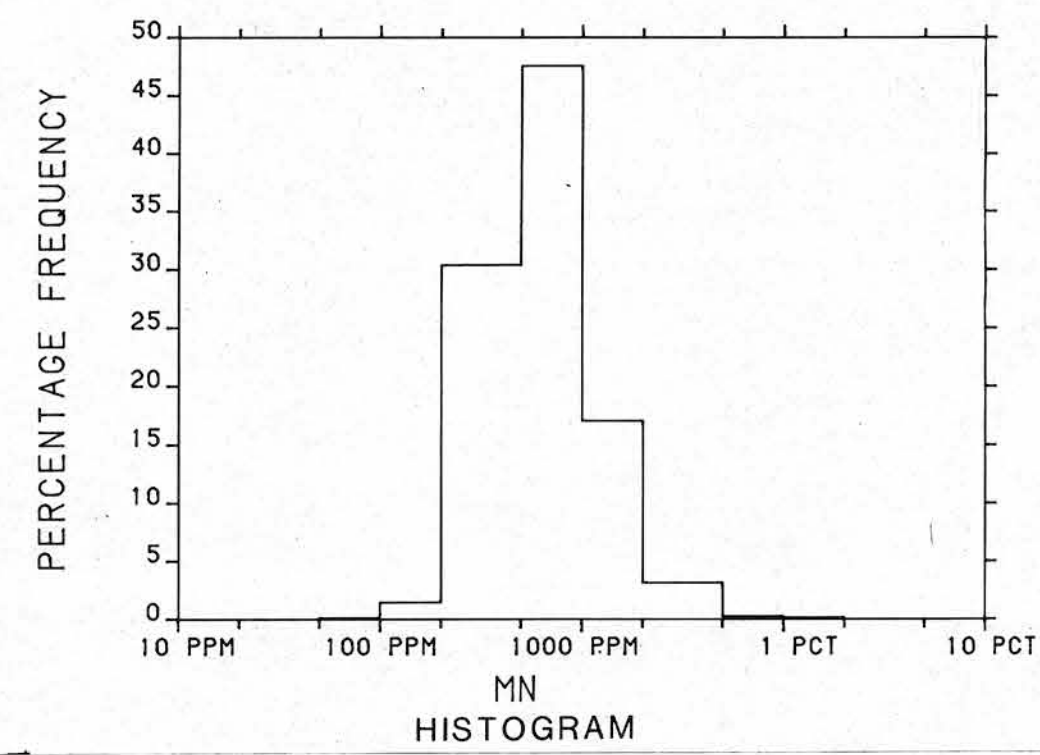
