

Earth Sciences Sector
Geological Map Flow Project

Data Model
Of
The Bedrock Mapping Geodatabase, Version 3.1
(Released June 2011)
For Publications

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Bedrock Data Model was designed to manage data at the project level, to publish GIS enabled and hardcopy maps, and to facilitate the transfer of project data to a standardized national system (intended for web delivery, client querying, and archiving).

How the Model Organizes Geological Features

Features were organized based first on their geological feature type, then according to similarity of properties, and, finally, by geometry type. The resulting feature class groupings were then given a 'subfeature' property to further define the geological type of feature. An example of this is a faults feature class (feature = fault) where the faults are differentiated by subfeatures such as normal, reverse, thrust etc. Next a consensus was reached on the minimum required properties necessary to describe the features in each feature class and a list of subfeatures for each feature was created. Feature properties were given names consistent with Dbase restrictions on the field names of Shapefiles (10 characters, no spaces; the StudyArea feature class is an exception to this rule due to the fact that the information in this feature class will not be published in a Shapefile). Lists of geological terms (feature class domains) were also created for the remaining properties of each feature class. Finally, feature class naming conventions were designed for the working environment (16 characters) and for the publication Shapefiles and XML files.

Working Environment Feature Class Names

For quick recognition, feature class names were selected based on the terms used by mapping geologists and to reflect the geological feature type contained in the feature class. The folds feature class contains folds, the faults feature class contains faults etc.

Publication File Names

For publication, each file name consists of the publication series number and the feature class name, separated by an underscore.

Examples, final Canadian Geoscience Map:

cgm_xxxx_Stations (where xxxx represents the map number)

cgm_xxxx_MapUnits

Examples, preliminary Canadian Geoscience Map:

cgm_xxxx_px_Stations (where px represents the preliminary version number)

cgm_xxxx_px_MapUnits

Domain Names

Domains (commonly referred to as pick-lists) were created with items listed logically rather than sorted alphabetically. Domain names relate domains to the feature class and feature attribute to which they apply, using the publication file naming convention. For example, the domain stp_subfeature indicates that it belongs to the subfeature (type of station) attribute of the stp (stations) feature class. Domains common to more than one feature class were given the same name as the attribute common among the feature

classes. An example of this is the confidence domain which relates to the confidence attribute in the contacts, faults, and folds feature classes. Where a domain is associated with the same attribute in various geometric types a 'v' is included in the domain name. An example, of this is the domain name fav_subfeature which lists the subtypes of faults for both lines and polygons for use at various map scales.

Feature Attributes Common to Most Feature Classes

Three attributes common to most feature classes are map_theme, feature, and subfeature. The map_theme attribute exists to *differentiate between types of map features* when large volumes of data are integrated into regional or national enterprise systems.

Content of Bedrock Geology Maps

This document records all of the standard feature classes and attributes that may appear in a Canadian Geoscience Map publication, some feature classes or attributes may be omitted if relevant data is not available for a given map publication.

Point Data Feature Classes

Feature Class Name: Stations

Explanation of Contents: station observations (any point location where specific geological information is noted)

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=station). [Domain=stp_feature]
- SUBFEATURE* The type of station. [Domain=stp_subfeature]
Examples: visited outcrop, remote ground observation, aerial observation, photograph only, historical published observation
- STATION_ID* The unique identification of each outcrop or point where observations were made. Format as follows: year, officer code, station#
Example: 05FNA025
- PHYS_ENV* The physical environment/nature of the outcrop. [Domain=stp_phys_env]
Examples: cliff face, ridge, open ground, shoreline, stream cut, road cut, vegetated terrain, quarry
- OC_QUALITY* The exposure quality. [Domain=stp_oc_quality]
Examples: good outcrop, poor outcrop, subcrop, float/rubble, talus/scree, felsenmeer, vegetation covered, burrow debris
- OC_SIZE* The size of the outcrop (as estimated by the geologist).
Examples: 10m x 25m, 60 square metres
- MAP_UNIT* The predominant map unit at the station.
Examples: Beaver Mines Fm, Opal Mbr, green argillite, Nisutlin Batholith, n/a (for photograph only stations)
- PARENTS* The upper level hierarchy names for predominant map unit, if applicable (formation, group or suite name).
Examples: Blairmore Group, Mount Head Formation, Cassiar Suite
- ADDL_UNITS* Additional units which are in contact with the predominant unit.
- OBSERVER* The observing geologist or observing assistant.
Example: George M. Dawson
- AIRPHOTO* The airphoto identifier for this station location. List as line # and photo #.
Example: A12212-123 (NAPL), AS4457-103 (Alberta)
- OBS_DATE* The date on which the observation was made.
- TRAVERS_ID* The unique identifier for the traverse during which this station was observed. Format as follows: officer code, year, sequential #
Example: FNA2008-01
- REMARKS* Notes relating to this station.

SINCE_LAST Notes on observations made between this station and the previous station.

EASTING The UTM easting coordinate value of the station (as confirmed by the observer or publication author).

NORTHING The UTM northing coordinate value of the station (as confirmed by the observer or publication author).

