MINERAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

13 K/6

LEGEND

NEOHELIKIAN

15 *Gabbro, diorite, diabase.*

Seal Lake Group

14 **14a***Quartzite, slate, conglomerate;* **14b**,*basalt;* **14c**,*olivine gabbro sills.*

ELSONIAN(?)

13 **Otter Lake granite:** *Coarse monzonite and granodiorite.*

PALEOHELIKIAN

Bruce River Group

Sylvia Lake Formation (6-12)

12 *Gray feldspar porphyry.*

10 11 *Cyclic sequence of massive and porphyritic andesite* **(10)** *and felsic flows, breccias and ignimbrites* **(11)**; **10a, 11a,** *tuffaceous sandstones and bedded pyroclastics.*

9 *Flow banded rhyolite.*

8 *Massive to porphyritic andesite;* **8a**, *tuffaceous sandstone;* **8b**, *coarse porphyritic andesitic sills;* **8c**, *agglomerate.*

7 *Mauve porphyritic andesite;* **7a**, *tuffaceous sandstones.*

6 *Massive mafic volcanic flows.*

5 **Brown Lake Formation: 5a,** *Cobble and boulder conglomerate;* **5b**, *varicolored tuffaceous sandstone.*

4 **Heggart Lake Formation:** *Dominantly cobble conglomerate.*

APHEBIAN

Moran Lake Group

3 *Massive and pillowed volcanic flows.*

2 *Slate, argillite, siltstone;* **2a**, *quartzite;* **2b**, *iron formation;* **2c**, *dolomitic limestone.*

ARCHEAN

1 *Banded gneiss;* **1a**, *massive to weakly foliated granite.*

SYMBOLS

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed or extrapolated)

Bedding; tops unknown (inclined, vertical)

Bedding; tops known (inclined)

Igneous foliation (flow banding, eutaxitic structure)

Gneissic layering (inclined, vertical)

Schistosity

S_1 *slaty cleavage in Moran Lake Group; slaty to fracture cleavage in Bruce River Group*

S_2 *strain-slip cleavage in Moran Lake Group*

Syncline, anticline (with plunge direction of fold axes)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Dike

Small outcrop

Esker

Drift covered areas

Plunge of small-fold axes in Moran Lake Group (F_1, F_2)

Mineral occurrences: py - pyrite, gn - galena, U - uranium, cp - chalcopyrite, fl - fluorite

Compiled by W.R. Smyth and A.B. Ryan from mapping carried out by W.R. Smyth, A.B. Ryan and B.E. Marten, 1974 and A.B. Ryan, 1976. Area west of Pocketknife Lake Fault compiled from Fahrig (1959).

This map may be subject to revision and correction.

Geological cartography by Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Publications and Information Section,

Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 4750, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7.

Base map at same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Approximate magnetic declination 1974, 32°15′W decreasing 5.8′ annually.

Elevation in feet above mean sea level.

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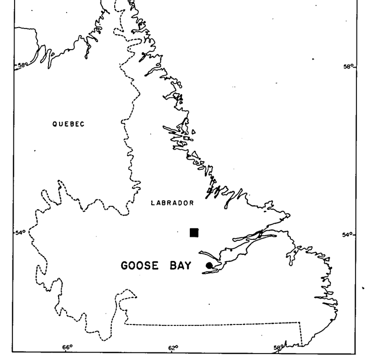

