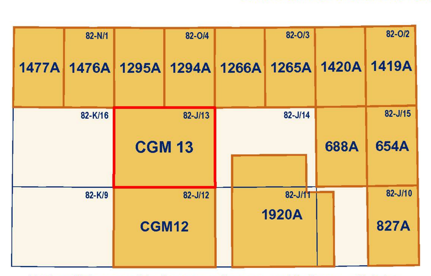
- Geological contact
  - Defined
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Facies change
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
- Thin map unit, displayed in map-unit colour
  - Defined
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Escarpment
  - Defined
  - Approximate
- Normal fault, solid circle indicates downthrown side
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Thrust fault, teeth indicate upthrust side
  - Defined
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Transverse fault
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
- Steep dip fault
  - Approximate
- Slump escarpment
  - Defined
- Landslide, scarp
  - Approximate
- Anticline; upright, overturned
  - Defined
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Syncline; upright, overturned
  - Defined
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
  - Concealed
- Anticline, upright, homeoclinic, shorter arrow on steeper limb
  - Approximate
- Syncline, upright, homeoclinic, shorter arrow on steeper limb
  - Approximate
  - Inferred
- Outcrop visited, attitude not determined
- Bedding
  - Top known, horizontal
  - Top known, inclined
  - Top known, vertical, ball on younger side
  - Top known, overturned
  - Top unknown, inclined
- Cleavage, inclined
- Dyke, inclined
- Joint, inclined
- Fold hinge
  - Map-scale, inclined
  - Minor, inclined
  - Minor U-shaped, inclined
  - Minor Z-shaped, inclined
- Minor syncline, overturned, axial plane
- Mineral locality (*see* table for type)
- Mine
- Change in mapping precision, stratigraphic subdivisions are amalgamated at dotted line
- Measured section (number refers to internal cataloguing system) AC: J.D. Aitken, NE: B.S. Norford

Abstract

Mount Assiniboine map area (NTS 82-J/13, 1:50 000 scale) straddles portions of the Front Ranges, Main Ranges, and Western Ranges subdivisions of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains, from northeast to extreme southwest. Thrusts carrying folded Ordovician, Devonian, and Mississippian carbonate and clastic strata characterize the Front Ranges, where Upper Devonian Fairholme Group strata change facies from reef to basinal deposits. At the Middle and Upper Cambrian Kickinghorse Rim, an abrupt westward facies change from competent platform and ramp carbonate units to thick basinal strata, divides the Main Ranges into eastern broadly folded and western penetratively deformed parts. Tight and overturned northeast-facing folds occur immediately west of the Kickinghorse Rim. Boulders and blocks shed from the rim are spectacularly exposed near Indian Peak. Hydrothermal alteration localized at the rim produced magnesite ore near Mount Brussilof. Folded Lower to Upper Ordovician strata cut by steep to overturned thrusts characterize the Western Ranges.

Résumé

La région de la carte Mount Assiniboine (82-J/13 du SNRC, à l'échelle de 1/50 000) couvre des parties des subdivisions des chaînons frontaux, des chaînons principaux et des chaînons de l'ouest des Rocheuses canadiennes du sud, du nord-est à l'extrême sud-ouest. Des chevauchements comportant des couches carbonatées et clastiques plissées de l'Ordovicien, du Dévonien et du Mississippien caractérisent les chaînons frontaux, tandis que les couches du Groupe de Fairholme du Dévonien supérieur passent d'un milieu dépositaire récifal à celui de bassin. À la bordure de Kickinghorse du Cambrien moyen et supérieur, un changement de faciès abrupt vers l'ouest entre des unités carbonatées compétentes de plateforme et de rampe et d'épaisses couches de bassin, divise les chaînons principaux en deux parties : une partie est à grands plis et une partie ouest à déformation pénétrative. Des plis serrés à déversement vers le nord-est sont observés immédiatement à l'ouest de la bordure de Kickinghorse. Des rochers et des blocs provenant de la bordure sont à découvert et présentent un aspect spectaculaire près du pic Indian. La présence de minerai de magnésite près du mont Brussilof est attribuable à une altération hydrothermale localisée immédiatement à l'intérieur de la bordure. Des couches plissées de l'Ordovicien inférieur à supérieur, recoupées par des chevauchements déversés abrupts, caractérisent les chaînons de l'ouest.



