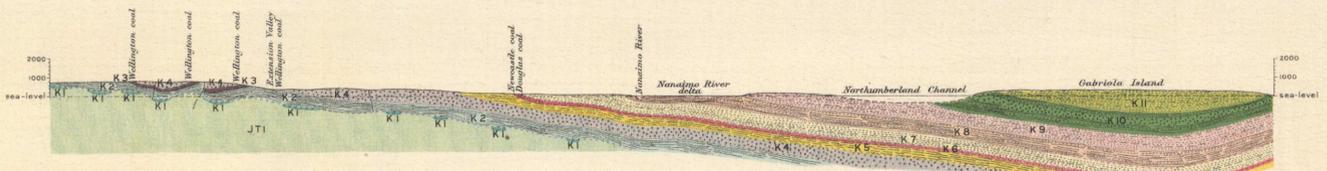


Canada
Department of Mines

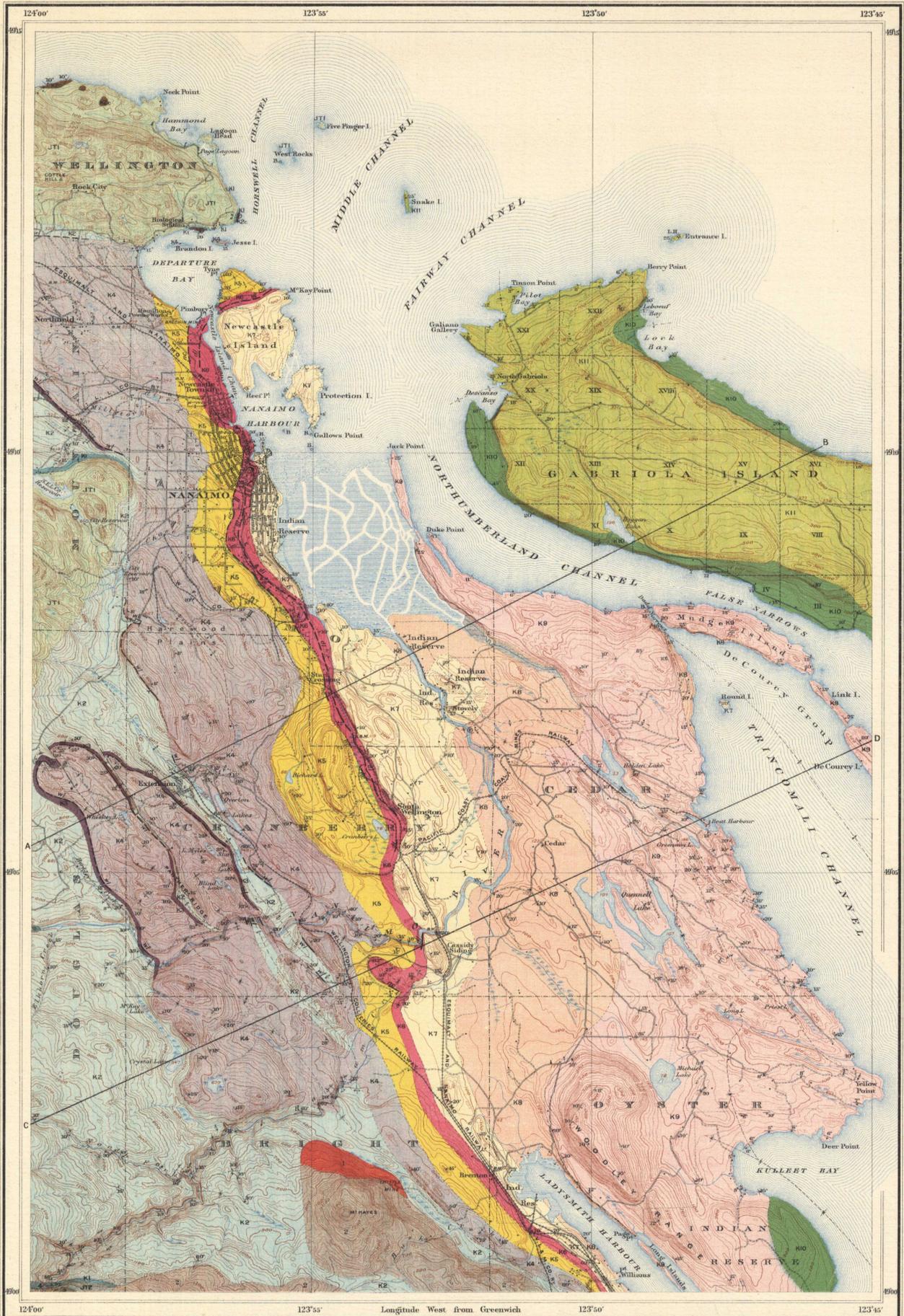
HON. P. E. BLONDIN, MINISTER; R. G. McCONNELL, DEPUTY MINISTER.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Structural section along line AB
Scale, horizontal and vertical, 82,500

