

2. Separating the acid volcanics from the main basic volcanic succession is a 200-400m thick black siltstone unit. The unit is pyritic and is sporadically stained with secondary copper minerals. It is thought to represent the northerly extension of the Sassy Creek Argillites and probably increases in thickness between the Mainwaring River and Cypress Creek track.
3. Basaltic tuffs and lavas; generally massive vesicular, fine-grained rocks containing magnetite and finely disseminated native copper. Their outcrop pattern can be easily traced due to the prominent aeromagnetic anomaly which they cause.
4. The overlying sequence consists of black, pyritic, laminated siltstones containing thin bands of conglomerate, tuffaceous wackes and cherts and attaining a thickness of approximately 200m. They are best exposed along the Mainwaring River at 376000E, 5253800N and according to Poltock (1981) attain their maximum width of 800m about 1km north of the Mainwaring River.
5. The final sequence is represented by brown-black phyllites with interbedded basic volcanics and these extend as far as the western boundary of the E.L. Carbonates occur as thin laminae within the phyllites which also contain narrow conglomerate lenses.