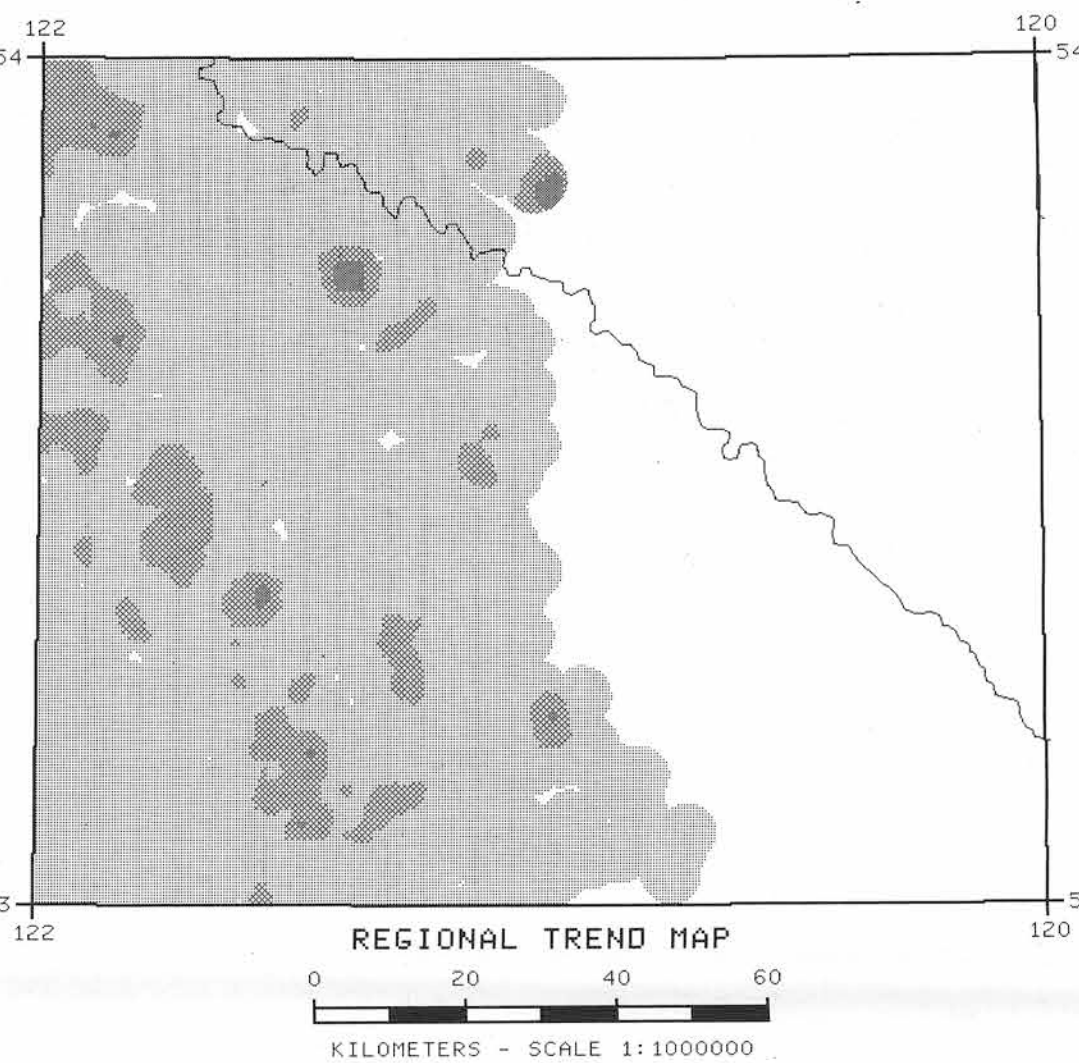
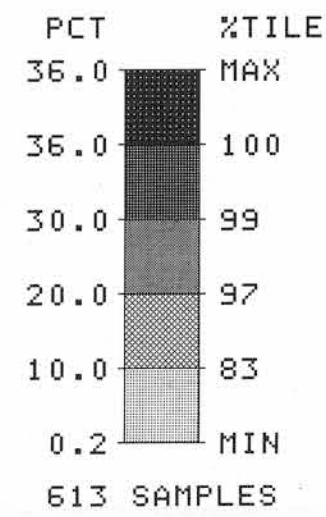


LOI



The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) 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.

