

1984/62. Regional geology of the Mt Youngbuck-Magnet area - 1:25 000 map

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*Abstract*

The new 1:25 000 map 'Regional Geology of the Mt Youngbuck-Magnet Area' includes the delineation of rock types with proven associations of silver-lead-zinc, tin, chromite, osmiridium, nickel and copper, as well as possible source rocks for other platinum group elements and gold.

INTRODUCTION

This 1:25 000 map of the Mt Youngbuck-Magnet area is issued at the request of a number of exploration companies. The map is the result of systematic regional mapping of the Corinna 1:50 000 Geological Atlas Series Quadrangle and is the northern extent of mapping for the region to be described in Geological Survey Bulletin 62 in which the map will appear as Figure 2 (Cartographic Office Plan 5057).

MINERAL DISTRIBUTION

Silver-lead and zinc ores have been mined from altered volcanic host rocks at the Magnet mine, from highly altered ultramafic rocks at Mt Stewart and from limestone replacement and/or fault-controlled replacement leads to the north-east of Mt Bell (e.g. Godkin mine).

Alluvial tin has been mined at Wombat Flat and in Summer Creek and a tin-copper bearing ore obtained from the Cleveland mine.

Chromite and osmiridium have been recovered from alluvial deposits associated with the ultramafic rocks in Nineteen Mile and Loughnan Creeks and the Heazlewood River. Nickel was mined as heazlewoodite at the Lord Brassey mine at Brassey Hill. Copper occurred in altered volcanic rocks at several locations around Jasper Hill.

In Western Australia and South Africa rocks with a similar chemistry to the high-magnesian andesite (Eba) are associated with gold deposits and the ultramafic rocks of Heazlewood River-Nineteen Mile Creek and Loughnan Creek areas may be sources of platinum group minerals.

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N.B. MAP NOT REPRODUCED