

The most distinctive rock unit on the 400N access track is a 70m thick andesite unit. It shows the typical alteration of the andesites in East Chester, developing an ochrous red clay soil and weathering to a ferruginous rock. No contact relationships with the adjacent rocks were visible. Between the andesite and the costean is a sequence of acid crystal lithic tuffs, becoming more dacitic closer to the andesite. The tuffs have been moderately to strongly sericitised, with a weak foliation striking northwards, with a sub-vertical dip. At 482m and 498m on the track, sphalerite and galena are present, associated with quartz-carbonate fracture filling. Pyrite is ubiquitous through these rocks, varying up to 20%, as fine grained disseminations. These rocks may be the equivalent of Perkin's Unit 3, with no shale fragments.

East of the andesite is about 120m of poorly exposed quartz crystal tuff. The quartz crystals are coarse grained, sub-rounded, and appear vesicular. The rock may be a quartz eye volcanic or quartz felspar porphyry. On the first 100m of the access track, there is very poor outcrop of chloritic quartz felspar crystal (lithic?) tuff. There is no evidence of the porphyritic agglomeratic dacitic lava that is present on the upper Chester road at approximately 1200N, 020E. It would appear that the unit has lensed out north of the access track.

The agglomerate referred to by Perkin as Unit 3A can be traced along the upper Chester road, roughly along the grid base line to 1200N, then it turns east of north and is seen again on the road between 1500N and 1600N. Two petrological descriptions of rock samples taken on the main Chester road, 100m north of grid point 2000N, 500E, describe the rocks as devitrified rhyolitic lava flow breccia, related to a vent, or near vent, situation. This unit cannot be traced further north where it is obscured by glacial overburden.

Mapping of the three northernmost lines, 2300N, 2800N and 3100N, was not very productive due to the paucity of outcrop over the Primrose Pyroclastics. The few small outcrops seen consisted essentially of quartz felspar crystal tuffs, acid tuffs and some leached, fine grained flow banded rhyolite (?) at 2300N, 800W. Small