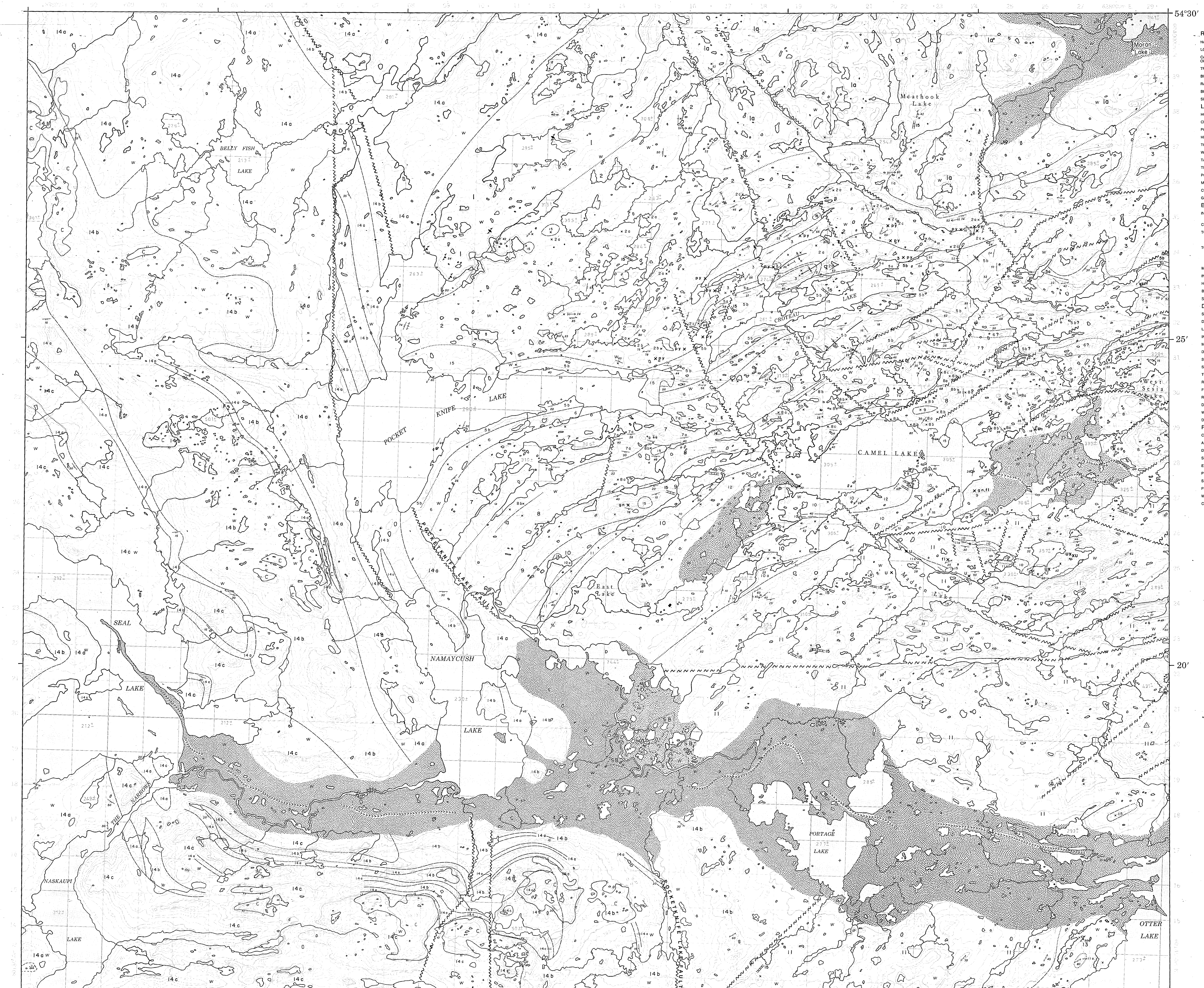

ELEVATIONS IN METRES ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL

CONTOUR INTERVAL .... 20 METRES

NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1927

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MAP 78171

POCKET KNIFE LAKE

LABRADOR NORTH DISTRICT

NEWFOUNDLAND

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

LEGEND - LÉGENDE

ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	ROUTES ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES
HARD SURFACE, ALL WEATHER	SURFACE PAVÉE, TOUTES SAISONS
LOOSE SURFACE	GRAVIER
CART TRACK, WINTER ROAD OR ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION	CHEMIN DE TERRE, D'HIVER OU ROUTE EN CONSTRUCTION
TRAIL, CUT LINE, PORTAGE	SENTIER, PERCÉE, PORTAGE
BUILT-UP AREA	AGGLOMÉRATION
RAILWAY, SIDING, STATION, STOP	CHEMIN DE FER, VOIE D'ÉVITEMENT, GARE, ARRÊT
BRIDGE	PONT
SEAPLANE BASE, ANCHORAGE	HYDROAÉROPORT, MOUILLAGE
LANDMARK FEATURES	**POINTS DE REPÈRE**
HOUSE, BARN	MAISON, GRANGE
CHURCH, SCHOOL	ÉGLISE, ÉCOLE
POST OFFICE	BUREAU DE POSTE
HISTORICAL SITE	LIEU HISTORIQUE
TOWERS: FIRE, RADIO	TOURS: FEU, RADIO
WELL: OIL, GAS	PUITS: PÉTROLE, GAZ
TANK: OIL, GASOLINE, WATER	RÉSERVOIR: PÉTROLE, ESSENCE, EAU
TELEPHONE LINE	LIGNE TÉLÉPHONIQUE
POWER TRANSMISSION LINE	LIGNE DE TRANSPORT D'ÉNERGIE
MINE	MINE
CUTTING, EMBANKMENT	DÉBLAI, REMBLAI
GRAVEL PIT	GRAVIÈRE
BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY CONTROL	**FRONTIÈRES ET POINTS DE RÉFÉRENCES**
INTERNATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, BOUNDARY MONUMENT	INTERNATIONALE, PROVINCIALE, BORNE FRONTIÈRE
