Rambles

Down the road 150 years ago, the Comstock Lode was discovered on the east flank of Mount Davidson. The simple act by a couple of prospectors was the catalyst for a series of events that snowballed into greatness. Like most major ore discoveries, the Comstock’s history isn’t without controversy on who found what and when, and it may be that its true discovery occurred two years prior to the 1859 observed date. As fate would have it, the discoverers are all but forgotten, having made choices that yielded quick and necessary pittance for their efforts. The Comstock was the West’s second major precious-metals boom following the Gold Rush, and its resulting mines played a role in shaping the region’s economy and politics. Nevada’s identity and statehood in large part owe their establishment to the discovery and the economic prosperity that followed. Thus, the importance of place as defined by the Comstock is borne out to some degree in every “Nevada” entity, including the Geological Society of Nevada.

May 14-22, 2010 GSN Symposium, Great Basin Evolution & Metallogeny
Did O'Riley and McLaughlin, the prospectors who first came across bonanza ores of the Comstock, believe in what they had uncovered under Mount Davidson? You bet they did, before being romanced on the sight of a few greenbacks. But greatness isn't much more than mediocre, at least to some degree: it is the diamond in the rough. If their discovery was the trigger, it was the Comstock's Great Four who followed that were the shot.

As geoscientists, we work in a world of possibilities and probabilities. We observe today to understand yesterday. Our world is much more complicated, fragmented, and overlapping than the real-time, controlled, and equilibrated environment of a bacteria culture in a petri dish. Ours is a mosaic of former worlds, some of which go entirely undetected and others of which contain the bits that help to unravel The Story. Occasionally, what appears mediocre at first becomes something extraordinary. To a large degree, what propel us are the epiphanies - those gems in understanding that make us explore where we haven't explored before. An epiphany of sorts on the Comstock was the assaying for silver in the blue clay that was otherwise the gold ore. Years later in north-central Nevada, epiphanies came with the recognition of an alignment of carbonate windows and of invisible gold. Epiphany also came in the form of new technologies, of reverse-circulation drilling, head leaching, and refractory ore processing. Apparently, epiphany breeds epiphany. Epiphany motivates, it reinforces predictability, and to every manager's glee, it lowers odds is good.

So, what epiphany lies ahead in Nevada's resource industry? I focus here on Carlin-type deposits because they have produced the lion's share of Nevada's 180+ million ounces of gold, and nearly all since 1965. Have we exhausted our search for Carlin-type invisible gold in and around Paleozoic carbonate windows? Can sizeable gold deposits be associated not only with windows through upper-plate rocks, but in other settings too? To the latter, of course, we've known that for a while. The recent re-discovery of gold in the Pegrup Mountains in northeastern Nevada has stirred interest not only in the style and tenor of its alteration and mineralization, which is hallmark Carlin-type gold, but in its setting beyond the leading edge of the Roberts Mountains thrust. It seems a crucial element in the Carlin story is missing at Pequop, that of the upper-plate - that is, you can't have a "window" without an upper plate. Looking critically at the Carlin story, there emerge other clues that indicate that windows are but one ingredient for some Carlin-type deposits. Even in Window Country, many important deposits are hosted structurally well above Lower Paleozoic carbonate windows, for example, Chimney Creek in Antler overlap limestone and upper-plate basalt, the Mega Pit at Twin Creeks in whatever you might ascribe the Comus Formation to be, Millenium at Marigold windowless in Ordovician upper-plate quartzite, Cove in Triassic carbonates, Lone Tree in Havaillah siltstone of the Sonoma allochthon and Antler overlap sandstone. And, what about the Utah examples, in settings entirely unrelated to the Antler Orogeny at Mercur, Barney's Canyon, Melco, and the Drum Mountains? But, even explorers get lured into taking the route more traveled or understood. We find comfort in patterns and models, but need to take heed of the exceptions.

