

# Mineral Resource Assessment of the Chandler Lake Quadrangle, Alaska

By

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Interpretation of the results from extensive regional reconnaissance studies of the geology, stratigraphy, and geochemistry of the Chandler Lake quadrangle, northern Brooks Range, Alaska, and site-specific evaluations of mineralized areas conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines indicate that the mineral potential of the Chandler Lake quadrangle is low. There is no surface or geophysical expression indicating the presence of plutons and there is no indication that any of the mineral deposit types associated with plutons are present in the study area. The geologic characteristics and the structural evolution of the sedimentary basins suggests that rocks in the quadrangle are permissive for several mineral deposit types; however, detailed geochemical sampling and lead-isotopic evaluation of permissive areas where geochemical anomalies were found indicate that the probability of the presence of undiscovered mineral resources in the Chandler Lake quadrangle is low.

- We estimate that there is less than a five-percent probability that one or more sediment-hosted copper or sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposits occur within the lower Paleozoic clastic rocks in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.
- We estimate that there is less than a five-percent probability that one or more SEDEX zinc-lead or bedded barite deposits exist in the permissive deep-water facies of the Mississippian Lisburne Group in the southern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle.
- On the basis of detailed studies carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Kurtak and others, 1995), we conclude that there is a fifty-percent probability of the presence of one or more undiscovered phosphate deposits in the rocks of the permissive black shale and chert facies of the Mississippian Lisburne Group platform carbonates. There is only a limited potential, less than a five-percent probability, for one or more undiscovered phosphate deposits in the phosphatic rocks of the Shublik Formation in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.
- Because of the low barite grades in the rocks of the Permian Siksikuk Formation, we estimate that there is less than a five-percent chance that one or more bedded barite deposits is present in these rocks in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.
- Within the Chandler Lake quadrangle, the relatively thin nature of the pebble shale and the low grade of manganese in clastic-dominated sections indicates that there is a limited potential for



sedimentary manganese deposits in rocks deposited in the Cretaceous basin. We have not observed any manganese carbonate facies that supplant the clastic sedimentary facies in the Chandler Lake quadrangle that would indicate areas where manganese might accumulate in sufficient grade to constitute a sedimentary manganese deposit. The U.S. Bureau of Mines reported several isolated localities of manganiferous siderite in the Cobblestone Creek area. We are unable to make a probability estimate of the occurrence of this deposit type in the rocks in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

- Scattered gold anomalies in the northern part of the quadrangle represent the detrital transport of fine-grained gold in a deltaic environment. We have not delineated permissive areas for gold-placer deposits in the northern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle.
- Although the geologic conditions are permissive, the geochemical data indicate that the area of the Chandler Lake quadrangle underlain by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks is not favorable for the occurrence of sandstone-hosted uranium deposits.
- Although the geologic conditions are permissive for the occurrence of concealed carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits in the Mississippian platform carbonate rocks, the absence of evidence of large-scale fluid flow, the presence of the Kayak Shale (which would serve as an aquiclude) and the absence of adequate source rocks from which to leach metals in the region indicates that the geologic conditions for the formation of carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits are not favorable.
- There may be potential for fault-controlled base-metal mineralization in the Cobblestone Creek study area, but our reconnaissance studies, as well as a detailed study of the Cobblestone Creek area by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, failed to find any evidence of this type of mineral deposit in this part of the quadrangle (Barnwell and others, 1989).
- There are sufficient quantities of sand and gravel resources available to fulfill any projected future needs by the local residents in the quadrangle.
- Extensive deposits of clean platform carbonates provide a future resource needed for the manufacture of cement; however, there is no local demand for, or infrastructure to support, such an industry in northern Alaska.

## INTRODUCTION

The Secretary of the Interior is required by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, section 1010, Public Law 96-487, 1980) to survey Federal Lands in Alaska to determine their oil, gas, and mineral resources. As a part of this effort, the U.S. Geological Survey evaluates known and undiscovered resources in Alaska and these studies are made available to the public and to the President and the Congress. This report presents our evaluation of the mineral resources of the Chandler Lake 1° x 3° quadrangle, north-central Alaska, on the basis of the geological, geophysical, mineralogical, and geochemical data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey, site-

specific investigations of mineralized areas by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the data collected in the quadrangle during the Department of Energy National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program during the mid-1970's.

Tracts of land that have potential for mineral deposits are delineated on the accompanying maps. Our mineral resource assessment was made using the data collected during our studies and set in the context of the environment in which specific mineral-deposit types form (Cox and Singer, 1986), the interpreted geologic framework (Kelley, 1990), and the recently completed U.S. Bureau of Mines mineral investigation report of the Colville mining district (Kurtak and others, 1995).

Geophysical data (U.S. Geological Survey, 1983) were used to assess the presence of possible buried plutons in the quadrangle. Geochemical reports of the NURE data from the Chandler Lake quadrangle (Los Alamos National Laboratory [LANL], 1982), as well as U.S. Geological Survey geochemical reports by Barton and others (1982), Sutley and others, (1984), Erlich and others (1988), Barnwell and others (1989), Kelley, Barton, and others (1993), and Kelley and Sutley (1993) that were prepared for subareas within the quadrangle using subsets of samples from the stream-sediment data base also have been used in this assessment. Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken (1993) presented an analysis of the geochemistry and mineralogy of the nonmagnetic heavy-mineral concentrate samples collected in subareas within the quadrangle; these data were used to define sulfide-mineral suites within the mineral resource tracts.

There are no active mines or prospects in the quadrangle. A map (fig. 1, on map sheet) of mineral occurrences in the Colville mining district shows many of the localities discussed in this report. Duttweiler (1986) presented a discussion of several geochemical anomalies from work in the Chandler Lake study area. Patton and Matzko (1959) described five localities in the Chandler Lake quadrangle where phosphate may constitute a mineral resource (Cobb and others, 1981); additional areas within the Chandler Lake quadrangle were examined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Kurtak and others, 1995) and the U.S. Geological Survey in this report.

The mineral-resource assessment of the Chandler Lake quadrangle used the assessment approach outlined by Singer (1975). Comparison of the geology of the study area with the geologic constraints provided by published descriptive mineral-deposit models limited the types of mineral deposits considered in the study. We also make the tacit assumption that the geology of areas covered by glacial deposits (Hamilton, 1979), especially in the northern half of the quadrangle is similar to that of areas where the rocks are exposed. Mineral-deposit types present elsewhere in the Brooks Range (see the summary of Alaskan mineral deposits in *Economic Geology*, 1986, v. 81, No. 7, pp. 1583-1794), as well as those mineral deposits present in rocks of equivalent age from the adjacent Philip Smith Mountains (Menzie and others, 1985) and Wiseman quadrangles (Bliss and others, 1988) were carefully evaluated during preparation of this report. Criteria used to delineate individual land tracts that may have mineral potential are presented in the discussion that follows and are summarized in table 1. For some deposit types, an estimate was made of the number of deposits that might be found within tracts defined in the quadrangle. These estimates, used in conjunction with the tonnage and grade models published in Cox and Singer (1986), provide the most explicit estimate of the undiscovered mineral resources of the quadrangle.

## LOCATION, LAND OWNERSHIP, AND ACCESS

The Chandler Lake quadrangle lies in the north-central Brooks Range, Alaska and includes an area of about 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> (5,400 mi<sup>2</sup>). The southern quadrangle boundary is lat 68°00'N. and between about 1 and 25 km south of the continental divide of the Endicott Mountains. The northern quadrangle boundary is lat 69°00' N. and lies between about 55 and 80 km north of the Brooks Range mountain front. The eastern and western boundaries, long 150°00' and 153°00' W., roughly parallel the Itkillik and Chandler Rivers.

The National Park Service, the State of Alaska, and the Bureau of Land Management are the administrators of public land. The Nunamiut Village Corporation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and individuals are private land holders in the Chandler Lake quadrangle. The National Park Service administers the mountainous area in the southern part of the quadrangle as part of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, with the exception of inholdings belonging to the Nunamiut Village Corporation of Anaktuvuk Pass, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation headquartered in Barrow, Alaska, and Native allotments belonging mostly to individuals living in Anaktuvuk Pass. The Bureau of Land Management, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and the State of Alaska own or administer the land north of the range front, except for a small area in the east-central part of the quadrangle that is part of Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Access to the Chandler Lake quadrangle is limited. The only village in the quadrangle, Anaktuvuk Pass, has scheduled air service from Fairbanks and Barrow, Alaska. The remainder of the quadrangle is accessible by short-takeoff-and-landing airplane, float plane, and helicopter. Ground travel in the quadrangle is limited to foot or all-terrain vehicle where permitted; there are no roads or trails in the quadrangle, except in the immediate vicinity of Anaktuvuk Pass. Some of the rivers are navigable during the summer months. Permission to carry out geological investigations in the quadrangle must be obtained from government agencies, corporations, or individual land holders.

## GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Chandler Lake quadrangle transects the Brooks Range province, the southern Arctic foothills, and the northern Arctic foothills (fig. 2). Wahrhaftig (1965) defined these three physiographic provinces, which extend from Cape Lisburne on the Bering Sea east to the northeastern Brooks Range.

The southern Chandler Lake quadrangle encompasses part of the Endicott Mountains and continental divide in the central Brooks Range. This part of the quadrangle consists of steep, glacially sculptured

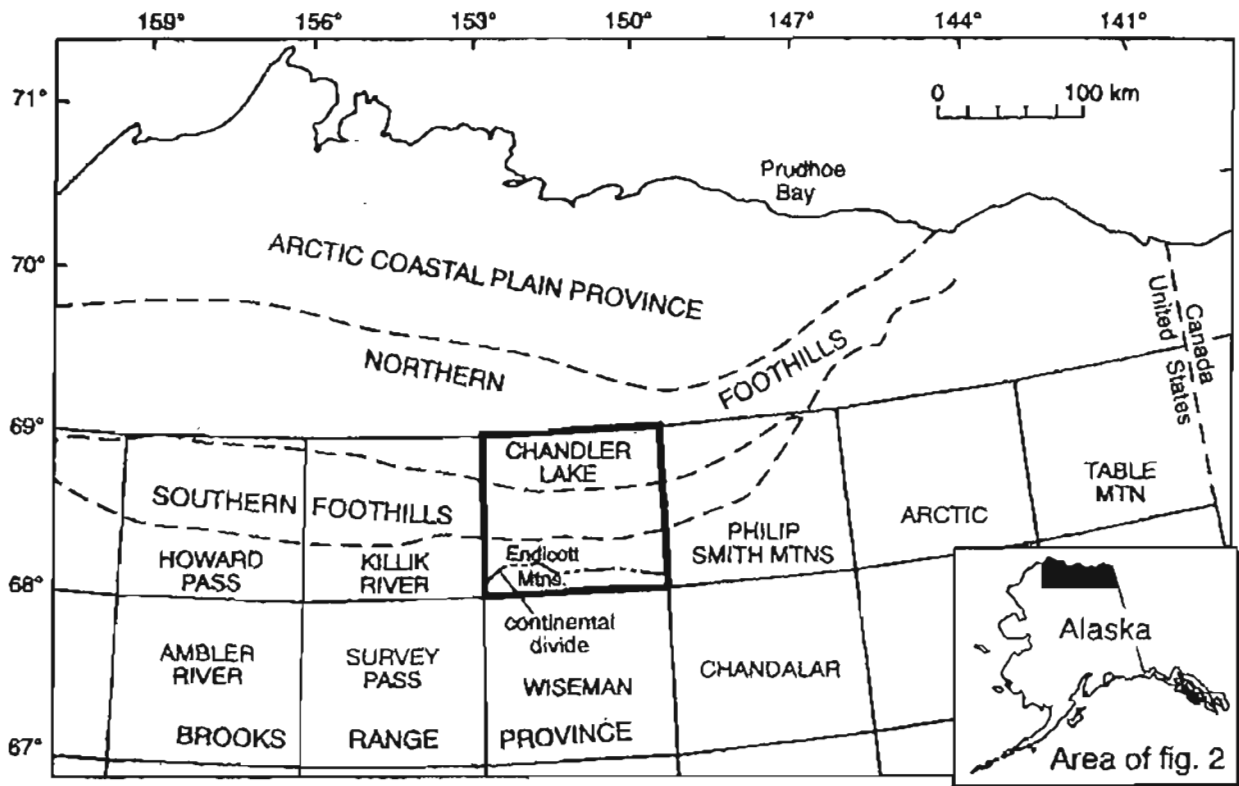


Figure 2. Index map of the Brooks Range, Alaska, showing the physiographic provinces, place names, and quadrangles discussed in text.

and generally barren topography that stands in marked and abrupt contrast to the adjacent southern Arctic foothills. Elevations range from 7,600 feet (2,356 m) to 2,000 feet (600 m) above sea level. Relief of adjacent landforms is up 4,500 feet (1,395 m) over distances as short as 3 miles (4.8 km). Vegetation is relatively sparse and generally limited to alpine grasses and low shrubs.

The central part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle transects the southern Arctic foothills. Terrain in the southern Arctic foothills is characterized by scattered hills and discontinuous trends of hills with up to 1,500 feet (465 m) of relief. Moraines and outwash fans are the characteristic landforms (Hamilton, 1979). Most hills are irregular, moderately steep, and partially tundra mantled, especially lower slopes.

The northern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle encompasses part of the northern Arctic foothills. Topography in the northern Arctic foothills consists of sparsely vegetated linear ridges and broad, open tundra-covered valleys. Small stands of black willow are

present in the stream valleys. Ridges are narrow, west-northwest to west-southwest trending, and underlain by sandstone. Narrow, laterally continuous anticlines generally form ridges. Broad synclinal troughs characterized by shallow dips and central circular depressions lie between ridges.

*Acknowledgments.*—We thank Roger Siglin, National Park Service, for his assistance and support in granting us access to the Gates of the Arctic National Park to conduct this study. We also thank officials of the Nunamiut Corporation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and the Bureau of Land Management for access to lands under their jurisdiction in the quadrangle. The Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Alaska Division of Oil and Gas, the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, and Chevron, U.S.A. provided data and field support during the study; without their support and scientific interaction, this study could not have been completed.

