

034

7. Area 7 (Grid origin 5,376,000N, 383,500E AMG)
The follow-up gradient survey produced no significant responses. Soil geochemistry over the grid produced no anomalous values. The grid has not yet been mapped.
8. Area 8 (Grid origin 5,375,000N, 382,000E AMG)
The original gradient anomaly was traced 100m north but has a diminished magnitude. Bedrock consists of poorly outcropping dacitic tuff and pyritic (?) chloritic schist. There was no significant anomalous geochemical response.
9. Area 9 - Langdon Area (Grid origin 5,379,000N 380,500E AMG)
Two north south trending anomalous I.P. zones were outlined by the follow-up I.P. survey.
Zone A with responses of up to 10 Mv/v above background lies 100m west of the Langdon Mine.
Zone B Which has responses of up to 20 Mv/v above background. This zone is associated with a thin band of tuffaceous black shale some 300m east of the Langdon Mine.

The Langdon Grid has been remapped since the follow-up I.P. survey. Mapping revealed a complex group of acid ash-fall tuffs, rhyolites and ash-flow tuffs with thin bands of tuffaceous, pyritic shales. These rocks have been intruded by intermediate-basic intrusives which may be the source for the mineralisation at the Langdon Mine.

Soil geochemistry gave surprisingly low values over the entire grid. Values seem more representative of glacial overburden than volcanic rocks. Maxima of +65ppm for Pb, +45ppm for Zn occur away from the Langdon Mine area. It was noted that geochemical dispersion from the Langdon Mine is effectively confined by the topography to a small gully running past the mine. A stream sediment sampling programme is planned to effectively outline the mineralisation.