

- 3. Six pits were dug to examine and analyse the soil profiles to test soil sampling procedures.
- 4. Two kilometers of drill site access track were constructed. The track was mapped and rock chip sampled.
- 5. Three diamond drill holes were completed totalling 400.1m (N.P.P. 213 - 130.1m, N.P.P. 214 - 142.0m and N.P.P. 215 - 128.0m). These holes have been logged and sampled.

6.1.2. GEOLOGY

(Refer to plan AO-525-0012 1:10,000 Geology Sheet 3)

The geology of the North Pinnacles area can be divided into two major groups according to rock type:

- a) The Burns Peak Rhyolite and
- b) A sequence of well bedded arkosic sandstones, siltstones and shales of probable Dundas Group affinities.

The Burns Peak Rhyolite forms a tongue trending north-south in the centre of the grid. It consists of massive quartz-poor (trachytic) rhyolitic lavas, intrusives and pyroclastics. In surface exposures, hand specimens of lavas are massive, incipiently bedded, fine grained rocks containing occasional phenocrysts of feldspar and rare quartz. Flow breccias have also been observed. These surface samples, in thin section, have been described by Cowan. (see E.Z. Co., W.C.M. Geological Dept. Report No 130, October, 1979) as porphyritic sodic rhyolites.

The sequence of rocks intersected by N.P.P. 215 consist of rhyolitic to trachytic lavas, lava breccias and high level intrusives. Quartz phenocrysts are rare or absent generally with the predominant phenocryst phase being feldspars. (Cowan ; Appendix 4 C.M.S. Report 80/4/24)