

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



EXPLANATION

2 Solid lines delineate areas of clustered gold anomalies determined from various sample media (Friskin and Kelley, 1991). The numbers in these areas that are considered most significant are numbered and described in the text.

Dashed lines delineate conspicuous areas of multielement, base- and precious-metal anomalies determined in minus-80-mesh stream-sediment and (or) nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples (Friskin and Arbogast, 1991a, 1991b).

Gold concentrations

- ◇ 0.004-0.006 ppm in rock samples
- ◆ 0.008-4.0 ppm in rock samples
- Visible and (or) analytically detected gold in nonmagnetic heavy-mineral-concentrate samples, and (or) 12-6100 µg/pan gold in bulk-concentrate samples, and (or) 0.006-2.8 ppm gold in stream-sediment samples
- 0.3-11 µg/pan gold in bulk-concentrate samples, and (or) 0.002-0.004 ppm gold in stream-sediment samples

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
 Port Moller, 1953 (revised 1988)
 Simeonof Island, 1983, Steppovak Bay,
 1983 (revised 1991)
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 4

SCALE 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 MILES

0 5 10 15 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 AND 200 FEET
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 100-FOOT CONTOURS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED GOLD VALUES DETERMINED IN STREAM-SEDIMENT, PANNED-CONCENTRATE, AND ROCK SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM THE PORT MOLLER, STEPOVAK BAY, AND SIMEONOF ISLAND 1° x 2° QUADRANGLES, ALASKA PENINSULA, ALASKA

By
 J.G. Friskin
 1992