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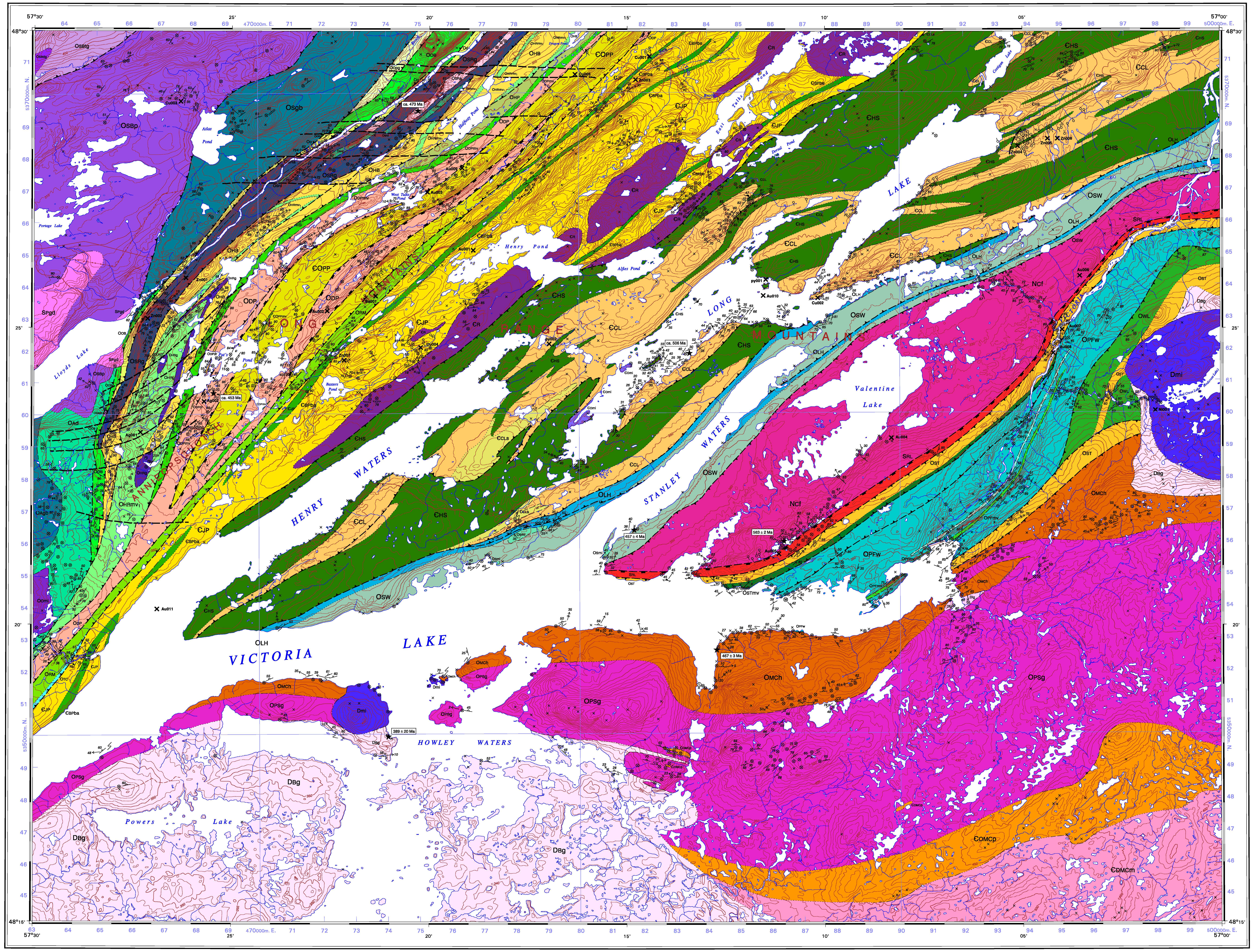
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA | COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LEGEND

(Ordovician and older rocks are generally foliated and metamorphosed, as are parts of the Silurian and Devonian sequences).

