

- ### LEGEND
- O** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: Peat and muck; occurs as poorly drained terrain such as fen and bog; organic deposits too small to be shown at this scale occur within other units (e.g. within abandoned meltwater channels); average thickness of 3-4 m, maximum thickness 10 m
 - Ap** ALLUVIAL (FLUVIAL) DEPOSITS: Deposits of streams and rivers, composed of well stratified to massive silt, sand and gravel with minor clay; greater than 2 m thick
 - At** Floodplain sediments: sand and silt, stratified to massive, commonly including discontinuous organic materials; in many places underlain by coarse gravel; occurs as flat surfaces close to river level; prone to periodic flooding
 - A^d** Terrace sediments: gravel overlain by a veneer of sand and silt; mostly well stratified; underlies level surfaces well above river level
 - A^f** Deltaic sediments: sand and gravel (generally greater than 2 m) 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 materials
 - Ax** Sand, silt, and gravel with minor organic materials; consists of varying amounts of Ap, At, and Af, overlain and intermixed with colluvium in areas of steep slopes
 - Cv** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Diamict and rubble, material accumulated from various mass wasting processes varying from slope wash to rock falls. Composition is dependent on source materials
 - Cs** Colluvium veneer: rock fragments in a matrix of sand, silt and clay, poorly sorted, discontinuous; commonly 1-2 m thick; mostly mapped on steep slopes (>40°) of secondary valleys
 - Ca** Colluvium on steep slopes (>40°): cover of rock fragments in a matrix of sand, silt and clay; occurs largely in unconsolidated sediments; slopes show 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
 - Lv** VENEER OF GLACIAL LAKE SEDIMENTS: discontinuous cover of 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; contacts between subunits are gradational; includes shallow water deposits, i.e., well sorted sand near limits of former lakes; average thickness of 1 m
 - Gt** 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 Gt; generally greater than 5 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
 - Tm** 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 isolated outcrops, and small inclusions of glaciofluvial sediments especially in valley bottoms and where the suffix 'c' is used (abundant meltwater channels e.g. Tv-c)
 - Tb** 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
 - Tb** Till blanket: till with scarce bedrock outcrops; more than 1 m thick
 - Tv** Till veneer: till with abundant bedrock outcrops; less than 1 m thick; Tv-c: areas marked by abundant meltwater channels
 - R** 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; increases in abundance downslope; includes alpine areas typified with arêtes and cirques

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- Geological boundary: - - - - -
 - Avalanche track: - - - - -
 - Debris flow track: - - - - -
 - Abandoned meltwater channel, small (flow direction known, unknown): - - - - -
 - Esker (direction of former water flow known): - - - - -
 - Drumlin (direction of flow known, unknown): - - - - -
 - Crag and tail: - - - - -
 - Glacial fluting: - - - - -
 - Glacial striae (direction of ice flow known, unknown): - - - - -
 - Glacial striae, subglacial (direction of ice flow known, unknown): - - - - -
 - Cirque (fresh and subdued): - - - - -
 - Arête (fresh and subdued): - - - - -
 - Bedrock lineation: - - - - -
 - Outcrop: - - - - -
 - Gravel pit: - - - - -
 - Field observation and sampling site: - - - - -
 - Field observation site: - - - - -

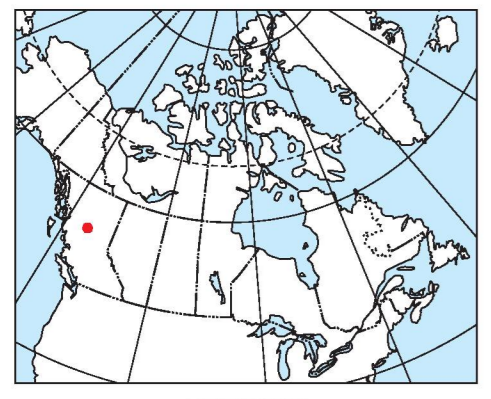
Mineral Development Agreement
Canada

Contribution to the Canada-British Columbia Agreement on Mineral Development (1991-1992), which is a voluntary agreement under the Economic and Financial Development Agreement.

Contribution à l'Entente Canada-Colombie-Britannique sur l'exploitation minière (1991-1992), entente volontaire conclue en vertu de l'Entente Économique et Financière de Développement.

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COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
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04/1996

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
TSAYTA LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres

Transverse Mercator Projection
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Mean magnetic declination 1995, 24°10' E, decreasing 9.9' annually.
Readings vary from 23°15' E in the SE corner to 24°25' E in the NW corner of the map
Elevation in metres above mean sea level

93 MNE	93 NNW	93 NNE	93 ONW
93 MSE	93 NSW	93 NSE	93 OSW
93 LNE	93 LNW	93 LNE	93 LNW
93 LSE	93 LSW	93 LSE	93 JSW
93 ENE	93 FNNW	93 FNE	93 ONW

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