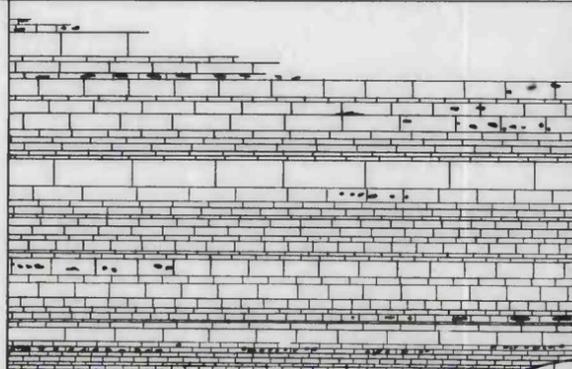
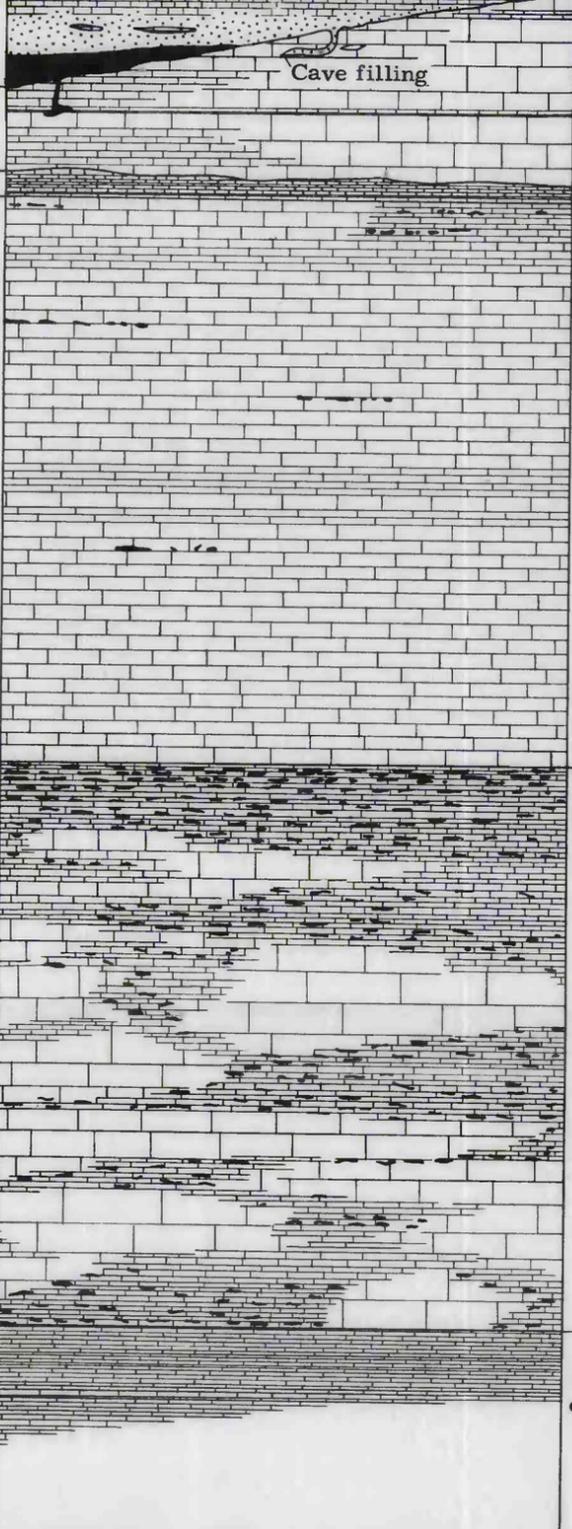


Age classification		Formation and member		Thickness in feet	General lithology (not including alteration effects)	Relative production of lead and zinc, by stratigraphic units (percent) <sup>1</sup>	
C A R B O N I F E R O U S	P e n n s y l v a n i a n	B i r d	S p r i n g s		2500 ±	Predominantly limestone, bedded in units from a few inches to 5 feet thick; locally laminated, and with a few massive beds from 20 to 60 feet thick. Limy beds commonly parted by thin layers of shale or shaly sand. Chert pods and lentils common of many horizons. Basal beds generally of sandstone or quartzite, locally of black shale or sandy limestone	1.5
					140 max	— UNCONFORMITY — Limestone, prevailingly massive or obscurely bedded in units from 2 to 10 feet thick. Of local occurrence in the section are thin-bedded zones — 1 to 20 feet thick — in which limestone layers, mostly 2 inches to 1 foot thick, are parted by seams of shale	85
	M i s s i s s i p p i a n	M o n t e	C r i s t o		8 - 20	Limestone, fine-grained in layers from 2 to 6 inches thick, parted by wavy seams of clay shale	Less than 1
					300 - 500	Limestone, generally bedded in units from 1 to 10 feet thick. Member contains scattered nodules and lentils of chert. Bedding commonly obscure	1.5 - 2
					400 ±	Limestone, generally with closely spaced lentils of chert from 2 inches to 1 foot thick; locally bedded in units 1 foot or less thick in which chert is uncommon or lacking. Member contains scattered lenses of massive limestone from 20 to 50 feet thick	10
					40 - 150 over most of district	Limestone, bedded in units averaging 1 foot in thickness along exposures in Porphyry Gulch, is thicker (2 to 10 feet) in other parts of district	

<sup>1</sup> Figures are approximate percentages of combined lead and zinc production, considering records for all mines in the district

GENERALIZED COLUMNAR SECTION OF THE ROCKS CONTAINING LEAD AND ZINC DEPOSITS IN THE GOODSPRINGS DISTRICT, NEVADA