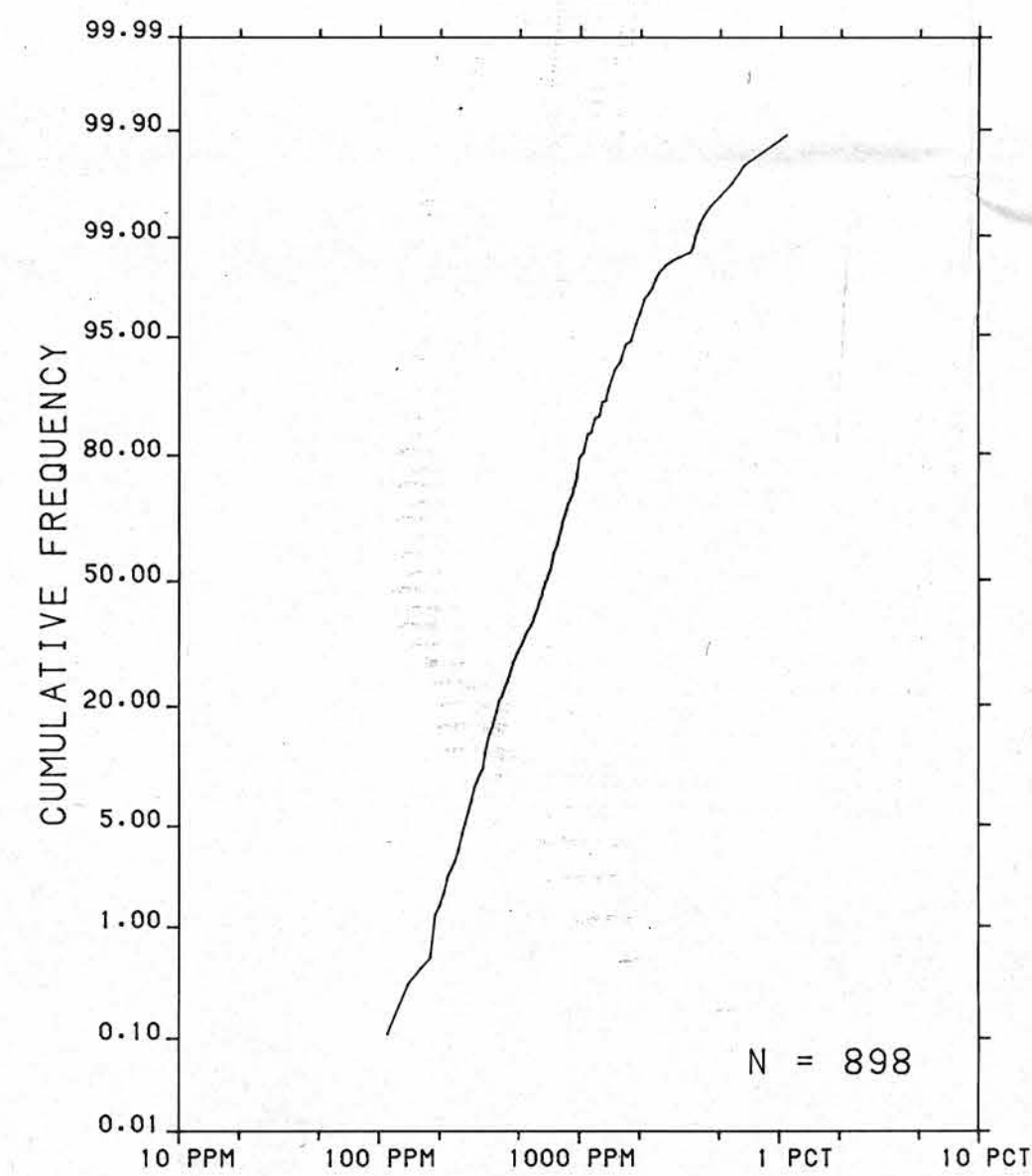


