

north-east of Chester, and to the south-east of the East Chester grid.

It is obvious that there is a substantial thickening, or apparent thickening, of the Primrose Pyroclastics as the sequence is traced northwards from the Pieman River. Perkin quotes a thickness of 710m for the section of the Primrose Pyroclastics exposed on the Hydro-Electric Commission road, but across the Chester grid, through the Chester Pyrite Mine, there are 2000m. There is no direct evidence of structural thickenings in the form of synclinal or anticlinal structures, although it must be recognised that with the poor outcrop and substantial alteration effects, it would be difficult to recognise such structures. The most logical conclusion is that the thickening is due to increased depositional thicknesses of units.

There are also indications of changes in lithology from south to north. The Hydro-Electric Commission road sequence is essentially one of fine grained sediments, reworked tuffs, aquagene ash-fall tuffs, cherts and ignimbrites; all indicating a medial or distal zone of deposition. To the north, there is evidence of increasing proportions of acid to intermediate lavas, lava breccias and agglomeratic facies, indicating proximity to the source area of the rocks. This would cause a substantial increase in thickness of the Primrose Pyroclastics.

5.2.2. Pinnacles Grid (EAA)

A detailed mapping programme was completed over this grid by G.K. Krummei between December 1976 and February 1977, and reported in Preussag Report Tas/6, (TAS/2/1485).

The structure and stratigraphy of the area are complex, and any interpretation is tentative at best, (TAS/2/1587). However, a better understanding of the structure is possible in the light of recent work in the East Chester grid. The unit of siltstone and argillite in the east of the grid, extending from 1700S, 1000W, to 2100S, 1100W, is the east limb of a north-east plunging syncline (Burns Peak Syncline). The west limb is present