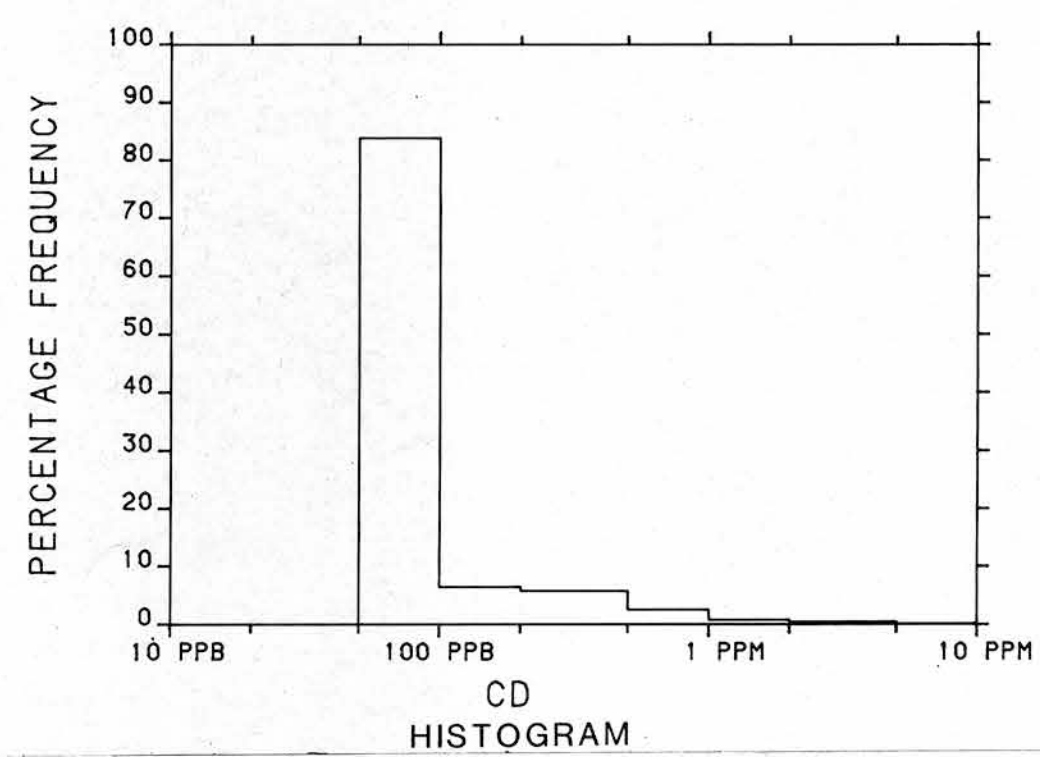
