situated within the andesite unit, on the eastern limb of the anticline. Costean 2750S has crossed the anomaly, with no obvious cause for the anomaly being seen in the bedrock. The rock is porphyritic, vesicular, flow textured andesitic lava. The anomaly is unexplained, but must be related to some feature in the andesites at depth.

Anomaly B is recognised on three lines, each 400m apart, giving a strike length of +800m. The northern end is open due to lack of grid lines for surveying, and the anomaly is not evident south of line 2750S. Line 1930S gives the best responxe of 64 080 nT over a background of 62 600 nT, at 060E. The anomaly has an apparent width of 300m. On the basis of recent geological mapping, the anomaly is associated with the rhyodacitic tuffs and lavas immediately above the andesites. There is nothing in the outcrop along the East Chester road that can be seen to be the cause of the anomaly.

Anomaly C occurs on two adjacent lines, 3150S and 3350S, immediately overlying the eastern contact of the andesites. Outcrop is non-existent, but bedrock is interpreted as being acid crystal tuffs, rhyodacitic lavas and trachyandesite lavas. There is no obvious source of the magnetic anomaly, which has a peak value of 63 600 nT over a background of 62 600 nT.

Anomaly D is possibly an extension of Anomaly B, and is present on lines 3550S:080E-300E and 3950S:180E-400E. It occurs over an area of complete glacial overburden, so it cannot be related to any definite geological feature. It is probably related to a unit of acid tuffs and lavas, probably the same unit causing the Anomaly B response.

There are also some unrelated anomalies which have no apparent strike extent, which represent a small finite source. Line 2130S:240W-500W gives a peak of 63 280 nT at 270W. This response occurs over glacial overburden, but is interpreted as being within the andesites near the eastern contact, and along strike from the interbedded sedimentary units exposed in costean 55S on the original EAB grid.

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