

LEGEND

- PRECAMBRIAN
- 7** Granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite; largely massive, in part gneissic; undivided granitic rocks; may contain areas of older rocks; in part overlain by rocks of map-unit 3
  - 5** Complex of granitized sedimentary gneiss and schist; injection gneiss, migmatite. Includes granitized parts of the Kisseynew complex, gneisses derived from Sickle, Wasekwan, Rice Lake, Hayes River, Oxford, Cross Lake, and Pre-Assean sediments. Includes some metamorphosed and granitized volcanic rocks
  - 4** Sedimentary gneiss and schist containing subordinate granitic material. Includes non-granitized Kisseynew gneisses and similar gneisses within the Churchill geologic province
  - 2** Greywacke, sub-greywacke, argillite, slate, quartzite, tuff, iron-formation; in part altered to schist and gneiss. Includes Missi series and sedimentary rocks of the Rice Lake group, Hayes River series and Wasekwan series, subordinate volcanic rocks

Geological contact .....  
Limit of geological mapping .....

Geology derived from the 1:1,267,200  
Geological Map of Manitoba

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-map assembled by the Geological Cartography Unit from maps published at the same scale by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. in 1963

Copies of the topographical maps covering this map-area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office

Mean magnetic declination 1976, 12°48.0' East, decreasing 4.1' annually. Readings vary from 11°02.4' in the SE corner to 14°40.2' in the NW corner of the map-area

