

**EXPLANATION**

■ Area with moderate mineral resource potential (M)  
□ Area with low mineral resource potential (L)

**DEFINITION OF LEVELS OF MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND CERTAINTY OF ASSESSMENT**

**LEVELS OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

H HIGH mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for resource occurrence, where interpretations 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. Assignment of high resource potential to an area requires some positive knowledge that mineral-forming processes have been active in at least part of the area.

M MODERATE mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics indicate a geologic environment favorable for resource occurrence, where interpretations of data indicate reasonable likelihood for resource accumulation, and for where an application of mineral-deposit models indicates favorable ground for the specified type of deposit.

L LOW mineral resource potential is assigned to areas where geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics define a geologic environment in which the existence of resources is permissive. This broad category embraces areas with dispersed but insignificantly mineralized rock, as well as areas with little or no indication of having been mineralized.

N NO mineral resource potential is a category reserved for a specific type of resource in a well-defined area.

U UNKNOWN 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.

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

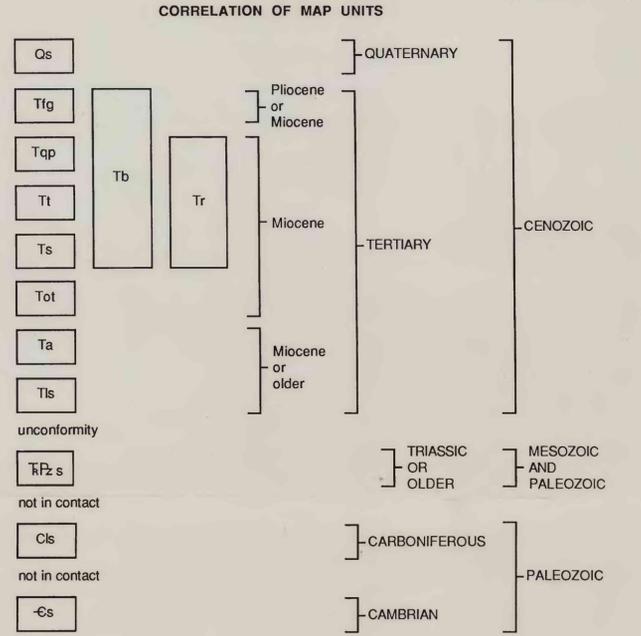
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 Taylor, R.H., and Stone, T.A., 1983, Definition of mineral resource potential. Economic Geology, v. 78, no. 4, p. 1368-1370.  
 Taylor, R.H., Stone, T.A., and March, S.P., 1984, An assessment of the mineral resource potential of the Sun Label National Forest, south-central Colorado. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1483, 48 p.  
 Coulter, C.H., compiler, 1986, Guide to preparation of mineral survey reports on public lands. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 86-109, 7 p.

**Commodities**

Mo Molybdenum  
 Au Gold  
 Ag Silver  
 Zeo Zeolite  
 O, G Oil and gas

**Mine and prospects**

1 Pennsylvania mine	7 Gold 23-31 prospect
2 Iron Blossom prospect	8 Gold 1-22 prospect
3 Bobcat prospect	9 Wall Street prospect
4 Kyle Siding prospect	10 Gold Chance prospect
5 Grandview prospect	11 Cherokee 1-12 prospect
6 Yon prospect	



**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

**Qs Surficial deposits (Quaternary)**—Unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits from streams, fans, or pediments

**Tf Fanglomerate (Pliocene or Miocene)**—Partially consolidated, thin- to medium-bedded sand and gravel

**Tb Basalt, undivided (Pliocene and Miocene)**—Basalt flows and dikes

**Tqp Quartz porphyry (Miocene)**—High-silica rhyolite dikes distinguished by 2- to 5-mm quartz and feldspar phenocrysts and rare altered mafics in a medium- to light-grey matrix

**Tt Tuffaceous rocks (Miocene)**—Rhyolite and rhyodacite tuff; primarily composed of the 14-Ma Ox Valley Tuff

**Ts Sedimentary rocks (Miocene)**—Volcaniclastic sandstone and conglomerate that largely formed as caldera fill

**Tr Rhyolite (Miocene)**—Divitrified rhyolite flows and domes

**Tot Older tuffaceous rocks (Miocene)**—Dacitic to rhyodacitic tuff; largely Harmony Hills Tuff but includes Leach Canyon and Condor Canyon Formations in the southern part of the study area

**Ta Andesite (Miocene and older)**

**Tls Limestone (Miocene and older)**—Bedded medium-grey lacustrine limestone and limestone conglomerate

**Rpzs Sedimentary rocks (Triassic and Paleozoic)**—Undivided Triassic Moenkopi Formation and Permian red beds, Toroweap Formation, and Katbab Limestone

**Cls Limestone and sandstone (Carboniferous)**—Undivided Mississippian and Pennsylvanian limestone and sandstone; locally includes the Monte Cristo Limestone

**Cs Sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)**—Undivided Prospect Mountain Quartzite, Pioche Shale, and Highland Peak Limestone

**Contact**  
 Fault—Bar and ball on downthrown side  
 Mine—Numbers refer to table 1  
 Prospect—Numbers refer to table 1

MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF CLOVER MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA