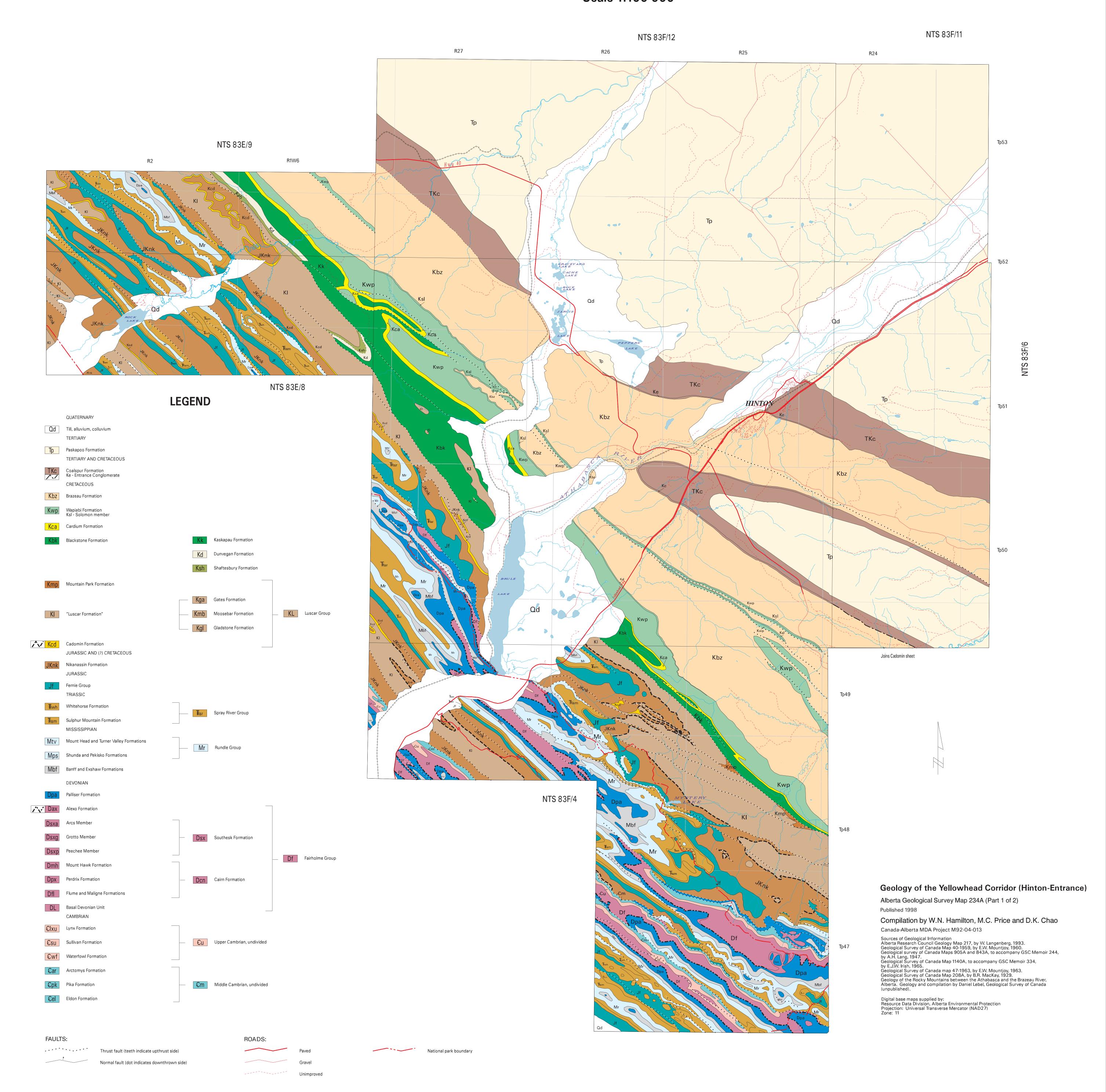
GEOLOGY OF THE YELLOWHEAD CORRIDOR

(Hinton - Entrance)

Scale 1:100 000





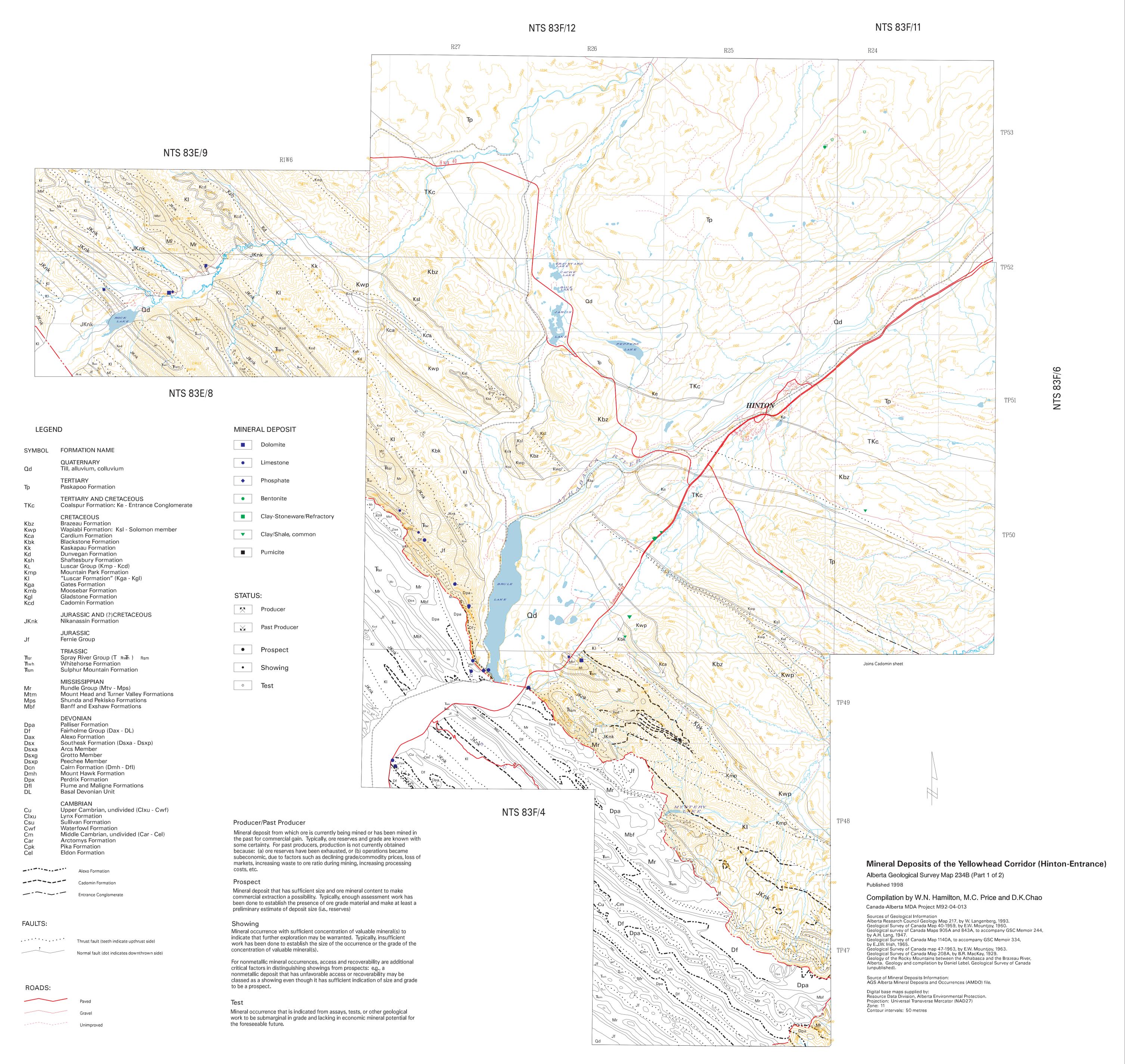




MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE YELLOWHEAD CORRIDOR

(Hinton - Entrance)

