

2340S: 970W - 1090W

2750S: 1210W - 1330W

On line 2340S the chargeability anomaly directly correlates with a substantial drop in resistivity (from a background of 600 ohm metres to 120 ohm metres). This resistivity anomaly is less extensive than that of the chargeability, so may not be caused by the same source. The resistivity low on line 2750S is centred at 1240W, which means it is offset slightly from the chargeability anomaly. The chargeability source must be within 20m of the surface. There is some evidence that the source dips west.

Costeaming subsequent to the Induced Polarisation survey, intersected pyritic black shales, which can be correlated with the Induced Polarisation anomaly. The sediments are up to 60m thick and dip west.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1. The gross stratigraphy of the area has been clarified, particularly in Pinnacles and East Chester, where substantial costeaming has exposed bedrock. The stratigraphy through the Chester grid area is still tenuous due to very poor exposure.
- 8.2. A structural interpretation is presented that provides a "best-fit" of presently known geology. The sequence in Chester has been confirmed as dipping and facing east. It is still possible that some faulting and folding has taken place, but the extent of it is impossible to gauge. The Pinnacles Anticline separates two intravolcanic basins, the Que Syncline and the Burns Peak Syncline. This interpretation confirms that the Pinnacles sequence to the west of the Pinnacles peaks is the east limb of the north plunging Que Syncline, and that the west limb has been truncated by the Owen Shear.

The Owen Shear is interpreted as a thrust, with an east dip of 35°-40°. It appears to truncate the stratigraphy of both the Primrose Pyroclastics and the Rosebery Group sediments to the west.

Significant faulting is invoked in East Chester to