National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published Geological Survey of Canada maps

Cover illustration:
Thick Middle and Upper Cambrian carbonate units developed at the Kickinghorse Rim form high castellated peaks including Mount Assiniboine (back centre). Mount Brussilof magnesite mine, Mitchell River, British Columbia.
Photograph by M.E. McMechan. 2010-271

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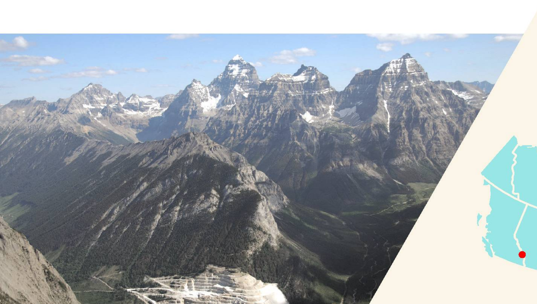
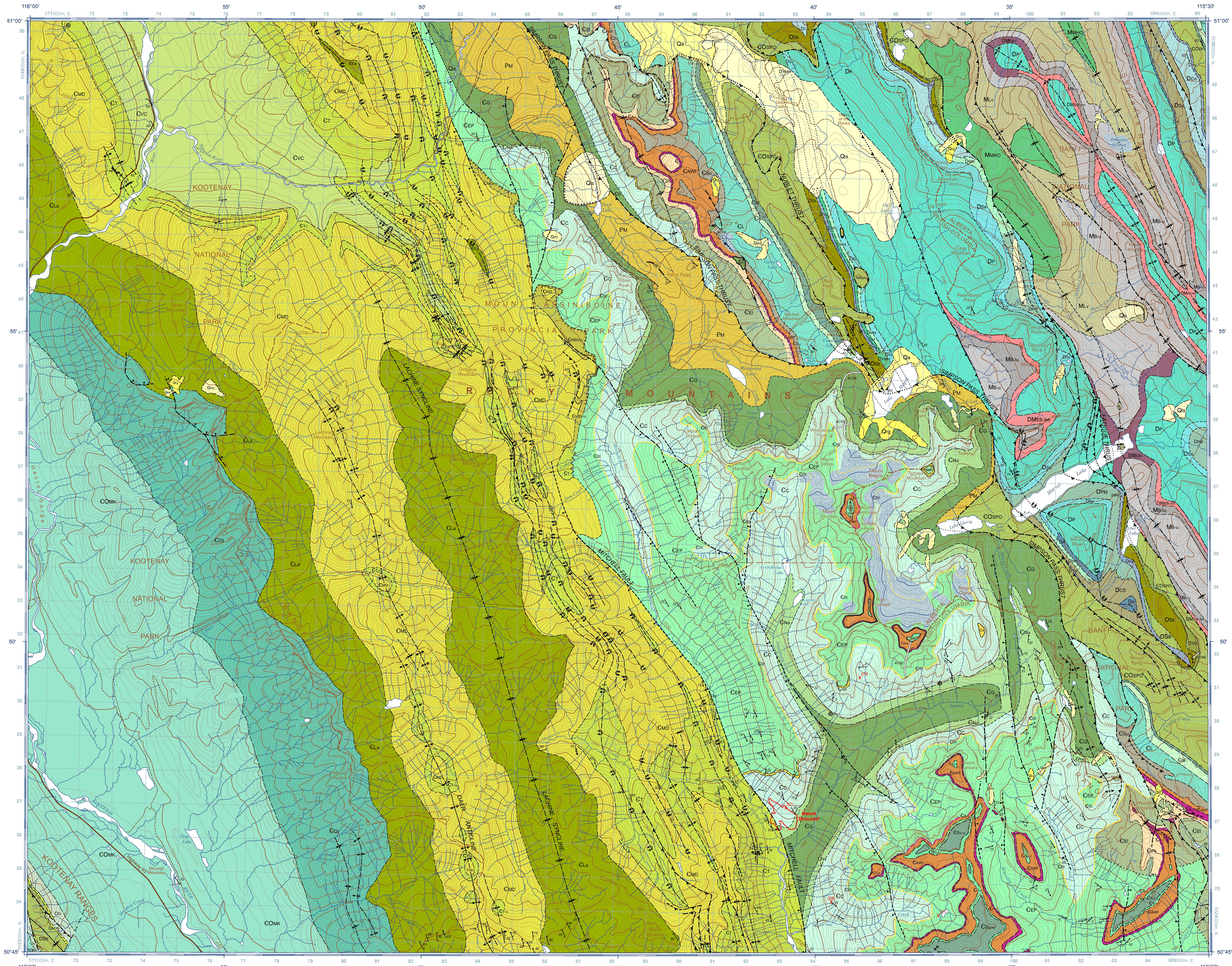
CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 13
GEOLOGY
MOUNT ASSINIBOINE
British Columbia • Alberta
1:50 000





