

Ironically, the best anomaly occurs at the end of the least accessible line (5,369,500N) half way up the side of Mt. Murchison at 382,700E. The anomaly appears to be insitu (i.e. it is not hydromorphic) and has peak values of 635 ppm Pb, 1350 ppm Zn and 105 ppm Cu in soils derived from feldspathic pyroclastic grit/conglomerate (not exposed) which may be stratigraphically equivalent to the acid volcanics observed north and west of Mt. Murchison and lying stratigraphically beneath or equivalent to the Farrell Slates. This anomaly has not been surveyed with I.P.

With the exception of a Zn anomaly on line 5,372,000N at 383,980E-383,190E which was coincident with a dipole-dipole I.P. anomaly, no anomalies have been checked in the field.

2. Litter Geochemistry (Refer to Appendix 2 Litter Geochemistry data sheets)

There is ample evidence to suggest that organic material will tend to reflect anomalous sub-soil geochemical values. On the advice of N.J. Marshall, all lines of the Stitt Reconnaissance and Follow-up Grids were sampled for leaf litter as well as soils. The samples were collected at 20m intervals but were submitted for analysis at 60m intervals only to Analabs (Aust) Pty. Ltd. in Western Australia. The analytical technique is outlined in Appendix 3 of E.Z. Report 131.

Visual inspection of the litter sample results has not revealed any definite trends when compared to the soil sample results. This may be because only one outstanding soil anomaly was located in the area. A complete line of litter samples has been submitted for the line covering this anomaly (5,369,500N) but results have not yet been received.