NOTRE DAME/DASHWOODS SUBZONES

SILURIAN

PUDDLE POND COMPLEX (circa 431 Ma)
Complex includes Main Gut and related intrusions.

- **SPgd** — *Unfoliated to foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, orange to white biotite-hornblende tonalite to biotite granite. Biotite is often replaced by chlorite. Contains locally megacrysts of K-feldspar.*

ORDOVICIAN

SOUTHWEST BROOK COMPLEX (circa 461 Ma)

- **OSBgd** — *Foliated, white and pink, K-feldspar porphyritic to equigranular, medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite.*
- **OSBp** — *PORTAGE LAKE GABBRO. Foliated to unfoliated, medium- to coarse-grained two feldspar porphyritic hornblende monzogabbro to monzonite. Characteristically contains abundant lath shaped, feldspar phenocrysts with variable degrees of haematization and epidote alteration.*
- **OSBtg** — *Generally well foliated, white, medium- to coarse-grained, mainly biotite- and/or hornblende-bearing, tonalite and/or granodiorite. Includes minor quartz-diorite. Commonly contains abundant mafic enclaves or schollen of diorite, amphibolite and hornblendite. Mafic enclaves or schollen are locally so abundant that the rock appears agmatitic. The mafic enclaves/schollen in part probably represent relict co-mingling structures largely destroyed by continuous veining by tonalite. Commonly displays epidote alteration. Locally include crosscutting pink muscovite-bearing aplite, granite and pegmatite dykes of the Lake of the Hills suite and gabbro or diorite of the Puddle Pond Complex.*
- **OSBdg** — *Generally well foliated, grey, fine- to medium-grained, biotite-bearing, hornblende diorite, hornblende gabbro, amphibolite, and rare hornblendite. Locally contains abundant tonalite dykes and veins (OSBtg).*

LOWER–MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

RED INDIAN LAKE GROUP (Arenig–Llanvirn)

- **OHB** — *HEALY BAY FORMATION (Llanvirn): mainly light grey to white, ash to quartz crystal tuff, minor rhyolite, volcanogenic sandstone, and shale. All lithologies are locally interlayered with red shale and/or chert.*
- **OHRg**, **OHRmv$_1$** — *HARBOUR ROUND FORMATION (Llanvirn): mainly green to red haematized, pillow to massive basalt, pillow breccia, diabase, gabbro (OHRg) and andesite. All lithologies are interlayered with red chert and shale, whereas the pillow basalt locally contains interstitial limestone. The basaltic rocks are divided into two members separated by a largely volcanogenic polymictic conglomerate. The basalt stratigraphically below the conglomerate exhibit predominantly island-arc to transitional island-arc/back-arc compositions (OHRmv$_1$). The upper basalt is predominantly calc-alkaline.*

OTTER POND COMPLEX (Arenig–Llanvirn)

- **Oo**, **Oopg**, **Oomi** — *Mainly white to beige, aphyric, banded, strongly foliated muscovite rhyolite. Locally interlayered with graphitic schist, mica schist and amphibolite. Dated at circa 468 Ma. (Oopg) Grey, fine- to medium-grained, biotite-muscovite paragneiss, mica schist and migmatitic paragneiss with common biotite ± muscovite granite in foliation parallel sheets. (Oomi) Massive to foliated gabbro to diorite. Characteristically contains brown hornblende oikocrysts and phenocrysts.*

LLOYDS RIVER COMPLEX (Arenig–Llanvirn)

- **OOB** — *OTTER BROOK IGNEOUS SUITE: mainly greenschist to amphibolite facies, compositionally enriched arc-like gabbro and sheeted diabase.*
- **OSRg**, **OSRd**, **OSRa** — *STAR BROOK IGNEOUS SUITE: mainly greenschist to amphibolite facies gabbro (OSRg), sheeted diabase (OSRd), pillow basalt and minor anothosite to trondjhemite (OSRa). Anorthosite dated at circa 473 Ma. Mafic rocks have predominantly MORB-like compositions.*

LOWER ORDOVICIAN

ANNIEOPSQUOTCH (A) –KING GEORGE IV –STAR LAKE (S) OPHIOLITE COMPLEX (circa 480 Ma)
Mafic rocks have predominantly suprasubduction zone chemical characteristics.