MINFILE No.	NAME	STATUS	COMMODITY
082JNW001	Mount Brussilof	Producer	Magnesite
082JNW006	Leech 2	Showing	Magnesite
082JNW011	Yelo	Showing	Magnesite
082JNW014	Mount Assiniboine	Prospect	Magnesite

Table 1. British Columbia MINFILE occurrences

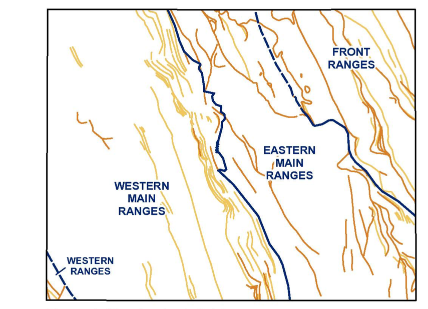


Figure 1. Structural subdivisions

QUATERNARY

Qa — **Alluvium, colluvium, and till** - deposits of gravel, sand, and silt; this unit is shown only where these deposits cover the bedrock extensively.

Qls — **Landslide** - blocks of nearby bedrock.

Qmr — **Neoglacial moraine** - diamicton.

Qrg — **Rock glacier** - rock debris, ice.

MISSISSIPPIAN

Rundle Group (MLv–MMHO)

MMHO — **Mount Head Formation, Opal Member** - lime wackestone, packstone, and grainstone: medium to dark grey; limestone and dolostone: argillaceous, commonly cherty; minor shale: grey; forms a distinctive dark, relatively recessive-weathering unit.

MLv — **Livingstone Formation** - grainstone and packstone: light grey, resistant, skeletal, lime, and dolomitized equivalents, locally cherty; resistant-weathering unit.

Banff Formation

MB-u — **Upper unit; Bourgeau facies** - lime wackestone and packstone: dark grey, cherty; dolostone: cherty; chert: dark, bedded with carbonate lenses; lime grainstone bands in upper part.

UPPER DEVONIAN–MISSISSIPPIAN

MB-lu — **Lower unit, upper part; Bourgeau facies** - shale: black, siliceous; carbonate: dark grey, argillaceous; chert: black; local minor siltstone; relatively recessive unit.

DMEB-l — **Exshaw and Banff (lower unit; Bourgeau facies) formations** - shale: black, rusty-weathering, recessive with subordinate black chert interbeds and laminae (Exshaw Formation, lower part); minor siltstone: brown-weathering, dolomitic and calcareous, commonly bioturbated (Exshaw Formation, upper part); shale: black, recessive; interbedded with wackestone: argillaceous to cherty; spiculitic lime wackestone, with spiculite in the upper part (Banff Formation, lower unit, lower part); interbedded chert, spiculite, and spiculitic carbonate; resistant (Banff Formation, lower unit, middle part); shale: black, siliceous, recessive; carbonate: argillaceous; chert; local minor siltstone (Banff Formation, lower unit, upper part).

