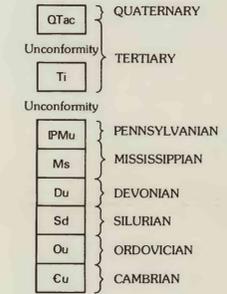


EXPLANATION OF MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL
 [The entire Goshute Peak study area has a low resource potential for energy sources, certainty level C. Areas labeled QTac have identified resources of common sand and gravel]

Legend:

- Red hatched area: Areas with identified resources of limestone and also having a high resource potential for high-purity limestone, certainty level C
- White area: Geologic terrane having a low resource potential for gold, certainty level B

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- QTac** Alluvium and colluvium (Quaternary and Tertiary)—Unconsolidated sand, gravel, and thick soil
- Ti** Intrusive rocks (Tertiary)—Dikes and small stocks of diorite, dacite porphyry and rhyolite
- IPMu** Pennsylvanian and Mississippian rocks, undivided—Limestone with thin chert beds; some shaly and silty beds; local chert and quartzite-clast conglomerate
- Ms** Mississippian shale—Dominantly shale with subordinate sandstone, siltstone, limestone; local chert- and quartzite-clast conglomerate
- Du** Carbonate rocks (Devonian)—Upper part thick-bedded limestone and dolomite with minor calcareous siltstone and sandstone; middle part dominantly limestone interbedded with fine-grained dolomite; lower part thick-bedded, light and dark dolomite
- Sd** Dolomite (Silurian)—Massive, light colored, coarse grained
- Ou** Ordovician rocks, undivided—Upper part interbedded quartzite, limestone, dolomitic sandstone, and fossiliferous shale; lower part massive, cliff-forming limestone with wavy siltstone partings
- Cu** Cambrian rocks, undivided—Upper part dominantly massive, light-brown limestone with wavy siltstone partings and minor cherty, black dolomite; middle part interbedded light-colored limestone and dark-colored shale, siltstone, and minor calcareous sandstone; lower part silty limestone, thin-bedded, light-brown limestone, and laminated, dark- and light-gray dolomitic limestone

- Contact
- High-angle normal fault
- ▲ Listric normal fault—Sawteeth on upper plate
- ▲ Planar normal fault—Sawteeth on upper plate
- Boundary of oil and gas leases—Hachured toward leases
- Boundary of mining claims
- Stream-sediment sample locality
- Bedrock sample locality—Numbers refer to table 3
- Soil sample locality

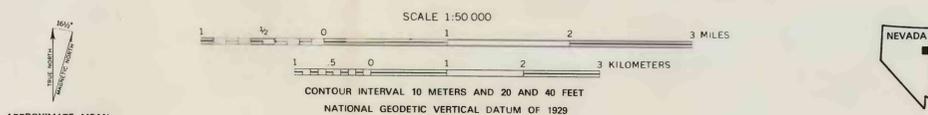
LEVEL OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL	U/A	H/B	H/C	H/D
		HIGH POTENTIAL	HIGH POTENTIAL	HIGH POTENTIAL
	UNKNOWN POTENTIAL	M/B	M/C	M/D
		MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL
	L/B	L/C	L/D	
	LOW POTENTIAL	LOW POTENTIAL	LOW POTENTIAL	
			N/D	
			NO POTENTIAL	
	A	B	C	D
	LEVEL OF CERTAINTY →			

- | | |
|--|--|
| H High mineral resource potential | A Available data not adequate |
| M Moderate mineral resource potential | B Data indicate geologic environment and suggest level of resource potential |
| L Low mineral resource potential | C Data indicate geologic environment, give good indication of level of resource potential, but do not establish activity of resource-forming processes |
| U Unknown mineral resource potential | D Data clearly define geologic environment and level of resource potential and indicate activity of resource-forming processes in all or part of the area |
| N No known mineral resource potential | |

Diagram showing relationships between levels of mineral resource potential and levels of certainty. Shading shows levels that apply to this study area

Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 Lion Springs, Spring Gulch, Ferguson Mountains, 1972, Goshute Peak, 1982

Geology by Maya Elick, Warren C. Day, Keith B. Kemmer, and Myra K. Vaag, assisted by Scott Gunn, Dirk Hoover, Robert Yambick, and Robert Walker, 1984 and 1985



MAP SHOWING MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND GEOLOGY OF THE GOSHUTE PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA