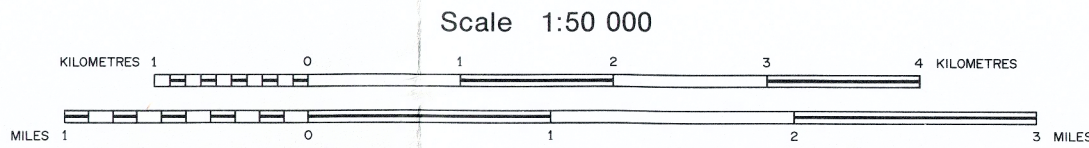


MAP GP80-1-5
SICKLE LAKE



LEGEND

PRECAMBRIAN (APHEBIAN)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Post-Sickle and similar rocks of unknown age

22 22a quartz porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry; 22b diabase

21 21a aplite, aplitic granite; 21b pegmatite, graphic granite

20 Granite, granodiorite

19 19a hornblende-biotite granodiorite; 19b tonalite

18 18a gabbro, minor ultramafic rock; 18b diabase; 18c diorite; 18d plutonic breccia

Pre-Sickle and similar rocks of unknown age

17 17a granite, granodiorite; 17b pegmatite, aplite; 17c syenite; 17d aplitic granite

16 16a diorite, quartz diorite; 16b hornblende-biotite tonalite, quartz diorite; 16c granodiorite, tonalite

15 Gabbro, norite, diorite, ultramafic rock

14 Hornblende diorite, quartz diorite

13 Gabbro, diabase

SICKLE GROUP (11a, 12a) and SICKLE METAMORPHIC SUITE (11, 12b-12g)

12 Sandstone, derived schist and gneiss; 12a arkosic sandstone, pebbly sandstone; 12b muscovite-bearing arkose, pebbly arkose; 12c greywacke; 12d hornblende-bearing psammite gneiss, calcareous sandstone; 12e biotite-bearing psammite gneiss; 12f quartz-feldspar-muscovite schist, arkosic sandstone; 12g sillimanite-bearing arkosic gneiss

11 Conglomerate with quartz-feldspar porphyry, sedimentary, volcanic and granitoid clasts; 11a conglomerate, arkose matrix; 11b conglomerate, greywacke matrix ± hornblende

SICKLE OR WASEKWAN GROUP

10 Conglomerate with sedimentary, volcanic and granitoid clasts; greywacke; 10a conglomerate, hornblende greywacke matrix; 10b conglomerate, biotite greywacke matrix; 10c staurolite schist, greywacke; 10d biotite greywacke, siltstone, minor argillite

WASEKWAN GROUP

9 Sedimentary rocks, coarse- to fine-grained, paragneiss; 9a pebbly greywacke, paraconglomerate; 9b hornblende greywacke, siltstone; 9c biotite greywacke, siltstone, mudstone; 9d quartz-rich greywacke; 9e siltstone and mafic mudstone; 9f mafic mudstone, tuff, greywacke; 9g argillite; 9h chert; 9i porphyroblastic schist; 9j iron formation

8 Conglomerate; 8a quartz-pebble conglomerate; 8b conglomerate with volcanic and sedimentary clasts; 8c pebbly mudstone; 8d polyimictic volcanic breccia, conglomerate

7 Rhyolite, felsic gneiss; 7a massive aphyric rhyolite; 7b massive porphyritic rhyolite; 7c porphyritic breccia; 7d hyaloclastic; 7e tuff

6 Dacite; 6a massive aphyric dacite; 6b massive porphyritic dacite; 6c breccia; 6d tuff; 6e altered dacite, schist

5a,c,d 5a andesite; 5b porphyritic dacite; 5c intermediate tuff, lapilli tuff; 5d pyroclastic breccia

4 Mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, amphibolite; 4a massive porphyritic and aphyric basalt and andesite; 4b pillowed basalt and andesite; 4c autoclastic breccia; 4d polyimictic breccia; 4e mafic tuff; 4f intermediate tuff; 4g garnetiferous amphibolite; 4h andesite

