



- EXPLANATION**
- Surficial deposits
Qs, fluvio-glacial deposits, talus, and alluvium
Qg, glaciers and snowfields
 - TKI
Lamprophyre dike, showing dip
Dashed where approximately located
 - Kp
Pegmatite dike or sill
Dashed where approximately located
 - Kqd
Quartz diorite
Includes part of Coast Range batholith as well as dikes or sills. Approximately located
 - a b c
Metamorphic rocks
Unit a, mainly calc-silicate hornfels
Unit b, mainly gneiss
Unit c, mainly schist
 - 60
Gradational contact, showing dip
Dotted where concealed
 - 90
Gradational vertical contact
Dotted where concealed
 - 40° 65
Fault
Showing dip and rake of slickensides.
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed
 - 90
Vertical fault
Approximately located
 - 20 65
Plunge of fold axis
 - 70
Strike and dip of foliation
 - 30
Strike of vertical foliation
Arrow indicates plunge of lineation
 - 65 30
Strike and dip of foliation and rake of lineation
 - 70
Strike and dip of joint
 - 70
Strike of vertical joint
 - Deposits of sulfide minerals
Chiefly pyrite and pyrrhotite
 - Mainly secondary iron minerals, subordinate disseminated sulfide minerals
 - X
Surface cut or exploratory trench
 - 7
Location of sample
Semiquantitative spectrographic analyses given in text

QUATERNARY
 CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY
 CRETACEOUS
 PALEOZOIC AND (OR) MESOZOIC

Base enlarged from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle: Sumdum D-5, 1948

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1964—G63433
Geology by E. M. MacKevett, Jr. and M. C. Blake, Jr., 1960

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SUMDUM COPPER-ZINC PROSPECT, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

