Alaska Resource Data File, Naknek quadrangle, Alaska

By Frederic H. Wilson[1], Stanley E. Church[2], and Damon P. Bickerstaff[1]

Open-File Report 2005-1377

2005

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

---

[1] Anchorage, Alaska

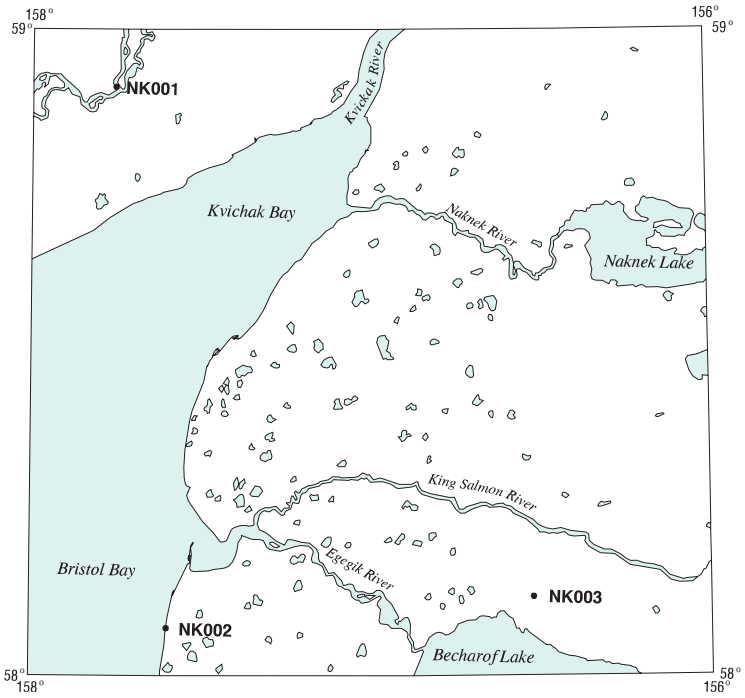
[2] Denver, Colorado

USGS
science for a changing world

Alaska Resource Data File

Naknek quadrangle

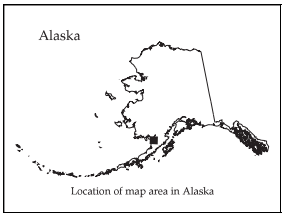
Descriptions of the mineral occurrences shown on the accompanying figure follow. See U.S. Geological Survey (1996) for a description of the information content of each field in the records. The data presented here are maintained as part of a statewide database on mines, prospects and mineral occurrences throughout Alaska.



Distribution of mineral occurrences in the Naknek 1:250,000-scale quadrangle, Alaska

This and related reports are accessible through the USGS World Wide Web site http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov. Comments or information regarding corrections or missing data, or requests for digital retrievals should be directed to: Frederic Wilson, USGS, 4200 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508-4667, e-mail fwilson@usgs.gov, telephone (907) 786-7448. This compilation is authored by:

Frederic H. Wilson	Anchorage, AK
Stanley E. Church	Denver, CO
Damon P. Bickerstaff	Anchorage, AK



This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American Stratigraphic code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

OPEN-FILE REPORT 2005-1377

Site name(s): Keefers Bar; Keelers Bar

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: NK001

Latitude: 58.9107 **Quadrangle:** NK D-6

Longitude: 157.7526

Location description and accuracy:
The Keefers Bar placer gold occurrence is about one-half mile west of the junction of the south end of the Keefer Cutoff and the Nushagak River. It is on the west side of the Nushagak River about a mile below the mouth of the Scandinavian Slough in about the middle of the boundary between sections 2 and 3 of T. 15 S., R. 51 W., of the Seward Meridian. This occurrence is location 1 of Cobb (1972), Cobb (1977), and MacKevett and Holloway (1977); the location is accurate to within one-half mile.

Commodities:

Main: Au

Other:

Ore minerals: Gold

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:
Flour gold can be panned from sandbars on Nushagak River (Mertie, 1938).

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:
Quaternary.

Deposit model:
Placer Au (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a).

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):
39a

Production Status: No

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:
Apparently none beyond sampling of river bars.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Mertie, 1938; Cobb, 1972; Cobb, 1977; Cobb, 1980; MacKevett and Holloway, 1977; Church and others, 1992.

Primary reference: Mertie, 1938

Reporter(s): F.H. Wilson, S.E. Church, and D.P. Bickerstaff (U.S. Geological Survey)

Last report date: 8/31/2005

Site name(s): Egegik beach

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: NK002

Latitude: 58.0735 **Quadrangle:** NK A-5

Longitude: 157.5976

Location description and accuracy:
The Egegik placer occurrence is along the beach of Bristol Bay about nine miles south of Goose Point at the mouth of Egegik Bay. The occurrence is in about the middle of section 27, T. 24 S., R. 51 W., of the Seward Meridian; it is location 2 of Cobb (1972) and MacKevett and Holloway (1977). The location is accurate within one-half mile.

Commodities:

Main: Au, Ti

Other: Fe

Ore minerals: Ilmenite, gold, titaniferous magnetite

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:
Traces of flour gold occur in thin layers up to six inches thick of titaniferous magnetite-rich sand that lay along the strand line of the modern sand and gravel beach, among sand dunes, and buried in older deposits inland (Berryhill, 1963). The deposits cover less than an acre. Samples collected in two studies by the U.S. Bureau of Mines contained 4.3 to 83.3 pounds of iron per cubic yard, 1.6 to 27.6 pounds of TiO2 per cubic yard, and trace to 0.09 parts per million gold (Berryhill, 1963; Kimball, 1972).

