

- 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 (Uppart 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

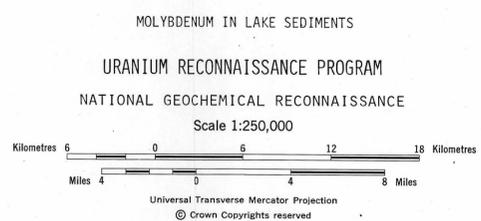
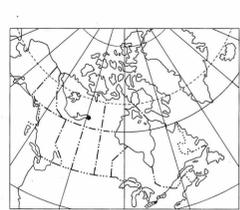
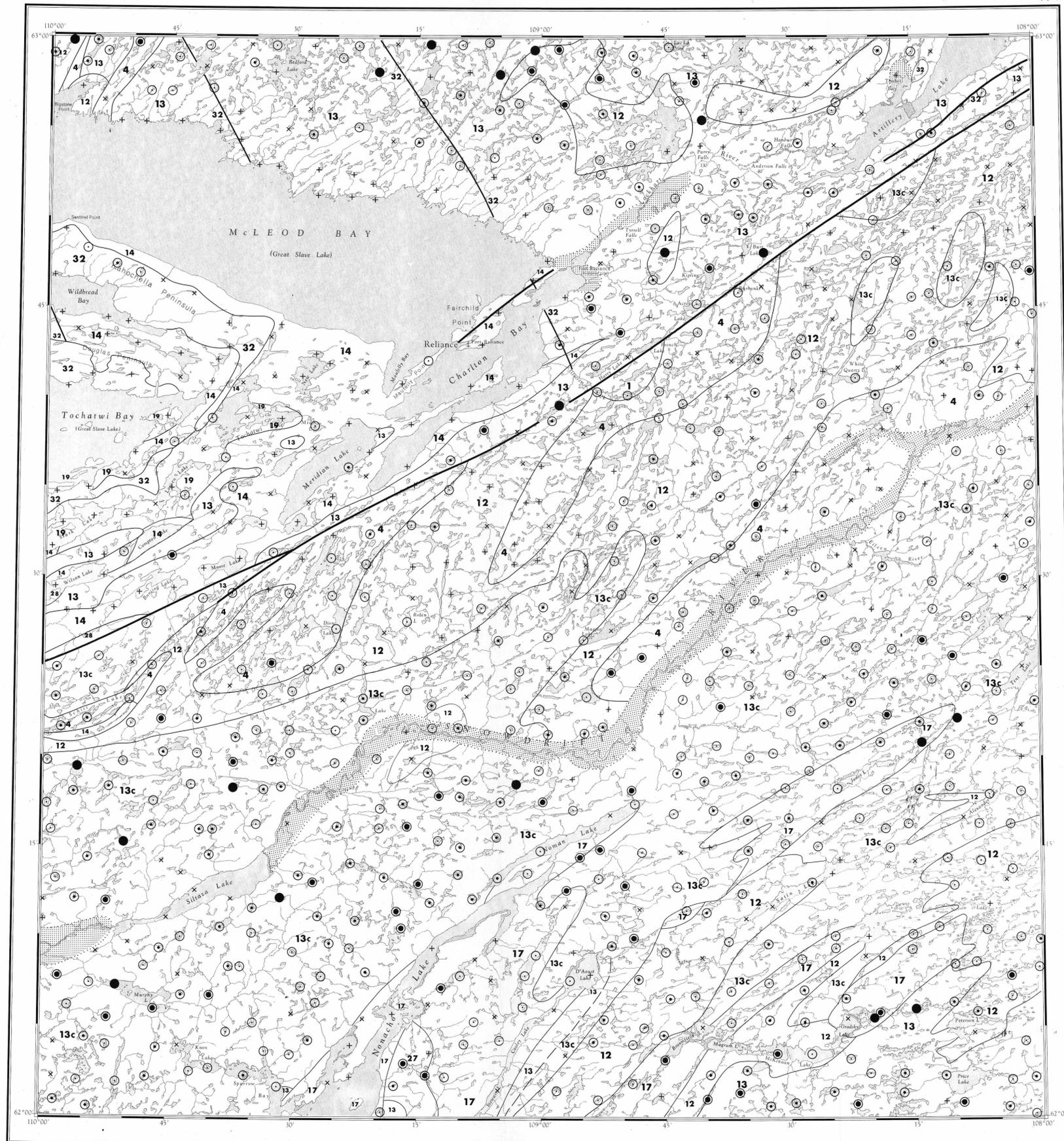
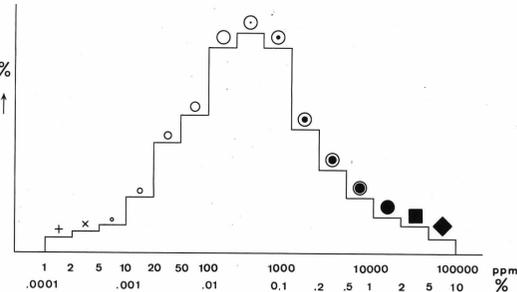
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

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.

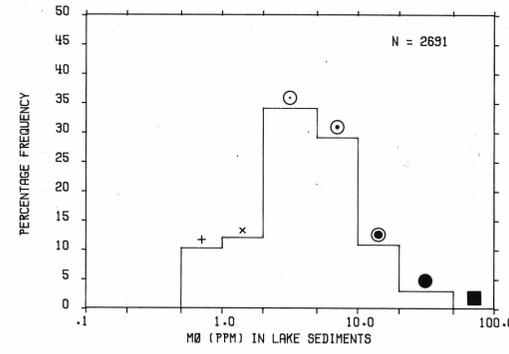
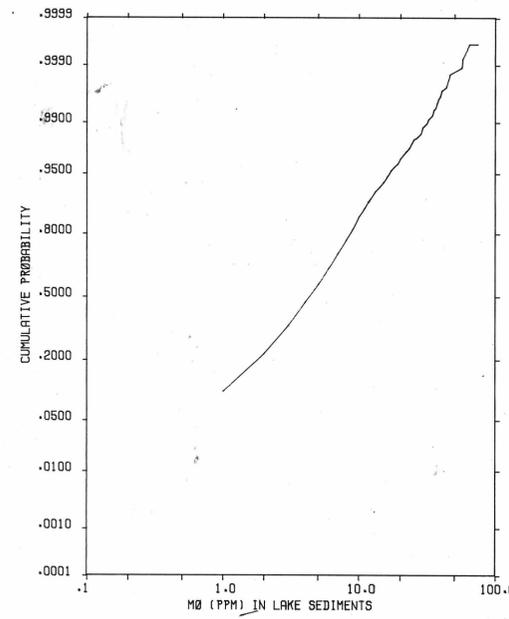
The data distributions are depicted using both a cumulative probability plot and a histogram. It should be noted that if the survey covers several map sheets the distribution displays are for the total survey data, not the single sheet being studied. The data intervals used for the histogram are semi-logarithmic, 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.



784	784	784
	O.F. 326	
786	786	786
	O.F. 325	
788	788	788
	O.F. 324	

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE



OPEN FILE 326  
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 1964

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

Mean magnetic declination 1976, 26°34.5' East, decreasing  
8.1' annually. Readings vary from 26°55.8' in the SE  
corner to 30°16.8' 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 of a series of 42 sheets released  
under Geological Survey of Canada Open File 326. 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 326  
MOLYBDENUM  
NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1975