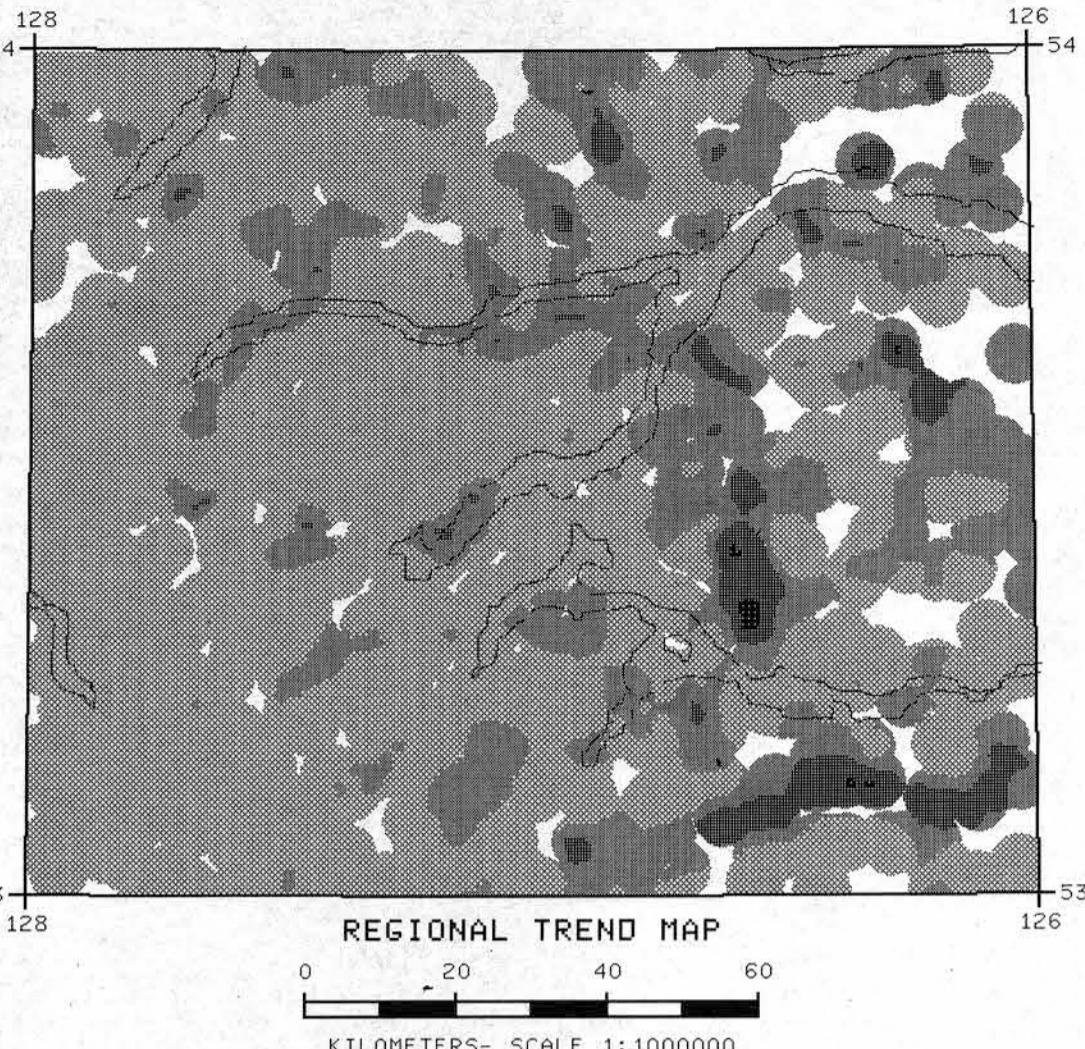
