

STATE OF ALASKA

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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT NO. 16

A GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PORTION
OF THE FORTY MILE DISTRICT, EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA

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A GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF A
PORTION OF THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT
EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

A Geochemical investigation of the southwest portion of the Fortymile district in east-central Alaska was conducted during June 2 to July 5 and August 17 to September 5 of 1967.

This study was undertaken as a follow-up of A Geochemical Investigation Along the Taylor Highway, East-Central Alaska by R. H. Saunders. The purpose of the present investigation was to do detailed geochemical stream sediment sampling in and near the Chicken mining camp, an area only partly covered in the previous report.

The area covered includes the drainage of Chicken, Lost Chicken, Franklin, Ingle, Wall Street, Fortyfive Pup, and Buckskin Creeks; portions of Mosquito and South Forks of the Fortymile River; and eight other unnamed adjacent creeks. A total of 176 stream sediment samples were taken, of which 25 had probable or possible anomalous concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, or nickel. Limited bedrock sampling, including possibly mineralized veins, was undertaken, and 26 samples were selected for assay or analysis (see tables 2 and 3). A computation of results from both sources reveal three areas worthy or more detailed investigation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Topographic relief ranges from altitudes of 1600 feet in the Mosquito Fork floodplain to 5500 feet on the ridge crest above the headwaters of Fortyfive Pup. The hills are rounded and wooded with brush and small trees to an altitude of 3500 feet. Spruce up to 20 inches in diameter is found in stream and river valleys where not logged. The area is well drained, and despite the presence of continuous permafrost, only a few swamps and bogs occur. Lakes are rare and restricted to oxbow lakes in the floodplain of the South Fork with the exception of two small pingo lakes on tributaries of Fortyfive Pup.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the area has been described by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (1937).

The Precambrian Birch Creek schist is the oldest rock unit in the area. It is best exposed in the valley of Franklin Creek where it is composed of marble, hornblende schist, and biotite schist, and is intruded by several small granitic plutons. The contact between the Birch Creek schist and metamorphic rocks of Paleozoic age is poorly defined, but is thought to lie on the north side of the ridge between the Franklin and Chicken Creek drainages.

Metamorphosed Paleozoic greenstone, phyllite, marble, hornblende schist, and biotite schist have been intruded by small Mesozoic plutons ranging in composition from diorite to granite.

Basalts and gabbros of Tertiary age crop out conspicuously along the road from Mosquito Fork bridge to the lower end of Switch Fork. Tertiary sediments, sandstones, shales, and conglomerate with some lignite occur on the ridge nose at 2000 feet between Myers Fork and a small creek to the south. Late Tertiary high level stream terraces border most of the present drainage, though in some cases, such as at Lost Chicken Creek, they are now isolated from the principal drainage. Some of these terrace deposits are auriferous.

Pleistocene and recent alluvial deposits occur in the present stream valleys and on lower Chicken Creek. These deposits are mostly a frozen dark gray to black silt or "muck" with ice lenses containing bones of Pleistocene vertebrates. Periglacial features include fossil and active ice wedges, active solifluction lobes, inactive rock glaciers, stabilized talus, and possibly small abandoned cirques.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Placer gold was discovered on Franklin Creek in 1886, and has been mined in the district since that time. Gold placers in the area have been worked on Franklin Creek, Stonehouse Creek, Chicken Creek, Lost Chicken Creek, Fortyfive Pup, Ingle Creek, and parts of Mosquito Fork and South Fork. Some prospecting for lode gold and base metals has been done, but no hardrock production has resulted. One occurrence of lode mineralization is exposed on the ridge between Stonehouse Creek and Myers Fork where free gold in calcite and quartz veins is present on the claims of local miner Art Purdy. A deposit yielding flour gold is located approximately 200 feet above the river upstream from Mosquito Fork bridge. An occurrence associated with a porphyry lies on the bench between Chicken and Lost Chicken Creeks. A second occurrence of free gold in quartz and calcite veins was reported in the headwaters of Ingle Creek. The writer examined a sample reputed to have come from this location. Much free gold in thin flakes was observed distributed in the calcite portion of the vein.

On Lilliwig Creek, a tributary to Ingle, a lode consists of small parallel stringers of quartz and calcite with gold bearing sulfides which assayed 1.87 ounces of gold and 2.05 ounces of silver to the ton. A lead-silver prospect is being investigated near the Taylor Highway on the next creek east of Lost Chicken Creek.

