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A preliminary report on geoelectrochemical investigations in the area Zeehan (Tasmania). Area of investigations involves Henry River ETA 349, Mt. Zeehan ETA 348, Bluestone Creek ETA 344.

ALLEGIANCE MINING NL

EL 8/94 - EL 14/94 & EL 15/94

**Prognostic Evaluation of the Territory
Stage II**

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**Ionex
by Dr. I. Goldberg
1995**

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GEOELECTROCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION
ZEEHAN...EL8/94 GOLDBERG, I
ALLEGIANCE MINING

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *General Principles of Geoelectrochemical Analysis and Peculiarities of Execution of Works in the Area.*

The works were executed on the basis of a new technology, "Analysis of structure of geoelectrochemical systems". The technology is based on the analysis of distribution of a wide range of elements in energy fields of the Earth (and, in particular, with consideration for their possible electrochemical redistribution under the action of natural electric fields and transformation of petrophysical properties of geological medium). Brief statements of this model are given in the thesis for the Report, 17th International Geochemical Exploration Symposium, 1995.

In compliance with the model, the analysis of geochemical, geoelectrochemical data was carried out within systems, whose range as to conditions of their formation far exceeds the object of search. It enables the revealing of ore objects even in regional stages of work and to examine thoroughly their position in the system in more detailed stages.

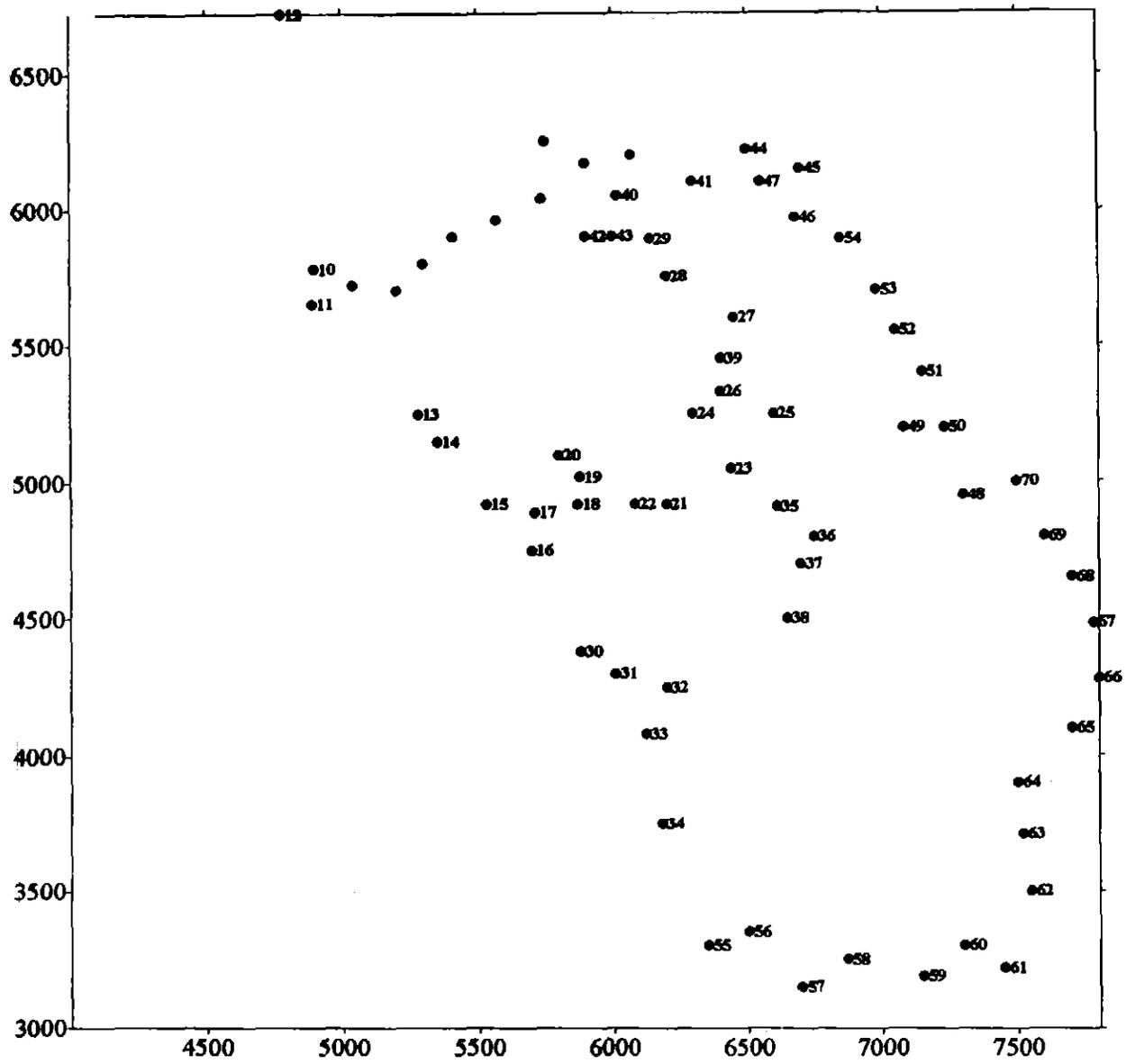
1.2 *The Technology of Execution of Works Involves:*