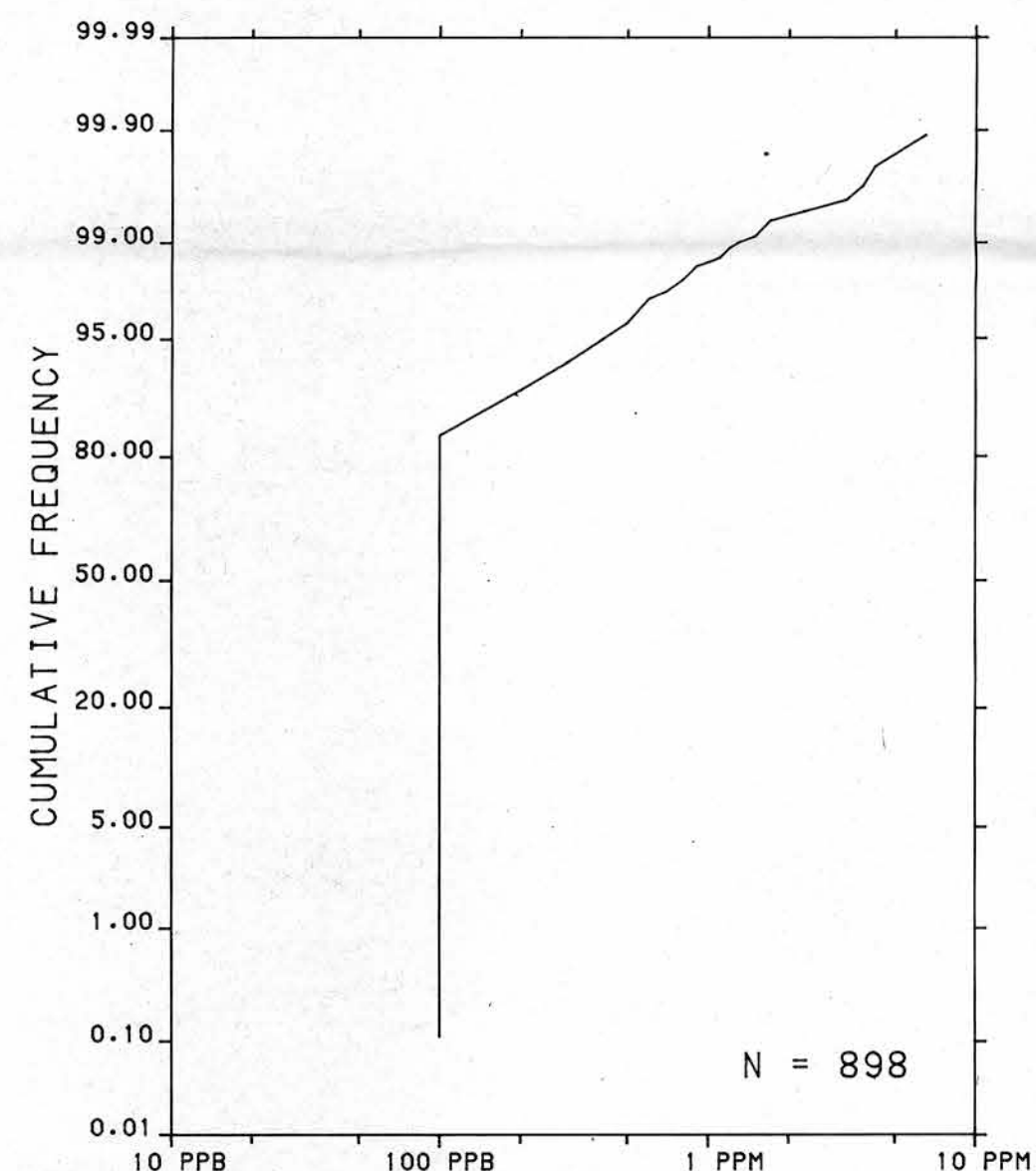
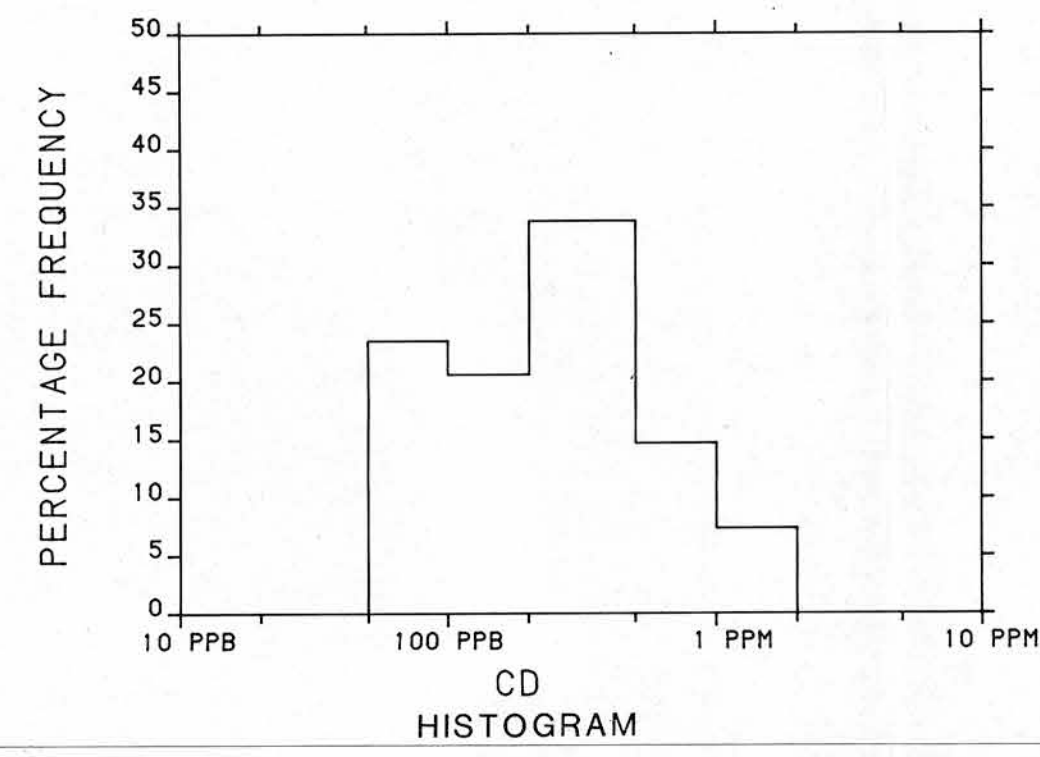
