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The hole penetrated a sequence of pyritic coarse-grained lithic tuffs and agglomerates which overlie a thick sequence of vitric tuffs and rhyolites. The finer grained rocks are intensely brecciated and massive chlorite-pyrite assemblages occupy the interstices between breccia fragments in places. Elsewhere the rhyolites are cut by narrow anastomosing veins of magnetite<sup>te</sup> which contain occasional chalcopyrite grains. These features occur in the interval between 54 and 126m. From 126m to the end of the hole the rocks are buff coloured, leucocratic, sericitised, crystal tuffs and are devoid of any mineralization. Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded on the core and are presented in figure 10.

Geochemical values from split core are presented in Appendix 2. Copper values fall in the range 5-415ppm which suggests the hole did not explain the copper soil anomaly. Similarly the virtual absence of sulphides in the bottom 100m of the hole does not explain the IP anomaly in the area.

On a more positive note, the hydrothermal alteration within the coarse lithic tuffs and lavas at the top of the hole indicates a favourable stratigraphic environment for base metal mineralization.

#### Summary

The Voyager 9 area still warrants a high priority rating for the following reasons:

1. The structural setting of the Voyager 9 area, it is bounded by two major lineaments similar to the Great Lyell Fault in the Queenstown area.
2. The complex association between acidic pyroclastics and lavas of intermediate composition suggest proximity to an effusive centre.