- field sampling in surface loose rocks and bedrocks (in open regions) or only use of loose rocks (in closed regions) including the CHIM method;
- analysis of samples, including soils, by special methods of selective (partial) extraction of elements (phase analysis) by MPF, TMGM;
- interpretation of results on the basis of geoelectrochemical model of the matter and structure of physical fields.

Employment of such technology is the most effective when stage-by-stage investigations are carried out. In this case, a large area is investigated in first stages. Then local areas are selected for subsequent evaluation.

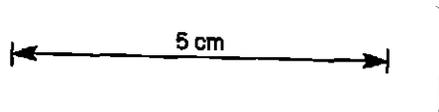
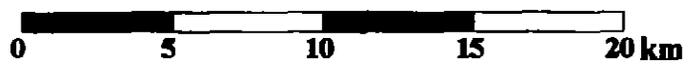
In the given instance, our ^Stask was to evaluate approximately 9 - 10 small local areas united into 3 large areas: Henry River ETA 940, Mt Leehan ETA 940, and Bluestone Creek ETA 944 (map 1b). Regional observations were necessary to be carried out for the provision of this strategy. Therefore, a territory of about 500km² was chosen involving all sections entering in the composition of ETA 348, 349, 344. Along with sampling in these sections, samples were also taken along state roads that made it possible to unite individual sections into a general system of observations.

