Revision of the Stratigraphy of the Proterozoic Hornby Bay Group, Nunavut

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Summary

Geochronological work and exploration drill and mapping programs in the eastern half of the Hornby Bay Basin area over the last 8 years permits a re-evaluation of the stratigraphy, depositional environments, and development history of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake groups in their outcrop area. The data indicates the need for a stratigraphic revision of the Hornby Bay Group. A suggested revision is provided in the correlations chart.

Main Points and Conclusions

The Hornby Bay area sediments between the slightly metamorphosed sediments, volcanics, and intrusives of the Great Bear Magmatic Zone (GBMZ) and the Dismal Lakes Group, i.e. the Hornby Bay Group of Ross and Kerans (1989) should be subdivided into a lower Bigbear Group for the sediments of the Bigbear Formation, and an overlying Mountain Lake Group to contain the present Lady Nye, East River, and Kaertok formations. This is indicated by the presence of a major unconformity between the proposed groups.

The Bigbear Group may be subdivided into a basal Rocky Defile Formation and an upper Weather Lake Formation. On present maps some of the conglomerates of the GBMZ are mapped as basal Bigbear Formation. The Rocky Defile Formation consists of four fining-up cylces of coarse conglomerates, pebbly sandstones, sandstones, and in places appreciable thicknesses of interbedded mudstones, siltstones and fine sandstones. These were deposited in alluvial fan, fluvial and possibly lacustrine depositional environments shedding on both sides of the GBMZ uplands. The overlying Weather Lake Formation consists largely of eolian sandstones with interbedded relatively thin fluvial and lacustrine deposits. The presence of great thicknesses (>700m) of Weather Lake sediments in narrow (<3 wide) basins indicates a change of tectonic regime during deposition of the Bigbear Group.

The recent work shows that a similar sequence of facies onlaps both sides of the GBMZ and is probably continuous across this upland in places. The sequence west of the GBMZ (Fault River Fm) was previously thought to be younger than the Bigbear Fm, but the two formations are likely coeval and synonymous, rather than Fault River sediments overlying reworked Bigbear clastics.

A substantial hiatus separates the Bigbear and Mountain Lake groups. This is indicated by a dramatic shift in paleocurrent patterns and a change in the depositional maturity of the

sediments. It indicates a change in the tectonic framework: producing relatively local basins adjacent to uplifts during Bigbear time and a major coastal plain along an epicontinental sea during Mountain Lake time.

The basal fluvial, eolian to shallow marine Lady Nye Formation of the Mountain Lake Group extends much further east than previously thought, right to the eastern limit of the Bigbear-Mountain Lake outcrop belt. The overlying paralic clastics and shallow marine carbonates of the East River Formation and the paralic clastics of the upper Kaertok Formation are at present restricted to areas west of the main NS outcrop belt of the GBMZ.

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References

Ross, G.M, Kerans, C., 1989, Geology, Hornby Bay and Dismal Lakes Groups, Coppermine Homocline, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1663A, scale 1:250,000.

	Ross and Kerans 1989		Proposed revision members shown to					
Group	Formation	Member	be synonyms and	Group	Formation	Member	Main generalized lithofacies	
			reassignments					
Conformable contact with overlying Coppermine River Group basalts							salts	
Dismal Lakes Group	Greenhorn Lakes	Dg			Greenhorn Lakes	Dg	Laminated carbonates, minor stromatolite bioherms, mudstone	
	Sulky	Ds			Sulky	Ds	Stromatolitic carbonates, reefal in some areas	
	Kendall River	Dk		Dismal Lakes Group	Kendall River	Dk	Interbedded oolitic and stromatolitic carbonate, mudstone, and fine sandstone	
	Dease Lake	Dd		mal Lake	Dease Lake	Dd	Fine sandstones and mudstones, evaporitic, with salt and gypsum casts	
	Fort Confidence	Df	ž	Dis	Fort Confidence	Df	Thinly bedded black mudstone, interbedded fine sandstone	
		DI				DI	Quartz-rich sandstone	
	Leroux	DI, basal			Leroux	DI, basal	Marine qtz-rich sandstone, minor basal pebbly sandstone, lags, mudstone	
		,	Major unconformity					
group	Kaertok	Hk			Kaertok	Mk	Feldspathic qtz arenites, mudstones, trace carbonates	
	East River	He3			East River	Me3	Interbedded carbonate and sandstone	
		He2				Me2	Carbonates	
		He1				Me1	Interbedded carbonate and sandstone	
	Lady Nye	HI4		Mountain Lake Group		MI4	Quartz arenite, minor black mudstone and evaporites	
		HI3		ounta		MI3b	Fluvial sandstone, pebbly sandstone, mudstone	
		HI2c		Σ	Lady Nye	Ml3a	Clg largely of reworked Bw, Br cobbles, sandstones	
		HI2				Ml2b	Pebbly qtz-rich fluvial sandstone, eolian fine sandstone	
		HI1 part, HI2				Ml2a	Quartz-rich cgl, pebbly sandstone, sandstone	
		HI1 part				MI1, fine clastics	Sandstone, pebbly sandstone, mudstone	
Hornby Bay Group		•	Major unconformity, change of paleoslope					
Homb	Fault River	Hf3	= Ml2a, b		Weather	Bw2	Eolian sandstones, minor fluvial sandstones and mudstones	
		Hf2	= Ml1, Ml2b in part			Bw1,	Eolian sandstone, base pebbly where it overlies basement	
	Bigbear	Hf1	=Br1, Br2a,b,c, Br3	<u>a</u>	Rocky Defile	Br4b	Polymict pebbly sandstone, sandstone	
		Hb7	= Ml1, Ml2a, Ml2b	Bigbear Group		Br4a	Polymict cgl, minor pebbly sandstone	
		Hb6	= Ml1, Ml2a, Ml2b	bear		Br3b	Polymict pebbly sandstone, sandstone	
		Hb5	= Bw1, Bw2	Big		Br3a	Polymict cgl, minor pebbly sandstone	
		Hb4	= Bw1			Br2c	Mudstone, siltstone, fine sandstone	
		Hb3	= Br2, Br3, Br4			Br2b	Polymict pebbly sandstone, sandstone	
		Hb2	= Br2, Br3, Br4			Br2a	Polymict cgl, minor pebbly sandstone	
		Hb1 part	= Br1		Major ur	Br1a,b,c nconformity	Monomict cgl of local derivation, pebbly sandstones and mudstones	
		Hb1 part	= McTavish group and Br1					