

**LEGEND**

Coloured boxes indicate units that appear on this map

----- STRATIFIED ROCKS -----

**QUATERNARY**

- Qal Alluvium, caliche, fill

**PALEOGENE EOCENE**

- Eg OOSTA LAKE GROUP (U/Pb ca. 53 Ma)
  - Post tectonic plutons (U/Pb 52-56 Ma, Ar/Ar 52-53 Ma) that cut all ductile fabrics; generally felsic to intermediate in composition; equigranular to porphyroblast megacrystic; unfoliated except locally near the margins cut with weak magmatic layering present locally; Nooksaku pluton (EgN) hornblende-biotite tonalite and gneiss; Mesachie pluton (EgM) hornblende granite to biotite granodiorite; Shearwater pluton (EgS) granodiorite, granite and tonalite
- Pg Undifferentiated tonalite, quartz diorite, diorite, granitic orthogneiss; fabric weakly strained to mylonitic within Coast shear zone and especially along South Branch of Bulkley Arm may include fault slices of PBC, T, J, and other older granitic rocks

**CRETACEOUS TO PALEOGENE**

- KPd Undifferentiated dioritic plutons; hornblende diorite to biotite-hornblende tonalite; lesser quartz monzonitic gneisses present locally; fine to coarse-grained; generally equigranular; unfoliated to weakly foliated
- LKEP Undifferentiated granitic plutons; hornblende-biotite granodiorite to granite, fine- to medium-grained; equigranular

**LATE CRETACEOUS TO PALEOGENE**

- LKFM FOUR MILE PLUTONIC SUITE (U/Pb ca. 67-73 Ma)
  - Aluminous-biotite granite, coarse-grained; equigranular; locally contains garnet, pink potassium feldspar megacrysts, apfels dykes with pegmatitic segregations bearing garnet and muscovite; unfoliated except possibly at margins; forms prominent exposures characterized by 'iron-ore' oxidation patterns
- LKF FOUCHER PLUTONIC SUITE (U/Pb ca. 67-68 Ma)
  - Hornblende-biotite granodiorite to quartz diorite with conspicuous sphene; medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular to locally inequigranular with potassium feldspar megacrysts; homogeneous; distinct ash-and-pepper fresh appearance
- LKBS BIG SNOW PLUTONIC SUITE (U/Pb ca. 79-85 Ma)
  - Biotite monzogranite, biotite-hornblende tonalite to granodiorite, coarse-grained; equigranular; inclusions rare
- LKMD MOUNT DALINT PLUTON (U/Pb ca. 91 Ma)
  - Biotite-hornblende tonalite with mylonitic to protomylonitic fabric

**EARLY CRETACEOUS**

- EKM MELIKAN PLUTON (U/Pb ca. 110 Ma)
  - Biotite-hornblende tonalite and lesser quartz diorite, unfoliated; weak to strong epidote and chlorite alteration; cut by numerous mafic dykes; lithologically similar to KFK
- EKO FINE- TO MEDIUM-GRAINED HORNBLende DIORITE TO QUARTZ DIORITE AND MEDIUM- TO COARSE-GRAINED BIOTITE-HORNBLende TONALITE, EQUIGRANULAR; abundant sphene and xenoliths of metabasaltic rock and amphibolite; displays magmatic and tectonic foliation; similar in field aspects to LKJH

**LOWER CRETACEOUS ALBION ORESTREPERUS RIDGE SEDIMENTARY UNIT**

- IKO Silty shale and mudstone, siltstone, minor fine-grained sandstone, commonly fossiliferous; locally with grit to pebble conglomerate at the base equivalent to Taylor Creek Group and Stearns Group, in part

**APTALUBAN SALCOON ASSEMBLAGE (U/Pb ca. 110-112 Ma minimum)**

- IKs Volcanic rocks predominate in lower parts of sections; basal and lesser andesite lava flows with interflow breccia, amygdaloidal and porphyritic rhyolite lavas containing pyroxene and scarce hornblende phenocrysts; thick sections form cliffs with a stepped, diffusely bedded appearance; local welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff near the top of the sedimentary succession at Tweedsmuir Peak changes laterally to submarine volcanic facies in the section north of Saltport Peak where thick hyaloclastite and amygdaloidal flows pass upward into a mixed volcanic-sedimentary section dominated by fine to coarse-grained, cross-stratified calcareous fossiliferous sandstone and pebble conglomerate containing significant fossiliferous detritus; and basal siltstone to mudstone with minor interbedded ignimbrites; light tuff and tuff breccia; rare grey-black laminated limestone locally; irregularly interbedded with basal flows; the unconformable lower contact with older layered rocks; and Jurassic and Cretaceous plutons is marked locally by a granitic cobble to boulder conglomerate or a red oxidized conglomerate-sandstone sequence dominated by fine-grained andesite porphyry cobbles and boulders

