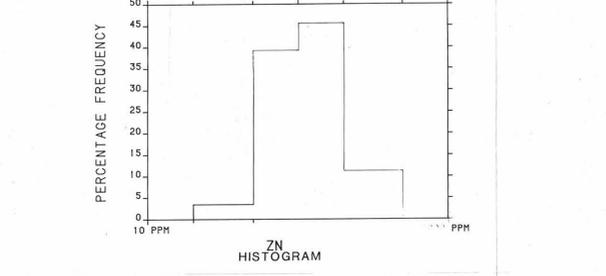
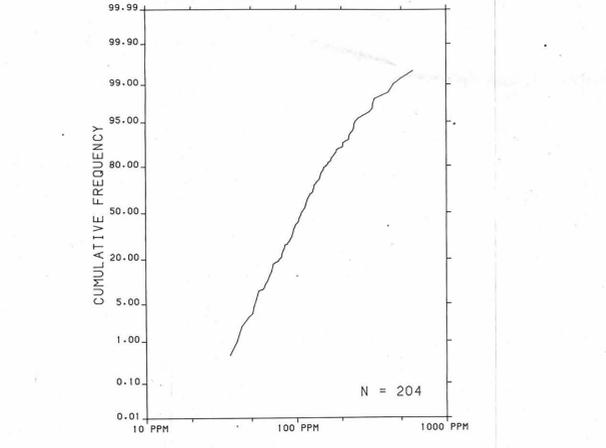
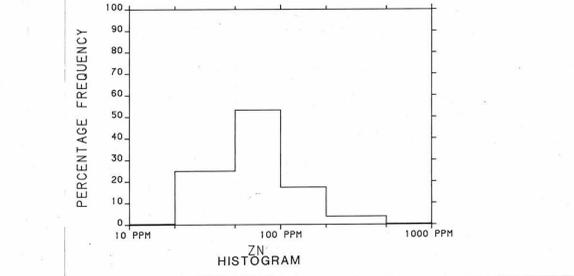
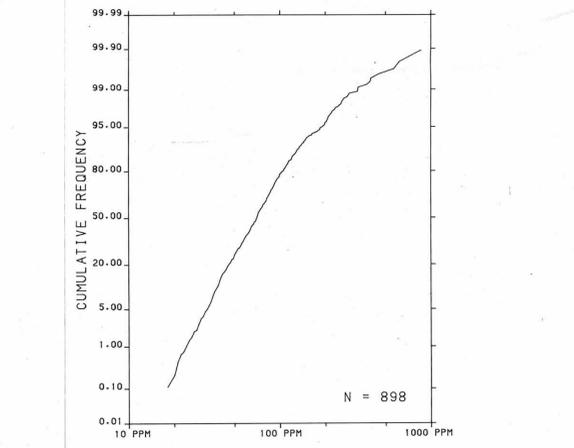
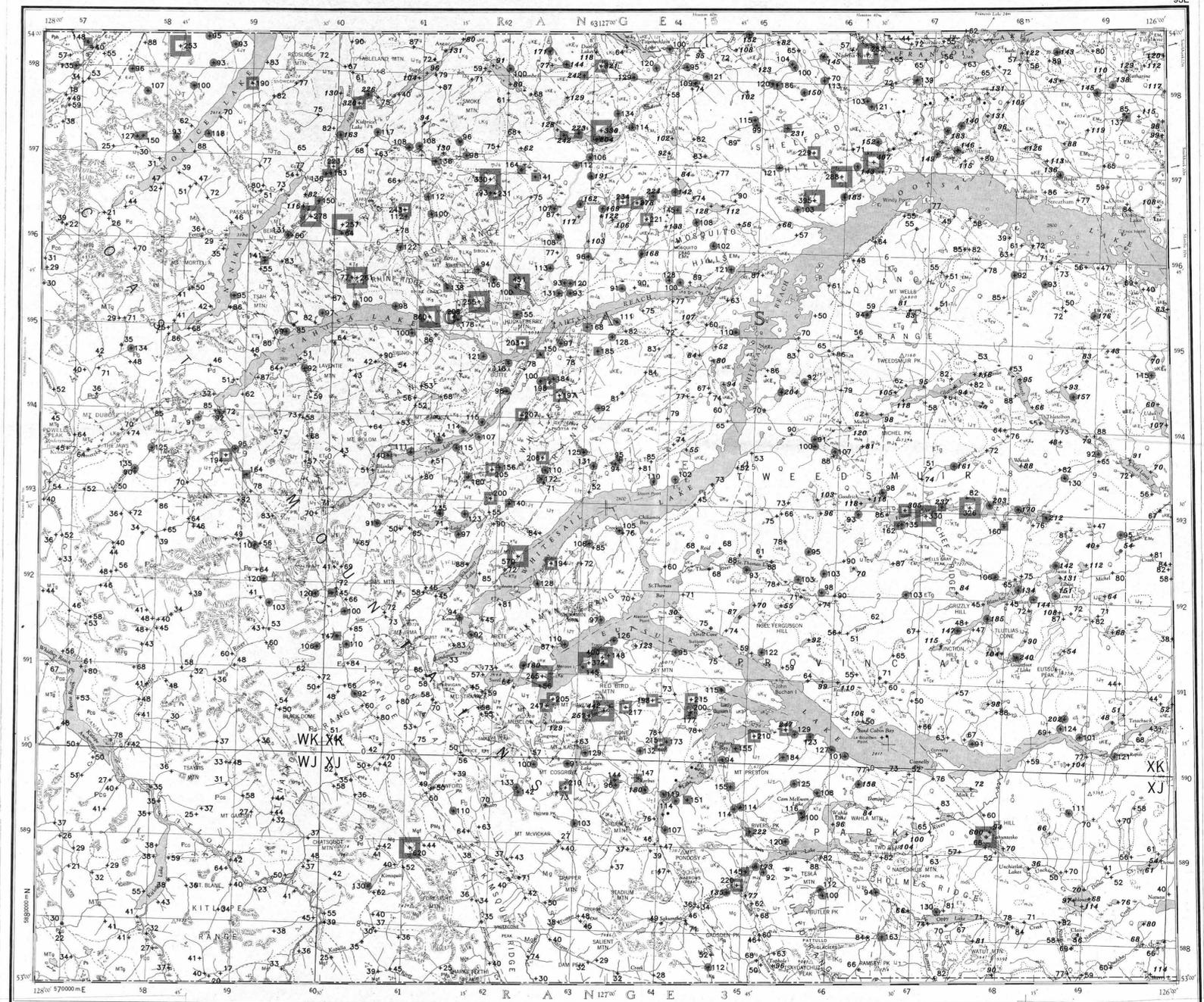


