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Selected Significant Mineral Deposits in Alaska

A Minerals Availability System Overview



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Information Circular 9177

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**By Donald W. Baggs, Michael J. Northam, Mark P. Meyer,
and Kenneth M. Maas**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Donald Paul Hodel, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF MINES
T S Ary, Director**

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environment and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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UNIT OF MEASURE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

bbl	barrel	kW	kilowatt
bbl/d	barrel per day	kW•h	kilowatt hour
Btu	British thermal unit	lb	pound avoirdupois
ft	foot	m	meter
ft ³	cubic foot	m ³	cubic meter
ft ³ /yr	cubic foot per year	Mft ³	thousand cubic feet
gal	gallon	mt	metric ton
g/m ³	gram per cubic meter	MW	megawatt
g/mt	gram per metric ton	MW•h	megawatt hour
hp	horsepower	pct	percent
in	inch	st	short ton
kg/m ³	kilogram per cubic meter	st/d	short ton per day
km	kilometer	tr oz	troy ounce
kV	kilovolt	yr	year

SELECTED SIGNIFICANT MINERAL DEPOSITS IN ALASKA

A Minerals Availability System Overview

By Donald W. Baggs,¹ Michael J. Northam,² Mark P. Meyer,³ and Kenneth M. Maas⁴

ABSTRACT

This Bureau of Mines publication presents a summary of mining activity in Alaska, as well as institutional and infrastructural factors affecting mineral development in Alaska. Salient information on 67 significant mineral deposits in the State of Alaska is presented in abstract form. The deposits covered are those whose principal commodity is 1 of 20 commodities that appear to have commercial production potential within the State. Many of the deposits described are properties evaluated under the Bureau's Minerals Availability Program (MAP); additional deposits are included for more complete coverage. The appendix provides reference information on 214 additional significant mineral deposits.

¹ Supervisory physical scientist.

² Mineral specialist.

³ Geologist.

⁴ Physical science technician.

Alaska Field Operations Center, Bureau of Mines, Juneau, AK.

INTRODUCTION

About a decade ago, the Bureau of Mines embarked upon an ambitious program to systematically assess mineral supplies available to the U.S. economy. The Minerals Availability Program (MAP), formally established in 1975 (46),⁵ provides current appraisals of nonfuel mineral supplies for consideration in the development of U.S. minerals policies. Results of these appraisals are published, on a commodity basis, in a series of availability reports that describe the supply of a commodity from domestic or foreign sources in terms of tonnage-price relationships.

The keystones of MAP appraisals are deposit-specific evaluations conducted by geologists and engineers in the Bureau's field operations centers and by private consultants under contract to the Bureau. The deposit evaluations examine in detail the geologic, engineering, and economic factors that determine the viability of individual deposits. Deposit data are obtained from many sources, including published and unpublished Bureau reports, records, and files; U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Bulletins, Professional Papers, and other reports; technical and professional journals; State and other Federal agency publications; proprietary company reports; data generated during field examinations; and information obtained from knowledgeable individuals.

The Bureau's purpose in publishing this report is to present, in a single volume, nonproprietary data on significant

mineral deposits in the State of Alaska. The format provides locational, geological, and operational data for selected deposits, along with presentation of institutional and infrastructural factors affecting mineral development in the State.

Much of the deposit-specific data were derived from MAP deposit evaluations that have been conducted over the past 10 yr. Additional deposit data, as well as information on transportation, water, electricity, natural gas, and taxes, were gathered from recent newspapers and journals and from interviews with company and State officials. Data on mineral production and mining history were obtained from publications of the Bureau and of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (ADGGS). It is anticipated that the information contained in this publication will be of benefit to geologists, mining engineers, prospectors, mining companies, suppliers of mining and milling equipment, and others directly involved in the State's mineral industry. It is also anticipated that the data will be equally as valuable to municipal, borough, and State planners, transportation and utilities commissions, local tax advisory boards, and other public and private organizations that develop policies affecting mining and mineral development in Alaska.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This publication is organized in the following manner: this section is followed by a section that discusses commodity and deposit selection criteria, a section containing a brief summary of the mining history of Alaska, and a section describing infrastructural and institutional factors affecting mining in the State. The site-specific deposit abstract section provides detailed information on 67 mineral occurrences. An extensive reference section is followed by an appendix, which contains information on additional major mineral deposits in Alaska.

The summary of mining activity section and the infrastructural section present background information on the minerals industry of Alaska and a description of some

existing infrastructure-institutional factors that affect commercial development of Alaska's mineral deposits. Units of measure in these sections are U.S. customary units, commonly used in engineering.

The infrastructure section contains brief discussions and maps of the transportation (highway, marine, and railroad) and utility (electricity and natural gas) networks in the State. It also contains general information on permitting and taxation procedures and policies affecting mineral development in Alaska.

The largest sections of this publication ("Abstracts of Selected Deposits in Alaska" and the appendix) describe 281 selected significant mineral deposits in Alaska. These deposits are shown in figure 1, which is keyed to tables 1 and 2.

⁵ Italicized numbers in parentheses refer to items in the list of references preceding the appendix at the end of this report.

Deposit Abstracts.—The deposit abstract section is a series of single-page summaries of information pertaining to 67 of the 281 deposits. The abstracts are arranged alphabetically by deposit name. Each abstract is composed of the following six main subject areas:

1. Deposit name and commodity.
2. Location and ownership.
3. Geology.
4. Development.
5. Published reserves and/or resources.
6. References.

Within each subject area there are several individual data elements. Not all data elements, however, are reported for each deposit; proprietary data have been omitted, and some information has yet to be determined or is not presently available. Mining districts given in the abstracts are identified by Bureau mining district names, as shown on figure 2 and in table 3 (672).

SI (metric) units are used throughout the deposit abstracts. Published reserves and/or resources have been recalculated into SI units for comparison purposes regardless of the units used in the cited publication. (It is incumbent upon the reader to evaluate the reserve-resource data in light of his or her own knowledge, experience, and assessment of the source's credibility.)

The reference section of each abstract includes bibliographic references for the deposit, the largest scale map on which the deposit is located (see figure 3 for Alaska quadrangle locations), and the Bureau's file reference or sequence number. The sequence number is a 10-digit number that is unique to the deposit and allows rapid retrieval of relevant data from the MAP database. The first three digits are the State code (002 for Alaska), the fourth through sixth digits are the Bureau's quadrangle number (table 4), and the last four digits are a unique number for each mineral deposit. Three other file references are included: the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) number (Mid number), which is assigned by MSHA to active properties; the USGS's Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS) number (MRDS is the former USGS Computerized Resources Information Bank (CRIB)); and Alaska Kardex numbers, a system maintained by the ADGGS to monitor the status of mining claim activity in the State.

Appendix Listing.—The appendix consists of a listing of each of 214 significant mineral deposits that do not have a publishable reserve and grade figure. In order to save space, the format consists simply of deposit name, map

number, commodities, and an extensive list of bibliographic references. Deposits in the appendix may be as important or perhaps of greater significance than deposits with full abstracts, but insufficient information exists to warrant their inclusion in the main body of the report.

Table 3.—Alaska mining districts, by region

Map No. ¹	District	Map No. ¹	District
COOK INLET-SUSITNA		SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA	
1	Anchorage.	34	Admiralty.
2	Redoubt.	35	Chichagof
3	Valdez Creek.	36	Hyder.
4	Willow Creek.	37	Juneau.
5	Yentna.	38	Ketchikan.
COPPER RIVER		39	Kupreanof.
6	Chistochina.	40	Petersburg.
7	Nelchina.	41	Yakutat.
8	Nizina.	YUKON RIVER	
9	Prince William Sound.	42	Anvik.
10	Yakataga.	43	Black.
KENAI PENINSULA		44	Bonnifield.
11	Homer.	45	Chandalar.
12	Hope.	46	Chisana.
13	Seward.	47	Circle.
KUSKOKWIM RIVER		48	Delta River.
14	Aniak.	49	Eagle.
15	Bethel.	50	Fairbanks.
16	Goodnews Bay.	51	Fortymile.
17	McGrath.	52	Goodpastor.
NORTHERN ALASKA		53	Hot Springs.
18	Barrow.	54	Hughes.
19	Canning.	55	Iditarod.
20	Colville.	56	Innoko.
21	Lisburne.	57	Kaiyuh.
22	Wainwright.	58	Kantishna.
NORTHWESTERN ALASKA		59	Koyukuk.
23	Kiana.	60	Marshall.
24	Noatak.	61	Melozitna.
25	Selawik.	62	Rampart.
26	Shungnak.	63	Ruby.
SEWARD PENINSULA		64	Sheenjek.
27	Council.	65	Tok.
28	Fairhaven.	66	Tolovana.
29	Kougarok.	67	Yukon Flats.
30	Koyuk.		
31	Nome.		
32	Port Clarence.		
33	Serpentine.		

¹ Map numbers refer to locations on figure 2.

Source: Reference 672.

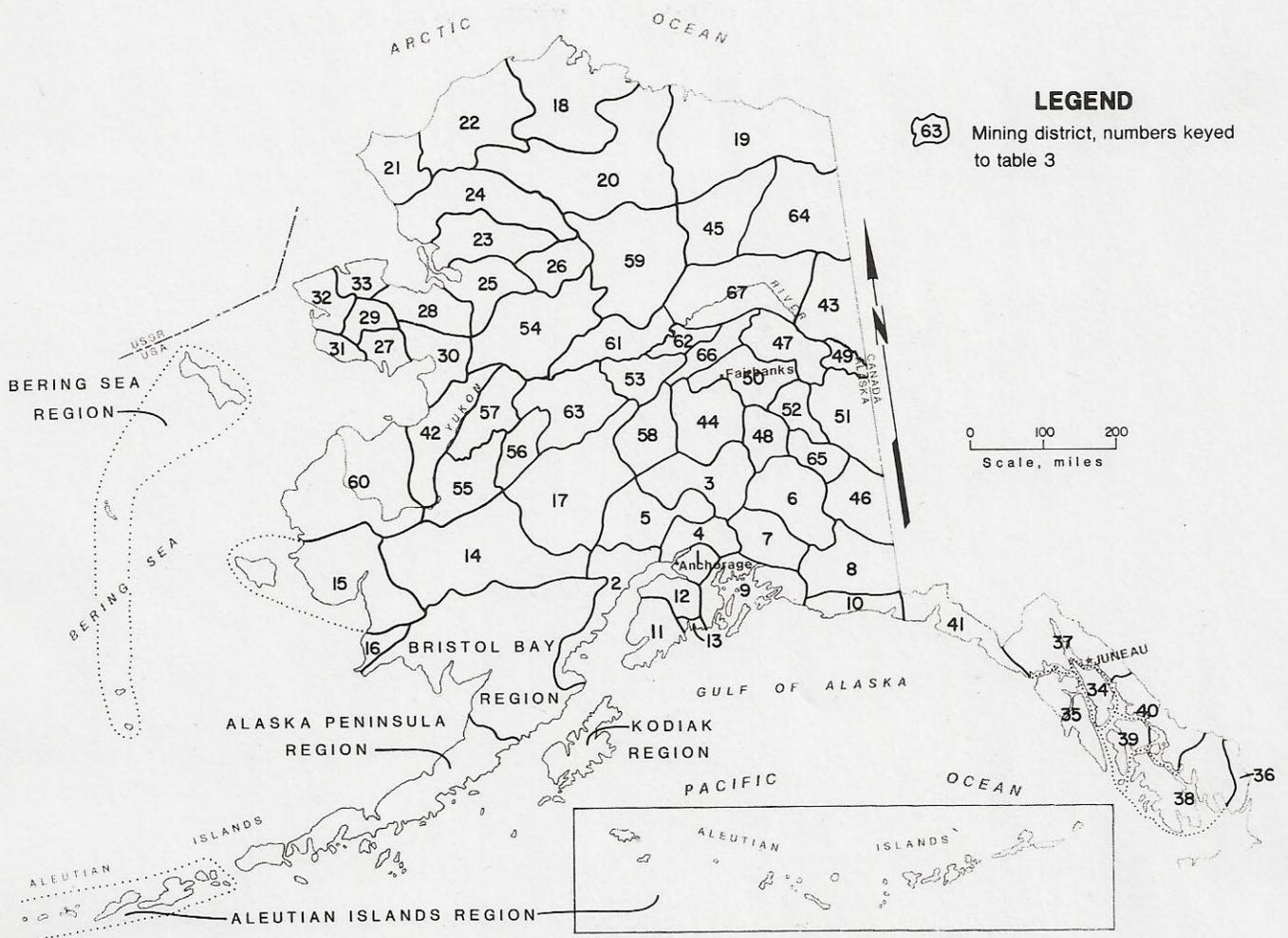


Figure 2.—Alaska mining districts. (Source: reference 672.)

Table 4.—Alaska 1:250,000-scale quadrangles

Map No. ¹	Quadrangle name	Map No. ¹	Quadrangle name	Map No. ¹	Quadrangle name
1	Barrow.	52	Nome.	103	Iliamna.
2	Wainwright	53	Solomon.	104	Seldovia.
3	Meade River.	54	Norton Bay.	105	Blying Sound.
4	Teshekpuk.	55	Nulato.	106	Middleton Island.
5	Harrison Bay.	56	Ruby.	107	Icy Bay.
6	Beechey Point.	57	Kantishna River.	108	Yakutat.
7	Flaxman Island.	58	Fairbanks.	109	Skagway.
8	Barter Island.	59	Big Delta.	110	Atlin.
9	Point Lay.	60	Eagle.	111	Mount Fairweather.
10	Utukok River.	61	St. Lawrence.	112	Juneau.
11	Lookout Ridge.	62	St. Michael.	113	Taku River.
12	Ikpikpuk River.	63	Unalakleet.	114	Sitka.
13	Umiat.	64	Ophir.	115	Sumdum.
14	Sagavanirktok.	65	Medfra.	116	Port Alexander.
15	Mount Michelson.	66	Mount McKinley.	117	Petersburg.
16	Demarcation Point.	67	Healy.	118	Bradfield Canal.
17	Point Hope.	68	Mount Hayes.	119	Craig.
18	De Long Mountains.	69	Tanacross.	120	Ketchikan.
19	Misheguk Mountain.	70	Black.	121	Dixon Entrance.
20	Howard Pass.	71	Kwiguk.	122	Prince Rupert.
21	Killik River.	72	Holy Cross.	123	Hagemeister Island.
22	Chandler Lake.	73	Iditarod.	124	Nushagak Bay
23	Philip Smith Mountains.	74	McGrath.	125	Naknek.
24	Arctic.	75	Talkeetna.	126	Mount Katmai.
25	Table Mountain.	76	Talkeetna Mountains.	127	Afognak.
26	Noatak.	77	Gulkana.	128	Bristol Bay.
27	Baird Mountains.	78	Nabesna.	129	Ugashik.
28	Ambler River.	79	Hooper Bay.	130	Karluk.
29	Survey Pass.	80	Marshall.	131	Kodiak.
30	Wiseman.	81	Russian Mission.	132	Pribilof Islands.
31	Chandalar.	82	Sleetmute.	133	Chignik.
32	Christian.	83	Lime Hills.	134	Sutwik Island.
33	Coleen.	84	Tyonek.	135	Trinity Islands.
34	Shishmaref.	85	Anchorage.	136	Kaguyak.
35	Kotzebue.	86	Valdez.	137	Stepovak Bay.
36	Selawik.	87	McCarthy.	138	Port Moller.
37	Shungnak.	88	St. Matthew.	139	Cold Bay.
38	Hughes.	89	Nunivak Island.	140	Simeonof Island.
39	Bettles.	90	Baird Inlet.	141	False Pass.
40	Beaver.	91	Bethel.	142	Unimak.
41	Fort Yukon.	92	Taylor Mountains.	143	Unalaska.
42	Black River.	93	Lake Clark.	144	Umnak.
43	Teller.	94	Kenai.	145	Samalga Island.
44	Bendeleben.	95	Seward.	146	Amukta.
45	Candle.	96	Cordova.	147	Seguam.
46	Kateel River.	97	Bering Glacier.	148	Atka.
47	Melozitna.	98	Mount St. Elias.	149	Adak.
48	Tanana.	99	Cape Mendenhall.	150	Gareloi Island.
49	Livengood.	100	Kuskokwim Bay.	151	Rat Islands.
50	Circle.	101	Goodnews.	152	Kiska.
51	Charley River.	102	Dillingham.	153	Attu.

¹ Map numbers refer to locations on figure 3.

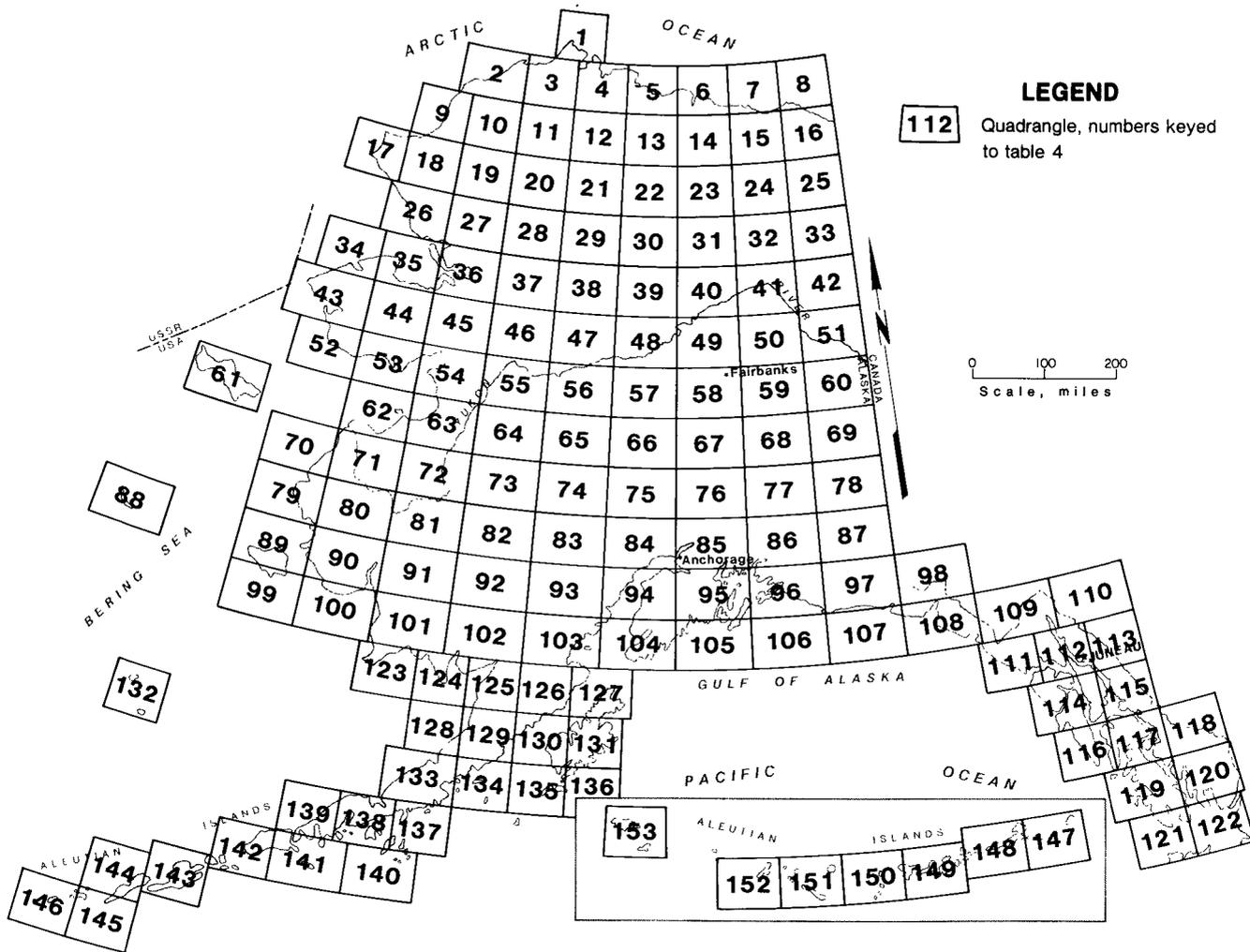


Figure 3.—Alaska 1:250,000-scale quadrangles.

COMMODITY AND DEPOSIT SELECTION

This publication is in a sense a directory of significant mineral deposits in the State of Alaska. Deposit and commodity coverage mainly reflects the Bureau's work conducted under MAP, which is concerned with a continuing assessment of the geologic, engineering, and economic availability of mineral supplies for the U.S. economy. Although the Bureau's ultimate objective is to incorporate all nonfuel mineral commodities into MAP, current MAP studies cover only the commodities shown below:

Aluminum	*Gold	*Platinum
*Antimony	*Graphite	Potash
*Asbestos	*Iron	Rare earths
*Barite	*Lead	*Silver
*Beryllium	Lithium	Sulfur
*Chromium	Magnesium	*Tin
*Cobalt	Manganese	Titanium
Columbium-	*Mercury	Thorium
tantalum	*Molybdenum	*Tungsten
*Copper	*Nickel	*Zinc
*Fluorspar	Phosphate	Zirconium-
		hafnium

All of these commodities, with the exception of hafnium, reportedly occur in Alaska. Based on current knowledge, however, only those marked by asterisks appear to have potential commercial production opportunities based on deposit size, grade, and market. This publication focuses on deposits whose principal commodity is 1 of the 20 commodities so marked.

Under MAP, the Bureau has evaluated nearly 40 deposits in Alaska. Most were found to have identified

reserves or resources; it is these deposits that form the core of the deposit abstract section in this report. Description of other properties that appear to have commercial potential and that have yet to be evaluated under MAP are also included to provide more complete commodity coverage.

Final deposit selection was made after consultation with individuals and agencies familiar with the Alaska mining industry. In addition to hosting one of the commodities listed above (as a principal commodity), a deposit had to meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It had been evaluated under MAP.
2. Its reserves or resources had been published. (Several deposits were included that have minor reserve estimates, to indicate the type of reserve and grade typically found in a district.)
3. It was a producing or past producing mine with known production potential.
4. It was a nonproducing property with a known production potential based on proprietary and/or public exploration and economic data.
5. There was sufficient nonproprietary geological and development data to permit completion of a deposit abstract.