**TYALANGHAN, HALTERHWAN-BARRHEMAN MICHANIC ASSEMBLAGE**

- IKav Dominantly volcanic rocks; olive green amygdaloidal basaltic andesite and basalt with rare columnar jointing; forming massive steep-slope cliffs; associated andesite breccia and tuff breccia; locally interbedded with thinly bedded siltstone, black argillite to slate and pebble conglomerate; complexly interbedded with IKMs; unconformably overlies thickly similar rocks of probable Jurassic age and Jurassic and Cretaceous plutons
- IKMs Dominantly sedimentary rocks including fossiliferous sandstone and siltstone, black argillite to slate with grit and pebbles to cobble conglomerate, subordinate basaltic andesite lava flows and flow breccias
- IKMa Laterally continuous beds of black argillite, locally with thinly bedded siltstone and sandstone and pebble conglomerate

**JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS**

- IKm Mainly orthogneisses and migmatitic gneisses of amphibolite grade; may include metamorphosed plutonic rocks (EJHL, JKF, EKD)

**BATHONIAN TO TOLLIVAN HAZELTON GROUP NOOSUCH ASSEMBLAGE (U/Pb ca. 163-165 Ma)**

- mJN Felsitic sandstone and pebble conglomerate locally interbedded with rhyolite flows and welded ash-flow tuffs; black-white, thickly laminated lufaceous mudstone in lower part of section; this shale-matrix succession in part overlies a temporally equivalent with nearby subvolcanic rhyolite tuff and andesitic lava flows, minor ash flow tuffs and porphyritic andesite lava flows; host succession to the Hly1 HPS project

**TOARCAN TO BAOJIAN SMITHERS FORMATION**

- ImJS Felsitic sandstone, grit and pebble conglomerate, locally thick cobble and boulder conglomerate; exposed fine-grained felsic tuff; locally significant rhyolite ignimbrite; minor diorite and rhyolite flows; felsic volcanic events are time-stratigraphic with the Nanika member of the Smithers Formation in the Bulkley Lake area

**PLENSACHMAN TO TOARCAN**

- LJhv Basalt and andesite lava flows, dark green, aphanitic to medium-grained porphyritic; rare glass cross-bedded grey micaceous containing crudely layered scoriaceous basaltic casts; interbedded with flow breccia; volumetrically minor pebble conglomerate and sandstone; maroon and green clastic to mafic lapilli and flow tuffs; ca. 100 Ma from prominent stratified units within massive mafic lava flows west of the East Saumha River; west of the Crap Creek fault a presumably correlative succession includes substantial sedimentary rocks (LJhs) interbedded with amygdaloidal and porphyritic basalt flows with locally thick hyaloclastites and rare pillowed lavas
- LJhs Dominantly sedimentary strata, fossiliferous sandstone, locally turbiditic; black argillite, locally with thin cross-stratified calcareous sandstone to sandy limestone, granule to cobble conglomerate; light tuff and ash-flow tuff; local basaltic andesite, basalt flows and breccia; complexly interbedded with Ljv
- LJha Laterally continuous beds of black argillite, locally with thinly bedded siltstone and sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate; marine basaltic gneiss locally as poorly preserved mudstone

**TLOWER JURASSIC**

- JHvp Undifferentiated aphanitic basaltic flows that appear recrystallized and grade imperceptibly into interbedded dioritic rocks; locally with abundant epidote alteration; locally cut by north-west-trending pink plagioclase porphyry and granodiorite dykes presumed to be related to larger intrusions of the Fivale suite

**TTRIASSIC TO TLOWER JURASSIC**

- TTrJv Undifferentiated basaltic and andesite metabasaltic and volcanoclastic rocks; rare calc-silicate rock, mafic conglomerate; intruded locally by the Howe Lake suite; may include Cretaceous strata south of Atsick River

