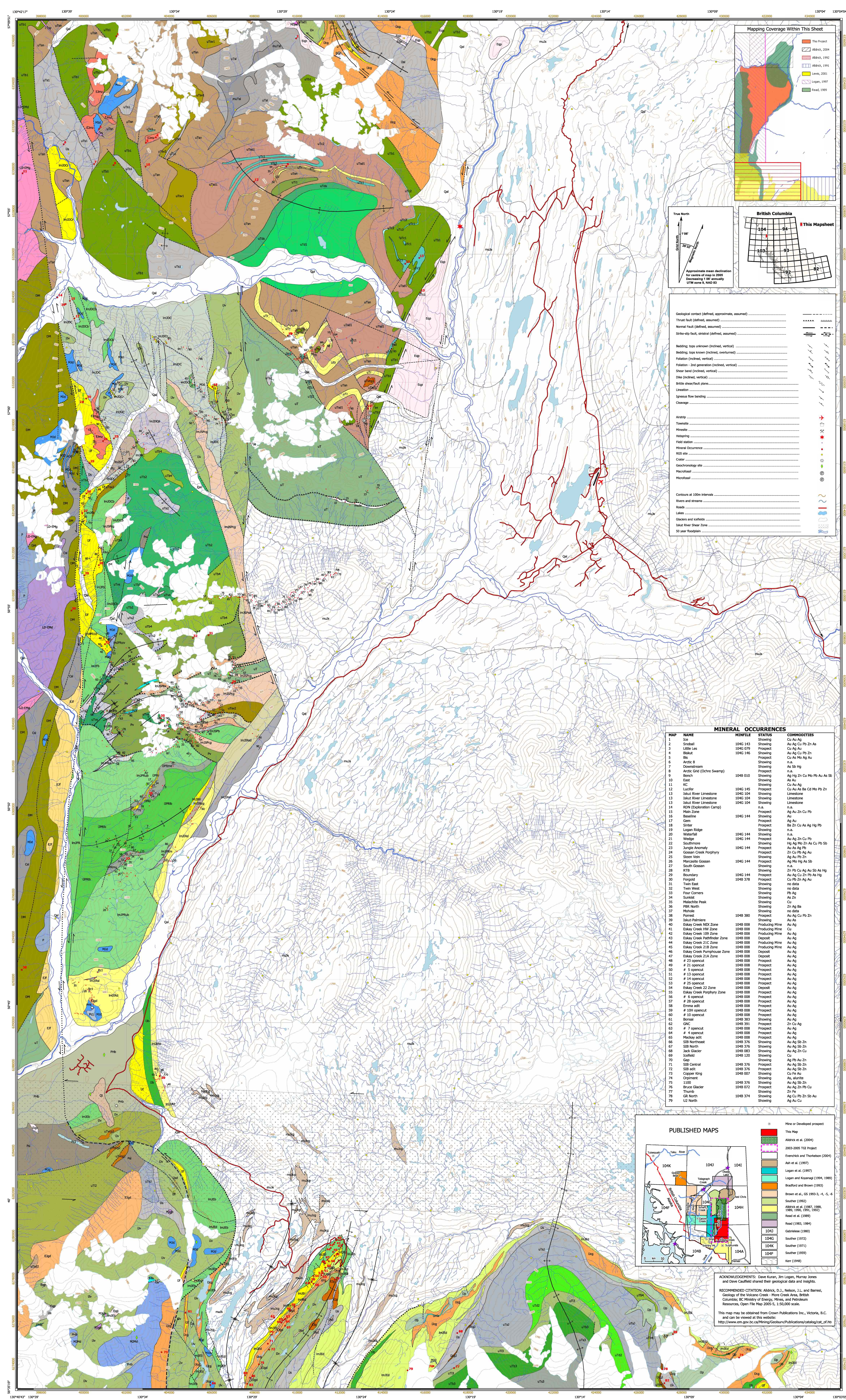






British Columbia Geological Survey
Open File 2006-6

NTS 104B/9,10,15,16; 104G/1,2

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Scale 1:50,000

Fieldwork carried out in 2004 and 2005
Revised map published December, 2005

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CENOZOIC
Eocene
Eg: Rhyolite, dike, sill and stock, white, quartz-phyric to aphanitic

MESOZOIC
Middle Jurassic
Mj: Diorite
Mj2: Diorite, fine grained, weakly foliated Melville Pluton and associated stocks (172 Ma)
Mj3: Gabbro; age uncertain, correlated with Nickel Mountain intrusions
Mj4: Pyroxenite

