

10 metres to in excess of 25 metres. The contacts of these units with autoclastic breccias appears in many cases to be gradational, in that there is a rapid change from polychromatic, polymictic rocks to monomictic breccias which have gradational contacts to massive lavas (Fig. 7).

Comparison of Footwall Units at Que River and Elsewhere

The footwall sequence in the Que River area (ie. QR-1060) is nearly identical to that recorded from other holes around Hellyer and from between the two deposits. The footwall sequence (FPS) is dominated by lavas and autoclastics of intermediate composition which suggest that the emplacement of the sequence was via multiple small volume flows from apparently non-explosive eruptions. Due to the relative lack of thick deposits of volcanoclastics and pelagic deposits between flow units it is interpreted that there were only short time breaks between flows. Those volcanoclastic deposits which are present between flows represent resedimented autoclastic debris (ie. debris flows), indicating that the lavas and associated autoclastic breccias were extrusive to very shallow intrusive.

Future Work:

Future work to be undertaken in the next six months includes:-

- (i) Continue logging and sampling Que River DDH's on selected sections (ie. 7200 N., 7400N., 7800 N., 7925N.).
- (ii) Log QR 1001 (7700 N.) to further investigate the footwall sequence around Que River.
- (iii) Continue logging and sampling of selected Exploration DDH's. Some of the holes targeted for logging in the near future are Mac-19, Mac-4, Hat-8, Hat-3. These holes will help complete regional scale north-south and east-west sections.
- (iv) Log selected holes on a east - west traverse over Hellyer (Hat-9, HL-246, Mac-17, Mac-4, HL-80, Mac-11, Mac-19)