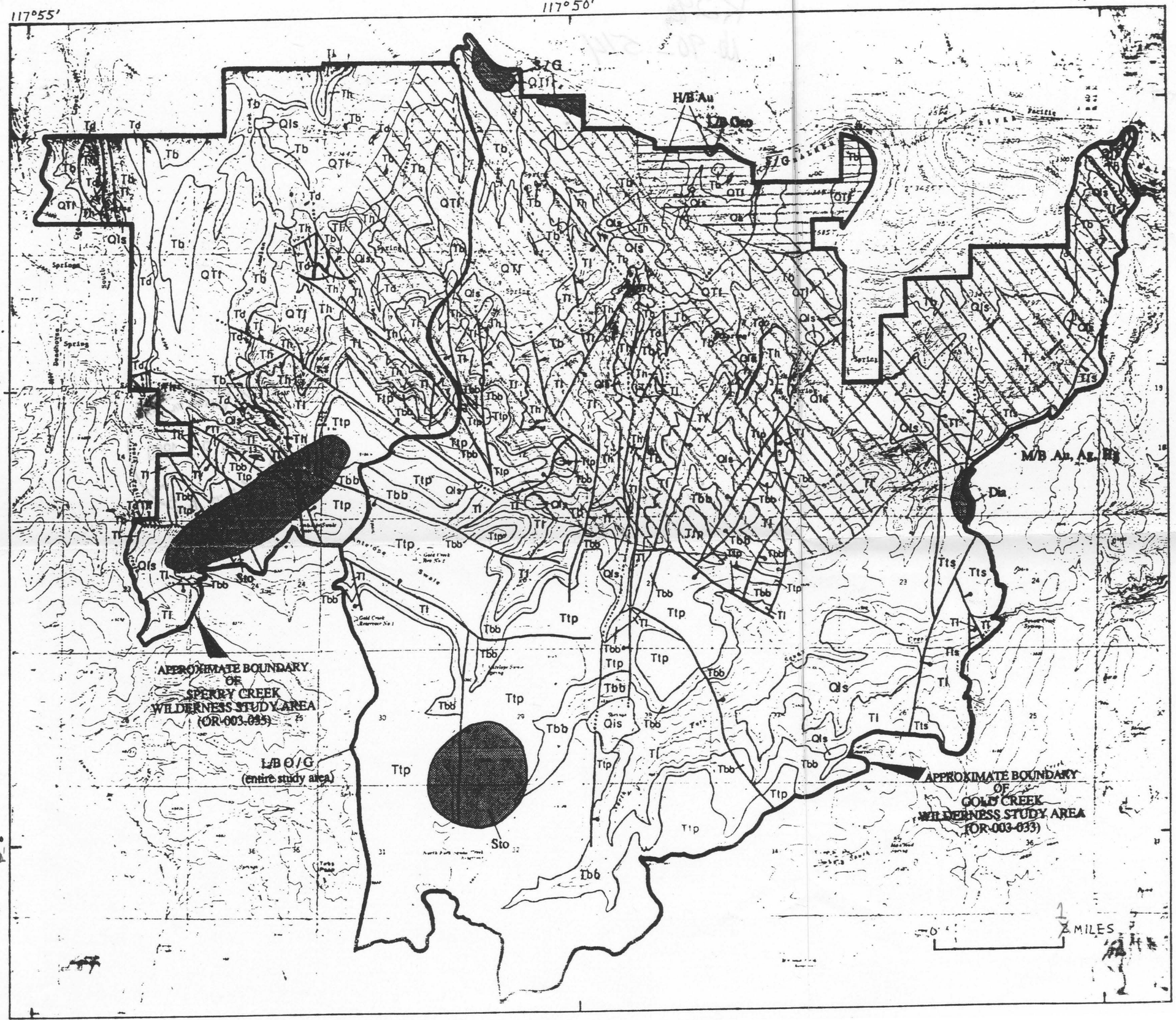

EXPLANATION

Area having high mineral resource potential (H)

Area having moderate mineral resource potential (M)

Area having low mineral resource potential (L)

Level of certainty of assessment

B Data only suggest level of potential

Area having identified mineral resources for commodities as labeled

Commodities

Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
Dia	Diatomite
Geo	Geothermal resources
Hg	Mercury
O/G	Oil and gas
Sto	Building and decorative stone
S/G	Sand and Gravel

Geologic map units

Qa	Alluvium (Quaternary)
Qls	Landslide deposits (Quaternary)
QTf	Fanglomerate (Quaternary and Pliocene)
Tts	Tuff and tuffaceous siltstone (Pliocene or Miocene)
Ttp	Tims Peak Basalt of Kittleman and others (1965) (Miocene)
Tbb	Pillow-basalt breccia (Miocene)
Tl	Littlefield Rhyolite of Kittleman and others (1965) (Miocene)
Th	Hunter Creek Basalt of Kittleman and others (1965) (Miocene)
Td	Dinner Creek Welded Ash-Flow Tuff of Kittleman and others (1965) (Miocene)
Tb	Basaltic complex (Miocene or older)—Equivalent to unnamed igneous complex of Kittleman and others (1965)

Contact

Fault—Dotted where concealed. Bar and ball on downthrown side

Figure 2. Mineral resource potential, identified mineral resources, and generalized geologic map of Gold Creek and Sperry Creek Wilderness Study Areas, Malheur County, Oregon. Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000: Monument Peak 1972, Tims Peak 1972, South Mtn. 1990, Jonesboro in Press, Namorf in press. Contour intervals 40 and 20 ft. Geology mapped by J. G. Evans, 1988.