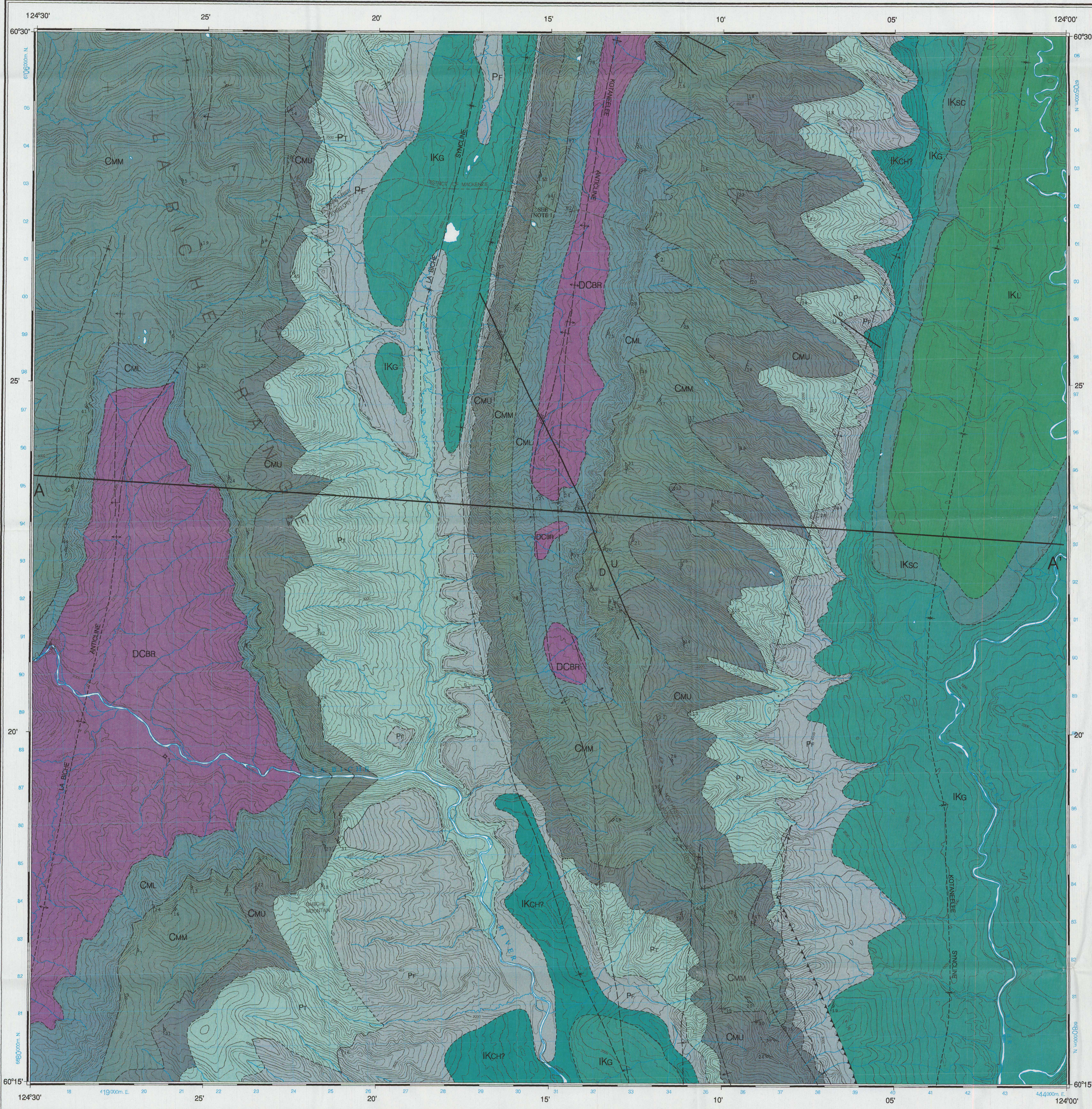


Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



**LEGEND**

- CRETACEOUS**
- LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- FORT ST JOHN GROUP (IKG - IKL)**
- IKL **LEPINE FORMATION**: dark gray to black concretionary shales with thin Fe-stained, orange-weathering siltstone beds, and minor quartz arenites.
  - IKSc **SCATTER FORMATION**: distinctive olive-green to medium-brown weathering, medium- to thick-bedded, very fine-grained sandstone to siltstone, with minor interbedded concretionary dark gray shale.
  - IKG **GARbutt FORMATION**: basal quartz arenite of variable thickness, and overlying dark weathering concretionary shales, may include Chinkh Formation.
  - IKCh? **CHINKH FORMATION (?)**: basal siltstone with very angular clasts of white chert in a matrix of dark gray siltstone (8-10 cm thick), interbedded shales, bioturbated siltstones and fine-grained sandstones with abundant zoofossils.
- PERMIAN**
- P<sub>F</sub> **FANTASQUE FORMATION**: rhythmically bedded chert and associated minor shales, silty siltstone and chert breccia. May include IKCh.
  - Tika map unit: medium to dark brown (fresh surface), fine-grained silty limestone, and calcareous quartzarenite.
- LOWER CARBONIFEROUS**
- C<sub>Mu</sub> **UPPER MATTSOON FORMATION**: quartzarenite, shales, fossiliferous limestone and dolomite, poorly indurated, oolitic quartz arenite, and minor subchertarenite. Locally includes Tika map unit in its upper part.