COUNTY, DISTRICT	COMTÉ, DISTRICT
TOWNSHIP, PARISH-SURVEYED -UNSURVEYED	CANTON, PAROISSE - ARPENTÉE - NON ARPENTÉE (UNSURVEYED)
TOWNSHIP, DLS - SURVEYED, UNSURVEYED	TOWNSHIP, ATC-ARPENTÉE, NON ARPENTÉE
- SECTION CORNERS	-COINS DE SECTION
MUNICIPALITY	MUNICIPALITÉ
INDIAN RESERVE, PARK, ETC	RÉSERVE INDIENNE, PARC, ETC
HORIZONTAL SURVEY POINT	REPÈRE PLANIMÉTRIQUE
BENCH MARK WITH ELEVATION	REPÈRE DE NIVELLEMENT AVEC COTE (BM 965)
SPOT ELEVATION, PRECISE: LAND, WATER	POINT COTÉ, PRÉCIS: SUR TERRE, SUR L'EAU (.397 721±)
DRAINAGE AND RELATED FEATURES	**DRAINAGE ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES**
STREAM, SHORELINE: INDEFINITE	COURS D'EAU, RIVE: IMPRÉCISE
DIRECTION OF FLOW	DIRECTION DU COURANT
LAKE, INTERMITTENT LAKE	LAC, LAC INTERMITTENT
INUNDATED LAND	TERRAIN INONDÉ
MARSH, SWAMP (WOODED)	MARAIS, MARÉCAGE (BOISÉ)
DRY RIVER BED WITH CHANNELS	LIT DE COURS D'EAU TARI AVEC CHENAUX
SAND: ABOVE, IN WATER	SABLE: AU DESSUS, DANS L'EAU
STRING BOG	MARÉCAGE EN ENFILADE (SB)
TUNDRA: PONDS, POLYGONS	TOUNDRA: ÉTANGS, SOLS POLYGONAUX (TP) (PG)
RAPIDS, FALLS, RAPIDS	RAPIDES, CHUTES, RAPIDES
FORESHORE FLATS	ESTRANS (FF)
ROCK	ROCHE
DAM	BARRAGE (DAM)
WHARF	QUAI
DITCH	FOSSÉ
RELIEF FEATURES	**RELIEF**
CONTOURS	COURBES DE NIVEAU
APPROXIMATE CONTOURS	COURBES DE NIVEAU APPROXIMATIVES
DEPRESSION CONTOUR	COURBE DE CUVETTE
SPOT ELEVATION, APPROXIMATE: LAND, WATER	POINT COTÉ, APPROXIMATIF: SUR TERRE, SUR L'EAU
ESKER	ESKER
PINGO	PINGO
SAND, SAND DUNES	SABLE, DUNES (SAND)
PALSA BOG	PALSE (PB)
WOODED AREA	RÉGION BOISÉE (W)
CLEARED AREA	RÉGION DÉBOISÉE (C)

