

characteristic banded appearance. While all the units are hornfelsed, the coarser siltstone and sandstone layers, being relatively coarser grained, are more metasomatically altered. Pseudo chilled contacts at the margins of metasomatised horizons reflect original bedding enhanced by incipient zoning of the metasomatic phases. This probably reflects primary porosity and mineralogical variations between the various laminae (5).

#### Dundas Group

The rock units which crop out in the south-east sector of the grid are assigned to the Dundas Group on the basis of lithology. Since many of the beds are lenticular, and because of the difficulties encountered in attempting correlations in an area of poor exposure and complex geology, the Dundas Group Formation names are not used (3). The rocks differ markedly from those of the Crimson Creek Formation, indicating both a different provenance and environment of deposition. The contact between the two "groups" is interpreted as being a fault as there is no evidence of a basal conglomerate indicating an unconformity, nor is there evidence of a conformable change of geological environment (paraconformity).

#### Black Shale - Tuff Sequence

The sequence is comprised of black shale, siltstone, immature greywacke, arkose, micaceous sandstone, rhyolitic tuff and conglomerate. The stratigraphic relationship of the rocks has been established from good exposures in the Ring River and in Wilbur Creek. However, tracing individual rock units through the grid has proved most difficult, so only broad lithological groupings can be recognised. From west to east there are:

- (i) 100m: Laminated black shales with minor (10cm) units of coarsely graded immature greywackes are exposed in the Ring River. Along strike in Wilbur Creek, these rocks are represented by grey and green shales with minor siltstone and greywacke units.
- (ii) 260m: Rhyolitic crystal lithic tuffs and xeno