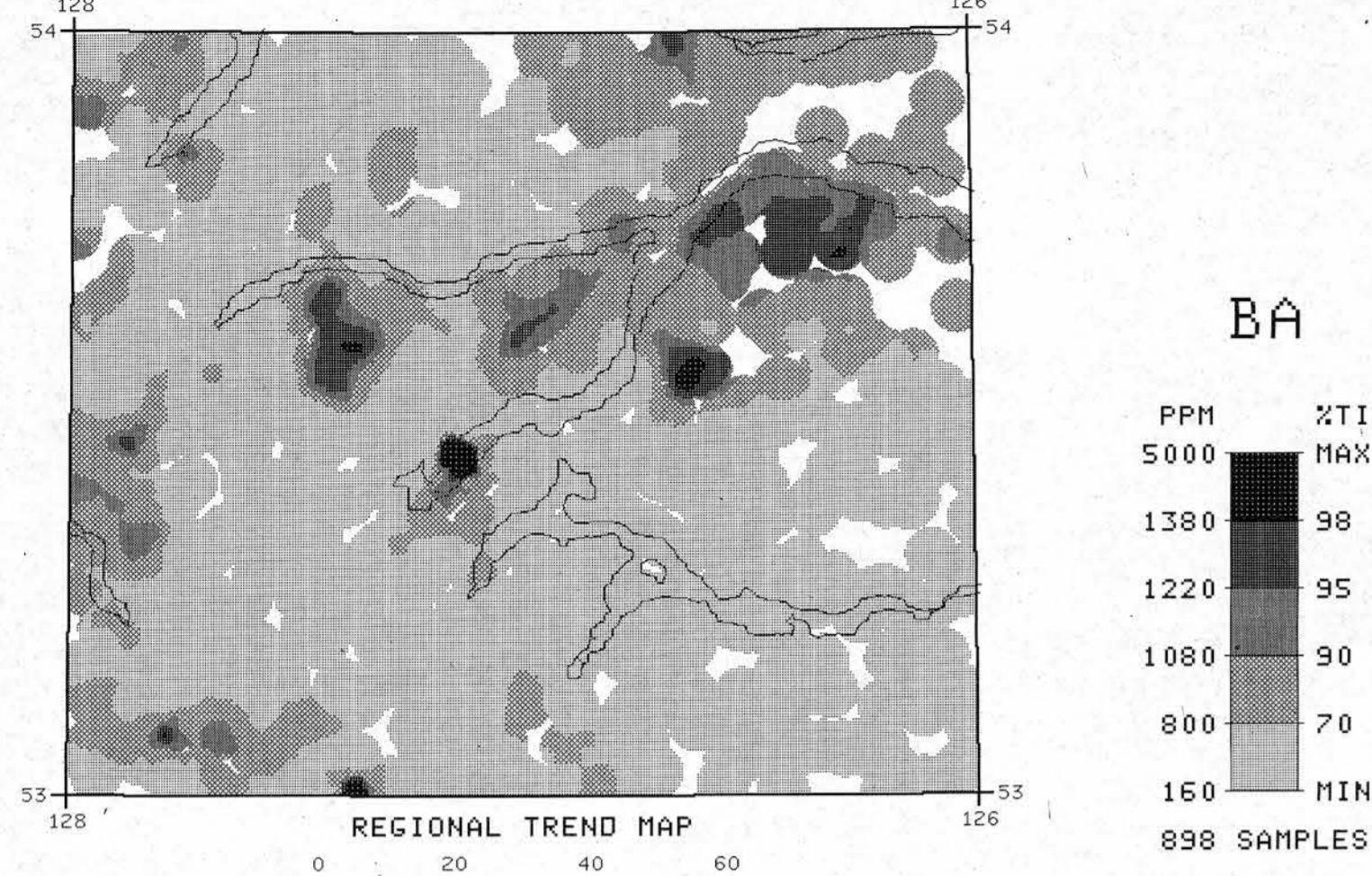
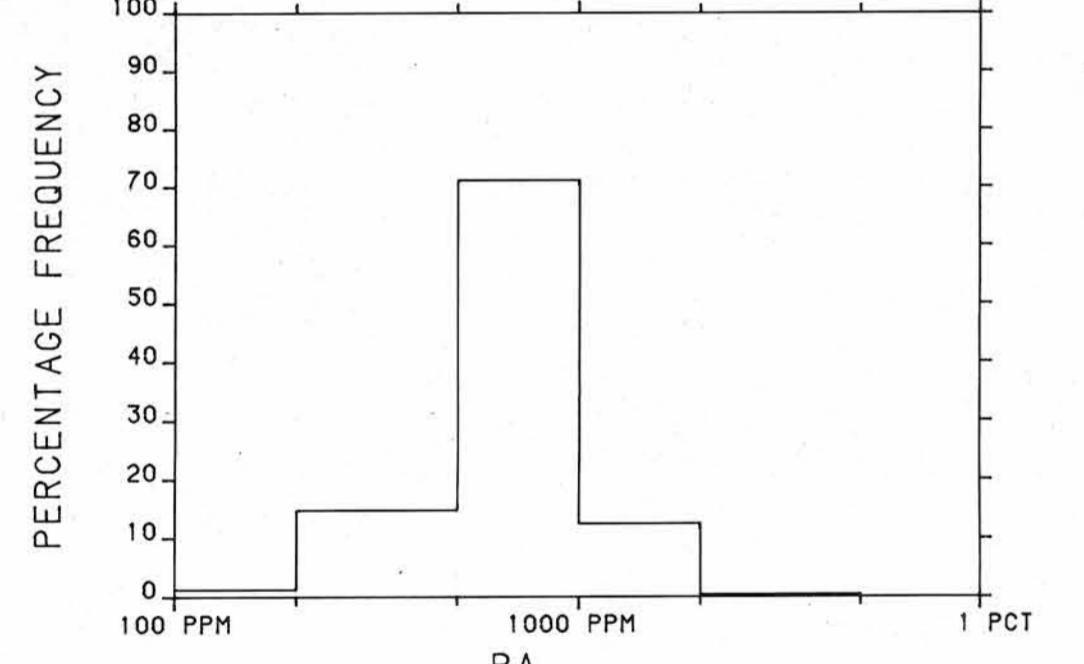
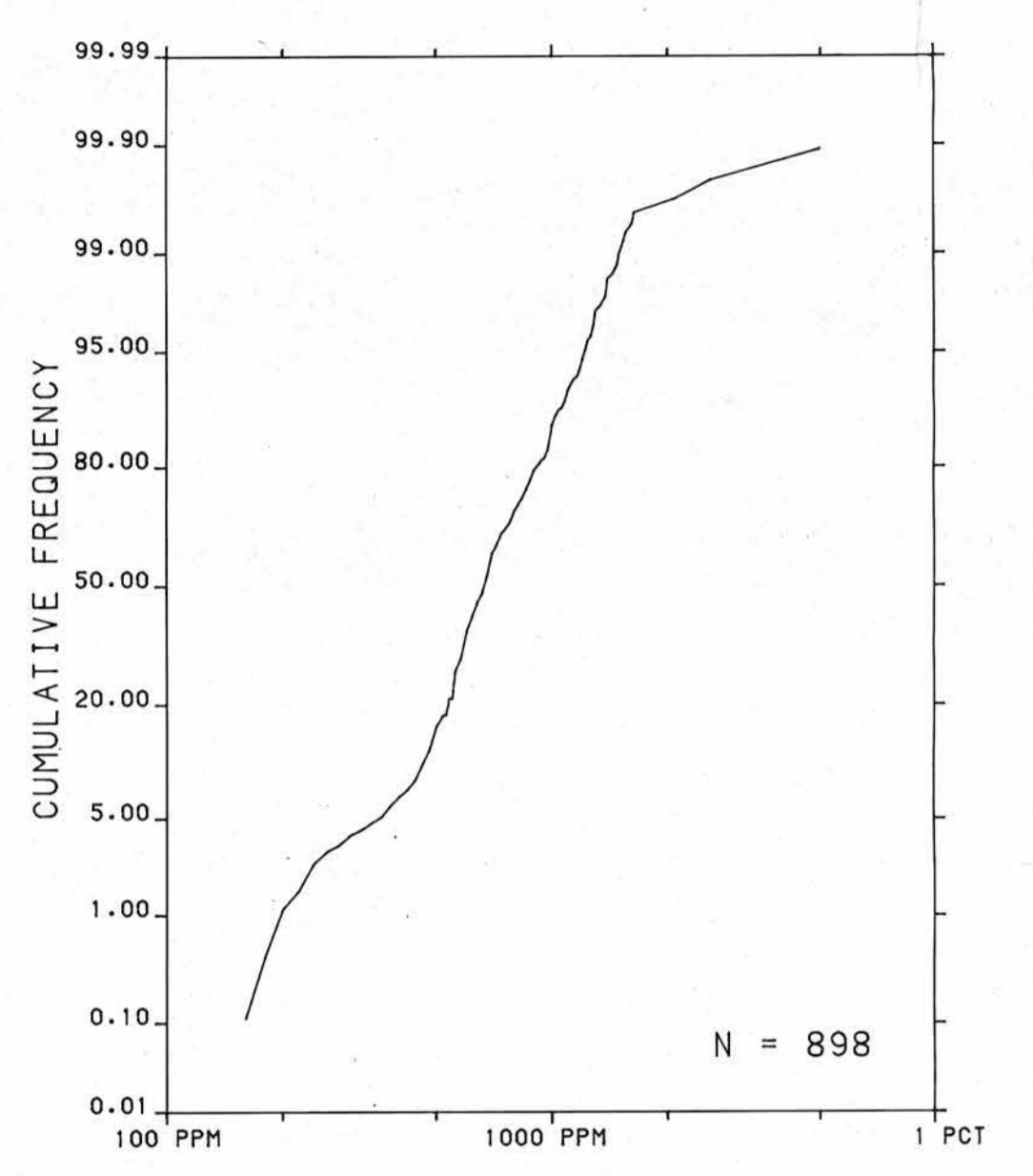


