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

12 H/4 — 1:50,000 — 12 H/4

LEGEND

MISSISSIPPIAN

Deer Lake Group

C6 Rocky Brook Formation: Reddish brown calcareous siltstone (in places containing carbonate nodules and calcrete); gray siltstone and mudstone, fine grained and very fine grained reddish brown and gray sandstone; gray calciulite (some algal beds); oil shale.

C5 North Brook Formation: Fine to coarse grained, gray, orange, reddish brown and red sandstones; gray, orange, reddish brown, and red pebble to boulder conglomerate; minor limestone.

Anguille Group

C3 Dark gray micaceous siltstone and dolomitic siltstone; black carbonaceous mudstone; medium to coarse grained, gray, micaceous, lithic and arkosic sandstone; gray pebble to cobble conglomerate.

C1 Gray pebble to cobble carbonate and/or quartz conglomerate (clasts in arenaceous matrix); dark gray micaceous siltstone and impure limestone; medium to very coarse grained gray sandstone.

ALLOCHTHONOUS ROCKS

BAY OF ISLANDS ALLOCHTHON

LOWER ORDOVICIAN AND OLDER

I3 Ophiolitic serpentinized ultramafic rocks, including peridotite, dunite, and minor orthopyroxenite.

I2 Polydeformed garnetiferous and banded amphibolite; garnetiferous pelitic schist (taurite beneath ultramafic rocks of unit 13).

HUMBER ARM ALLOCTHON (Structurally below units 13 and 12)

LOWER ORDOVICIAN

11 Blow-me-down Brook Formation: Gray to buff arkosic sandstone, graywacke, dark and red argillite; minor red micaceous sandstone.

10 Middle Arm Point Formation: Interbedded black and green shale and argillite; dark gray shale; buff weathering siltstone, dolomitic siltstone, and dolostone breccia.

CAMBRIAN

9 Cooks Brook Formation: Interbedded light gray platy limestone and dark gray shale; siltstone and argillaceous limestone; limestone breccia.

8 Irishtown Formation: Dark gray shale with thin gray to buff siltstone and sandstone beds. Locally, thick white quartzitic sandstone and conglomerate.

7 Summerside Formation: Gray, green, and red shale and argillite, siltstone, and graywacke.

AUTOCHTHONOUS ROCKS

ORDOVICIAN(?)

6 6a, Serpentinite, serpentinized peridotite and talc schist; 6b, gabbro.

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

5 Table Head Formation: Limestone, shaly limestone, and shale.

EARLY ORDOVICIAN

St. George Group

4 Corner Brook Formation: Limestone interbedded with thinner dolostone beds; dolostone in upper part.

3 Hughes Brook Formation: Dolostone and shaly dolostone.

CAMBRIAN

2 2a, Shaly, oolitic, and algal limestones; limestone breccias; dolostone; phyllite; minor quartzite (includes Grand Lake Brook Group, Reluctant Head Formation, and Penguin Cove Formation); 2b, slaty shales.

LATE PRECAMBRIAN TO ORDOVICIAN

Fleur de Lys Supergroup

1 Mt. Musgrave Formation: Clastic metasedimentary rocks: 1a, quartzite; 1b, quartz-mica schist, mica schist and phyllite.

SYMBOLS

Geologic boundary (approximate, assumed)
Unconformity
Bedding, tops known (inclined, horizontal)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
Foliation (inclined)
Primary igneous layering (inclined, top direction on side with triangle)
Fault (approximate, assumed, solid circle indicates downthrown side)
Thrust fault (position assumed, teeth in direction of dip)
Assumed position of tectonic contact between allochthonous and autochthonous rocks (teeth point towards allochthon)
Anticline, overturned anticline
Syncline (arrow indicates plunge direction)
Plant fossil locality
Outcrop
Flight
Mineral occurrence ×U
Abandoned mine

Abbreviations

Uranium	U
Copper	Cu
Lead	Pb
Zinc	Zn
Pyrite	Py
Asbestos	asb
Limestone	ls

Notes

Not all the Carboniferous units in the Deer Lake Basin occur in this map area. However, the numbering of the Carboniferous units is consistent between maps 792, 793, 7942, 7943, and 7944.

Carboniferous geology and outcrops shown in pre-Carboniferous rocks by R.S. Hyde (party chief), B.A. Alexander (senior assistant), D. Bragg, and W. Jacobs, 1978.

Pre-Carboniferous geology compiled from the following sources:

Werner, H.J. 1956. The geology of Humber Valley, Newfoundland. Ph.D. thesis, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 111 pages, with accompanying map, 1:89,000.

Baird, D.M. 1959. Geology, Sandy Lake (west half), Newfoundland. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 47-1959 with marginal notes, 1:253,440.

Lilly, H.D. 1963. Geology of Hughes Brook-Goose Arm area, west Newfoundland. Memorial University of Newfoundland, Geology Report No. 2, St. John's, Newfoundland, 123 pages, with 1:50,000 map.

Stevens, R.K. 1965. Geology of the Humber Arm area, west Newfoundland. M.Sc. thesis, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, 121 pages, with 1:50,000 map.

Williams, H. 1973. Bay of Islands map area, Newfoundland. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-34, 7 pages with 1:125,000 map.

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, 1973.

Approximate magnetic declination, 1973, 26°55' west, decreasing 3.6' annually.

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INDEX MAP

Roads: Routes:
hard surface, all weather ..... pavée, toute saison
hard surface, all weather ..... pavée, toute saison
loose or stabilized surface, all weather ..... gravier agglomeré, toute saison
loose surface, dry weather and unclassified streets ..... de gravier, temps sec et rues hors classe
cart track ..... de terre
trail or portage ..... sentier ou portage

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

MAP 7942
PASADENA
NEWFOUNDLAND

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information.

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 50 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de nivellement géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, Mines, à partir de photographies aériennes prises en 1966. Vérification des ouvrages en 1970. Imprimée en 1973.

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