UTM_LON_ZN The UTM longitudinal zone number. [Domain=UTM_lon_zn]
Examples: 9, 10, 11, 12

UTM_LAT_ZN The UTM latitudinal zone letter. [Domain=UTM_lat_zn]
Examples: T, U, V, W, X

UTM_DATUM The horizontal datum for UTM coordinates (as captured from field work or source). [Domain=hor_datum]
Examples: NAD27, NAD83, not applicable

LOC_METHOD The method used to capture coordinates for this station. [Domain=loc_method]
Examples: GPS, georeferenced image, scaled from 50k topo map

PDOP The positional dilution of precision (positional error) captured from GPS.

SATS_USED The number of satellites used for position calculation, captured from GPS.

LATITUDE The latitude of the station in decimal degrees.

LONGITUDE The longitude of the station in decimal degrees.

GEO_DATUM The horizontal datum for geographic coordinates. [Domain=hor_datum]
Examples: NAD27, NAD83, WGS84

ELEVATION The elevation of the station in metres.

VERT_DATUM The datum used to report elevation. [Domain=vert_datum]
Examples: WGS84, CGVD28, Mean Sea Level

ELEV_METH The method used to capture elevation for this station. [Domain=elev_meth]
Examples: GPS, altimeter, 50k topo map, 50k DEM

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Lithologies

Explanation of Contents: lithology observations at stations

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=lithology). [Domain=ltf_feature]
- STATION_ID* The unique identification of each outcrop or point where observations were made. Format as follows: year, officer code, station#. Example: 05FNA025
- LITH_ID* The unique identification of each lithology observed at a station. Format as follows: year, officer code, station#, lithology letter Examples: 05FNA025A , 05FNA025B
- OCCURRENCE* The nature of the occurrence within the station. [Domain=ltf_occurrence] Examples: pluton, dyke, bed, nodule, xenolith, clast, enclave
- LITHGROUP* The general rock grouping (for GanFeld functionality). [Domain=ltf_lith_group] Examples: volcanic, metamorphic, sedimentary, metaplutonic
- LITHDETAIL* The detailed rock name. This field stores the functional rock name and is the only required field for rock names. It may contain any legitimate rock name. Examples: monzonite, basalt, pelite, mafic schist, lime packstone, quartz arenite
- MAP_UNIT* The map unit to which the lithology belongs. Examples: Beaver Mines Fm, Opal Mbr, Nisutlin Batholith, Mattson Assemblage
- COMP_QUAL* A list of qualifiers relating to the composition of the lithology. Example: calcareous, quartzose, feldspathic, aluminous, ferruginous, carbonaceous, graphitic, dolomitic
- TEXT_QUAL* A list of qualifiers relating to textural properties of the lithology. Examples: equigranular, porphyritic, silty, clast-supported
- STRUC_QUAL* A list of qualifiers relating to primary structures within the lithology. Examples: parallel laminated, cross-bedded, flow laminated
- IGN_MIN* A list of igneous minerals present in this lithology. Examples: biotite, hornblende, olivine, apatite.
- MET_MIN* A list of metamorphic minerals present in this lithology. Examples: staurolite, kyanite, garnet, chlorite, talc
- SED_MIN* A list of sedimentary minerals present in this lithology. Examples: chert, magnetite, glauconite, hematite, gypsum
- MIN_NOTES* Notes on minerals present.
- GRAIN_SIZE* A list of grain sizes found in this lithology.
- GR_SIZE_MN* The minimum grain or crystal size. [Domain=ltf_grain_size] Examples: coarse sand (0.5-1.0 mm), cryptocrystalline, ash

GR_SIZE_MX The maximum grain or crystal size. [Domain=ltp_grain_size]
Examples: granules (2.0-4.0 mm), coarsely crystalline, lapilli

FR_COLOUR The fresh colour of the lithology.

W_COLOUR The weathered colour of the lithology.

COLOUR_IND The colour index value from 0 to 100.

FABRICS A list of deformational fabrics or structures within the lithology.
Examples: C-S fabric, cleavage, stylolites, mylonitic foliation

BED_THICK A list of bedding thicknesses for this lithology.

BEDDING_MN The minimum bedding thickness. [Domain=ltp_bedding_thickness]
Examples: thin bedded (3-10 cm), thick bedded (30-100 cm)

BEDDING_MX The maximum bedding thickness. [Domain=ltp_bedding_thickness]
Examples: thin bedded (3-10 cm), thick bedded (30-100 cm)

FOSSILS A list of fossils present in the lithology.

FOS_NOTES Notes on the fossils present.

CONTACT_U The nature of upper contact. [Domain=ltp_lith_contact]
Examples: gradational, sharp, sheared, intrusive, covered

CONTACT_L The nature of lower contact. [Domain=ltp_lith_contact]
Examples: gradational, sharp, sheared, intrusive, covered

CONT_NOTES Further notes or remarks about the contacts.

MAGNETIC_S The magnetic susceptibility value of the lithology (in SI units).

