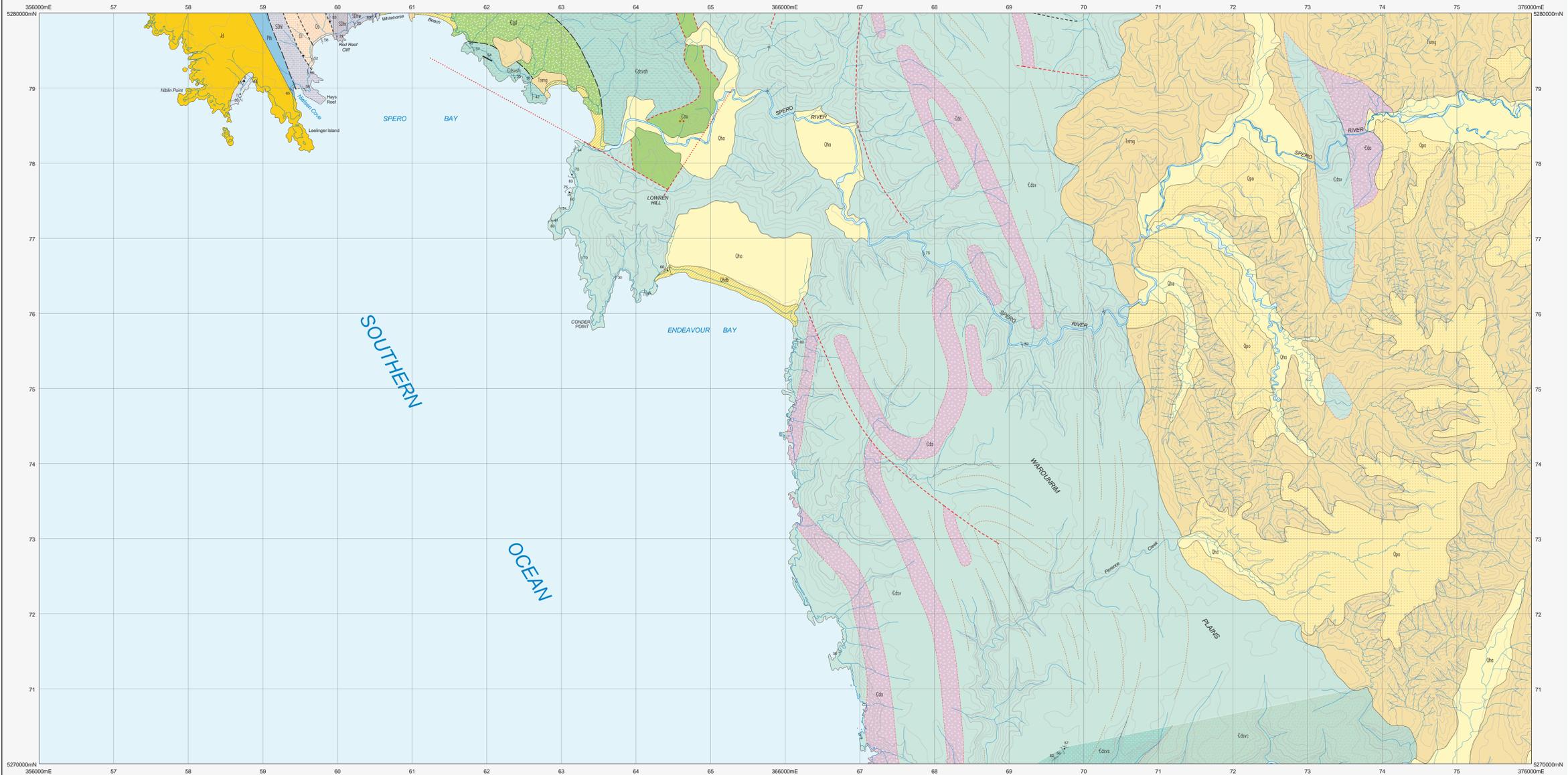


# ENDEAVOUR WEST

Scale: 1:25 000



## COMPOSITE LEGEND FOR ENDEAVOUR EAST AND ENDEAVOUR WEST

PERIOD	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
CENOZOIC	Quaternary	Qhb Modern shore face and associated aeolian dune sand (Qhb).
	Quaternary	Qsa Alluvium and swamp deposits (Qsa).
	Quaternary	Qpa Older alluvial gravels, mainly on raised terraces developed on Tertiary deposits, and showing a gradational relationship to younger alluvium (Qpa).
	Tertiary	Tsmg Semi-consolidated interbedded sands, pebble-cobble gravels (up to boulder grade at some places), silt and clay; some horizons contain coalified wood and rare amber (Tsmg).
	Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary	PK Marine sequence of grey, poorly sorted polymict cobble-pebble lithic conglomerate, pebbly lithic sandstone, siltstone, calcareous mudstone and limestone, with abundant marine macrofossils in some beds (PK). (Correlate of Lower Parmeener Supergroup).
PALEOZOIC	Early Devonian	SDh Interbedded fossiliferous marine limestone and calcareous mudstone, with abundant coral heads up to 0.5m in diameter (SDh). (Point Hibbs Formation).
	Early Devonian	SDv Unfossiliferous redbed sequence of predominantly fine-grained lithic sandstone with subordinate coarse lithic siltstone and lithic conglomerate, arranged in north-south sequences (SDv). (Red Reef Cliff Sandstone).
	Early Devonian	SDhe Pale-weathering, cross-bedded, well-sorted marine quartz sandstone with minor siltstone and conglomerate; fossiliferous bed near top contains brachiopods, tentaculites and orthoconic cephalopods (SDhe). (Whitewares Beach Sandstone).
	Early Devonian	Angul Angular unconformity due to Middle Devonian polyphase orogenesis.
PROTEROZOIC	Ordovician	Ql Dark grey limestone, dolomite, calcareous mudstone, minor quartz sandstone and black clay weathering products; in part fossiliferous (Ql).
	Ordovician	Qs Dominantly brown to red-weathering cross-bedded quartz sandstone with current ripples and disturbance in some beds, and minor pebble conglomerate and siltstone (Qs).
	Middle Cambrian	Cdsv Mixed sequence of volcano-sedimentary, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, ranging from felsic to andesitic in composition. May include non-volcanic sedimentary rocks (Cdsv).
	Middle Cambrian	Cdsv Andesitic lavas and breccias and possible intrusives, typically pyroxene-plagioclase-phyric. Includes some units mapped from aeromagnetic signature (Cdsv).
	Middle Cambrian	Cdsvc Dominantly volcanoclastic conglomerate and lithicwacke sandstone with interbedded siltstone and mudstone (Cdsvc).
	Middle Cambrian	Cdsvh Dominantly quartz-rich sandstone with interbedded siltstone and mudstone and minor conglomerate (Cdsvh).
Proterozoic	Pon Inferred erosional surface	
Proterozoic	Pon Metamorphosed interbedded gneisswacke and mudstone/siltstone (Pon). (Correlate of Ganah Formation)	

### INTRUSIVE ROCKS

PERIOD	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
Jurassic	Jd	Dolerite (Jd).
Early Cambrian	Cda	Andesitic lavas and possible intrusives (Cda).
