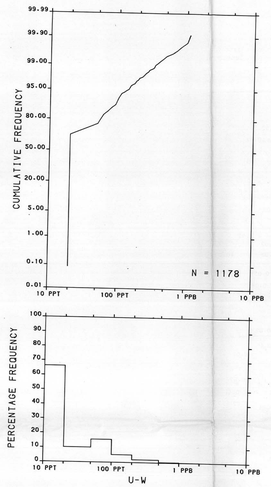
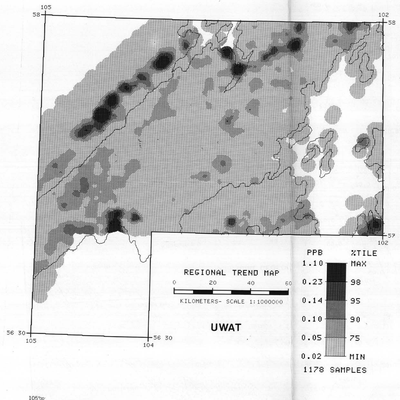
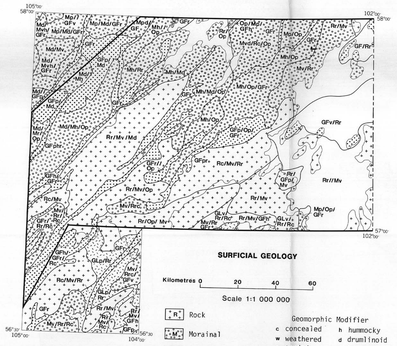
Canada
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Geological Survey of Canada

Province of Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Energy and Mines
Saskatchewan Geological Survey

