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From the evidence above, the Burns Peak Rhyolite would appear to be older than Dundas Group sediments surrounding and overlying it. The rhyolite is an eroded section through a high level intrusive - volcanic complex, with intrusive units in the core and extrusive units and pyroclastics on the margins or upper levels of the mass.

The shales, siltstones and particularly the arkosic sandstones do not appear to be the erosion product of the Burns Peak Rhyolite. Framework texture and mineralogy in the Dundas Group suggest a granitic source, with a minor volcanic component. A probable source is the intrusive quartz-feldspar porphyries to the north-east of the Burns Peak Rhyolite. A more distal easterly source is unlikely as there are no pre-Cambrian type clasts (quartzite, schist, muscovite etc) in the arkosic sandstones. No other granitic source of earlier than Devonian age is exposed in the area but a westerly source, now covered by later Dundas Group sediments remains as a possibility.

6.1.3. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

(Refer to 1:10,000 plans A0-525-0102, 0103 & 0104)

No anomalies of significance were discovered on the 2.2km of new grid lines cut.

6.1.4. STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

(Refer to 1:10,000 plans A0-525-0065 for Pb & Zn)

Extremely low geochemical values were obtained from the stream sediment survey considering the anomalous soil values known to be in the area. The only high stream geochemical result was from a manganese rich sample taken from a low-flow soak, where considerable concentration and scavenging would occur.