

3. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Mapping was carried out on a scale of 40 feet equals one inch using closed survey traverse and stadia. The information thus obtained was compiled and reduced to fact plans on a scale of one hundred feet equals one inch. Copies of these fact plans are attached to this report vide plans 61, 62 and 63. On these plans the strike and dip information obtained by Anderson (1965) has been incorporated. These plans are essentially outcrop plans and a glance at them is sufficient to indicate the limited amount of information that can be obtained even with the assistance of dozing and costeaning.

For anyone unfamiliar with the topography plan 53 should be viewed in conjunction with plan 62, where it will be observed that there is some 600 feet of vertical relief between the northern and southern limits of the sheet. The steep terrain with pronounced rock creep and talus slopes, coupled with dense vegetation shows some of the difficulties associated with geological mapping.

It will be noted that only three rock types have been differentiated in the geological mapping, these are white clay shales, quartzites and black shales. These quartzite bands are adopted as marker units, but the thickness of the intervening white shales does not remain constant.

4. STRATIGRAPHY AND CORRELATION

From Anderson's mapping there are two quartzite units in the vicinity of the No. 6 adit portal. As a result of the bush fires during the summer months of 1966 these units can be traced westward with almost continuous outcrop. A third quartzite unit occurs to the immediate north of drill site B4.

These quartzites are separated by white clay shales of variable thickness, as mentioned earlier. It is possible to trace these quartzite units across the area and from these the overall structure has been interpreted, see figure 65, 66 and 67.