Table 1. Summary of mineral resource data used in the Chandler Lake mineral resource assessment (Abbreviations for rock units from list of map units; tonnages given in millions of metric tons (mmt) or grams per metric ton (g/mt). See map for outlines of mineral resource tracts.)

Mineral resource tract	Map units with permissive lithologies	Mineral deposit type	Occurrences in Chandler Lake quadrangle	Sites of interest in the Chandler Lake quadrangle (USBM data from Kurtak and others, in press)	Summary of mineral occurrences in Colville mining district	Grades and tonnages of deposits in Colville mining district	Grades and tonnages of ore in mineral deposits (range is from 0.1 to 0.9; median value)	Reference for grade and tonnage data
A	Clastic rock units (Dh, Dhw, Dhs, Dkn, Dkn, MDku, and MK7)	Sediment-hosted copper Sandstone-hosted lead-zinc	none	1-6	none	none	1.5 to 330 mmt; 22 mmt 1.0 to 4.5 percent copper	Mosier and others (1986)
B	Deep water facies of Lisburne Group (Maw, Mawc)	SEDEX zinc-lead	none		One occurrence in SW Philip Smith Mins. (Loren Young, writ. comm., 1981)	none	0.47 to 62 mmt; 5.4 mmt 0.89 to 5.2 percent lead <0.025 to 3.0 percent zinc	Mosier (1986c)
					Many deposits and occurrences—see fig. 1	Red Dog: 85 mmt; 17.1 percent zinc, 5.0 percent lead, 82 g/mt silver (Nokleberg and others, 1987) Lk: 25 mmt; 8.8 percent zinc, 3.0 percent lead, 34 g/mt silver (Nokleberg and others, 1987)	1.7 to 130 mmt, 15 mmt 2.4 to 13 percent zinc 1.0 to 7.7 percent lead <1.0 to 160 g/mt silver	Menzie and Mosier (1986)
		Bedded barite	none		Many deposits and occurrences—see fig. 1	<1 to 30 mmt of bedded barite (Barnes and others, 1982; Kealey and others, 1993)	12 to 28 mmt; 1.8 mmt 64 to 96 percent barite	Orts (1986b)
C	Platform carbonate of Lisburne Group (Maw)	MVT lead-zinc Appalachian zinc	none		One possible deposit in SW Philip Smith Mins. quadrangle (Detra, 1977; Dutro, 1978)	none estimated	2.2 to 540 mmt; 35 mmt 1.4 to 12 percent zinc <0.1 to 3.6 percent lead	Mosier and Briskley (1986)
		Warm-current phosphate	Kiniktagiak River	No resources estimated. 9.7 m. section averaged 5.2 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ; 70 cm section averaged 20.6 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Several deposits and occurrences—see fig. 1	Phosphate has been reported as mineral resource; no previous estimates of grade and tonnage have been reported (see Patton and Matzko, 1959)	46 to 3,500 mmt; 400 mmt 20 to 29 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Mosier (1986d)

Table 1. Summary of mineral resource data used in the Chandler Lake mineral resource assessment—Continued

Mineral resource tract	Map units with permissive lithologies	Mineral Deposit Type	Occurrences in Chandler Lake quadrangle and others, in press)	Sites of interest in the Chandler Lake quadrangle (USBM data from Kurtak mining district	Summary of mineral occurrences in Colville mining district	Grades and tonnages of deposits in Colville	Grades and tonnages of ore in mineral deposits (range is from 0.1 to 0.9; median value)	Reference for grade and tonnage data
			Monotis Creek	No resources estimated, 6.7 m section average 23 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ; 60 cm section contains up to 30 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> . USBM recommends drilling program to evaluate resource				
			Skimo Creek East	12.1 m section of oolitic phosphate averaged 7.2 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ; 30 cm section averaged 23.7 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> 14.2 mmt 6.7 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>				
			Skimo Creek West	11 m section of oolitic phosphate averaged 5.7 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ; 30 cm section averaged 22.5 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> USBM recommends drilling program to evaluate resource				
			Tiglukpuk Creek	10.5 m section of oolitic phosphate averaged 7.2 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ; 70 cm section averaged 23 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> USBM recommends drilling program to evaluate resource				
D	Phosphatic black shales in the Otuk and Shublik Fm. (undivided) (JTOS)	Upwelling phosphate				none	26 to 4,200 mmt; 330 mmt 15 to 32 percent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Mosier (1986a)
E	Permian Siksikpuk Fm. (Ps)	Bedded barite	none		none	none	0.12 to 28 mmt; 1.8 mmt 64 to 96 percent barite	Orris (1986b)

## GEOLOGIC SUMMARY

### REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Chandler Lake quadrangle lies in the Brooks Range fold-and-thrust belt that extends the entire breadth of northern Alaska. Rocks of the fold-and-thrust belt underlie the Brooks Range, southern Arctic foothills, and northern Arctic foothills, and extends from Cape Lisburne on the Chukchi Sea across Arctic Alaska to Canada. The North Slope foreland basin, which is comprised largely of Cretaceous rocks and is the foreland basin to the Brooks Range fold-and-thrust belt, underlies the northern Arctic foothills and the Arctic Coastal plain. The following summary is based on extensive previous geologic studies and references in Kelley (1990).

The fold-and-thrust belt comprises thrust faults and folds that formed in response to compressive tectonics during Mesozoic and Cenozoic time (Brosgé and others, 1979; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). The fold-and-thrust belt contains north-transported thrust sheets made up of intricate thrust fault blocks and north- to northeast-vergent folds. Fractures, most of which are filled with quartz and calcite, are widely distributed. Some of these fracture sets also contain some sulfide minerals.

Different bedrock assemblages crop out in the Endicott Mountains, southern Arctic foothills, and northern Arctic foothills. Mostly upper Paleozoic, resistant-weathering rocks crop out in the Endicott Mountains. Mostly Mesozoic, structurally complex, and heterolithic rocks comprise the southern Arctic foothills. Although older strata crop out locally, most strata that crop out in the northern Arctic foothills were deposited in the North Slope foreland basin during Cretaceous time and were subsequently involved in folding and thrusting (Deeterman and others, 1963; Bird and Molenaar, 1992; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995).

The aeromagnetic survey of the quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey, 1983) shows a south-sloping, uneven magnetic basement 4,500 to 6,000 m beneath the Arctic foothills upon which the sedimentary rocks were deposited. There are no magnetic anomalies in either the Arctic foothills or the Brooks Range that are indicative of concealed plutons within 1 km of the surface (D.L. Campbell, written commun., 1987). These data indicate both a west-sloping continuation of the magnetic basement in the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle and south-sloping continuation of the magnetic basement under the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic foothills (Cady, 1978).

### ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS

Upper Devonian to Lower Cretaceous strata crop out in the Endicott Mountains (Brosgé and others, 1979; Kelley, 1988, 1990). Mississippian platform carbonate rocks and Upper Devonian chert-quartz sandstone crop out extensively in the southern Chandler Lake

quadrangle. Upper Devonian shale, Mississippian shale, and Permian clastic rocks are less extensively exposed. Triassic to Cretaceous strata are mostly eroded away; remaining outcrops are areally restricted and poorly exposed.

Upper Devonian to Mississippian strata underlying the Endicott Mountains in the Chandler Lake quadrangle include deep and shallow marine clastic, transitional marine clastic, sub- to supra-tidal shelf carbonate, transitional marine clastic, and nonmarine clastic strata (Patton and Tailleur, 1964; Brosgé and others, 1979; Kelley, 1988, 1990). The Late Devonian Hunt Fork Shale (Brosgé and others, 1979) is the oldest unit recognized in the Chandler Lake quadrangle; it consists of marine shale, argillite, weakly metamorphosed mudstone, siltstone, and fine- to medium-grained and mostly turbidite sandstone. The wacke member, which includes turbidites, overlies the shale member of the Hunt Fork Shale. The marine (but locally nonmarine) Late Devonian Noatak Sandstone overlies the Hunt Fork Shale and is mostly fine to very coarse grained, conglomeratic, calcite and ferruginous cemented, quartzose, and cherty (Nilsen and Moore, 1984). The Kanayut Conglomerate of Late Devonian and Early Mississippian(?) age overlies the Noatak Sandstone and principally consists of fluvial sandstone and conglomerate mostly composed of chert and quartz (Anderson, 1987). The Kanayut Conglomerate locally interfingers with the Noatak Sandstone where present and positionally overlies the Hunt Fork Shale where the Noatak Sandstone is absent (Brosgé and others, 1979; Nilsen and others, 1981). The Early Mississippian Kayak Shale (Brosgé and others, 1979) comprises marine dark gray carbonaceous shale, mudstone, siltstone, light-gray bioclastic limestone, and positionally overlies the Kanayut Conglomerate; locally, the Kayak Shale includes volcanic rocks (Reiser and others, 1979; Kelley, 1988, 1990). The Lisburne Group of Mississippian age overlies the Kayak Shale and is predominantly platform carbonate consisting of mostly light-gray limestone and dolostone, but includes carbonaceous shale, chert, and phosphate-bearing shale, and shaly limestone (Armstrong and others, 1976; Armstrong and Mamet, 1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1989; Mull and others, 1982; Kelley, 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). Isolated outcrops of the Lisburne Group in the southwestern Chandler Lake quadrangle are predominantly dark-gray massive chert (Kelley, 1988, 1990; Nelson and Csejtey, 1990).

Permian strata in the Endicott Mountains include a variety of lithologies in scattered and discontinuous bodies (Kelley, 1988, 1990). The Permian Siksikpuk Formation crops out along the range front and in scattered and isolated localities south of the range front (Mull and others, 1982). Strata in the Permian Sadlerochit Group crop out in the southeastern part of the quadrangle (Kelley, 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). The Siksikpuk Formation that is present along the range front and in most of the isolated outcrops in the range is mostly



barite-bearing mudstone, siltstone, chert, and limestone (Siok, 1985; Adams, 1991; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). In contrast to the Siksikuk Formation present along the range front, the Siksikuk Formation in the southwestern part of the quadrangle is mostly light- to dark-gray marine siltstone and shale that is typically hard, siliceous, rhythmically bedded, possesses a conchoidal fracture, and probably grades to ribbon chert (Adams, 1991; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). The Sadlerochit Group consists of fossiliferous marine mudstone and siltstone and forms in isolated outcrops in the southeastern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle (Kelley 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995).

Triassic and Jurassic marine strata in the Endicott Mountains of the Chandler Lake quadrangle depositionally overlie the Permian Siksikuk Formation. The Triassic and Jurassic Otuk Formation (Mull and others, 1982) and the Triassic Shublik Formation (Patton and Tailleir, 1964) crop out along the range front (Bodnar, 1984, 1989; Kelley, 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, in press). The Otuk Formation, which crops out in isolated areas in the southwestern part of the quadrangle and discontinuously along the range front, comprises dark-gray shale, dark-gray rhythmically and thin-bedded chert, rhythmically bedded yellowish-gray weathering limestone, and organic shale. The Shublik Formation comprises dark-gray phosphatic shale and limestone that crops out east of the Anaktuvuk River. Only the Otuk Formation is present in the southwestern part of the quadrangle, where it is especially cherty.

Lower Cretaceous strata in the Endicott Mountains of the Chandler Lake quadrangle form isolated outcrops in the southwestern part of the quadrangle. The strata depositionally overlie the Otuk Formation and consist of very fossiliferous marine shale and mudstone that is typically iron-stained (Kelley, 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995).

#### SOUTHERN ARCTIC FOOTHILLS

The Arctic foothills assemblage of Kelley (1990) and Lower Cretaceous sandstones and conglomerates crop out in the southern Arctic foothills. The Arctic foothills assemblage contains rocks of Early Cretaceous to Mississippian age and extensively underlies the southern Arctic foothills. The assemblage comprises (1) Early Cretaceous fossiliferous shaly limestone, (2) Late Jurassic(?) and Early Cretaceous sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, (3) Jurassic mafic igneous rocks, (4) Permian and Triassic radiolarian ribbon chert, (5) Mississippian and Pennsylvanian(?) limestone and feldspathic sandstone (Patton and Tailleir, 1964; Kelley, 1988, 1990), (6) marble of unknown age, and (7) melange rocks. The assemblage is poorly exposed and structurally complex. Outcrops are generally isolated rubble hills and mounds in otherwise tundra-mantled terrain. The Arctic foothills assemblage structurally overlies Mississippian to

Cretaceous strata that crop out to the south in the Endicott Mountains.

Lower Cretaceous sandstone and conglomerate of the Fortress Mountain Formation overlie the Arctic foothills assemblage (Kelley, 1988, 1990). West of the Anaktuvuk River, rocks of the Fortress Mountain Formation crop out in basin-shaped synclines where massive-weathering conglomerate and sandstone beds form circular to ellipsoidal patterns in map view (Kelley, 1990). East of the Anaktuvuk River, the Fortress Mountain Formation is present in imbricate fault blocks that form southeast-trending ridges (Kelley, 1990). The formation is heterolithic and contains framework clasts mostly derived from the Arctic foothills assemblage and rocks exposed in the Endicott Mountains. West of the Anaktuvuk River, the formation contains both nonmarine and marine rocks (Crowder, 1987; Molenaar and others, 1988; Kelley, 1988, 1990). East of the Anaktuvuk River, the formation consists of presumably marine sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone turbidites (Kelley, 1988, 1990).

#### NORTHERN ARCTIC FOOTHILLS

Strata that range in age from Triassic to Late Cretaceous crop out in the northern Arctic foothills (Detterman and others, 1963; Kelley 1988, 1990; Kelley and Brosgé, 1995). Lower and Upper Cretaceous sandstone and shale are the principal rock types that underlie the northern Arctic foothills; however, Triassic and Lower Cretaceous strata crop out locally in the south easternmost part of the northern Arctic foothills in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

Triassic strata of the Shublik Formation are overlain by Lower Cretaceous fossiliferous shaly limestone in the south easternmost part of the northern Arctic foothills in the Chandler Lake quadrangle (Kelley, 1988, 1990). Lower Cretaceous ferruginous- and manganese-weathering shale containing scattered pebbles and granules of mostly chert and mafic igneous rock overlie Lower Cretaceous fossiliferous shaly limestone. The Early Cretaceous Torok Formation, which includes sandstone bodies mapped as the Cobblestone sandstone unit, overlies the pebble-bearing shale.

