



EXPLANATION



Gemuk Group
 KCgs, predominantly dark-grayish-green siltstone, thin-bedded to massive, with minor amounts of graywacke. Queried where doubtful
 KCgg, predominantly greenish-gray, gray, or grayish-green graywacke with minor amounts of siltstone
 KCgsg, interbedded dark-grayish-green siltstone and grayish-green, gray, or greenish-gray graywacke

CARBONIFEROUS(?)
TO CRETACEOUS

- Contact
Dashed where gradational or inferred
- Probable trace of bedding in geologic section
- Fault
Showing dip, relative movement of walls, and strike and plunge of striations on fault plane. Dashed where approximately located, queried where doubtful
- Vertical fault
- Fault or shear zone
Showing dip, relative movement of walls, and gouge thickness as shown between contact lines. May be bordered by parallel shears
- Irregularly fractured or brecciated rock
- Strike and dip of beds
Dashed symbol indicates strike and dip are approximate
- Horizontal beds
- Strike and dip of joints
- Strike of vertical joint
- Cinnabar vein
Showing dip. Solid where continuous; dashed where discontinuous but readily traceable. Green indicates carbonate gangue
- Disseminated cinnabar
- Massive carbonate
Includes early grayish-orange dolomite and younger coarsely crystalline white calcite with specks and coatings of limonite
- Continuous carbonate vein
Showing dip
- Closely spaced carbonate veinlets
Showing dip
- Disseminated carbonate
Dot spacing denotes relative amount
- Mine workings
Dotted where beneath higher workings; dashed where projected to line of section
- Crosscut from adit
Dashed where projected a short distance

Base map from tape and compass traverse by C. L. Sainsbury, 1959

Geology by C. L. Sainsbury, 1959

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF ADITS, RED TOP MINE, ALEKNAGIK, ALASKA