INTERPRETN An interpretation of the genetic origin or protolith of the lithology.
Examples: silty limestone protolith – now calc-silicate, cross-bedded quartz arenite of aeolian origin

INT_CONFID The level of confidence with the lithology interpretation. [Domain=ltp_int_confid]
Examples: confident, moderate, not confident

REMARKS Comment field for notes relating to the lithology.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL Symbol code corresponding to the feature's symbol in the FGDC symbol set, if the author chooses to symbolize.

Feature Class Name: LithologyMinerals**Explanation of Contents:** details of lithology minerals (to support lithology descriptions)**Attributes:**

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=lithology mineral). [Domain=Imp_feature]
<i>STATION_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the station at which the mineral occurs. Example: 05FNA025
<i>LITH_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the lithology in which the mineral occurs. Example: 05FNA025A
<i>MINERAL_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the lithology mineral occurrence. Format as follows: year, officer code, station #, lithology letter, lithology mineral # Examples: 05FNA025A01, 05FNA025A02
<i>MINERAL</i>	The mineral being described. Examples: biotite, calcite, epidote
<i>FORM</i>	The form of the mineral. [Domain=Imp_form] Examples: euhedral, anhedral, subhedral
<i>HABIT</i>	The habit of the mineral. [Domain=Imp_habit] Examples: acicular, columnar, equant, fibrous
<i>OCCURRENCE</i>	The nature of the occurrence of the mineral in the lithology. [Domain=Imp_occurrence] Examples: accessory, constituent, clot, phenocryst, porphyroblast
<i>COLOUR</i>	The colour of the mineral.
<i>SIZEMINMM</i>	The minimum size of the mineral in mm.
<i>SIZEMAXMM</i>	The maximum size of the mineral in mm.
<i>MNRL_MODE</i>	The proportion of rock unit comprised by the mineral (value range 0-100).
<i>REMARKS</i>	Further explanatory notes on the mineral.
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	Symbol code corresponding to the feature's symbol in the FGDC symbol set, if the author chooses to symbolize.

Feature Class Name: Planar

Explanation of Contents: planar orientation measurements

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=planar orientation measurement). [Domain=plp_feature]
- PLANAR_ID* The unique identification for each planar measurement. Format as follows: year, officer code, station #, lithology letter, measurement #
Examples: 05FNA025A01, 05FNA025A02, 05FNA025B03
- SUBFEATURE* The type of planar feature or fabric. [Domain=plp_subfeature]
Examples: bedding, fault plane, fracture, joint, cleavage, schistosity
- FAB_ELEM* The elements that define the planar fabric.
Examples: muscovite (schistosity), flattened or stretched quartz (mylonitic foliation), crenulations (cleavage)
- ATTITUDE* The attitude of planar feature. [Domain=plp_attitude]
Examples: upright, overturned <180, vertical, not applicable
- YOUNG_EVID* The confidence in attitude of primary layering as assessed from evidence for younging direction. [Domain=plp_young_evid]
Examples: known, sedimentary structure; inferred, stratigraphic order; assumed, no evidence, not applicable
- GENERATION* The phase of generation. [Domain=generation]
Examples: primary, first, second, third, fourth, undefined
- METHOD* The method of acquisition. [Domain=method]
Examples: measured at station, estimated at station, calculated from data, calculated from imagery, acquired from historical data
- DIP_DIR* The dip direction value of the planar feature in degrees. [Range= 0-360]
- STRIKE* The right-hand rule strike value of planar feature. [Range= 0-360]
- DIP* The dip value of the planar feature in degrees. [Range=0-90]
- STRAIN* The strain intensity associated with this fabric measurement. [Domain=strain]
Examples: no strain, weak, moderate, intense
- FLATTENING* The relative intensity of planar (S) fabric over linear (L) fabric. [Domain=flattening]
Examples: L tectonite, L>S, L=S, L<S, S tectonite
- LITH_ID* The unique identifier for the lithology in which the measurement was taken.
Example: 05FNA025A
- STATION_ID* The unique identification of the station where the measurements were taken.
Example: 05FNA025
- LINEAR_ID* A list of unique identifiers for all related linear measurements.

Example: The unique identifier for a striae lineation on a fault plane

PLANAR_ID2 A list of unique identifiers for all related planar measurements.
Example: The unique identifier for a cleavage plane measured with bedding

REMARKS Notes relating to the measurement.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Linear