DMEB-llm — **Exshaw and Banff (lower unit, lower and middle parts; Bourgeau facies) formations** - shale: black, rusty-weathering, recessive with subordinate black chert interbeds and laminae (Exshaw Formation, lower part); minor siltstone: brown-weathering, dolomitic and calcareous,commonly bioturbated (Exshaw Formation, upper part); shale: black, recessive, interbedded with wackestone, argillaceous to cherty; spiculitic lime wackestone, with spiculite in the upper part (lower unit, lower part); interbedded chert, spiculite, and spiculitic carbonate, resistant (lower unit, middle part).

UPPER DEVONIAN

DP — **Palliser Formation** - limestone: massive-weathering, burrow-mottled, dolomitic-peloidal; minor dolostone near top, local chert nodules; resistant cliff-forming unit.

DA — **Alexo Formation** - sandstone and siltstone: quartz, dolomitic, calcareous, siliceous; minor carbonate: silty; shale.

DSs — **Sassenach Formation** - siltstone and sandstone: quartzose, interbedded with dark shale; argillaceous limestone and silty limestone near top and base.

Fairholme Group, Off-reef facies (DM–DMH)

DYMH — **Yahatinda, Maligne, and Mount Hawk formations** - undivided.

DMH — **Mount Hawk Formation** - limestone: grey, argillaceous; mudstone and shale: calcareous.

DPM — **Perdrix and Mount Hawk formations** - shale: dark grey and black, calcareous; limestone: argillaceous and highly argillaceous; shale: grey and black, fissile; minor siltstone: quartzose, calcareous, laminated, interbeds near top; relatively recessive unit.

DM — **Maligne Formation** - limestone: dark grey, grey- and buff-weathering, commonly silty, more argillaceous in upper part, brachiopods common locally.

Fairholme Group (DCn–DSx)

DCS — **Cairn and Southesk formations** - dolostone: light to dark grey-weathering.

DSx — **Southesk Formation** - dolostone: light and medium grey-weathering, massive, fine to coarse crystalline.

DCn — **Cairn Formation** - dolostone: dark grey and brown-grey, medium to coarse crystalline, with *Amphipora*- and stromatoporoid-rich beds.

MIDDLE DEVONIAN

DYa — **Yahatinda Formation** - sandstone: buff- to brown-weathering, dolomitic; quartzite: vari-coloured; dolostone: buff, yellow- and orange-weathering, sandy and silty, more abundant in upper part.

UPPER ORDOVICIAN–LOWER SILURIAN

OSB — **Beaverfoot Formation** - dolostone: light and medium grey, light brown-grey-weathering, resistant, medium-bedded to massive, siliceous, slightly silty or sandy (quartz grains), chert nodules and silicified fossils including corals locally; minor sandstone: dolomitic, locally near base; resistant unit.

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

OSk — **Skoki Formation** - dolostone: light brown-grey- and light grey-weathering, resistant, very silty or sandy (quartz grains), chert nodules and siliceous partings; minor quartz sandstone or siltstone: commonly dolomitic; resistant unit.

LOWER ORDOVICIAN

OTQ — **Tipperary Quartzite** - quartzite: light grey, resistant, siliceous, less commonly dolomitic, thick-bedded, rare crossbeds, laminations; minor dolostone: generally sandy; shale: dark grey, more common near base.

UPPER CAMBRIAN–LOWER ORDOVICIAN

ꞒOSPO — **Survey Peak and Outram formations** - shale: grey, calcareous interbedded with limestone, partly bioclastic and limestone, argillaceous; shale: grey to green-grey, forms a thicker unit at base; minor limestone: intraformational, flat-pebble conglomerate (Survey Peak Formation); limestone: grey, nodular, rhythmically bedded, with argillaceous and siliceous tracery, chert nodules; minor shale: brown (Outram Formation).

ꞒOSP — **Survey Peak Formation** - shale: grey, calcareous interbedded with limestone, partly bioclastic and limestone, argillaceous; shale: grey to green-grey, forms a thicker unit at base; minor limestone: intraformational, flat-pebble conglomerate.

