SYMBOLS

Geological contact, defined, approximated, assumed

Bedding, horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned

Foliation or mylonite fabric, horizontal, inclined, vertical

Linear elements including minor fold axes, mullions and wrinkles

Synclinal and anticlinal fold axes in unmetamorphosed rocks

Synformal and antiformal axes of open folds that deform the metamorphic fabric

Major transcurrent fault, dextral slip approximately 450 km.

Basal or sole thrust beneath major allochthonous thrust sheet; movement Mesozoic, possibly Lower Cretaceous

Thrust fault within autochthonous or parautochthonous sequence; movement Mesozoic, possibly Lower Cretaceous

Steeply dipping fault, circle on downthrown side

●F Fossil locality, only a few are shown on this preliminary map

×12 Mineral occurrence; see list for name and brief description

130● Potassium-argon determination; date in m.y.

×G Gossan zone where rocks are prominently rust stained

Geology by J.O. Wheeler, 1958, 1959; L.H. Green, 1959; J.A. Roddick, 1959; G. Abbott, 1974, 1976; S.P. Gordey, 1975, 1976; D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976.

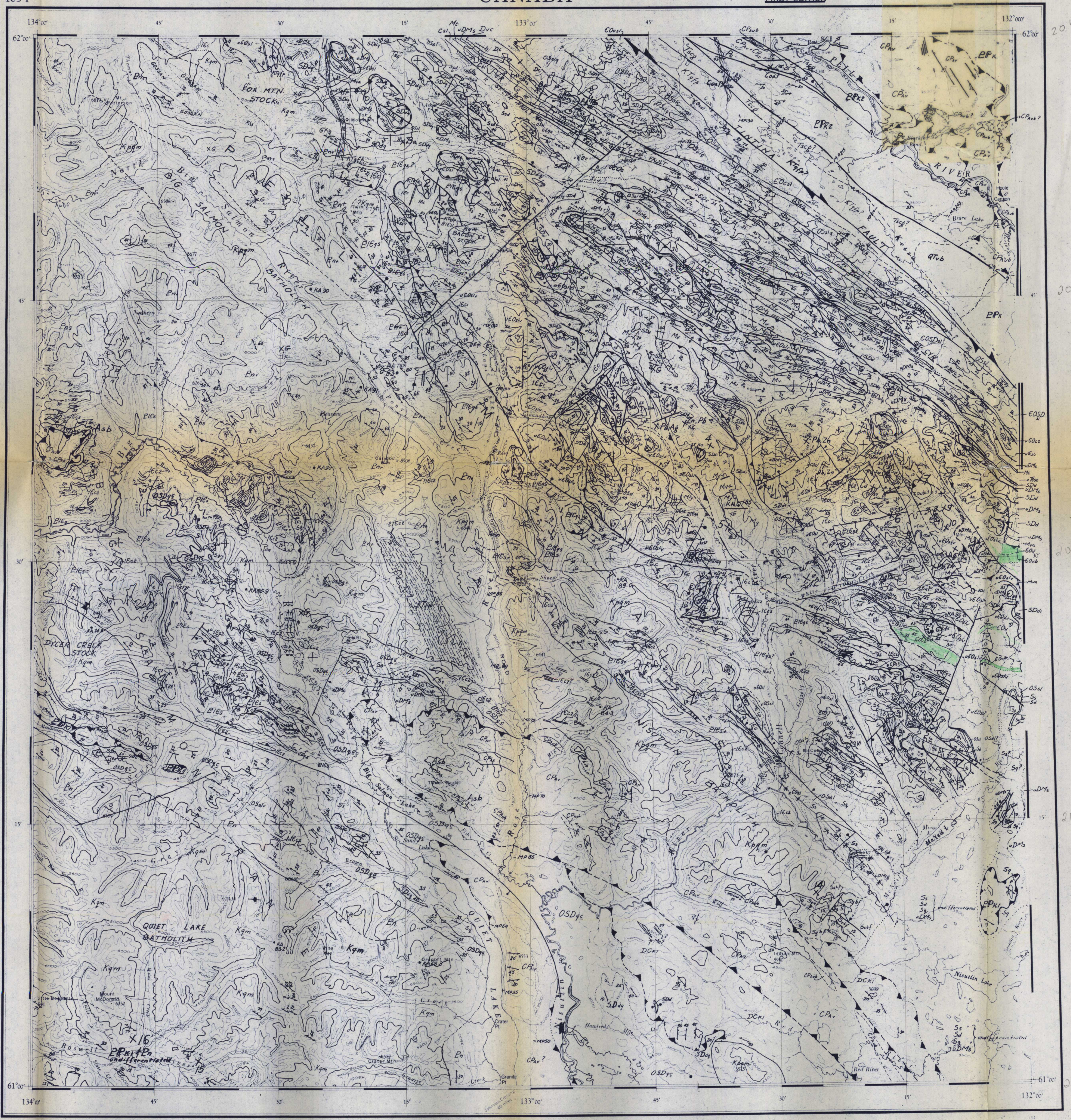
Compiled by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1977.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

