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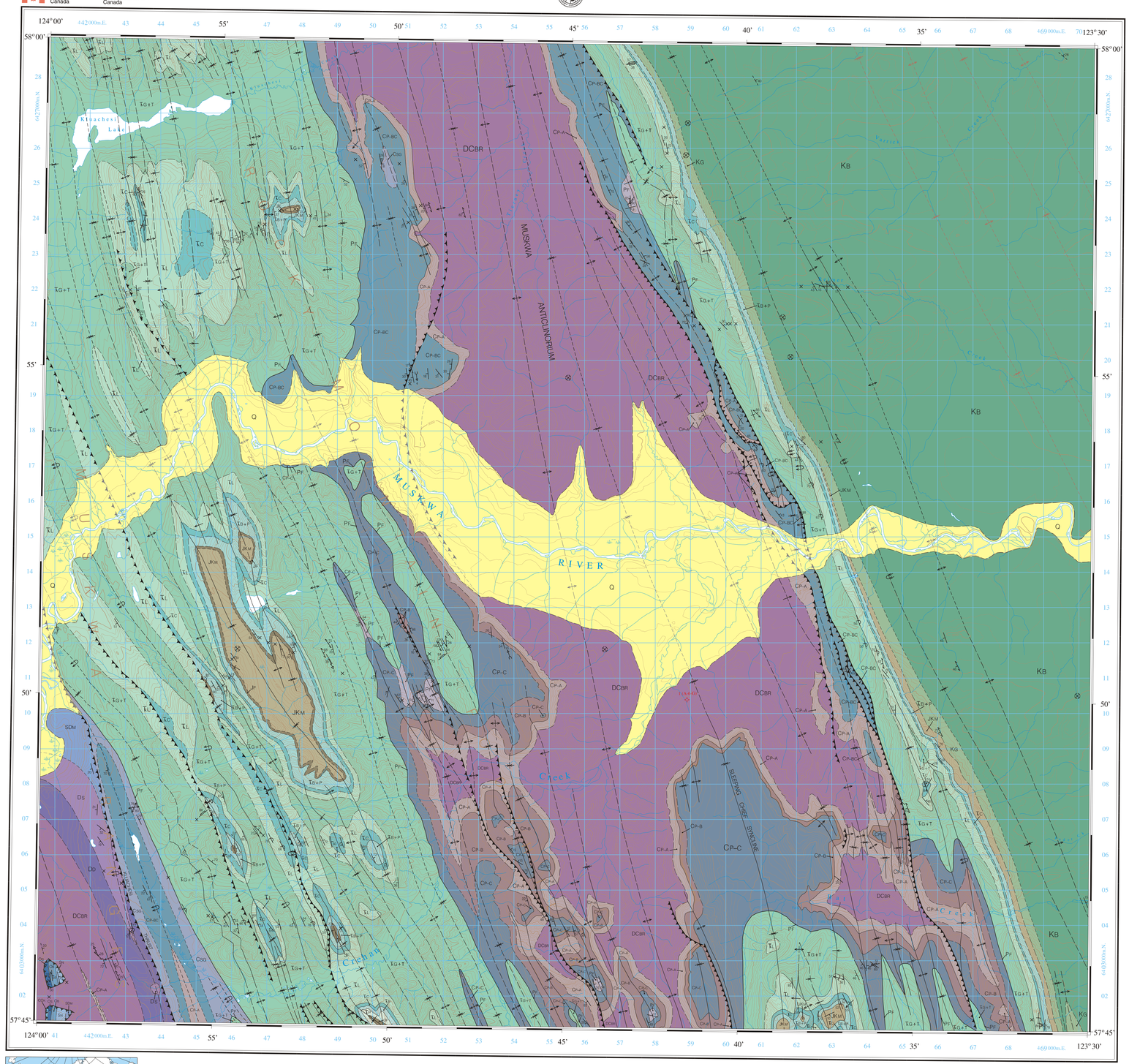
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 10

LEGEND

MESOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Q — *GLACIOFLUVIAL AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated gravel and sand; proglacial outwash terraces preserved locally on north bank of Muskwa River (Bednarski, 2000).*

