

# Geology of the Gunnar Area (Part of NTS 74N/6 and 7)

at 1:20 000 scale

Preliminary Geological map (2000)

by K.E. Ashton, J. Kraus, and R. Morelli

Catalogue Number 2000-4.2 (3.3)

- ATHABASCA GROUP**
- Amf** Manitou Falls Formation - fluviatile sandstone, commonly intercalated with siltstone
  - Di** Diabase (possibly coeval with Manitou Falls of Rg)
  - MARTIN GROUP**
  - Rm** Melville Lake Formation - siltstones, shales and conglomerates; chocolate red to maroon
  - Rb** Scarpans Basal Formation - interbedded conglomerates, reddish sandstones, and mudstones
  - Rg** Gillies Channel Formation
  - Rp** Sandstone with locally amygdaloidal basaltic flows
  - Rq** Sandstone and conglomerates
  - Rr** Chert Point and Gravel Island Formations - arkosic sandstone with conglomerates
  - Rs** Jug Bay Formation - siliceous sandstone/arkose; fine grained; probable stratigraphic equivalent to Rr
  - Rt** Beaverfodge Formation - basal conglomerate and arkose; variable thickness
  - Pg** Granite: pink to white, medium grained to pegmatitic dikes, muscovite 1° biotinite bearing
  - Gr** Granite: white, medium grained to pegmatitic dikes, muscovite 1° biotinite bearing
  - Gr** Granite of uncertain age and affinity; fine to medium grained, massive to mylonitic, Cl 0-10 (biotite-chlorite-K-feldspar-plagioclase-quartz)
- MURMAC BAY GROUP (Archean)**
- Ma** Psammite; minor felspathic quartzite, gneiss; grey, fine to medium grained; generally layered (on m scale); Cl 0-5 (plagioclase-quartz-K-feldspar-biotite-sericite)
  - Mf** Ferruginous siltstone and argillite; red, fine to medium grained
  - Mg** Psammopelite to pelite; grey-brown, fine to medium grained (biotite-white mica-feldspar-quartz-sericite-foliated)
  - Mh** Pelite; grey-brown, fine to medium grained (biotite-bearing)
  - Mi** Calcic psammopelite to pelite; grey, fine to medium grained (hornblende-bearing); commonly intruded by leucogranite; may be metamorphosed Gc and/or Mv in part
  - Mj** Gabbro; dark green to black, fine to medium grained, homogeneous, broadly coeval with ultramafic intrusions
  - Mk** Serpentine; buff to tan green, fine to coarse grained, homogeneous except for spinifer (saturated chlorite) margin; probably derived from shallow tectonic ultramafic intrusion
- Other units:**
- Qc** Leucogranite; pink, fine to medium grained, Cl 0-5 (biotite-chlorite-K-feldspar-quartz-plagioclase); occurs as small plutons and sheets a few metres or tens of metres thick; age relative to Gc, Gr, and Gd uncertain
  - Qd** Diorite; grey, medium grained, Cl 30-40 (hornblende-plagioclase)
  - Qe** Gabbro; black, medium to coarse grained, multi-phase, Cl 40-70 (hornblende-plagioclase); hornblende aggregates replacing primary pyroxene?; partially melted under upper amphibolite facies conditions
  - Qf** Granite; pink, coarse grained, homogeneous, Cl 5-10 (K-feldspar-plagioclase-quartz-biotite-chlorite-hornblende)
  - Qg** Inclusion-rich to migmatitic leucogranite to tonalite; white to pink-grey, medium grained, Cl 0-5 (biotite-chlorite-quartz-plagioclase-hornblende-K-feldspar); in places contains inclusions of Murmac Bay Group, primarily ca. 2.84 Ga age; formerly part of Davidson Lake Gneiss
- Deformation:**
- M1** Deformation, M1 metamorphism, unconformity
  - M2** Deformation, M2 metamorphism, unconformity
  - M3** Deformation, M3 metamorphism, unconformity

- Qh** Dolomite; buff to white or pale green, fine to medium grained (dolomite + calcite + actinolite); locally interbedded with quartzite
  - Qj** Quartzite facies iron formation (magnetite-quartz)
  - Qk** Pelite; white, fine grained, homogeneous (plagioclase-quartz); possibly syn-tectonic
  - Ql** Amphibolite; black, fine to medium grained, variably layered (hornblende plagioclase); mainly derived from mafic and minor intermediate volcanic rocks
  - Qm** Basalt; black, fine grained, exhibiting primary flow layering, cooling cracks, and local amygdalites
  - Qn** Quartzite, minor felspathic quartzite; white, fine to medium grained
  - Qo** Interlayered quartzite and psammite
  - Qp** Interlayered quartzite and carbonates, derived calc-silicates; induces pegmatitic dolomite
  - Qq** Quartzite gneiss; white to red (feruginous), medium grained
  - Qr** Interlayered quartzite, gneiss, and oligomictic conglomerate; quartzite (pelite) pebbles and rare cobbles in a quartzite matrix
- Unconformity**
- U** Granitoid rocks: pink to white, medium grained, massive to well foliated; rare mafic inclusions (ca. 3.05 Ga age)

- Symbols:**
- Structures**
    - Geological contact
    - Bedding (S0, top unknown, unknown)
    - Main S0/S2 transposition foliation (inclined, vertical)
    - S3/4 foliation (inclined, vertical)
    - Lineation (tectonic stretching; mineral, unknown)
    - Minor S fold (F2, F3/4)
    - Minor Z fold (F2, F3/4)
    - Minor W fold (F2, F3/4)
    - Minor asymmetrical fold (F2, F3/4)
    - Axial plane (F2, F3/4)
  - Ductile shear zone**
  - Lineament (generally late, brittle fault with minor offset)**
  - Isograd: first appearance of mineral**
  - Limit of mapping**
  - Mineral and Alteration Occurrences**
    - Past producing Uranium Mine
    - Past producing Gold Mine
    - Anthropylite-rich rocks (syn-volcanic Mg metamorphic alteration)
  - Other**
    - Contour Interval: 50 feet
    - Road
    - Trail

Other major sources used in the compilation of this map:

Hartlaub, R.P. (1999). New insights into the geology of the Murmac Bay Group, Rae Province, northwest Saskatchewan. In Summary of Investigations 1999, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 99-4.2, p17-26.

