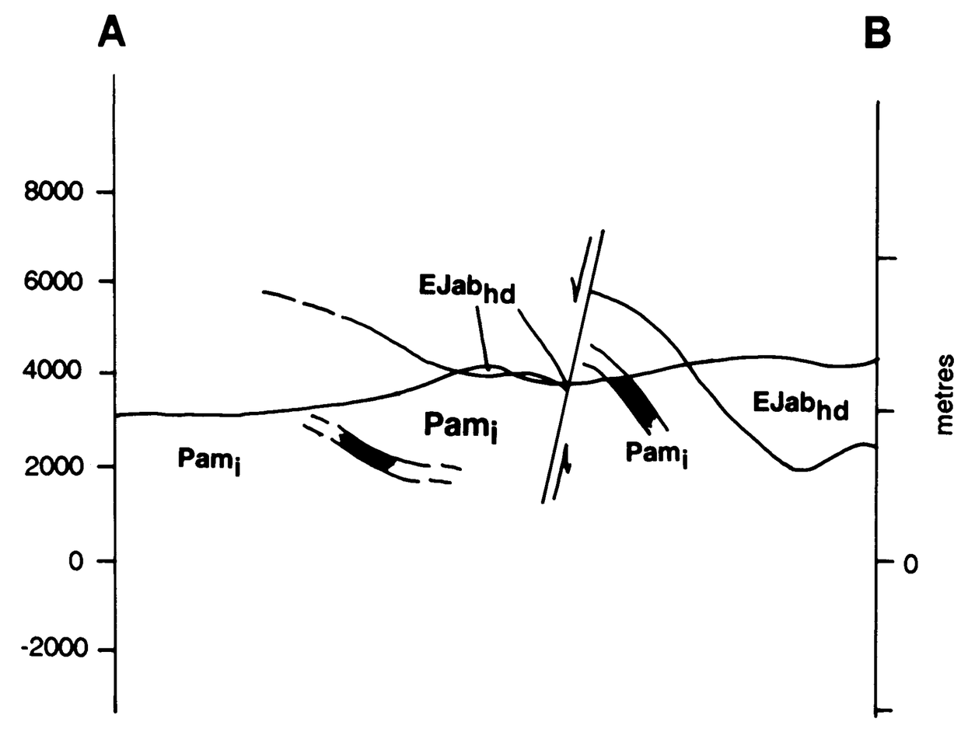
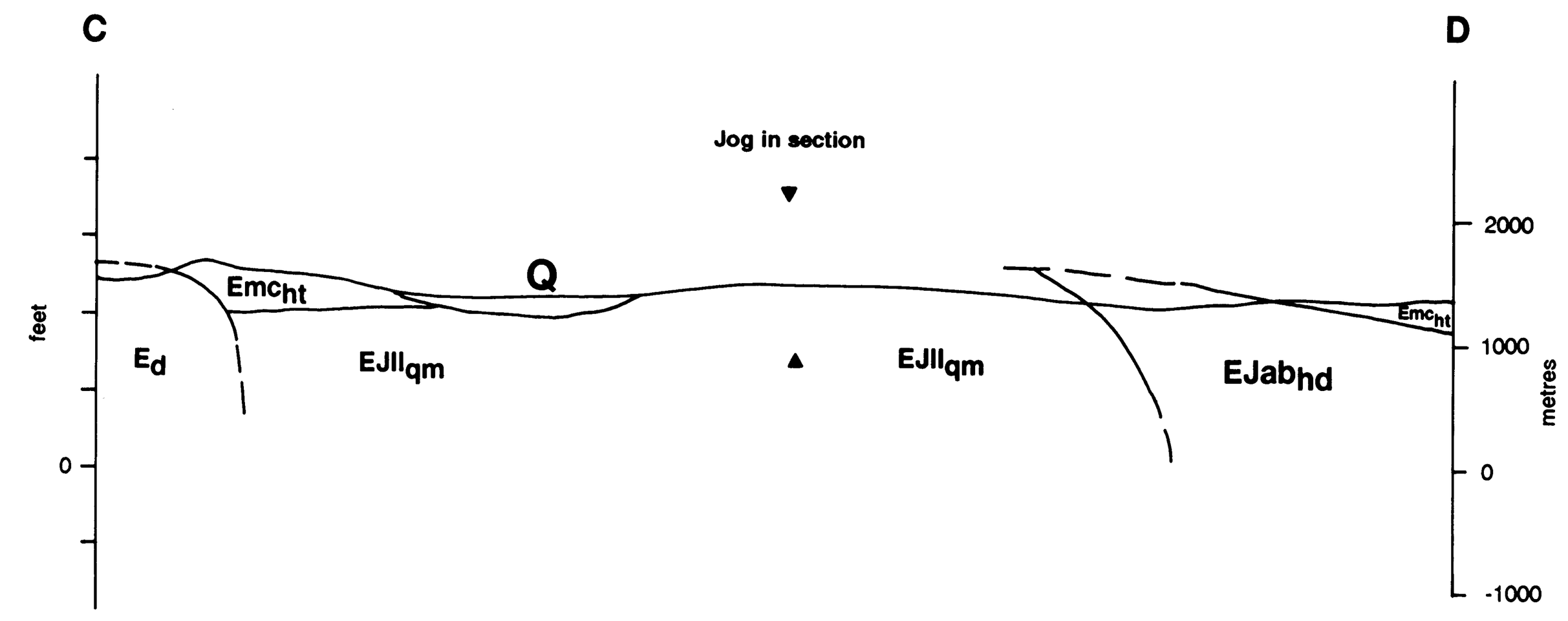




