



EXPLANATION

Qa Quaternary alluvial deposits
Sand, silt, clay, and gravel floodplain and terrace deposits, and piedmont fan deposits; also includes colluvium at margins of alluvial deposits

Ql Quaternary landslide deposits
Commonly composed of blocks of residual boulders 10 feet or more across in a matrix of clay, sand, and gravel

TL Tertiary Lares Limestone
Thick-bedded to massive dense limestone and calcarenite, grades eastward into the San Sebastián Formation near Top Alta, pinches out westward near Moca; in central area upper part grades eastward and westward into the Citrao Formation. Thickness ranges from 0 to about 1650 feet

Tss Tertiary San Sebastián Formation
Largely composed of clay and sand beds with conglomerate near the base; some limestone lenses. Thickness ranges from 0 to possibly 1075 feet

Ts Tertiary siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, lava, and tuff
Probably mostly deposited in a marine environment; unit as shown on map probably includes some plutonic rocks and some hydrothermally altered rocks and may include some strata of Cretaceous age. Total thickness may exceed 6000 feet

TKs Tertiary and Cretaceous sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, lava, tuff, and tuffaceous breccia
Largely deposited in a marine environment. Extensive deep weathering. Unit as shown on map contains a few localities from which Paleocene and (or) Eocene fossils have been recovered, but other evidence indicates that most of these rocks may be Late Cretaceous in age

TKp Tertiary and Cretaceous plutonic rocks
Largely granodiorite and quartz diorite; some diorite; minor quartz porphyry, gabbro, and amphibolite; believed to have been emplaced during the Late Cretaceous, Paleocene, and Eocene. Includes some hydrothermally altered rock and some areas of complexly and intensely associated plutonic and volcanic rock. Locally deeply weathered

Kt Cretaceous tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, breccia, and conglomerate, lava, and tuff
Marine lava, tuff, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone predominate in lower part; in upper part marine and sub-aerial tuffaceous conglomerate and sub-aerial marine tuff and tuffaceous breccia predominate; Ktl, some pure and impure limestone lenses most common in the southwestern and southcentral parts of the map; some hydrothermally altered rocks. Extensive deep weathering. Total thickness may exceed 10,000 feet

Ktl Cretaceous lava, lava breccia, tuff, and tuffaceous breccia
Largely deposited in a marine environment; some thin bedded sandstone and siltstone. Extensive deep weathering. Some strata of Late Cretaceous age may be included in this unit. Total thickness may exceed 10,000 feet

EXPLANATION

GOLD IN STREAM SEDIMENT

△ .08 - .42 PPM
> 95th percentile

△ .05 - .07 PPM
> 90th percentile

○ 0 - .04 PPM
below detection limit

PLATE 5.--MAP SHOWING GOLD IN STREAM SEDIMENT

Geology compiled from Briggs, 1964