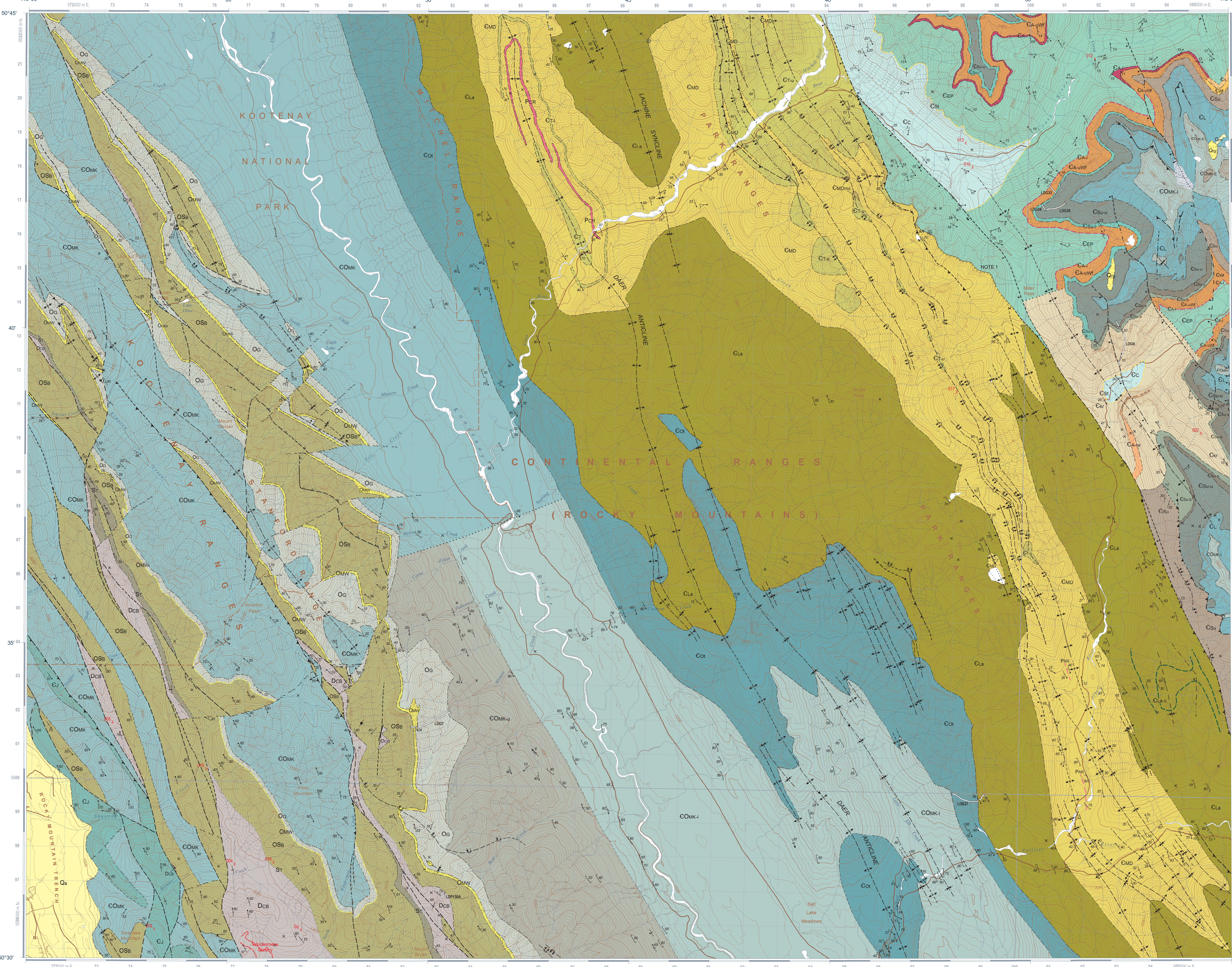


Geological contact
- Defined
- Approximate
- Inferred
- Concealed

Thin map unit, displayed in map-unit colour
- 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

Back thrust fault, teeth indicate upthrust side
- Defined
- Approximate
- Inferred

