



### LEGEND

<b>Carboniferous</b>	<b>Westphalian</b>	<b>Cumberland Group</b>	<b>CC</b>	South Bar Formation: grey sandstone, pebbly sandstone with minor conglomerate and mudstone, rare coal
		<b>Mabou Group</b>	<b>CMu</b>	Upper member equivalent to Pomquet Formation: red and green siltstone and sandstone, minor conglomerate
			<b>CMl</b>	Lower Mabou: interbedded grey shale, siltstone, and thin beds of brown locally stromatolitic dolostone
		<b>Visean</b>	<b>Windsor Group</b>	
			<b>CWu</b>	Upper Windsor: anhydrite, gypsum, red and grey siltstone, with thin beds of fossiliferous grey limestone
			<b>CWi</b>	Lower Windsor: anhydrite, gypsum, minor dolomitized biohermal limestone, siltstone and shale
			<b>CWm</b>	Mesomer Formation: laminated intraclastic pebbled and micritic grey limestone, locally oolitic
			<b>CW</b>	undifferentiated Windsor Group
		<b>Fammanian - Tournaisian</b>		
		<b>Horton Group</b>	<b>CHA</b>	Ainslie Formation: mostly fluviatile cross-bedded sandstone and conglomerate, siltstone
			<b>CHS</b>	Strathburne Formation: grey and red siltstone, sandstone, micritic limestone, conglomerate with carbonate clasts
			<b>DCH</b>	Colquhoun Formation: dominantly conglomerate with red and grey sandstone, thick and thin bedded, alluvial fan facies
		<b>Devonian - Carboniferous</b>		
			<b>Dmy</b>	Mylonite, strongly lined muscovite-chlorite schist, mylonitic gneiss, subordinate cataclasts
			<b>DChb</b>	Fossil Brook Formation, basal member: vesicular porphyritic basalt and andesite, with minor interbedded red siltstone and conglomerate
		<b>Silurian-Devonian</b>		
			<b>SDg</b>	Medium-grained equigranular granite, biotite monzogranite, locally foliated and weakly chloritized
			<b>SDd</b>	Medium- to fine-grained equigranular dark coloured diorite, fresh to weakly chloritized
		<b>Ordoevician-Silurian</b>		
		<b>Money Point Group</b>		
			<b>OSl</b>	Saratz Brook Formation: rhyolite, felsic to intermediate tuff, lapilli tuff and volcanic breccia, minor volcanic flow and silt (433-774 Ma, U-Pb zircon in rhyolite, Dunning et al., 1999)
			<b>OSv</b>	Schistose chloritic volcanic rocks, metabasalt and mylonitic diorite
			<b>OSc</b>	Schistose quartz-pebble wacke, siltstone, polymictic meta-conglomerate and meta-sandstone
		<b>uncertain age</b>		
			<b>ODv</b>	Chlorite schist, metavolcanic rocks
		<b>Cambrrian</b>		
		<b>Bourinot Group (White et al., 1993)</b>	<b>CN</b>	MacNeil Formation: dark grey shale, siltstone, and limestone
			<b>CM</b>	MacMullin Formation: sandstone
			<b>CG</b>	Gregwa Formation: volcanic rocks
			<b>CD</b>	Dugald Formation: fossiliferous sandstone, siltstone, and shale
			<b>CE</b>	Eskasoni Formation: bimodal volcanic suite including amygdaloidal basalt
		<b>Uncertain age</b>		
			<b>ODtc</b>	Chloritic schist, mylonite and ultramylonite, protolites include polymictic conglomerate, lapilli tuff, basalt and rhyolite
			<b>HDg</b>	Medium- to locally coarse-grained variably foliated granite of uncertain age
			<b>HDd</b>	Typically medium-grained equigranular diorite, weak chloritization
		<b>Hadrynian</b>		
			<b>Hd</b>	Variably foliated to schistose chloritized and epidotized diorite
			<b>Hg</b>	Foliated and non-foliated, locally mylonitic, medium-grained pink granite
			<b>HBHg</b>	Boisdale Hills granite
			<b>Hgd</b>	Medium-grained foliated granodiorite, locally garnet bearing
			<b>HNBt</b>	North Branch Baddeck River leucotonalite: medium- to coarse-grained tonalite, variably foliated to weakly gneissic with biotite (674 ± 38/4 Ma, U-Pb zircon, Jamieson et al., 1996)
			<b>Hkgn</b>	Kellys Mountain gneiss: gneissic to schistose granodiorite, diorite, and amphibolite
			<b>Hkd</b>	Kellys Mountain diorite: variably foliated medium-grained diorite
		<b>Proterozoic</b>		
		<b>George River Group</b>		
			<b>Pq</b>	Pure white fine- to coarse-grained quartzite, locally with pelitic interbeds of muscovite schist
			<b>Pw</b>	Medium- to high-grade metasedimentary rocks with lesser volcanic material, includes biotite metapsammopelites, biotite-garnet schist, biotite-garnet sillimanite schist, impure quartzite, marble, chlorite schist and amphibolite

