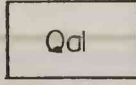
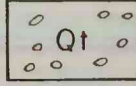
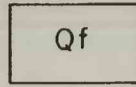
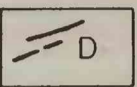
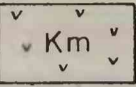
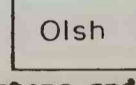
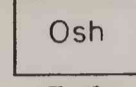
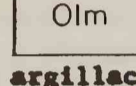
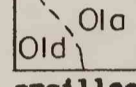
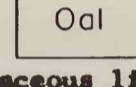
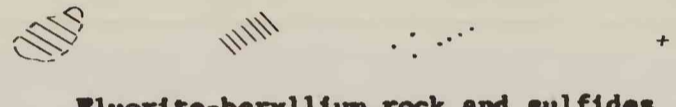
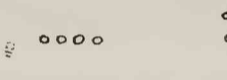
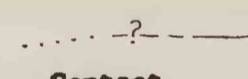


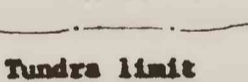
EXPLANATION
SHEET 2

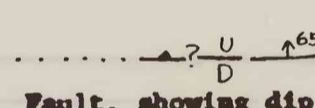
Recent		Alluvium	QUATERNARY
		Terrace gravels	
Pleistocene		Alluvial fans	QUATERNARY
		Dikes Includes rhyolite, rhyolite porphyry, altered rhyolite, and fresh and altered dark dikes	
Upper Cretaceous		Mafic intrusive Dark-colored augite-bearing intrusive with xenoliths of limestone and dolomite	CRETACEOUS
	Lower Ordovician		
		Shale Black shale and minor black, crystalline limestone; gives rise to black soil	
		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

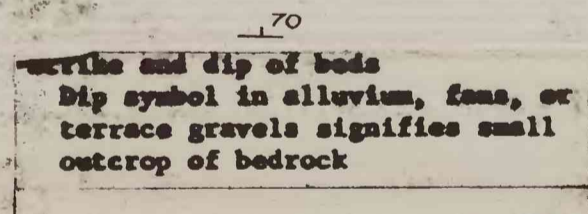

Hydrothermal silica
 Includes gray chalcedonic silica west of Lost River, and rusty, siliceous boulders of unknown origin east of Tozer prospect; generally lies on periphery of fluorite-beryllium lodes

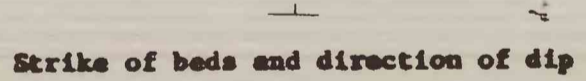

Contact
 Dashed where gradational or approximately located; dotted where concealed completely; queried where probable

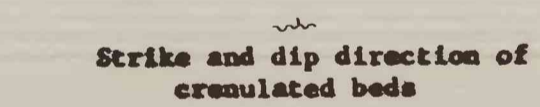

Tundra limit
 Marks upper limit of tundra sufficiently thick to prevent precise geologic observations

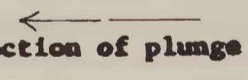

Fault, showing dip
 U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where probable. Teeth denotes part of a fault that is dipping very shallowly

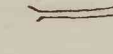

Thrust fault, showing dip
 Sawteeth on upper plate. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed



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

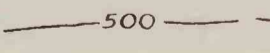

Prospect trench

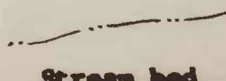

Adit
 Caved at portal

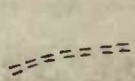

Diamond drill hole
 Shows location of collar and Bureau of Mines number on plan, profile on cross section

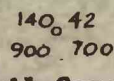

Stake
 Shows location and number assigned by U.S. Steel Corporation


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