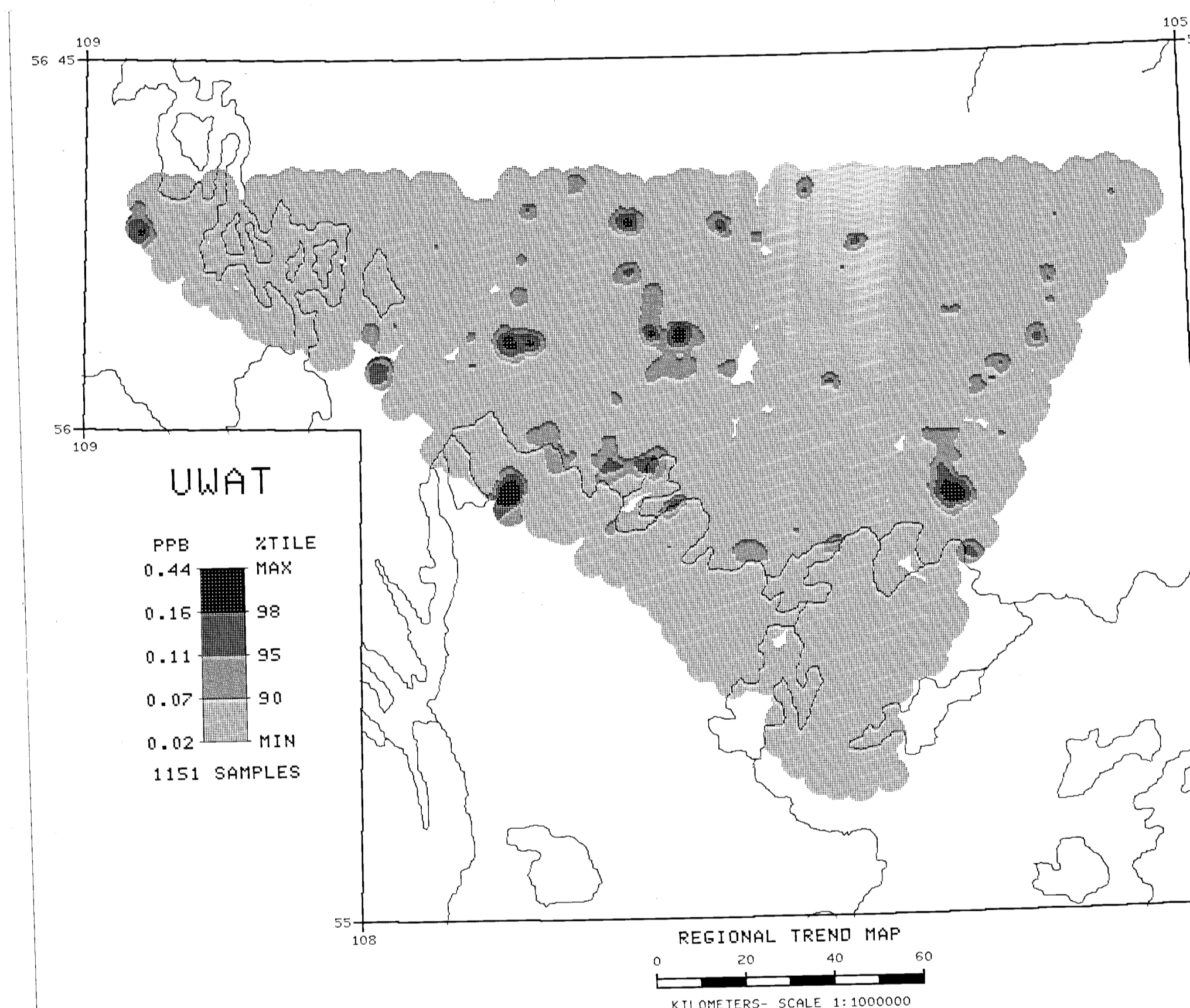


ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY	GEOGRAPHIC MODIFIER
Organic	c concealed
Glaciolacustrine	w weathered
Glaciolacustrine	e eroded
Glaciolacustrine	g gullied
Glaciolacustrine	o oxbow
Glaciolacustrine	p plain
Marine	r ridged
Rock	h hummocky
Rock	d drumlinoid
Rock	t terrace

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, "w/o/r" means that at least 60% of the area is underlain by class w, with up to 40% boggy areas and less than 15% scattered rock outcrops. "w/r" indicates more than 60% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 15% outcrop. "w/r" indicates at least 60% marine veneer and up to 40% bedrock exposures.

GLACIAL FEATURE SYMBOLS
 Boundary of overburden unit
 Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge, fluting
 Striation, groove (ice direction inferred)
 End moraine
 Esker, crevasse filling

Surficial geology modified from:
 Schreiner, B.L. (1964) Surficial Geology of the Precambrian Shield, Map 221A (1:1,000,000 scale), to accompany Report 221, Saskatchewan Energy and Mines.



The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/r²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.

