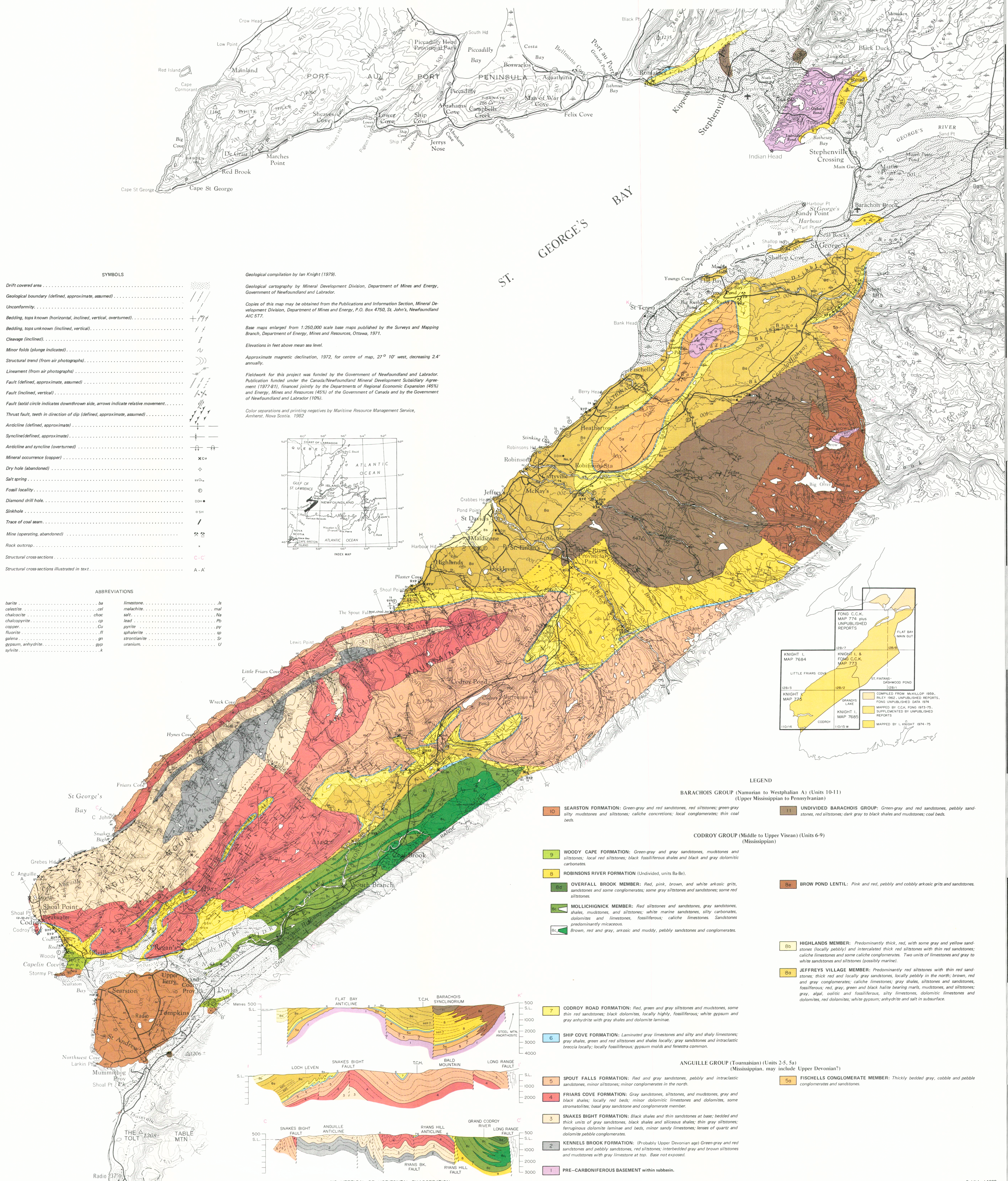


# GEOLOGY OF THE CARBONIFEROUS BAY ST. GEORGE SUBBASIN

Scale 1:125,000  
Km 0 3 6 9  
Miles 0 2 4

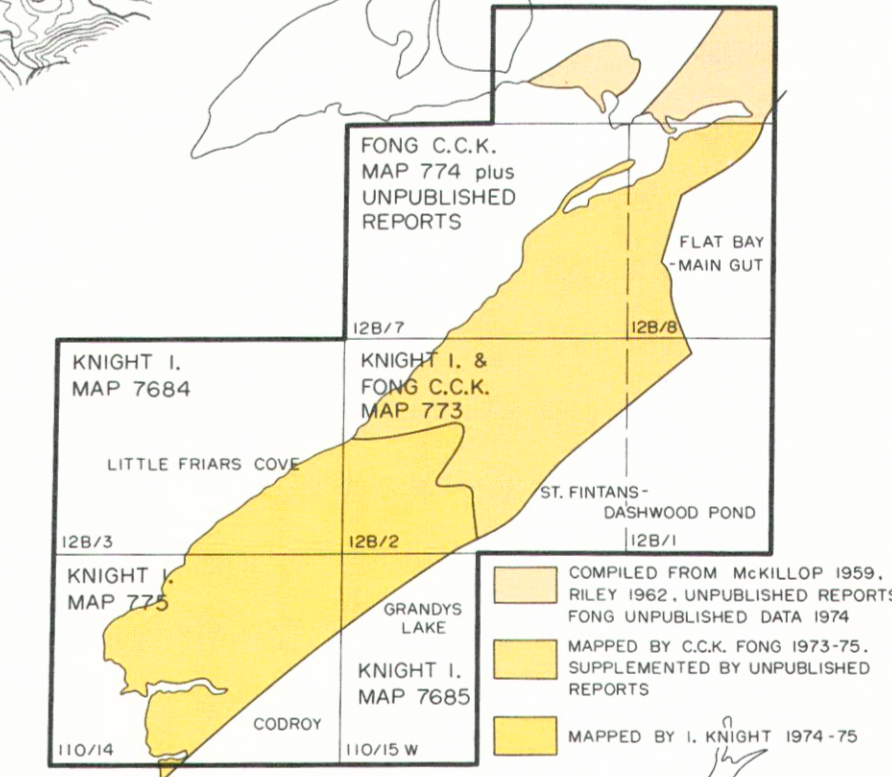


- SYMBOLS**
- Drift covered area
  - Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
  - Unconformity
  - Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
  - Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
  - Cleavage (inclined)
  - Minor folds (plunge indicated)
  - Structural trend (from air photograph)
  - Lineament (from air photograph)
  - Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
  - Fault (inclined, vertical)
  - Fault (bold circle indicates downthrown side, arrows indicate relative movement)
  - Thrust fault, teeth in direction of dip (defined, approximate, assumed)
  - Anticline (defined, approximate)
  - Syncline (defined, approximate)
  - Anticline and syncline (overturned)
  - Mineral occurrence (copper)
  - Dry hole (abandoned)
  - Salt spring
  - Fossil locality
  - Diamond drill hole
  - Sinkhole
  - Trace of coal seam
  - Mine (operating, abandoned)
  - Rock outcrop
  - Structural cross-sections
  - Structural cross-sections illustrated in text

Geological compilation by Ian Knight (1979).  
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 maps enlarged from 1:250,000 scale base maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1971.  
Elevations in feet above mean sea level.  
Approximate magnetic declination, 1972, for centre of map, 27° 10' west, decreasing 2.4' annually.  
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Color separations and printing negatives by Maritime Resource Management Service, Amherst, Nova Scotia, 1982.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

barite	ba	limestone	ls
celadonite	cel	malachite	mal
chalcocite	chc	salt	sa
chalcocyanite	chc	lead	pb
copper	cu	pyrite	py
fluorite	fl	sphalerite	sp
galena	gn	spontinite	sp
gypsum, anhydrite	gyp	uranium	u
syllite	s		



- LEGEND**
- BARACHOIS GROUP (Namurian to Westphalian A) (Units 10-11)**  
(Upper Mississippian to Pennsylvanian)
- 10 SEARSTON FORMATION: Green-gray and red sandstones, red siltstones; green-gray silty mudstones and siltstones; calcite concretions; local conglomerates; thin coal beds.
  - 11 UNDIVIDED BARACHOIS GROUP: Green-gray and red sandstones, pebbly sandstones, red siltstones; dark gray to black shales and mudstones; coal beds.