**PALEOZOIC BURKE CHANNEL ASSEMBLAGE**

- PBC Undifferentiated quartzite, semi-pelitic and pelitic schist; minor gneiss and marble; lesser mafic and felsic igneous rocks and rare conglomerate; tightly folded and metamorphosed to amphibolite facies; PBCs amphibolite gneiss with minor biotite schist layers; PBCs: mainly metamorphosed rocks with minor amphibolite

**JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS**

- JKP Undifferentiated granodiorites, diorite, and hornblende-biotite tonalite
- JKF FIVE MILE PLUTONIC SUITE (U/Pb ca. 131-141, 148-164 Ma)
  - Hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular; fine green colour due to frequent chlorite alteration; cut by north-west-trending mafic dykes in surnings and basaltic bodies; incorporates Sika Peak plutonic suite from earlier published maps

**MIDDLE JURASSIC TRAPPER PEAK PLUTON (U/Pb ca. 170 Ma)**

- MJTP Hornblende granite to lesser biotite-hornblende granite, medium- to coarse-grained; equigranular to inequigranular; distinct light purple to medium pink potassium feldspar megacrysts; epidote quartz, hornblende and plagioclase; disarticulated plagioclase imparts light green colour; cut locally by epidote veins and numerous hornblende, basalt, and rhyolite dykes

**EARLY JURASSIC HOWE LAKE PLUTONIC SUITE (U/Pb ca. 182-190 Ma)**

- EJHL Hornblende granite to lesser biotite-hornblende granite, medium- to coarse-grained; biotite-hornblende tonalite; abundant metabasaltic screens and mafic xenoliths; commonly metamorphosed to amphibolite grade; widespread magmatic and tectonic foliation; may be subvolcanic to Havelton Group suite

**TENAHO PLUTONIC SUITE**

- JT Compositionally and texturally heterogeneous assemblage of coarse-grained pyroxene-hornblende diorite to medium- to biotite-hornblende diorite to quartz diorite; lesser hornblende granodiorite; locally contains abundant mafic and ultramafic xenoliths and metabasaltic screens ranging from a few centimetres to 10s of metres in length

**SYMBOLS**

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)

Fault, unroofed (defined, approximate, assumed)

Fault, normal, down-sloped or slip with balls (defined, approximate, assumed)

Fault, compressional, defined, approximate, assumed (teeth on upthrown side)

Strike slip fault, defined, approximate (shaded under Qal and water)

Shear zone

Discrete shear zone (inclined, vertical)

Antiform (defined and approximate)

Synform (defined and approximate)

Fold axis

Axial plane

Bedding (top unknown inclined, top known inclined, overturned, vertical)

Magnetic foliation and layering

Tectonic foliation (inclined, vertical) includes schistosity, gneissic foliation, cleavage, and may also include some magmatic foliations and foliations of unknown type

Mylonite foliation (inclined, vertical)

Mylonite lineation

Elongation lineation

Lineation (unroofed)

Dyke (inclined, vertical)

Glacial area

Fossil locality with ID number (see Sheet 3)

K-Ar age determination locality with ID number (see Sheet 3)

K-Ub age determination locality with ID number (see Sheet 3)

U-Pb age determination locality with ID number (see Sheet 3)

Geoscan

Landslide scarp

Flow station location where not indicated by other symbol (foliation, etc.)

