

(b) Degrees of Chemical Weathering:

- CW Completely weathered
  - \* Crumbles and disintegrates when gently shaken in water.
  
- HW Highly weathered
  - \* All of fabric weathered.
  - \* Iron oxide staining permeates the fabric grain boundaries.
  - \* Weakened to the extent that pieces the size of 5 cm diameter core can be broken and crumbled by hand.
  - \* Gives a dull sound when struck with a hammer.
  - \* Does not disintegrate when soaked in water
  
- MW Moderately weathered
  - \* Most of the fabric weathered.
  - \* Iron oxide staining permeates the fabric grain boundaries.
  - \* Pieces the size of 5 cm diameter core cannot be easily broken by hand.
  - \* Does not ring when struck with a hammer.
  
- SW Slightly weathered
  - \* Some of the fabric weathered (Much felspar weathered to clay/sericite).
  - \* Fine grained rocks may have a bleached appearance.
  - \* Iron oxide staining not usually throughout the fabric.
  - \* Strength approaches that of fresh rock.
  - \* Rings when struck with a hammer.
  
- Frst. Fresh with limonite stained joints
  - \* Fabric not weathered.
  - \* No iron oxide staining in the fabric.
  - \* Joint faces are superficially coated or stained with limonite. (Possibly also stained with manganese oxides).
  
- Fr Fresh
  - \* Fabric not weathered.
  - \* Joints not limonite stained (but may be coated with other minerals including chlorite, calcite, pyrite, quartz or clay.)

No sulphide minerals such as pyrite are present in any rock which is more weathered than slightly weathered. In a slightly weathered rock most sulphides are usually converted to oxides, carbonates, etc.