Resistant-weathering Lower Cretaceous sandstone in the Tuktu and Grandstand Formations and Kilik Tongue of the Chandler Formation form the prominent ridges of the Northern Foothills Province. Less resistant sandstone and shale in the Niakogan Tongue of the Chandler Formation and the Ninuluk Formation form the broad areas between ridges. The rocks of the Scabee, Prince Creek, and Schrader Bluff Formations of Late Cretaceous age form basin-like structural depressions between ridges, especially in the northern part of the province. Lower Cretaceous and recessive-weathering shale in the Torok Formation forms linear central

depressions along the crests of ridges in the southeastern part of the province. Shale and turbidite sandstone mapped as the Cobblestone sandstone unit in the lower part of the Torok Formation crop out locally along the southern boundary of the northern Arctic foothills.

## MINERAL DEPOSIT MODELS

Evaluation of the geology of the Chandler Lake quadrangle and known mineral occurrences in northern Alaska indicated that the study area should be evaluated for seven sedimentary and diagenetic mineral-deposit types described in Cox and Singer (1986). The absence of intrusive rocks in the study area, and the absence of aeromagnetic anomalies (U.S. Geological Survey, 1983) that might indicate the presence of buried intrusions within one km of the surface eliminated deposits associated directly with igneous activity from consideration. Four sedimentary mineral-deposit types are present in rocks of the Brooks Range (see fig. 1 on map sheet for deposit localities).

- 1) Sedimentary-exhalative zinc-lead deposits (mineral-deposit model 31a, Briskey, 1986a; referred to in this report as SEDEX Zn-Pb) are found west of the study area as stratabound deposits in rocks of Mississippian age, and in breccia zones that we interpret as feeder-veins that occur in rocks ranging in age from Devonian and Mississippian (Tailleur and others, 1977; Mayfield and others, 1979; Lange and others, 1985; Moore and others, 1986; Duttweiler, 1987; Young, 1989; Kurtak and others, 1995; Kelley and Mull, 1995), as well as in Devonian rocks on the Canadian Cordillera (MacIntyre, 1983; Goodfellow and Jonasson, 1986).
- 2) Bedded barite occurrences (mineral-deposit model 31b, Orris, 1986a), which may, or may not be associated with the above stratabound deposits occur in the western Brooks Range (for example, bedded barite associated with the Red Dog deposit or the Nimiuktuk barite deposit described by Mayfield and others, 1979). Kelley, Tailleur, and others (1993) summarize the recent work on bedded barite in the Brooks Range; the reader is referred to this report for deposit descriptions and grade and tonnage estimates.
- 3) Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc (Appalachian zinc and MVT Pb-Zn; mineral-deposit models 32b and 32a, Briskey, 1986b, 1986d) may be present in the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle just east of the study area described by Detra (1977) and Duro (1978).
- 4) Phosphate deposits (mineral-deposit models 34c and 34d, Mosier, 1986a,b) and occurrences have been described from the study area by Patton and Matzko (1959). Recent site-specific investigations

on the phosphate occurrences by Kurtak and others (1995) has also been incorporated into this mineral resource assessment.

Three additional types of sediment-hosted deposits were also evaluated on the basis of the geology of the study area even though the occurrence of resources of this type were less likely.

- 1) Sediment-hosted volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits (mineral-deposit models 24b and 28a, Cox, 1986a; Singer, 1986),
- 2) Sediment-hosted copper, sandstone-hosted lead-zinc, and sedimentary manganese deposits (mineral-deposit models 30b, 30a, and 34b; Cox, 1986b; Briskey, 1986c; Cannon and Force, 1986, respectively), and
- 3) Sandstone-hosted uranium deposits (mineral-deposit model 30c, Turner-Peterson and Hodges, 1986).

Recent work by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the Colville mining district (Kurtak and others, 1995) has provided an excellent summary of the mineral deposits, occurrences, and mineralized areas. The grade and tonnage data for several important deposits are summarized in table 1. These data form the background for the estimates of the probability of occurrence of mineral resources in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

## MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

### SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER AND SANDSTONE-HOSTED LEAD-ZINC DEPOSITS

The fluvial and marine clastic rocks of the Hunt Fork Shale, the Noatak Sandstone, and the Kanayut Conglomerate, which range from Late Devonian to Early Mississippian in age, define mineral-resource tract A. The Mississippian Kayak Shale, some outcrops of which are too small to be shown at the map scale, is the youngest stratigraphic unit included in tract A. Sulfide-bearing concretions in the Kayak Shale may be the cause of many of the geochemical anomalies present in the tract. Kurtak and others (1995) discussed several of these localities in the Chandler Lake quadrangle and did not consider them to be a mineral resource. We will not consider them further in this report. The Paleozoic clastic rocks are potential host rocks for sediment-hosted copper and sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposits. One sandstone-hosted lead occurrence has been recognized in the headwaters of the Atigun River in the southwestern part of the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle (L.E. Young, written commun., 1991; table 2). These deposits form by transport of metal-rich chloride brines into clastic sediments, usually red beds, in equatorial regions. Rose

(1976) discussed the geochemical processes of metal transport and deposition for the formation of sediment-hosted copper deposits in terms of Eh-pH diagrams. Chloride brines leach base-metals (Cu, Co, Pb, Zn, Ag) from source beds transporting the metals in the hydrothermal chloride brines. Precipitation of metals from this solution occurs when it encounters reducing conditions that may be caused by the presence of organic matter, H<sub>2</sub>S, pyrite, or variable oxidation states of iron in red bed sandstones. Similar fluid transport and deposition models have been evaluated for lead and zinc in carbonate host rocks (for example, Anderson, 1983).

Geochemical anomalies from tract A are usually single-element anomalies of Mn, Cu, Pb, and Zn from localities underlain by the wacke member of the Hunt Fork Shale or the Kanayut Conglomerate where they are hematite-stained. Kelley, Barton, and others (1993) subdivided the geochemical anomalies in this tract into three areas (b-d) for discussion.

In the southeastern part of tract A (area b: T. 16 S., R. 4 E. to R. 9 E.), stream-sediment samples commonly contain anomalous concentrations of Cu, Pb, As, Co, and Cr (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). Anomalous concentrations of Pb, Zn, Co, and Ni, and less commonly Cu, Ag, and As are also present in nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples. Light yellow sphalerite (an iron-poor variety) is common, and barite, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite were found in samples collected at one or more localities (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993).

Geochemical anomalies were also found in clastic rocks from the Thibodeaux Mountain area south of Inikaklik Creek (site 4). The Noatak Sandstone in this area is coarser grained, highly iron-stained, contains granules of ironstone, and has sedimentary structures that may be described as indicative of a nonmarine facies of the Noatak Sandstone, although extensive thrusting in the area (Kelley and Bohn, 1988) precluded definitive mapping of this facies during this study. Duttweiler (1986) described numerous small quartz-calcite veins in the Thibodeaux Mountain area that contain siderite and limonite after siderite. Nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples commonly contain anomalous concentrations of Pb, Zn, Co, and Ni, and less commonly Cu, Cr, and Ag; pyrite, sphalerite, and galena were also identified in these samples (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993).

Anomalous concentrations of manganese, lead, and zinc are present in stream-sediment samples from the area near the headwaters of Grizzly Creek (site 7; Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). Nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples contain anomalous concentrations of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, and Ni, and contain barite, pyrite, sphalerite, and galena (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993). Numerous small quartz-calcite veins are also present in the area (Duttweiler, 1986).

In the central part of tract A, on either side of Inukpasugruk Creek (area c: T. 16 S., R. 1 E. to R. 3 E.),

anomalous concentrations of Mn, Ba, Mo, Zn, Pb, Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Ni, Cr, and Co were found in stream sediments (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). Anomalous concentrations of nickel and cobalt were detected in the nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples; pyrite was common, and barite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena were found in one or two samples (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993). Metal concentrations in rock samples were low and generally not anomalous (table 3, Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993, sites 3 and 5).

Clastic rocks from the southwestern part of tract A (area d: T. 16 S., R. 2 W. to R. 5 W.) have anomalous concentrations of Zn, Cu, Pb, As, Ni, Co, Cd, and Cr (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). No nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples are available from this area (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993).

The geochemical anomalies in tract A do not indicate the presence of a sediment-hosted copper or sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposit. Critical features of each of the mineral deposit models appear to be lacking. Sediment-hosted copper deposits (model 30b, Cox, 1986b) are associated with epicontinental basins formed near the equator in red bed clastic sequences. Sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposits (Briskey, 1986c) are associated with marine fluvial sandstone sequences in an area draining deeply weathered granitic source terranes. Although the depositional model for the Devonian clastic sequence is somewhat favorable and base-metal content of the Hunt Fork Shale is high (Dutro, 1978), source rocks that might be expected to contain base metals, such as basaltic rocks weathering to release copper or cratonic granites weathering to release lead and zinc, are not recognized in the Brooks Range. Furthermore, there is no independent evidence of the presence of large-scale fluid flow to form ore deposits or of the presence of hydrothermal dolomite in the carbonate sequence, although our assessment of the presence of hydrothermal dolomite should be considered cursory. Areas delineated by geochemical methods within tract A have low grades and small tonnages, and plot well below the grade-tonnage curves for these deposit types (Mosier, 1986c; Mosier and others, 1986). Tract A has a very limited potential for sandstone-hosted copper and lead-zinc deposits; we estimate that there is less than a five-percent probability that one or more sediment-hosted copper or sandstone-hosted lead-zinc deposits occur within tract A.

The geochemical anomalies in tract A are most likely the result of late diagenetic processes, such as the formation of the sulfide minerals in the concretions in the Kayak Shale (Kurtak and others, 1995) or metamorphic processes that have not resulted in a base-metal mineral deposit. Kelley, Barton, and others (1993) suggest that the geochemical anomalies in stream-sediment samples from tract A are primarily the result of high background values in the unmineralized wacke member of the Hunt Fork Shale. Analyses of chip samples from the Hunt Fork Shale (Dutro, 1978) also support this conclusion.

At several of these localities, clastic rocks commonly contain interstitial sulfide minerals. Furthermore, numerous small quartz-calcite veins containing small amounts of pyrite, sphalerite(?), galena, and possibly other sulfide minerals were observed in rock samples collected from drainage basins in tract A. However, these small quartz-calcite veins also cross-cut younger rocks. Sulfide minerals from both the interstitial sulfides and cross-cutting veins are interpreted to be responsible for many of the scattered base-metal geochemical anomalies, particularly those from the heavy-mineral-concentrate samples (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993).

Lead-isotope data (table 2) of various samples from the Chandler Lake quadrangle provide insight into the processes that caused these geochemical anomalies. The SEDEX Zn-Pb mineralization has a very uniform lead-isotopic signature (fig. 3), as indicated by the analytical results from 44 samples of this type of mineralization from throughout the western Brooks Range (Church, Gray, and others, 1987; Gaccetta and Church, 1989; R.B. Vaughn and S.E. Church, unpub. data, 1994). In marked contrast, the lead-isotopic compositions of sulfide minerals forming the interstitial cement © in the Kanayut Conglomerate and the wacke member of the Hunt Fork Shale (sites 1-6) from tract A are highly variable (table 2) and support the hypothesis that the lead in these sulfide minerals is most likely either leached from the sedimentary rocks by hydrothermal brines after diagenesis or, in the case of the sample from site 5, of possible detrital origin. These data differ from the lead-isotopic signature obtained from samples of the cross-cutting quartz-calcite veins in the Chandler Lake (sites 7 and 8, ○) and Killik River (●) quadrangles (Gaccetta and Church, 1989) formed during the deformation responsible for the fold-and-thrust belt. A sample from the Atigun River locality (S), a sandstone-hosted lead occurrence in the southwestern part of the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle (table 2) has a lead-isotopic composition that is less radiogenic and isotopically distinct from the SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits of the western Brooks Range, indicating that a different ore-forming process was responsible for the formation of the sandstone-hosted lead deposit. Analyses of galena samples (P) from the carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposit in the southwest corner of the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle are shown for comparison with the other deposit types. The data obtained from samples collected at site 6 in barite float (I) in the Itkillik River West area (Kurtak and others, 1995) is a very close match to the Atigun River sandstone-hosted lead occurrence (S) in the Philip Smith Mountains and similar to the lead-isotopic values from sulfide cement recovered from the Kanayut Conglomerate at site 2. The relatively low lead-isotope ratios from these three sites indicate that the event responsible for the cementation probably occurred during diagenesis rather than at some later time.

Analyses of the lead from nonmagnetic heavy-mineral concentrates collected from the Killik River

quadrangle (□) indicate that lead anomalies in drainage basins located in that quadrangle have at least two sources: one reflecting the lead-isotopic signature of the SEDEX Zn-Pb mineralization, and a second reflecting the variable lead-isotopic composition of galena from the quartz-calcite veins formed during the Jurassic thrusting event. Only a few nonmagnetic heavy-mineral concentrates collected in the Chandler lake quadrangle were available for lead-isotope analysis. The lead-isotopic data from all three of those samples (sites 9-11, table 2 and fig. 3, ■) indicate that the anomalies are probably from the quartz-calcite veins formed during the Jurassic thrusting event, although we can not rule out contributions from the concretions from the Kayak Shale if the samples from site 12 (table 2) and from the Killik River quadrangle are representative (Gaccetta and Church, 1989).

#### SEDEX Zn-Pb DEPOSITS

SEDEX Zn-Pb and associated bedded barite deposits occur in euxinic facies rocks formed in marine epicratonic embayments and intracratonic basins (Briskey, 1986a; Orris, 1986a). Tract B includes the three outcrops of deep water black chert of the Alapah and Wachmuth Limestones undivided (Maw) in the southern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle, including the cherty rocks (Mawc) in the Ekokpuk Creek area. These strata (Mawc) had previously been correlated with the black shale lithofacies that hosts the SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits in the western Brooks Range (Moore and others, 1986; Young, 1989). Since unit Mawc in tract B is exposed only in a small klippe, basin relationships are obscure. Stream-sediment samples from this area contain anomalous concentrations of Mn, Ba, Zn, Pb, and Cu (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). No results from nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrates are available from tract B (Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993). Chip samples collected throughout the entire thickness of the stratigraphic section exposed on Ekokpuk Creek (data in table 3 in Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993) did not reveal any stratiform sulfides in the section sampled (section X on the map). High concentrations of barium were found in some samples of chert but they rarely contained anomalous concentrations of zinc or other metals. The maximum concentration of zinc detected in the chip samples was 200 ppm in a sample of black chert. We found no surface expression of stratiform or breccia zone sulfides indicating the presence of SEDEX Zn-Pb mineralization in tract B. Barite concretions as large as 7.5 cm in diameter were found in the Permian Siksikpuk Formation in tract B in the Ekokpuk Creek area.