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function (1/d²) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are chemically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



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
248 to 860	N = 18 (2.0%)
187 to 247	N = 27 (3.0%)
136 to 186	N = 43 (4.8%)
91 to 135	N = 173 (19.3%)
17 to 90	N = 637 (70.9%)

CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
322 to 600	N = 4 (2.0%)
243 to 321	N = 6 (2.9%)
205 to 242	N = 10 (4.9%)
134 to 204	N = 41 (20.1%)
30 to 133	N = 143 (70.1%)



ZINC (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

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

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Méridien

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

LEGEND

STRATIFIED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

PLIESTOCENE AND RECENT

(TTL 44) Alluvial, alluvial and fluvial deposits

TERTIARY

CHILCOTEN GROUP

ufc (BSLT 42) Olivine basalt

ufcv (BSLT 42) Plateau basalts; olivine basalt flows; breccia and tuff

ENDIGO GROUP

EN (ANDS 42) Massive, vesicular, amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; minor breccia and tuff

CRETACEOUS (T) AND TERTIARY

UTL (RYLT 41) Basalt, quartz feldspar porphyry

WEL (RYLT 41) Basalt and dacite flows, breccia and tuff; minor andesite, basalt and conglomerate

CRETACEOUS

WV (RYLT 41) Dacite to basaltic volcanics undivided; flows, ashfall, and intermediate tuff and breccia

KASABA GROUP

WKL (RYLT 41) Basalt to andesite flows, breccia, tuff, and tuff breccia; minor conglomerate and sandstone

