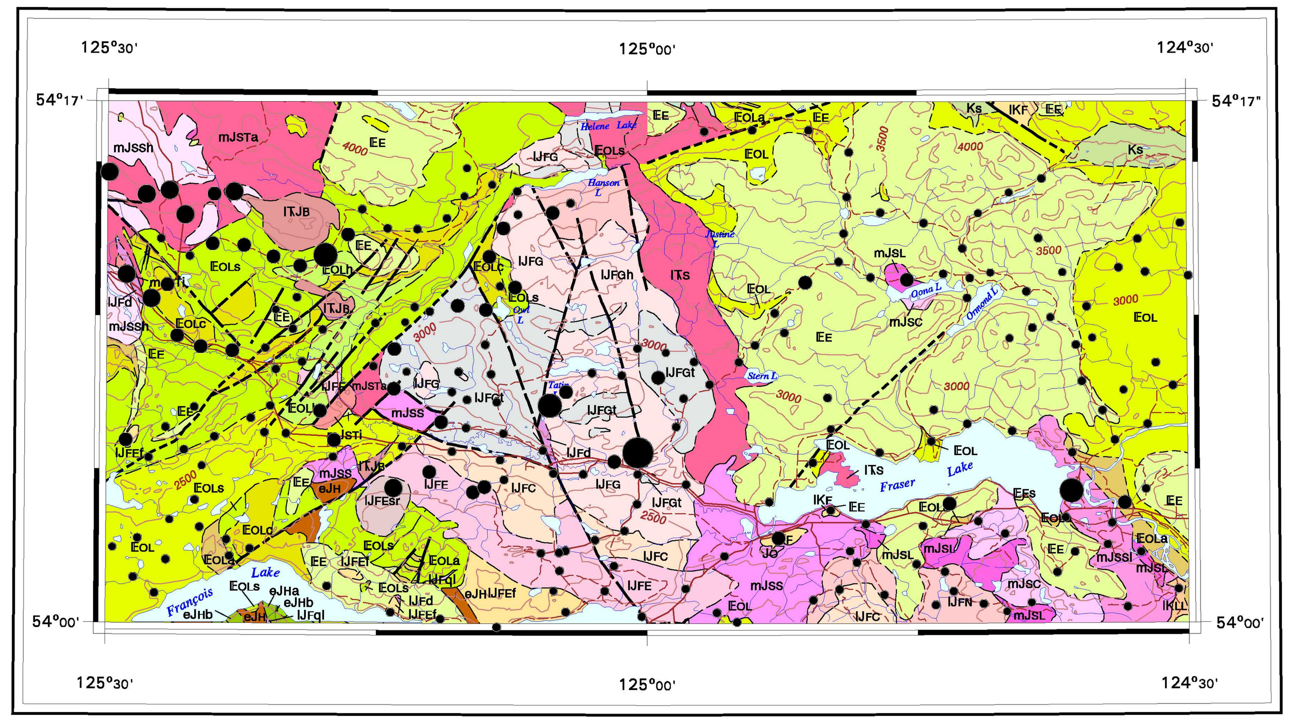
Natural Resources Canada   Ressources naturelles Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA   COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