STREAM SEDIMENTS



The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function ($1/d^3$) 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
1381 to 5000	N = 18(2.0%)
1221 to 1380	N = 25(2.8%)
1081 to 1220	N = 43(4.8%)
801 to 1080	N = 180(20.0%)
160 to 800	N = 632(70.4%)

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.

Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

Energy, 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

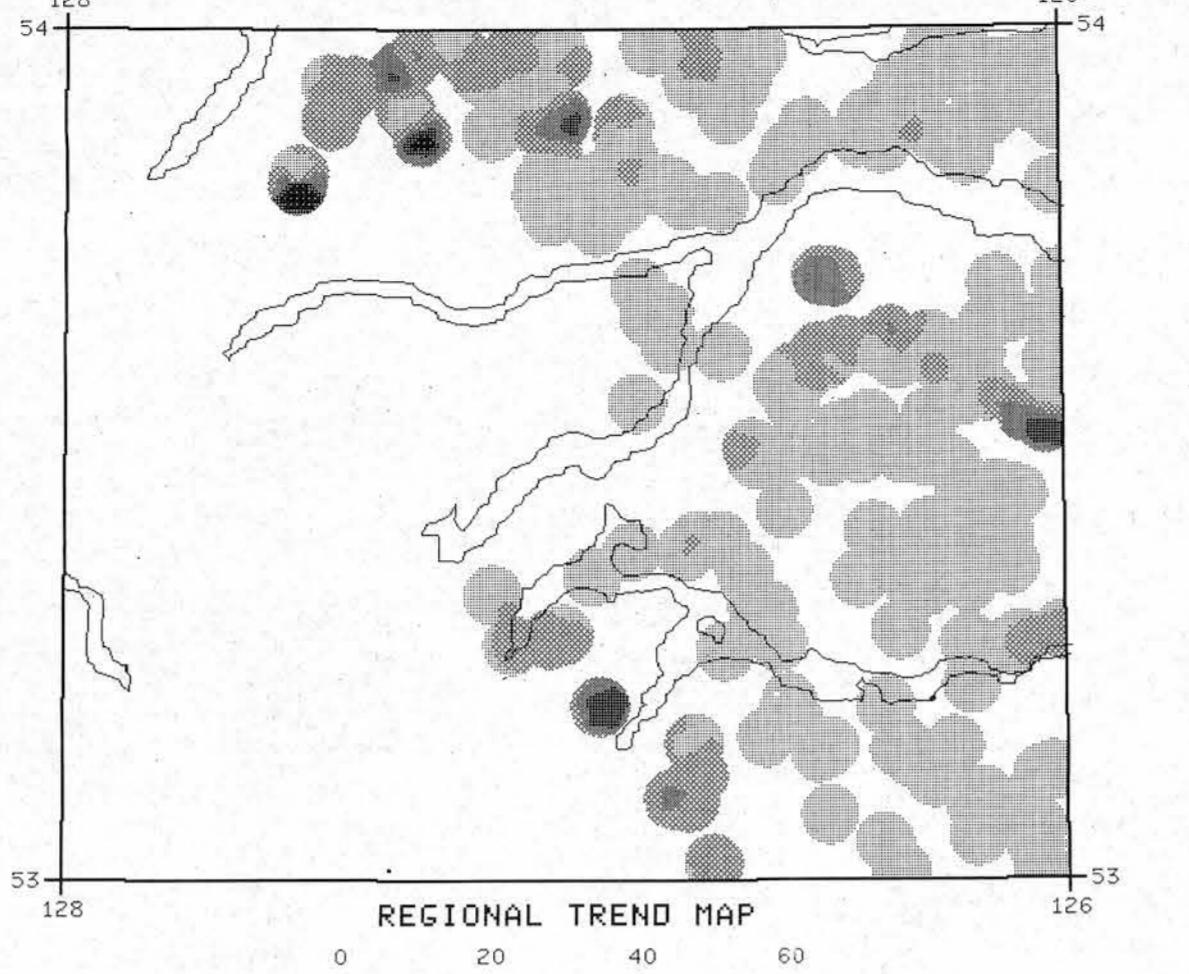
Sample collection by McElhanney Engineering Services Limited,
Vancouver, British Columbia