Early Jurassic
Ej: Felsic dikes and stocks
Ej2: Granodiorite; fine-grained, hornblende porphyritic, K-feldspar megacrystic, "Premier Porphyry" texture
Ej3: Granodiorite; medium to coarse grained; hornblende porphyritic; K-feldspar megacrystic
Ej4: Plagioclase (+/- K-feldspar) porphyritic; hypabyssal monzonite (153Ma)

Late Triassic
Ltr: Syenite porphyry, large zoned orthoclase phenocrysts, grey and pink

PALEOZOIC
Devono-Mississippian
Dm: Gneiss
Dm2: Diorite

STRATIFIED ROCKS

CENOZOIC
Quaternary (Pleistocene to Recent)
Q: Talus; landslide debris fan (Holocene)
Qm: Alluvium (Pleistocene)

Pliocene to Holocene
P: Crater lake (Holocene). No intrusions preserved
Pm: Basalt flows, massive, local pillow, older layers

Eocene
Ec: Pebble conglomerate, white and green tuffaceous sandstone, black coaly mudstone; wood fragments; preserved along fault

MESOZOIC
Middle to Upper Jurassic
Mj2: Siltstone, sandstone, mudstone; rare chert pebble conglomerate
Mj3: Chert pebble conglomerate with sandstone, siltstone, or grit matrix

Lower to Middle Jurassic (Toarcian to Bajocian)
Jm2: Basalt; pillow basalt, pillow breccia, massive basalt flows, hydroclastic, basaltic silt and dikes, spherule. Minor intercalated mudstone horizons including basal "Contact Mudstone" (one host) rhyolite, flow-banded, flow sills, breccias, hydroclastic, scoria, agglomerates. Natural flow-dome complexes (Elkay Rhyolite, Fossilized Rhyolite)
Jm3: Dextral fragmental tuff and unconsolidated flow (Mount Silworth Formation); Fossilized Volcanic Unit; Debris Ducts)
Jm4: Undivided sedimentary and volcanic rocks; dominantly siltstone
Jm5: Dark to grey to black mudstone and siltstone with thin beds of silt limestone, sandstone, and rare pebble conglomerate
Jm6: Siltstone; white, spherule; black matrix breccia
Jm7: Basalt, pillow basalt

Jm8: Carbonaceous mudstone; black, laminar, phryic
Jm9: Ductile breccia; coarsely clastic to finely comminuted with rare silt limestone clasts and siltstone. Minor siltstone interbeds
Jm10: Black siltstone, mudstone, sandstone
Jm11: Sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and ductile volcaniclastic beds; ductile debris-flow breccias
Jm12: Felsic volcanic conglomerate to volcanic breccia, minor sandstone interbeds
Jm13: Rhyolite breccia, sharp angular aphanitic rhyolite clasts in sandy (hyaloclastite?) groundmass. White, grey, black color-mottling
Jm14: Undivided. Interbedded sandstone, mudstone, basalt
Jm15: Basalt, massive, aphanitic to fine-grained, eugeopline to locally glomeroporphyritic. Multiple massive subvolcanic dikes and basalt flows up to 10 metres thick, exposed over a 200 m cliff face. Sandstone. Well bedded with graded beds; incorporates minor pebble conglomerate
Jm16: Polymictic conglomerate and subordinate sedimentary breccia
Jm17: Thin breccia to sedimentary breccia, ranging from mudstone to somewhat polymictic

Jm18: Basalt. Massive basalt flows, pillow basalt and pillow breccia. Rare flow-banded basalt flows and columnar jointed basalt
Jm19: Rhyolite (Four Corners Complex). Massive rhyolite flows with interbedded siltstone, pyrite mudstone and silty sandstone. (Four Corners Complex). Felsic dikes (pyrite and lesser dikes)
Jm20: Undivided. Mostly basalt and pillow basalt with uncertain stratigraphic position relative to the Middle Unit.
Jm21: Upper sedimentary unit. Dark grey siltstone and lesser sandstone with pillow basalt interbeds
Jm22: Upper pillow basalt unit. Pillowed and massive basalt flows. Minor mudstone and rare rhyolite
Jm23: Siltstone mudstone with tuffaceous siltstone limestone
Jm24: Middle unit. Siltstone mudstone and tuffaceous siltstone with interbedded to flow-banded
Jm25: Rhyolite and massive brecciated rhyolite (159 Ma)
Jm26: Rhyolite. Massive to flow-banded and brecciated flows (pyrite)
Jm27: Lower pillow basalt unit, pillowed basalt flows

