flows (tuffs?), acid crystal vitric tuffs and quartz-trachyte lavas. Unfortunately these rocks are extensively hidden beneath glacial overburden, and outcrop is restricted to roads and tracks.

The sequence overlying the andesites to the west has been well exposed in costeans and access tracks excavated to trace the source of geochemical and geophysical anomalies*. Costeans 3350S and 2950S exposed andesitic lavas and tuffs, overlain by dacitic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments, inturn overlain by fine grained waterlain tuffs and thin laminated siliceous (cherty?) sediments. Pyritic ferruginous bedded cherts were exposed at the extreme western end of costean 2950S. As this horizon represented a favourable target zone for base metal sulphides, geophysical surveys were utilised to attempt to trace the zone and possibly indicate sulphides. Significant IP anomalies were obtained, and two costeans on 2540S and 2340S were excavated across the zone. Costean 2540S has provided the most complete section across the stratigraphy west of, and above, the andesites, (TAS/2/1612, 1613).

The andesite is massive, weakly vesicular, and typically iron and manganese stained. It grades into a yellowish weathered, tuffaceous dacitic rock, with strong iron staining and relict flow textures; this unit is about 10m thick (exposed). The pyroclastic/sedimentary sequence above the andesites and dacites can be subdivided into the following units, from oldest to youngest:

1) 7.5m of medium grained porphyritic rhyolite, with a tuffaceous appearance. Some carbonate filled joints are present.

2) 36.9m fine grained, waterlain tuffs, poorly bedded, striking 055° magnetic, dipping 30° north-west. The dip increases upwards to about 40°, with some possible graded bedding facing north-west.

3) 9.2m of alternating tuffs and sediments. The tuffs are massive to poorly bedded fine grained. The sediments are laminated, grey/black silicified siltstones and sandstones, with conformable dips

* TAS/2/1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1699.