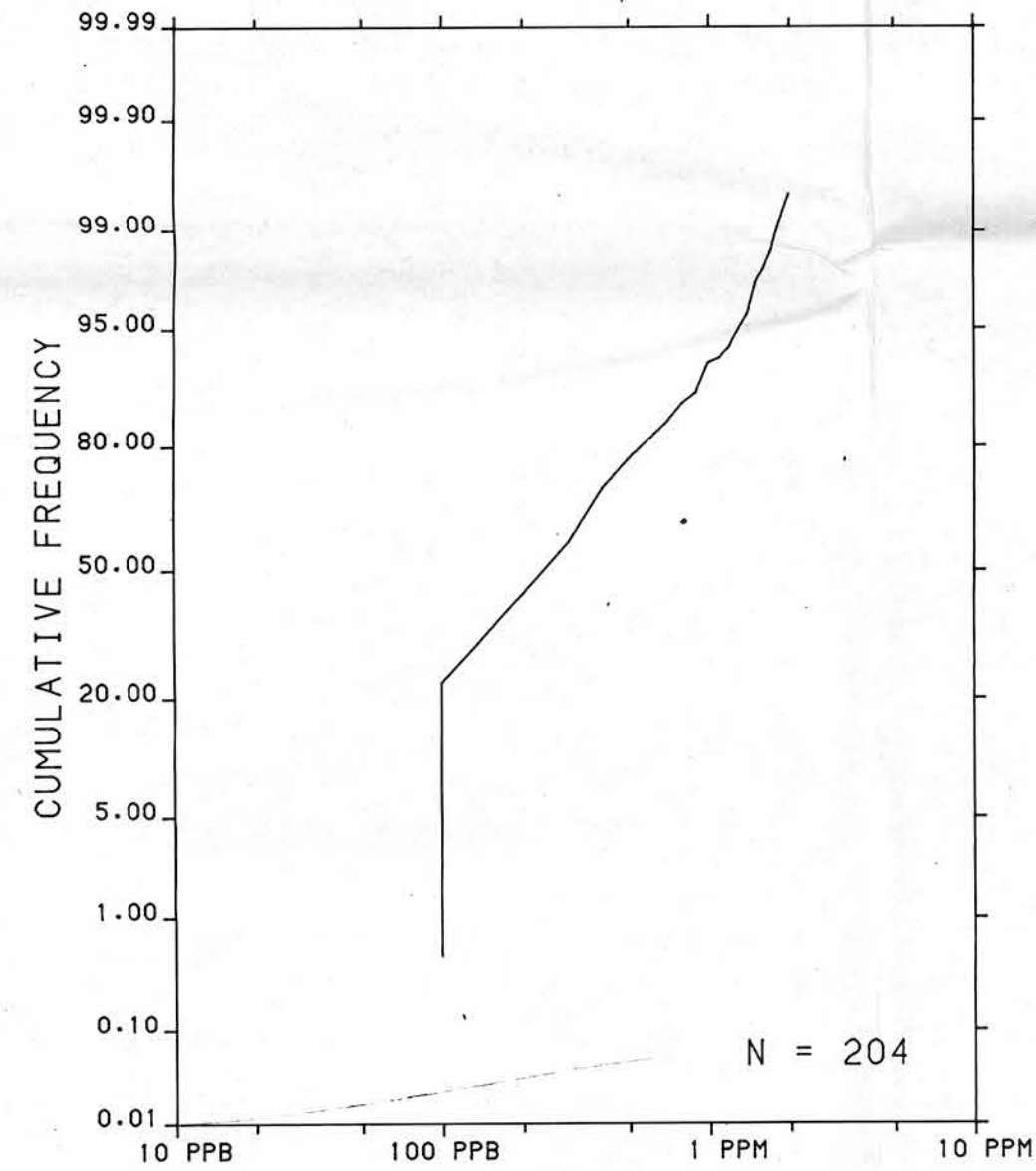
