

APPENDIX 27SEDIMENTOLOGICAL LOGS BY P.W. STANTONA. PRELIMINARY

P.W. Stainton conducted an investigation into the lithological reasons (if any) controlling the main wrigglyite body .

Cores from eleven diamond drill holes over the deposit were sliced longitudinally and logged lithologically, taking special note of sedimentary and organo-sedimentary structures, visible (X20 magn.) mineralogy, and other features that would shed light on the depositional history of the Gordon Limestone at Moina.

Graphical logs are presented as the following drawings:-

ML 2	TAS-76-54 A
SMD 4	B
5	C
6	D
7	E
9	F
10	G
12	H
14	I
15	J
17	K

B. CONCLUSIONS OF P.W. STANTON.

An interpreted depositional environment is shown on drawing TAS-76-58, and Stainton's conclusions are:

- "(a) Stratigraphy at Moina confirms that the Gordon Limestone Formation is a transgressive unit, conformable on Moina Sandstone Formation.
- (b) The basal part of the Gordon River Limestone Formation contains a biofacies - algal stromatolite bioherm - build up, 60 m. thick near Shepherd and Murphy mine.
- (c) The definition of carbonate lithologic types has been complicated by metasomatic ( and to a lesser degree, metamorphic) alteration. However, in the writer's opinion, the following is a confident interpretation of the original lithology:
- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ( i ) calc-silicate:              | originally marl.                |
| ( ii ) coarse garnetiferous rock: | originally dolarenite, dolomite |
| (iii) Wollastonite hornfels:      | originally lime mud.            |