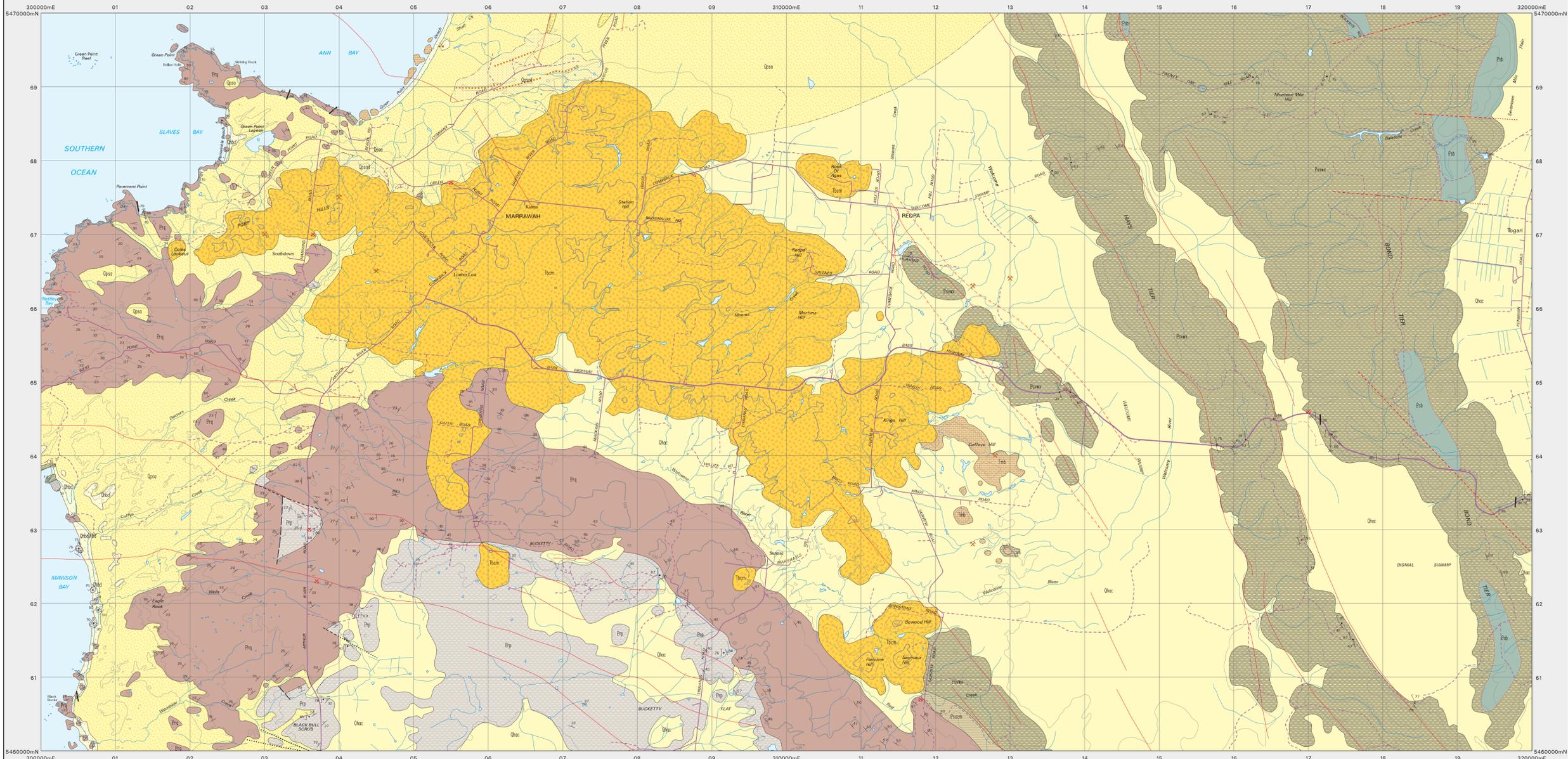


# MARRAWAH EAST

Scale: 1:25 000



300000mE 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 310000mE 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 320000mE  
5470000mN 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61  
5460000mN 300000mE 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 310000mE 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 320000mE

