GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DES RELEVÉS TECHNIQUES

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The oldest rocks (1) comprise a complex of Archaean granite and granitoid gneisses. Hornblende granite of this complex forms a considerable part of the main Archaean mass north of the Labrador Trough, but is also found in two knobs just west of Lake Wapaniskan. The granite consists of large microcline crystals in a medium-to coarse-grained matrix, and on Lake Wapaniskan it consists in part of large, crushed, pink feldspar crystals in a very fine-grained light green matrix. Light and dark banded hornblende, granite-gneiss is present in the southwest corner, but only a small part of this area was examined in detail.

Rocks of map-unit 2 were observed at various points overlying the Archaean basement and forming the basal unit of the Proterozoic strata. South of Forbes Lake the basal member is massive pink or white quartzite which is sharply overlain by dark red or purple, feldspathic quartzite, the upper beds of which contain lenses of jasper and appear to grade upward into the overlying sedimentary rocks. The feldspathic quartzite and siltstone with jasper particles — strata largely derived from the erosion of underlying iron-formation. These lower units are overlain by argillite, a thin layer of iron-formation and a second argillite band. The iron-formation is chiefly jasper-hematite (taconite) (3b) and chert-siderite iron-formation (3a). The chert carbonate facies apparently overlies the jasper hematite and is in turn overlain by argillite (4a). Argillite, slate or phyllite (4) and its arkosic equivalents, slate or phyllite but in a few places along the western boundary of the Trough the beds are variegated in colour, or contain black carbonaceous slate and thin dolomite layers. In the Lake Wapaniskan area, the argillite of unit 4 is interbedded with a layer of predominantly volcanic rocks (5).

The volcanic sequence (5) in the region of Lake Wapaniskan consists mainly of massive and sheared meta-basalt (5a), but there is a fine-grained, finely laminated basic tuffs with minor rhyolite flows and acidic tuffs towards the top. The belt of volcanic rocks trending northwest through Lac Auleau (Marymac Lake) is composed almost entirely of coarse, basic, pyroclastic rocks or basalt conglomerate containing a few white-weathering, rhyolite 'bombs' and minor flows and flow-breccia layers. The agglomeratic fragments are generally lenticular and range from 1 to 3 feet in length, but in places are banded and tube to 5 feet in diameter are intimately interbedded with dolomite and these rocks range from agglomerate with a few dolomite fragments, through tuffs and agglomerates with apparently syngenetic dolomite matrices, to massive dolomite containing sparingly distributed basalt fragments or layers of basic pyroclastic material, and are generally grouped with dolomite (6b). Basalt conglomerate is the most common rock of agglomerate near Eréndson Lake. Black slate and phyllite (4b) are common in the belt of volcanic rocks northwest of Lake Wapaniskan; grey-green slates are interbedded with dolomite (6) and possibly with basic tuffs at the bottom of the overlying dolomite formation. The west shore of Lac Jacques is composed of interbedded phyllite and finely laminated tuffs (4b).

The dolomite (6) north of Lake Wapaniskan is a dark, rust-weathering, fine-grained calcareous containing areas of finely laminated dolomite. The dolomite is massive in most of the Wapaniskan-like dolomite is missing, but thin layers of dolomite occur between gabbro sills farther east. The dolomite east of Lac Auleau is predominantly dolomite-boulder conglomerate and in one locality boulders of dolomite conglomerate up to 3 feet in diameter are imbedded in dolomite-boulder conglomerate. Some of the conglomerate contains large angular fragments of potash feldspar. The dolomite in other parts of the area has a buff-to grey-weathering surface and a clastic appearance, which is due to the presence of numerous rounded grains of coarse-grained dolomite (or). The formation is divisible in places into distinctive members, for example some of the lower zone is pink and has red slaty partings. Cryptozoan structures of the type often found in Proterozoic carbonate rocks are common in some areas in the lower part of the dolomite.

