TR4-49-50

GEOLOGY OF THE SPRING AND CROSSING RIVERS

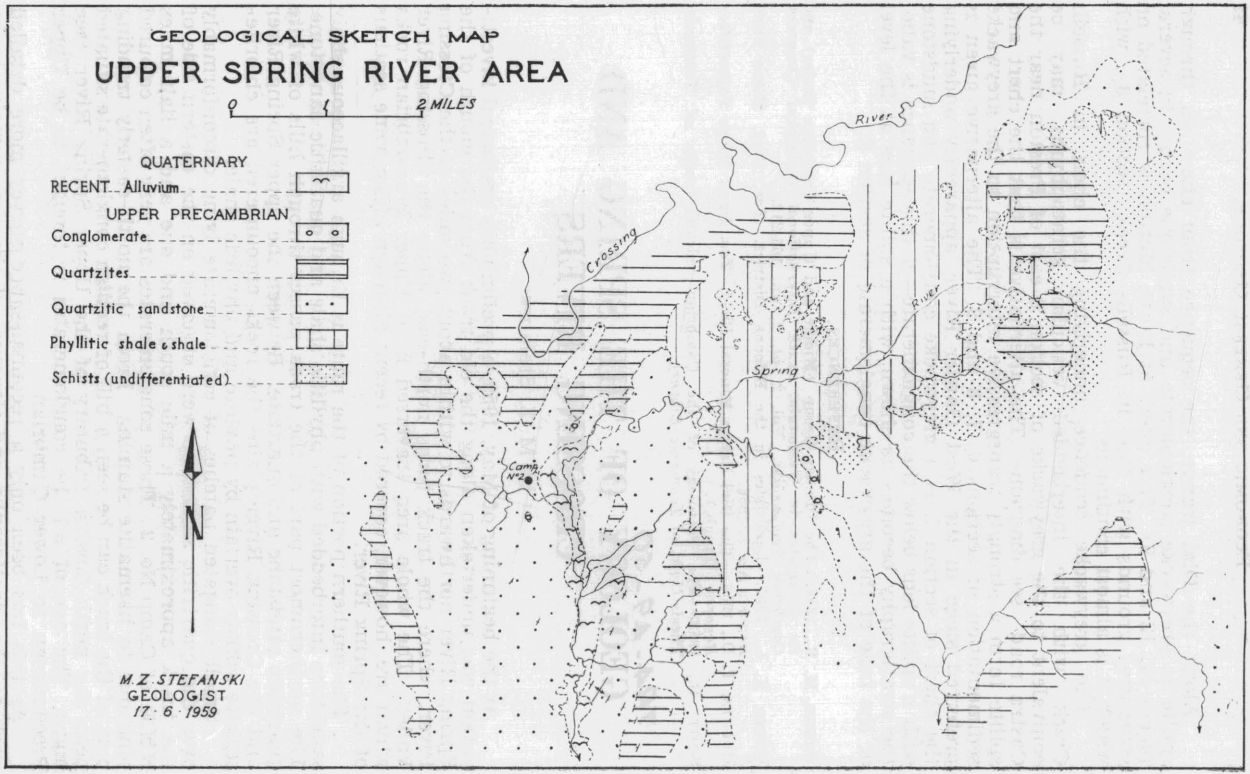
by M. Z. Stefanski.

At the beginning of May, 1959, a preliminary geological investigation was undertaken along the old track from the mouth of the Spring River northwards to within about two miles of the Crossing River, where the track turns north-east along the Crossing River Valley. The whole area traversed is of Upper Precambrian rocks which are, however, covered by recent alluvium along some sections of the Spring River.

The southern portion of the route is through argillaceous shaly sandstone interbedded with phyllitic shale and quartzitic sandstone. The northernmost part of the track passes through hills of white quartzitic sandstone and quartzite. Between the upper Spring River and the Crossing River plains the rocks encountered are chlorite-sericite schists overlain by phyllite and phyllitic shale.

Small elongated patches of conglomerate lying disconformably over the quartzitic sandstone were observed on the eastern side of the track approximately a mile south and one and a half miles N.N.E. of Camp No. 2. These conglomerates are very often coloured pink due to haematite staining. From the north-easterly trending part of the track can be seen a hill of reddish conglomerate situated near the north-flowing tributary of the Upper Spring River (see map). The age of all the conglomerates is thought to be Upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian.

As this has been only a reconnaissance survey more detailed work on the stratigraphy and structure of the area remains to be done.


GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP
UPPER SPRING RIVER AREA
0 1 2 MILES
QUATERNARY
RECENT Alluvium
UPPER PRECAMBRIAN
Conglomerate
Quartzites
Quartzitic sandstone
Phyllitic shale & shale
Schists (undifferentiated)
N
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17 · 6 · 1959
River
Crossing
River
Spring
Camp
No 2

FIGURE 11.