

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

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN
LOWER AND MIDDLE PERMIAN

- Ps SADLEIROCHIT 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

- Gs 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

- Ni +40 ppm (90 percentile)
- Mn +2150 ppm (90 percentile)
- Co +22 ppm (90 percentile)
- Cr +32 ppm (95 percentile)
- Fe +4.7% (90 percentile)

Anomalous area 6.1Fe

Anomalous sample site 6.1Fe

Stream sediment sample location (Goodfellow, W.D., 1979, GSC Open File 565) 6.1Fe

Stream sediment sample location (Findlay, D.C. and Bell, R.T., 1982) 6.1Fe

Heavy mineral sample, panned concentrate, anomalous values only (Findlay, D.C. and Bell, R.T., 1982) HM

Heavy mineral sample, panned concentrate (Gleeson, C.F., 1963, GSC Paper 63-32) HM

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 X
 Minor scheelite W Minor chalcopyrite Cu Minor molybdenite Mo Minor radioactive location U

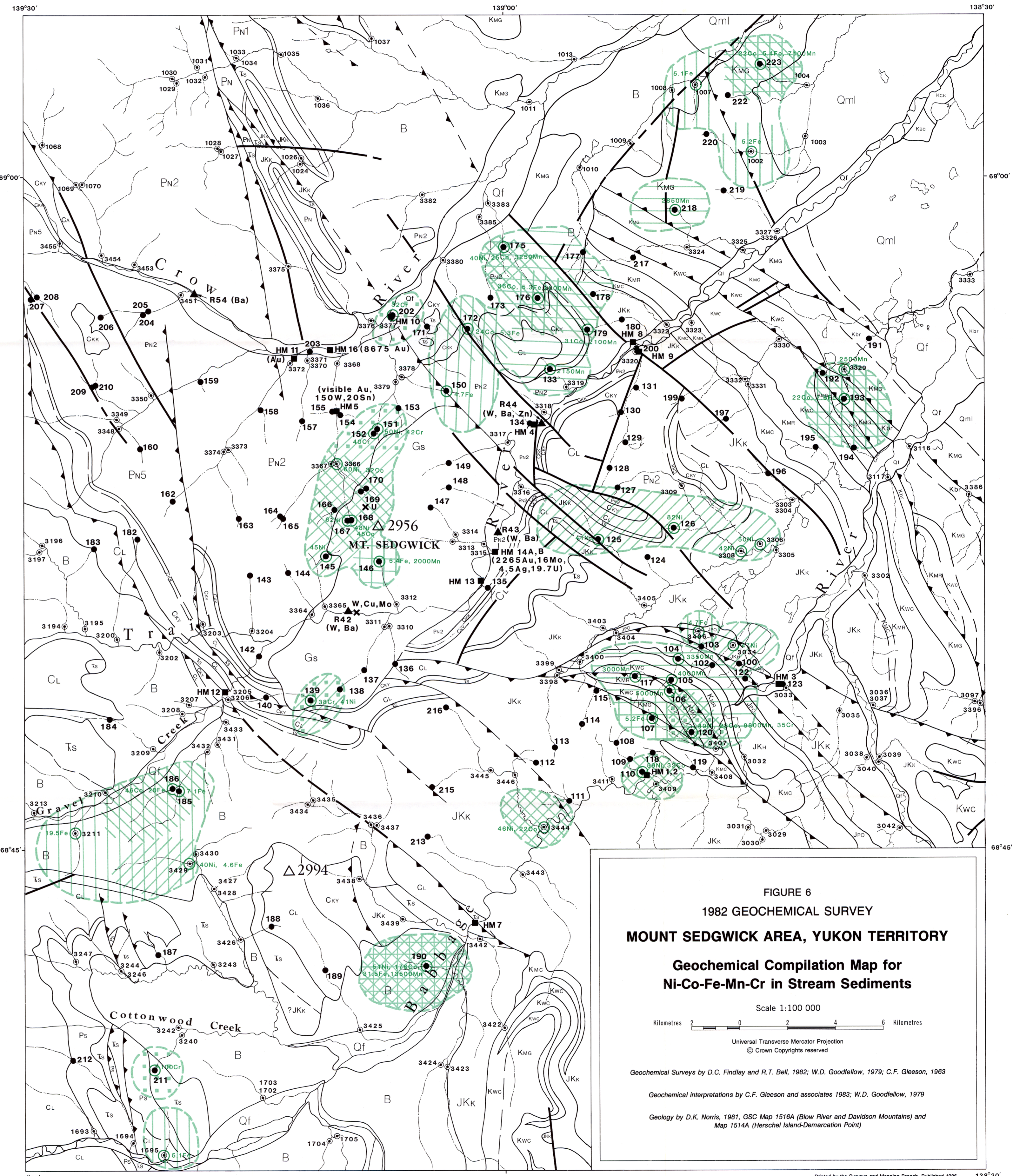
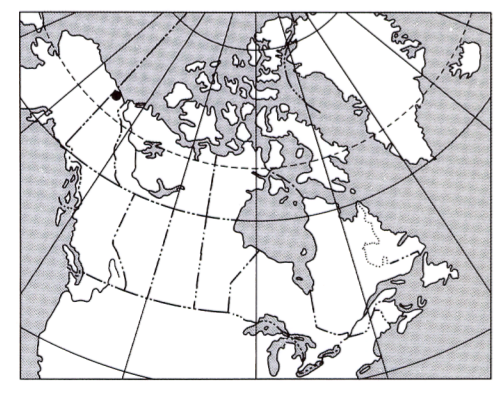


FIGURE 6
1982 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
MOUNT SEDGWICK AREA, YUKON TERRITORY
Geochemical Compilation Map for Ni-Co-Fe-Mn-Cr in Stream Sediments
Scale 1:100 000
Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Geochemical Surveys by 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)