

"Geochemical Symbol and Data Presentation"

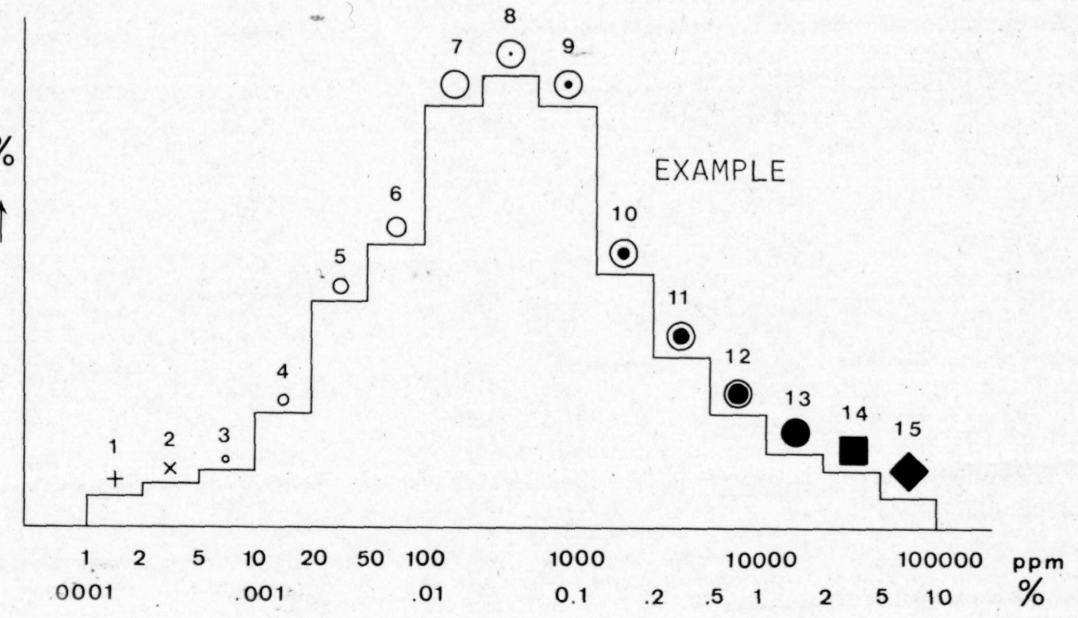
The concentration of an element at a sample site is graphically represented as one of 15 symbols. If a sample was collected but there is no data available a dot is plotted. The symbols are symmetrically arranged so that they first increase in size to the eighth symbol and then increase in blackness to 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 the 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."

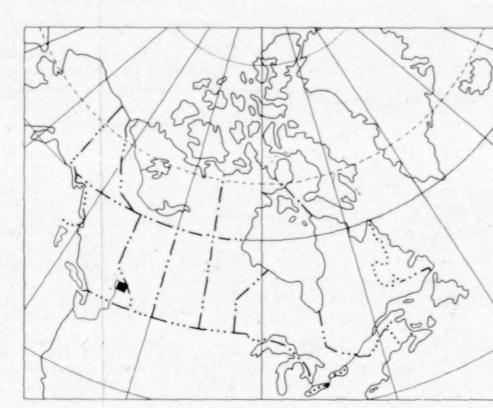


Copies of map material and listings of field observations and analytical data from which the material was prepared may be available at users expense by application to:

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



Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1978, 23°02.4' East, decreasing 4.9" annually. Readings vary from 22°24.6' in the SE corner to 23°40.0' in the NW corner of the map-area

NICKEL (ppm)

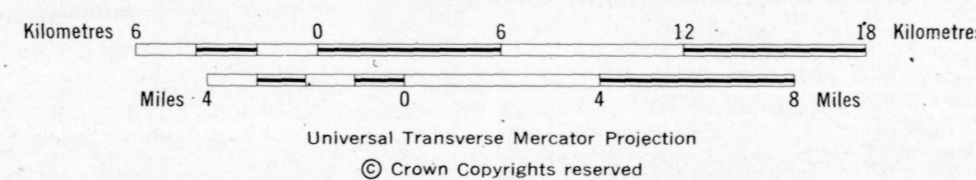
OPEN FILE 516

NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 27-1977

URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

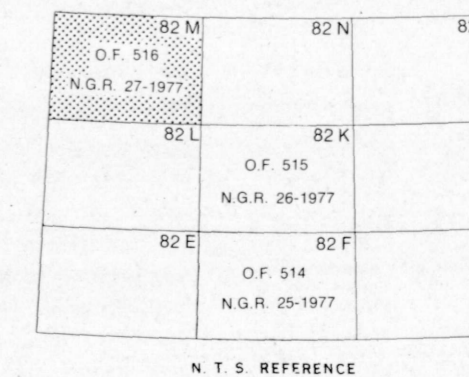
SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977

