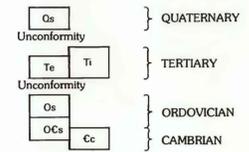


EXPLANATION OF IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

[The entire study area has inferred subeconomic resources of limestone, dolomite, and volcanic rock. Numbered areas are described in text.]

- Geologic terrane having inferred subeconomic resources of iron
- Geologic terrane having inferred subeconomic resources of silica in high-silica sandstone and quartzite
- M/B** Geologic terrane having moderate energy resource potential for oil and gas, with certainty level B—Applies to entire study area
- 1 M/B** Geologic terrane having moderate mineral resource potential for zinc, cadmium, antimony, molybdenum, lead, arsenic, and bismuth in vein and replacement deposits, with certainty level B; and for zinc, lead, and tungsten in skarn, with certainty level B
- 2 M/B** Geologic terrane having moderate mineral resource potential for zinc, cadmium, antimony, molybdenum, lead, arsenic, bismuth and gold in vein and replacement deposits, or in igneous breccia, with certainty level B; and for zinc, lead, and tungsten in skarn, with certainty level B
- 3 M/B** Geologic terrane having moderate mineral resource potential for antimony, with certainty level B
- 4 M/B** Geologic terrane having moderate mineral resource potential for antimony and tungsten, with certainty level B
- L/C** Geologic terrane having low resource potential for uranium, geothermal energy, and all metals except as described above, with certainty level C—Applies to entire study area

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

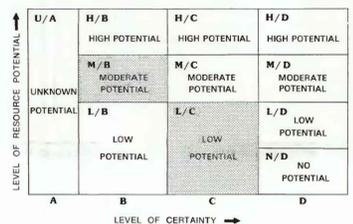


DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qs** Surficial material (Quaternary)—Alluvium and colluvium; poorly consolidated to semiconsolidated; buffaceous material; bouldery debris of landslide or mudflow origin
- Te** Extrusive igneous rocks (Tertiary)—Porphyritic andesite agglomerate and flows; porphyritic dacite and rhyolite flows and tuff; rhyolite tuff
- Ti** Intrusive igneous rocks (Tertiary)—Diorite and lesser amounts of rhyolite
- Os** Sedimentary rocks (Ordovician)—Limestone, dolomite, shale, sandstone, and orthoquartzite
- OCs** Sedimentary rocks (Ordovician and Cambrian)—Limestone, dolomite, and shale
- Cc** Contact-metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)
- Intrusive breccia as mapped by Erickson (1966)
- Areas having spectral signatures characteristic of hydrothermally altered rock—From Landsat Thematic Mapper data
- Contact—Approximately located
- Fault—Dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side
- Strike and dip of beds
- Prospect sampled by U.S. Geological Survey—Sample contained anomalous concentrations of some elements (table 2)
- Rock-sample locality and number of U.S. Bureau of Mines—Sample contained anomalous concentrations of some elements (table 1)
- Locality and number of stream-sediment sample—Sampled by U.S. Geological Survey
- Locality and number of nonmagnetic heavy-mineral panned concentrate sample—Sampled by U.S. Geological Survey
- Locality and number of rock sample—Sampled by U.S. Geological Survey
- Mine workings sampled by U.S. Bureau of Mines, showing sample number
- Prospect or open cut
- Adit
- Trench

Summary of areas having mineral resource potential in and adjacent to the Wah Wah Mountains Wilderness Study Area [Level of potential/level of certainty explained below; commodities listed in order of relative importance]

Area name and number (where applicable)	Resource potential	Level of potential/level of certainty	Commodities	Type of deposit
Wah Wah Summit (west), 1	Moderate	M/B	Zn, Cd, Sb, Mo, Pb, As, Bi, W	Vein and replacement in carbonate host rock. Skarn.
Wah Wah Summit (east), 2	Moderate	M/B	Zn, Cd, Sb, Mo, Pb, As, Bi, Au	Vein and replacement in carbonate host rock. Skarn.
Wah Wah Cove (south), 3	Moderate	M/B	Pb, Sb, Bi, As, Mo	Igneous breccia host. Skarn.
Wah Wah Cove, 4	Moderate	M/B	Sb, W	Vein and replacement in carbonate or volcanic host rock.
Study area outside of areas 1-4.	Low	L/C	Zn, Cd, Sb, W, Mo, Pb, As, Bi, Au	Subsurface sedimentary rocks.
Entire study area	Moderate	M/B	Oil and gas	
Entire study area	Low	L/C	Geothermal resources	
Entire study area	Low	L/C	Uranium	

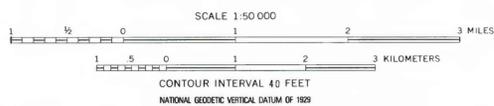


- H** High mineral resource potential
- M** Moderate mineral resource potential
- L** Low mineral resource potential
- U** Unknown mineral resource potential
- N** No known mineral resource potential
- A** Available data not adequate
- B** Data indicate geologic environment and suggest level of resource potential
- C** Data indicate geologic environment, give good indication of level of resource potential, but do not establish activity of resource-forming processes
- 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

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, 1980, 1:62,500 Wah Wah Summit, Crystal Peak, Frisco Peak, and The Bam

Geology simplified by L.J. Cox in 1988 from Hirze (1974a, 1974b, and 1984)



IDENTIFIED RESOURCES, MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL, SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY, AND SAMPLE LOCALITIES, WAH WAH MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, BEAVER AND MILLARD COUNTIES, UTAH