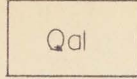
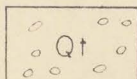
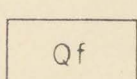

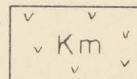
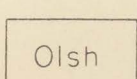
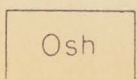
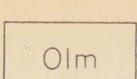
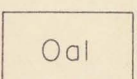
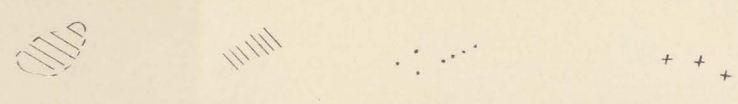
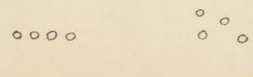


Fig. 39  
EXPLANATION  
SHEET 2

Recent		Alluvium	QUATERNARY
		Terrace gravels	
Pleistocene		Alluvial fans	QUATERNARY
		Dikes Includes rhyolite, rhyolite porphyry, altered rhyolite, and fresh and altered dark dikes	
Upper Cretaceous		Mafic intrusive Dark-colored augite-bearing intrusive with xenoliths of limestone and dolomite	CRETACEOUS
		Limestone and shale Medium-bedded, medium-gray to dark-gray limestone and dolomitized limestone which weathers dark brown, and minor dark shale and gray-black crystalline limestone	
Lower Ordovician		Shale Black shale and minor black, crystalline limestone; gives rise to black soil	ORDOVICIAN
		Limestone and argillaceous limestone At top consists of medium- to thick-bedded light-gray limestone that weathers bluish gray; grades downward into massive micritic medium-gray to light-gray limestone with interbedded argillaceous limestone	
		Limestone and argillaceous limestone Interbedded medium- to thick-bedded medium-gray limestone, locally contains chert, and thin-bedded argillaceous limestone that weathers limonitic yellow Old, dolomitized equivalent along fault	
		Argillaceous limestone Thin bedded argillaceous limestone that weathers limonitic	



**Fluorite-beryllium rock and sulfides**  
At surface denotes float which is very heavy where cross hatched, moderately heavy where lined, and noticeable where dotted (dot spacing denotes relative amount); pluses denote sulfide minerals  
In drill holes, denotes mineral in place



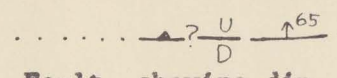
**Hydrothermal silica**  
Includes gray chalcedonic silica west of Lost River, and rusty, siliceous boulders of unknown origin east of Tozer prospect; generally lies on periphery of fluorite-beryllium lodes

**Contact**

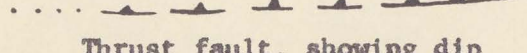
Dashed where gradational or approximately located; dotted where concealed completely; queried where probable

**Tundra limit**

Marks upper limit of tundra sufficiently thick to prevent precise geologic observations



**Fault, showing dip**  
U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where probable. Teeth denotes part of a fault that is dipping very shallowly



**Thrust fault, showing dip**  
Sawteeth on upper plate. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed

**strike and dip of beds**  
Dip symbol in alluvium, fans, or terrace gravels signifies small outcrop of bedrock

**Strike of beds and direction of dip**

**Strike and dip direction of crenulated beds**

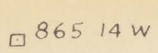
**General direction of plunge of dragfolds**

**Prospect trench**

**Adit**  
Caved at portal



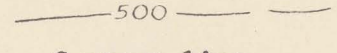
**Diamond drill hole**  
Shows location of collar and Bureau of Mines number on plan, profile on cross section



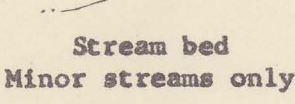
**Stake**  
Shows location and number assigned by U.S. Steel Corporation



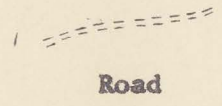
**Triangulation station**  
Location of triangulation station placed in 1964 by the U.S. Geological Survey



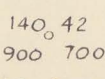
**Contour line**  
Dashed where approximately located



**Stream bed**  
Minor streams only



**Road**



**Soil Sample**  
Showing metal content in parts per million. Clockwise from upper left, elements reported are Be, Cu, Pb, Zn

U.S. Geological Survey  
OPEN FILE MAP  
This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

(200)  
R290  
No. 8/12  
PLEASE REPLACE IN POCKET  
IN BACK OF BOARD VOLUME



140.42  
900 700