SKEAN GROUP

SKL (SLR 36) Micaceous sandstone, siltstone, shale; minor conglomerate

CHAMBER GROUP

NSL (SLR 36) Thin bedded sandstone to siltstone, tuff, and breccia; minor conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone

JURASSIC

WJA (SKE 34) ASHRAE FORMATION: Thin bedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Thin shaly inter-bedded pebbly conglomerate and tuff

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

WML (TUP 34) SWITZER FORMATION: Foliated volcanic sandstone, greywacke, tuff, breccia, tuffaceous sandstone; minor conglomerate, limestone, and flow

WML (TUP 34) WHITESEA FORMATION: Basaltic flows, breccia and tuff; minor siltstone, sandstone

WML (TUP 34) RED TUFF MEMBER: Red, maroon, purplish and green breccia and tuff

WML (TUP 34) TULSA FORMATION: Bargebedded basaltic to andesitic tuff, breccia and flows; lesser volcanic sandstone

WML (TUP 34) TULSA FORMATION: Light coloured rhyolitic to dacitic breccia and tuff

TRIASIC

WTR (VOC 32) Green, grey breccia and red tuff of basaltic to andesitic composition; lesser volcanic sandstone, argillite

PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC

WTR (LON 24) Lower Permian Limestone, dolomitic limestone with chert nodules, foliated green volcanic sandstone; Lower Triassic blue shale and calcareous conglomerate, siltstone, limestone-boulder conglomerate

PERMIAN AND/OR OLDER

WPO (GNS 10) Felsic mafic tuff and volcanic sandstone, amphibolite, gneiss, schist, slates, fluorapatite, and schist

PALEOZOIC (?)

WPG (GNS 10) Felsic and mafic tuff and volcanic sandstone, amphibolite, gneiss, schist, slates, fluorapatite, and schist

WPS (GNS 10) Quartz feldspar biotite hornblende schist, amphibolite, lesser granitoid gneiss, marble and slate

WPC (GNS 10) Granitoid gneiss, migmatite, amphibolite, schist

STRATIFIED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

EG (GMT 42) GOSLY LAKE INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic gabbro and diorite

EG (GMT 42) Granite, quartz monzonite, quartz porphyry, felsite; partly equivalent to Naaka intrusions

PALEOGENE AND EOCENE

EG (GMT 42) Granite to quartz diorite, felsite porphyry, lesser non-porphyrific phases; partly equivalent to GOSLY INTRUSIONS

EG (GMT 42) Granite, quartz monzonite, granite; lesser gneiss and migmatite

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

KG (GR 36) Diorite, gabbro, microdiorite, xenodiorite; partly equivalent to Naaka intrusions

KG (GR 36) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite; lesser granite, generally non-porphyrific

CRETACEOUS

KG (GR 36) Granodiorite, quartz diorite, microdiorite, and monzonite; partly equivalent to BULKY INTRUSIONS

MESOZOIC AND/OR CENOZOIC

MG (GR 41) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granitoid gneiss, migmatite

MG (GR 41) Green, chloritized quartz diorite and granodiorite; none to weakly foliated

MG (GR 41) Green, chloritized quartz diorite; well foliated; lesser augen gneiss and chlorite schist

JURASSIC

EG (GR 42) DIOXYL INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic, pink, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite

PALEOZOIC (?)

PM (DORT 10) Thin bedded, rusty-weathering siliceous porphyritic volcanic, rhyolite, andesite, minor argillite, limestone (may also be coded as GNS 42)

PM (DORT 10) Diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro complex; lesser mafic dykes, amphibolite and greenstone; includes Tanta and Bladstone Complexes

Geological boundary (defined, approximate and assumed)

Drift boundary

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Breccia or bgn angle reverse fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding horizontal, inclined, vertical

Foliation, schistosity (inclined, vertical)

Minor fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined)

Anticline, anticform

Syncline, synform

Field duplicate sample sites

Geological base and legend are derived from: Woodsworth, G.C. (compiler) (1980) Geology of Whitehorn Lake (NTS Map Area 862). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 702.

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

British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Geological Survey Branch
and
Geological Survey of Canada
Mineral Resources Division
Exploration Geology 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.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6J7

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

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Méridien

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