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd., Vancouver

Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa (1984) and Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd., Kamloops B.C. (1985)

Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario (1984) and Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. (1985)

Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary (1984) and Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. (1985)

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 St.
Bay 238
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6K7

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

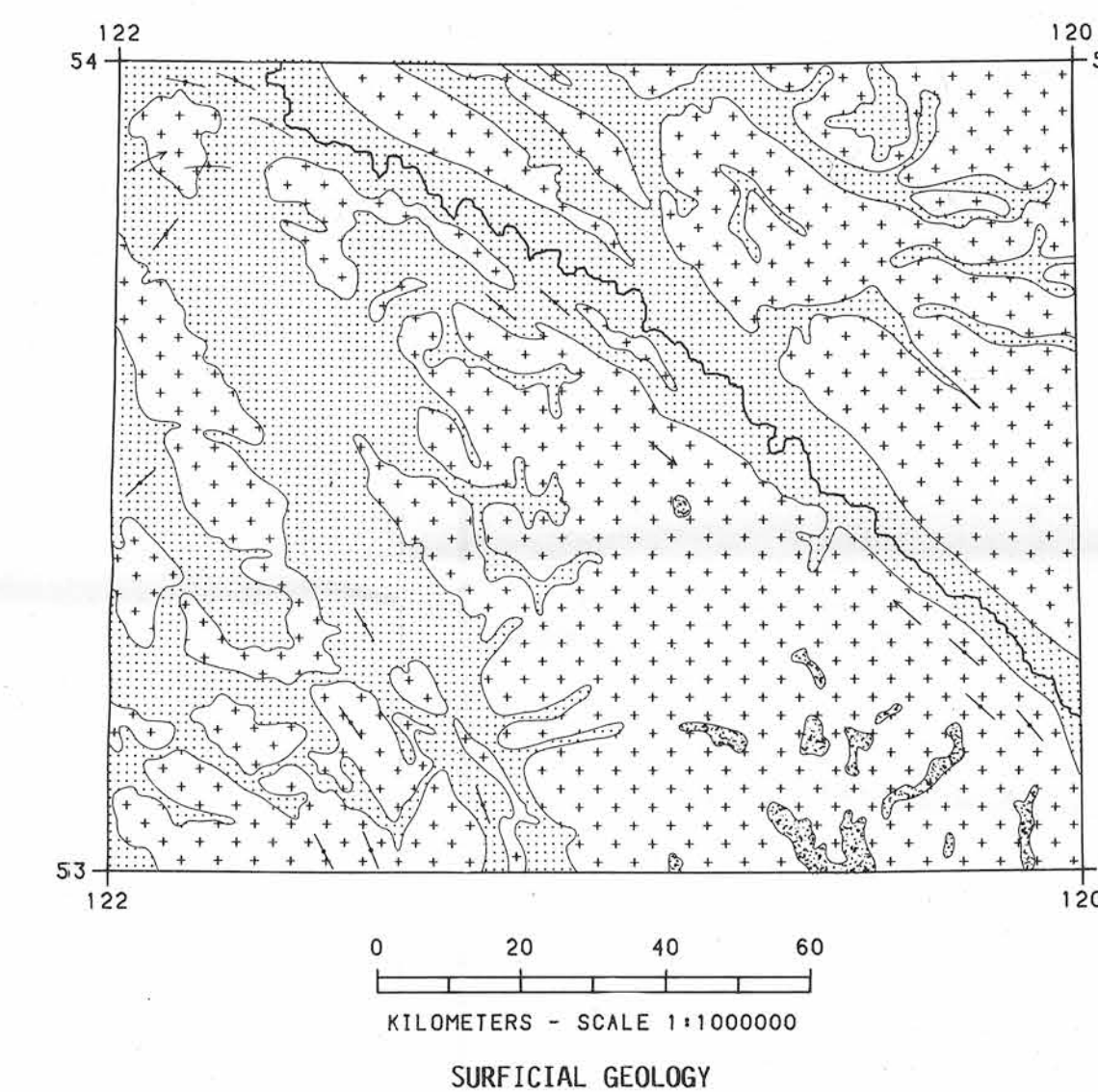
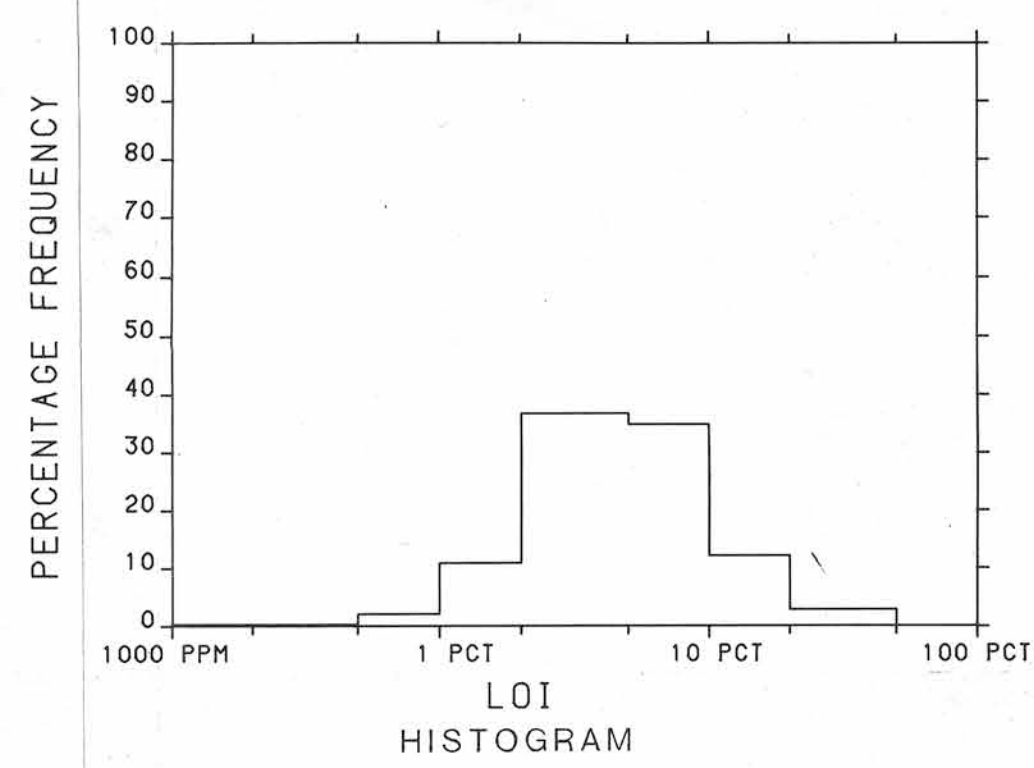
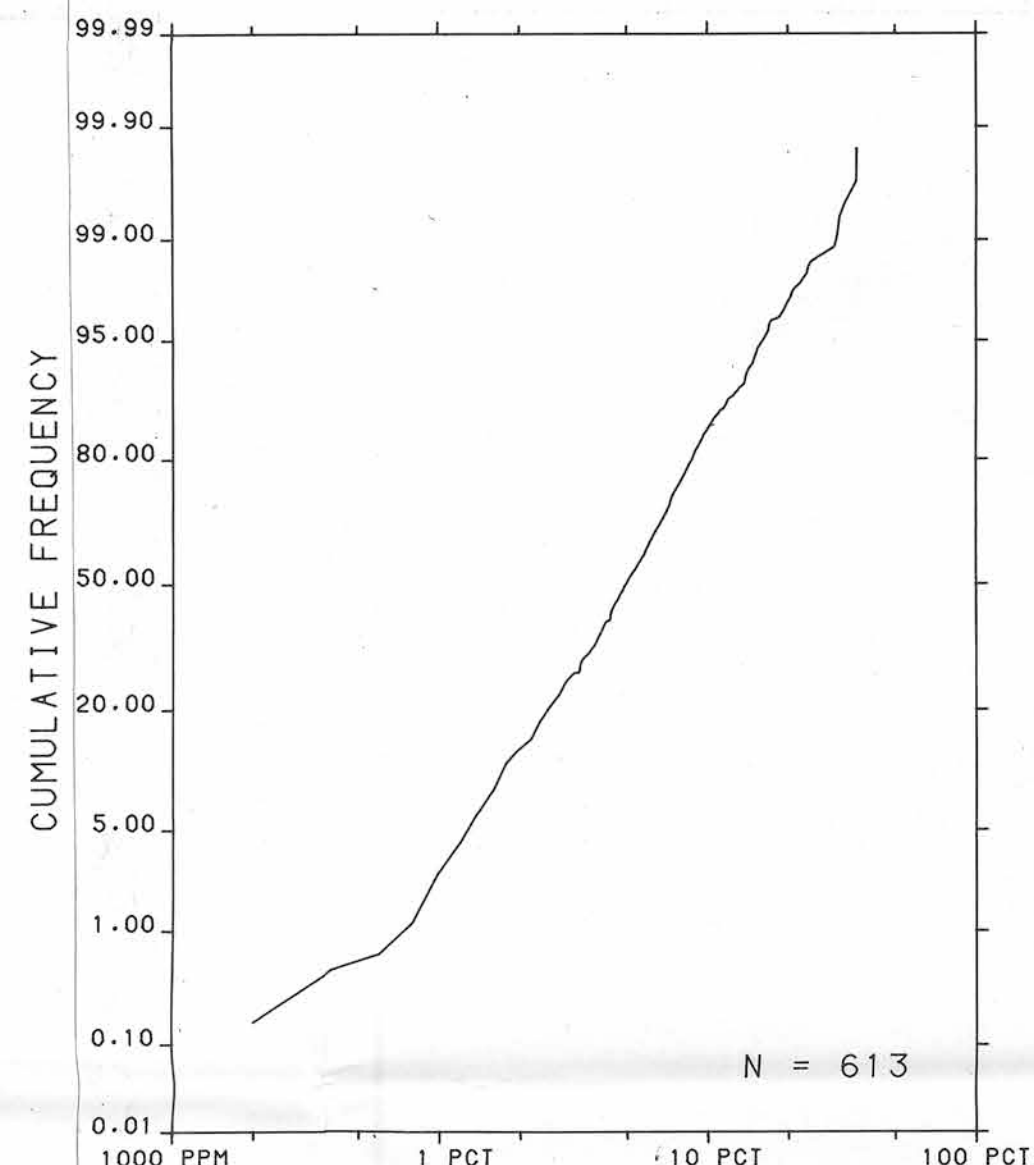
The Director
Computer Science Centre
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Contribution to Canada-British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement 1985-89, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement, West half of the project jointly funded under a letter of understanding by the Geological Survey of Canada and British Columbia. East half of the project funded by British Columbia



