GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

11	Drift

PROTEROZOIC

APHEBIAN

10	Gabbro, metagabbro sills; may be considered part of the Hurwitz Group

HURWITZ GROUP (7-9)

9	AMETO FORMATION: dark grey, greenish grey and varicoloured, slaty-cleaved mudstone , siltstone , and minor tuff and greywacke; 9a, Happotiyik Member: green andesite or basalt
8	KINGA FORMATION: pale grey, white, and pink quartz arenite, grit and minor oligomict pebbly conglomerate; 8a, Maguse Member: coarse to medium-grained quartz arenite, minor grit and oligomict conglomerate, generally massive to thick bedded, ripple marks rare; 8b, Whiterock Lake Member: fine-grained quartz arenite, thin-to medium-bedded, ripple marks abundant
7	PADLEI FORMATION: polymict bouldery to pebbly conglomerate and pebbly mudstone, laminated siltstone and mudstone, and minor arkose; may include some of unit 6a

MONTGOMERY LAKE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (6)

6	Grey to green, pyritic, quartz arenite, grit, siltstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate, and minor subarkose and polymict conglomerate; 6a, polymict bouldery to pebbly conglomerate, and minor greywacke
i 5	Gabbro, metagabbro dykes; 5a, porphyritic (plagioclase) diabase dykes; may be younger than unit 6

ARCHEAN PLUTONIC ROCKS (3,4)

4	Pink quartz monzonite and granodiorite, in part porphyritic feldspar
3	Grey hornblende diorite and biotite-hornblende tonalite; in part agmatite with unit 1

ARCHEAN

KAMINAK GROUP (1,2)

2	Greywacke, tuff (?), siltstone, mudstone, and minor iron-formation; 2a, coarse-grained greywacke and tuffaceous greywacke or tuff; 2b, fine-grained greywacke, siltstone, slaty-cleaved mudstone, and minor thin-bedded iron-formation
1	Volcanic rocks, undivided, largely pillowed and massive andesite and/or basalt, and agglomerate; 1a, andesitic or basaltic flows and associated gabbro sills and flows; 1b, felsite, tuff, agglomerate, quartz porphyry, and minor greywacke; 1c, amphibole schist

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, gradational, assumed)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Foliation, schistosity, cleavage (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Fault (defined, approximate or assumed)
Mineral occurrence (pyrite, pyrrhotite, gossan) x
(sampled pyritiferous conglomerate) . . . . . a to m
(iron-formation) . . . . . i-f
(chalcopyrite) . . . . . cp
Locations cited in text . . . . . A, B, C, D
Measured section

Geology by C.S. Lord, 1952, K.E. Eade, 1963, R.T. Bell, 1968

Compiled by R.T. Bell, 1969

To accompany GSC Paper 69-52 by R.T. Bell

This preliminary edition may be subject to revision and correction

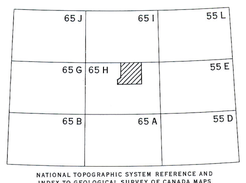
Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Geographical names subject to revision

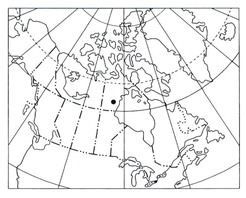
Base-map cartography published by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1970 from part of 1/250,000 scale map "Henik Lakes", published by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1965

Approximate magnetic declination 1970, 06°25′ East, decreasing 3.0′ annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS



INDEX MAP

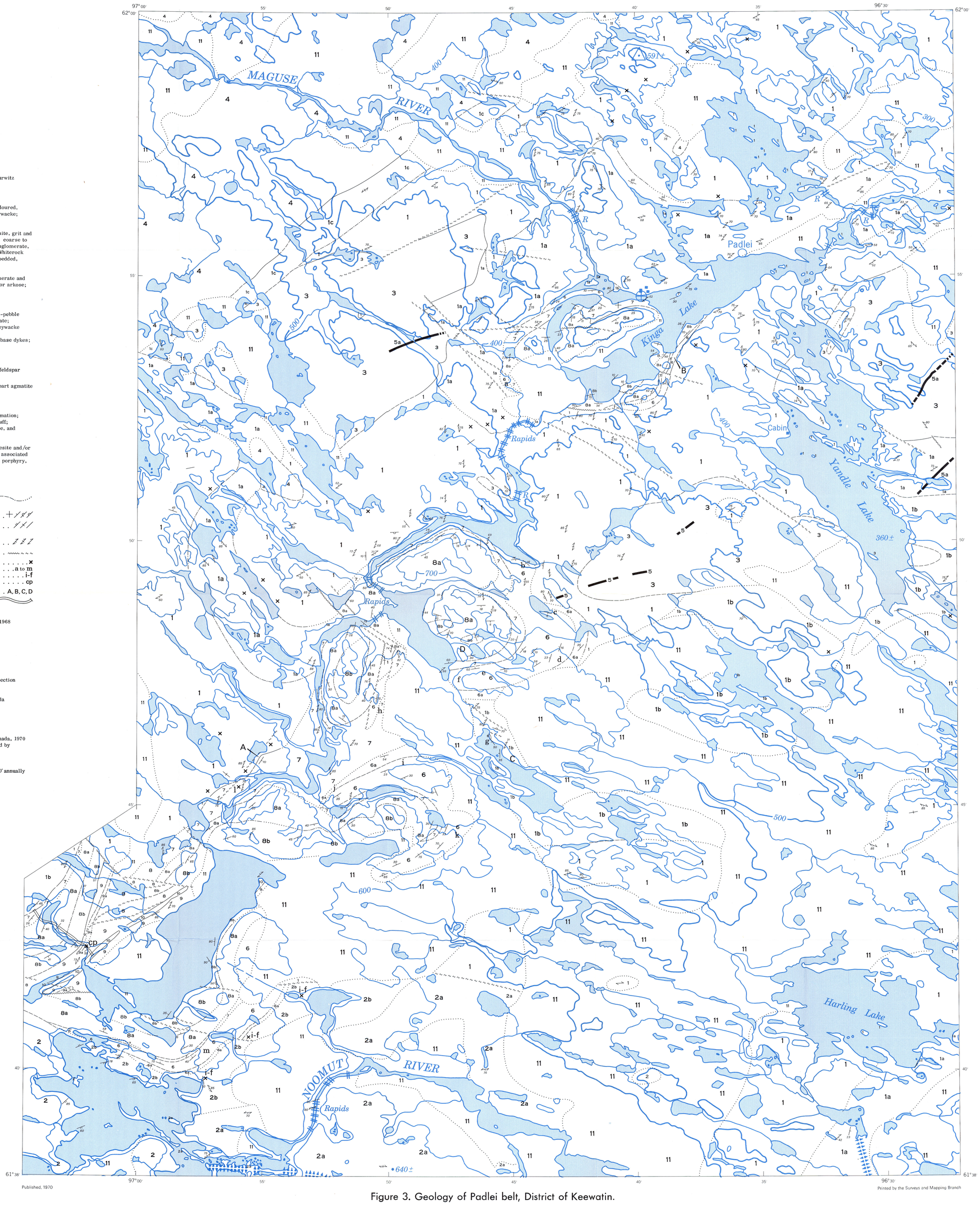


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Figure 3. Geology of Padlei belt, District of Keewatin.

Figure 3

Scale 1:63,360
(1 inch to 1 mile)

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Metres

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