

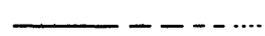
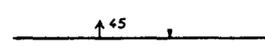
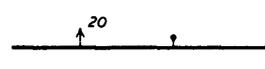
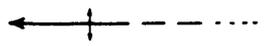
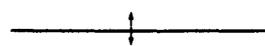
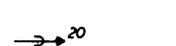
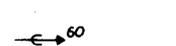
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE GRAYBACK QUADRANGLE,
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA**

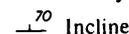
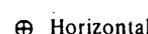
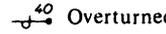
By H. R. Cornwall and M. H. Krieger

GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE MAP
Published by the U. S. Geological Survey, 1975
Reston, Va. 22092

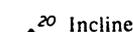
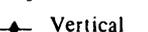
GEOLOGIC MAP SYMBOLS
COMMONLY USED ON MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
(Special symbols are shown in explanation)

-  Contact – Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed
-  Contact – Showing dip; well exposed at triangle
-  Fault – Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed
-  Fault, showing dip – Ball and bar on downthrown side
-  Normal fault – Hachured on downthrown side
-  Fault – Showing relative horizontal movement
-  Thrust fault – Sawteeth on upper plate
-  Anticline – Showing direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
-  Asymmetric anticline – Short arrow indicates steeper limb
-  Overturned anticline – Showing direction of dip of limbs
-  Syncline – Showing direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
-  Asymmetric syncline – Short arrow indicates steeper limb
-  Overturned syncline – Showing direction of dip of limbs
-  Monocline – Showing direction of plunge of axis
-  Minor anticline – Showing plunge of axis
-  Minor syncline – Showing plunge of axis

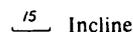
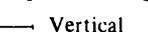
Strike and dip of beds – Ball indicates top of beds known from sedimentary structures

-  ⁷⁰ Inclined
-  Horizontal
-  Vertical
-  ⁴⁰ Overturned

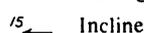
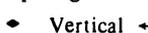
Strike and dip of foliation

-  ²⁰ Inclined
-  Vertical
-  Horizontal

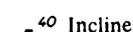
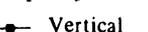
Strike and dip of cleavage

-  ¹⁵ Inclined
-  Vertical
-  Horizontal

Bearing and plunge of lineation

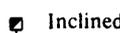
-  ¹⁵ Inclined
-  Vertical
-  Horizontal

Strike and dip of joints

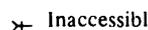
-  ⁴⁰ Inclined
-  Vertical
-  Horizontal

Note: planar symbols (strike and dip of beds, foliation or schistosity, and cleavage) may be combined with linear symbols to record data observed at same locality by superimposed symbols at point of observation. Coexisting planar symbols are shown intersecting at point of observation.

Shafts

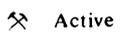
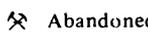
-  Vertical
-  Inclined

Adit, tunnel, or slope

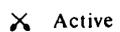
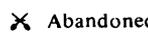
-  Accessible
-  Inaccessible

x Prospect

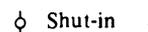
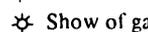
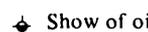
Quarry

-  Active
-  Abandoned

Gravel pit

-  Active
-  Abandoned

Oil well

-  Drilling
-  Shut-in
-  Dry hole abandoned
-  Gas
-  Show of gas
-  Oil
-  Show of oil

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE GRAYBACK QUADRANGLE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

By H. R. Cornwall and M. H. Krieger

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Pinal Schist, of Precambrian X age, is the oldest formation that crops out in the Grayback quadrangle. The east half of the quadrangle is largely underlain by the Ruin Granite, of early Precambrian Y age, which intruded the Pinal Schist. This intrusive relationship is evident in other, nearby areas, the Sonora quadrangle, for example (Cornwall and others, 1971). The Ruin Granite was intruded by diabase dikes and sills of late Precambrian Y age. The Precambrian rocks have been intruded by the Tortilla Quartz Diorite of Late Cretaceous age and the Tea Cup Granodiorite, a large Paleocene pluton. These two plutons have themselves been intruded by Paleocene and younger Tertiary dikes of andesite, rhyodacite, quartz latite, and rhyolite. On the basis of intrusive relationships, most of the dikes are dated as Paleocene and younger; however, two types (TKmr and TKrh) do not intrude the Tea Cup Granodiorite and may therefore be older than the others. The dikes diminish in number and terminate westward across the quadrangle. Most have east-west trends with steep to vertical dips, but some change trend to northwest in the southeastern quarter of the quadrangle.

The Whitetail Conglomerate, a gently eastward dipping Oligocene conglomerate in the northwest corner of the quadrangle, unconformably overlies older rocks, is cut by younger rhyolite dikes, and is overlain by younger flows. A graben in Ripsey Wash, along the eastern edge of the quadrangle, contains east-dipping conglomerate, sandstone, and tuff. These terrestrial deposits were derived from surrounding highlands as the basin subsided during the early Miocene. In the Quaternary, gravels have been shed westward onto an alluvial plain from the higher, central part of the quadrangle. The Gila River, a major regional stream, flows west across the northern part of the quadrangle and is flanked by older Quaternary gravel terraces.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A number of fissure zones with limonite, quartz, and, in many places, copper oxides crop out in the east half of the quadrangle. The zones dip steeply, range in strike from east-northeast through east to west-northwest, and transect most of the rocks in the area, including the Ruin Granite, diabase sills and dikes, Tea Cup Granodiorite, Tortilla Quartz Diorite, and rhyodacite dikes. Many of the zones have been explored by pits, trenches, and shafts, and a few by drill holes.

The most intensive exploration has been in secs. 8 and 9, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., an area where a steeply dipping protrusion of the Tea Cup Granodiorite, roughly 500 feet thick, extends eastward more than half a mile into the Ruin Granite. The deposit indicated on the map by a shaft in the southeast corner of sec. 8, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., is reported to contain copper and molybdenum sulfides. It has been explored by several mining companies. There is abundant chalcocite (Cu_2S) and pyrite (FeS_2) on dumps near two shafts located 1,600 feet east of the shaft mentioned above. Several limonitic shear zones that extend north of these two shafts for half a mile have been explored by pits and shafts. The Tea Cup Granodiorite in secs. 7 and 18, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., contains widespread disseminated malachite, chrysocolla, and limonite, indicating the original presence of copper and iron sulfides.

The Golden Bell mine in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., explored northeast-trending, steeply dipping fissure zones, 1–5 feet thick, that on the surface contain chrysocolla, malachite, limonite, and quartz. The Wooley mine in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., consists of a shaft, adit, and opencuts that explored a steeply dipping east-west-trending fissure and breccia zone half a mile long and 50–200 feet wide. Outcrops of the zone contain disseminated chrysocolla, malachite, limonite, and quartz. A shaft and several pits explore two east-trending, vertical shear zones in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 4 S., R. 13 E. These zones contain 1- to 5-foot veins of quartz with chrysocolla, malachite, and limonite. Pits, trenches, and a diamond drill hole in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, T. 5 S., R. 13 E., explore fissure zones containing malachite, chrysocolla, and limonite.

The deposits described above are the most notable ones explored in the quadrangle. Copper and molybdenum were the principal metals found. Other mineralized areas are indicated on the map by additional fissure zones and exploration pits and trenches. There is no recorded production of copper or other metals from this quadrangle.

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