3 Porphyritic basalt; 3a massive basalt; 3b pillowed basalt; 3c autoclastic breccia; 3d porphyritic and aphyric basalt; 3e tuff; 3f banded amphibolite, breccia; 3g mafic porphyry

2 Aphyric basalt; 2a massive basalt; 2b pillowed basalt; 2c pillow breccia, hyaloclastic; 2d tuff; 2e diagenetic-aphyric basalt; 2f high-magnesia basalt, tuff, ultramafic rock, amphibolite

1 Greywacke, siltstone, mudstone, minor volcanic rocks

W Wasekwau Group undivided

ROCKS OF PROBABLE WASEKWAN AGE:
Burntwood River Metamorphic Suite, Zed Lake Greywacke

1A-E 1A biotite ± garnet-bearing metagreywacke, migmatite; 1B biotite-sillimanite-garnet-bearing metagreywacke-metamudstone, migmatite; 1C layered and massive amphibolite; 1D quartzite; 1E marble

SYMBOLS

Area of outcrop

Outcrop of bedrock

Probable outcrop

Frost-heaved blocks

Magnetic anomaly

Geological contact (approximate, assumed, gradational, underwater)

Geological contact inferred from aeromagnetic trends, signature, and nearest measured structural attitude

Limit of drift-covered area

Limit of geological mapping

Fault (defined, approximate, inferred, dip)

Shear zone

Axial trace of anticline (approximate, overturned)

Axial trace of syncline (approximate, overturned)

Minor fold axis (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Minor fold axial plane (inclined, vertical)

Minor fold symmetry (symmetrical, asymmetrical S-shaped, asymmetrical Z-shaped)

Minor fold, e.g., asymmetrical S-fold with axis plunging 45 degrees and axial plane dipping 60 degrees

Bedding tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned)

Bedding tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Igneous layering, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Pillows, tops known (inclined, overturned, dip unknown)

Pillows, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Volcanic flow contact, tops known (inclined)

Volcanic flow contact, tops unknown (inclined)

Inclusion layering (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Second generation foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Cataclastic foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Foliation and parallel primary layering (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Foliation and parallel layering (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Fracture cleavage (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Pillow flattening (inclined, amount of dip unknown)

Mineral lineation (inclined, vertical)

Microcrenulation (inclined, vertical)

Deformed clasts (inclined, vertical)

Mineralization

Underground mine

Underground mine, abandoned

Selected diamond drill hole

Swamp

Eskers, direction of flow unknown

Drumlinoid ridge

Winter road

Provincial road

MINERALS AND ELEMENTS

Py	Pyrite	Au	Gold
Pn	Pyrrhotite	Ms	Magnetite
Ch	Chalcophyllite	Bx	Bornite
Sp	Sphalerite	Gl	Galena

The corresponding sheet of the National Topographic Series is 64C-10
The magnetic declination at the centre of the map is approximately 12°20' East (1981) and is decreasing by 16.7' annually.

Geology by
E. C. SYME, H. V. ZWANZIG, and after
MILLIGAN (1960), FAWLEY (1952)

Cartography by
U. FRASER and C. SANDY

INDEX MAP
LYNN LAKE AREA

Intrusive rocks are subdivided after the mapping of J. D. Allan, G. P. Crombie, A. P. Fawley, G. C. Milligan, T. A. Oliver and M. S. Stanton. Additional data are after R. H. Pinsent. Units 1 to 9 (Wasekwau Group) are not in stratigraphic order; unit 10 overlies or is equivalent to the upper part of the Wasekwau Group; units 1A, 1B and 1C are in stratigraphic order but units 1D and 1E are interlayered with 1C. Units 11a and 12a (Sickle Group) unconformably overlie the Wasekwau Group and early plutons (units 13 to 17); units 11 and 12b to 12g (Sickle Metamorphic Suite) conformably or disconformably overlie units 1A to 1E (Burntwood River Metamorphic Suite and Zed Lake greywacke). The terminology used in this map is that of primary rock types wherever the metamorphic grade ranges from low to medium. However, certain metamorphic mineral names are used to modify the primary terms to indicate distinctions in composition. Metamorphic terms are used for the highest grade rocks.