

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

9 DUNVEGAN FORMATION: non-marine sandstone, conglomerate, and sandy shale

LOWER CRETACEOUS

8 FORT ST. JOHN GROUP (3-8)
CRUISER FORMATION: thin-bedded, dark grey, sandy marine shale; thin sandstone beds

7 GOODRICH FORMATION: massive to thin-bedded grey and buff sandstone; interbedded marine shale

6 HASLER FORMATION: thin-bedded dark marine shale, thin sandstone beds near top

4 GATES FORMATION: massive medium-grained sandstone, interbedded shale

3 MOOSEBAR FORMATION: dark grey marine shale, thin concretionary bands

5 Undivided

LOWER CRETACEOUS AND (?) EARLIER

2 BULLHEAD GROUP (1-2)
GETHING FORMATION: fine to medium-grained sandstone, shale, clay ironstone, siltstone, coal

1 DUNLEVY FORMATION: coarse sandstone, conglomerate, quartzitic sandstone, shale; thin coal seams

Heavily drift-covered area

Geological boundary (approximate, in part assumed from air photographs)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)

Fault

Anticlinal axis

Synclinal axis

Fossil locality

Bore-hole

Mine

Position of measured columnar section

Road

Trail

Building

Intermittent stream

Rapids

Marsh

Sand or gravel

Contours (interval 100 feet)

Depression contour

Height in feet above mean sea-level

Geology by H. H. Beach and J. Spivak, 1942.

Cartography by the Geological Mapping Division, 1950.

To accompany Memoir No. 259 by F. H. McLearn and E. D. Kindle.



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

Figure 11

Map of Peace River Canyon coal area and vicinity, British Columbia, showing geology, location of coal mines, and positions of measured columnar sections (See Figure 14)

Scale: 1 Inch to 1 Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$
MILES