CRETACEOUS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

FORT ST JOHN GROUP

KB — *BUCKINGHORSE FORMATION: Dark grey to black shale, silty mudstone, minor fine-grained sandstone, and siltstone; large sideritic concretions in discontinuous layers common (few in middle part of unit).*

BULLHEAD GROUP

KG — *GETHING FORMATION: Rusty weathering quartz arenite in thick units, interbedded with thick units of dark grey to black shale and siltstone; trace fossils and bioturbation common; minor coal; includes the underlying Cadomin Formation if present.*

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

MINNES GROUP

JKM — *MONTEITH FORMATION: Resistant, white or grey quartz arenite; fine- to coarse-grained; minor dark grey shale and argillaceous quartz arenite; rare chert pebble conglomerate. May include the underlying Fernie Formation and/or the overlying Gething and Cadomin formations.*

JURASSIC

JF — *FERNIE FORMATION: Medium to dark grey siltstone and shale; interbedded with light to dark grey or black sandstone, siltstone, and limestone; calcareous in lower part; concretions locally present.*

TRIASSIC

SCHOOLER CREEK GROUP

TB+P — *BALDONNEL AND PARDONET FORMATIONS UNDIVIDED: Fossiliferous limestone.*

TP — *PARDONET FORMATION: Recessive, dark grey to brownish-grey weathering, thin-bedded, fossiliferous limestone; locally argillaceous or silty; abundant monotid bivalves are characteristic in eastern exposures; ichthyosaur bones locally preserved.*

TB — *BALDONNEL FORMATION: Resistant, grey, massive, fossiliferous limestone and dolostone; minor shale, siltstone, and fine-grained quartz arenite.*

TC — *CHARLIE LAKE FORMATION: Recessive, orange-brown to yellow weathering, calcareous or dolomitic siltstone, dolostone, and silty dolostone or limestone; minor shale, quartz arenite, and intraformational breccia.*

TL — *LIARD FORMATION: White, buff, and light brown weathering, thick-bedded, fine- to very fine-grained quartz arenite, interbedded with calcareous quartz arenite, siltstone, and limestone; sandstone massive to crossbedded.*

DIABER GROUP

TG+T — *GRAYLING AND TOAD FORMATIONS UNDIVIDED: Grey to brownish grey weathering, calcareous shale interbedded with brown weathering, silty, fine-grained limestone; shale more calcareous in upper part and more phosphatic in lower part.*

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN

ISHBEL GROUP

Pf — *FANTASQUE FORMATION: Dark grey to white or rusty weathering, dark grey, spiculitic chert; well bedded to knobby bedded; 5-20m thick.*

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

STODDART GROUP

CSG — *STODDART GROUP: Includes Golata Fm: black shale and argillaceous limestone; Kiskatinaw Fm: brown weathering calcareous crossbedded sandstone; Taylor Flat Fm: rhythmically bedded carbonate, shale and calcareous mudstone; locally Golata, Taylor Flat or entire Group is absent.*

RUNDLE GROUP

CP-BC — *PROPHET FORMATION - Members B and C undivided: Resistant chert and cherty fossiliferous limestone.*

CP-C — *PROPHET - Member C: Grey, cherty, skeletal limestone, rhythmically interbedded with maristone and shale; locally abundant chert as bands, nodules, and selective silicification; proportion of chert increases up section and towards the northwest; medium-bedded, beds massive; may locally include Stoddart Group.*

CP-B — *PROPHET - Member B: Resistant, white to dark grey, bedded and nodular calcareous chert; subordinate skeletal limestone, spiculite, and dark grey shale; proportion of limestone increases up section; medium- to thick-bedded; bed contacts irregular.*

CP-A — *PROPHET - Member A: Dark grey to black, spiculitic chert interbedded with subordinate dark grey shale, mudstone, and cherty skeletal limestone; proportion of shale decreases up section; thin-bedded and planar laminated; bedding commonly rhythmic.*

DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS

DCBR — *BESA RIVER FORMATION: Medium grey to black shale and mudstone; variably calcareous, locally buff weathering; interbedded with minor argillaceous dolostone, limestone, spiculite, and chert that increase in proportion up section; scattered siderite nodules and pyrite lenses.*

