

LEGEND

MESOPROTEROZOIC

MACKENZIE DIABASE



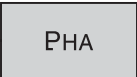
Northwest-trending diabase dykes: non-foliated, unmetamorphosed. 1267 +/- 2 Ma baddeleyite (LeCheminant and Heaman, 1989)

PALEOPROTEROZOIC

HURWITZ GROUP

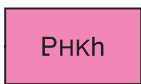


HURWITZ GABBRO: Discontinuous gabbro sills; coarse-grained, poikilitic. Local crude layering concordant with bedding in adjacent units. Chloritic shear zones common. 2111 +/- 0.6 Ma (Heaman and LeCheminant 1993). Pre-folding of Hurwitz Group



AMETO FORMATION: Dark-coloured mudstone, siltstone and very fine-grained sandstone; sharp-based fining-upward sequences and rhythmites. Local stratiform stromatolite at top

KINGA FORMATION



HAWK HILL MEMBER: Discontinuous unit of bedded white chert, maroon chert and chert breccia conformably between the Whiterock Member and Ameto Formation. Discordant hematitic breccias at top of Whiterock Member



WHITEROCK MEMBER: Supermature quartz arenite. Lower part of section commonly massive, upper 200 m with ubiquitous wave ripples. Paleodepth calculations based on symmetric, vortex orbital ripples indicates depths of 2 cm to 2 m for the entire sequence (Aspler et al., 1994)



MAGUSE MEMBER: Maroon, pink, grey subarkose to quartz arenite; interbeds of white quartz arenite at top. Local black parallel and cross-stratified heavy mineral bands. At base, pebbly sandstone and grit with clasts of well rounded spherical white quartz, jasper, blue and grey chert



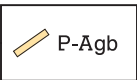
PADLEI FORMATION: Massive mixtite & stratified polymictic conglomerate; arkose; mm-cm-scale sandstone- siltstone-mudstone rhythmites with dropstones; till-pellets; possible ikaite pseudomorphs



NOOMUT FORMATION: Subarkose to quartz arenite with interbeds of quartz pebble conglomerate, in part pyritic

UNCONFORMITY?

PALEOPROTEROZOIC or ARCHEAN



Megacrystic gabbro dykes: Northeast-trending; with feldspar phenocrysts to 5 cm (locally agglomeritic). Foliated and non-foliated

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

ARCHEAN

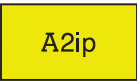


Well-foliated granodiorite, granite, diorite

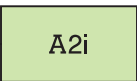
INTRUSIVE CONTACT

HENIK GROUP

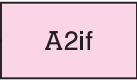
A2 Mixed sedimentary-volcanic sequence



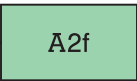
Biotite-plagioclase paragneiss developed at expense of turbiditic semi-pelite and felsic tuff protolith. **A2ipg**: with abundant variably deformed granitic sheets



Interfingering turbiditic sandstone/mudstone sets, felsic to intermediate tuffs; mafic flows and intraformational conglomerate. **A2it**: predominantly turbiditic sandstone to mudstone fining-upward sequences and rhythmites; **A2itf**: predominantly felsic to intermediate crystal and pebbly tuff; **A2icg**: with lenses of intraformational conglomerate; **A2ips**: with lenses of pebbly sandstone



Magnetite iron formation. **A2if'**: defined on the basis of aeromagnetic data



Felsic to intermediate flows; tuffs; pebbly tuffs; monolithic volcanic breccia and agglomerate



Gabbroic dykes, sills and stocks; well foliated



Mafic flows, locally pillowed; local pyritic chert layers; **A2mvf**: rarely with felsic volcanic layers

Geological boundary (defined, approximate)	
Fault (defined, approximate)	
Thrust fault (approximate)	
Axial trace (anticline, syncline)	
Outcrop	
Frost heave; probable subjacent outcrop	
Bedding (upright, overturned, vertical, tops unknown)	
Bedding from pillow lavas (upright, overturned, tops unknown)	
Cleavage; Hurwitz Group (inclined)	
Foliation; Henik Group and related plutonic rocks; likely in part Paleoproterozoic (inclined, vertical)	
Minor Fold (early generation, later generation)	
Stretching lineation	
Gold	