- **OAgb**, **OSgb** — *Mainly foliated to unfoliated, medium-to very coarse-grained, layered to massive gabbro, olivine gabbro and oxide gabbro. Contains locally pyroxenite layers, pegmatitic gabbro, and is cut by diabase to trondhjemite dykes. Variably altered to amphibolite and/or greenschist-facies assemblages.*
- **OAd** — *Sheeted diabase complex. Mainly variably altered to amphibolite and/or greenschist-facies assemblages; locally includes some transition zone rocks.*

EXPLOITS SUBZONE

SILURIAN

BOTWOOD GROUP

- **SRL** — *ROGERSON LAKE FORMATION (Lower Silurian): mainly red to grey, polymictic conglomerate, and minor micaceous sandstone and siltstone. Rare limestone beds. Clasts are dominantly derived from underlying volcanic and plutonic rocks, but also include jasper, shale, and red sandstone. Locally includes diabase and gabbroic dykes.*

ORDOVICIAN–SILURIAN

- **OSmi** — *Green gabbro and diabase dykes, variably altered to greenschist facies assemblages.*

CAMBRIAN–MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

- **ЄOmi** — *Medium- to coarse-grained gabbro and diabase.*

RED CROSS GROUP (Arenig–Caradoc)

- **OPFmv**, **OPFl**, **OPFw** — *PINE FALLS FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc): mainly light greyish-green to green basalt and associated minor gabbro (OPFmv) ranging in composition from MORB-like to island arc tholeiite-like to calc-alkaline. At least in part pillowed, interlayered with minor limestone (OPFl) and dark grey to black, graphitic shale, and siltstone. The black shale locally contains thin felsic tuffaceous beds and is transformed into a broken formation or mélange with felsic volcanic blocks near major faults. The dark grey to black shale and siltstone are mapped as the Lake of the Woods Member (OPFw).*
- **OWL** — *WILDING LAKE FORMATION (Llanvirn): mainly light green to green, compositionally calc-alkaline to E-MORB-like basalt, at least in part pillowed, and minor andesite.*
- **OST**, **OSTmv** — *STORM BROOK FORMATION (Arenig–Llanvirn): mainly felsic tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and shale; locally pyritiferous, rare limestone, quartz and feldspar porphyritic to aphyric felsic to intermediate volcanic rock (OSTfv) and minor basalt (OSTmv) and associated gabbro ranging in composition from E-MORB-like to alkalic. The volcanic rocks are designated as the Carter Lake Member. The clastic sedimentary rocks are commonly graded and locally contain abundant dark grey to black quartz xenocrysts.*

VICTORIA LAKE SUPERGROUP
WIGWAM BROOK GROUP (Arenig–Caradoc)

- **OHP** — *HALFWAY POND FORMATION (Arenig–Caradoc): mainly volcaniclastic sandstones, siltstones, and minor shale. Locally interlayered with felsic volcanic rocks typical of the Dragon Pond Formation and/or black shales of the Perriers Pond Formation.*
- **ODP**, **ODPmv**, **ODPdr** — *DRAGON POND FORMATION (Arenig–Caradoc): mainly grey to light brown, felsic pyroclastic (ash tuff, tuff, lapilli tuff, and tuff breccia) and epiclastic rocks. Minor, locally pillowed, island arc-like tholeiitic basalt (ODPmv), red to black, cherty, aphyric dacite and/or rhyolite (ODPdr) and interlayered red shale (ODPrs). Locally includes sedimentary rocks typical of the Halfway Pond Formation.*

SUTHERLANDS POND GROUP (Llanvirn–Caradoc)

- **OTC** — *TIMS CREEK FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc): black shale, minor limestone and volcanogenic siltstone, and sandstone. In part transformed into broken formation or mélange.*
- **ORM** — *VICTORIA RIVER MOUTH FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc): green, tholeiitic pillow basalt, compositionally E-MORB-like, locally interlayered with limestone. Contains minor rhyolite.*