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:
Quaternary.

Deposit model:
Shoreline placer Ti and placer Au (Cox and Singer, 1986; models 39c and 39a).

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):
39c, 39a

Production Status: No

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:
Samples collected in two studies by the U.S. Bureau of Mines contained 4.3 to 83.3 pounds of iron per cubic yard, 1.6 to 27.6 pounds of TiO2 per cubic yard, and trace to 0.09 parts per million gold (Berryhill, 1963; Kimball, 1972).

Production notes:
Apparently none.

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Berryhill, 1963; Cobb, 1972; Cobb, 1973; Cobb, 1980; Kimball, 1972; MacKevett and Holloway, 1977; Church and others, 1992.

Primary reference: Berryhill, 1963

Reporter(s): F.H. Wilson, S.E. Church, and D.P. Bickerstaff (U.S. Geological Survey)

Last report date: 8/31/2005

Site name(s): Tri Beauty #9

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: NK003

Latitude: 58.1222 **Quadrangle:** NK A-2

Longitude: 156.5204

Location description and accuracy:
The Tri Beauty #9 placer-gold claim is on unnamed tributary of King Salmon River north of Whale Mountain. It is at an elevation of about 575 feet in the SW1/4 of section 5, T. 24 S., R. 44 W., of the Seward Meridian. The location is accurate within one-half mile.

Commodities:

Main: Au

Other:

Ore minerals: Gold

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:
A claim for placer gold was staked here in 1981; it was still active as of 1992 (Church and others, 1992). Apparently there has been no production. The middle and lower parts of this stream drain surficial deposits of Holocene and Pleistocene age; the upper part drains an area of slightly metamorphosed basalt flows of the Upper Triassic, Cottonwood Bay Greenstone (Riehle, 1993).

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:
Quaternary.

Deposit model:
Placer Au (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a).

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):
39a

Production Status: No

Site Status: Active?

Workings/exploration:
A claim for placer gold was staked here in 1981; it was still active as of 1992 (Church and others, 1992).

Production notes:
Apparently there has been no production.

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Church and others, 1992; Riehle and others, 1993.

Primary reference: Church and others, 1992

Reporter(s): F.H. Wilson, S.E. Church, and D.P. Bickerstaff (U.S. Geological Survey)

Last report date: 8/31/2005

References

Berryhill, R.V., 1963, Reconnaissance of beach sands, Bristol Bay, Alaska: U.S. Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 6214, 48 p.

Church, S.E., Bailey, E.A., and Riehle, J.R., 1989, Geochemical map showing the distribution of selected elements determined in stream sediments from the Mount Katmai and parts of the Afognak and Naknek quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2021-A, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

Church, S.E., and Bennett, G.J., 1989, Geochemical map showing the distribution of selected minerals identified in nonmagnetic heavy-mineral concentrates from the Mount Katmai and parts of the Afognak and Naknek quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2021-D, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

Church, S.E., and Motooka, J.M., 1989, Geochemical maps showing the distribution of selected leachable metals in stream sediments from the Mount Katmai and parts of the Afognak and Naknek quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2021-B, 2 sheets, scale 1:250,000.

Church, S.E., Riehle, J.R., Magoon, L.B., and Campbell, D.L., 1992, Mineral and energy resource assessment maps of the Mount Katmai, Naknek, and western Afognak quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2021-F, 2 sheets, scale 1:250,000.

Cobb, E.H., 1972, Metallic mineral resources map of the Mount Naknek quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-442, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

Cobb, E.H., 1973, Placer deposits of Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1374, 213 p.

Cobb, E.H., 1977, Placer deposits map of central Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 77-168B, 64 p., 1 map, scale 1:1,000,000.

Cobb, E.H., 1980, Summaries of data on and lists of references to metallic and selected nonmetallic mineral deposits in fifteen quadrangles in southwestern and west-central Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 80-909, 103 p.

Kimball, A.L., 1972, Reconnaissance of Ugashik beach sands, Bristol Bay, Alaska: U.S. Bureau of Mines Open-File Report 21-72, 28 p.

MacKevett, E.M., Jr., and Holloway, C.D., 1977, Map showing metaliferous mineral deposits in the western part of southern Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 77-169F, 39 p., 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.

McFaul, E.J., Mason, G.T., Jr., Ferguson, W.B., and Lipin, B.R., 2000, U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Databases – MRDS and MAS/MILS: U.S. Geological Survey Digital Data Series DDS-52, two discs.

Mertie, J.B., Jr., 1938, The Nushaguk district, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 903, 96 p.

Ransome, A.L., and Kerns, W.H., 1954, Names and definitions of regions, districts, and subdistricts in Alaska (used by the Bureau of Mines in statistical and economic studies covering the mineral industry of the Territory): U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 7679, 91 p.

Riehle, J.R., Detterman, R.L. Yount, M.E., and Miller, J.W., 1993, Geologic map of the Mount Katmai quadrangle and adjacent parts of the Naknek and Afognak quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-2204, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.