

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.

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

Glaciofluvial 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 interspersed in a mosaic or 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:
 Boissonneau, A.N. (1965), Map S465, Ontario Department of Lands, Forests, Parks, V.K., Grant, D.R., and Rampton, V.N. (1969), Glacial Map of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A (Scale: 1:5 000 000).

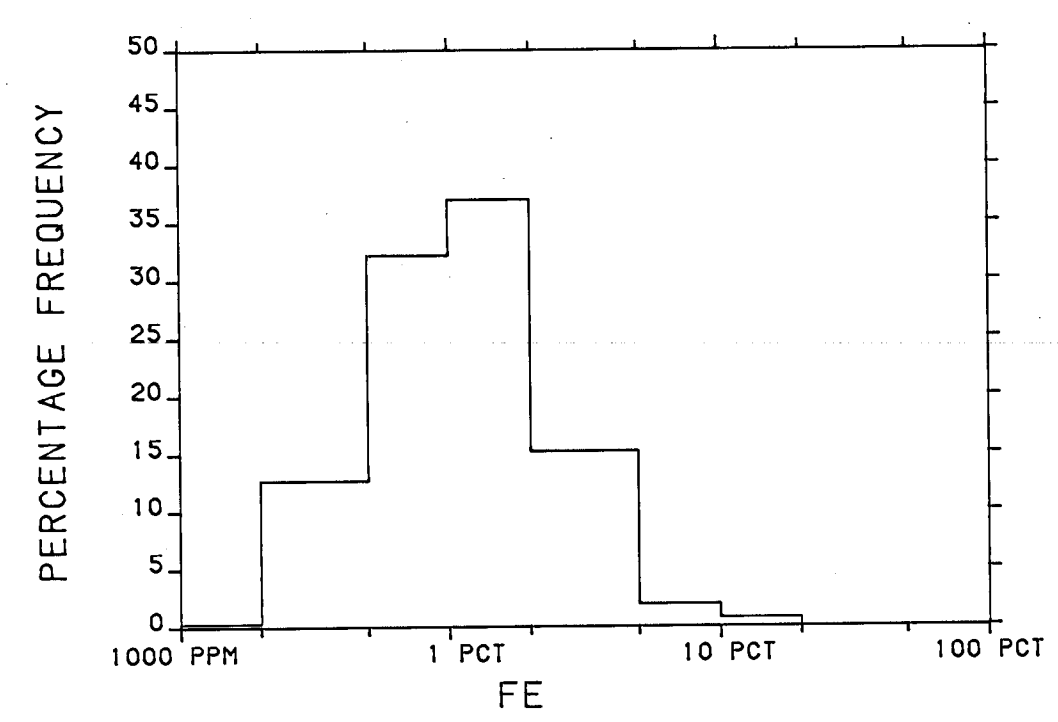
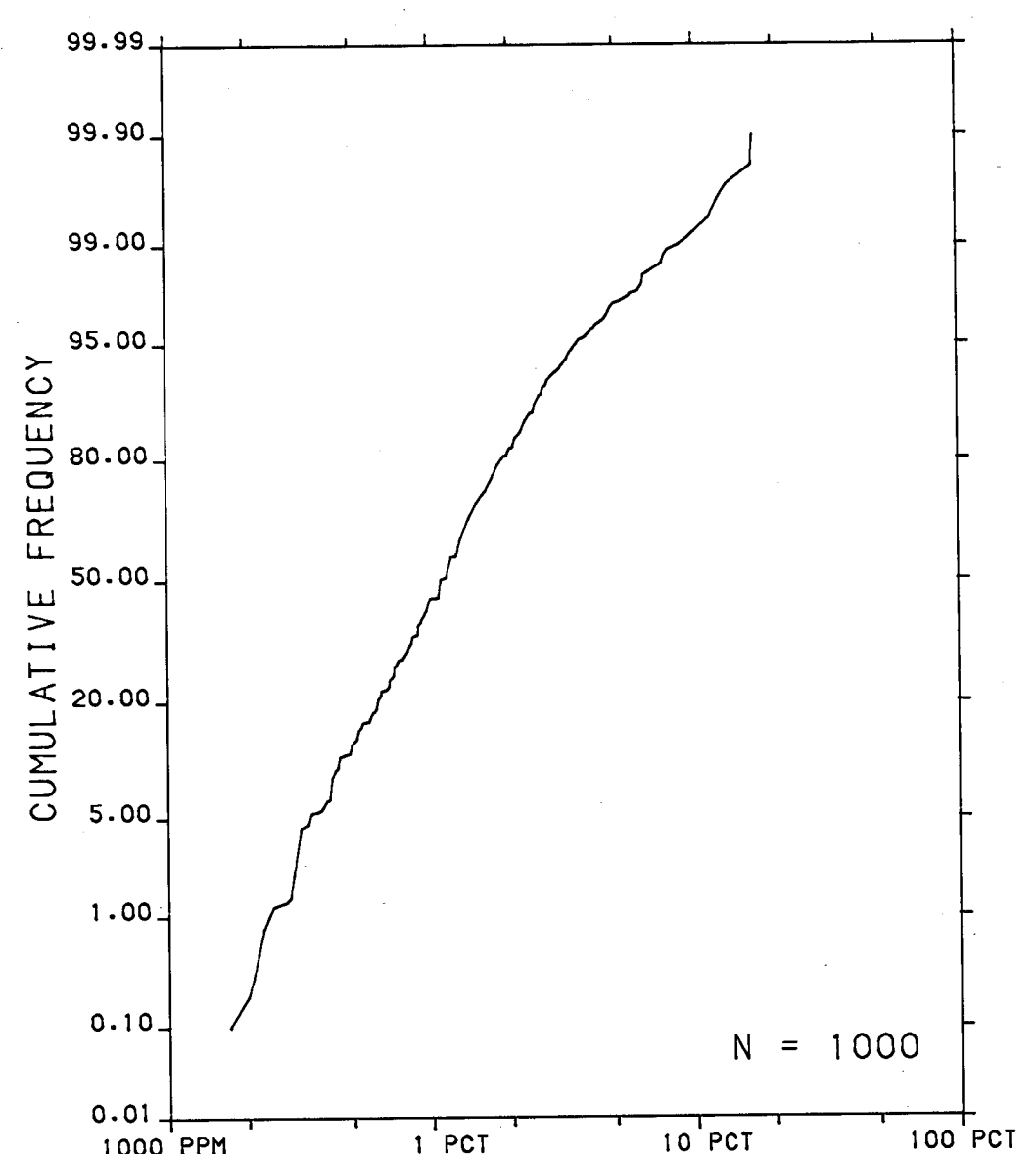
Geological Survey of Canada
 Mineral Resources Division
 Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

