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represent a weak surface expression of a weathered carbonate unit.

Overlying this shale-siltstone-tuff sequence is the 10-20 wide Upper Chert unit, consisting of massive red, pink, white and green cherts and siliceous sediments. Good exposures are seen in creek beds and at the Low Low Camp site. The chert is difficult to follow in outcrop west of M.L.14 but, as with the Lower Chert, it can be traced further west from the magnetic results.

Immediately overlying the cherts are exposures of white siliceous agate and brown clays. These may represent the weak surface expression of underlying carbonate beds.

Overlying the Upper Chert horizon is a thick sequence of argillites, carbonate rich beds, sandstones and shales. This sequence appears to correlate with the Dreadnought Hill Member of the Crimson Creek Formation at Renison and in this area it hosts the Mt. Lindsay Mine mineralisation. Detailed mapping of this sequence was not undertaken during the year.

The stanniferous Meredith Granite intrudes this Dreadnought Hill Member equivalent, in the northern section of the licence areas.

In general, the rock units dip steeply to the north but is tightly folded in many areas into steep dipping anticlinal and synclinal structures (e.g.) the chert in the Salmon Creek-road area has been anticlinally folded. Faulting is also widespread but is as yet not well understood due to the lack of detailed mapping in the north.

A metamorphic aureole 1-2 kms. wide surrounds the Meredith Granite and has caused widespread silicification and alteration of the sediments. Fine grained shales and siltstones have been hornfelsed and quartz-tremolite veining is common, possibly representing alteration of carbonate rich zones. It is quite obvious from the magnetic data that the granite intrusion must in some way also be linked with the development of magnetite throughout the sediments either by direct introduction or by converting hematite to magnetite by heat-pressure processes.