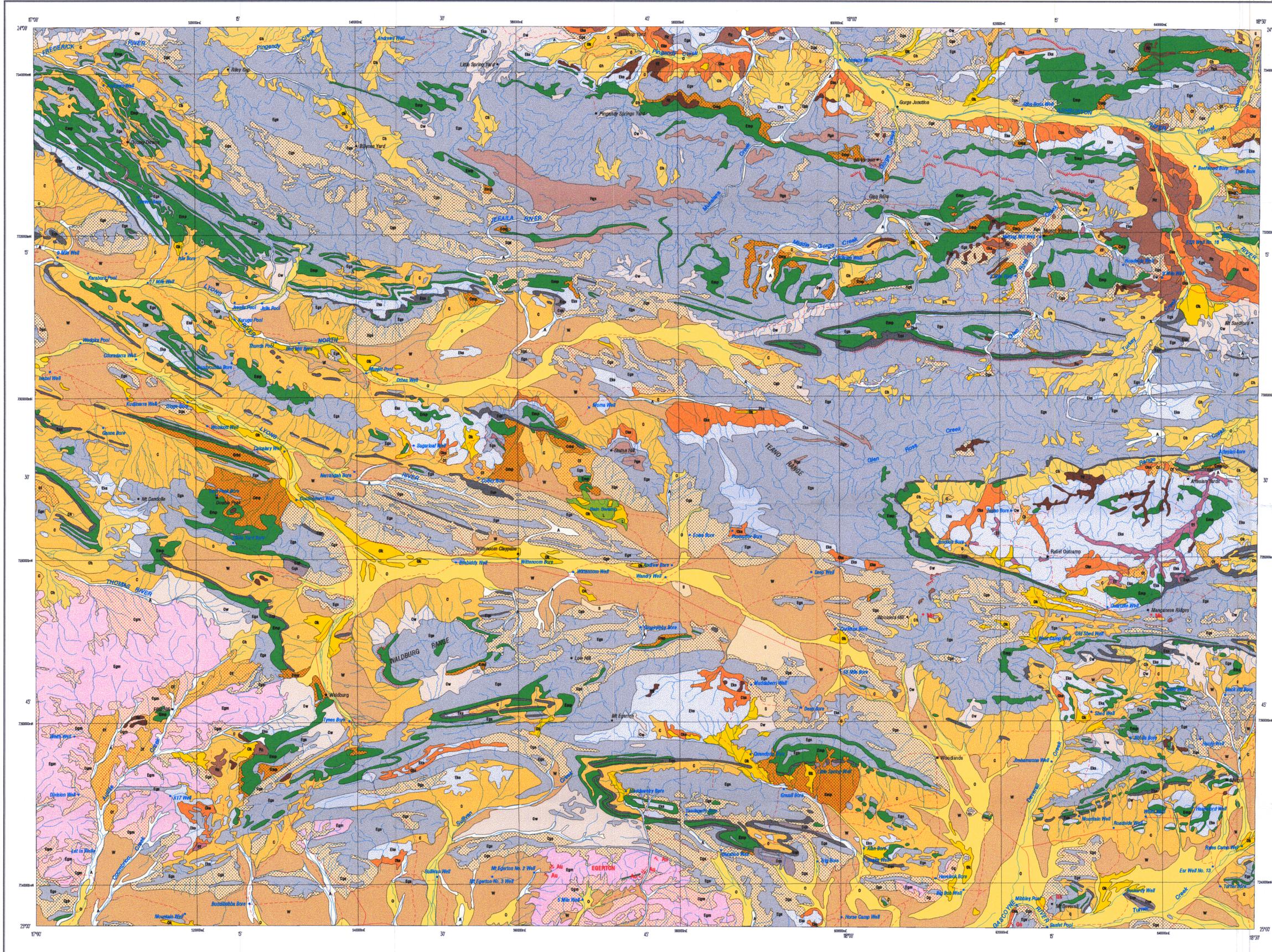


MOUNT EGERTON

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA 1:250 000 REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

SHEET SG 50-3



REFERENCE

RELICT REGIME

- Rc Silts, sandstones weakly fragmented, during present land surface (May include chert nodules on surface)
- Rf Iron-rich detrital forming present land surface
- Rps Silts/clay on sandstone, usually horizontally bedded; some mass