The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function ($1/d^2$) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which are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



CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
2401 to 10800	N = 18 (2.0%)
1901 to 2400	N = 19 (2.1%)
1401 to 1900	N = 50 (5.6%)
901 to 1400	N = 177 (19.7%)
80 to 900	N = 634 (70.6%)

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.



Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources



Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Energie, Mines et Ressources Canada

Canada

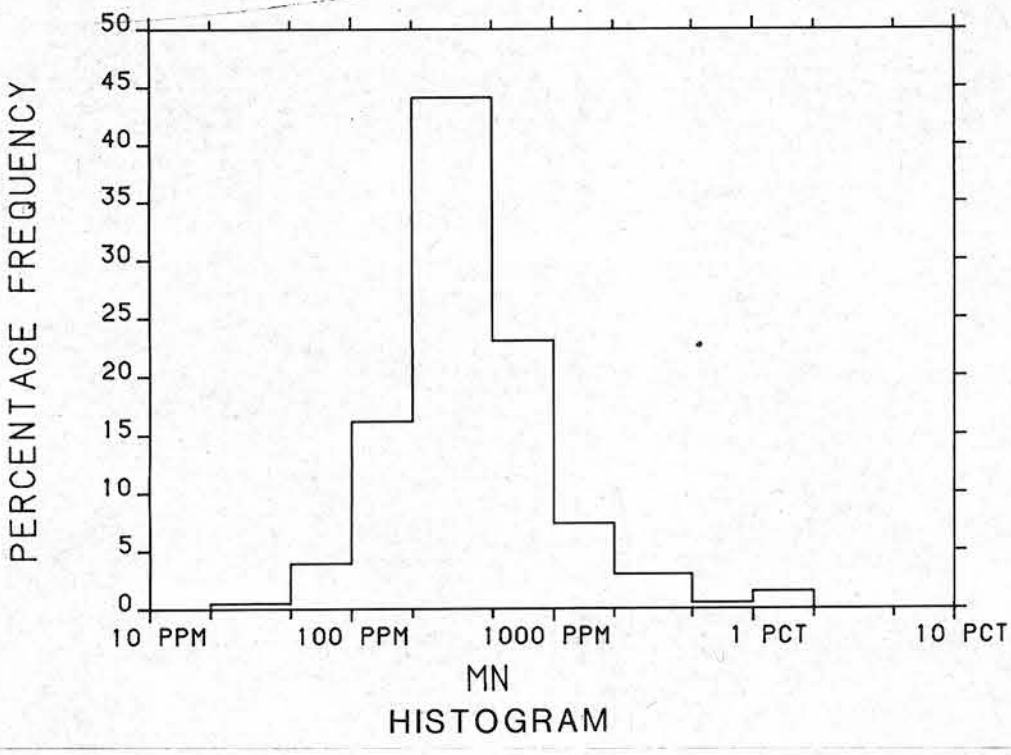
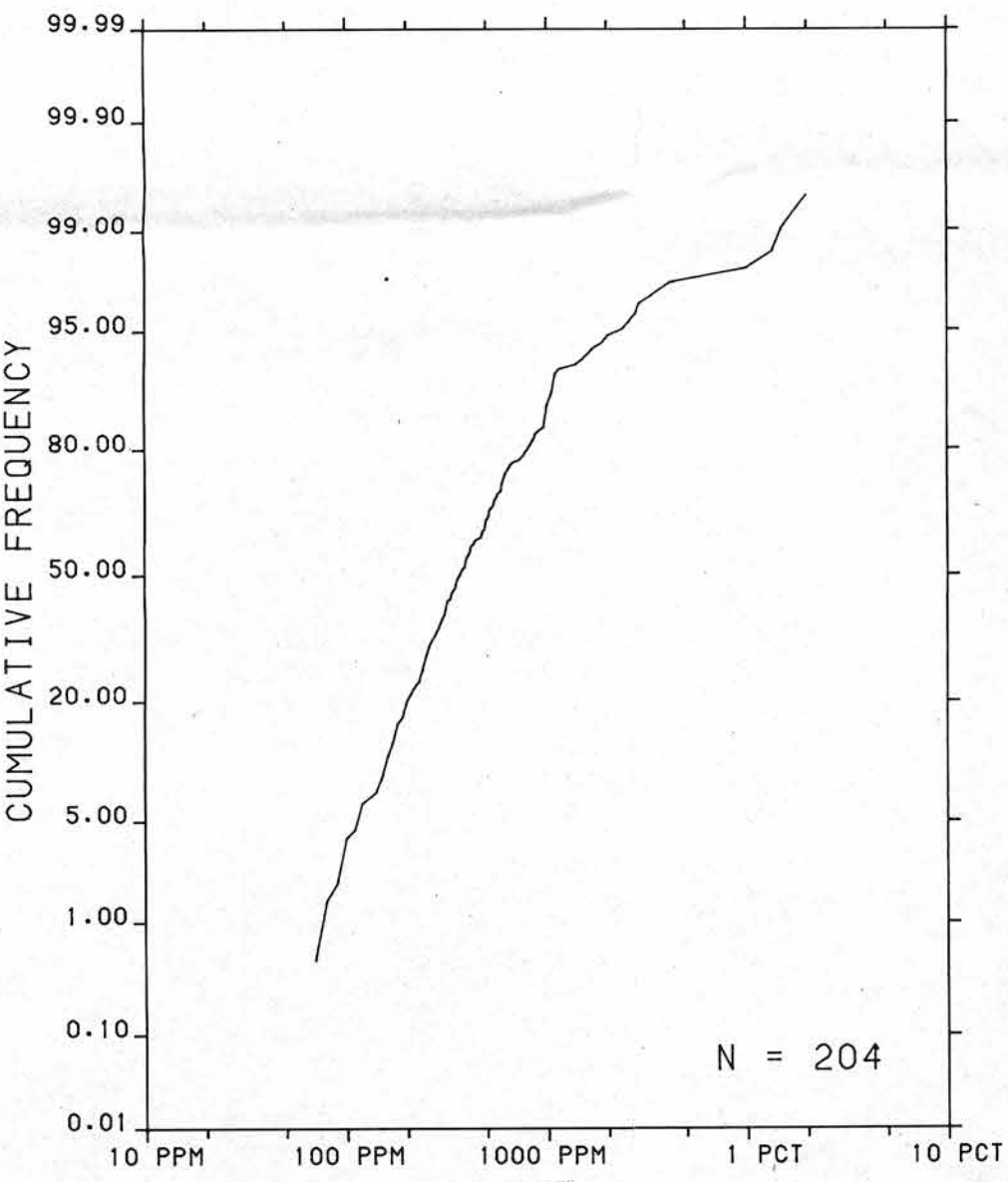
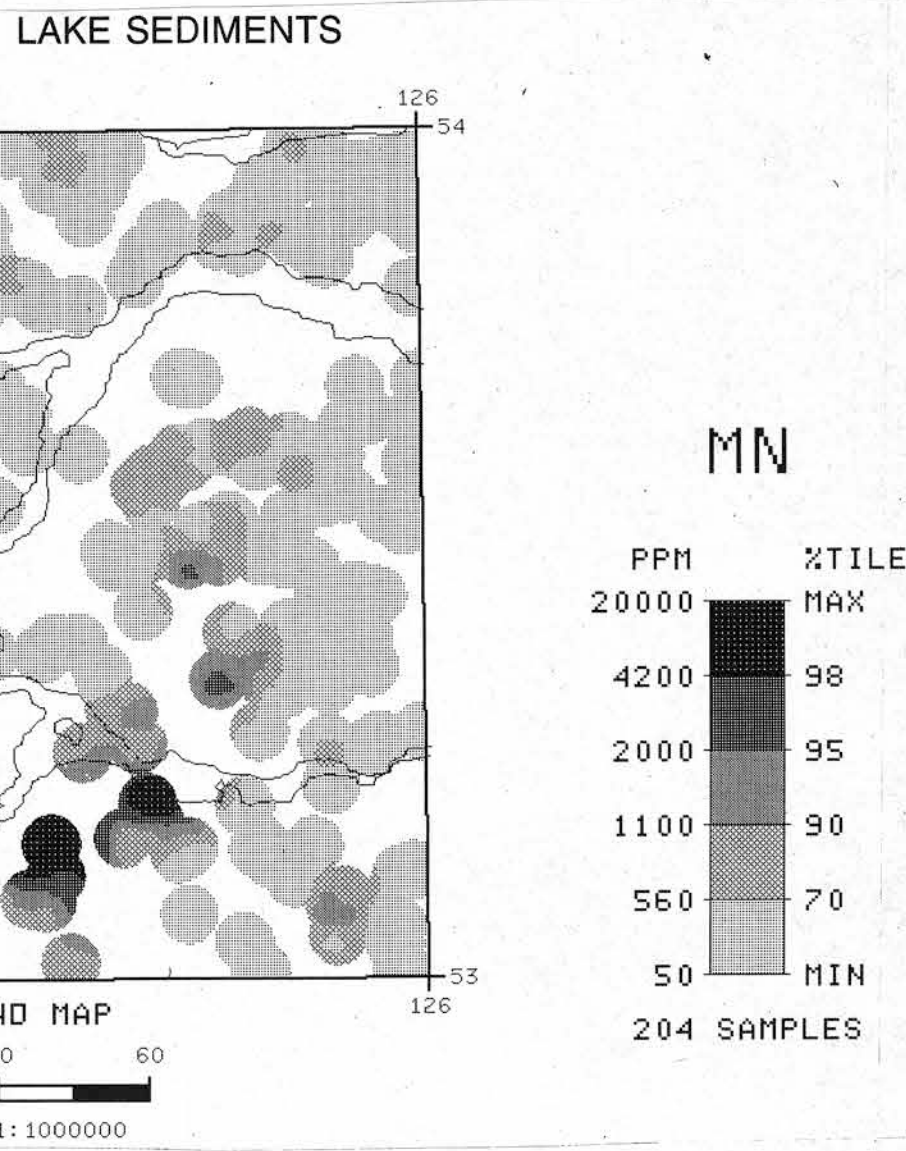
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British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Geological Survey Branch
and
Geological Survey of Canada
Mineral Resources Division
Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

