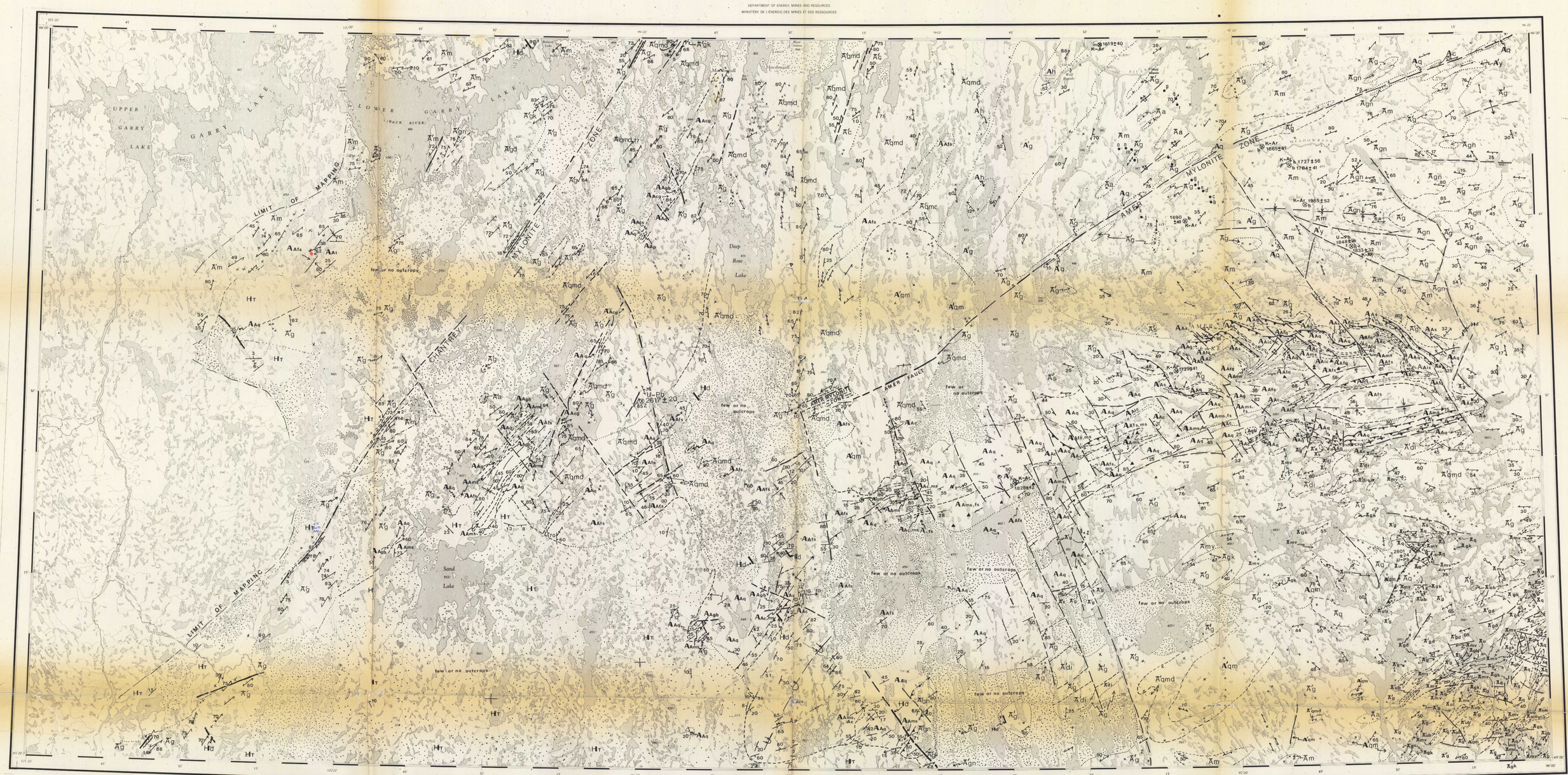
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES



