

	Stratigraphic unit	Description	Thickness (feet)	Best exposures	Remarks
Fortune Lakes Slate	Banded slate	Rhythmical alternation of gray slate and sideritic slate; a little chert.	several hundreds	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T43N, R33W.	Resembles banded sideritic slates of footwall.
	Slate (?)	Character unknown.	several hundreds	Not exposed	
	Upper graywacke and slate	Gray slates interbedded with heavy beds of coarse massive graywacke; graywackes locally up to 30 feet thick.	1,000	Numerous outcrops NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, T43N, R32W; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T42N, R33W, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T43N, R32W.	Locally coarse grit or fine conglomerate. Resembles basal graywacke. Slate outcrops rare; heavy graywacke forms conspicuous outcrops cut by transverse feldspar-bearing quartz veins.
	Gray slate	Fissile laminated gray slates; some pyritic slate; thin seams of porcelanite and pyrite; a few thin massive, coarse black graywacke beds.	200-300	Near center sec. 29, T43N, R32W, in city of Crystal Falls	Nonmagnetic.
Stambaugh Formation	Chlorite mudstone	Mudstones with irregular to blocky fracture; weather greenish black with blackened submetallic tarnish; contains porcelanite interbeds. Porcelanite flintlike, gray to white; dense limonite crust in outcrop.	30-40	East end of road, in north part of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, T43N, R32W.	Forms long pieces of core; porcelanite commonly logged as "chert"; may be magnetic.
	Magnetic slate	Hard flinty slate; platy cleavage parallel to bedding; thinly laminated. Highly magnetic.	40-50	Road outcrop south side SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T43N, R33W.	Splits into "poker chips" when cored; the cause of the chief magnetic anomalies of this area.
	Green slate	Fissile, laminated gray slate; weathers brownish green to yellow; oxidizes near ore to soft pink and yellow slate.	20-70	Outcrops along Paint River; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T43N, R32W.	Poor core recovery. Nonmagnetic.
Hiawatha Graywacke	Graywacke and chert breccia	Coarse, massive, black graywacke; grades downward into coarse to fine breccia -- angular chert in dark graywacke matrix.	0-70	Same as above.	Massive graywacke forms the longest pieces of core; may be oxidized to red color; oxidized breccia resembles iron-formation core.

Table 2. Stratigraphic section of upper part of Paint River Group in southern Crystal Falls area.