Mt. Read. Extensive lake deposits were also formed as suggested by the reworked material infilling the lower Stitt Valley where rounded and sorted deposits of gravel and varved clays occur.

5.3.4. GEOCHEMISTRY

(refer to 1:10,000 Soil Geochemistry Contour Sheets 7 & 9 for Pb, Zn, Cu - Sheet 7 No's A0-525-0026,-0027,-0025 & Sheet 9 No's A0-525-0059,-0060,-0061 & Appendix 2 - Soil Geochemistry Data Sheets)

1. Soil Geochemsitry

Soil samples were collected at 20m horizontal intervals over the entire grid. Marshall (see Appendix 3 E.Z. Report No. 131) recommended that 'B' horizon would give optimum results for soil sampling, however, it was felt that due to the poor development of 'B' horizon soils on the West Coast and the highly variable soil profile in general, that results would be more consistant if 'C' horizon soils were sampled. Thus samplers were instructed to attempt to auger to 'C' horizon although in many cases this was impossible because of scree from steep hillsides or glacial debris.

The soils were sent to Analabs (W.A.) Pty. Ltd. for analysis for Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Mn by A.A.S. after perchloric/nitric digestion. Results were plotted on 1:5000 plans and Pb, Zn and Cu values were contoured. The contours were then photo reduced to 1:10,000 scale and plotted for interpretation purposes.

A brief statistical analysis of soil data from the Stitt reconnaissance grid gave the following results:

Element	Average ppm	Standard Deviation ppm
Pb	21	30
Zn	30	35
Cu	10	20