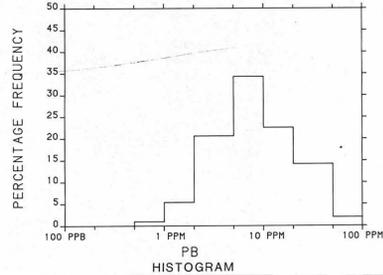
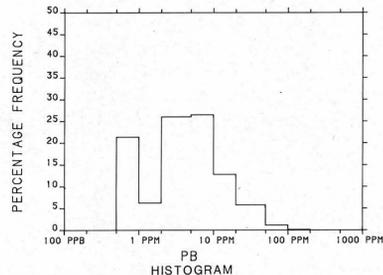
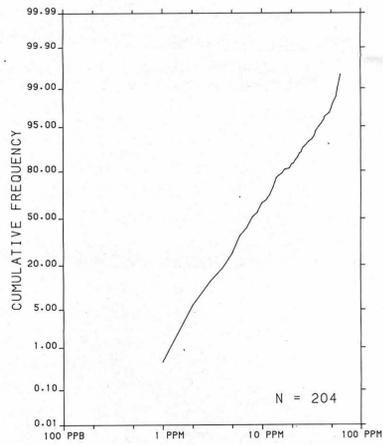
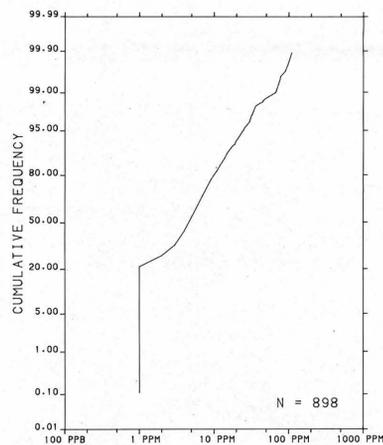


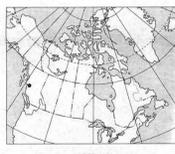
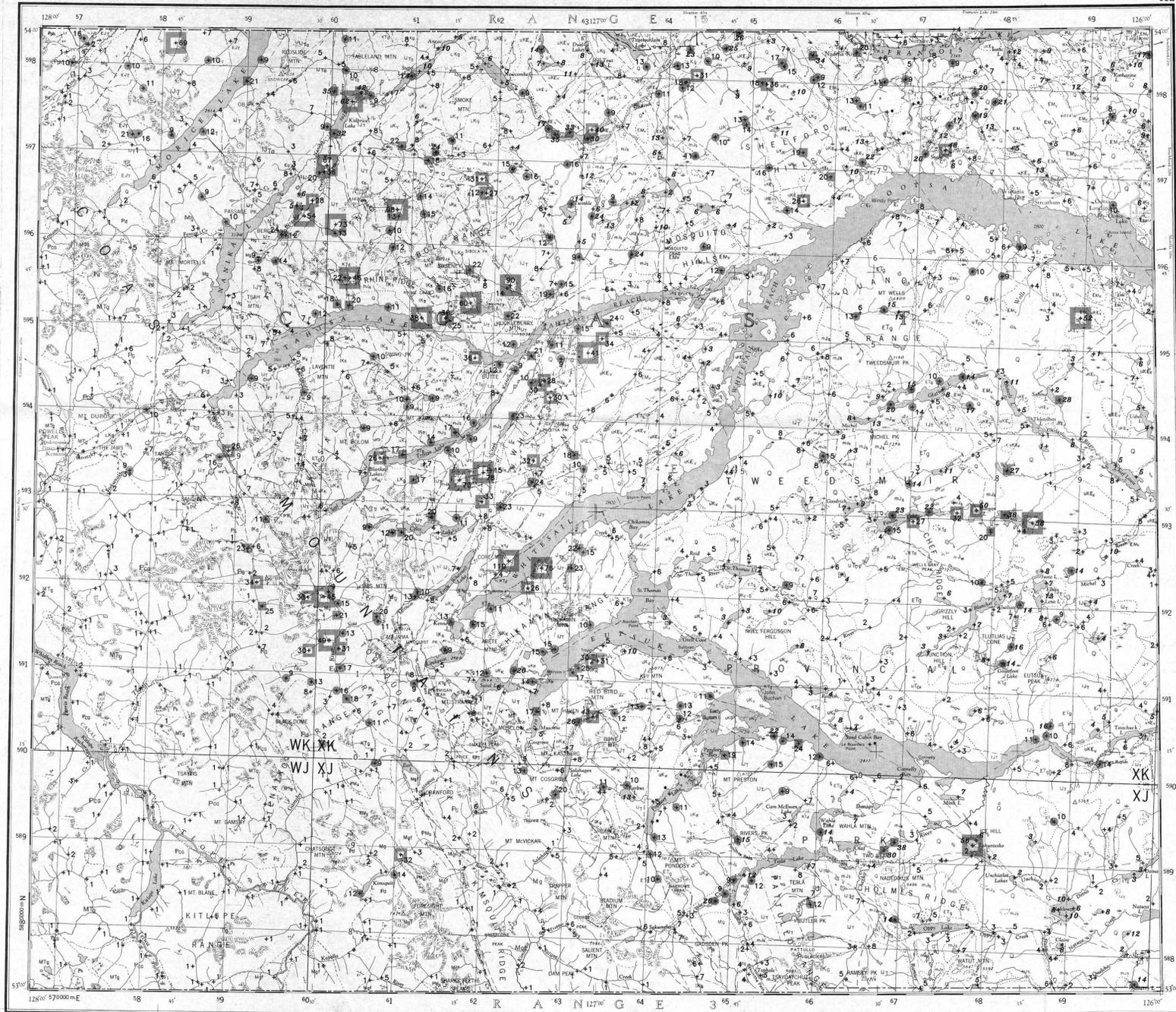
The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.



MAP DATA IN ITALICS CORRESPOND TO LAKE SEDIMENT SITES

CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
37 to 110	N = 16 (1.8%)
26 to 36	N = 27 (3.0%)
17 to 25	N = 45 (5.0%)
9 to 16	N = 150 (16.7%)
1 to 8	N = 660 (73.5%)

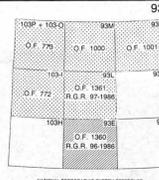
CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
51 to 62	N = 4 (2.0%)
39 to 50	N = 5 (2.5%)
27 to 38	N = 11 (5.4%)
14 to 26	N = 38 (18.6%)
1 to 13	N = 146 (71.6%)



LEAD (ppm)
STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS
GSC OPEN FILE 1360
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 96-1986
CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-1989)
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
STREAM SEDIMENT, LAKE SEDIMENT, AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986
Scale 1:250 000 - Echelle 1/250 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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Base map at the same scale published by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence in 1962. Streams were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition.



Mean magnetic declination 1987, 24°08' East, decreasing 15.0' annually. Readings vary from 23°40'E in the SE corner to 24°36'E in the NW corner of the map area.

Symbol
Geological boundary (defined, approximate and assumed)
Drift boundary
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Foliation, schistosity (inclined, vertical)
Minor fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined)
Anticline, antiform
Syncline, synform
Field duplicate sample sites

Geological units and legend are derived from: Woodsworth, G.J. (Compiler 1980) Geology of Whittall Lake (N75 Map Area 952, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 130).

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British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Geological Survey Branch
and
Geological Survey of Canada
Mineral Resources Division
Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

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 6J7

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

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Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

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Vancouver

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