

EXPLANATION

- Area with high mineral resource potential-Commodities as shown
- Area with moderate mineral resource potential-Commodities as shown
- Area with low mineral resource potential-Commodities as shown
- Prospect with identified mineral resource

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	U/A	H/B	H/C	H/D
	UNKNOWN POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL
		L/B	L/C	L/D
	LOW POTENTIAL			N/D
			NO POTENTIAL	
	A	B	C	D

LEVEL OF CERTAINTY

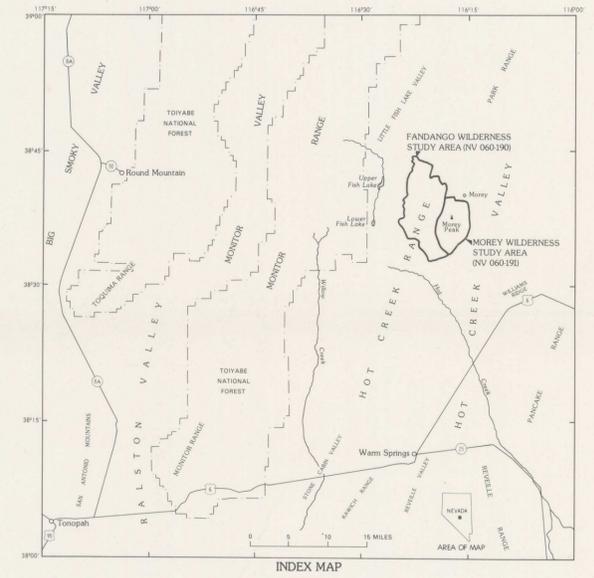
- COMMODITIES**
- Au Gold
 - Ag Silver
 - Cu Copper
 - Mo Molybdenum
 - Pb Lead
 - Sn Tin
 - Zn Zinc

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

QTs] QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY
Tj	
Tr] TERTIARY
Ta	
Tt	
Twm	
Twb] TERTIARY TO PALEOZOIC
TPzbr	
MzPzs] MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC
Dw	
] DEVONIAN

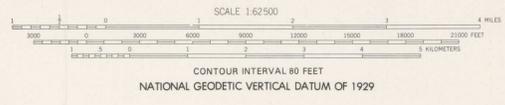
- DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**
- QTs Surficial deposits (Quaternary and Tertiary)—Well-consolidated older alluvium and poorly consolidated alluvium and talus
 - Tj Jasperoid (Tertiary)—Bright-red to dark-gray, fine-grained to chalcidonic, brecciated jasperoid occurring as replacement of carbonate rocks in fault zones
 - Tr Rhyolite dikes and domes (Miocene and/or Oligocene)—Several textural types of light-gray to white, locally flow-banded, crystal-poor, biotite rhyolites
 - Ta Andesite dikes and flows (Miocene and/or Oligocene)—Several textural and compositional varieties of porphyritic andesite and/or dacite. Generally propylitized
 - Tt Ash-flow tuffs, undivided (Miocene and Oligocene)—Rhyolitic to quartz latitic ash-flow tuffs. Unit consists of the tuff of Skimble Canyon, the tuff of Hot Creek Canyon, the Monotony Tuff, the tuff of Pott Hole Valley, the tuff of Orange Lichen Creek, and the Shingle Pass Tuff. Also includes minor rhyolite flows and air-fall tuff underlying the Windous Butte Formation north of the Fandango study area
 - Twm Tuff of Williams Ridge and Morey Peak (Oligocene)—Dark-green to orange-brown, densely welded, crystal-rich ash-flow tuff. Generally sericitized north of South Canyon and propylitized south of South Canyon
 - Twb Windous Butte Formation (Oligocene)—Pale-brown to reddish-brown, densely welded, crystal-rich, smoky quartz-rich ash-flow tuff
 - TPzbr Breccia (Tertiary to Paleozoic)—Silicified breccias containing angular to subrounded fragments of chert or silicified siltstone. Locally crudely bedded
 - MzPzs Sedimentary rocks (Mesozoic and Paleozoic)—Mostly comprised of calcite and dolomite marble but also includes minor quartzite and calcareous shale. Unit ranges in age from Early Ordovician to Early Triassic
 - Dw Woodruff(?) Formation (Devonian)—Siliceous shale and siltstone. Commonly brecciated, silicified, and iron stained

- CONTACT
 - - - HIGH-ANGLE FAULT—Dashed where approximate; dotted where concealed. Bar and ball on downthrown side
 - THRUST FAULT—Sawtooth on upper plate
 - CAULDRON MARGIN—Approximately located
 - APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF ACTIVE CLAIMS
 - X PROSPECT, MINE OR CLAIM
- 1 Lead Pipe property
 - 2 Wist prospect
 - 3 Bhum prospect
 - 4 Donna Louise prospect
 - 5 Brigham claims
 - 6 unnamed
 - 7 Page mine
 - 8 Uncle Sam mine



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:62,500, Fish Springs, Morey Peak, Pritchard Station, 1968; Moore Station, 1967

Geology by W.J. Carr, H.W. Dodge, Jr., and F.W. Byers, Jr., 1967-1969; D.A. John, 1984. Compiled and simplified by D.A. John 1984-1985



MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF THE MOREY AND FANDANGO WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA