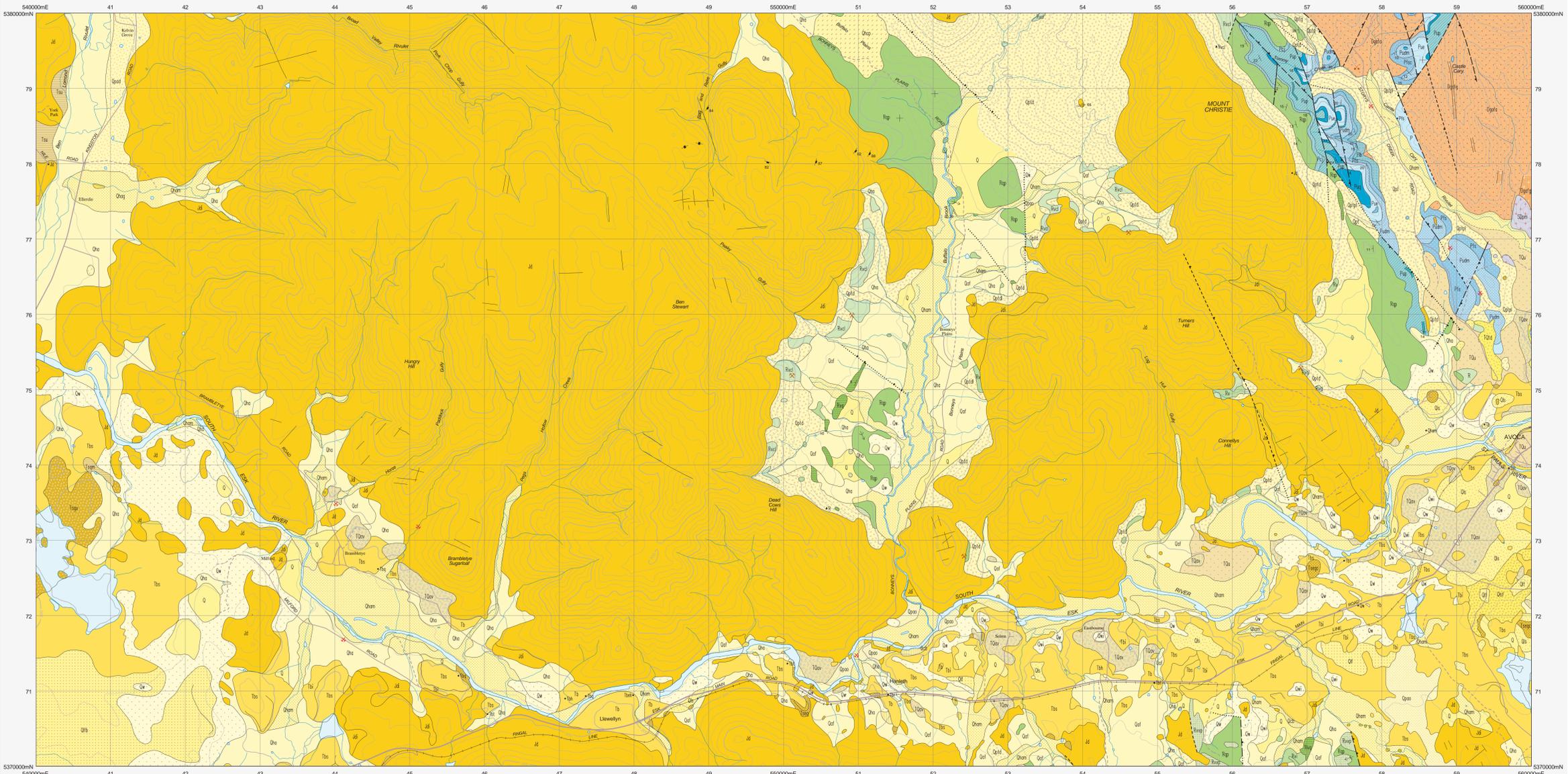


HANLETH

Scale: 1:25 000



QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE
Qhm	Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits (Qhm), on modern flood plains (Qhm); alluvial gravel deposits (Qhgp).
Qal	Alluvial fan deposits (Qal).
Qhsp	Colluvium sand derived from Upper Permian rocks (Qhsp).
Qbsc	Colluvium derived from basalt (Qbsc).
Qw	Asellon dune and sheet deposits, including locally derived sand and silt (Qw); asellon deposits inferred from air-photo interpretation (Qw).
Qf	Log deposits of dominantly Cenozoic ferruginous fragments (Qf), including ferruginous boulders gravel with evidence of original Cenozoic material in some localities (Qf).
Qtr	Log deposits of Cenozoic siliceous rock fragments (Qtr).
Qmr	Log deposits of mixed Cenozoic ferruginous and siliceous rock fragments (Qmr).
Qpss	Alluvial terrace deposits (Qpss).
Qotd	Older alluvium of river terraces, predominantly dolerite-derived (Qotd).
Qat	Taluk and embankment taluk deposits (Qat), consisting dominantly of basalt (Qat); of dolerite boulders (Qat); of dolerite and subordinate Upper Permian siliceous sandstone (Qat); of Upper Permian quartz sandstone (Qat); of Lower Permian rocks (Qat); of granite (Qat).
Tdt	Taluk deposits with boulders consisting dominantly of dolerite, of probable pre-last glacial age (Tdt).
Tou	Asellon, alluvial and piedmont deposits in floors of major valleys, with basement thinly covered in places (Tou).
Tov	Alluvium of dominantly quartzose gravels to cobble-sized clasts, partly consolidated and commonly covering basins (Tov).

CENOZOIC	PERMIAN
Tf	Ferricrete (Tf).
Tsqm	Silicstone, including greywacke and siltstone (Tsqm).
Tb	Basalt (Tb); basaltic basalt (Tb); inferred basalt beneath soil or Cenozoic deposits indicated (Tb); point locations of quartz porphyry (Tb); olivine tholeiite (Tb); transitional olivine basalt (Tb); hawthite (Tb) and nepheline hawthite (Tb) indicated.
Tspg	Poorly consolidated mudstone, sandstone, quartz gravel sandstone and conglomerate (Tspg); some areas of coarser beds (Tspg) and silicification (Tspg) indicated.
Tsu	Unconsolidated and poorly consolidated quartz gravel (Tsu).
Ts	Clay, sandy clay and consolidated and poorly consolidated sand (Ts).

