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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA — COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

NATMAP
CARTNAT
Canada's National Geoscience Mapping Program
Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada
Western Churchill Project

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Introduction

The Angikuni Lake area straddles the Snowbird tectonic zone, the boundary between the Rae and Hearne provinces (Figure 1). New mapping is being undertaken as a component of the Western Churchill NATMAP project (Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1997; 1998) that will update reconnaissance work by Tella and Eade (1985, 1986) and Eade (1986). The present map of NTS 65 J/4 is the first in a series that will include NTS 65 J/5 and parts of 65 K/1 and 65 K/8.

In the Angikuni Lake area, Archean map units define five fault-bounded lithostructural domains (Figure 2; numbered I to V from east to west). Domain I is characterized by extensive areas of greenschist (locally amphibolite) grade supracrustal rocks, including mafic volcanic flows and biotitic psammite, both of which are cut by large granitic bodies. Domain II is an upper amphibolite grade orthogneiss and paragneiss complex, intruded by granitic and gabbroic rocks and containing only isolated slivers of readily recognizable supracrustal rocks. Domain III contains prominent greenschist grade supracrustal rocks. These comprise a lower sequence with sub-units that include: 1) intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (not exposed in this map area); 2) interlayered intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, microbial laminated and stromatolitic dolostone, and pelite, and 3) mafic volcanic rocks (not exposed in this map area), and an upper sequence with sub-units that include 4) quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone and pelite, and 5) intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. Loveridge et al. (1988) reported a U-Pb zircon age from the lower sequence north of the map area of 2680+29/-25 Ma (containing ca. 3.04 Ga xenocrystic zircon; Eade, 1986). Domain IV (not exposed in this map area) consists of granite and granitic gneiss. Domain V is a granitic complex that forms part of a regional-scale domal structure. Inter-domain stratigraphic relationships between supracrustal units are unknown, as are the relative ages of granitic intrusions. A northeast-trending dextral mylonitic shear zone forms the western boundary of Domain I. It appears to merge with a northwest-and east- trending, shallowly- to moderately- dipping (northeast and north), dip-lineated shear zone south of Angikuni Lake, and contains ductile cataclasites as well as mylonites. Similar ductile cataclasites form the eastern boundary of Domain III, but also occur on either side of the boundary in northwestern Angikuni Lake. Paleoproterozoic continental siliciclastic and volcanogenic rocks, and related lamprophyre dykes and syenitic stocks, of the Baker Lake Group (Dubawnt Supergroup) are exposed in small outliers.

Lithostructural Domains

Domain I: Amvl; Ap; Agms; Agh; Agbl; Agb. On the east side of Angikuni Lake, greenschist facies mafic volcanic rocks (**Amvl**) are exposed in three near-vertical, northeast-trending strips that are separated by coarse-grained, foliated, hornblende leucogranite bodies (**Agh**). Sparse but consistent top indicators suggest that the strips originally formed a single northwest-younging sequence. The volcanic rocks are cut by numerous thin (< 10 m), likely synvolcanic, gabbro dykes and sills; in the central panel, a large gabbro body, ca. 1.5 km across (**Agbl**) may represent a feeder stock. Subaqueous sheet flows, pillow lavas and tuffs are predominant; local mm-scale amygdules imply relatively shallow water. A section of biotite-muscovite (± garnet) psammite and quartzofeldspathic schist (**Ap**) appears to underlie the mafic volcanic rocks in the eastern panel. Primary structures are not preserved, but these rocks appear to have originated as immature arenites. They are intruded on the south by a large, well foliated muscovite-biotite ± hornblende granite pluton (**Ams**). Bedding and foliation in the supracrustal rocks wrap around the nose of this pluton. Within the pluton are narrow (< 1 km) screens of mafic volcanic flows and biotitic psammite containing discordant and foliation-parallel granitic sheets. Variably oriented gabbro dykes (**Agb**), of possibly more than one age, cut all units in Domain I.