  

Rock outcrop	x
Bedding: tops unknown, tops known, overturned	— / —
Gneissic fabric	— / —
Foliation: generation unknown, 1st generation, 2nd generation	— / —
Fault, gouge plane or striated fracture: sense unknown, normal	— / —
Shear zone or mylonite: sense unknown, dextral, sinistral, normal	— / —
L-fabric, lineation	— / —
Intersection lineation	— / —
Fold axis	— / —
Axial plane: 2nd generation	— / —
Joint	— / —
Quartz vein	— / —
Streakline	— / —
Mineral Occurrence (Ponford and Lytle, 1994): Ag...Silver Au...Gold Bi...Bismuth Cu...Copper Fe...Iron Mn...Manganese Pb...Lead Zn...Zinc U...Uranium	— / —
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Steep fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Detachment fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Margaree shear zone (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Listric fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed)	— / —
Anticlinal axis	— / —
Synclinal axis	— / —

  

**References and related maps:**

Bar, S.M., Reeside, R.P., and Jamieson, R.A. 1987. Geological map of the igneous and metamorphic rocks of northern Cape Breton Island. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1584, six sheets, scale 1:50 000.

Boehner, R.C. and Giles, P.S. 1986. Geological map of the Sydney Basin, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Map 86-1A, scale 1:50 000.

Dunning, G.R., Barr, S.M., Reeside, R.P., and Jamieson, R.A. 1999. U-Pb zircon, titanite and monazite ages in the Bras d'Or and Aggy terranes of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia: implications for magmatic and metamorphic history. Geological Society of America, Bulletin, v. 110, p. 322-330.

Kelly, D.G. 1987. Baddeck and Whycomagh map-areas with emphasis on Mississippian stratigraphy of central Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia (1:100 000 and 1:125 000). Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 351, 65 p.

Ponford, N.A. and Lytle, N.A. 1994. Major Mineral Occurrences Map and Data Compilation, Eastern Nova Scotia (Map Sheets 11F, 11G, 11H, 11K, 11L). Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, OFN 600.

White, C.E., Barr, S.M., Bevier, M.L., and Kamo, S. 1993. A revised interpretation of Cambrian - Ordovician volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic units in the Boisdale Hills of central Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Program and Summary, Seventeenth Annual Review of Activities, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, p. 46.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, P.O. Box 1056, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B5Y 4Z6 or 601 Booth St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1E 0S8

Geology by G. Lynch and B. Lafrance 1994; assisted by J. Ortega  
Digital cartography by T. Houhan, Geological Survey of Canada  
Electrostatic plot produced by the Geological Survey of Canada  
Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada  
Digital base map assembled and modified by the Geological Survey of Canada from digital bases compiled by the Canada Centre for Geomatics  
Mean magnetic declination 1995 estimated to be 21°33'W at coordinates 46°N and 61°W

**WORKING MAP**  
**BEDROCK GEOLOGY**  
**BADDECK**  
**CAPE BRETON ISLAND**  
**NOVA SCOTIA**

Scale 1:50 000 - Echelle 1/50 000

Kilomètres 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Canada International 50 Feet  
North American Datum 1983  
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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COOPERATION  
AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT  
ENTENTE DE COOPERATION SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINÉRIALE

Contribution to Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Mineral Development (1992-1995), a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Contribution à l'Entente de coopération Canada-Nouvelle-Écosse sur l'exploitation minière (1992-1995), entente subsidiaire signée en vertu de l'Entente Canada-Nouvelle-Écosse de développement économique et régional.

Province of Nova Scotia

11 K05	11 K07	11 K08
11 K03	11 K02	11 K01
11 F74	11 F63	11 F76
OF2917	OF2488	

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