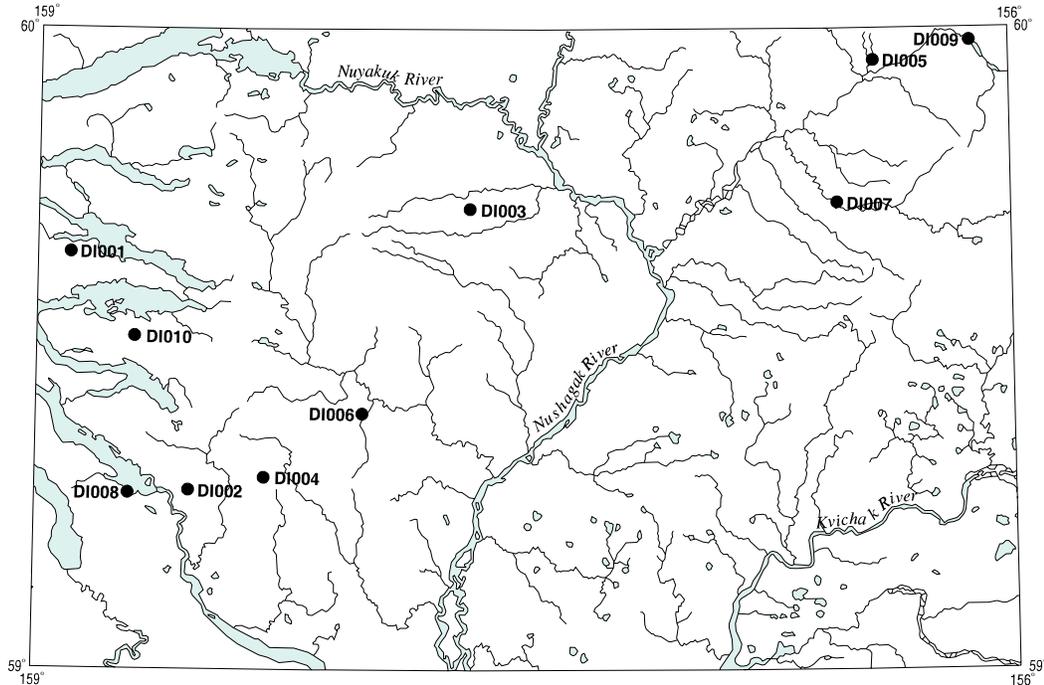


Dillingham quadrangle

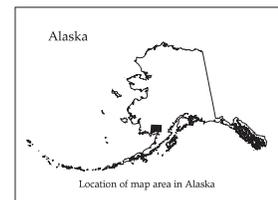
Descriptions of the mineral occurrences shown on the accompanying figure follow. See U.S. Geological Survey (1996) for a description of the information content of each field in the records. The data presented here are maintained as part of a statewide database on mines, prospects and mineral occurrences throughout Alaska.



*Distribution of mineral occurrences in the Dillingham
1:250,000-scale quadrangle, Alaska*

This and related reports are accessible through the USGS World Wide Web site <http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov>. Comments or information regarding corrections or missing data, or requests for digital retrievals should be directed to: Frederic Wilson, USGS, 4200 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508-4667, e-mail fwilson@usgs.gov, telephone (907) 786-7448. This compilation is authored by:

Travis Hudson
Sequim, WA



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

Site name(s): Silver Horn**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** DI001**Latitude:** 59.65**Quadrangle:** DI C-8**Longitude:** 158.90**Location description and accuracy:**

This occurrence is on the south side of Silver Horn, a west bay of Lake Beverly. It is in an unnamed drainage that heads on the east side of Akuluktok Peak and flows northeast to the south side of Silver Horn about 1 3/4 mile east of the head of the bay. It is very approximately located, perhaps to within a mile. It is locality 1 of Cobb (1972 [MF 375]).