Canada

Ce document est le produit d'une numérisation par balayage de la publication originale.



Undivided Glaciofluvial, Glaciolacustrine and morainal deposits: sand, silt, gravel and clay with local accumulations up to 70 m thick along valley bottoms: may include meltwater or outwash channel deposits, alluvium, varved silt, clay and sand, glacial till and ground moraine

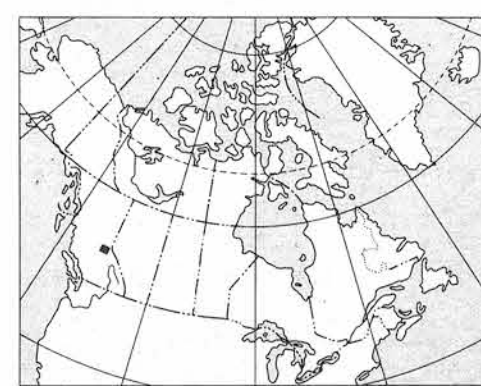
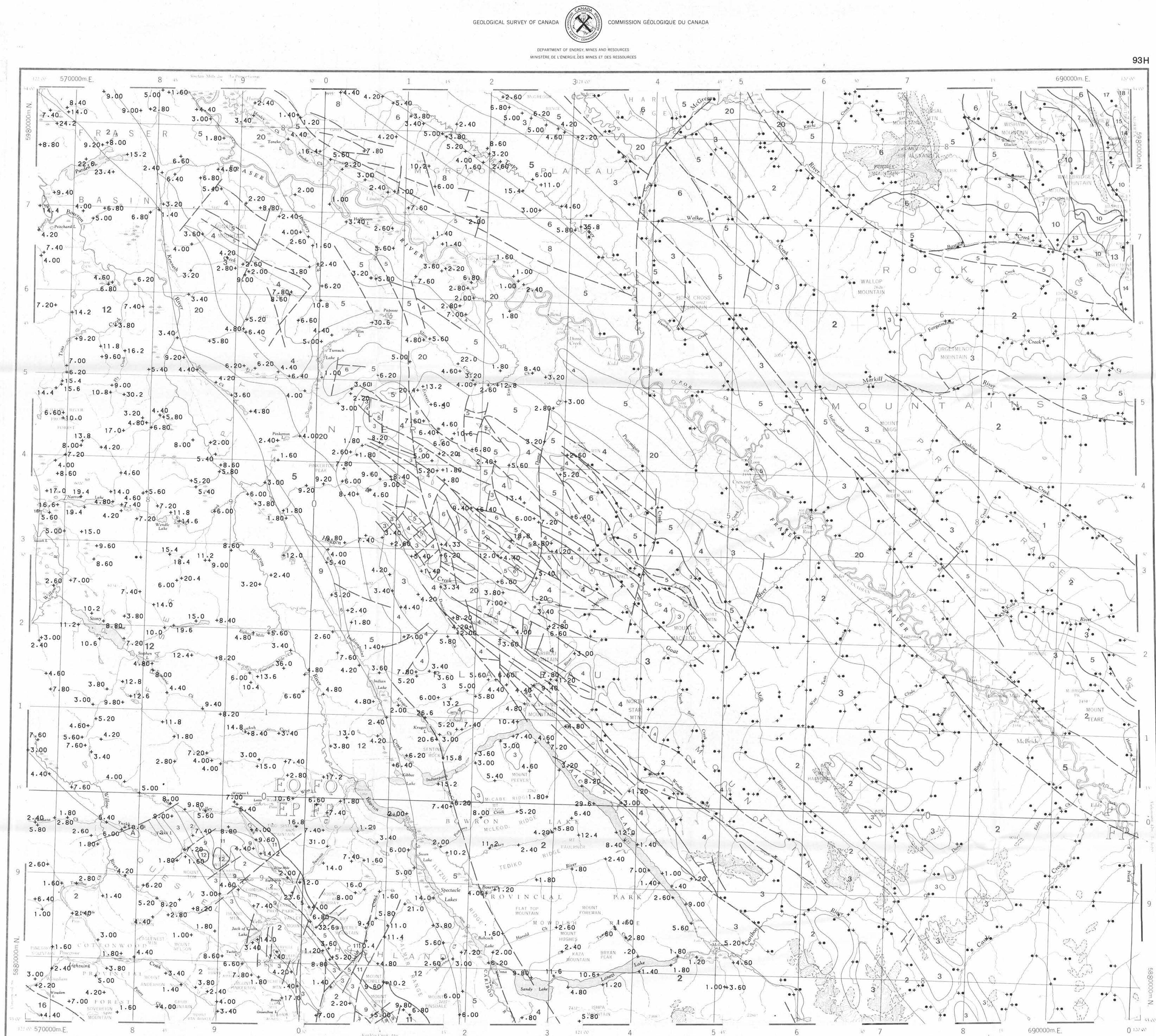
Predominantly Rock: below 1,700 m elevation, discontinuous veneers of glacial till and ground moraine, and minor colluvium; valley bottoms may contain drumlinoid features, fluting, kame and esker complexes