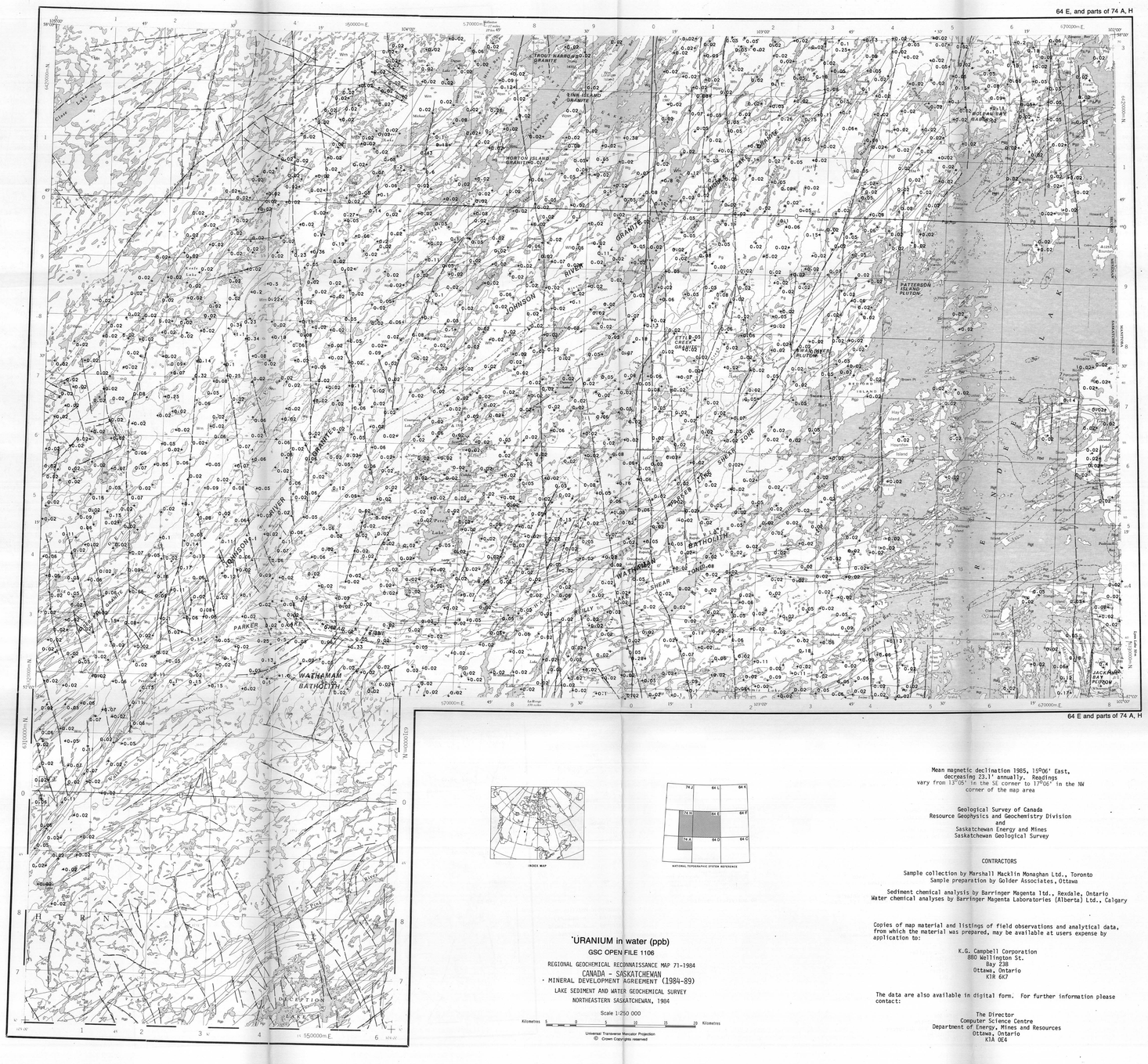






Complexes: where two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a three-position designation set off by slashes denoting arbitrary percentage limits. For example, "Mv/O/R" means that at least 60% of the area is underlain by thin till, with up to 40% boggy areas, and less than 15% scattered rock outcrops. "Rc/R" indicates more than 60% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 15% outcrop.

64 E, and parts of 74 A, H



'URANIUM in water (ppb)
GSC OPEN FILE 1106

REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 71-1984
CANADA - SASKATCHEWAN
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)
LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
NORTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN, 1984

Scale 1:250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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Mean magnetic declination 1985, 15°06' East, decreasing 23.1' annually. Readings vary from 13°05' in the SE corner to 17°06' in the NW corner of the map area

Geological Survey of Canada
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Saskatchewan Geological Survey

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Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

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:

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

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LEGEND

Note: This legend is common for Regional Geochemical Reconnaissance Map 71-1984, Open File 1106

WOLLASTON DOMAIN

LATE APHEBIAN (HUDSONIAN)

Wpeg* — **Granitic pegmatite**; variable grain size, generally massive, ± biotite ± muscovite ± garnet; contacts with migmatitic supracrustal gneisses commonly gradational

Wg — **Granite and aplaliite**; fine to coarse grained, massive to weakly foliated, ± biotite ± hornblende ± magnetite ± microcline megacrysts; contacts with migmatitic supracrustal gneisses commonly gradational

Wgdb — **Biotite granodiorite-tonalite**; medium to coarse grained, massive to foliated, grey to buff; local xenoliths and rafts of amphibolite, mica schist and psammitic gneiss

EARLY TO MIDDLE APHEBIAN

Wollaston Group

Wsh — **Quartz-muscovite schist**; pelitic to psammopelitic, fine to medium grained, ± biotite; locally intensely sheared

Wcm — **Calc-silicate gneiss, marble and amphibolite**; medium grained to massive, granoblastic; calc-silicate rock consisting of diopside ± albite ± hornblende ± biotite ± actinolite/tremolite ± calcite ± scapolite ± grossularite; occurring as conformable bands and lenses in supracrustal sequence

Wrm — **Meta-arkosic gneiss**; fine to medium grained, massive to foliated to gneissic; locally layered, ± biotite ± hornblende ± garnet ± muscovite ± epidote ± chlorite ± sillimanite ± cordierite ± magnetite ± pyrite; locally interlayered with metapsammitic, pelitic and calc-silicate rock; commonly anatectic with more than 50 percent leucogranitic neosome

Wmg impure metaquartzite

Wpsm — **Pelitic to psammopelitic gneiss**; fine to medium grained, foliated to gneissic, ± biotite ± quartz ± feldspar ± muscovite ± epidote ± chlorite ± sillimanite ± garnet ± pyrite/pyrrhotite; interlayered metaquartzite, meta-arkosic, calc-silicate rock and marble with psammitic types locally abundant; commonly anatectic with more than 50 percent leucogranitic to tonalitic neosome

Wgr graphite-bearing pelitic gneiss

Ws — **Mixed metasediment**; variable unit both along and across strike, generally fine grained and foliated; interlayered laminated slate, meta-argillite, metaquartzite, metachert, meta-arkose, calc-silicate rock, marble and rare banded iron formation

Wq — **Metaquartzite**; fine grained, massive to foliated, locally layered, ± muscovite ± biotite ± garnet ± feldspar ± hornblende ± sulphide; local conglomerate and interlayered graphitic meta-argillite ± andalusite ± garnet ± sulphide

PROBABLY EARLY APHEBIAN (LATE ARCHEAN?)

