

Colours on the map may appear darker than colours in the legend due to modification by the shaded relief digital data.

STRATIFIED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT Glacial till, alluvium, colluvium; unit designators in parentheses are the inferred underlying bedrock units of Bowser and Sustut basins.

Glacial till, alluvium, colluvium; unit designators in parentheses are the inferred underlying bedrock units of intrusive rocks and stratigraphic basement to Bowser and

Basaltic (basanite) intrusion east of Spatsizi River, too small to show on map (1.3 Ma Pb (K-Ar)); pillow basalt in upper Nass Valley; basalt or andesite flows and minor breccia in lower Nass Valley and east of Alice Arm (175,000 years).

PLIOCENE MAITLAND VOLCANICS: olivine basalt necks and flows; columnar jointed, with rare pillows and breccia; 5.2 to 4.6 Ma (K-Ar).

Aiyansh basalt flows and pyroclastic cones.

EOCENE AND YOUNGER

Mount Edziza Volcanic Complex, undivided.

Eocene or younger, sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, shale, coaly shale, and coal; lesser interbedded tuff, tuffaceous siltstone, and fanglomerate; continental, fluvial. Eocene OOTSA LAKE GROUP: rhyolite to rhyodacite flows, ash flows, breccia, tuff; subordinate andesite, basalt, and intercalated volcaniclastic sediments; includes some subvolcanic intrusive rocks. NEWMAN VOLCANICS: dacite to andesite hornblende, biotite, feldspar porphyry flows, breccia, and tuffs. ENDAKO GROUP: andesite and basalt flows and breccia. Miocene basalt in Bulkley Valley. Miocene or younger rocks overlying early Tertiary granite east of Portland Canal.

PALEOCENE (?) AND EOCENE Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and coal; subordinate epiclastic volcanic sedimentary rocks; most clasts are andesitic and dacitic volcanics similar to the Kasalka Group. Andesite flows and flow breccia.

UPPER CRETACEOUS TO PALEOCENE Volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

CRETACEOUS UPPER CRETACEOUS

KASALKA GROUP Hornblende-feldspar-porphyritic andesite-dacite flows, flow breccia, breccia; rhyolite uKK to dacite flows and ash flow tuff, breccia; minor basalt and andesite feldspar porphyry; intercalated lacustrine, fluvial, and lahar volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks; includes sills, dykes, and intrusive domes.

UPPER LOWER AND UPPER CRETACEOUS SUSTUT GROUP CAMPANIAN AND MAASTRICHTIAN BROTHERS PEAK FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and tuff; sandstone and siltstone are cream- and grey-weathering; tuff is cream-weathering;

APTIAN OR ALBIAN TO CAMPANIAN TANGO CREEK FORMATION: micaceous sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and KTC minor quartz grit and pebble conglomerate; sandstone is grey- and green-weathering, occurring as laterally continuous sheets and as lenses; siltstone and mudstone are grey-, black-, and maroon-weathering.

> HAUTERIVIAN, ALBIAN AND (?)CENOMANIAN Undivided sedimentary and volcanic rocks (unit IKS); RED ROSE FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, argillite, chert-pebble conglomerate, reddish sandstone, gritty mudstone; mainly fluvial, common detrital muscovite, partly coeval with unit KTC (unit KSRs); 'Rocky Ridge formation': subaerial, alkaline, basaltic and andesitic augite-feldspar-porphyry flows, tuff, breccia, lahar, and intercalated volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks (unit IKSRv); Subaqueous greenstone, coarse- to fine-grained breccia, tuff, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks; interbedded with unit IKSs (unit IKSv); Chert-pebble conglomerate (unit IKSc); Black shale, thin-bedded sandstone and siltstone; commonly concretionary and pyritiferous (unit IKSs); KITSUNS CREEK FORMATION: feldspathic and volcanic sandstone, siltstone, shale, polymictic

LOWER CRETACEOUS BOWSER LAKE GROUP DEVILS CLAW FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone; high proportion of pebble conglomerate (30-80%) in laterally continuous, grey-weathering sheets with large-scale crossbedding; conglomerate forms bases of fining-upward cycles with medium-grained sandstone, fine-grained sandstone, carbonaceous siltstone, and minor coal; sandstone is dark green- and grey-weathering with platy

volcaniclastic conglomerate, coal, and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks (unit IKSK).

