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PQ mineralisation. Like most of the sections at Que River these were complicated by complex faulting relationships.

Volcanics: The volcanics present within the two sections are dominated by massive, intermediate (andesitic - dacitic) compositions (Figs. 1 and 2). These massive volcanics often have associated autoclastic margins, which in some cases have been resedimented. This resedimented autoclastic debris suggests that these volcanics are most likely extrusive to very shallow intrusive lavas. The lavas show varying degrees of alteration, mainly hydrothermal, and range from dark grey through khaki to pale cream. Deformation of these volcanics appears to vary as a function of the degree of alteration but on the whole they are much less deformed than the associated volcanoclastics.

In hand specimen the lavas vary from weakly plagioclase-phyric (ie. QR-1053), to plagioclase-phyric with rare quartz phenocrysts (ie. QR-919 and QR-921?). The total phenocryst content of these lavas rarely exceeds 15 percent, which seems to be common in lavas within, and closely associated to the Mixed Sequence units. The groundmass appears in most cases to have been originally glass and has been subsequently devitrified as seen by the presence of spherulites within lavas present in QR-919. Some of these lavas also appear to have been vesicular (ie, QR-921). Alteration of the lavas is dominated by silica - sericite - clays \pm fuchsite, with up to 5 percent disseminated pyrite also being present.

The presence of rare quartz phenocryst in the lavas present below about 20 metres in drill holes from the 7212.5 N section suggest that these may be dacitic in composition, while those apparently lacking quartz (ie. those on 7437.5 N), may be either dacitic or more andesitic in composition. It is therefore suggested that the units initially described as 'porphyritic dacite' (PD), may in some cases be dacites as originally believed and not andesitic as presently thought. This distinction between andesites and dacites in the Que - Hellyer Volcanics has been an on going problem, especially in the footwall units, and it's now being recognised that some of the lithologies previously logged as andesite within the footwall are most likely dacitic in composition (ie. feldspar - quartz phyric lavas from Hat 5).

The brecciated margins of the flows can be sub divided into two types. The first type consists of a closed framework, irregular arrangement of flow banded