

STATISTICS:

Histograms were prepared for each metal for each sample type. Frequency was plotted against metal value. From these histograms, the best values for contours were selected for the plans.

Detailed statistical investigations are currently being undertaken. Triangular and ratio diagrams are being studied to assist in the final interpretation of the results.

INITIAL RESULTS:

A broad zone generally defined by soil copper values over 100 ppm is the prominent anomalous feature in the Lynch Creek Area. Within this zone soil copper values reach isolated peaks of 300 - 400 ppm. Rockchip copper values tend to coincide with these soil anomalies. The only copper anomaly of any significance which lies outside the zone is located at the western end of line 15000TN. This is a copper-lead soil anomaly, situated at the base of a steep hill. It could represent secondary dispersion as the rockchip values from the same area are not anomalous.

Lead and zinc values generally form more irregular patterns than do copper values. However high lead and zinc values fall within the soil copper zone of plus 100 ppm.

Another important feature of the area is the striking correlation between high metal values and clay development, both in lateral and vertical directions. Although the clay extends north of Lynch Creek, it is best developed over the andesites south of the Lynch Creek Fault.

It was originally considered that the clay was derived from the results of hydrothermal alteration. The acid tuffs are the only rocks to appear hydrothermally altered, but they lack a clay cover. However field work has failed to find any positive evidence of argillic alteration either in the clays developed on the andesites or in the outcropping andesite rock.

Hence it is difficult to relate the anomalies to primary dispersion phenomena.

Secondary dispersion patterns are in most cases difficult to define. It is hoped that further analysis might delineate more clearly the zones of possible interest.