

626231

E.Z. geologists mapped black shales with interbeds of limestone on the Ring River on line 5,367,700mN, however whether the carbonate is primary or secondary is uncertain (personal communication - Ian McDonald).

2.2. Crimson Creek Formation

Crimson Creek Formation outcrops in the northwest portion of the Ring River Grid area and is in contact with Rosebery Group along the Fahlore fault. A quartz arenite, siltstone, lithic feldspar wacke unit occupying the fold nose of the Ring River anticlinorium north of the Fahlore fault appears to be conformably overlain by Crimson Creek Formation and may be a transitional unit between Rosebery Group and Crimson Creek Formation. It will be considered here as a lower unit within the Crimson Creek Formation, and is hereafter referred to as the Transition Formation.

The Transition Formation is composed of quartz arenite, quartz lithic wacke, pale green to black shale and siltstone. Minor amounts of clastic grains of feldspar, biotite, chlorite, chert and black shale occur in the quartz arenites. The formation is best exposed immediately west of where the Fahlore fault crosses the NE Dundas Tramway.

The Crimson Creek Formation overlies the Transition Formation and is composed of pale green, purple, and black siltstones and shales, volcanic wackes and pebble conglomerates. The volcanic wackes, which make up approximately 50% of the formation, are composed of up to 20% fine to coarse grained feldspar, minor quartz, minor siltstone fragments in a chloritic matrix. West of the Colebrook Ridge Fault, pebble conglomerate, composed of rounded pebbles of quartz, siltstones, chert and quartzite, in a sand matrix outcrops.