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7.7.3. Geology (Refer to 1:10,000 Geology Sheets 5 & 6 Ref. Nos. AD-525-0004 & 0005)

The rocks of the Pieman area are a strike extension of those of the Mt. Sale area and are essentially similar, consisting of acid pyroclastics and subordinate lavas which contain local thin bands of tuffaceous sediment in the west and intermediate pyroclastic and lavas in the east of the area. The rocks are extensively glacial covered.

Mineralisation, as at Mt. Sale, appears to be insignificant. No significant mineralisation was located on the grid lines. Minor disseminated sphalerite and galena was located on the H.E.C. Bastyan access road at 5,379,350mN, 387,050mE, west of the EL boundary. This exposure, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  metre square is a fracture bounded block of chloritic pyroclastic. The enclosing pyroclastic rocks are not mineralised. Disseminated pyrite occurs regularly in amounts less than 1%. No significant alteration was observed.

7.7.4. Geochemistry (Refer to 1:5,000 Sheet Nos. AO-504-0027-0030 and AO-504-0033-0034)

Soil sampling at 20m intervals along the three lines did not produce any significant anomalies. Glacial cover was a problem, especially on lines P2 and P3.

7.7.5. Geophysics (Refer to Appendix IX)

A reconnaissance dipole-dipole frequency domain, induced polarisation was done on the three Pieman lines by Geox in June, 1978. No significant anomalies were present.

7.7.6. Recommendations for 1979/80

Geological mapping of the area should be improved in the northern section by utilizing recent aerial photography to position H.E.C. access tracks which have created many new exposures. The mineralised black shale/tuffaceous sediment unit located on the south side of the Pieman River in the Mt. Sale area (AMG 5,379,200mN 380,600mE) should be traced north into the Pieman area.