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scree or thin glacial deposits which effectively obscure any bedrock geology. The results of DDH BD1 suggest that this area may be underlain by massive, pyritic black shales which have been equated with the Chamberlain Shale within the Rosebery Group (See Section 5.4.4.).

Bedding determinations from outcrops of Stitt Quartzite indicate strikes that are sub-parallel to the trend of the volcanic sequence, between 350° and 005° (AMG). In general, the dips appear to be steeper to the east than within the volcanics, although dips as shallow as 50° east have been recorded.

5.4.2. Geochemistry:

Part of the earlier EZ Company hand auger soil sampling was repeated and the survey extended to the north to line 12,700N adjacent to thick fluvio-glacial deposits south of the Pieman River. A power auger was used and, where practical, all samples were collected from the C horizon. In general, the depth to bedrock was less than one metre and the deepest samples, up to 2 metres deep, occurred on line 11,500N over the flat-lying, probable scree-covered zone.

The assay results from this program have confirmed the existence and strength of the Bobadil Anomaly, but have significantly extended the area of the anomaly, particularly along strike to the north. By incorporating the results from the earlier EZ Company sampling on grid lines to the south within the exclusion area, the anomaly is at least 600m long and up to 150m wide (See Figure 15). The maximum assays from the current survey were 2450ppm Zn, 355ppm Pb and 45ppm Cu.

It is concluded that the current sampling and geological interpretation has confirmed the stratigraphic nature of the soil anomaly, which appears to lie within the volcanics adjacent to and/or straddling the Rosebery Group contact. The apparent swing to the north east of the anomaly on line 12,700N might be explained by the easterly dips of the stratigraphy across the northern nose of the ridge,