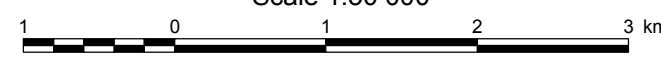


Geological Map of the Truro Area (NTS 11E/06), Nova Scotia

R. D. Naylor, P. S. Giles and D. C. Brisco

Scale 1:50 000



Halifax, Nova Scotia



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Introduction

Outcrop data on this map have been obtained from a variety of sources. The most recent data were collected during the 2003 and 2004 field seasons as part of a federal-provincial Targeted Geoscience Initiative (Phase 2) project that concentrated on geological mapping and mineral resource evaluation for NTS areas 11E/06 and 11E/07. Data were compiled from Stevenson (1956, 1958 a and b), Donohoe and Wallace (1982), Pe-Piper and Piper (2005 a and b), and Giles and Boehner (1982). Map interpretation was aided by review and analysis of a number of geophysical surveys. These included unpublished industry seismic data and regional magnetic and radiometric surveys (see King 2005 a, b, c, d). Sources of individual outcrop data are not indicated on the map. The digital database from which this map was derived (Brisco et al., 2005) contains source information for all the outcrop data illustrated.

The map illustrates a number of important advancements not shown on previous maps. These include more detailed stratigraphic subdivision of Carboniferous strata, more accurate delineation of major faults, revised mineral occurrence data, and the location of isolated mafic units that locally intrude Carboniferous strata.

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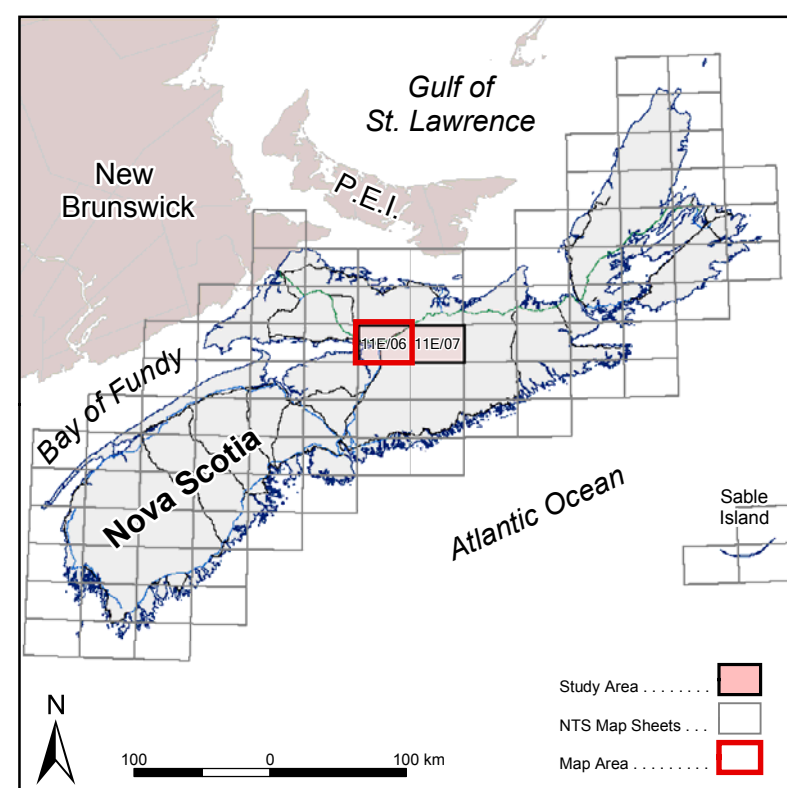
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Regional Key Map



