

**SAW LAKE**  
THE PAS MINING DISTRICT

Legend

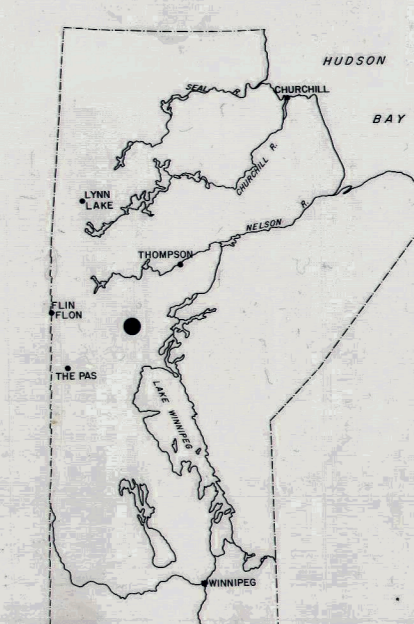
- PRECAMBRIAN (AFERIAN) INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
- 19 Felsic pegmatite
  - 18 Pink granite, with minor amounts of pink pegmatitic granite
  - 17 Pink gneissic microcline augen granite
  - 16 White tonalite, commonly pegmatitic, commonly garnetiferous
  - 15 Light pink to white gneissic granodiorite and tonalite, commonly garnet-bearing
  - 14 Pink gneissic magnetite-bearing granite
  - 13 Gabbro and meta-gabbro, local feldspar orbicular gabbro; 13a ultramafic?
- GRANITOID GNEISSES OF UNCERTAIN GENESIS**
- 12 Granitoid intermediate to mafic plagioclase-biotite-quartz gneiss
  - 11 Granitoid felsic microcline augen quartz-feldspar-biotite-biotite gneiss, characteristically magnetite-bearing, gradational into rocks of units 10 and 17
  - 10 Granitoid felsic quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, mainly derived from rocks of unit 7
- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND DERIVED PARAGNEISSES**
- 9 Siliceous biotite gneiss and protoquartzite, with minor thin horizons of mafic metavolcanic gneiss; 9a siliceous biotite gneiss interlayered with garnet-antophyllite gneiss
  - 8 Conglomerate meta-sandstone
  - 7 Meta-carbons, meta-oolite, meta-siltstone and local lenses and layers of pebble conglomerate; 7a ataxialitic meta-siltstone interlayered with non-ataxialitic pebble beds; 7b felsic quartz-feldspar-biotite paragneiss with local pebble beds
  - 6 Magnetite-bearing felsic to intermediate garnetiferous quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss
  - 5 Meta-carbonate and para-epibolite
- VOLCANIC ROCKS AND DERIVED ORTHOGNEISSES**
- 4 Felsic quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, possibly metavolcanic
  - 3 Felsic metavolcanic flows, portions strongly scoriaceous and amygdaloidal; 3a felsic metavolcanic gneiss
  - 2 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic breccias; 2a heterolithic mafic to intermediate metavolcanic breccia, layered, possibly a lahar deposit; 2b heterolithic mafic to intermediate metavolcanic gneiss characterized by large subhedral garnet porphyroblasts
  - 1 Mafic metavolcanic flows and derived orthogneiss, pillow structures common

Symbols

- Outcrop, area of outcrop
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed, gradational)
- Limit of outcrop exposure
- Bedding tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
- Bedding tops unknown (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Pillow tops known (strike approximate and dip unknown)
- Schistosity and gneissosity (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Minor folds  
Axis (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Axial plane (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Symmetry (symmetrical, 2-asymmetrical, 3-asymmetrical)
- Linear structures  
Deformed clast (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Mineral lineation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Beach ridge, escarpment

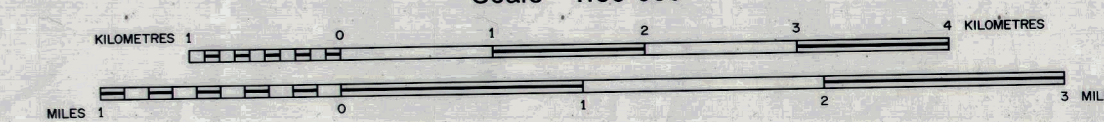
The magnetic declination at the centre of the area is approximately 12° 29' (1969) and is decreasing by 0.7' annually

Geology by  
A. N. Bailey and J. Malyn  
1976



This map is a provisional summary of work carried out during the summer field season and is printed directly from the geologist's manuscript. It is not to be regarded as a final interpretation of the geology of the area.

Scale 1:50 000



Reference: Bailey, A. 1976. Saw Lake Area (Oxap River Project). Report No. 8 in Report of Field Activities, Manitoba Mineral Resources Division, Geological Survey.

