DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OPEN-FILE REPORT
81-1131
PLATE 6 OF 6

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 Toa Alta, pinches out westward near Moca; in central area upper part grades eastward and westward into the Cibao 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 intimately associated plutonic and volcanic rock. Locally deeply weathered

KL — Cretaceous lava,lava breccia,tuff,and tuffaceous breccia

Largely deposited in a marine environment: some thick-bedded sandstone and siltstone. Extensive deep weathering. Some strata of Late Cretaceous age may be included in this map unit. Total thickness may exceed 10,000 feet

Kt — KTL — 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; Kt1, 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

Contact

Dashed where gradational or position uncertian, dotted where concealed

Fault

Dashed where approximately located, queried where doubtful or inferred, dotted where concealed,U, indicates upthrown side,D, downthrown side; arrows show directions of apparent strike-slip movement

Trough or syncline

Anticline

Strike and direction of dip

Shows general attitude of strata in vicinity of symbol

Approximate location of known deposit or prospect

1 Areas warranting further investigation

SCALE 1:40000

2 1 0 1 2 MILES

2 1 0 1 2 KILOMETERS

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1960
6½° TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH

INDEX MAP OF PUERTO RICO SHOWING AREA OF THIS REPORT

EXPLANATION

MINERALIZING FACTOR IN STREAM SEDIMENT

- STRONG ASSOCIATION
- MODERATE ASSOCIATION
- WEAK ASSOCIATION
- NO ASSOCIATION

Laundry Creek Prospect
Copper Creek Prospect
Río Tanama Deposits
Helecho Deposit
Río Tanama
Río Grande Arecibo
Utuado
Lago Caonillas
Río Viví
Río Viví Deposits
Río Grande Jayuya
Jayuya
Adjuntas
Lago Guayo
Lago Garzas
Lago Dos Bocas

18 15′
66 45′

Base from U.S. Geological Survey

PLATE 6.--MAP SHOWING MINEREALIZING FACTOR IN STREAM SEDIMENT

Geology compiled from Briggs, 1964