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS Undivided Bowser Lake and Skeena groups.

> BOWSER LAKE GROUP Undivided Bowser Lake Group; in NTS mapsheets 93 L, 93 M, 103-I: includes 'Thomlinson Assemblage' black pencil shale; conglomerate (unit JKBuc); TROUT CREEK FORMATION: a range of clastic lithofacies (unit JKBut) and ASHMAN ORMATION: a range of clastic lithofacies (unit JKBuA).

JENKINS CREEK ASSEMBLAGE (nonmarine assemblage): mudstone, siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, medium-grained sandstone, and rare conglomerate and coal, commonly arranged in fining-upward cycles; sandstone is grey-, green-, and brown-weathering, and occurs as laterally continuous sheets, discontinuous sheets, and lenses; lenses are planar and trough crossbedded; fossil plants abundant, including in situ roots, and plants with delicate structure; marine fossils absent.

thin- and thick-bedded, medium-grained, recessive drab green- or brown-weathering wacke; resistant and light grey-weathering arenite is less common and forms discontinuous sheets and lenses; finer grained strata are thinly bedded and locally include densely packed plant fossils; conglomerate sheets and lenses, which constitute 10% of the unit, are light grey-weathering, with large-scale crossbedding; plant fossils common and include in situ trees; marine fossils rare. SKELHORNE ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): thinly intermixed and varicoloured siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (with or without coal), commonly arranged in coarsening- and thickening-upward cycles; common features of sandstone are parallel bedding, crossbedding, ripples, burrows, bivalve coquina, and

brown-, green-, and grey-weathering; conglomerate is rusty- and grey-weathering, but constitutes a lower proportion (15–30%) of the unit than in the Eaglenest assemblage; conglomerate units, up to 50 m thick, cap cycles up to 70 m thick, and tops locally have megaripples; plant and marine fossils are ubiquitous, and trace fossils including Skolithus and Diplocraterion are present, as are tree fragments several metres long. MUSKABOO CREEK ASSEMBLAGE (shelf assemblage): sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate; primary lithofacies is sandstone, forming laterally continuous thin- to thick-bedded sheets; less common are siltstone interbedded with sandstone, and lenses of conglomerate; sandstone is green-, brown-, and grey-weathering, thin- to

and local hummocky cross-stratification; conglomerate increases in proportion and thickness upsection. RANBERRY RIVER ASSEMBLAGE: sections observed or assumed to be at least tens to several hundred metres thick, consisting of >95% dark gray to black siltstone to silty mudstone and <5% very fine grained sandstone to coarse siltstone; siltstone to silty mudstone is generally massive, rarely faintly laminated, pyritic, or bioturbated; very fine-grained sandstone occurs as thick laminations or thin beds, commonly

massive, rarely vaguely laminated or slightly normal graded, and locally rippled. UPPER MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC BOWSER LAKE GROUP

thick-bedded, and locally arranged in coarsening-upward cycles; includes burrows, bivalve coquina, and other marine fossils, common ripple marks and crossbedding

