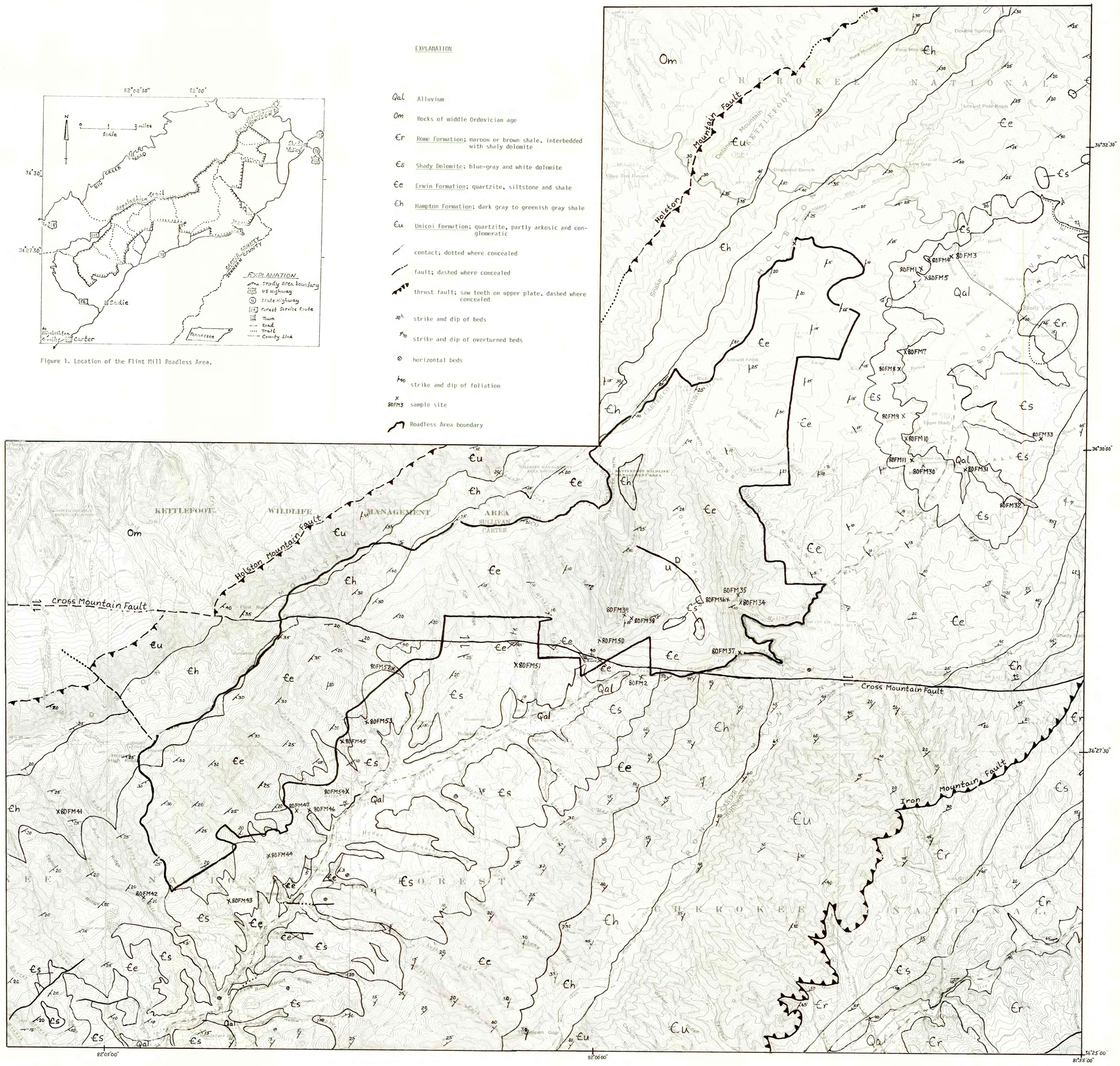
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Figure 1. Location of the Flint Mill Roadless Area.

EXPLANATION

- Qal — Alluvium
- Om — Rocks of middle Ordovician age
- Єr — Rome Formation; maroon or brown shale, interbedded with shaly dolomite
- Єs — Shady Dolomite; blue-gray and white dolomite
- Єe — Erwin Formation; quartzite, siltstone and shale
- Єh — Hampton Formation; dark gray to greenish gray shale
- Єu — Unicoi Formation; quartzite, partly arkosic and conglomeratic
- contact; dotted where concealed
- fault; dashed where concealed
- thrust fault; saw teeth on upper plate, dashed where concealed
- strike and dip of beds
- strike and dip of overturned beds
- horizontal beds
- strike and dip of foliation
- 80FM3 — sample site
- Roadless Area boundary



Base from U.S. Geological Survey Shady Valley, Tenn., 1960-70; Doe, Tenn., 1938-69; Carter, Tenn., 1938-69.

Geology from King and Ferguson (1960)

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey editorial standards or stratigraphic nomenclature.

Figure 2. Geology and sample sites of the Flint Mill Roadless Area.

