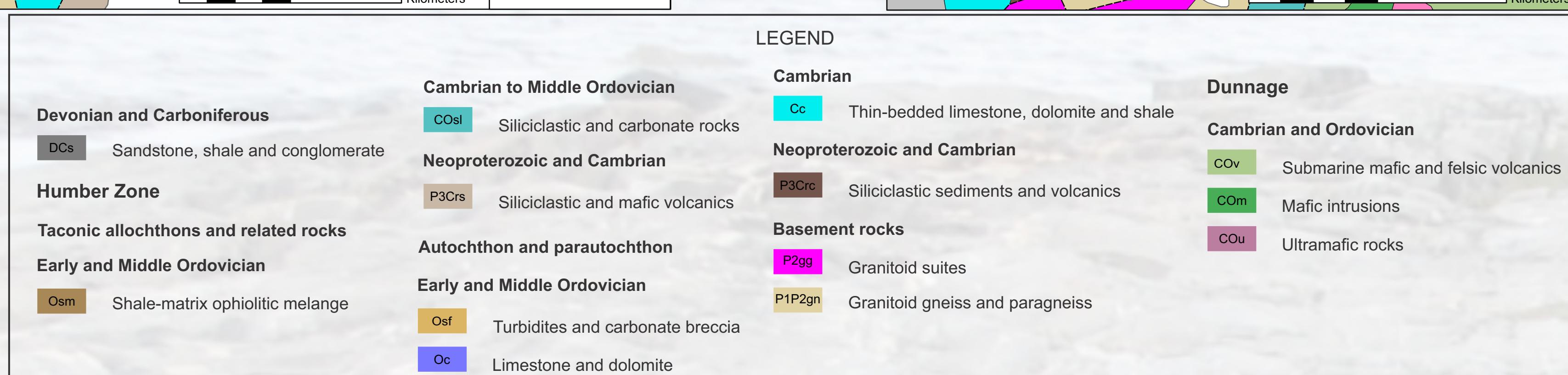
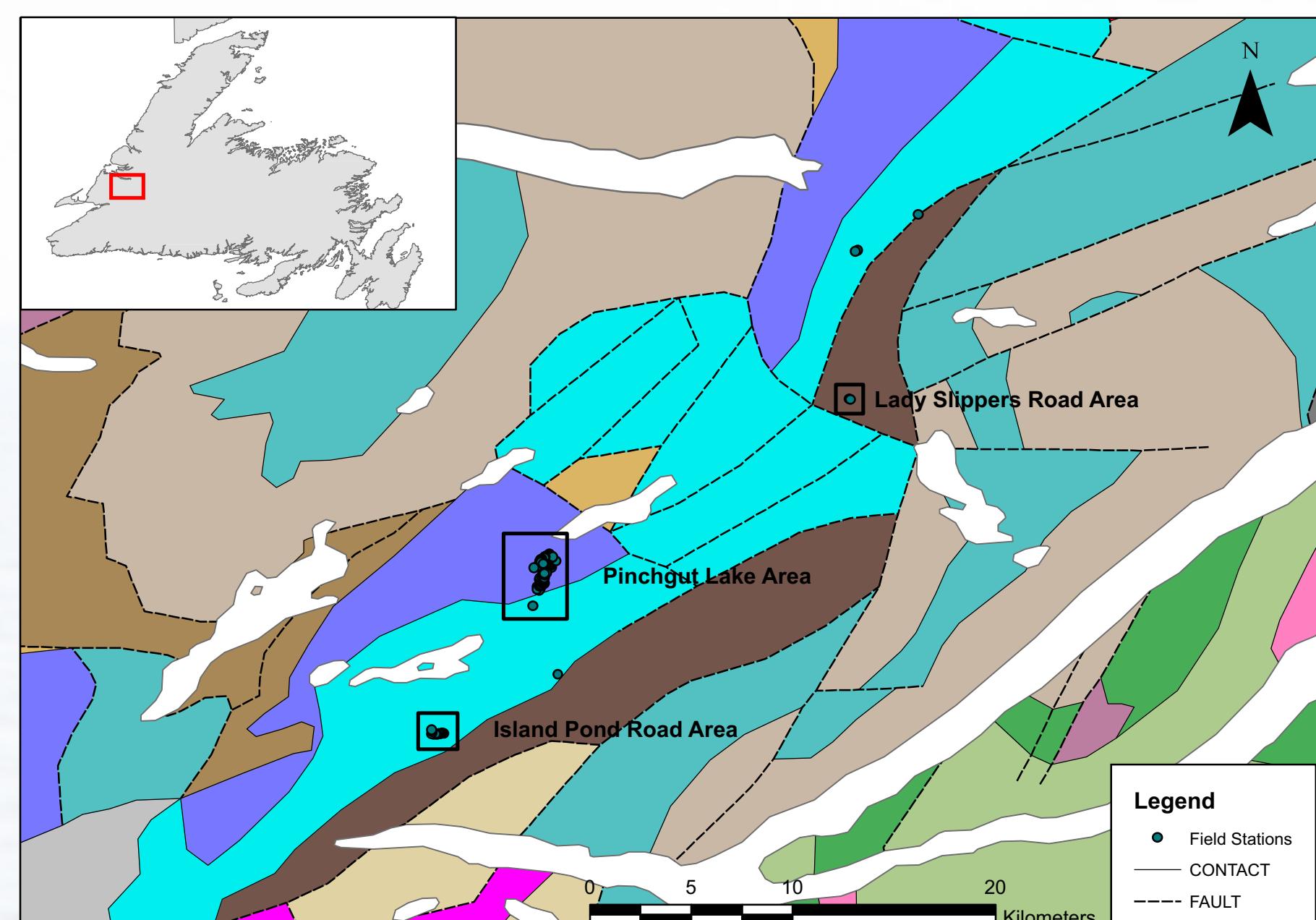
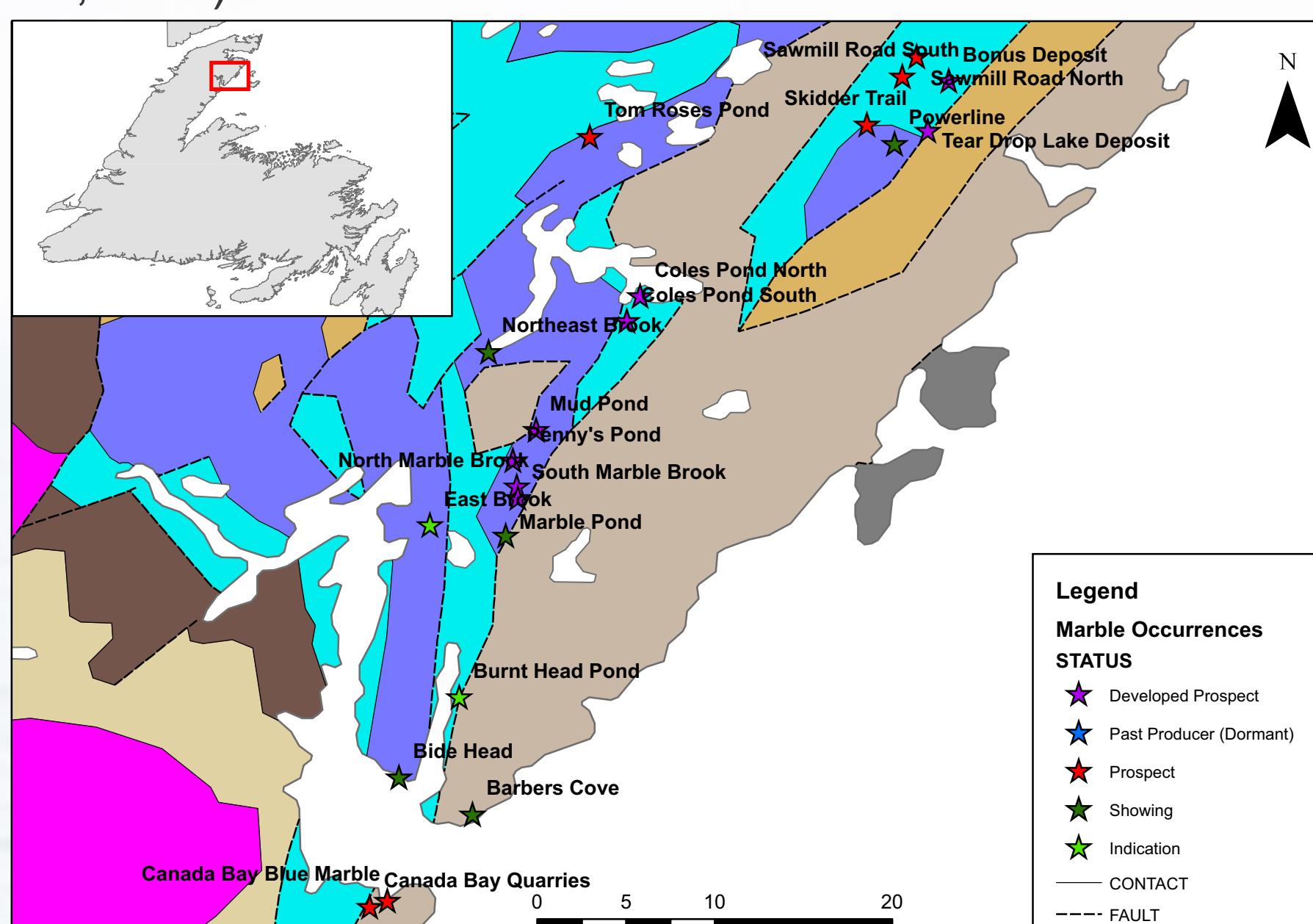


