



- LEGEND**
- EARLY CARBONIFEROUS**
- CG** HORTON GROUP  
 Gunns Brook Formation: green-grey to red-brown lithic, feldspathic and minor quartz wacke; conglomerate; minor carbonaceous shale
- LATE DEVONIAN AND/OR EARLY CARBONIFEROUS**
- DCT** Tower Formation: maroon to red hematitic quartz arenite; minor siltstone, sedimentary and volcanic-pebble conglomerate
  - DCS** Sunnyville Formation: hydrothermally altered, amygdaloidal, plagioclase-phyric basalt
  - Note: DCT and DCS may be time-equivalent and correlative with the McAras Brook Formation in the Antigonish Highlands
  - DCM** Minister Brook Formation: light to very dark grey, locally graphitic metamudstone and laminated phyllites; minor metabasalt(?); includes possible outliers of arenite, mudstone and conglomerate
- PRE-CARBONIFEROUS**
- Inliers of mylonite containing porphyroclasts of plagioclase-biotite-garnet granofels
- LATE DEVONIAN**
- DG** Granitic Plutons: vary from undeformed to mylonitic
    - DGF** medium grained equigranular muscovite leucogranite
    - DGD** medium grained, equigranular to slightly porphyritic biotite-muscovite leucogranite (DGD1) and mesogranite (DGDn)
    - DGA** fine grained biotite-muscovite leucogranite
  - Note: intrusive sequence unknown in the Forest Hill map area
  - DT** Tonalite Plutons: variably deformed, medium grained, locally plagioclase-phyric biotite tonalite (DTb) and hornblende-biotite tonalite (DTn)
- CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN**
- MEGUMA GROUP (COG, CDH)
- COHh** light brown to medium grey, laminated, fine grained schist, locally porphyroblastic; minor metawacke and cotecules
  - COHh** Halifax Formation: thin interbedded graphite schist; minor quartz-muscovite schist and laminated metawacke; pelitic rocks commonly porphyroblastic
  - COG** Golenville Formation: locally agmatitic (aCOG)
    - COGb** thinly bedded metawacke with 5-20% metapelite; minor calc-silicate layers
    - COGa** thickly bedded metawacke; with <5% metapelite and calc-silicate layers
  - Note: COGa and COGb may be coeval in some places

- SYMBOLS**
- Outcrop (observed, taken from earlier work, heaved) ..... X ⊗ Δ
  - Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
  - Fault (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
  - Bedding (horizontal, tops unknown vertical, tops known inclined) .....
  - Magmatic layering (vertical, inclined) .....
  - Schistosity, cleavage (S<sub>1</sub> vertical, S<sub>2a</sub> inclined, S<sub>2b</sub>, S<sub>2c</sub> late crenulation cleavage, bedding parallel cleavage) .....
  - S<sub>2b</sub> S-C fabric, C-plane and trace of S-plane shown .....
  - Mineral and intersection lineation; slickensides on S-C planes (L<sub>1</sub> with plunge, L<sub>2a</sub>, L<sub>2b</sub>, L<sub>2c</sub>) .....
  - Macrofold axial trace (F<sub>1</sub> syncline with plunge, F<sub>2b</sub> anti-cline plunge unknown, F<sub>2c</sub> fold type unknown) .....
  - Mesofold (S-sense F<sub>1</sub> with plunge; M-sense F<sub>2a</sub>, Z-sense F<sub>2b</sub>, F<sub>2c</sub> with unknown fold style) .....
  - Fault breccia, cataclastite .....
  - Dike or sill, single or repeated (a = aplite, p = pegmatite) .....
  - Metasedimentary xenolith(s) .....
  - Shear zone .....
  - U-Pb zircon date .....
  - Mineral occurrence (Au - gold, As - arsenopyrite, Cu - chalcopyrite) .....
  - Outlier .....



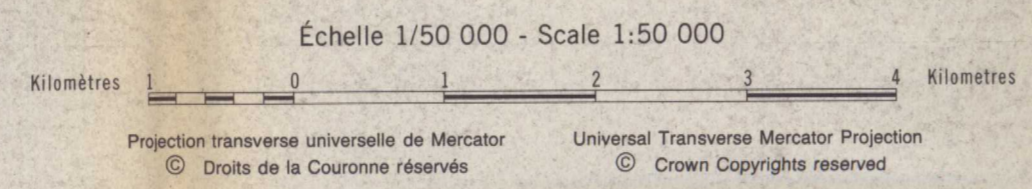
MAP 1567  
 GEOLOGY  
**FOREST HILL**  
 NOVA SCOTIA

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**1567**  
 Geological Survey of Canada  
 Commission Géologique Du Canada

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Nova Scotia  
**Department of Mines and Energy**

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada



Magnetic declination 1983, 23°12' W  
 decreasing 6.1' annually

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