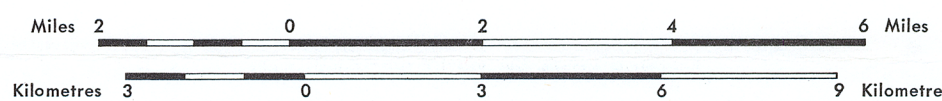




GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Figure 8
Geology of Sulphur and Windy Bays area, Great Slave Lake region,
District of Mackenzie

Scale 1:126,720
1 inch = 2 miles



LEGEND

- DEVONIAN**
- UPPER DEVONIAN**
- 9 HAY RIVER FORMATION: argillaceous limestone with shale partings, and minor dolomite
- MIDDLE DEVONIAN**
- 8 SLAVE POINT FORMATION: dolomitic limestone and stromatoporoidal limestone
 - 6 PRESQU'ILE FORMATION: 6a, light coloured coarse-grained vuggy dolomite; 6b, brown fine-grained dolomite; 6c, undifferentiated dolomite
 - 7 SULPHUR POINT FORMATION: limestone and stromatoporoidal limestone
 - 5 PINE POINT FORMATION: argillaceous limestone and limestone
 - 4 CHINCHAGA FORMATION: dolomite, dolomitic limestone, gypsum, and anhydrite
- ORDOVICIAN**
- UPPER TO MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN OR OLDER**
- 3 MIRAGE POINT FORMATION: red beds of gypsum, anhydrite, salt, and shale
- MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN OR OLDER**
- 2 OLD FORT ISLAND FORMATION: sandstone
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- 1 Granite

- Rock outcrop x
Bedding (horizontal, inclined) + /
Fault (assumed) ~~~~~
Anticline (assumed) ~~~~~
Syncline (assumed) ~~~~~
Diamond drill-hole x
Well (abandoned) x
Line of section - - - - -

Subsurface data from A.E. Cameron, (1922a);
and D.C. Malcolm, (1956)

Surface geology by B.G. Craig, R.J.W. Douglas, A.W. Norris,
and D.K. Norris, 1957; and D.C. Malcolm, (1956)

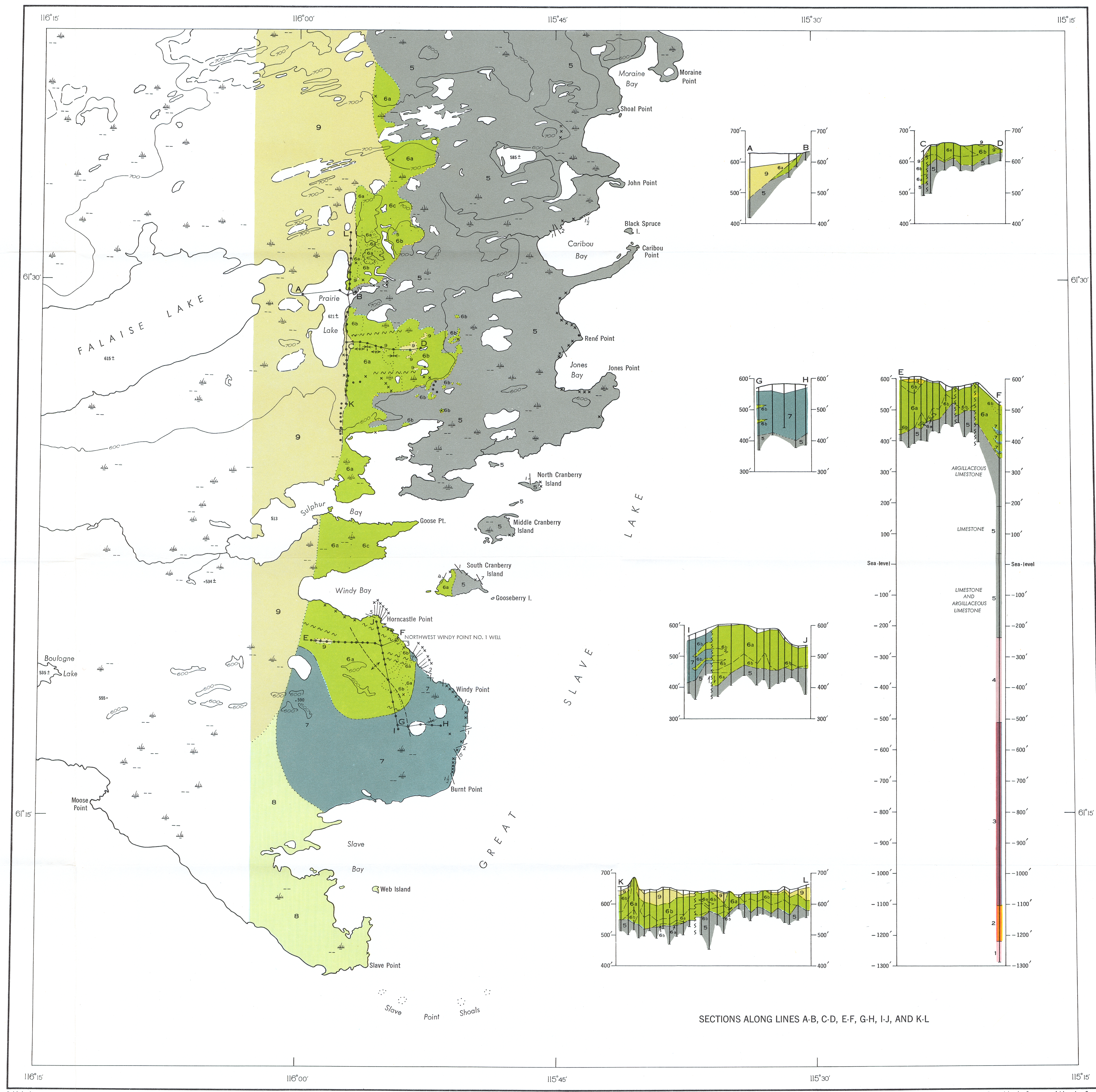
Compiled by A.W. Norris, 1960

To accompany G.S.C. Memoir 322, by A.W. Norris

- Marsh ~~~~~
Lake or pond, dry or cyclical ~~~~~
Contours (interval 100 feet) ~~~~~
Height in feet above mean sea-level 534 ±

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1964. Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published by the Army Survey Establishment

Mean magnetic declination, 32° 26' East, decreasing 5.8' annually. Readings vary from 32° 54' E in the NW corner to 31° 45' E in the SE corner of the map-area



SECTIONS ALONG LINES A-B, C-D, E-F, G-H, I-J, AND K-L

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