Domain II: Agn; Ag; Agb; Agbb; Amv; Acg. Amphibolite grade gneisses (**Agn**) are well exposed in the central part of Angikuni Lake. Psammitic and amphibolitic supracrustal gneisses are the oldest components, and form metre-scale layers and partially assimilated xenoliths within plutonic rocks and gneisses. Multiple generations of tonalitic to granitic neosome occur in the paragneiss and range from foliation-parallel lenses to cross-cutting injections. Granitic orthogneiss with a gneissosity defined by mafic restite and aligned phenocrysts, outcrops throughout the domain. Felsic plutonic rocks (**Ag**) range in composition from granite to tonalite, and form map-scale lozenges that are enveloped by anastomosing zones of gneiss. The granites cross-cut granitic, psammitic and amphibolitic gneiss, but also contain mylonitic and protomylonitic fabrics and hence are syntectonic. A coarse-grained syntectonic granite, sampled close to the shear zone between Domains I and II from north of the map area in NTS 65 J/5 (see Figure 3 in Aspler et al., 1998), has yielded a preliminary U-Pb zircon age of ca. 2.61 Ga (W.J. Davis, unpublished data), providing the first limit on the age of metamorphism and ductile strain in the area.

Most outcrops of Domain II are cut by variably deformed and metamorphosed gabbro bodies (**Agb**) that range from dykes a few cm to ca. 200 m wide, to a km-scale pluton in west-central Angikuni Lake. The border zone of this pluton (**Agbb**) is a mix of slightly rotated blocks of host gneiss and granite engulfed by gabbro, and in situ host rock cut by numerous gabbro bodies. Although the gabbros cut layering in host gneiss and granite, they commonly contain an internal fabric, and are locally transposed into the gneissic layering. Furthermore, they are cut by leucosomal pods and thin granitic sheets injected from the host gneiss. Moreover, mylonitized gabbros are found within the shear zones separating Domains I and II and at the northern margin of Domain V. Thus, the gabbros are considered syntectonic. The high dispersion of gneissosity trends in Domain II is attributed to host rock-neosome interference, deflection around variably oriented gabbro and granitic bodies, and rotation of gneiss and granitic blocks adjacent to the gabbroic plutons. A sliver of mafic volcanic rocks (**Amv**), likely derived from unit **Amvl**, occurs in Domain II in the central part of the map area. Branching zones of granitic cataclasite (**Acg**) are exposed within Domain II on islands in the northwestern part of the map area.

Domain III: Afdp; Asst; Afu; Acg. Two unconformity-bounded (?) sequences are exposed in Domain III. The lower sequence is found only in the northwest corner of this map area, where carbonate-altered intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (**Afdp**) are exposed. These rocks form part of a mixed unit that, north of the map area in NTS 65 J/5 (Figure 2), includes microbial laminated and stromatolitic dolostone and pelite. At the base of the upper sequence are interlayered subarkose and framework-intact quartz pebble conglomerate with common metre-scale mudstone interbeds (**Asst**). The conglomerate contains clasts eroded from older quartz-rich sandstones, and basal beds yield high Ni, Cr, and V, and detectable Pt and Pd values, signifying erosion of an ultramafic source (Aspler et al., 1997). This suggests derivation from quartz arenite-ultramafic sequences in the Rae Province such as the Prince Albert Group (e.g. Schau, 1997) or the Woodburn Group (e.g. Zaleski et al., 1997). Tentatively, we interpret the lower contact of this subunit as an unconformity because of the abrupt appearance of quartz pebble conglomerate above volcanic and carbonate rocks, and because, in NTS 65 J/5, the unit appears to cut out lower sequence stratigraphy and is distributed as outliers that appear to define paleolow-infills. Sparse top determinations suggest that this siliciclastic subunit is overlain by a sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (**Afu**) that contain abundant pyroclastic breccia, plagioclase crystal tuff, graded ash beds, dolomite-cemented sandstone and pelite. In the northwest corner of the map area, Domain III rocks are cut by northwest-trending zones of granitic cataclasite (**Acg**).

Domain V: Agm; Amv. Domain V consists of well-foliated magnetite leucogranite and granitic gneiss (**Agm**) with rare slivers of mafic volcanic rock (**Amv**). Foliation trajectories define a gently northeast-plunging domal structure. This domal structure appears to extend at least 15 km west of the map area. Unlike other granitic domains in the area, the central portion of Domain V is devoid of gabbroic intrusions, Christopher Island Formation outliers and dykes.

