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shown by the microfaulting and intraformationally derived fragments. It is possible that occasional slight slumping may have occurred, producing the microfaulting and slight currents that could have caused the irregularities of the laminations. The mineralogy of this rock suggest that it is part of the same depositional sequence as S-1 and S-2.

Sample: S-4: TS 23665 Core 6(5316-5323')

Rock Name:

Spotted argillite

Hand Specimen:

A medium dark grey (N4) siltstone with sulphide minerals along cleavage surfaces. Metamorphic spots visible in thin section could not be detected in hand specimen.

Thin Section:

An optical estimate of the constituents gives the following:

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Quartz	75
Muscovite	15
Biotite	5
Chlorite	3
Opagues	2

This rock has a fairly even texture and a grain size of 0.005 to 0.02 mm. It was originally a sedimentary rock, and relict bedding can be clearly seen indicated by slight variations in grain size. However, considerable recrystallization has taken place, probably under low-grade metamorphic conditions.

The quartz forms a mosaic through which the micas are scattered, generally as small flakes. The biotite is much less clearly defined than the muscovite, though rare fresh flakes are present; most of it is in poorly crystallized masses amongst the quartz grains. There is at most only a very weak alignment of the mica flakes at a high angle to the bedding, forming no more than an incipient foliation. Some of the opaques are scattered