Scale 1:20 000

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

LEGEND

APHEBIAN / HELIKIAN

- Hd — DIABASE AND GABBRO (MACKENZIE DYKES)
- HT — THELON FORMATION; POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE, PEBBLY SANDSTONE, QUARTZ SANDSTONE
- A'qm — QUARTZ MONZONITE TO GRANITE; EQUIGRANULAR TO PORPHYRITIC, SPHENE AND FLUORITE BEARING
- A'g — PORPHYRITIC GRANITE; WHITE TO PINK, COARSE GRAINED; IN PART INCLUDES WHITE PEGMATITE INTRUSIONS
- A'y,L,F — MAFIC SYENITE, QUARTZ SYENITE; MASSIVE, MEDIUM- TO COARSE-GRAINED; INTRUDES UNITS (Agn, Amy,gk) LAMPROPHYRE DYKES AND SILLS (A'L,P)
- Aq,mh,c — METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS (PROBABLE EQUIVALENTS OF THE AMER GROUP), FINE- TO MEDIUM-GRAINED AND WELL FOLIATED; q - QUARTZITE; m - QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE SCHIST; h - HORNFELSED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS; c - CARBONATE AND SLATE

AMER GROUP (AAs - AAfs)

- AAfs — FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, CALCAREOUS ARKOSE, INTERBEDDED ARKOSE-SILTSTONE-SLATE-MUDSTONE; MINOR GREYWACKE, PHYLLITE, AND SCHIST
- AAgb — GABBRO
- AAms — MUDSTONE-SLATE-PHYLLITE; GREY TO BLACK, IN PART PYRITE AND GRAPHITE BEARING
- AAc — CARBONATE; DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE, INTERCALATED WITH CHERT; TREMOLITE-PHLOGOPITE SCHIST, AND WACKE
- AAfq — FELDSPATHIC QUARTZITE; CROSS-BEDDED AND BRECCIATED
- AAic — IMPURE CLASTIC ROCKS; LITHIC ARENITE, QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE-, QUARTZ-BIOTITE-, QUARTZ-GRAPHITE-SCHISTS, IRON-RICH MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE (Acs: MAFIC SCHIST; Ap: PHYLLITE — IN 66G).
- AAq,b — ORTHOQUARTZITE; WHITE-, RED, AND GREEN-QUARTZITE; MINOR SANDSTONE, QUARTZITE PEBBLE- TO COBBLE-CONGLOMERATE, AND INTERCALATED MICACEOUS QUARTZITE; b - RED-HEMATITIC BRECCIA
- AAcg — POLYMICTIC PEBBLE-TO COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
- AAs — PHYLLITE, MUSCOVITE-SCHIST, AND FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE
- A'v,a — METAVOLCANIC ROCKS; INTERMEDIATE TO BASIC (A'v); MINOR FELSIC INTRUSIVES AND AMPHIBOLITE (A'a) (NTS 66H)
- A's — BIOTITE SCHIST, PARAGNEISS; MINOR QUARTZO-FELDSPATHIC METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND GNEISSES
- A'ub — MAFIC TO ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS; GABBRO, PERIDOTITE, LOCALLY DEFORMED AND ALTERED TO CHLORITE SCHIST; IN PART OLDER THAN A'g
- A'g — GRANITE; MASSIVE TO WELL FOLIATED, HOMOGENEOUS, COARSE GRAINED; COMMONLY CATACLASTIC AT THE MARGINS
- A'gd — GRANODIORITE; MEDIUM GRAINED, WELL FOLIATED AND CATACLASTIC; CONTAIN INCLUSIONS OF MAFIC ROCKS AND QUARTZITE
- A'qmd — AUGEN (K-FELDSPAR) GNEISS; QUARTZ DIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE COMPOSITION; MASSIVE TO WELL FOLIATED, IN PART MYLONITIC
- A'di — UNDIFFERENTIATED FOLIATED GRANITOID ROCKS; QUARTZ DIORITE TO GRANITE COMPOSITION, PORPHYRITIC TO APLITIC
- A'gn — K-FELDSPAR AUGEN GNEISS, CONTAIN INCLUSIONS OF OLDER MAFIC ROCKS
- A'a — MAFIC SCHIST AND AMPHIBOLITE (NTS 66G)
- A'gk,c — METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS; ACTINOLITE-CHLORITE SCHIST, METAGREYWACKE, AND INTERCALATED SLATE AND DOLOMITE (A'gk); STROMATOLITIC DOLOMITE, INTERBEDDED CHERT, SILTSTONE (A'c)
- A'm — GARRY LAKE COMPLEX; LAYERED GNEISS COMPLEX CONSISTING OF QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-BIOTITE GNEISS, PORPHYROBLASTIC (K-FELDSPAR) AUGEN GNEISS, GRANODIORITE, TONALITE, AND GRANITE GNEISS; MINOR AMPHIBOLITE AND METAGABBRO; INTRUDED BY YOUNGER PLUTONIC ROCKS