Lower Jurassic (Sinuorian to Toarcian)
Jl2: Dextral basalt flows and pyroclastic rocks; flow-banded to fragmental textures; local welded ash flows (Mount Silworth Formation)
Jl3: Basalt, pillow basalt, the basaltic dike, mafic tuff
Jl4: Thin-bedded grey to black siltstone, calcareous siltstone, sandstone, sedimentary breccia
Jl5: Rhyolite on Logan Ridge. Resistant rhyolite flows; massive to brecciated, flow-banded and spheroidal
Jl6: Andesite; plagioclase porphyritic plugs and flows
Jl7: Minor weathering volcanic conglomerate and breccia, epidiotic, polymictic. Lesser andesite to basalt flows. Flow-banded, flow sills, breccias, and dikes of plagioclase porphyritic andesite (160 Ma)
Jl8: Sandstone; lesser waste, siltstone, mudstone, conglomerate
Jl9: Andesite to dike flows, massive; lesser maroon weathering volcanic conglomerate and breccia

Lower Jurassic (Hettangian to Sinuorian)
Jl10: Basal sedimentary unit. Unconformably dated sedimentary rocks; includes sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, granite to andesite conglomerate, local coal-supported graptolite assemblage to basaltic conglomerate
Jl11: Basal conglomerate marking unconformity. Graptolite cobble to boulders. (See Formation in part)

Upper Triassic (Carnian to Rhaetian)
Utr2: Basalt, dark grey massive plagioclase porphyritic flows and coarse-banded plagioclase and pyroxenite porphyritic dikes (Lower Jack Formation)
Utr3: Ductile breccia; massive, aphanitic to fine-grained, eugeopline to locally glomeroporphyritic. Multiple massive subvolcanic dikes and basalt flows up to 10 metres thick, exposed over a 200 m cliff face. Sandstone. Well bedded with graded beds; incorporates minor pebble conglomerate
Utr4: Intermediate volcanic rocks; andesite flow and breccias
Utr5: Sandstone. Dominantly volcanic sandstone with lesser mudstone and conglomerate. Conglomerate shows angular to rounded pebbles to cobble sized clasts.
Utr6: Dextral basalt flows and pyroclastic rocks; flow-banded to fragmental textures; local welded ash flows (Mount Silworth Formation)
Utr7: Basalt, pillow basalt, the basaltic dike, mafic tuff
Utr8: Thin-bedded grey to black siltstone, calcareous siltstone, sandstone, sedimentary breccia
Utr9: Rhyolite on Logan Ridge. Resistant rhyolite flows; massive to brecciated, flow-banded and spheroidal
Utr10: Andesite; plagioclase porphyritic plugs and flows
Utr11: Minor weathering volcanic conglomerate and breccia, epidiotic, polymictic. Lesser andesite to basalt flows. Flow-banded, flow sills, breccias, and dikes of plagioclase porphyritic andesite (160 Ma)
Utr12: Sandstone; lesser waste, siltstone, mudstone, conglomerate
Utr13: Andesite to dike flows, massive; lesser maroon weathering volcanic conglomerate and breccia

