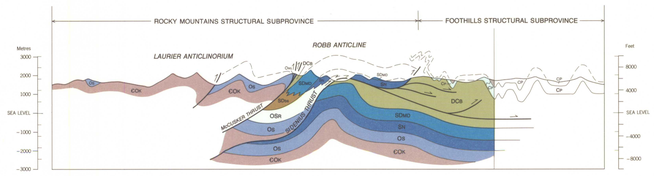
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES



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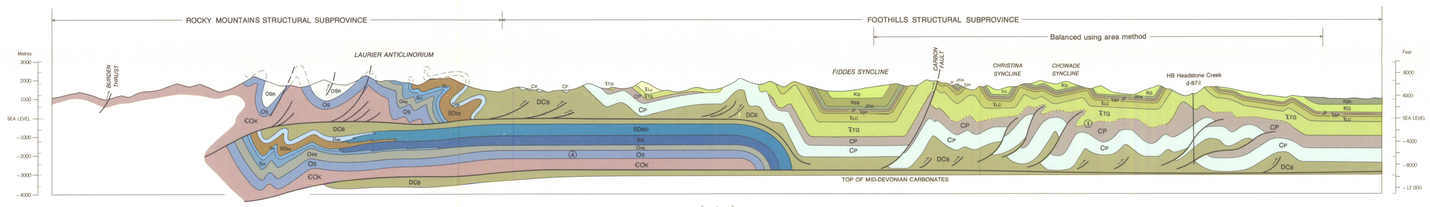

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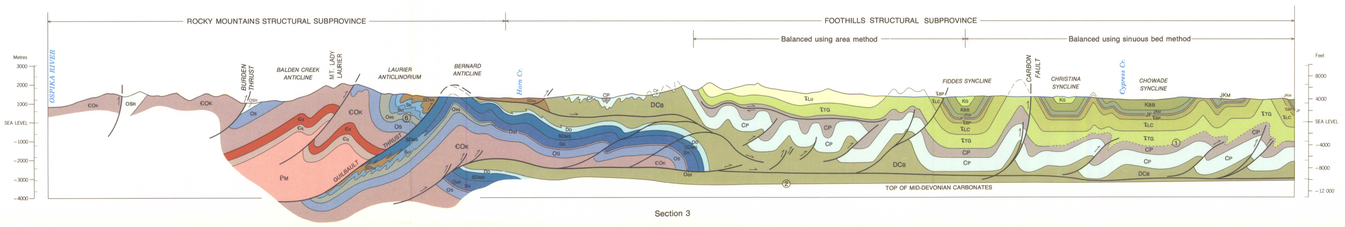

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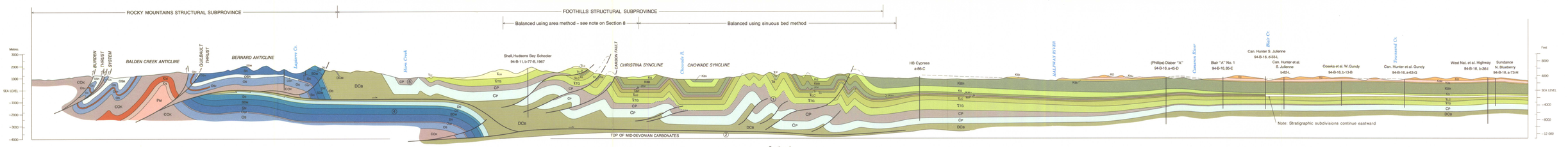

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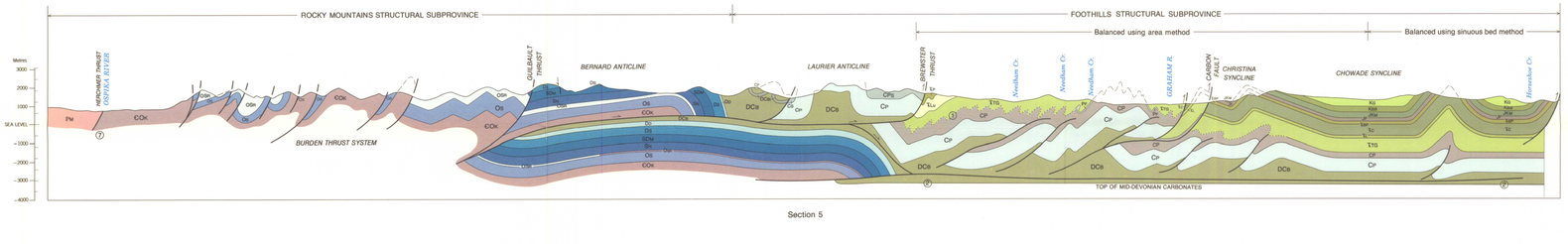

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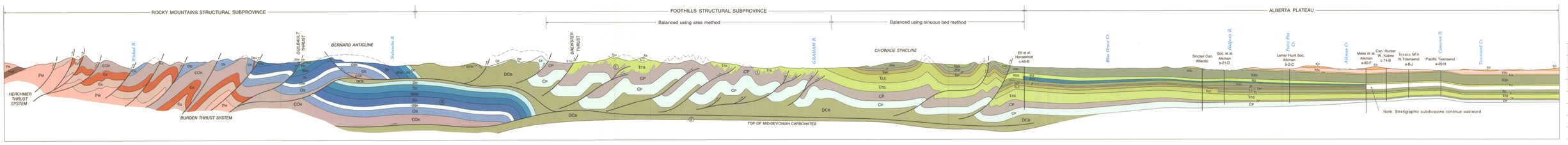

