

currently under investigation (DDH HAT-5 and DDH HAT-7), which are to the north and south of known mineralisation at Que River, the Feldspar Phyrlic Sequence contains moderate sized intervals of coherent andesitic lava.

In HAT-5, where the bottom of the unit is reached, it can be seen to conformably overlie the 'Lower Basalt'. At this location the lower most unit of the FPS is an extremely altered (sericite-silica) fragmental volcanic/volcaniclastic. This unit grades into a buff coloured volcanic breccia. Coarse grained volcanoclastics are also present within the lower parts of the FPS in this drill hole (fig. 1).

*Facies:* Two main volcanic facies exist within the FPS in the two drill holes currently under investigation. These facies are described below.

*Massive andesitic lava facies (MAL<sub>f</sub>):* Within the Feldspar Phyrlic Sequence in the two 'Hat' holes under investigation is a massive andesitic lava facies comprised of intervals of up to 20 metres, in core, of massive, porphyritic andesitic lava. This lava ranges from buff coloured to dark green depending on the style and degree of alteration. This facies is poorly to non vesicular. Texturally the lava consists of phenocrysts and glomerocrysts of plagioclase feldspar (up to 25%), which are now totally altered to albite ± sericite ± carbonate, giving the lava a white 'spotted' appearance typical of the units within the FPS. The groundmass of the massive lava is dominated by feldspar and varies from pilotaxitic to hyalopilitic, with the later often perlitically fractured. Most of the groundmass is extensively altered to chlorite, sericite, silica and carbonate bearing assemblages, especially in areas of hydrothermal alteration close to the stringer systems of the massive sulphide deposits. Away from areas affected by hydrothermal alteration regional metamorphic effects result in the pervasive development of chlorite ± carbonate ± pumpellyite assemblages.

In places patchy chlorite - sericite alteration gives these lavas an apparent brecciated appearance (figure 2). In these more altered areas a 'banding' may be seen which could be alteration of an original primary feature, possibly flow banding.