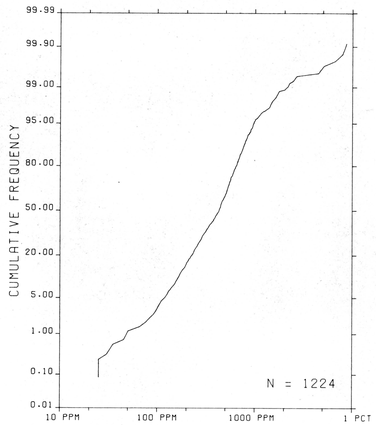
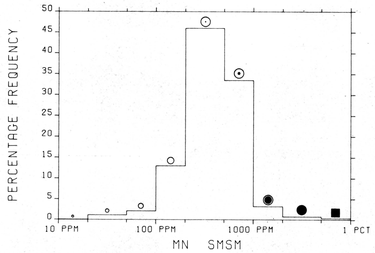




Geochemical Symbol and Data Presentation

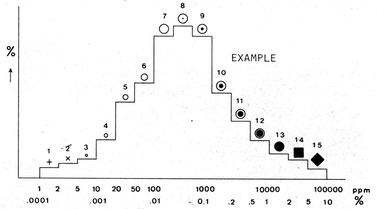
The concentration of an element at a sample site is graphically represented as one of 15 symbols. If a sample was collected but there is no data available a dot is plotted. The symbols are symmetrically arranged so that they first increase in size to the eighth symbol and then increase in blackness to 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 (above). 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 so as to achieve an appropriate graphical impact. An example of all 15 symbols is given below.

The symbol maps, being based on the total survey data distributions, are unaffected by tha availability of ever increasing levels of knowledge in bedrock and surficial geology, and other environmental factors. Therefore, the raw data symbol maps are only intended to assist the rapid inspection of the data for gross regional features. To fulfill the needs of a more specific and thorough interpretation, the raw symbol maps should be modified using the field and analytical data provided in the data listings and any other knowledge available.

The data listings contain notes on survey and analytical methods, raw data listing with legend and statistics for total data as well as for data grouped on the basis of rock type.

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."



Copies of map material and listings of field observations and analytical data from which the material was prepared may be available at users expense by application to:

K.G. Campbell Corporation
880 Wellington Street
Bay No. 238
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6K7

