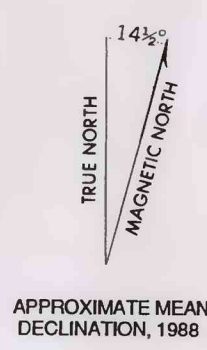


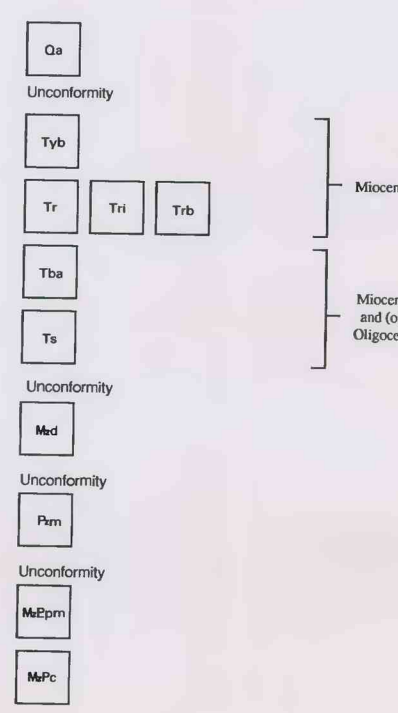
Base from U.S. Geological Survey,
1:24,000, Hope, Lone Mountain, 1961;
Cortez Peak, Eagletail Mountains, Little
Horn Mountain, 1962
Universal Transverse Mercator projection

Geology by Floyd Gray and R.J. Miller,
assisted by L.B. Pickthorn, M.I.
Homburger, and S.L. Jones, 1988



MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF THE EAGLETAIL MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, LA PAZ, MARICOPA, AND YUMA COUNTIES, ARIZONA

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Qa Alluvium (Quaternary and (or) Tertiary)—Includes older gravels forming dissected fans
Tyb Younger basalt (Miocene)—Basalt and basaltic andesite flows overlying older volcanic units. Thickness of unit locally exceeds 450 ft
Tr Rhyolite (Miocene)—Includes rhyolite flows, flow breccias, and minor amounts of tuff
Td Rhyolite intrusions (Miocene)—Plugs, domes, and dikes
Ts Rhyolite autobreccia (Miocene)
Msd Basalt and (or) andesite flows and flow breccias (Miocene and (or) Oligocene)
Pm Sedimentary rocks (Miocene and (or) Oligocene)—Fossiliferous well-sorted sandstone, mudstone, conglomerate, and minor amounts of tuff. Unit locally forms the basal part of the Tertiary section
MaEpm Hornblende-biotite diorite and monzonite (Mesozoic?)
MaEc Sedimentary rocks (Paleozoic)—Includes Martin, Supai, and Kaibab Formations. Metamorphosed and metamorphic
MaE Porphyritic monzonite to granite (Mesozoic and (or) Proterozoic)—Potassium feldspar porphyritic monzonite to granite, cataclastically deformed locally. As mapped, unit includes minor diorite intrusions, pods of schist, orthogneiss, hornblende, and weakly to unfoliated aplite and fine-grained leucocratic granite dikes and pods
MaE Crystalline rocks (Mesozoic and (or) Proterozoic)—Heterogeneous assemblage of crystalline rocks. Also includes weakly to unfoliated dioritic rocks, hornblende pegmatites, and amphibolite. Intruded by dikes of probable Tertiary age

--- Contact—Dashed where approximately located
--- Fault—Dashed where approximately located; dotted where inferred

DEFINITION OF LEVELS OF MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND CERTAINTY OF ASSESSMENT

LEVELS OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL

HIGH mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for mineral occurrence, where integration of data indicate a high degree of likelihood for resource accumulation, where data support mineral deposit models indicating presence of resources, and where evidence indicates that mineral concentration has taken place. High potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for mineral occurrence, where integration of data indicate moderate likelihood for resource accumulation, and for which an application of mineral deposit models have been active in at least part of the area.
MODERATE mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for mineral occurrence, where integration of data indicate moderate likelihood for resource accumulation, and for which an application of mineral deposit models have been active in at least part of the area.
LOW mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for mineral occurrence, where integration of data indicate low likelihood for resource accumulation, and for which an application of mineral deposit models have been active in at least part of the area.
NO mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where information is inadequate to assign a low, moderate, or high level of resource potential.

LEVELS OF CERTAINTY

A Available information is not adequate for determination of the level of mineral resource potential.
B Available information only suggests the level of mineral resource potential.
C Available information gives a good indication of the level of mineral resource potential.
D Available information clearly defines the level of mineral resource potential.

	A	B	C	D
LEVEL OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL	L/A LOW POTENTIAL	H/B HIGH POTENTIAL	M/C MODERATE POTENTIAL	H/D HIGH POTENTIAL
LEVEL OF CERTAINTY	L/A LOW POTENTIAL	M/B MODERATE POTENTIAL	M/C MODERATE POTENTIAL	M/D MODERATE POTENTIAL
	L/C LOW POTENTIAL	L/B LOW POTENTIAL	L/C LOW POTENTIAL	L/D LOW POTENTIAL
	L/O LOW POTENTIAL	L/O LOW POTENTIAL	L/O LOW POTENTIAL	L/O LOW POTENTIAL

Revised with minor modifications from:
Floyd Gray and R.J. Miller, 1988, Definition of mineral resource potential, *Resource Geology*, v. 38, no. 4, p. 124-132.
Floyd Gray and R.J. Miller, 1988, Definition of mineral resource potential, *Resource Geology*, v. 38, no. 4, p. 124-132.
Cordell, L.H., Campbell, 1980, Guide to potential of mineral resource maps or public lands, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 80-100, p. 4.