- CODROY GROUP (Middle to Upper Viséan) (Units 6-9)**  
(Mississippian)
- 7 WOODY CAPE FORMATION: Green-gray and gray sandstones, mudstones and siltstones; local red siltstones; black fossiliferous shales and black and gray dolomitic carbonates.
  - 8 ROBINSONS RIVER FORMATION (Undivided, units 8a-8c):
    - 8a OVERFALL BROOK MEMBER: Red, pink, brown, and white arkosic grits, sandstones and some conglomerates; some gray siltstones and sandstones; some red siltstones.
    - 8b MOLLICHONICK MEMBER: Red siltstones and sandstones, gray sandstones, shales, mudstones, and siltstones; white marine sandstones, silty carbonates, dolomites and limestones, fossiliferous; calcite limestones. Sandstones predominantly micaceous.
    - 8c HIGHLANDS MEMBER: Brown, red and gray, arkosic and muddy, pebbly sandstones and conglomerates.
- ANGUILLE GROUP (Tournaisian) (Units 2-5, 5a)**  
(Mississippian, may include Upper Devonian?)
- 5 CODROY ROAD FORMATION: Red, green and gray siltstones and mudstones, some thin red sandstones; black dolomites, locally highly fossiliferous; white gypsum and gray anhydrite with gray shales and dolomite laminae.
  - 6 SHIP COVE FORMATION: Laminated gray limestones and silty shaly limestones; gray shales, green and red siltstones and shales locally; gray sandstones and intraclastic breccia locally; locally fossiliferous; gypsum molds and fenestra common.
  - 5a SPOUT FALLS FORMATION: Red and gray sandstones, pebbly and intraclastic sandstones, minor siltstones, minor conglomerates in the north.
  - 4 FRIARS COVE FORMATION: Gray sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones, gray and black shales; locally red beds; minor dolomitic limestones and dolomites, some stromatolites; basal gray sandstone and conglomerate member.
  - 3 SNAKES BIGHT FORMATION: Black shales and thin sandstones at base; bedded and thick units of gray sandstones, black shales and siliceous shales; thin gray siltstones; ferruginous dolomite laminae and beds, minor sandy limestones; lenses of quartz and dolomite pebble conglomerates.
  - 2 KENNELS BROOK FORMATION: (Probably Upper Devonian age) Green-gray and red sandstones and pebbly sandstones, red siltstones; interbedded gray and brown siltstones and mudstones with gray limestone at top. Base not exposed.
  - 1 PRE-CARBONIFEROUS BASEMENT within subbasin.
  - 5a FISCHHELLS CONGLOMERATE MEMBER: Thickly bedded gray, cobble and pebble conglomerates and sandstones.