Explanation of Contents: linear orientation measurements

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=linear orientation measurement). [Domain=lip_feature]
<i>LINEAR_ID</i>	The <u>unique</u> identification for each linear measurement. Format as follows: year, officer code, station #, lithology letter, measurement # Examples: 05FNA025B04, 05FNA025C05
<i>SUBFEATURE</i>	The type of linear feature. [Domain=lip_subfeature] Examples: mineral lineation, fold hinge, fault striae
<i>FAB_ELEM</i>	The elements that define the linear fabric. Examples: aligned hornblende (mineral lineation), stretched pebbles (stretching lineation), tool marks (sedimentary lineation)
<i>TREND</i>	The trend value of linear feature in degrees.
<i>PLUNGE</i>	The plunge value of linear feature in degrees.
<i>SENSE</i>	The sense of movement indicated by the feature. Examples: sinistral, down to northeast
<i>GENERATION</i>	The deformational phase of generation. [Domain=generation] Examples: primary, first, second, third, fourth, undefined
<i>METHOD</i>	The method of acquisition. [Domain=method] Examples: measured at station, estimated at station, calculated from data, calculated from imagery, acquired from historical data
<i>REMARKS</i>	Notes relating to the measurement.
<i>STRAIN</i>	The strain intensity associated with this fabric measurement. [Domain=strain] Examples: no strain, weak, moderate, intense
<i>FLATTENING</i>	The relative intensity of planar (S) fabric over linear (L) fabric. [Domain=flattening] Examples: L tectonite, L>S, L=S, L<S, S tectonite
<i>LITH_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the lithology in which this measurement was made. Example: 05FNA025A
<i>STATION_ID</i>	The unique identification of the station where the measurements were taken. Example: 05FNA025
<i>PLANAR_ID</i>	A list of the unique planar measurement identifiers which the linear measurement may refer to. Examples: Unique identifiers for fault planes, bedding planes, cleavage planes
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: AltnMineraliztn

Explanation of Contents: alteration or mineralization found at stations

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature. [Domain=amp_feature] Examples: alteration, mineralization
<i>STATION_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the station at which the alteration or mineralization occurs. Example: 05FNA025
<i>ALTMIN_ID</i>	The unique identifier for the occurrence of alteration or mineralization. Format as follows: year, officer code, station #, X, sequential # Examples: 05FNA025X01, 05FNA025X02
<i>UNIT</i>	The outcrop unit of rock in which the alteration or mineralization occurs. [Domain=amp_unit] Examples: host rock, intrusion, all
<i>MINERAL</i>	The alteration mineral or economic mineral. Examples: sericite, smectite, bornite, galena
<i>MNRL_MODE</i>	The proportion (%) of the rock unit comprised by the mineral (range is 0-100).
<i>DISTRIBUTN</i>	The nature of distribution of alteration mineral or economic mineral. [Domain=amp_distributn] Examples: pervasive, fracture controlled, disseminated
<i>REMARKS</i>	Further explanatory notes on the alteration or mineralization.
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Photos

Explanation of Contents: photographs taken in the field

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=photograph). [Domain=php_feature]
- STATION_ID* The unique identification of the station at which the photograph was taken.
Example: 09SQB025
- PHOTO_DATE* The date on which the photograph was taken (yyyy-mm-dd).
- PHOTO_TIME* The time at which the photograph was taken. (hh:mm:ss)
- PHOTO_ID* The unique identification for the photograph. Format as follows: year, officer code, station #, P, sequential #
Examples: 09SQB025P01, 09SQB025P02
- SUBJECT* The general subject matter for the photograph. [Domain=php_subject]
Examples: outcrop, structure, landscape, wildlife
- FILENAME* The file name assigned by the camera.
Example: DSC_087
- PERM_NAME* The permanent file name for long term accessibility.
Examples: 2009SQB025_DSC_087, 09SQB025P01
- CATALOG_ID* The unique identifier for a photograph that has been catalogued by NRCan.
- DIRECTION* The direction (value in degrees) in which the photograph was taken.
- CAPTION* The caption of the photograph.
- PHOTOGRAPH* Field to store a raster image of the photograph.
- LATITUDE* The latitude of the photograph location in decimal degrees.
- LONGITUDE* The longitude of the photograph location in decimal degrees.
- GEO_DATUM* The horizontal datum for geographic coordinates. [Domain=hor_datum]
Examples: NAD27, NAD83, WGS84
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Fossils

Explanation of Contents: fossil localities

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=fossil locality). [Domain=fop_feature]
<i>TYPE_ANAL</i>	The laboratory analysis completed on the sample. [Domain=fop_type_anal] Examples: macropaleontology, conodonts, palynology
<i>SAMPLE</i>	The unique identifier assigned to sample when collected in the field. Format will vary with historical data. Example: AKX2002-18-7a, 05FNA025B02
<i>LITHOLOGY</i>	The lithology of the sample.
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The map unit from which the sample was collected.
<i>FOSSILS</i>	The list of fossils present in the sample (common names only, not genera or species). Examples: graptolites, trilobites, bryozoa, solitary coral
<i>CATALOG_ID</i>	The curation identifier of the sample. Catalogue number as assigned from the Sample Management System (SMS). Example: C-456789 (Calgary sample), V-123456 (Vancouver sample)
<i>COLLECTION</i>	The collection location where the sample is archived. Examples: Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, University of Manitoba
<i>STATION_ID</i>	The unique identification of the station, section, well, or drill-hole where the sample was collected. Examples: AKX2002-18-7 (station), 200/B-081-E/094-O-06/00 (well)
<i>DISTANCE_M</i>	The distance in metres from the reference point. Height in metres above base of section (if collected within a measured section), or depth in metres down hole (if collected from a well or drilled core).
<i>YEAR_COLL</i>	The year sample was collected.
<i>REPORT</i>	The paleontological report number(s).
<i>REPORT_AGE</i>	The age information provided in the report(s).
<i>REMARKS</i>	Notes relating to the fossil locality.
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).

Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL

A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Geochronology

Explanation of Contents: localities with geochronology results

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=geochronology result locality). [Domain=gcp_feature]
<i>TYPE_ANAL</i>	The laboratory analysis completed on the sample. [Domain=gcp_type_anal] Examples: U-Pb, 40Ar-39Ar, fission track.
<i>TECHNIQUE</i>	Laboratory technique employed. Examples: TIMS, SHRIMP, Laser Step Heating, ICPMSMC
<i>MATERIAL</i>	The material analysed. Examples: zircon, muscovite, baddeleyite, whole rock
<i>SAMPLE</i>	The unique identifier assigned to the sample when collected in the field. Format will be variable with historical data. Examples: AKX2002-18-7b, 05FNA025B02
<i>CATALOG_ID</i>	GSC catalogue number of the sample. Examples: V-12345, C-678901, O-234567
<i>LITHOLOGY</i>	The lithology of the sample.
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The map unit from which the sample was collected.
<i>GEOL_PROV</i>	Geological suite, assemblage, terrane, or province the sample belongs to. Examples: Flin Flon Domain, Omineca Belt, Cache Creek Terrane
<i>STATION_ID</i>	The unique identification of the station, section or well where the sample was collected. Examples: AKX2002-18-7 (station), 200/B-081-E/094-O-06/00 (well)
<i>REPORT_AGE</i>	The absolute reported age value from the analysis.
<i>AGE_UNITS</i>	The time units for the reported age. Example: Ma (million years)
<i>AGE_PLUS</i>	The absolute upper margin of error value on the reported age.
<i>AGE_MINUS</i>	The absolute lower margin of error value on the reported age.
<i>AGE_TYPE</i>	The nature of the event being dated. Examples: igneous crystallization age, metamorphic age, depositional age
<i>AGE_QUAL</i>	Qualifier indicating whether the age is an estimate or direct calculation. [Domain=gcp_age_qual]
<i>YEAR_COLL</i>	The year the sample was collected.
<i>REMARKS</i>	Notes relating to the geochronology result.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Wells

Explanation of Contents: petroleum wells and water wells

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=well). [Domain=wep_feature]
<i>SUBFEATURE</i>	The type of well. [Domain=wep_subfeature] Examples: dry, gas, oil, water
<i>UWI</i>	The Unique Well Identifier.
<i>NAME</i>	The short-form well name.
<i>SPUD_DATE</i>	The start date of drilling operations.
<i>ACTIVITY</i>	The status of production following given spud date. [Domain=wep_activity] Examples: producing, abandoned
<i>TD</i>	The total depth of drilling.
<i>TD_UNITS</i>	The unit of measurement for the total depth. [Domain=wep_td_units] Example: metres, feet
<i>LATITUDE</i>	The latitude (in decimal degrees) of the kelly bushing.
<i>LONGITUDE</i>	The longitude (in decimal degrees) of the kelly bushing.
<i>GEO_DATUM</i>	The horizontal datum for geographic coordinates. [Domain=hor_datum] Examples: NAD27, NAD83, WGS84
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: National Energy Board; extracted October 2008
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: MineralLocalities

Explanation of Contents: mineral localities on record with provincial and territorial governments

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=mineral locality). [Domain=mlp_feature]
<i>LOCALITY</i>	The mineral file number, or other unique identification of the locality. Examples: 094F-015, 095C-023
<i>NAME</i>	The name(s) of the mineral locality.
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The geological unit or units at the mineral locality.
<i>STATUS</i>	The deposit status. [Domain=mlp_status] Examples: anomaly, showing, prospect, production
<i>DEPOSIT</i>	The type of deposit. Example: sedimentary exhalative, skarn, quartz veins, fault breccia
<i>COMMODITY</i>	The economic elements or minerals present. Examples: lead, zinc
<i>COMM_ABBV</i>	The abbreviations of the economic elements or minerals present. Examples: Pb, Zn
<i>LABEL</i>	Text for an appropriate map label.
<i>LATITUDE</i>	The latitude of the locality in decimal degrees.
<i>LONGITUDE</i>	The longitude of the locality in decimal degrees.
<i>GEO_DATUM</i>	The horizontal datum for geographic coordinates. [Domain=hor_datum] Examples: NAD27, NAD83, WGS84
<i>REMARKS</i>	Comment field for any further explanation of the locality.
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: NORMIN database (NTGO); extracted October 2008
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: SmallMapUnits

Explanation of Contents: small map units (useful for features such as diatremes and kimberlite pipes on regional scale maps)

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=map unit). [Domain=unv_feature]
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The name of the map unit. Examples: Mountain River diatreme
<i>PARENTS</i>	The upper level hierarchy names for the map unit, if applicable (formation, group or suite name). Examples: Buffalo Hills suite
<i>MAX_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the unit. Examples: Middle Ordovician, 466 Ma
<i>MIN_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the unit. Examples: Early Silurian, 430 Ma
<i>LITH_LIST</i>	A short list of lithologies present in the map unit, in descending order of abundance. Examples: kimberlite
<i>GENESIS</i>	The geological process, or environment(s) of creation, of the map unit. Examples: igneous, intrusive
<i>REMARKS</i>	Remarks specific to the map unit.
<i>LABEL</i>	Map unit abbreviation. Examples: OdSI-km
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Notes

Explanation of Contents: Explanatory notes pertaining to specific localities on a map. For example: the location of hot springs, the location of gossans, or localities exposing an important relationship between map units.

