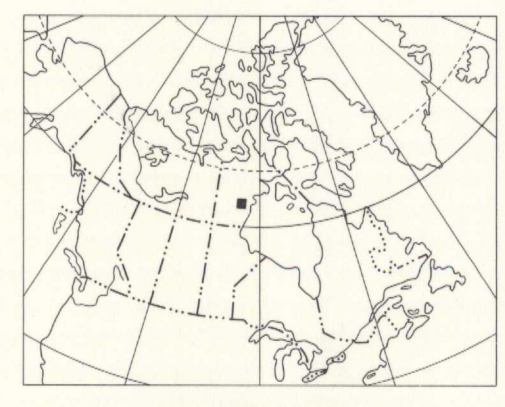


LEGEND

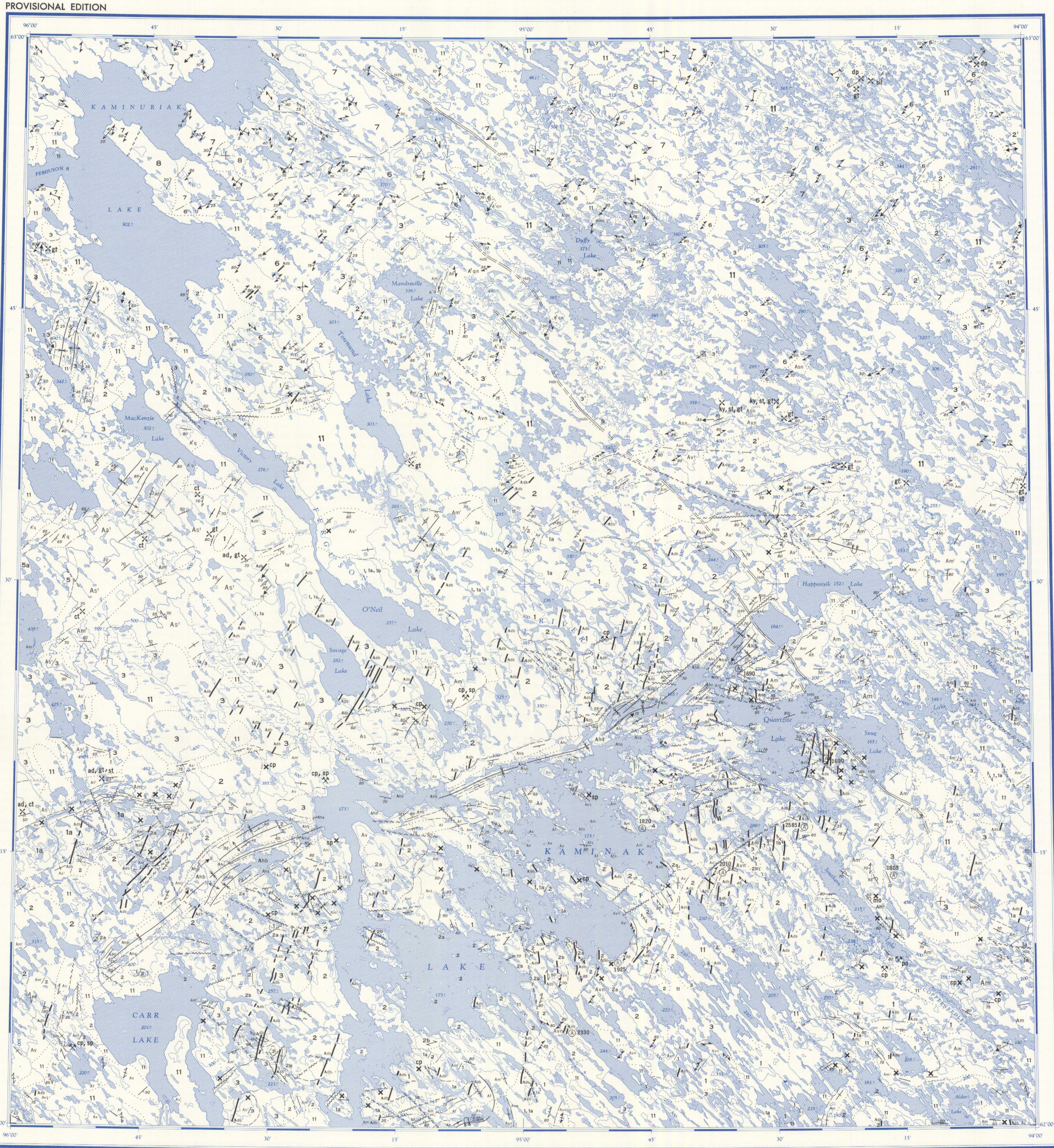
- CENOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY**
- 11 Till, gravel, sand
- HELIXIAN**
- Hdb Diabase, quartz diabase
- 10 Biotite-hornblende syenogabbro
- 9 Pyroxenite (age relations not known)
- 8 Predominantly massive, equigranular, pink granite or adamellite; contains schlieren and lenses of darker gneiss in places, forming migmatite that is gradational to 7
- 7 Irregularly layered, swirled, or nebulitic gneiss and migmatite of varied composition and grain size, and containing dykes and sheets of granite, aplite, pegmatite
- ARCHEAN**
- 6 Layered gneiss, predominantly hornblende-bearing, in places with garnet, clinopyroxene; alternating layers of amphibolite and biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss in places; locally cut by dykes of granite, aplite, may be in part equivalent to mafic volcanic rocks of the Kaminak Group
- HURWITZ GROUP (Ah)**
- Ahd Massive or pillowed andesitic greenstone, in part intercalated with Ahc; associated mafic sills and dykes
- Ahc Slate, siltstone, greywacke; commonly very thin-bedded; minor pink and cream dolomite, in part stromatolitic
- Ahb Pink and white, thin-bedded orthoquartzite, commonly ripple-marked
- Aha Polymictic conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, impure quartzite
- 5 Massive, equigranular, pink granite; may be equivalent to 8; 5a, migmatite formed from 5 and Aq
- Adb Porphyritic (plagioclase) diabase, metadiabase, amphibolite; age relations to Mackenzie Lake metasediments A' and to granite 5 not known
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- MACKENZIE LAKE METASEDIMENTS (A')**
- A'q Metamorphosed arkose, granite- and quartz-pebble conglomerate, impure quartzite, white orthoquartzite, muscovite-quartz schist, pelitic schist; relations to Hurwitz Group not known
- A'qn Layered quartzofeldspathic gneiss; minor intercalated quartz gneiss and pelitic gneiss
- PLUTONIC ROCKS (1-4)**
- 4 Syenite, nepheline syenite, ijolite, melanite melteigite, biotite pyroxenite; cancrinite-, albite-, and biotite-rich altered equivalents
- 3 Chiefly massive, homogeneous, pink, porphyritic (microcline, biotite) adamellite; minor granite, granodiorite, aplite, pegmatite; 3a, adamellite with inclusions of amphibolite; 3/3, cut by adamellite dykes \*
- 2 Chiefly massive, grey hornblende tonalite; minor leucodiorite, biotite-hornblende granodiorite; 2a, tonalite with abundant inclusions of amphibolite, fine-grained diorite; 2b, foliated or gneissic tonalite; 2/2, cut by tonalite dykes \*
- 1 Chiefly hornblende gabbro or diorite; minor augite gabbro, norite, hornblende; 1a, hornblende gabbro or diorite with abundant inclusions of amphibolite; 1b, foliated or gneissic hornblende gabbro or diorite; 1/1, cut by gabbro or diorite dykes \*
- KAMINAK GROUP (A)**
- As Greywacke and slate, in part graded; minor tuff, volcanic pebble conglomerate; includes iron-formation where marked; As', metagreywacke, pelitic schist, locally with garnet, andalusite, cordierite, staurolite
- Asn Pelitic schist and gneiss in places with garnet, staurolite, kyanite
- Af Felsic tuff, agglomerate, flow breccia; includes associated quartz and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions; Af's, intercalated felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks; Af', quartzfeldspar schist, commonly containing minor amphibole
- Av Mafic flows with some intercalated felsic flows and tuffs Am and Af; Av's, undivided volcanic and sedimentary rocks; Av, intercalated amphibolite and quartzofeldspathic schists
- Avn Layered mafic schist and gneiss, with some layers of quartzofeldspathic gneiss; locally garnetiferous
- Am Massive or pillowed basaltic and andesitic greenstones; some intercalated mafic pyroclastic rocks; includes associated mafic intrusions; Am, hornblende schist and amphibolite; pillow structure locally present
- Amn Layered amphibolite and hornblende gneiss