Overlying the dolomite (7) lies generally to the northeast of Kanaiapiskau River and north of Larch River consists of banded chert-silicate-carbonate rock and is underlain by dolomite. The lower part of the iron-formation there is chiefly ferrodolomite and chert-siderite iron-formation (7b) whereas the upper member is mainly composed of chert and iron-silicate minerals (7a). The chert-silicate rock is composed of layers and lenses of chert interbanded with layers containing some or all of the following: grunerite, hornblende, hedenbergite, garnet, and magnetite. Grunerite is the most common silicate and is megascopically visible as a felted mass of light brown needles and sheaflike bundles. The most distinctive characteristics of the iron-formation in the zone east of Kaniapiskau River are the abundance of carbonate and iron-silicates and absence of jasper-hematite iron-formation. Iron-formation believed to represent the upper member of the Sokoman is found in the vicinity of Hollinger and Eréndson Lake on the east and Lake Wapaniskan on the west. Iron-formation there is composed predominantly of carbonate and quartz with fibrous iron-silicates, dolomite, magnetite, and, in one locality, garnet. It is underlain in this area by argillite, but the iron-formation probably is the same formation as that outcropping along Kaniapiskau and Larch Rivers. The iron-formation of the map-area thus appears to be present at two main stratigraphic levels. A lower unit (3) outcropping in the Lake Wapaniskan area and in the northeastern part of the Proterozoic rocks and in most areas is separated from an upper iron-formation (7) by argillite and dolomite.

A thick siltstone-argillite sequence (8) with minor coarse clastic rocks forms the youngest sedimentary strata known in the area. North of Larch River, the beds appear to overlie conformably a thin layer of carbonate-chert iron-formation. Generally, the sedimentary rocks are thin-bedded and the sequence consists of rusty-weathering beds, each of which grades upward from a basal greywacke or, more commonly siltstone, layer into a thinner argillite or slaty layer. The finer material near the top of some beds exhibits a delicate cross-lamination. Graded bedding is common and ripple-marked surfaces and graded polished surfaces, as on high ridges for a few miles east of Kanaiapiskau River and south of Larch River. In the zone east of Kanaiapiskau River, between Lac La Lande and Manitou Gorge, grit, quartzite and conglomerate overlie the iron-formation and have been grouped with the upper siltstone-argillite sequence. The conglomerate contains, together with other constituents, quartz, chert and dolomite pebbles.

Included in the sedimentary and massive meta-basalt (9), throughout most of the area, lies interbedded with unit 8. It is separated from the lower volcanic strata (5) by slate, quartzite, iron-formation and in some areas by dolomite.

Intrusive gabbro (10), probably related to the upper volcanic rocks, was observed within all the previously described units except 1 and 2. It is the only intrusive rock in this section of the unmetamorphosed part of the Labrador geosyncline. The gabbro is commonly porphyritic, but in some areas it is entirely not cyclitic, and more or less altered, and includes minor amounts of more acidic and ultramafic material. Some of the gabbro consists of glomeroporphyry ('tsitchity' gabbro) and some contains patches of secondary blue quartz. The former consists of white-weathering clusters and irregular masses of epidiolized feldspar in a granular pyroxene-feldspar matrix.

Metamorphosed and granitized equivalents of most of units 2 to 10 underlie the eastern part of the map-area. These rocks are exposed along Kaniapiskau River from Lac Le Moyne to Lac Jacques and in the Lac Herodier area, in which the primary nature of the rocks is generally apparent, and a fourth unit (15) chiefly granitoid rocks in which most of the original character of the rocks has been obliterated. Amphibolite and amphibolite gneiss (11) with local pillow structures and fine tuffaceous or agglomeratic banding is probably the metamorphic equivalent of basic intrusive and extrusive rocks of the Labrador Trough. Mica schists and gneisses (12a) are grouped with these rocks. The area of ultramafic rock on the north boundary is composed of serpentinized peridotite in its lower part and of hornblende and amphibolite in its upper part. It seems to form a concordant intrusive body occupying a synclinal structure in surrounding granitoid gneisses. Altered ultramafic rock with serpentine and talc occurs within a belt of schists and gneisses in the southeast corner of the area. Isolated patches of marble (12), probably remnants of limestone beds, are found in the Lac Herodier area. The most widespread rocks of the metamorphosed Proterozoic rocks. This, a white-weathering, coarsely crystalline meta-dolomite, contains, tremolite, diopside, and olivine together with the carbonate. Fine-to coarse-grained garnetiferous muscovite-biotite schist and gneiss (13) is found in the Lac Herodier area and in the Lac Jacques. It was derived in large part from unit 8 on the west and undoubtedly includes metasediments of other units. Sills and bosslike masses of white-weathering biotite (with or without muscovite)-tourmaline pegmatite (14) are present throughout the metamorphic terrane. The more highly granitized rocks (15) consist largely of biotite-oligoclase gneiss, biotite-microcline gneiss, hornblende-biotite gneiss, and biotite-hornblende gneiss and pegmatite. Much of the original character of these rocks had disappeared during the process of granitization. An age of 1920 ± 50 million years was obtained by the potassium-argon method for biotite in a sample representing unit 15. It is believed that the metamorphism that produced this biotite postdates the formation of the Labrador geosyncline.