Deposit abstracts have been prepared for 67 of the significant deposits, including significant placer deposits with publishable reserve data. However, coverage of all the significant placer deposits in Alaska at this level of detail is beyond the scope of this publication. Instead, a summary of the major placer districts in the State is given in the following section.

SUMMARY OF MINING ACTIVITY IN ALASKA

Mining has taken place in some form or another since the aboriginal inhabitants first used gold, copper, and other metals for ornamental beadwork, jewelry, utensils, and weapons (720). Gold mining has dominated the history of mining in Alaska. Largely as a result of placer mining, Alaska ranks in the top four States in total gold production (296). Of the more than 30 million tr oz of gold that have been produced from Alaska, about two-thirds has come from placer deposits. Table 5 provides a listing of Alaskan

placer production and compares the relative productivity of the various Alaskan placer districts.⁶

⁶The production amounts and years given are those listed in the source (490). However, Bureau of Mines mining district names are used. Production figures for years past 1959 were not added to the table because different reporting methods have been used since that time. The Bureau is currently assessing placer production figures for Alaska mining districts, and more up-to-date production totals will be published in the near future.

in 1916 the aerial tramway that carried material from the hillside mines to the mill transported 175 st/d of crude ore averaging 70 pct Cu. The Kennecott operation closed in 1938.

During World War I, there was also some small, high-grade production of tungsten, antimony, and chromium from various locations (121).

When the Alaska Railroad was completed in the 1920's, larger scale coal production began from both the Matanuska and Healy coalfields. This lower cost source of power encouraged the major mining companies to enlarge their operations. They brought large, electric-powered dredges into the Fairbanks area, and their success soon encouraged companies in several other districts to do the same.

Silver lodes were developed at several locations in the State, including Hyder in southeast Alaska and Kantishna, north of Mount McKinley in the interior. The late 1920's saw a profit finally come to the Alaska Juneau gold mine in southeast Alaska after several operators and many lean years had passed. The Alaska Juneau Mine became famous as one of the lowest grade gold mines ever operated at a profit. It continued producing almost continuously until 1944 when it closed because of increased costs for both labor and operations.

In 1926, platinum was discovered at Goodnews Bay. A bucket line dredge that operated continuously for 40 yr was later installed (121). Alaska has been the largest producer of platinum metals in the United States. More than 98 pct of Alaskan platinum production has come from two mines in Alaska: Goodnews Bay produced over 545,000 tr oz, and the Salt Chuck Mine, near Ketchikan, produced over 22,000 tr oz between 1907 and 1940.

Most mineral production was on a downswing as the Great Depression approached at the end of the 1920's. In 1934, the U.S. Government raised the price of gold from \$20.67/tr oz to \$35.00/tr oz. This caused both placer and lode gold production to increase dramatically through the 1930's.

During World War II, the U.S. Government declared that gold mining was a nonessential industry and therefore closed almost all gold mines in the United States. The Alaska Juneau and several other gold mines were exempted from the closure because they contained byproducts important to the war effort and were judged important to the local economies. Platinum production continued at Goodnews Bay. Antimony, mercury, tungsten, chromium, asbestos, coal, and sand and gravel were all produced in varying amounts, often with Federal subsidies, to support the war effort. Most operations closed at the end of the war.

During the Korean war, the U.S. Government financed construction of a mine at the Lost River tin deposit, one of the largest tin reserves in North America. The reserves had been blocked out by the Government during World War II in preparation for production that did not come about at that time. Government financing ended after the war, and the mine was closed in 1956. Tin placers have been mined in the area since that time.

The Bokan Mountain uranium (thorium) lode deposit was put into production in 1955. This southeast Alaska deposit produced intermittently until 1971.

Gold production recovered after World War II, only to go into a slow, steady decline from 1950 to 1972 when the price of gold was decontrolled by the Government and allowed to be set in the marketplace. Between 1972 and 1980 there was a threefold increase in the quantity of gold produced. As shown in table 6, gold production has continued its upward climb.

Table 6.—Alaska gold production, 1979-84, thousand troy ounces

1979	65	1982	175
1980	75	1983	169
1981	134	1984	175

Sources: References 121, 295-296.

By 1957, mercury production had reached its highest level. Production peaked at nearly 20 pct of U.S. requirements and continued at this level until 1963. The mercury-producing area was centered in the Aniak district in southwest Alaska.

In 1958, Fremont Mining Co. discovered nickel-copper sulfides in nunataks, or rock islands, near the edge of Brady Glacier in what is now Glacier Bay National Park (518). Extensive drilling through glacier ice delineated one of the largest nickel deposits in the United States.

The 1960's were marked by increased use of helicopter-supported exploration efforts in remote terrain. The Ambler schist belt of copper mineralization in northwest Alaska was explored, and many major deposits were discovered, such as the Arctic deposit, which was discovered by Bear Creek Mining Co. in 1965.

The USGS located chrysotile fiber near Slate Creek in the Fortymile district in 1968. Doyon Regional Corp., one of the Native companies formed through the Alaska Native

Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), chose the area in one of its allotted land selections in the mid-1970's. In 1980, Doyon announced the discovery of a major deposit.

In 1974, geologists working for U.S. Borax and Chemical Corp. followed anomalous stream sediment samples to a surface outcrop of molybdenite that turned out to be part of a world-class porphyry molybdenum deposit. Quartz Hill, located about 45 miles east of Ketchikan, is now known to be one of the world's largest molybdenum deposits.

The first indications of mineralization at the now-developing Red Dog zinc-lead deposit were geochemical anomalies announced by the USGS in 1968. As a result of publicity generated by a Bureau of Mines press release in 1976, several companies staked claims in the area of the deposit, although much of the land was closed to mineral entry. NANA, a Native corporation, selected the same area,

and ownership of the deposit was in doubt for several years. NANA and Cominco Alaska are now working together to develop the property. Other major zinc-lead deposits have been located in the vicinity.

The announcement of the discovery of the Greens Creek zinc, lead, copper, silver, and gold deposit came in 1977. Greens Creek is located near Juneau on Admiralty Island.

Many people see the development of several large deposits in Alaska's future (119). As these new Alaskan mines move closer to production, it is probable that the infrastructure necessary to develop them will encourage owners to bring other nearby deposits into production. The development into production of Alaskan mines will depend upon world metal prices, the stability of the Alaskan investment climate, and the availability of infrastructure in interior Alaska.

INFRASTRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING MINING ACTIVITIES IN ALASKA

ELECTRIC POWER

The State of Alaska's electrical power generation systems consist of the central systems associated with electricity generation in the railbelt area (the area traversed by the Alaska Railroad, between Seward and Fairbanks) and the decentralized systems associated with electricity generation in rural areas. Alaska's electrical power is generated by utilities, industry, military, and independent operators (in rural and isolated areas). The utilities and independent operators account for 66.6 pct (1,374 MW) of Alaska's installed capacity, industry accounts for 23.5 pct (485 MW), and national defense for 9.9 pct (205 MW) (9). Figure 4 shows the locations of electrical generating systems; table 7 shows their installed capacities. Figure 5 shows typical price ranges for energy in 1981 by region.

Figure 6 shows existing electrical transmission systems in Alaska. Table 8 lists costs and specifications of various types of transmission line construction.

Electrical generation in Alaska is powered primarily by natural gas, diesel (fuel oil), hydroelectric power, and coal,

as discussed in following sections. Electric costs to the consumer in Alaska range from 5¢ to 6¢/kW•h in Anchorage to 27¢/kW•h (\$2.00/gal fuel oil) in the bush communities (9).

Electricity supplies should be adequate for new mining and mineral processing facilities located close to major power sources and transmission lines. New mining and mineral processing facilities in remote locations would require their own electrical generation plants.

NATURAL GAS

Alaska's natural gas is produced in two areas: the North Slope region, and the Cook Inlet area. The North Slope region contains 29 trillion ft³ of proven reserves, while Cook Inlet contains 3 trillion ft³ of proven reserves (table 9).

Cook Inlet gas is used for in-State heating and electrical generation for residential, commercial, and industrial users in south-central Alaska. North Slope natural gas from the Barrow gas field supplies the community of Barrow.

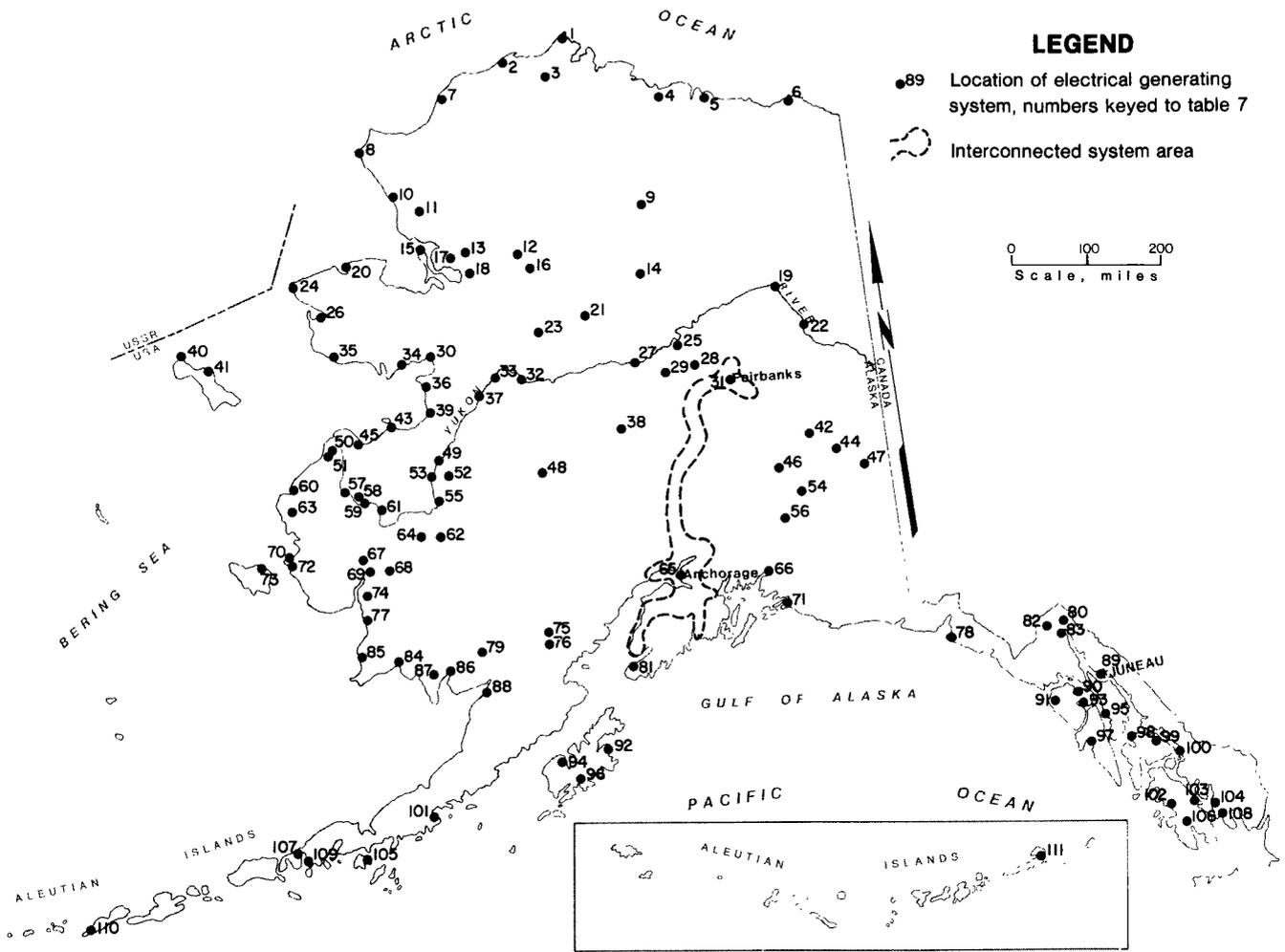


Figure 4.—Location of electrical generating systems in Alaska. (Source: reference 9.)

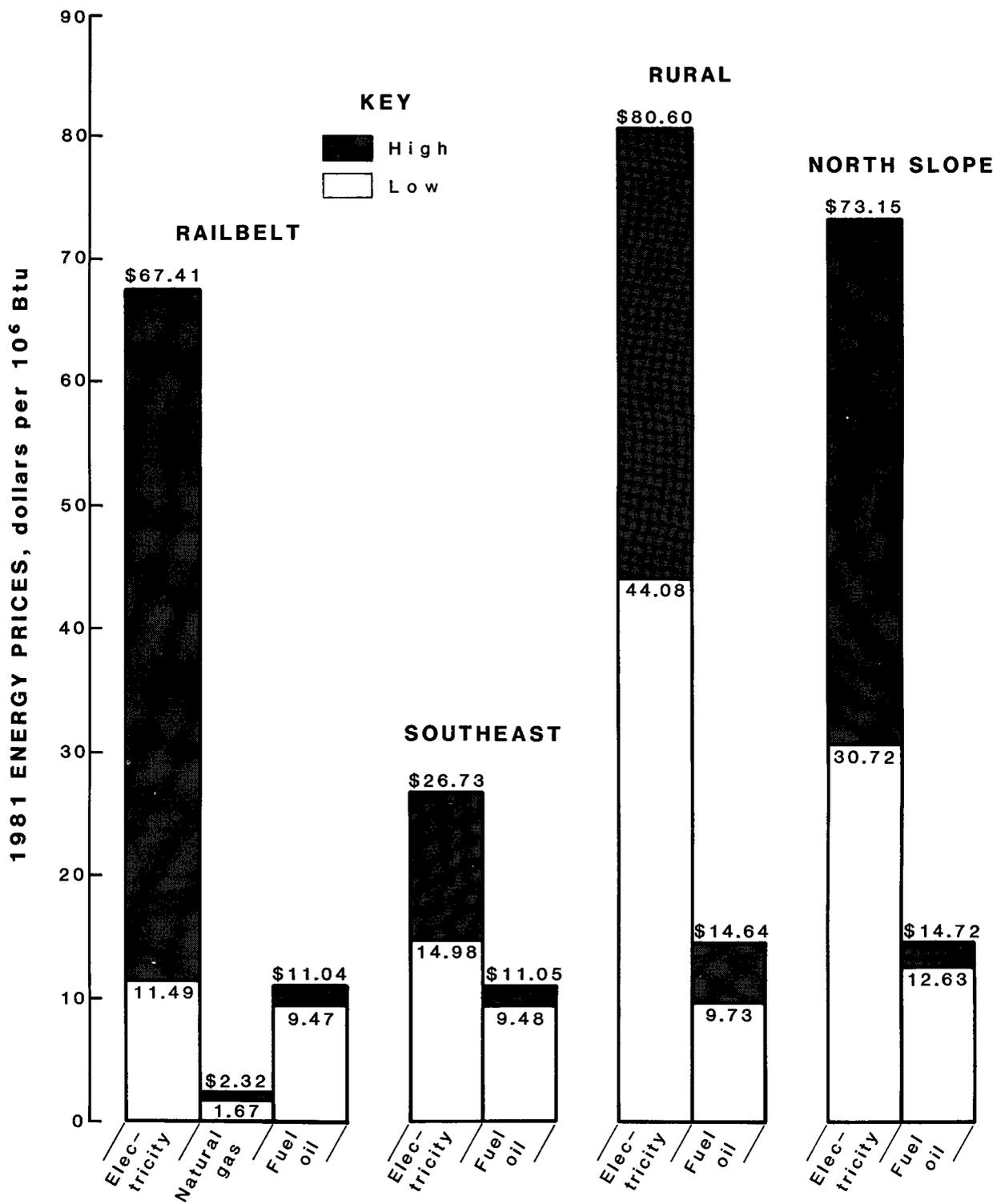


Figure 5.—Typical price ranges for energy in Alaska during 1981. (Source: reference 41.)

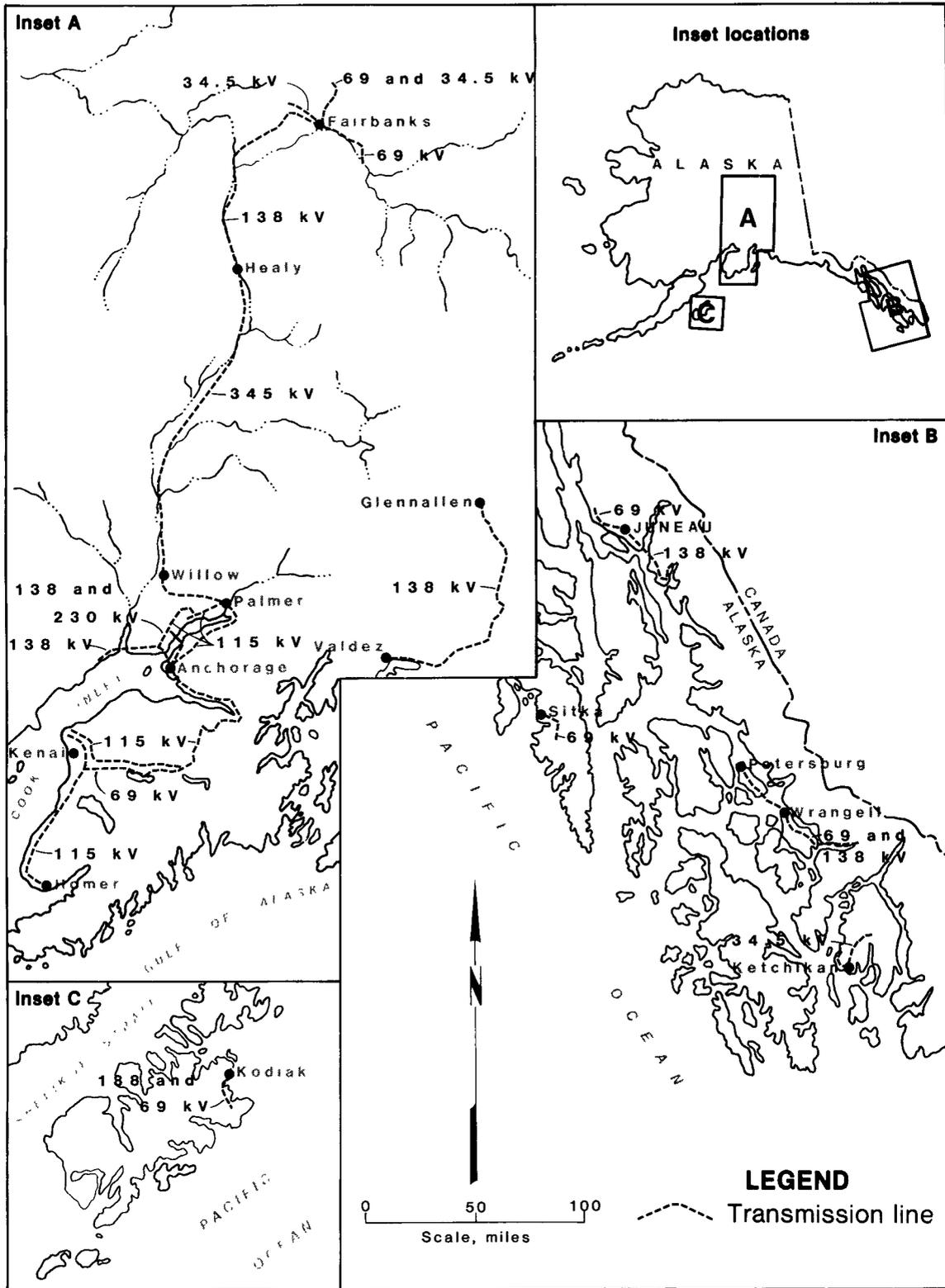


Figure 6.—Electrical transmission systems in Alaska. (Source: reference 9.)

Four in-State refineries have the potential to supply 58 pct of Alaska's refined petroleum products, such as diesel and gasoline. Two refineries are located at Kenai and have capacities of 22,000 bbl/d and 48,500 bbl/d; a North Pole refinery has a capacity of 46,000 bbl/d; and a Prudhoe Bay refinery has a 14,000 bbl/d capacity (9). However, because of marketing and transportation considerations, much of the refined products are shipped out-of-State, and many required petroleum products are shipped into Alaska for consumption. The Alaska petroleum product distribution network is shown on figure 7.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Alaska possesses the highest undeveloped hydroelectric power potential in the entire United States. Hydroelectric power could be a viable alternative for a small-scale min-

ing operation. Table 13 lists the costs of a small-scale hydroelectric plant in Alaska.

Hydroelectric power can provide an inexpensive and inexhaustible source of electricity. Power costs vary according to the scale of the facility and the size of the demand it serves.

Table 13.—Costs of a small-scale hydroelectric project in Alaska

Annual energy production	MW•h	307
1982 construction costs	10 ³	\$1,200
Capital cost breakdown, pct:		
Materials and equipment		40
Labor		60
Operational and maintenance charges per kilowatt hour		\$4.80
Project life	yr.	20

Source: Reference 41.