Marble

Zsuzsanna Magyarosi

Field work in 2017 concentrated on the recently discovered marble occurrences in the Corner Brook area (Knight, 1992 to 2015). The objective was to assess the quality of the new marble occurrences, examine their geological setting and compare them to the well-known marbles in the Northern Peninsula.

Marbles in western Newfoundland are located in imbricate thrust stacks composed of predominantly carbonate shelf rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician age that are deformed and weakly metamorphosed, with the grade of metamorphism increasing towards east (Knight 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010).



Marbles in the Northern Peninsula range in colour from white to cream and grey-blue with shades of grey and beige present in most areas (Bain, 1937; Howse, 1986 to 1989; Aurion Minerals Ltd., 1997; Noel, 2010). The marbles are very fine grained, locally very homogeneous and pure with the bed thickness over 1 m (Coles Pond, Bonus, Canada Bay and Penny's Pond). They are interlayered with or contain clasts of unmetamorphosed dolomite or dolomitic limestone. Good quality marbles appear to be associated with hinges of folds at Canada Harbour, Coles Pond and Bonus deposits.



Massive white marble at Coles Pond North



White and grey marbles interlayered with dolomite (beige) at Bonus



Folded white and blue-grey marbles in Canada Harbour



Rotated, broken up dolomite clasts in marble in Canada Bay, indicating sinistral movement



Stylolitic white marble from Pinchgut Lake



Gash fractures in dolomite layer in white marble from Pinchgut Lake, indicating dextral movement

The most promising marble in the Corner Brook area is located south of Pinchgut Lake and consists of a marble unit approximately 1.9 km long and up to 250 m wide. The colour ranges from white, creamy white, pink to medium and light grey. The marble is fine to medium grained, locally homogeneous with a bed thickness over 1 m.