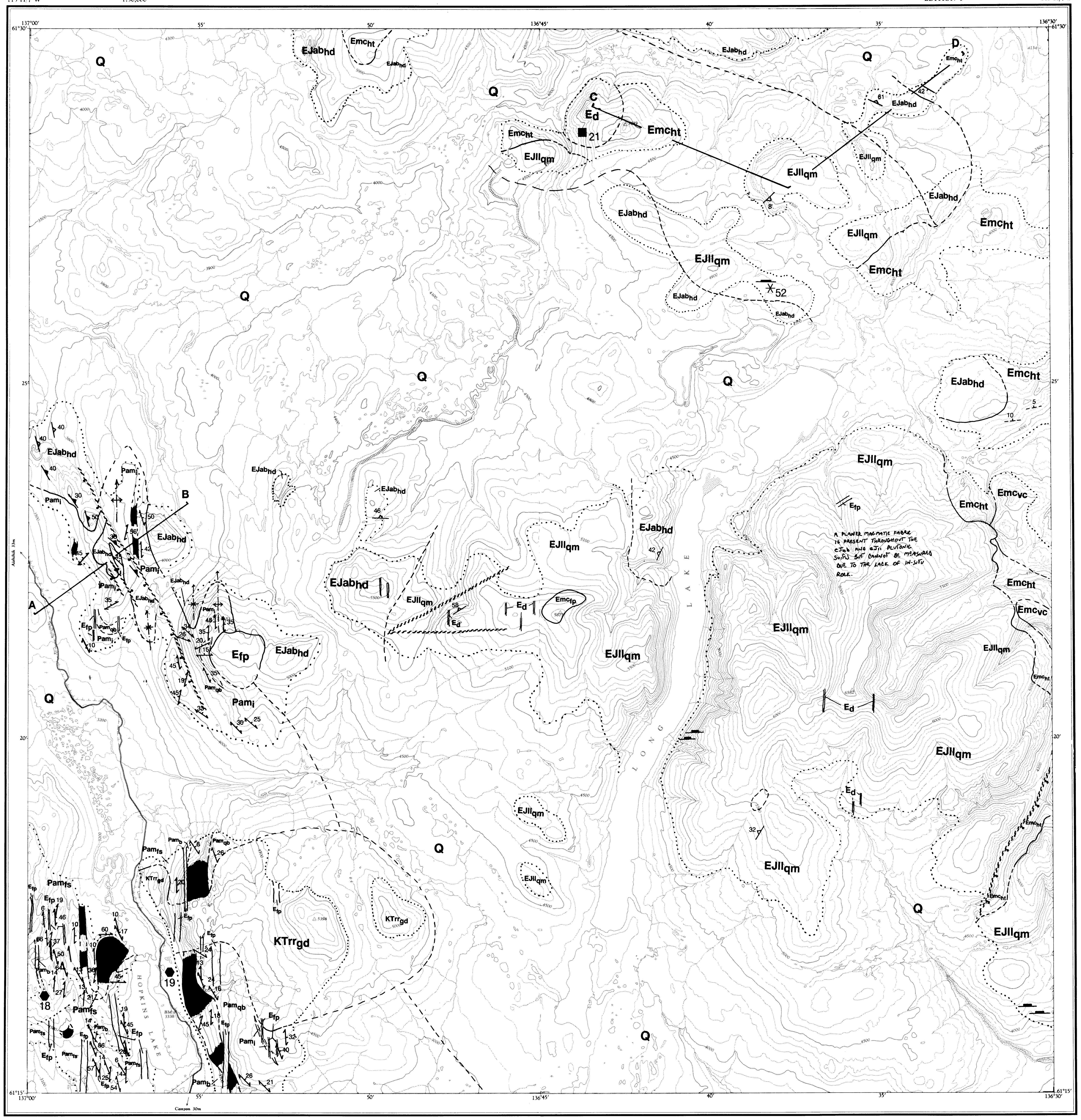
PROVISIONAL MAP
115 H/7 W 1:50,000

Canada

canada/yukon economic development agreement

Yukon Government

CARTE PROVISOIRE
EDITION 1 115 H/7 E



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HOPKINS LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Établie et imprimée par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DES RELEVÉS TECHNIQUES en 1961, d'après les photographies aériennes prises en 1955 et 1957.
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SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES: 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Réseau géodésique nord-américain unifié (1927)
Projection transverse de Mercator

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 31°15′ EAST AT CENTRE OF MAP 1961
Annual change (decreasing) 2.9′

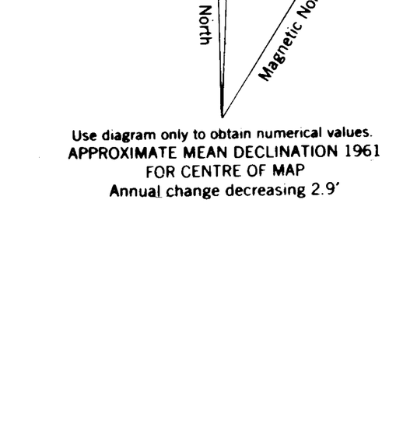
DÉCLINAISON MAGNÉTIQUE AU CENTRE DE LA FEUILLE EN 1961: 31°15′ EST
Variation annuelle (décroissante) 2.9′

Roads:	Routes:
all weather	toute saison
dry weather	période sèche
cart track	de terre
trail or portage	sentier ou portage
Railway, normal gauge, single track	Chemin de fer, voie unique (écartement normal)
Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie
Mine or Open cut	Mine ou fosse à ciel ouvert
Horizontal control point, with elevation	Point géodésique avec cote 454
Bench mark, with elevation	Repère de nivellement avec cote BM 157

Building	Bâtiment	Barn	Grange
School	École	Post Office	Bureau de poste
Church	Église	Cemetery	Cimetière
Lighthouse	Phare		
River with bridge	Rivière avec pont		