CONTRACTORS

Sample collection by McIlhenny 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



MAP DATA IN ITALICS CORRESPOND TO LAKE SEDIMENT SITES

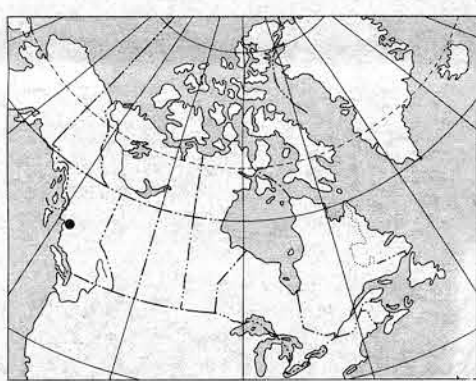
CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
4201 to 20000	N = 4 (2.0%)
2001 to 4200	N = 6 (2.9%)
1101 to 2000	N = 7 (3.4%)
561 to 1100	N = 44 (21.6%)
50 to 560	N = 143 (70.1%)

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

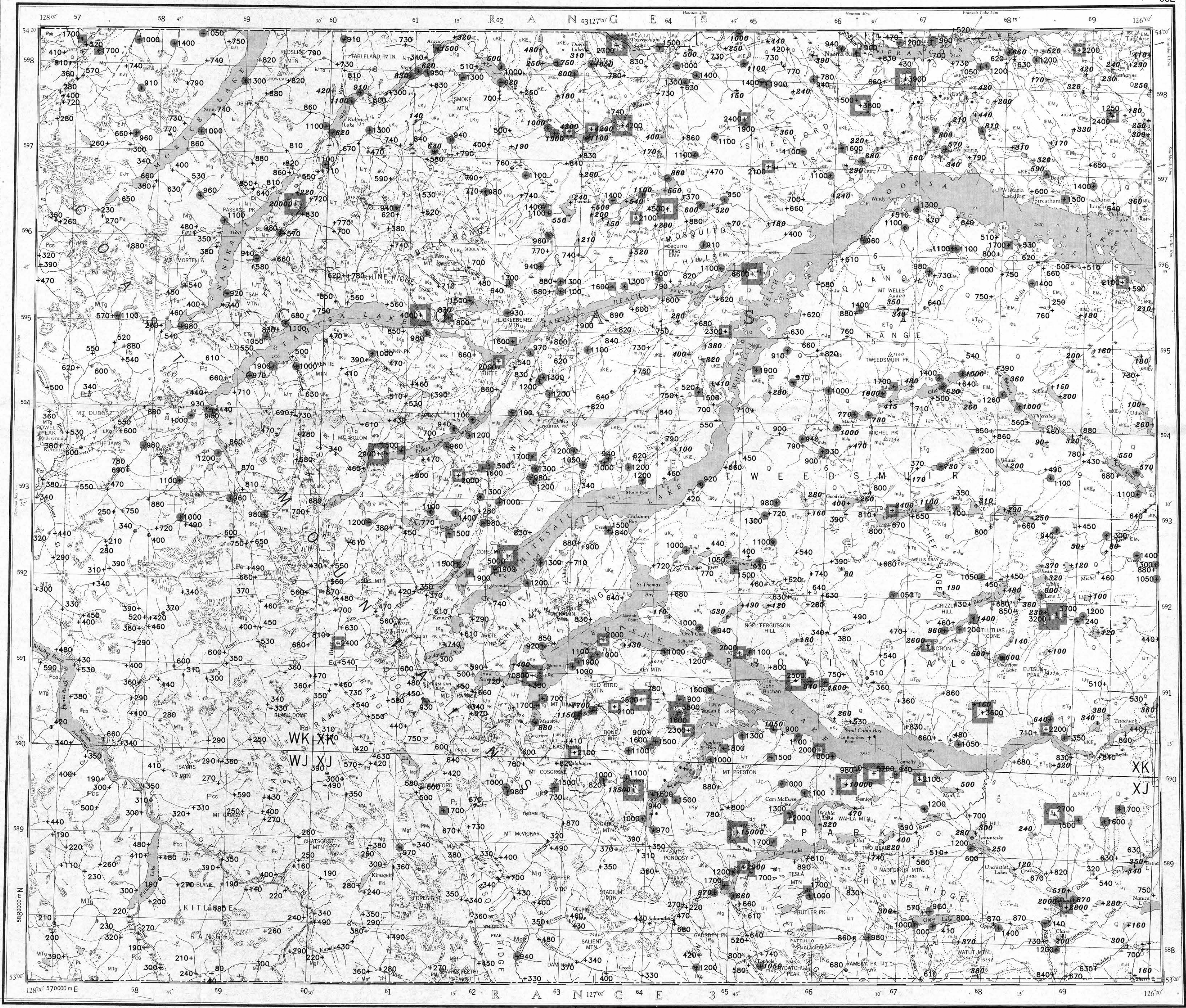
K.G. Campbell Corporation
880 Wellington St.
Box 238
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6K7

