

Figure 27. The Grey Limestone formation (GLM) overlies dolomitic sandstone of the upper Hogg formation (Hds) at 61°21'30"N; 131°59'W. The limestone, about 40 m thick, is conformable with the Hogg and Black Slate formations. It is overlain near here by the Black Slate formation.

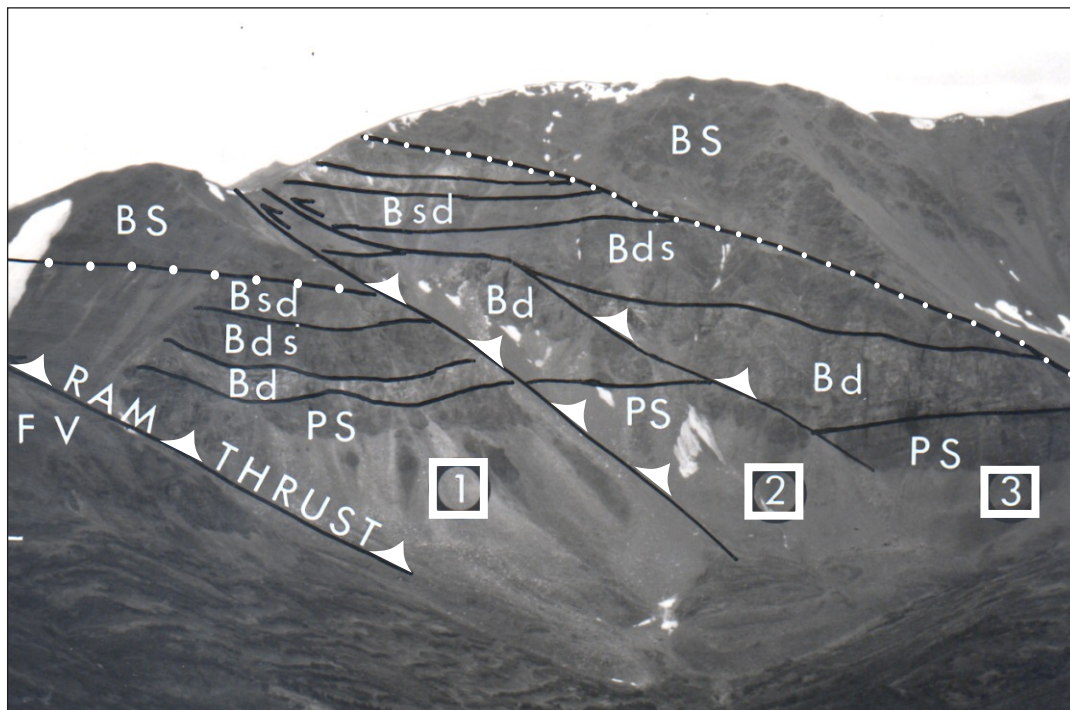


Figure 28. Structural and stratigraphic relations of Askin group units above the Ram thrust exposed on the divide between Ram Creek and McConnell River (looking southeast from about 61°41'N 132°38'W, in map area 105F/10). The topographic relief is about 500 m.

The Ram thrust places the Askin group on the Felsic Volcanic (FV) formation. Two small faults, presumably subsidiaries of the thrust, are also visible. Three hanging-wall blocks (indicated by the numbered boxes) contain portions of the Askin group succession: Platy Siltstone formation (PS), overlain by members of the Barite Mountain formation: light grey dolostone (Bd), dolomitic sandstone (Bds) and sandy dolostone (Bsd). These are overlain by the Upper Devonian to Mississippian Black Slate formation (BS).

Note the different thickness of the members of the Barite Mountain formation in the three hanging wall fault blocks. For example, the grey dolostone is about 25 m thick in block 1, about 100 m in block 2, and thins from 100 m to 50 m in the third block. Furthermore, note that about 300 m of the Barite Mountain formation is cut out under the Black Slate formation in block 1. This is considered to be a stratigraphic, not structural, omission. It shows at least local unconformity beneath the Black Slate formation (white dotted contacts).