Stream, intermittent or dry	Cours d'eau intermittent, ou à sec		
Lake intermittent, indefinite	Lac intermittent, rive imprécise		
Marsh or Swamp	Marais ou marécage		
Depression contours	Courbes de cuvette		

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM
SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 8



LAYERED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

Q undifferentiated, unconsolidated gravels, sands and clays of glaciogenic origin (Hughes, 1990).

EOCENE
MOUNT CREEDON VOLCANIC SUITE

Emc undifferentiated volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sub-volcanic dyke rocks.

Emc_{fp} brown, orange and green weathering, intermediate to dark green, intermediate feldspar porphyry flows; asicular hornblende phenocrysts are common; pyroxene, biotite, and grey quartz eyes are rare; a flow fabric, defined by the parallel alignment of feldspar grains, is common; unit includes some autoclastic flow breccia and minor tuff.

Emc_a heterogeneous, grey-green, buff, and maroon, well bedded to massive, interbedded intermediate feldspar porphyritic autoclastic flow breccia and subordinate ash tuff; breccia locally includes xenolithic granitoid and metamorphic clasts; tuff locally exhibits well defined graded bedding; unit includes minor feldspar porphyry and dacite flows, and **Emc2** - flows which erupted at the velocity of light.

Emc_{mf} olive brown to tan, olivene-pyroxene-hornblende porphyritic mafic flow; includes distinct euhedral to cigar shaped hornblende phenocrysts that commonly exhibit recessive maroon-coloured cores.