Tectonites

Dextral ductile shear zone: Amy. Domain I is bounded on the west by a near-vertical, upper amphibolite grade mylonitic shear zone, up to 0.5 km wide (**Amy**). Along most of the shear zone, mineral and stretching lineations plunge shallowly (5 - 15°), but at its southern extent, lineations are steeper (30-50°). Shear sense indicators are consistently dextral. Intrusions, each up to several metres wide, and with a full range of composition from gabbro to granite, occur within the shear zone. These bodies contain the mylonitic fabric and are locally transposed along the shear zone, but are also locally discordant and are thus syntectonic. The shear zone displays evidence of a post-ductile brittle history in the form of local breccia zones and quartz stockwork veins.

Dip-lineated shear zone: Apgn, Acg, Amv. The northern margin of Domain V is a northwest-trending curvilinear shear zone. The shear zone displays shallow to moderate (ca. 15-60°) northeast dips and a down-dip stretching direction defined by isoclinal fold hinges and mineral lineations. It truncates the southern extent of domains II and III and appears to merge with the dextral ductile shear zone that separates domains I and II, suggesting kinematic linkage between the two. Sparse indicators suggest north side-down movement. The shear zone consists predominantly of porphyroclastic granitic gneiss but contains interleaved granite, tonalite, and amphibolite gneiss (**Apgn**). Granitic cataclasite (**Acg**) occurs primarily on the north and eastern margins of the shear zone, but also outcrops sporadically along its length. This cataclasite is commonly non-foliated and consists of granite and mylonitic granite fragments cut and separated by variably oriented, narrow (mm -scale and less), chloritic veinlets and irregular zones of pseudotachylite. Within cataclasites south of Angikuni Lake is a lense of mafic volcanic rocks (**Amv**).

Zones of granitic cataclasite: Acg. In addition exposures near the northern margin of Domain V, granitic cataclasites are exposed in the northwest part of the map area where they define steeply-dipping, north-, northwest- and northeast-trending zones, up to 300 metres wide. These zones define the boundary between Domains I and III, but also occur within both domains on either side of the boundary.

Dubawnt Supergroup, Baker Lake Group

Christopher Island Formation (PDci) Martell Syenite (PDms). Lamprophyre dykes and small outliers of volcaniclastic and siliciclastic rocks of the Christopher Island Formation (PDcif) are scattered across the area except in Domain V. The Christopher Island Formation consists of minette flows, volcanic breccias, and local interbeds of framework-intact coglomerate and cross stratified arkose. A small Martell Syenite (Donaldson, 1965) stock (PDms) is exposed on the southeastern shore of a large island in the north-central part of the map area. A syenitic pluton possibly co-magmatic with lower Baker Lake Group rocks has a U-Pb age of 1850 +30/-10 Ma (Tella et al., 1985); a second pluton has an $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age of 1825 ± 12 Ma (Roddick and Miller, 1994) and apatite from a Christopher Island dyke yielded a Pb-Pb age of 1832 ± 28 Ma (MacRae et al., 1997).

Geochemical and Isotopic Studies

Geochemical and isotopic studies are ongoing, a complete set of data may be found in Cousens (1998). Volcanic rocks in Domains I and III follow a tholeiitic fractionation trend in major element chemistry. Trace elements are generally MORB-like, but commonly display greater abundances of Ba, Rb, and K. $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ values from Domain I volcanic rocks range from +3.3 to -1.3, those in Domain III range from +3.8 to -2.0 and a single mudrock sample from Domain III (unit **Asst**) yielded a value of - 2.0 (all values ± 0.8, 2σ, and assume a depleted mantle $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ value of +3 at 2680 Ma). In volcanic rocks from both Domains I and III, $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ varies inversly with SiO_2. Primitive mantle-normalized incompatible element patterns in Domains I and III range from slightly light REE-depleted, with no depletion in Nb and Ta, to light REE-enricment, with distinct negative anomalies Nb, Ta and Ti. There is a direct correlation between light REE-enrichment patterns and SiO_2 contents. The negative correlation of $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ and SiO_2 and the positive correlation between light REE-enrichment patterns and SiO_2 indicate that more evolved lavas assimilated older granitic basement, and the $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ of - 2.0 from the mudrock sample demonstrates erosion of significantly older (100's of Ma) crust. Although Mesoarchean basement has not been documented by field relationships or geochronologic data from this map area, the geochemical and isotopic data, together with shallow water indicators (coarse amygdules in mafic volcanic rocks, microbial laminated carbonate rocks, and mud-matrix deficient, quartz-rich sandstones and conglomerates), provenance data suggesting erosion of a continental hinterland (quartz arenite clasts and detrital chromite), and a 3.02 Ga xenocrystic zircon (Eade, 1986), suggest that supracrustal rocks in Domains I and III formed on, or nearby, continental crust. The combination of shallow water deposition associated with continental crust, tholeiitic major element geochemistry, mainly MORB-like trace element geochemistry, and mainly positive $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ values (indicating depleted mantle derivation) implies that supracrustal rocks in Domains I and III most likely formed in a back-arc basin. Small enrichments in Ba, Rb and K may represent metasomatism due to nearby subduction.

