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5,382,500mN and 5,383,500mN. Origins for these grid lines were fixed using 1:10,000 scale topographic plans and enlarged aerial photographs. Line 5,383,500mN crosses through the Scenic Reserve and permission was sought and received from the relevant authorities prior to cutting this line.

7.3.4. Geology (Refer to 1:10,000 Geological Plan Sheets 5 & 6 Reference Nos. A0-525-0004 and 0005)

Mapping at Farm Creek defined two main Cambrian Units.

1. Mt. Read Volcanics

These consist of andesitic - dacitic pyroclastics (ash-flow and ash-fall varieties), breccias and subordinate lavas. Occasional tuffs and lavas of rhyolitic/keratophyric composition occur throughout the sequence. A bed of fine grained, subaqueous ash mapped on line 13,720N of the Boco Grid was not observed on line 5,383,500N and probably pinches out to the north of line 5,383,500N. A thin band of tuffaceous sediment mapped on line 5,382,500N at 386,500E is covered to the south by Tertiary glacials. Graded bedding within a pyroclastic unit in Tramway Creek indicates that the volcanics dip 20-50° west and are not overturned (Cominco Report dated 21.7.'75).

Sporadic pyrite mineralisation occurs throughout the sequence in concentrations up to 7% (just west of the Murchison Highway along Tramway Creek). Traces of galena have also been reported in isolated occurrences near the Mackintosh River and Farm Creek.

Alteration consists of chloritisation of primary mafic minerals within the volcanics, local albitisation, silicification and rare epidotization.

In places (especially line 5,383,500N west of the Murchison Highway) the Mt. Read Volcanics have been covered by a thin layer of Tertiary glacial debris consisting of boulders up to 2m in diameter.