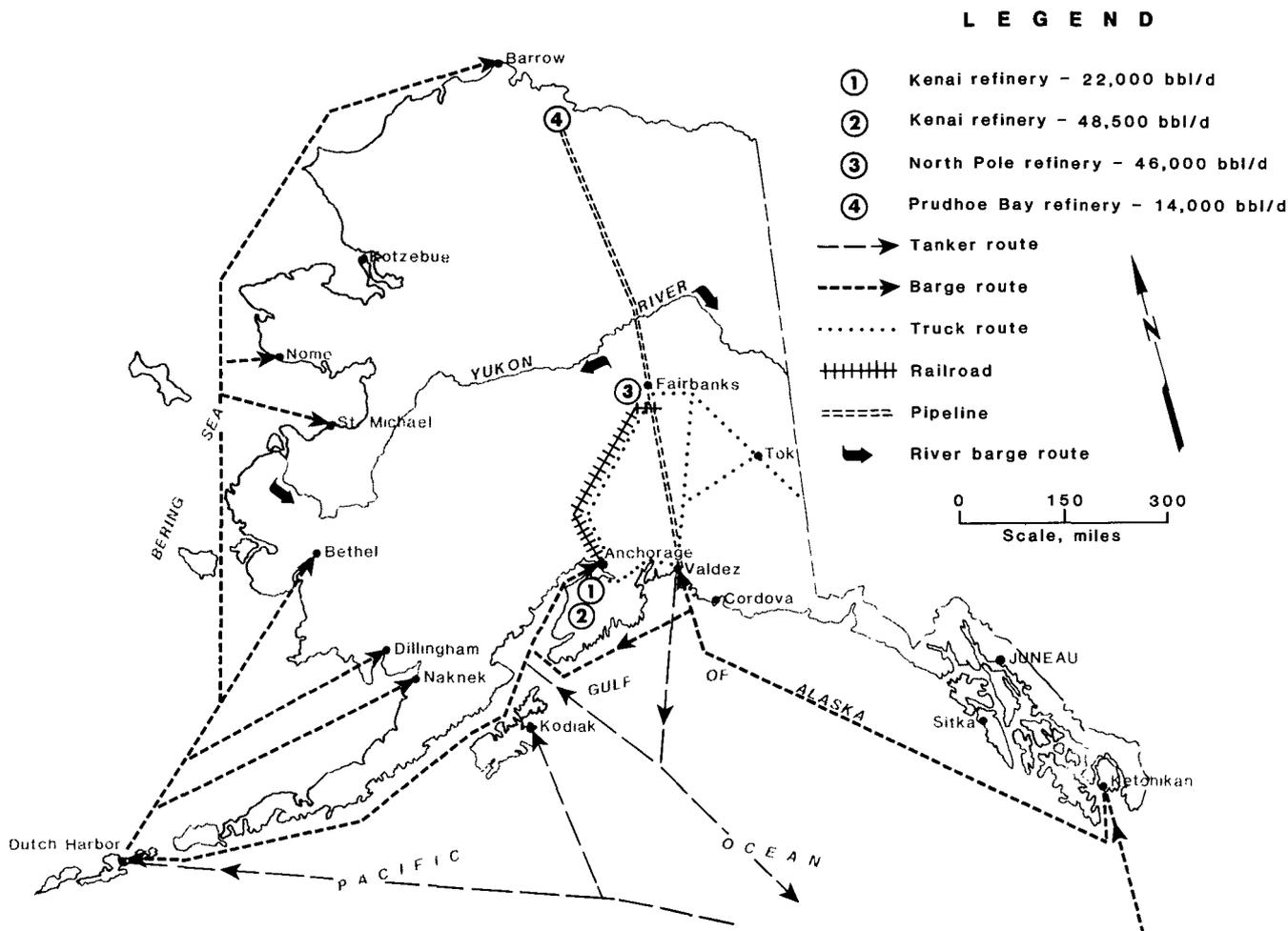


Figure 7.—Petroleum product distribution network in Alaska. (Source: reference 41.)

COAL

Alaska has reserves of 425,270 million st of coal located in eight coalfields (9). Table 14 lists the proven, indicated, and hypothetical reserves of each major field in Alaska.

Table 14.—Coal reserves of major fields in Alaska, million short tons

	Proven	Indicated	Hypothetical
Northern fields	235.0	49,000-120,000	330,000
Nenana	861.1	6,000	8,700
Jarvis Creek . . . . .	.3	13- 76	0
Susitna (Beluga)	275.0	2,700- 10,200	27,000
Matanuska	6.6	108- 130	149
Bering River . . . . .	.0	0	36- 1,000
Herendeen Bay . . . . .	.0	10- 100	300
Chignik . . . . .	.0	100	300
Total ¹	1,378.0	57,900-136,606	366,000-367,000

¹ Rounded.

Source: Reference 121, p. 49.

Coals in Alaska are mostly subbituminous, though grading from lignite to anthracite in rank. At present, coal is used for electric power generation at Healy in interior Alaska. Future utilization of Alaskan coal depends upon development of markets that will be able to bear the transportation costs, and the economics of competing sources of energy.

TRANSPORTATION

Alaska's transportation system is extremely diverse, as it must move people and goods over great distances. The system includes rail, highway, air, and water transportation. Transportation in Alaska has developed because of the growth of economic activity in mining, petroleum, timber, defense, fisheries, and government.

The major population centers in Alaska have access to land, air, and water transportation systems. These cities are the hub of the transportation networks in which people and goods are moved into and out of the rural communities. The transportation network in turn has an effect on the development of the State's resources.

Rail

Alaska is served by one operating railroad, the Alaska Railroad, which is a public-owned line operated by the State of Alaska. Authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1914 and completed in 1924, the railroad was operated by the Federal Government until 1985. The railroad has 470 miles of track running from Seward to Anchorage to Fairbanks, and also 65 miles of branch lines (fig. 8). The railroad is a light-density line providing passenger and freight service. During 1984, the railroad hauled 8.3 million st of freight, of which 6.5 million st were sand and gravel, and 642,000 st were coal (295, p. 28). The track and bridges are built to accommodate cars carrying loads up to 100 st with most bulk (gravel and coal) cars limited to 80 st, to limit track wear (14).

Roads and Highways

Early roads and trails in Alaska were constructed to haul supplies to mining camps. These early routes followed native trails or were constructed by the miners, the U.S. Army, or the Alaska Road Commission. The Alaska road system contains 10,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets, as shown in figure 9.

This system connects the major population centers and provides access to the continental United States through Canada via the Alcan Highway. Jurisdiction of the roads is controlled by (1) the Federal Government with 28 pct of the mileage, (2) the State government with 54 pct, and (3) local governments with 18 pct (14).

The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is authorized by statute to participate with mineral developers and other private entities in the construction and maintenance of access roads into mineral areas of valid commercial promise that are inaccessible to truck haulage, and into State lands programmed for surface disposal. In the case of mineral access roads, the road becomes the property of the State and as long as the road is open to the public, the State will participate in road maintenance. The State has no obligation to maintain access roads into State land disposal areas (14).

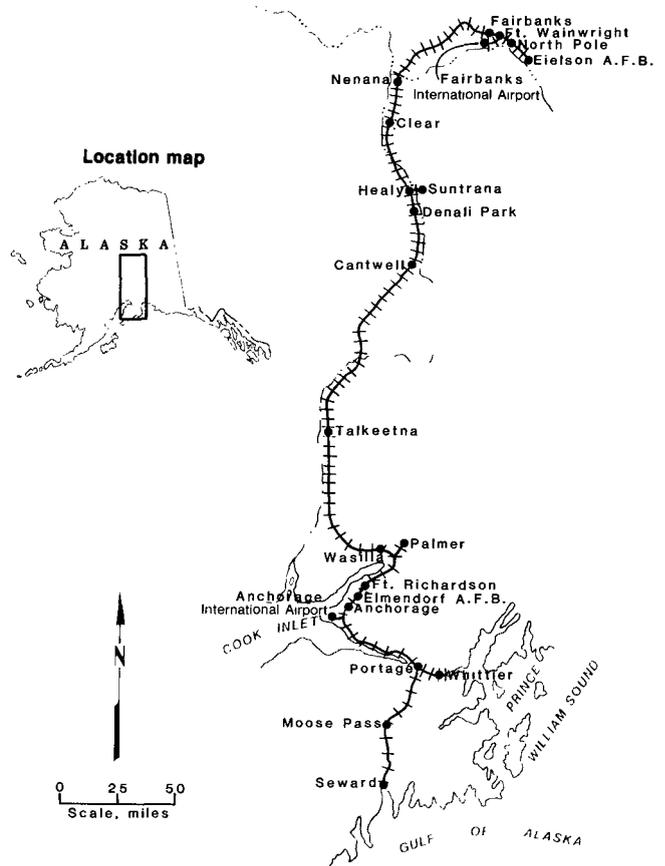


Figure 8.—Alaska railroad track system. (Source: reference 14.)

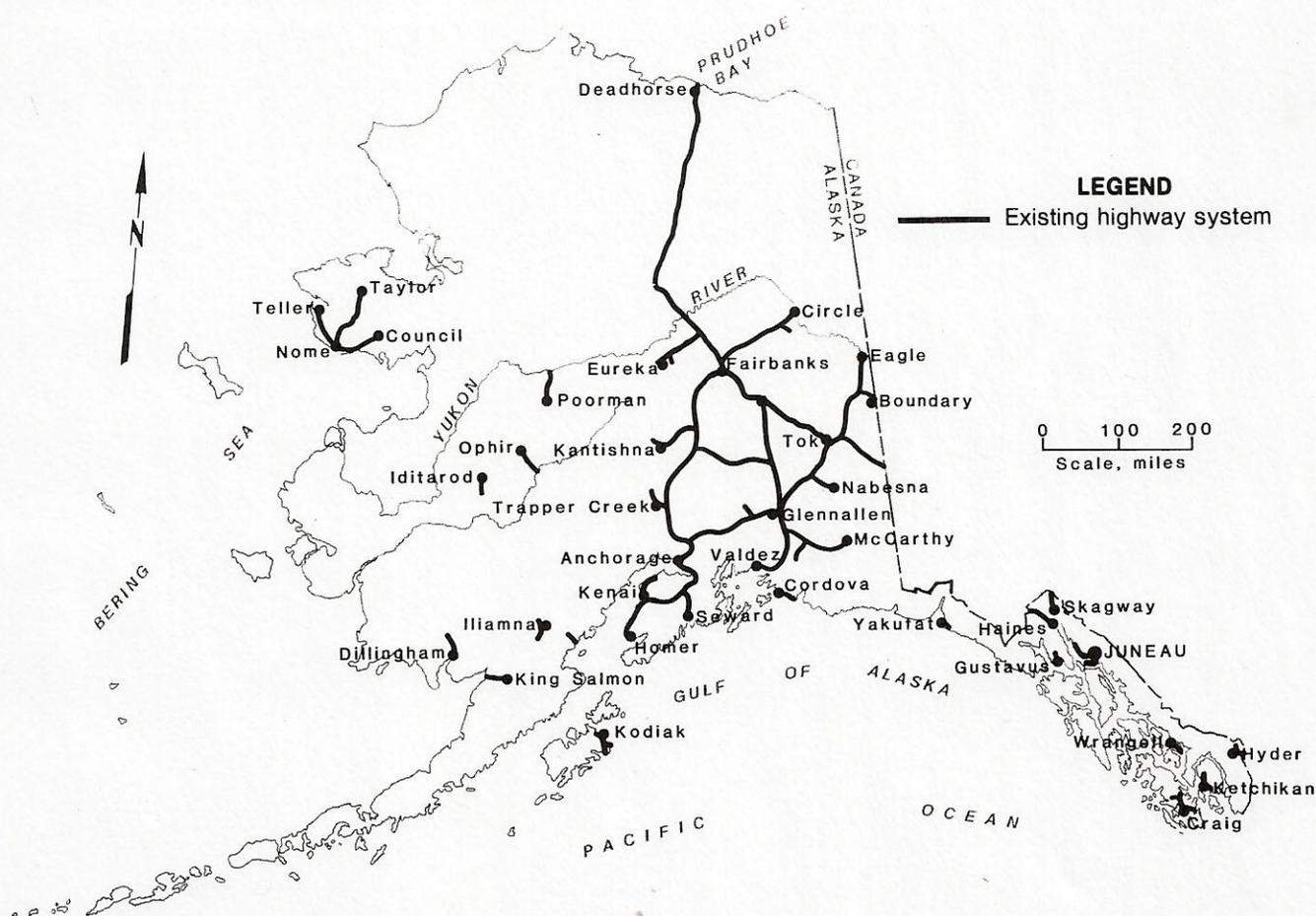


Figure 9.—Alaska highway system. (Source: reference 14.)

Air

Alaska's air transportation system provides a vital link between the major population centers and rural Alaska. Alaska's large and sparsely populated land mass and the limited availability of alternate transportation modes in the rural areas have played a major role in the development of air transportation. Air transportation has proven extremely flexible, diverse, and unique in meeting the transportation requirements in Alaska.

Alaska has about 995 airports, with 195 in private use and 800 open to the public (14). International airports include Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan. Many community airports and smaller airstrips are unpaved gravel runways.

Air transportation is most commonly used in rural areas and in outlying metropolitan areas, where transportation of passengers and high-value freight is the largest usage. The types of airplanes used in the rural areas range from small single-propeller aircraft to large multipropeller and jet-engine aircraft, as well as rotorwing aircraft (helicopters).

Marine

The Alaska Marine Highway System serves those communities that are not connected by land highway or railroad networks. Service is provided to communities located along Alaska's coastline from southeast to the north shore and along the major rivers (Yukon and Kuskokwim) in the interior.

Anchorage, Whittier, and Valdez are the major ice-free port cities in Alaska. Other port cities, including Nome, Bethel, Barrow, and Fairbanks, are seasonal because of winter freezeup.

Alaska relies heavily on marine transportation as its primary means of cargo movement within the State and also to and from markets on the west coast of the United States and in various foreign countries. Transported materials include food, consumer goods, wood products, petroleum, bulk fertilizer, minerals, and fisheries products. Table 15 lists tariffs of selected commodities from Seattle to various Alaskan ports, and table 16 lists costs for barge charters from Seattle to various Alaskan ports. The approximate charge rate for a tug is \$10,750/day and for a barge, \$1,900/day (14).

Table 17.—Major navigable Alaska inland waterways

River	Restrictions
Chilkat	Navigable by shallow-draft vessels to village of Klukwan, 25 miles above mouth.
Kobuk	Controlling channel depth is about 5 ft through Hotham Inlet, 3 ft to Ambler, and 2 ft to Kobuk Village, about 210 river miles.
Koyukuk	Navigable by vessels drawing up to 3 ft to Allakaket during normally high river flow and to Bettles during occasional higher flows.
Kuskokwim	Navigable by 18-ft draft ocean-going vessels from mouth upriver 65 miles to Bethel. Shallow-draft (4-ft) vessels can ascend river to mile 465. McGrath at mile 400.
Kvichak	Navigable for vessels of 10-ft draft to Alagnak River, 22 miles above the mouth of Kvichak River. Remainder of river (28 miles) navigable by craft drawing 2 to 4 ft depending on stage of river. Drains Lake Iliamna, which is navigable an additional 70 miles.
Naknek	Navigable for vessels of 12-ft draft for 12 miles with adequate tide. Vessels with 3-ft draft can continue an additional 7.5 miles.
Noatak	Shallow-draft barges can ascend to a point about 18 miles below Noatak village. Shallow-draft vessels can continue on to Noatak.
Nushagak	Navigable by small vessels of 2.5-ft draft to Nunachuak about 100 miles above the mouth. Shallow-draft ocean-going vessels can navigate to mouth of Wood River, mile 84.
Porcupine	Navigable to Old Crow, Yukon Territory, by vessels drawing 3 ft, during spring runoff and fall rain floods.
Stikine	Navigable (May 1 to Oct. 15) from mouth 165 miles to Telegraph Creek, B.C., by shallow-draft, flat-bottom river boats.
Susitna	Not navigable by ocean-going vessels. Stern wheelers and shallow-draft, flat-bottom riverboats can navigate to confluence of Talkeetna River, 75 miles upstream, but cannot cross bars at mouth of river.
Tanana	Navigable by shallow-draft (4-ft) flat-bottom vessels and barges from the mouth to Nenana and by smaller river craft to the Chena River 201 miles above the mouth. Craft of 4-ft draft can navigate to Chena River on high water to University Avenue Bridge in Fairbanks.
Yukon	Navigable by shallow-draft, flat-bottom river boats from the mouth to near the head of Lake Bennett. It cannot be entered or navigated by ocean-going vessels. Controlling depths are 7 ft to Stevens Village and 3 to 5 ft thereon to Fort Yukon.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Those minerals not covered under the locatable mineral laws may be obtained through the leasable mineral laws. Mineral rights for leasable minerals located on Federal, State, or private lands are reserved by the Federal or State Governments. Leasable minerals include oil, natural gas, oil shale, asphalt, bitumen, coal, phosphate, sodium, and potassium; in the State of Alaska, sulfur is also included.

Water rights in Alaska are covered by the Water Use Act of 1966. The law (1) applies to all waters in the State including those on Federal, State, and private lands, (2) recognizes existing water rights, (3) provides acquisition of water rights under a permit system, and (4) allows sale or transfer of water rights. The Water Use Act is administered by the State Division of Land and Water Management, Department of Environmental Conservation. The State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction of all streams that have been specified as important to the fishing industry (397).

A list of permits required by the mining industry may be obtained from the State of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Office of Mineral Development.

TAXATION

The Alaska mineral tax structure is made up of three different taxes: (1) mining license tax, (2) State corporate income tax, and (3) local property taxes (972).

The mining license tax is a special tax on mining activity, which requires that all new mining operators obtain licenses. New operations, except sand and gravel, are exempt for the first 3.5 yr after production begins. The tax is based on net income with allowable deductions including operating costs, royalties, depreciation, depletion, development costs, taxes (other than license tax), and Federal income tax. Net income is taxed at the following rates: \$40,000 to \$50,000 at 3 pct, \$50,000 to \$100,000 at 5 pct of excess over \$50,000 plus \$1,500, \$100,000-plus at 7 pct of excess over \$100,000 plus \$4,000 (972).

The State corporate income tax is a tax levied on net income derived from sources within the State. No allowance is made for Federal income taxes. Table 18 lists the Alaska corporate tax rates.

Table 18.—Alaska corporate tax rates

Taxable income	Base tax	Rate over set amount	
		pct	Amount
< \$10,000	0	1	0
\$10,000-\$20,000	\$100	2	\$10,000
\$20,000-\$30,000	300	3	20,000
\$30,000-\$40,000	600	4	30,000
\$40,000-\$50,000	1,000	5	40,000
\$50,000-\$60,000	1,500	6	50,000
\$60,000-\$70,000	2,100	7	60,000
\$70,000-\$80,000	2,800	8	70,000
\$80,000-\$90,000	3,600	9	80,000
>\$90,000	4,500	9.4	90,000

NOTE.—As an example, taxable income of \$15,000 has a base tax of \$100 plus 2 pct of the taxable income over \$10,000, or \$100, which gives a total tax of \$200.

Source: Reference 972, p. 10.

The State of Alaska does not administer a property tax, but municipalities and boroughs are authorized to levy taxes on real and personal property. The property is assessed on January 1 of every year at its full and true value, which is the estimated price the property would bring in an open market under prevailing market conditions. Property tax rates are fixed locally, with a maximum of 3 pct for cities (972).

STATE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

The State of Alaska has expressed interest in the development of a long-term minerals industry to provide for sustained economic growth. Presently the oil industry provides the majority of the State's royalty income. Recognizing the fact that declining oil revenues are inevitable in the future, some steps have been taken to provide incentive for mineral development.

Mining Revolving Loan Fund

The mining loan fund was established in 1980 by the State (AS27.09.010-.060) in order to provide low-interest

loans to underwrite advanced mineral exploration, development, and mining within Alaska. The program is administered by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments. As of June 1985, a total of 54 loans with a value of \$20.3 million were outstanding. The balance of the fund as of May 30, 1985, was approximately \$31.5 million.

Individual borrowers must be residents of the State and have at least 5 yr experience in prospecting or mining in Alaska. In partnerships, Alaskan residents must make up at least 50 pct, with at least half of the partners having 5 yr experience in the State. A corporation is eligible if at least 51 pct of its shares are held by persons having at least 5 yr mining or prospecting experience in the State and at least 51 pct of its shares are held by persons who are residents of Alaska. Loans may be granted for up to \$5 million at an interest rate of 10 pct per annum with a maximum term of 15 yr. No loan may exceed 75 pct of the value of the collateral offered. Terms of all loans are fixed by a loan committee appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Approval of loans requires a majority consensus of the loan committee.

The borrower pays all costs incurred in processing the loan application but is not required to pay a commitment fee, closing fee, or other costs not directly related to the administrative expense of processing the loan application. Principal repayment of loans other than those for placer mining commences not later than 1 yr after production begins or 5 yr from the date of the loan, whichever comes first. Principal repayment of placer loans must commence by the end of the second placer mining season after the loan is made. Accrual of interest for all loans begins when the loan is made, and interest must be repaid each year.

Placer Mining Demonstration Grants

Placer mining demonstration grants are an example of the State of Alaska's willingness to encourage modern, en-

vironmentally sound mineral development. Grants are designed to provide funds for research in innovative placer mining methods to decrease environmental damage. The program was initiated in July 1984, and a total of 81 applications were received prior to the February 1985 deadline. A total of 30 grants worth \$2.7 million were issued by the State Departments of Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources.

Both reduction in environmental damage and increased gold recovery should result from the program. Increased gold recovery reduces the probability that a stream will be continually remined, in addition to benefiting the mining operation's revenues.

Special Assistance

In keeping with its commitment to encourage mineral development, the Alaska legislature passed two bills in 1985 designed to assist in the development of the Red Dog deposit, 90 miles north of Kotzebue. The State will finance a \$65 million port facility and a \$85 million road from the coast to the mine site. Cominco Alaska, operators of the Red Dog project, had stated that such assistance was required in order to proceed with development of the high-grade zinc-lead-silver deposit. The State investment will be repaid by user fees and taxes and should return about \$620 million over the proposed 30-yr operating period of the mine. Construction of the road and port may prompt development of additional base-metal deposits in the area.

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED DEPOSITS IN ALASKA

As previously described, the heart of this publication consists of single-page, site-specific deposit abstracts for 67 selected deposits in Alaska. Figure 1 and tables 1 and 2 serve as indexes for the deposit abstract section.