  - C<sub>Mm</sub> **MIDDLE MATTSOON FORMATION**: poorly- to well-indurated, medium-grained, buff-weathering quartz arenite and medium to dark gray shale, with minor dark-orange weathering limestone and sandy limestone near the base.
  - C<sub>Mi</sub> **LOWER MATTSOON FORMATION**: rusty-weathering, locally bioturbated, fine- to medium-grained quartz arenite and medium to dark gray shale.
- DEVONIAN TO LOWER CARBONIFEROUS**
- DCBr **BESA RIVER FORMATION**: variably calcareous, and locally dolomitic dark gray to black shale with minor interbedded siltstone and lesser orange-weathering, fine-grained sandstone layers.

**MAP SYMBOLS**

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Lithological unit nomenclature change
- LOCAL STRUCTURES**
- PLANAR STRUCTURES**
- Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, overturned)
  - Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, horizontal)
- REGIONAL STRUCTURES**
- Thrust fault (teeth indicate dip direction; assumed)
  - Fault, sense uncertain
  - Normal fault (arrows indicate lateral movement)
  - Anticline (assumed)
  - Syncline (assumed)
  - Anticline - limbs dip in same direction, arrow on steeper limb (approximate)
  - Syncline - limbs dip in same direction, arrow on steeper limb (approximate)
  - Overturned anticline (defined, approximate, assumed)
  - Overturned syncline (defined, approximate, assumed)
- OTHERS**
- Well (gas [dry and abandoned])