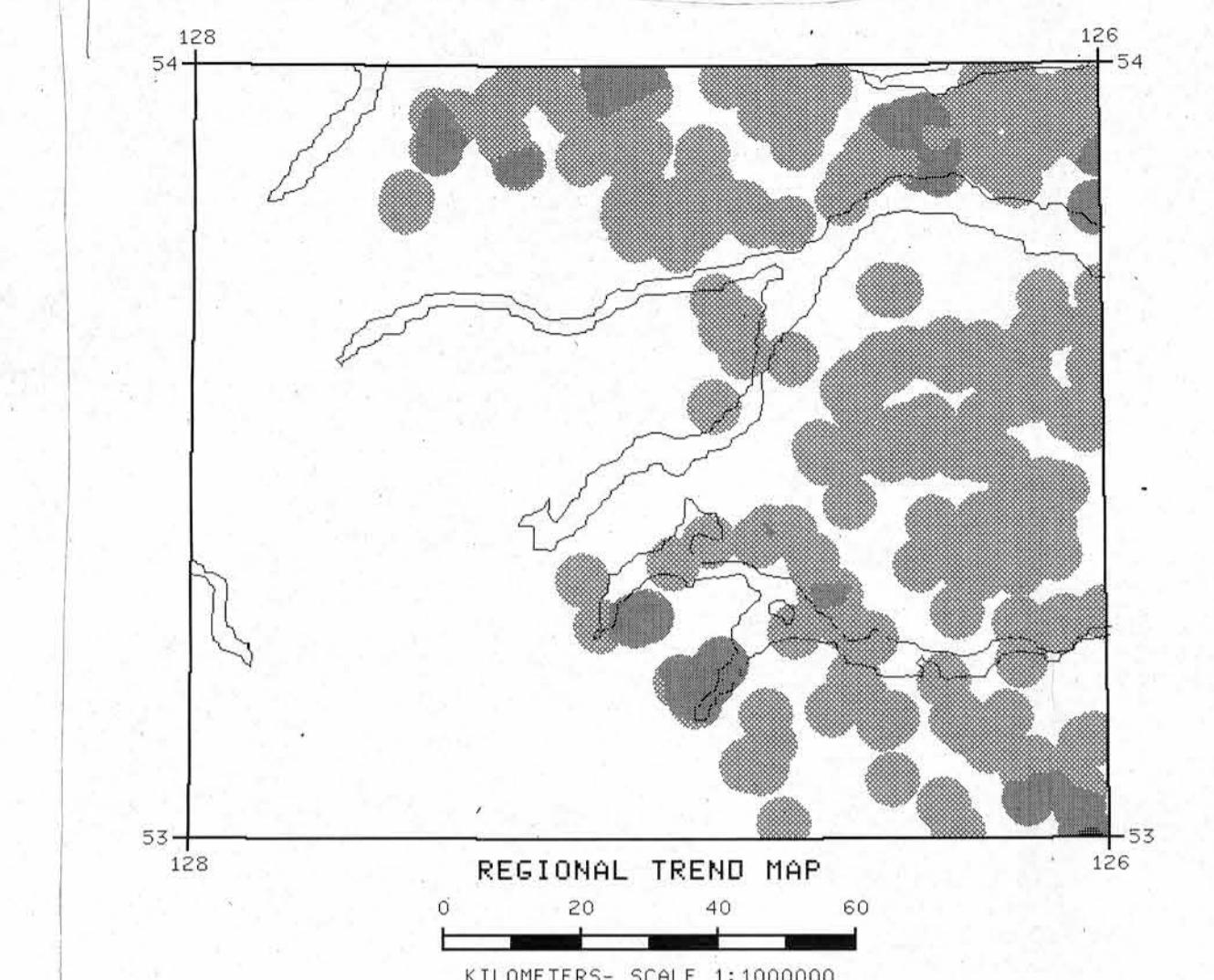


