

- LEGEND**
- PRECAMBRIAN***
- Quartzite, pure and impure, grey, green, pink and blue, including phyllite, biotite sericite schist, minor milky quartz pods, feldspar masses, granite and pegmatite lenses, ferruginous, garnetiferous, and graphitic zones.
 - Biotite schist, with abundant quartz, some sericite, including dark phyllite, phyllonite, quartzite, minor milky quartz pods, feldspar masses, granite and pegmatite lenses, ferruginous, garnetiferous, and graphitic zones.
 - Biotite granite A, with white or grey, euhedral feldspar megacrysts, one-half to one inch in size, in a foliated biotite-rich matrix, including minor apatite, microgranite, hornblende-bearing biotite granite (H).
 - Biotite granite B, with white or grey, euhedral feldspar megacrysts, one-half to one inch in size, including minor apatite, microgranite and massive grey granite, hornblende-bearing biotite granite (H).
 - Biotite granite gneiss, with some hornblende, chlorite, including minor massive granite, porphyritic granite, gneissoidite, diatexite, lenses of biotite, quartzite, amphibolite, garnetiferous zones.
 - Hornblende granite gneiss, with some biotite, chlorite, including minor massive granite, porphyritic granite, gneissoidite and amphibolite.
 - Amphibolite, including biotite amphibolite, hornblende; banded to massive.
 - Biotite granite, with pink and red feldspars, minor sericite; massive. Microcline granite (M), with abundant white and pink feldspars, minor biotite; massive.
 - Granite pegmatite, with pink and red feldspars, biotite; massive. Feldspar pegmatite (F), with abundant very coarse white feldspar, quartz, sparse muscovite, biotite; massive. Microcline pegmatite (M), with abundant white and pink feldspars, quartz; massive.

*Note: Rock units are not arranged chronologically.

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Geological boundary, gradational
- Structural boundary, defined, dip known, dip unknown
- Structural boundary (structural trend)
- Tight fold (structural trend)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Ebber zone
- Brucite
- Mylonite
- Concretion
- Yield
- Joint
- Sample location
- Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known)
- Mineral occurrence (nickel)
- Radioactivity
- Arenaceous
- Mudstone
- Sandstone
- Graphite

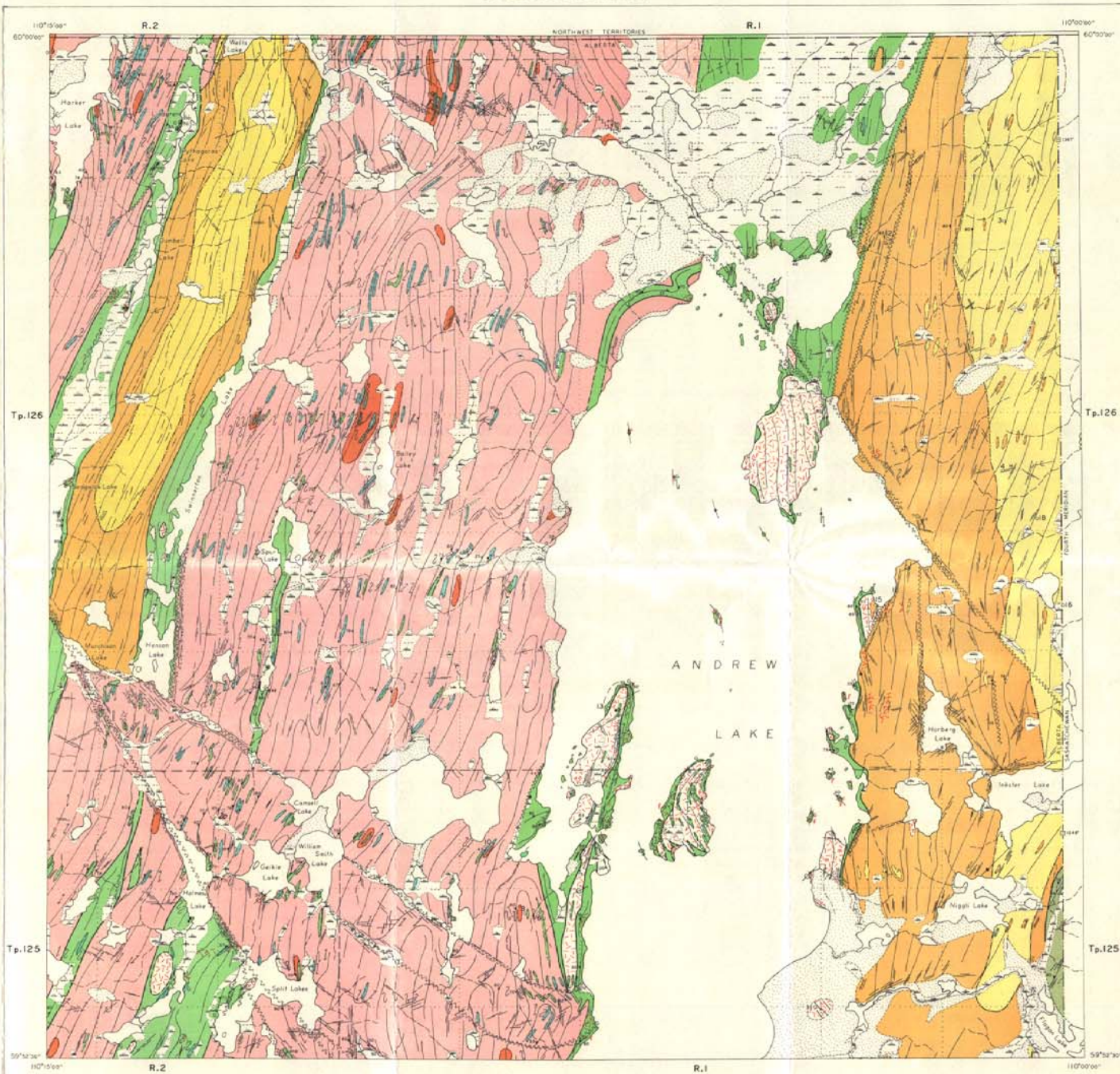
Geology by John D. Goffroy, 1987.

- Drainage (permanent, intermittent)
- Swampy
- Hard-ground area
- Spot elevation, height in feet above mean sea-level
- Provincial boundary

This map compiled from planimetric sheet N42NE quarter, published by Government of Alberta, Department of Lands and Forests, Edmonton.

Air photographs covering this area are obtainable from the Technical Division, Department of Lands and Forests, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, and the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa.

Approximate magnetic declination 20° 10' East in 1960, decreasing 6" annually.



MAP 58-3A (sheet #1)
ANDREW LAKE, NORTH
WEST OF FOURTH MERIDIAN

Scale: Two inches to One Mile

