

FIGURE 14
 CROSS-SECTION ILLUSTRATING VARIABLE NATURE
 OF
 UPPER AND LOWER BOUNDARIES
 OF THE
 MANNVILLE GROUP
 IN THE
 SOUTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE AREA

CORE LEGEND

	Sandstone white, fine to fine-medium grain, subangular, quartzose, white powdery matrix, low percentage of silt-er when heavily oil stained, low angle to horizontal stratification.		Argillaceous laminae, greenish grey, possibly chloritic.
	Sandstone, light medium grey, fine to fine medium grain, angular to subangular, rich in rock fragments, scattered carbon, frequently cross-laminated.		Calcareous nodules, enclosing clastic quartz grains, apparent growth lines suggest upward build-up, possible drupe of overlying laminae.
	Silty mudstone to argillaceous siltstone, greenish grey to light medium grey, variable lamination.		Thin carbon filaments.
	Sandstone/siltstone/mudstone, light medium to pale olive grey, lumpy, mottled or clotted appearance due to small-scale irregular intermixture of lithologies.		Sphaerosiderite (1.5-2.0mm.), varying shades of brown.
	Siltstone, various shades of pale browns and greys, very argillaceous, variable very fine lamination, occasional carbon flecks or filaments.		Glauconite.
	Mudstone, medium grey to dark medium grey, finely laminated, occasional fine siltstone lenticles, occasional very small-scale bedding discordances.		Pyrite replacement of matrix.
	Claystone, cream to very pale yellowish grey, occasionally silty, very low permeability, very rarely oil stained.		Calcareous matrix in places partially replacing grain.
	Limestone.		Oil stain.

NOTE: Drill cuttings generally unhelpful, consisting of mixed siltstone/mudstone/fine sandstone or more rarely medium grey mudstone.

LEGEND
 Cored interval.
 Second order resistivity peaks.

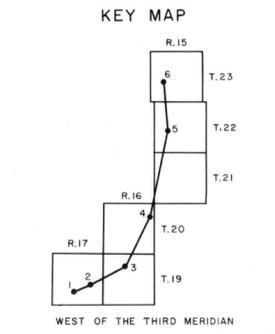


Figure 14
 I. D. Maycock, Report No. 96, 1967
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