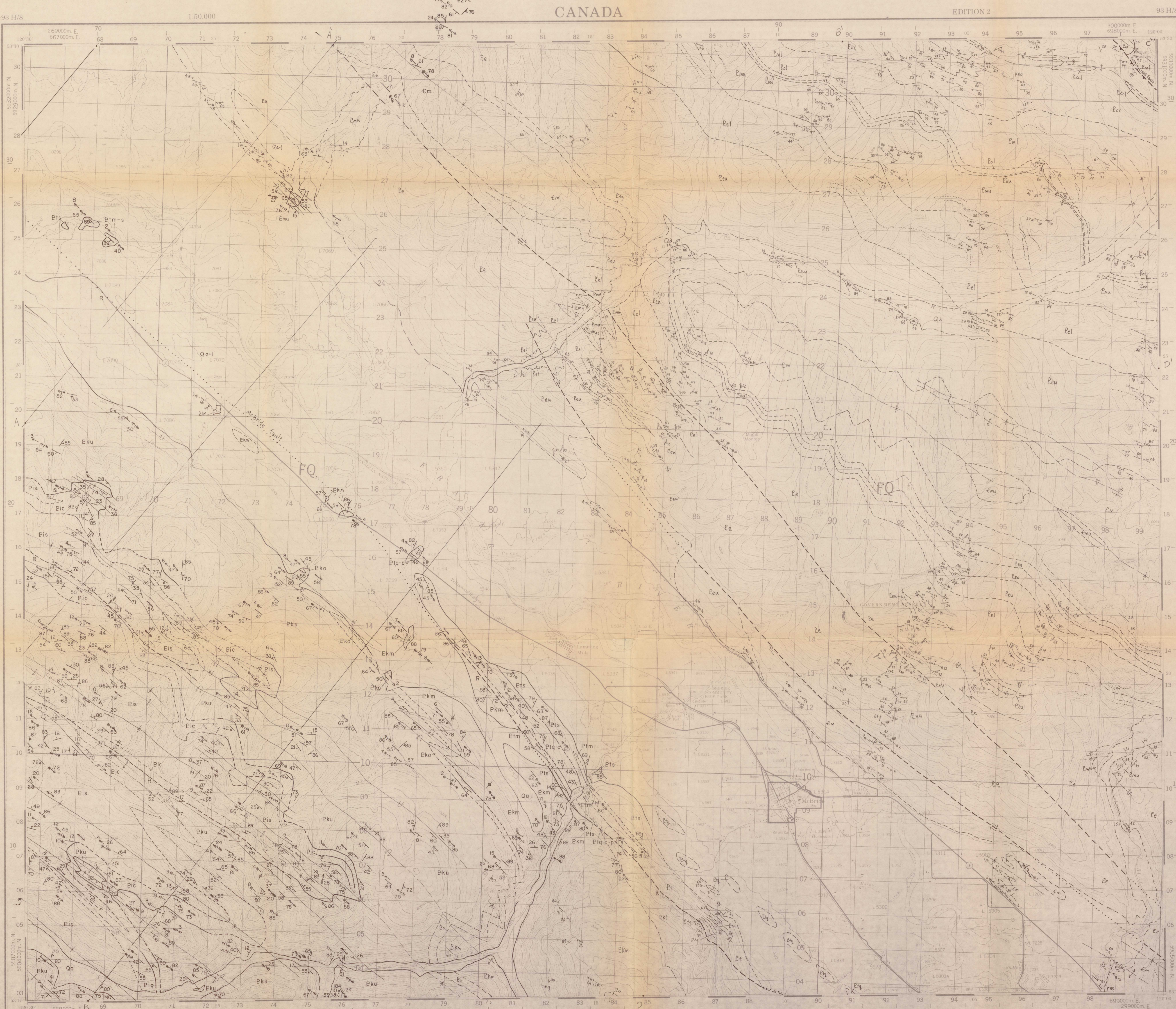


LEGEND MCBRIDE MAP-AREA (93H/8)