ALASKA CHIEF—COPPER

Alternate name: Peacock Nos. 1-2
Map location No.: 165

Commodities: Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Ni, Co

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Mount Fairweather.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	366 m.	Tract	Sec. 1, T 40 S, R 56 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	58°26'14" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	136°5'25" W.
Owner	The Nature Conservancy.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement.	Host formation	Tidal and Rendu.
Origin	Metasomatic.	Geologic age	Devonian.
Shape of ore body	Massive.	Deformation	Metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls	Contact zone.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, bornite, azurite, malachite, sphalerite, epidote, goethite, calcite, orthoclase, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, chlorite, zoisite.	Rock types	Skarn, limestone, marble, hornfels, diorite, quartz monzonite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1899.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	25,400 mt.	1.00 pct Cu, 68.60 g/mt Ag	1978	72, p. C353.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-12; 55, p. 162; 56; 72, pp. C353, D16, plates 1A, 1B, 2; 198; 233, pp. 7-8; 519, pp. 3, 5, 45-48, 69, 73; 548, p. 1; 695, p. 37; 696, pp. 72-73; 767, p. 49, plate 1; 997, pp. 221-222.	USGS quadrangle map	Mount Fairweather (B-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No.	0021110066.
	MSHA Mid No.	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No.	A002074.
	Alaska Kardex No.	111-028, 111-054.

APOLLO—GOLD

Alternate name: Unga Island
Map location No.: 211

Commodities: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Port Moller.	Reference point Claim.	
Mining district Alaska Peninsula.	Meridian Seward.	
Elevation 30 m.	Tract Sec. 28, T 58 S, R 74 W.	
Topography Rolling.	Latitude 55°11'23" N.	
Domain BLM-administered.	Longitude 160°33'25" W.	
Owner Alaska Apollo Gold Mines Ltd.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Fissure vein, shear zone, stockwork.	Host formation Unnamed igneous.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Tertiary.
Shape of ore body Tabular.	Deformation Major faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls Fracturing, igneous.	Age of deformation Tertiary.
Mineral names Gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, quartz.	Rock types Andesite, dacite, basalt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1891.	Distance to power supply On-site.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year 1891.	
Last production year 1904.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	453,600 mt.	10.30 g/mt Au, 34.30 g/mt Ag	1984	295, p. 11.

REFERENCES

40, No. D-92; 44, pp. 21, 125-126; 45, pp. 149-150; 47, p. 22; 55 p. 5; 77, p. 47; 79, pp. 49-50; 84, pp. 28-29; 86, p. 66; 91, p. 6; 95, p. 34; 96, p. 33; 97, p. 28; 98, p. 38; 103; 105, p. 33; 120, pp. 12, 13, 17, 18; 121, p. 17; 204; 277, p. 10; 295, p. 11; 296, p. 13; 490, p. 23; 521; 812; 829, p. 24; 837, p. 28; 915; 934, pp. 196, 199; 955, p. 111; 963.	USGS quadrangle map Port Moller (A-2), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021380012. MSHA Mid No 5001421. USGS MRDS No A002675. Alaska Kardex No 138-002, 138-003.
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ARCTIC CAMP—COPPER

Alternate name: Arctic
Map location No.: 16

Commodities: Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Ambler River.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Ambler.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	975 m.	Tract	Sec. 35, T 21 N, R 11 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	67°10'39" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	156°22'44" W.
Owner	Kennecott Corp.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stratiform, stratabound.	Host formation	Unnamed metamorphics.
Origin	Metamorphism, sedimentation.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting.
Ore controls	Bedding, lithology.	Age of deformation	Pre-Devonian.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcocite, bornite, galena, tennantite, quartz, talc, feldspar, calcite, epidote, graphite, muscovite, chlorite, biotite, tremolite, microcline, garnet.	Rock types	Schist, phyllite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	More than 100 km.
Year of discovery	1965.	Distance to power supply	Do.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	30,838,000 mt	4.00 pct Cu, 5.50 pct Zn, 1.00 pct Pb, 51.40 g/mt Ag. Reserves estimated 27,200,000-31,750,000 mt.	1976	811, p. 14.
Do	30,000,000 mt	4.00 pct Cu, 5.50 pct Zn, 1.00 pct Pb, 51.40 g/mt Ag, 0.65 g/mt Au.	1978	864, p. 34.
Do	36,288,000 mt	4.00 pct Cu, 5.50 pct Zn, 0.80 pct Pb, 54.80 g/mt Ag, 0.69 g/mt Au. Reserves estimated 31,750,000- 36,288,000 mt.	1984	295, pp. 6, 42.

REFERENCES

15, pp. 7-8; 16, pp. 27-30; 40, No. A-24; 120, p. 8; 121 pp. 10, 38; 269, p. 79; 274; 295, pp. 6, 42; 296, p. 6; 366; 439; 508; 650; 654; 811; 864, pp. 31-33, 34, 160-163; 982.	USGS quadrangle map	Ambler River, 1:250,000.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020280004.
	MSHA Mid No	5001241.
	USGS MRDS No	Not available.
	Alaska Kardex No	028-044.

BALBOA BAY—COPPER

Alternate name: Pyramid
Map location No.: 212

Commodities: Cu, Mo

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Port Moller.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Alaska Peninsula.	Meridian	Seward.
Elevation	152 m.	Tract	Sec. 14, T 53 S, R 74 W.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	55°35'20" N.
Domain	Federal.	Longitude	160°35'5" W.
Owner	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Shear zone.	Host formation	Unnamed igneous.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Tertiary.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Major faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing, faulting.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, quartz.	Rock types	Andesite, dacite, basalt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Raw prospect.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	Not available.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Do.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	90,700,000 mt	0.50 pct Cu, 0.03 pct Mo. Reserve includes Stepovak Bay, San Diego, Pyramid.	1979	269, p. 84.

REFERENCES

40, No. D-91; 44, pp. 21, 129; 45, p. 152; 55, pp. 6-7; 85, p. 35; 121, p. 12; 204; 269, p. 84; 521; 955, p. 112.	USGS quadrangle map	Port Moller (C-2), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021380006.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A002676.
	Alaska Kardex No	138-006.

BARTHOLOMAE—GOLD

Alternate name: Ryan Lode
Map location No.: 56

Commodities: Au, Sb, Pb

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Fairbanks.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Fairbanks.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	304 m.	Tract	Sec. 32, T 1 N, R 2 W.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	64°51'52" N.
Domain	State.	Longitude	147°59'18" W.
Operator	Citigold.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein, shear zone, replacement.	Host formation	Birch Creek Schist.
Origin	Hydrothermal, oxidation.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing, faulting.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Gold, stibnite, arsenopyrite, galena, quartz.	Rock types	Schist.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Surface-underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1911.	Distance to power supply	On-site.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1911.		
Last production year	1976.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Measured	195,000 mt.	13.69 g/mt Au	1967	916, p. 1.
Indicated	364,000 mt.			
Inferred	455,000 mt.			

REFERENCES

65; 74, p. 15; 80, p. 45; 81, p. 30; 97, p. 33; 105, p. 35; 106, p. 81; 121, p. 16; 159, p. 323; 163, p. 17; 173; 295, p. 10; 296, p. 8; 329; 410, pp. 135-142; 453, p. 11; 475, pp. 17-18; 534, pp. 12, 40; 560, pp. 412-413; 821, p. 207; 822, p. 193; 825, p. 15; 826, p. 17; 827, p. 20; 828, p. 19; 829, pp. 18-19; 832, p. 20; 836, p. 26; 837, p. 23; 838, p. 23; 916; 944.	USGS quadrangle map	Fairbanks (D-2) SW, 7.5'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020580018.
	MSHA Mid No	5000365.
	USGS MRDS No	A001128.
	Alaska Kardex No	058-008, 058-154, 058-156.

BAULTOFF CREEK—COPPER

Alternate name: Not available
 Map location No.: 106

Commodity: Cu

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Nabesna.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Chisana.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	1,768 m.	Tract	Sec. 21, T 4 N, R 23 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	62°6'20" N.
Domain	Federal.	Longitude	141°13'0" W.
Owner	Gerald Wood.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork, disseminated.	Host formation	Nabesna Pluton.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body	Irregular, massive.	Deformation	Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Cretaceous.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, magnetite, albite, quartz.	Rock types	Diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	Not available.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Do.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	145,100,000 mt	0.20 pct Cu	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-56; 269, p. 83, No. 144; 417; 522.	USGS quadrangle map	Nabesna (A-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020780041.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	078-085.

BEATSON—COPPER

Alternate name: Beatson-Bonanza
Map location No.: 136

Commodities: Cu, Ag, Au, Zn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Seward.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Prince William Sound.	Meridian	Seward.
Elevation	46 m.	Tract	Sec. 33, T 1 S, R 9 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	60°3'0" N.
Domain	Private.	Longitude	147°53'55" W.

Owner Kennecott Corp.

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement, fissure vein.	Host formation	Orca Group.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Post-Ordovician.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, massive.	Deformation	Faulting, intrusion, minor folding.
Ore controls	Igneous, faulting.	Age of deformation	Jurassic.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, copper, quartz, epidote, siderite, sphalerite, galena, gold, silver, arsenopyrite, feldspar, chlorite, ankerite, calcite.	Rock types	Graywacke, argillite, greenstone, conglomerate, limestone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Surface-underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1897.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1899.		
Last production year	1930.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	4,536,000 mt	1.00 pct Cu, 34.30 g/mt Ag	1984	295, p. 45, No. 80.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-85; 47, p. 33; 51; 55; 74, pp. 28, 38; 76, p. 62; 77, p. 45; 79, p. 44; 80, pp. 19, 21, 39-40; 81, pp. 10, 23-24; 85, pp. 12-14, 21-24; 92, p. 27; 95, p. 39; 96, pp. 31, 81; 97, pp. 27-28; 98, p. 34; 105, pp. 15, 28, 119; 106, pp. 69, 77; 121, pp. 11, 36; 144, pp. 13-14, 60-61; 258; 269, p. 83, No. 160; 345, pp. 25-26, 205-206, 219-220, 269; 358, pp. 82, 85-87; 359; 360, pp. 88-89; 363, pp. 52-54, 56-58, 63-67; 437, pp. 126-129; 455, pp. 201-202, 204-206, 208-209; 460, pp. 240, 243; 461, pp. 131-133; 462, pp. 138-139; 463, p. 184; 464, pp. 144-145; 496; 522; 533, pp. 18, 31; 534, pp. 32-33; 593, pp. 228, 262, 266, 281, 298-300, 302; 600, pp. 27-28; 609, p. 178; 610; 617, pp. 63-65; 799, pp. 419-420; 823, p. 20; 824, pp. 32, 35; 825, pp. 45-46; 826, pp. 53-54; 827, p. 59; 828, p. 61; 829, pp. 60-61; 830, p. 57; 851, pp. 41, 52; 852, pp. 47-48; 869, pp. 110, 118.	USGS quadrangle map	Seward (A-3), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020950009.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A002937.
	Alaska Kardex No	095-052, 095-088, 095-227, 095-233, 095-274.

BIG HURRAH—GOLD

Alternate name: King Solomon
Map location No.: 52

Commodities: Au, Ag, W

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Solomon.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Nome.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	84 m.	Tract	Sec. 3, T 10 S, R 28 W.
Topography	Gentle.	Latitude	64°39'15" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	164°13'45" W.
Owner-operator	Cornwall Pacific-Night Hawk Resources, Ltd.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein.	Host formation	Hurrah Slate.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Devonian.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, major folding, faulting.
Ore controls	Faulting.	Age of deformation	Devonian.
Mineral names	Gold, silver, scheelite, quartz.	Rock types	Slate.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1901.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1903.		
Last production year	1953.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	21,100 mt.	} 21.60 g/mt Au, 13.00 g/mt Ag, 0.10 pct WO ₃	1931	878, p. 2.
Indicated	57,100 mt.			
Inferred	26,300 mt.			
Not reported in reference	680,000 mt.			

REFERENCES

37, p. 43; 40, No. A-54; 42, pp. 2, 5-6, 12-14, 21, 29; 55, pp. 126-127; 78, p. 69; 86, p. 73; 91, p. 6; 95, p. 38; 99, p. 22; 120, p. 11; 150, pp. 163, 173-174, 179, 198, 200-204; 171, pp. 1-2, 4; 211; 215, p. 89; 216, p. 45; 241, p. 23; 255, pp. 223, 228-232; 269, p. 80, No. 46; 295, p. 8; 396, p. 360; 430; 434; 490, pp. 16, 19; 595, p. 137; 736, p. 2; 747, pp. 4-5; 785, pp. 72, 95-96; 786, p. 5; 814, pp. 59, 93, 139, 143-147; 815, pp. 146-147, 155; 817, pp. 234-237; 827, p. 23; 828, p. 23; 829, p. 24; 830, p. 22; 835, p. 33; 836, p. 31; 845, p. 292; 852, p. 55; 971, pp. 1-2, 4; 978, p. 5; 979, pp. 7-8.	USGS quadrangle map	Solomon (C-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020530057.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A003243.
	Alaska Kardex No	053-022, 053-023, 053-207.

BONANZA CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Edward Vogt
Map location No.: 38

Commodities: Au, Ag, Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Tanana.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Melozitna.	Meridian Fairbanks.
Elevation 183 m.	Tract Sec. 19, T 6 N, R 18 W.
Topography Hilly.	Latitude 65°19'50" N.
Domain BLM-administered.	Longitude 151°20'0" W.
Owner Edward Vogt Estate.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Placer.	Host formation Alluvium.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Quaternary.
Shape of ore body Irregular.	Deformation Not available.
Ore controls Bedding, fracturing.	Age of deformation Do.
Mineral names Gold, cassiterite, quartz, magnetite, ilmenite.	Rock types Gravel, silt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Placer.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1902.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	45,000 m ³	0.36 g/m ³ Au, 28.70 g/m ³ Sn. Ag mentioned in past production but not in assay.	1945	895, p. 8.

REFERENCES

162, pp. 5-13; 213; 563, p. 192; 887, p. 7; 895.

USGS quadrangle map Tanana (B-3), 15'.
USBM MAS sequence No 0020480012.
MSHA Mid No Not available.
USGS MRDS No A003524.
Alaska Kardex No 048-026.

BOND CREEK—COPPER

Alternate name: Taku 1-27
Map location No.: 103

Commodities: Cu, Mo

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Nabesna.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Chisana.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 2,042 m.	Tract Sec. 19, T 5 N, R 15 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 62°12'0" N.
Domain Federal.	Longitude 142°42'0" W.
Owner-operator Kennecott Corp.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stockwork, disseminated.	Host formation Nabesna Pluton.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body Massive, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls Igneous.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Chalcopyrite, molybdenite, biotite, chlorite, feldspar, quartz, pyrite, galena, sphalerite.	Rock types Diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1962.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	453,600,000 mt	0.40 pct Cu, 0.03 pct MoS ₂ . Grade ranges 0.3-0.5 pct Cu.	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-50; 121, p. 11; 269, p. 83, No. 145; 295, p. 45, No. 73; 417; 522; 701; 707; 710; 881.	USGS quadrangle map Nabesna (A-4), 15'
	USBM MAS sequence No 0020780016.
	MSHA Mid No Not available.
	USGS MRDS No Do.
	Alaska Kardex No 078-065.

BORNITE—COPPER

Alternate name: Ruby Creek
 Map location No.: 11

Commodities: Cu, Au, Pb, Co, Zn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Ambler River.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Shungnak.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	280 m.	Tract	Sec. 8, T 19 N, R 9 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	67°4'0" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	156°56'25" W.
Owner-operator	Kennecott Corp.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement, breccia fill.	Host formation	Unnamed metasediments.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Middle Devonian.
Shape of ore body	Tabular.	Deformation	Faulting, major folding, metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls	Lithology, bedding.	Age of deformation	Cretaceous.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, pyrite, tennantite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, dickite, barite, siderite.	Rock types	Limestone, dolomite, marble, phyllite, schist.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	More than 10 km.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	More than 100 km.
Year of discovery	1948.	Distance to power supply	Do.
Discovery method	Geological inference.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	90,718,000 mt	1.20 pct Cu. Estimate appears large for dimensions of ore body.	1961	507.
Do	4,536,000 mt	4.00 pct Cu. Cu grade ranges 4-12 pct	} 1984	295, p. 42.
Do	36,288,000 mt	2.00 pct Cu.		

REFERENCES

37, p. 24; 40, No. A-27; 55, pp. 105-106; 73, p. 180; 85, p. 36; 120, p. 8; 121, pp. 9, 19, 38, 39; 174; 215, pp. 57, 60; 216, pp. 33, 35; 237; 248; 249; 261, pp. 38-41; 295, pp. 6, 42, No. 8; 296, p. 6; 306; 341, pp. 39-54, 58, 63; 342, pp. 3-6, 9; 346; 412; 489; 543, pp. 39-40; 545; 546; 650; 772; 841, pp. 147-149, 153; 848, pp. 300-303; 850, pp. 339-341; 912; 955, pp. 48-49.	USGS quadrangle map	Ambler River, 1:250,000.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020280002.
	MSHA Mid No	5000485.
	USGS MRDS No	A000006.
	Alaska Kardex No	028-005, 028-008A, 028-008B, 028-009A, 028-009B, 028-017, 028-032, 028-033, 028-039A, 028-039B.

BRADY GLACIER—NICKEL

Alternate name: Nunatak
Map location No.: 161

Commodities: Ni, Cu, Co, PGM

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Mount Fairweather.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Yakutat.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 1,052 m.	Tract Sec. 26, T 38 S, R 51 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 58°33'25" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 136°55'0" W.
Operator Newmont Exploration Limited.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stockwork, disseminated, massive.	Host formation Crillon-Laperouse Stock
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Mesozoic.
Shape of ore body Pipelike.	Deformation Intrusion, faulting.
Ore controls Igneous.	Age of deformation Mesozoic.
Mineral names Pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, epidote, forsterite, enstatite, augite, serpentine, picotite, pyroxene, quartz, plagioclase, biotite, tremolite.	Rock types Gabbro, peridotite, diorite, aplite, dunite, schist.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1958.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	75,860,000 mt	0.54 pct Ni, 0.33 pct Cu	1974	323, p. 16
Measured	90,719,000 mt	0.50 pct Ni, 0.30 pct Cu	1983	296, p. 43, No. 98.

REFERENCES

<p>40, No. F-9; 55, pp. 162; 56; 72, pp. C96-C101; 73; 117, pp. 329-330; 121, pp. 15, 39, 43; 198; 221, p. 3; 236, pp. 12-13; 244, p. 10, No. 233; 262; 266; 296, p. 43, No. 98; 382; 411; 431; 471; 502; 519, pp. 79-82; 565; 575; 638, p. 65; 661; 696; 767; 769; 770; 843, pp. 177-178; 905; 930; 933; 989.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Mount Fairweather (C-3), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021110007. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002078. Alaska Kardex No 111-041.</p>
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CAPE MOUNTAIN LODE—TIN

Alternate name: U.S. Tin Corp.
Map location No.: 30

Commodity: Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Teller.	Reference point Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district Port Clarence.	Meridian Kateel River.
Elevation 213 m.	Tract Sec. 12, T 2 N, R 45 W.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 65°35'5" N.
Domain Federal.	Longitude 167°57'15" W.
Owner Grace Streauch Malone.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stockwork, replacement, shear zone.	Host formation Port Clarence Group.
Origin Metasomatic, hydrothermal.	Geologic age Upper Mississippian.
Shape of ore body Irregular, tabular.	Deformation Intrusion, major folding, metamorphism.
Ore controls Igneous, contact zone.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Cassiterite, albite, apatite, beryl, biotite, calcite, actinolite, chert, chlorite, diopside, dolomite, epidote, fluorite, garnet, goethite, gold, graphite, hornblende, ilmenite, kaolin, lepidolite, limonite, magnetite, mica, microcline.	Rock types Limestone, quartzite, olivine basalt, granite, marble.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1902.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year 1903.	
Last production year 1941.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	650 mt	} 7.28 pct Sn	1946	773, pp. 2-3.
Inferred	1,350 mt			

REFERENCES

<i>10</i> , No. A-28; 55; 78, p. 28; 92, pp. 28-29; 95, p. 39; 98, p. 50; 152, p. 407; 252, pp. 124-125; 254, pp. 16, 24-25; 379, p. 358; 393; 408, pp. 89-91; 409, pp. 150-155; 430; 484, pp. 35-41; 487, pp. 260-261; 631; 773; 827, p. 68; 851, p. 27; 868, pp. 96-102; 922, pp. 157-158, 160-162, 166-167; 937, p. 1.	USGS quadrangle map Teller (C-6), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020430001. MSHA Mid No 5000293. USGS MRDS No A003627. Alaska Kardex No 043-021, 043-029, 043-033.
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CAPE MOUNTAIN PLACER—TIN

Alternate name: Cape Creek
Map location No.: 30

Commodity: Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Teller.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Port Clarence.	Meridian Kateel River.
Elevation 43 m.	Tract Sec. 13, T 2 N, R 45 W.
Topography Rolling.	Latitude 65°34'25" N.
Domain BLM-administered.	Longitude 167°55'40" W.
Owner-operator Lost River Mining Co.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Placer.	Host formation Alluvium.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Quaternary.
Shape of ore body Irregular.	Deformation Not available.
Ore controls Lithology, bedding.	Age of deformation Do.
Mineral names Cassiterite, apatite, augite, biotite, calcite, albite, chlorite, ottrelite, diopside, dolomite, epidote, feldspar, forsterite, garnet, glaucophane, goethite, hematite, hornblende, hypersthene, limonite, magnetite, microcline, monazite, olivine.	Rock types Gravel, silt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Producer.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Placer.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1903.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place.	
First production year 1924.	
Last production year 1985.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	285,550 m ³	1,320.00 g/m ³ Sn. Reserves from Cape, Goodwin, Granite, Boulder, Village Crs.	1943	386, p. 1.
Indicated	448,060 m ³	682.90 g/m ³ Sn. Reserves from Cape, 1st Chance, Boulder, Village Crs.	1945	389, p. 1.
Do	80,100 m ³	101.00 g/m ³ Sn. Reserves based on drilling Cape, 1st Chance, Boulder Crs.		
Do	2,027,100 m ³	1,061.00 g/m ³ Sn	1957	894, p. 1.