Scale 1:100 000





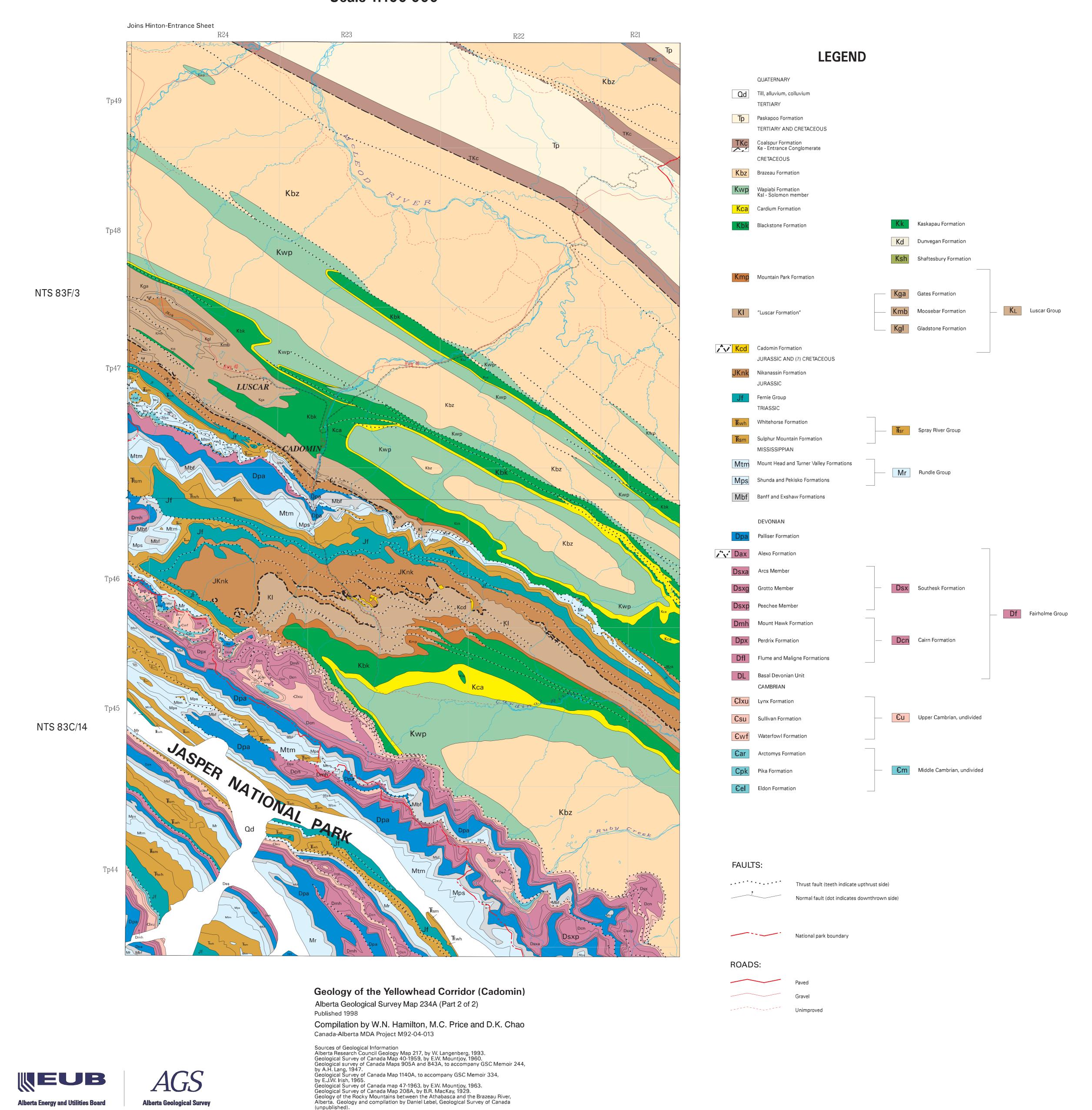




GEOLOGY OF THE YELLOWHEAD CORRIDOR

(Cadomin)

Scale 1:100 000







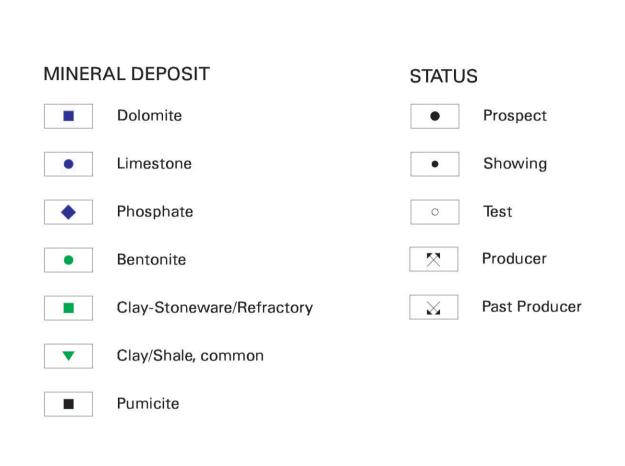


(unpublished).

