

- 32** Diabase, quartz diabase, gabbro, diorite
- 28** ET-THEN GROUP: conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite
- 27** Granite, granodiorite, diorite, syenite, porphyritic (quartz and feldspar) felsites
- 19** GREAT SLAVE GROUP (Upper Part)-STARK, TOCHATWI, and PEARSON FORMATIONS: dolomite, limestone, shale, argillite, sandstone, andesite, basalt, trachyte
- 17** NONACHO GROUP: arkose, quartzite, slate, greywacke, conglomerate; minor volcanic rocks, phyllite and schist
- 14** GREAT SLAVE GROUP (Lower Part)-SOSAN, KAHOCHELLA, and PETHEI FORMATIONS: conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, shale, slate, argillite, arkose, limestone, dolomite, tuff, breccia, agglomerate, andesite, iron formation
- 13** Granodiorite, granite, quartz diorite, syenite; includes some gneissic rocks; 13c, may include Proterozoic granitic rocks
- 12** Impure and gneissic granitic rocks, sedimentary and volcanic schist and gneiss, mixed sedimentary and granitic schist and gneiss, migmatite, mylonite. May include minor Proterozoic rocks
- 7** TAZIN GROUP: andesite, dacite, rhyolite, tuff, agglomerate, greywacke, arkose, quartzite, argillite, slate, limestone, quartz-mica schist
- 4** Hornfels, nodular quartz-biotite schist, quartzite, siliceous argillite, minor paragneiss and migmatite
- 1** Basalt, andesite, tuff, agglomerate, chert, breccia; derived schist and gneiss; minor dacite and rhyolite

- Geological contact (defined or approximate, assumed) ...
- Fault
- Limit of geological mapping
- Sand and silt, or drift covered areas

Geology derived from the 1:1,267,200
Geological Map of the District
of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories
Map 1055A

