

### REGOLITH MATERIALS

REFERENCE

**RESIDUAL (R)** Residual sand, siltstone, and gravel derived by weathering in situ; includes proximal reworked material

- Rr comprising mainly iron-rich material (fertorene)
- Rg comprising sand derived from quartzofeldspathic rock
- Rz comprising mainly silica-rich material (siltrete)
- Rzv comprising mainly silica-rich material (siltrete) developed over ultramafic rock

**EXPOSED (X)** Outcrop of saprock, and bedrock, with locally derived sand, silt, clay, and rubble

- Xex derived from evaporite-rich sedimentary rock (microbial laminate with barite and anhydrite nodules)
- Xfx derived from ferruginous chemical sedimentary rock (banded iron-formation and ferruginous siltstone)
- Xgp derived from variably metamorphosed quartzofeldspathic plutonic rock (granitoid rock, monzonite, monzogranite, and syenite)
- Xgs derived from quartzofeldspathic sedimentary rock
- Xgv derived from quartzofeldspathic volcanic rock
- Xlc derived from chemically precipitated carbonate rock
- Xls derived from mixed sedimentary rock
- Xmv derived from ferromagmatic igneous rock (basalt, dolerite, and gabbro)
- Xu derived from ultramafic rock (peridotite, talc-chlorite schist, and pyroxenite)
- Xvc derived from siliceous chemical sedimentary rock (chert)

**COLLUVIAL (C)** Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated silt, sand, gravel, and rubble

- Cd undivided
- Cf derived mainly from ferruginous rock
- Ce derived mainly from ferruginous sedimentary rock
- Cg derived from quartzofeldspathic rock
- Cgp derived mainly from quartzofeldspathic plutonic rock (granitoid rock, monzonite, monzogranite, and syenite)
- Cgs derived from quartzofeldspathic sedimentary rock
- Clc derived from chemically precipitated carbonate rock
- Ct derived from mixed rock types
- Cm derived from mafic rock
- Cmv derived from ferromagmatic igneous rock (basalt, dolerite, and gabbro)
- Cq derived mainly from quartz-rich rock

**LOW-GRADIENT SLOPE (W)** Sand- and clay-dominated colluvium and sheetwash

- Wd undivided

**ALLUVIAL (A)** Cobbles, gravel, sand, silt, and clay in alluvial channels and on floodplains

- Ad undivided
- Af floodplain deposits
- Al carbonate-rich alluvium in drainage channels

**LACUSTRINE (L)** Clay, silt, sand, gravel, and evaporite material

- Ll in lakes and large plays
- Lm in mixed dune and play terrain
- Lc clay-rich material in plays

**SANDPLAIN (S)** Eolian and residual sand

- Sf in mixed sandplain, colluvium, and sheetwash terrain, with local eolian reworking

**SYMBOLS**

- Regolith boundary
- Formed road
- Track
- Watercourse
- Pool, rockhole, spring, bore, well, soak
- Juniper
- Homestead
- Locality
- Mineralization site name

### MINERAL OCCURRENCES

**MINERALIZATION STYLES**

- Mineralization in regolith
- Orthomagmatic mafic and ultramafic - tonalitic or dioritic
- Vein and hydrothermal mineralization

**MINERAL AND ROCK COMMODITY GROUPS**

- Precious metal
- Steel industry metal
- Energy mineral

**MINERAL COMMODITY**

- Gold: Au
- Nickel: Ni
- Uranium: U

Mineralization sites are from the WAMIN database and include operating and abandoned mines, deposits, prospects, and occurrences. Larger symbols show WAMIN sites that are also MINEDEX sites.

Edited by G. Hall, C. Brian, and K. Greenberg  
Cartography by M. Vicentini, and E. Theodora

Topography from Australian Surveying and Land Information Group, and Department of Land Administration Sheet SG 51-9

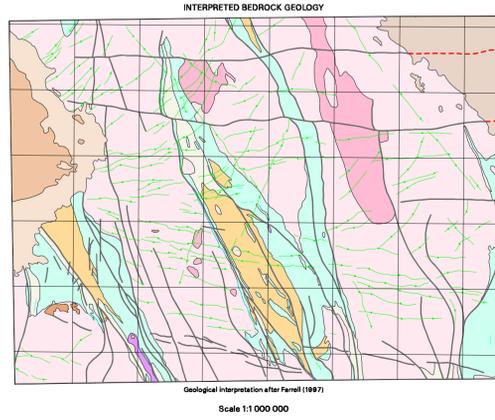
This map was compiled and produced using a Geographic Information System (ArcInfo), and the data are available in digital form

Published by the Geological Survey of Western Australia. Copies of this map, or extracts of the data, are available from the Information Centre, Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, 100 Plain Street, East Perth, WA, 6004. Phone (08) 9222 3459, Fax (08) 9222 3444, Web www.mpr.wa.gov.au, Email geological\_survey@mpr.wa.gov.au

Compiled by P. A. Morris 2002

Compiled using: Landsat TM images 741 (1994 data); FARRELL, T. R., 1997, Wiluna, W.A. Sheet SG 51-9 (2nd edition); Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:250 000 Geological Series.

The recommended reference for this map is: MORRIS, P. A., 2002, Regolith materials, Wiluna, W.A. Sheet SG 51-9; Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:250 000 Regolith Geochemistry Series.



**PROTEROZOIC / PALAEOZOIC**

- Unassigned sedimentary rock
- Eraheedy Group
- Sedimentary rock
- Yerida Group
- Mooooloo Subgroup: sedimentary rock, and mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks
- Windplain Subgroup: sedimentary rock
- Mafic dyke
- Granitoid rock, syenite, monzonite, diorite; locally interbedded with mafic rock
- Gneiss, granitoid rock, monzogranite, and mafic rock; locally layered
- Metasedimentary rock
- Chert and banded iron-formation
- Felsic rock, including porphyritic diorite and andesite
- Mafic volcanic rock and gabbro
- Ultramafic rock

**ARCHAIC**

- Geological boundary
- Fault
- Fault, concealed, interpreted from aeromagnetic data



### SHEET INDEX

PEAR HILL SG 50-8	WARRBU SG 51-6	STANLEY SG 51-4
GLENHARRY SG 50-12	WILUNA SG 51-9	KINGSTON SG 51-10
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CUNY 2945	MILLBRO 3045	BALLMORC 3145
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SCALE 1:250 000

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION  
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM  
HORIZONTAL DATUM: GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA 1994  
Grid lines indicate 2 000 metre interval of the Map Grid of Australia, Zone 51

The Map Grid of Australia (MGA) is based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94). GDA94 positions are compatible within one metre of the datum WGS84 positions.

## REGOLITH MATERIALS

REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

# WILUNA

SHEET SG 51-9  
FIRST EDITION 2002  
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