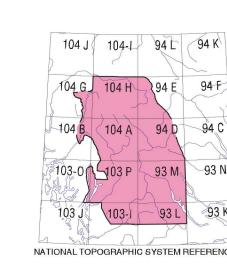
NETALZUL FORMATION: feldspar-hornblende-porphyritic andesite flows, breccia, tuff, and lahar; intercalated volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. EAGLENEST ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): conglomerate, sandstone,

siltstone, mudstone, and rare coal, arranged in coarsening- and fining-upward cycles of mudstone to pebble or cobble conglomerate; prominently rusty-weathering and 30 to 80% conglomerate; sheets of conglomerate, up to 50 m thick, include planar beds, tabular-planar cross-stratification and trough cross-stratification, with sets locally up to tens of metres thick; sandstone is green-, brown-, and grey-weathering, and has planar cross-stratification and hummocky cross-stratification; sparse marine fossils. but abundant plant fossils, including silicified tree fragments. ODAGIN ASSEMBLAGE (slope assemblage): siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, and onglomerate; mainly laminated siltstone and/or fine-grained sandstone, which is

dark grey- to black-weathering and includes thin, orange-weathering claystone beds and syndepositional faults and folds; chert-pebble conglomerate occurs as lenses; RITCHIE-ALGER ASSEMBLAGE (submarine fan assemblage): sandstone, siltstone, nd rare conglomerate; approximately equal proportions of sheet-like intervals, up to 50 m thick, dominated either by medium-grained sandstone (unit JBRASS); siltstone and/or fine-grained sandstone is dark grey- and black-weathering, sandstone is medium- and light-grey-weathering; abundant turbidite features (e.g. Bouma cycles,

flame structures, flute-and-groove casts); conglomerate includes debris-flow units;

Undivided Bowser Lake Group and upper Hazelton Group clastic rocks.



LOWER MIDDLE JURASSIC

BOWSER LAKE GROUP Maroon plagioclase porphyry flows and breccia, green and grey-green aphyric and plagioclase porphyry flows, breccia and tuff.

Maroon sandstone and siltstone, chert pebble conglomerate, local grey and green

LOWER AND LOWER MIDDLE JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP Undivided volcanic and intercalated clastic rock of the Hazelton Group; includes subaerial and marine mafic volcanic rocks and epiclastic rocks; felsic volcanic rocks include sills, dykes, welded and nonwelded ignimbrite, airfall tuff breccia; epiclastic and bioclastic rocks, includes lahar, breccia, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and Undivided clastic rocks of Spatsizi, Salmon River, and Smithers formations and related volcanic rocks; dominated by siltstone and shale, including siliceous well

bedded tuffaceous(?) siltstone, limy siltstone, calcareous to siliceous organic shale, calcareous to siliceous siltstone, fine-grained sandstone; minor constituents are mudstone, limestone, conglomerate, coarse grained arkose, basalt, and rhyolite. UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC CARNIAN(?) AND NORIAN(?) TO HETTANGIAN AND/OR LOWER SINEMURIAN Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, mafic to intermediate volcanic breccia, and

olistostrome; conglomerate clasts are mainly hornblende and plagioclase porphyry

andesite, but include augite-phyric mafic lava and other volcanic rocks, felsic to

Mudstone, shale, sandstone and olistostrome; minor conglomerate and mafic lava,

Dark green, resistant and poorly stratified, crowded feldspar-phyric trachybasalt;

Individed Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and epiclastic rocks.

intermediate granitoid rocks, and limestone.

STUHINI AND TAKLA GROUPS Augite- and coarse bladed feldspar-phyric mafic lava flows, minor conglomerate, andstone, mudstone, limestone and olistostrome.

Undivided volcanic and clastic rocks.

SITLIKA GROUP (CACHE CREEK TERRANE) Metapelite and metavolcanics; arc volcanic rocks.

> ommonly contains discontinuous, irregularly-oriented, crowded trachytic fabric outlined by tabular, fine- to medium-grained plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts. PERMIAN LOWER PERMIAN ASITKA GROUP

> > INTRUSIVE ROCKS

quartz diorite; minor diorite and granite; feldspar-, feldspar-hornblende-biotite, and

feldspar-quartz-eye porphyry; Poison Pluton 84.1 +/- 0.5 Ma (U-Pb on zircon).