ARCHEAN / APHEBIAN

- Aq — WHITE ORTHOQUARTZITE; FINE GRAINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED, IN PART CONTAIN QUARTZ-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST AT THE BASE, AND INTERCALATED WITH BLACK-PHYLLITE AND SCHIST HORIZONS
- Agk — GREYWACKE, CHLORITE SCHIST, IRON FORMATION, AND MINOR LAMINATED CHERT AND CARBONATE
- Au — ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS; BASALTIC AND PERIDOTITIC KOMATIITES, SPINIFEX TEXTURED FLOWS; MINOR FELSIC METAVOLCANIC AND LAYERED VOLCANOGENIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS TOWARDS THE TOP OF THE SEQUENCE
- Amv — METAVOLCANIC ROCKS; RHYOLITE PORPHYRY, FELSIC- TO INTERMEDIATE-TUFFS AND FLOWS, AND SHALLOW INTRUSIVE ROCKS; MINOR METAGABBRO SILLS AND DYKES
- Am,a — MIGMATITE, LAYERED AND/OR BANDED GNEISS, TONALITE GNEISS, GARNET-BIOTITE PARAGNEISS, AMPHIBOLITE (Aa)
- Agn — GRANULITE, GARNET-BIOTITE PARAGNEISS, MAFIC SCHIST, MINOR AMPHIBOLITE; INTRUDED BY GRANITOID ROCKS (Amb, Ag, Agn, Ay)

- ROCK OUTCROP (OBSERVED) PROBABLE OUTCROP, FROST HEAVED ROCK
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED/ INTERPRETED FROM AEROMAGNETIC DATA)
- FAULT (APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED OR INTERPRETED FROM AEROMAGNETIC DATA)
- THRUST FAULT (TEETH POINTING IN THE DIRECTION OF UPTHROWN SIDE; DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, OVERTURNED)
- BEDDING, TOPS KNOWN (INCLINED, OVERTURNED), TOPS UNKNOWN
- FOLIATION, GNEISSOSITY (INCLINED, VERTICAL, DIP UNKNOWN)
- TREND AND PLUNGE OF MINOR FOLD AXIS, MINERAL AND/OR INTERSECTION LINEATION
- AXIAL TRACE OF ANTICLINE, SYNCLINE (ARROW INDICATES DIRECTION OF PLUNGE)
- AXIAL TRACE OF OVERTURNED ANTIFORM, SYNFORM (ARROW INDICATES DIRECTION OF PLUNGE)
- GLACIAL STRIAE (FLOW DIRECTION KNOWN, UNKNOWN)
- LOCATION WHERE AGE HAS BEEN DETERMINED (m- MUSCOVITE; b - BIOTITE; h - HORNBLENDE; z - ZIRCON)
  (a) TO (r): REFER TO LOCATION OF SAMPLES COLLECTED ACROSS THE AMER MYLONITE ZONE FOR K-Ar DATING (66H; SEE TABLE-1 IN TEXT)
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE (URANIUM)

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING:

NTS 66F,G: S. TELLA, D.L. THOMPSON, AND D.T. JAMES (1983)
S. TELLA, K.E. ASHTON, D.L. THOMPSON, A.R. MILLER, J.C.M. RODDICK (1982)
NTS 66H: W.W. HEYWOOD, S. TELLA, AND C.R. TIPPETT (1976)
W.W. HEYWOOD, S. TELLA, AND I.R. ANNESLEY (1978)
I.R. ANNESLEY (1980, 1981)
K.E. ASHTON (1981, 1982)
J.G. PATTERSON (1980, 1981)
J.G. PATTERSON AND K.R. BARRETT (1979)
K.R. BARRETT, P.J. LAPORTE, AND P. SCHAUB (1978)
A.W. KNOX (1980)

COMPILATION AND MARGINAL LEGEND

by

S. Tella. (1984)

Subject to revision. Notice of revisions or additional geolgical information would be received and acknowledged by the author.

