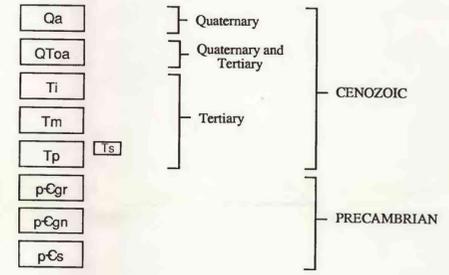


- EXPLANATION**
- Area having high mineral resource potential (H)
 - Area having moderate mineral resource potential (M)
 - Area having low mineral resource potential (L)
 - Mine having identified resources—See text for discussion
 - X Prospect

- COMMODITIES**
- | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|------------|
| Au | Gold | Mo | Molybdenum |
| Ag | Silver | Pb | Lead |
| Cu | Copper | Per | Perlite |
| Hg | Mercury | Zeo | Zcolites |

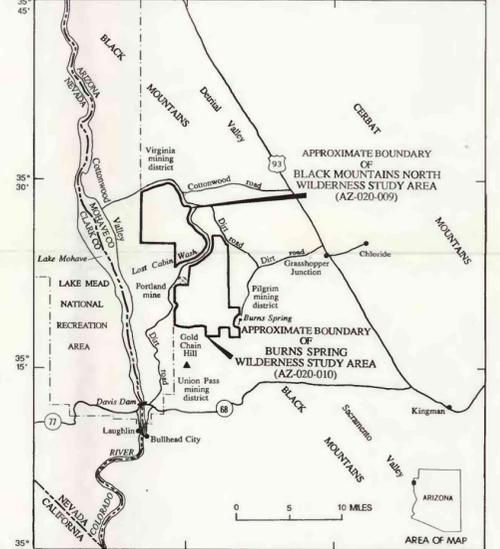
- Types of deposits**
- [1] Hydrothermal quartz and calcite veins and veinlets
 - [2] Disseminated low-grade bulk-mineable gold

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qa** Alluvium, colluvium, and talus (Quaternary)
 - QToa** Older alluvium (Quaternary and Tertiary)
 - Ti** Intrusive rocks (Tertiary)—Medium-grained felsic dikes and small intrusive masses
 - Tm** Mount Davis Volcanics (Tertiary)—Basaltic to andesitic lava flows interbedded with rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs
 - Ts** Sedimentary rocks (Tertiary)—Lenticular sequences of tuffaceous sedimentary rocks interbedded with the upper part of the Patsy Mine Volcanics. Generally increases in thickness from north to south
 - Tp** Patsy Mine Volcanics (Tertiary)—Latic to rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs and breccias intercalated with basalt, andesite, and latite flows
 - pCgr** Granite (Precambrian)—Reddish-weathering medium- to coarse-grained biotite granite
 - pCgn** Gneiss (Precambrian)—Augen gneiss containing plagioclase porphyroclasts
 - pCs** Schist (Precambrian)—Fine-grained quartz-biotite schist
- Contact
 - - - Normal fault—Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side



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 (or) where an application of mineral-deposit models indicates favorable ground for the specified type(s) of deposits.
 - 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 permissible. 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	HIGH POTENTIAL	HIGH POTENTIAL	HIGH POTENTIAL
	MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL	MODERATE POTENTIAL
	LOW POTENTIAL	LOW POTENTIAL	LOW POTENTIAL
	NO POTENTIAL	NO POTENTIAL	NO POTENTIAL
	A	B	C
	U/A	H/B	H/C
	M/B	M/C	M/D
	L/B	L/C	L/D
		N/D	N/D
			NO POTENTIAL
			NO POTENTIAL

Abstracted with minor modifications from:
 Taylor, R.B., and Steven, T.A., 1983, Definition of mineral resource potential. Economic Geology, v. 78, no. 6, p. 1268-1270.
 Taylor, R.B., Stearns, R.L., and Marks, S.F., 1986, An assessment of the mineral resource potential of the San Isabel National Forest, south-central Colorado. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1618, p. 40-42.
 Coulter, C.H., compiler, 1968, Guide to preparation of mineral survey reports on public lands. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 84-0797, p. 7, 8.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:24,000, Spirit Mtn. SE, 1958; Spirit Mtn. NE, 1959; Burns Spring, Grasshopper Junction NW, 1967. Polyconic projection.

Geology mapped by J.E. Conrad, 1986-87



MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAP OF BLACK MOUNTAINS NORTH AND BURNS SPRING WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA