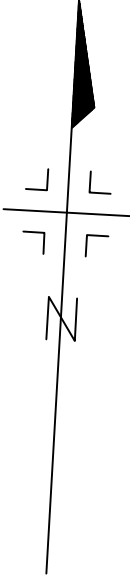


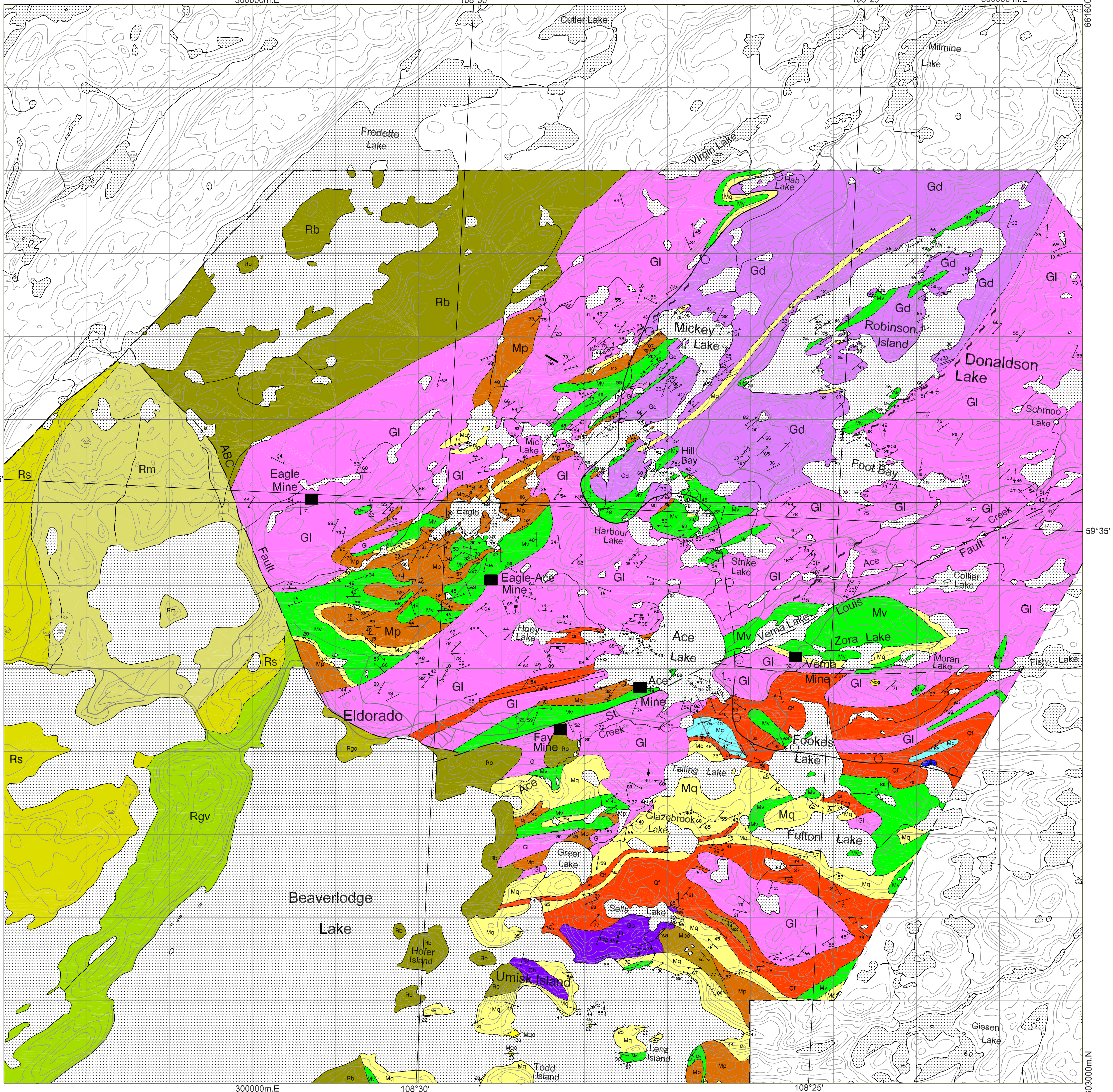
Geology of the Eldorado Area

(Part of NTS 74N/9 and 10)
at 1:20 000 scale
Preliminary Geological Map (2000)
by R. Hartlaub, K.E. Ashton,
J. Kraus, and R. Morelli