EROSIONAL REGIME

- Ef Outcrop of regolith, bedrock, and surface with locally detrital sand and sandy clay. Causes readily by way to present adjacent to present range; detrital from ferruginous rock
- Eg As for "E": detrital from quartzite/sandstone
- Egm As for "E": detrital from quartzite/sandstone metamorphic rock
- Els As for "E": detrital from calcareous-rich sandstone
- Esp As for "E": detrital from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
- Eqr As for "E": detrital from quartz-rich sandstone

DEPOSITIONAL REGIME

DOMINANTLY COLLUVIAL

- C Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble
- Cf As for "C": detrital mainly from strongly fragmented rock
- Cg As for "C": detrital mainly from quartzite/sandstone
- Cgm As for "C": detrital mainly from quartzite/sandstone metamorphic rock
- Cls As for "C": detrital mainly from calcareous
- Csp As for "C": detrital mainly from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
- Cqp As for "C": detrital mainly from quartz-rich sandstone
- Crp As for "C": detrital mainly from coarse-grained ferruginous rock
- Cw Consolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble
- Ch Consolidated to semi-consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and rubble; commonly densely indurated; may include some of barrow

DOMINANTLY ALLUVIAL

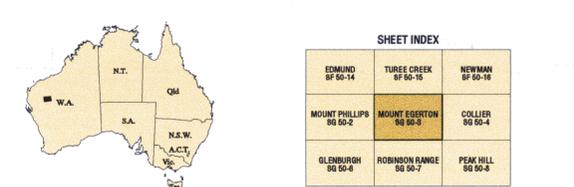
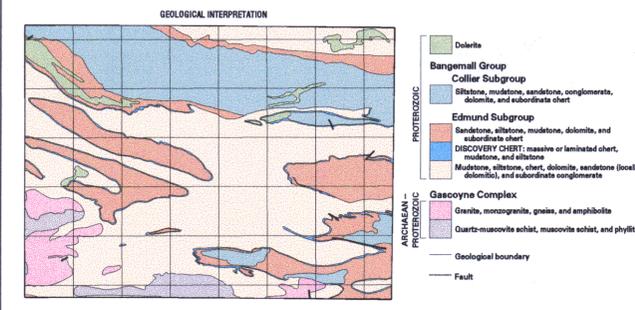
- A Gravelly sand and sandy clay in active alluvial channels with evidence of incision and mainly alluvial (fine fragments)
- O Overbank deposits, sand- or clay-rich siltstone and calcareous in composition; include calcareous fragments and non-saline clays
- Ok Valley calcareous, siltified in place
- W Sand and clay detrital calcareous or calcareous; merges into alluvial plain; may be overlain with sand dunes
- L Rubble or highly gypsiferous pipe-like sediments

DOMINANTLY EOLIAN

- D Dunes and related sand

SYMBOLS

- Regolith boundary
- Minor road
- Track
- Breakaway
- Watercourse
- Lake
- Mulga
- Homestead
- Locality
- EGERTON
- Mining centre
- Mine
- Prospect
- Mineral occurrence
- Gemstone
- Gold
- Manganese

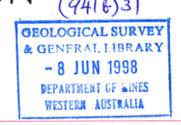


REGOLITH MATERIALS

REGOLITH GEOCHEMISTRY SERIES

MOUNT EGERTON

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 SHEET SG 50-3
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Edited by D. Ferdinando and G. Loan
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 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 Minerals and Energy, 100 Plain Street, East Perth, W. A., 6004. Phone (08) 9222 3450, Fax (08) 9222 3444



SCALE 1:250 000

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC DATUM 1984
 VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
 Grid lines indicate 20 000 metre interval of the Australian Map Grid Zone 50

Compiled by J. Coker and J. A. Faulkner, 1997
 Field observations by A. Thorne, C. Swager, S. Goshipini, I. Copp, R. Hooking, S. Shepherd, K. Chakraborty, D. Flint, and P. Morris (GSWA), 1997
 Compiled using Landsat TM images 1986 and 1989, black and white aerial photography 1969, GSWA geology 1973-1974, and field observations 1997
 The recommended reference for this map is: COOPER, J., FAULKNER, J. A., and MORRIS, P. A., 1998. Mount Egerton, WA Sheet SG 50-3 - Regolith materials. Plate 3: Western Australia Geological Survey, 1:250 000 Regolith Geochemistry Series.

WARNING: Inks are water soluble and will fade with prolonged exposure to light