Geological Survey of Canada
 Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division
 and
 Department of Mineral Resources
 Saskatchewan Geological Survey

CONTRACTORS
 Sample collection by MHI Consulting Ltd., Toronto
 Sample preparation by Golden Associates

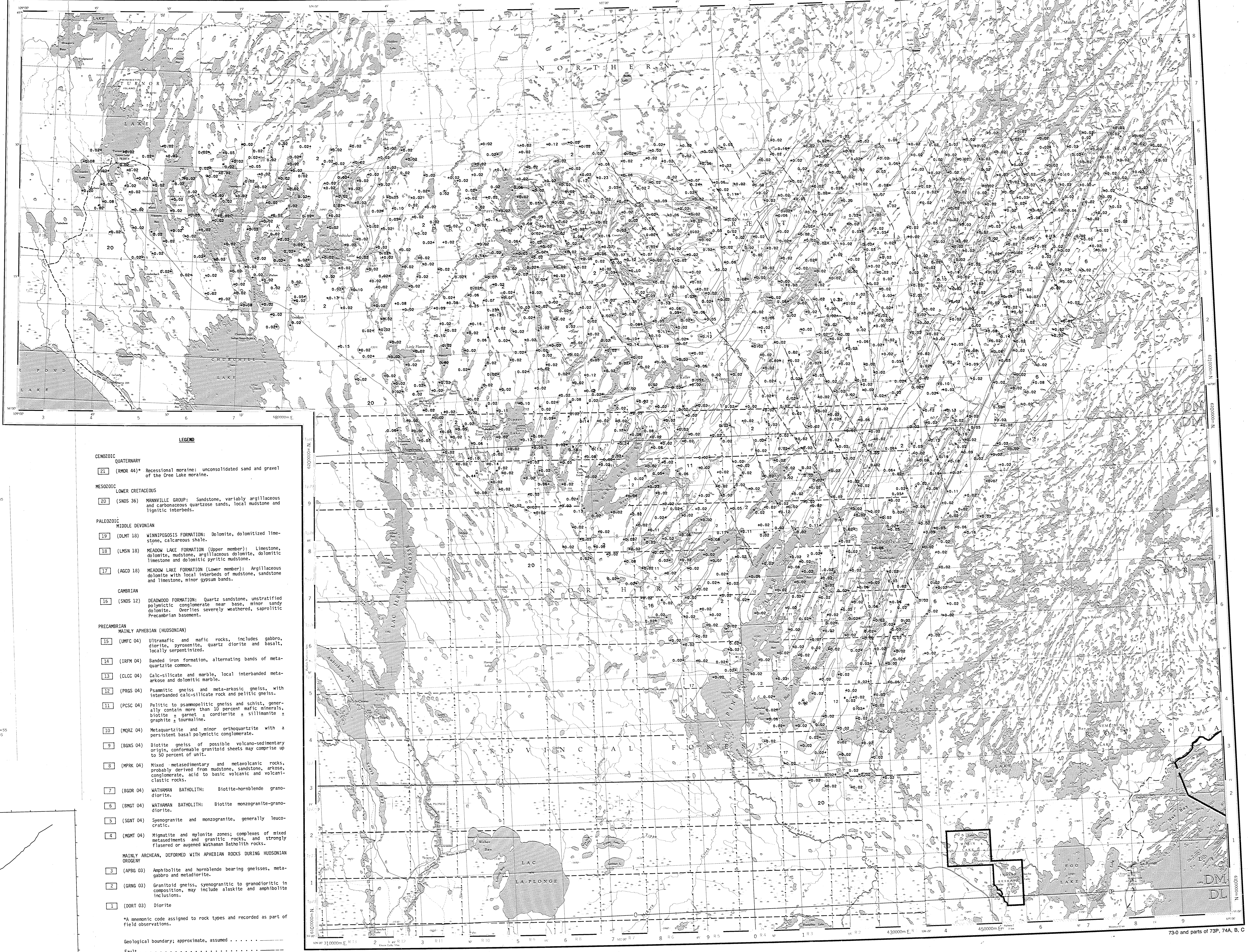
Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Negeta Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario
 Water chemical analyses by Barringer Negeta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1213. The Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 16 for lake sediment, 3 for lake water and 1 sample site location.

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.S. Campbell Corporation
 880 Wellington St.
 Bay 238
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1R 0E7

The data are also available in digital form. For further information please contact:
 The Director
 Computer Science Centre
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Contribution to Canada-Saskatchewan Mineral Development Agreement 1984-89, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.



LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

21 (RMR 44*) Recessional moraine: unconsolidated sand and gravel of the Cree Lake moraine.

MESOZOIC

LOWER CRETACEOUS

20 (SMS 36) MANVILLE GROUP: Sandstone, variably argillaceous and carbonaceous quartzose sands, local mudstone and lignitic interbeds.

PALEOZOIC

MIDDLE DEVONIAN

19 (DUMT 18) WINNIPEGOSIS FORMATION: Dolomite, dolomitized limestone, calcareous shale.