Four Domain II gabbros also show a tholeiitic fractionation trend in major element chemistry. They display flat incompatible element patterns with no depletion in Nb or Ta. Two Domain II granites are different, exhibiting strong enrichment in the light REE and Th and equally strong depletion in the heavy REE. The granites also have extremely large negative Nb/Ta anomalies. The gabbro samples have $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ values of - 1.78, + 1.03, + 2.63, + 3.85; the two granite samples have values of - 0.56 and + 0.15 (all values ± 0.8, 2 σ, and assume a depleted mantle $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ value of +3 at 2610 Ma). The tholeiitic geochemistry and positive $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ values indicate that the gabbros were derived from depleted upper mantle and are not subduction-related. $^{\varepsilon}Nd$ does not vary significantly with SiO_2, hence mantle sources may have been isotopically variable. In contrast, the granites display geochemical characteristics of crustal melts. We tentantively suggest crustal melting produced granitic magmas during intracontinental shearing at ca. 2.61 Ga, possibly aided by heat related to the release of gabbroic melts derived from the upper mantle.

Gossans

Analytical results from five gossans are presented in Table 1. None display high gold values, although gossans 4 and 5, from mafic volcanic rocks in Domain I yielded elevated Cu (1972 ppm and 1253 ppm respectively).

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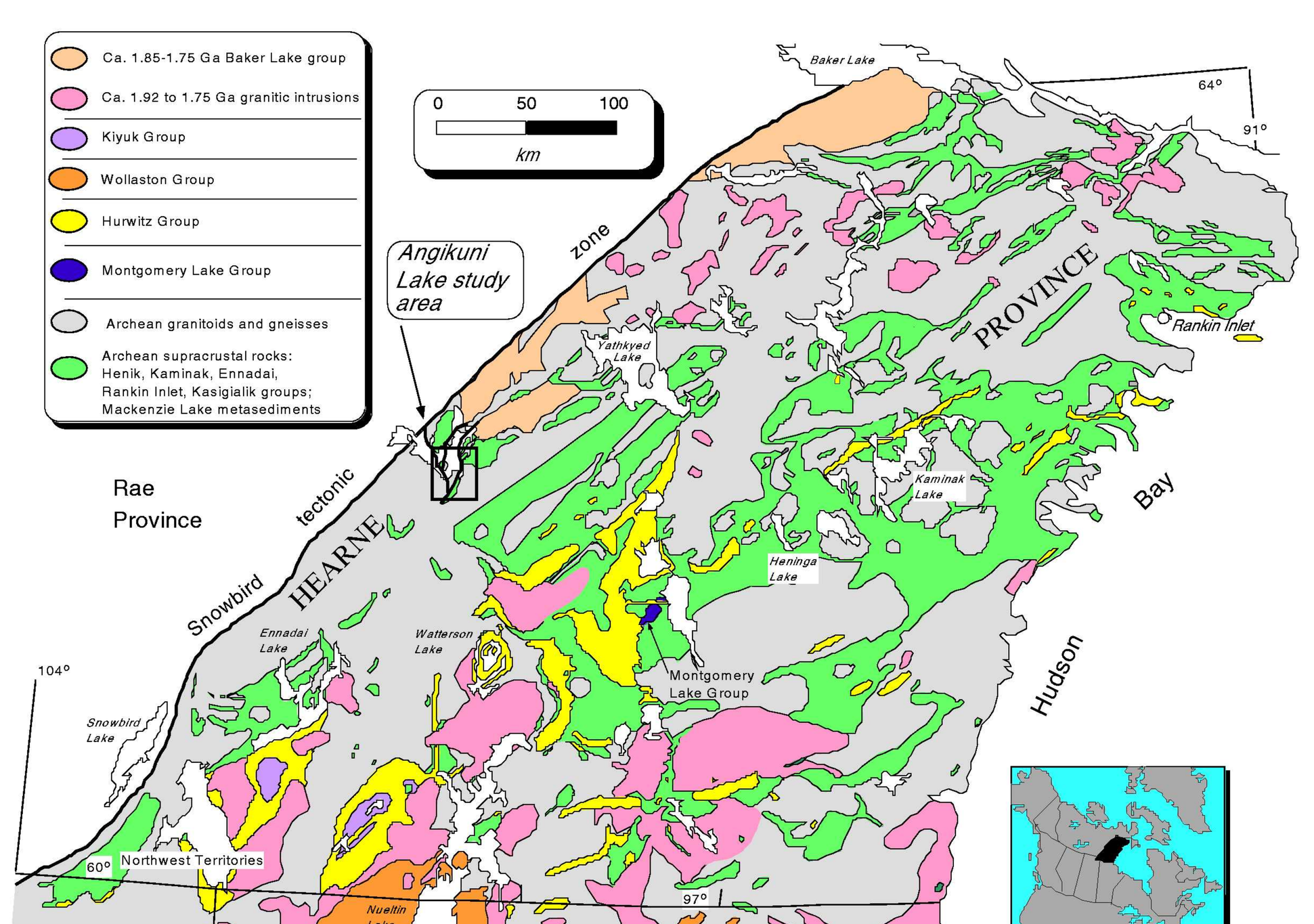
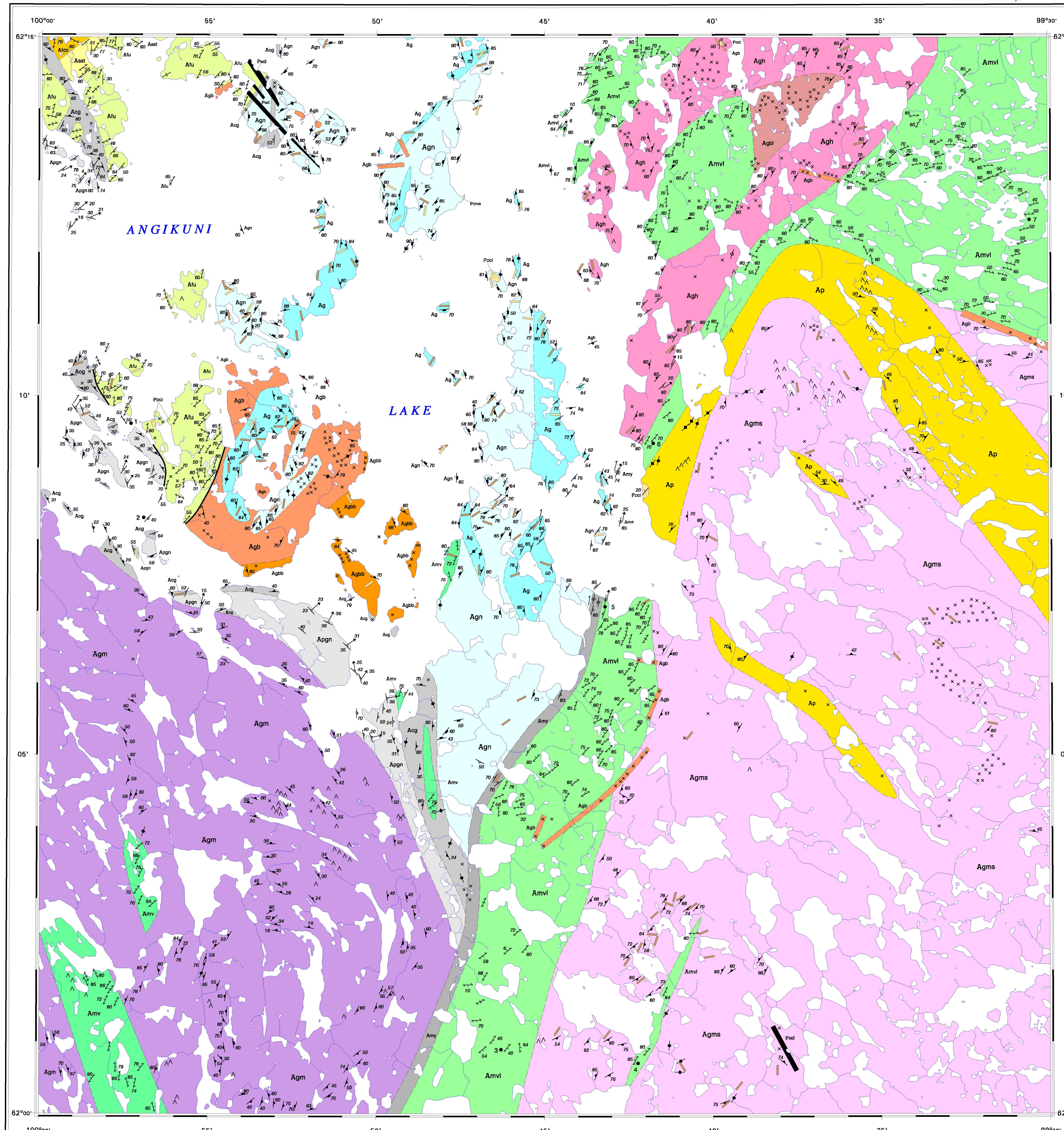