DEVONIAN

DD — *DUNEDIN FORMATION: Medium grey to bluish-grey weathering, dark grey, fossiliferous micritic to bioclastic limestone.*

DS — *STONE FORMATION: Very light grey weathering, thick-bedded, finely crystalline dolostone; floating quartz sand grains common; fenestrae, broken mud laminae, and stratiform breccia locally present.*

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

SDM — *MUNCHO-McCONNELL FORMATION: Light brown to yellowish-brown weathering, sandy to argillaceous dolostone overlain by medium and dark grey weathering, very thick-bedded dolostone; local thin beds of quartz arenite in upper part; rare, thin brown shale partings.*

SILURIAN

SN — *NONDA FORMATION: Very dark grey to black, very thick-bedded, siliceous dolostone with chert nodules and subordinate quartz arenite; high diversity and abundance of corals; stromatoporoid bioherms locally present.*

ORDOVICIAN

OB — *BEAVERFOOT FORMATION: Grey dolostone and limestone; dolomitization discordant to bedding; chert nodules and silicified fossil debris locally present; locally abundant quartz arenite layers, particularly at the base of the unit.*

OS — *SKOKI FORMATION: Light to medium brown and grey, thick-bedded dolostone with variable quartz sand content; commonly crossbedded; fossiliferous; locally bioturbated.*

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

KECHIKA GROUP

COK — *KECHIKA GROUP: Orange to brown weathering, medium to dark grey, thin-bedded, silty limestone with mud laminae, and shale or slate; abundant bioturbation; chert nodules locally present.*

MAP SYMBOLS

- Outcrop stations
- Outcrop; remote observation
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal, overturned, estimated)
- Crossbedding (dip direction and dip; uncorrected)
- Joint (inclined)
- Cleavage (inclined)
- Cleavage-bedding intersection lineation
- Minor fold axis
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Anticline (interpreted from seismic data)
- Syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Syncline (interpreted from seismic data)
- Overturned anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Overturned syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Anticlinal kink fold - (defined, approximate) (See schematic cross-section)
- Synclinal kink fold- (defined, approximate) (See schematic cross-section)
- Overturned anticlinal kink (defined, approximate) (See schematic cross-section)
- Fault, thrust (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Wells (dry and abandoned)

FOLD SYMBOLOGY

Cross-section view: double arrows are used to indicate folds where the dip direction changes across the hinge, and single arrows are used where the dip direction remains the same across a hinge (Stockmal et al., 2002).

LIST OF WELLS

UWID	FULL NAME	SPUD DATE	SURFACE LOCATION (Easting, Northing)
1 200A006G094G1300	HB PAN AM MUSKWA A-6-G	10 Jan 1960	458899, 6410388

NOTES:

1. *Bedding orientations are shown at station locations; crossbedding, cleavage and joint orientations are shown slightly offset from stations for clarity when accompanied by bedding measurements.*
2. *Map symbols are shown in grey where buried beneath thick Quaternary glacio-fluvial deposits.*

References:

1. *Bednarski, J.M. 2000: Surficial Geology, Trutch, British Columbia (NTS 94G); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3885, scale 1:250 000.*
2. *Stockmal, G.S., Kubli, T.E., Currie, L.D., and McDonough, M.R. 2002: Map symbology and analysis of box and polyclinal folds, with examples from the Rocky Mountain Foothills of northeastern British Columbia and the Liard Ranges of southeastern Yukon Territory and southwestern Northwest Territories; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 39, p.145-155.*

INDEX MAP

Canada

NATMAP CARTNAT
Canada's National Topographic Mapping Program
Le Programme national de cartographie topographique du Canada

GEOLOGY

KLUACHESI LAKE (94G/13)

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1983
Transverse Mercator Projection

THIS MAP IS A PROJECTED GRAPHIC OF THE MAIN THEMES INCLUDED WITH THIS GIS DATASET, COMBINED WITH TOPOGRAPHIC BASEMAP INFORMATION. IT IS PROVIDED AS A REFERENCE TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GIS DATA FILES.

Recommended citation:

Fallas, K.M., and MacNaughton, R.B., 2003: A GIS dataset of geological features for the Kluachesi Lake (94G/13) map area, Peace River District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1796, 1 CD-ROM.