PHOTOGRAPHY & PHOTOGRAPHIE

COMPILATION — RESTITUTION

103	A-15416	9/56	100	
29	A-15675	7/57	25	
91	A-15416	9/56	96	
1	A-15675	7/57	4	
50	A-15416	9/56	45	

REVISION — RÉVISION

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: DÉSIGNATION DE LA ZONE DU QUADRILLAGE:	100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION / IDENTIFICATION DU CARRÉ DE 100,000 M.
20 U	NR 6 PR

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS

REFERENCE POINT / POINT DE REPÈRE: CHURCH — EGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. / LONGITUDE EST: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère. — 97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point: / Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est: — 5 — 975

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point: / LATITUDE NORD: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère: — 98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point: / Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord: — 4 — 984

GRID REFERENCE SAMPLE / EXEMPLE DU QUADRILLAGE — 975984

Nearest similar grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)
La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 20
QUADRILLAGE DE MILLE MÈTRES
UNIVERSEL TRANSVERSE DE MERCATOR

13 K/12	13 K/11	13 K/10
13 K/5	**13 K/6**	13 K/7
13 K/4	13 K/3	13 K/2

The 1974 MAGNETIC BEARING is 33°36′ (597 mils) WEST of GRID NORTH.

ANNUAL CHANGE DECREASING 5.8′

GRID NORTH is 1°25′ (25 mils) EAST of TRUE NORTH for centre of map.

Le REPÈRE MAGNÉTIQUE en 1974 est à 33°36′ (597 mils) OUEST du NORD DU QUADRILLAGE.

VARIATION ANNUELLE DÉCROISSANTE 5.8′

NORD DU QUADRILLAGE est 1°25′ (25 mils) à l'est du NORD GÉOGRAPHIQUE au centre de la carte.

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ÉLÉVATIONS

Metres 30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Mètres
Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Pieds

MARGINAL NOTES

The area is accessible by float plane and helicopter from Goose Bay, 130 km to the south. It forms part of the Proterozoic Central Mineral Belt of Labrador, an area noted for numerous copper and uranium occurrences. The terrain and rock exposure are varied throughout the area, generally reflecting the various bedrock types.

Apart from regional 1:250,000 geological mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Fahrig, 1959) all of the previous work was by exploration companies; [Dome Exploration Limited (Halet, 1946), Frobisher Limited (1953-1958), and Brinex (1958-present)] which carried out regional geological and geochemical surveys and limited detailed follow-up work (Harris and Tuach, 1977).

Archean gneisses and massive to poorly foliated granites (Unit 1) are the oldest rocks in the area. They are poorly exposed in a rolling terrain that rises to the north. Banded, quartzofeldspathic gneisses outcrop in the west; to the east a massive weakly foliated, medium grained granite is the most common rock type.

Units 2 and 3 constitute the Aphebian Moran Lake Group (Smyth *et al.*, 1978), which unconformably overlies Unit 1. A narrow exposure gap masks the contact southwest of Meathook Pond. The lower part of the Moran Lake Group consists of slate and argillite (Unit 2) with subsidiary sandstone (2a), iron formation (2b) and and dolostone (2c). The upper part of the Moran Lake Group is composed of massive and pillowed mafic volcanic rocks (Unit 3). Apart from the volcanic rocks, the group is very poorly exposed. The extent of stratigraphic continuity between subunits of Unit 2 is uncertain; however, north of Croteau Lake the sandstones (2a) underlie the slates and argillites (Unit 2).

Slates and argillites of Unit 2 of the Moran Lake Group are approximately 700 m thick, but open to close steeply plunging F_2 folds make thickness estimates unreliable. The slates are pyritiferous, and deeply weathered gossans occur throughout the unit.

