

- EXPLANATION**
- U.S. Fisheries Conservation Zone (200n mi)
 - - - 200-nautical mile limit of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
 - Draft Convention Line
 - Maritime Boundary Regions
 - Continental Shelf—0-200m depth
 - ▨ Continental Slope—200-2,500m depth
 - Gold
 - Area having resources or resource potential—Commodity is indicated

DISCUSSION

The United States has not resolved most of its Continental Shelf boundary with other states. The lines on this map are only approximate, and they do not necessarily reflect the positions or views of the United States with respect to those boundaries. Sources of data for the boundaries and the resource information shown on the map are enumerated below.

1. An indication of the possible extent of the U. S. estimate resources under the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea (United States, Geneva, 1980, is given by the U. S. Fisheries Conservation Zone. The limit of this zone was set forth in the Federal Register on March 7, 1977, v. 42, no. 44, p. 13237-13242. Subsequent notices in the Federal Register have corrected errors of made modifications to the original notice: v. 43, no. 23, May 12, 1977, p. 54124; v. 43, no. 7, January 11, 1978, p. 1858-1859; v. 43, no. 43, March 2, 1978, p. 8694; v. 44, no. 344, December 16, 1979, p. 14495.

2. A hypothetical limit of the continental margin north of Alaska was determined by applying Article 18 of the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea (United States, Geneva, 1980, and using U. S. Geological Survey data. The U. S. Atlantic Shelf Convention Line is taken from United States Map of the Atlantic Ocean, Atlantic Coast, 1978. In those sections where the continental margin is not shown, these limits, where they extend beyond 200 n mi (nautical miles), may be found to extend farther seaward than the lines shown on this map.

3. The estimates of unrecovered recoverable resources of conventionally producible oil and gas on the U. S. Continental Shelf and Slope are taken from Dotson and others (1981). Detailed estimates from that report are summarized on this map as barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). For convenience purposes we used 6,000 ft³ of gas as equivalent to 1 bbl of oil.

4. The study area considers the Maritime Boundary Region in the Gulf of Mexico and offshore western California. They have been approached in two reports issued by Powers (1981, 1982). These reports are not included in the estimates of shelf and slope resources given on this map.

5. The locations of natural gas hydrates are reported primarily from Krenovskan and Makhomov (1980) and Dillon and others (1981). These occurrences suggest the presence of potential unconventional energy resources—either the hydrates themselves or gas trapped below these hydrates.

6. Locations of hard-mineral occurrences on the U. S. continental margin are reported from Mackenzie and Hain (1981).

7. The location of the Clarion-Clipperton Manganese Nodule Province, a possible area for deep seabed mining, is from McKelvey and others (1979).

8. Manganese-nodule occurrences in the central Pacific region are discussed in McKelvey and Wright (1980).

9. The mineral resources of U. S. possessions in the Pacific and the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were reviewed by Adams, F. T., and others (1978). It is concluded that no other mineral resources of economic interest are known at this time, but that possible mineral resources include sand and gravel, phosphate, and green mudstone, green mudstone, black coral, and, in deep water, manganese crusts or nodules and associated metals.

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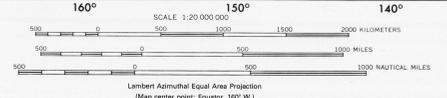
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Base from American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1978 Geographic map of the Circum-Pacific region, Pacific Basin



A COMPILATION OF SUBSEA ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING ITS POSSESSIONS AND TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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