Commodities:**Main:** Mo**Other:** Hg, Zn**Ore minerals:****Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Cobb (1972 [MF 375]) identified this as a molybdenum occurrence reported in a written communication from W. H. Waskey in 1935 (probably to J. B. Mertie Jr.). The general area is one where a Cretaceous or Tertiary granitic pluton (Mertie, 1938) sharply intrudes what are probably Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous clastic sedimentary rocks and interbedded volcanic rocks like those in the eastern part of the Hagemeister Island quadrangle (KJvs unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978). According to Mertie's (1938) geologic map of this area, most of this unnamed drainage is within the granitic pluton. Eakin (1968) collected stream sediment samples around Silver Horn. The only slightly anomalous molybdenum value (5 ppm) in all of Eakin's samples is from south of Silver Horn; weakly anomalous zinc and several anomalous mercury values were also obtained by Eakin (1968) in his samples south of Silver Horn. Eakin (1968) cautioned that the analytical technique used for his mercury determinations had potential pitfalls. However, field tests showed the expected anomalous mercury results in areas of known mineralization (Red Top mine, DI002) and follow-up geochemical studies (Eakin, 1969) roughly duplicated earlier anomalous mercury results in the southern Lake Aleknagik area.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Cretaceous or Tertiary (?); mineralization in this area may be related to the Cretaceous or Tertiary granitic pluton that sharply crosscuts clastic sedimentary rocks.

Deposit model:**Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):**

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Some surface prospecting and a reconnaissance geochemical survey has been completed in this area (Eakin, 1968).

Production notes:**Reserves:****Additional comments:****References:**

Mertie, 1938; Eakin, 1968; Eakin, 1969; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Hoare and Coonrad, 1978.

Primary reference: Eakin, 1968

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Red Top**Site type:** Mine**ARDF no.:** DI002**Latitude:** 59.28**Quadrangle:** DI B-7**Longitude:** 158.53**Location description and accuracy:**

The Red Top mercury mine is located on the top of the southern peak of Marsh Mountain. It is at an elevation of about 1,150 feet and 3.1 miles east of the village of Aleknagik. This mine is locality 3 of Cobb (1972 [MF 375]; 1976 [OF 76-606]).

Commodities:**Main:** Hg**Other:****Ore minerals:** Cinnabar**Gangue minerals:** Calcite, dickite, dolomite, hematite, limonite, quartz**Geologic description:**

Placer cinnabar was discovered in 1941 in Arcana Creek, which drains eastward from the center of Marsh Mountain; follow-up exploration the next year discovered the lode deposits of the Red Top mine (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 57). The U. S. Defense Minerals Exploration Administration funded 10,000 feet of surface dozer trenching in 1952 and the driving of an upper adit and drifts totaling 560 feet of underground workings in 1955. Subsequently, a lower adit and drifts totaling about 920 feet of underground workings were driven by mining companies. Exploration drilling was completed from the lower adit workings in 1958. C. L. Sainsbury mapped the surface and underground workings in 1959 (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 57). Surface trenching exposed ore from which 22 flasks of mercury were recovered, and a total of 60 flasks of mercury were recovered by 1959. In 1959, the amount of stockpiled ore was estimated to contain at least another 60 flasks of recoverable mercury (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 58). Although Pennington (1959) reported that exploration had found ore that contained an estimated 1,400 flasks of mercury, production for the Red Top mine probably totals about 100 flasks of mercury.

The host rocks for the Red Top cinnabar deposits are interbedded, very fine- to very coarse-grained graywacke, calcareous graywacke, and siltstone. These rocks are probably correlative with Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks like those in the southeast part of the Hagemester Island quadrangle (Jk unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others,

1994, figure 1). Individual beds vary from a few inches to several feet or more in thickness. The beds generally strike east to northeast and in the area of the mine are folded broadly into a south-plunging syncline.

The principal controls on cinnabar mineralization are faults that fracture and brecciate massive graywacke. Faults in siltstone tend to be gouge-filled and tight; they commonly are not hosts for cinnabar deposits. The principal fault in the Red Top mine strikes west to northwest and dips 45 to 80 degrees south. This arcuate reverse fault has had consistent right-lateral oblique slip, including some displacements that postdate mineralization. It has been traced over a distance of about 1,250 feet at the surface and over 400 feet in the subsurface. Smaller subparallel faults and splays, generally striking west-northwest and dipping 40 to 50 degrees south, have also been mapped in the subsurface, particularly in the hanging wall of the main fault (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, plate 7).

