

East of the Owen Shear

Element:	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Sn
High	220	5300	1700	200	60
Low	BLD	BLD	BLD	BLD	BLD
Mean	7.88	62.21	52.79	10.28	6.78
S.D.	12.01	299.21	110.90	12.78	6.66
Samples	1169	379	1165	933	969
Pop. 1	<20	<30	<140	<62	<14
Pop. 2	20-64	30-64	140-509	>62	14-29
Pop. 3	65-99	65-159	>509		>29
Pop. 4	>99	160-359			
Pop. 5		>359			

West of the Owen Shear

Element:	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Sn
High	150	270	390	200	20
Low	BLD	9	5	2	BLD
Mean	15.74	51.20	79.35	34.65	4.05
S.D.	16.78	41.14	75.39	35.36	4.18
Samples	258	61	260	215	96
Pop. 1	<5	<30	<55	<20	<20
Pop. 2	5-19	30-99	55-99	20-119	
Pop. 3	20-49	>99	100-299	>119	
Pop. 4	>49		>299		

The Silver Falls mineral occurrence, Anomaly 3, and Thomas' Tunnel, Anomaly 1, can be explained by known mineralisation. Anomalies 4 and 5 may be due to contamination from the Emu Bay Railway and Murchison Highway respectively.

Anomaly 2 is a one sample anomaly which has 200 ppm Ni, 120 ppm Cu, 1700 ppm Zn and 400 ppm Pb.

Anomaly 6 is a copper anomaly on one of the tributaries of Farm Creek.

8.2. Soil Geochemistry

Generally only the A⁰ and A¹ soil horizons are developed over bedrock, colluvium or glacial deposits. The very acid ground waters, pH 3-4.5, remove any base metals released during the weathering process and, therefore, soil sampling is not always effective. Glacial deposits are very thick in places, and auger sampling below the leached zone is