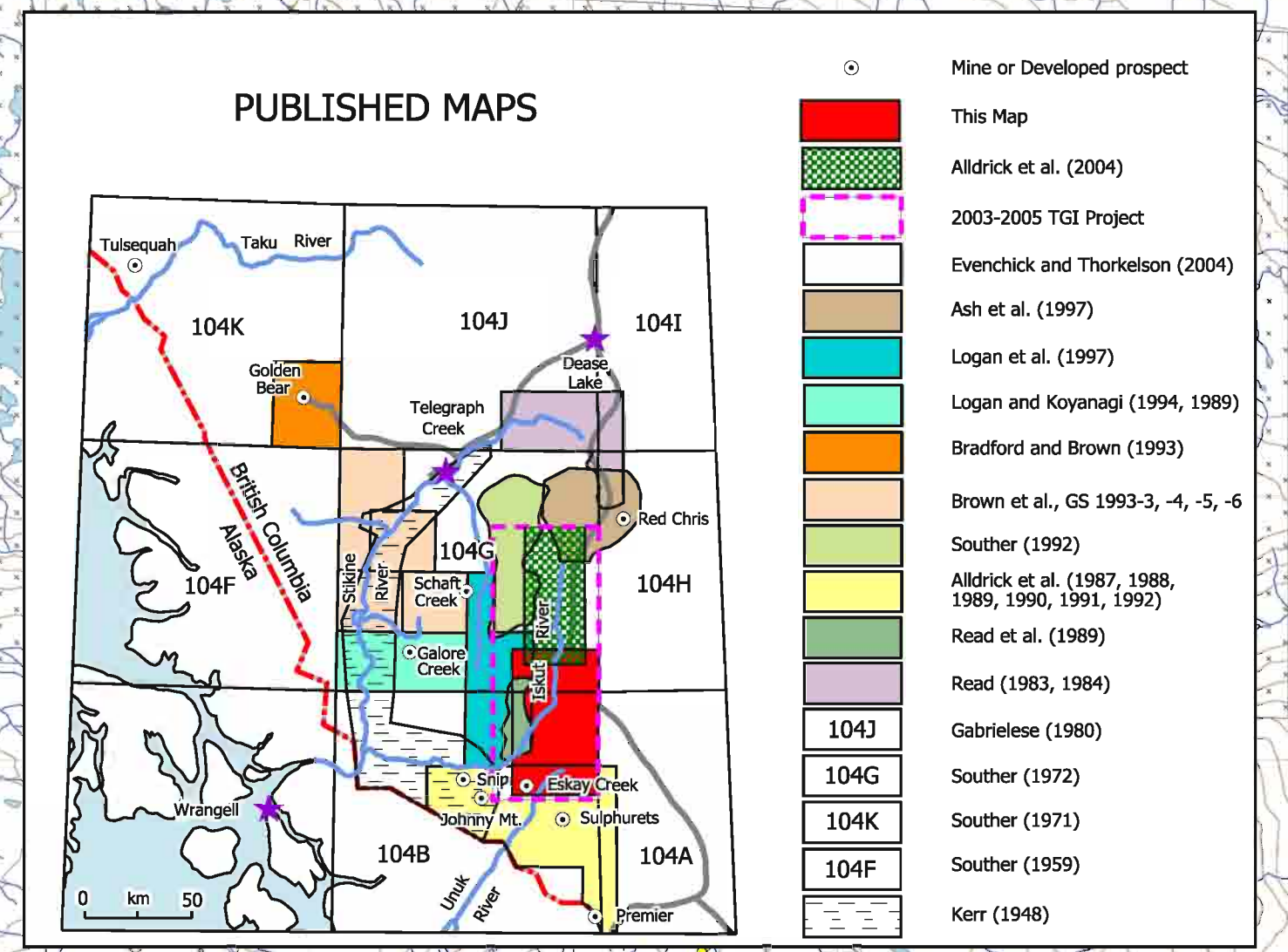
Utr14: Basal sedimentary unit. Unconformably dated sedimentary rocks; includes sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, granite to andesite conglomerate, local coal-supported graptolite assemblage to basaltic conglomerate
Utr15: Basal conglomerate marking unconformity. Graptolite cobble to boulders. (See Formation in part)

PALEOZOIC
Permian
P: Undivided
P2: Limestone slabs with volcanoclastic rocks
P3: Volcanic rocks. Basalt, andesite, rhyolite; variable chertified, strongly foliated
P4: Phyllos, siliceous siltstone, minor chert and waste
P5: Limestone slabs within clastic rocks
P6: Limestone oololith within Iskut River facies dacite breccia

Carboniferous
C: Only to light green phyllos; siltstone, argillaceous argillite, siliceous phyllitoid and thin lenses of dark brown limestone. Field chertified; intrusions, and minor interbeds of maroon and green tuff and cherty dolomite

Devono-Mississippian
Dm: Undivided. Basalt and andesite; hydroclastic, pillowed and flow breccia rocks. Minor foliated dacite sedimentary rocks, including siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and recrystallized limestone. Massive to gneissic dacite breccia with silty dolomite clasts

MINERAL OCCURRENCES			
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RECOMMENDED CITATION: Aldrick, D.J., Nelson, J.L., and Barresi, T. (2005). Tracking the Eskay Rift through northern British Columbia: Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Upper Iskut River area. In: Geological Fieldwork 2004, BC. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2005-1, 1:50,000 scale.

This map may be obtained from Crown Publications Inc., Victoria, B.C. and can be viewed at this website: <http://www.enr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geology/publications/catalog/ofc/nr>

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