



MAP A. MINERAL RESOURCE TRACTS A, D, AND E

EXPLANATION

Sample locality mentioned in text

Outline of drainage basin

Mineral resource tracts

A Tract A—Outcrops of the Devonian clastic rocks, permissive for sediment-hosted copper and sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposits

B Tract B—Outcrops of the deep water facies of the Mississippian Alapah and Wachath Limestones, permissive for SEDEX Zn-Pb and associated banded deposits

C Tract C—Outcrops of the platform carbonate facies of the Mississippian Lisburne Group, permissive for carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb deposits and warm-current phosphate deposits. Five large, discontinuous blocks are labeled C1-C5

D Tract D—Outcrops of the Jurassic and Triassic Oruk and Triassic Shublik Formations (undivided), permissive for upwelling phosphate deposits

E Tract E—Outcrops of the Permian Sikikup Formation, permissive for bedded barite deposits

NOTE: The following correlation, list of map units, and list of symbols is for the geologic base map, shown here in gray.

LIST OF MAP UNITS

Qal	Alluvium (Holocene)	Ps	Sikikup Formation of Mull and others (1987)(Permian)
Qs	Surficial deposits (Quaternary)	Pal	Sadlerochit Group (Permian)
Ksb	Schradler Bluff Formation (Upper Cretaceous)	Li	Lisburne Group (Mississippian)
Kp	Prince Creek Formation (Upper Cretaceous)	Maw	Alapah and Wachath Limestones, undivided (Mississippian)
Ka	Sasbas Formation (Upper Cretaceous)	Mawc	Chert facies
Knc	Nimlak and Chandler (part) Formations, undivided (Upper Cretaceous)	Mk	Kayak Shale (Lower Mississippian)
Kc	Chandler Formation (part) (Upper and Lower Cretaceous)	MDku	Kanayut Conglomerate (upper part) (Lower Mississippian? and Upper Devonian)
Ktg	Tuktuk and Grandstand Formations, undivided (Lower Cretaceous)	Dkn	Kanayut Conglomerate (lower part) and Noutak Sandstone, undivided (Upper Devonian)
Kfc	Fortress Mountain Formation (restricted) (Lower Cretaceous)	Dkn	Kanayut Conglomerate (part) and Noutak Sandstone, undivided (Upper Devonian)
Klt	Turbidite sandstone and conglomerate unit	Dh	Hunt Fork Shale (Upper Devonian)
Klo	Torok Formation (Lower Cretaceous)	Dhw	Wacke member
Kloc	Cobblestone sandstone unit	Dhs	Shale member
KMal	Arctic Foothills assemblage (Lower Cretaceous to Mississippian)		
Kcl	Cochino limestone unit (Lower Cretaceous; Valanginian)		
Jtos	Oruk (Jurassic and Triassic) and Shublik (Triassic) Formations, undivided		

CONTACTS

Major folds—Showing direction of plunge where known

Anticline

Overturned anticline

Syncline—Dashed where inferred position of strata that formed syncline is found in upper thrust plate and since been eroded

Strongly asymmetrical syncline—Double dip arrow indicates steeper dipping limb

Overturned syncline

Thrust fault—Sawtooth on upper plate

Detachment surface—Approximately located. Sawtooth on upper plate

Fault—Type uncertain; ticks indicate hanging-wall block

Strike and dip of bedding—Inclined; overturned

Shear zone—Melange; zone of pervasively sheared and structurally mixed strata

Outcrops of radiolarian ribbon chert and very cherty rhythmically bedded limestone

