



EDDY CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1:50 000 Echelle

EDDY 93H/1

LEGEND EDDY MAP-AREA (93H/1)

QUATERNARY

Qa Predominantly alluvial deposits along the bottoms of montane valleys, gradational in many areas with glacial cones and major lake slopes along lower mountain slopes.

Qa-1 Combined alluvial and lacustrine deposits within Rocky Mountain Trench. Alluvium consists mostly of Holocene sandy deposits along flood plain of Fraser River. Lacustrine deposits consist of unconsolidated clay-rich sediments along high-standing terraces above Fraser River. These are capped locally by cobbly sand. Cobble-type delta fan deposits. The clay-rich sediments typically are fine-bedded silty and silty sands with locally abundant caprosettes.

LOWER CAMBRIAN

McNaughton Formation medium- to rarely thick-bedded trough and wedge-shaped cross-stratified quartz arenites and fine quartz pebble conglomerates, alternating with thinner mudstone-rich sequences.

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND UPPER PROTEROZOIC (NEOPROTEROZOIC)

Trench Assemblage (undifferentiated) highly sheared sedimentary units in the footwall of the Middle Belt. Compositional zoning typically consists of interposed bedding. Probable stratigraphic equivalent, in Cariboo Mountains nomenclature, shown on structural cross-sections.

Trench Assemblage quartzite-rich, probably equivalent to the McNaughton Formation.

UPPER PROTEROZOIC (NEOPROTEROZOIC)

Isaac Formation (undifferentiated) dominantly dark-colored (blue to black) silty and argillite with local concentrations of sandstone or carbonate-clast conglomerate and olistostrome. Large pyrite crystals are common and zones of slump-folded mudstone and interstratified conglomerate are present. Sandstones typically are massive or normal-graded with ripple cross-lamination to parallel laminar-type.

Is mudstone (siltite): Sequences of ISAAC FORMATION with greater than 90% siltite.

Is-c carbonate: Sequences of ISAAC FORMATION with greater than 10% carbonate turbidites (pool-placed paststones), or carbonate-clast conglomerate and olistostrome. Unit Is-c is a local black shale that occurs within the upper carbonate unit.

Is-g felsiphic gnt: Sequences of ISAAC FORMATION composed chiefly of medium- to thick-bedded felsiphic granule sandstones ("gnt").

Is-l lower: Sequences of ISAAC FORMATION with greater than 10% medium- to thick-bedded sandstone or granule sandstones ("gnt").

Is-u Upper KAZA GROUP: medium- to thick-bedded felsiphic gnt and sandstone with interbeds of green to dark grey-colored pebbles. Gnt's are mostly light green to tan in colour and calcareous.

Old Fort Point Formation (undifferentiated)

Old Fort Point Formation (upper member) Medium- to thick-bedded coarse-grained quartzite sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate commonly with pebbles to cobble-sized carbonate clasts. Sharp overlies the middle or lower member.

Old Fort Point Formation (middle member) Black subhedral (sylvite) or phyllite, locally with thin-bedded black crystalline silty limestones.

Old Fort Point Formation (lower member) Rhythmically thin-bedded chloritic siltstone to sandy limestones and green pebbles, generally arranged in a thinning upward sequence that grades into the middle member.

middle KAZA GROUP Medium- to thick-bedded felsiphic granule sandstone ("gnt") to sandstone with interbeds of green to dark grey-colored pebbles. Gnt's are mostly green to greenish-grey colored and pebbles, particularly the internal underlying the Old Fort Point Formation.

lower KAZA GROUP Thin- to medium-bedded felsiphic granule sandstones and sandstones with interbeds of dark-colored pebbles. Pebble intervals are generally thicker than those within the upper and middle Kaza Group. Gnt's are commonly calcareous.

MAP SYMBOLS

A end of cross-section line

BEDDING

inclined beds, vertical

tops known; inclined, vertical, overturned

approximate bedding (outcrop not visited)

FOLIATIONS

S1 slaty cleavage, inclined, vertical

S2 cm-scale crenulation or slaty cleavage, inclined, vertical

S3 cm-scale crenulation cleavage, inclined, vertical

S4 cm-scale crenulation cleavage

Approximate prominent cleavage (outcrop not visited)

LINEATIONS

L1 S0x51 intersection

L2 S0x52 intersections, S1x52 crenulations, nullions, F2 fold axes

L3 S0x53 intersections, S1x53 crenulations

SURFACES

Trace of axial plane of F2 folds: dashed if approximately located, dash-dotted if concealed by younger deposits

anticline, overturned, concealed by younger deposits

syncline, overturned, concealed by younger deposits

trace of axial plane of F1 folds (only mapped in southeast corner)

CONTACTS

bedding

depositional contact, dashed if approximate

FAULTS

fault, sense of motion unknown, dashed if approximately located, dotted where concealed

Reverse, with R in hanging wall

Normal, with N in hanging wall

CROSS-SECTION SYMBOLS

Topographic profile

end of cross section

bedding

S1

S2

S3

Contacts: solid if known from nearby information, dashed if approximately located

depositional

faults

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

1

2

3

1) G.M. Ross and C.A. Ferguson, 1988-1989 and G.M. Ross, 1990. Assisted by Ted Doughey, Karen Pfeiffer, John Black, Mike McCorough, Jeff Nazarchuk and Jay Timmerman

2) D.C. Murphy, 1985

3) C.A. Ferguson, 1989-1995

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