

From the base up (west to east) the following succession is typical:

Base: Coarse conglomeratic/agglomeratic reworked tuffs
- compositionally identical to sericitic members of
the Wart Hill Pyroclastics.

Thickness: 10-40m.

Massive or cross bedded medium to coarse grained
tuffaceous sandstone, sometimes quite pyritic.

Thickness: 100m.

Fine grained grey siliceous siltstones and carbonaceous/
pyrite shales. Contain upto 5% pyrite (disseminated)

Thickness: unknown but greater than 200m.

In the northern part of the grid, the unconformity is laterally offset by several ENE trending faults. The lensoidal nature of the units within the Tyndal Group correlate in this vicinity (deduced from logging of C-horizon rock chips) suggests these faults may have been active and partly controlled sedimentation during deposition of the Tyndal rocks.

Alteration and Mineralization

Local iron staining occurs in small patches within the sericitic quartz crystal tuff units and the lava immediately west of Wart Hill and also in one small patch at the base of the Tyndal Group near 13100N. In the first case the iron staining is associated with some pervasive chlorite. The most prominent iron staining occurs on the Wart (Proper) as shown by the shaded areas on the map, but is thought to be related to oxidation of chlorite. Chlorite in the Wart area is quite pervasive and appears to represent an original more iron rich composition rather than hydrothermal alteration. There is little variation in 'intensity' of chlorite,