

2.5 EAST TYNDALL (P. Komysan)

2.5.1 Introduction

Exploration in the 1981-82 field season south of line 18N, consisted of cutting of infill grid lines, geological mapping, routine soil sampling, ground magnetics, a gradient array I.P. survey covering lines 15N to 10N and a Genie E.M. survey over dipole-dipole I.P. anomalies located in the 1980-81 field season. Lines to the north of line 28N were also soil sampled.

Results indicated that the area near the intersection of Bradshaw's Road and line 6N is still of primary interest and anomalous areas, located on the line 15N logging track and at the intersection of the Basin Lake Track and line 10.5N, are of secondary interest, but all warrant further follow up.

2.5.2 Access

Cutting of 13.4kms of infill lines in two areas was carried out by contractors G. Mallinson and A. Smith.

- (a) Three lines between lines 4N and 7N.
- (b) Eleven lines east of Bradshaw's Road between lines 10N and 17N. For details see appendix J.

2.5.3 Geochemistry

1. Soil Geochemistry - Introduction

Work consisted of:

- (a) sampling of all lines south of line 19N at a 25m spacing but decreased to 12.5m in areas of interest (i.e. geophysically anomalous, or following of soil anomalies located during a 1967 200ft spaced survey)
- (b) sampling of lines 28N to 38N at a 50ft spacing.

Dried samples were sieved for a -80# fraction and then analysed by A.A.S. for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn and "soluble" Ba. Results are shown in Figures 40 and 41.

2. Soil Geochemistry - Results

Extensive cover of bedrock by glacial lodgement ablation till and also outwash gravels has resulted in masking of residual soils. Subsequently, soil anomalies appear to be sporadic and lacking in zoning. A further complication is the apparent concentration of Pb within A horizon soils developed in boggy poorly drained areas (i.e. most of the sampled area). This has resulted in difficulty in determining true Pb anomalies from those of hydromorphic origin.