EXPLANATION FOR GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INISKIN PENINSULA AND ADJACENT AREA, ALASKA

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS Alluvium, glacial moraine and Pink quartz monzonite MESOZOIC outwash, and beach deposits Tertiary (?) and Quaternary Jurassic UNCONFORMITY CENOZOIC Cv qd Andesitic to basaltic lavas and tuff breccias Gray quartz diorite UNCONFORMITY Tertiary Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and a few thin beds of coal. May be equivalent of the Kenai formation. ANGULAR UNCONFORMITY Jnp Jnc Naknek formation Upper member, Jnu; thick-bedded to massive units of light-gray coarse-grained arkose, with subordinate units of siltstone and thin-bedded fine-grained sandstone. Pomeroy conglomerate lentil, Jnp; massive cobble conglomerate occurring between Iniskin Bay and Oil Bay. Lower member, Jnl; alternating units of massive siltstone and thin-bedded sandstone. Basal portion commonly consists of Boundary of formation or member banded sandstone or thinly interbedded sandstone and siltstone. (Dashed where approximately located or infer-Chisik conglomerate member, Jnc; cobble conglomerate with red, dotted where concealed) scattered boulders, occurring between Iniskin Bay and Oil Bay. DISCONFORMITY (?) Boundary of intraformational unit Jcu JC Chinitna formation Massive siltstone and claystone with nodules, concretions and Fault, showing dip lenses of limestone; beds of sandstone locally. Over part of (Dashed where approximately located, dotted map area differentiated into two members as follows: where concealed. Question mark indicates Upper member, Jcu; characterized by gray-weathering hard siltuncertainty as to existence of fault. stone with lenses and large ellipsoidal concretions of lime-U--upthrown side; D-downthrown side) stone. The basal portion locally is a thick sandstone unit. Lower member, Jcl; characterized by brown-weathering siltstone and claystone with nodules and small concretions of limestone. Anticline, showing crest line and direction of plunge (Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Question mark indicates Jtb uncertainty as to existence of anticline) Bowser member Alternating units of brown-weathering siltstone and claystone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Siltstone and claystone predominate in outcrop area in southeastern part of Iniskin Peninsula. Highest part of member may Syncline, showing trough line include beds of Late Jurassic age, above a disconformity. (Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Question mark indicates uncertainty as to existence of syncline) S0201 Jtc 730 Strike and dip of beds ME Cynthia Falls member Thick-bedded to massive sandstone and coarse conglomerate with one or more thick units of siltstone. The siltstone units increase in number and thick-T30 ness eastward. The conglomerate units increase in formation number and thickness westward. Strike and dip of beds, taken from oil-company data Jts Siltstone member Middle Strike of vertical beds Brown-weathering siltstone with generally thin beds of sandstone and many small limestone concretions. Includes a locally occurring lentil of sandstone and conglomerate. Strike and dip of overturned beds Jtg 0 Gaikema member Thick-bedded to massive sandstone and coarse conglom-Horizontal beds erate. Member thins rapidly southeastward in outcrop area and probably pinches out under southeastern part of Iniskin Peninsula. Line of structure section Jtl Lower member 0 Gray siltstone and sandstone, in lower portion of mem-Abandoned well, Abandoned well, ber interbedded with volcanic sediments. Includes with show of reported dry results thin beds of conglomerate and in upper portion, thin oil and gas not known beds of limestone and stringers of coal. Siltstone be-(R--location reported) comes harder and darker in color downward. Tuff and volcanic breccia increases in abundance downward. This unit warrants designation as a formation. Mv (R--location reported) Jurassic Andesitic tuff, volcanic breccia and lava, with subordinate argillite, conglomerate, sandstone and hard siltstone, in massive to thick-bedded units. Bedding and other sedimentary features indicate deposition at least in part in water. The upper portion of the formation consists chiefly of volcanic breccia and tuff, Lower the lower portion of volcanic breccia, lava, and argillite. Rocks in the lower portion of the formation show low-rank metamorphism locally. Note: This map explanation is preliminary and Triassic Older(?) has not been edited or reviewed for conformity TRU with U. S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature. Undifferentiated limestone, argillite, metatuff, greenstone, and phyllite. May be equivalent at least in part to the Kamishak Upper formation. The limestone, which has yielded a few fossils, is

in part silicified and recrystallized.

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