NOEL PAUL'S BROOK GROUP (Arenig–Caradoc)

- **OLH** — *LAWRENCE HARBOUR FORMATION (Caradoc): black shale; locally interlayered with thin felsic ash tuff beds. In part transformed into broken formation or mélange.*
- **OSW** — *STANLEY WATERS FORMATION (Arenig–Llanvirn): mainly volcanogenic sandstone and siltstone, minor chert, and red shale (OSWrs). Locally includes some mafic and felsic volcanic rocks.*

PATS POND GROUP (Upper Cambrian–Tremadoc)

- **ЄOPP**, **ЄOPPmv** — *Undivided, mainly light green, bimodal volcanic breccias; minor fine-grained basaltic to dacitic tuffs, quartz and feldspar porphyritic dacitic rocks and reddish to green calc-alkaline vesicular, pillow basalt (ЄOPPmv), with interstitial jasper. Locally includes sulphide mineralization.*

ROEBUCKS INTRUSIVE SUITE (circa 495 Ma)

- **ЄR** — *Undivided, mainly massive to foliated quartz monzonite; diorite and/or gabbro.*

TULKS GROUP (Upper Cambrian)

- **ЄJP** — *JACKS POND FORMATION: mainly light grey to brown quartz- and/or feldspar-phyric tuff, lapilli tuff, volcanic breccia (Daniels Pond pyroclastics), and aphyric; locally flow-banded rhyolite (Mount Joshua rhyolite). Locally includes massive and/or disseminated sulphide mineralization.*
- **ЄBPba**, **ЄBPbe** — *BOBBYS POND FORMATION: mainly light green, island arc-like tholeiitic basalt to andesite; locally pillowed. Divided into the Baxters Pond (ЄBPba) and Beatons Pond (ЄBPbe) basalts on basis of their chemical composition.*

LONG LAKE GROUP (Middle–Upper Cambrian)

- **ЄCL**, **ЄCLs** — *COSTIGAN LAKE FORMATION: mainly white to light grey dacitic to rhyolitic, quartz and feldspar crystal tuffs; minor aphyric rhyolite. Locally includes graphitic shale, volcanogenic sandstone and siltstone and massive and/or disseminated sulphide mineralization (ЄCLs).*
- **ЄHS** — *HARMSWORTH STEADY FORMATION: mainly green, pillowed, tholeiitic to calc-alkaline basalt to andesite, diabase and minor breccia.*

NEOPROTEROZOIC

CRIPPLEBACK INTRUSIVE SUITE (circa 564 Ma)
Suite includes Crippleback Lake, Valentine Lake, and Lemottes Lake intrusions.

- **Ncf** — *Mainly medium-grained quartz-monzonite and granodiorite. Locally contains abundant mafic dykes.*

MEELPAEG SUBZONE

DEVONIAN

- **Dmi** — *Mainly coarse- to medium-grained, grey to green hornblende-pyroxene gabbro, diabase and/or diorite. Locally includes dark green regions and/or enclaves of pyroxenite. Cut locally by gabbroic and granitic pegmatite veins.*

NORTH BAY GRANITE SUITE

- **DBg** — *Medium- to coarse-grained, generally light red to grey K-feldspar porphyritic to equigranular biotite granite (Buck Lake phase dated at circa 404 Ma), and granodiorite. Locally contains grey to white, equigranular hornblende-bearing quartz diorite to granodiorite and muscovite ± garnet granite. Planar and linear structures are generally moderately to weakly developed or absent. Foliation is generally well developed close to shear zones. Locally includes patches of migmatite and screens of paragneiss.*
- **Dlg** — *Medium-grained, white muscovite-biotite leucogranite.*

CAMBRIAN–MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

PETER STRIDES GRANITOID SUITE

- **OPSg** — *Grey to light red, generally strongly foliated, medium-grained biotite granodiorite and granite (circa 467 Ma).*

