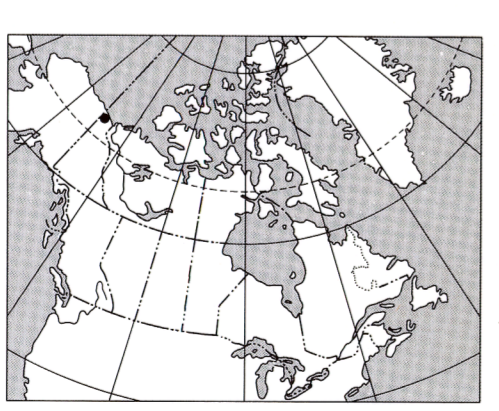


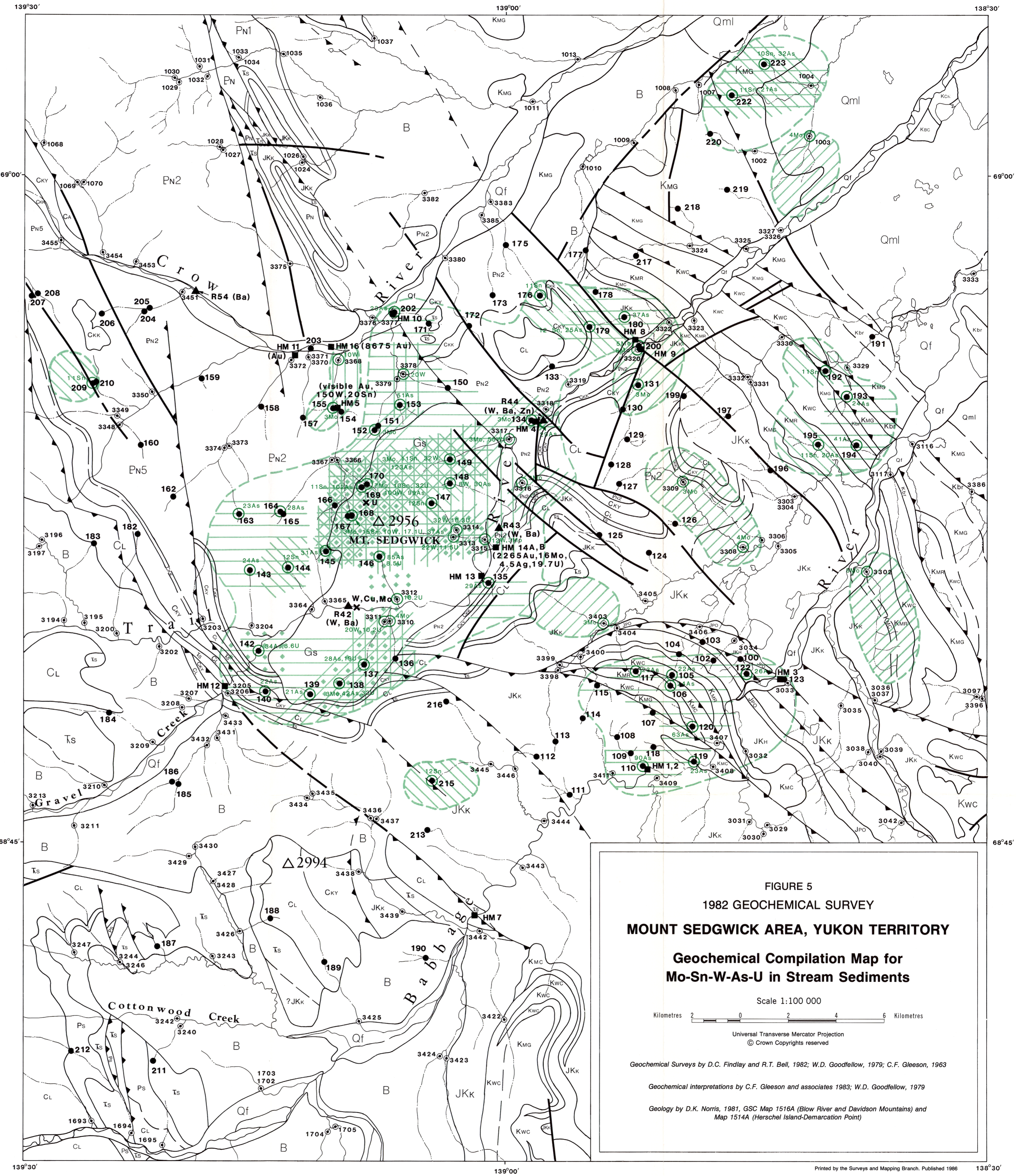
- LEGEND**
- CENOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY**  
 PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE  
 Qf Fluvial silt, sand and gravel, in part with cover of organic deposits; undivided  
 Qml Hummocky or ridged moraine in area of Laurentide glaciation  
 B Pediments, bedrock surfaces mostly with thin cover of colluvium and/or organic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

- GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES**
- Mo +3 ppm (95 percentile)  
 Sn +11 ppm (95 percentile)  
 W +8 ppm (95 percentile)  
 As +21 ppm (68.5 percentile) (1982 survey only)  
 U +8.6 ppm (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 5**  
 1982 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
 MOUNT SEDGWICK AREA, YUKON TERRITORY  
 Geochemical Compilation Map for  
 Mo-Sn-W-As-U 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)