Map Notes

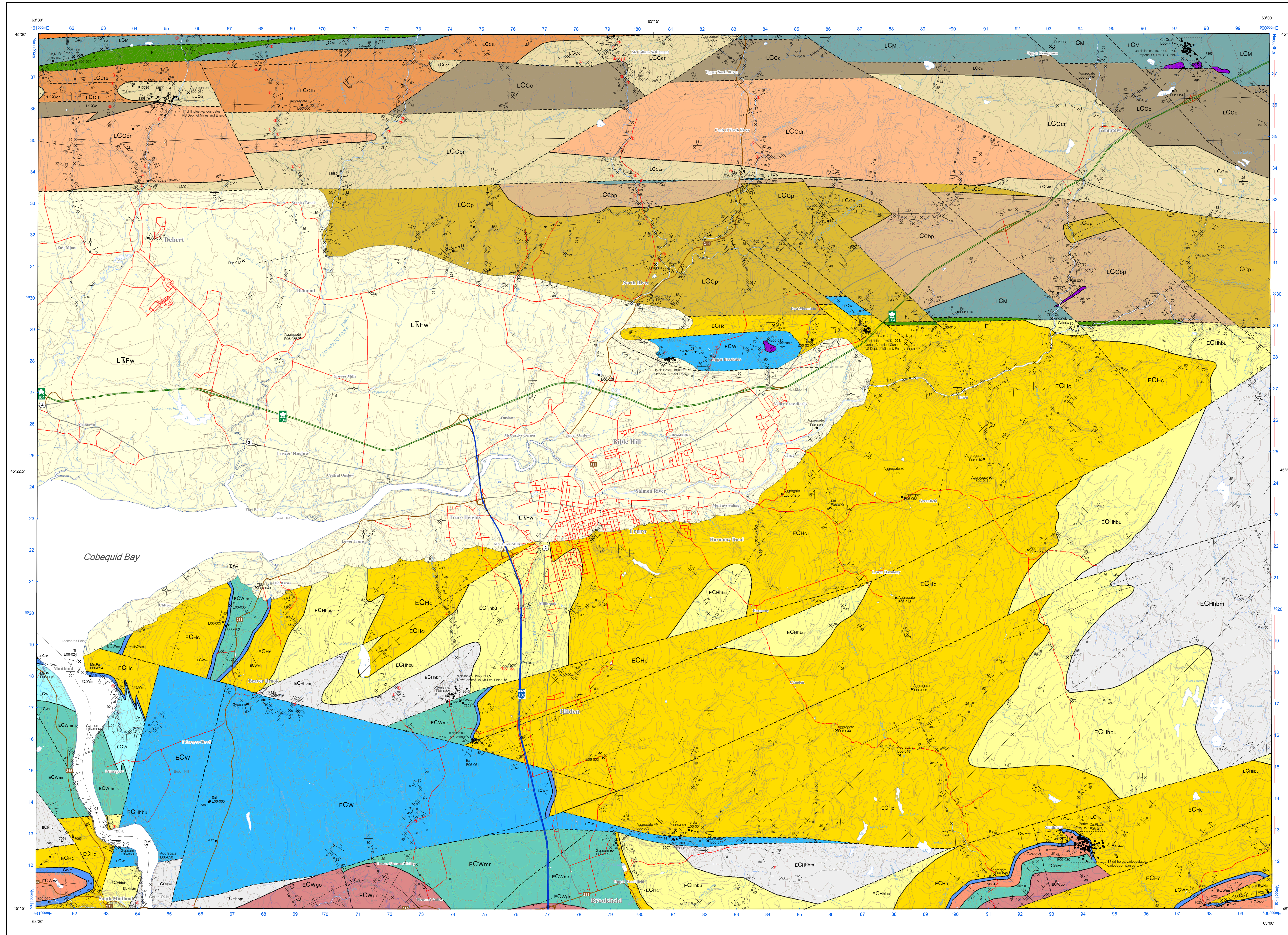
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection (UTM), Zone 20, Central Meridian 63°00' West.
North American Datum (NAD) 1927.
Base and digital data derived from the Nova Scotia Topographic Database (NSTDB). The NSTDB is available from Service Nova Scotia and Municipal Relations (SNMRL), Land Information Services Division (LIS), Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre (NSGC), Amherst, Nova Scotia.
Funded by Natural Resources Canada and Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources under the Targeted Geoscience Initiative (Phase 2) Project: Geological Mapping and Resource Evaluation in Central Nova Scotia, 2003-2005.
Cartography and reproduction by Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Geoscience Information Services Section, 2006.

