

035

phase, as it truncates Tabberabberan structures in the Rosebery Group and the Primrose Pyroclastics.

Previous regional mapping indicates significant thicknesses of black shales and siltstones to the north-east in the Bulgobac area. These are probably part of the sequence in the Burns Peak Syncline, and possibly stratigraphically higher in the sequence. However, this will require confirmation in future mapping programmes in the area.

6. GEOCHEMISTRY

All grid lines in the three grid areas have been geochemically sampled. The standard procedure has been to sample the A⁰ soil horizon and this has been discussed in section 4.4.

In order to obtain meaningful, useful results from the data, all results have been processed by the VSTAT computer programme. The statistics have been utilised in separating out the various populations for each sampling programme. Contour plans have been prepared for each individual grid area, and for the total area at 1:10 000. The method used to separate the populations was to plot cumulative frequency curves of the log transformed data, and graphically plot the break points in the curve. These break points represent the limits of each population.

6.1. Pinnacles Grid (EAA)

The Pinnacles data has been adequately covered in Preussag Reports Tas/8 and Tas/9. It is contended here that the A⁰ sampling programme in Pinnacles has not proved to be a guide to mineralisation, due to the contamination caused by cultural effects. The weakly anomalous metal values on the eastern side of the grid can probably be related to the sedimentary units at the core of the Burns Peak Syncline, (TAS/2/1588, 1589, 1590, 1591).

6.2. East Chester Area (EAB)

The original EAB grid, from baseline 00S to 1630S, was sampled at the B horizon for copper, lead and zinc. Anomalous values are as follows: (Tables 2, 2(c))

Cu: >8 ppm; Pb: >40 ppm; Zn >80 ppm.