

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

23 Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

CRETACEOUS

22 Sandstone, shale and conglomerate; 22a, BONNET PLUME FORMATION: sandstone, shale and coal; 22b, BONNET PLUME FORMATION: conglomerate and sandstone; 22c, ARTIC BED FORMATION: shale and siltstone

21 Hornblende and hornblende/biotite syenite, commonly porphyritic and uneven textured; minor diorite

20 Diorite and gabbro

19 Mottled green and maroon shale and brown siltstone

18 KENO HILL QUARTZITE: massive quartzite; minor slate and phyllite

JURASSIC

17 LOWER SCHIST division: argillite, slate, phyllite and minor quartzite; 17a, sandstone and shale

TRIASSIC

16 SHUBLIK FORMATION: limestone and shale; unnamed clastics and carbonates

PERMIAN

15 TANKANDIT FORMATION: grey chert and limestone; 15a, JUNGLE CREEK FORMATION: sandstone, shale, carbonates and clastics; undivided formation

CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN

14 STRAIN FORMATION: shale and limestone; HART RIVER FORMATION: shale, siltstone and limestone; Lisburne Group undivided; 14a, limestone, black shale, chert, chert-pebble conglomerate, argillaceous, limestone, sandstone and slate

13 OKY KAYAK FORMATION: shale; unnamed conglomerate

DEVONIAN

MIDDLE DEVONIAN TO CARBONIFEROUS

12 CANOL FORMATION: black shale; NATION RIVER FORMATION: chert-pebble conglomerate and chert-grain sandstone; shale, argillite, slate, limestone and minor chert-pebble conglomerate and quartzite

LOWER TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN

11 OGLIVIE FORMATION: limestone; CRANSWICK FORMATION: limestone; MICHELLE FORMATION: limestone and shale; unnamed limestone, dolomite and interbedded black chert

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

10 ROAD RIVER FORMATION: shale, limestone, black chert and argillite; minor quartzite and chert-pebble conglomerate

9 Dolomite and limestone; argillaceous limestone and dolomite; dark volcanic rocks

CAMBRIAN

8 Limestone and dolomite; minor red shale; unnamed clastics; 8a, massive sandstone, conglomerate, shale and local andesitic and basaltic flows and sills; 8b, JONES RIDGE limestone; unnamed dolomite and limestone

PRECAMBRIAN AND/OR LATER

7 Dark green volcanic rocks, breccia, tuff, agglomerate, shale, chert, siltstone and limestone

6 Quartzite, sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate, maroon and green shales, chlorite schist, quartz-mica schist, phyllite, limestone and black chert

HADRYNIAN

5 Unnamed carbonates and clastics

4 RAPITAN GROUP: mudstone, limestone, iron formation and dolomite

HELIKIAN

3 KATHERINE FORMATION: sandstone and dolomite; TSEOTZENE FORMATION: sandstone and dolomite; unnamed carbonates, shale and gypsum

2 Orange dolomite, slate, phyllite, grey dolomite, grey and maroon shale, quartzite, conglomerate, limestone, black shale, argillite and siltstone

HELIKIAN AND (?) APHEBIAN

1 Argillite, slate, phyllite quartzite, dolomite, conglomerate and siltstone limestone

Drift-covered areas:.....

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1977

Geology generalized for geochemical maps by W.D. Goodfellow from Larsen Creek (116A) and Dawson (116B) by L.H. Green (G.S.C. Mem. 364, 1972); and Hart River (116H) by D.K. Norris (G.S.C. Open File 279, 1975)

Base-map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1954, 1957, 1958

Mean magnetic declination 1977, 32°28.7' East, decreasing 1.6' annually. Readings vary from 32°50.4' in the SE corner to 32°03.6' in the NW corner of the map-area

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

GEOCHEMICAL SYMBOLS AND DATA PRESENTATION

The absolute background and anomalous concentrations, and the contrast between them will vary regionally depending on factors such as the physiography, geology, the sample media and the chemistry of the elements determined.

