

387,400E, the rocks have a strong tectonic fabric and outcrop as quartz-feldspar-sericite-phyllites. These have been developed from either acid tuffs or lavas. In the south around 5,367,500N the rocks have been identified in thin section as rhyolitic welded ignimbrites. The relevant petrographic descriptions for samples 35210 and 35219 are contained in C.M.S. report 80/3/21 in Appendix 1.

At 5,367,800N 387,200E, a thoroughly deformed and altered sediment was mapped. A petrographic description is given for sample 35216 in C.M.S. report 80/3/21 in Appendix 1. The sediment lies apparently within the outcrop of the intrusive rhyolites. It may represent a xenolith or a roof pendant, but probably indicates that the contact relationships of the granite are much more complex than the limited outcrop suggests.

5.7.4. GEOCHEMISTRY

(refer to Stream Geochemistry Plans AQ-525-0089 & -0091 and Appendix 2 - Stream Geochemistry Data Sheets)

Analysis of the results gave averages of 100 ppm Pb and 80 ppm Zn, and standard deviations of 94 ppm for Pb and 104 ppm Zn. Accordingly, values in excess of 200 ppm for Pb and Zn were regarded as weakly anomalous, and values in excess of 300 ppm as significantly anomalous. Values for Cu and Sn were very low throughout, being mainly below detection limits. Only 8 of the 163 samples gave a Cu response with a highest value of 35 ppm, and only 15 samples gave a Sn response with a highest value of 7 ppm. The very low Cu response is most probably a reflection of the bedrock geochemistry. Rock samples analysed from the area contained generally less than 30 ppm Cu with a highest value of 60 ppm Cu. The very low levels may be enhanced by acid ground-waters leaching Cu and rapidly transporting it out of the system.