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The deposit cross cuts the regional strike and ore texture, together with contact relationships indicate that the deposit has been remobilised. The Home Rule Mine occurs in shale and tuffaceous sediment mentioned above. Mineralisation consists of minor (<10%) pyrite and trace sphalerite and galena. A moderately strong I.P. anomaly was found to be associated with the shales.

Other mineralisation in the acid pyroclastic and rhyolites is confined to minor occurrences of disseminated pyrite. Generally, however, the sequence is barren of mineralisation.

b) Intermediate Pyroclastics, Lavas and Intrusives

This group consists primarily of dacitic pyroclastics with subordinate andesitic-dacitic lavas and is locally intruded by fine-grained basic dykes. To the west it appears to interfinger with the acid pyroclastic and rhyolite sequence mentioned above, although in one place (line 5,376,000N at 381,350E) the contact is the site of intense chloritization, shearing and disseminated pyrite/hematite mineralisation. To the east the unit appears to be faulted against the Farrell Group although contact relationships have been completely obscured by fluvioglacial overburden and thus the exact relationship remains unknown.

Alteration consists of pervasive chloritization and sporadic albitization. A localised zone of strong silicification has been mapped close to the Farrell Group contact in the Murchison River.

No known prospects occur within this group. Mineral occurrences consist of thin pyrite/chalcopyrite veins and local sparse disseminated pyrite. No occurrences observed to date appear to have any economic significance.