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature (=note). [Domain=nop_feature]

NOTE_ID A unique identification for each note in this publication or map area.
Example: MWB09-95C/2-Note2

REMARKS Clarifying comments regarding a feature or features at this location.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Line Data Feature Classes

Feature Class Name: Contacts

Explanation of Contents: contacts between map units

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature (=contact). [Domain=col_feature]

SUBFEATURE The type of contact. [Domain=col_subfeature]
Examples: depositional, intrusive, metamorphic, facies change, faulted

CONFIDENCE The confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence]
Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed

REMARKS Comment field available for further explanation.
Example: interpreted from geophysical data

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: GeolUnitConstruct

Explanation of Contents: abstract or conceptual geological lines that form a boundary between map units or define the edge of a map unit

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature (=geology unit construct). [Domain=gu_feature]

SUBFEATURE The type of geology unit construct. [Domain=gu_subfeature]
Examples: nomenclature change, mapping precision change, limit of mapping

REMARKS Comment field available for further explanation.
Example: these units can no longer be mapped separately due to poor exposure

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: BaseMapConstruct

Explanation of Contents: physiographic feature lines from the topographic base, or other sources, that define the edge of a map unit

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature (=base map construct). [Domain=bml_feature]

SUBFEATURE The type of base map construct. [Domain=bml_subfeature]
Examples: shoreline, glacier edge, map neat line

REMARKS Comment field available for further explanation.
Example: glacier outline from Geomatics Canada 2009

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

Feature Class Name: ThinStratUnits

Explanation of Contents: units within a layered succession which are too thin to be shown as areas on a printed map, but are deemed significant enough to be shown as a heavy line, separate from adjacent map unit polygons (defined relative to compilation scale); these thin units must also form a boundary between other map units (ie. not internal to another unit)

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=map unit). [Domain=unv_feature]
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The name of the map unit. Examples: Exshaw Formation (a 5-10 m thick regional marker)
<i>PARENTS</i>	The upper level hierarchy names for map unit, if applicable (formation, group or suite name).
<i>CONFIDENCE</i>	The confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence] Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed
<i>MAX_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the unit. Examples: Devonian, 360 Ma
<i>MIN_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the unit. Examples: Mississippian, 350 Ma
<i>LITH_LIST</i>	A short list of lithologies present in the map unit, in descending order of abundance. Example: shale
<i>GENESIS</i>	The geological process, or environment(s) of creation, of the map unit. Examples: sedimentary, marine
<i>REMARKS</i>	Remarks specific to the map unit.
<i>LABEL</i>	Map unit abbreviation. Examples: DvMs-Ex
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	Symbol code corresponding to the feature's symbol (linestyle) in the FGDC symbol set.

Feature Class Name: ThinDykes

Explanation of Contents: dykes or sills which are too thin to be shown as areas on a printed map (defined relative to compilation scale)

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature (=map unit). [Domain=unv_feature]
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The name of the map unit. Examples: Mackenzie Dykes, Matachewan Dykes
<i>PARENTS</i>	The upper level hierarchy names for map unit, if applicable (formation, group or suite name). Examples: Proterozoic Dykes
<i>CONFIDENCE</i>	The confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence] Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed
<i>MAX_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the unit. Examples: Mesoproterozoic, 1580 Ma
<i>MIN_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the unit. Examples: Mesoproterozoic, 1520 Ma
<i>LITH_LIST</i>	A short list of lithologies present in the map unit, in descending order of abundance. Example: diabase
<i>GENESIS</i>	The geological process, or environment(s) of creation, of the map unit. Examples: igneous, subvolcanic
<i>REMARKS</i>	Remarks specific to the map unit.
<i>LABEL</i>	Map unit abbreviation. Examples: MPt-MD
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	Symbol code corresponding to the feature's symbol (linestyle) in the FGDC symbol set.

Feature Class Name: Faults

Explanation of Contents: fault traces, shear traces, or structural lineaments

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature. [Domain=fal_feature]
Examples: fault, shear, structural lineament
- SUBFEATURE* The type of fault. [Domain=fav_subfeature]
Examples: thrust; dextral strike-slip; generic, steep dip
- ATTITUDE* The attitude of the fault. [Domain=attitude]
Examples: overturned, upright, not applicable
- CONFIDENCE* The confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence]
Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed
- GENERATION* The phase of generation. [Domain=generation]
Examples: first, second, third, undefined
- MAX_AGE* The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the fault.
Examples: Middle Ordovician, 466 Ma
- MIN_AGE* The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the fault.
Examples: Early Silurian, 430 Ma
- NAME* The name of the feature.
Examples: Jedhi Deh Thrust, Great Slave Lake Shear Zone
- PROPERTIES* Other properties of interest such as: seismic activity, relationship to dominant structural grain, unusual geometries.
Examples: seismically active, klippe, fenster
- MOVEMENT* A description of vertical fault movement for faults where the hanging wall cannot be established (ie. generic, steep dip fault). [Domain=fal_movement]
Examples: SW side down, N side down
- HWALL_DIR* The direction of the side of the fault on which the hanging wall occurs (for faults where a hanging wall can be identified, ie. normal, reverse, thrust).
[Domain=fav_direction]
Examples: SW, NE, inward, undefined
- REMARKS* Comment field for further explanation of the fault.
Example: interpreted from seismic data
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).

Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL

A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Folds

Explanation of Contents: fold traces

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=fold). [Domain=fol_feature]
- SUBFEATURE* The type of fold. [Domain=fol_subfeature]
Examples: anticline, anticlinorium, syncline, synformal sheath, arch, trough
- ATTITUDE* The attitude of the fold. [Domain=attitude]
Examples: overturned, upright
- CONFIDENCE* Confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence]
Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed
- GENERATION* The phase of generation. [Domain=generation]
Examples: first, second, third, undefined
- MAX_AGE* The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the fold.
Examples: Middle Ordovician, 466 Ma
- MIN_AGE* The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the fold.
Examples: Early Silurian, 430 Ma
- FOLDTREND* The approximate direction of plunge (=trend) of the fold axis.
[Domain=fol_direction]
- FOLDPLUNGE* The approximate magnitude of plunge of the fold axis.
Examples: shallow, moderate, steep
- NAME* The name of the feature, if a named feature.
Examples: Babiche Anticline, Porcupine Creek Anticlinorium
- PROPERTIES* Other properties of interest such as: shape, symmetry, interlimb angle
Examples: chevron, cylindrical, symmetrical, tight, open
- REMARKS* Comment field available for further explanation of the feature.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- ARROW_DIR* Direction in which the arrows for the limbs point for overturned and monocline symbols, or direction of short arrow (steep limb) for asymmetrical fold symbols.
[Domain=fol_direction]
Examples: SW, NE, not applicable (for symmetrical symbols)

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: DriftContacts

Explanation of Contents: drift contacts

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature. [Domain=col_feature]

SUBFEATURE The type of drift contact. [Domain=dcl_subfeature]
Examples: depositional-unconformable, depositional-conformable, faulted

CONFIDENCE The confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence]
Examples: defined, approximate, inferred, concealed

REMARKS Comment field available for further explanation.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: MeasuredSections

Explanation of Contents: measured stratigraphic sections

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=measured stratigraphic section). [Domain=sel_feature]
- SUBFEATURE* The type of measured section. [Domain=sel_subfeature]
Examples: type section, reference section, study section
- SECTION_ID* The unique section identifier.
Examples: KB1943-1, NE1977-Mount Lloyd George
- SEC_UNIT* A list of units in the section.
- UNIT_AGE* The ages of the units listed in the sec_unit field.
- OBSERVER* The geologist who measured the section.
Examples: E.D. Kindle, B.S. Norford
- SEC_YEAR* The year the section was measured.
- BASE_LAT* Latitude coordinate for the base of the section (in decimal degrees).
- BASE_LONG* Longitude coordinate for the base of the section (in decimal degrees).
- TOP_LAT* Latitude coordinate for the top of the section (in decimal degrees).
- TOP_LONG* Longitude coordinate for the top of the section (in decimal degrees).
- GEO_DATUM* The horizontal datum for geographic coordinates. [Domain=hor_datum]
Examples: NAD27, NAD83, WGS84
- CONFIDENCE* Confidence in the location of the section. [Domain=sel_confidence]
Examples: defined, approximate, obliterated
- LOC_REMARK* Comment field available for remarks concerning the location of the section.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Traverses

Explanation of Contents: traces of traverse paths

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=traverse). [Domain=tvf_feature]
- TRAVERS_ID* Unique identifier for the traverse.
Example: AC-1971-5.
- TRAV_DATE* Date the traverse was undertaken (yyyy-mm-dd).
- LEADER* The name of the person leading the traverse.
- PARTNER* The name of the traverse assistant(s) or partner(s).
- REMARKS* Further remarks on the traverse as required.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Traces

Explanation of Contents: traces of supplementary features not typically essential to the geological interpretation

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature (=trace). [Domain=trl_feature]
- SUBFEATURE* The type of trace. [Domain=trl_subfeature]
Examples: marker bed, bedding form line, structural cross-section, non-structural lineament, seismic line, joint
- DESCRIPTN* A short description of the trace for clarification of unique subfeatures.
Examples: discontinuous marble lens, chert marker bed, thin mafic sill
- NAME* The name of the feature.
Examples: Cross-section A-B, Shell A64-117 (seismic line)
- REMARKS* Further remarks on the feature as required.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Limits

Explanation of Contents: limits or boundaries of supplementary features not essential to the geological interpretation

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature. [Domain=Isl_feature]
Examples: limit, boundary
- SUBFEATURE* The type of limit or boundary. [Domain=Isl_subfeature]
Examples: gas field; mine, surface; outcrop extent, lava flow margin, etc.
- DESCRIPTN* A short description of the limit or boundary for clarification of unique subfeatures.
Examples: working coal mine, outline current as of 2005 (mine, surface)
- NAME* The name of the feature.
Examples: Kotaneelee Gas Field
- REMARKS* Further remarks on the feature as required.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Isograds

Explanation of Contents: Isograd lines indicating the appearance or disappearance of index minerals.