UPPER CAMBRIAN

ꞒM — **Mistaya Formation** - limestone: micritic or fragmental, common algal stromatolites, dolomitized equivalents; dolostone: very silty, calcareous with limestone ribbons and nodules; minor siltstone with sandy laminae; prominent stromatolite limestone band near top; relatively resistant unit.

ꞒBC — **Bison Creek Formation** - argillite: green-grey, grey, brown-weathering, dolomitic with interbeds of limestone, micritic or fragmental and intraformational, limestone, flat-pebble conglomerate; recessive unit.

ꞒL — **Lyell Formation** - dolostone: crystalline, commonly silty or sandy (quartz grains), thick-bedded to massive, local argillaceous laminae; limestone: argillaceous or dolomitic, burrow-mottled, wavy- to irregular-bedded; minor limestone: crossbedded to crosslaminated; resistant cliff-former.

ꞒSu — **Sullivan Formation** - argillite, ribbon argillite, limestone, and ribbon limestone. (Ribbon limestone refers to grey-weathering limestone with brown- to orange-brown-weathering, argillaceous and/or dolomitic interbeds and laminae.)

ꞒSu-u — **Upper part** - argillite: grey, grey-green, locally calcareous or dolomitic; ribbon argillite: calcareous; limestone: micritic, very thin- to thin-bedded, common orange-brown-weathering, silty argillaceous bands, local soft-sediment deformation; minor limestone: dolomitic, bioturbated, wavy-bedded; limestone: crosslaminated, silty, dolomitic; lower part forms thick recessive interval; limestone-dominated and resistant at top.

ꞒSu-l — **Lower part** - limestone: bioclastic, oolitic in part, forms relatively resistant unit (Shag carbonate) above a basal green-grey shale with limestone and dolostone interbeds and ribbon limestone intervals; rare limestone-pebble conglomerate.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN–UPPER CAMBRIAN

ꞒAWf — **Arctomys (upper part) and Waterfowl formations** - dolostone: light grey, massive, resistant, crystalline, silty to sandy; limestone: dark grey, dolomitic, commonly oolitic or pisolitic; dolostone: buff-weathering, silty or sandy (quartz grains), common stromatolitic laminations, local bioturbation, intraclasts; minor dolostone: grey, laminated with black and grey shale partings; siltstone to sandstone: tan-weathering, laminated, ripple marks, dolomitic. Aitken and Greggs (1966) proposed the Waterfowl Formation and advised mapping an undifferentiated Arctomys–Waterfowl Formation in the Mount Assiniboine–Mount Brussilof area.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

ꞒA-l — **Arctomys Formation, lower part** - siltstone: maroon, green, commonly mud-cracked, dolomitic; dolostone: yellow-orange- and maroon-weathering, silty or sandy (quartz grains), commonly stromatolitic; argillite: maroon, red, and green, as thin beds and partings; argillaceous dolostone; minor sandstone: quartz arenite, crosslaminated, dolomitic. Base marked by sharp topographic break; a cliff-forming interval of interbedded dolostone, siltstone with argillite partings forms the prominent 'red band' in the peaks of the Mount Assiniboine–Mount Brussilof region and forms the main part of the map unit.

ꞒEP — **Eldon and Pika formations (Kickinghorse Rim facies)** - dolostone: light to dark grey, thin to very thick bedded, local peritidal features, commonly laminated, relict burrow-mottle fabric; minor dolostone: white, very coarse crystalline, hydrothermal; limestone: dolomitic, burrow-mottled; limestone: argillaceous, wavy-bedded; shale: tan-weathering, calcareous, only in some westernmost exposures ((?) Field Member); limestone: dark grey, with dolomitic partings, local oolites, intraclast conglomerate near top, forms a nearly black cliff 'the basal black band'; resistant unit. Kickinghorse Rim facies - the Pika interval lacks shale, is almost completely dolomitized, and its character is little different from the Eldon Formation (Aitken, 1997); in at least part of the area, at section AC102 a relatively recessive dolomitic parted limestone unit preserved near the top of the unit was used to define the base of the Pika Formation (Aitken, 1997).