Limit of mapping

Park boundary

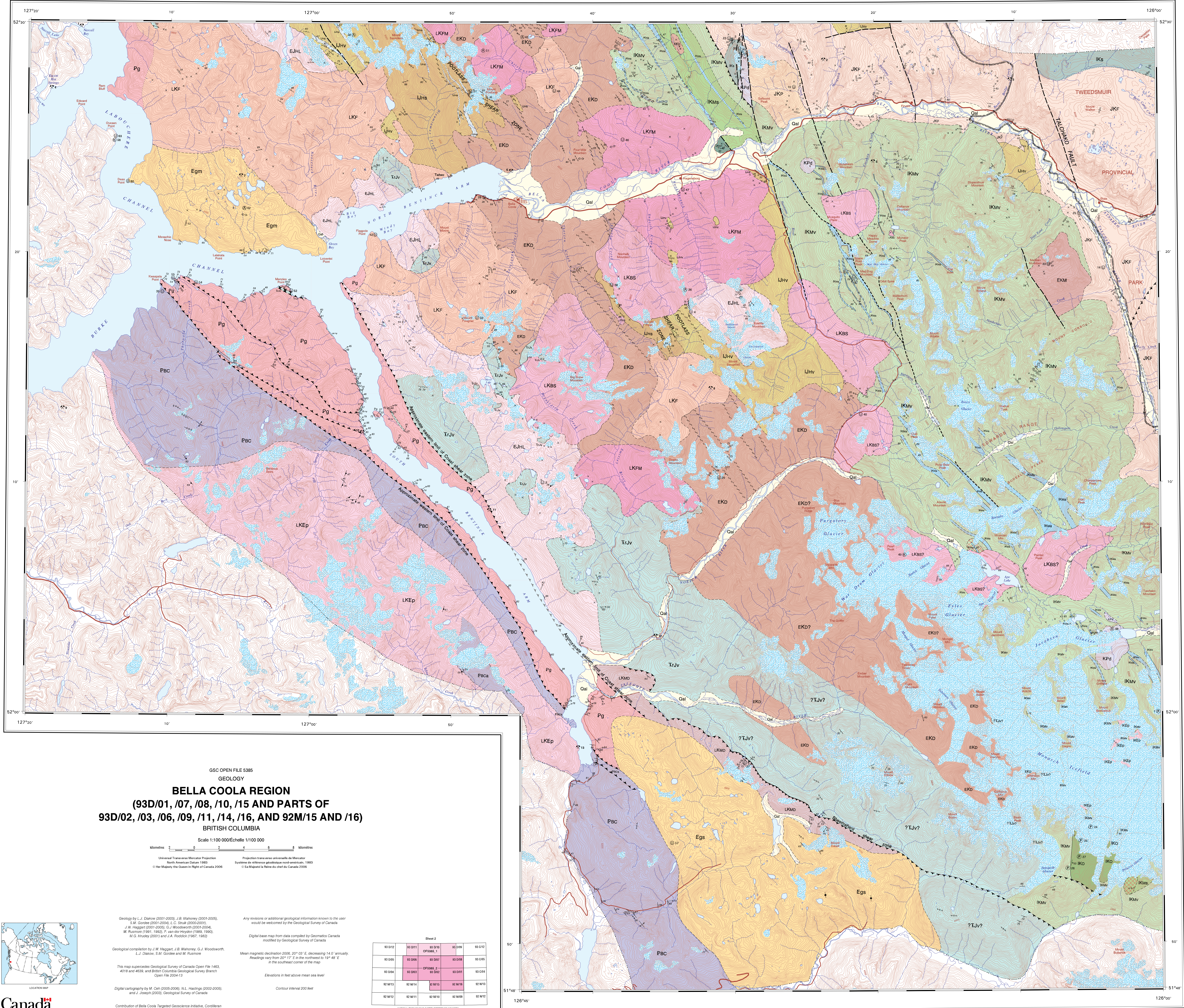
Road, hard surface (more than 2 lanes, 2 lanes, less than 2 lanes)

MINFILE occurrence with ID number

\*Data not collected consistently across map-area

| NUMBER | MINFILE  | NAME                    | STATUS | COMMODITIES                | DEPTH   |
|--------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1      | 0900_003 | BOOM                    | SHOWN  | CU, MO, SI                 | 100     |
| 2      | 0900_008 | DC                      | SHOWN  | SI                         | 200-100 |
| 3      | 0900_011 | ELUS                    | SHOWN  | MO, CU                     | 100     |
| 4      | 0900_014 | DEAN CHANNEL            | SHOWN  | FE, Mn                     | 500     |
| 5      | 0900_014 | NANAKA                  | SHOWN  | CU, MO, SI                 | 100     |
| 6      | 0900_018 | FRANKLIN CREEK          | SHOWN  | KV                         | 100     |
| 7      | 0900_018 | BELLA COOLA CREEK 1-170 | SHOWN  | CU, MO, SI                 | 100     |
| 8      | 0900_018 | MFTY                    | SHOWN  | MS, CU, MO, SI, BA, Pb, Zn | 100     |
| 9      | 0900_011 | JEMMETT                 | SHOWN  | Fe, Zn                     | 100     |
| 10     | 0900_011 | JEMMETT                 | SHOWN  | Fe, Zn                     | 100     |

