

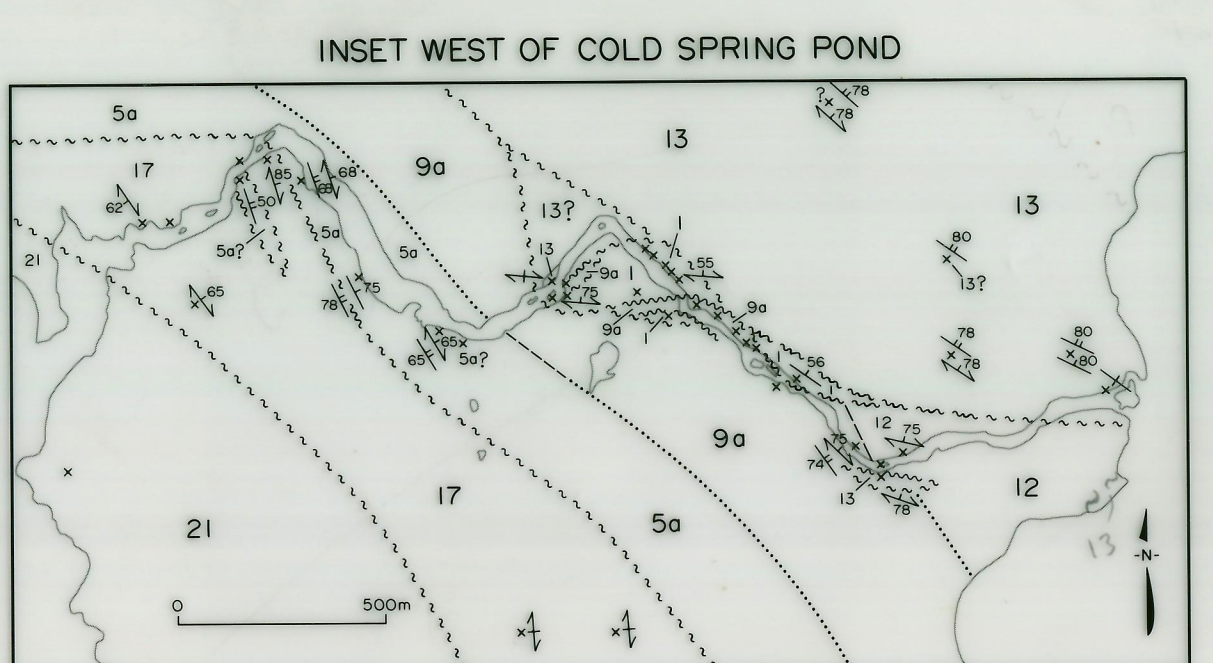
LEGEND

- DEVONIAN AND OLDER**
- 23 Equigranular, medium grained, hornblende and hornblende - biotite gabbro, diorite and minor granodiorite
 - 22 Equigranular to porphyritic, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite or biotite - muscovite granite, commonly associated with garnet and tourmaline-bearing pegmatites; 22a, equigranular North Bay Granite; 22b, porphyritic North Bay Granite
 - 21 Diffusely banded, fine- to medium-grained, muscovite - biotite granite with abundant screens (21a) and xenoliths of quartz-biotite and graphitic schist, psammite, quartzite, amphibolite and locally gabbro and peridotite. Some of the psammite is derived from Unit 5
 - 20 Well foliated, medium- to coarse-grained biotite - muscovite migmatite associated with complexly folded, coarse grained biotite schlieren. Contains xenoliths and screens of foliated amphibolite, psammite, and semipelite and pelitic schist. Locally, includes domains of non-migmatitic sillimanite schist. Cut by muscovite - garnet - tourmaline pegmatite veins
 - 19 Poorly bedded to unbedded, medium grained psammitic schist with varying proportions of quartz and granite swests; probably derived by metamorphism of units 5 to 12
- SILURIAN(?)**
- 18 Thin- to medium-bedded, moderately cleaved, dark greenish-grey sandstone and shale, metamorphosed in the lower greenschist facies. Includes isolated beds of conglomerate
- LOWER TO MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN**
- 17 Strongly foliated to mylonitic, megacrystic to equigranular biotite granite
 - 16 Lineated or foliated, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite
- SPRUCE BROOK FORMATION (Units 13 to 15; no stratigraphic order implied by sequence)**
- 15 Conglomerate composed mainly of quartzite clasts
 - 14 Pelite and semipelite
 - 13 Interbedded quartzite and pelite. Metamorphosed in greenschist or amphibolite facies, locally migmatitic
- COLD SPRING POND FORMATION (Units 9 to 12; no stratigraphic order implied by sequence)**
- 12 Grey or dark green to black, siliceous tuff with abundant quartz crystals, and local concentrations of feldspar crystals and/or lithic fragments; locally associated with limestone
 - 11 Dark green, thinly bedded shale or phyllite
 - 10 Polymictic, unstratified to poorly stratified boulder and pebble conglomerate
 - 9 Grey to green argillite, arkosic sandstone, siltstone, laminated shale or phyllite, and locally black graphitic argillite (9a)
- BAIE D'ESPOIR GROUP (Units 5 to 8; no stratigraphic order implied by sequence)**
- NORTH STEADY POND FORMATION**
- 8 Polymictic, unstratified to poorly stratified boulder and pebble conglomerate; minor sandstone
 - 7 Green, fine- to medium-grained, unstratified, quartzofeldspathic epiclastic sandstone and conglomerate