| PERIOD                        | UNIT  | DESCRIPTION   |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| CANGEROONIAN                  | Qhac  | Alluvium and colluvium - including alluvial deposits of sand, clay-rich sand or gravel; loam and silt; with deposits of sand, silt and clay; and deposits rich in chert lag derived with associated soil from underlying Proterozoic dolomite sequences. (Qhac).  |
|                               | Qhbd  | Younger active dune and beach sand and beach gravel (Qhbd).   |
|                               | Qpca  | Aeolian calcarenite, partially lithified, showing dune cross-bedding (Qpca).  |
| TERTIARY                      | Qpca  | Older stabilised aeolian sand of predominantly coastal plain, with underlying marine sands in places; may show relic landforms including terraces, knifetes, lines or benches, dunes, and beach ridges related to regressive strandlines of Last Interglacial Stage (Qpca); some areas with preserved relic dune forms (Qpca).  |
|                               | Qpca  | Gravel deposits of probable strandline origin, probably related to higher sea-level during Last Interglacial Stage (Qpca).  |
| NEOPROTEROZOIC                | Tmb   | Blocky to shaly marine limestone, of Early Miocene (L1 Longford to Batefleurian) Australoalpine age (Tmb).  |
|                               | Tbcm  | Crudely bedded basaltic pyroclastic rocks, pillow and tachylitic breccias and hyaloclastite, with subordinate olivine basalt lava and pillow lava (Tbcm). (Marrarah Volcanics).   |
|                               | Esb   | Massive and minor amygdaloidal, dominantly tholeiitic basalt (Esb). (Correlate of Spinks Creek Volcanics).  |
| MESOPROTEROZOIC               | Dolst | Well bedded to massive, shaly marine dolomite and dolomitic limestone, of subtle to stromatolite facies, and cherty silicified equivalents in some localities (Dolst). (Correlate of Smitton Dolomite).   |
|                               | Epsc  | Interspersed thin to massive, massive to well bedded, turbiditic and/or mafic volcanoclastic (in part), laminated siltstone/mudstone, and minor polymict (thin conglomerate) includes some occurrences of coarse breccia or matrix with clasts of mafic volcanic rocks (Epsc). (Correlate of Koppal Creek Formation, may include some equivalents of Crater Hill Member). |
|                               | Epsc  | Massive to banded or mottled, black, white and grey chert (after shallow marine carbonate), with subordinate interbedded laminated black mudstone, and with preserved strophic and stromatolitic textures in places (Epsc). (Correlate of Black River Dolomite).  |
| ROCKY CAVE GROUP CONGLOMERATE | Erq   | Monomict (with dominantly quartzite clasts) and minor polymict, massive coarse (thin breccia, and bedded thin conglomerate with subordinate cross laminated quartzite (Erq). (Correlate of Forest Conglomerate and Quartzite).  |
|                               | Erp   | Erosional and transgressive surface, low angle unconformity of some localities.   |
| ROCKY CAVE GROUP              | Erp   | Pale weathering, variably silicified quartzite, well bedded and commonly with cross-lamination of trough and pillow-laminar types and oscillation ripple bedforms, and with minor horizons of laminated siltstone, lida influence suggested by bed to bed reversals of cross-lamination parallel in some sections (Erp).  |
|                               | Erp   | Mid to dark grey, thin-bedded laminated siltstone and mudstone, with minor thin interbeds of cross-laminated and oscillation ripple-marked quartzite in some places (Erp). (Correlate of Forest Conglomerate and Quartzite).  |

| PERIOD         | UNIT | DESCRIPTION   |
|----------------|------|---|
| TERTIARY       | Tbcm | Crudely bedded basaltic pyroclastic rocks, pillow and tachylitic breccias and hyaloclastite, with subordinate olivine basalt lava and pillow lava (Tbcm). (Marrarah Volcanics). |
| NEOPROTEROZOIC | Esb  | Massive and minor amygdaloidal, dominantly tholeiitic basalt (Esb). (Correlate of Spinks Creek Volcanics).  |

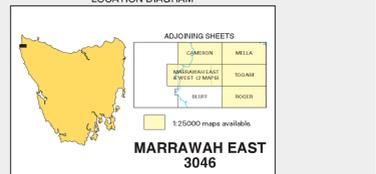
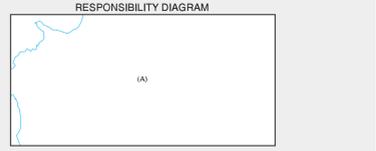
|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Strike and dip of bedding - facing known, unknown.   |
|  | Strike and dip of cleavage, type and relative age unspecified - dipping, vertical.   |
|  | Trend and plunge of crenulation lineation.   |
|  | Trend and plunge of hinge line of minor fold, relative age unspecified, with dip direction and dip of axial surface, with vertical axial surface, with dextral vergence. |
|  | Strike and dip of outcrop-scale fault, unspecified type and relative age.  |
|  | Mineral deposit location - hardrock Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania MRLDCH data base. Datapoint position has not been verified in every case.               |
|  | Mineral deposit location - alluvial  |
|  | Construction materials location - Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania COMAT data base. Datapoint position has not been verified in every case.                  |
|  | Geological boundary - position accurate or approximate.  |
|  | Geological boundary - transitional. Position of this boundary between units Qhac and Qpca is very approximate and indicative only.                                       |
|  | Geological boundary, unspecified type, inferred from airborne magnetic data.   |
|  | Fault, unspecified type, position accurate or approximate.   |
|  | Fault, unspecified type, inferred.   |
|  | Fault, unspecified type, inferred from airborne magnetic data.   |
|  | Fault, unspecified type, concealed, inferred from airborne magnetic data.  |
|  | Lineament visible in airborne magnetic data.   |
|  | Magnetic gradient - direction towards lower values indicated.  |
|  | Crest of remnant old stabilised longitudinal dune.   |
|  | (White line) Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated unit.  |

Compiled by D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), PHD., from the following sources (see Responsibility Diagram):

A Seymour, D.B.; Baillie, P.W., 1992; Geological Atlas 1:50,000 Series, Sheet 75185, Woodlark, Department of Mines Tasmania.  
With modifications and additions based on interpretation of airborne magnetic and radiometric data collected under the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program 2001.

Digital base information from Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Map produced by the Data Management Branch of Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software, ACT95 - AMG Zone 55, Contour Interval: 20 metres.



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