\*Data from British Columbia Geological Survey Branch MINFILE Mineral Inventory  
 01=100% alteration; 02=01 - Shown; 03=01 - Partially shown; 04=01 - Present  
 COMMODITY abbreviations: AG - Silver; AU - Gold; BA - Barite; CU - Copper; FE - Iron;  
 K - Potassium; MA - Magnetite; MO - Molybdenum; MS - Lead; SI - Zinc;  
 DEPTH abbreviations: D33 = Volcanic redbed Cu; K03 = Fe; W - W; P - Phosphory Cu; M - Mo; H - Au;  
 P02 = Hornblende-biotite tonalite; 1 = Hornblende-biotite tonalite; 2 = Quartz diorite



BELLA COOLA REGION (93D/01, /07, /08, /10, /15 AND PARTS OF 93D/02, /03, /06, /09, /11, /14, /16, AND 92M/15 AND /16) BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:100 000/Echelle 1:100 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Méritier

Geology by L.J. Dawok (2001-2003), J.B. Mahoney (2001-2005), S.M. Goode (2001-2004), L.C. 2004 (2004-05), J.W. Maggart (2001-2006), G.J. Woodsworth (2001-2006), M. Ruzic (1991-1992), J. van der Plighe (1985-1996), M.G. Inoué (2007) and J.A. Ross (1987-1993)

Geological compilation by J.W. Maggart, J.B. Mahoney, G.J. Woodsworth, L.J. Dawok, S.M. Goode and M. Ruzic

This map supersedes Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1483, 4718 and 4726, and British Columbia Geological Survey Branch Open File 2004-13

Digital cartography by M. Cain (2005-2006), N.L. Hastings (2002-2005), and J. Joseph (2002) Geological Survey of Canada

Contribution of Bella Coola Region's Geoscientific Information, Collaborative Geoscientific Information Project Number 115

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada. Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada modified by Geological Survey of Canada. Mean magnetic declination 2005: 20° 21' E, decreasing 14.0" annually. Readings less than 20° 17' E to the northwest to 19° 48' E in the southeast corner of the map. Elevations in feet above mean sea level. Contour interval 200 feet.

Table with 2 columns: Sheet 2, showing grid coordinates and sheet numbers.

LEGEND: Includes QUATERNARY, PALEOGENE EOCENE, CRETACEOUS TO PALEOGENE, LATE CRETACEOUS TO PALEOGENE, LATE CRETACEOUS, LOWER CRETACEOUS ALBAN, JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS, TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC, PALEOZOIC?, and SYMBOLS. Also includes an OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC table and a scale bar.



OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 5385. 2006. SHEET 2 OF 3. FEUILLET 2 DE 3.

Sheet 2 of 3, Geology (South half). Includes names of geologists and project details.

Table with columns: MAP #, UTM Easting, UTM Northing, FIELD #, COLLECTOR, DATE (month/year), NTS ZONE, DATUM, UTM Easting, UTM Northing, LAT., LONG., PALEONTOLOGY (Geographical Location, Fossils, AGE, IDENTIFIER, REPORT NO.), and other metadata.

GECHRONOLOGY

Table with columns: MAP #, FIELD #, AGE (Ma), LAB, UTM Easting (NAD83), UTM Northing (NAD83), GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, LITHOLOGY, ROCK UNIT, REFERENCE.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