Experience and observation tell us that Carlin-type deposits are epigenetic. Ore fluids cut through and affected, to some degree, all of the rocks they encountered, including Tertiary rocks where present. Yes, the fluids were opportunistic, and they preferentially mineralized reactive fine-grained limestone over chert where given the chance. Fluids, being low density, migrated in more permeable units to structural highs in horsts and the tops of anticlines, often forming broad expanses of ore. In contrast, less favorable hosts for broadly-distributed mineralization prove in many cases to be the better high-grade, fault-controlled hosts: massive limestone, hornfels, breccia bodies, and dikes. Footwalls are preferentially mineralized in Carlin-type deposits. Why? A footwall relationship underscores the importance of structural traps and stratigraphic caps and attests to an architecture already established at the time of mineralization. This leads to another feature of Carlin-type deposits: they are relatively young, with a compelling argument that most deposits in north-central Nevada are Eocene. With all this in mind: e.g., Carlin-types deposits are young, epigenetic, with multiple host rocks, we have a lot of under-explored real estate in the Great Basin. So, back to where we go next? We are already there. We are stepping out in Nevada as we've done before, albeit a bit more slowly and cautiously, heading east into the new frontier of the dreaded carbon-ate platform, of dealing with rocks of the wrong age, and heaven forbid, of upper-plate heritage. Finding something new will require trying something new, and examining more closely those several deposits that are exceptions to the rule. Our resource industry is thriving. Let's continue to promote exploration beyond the farthest drill hole as much as we do between drill holes. After all, it was Comstock silver that got us here, but "gold that doth not glitter" which sustains us.

With that ramble, September's meetings continue on the theme of geologic thinking: one looking through the rear-view mirror on a theory now proven, the other new, with only time to tell us right from wrong. In Winnemucca on September 9th, Radu Conelea will discuss the method that went into the recognition of the Conelea overturned fold, the major ore-controlling feature of the 20 Moz behemoth that is Twin Creeks, this, some 20 years ago. For the Reno meeting on September 18th, Scott Price will summarize his geologic observations supporting a relatively young age for the development of the Battle Mountain-Eureka gold belt. Does this straight-as-an-arrow belt really need to be way older than any of its exposed rocks as most interpretations support? If so, it has survived marvelously intact.

As difficult as geologic interpretation can be, predicting shifts in the metal markets are every bit as hard. Doug Silver's Summer Series tradition of market commentary provided a GSN audience with his usual excellence in insight and stimulating discussion on the other side of our business. Thanks go to Ken & Phyllis Cunningham for a job well done in hosting the event!

Finally, we welcome your views in the form of concise newsletter editorials of interest to the GSN audience and geosciences in general. Got a beef or comment about a talk, or maybe a president's column? Global warming? Claim fee hikes? Mining law reform? Carbon sequestration? Just send your messages to the gsn@gsnv.org. All we ask is that you keep it professional, polite, and fairly short.

Thanks and happy trails-
Mike

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Thanks to the Ken & Phyllis Cunningham and Miranda Gold for hosting the Doug Silver Summer Series
The Battle Mountain – Eureka Trend: Evidence for a Collapsed Mesozoic to Early Tertiary Compressional Uplift

Scott Price
Consultant, Elko, Nevada

The Battle Mountain – Eureka Trend (BM-ET) is a northwest-aligned belt of gold deposits and ‘lower plate windows’ in north-central Nevada. The northeast boundary of this mineral belt is a physiographic and structural feature discernible on regional geologic maps and satellite images. This complex, northwest trending boundary feature divides zones of contrasting rock distribution and exposure. Strata concentrated northeast of the boundary feature suggest basin subsidence and infill: 1) Cretaceous to Eocene siliciclastic rocks and lacustrine limestone and, 2) late Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. Key rock units on the southwest side of the boundary feature include: 1) widespread, lower Paleozoic, sedimentary rocks, 2) Jurassic – Eocene, plutonic rocks and, 3) Miocene, hypabyssal, intrusive rocks of the southernmost, Northern Nevada rift. These exposures imply uplift and erosion as does the relative rarity of younger strata.

The northwest-trending BM-ET is partly coincident with, although regionally discordant to, the northeast-striking Roberts Mountains and Golconda thrust systems. Related northwest structural fabric is younger than the northeast Antler/Sonoma structures. A hypothetical, structural model is proposed here for the BM-ET involving Mesozoic to early Tertiary fold and thrust uplift, then, middle Miocene to Quaternary extensional collapse. The envisioned uplift extends from the Twin Creeks mine area to the Eureka area where it meets the Eureka thrust belt. Post-Antler folds and thrust faults have been described along the BM-ET, but are poorly age bracketed. Geologic relations permit and locally imply a west dipping, thrust fault along the northeast boundary of the BM-ET, with movement possibly as recent as middle Eocene. Cretaceous to Eocene, siliciclastic rocks northeast of the BM-ET are interpreted as syntectonic foreland deposits and are mildly folded. Late Eocene to Miocene, volcanicogenic strata overlapped the northeast flank of the uplift subsequent to thrusting and cover much of the inferred thrust fault trace.