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* Type of feature(=isograd). [Domain=igl_feature]
- SUBFEATURE* Subdivision of the feature type. [Domain=igl_subfeature]
Examples: chlorite in, garnet in, biotite out, kyanite out
- CONFIDENCE* Confidence in the position of the feature. [Domain=confidence]
- MIN_DIR* The side of the line that would have the index mineral present.
[Domain=fav_direction]
- REMARKS* Further clarification of the isograd if required.
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* Abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Polygon Data Feature Classes

Feature Class Name: FaultZones

Explanation of Contents: fault zones and shear zones

Attributes:

- MAP_THEME* Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
- FEATURE* The type of feature. [Domain=faa_feature]
Examples: fault zone, shear zone
- SUBFEATURE* The type of fault zone or shear zone. [Domain=fav_subfeature]
Examples: thrust; dextral strike-slip; generic, steep dip
- GENERATION* The phase of generation. [Domain=generation]
Examples: first, second, third, undefined
- MAX_AGE* The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the fault zone or shear zone.
Examples: Middle Ordovician, 466 Ma
- MIN_AGE* The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the fault zone or shear zone.
Examples: Early Silurian, 430 Ma
- NAME* The name of the feature.
Examples: Cate Creek Duplex, Great Slave Lake Shear Zone
- PROPERTIES* Other properties of interest such as: seismic activity, relationship to dominant structural grain, unusual geometries.
Examples: seismically active, transverse, klippe, fenster
- REMARKS* Comment field for further explanation of the fault zone or shear zone.
Example: interpreted from seismic data
- REFERENCE* An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #
- SOURCE_REF* An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
- MAP_ID* NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
- SYMBOL* A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: MapUnits

Explanation of Contents: bedrock map units

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature. [Domain=mapunit_area_feature] Examples: map unit, unmapped area
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The name of the map unit. Examples: Sayunei Fm, Wildhorn Mbr, Nisutlin Batholith
<i>PARENTS</i>	The upper level hierarchy names for map unit, if applicable (formation, group, suite, or assemblage name). Examples: Rapitan Gp, Scatter Fm, Cassiar Suite
<i>MAX_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the unit. Examples: Middle Ordovician, 466 Ma
<i>MIN_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the unit. Examples: Early Silurian, 430 Ma
<i>LITH_LIST</i>	A short list of lithologies present in the map unit, in descending order of abundance. Example: sandstone, shale, conglomerate
<i>GENESIS</i>	Geological process, or environment(s) of creation, of the map unit. Examples: sedimentary, marine; igneous, plutonic; metasedimentary
<i>REMARKS</i>	Remarks specific to the map unit.
<i>LABEL</i>	Map unit abbreviation. Examples: Dv-P, NPt-Sa, ICt-Sc-W
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: DriftMapUnits

Explanation of Contents: drift map units

Attributes:

<i>MAP_THEME</i>	Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]
<i>FEATURE</i>	The type of feature. [Domain=mapunit_area_feature] Examples: map unit, unmapped area
<i>MAP_UNIT</i>	The name of the map unit. Examples: Quaternary alluvium, Quaternary rockslide
<i>PARENTS</i>	The upper level hierarchy names for map unit (formation, group or suite name). Examples: Laurentian till
<i>MAX_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic maximum age of the unit. Examples: Pleistocene, 1.2 Ma
<i>MIN_AGE</i>	The chronostratigraphic minimum age of the unit. Examples: Holocene, 0 Ma
<i>LITH_LIST</i>	A short list of sediment present in the map unit, in descending order of abundance. Example: sand, mud, gravel
<i>GENESIS</i>	The geological process or environment(s) of creation of the map unit. Examples: sedimentary, continental - glacial
<i>REMARKS</i>	Remarks specific to the map unit.
<i>LABEL</i>	Map unit abbreviation. Examples: Qt-a, Qt-ls
<i>REFERENCE</i>	An abbreviated reference for the current publication. Example: Author. Year. CGM #
<i>SOURCE_REF</i>	An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source. Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A
<i>MAP_ID</i>	NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint). Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon
<i>SYMBOL</i>	A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.

Feature Class Name: Sources

Explanation of Contents: extents of source data contributing to the compilation

Attributes:

MAP_THEME Geological map theme or type (=bedrock, at surface). [Domain=map_theme]

FEATURE The type of feature (=source area). [Domain=soa_feature]

REMARKS Clarifying comments regarding the sources.

REFERENCE An abbreviated reference for the current publication.
Example: Author. Year. CGM #

SOURCE_REF An abbreviated publication reference for source information or data, or the name of the original data source.
Example: Douglas, R.J.W. 1958. GSC Map 1052A

MAP_ID NTS identifier or map name (if footprint does not correspond to an NTS footprint).
Examples: 95C/7, NP-11/12, Melville Island, Northern Yukon

SYMBOL A GSC or mapping project code used in conjunction with a style file to symbolize features and to auto-generate map legend symbols.