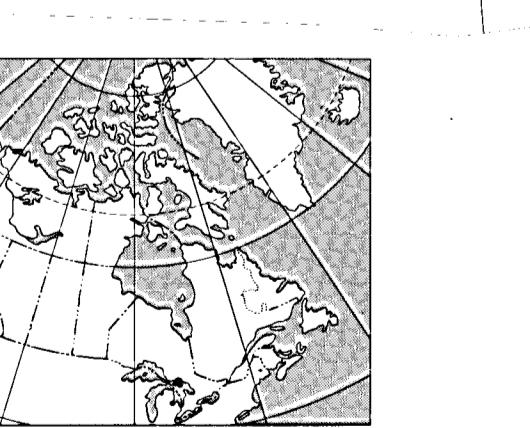
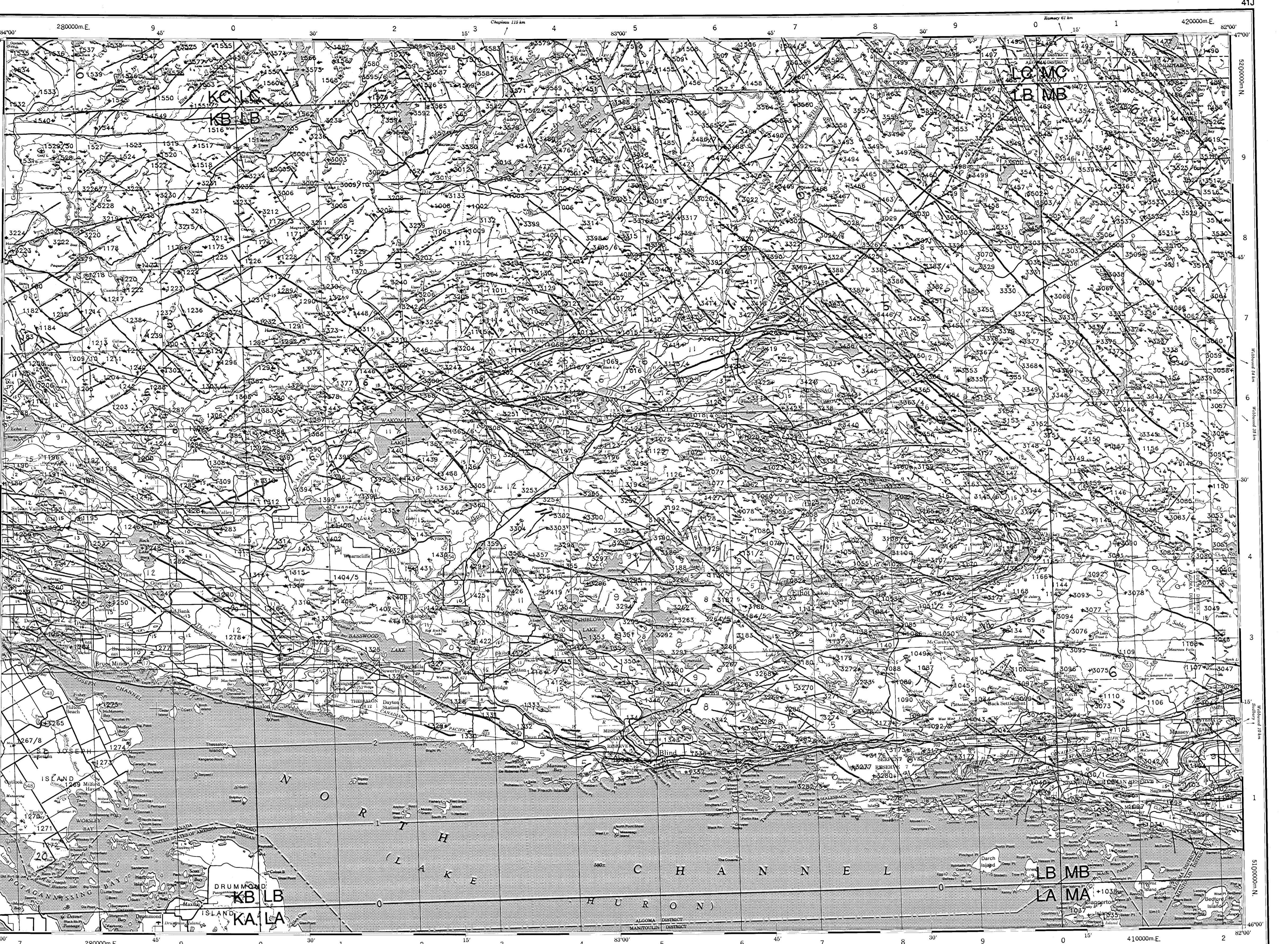


