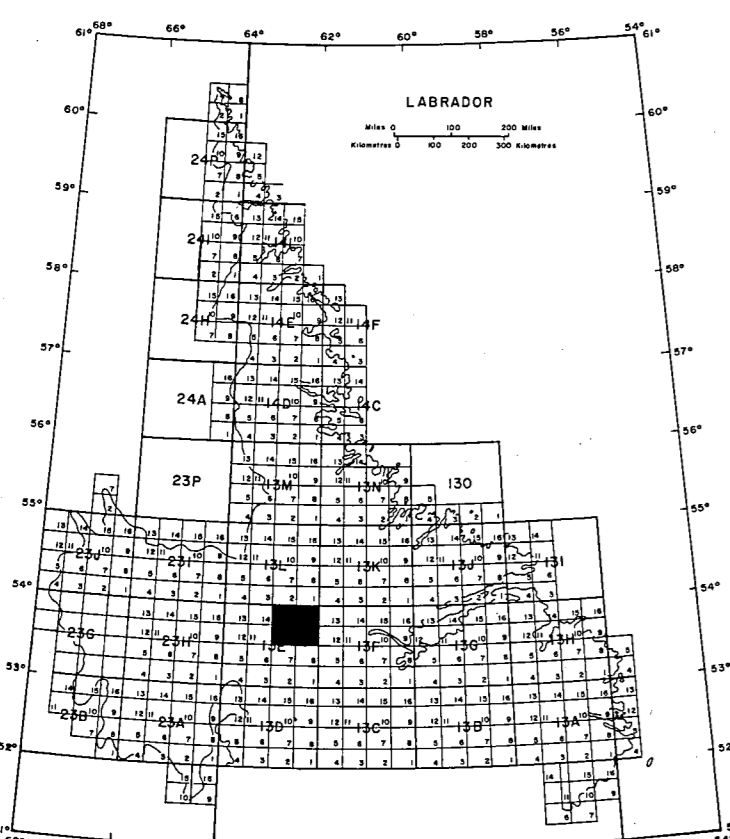


LEGEND

- NEOHELIKIAN**
- SEAL LAKE GROUP (17, 18)**
- 18 **WUCHUSK LAKE FORMATION:** 18a, Siltstone, shale, argillite and interbedded chert; fine grained quartzite; thin calcareous beds; stromatolites; 18b, gabbro and diabase sills.
 - 17 **BESSIE LAKE FORMATION:** 17a, Porphyry cobble conglomerate (derived from Units 9 and 14 and characteristic of the base of this unit); 17b, foliopathic to clean, coarse grained white quartzite; 17c, argillaceous to massive green basalt flows.
- PALEOHELIKIAN**
- RED WINE ALKALINE INTRUSIVE SUITE (15, 16)**
- 16 **QUARTZ UNDERSATURATED SERIES:** 16a, Green pyroxene- and aenigmatite-bearing gneiss; 16b, blue-black omphacite- and nepheline-bearing gneiss; 16c, leucocratic, aegirine- and feldspar-bearing gneiss; 16d, nepheline, pyroxene, sodalite; 16d, malinite and nepheline syenite.
 - 15 **QUARTZ SATURATED TO OVERSATURATED SERIES:** 15a, mafic to intermediate peralkaline syenite to quartz syenite; 15b, felsic peralkaline quartz syenite and peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry; 15c, peralkaline granite.
 - 14 **LETTITIA LAKE GROUP:** 14a, Massive peralkaline feldspar porphyry, peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry (contains xenoliths of Unit 4); 14b, massive porphyritic peralkaline thuyolite, banded peralkaline thuyolite, crystal and ignimbritic sills; 14c, relict oxidized peralkaline volcanic rocks, oxidized and hematized peralkaline quartz-feldspar porphyry, magnetite-bearing grit, muscovite, sericite schist.
 - 13 **SHABOGAMO GABBRO:** Medium to coarse grained, olivine-bearing leucogabbro exhibiting fresh igneous texture.
 - 12 **GABBRO:** 12a, Massive to foliated hornblende gabbro and diabase exhibiting igneous texture; 12b, amphibolite exhibiting relict igneous texture.
 - 11 **SUSAN RIVER QUARTZ DIORITE:** Massive igneous to gneissic textured body of quartz diorite (corrosives).
 - 10 **Coarse grained massive amphibolite.**
 - 9 **NORTH POLE BROOK INTRUSIVE SUITE:** 9a, Biotite granite to granodiorite; 9a₁, megacrystic; 9a₂, hornblende-bearing; 9a₃, muscovite-bearing; 9a₄, garnet-bearing; 9a₅, recrystallized; 9a₆, gneissic equivalents of above units; 9b, quartz monzonite to quartz monodiorite; 9c, monzonite; 9d, quartz diorite to diorite.
- PALEOHELIKIAN - APHEBIAN**
- 8 **Cataclastic hypersthene granite, hypersthene monzodiorite, hypersthene quartz monzodiorite, charnockitic gneiss.**
 - 7 **BEAVER RIVER GNEISS:** Banded to massive, medium grained, pyroxene, garnet amphibolite.
 - 6 **GABBRO AND GABBRODORITE:** Fine to medium grained, massive to foliated and recrystallized, pyroxene-bearing gabbro, leucogabbro, norite, diabase.
- APHEBIAN**
- 5 **ANDESITE:** Dark green equigranular rock occurring as roof pendants in Unit 9.
 - 4 **PORPHYRITIC RHODACITE:** Aegirine-, riebeckite-bearing (may be fenitized equivalent of Unit 5).
 - 3 **FOLIATED GRANITE:** 3a, Porphyritic; 3b, aplitic.
 - 2 **WAPUSTAN RIVER METAMORPHIC SUITE:** 2a, Banded muscovite-biotite quartzofeldspathic gneiss; 2b, pelitic schist, metagraywacke, metaquartzite; 2c, mafic metavolcanic rocks; 2d, amphibolite (metabasites).
 - 1 **DISAPPOINTMENT LAKE GNEISS:** 1a, Pink to beige, banded sapphirine-hypersthene-sillimanite-diorite ± garnet quartzofeldspathic gneiss containing amphibolite pods and metadiabase dikes; 1b, banded, pink sillimanite-kyanite-biotite ± garnet quartzofeldspathic gneiss containing amphibolite pods and metadiabase dikes; 1c, siliceous, white kyanite-sillimanite-biotite-muscovite ± garnet gneiss and schist; 1d, amphibolite (metabasites); 1e, chlorite-biotite-muscovite schist.