Sampling

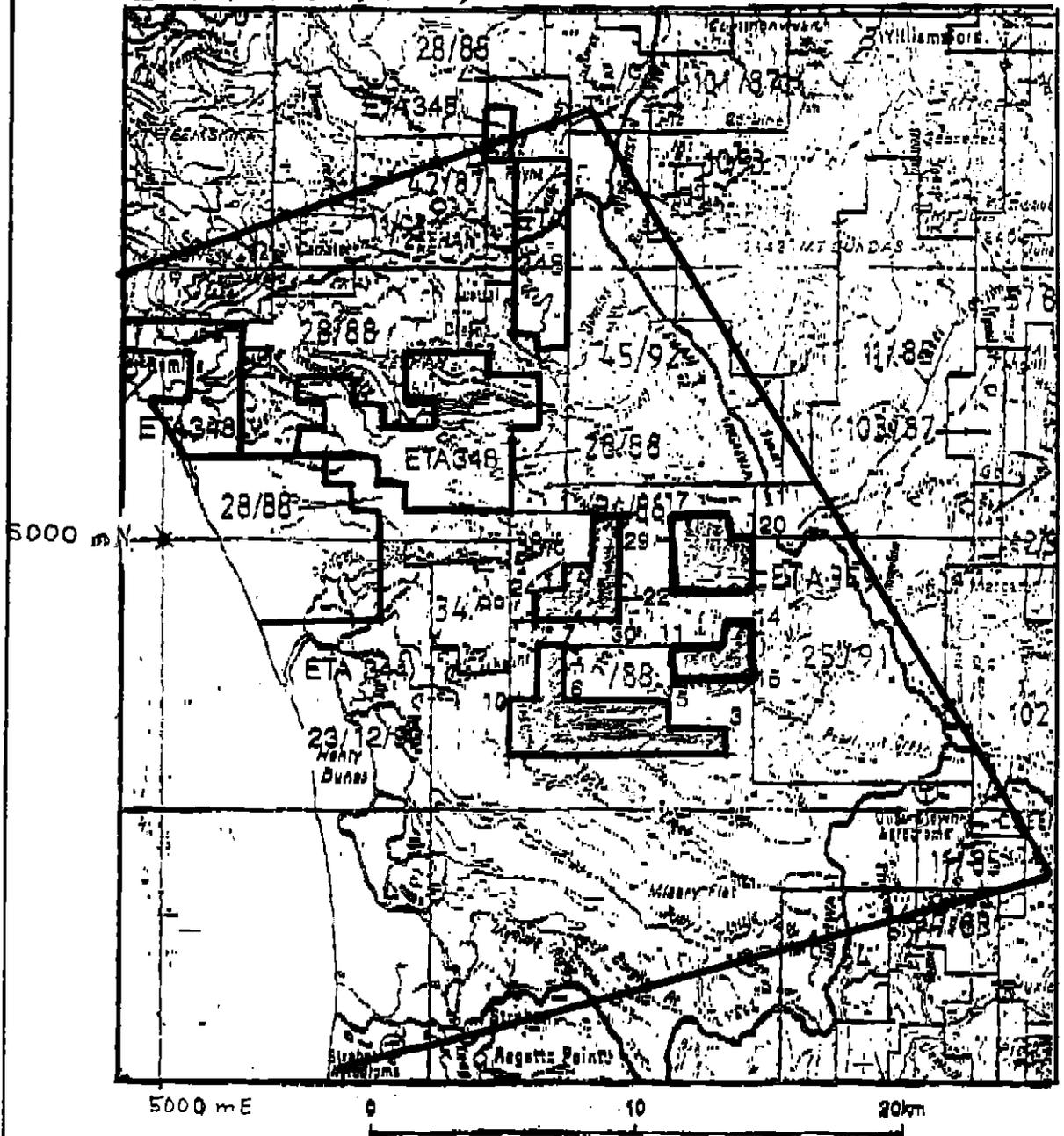


Map 1. The Samples' Location and Samples' Number. ● 18)

Scale 1:250,000

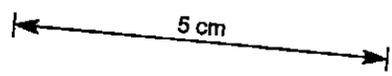


ETA 349,348,344.



