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diameter, were mapped in the eastern part of this unit. Other clast lithologies include fine grained epiclastic sediments and possible cherts and lavas. The sequence is typically altered by chlorite - ankerite - quartz veins, which often form a stockwork, as well as by pervasive hydrothermal sericite ± pyrite. Grey to black shale and siltstone lenses occur within this dacitic sequence, usually less than 10m thick. However, a major lens up to 50m wide was mapped just west of the sulphide clasts. This lens was intersected in DDH CS1 and may be correlated with a thinner unit intersected in a similar stratigraphic position in DDH CS2, suggesting a strike extent of at least 800m.

The sequence is bounded on both the east and the west by a series of porphyritic andesitic lava flows. The eastern unit forms a prominent topographic ridge. It is strongly altered by pervasive chlorite and sericite and contains disseminated and vein pyrite ± chalcopyrite. This mineralization was the focus of old workings and prospects (eg. Cutty Sark and Hawksbury). The geological setting and mineralization style of this unit appears to have little economic potential. However, the petrographic interpretation of one sample from the Cutty Sark Mine dump suggested that the interstitially sulphide-mineralized rock which is composed of silicified ("cherty") clasts in a chloritic matrix may have formed within a hydrothermal vent (See Appendix B.1.). The close spatial and possible genetic relationship between these rocks and the massive sulphide clasts may be important. The gold potential of this unit is presently untested. The western andesites are compositionally and texturally similar but appear to be less altered and mineralized than the eastern unit. There is a suggestion that the sequence may be repeated by tight folding further west at Bobadil.

overlying?

The eastern-most unit mapped in the area is a welded ignimbrite of intermediate composition that shows little evidence of hydrothermal alteration and is unmineralized. Glacially derived deposits have been mapped in some parts of the prospect. The only extensive and probable thick cover occurs within the exclusion zone and in the north west corner of the area (See Figure 14.).