A prominent uplift would have existed when the postulated thrusting ceased. The uplift was diminished by erosion and by extensional collapse, through relaxation and normal offset on the original thrust fault. Basin and Range extensional deformation displays primarily northeast and north-south fabric. There is local northwest control of Basin and Range faulting along the BM-ET boundary feature, with some grabens truncating against it. Grabens in this area are primarily asymmetric with west-dipping, listric master faults, consistent with hanging wall collapse above west-dipping thrust faults. Lower Paleozoic rocks along the southwest flank of the Sheep Creek Range are interpreted as a non-collapsed remnant of the leading edge of the BM-ET thrust uplift, with a foreland/burial basin to the northeast, and a younger collapse basin to the southwest. Collapse basins within the BM-ET lack rhyolite and basalt flow rocks that are abundant along the Northern Nevada rift immediately to the northeast.
The Colado project area lies within a weak geothermal system with hot zones, in close proximity to the intersecting feeder structures. The veinlets. Higher grade zones occur along favorable bedding horizons – strongly controlled by fine, randomly oriented silica stockworks and adularia. There is a rough correlation between the overall dimension of the shaped silica zone that approximates the mineralized envelope.

The Willard gold and silver mineralization is hosted by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic shallow marine and deltaic sediments of the Auld Lang Syne Group. The lithologies are represented by reactive calcareous siltstones and limestone overlain by fissile non-calcareous siltstone. The underlying claystone and siltstone are only locally mineralized along fault zones. The most important structural features controlling the gold mineralization are the siltstone–claystone contact which is gently folded into an easterly–trending, gently westward plunging antiform, and high-angle faults trending E-W, N-S and NE. This contact was structurally activated, forming a highly fractured and brecciated zone, used by the gold and silver bearing hydrothermal solutions. Alteration is dominated by decarbonatization, silicification and quartz ± calcite ± adularia veining. Radiometric data from adularia rendered an age of 6.1 ± 0.3 m.y. for the mineralizing event at Willard; however, altered siltstone fragments have been found in the overlying rhyolitic volcanics suggesting multiple precious metal bearing events.

The Colado gold and silver resource is centered at the intersection of several high-angle faults trending NS, NW and E-W. From this center of hydrothermal activity, the mineralizing solutions spread laterally into a lithologic package consisting of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic siltstones and Tertiary andesite and rhyolitic rocks. The alteration follows bedding planes and internal layering within the volcanics, forming a westward-skewed, mushroom-shaped silica zone that approximates the mineralized envelope. High-level of low-sulfidation-type alteration is present at Colado and is represented by a combination of very fine grained silica replacement, quartz-chalcedony-opal veining, hydrothermal breccias, argillization, propylitization, pyritization and oxidation. There is a rough correlation between the overall dimension of the strongly silica-altered zone and gold mineralization. Gold is probably controlled by fine, randomly oriented silica stockworks and veinlets. Higher grade zones occur along favorable bedding horizons, in close proximity to the intersecting feeder structures. The Colado project area lies within a weak geothermal system with hot water approaching 180°F encountered in most drill holes.

"Geology and Gold-Silver Mineralization of the Wilco Project, Pershing County, Nevada – A Tale of Two Systems"  
Radu R. Conelea and William C. (Bill) Howald  
(Rye Patch Gold Corp)

Abstract

The Wilco project area has a long history of exploration, development and production dating back to the early 1900’s. The Willard mines produced free-milling gold from surface exposures, and in the 1950’s, Western States recovered gold and silver from heap-leach operations. Rye Patch Gold optioned the Wilco Project from Newmont Mining Company in 2006 and based on recent exploration drilling completed a new resource estimate for the Wilco project containing 788,000 ounces of gold and gold equivalent in the measured and indicated category and 2,084,315 ounces of gold and gold equivalent in the inferred category.

