GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

	(1) WABUSH LAKE			(2) MICHIKAMAU LAKE (+OSSOKMANUAN)			(3) KNOB LAKE			(4) AHR LAKE		
	Fahrig (1959); Macdonald (1960)			Wynne-Edwards (1959, 1961)			Harrison (1952); thicknesses listed by Baragar (1960); Data on Redmond Fm. after Gastil, et al. (1960)			Baragar (1957, 1960)		
	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
Post "Proterozoic"							Cretaceous	Redmond	clay, argillite, ferruginous talus and rubble			
Rocks of the Labrador Geosyncline (and Late Precambrian) "Proterozoic"		Sawbill	granite, granitic gneisses	Grenville (?)		diabasic olivine gabbro; norite; anorthositic norite; troctolite			diorite, gabbro, serpentine; diabase; syenite			gabbro, epidiorite
			diabasic and anorthositic meta-gabbro		Sims	quartzite, grit, jasper conglomerate	Doublet		basic flows and pyroclastics; quartzite; argillite; carbonaceous slates	Doublet	Upper Doublet 17,000′	pillowed lava; minor shales
		Sims	quartzite, grit, conglomerate			gabbro, porphyritic gabbro, peridotite; includes intercalated sedimentary rocks	Murdock		basic agglomerate, breccia, tuff, flows; conglomerate; quartzite; argillite		Lower Doublet 1,500′	greywacke, argillite
		Menihek	argillite, graphitic slate, phyllite; sandstone, sandy dolomite; polymictic grit and conglomerate; meta-basalt, meta-gabbro; metamorphic equivalents of above	Doublet		pillowed and massive meta-basalt; minor tuff and breccia	Howse		thick sills (and flows?) of diorite, gabbro; thin argillite, quartzite, slate	Murdock	0-650′	iron-formation
				Murdock		chlorite schist; gabbro; minor sediments and pyroclastics					6,000′	pyroclastics
					Menihek	slate, argillite; minor greywacke; schist		Menihek 1000′	grey to black carbonaceous slate; pyritic slate; impure dolomite; greywacke; minor chert	Howse	7,000′	basalt; argillite; pyroclastics; greywacke
	KANIAPISKAU	Wabush	Iron-formation: quartz-specularite, quartz-magnetite-specularite, quartz-magnetite, members (upper);		Sokoman	cherty iron-formation; ferruginous greywacke; ferruginous slate		Sokoman 500′+	Iron-formation: banded silicate, banded jasper; banded cherty; cherty metallic; cherty iron carbonate; massive cherty; lean chert; and slaty members		0-650′	Iron-formation
			quartz-carbonate-magnetite-grunerite, quartz-carbonate members (lower)									
		Carol	massive quartzite (believed to grade laterally as well as vertically into Duley)	Knob Lake	Wishart	quartzite, greywacke, siltstone	Knob Lake	Ruth 50′	black to greenish ferruginous and carbonaceous slate; local chert; black chert at base		4,000′	dolomite; interlayered chert
								Wishart 100′	quartzite, arkose; minor chert at base; minor slate and carbonate at top			
		Duley	metamorphosed magnesian limestone; dolomite; chert; mica schist		Denault	dolomite		Fleming 200′	massive chert, chert breccia; quartzite with chert cement; cherty slate; chert-pebble conglomerate with chert cemented quartzite matrix			
					Attikamagen	slate, phyllite; dolomite; mica schist		Denault 600′	dense dolomite; arenaceous dolomite; dolomite breccia cemented by dolomite and/or chert; minor chert, slaty, and quartzite interbeds			
		Katsao	garnet, biotite, hornblende schist, and gneiss			arkose; quartzite; quartz-pebble conglomerate; greywacke		Attikamagen 1,200′	varicoloured slates; local interbeds of dolomite; granular chert near base		2,000′	quartzitic greywacke, greywacke, shale; basaltic lava
"Archean" Basement Complex	Ashuanipi		granite- and pyroxene-biotite gneiss; coarse biotite schist			quartzo-feldspathic gneiss; hypersthene syenite; charnockite; amphibolite		Laporte Ashuanipi	biotite and hornblende schists. biotite, hornblende, garnet gneiss; amphibolites; granitic intrusions			
REMARKS	gneisses, schists, and amphibolites found in south of area may be equivalents of the Kaniapiskau rocks			pillowed and massive andesite and basalt, some pyroclastics, interlayered with Knob Lake Group			Laporte may be same age as Ashuanipi or may be equivalent to Doublet			Note: Murdock Iron-formation may be equivalent to Sokoman or younger		

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Note: Specific correlations of rock-units are not intended

TABLE IA. TABLE OF FORMATIONS IN THE LABRADOR GEOSYNCLINE, QUEBEC-NEWFOUNDLAND.

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Table IA