Physiographical regions within the survey area include the Vernecke, Ogilvie and Richardson Mountains, and the Eagle Plains and Bonnet Plume basins. Most of the sediment in streams intersecting mountains terrain has been derived by the mechanical breakdown of the underlying rocks and has been transported as particulates during the heavy spring run-off. Stream sediments range in size from fine silt to boulders with only minor organic matter present. By contrast, streams intersecting the Eagle Plains and Bonnet Plume basins are commonly discontinuous, flow at low velocities, and deposit organic-rich sediment. Under these conditions, organic matter may be expected to play a significant role in the transport and deposition of certain elements (e.g., U, Zn, Cu, Co, Ni, Mo, etc.) and may therefore produce spurious anomalies. It is suggested that field observations, such as sediment composition, present in the data listing be considered when examining the metal content of any specific site.

The geology of the survey area is represented by sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks that range in age from lower(?) Proterozoic to upper Cenozoic, with almost every period represented. To date, U has been reported to occur in breccias associated with the Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Vernecke Mountains. Other geological environments that are considered to have a high potential in the survey area include the following: the Mesozoic alkaline stocks and batholiths; the Paleozoic shales as a source of low grade and high tonnage U; the Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary basins such as the Eagle Plains and Bonnet Plume basins; and structures such as faults and unconformities which may serve as favorable traps for deposition of U.

Because of the mechanical derivation of stream sediments from mountainous terrain, the geochemistry is strongly influenced by the chemistry of the underlying rocks. For example shales, or their metamorphic equivalents, which are common in Proterozoic, Paleozoic and Mesozoic maps, have high background concentrations for U and most other elements determined which is reflected in the geochemistry of the stream sediments. Therefore, it is suggested that each stream system be evaluated in terms of the local factors affecting the geochemistry of the surficial environment.

The element associations expected for particular types of U and base metal mineralization should be considered when evaluating geochemically anomalous stream sediments. For example, Ba, Cu, Co and to a lesser extent, Mo, F, and W are associated with the Proterozoic U occurrences whereas Mo, F and to a lesser extent Pb, would be expected to be associated with primary U mineralization in alkaline plutons. Furthermore, element associations in stream sediments and waters will be useful in identifying regional geochemical trends that may be, at least in part, controlled lithologically. Anomalous geochemical trends within these regional patterns should then be evaluated for possible mineralization on the basis of not only the absolute concentrations but also element interrelations.

The concentration of an element at a sample site is graphically represented as one of 15 symbols; if a sample was collected but there is no data available a dot is plotted. The symbols are arranged so that they first increase in size to the eighth symbol and then increase in blackness to the fifteenth. The two small crosses at the low end of the scale are used to respectively denote 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. Five decades can be spanned and this arbitrary division has been chosen for the continuing Canada wide series of maps constituting the National Geochemical Reconnaissance.

The choice of symbols and the data groups they represent for any specific element is based on the histogram and cumulative frequency plot for the total survey data from one, or more contiguous, open file sheets covered in one field season. The eighth symbol is used for the model group as defined by the histogram, this group usually includes the median of the data as defined by the 0.5 (50%) point on the cumulative frequency plot. Some, or all, of the remaining 14 symbols are chosen to achieve an appropriate graphical impact.

The raw data symbol maps are only intended to assist the rapid inspection of the data for gross regional features. To fulfill the need for a more specific and thorough interpretation, the field and analytical data provided in the data listings should be consulted. To assist in the appraisal of the data in terms of the symbol map bedrock geology, a table of summary statistics for the drainage samples dominantly derived from within each bedrock unit, or broad lithologic unit, is presented below the histogram. In many instances, the table will also illustrate, more clearly than the maps, the dependence of mean geochemical levels on bedrock type. It may also be observed that whilst the total data appears to approximate a log-normal distribution the data for individual maps or lithologic units appears to approximate a normal distribution except where the concentration of an element at or below the detection limit for a large number of samples (e.g., U and F in water; Ag, Mo and W in sediment). In these situations, the frequency distribution will be positively skewed and the mean will not represent the total population. Therefore, caution must be exercised when using the table of summary statistics to establish background and anomalous concentration ranges for a given element.

To comprehensively study an area, all available 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 most detailed and up-to-date knowledge available.