Figure 1: Simplified geology of the Hearne Province and location of map area



LEGEND

MESOPROTEROZOIC

MACKENZIE DIABASE

- **PMd** — Northwest-trending diabase dykes: non-foliated, unmetamorphosed. 1267 +/- 2 Ma baddeleyite (LeCheminant and Heaman, 1989)

PALEOPROTEROZOIC

DUBAWNT SUPERGROUP; BAKER LAKE GROUP

- **PDci / PDms** — Christopher Island Formation (PDci): Lamprophyre dykes; siliceous volcanic breccia; minette flows; Martell Syenite (PDms)

--- *UNCONFORMITY* ---

ARCHEAN

TECTONITES

- **Acg** — Granitic cataclasite
- **Apgn** — Porphyroclastic granitic gneiss; granite, tonalite and amphibolite gneiss
- **Amy** — Mylonitic gabbro, tonalite, granite and amphibolite

--- *TECTONIC CONTACT* ---

INTRUSIVE ROCKS AND ALLIED GNEISSES

Note: relative ages of granitic plutons are unknown

- **Agb** — Gabbro dykes, sills and stocks
- **Agbb** — Gabbro with numerous xenoliths of gneiss and granite; host gneiss with numerous gabbro dykes and sills
- **Agn** — Gneiss; granitic, tonalitic, amphibolitic, psammitic, pelitic
- **Agm** — Magnetite leucogranite; granitic gneiss (Domain V)
- **Ag** — Granite to tonalite (Domain II)
- **Agh** — Granite; coarse-grained, hornblende-bearing (Domain I)
- **Agms** — Muscovite-biotite ± hornblende granite (Domain I)

--- *INTRUSIVE CONTACT* ---

HENIK GROUP

Note: Inter-domain relationships of supracrustal units are unknown

- **Afu** — Intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks: pyroclastic breccia; crystal tuff; agglomerate; sandstone, pelite (upper sequence, Domain III)
- **Asst** — Subarkose, quartz pebble conglomerate, pelite (upper sequence, Domain III)

--- *UNCONFORMITY ?* ---

- **Afdp** — Intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (lower sequence, Domain III)
- **Amv** — Mafic volcanic enclaves in plutonic and gneissic rocks outside of Domain I
- **Amvl** — Mafic volcanic-gabbro dykes and sills: subaqueous sheet flows, local pillow lavas, pillow breccia, tuffs, dacitic interbeds (Domain I)
- **Agbl** — Gabbro; likely synvolcanic feeder stock to **Amvl**
- **Ap** — Biotite-muscovite psammite; quartzofeldspathic schist (Domain I)

