

A thin, discontinuous band of greywacke, siltstone, shale and tuffaceous sediments occurs 350m east of the Langdon Mine. The band strikes north-north-west and dips steeply west. Facings indicate that the unit is not overturned.

An adit and shaft have been excavated into the sediments and dump material indicates that they are pyritic. No other mineralisation was observed although a grab sample of dump material analysed 850 ppm Pb and 1650 ppm Zn.

Two drill sites were constructed to allow diamond drilling of an I.P. anomaly located on line 5,378,900N at 380,290E, which was thought to be associated with Langdon type mineralisation and an I.P. anomaly located on line 5,379,100N at 380,660E which was associated with the pyritic sediments mentioned above. Subsequently it was decided not to diamond drill the anomalies at present.

4. Murchison River Grid (Grid Origin 5,376,000N 384,000E)

The Murchison River Grid covers approximately 1.0km² of mainly glacial covered ground near the Murchison River. A survey of the grid subsequently proved it to be 100m west of the pegged co-ordinates. The grid has been plotted according to the most up to date survey information.

A detailed gradient array/dipole-dipole survey (see Appendix VI, E.Z. Report 131) over the grid during the 1978-79 field season defined the contact between the Mt. Black Volcanics and the Farrell Slates and also located a discrete response immediately to the west of the Mt. Black Volcanics/Farrell Slate contact.

A ground magnetometer survey, using a Geox G 816 Proton Magnetometer was conducted over the grid. Readings were taken at 20m intervals on lines 100m apart.