Argillite, chert, basalt, tuffaceous and argillaceous carbonate and calcareous tuff, sericite and chorlite phyllite, greenstone amphibolite. conglomerate in laterally continuous sheets is most common near base. CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN Marble and limestone.

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN (may include UPPER TRIASSIC) CACHE CREEK GROUP (CACHE CREEK TERRANE) LOWER AND (?)UPPER CRETACEOUS

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS AND OLDER? Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock: includes green chlorite phyllite, brown phyllitic argillite, grey-green to tan quartz-sericite schist (felsic metavolcanic rocks in 04H are ca. 342 Ma U-Pb); minor chert, rare limestone. DEVONIAN AND LOWER CARBONIFEROUS Mafic to intermediate plagioclase-pyroxene phyric lapilli tuff, lapilli tuff-breccia, and flows; plagioclase-phyric amygdaloidal andesite(?) flows; rhyolite and rhyodacite

Undivided early Tertiary intrusive rocks; includes tonalite, granodiorite, granite, diorite, monzogranite, monzodiorite; includes Babine and Kastberg plutonic suites in the southeast (NTS 93 M). and trough crossbedding; fossil plants common; marine fossils absent. BULKLEY PLUTONIC SUITE: mainly granodiorite; lesser tonalite, quartz monzonite,

> Gabbro, diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite, and granodiorite. JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS BEAR PASS PLUTON; biotite (?-) hornblende quartz monzodiorite or granodiorite;

Undivided Jurassic intrusive rocks; includes granite, granodiorite, tonalite, diorite, quartz diorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite; includes Topley plutonic suite in NTS 93

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC GROUNDHOG-GUNANOOT ASSEMBLAGE (deltaic assemblage): sandstone, JKBGG siltstone, and carbonaceous and calcareous mudstone, with minor conglomerate and Individed Triassic and Jurassic intrusive rocks. coal, locally arranged in fining-upward cycles; sandstone is fine- to medium-grained with planar bedding and planar-tabular crossbedding; large proportion of sandstone is ndivided Triassic intrusive rocks; includes metagranite, metadiorite, metagabbro, granite, diorite and foliated granodiorite, quartzmonzonite and monzodiorite; minor

> Individed Paleozoic intrusive rocks; includes Carboniferous (ca. 342-353 Ma) granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, quartz monzonite and tonalite; and mylonitic to massive leucogranite, leucogranodiorite, quartz diorite, and minor gabbro of uncertain

Highly strained and/or greenshchist facies rocks (currently applied only to some Jurassic strata in the west and southwest).

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed) . ________ Fault, sense of displacement unknown (defined, approximate, assumed) ·---Fault, normal (ornament on down thrown side; defined, approximate, assumed) . Fault, contractional (teeth on hanging wall; defined, approximate, assumed) . . Fault, reverse (defined, assumed) Fault, ductile (approximate) Fault, assumed under Quaternary . . _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Anticline (trace of axial surface: upright or inclined, overturned) Syncline (trace of axial surface: upright or inclined, overturned) Axial Surface trace (type of fold unknown, interpreted

Digital cartography by C.L. Wagner, Earth Sciences Sector

Information Division (ESS Info)

