LEGEND

NOTE: Tick Symbol is common to Both FSA Key Map

FSA KEY MAP
FSA DESIGNATION
10 TROUTAL (DOGS) limestone
11 TROUTAL (DOGS) dolomite
12 SKOLITH sandstone, shale, limestone
CAMP PROVINCE
14 CAMPBELL sandstone
21 MOOSE sandstone, dolomite
22 SEVERN limestone
PROVINCE LITHOLOGY
30 TYRRELL sandstone, dolomite
ATLANTIC
34 CAPE SPENCER limestone
35 MAPLES sandstone
36 CHURCHILL limestone
37 TRAVERSE limestone
38 MAPLETON limestone
39 TYRRELL gravelly sands
40 MONTREAL limestone plains
PROVINCE
LITHOLOGY
LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION
10 TROUTAL (DOGS) limestone
11 TROUTAL (DOGS) dolomite
12 SKOLITH sandstone, shale, limestone
14 CAMPBELL sandstone
21 MOOSE sandstone, dolomite
22 SEVERN limestone
30 TYRRELL sandstone, dolomite
34 CAPE SPENCER limestone
35 MAPLES sandstone
36 CHURCHILL limestone
37 TRAVERSE limestone
38 MAPLETON limestone
39 TYRRELL gravelly sands
40 MONTREAL limestone plains
Geological contact
Fault
Dyke
Geology derived from the map 1104-A, Hershey Gatineau, at the scale of 1: 1,000,000. Compiled by L.D. Hare, H.R. Poole and J.F. Wilson, 1970.
Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada
Base-map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1975
Mean magnetic declination 1977, 17°30.2' west decreasing 12.6' annually. Readings vary from 16°30' in the S.W. corner to 19°12.2' in the N.E. corner of the map area
(Elevation in feet above mean sea-level)
Province of Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Geological Branch
Canada
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Geological Survey of Canada
Geochemical Symbol and Data Presentation
The concentration of an element at a sample site is graphically represented as one of a series of different symbols according to the class interval in which the value is plotted. The symbols are symmetrically arranged so that they first increase in size to the eighth symbol and then decrease in thickness to the fifteenth. The two highest symbols, 14 and 15, are open circles. Symbols 1 to 7 represent concentrations below the analytical detection limit, or in the data group containing the detection limit. The data are grouped on a semi-logarithmic scale, i.e. 1,2,5,10,20,50,100 etc.
Symbols 8 to 15 represent concentrations above the detection limit. Combining Canada-wide series of mean semi-logarithmic National Geochemical Reconnaissance class intervals of symbols and the data groups they represent for any specific element is based on the cumulative frequency curve constructed from all the data for that element. Log-probability paper fits sheets covered in many field seasons. The original cumulative frequency curve is constructed from the first 800 samples. The curve usually includes the median of the data as defined by the 0.5 (50%) point on the cumulative frequency curve. The class interval is then determined as accurately as is extreme as appropriate graphical means. An example of all 15 symbols is given below.
The symbol maps, being based on the total survey data distributions, are unaffected by the availability of user terminology levels of knowledge in bedrock and surficial geology, and other environmental factors. Therefore, the raw data symbol maps are the most objective presentation of regional geochemical data for reconnaissance use. To fulfill the needs of a more specific and thorough interpretation, the raw symbol maps should be confirmed using the field and analytical data provided in the data volume. Specific threshold values for each element are given in the following discussion of the data in terms of the symbol maps. Maximum, median, geology, a table of summary statistics and proposed threshold values for each mapped bedrock unit, or group Triloglacic unit, are given in the data volume. The proposed thresholds, as discussed in the data volume, can be used alone, or in conjunction with the sample location map and data listings, to indicate those threshold samples where they occur on the map. In many instances, the threshold values will coincide with a change in symbol size or symbol density on geochemical levels on bedrock type. It may often be also observed that within the boundaries of a single bedrock unit, or group of units, the threshold symbols on the map or lithologic units appears to approximate a normal distribution. The proposed threshold values are considered adequate for the first regional survey and reconnaissance exploration viewpoint. Locations of samples with concentrations in excess of the threshold for the rock unit they appear to be derived from, should be studied carefully. Such locations, in conjunction with the data on the sample location map and environmental factors, may be of those could be the presence of abnormal concentrations of the element in a form of interest to the mineral explorationist.
Sample preparation, analytical data, and other geological, environmental and recorded data should be utilized. The data separation by bedrock type can often be improved by constructing new data subsets and deriving local threshold levels based on the data from the bedrock units of interest.
The term reliability factor and value that appears below the table is an estimate of the reliability of the geochemical map. On the basis of duplicate sampling (2 of 10 samples) and duplicate analysis (2 of 10 analyses) the variance of the data is expanded and identical methods of sample preparation and analysis are used the new value will lie between F = XF and F x XF where X is the original value obtained. This is based on a confidence level of 95% and is discussed in detail in the centre-line below indicates and sample preparation and analytical causes.
Table of Thresholds for Major Geological Units
Lithology	No. of Samples	Mean	S.D.	FC.S.T	Threshold
Limestone	13	23.9	66.4	272	50
Sandstone	13	5.0	3.4	64	10
Dolomite	21	8.0	5.7	64	20
Shale	5	8.0	3.0	64	10
Marble	20	7.3	4.6	64	20
Quartzite	2	2.0	0.0	64	5
Hedenite	76	7.1	5.2	72	20
Granite	11	5.0	3.0	64	10
Syenite	1	100.0	101.1	391	50
Granite	167	6.0	4.4	64	10
Granodiorite	15	5.3	3.0	64	10
Gabbro	3	6.3	3.5	80	10
Diorite	6	7.2	5.1	92	10
Metavolcanics	1	11.0	6.0	128	20
Gneiss	107	6.0	4.0	64	10
Paragneiss	11	8.0	3.5	11	15
Orthogneiss	11	8.0	3.5	11	15
Unknown	6	8.3	3.6	128	50

Data units are ppm
Reliability Factor = 1.95
NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 1-1976
OPEN FILE #36
Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division
Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa
Geochemistry and Federal-Provincial coordination by E.H.W. Hornbrook
Field operation supervised by C.C. Durham
Data processing by F.J. Grunsky
Data coordinate by R.G. Garrett, N.S. Lund and D. Ellwood
Ontario Geological Branch
Federal-Provincial coordination by K.D. Card
Contractor
Sample preparation by Barker Associates
Chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd.
This map forms one of a series of 18 closely-spaced geochemical reconnaissance maps at a scale of 1:50,000. The open file data consist of data for 15 elements each, per cent loss on ignition and sample site location.
The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:
The Director,
Canadian Resource Centre,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4
NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 1-1976
OPEN FILE #36
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CONSULT
NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 1-1976
CONSULT IN LAKE SEDIMENTS
CANADA-ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Scale 1:250,000
Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres
Miles 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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This map has been prepared from a computer plot. Any discrepancies can be brought to the attention of:
The Director,
Canadian Resource Centre,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
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