STREAM WATERS



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.

LAKE WATERS



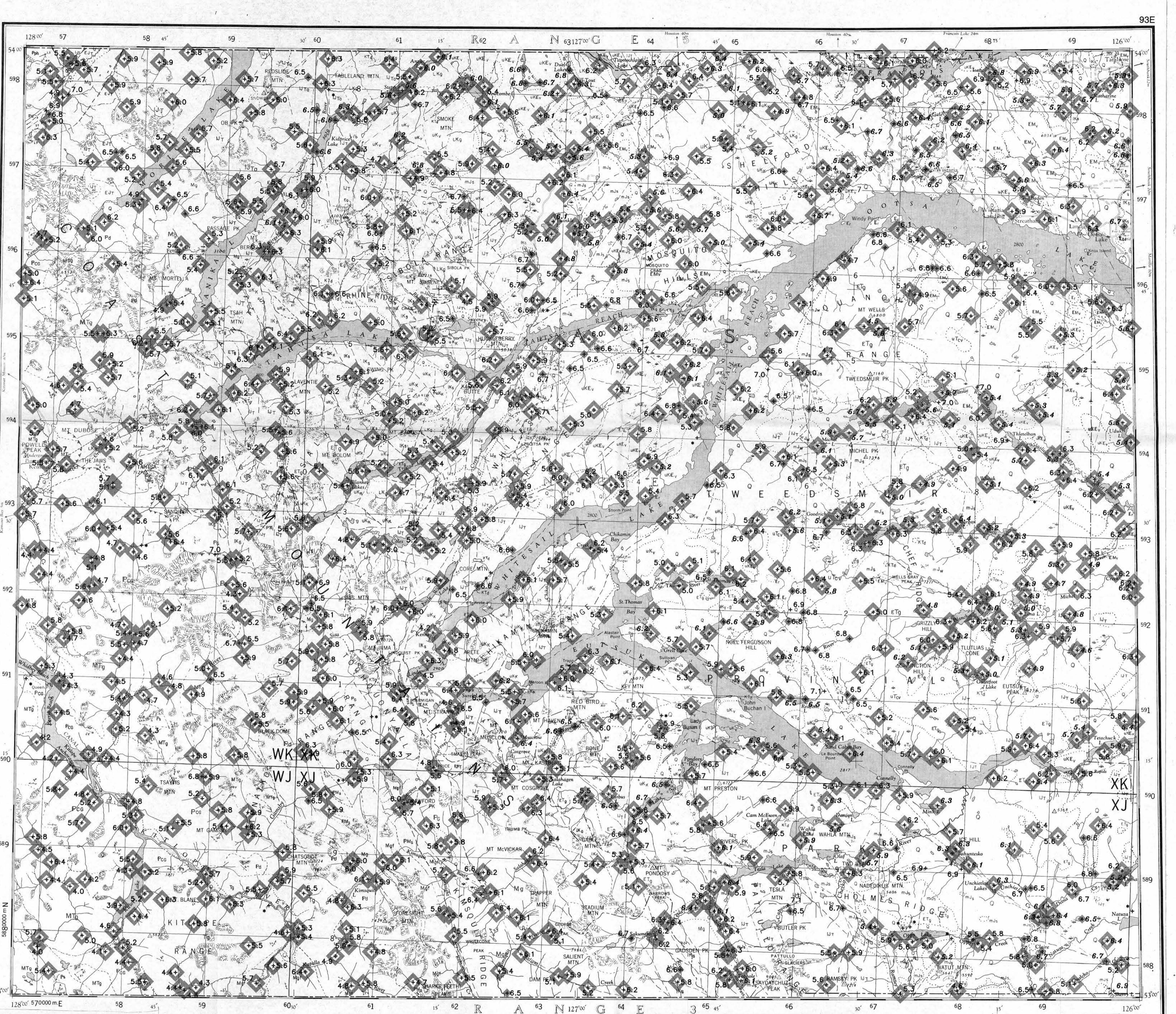
The regional geochemical trend map displayed above utilized a moving weighted average using an inverse distance function ( $1/d^2$ ) to filter out minor irregularities and emphasize broad-scale regional features. Single point anomalies may be suppressed or eliminated, however, geological units which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

CONCENTRATION FREQUENCY

6.9 to 7.1 + N= 16( 1.8%)  
6.5 to 6.8 ♦ N= 95(10.8%)  
3.2 to 6.4 ♦ N= 770(87.4%)

CONCENTRATION FREQUENCY

6.9 + N= 1( 0.5%)  
6.5 to 6.8 ♦ N= 31(14.5%)  
4.5 to 6.4 ♦ N= 182(85.0%)



pH  
STREAM WATERS AND LAKE WATERS

GSC OPEN FILE 1360

REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 96-1986

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1985-1989)

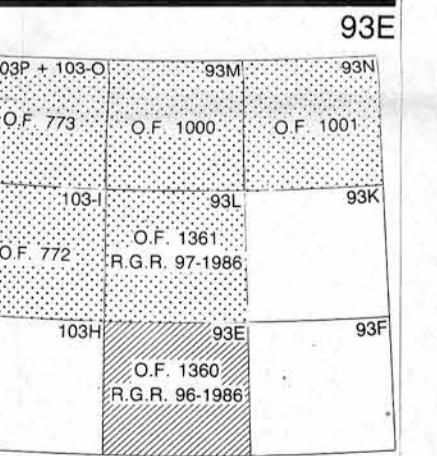
STREAM SEDIMENT, LAKE SEDIMENT, AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

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

Base map at the same scale published by the  
Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of  
National Defence in 1982. Streams were revised by  
the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition



LEGEND  
STRATIFIED ROCKS

- QUATERNARY
  - TILL (44\*) Glacial, alluvial and fluvial deposits
- TERTIARY
  - CHILcotin GROUP Olivine basalt
  - UIC (82L 42) Olivine basalts; olivine basalt flows; breccia
  - ENDO GROUP Massive, vesicular, amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; minor breccia and tuff
  - CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY
    - Er (RYLT 41) Rhyolite, quartz feldspar porphyry
    - Uk (RYLT 41) Rhyolite and dacite flows, breccia and tuff; minor andesite, basalt and conglomerate
  - CRETACEOUS (?) ERIC
    - Uk (RYLT 41) Dacitic to basaltic volcanics overlain; flows, basalt, and intermediate tuff and breccia
    - KASALA GROUP Rhyolite to andesite flows, breccia, tuff, and tephra; minor red conglomerate and sandstone
    - SKENA GROUP Thick bedded sandstone, siltstone, shale; minor breccia and tuff; minor conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone
    - TKG (SLGN 36) Thick bedded andesite to rhyolite flows, sandstone, and siltstone
- JURASSIC
  - mJA (SHE 34) ASHMAN FORMATION: Thin bedded shale, siltstone, pebble conglomerate and tuff
  - LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
    - HAZLTON GROUP
      - mJL (TUFF 34) SMITHERS FORMATION: Feldspathic volcanic sandstone, greywacke, tuff, breccia, tuffaceous sandstone, pebbly sandstone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite
      - mJL (TUFF 34) WHITESIL FORMATION: Olivine flows, breccia and tuff; minor silicified sandstone
      - LR (TUFF 34) RED TUFF MEMBER: Red, maroon, purplish and green breccia and tuff
      - LTJ (TUFF 34) TELKWA FORMATION: Variegated basaltic to volcanic tuff; breccia and flows; lesser tuffaceous sandstone
      - LTJ (TUFF 34) TELKWA FORMATION: Light coloured rhyolitic to dacitic breccia and tuff
  - TRIASSIC
    - UTRY (VCGB 32) Green, grey breccia and red tuff of basaltic to andesitic composition; lesser volcanic sandstones, argillite
  - PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC
    - PTR (LMN 24) Lower Permian: limestone-clastic; Upper Triassic: black shale and carbonaceous siltstone; limestone-clastic
  - PERMIAN AND/OR OLDER
    - Pm (GNS 10) Felsic, mafic and volcanic sandstone, phyllite, amphibolite, marble, skarn, faser-gneiss, mylonite and schist
  - PALEOZOIC (?)
  - GRANITE GROUP
    - Pg (GNS 10) Felsic and mafic tuff and volcanic sandstone, phyllite, amphibolite, marble, skarn, faser-gneiss, mylonite and schist
    - PS (GNS 10) Quartz-felspar + biotite I hornfels; schist and skarn
    - PG (GNS 10) Granitoid gneiss, migmatite, amphibolite, schist
  - CENTRAL GNEISS COMPLEX
  - GRANITOIDS ROCKS
  - TERTIARY
    - EG (GRNT 42) GOOSLY LAKE INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic gabbro and diabase
    - Eg (GRNT 42) Granite, quartz monzonite, quartz porphyry, felsite; partly equivalent to Nanika Intrusions
    - ETg (GRNT 42) Granite to quartz diorite felspor porphyry, grey and pink
    - Tg (GRNT 42) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite; lesser non-porphyritic phases; partly equivalent to Quinchus Intrusions
    - Kt4 (GRD 36) Diorite, gabbro, microdiorite, syenodiorite; partly equivalent to Kasika Intrusion
    - Ktg (GRD 36) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granite, generally non-porphyritic
    - CRETACOUS
      - Lg (GRD 36) Granodiorite, quartz diorite, microdiorite, and monzonite; partly equivalent to Bulky
    - MESOZOIC AND/OR CENOZOIC
      - Mtg (GRD 41) Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granofels, migmatite
      - Mg (GRD 41) Green, chloritized, granofels; quartz monzonite, migmatite; well foliated
      - Mgt (GRD 41) Green, chloritized quartz diorite; quartz monzonite, migmatite; well foliated; lesser augen gneiss and schist
    - JURASSIC
      - EJ (QDMZ 34) TOPELEY INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic, pink, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and gabbro complexes
    - PALEOZOIC (?)
    - Pm (DORT 10) Thin bedded, finely weathering lithic porphyritic volcanics, rhyolite, sedimentary, tuffaceous, limestone, dolomite; partly equivalent to QDMZ 34
    - Pd (DORT 10) Diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro complexes; lesser granofels, migmatite; well foliated

\*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) . . . . .

Bedding horizontal, inclined, vertical) . . . . .

Foliation, fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined) . . . . .

Anticline, aniform) . . . . .

Syncline, symform) . . . . .

Field duplicate sample sites . . . . .

Geological base and legend are derived from Woodsworth, G.J. (compiler) (1980) Geology of Whitesail Lake (NTS Map 820 J12), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 700.

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

Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Canada

British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources  
Geological Survey Branch

Geological Survey of Canada  
Mineral Resources Division  
Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision

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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:

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Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 6K7

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

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