

Explanation of fields used in the Alaska Resource Data File of mines, prospects, and mineral occurrences in Alaska

Descriptions of mines, prospects, and mineral occurrences in the Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF) are published for individual U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 scale quadrangles in Alaska (see accompanying map) and are available for downloading from USGS World Wide Web site: <http://www-mrs-ak.wr.usgs.gov/ardf>. These descriptions are divided into a number of fields which describe features of each mine, prospect, or mineral occurrence.

These descriptions were compiled from published literature and from unpublished reports and data from industry, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the U.S. Geological Survey and other sources. Compilation of this database is an ongoing process and each report is essentially a progress report. The authors of the individual quadrangle reports would appreciate any corrections or additional information that users may be able to contribute.

The explanation for the fields are as follows:

Site: The name or names of the mine, prospect or mineral occurrence as it is referred to in the literature. If more than one name has been used, the primary name is the one in most common usage and is listed first. In some cases, a name is applied by the compiler (or compilers) based on the name of a nearby geographic point of reference.

Type: The sites described in this database are separated into mines, prospects, and mineral occurrences. In general, mines have past production, prospects have had some development work, and mineral occurrences include unexplored or incompletely explored occurrences of minerals of economic interest, geochemical anomalies, and rock or soil color anomalies.

ARDF no.: A unique label assigned to each site in the Alaska Resource Data File database that is also used as the identifier on the map accompanying the quadrangle based reports. The form of the label is a two letter quadrangle code (Table 1), followed by a three digit number (for example, FB001).

Latitude and Longitude: Location of the site in decimal degrees. Some sites cover large areas and the location given is a point at the approximate center of the area.

Quadrangle: The USGS topographic maps on which the site is located. The maps are identified in two parts. The first two letters are a code for the 1:250,000-scale quadrangle (see Table 1) followed by the letter, hyphen, and number(s) used to designate the 1:63,360-scale map sheet following the scheme used in Alaska (for example, FB D-1 indicates the D-1 1:63,360-scale quadrangle of the Fairbanks 1:250,000-scale quadrangle).

Location description and accuracy: A narrative description of the location of the site

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This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American Stratigraphic Code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

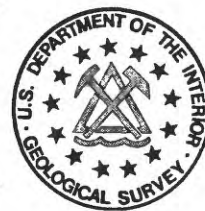


Table 1. List of quadrangle codes for Alaska 1:250,000-scale quadrangles

AC	Arctic	HU	Hughes	PM	Port Moller
AD	Adak	HW	Howard Pass	PR	Prince Rupert
AF	Afognak			PS	Philip Smith Mts.
AK	Atka	IB	Icy Bay		
AL	Atlin	ID	Iditarod	RB	Ruby
AM	Amukta	IK	Ikpikpuk River	RI	Rat Islands
AN	Anchorage	IL	Iliamna	RM	Russian Mission
AR	Ambler River				
AT	Attu	JU	Juneau	SA	Samalga Island
				SB	Stepovak Bay
BA	Barter Island	KB	Kuskokwim Bay	SC	Saint Michael
BB	Bristol Bay	KC	Ketchikan	SD	Sumdum
BC	Bradfield Canal	KD	Kodiak	SE	Selawik
BD	Big Delta	KG	Kaguyak	SF	Shishmaref
BG	Bering Glacier	KH	Kantishna River	SG	Sagavanirktok
BH	Bethel	KK	Kiska	SH	Shugnak
BI	Baird Inlet	KL	Killik River	SI	Sitka
BL	Black	KN	Kenai	SK	Skagway
BM	Baird Mountains	KR	Karluk	SL	Saint Lawrence
BN	Bendeleben	KT	Kateel River	SM	Sleetmute
BP	Beechey Point	KW	Kwiguk	SN	Simeonof Island
BR	Black River	KZ	Kotzebue	SO	Solomon
BS	Blying Sound			SP	Survey Pass
BT	Bettles	LC	Lake Clark	SR	Seward
BV	Beaver	LG	Livengood	ST	Saint Matthew
BW	Barrow	LH	Lime Hills	SU	Seguam
		LR	Lookout Ridge	SV	Seldovia
CA	Candle			SW	Sutwik Island
CB	Cold Bay	MA	Marshall		
CG	Chignik	MC	McCarthy	TA	Taylor Mountains
CH	Chandalar	MD	Medfra	TB	Table Mountain
CI	Circle	MF	Mount Fairweather	TC	Tanacross
CL	Chandler Lake	MG	McGrath	TE	Teller
CM	Cape Mendenhall	MH	Mount Hayes	TI	Trinity Island
CO	Coleen	MI	Middleton Island	TK	Talkeetna Mountains
CR	Craig	MK	Mount Katmai	TL	Talkeetna
CS	Christian	ML	Mount Michelson	TN	Tanana
CV	Cordova	MM	Mount McKinley	TR	Taku River
CY	Charley River	MR	Meade River	TS	Teshkepuk
DE	Dixon Entrance	MS	Mount St. Elias	TY	Tyonek
DI	Dillingham	MU	Misheguk Mountain		
DL	De Long Mountains	MZ	Melozitna	UG	Ugashik
DP	Demarcation Point			UK	Umnak
		NB	Nabesna	UL	Unalakleet
EA	Eagle	NG	Nushagak Bay	UM	Unimak
		NI	Nunivak Island	UN	Unalaska
FB	Fairbanks	NK	Naknek	UR	Utukok River
FI	Flaxman Island	NL	Nulato	UT	Umiat
FP	False Pass	NM	Nome		
FY	Fort Yukon	NR	Norton Bay	VA	Valdez
		NT	Noatak		
GI	Gareloi Island			WA	Wainwright
GO	Goodnews	OF	Offshore	WI	Wiseman
GU	Gulkana	OP	Ophir		
				YA	Yakutat
HC	Holy Cross	PA	Port Alexander		
HE	Healy	PE	Petersburg		
HG	Hagemeister Island	PH	Point Hope		
HP	Hooper Bay	PI	Pribilof Islands		
HR	Harrison Bay	PL	Point Lay		