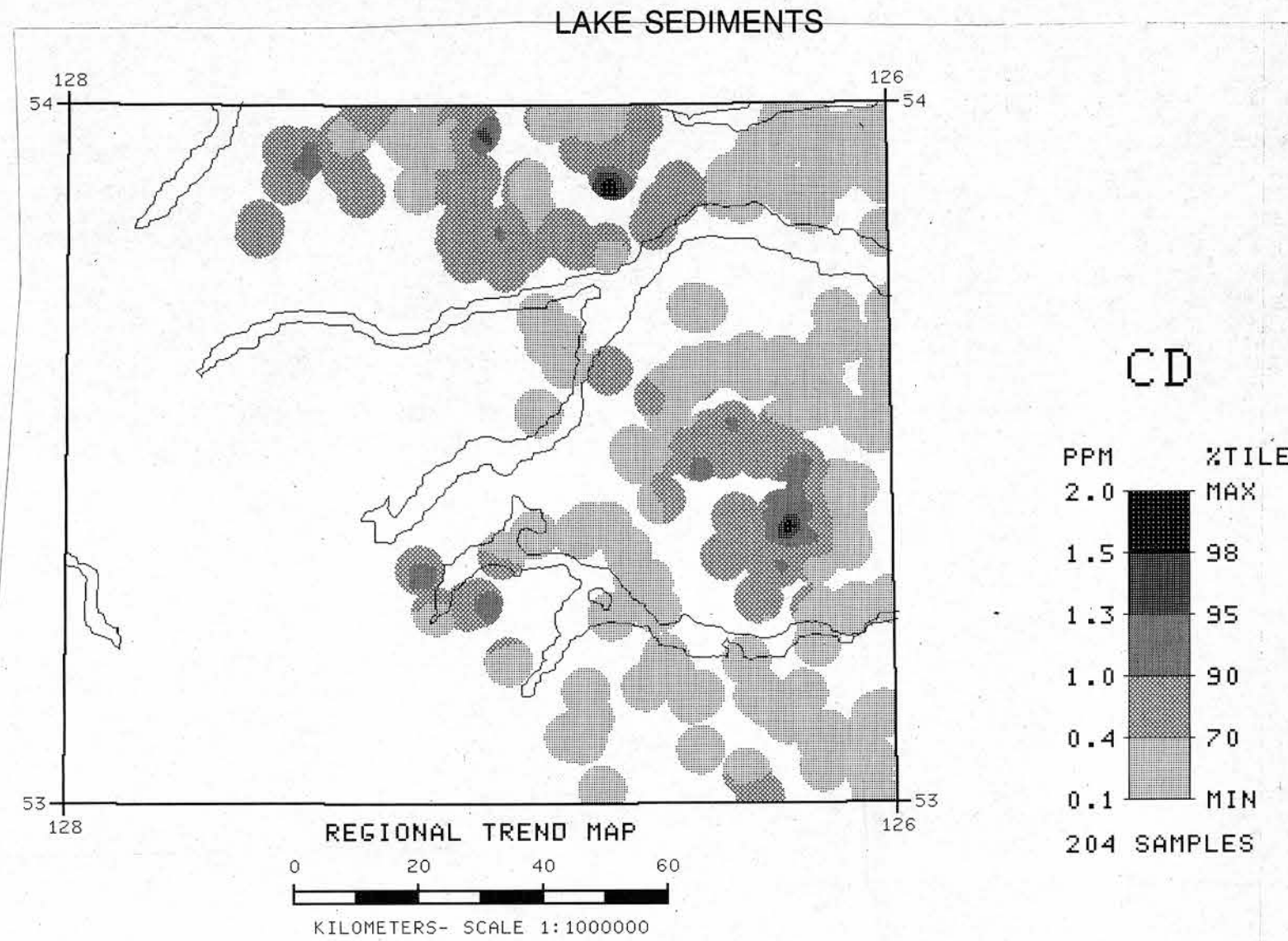