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE YELLOWHEAD CORRIDOR

(Cadomin)

Scale 1:100 000



Producer/Past Producer

Mineral deposit from which ore is currently being mined or has been mined in the past for commercial gain. Typically, ore reserves and grade are known with some certainty. For past producers, production is not currently obtained because: (a) ore reserves have been exhausted, or (b) operations became subeconomic, due to factors such as declining grade/commodity prices, loss of markets, increasing waste to ore ratio during mining, increasing processing

Prospect

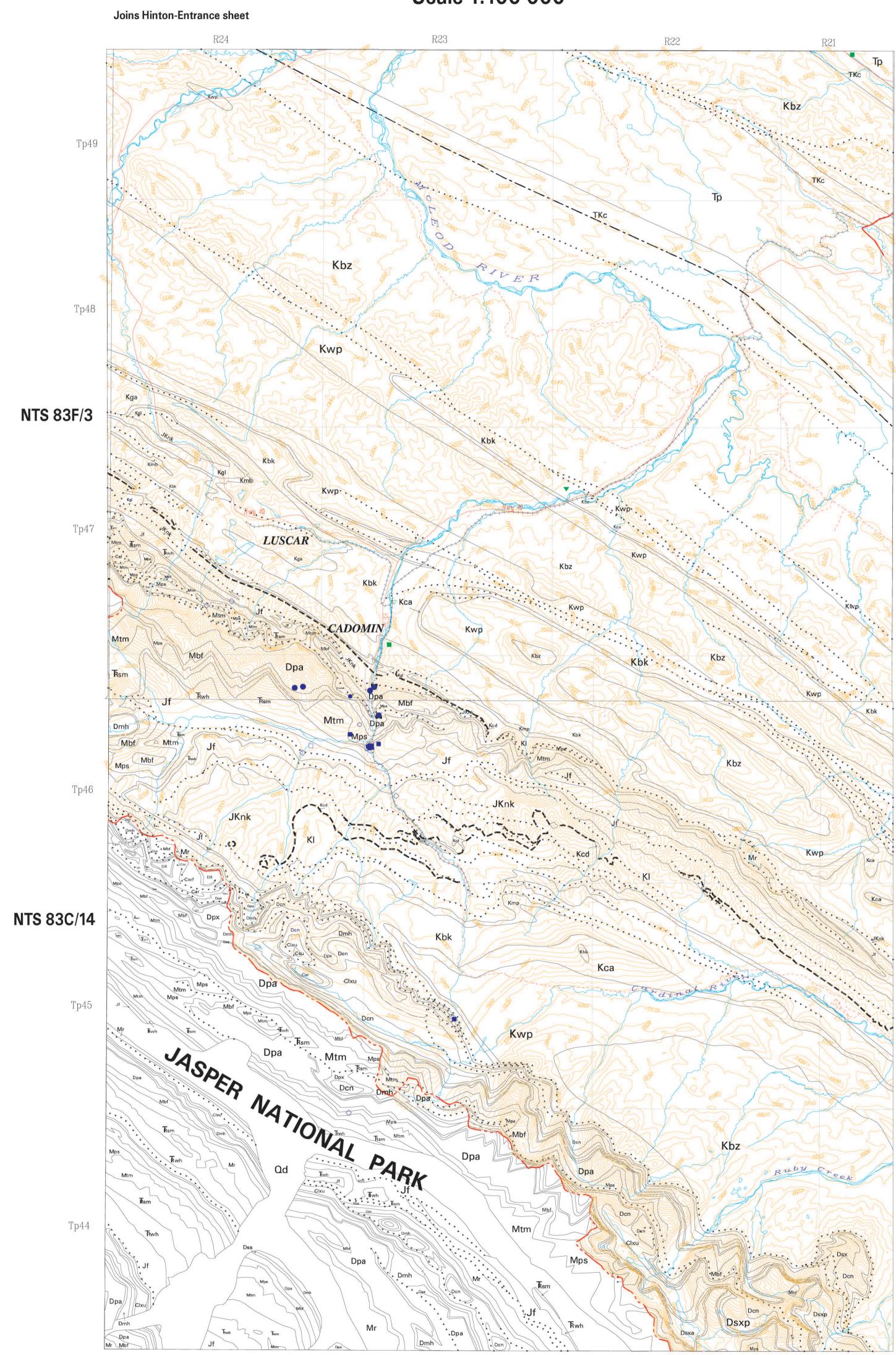
Mineral deposit that has sufficient size and ore mineral content to make commercial extraction a possibility. Typically, enough assessment work has been done to establish the presence of ore grade material and make at least a preliminary estimate of deposit size (i.e., reserves)

