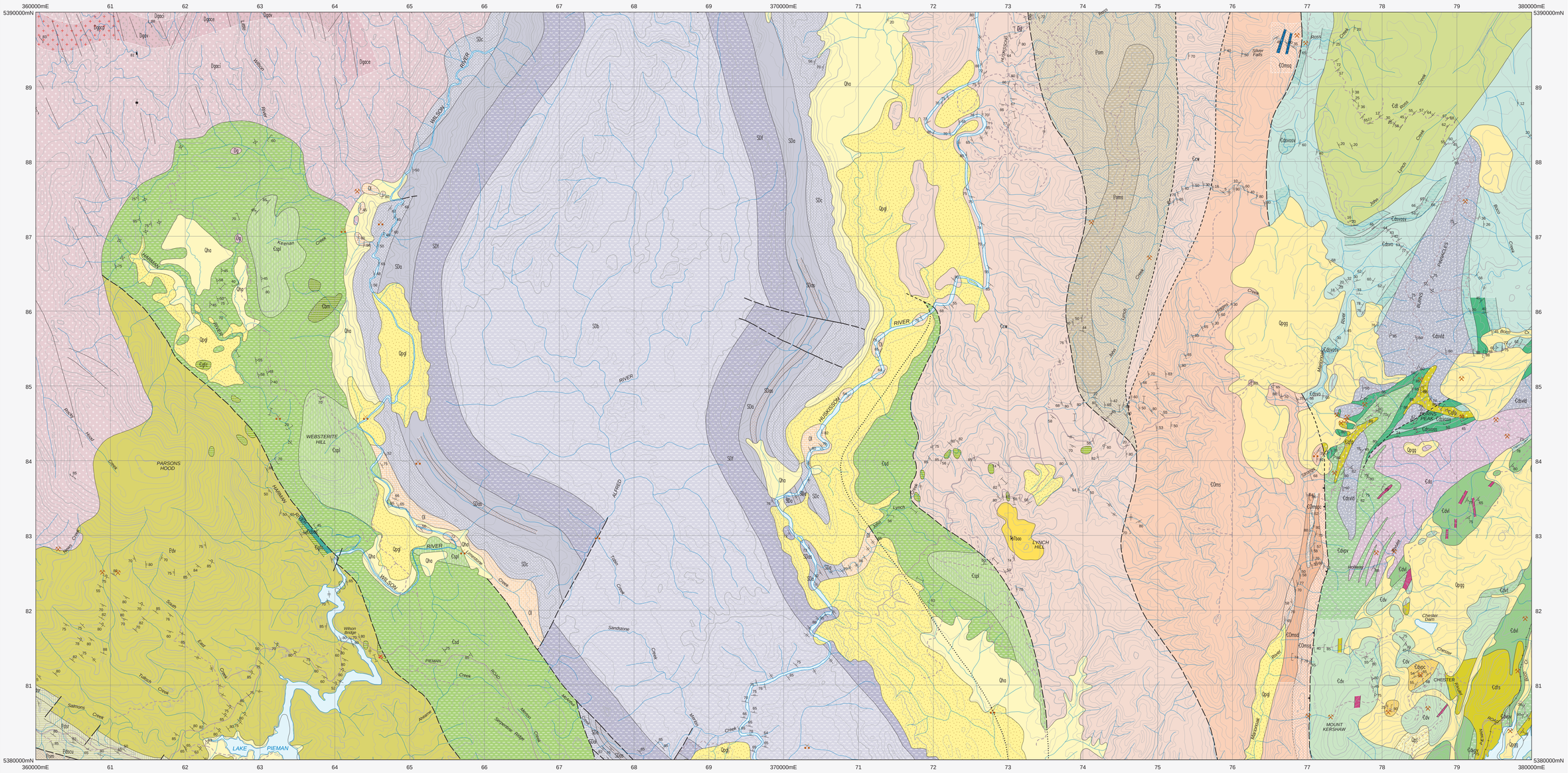
Department of State Growth
MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA

DIGITAL GEOLOGICAL ATLAS 1:25 000 SCALE SERIES
PARSONS, SHEET 3638

PARSONS

Scale: 1:25 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m



CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

- **Qha** — Marsh and swamp deposits, alluvium, river gravels and slope wash deposits (Qha).
- **Qpt** — Talus and scree deposits (Qpt).

PLEISTOCENE

- **Qpgg, Qpgl** — Glacial and glacigene deposits including till (Qpgg); fluvoglacial deposits including outwash conglomerate, gravel and sand (Qpgl).

Erosional surface.

PALEOGENE–NEOGENE

- **Tb** — Basalt (Tb), including local occurrence of alkali olivine basalt (Tbao) at 377052mE, 5382913mN.

Angular unconformity.

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN

- **SDb** — Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone (correlate of Bell Shale) (SDb).
- **SDf** — Dominantly quartz sandstone (correlate of Florence Quartzite) (SDf).

