2.3. Primrose Pyroclastics

Primrose Pyroclastics outcrop along the eastern limits of the Grid. The unit consists of feldspar, minor quartz crystal tuff interbedded with narrow beds of black shale and thicker shale units of Munro Creek Slate Formation implying penecontemporaneous deposition of part of Mt. Read Volcanics and Rosebery Group rocks.

The tuffs are composed of 20-60% feldspar phenocrysts, 1mm-5mm in size in a quartz-feldspathic matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are kaolinised.

2.4. Curtin Davis Volcanics

A basalt flow and rhyolite? laharic breccia outcrops at the western boundary of the Grid between lines 5,365,700mN and 5,367,000mN. They are considered to correlate to Curtin Davis Volcanics mapped by Elliston (1954) to the west of the Grid area.

The basalt flow is composed of fine grained chlorite with 1 to 10% amygdales of quartz, chlorite and calcite ranging in size from 0.5mm to 5mm. The laharic breccia is composed of 50-70% angular to sub-rounded vesicular rhyolite and flow banded rhyolite fragments and 10% fragments of black shale, chert, quartzite and quartz. Fragments ranged in size from 1mm to 5cm. Fragments were completely matrix supported in a fine grained grey siliceous matrix.

2.5. Intrusive Rocks

Two intrusive bodies occur in the area. The first, the Colebrook Hill Serpentinite occurs as an elongate body parallel to the Colebrook Ridge fault.

The serpentinite varies from very fine to coarse grained and is commonly silicified. The second intrusive body, Moores' Pimple Gabbro, occurs at the junction of the Concliffe and Montezuma faults. It is