

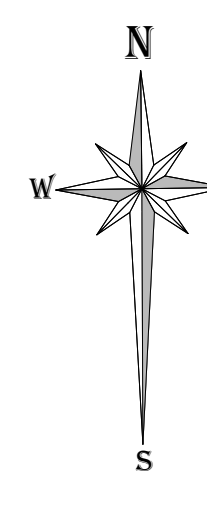
Geologic Explanation

- Lithology**
- Albino**
 - Silica Sinter Breccia (SSB): Hydrothermal silica sinter breccia with up to 40% silicified limestone and/or chert. It is a light gray to white, silty, brecciated material.
 - Hot Spring Silica Sinter (HSS): Well-sorted white silica sinter up to 10 meters thick.
 - Intrusive Matrix Alluvium (IMA): Alluvial grit to conglomerates with granitic/basaltic clasts. The matrix is composed of fine to medium sand and silt.
 - Phyolite Tuff (PT) to Lapilli Tuff (LT): White to light gray tuff with silty, crystalline matrix. It is composed of 20% to 30% lapilli and 70% fine to medium sand.
 - Basaltic Diatom Tuff-Flow (BDT): Green-gray to black tuffaceous sand flow tuff or flow.
 - Tertiary**
 - Hydrothermal Silica Matrix Breccia (HMB): Silica sinter breccia with silicified limestone clasts. This breccia is usually about 50% silica sinter. The clasts are generally made of silicified limestone and/or chert. The matrix is composed of fine to medium sand and silt.
 - Mixed Class Detrital Breccia (MCB): Silicified limestone clasts and lesser quartz porphyry clasts in a silty matrix. The clasts are usually about 50% silica sinter. The matrix is composed of fine to medium sand and silt.
 - Silicified Limestone Hydrothermal Breccia (SLH): Gray silicified limestone clasts and lesser quartz porphyry clasts in a silty matrix. The clasts are usually about 50% silica sinter. The matrix is composed of fine to medium sand and silt.
 - Phyolite (Ph): Hydrothermal silica sinter breccia with silicified limestone clasts. The matrix is composed of fine to medium sand and silt.
 - Phyolite-Altered Quartz Porphyry (PAQ): A weak to moderate quartz porphyry altered to a silty matrix. The rock is composed of 5% to 20% quartz, 10% to 20% phyolite, and 70% to 80% silty matrix.
 - Miocene**
 - Basaltic Diatom Tuff-Flow (BDT): Green-gray to black tuffaceous sand flow tuff or flow.
 - Eocene**
 - Basaltic Diatom Tuff-Flow (BDT): Green-gray to black tuffaceous sand flow tuff or flow.
 - Cretaceous**
 - Basaltic Diatom Tuff-Flow (BDT): Green-gray to black tuffaceous sand flow tuff or flow.

- Alteration-Mineralization**
- Cache Vein (CV): Gray coarse grained brecciated calcite vein up to 2 m thick.
 - Quartz Fluorite Vein (QFV): Gray to black brecciated calcite vein up to 2 m thick.
 - Sheeted Quartz Vein (SQV): <0.5 m thick clear quartz veins.
 - Disseminated Sulfides (DS): Fine to medium grained disseminated sulfides (DS), galena, sphalerite, and/or pyrite.
 - Angitic Alteration (AA): A matrix of fine to medium grained alteration composed of silty, micaceous and pyrite that has been oxidized to hematite. It is a red color in the field.
 - Phyolite Alteration (PA): Greenish-gray to black alteration. Pyrite has oxidized to hematite in some areas.
 - Granulite (GR): A light gray to greenish-gray alteration. Pyrite has oxidized to hematite in some areas.
 - Silicified Limestone (SL): A weak to moderate quartz porphyry altered to a silty matrix. The rock is composed of 5% to 20% quartz, 10% to 20% phyolite, and 70% to 80% silty matrix.

Symbol Key

- Low Angle Normal Fault with hachures on the down dropped block.
- Outcrop with ID.
- Bedding (B).
- Fracture (F), Joint (J), Contact (C) Vein (V) Dike (D).
- Rock Sample.
- DH with ID, azimuth, inclination.
- Drill Pad.
- Adit.
- Shaft.
- Fence.
- Road.



100 50 0 100 200
SCALE 1:5000