

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.

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 moraines; 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, and Parks, Toronto, Ontario; 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

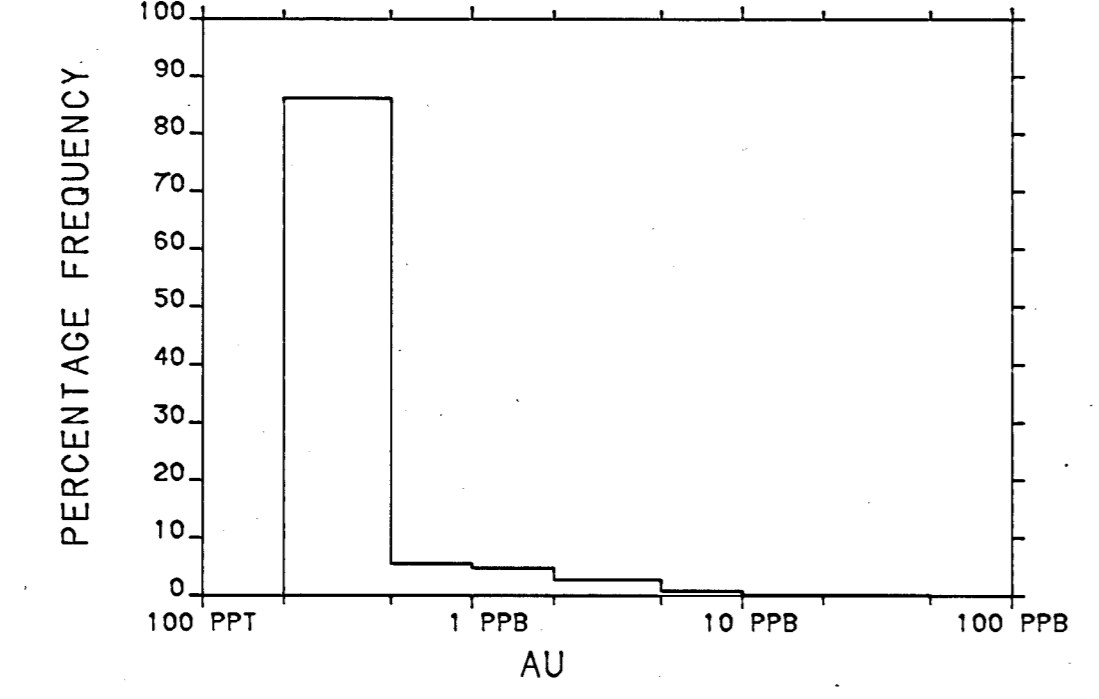
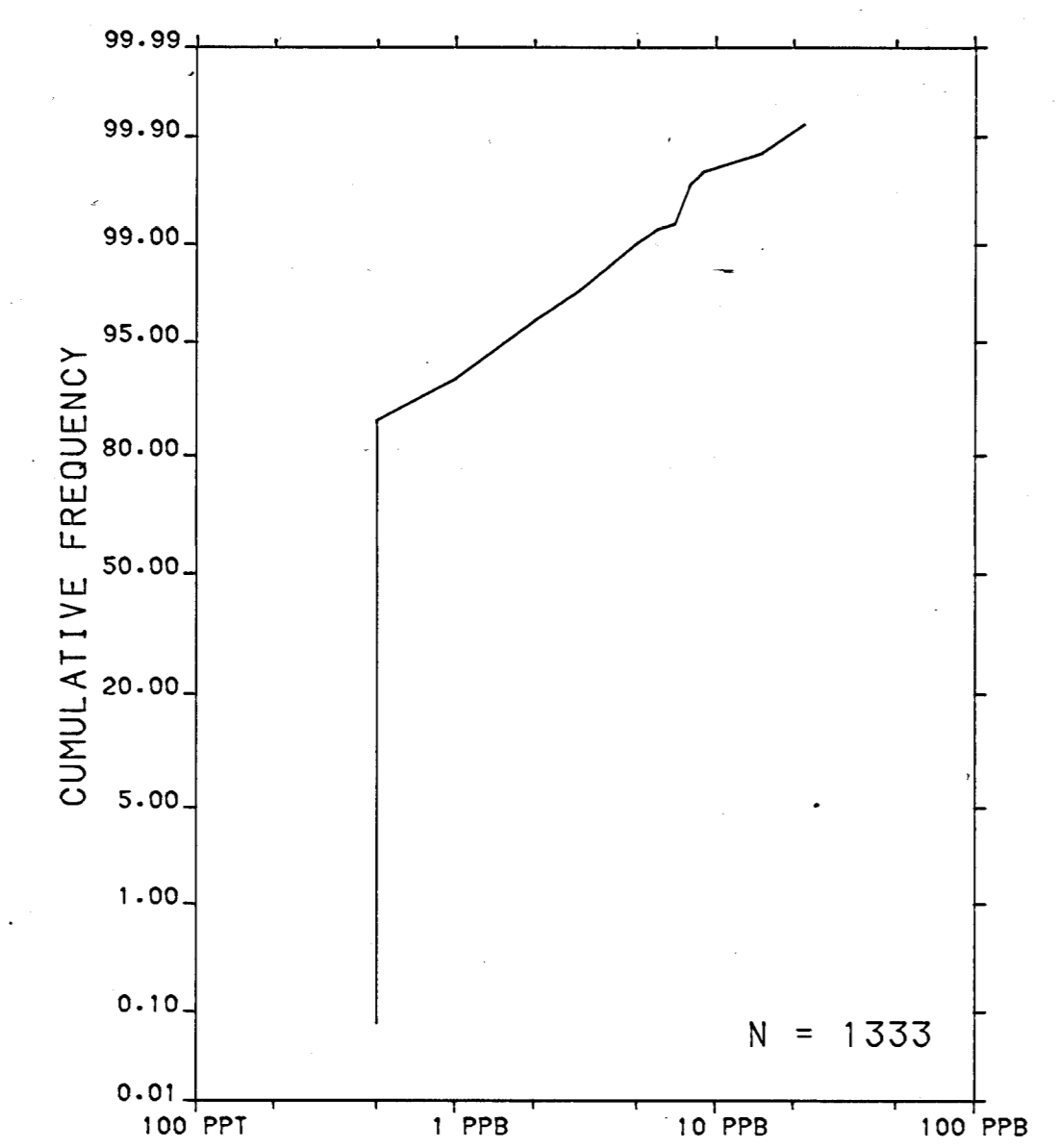
CONTRACTORS
 Sample collection by SIAL Geophysique Inc., Montreal
 Sample preparation by Golder Associates, Ottawa