Catalogue Number 2000-4-2 (3.5)



- ATHABASCA GROUP**
- Mantou Falls Formation - fluviatile sandstones; commonly interbedded with siltstones
 - Dikes (possibly coeval with Martin basalts of Rg)
- MARTIN GROUP**
- Melville Lake Formation - siltstones, arkoses and conglomerates; chocolate red to maroon
 - Gillies Channel Formation -
 - Sandstones with locally amygdaloidal basaltic flows
 - Sandstones and conglomerates
 - Charlot Point and Gravel Island Formations - arkosic sandstones with conglomerates
 - Jug Bay Formation - siliceous sandstones/arkoses; fine grained; probable stratigraphic equivalent to Rb
 - Beaverlodge Formation - basal conglomerates and arkoses; variable thickness
- Deformation, M3 metamorphism, unconformity**
- Granite: pink to white, medium grained to pegmatitic, bottle bearing
 - Granite: white, medium grained to pegmatitic dikes, muscovite ? tourmaline bearing
 - Unidentified quartzite/pegmatite rocks: grey, white to buff, pink, fine to medium grained, C1-D1, foliated to sheared; mix of G1, G2, and G3; minor G4 and D2 (plagioclase quartz ± K-feldspar ± sericite ± biotite/orthite)
 - Granite of uncertain age and affinity: fine to medium grained, massive to mylonitic, C1-D1 (biotite/orthite ± K-feldspar ± plagioclase ± quartz)
- Deformation, M2 metamorphism, unconformity**
- Leucogranite: pink, fine to medium grained, C1-D1 (biotite/orthite ± K-feldspar ± quartz ± plagioclase); occurs as small plutons and sheets a few metres or tens of metres thick; age relative to G2, G3, and G4 uncertain
 - Diorite: grey, medium grained, C1-D1 (hornblende ± plagioclase)
 - Gabbro: black, medium to coarse grained, multi-phased, C1-D1 (hornblende ± plagioclase); hornblende aggregates replacing primary pyroxene?; partially melted under upper amphibolite facies conditions
 - Granite: pink, coarse grained, homogeneous, C1-D1 (K-feldspar ± plagioclase ± quartz ± biotite/orthite ± hornblende)
 - Inclusion rich to migmatitic leucocratic granites to tonalites: white to pink, grey, medium grained, C1-D1 (biotite/orthite ± quartz ± plagioclase ± hornblende ± K-feldspar); includes and contains inclusions of Murchie Bay Group, preliminary ca. 2.84 Ga age; formerly part of Donaldson Lake Gneiss
- Deformation, M1 metamorphism, unconformity**
- MURMAC BAY GROUP (Archean)**
- Psammite: minor feldspathic quartzite, gneiss; grey, fine to medium grained, generally layered (cm to m scale), C1-D1 (plagioclase ± quartz ± K-feldspar ± biotite ± sericite)
 - Ferruginous siltstone and argillite: red, fine to medium grained
 - Psammite to pelitic gneiss and migmatite: grey-brown with approximately 50% white medium grained mafic leucosome and well defined melanosome, garnet up to 1.3 cm (biotite-feldspar quartz ± garnet ± sillimanite ± graphite)
 - Calcic psammite to pelite: grey, fine to medium grained (hornblende bearing); commonly included by leucogranite; may be metamorphosed G2 and/or M1 in part
 - Gabbro: can green to black, fine to medium grained, homogeneous, broadly coeval with ultramafic intrusions
 - Serpentine: buff to dark green, fine to coarse grained, homogeneous except for some textured chilled margin; probably derived from shallow-tectonic ultramafic intrusion
- Other major sources used in the completion of this map:**
- Hartlaub, R.P. (1999). New insights into the geology of the Murchie Bay Group, Rae Province, northwest Saskatchewan. In Summary of Investigations 1999, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 89-4-2, p17-28.
 - Maccorrie, R. and Simmon, W.L. (1985). Bedrock geology of the Greater Beaverlodge Area, NTS 74N/6 to 11, Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Map 241A, scale 1:50,000.
 - Sibbald, T.J. (1982). Uranium metageochemical studies: Nicholson Bay area. In Summary of Investigations 1982, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 82-4, p43-45.
 - Sibbald, T.J. (1984). Gold metageochemical studies: Gofflands area. In Summary of Investigations 1984, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 84-4, p19-21.
 - Sibbald, T.J. and Berry, J.F. (1987). Uranium metageochemical studies: Lodge Lake area, Lake Athabasca. In Summary of Investigations 1987, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 87-4, p44-48.
 - Thomas, D.J. (1982). Uranium metageochemical studies: Mickey Lake area. In Summary of Investigations 1982, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 82-4, p51-55.