GEOLOGY



LEGEND

Culture

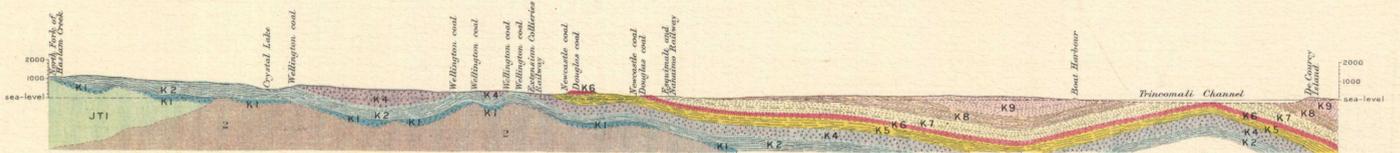
- Streets, roads and buildings
- Private roads or roads not well defined
- Trails
- Railways
- Mine tramways
- Bridges
- Churches
- Schools
- Post Offices
- Cemeteries
- Mines and quarries
- Shafts
- Tunnels
- Prospects
- Dams
- Wharves
- Lighthouses
- Beacons
- District boundaries
- Section lines
- Triangulation stations
- Bench marks
- Section numbers
- Water
- Rivers and lakes
- Watercourses with intermittent flow
- Fresh marshes
- Salt marshes
- Tidal flats
- Springs
- Relief
- Contours (showing level lines and elevations above sea level) Interval 50 feet
- Depression contours
- Sand
- Figures showing heights in feet above sea level

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>TERTIARY</p> <p>Eocene ?</p> <p>UPPER CRETACEOUS</p> <p>MESOZOIC</p> <p>UPPER JURASSIC AND POSSIBLY LOWER CRETACEOUS</p> <p>LOWER JURASSIC AND TRIASSIC</p> | <p>SYMBOLS</p> <p>Coal seams (actual exposure)</p> <p>Coal seams (position and occurrence determined by mining; cf. Douglas seam in Strathcona seam; cf. Wellington seam)</p> <p>Geological boundary (contact observed)</p> <p>Geological boundary (probable error of location less than 100 feet)</p> <p>Geological boundary (probable error of location less than 500 feet)</p> <p>Geological boundary (position assumed)</p> <p>Fault (probable error of location less than 100 feet)</p> <p>Fault (probable error of location less than 500 feet)</p> <p>Probable Fault (position assumed)</p> <p>Downthrow side of fault</p> <p>Uplift side of fault</p> <p>Dip and strike</p> <p>Vertical strata</p> <p>Anticline and anticlinal axis</p> <p>Syncline and synclinal axis</p> <p>Fossil locality</p> | <p>DAKOTA PORPHYRYSTE (dike)</p> <p>GABRIOLA FORMATION (chiefly sandstone)</p> <p>K10</p> <p>NORTHUMBERLAND FORMATION (conglomerate, sandstone and shale)</p> <p>K9</p> <p>DE COURCY FORMATION (chiefly sandstone)</p> <p>K8</p> <p>CEDAR DISTRICT FORMATION (chiefly shale)</p> <p>K7</p> <p>PROTECTION FORMATION (chiefly sandstone)</p> <p>K6</p> <p>NEWCASTLE FORMATION (grey and sandy shale; contains the Douglas coal seam)</p> <p>K5</p> <p>CRAMBEY FORMATION (shaly sandstone and sandy shale and some coarse sandstone and conglomerate)</p> <p>K4</p> <p>EXTENSION FORMATION (chiefly conglomerate, some shale, sandstone and small coal seams)</p> <p>K3</p> <p>EAST WELLINGTON FORMATION (chiefly sandstone)</p> <p>K2</p> <p>HASLAM FORMATION (sandy calcarenite)</p> <p>K1</p> <p>HASLAM FORMATION (marine shales) (chiefly shale)</p> <p>BENSON FORMATION (basal conglomerate)</p> <p>3</p> <p>SICKER GILBOA PORPHYRYSTE (mainly and dike)</p> <p>2</p> <p>SANIEK GRANODIORITE</p> <p>1</p> <p>GABRIOLA DIORITE (peripheral facies of Sanieik granodiorite)</p> <p>JT2</p> <p>SICKER SERIES (shaly and quartzose metamorphic sediments)</p> <p>JT1</p> <p>VANCOUVER VOLCANICS (meta-andesite and meta-basalt)</p> | <p>NANAIMO SERIES</p> <p>GRANITIC INTRUSIVES</p> <p>VANCOUVER GROUP</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

C.D. Spence, Geologist and Chief Draughtsman.
G.G. Atkins and A.M. Greig, Draughtsmen.

Geographical position by triangulation, based on U.S.C.G. 63 station "Vancouver" and "Discovery", near Victoria.
Average magnetic declination, 25 East.

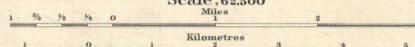


Structural section along line CD
Scale, horizontal and vertical, 82,500

MAP 158 A
(Issued 1916)

NANAIMO SHEET
VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 82,500



Note: For practical purposes assume
1 MILE TO 1 INCH

GEOLOGY 1911
C. H. CLAPP

TOPOGRAPHY 1910
R. H. CHAPMAN, (IN CHARGE)
B. R. MACKAY 1910
F. S. FALCONER 1910
S. C. WYLEAN, (TRIANGULATION) 1909

158 A
Nanaimo
5-1-2
A. Geol.

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158A