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COMPILED BY INYO ELLERSIECK

ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL
SAMPLES, AMBLER RIVER QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

1978

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Sample numbers

DISCUSSION

This table incorporates previously published geochemical data from the
Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (Garland and others,
1973; Garland and others, 1975; Pessel, 1976), and data from samples collected
in 1966 and 1976 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Geochemical analyses from
the Cosmos Hills have been reported by Fritts (1969 and 1970), but are not
included in this compilation.

Stream-sediment samples were taken from the finest sediment accessible
in or on the banks of streams. Pan samples were taken from gravel bars,
screened, and panned down to a fist-sized sample. All samples were later
sieved, and analyses are of the minus 80 mesh fraction.

Semiquantitative emission spectrographic analyses are reported in the
series (. . . 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, . . .), which represents the geometric
midpoints of intervals with boundaries in the series (. . . 0.83, 1.2, 1.8,
2.6, 3.8, 5.6, 8.3, 12, . . .). Thus, a reported value of seven parts per
million (ppm) is between 5.6 and 8.3 ppm, plus or minus the analytical error.
Iron, magnesium, calcium, and titanium are reported in percent. All other
elements are reported in parts per million.

Elements looked for by the emission spectrographic method but not detected
in any samples, along with their lower limits of detection, are: gold .5 ppm;
bismuth 10 ppm; cadmium 20 ppm; niobium 20 ppm; and antimony 100 ppm.

In addition to the emission spectrographic method, the atomic absorption
method was used to analyze copper, lead, and zinc in most samples. Some
samples have also been analyzed for gold by this method.

Arithmetic means and standard deviations were computed from published
analyses for samples collected in 1972, 1973, and 1974, and from laboratory
reports from the U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Exploration Research for
samples collected in 1976. Some samples, notably the samples collected in
1966 and the 1973 Pe samples, have not been included in the calculations.
These samples are relatively few in number, and their inclusion would not
change the reported averages by a significant amount. For duplicate samples
collected in 1972, only the published analyses were used.

No mean or standard deviation was computed for elements which had more
than about 15 percent of the samples with values below measurable limits.
For the rest of the elements, value of N or < were assumed to be equal to
the lower limit of the lowest analytical interval for which the element can
be measured. Values of > were arbitrarily assumed to be equal to the upper
bound of the highest analytical interval for which the element can be measured.

Anomalous values are defined for the purposes of this report as values
which are more than two standard deviations above the arithmetic mean of all
samples. For elements which had too many values below measurable limits
to compute an average or standard deviation, an anomaly threshold was chosen
which would include about two percent of the samples.

Continental crustal average concentrations of the elements are taken
from Lee and Yao (1970, table 1). These average are from rock analyses and
are not meant to represent expected stream-sediment averages.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- N Not detected.
- < Detected, but in lower concentration than limit shown.
- > Present in concentration greater than limit shown.
- Not measured.
- Anomalous value (see definition above).

REFERENCES

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Garland, R. E., Pessel, G. H., Tribble, T. C., and McClintock, W. W., 1973,
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Lee, Tan, and Yao, Chi-lung, 1970, Abundance of chemical elements in the
earth's crust and its major tectonic units: International Geology
Review, v. 12, no. 7, p. 778-786.

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Ambler River quadrangle, Alaska: Alaska Division of Geological and
Geophysical Surveys Open-File Report no. 71, scale 1:200,000, 5 sheets.

Table with columns: Collector, Prefix, Year(s), Agency. Lists collectors like B. Brickley, W. P. Brosge, G. R. Eakins, etc.

NOTE: Each sample number contains a prefix denoting the year it was collected,
followed by an abbreviation of the collector's name. Samples collected in
1972, and some from 1973, are reported by Garland and others (1973). Most
1973 samples are reported by Garland and others (1975). All samples from
1974 are reported by Pessel (1976). Samples collected in 1966 and 1976 are
published here for the first time.

PAN CONCENTRATE SAMPLES

Table with columns: Sample, Latitude, Longitude, and various chemical elements (S-FE, S-MG, S-CZ, S-TX, S-MN, S-AG, S-AS, S-B, S-BA, S-BE, S-CO, S-CR, S-CU, S-LA, S-MO, S-NB, S-NI, S-PB, S-SC, S-SM, S-SR, S-V, S-W, S-Y, S-ZN, S-ZR, AA-AU, AA-CU, AA-PB, AA-ZN).

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Large table with columns: Sample, Latitude, Longitude, and various chemical elements (S-FE, S-MG, S-CZ, S-TX, S-MN, S-AG, S-AS, S-B, S-BA, S-BE, S-CO, S-CR, S-CU, S-LA, S-MO, S-NB, S-NI, S-PB, S-SC, S-SM, S-SR, S-V, S-W, S-Y, S-ZN, S-ZR, AA-AU, AA-CU, AA-PB, AA-ZN).

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This report is preliminary and has
not been edited or reviewed for
conformity with Geological Survey
standards and nomenclature.