and its areal extent, which should also include information on the reliability of the location.

Commodities, main and other: Lists of elements or commodities of real or potential economic value in the site. **Main** is the dominant commodities of economic interest. **Other** commodities are present in minor amounts as determined by analysis or mineralogical determination. For some deposits, the list of commodities is only a list of elements identified in a sample or samples and does not necessarily indicate the commodities that ultimately may be most important at the site. Common industrial minerals such as sand and gravel, crushed stone, and limestone are not included in this data base, nor are energy minerals such as peat, coal, and oil and gas, although uranium and thorium are included. However, the data base does include certain high value industrial minerals such as barite and rare earth elements.

Ore minerals: A list of the minerals in the site, usually metallic, which are of potential economic value.

Gangue minerals: A list of the non-economic minerals in the site that cannot be avoided in mining but are separated during concentration.

Geologic description: A description of the local geology and character of the deposit. To the extent possible, the description includes information on the host rock, structure of the host and mineralized system, mineralogical relations, and the shape and form of the deposit.

Alteration: A description of the alteration related to the deposit.

Workings/exploration: A description of the mining or exploration efforts to evaluate a mine or prospect. For mineral occurrences, this field would normally include the work done or the evidence to suggest mineral potential.

Age: The age of mineralization and an explanation of the evidence for the age, if warranted.

Deposit model: A name or names based on descriptive or genetic mineral deposit models presented in Cox and Singer (1986), Bliss (1992), or other indicated references. The model or models picked are those that appear most appropriate to the compiler(s) of the site record on the basis of the description and setting of the deposit.

Deposit model number: The mineral deposit model number or numbers derived from the models presented in Cox and Singer (1986) or Bliss (1992).

Production: Restricted to "yes", "no", or undetermined ("undet."). "Yes" may be qualified as small, medium, or large. A more complete description of production, if available, may be found in the production notes field.

Status: Inactive or active. An active designation indicates recent work at the time of record entry or update. The determination of this status is not to be construed to reflect the legal status of the site, but rather indicates the appearance of exploration activity to the compiler.

Production notes: Recorded production information where available.

Reserves: Reserve figures and references to their source. This field may include estimates based on a variety of assumptions at various times; this can result in conflicting assessments of reserves. This field may also include resource estimates based on probable or possible extensions of the deposit as defined. The USGS takes no responsibility for the validity of these reserve figures or the criteria used to arrive at them.

Additional comments: Pertinent information not appropriate for other fields in the description.

References: List of all known references (including the primary reference below) that discuss the occurrence or are applicable to its description.

Primary reference: The best reference describing the occurrence, although it may be far from a complete description.