Cinnabar, the only sulfide mineral identified in the Red Top mine, occurs in discrete small veins up to 4 inches wide that have been traced laterally up to 200 feet but are commonly a few tens of feet long. Cinnabar also occurs as disseminations in fractured graywacke and in the carbonate gangue that cements graywacke breccia; as replacements of graywacke fragments and dolomite in breccia; and as breccia fragments in or along massive carbonate pods. Dolomite or ankeritic dolomite and later calcite are the most common gangue minerals. The carbonate minerals occur as discontinuous pods and lenses along the faults and as cement in breccia. Other gangue minerals include hematite, limonite, scarce quartz, and fairly common dickite (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 61). The grade of mineralization is highly variable. Production has been from selected high-grade material. A sample of muck from a lower adit drift assayed 0.59 percent Hg, and a large grab sample from the lower adit dump assayed 1.09 percent Hg (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 64). Two cinnabar-rich samples from the Red Top mine contained less than 10 ppb Au and 150 and 7,000 ppm Sb (Hawley and others, 1969).

Surface sampling of soils and nearby stream sediments suggests that the area surrounding the Red Top mine on Marsh Mountain may contain other occurrences of mercury mineralization (Eakin, 1968). Cinnabar reported from Wood River gravels (Malone, 1962, p. 57) could have been derived from the area of the Red Top mine.

Alteration:

Hematite and limonite, closely associated with cinnabar and dickite, line the walls of some veins.

Age of mineralization:

Late Cretaceous or Tertiary. The Red Top deposit postdates regional deformation of the host Jurassic (?) sedimentary rocks and is probably similar in age to other mercury deposits of southwest Alaska that postdate regional deformation of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks.

Deposit model:

Cinnabar vein and breccia deposits (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 27?)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

27 (?)

Production Status: Yes; small

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Placer cinnabar was discovered in 1941 in Arcana Creek, which drains eastward from the center of Marsh Mountain; follow-up exploration the next year discovered the lode deposits of the Red Top mine (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 57). The U. S. Defense Minerals Exploration Administration funded 10,000 feet of surface dozer trenching in 1952 and the driving of a upper adit and drifts totaling 560 feet of underground workings in 1955. Subsequently, a lower adit and drifts totaling about 920 feet of underground workings was driven by mining companies. Exploration drilling was completed from the lower adit workings in 1958. C. L. Sainsbury mapped the surface and underground workings in 1959 (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 57).

Production notes:

Surface trenching exposed ore from which 22 flasks of mercury were recovered and a total of 60 flasks of mercury were recovered by 1959. In 1959, the amount of stockpiled ore was estimated to contain at least another 60 flasks of recoverable mercury (Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965, p. 58). Although Pennington (1959) reported that exploration had found ore that contained an estimated 1,400 flasks of mercury, production for the Red Top mine probably totals about 100 flasks of mercury.

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Pennington, 1959; Malone, 1962; Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965; Eakin, 1968; Hawley and others, 1969; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606); Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Sainsbury and MacKevett, 1965

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Kemuk

Site type: Prospect

ARDF no.: DI003

Latitude: 59.72

Quadrangle: DI C-5

Longitude: 157.67

Location description and accuracy:

The Kemuk prospect is in the north-central Dillingham C-5 quadrangle 12 miles east-northeast of the summit of Kemuk Mountain. The map site is at the south end of the boundary between sections 19 and 20, T 5 S, R 49 W, of the Seward Meridian. This is an area of extensive surficial deposits with few conspicuous topographic features. Napotoli Creek is 1.9 miles directly north and Klutuk Creek is 8 miles directly south of the prospect. The location is accurate to within 1 mile.

Commodities:

Main: Fe

Other: Ti, PGM (?)