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function ( $1/d^2$ ) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically enriched, or large metallic deposits undergoing weathering would be expected to produce identifiable anomalies.



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
0.9 to 6.5	N= 17( 1.9%)
0.5 to 0.8	N= 28( 3.1%)
0.3 to 0.4	N= 42( 4.7%)
0.2	N= 58( 6.5%)
0.1	N= 753(83.9%)



MAP DATA IN ITALICS CORRESPOND TO LAKE SEDIMENT SITES

CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
1.6 to 2.0	N= 4( 2.0%)
1.4 to 1.5	N= 5( 2.5%)
1.1 to 1.3	N= 6( 2.9%)
0.5 to 1.0	N= 43(21.1%)
0.1 to 0.4	N= 146(71.6%)

Contribution to Canada - British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement 1985-1989, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for sample collection, preparation and analyses and by the Geological Survey of Canada for Open File preparation.



Canada

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada

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

#### CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by McElhaney Engineering Services Limited,  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Sample preparation by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratories, Kamloops

Sediment chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver

Water chemical analyses by Bondar Clegg and Company Ltd.,  
Vancouver

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

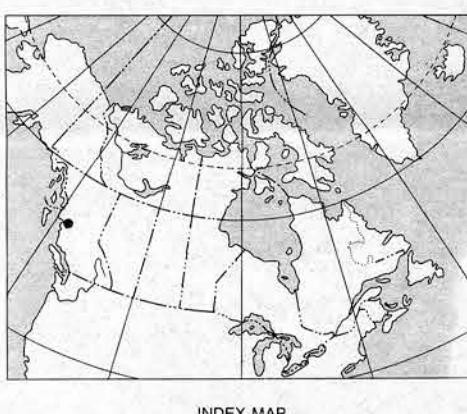
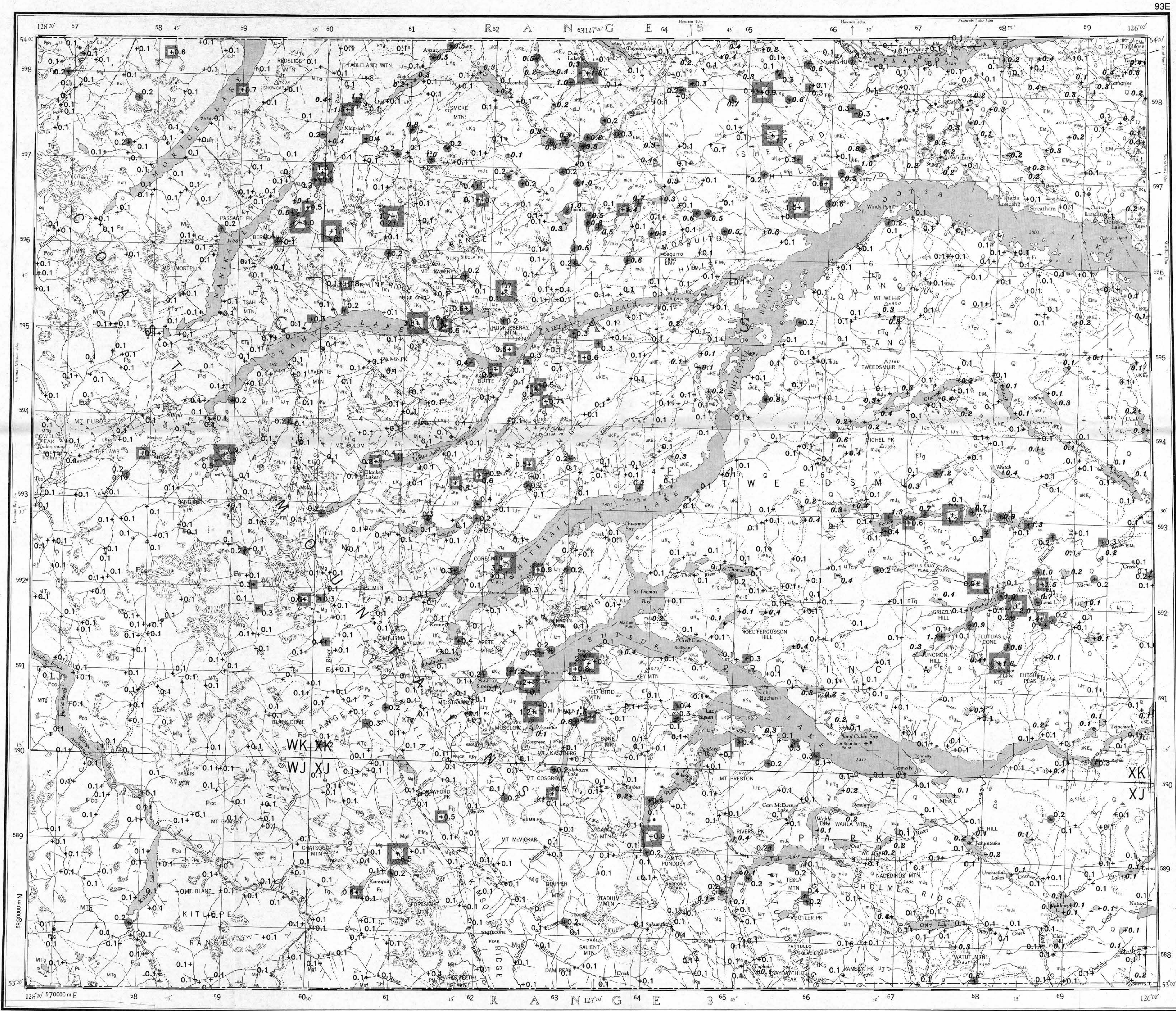
K.G. Campbell Corporation  
880 Wellington St.  
Bay 238  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 6K7