Transverse fault
- Approximate
- Inferred

Steep dip fault
- Approximate
- Inferred

Fault zone
- Zone of faults with brecciated rock

Anticline; upright, overturned
- Defined
- Approximate
- Inferred
- Concealed

Syncline; upright, overturned
- Defined
- Approximate
- Inferred
- Concealed

Syncline overturned, contraclinic, overturned to dipping
- Approximate
- Inferred

Anticline or syncline
- General direction of plunge

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
- Top unknown, vertical

Cleavage
- Inclined
- Vertical

Fold hinge
- Map-scale, inclined
- Minor, inclined
- Minor, S-shaped, inclined
- Minor, U-shaped, inclined
- Crenulation cleavage, S-shaped

Axial surface, vertical

Fault plane, vertical

004 x 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) LDB: R.B. Best, LDG: R.G. Greggs, LDP: P.J. Street

LDG34

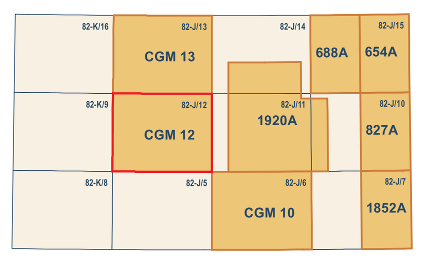
NOTE 1: Normal or reverse fault motion occurs locally at facies change escarpment

Abstract

Tangle Peak map area (NTS 82-J/12, 1:50 000 scale) straddles portions of the Main Ranges and Western Ranges subdivisions of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains, from northeast to southwest. 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. Hydrothermal alteration localized at the Kickinghorse Rim produced magnesite in the Cross River area and zinc showings in the Albert River drainage. Tight and overturned, northeast-facing folds occur in basinal strata immediately west of the rim, whereas a regional southwest-facing, overturned fold occurs at the transition into the Western Ranges. Folded Cambrian to Middle Devonian strata cut by steep longitudinal and transverse faults characterize the Western Ranges. Thick breccia units occur along several faults. Middle Devonian gypsum deposits occur in the Windermere Creek area.

Résumé

La région de la carte Tangle Peak (82-J/12 du SNRC, à l'échelle de 1/50 000) couvre des parties des subdivisions des chaînons principaux et des chaînons occidentaux des Rocheuses canadiennes du sud, du nord-est au sud-est. 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. La présence de magnésite dans la région de la rivière Cross et d'occurrences de zinc dans le bassin hydrographique de la rivière Albert sont attribuables à une altération hydrothermale localisée immédiatement à l'intérieur de la bordure. Des plis serrés à déversement vers le nord-est sont observés dans des couches de bassin immédiatement à l'ouest de la bordure, tandis qu'un pli déversé à vergence sud-ouest, à échelle régionale, se trouve à la transition avec les chaînons de l'ouest. Des couches plissées du Cambrien au Dévonien moyen, recoupées par des failles longitudinales et transversales à fort pendage, caractérisent les chaînons de l'ouest. D'épaisses unités bréchiques sont présentes le long de plusieurs failles. La région du ruisseau Windermere recèle des gisements de gypse datant du Dévonien moyen.



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

Cover illustration:
Overturned, disharmonic folds in basinal carbonate and argillite of Mount Docking Formation, Tangle Peak area, British Columbia.
Photograph by M.E. McMechan. 2011-001

Printed map:
Catalogue No. M183-1/12-2011E
ISBN 978-0-660-20029-3
Digital map:
Catalogue No. M183-1/12-2011E-PDF
ISBN 978-1-100-17699-4

doi:10.4095/287454

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2011

Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 12
GEOLOGY
TANGLE PEAK
British Columbia
1:50 000

QUATERNARY

Qa	**Alluvium, colluvium, and till -** deposits of gravel, sand, and silt. This unit is shown only where these deposits cover the bedrock extensively.
Qmr	**Neoglacial moraine -** diamicton.
Qrg	**Rock glacier -** rock debris, ice.

WESTERN RANGES

MIDDLE DEVONIAN

DCB — **Cedared and Burnais formations -** solution-collapse breccia: evaporitic; gypsum: laminated; limestone and dolomitic limestone: black, fetid, interbedded with gypsum or collapse breccia; limestone: blue-grey, nodular; mudstone and shale: dark grey, grey, silty, calcareous (Burnais Formation); dolostone: grey- and tan-weathering, variably silty and sandy, well bedded with uncommon mudstone partings; minor limestone: dolomitic, bedded; rare red mudstone, quartz sandstone (Cedared Formation). There is a complex interfingering relationship between Burnais and Cedared formations; succession dominated by Burnais Formation near Windermere gypsum mine.