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



INDEX MAP



MANGANESE (ppm) STREAM SEDIMENTS AND LAKE SEDIMENTS GSC OPEN FILE 1360

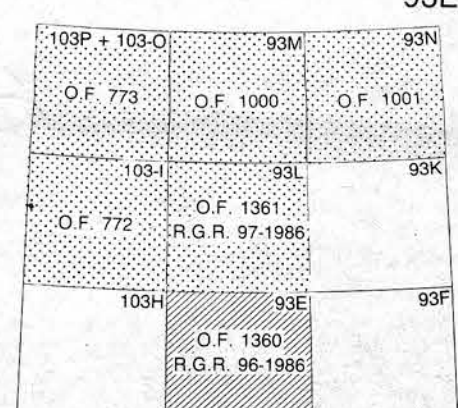
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 96-1986

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

Scale 1:250 000 - Echelle 1/250 000

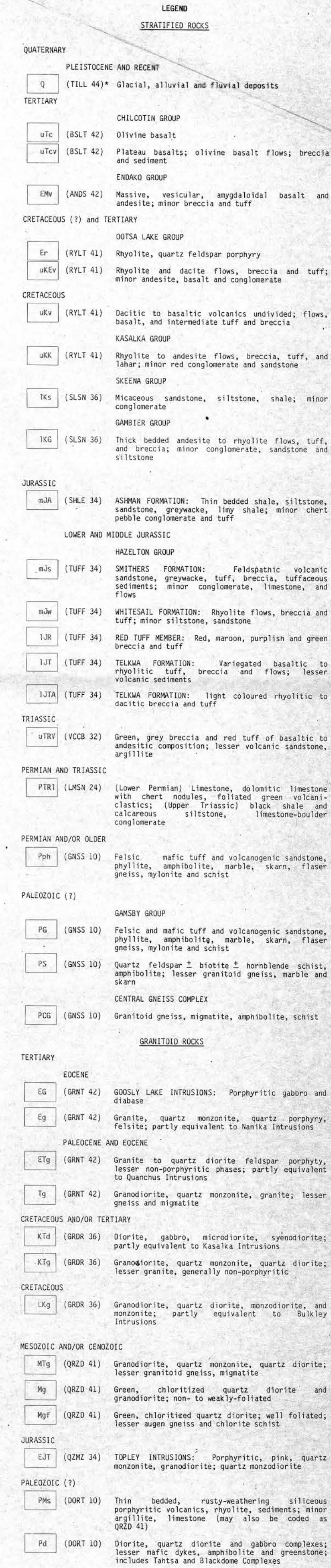
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

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



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

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



*A mnemonic 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)
Basins (horizontal; inclined; vertical)
Foliation, schistosity (inclined; vertical)
Minor fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined)
Anticline, syncline
Syncline, synform
Field duplicate sample sites

Geological base and legends are derived from:
Geological Survey of Canada (1980) Geology of the Bulkley Lake (N.T.S. Map Area 280), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1360.

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