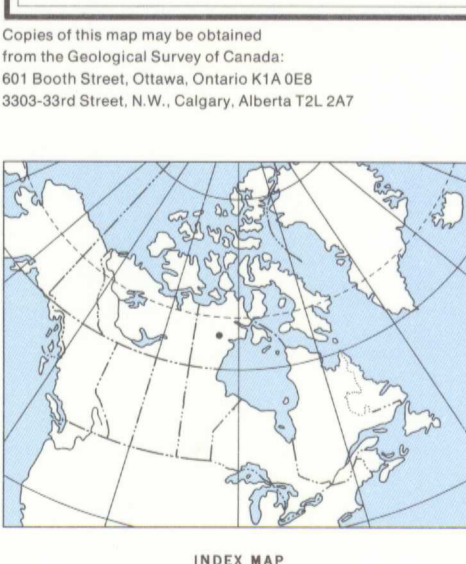
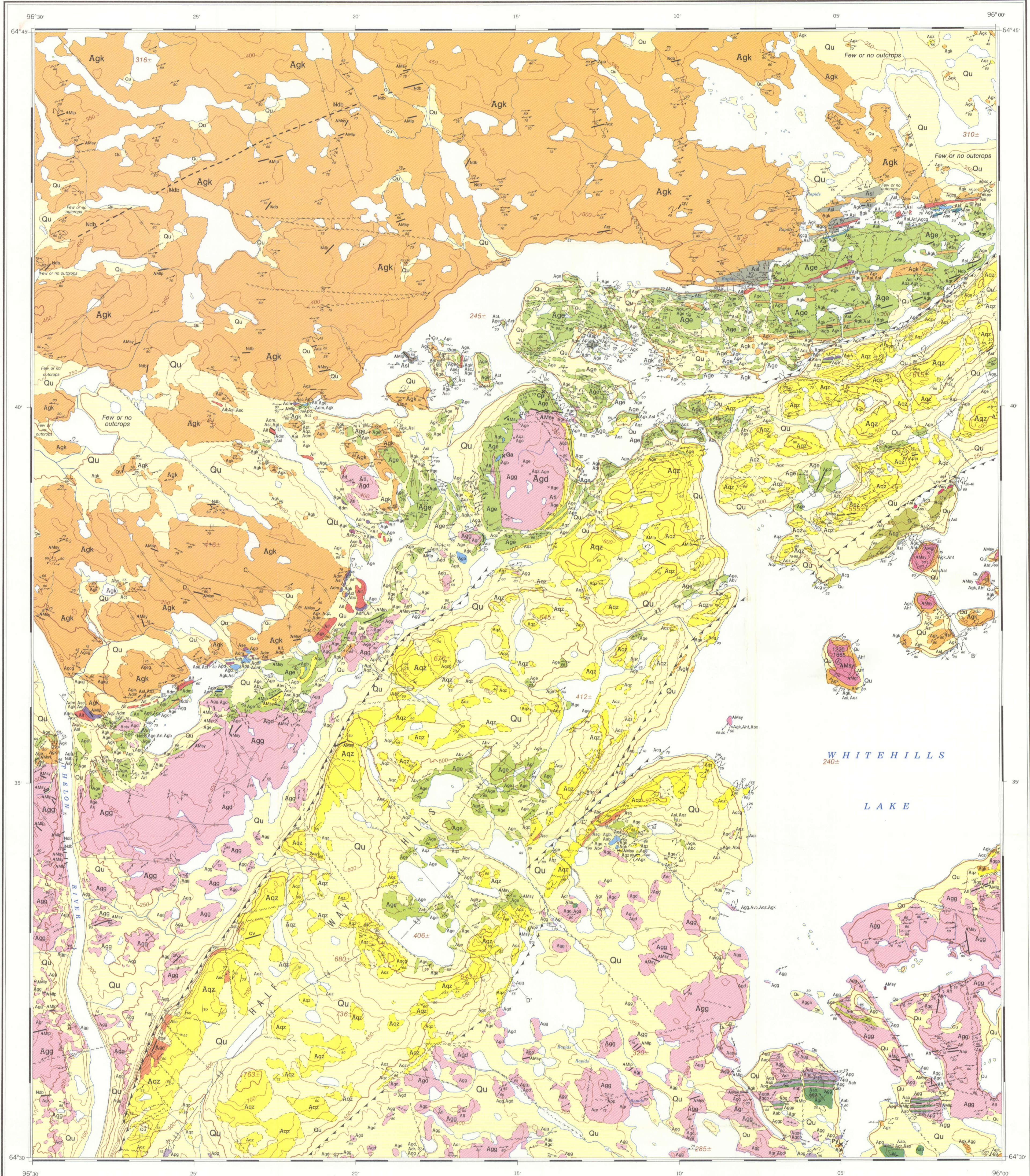