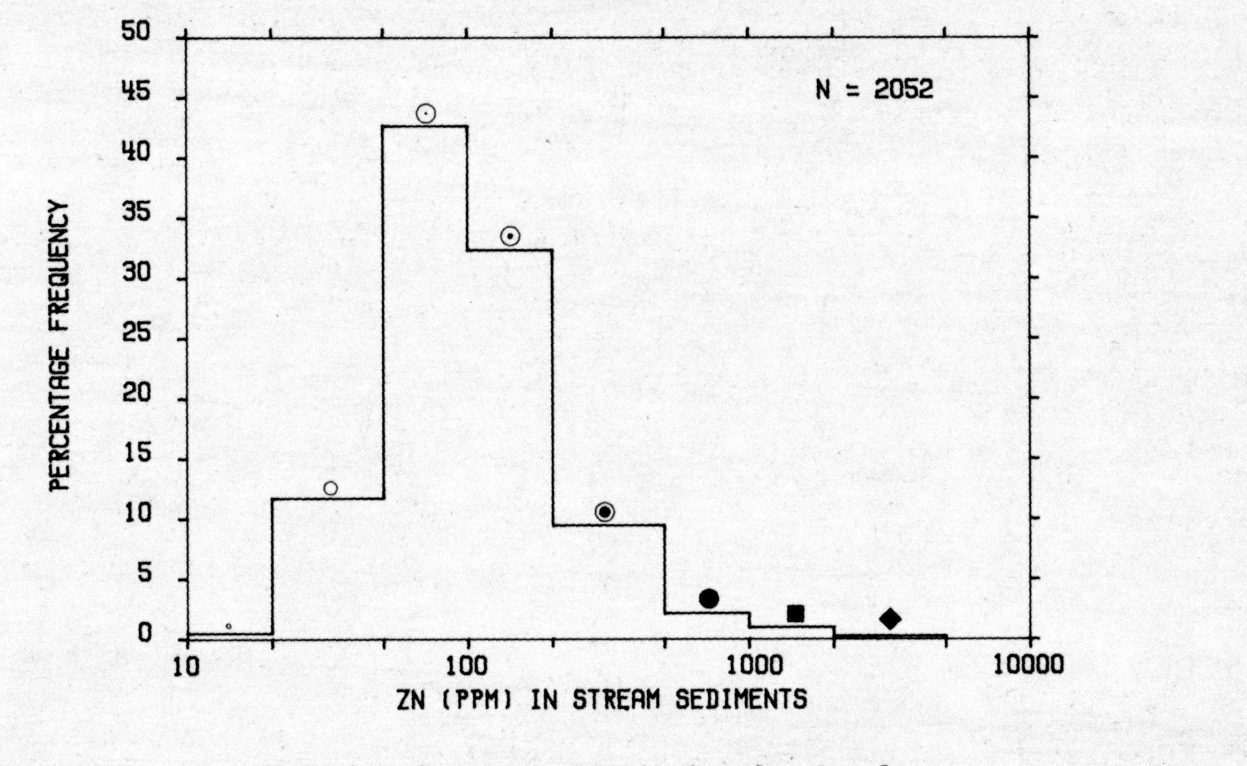
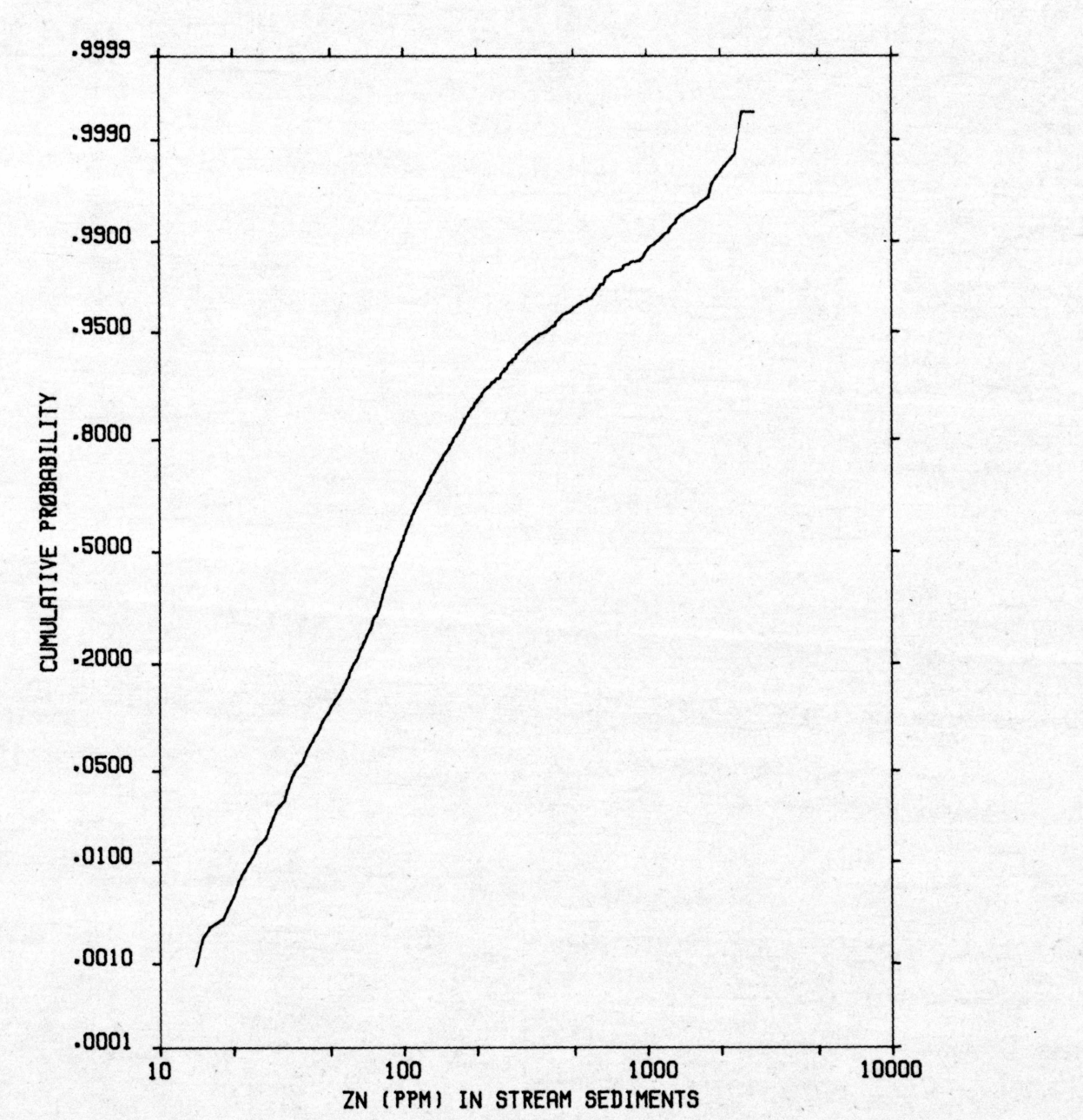