Glaciers, permanent snowfields

Ice flow direction inferred from various data

Fluting, glacial striae

Sources of information:
Prest, V.K., Grant, D.R. and Rampton, V.N. (1967) Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A (Scale 1:5,000,000).
Campbell, R.B. and Mountjoy, E.W. (1967) Geology - McBride, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1356A (Scale 1:250,000).



Elevation in feet above mean sea level

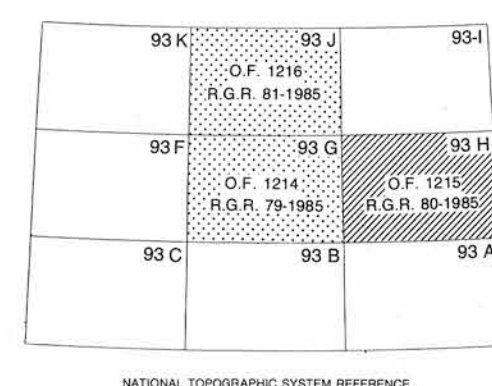
Mean magnetic declination 1986, 23°17' East, decreasing 15.5' annually. Readings vary from 22°43' E in the SE corner to 23°50' E in the NW corner of the map-area

LOSS ON IGNITION (%)

GSC OPEN FILE 1215
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 80-1985
CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-89)
STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1985



Base-map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1966
Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition



This map forms one of a series of maps released by the Geological Survey of Canada, Open Files 1214 to 1216. This Open File consists of maps of various geochemical variables: 18 for stream sediment, 3 for stream water and 1 sample site location

The west half of this Open File was previously released as Open File 1107 in 1985

LOSS ON IGNITION (%)

GSC OPEN FILE 1215
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1985

LOSS ON IGNITION (%)
GSC OPEN FILE 1215
EAST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1985

