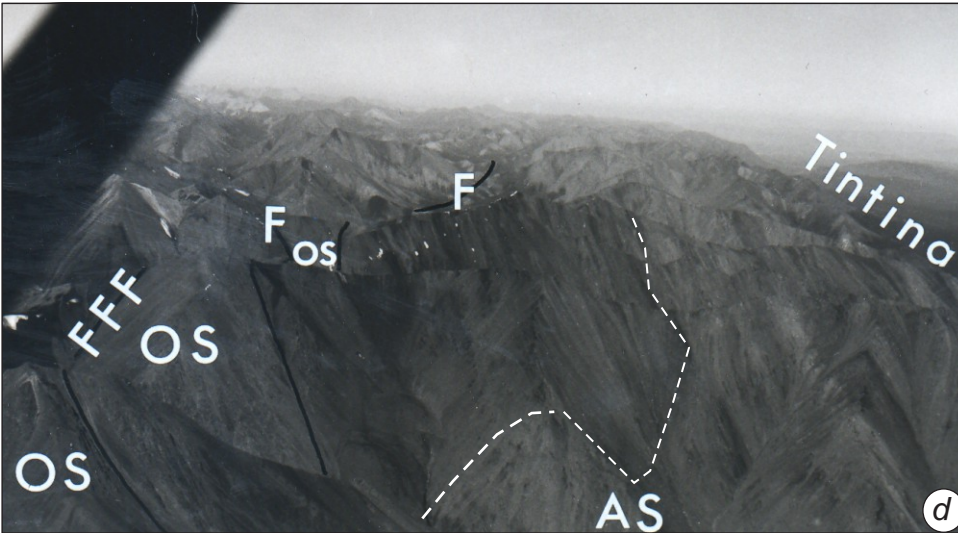
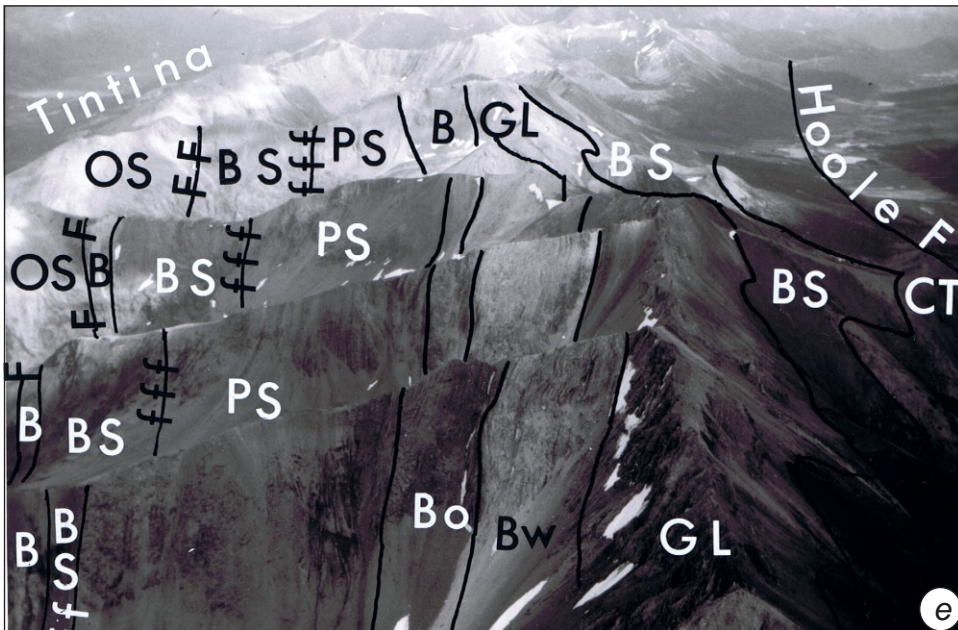


Figure 32 d and e: Photographs of the Harvey group (con't.)



d. Aerial view looking northwest, sub-parallel to Tintina fault south of the big bend in Hoole River (Finlayson Lake map area). The Ankeritic Slate formation (AS) is about 2300 m thick and dips northeast (to the right). It is probably repeated by faults (F; black lines). The Orange Slate member (OS) lies directly northeast of St. Cyr fault (F F F).



e. Aerial view looking southeast near Halfmoon Lake; the width of the view in the middle distance is about 3 km. These ranges along the Tintina fault are dominantly shaly and in that sense transitional to the Harvey group, but the Barite Mountain formation and Grey Limestone formation contain carbonate. Beds dip steeply and are cut by two faults: the St. Cyr fault (F), and one of the Hoole faults (f f f). Between the Tintina and St. Cyr faults is the Orange Slate (OS); in the next fault slice are remnants of the Barite Mountain formation (B) and Black Slate (BS).

In the widest block the entire succession from Ordovician through early Mississippian is 2300 m thick. Platy Siltstone (PS) and Barite Mountain formation (B) are overlain by orange weathering sandy dolostone (Bo) and dolomitic mudstone (Bw), a prominent light coloured marker. This is overlain by the Grey Limestone (GL), Black Slate (BS), and Cherty tuff (CT) formations. The valley on the right is underlain by a splay of the Hoole fault.