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

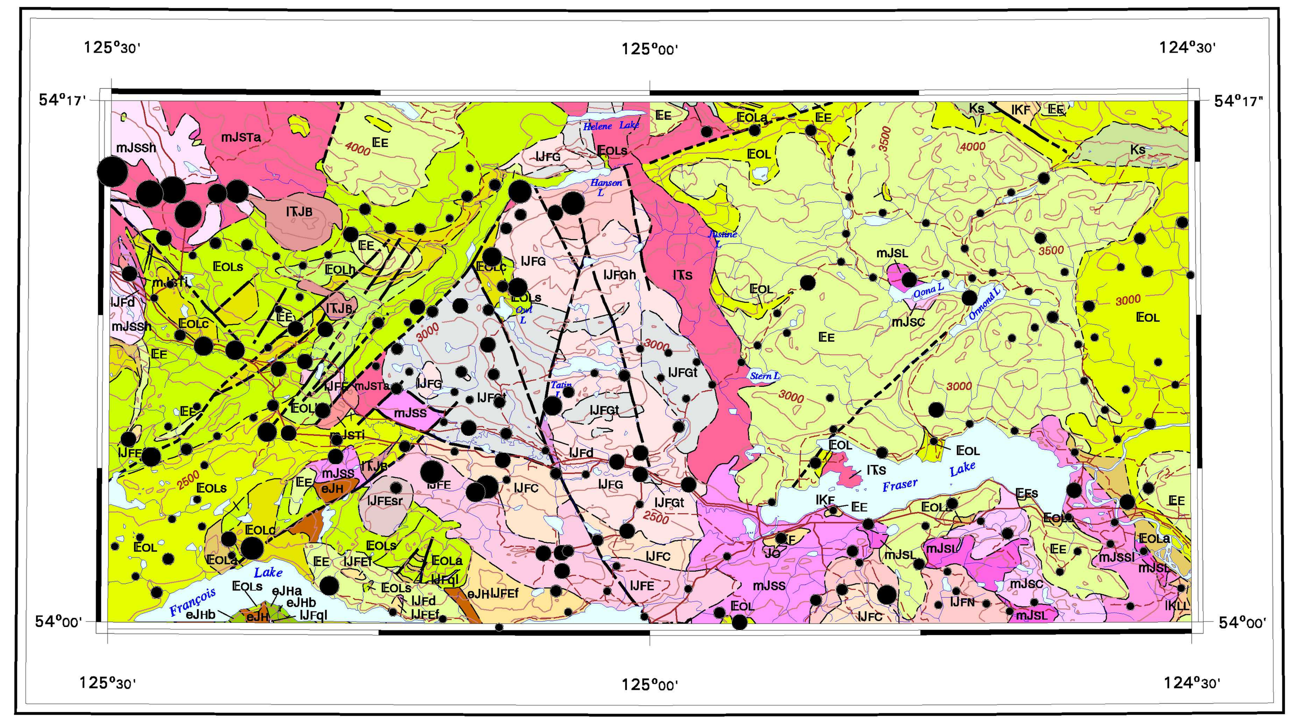


ANTIMONY

INAA

ppm	Sb	Percentile
730	●	Maximum
20	●	98
2.9	●	95
1.9	●	90
1.3	●	75
0.9	●	50
0.2	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 2.0

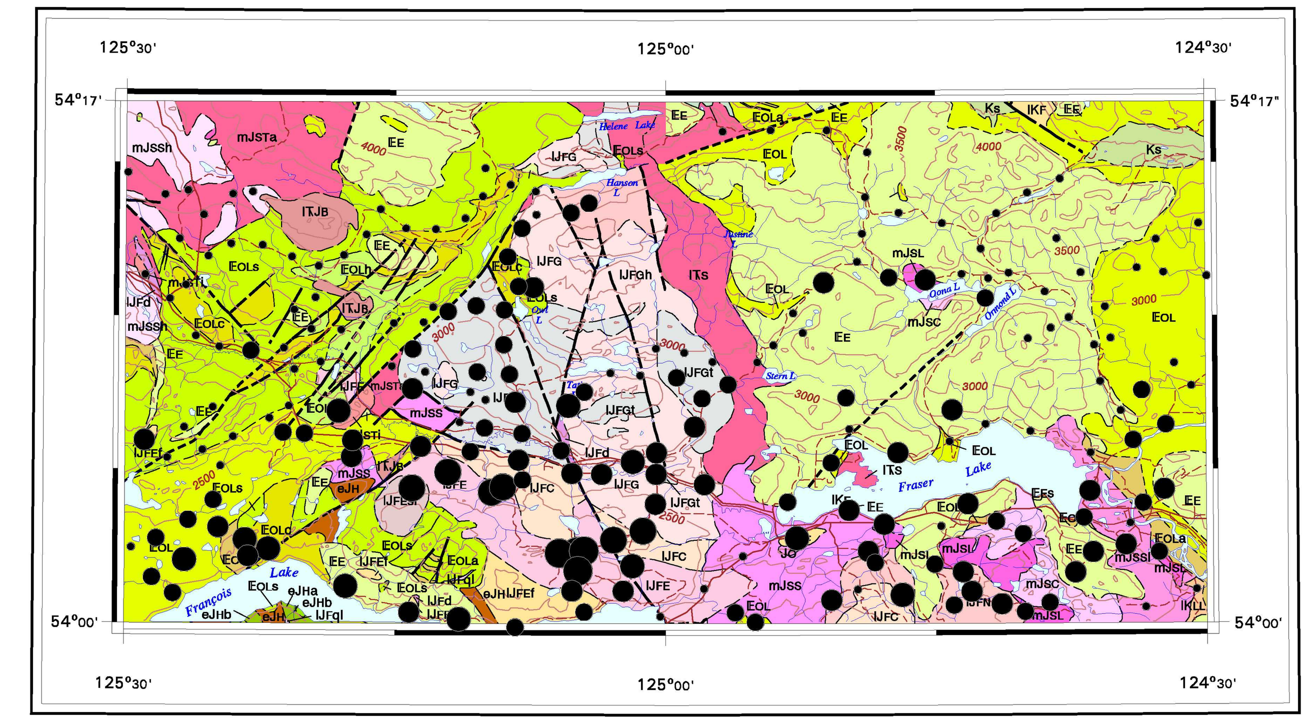


COPPER

ICP-ES

ppm	Cu	Percentile
490	●	Maximum
303	●	98
250	●	95
198	●	90
149	●	75
102	●	50
25	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 1.0

