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Within the units represented in MAC22 are several that display textures that mimic welded ignimbrite textures (fig. 13). Whilst these units are composed of pyroclastic material, there is no evidence to suggest that they were deposited in a hot state. Usually, individual shards are not visible, which may be a function of alteration, but the dominant clast type is tube pumice. This pumice does not appear to have collapsed vesicles.

### 3.6. Alteration

Typical alteration of the rocks in the Upper Rhyolitic Sequence is carbonate (calcite and minor dolomite), and widespread sericite alteration of the juvenile glassy material. Some silica alteration is also present in the fine grained units in the lower section. Alteration may strongly modify the original depositional textures, producing psuedoclastic (fig 14,15) and pseudoeutaxitic textures.

### 3.7. Proposed Future Work

A course of further detailed drill hole examinations is proposed, with three major aims:

1. to step out from the two HL holes already logged to both attempt further correlation to the north and south, and to document lateral changes within both the prominent volcanoclastic units and the more conventional sedimentary units and;

2. To document the lateral variation and extent of the distinctive pumiceous units found in Mac-22, and to try to constrain the spatial and temporal relations between the two distinct types of magmatism observed between the two areas.

3. a detailed examination of the haulage road and Link Road sections examine the lateral variation within units on the outcrop scale, and to attempt to correlate with units found in drill holes.

- 4 attempt to reconstruct the depositional surface of the URS, to determine the nature of the topographic controls on sedimentation

Further, it has been suggested by Ray Cas to devote some time to the sedimentology of the Que River Shale, with the intention of explaining the anomalously thick accumulation of shale.