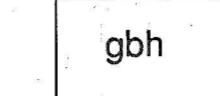


LEGEND

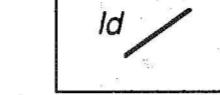
PROTEROZOIC



Diabase Dykes -- gabbro and diabase dykes -- Mackenzie dyke swarm



Gabbro -- gabbro sills and plugs in the Hurwitz Group

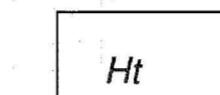


Lamprophyre Dykes -- minette with subordinate microtrachyte and syenite. A post-Kaminak dyke and a pre-Kaminak dyke swarm are recognised. Early dykes may be foliated, and are locally cut by Kaminak dykes.

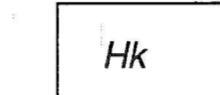


Diabase Dykes -- diabase dykes with abundant plagioclase megacrysts -- Kaminak dyke swarm. Margins sometimes foliated.

Hurwitz Group (early Proterozoic)

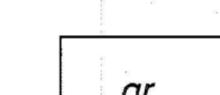


Tavani Formation -- white and pink lithic arkoses and feldspathic arenite/litharenite, local shale partings, red shale rip-up breccia, and polymict conglomerate.

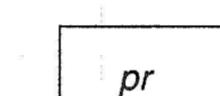


Kinga Formation -- (Whiterock Lake Member), white orthoquartzite, locally pink pure, carbonate rich layers and dolostone. HKs - sub-Whiterock member, reddened sandstone, siltstone, and shale, mass-flow polymict breccia, impure grey quartz-arenite

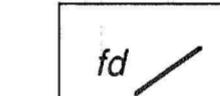
ARCHEAN



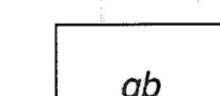
Granitoids -- two groups recognised: late to post-tectonic granite to granodiorite plutons, include the 'East Lake' (gr), south Gill Lake (gr), and east Gill Lake (gr) plutons, and a granodiorite-monzonite body north of Last Lake (gr); syn-tectonic granitoids and granodiorite to granites and quartz-monzonite with subordinate quartz diorite, diorite and gabbro, include the north Gill Lake pluton (gr), Tavani (gr) and Last Lake (gr) granites. Syn-tectonic granitoids have a marginal migmatite zone. Age dates (all discordant, upper intercept U-Pb zircon): south Gill Lake pluton - 2600-2640 Ma, east Gill Lake pluton - 2660 ± 2 Ma, north Gill Lake pluton - 2670 ± 4.6 Ma.



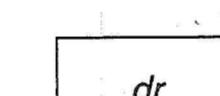
Porphyry -- quartz and quartz-feldspar porphyry, microgranite, and felsite forming dykes, plugs, and stocks, intruded into Atungag and Akliqnatuk formations; possibly subvolcanic intrusive equivalents of felsic volcanic rocks of the Akliqnatuk formation. Age data on porphyry sheet at Gill Lake 2675 Ma (U-Pb zircon, highly discordant, upper intercept, minimum age).



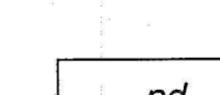
Felsite Dykes -- felsite dykes north of Last Lake, relationship to pris unknown.



Gabbro -- gabbro and related rocks (subordinate diabase, diorite, quartz-diorite, tonalite, trondjemite around Gill Lake) of the Kilsauteut suite (gb). Porphyritic, glomerophytic, and minor non-porphyritic varieties, all variably deformed especially at their margins (schistose margins). Gabbros, quartz-gabbros, and diorite of the 'Fat Lake' suite (gbf), all plagioclase megacryst bearing.



Diorite -- unknown relationship to gbk and gbf, no associated gabbro.



Porphyritic Dykes -- porphyritic diabase dykes with leuco-gabbro or anorthosite xenoliths (relationship to gb and dr unknown).



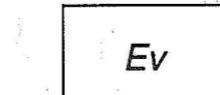
Migmatite -- mafic palaeosomes, dioritic to tonalitic neosomes, palaeosome relics suggest affinities with Atungag and Akliqnatuk formations.

Kaminak Supergroup

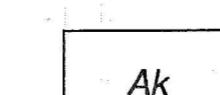


Tagiulik formation - quartz-poor turbidites and magnetite-chert ironstone. Turbidite units range from coarse psammite wackes and matrix supported brecias to fine lithic siltstones and chert-ironstone. Conglomerate, carbonaceous pelite locally developed at base of succession. Exposed base of Tagiulik formation at Gill Lake and Mistake Bay is a high strain zone (probable thrust). This formation is allochthonous with respect to the Kasigialik group.

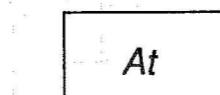
Kasigialik group



Evitaruktuk formation - dominantly quartz-rich greywacke; turbiditic cycles grade from coarse arenite to shale-slate. Local feldspathic quartz-arenite and arkose, matrix-supported polymict conglomerate near base of succession (Evc).



Akliqnatuk formation -- Akm - predominantly mafic volcanic rocks, lavas - pillowved, massive, variolitic, porphyritic and non-porphyritic; hyalocastite, epiclastic breccia, and predominantly felsic volcanic rocks, rhyolitic and dacitic lavas, epiclastic breccia, and coarse sandstone. Aks - predominantly sedimentary, volcanoclastic arenite and lithstone, quartz arenite, polymict conglomerate, oligomictic granite conglomerate (Akc), carbonate ironstone, chert, black slate.



Atungag formation -- mafic pillow lavas and sub-ordinate massive mafic lavas, lava tubes, dykes, sills, minor chert.



S₀ (inclined,overturned,vertical)

Younging direction

S₁, (inclined, vertical)

S₂, (inclined, vertical)

S₃, (inclined, vertical)

lineation (mineral or stretching)

S₃ intersection lineation

Fold axis, F₁, F₂

Fold axial traces

Faults observed, approximate, inferred

Thrust observed, inferred

Edge of outcrop

Lakes, coastline

Minerals

py - pyrite, po - pyrrhotite, cp - chalcopyrite, ga - galena, Au - gold, Fe - iron oxide, Ni - nickel, Zn - zinc

GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE TAVANI MAP AREA (55K/3,4,5,6), DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN, N.W.T.

5 km

Scale 1:50,000

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Canada Mineral Development Agreement,
Contract No. 23233-9-0023/01-SZ

Contribution to Canada-Northwest Territories Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement 1987-91, under the Economic Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada

Contribution à l'Entente auxiliaire Canada-Territoires du Nord-Ouest d'exploitation minérale 1987-1991, dans le cadre de l'Entente de développement économique. Projet subventionné par la Commission géologique du Canada

Northwest Territories Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat
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