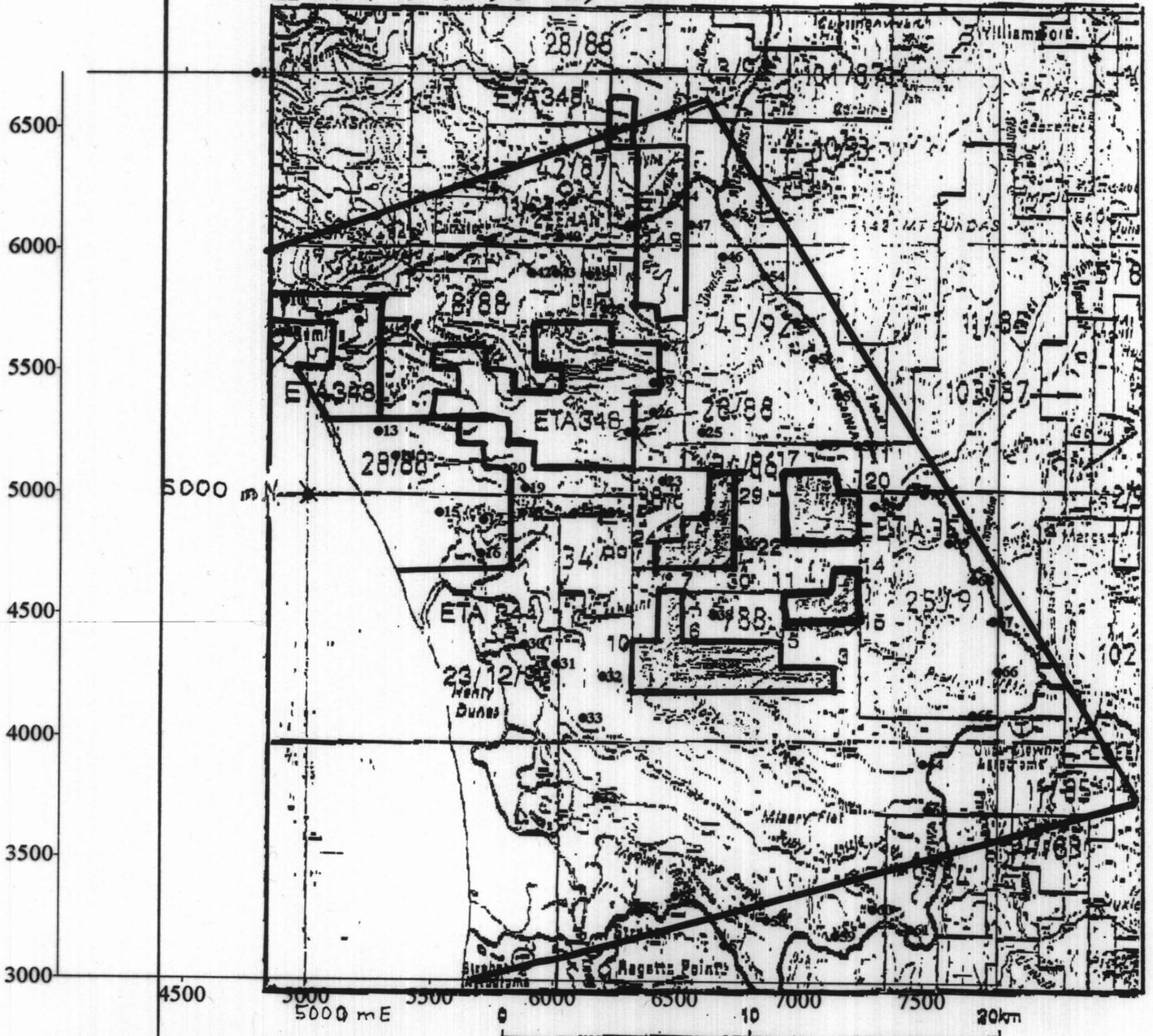
FORMERLY PART OF E.L.34/88 (ALL MINERALS)

MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA



791006

ETA 349,348,344.



Map 1. The Samples' Location and Samples' Number. Scale 1:250000

Scale 1:250,000



5 cm

5 cm

791006

791005.

Sampling was carried out from January 16 to January 21, 1995.

Altogether, 140 samples were taken. They include both splitted off samples of bedrocks (70 samples) and soil samples (70 samples). Position of points of observations are given in map No.1. The samples were taken along a route every 2 - 3.5 km, that corresponds to the density of the network of observations of about 7km. The density of sampling is irregular. It was condensed in areas of licences wherever possible. However, works have been fulfilled with money being available that was evidently insufficient for more regular network.

Study of the whole area in more detail necessitates much more time since most of the routes must be pedestrian.

Analysis of samples.

