

and minor flow banded dacites. An apparent geological anomaly exists where original mapping has shown the rocks to be rhyolitic and follow-up mapping suggests they are dacitic in composition. A few samples will be submitted for thin section description to resolve this discrepancy.

Apart from trace pyrite and arsenopyrite observed on line 5,378,100N at 379,300E no mineralisation was observed.

2. Grid Area 7 (Grid Origin 5,376,000N 382,500E)

Sparsely outcrop on the grid revealed that the rocks consisted mainly of porphyritic dacites with local dacitic, lithic vitric tuffs and minor hornblende (?) rich dacitic intrusives. The frequency of tuffaceous units increased north of line 5,376,000N. Apart from a cleaved, pyritic ? porphyritic rhyolite mapped on line 5,376,000N no mineralisation was observed.

3. Langdon Mine Grid (Refer 1:10,000 Geology Sheet 5 AQ-525-0004)

The grid was remapped, when an orientation mapping exercise recognised the presence of sub-aerial and possibly sub-aqueous ash-fall tuffs which had previously been mapped as porphyritic, rhyolitic lavas.

Remapping revealed that much of the grid (about 60%) consisted of fine grained, rhyolitic, crystal vitric tuffs which showed broad uncontorted compositional banding, typical of ash-fall tuffs. Locally the tuffs were slumped suggesting that some, at least, were reworked and sub-aqueous. Much of the rest of the grid was over massive uniform siliceous porphyritic rhyolite which was locally slightly pyritic.

The rhyolitic tuffs and flows appear to have been intruded by a fine grained, chloritic mafic dyke in the vicinity of the Langdon Mine. The significance of the proximity of the dyke, which was poorly outcropping, to the mineralisation is not known.