

EXPLANATION

- Area of high mineral resource potential
- Area of moderate mineral resource potential
- Area of low mineral resource potential
- Area of unknown mineral resource potential

Areas of mineral resource potential defined by maximum extent of alteration mapped in the field
See appendix for definition of resource potential and certainty of assessment

Commodities

- Au Gold
- Cu Copper
- Pb Lead
- Zn Zinc
- Mn Manganese

Types of deposits

- [1] Sediment-hosted disseminated gold
- [2] Base-metal vein systems

LEVELS OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL

- H High mineral resource potential
- M Moderate mineral resource potential
- L Low mineral resource potential
- U Unknown mineral resource potential

LEVELS OF CERTAINTY

- A Available data not adequate
- B Data indicate geologic environment, and suggest level of resource potential
- C Data indicate geologic environment, indicate resource potential, but do not establish activity of resource-forming processes
- D Data define geologic environment and level of resource potential and indicate activity of resource-forming processes in all or part of area

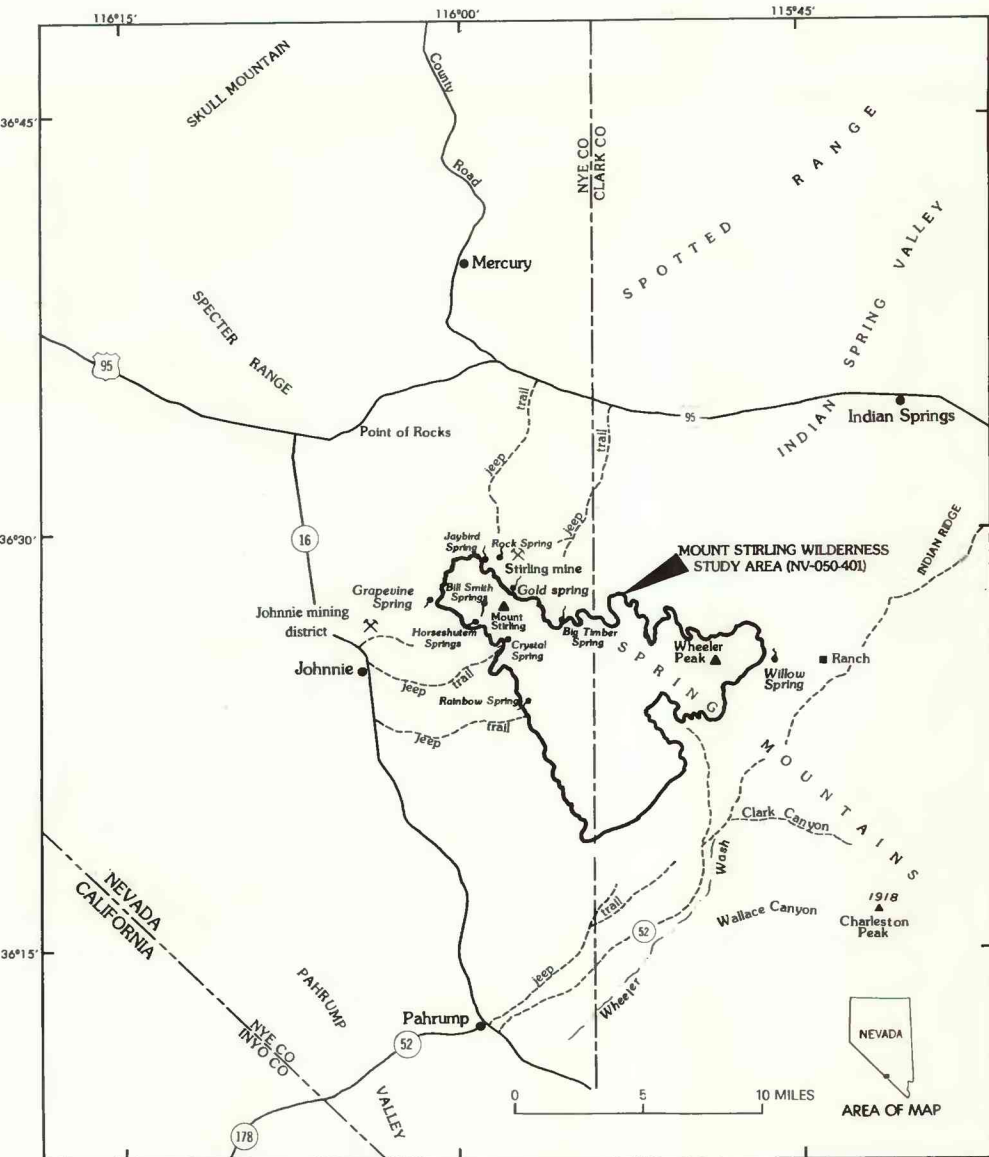
| LEVEL OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL | LEVEL OF CERTAINTY | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | A | B | C | D |
| HIGH POTENTIAL | H/A | H/B | H/C | H/D |
| | M/B | M/C | M/D | |
| MODERATE POTENTIAL | L/B | L/C | L/D | |
| | | | | N/D |
| LOW POTENTIAL | | | | |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