Ore minerals: Titaniferous magnetite

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

The Kemuk prospect was first discovered as a result of an aeromagnetic survey flown for Humble Oil and Refining Company in 1959 (Berg and Cobb, 1967, p. 11). The map site is at the approximate center of a 4 square mile aeromagnetic anomaly. Buried below 90 to 140 feet of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits is a large, composite ultramafic and mafic pluton. The pluton is known from the results of 16 diamond drill holes, some drilled to almost 2,000 feet. It is a composite, tabular, southeast-dipping body (Nokleberg and others, 1987) of abundant clinopyroxenite, some olivine-bearing rocks, and some hornblende-bearing rocks (T. Hinderman, personal commun., 2000). Country rocks encountered in some drill holes are hornfels and quartzite. The metalliferous mineral is titaniferous magnetite that probably occurs as segregations and disseminations in clinopyroxenite. This prospect is believed to contain 2.4 billion long tons averaging 15 to 17 percent total Fe (Nokleberg and others, 1987). The average grade is 10.5 to 12 percent magnetic Fe and 15 to 17 percent total Fe. A beneficiation test indicates the feasibility of producing a concentrate containing 65 percent Fe, 2 to 3 percent SiO₂, 0.005 to 0.016 percent P₂O₅, and 2 to 3 percent TiO₂. The platinum-group metal (PGM) potential of this prospect is now being evaluated (T. Hinderman, personal commun., 2000).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Not known; the age of the country rocks is uncertain. From regional trends, they could be clastic sedimentary rocks of either Jurassic or Cretaceous age (Decker and others, 1994). The quartz-rich character of the country rocks suggests that they could be older than Cretaceous (Mertie, 1938). The composite ultramafic pluton at Red Mountain in the Hagemester Island quadrangle to the west is Jurassic in age.

Deposit model:

Titaniferous magnetite in clinopyroxenite; Alaska PGE ? (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 9?)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

9 (?)

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

The Kemuk prospect was first discovered as a result of an aeromagnetic survey flown for Humble Oil and Refining Company in 1959 (Berg and Cobb, 1967, p. 11). It was subsequently explored by this company with 16 diamond core drill holes to maximum depth of about 2,000 feet.

Production notes:**Reserves:**

This prospect is believed to contain 2.4 billion long tons averaging 15 to 17 percent total Fe (Nokleberg and others, 1987). The average grade is 10.5 to 12 percent magnetic Fe and 15 to 17 percent total Fe. A beneficiation test indicates the feasibility of producing a concentrate containing 65 percent Fe, 2 to 3 percent SiO₂, 0.005 to 0.016 percent P₂O₅, and 2 to 3 percent TiO₂.

Additional comments:**References:**

Berg and Cobb, 1967; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606); Nokleberg and others, 1987.

Primary reference: Nokleberg and others, 1987

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Unnamed (Muklung Hills area)

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: DI004

Latitude: 59.3

Quadrangle: DI B-7

Longitude: 158.3

Location description and accuracy:

Eakin (1968, p. 8) locates this occurrence about 8 miles east of Marsh Mountain and on the northeast side of the Muklung Hills. The only parts of the Muklung Hills within 8 miles of Marsh Mountain are in the headwaters of an unnamed east tributary to the Muklung River. This location is tentatively concluded to be on the northeast side of the small hill between the Muklung River and the headwaters of this tributary. It is very approximately located, perhaps to within several miles. It is possible that Eakin was referring to an occurrence on the northeast slopes of Muklung Hills reported by Mertie (1938, p. 91; DI006). The map site selected for this record is the NW 1/4 section 26, T 10 S, R 53 W, of the Seward Meridian.