PALEOZOIC	DEVONIAN
Ti	Unconformity.

MESOZOIC	TRASSIC
Rv	Sequences of dominantly siliceous sandstone (Rv). Dominantly siliceous sandstone, inferred from air-photo interpretation (Rv). Upper sequence of dominantly fine- to very coarse-grained volcanoclastic siliceous sandstone with subordinate carbonaceous mudstone, coal seams, silicified wood and, in upper parts, full layers and extrabasinal clasts (Rvc); intervals of dominantly mudstone (Rvcm).
Rvp	Areas of dominantly quartz sandstone within poorly exposed sequences of Rv indicated (Rvp).
Rvpv	Lenticular variable medium- to coarse-grained sandstone, generally containing quartz gravels (Rvpv).
Rp	Dominantly freshwater cross-bedded quartzose sandstone, micaceous siltstone and mudstone (correlate of Ross Formation) (Rp).
Rp	Thinly bedded, slightly heliophytic quartz sandstone, micaceous shale and minor carbonaceous mudstone (correlate of Jackey Formation) (Rp).
Rps	Poorly sorted mudstone, siltstone and rare sandstone; unfossiliferous except for rare foraminifera (Piney Creek Mudstone) (Rps).
Rps	Bed of pebbly sandstone, 1-4m thick, indicated in places (possible correlate of Palmer Sandstone) (Rps).
Rps	Thickly bedded, usually poorly sorted sandstone passing up into interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Marine fossils locally present (Mudstone Sandstone) (Rps).
Rps	Dominantly bioclastic limestone or silicified beds (Burnt Gully Limestone) (Rps).
Rps	Marine fossiliferous mudstone, siltstone and minor sandstone and bioclastic limestone (Rps).
Rps	Thinly bedded pebbly sandstone with phosphate nodules and locally with marine fossils; still about 2m thick (Fossiliferous Sandstone Member) (Rps).
Rps	Mudstone, siltstone and minor poorly sorted sandstone, with uncommon marine fossils (Pur, Puv, Pudm; Castle Cary Mudstone).
Rps	Dominantly fine-grained, well-sorted quartz sandstone, commonly with interbedded and intercalated carbonaceous beds, subordinate conglomerate and rare coal (Pur), dominantly very coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and granite conglomerate (Pur), (Pur, Pur, Abertyle Formation).
Rps	Interbedded conglomerate, sandstone and poorly sorted mudstone (correlate of Strickland Gorge Formation) (Rps).

PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN
U	Unconformity.
Sdp	Quartzitic turbidite sequence of interbedded sandstone and siltstone, with minor mudstone (Sdp); siltites resulting from contact metamorphism by (Sdp, Sdp); Undifferentiated Panama Group.



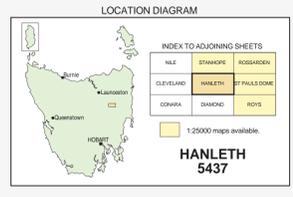
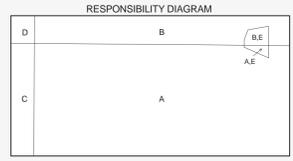
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC
Jd	Dolerite (Jd); dolerite inferred beneath soil or Cenozoic deposits (Jsd).

PALEOZOIC	DEVONIAN
Dgpa	Medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to sparsely porphyritic alkali feldspar granite, with variably abundant K-feldspar phenocrysts and pink surficial weathering (Dgpa).
Dgpa	Fine- to medium-grained, variably porphyritic alkali feldspar granite, with quartz and K-feldspar phenocrysts (Dgpa).
Dgpa	Dolerite (Dgpa); Dolerite (Dgpa); Dolerite (Dgpa).

INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
—	Geological boundary - position accurate or approximate.
---	Geological boundary - inferred.
---	Lineament visible on aerial photographs.
---	Fault - inferred.
---	Fault - concealed.
---	Normal fault (downthrown side indicated) - position accurate or approximate.
---	Normal fault (downthrown side indicated) - inferred.
---	Normal fault (downthrown side indicated) - concealed.
(white line)	Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.

- Strike and dip of bedding, right way up.
- Horizontal bedding.
- Generalised paleocurrent direction, showing sense of movement.
- Trend and plunge of columnar jointing.
- Strike and dip of dominant joint set, vertical.
- Field station for adjacent reading on map.
- Notable float or log occurrence.
- Construction material/industrial - mineral/gemstone location.
- Mineral deposit location - hardrock.
- Mineral deposit location - alluvial/talings.

Compiled by J.L. Everard, B.Sc. (Hons), 2016 from the following sources (see responsibility diagram):
A GULLINE A.B., FORSYTH, S.M., EVERARD, J.L. and MATTHEWS, W.L. 1991. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series, Sheet 55 (8414S), Snow Mts. Tasmania, Department of Resources and Energy.
B CALVER, C.P., EVERARD, J.L., FINLAY, R.A. and LENOX, P.G. 1988. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series, Sheet 48 (8414N), Ben Lomond. Tasmania, Department of Mines.
C MATTHEWS, W.L. 1974. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series, Sheet 54 (814S), Lake River. Tasmania, Department of Mines.
D MATTHEWS, W.L. 1974. Longest Basin Geology 1:100 000 map. In Geological Survey Bulletin 59. Geology and Groundwater Resources of the Longest Tertiary Basin. Tasmania, Department of Mines.
E J.L. Everard and S.M. Forsyth. Field mapping 2016.



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Base data from the LIST, Copyright State of Tasmania.
Map produced by Spatial Information Services, Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au
GD84M - MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.



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