Scheelite is common in concentrates from all creeks in the area. Claims for scheelite have been staked in the past in the headwaters of Fortyfive Pup and Buckskin Creeks. Cinnabar was identified in the concentrates from Stonehouse Creek. From the concentrates of the Chicken dredge, magnetite, ilmenite, marcasite, pyrite, and barite were identified. A spectrographic analysis also showed approximately one ounce of silver per ton in a selected sample of the heavy nonmagnetic fraction. A serpentine float sample showing short fiber asbestos was found on a bench at the Hepeman property on Fortyfive Pup. It is possible that this sample has a distant source, but other asbestos-free serpentinite float indicates that it may be locally derived.

GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION

One hundred seventy-six samples of stream sediments were taken during this investigation. They were tested in the field for cold extractable heavy metals following the procedure given by Hawkes (1963, p. 579). Xylene was used as solvent for the dithizone. Samples of the finest sediment available were selected from beneath stream water level. These usually consisted of silt and clay-size particles. Where only

sand could be found, a large two-pound sample was taken in order that the fines could be mechanically concentrated. Contamination and dilution in old placer workings are always possible, and for this reason not much can be learned from one anomalous sample from a placered area. Samples were sent to Rocky Mountain Geochemical Laboratories in Salt Lake City to be analyzed for trace amounts of copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, and nickel. This approach was based on the probability that a metallic deposit would contain enough of one or more of these metals to form a traceable dispersion pattern, regardless of what metal constituted the chief value in the deposit.

Results of the field and laboratory tests are shown in table I. The locations where the samples were taken are shown on figure 3. Frequency distribution graphs illustrating relative numbers of samples containing various concentrations of the metals are shown in figures 1 and 2.

The definition of what is and what is not an anomalous sample is somewhat arbitrary. This is because of the diversity of rock types with each having its own range of heavy metal content. Two classes of anomalous samples are distinguished. Possibly-anomalous samples which are generally greater than the second standard deviation, and probably-anomalous samples which are greater than the third standard deviation. Listed below are the ranges for possibly-and probably-anomalous samples in the map area:

Element	Possibly-anomalous	Probably-anomalous
Copper	35 ppm to 45 ppm	45 ppm or greater
Zinc	140 ppm to 165 ppm	165 ppm or greater
Lead	25 ppm to 30 ppm	30 ppm or greater
Molybdenum	3 ppm to 4 ppm	4 ppm or greater
Nickel	60 ppm to 70 ppm	70 ppm or greater

The prospector using geochemical methods should carefully define his own background values in the area where he is working. The above data, while useful as an average in this areal study should be applied with caution to any particular part of the area.

Anomalous areas

A weakly anomalous molybdenum area is indicated by samples taken at locations 5 and 8 in figure 3. These are in an area of small granitic Mesozoic plutons intruded into amphibolites and marbles. Molybdenum is usually less mobile than copper, but one or more of the intrusives along the ridge may have mineralized the country rock in a contact deposit which might carry molybdenum, copper, or scheelite. Because of the sparsity of streams, a system of soil and bedrock sampling would probably be most productive. Particular attention should be paid to contact areas around the plutons.

A second anomalous area is on the hill bounded on the west by Chicken Creek and on the south and east by the South Fork (figure 3). Several samples with anomalous amounts of lead, copper, zinc, and nickel were found there. The geology of this area consists of granitic intrusives which intrude greenstones and acid lavas. The nickel anomalies may indicate an ultrabasic body in that part of the hill or they may be derived from the greenstones. A prospect near sample 58 occurs in a contact zone between a small intrusive and greenstone. It shows lead, zinc, and copper mineralization. Similar deposits might be found in the next creek to the east and higher on the hill. Additional stream sediment samples collected at closer spacing in the area of the highest anomaly, along with soil and bedrock samples, should more closely define the extent of mineralization.

The presence of chromite in the stream sediments would indicate that the probable source of the nickel anomaly is an ultrabasic body.

The third anomalous area is the hill bounded by Wall Street Creek and Walker Fork (figure 3). Several samples show possibly-anomalous values of copper, and one in the creek above Lassen Strip shows a probably-anomalous value of copper. Several small granitic plutons in the area are intruded into schist, amphibolite, and marble. More stream sediment samples should be taken in the streams south of Lassen Strip. An anomaly suppressed by the presence of marble may exist on Wall Street Creek. Additional soil and bedrock sampling should be done, particularly in areas around the contact between the granitic intrusives and the host rock.

Recommendations to prospectors

Three anomalous areas are indicated in this study, but none are of striking proportion. Several conditions tend to suppress anomalous values in stream sediment sampling. One of the most important of these is the presence of large amounts of limestone or marble in an area. In such an environment, the metals tend not to migrate as far as they might in a noncarbonate area. Extensive areas of marble outcrop in Wall Street Creek, Franklin Creek, and parts of the Chicken Creek and Buckskin Creek Drainage.

