



Geological Survey Branch  
GEOSCIENCE MAP 1993-4

# GEOLOGY OF THE SCUD GLACIER AREA, NORTHWESTERN B.C.

NTS 104G/6

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<b>STRATIFIED ROCKS</b>	<b>Geological boundary</b>
<b>QUATERNARY</b>	defined _____
Qal Alluvium, glacial fill, unconsolidated glaciofluvial deposits	approximate _____
<b>LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC</b>	assumed _____
<b>HAZELTON GROUP</b>	<b>Unconformity</b>
Ujgl Polymictic conglomerate	defined _____
<b>UPPER TRIASSIC</b>	approximate _____
<b>STUHNH GROUP</b>	assumed _____
UTS Undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks; argillite (arg); micritic limestone (L); limestone breccia/conglomerate (lbc); tuffaceous wacke (lw)	<b>High-angle fault, surface trace, trend and plunge of slickensides indicated by arrow; solid circle on downthrown side</b>
UTSs Sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated	defined _____
UTSs2 Upper Norian - Quattrin facies	approximate _____
UTSv Volcanic rocks, undifferentiated; volcanic breccia (vbx); maroon volcanic breccia (mvbx); andesite (and); clinopyroxene pyritic basalt (pbas); maroon aplite (mep); limestone (lsc); shyllite (shy); polymictic conglomerate containing augite porphyry, granitoid and rare limestone, siltstone and siliceous tuff clasts (hcg)	assumed _____
<b>UPPER TRIASSIC (OR OLDER ?)</b>	<b>Contractional fault-surface trace; teeth in direction of dip</b>
UTSmv Metamorphosed rocks (Stuhni Group?); foliated to massive metavolcanic rocks; biotite schist (b sch), chert (chert), chlorite schist (ch sch), siliceous rock (sil. rx.)	defined _____
<b>UPPER PERMIAN</b>	approximate _____
<b>PALEOZOIC STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE</b>	assumed _____
UPS Undifferentiated sedimentary rocks; graphitic argillite (uPsa), black, red and green chert (uPsc), green tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone and greywacke (uPsa)	<b>Contractional fault-surface trace; teeth in direction of dip</b>
<b>LOWER TO UPPER PERMIAN</b>	defined _____
UPSI Maroon tuffaceous limestone	approximate _____
UPSc Dark to light grey and black calcareous siltstone with minor chert layers and nodules, locally bioclastic, minor argillite (a), maroon and green plagioclase crystal lithic tuff, mudstone, (m) and green tuffaceous siltstone	assumed _____
IPSa Pyrite & pyrrhotite-bearing argillite and siltstone	<b>Cross-section line</b>
<b>UPPER CARBONIFEROUS TO LOWER PERMIAN</b>	Bedding: tops unknown, g=gentle, m=moderate, s=steep _____
UCSf Bedded to laminated argillite ash tuff and tuffaceous siltstone, varicoloured chert, buff calcareous siltstone	Bedding: tops unknown, inclined, parallel to foliation, vertical _____
<b>PALEOZOIC (OR UPPER TRIASSIC)</b>	Bedding: tops observed, inclined, overturned _____
UCST Foliated to massive siltstone, conglomerate, andesite, crystal lithic lapilli tuff	Foliation: inclined, vertical, m=mylonitic _____
<b>UPPER CARBONIFEROUS</b>	<b>Dike: inclined, vertical; composition indicated by abbreviation</b>
UCSa Foliated argillite, siltstone, calcareous siltstone and conglomerate; recrystallized limestone (lsc)	Vein: inclined, vertical (q=quartz) _____
UCSv Foliated, chloritic, pyroxene-plagioclase pyritic andesite flows and/or sills, crystal tuff and lithic lapilli tuff; recrystallized limestone (lsc)	Joint: inclined, vertical _____
<b>INTRUSIVE ROCKS</b>	<b>Antiform axis</b>
<b>TERTIARY AND OLDER DIKES</b>	Synformal axis _____
Andesite (A); basalt (B); felsite (F); dark green, pyroxene-phyric olivine basalt (M); rhyolite (R); syenite (S)	<b>Overturned synclinal axis</b>
<b>TERTIARY (? OR EARLY JURASSIC)</b>	Axial plane of minor fold: inclined, vertical _____
agd Chlorite-altered, plagioclase-phyric granodiorite	Fold axis of minor fold (arrow indicates plunge) _____
<b>Eocene - HYDER SUITE</b>	m, s, and z asymmetry _____
Egn Well-jointed, medium to coarse-grained (hornblende) biotite granite (gn); locally K-feldspar megacrystic (<5%; gnk); equigranular, medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite (gd); K-feldspar megacrystic granodiorite (gdk); felsite (f)	Glacial strike (undetermined direction of movement) _____
<b>MIDDLE JURASSIC - THREE SISTERS SUITE</b>	Dike swarm _____
wjgn Pink, medium-grained hornblende biotite granite (gn); minor quartz monzonite (qm); quartz monzoniorite (mq); granodiorite (gd)	<b>Fossil location; age determined (with GSC number)</b>
<b>LATE EARLY JURASSIC - CONE MOUNTAIN SUITE</b>	macrolithic; conodonts; fusulinids; radiolaria _____
Ujgd Equigranular, medium-grained (biotite) hornblende granodiorite (gd); quartz monzoniorite (qm)	<b>Fossil location; age indeterminate, macrofossil, barren conodont sample</b>
<b>MIDDLE TO LATE TRIASSIC - STIKINE SUITE</b>	Field station with no structural measurement _____
Ltd Coarse-grained, plagioclase-megacrystic, magnetite-bearing hornblende quartz diorite	Landslide scar _____
Ltm Heterogeneous quartz monzonite(qm), foliated to massive hornblende biotite granodiorite (gd), monzoniorite, quartz diorite, diorite	Diamond drill hole _____
Ltg Heterogeneous, fine to medium-grained hornblende gabbro and hornblende	Hand trench _____
<b>MIDDLE TO LATE TRIASSIC</b>	<b>MINFILE mineral occurrence, developed prospect with number (104G...)</b>
LT Medium to coarse-grained olivine clinopyroxenite (cpx); dunite (du); clinopyroxene gabbro, gabbro (gab)	isotopic age locality (A/Ar, h=hornblende) _____
	b=biotite, w=whole rock, Rb/Sr _____
	Limonic-altered zone (shown as grey tone) _____

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