ꞒPk — **Pika Formation** - dolostone: medium grey to white, crystalline, occasional silty laminations, thin- to thick-bedded, cryptalgal lamination, stromatolitic; minor limestone: argillaceous-dolomitic partings and mottles, locally oolitic; minor argillite: green, dolomitic near base in eastern exposures. The base of the Pika Formation is only mappable east of Kickinghorse Rim.

ꞒEl — **Eldon Formation** - dolostone: light to medium grey, bedded, local relict burrow-mottled fabric; minor limestone: grey, dolomitic, burrow-mottled or wavy-bedded; limestone: dark grey to black, dark weathering, thin-bedded, with very thin argillaceous-dolomitic interbeds, forms dark band at base; resistant unit.

ꞒSt — **Stephen Formation** - shale: green and grey, brown- or green-weathering, dolomitic; limestone: skeletal, dolomitic; shale: dolomitic, very silty, grading to siltstone: argillaceous, dolomitic at base.

ꞒC — **Cathedral Formation** - dolostone and limestone: buff, white, and grey, bedded, peritidal features, local disseminated pyrite or veins; intense red-brown-weathering common in lower part; local, very coarse hydrothermal dolomitization.

ꞒNa — **Naiset Formation** - argillite and silty argillite: blue-green, blue-grey, grey-green, and grey, commonly calcareous or dolomitic; minor siltstone: calcareous as lenses, laminae and thin interbeds; lime mudstone: black, ribbon-bedded, pyritic; rare sandstone: calcareous, gritty and pebbly in basal part; local conglomerate: quartz-pebble at base.

LOWER CAMBRIAN

ꞒG — **Gog Group** - quartzite, sandstone, quartzose, white, pink, and brown, bedded, resistant; interbedded siltstone, sandstone, fine-grained and shale (more common near top); minor argillite: grey, red, and green, and conglomerate: pebble to cobble, with well rounded quartzite clasts.

NEOPROTEROZOIC

PM — **Miette Group** - argillite: rusty-brown-weathering, grey to black (recessive); minor conglomerate: muddy, pebbly, sandy, in resistant bands.

?Ps — **Diabase sill** - probable Paleozoic or Neoproterozoic.

WHITE RIVER TROUGH

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN–UPPER ORDOVICIAN

OMW — **Mount Wilson Formation** - quartzite: white- to buff-weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, well rounded grains, resistant unit.

OG — **Glenogle Formation** - shale: dark grey, calcareous; limestone, argillaceous and shaly; minor limestone beds (Lower Member): recessive; siltstone: pale orange-brown-weathering, quartz, laminated; with minor platy limestone and calcareous shale in lower part (Upper Member).

ꞒOMK — **McKay Group** - argillite: grey to green, commonly phyllitic, calcareous or dolomitic, limestone nodules and boudinaged interbeds common; lenticular interbeds of coarse bioclastic limestone increase upsection; minor siltstone: green, argillaceous near base (lower part); limestone: grey- to brown-weathering, bedded, silty, argillaceous, irregular-bedded, wavy-bedded, nodular-bedded, or ribbon- or irregular-bedded and dolomitic; limestone: argillaceous, dark grey, brown-weathering, with argillite ribbons, bioclastic debris; argillite: calcareous, cleaved; minor coarse bioclastic limestone and intraformational limestone, flat-pebble conglomerate in very thin to thick beds; rare sandstone: quartz, calcareous (more resistant upper part).

ꞒOt — **Ottertail Formation** - limestone: micritic, dolomitic, silty, sandy, wavy- to planar-bedded, local crossbeds, common banded grey- and orange-brown-weathering; minor argillaceous limestone; calcareous shale: laminated, planar- to wavy-bedded; limestone or dolostone: light grey-weathering, sandy, calcarenite; intraclast conglomerate: pebble; sandstone: fine-grained, quartz; resistant unit.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN–UPPER CAMBRIAN

Chancellor Group (ꞒVC–ꞒLa)