The prospector should first take more stream sediment samples in the anomalous areas indicated by this investigation and have them analyzed for trace metal content. As can be seen in the tabulated geochemical data, the field tests failed to indicate some anomalous areas. Soil samples might then be taken in the area of highest geochemical anomalies. The prospector should penetrate the organic cover and take all samples from the same soil horizon.

REFERENCES CITED

- Hawkes, H. E., 1963, Dithizone field test: *Economic Geology*, v. 58, p. 579-586
- Mertie, J. B., 1937, *The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska*: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull 872, 276 p.
- Saunders, R. H., 1966, *A geochemical investigation along the Taylor Highway, east-central Alaska*: Alaska Div. Mines and Minerals, Geochemical Report No. 9, 17 p.

Table I

Copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, and nickel content of stream sediments
in the Fortymile District

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*					Field**Stream		Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test	Width				
1	7N 45	5	40	10	1	10	0	2	basalt			
2	7E 33	15	50	10	1	30	1	50	80-basalt, 20-granitic	basalt		
3	7N 48	20	85	20	1	40	1	3	granitic, schists, basalt			
4	7N 47	5	45	10	1	10	1	3	granitic			
5	7E 35	15	55	10	<u>3</u>	20	0	2	50-granitic, 50-amphibolite			
6	7E 34	5	35	10	-1	10	1	2	granitic			
7	7N 68	15	105	10	1	20	3	2	granitic	granite		
8	7N 67	15	65	10	<u>4</u>	20	3	2	marble			
9	7N 9	10	110	20	2	10	2	3	granitic, greenstone			
10	7N 31	15	125	<u>30</u>	1	30	1	3	tuffaceous sediment		***	
11	7N 30	15	70	10	1	30	2	seep	n/ob			
12	7N 29	20	75	10	1	10	9	1	n/ob		***	
13	7N 81s	10	65	10	-1	30	0			basalt	soil samples on basalt	
13	7N 82s	25	105	10	1	40	1			basalt	soil samples on basalt	
13	7N 83s	30	125	10	1	40	0			basalt	soil samples on basalt	
14	7E 18	10	60	10	-1	30	2	50	basalt, minor granitic			
15	7N 11	15	45	10	1	10	2	4	75-granitic, 20-basalt, 5-greenstone			
16	7N 17	20	75	10	-1	30	6	seep	n/ob		***	

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*					Field**Stream		Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test	Width				
17	7N 18	25	90	20	-1	30	11	3	n/ob			***
18	7N 10	15	80	20	2	20	6	5	75-granitic, 20-basalt 5-chert			**
19	7N 15	10	40	10	-1	10	0	1	granitic			
20	7N 16	20	90	10	-1	30	2	1	n/ob	basalt		
21	7E 3	20	95	20	1	30	2	2	n/ob			
22	7N 14	10	45	10	1	20	3	3	granitic			
23	7E 2	10	75	10	2	20	1	1	granitic	granite		
24	7N 13	5	40	10	-1	10	2	3	granitic			
25	7E 1	10	35	10	1	20	0	1	granitic	granite		
26	7N 12	10	65	10	1	10	2	3	granitic			
27	7E 7	10	100	20	1	50	0	8	33-basalt, 33-granitic 33-schists			in placer cut
28	7E 6	15	90	<u>30</u>	1	40	2	6	80-schists + quartzites			placered
29	7E 5	10	60	20	-1	30	2	3	75-quartzite, 25-granitic			
30	7N 22	5	15	-10	-1	10	1	2	granitic			
31	7E 4	5	65	20	1	20	2	1	20-granitic, 80-quartzite			
32	7N 21	5	40	-10	-1	20	0	2	granitic			
33	7N 20	5	25	-10	-1	20	0	1	granitic			
34	7N 19	20	75	10	-1	30	4	3	granitic	granite		
35	7E 8	10	65	20	1	20	1	2	45-granite, 45-basalt 10-schists			
36	7E 17	15	125	20	1	40	0	2	basalt			
37	7E 9	5	40	10	-1	10	2	2	30-quartzites, 70- granitic			

