

There was obviously considerable glacial scouring of pre-existing creeks which are now filled with coarse debris, possibly the result of frost-heave action. Several of these debris-filled valleys are visible on the new Hydro-Electric Commission road on the north side of the Pieman River.

Most of the till covered areas are open button grass plains with low bauera and tea tree scrub developed on them. The higher peaks and ridge tops also have button grass and low scrub developed. The remainder of the area is covered by rain forest, substantial areas of horizontal growth and occasional thick regrowth.

The climate of the area is characterised by short, cool to warm, damp summers and long, cold, wet winters. Snow is not uncommon.

#### 1.6. Infrastructure

This section has been adequately covered in previous reports by G. Krummei (Tas/9) and D.J. Perkin (Tas/6). Reference should be made to these reports for details.

A major factor that has to be faced in the planning of any exploration or mining activity in the area is the activities of Environment Protection agencies, both Government and non-Government. Strict controls are being laid down as to the type and extent of any earthworks undertaken. In the event that an economic ore deposit is discovered in the area, these environmental controls need to be taken into consideration in the planning of infrastructure facilities.

## 2. PREVIOUS WORK AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A brief history of exploration and mining in the Pinnacles area has been adequately covered by G. Krummei (Tas/9). In addition to the ore deposits at Pinnacles and Silver Falls, the only other deposit of consequence is the Chester Pyrite Mine.

The Chester Pyrite deposit was discovered by Kershaw and Sandison in 1896, who attempted to develop the property as a copper mine. However, it was soon discovered that the base metal content of the deposit was negligible, and the property was not developed. In 1908, the Mount Lyell Company took over the prospect as a Pyrite mine. From