The Willard gold and silver mineralization is hosted by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic shallow marine and deltaic sediments of the Auld Lang Syne Group. The lithologies are represented by reactive calcareous siltstones and limestone overlain by fissile non-calcareous siltstone. The underlying claystone and siltstone are only locally mineralized along fault zones. The most important structural features controlling the gold mineralization are the siltstone–claystone contact which is gently folded into an easterly-trending, gently westward plunging antiform, and high-angle faults trending E-W, N-S and NE. This contact was structurally activated, forming a highly fractured and brecciated zone, used by the gold and silver bearing hydrothermal solutions. Alteration is dominated by decarbonatization, silicification and quartz ± calcite ± adularia veining. Radiometric data from adularia rendered an age of 6.1 ± 0.3 m.y. for the mineralizing event at Willard; however, altered siltstone fragments have been found in the overlying rhyolitic volcanics suggesting multiple precious metal bearing events.

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It is with great sadness that GSN announces the death of Coral Everson

Coral Marguerite Everson passed away peacefully on August 14, 2009 in the presence of family and friends after a short battle with Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease.

Coral was born February 27, 1957 to Thor and Charlotte Garaas in Williston, North Dakota. After graduating from Williston High School, she went on to earn bachelor degrees in music, education and business, along with master degrees in counseling and psychology. She began working in the Elko County School District in 1996 as a counselor and in 2008 received her degree in psychology where after she worked with the Special Services office for the district. Coral’s passion was to help any and all kids. Whether they needed counseling, testing or just a #2 pencil, Coral was more than happy to help them out.

She is survived by her husband Curt Everson – Spring Creek, her biological children Tom Schmidt - Wheaton, Illinois and Paul Schmidt - Boston, Massachusetts, her step children Erin Rowley - Eagle Mountain, Utah, Rick Everson – Sandy, Utah and Jesse Everson – Sandy, Utah. She is also survived by her father Thor Garaas of Williston, North Dakota, her brother Bill Garaas of Cody, Wyoming, her sister Jane of Williston, North Dakota, her sister Wilma Carter of Kalispell, Montana, and her sister Janet Fredrickson of Minot, North Dakota. Coral was preceded in death by her mother Charlotte Garaas.

Coral will be deeply missed not only by family and friends, but also, parents, children and teachers of the Elko/Spring Creek area. We will miss her loving smile and her angelic voice. Her celebration of life will be held at 10:00 am on Saturday, August 22, 2009 at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Elko. In lieu of flowers, donations can be given to the Coral Everson Music Education Fund (c/o Sirius Exploration, P.O. Box 1629, Elko, Nevada 89803) which will be set up to help middle school children participate in available music programs in their schools.

Thanks to Enviroscientists, Inc. for sponsoring the Elko August BBQ.
I commenced my geological journey at San Diego State University, alternating between field trips to the Cretaceous turbidite fans exposed in the beach cliffs, Pacific margin strike-slip faults that shuffle the deck, and detachment faults of the Colorado River extensional corridor, which laid history on their side. Field camp took me into the chaotic melange exposed in the Channel Islands. After graduation, I spent a summer on the Big Island of Hawaii working as a NAGT field intern with the U.S. Geological Survey at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. This was followed by a year with the Survey's Water Resource Division working on hydrologic basin studies in California.

In 1992, I moved to Reno, Nevada to pursue a M.S. degree in geology, selecting UNR for its proximity to the Sierra Nevada. In 1996, I completed a structural geology-oriented thesis with Rich Schweickert on the Mount Morrison roof pendant in the High Sierra near Convict Lake, California. To stretch out the process, and to earn some bucks, I started working in the mineral industry in 1995 with Independence Mining Company at the Jerritt Canyon District, seeing for the first time Carlin-type deposits. In 1998, after three years of living and working out of Elko, and watching the gold price plummet, I realized a shift was required to advance my career and to continue doing geology.