Although geochemically and geologically permissive, there is little evidence to indicate that tract B has potential for undiscovered SEDEX Zn-Pb or bedded barite resources. The black chert lithofacies of the Alapah and Wachmuth Limestones (Kelley, 1990; Nelson and Cojetej, 1990) may be similar to those of the Kuna

Table 2. Lead-isotopic data collected in samples from the Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska

Locality	Site no.	Sample no.	Latitude	Longitude	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Host <sup>1</sup> rock	Texture <sup>2</sup>	Form <sup>3</sup>	Mineralogy <sup>4</sup>	Age <sup>5</sup>	Analyst <sup>6</sup> or reference
Kayanut Conglomerate	1	80TN-12	68°18'30"	150°51'15"	18.582	15.708	39.078	cong-hstd	dissem	cement	py	D	3
Kayanut Conglomerate	2	80TN-22A	68°19'25"	150°58'55"	18.259	15.624	38.811	cong-hstd	dissem	cement	py	D	3
Kayak Shale	2	80TN-22B	68°19'25"	150°58'55"	18.398	15.619	38.765	sd-hstd	dissem	cement	py	M	3
Three River Mtn.	3	84CL444R	68°04'30"	151°39'22"	18.753	15.627	38.870	cong-hstd	dissem	cement	py	D	1
Thibideaux Mtn.	4	84CL401R	68°17'31"	150°08'00"	18.433	15.617	38.547	sd-hstd	dissem	cement	py	D	3
Inukpasugruk Cr.	5	84AKD430R	68°05'00"	151°49'35"	17.929	15.529	37.750	cong-hstd	dissem	cement	py, cp	D	3
Itkillik River West	6	CMD-4553	68°13'28"	150°30'05"	18.293	15.567	38.307	sd-hstd (float)	massive	vein(?)	bar, gn	D	4
Itkillik River	7	CL848R	68°14'45"	150°24'05"	18.586	15.610	38.628	sd-hstd	crs-cutting	qz/cal vein	gn	D	1
Grizzly Cr.	8	CL784R1	68°05'38"	150°43'13"	18.658	15.622	38.838	shear zn	crs-cutting	qz/cal vein	gn, cal	M	1
Grizzly Cr.	8	CL784R2	68°05'38"	150°43'13"	18.716	15.629	38.614	shear zn	crs-cutting	qz/cal vein	gn, cal	M	2
	9	CL-589H	68°35'02"	152°54'08"	18.939	15.588	38.400	sediment		HMC	py		3
	10	CL-590H	68°37'11"	152°51'53"	18.527	15.538	38.297	sediment		HMC	py		3
	11	CL-662H	68°12'06"	150°28'06"	18.503	15.581	38.393	sediment		HMC	py		3
Cockedhat Mountain	12	CMD-4768	68°07'47"	150°42'50"	18.637	15.596	38.477	sd-hstd		concretion	qz, cal, py, bar, sl, gn	M	4
Atigun River		PS-219	68°12'50"	149°41'30"	18.312	15.564	38.265	cong-hstd	dissem	cement	gn	D	3

<sup>1</sup> Host rock: cong-hstd, conglomerate hosted; sd-hstd, sediment hosted; sediment, sample from active sediment load in stream drainage.

<sup>2</sup> Texture: dissem, disseminated mineral grains; crs-cutting, vein cuts across stratigraphy.

<sup>3</sup> Form: HMC, heavy-mineral concentrate from stream sediments (Kelley and others, 1993); qz, cal; see Mineralogy below.

<sup>4</sup> Mineralogy: py, pyrite; cp, chalcopyrite; gn, galena; sl, sphalerite; cal, calcite; bar, barite; qz, quartz.

<sup>5</sup> Age (stratigraphic age of host rock): D, Devonian; M, Mississippian.

<sup>6</sup> Analyst or reference: 1, M.H. Delevaux, analyst (Church and others, 1987, p. 10-11); 2, J.D. Gaccetta, analyst (Gaccetta and Church, 1989, p. 8-9); 3, R.B. Vaughn, analyst; 4, Chempet Research Corp., data provided by J.M. Kurtak, U.S. Bureau of Mines, published with permission.

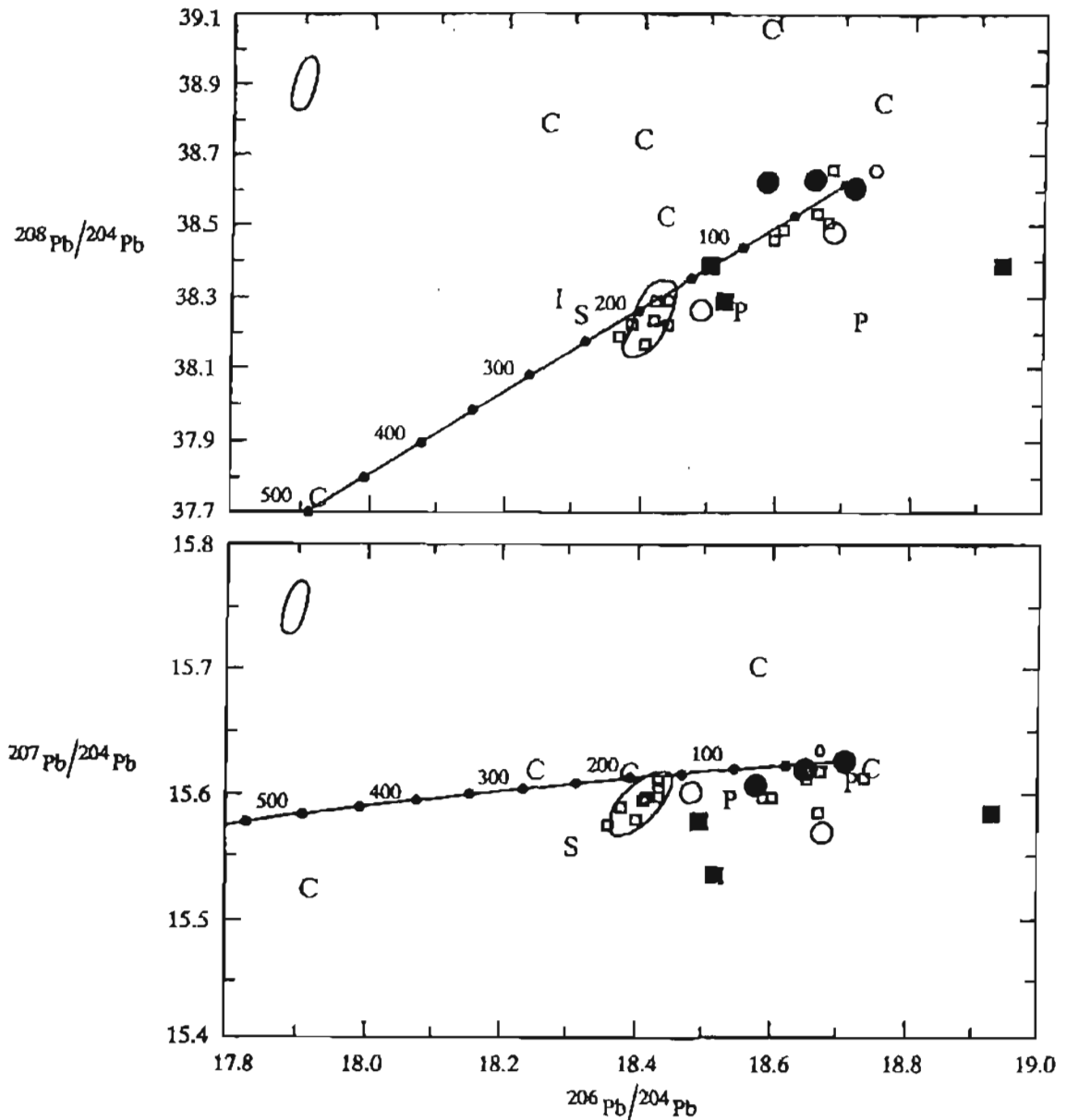


Figure 3. Plot of lead-isotopic data from analyzed samples collected from the Chandler Lake quadrangle (table 2) compared with data from deposits in the Brooks Range. C, data from samples of sulfide cement from heavy-mineral separates of clastic lower Paleozoic rocks; I, data from a sample of galena from the Itkillik River West occurrence; S, data from a sample from the sandstone-hosted lead occurrence from Atigun River; P, data from samples from the galena-sphalerite deposit located in the southwestern part of the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle (Detra, 1977); data from galena separates from quartz-calcite veins from the Chandler Lake (●) and the Killik River (○) quadrangles; data from nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrates from the Chandler Lake (■) and the Killik River (□) quadrangles. These lead-isotopic data contrast greatly with the uniform lead-isotopic composition of the SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits of the western Brooks Range shown in the small elliptical field that plots below the Stacey-Kramers (1975) growth curve. An error ellipse is shown in the upper left corner of the lead-isotope diagrams.

Formation; however, where SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits occur in the Kuna Formation in the western Brooks Range, the lithofacies is dominated by black shale (Moore and others, 1986, fig. 4). Substantial bedded barite resources are directly associated with the SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits in the Kuna Formation (Young, 1989), whereas in tract B, the barite in the stream sediments may come predominately from the Permian Siksikpuk Formation. Barite lenses in the Siksikpuk Formation are ubiquitous in the Brooks Range and are not associated with SEDEX Zn-Pb deposits elsewhere in the Siksikpuk Formation strata. And finally, given the limited exposure of about 3 mi<sup>2</sup> (8 km<sup>2</sup>) of these facies in erosional remnants, there is a very small area for the occurrence of SEDEX Zn-Pb or bedded barite deposits in tract B. We conclude that there is less than a five-percent probability that one or more SEDEX Zn-Pb or bedded barite deposits exist within tract B.

#### CARBONATE-HOSTED LEAD-ZINC DEPOSITS

Carbonate rocks of the Mississippian platform facies are plausible hosts for lead-zinc deposits in both karst and stratigraphic traps (models 32b and 32a, Briskey, 1986b, 1986d). In order for these types of deposits to form, there must have been a mechanism to focus fluid flow such as a stratigraphic pinchout on a topographic high or a weathering event during which karst topography formed traps, followed by a high fluid-flow event from a source basin containing red beds, and a source of chloride-rich brines.

Dutro (1978) described a small carbonate-hosted lead-zinc occurrence in karsts(?) in the Devonian part of the Skagit Limestone from an area that was a pre-Frasnian structural high in the western part of the Philip Smith quadrangle (Deira, 1977; Menzie and others, 1985). This occurrence fits the deposit description for carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits and demonstrates that topographic highs did exist in this part of the Brooks Range. However, the Skagit Limestone, which is the host for this deposit, is not present in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

Five large, discontinuous blocks of Lisburne platform carbonate rock comprise tract C (labeled C1-C5 on the map). These Mississippian platform carbonate rocks have characteristics of potential host rocks for carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits. Several geologic features of the area limit the potential for formation of these deposits in the Lisburne Group platform carbonate rocks. The Early Mississippian Kayak Shale, lies stratigraphically between the clastic metal-rich sediments of the Hunt Fork Shale and the Mississippian carbonate rocks, and forms a barrier to regional fluid flow. Source beds for metals, for example, the black phosphatic shale section described below, are present in rocks of the Lisburne Group. However, it is problematic whether post-Mississippian porosity existed in the clastic rocks. The lead-isotope signatures from sites 2, 6, and Atigun River

argue that earlier hydrothermal fluids had already cemented the Devonian clastic section so it may not have been an aquifer in post-Mississippian time. Although adequate host and source rocks are present and the Devonian clastic rocks may have served as an aquifer if porosity still existed in post-Mississippian time, there is no compelling evidence for an aquifer in the stratigraphic section that would allow for large fluid-flow systems that might form a carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposit of either type (model 32a or 32b; Briskey, 1986d, 1986b) unless fluid flow is focused by basement highs in areas where flow paths may have been created by extensive faulting or thrusting in an area overlain by carbonate rocks.

Geochemical anomalies are sparse within tract C; however, both the frequency and density of geochemical anomalies increase in drainage basins where thrust faults are more abundant (for example, in tract C5). Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken (1993) discussed strong base-metal correlations defined by the geochemical data from the nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples in area C5. They observed Co-Cu-Ni-Zn-Pb anomalies in drainage basins underlain by carbonate rocks and identified sphalerite, barite, and galena in the concentrate samples. These anomalies are possibly best explained by the presence of trace amounts of base-metal-bearing sulfides that originated in the quartz-carbonate veins formed during the Jurassic thrusting event discussed by Barnwell and others (1989) in and north of tract C5. The high fluid-flow regime, as indicated by the extensive manganese anomaly in the south Cobblestone Creek area, is attributed to fluid flow through the Cobblestone sandstone unit (Barnwell and others, 1989). The aeromagnetic data indicate that this area overlies a basement magnetic high (U.S. Geological Survey, 1983; Cady, 1978). We conclude that there is a limited potential for a concealed, carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposit in the Paleozoic carbonate rocks; however, more detailed studies of the paleohydrology would be required before we could make a probabilistic estimate of the occurrence of one or more deposits in tract C. In addition, the presence of Ba, Zn, Pb, Ag, and As anomalies indicate that there may also be potential for fault-controlled base-metal mineralization in the rocks of the Cobblestone Creek study area in and immediately north of tract C5 (Barnwell and others, 1989).

#### PHOSPHATE RESOURCES

Warm-current-type phosphate deposits form by the upwelling of oceanic currents along structural lows or at the mouths of rivers or estuaries, causing the deposition of phosphate in warm latitudes (Mosier, 1986a). Patton and Matzko (1959) summarized work on phosphate resources in the Brooks Range. They discussed several localities within the phosphatic section of the Lisburne Group west of Shainin Lake where trimmed grab samples were analyzed for P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> content. Phosphate rock within the Mississippian Lisburne Group (tract C) is confined to

the black shale and chert facies of the Alapah Limestone, which is indicative of deposition in shelf or euxinic basin environments (Armstrong and Mamet, 1977b).