REFERENCES

40, No. A-29; 120, p. 24; 121, pp. 13, 31; 122, p. 24; 215; 252; 254; 295, pp. 8, 25; 296, p. 21; 386; 387; 389; 392; 393; 409; 430; 466, pp. 44-45; 484; 631; 633; 779; 781; 868, pp. 102-110; 894.	USGS quadrangle map Teller (C-6), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020430002. MSHA Mid No 5001439. USGS MRDS No A003626. Alaska Kardex No 043-001, 043-003, 043-004, 043-008, 043-013, 043-014, 043-015, 043-016, 043-019, 043-024, 043-030, 043-034, 043-037, 043-039, 043-102, 043-128, 043-129.
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CARL CREEK—COPPER

Alternate name: CCCU 1-101
Map location No.: 105

Commodities: Cu, Mo

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Nabesna.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Chisana.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	1,615 m.	Tract	Sec. 9, T 3 N, R 21 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	62°3'0" N.
Domain	National park.	Longitude	141°35'0" W.
Operator	Donald Dippel.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork, disseminated.	Host formation	Nabesna Pluton.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body	Irregular, massive.	Deformation	Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Cretaceous.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, molybdenite, magnetite, ortho- clase, quartz.	Rock types	Quartz monzonite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1973.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	14,510,000 mt	0.20 pct. Cu	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

11; 40, No. E-54; 121; 269, p. 83, No. 144; 417; 522; 711.	USGS quadrangle map	Nabesna (A-2), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020780038.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	078-101.

CLAIM POINT—CHROMIUM

Alternate name: Reef Deposit
Map location No.: 151

Commodity: Cr

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Seldovia.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Homer.	Meridian	Seward.
Elevation	61 m.	Tract	Sec. 21, T 11 S. R 15 W.
Topography	Rolling.	Latitude	59°12'25" N.
Domain	Private.	Longitude	151°49'10" W.
Owner	Whitney and Lass.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stratiform.	Host formation	Unnamed ultramafic.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Upper Jurassic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Faulting, metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Upper Jurassic.
Mineral names	Chromite, olivine, serpentine, uvarovite, garnet, pyroxene.	Rock types	Dunite, pyroxenite, serpentinite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Surface.	Road requirement	Do.
Year of discovery	1909.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1917.		
Last production year	1918.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	267,000 mt.	17.81 pct Cr ₂ O ₃ , Cr:Fe ratio 2.71:1.	1943	791, p. 1.
Do.	909,800 mt.	8.40 pct Cr ₂ O ₃	1984	324, p. 42.

REFERENCES

40, No. D-74; 47, pp. 69-70; 55, pp. 78-79; 60; 79, p. 22; 85, p. 40; 121, p. 40; 207; 239, pp. 11-13; 244, p. 9, No. 213; 269, p. 83, No. 166; 324, pp. 41-43; 353, pp. 1-2; 354, pp. 100-111; 362, pp. 168-169; 369, pp. 129-143; 522, p. 54; 524, p. 17; 534, pp. 23, 34; 540, pp. 237-238; 553; 791; 792; 904, pp. 10-11.	USGS quadrangle map Seldovia (A-5), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021040002. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002796. Alaska Kardex No 104-008, 104-009.
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COAL CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Ernest Wolff
 Map location No.: 48

Commodities: Au, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Charley River.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Circle.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	305 m.	Tract	Sec. 35, T 6 N, R 22 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	65°18'20" N.
Domain	Federal.	Longitude	143°9'15" W.
Owner	Au Placer, Inc.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular, tabular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Gold, quartz, scheelite, magnetite, ilmenite.	Rock types	Gravel.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1901.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1902.		
Last production year	1976.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference...	3,058,000 m ³	8.95 g/m ³ Au	1984	940.

REFERENCES

66; 77, p. 61; 78, p. 63; 83, pp. 202-203; 94, p. 54; 146, p. 19; 161, p. 360; 181; 215; 216, p. 66; 269, p. 81, No. 83; 302; 307, p. 213; 308, p. 172; 555, pp. 165-166; 557, pp. 251-254; 570, pp. 246-251, 254; 648, p. 109; 664, p. 76; 665, p. 23; 666, pp. 201, 208-209; 832, p. 39; 833, pp. 42-43; 834, pp. 49, 71-72; 835, pp. 49, 76; 836, pp. 47, 74; 837, pp. 43, 70; 838, pp. 40, 67; 921, p. 48; 940.	USGS quadrangle map	Charley River (B-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020510008.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A000568.
	Alaska Kardex No	051-003.

COLBERT—TUNGSTEN

Alternate name: Cleary Hill
Map location No.: 57

Commodities: W, Sn, Mo, Sb

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Fairbanks.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Fairbanks.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	694 m.	Tract	Sec. 21, T 2 N, R 2 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	64°58'52" N.
Domain	State.	Longitude	147°21'44" W.
Owner-operator	Alaska Metals Mining Co.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement.	Host formation	Birch Creek Schist.
Origin	Residual concentration, metasomatic.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Contact zone, igneous.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Scheelite, gold, molybdenite, stib- nite, pyrolusite, cassiterite, quartz, calcite, diopside, hornblende, garnet, apatite, pyrite, pyrrhotite.	Rock types	Schist, quartzite, limestone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Surface-underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1915.	Distance to power supply	Less than 50 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1918.		
Last production year	1944.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	8,100 mt.	} 3.60 pct WO ₃	1945	793, p. 1.
Inferred	11,200 mt.			
Indicated	1,360 mt. . . . .				1.60 pct WO_{3} . . . . .	1945	794, p. 1.

REFERENCES

47; 55; 88; 89; 90; 121, p. 41; 125; 163; 453; 454; 538; 539; 793; 816;
893.

USGS quadrangle map Fairbanks (D-1), 15'.
USBM MAS sequence No 0020580032.
MSHA Mid No Not available.
USGS MRDS No A001075.
Alaska Kardex No 058-002, 058-003, 058-004, 058-159,
058-239, 058-243, 058-246.

COPPER BULLION—COPPER

Alternate name: Rua Cove
Map location No.: 137

Commodities: Cu, Zn, Fe, S

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Seward.	Reference point Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district Prince William Sound.	Meridian Seward.
Elevation 152 m.	Tract Sec. 13, T 3 N, R 10 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 60°21'5" N.
Domain Private.	Longitude 147°38'50" W.

Operator Solar Development Co.

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Shear zone, replacement, disseminated.	Host formation Orca Group.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body Tabular, lenticular, irregular.	Deformation Major faulting.
Ore controls Faulting, fracturing.	Age of deformation Post-Jurassic.
Mineral names Chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, quartz, chlorite.	Rock types Greenstone, schist, quartz diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1906.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Measured	22,700 mt	} 1.25 pct Cu	1946	867, pp. 91-92.
Indicated	1,022,000 mt			
Inferred	181,000 mt			
Not reported in reference	997,900 mt	1.25 pct Cu	1984	295, p. 45.

REFERENCES

<p>40, No. E-86; 55; 74, pp. 28, 38; 80, p. 40; 81, p. 24; 85, pp. 22-23; 105, pp. 28-29; 121, p. 11; 258; 269, p. 83, No. 161; 295, p. 45, No. 81; 359, p. 165; 360, p. 92; 363, p. 69; 455, pp. 213-214; 464, p. 145; 522; 533, p. 31; 593, pp. 300-301; 704, p. 26; 775; 823, p. 21; 826, pp. 54-55; 827, pp. 22, 60; 828, pp. 21-22; 867.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Seward (B-2), 15' USBM MAS sequence No 0020950037. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002859. Alaska Kardex No 095-098, 095-099</p>
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DENALI—COPPER

Alternate name: Copper King
Map location No.: 76

Commodities: Cu, Zn, Fe, S

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Healy.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Valdez Creek.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	1,411 m.	Tract	Sec. 27, T 20 S, R 3 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	63°8'50" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	147°8'20" W.
Owner-operator	Cities Service Co.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stratiform, stratabound.	Host formation	Unnamed sedimentary.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Jurassic.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Major faulting, metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Paleocene.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, sphalerite, chalcocite, silver.	Rock types	Limestone, argillite, shale.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1963.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Geochemical anomaly.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	4,536,000 mt	2.00 pct Cu	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-24; 55; 121, p. 11, 269, p. 83; 295, p. 44, No. 67; 469; 522; 596; 766; 802; 853; 854.	USGS quadrangle map	Healy (A-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020670008.
	MSHA Mid No	5000056.
	USGS MRDS No	Not available.
	Alaska Kardex No	067-065, 067-142, 067-143, 067-144, 067-155.

DUNDAS BAY—IRON

Alternate name: Pulver & Winn
 Map location No.: 164

Commodity: Fe

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Mount Fairweather.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	518 m.	Tract	Sec. 24, T 40 S, R 55 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	58°23'5" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	136°14'45" W.
Operator	R.G. Dalton.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement.	Host formation	Unnamed sedimentary.
Origin	Metasomatic.	Geologic age	Devonian.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, massive.	Deformation	Metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls	Contact zone.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Magnetite, chalcopyrite, hematite, pyrite, malachite, quartz.	Rock types	Limestone, skarn, granodiorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1903.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	453,600 mt.	65.00 pct FeO	1917	880, pp. 2, 5.

REFERENCES

72, p. C369, plates 1A, 1B, 2; 198; 519, pp. 16, 36, 70; 880.	USGS quadrangle map	Mount Fairweather (B-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021110067.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	Do.

FISH CREEK—SILVER

Alternate name: Roanan Vein
Map location No.: 210

Commodities: Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Ketchikan.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Hyder.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	606 m.	Tract	Sec. 11, T 68 S, R 99 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	55°59'0" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	130°3'0" W.
Owner	Mineral Basin Mining Corp.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein, disseminated.	Host formation	Texas Creek Granodiorite.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Jurassic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular, lenticular.	Deformation	Intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing, contact zone.	Age of deformation	Jurassic.
Mineral names	Galena, chalcopryrite, tetrahedrite sphalerite, pyrite, scheelite, barite, freibergite, quartz.	Rock types	Granodiorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	Do.
Year of discovery	1906.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1916.		
Last production year	1940.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	2,300 mt	630.40 g/mt Ag, 5.71 pct Pb, 1.00 pct Cu, 1.49 pct Zn, 2.06 g/mt Au.	1945	909, p. 1.
Inferred	8,000 mt			

REFERENCES

47, pp. 42, 68-69; 55, p. 147; 81, p. 21; 113, pp. 43, 63-67; 115, pp. 74, 76-77; 116, pp. 41-42, 54-55; 117, pp. 317, 324, 327, 330, 358; 121; 126, p. 138; 158, p. 98; 191; 320; 600, p. 31; 826, p. 16; 827, p. 17; 843, p. 171; 893, pp. 4-5, 36, 38, 45-49; 909; 968, pp. 138-139; 996, p. 66.	USGS quadrangle map	Ketchikan (D-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021200064.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A001606.
	Alaska Kardex No	120-008, 120-063, 120-080, 120-087.

FUNTER BAY—NICKEL

Alternate name: Mertie Adit
Map location No.: 169

Commodities: Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Pb, Zn, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Juneau.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Admiralty.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	518 m.	Tract	Sec. 18, T 42 S, R 65 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	58°13'55" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	134°51'21" W.
Owner-operator	Admiralty-Alaska Gold Mining Co.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Disseminated.	Host formation	Unnamed igneous.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Pre-Permian.
Shape of ore body	Pipelike.	Deformation	Intrusion.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Pre-Permian.
Mineral names	Pentlandite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, violarite, olivine, labradorite, biotite, serpentine, chlorite, magnetite, augite, pyrite, hypersthene, talc, anthophyllite, calcite.	Rock types	Gabbro, greenstone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	Do.
Year of discovery	1886.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1895.		
Last production year	1939.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	508,030 mt.	0.34 pct Ni, 0.35 pct Cu, 0.15 pct Co	1984	295, p. 46.

REFERENCES

<i>I</i> ; 35; 40, No. F-24; 47, pp. 70-71; 49; 53, pp. 62-63, 77-78; 55, pp. 137, 140; 56, p. 57, No. 137; 58, p. 27; 73, p. 440; 74, p. 12; 80, pp. 36-37; 81, p. 22; 115, pp. 72, 95, 109; 116, pp. 41-46; 117, p. 348; 121, p. 39; 158, p. 76; 189; 233, pp. 6-10; 244, p. 10, No. 239; 246, p. 130; 262, pp. 13, 37-38; 279; 282, pp. 86-92; 295, p. 46, No. 99; 343; 368; 380; 399, p. 33; 419, pp. 1-15; 492; 494, p. 43; 534, p. 30; 547; 561, pp. 113-116; 638, p. 65; 670; 671, pp. 4, 15, 19-20; 693; 694; 823, p. 7; 826, p. 14; 827, p. 16; 828, p. 16; 829, pp. 15-16; 830, p. 15; 831, p. 17; 832, pp. 16, 82-83; 833, p. 17; 834, p. 17; 835, p. 19; 836, pp. 19, 105; 837, p. 18; 838, p. 17; 843, p. 174; 852, p. 16; 863, p. 149; 904, p. 7; 920; 962, pp. 51-52; 987, p. 113; 996, p. 55.	USGS quadrangle map	Juneau (A-3), 15'
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021120072.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A001484.
	Alaska Kardex No	112-024, 112-086, 112-087, 112-100.

GOLDEN ZONE—GOLD

Alternate name: Mayflower 1-2
Map location No.: 72

Commodities: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Healy.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Valdez Creek.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	1,000 m.	Tract	Sec. 34, T 19 S, R 11 W.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	63°13'8" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	149°38'25" W.
Owner	Hawley Resource Group.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Breccia fill.	Host formation	Unnamed porphyry stock.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Tertiary.
Shape of ore body	Pipelike.	Deformation	Faulting, major folding, intrusion.
Ore controls	Igneous fracturing.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, cassiterite, arsenopyrite, silver, tourmaline, pyrrhotite, copper, cer- rusite, sericite, smithsonite, quartz, limonite, chlorite, malachite, stibnite, bismuth.	Rock types	Volcanic breccia, quartz diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1912.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1941.		
Last production year	1942.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	80,000 mt	3.43 g/mt Au. This reserve is the portion between surface and 200 level.	1979	269, p. 83.
Do.	9,072,000 mt	3.43 g/mt Au	1984	295, p. 44.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-14; 55, pp. 23-26; 121, pp. 13, 16; 129, pp. 298-300; 130, p. 135; 140, pp. 221, 226-227; 166; 269, p. 83, No. 125; 295, pp. 12, 44, No. 64; 383, pp. 4-9; 384; 522; 634; 765; 833, p. 29; 834, p. 34; 835, p. 30; 837, p. 27; 838, p. 27; 955, p. 74; 957, pp. 1, 6-8; 971, p. 7.	USGS quadrangle map	Healy (A-6), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020670154.
	MSHA Mid No	5001453.
	USGS MRDS No	A001294.
	Alaska Kardex No	067-006, 067-014.

GRANT—GOLD

Alternate name: Irishman
Map location No.: 56

Commodity: Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Fairbanks.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Fairbanks.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	236 m.	Tract	Sec. 28, T 1 N, R 2 W.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	64°55'50" N.
Domain	State.	Longitude	147°57'25" W.
Owner	Silverado Mines.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein.	Host formation	Birch Creek Schist.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Gold, stibnite, galena, pyrite, tetrahedrite, quartz.	Rock types	Schist, quartzite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1912.	Distance to power supply	On-site.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1912.		
Last production year	1985.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	67,100 mt	24.00 g/mt Au	1982	278.
Not reported in reference.	1,167,000 mt	20.90 g/mt Au	1985	966.

REFERENCES

17; 120, pp. 12, 25; 121, pp. 16, 21, 22, 31; 163, p. 17; 173; 278; 295, pp. 10, 16; 296, p. 11; 410, p. 150; 475, p. 19; 828, p. 19; 835, p. 25; 966.	USGS quadrangle map	Fairbanks, (D-2) NW, 7.5'
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020580021.
	MSHA Mid No	5001314.
	USGS MRDS No	A001108.
	Alaska Kardex No	058-035, 058-283.

GREENS CREEK—ZINC

Alternate name: Big Sore
Map location No.: 170

Commodities: Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Juneau.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Admiralty.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 411 m.	Tract Sec. 9, T 44 S, R 66 E.
Topography Very Rugged.	Latitude 58°4'45" N.
Domain National monument.	Longitude 134°37'35" W.
Owner-operator Amselco Minerals Co.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stratabound, stratiform.	Host formation Unnamed metavolcanoseds.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body Tabular.	Deformation Minor folding, metamorphism.
Ore controls Lithology, folding.	Age of deformation Paleozoic.
Mineral names Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, calcite, tetrahedrite.	Rock types Phyllite, chert, tuff, volcanic breccia.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply Less than 10 km.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1974.	Distance to power supply Less than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	3,600,000 mt	7.50 pct Zn, 2.50 pct Pb, 0.40 pct Cu, 445.60 g/mt Ag, 3.40 g/mt Au.	1983	311.
Measured	3,175,000 mt	6.40 pct Zn, 2.10 pct Pb, 1.50 pct Cu, 353.00 g/mt Ag, 3.10 g/mt Au. Reserves estimated at 3,175,000- 3,629,000 mt.	1984	295, pp. 18, 46.

REFERENCES

<p>13; 19; 40, No. F-28; 56; 120, p. 18; 121, pp. 12, 25; 269, p. 84, No. 221; 295, pp. 14, 18, 46; 296, pp. 1, 14; 311; 864.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Juneau (A-2), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021120035. MSHA Mid No 5001267. USGS MRDS No Not available. Alaska Kardex No 112-158, 112-162.</p>
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GROUNDHOG BASIN—ZINC

Alternate name: General Lee
Map location No.: 206

Commodities: Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Mo

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Petersburg.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Petersburg.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	534 m.	Tract	Sec. 7, T 62 S, R 86 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	56°30'52" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	132°3'45" W.
Owner	William D. Grant.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement, disseminated.	Host formation	Wrangell-Revillagigedo.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular.	Deformation	Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls	Bedding, lithology.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, pyr- rhotite, molybdenite, magnetite, pyrite, quartz, hornblende, pyrox- ene, epidote, garnet, biotite, chlorite, actinolite.	Rock types	Schist, gneiss, phyllite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1904.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	499,000 mt.	8.00 pct Zn, 1.50 pct Pb	} 1953	904, p. 6.
Do	454,000 mt.	2.50 pct Zn, 1.00 pct Pb		

REFERENCES

40, No. F-48; 47, p. 41; 55, pp. 191-192; 56; 114, pp. 57-63; 117, pp. 318, 328, 361; 121, pp. 12, 14; 157, pp. 74-75; 158, pp. 78, 98-99; 202; 295, p. 46; No. 112; 352, pp. 15, 17-29, 33, 37, 40; 468, p. 12; 517, p. 7; 638, p. 64; 828, p. 81; 843, p. 172; 904, p. 6; 906, pp. 37-38; 991, p. 72; 996, p. 61; 998, p. 189; 999, p. 53.	USGS quadrangle map	Petersburg (C-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021170018.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A002628.
	Alaska Kardex No	117-001, 117-005, 117-056.

HORSFELD—COPPER

Alternate name: Horsfall
 Map location No.: 106

Commodity: Cu

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Nabesna.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Chisana.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	1,676 m.	Tract	Sec. 9, T 3 N, R 23 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	62°3'2" N.
Domain	Federal.	Longitude	141°13'5" W.
Owner	Oil Development Co. of Texas.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork, breccia fill, disseminated.	Host formation	Nabesna Pluton.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body	Irregular, massive.	Deformation	Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Cretaceous.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, molybdenite, magnetite, ortho- clase, quartz.	Rock types	Quartz monzonite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	Not available.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Do.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	54,420,000 mt	0.20 pct Cu	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40, No. E-55; 269, p. 83, No. 144; 417; 522, 715.	USGS quadrangle map	Nabesna (A-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020780043.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	078-106.