MEELPAEG COMPLEX (Cambrian–Devonian)

- **ЄDMCm** — *Stromatic to nebulitic migmatite. Leucosome mainly made-up of granite and granodiorite of the Devonian North Bay Granite Suite. Palaeosome mainly derived from Cambro-Ordovician Gander Group. Palaeosome locally includes amphibolite dykes. Boundary with granite and granodiorite of the Devonian North Bay Granite Suite is typically gradational.*
- **OMCh** — *HOWLEY WATERS SUITE (Arenig–Llanvirn). Undivided, mainly amphibolite facies, thinly bedded pelitic to semi- pelitic schist and subordinate psammite, commonly containing thin coticule layers. Psammite becomes more abundant and quartz-rich towards contact with psammites of ЄOMCp. Distinction between Howley Waters Suite and ЄOMCp is mainly based on presence of coticule layers in the former and absence in the latter. Includes layers of calc-silicate, small marble bodies, amphibolite, and felsic porphyritic rocks (circa 469 Ma). Is cut by the Peter Strides Suite.*
- **ЄOMCp** — *Mainly amphibolite facies psammite and semipelite derived from the Cambro-Ordovician Gander Group; locally weakly migmatised by granitic and pegmatitic veins (ЄDMCm). Semipelite commonly contains sillimanite, but locally contains also staurolite and/or garnet. Contains amphibolite dykes. Is mainly amphibolite facies lithological equivalent of the Spruce Brook Formation. Is cut by the Peter Strides Suite.*

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)
Fault, undefined (approximate or assumed)
Thrust fault, undefined (approximate or assumed)
Unconformity (approximate or assumed)
Outcrop: this study (single, area)
Outcrop, compiled from Carter (1998); Kean and Mercer (1981)
Bedding, top known (inclined, overturned)
Bedding, top unknown (inclined)
Bedding from pillow lavas, dip if known (inclined)
Foliation: S_1, main and/or composite (inclined, vertical)
Foliation (generation - S_2, S_3, S_4)
Lineation: main, mineral or extension
Lineation: hinge or intersection (generation - L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4)
Sense of fold asymmetry
S-fold, plunge and plunge direction (generation - F_1, F_3)
Z-fold, plunge and plunge direction (generation - unknown, F_2)
M-fold, plunge and plunge direction (generation - unknown, F_2)
Dyke (inclined)
Brittle fault (motion - reverse, sinistral)
Shear zone (sense of motion - normal, sinistral)
U/Pb zircon age determination — 457 ± 4 Ma
Limestone
Mélange or broken formation
Mineral occurrence; National Mineral Inventory Number — Au002
Drillhole with surface projection

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Table 1. U-Pb Geochronology

Sample number	NL geochron database	UTM (zone 21, NAD 83) easting	northing	Crystallization age / Ma	Year of analysis	Laboratory	Reference
BK87-30	8084	486369	5356018	563 ± 2	1990	ROM	Evans et al. (1990)
KD-6-77	8019	474019	5349918	389 ± 20	1981	FSU	Dallmeyer (1981)
RAX00-900 (z6835)		484273	5352609	467 ± 3	2001	GSC	Valverde-Vaquero et al. (2005)
RAX01-912 (z7096)		483317	5361839	ca. 506	2002	GSC	McNicoll and Rogers, unpublished
VL01-9104 (z7334)		481768	5356382	457 ± 4	2002	GSC	Valverde-Vaquero, unpublished
VL01-A314 (z7630)		468583	5360722	ca. 453	2002	GSC	Zagorevski and McNicoll, unpublished
VL02-A178 (z7518)		475002	5369441	ca. 473	2003	GSC	Zagorevski and McNicoll, unpublished

FSU - Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA
GSC - Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Canada
ROM - Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada