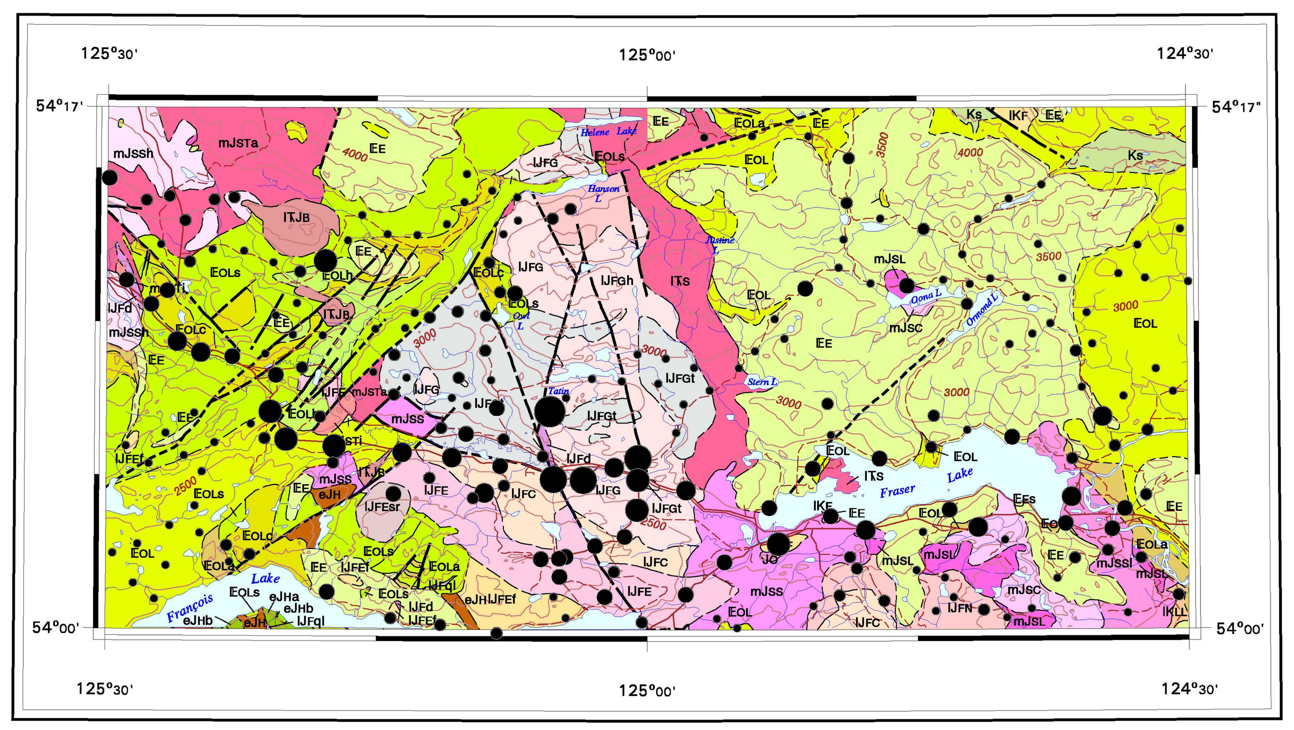


MOLYBDENUM

INAA

ppm	Mo	Percentile
15000	●	Maximum
2580	●	98
717	●	95
282	●	90
140	●	75
78	●	50
6.0	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 0.5

