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 downfaulted into the granite. The basal beds are arkoses and greywacke-siltstones with thin black shale bands. Where seen exposed in a small cut, a twelve inch band of highly carbonaceous shale registered 300 cps. A small pile of this material showing elongate nodules of pyrite to 2-3 inches registered up to 600 cps. Weathered quartz veined granite in a road cutting above the creek registered 160-200 cps.

Recent limited percussion drilling by International Mining Corporation N.L. in Permian sequences in the area has failed to locate significant anomalous radioactivity (A.J. Noldart, Pers. comm.)

(c) Triassic sequence close to Ben Lomond Granite

Triassic felspathic sandstone with coal seams high in the sequence has been down faulted against the granite near the Stanhope Colliery, about five miles NW of Avoca. Mullock dumps here ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the granite contact) registered 50-60 cps, while away from the dumps 25-30 cps was recorded. It seems possible that uranium bearing sub-surface drainage from the granite has entered the perm. able Triassic beds per media of fault planes and related fractures.

(d) Cambrian metavolcanics-metasediments

Small areas of reputedly Cambrian metasediments and metavolcanics outcrop in the O'Connors Peak-Lake River area about eleven miles south of Cressy. Schistose, quartz poor keratophyre around the northern flanks of O'Connors Peak did not register above background radioactivity. About one mile further up the Lake River, a small hillock with float of dark grey to yellow slate registered 35-40 cps (background x 2).

It is possible that the low order anomalous radioactivity detected in the Tertiary sediments of the Cressy area may be associated with the Cambrian rocks.

Larger areas of Cambrian acid to basic volcanics and sediments are exposed in the area south of Deloraine, drained by the Meander River system, and although not examined, these may have acted as a minor source of radioactive material to the sediments of the Cressy Trough.