JUALIN—GOLD

Alternate name: Jualin Mines Co.
Map location No.: 167

Commodities: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

<p>Quadrangle Juneau. Mining district Juneau. Elevation 210 m. Topography Very rugged. Domain National forest.</p>	<p>Reference point Entrance to underground workings. Meridian Copper River. Tract Sec. 15, T 35 S, R 62 E. Latitude 58°50'28" N. Longitude 135°2'42" W.</p>
<p>Owner Hyak Mining Co.-Neil MacKinnon.</p>	

GEOLOGY

<p>Type of ore body Fissure vein, stockwork, shear zone. Origin Hydrothermal. Shape of ore body Tabular, pipelike, lenticular. Ore controls Faulting, contact zone. Mineral names Gold, quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, calcite, arsenopyrite, malachite, azurite.</p>	<p>Host formation Jualin Diorite. Geologic age Lower Cretaceous. Deformation Intrusion, faulting. Age of deformation Lower Cretaceous. Rock types Diorite, basalt, slate, graywacke.</p>
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DEVELOPMENT

<p>Current status Past producer. Type of operation Underground.</p> <p>Year of discovery 1895. Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place. First production year 1896. Last production year 1919.</p>	<p>Distance to water supply On-site. Road requirement Less than 50 km. Distance to power supply More than 100 km.</p>
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PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference ...	90,000 mt	8.70 g/mt Au	} 1983	120, p. 12.
Do	9,979,000 mt	3.40 g/mt Au		

REFERENCES

<p>11; 33; 40, No F-16; 56; 76, p. 59; 77, p. 41; 80, p. 36; 86, p. 67; 97, p. 26; 98, p. 32; 105, pp. 24-25; 117, pp. 317-318, 345-346; 120, p. 12; 121, p. 17; 158, p. 77; 189; 282, pp. 77-83, plate 6; 285, p. 101; 295, p. 13; 398; 399; 483, pp. 38-48; 485, pp. 136-138; 533, p. 29; 534, p. 30; 561, pp. 107-108; 638, p. 60; 675, pp. 18-19; 732; 745; 778; 826, p. 14; 827, p. 16; 832, p. 16; 851, pp. 35, 36, 52; 852, pp. 23-24; 874; 922, p. 38; 991, pp. 57-58; 992, p. 90; 993, p. 71; 996, p. 54; 999, pp. 32-34.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Juneau (D-4), 15' USBM MAS sequence No 0021120052. MSHA Mid No Not available USGS MRDS No A001504. Alaska Kardex No 112-007, 112-008, 112-009, 112-010, 112-012, 112-013, 112-014, 112-016, 112-017, 112-018, 112-019, 112-097, 112-122, 112-123.</p>
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JUMBO BASIN—IRON

Alternate name: Sulzer
Map location No.: 220

Commodities: Fe, Cu, Au, Ag, Mo, Zn, Cr

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Craig.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Ketchikan.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 610 m.	Tract Sec. 34, T 76 S, R 84 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 55°14'30" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 132°37'54" W.
 Owner Eskil Anderson.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Replacement.	Host formation Unnamed igneous.
Origin Metasomatic.	Geologic age Lower Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism, major folding, faulting.
Ore controls Igneous, contact zone.	Age of deformation Lower Cretaceous.
Mineral names Magnetite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, hematite, pyroxene, quartz, scapolite, amphibole, epidote, calcite, garnet, diopside, hornblende, copper, limonite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, sericite, albite, talc.	Rock types Skarn, granodiorite, limestone, marble, quartzite, schist.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Surface-underground.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1897.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year 1907.	
Last production year 1923.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Measured	96,760 mt.	} 43.40 pct Fe, 0.67 pct Cu, 0.38 g/mt Au, 28.50 g/mt Ag.	1945	421, p. 1.
Indicated	150,760 mt.			
Inferred	69,660 mt.			
Not reported in reference	589,680 mt.	45.20 pct Fe, 0.75 pct Cu, 0.34 g/mt Au, 2.70 g/mt Ag.	1984	295, p. 46.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-63; 55, p. 171; 56, p. 27, No. 111; 74, p. 36; 76, p. 60; 77, p. 41; 85, p. 17; 95, p. 38; 97, p. 26; 98, p. 33; 105, p. 23; 106, p. 69; 117, pp. 316-317, 369; 118, pp. 19-20; 121, p. 36; 147, pp. 80, 102; 156, p. 88; 157, p. 68; 158, pp. 83, 90; 184; 231, pp. 103-105; 256, pp. 34-35; 295, p. 46, No. 118; 357; 421; 470, pp. 1, 3-4, 13-14, 22-23, 27-28, 31, 36-40; 485, p. 142; 486, pp. 99, 101; 533, p. 28; 534, p. 28; 637; 638, p. 54; 735, p. 10; 748, p. 10; 758, p. 13; 820, p. 83; 843, pp. 165-166; 851, pp. 29, 52; 852, p. 26; 990, pp. 33, 36, 42, 46, 49, 51, 53, 58-61, 106-107; 992, p. 94; 993, pp. 81-82; 998, pp. 99-102; 1000.	USGS quadrangle map Craig (A-2), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021190002., MSHA Mid No 5000048. USGS MRDS No A000812. Alaska Kardex No 119-015, 119-086, 119-186, 119-188.
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KASNA CREEK—COPPER

Alternate name: Platsburg
Map location No.: 129

Commodities: Cu, Fe

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Lake Clark.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Bristol Bay.	Meridian Seward.
Elevation 762 m.	Tract Sec. 24, T 1 N, R 28 W.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 60°9'25" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 154°3'15" W.
Owner St. Eugene Mining Corp. Ltd.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Replacement, disseminated.	Host formation Unnamed limestone.
Origin Metasomatic.	Geologic age Devonian.
Shape of ore body Lenticular, irregular.	Deformation Major folding, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls Lithology, bedding.	Age of deformation Lower Jurassic.
Mineral names Chalcopyrite, hematite, magnetite, talc, quartz, pyrite, calcite, sphalerite, amphibole, chlorite.	Rock types Limestone, dolomite, basalt, andesite, felsic igneous.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 100 km.
Year of discovery 1906.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	9,072,000 mt	1.00 pct Cu	1984	295, p. 45.

REFERENCES

<p>40, No. D-52; 47, p. 33; 55, pp. 14-16; 141, pp. 92-93; 193; 269, p. 83, No. 173; 291, pp. 2, 4-10, 14; 295, p. 45, No. 92; 541, pp. 121-122; 542, pp. 198-199; 625, pp. 3-4; 677, pp. 13-16; 819, pp. 150-151; 943; 955, p. 77.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Lake Clark (A-3), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020930001. MSHA Mid No 5000198. USGS MRDS No A001713. Alaska Kardex No 093-007, 093-013.</p>
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KLUKWAN—IRON

Alternate name: Alaska Iron Co.
Map location No.: 157

Commodities: Fe, Ti, PGM

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Skagway.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Juneau.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 250 m.	Tract Sec. 28, T 28 S, R 56 E.
Topography Hilly.	Latitude 59°24'56" N.
Domain Mixed.	Longitude 135°53'42" W.
Owner Falconbridge.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Placer.	Host formation Alluvium.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Quaternary.
Shape of ore body Lenticular, irregular.	Deformation Not available.
Ore controls Lithology.	Age of deformation Do.
Mineral names Magnetite, pyroxene, amphibole, ilmenite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, feldspar, quartz, apatite.	Rock types Gravel, pyroxenite, diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1899.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Not reported in reference	454,000,000 mt	10.00 pct Fe. Iron content expressed as magnetite	1955	718, p. 36.
Do	907,800,000 mt	10.80 pct. Fe. Alluvial fan portion of deposit; assay is soluble Fe. }	1972	876, p. 5.
Do	3,210,100,000 mt	16.80 pct Fe. Lode portion of deposit; assay is soluble Fe. }		

REFERENCES

40, No. F-3; 55, p. 163; 56, p. 117, Nos. 67-68; 147, pp. 80-81, 102; 212; 215, p. 103; 222, p. 4; 223, pp. 4-5; 236, pp. 92-93; 244, p. 10, No. 236; 269, p. 84, No. 215; 295, p. 45, No. 96; 312; 322, p. 5; 468, p. 11; 523, pp. 18, 24-25; 718; 876; 933, p. 159; 961.	USGS quadrangle map Skagway (B-3), 15'
	USBM MAS sequence No 0021090001.
	MSHA Mid No 5000049.
	USGS MRDS No A003176.
	Alaska Kardex No 109-001, 109-002.

LIK—ZINC

Alternate name: Wulik River
 Map location No.: 1

Commodities: Zn, Pb, Ag, Cd

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	De Long Mountains.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Lisburne.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	548 m.	Tract	Sec. 15, T 32 N, R 20 W.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	68°10'28" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	163°12'30" W.
Owner	General Crude Oil Co.-Noranda Exploration, Inc.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stratabound, disseminated, stockwork.	Host formation	Lisburne Group.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Mississippian.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, massive, tabular.	Deformation	Major faulting, folding.
Ore controls	Lithology, bedding.	Age of deformation	Post-Tertiary.
Mineral names	Sphalerite, galena, pyrite, barite, quartz.	Rock types	Chert, shale, limestone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 100 km.
Year of discovery	1975.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Not available.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	21,773,000 mt	9.00 pct Zn, 3.10 pct Pb, 48.00 g/mt Ag	1984	295, pp. 6, 42.

REFERENCES

8; 38; 40, No. A-6; 120, pp. 7, 8; 121, p. 9; 295, pp. 6, 42; 296, p. 6; 310.	USGS quadrangle map	De Long Mountains (A-3), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020180001.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	018-009.

LITUYA BEACH SANDS—TITANIUM

Alternate name: Lituya Bay Beach Placer
Map location No.: 159

Commodities: Ti, Au, PGM

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Mount Fairweather.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	3 m.	Tract	Sec. 32, T 37 S, R 47 E.
Topography	Gentle.	Latitude	58°37'20" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	137°40'30" W.
Owner	U.S. Park Service.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Gold, platinum.	Rock types	Sand.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	More than 10 km.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1867.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1890.		
Last production year	1917.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	68,800,000 m ³	8.90 kg/m ³ TiO ₂ . Total hypothetical reserves of beach.	1978	72, pp. D23-D24.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-5; 56; 72, pp. D6-D7, D23-D24; 215.	USGS quadrangle map	Mount Fairweather (C-6), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021110127.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	Do.

LIVENGOOD CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Livengood
Map location No.: 41

Commodities: Au, Ag, Sb, Cr, Sn, W

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Livengood.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Tolovana.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	197 m.	Tract	Sec. 15, T 8 N, R 5 W.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	65°31'30" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	148°33'0" W.
Owner	Callahan Mining Corp.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Gold, magnetite, ilmenite, limonite, pyrite, chromite, stibnite.	Rock types	Gravel, silt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1914.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1915.		
Last production year	1983.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Measured	5,887,000 m ³	} 0.50 g/m ³ Au	} 1975	375, p. 366.
Indicated	5,734,000 m ³			
Inferred	11,468,000 m ³			

REFERENCES

40, No. B-32; 55, p. 239; 74, p. 21; 77, pp. 51-52; 78, p. 63; 79, p. 56; 80, p. 47; 81, p. 31; 101, pp. 205-208; 105, p. 37; 106, p. 82; 120, pp. 23, 24; 121, pp. 22, 23; 195; 215, pp. 174-176; 216, pp. 98-99; 219, p. 21; 220, p. 29; 234, pp. 115-117; 244, p. 5, No. 86; 269, p. 81, No. 75; 292, pp. 1-2; 296, p. 11; 302, p. 67; 303, p. 25; 317; 332, pp. 1, 3; 333; 375; 381; 453, pp. 14, 17, 34, 39; 490, p. 31; 558, pp. 262-268; 584; 585; 600, p. 19; 643; 647, pp. 178-181, 183-184; 798; 823, p. 14; 824, p. 21; 825, p. 27; 826, p. 30; 827, p. 36; 828, p. 36; 830, p. 34; 831, p. 39; 832, pp. 39-40; 833, p. 44; 834, p. 52; 835, pp. 53-54; 836, pp. 52-53; 837, pp. 48-49; 838, pp. 45-46, 68; 851, pp. 24-25; 852, pp. 2, 52; 953, p. 11.	USGS quadrangle map	Livengood (C-4), 15'.	
		USBM MAS sequence No	0020490064.
		MSHA Mid No	5000998.
		USGS MRDS No	A001738.
		Alaska Kardex No	049-018, 049-089, 049-158, 049-159, 049-267, 049-281, 049-282, 049-401.

MARGERIE—COPPER

Alternate name: Margerie Glacier
Map location No.: 154

Commodities: Cu, Au, Ag, W, Bi, As, Mo, Ba

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Skagway.	Reference point	Surface workings.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	550 m.	Tract	Sec. 17, T 33 S, R 50 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	59°0'40" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	137°6'0" W.
Owner	U.S. Park Service.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork, disseminated, replacement.	Host formation	Unnamed igneous.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Tertiary.
Shape of ore body	Domelike.	Deformation	Faulting, intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls	Fracturing, faulting.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Cassiterite, scheelite, fluorite, arsenopyrite, azurite, beryl, biotite, calcite, albite, chalcedony, chalcopyrite, chlorite, chrysoberyl, corundum, dickite, dolomite, epidote, euclase, feldspar, andradite, galena, goethite, gold, mica, hematite.	Rock types	Quartz monzonite, granodiorite, diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Do.
Year of discovery	1960.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	145,000,000 mt	0.20 pct Cu, 0.27 g/mt Au, 4.50 g/mt Ag, 0.01 pct WO ₃ .	1978	72, p. C160.
Do	68,000 mt	0.50 pct Cu, 1.70 g/mt Au, 13.70 g/mt Ag	1978	72, p. C161.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-6; 56, p. 111, No. 2; 72, pp. C149-C161, plates 1A, 1B, 2; 148, pp. 53-54; 209; 222, p. 5; 223, p. 5; 236, p. 95; 417; 518; 519, pp. 3, 5, 26, 35, 40, 43; 548, p. 16; 933, p. 159.	USGS quadrangle map	Skagway (A-6), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021090002.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A003178.
	Alaska Kardex No	109-057.

MASSIVE CHALCOPYRITE—COPPER

Alternate name: Ship
Map location No.: 155

Commodities: Cu, Au, Ag, W, Zn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Skagway.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Juneau.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 1,554 m.	Tract Sec. 6, T 33 S, R 52 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 59°1'54" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 136°47'56" W.
Owner U.S. Park Service.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Replacement.	Host formation Tidal and Rendau.
Origin Metasomatic, metamorphism.	Geologic age Devonian.
Shape of ore body Massive, lenticular, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls Contact zone, igneous.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Chalcopyrite, albite, andesine, apatite, biotite, calcite, actinolite, chlorite, covellite, diopside, epidote, garnet, goethite, horn- blende, ilmenite, magnetite, oligoclase, powellite, pyrite, pyr- rhotite, quartz, sericite, sphalerite, sphene.	Rock types Skarn.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Raw prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 10 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Do.
Year of discovery 1966.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	3,900 mt.	5.00 pct Cu, 5.10 g/mt Au, 240.00 g/mt Ag, 0.52 pct WO ₃ .	1978	72, p. C183.

REFERENCES

72, pp. C179-C185; 236, p. 105; 519, pp. 4, 40, 43.	USGS quadrangle map Skagway (A-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No 0021090073.
	MSHA Mid No Not available.
	USGS MRDS No Do.
	Alaska Kardex No Do.

MCCARTY—GOLD

Alternate name: American Eagle Vein
Map location No.: 42

Commodities: Au, Sb

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Livengood.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Fairbanks.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	579 m.	Tract	Sec. 28, T 3 N, R 2 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	65°3'45" N.
Domain	State.	Longitude	147°21'0" W.
Owner	Placid Oil Co.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein, shear zone, replacement.	Host formation	Birch Creek Schist.
Origin	Hydrothermal, oxidation.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing, faulting.	Age of deformation	Post-Jurassic.
Mineral names	Gold, stibnite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, jamesonite, quartz.	Rock types	Schist, quartz diorite, monzonite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Surface-underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1908.	Distance to power supply	On-site.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1911.		
Last production year	1942.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	1,925,000 mt	} 2.11 g/mt Au. Reserves are a result of IMC evaluation of Cleary area.	1970	656, p. ii.
Inferred	1,925,000 mt			

REFERENCES

78, p. 60; 96, p. 34; 97, p. 31.; 121; 124, p. 15; 155, p. 331; 159, p. 322; 163, p. 8; 195; 410, pp. 75, 102-106; 451; 453, p. 10; 454, pp. 7-8; 475, pp. 12-14, 33-35, 41-42; 560, pp. 411-412; 640; 656; 663, p. 227; 685; 821, pp. 164-167; 822, pp. 149-153; 825, p. 14; 826, p. 17; 827, p. 20; 828, pp. 19-20; 829, p. 19; 831, p. 20; 834, p. 22; 835, pp. 23-24; 836, pp. 25-26; 837, p. 22; 838, p. 22; 851, pp. 53, 230.	USGS quadrangle map	Livengood (A-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020490046.
	MSHA Mid No	5001436.
	USGS MRDS No	A001832.
	Alaska Kardex No	049-103, 049-358.

MIKADO—GOLD

Alternate name: Little Squaw
Map location No.: 26

Commodities: Au, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Chandalar.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Chandalar.	Meridian Fairbanks.
Elevation 1,303 m.	Tract Sec. 4, T 31 N, R 3 W.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 67°32'22" N.
Domain State.	Longitude 148°17'0" W.
Owner Little Squaw Gold Mining Co.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Fissure vein, shear zone.	Host formation Unnamed calc-schist.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Devonian.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Minor folding, faulting, meta- morphism, intrusion.
Ore controls Faulting, fracturing.	Age of deformation Mesozoic.
Mineral names Gold, sphalerite, galena, quartz, limonite.	Rock types Schist, phyllite, limestone, slate, greenstone, granite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement None.
Year of discovery 1908.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year 1908.	
Last production year 1983.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	13,600 mt	} 85.20 g/mt Au. Mikado ore zone }	} 1980	} 265, p. 2
Indicated	4,500 mt			
Inferred	18,200 mt			
Measured	9,100 mt	} 58.70 g/mt Au. Little Squaw ore zone }		

REFERENCES

40, No. B-20; 55, p. 204; 62; 63; 76, p. 68; 96, p. 35; 97, p. 34; 109, pp. 3, 14-16; 110; 121, pp. 15, 19, 20, 30; 165, pp. 5, 19-21; 215, p. 113; 230, pp. 6-8, 42, 48; 265; 269, p. 80, No. 30; 295, p. 23; 366; 395, p. 14; 490, p. 25; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 527, pp. 112-115; 556, pp. 261-262; 686; 687; 688; 796, pp. 4-8; 866; 889; 964.	USGS quadrangle map Chandalar 1:250,000. USBM MAS sequence No 0020310001. MSHA Mid No 5001401. USGS MRDS No A003931. Alaska Kardex No 031-002, 031-012, 031-016, 031-017, 031-021, 031-039, 031-044, 031-048.
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MIRROR HARBOR—NICKEL

Alternate name: Alaska Nickel Mines
Map location No.: 180

Commodities: Ni, Cu, Co, PGM

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Sitka.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Chichagof.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	20 m.	Tract	Sec. 22, T 47 S. R 56 E.
Topography	Gentle.	Latitude	57°47'7" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	136°18'25" W.
Owner-operator	Galactic Resources, Inc.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Disseminated, massive.	Host formation	Unnamed mafic intrusive.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Post-Jurassic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Igneous, lithology.	Age of deformation	Post-Jurassic.
Mineral names	Pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, amphibole, pyroxene, plagioclase.	Rock types	Gabbro, norite, diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1911.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	7,257 mt.	1.60 pct Ni, 1.00 pct Cu	} 1984	295, p. 46.
Indicated	6,625 mt.	1.57 pct Ni, 0.88 pct Cu		

REFERENCES

40, No. F-21; 55, p. 144; 56, p. 100, No. 26; 75, p. 97; 79, pp. 25, 41; 115, pp. 95-98, 110-111; 117, pp. 348-351; 120, p. 10; 121, pp. 15, 39, 43; 158, p. 78; 208; 240, pp. 82-84; 244, p. 10, No. 242; 262, pp. 13, 38; 295, p. 46, No. 102; 296, pp. 8, 15; 468, p. 12; 472, pp. 56-63; 491; 503, p. 91; 533, pp. 22-23, 30; 638, p. 65; 644, pp. 125-133; 652; 669; 748, p. 3; 795; 899; 904, p. 7; 985.	USGS quadrangle map	Sitka (D-7), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021140068.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A003133.
	Alaska Kardex No	114-017.

MORELOCK CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Homestake Creek
Map location No.: 38

Commodities: Au, Ag, Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Tanana.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Melozitna.	Meridian Fairbanks.
Elevation 151 m.	Tract Sec. 30, T 6 N, R 18 W.
Topography Hilly.	Latitude 65°19'20" N.
Domain BLM-administered.	Longitude 151°20'12" W.
Owner Edward Vogt Estate.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Placer.	Host formation Alluvium.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Quaternary.
Shape of ore body Irregular.	Deformation Not available.
Ore controls Bedding, fracturing.	Age of deformation Do.
Mineral names Gold, cassiterite, magnetite, limonite, hematite, garnet.	Rock types Gravel.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Placer.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1901.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place.	
First production year 1902.	
Last production year 1944.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	91,000 m ³	0.29 g/m ³ Au, 90.19 g/m ³ Sn. Ag mentioned in past production but not in assay.	1945	895, p. 8.

REFERENCES

94, p. 55; 162, p. 5; 283, p. 383; 288, p. 82, plate 2; 563, p. 43; 831, p. 43; 833, p. 47; 835, pp. 57-58; 887; 895, p. 8.	USGS quadrangle map Tanana (B-3), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020480013. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A003567. Alaska Kardex No 048-006, 048-042, 048-053.
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MOTH BAY—ZINC

Alternate name: Maiden Bay
Map location No.: 232

Commodities: Zn, Cu, Ag, Au, Pb

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Ketchikan.	Reference point Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district Ketchikan.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 100 m.	Tract Sec. 7, T 76 S, R 93 E.
Topography Hilly.	Latitude 55°17'50" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 131°20'30" W.
Owner Robert Emmert Gray.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stratiform, replacement.	Host formation Unnamed mica schists.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Jurassic.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Metamorphism, intrusion, major faulting.
Ore controls Lithology, bedding.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, calcite, quartz, muscovite, magnetite.	Rock types Schist, quartzite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1911.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	2,700 mt.	} 2.90 pct Cu. High-grade copper zone	} 1953	} 719, pp. 69-70.
Indicated	4,500 mt.			
Measured	1,630 mt.	} 2.00 pct Zn, 0.50 pct Cu, Low-grade zinc-copper zone.		
Indicated	1,630 mt.			
Inferred	100,000 mt.	} 7.50 pct Zn, 1.00 pct Cu. High-grade zinc-copper zone.		
Measured	31,750 mt.			
Indicated	59,900 mt.			

REFERENCES

40, No. F-71; 56; 719, pp. 59-71; 820, pp. 90-91; 827, p. 18; 828, pp. 15-16; 904, p. 6; 945.	USGS quadrangle map Ketchikan (B-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No 0021200025.
	MSHA Mid No Not available.
	USGS MRDS No A001641.
	Alaska Kardex No 120-048.

MOUNTAIN VIEW—TUNGSTEN

Alternate name: Gray Copper Vein
Map location No.: 210

Commodities: W, Ag, Au, Pb

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Ketchikan.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Hyder.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 212 m.	Tract Sec. 11, T 68 S, R 99 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 55°59'20" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 130°2'58" W.
Owner Mineral Basin Mining Co.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Fissure vein.	Host formation Texas Creek Granodiorite.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Jurassic.
Shape of ore body Irregular, tabular.	Deformation Intrusion, faulting.
Ore controls Fracturing, igneous.	Age of deformation Jurassic.
Mineral names Scheelite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz, pyrrhotite, barite, chlorite.	Rock types Granodiorite, tuff, volcanic breccia, quartzite, slate, schist.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1917.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	8,137 mt.	} 0.52 pct WO ₃ , 69.94 g/mt Ag, 1.78 g/mt Au.	1945	627, p. 1.
Inferred	1,415 mt.			