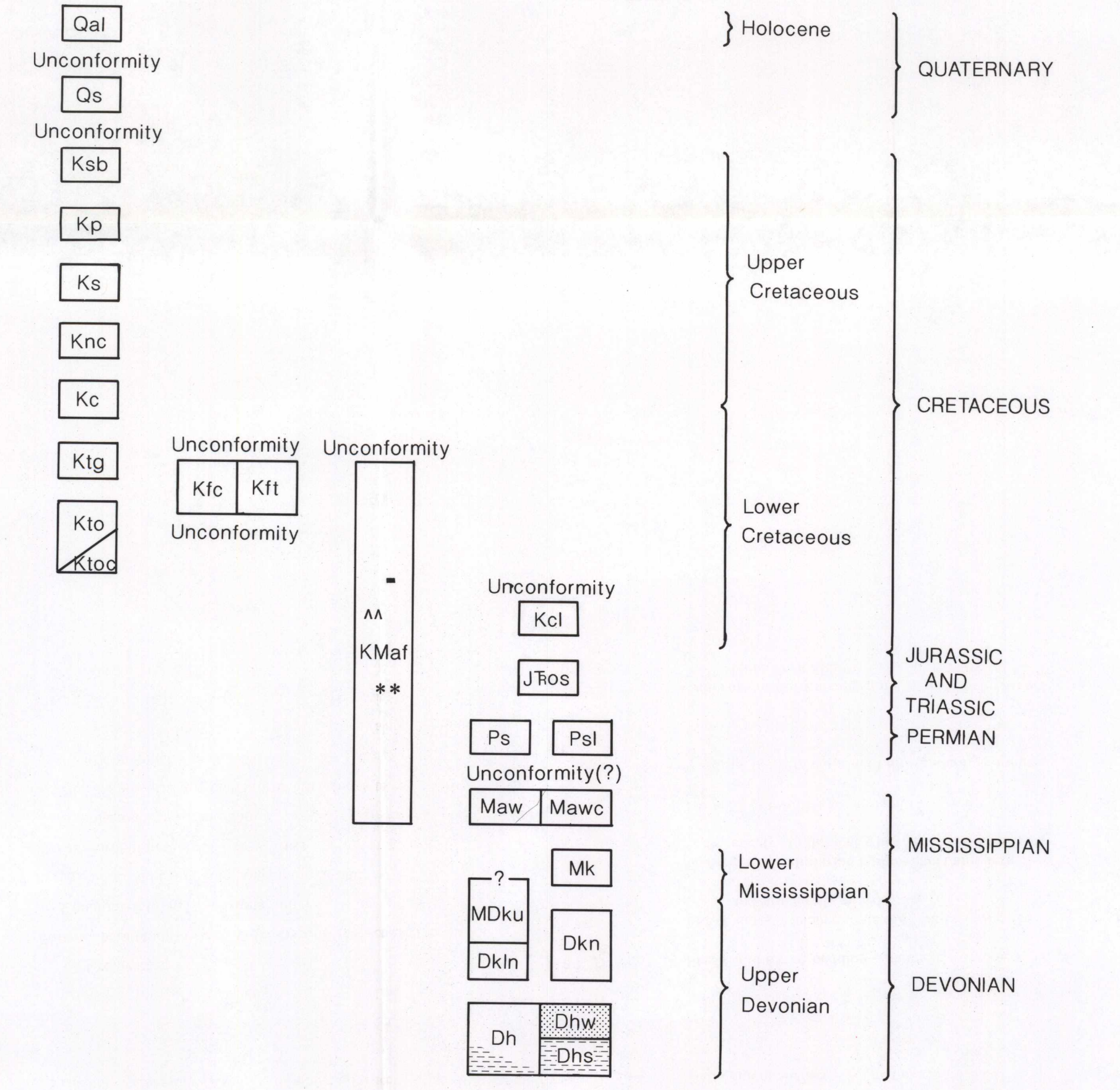
Outcrop of basalt—Locally pillowed

Tectonic block of coquina limestone in melange

Well—Drilled for oil and gas; abandoned

Outcrops of shaly strata in undivided part (Dh) of Hunt Fork Shale

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



MAP B. MINERAL RESOURCE TRACTS B AND C

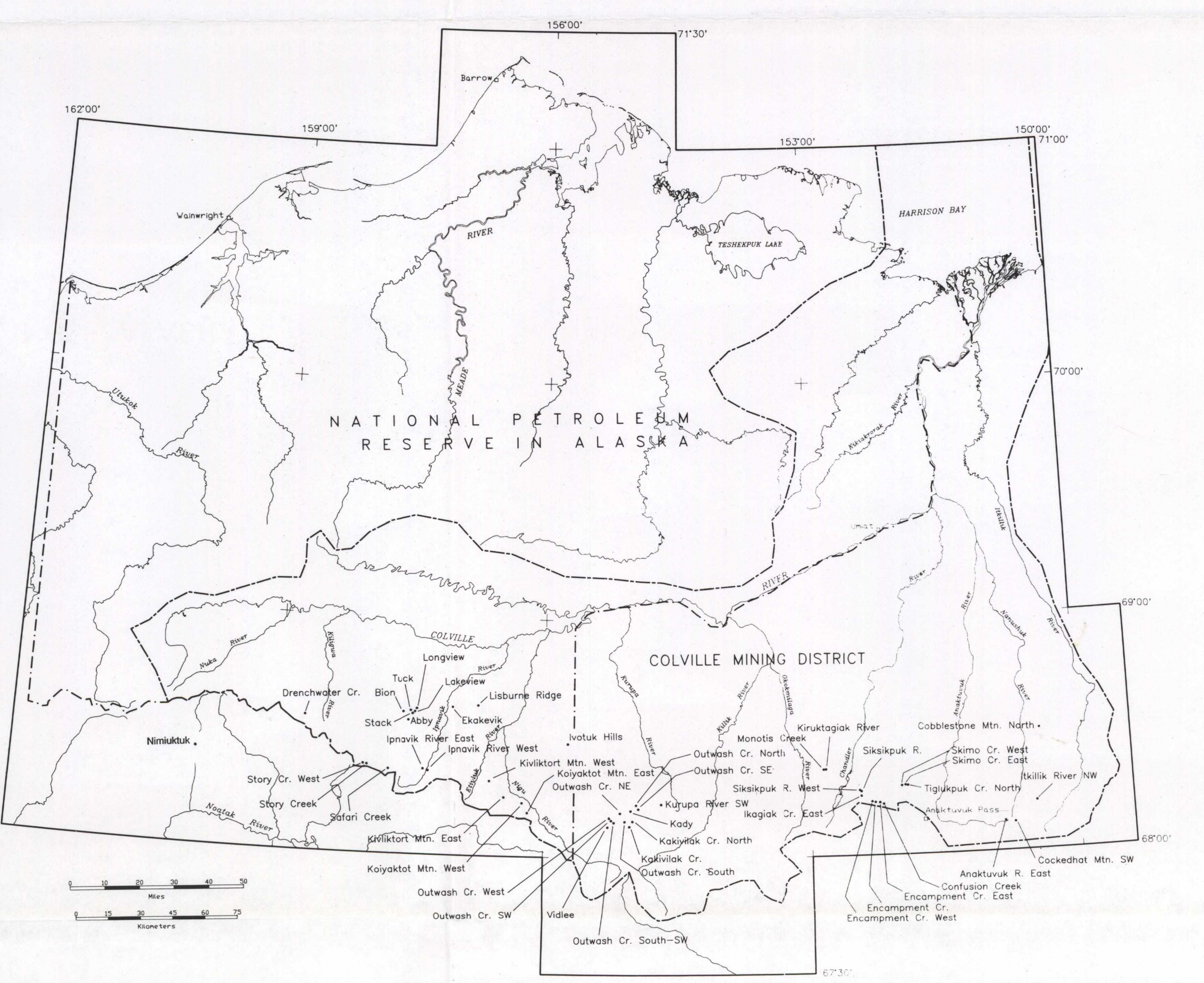
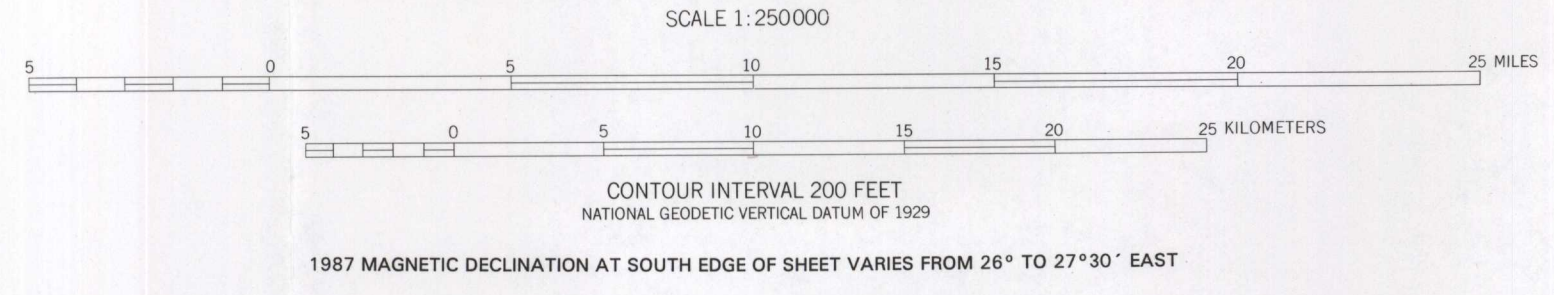
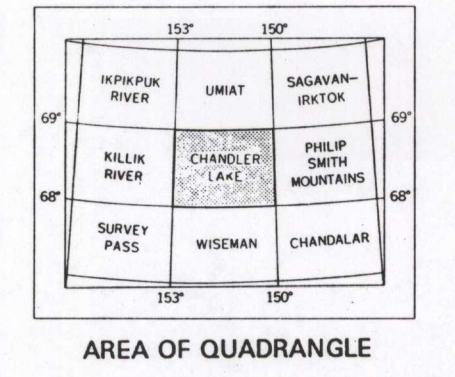


Figure 1. Index map showing the localities of mineral deposits, occurrences, and mineralized areas in the Colville mining district, Brooks Range, Alaska (modified from Meyer, 1994).

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1953
Universal Transverse Mercator projection



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MAPS SHOWING MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE CHANDLER LAKE QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

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