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

| Map Unit | Geologic Period | Geologic Epoch |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Qal | Quaternary and Tertiary | Cenozoic |
| PCbs | | |
| Mm | Mississippian | Paleozoic |
| Ddg | | |
| Dn | Devonian | Paleozoic |
| Ds | | |
| Sl | Silurian | Paleozoic |
| Oes | | |
| Oe | Ordovician | Paleozoic |
| Op | | |
| En | Cambrian | Paleozoic |
| End | | |
| Ebk | Cambrian | Paleozoic |
| Ewc | | |
| Zs | Late Proterozoic | Paleozoic |
| Zi | | |

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

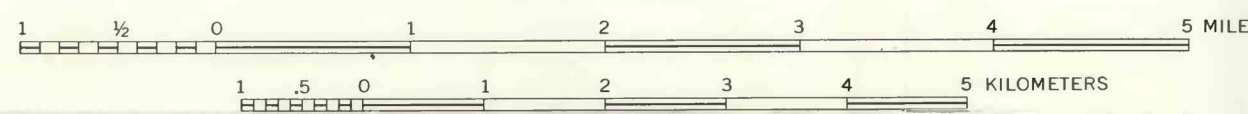
- Qal Alluvium (Quaternary)—Includes well-consolidated older alluvium and poorly consolidated younger alluvium and talus deposits
- PCbs Bird Spring Formation (Permian and Carboniferous)—Massive to thin-bedded limestone, silty limestone, and minor dolomite
- Mm Monte Cristo Limestone (Mississippian)—Thinly bedded limestone, replacement chert, and silty limestone
- Ddg Devils Gate Limestone (Devonian)—Fine-grained, massively bedded, light gray to gray limestone and minor dolomitic limestone. Minor sandy beds and calcareous shale are present at top
- Dn Nevada Formation of Burchfiel and others (1974) (Devonian)—Massive light-colored dolomite and black dolomite with minor light-colored quartzite and darker dolomitic quartzite
- Ds Sultan Limestone (Devonian)—Massive, thickly bedded, gray, stromatopora-bearing limestone
- Sl Limestone (Silurian)
- Oes Ely Springs Dolomite (Ordovician)—Dark, algal laminated dolomite and massive dark-colored limestone
- Oe Eureka Quartzite (Ordovician)—White to light-gray quartzite with minor light-colored dolomite and dolomitic quartzite
- Op Pogonip Group (Ordovician)—As mapped consists of the Antelope Valley Limestone and the Ninemile Formation. Predominantly limestone and dolomitic limestone and minor shaley and sandy carbonate rocks
- En Nopah Formation (Cambrian)—Predominantly light to dark-colored dolomite in uppermost part of unit and shale and calcareous shale in lowermost part. Divided into:
 - end Dunderberg Shale Member—Green to brown shale and calcareous shale
 - cbk Bonanza King Formation (Cambrian)—Unit characterized by massive cliff-forming limestone and dolomitic limestone. In this area, consists of the (ascending) Pappoose Lake Member, unnamed siliceous carbonate rocks member, and Banded Mountain Member
 - ec Carrara Formation (Cambrian)—Predominantly shale in the lower part, grading upward to increasingly calcareous shale and well-bedded thin-bedded limestone
 - ewc Wood Canyon Formation of Burchfiel and others (1974) and Zabriskie Quartzite (Cambrian)—Wood Canyon Formation consists predominantly of shale, quartzite, and minor dolomite
- Zs Stirling Quartzite (Late Proterozoic)—Chert and ledge-forming, white to pink quartzitic sandstone, grit, and siltstone, and very minor dolomite and dolomitic sandstone
- Zi Johnnie Formation (Late Proterozoic)—Shale and siltstone in lowermost part of unit grading into sandstone and minor quartzite in uppermost part



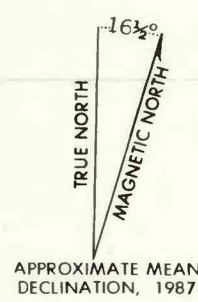
INDEX MAP

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Mt. Shradler, 1968, 1:24,000;
Mt. Stirling, 1957, 1:62,500

SCALE 1:62,500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



Geology from Burchfiel and others (1974);
modifications by Raul J. Madrid, 1983-84

MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF THE MT. STIRLING WILDERNESS STUDY AREA,
CLARK AND NYE COUNTIES, NEVADA

- Contact—Dashed where uncertain; dotted where concealed
- Normal fault—Dashed where uncertain; dotted where concealed
- Thrust fault—Dashed where uncertain; dotted where concealed. Sawtooth on upper plate
- Syncline—Dotted where concealed
- Area of alteration defined by thematic mapper
- 2
 Prospect—See table 1 for description
- 3
 Mine—See table 1 for description
- *
 Rock sample site containing gold
- *
 Soil and stream sediment site containing gold