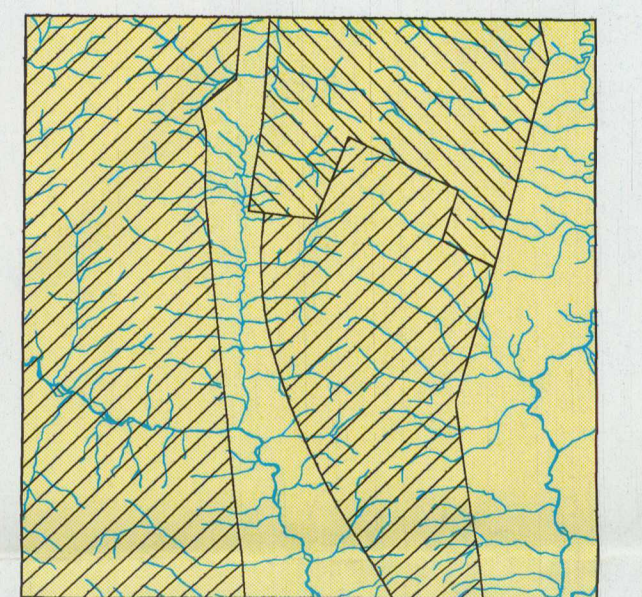
**LIST OF WELLS**

UID	FULL NAME	RIG RELEASE	SURFACE LOCATION (Eastings, Northings)
1 300806020124150	PAN AM SHELL MERRILL Y1 L-60	24-Jan-69	420842 668847
2 3000670030124000	PAN AM KOTANEELEE C-67	19-Nov-68	436460 6701840

**REFERENCES**

Douglas, R.L.W. (comp.)  
1978: La Biche River; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1380A; scale 1:250 000.

Douglas, R.L.W. and Norris, D.K.  
1968: Fort Liard and La Biche map-areas, Northwest Territories and Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 59-6, 29 p.



Geological compilation by L.D. Currie, 1997

Geology by L.D. Currie, T. E. Kubi, M.R. McDonough, 1995-97; based on fieldwork and studies of vertical air photographs 1998.

**THIS MAP IS A PRODUCT OF THE CENTRAL FORELAND NATMAP PROJECT**

Geological cartography by L.D. Currie, T. E. Kubi, M. McDonough, and S.J. Hinds, Geological Survey of Canada

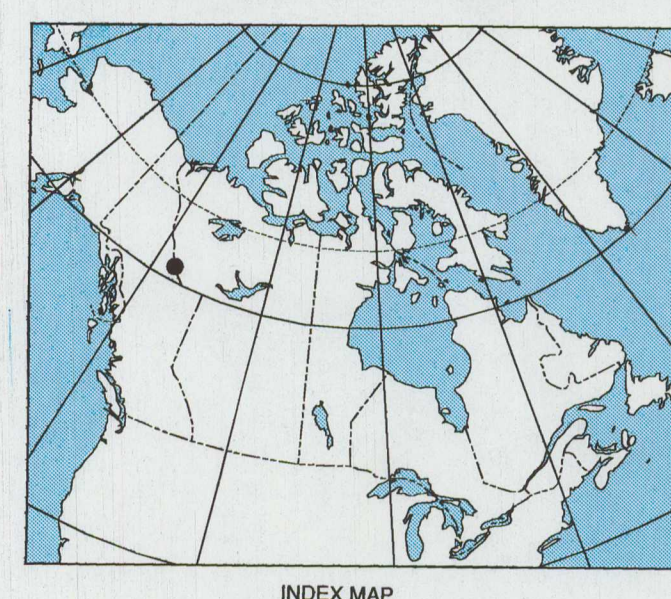
Any revisions or additional geological information from the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1971

**NOTES:**

- Slumping is common on the steep west limb of the Kotaneelee Anticline. Although the structure is overturned toward the west, some overturned bedding measurements may be affected by slumping.
- Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, this Open File Report has not been edited for conformity with Geological Survey of Canada standards.

Recommended citation:  
Currie, L.D., Kubi, T.E., and McDonough, M.R., 1998: Preliminary Geology, Babiche Mountain (95C/8), Yukon and Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File Map xxx, scale 1:50,000.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level  
North American Datum 1983  
Transverse Mercator Projection

**NATMAP CARTNAT**  
Canada's National Geoscientific Mapping Program  
Le Programme national de cartographie géoscientifique du Canada

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY  
**BABICHE MOUNTAIN (95C/8)**  
YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50 000 Echelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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Projection transverse universelle de Mercator  
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OTTAWA  
FEB 2000

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95C/10 Tika Creek	95C/9 Chinkh Creek OSC Open File 3843	95B/12 Mount Flett
95C/7 Brown Lake	95C/8 Babiche Mountain OSC Open File 3844	95B/6 Fisherman Lake
95C/2 Mount Merrill	95C/1 Mount Martin	95B/4 Betalamca Lake

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

Canada

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