This open file consists of three 1:250,000 scale preliminar geological maps (Amer Lake, 66H; Deep Rose Lake, 66G; Parts of Pelly Lake, 66F) and accompanied by a marginal legend, and a comprehensive list of references. Field mapping in the Amer Lake map area was undertaken by Heywood, Tippett, Tella, and Annsley during 1976, 1978, and 1979; in the Deep Rose Lake and Pelly Lake map areas Tella, Thompson, Ashton, and James during 1982 and 1983 field seasons. Preliminary sults of mapping were reported previously (Heywood, 1977; Tella, 1983; Tella and Heywood, 1978, 1983; Tella et al., 1983, 1984; Tippett and Heywood, 1978). This compilation of bedrock geology incorporates additional data (published and unpublished) fro topical studies undertaken in the region by several other workers (Annesley, 1985, 82; Ashton, 1981, 1982; Barrett et al., 1978; Jackson, 1983; Knox, 1980; Patterson, 19 1981; Patterson and Barrett, 1979; Smith, 1984) at scales ranging from 1:15,000 to 50,000. Persons interested in detailed aspects of geology and structure should consit the references supplied. Pertinent references for adjoining map areas are included for an overview of outstanding geological problems.

Granulite, garnet-biotite paragneiss, mafic schist and minor amphibolite (Unit Agn) appear to be the oldest rocks in the Amer Lake (66H) reon. Unit Amₐ,ₐ, structurally above unit Agn, consists of migmatite, layered or bded orthogneiss, garnet-biotite paragneiss, and minor amphibolite. Rocks within the city Lake complex (A'm), exposed in the northwestern part of the Deep Rose Lake marea (66G), are in part correlative with the rocks of Unit Amₐ,ₐ. The oldest supracrustalocks in the region (66H) consist of metamorphosed layered rocks, commonly intrediate to mafic volcanic rocks (Amv), greywacke, chlorite schist, banded iron formati, and minor chert and carbonate (Agk), and quartzite (Aq). Zircon fractions from a dune porphyry (Amv) in the Amer Lake map area yielded a U-Pb upper concordia intrce age of 2801 ± 20 Ma., suggesting an Archean age for some of the supracrustal ks in the region. Considerable controversy exists among geologists as to the age of quartzites (Aq) in the southeastern part of the Amer Lake map area (66H) and similar rot exposed farther to the south and southeast (Schultz Lake, 66A; Baker Lake, 56D). Alugh Wright (1967) assigned an early Proterozoic age to the above rocks, Schau et al., 82) and Taylor (in press) assigned an Archean age to the quartzites in the Baker Lake a Schultz Lake map areas partly on the basis of their lithological similarities to the Aman Prince Albert Group (Schau and Hulbert, 1977). Recent studies in the Amer Lamap area by K.E. Ashton confirm an Archean age for these quartzites (Ashton, ersal communication, 1984). There the zircon fractions from a granite (A'g) that apently intrudes the quartzite (Aq) yielded a late Archean age (Pb-Pb isotopic ge Ashton, personal communication, 1984). Associated with these supracrustal rocks a spinifex textured komatiitic rocks (Au) which are in part known to be extrusive in ors. The komatiites form relatively thick units that are both underlain and overlainy tholeiitic rocks (Annesley, 1981). These rocks are assumed to be Archean in age the basis of their field, petrographic, and chemical characteristics (Annesley, 1981).

Deformed supracrustal rocks of uncertain age (A'gk,c), part consisting of stromatolite bearing units (A'c), occur in the northern parts of the Deep Rose Lake map area (66G). Deformed and metamorphosed plutonic rocks ranging composition from diorite to granite (A'gn to A'g) occur throughout the region and, part, represent a basement complex to the deformed and metamorphosed supracrustrocks of the Amer group (AAs to AAfs). Adjacent to the Amer group strata, zirc fractions from a granite (A'gg; 35 km northeast of Sand Lake, NTS 66G) in this baseme complex yielded a U-Pb upper concordia intercept age of 2617 ± 29 Ma. Biotite sist, paragneiss, and quartzo-feldspathic metasedimentary gneiss (A's), and metavolcanic rocks and minor amphibolite (A'v,a) mostly occur structurally below the Amer group in the central portions of the Amer Lake map area (66H) and to a lesser extent structurally above the quartzite (AAq). Although Barrett et al. (1978) and Patterson (1981) consider the metavolcanic rocks (A'v) to be part of the Amer group, Heywood (personal communication) and Tella and Heywood (1983) favour a pre Amer group age for these rocks. The early Aphebian Amer group strata are dominantly made up of two clastic sequences - a lower conglomerate-orthoquartzite (AAcg, AAq) and an upper feldspathic sandstone-arkose-siltstone (AAfs). The two are separated by a relatively thin transitional clastic sequence consisting of impure clastic rocks (AAic), feldspathic quartzite (AAfq), carbonate (AAc), and mudstone-siltstone-sandstone rhythmite (AAms). These transitional lithologies are, in part, hornfelsed near gabbro sills (AAgb) in the Deep Rose Lake map area (66G). Stratabound uranium mineralization occurs within the upper parts of the transitional sequence. The intensity of deformation within the rocks of the Amer group increases from southwest to northeast with a corresponding increase in metamorphic grade from subgreenschist to lower amphibolite facies. Several north-northwesterly transported thrust sheets have been mapped within the lower Amer group strata.