REFERENCES

<p>47, pp. 42, 68-69; 81, p. 21; 113, pp. 43, 63-67; 115, pp. 74, 76-77; 116, pp. 41-42, 54-55; 117, pp. 317, 324, 330, 358; 320, pp. 1-10; 600, p. 31; 627; 826, p. 16; 827, p. 17; 843, p. 171; 893, pp. 4-5, 36, 38, 45-49; 968, pp. 138-139.</p>	<p>USGS quadrangle map Ketchikan (D-1), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021200157. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A001642. Alaska Kardex No Not available.</p>
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NOME BEACHES—GOLD

Alternate name: Outer Submarine Beach
Map location No.: 49

Commodities: Au, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Nome.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Nome.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	11 m.	Tract	Sec. 26, T 11 S, R 34 W.
Topography	Gentle.	Latitude	64°30'0" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	165°25'0" W.
Operator	Alaska Gold Co.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Gold, silver.	Rock types	Gravel, sand, clay.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	Do.
Year of discovery	1898.	Distance to power supply	Less than 10 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1898.		
Last production year	Not available.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	94,800,000 m ³	0.39 g/m ³ Au	1977	803, p. 62.

REFERENCES

4; 5; 40, No. A-49; 73, pp. 263-275; 80, pp. 7-67; 99; 105, pp. 3-49; 108, pp. 1-180; 120, pp. 23, 24; 121, pp. 15, 20, 30; 151; 160; 201; 215; 226, p. 213; 255; 269, p. 80, No. 43; 281; 295, pp. 8, 24; 296, pp. 10, 21; 305; 364; 396; 429; 430; 434; 490; 550; 567; 592; 595; 600; 608; 636; 651; 668; 785; 800; 803, p. 62; 809; 810; 817; 823, pp. 1-30; 824, pp. 1-50; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831, pp. 47-48, 56-57; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 842; 843; 845; 851; 852; 868, pp. 3-52; 882; 989.	USGS quadrangle map	Nome (B-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020520017.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A002502.
	Alaska Kardex No	Not available.

NUNATAK—MOLYBDENUM

Alternate name: O.K. Nos. 1-4
Map location No.: 163

Commodities: Mo, Cu, Au, Ag, Fe

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Mount Fairweather.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Juneau.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 335 m.	Tract Sec. 20, T 33 S, R 56 E.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 58°59'20" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 136°6'0" W.
Owner U.S. Park Service.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stockwork, disseminated, replacement.	Host formation Tidal Formation.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Devonian.
Shape of ore body Massive, irregular.	Deformation Metamorphism, intrusion, faulting.
Ore controls Igneous, fracturing.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Molybdenite, chalcopyrite, bornite, andesine, apatite, biotite, actinolite, calcite, albite, chert, chlorite, clinozoisite, diopside, enargite, epidote, feldspar, garnet, hornblende, orthoclase, magnetite, malachite, alunite, montmorillonite.	Rock types Chert, skarn.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1941.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Not reported in reference	2,038,400 mt	0.07 pct MoS ₂ , 0.02 pct Cu. Stockwork deposit, above sea level.	} 1971	519, p. 1.
Do	117,507,900 mt	0.03 pct MoS ₂ , 0.02 pct Cu. Remainder of stockworks and fault zone deposit.		
Indicated	7,438,900 mt	} 0.06 pct Mo, 0.02 pct Cu. Stockwork with conspicuous molybdenite.	} 1978	72, p. C294.
Inferred	8,255,400 mt			
Indicated	124,284,300 mt . . . . .				0.04 pct Mo, 0.02 pct Cu. Stockwork with inconspicuous molybdenite.

REFERENCES

39; 40, No. F-10; 55, p. 163; 56; 72, pp. C274-C295, plates 1A, 1B, 2; 198; 233, pp. 42-45; 246, p. 193; 468, p. 12; 518; 519; 695, pp. 56-57; 696, pp. 56-57; 767, p. 49; 790, pp. 1-6; 843, pp. 178-180; 906, pp. 9-18; 913; 941; 987, p. 150.	USGS quadrangle map Mount Fairweather (D-1), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021110050. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002101. Alaska Kardex No 111-020, 111-041, 111-050, 111-051, 111-057.
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ORANGE HILL—COPPER

Alternate name: Alaska Nabesna Corporation
Map location No.: 101

Commodities: Cu, Mo, Zn, Au, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Nabesna.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Chisana.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	884 m.	Tract	Sec. 20, T 5 N, R 14 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	62°12'12" N.
Domain	Federal.	Longitude	142°50'0" W.
Owner-operator	Wallace McGregor.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork, disseminated.	Host formation	Nabesna Pluton.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Upper Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body	Massive.	Deformation	Intrusion.
Ore controls	Igneous.	Age of deformation	Upper Cretaceous.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, quartz, feldspar, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, chlorite, sericite, calcite, kaolin, limonite, bornite.	Rock types	Quartz diorite, granodiorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1898.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	290,302,000 mt	0.35 pct Cu, 0.03 pct MoS ₂	1979	269, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40. No. E-49; 55, pp. 205, 208-209; 121, p. 11; 138, p. 227; 264, pp. 9-10; 269, p. 83, No. 145; 295, p. 45, No. 73; 417; 522; 552, pp. 33-45; 590, pp. 189, 201, 203, 205-207, 209; 611, p. 103; 619, pp. 54-55, 58; 635, p. 4; 701; 706, pp. 5, 14, 18-19, 24; 707; 708; 709; 710; 713; 715; 824, p. 36; 826, p. 54; 827, p. 60; 828, p. 63; 843, p. 193; 881; 904, pp. 5-6; 938, pp. 1-16; 948, pp. 166-168; 952, pp. 6-7; 955, p. 108.	USGS quadrangle map	Nabesna (A-4), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	002078015.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A002357.
	Alaska Kardex No	078-014, 078-061.

PORT SNETTISHAM—IRON

Alternate name: Michele
Map location No.: 186

Commodity: Fe

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Sumdum.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Juneau.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 152 m.	Tract Sec. 8, T 45 S, R 72 E.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 57°59'0" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 133°46'30" W.
Owner Andy and Sam Pekovich.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Disseminated, massive.	Host formation Wrangell-Revillagigedo.
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Upper Jurassic.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls Igneous.	Age of deformation Upper Jurassic.
Mineral names Magnetite, ilmenite, biotite, pyroxene, sphene, apatite, epidote, hornblende, chlorite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, spinel.	Rock types Phyllite, diorite, pyroxenite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1895.	Distance to power supply Do.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	450,000,000 mt	19.00 pct Fe	1974	312.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-30; 49; 55, pp. 155, 164; 56, p. 120, No. 2; 71, pp. 128, 165; 73, p. 541; 98, p. 33; 105, p. 24; 115, pp. 133-134; 117, p. 352; 147, pp. 81, 102; 212; 242, pp. 25-26; 244, p. 10, No. 250; 312; 322, p. 5; 418, pp. 2, 4-5, 9-12, 16-17, 23; 468; 482, pp. 39-40; 485, p. 139; 486, p. 97; 517, p. 4; 638, p. 64; 863, pp. 47-48; 896; 904, p. 10; 922, p. 36; 992, p. 90; 996, p. 53.	USGS quadrangle map Sumdum (D-6), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021150001. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A003396. Alaska Kardex No 115-010, 115-019, 115-054.
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POTATO MOUNTAIN—TIN

Alternate name: Buck Creek
Map location No.: 31

Commodity: Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Teller.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Port Clarence.	Meridian	Kateel River.
Elevation	106 m.	Tract	Sec. 22, T 3 N, R 43 W.
Topography	Rolling.	Latitude	65°38'30" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	167°31'0" W.
Owner	Richard Lee & Associates.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding, fracturing.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Cassiterite, hematite, magnetite, pyrite, gold, quartz, feldspar, tour- maline, garnet, calcite.	Rock types	Gravel.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1901.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1911.		
Last production year	1953.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference ...	878,000 m ³	195.90 g/m ³ Sn	1945	390, p. 11.

REFERENCES

40, No. A-30; 78, pp. 27-28; 80, p. 22; 86, pp. 88-90; 92, pp. 28-29; 95, p. 39; 98, p. 50; 103; 104; 151, p. 195; 160, p. 393; 215; 253; 255, pp. 268-282; 287; 378, p. 236; 379; 387; 390; 391; 392; 393; 408; 409, pp. 145-147; 430; 484; 487; 505; 562, pp. 443-458; 632; 633; 779; 868; 923.	USGS quadrangle map	Teller (C-6), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020430005.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A003672.
	Alaska Kardex No	043-012, 043-041, 043-047, 043-049, 043-050, 043-062, 043-107, 043-109, 043-110, 043-111, 043-125.

QUARTZ HILL—MOLYBDENUM

Alternate name: JES 1-1074
Map location No.: 235

Commodity: Mo

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Ketchikan.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Ketchikan.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	808 m.	Tract	Sec. 2, T 75 S, R 98 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	55°24'5" N.
Domain	National monument.	Longitude	130°29'0" W.
Owner-operator	Pacific Coast Molybdenum Co. (U.S. Borax).		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Stockwork.	Host formation	Quartz Hill Stock.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Tertiary.
Shape of ore body	Massive.	Deformation	Intrusion.
Ore controls	Fracturing.	Age of deformation	Tertiary.
Mineral names	Molybdenite, quartz, feldspar.	Rock types	Quartz monzonite, aplite, quartz latite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	Less than 10 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1974.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Geochemical anomaly.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	1,360,500,000 mt	0.14 pct MoS ₂ . Cutoff grade set at 0.07 pct MoS ₂	} 1982	907, p. 2.
Measured	181,400,000 mt	0.20 pct MoS ₂ . Cutoff grade set at 0.07 pct MoS ₂		
Do	1,361,000,000 mt	0.14 pct Mo	} 1984	295, pp. 19, 47.
Do	444,500,000 mt	0.22 pct Mo		

REFERENCES

3; 6; 7; 20; 21; 22; 23; 25; 26; 27; 29; 30; 31; 40, No. F-73; 56; 120, p. 19; 121, pp. 14, 26, 27; 269, p. 85, No. 241; 295, pp. 19, 47; 296, pp. 1, 7, 15; 309; 315; 316, p. 35; 319, p. 35; 327; 328; 365, pp. 24-27; 373; 376; 428; 432; 474; 504; 532; 577, pp. 475-476; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 641; 642, pp. B7-B8; 700; 855; 856; 857; 858, p. A9; 859; 860; 861; 862; 870; 884; 907; 988.	USGS quadrangle map Ketchikan (B-2), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021200067. MSHA Mid No 5001230. USGS MRDS No Not available. Alaska Kardex No 120-157, 120-158.
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RED BLUFF BAY—CHROMIUM

Alternate name: Red Bluff Deposit 1-8
Map location No.: 197

Commodity: Cr

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Port Alexander.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Chichagof.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 106 m.	Tract Sec. 9, T 58 S, R 68 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 56°51'10" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 134°42'40" W.
Owner U.S. Forest Service.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stratiform, disseminated.	Host formation Unnamed ultramafics.
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Pre-Triassic.
Shape of ore body Tabular, lenticular, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls Igneous, faulting.	Age of deformation Pre-Triassic.
Mineral names Chromite, serpentine, antigorite, ankerite, talc, diopside, olivine.	Rock types Dunite, pyroxenite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 10 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1933.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	2,100 mt.	} 12.00 pct Cr ₂ O ₃	1942	370, p. 186.
Indicated	29,500 mt.			
Not reported in reference	517 mt	} 40.00 pct Cr ₂ O ₃	1984	295, p. 46.
Do	26,308 mt. . . . .				18.00 pct Cr_{2}O_{3}. Cr_{2}O_{3} grade ranges 18-35 pct. . . . .

REFERENCES

55, p. 145; 56, p. 94, No. 24; 203; 238, p. 21; 244, p. 10, No. 246; 295, p. 46, No. 109; 370, pp. 173, 178-187; 471, pp. 73-75; 503, pp. 91-92; 833, p. 88; 834, p. 98; 904, p. 11.	USGS quadrangle map Port Alexander (D-3), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021160001. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002669. Alaska Kardex No 116-008.
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RED DOG—ZINC

Alternate name: Deadlock Mountain
Map location No.: 2

Commodities: Zn, Pb, Ag, Ba

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle De Long Mountains.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Lisburne.	Meridian Kateel River.
Elevation 273 m.	Tract Sec. 20, T 31 N, R 18 W.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 68°4'15" N.
Domain Private.	Longitude 162°49'20" W.
Operator Cominco American Inc.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stratabound, breccia fill.	Host formation Tupik Formation.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Mississippian.
Shape of ore body Tabular, lenticular, massive.	Deformation Major faulting, folding.
Ore controls Bedding, lithology.	Age of deformation Mesozoic.
Mineral names Sphalerite, galena, pyrite, barite, quartz.	Rock types Chert, shale, limestone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 100 km.
Year of discovery 1968.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Geochemical anomaly.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	77,111,000 mt	17.10 pct Zn, 5.00 pct Pb, 82.24 g/mt Ag	1984	295, pp. 15, 42.
Indicated	77,000,000 mt	17.10 pct Zn, 5.00 pct Pb, 75.00 g/mt Ag	1986	122, p. 11.

REFERENCES

40, No. A-7; 120, pp. 7, 16; 121, p. 9; 295, pp. 6, 15, 42; 296, pp. 1, 2, 6; 439, pp. 7-11; 662; 883.	USGS quadrangle map De Long Mountains (A-2), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020180002. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A000933. Alaska Kardex No 018-004, 018-005, 018-013, 018-014, 018-015, 018-016, 018-018, 018-019, 018-028, 018-029, 018-030, 018-031.
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RED MOUNTAIN—CHROMIUM

Alternate name: Star No. 4
Map location No.: 152

Commodities: Cr, Fe, Si

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Seldovia.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Homer.	Meridian Seward.
Elevation 549 m.	Tract Sec. 28, T 9 S, R 13 W.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 59°22'30" N.
Domain Private.	Longitude 151°28'30" W.
Owner Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Stratiform.	Host formation Red Mountain Pluton.
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Upper Jurassic.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Intrusion.
Ore controls Igneous.	Age of deformation Upper Jurassic.
Mineral names Chromite, olivine, serpentine, garnet, pyroxene, amphibole, ilmenite, augite, iron.	Rock types Dunite, pyroxenite, serpentinite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Underground.	Road requirement None.
Year of discovery 1909.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year 1943.	
Last production year 1957.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	90,000 mt	45.00 pct Cr ₂ O ₃ , 15.50 pct Fe, 19.10 pct SiO ₂	} 1922	353, p. 43.
Inferred	220,000 mt	42.00 pct Cr ₂ O ₃ , 15.50 pct Fe, 19.10 pct SiO ₂ , Cr:Fe ratio 2.7:1.		
Do	29,540,700 mt	5.10 pct Cr ₂ O ₃ . Grade required calculation by evaluator.	1984	324, p. 34.

REFERENCES

40. No. D-73; 47, pp. 69-70; 55, pp. 78-79; 79, p. 22; 80, p. 24; 85, p. 40; 121, pp. 14, 15, 40; 207; 239, pp. 28-31; 244, p. 9, No. 214; 269, p. 83, No. 166; 324; 353, pp. 1-2, 13, 16-29, 44-45; 354, pp. 101, 111, 120, 122, 123; 362, pp. 168, 169; 369, pp. 140, 141, 148, 152, 163-175; 477, p. 6; 522; 534, p. 34; 540, pp. 237, 238; 553, pp. 265, 267; 625, p. 5; 774; 789; 792; 829, pp. 79, 80; 830, p. 75; 831, p. 81; 832, p. 83; 833, pp. 87, 88; 834, p. 98; 904, pp. 10, 11; 960.	USGS quadrangle map Seldovia (B-4), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021040001. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002811. Alaska Kardex No 104-012, 104-013, 104-014, 104-015, 104-017, 104-018, 104-048, 104-049, 104-063, 104-065, 104-080.
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RIVERSIDE—TUNGSTEN

Alternate name: Lindeborg Vein
Map location No.: 210

Commodities: W, Pb, Ag, Au, Cu

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Bradfield Canal.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Hyder.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	97 m.	Tract	Sec. 2, T 68 S, R 99 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	56°0'10" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	130°4'15" W.
Owner	Walter Moa and Associates.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Shear zone, fissure vein.	Host formation	Texas Creek Granodiorite.
Origin	Metasomatic.	Geologic age	Jurassic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular.	Deformation	Intrusion, folding, major faulting.
Ore controls	Faulting, contact zone.	Age of deformation	Jurassic.
Mineral names	Scheelite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, barite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, quartz, calcite, gold, pyrrhotite, ankerite.	Rock types	Granodiorite, greenstone, tuff, volcanic breccia, slate, quartzite, limestone.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Underground.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1924.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1924.		
Last production year	1949.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Measured	3,000 mt.	} 1.20 pct WO ₃	} 1945	626, p. 12.
Indicated	4,100 mt.			
Inferred	11,790 mt. ....				} 0.50 pct WO_{3} .....

REFERENCES

40, No. F-52; 47, pp. 68-69; 55, p. 147; 56; 81, p. 21; 113, pp. 43, 77-81; 115, pp. 74-77, 79-82; 116, pp. 41, 53; 117, pp. 317, 324, 330, 347; 121, pp. 13, 17, 40; 126, pp. 123, 125-126, 128-136; 158, p. 97; 179; 468, p. 13; 566, p. 141; 600, p. 30; 626; 638, pp. 53-55, 63-64; 823, p. 23; 824, p. 37; 825, pp. 12, 46, 49, 51; 826, p. 15; 827, p. 17; 830, p. 16; 831, p. 16; 838, p. 94; 893, pp. 4-5, 36-44; 962, pp. 30, 33, 35, 42, 44; 968, p. 139.	USGS quadrangle map	Bradfield Canal (A-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021180053.
	MSHA Mid No	5000069.
	USGS MRDS No	A000425.
	Alaska Kardex No	118-041, 118-074.

SALMON RIVER—PLATINUM GROUP

Alternate name: Goodnews Bay Mine
 Map location No.: 158

Commodities: PGM, Au, Cr

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Hagemeister Island.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Goodnews Bay.	Meridian	Seward.
Elevation	53 m.	Tract	Sec. 25, T 14 S, R 75 W.
Topography	Gentle.	Latitude	58°55'30" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	161°42'45" W.
Owner-operator	Hanson Properties, Inc.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer, sedimentary.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Platinum, iridosmine, gold, ilmenite, chromite, magnetite, sperrylite, enstatite, rutile, tremolite, epidote, spinel, diamond, tourmaline, topaz, corundum.	Rock types	Gravel.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1926.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1927.		
Last production year	1984.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	47,800,000 m ³	0.33 g/m ³ Pt.	1981	314.

REFERENCES

13, No. 547; 40, No. D-56; 120, pp. 10, 25; 121, pp. 5, 6, 14, 23, 31, 39; 122, p. 27; 187; 215, p. 50; 216, pp. 29-30; 217, p. 24, No. 8; 218, pp. 14, 18, 19, 22, 24, 27, 31; 244, p. 9, No. 206; 295, p. 11; 296, pp. 8, 12, 21; 302, p. 50, No. 6; 314; 414; 554, pp. 77, 79-88; 559, pp. 65-67; 568, pp. 127-128; 569, p. 26; 831, pp. 67-68; 833, p. 73; 834, p. 83; 835, pp. 62, 89; 836, pp. 61, 82-83; 837, pp. 76-77; 838, pp. 73-74.	USGS quadrangle map	Hagemeister Island (D-6), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021230004.
	MSHA Mid No	5000338.
	USGS MRDS No	A001253.
	Alaska Kardex No	123-002, 123-004, 123-008, 123-019.

SALT CHUCK—PLATINUM GROUP

Alternate name: Donald P. Richter
Map location No.: 219

Commodities: PGM, Cu, Ag, Au, V, Fe

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Craig.	Reference point	Entrance to underground workings.
Mining district	Ketchikan.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	120 m.	Tract	Sec. 17, T 72 S, R 84 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	55°38'0" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	132°33'30" W.
Owner	Orbex Minerals.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Disseminated.	Host formation	Coast Range Intrusives.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Mesozoic.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Intrusion, faulting.
Ore controls	Igneous, fracturing.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Bornite, chalcopryite, copper, chalocite, covellite, gold, silver, palladium, platinum, augite, feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, epidote, pyrite.	Rock types	Gabbro, pyroxenite, diorite, basalt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Surface-underground.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1905.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	1907.		
Last production year	1941.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Inferred	138,800 mt.	0.55 pct Cu, 2.74 g/mt Ag, 0.14 g/mt Au. North ore body; no PGM found in drill holes.	1945	349, p. 18.
Do	18,100 mt.	0.14 g/mt PGM, 0.92 pct Cu, 8.92 g/mt Ag, 0.86 g/mt Au. Middle ore body.		
Do	9,100 mt.	0.14 g/mt PGM, 0.50 pct Cu, 7.89 g/mt Ag, 0.28 g/mt Au. Southeast ore body.		

REFERENCES

40, No. F-58; 47, pp. 30, 73; 55, pp. 165-166; 56, p. 18, No. 50; 73, pp. 540-543; 74, pp. 30-31; 75, p. 96; 79, p. 22; 80, pp. 21, 23, 34-35; 81, pp. 13, 20; 85, pp. 18-19, 38; 86, p. 80; 95, p. 38; 105, pp. 17, 23; 106, pp. 69, 71; 116, p. 41; 117, pp. 319, 322-323, 351, 370; 118, pp. 1-2, 9; 120, p. 10; 121, pp. 15, 36, 39; 156, p. 86; 157, p. 65; 158, pp. 83, 85; 184; 231, pp. 183-188; 244, p. 10, No. 255; 256, pp. 34, 36; 268, pp. 1, 4; 295, p. 14; 339, p. 8; 349, pp. 1-18; 398, p. 22; 420, pp. 1-16; 425; 426; 485, p. 141; 490, p. 22; 533, p. 28; 534, pp. 23, 28; 554, pp. 76-77; 561, pp. 121-127; 600, pp. 10, 25-28, 33; 638, pp. 53-54, 62; 658; 748, pp. 3-6; 750, p. 2; 752, pp. 1-2; 753, p. 13; 784, pp. 333-334, 355, 358; 806; 823, pp. 20, 24-26; 824, pp. 10, 32-33, 39; 825, pp. 13, 51-52; 826, pp. 16, 59; 827, pp. 17, 59, 65; 828, pp. 15, 61-62, 67-68; 829, pp. 66-67; 830, pp. 63-64; 831, p. 69; 832, pp. 16-17, 66, 70; 833, pp. 17-18, 70, 74; 834, pp. 18, 80, 83-84; 835, pp. 20-21, 85, 89; 836, pp. 21, 83, 87; 837, pp. 19, 77, 80; 838, pp. 18-19, 74, 77; 851, pp. 29, 52; 904, p. 5; 917; 933, pp. 157, 159-160; 946, pp. 5, 37; 976, pp. 2-4; 983, p. 194; 987, p. 98; 990, pp. 77, 85-86, 99; 993, p. 79; 995, pp. 110-111; 998, pp. 125-126.	USGS quadrangle map	Craig (C-2), 15'.	
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021190135.	
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.	
	USGS MRDS No	A000877.	
	Alaska Kardex No	119-001, 119-069, 119-221, 119-222.	