Table 2. Mineral Occurrences

Mineral occurrence[1]	UTM (zone 21, NAD 83) easting	northing	Name	Alternate name	Commodity	Status
Ag001	466310	5359450	Pat's Pond Silver #1		Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W	Indication
Ag002	468300	5360400	Pat's Pond Silver #2		Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, py	Indication
Au001	476710	5365090	Midas Pond		Au, Ag, py	Prospect
Au002	472150	5363210	Road Showing	Camp Showing	Au, Pb, py, Zn	Showing
Au003	475290	5366910	West Tulks Pond		Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, py, po, asp	Showing
Au004	489740	5359200	Frozen Ear Pond		Au	Indication
Au005	486230	5355620	Valentine Lake	Leprechaun Pond	Au, py, Ag, W	Prospect
Au006	495620	5364250	Trondjhemite Hill	Guano Pit	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Showing
Au007	495070	5362570	Victoria Rapids		Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Showing
Au008	494790	5361860	Victoria Bridge		Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, W	Showing
Au009	476370	5367660	Halfway Pond Southeast		Au, py, Pb	Indication
Au010	485750	5363650	Long Lake		Au	Showing
Au011	466805	5353930	Big Arm		Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe	Showing
Ba001	473660	5363670	Glitter Pond Barite	Henry Pond	Ba, Au, Ag, py	Prospect
Cu001	482225	5371125	Tulks West		Cu, Zn, py, po	Prospect
Cu002	487450	5363575	Long Lake Copper		Cu, py, Au, Ag	Showing
Cu003	467610	5369770	Canoe Pond		Cu, py, po, Zn	Showing
Cu004	475060	5362060	Curve Pond	Green Zone	Cu, Zn	Showing
Cu005	479900	5370570	Dragon Pond		Cu	Showing
Ni001	497970	5360050	Red Cross Dam	Rodeross Dam	Ni, Cu, Co	Indication
py001	485830	5364150	Long Lake pyrite		py, Au	Indication
py002	479070	5362160	Henry Waters North	Victoria Lake Northwest	py	Indication
Zn001	467750	5364260	Lloyds Lake Bridge		Zn, Cu, py, Bi, P	Indication
Zn002	466550	5363000	Lloyds Lake Road		Zn, Cu, Ag, Mo, Bi, W, Cd, P, Pb	Indication
Zn003	481790	5370400	Mug-up		Zn, Cu, Pb, py	Indication
Zn004	493700	5368300	Long Lake Deposit		Zn, Cu, Au, Ag, Pb	Developed Prospect
Zn005	494630	5368530	Long Lake South Limb		Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag	Prospect
Zn006	494940	5368530	Long Lake Eastern		Zn, Ag, Pb, Au, Cu	Prospect
Zn007	472670	5361670	Baxter Pond Zone		Zn	Showing

Notes:
Modified after the Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS) of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador.
[1] - National Mineral Inventory Number has the form 012A/06/Ag 001

