

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps OIS433 and OIS434. Coloured legend blocks indicate units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.

QUATERNARY
PERISTONE-RECENT
 Unconsolidated deposits including glacial (mostly till), marine, lacustrine, fluvial, and bog deposits.

ORDOVICIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN
FOSTER BAY FORMATION: limestone and dolomite limestone beige to medium brown, thin to uniformly bedded, discontinuous in lower part with dolomite development.
UOAF
APPA FOK FORMATION: limestone, light grey; argillaceous, resistant, nodular bedded.
UOAM
BOBE RIVER FORMATION: limestone, dark brown, uniformly thin bedded, discontinuous to persistent (D), distribution uncertain.
UOBR
AMALJUK FORMATION: limestone, tan to dark brown, nodular bedded, weathering massive, argillaceous to shaly in lower part.
UOA
MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
PROCESHAY BAY FORMATION: limestone, grayish brown to greenish gray, thin, uniformly bedded to nodular bedded in lower part.
MOF

NEOPROTEROZOIC
FRANKLIN INTRUSIVES: aplitic diorite dykes; medium-grained with aplitic facies; narrow chilled margins.

PALEOPROTEROZOIC
Boite-garnet monzogranite: peraluminous, locally with cordierite and sillimanite; commonly contains inclusions of sedimentary rock; foliated to gneiss.
Pmg
Intrusive contact

CUMBERLAND BATHOLITH
Muscovite-dioctite monzogranite: medium- to fine-grained, foliated.
PCmn
Oligoclase-dioctite monzogranite: medium- to fine-grained, foliated.
PCmc
Bi-titanite-garnet monzogranite: locally with magnetite/hornblende medium- to coarse-grained, massive to coarse-grained foliated.
PCmb
Al-biotite megacrystic biotite-sphyngean monzogranite to syenogranite: (hornblende) medium- to coarse-grained, massive to massive.
PCmk
Oligoclase-dioctite monzogranite to syenogranite (hornblende): medium- to coarse-grained, foliated to gneiss; locally with quartz, staurolite, and magnetite inclusions.
PCmo
Hornblende-sphyngean oligoclase-dioctite: quartz-dioctite, locally layered with cordierite ranging from leucocratic to aegiritic; locally with abundant hornblende biotite inclusions; medium- to medium-grained; foliated to massive.
PCd

SCHOCHER HARBOUR SEQUENCE
Phmg: Phengite, sericite, talc, minor hornblende-bearing calcic silicate layers and beds.
Phsh: Muscovite, amphibole, ultramylonitic/medium volcanic rocks, massive amphibole gneiss and calcic breccia; ultramylonitic/medium volcanic gneiss; minor quartzite, sericite, iron formation, conglomerate, metagabbro, metapelite.
Phg: Magnetite, amphibole, medium- to coarse-grained.
Phgs: Magnetite, calcite, minor hornblende-bearing calcic silicate layers and beds.
Phsh: Quartzite, biotite-quartzite, sericite, orthoquartzite, pelitic minor marls, calc-silicates, argillaceous iron formation, conglomerate, white biotite-garnet monzogranite and seams, massive quartz veins.

LOMA BAY SEQUENCE
PLBq: Quartzite, biotite-quartzite, sericite, orthoquartzite, pelitic minor marls, calc-silicates, argillaceous iron formation, conglomerate, white biotite-garnet monzogranite and seams, massive quartz veins.

LAKE HARBOUR GROUP
PLhp: Phengite, sericite, talc, white biotite-garnet monzogranite pods and seams.
PLhc: Marls, calc-silicates, minor silicified layers, white biotite-garnet monzogranite pods and seams.
PLhq: Quartzite, biotite-quartzite, sericite, orthoquartzite, pelitic minor marls, calc-silicates, argillaceous iron formation, conglomerate, white biotite-garnet monzogranite and seams, massive quartz veins.

ARCHEAN OR PROTEROZOIC
Alpn: Biotite-sphyngean granulite to quartzite, foliated to gneiss; interlayered with biotite monzogranite to syenogranite.

Geological contact (defined, inferred)
 Form area
 Normal fault (defined, inferred): solid circle indicates downthrown side
 Oblique-slip fault (defined, inferred): inverted triangle indicates downthrown side
 Bedding, top known (inclined, overturned)
 Bedding, top unknown (inclined, vertical)
 Bedding transposed with structural fabric (inclined)
 Flow contact, top unknown (inclined)
 Igneous layering, top known (vertical)
 Igneous layering, top unknown (inclined)
 Cleavage, first generation (inclined, vertical)
 Cleavage, second generation (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation, first generation (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation, second generation (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation, third generation (inclined)
 Gneissosity, first generation (inclined)
 Gneissosity, second generation (inclined)
 Mineral lineation, first generation (inclined, vertical)
 Mineral lineation, second generation (inclined)
 Mesoschist: foliation, first generation plunging (D-tilt, U-tilt, Z-tilt)
 Mesoschist: foliation, second generation plunging (D-tilt, U-tilt, Z-tilt)
 Mesoschist: foliation, third generation plunging (D-tilt, U-tilt, Z-tilt)
 Foliation, first generation (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation, second generation (inclined, vertical)
 Foliation, third generation (inclined, vertical)
 Shear zone, first generation (inclined)
 Shear zone, second generation (inclined)
 Shear zone, third generation (inclined)
 Shear zone, reverse-slip (inclined)
 Mesoschist: shear zone, first generation (inclined)
 Mesoschist: shear zone, second generation (inclined)
 Mesoschist: shear zone, obliquely (oblique, reverse), (inclined)
 Mesoschist: shear zone, obliquely (oblique, reverse), (inclined)
 Mesoschist: shear zone, obliquely (oblique, reverse), (inclined)
 Glacial striae (direction of ice movement determined, undetermined)
 D₁ antiform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₁ synform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₂ antiform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₂ synform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₂ fold (undefined)
 D₂ antiform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₂ synform, defined (upright, overturned)
 D₂ fold (undefined)
 Assay sample location and number (see Table 1, OIS434)
 Potential carrying stone material: includes metapelite or metabasite in granitic host; gran developed at metagabbro contact; ultramylonitic metapelite zone.

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Geology by M.A. St-Onge, M. Seaborn-Barnes, M.D. Young, J. Butler, J. Ross, A. Smith, C. Tupper, M. Bower, Z. St-Onge, R. Woodcock, J. Lyons, and B. Harvey, 2006; D. James, 2006; Canada-United States Geological Survey

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Geological compilation by M.A. St-Onge, M. Seaborn-Barnes, and M.D. Young, 2007

Digital cartography by T. Lyons (Central Canada Division) and Z. Ewert (Geospatial Information Division)

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

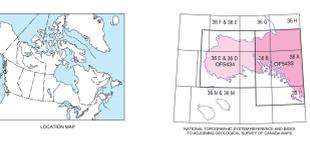
Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by GSD

Mean magnetic declination 2007: 31°08' W, decreasing 30' annually. Readings vary from 28°42' W in the SW corner to 33°32' W in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in metres above sea level

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GEOLOGY
MINGO LAKE
BAFFIN ISLAND
NUNAVUT
 Scale 1:200 000 Échelle 1/200 000

UTM Zone 18N
 North American Datum 1983
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Spheroid: GRS80
 Datum: North American Datum 1983
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