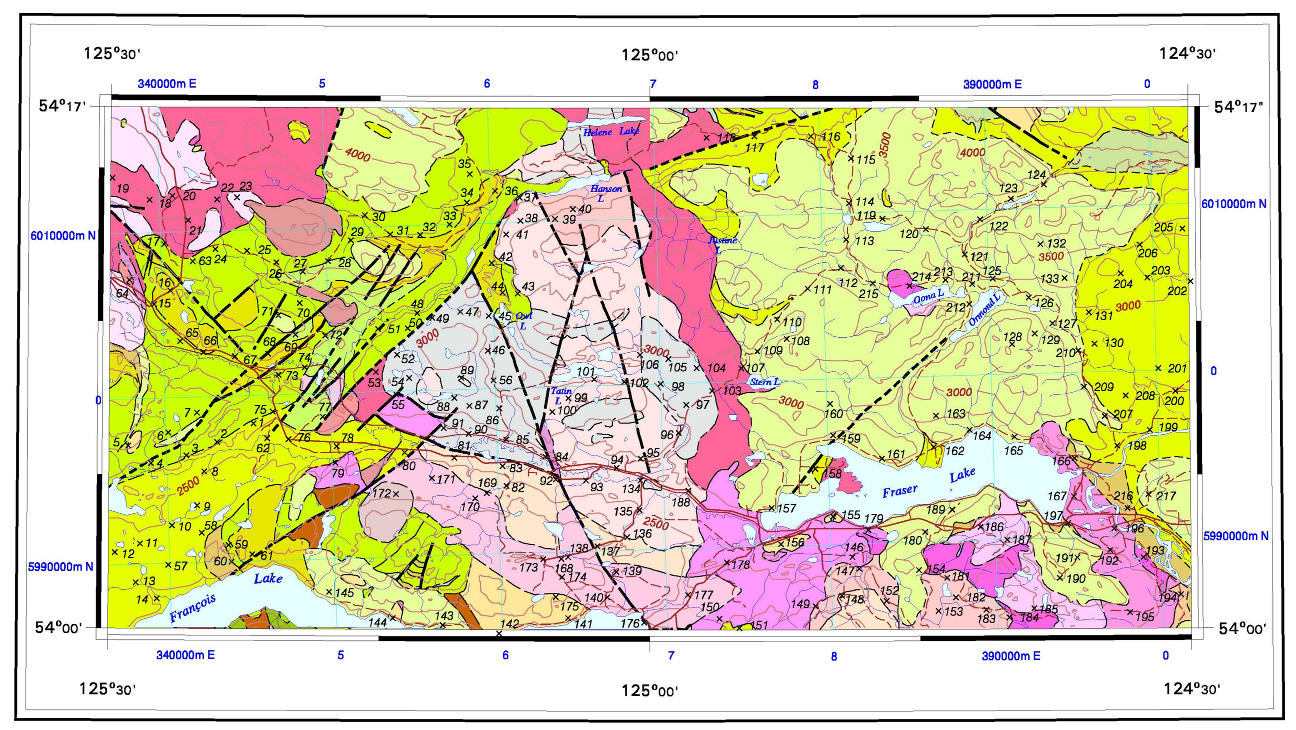


LEAD

ICP-ES

ppm	Pb	Percentile
674	●	Maximum
245	●	98
177	●	95
91	●	90
39	●	75
18	●	50
< 3.0	●	Minimum

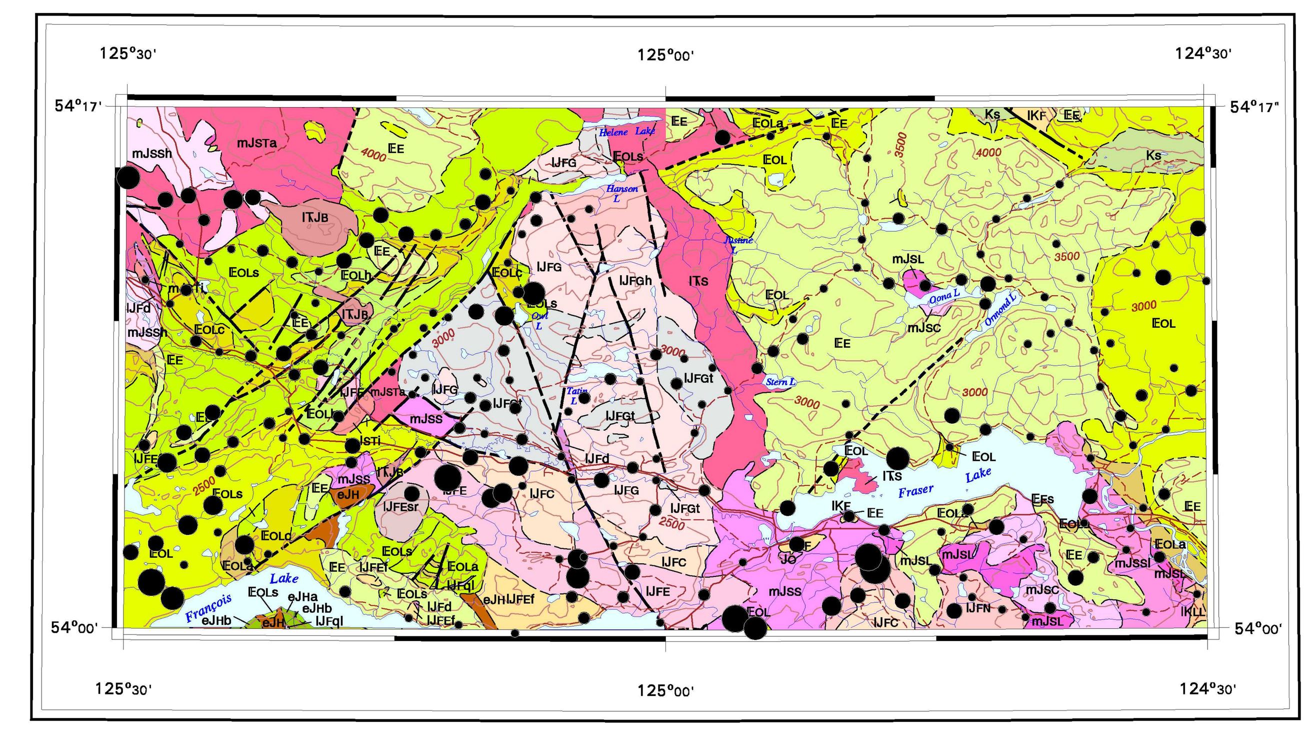
217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 1.0



SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

× 35 Sample Numbers

(All data for each sample are listed on diskette available separately as Open File D3696d)

