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Mapping by McNeill (1990) indicated that the lower basalt was underlain by pink-brown dacitic lava and probable andesitic lava on lines 2200N to 1800N. More detailed mapping indicates this area is largely underlain by a complex sequence of dacitic (e.g. 562653) and andesitic (e.g. 562659) intrusives and basaltic lava (e.g. 562654) intercalated with micaceous greywacke and shale. In the creek south of line 2200N the upper part of this sequence is dominated by interbedded lava, basaltic volcanoclastic and micaceous greywacke which pass into basaltic lava at approximately 5600E.

Structural northeast to easterly data from around 1800N, 5500N where measurements indicate a dip, support the interpreted synclinal structure in this area while the contact between dacitic intrusive and mica sandstone at 2230N, 5960E suggest that at least some intrusives are sill like and sub-parallel to bedding.

Mineralisation and alteration are rare, with only one sample of sericite altered and pyrite veined andesite (562663) located. This sample (562663) was not anomalous in base or precious metals.

9.3 Summary and Recommendations

Geological mapping of the South Mackintosh area is now complete. Dacitic and andesitic lithologies considered, by McNeill (1990), to be part of the QHV below the lower basalt are now, after more detailed mapping, considered to be intrusives in the Animal Creek greywacke and as such the QHV have been closed off the the south.

The possibility that the Que-Hellyer host horizon in the core of the South Mackintosh syncline had not adequately been tested by EM promoted a brief review of the 1983 UTEM survey data. It was concluded that (J. Silic pers. comm.) although the target horizon was approximately 1 km from the loop front (loop 3), the potentially flat lying target would have been detected at the depth of approximately 200m suggested by the regional geological interpretation (plate MAC269d). Consequently, no further work can be recommended at this stage.