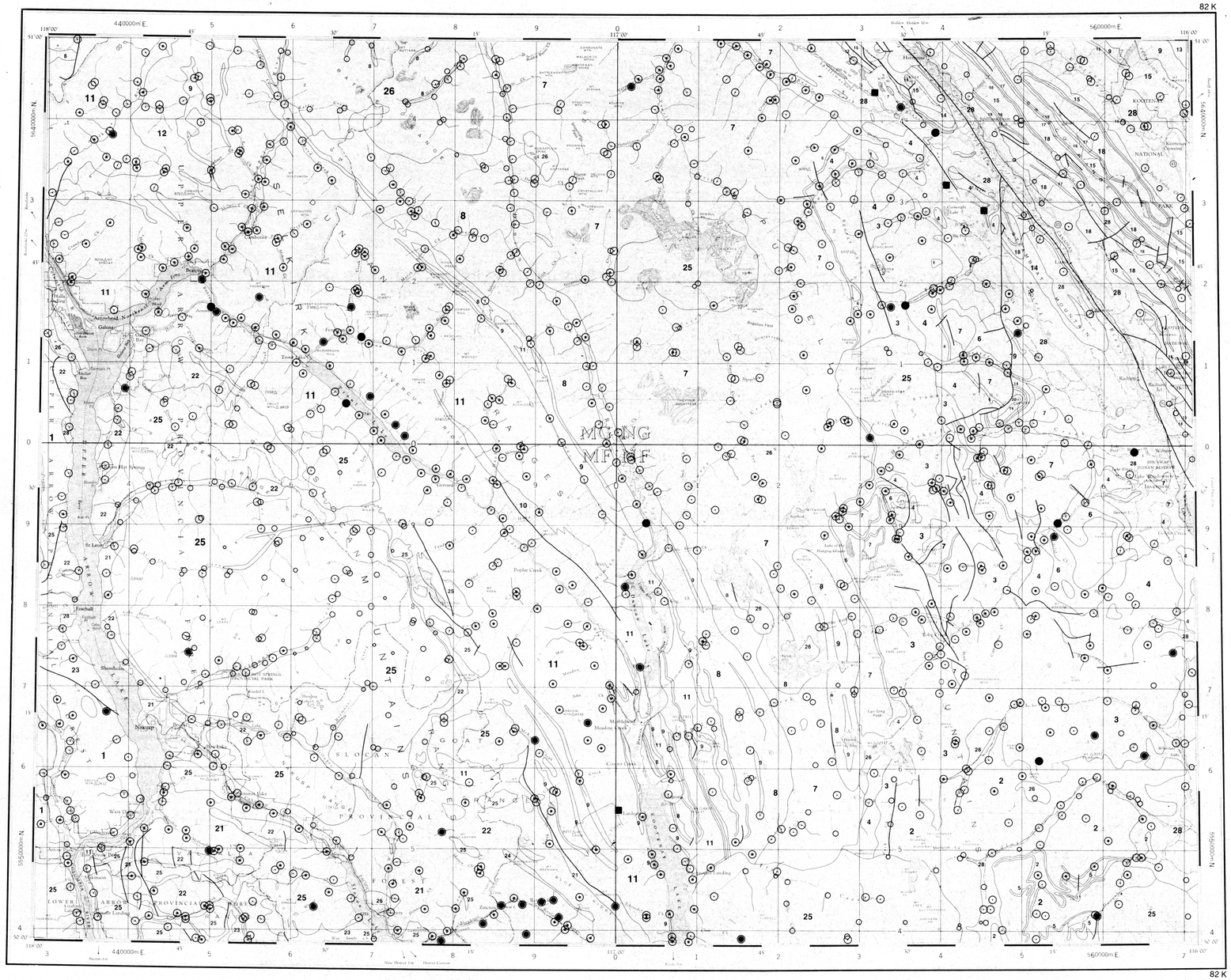
The data is also available in digital form. For further information please contact:

The Director
Computer Science Centre
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

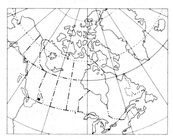
Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

82 K



82 K



Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1978, 21°45.3' East, decreasing 5.1 annually. Readings vary from 21°04.2' in the SE corner to 22°24.6' in the NW corner of the map-area

MANGANESE (ppm)

OPEN FILE 515

NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 26-1977

URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977

Scale 1:250,000

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

Miles 4 0 4 8 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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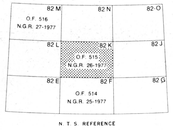
Base map modified by the Geological Cartography Unit from map published at same scale by Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1959. Additional drainage obtained from Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, British Columbia Land Use maps, 1:125,000 scale

This map has been reprinted from a scanned version of the original map
Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier



MANGANESE (ppm)

OPEN FILE 515

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977

LEGEND

Note: This legend is for the National Reconnaissance Map 26-1977, Open File 515.

CENOZOIC (TERTIARY)

28	(TILL) Unconsolidated recent sediments
27	(SYNT 42)* McGREGOR INTRUSIONS: shonkinite; SHEPPARD PLUTONIC ROCKS: leuco-granite; CORYELL PLUTONIC ROCKS: syenite, minor granite, monzonite, shonkinite, agglomerate