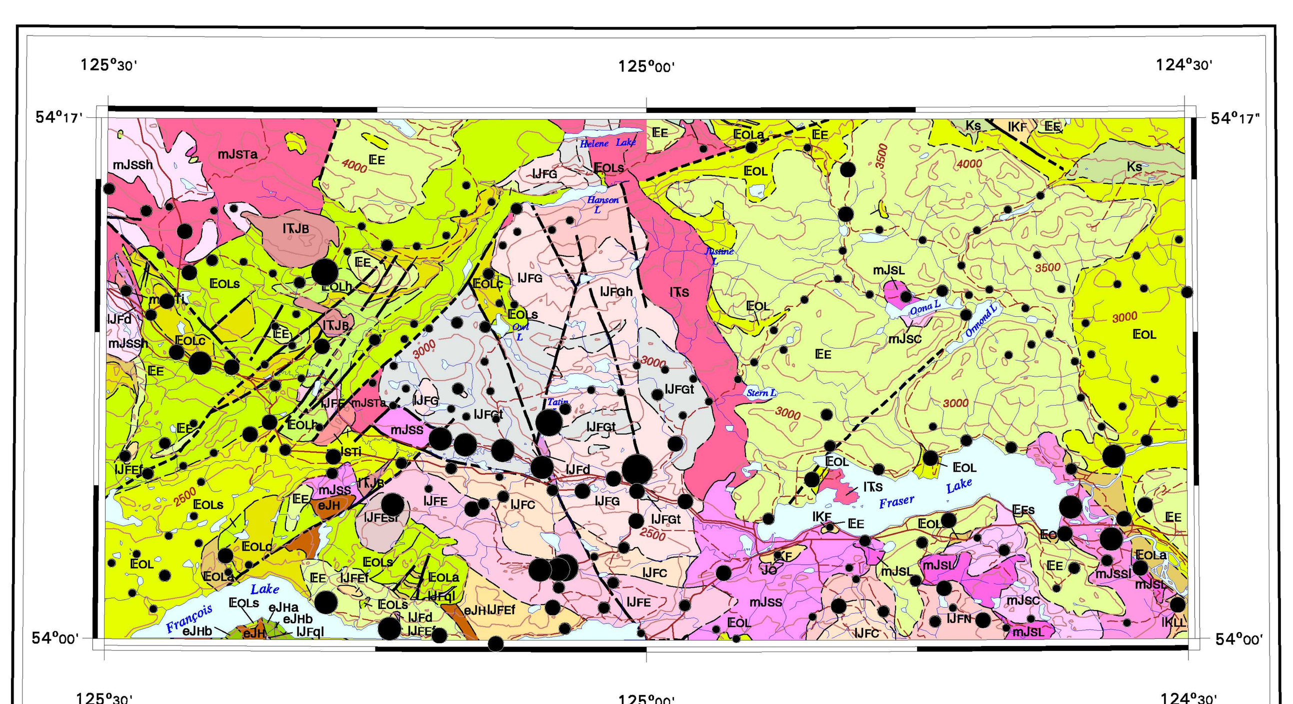


CADMIUM

ICP-ES

ppm	Cd	Percentile
24	●	Maximum
18	●	98
14	●	95
12	●	90
7.8	●	75
4.7	●	50
< 0.2	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 1.0

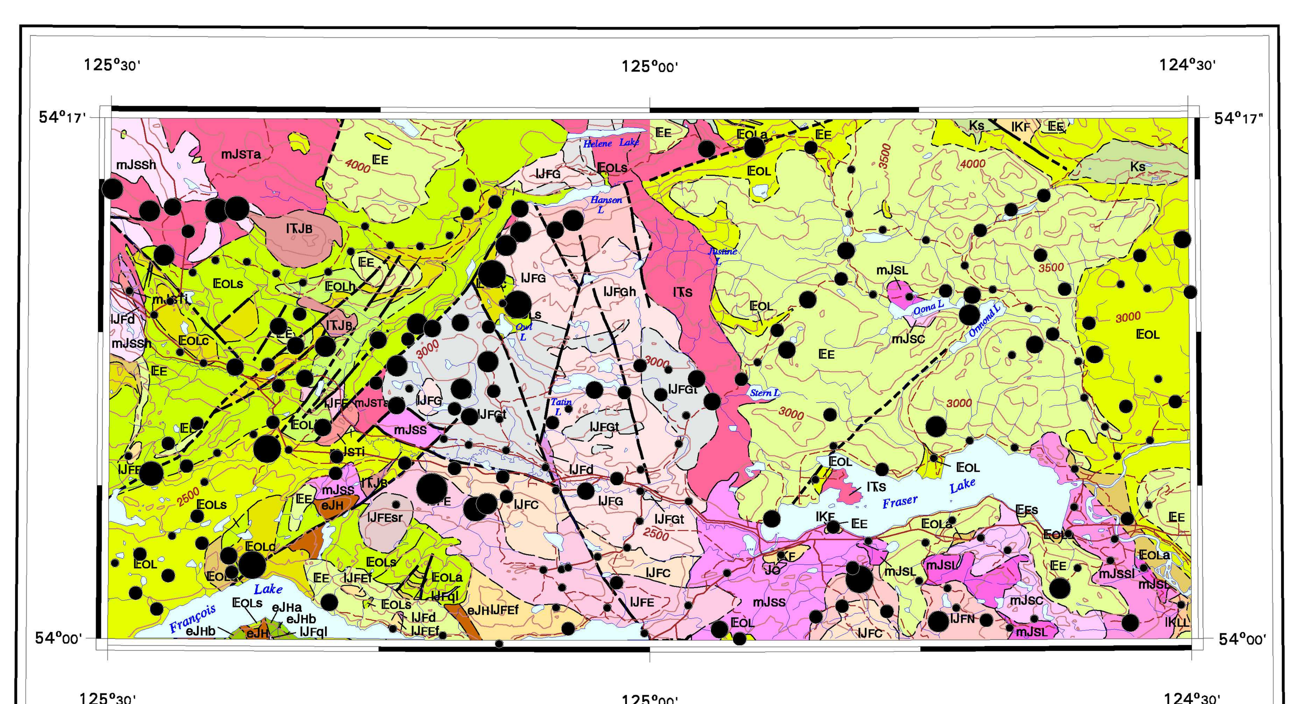


ARSENIC

INAA

ppm	As	Percentile
240	●	Maximum
8.0	●	98
5.8	●	95
5.1	●	90
3.4	●	75
2.4	●	50
< 0.5	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 1.0