Digital base map from data compiled at 1:250 000 scale

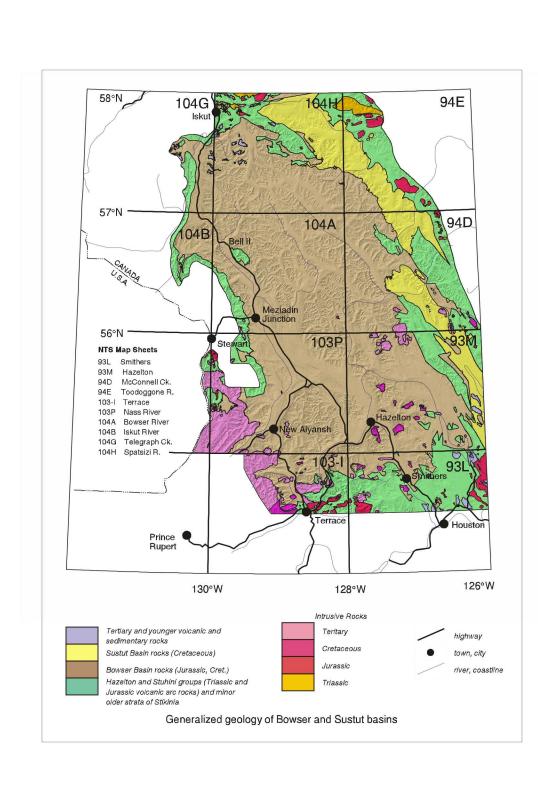
Provincial parks and protected areas

by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info BC Park data from BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada Mean magnetic declination 2006, 21°54′E, decreasing 18.4′ annually.

> Readings vary from 21°01 E in the southeast corner to 22°52'E in the northwest corner of the map

Digital elevation model derived from BC TRIM data sets. Shaded relief image generated using an illumination source with a southeast azimuth and altitude 45° above the horizon



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

This map provides an overview of Bowser and Sustut basins geology and supercedes Evenchick et al., 2004. It is an interim product of the Integrated Petroleum Resource Potential and Geoscience Studies of the Bowser and Sustut

map boundary problems have not yet been resolved, stratigraphic terminology is not consistent across the basin region

Basins project, British Columbia, a collaborative project between the Geological Survey of Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The map shows the current status of knowledge of the basins. As such, many

and not all recent work of sub-basin geology has been incorporated. The map focuses on geology of the Bowser and Sustut basins, therefore geology of underlying strata and intrusive rocks is generalized. For example, the four formations of clastic rock at the top of the Hazelton Group around the Bowser Basin are grouped into one generalized

astic unit. The legend gives names of specific formations for most of the generalized units. The paucity of structures in

some other areas reflects either a more regional scale of mapping or the incomplete state of compilation (e.g. NTS 94 D).

Changes from the previous compilation (Evenchick et al., 2004) include 1) revisions to mapsheets 93M, 104A, southeast 103P, and northeast 103-I, based on a preliminary compilation of 2005 mapping results; 2) separation of a

Acknowledgements: We thank Bert Struick for a helpful review of the map and Glenn Woodsworth for discussions on

Evenchick and Mustard 2006a,b,c; Evenchick et al., 2006; Haggart, 1998; Evenchick et al., 1999; van der

104H Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2004 (includes information from Eisbacher, 1974; Read, 1984; Read and

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2006a: Geology, Cranberry River, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5303, map scale 1:50,000

2006b: Geology, Brown Bear Lake, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5302, map scale

2006c: Geology, Alice Arm, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5301, map scale 1:50 000.

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revisions to southwest 94E and northern 94D.

Additional sources of information for compilation:

93M Richards, 1990 (minor changes from MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001)

103I Hutchison, 1979; Gareau et al., 1997; G.J. Woodsworth, unpublished data

Eisbacher, 1974; Gabrielse et al., 1977; Evenchick, 2005a,b; Evenchick and Ritcey, 2005

104A Evenchick et al., 2000 (includes information from Greig and Evenchick 1993; Greig et al., 1994)

Lewis, 1996; R.G. Anderson, unpublished data (compiled in Evenchick et al., 2001)

104G Souther, 1972; C.A. Evenchick, unpublished data (compiled in Evenchick et al., 2001)

94D Eisbacher, 1974; Richards, 1976; Evenchick et al. 2003

Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-31, 57 p.

93L Richards and Tipper, 1976

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Evenchick, C.A., Mustard, P.S., Greig, C.J., Porter, J.S., and McNeill, P.D.

the southern Bowser Basin geology.

ominantly siltstone unit (Cranberry River assemblage) from the Ritchie Alger assemblage in 103P and 93M; and 3)

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