I spent the 1998 field season mapping in Perú for Buenaventura, which was testing the waters for funding a doctoral study in regional geology, once again at UNR, only this time under Don Noble. Extended field seasons were spent in Perú during 1999 and 2000 doing many geological mapping projects and culminating in mapping 1,200 km$^2$ in the Ayacucho intermontane basin of the Andes. This research provided for regional transects of the Andes, from the steamy upland jungle of the Amazon basin to the hyperarid Pacific coast, mapping the world-renowned Huancavelica mercury district, and quadrangle mapping at the silver/polymetallic mining districts of Castrovirreyes, Huachocolpa, and Julcani. Graduating in 2004, and still facing a little-changed mineral industry that was reluctant to hire directly, I worked two years on contract with Newmont at Northumberland, while sending out feelers for teaching positions at various universities. Finding the academic realm incredibly competitive, apparently unwilling to hire anyone without a big, fat taxpayer-funded NSF grant already in hand, I decided to abandon the academic pursuits and focus on gold exploration.

I've been on staff with Newmont's exploration team for the past three years and have been ghosting around the state for the last six years, keeping a residence in Reno, and enjoying all the culinary delights of rural Nevada. During this time, I completed a decade project, having written a book titled “Mount Whitney to Yosemite: the Geology of the John Muir Trail.” Yes, there is geology out there that is not centered on gold! Never-the-less, I am acutely aware that there are precious few field geologists in the state exploring. Where are the competitors? On the other hand, Newmont supports a high-level technology and resources for exploration in the state, with an excellent team that enriches the experience. I feel that a new era of exploration in Nevada is required, one where geologic mapping is a keystone. I am always looking for adventure, and my wife Yani, young son, Owen, and dog, Barley, go on frequent camping trips, both in and out of the state, and commonly with a geological theme.
Allied Nevada Gold Corp. announced the start-up of operations at the Hycroft/Brimstone Mine (reserve = 72,930,000 tons @ 0.016 opt Au proven+probable oxide) M.J.: June 19

Fronteer Development Group Inc.(51%) announced that recent drill results at the Long Canyon Project include 12.4-17.9 meters @ 0.194 opt Au (LCM03); 60.4-111.2 meters @ 0.121 opt Au (LCM13) and 94.5-111.6 meters @ 0.121 opt Au (LCM17). (resource = 5,288,800 tons @ 0.069 opt Au indicated) M.J.: July 3

Newmont Mining Corp. announced that it agreed an option to earn a 100% interest in the Hole In The Wall Property from Nevada Eagle Resources Co. for $25,000/year payments. Press Release: July 9

Molycor Gold Corp. announced that based on recent drill results at the Tami-Mosi Project, resources aggregate 259,800,000 tons @ 10.0% Mg inferred. (no previous estimate) Press Release: July 7

Newmont Mining Corp. announced that it acquired an option to earn a 100% interest in the Hole In The Wall Property from Nevada Eagle Resources Co. for $25,000/year payments. Press Release: July 9

US Gold Corp. announced that based on recent drill results at the Limousine Butte Project, resources aggregate 6,500,000 tons @ 0.026 opt Au measured; 4,100,000 tons @ 0.018 opt Au indicated and 2,500,000 tons @ 0.020 opt Au inferred. (was 38,796,000 tons @ 0.016 opt Au inferred) Press Release: July 8

Western Uranium Corp. announced that recent drill results at the Kings Valley Project include 32-35 meters @ 0.010 opt Au (ALB-05); 10.7-32 meters @ 0.004 opt Au (ALB-06); 137.2-141.8 meters @ 0.009 opt Au (ALB-08) and 265.2-312.5 meters @ 0.006 opt Au (ALB-10). Press Release: July 21

Queensgate Resources USA Inc. announced that it now has completed the installation of all ductwork at the Jerritt Canyon mill complex. Start-up of full operations will require a consent decree from the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, possibly to be available in August. Press Release: July 17

Paramount Gold + Silver Corp. announced that it offered to acquire Klondex Mines Ltd. through a 1.45 share Paramount/1.0 share Klondex exchange basis. (resource @ Fire Creek = 1,760,000 tons @ 0.582 opt Au indicated) Press Release: July 20

Note for Members receiving hard copies of the Newsletter by mail:

In 2008-2009, there were approximately 90 members that received the GSN Newsletter by regular mail. Due to the increasing costs of printing, the presort mail service and postage, the cost to members receiving the Newsletter by mail will be increased from $80 to $70 per year. Receiving the Newsletter by e-mail has the added benefit of receiving the Newsletter more quickly than by mail and the Newsletter can be easily archived on your computer. It is also easy to print out hard copies using Adobe Reader®. If you currently receive the Newsletter by regular mail, please consider switching to e-mail.