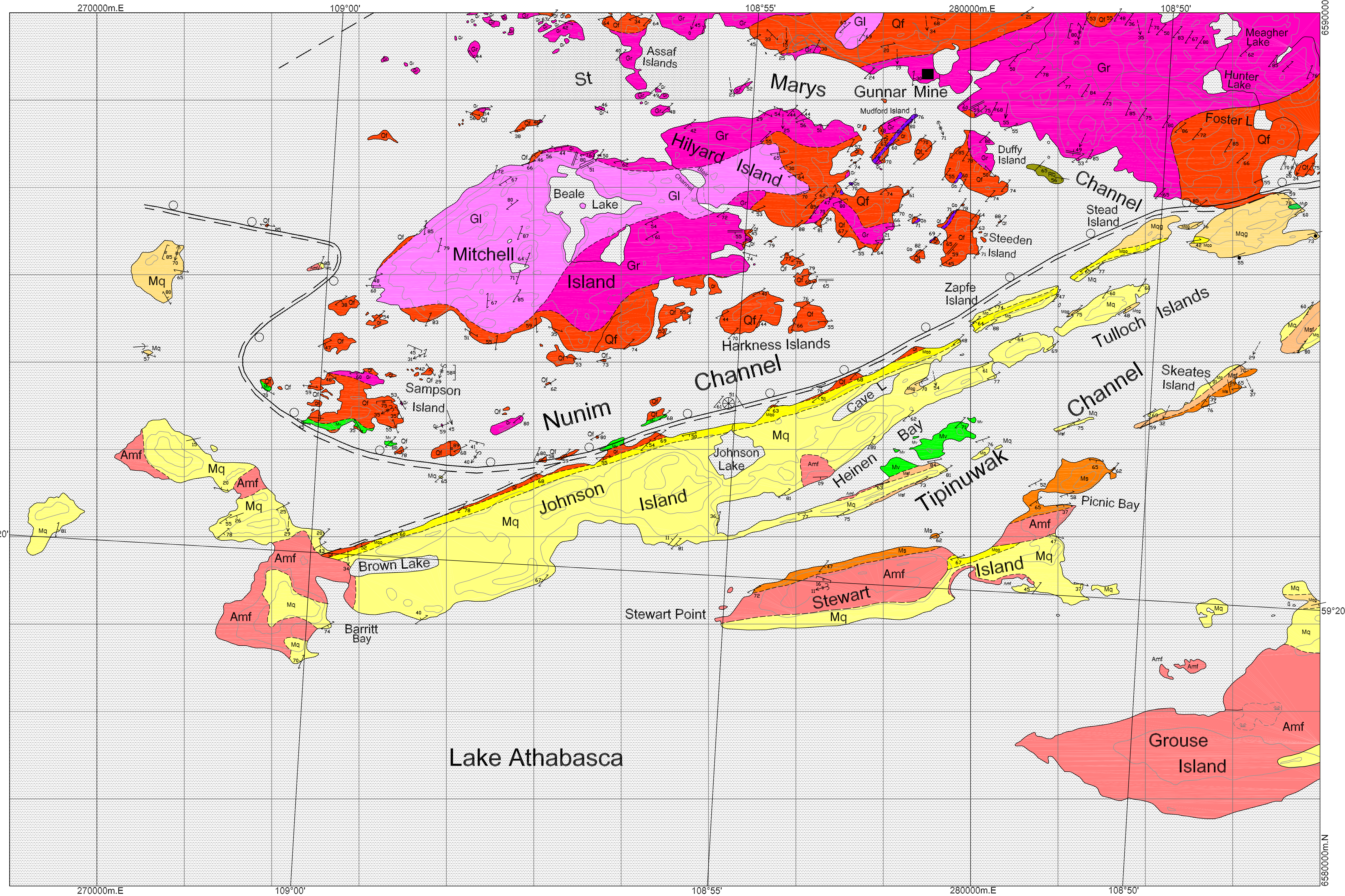
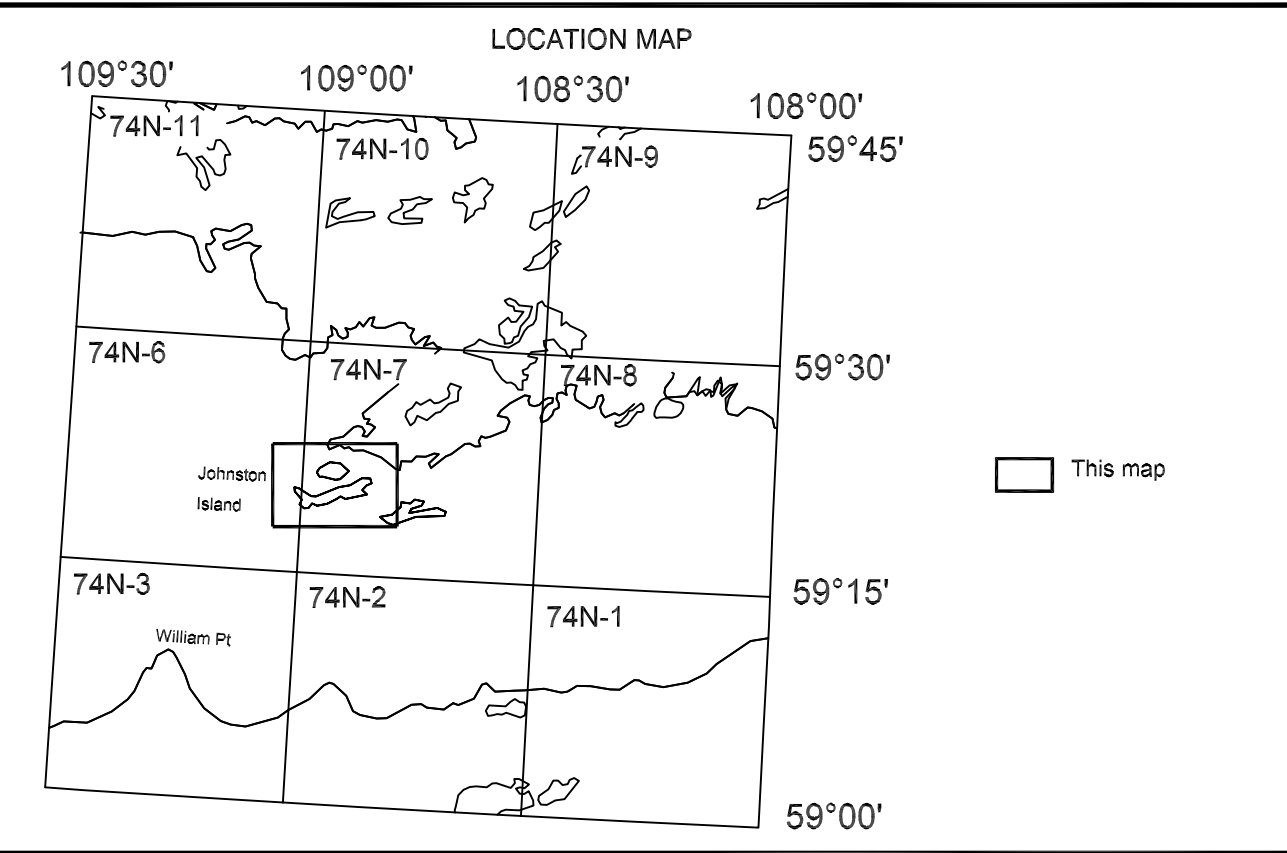
Macdonald, R. and Slimmon, W.L. (1983). Bedrock geology of the Greater Beaverfodge Area, NTS 74N/6 to 11, Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Map 241A, scale 1:100 000.