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Field**Stream	Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test Width			
38	7E 10	5	60	10	-1	30	0	1		schists
39	7E 11	5	35	10	1	10	0	1		granitic
40	7E 16	20	90	10	1	60	2	3		60-basalt, 30-schists
41	7E 15	30	85	10	1	50	2	2		schists, talc schists greenstone
42	7N 24	30	110	20	1	60	0	2		phylite-quartz, schist
43	7E 14	20	85	10	1	30	2	2		n/ob
44	7E 13	15	95	10	1	30	0	1		n/ob
45	7E 12	20	70	20	1	40	2	1		n/ob
46	7N 4	5	65	10	-1	40	2	2		granitic
47	7N 5	15	60	10	-1	40	1	2		granitic
48	7N 6	35	155	20	1	80	1	2		greenstone
49	7N 7	45	150	20	1	90	1	2		greenstone
50	7N 3	15	65	10	1	30	2	2		granitic-basalt
51	7N 1	10	55	10	1	20	0	1		n/ob
52	7N 2	10	50	-10	2	20	0	2		granitic
53	7E 21e	10	55	10	1	40	0	3		50-granitic, 40-greenstone, 10-basalt
54	7E 22	10	90	10	1	30	0	50		60-granitic, 40-basalt
55	7E 23	10	35	10	2	30	0	50		60-granitic, 40-basalt
56	7E 26	30	130	30	1	50	10	2		40-granitic, 50-greenstone
57	7E 27	25	125	20	2	30	20+	2		20-granitic, 50-intermediate volcanic, 30-greenstone
58	7E 28	40	160	40	1	60	20+	2		40-granitic, 60-greenstone

sparse sulfides quartz flood

old ditch

hydraulic cut

Ag, Pb, prospect

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Field*Stream			Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test	Width				
59	7E 21d	30	125	20	1	<u>60</u>	3	2	schists, greenstone			
60	7E 20	25	105	20	1	<u>60</u>	0	2	schists, greenstone			
61	7E 19	<u>50</u>	105	20	1	<u>90</u>	2	2	altered intermediate volcanic greenstone			
62	7N 35	10	60	10	1	40	1	75	greenstone	basalt		
63	7N 33	30	120	20	1	50	14	3	greenstone	greenstone	***	
64	7N 26	<u>40</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>40</u>	-1	40	7	1	basalt		***	
65	7N 25	<u>35</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>30</u>	1	40	1	1	basalt			
66	7N 28	<u>40</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>30</u>	1	40	0	1	n/ob			
67	7E 24	10	40	10	1	20	0	50	80-granitic, 20-basalt	greenstone		
68	7N 23	15	85	20	1	30	0	50	n/ob			
69	7N 75	10	50	-10	1	30	2	2	marble, granitic, greenstone			
70	7N 76	15	60	-10	1	20	2	1	granitic greenstone			
71	7N 78	10	55	-10	1	10	1	4	granitic, marble			
72	7N 77	5	35	-10	-1	10	2	1	granitic			
73	7N 79	10	40	-10	-1	10	2	1	granitic		heavy iron stain	
74	7N 81	5	45	-10	1	10	6	4	granitic, schists, marble, greenstone		***	
75	7N 80	5	55	10	1	10	2	1	granitic	granite		
76	7N 82	5	40	-10	1	10	1	4	granitic, greenstone, marble	granite		
77	7N 83	5	40	10	1	20	1	4	schists, greenstone	schist		
78	7E 73	15	70	10	-1	20	0	2	50-granite, 50-marble			
79	7E 75	15	85	10	1	30	0	5	hornblende schist	hornblende schist	placered	

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Field**Stream		Width	Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test					
80	7E 74	25	85	10	1	50	0	2	30-marble, 70-schists			
81	7E 76	20	75	20	1	40	0	5	15-marble, 25-granitic 60-schists	hornblende schist	placered	
82	7E 77	20	90	20	1	50	1	50	60-granitic, 40-schists			
83	7N 37	10	70	10	1	40	1	100	greenstone	greenstone		
84	7E 32	20	105	20	-1	30	0	3	35-gneiss, 45-amphibolite 20-marble			
85	7E 31	20	100	20	1	40	1	3	50-marble, 10-schists 40-amphibolite	marble		
86	7E 30	<u>35</u>	120	10	1	<u>60</u>	0	2	20-quartzite, 80-am- phibolite			
87	7E 29	20	100	20	1	40	2	2	60-fine grained gneiss 40-quartzite			
88	7E 28b	25	95	20	1	30	3	2	20-garnet schist, 70- quartzite, 10-gneiss			
89	7N 43	20	105	10	1	20	0	2	schists			
90	7N 42	10	85	10	1	20	0	1	schists			
91	7N 41	15	85	10	1	30	0	2	schistose			
92	7N 40	5	50	10	1	50	0	100	75-quartzite, phyllite, and schist, 25-granitic			
93	7E 72	<u>35</u>	110	20	1	30	0	2	25-marble, 25-quartzite, 50-schists			
94	7E 71	30	85	10	2	40	3	2	schists			
95	7N 39	5	55	10	-1	30	0	100	75-quartzite, phyllite, and schist, 25-granitic			
96	7E 25	<u>35</u>	90	10	1	50	0	2	20-quartzose schist 30-marble, 40-hornblende schist			