SILURIAN

- **SDa, SDas, SDel** — Dominantly siltstone, mudstone and calcareous siltstone (SDa–undifferentiated correlate of Amber Slate, Keel Formation and Austral Creek Formation), with some units of limestone (SDel–within Amber Slate correlate) and quartz sandstone (SDas–correlate of Keel Formation) indicated.
- **SDc** — Quartz sandstone with minor mudstone and granule conglomerate layers (correlate of Crotty Quartzite) (SDc).

ORDOVICIAN

- **Ol** — Limestone and impure limestone (correlate of Gordon Group) (Ol).

Faulted contacts on this sheet.

CAMBRIAN

FURONGIAN

- **COms** — Marine sandstone–siltstone–conglomerate sequence, siliciclastic to polymict, marine fossils in places. Includes extensions of the 'Rosebery Group' (COms).
- **COmsd** — Dolomitic mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, with interbeds of volcaniclastic conglomerate and sandstone in places (COmsd).
- **COmspc** — Polymict conglomerate, typically calcareous, with fuchsite in places (COmspc).
- **COmsq** — Micaceous quartzwacke sandstone–siltstone–conglomerate sequence (includes correlates of Stitt Quartzite) (COmsq).

CORRELATES OF OWEN GROUP; GORDON GROUP; ELDON GROUP; WURAWINA SUPERGROUP

PALEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN

CAMBRIAN SERIES 3

- **Cdt** — Mainly volcaniclastic to polymict sandstone, breccia, siltstone, mudstone and conglomerate (Cdt).

CAMBRIAN SERIES 2 – CAMBRIAN SERIES 3

SOUTHWELL SUBGROUP; TYNDALL GROUP CORRELATE

- **Cdsvo** — Interbedded volcaniclastic sandstone, breccia, siltstone, mudstone, and conglomerate (Cdsvo).
  - **Cdfp** — Quartz – feldspar +/– biotite porphyry, mainly intrusive but may be partly extrusive (Cdfp).
- **Cdsvosv** — Dominantly volcaniclastic sandstone and mass–flow breccia, typically quartz–feldspar–phyric (Cdsvosv).
- **Cdsvoss** — Interbedded sandstone and siltstone (Cdsvoss).

CORRELATE OF QUE–HELLYER VOLCANICS

- **Cdsvid** — Dacite lava and breccia, typically feldspar +/– quartz–phyric (Cdsvid).
- **Cda** — Andesitic lava and breccia (Hollway Andesite) (Cda).
- **Cdsqm** — Micaceous quartzwacke with interbedded siltstone and black shale and minor volcaniclastic rocks (correlate of Animal Creek Greywacke) (Cdsqm).

CENTRAL VOLCANIC COMPLEX

- **Cdv** — Dominantly feldspar–phyric volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (Cdv).
- **Cdfs** — Feldspar–quartz porphyry, typically with spherulitic groundmass. Intrusive to partly extrusive (Cdfs).
  - **Cdfp** — Quartz–feldspar +/– biotite porphyry, mainly intrusive but may be partly extrusive (Cdfp).
- **Cdv1** — Mainly felsic volcaniclastic and pyroclastic rocks, typically feldspar–phyric, including pumice–bearing units (Cdv1).
  - **Cdvpv** — Pumice–bearing volcaniclastic rocks, usually with eutaxitic texture (Cdvpv).
  - **Cdvaf** — Block and ash flow breccia with lithic clasts and relict pumice fragments (Cdvaf).
  - **Cdvl** — Felsic lava, typically feldspar +/– quartz–phyric, rhyolitic to dacitic (Cdvl).
  - **Cdvpc** — Chert and chert–pyrite rock, bedded in places, at Chester mine (Cdvpc).

MOUNT READ VOLCANICS

Faulted contacts.

TERRERIEUVIAN – CAMBRIAN SERIES 2

ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES

- **Ccw** — Mafic volcaniclastic lithicwacke, siltstone and mudstone with minor carbonate and basalt (correlate of Cleveland–Waratah Association) (Ccw).

NEOPROTEROZOIC

- **Pdv** — Mafic volcaniclastic lithicwacke, siltstone and mudstone with minor carbonate and basalt (Crimson Creek Formation) (Pdv).
- **Pdsr** — Red chert and mudstone with minor conglomerate layers (upper member of Renison Bell Formation) (Pdsr).
- **Pdscu** — Laminated siliceous siltstone and black mudstone, with minor interbedded quartz sandstone and conglomerate (Pdscu). (Pdscu, Pdsr: Success Creek Group).

Inferred angular unconformity.

- **Pom, Poms** — Thin bedded calcareous siltstone and conglomerate, with minor quartzwacke and mudstone (Pom). Dominantly quartz sandstone and quartzwacke with minor black laminated mudstone (Poms). (Pom, Poms: correlates of upper Oonah Formation).
- **Po** — Undifferentiated Oonah Formation. Dominantly quartzwacke turbidites (Po).

