

is 1:5000. This has been found most suitable for all types of surveys, as two A1 standard sheets cover the Chester grid (EAD), and two A1 sheets also cover the East Chester grid (EAB). 1:2500 scale plans have been prepared in certain cases to cover areas of particular interest, e.g. the western costeans in EAB. All costean data, geological and geochemical, has been plotted at 1:500 scale.

#### 4.3. Geological Mapping

All roads, tracks, costeans and grid lines have been mapped and the data transferred to suitable scale plans.

Roads and tracks provide reasonably good outcrop, except in areas of particularly deep soil cover, or areas of glacial overburden. Outcrop on grid lines is minimal, and is often very weathered, thus hindering positive identification of many of the rock units. Confidence in recognising many of the rock types is gained by mapping experience in the area, particularly where bulldozing has exposed fresh bedrock that can be related to weathered outcrop.

Costeaning has provided good exposure in certain areas and detailed, accurate mapping is possible. This mapping has provided essential data for the geological interpretations presented in this report.

#### 4.4. Geochemical Sampling

The main geochemical surveying technique utilised in this area has been A<sup>0</sup> horizon sampling. This method has been used in the area since orientation surveys were carried out over the Pinnacles grid in 1973/1974. A critique of this orientation survey and the usefulness of the A<sup>0</sup> sampling programme has been presented in Preussag Report Tas/8 by D.B. Hall.

As a result of this critique, a technical meeting was held to discuss the findings and recommend alternative techniques and further orientation work.