Sibbald, T.J. (1987). Uranium metallogenic studies: Nicholson Bay area. In Summary of Investigations 1982, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 82-4, p41-43.

Sibbald, T.J. (1984). Gold metallogenic studies: Gofields area. In Summary of Investigations 1984, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 84-4, p118-121.

Sibbald, T.J. and Leary, J.F. (1980). Uranium metallogenic studies: Lodge Bay area, Lake Athabasca. In Summary of Investigations 1980, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 80-4, p41-48.

Thomas, D.J. (1983). Uranium metallogenic studies: Moleky Lake area. In Summary of Investigations 1982, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 82-4, p91-93.



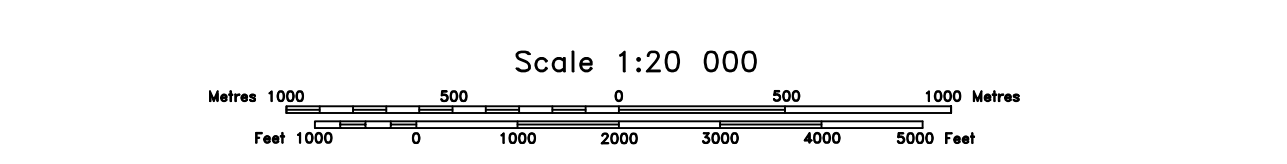
Project M.123 of 2000, Database No. 0047

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. Bolvin, and A. Yanko.

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 licensed 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 Beaverfodge Mining Camp. In Summary of Investigations 2000 Volume 2, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Sask. Energy Mines, Misc. Rep. 2000-4.2.



Although the Department of Energy and Mines has exercised all reasonable care in the compilation, interpretation, and production of this item, it is not possible to ensure total accuracy, and all persons who rely on the information contained herein do so at their own risk. The Department of Energy and Mines and the Government of Saskatchewan do not accept liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies that may be included in or derived from this item.

Geology of the Gunnar Area  
(Part of NTS 74N/6 and 7) at 1:20 000 scale  
Preliminary Geological map (2000)  
by K.E. Ashton, J. Kraus, and R. Morelli  
Catalogue Number 2000-4.2 (3.3)