Showing

Mineral occurrence with sufficient concentration of valuable mineral(s) to indicate that further exploration may be warranted. Typically, insufficient work has been done to establish the size of the occurrence or the grade of the concentration of valuable mineral(s).

For nonmetallic mineral occurrences, access and recoverability are additional critical factors in distinguishing showings from prospects: e.g., a nonmetallic deposit that has unfavorable access or recoverability may be classed as a showing even though it has sufficient indication of size and grade to be a prospect.

Mineral occurrence that is indicated from assays, tests, or other geological work to be submarginal in grade and lacking in economic mineral potential for the foreseeable future.



LECENID

LEGEND	
SYMBOL	FORMATION NAME
Ωd	QUATERNARY Till, alluvium, colluvium
Тр	TERTIARY Paskapoo Formation
TKc	TERTIARY AND CRETACEOUS Coalspur Formation: Ke - Entrance Conglomera
Kbz Kwp Kca Kbk Kk Ksh Ksh Ku Kmp Kl Kga Kmb Kgl	CRETACEOUS Brazeau Formation Wapiabi Formation: Ksl - Solomon member Cardium Formation Blackstone Formation Kaskapau Formation Dunvegan Formation Shaftesbury Formation Luscar Group (Kmp - Kcd) Mountain Park Formation "Luscar Formation" (Kga - Kgl) Gates Formation Moosebar Formation Gladstone Formation Cadomin Formation
JKnk	JURASSIC AND (?)CRETACEOUS Nikanassin Formation
Jf	JURASSIC Fernie Group
Rsr Rwh Rsm	TRIASSIC Spray River Group (T RWh) Rsm Whitehorse Formation Sulphur Mountain Formation
Mr Mtm Mps Mbf	MISSISSIPPIAN Rundle Group (Mtm - Mps) Mount Head and Turner Valley Formations Shunda and Pekisko Formations Banff and Exshaw Formations
Dpa Df Dax Dsx Dsxa Dsxg Dsxp Dcn Dmh Dpx Dfl DL	DEVONIAN Palliser Formation Fairholme Group (Dax - DL) Alexo Formation Southesk Formation (Dsxa - Dsxp) Arcs Member Grotto Member Peechee Member Cairn Formation (Dmh - Dfl) Mount Hawk Formation Perdrix Formation Flume and Maligne Formations Basal Devonian Unit
Cu Clxu Csu Cwf Cm Car Cpk Cel	CAMBRIAN Upper Cambrian, undivided (Clxu - Cwf) Lynx Formation Sullivan Formation Waterfowl Formation Middle Cambrian, undivided (Car - Cel) - Arctomys Formation Pika Formation Eldon Formation
	Alexo Formation
	Cadomin Formation
~~	Entrance Conglomerate
FAULTS:	
	Thrust fault (teeth indicate upthrust side) Normal fault (dot indicates downthrown side)
	National park boundary
ROADS:	National park boundary Paved







Mineral Deposits of the Yellowhead Corridor (Cadomin)

Alberta Geological Survey Map 234B (Part 2 of 2)

Published 1998

Compilation by W.N. Hamilton, M.C. Price and D.K. Chao Canada-Alberta MDA Project M92-04-013

Sources of Geological Information
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Digital base maps supplied by: Resource Data Division, Alberta Environmental Protection. Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (NAD27) Contour intervals: 50 metres

Geological Survey of Canada Map 208A, by B.R. MacKay, 1929.