Scale 1:250,000

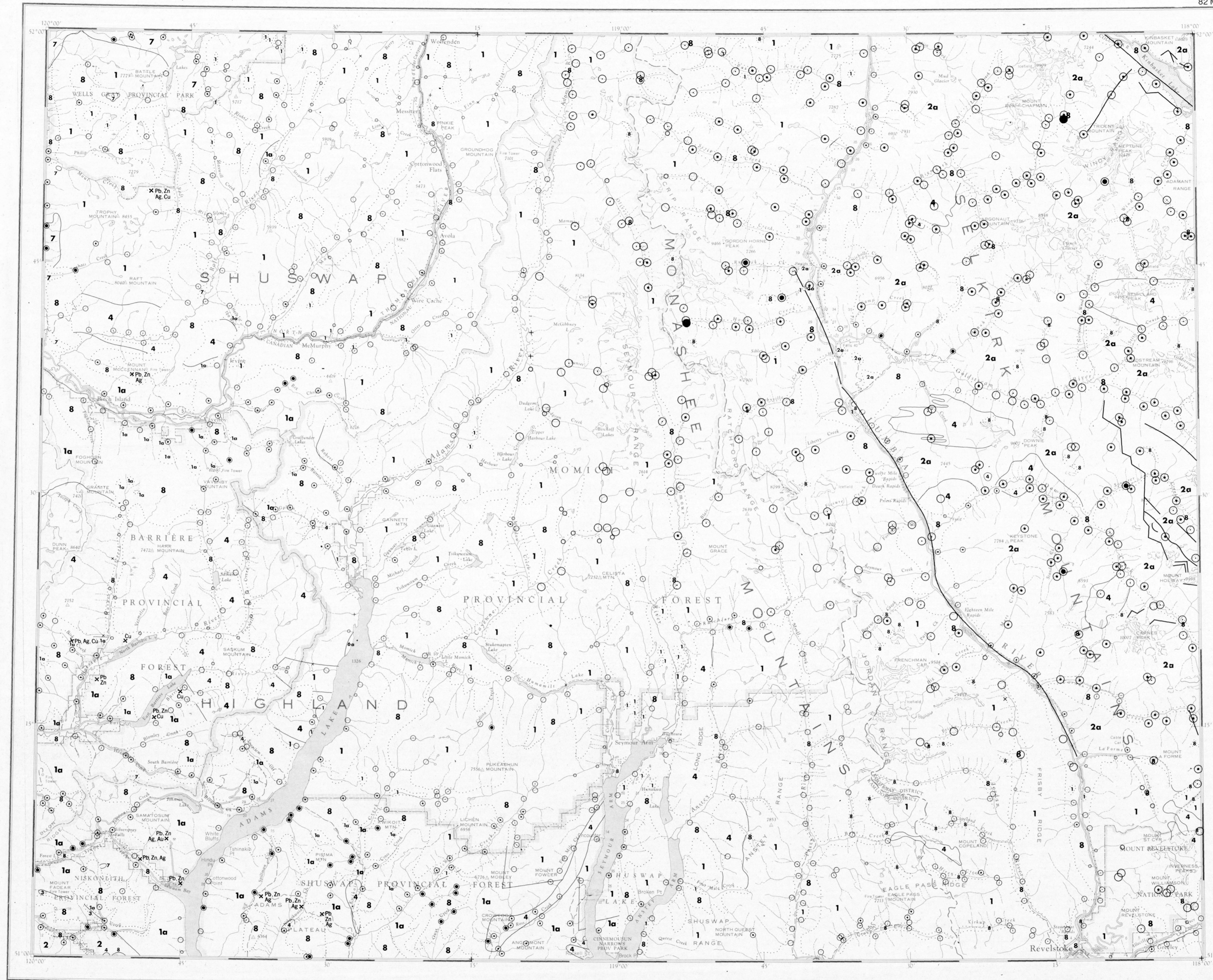


Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Base map modified by the Geological Cartography Unit from map published at same scale by Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1965. Additional drainage obtained from Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, British Columbia Land Use maps, 1:250,000 scale



82 M



NICKEL (ppm)

OPEN FILE 516

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977

LEGEND

Note: This legend is for the National Reconnaissance Map 27-1977, Open File 516.

QUATERNARY

8 Glacial [TILL]*, lacustrine and fluvialite gravel, sand, silt and clay

TERTIARY

7 Plateau basalts, olivine basalt [OLVB]

6 Volcanic flow rocks with interbedded sedimentary rocks; 6a conglomerate, sandstone, shale and tuff

5 CORYELL: alkalic plutonic rocks; porphyritic granite and rhyolite

JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS

4 NELSON and VALHALLA: granitic plutonic rocks [GRNT]

JURASSIC

3 Maffic and ultramafic intrusive rocks [UMFC], pyroxinite, hornblende, serpentinite

PALEOZOIC (including Upper PROTEROZOIC and TRIASSIC)

2 Basaltic and andesitic lavas, greenstone, tuff, quartzite, limestone and argillites; 2a quartzite [QRTZ], argillites, limestone, slate, schist, phyllite, sandstone and conglomerate

PROTEROZOIC (SHUSWAP TERRANE)

1 Gneiss [GNSS], minor schist, limestone, marble, dolomite, slate, phyllites; 1a schist [SCST], quartzite, limestone, slate, argillite

* A four letter mnemonic name recorded as rock type as part of field observations.

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT
MINERAL OCCURRENCE Zn x
1976 SURVEY
1977 SURVEY 5310

The legend modified and geology derived for this geochemical map from G.S.C. maps 48-1963 and 12-1964."

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Geological Survey of Canada
Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Mines and
Petroleum Resources

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by Senco 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.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
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This map forms one of a series of 12 sheets released under the Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 516. The Open File consists of maps of 9 elements, each from stream sediments, 2 elements from stream waters and sample site locations.

NICKEL (ppm)

OPEN FILE 516

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1977

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