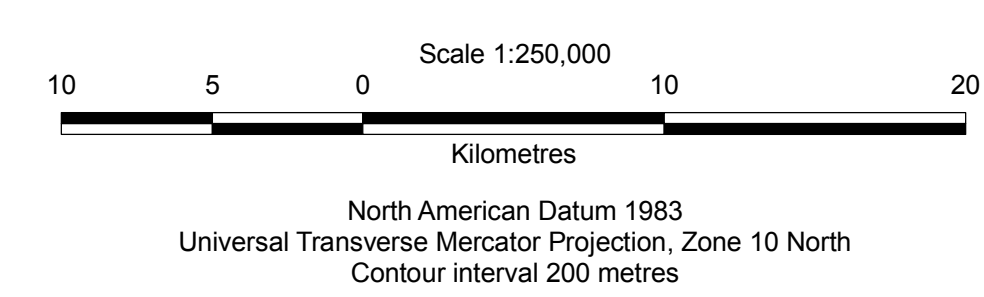


Compilation of Geological Survey of Canada surficial geology maps for NTS 94A and 93P

ENERGY OPEN FILE NUMBER 2011-2
GEOSCIENCE BC MAP 2011-08-1



It is recommended that the original Geological Survey of Canada maps be cited when referring to the geology of the map area.
The recommended citation for this compilation map is:
Hickin, A.S. and Fournier, M.A. (2011). Compilation of Geological Survey of Canada surficial geology maps for NTS 94A and 93P; BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Energy Open File 2011-2, Geoscience BC Map 2011-08-1, 1:250 000 scale map.
Cartography provided by M.A. Fournier, MAF Geographix

Geological Description

A	Alluvial Deposits: General term for material deposited from flowing water; consist of silt, sand, and gravel, at or near stream level. Ap alluvial plain; At alluvial terrace.
C	Colluvial Deposits: Rock or sediment transported mainly by gravity; consists of silt, sand, gravel, rubble, and rock debris; also implies steep slopes and eroded bluffs and exposed bedrock in the Peace River Valley. Cv colluvial veneer (thin, less than 2 m).
E	Aeolian Deposits: Sediment deposited by wind; consists of silt and sand. Ev aeolian veneer (thin, less than 2 m); Er aeolian ridges (dunes) over till.
GF	Glaciofluvial Deposits: Sediment transported and deposited by glacial meltwater; consists of silt, sand, gravel, and coarse gravel. GFb glaciofluvial blanket (thick, more than 2 m); GFv glaciofluvial veneer (thin, less than 2 m); GFI glaciofluvial fan; GFl glaciofluvial hummocky terrain, includes kame deposits; GFP glaciofluvial plain; GFR glaciofluvial ridge, includes eskers.
GL	Glaciolacustrine Deposits: Sediment deposited in standing water associated a former glacial lake; consists mainly of laminated to massive clay, silt, and sand or waterlain diamict, with minor beach sand and gravel. GLb glaciolacustrine blanket (thick, more than 2 m); GLB glaciolacustrine blanket over till blanket; GLD glaciolacustrine blanket over till veneer; GLV glaciolacustrine veneer (thin, less than 2 m); GLy glaciolacustrine veneer over till blanket; GLp glaciolacustrine plain.
T	Till or Glacial Diamict Deposits: Sediment transported and deposited directly by ice; consists of poorly sorted granular to boulders clasts in clay to sand matrix; may include areas with thin and patchy glaciolacustrine deposits. Tb till blanket (thick, more than 2 m); Tv till veneer (thin, less than 2 m); Tp till plain; Th hummocky till terrain; Tr streamlined till ridges.
O	Organic Deposits: Extensive organic material. This unit is under utilized as large extents of organic deposits were not mapped in order to show the underlying sediments.
R	Bedrock Outcrop: Region with extensively exposed bedrock generally restricted to high elevations