Only soil samples have been analysed by the geoelectrochemical MPF method. The analysis has been performed in a special laboratory in St. Petersburg.

Brief characteristics of the MPF method and kinds of analyses. The metalloorganic complex is selectively extracted by the MPF method. The extraction is made by sodium pyrophosphate. Normalisation of the metalloorganic complex is carried out after carbon (in percent) Me/C (where Me is any ore element). Mentioned relations reflect satisfactorily metal concentrations accumulated in the metalloorganic complex without distinct dependence on amount of organic compounds in soil. The analysis has been performed for heavy metals including Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, As, Mo and carbon (C). The results are given in Appendix 1.

Interpretation of the results of analyses.

Data of the analyses characterise distribution of metals in weakly fixed metalloorganic compounds in soils. According to the conditions of the method, anomalous concentrations of metals correspond to the position of deep anomaly-forming objects without indication of the depth of their occurrence. Anomalies of metalloorganic forms of occurrence of corresponding metals in the soil give an indication of the projection of deep anomaly-forming objects on the Earth's surface.

Structural analysis of geoelectrochemical systems assumes use of data of chemical analyses of bedrocks and soil samples with the MPF method.

Terms of the contract did not allow us to perform the analysis of bedrocks. As a consequence, it is impossible to carry out such analysis completely within the framework of the given report.

Material represented in the report is given in various forms. Results of data processing are given for separate elements in three forms.

Contour maps, scale 1: 250,000. Boundaries of regions of various concentrations are determined, taking into account statistic distribution of every element using data catalogue in the MPF method on other regions.

The model is constructed on the radial basis function;

$$B(h) = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

where h is the anisotropically rescaled, relative distance from the point to the node, R^2 is the smoothing parameter specified by the user. (Carlson, R.E. and Foley T.A., 1991a, "Radial Basis Interpolation Methods on Track Data". Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory UCRL - JC - 1074238).

The contour maps are given in two forms including transparent maps permitting correlation of a position of various anomalies between each other and geological and metallogenic data of the region of works.

For the purpose of more vivid presentation coincidentally with the contour map, maps of perspective projections are given also on 1: 250,000 scale.

2. BRIEF CHARACTERISTIC OF RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS

2.1 *Copper*

Map 2a. Contour map, distribution of Cu/C in the soil (MPF method) Scale 1: 250,000. 1. > 4%; 2. 2-4%; 3. 1-2%; 4. 0.5-1%; 5. 0.02-0.5%; 6. < 0.025%.

Map 2b. Perspective projection, distribution of Cu/C (%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