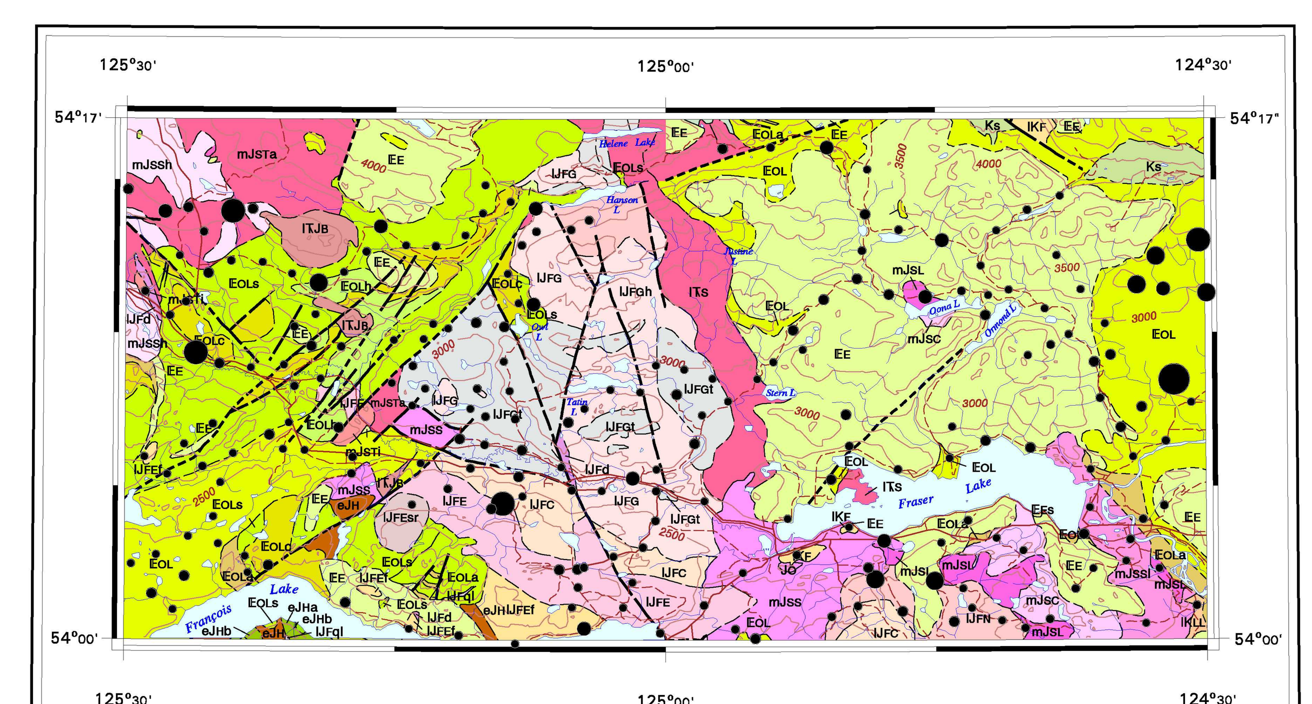


ZINC

INAA

ppm	Zn	Percentile
3600	●	Maximum
3100	●	98
2820	●	95
2500	●	90
2100	●	75
1600	●	50
190	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 0.8



GOLD

INAA

ppb	Au	Percentile
46	●	Maximum
27	●	98
18	●	95
14	●	90
9	●	75
6	●	50
< 5	●	Minimum

217 Samples
Scalar Exponent = 2.0

OPEN FILE 3696a

Biogeochemical Survey of the Fraser Lake Area Using Outer Bark of Lodgepole Pine (NTS 93K02/03)

BASE METALS, GOLD, AND PATHFINDER ELEMENTS

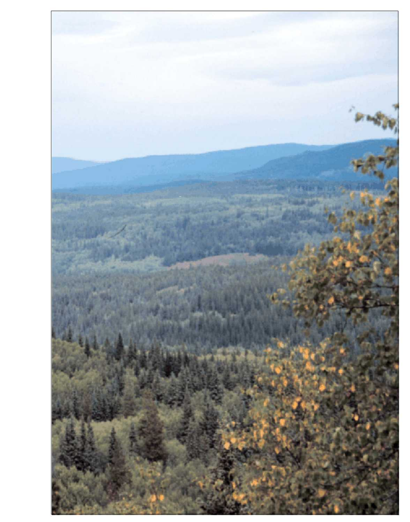
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:400 000 - Échelle 1/400 000