The rocks of the Knob Lake area on the Labrador-Quebec are probably correlatives of strata in the Knob Lake section. The lower volcanic sequence is probably the correlative of the Muntoh group; the iron-formation, Sokoman; the conglomerate of the Knob Lake and Howse Groups; the upper volcanic sequence, the correlative of the Doublet Group; the metamorphic rocks on the east, the equivalent of the Laporte Complex, etc.[1].

However, the extension of these groups northward from Knob Lake to the Lac Herodier section is at present not practical as the rocks of the intervening area are largely of a different regional lateral change in stratigraphy and structure within the Labrador geosynchline.

The rocks of the map-area have been regionally metamorphosed and deformed as a unit and in general the degree and grade of metamorphism increase northeastward. The Proterozoic rocks in the west corner exhibit a very low grade of metamorphism, but in the vicinity of Lac Herodier the metamorphic belt where the presents of chlorite, biotite, muscovite etc., indicate the greenschist facies. Towards the east limit of the 'trough' in rather ambiguous reference (inclined, vertical, dip unknown). minerals are coarser grained, particularly east of Lac Jacques and hornblende crystals in metamorphosed agglomerate reach 2 or 3 inches in length. The amphibole in the belt just west of Lac Herodier is chiefly grunerite, but hornblende, hedenbergite and associated biotite and garnet are generally present. The garnet isograd was megascopically detected not far to the east of it. Garnet as garnet was observed in thin sections from rocks near Lac Auleau and 2 miles east of Lac Herodier. The metamorphic grade of these rocks is probably almandine-amphibolite. Directly east of Eréndson Lake the mica schists are mainly fine-grained, quartz-sericite-chlorite schists, but in places biotite being either eliminated or retrograde. Farther east these mica schists are progressively coarser grained the development quartzo-feldspathic gneisses and veins. The gneisses in the schists for 5 miles west of Paise River average ½ inch in diameter and the accompanying minerals are similarly coarse grained. Bands of gneiss with staurolite crystals up to 4 inches long were observed within this belt. Associated quartz-mica schists and gneisses contain hornblende that is dark in thin section, and in the vicinity of Kaniapiskau River and Paise River, where units 11-13 probably increase in metamorphic grade from low amphibole facies to high amphibolite facies (staurolite-kyanite sub-facies). The granitoid rock in the west was also probably present the amphibolite facies. North from Lac Herodier, for a distance of 12 miles, the mica schists and hornblende contain both biotite and muscovite whereas north of this line muscovite is not megascopically visible in genetically identical paragneisses and mica schists.

The major structure of the relatively unmetamorphosed Proterozoic rocks comprising the Labrador Trough is a broad complex syncline that plunges northwest and is probably faulted along its northeast flank. The central part of this synclinorium is occupied by the thick siltstone-argillite sequence (8) that underlies the Larch River and Kaniapiskau River areas. These folds are extremely well exposed northwest of Larch River where distances between adjacent synclinal troughs vary between ½ mile and 1 mile. The beds in the east limb of these synclines are vertical or overturned towards the southwest, whereas those of the west limb dip about 30°NE. This folding together with major northeast-dipping thrust faults presumed to be present suggests a pattern of northeast to southwest overthrusting. The direction of this major folding and thrust faults is at odds with the steeply dipping normal faults that a considerable vertical component of movement transects the 'trough' strata. These faults have, at least along the southwest boundary, extended into Archaean basement rocks. It is probable that the east boundary of the 'trough' as here designated, constitutes, at least in part, a northeast-dipping thrust zone. Structural elements, gneissosity, schistosity, and elongation of mineral grains in the Archaean rocks generally parallel those in rocks east of the 'trough,' trend in a northwesterly direction.