Symbols:

- Structures**
- Geological contact
 - Bedding (80, tops known, unknown)
 - Main S01/2 transposition foliation (inclined, vertical)
 - S34 foliation (inclined, vertical)
 - Lamination (tectonic stretching; mineral, unknown)
 - Minor S fold (F2, F34)
 - Minor W fold (F2, F34)
 - Minor W fold (F2, F34)
 - Minor symmetrical fold (F2, F34)
 - Axial plane (F2, F34)
- Mineral and Alteration Occurrences**
- Peak-producing Uranium Mine
 - Peak-producing Gold Mine
 - Anthropogenic rock rods (syn-volcanic Mg metamorphic alteration)
- Other**
- Contour Interval: 50 feet
 - Road
 - Trail
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 - Sibbald, T.J. (1984). Gold metageochemical studies: Gofflands area. In Summary of Investigations 1984, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 84-4, p19-21.
 - Sibbald, T.J. and Berry, J.F. (1987). Uranium metageochemical studies: Lodge Lake area, Lake Athabasca. In Summary of Investigations 1987, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 87-4, p44-48.
 - Thomas, D.J. (1982). Uranium metageochemical studies: Mickey Lake area. In Summary of Investigations 1982, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 82-4, p51-55.

Project M-123 of 2000, Database No. 0047

The area was mapped by K.E. Ashton (project leader), J. Kraus, R. Morelli, and R.P. Hartlaub, in the summer of 2000, with the assistance of E. Chorney, S. Ehman, D. Bovin, and A. Yanic.

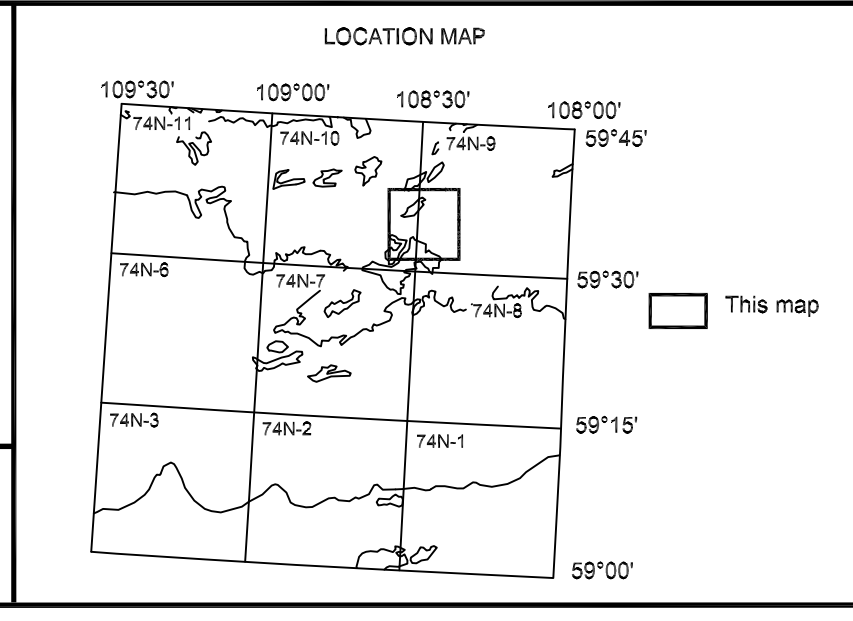
This map was printed from the geologist's digital file. Geological data were processed using Fieldlog version 3.0 provided by the Geological Survey of Canada. Base maps were compiled from 1:50 000 scale digital topographic maps obtained from Saskatchewan Land Information Services Corporation. The map was processed overall using AutoCAD Release 14 software.

The map is issued in a package with the Summary of Investigations 2000 Volume 2, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, and is available separately.

This map may be referenced as part of the following publication:
Ashton, K.E., Kraus, J., Hartlaub, R.P., and Morelli, R. (2000). Uranium City revisited: a new look at the rocks of the Beaverlodge Mining Camp. In Summary of Investigations 2000 Volume 2, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Mac. Rep. 2000-4-2.

Scale 1:20 000

Metres 1000 500 0 500 1000 Metres
Feet 1000 500 0 500 1000 Feet



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