 - 6 Green argillite, siltstone, fine grained graded sandstone; minor black argillite and shale
- SALMON RIVER DAM FORMATION**
- 5 Dark, purplish-grey siltstone and very fine grained sandstone, with minor calc-silicate, pelitic and quartzitic beds; 5a, mainly medium- to thick-bedded; 5b, thin bedded
- CAMBRIAN TO LOWER ORDOVICIAN**
- 4 Pillowed to massive mafic volcanic rocks, commonly variolitic; pillow breccia, minor tuff and/or epiclastic rocks
 - 3 Medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular trondhjemite
 - 2 Dominantly medium- to coarse-grained gabbro; includes fine grained diabase and trondhjemite dykes and interlayered pyroxenite
 - 1 Fine grained peridotite, commonly with pyroxene phenocrysts and disseminated chromite; 1a, sheared, brecciated and serpentinized peridotite

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed, gradational)
- Bedding (tops known; inclined, overturned)
- Bedding (tops unknown; inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (second deformation, inclined, vertical)
- Geosync foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
- Fold axis (first deformation)
- Fold axis (second deformation)
- Lineation, age unspecified
- Lineation, first deformation; S, bedding-cleavage intersection
- Sense of vergence from bedding-cleavage intersection; to be observed from south
- Exposure, where not indicated by other symbol
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Andalusite isograd
- Sillimanite isograd
- Road

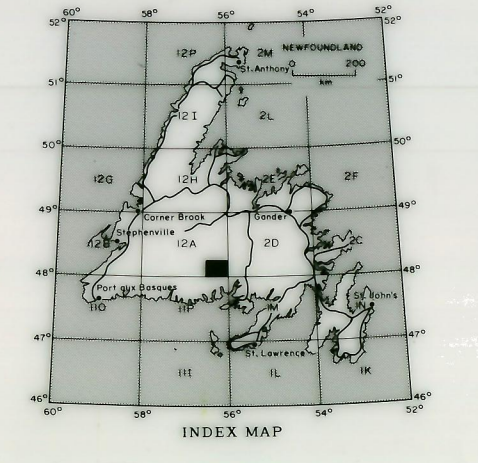
Geology by S.P. Colman-Sadd (1982, 1983), and by H.S. Swinden (1981), northeast quadrant.
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6.
Base map at same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1971.
Base map does not show full extent of Cold Spring Pond, which was converted into a reservoir during 1981 and 1982.
Elevations in feet above mean sea level.
Approximate magnetic declination, 1973, 26°53' west, decreasing 3.3' annually.
This map is a revision of Map 83-106. The principal change is the assignment of some rocks previously described as felsic crystal tuff to Unit 17, strongly foliated to mylonitic granite. J.M. Holmes and geologists at Seico-B.P. Resources Canada Limited are thanked for recognizing the error and bringing it to the attention of the authors.
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Geological cartography by Drafting Section, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.



**MAP 89-107
COLD SPRING POND
HERMITAGE DISTRICT
NEWFOUNDLAND**

Scale 1:50,000 Edache

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
Elevations in feet above mean sea level
North Magnetic Decline 1973
Transverse Mercator Projection



12A/1/531