LOWER SILURIAN

ST — **Tegart Formation -** shale: brown-grey-weathering, calcareous, graptolitic, recessive (basal part); limestone: argillaceous, silty, thin-bedded with calcareous shale interbeds (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–UPPER ORDOVICIAN

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

LOWER ORDOVICIAN

OG — **Glenogle Formation -** shale: black, some beds slightly calcareous, recessive (basal part, Lower Member); shale: black, siliceous, very calcareous, laminated, moderately resistant; shale: black, calcareous and noncalcareous, commonly laminated, recessive; minor limestone: dark grey to black, grey-weathering, argillaceous, pyritic; limestone: black, light grey-weathering, very argillaceous, laminated (upper part, Lower Member); siltstone: dark grey-brown to black, brown-weathering, calcareous and noncalcareous, commonly laminated, very thin- to thin-bedded, relatively resistant; minor shale: black (Upper Member).

UPPER CAMBRIAN–LOWER ORDOVICIAN

ЄOMK — **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).

CAMBRIAN

ЄJ — **Jubilee Formation -** dolostone; grey- to cream-weathering, unfossiliferous, commonly fractured; lower part laminated to well bedded, aphanitic to fine crystalline with minor chert; upper part very thick-bedded to massive, fine to coarse crystalline with common chert tracery and nodules; resistant cliff former.

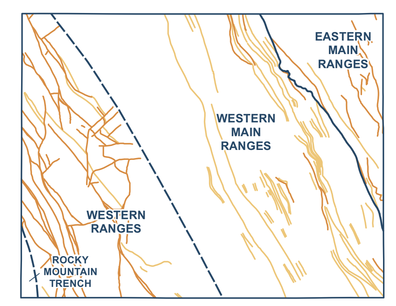


Figure 1. Structural subdivisions

REFERENCES

Aitken, J.D. and Greggs, R.G., 1966. Upper Cambrian Formations, southern Rocky Mountains of Alberta, an interim report; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 66-49, 91 p.

Henderson, G.G.L., 1954. Geology of the Stanford Range of the Rocky Mountains, Kootenay District, British Columbia; British Columbia Department of Mines, Bulletin 35, 84 p.

Simandl, G.J., Hancock, K.D., Fournier, M., Koyanagi, V.M., Vilkos, V., Lett, R., and Colbourne, C., 1992. Geology and major element geochemistry of the Mount Brussilof magnesite area, southeastern British Columbia; British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Open File 1992-14, 14 p.

WESTERN MAIN RANGES

PALEOZOIC

PAR — **Albert River sill -** diorite: green-grey, brown-weathering, fine-grained, extensive chlorite alteration, cleaved; common pyrite, mixing with host carbonate in southern sill.

PCR — **Cross River sill -** diorite: green-grey, brown-weathering, medium-grained, chlorite alteration, minor epidote alteration; pyrite; common quartz veins.

UPPER CAMBRIAN–LOWER ORDOVICIAN
McKAY GROUP (ЄOMK-l–ЄOMK-u)

ЄOMK-u — **Upper 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 limestone: coarse bioclastic and limestone: intraformational, flat-pebble conglomerate in very thin to thick beds; rare sandstone: quartz, calcareous.

ЄOMK-l — **Lower part -** argillite: grey-green, green-grey-weathering, calcareous and siltstone: grey-green, green-grey-weathering, calcareous with limestone nodules and boudinaged interbeds, interbedded with sandstone: green-grey, buff-weathering, platy to lenticular bedded, laminated, crosslaminated; argillite: light green-grey, silty, calcareous, with very thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone and thin- to very thick-bedded limestone-pebble conglomerate interbeds; relatively recessive, ledged-weathering (upper part); minor ribbon limestone and local limestone pebble to boulder conglomerate channels near base.

UPPER CAMBRIAN

ЄOt — **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 (ЄT-l–ЄLa)

ЄLa — **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.