SLATE CREEK—ASBESTOS

Alternate name: Helen Foster Discovery
Map location No.: 59

Commodity: asbestos

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Eagle.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Fortymile.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	1,067 m.	Tract	Sec. 15, T 4 S, R 26 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	64°34'3" N.
Domain	Private.	Longitude	142°30'1" W.
Owner	Doyon, Ltd. (Tanana Asbestos).		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Fissure vein, shear zone.	Host formation	Unnamed metamorphics.
Origin	Metamorphism.	Geologic age	Paleozoic.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, faulting.
Ore controls	Fracturing, lithology.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Chrysotile, antigorite.	Rock types	Serpentinite, quartzite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 100 km.
Year of discovery	1968.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference	49,887,000 mt	6.35 pct asbestos	1981	659.
Do	55,339,000 mt	5.00 pct asbestos. Grade ranges 5-6 pct.	1984	295, p. 44.

REFERENCES

64; 120, p. 16; 121, pp. 18, 27; 295, p. 44, No. 59; 296, pp. 1, 12; 331; 659.	USGS quadrangle map	Eagle (C-4), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020600017.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A001027.
	Alaska Kardex No	060-189, 060-190, 060-191, 060-222.

SNIPE BAY—NICKEL

Alternate name: Snipe 899, 900, 976, 998, 1000
Map location No.: 196

Commodities: Ni, Cu, Ag, PGM, Co

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Port Alexander.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Chichagof.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 145 m.	Tract Sec. 9, T 63 S, R 67 E.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 56°25'25" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 134°57'17" W.
Owner Donald McDonald and David Johnson.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Disseminated, massive.	Host formation Unnamed igneous.
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Pre-Jurassic.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls Igneous, lithology.	Age of deformation Pre-Jurassic.
Mineral names Pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, hornblende, albite.	Rock types Gabbro, amphibolite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1953.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	390,000 mt.	0.30 pct Ni, 0.30 pct Cu	1944	699, p. 328.
Inferred	390,100 mt.	0.30 pct Ni, 0.30 pct Cu, 4.50 g/mt Ag	1984	295, p. 46.

REFERENCES

74, pp. 31, 37; 115, pp. 72, 95, 106-107, 110, 113; 117, pp. 337, 348-351; 262, pp. 13, 39; 295, p. 46, No. 113; 468, p. 12; 638, p. 65; 699; 748, p. 5; 834, p. 98; 904, p. 7.	USGS quadrangle map Port Alexander (B-3), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021160025. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A002674. Alaska Kardex No 116-016, 116-032.
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SPIRIT MOUNTAIN—NICKEL

Alternate name: Spirit Mountain Mng. Co.
Map location No.: 120

Commodities: Ni, Cu, Co, Ag, PGM

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Valdez.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Nizina.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	1,189 m.	Tract	Sec. 36, T 6 S, R 6 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	61°18'34" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	144°15'45" W.
Owner	Valdez Mines Ltd.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Disseminated, massive sulfide.	Host formation	Unnamed igneous.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Permian.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, irregular.	Deformation	Faulting.
Ore controls	Igneous, bedding.	Age of deformation	Permian.
Mineral names	Pentlandite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, bravoite, augite, enstatite, horn- blende, olivine, anorthite, chlorite, talc, tremolite, magnetite, limonite, serpentine.	Rock types	Peridotite, pyroxenite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery	1907.	Distance to power supply	Do.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Not reported in reference . . .	5,900 mt	1.32 pct Ni, 1.26 pct Cu, 0.18 pct Co. Grade determination required calculation by evaluator.	} 1945	478, pp. 55-56.
Do	15 mt	7.61 pct Ni, 1.56 pct Cu, 0.18 pct. Co. High-grade massive sulfide lens.		

REFERENCES

40, No. E-65; 47, pp. 70-71; 55, pp. 62, 64; 75, p. 97; 79, pp. 25, 43; 85, p. 40; 243, pp. 130-132; 244, p. 9, No. 200; 247; 262, pp. 13, 39; 269, p. 83, No. 151; 405, pp. 2, 5-6; 427, pp. 4-5, plates 1, 2; 450; 478, pp. 49-56; 522, p. 81, No. 52; 524, p. 19; 533, p. 23; 589, p. 105; 591, pp. 52-53; 613, pp. 103-104; 646; 655, pp. 2-8; 904, p. 7.	USGS quadrangle map	Valdez (B-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020860104.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	W000322.
	Alaska Kardex No	086-017, 086-149.

SUMDUM—COPPER

Alternate name: Sumdum Chief Discovery
Map location No.: 189

Commodities: Cu, Zn, Ag, Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Sumdum.	Reference point	Claim.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	1,170 m.	Tract	Sec. 28, T 47 S, R 74 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	57°46'20" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	133°26'10" W.
Owner	Sumdum Development Corp.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Replacement, disseminated.	Host formation	Unnamed metamorphics.
Origin	Hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Pre-Permian.
Shape of ore body	Tabular, irregular, lenticular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, major folding, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Faulting, folding.	Age of deformation	Pre-Permian.
Mineral names	Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, hornblende, staurolite, almandite, quartz, andesine, biotite, muscovite.	Rock types	Hornfels, schist, gneiss, marble, amphibolite, lamprophyre, quartz diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1958.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	1,697,000 mt	} 0.57 pct Cu, 0.37 pct Zn, 10.29 g/mt Ag	1977	71, p. 212.
Inferred	24,229,000 mt			

REFERENCES

40, No. F-33; 47, pp. 41-42; 55, pp. 189-190; 56, p. 122, Nos. 13-14; 71; 121; 212; 242, pp. 28-29; 269, p. 84; 294, p. 34; 295, p. 46, No. 106; 406, pp. 68-69; 507; 517; 638, pp. 63, 65; 924, p. 54.	USGS quadrangle map	Sumdum (D-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021150003.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	A003398.
	Alaska Kardex No	115-050.

TOFTY TIN BELT—TIN

Alternate name: Woodchopper Creek
Map location No.: 39

Commodities: Sn, Au, Nb, Ta, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Tanana.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Hot Springs.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	183 m.	Tract	Sec. 1, T 3 N, R 16 W.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	65°5'45" N.
Domain	State.	Longitude	150°52'45" W.
Owner-operator	Jack Neubauer.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Cassiterite, gold, quartz, tourmaline, pyrite, ilmenite, magnetite, picotite, zircon, feld- spar, hypersthene, apatite, epidote, brookite, anatase, monazite, barite, garnet, sphene, diopside, augite, copper.	Rock types	Gravel, silt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Past producer.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1906.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1911.		
Last production year	1982.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	1,162,000 m ³	1561.00 g/m ³ Sn, 0.57 g/m ³ Au. Indicated reserves are placers.	1961	886, p. 55.
Inferred	963,000 m ³	573.00 g/m ³ Sn. Inferred reserves are tailings.		

REFERENCES

40, No. B-30; 121, p. 31; 215; 269, p. 81, No. 72; 295, p. 26; 302; 886; 892; 949.	USGS quadrangle map	Tanana (A-2), 15'
	USBM MAS sequence No	0020480032.
	MSHA Mid No	5000299.
	USGS MRDS No	A003583.
	Alaska Kardex No	048-003, 048-007, 048-009, 048-010, 048-013, 048-019, 048-038, 048-039, 048-071, 048-073, 048-074, 048-075, 048-076, 048-077, 048-078, 048-079, 048-127, 048-133

TOZIMORAN CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Moraine Creek
Map location No.: 37

Commodities: Au, Sn

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Tanana.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Melozitna.	Meridian Fairbanks.
Elevation 274 m.	Tract Sec. 1, T 6 N, R 26 W.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 65°22'45" N.
Domain State.	Longitude 152°48'2" W.

Owner-operator I. W. Purkeypile and David Purkey.

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Placer.	Host formation Alluvium.
Origin Sedimentation.	Geologic age Quaternary.
Shape of ore body Tabular, irregular.	Deformation Not available.
Ore controls Bedding.	Age of deformation Do.
Mineral names Gold, cassiterite, magnetite, limonite, quartz.	Rock types Gravel, silt.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Past producer.	Distance to water supply On-site.
Type of operation Placer.	Road requirement Less than 50 km.
Year of discovery 1902.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral not in place.	
First production year 1902.	
Last production year 1957.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	6,800 m ³	} 0.93 g/m ³ Au, 332.00 g/m ³ Sn	1945	919, p. 15.
Inferred	6,800 m ³			

REFERENCES

40, No. B-29; 55, p. 236; 93, p. 46; 120, p. 24; 162, pp. 14-20, 22, 24-32; 213; 215; 216, p. 91; 295, p. 26; 302; 827, p. 40; 828, pp. 42, 70; 829, p. 41; 832, p. 45; 833, p. 47; 888; 919; 953, p. 35; 955, p. 97.	USGS quadrangle map Tanana (B-6), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0020480011. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A003586. Alaska Kardex No 048-055.
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TRACY GROUP—ZINC

Alternate name: Tracy 1-24
Map location No.: 187

Commodities: Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Sumdum.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Juneau.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	303 m.	Tract	Sec. 10, T 46 S, R 73 E.
Topography	Very rugged.	Latitude	57°54'0" N.
Domain	National wilderness.	Longitude	133°33'50" W.
Owner-operator	Ray Renshaw and Associates.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Shear zone, fissure vein, replacement.	Host formation	Unnamed metamorphics.
Origin	Metasomatic, hydrothermal.	Geologic age	Triassic.
Shape of ore body	Tabular.	Deformation	Metamorphism, major folding, faulting, intrusion.
Ore controls	Contact zone, igneous.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, magnetite.	Rock types	Schist, phyllite, quartz diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	1916.	Distance to power supply	More than 100 km.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral in place.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	6,350 mt.	} 4.10 pct Zn, 1.50 pct Cu, 34.30 g/mt Ag, 0.34 g/mt Au.	1946	350, p. 10.
Inferred	127,000 mt.			

REFERENCES

40, No. F-32; 56, p. 121, No. 9; 71, pp. 4, 114, 128-129, 200-203; 115, pp. 130-131; 117, pp. 69-70; 158, p. 99; 212; 242, pp. 34, 35; 350, pp. 41-42; 406, pp. 68-74; 549; 904, p. 6; 910.	USGS quadrangle map	Sumdum (D-5), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021150002.
	MSHA Mid No	Not available.
	USGS MRDS No	Do.
	Alaska Kardex No	115-057B, 115-057C, 115-065, 115-067.

UNION BAY—CHROMIUM

Alternate name: Doris Group
Map location No.: 223

Commodities: Cr, Fe, PGM, V

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Craig.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Ketchikan.	Meridian	Copper River.
Elevation	579 m.	Tract	Sec. 25, T 70 S, R 86 E.
Topography	Rugged.	Latitude	55°46'36" N.
Domain	National forest.	Longitude	132°9'0" W.
Owner-operator	U.S. Steel.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Massive, disseminated.	Host formation	Unnamed ultramafics.
Origin	Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age	Mesozoic.
Shape of ore body	Lenticular, irregular.	Deformation	Intrusion, faulting.
Ore controls	Fracturing, igneous.	Age of deformation	Mesozoic.
Mineral names	Chromite, magnetite, serpentine, augite, olivine.	Rock types	Dunite, pyroxenite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Explored prospect.	Distance to water supply	Less than 3 km.
Type of operation	Prospect.	Road requirement	Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery	Not available.	Distance to power supply	Less than 100 km.
Discovery method	Do.		
First production year	Not applicable.		
Last production year	Do.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Indicated	23 mt	27.01 pct Cr ₂ O ₃ , 37.37 pct FeO. Reserve figure consists of locality B only.	1946	471, p. 83.

REFERENCES

40, No. F-61; 55, p. 183; 56, p. 35, No. 167; 73, pp. 540, 542-545; 117, pp. 351-352; 184; 231, pp. 212-213; 244, p. 10, No. 256; 246, p. 81; 256, pp. 10, 35-36; 322, p. 5; 415; 468, p. 11; 471, pp. 80-83; 638, p. 6; 771; 904, p. 11; 933, pp. 159-160; 942, pp. 227-231; 987, p. 102.	USGS quadrangle map	Craig (D-1), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No	0021190112.
	MSHA Mid No	5000050.
	USGS MRDS No	A000903.
	Alaska Kardex No	119-005, 119-017, 119-021, 119-210, 119-213, 119-271.

VALDEZ CREEK—GOLD

Alternate name: Tammany Channel
Map location No.: 74

Commodities: Au, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle	Healy.	Reference point	Mineralized zone.
Mining district	Valdez Creek.	Meridian	Fairbanks.
Elevation	790 m.	Tract	Sec. 13, T 20 S, R 1 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	63°10'45" N.
Domain	BLM-administered.	Longitude	147°27'50" W.
Owner-operator	Valdez Creek Joint Venture.		

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body	Placer.	Host formation	Alluvium.
Origin	Sedimentation.	Geologic age	Quaternary.
Shape of ore body	Irregular.	Deformation	Not available.
Ore controls	Bedding.	Age of deformation	Do.
Mineral names	Gold, chromite, magnetite, serpentine, augite, olivine.	Rock types	Gravel.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status	Producer.	Distance to water supply	On-site.
Type of operation	Placer.	Road requirement	None.
Year of discovery	1903.	Distance to power supply	On-site.
Discovery method	Ore-mineral not in place.		
First production year	1903.		
Last production year	Not available.		

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Measured	357,000 m ³	4.27 g/m ³ Au, 0.73 g/m ³ Ag	1984	295, p. 26.

REFERENCES

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|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 40. No. E-21; 76, p. 67; 77, p. 49; 78, p. 56; 79, p. 49; 80, p. 39; 93, pp. 37-38; 94, p. 52; 95, pp. 42-43; 98, p. 44; 105, p. 32; 106, p. 78; 107, pp. 167-169; 120, pp. 12, 17, 26; 130, p. 137; 146, p. 36; 166; 215; 216, pp. 11-12; 295, pp. 12, 17, 26; 469, pp. 1, 5; 490, p. 12; 522; 533, p. 22; 551, pp. 117-118; 596, pp. 53-54, 56-62; 604, pp. 159-160; 607; 615, pp. 119-121; 766, pp. 427-428, 437, 444-453; 824, p. 18; 825, p. 23; 826, p. 26; 827, p. 31; 828, p. 29; 829, pp. 29-30; 830, p. 28; 831, p. 32; 832, p. 34; 833, p. 37; 835, p. 42; 836, p. 40; 837, p. 36; 838, p. 36; 852, pp. 42-43; 901, pp. 122-127; 931. | USGS quadrangle map | Healy (A-1), 15'. |
| | USBM MAS sequence No | 0020670007. |
| | MSHA Mid No | 5001107. |
| | USGS MRDS No | A001335. |
| | Alaska Kardex No | 067-004, 067-005, 067-009, 067-012, 067-015, 067-016, 067-019, 067-024, 067-025, 067-029, 067-031, 067-034, 067-035, 067-037, 067-043, 067-112, 067-133, 067-135, 067-139, 067-169, 067-170, 067-185, 067-187, 067-217, 067-220, 067-243, 067-244, 067-248, 067-257, 067-259, 067-260, 067-294. |

WACHUSETT INLET—MOLYBDENUM

Alternate name: Not available
Map location No.: 162

Commodities: Mo, Cu, Ag

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Mount Fairweather.	Reference point Mineralized zone.
Mining district Juneau.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 30 m.	Tract Sec. 2, T 34 S, R 54 E.
Topography Very rugged.	Latitude 58°57'16" N.
Domain National wilderness.	Longitude 136°21'11" W.
Owner U.S. Park Service.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Fissure vein.	Host formation Unnamed igneous.
Origin Hydrothermal.	Geologic age Cretaceous.
Shape of ore body Tabular.	Deformation Faulting, metamorphism, intrusion.
Ore controls Fracturing.	Age of deformation Cretaceous.
Mineral names Molybdenite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, chlorite, epidote, goethite, gold, hornblende, ortho- clase, magnetite, albite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, biotite, zircon.	Rock types Granite, quartz diorite, andesite, pegmatite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Raw prospect.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1966.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

<i>Class</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Inferred	726 mt	0.01 pct Mo, 0.44 pct, Cu, 1.17 g/mt Ag	1978	72, p. C307.

REFERENCES

72, pp. C307-C309, plates 1A, 1B, 2; 198; 236, p. 67; 519, pp. 53, 78.	USGS quadrangle map Mount Fairweather (D-2), 15'.
	USBM MAS sequence No 0021110047.
	MSHA Mid No Not available.
	USGS MRDS No A002122.
	Alaska Kardex No Not available.

YAKOBI ISLAND—COPPER

Alternate name: Bohemia Basin
Map location No.: 178

Commodities: Cu, Ni, Co

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

Quadrangle Sitka.	Reference point Claim.
Mining district Chichagof.	Meridian Copper River.
Elevation 275 m.	Tract Sec. 12, T 45 S, R 55 E.
Topography Rugged.	Latitude 57°58'40" N.
Domain National forest.	Longitude 136°25'25" W.
Owner-operator Galactic Resources Ltd.	

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body Disseminated, massive sulfide.	Host formation Unnamed diorite group.
Origin Magmatic differentiation.	Geologic age Mesozoic.
Shape of ore body Massive, tabular.	Deformation Intrusion, metamorphism.
Ore controls Igneous.	Age of deformation Mesozoic.
Mineral names Chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrrhotite, magnetite.	Rock types Gabbro, norite, diorite, quartz diorite.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status Explored deposit.	Distance to water supply Less than 3 km.
Type of operation Prospect.	Road requirement Less than 10 km.
Year of discovery 1921.	Distance to power supply More than 100 km.
Discovery method Ore-mineral in place.	
First production year Not applicable.	
Last production year Do.	

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	Quantity	Grade	Year	Reference
Indicated	21,860,000 mt	0.18 pct Cu, 0.31 pct Ni, 0.04 pct. Co.	1978	435, pp. 1-2.
Not reported in reference	19,958,000 mt	0.21 pct Cu, 0.33 pct Ni, 0.04 pct Co. Cu grade ranges 0.21-0.27 pct, Ni 0.33-0.51 pct.	1984	295, p. 46, No. 103

REFERENCES

40, No. F-19; 49; 55, pp. 143-144; 56, p. 98, No. 2-3; 112; 115, pp. 95, 98-105, 113; 117, pp. 348-351, 373, 389; 120, p. 10; 121, pp. 15, 26, 39, 43; 208; 240, pp. 20-21; 244, p. 10, No. 241; 262, pp. 13, 36-37; 269, p. 84, No. 219; 295, pp. 14, 46, No. 103; 296, pp. 8, 15; 298; 347; 419; 472, pp. 42-43, 45-56; 503, p. 91; 638, p. 65; 652; 698, pp. 118-125, 127-130, 132-138; 722; 729, p. 1; 748, p. 2; 804, p. 7; 836, p. 104; 864; 904, p. 7.	USGS quadrangle map Sitka (D-8), 15'. USBM MAS sequence No 0021140017. MSHA Mid No Not available. USGS MRDS No A003149. Alaska Kardex No 114-003, 114-014, 114-020, 114-124A, 114-153A.
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ADDITIONAL MAJOR MINERAL DEPOSITS IN ALASKA—Continued

Name	Map No. ¹	Commodities ²	MAS No.	References ³
Virginia Creek	73	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au.	0020670024	40, No. E-19; 120, p. 9; 121, p. 11; 269, p. 82, No. 100; 295, p. 44, No. 54.
Warm Springs Bay	184	Cu, Mo . .	0021140154	40, No. F-38; 908.
Warner Bay	194	Cu, Pb, Zn.	0021330005	40, No. D-87; 44, pp. 21, 129, 131; 45, p. 152; 55, pp. 6-7; 85, p. 35; 182; 481, pp. 222-223; 521; 955, p. 112.
Wheeler	51	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Au.	0020530113	37, p. 28; 40, No. A-53; 43, pp. 5-6; 55, pp. 115, 118; 150, pp. 182-183, 210-211; 211; 241, pp. 167-168; 430; 434; 562, p. 446; 689, pp. 8-9; 787, p. 10; 817, pp. 246-247; 818, pp. 343-344.
William Henry Bay	166	RE, U, Th.	0021120140	40, No. F-14; 55, p. 162; 56; 189; 293; 294, pp. 12-17; 493; 543, p. 44.
Windy Creek	50	Mo, Pb, Zn, F, graph.	0020520032	40, No. A-57; 150, pp. 185, 223; 269, p. 80, No. 51; 295, p. 43, No. 35; 430; 562, pp. 448-449; 592, p. 136.
Wolf Creek Mountain	87	Hg, Sb . .	0020720004	229, p. 65; 269, p. 82, No. 114.
Wolverine Chromite	114	Cr, Ni, Co.	0020850006	168, p. 5; 175; 227, p. 166; 244, p. 9, No. 191; 269, p. 83, No. 162; 522, p. 6, No. 35.
Yuki River Chromite	54	Cr	0020550012	40, No. A-65; 325.
Zarembo Island	205	Mo, U, F	0021170133	121; 269, p. 84, No. 233.

¹ See figure 1.² Chemical symbols are used, except for the following: asb, asbestos; graph, graphite; PGM, platinum-group metals; RE, rare-earth elements.³ Items in the list of references preceding this appendix.