In order to evaluate the phosphate resources of the Chandler Lake quadrangle, we collected chip samples throughout the entire thickness of the phosphatic section of the Lisburne Group at several localities (sites ANW-1 and ANW-2 in the Killik River quadrangle to the west, and sites 82A-2, and 82A-3 in the Chandler Lake quadrangle; see map for sample localities). The samples were analyzed using both spectrographic methods (Grimes and Marranzino, 1968) and ICP-AES methods (Church, Mosier, and Motooka, 1987). All chemical data are reported from sampled intervals measured in feet (table 3); some data are from high-graded grab samples from specific intervals within the measured section. Patton and Matzko (1959) found the highest  $P_2O_5$  values in the measured section at Tiglukpuk Creek (TC on the map), where the section averaged 8 percent  $P_2O_5$  over a 36 foot (11 m) interval and a zone near the top of the section averaged 21 percent  $P_2O_5$  over a 4.5 foot (1.4 m) interval. In this study, the average  $P_2O_5$  content of channel samples collected throughout the entire thickness of the phosphate-bearing sections of the Lisburne Group (see table 3) are well below the median ore grade of 24 percent  $P_2O_5$  (Mosier, 1986d).

The U.S. Bureau of Mines has just completed a systematic evaluation of the phosphate resources in the Chandler Lake quadrangle (Kurtak and others, 1995, data summarized in table 1). They investigated five areas: Kiruktagiak River (KR), Monotis Creek (MC), Skimo Creek East (SE), Skimo Creek West (SW), and Tiglukpuk Creek (TC). At these sites, stratigraphic sections were measured and sampled. Resource estimates were made for the Skimo-Tiglukpuk Creek area where the best continuity of phosphatic beds were found. At Skimo Creek, a sequence containing interbedded phosphatic shale, phosphate rock, and limestone measured 11.2 m in thickness. Chip samples collected across this entire sequence averaged 6.79 percent phosphate. At Monotis Creek, a 6.7 m-thick, less continuous sequence averages 23.0 percent phosphate (Kurtak and others, 1995). The phosphate resources in the Chandler Lake quadrangle may be larger than reported because the phosphatic section may be somewhat continuous between the two localities on Tiglukpuk and Skimo Creeks (fig. 1).

Analysis of stream sediments for phosphorous content (Erlach and others, 1988) indicates that most of the phosphatic rock in the Chandler Lake quadrangle is in or near tracts C1 and C2. Low phosphorous concentrations in the stream sediments confirm the field observations reported in Patton and Matzko (1959) that no phosphate rock had been found east of Shainin Lake. This observation was confirmed during this study at site 82A-3 where the phosphatic part of the section has been removed by faulting. Geochemical results obtained from our measured sections (see table 3 and 4) indicate areas within the phosphatic section that contain high uranium,

vanadium, and other trace-metal contents that would affect mineral processing of the ore. A 45 kg bulk sample from the Kiruktagiak River occurrence was analyzed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. It contained sixty percent fluorapatite and forty percent intergrown calcite. Trace amounts of quartz, pyrite, and sphalerite were also reported (Kurtak and others, 1995). A milling test indicated that ninety-four percent of the phosphate could be recovered in the plus-325 mesh material.

Minimum ore grades for phosphate deposits of this type are about 20.0 percent  $P_2O_5$ ; the median grade is 24.0 percent  $P_2O_5$  for deposits of 400 million tonnes of ore (Mosier, 1986d). In the measured sections sampled by the U.S. Geological Survey during this study, beds are not continuous over a distance of about 600 m, so estimates of tonnage of phosphate rock were not made. Higher phosphorous values were obtained from stream-sediment samples collected from other drainage basins within tracts C1 and C2, but time did not permit us to do a detailed evaluation of the phosphate resources in these areas. We conclude that tract C2 has a definite potential for undiscovered phosphate deposits. In view of the abundance of phosphate resources in the U.S. (Manheim and others, 1980; Fantel and others, 1984) and the relatively low proven grade of the phosphate rock of the Lisburne Group demonstrated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines study (Kurtak and others, 1995), we conclude that there is a 50-percent probability that one or more phosphate deposits may be present in the rocks of the Lisburne Group in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

The phosphate-rich strata of the Otuk and Shublik Formations (tract D) have also been evaluated for upwelling-type phosphate deposits (model 34d, Mosier 1986a). We collected channel samples at three localities (ADB-1, ADB-3, and ADB-5) during our study. (Sites are shown on the map and the analytical data are in table 4; the locality of sample ADB-3 plots in the Permian Siksikpuk Formation because the outcrop of the Shublik Formation is exposed in a cliff bank along Welcome Creek in the fault zone and is too small to show at this map scale.) The  $P_2O_5$  values are well below ore grades (compare data in table 4 with ore grades in table 1). Assuming that these data are representative, we conclude that there is less than a five-percent chance that one or more phosphate deposits occur in rocks of the Shublik Formation in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

#### BEDDED BARITE IN THE PERMIAN SIKSIKPUK FORMATION

Bedded barite deposits form in epicratonic marine embayments and restricted basins (model 31b, Orris, 1986a). Kelley, Tailleux, and others (1993) recently reported new bedded barite resources in the Howard Pass quadrangle in rocks of Mississippian age (see table 1 and fig. 1). Barite anomalies have been found in the stream-sediment samples collected from drainage basins underlain by rocks in the Siksikpuk Formation (Kelley,



Barton, and others, 1993). The outcrop pattern of the Siksikuk Formation is designated as tract E. Siok (1985) described the occurrence of barite crystals, nodules, and veins in measured sections of the Siksikuk Formation, in the Chandler Lake quadrangle (sites A and B). Barite constitutes a minor component of the Siksikuk Formation ranging from less than 2 to nearly 10 percent by volume. In a measured section on Tigluksuk Creek (B), barite exceeds 30 percent in one grab sample; barite veins crosscut the bedding and also occur as discrete crystals within mudstone, indicating that the environment may have produced bulk minable deposits. Siok (1985, p. 108) concluded that, on the basis of faunal evidence, deposition of the barite-bearing portion of the Siksikuk Formation occurred in a neritic environment at water depths of less than 200 m. Siok (1985) concluded that the potential for the presence of barite resources in rocks of the Siksikuk Formation is low. The cutoff ore grade for bedded barite deposits exceeds 50-percent barite; the median grade contains 88-percent barite and the median tonnage of bedded barite deposits is 1.8 million tons (Orris, 1986b). Nowhere in the study area does the barite content and grade of the Siksikuk Formation approach these tonnages. We estimate that there is less than a five-percent chance that one or more bedded barite deposits occur within rocks of the Siksikuk Formation in the Chandler Lake quadrangle.

#### VOLCANOGENIC MASSIVE SULFIDE DEPOSITS

Volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits of both the Besshi type (model 24b, Cox, 1986a) and the Kuroko type (model 28a, Singer, 1986) were briefly evaluated for this study. Many small hypabassal mafic intrusions and scattered occurrences of basaltic pillow lavas have been mapped in the Arctic Foothills assemblage (Patton and Tailleur, 1964; Kelley, 1990). Patton and Tailleur (1964) described most of these occurrences as mafic sills that have been altered predominantly to chlorite. They constrained the age of the igneous rocks to latest Jurassic on the basis of geologic relationships. No sulfides were found in any outcrops of these mafic sills. Outcrops of these units are too small to be shown accurately at map scale, but they are shown schematically within the Arctic Foothills assemblage (KMa) by an asterisk (\*). The area underlain by the Arctic Foothills assemblage contains isolated sites where the stream sediments contain anomalous concentrations of Co, Cr, As, and Zn (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993). Isolated anomalies of Mn, Ba, As, Zn and Cu are present and persistent in the ICP-aqua-regia-leachate data (Erlach and others, 1988). Anomalous concentrations of Cu, Pb, Ag, Zn, Ba, Cr, and Ni are present and isolated Co and As anomalies were found in the nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and barite were also identified in these samples (area 1 in Kelley, Sutley, and Frisken, 1993). Although there are some

geochemical anomalies that can be ascribed to these outcrops, the geologic setting does not fit critical tectonic characteristics of either the Kuroko or Besshi-type mineral-deposit models. The basaltic dikes and sills are not part of a spreading back-arc or rift basin (model 24b, Cox, 1986a) or an active volcanic arc (model 28a, Singer, 1986). Most of the field observations indicate that the volcanic rocks are dikes or sills that contain few if any sulfide minerals. We conclude that the Arctic Foothills assemblage is not permissive for the occurrence of volcanic massive sulfide deposits.

#### SEDIMENTARY MANGANESE DEPOSITS

Sedimentary manganese deposits form around rims of anoxic basins during phases of transgression (Cannon and Force, 1986). High concentrations of iron and manganese were found in samples of the pebble shale unit (Barnwell and others, 1989) of the Torok Formation. Prominent coatings of pyrolusite, psilomelane(?), and hematite are present in the pebble-bearing shale, siltstone, and fine-grained sandstone in the Cobblestone Creek area. Kurtak and others (1995) also investigated the area for manganese resources (fig. 1) and confirmed the high manganese values in the Cobblestone Creek area reported by Barnwell and others (1989). Analysis of one bulk sample gave 4.8 percent manganese; grab samples collected at regularly spaced intervals across the mineralized zones contained from 1.3 to 11.7 percent manganese. The primary mineral in the bulk sample was siderite. Kurtak and others (1995) speculated that the manganese was substituting for iron in the siderite. Analyses of stream-sediment samples collected from drainage basins from the Cobblestone Creek area underlain by the Torok Formation, the Cobblestone sandstone unit, and the Fortress Mountain Formation contain anomalous concentrations of manganese (Kelley, Barton, and others, 1993; Kelley and Sutley, 1993). The highest concentration of manganese reported from rocks exceeds 2 percent (Barnwell and others, 1989) and the concentration of manganese in stream-sediment samples from this area exceed 6 percent (LANL, 1982). We interpret these data to indicate that the basin conditions are permissive for the formation of sedimentary manganese deposits (Cannon and Force, 1986; Force and Maynard, 1991).

Sedimentary manganese deposits have an established minimum grade of 10 percent and a median grade of 31 percent manganese, and a median tonnage is 7.3 million tonnes of ore (Mosier, 1986e). Within the Chandler Lake quadrangle, the relatively thin nature of the pebble-bearing shale and the low grade of manganese in clastic-dominated sections indicates that the Cretaceous basin has limited potential for sedimentary manganese resources. However, because we have not observed any manganese carbonate facies supplanting the clastic sedimentary facies in the Chandler Lake quadrangle, which would indicate areas where manganese might

accumulate to sufficient grade to form a deposit (Force and others, 1991; Force and Maynard, 1991), we concluded that a permissive tract could not be delineated for sedimentary manganese deposits in the Chandler Lake quadrangle and no estimate of the number of undiscovered deposits was made.

#### SANDSTONE-HOSTED URANIUM DEPOSITS IN THE CRETACEOUS NANUSHUK GROUP

Sandstone-hosted or roll-front uranium deposits are formed during diagenesis by groundwater leaching uranium from the source rocks and redepositing and concentrating uranium at sites where reducing conditions are found in the sedimentary rocks (model 30c, Turner-Peterson and Hodges, 1986). Huffman (1985) summarized the suitability of the Lower and Upper Cretaceous rocks of the Nanushuk Group in northern Alaska (fig. 2) for undiscovered sediment-hosted uranium deposits. Within the study area, the Nanushuk Group, which consists of Lower and Upper Cretaceous rocks above the Torok Formation and below the Seabee Formation, underlie much of the southern and northern Arctic foothills belts. The Nanushuk Group includes the rocks of the Tuktuk, Grand Stand, Chandler, and Ninuluk Formations. They are gently folded, contain abundant plant debris and pyrite, and are gray to green in color, indicating the presence of reduced material that would cause precipitation of uranium from groundwater. The rocks of the upper part of the Nanushuk Group as well as the rocks of the overlying formations contain beds of bentonite and may be source rocks for uranium. The phosphatic black shales of the Triassic Shublik Formation also contain as much as 80 ppm uranium and may also be uranium source rocks (Brosge and Reiser, 1976, table 1; table 4 of this report).

The uranium potential of the study area was evaluated using data from the NURE sampling within the quadrangle (LANL, 1982), as well as the results summarized by Huffman (1985). The maximum concentration of uranium measured in both lake and stream samples collected from the study area was 5.7 ppm; the mean value was 2.6 ppm. Low concentrations of uranium were also inferred by Huffman (1985) on the basis of radiometric studies of the Nanushuk Group, which included many sites in the Chandler Lake quadrangle. Factor analysis of these data (LANL, 1982) shows that uranium correlates with a factor representing detrital minerals such as zircon and magnetite. Kelley and Sutley (1993) argue that uranium correlates with both a shale and a sandstone lithologic factor. They present a plot of the uranium-to-thorium ratio to show where areas of high uranium and high uranium-thorium ratios correspond to these two lithologic factors and demonstrate that the variation of uranium and the uranium-thorium ratio are explained by the presence of detrital uranium-bearing minerals in the sedimentary rocks. Two small areas that are underlain by rocks of the

Chandler and Ninuluk Formations have high uranium-thorium ratios and contain more than 3.4 ppm uranium (Kelley and Sutley, 1993). Both of these sites lie in the prodelta facies of the Umiat delta complex (see fig. 26, p. 62-63, Huffman and others, 1985), within that part of the formation that Huffman (1985; oral commun., 1991) suggests has the highest potential for undiscovered sandstone-hosted uranium deposits. However, samples collected from these localities do not contain anomalously high concentrations of copper or vanadium, two elements that behave similarly in this depositional environment (Turner-Peterson and Hodges, 1986) and the concentration of uranium is not high for these deposit types (A.C. Huffman, Jr., oral commun., 1991). We conclude that, although the geologic conditions are permissive, the geochemical data indicate that the area of the Chandler Lake quadrangle underlain by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks is not favorable for the occurrence of sandstone-hosted uranium deposits and no mineral-resource tract is delineated.

