

037

siliceous black shales, subsequently exposed in costeaning.

The 2540S anomalies are also related to the Unit 15 black siltstones exposed in costean 2540S, with the barium giving the most pronounced response. This was confirmed in the chip sampling of the costean.

Siliceous black shales also subcrop on line 2750S at 1400W, with a related weak zinc, copper and barium anomaly. Also on 2750S, the eastern anomaly is related to underlying andesite.

The weak barium response on 2950S, 1620W to 1740W, occurs on the steep western flank of Burns Peak, where there is very shallow soil cover.

The weak response at the east end of the 3150S west extension line is probably related to the black shales above the sedimentary tuffs.

The eastern extensions of the EAB grid were A^o sampled, but subsequent mapping of the grid showed most of the grid to be glacial covered. Occasional spotty, slightly anomalous, copper and zinc values are present but are not regarded as significant.

Costeans 2540S and 2340S were excavated to test IP anomalies and geochemistry. The costeans were chip sampled after the sampling interval had been marked out in relation to the lithology. The chip samples consisted of about 10-12 rock chips taken at regular intervals within the sample interval. It was decided that this would give sufficiently representative results of background values, and was quicker than doing full channel sampling. The geology and geochemical results are presented as a 1:500 scale plan (TAS/2/1613).

The Unit 3 and Unit 6 sediments give fairly normal background values for shales and siltstones. Cu ranges from 5-40 ppm, Pb: 35-245 ppm, Zn: 20-55 ppm and Ba: 220-380 ppm.

The Unit 15 silicified shales gave elevated values for all elements: Cu: 10-385 ppm, Pb: 50-425 ppm, Zn: 10-510 ppm, Ba: 740-3100 ppm.

Values within the andesite were of a high background for copper, lead and zinc. The acid volcanic units