GEM

Outcrop and remote predictive geology of the Amer Belt and basement beside and beneath the northeast Thelon Basin

in parts of NTS 66-A, B, C, F, G and H, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

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1. Geology of the northeast Thelon Basin region - context for the Amer Belt

Figure 1. Geology of the Paleoproterozoic Amer Group and surrounding Archean terranes in the NE Thelon Basin region, after Calhoun et al. (2014), Jefferson et al. (in prep.), Young (1979), Patterson (1986), Tschirhart et al. (2013a,b,c,d, 2014, 2015 and in prep.) and Fig. 3. Neoarchean supracrustal assemblages include the Woodburn Lake Group (Fig. 4) in the Meadowbank River to Schultz Lake areas, and the Mary River Group in Mary River and Meliadine Lakes (Mel) (Fig. 4). The Amer Group is exposed in the Aberdeen Sub-Basin (Main, and Sub-Basin of Hoare Bay), and in the Ketyet River graben (see Fig. 1 and in the Marjorie and Pethei Lakes area). Major faults (thick lines) from NW to SE are the Snowblind Lake (SLF), Aberdeen Sub-Basin, Tunnel Chute (TCF), Ketyet River (KRF), Thelon River (TRF), Baker Lake (BLF) and Mammy (MF) faults. Faults are defined by the Sand Lake River (SLR