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
[20] (TILL⁴⁴) TILL, GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, ALLUVIUM
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY
UPPER CRETACEOUS OR PALEOCENE
[19] (CGLM 41) BOWRON RIVER COAL BEDS: CONGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, SANDSTONE, SHALE, COAL
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
[18] (SNSD 35) NIKANASSIN FORMATION: SANDSTONE, SILTY SHALE, SILTSTONE
JURASSIC
LOWER TO UPPER JURASSIC
[17] (SHLE 34) FERNIE GROUP: SHALE, SILTY SHALE, SILTSTONE
TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC
[16] (PLLT 32) PHYLLITE, ARGILLITE, MINOR LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE
MIDDLE AND UPPER TRIASSIC
[15] (LMSN 32) SPRAY RIVER GROUP, WHITEHORSE FORMATION: LIMESTONE AND DOLOSTONE
LOWER AND MIDDLE TRIASSIC
[14] (LSLN 32) SULPHUR MOUNTAIN FORMATION: SILTSTONE AND SILTY LIMESTONE
MISSISSIPPIAN AND PERMIAN
[13] (LMSN 23) RUNDLE GROUP, ISHBEL GROUP, BANFF FORMATION: LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, LIMY SHALE, DOLOSTONE, CHERT
MISSISSIPPIAN
LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR YOUNGER
[12] (BSLT 21) SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP, ANTLER FORMATION: PILLOW BASALT, BRECCIA, TUFF, MINOR DIORITE AND GABBRO, CHERT, ARGILLITE, LITHIC SANDSTONE
LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR OLDER
[11] (CGLM 21) GUYET FORMATION, GREENBERRY FORMATION: CONGLOMERATE, ARGILLITE, LITHIC SANDSTONE, CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE
DEVONIAN
UPPER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN
[10] (LMSN 18) SALLISER, SOUTHEK, ALEXO, PERDRIX, MOUNT HAWK, FLUME FORMATIONS: LIMESTONE, SHALE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE
LOWER DEVONIAN AND YOUNGER
[9] (BSLT 18) BLACK STUART FORMATION: BASALT, CHERT, CHERT BRECCIA, DOLOMITE BRECCIA, UPPER UNIT CHERT ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE, SANDY LIMESTONE
SILURIAN
LOWER SILURIAN
[8] (IDMT 16) NONDA FORMATION ALL OR IN PART: DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE, SHALE, GREENSTONE FLOWS AND SILLS
ORDOVICIAN
LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
[7] (IDMT 14) SKOKI, MONKMAN, CHUSHINA FORMATIONS: DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, SHALE, QUARTZITE
CAMBRIAN
[6] (SHLE 12) LYNX, DOME CREEK, ARCTOMYS, WATERFLOW, HOTA-ADOLPHUS, TATEI-CHETANG, TITKANA FORMATIONS: SHALE, SILTY LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE
LOWER CAMBRIAN AND HADRYNIAN
[5] (ORTZ 11) MAHTO, MURAL, MIDAS, McNAUGHTON, YANKS PEAK FORMATIONS: QUARTZITE, LIMESTONE, SHALE, SILTSTONE, PHYLLITE, DOLOMITE, CONGLOMERATE
HADRYNIAN
[4] (SHLE 04) YANKEE BELLE, CUNNINGHAM FORMATIONS: SHALE, LIMESTONE, SILTSTONE, DOLOMITE, PHYLLITE
[3] (PLLT 04) MIETTE GROUP: ISAAC FORMATION: PHYLLITE, ARGILLITE, SCHIST, SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE, CONGLOMERATE
[2] (FPCA 04) KAZA GROUP, SNOWSHOE FORMATION, MIDDLE MIETTE GROUP: FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, GRANULE CONGLOMERATE, SILTSTONE, ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE, SCHIST, LIMESTONE MARBLE
[1] (ARGL 04) LOWER MIETTE GROUP: ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE, SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
MISSISSIPPIAN OR YOUNGER
[A] (SRPN 21) SERPENTINITE

Geological boundary
Fault (mapped, assumed)
No analytical result

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

Generalized geology after Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1356A to accompany Paper 72-35, *Geology of McBride Map Area*, British Columbia, by R. B. Campbell, E. W. Mountjoy, and F. G. Young; Geological Survey of Canada Map 1424A, *Parsnip River, British Columbia*, 1:1 000 000, compilation by H. W. Tigler, R. B. Campbell, G. C. Taylor, and D. F. Stott, 1979; Figure 2, *Geological Map of the Cariboo River Area*, accompanying British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 47, *Geology of the Cariboo River Area*, by A. Sutherland Brown, 1963; and Geological Survey of Canada Open File 781, *Bedrock Geology of Barkerville-Cariboo Area*, by L. C. Strick, 1981, used to determine dominant catchment basin rock type for grouping of geochemical data.

* The four-letter mnemonic name indicates rock type and the two-digit number indicates age.

For location of the following specific information for this area refer to British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Mineral Deposits, refer to Mineral Inventory Map (MI) 89H (McBRIDE); Assessment Reports, refer to Assessment Report Index Map (ARI) 89H (McBRIDE); Bedrock Geological Mapping Reports, refer to Index to Bedrock Geological Mapping, 1983; Mineral and Placer Claim Maps, contact Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Titles Branch, for current editions.