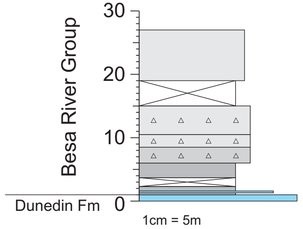

19-27 m: Rusty weathering, dark grey to black, carbonaceous silty mudstone. Breaks into small, uneven pieces. Massive looking, except for some bedding planes at 27 m.

10.5-15 m: As in 6 - 8.5 m. More competent horizons are friable, but not to the degree as interbedded shale.

8.5-10.5 m: Rusty weathering, dark grey to black, carbonaceous silty mudstone, lesser thin shale. Siliceous; breaks into 1-3 mm thick plates or uneven plates. Fault?

6-8.5 m: Rusty weathering, dark grey to black, carbonaceous shale to mudstone to silty mudstone. More siliceous and resistive than underlying shale. Contains 5 to 20 cm thick siliceous mudstone beds separated by 0.5 to 2 cm more recessive shale horizons.

3.7-6 m: Rusty weathering, dark grey to black, carbonaceous, friable soft shale; tentaculitid-bearing; 0.5 mm nodules at 4.5 m

1-2.3 m: Dark grey to black, carbonaceous, friable, soft shale. Breaks into 0.1 to 0.5 cm flakes. Abundant 1-3mm tentaculitids. Dark grey to black carbonaceous limestone, displaying sharp contacts with shale, at 1.3 to 1.6 m.

0-1 m: Medium grey, lime mudstone; locally fossiliferous wackestone with shell and crinoid fragments, and colonial coral. Bedding 10 to 100 cm. Upper contact sharp and abrupt with shale.

- Limestone
- Carbonaceous shale
- Carbonaceous shale, siliceous
- Carbonaceous shale to mudstone, siliceous
- Carbonaceous mudstone to shale
- Carbonaceous and siliceous mudstone to shale

Base of the section: UTM 395145E 6505895N, NAD83, Zone 10

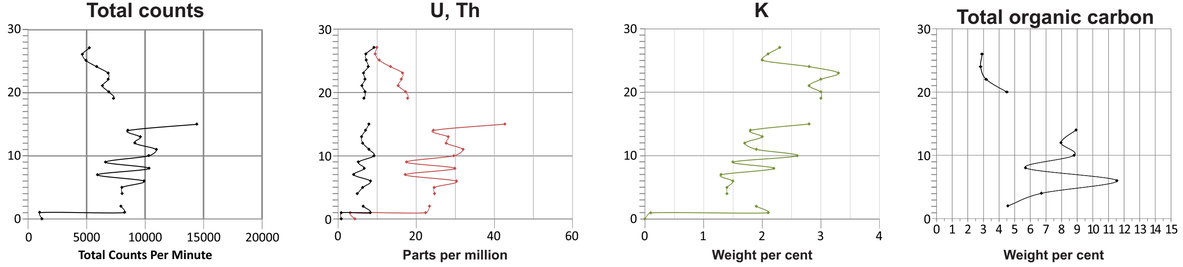

Fig. A.3.2. Composite Besa River Formation section south of Stone Mountain; lithologic descriptions, gamma ray counts, and uranium, thorium and potassium concentrations.