Kilometres 10 0 10 20 30 40 Kilomètres

Transverse Mercator Projection
CM 125°00', Scale Factor 1.0, NAD27

Projection transverse de Mercator
M.C. 125°00', facteur d'échelle 1.0, NAD27



Scenic view of the Fort Fraser Area   Photo credit C. Dunn

Collection of outer bark   Photo credit C. Dunn

Bark samples after reduction to ash   Photo credit C. Dunn

NOTES

This sheet of nine maps is one of three of similar format provided in this Open File. Grouped together are elements of certain affinities and/or similar distribution patterns. The three sheets are entitled:

1) Base Metals, Gold and Pathfinder Elements (Open File 3696a)
2) Mafic Suite of Elements with Thorium and Lanthanum (Open File 3696b)
3) Alkali metals, Alkaline Earths, Manganese and Aluminum (Open File 3696c).

The elements depicted on these sheets are either those which show moderate geochemical data relief in the survey area, or they are representative of a closely associated suite of elements (e.g. of the rare-earth elements, only La is shown because the distribution patterns of the other 7 determined [Ce, Eu, Lu, Nd, Sm, Tb, Yb] are almost identical). Full data listings of concentrations of these and other elements in each sample are given in the accompanying diskette. The diskette includes, also, a more detailed description of the methodology, analytical methods and analytical quality control.

Rationale for Biogeochemical Surveys

The roots of a single large tree extract elements from many cubic metres of soil, overburden, groundwater and sometimes bedrock. These elements are then transferred to aerial parts of the tree where they may become locally concentrated. In a multi-disciplinary survey program, data derived from the analysis of an appropriate vegetation sample medium permits geochemical mapping, with enhanced background to anomaly contrast of certain elements, which may assist both in mapping bedrock and in the search for concealed zones of mineralization.

Because each species of plant has a different requirement for, and tolerance to, a range of chemical elements, some partitioning of elements takes place and there is selective absorption and transference into the plants. For biogeochemical exploration, conifers provide suitable and effective sample media because they are primitive plants that have a wide tolerance to many trace elements. The outer bark is a repository for many elements that are not required for the metabolic function of the tree.

The geochemical information supplied by the vegetation is different from that of the till. Just as two methods of geophysical survey may provide totally different information, so may two methods of geochemical survey. A high correlation between distribution patterns of two geochemical sample media is the exception rather than the rule. In geological environments where there is sufficient concentration of metals to form a mineral deposit, such a 'critical mass' of elements may be sufficient to generate biogeochemical anomalies above the mineral source (e.g. by upward diffusion) or close to it (e.g. by groundwater movement or movement in electrochemical cells). Tills, however, usually have geochemical anomalies displaced down-ice from the mineralised source. Such factors need to be taken into consideration when interpreting geochemical results.

Reconnaissance Survey

Lodgepole pine is the most common tree species in the Nechako area, and many metals concentrate in its outer bark. Hence, pine bark was selected as the sample medium for a reconnaissance-level biogeochemical survey in the Nechako project area. Samples were obtained by scraping approximately 100 g of outer bark from around the circumference of mature trees. The preferred sample interval was 2 km along roads, trails, and tracks. To minimize the effects of airborne contamination from roads, samples were collected a minimum distance of 100 m into the forest. Along lesser used trails and tracks this distance was reduced to approximately 50 m. Within the survey area a two-person crew sampled trees at 217 sites within a 10-day period in early August 1998. Because of the lack of roads and trails in some areas, the sampling grid is not even. However, on average the sample coverage is approximately 1 site per 8 km^2.

Bark samples were returned to the GSC laboratories in Ottawa where they were air-dried then reduced to ash by controlled ignition at 470°C for 24 hours. Ash samples were submitted for the analysis of 36 elements by instrumental neutron activation (INAA) at Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Ancaster, ON), and 30 elements by inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry (ICP-ES) at Acme Laboratories, Vancouver. The INAA analysis reports the total concentration of elements in the sample. The ICP-ES is performed on an aqua regia digest of the ashes, and provides data on the total or near total concentrations of most elements that were determined. Data for some elements are obtained by both methods, but after review of the data from a quality control standpoint only the more accurate and precise set of values is recorded in the data listings.

Map Production and Data Presentation

The proportional dot maps are plotted using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection (NAD27 datum), with a central meridian of 125° (Zone 10). They were generated using AML (ARC/INFO Macro Language). The macro, with its corresponding input menu, prompts the user to input percentile break points and an appropriate scaling exponent for each element to be mapped. Proportional dots are then generated, using the ARC/INFO SPOTSIZE, POINTSPOT and SPOT commands, with the user specifying an appropriate minimum and maximum dot size. Exponents for individual elements were chosen to provide the best view of the analytical data. Accordingly, care should be exercised when attempting to compare different elements plotted with different exponents. Comments on distribution patterns are given in the digital file on the accompanying diskette.