Early Cambrian	Cgd	Gabbro dykes, intrusive bodies and fault-bounded units (Cgd).
Early Cambrian	Ccu	Undifferentiated, generally coarse-grained ultramafic rocks, gabbro and altered serpentinite (Ccu).

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
—	Geological boundary - position accurate or approximate.
---	Geological boundary - inferred.
---	Geological boundary inferred from airborne magnetic and/or radiometric data.
---	Fault - unspecified type, position accurate or approximate.
---	Fault - unspecified type, inferred.
---	Fault - unspecified type, concealed.
---	Fault - unspecified type, inferred from aeromagnetic data.
---	Fault - unspecified type, concealed, inferred from aeromagnetic data.
---	Lithological trend line.
---	Scarp.
---	Thrust Fault (teeth on upper plate) inferred.
---	Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.

### ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
↘	Strike and dip of bedding, facing known - right way up; overturned.
↘	Strike and dip of bedding, facing unknown - dipping vertical.
↘	Strike and dip of cleavage, type and relative age unspecified - dipping vertical.
↘	Trend and plunge of hinges of minor fold, relative local age F2, with dip and dip direction of axial surface indicated.
↘	Strike and dip of circulation cleavage.
↘	Strike and dip of outcrop-scale fault.
•	Field station for adjacent readings on the map.
✕	Mineral deposit location - hardrock - Data derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) 2012 data base. Data point position has not been verified in every case.

Compiled by D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D. and D. Green, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D. 2004 from the following sources (see Responsibility Diagram):

A Unpublished mapping by M.P. McClelland, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D., 1990.

B Unpublished mapping by A.V. Brown, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D., 1989.

C Unpublished mapping by D.B. Seymour, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D., 1989-90.

D New aeromagnetic and aerogravimetric interpretation, with additional information from BHP Co. Ltd. Exploration Dept., 1989. 1:50,000 Geological Map - Point Hibbs (Double Cove & Hobbs Bays), EL 1365 Southwest Tasmania.

E 1:250,000 Geological series, Southwest Tasmania (Endeavour East only).

F BRADBURY, J., PEMBERTON, J., VICARY, M.J. and CORBETT, K.D., 1992. Geology of the D'Agulhar Range area, Map 12, Mt Read Volcanics Project, Department of Mines, Tasmania. (Endeavour East only).

G VICARY, M.J., PEMBERTON, J., BRADBURY, J. and CORBETT, K.D., 1992. Geology of the Wandorah River - Hobbs Valley area, Map 11, Mt Read Volcanics Project, Department of Mines, Tasmania. (Endeavour East only).

H Green, D.G., 2003. Ground truthing WTRMP geophysical interpretations south of Macquarie Harbour, Tasmanian Geological Survey record 2003/12, Mineral Resources Tasmania.

Updated by:  
I K.D. Curran, 2004 as part of the Western Tasmania Regional Minerals Program.

