

Relict bedding is distinctly cyclic, with bands of incipiently graded silty shale (mean 1.5 mm) alternating with relatively wide zones of finely lenticularly laminated shale, silty shale and argillaceous quartzose siltstone. Quartz is the major clastic component with minor muscovite, a little sericitised feldspar and a typical sparse heavy mineral component. The shale fraction comprises orientated sericite.

Framboidal pyrite is ubiquitous comprising around 5-10 % of the rock with a distinctly bedded distribution. Carbonaceous matter is pervasive in minor amounts and occurs partly as microscopic spheres occasionally with framboidal pyritised cores. These features are reasonably interpreted as microfossils (similar, but unpyritised types occur in 98073) and are analogous to those at Mt. Isa and McArthur.

The weak slaty cleavage is incipiently, but pervasively, crenulated on a microscale. This postdates an incipient phase of quartz-carbonate chlorite veining. The rock, as a whole, is weakly stained with cloudy sideritic carbonate clots which appear, in part, to be pseudomorphous after diagenetic carbonate (?dolomite) rhombs.

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