There is no detectable carbonaceous matter.

This rock is characterised by pervasive, extremely fine-grained, slightly titaniferous metasomatic phlogopite. Discontinuous mica veins range up to 750 μ in width and include disseminations of fine-grained schorl, sphene and sporadic grains and thin films of pyrrhotite. Total sulphide content is << 1 %.

23090 (T.S. 31398)

5371 800N
375 335 E
Calbrook Hill.

This is a slightly coarser-grained, turbidite-like subaqueous tuff with submillimetric-scale, slumped, incipiently graded and transcurrent bedding structures. Sizing is in the silt to fine sand range and more homogeneous than in 23088 and 23089. Clastic components are virtually identical to those in the associated sediments, but with a relative abundance of (altered) feldspar. Leucoxenic TiO_2 is more or less pervasive and represents degraded clastic opaques. In common with 23089, there is no detectable carbonaceous matter. Minor traces of limonite replace sparse fine-grained sulphide disseminations (<< 1 %, probably pyrrhotite).

Alteration, in this case, is marked by pervasive development of very fine-grained tremolite-actinolite. This replaces the original matrix, marginally corrodes/replaces the clastic framework, and forms sporadic thin straight-walled veinlets.

Again, there are similarities with contact-metasomatised Crimson Creek Formation sediments forming host rocks to some of the N.W. Tasmanian Sn-deposits. Sn assays would be warranted.

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