The western margin of the Low Rocky Point granite is ill defined in land due to a scarsity of outcrop, and the geological interpretation in this region is based largely upon auger hole rock chip data. The south western coastal exposures of the granite display on a local scale considerable alteration and dyke intrusion. Basic dykes and highly altered porphyritic lava units containing trace magnetite are present. Adjacent to the Lewis River in the north eastern portion of this study area evidence of andesite was noted.

The Lewis River volcanics in this study area are dominantly sheared pale fine grained porphyritic quartz feldspar rhyolitic lavas complexly intercalated in part with pyroclastic tuffs. Coastal exposures commonly display at least two major phases of deformation within the volcanics. The first appears to have produced tight folding with slaty cleavage and the second deformation folded the slaty cleavage and imposed a crenulation cleavage.

The Voyager 1 Prospect (Penders Prospect) was examined in detail as an example of known sulphide mineralization within this suite of dominantly cleaved sericitic porpheritic lavas and pyroclastic lithologies. The prospect consists of two concordant parallel zones up to 2 metres in width approximately 10 metres apart. They consist of intensely chloritic rock containing abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The gangue consists of chlorite, sericite, carbonate, magnetite and quartz. Local concentrations of chalcopyrite together with chlorite pyrite and quartz and disseminations of pyrite are visible irregularly along this coastal section, particularly towards the granite contact in the south.