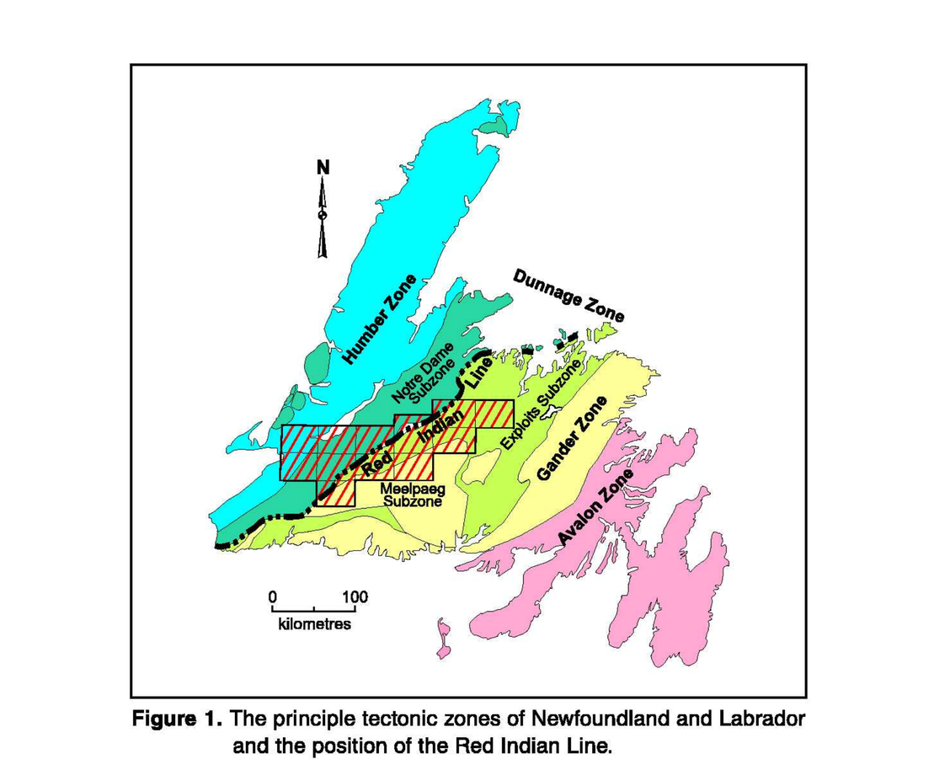
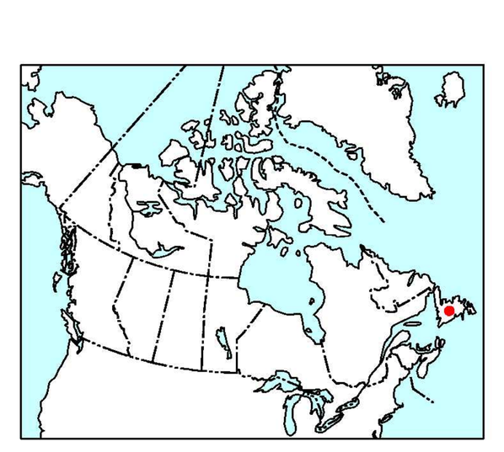


Figure 1. The principle tectonic zones of Newfoundland and Labrador and the position of the Red Indian Line.



LOCATION MAP

Authors: C.R. van Staal, P. Valverde-Vaquero, A. Zagorevski, N. Rogers, C.J. Lissenberg, and V.J. McNicoll

New geology and interpretation by C.R. van Staal, P. Valverde-Vaquero, A. Zagorevski, N. Rogers, and C.J. Lissenberg (2000–2003)

Additional unpublished geochronological data from V.J. McNicoll and P. Valverde-Vaquero (2000–2003)

Geological compilation by C.R. van Staal and N. Rogers (2003)

Pre-existing geological data presented on map compiled from Dunning (1984) and Kean (1982)

Geological boundaries locally based on unpublished data obtained from Messina Mineral Incorporated (South Tulks Project) and Island Arc Resources (Long Lake Project property subsequently transferred to Messina Minerals Inc)

Distribution of units and position of geological boundaries in part inferred from geophysical data (Oneschuk et al., 2001, 2002)

OPEN FILE 1667

GEOLOGY

VICTORIA LAKE

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

Digital cartography by P.A. Melbourne, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)

This map was produced from processes that conform to the ESS Info Publishing Services Subdivision Quality Management System, registered to the ISO 9001: 2000 standard

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info

Some geographical names subject to revision

Mean magnetic declination 2005, 21°27'W, decreasing 10.2' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level

12 B/16	12 A/13	12 A/14	12 A/15	12 A/16 OF4546	2 D/13 OF4545
12 B/9 OF4921	12 A/12 OF1668	12 A/11 OF1669	12 A/10 OF4544	12 A/9 OF4547	2 D/12
12 B/8 OF1666	12 A/5 OF1664	12 A/6 OF1667	12 A/7 OF4597	12 A/8	2 D/5
12 B/1	12 A/4 OF1665	12 A/3	12 A/2	12 A/1	2 D/4

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

The Targeted Geoscience Initiative is a federally funded program of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), carried out with the collaboration and in-kind support of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador (GSNL).

The Red Indian Line Project has been conducted by the GSC in areas previously mapped by the GSNL and the GSC. Results of the project have been combined with existing geological and geophysical maps, and unpublished industry data, to produce a new compilation of the geology.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
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