

the No. 3 Carbonate. Pillars of high grade ore in stoped out sections of this orebody were examined. Extensive secondary development of marcasite was noticed along fracture planes within the unmineralised footwall and hanging wall dolomites.

3.5. Red Rock Member

The Red Rock Member comprises haematitic chert, chert conglomerate, silicified carbonate rocks and andesitic tuffs. It marks the start of the volcanic activity at the base of the Crimson Creek Formation. This member is a distinctive marker horizon, not only on account of its appearance and composition, but also because it is highly magnetic. It was demonstrated underground that it is even more magnetic than the massive pyrrhotite ore.

3.6. No. 1 Carbonate

The No. 1 Carbonate is similar in most respects to the No. 2 and No. 3 Carbonates except that it is more limited in extent and is generally thinner. Most of it has been mined out and it was not visited on this excursion.

3.7. Dreadnought Hill Member

Rocks of the Dreadnought Hill Member were not seen at the Mine. However, they appear to be typical Crimson Creek Formation type rocks which have been mapped on Comstaff's Exploration Licence to the east of the Bassett-Federal Fault. They consist of basic to intermediate volcanoclastic greywackes and tuffs with interbedded grey mudstones. Of particular interest is the fact that greywackes and tuffs of the Dreadnought Hill Member adjacent to the Bassett-Federal Fault show extensive replacement. Mineralisation in the form of quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-cassiterite is common and reaches ore grade in places. Apparently such ore is only mined if it is adjacent to mine development within the Bassett-Federal Lode.

3.8. Structure

The sedimentary sequence is exposed in a north-west trending anticline with a horizontal plunge, and has been uplifted between north-west - south-east trending normal faults. The major (eastern) boundary fault is the Bassett-Federal Fault which