

0061 intermediate blocky fragments which range in size up to 25 centimetres long in core (eg. QR-1057, QR-1058)(Fig. 1). These are generally very poorly sorted and vary from angular to sub-angular. The breccia has a matrix of less than 15 percent, which is generally rich in sericite. The second type consists of non banded fragments which vary from a closed to a moderately open framework (eg. QR-920, QR-1053)(Figs. 1 and 2). This second type of breccia is also poorly sorted and generally extensively altered to sericite rich assemblages. The moderately open framework breccia consists up to 60 percent matrix in places making it more of a sandy to blocky mudstone (ie. QR-920). Both types of breccia have gradational contacts with the massive lavas, suggesting that they are autoclastic in origin. The first breccia type is interpreted to be an autobrecciated margin to the flow while the second type may be of hyaloclastic origin.

Also present within the drill holes on section 7437.5 N is an apparently more intermediate to mafic lava (andesitic - basaltic)(Fig. 4). This unit is 4 to 5 metres thick in core and can lie either stratigraphically above or below the mineralisation, although the variation in its position on this section may be a function of faulting, or may indicate that the lava cross cuts the mineralisation. This unit does however lie below the dacitic / andesitic units on this section and a similar basaltic unit has been recorded from QR-49 below one of the Mixed Sequence dacites at the northern end of the Que River deposit. The lava is typically porphyritic and moderately vesicular (up to 15%) and extensively altered to chlorite - fuchsite. Fuchsite 'spotting' throughout this unit leads to it commonly being logged as 'IHCO" or fuchsite-carbonate rock. Contacts with adjacent units are generally sharp. In some instances (ie. QR-1053 and QR-1054), the lava grades down hole into a hyaloclastite / peperitic unit. This hyaloclastite contains angular to sub-angular, very poorly sorted fragments with up to 20 % vesicularity. Fracturing of these fragments across the vesicle walls produces cusped margins. Fragment size decreases away from the massive lava from pebble down to coarse to granule sized fragments. The unit has a moderately open framework in places supported by a matrix of pale grey mud and finely granulated fine to medium sand sized hyaloclastite material. This hyaloclastite represents the quenched margin of an extrusive to shallow intrusive flow.

In places this unit looks very similar to the Hellyer Basalt and may represent the initial eruption of this basaltic material in the upper parts of the Que -