LEGEND

TERTIARY
Eocene
Endako Group

EE	andesite, basalt; flows, breccia, vesicular, amygdaloidal, tuff, hyaloclastite, lahar
EEs	siltstone, sandstone, coal, tuff

Ootsa Lake Group (EOL - EOLh)

EOL	undifferentiated EOLa - EOLh
EOLa	rhyodacite, rhyolite; flows, breccia, tuff, locally flow banded; includes some felsic subvolcanic intrusives
EOLc	andesite, basalt, dacite; includes some undifferentiated Ootsa Lake Group units
EOLs	Savory Phase: dacite, rhyodacite and minor andesite and rhyolite
EOLh	Holcis Hill Phase: dacite with phenocrystic biotite, hornblende, plagioclase

MESOZOIC
Cretaceous
Kasalka Formation

uKK	olive-green hornblende, plagioclase phyric dacite to dacitic andesite; generally the phenocrysts have altered cores
Ks	andesite plagioclase porphyry

Fraser Lake Suite (lKF - lKLL)

lKF	Fraser Phase: granodiorite, K-feldspar megacrystic
lKLL	Leg Lake Phase: granite and granodiorite, pink, fine to medium grained

Late Jurassic
Francois Lake Suite (lJFql - lJFnh)

lJFql	quartz latite porphyry
lJFN	Nithi Phase: biotite granite to granodiorite, K-feldspar megacrystic
lJFd	leucocratic porphyritic granite dykes
lJFC	Casey Phase: granite, granodiorite
lJFE	Endako Phase: biotite ± hornblende granite to granodiorite
lJFEf	Francois Subphase: biotite granite to granodiorite
lJFEsr	Sam Ross Creek Subphase: miarolitic granite
lJFG	Glenannan Phase: biotite granite and granodiorite, porphyritic
lJFGt	Tatin Lake Subphase: biotite granite, hornblende granodiorite
lJFGh	Hanson Lake Subphase: biotite granodiorite to quartz monzonite

Middle - Late Jurassic
Stag Lake Suite (mJSSh - mJSSL)

lJSSe	Slug Lake Phase: hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite; medium grey to chalky weathering fine- to medium-grained equigranular
mJSSh	Sheraton Phase: biotite-hornblende granodiorite to quartz diorite; subporphyritic
mJSC	Caledonia Phase: quartz monzonite, K-feldspar megacrystic
mJSTa	Tatsapin Phase: hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite
mJSTi	Tintagel Phase: granite, chloritized
mJSS	Stellako Phase: biotite-hornblende quartz diorite to granodiorite
JO	Overlander Phase: hornblende biotite diorite to quartz diorite
mJSL	Stag Lake Phase: gabbro and diorite

Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic
Hazelton Group (eJH - eJHb)

eJH	feldspar porphyry andesite, greywacke
eJHa	dacitic, andesitic and basaltic flows and breccias; minor rhyolite
eJHb	conglomerate, greywacke conglomerate, shale and argillite with minor interbedded andesite or basalt flows

Boer Plutonic Suite (lTEs - lTJB)

lTEs	Stern Creek Phase: diorite, granodiorite gneiss
lTJB	Boer Phase: hornblende diorite to quartz diorite
TCcm	hornblende diorite, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite, biotite granodiorite, minor amphibolite

PALEOZOIC - MESOZOIC
Permian - Triassic

PTt	undifferentiated amphibolite, biotite amphibolite and marble, calc-silicate

SYMBOLS

geological boundary (known, approximate, assumed)
faults (exposed/covered by drift)
roads (primary, secondary)
railroad

Biogeochemical data by C. Dunn (1998), Mineral Resources Division

Geological compilation based on: 93K/2 L.C. Struik (1998), 93K/3 L.C. Struik & J. Whalen (1998)

Digital cartography by N.L. Hastings, Pacific Division

Electrostatic plot produced by the Geoscience Information Division

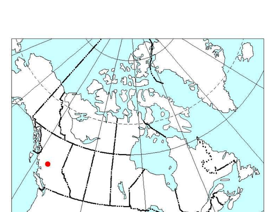
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital contour data compiled by Geomatics Canada, published 1:250 000, modified by the Geological Survey of Canada

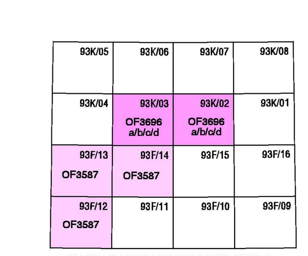
Digital rivers, streams, lakes and roads data is available through MAPS-BC, Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, Ministry of Crown Lands, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4

Magnetic Declination 1999, 22°45'E decreasing 8.7' annually. Readings vary from 22°55'E in the NW corner to 22°35'E in the SE corner of the map.

Elevation in feet above mean sea level



LOCATION MAP



OPEN FILE
DOSSIER PUBLIC
3696a
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
OTTAWA
04/1999

Recommended citation:
Dunn, C.E. and N.L. Hastings
1999: Biogeochemical survey of the Fraser Lake Area, Using Outer Bark of Lodgepole Pine (NTS 93K02/03), central British Columbia; Base Metals, gold and Pathfinder Elements; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3696a, scale 1:400 000.