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Ni	Field**Stream Test	Width	Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo							
97	7N 74	30	80	-10	1	60	1	3				
98	7N 73	40	90	10	1	30	2	2	greenstone, schist			
99	7N 85	10	65	10	-1	-10	5	2	granitic		***	
100	7N 84	15	60	10	1	10	2	50	granitic			
101	7E 81	40	70	10	1	40	0	2	schists			
102	7E 80	35*	80	10	1	50	0	2	schists			
103	7E 79	45	75	20	2	40	0	2	schists	biotite schist		
104	7E 78	30	105	20	2	50	5	2	n/ob		***	
105	7E 91	35	115	20	1	70		1	n/ob		in bog	
106	7E 90	25	95	10	-1	50	1	1	granitic, schists, amphibolite			
107	7E 89	15	85	10	2	40	1	1	granitic, schists, amphibolite			
108	7E 87	15	80	10	1	40	1	1	granitic, schists			
109	7E 88	15	80	10	1	30	1	1	granitic, schists			
110	7E 92	15	75	10	1	40	1	1	schist amphibolite			
111	7E 86	30	95	10	1	30	3	3	amphibolite, schist			
112	7E 85	25	110	20	1	30	2	2	granitic, schists			
113	7E 84	25	100	20	1	40	2	2	granitic, schists			
114	7E 82	35	95	20	2	30	1	1	granitic, schists			
115	7E 83	25	95	20	-1	50	1	1	granitic, schists			
116	7E 93	15	85	10	1	30	1	1	n/ob			
117	7E 95	15	70	-10	1	40	3	3	n/ob			

map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*					Field**Stream		Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test	Width				
118	7E 94	25	85	20	1	40		1	schists			
119	7E 96	20	95	10	1	30		5	n/ob			
120	7N 70	20	90	10	1	40	2	6	schists, granite, marble			
121	7N 69	10	70	-10	2	10	2	4	granitic marble			
122	7N 72	25	105	10	1	40	3	15	marble, granitic, schist			
123	7N 71	25	85	10	-1	40	6	1	granitic			
124	7N 51	15	90	20	-1	40	0	10'	schists, marble, granitic			
125	7E 51	10	65	10	-1	20	0	2	granitic			
126	7E 52	20	90	10	-1	20	1	2	granitic			
127	7E 53	20	100	10	-1	40	2	2	90-granitic, 10-schist			
128	7E 50	20	105	20	1	30	2	2	granitic			
129	7E 45	20	100	10	-1	30	0	2	hornblende schist			
130	7E 44	25	105	20	1	40	0	2	50-granitic, 50-hornblende schist			
131	7E 54	15	70	10	-1	30	0	2	10-vein quartz, 90-schists			
132	7E 43	25	100	10	1	20	0	1	80-schists, 20-granitic			
133	7E 42	20	90	10	1	30	0	2	80-granitic, 20-schist			
134	7E 41	15	75	10	1	20	0	2	n/ob			
135	7E 49	20	65	10	1	20	2	2	10-granitic, 20amphibolite, 10-schists, 60-quartzite			
136	7E 46	30	105	10	1	20	0	2	n/ob			
137	7E 40	30	105	20	-1	20	1	2	90-schists, 10-granitic			
138	7E 39	20	90	10	-1	30	3	1	n/ob			
139	7E 38	25	100	10	1	30	0	4	30-granitic, 10-marble 60-schist	hornblende schist		

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Field**Stream		Width	Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	Ni	Test					
140	7E 36	20	90	10	1	30	0	seep	n/ob			
141	7E 37	25	95	10	2	30	0	2	25-granitic, 75-hornblende schist			
142	7E 47	25	80	10	1	30	1	2	schists			
143	7E 48	20	60	10	1	30	3	2	schists			
144	7N 50	10	55	10	1	20	2	2	schists			
145	7N 49	20	80	20	1	20	2	1	schists			
146	7N 54	20	90	10	-1	30	2	3	schists			
147	7N 53	15	70	10	1	30	1	1	quartz schist			
148	7E 68	15	90	10	1	30	0	2	20-quartzite, 80-schists			
149	7N 52	30	110	20	1	40	4	10'	granitic schists			
-12- 150	7E 69	20	75	10	1	30	0	2	25-quartzite, 25-marble 50-schists	quartzite		
151	7E 70	25	105	10	-1	40	3	2	n/ob			
152	7E 67	15	80	10	2	30	0	2	n/ob			
153	7E 66	25	95	10	1	40	1	6	80-amphibolite, 20-granitic			
154	7N 66	10	55	-10	1	20	2	2	schist			
155	7E 65	20	80	10	1	30	0	1	80-quartzite, 20-schists			
156	7N 65	30	125	10	1	30	1	2	marble & schist	schist		
157	7N 64	30	105	10	2	30	2	1	ultra basic, marble schist			
158	7N 63	20	65	10	1	20	0	15	schists, marble			
159	7N 62	10	95	10	1	30	2	15	schists, marble			
160	7E 64	15	110	10	-1	40	4	1	n/ob			