ЄLa-c — **Laussedat Formation, carbonate -** limestone: alternating grey- and buff-weathering, nondolomitic and dolomitic in 15 cm bands, form resistant units up to 10 m thick, only mapped east of southern Albert River.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

ЄMD — **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).

ЄMDmc — **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.

ЄT — **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.

ЄT-u — **Upper tongue -** 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 of argillite: dark grey, calcareous, dolomitic to noncalcareous.

ЄT-l — **Lower tongue -** limestone: dark grey, planar to irregular ribbons with argillaceous and/or dolomitic ribbons, thin- to medium-bedded, local slump folds; limestone: dark grey, massive, local synsedimentary deformation; limestone: nodular; minor interbeds of argillite: dark grey, calcareous, dolomitic to noncalcareous.

MINFILE No.	NAME	STATUS	COMMODITY
082JNW002	Shag, Red Bed	Showing	Zinc, lead
082JNW004	Burnais	Prospect	Gypsum
082JNW005	Stoddart Creek	Showing	Gypsum
082JNW009	Swansea	Showing	Copper, silver
082JNW010	Miller Pass	Prospect	Magnesite
082JNW012	Leech 3	Showing	Magnesite
082JNW013	Vano	Showing	Magnesite
082JNW015	Highmont	Showing	Zinc, lead
082JNW016	Pinto	Showing	Barite, fluorite
082JNW017	Albert River	Showing	Tungsten, gold, copper, lead, zinc

Gypsum . . . . Gy

Table 1. British Columbia MINFILE occurrences

EASTERN MAIN RANGES

UPPER CAMBRIAN–LOWER ORDOVICIAN
McKAY GROUP (ЄOMK-l–ЄOMK-E)

ЄOMK-E — **Upper part, unit E -** sandstone and siltstone: crosslaminated, interbedded with limestone: argillaceous with green shale partings; calcareous argillite: light green-grey, silty dolomitic and limestone: intraformational, flat-pebble conglomerate, locally oolitic; resistant unit.

ЄOMK-l — **Lower part -** argillite: grey-green, green-grey-weathering, calcareous and siltstone: grey-green, green-grey-weathering, calcareous with limestone nodules and boudinaged interbeds, interbedded with sandstone: green-grey, buff-weathering, platy to lenticular bedded, laminated, crosslaminated; argillite: light green-grey, silty, calcareous, with very thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone and thin- to very thick-bedded limestone-pebble conglomerate interbeds; relatively recessive, ledged-weathering (upper part); argillite: brown and green, red-brown-weathering, slightly calcareous, with lenticular interbeds of coarse bioclastic limestone with intraclasts, locally altered to brick-red-weathering dolomite (distinctive relatively resistant unit at base).

UPPER CAMBRIAN

ЄL — **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.

ЄSu — **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.)

ЄSu-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.

ЄSu-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.

ЄSu-s — **Shag carbonate unit -** dolostone: light grey to white, fine to coarse crystalline, commonly silty or sandy, local diagenetic vugs, crossbeds, with medium grey, commonly birds-eye-textured dolostone; cliff former (thick sections north and south of Albert River); limestone: grey-weathering, in part bioclastic, oolitic; minor limestone-pebble conglomerate; resistant unit (thinner sections).

ЄSu-b — **Basal unit -** argillite: green-grey, red-brown-weathering, silty, calcareous, base of unit; limestone: dolomitic, burrow-mottled to irregular-bedded with interbeds of grey and green-grey, dolomitic argillite; argillaceous limestone or dolostone: wavy-bedded; argillite: grey, calcareous with limestone nodules and ribbons (western exposures near Albert River); limestone: orange-brown- and grey-banded, dolomitic, laminated, silty, locally bioclastic, well bedded, some beds pulled apart and boudinaged (western exposures near Albert River).

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN–UPPER CAMBRIAN

Єkr — **Kickinghorse Rim facies -** limestone: dark grey, dolomitic, laminated, well bedded, traces of pyrite, local fine to coarse crystalline dolomitization, resistant-weathering; minor limestone; dolomitic limestone; calcareous dolostone: thin-bedded with argillaceous partings in relatively recessive 50 m unit; rare, thin, black calcareous shale interbed (lower part); dolostone: light grey, dark grey, and brown-grey, thin-bedded to massive, common silty laminae, in upper part oolitic, pisolitic, cryptalgalaminate beds and birds-eye texture common, resistant-weathering (upper part); minor limestone: grey, bioclastic locally at top; equivalent to Eldon–Waterfowl stratigraphic interval.

