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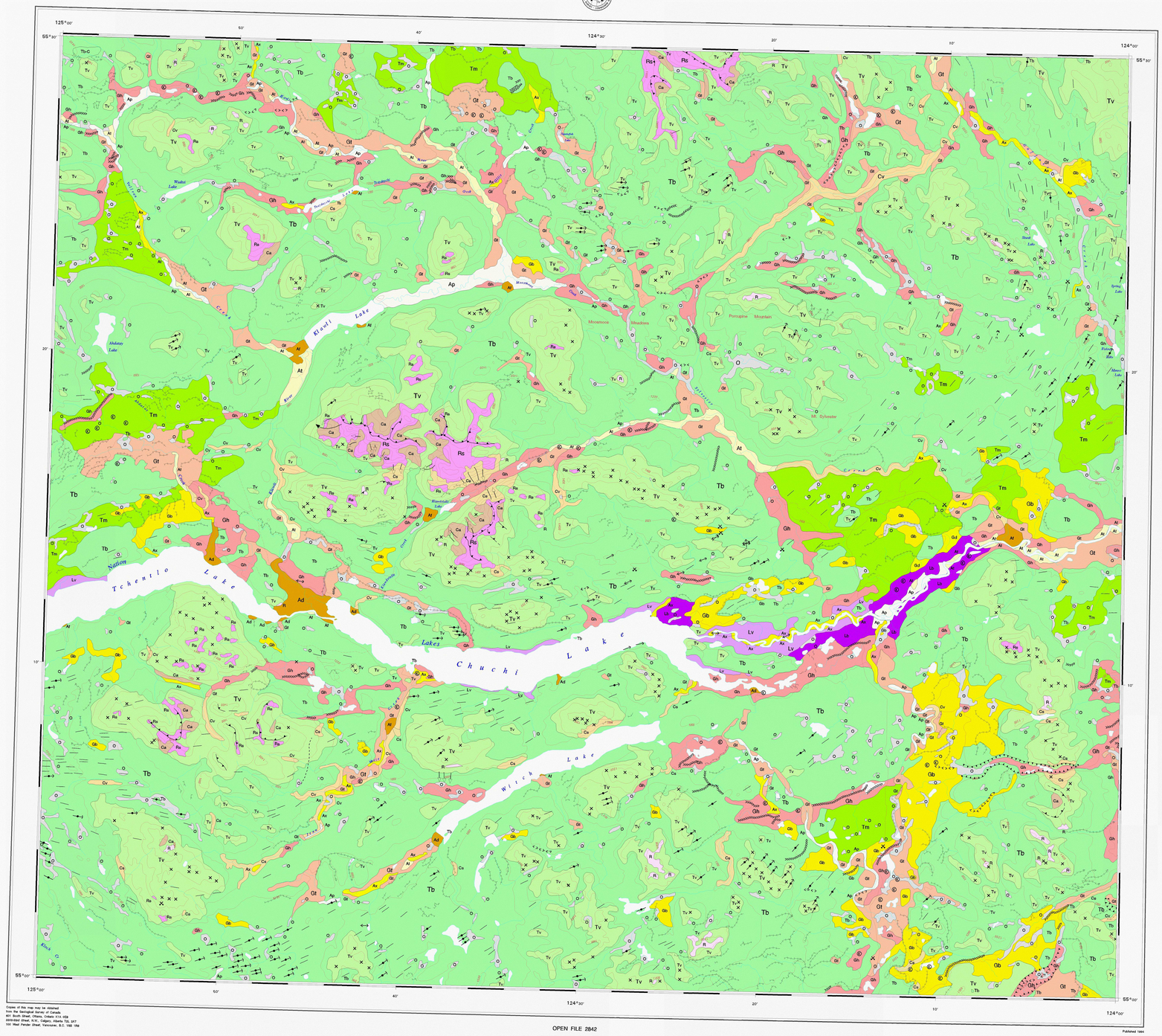
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8

LOCATION MAP

Canada

OPEN FILE 2842

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CHUCHI LAKE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometres

Transverse Mercator Projection
CM 124°30', Scale Factor 1
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Projection transverse de Mercator
M.C. 124°30', facteur d'échelle 1
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Surficial geology compilation by A. Plouffe
Digitization by A. Moore

Digital cartography by P. St-Amour, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map from Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch published at 1:100 000 scale. Generalized and modified by the Geological Survey of Canada

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1994, 24°19' E, increasing 9.9' annually. Readings vary from 23°54' E in the SE corner to 24°56' E in the NW corner of the map.

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

British Columbia
Mineral Development Agreement
Canada

Contribution to the Canada-British Columbia Agreement on Mineral Development (1991-1995), a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Contribution à l'Entente Canada-Colombie-Britannique sur l'exploitation minérale (1991-1995), entente auxiliaire négociée en vertu de l'Entente Canada-Colombie-Britannique de développement économique et régional.