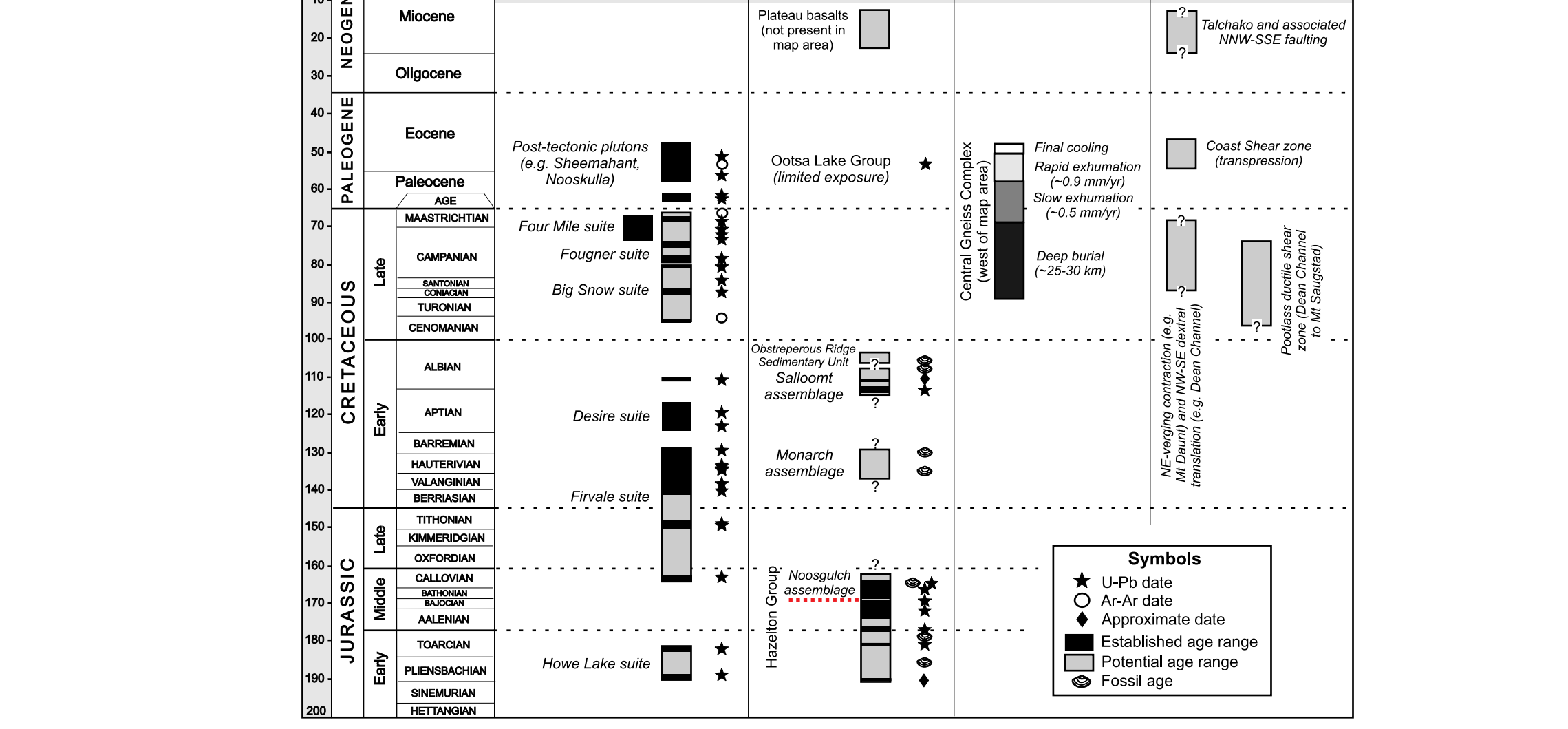
Table with columns: MAP #, FIELD #, UTM Easting (NAD83), UTM Northing (NAD83), LITHOLOGY, PLUTONIC SUITE/VOLCANIC UNIT, and chemical composition elements: SiO2, Al2O3, FeO, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, P2O5, MnO, TiO2, LOI, TOTAL, Ba, Ca, Cr, Cu, Hf, La, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sr, Sc, Th, V, Y, Zn, Zr, Pr, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Lu, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb.

Unpublished G.S.C. Field Reports. Base (GSC Map 1027A) plotted this locality in saddle north of Salmon Creek, near 93072.

GSC-O Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa; Univ Az - University of Arizona, Tucson; UBC - University of British Columbia, Vancouver; vH - University of British Columbia, Vancouver (van der Heyden Theses samples).

REFERENCES: Geological and geophysical studies in the western part of the Coast Mountains between Bella Coola and Prince Rupert, coastal British Columbia. In: Stewart, H.H. and McClelland, W.C., eds., 'Tectonics of the Coast Mountains, Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia, Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia', Geological Society of America, Special Paper 343, pp. 19-100.

Summary of Geological Events in the Eastern Bella Coola Region



EXTENSIVE ROCKS

Table with columns: MAP #, FIELD #, UTM Easting (NAD83), UTM Northing (NAD83), LITHOLOGY, ROCK UNIT, REFERENCE.



OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 5885. Includes a QR code and contact information for the Geological Survey of Canada.