

## 5.

The black shales outcrop in a large area to the south and south west, underlying the quartzite and white shale units. The black shales outcrop to the east in the Thompson workings and these are believed to belong to the same unit.

Thus the stratigraphic column consists of repetition of white clay shales and quartzite units underlain by black shales.

This sequence does not correlate with any particular sequence mapped by Hopwood & Anderson (1) in the Mt. Bischoff workings. It is, therefore, very difficult to ascertain whether the sequence is above or below the dolomite in the open cut.

Hopwood & Anderson speaking of the stratigraphy noted :-

"Lateral discontinuity of beds and abrupt facies changes evident in hand specimen and single continuous exposures will be typical of the whole sequence. This combined with the monotony of the sequence causes difficulty in the definition of the stratigraphic units. However, the subdivision of the sequence given is workable within the mine area, although it would be difficult to extend for any distance in the absence of continuous exposure or across major faults".

Hopwood & Anderson's stratigraphic column is now restated and given unit numbers in order to correlate the two areas.

	<u>Top</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Group B	White shales, finely bedded, numerous sedimentary structures.	(70'+)	9
	Thick bedded quartzite, numerous fine shale layers	(120')	8
	White shales and thin bedded quartzites	(120')	7
	Black shales and <b>thin</b> bedded quartzite (with occasional white shales)	(200-240)	6
	Dolomite unit	(150')	5
Group A	Quartzite massive, fine grained	(70')	4
	White quartzite and shales	(250')	3
	Massive quartzite (occasional shales)	(300')	2
	Bedded quartzite and black shales	(300'+)	1

From an examination of the stratigraphic sequence it is clear that it can be divided into two groups, Group A comprising units 1-4 are black shales overlain by quartzites and white clay shales and Group B, units 6-9 are a similar sequence.