\*For example: Am<sub>1</sub>/3 indicates hornblende schist and amphibolite of unit Am' cut by adamellite dykes of unit 3

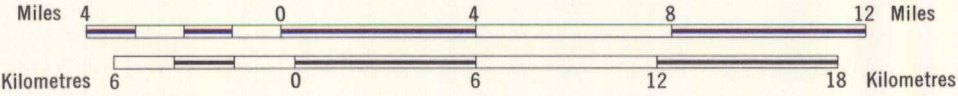
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
- Geological boundary (gradational) .....
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) .....
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) .....
- Schistosity, cleavage, undefined foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) .....
- Gneissosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown) .....
- Attitude of minor fold axial plane (inclined, vertical) .....
- Plunge of minor fold axis (inclined, horizontal) .....
- Plunge of mineral lineation (inclined, horizontal) .....
- Trend of folded gneisses .....
- Fault (defined, assumed) .....
- Master joints in massive granitoid rocks (inclined, horizontal) .....
- Axial trace of syncline (upright or inclined, overturned) .....
- Axial trace of anticline (upright or inclined) .....
- Occurrence of sedimentary iron-formation .....
- Location of radiometric age determination, by K-Ar method, and age in millions of years .....
- Site of trenching and/or drilling .....
- Metallic mineral occurrence (chalcopyrite, cp; sphalerite, sp; molybdenite, mo; nickeliferous pyrrhotite, po; unmarked, pyrite-pyrrhotite gossan) .....
- Metamorphic mineral occurrence (garnet, gt; cordierite, ct; andalusite, ad; staurolite, st; kyanite, ky; sillimanite, sil; diopside, dp) .....



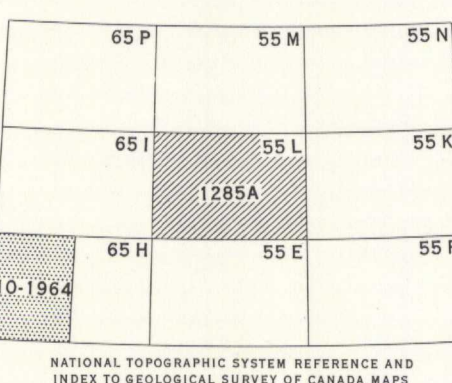
Published, 1970  
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa



MAP 1285A  
PAPER 69-51  
GEOLOGY  
KAMINAK LAKE  
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
Scale 1:250,000



Topographic base-map at the same scale published by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1966  
Magnetic declination 1970 varies from 00°00' at centre of east edge to 05°22' easterly at centre of west edge. Mean annual change increasing 5.4'



KAMINAK LAKE  
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

G 3401-C5  
1910-  
G4  
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