

contorted, showing evidence of wet sediment deformation (slumping), chevron-style folding and compressional folding.

5.2.3. East Chester Grid (EAB)

Geological mapping of the East Chester grid has proved invaluable in the elucidation of the structure of the area, (TAS/2/1565, 1698).

The dominant feature of the area is the extensive central zone of andesite lavas, which are interpreted as being the core of a north-east plunging anticline. The lavas are microporphyr-itic in plagioclase, with flow attenuated vesicles filled by deuteric quartz. The groundmass is flow textured, glassy to micro-crystalline and clouded by chlorite-sericite alteration. Sections show minor fracturing, variably continuous, with some development of localised breccia, invaded and filled by hydro-thermal quartz-saussurite-epidote. In part the andesites are tuffaceous, but not a reworked tuff. In the southern part of the grid, on the East Chester road, north of Holloway Rivulet, line 2950S:220W-300W, line 3750S:200W-350W and line 3550S:220W-240W, the andesites have been extensively chloritised, fractured and brecciated. This alteration zone contains variable amounts of pyrite, rarely up to 50%, with rare traces of chalcopyrite.

In the original East Chester grid area, visible in old costeans on lines 4500 ft S and 5500 ft S, are thin phyllites, micaceous sandstone and pyritic carbonaceous shales/siltstones. These occur as units only a few metres thick within the andesites, and there is some chloritic alteration.

The eastern contact of the andesites, interpreted as a top contact, is relatively sharp. The overlying intermediate to acid tuffs and lavas dip, and are assumed to face, east. There is a distinct unit of trachyandesitic lavas, described in thin section as weakly vesicular and micro-porphyr-itic, enriched in late magmatic quartz and occasionally chlorite. These lavas possibly represent a transition from intermediate volcanicity to an essentially acid type. The acid volcanic rocks are represented by rhyodacitic