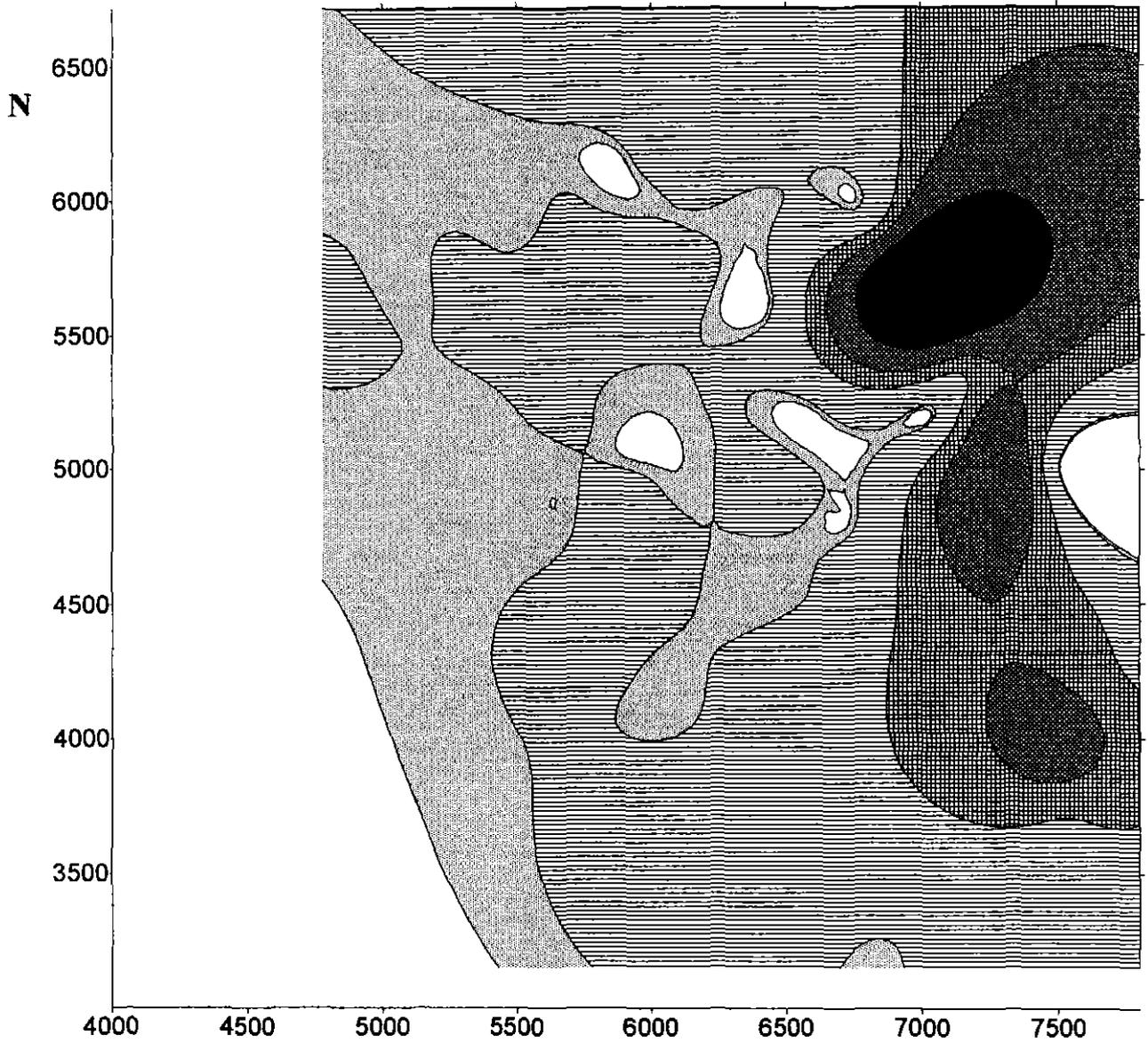
A submeridional zone anomalous in copper Cu/C% is distinguished in the eastern part of the area. It is traced within the limits of the studied area to 25km at a width of about 5km. This zone is not outlined in the east.

The most intensive anomaly occurs within the area bounded by coordinates 7000mE - 7500mE and 5250mN - 5750mN. This anomaly is the most distinct in map 2b.

Less intensive anomalous zone is confined to corridor 7000mE - 7250mE in the interval 4000mN - 5000mN and involves the eastern part of the licence areas Henry River ETA 349 as well.

At least approximation of values adjacent to these sections evidences their possible prospects for copper.

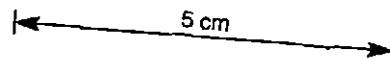
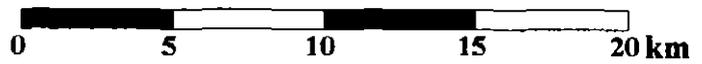
A zone about 5-7.5km wide also of submeridional trend and with distinctly lower values of Cu/C% is distinguished in the western part of the area along the coast. The central part of the area is close to normal distribution.