Sample preparation by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratories, Kamloops

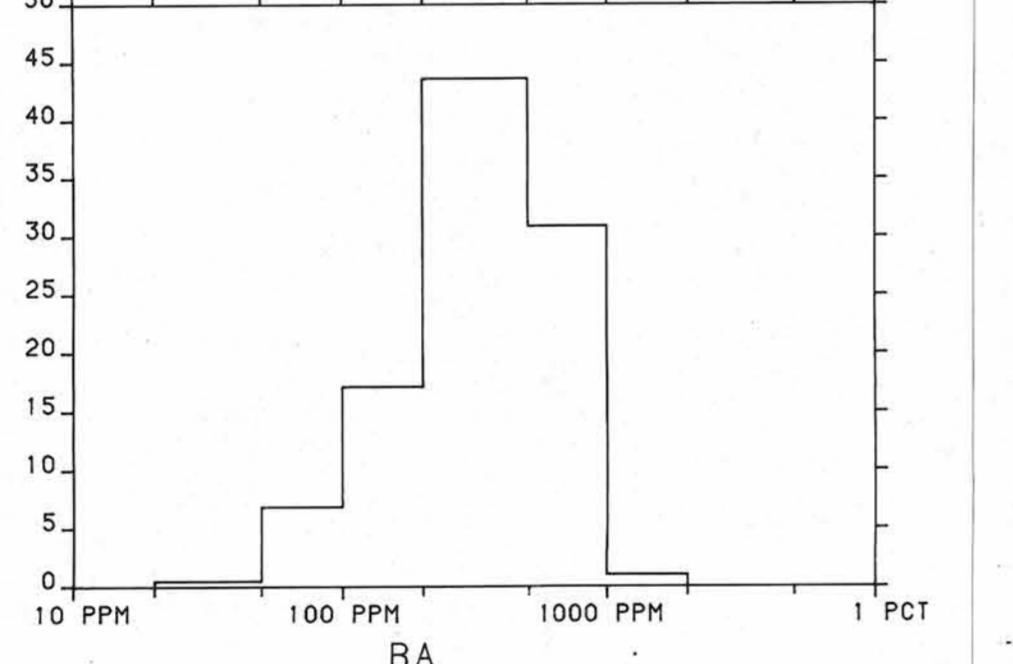
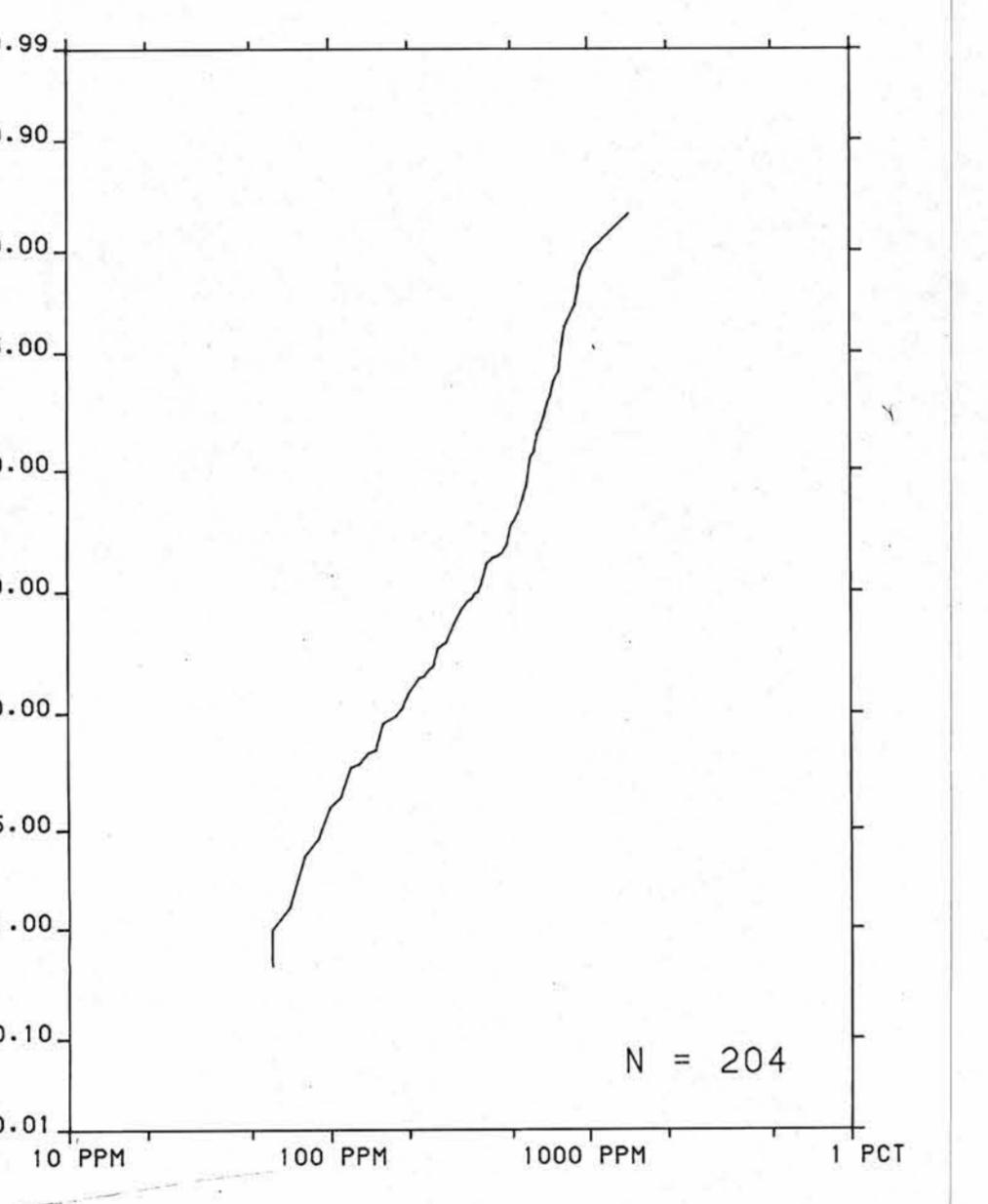
Sediment chemical analyses by Chemex Labs Limited, Vancouver