Map No.	Sample No.	Concentration (ppm)*				Nj	Field**Stream	Float at sample site	Bedrock	Mineral-ization	Remarks
161	7E 62	Cu	Zn	Pb	Mo	40	Test Width	25-marble, 15-granitic 60-amphibolite	amphib-olite		
	7E 63	20	135	10	-1	40	1 2	80-granitic, 20-amphib-olite	amphib-olite		
	7E 55	20	100	10	1	30	0 2	60-quartzite, 25-gneiss 15-amphibolite			
	7E 56	25	135	20	1	40	1 2	gneiss	gneiss		
	7E 57	15	65	10	1	30	3 1	n/ob			
	7E 61	15	90	10	-1	40	1 6	granitic			
	7E 59	10	80	10	1	30	0 2	granitic	granitic		
	7E 60	15	85	10	-1	30	3 2	80-quartzite, 20-schists			
	7E 58	15	90	10	-1	30	4 2	quartzite			
	7N 61	15	70	10	1	30	2 12	schists, marble			
	7N 60	20	90	10	1	30	2 2	schists, greenstone	greenstone		
	7N 59	15	75	10	1	30	6 2	schists, greenstone		***	
	7N 58	20	75	10	1	30	3 2	schist	schist		
	7N 57	15	105	10	1	40	3 15	granitic, schists	schist		
	7N 55	15	80	10	1	40	2 15	schists, gneiss, marble	gneiss		
	7N 56	15	75	10	1	40	3 150'	schists, gneiss, marble	gneiss		

* Total metal contents analyzed by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Laboratories, Salt Lake City, Utah. Reported in parts per million

** Milliliters dithizone, cold extractable heavy metals test (Hawkes, 1963)

*** See table II for spectroscopic analysis

n/ob not observed

Table II

Semiquantitative spectrographic analyses of representative stream sediment samples^aWeight percent^b

Map No.	Sample No.	Co	Cu	Cr	Pb	Ni	Ag	Sm	V	Zn
12	7N 29	0.0003	0.0003	0.014	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	nd	0.0011	nd
16	7N 17	nd	0.0003	0.011	0.0020	0.0003	0.0001	nd	nd	nd
17	7N 18	0.0004	0.0003	0.013	nd	0.0003	0.0001	nd	nd	nd
18	7N 10	nd	0.0002	0.014	nd	0.0003	0.0001	nd	nd	nd
56	7E 26	0.0003	0.0005	0.016	0.0005	0.0003	0.00008	nd	nd	0.010
57	7E 27	0.0003	0.0005	0.015	0.0005	0.0004	0.00008	nd	nd	nd
58	7E 28	0.0003	0.0006	0.015	0.0043	0.0004	0.00008	0.0005	nd	0.015
63	7N 33	0.0005	0.0003	0.021	0.001	0.0006	0.0001	nd	0.0013	nd
64	7N 26	0.0008	0.0004	0.027	0.0025	0.0007	0.0002	nd	0.0014	0.015
74	7N 81	nd	0.0001	0.015	0.0015	0.0005	0.0001	0.001	0.001	nd
99	7N 85	nd	0.0001	0.019	nd	0.0006	0.0001	0.001	0.001	nd
104	7E 78	0.0003	0.0005	0.015	nd	0.004	0.00008	0.001	nd	nd
123	7N 71	0.0004	0.0002	0.014	0.002	0.0006	0.0001	nd	0.0011	nd
172	7N 59	0.0004	0.0002	0.019	0.0005- 0.001	0.0004	0.0001	nd	0.0011	nd

a. Sample locations are shown on figure 3

b. All samples were also analyzed for As, Bi, Hg, Mo, Nb, and Ta, but these elements were not detected. Not detected (nd) means the sample contains either none of the elements or amounts less than the following:

As (arsenic)	0.1%	Ag - silver
Bi (bismuth)	0.003%	Cr - chromium
Co (cobalt)	0.0004%	Cu - copper
Hg (mercury)	0.03%	Ni - nickel
Mo (molybdenum)	0.0002%	
Nb (niobium)	0.006%	
Pb (lead)	0.001%	
Sn (tin)	0.001%	
Ta (tantalum)	0.01%	
V (vanadium)	0.0002%	
Zn (zinc)	0.015%	