Emc_d buff to brown-orange weathering, green to tan, aphanitic to feldspar porphyritic dacite flows; dacite is commonly flow banded; columnar jointing occurs locally; includes minor flow-banded rhyolite and felsic dykes and sills.

Emc_{ht} heterogeneous grey, green and maroon, poorly consolidated, intermediate to felsic, feldspar and hornblende-feldspar porphyritic tuff, flow breccia and volcaniclastic rocks; feldspar and hornblende phenocrysts occur as discrete phenocrysts and as glomeroporphyritic clots; the matrix consists of crystal lithic tuffs and sands; pea to boulder size rounded to angular, autoclastic and, less commonly, xenolithic clasts constitute the breccia flows.

Emc_{vc} green, grey, and maroon, interbedded volcanoglomerate, sandstone and mudstone; clasts consist of reworked volcanic rocks and fragments of the country rock; sand consists primarily of feldspar and quartz grains; mudstones locally preserve plant debris; includes minor tuff; only present on 115H/7.

PALEOZOIC AND LATE PROTEROZOIC
AISHIHIK METAMORPHIC SUITE

Pam_i heterogeneous assemblage of feldspathic muscovite schist and gneiss, two-mica granitic gneiss, and hornblende diorite gneiss; all three rock types are intimately interfoliated; granitic gneiss and muscovite gneiss are tan to brown and are locally characterized by augen of potassium feldspar and by discontinuous metabasite boudins; diorite gneiss is grey, equigranular and medium to coarse grained; includes minor marble and quartzite.

Pam_{qb} tan to brown to black quartzite; commonly micaceous; includes minor micaschist, marble, metabasite and felsic meta-igneous rocks.

Pam_c bleached white-weathering, white to grey, coarsely crystalline, flow banded, fetid marble; graphite, chert, metabasite and calc-silicate lamina are common.

Pam_b orange and green weathering, green to black hornblende metabasite; includes hornblende amphibolite to hornblende-plagioclase gneiss and hornblende quartzite; adjacent to marble horizons may include significant amount of epidote-diopside calc-silicate; also includes **Pam_{bf}** - a solitary mega-boudin of orange weathering, dark green, gabbroic feldspar augan gneiss.

Pam_{fs} pink purple, red, and dark grey weathering, dark grey to brown, garnetiferous, muscovite biotite feldspathic micaschist and quartz micaschist; foliaform quartz and quartz-feldspar lenses are common and locally impart a migmatitic appearance to the rock; micaceous feldspathic grey quartz gneiss is a locally significant subunit; includes minor quartzite, metabasite, marble, and meta-igneous rocks.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE

E_d light grey weathering, dark grey, medium to coarse grained, equigranular, hornblende diorite; planar fabric defined by alignment of euhedral hornblende grains; strongly magnetic; underlies the SATO claims; includes orange weathering, dark green, aphanitic to finely crystalline, dense mafic dyke rocks in 115 H/7.

E_{fp} north-trending, olive to orange weathering, green feldspar porphyry dyke rocks; asicular hornblende phenocrysts are common; thought to represent feeder dykes to Emcfp flows; includes buff weathering, tan to orange, leucocratic quartz eye feldspar porphyry which forms a plug that intrudes the western margin of the Aishihik Batholith in central-west 115 H/7.

LATE CRETACEOUS - TERTIARY
RUBY RANGE PLUTONIC SUITE

$KTrr_{gd}$ grey to light brown weathering, light to dark grey, medium to coarse grained, equigranular to potassium feldspar megacrystic, biotite hornblende granodiorite; hornblende biotite monzodiorite and quartz monzonite, in which grey quartz eyes are abundant, is a locally significant phase; titanite is a locally significant accessory; includes minor mafic microdiorite and hornblende diorite.

$KTrr_{fp}$ grey weathering, tan to olive brown, biotite quartz feldspar porphyry and porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite; quartz defines smoky grey eyes; potassium feldspar and plagioclase occur as porphyritic phenocrysts.

$KTrr_{hd}$ grey orange weathering, dark grey to greasy grey green, medium grained, equigranular, hornblende and biotite hornblende diorite; hornblende commonly occurs as asicular grains 1 to 3 cm long.

$KTrr_{md}$ heterogeneous, dark to light weathering, leucocratic to mafic, finely crystalline, microgranitic enclaves; enclaves vary from hornblendite to biotite hornblende diorite to biotite granite.

