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2. Coarse rhyolitic-crystal tuffs and agglomerates: Outcrops along the ridge between Gerrard Creek and Steele Creek. Fragments within the tuffs and agglomerates are typically angular, vary from 2mm to 30mm across, and consist of rhyolitic quartz porphyry. They are set in a matrix of quartz and feldspar crystals in a foliated quartzo-feldspathic ground mass. These rocks are considered to be the product of explosive rhyolitic volcanism with a minimum of reworking prior to deposition. Minor disseminated pyrite (1-3%) occurs within the coarse tuffs around 9350N, 8900E.
 3. Quartz porphyritic rhyolite lava: Outcrops in a lenticular body up to 200m wide and over 600m long in the centre of the gridded area. Typically the unit has a massive blocky outcrop pattern, occasionally developing a ropy surface texture with moderate to weak cleavage development. The rock contains from 5 to 10% quartz phenocrysts 1-2mm across and scattered fine albite phenocrysts in a white to green groundmass of sericite, K-feldspar and minor quartz. Chlorite aggregates after biotite are present in places. Similar porphyritic lavas have been mapped in the Voyager 19 area.
 4. Non porphyritic dacite lavas: Consist of fine grained light green well cleaved rocks with a characteristic fine ropy texture on the weathered outcrop. Quartz phenocrysts are generally lacking, although a complete gradation exists between these non porphyritic lavas and quartz porphyritic lavas. Dacite lava is strictly a field term to indicate the lack of phenocrystic quartz and presence of abundant fine albitic feldspar in a chloritic feldspathic matrix. Flow banding was observed in places and interbedded lithic-crystal tuff horizons are common particular on the eastern boundary of the lavas.