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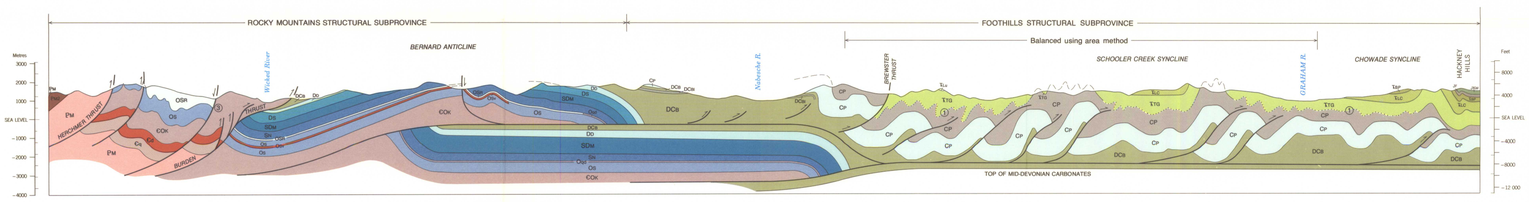

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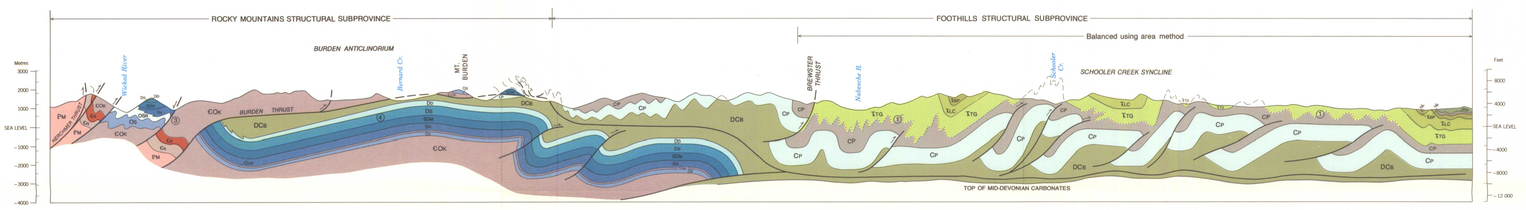

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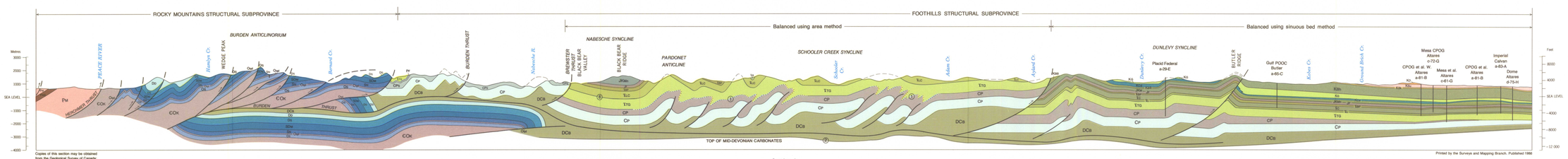


Section 9

Copies of this section may be obtained
from the Geological Survey of Canada:
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8

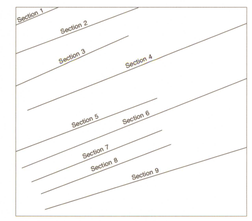
FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY STRUCTURE CROSS-SECTIONS

1. The dotted portion of this contact is hypothetical, it shows the amount of shortening required by folding within Carboniferous and Triassic shale to equal that portrayed by more open thrust-faulted folds within map unit Cp.
   Structural disharmony between map unit Cp and overlying map units is implied in each structure section.
2. Top of undeformed Middle Devonian and older carbonate strata is drawn at a minimum depth. Recent seismic surveys and drilling near the Shell Hudson Bay Schooler well (94B-11 b-77-B) shows an additional 1000+ m of deformed Besa River shale.
3. Sense of overlap across this fault changes along strike from older strata over younger, to younger strata over older. The interpretation presented here - an extension fault - satisfies overlap relations along most of the fault trace. The fault may originally have been a thrust that was later reactivated as an extension fault.
4. One might realistically expect an imbricate stack of thrust panels in lieu of the simple, broadly folded panel shown.
5. Structure section 4: The anomalous thickness of CP suggests this syncline is cored by TLc field observations were equivocal.
6. Structure section 3: Structural complexity is diagrammatic and intended to show the style typical of more incompetent facies of mid - Ordovician through mid-Devonian strata.
7. Structure section 5: Offset of the Herchmer Thrust across Ospika River suggests the Ospika was the locus of right lateral strike-slip displacement.
8. Structure section 9: Triassic strata were subdivided on the basis of estimated thicknesses. Individual informations could not be mapped along the western limb of Nebesche syncline.

Number refers to footnote on structure sections explaining significance of contact ..... ②

Dotted line denotes change in mapping precision. Stratigraphic subdivisions are amalgamated at dotted line .....

Name and location of well projected into plane of structure section ..... HB Headstone Creek d-87-I



Relationship of structure sections to Map 1634A, Halfway River

These diagrammatic structure cross-sections were originally drawn on profiles derived from and using geological boundaries plotted on 1:50 000 scale topographic maps. Due to differences in the topographic detail between 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 editions of this map area, discrepancies in scaling from map to section are to be expected.

Recommended citation:
Thompson, R.I.
1986: Structure sections, Halfway River, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1634A, scale 1:125 000

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch. Published 1986

Diagrammatic structure sections 1-9 to accompany Map 1634A, Halfway River

Scale 1:125 000

Geological drafting by G.S. Whitman, Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada

Canada

MAP 1634A
SHEET 2
STRUCTURE SECTIONS
HALFWAY RIVER MAP AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TO ACCOMPANY MAP 1634A, SHEET 1