

035

10. Murchison River Grid (Grid origin 5,376,000N, 384,000E AMG)
(Refer to Appendix VI)

The Murchison River Grid covers approximately 1.0km² of mainly glacial covered ground near the Murchison River. The initial I.P. response was later proved to be a surficial response by a Schlumberger array. However, the detailed I.P. survey did distinguish the contact between the Mt. Black Volcanics and the Farrell Slates. The survey also located a discrete I.P. anomaly immediately to the west of the Farrell Slate/dacitic volcanic contact. The anomaly is completely covered by Pleistocene fluvio-glacials but occurs along strike from strongly silicified, pyritic, dacitic tuffs. All lines which crossed outcrop on the grid were soil sampled but no anomalies of significance were located.

In conclusion it is thought that the initial gradient anomalies detailed by grids 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and zone A of the Langdon area are probably minor barren sulphide responses. They may also represent contact zones between rocks of different electrical properties. Whatever causes the I.P. responses located on the above grids, base metal sulphides are probably not the source.

Reasons for this assumption are outlined below:

1. None of these areas have any significant geochemical response.
2. Apart from zone B on the Langdon Grid, no sediments were mapped on Mt. Sale within the Mt. Read Volcanics.
3. When compared with a test survey over the Que River Pb/Zn/Cu deposit (refer to Scintrex Report No. Tas-034-A, November 1976, on file West Coast Mines) none of the gradient I.P. responses resembles that of a massive sulphide deposit. It seems that they more closely resemble responses obtained by a gradient array I.P. survey in the Boco Area of the Bulgobac EL 12/72. (refer to E.Z. Report No. 128 N.H. Hanson, October, 1977) Three of these anomalies