Reporter: Individual(s) responsible for completion of the record.

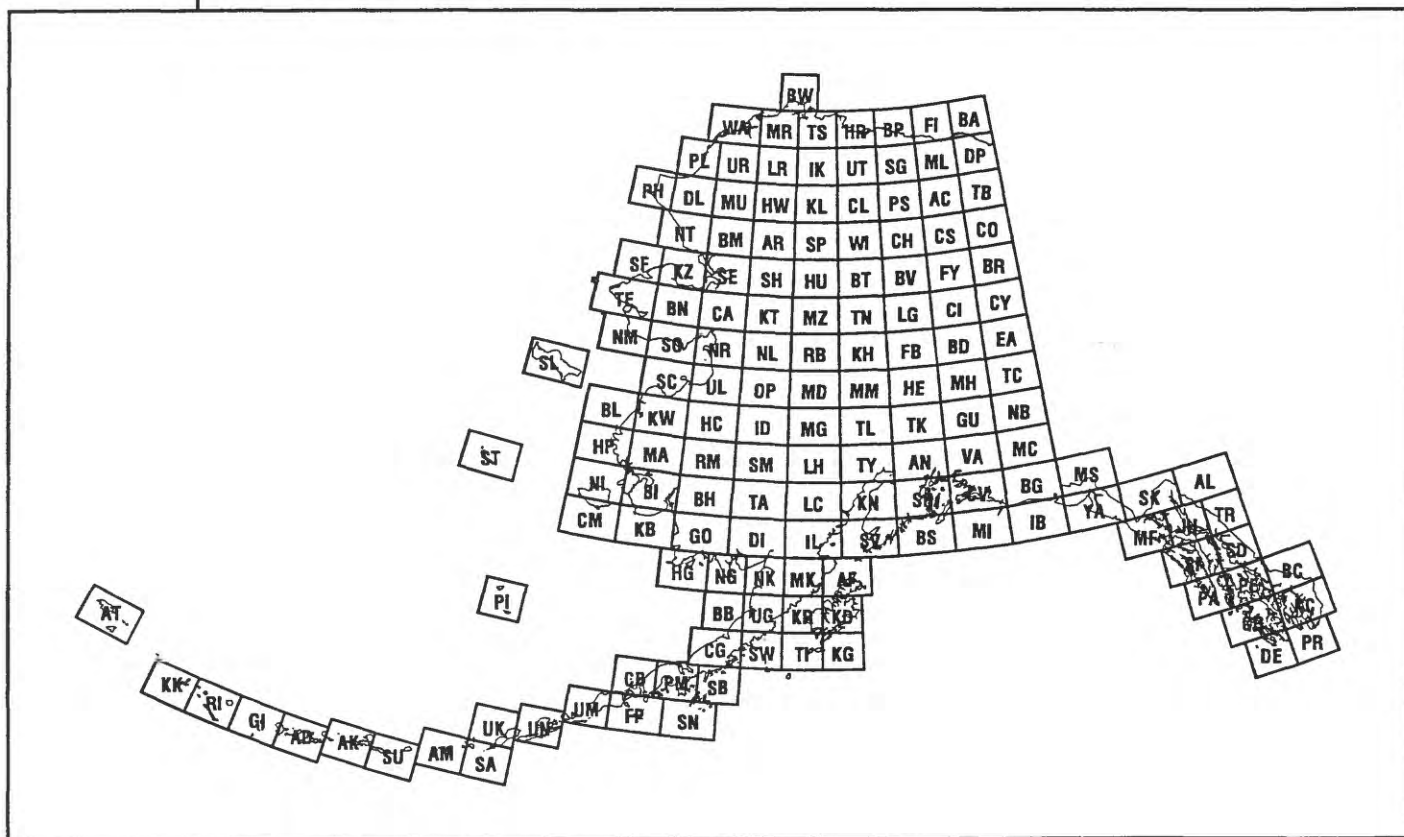
Reporter affiliation: Institutional affiliation.

Last report date: Date of record entry or last update.

REFERENCES

Bliss, J.D., ed., 1992, Developments in mineral deposit modeling: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2004, 168 p.

Cox, D.P. and Singer, D.A., eds., 1986, Mineral deposit models: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1693, 379 p.



Map showing location of 1:250,000-scale quadrangles in Alaska. Also shown are the two letter code designations for each quadrangle (see Table 1)