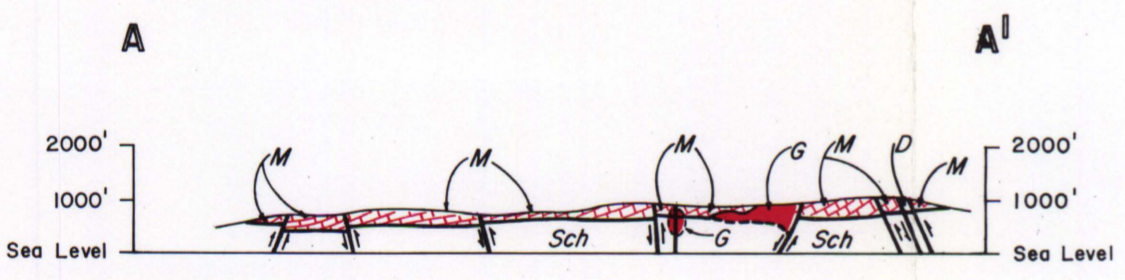
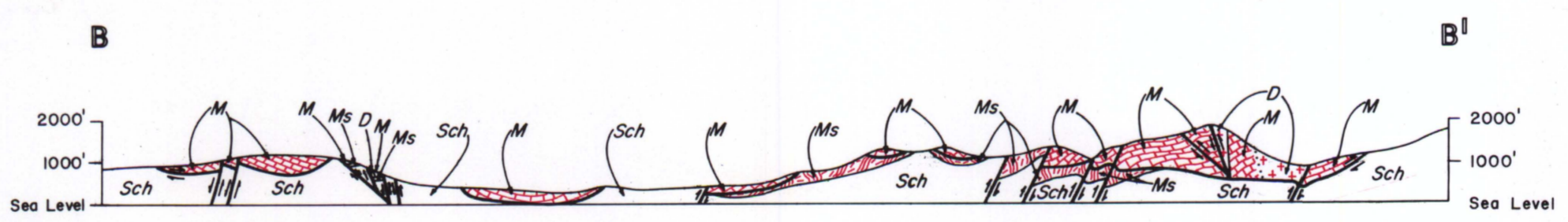


EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY		Attitude of bedding (vertical, inclined, horizontal). Arrow shows plunge of minor fold or crenulation
		Attitude of foliation. Arrow shows plunge of minor fold or crenulation
TERTIARY		Attitude of axial plane of local folds
		Anticline showing direction of plunge
PALEOZOIC TO CRETACEOUS		Axis of synclinal fold of thrust surface
		Overturned fold in marble bed near thrust or steep fault. Arrow shows plunge of fold
PALEOZOIC(?)		Plunge of minor folds
		Direction of thrust shown by drag folds
PALEOZOIC TO CRETACEOUS		Contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
		Thrust fault, barb toward upper plate (defined, approximate, assumed)
PALEOZOIC(?)		Steep fault (defined, approximate, assumed); U-up, D-down. Arrow shows direction of dip when known
		Geochemical sample and number of stream sediment or soil (background, anomalous). Values in Table I
PRECAMBRIAN OR PALEOZOIC		Karst pit
		Adit
PRECAMBRIAN OR PALEOZOIC		Rotated, unrotated albite metacrysts in schist
		Mineral showing; sulfide ore in place or nearly in place
PRECAMBRIAN OR PALEOZOIC		Galena prospect, quartz-sphalerite-galena veins associated with silicification and dolomitization along a thrust fault (see DMG Report 24)
		Schist: dark gray, graphitic, with microfolds of quartz layers (1/4 inch thick) which constitute up to 60% of the rock. Dark layers contain muscovite, graphite, chlorite and epidote

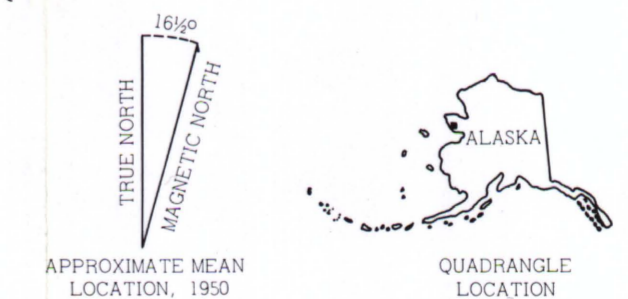


SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

Geological - Geochemical Map of the Northern Sinuk Area



Geology by Gordon Herreid assisted by Kent Smith, 1965; Richard Reger, 1966; A. L. Marks, 1968; and Robert Timmer, 1969.

Base map U. S. Geological Survey Nome C-2 and D-2 quadrangles

SCALE IN MILES

Cartography by Charlotte M. Renaud