Commodities:

Main: Au

Other:

Ore minerals: Gold

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

Eakin (1968, p. 8) notes that placer gold has been found at this location. The Muklung Hills are an area of clastic sedimentary rocks perhaps correlative with Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks like those in the southeast part of the Hagemeister Island quadrangle (Jk unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994, fig. 1). Mertie (1938) mapped a Cretaceous or Tertiary granitic pluton in the northern Muklung Hills area.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Mertie, 1938; Eakin, 1968; Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Eakin, 1968

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Mulchatna River**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** DI005**Latitude:** 59.95**Quadrangle:** DI D-2**Longitude:** 156.42**Location description and accuracy:**

Martin and Katz (1912) reported that fine flour gold was present on gravel bars of the Mulchatna River above the mouth of the Kaktalee (Kaktuli) River. For this record, the location is a gravel bar about a mile above the mouth of the Kaktuli River, arbitrarily chosen to represent the general area of occurrences noted by Martin and Katz (1912). Cobb (1972 [MF 375]; 1976 [OF 76-606]) included these occurrences under the name 'Mulchatna River'.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Martin and Katz (1912) reported that fine flour gold was present on gravel bars of the Mulchatna River above the mouth of the Kaktalee (Kaktuli) River. The Mulchatna River approximately coincides with a major structural boundary between mid-Cretaceous Kuskowim Group clastic rocks to the west and Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks to the east (Decker and others, 1994).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Martin and Katz, 1912; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606); Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Martin and Katz, 1912

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Unnamed (northeast of Muklung Hills)

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: DI006

Latitude: 59.4

Quadrangle: DI B-6

Longitude: 158.0

Location description and accuracy:

Mertie (1938) reported that coarse gold was discovered on a tributary of the Kokwok River on the northeast slopes of the Muklung Hills. For this record, the map site, in the NW 1/4 of section 34, T 9 S, R 51 W, of the Seward Meridian, is arbitrarily chosen to represent the occurrence noted by Mertie. It is very approximately located, probably to within a few to several miles. Cobb (1972 [MF 375]; 1976 [OF 76-606]) included these occurrence under the name 'Muklung Hills'.

Commodities:

Main: Au

Other:

Ore minerals: Gold

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

Mertie (1938, p. 91) reported that coarse gold was discovered on a tributary of the Kokwok River on the northeast slopes of the Muklung Hills. The Muklung Hills are an area of clastic sedimentary rocks perhaps correlative with Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks like those in the southeast part of the Hagemester Island quadrangle (Jk unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994, fig. 1). Mertie (1938) mapped a Cretaceous or Tertiary granitic pluton in the northern Muklung Hills area.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Mertie, 1938; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606).

Primary reference: Mertie, 1938

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Stuyahok River**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** DI007**Latitude:** 59.7**Quadrangle:** DI C-2**Longitude:** 156.5**Location description and accuracy:**

Cobb (1972 [MF 375]) referenced a written communication from F. H. Waskey in 1935 (probably to J. B. Mertie Jr.) that reported a gold occurrence on Stuyahok River. This location, on the Stuyahok River north of the Stuyahok Hills, is arbitrarily chosen to represent this occurrence. For this record, the map site is the NE1/4 of section 30, T 5 S, R 42 W, of the Seward Meridian. It is very approximately located and could be up to 10 miles from the actual location.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Cobb (1972 [MF 375]) referenced a written communication from F. H. Waskey in 1935 (probably to J. B. Mertie, Jr.) that reported a gold occurrence on Stuyahok River. The Stuyahok River drains uplands on the south side of the Mulchatna River valley where Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks may be present (Decker and others, 1994).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Cobb, 1972 (MF 375)

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Lake Aleknagik**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** DI008**Latitude:** 59.28**Quadrangle:** DI B-8**Longitude:** 158.70**Location description and accuracy:**

This location represents an area of occurrences on the southwest shore of Lake Aleknagik. The site chosen to represent these occurrences is the mouth of Yako Creek, about 3 miles west of the village of Aleknagik.

Commodities:**Main:** Hg**Other:****Ore minerals:****Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Eakin (1968) completed a reconnaissance stream-sediment geochemical survey of the Wood River-Tikchik Lakes region. These samples were analyzed for their Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, and Hg content. In general, there are few anomalous sample results for base metals and molybdenum. However, Eakin's results showed many areas of high mercury levels. Of these, the southern Lake Aleknagik area contains the highest concentration of samples with anomalous mercury contents. For example, six samples along the southeast side of lower Lake Aleknagik were reported to contain greater than 250 ppb Hg, including one with greater than 2,500 ppb Hg.

