

Immediately overlying the porphyry is a conspicuous fine grained to coarse grained chloritic quartz crystal tuff. Manganese and iron staining are common in the tuffs as are fractures coated with malachite. Grain size changes frequently with visible gradational boundaries indicating rapid facies changes.

A sharp contact marks the volcanic/sediment interface. The base of the sedimentary sequence is a fine to medium grained sandstone. The rocks are generally finely laminated with graded bedding being common. Minor current features include scour and fill structures and trough cross stratification. Dewatering structures were also noted.

The sequence shows an overall fining upwards so that very fine grained siltstones predominate at the top of the sequence with some minor tuff beds intercalated. The sediments are generally arenaceous with no argillaceous beds occurring in the sequence, the sand grains are angular to well rounded.

This type of sediment is consistent with a moderate to high energy depocentre which allowed winnowing and reworking to occur. An acid pyroclastic terrain as a source is most likely for these sediments.

A gradational contact with the overlying pyroclastics marks the top of the sequence. These pyroclastics are lithologically different to those encountered below the sediment pile. They are generally more felsic show a greater variation in grain size and range in composition from fine grained quartz feldspar crystal tuffs to lithic tuffs. They have a variable chlorite content which occurs as thin wisps in the groundmass. Malachite is again seen in fractures. Some outcrops develop a limonitic capping while others exhibit fine veinlets of pyrite and galena.

Two 4m wide basic dykes occur near the western end of the sequence.