CONTRACTORS

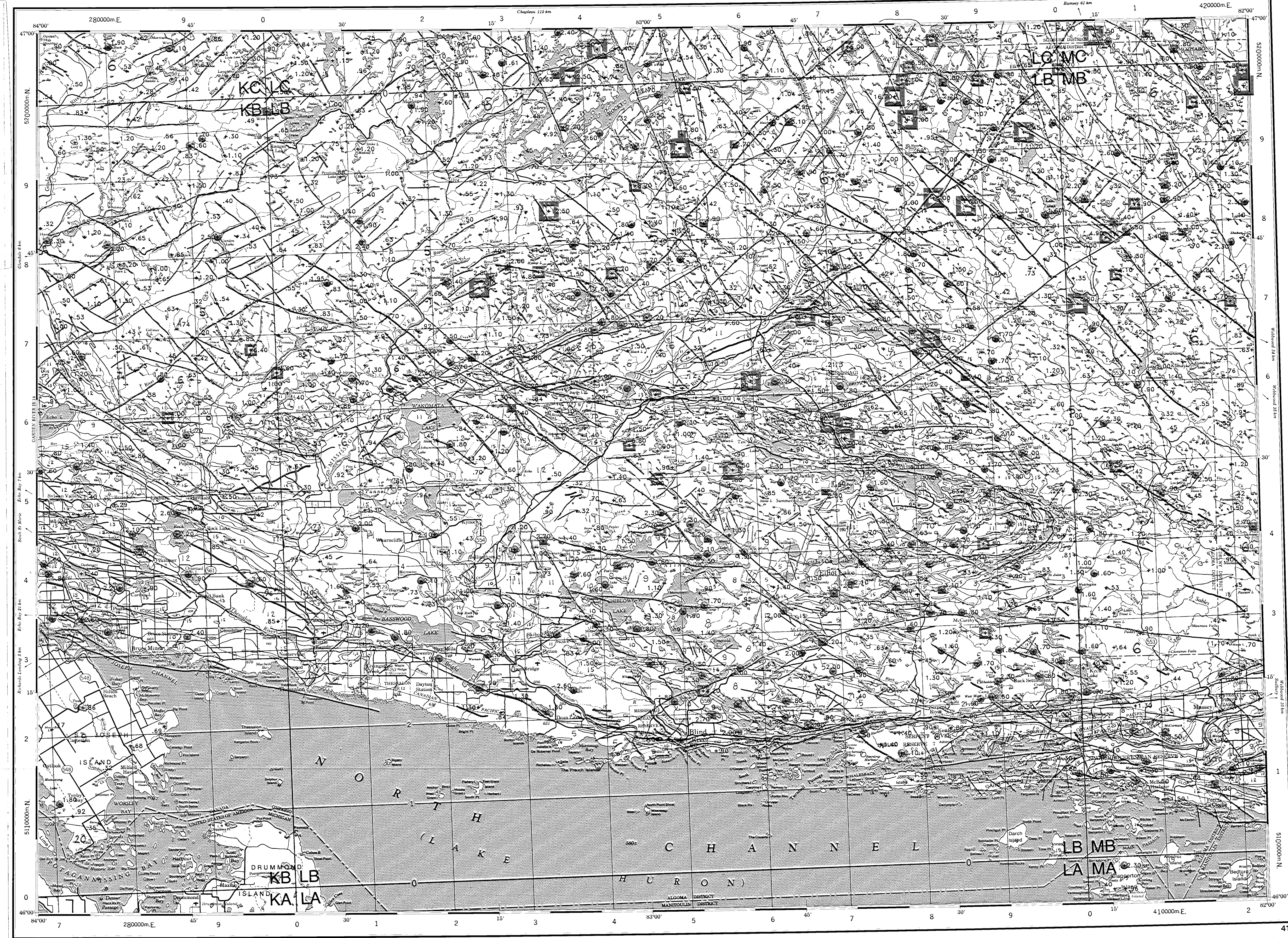
Sample collection by SIAL Geophysique Inc., Montreal
 Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa

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



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
6.41 to 17.00	N = 19 (1.9%)
3.61 to 6.40	N = 30 (3.0%)
2.61 to 3.60	N = 49 (4.9%)
1.51 to 2.60	N = 194 (19.4%)
.11 to 1.50	N = 708 (70.8%)



LEGEND

PALEOZOIC

SILURIAN

- 20 SCP* Limestone, shale

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND OROVICIAN

- 19 OCCS Limestone, shale, sandstone, includes Munising Formation; sandstone

PRECAMBRIAN AND ARCHEAN

- 18 LPAD Diabase, gabbro, diorite

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

- 17 LPAC Fenite, ijolite, pyroxenite, carbonatite

MIDDLE TO LATE PRECAMBRIAN

- 16 MPCC O-roker Island Complex; granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro
 Oulter Pluton; granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, trondhjemite, pegmatite

MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN

- 15 MPND Nipissing Diabase; diabase, gabbro, metagabbro, granophyre

HURONIAN SUPERGROUP

COBALT GROUP

- 14 MPBR Bar River Formation; quartzite
- 13 MPGL Gordon Lake Formation; siltstone, argillite, quartzite
- 12 MPL Lorrain Formation; quartzite, arkose, conglomerate
- 11 MPG Gowanda Formation; conglomerate, argillite, greywacke, quartzite, siltstone

QUIRK LAKE GROUP

- 10 MPQL Serpent Formation; quartzite, conglomerate
 Espanola Formation; limestone, dolomite, calcareous siltstone
 Bruce Formation; conglomerate

HOUGH LAKE GROUP

- 9 MPHIL Aweres Formation; conglomerate, arkose, quartzite
 Maininda Formation; quartzite, conglomerate
 Peacor Formation; argillite, siltstone
 Ramsay Lake Formation; conglomerate

ELLIOT LAKE GROUP

- 8 MPFL McKim Formation; siltstone, argillite, quartzite
 Maininda Formation; quartzite, arkose, conglomerate, uraniferous conglomerate
- 7 MPVB Basalt, andesite, amphibolite, gabbro, anorthosite, ultramafic rocks and minor rhyolite

ARCHEAN

- 6 AGM Massive felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, monzodiorite, pegmatite
- 5 AGN Foliated to gneissic felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, diorite, migmatite
- 4 AUB Gabbro, diorite
- 3 ACSP Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, quartzite, siltstone, argillite, chert
- 2 AMWF Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics
- 1 AMVB Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics; includes flows, minor mafic pyroclastics and interflow sediments.

IF Iron formation

*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, 1:253 460.
 McCrank, G.F.D., Misiura, J.D., and Brown, P.A. (1979): Geology - Plutonic Rocks in Ontario, Geological Survey of Canada Map 1533A, to accompany GSC Paper 80-23.

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Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
 Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

Canada

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

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 880 Wellington St.
 Bay 238
 Ottawa, Ontario
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Digital data are available on IBM-PC compatible diskette from:

Geological Survey of Canada
 Publications Distribution
 601 Booth St.
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
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IRON (%)
 LAKE SEDIMENTS
 GSC OPEN FILE 1356
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 92-1986
 CANADA - ONTARIO
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1986-1990)
 LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 Projection Transverse Universelle de Mercator

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