Analyses by Donald R. Stein, Division of Mines and Minerals

Table III
Assay results

Map No.	Sample No.	Ounces per ton		Weight percent			Remarks
		Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	
A	7E 23a	Nil	Nil				Quartz vein in basalt with pyrite.
B	7N 10r	Trace	Nil				Siderite nodule in float
B ¹	7N 10r	Trace	0.10				Breccia
C	7E 32a	Trace	0.24				Quartz calcite vein
D	7N 7	Trace	Trace				Quartz float with pyrite
E	7E 16a	Trace	0.14	nd	nd	nd	Mineralized quartz breccia
F	7E 27a	Trace	Trace	nd	nd	nd	Hydrothermally altered area
G	7E 19a	0.02	0.68	0.1	0.2	0.3	Mineralized float near silver prospect
H	7N 27	Trace	Nil	nd	nd	nd	Pyrite rich bedrock sample altered volcanic
I	7E 17a	0.02	0.62	nd	nd	nd	Iron stained quartz float
J	7N 44	Trace	0.24				Pyrite bearing quartz mica schist
K	7E 22a	Nil	Nil				Iron stained quartz float with pyrite pseudo morphs
L	7E 24a	Nil	0.28				Iron stained quartz float

nd - analyzed, but not detected

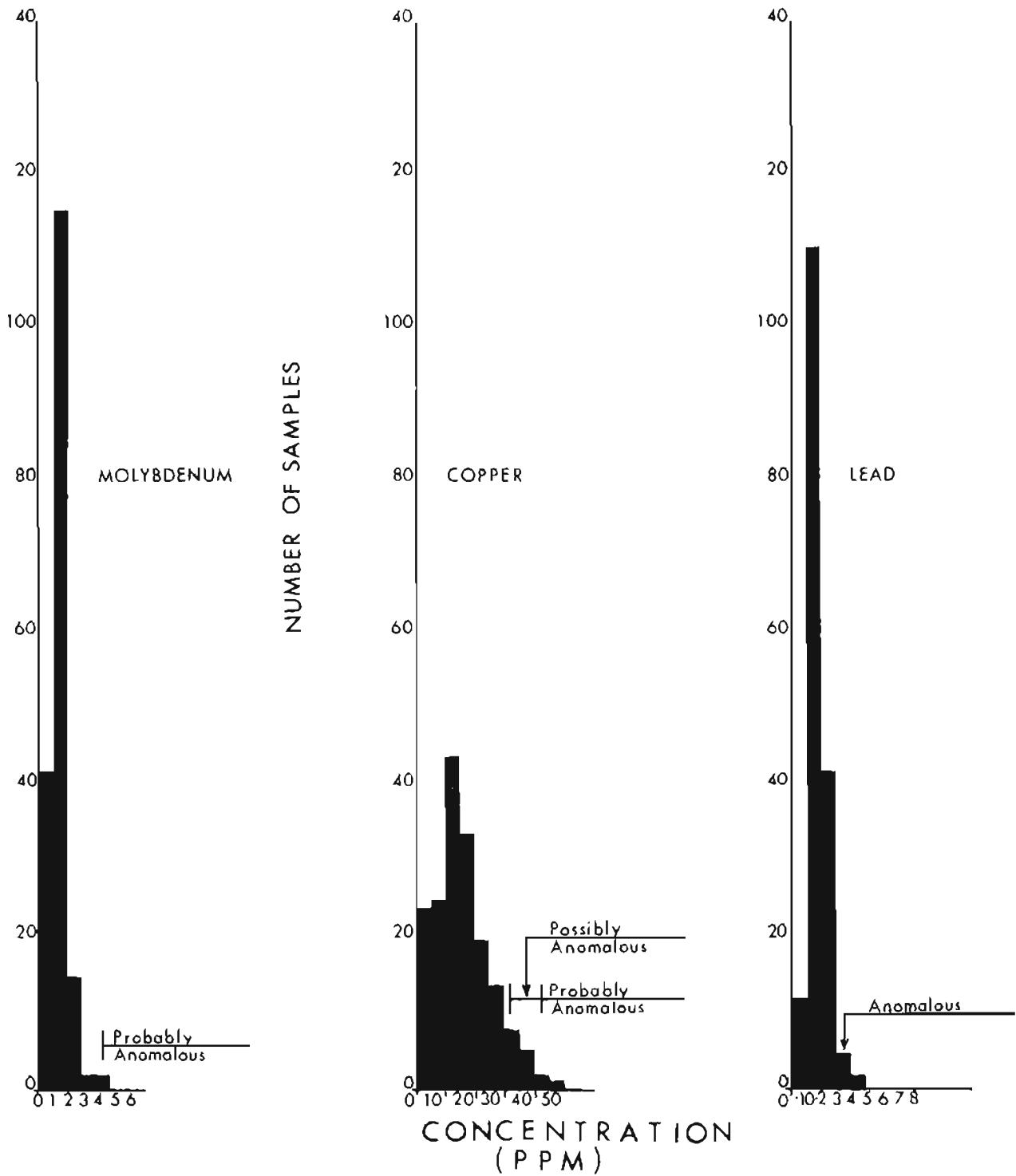


Figure 1 Frequency concentration graphs of molybdenum, copper and lead in stream sediment of the Fortymile District area