LEGEND

PALEOZOIC	
20	SCP*
19	OCCS
18	LPAD
17	LPAC
16	MPC
15	MPND
14	MPBR
13	MPGL
12	MPL
11	MPG
10	MPQL
9	MPLH
8	MPFL
7	MPVB
6	AGM
5	AGN
4	AUB
3	ACSP
2	AMVF
1	AMVB
IF	Iron formation
	Limestone, shale
	Limestone, shale, sandstone, includes Munising Formation; sandstone
	Diabase, gabbro, diorite
	Fenite, ijolite, pyroxenite, carbonatite
	Croker Island Complex; granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro, Cutler Pluton; granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, trondjemite, pegmatite
	Nipissing Diabase; diabase, gabbro, metagabbro, granophyre
	Bar River Formation; quartzite
	Gordon Lake Formation; siltstone, argillite, quartzite
	Lorraine Formation; quartzite, arkose, conglomerate
	Gowanda Formation; conglomerate, argillite, greywacke, quartzite, siltstone
	Quirke Lake Group
	Sargent Formation; quartzite, conglomerate
	Espinola Formation; limestone, dolomite, calcareous siltstone
	Bruce Formation; conglomerate
	Hough Lake Group
	Averes Formation; conglomerate, arkose, quartzite
	Mississagi Formation; quartzite, conglomerate
	Pecos Formation; argillite, siltstone
	Rainy Lake Formation; conglomerate
	Elliot Lake Group
	McKim Formation; siltstone, argillite, quartzite
	Matinenda Formation; quartzite, arkose, conglomerate, uraniferous conglomerate
	Basalt, andesite, amphibolite, gabbro, anorthosite, ultramafic rocks and minor rhyolite
	Massive felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, monzonodiorite, pegmatite
	Foliated to gneissic felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, diorite, migmatite
	Gabbro, diorite
	Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, quartzite, siltstone, argillite, chert
	Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
	Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics; includes flows, minor mafic pyroclastics and interflow sediments.
	*A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations.
	Geological boundary
	Fault
	No analytical results

The geology base and legend for these geochemical maps were derived from: Geology - Sault Ste. Marie - Elliot Lake, Map 2419 Geological Compilation Series, Ontario Department of Mines, 1:250 000. McCrank, G.F.D., Misura, J.D., and Brown, P.A. (1979): Geology - Plutonic Rocks in Ontario, Geological Survey of Canada Map 1533A, to accompany GSC Paper 80-23.



Copies of map material and listings of field observations, analytical data and methods, from which the open file was prepared, are available from:

SAMPLE LOCATION
GSC OPEN FILE 1356
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 92-1986
K.G. Campbell Corporation
880 Wellington St.
Bay St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6K7
CANADA - ONTARIO
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1986-1990)
LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986

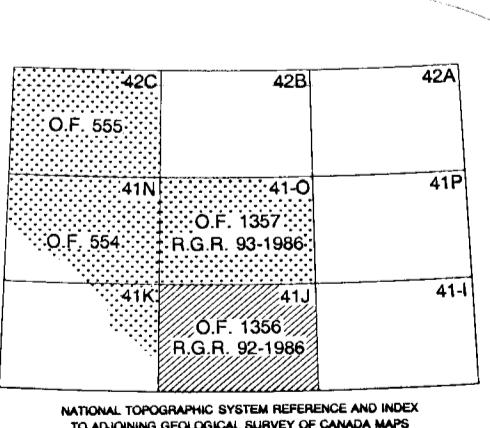
Digital data are available on IBM-PC compatible diskette from:

Geological Survey of Canada
Publications Distribution
601 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
Tel: (613) 995-4342