Wr — **Meta-arkose**; fine to medium grained, massive to foliated, locally layered and cross stratified, ± muscovite ± magnetite ± lithic fragments; local conglomerate with meta-arkosic matrix; commonly anatectic; metasedimentary clasts; local interbedded pelitic schist ± andalusite ± staurolite ± garnet

Wv — **Amphibolite**; fine grained, massive to poorly foliated, locally pillowed; local interstratified pelitic gneiss

COURTENAY-CAIRNS LAKE BELT

UNCONFORMITY

ARCHEAN, DEFORMED AND METAMORPHOSED WITH APHEBIAN SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS DURING THE HUDSONIAN OROGENY

Wtn — **Felsic granitoid gneiss**; fine to coarse grained, foliated to gneissic, generally homogeneous rocks of syenogranitic to granodioritic composition ± biotite ± amphibole ± muscovite; local relict epidote to sulephidic texture; metamorphic origin; local inclusions of amphibolite and/or pelitic schist; locally partially anatectic with leucogranite neosome

Wtb biotite-hornblende bearing

ROTTENSTONE DOMAIN

APHEBIAN (HUDSONIAN) WITH POSSIBLE ARCHEAN ELEMENTS

WATHAMAN BATHOLITH (c.1880 Ma)

Rgp — **Megacrystic granitoid**; medium to coarse grained, massive to foliated, with local igneous flow banding; microcline megacrysts ± biotite ± hornblende quartz monzonite, monzogranite and granodiorite; local pelite, amphibolite and mafic gneiss xenoliths; commonly anatectic; pelitic and non-megacrystic granitoid toward margins

Rgpx - sheared variants, with strongly foliated granoblastic and flattened microcline megacrysts, locally automylonitic

Rgm — **Monzogranite-granodiorite**; containing abundant xenoliths and rafts of amphibolite and amphibole gneiss derived from unit Pb

Rkd — **Quartz monzodiorite, diorite and gabbro**; fine to coarse grained, massive to foliated, ± hornblende ± pigeonite ± potassium feldspar ± quartz ± biotite; local paragneiss inclusions; contact zones commonly injected with granitic material

Rpeg — **Granitic pegmatite**; massive to foliated, ± biotite ± muscovite ± hornblende ± garnet

Rgt — **Tonalite, granodiorite and trondhjemite**; compositionally variable, generally potassium feldspar-poor, fine to coarse grained, locally pegmatitic, massive to foliated, ± biotite ± muscovite ± garnet ± hornblende; local amphibolite and/or pelite inclusions

Rgtp: metamorphosed leucotonalite, pink, massive, porphyroblastic, with introduced potassium feldspar and quartz in aureole of Wathaman Batholith

Rmg — **Amphibolite and derived migmatite**; paleosome fine to medium grained, foliated, locally layered, ± hornblende ± feldspar ± biotite ± quartz ± epidote ± chlorite ± garnet; commonly psammitic gneiss and calc-silicate gneiss; neosome tonalitic, granodioritic or trondhjemitic (50 to 90 percent of unit), medium to coarse grained to pegmatitic, massive to foliated, ± biotite ± muscovite ± garnet ± hornblende

Rng — **Pelitic to psammitic gneiss and derived migmatite**; paleosome fine to medium grained, foliated to gneissic, locally layered, ± biotite ± quartz ± feldspar ± muscovite ± garnet ± sillimanite ± graphite; neosome tonalitic, granodioritic or trondhjemitic (50 to 90 percent of unit), medium to coarse grained to pegmatitic, massive to foliated, ± biotite ± muscovite ± garnet ± hornblende

