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Seven distinct lithologies were recognised (Poltock 1981). A sequence of vitric tuffs with phenocrystic quartz and feldspar (porphyritic lavas?) crop out on the eastern margin of the grid. They are overlain by a \pm 200m succession of crystal tuffs which differ from the underlying rocks in their greater crystal component, occasional lithic fragments and local chloritic alteration.

A thick sequence \pm 300m of pink-orange weathering porphyritic rhyolite lavas comprise the dominant lithology and outcrop in the central part of the grid. Interbedded with this unit are bands of fine to medium grained siltstones which display gradational contacts with the rhyolite. Lithic bearing crystal tuffs are exposed in Waterloo Creek on the west of the base line. The lithic fragments are of pink rhyolite and reach 5cm in size and are enclosed in a weakly chloritic matrix.

Marking the western most boundary of the grid is a poorly exposed sequence of chloritic, quartz-feldspar, crystal, lapilli-tuffs which contain narrow lenticular bands of basic to intermediate volcanics. Outcrop of this sequence is confined to the south-west portion of the grid and is obscured to the north by cover of Tertiary gravels.

iii) Geochemistry

156 C horizon soil samples were collected by power auger at 25m intervals along the four grid lines. The thick covering of Tertiary gravels made C horizon sampling ineffective over the north-western part of the grid. All the samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe and Mn and two major anomalous areas were outlined and are worthy of note.