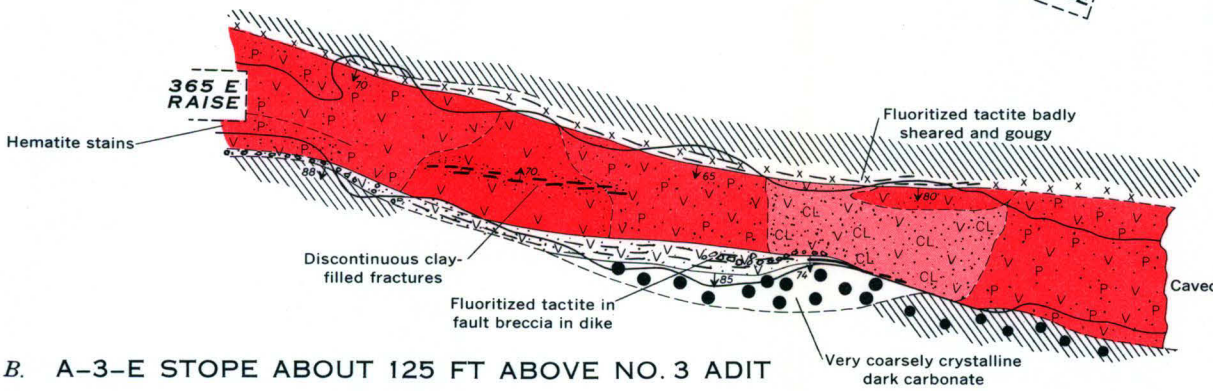
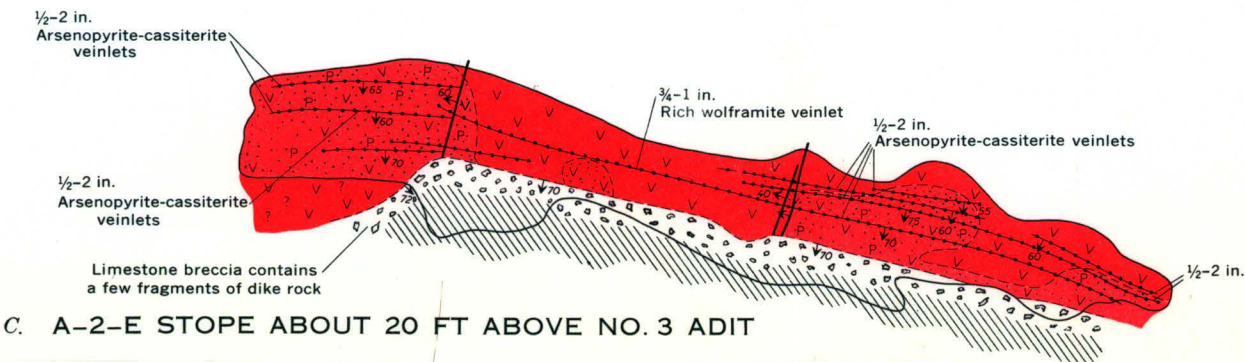


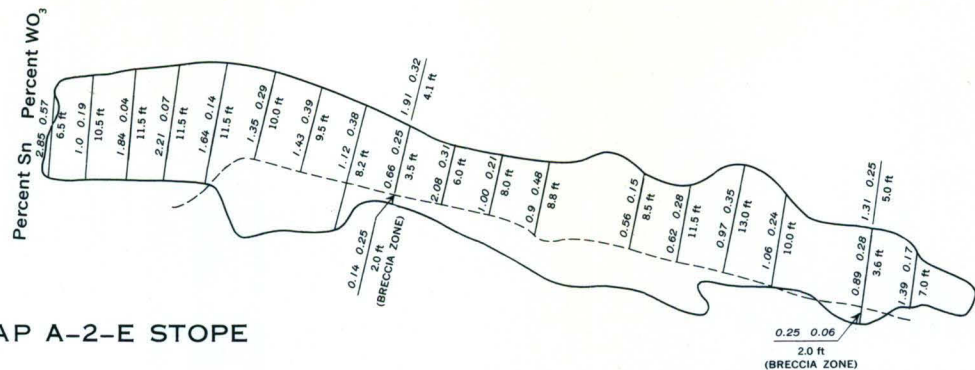
A. B-1 STOPE ABOUT 60 FT ABOVE NO. 1 ADIT



B. A-3-E STOPE ABOUT 125 FT ABOVE NO. 3 ADIT











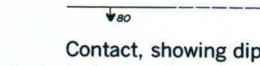
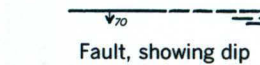

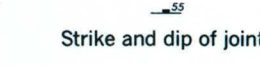
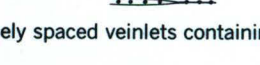
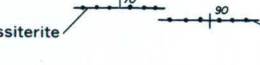
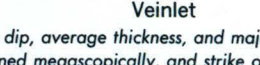



C. A-2-E STOPE ABOUT 20 FT ABOVE NO. 3 ADIT



D. ASSAY MAP A-2-E STOPE

EXPLANATION

-  Greisen or greisenized rhyolite dike rock  
Hard, gray to white; contains abundant sulfide minerals and fluorite and lesser amounts of cassiterite and wolframite
-  Kaolinized greisen or greisenized rhyolite dike rock  
Soft, gray, green to purple. Pseudoporphyratic texture caused by kaolinite patches. Some facies contain high percentage of pink mica and fluorite; unit generally contains sulfide minerals, cassiterite, and minor amounts of wolframite
-  Clay derived from greisen or greisenized rhyolite dike rock  
Iron sulfide minerals mostly leached, but locally unit contains arsenopyrite, ferroan sphalerite, cassiterite, wolframite, fluorite, and specks of limonite
-  Marmorized limestone  
Cut by many thin veinlets containing one or more of following: fluorite, sulfide minerals, silicate minerals, carbonate minerals, cassiterite, and wolframite. Large dots indicate noticeable coarsely crystalline carbonate minerals
-  Intensely fluoritized tactite or limestone  
Generally brown to purple. Spacing of x's denotes relative amount of fluorite; dashes indicate shearing
-  Coarsely crystalline dark carbonate containing some manganese
-  Limestone breccia  
Origin unknown. x's indicate noticeable fluorite
-  Fault breccia and gouge showing dip
-  Sheared and gougy rhyolite dike rock with local breccia
-  Clay alteration  
Spacing of dots indicates degree
-  Contact, showing dip  
Dashed where gradational or inferred
-  Fault, showing dip  
Dashed where inferred or where consists of discontinuous parallel shears
-  Vertical fault
-  Strike and dip of joints
-  Zone of closely spaced veinlets containing sulfide minerals
-  Arsenopyrite-cassiterite veinlets
-  Veinlet  
Showing dip, average thickness, and major constituents as determined megascopically, and strike of vertical veinlet
-  Channel sample  
Sn content in percent, followed by WO<sub>3</sub> content in percent (above bar); sample width in feet (below bar). Samples by J. R. Houston. Assays by Paul Hwang, U. S. Tin Corp.

Base maps from tape and Brunton compass surveys.  
A, B by C. L. Sainsbury; C, by J. R. Houston

GEOLOGIC MAP OF STOPES, LOST RIVER MINE, ALASKA

