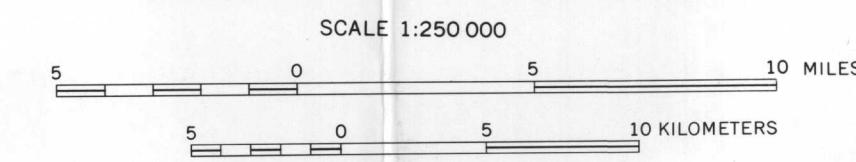


Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1963

LEAD IN MINUS-80-MESH STREAM-SEDIMENT SAMPLES



CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS		DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS	
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS		SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	
Qs	Quaternary	Qs	SURFICIAL DEPOSITS—Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium, glacial, marine, swamp and eolian deposits; mostly sand, silt, gravel and pebbles
Tab	Milky River and Bear Lake Formations	Tab	MILKY RIVER FORMATION OF MILLER (1947) AND BEAR LAKE FORMATION—Milky River Formation (Tertiary); mainly volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, non-marine. Bear Lake Formation (Tertiary); sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and coal; shallow marine to non-marine
Tn	Meshek Formation	Tn	MESHEK FORMATION (O'Brien or O'Brien)—Basalt flows, volcanic rubble flow, and lahars; includes hypabyssal plugs and dikes
Tl	Meshek Formation	Tl	MESHEK FORMATION (O'Brien or O'Brien)—Basalt flows, volcanic rubble flow, and lahars; minor volcanogenic sedimentary rock
Tc	Chignik and Hoodoo Formations	Tc	CHIGNIK AND HOODOO FORMATIONS—Hoodoo Formation (Upper Cretaceous); dark shale and siltstone. Chignik Formation (Upper Cretaceous); sandstone, shale, conglomerate, siltstone, and coal; shallow water to non-marine
Tj	Herenken, Stanukovich, Nakaik, and Shelikof Formations	Tj	HERENKEN LIMESTONE AND STANUKOVICH, NAKAIK, AND SHELKOF FORMATIONS—Herenken Limestone (Lower Cretaceous); thin-bedded calcareous graptolite and calcareous sandstone. Stanukovich Formation (Upper Jurassic); dark siltstone and shale in upper part; light gray sandstone and conglomerate in lower part. Shelikof Formation (Middle Jurassic); dark siltstone and shale
Tk	Granodiorite	Tk	GRANODIORITE—Senek Island pluton; medium- to coarse-grained; hornblende- and biotite-bearing

GEOLOGIC MAP SYMBOLS	
	Contact—dotted where concealed
	Fault—dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, arrow indicates relative lateral movement
	Thrust or high-angle reverse fault—dotted where concealed, sawtooth on upper plate
	Fold—showing trace of axial plane; dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; arrow indicates direction of plunging
	Anticline
	Syncline
	Volcanic crater
	Volcanic vent or cinder cone
	Hornfels
	Alteration
	Dikes and sills
	Exploratory drill hole
	Hot spring
	Native Corporation boundary