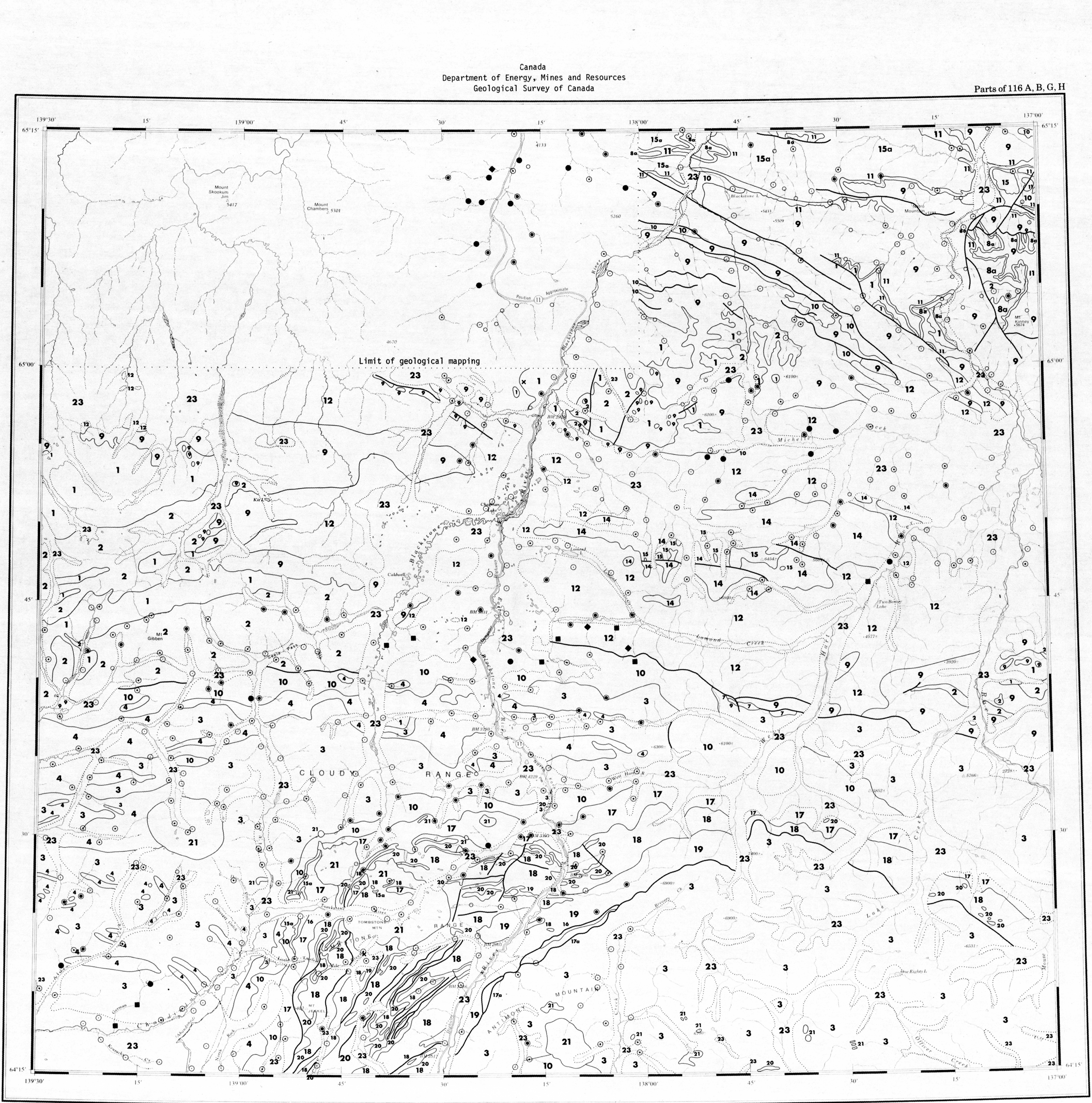