The sandstones (Unit 2a) are massive, white weathering, and medium grained. They are composed of subangular to subrounded grains of quartz (60 percent), plagioclase (30 percent), K-feldspar (10 percent), and minor opaque minerals. They are apparently overlain by a thin cherty iron formation (Unit 2b) north of Croteau Lake and north of the east arm of Pocketknife Lake. The iron formation consists of alternating jasper and hematite beds from 5 to 10 cm thick. Less than 10 m of unit 2b is exposed. Dolomitic limestone beds (Unit 2c) up to 8 m thick occur in scattered outcrops within the slates and are most abundant northeast of Croteau lake.

The overlying mafic volcanic rocks (Unit 3) are up to 800 m thick and consist of fine grained, massive and pillowed basalts with local intercalations of slate. Pillows were observed north of Croteau Lake and hexagonal cooling joints are developed 3 km east of East Croteau Lake.

The Paleohelikian Bruce River Group (Units 4 to 12) (Smyth *et al.*, 1975) unconformably overlies the Moran Lake Group. The contact is exposed on the shore at the northeast end of Croteau Lake where red boulder to cobble conglomerates of the Brown Lake Formation (Unit 5a) sit on fractured mafic volcanic rocks (Unit 3) of the Moran Lake Group.

The only outcrops of the basal Heggart Lake Formation (Unit 4) of the Bruce River Group occur in a small wedge shaped area north of West Sesia Lake. It is disconformably overlain by the Brown Lake Formation to the east (Smyth *et al.*, 1975, 1978), but elsewhere appears to be absent due to either erosion or nondeposition. In the map area Unit 4 consists of gray boulder and cobble conglomerate.

The Brown Lake Formation (Unit 5) consists of a thin basal conglomerate (Unit 5a) up to 35 m thick overlain by 1000 m of tuffaceous sandstone (Unit 5b). Two distinct conglomerate units comprise Unit 5a north of Croteau Lake, the lower of which is white weathering and consists of white quartzite and white chert clasts from boulder to cobble size. This is overlain by a red weathering conglomerate composed of white quartzite (60 percent), jasper (10 percent), black and gray chert (15 percent), iron formation (5 percent) and phyllite (1 percent). The phyllite clasts are lithologically similar to Unit 2 of the Moran Lake Group and show tectonic structures that were formed prior to incorporation into the conglomerate.

The overlying sediments of Unit 5b consist of fine to medium grained, white to pink to red, tuffaceous sandstones and acid tuffs. They are well bedded on 2 cm to 3 m scale and cross-bedding, locally defined by heavy mineral concentrations, is common. Intercalations of creamy white, green and red *dust tuffs* of cherty aspect occur throughout the unit and are well exposed northwest of Croteau Lake. The sandstones consist of rounded and subrounded grains of plagioclase and K-feldspar, quartz, rock fragments and opaques in a sericitic groundmass. Identifiable rock fragments are plagioclase porphyry, chert and mafic volcanic rocks. In plane polarized light much of the matrix can be seen to consist of devitrified glass shards.

The conformably overlying Sylvia Lake Formation (Units 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) comprises a predominantly subaerial sequence of mafic and acidic flows, thick ash-flow tuffs, minor intercalated agglomerate, tuffs and sandstone, and synvolcanic intrusive porphyries. A Rb-Sr isochron age of 1474 ± 42 Ma has been obtained from the volcanic rocks (Wanless and Loveridge, 1972).

Unit 6 is a fine grained, green to gray, mafic volcanic rock. Locally, it is amygdaloidal and porphyritic, containing small euhedral plagioclase laths. Epidote alteration is common.

Unit 7 consists of a purple, feldsparphyric, amygdaloidal andesite with a silica content varying from 56 to 59 percent. Euhedral phenocrysts of plagioclase from 2 to 5 cm in size and augite up to 3 cm are set in a hyalopilitic groundmass.

Unit 8 is dark green, fine grained, andesite which is commonly amygdaloidal and locally feldsparphyric and in which individual flows commonly exhibit slaggy, brecciated tops and bases. In thin section the texture varies from trachytic to hyalo-ophitic. Thin bedded tuffs (8a) and agglomerates (8c) occur throughout the unit. Unit 8 is characterized by numerous sills and flows (?) of a spectacular gray to purple, coarse grained andesite porphyry (8b). Bladed andesine crystals from 1 to 5 cm long are set in a felted groundmass. The rock is locally amygdaloidal with quartz, chlorite and epidote infillings. The porphyry may be extrusive in part although definite crosscutting relationships were noted at two localities north of Camel Lake.