The Amer group was intruded by a younger suite of late Aphebian-early Helikian granite-syenite plutons (A'y,L,P - A'qm). Zircon fractions from a syenite intrusion (A'y in 66H) yielded a U-Pb upper concordia intercept age of 1849 ± 18 Ma. Paleohelikian clastic rocks of the Thelon Formation (HT) unconformably overlie the granitoid basement complex and the Amer group. Northwest trending diabase and gabbro dykes (Hd) record the youngest intrusive activity in the region.

Northeast trending cataclastic and mylonitic zones, and northwest trending brittle faults affect both the basement and the cover rocks. Deformed and regionally metamorphosed granitoid and sedimentary rocks within the Amer and Chantrey mylonite zones exhibit deformation textures characteristic of both ductile and brittle deformation modes (Tella and Heywood, 1978; Tella et al., 1983). Field relations and textural aspects indicate at least two periods of movement along the Amer mylonite zone, and K-Ar mineral dates (Table 1) across the zone suggest that the latest movement (with a dextral sense of displacement) may be as young as 1.7 Ga (Tella, 1983). These movements post date the emplacement of late Aphebian-early Helikian granite-syenite plutons (A'qm). The latest movement on the Chantrey mylonite zone (66G,F) was one of low angle oblique-slip with an apparent dextral sense of shear (Tella et al., 1984). The tectonic significance of these mylonite zones within the northern Churchill Structural province is currently being investigated.

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Table-1 Summary of Isotopic Ages from Amer Lake (66H) and Deep Rose Lake (66G) map areas

Rock Unit	Sample Number	Age (Ma) biotite	K-Ar hornblende	muscovite	U-Pb zircon	Remarks
Amer Lake map area (66H)						
Amv	WN303-78				2801±20	Preliminary; Loveridge (pers. comm., 1984)
Am	W512-54	1690±40				
Am	WN228-76	1663±41				
Am	WN501-78		2018±73			
Am	WN302-78	1734±41	1727±56			
A'g	HF-T649-76			1729±41		
A'g	HF-T170-76			1619±40		
A'y	WN227-76		1833±32		1848±18*	*Preliminary; Loveridge (pers. comm., 1984)
A'y	HF324-78	1828±42				
Am	HF500-78 (b)	1786±42				
Am	HF501-78 (c)		1985±32			
Am	HF503-78 (d)	1773±41				
Am	HF504-78 (e)	1783±42				
Am	HF505-78 (f)	1852±42				
Am	HF506-78 (g)	1726±41	1879±49			
A'g	HF509-78 (h)	1836±42	1732±98			
Am	HF511-78 (j)		1837±41			
Am	HF513-78 (j)	1778±41	1918±71			
Am	HF514-78 (k)	1830±43	1737±68			
A'g	HF516-78 (l)	1742±41	1877±63			
Am	HF517-78 (m)	1822±33				
Am	HF518-78 (n)		2002±111			
Am	HF519-78 (o)		1964±92			
Am	HF520-78 (p)	1839±42				
Am	HF522-78 (q)	1746±41				
Am	HF523-78 (r)	1728±41				
Deep Rose Lake map area (66G)						
A'g	TX-S100-82				2617±20	Roddick (pers. comm; 1984)

Isotopic ages across the Amer mylonite zone (66H)

letters (b) to (r) refer to location of samples on the map.

Geology of the Amer Lake (NTS 66H), Deep Rose Lake (NTS 66G), and parts of the Pelly Lake (NTS 66F) map areas, District of Keewatin, NWT