- QUATERNARY**
- Qa** Predominantly alluvial deposits along the bottoms of mountain valleys, glacial in many areas with debris cones and major talus slopes along steep mountain sides.
 - Qal** Combined alluvial and lacustrine deposits within Rocky Mountain Trench. Alluvium consists mostly of Pleistocene sandy deposits along flood plain of Fraser River. Lacustrine deposits consist of unconsolidated clay-rich sediments along high-standing terraces above Fraser level. These are capped locally by cobbly sand. Clast-type debris fan deposits. The clay-rich sediments typically are thin-bedded clay and silt sands with locally abundant debris cones.
- ROCKY MOUNTAINS**
Stratigraphic equivalent, in Cariboo Mountains nomenclature, given in parentheses
- LOWER CAMBRIAN**
- Em** **MURAL FORMATION**: Archeozoic-bearing limestone consisting of two massive, thick-bedded units with an intervening medium-bedded, mudstone-rich interval.
 - Em** **MANAUGHTON FORMATION (YANKS PEAK)**: medium to rarely thick-bedded trough and wedge-shaped cross-stratified quartz arenites and rare quartz pebble conglomerates, alternating with thinner mudstone-rich sequences.
- UPPER PROTEROZOIC (NEOPROTEROZOIC)**
- Pe** undifferentiated **EAST TWIN FORMATION (ISAAC)**: Dominantly dark-colored slate and silt argillite with local concentrations of sandstone or carbonate-clast conglomerates and dolostones.
 - Peg** green argillite-quartzite unit, **EAST TWIN FORMATION (YANKS BELLE)**: Thin to medium-bedded, fine-grained, low angle cross-stratified quartzites with green argillite interbeds.
 - Peo** orange limestone unit, **EAST TWIN FORMATION (YANKS BELLE)** and/or **CUNNINGHAM**: thin-bedded orange weathering gray crystalline limestone with argillite partings.
 - Peu** upper **EAST TWIN FORMATION (ISAAC)**: Sequences of argillite characterized by very low percentage of sandstone interbeds (r=0%).
 - Pei** lower **EAST TWIN FORMATION (ISAAC)**: Sequences of argillite characterized by relatively high percentage (5-20%) of calcareous, lenticular or quartzite grit beds and carbonate clast conglomerates.
 - Pmu** upper **MCKALE FORMATION (upper KAZA)**: Medium to thick-bedded feldspathic grit, pebbly sandstone and sandstone with interbeds of green to dark gray-colored pelite. Grits are notably light brown to tan in colour and commonly calcareous.
 - Po** undifferentiated **OLD FORT POINT FORMATION**
 - Pou** upper **OLD FORT POINT FORMATION**: medium to thick-bedded, coarse-grained quartzite sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate commonly with pebbles to cobble-sized carbonate clasts. Locally with interbedded gray sandy limestone. Sharply overlies the middle or lower **Pom**.
 - Pom** middle **OLD FORT POINT FORMATION**: dark gray to black siltstone-mudstone or phyllite, locally with thin-bedded back crystalline limestones.
 - Poi** lower **OLD FORT POINT FORMATION**: Rhythmically interbedded thin beds of chertiferous calcareous siltstone to sandy limestone and green pelite, generally arranged in a fining and thinning upward sequence that grades up into the middle member.
 - Pmi** lower **MCKALE FORMATION (middle KAZA)**: Medium to thick-bedded brown weathering feldspathic grit, pebbly sandstone and sandstone with interbeds of green to dark gray-colored pelite.
 - Pcc** **CUSHING CREEK FORMATION (lower KAZA)**: Dark-colored siltstone argillites and silt argillites with thin to medium-bedded back crystalline limestones. Dark gray feldspathic sandstones are <10%.
 - Pcci** limestone-rich intervals of **CUSHING CREEK FORMATION (lower KAZA)**.