Flow banded rhyolite (Unit 9) occurs at the southeast and west ends of Camel Lake. The rock is aphanitic, red to purple in color, with thin purple and white laminations and intricate foldlike patterns. In thin section anhedral to subhedral feldspar phenocrysts are dispersed in a felsitic groundmass. Locally, the groundmass is segregated into alternating quartz and feldspar rich bands. Small rhyolite plugs north of Camel Lake may be intrusive.

The overlying units (10 and 11) comprise an alternating sequence of subaerial mafic to intermediate flows and thick ash-flow tuffs, with minor thin intercalations of bedded tuffs, sandstones and conglomerates (10a, 11a) separating flow units and defining bedding. The bedded tuffs may represent air-fall tuffs.

The mafic to intermediate flows (Unit 10) are dark green, fine grained, feldsparphyric and locally amygdaloidal; volcanic breccias and agglomerates are locally present. Unit 11 comprises nonwelded and welded-ash-flow tuffs (ignimbrites) which are commonly purple to red, but white, gray and pink varieties are present. Most are porphyritic with phenocrysts of K-feldspar and plagioclase (15-20 percent) and rare quartz (0-5 percent). Rock fragments account for less than 25 percent of the rocks. Eutaxitic structures are well developed in welded tuffs and crystals, with shards and pumice fragments being preserved in the less strongly welded varieties. Both welded and nonwelded tuffs are excellently exposed around Madsen Lake.

Locally, the ash-flow tuffs are vuggy with vacules up to 5 cm across infilled with calcite and quartz. North of Madsen Lake vugs are infilled with deep blue crystals of fluorite.

Unit 12 is a medium grained, equigranular felsic porphyry. Over 50 percent of the rock consists of feldspar phenocrysts in a fine grained, dark gray, groundmass. As the porphyry occurs at various stratigraphic levels around Camel Lake, it is interpreted as a synvolcanic intrusive although no crosscutting contacts were seen.

The volcanic rocks of the Sylvia Lake Formation (Units 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) show a typical calc-alkaline trend on an AFM diagram. However, on a total alkalis/silica diagram the felsic rocks plot in the subalkaline field as defined by McDonald (1968), whereas the mafic rocks plot in the alkaline field.

Near Otter Lake volcanic rocks of the Bruce River Group are intruded by a coarse grained, pink, biotite monzonite (Unit 13), part of a more extensive batholith termed the Otter Lake granite, which occurs to the east (Ryan and Harris, 1978). Rafts of green, intermediate, bedded tuffs are common in the granite near its contact with the volcanic rocks; these are well displayed on skerries in Otter Lake just south of the map area. A preliminary Rb/Srisochron age of 1445 Ma has been obtained from the granite (Kontak, 1978).

Sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Neohelikian Seal Lake Group (Unit 14) (Fahrig, 1959; Brummer and Mann, 1961) outcrop west of Pocketknife and Portage Lakes. The Seal Lake Group is presumed to be in unconformable contact with the Archean gneisses, but is separated from the Moran Lake and Bruce River Groups by the Pocketknife Lake Fault. Approximately 10 km south of Portage Lake, basal sediments of the Seal Lake Group rest with marked unconformity on Bruce River felsic porphyries and a monzonite phase of the Otter Lake granite (Marten and Smyth, 1975). In the map area the Seal Lake Group is a gently south dipping sequence of red arkosic sandstones, white quartzite, conglomerate and red slate (14a) with thick mafic flows (14b) and numerous olivine gabbro sills (14c). The volcanic rocks are typical continental plateau basalts with a chemistry which is transitional between that exhibited by tholeiitic and alkaline lavas (Baragar, 1977).