Outcrop . . . . . ×
Frost heave (probable subjacent outcrop) . . . . . Λ
Geological boundary (approximate)
Bedding, strike and dip (upright, vertical, tops unknown) 30
Bedding from pillow lavas, strike and dip (upright, overturned) 35
Foliation in supracrustal rocks, unspecified generation strike and dip (inclined, vertical) 55
Foliation in plutonic rocks, unspecified generation, stike and dip (inclined, vertical) 60
Gneissosity, strike and dip (inclined) 25
Mylonitic foliation, strike and dip (inclined, vertical) 72
Stretching lineation, azimuth and plunge 20
Fault (defined)
Shear sense indicator
Gossan (with sample site number) . . . . . 2 ●

Geology by L.B. Aspler, J.R. Chiarenzelli, 1996, 1997; K.B. Powis, and B.L. Cousens, 1997

Geological compilation by L.B. Aspler, 1998

Digital cartography by R.L. Allard, Geoscience Information Division

Electrostatic plot produced by the Geoscience Information Division

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

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

Copies of the topographical map(s) of this area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1998, 7° 45′ W, decreasing 11.6′ annually

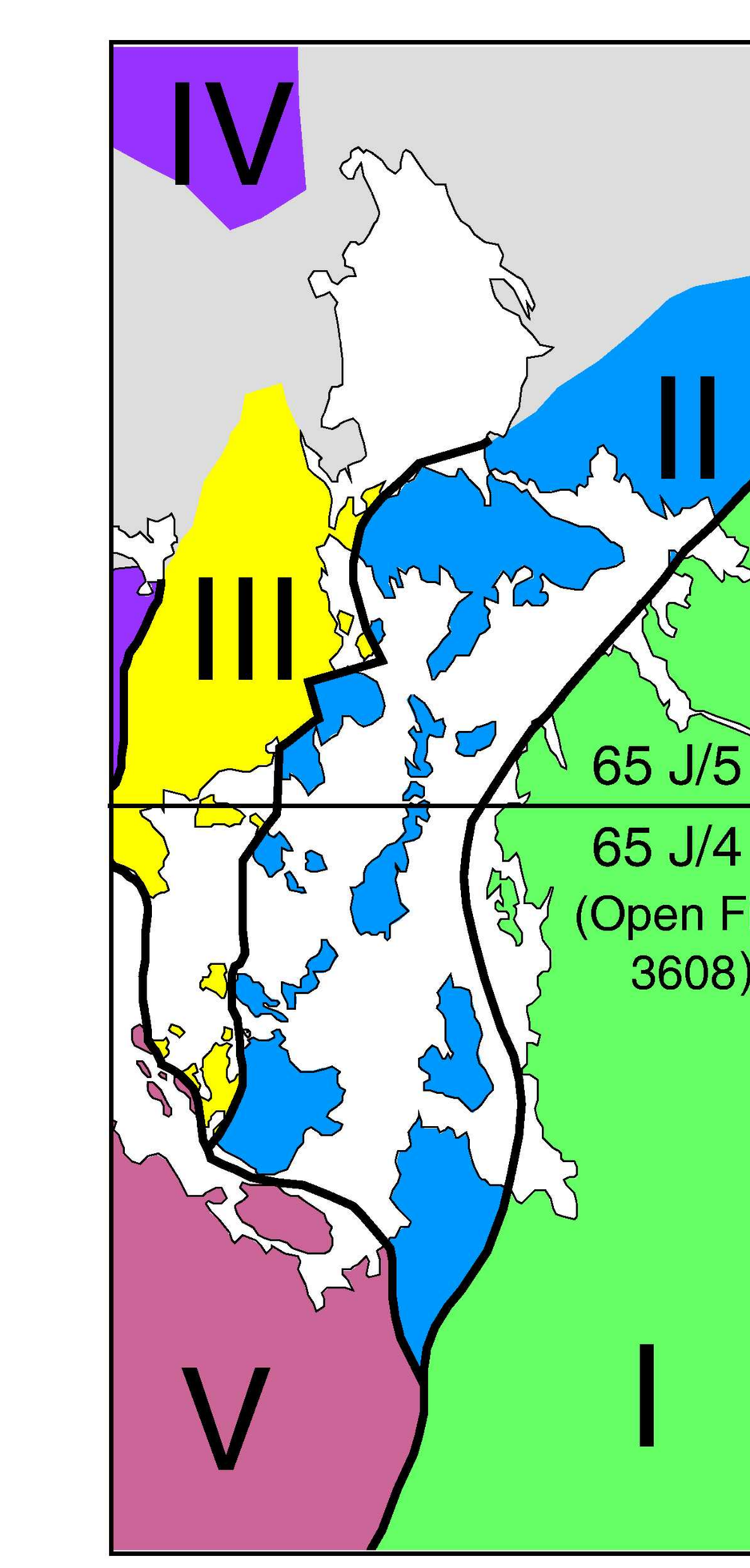


Figure 2. Archean structural domains, Angikuni Lake area

Copies of this map may be obtained
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Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada
9th floor Bellanca Building
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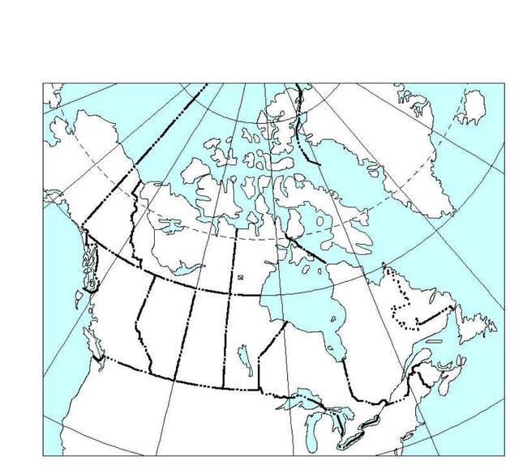
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2R3

Published 1998

