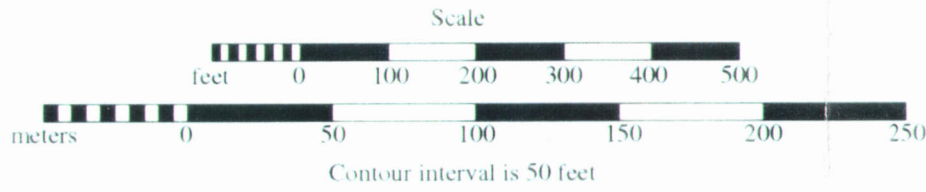
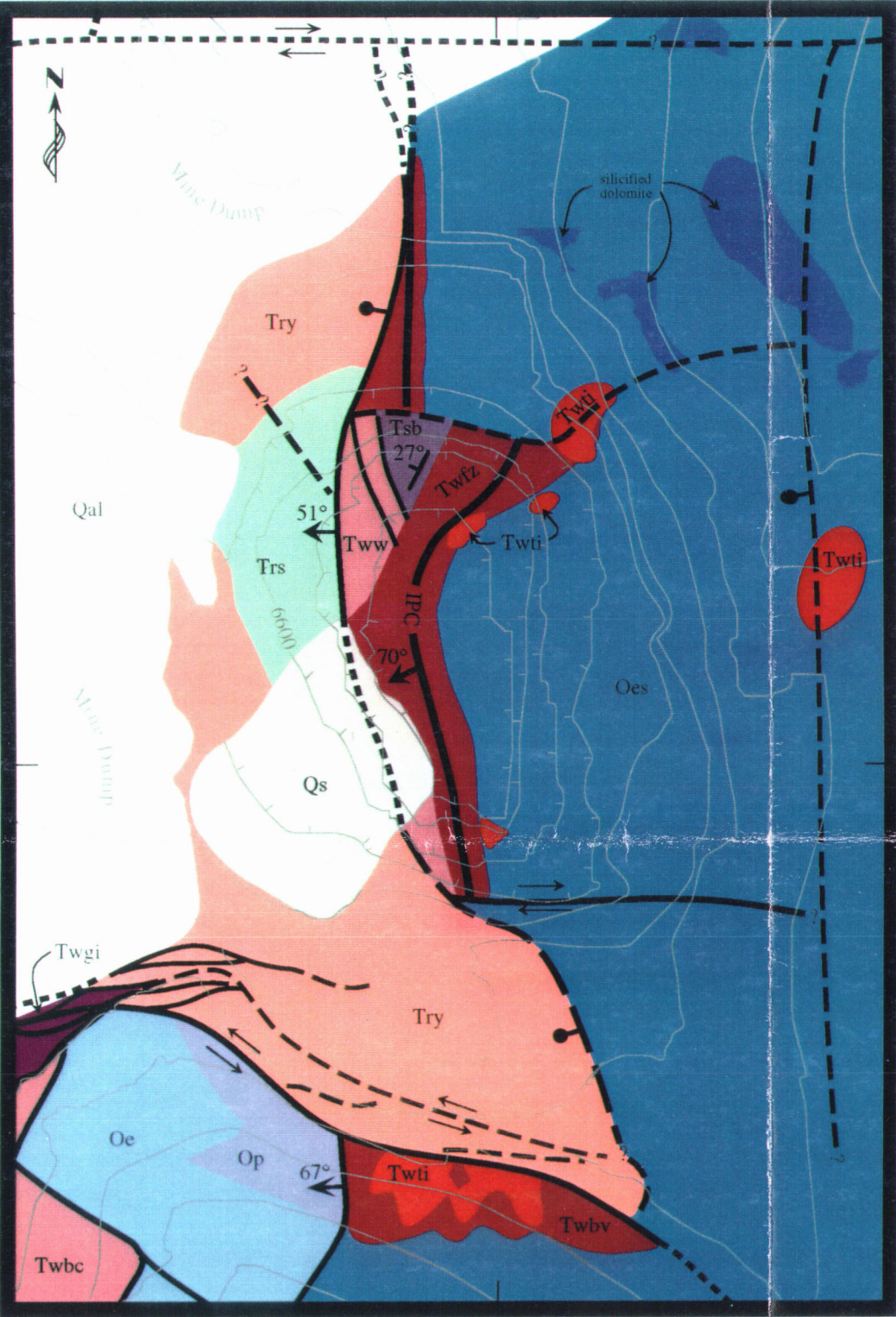


Plate II. Geologic Map of the Atlanta Mine and Legend



Legend

- Quaternary
- Qs recent slump (collapse of the wall of the Atlanta mine)
 - Qal alluvium
 - QTgr monolithologic gravels, exclusively comprised of Tgt
 - Tvu undifferentiated volcanic rocks (shown in detail in Atlanta mine map)
 - Ti Isom Formation: densely-welded crystal-poor trachydacitic ash-flow tuff
 - Tss tuffaceous sandstone, generally fine-grained and confined to small channels, less than 2 meters thick
 - Tgt Ripgut Springs Formation: crystal-poor, densely-welded compound rhyolite ash-flow (two vitrophyres shown by patterned areas)
 - Tgr tuffaceous sand with coarse cobbles. Numerous channels. In southern part of district, this unit appears to be related to collapse of the Ryan Spring Caldera.
 - Try Ryan Spring Formation: biotite-plagioclase rich rhyolite ash-flow tuff
 - Trs tuffaceous sandstone, up to 20 m thick, similar in appearance to Try, with cross-beds up to 2 m high and some boulder layers. This may represent an early stage of Try. Underlies main ash-flow in mine.
 - Tsb sericitically-altered bedded tuff (age and correlation are uncertain)
- Tertiary
- Wah Wah Springs Formation
- Twbc caldera-collapse breccia: fine-grained volcanic matrix with clasts of Oe, Oes, and Tertiary units.
 - Twfz silicified breccia of volcanic and carbonate blocks in caldera margin fault zone; main ore zone in the Atlanta mine
 - Twb collapse or outflow breccia composed of large blocks of Paleozoic rocks in an altered tuffaceous matrix
 - Tww dacite ash-flow tuff: hbl-plag-biot crystal tuff with minor lithics
 - Twgi coarse-grained biotite granodiorite intrusion
 - Twti tuff dikes: clay-altered, crystal-poor intrusions containing relict fiamme and quartz shards
 - Twbv vent breccia: silicified blocks (<1 cm to >1 m across) within a silicified, crystal-poor matrix, with abundant hematite
- Ordovician - Silurian
- Te Escalante Desert Formation: propylitically altered andesitic and rhyolitic lavas, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments
 - Sl Laketown Dolomite: thin-bedded, fine-grained dolomite
 - Oes Ely Springs Dolomite: fossiliferous, thin- to thick-bedded, coarse-crystalline dolomite.
 - Oe Eureka Quartzite: fine- to medium-grained quartz sandstone with secondary quartz cement.
 - Op Pogonip Group Tank Hill Limestone: thin-bedded fossil-hash with silty or shaly interbeds.
- Dip and strike (azimuth) of bedding
- Dip and strike (azimuth) of compaction foliation or flow-banding
- Fault, dashed where approximately located, dotted where buried (downthrown side indicated by ball)
- Boundary of landslide or large slump deposit
- Areas of silicification
- Margin of Ryan Spring caldera
- Margin of Indian Peak caldera