CARIBOO MOUNTAINS
Lower Cambrian

- Cyp** **YANKS PEAK FORMATION**: Dominated by sequences of medium and rarely thick-bedded, trough and wedge-shaped cross-stratified quartz arenites and rare quartz pebble conglomerates, alternating with mudstone-rich sequences.
 - Pyb** **YANKS BELLE FORMATION**: A mixed unit of medium to thin-bedded, low-angle, undulate cross-stratified calcareous and quartzose sandstones within a background of green-colored silt argillite.
 - Pc** **CUNNINGHAM FORMATION**: Limestone and dolomite unit consisting of planar and wedge-planar, cross-stratified, oolite-pisoid granoblasts and to a lesser degree massive wackestones.
 - Pi** **ISAAC FORMATION (undifferentiated)**: Dominantly dark-colored (base to black slate and silt argillite with local concentrations of sandstone or carbonate-clast conglomerates and dolostones. Large pyrite crystals are common and zones of slump-folded mudstone and micaceous conglomerate are also present. Sandstones typically are massive or normal-graded with ripple cross-lamination to parallel laminated tops.
 - Pis** mudstone (siltite): Sequences of **ISAAC FORMATION** with greater than 70% siltite.
 - Pic** carbonate: Sequences of **ISAAC FORMATION** with greater than 10% carbonate turbidites (oolite-pisoid partings), or carbonate-clast conglomerate and dolostones. Unit **Pic** is a local back-shore that occurs within the upper Cambrian unit.
 - Pig** feldspathic grit: Sequences of **ISAAC FORMATION** composed chiefly of medium to thick-bedded feldspathic granule sandstones (grit).
 - Pil** lower: Sequences of **ISAAC FORMATION** with greater than 10% medium or thick-bedded sandstone or granule sandstones (grit).
 - Pku** Upper **KAZA GROUP**: medium to thick-bedded feldspathic grit and sandstone with interbeds of green to dark gray-colored pelite. Grits are notably light brown to tan in colour and calcareous.
 - Po** **OLD FORT POINT FORMATION (undifferentiated)**: A argillite unit consisting of medium to thick-bedded calcareous quartzite sandstone and coarse pebble conglomerate (shaly argillite) base, siltstone, silt or phyllite, locally with thin bedded back crystalline limestone. The base consists of rhythmic, interbeds of thin-bedded chertiferous calcareous siltstone to sandy limestone and green pelite, generally arranged in a fining, thinning-upward sequence.
 - Pkm** middle **KAZA GROUP**: Medium to thick-bedded feldspathic granule sandstone (grit) to sandstone with interbeds of green to dark gray-colored pelite. Grits are notably green to greenish-gray coloured and pyritic, particularly the interval underlying the Old Fort Point Formation.
 - Pki** lower **KAZA GROUP**: Thin to medium-bedded feldspathic granule sandstones and sandstones with interbeds of dark-colored pelite. Pelite intervals are generally thicker than those within the upper and middle KAZA Group. Grits are commonly calcareous.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH**
- Pt** **TRENCH ASSEMBLAGE (undifferentiated)**: highly sheared sedimentary units in the footwall of the McBride fault. Compositional layering typically consists of transposed bedding. Probable stratigraphic equivalent, in Cariboo Mountains nomenclature, shown on structural cross-sections.
 - Pts** dark-colored phyllite, probably equivalent to **ISAAC**, middle **CUNNINGHAM** or **MIDAS**
 - Ptm-s** cream-colored, banded marble and green silt argillites with fine-grained quartzites probably equivalent to **YANKS BELLE** or **CUNNINGHAM** formations
 - Ptm** cream-colored, banded marble, probably equivalent to **CUNNINGHAM**, **YANKS BELLE** or **MURAL** formations
 - Ptq-c** quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate, locally feldspathic. Probably equivalent to **YANKS PEAK FORMATION** or **ZIG ZAG** member of the **YANKS BELLE FORMATION**.



MAP SYMBOLS

BEDDING

- end of cross-section line
- inclined beds, vertical
- tops known: inclined, vertical, overturned
- bedding and cleavage (S2) that are parallel
- approximate bedding (outcrop not visited)

FOLIATIONS

- S1 slip cleavage: inclined, vertical
- S2 -mm-scale oscillation or slaty cleavage: inclined, vertical
- S3 cm-scale oscillation cleavage: inclined, vertical; in the Rocky Mountains this is probably equivalent to the S2 cleavage of the Cariboo
- S4 cm-scale oscillation cleavage
- Approximate prominent cleavage (outcrop not visited)

LINEATIONS

- L1 S0x3 intersection
- L2 S0x2 intersections, S1x2 orientations, nulls, F2 fold axes
- L3 S0x3 intersections, S1x3 orientations

SURFACES

- Trace of axial plane of fold; dashed if approximately located, dash-dotted if concealed by younger deposits
- anticline, overturned, concealed by younger deposits
- syncline, overturned, concealed by younger deposits
- right anticline-syncline pair; southwest-vergent, northeast-vergent
- depositional contact, dashed if approximate
- bedding

FAULTS

- fault, sense of motion unknown, dashed if approximately located, dotted where concealed
- Reverse, with R in hanging wall
- Normal, with ball on downthrown side
- Thrust, tooth on hanging wall
- Strike-slip, dextral sense inferred
- Strike-slip, sense unknown

CROSS-SECTION SYMBOLS

- Topographic profile
- end of cross-section
- bedding
- S2
- S3
- Contacts: solid if known from nearby information, dashed if approximately located
- depositional faults
- inferred strike slip component of motion along faults
- away from reader, if towards reader

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

- 1) C.A. Ferguson, 1989-90, 1990, 1995. Assisted by Peter Gibson, Neil Winder and Johanna Schmidt.
- 2) G.M. Ross, 1987-88, 1991. Assisted by Karen Pelletier, Mike McDonough and Carol Wallace.
- 3) Anne Carey, 1984 (published source).
- 4) G.M. Ross and C.A. Ferguson 1987-88. Assisted by Karen Pelletier, John Boech and Mike McDonough.

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