Disclaimer

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Geology Legend

- MESOZOIC**
 - LATE TRIASSIC**
 - FUNDY GROUP**
 - WOLFVILLE FORMATION (LTrw) variably sorted, medium- to coarse-grained, brownish-red sandstone, pebbly sandstone and conglomerate near the base, with minor mudrock interbeds
- PALEOZOIC**
 - LATE CARBONIFEROUS**
 - CUMBERLAND GROUP**
 - DEER HORN FORMATION (LCCd) pale grey to subindurated, fine- to medium-grained, multicoloured sandstone interbedded with red mudrock, rare grey mudrock and very rare thin impure coal
 - CRAGG ROAD FORMATION (LCCr) red and locally grey, granule to cobble, polystratic conglomerate interbedded with red, poorly sorted, granule-rich mudrock
 - CHALANDAS RIVER FORMATION (LCCa) pale grey, fine- and locally medium-grained sandstone, interbedded with grey and red mudrock, local coal and rare bituminous limestones and oil shale
 - TOTTEN BROOK FORMATION (LCCb) grey to minor red granule to cobble polystratic conglomerate interbedded with local grey, fine- to coarse-grained sandstone, rare grey mudrock and coal
 - PARISHOCH FORMATION (LCCp) grey and red mudrock, dark grey and black shale, and thin (<4 m), red and grey, fine-grained sandstone units
 - BOSS POINT FORMATION (LCCbp) grey, multicolored, fine- to coarse-grained sandstone units up to 20 m thick, interbedded with red and grey mudrock units up to 60 m thick, rare, thin (< 0.20 m) impure coal
 - MARBOU GROUP**
 - LCCm, undivided, red and grey mudrock, green sandstone
 - EARLY CARBONIFEROUS**
 - WINDSOR GROUP**
 - ECWm, undivided, marine limestones, mudrock and sandstone, typically in structurally complex areas with limited anhydrite and subfossiliferous
 - GREEN OAKS FORMATION (ECWg) maroon to reddish-brown mudrock and fine-grained sandstone, with interbedded marine limestones and oolite, with associated anhydrite or gypsum
 - MACDONALD ROAD FORMATION (ECWm) argillite, anhydrite and minor halite, with interbeds of grey and maroon mudrock and greenish carbonate members, cyclic repetition of these rock units is characteristic
 - CARROLLS CORNER FORMATION (ECWc) carbonaceous argillite, argillite, with minor dolomite and mudrock in thin beds; includes undifferentiated shale and mudrock breccia with minor argillite and anhydrite
 - ECWm, undivided, limestone, in part dolomite, laminated and/or banded, possibly covered by tephrite
 - LOWER WINDSOR GROUP** (ECWl) undivided, includes poorly cemented rocks of the Carleton Place and MacDonald Road formations
 - HORTON BLUFF FORMATION** (ECWb) greenish to minor maroon sandstone, locally granule to pebbly conglomerate, interbedded with maroon to minor grey-green mudrock
 - UPPER MEMBER** (ECWu) light to medium grey, thick sandstone (locally arenite), interbedded with grey shale, micaceous mudrock, greenish-grey mudrock and nodular dolomite, minor granule conglomerate
 - ECWren, undivided, ECWb-like grey to dark grey shale (siltite), alternating, thin bedded grey mudrock and fine sandstone, and green mudrock
- UNKNOWN AGES**
 - MAFIC (M) gabbro, lesser diorite, fine- to medium- and coarse-grained varieties
- FAULT ZONES with a variety of rock types**
 - (F) chloritized and faulted slices of strata of unknown origin
 - (S) tectonic slices of Neoproterozoic igneous and metasedimentary rocks

Legend

- Contour
- Index Contour
- Depression Contour
- Index Depression Contour
- Coastline
- Lakes, Single-line Rivers, Streams
- 100 Series Highway
- Trans-Canada Highway
- Trunk Highway
- Collector Highway
- Hard Surface Road
- Road Under Construction
- Loose Surface/Resource Access Road
- Vehicle Track
- Trail/Footpath
- Railway
- Railway Inactive
- County Boundary

Geological Symbols

- Mineral occurrence
- Drift hole
- Outcrop
- Spore sample
- Minor fold axis, inclined, 1st generation
- Slicken striae
- Bedding, facing known (overturned, horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Bedding, facing unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- First cleavage or foliation (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
- Shear, inclined (sinistral, dextral, normal, reverse)
- Shear, vertical (sinistral)
- Shear, sense unknown, inclined
- Fault - approximate
- Geological contact
- Unconformity (approximate)
- Anticline, syncline (approximate)
- Area of concentrated drilling