Eakin (1968) cautioned that the analytical technique used for his mercury determinations had potential pitfalls. However, field tests showed the expected anomalous mercury results in areas of known cinnabar deposits (Red Top mine, DI002), and follow-up geochemical studies (Eakin, 1969) roughly duplicated the earlier anomalous mercury results. The Red Top mercury mine (DI002), on Marsh Mountain, is 6 miles east of this location. Although the analytical technique available to Eakin (1968) had its problems, it appears that elevated mercury levels do exist in several areas, especially around the southern end of Lake Aleknagik.

Bedrock in the area is mostly interbedded, very fine- to very coarse-grained graywacke, calcareous graywacke, and siltstone. These rocks are probably correlative with Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks like those in the southeast part of the Hagemeister Island quad-

range (Jk unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994, fig. 1).

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Cretaceous or Tertiary. Epigenetic mercury deposits in this region developed after Mesozoic clastic rocks of the area had been deformed and intruded by Cretaceous or Tertiary granitic plutons.

Deposit model:

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Eakin, 1968; Eakin, 1969; Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Eakin, 1968

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Koktalee (Koktuli) River**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** DI009**Latitude:** 59.98**Quadrangle:** DI D-1**Longitude:** 156.12**Location description and accuracy:**

Martin and Katz (1912) reported that fine flour gold was present on all gravel bars of the Koktalee (Koktuli) River. For this record, the map site is in the NW 1/4 of section 26, T 2 S, R 40 W, of the Seward Meridian. It is on a gravel bar on the Koktuli River arbitrarily chosen to represent the general area of occurrences noted by Martin and Katz (1912). Cobb (1972 [MF 375]; 1976 [OF 76-606]) included these occurrences under the name 'Koktalee River'.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Martin and Katz (1912) reported that fine flour gold was present on all gravel bars of the Koktalee (Koktuli) River. Bedrock geology is poorly known in this drainage. It is probably mostly Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks (Decker and others, 1994).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Martin and Katz, 1912; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606); Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Martin and Katz, 1912

Reporter(s): Travis L. Hudson

Last report date: 03/15/01

Site name(s): Unnamed (between arms of Lake Nerka)

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: DI010

Latitude: 59.52

Quadrangle: DI C-8

Longitude: 158.70

Location description and accuracy:

Eakin (1968, p. 8) reported that placer gold has been found on a small lake between the two arms of Lake Nerka. For this record, the map site is in the NW 1/4 of section 6, T 8 S, R 55 W, of the Seward Meridian. It is on a small lake on the northeast flank of the uplands between the two arms of Lake Nerka. It is arbitrarily chosen to represent the occurrence reported by Eakin. It is very approximately located, probably within miles. Cobb (1972 [MF 375]; 1976 [OF 76-606]) included this occurrence under the name 'Lake Nerka'.

Commodities:

Main: Au

Other:

Ore minerals: Gold

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

Eakin (1968, p. 8) reported that placer gold has been found on a small lake between the two arms of Lake Nerka. Bedrock in the area is mostly graywacke and argillite (Mertie, 1938) that is probably correlative with Jurassic clastic sedimentary rocks like those in the southeast part of the Hagemeister Island quadrangle (Jk unit of Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994, fig. 1). Cretaceous or Tertiary intrusive rocks may be locally present.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Holocene.

Deposit model:

Placer Au-PGE (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):

39a

Production Status: None**Site Status:** Inactive**Workings/exploration:****Production notes:****Reserves:****Additional comments:****References:**

Mertie, 1938; Eakin, 1968; Cobb, 1972 (MF 375); Cobb, 1976 (OF 76-606); Hoare and Coonrad, 1978; Decker and others, 1994.

Primary reference: Eakin, 1968**Reporter(s):** Travis L. Hudson**Last report date:** 03/15/01

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