Certain Late Precambrian rocks are of special economic interest. Numerous sulphide occurrences within and near gabbro sills, and the widespread iron-formation have both attracted attention. The sulphide deposits occur in two distinct geological environments, both associated with gabbro sills. The first is the sulphide mineralization found in the lower part of pyrrhotite in the 'tsitchity' gabbro sills. The second type of occurrence is sulphide replacements of sedimentary layers, mainly black slate, near or within the gabbro. Exploration, mining and staking of land containing sulphide deposits was carried on in 1951 by Labrador Mining and Exploration Company Ltd., Labrador - Ungava Prospectors, Limited (in 1950 and 1951). The report on this work describes mineralization of polyphyry with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, native copper, and bornite. In recent years, Holannah Mines Limited has undertaken an extensive program of preliminary exploration and staking throughout the gabbro-volcanic belts.

Work on the rocks of this map was carried out, prospecting for iron was concentrated in ferrites of carbonate and chert. On the west boundary of the Proterozoic rocks, and Fenimore Iron Mines Limited has carried out a large low-grade concentrate deposit just west of the map-area. Direct-shipping ore in marketable quantities had not been reported up to 1962.

In 1961 large scale exploration and staking was carried on in two parts of the map-area. Showings containing zinc, copper, lead, and silver were reported in the belt east of Kaniapiskau River. Chalcopyrite and native copper occur in the Mokoman Rivers. Copper (chalcopyrite) showings were reported near Lake Wapaniskan.

[1] Fahrig, W. F., Griffis Lake Map-area, Quebec; Geol. Surv., Canada, Map 1121A, 1961.
[2] Fraser, M. J., Nemihkan Lakes Map-area, Quebec; Geol. Surv., Canada, Map 1087A, 1961.

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LEGEND

- 9, 10 — **9.** *Meta-basalt, pillowed or massive* **10.** *Meta-gabbro, in part equative;* **10a.** *serpentinized peridotite*
- 8 — *Argillite, siltstone, greywacke;* **8a.** *quartzite, grit, conglomerate; in part younger than 9, 10;*
- 7 — *Iron-formation, slate, quartzite;* **7a.** *chert-silicate iron-formation;* **7b.** *chert-carbonate iron-formation and ferrodolomite;* **7c.** *jasper-hematite iron-formation*
- 6 — **6a.** *dolomite;* **6b.** *tuffaceous or agglomeratic dolomite; dolomite tuff and agglomerate*
- 5 — *Volcanic rocks, predominantly pyroclastic; in part younger. than 6*
- 4 — *Mainly slate and argillite;* **4a.** *jaspery grit, conglomerate and siltstone; partly equivalent to 3;* **4b.** *argillite, slate, phyllite, and tuff; in part interbedded with 5, in part underlies 5;* **4c.** *quartzite, in part interbedded with 3*
- 3 — *Iron-formation;* **3a.** *chert-carbonate iron-formation;* **3b.** *jasper-hematite iron-formation; includes some 6*
- 2 — *Quartzite, arkose, grit, conglomerate*
- 1 — *Granite, granite gneiss*

PROTEROZOIC / ARCHAEAN

- 15 — *Granitoid gneiss, granite, pegmatite; includes undifferentiated gneisses of various compositions*
- 14 — *Pegmatite*
- 13 — *Biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss; mainly equivalent to 8*
- 12 — *Meta-dolomite (marble); equivalent to unit 6*
- 11 — *Amphibolite, biotite-hornblende gneiss; equivalent to 5, 9, 10;* **11a.** *altered ultramafic rock*

Heavily drift-covered area
Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, dip unknown, overturned).
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)
Gneissosity, compositional layering (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Structural trend lines
Fault (defined, assumed)
Fault, reverse (assumed)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Mineral occurrence or prospect (Copper is shown)
Glenair isograd
Sample location and potassium-argon age of biotite (in millions of years)

Geology by W. F. Fahrig, 1953, 1954

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1964

Horizontal control point ..... 3933 A
Intermittent stream .....
Rapids and Falls .....
Portage .....
Contours (interval 100 feet) .....

