

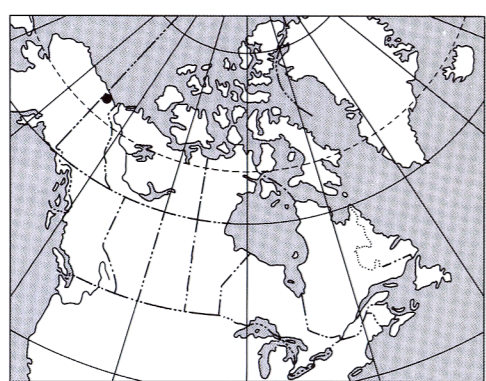
LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE	PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN LOWER AND MIDDLE PERMIAN SADLEROCHIT FORMATION: sandstone, shale and limestone; marine; undivided
	Qf Fluvial silt, sand and gravel, in part with cover of organic deposits; undivided		CARBONIFEROUS LIBURNE GROUP
	Qml Hummocky or ridged moraine in area of Laurentide glaciation		CA ALAPAH FORMATION: limestone, dolomitic; open marine
	B Pediments, bedrock surfaces mostly with thin cover of colluvium and/or organic deposits		CL LISBURNE GROUP: undivided
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY UPPER CRETACEOUS AND LOWER TERTIARY	PROTEROZOIC	ENDICOTT GROUP (CKK-CKY)
	Kck Cuesta Creek Member: conglomerate and sandstone; alluvial		CKY KAYAK FORMATION: shale, coal and limestone; marine and nonmarine
	CRETACEOUS UPPER CRETACEOUS		CKK KEKIKTUK FORMATION: conglomerate and quartzite; alluvial
	Kbc BOUNDARY CREEK FORMATION: mudstone; bituminous, bentonitic; marine		ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN Sedgwick Granite. Radiometric ages of similar granites in Northern Yukon range between 406 and 312 Ma
	LOWER CRETACEOUS		GS
	Kbr Sandstone, conglomerate and shale, flyschoid		NERUOKPUK FORMATION (PN1,2,5,6) Sandstone and argillite
	KMG MOUNT GOODENOUGH FORMATION: shale and siltstone; marine		PN6
	KWC Sandstone, shale and coal; marine and nonmarine; undivided. May include KMR, KMC		PN5 Limestone and quartzite
	KMR MCGUIRE FORMATION: shale and siltstone; marine		PN2 Argillite, limestone and sandstone
	KMC MARTIN CREEK FORMATION: sandstone, shale and coal; nonmarine and marine; may include KWC in the northern Richardson Mountains		PN1 Argillite and limestone
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS			
JKH HUSKY FORMATION: shale, siltstone and ironstone; marine			
JPO PORCUPINE RIVER FORMATION: sandstone and siltstone; marine and nonmarine			
JKK KINGAK FORMATION: shale and siltstone; marine			
TRIASSIC UPPER TRIASSIC			
TS SHUBLIK FORMATION: limestone, sandstone and shale; shallow marine			

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

	Cu +43 ppm (90 percentile)		Ag +0.4 ppm (90 percentile)
	Pb +44 ppm (90 percentile)		Cd +1.2 ppm (95 percentile)
	Zn +160 ppm (90 percentile)		Ba +540 ppm new data (95 percentile) +1200 ppm old data (95 percentile)

- Anomalous area
- Anomalous sample site
- Stream sediment sample location (Goodfellow, W.D., 1979, GSC Open File 565)
- Stream sediment sample location (Findlay, D.C. and Bell, R.T., 1982)
- Heavy mineral sample, panned concentrate, anomalous values only (Findlay, D.C. and Bell, R.T., 1982)
- Heavy mineral sample, panned concentrate (Gleeson, C.F., 1963, GSC Paper 63-32)
- Gold (ppb) Au Barite (ppm) Ba Tin (ppm) Sn Silver (ppm) Ag
- Tungsten (ppm) W Zinc (ppm) Zn Molybdenum (ppm) Mo Uranium (ppm) U
- Mineral occurrence
- Minor scheelite W Minor chalcopyrite Cu Minor molybdenite Mo Minor radioactive location U



