

finer towards the top as the shale component increases. On the road between ML10-11, black pyritic-graphitic shales and tuffaceous shales containing carbonate fragments outcrop.

Towards the top of this sequence there are several thin (0.5m) black oolitic chert beds. They are well exposed on the road as scattered outcrops between lines M.L.5-13. These cherts may be silicified oolitic carbonate beds as near lines M.L.5/0N and M.L. 6/0N, there are two depressed swampy areas which may represent sink holes within a carbonate sequence.

Overlying the shale sequence in places is a 20m. thick brown laminated siltstone unit. It is well exposed between M.L. 6 and M.L. 9 along the road. The brown coloration of the siltstones may be caused by downward leaching of iron rich solutions from the overlying red cherts.

Overlying the siltstones and shales is the Lower chert unit (as seen at Misty Valley). Typically this consists of a 10-30m thick red-brown hematitic oolitic chert, minor red and pink chert beds, and tuffs which are often silicified. It is well exposed along the road from M.L.3 - M.L.14. It is well exposed on ridges but poorly exposed in creeks. Frequently it weathers to form a limonitic cellular ironstone, often resembling a gossan. West of M.L.11, the chert appears to be changing in character by thinning and becoming modular and white in colour. It outcrops along Salmon Creek between M.L.12 and 13, where it appears more as just a fine siliceous sediment. The Lower Chert generally gives a 300-500 gamma (above background) magnetic response and this often assisted in mapping the unit in poor exposure areas. Magnetic data also suggested the chert continued under swamp west of M.L.14.

A 20-100m thick sequence of shales, siltstones and purple-brown tuffs overlie the Lower Chert. Because of poor exposures, very little is known of this unit but it does appear to be thinner than in the Misty Valley Area. Near M.L.10 on the road, brown clay and an agate fragment were located and may