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

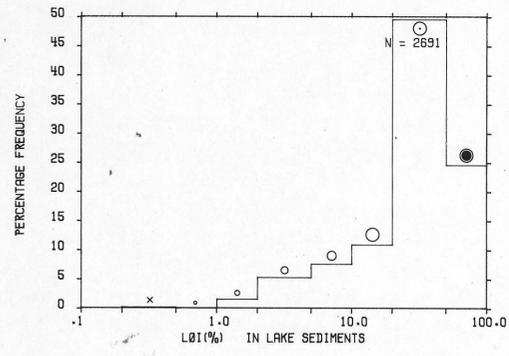
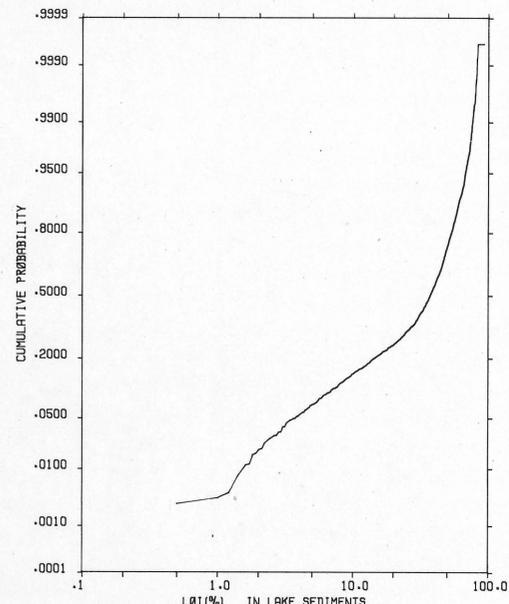
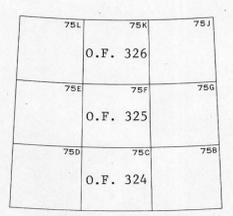
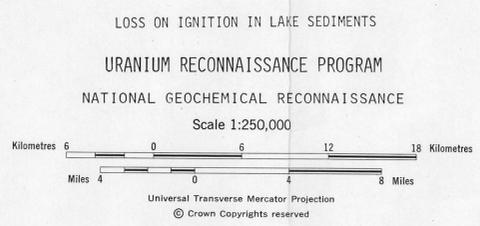
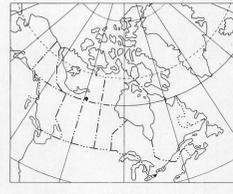
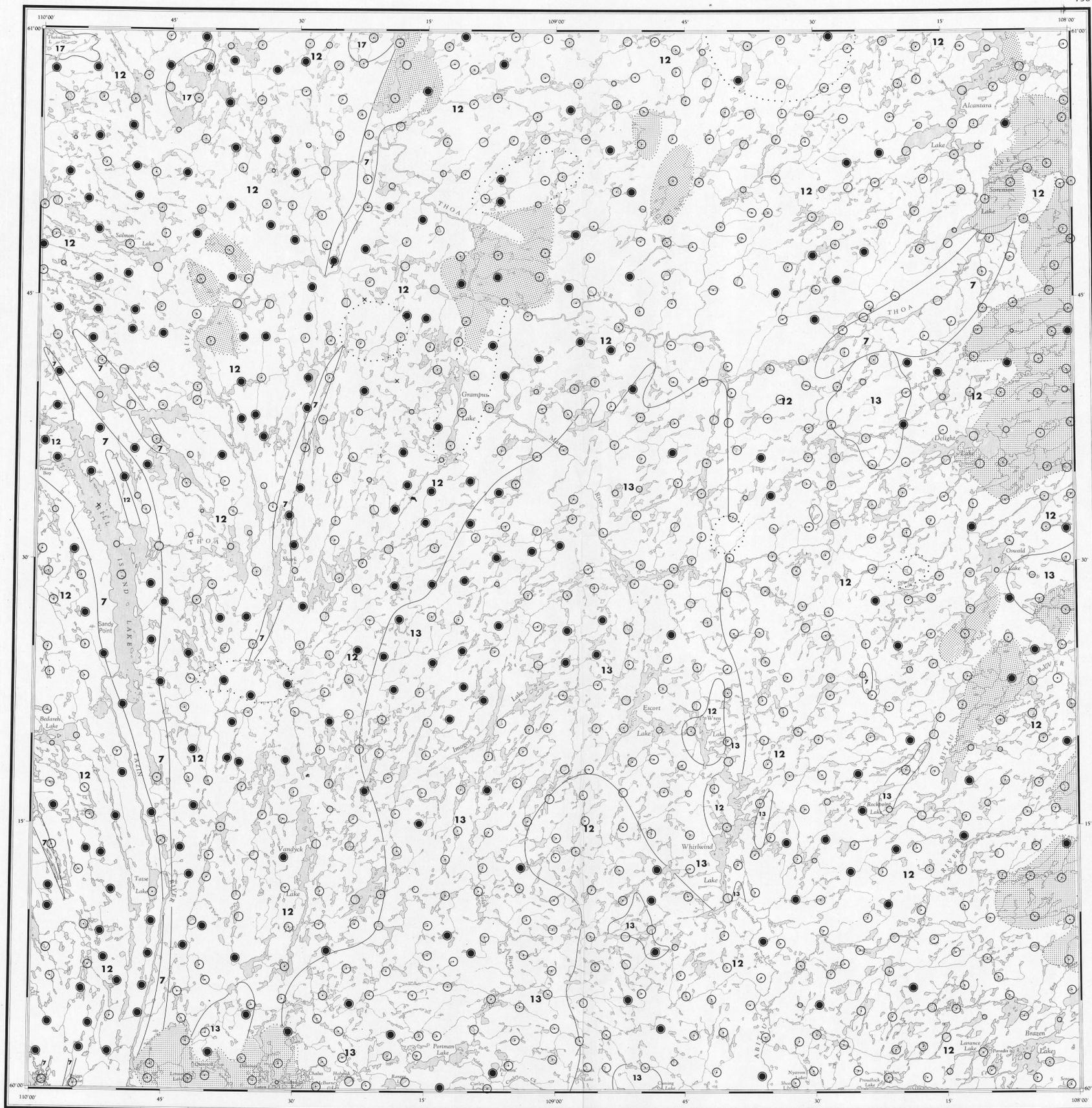
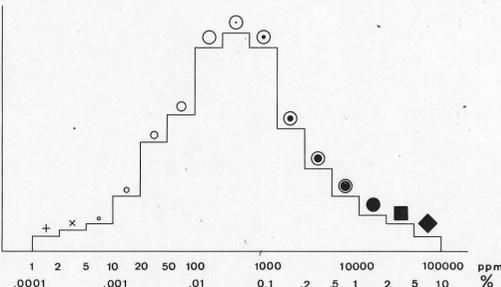
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Geochemical Symbols 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 symbol (+) 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.



OPEN FILE 324
by
E.H.W. Hornbrook, R.G. Garrett and 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 Carto-
graphy Section

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, 26°04.5' East, decreasing
7.6' annually. Readings vary from 24°40.0' in the SE
corner to 27°30.6' in the NW corner of the map-area

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

Contractors

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

Chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd., and Atomic Energy of
Canada Ltd., Commercial Products Division

This map forms one a series of 42 sheets released
under Geological Survey of Canada Open File 324. The open
file consists of data for 12 elements, percent loss on
ignition and sample site location, each variable requiring
3 sheets for the total survey area.

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.

OPEN FILE 324
LOSS ON IGNITION
NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1975