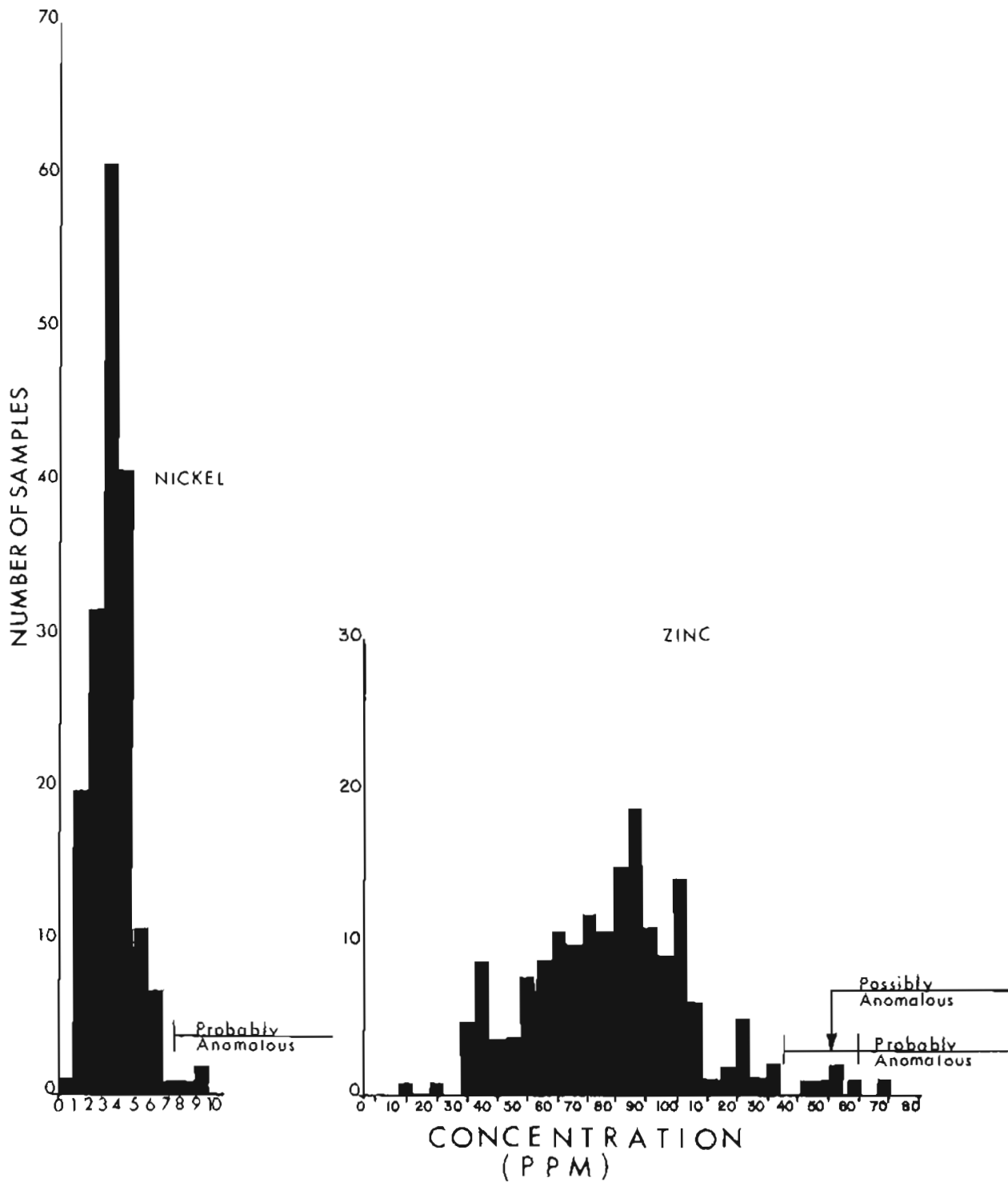


Figure 2 Frequency concentration graphs of nickel and zinc in stream sediment of the Fortymile District area