**LEGEND**

<b>QUATERNARY</b>	Qu	Overburden
<b>NEOHELIXIAN</b>	Ndb	Diabase
<b>APHEBIAN</b>	AMay	DUBAWNT GROUP: Martell Intrusive Suite Syenite (AMy), granite (AMgr), lamprophyre (AMlp)
<b>ARCHEAN</b>	Apg	Paragneiss (Apg)
	Aab	Amphibolite (Aab)
	Agd	Granodiorite (Agd), granite (Agr), tonalite (Ati), diorite (Adr), apatite (Aap), felsite (Afi), porphyry (App), gneissic granitic rocks (Agg), inclusions of amphibolite common (Aagc), inclusions of sedimentary rocks common (Aagp), pegmatite (Apm)
	Agb	Gabbro (Agb)
	Apd	Peridotite (Apd), serpentinite (Ase)
	Aaz	Quartzite (Aaz), conglomerate (Aaqc)
	Asc	Muscovite schist (Asc)
	Alv	Felsic volcanic rocks (Alv), rhyolite (Ari)
	Akt	Komatite (Akt)
	Age	Mafic metavolcanic rocks (greenstone) (Age), biotite-rich metavolcanic rocks (Abv), volcanic breccia (Avb), tuff (Aft), carbonatized (Act)
	Adm	Dolomite (Adm)
	Aif	Iron formation (Aif), chert (Ach)
	Asl	Slate (Asl), siltstone (Asn), argillite (Aal), phyllite (Apt)
	Agk	Greywacke (Agk), breccia (Abc), conglomerate (Agcg), carbonate zones (Act), hornfels (Ahl)
	Acg	Polymictic conglomerate (Acg)
	Asy	Syenite (Asy)

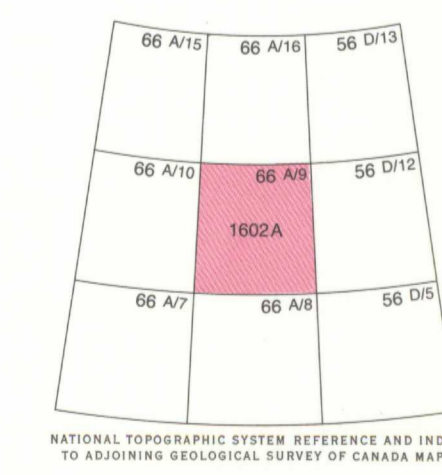
- Outcrop area, isolated outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (inclined)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Pillowed flow (tops known, unknown)
- Foliation (dip known, vertical, dip unknown, direction of dip unknown)
- Foliation (Numbers indicate age, 1 being the oldest)
- Lineation (inclined)
- Drag-fold or crenulation (arrow indicates direction of plunge)
- Trace of lineament (probably cheily joints)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Thrust fault (teeth indicate upthrust side) approximate, assumed
- Quartz vein
- Joints (direction of dip shown)
- Overtured syncline (approximate trace of axial surface)
- Locality where age has been determined (K-Ar method), millions of years
- Mineral occurrence (Cp-chalcopyrite, Ga-galenite, Py-pyrite)
- Cross-section line (See Pocket Fig. #6, Memoir 415)

Geology by F.C. Taylor 1980  
 Geological cartography by P.M. O'Regan, Geological Survey of Canada  
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada  
 Base map, derived from a photomap, at the same scale published by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence, in 1971  
 Drainage was drafted by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition  
 Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0E9  
 Approximate magnetic declination 1984, 1°34.3' East, decreasing 22.0' annually  
 The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area  
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level  
 Recommended citation:  
 Taylor, F.C.  
 1980. Geology, Half Way Hills area, District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada; Map 1602A, scale 1:50 000



MAP 1602A  
 GEOLOGY  
**HALF WAY HILLS**  
 DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
 Scale 1:50 000  
 Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4  
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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