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

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



COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



Elevation in feet above mean sea level

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

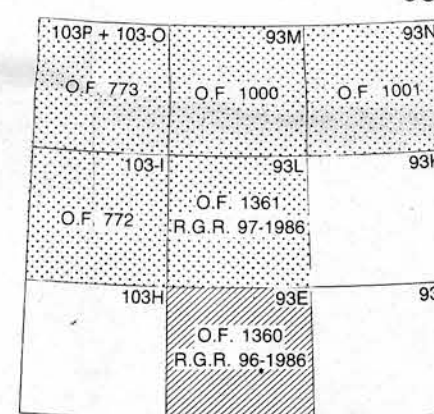
CADMIUM (ppm)  
STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS  
GSC OPEN FILE 1360  
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 96-1986

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA  
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-1989)  
STREAM SEDIMENT, LAKE SEDIMENT, AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometers 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres  
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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Projection transverse 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



CADMIUM (ppm)  
STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS  
GSC OPEN FILE 1360  
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986

LEGEND	
STRATIFIED ROCKS	
QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
0	(TILL 44*) Glacial, alluvial and fluvial deposits
TERTIARY	
utc	(BSLT 42) Olivine basalt
utcr	(BSLT 42) Plateau basalts: olivine basalt flows; breccia and tuff
lwk	(ANDS 42) Massive, vesicular, amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; minor breccia and tuff
CRETACEOUS (T) AND TERTIARY	
otl	(BSLT 41) Ootsa Lake Group
utcr	(BSLT 41) Rhyolite, quartz feldspar porphyry
utcr	(BSLT 41) Rhyolite and quartz flows, breccia and tuff; minor andesite, basalt and conglomerate
CRETACEOUS	
ukv	(BSLT 41) Dacitic to basaltic volcanics unroofed; flows, basalts and intermediate tuff and breccia
ukv	(BSLT 41) Rhyolite to andesite flows, breccia, tuff, and tuff; minor red conglomerate and sandstone
ukv	(BSLT 41) Wicwagan sandstone, siltstone, shale; minor conglomerate
ukv	(BSLT 41) Thick bedded andesite to rhyolite flows, tuff, and breccia; minor conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone
JURASSIC	
ukv	(SHLE 34) ASHWIN FORMATION: Thin bedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate and tuff
LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC	
HAZELTON GROUP	
ukv	(TUFF 34) SHEPHERD FORMATION: Folioquid volcanic sandstone, breccia, tuff, breccia, tuffaceous flows; minor conglomerate, limestone, and flows
ukv	(TUFF 34) WHITESEA FORMATION: Rhyolite flows, breccia and tuff; minor siltstone, sandstone
ukv	(TUFF 34) RED TUFF MEMBER: Red, narrow, purplish and green breccia and tuff
ukv	(TUFF 34) TELAM FORMATION: Purged basaltic to rhyolite tuff; breccia and flows; lesser conglomerate
ukv	(TUFF 34) TELAM FORMATION: Light coloured rhyolite to dacitic breccia and tuff
TRIASSIC	
ukv	(VCS 32) Green, grey breccia and red tuff of basaltic to andesitic composition; lesser volcanic sandstone, argillite
PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC	
ukv	(LON 24) (Lower Permian) Limestone, silastic limestone with chert nodules, foliated green volcaniclastic (Upper Permian) black shale and calcareous siltstone, limestone-boulder conglomerate
PERMIAN AND/OR OLDER	
ukv	(GNS 10) Felsic mafic tuff and volcanogenic sandstone, phyllite, amphibolite, marble, skarn, flaser gneiss, gneiss and schist
PALEOZOIC (T)	
ukv	(GNS 10) GAWBY GROUP
ukv	(GNS 10) Felsic mafic tuff and volcanogenic sandstone, phyllite, amphibolite, marble, skarn, flaser gneiss, gneiss and schist
ukv	(GNS 10) Quartz feldspar ± biotite ± hornblende schist, amphibolite; lesser granitoid gneiss, marble and skarn
ukv	(GNS 10) CENTRAL GNEISS COMPLEX
ukv	(GNS 10) Granitoid gneiss, migmatite, amphibolite, schist
TERTIARY	
ukv	(GNT 42) GOOSLY LAKE INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic gabbro and diorite
ukv	(GNT 42) Granite, quartz monzonite, quartz porphyry, felsite; partly equivalent to Nanke intrusions
PALEOGENE AND CENOGENIC	
ukv	(GNT 42) Granite to quartz diorite feldspar porphyry, lesser non-porphyratic phases, partly equivalent to Nanke intrusions
ukv	(GNT 42) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite, lesser gneiss and migmatite
CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY	
ukv	(GRD 36) Diorite, gabbro, microdiorite, gneissoidite; partly equivalent to Nanke intrusions
ukv	(GRD 36) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granite, generally non-porphyratic
CRETACEOUS	
ukv	(GRD 36) Granodiorite, quartz diorite, monzonite, and monzonite; partly equivalent to Nanke intrusions
MESOZOIC AND/OR CENOZOIC	
ukv	(GRD 41) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granitoid gneiss, migmatite
ukv	(GRD 41) Green, chloritized quartz diorite and granodiorite; non-to weakly-foliated
ukv	(GRD 41) Green, chloritized quartz diorite; well foliated; lesser augen gneiss and chlorite schist
JURASSIC	
ukv	(GNT 34) TOWLEY INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic, pink, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite
PALEOZOIC (T)	
ukv	(GNT 10) Thin bedded, rusty-weathering silicified sandstone, argillite, limestone (may also be coded as GRD 41)
ukv	(GNT 10) Diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro complexes; lesser mafic gneiss, amphibolite and gneiss; includes Tuffa and Blackstone Complex

\*1 mmensis code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations.

Symbols  
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 base and legend are derived from: Woodsworth, B.J. (compiler) 1986) Geology of Whiteshell Lake (NTS Map Area 98L), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 136.

CADMIUM (ppm)  
STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS  
GSC OPEN FILE 1360  
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986