#### PLACER GOLD

Scattered gold anomalies were found in stream-sediment samples from the northern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle (plate 3, Kelley and Sutley, 1993) in the area that contains rocks of the Colville and Nanushuk Groups. The Colville Group includes rocks of the Seabee, Prince Creek, and Schrader Bluff Formations, whereas the Nanushuk Group includes the rocks of the Tuktuk, Grand Stand, Chandler, and Ninuluk Formations. The area also contains extensive mapped and unmapped Quaternary deposits (Hamilton, 1979; Kelley, 1990). Of the 58 stream-sediment samples from the northern part of the Chandler Lake quadrangle collected by the U.S. Geological Survey, 8 samples contain detectable gold (0.5 to 1.28 ppm; Erlich and others, 1988) whereas only three of the 420 NURE stream-sediment samples contained detectable gold (0.44 to 1.28 ppm; LANL, 1982). Although the samples were not collected from the same localities, gold anomalies generally were found in the same area (Kelley and Sutley, 1993, plate 3). In contrast, of the 193 NURE lake-sediment samples, 14 contained gold at detectable concentrations ranging from 0.34 to 1.73 ppm. Examination of the distribution of gold in NURE samples from Alaska (LANL, 1983, plate 16) shows that the gold anomalies from the northern part of the Brooks Range are dominated by gold in lake-sediment samples. The scattered gold anomalies in the northern part of the quadrangle may be the result of isolated gold placer deposition in a deltaic environment (Huffman and others, 1985), but these gold anomalies may also represent a sample-media bias. Studies by Barnwell and others (1989) indicated that there are no gold placer resources in this area. We have not delineated a tract for gold-placer deposits (Yeend, 1986, model 39a) because the gold is very fine grained (that is, no gold anomalies were found in the nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-

concentrate samples, Erlich and others, 1988) and because there are no known or indicated source areas for gold.

### SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Sand and gravel resources are abundant in the glacial and alluvial deposits within the study area. Large quantities of sand and gravel were produced from the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle (Menzie and others, 1985) for use in construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline system. Sand and gravel resources present within the study area are sufficient to meet local needs for the foreseeable future. No tracts showing sand and gravel resources are delineated; however, tracts for sand and gravel resources can readily be defined on the basis of the surficial geologic map of the study area (Hamilton, 1979).

### LIMESTONE RESOURCES

Analyses of samples of limestone from the Mississippian Lisburne Group collected in the Philip Smith Mountains quadrangle (Menzie and others, 1985) indicated limestone resources for the manufacture of cement. No new analytical work was done on the platform carbonate rocks of the Lisburne Group (tract C) during this study; however, the platform carbonate rocks (Maw) constitute a resource for limestone that could be used in the production of cement if the transportation infrastructure is developed and the market demand were present.

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Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska  
 [N, not detected; <, detected but below the limit of determination shown; >, determined to be greater than the value shown; --, no data.  
 Spectrographic data. "s," B.F. Arbogast, analyst; uranium data, Ted Roemer, analyst; ICP data, J.M. Motooka, analyst]

Interval sampled	Mg-pct. s	Ca-pct. s	Fe-pct. s	Ti-pct. s	Mn-ppm s	B-ppm s	Be-ppm s	Sr-ppm s	Ba-ppm s	La-ppm s	Y-ppm s	Sc-ppm s	Zr-ppm s	U-ppm s
<b>Section ANW-1, lat 68° 23' 15" N., long. 154° 20' 00" W.</b>														
1	1.0	<.05	2.0	.300	100	200	2	N	1,500	N	30	15	200	.35
27	7.0	15.00	1.5	.020	1,000	<10	N	1,000	>5,000	N	15	<5	10	.75
0-28	1.5	1.00	3.0	.200	200	200	1	300	5,000	N	30	15	200	.45
29-63	.5	1.50	1.5	.200	200	200	<1	500	2,000	<20	30	10	100	.45
64-80	1.5	7.00	3.0	.300	1,000	200	N	500	5,000	50	100	20	100	1.40
80	.3	.50	1.5	.150	200	150	2	100	1,500	N	70	10	100	3.30
81-109	1.0	1.00	2.0	.300	200	200	1	200	5,000	<20	50	15	200	1.10
110-148	.5	10.00	.5	.100	50	100	N	300	3,000	N	30	5	50	1.30
140	1.0	10.00	1.5	.100	100	150	<1	700	1,500	N	20	5	50	.55
149-202	.7	10.00	.5	.070	100	100	N	300	2,000	N	30	<5	50	1.10
203-250	1.0	15.00	.5	.150	500	100	N	700	3,000	20	50	10	200	1.70
251-298	1.0	15.00	1.5	.200	500	200	N	500	3,000	N	50	10	200	.70
299-356	.2	.20	1.0	.100	70	200	N	N	2,000	N	<10	5	100	.45
ls.   357	.5	15.00	.1	.005	500	N	N	500	500	N	<10	N	10	.35
shale   -	1.0	10.00	1.0	.100	500	100	N	300	1,000	N	50	10	100	.65
chert   383	.2	7.00	.2	.020	300	100	N	300	700	N	20	<5	20	.25
<b>Section ANW-2, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 155° 40' 42" W.</b>														
0-15	5.0	5.00	.5	.050	100	70	N	N	200	100	100	5	20	5.90
6	5.0	10.00	.3	.020	100	30	<1	N	300	<20	100	5	10	3.10
18	.2	.50	.2	.010	20	70	<1	N	200	N	50	N	<10	2.40
16-57	2.0	5.00	.2	.020	70	50	N	N	200	<20	100	5	20	5.90
58-72	5.0	10.00	.3	.020	200	50	N	N	200	50	100	5	20	2.90
72	.5	1.00	.2	.010	100	100	<1	N	300	N	50	N	<10	2.90
73-153	2.0	5.00	.3	.050	50	70	N	N	300	50	50	5	20	3.00

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Mg-pct. s	Ca-pct. s	Fe-pct. s	Ti-pct. s	Mn-ppm s	B-ppm s	Be-ppm s	Sr-ppm s	Ba-ppm s	La-ppm s	Y-ppm s	Sc-ppm s	Zr-ppm s	U-ppm s
<b>Section 82A-2, lat 68° 22' 42" N., long. 152° 56' 42" W.</b>														
13-22	3.00	10	1.00	.20	100	150	N	200	500	300	500	20	200	25.0
23	.30	20	.10	.01	20	<10	N	1,000	200	200	500	7	10	110.0
24	.05	20	.07	.01	10	30	N	1,000	200	200	500	5	10	96.0
36	1.00	15	1.50	.20	500	50	N	300	1,000	20	50	15	150	1.5
39	1.00	10	1.00	.10	150	100	1	500	500	300	500	15	100	350.0
40	3.00	3	1.00	.20	700	150	<1	<100	200	<20	50	10	150	3.1
30-41	.50	15	1.00	.30	50	200	N	1,000	500	300	500	30	200	79.0
45	.50	20	.70	.10	700	70	N	200	200	<20	50	10	100	2.0
48	.70	7	2.00	.30	500	200	1	100	500	20	50	20	200	2.2
53	.30	2	2.00	.50	300	200	1	<100	700	50	50	20	200	1.7
45-54	.50	2	2.00	.30	200	200	<1	<100	700	50	50	20	200	7.0
57	.50	20	.50	.15	500	100	<1	500	500	150	100	20	100	20.0
77	.70	20	.20	.07	300	<10	N	500	70	100	100	15	100	16.0
81	.50	20	.10	.02	200	N	N	500	<20	<20	50	5	20	15.0
84	.50	20	.20	.05	200	10	N	500	200	<20	100	10	50	25.0
12-84	1.00	15	1.50	.30	500	100	N	300	500	100	100	20	200	51.0
90	.50	20	.50	.15	200	100	<1	500	300	<20	70	15	100	16.0
93	.50	15	.50	.10	200	100	<1	500	200	<20	70	10	50	16.0
100	.50	20	.50	.07	200	50	<1	500	300	<20	70	15	50	11.0
106	1.00	20	1.00	.10	500	50	<1	500	1,000	N	50	10	100	1.4
113	.50	20	.30	.05	100	10	N	500	100	N	50	10	100	7.9
117	.50	20	1.00	.15	100	100	<1	500	300	50	100	20	100	18.0
122	.50	20	.50	.05	100	<10	N	500	100	<20	50	10	20	6.1
126	.50	20	.50	.05	200	20	N	500	100	20	70	10	50	12.0
133	.10	10	.20	.02	70	70	N	200	300	N	50	<5	15	4.1
84-133	1.00	15	.50	.10	200	50	N	700	300	50	100	10	100	.8
<b>Section 82A-3, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 156° 17' 12" W.</b>														
0-200	3.00	20	.10	.02	20	20	N	500	<20	N	20	N	10	2.3



Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm s	Cr-ppm s	Co-ppm s	Ni-ppm s	Cu-ppm s	Zn-ppm s	Pb-ppm s	Mo-ppm s	Cd-ppm s	Ag-ppm s	Mg-ppm icp
<b>Section ANW-1, lat 68° 23' 15" N., long. 154° 20' 00" W.</b>											
1	200	70	10	20	70	N	<10	N	N	<5	3,600
27	15	20	N	15	5	N	N	N	N	N	92,000
0-28	200	50	10	50	150	N	50	N	N	<5	24,000
29-63	200	50	5	50	70	N	20	N	N	1.0	2,000
64-80	200	100	50	200	100	N	50	10	N	2.0	5,100
80	200	100	5	100	70	N	<10	5	N	2.0	1,000
81-109	300	200	10	100	100	N	30	15	N	2.0	2,700
110-148	100	70	>5	20	20	N	<10	5	N	1.0	3,000
140	100	50	>5	50	10	N	N	<5	N	1.0	2,400
149-202	50	50	>5	20	20	N	20	<5	N	1.0	3,500
203-250	50	50	>5	20	10	N	10	10	N	1.0	3,000
251-298	100	100	10	70	20	N	30	10	N	1.5	2,300
299-356	100	20	5	20	20	N	<10	<5	N	.5	290
ls.   357	10	10	N	<5	>5	N	N	N	N	<5	2,500
shale   -	100	100	>5	50	15	N	<10	5	N	<5	3,700
chert   383	10	10	>5	10	>5	N	<10	N	N	<5	1,200
<b>Section ANW-2, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 155° 40' 42" W.</b>											
0-15	100	200	>5	100	50	N	20	20	N	<5	61,000
6	150	200	N	100	50	<200	N	15	N	7.0	1,400
18	100	50	N	50	20	N	N	5	N	5.0	32,000
16-57	100	150	>5	50	20	N	<10	10	N	<5	48,000
58-72	100	200	>5	50	20	N	<10	20	N	<5	40,000
72	50	70	N	50	20	N	N	5	N	2.0	4,700
73-153	100	100	>5	50	20	N	<10	10	N	<5	9,600

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm s	Cr-ppm s	Co-ppm s	Ni-ppm s	Cu-ppm s	Zn-ppm s	Pb-ppm s	Mo-ppm s	Cd-ppm s	Ag-ppm s	Mg-ppm icp
<b>Section 82A-2, lat 68° 22' 42" N., long. 152° 56' 42" W.</b>											
13-22	1,500	200	5	500	100	1,000	50	100	50	<5	9,700
23	1,000	200	N	50	10	<200	<10	15	150	N	2,100
24	1,000	200	N	50	10	<200	<10	10	100	N	290
36	70	50	10	15	5	N	10	<5	N	N	3,700
39	300	70	50	200	50	200	50	100	N	5.0	6,000
40	100	30	15	20	7	N	10	10	N	N	63,000
30-41	7,000	1,500	10	200	150	500	100	200	100	5.0	1,600
45	70	30	20	30	15	N	<10	5	N	N	2,000
48	200	50	20	100	50	N	50	N	N	N	2,200
53	200	50	20	100	50	N	50	N	N	<5	1,100
45-54	200	70	50	100	50	N	50	10	N	.5	1,100
57	100	70	10	70	20	N	<10	50	N	.5	2,400
77	50	70	<5	50	10	N	N	20	N	<5	2,800
81	20	30	N	10	5	N	N	10	N	N	2,100
84	50	50	N	20	7	N	N	15	N	<5	2,200
12-84	200	100	20	100	50	N	20	20	N	1.5	2,900
90	100	70	5	50	20	N	<10	20	N	.5	2,500
93	50	50	5	50	20	N	<10	20	N	.5	2,100
100	50	30	N	50	30	N	N	15	N	<5	1,500
106	50	20	5	10	5	N	10	N	N	N	2,500
113	20	20	N	10	5	N	N	10	N	<5	2,400
117	100	50	10	70	30	N	N	20	N	.5	1,700
122	20	20	N	10	5	N	N	<5	N	<5	1,900
126	50	50	N	30	10	N	N	20	N	<5	1,400
133	20	15	N	20	10	N	N	10	N	<5	580
84-133	50	50	<5	20	10	N	10	10	N	1.0	1,600
<b>Section 82A-3, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 150° 17' 12" W.</b>											
0-200	20	20	N	10	<5	N	<10	10	N	N	-

