

GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

METHOD:

During the literature search, it was noted that Pickands Mather has recognised a large geochemistry anomaly at Lynch Creek. Their sampling method has consisted of collecting a soil sample at a spade depth of about 12 inches. Although they had conducted an orientation survey and concluded there was no smelter fallout contamination, it was decided to consistently sample the top of the "C" horizon as well as collecting a rock sample at the same locality.

It has already been mentioned that glaciation and rapid erosion has stripped the area of a good "A" horizon. For the same reason, it was concluded that sampling weathered rock, where accumulation of metals is likely to occur, would produce a more representative sample. As there was obviously a deep clay cover over a large section of the area, an auger drilling programme was chosen. The hand tool used had a maximum penetration of 9 feet and a bit size of 4 inches. A total of 987 feet was drilled in the programme. It will be noticed that many holes reached nine feet. It is known that at least 80 feet of clay exists in places, and it could not be hoped with the present equipment to consistently reach the "C" horizon. For the nine foot holes, the results should be interpreted accordingly. On the other hand, for holes only 6 inches deep it can be concluded that rock outcrops, and that the soil is a poorly developed "A" horizon. It is unlikely in this instance that the result is meaningful. It is suggested that the 6 inch and 9 foot results could be omitted from the plans, and the resultant anomalies compared with those inferred from all results,

Where possible, a rock chip sample was taken at the surface outcrop. Where outcrop was absent, a sample of the weathered rock from the hole was used. No rockchip or soil samples were collected in swamps and creeks. Two field assistants were employed to carry out this work.

ANALYSIS:

All samples were analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for copper, lead and zinc. Initially, several lines were also assayed for silver. As gold mineralisation was known in the area, it was considered that silver might be an indicator. However, the analyses showed no indication of anomalous silver values, and silver analysis was omitted for the remainder of the survey.