ЄWf — **Waterfowl Formation -** dolostone: light grey, massive, resistant, crystalline, silty to sandy; limestone: dark grey, dolomitic, commonly oolitic or pisolitic; dolostone: grey, laminated with black and grey shale partings; siltstone to sandstone: tan-weathering, laminated, ripple marks, dolomitic.

ЄA-uWf — **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

ЄA — **Arctomys Formation -** dolostone: buff-weathering, silty or sandy (quartz grains), common stromatolitic laminations, local bioturbation, intraclasts; argillaceous dolostone: maroon-weathering; sandstone: quartz arenite, crosslaminated, dolomitic; siltstone: maroon, red, argillite partings, mudcracks, bioturbated; argillite: maroon, red, and green as thin beds and partings.

Arctomys Formation

ЄA-l — **Lower part -** dolostone: maroon- to brown-yellow-weathering, laminated to very thin-bedded, moderately resistant with siltstone and shaly partings (northwest Mount Soderholm, Mount Brussilof massif); dolostone: shaly, maroon-weathering; siltstone: maroon and 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; and minor sandstone: quartz arenite, crosslaminated, dolomitic (eastern exposures). Forms the prominent 'red band' in Mount Brussilof massif.

ЄA-lw — **Lower part, west -** argillite: brown-weathering, laminated with very thin-bedded limestone interbeds and lenses that commonly appear to have disrupted layers; limestone: grey-weathering, pelletoidal, in units to 15 m thick; minor siltstone: red-brown-weathering, laminated, calcareous. Unit approximately 70 m thick south of Albert River, absent in measured section LDG6 by R.G. Greggs on north side of Albert River.

ЄEP — **Eldon and Pika formations (Kickinghorse Rim facies) -** dolostone: light to dark grey, thin to very thick bedded, commonly laminated, local peritidal features, relict burrow-mottle fabric, disseminated pyrite; limestone: dolomitic, laminated, thin- to medium-bedded, well bedded; minor limestone: dolomitic, wavy-bedded; shale: tan-weathering, calcareous (east of Mitchell River, (?) Field Member); dolostone: white, very coarse crystalline, hydrothermal; limestone: dark grey, with dolomitic partings, local oolites, intraclast conglomerate near top, forms a nearly black cliff 'the basal black band' north of Cross River; resistant unit; Kickinghorse Rim facies of the Eldon and Pika formations: the Pika interval lacks shale, is completely dolomitized, and cannot be readily distinguished from dolostones forming the upper part of the Eldon interval.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

ЄSt — **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.

ЄC — **Cathedral Formation -** dolostone and limestone: buff, white, and grey, bedded, peritidal features, local disseminated pyrite or veins; local, very coarse hydrothermal dolomitization.

Recommended citation:
McMechan, M.E. and Leech, G.B., 2011. Geology, Tangle Peak, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 12, scale 1:50 000. doi:10.4095/287454

ess.nrcan.gc.ca

Canadian Geoscience Maps
Cartes géoscientifiques du Canada

Canada

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, 1963–1965, and M.E. McMechan, 2006–2008; ground observations by R.B. Best, 1963, R.G. Greggs, 1964, C.K. Roberts, 1963, P.J. Street, 1964; published geological maps by G.G.L. Henderson, 1954, for the southern part of the Stanford Range, and Simandl et al., 1992, for the Cathedral Formation in the Cross River area; and studies of vertical air photographs and high-resolution orthorectified satellite images by M.E. McMechan, 2009–2010

Geological compilation by M.E. McMechan, 2009–2010

Cartography by E. Macey

Scientific editing by E. Inglis

Conducted under the auspices of the Targeted Geoscience Initiative (TGI3)

GEOLOGY
TANGLE PEAK
British Columbia
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°48'E, decreasing 12.0' annually

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users

This publication, including digital data, can be downloaded free of charge from GeoPub (http://geopub.nrcan.gc.ca/). It is also available from the Geological Survey of Canada Bookstore (http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/bookstore)

CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 12
GEOLOGY
TANGLE PEAK
British Columbia

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.