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Ca-ppm icp	Al-ppm icp	Fe-ppm icp	Ti-ppm icp	Mn-ppm icp	P-ppm icp	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> wt. %	Be-ppm icp	Sr-ppm icp	Ba-ppm icp	La-ppm icp	Ce-ppm icp	Y-ppm icp
<b>Section ANW-1, lat 68° 23' 15" N., long. 154° 20' 00" W.</b>													
1	460	6,900	15,000	6.3	37	120	0.03	0.310	14.0	28.0	N	N	N
27	210,000	500	10,000	18.0	640	180	.04	.200	710.0	670.0	N	N	1.8
0-28	67,000	12,000	46,000	18.0	370	330	.08	.570	230.0	3.0	N	N	N
29-63	36,000	2,300	9,400	5.2	130	160	.04	.140	160.0	13.0	N	N	5.5
64-80	63,000	2,700	12,000	5.4	300	180	.04	.220	190.0	10.0	6.1	4.6	15.0
80	3,500	2,300	9,300	2.9	81	1,100	.25	.310	22.0	7.7	7.8	14.0	18.0
81-109	15,000	1,600	8,800	4.5	65	290	.07	.180	50.0	13.0	9.3	14.0	12.0
110-148	170,000	710	3,600	8.7	37	220	.05	.110	190.0	30.0	N	N	7.1
140	72,000	490	3,600	3.8	36	93	.02	.058	170.0	25.0	N	N	3.5
149-202	130,000	600	3,100	6.5	60	140	.03	.079	160.0	40.0	N	N	6.1
203-250	110,000	850	3,500	6.5	120	740	.17	.079	190.0	59.0	5.1	N	11.0
251-298	100,000	1,200	5,400	6.1	110	120	.03	.110	160.0	31.0	4.1	N	6.8
299-356	850	970	3,700	5.7	57	34	.01	.059	13.0	21.0	N	N	.44
ls.   357	310,000	280	490	17.0	260	90	.02	.090	280.0	170.0	6.5	N	2.6
shale   -	82,000	1,100	5,100	6.6	300	190	.04	.100	180.0	55.0	N	N	9.2
chert   383	26,000	210	940	2.5	90	45	.01	N	82.0	78.0	N	N	2.2
<b>Section ANW-2, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 155° 48' 42" W.</b>													
0-15	120,000	850	1,500	15.0	81	3,800	.87	.250	71.0	83.0	31.0	N	52.0
6	4,900	260	890	3.1	14	1,100	.25	.045	9.7	29.0	7.0	N	13.0
18	67,000	520	1,200	12.0	47	2,500	.57	.140	43.0	66.0	19.0	N	31.0
16-57	93,000	720	1,400	11.0	91	3,100	.71	.200	67.0	56.0	22.0	N	39.0
58-72	73,000	500	730	11.0	52	1,500	.34	.140	40.0	52.0	11.0	N	20.0
72	14,000	270	680	3.0	14	1,400	.32	.057	16.0	42.0	11.0	N	20.0
73-153	20,000	450	910	5.4	20	1,600	.37	.086	20.0	41.0	11.0	N	23.0

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Ca-ppm icp	Al-ppm icp	Fe-ppm icp	Ti-ppm icp	Mn-ppm icp	P-ppm icp	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> wt. %	Be-ppm icp	Sr-ppm icp	Ba-ppm icp	La-ppm icp	Ce-ppm icp	Y-ppm icp
<b>Section 82A-2, lat 68° 22' 42" N., long. 152° 56' 42" W.</b>													
13-22	51,000	3,300	7,000	52.0	43	11,000	2.5	.420	70	30.0	65.0	18.0	120.0
23	290,000	1,200	710	37.0	19	N	N	.520	640	44.0	79.0	6.9	150.0
24	190,000	560	300	22.0	6	N	N	.290	390	49.0	56.0	5.5	110.0
36	210,000	1,400	8,800	11.0	230	350	.08	.150	120	11.0	8.9	9.7	15.0
39	79,000	4,500	10,000	100.0	73	46,000	10.5	.640	130	7.5	73.0	80.0	140.0
40	130,000	2,300	12,000	9.4	400	560	.13	.240	53	18.0	12.0	6.5	22.0
30-41	130,000	10,000	7,600	87.0	N	35,000	8.0	N	290	170.0	57.0	16.0	110.0
45	220,000	1,100	4,600	9.9	280	120	.03	.130	110	39.0	6.4	N	7.6
48	70,000	2,300	10,000	6.7	170	250	.06	.190	44	6.1	5.5	7.8	8.8
53	44,000	2,300	13,000	3.9	140	290	.07	.180	34	5.1	5.9	9.2	6.6
45-54	25,000	2,100	8,900	2.7	110	710	.16	N	21	23.0	6.0	12.0	14.0
57	230,000	1,300	3,100	18.0	180	1,900	.44	.160	190	35.0	22.0	5.7	44.0
77	280,000	680	1,900	16.0	150	1,100	.25	.110	240	37.0	18.0	N	33.0
81	310,000	340	570	16.0	92	350	.08	.099	320	20.0	13.0	N	15.0
84	280,000	770	1,500	17.0	100	1,500	.34	.120	230	71.0	16.0	N	31.0
12-84	120,000	5,500	6,000	26.0	77	12,000	2.7	N	120	130.0	23.0	4.5	49.0
90	200,000	1,000	3,100	12.0	72	480	.11	.120	180	31.0	10.0	N	19.0
93	200,000	1,300	3,300	11.0	68	580	.13	.130	170	39.0	9.7	N	20.0
100	230,000	630	1,400	13.0	91	460	.11	.082	150	64.0	12.0	N	19.0
106	240,000	950	4,000	12.0	160	220	.05	.130	180	27.0	4.5	N	7.4
113	310,000	700	1,900	18.0	100	410	.09	.110	240	38.0	14.0	N	16.0
117	230,000	1,500	4,000	14.0	83	810	.19	.150	230	38.0	17.0	N	31.0
122	270,000	770	2,600	13.0	72	260	.06	.110	220	61.0	11.0	N	17.0
126	230,000	630	1,800	13.0	65	460	.11	.084	190	35.0	12.0	N	19.0
133	94,000	470	1,400	6.9	38	750	.17	N	86	120.0	7.3	N	15.0
84-133	220,000	920	2,800	N	N	410	.09	N	140	98.0	3.7	N	15.0
<b>Section 82A-3, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 150° 17' 12" W.</b>													
0-200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm icp	Cr-ppm icp	Co-ppm icp	Ni-ppm icp	Cu-ppm icp	Zn-ppm icp	Pb-ppm icp	As-ppm icp	Mo-ppm icp	Cd-ppm icp	Ag-ppm icp
<b>Section ANW-1, lat 68° 23' 15" N., long. 154° 20' 00" W.</b>											
1	17.0	<7.4	N	20.0	59.0	68	12	N	N	N	N
27	3.3	N	N	5.3	1.0	21	N	N	N	N	N
0-28	36.0	N	N	34.0	160.0	82	46	N	N	N	N
29-63	15.0	N	N	20.0	35.0	42	N	<14.0	N	N	N
64-80	9.7	N	N	61.0	23.0	120	N	<13.0	N	N	N
80	8.1	7.3	N	42.0	44.0	110	N	9.4	N	N	N
81-109	16.0	<4.9	N	46.0	41.0	110	N	17.0	N	N	N
110-148	6.5	N	N	15.0	6.5	47	N	N	N	1.2	N
140	3.1	N	N	12.0	7.4	41	N	N	N	.9	N
149-202	4.8	N	N	8.9	4.6	27	N	N	N	N	N
203-250	4.9	N	N	8.2	4.6	27	N	N	N	N	N
251-298	4.7	N	N	15.0	9.2	41	N	N	N	N	N
299-356	4.3	N	N	9.0	16.0	17	N	N	N	N	N
is.   357	1.3	N	N	N	N	8	N	N	N	1.5	N
shale   -	6.0	N	N	20.0	9.4	50	N	<8.5	N	.9	N
chert   383	.7	N	N	N	1.7	10	N	15.0	N	N	N
<b>Section ANW-2, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 155° 40' 42" W.</b>											
0-15	46.0	120.0	N	61.0	21.0	160	N	N	N	1.8	N
6	12.0	17.0	N	33.0	11.0	75	N	8.5	N	N	N
18	30.0	57.0	N	52.0	17.0	150	N	<15.0	N	1.6	N
16-57	50.0	110.0	N	53.0	19.0	150	N	N	N	2.0	N
58-72	25.0	62.0	N	21.0	8.3	48	N	<14.0	N	.8	N
72	7.9	15.0	N	22.0	10.0	57	N	16.0	N	.8	N
73-153	23.0	50.0	N	29.0	11.0	60	N	19.0	N	1.3	N

Table 3. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Lisburne Group, Chandler Lake and Killik River quadrangles, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm icp	Cr-ppm icp	Co-ppm icp	Ni-ppm icp	Cu-ppm icp	Zn-ppm icp	Pb-ppm icp	As-ppm icp	Mo-ppm icp	Cd-ppm icp	Ag-ppm icp
Section 82A-2, lat 68° 22' 42" N., long. 152° 56' 42" W.											
13-22	240.0	250.0	N	260.0	77.0	1,100	N	30.0	22.0	43	7.9
23	340.0	160.0	N	55.0	13.0	390	N	<55.0	3.0	33	N
24	190.0	79.0	N	54.0	7.8	250	N	49.0	N	20	N
36	4.3	N	N	11.0	4.2	37	N	N	N	.9	N
39	140.0	30.0	41.0	230.0	25.0	440	15.0	<27.0	41.0	9.2	2.5
40	23.0	7.4	N	29.0	12.0	43	N	N	N	N	N
30-41	1,000.0	310.0	4.0	78.0	81.0	450	6.5	8.9	31.0	49	10
45	4.1	N	N	19.0	11.0	23	N	N	N	.9	N
48	6.6	N	N	57.0	22.0	88	9.0	<11.0	N	N	N
53	5.5	N	N	82.0	24.0	88	12.0	<18.0	N	N	N
45-54	8.0	6.5	10.0	53.0	21.0	71	6.2	7.4	2.2	.5	N
57	9.3	6.8	N	38.0	22.0	99	N	N	6.1	1.7	N
77	6.4	N	N	21.0	13.0	74	N	N	N	1.8	N
81	5.3	N	N	N	3.5	23	N	N	N	1.6	N
84	7.2	N	N	16.0	9.3	44	N	N	N	1.6	N
12-84	60.0	21.0	7.3	49.0	21.0	110	N	4.6	5.6	3.9	.9
90	6.9	N	N	26.0	16.0	64	N	N	2.1	1.4	N
93	8.0	N	N	26.0	17.0	63	N	N	2.3	1.3	N
100	5.9	4.4	N	20.0	13.0	58	N	N	N	1.5	N
106	4.3	N	N	4.2	2.8	17	N	N	N	1.1	N
113	4.0	N	N	6.8	5.8	30	N	N	N	1.7	N
117	9.7	4.8	N	26.0	19.0	74	N	N	3.2	1.8	N
122	3.6	N	N	4.9	3.9	20	N	N	N	1.3	N
126	4.4	N	N	11.0	5.8	37	N	N	N	1.4	N
133	1.5	N	N	7.5	4.9	24	N	N	N	N	N
84-133	3.4	2.1	2.8	11.0	11.0	32	N	N	N	N	N
Section 82A-3, lat 68° 19' 30" N., long. 150° 17' 12" W.											
0-200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Interval	Mg-pct	Ca-pct	Fe-pct	Ti-pct	Mn-pptm	B-pptm	Be-pptm	Sr-pptm	Ba-pptm	La-pptm	Y-pptm	Zr-pptm	U-pptm
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Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska [N, not detected; <, detected but below the limit of determination shown; >, determined to be greater than the value shown; --, no data. Spectrographic data, "s." B.F. Arbogast, analyst; uranium data, Ted Roemer, analyst; ICP data, J.M. Micocka, analyst]

Section ADB-1, lat 68° 23' 12" N, long. 150° 52' 05" W.													
0-20	1.00	1.00	.07	2.0	70	500	2.0	500	500	50	50	20	200
52-60	1.00	1.00	.70	1.0	70	500	2.0	500	500	100	50	20	200
20-49	1.00	1.00	.50	2.0	70	500	2.0	300	500	50	50	150	150
81-100	.50	3.00	1.0	1.0	500	50	<1.0	700	700	<20	50	50	50
101-110	.50	3.00	2.0	.30	100	200	1.0	500	500	<20	50	150	100
114	.15	1.00	.5	.10	50	70	<1.0	100	2,000	N	20	50	50
111-128	1.50	5.00	2.0	.30	200	200	<1.0	500	2,000	<20	50	100	100
129-148	.30	7.00	.5	.10	50	70	<1.0	500	2,000	<20	70	50	50
149-162	.20	10.00	.7	.10	100	70	N	500	2,000	<20	50	70	11.0
165	.50	15.00	.2	.07	20	10	N	1,500	2,000	50	200	50	57.0
163-180	.20	15.00	.5	.10	100	50	N	1,500	2,000	50	150	100	29.0
181-205	2.00	10.00	.7	.15	300	10	N	700	2,000	N	20	30	7.9
206-225	1.50	10.00	1.0	.15	200	10	N	700	>5,000	N	20	50	8.2
226-235	.50	10.00	1.0	.10	100	50	N	1,500	>5,000	300	500	50	48.0
Section ADB-3, lat 68° 22' 30" N, long. 150° 48' 30" W.													
0-10	1.50	10.00	1.5	.20	500	100	<1.0	1,000	5,000	<20	50	70	6.5
0-6	.20	15.00	1.5	.01	50	N	N	2,000	>5,000	20	200	30	45.0
0-42	5.00	15.00	2.0	.20	500	70	<1.0	1,000	2,000	150	100	100	27.0
0-20	3.00	10.00	2.0	.20	500	100	<1.0	700	1,000	<20	30	100	13.0
21-40	2.00	2.00	5.0	.50	200	200	1.0	500	1,500	50	100	200	4.7
41-60	2.00	2.00	5.0	.50	500	500	2.0	500	2,000	100	100	200	7.7

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Mg-pct. s	Ca-pct. s	Fe-pct. s	Ti-pct. s	Mn-ppm s	B-ppm s	Be-ppm s	Sr-ppm s	Ba-ppm s	La-ppm s	Y-ppm s	Sc-ppm s	Zr-ppm s	U-ppm
<b>Section ADB-5, lat 68° 21' 18" N., long. 151° 52' 30" W.</b>														
0-20	1.50	1.00	3.0	.30	1,000	150	1.0	200	1,500	20	30	10	150	5.4
21-40	1.00	.30	5.0	.50	200	200	1.0	100	1,500	30	30	15	200	1.5
41-60	1.00	.70	1.0	.20	1,000	150	<1.0	200	>5,000	20	30	10	100	4.1
61-80	2.00	.70	2.0	.50	500	200	<1.0	100	2,000	50	50	15	200	5.9
81-100	2.00	1.00	1.5	.30	700	200	1.0	150	2,000	50	50	15	200	2.5
101-120	1.00	.70	3.0	.30	2,000	200	1.0	200	2,000	50	50	15	150	2.1
121-140	1.00	.50	3.0	.20	1,000	200	1.0	200	2,000	50	50	15	150	4.3
141-160	2.00	1.00	3.0	.20	1,000	200	1.0	200	3,000	<20	50	15	150	3.2
161-180	2.00	.70	3.0	.20	500	200	1.0	200	3,000	20	50	15	150	2.0
181-200	1.00	.70	2.0	.20	100	150	<1.0	200	3,000	20	50	15	100	2.4
201-220	1.00	1.00	2.0	.20	200	150	<1.0	300	3,000	30	50	15	100	4.1
221-240	1.50	2.00	2.0	.20	300	200	1.0	1,000	>5,000	<20	100	15	100	6.6
241-260	.50	.50	2.0	.20	100	200	1.5	200	5,000	<20	50	15	100	2.7
261-280	1.50	1.00	2.0	.20	200	200	<1.0	200	5,000	<20	50	15	100	3.7
281-300	2.00	10.00	1.0	.10	200	100	<1.0	700	5,000	<20	50	15	100	15.0



Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm s	Cr-ppm s	Co-ppm s	Ni-ppm s	Cu-ppm s	Zn-ppm s	Pb-ppm s	Mo-ppm s	Cd-ppm s	Ag-ppm s	Li-ppm icp	Na-ppm icp	K-ppm icp	Mg-ppm icp
<b>Section ADB-1, lat 68° 23' 12" N., long. 150° 52' 05" W.</b>														
0-20	700	200	5	50	100	<200	50	50	N	2.0	2.10	330	2,000	950
20-49	500	200	10	50	100	<200	30	50	N	2.0	1.70	290	1,900	2,600
52-60	700	200	5	100	100	<200	70	50	N	2.0	2.20	250	2,200	850
61-80	50	100	5	20	20	N	20	5	N	<.5	.78	340	690	4,200
81-100	50	100	<5	15	20	N	15	<5	N	<.5	.60	330	640	2,800
101-110	200	150	10	50	100	N	20	10	N	1.0	1.20	260	1,400	2,900
114	150	100	<5	50	100	N	<10	10	N	.5	--	100	160	930
111-128	150	200	10	50	100	N	30	10	N	1.0	1.10	280	1,300	6,900
129-148	150	200	<5	70	70	N	<10	15	N	1.0	1.50	280	840	2,400
149-162	500	200	<5	70	100	N	10	20	N	1.0	1.50	390	860	3,500
165	700	200	N	50	50	N	<10	15	N	1.0	2.70	530	1,400	1,300
163-180	1,500	200	<5	70	70	N	10	30	N	1.0	3.60	430	1,600	3,300
181-205	200	50	10	50	70	N	15	50	N	.5	--	390	470	12,000
206-225	200	70	10	50	70	N	15	50	N	.5	--	310	520	8,500
226-235	70	70	N	30	50	N	10	15	N	<.5	1.20	640	1,000	1,500
<b>Section ADB-3, lat 68° 22' 30" N., long. 150° 48' 30" W.</b>														
0-10	500	500	10	100	100	N	30	20	N	1.5	2.40	510	1,500	6,600
0-6	100	50	N	15	10	N	10	10	N	<.5	--	1,300	450	830
0-42	200	200	7	70	50	N	20	10	N	.5	4.10	480	2,200	27,000
0-20	200	300	10	100	100	<200	20	10	N	1.0	1.90	280	1,300	27,000
21-40	300	200	30	150	150	200	70	20	N	1.0	3.70	260	2,800	11,000
41-60	300	200	30	150	150	500	100	10	N	1.5	3.20	270	2,800	7,900

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm s	Cr-ppm s	Co-ppm s	Ni-ppm s	Cu-ppm s	Zn-ppm s	Pb-ppm s	Mo-ppm s	Cd-ppm s	Ag-ppm s	Li-ppm icp	Na-ppm icp	K-ppm icp	Mg-ppm icp
<b>Section ADB-5, lat 68° 21' 18" N., long. 151° 52' 30" W.</b>														
0-20	150	100	10	20	50	N	30	20	N	N	5.40	230	1,400	9,200
21-40	150	150	15	20	50	N	50	15	N	N	6.30	650	1,900	3,000
41-60	50	50	10	20	50	N	50	10	N	<5	4.40	240	1,300	6,500
61-80	200	200	30	100	100	<200	70	50	N	2.0	9.60	250	2,200	9,900
81-100	200	100	20	70	100	300	70	30	N	2.0	10.00	180	2,000	10,000
101-120	100	100	50	50	70	<200	50	15	N	N	9.50	260	2,600	5,500
121-140	200	150	30	50	100	500	70	15	N	1.0	8.60	240	1,900	6,800
141-160	300	100	30	50	100	500	50	20	N	1.5	11.00	290	2,100	10,000
161-180	200	100	30	100	100	200	50	20	N	1.0	5.80	370	2,000	9,100
181-200	100	100	30	70	100	<200	50	20	N	1.0	4.20	410	1,600	4,700
201-220	200	150	15	50	70	<200	20	20	N	2.0	1.90	270	1,300	4,700
221-240	100	200	15	50	70	<200	20	10	N	2.0	1.00	280	1,400	4,700
241-260	200	300	15	100	100	200	20	20	N	2.0	1.10	200	1,400	1,200
261-280	200	300	15	100	100	200	30	30	N	1.5	1.10	390	1,700	7,900
281-300	700	200	10	100	100	<200	20	100	N	1.5	.65	440	720	10,000

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Ca-ppm icp	Al-ppm icp	Fe-ppm icp	Ti-ppm icp	Mn-ppm icp	P-ppm icp	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> wt. %	Be-ppm icp	Sr-ppm icp	Ba-ppm icp	La-ppm icp	Ce-ppm icp	Y-ppm icp
<b>Section ADB-1, lat 68° 23' 12" N., long. 150° 52' 05" W.</b>													
0-20	2,900	3,100	13,000	4.3	54	290	.07	.45	110	120	1.00	--	7.2
20-49	30,000	2,700	14,000	5.4	300	660	.15	.50	410	120	2.30	--	12.0
52-60	17,000	2,700	13,000	4.9	63	930	.21	.45	200	100	3.30	--	11.0
61-80	320,000	860	5,400	3.5	240	270	.06	<.13	420	130	4.80	--	24.0
81-100	300,000	750	4,700	2.4	37	110	.03	<.12	380	480	<2.30	--	19.0
101-110	72,000	2,000	16,000	7.5	76	340	.08	.37	260	54	3.70	--	16.0
114	8,000	360	2,500	3.6	71	46	.01	.09	48	290	.97	--	9.6
111-128	83,000	1,900	13,000	6.0	84	240	.05	.37	270	60	3.20	--	12.0
129-148	120,000	1,600	4,400	15.0	--	3,800	.87	.38	400	650	6.80	--	26.0
149-162	220,000	1,500	3,700	8.0	--	1,700	.39	.39	460	920	3.50	--	18.0
165	310,000	2,600	1,300	34.0	--	52,000	11.9	.50	1,200	1,000	11.00	--	68.0
163-180	270,000	3,200	2,700	41.0	--	23,000	5.3	.76	820	970	8.50	--	53.0
181-205	250,000	570	5,200	1.3	29	130	.03	<.21	490	380	--	--	8.9
206-225	220,000	590	5,900	1.2	--	140	.03	.24	430	180	--	--	10.0
226-235	180,000	2,100	4,000	24.0	--	41,000	9.4	.29	990	190	30.00	22.0	120.0
<b>Section ADB-3, lat 68° 22' 30" N., long. 150° 48' 30" W.</b>													
0-10	210,000	2,500	6,600	16.0	--	6,500	1.5	.44	570	59	3.40	--	16.0
0-6	350,000	1,400	9,500	10.0	--	69,000	15.8	<.25	1,200	96	4.60	--	54.0
0-42	230,000	3,600	10,000	35.0	140	21,000	4.8	.43	590	190	20.00	<5.4	50.0
0-20	130,000	1,200	13,000	3.1	180	150	.03	.38	360	82	3.00	--	6.8
21-40	27,000	3,600	29,000	6.4	180	600	.14	.61	230	48	9.70	12.0	27.0
41-60	23,000	4,200	23,000	7.9	180	1,800	.41	.58	210	59	13.00	17.0	38.0

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	Ca-ppm icp	Al-ppm icp	Fe-ppm icp	Ti-ppm icp	Mn-ppm icp	P-ppm icp	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> wt. %	Be-ppm icp	Sr-ppm icp	Ba-ppm icp	La-ppm icp	Ce-ppm icp	Y-ppm icp
Section ADB-5, lat 68° 21' 18" N., long. 151° 52' 30" W.													
0-20	22,000	4,900	24,000	13.0	750	210	.05	.36	110	34	2.60	--	9.0
21-40	6,200	5,700	28,000	12.0	180	270	.06	.35	58	31	2.50	5.5	4.2
41-60	42,000	3,300	18,000	7.6	520	300	.07	.37	110	22	4.00	6.2	9.8
61-80	22,000	6,700	24,000	23.0	440	350	.08	.51	67	47	5.30	9.0	11.0
81-100	24,000	5,900	28,000	27.0	430	430	.10	.49	74	28	5.60	9.3	9.5
101-120	24,000	7,200	32,000	18.0	4,000	670	.15	.52	94	60	6.10	14.0	15.0
121-140	16,000	6,000	28,000	16.0	1,200	560	.13	.51	71	58	8.40	15.0	19.0
141-160	28,000	6,900	37,000	28.0	520	280	.06	.60	93	62	6.90	9.5	14.0
161-180	24,000	4,600	22,000	8.6	280	440	.10	.45	96	50	5.20	9.9	14.0
181-200	15,000	3,700	15,000	9.0	110	720	.18	.30	100	77	6.20	11.0	18.0
201-220	29,000	2,200	13,000	6.4	130	960	.10	.26	120	91	7.80	9.8	20.0
221-240	42,000	2,400	10,000	8.5	110	3,500	.80	.26	200	84	7.80	9.2	23.0
241-260	13,000	2,100	15,000	4.0	74	620	.14	.24	72	57	3.00	--	10.0
261-280	37,000	2,600	19,000	7.1	160	190	.04	.34	130	110	3.50	--	10.0
281-300	140,000	1,100	7,100	3.9	56	180	.04	.43	340	120	3.90	--	15.0

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm icp	Cr-ppm icp	Co-ppm icp	Ni-ppm icp	Cu-ppm icp	Zn-ppm icp	Pb-ppm icp	As-ppm icp	Mo-ppm icp	Cd-ppm icp	Ag-ppm icp
<b>Section ADB-1, lat 68° 23' 12" N., long. 150° 52' 05" W.</b>											
0-20	130.0	78	--	63	27	73	9.9	17.0	15.0	--	1.00
20-49	110.0	44	4.1	47	43	120	9.2	17.0	14.0	--	.76
52-60	110.0	54	2.2	64	58	140	11.0	16.0	17.0	--	1.10
61-80	12.0	31	3.6	19	17	38	--	--	--	--	--
81-100	7.1	48	2.8	27	15	31	--	--	--	--	--
101-110	15.0	27	4.9	38	52	88	8.3	--	3.2	--	--
114	9.9	27	--	22	45	65	--	--	3.1	--	--
111-128	14.0	27	4.0	25	35	55	--	--	2.9	--	--
129-148	48.0	68	2.2	34	53	78	--	--	5.3	--	--
149-162	140.0	57	2.4	34	49	120	--	--	6.1	1.50	--
165	260.0	77	1.9	22	22	52	--	--	2.0	--	--
163-180	440.0	74	2.7	37	40	130	--	--	11.0	2.10	--
181-205	58.0	16	4.2	29	42	39	--	--	15.0	--	--
206-225	53.0	16	4.5	25	46	36	--	--	13.0	--	--
226-235	25.0	38	2.0	15	23	40	--	--	2.0	--	--
<b>Section ADB-3, lat 68° 22' 30" N., long. 150° 48' 30" W.</b>											
0-10	100.0	70	3.4	37	34	130	--	--	3.8	--	--
0-6	53.0	27	2.3	18	13	51	--	--	--	--	--
0-42	72.0	65	3.6	36	27	100	--	--	2.1	--	--
0-20	44.0	43	4.4	49	46	170	--	7.4	3.1	--	--
21-40	50.0	28	12.0	97	91	290	15.0	14.0	12.0	N	--
41-60	26.0	26	12.0	93	77	390	20.0	13.0	3.3	--	--

Table 4. Analytical data from phosphatic rocks collected from the Shublik Formation, Chandler Lake quadrangle, Alaska—continued

Interval sampled	V-ppm icp	Cr-ppm icp	Co-ppm icp	Ni-ppm icp	Cu-ppm icp	Zn-ppm icp	Pb-ppm icp	As-ppm icp	Mo-ppm icp	Cd-ppm icp	Ag-ppm icp
<b>Section ADB-5, lat 68° 21' 18" N., long. 151° 52' 30" W.</b>											
0-20	19.0	20	5.3	19	30	47	10.0	12.0	11.0	--	--
21-40	17.0	21	6.7	23	22	48	12.0	13.0	5.7	--	--
41-60	13.0	21	8.0	31	28	75	9.6	11.0	5.0	<.72	--
61-80	46.0	50	11.0	68	62	200	11.0	22.0	12.0	3.40	1.30
81-100	48.0	30	12.0	67	48	250	12.0	28.0	16.0	3.90	1.30
101-120	19.0	32	18.0	54	41	120	14.0	12.0	4.2	--	--
121-140	39.0	35	12.0	45	72	270	17.0	15.0	5.1	<2.20	.62
141-160	65.0	39	11.0	47	89	330	12.0	23.0	10.0	4.40	.77
161-180	32.0	35	9.9	71	84	210	11.0	12.0	4.8	--	--
181-200	23.0	31	9.3	55	72	110	10.0	7.2	6.7	--	--
201-220	24.0	32	5.0	43	42	130	--	5.9	5.6	--	--
221-240	13.0	39	5.1	40	43	120	--	--	2.6	--	--
241-260	17.0	43	5.9	61	71	170	8.4	6.4	4.7	<.63	1.10
261-280	33.0	43	7.7	71	69	210	8.5	10.0	11.0	<1.10	--
281-300	140.0	30	4.3	71	51	150	--	11.0	30.0	3.40	--