Thank you,
Dave Emmons
GSN Membership Chair
The GSN is so lucky to have awesome volunteers! We had 20 people show up to move over 23,000 pounds of Symposium books from their former storage units into the new digs at the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology’s Great Basin Science Sample and Records Library at the Desert Research Institute Campus. Special thanks go to Bret Pecoraro from NBMG, who operated the “order picker” and stacked every GSN volume by hand up on the storage racks! We also want to thank AMERICAN ASSAY LABS for loaning us their flatbed truck for two days. That really helped cut down the number of pickups we needed and saved us a lot of gas driving back and forth. One more company to mention is HARRIS EXPLORATION DRILLING & Associates, Inc. (Patrick Harris) who sent us two of his hardest working employees over to help. Thanks Mary and Jay! Ken Brook of Desert Ventures couldn’t help in person but he helped us with his checkbook by paying for the forklift rental – thanks Ken! Last and most importantly, we want to thank the NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY for their generosity of donating the warehouse space to store all of the GSN books in one location. In addition they have donated office space for the GSN and the GSN 2010 Symposium, and another storage cage area upstairs for GSN to put their field trip supplies, file cabinets, and a lot of other stuff in. Thanks to all of the NBMG employees who have graciously helped GSN make the transition to their new home and make it FEEL like home.

This was a HUGE job and with the help of so many cheerful GSN volunteers, it went quickly and smoothly without anyone’s back getting thrown out! Guaranteed there are some sore backs among the helpers, but they can all be proud that it was for a good cause!

Volunteers for GSN Book Move:

Steve Carroll
Michael Cartwright
Peter Clarke
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D.D. LaPointe
Rich Loring
Holly McLachlan
Helen McLachlan
Marilyn Miller
Bret Pecoraro
Mike Ressel
Vic Ridgley
Eric Ruud
Alex Ruud
Laura Ruud
Erica Ruud
Dave Shaddrick
Rene’ VonBoeck
Mary Honour, Harris Drilling
Jay Hazlett, Harris Drilling

Volunteers for the GSN Cage Build & Moving Items into the cage:

Michal Cartwright
Karl Frost
Ron Hess
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Vic Ridgley
Denny Sestanovich
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Digital or text ads must be received by the 20th of the month to appear in the following month’s newsletter.

There will be a 10% discount on all orders for 10-months or more.

2010 GSN DIRECTORY

We are taking orders for the 2010 GSN Membership Directory Gold Pages. Download the order form from the GSN website: http://www.gsnv.org/membership.html
Upcoming Events

Sept. 14 Monday The Northern Nevada Chapter of SME will be holding their monthly dinner and talk starting at 6:00 PM at Circus-Circus. The following is the speaker and topic for the meeting:

Author, Brandon MacDougall “Waste Dump Reserves – New Potential for Historic Waste”
Many of the surface mines that made their fortunes during the precious metals boom of the 1980’s are now past their prime and scaling back or shutting down altogether. In many cases improvement in technology and mining methods has driven cut off grades to new lows among these mines. Lower cutoff grades coupled with increase precious metals prices have turned historic waste dumps into potential ore stock piles. Drawing from a waste dump study conducted at the Coeur Rochester mine, the presentation will discuss the potential within the waste dumps, as well as the methods used to accurately determine the contained ounces without physically sampling the dumps.

Email neville.rhoden@gmail.com for reservation.

Members $22
Non Members $25

Social Hour at 6PM
Dinner starts at 7PM
Technical Talk at 8PM

Nov. 6-8 Fri-Sun GSN Fall Field Trip
Featuring Underground Tour of the Leeville Carlin-Type Au Deposit

Additional information including a complete itinerary will be in the October Newsletter and distributed by email when it is available. Space will be limited.
The Geological Society of Nevada invites you to attend our sixth symposium, *Great Basin Evolution and Metallogeny*. We strive to maintain a tradition of excellence, emphasizing descriptive accounts of ore deposits, new theories on deposit formation and innovative concepts of how to find the next district or deposit.

3 days of Technical Sessions
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