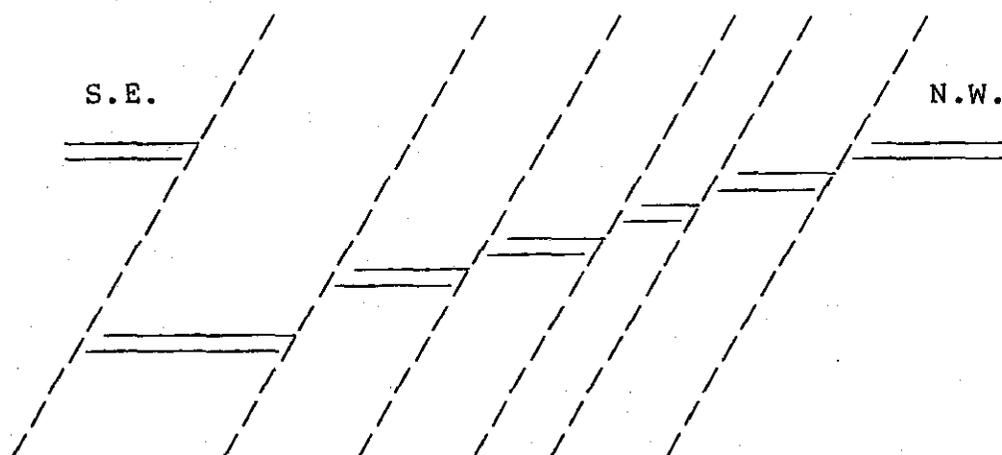


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At this stage, the detailed core logging has not yet finalised a stratigraphic column for the Mt. Bischoff sequence of rocks. The only major marker bed is the dolomite horizon itself, however even that appears to be depositionally discontinuous. The clastic sediments (shales, siltstones and sandstones/quartzites) are laterally discontinuous and appear to have abrupt facies changes. They are frequently highly disrupted and have tectonic and/or pre-consolidation brecciation. South of the main dolomite horizon there are 3 or 4 fragmental angular tuffaceous horizons. These tuffs become thicker towards the south and generally lie some 30 to 80 metres above the "buried" dolomite. However, tuffs have also been encountered beneath both the "buried" dolomite and the main dolomite horizon. Unfortunately the tuffs, like the clastic sediments, are discontinuous and are difficult to use as marker beds. Present interpretation indicates that the "buried" dolomite lies up to 100 metres stratigraphically below the main dolomite horizon, but it is still possible that it is the same horizon.