

S2

APPENDIX D Continued

- S390 144N, 263mE Deformed pyritic quartz-sericite metavolcanic (or
TSC33702 schist) which was probably a pyroclastic.
- S396 184N, 458mE Partly recrystallized and foliated acid volcanic rock
TSC33702A which is more likely to have been a pyroclastic than
a lava flow.
- S401 96N, 2300'W Extensively fractured and crushed, coarse-grained rock
TSC33703 composed of quartz, feldspar and some ?biotite. It was
probably a granitic rock.
- S404 120N, 1900'W Partly sericitized rhyolite. It is more likely to
TSC33704 have been a pyroclastic or ash flow than a lava flow.
- S405 120N, 1500'W Cataclastic rock which was once composed of coarse-
TSC33705 grained quartz, potash feldspar and a mafic mineral.
It may have been granite.
- S407 120N, 750'W Deformed quartz-chlorite-sericite schist derived from
TSC33706 a fine-grained rock almost certainly containing volcanic
material. There is no definite evidence to show whether
this may have been a pyroclastic or lava flow.
- S408 120N, 700'W Rhyolite in which feldspar phenocrysts have been replaced
TSC33707 by sericite and some other phenocrysts of chlorite.
There is no evidence to suggest a pyroclastic and it is
more likely to have been a lava flow.
- S409 120N, 260'W Rhyolite which was probably an ignimbritic pyroclastic
TSC33708
- S412 Selina road Fractured and deformed rock which was probably a crystal
TSC33710 ~156N, 2500'W tuff containing a high proportion of potash feldspar.
- S413 152N, 2600'W Indurated tuff in which there is a very fine-grained band
TSC33711 20m → N in contact with a slightly coarser-grained zone. Both
zones contain at least 5% of iron-oxide crystals (probably
oxidized magnetite) and some of these are concentrated along
small fractures.
- S415 184N, 1040mE Deformed tuff probably of rhyolitic composition. The rock
TSC33712 40m → N is now foliated.