

EXPLANATION

PRODUCTION AND RESERVES—Total production and reserves of lead for mines within the areas of the Old Lead Belt (map numbers 112-156), Mine Lamotte-Fredericktown (map numbers 183-189 and 191-199), Potosi (map numbers 70-83), Palmer (map numbers 33-57), and Viburnum Trend (map numbers 167-178) are shown by labeled symbol. Information about production and reserves of copper, silver, zinc, cobalt, nickel, pyrite and barite is not available.

- Greater than five million tons of lead
- 50,000 to 1,000,000 tons of lead
- 1,000 to 50,000 tons of lead
- Less than 1,000 tons of lead

DEPOSIT TYPES

- Copper
- Lead-silver
- Lead-silver-zinc
- Lead-silver-zinc-copper
- Lead-silver-zinc-copper-cobalt-nickel
- Lead-silver-zinc-copper-cobalt-nickel-pyrite
- ◇ Barite
- AREA OF LEAD MINERALIZATION

AREA OF LEAD MINERALIZATION—From Kisvarsanyi, 1977

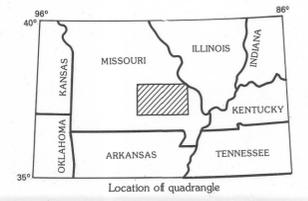
DISCUSSION

This map is part of a folio of maps of the Rolla 1° x 2° quadrangle, Missouri, prepared under the Continuous United States Mineral Assessment Program. Other publications in this folio to date include U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Maps MF-1001-A and B, MF-1002-A through H, MF-1004-A through G, U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1161, and U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Reports 78-330, 78-806, 79-966, 79-992, 79-1192, and 81-518.

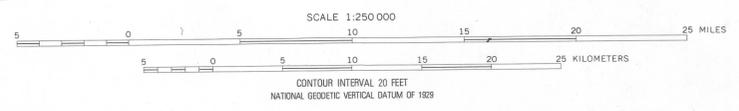
Lead, copper, zinc, silver, nickel, and cobalt mines and prospects in sedimentary rocks are shown by circles and barite mines and occurrences are shown by diamonds on sheet 1. Symbol size indicates amount of production plus estimated amount of reserves for each mine or prospect. Table 1 (in pamphlet) identifies each locality by number (1-206), and includes information on name (where known), location, elements known to be present, references, and comments. The major production of lead and associated metals has been from deposits in the Upper Cambrian Bonnetterre Dolomite.

Iron and pyrite mines and prospects are shown by squares on sheet 2. Symbol size indicates amount of production plus estimated amount of reserves for each mine or prospect. Table 2 (in pamphlet) identifies each iron and pyrite locality by number (1-399), and includes information on name (where known), location, elements known to be present, references, and comments. Iron has been produced from Precambrian igneous rocks, and iron and pyrite, from Cambrian and Ordovician rocks.

Manganese and tungsten-silver-manganese-tin mines and prospects are shown by triangles and hexagons on sheet 2. Because amount of production and reserves of all known deposits totals less than 3,000 tons of ore, one size symbol represents both prospects and mines. Table 3 (in pamphlet) lists each manganese or tungsten-silver-manganese-tin mine or prospect by number (1-55), and includes information on name (where known), location, elements known to be present, references, and comments. Manganese occurs in rocks of Precambrian, Cambrian, and Ordovician age. Tungsten-silver-manganese-tin minerals occur in Precambrian rocks near Fredericktown.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1954-69



LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, NICKEL, COBALT, PYRITE, AND BARITE
MINES, PROSPECTS, AND OCCURRENCES OF METALLIC MINERALS IN THE ROLLA 1° X 2° QUADRANGLE, MISSOURI
By
Mary H. Miller
1982