INDEX MAP - LIEU DE LA CARTE

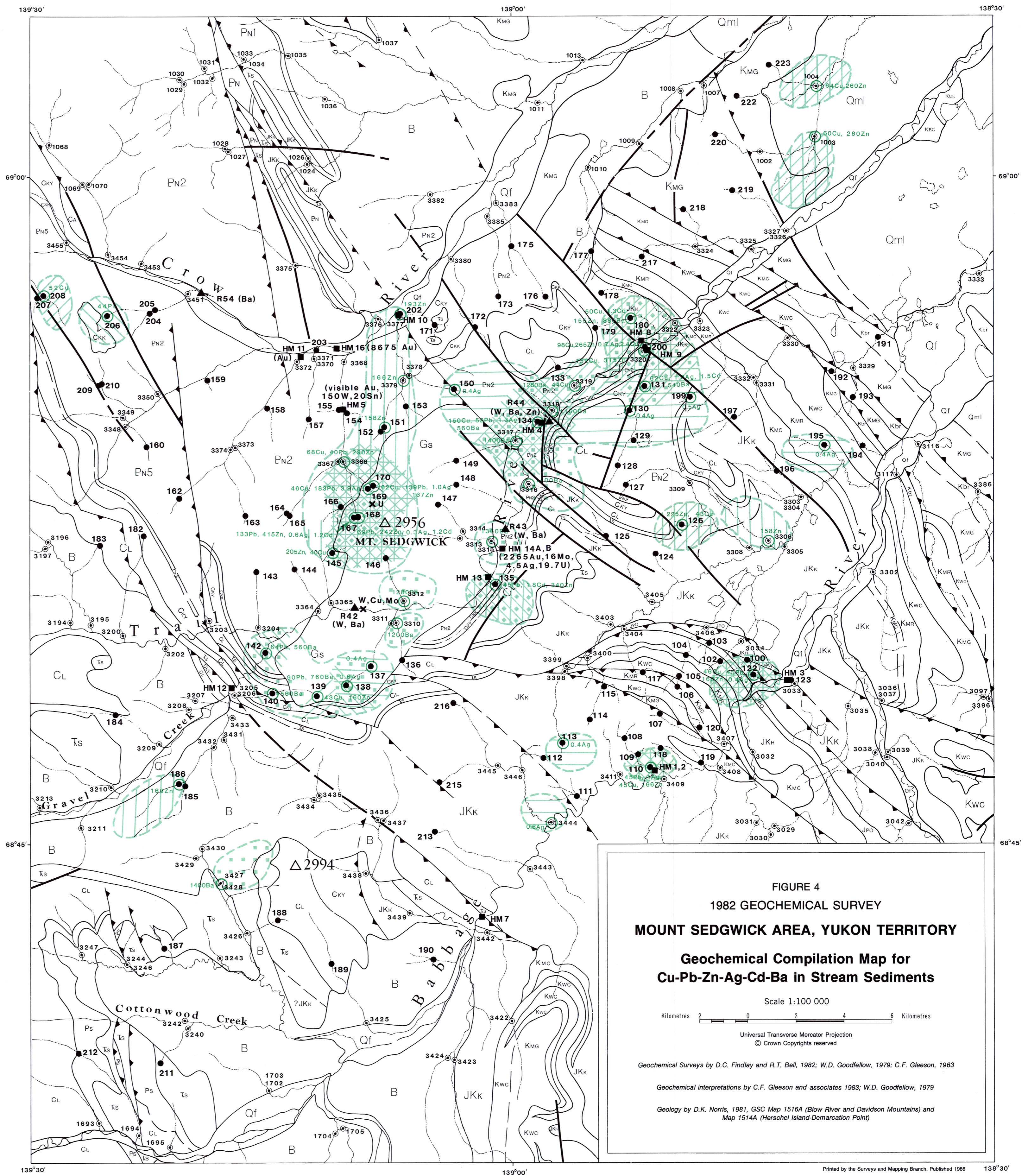


FIGURE 4
1982 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
MOUNT SEDGWICK AREA, YUKON TERRITORY
Geochemical Compilation Map for
Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Cd-Ba in Stream Sediments
Scale 1:100 000
Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Geochemical Surveys by D.C. Findlay and R.T. Bell, 1982; W.D. Goodfellow, 1979; C.F. Gleeson, 1963
Geochemical interpretations by C.F. Gleeson and associates 1983; W.D. Goodfellow, 1979
Geology by D.K. Norris, 1981, GSC Map 1516A (Blow River and Davidson Mountains) and Map 1514A (Herschel Island-Demarcation Point)