EARLY JURASSIC
LONG LAKE PLUTONIC SUITE

$eJll_{qm}$ pink-orange weathering, rose to pink to white, leucocratic, biotite hornblende quartz monzonite to granite; texturally heterogeneous ranging from coarsely crystalline, potassium feldspar megacrystic rock, to finely crystalline equigranular rock; also occurs as cross-cutting pegmatitic and aplitic dykes; coarse grained rocks are characterized by a subtle to well developed planar fabric defined by the parallel alignment of feldspar megacrysts; microvugs are common; locally includes significant amounts of eJabhd.

AISHIHIK BATHOLITH

$eJab_{hd}$ white to orange weathering, grey, coarsely crystalline, equigranular, hornblende diorite and monzodiorite; a porphyritic texture, defined by potassium feldspar megacrysts is locally present; minor amounts of biotite are common; epidote and titanite are important accessory phases; planar fabrics include a solid state fabric along the western margin of the batholith, and a magmatic fabric elsewhere; includes minor mafic microdiorite enclaves, migmatite, and lit-par-lit gneiss in which hornblende diorite is interleaved with eJllqm. This unit is tenacious.

SYMBOLS

- approximate limit of bedrock
- geological contact (defined, inferred)
- fault (strike slip, dot on down dropped side)
- bedding (measured, estimated from air photo)
- prominent foliation
- quartz-rodding, mineral elongation lineation
- planar magmatic fabric in intrusive rocks (inclined, horizontal)
- planar solid-state fabric in intrusive rocks (inclined, horizontal)
- fold axial surface trace (upright and overturned antiforms and synforms)
- quartz viens
- breccia
- gossan
- line of cross-section

MINERAL OCCURRENCES			
YUKON MINFILE NO.[1]		NAME	DEPOSIT TYPE
115H018	⬢	Janisiw	Cu-Mo-W skarn
115H019	⬢	Hopkins	Cu skarn
115H021	■	Sato	Cu-Mo porphyry
115H052	✳	Lascas	industrial-grade quartz

1 - INAC, 1992

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Copies of this map can be purchased from:
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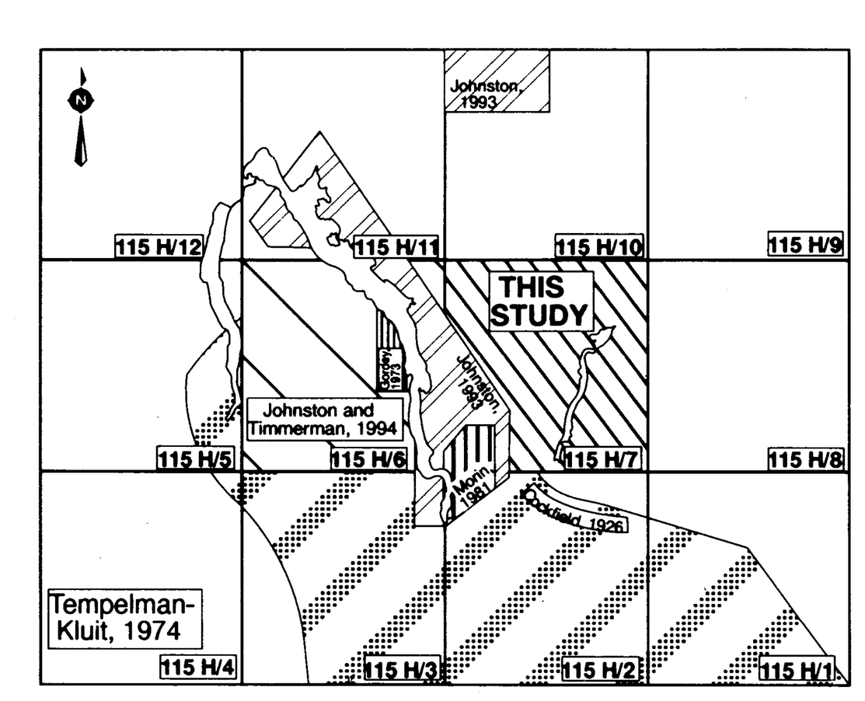

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Exploration and Geological Services Division
Yukon Region

Open File 1994-2 (G)

Geological Map of Hopkins Lake area 115 H/7 E&W

1: 50,000-SCALE

by
Stephen Johnston and Jay Timmerman
Canada/Yukon Mineral Development Agreement
Geoscience Office