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AND (b) Either an I.P. - resistivity or a magnetic anomalous response, or both.

The coincidence of the above two response groups with possible carbonate sequences is seen as a plus factor but not vital.

Considering the geochemical response types further, it is important to remember that in order to have a Sn or WO_3 anomaly in the soils, the orezone would have to come virtually to surface for it to breakdown and the Sn or WO_3 to move into the soil development cycle. Some Sn and WO_3 may of course move chemically but the amounts are probably very small. On the other hand, As and Cu may be removed from deeper orezones by circulating waters and brought to surface and deposited in overlying soils. Thus, if an orezone like the Main Lode Orezone plunged to the east, a strong Sn - Cu - As anomaly would be expected around the mine area where it outcrops, and going south this anomaly would weaken rapidly for tin to the point of non-existence and taper off somewhat slower for Cu and As. This type of thinking would possibly explain the long As anomaly mentioned above which continues along strike from the No.1 Anomaly Zone and Main Ore Zone.

Geophysically, a magnetic response of some size would be expected over almost any orezone of consequence in this area. However, an I.P. or conductivity response may not be all that critical, particularly close to the granite where high temperatures are possibly more

.../11