MESOZOIC

26	(GRDR 35) GALENA BAY and SUGAR PLUM STOCKS, BATTLE RANGE and BOUGABOO BATHOLITHS: granodiorite, quartz monzonite, alaskite, quartz diorite
25	(QZMZ 35) NELSON BATHOLITH: CARIBOU CREEK PLUTON, GOAT CANYON-HALIFAX CREEK AND WRAGGE CREEK STOCKS, RUBY RANGE STOCK, MEADOWS MOUNTAIN AND EAST CARIBOU STOCKS, KUSKANAX BATHOLITH AND STOCK: quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, syenite
24	Serpentinite, minor schist
23	(SCST 32) SLOCAN GROUP: paragneiss, mica schist
22	(ANDS 32) KASLO GROUP: greenstone, metabasalt and meta-andesitic flows and tuffs
21	(SLTE 32) SLOCAN GROUP: slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone, conglomerate, tuff, phyllite; YMIR GROUP: paragneiss; MILFORD GROUP: chert, greenstone

PALEOZOIC

20	STARBIRD FORMATION: limestone
19	MOUNT FORSTER FORMATION: argillite, limestone
18	(DLMT 15) BEAVERFOOT FORMATION: dolomite, limestone
17	MOUNT WILSON: quartzite
16	GLENOGLE SHALES: black shale, argillaceous sandstone
15	(LMSN 13) MCKAY GROUP: argillaceous limestone, conglomerate
14	(DLMT 12) JUBILEE FORMATION: dolomite
13	(SHLE 12) EAGER FORMATION: shale, gritty limestone, argillite; CHANCELOR GROUP: shale, limestone
12	(QRTZ 10) CRANBROOK FORMATION: quartzite, conglomerate, grit
11	(SCST 10) schist, quartzite, phyllite, limestone-LARDEAU GROUP: paragneiss, greenstone, amphibolite, marble; MILFORD GROUP: gneiss, conglomerate, meta-basalt flows; HAMILL GROUP, MOHICAN FORMATION: greenstone, amphibolite
10	(LMSN 10) LARDEHU GROUP, INDEX FORMATION: phyllite and arenaceous limestone
9	(LMSN 12) NELWAY, BADSHOT-MOHICAN and JUBILEE FORMATIONS: limestone, dolomite, phyllite, schist
8	(QRTZ 12) HAMILL GROUP, MARSH ADAMS, MOUNT GAINER, RENO and QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATIONS: argillaceous quartzite schist, quartzite, minor limestone

PROTEROZOIC

7	(SLTE 46) THREE SISTERS FORMATION, HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP: slate, argillite, conglomerate, quartzite, grit, sandstone, arkose, limestone; MONK FORMATION: phyllite, schist
6	(CGLM 46) TOBY FORMATION: conglomerate, minor argillite, limestone
5	MOYLE INTRUSIONS: meta-quartz diorite, diorite
4	(DLMT 45) MOUNT NELSON FORMATION: dolomite, argillite, shale, quartzite
3	(ARGL 45) DUTCH CREEK and KITCHENER-SIYETH FORMATIONS: argillite, dolomite, quartzite
2	(QRTZ 45) CRESTON and ALDRIDGE FORMATIONS: argillaceous quartzite, quartzite, argillite
1	(GNSS 04) SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX: gneiss, quartzite, schist, marble, amphibolite, pegmatite

* A four letter mnemonic name recorded as rock type and two digit number recorded as age as part of field observations

Geological boundary .....

Fault .....

The legend modified and geology derived for this geochemical map from G.S.C. map 1090A, 603A and 1326A, and from G.S.C. Open File 432."

Geological Survey of Canada
Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division

and

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Mines and
Petroleum Resources

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by Semco Ltd.
Sample preparation by Golder Associates.
Uranium in sediment chemical analyses by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Other sediment chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd.
Water chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Ltd.

This map forms one of a series of 26 sheets released under the Geological Survey of Canada, Open Files 514, 515. The Open Files consist of maps of 10 elements, each for stream sediments, 2 elements for stream waters and sample site location.

MANGANESE (ppm)

OPEN FILE 515

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977