

LEGEND

NOTE: Units projected beneath unit Q appear in parentheses e.g. (CPMC); (?) indicates projection of units uncertain.

CENOZOIC	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	Q <i>Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits.</i>
	TERTIARY	Tv <i>Bimodal volcanic unit: Tv, undivided (not on this sheet); Tv1, small stocks and necks of white-weathering, flow-banded, rhyolitic, quartz-sanidine porphyry; Tv2, laminated rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs and flows; Tv3, dark grey-weathering, locally amygdaloidal, dark grey-green basalt necks and flows.</i>
	TERTIARY?	Tq <i>Vein unit: white-weathering, white vein quartz.</i>
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS MID-CRETACEOUS	KSF <i>SOUTH FORK VOLCANICS: dark brown-weathering, locally columnar jointed, massive, densely welded, biotite-quartz-hornblende-feldspar crystal- and crystal-lithic tuff.</i>
	KS	<i>SELWYN PLUTONIC SUITE: Ks undivided; grey-weathering, resistant, medium- to coarse-grained, locally megacrystic (K-feldspar), biotite±hornblende±muscovite granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite; KS1, plutons without hornblende; KS2, plutons with hornblende; KS3, porphyritic biotite-hornblende granite characterized by large, smoky grey quartz phenocrysts and locally K-feldspar phenocrysts.</i>
	LOWER CRETACEOUS	KBT <i>BIG TIMBER FORMATION: chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate.</i>
	TRIASSIC	TJ <i>JONES LAKE FORMATION: brown-weathering, medium- to thick-bedded, calcareous siltstone, sandstone, and shale; abundant ripple crosslamination; TJ1, massive light grey-weathering, fine crystalline, dark grey limestone.</i>
	CARBONIFEROUS TO PERMIAN	CPMC <i>MOUNT CHRISTIE FORMATION: resistant, orange- to buff-weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, light grey-green to black chert.</i>
PALEOZOIC	DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN	MT <i>TAY FORMATION: recessive, dark brown-weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, calcareous, dark grey to brown siltstone, sandstone, and shale; thin to thick interbeds of fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; MT1, light grey-weathering, thick-bedded to massive, dark grey limestone; MT2, resistant coarse-grained quartz sandstone (on sheet 2 only).</i>
	EARN GROUP (DP, DMP) UPPER DEVONIAN TO MID-MISSISSIPPIAN	DMP <i>PREVOST FORMATION: recessive, brown-weathering, thin-bedded, laminated, dark blue-grey to black slate with thin to thick interbeds of fine- to medium-grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke, and chert-pebble conglomerate.</i>
	LOWER DEVONIAN TO UPPER DEVONIAN	DP <i>PORTRAIT LAKE FORMATION: black, blue-black or silvery white-weathering, thin-bedded, siliceous, black siltstone, slate, and chert.</i>
	SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN UPPER SILURIAN(?) TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN	SDc <i>Carbonate-sandstone unit: SDc, undivided (105-K); SDc1, massive, medium-grained quartz arenite; (105-K); SDc2, light grey-weathering, massive- to thick-bedded, fine crystalline limestone and dolostone, locally cherty (105-J).</i>
	ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN	OSR <i>ROAD RIVER GROUP: undivided Duo Lake and Steel formations (may include infolds of units COR and DP); STEEL FORMATION (Upper Silurian): orange-weathering, thin-bedded, burrowed, dolomitic, grey-green mudstone, siltstone, and chert; thin-bedded, black chert; rare black graptolitic shale; DUO LAKE FORMATION (Lower Ordovician to Lower Silurian): resistant, grey-weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, green, grey, and black chert; recessive, blue-black-weathering, black graptolitic shale.</i>
	CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN UPPER CAMBRIAN AND LOWER ORDOVICIAN RABBITKETTLE FORMATION (COR)	€ORG <i>Gold Creek facies: grey-buff-weathering, laminated to thin-bedded, locally nodular limestone and shaly limestone; limestone conglomerate; light grey-weathering, dark grey, thin-bedded limestone separating members of dark brown-weathering, black shale; medium green-weathering, green shale.</i>
	€ORT	<i>Twopete facies: resistant, dark grey-weathering, massive to laminated, blocky, white to light grey quartzose siltstone and chert, and rare black slate; strikingly laminated, very fine-grained, tuffaceous siltstone and chert; minor grey phyllitic limestone, calcareous phyllite, and greenstone.</i>
	€ORV	<i>Vangorda facies: silver-grey-weathering, laminated to thin-bedded, dark grey, shaly limestone to calcareous phyllite.</i>
	LOWER AND (?)MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	EG <i>GULL LAKE FORMATION: recessive, brown-weathering, noncalcareous, dark grey to black slate and siltstone; metamorphosed equivalents near Big Timber pluton include quartz-muscovite-biotite schist.</i>
	PRECAMBRIAN	PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP (PY, P€N)
PY		<i>YUSEZYU FORMATION: grey-brown-weathering, thin- to thick-bedded, interbedded, quartz sandstone, local quartz-pebble conglomerate, and grey-green to dark grey slate; PY1, grey-weathering, dark grey, fine crystalline limestone.</i>
<i>Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden, outcrop boundary)</i>		-----
<i>Fault, steeply dipping (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; solid circle indicates downthrown side)</i>		-----●-----
<i>Fault, thrust (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated beneath overburden; teeth indicate upthrust side)</i>		-----▲▲▲▲▲
<i>Anticline (approximate or extrapolated beneath overburden)</i>		-----↕
<i>Syncline (approximate or extrapolated beneath overburden)</i>		-----↕
<i>Cross-section lines</i>		A-----B
<i>Bedding, top known (inclined, overturned)</i>		30° / ↗
<i>Bedding, top unknown (inclined, vertical)</i>		15° / ↗
<i>Cleavage, foliation (inclined, vertical)</i>		20° / ↗
<i>MINFILE status (anomaly, deposit, drilled prospect)</i>		● ▲ ▣
<i>MINFILE status (prospect, showing, unknown)</i>		◆ ▼ ?
<i>Fossil locality (GSC Bulletin 599; Gordey (2013))</i>		●