Table 1. Geochemistry of grab samples from gossans. ICP-MS by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver

Site	Sample	Element / Detection Limit	Au 2 ppb	Ag 0.3 ppm	Cu 1 ppm	Pb 3 ppm	Zn 1 ppm	Ni 1 ppm	Cr 1 ppm	V 1 ppm	Mo 1 ppm	Fe 0.01 %	Mn 2 ppm	Co 1 ppm	As 2 ppm	Hg 1 ppm	W 2 ppm	Mg 0.01 %	Sb 2 ppm	U 5 ppm
		Lithology																		
1	97-17-24	disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic	< 2	< 0.3	69	14	43	23	34	62	6	5.14	222	5	< 2	< 1	5	0.94	< 3	< 8
2	97-17-38	disseminated sulphides in tonalitic gneiss	< 2	< 0.3	14	< 3	25	190	212	98	< 1	7.14	176	52	< 2	< 1	3	2.65	< 3	< 8
3	97-22-9	sulphides in quartz veins in felsic volcanic	< 2	< 0.3	54	10	7	42	18	2	2	3.59	25	119	30	< 1	7	0.02	< 3	< 8
4	97-22-3	disseminated sulphides	< 2	2.4	1972	31	83	403	91	102	3	15.20	355	332	26	< 1	2	1.58	< 3	< 8
5	97-32-1	in mafic volcanic	< 2	< 0.3	1253	16	45	185	142	39	3	11.94	286	68	140	< 1	3	0.48	< 3	< 8
6	97-15-20 c	sulphide veins in	< 2	0.4	109	37	91	34	33	67	2	9.71	380	11	69	< 1	13	0.79	< 3	< 8
7	97-27-27	mafic volcanic	< 2	< 0.3	81	9	108	59	25	34	4	5.86	361	30	< 2	< 1	6	0.98	< 3	< 8



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EGS 1998-1

GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ANGIKUNI LAKE AREA

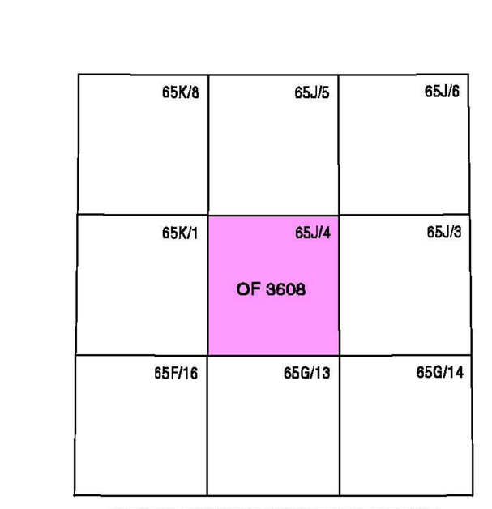
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection — Projection transverse universelle de Mercator



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06/98

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1998: Geology of southern Angikuni Lake Area, District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 3608, scale 1:50 000

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