40 300 E | 40 350 E | 40 400E | 40 450E

10 700N

10 650N

10 600N

10 550N

10 500N

NOTES:

1. Minor fault, calcite/clay filled
2. " ", " " ".
3. " ", " " ".
4. Possible bedding or jointing
5. Pyrite banding sometimes with minor quartz. The thicker bands are often vuggy
6. Distinct pyrite banding parallel joint
7. Jointing or possible bedding
8. Vertical joint: parallel wall
9. Coarse grained quartzite
10. Jointing or possible bedding
11. 10cm. wide fine grained white aplite
12. Cross-cutting coarse grained aplite in wall. Parallel to possible bedding.
13. Major joint parallel to wall
14. Py banding
15. Coarse grained quartzite
16. Py banding parallel to major joint
17. Adamellite boundary is sharp with fairly consistent dip. Sediments adjacent to the boundary have been severely silicified and have bands of pyrite parallel to the contact.
18. White adamellite with grey mafic minerals. There are occasional white plagioclase phenocrysts up to 5cm diameter. There are no pink orthoclase phenocrysts. There is no apparent grainsize change away from the adamellite boundary.
19. Pyrite bands may be thin or be composed of clusters up to 1cm wide
20. Adamellite in base (0·5m) of drive
21. Major joint through wall of drive. Lot of water coming from it.
22. Small pug zone 1cm thick along joint

Minor fault

BOUNDARY FAULT. Variable dip 70° to 90° Stringer and crush zone total 1m. wide

ad boundary

Bedded bh with minor py on fractures.

Minor py on fractured surfaces

Blocks and disrupted veins of adamellite

bfb containing marble comes in from roof. Some marble is mineralised.

Bedding disturbed and subparallel fault

Many calcite filled fractures, some of which have minor movement across them. Not all beds affected.

Beds breaking up. Some gh beds appear to have swelled and caused buckling.

Weather zone containing 6" orange pug along Minor fault.

Displaces beds

Movement N side up with drag of 2m along fault. Displacement unknown dip variable

Small fault displaces ap dyke E side 1·5m up.

West side of minor fault beds are dragged down.

ph rich bfb

bedding forms roof

Bedding planes from roof.

Aplite dyke.

Aplite dyke branches and follows both fault and bedding

Minor scheelite

Block of ph between minor faults. bfb on both sides.

Minor scheelite

Bedding becomes very disturbed ph rich bfb.

Bedding subparallel minor faults.

Trace scheelite

Beds badly broken

BOUNDARY FAULT

Trace scheelite

Distinct but variable pyrite banding

DDH 325

5638 b 917·4 f 912·0
5632
5633 s 919·33 f 914·0
5619
5620
5645
5673
5674
5669 s 909·84 f 905·1
5679
5678
5655
5494
5495 b 927·39 f 921·8
5688
5709
5481 S 928·48 F 923·24
5483
5697
5696 b 905·7 f 900·5
5618
5617
b 924·9 f 919·3
b 913·0 f 907·5
b 911·1 f 906·6
b 911·7
5462 S 931·61 F 927·8
7447
5446 S 933·31
5485 S 934·58
5484
5497 S 936·34 F 932·9
5498
5412 S 936·7
5411
5401
B 941·2 F 935·4

059

5 cm

LEGEND:

uv	Upper metavolcanics	pgh	Pyroxene garnet hornfels	ad	Adamellite	60	Strike and dip
bh	Biotite hornfels	gh	Mineralized skarn (>0·25% WO_3)	ap	Aplite	55	Joint, inclined
ph	Pyroxene hornfels	gh	Unmineralized skarn (<0·25% WO_3)				Joint, vertical
ch	Marble	bh/ph ch/gh	Banded footwall beds				Fault
lv	Lower metavolcanics	q	Quartzite				Fault showing relative movement
							Degree of uncertainty in fault position

ph, gh — PDH (Percussion Drill Hole) with inferred geology.

DDH (Diamond Drill Hole)

GEOPEKO LIMITED
KING ISLAND GROUP

SCALE: 1: 250

No. KG3-26-010

DATE: May, 1978
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DRAWN: C.T.
CHECKED: M.C.R.

BOLD HEAD MINE
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
DECLINE ACCESS