Stratigraphy and Sedimentology of the Oil Shales and Associated Clastics of the Stellarton Group, Nova Scotia

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Oll shale units of the east half of the Stellarton Basin occur within the grey coal-bearing members of the Westphalian B-C aged Stellarton Group. The upper three members of the Stellarton Group (Thorburn, Coal Brook and Albion) contain over 40 oil shale units. Individual units, some as thick as 50 metres, are traceable laterally 1-5 kilometres.

Oll shales are typically silicaterich (quartz and clays) with humic and algal organic matter comprising up to 50 per cent (by weight) of the rock.

Lithologies Interbedded with the oil shales include: 1mm - 2 cm alternating siltstone and claystone couplets (F), siltstone with thin (1mm and less) parallel sandstone laminae (FI), thinly interbedded flaser to lenticular siltstone and sandstone (Si), rippled sandstone (Sr), discontinuous-crested ripples (Sr₁), weakly undulatory to straight-crested ripples (Sr₂), bifur-

cating ripples (Sr₃), high angle trough cross-bedded sandstone (St₁), low angle trough cross-bedded sandstone (St₂), horizontal tabular-bedded sandstone (Sh), massive and cross-stratified pebble to cobble conglomerate (Gc), coal (C) and coaly shale (Cs).

General depositional settings for above lithologies include lacustrine (oll shales. F). waveinfluenced delta (Fi, Si), distributary and wave-influenced delta front (Sr. Sr2, Sr3 and St1), fluvial channel and levee (St₁ and Fm), alluvial fan - fan (Gc and ?Sh) and well- and poorly-drained swamps (C_8 and C). restricted nature of the Stellarton Basin allowed for widespread abrupt transgressions and regressions of these depositional environments. result, further lithostratigraphic subdivision of the Thorburn, Coal Brook and Albion members could prove difficult.