

900m to the west. The anomaly abruptly disappears between 1800N and 1600N, and this may indicate a cross strike structure, probably a fault. Previous geophysical work by Rio Tinto Exploration in the vicinity of the Chester Mine, indicated a cross cutting feature to the north of the Mine, and striking west-north-west to east-south-east. This feature could be the cause of the disappearance of Anomaly B at its southern end.

Anomaly C is a small indistinct feature within the Primrose Pyroclastics. It is best defined on line 600N:360W-500W, with a peak of 100 nT above background. It appears to correspond to a weakly mineralised sericitic tuff exposed on the 400N costean access track. The anomaly is present on 400N, but is more diffuse and extensive. It corresponds to an A⁰ geochemical anomaly that was tested by costeaning. A significant concentration of manganese was exposed in the costean, with associated ferruginous material (see section 5.2.1.). The magnetic response over this material is very weak, up to 60 nT above background, and is probably a function of the strong Mn/Fe development in the overburden.

7.1.2. East Chester Grid (EAB)

This grid presents a rather complex magnetic picture (TAS/2/), but the area can be roughly subdivided into two major zones. The western non-responsive zone presents a flat, relatively low response, with a background of approximately 62 600 nT. The eastern zone, approximately east of 500W, is noisy with recognisable definite anomalous areas. Five anomalous zones have been outlined: A, B, C, D and E.

Anomaly A is quite distinctive, with a finite strike length of +400m, from 2750S:600W-800W to 3150S:500W-740W. The anomaly stops abruptly north of 2750S, after giving a well defined sharp anomaly of 500 nT above background at 2750S:720W. The southern end of the anomaly is less well defined with a subdued peak of 150 nT above background on line 3150S. There is still some response along strike on 3350S, but this is probably noisy background. The anomaly is