Numerous gabbro plugs and diabase dikes (Unit 15) intrude the Moran Lake and Bruce River Groups and may be related to Neohelikian gabbroic intrusions in the Seal Lake Group. The gabbros are up to 1.5 km across and predominantly medium grained. A gabbro body on the north shore of Camel Lake contains a thin layered ultramafic phase and a pyroxenite plug outcrops east of the north arm of Pocketknife Lake. The diabase dikes have dominant southeast to east trends. Dikes in the Moran Lake Group appear to be posttectonic but those in the Bruce River Group are weakly cleaved.

The Moran Lake Group underwent two phases of deformation, followed by uplift and erosion, prior to deposition of the Bruce River Group. This deformation and associated greenschist facies metamorphism is assigned to the Hudsonian Orogeny (Smyth *et al.*, 1978).

The first phase of Hudsonian deformation produced a slaty cleavage that is best developed in the slates and argillites (Unit 2); no associated major folds were recognized. The second deformation phase is characterized by widespread northwest to northeast trending, open to close, steeply plunging folds that are overturned to the north. The associated fabric varies from a strain-slip to slaty cleavage.

The Bruce River Group and the Seal Lake Group occupy the northern foreland region of the Grenville Province and both underwent the same structural history during the Grenvillian Orogeny. In the map area the Bruce River Group lies on the northern limb of a major southwest plunging fold known as the Bruce River syncline, and minor (southwest trending) folds of similar orientation are present throughout the area, being especially prominent in Unit 5 south of Croteau Lake. A weak cleavage is associated with this Grenvillian folding, and metamorphic grade is in the low greenschist facies.

A number of low angle reverse faults repeat the stratigraphy southeast of Croteau Lake and are probably similar to stratabound thrusts around the Alvin Lake and the Gravelly River areas to the east that predate the main period of Grenvillian folding (Smyth et al., 1975).

Northwest to northeast trending normal faults that postdate the Grenvillian folding transect the area. They are subparallel to the Pocketknife Lake Fault, a major north-south trending normal fault that juxtaposes the Seal Lake Group against the older Moran Lake and the Bruce River Groups.

The structure of the Seal Lake Group in the map area has not been studied in detail. However, traverses west of Pocketknife Lake have indicated the presence of several stratabound thrusts involving the volcanics and intercalated sediments.

Sulfide gossans in slates of the Moran Lake Group contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena, and assays have revealed trace amounts of copper and nickel (Corriveau, 1958). The mafic volcanic rocks of Unit 4 contain small amounts of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Minor copper, galena and uranium showings are known from the Sylvia Lake Formation of the Bruce River Group. The Madsen Lake uranium occurrences were discovered by ground prospecting in 1956 by Frobisher Ltd. (Piche, 1957) and were reinvestigated by Commodore - Shell Canada Resources in 1977. There are three modes of occurrence:

1. Associated with a fractured, porphyritic, mafic dike cutting welded ash-flow tuffs (west side of Madsen Lake). The mineralization is associated with quartz, calcite and hematite veinlets.

2. In hematite rich fractures cutting bedded, fine grained, felsic tuffs (north side of Madsen Lake).

3. Associated with unwelded, coarse grained, maroon, ash-flow tuffs. Uranium mineralization occurs in fractures and shears and shows a spatial relationship to narrow mafic dikes (east of Madsen Lake). Mineralization is associated with epidote, carbonate and minor fluorite.

Piche (1957) reports assays from grab samples and short diamond drill holes gave values ranging from 0.002 percent to 2.01 percent U_3O_8.

The flow laminated rhyolite (Unit 9) at Camel Lake is characterized by high levels of radioactivity (up to 12 times background). Joints and fractures infilled with galena and chalcopyrite occur at the east end of Camel Lake.

The Seal Lake Group has not been prospected in the map area although it hosts a uranium occurrence in basal sandstones to the south at Stormy Lake (Piche, 1957; Kontak, 1978) and numerous significant copper prospects to the west near Seal Lake (Brummer and Mann, 1961).

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13-K/6-(1)
OWENS SINCE 1900
T. or DRAWING No. 78171
DETAILS Pocket Knife LAKE