Geological Contact

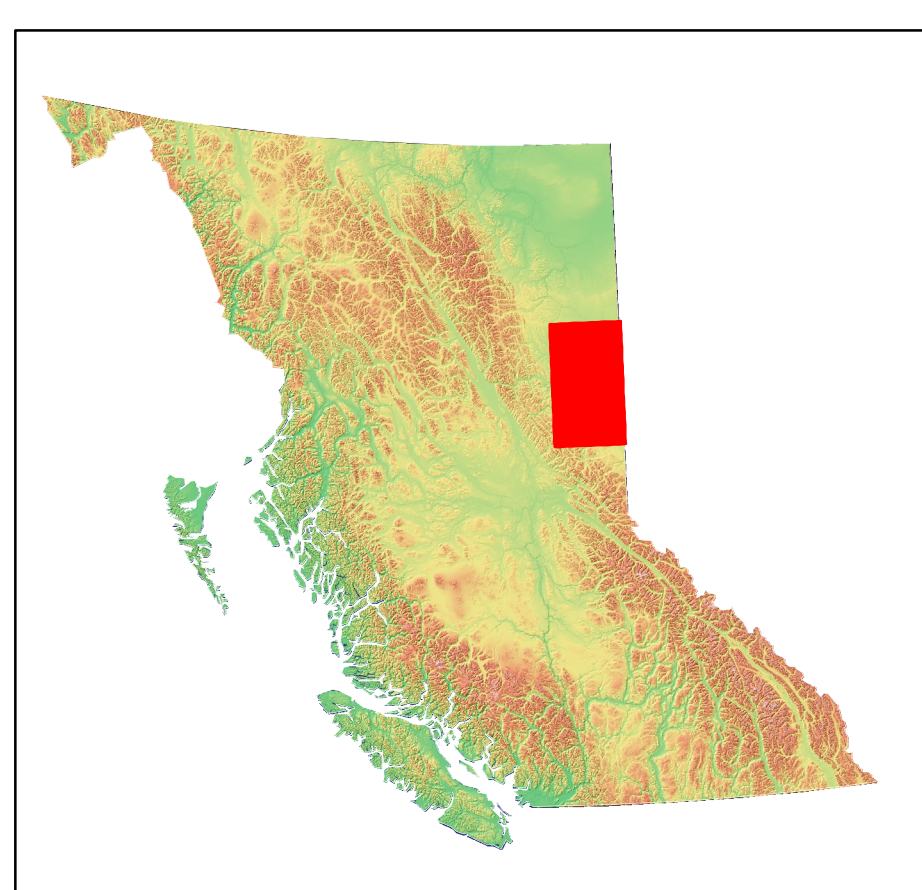
---	Approximate
-----	Assumed
---	Defined

Surficial Geology Symbols

	Aeolian dune
	Hummocky terrain
	Gravel pit
	Cirque
	Streamlined landform
	Shoreline
	Meltwater channel major
	Meltwater channel minor

Base map symbols

-----	Municipality
---	Contour - Index
---	Contour - Intermediate
---	Contour interval 200 metres
---	Cart track, overgrown road
---	Road: Gravel, dry weather
---	Road: Paved
---	Rail
---	River, island, sand bar
---	Lake - definite
---	Lake - definite
---	Swamp, marsh, marshy lake



094F	094G	094H
094C	094B	This Map 094A
093N	093O	This Map 093P
093K	093J	093I

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX
COLOURED MAP SHEETS APPLY TO THIS SURFICIAL MAP

The map presented is a compilation of two previously published 1:250 000 surficial geology maps completed by the Geological Survey of Canada. Original references are provided below and should be cited when referring to the geological interpretation. The extent, geometry, and interpretation of surface material polygons has not been changed with the exception of those along the map boundary. Polygon labels have been modified and summarized to conform to the Geological Survey of Canada's preliminary national surficial geology legend. The compiled map is not an update of the previous work, but is only an amalgamation of the two existing maps.
Mathews, W.H., 1978. Quaternary stratigraphy and geomorphology of Charlie Lake (94A) map-area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-20, 25 pages, Map 1460A, 1:250 000 scale map.
Reimchen, T.H.F., 1980. Surficial Geology Dawson Creek; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1467A, 1:250 000 scale map

Funding for the digitization and compilation of this map was provided by the Montney Water Project, a collaborative effort between BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geoscience BC and industry partners, with support from the BC Oil & Gas Commission's SCEK Fund. The Montney Water Project is designed to provide a comprehensive inventory of water resource related data in the Montney Gas Play area.