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A pyroclastic unit was intersected, next to the contact between sediments and volcanics in N.P.P. 214. This is a rhyolitic fragmental considered by Cowan to be a vitric-crystal tuff (see Appendix 4 C.M.S. Report 80/3/21).

The contact between volcanics and sediments to the west is erosional with volcanoclastic, arkosic sediments overlying a vitric crystal tuff at a high angle. There is no evidence to suggest the contact is faulted.

Sediments west of the Burns Peak Rhyolite consist of a repetitive, turbiditic sequence of shales, siltstones and arkosic sandstones. The angular to sub-rounded feldspar and quartz framework of the sandstones which are common in the sequence suggests a source other than the adjacent rhyolite. Cowan considers them to be of granitic origin (C.M.S. 80/2/22). The Burns Peak Rhyolite is poor in phenocrystal quartz and feldspar which is found abundantly in the adjacent sediments. Similar sediments have been exposed by bulldozing during construction of a drill site track east of the Burns Peak Rhyolite. They appear to be very similar to the sediments described above but are consistantly finer grained.

Exposures from bulldozing of tracks and drilling show that the Dundas Group sediments dip away from the Burns Peak Rhyolite. To the west of the Rhyolite the north-north-east striking bands dip at between 30° and 70° west with most dips around 55° . East of the Burns Peak Rhyolite the sediments have a shallow dip of approximately 30° near the contact on the bulldozed drill site access track.

Mapping on northern lines of the North Pinnacles grid suggests that the Burns Peak Rhyolite mass plunges toward the north and is overlain by the sediments.