

LEGEND

WESTERN AND CENTRAL REGION

EASTERN REGION

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Q Gravel, sand, silt, clay, till; glacial, marine, and fluvial deposits

DEVONIAN

LOWER DEVONIAN OR YOUNGER

Ds Sandstone

LOWER DEVONIAN

Dd DISAPPOINTMENT BAY FORMATION: dolomite

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN

SD<sub>1-5</sub> Dolomite, limestone, sandy and shaly dolomite and limestone, sandstone, shale. Includes "Drake Bay beds". See Note 1.

1. Sandy dolomite, sandy limestone facies; includes some green- and red-weathering sandstone and green-grey-weathering shaly, silty limestone.
2. Shaly and silty limestone and dolomite facies; mainly yellow-grey weathering.
3. Dolomite facies; mainly buff- and mauve-weathering dolomite.
4. Limestone facies; limestone, shaly limestone.
5. Shale facies; graphitic.

SILURIAN

MIDDLE AND UPPER SILURIAN

Sr READ BAY FORMATION: limestone, shaly limestone.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

UPPER ORDOVICIAN, LOWER AND MIDDLE SILURIAN

OSa ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolomite

QUATERNARY

Q

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN

SDp PEEL SOUND FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, dolomite. See Note 1.

1. Red-weathering conglomerate facies; polyimetric conglomerate, sandstone, some tan- and grey sandstone and dolomite.
2. Red-weathering sandstone facies; red sandstone, some green-grey sandstone.
3. Yellow-grey weathering conglomerate facies; dolomite-cobble conglomerate, dolomite.

SILURIAN

MIDDLE AND UPPER SILURIAN

Sr READ BAY FORMATION: limestone, shaly limestone.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

MIDDLE AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN, LOWER AND MIDDLE SILURIAN

OSac CORNWALLIS AND ALLEN BAY FORMATIONS UNDIVIDED: dolomite, sandstone.

HADRYNIAN (?)

Hd Diabase; dykes and sills

HELIKIAN (?)

Ha ASTON FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, dolomite, stromatolitic dolomite.

APHEBIAN (?) OR OLDER

A Gneiss, schist, quartzite, gabbro.

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Facies boundary

Bedding (horizontal, vertical, inclined; dip estimated, g: 0-10°, m: 10-45°)

Bedding; trend of moderately or steeply inclined beds

Gneissosity (vertical, inclined, dip unknown)

Lineament

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed; solid circle indicates downthrow side)

Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed; teeth in direction of dip)

Syncline (defined, approximate, overturned)

Anticline (defined, approximate, overturned)

Fossil locality

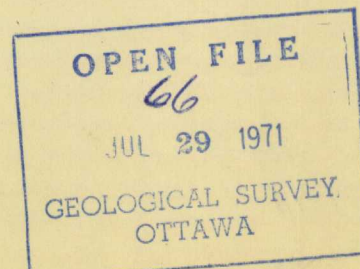
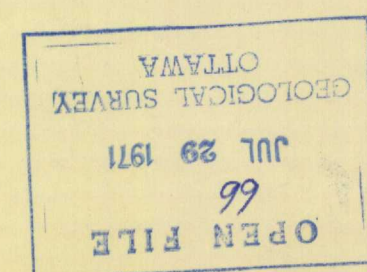
Note 1 The boundary between the conglomerate (SDp<sub>1</sub>) and sandstone (SDp<sub>2</sub>) facies of the Peel Sound Formation rises stratigraphically to the west; this is also true of the boundary between the sandstone facies of the Peel Sound Formation and equivalent sandy to silty dolomite and limestone beds (SD<sub>1</sub>) to the west. The attitudes of other facies boundaries are uncertain.

Note 2 Fossil data suggest close correlation of limestone beds (SD<sub>4</sub>) east of Drake Bay with dolomite beds (SD<sub>3</sub>) south of Baring Channel.

Note 3 Assignment to Read Bay Formation (Sr) is based on the presence of an *Atrypella* fauna. Shaly limestone and limestone beds (SD<sub>4</sub>) to the east are lithologically similar but are considered to be equivalent to younger, Silurian-Devonian beds (SD<sub>1-5</sub>, SDp). The positions of the (assumed) boundaries of the Read Bay Formation are uncertain.

PALEOZOIC

ARCHEAN AND PROTEROZOIC



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