

with most samples containing several lithologies from up to 200m of stream.

The geology mapped is dominated by interbedded fine-grained frequently calcareous sediments - sandstones, siltstone, grey-wackes, minor cherts, acid tuffs and very fine-grained carbonate beds with minor carbonate-matrix conglomerates.

Poltock, 1982 states: "The mapped area is structural complex, sediments strike from N.W. - N.E., with possibility of tight folding occurring throughout but only locally recognised in small folds with wavelengths less than 2m. Dips vary from 30° - 90° and overturning probably occurs.

Bedding is usually identifiable but in finer grained sediment in proximity to major deformation zones it is obliterated by strong schistosity.

Several faults/fractures were located in mapping, these are mainly north trending. The extent and displacement is unknown due to lack of stratigraphic marker horizons in the area."

No granitic intrusives or hornfelsing was observed. The dominant sulphide observed was pyrite as thin veinlets with quartz-calcite gangue, veins or fault fillings with siderite to 0.5m width, disseminated and bleb pyrite within the recrystallised calcite-siderite matrix of the conglomerates and also within black schistose siltstone.

The stream geochemistry is characterised by an elevated background in Cu, Pb, and Zn. Of 43 analyses, 24 Pb samples (56%) assayed over 100 ppm, 34 (79%) over 80 ppm. 33 Zn samples (77%) assayed over 120 ppm and 19 Cu samples (44%) assayed over 70 ppm. Mn scavenging may explain elevated background, as very high Mn contents (virtually all over 1000 ppm, up to 7400 ppm) are a feature of all but two samples.