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

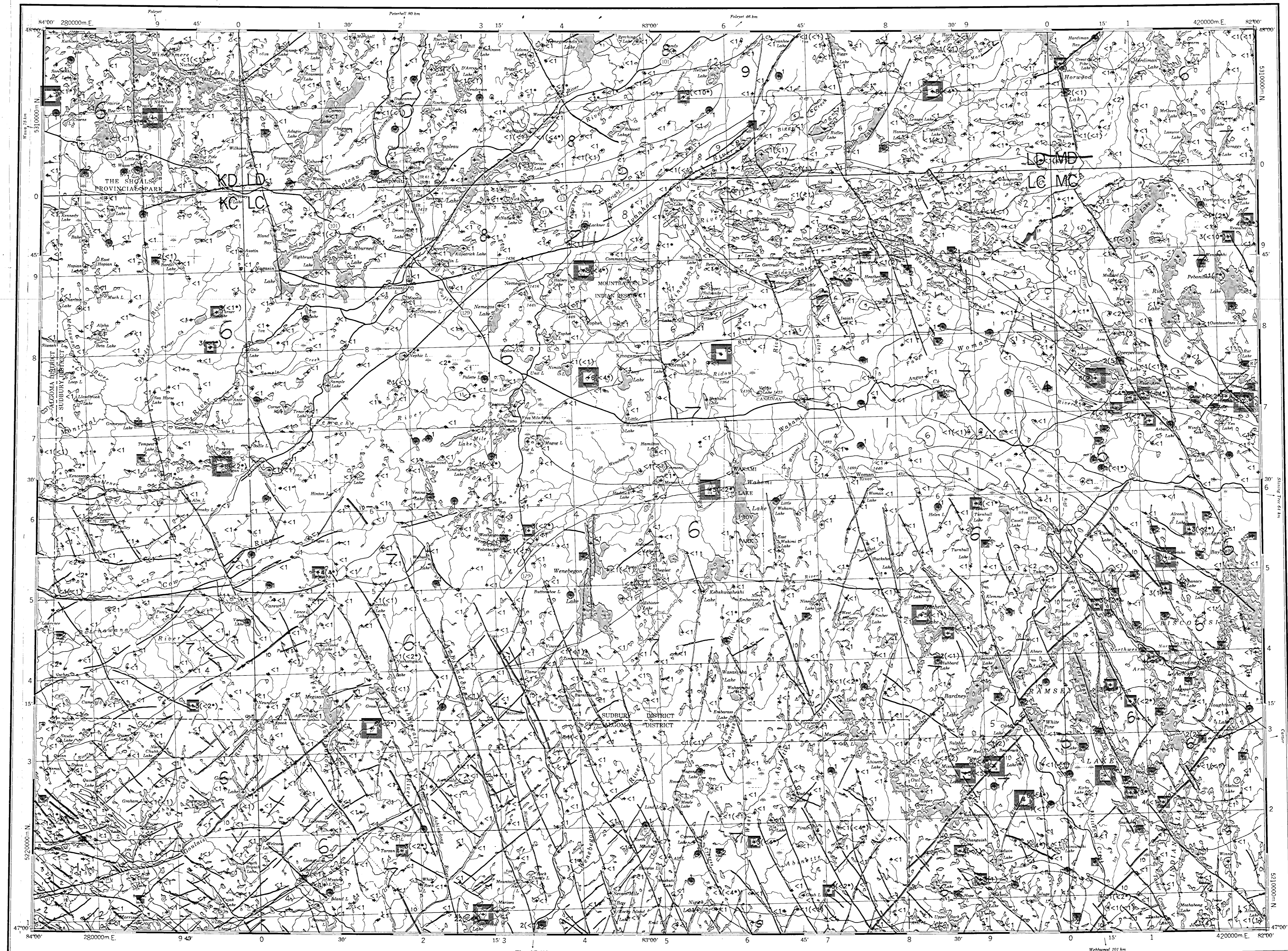
Contribution to Canada - Ontario Mineral Development Agreement 1986 - 1990, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.