INTRUSIVE AND ALLOCHTHONOUS IGNEOUS ROCKS

DEVONIAN – CARBONIFEROUS

LOWER DEVONIAN – MISSISSIPPIAN

- **Dg, Dgoci, Dgoap, Dgav, Dgace** — Very coarse–grained equigranular biotite granite, with very abundant intrusions of fine–to coarse–grained porphyritic (quartz–K–feldspar) biotite granite (Dgoci). Some areas of pink, medium–to coarse–grained equigranular granite (Dgoap), grey fine–to medium–grained variably porphyritic granite (Dgav) and grey to white medium–to coarse–grained equigranular granite (Dgace) indicated. Quartz–tourmaline nodules locally abundant. (Dgoci etc: felsic phase of Meredith Granite).

DEVONIAN(?)

- **Dl** — Lamprophyre (Dl).

PALEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN

TERRERIEUVIAN – CAMBRIAN SERIES 3

MOUNT READ VOLCANICS

- **Cdbc** — Basaltic dykes, typically chlorite–altered (Cdbc).
- **Cdfp** — Quartz–feldspar porphyry (Cdfp).
- **Cdfs** — Feldspar–quartz–phyric, commonly spherulitic, felsic intrusives (Cdfs).
- **Cbm** — Massive to pillowed, aphyric basalt and intercalated breccia ("low–titanium basalt") (Cbm).

ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES

- **Cgfc** — Fine–to coarse–grained gabbro (Cgfc).
- **Csd** — Serpentinised, interlayered dunite, harzburgite and minor orthopyroxenite ("LDH succession") (Csd).
- **Csp** — Serpentinised interlayered orthopyroxenite, dunite and pyroxene–bearing dunite ("LPD succession") (Csp).
- **Ccbas** — Amphibolite (Ccbas).

Geological boundary – position approximate.
Geological boundary – inferred.
Fault – position approximate.
Fault – inferred.
Fault – concealed.
Thrust fault (teeth on upper plate) – position accurate or approximate.
Air photo lineament.
(white line) Limit of mapping of sub–unit within undifferentiated rock unit.

Strike and dip of bedding, facing known – right way up; overturned; vertickal, facing indicated by single tick.
Strike and dip of bedding, facing unknown – dipping; vertical.
Strike and dip of cleavage – dipping; vertical.
Trend and plunge of hingeline of minor fold; with vertical axial surface.
Strike and dip of dominant joint set – dipping; vertical.
Strike and dip of igneous banding – dipping; vertical.
Strike and dip of small dyke, sill or vein (quartz vein where rock type not specified).
Mineral deposit location – hardrock
Mineral deposit location – alluvial/tailings
} Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania DEPOSITS data base. Data point position has not been verified in every case.

Compiled by J.L. Everard, B.Sc.(Hons), 2000 from the following sources (see responsibility diagram)

A TURNER, N.J., BROWN, A.V., McCLENAGHAN, M.P.& SOETRISNO, I. (1991). Geological Atlas 1:50 000 Series. Sheet 43 (7914N), Corinna. Tasmania Department of Resources and Energy.

B Brown, A.V. (1986). Geology of the Dundas–Mt Lindsay–Mt Youngbuck Region. Geological Survey Bulletin 62. Tasmania Department of Mines.

C Collins, P.L.F. (1981). Geological Survey Explanatory Report. Sheet 44 (8014N), Mackintosh. Tasmania Department of Mines.

D Sharples, C. 1992. Subdivisions in the southern part of the Meredith Granite. Appendix 5 in Turner, N.J. (ed.). Corinna 1:50000 geological map. Field guide to selected rock exposures. Tasmania Department of Mines Report 1992/06.

E CORBETT, K.D. & McNEILL, A.W. (1986) Mt Read Volcanics Project, Map 2. Tasmania Department of Mines.

F Updated by M.J. Vicary, 2004 as part of the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program.

G Green, G.R. 1984. The Geological setting and formation of the Rosebery volcanic-hosted massive sulphide ore body, Tasmania. Ph.D. thesis, University of Tasmania.

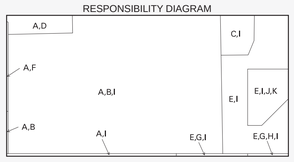
H Unpublished data, R. Allen, 1991. Zinifex Limited.

I Revised and updated by K.D. Corbett, 2003 as part of the Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program.

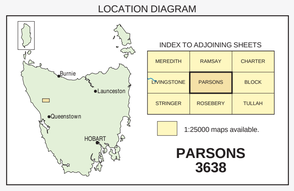
J McNeill, A.W., 2002. EL 4/2000 Bulgobac, Annual report for the period ending May 16, 2002. Pasminco Exploration. TCR 02-4667.

K Reid, R.O., 1990. The geology of the Burns Peak – Boco Road area. B.Sc.(Hons) thesis. University of Tasmania.

RESPONSIBILITY DIAGRAM



LOCATION DIAGRAM



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Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

GDA94 – MGA Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.

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