ROTTENSTONE MIGMATITE COMPLEX

PETER LAKE DOMAIN

APHEBIAN AND ARCHEAN ROCKS, STRONGLY REWORKED PROBABLY LATE IN THE HUDSONIAN

Pv — **Mylonite**; fine grained to aphanitic, streaky to finely laminated, interlayered mafic and felsic gneiss

PARNER LAKE GNEISSES

Pgn — **Felsic gneiss**; medium grained, strongly foliated to gneissic, to fine automylonitic granitoid rock, ± biotite ± hornblende ± flattened microcline megacrysts

Pn — **Hornblende-biotite gneiss**; tonalitic to gabbroic composition, medium to coarse grained, with minor metagabbro and amphibolite

Pbm — **Mafic gneiss**; fine to medium grained, foliated to gneissic, locally layered, ± hornblende ± biotite ± pigeonite ± quartz ± potassium feldspar; local pods of weakly foliated to massive mafic rock

Pmg: area out by numerous granitic dykes and sills likely derived from the Wathaman Batholith

HUDSONIAN WITH POSSIBLE ARCHEAN ELEMENTS

Pg — **Felsic granitoid**; generally medium to coarse grained, locally megacrystic, mafic intrusive, granodioritic to syenitic to granitic, ± biotite ± hornblende ± muscovite; commonly only weakly foliated except in discrete shear zones; ± biotite ± amphibole; local amphibolite and/or pelite inclusions

Pgl: late granodioritic to alaskitic and pelitic intrusive sheets

Pgp — **Megacrystic granitoid** (indistinguishable in places from unit Pgp)

Pgpx: sheared variants

PETER LAKE COMPLEX

PROBABLY MAINLY ARCHEAN

Pbg — **Mafic plutonic rocks**; fine to coarse grained, massive to weakly foliated, metabasalt to metadiorite to metagabbro; local relict epidote to sulephidic texture; ± hornblende ± pigeonite ± biotite ± actinolite/tremolite with local metasedimentary xenoliths;

- includes amphibolitic rocks of possible metavolcanic origin

Pbx layered metagabbro; minor anorthosite, ultramafic rock and granodiorite

Pbz metagranitic diorite; massive with potassium feldspar megacrysts

Pqf — **Quartzofeldspathic gneiss**; fine to medium grained, inequigranular, generally well foliated to gneissic, locally compositionally banded, granitic to granodioritic ± biotite ± hornblende; local biotite-hornblende gneiss lenses

LA RONGE DOMAIN

PROBABLY 'HUDSONIAN a.k.' (c.1740 Ma)

Lgd — **Granodiorite and quartz monzonite**; medium grained, well foliated to gneissic, biotite ± hornblende; abundant xenoliths of metapelite and amphibolite; commonly granodioritic to quartz monzonitic material in migmatic contact zone

Lgm

'Campbell River Group'

Pbl — **Slate, phyllite and biotite schist**; very fine to fine grained, well foliated, locally layered, ± biotite ± muscovite ± pyrite/pyrrhotite ± carbonaceous material; local hornblende-biotite schist; psammite, amphibolite and metagabbro

SYMBOLS

Single bedrock exposure; approximate area of abundant bedrock exposure

Geological contact: defined to approximate; inferred

Structural lineament; possible to probable fault, as interpreted from geological, geophysical and/or airphoto evidence

Major fold axial trace: antiform; synform

Trend and approximate dip of dominant foliation surface: steep (50-80°); moderate (30-50°); sleep (00-84°); sub-vertical (85-90°)

Mineral prospect:
1. George Lake, Zn-Pb (Karup-Møller and Brummer, 1970; Coventer, 1977)

Sample location (geochronology):
1. 1575±30 Ma, K-Ar muscovite (Wanless et al., 1970)
2. 1735±30 Ma, Rb-Sr whole rock isochron (Bell and Macdonald, 1980); map location is approximate centre of collecting area

* No analytical result

* A mnemonic name recorded as rock types as part of field observations

This legend was modified and the geology derived for these geochemical maps from Compilation Bedrock Geology Series 228A, 229A and 230A, Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan Geological Survey

This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1106. The Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 16 for lake sediment, 3 for lake water and 1 sample site location

URANIUM in water (ppb)
GSC OPEN FILE 1106
NORTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN, 1984

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