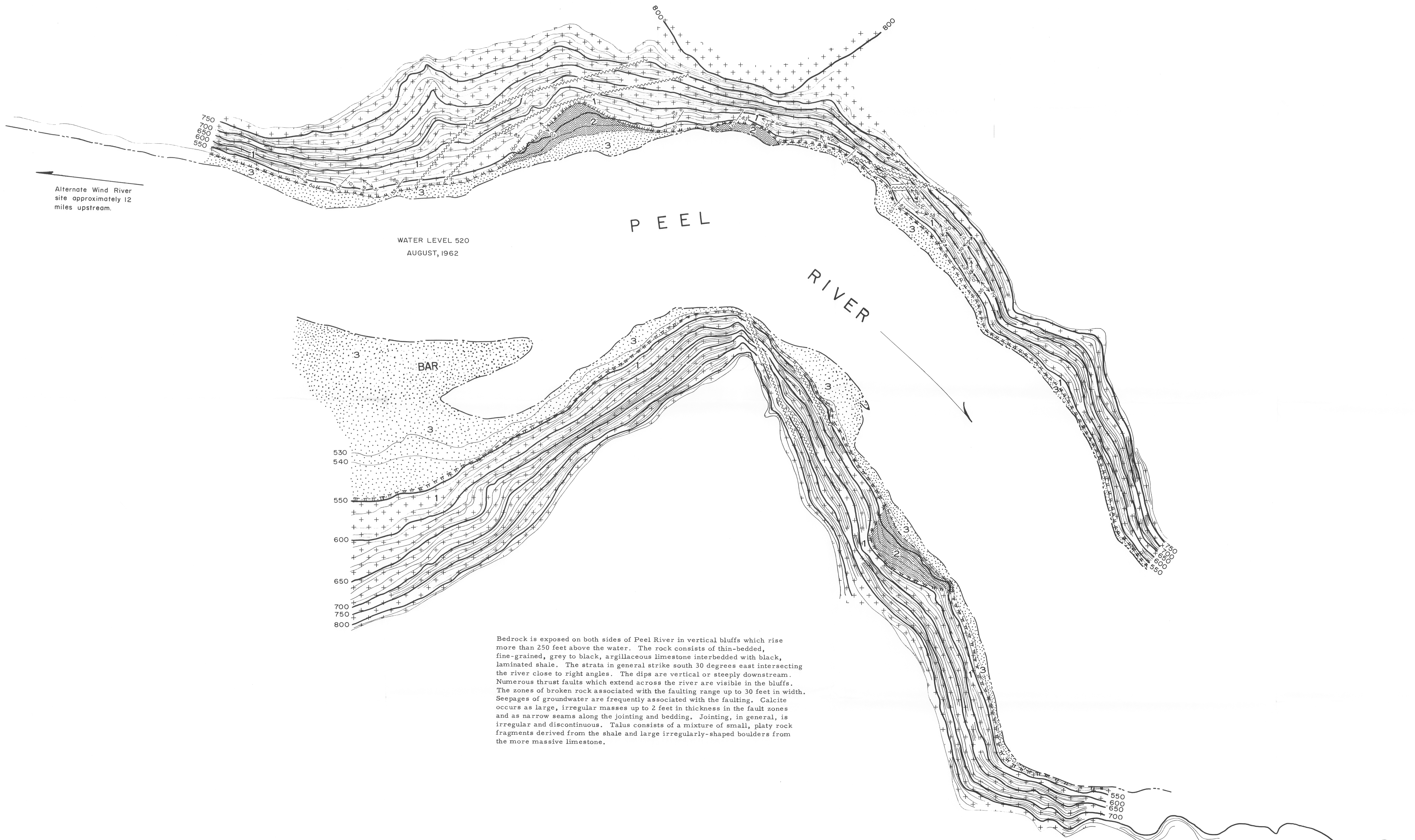
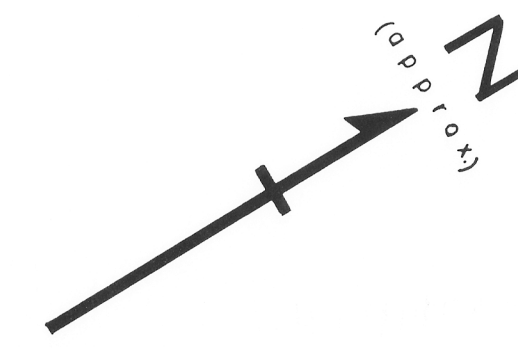




GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

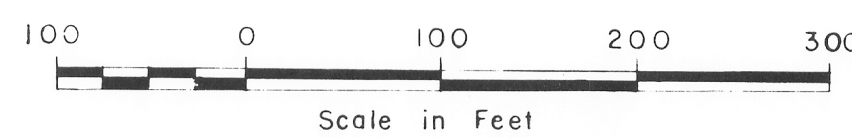


WATER LEVEL 520
AUGUST, 1962

PEEL
RIVER

BAR

Bedrock is exposed on both sides of Peel River in vertical bluffs which rise more than 250 feet above the water. The rock consists of thin-bedded, fine-grained, grey to black, argillaceous limestone interbedded with black, laminated shale. The strata in general strike south 30 degrees east intersecting the river close to right angles. The dips are vertical or steeply downstream. Numerous thrust faults which extend across the river are visible in the bluffs. The zones of broken rock associated with the faulting range up to 30 feet in width. Seepages of groundwater are frequently associated with the faulting. Calcite occurs as large, irregular masses up to 2 feet in thickness in the fault zones and as narrow seams along the jointing and bedding. Jointing, in general, is irregular and discontinuous. Talus consists of a mixture of small, platy rock fragments derived from the shale and large irregularly-shaped boulders from the more massive limestone.



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- 3 RECENT ALLUVIUM: silt, sand, gravel; boulders up to 18 inches
 - 2 TALUS
- PALEOZOIC**
- + + SHALE, LIMESTONE
- Jointing _____
- Bedding _____
- Edge of outcrop _____
- Geological boundary _____
- Declination: 30° 20' E (approximate)
- Fault (arrows indicate relative movement) _____

MACKENZIE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN
SITE NO. 18
BONNET PLUME SITE
PEEL RIVER
GEOLOGY BY E.B. OWEN, 1962.

SURVEYS	TRACED <i>E.B.O.</i>	DATE
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED

TO ACCOMPANY TOPICAL REPORT NO. 84