18 (LMSN 18) MEADOW LAKE FORMATION (upper member): Limestone, dolomite, mudstone, argillaceous dolomite, dolomitic limestone and dolomitic pyritic mudstone.

17 (AGCD 18) MEADOW LAKE FORMATION (lower member): Argillaceous dolomite with local interbeds of mudstone, sandstone and limestone, minor gypsum bands.

CAMBRIAN

16 (SDMS 12) DEADWOOD FORMATION: Quartz sandstone, unstratified polyimictic conglomerate near base, minor sandy dolomite. Overlies severely weathered, saproplitic Precambrian basement.

PRECAMBRIAN

MAINLY APHEBIAN (HUDSONIAN)

15 (WFC 04) Ultramafic and mafic rocks, includes gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite, quartz diorite and basalt, locally serpentinitized.

14 (IRFM 04) Banded iron formation, alternating bands of meta-quartzite and magnetite.

13 (CLCC 04) Calc-silicate and marble, local interbedded meta-arkose and dolomitic marble.

12 (PRSS 04) Psammite gneiss and meta-arkose gneiss, with interbedded calc-silicate rock and pelitic gneiss.

11 (PCSC 04) Pelitic to psammolitic gneiss and schist, generally contain more than 10 percent mafic minerals, biotite garnet = cordierite + sillimanite + graphite + tourmaline.

10 (MQR 04) Metaquartzite and minor orthoquartzite with a persistent basal polyimictic conglomerate.

9 (BGN 04) Biotite gneiss of possible volcano-sedimentary origin, conformable granitoid sheets may comprise up to 50 percent of unit.

8 (MPR 04) Mixed metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, probably derived from mudstone, sandstone, arkose conglomerate, acid to basic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.

7 (BGR 04) WATHMAN BATHOLITH: Biotite-hornblende granodiorite.

6 (ENST 04) WATHMAN BATHOLITH: Biotite monzogranite-granodiorite.

5 (SGNT 04) Syenogranite and monzogranite, generally leucocratic.

4 (MORT 04) Migmatite and mylonite zones; complexes of mixed metasediments and granitic rocks, and strongly flattened and augen Wathman batholith rocks.

3 (APBG 03) Amphibolite and hornblende bearing gneisses, meta-gabbro and metadiorite.

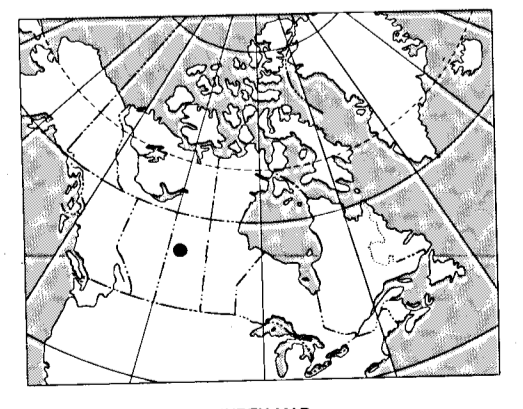
2 (GRNG 03) Granitoid gneiss, syenogranitic to granodioritic in composition, may include alkali and amphibolite inclusions.

1 (DORT 03) Diorite

*A numeric code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations.

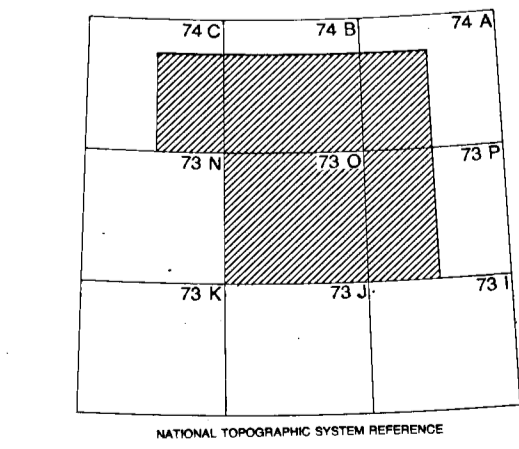
Geological boundary; approximate, assumed
 Fault
 No analytical result

Geological base and legend are derived from: Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1960): Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 245 (1960).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1965): Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 220 (1965).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1968): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 228 (1968).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1970): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 230 (1970).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1972): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 232 (1972).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1974): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 234 (1974).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1976): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 236 (1976).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1978): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 238 (1978).
 Thomas, M.W. and Silliman, K.L. (1980): Preliminary Compilation Bedrock Geology, 1:250,000 scale map with marginal notes. Geological Survey of Canada, Report 240 (1980).



URANIUM in water (ppb)
 GSC OPEN FILE 1213
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 73-1985
 CANADA - SASKATCHEWAN
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)
 LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 NORTH-CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN, 1985

Scale 1:250,000
 Kilometers 0 20 40
 UTM Zone 18N
 UTM Coordinates
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Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence and the Survey and Charting Establishment, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1974, 1977, 1982.