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



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
5 to 22	N = 18 (1.4%)
3 to 4	N = 29 (2.2%)
2	N = 63 (4.7%)
1	N = 62 (4.7%)
<1	N=1161(87.1%)

Please refer to Open File text for discussion of gold presentation format and geochemical interpretation.



LEGEND

- PRECAMBRIAN**
- LATE PRECAMBRIAN**
- 11 LPAC* Carbonatite - alkalic complexes; alkalic syenite, pulaskite, brecciated and fenitized rocks, nepheline syenite, sovite, magnetite-apatite rock, urtite, ilolite, meltsigite
- EARLY TO MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN**
- 10 LPAD Diabase dykes
- EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)**
- 9 ASUB Shawnee Anorthosite Complex; anorthosite to gabbro, gneiss to flaser-textured tonalite and monzonite
- 8 AKN Kapuskasing structural zone rocks; meta-igneous rocks, melanocratic granulite, pelitic and psammitic granulites, metasedimentary gneiss and arkosic metasediments
- 7 AGM Massive felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, monzodiorite, pegmatite
- 6 AGN Foliated to gneissic felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks; granite, granodiorite, tonalite, quartz monzonite, diorite, migmatite
- 5 AUB Mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks, including gabbro, diorite and serpentinized ultramafics
- 4 ASGN Paragneiss, orthogneiss and migmatite
- 3 ACSP Metasediments; greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, argillaceous and migmatized metasediments, biotite-quartz-feldspar schist and gneiss
- 2 AWF Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics; rhyolite to dacite flows and fragmentals, tuff, lapilli-tuff, agglomerate, breccia, porphyritic flows
- 1 AWB Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics; basalt to andesite flows, porphyritic flows, and pillow lavas, mafic pyroclastics, layered amphibolite, diorite, gabbro, migmatized mafic metavolcanics

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 - Chapleau - Foleyet, Map 2221 Geological Compilation Series, Ontario Department of Mines, 1:253 400, McDrank, G.F.D., Misters, J.D., and Brown, P.A. (1979), Geology - Plutonic Rocks in Ontario, Geological Survey of Canada Map 1533A, to accompany GSC Paper 80-23.

Au value (ppb) *17 denotes an analysis performed on a sample weight <10 g. () identifies Au values corresponding to repeat analyses. <n denotes a result less than detection level n (ppb), consult text for actual sample weight when Au values denoted by * or < detection level.
 Examples:
 *21 Au value of 21 ppb determined on sample weight <10 g.
 38(27) Au value of 38 ppb on first analysis, Au value of 27 ppb on repeat analysis for sample weighing <10 g.
 *c4 Au value less than detection limit of 4 ppb.

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

K.G. Campbell Corporation
 880 Wellington St.
 Bay 238
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1R 6K7

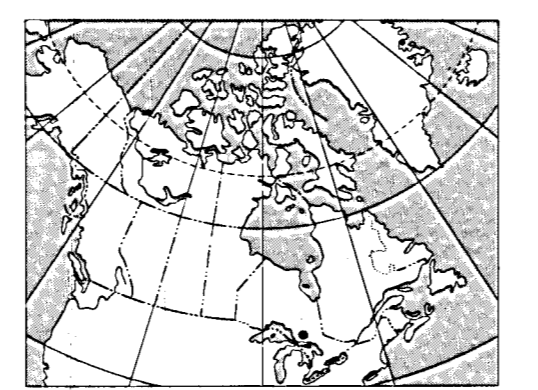
Digital data are available on IBM-PC compatible diskette from:

Geological Survey of Canada
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GOLD (ppb)
LAKE SEDIMENTS
 GSC OPEN FILE 1357
 REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 93-1986
 CANADA - ONTARIO
 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1986-1990)
 LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 CENTRAL ONTARIO, 1986
 Scale 1:250 000 - Echelle 1/250 000
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
 Projeçon transverse universelle de Mercator
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Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1979



Elevation in feet above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 1987, 8°20' West, increasing 10.9' annually. Readings vary from 9°07' W in the SE corner to 7°30' W in the NW corner of the map area