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

LAKE SEDIMENTS



REGIONAL TREND MAP
KILOMETERS - SCALE 1:1000000



MAP DATA IN ITALICS CORRESPOND TO LAKE SEDIMENT SITES

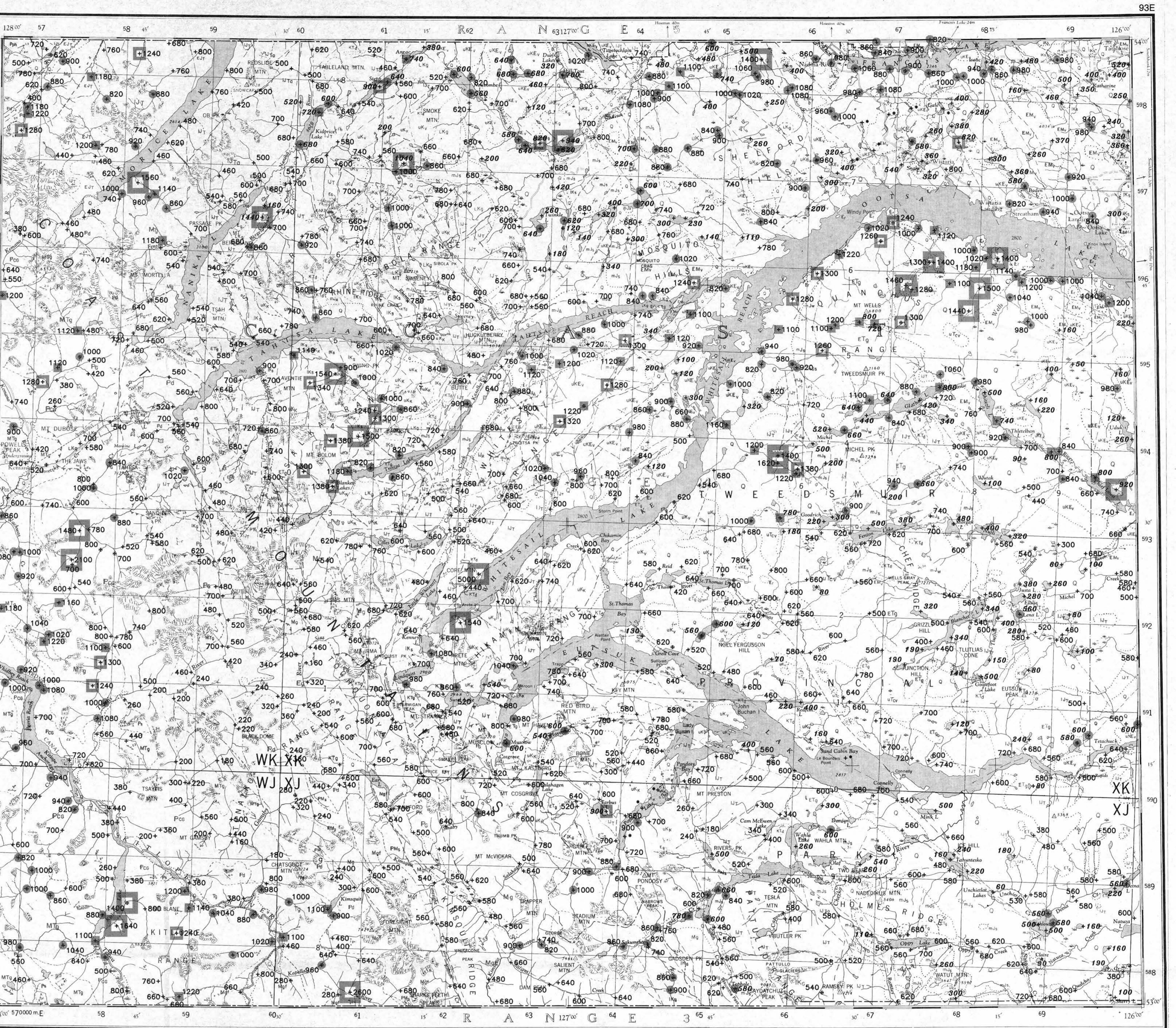
CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
901 to 1440	N = 4(2.0%)
801 to 900	N = 4(2.0%)
701 to 800	N = 11(5.4%)
541 to 700	N = 39(19.1%)
50 to 540	N = 146(71.6%)

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



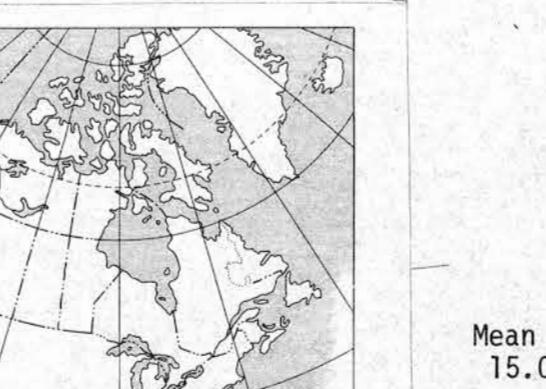
BARIUM (ppm)
STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS

GSC OPEN FILE 1360
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 96-1986

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-1989)

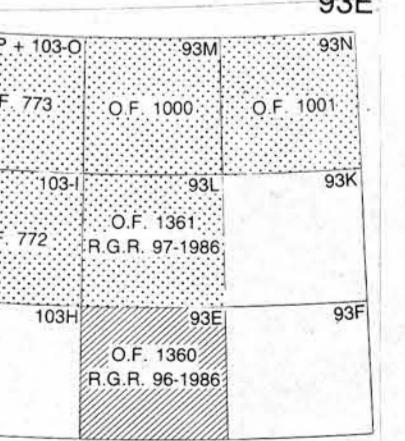
STREAM SEDIMENT, LAKE SEDIMENT, AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986

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



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

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000
Kilometers 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transversale de Mercator
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*=geologic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of
field observations.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate and assumed)
Drift boundary
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding (horizontal, faceted, vertical)
Minor fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined)
Anticline, arch
Syncline, synform
Field duplicate sample sites
Geological base and legend are derived from:
Woodworth, G.J. (compiler) (1980) Geology of Whistler Lake (NTS
Map Area 93H), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 798.