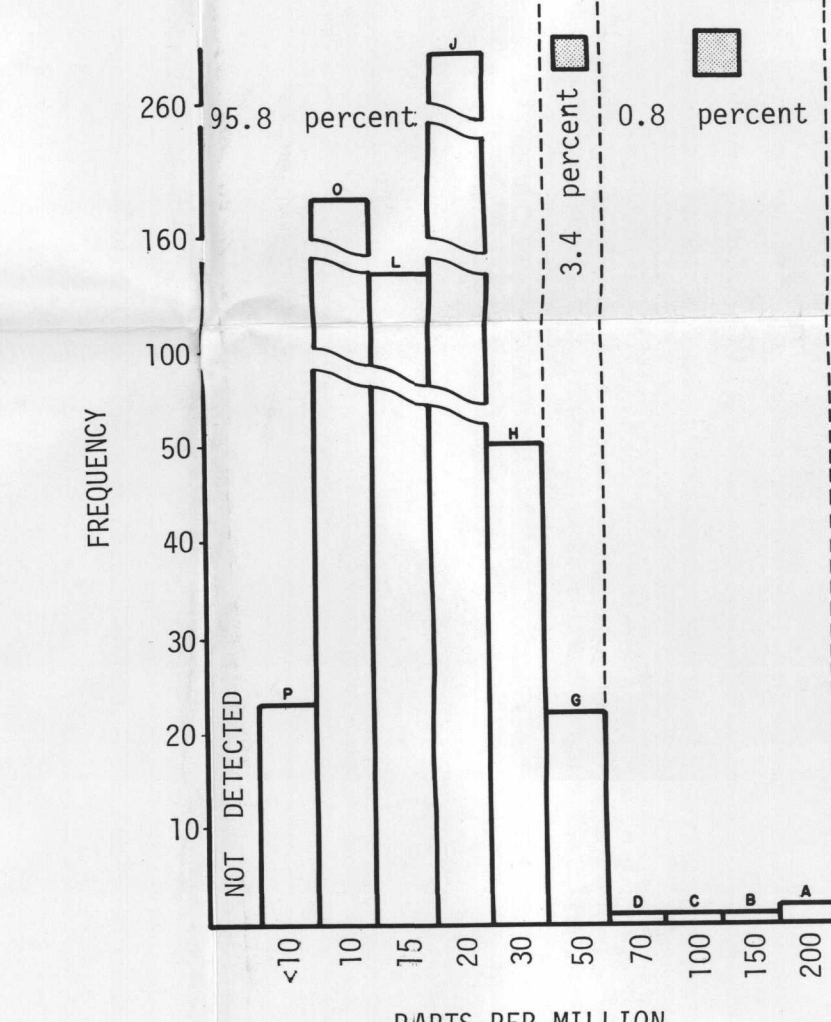


Figure 2.—Histogram for lead in 637 minus-80-mesh stream-sediment samples, Chignik and Sutwik Island quadrangles, Alaska, showing: symbols denoting anomalous concentrations; percentage of total number of samples represented by each range, and letters corresponding to concentrations in parts per million. Statistics are based on all unqualified values (614) within the sample population; arithmetic mean, 19.3; standard deviation, 14.6; geometric mean, 17.1; and geometric deviation, 1.5.

Table 2.—Copper, zinc, molybdenum, and silver associated with anomalous lead values in minus-80-mesh stream-sediment samples, Chignik and Sutwik Island quadrangles, Alaska. [Values reported in parts per million; Pb, Cu, Mo, and Ag determined by semiquantitative emission spectroscopy; Zn by atomic absorption; N, not detected; L, detected but below value shown; lower limits of detection for Zn and Ag are 5 and 0.5, respectively; \*, anomalous concentrations of Cu, Zn, Mo, or Ag. Map number corresponds to sample site on stream-sediment map.]

Map no.	Field no.	Pb	Cu	Zn	Mo	Ag
1	58028	50	150*	85	N	N
2	634	50	150*	60	N	N
3	629	50	70	85	N	1*
4	680	50	70	110*	N	N
5	688	70	100	110*	N	N
6	692	200	700*	350*	20*	1*
7	693	200	700*	45	20*	1*
8	6848	50	70	60	N	N
9	502	50	20	100*	N	N
10	415	50	150*	90*	15*	N
11	197	50	50	90*	N	N
12	54125	50	200*	160*	N	N
13	131	50	70	300*	N	N
14	6146	50	100	75	L(5)	0.5*
15	165	50	70	100*	N	N
16	173	50	50	50	L(5)	N
17	171	50	100	80*	N	N
18	172	100	100	80	10*	N
19	176	50	100	85	N	N
20	174	50	70	60	N	N
21	175	50	100	100*	N	N
22	176	50	100	100*	N	N
23	148	50	100	90*	N	N
24	139	50	100	250*	L(5)	N
25	660	150	50	20	N	N
26	277	50	50	20	N	N
27	439	50	150*	50	N	N

Table 3.—Statistical summary of lead results obtained from the analysis of representative rock samples collected from the generalized units listed in the geologic explanation, Chignik and Sutwik Island quadrangles, Alaska. [The statistics are calculated using only the unqualified values (those not coded with an N, L, or P); leaders indicate insufficient data to calculate values; method of analysis is semiquantitative emission spectroscopy.]

Rock unit	Number of samples		Data based on the unqualified population				Percentile distribution based on a samples analyzed						
	Qualified	Unqualified	Geometric mean	Geometric deviation	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Range of values	25th	50th	75th	90th	95th	
Volcanic rocks, (M)----	0	0	0	2	14.1	1.6	15	7.1	10-20	--	--	--	--
"Milky River and Bear Lake Formation, (Tab)---	0	0	0	3	12.6	1.5	13.3	5.8	10-20	--	--	--	--
Volcanic rocks, (Tv)----	0	0	0	17	30.7	3.1	62.9	85.1	10-200	--	--	168	--
Intrusive rocks, (Ti)---	0	4	0	27	16.3	2.3	28.5	39.2	10-200	--	--	17	21
Meshek Formation, (Tn)---	0	2	0	22	16.2	1.7	10.8	11.1	10-50	--	--	23	29
Tolstaf Formation, (Tl)---	0	0	0	9	29.8	1.7	23.3	12.2	10-50	19	23	29	--
Hoodoo and Chignik Formations, (Tc)-----	0	5	0	15	13.4	2.8	31.7	48.4	10-200	--	--	58	74
Herenken, Stanukovich, Nakaik, and Shelikof Formations, (Tj)-----	0	3	0	4	25.0	1.7	28.7	15.5	15-50	--	--	26	--

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF LEAD IN MINUS-80-MESH STREAM-SEDIMENT AND NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL-CONCENTRATE SAMPLES  
CHIGNIK AND SUTWIK ISLAND QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

By  
D. E. Detra and R. T. Hopkins, Jr.  
1980

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