POTENTIAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPOSED ROADLESS AREAS IN NEVADA (SECOND EDITION) Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) Open-File Report 06-12 Ronald H. Hess and Jonathan G. Price

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The maps contained in this report (Plates 1 through 17) NBMG Open-File Report 01-03, plus known gold and have been produced at the request of the Nevada Division silver deposits from NBMG Map 149, published in 2006, of Minerals to help inform the Governor of Nevada; local, with a few additions that will be included in the next including the general public, regarding decisions on land from NBMG Report 47, published in 1998) were used to

(http://roadless.fs.fed.us/documents/feis/), the U.S. Forest Plates 6 and 7 are two ways of portraying active mining Service defined inventoried "undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that Management and the Forest Service. Plate 8 is derived meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration through GIS analysis from Plate 6, with the assumption under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried under that areas within three miles of active mining claims have a the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation high potential for mineral-resource discovery. Plate 9 is an (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest enlarged version of the map of oil and gas potential in planning." At that time, the acreage of inventoried Nevada from NBMG Bulletin 104 (published in 1988). roadless areas on lands managed by the Forest Service in Plate 10 (derived from data in NBMG Report 51 with Nevada amounted to approximately 3.2 million acres, 55% primary data from NBMG Map 141, published in 2005) of the 5.8 million total acres managed by the Forest and Plate 11 (derived from NBMG Map 151, also Service in Nevada. In 2006 the Forest Service provided published in 2005) are two depictions of potential for the Nevada Division of Minerals with the outlines of development of geothermal power. currently proposed roadless areas shown in this report. These proposed roadless areas total approximately 2.343 Plate 12 (wind-power potential, derived from a national million acres (Plate 1) and do not include existing, assessment by the U.S. Department of Energy) and Plate officially designated Wilderness Areas within lands 13 (areas with stands of pinyon pine and juniper, a proxy managed by the Forest Service (Plate 15).

peer review. References are provided on the individual (http://www.nrel.gov/gis/solar.html#collector).

resources in the future.

and mineral-resource prospects throughout the state. We areas is made by NBMG. did not use this map in the GIS analysis because some of these sites do not contain significant mineral deposits.

Plate 3 (which shows mineral deposits that have been mined in the past, from federal databases included in

ral agencies; and other stakeholders, update of this publication) and Plate 4 (mining districts create Plate 5. Other approaches to evaluating mineralresource potential, including maps produced by the U.S. In its November 2000 Final Environmental Impact Geological Survey, are discussed in NBMG Report 51.

for areas that may have potential for harvesting of biomass for heat or power generation, derived from a 2005 report Although this report is part of the series of open-file released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) are reports of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology shown but not further used in GIS analysis in this open-file (NBMG), which do not undergo technical and scientific report. Another renewable energy source, solar, is not peer review as do NBMG bulletins, reports, and maps, the portrayed, because all areas of Nevada exceed the national maps presented in this report are largely available from average for solar energy incidence, according to the U.S. other published sources, some of which have undergone Department of Energy

Plates 14, 16, and 17 are three illustrations of the The Nevada Division of Minerals asked that NBMG show combination of Plates 5 (mineral-resource potential on these maps areas with potential for mineral- and derived from GIS analysis of known deposits), 8 energy-resource development in relation to proposed (overlapping and additional areas of mineral-resource roadless areas. Several maps in this report are essentially potential assumed from the nearness to active mining the same as used in NBMG Report 51 ("Preliminary claims), 9 (moderate and high oil and gas potential), and Assessment of the Potential for Carbon Dioxide Disposal 10 (geothermal resource potential). Plate 16 is the same as by Sequestration in Geological Settings in Nevada," Plate 14, with the addition of currently restricted lands that published in 2005). In this open-file report we use the are shown in detail on Plate 15. Plate 17 highlights the same geographic information system (GIS) analysis as areas within the proposed roadless areas that do not fall used in NBMG Report 51, updated as explained on within areas portrayed on Plates 5, 8, 9, and 10 as areas individual maps, to portray areas most likely to experience with potential for development of mineral, oil and gas, or development of mineral, petroleum, and geothermal geothermal resources. These areas total approximately 88,000 acres.

Several maps in this open-file report are used in the GIS These maps collectively show areas of the state that have derivation of other maps; others are presented as related potential for resource development. No recommendation information. Plate 2 illustrates the distribution of mines for what should or should not be managed as wilderness

> This information should be considered preliminary. It has not been edited or checked for completeness or accuracy.



