Base-map by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1962

Mean magnetic declination, 36° 21' West, decreasing 6.1' annually. Readings vary from 37°-07' W in the NE corner to 34° 55' W in the SW corner of the map area

INDEX MAP

Unknown
Non-metamorphosed
Probable Archaean gneiss
Probable/known gneiss outcrops

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COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA
ON PEUT OBTENIR DES EXEMPLAIRES DE CETTE CARTE EN S'ADRESSANT AU DIRECTEUR DE LA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA, À OTTAWA

MAP 1146A CARTE

GEOLOGY-GEOLOGIE

LAC HERODIER

QUEBEC

Scale 1:253,440 Échelle
1 inch to 4 miles — 4 milles au pouce
Miles 4 0 4 8 12 Miles
Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

PRINTED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH
IMPRIMÉ PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE

LÉGENDE

- 9, 10 — **9.** *Basalte métamorphisé, massif ou à débit en coussins* **10.** *Gabbro métamorphisé, extrusif par endroits;* **10a.** *péridotite serpentinisée*
- 8 — *Argilite, siltstone, grauwacke;* **8a.** *quartzite, microconglomérat, conglomérat, en partie d'âge plus récent que les unités 9 et 10; comprend quelques roches de l'unité 4*
- 7 — *Formation ferrifère, ardoise, quartzite;* **7a.** *formation ferrifère à chert et à silicates;* **7b.** *formation ferrifère à chert et à carbonate et ferrodolomie;* **7c.** *formation ferrifère à jaspe et à hématite*
- 6 — **6a.** *dolomie;* **6b.** *dolomie tufacée ou agglomératique; agglomérat et tuf dolomitiques*
- 5 — *Roches volcaniques surtout pyroclastiques; en partie d'âge plus récent que l'unité 6*
- 4 — *Surtout de l'ardoise et de l'argilite;* **4a.** *microconglomérat, conglomérat et siltstone tous à jaspe; sous-jacents en partie à l'unité 3;* **4b.** *argilite, ardoise, phyllite et tuf; en partie interstratifiés avec l'unité 5; sous-jacents en partie à l'unité 3;* **4c.** *quartzite, en partie interstratifiée avec l'unité 3*
- 3 — *Formation ferrifère;* **3a.** *formation ferrifère à chert et à carbonate;* **3b.** *formation ferrifère à jaspe et à hématite; comprend des roches de l'unité 6*
- 2 — *Quartzite, arkose, microconglomérat, conglomérat*
- 1 — *Granite, gneiss granitique*

PROTÉROZOÏQUE / ARCHÉEN

- 15 — *Gneiss granitoïde, granite, pegmatite; comprend des roches de compositions diverses*
- 14 — *Pegmatite*
- 13 — *Gneiss et schiste à biotite et à muscovite; équivaut en grande partie à l'unité 8*
- 12 — *Dolomie métamorphisée (marbre); équivaut à l'unité 6*
- 11 — *Amphibolite, gneiss à hornblende et à biotite; équivaut aux unités 5, 9, 10;* **11a.** *roche ultramafique altérée*

Région recouverte d'une épaisse couche de drift
Stratification, sommets connus
(inclinés, verticaux, pendage non déterminé, renversés)
Stratification, sommets non déterminés (inclinée)
Schistosité, gneissosité
(inclinée, verticale, pendage non déterminé)
Orientation de structure
Faille (démontrée, présumée)
Faille inverse (présumée)
Anticlinal (démontré, approximatif)
Synclinal (démontré, approximatif)
Affleurement minéral ou possibilité minière (sulfures de cuivre)
Limite de la zone définie par le grenat
Endroit où prélèvement de échantillon de biotite et âge par la méthode au potassium-argon (en millions d'années)

Géologie par W. F. Fahrig, 1953, 1954

Cartographie géologique par la Commission géologique du Canada, 1964

Point géodésique ..... 3933 A
Cours d'eau intermittent .....
Rapides et chutes .....
Portage .....
Courbes de niveau (équidistance ; 100 pieds) .....

Carte de base par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, 1962

Déclinaison magnétique moyenne 36° 21' ouest, décroissant annuellement de 6.1'. Les lectures varient de 37° 07' W dans le coin nord-est à 34° 55' W dans le coin sud-ouest de la carte

LIEU DE LA CARTE

NOTICE EXPLICATIVE

(Traduit de l'anglais)

