

626229

Chamberlain Slate Formation:

The Chamberlain Slate Formation is comprised of siliceous siltstone; oxidised brown to purple and black shale; fine grained silicified and recrystallised pale green quartz arenites (minor feldspar, biotite) and quartz, lithic, feldspar wackes (siliceous matrix).

Stitt Quartzite Formation:

The Stitt Quartzite Formation is composed of interbeds of quartz arenite to orthoquartzite and black shales, each forming approximately 50% of the formation.

The black shales are thinly laminated, and occasionally pyritic. Quartz stringers commonly parallel and cross cut bedding. The black shales are not as susceptible to oxidation and weathering as siltstones and usually exposure is good where outcrops occur.

7? { The quartz arenite, and orthoquartzites exhibit saccharoidal texture and are composed of 70 to 90% fine to medium grained quartz grains, up to 15% detrital? muscovite, locally fine grained biotite, and black shale fragments. A well developed quartz stockwork is pervasive throughout most of the quartz arenite and orthoquartzite. The Stitt Quartzite Formation is correlated as being the northeast continuation of the Donah Quartzite of the Zeehan sheet (Blisset, 1962).

Westcott Argillite Formation:

The Westcott Argillite is composed of laminated pale green, dark green and purple siltstones and shales; volcanic wackes; and narrow beds of dacite to rhyolite.tuff.

The siltstones and shales commonly are oxidised grey to pale brown, and weather to a pale green to grey clay. Siltstones and shales comprise at least 50% of the formation. The volcanic wackes are composed of up to 60% matrix supported grains of fine to coarse grained feldspar, quartz and siltstone fragments. Matrix was fine grained and siliceous. At several locations along and north of the Ring River between 375,000mE and the Fahlore Mine volcanic wackes with lithic and feldspar grains supported in a chloritic matrix outcrop. These