

produced only background values for all elements, except the Unit 11 agglomerate which contained elevated barium, up to 1800 ppm.

The results indicate that the Unit 15 sediments may represent the most favourable target horizon, since it contains evidence of above average supplies of base metal ions.

The 2540S western costeans (TAS/2/1612) were chip sampled, again on a lithological basis, to obtain the base metal values present in the silicified, weakly mineralised tuffs along strike from the mineralised material exposed in the access track. The best value is in costean 3, 1m (38-39m) of 1200 ppm Cu, 1300 ppm Pb, 2100 ppm Zn and 400 ppm Ba. The remainder of the values were disappointing, usually only giving background values in all elements. It is noticeable that barium gave several anomalous values, particularly on the eastern side of the zone, e.g:

Costean 2	X-cut track	33m - 38m	3400 ppm Ba
Costean 3		23m - 26m	1100 ppm Ba
Costean 4		16m - 19m	1.6% Ba
Costean 5		8m - 11m	1.0% Ba
Costean 6		45m - 50.8m	7800 ppm Ba

Very high barium values were present in the chip sampling along the access track, up to a maximum of 33%. It appears that this zone has a high barium background, possibly related to the high barium sediments of Unit 15 in costean 2540S.

6.3. Chester Grid (EAD)

All of the EAD grid has been sampled at the A<sup>0</sup> horizon. From the contoured results there are six distinctly anomalous zones evident, and each is described individually, (TAS/2/1572 to 1581).

Zone 1

This zone occupies the extreme western edge of the grid, and is best defined by copper values. The lead values are more diffuse, but the zone can be recognised as a distinct entity. Zinc is a bit more patchy, but is still recognisable as a distinct zone. The zone correlates with the