

- 5. Quartz porphyritic tuff-lavas: These are strongly cleaved rhyolitic volcanics which outcrop in the north-east portion of the grid and extend southward as a lens within the dacite lavas. Because of the strong cleavage and presence of lithic fragments the distinction between tuff and lava is difficult. Some horizons may be auto brecciated lavas.

- 6. Ropy chloritic qp lava: Outcrops as a narrow unit (150m wide) in the south-east portion of the grid. This is a distinctive rock type with coarse grained 2-4mm rounded quartz phenocrysts set in a dark green chloritic-feldspathic matrix. The unit is classified as a lava because of the ropy surface texture and occassional horizons with flow banding. A characteristic feature is the presence of manganese oxide coating the quartz phenocrysts and as dendrite growths within the groundmass.

- 7. Sandstone, pebble conglomerate: Outcrops in the south east corner of the grid as major quartz veined ridges striking north-easterly. These outcrops form part of a conglomerate-sandstone unit with strike length of about 2km and width of 50 to 100m. A detailed description of the lithologies is given by Large (1981, p9-10).
 A second sandstone horizon outcrops, in Gerrards Creek between 9800N and 10 000N. This horizon which directly underlies the coarse rhyolitic lithic tuffs is probably only 5-10m wide.