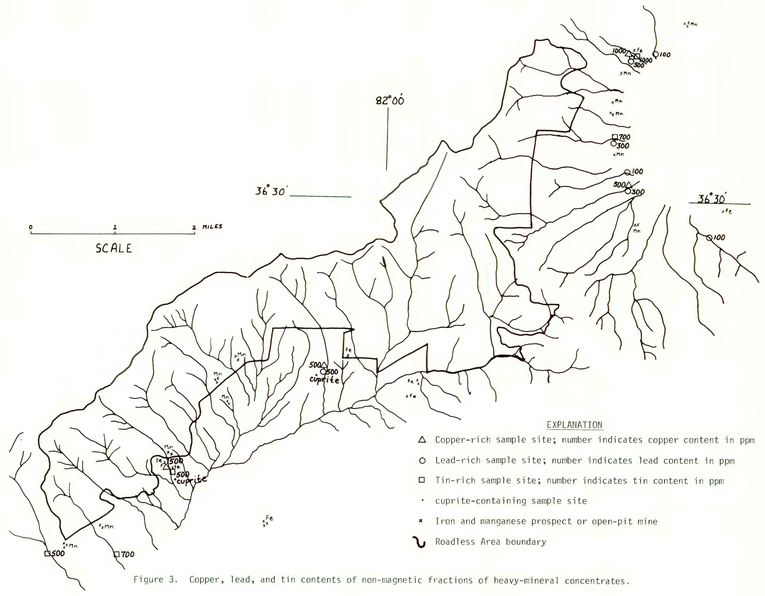


Figure 3. Copper, lead, and tin contents of non-magnetic fractions of heavy-mineral concentrates.

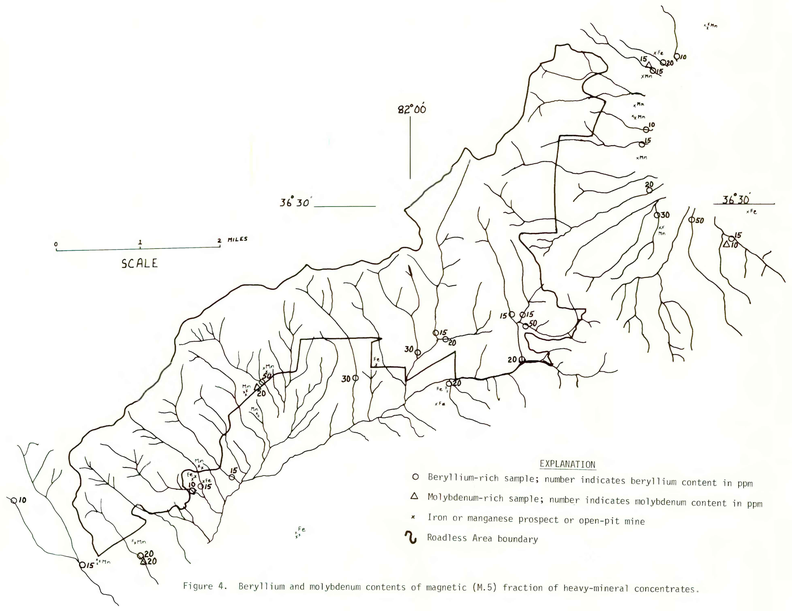


Figure 4. Beryllium and molybdenum contents of magnetic (M.5) fraction of heavy-mineral concentrates.

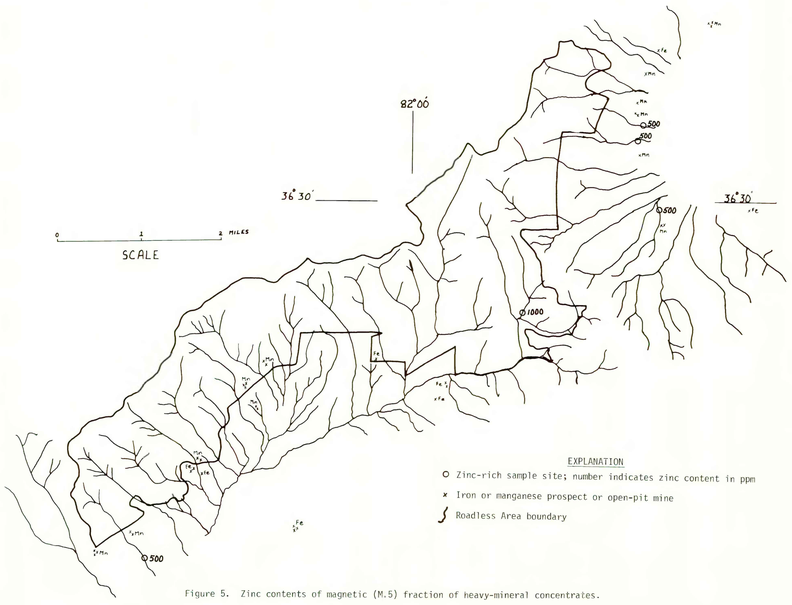


Figure 5. Zinc contents of magnetic (M.5) fraction of heavy-mineral concentrates.

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE FLINT MILL ROADLESS AREA, CARTER AND JOHNSON COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

by

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1984