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000
Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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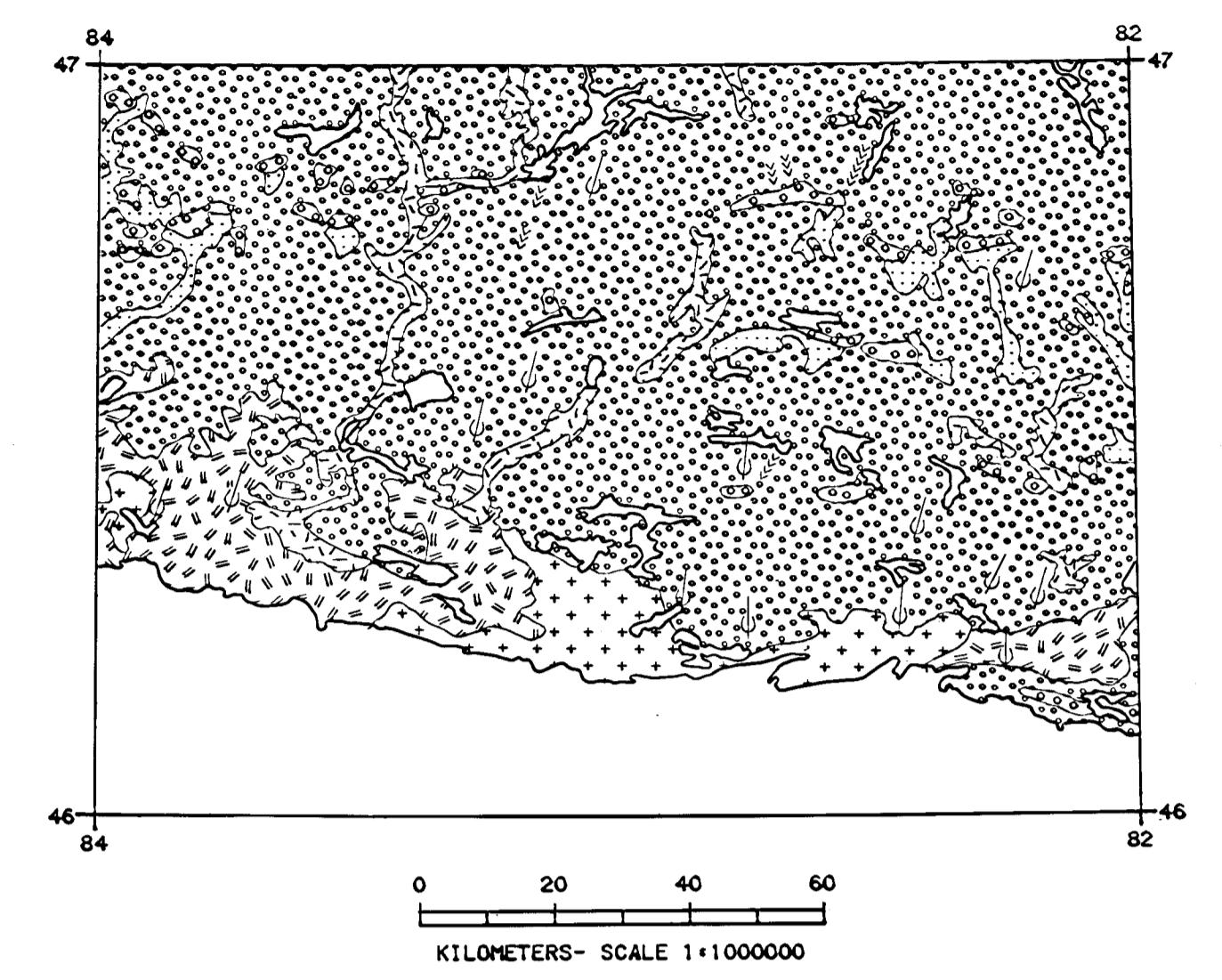
Elevation in feet above mean sea level
Mean magnetic declination 1987, 7°48' West, increasing 10.6' annually. Readings vary from 8°33'W in the SE corner to 7°00'W in the NW corner of the map area

Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1979



SAMPLE LOCATION
GSC OPEN FILE 1356
CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986

This map has been reprinted from a reduced scale of the original map. Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

This legend is common to Open Files 1356 and 1357

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

Glaciolacustrine Deposits:

- Varved or massive clay and silt
- Fine Sands, sands, and deltaic sand

Glaciocluval and Ice Contact Deposits:

- Outwash sands and gravel
- End moraine, interlobate moraine; sand, gravel and boulders
- Esker or kame complex; sand, gravel, boulders

Glacial Deposits:

- Predominantly clayey till
- Predominantly silty to sandy till

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- Bedrock

Complexes: When two or more types of glacial or non-glacial environment are interbedded in a distinct repeating pattern, the relative dominant/ subordinate amount of each type is indicated by sequential order. For example, 2/1 indicates predominantly silty to sandy till with lesser clayey till.

SYMBOLS

- Surficial geological boundary
- Striae
- Fluting, drumlin or drumlinoid ridge
- Esker, kame or kame complex
- Surficial geology derived from: Boissoineau, A.N. (1965), Map S465, Ontario Department of Lands, Forests, V.X., Grant, D.R., and Rampton, V.N. (1969), Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A (Scale: 1:5 000 000).

Geological Survey of Canada
Mineral Resources Division
Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

CONTRACTORS

- Sample collection by SIAL Geophysique Inc., Montreal
- Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa
- Sediment chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario
- Au analyses by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver
- Water chemical analyses by Barringer Magenta Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd., Calgary

Contribution to Canada - Ontario Mineral Development Agreement 1986-1990, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement, Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.



Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Canada