Table of Summary Statistics for Sample Media Underlain by the Different Lithologies

Lithology	No. of Samples	Geometric Mean	Mean	Arithmetic S.D.	C.V. %
Dolomite	50	103	125	73	59
Limestone	351	76	105	128	122
Argillite	186	100	173	339	197
Shale	457	113	155	184	118
Mudstone	8	73	76	21	28
Siltstone	39	137	170	125	74
Sandstone	712	106	141	206	146
Quartzite	112	127	152	134	88
Conglomerate	58	86	93	32	34
Syenite	7	103	109	35	32
Basalt	18	124	130	43	33
Diorite	6	105	116	62	53
Undivided Sedimentary Rock	46	167	306	378	124

Data units are in ppm

NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 14-1976  
OPEN FILE 418

Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division

Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

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Analytical contract supervision by J.J. Lynch

Data monitoring and compilation by R.G. Garrett, N.G. Lund and D.J. Ellwood.

Contractors

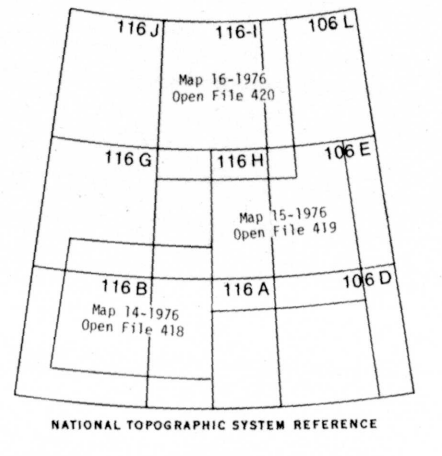
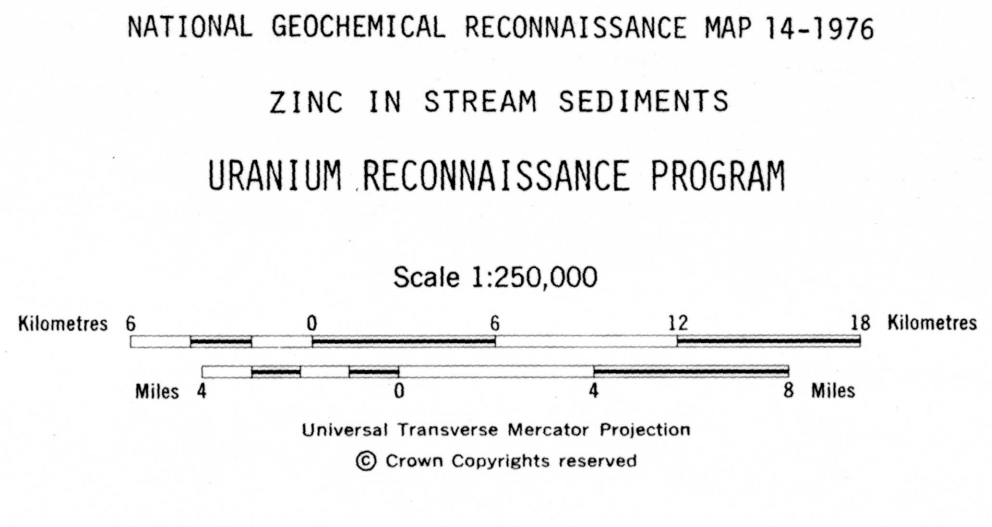
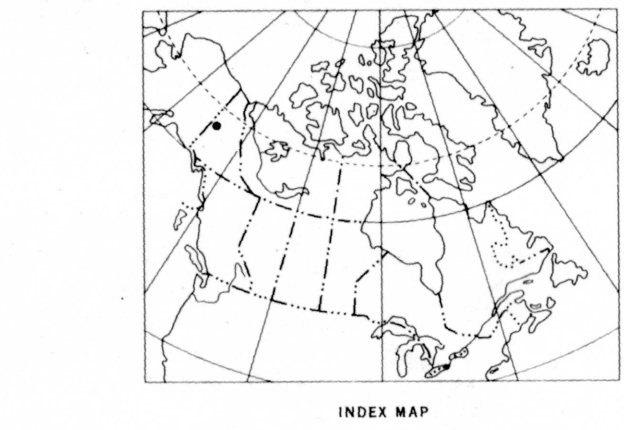
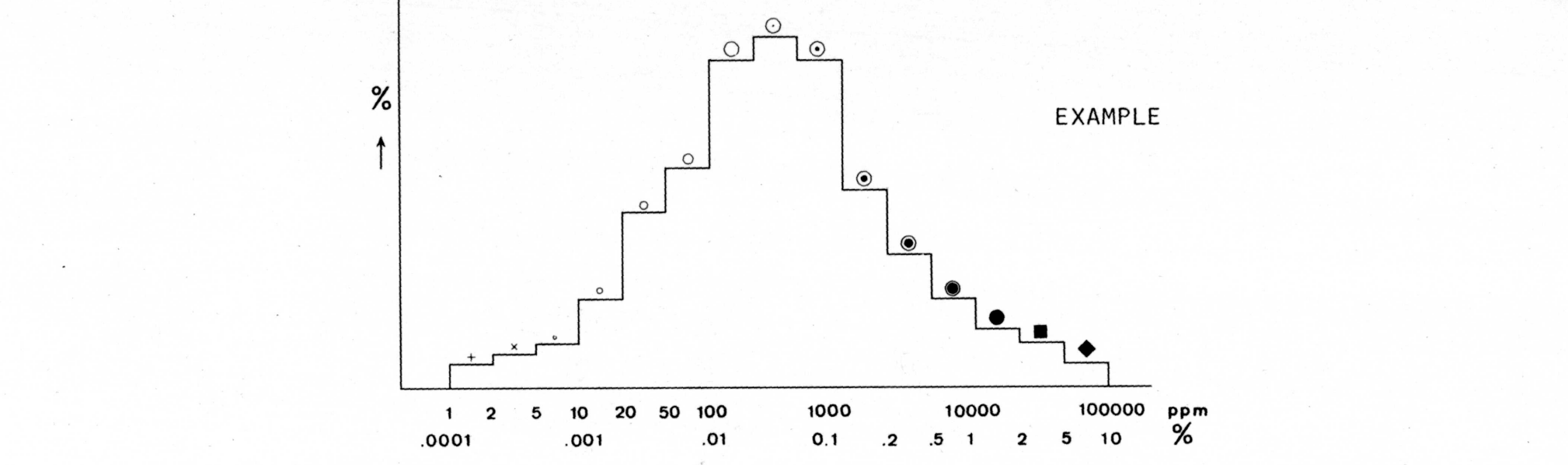
Sample preparation by Golder Associates

Chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd.

This map forms one of a series of 45 sheets released under Geological Survey of Canada, Open Files 418, 419, 420. The Open Files consists of data for 12 elements each for stream sediments, percent loss on ignition, 2 elements for stream waters and sample site location

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

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