ꞒLa — **Laussedat Formation** - argillite: grey-brown, grey-green, calcareous, silty, cleaved, forms resistant homogeneous unit at base, locally laminated in middle part; argillite: grey, green-grey, and brown-grey, commonly phyllitic, silver-weathering, laminated, limestone nodules locally, rare siltstone laminae; calcareous or dolomitic argillite: phyllitic, commonly laminated; ribbon argillite: cleaved; minor limestone: orange-brown-weathering, dolomitic, ribbon, locally nodular or massive, and dolostone: orange-brown-weathering in units up to several metres thick; argillaceous limestone: cleaved, locally phyllitic; relatively recessive unit with a few thick (5–20 m), more resistant-weathering carbonate bands in middle and upper parts.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

ꞒMD — **Mount Docking Formation** - argillite: dark grey, brown-weathering, dolomitic, cleaved; limestone conglomerate: pebble to boulder, in carbonate or argillite matrix; local carbonate slide blocks (olistostromes), mega-pull-aparts and megaboulder conglomerate near facies change (thicker deposits mapped as Mount Docking Formation, megaconglomerate); ribbon limestone and dolomitic ribbon limestone (basal part, not always present); argillite: grey, brown-weathering, pervasive cleavage; limestone: argillaceous, cleaved; limestone: dolomitic ribbon, with slump folds and internal truncations; argillite: with limestone nodules; local minor limestone pebble to boulder conglomerate interbeds (lower part); limestone: grey to black, grey- and brown-weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, commonly laminated, bioclastic, dolomitic, local intraclasts; argillaceous limestone, dark grey to black, cleaved, locally phyllitic, laminated, dolomitic, pyritic; dolostone: dark grey, orange-brown-weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, calcareous, commonly laminated, pyritic; argillite: black, cleaved, commonly slightly calcareous; dolostone: dark grey, orange-brown-weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, calcareous, commonly laminated; argillite: dark grey to black, rusty-weathering, laminated, siliceous, with stratiform pyrite common locally; in western exposures carbonate beds form distinctive, colour-banded units (upper part).

ꞒMDmc — **Mount Docking Formation, megaconglomerate** - limestone conglomerate: pebble to boulder, in carbonate or argillite matrix; local carbonate slide blocks (olistostromes), mega-pull-aparts and megaboulder conglomerate near facies change.

ꞒT, ꞒT-u, ꞒT-l — **Tokumm Formation** - limestone: dark grey, planar to irregular ribbons with argillaceous and/or dolomitic ribbons, thin- to medium-bedded, local slump folds; limestone: medium to dark grey, massive, local synsedimentary deformation; limestone: nodular; minor interbeds and intervals of argillite: dark grey, calcareous, dolomitic to noncalcareous. ꞒT-l is lower tongue; ꞒT-u is upper tongue.

ꞒVC — **Verdant Creek Formation** - argillite: light grey-weathering, laminated, slump folds, debris flows; rare ribbon argillite as exotic boulder-sized blocks; pervasive cleavage.

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Authors: M.E. McMechan and G.B. Leech

Geology by M.E. McMechan and G.B. Leech, based on ground and air observations by G.B. Leech, 1964–1965, and M.E. McMechan, 2007–2010; ground observations by J.D. Aitken, 1963, R.G. Greggs, 1964, B.S. Norford, 1964–1965, C.K. Roberts, 1963, P.J. Street, 1964; published geological map by Simandl et al., 1992, for the Cathedral Formation in the Mount Brussilof Mine area; GSC Bulletin 398 by J.D. Aitken, 1997; and studies of vertical air photographs and high-resolution orthorectified satellite images by M.E. McMechan, 2008–2010

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GEOLOGY
MOUNT ASSINIBOINE
British Columbia • Alberta
1:50 000

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11. North American Datum 1983

Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications. Elevations in metres above mean sea level

Mean magnetic declination 2011, 15°52'E, decreasing 12.0' annually

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CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 13
GEOLOGY
MOUNT ASSINIBOINE
British Columbia • Alberta

Four trim marks around perimeter of map sheet. Trim map sheet first, then fold at folding marks.

Cover is 17cm wide when folded.

Second panel when folded is also 17cm wide.

Subsequent panels when folded are 17cm wide or less.