Canada | Province of British Columbia | Canada

93 N/9(e)	93 N/8E	93 O/4W
93 N/9W	93 N/8E OF 2842	93 O/5W
93 K/9W	93 K/8E OF 2846	93 J/8W

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE

Published 1994

LEGEND

O — *ORGANIC DEPOSITS: Peat and muck; occurs as poorly drained terrain such as fen and bogs; organic deposits too small to be mapped occur within other units (e.g. within abandoned meltwater channels); average thickness of 3-4 m, maximum thickness 10 m*

ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS: Deposits of streams and rivers, composed of well stratified to massive sand and gravel; greater than 2 m thick

Ap — *Floodplain sediments: sand and silt, stratified to massive, commonly including discontinuous organic materials; in many places underlain by coarser gravel; occurs as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to periodic flooding*

At — *Terrace sediments: gravel overlain by sand and silt; mostly well stratified; underlies level surfaces well above base level*

Ad — *Deltaic sediments: sand and gravel underlain by silt and clay; occurs at or below present lake levels at the mouth of a stream*

Af — *Fan sediments: gravel, sand, silt, and clay; poorly sorted; occurs as a fan-shaped form at the toe of slopes and where streams debouch onto flat valley floor; composition is dependent on source sediments*

Ax — *Sand, silt, and gravel with minor organic materials, and includes varying amounts of Ap, At and Af; overlain and intermixed with colluvium in areas of steep slopes*

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Diamicton and rubble, accumulated material from mass wasting processes varying from slope wash to rock falls. Composition is dependent on source sediments

Cv — *Colluvium veneer: rock fragments in a matrix of sand, silt and clay, poorly sorted, discontinuous; commonly 1-3 m thick; mostly mapped on steep slopes (> 40°) of secondary valleys*

Cs — *Colluvium on steep slopes (> 40°): cover of rock fragments in a matrix of sand, silt and clay; occurs in unconsolidated sediments; terrain surface shows abundant signs of erosion such as gullies; 2-3 m thick*

Ca — *Colluvial apron and talus: rubble accumulations at the bottom of steep slopes (> 40°), includes high proportions of local bedrock fragments; commonly thicker than 5 m*

GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, and clay deposited in a glacial lake; well stratified, commonly occurs as rhythmites with rare debris flow interbeds; sand is more abundant at elevation close to the former lake limit; cutbers are common on adjacent units; contacts between subunits are gradational

Lv — *Veneer of glacial lake sediments: discontinuous cover of silt with minor sand and clay; includes shallow water deposits, i.e., well sorted sand near limits of former lakes; average thickness of 1 m*

Lb — *Blanket of glacial lake sediments: continuous cover of silt with minor sand and clay; not thick enough to completely mask the underlying topography; generally 2-4 m thick*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS : Sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater. Eskers are too small to show as separate units at this scale of mapping and are indicated by symbol

Gt — *Glaciofluvial terrace sediments: sand and gravel, stratified to massive; occurs as terraces interpreted as glaciofluvial in origin because of their elevation above alluvial units or location in ancient meltwater conduits; average thickness is greater than 10 m*

Gh — *Ice contact deposits: coarse sand and gravel, deposited in contact with glacier ice; surface is hummocky and may include kettle depressions; locally can include Gb; generally greater than 3 m thick*

Gb — *Blanket of glaciofluvial sediments : sand and gravel, stratified to massive; sediment cover is continuous but fails to obscure the underlying morphology; greater than 2 m thick*

Gd — *Proglacial deltaic sediments: coarse sand and gravel, underlain by sand and silt; deposited as a delta in a glacial lake; more than 10 m thick*

TILL: deposits of glacier ice; consists of rock fragments of all sizes in a sandy to clayey matrix, but usually sandy silt; includes colluvium on steeply sloping terrain and small inclusions of glaciofluvial sediments especially in valley bottoms and where the suffix 'c' is used (abundant meltwater channels e.g Tv-c)

Tv — *Till veneer: till with abundant bedrock outcrops; less than 1 m thick*

Tb — *Till blanket: till with scarce bedrock outcrops; more than 1 m thick*

Tm — *Thick till, hummocky: till cover which masks the underlying topography; surface expression generally undulating with drumlinoid features common; bedrock outcrops are absent; sediment thickness greater than 3 m*

BEDROCK: Sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Precambrian through Cenozoic age

R — *Bedrock: mostly outcrop but with local thin patches of till and colluvium which rarely exceeds 2 m*

Rs — *Steep bedrock: outcrop on steeply sloping terrain, patchy cover of till, colluvium and local bedrock fragments increase in abundance downslope; includes alpine areas typified with arêtes and cirques*

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary
- Avalanche track
- Debris flow track
- Dunes (inactive)
- Abandoned meltwater channel, large
- Abandoned meltwater channel, small (flow direction known, unknown)
- Kettle hole (small)
- Esker (direction of former water flow known, unknown)
- Drumlin (direction of flow known, unknown)
- Crag and tail
- Glacial fluting
- Glacial striae (direction of ice flow known, unknown)
- Glacial striae, subdued (direction of ice flow known, unknown)
- Cirque (fresh and subdued)
- Arête (fresh and subdued)
- Bedrock lineation
- Outcrop
- Gravel pit

OPEN FILE
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