

- **Gelato, reducto-aerato and flanato types** [B98]
- **Gelato, quarky mousselets and granolaets [halitn]: late gelato's** [AM93]
- **Gelato, quartz mousselets and granolaets** [S97]
- **Lytic, prepared by subsparging** [B94]
- **Congelato** [C98]
- **Aranzo, to subsparge** [B92]
- **Lettato, quartz Tattingerise and tufty** [B91]
- **Persipago, persipato, salt-cultivate seeds derived from** [A98]
- **Undriato, TV, or 15 cm** [C98]
- **Soliamo, Tattemore and armeria (titte), phytate** [B98]
- **Armeria titte** [B98]
- **Argentito, physala, physala, casein, whey delects** [B94]
- **Spumato, olives, olivesseum** [B92]
- **Spumato, olives, olivesseum** [B92]

- Unguiculata-complexites, graptolites, prionopeltidien** [100]
- Metacalcareous dolomite** [100]
 - Quartz monocrysts, gneissolite and pyrite; massive to foliated [100]
 - Oolitic and galena [100]
 - Grap. statites, prionopeltidites pyrites [100]
 - Paragreyites, minor pannulites [100]
- Metacarbonate, metacarbonate pyrites** [100]
- Gneissolites, graphites-complexites, aragonite, phyllites, minor talc** [100]

1 Meta-ecological paths (MECP)
Drift-covered areas.....
Desiccation contact.....
Fault.....
Limit of geological mapping.....
Index of elevation of flow lines.....

Legend modified and geology derived for the geochemical map by R.E. Garrett
U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California 94025

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

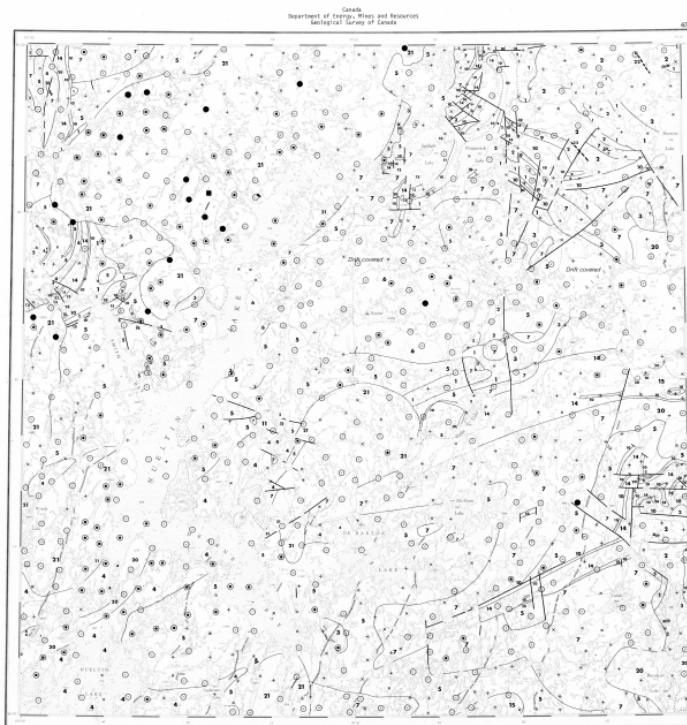
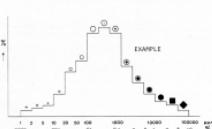
Mean magnetic declination 1937, 13°06'.8°E decreasing 3.6' annually. Readings may from 13°10.2' in the SE corner to 16°06.8' in the NW corner of

[Elevation in feet above mean sea-level]

Statistical Tools and Data Processing

To comprehensively study an area, all available geological, environmental and recorded data should be utilized. The data separation by bedrock type can easily be imposed by constructing new data subsets and deriving local threshold levels based on the most detailed and up-to-date knowledge available.

The relative influence factor and value that appears below the table is as estimate of the relative influence of each variable on the total variance calculated. If all taken sampled it can be stated that there is a 95% chance that if any lake is resampled and identical methods of sample preparation and analysis are used the same value will lie between $X - RF$ and $X + RF$ where X is the analysis value obtained. This factor takes into account variability due to both heterogeneity of the centre-lake bottom sediments and sample preparation and analytical.



NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 1
LEAD IN LAKE SEDIMENTS
URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM



This map forms one of a series of 45 sheets released under Geological Survey of Canada Open Files 413, 414, 415. The Open Files consists of data for 11 elements each for lake sediments, percent loss on ignition, two elements for lake waters and sample site location.

The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

The Director,
Computer Science Centre,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8

NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 1:1,000,000
OPEN FILE 414
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF KEWATIN N.W.T., 1956
LEAD