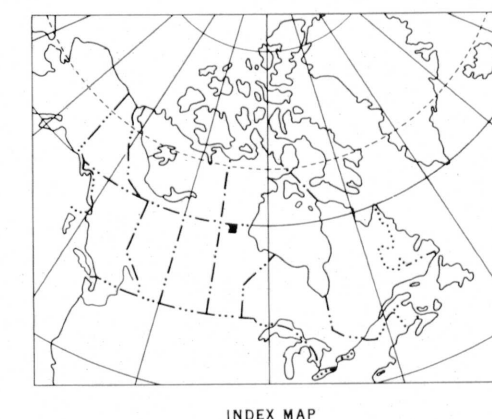
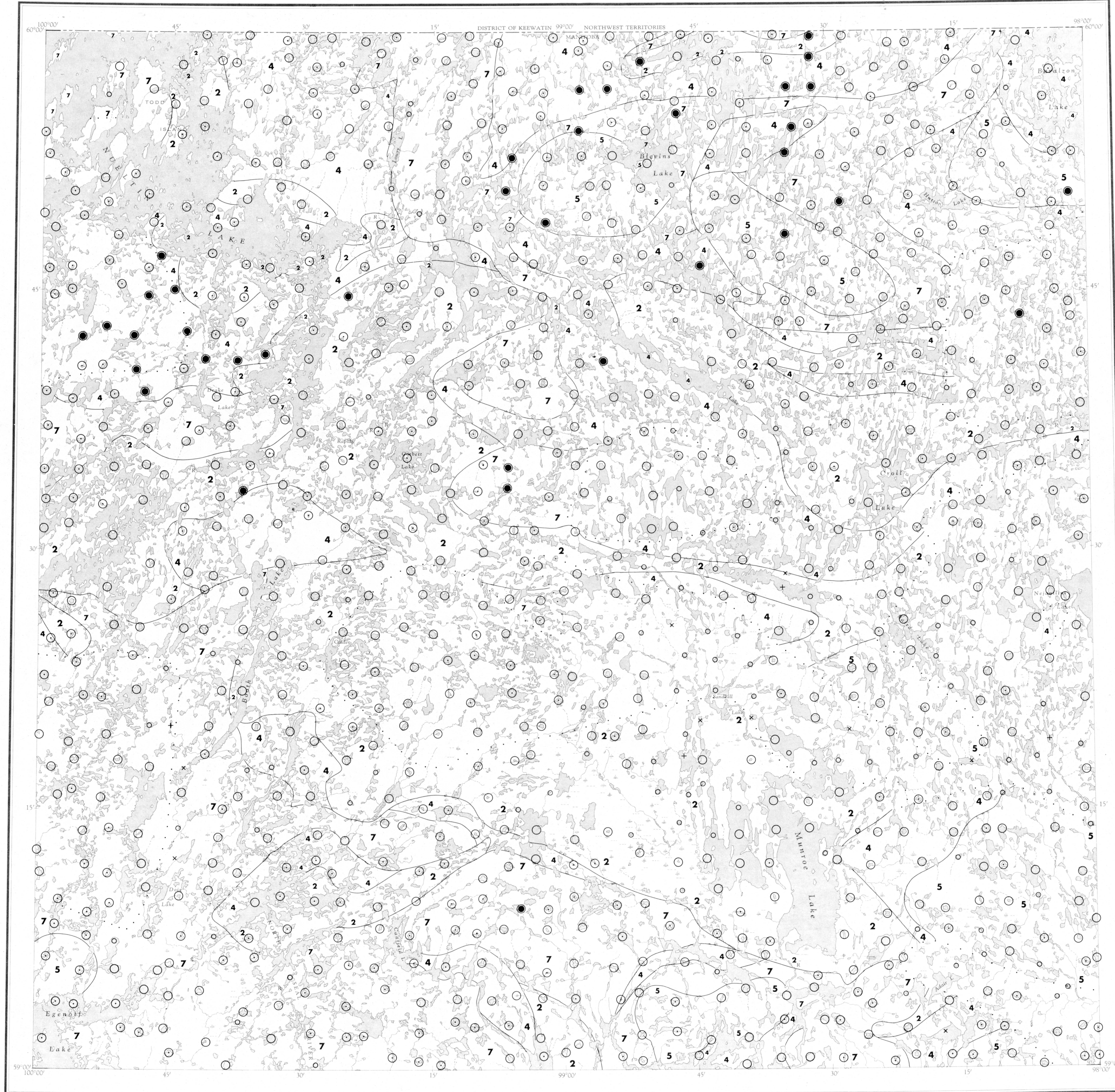
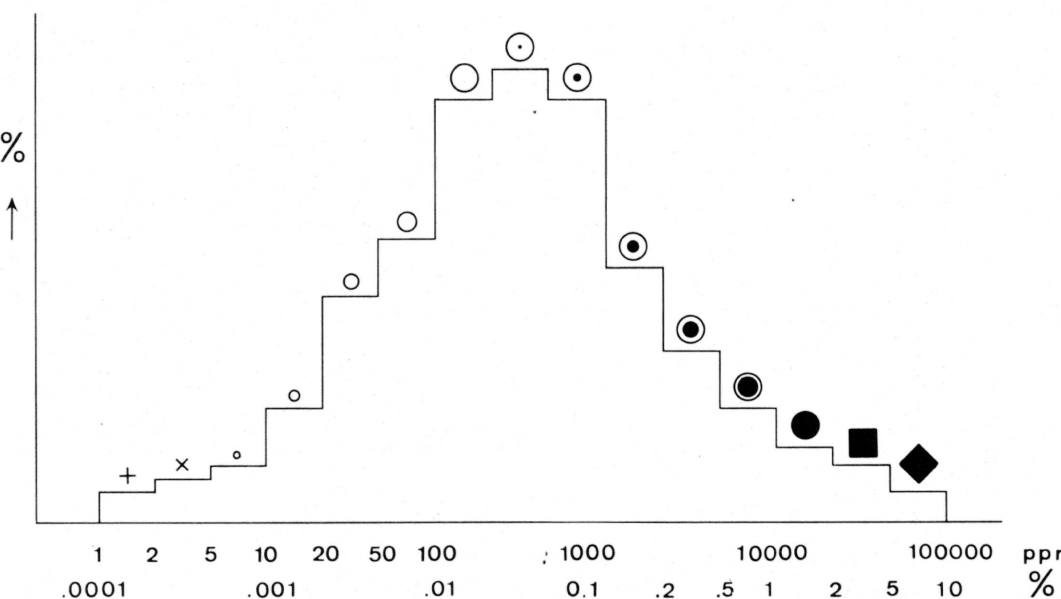
Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

Geochemical Symbol and Data Presentation

The concentration of an element at a sample site is graphically presented by using one of 15 symbols, if a sample was collected but no relevant data is available a dot is plotted. The symbols are divided into 2 groups of 7 respectively, and one additional symbol. The first 7 increase in size from a small cross to a large open circle. The eighth symbol, the additional one, consists of the large open circle with a dot at its centre. In the last 7 symbols the dot becomes progressively larger until a solid black circle is reached, a circumscribed square in solid black is used for the last symbols. Thus the overall impression is of increasing size and blackness as samples display from low to high elemental content.