Les roches les plus anciennes (1) forment un complexe archéen de granite et de gneiss granitoïdes. Le granite à hornblende de ce complexe forme une grande partie de la masse archéenne principale au nord de la fosse du Labrador, mais on le trouve également dans deux petits affleurements situés juste à l'ouest du lac Wapaniskan. La granite est constitué de gros cristaux de microcline au sein d'une matrice à grain moyen et grossier; au lac Wapaniskan, il est formé, par endroits, de gros cristaux broyés de feldspath rose au sein d'une matrice vert pâle à grain très fin. Dans le coin Sud-Ouest, il y a du gneiss granitique à hornblende clair et foncé, mais on n'a pas étudié en détail une grande superficie de cette région. Les roches de l'unité 2 ont été observées à divers endroits, où elles reposent directement sur le socle archéen et forment la base des strates protérozoïques. Au sud du Lac Forbes, le niveau de base est composé de quartzite massif rose ou blanc qui repose directement du quartzite feldspathique rouge foncé ou violet, dont les couches supérieures renferment des lentilles de jaspe et semblent se transformer graduellement, vers le haut, en une formation ferrifère à jaspe. Le quartzite et le siltstone feldspathiques à particules de jaspe représentent la majeure partie du contact archéen-protérozoïque, dans la partie Sud-Ouest de la région à l'étude. Une couche de quartzite blanc dans le coin Sud-Est de la région à l'étude, on rencontre des restes isolés de marbre (12), représentant probablement des lambeaux d'une couche ayant été calcaire. Le métavolcanique le plus répandu des roches métamorphisées du protérozoïque. Ce marbre blanc à grain grossier et à cristaux bien développés, contient, entre autres, de la trémolite, du diopside et d'olivine, ainsi que de la dolomite. Une bonne portion de la partie Est du complexe métamorphique est composée de gneiss et de schiste grenatifères à muscovite et à biotite, et à grain allant de fin à grossier (13). Ce complexe provient, en grande partie, de l'unité 8 dont il est situé à l'ouest du lac Wapaniskan. Le long de la limite occidentale des roches protérozoïques, on trouve des sills et des masses en forme de boss de pegmatite à biotite (avec ou sans muscovite) et à tourmaline (14), qui prennent une teinte blanche par altération météorique. Les roches les plus fortement granitisées (15) ont une partie des gneiss à biotite et à oligoclase, des gneiss oeillés à biotite et à microcline, du granite à biotite et à hornblende, des gneiss amygdalaires à biotite et à hornblende, et des pegmatites. Une bonne partie du caractère primitif de ces roches a disparu lors de la granitisation. Un âge de 1920 ± 50 millions d'années, obtenu par la méthode argon à la biotite, tirée d'un échantillon représentatif de l'unité 15, on est arrivé à un âge de 1920 ± 50 millions d'années. On croit que le métamorphisme, qui a produit cette biotite, est postérieur à la formation de la fosse du Labrador.

Les strates de la partie section du géosynclinal du Labrador s'apparentent probablement aux strates de la section du lac Knob. La succession volcanique inférieure correspond probablement au groupe de Muntoh; la formation ferrifère, la dolomie; ceux aux groupes d'Knob Lake et Howse, le conglomérat; la succession volcanique supérieure, au Groupe Doublet; les roches métamorphiques des côté d'Est, l'équivalent du complexe Laporte, etc.[1]. Cependant, l'extension du nom de ces groupes depuis la section du lac Knob jusqu'à celle du lac Herodier est présentement impossible. Pour le moment, étant donné l'insuffisance des données géologiques et l'apparente différence de stratigraphie, de structure régionale et de la structure au sein du géosynclinal du Labrador.

Les roches de la région à l'étude ont été soumises à un métamorphisme régional, ainsi qu'à des déformations en bloc, et le degré et le genre de métamorphisme augmentent en direction nord-est. Les roches protérozoïques de l'angle Nord-Ouest sont très peu métamorphisées; le degré de métamorphisme augmente un peu dans la zone des roches vertes, et atteint le faciès des schistes verts, par endroits, dans la région du lac Herodier. Le métamorphisme augmente encore en direction nord-est, puis passe par le lac Auleau (Marymac Lake), où apparaissent les premiers signes de recristallisation. Les roches clastiques basiques à grain grossier ou de conglomérat basaltique sont presque entièrement métamorphisées en schiste vert à grain fin à moyen, ainsi qu'en gneiss à grain fin à moyen. Les roches pyroclastiques à grain fin, et d'une façon générale, le degré et l'importance du métamorphisme augmentent en direction du nord-est. Les roches ovoïdes-conglomératiques du Cañon Ouest sont très peu métamorphisées; le degré de métamorphisme augmente un peu dans la zone des roches vertes, et atteint le faciès des schistes verts, par endroits, dans la région du lac Herodier. Le degré de