1	RIBY	Scheelite in skarn and marble of Lower Cambrian age close to a mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite.
2	TU	Sphalerite and galena with quartz gangue, from a vein, is found as boulders in this stream.
3	GRUNDHOG	Galena and pyrite occurs in quartz siderite veins in Silurian carbonate rocks.
4	GRYLING	Galena, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in a vein that cuts the unconformable contact between Siluro-Devonian carbonates and Devono-Mississippian slate and volcanics.
5	BO	Galena and pyrite occur in a vein in sheared Mississippian volcanic rocks.
6	WODCOCK	Auriferous arsenopyrite and pyrite occur with pyrrhotite in fault controlled lenses in Eocambrian slate and siltstone.
7	KE	Galena with sphalerite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite occurs as massive lenses and veins within Mississippian slate and volcaniclastic rocks.
8	HOY	Galena with pyrite and tetrahedrite occurs in veins that cut Silurian orthoquartzite.
9	KEZAKEY	Galena with pyrite and tetrahedrite in siderite gangue occurs as veins in Cambro-Ordovician calcareous slate. The main vein is known as the Key-18.
10	STMP	The main A-1 vein contains "steel" galena with pyrite and tetrahedrite in siderite. It cuts Cambro-Ordovician calcareous slate.
11	OX	Galena and pyrite occur in a pyrrhotite lens conformable with bedding in Lower Cambrian limy argillite.
12	CR	A geochemical anomaly over sheared Mississippian acid volcaniclastic rocks. Skarn in Silurian carbonate developed next to nearby syenite has high concentrations of rare earth elements.
13	MI-ARNOLD	Sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite and barite occur in layers conformable with Mississippian volcanic rocks and slate.
14	MLLY	Skarn, derived from Silurian dolomitic siltstone and quartzite and invaded by mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite contains molybdenite. Geochemically high values of uranium are associated with the skarn.
15	MBS	Galena occurs in a quartz vein in metamorphic rocks.
16	GPHER	Galena occurs in a quartz vein in metamorphic rocks.

SHEET 1 of 3

105 F CANADA EDITION 2 ~~FIRST EDITION~~ 1105 F



THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE 1950

The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red lines; thus at the place marked A the declination is between 33°30'E and 34°00'E. The declination of the compass needle is decreasing 4 minutes annually.

Surveys in 1948 and compilation in 1950 by the Topographical Survey from air photographs taken in 1949. Lithographed and printed by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., Department of National Defence, 1952

Interim Corrections 1974

QUIET LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000 or 1 inch = 4 miles (approximately)

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

REFERENCE

Road, Hard Surface, All Weather — More than 2 Lanes; 2 Lanes; Route No.; Less than 2 Lanes
Road, Loose Surface, All Weather — 2 Lanes or More; Less than 2 Lanes; Dry Weather
Road, Special, etc. — Snow Road, Pack Route; Cart Road; Portage or Trail
Boundary, International; Boundary Mon.
Boundary, Provincial; Survey Mon.
Boundary, County or District; Bench Mark BMM 151i14
Boundary, Township, Seigniory or Parish; Triangulation Sta.
Boundary, Indian, Reserves, Park; Spot Elevation (in feet) 4590
Surveyed Line; Telephone, Trunk Route
Railway, Standard Guage — Multiple Track, Station; Abandoned; Single Track, Stop

Building; Fire Lookout Tower; Contours, Elevation
School; Wireless Station; Contours, Approximate
Post Office; Mine; Contours, Depression
Church; Cliff; Esker
Stream, Indefinite or Unsurveyed; Wooded Areas
Stream, Intermittent; Navigable Canal
Stream, in Dry River Bed; Rapids and Falls
Braided Stream; Ferry
Marsh or Swamp; Dam
Marsh or Swamp, in water; Lighthouse
Glacier or Snowfield; Aerodrome (Elevation in feet) 2156
Sand, Gravel or Mud; Seaplane Anchorage

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer

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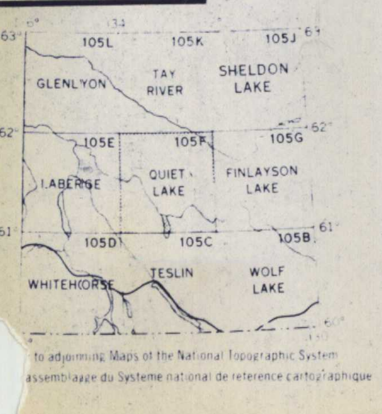

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Tableau d'assemblage du Système national de référence cartographique

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE
OTTAWA

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