The data distributions are depicted using both a cumulative probability plot and a histogram. It should be noted that if the survey covers several map sheets the distribution displays are for the total survey data, not the single sheet being studied. The data intervals used for the histogram are semi-logarithmic, e.g. 1,2,5,10,20,50,100 etc., due to the apparent log-normal characteristic of most trace element distributions. The symbols cover 5 decades, e.g. 1 ppm to 10%, using the above data intervals. As this map is part of a Canada wide series these arbitrary intervals have been chosen to preserve some long-term continuity, however, based on experience at the Geological Survey, we believe them to be an appropriate compromise.

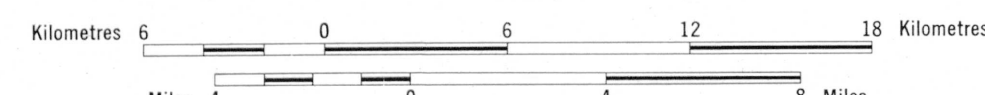
For any particular element the eighth, central, symbol is ascribed to the histogram mode. The median of the data distribution, as defined by the 50% (0.5) point on the cumulative probability plot, usually falls within the mode interval of the histogram. The symbols (+) and (x) are respectively used to display concentrations below and at the analytical detection limit. To illustrate the use of the symbols an example is given below. If the actual data distribution does not require all 15 symbols some are selectively dropped so that maximum overall graphic impact is maintained.



NICKEL IN LAKE SEDIMENTS  
CANADA - MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE

Scale 1:250,000

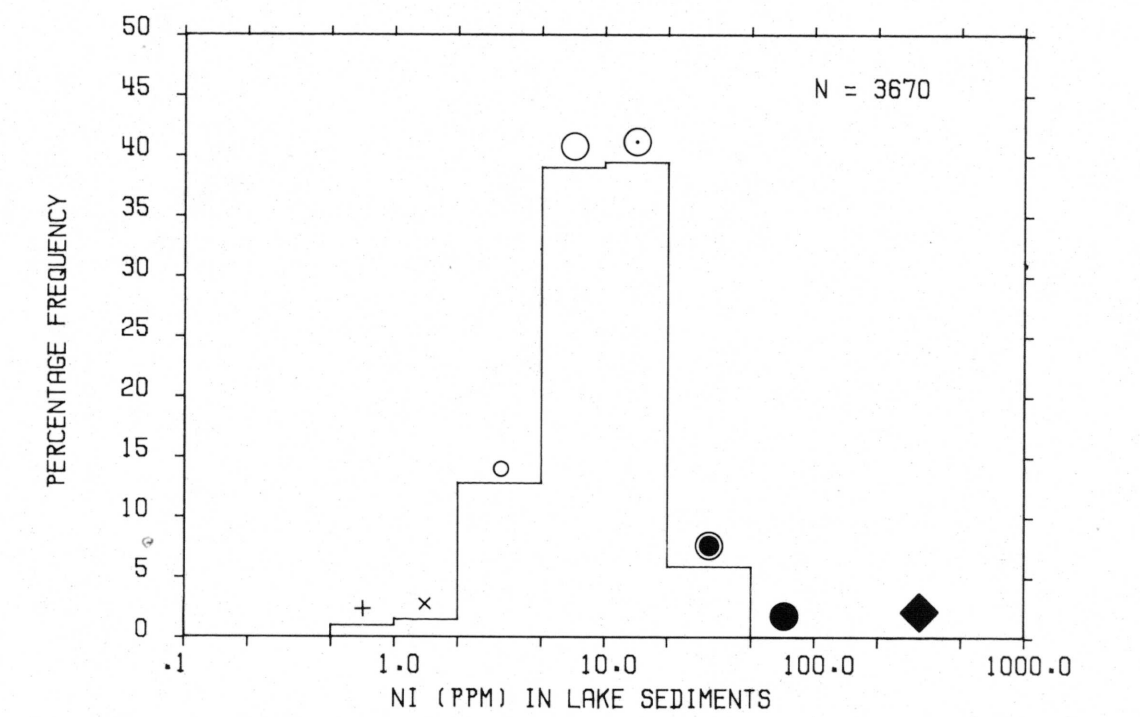
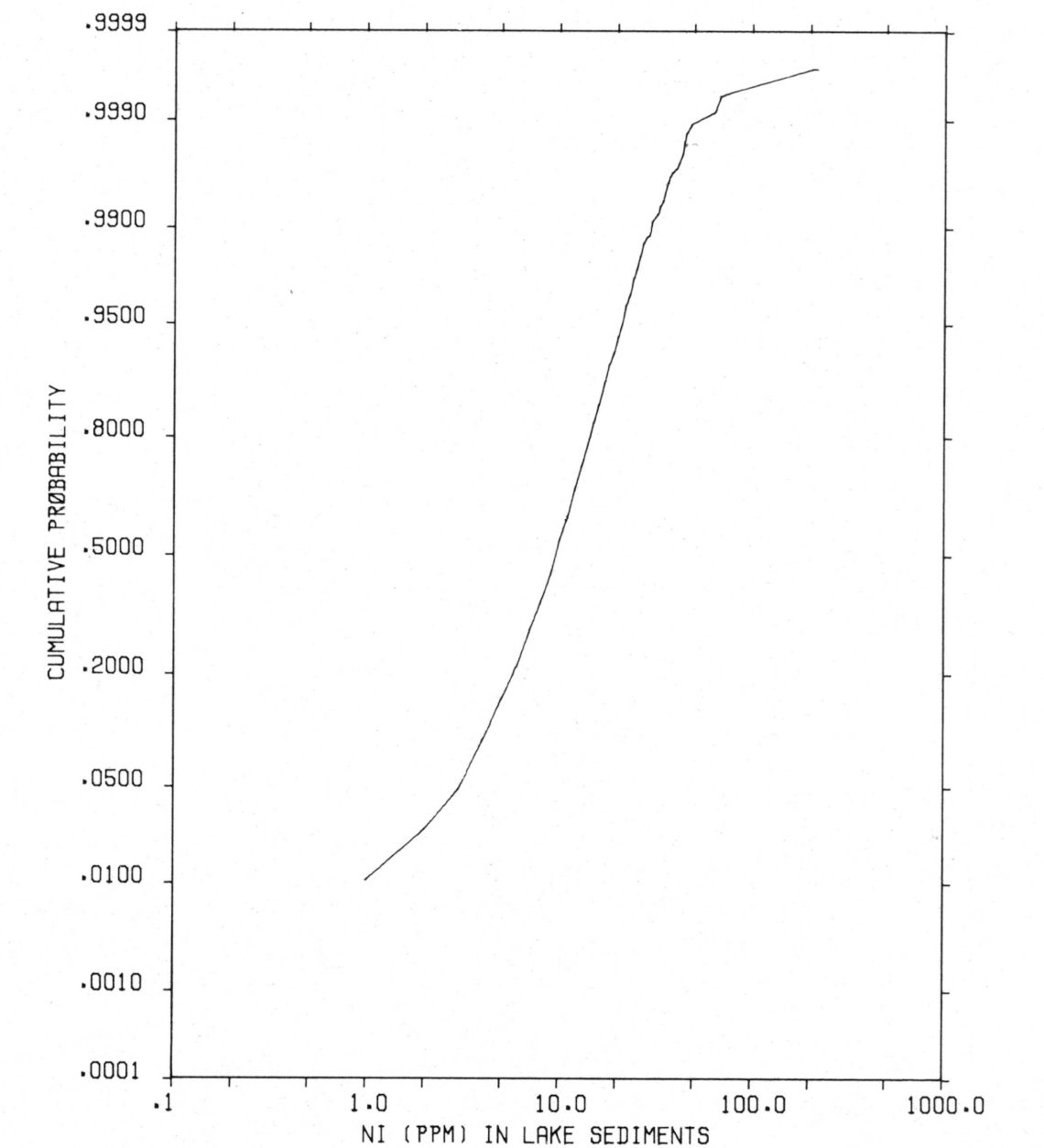


Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
© Crown Copyrights reserved

This map has been reprinted from a scanned version of the original map  
Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier

64N	64O	64P
O.F. 322	O.F. 323	
64K	64J	64I
O.F. 321	O.F. 320	
64F	64G	64H

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE



OPEN FILE 323  
by  
E.H.W. Hornbrook, R.G. Garrett, J.J. Lynch  
Geological Survey of Canada

Geochemistry and Federal-Provincial coordination by E.H.W. Hornbrook  
Analytical chemistry by J.J. Lynch  
Data monitoring and compilation by R.G. Garrett and N.G. Lund  
Cartography and base compilation by Geological Cartography Section

Manitoba, Mineral Resources Division

Federal-Provincial coordination by J.F. Stephenson  
Geological Base Map, Geological Map of Manitoba - Map 65-1

Contractors

Sample collection by Trigg, Woollett & Associates Ltd.  
Chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd.

This map forms one of a series of 14 sheets released under Geological Survey of Canada Open File 323. The open file consists of data for 12 elements, percent loss on ignition and sample site location.

The data is also available in digital form from the Computer Science Centre of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. For further information please contact:

The Director,  
Computer Science Centre,  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4.