SYMBOLS

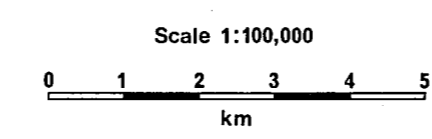
- Area of glacial drift
 - Area of bedrock outcrop, minor bedrock outcrop
 - Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, horizontal, overturned)
 - Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Primary igneous flow banding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Crenulation foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Gneissic banding, foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Jointing (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Lineation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - Minor fold axis (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
 - S-folds, Z-folds
 - Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Thrust fault, teeth in direction of dip (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Antiform (horizontal, plunging, overturned)
 - Synform (horizontal, plunging, overturned)
 - Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known, unknown)
 - Esker (direction of flow known, unknown)
 - Mineral occurrence, showing
 - Northern limit of occurrence of stibnomelane in Lettitia Lake Group
 - Road
 - Geochronological sample locality
- Rb-Sr Rubidium-strontium whole-rock isochron age.
RB-SR Rubidium-strontium whole-rock errorchron age.



INDEX MAP

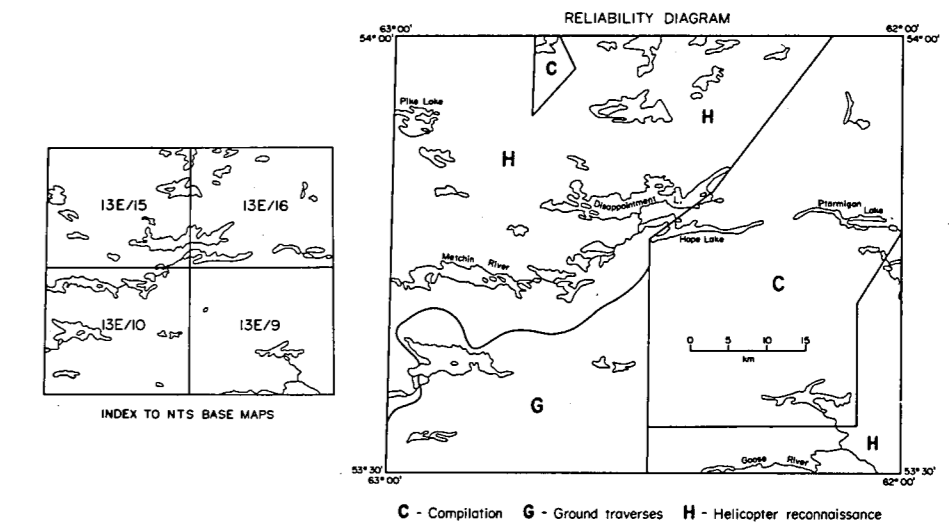


GEOLGY, HOPE LAKE - DISAPPOINTMENT LAKE AREA,
LABRADOR



MAP 83-32

Geology by A. Thomas, V. Jackson and G. Finn (1982). In part compiled from Curtis and Cornell (1971) and Enns et al. (1976).
Geological nomenclature by Dr. V. Jackson, 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 4725, St. John's, Newfoundland.
Base maps reduced from 1:50,000 scale ATIS sheets published by Survey and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
Approximate magnetic declination, 1984, at centre of map, 37° 55' W, decreasing 4.1' annually.
Distances in feet above mean sea level.
Contour interval 80 feet.
This project was funded under the Canada-Newfoundland Mineral Development Subsidy Agreement (1977-1982) by contribution from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (75 percent) and from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (25 percent) and Energy, Mines and Resources (80 percent) of the Government of Canada.



RELIABILITY DIAGRAM