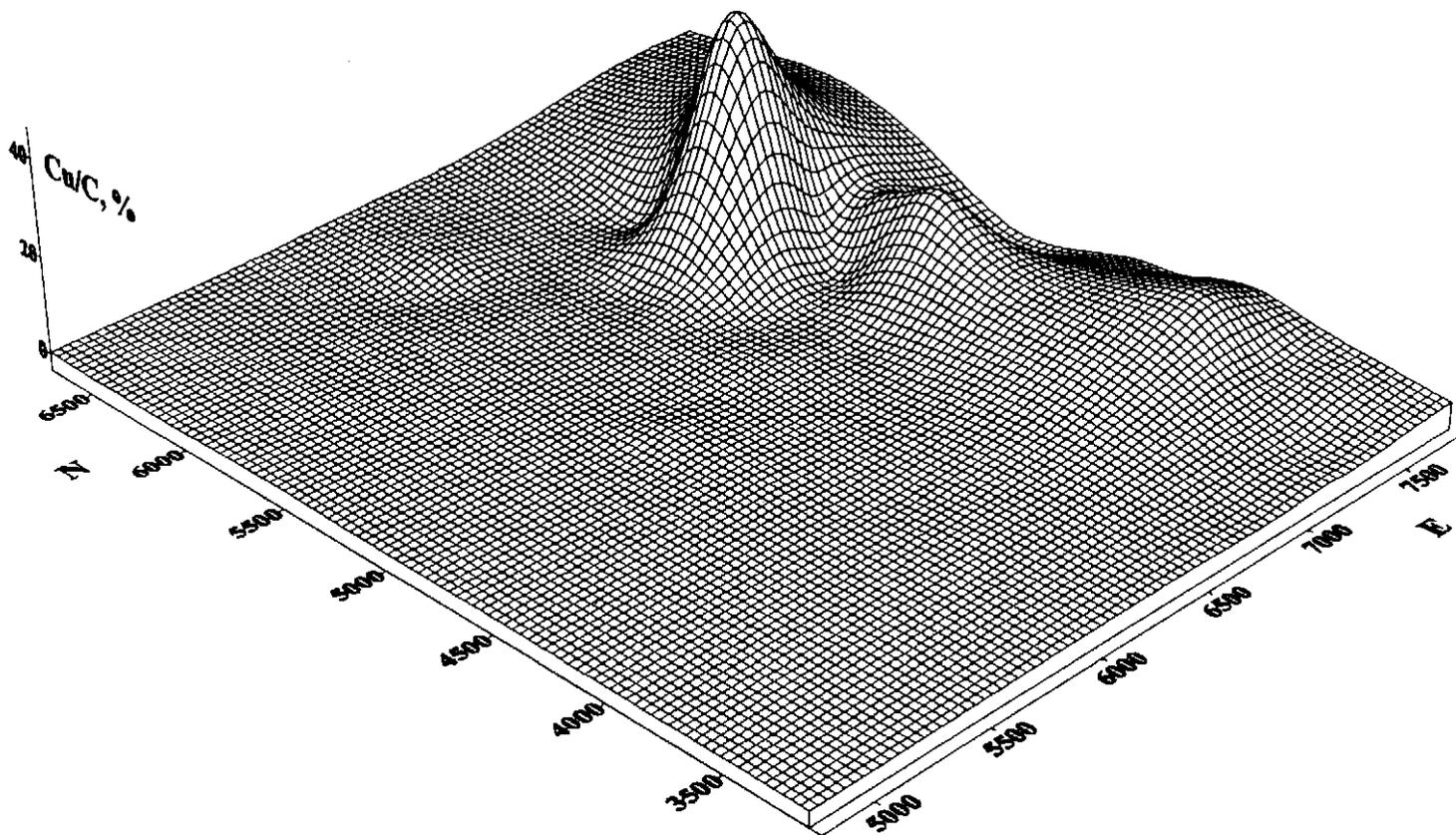


Map 2a. Countour Map Distribution of Cu/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method) ^E



Scale 1:250,000





Map. 2b. Perspective projection, distribution of Cu/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

2.2 Lead

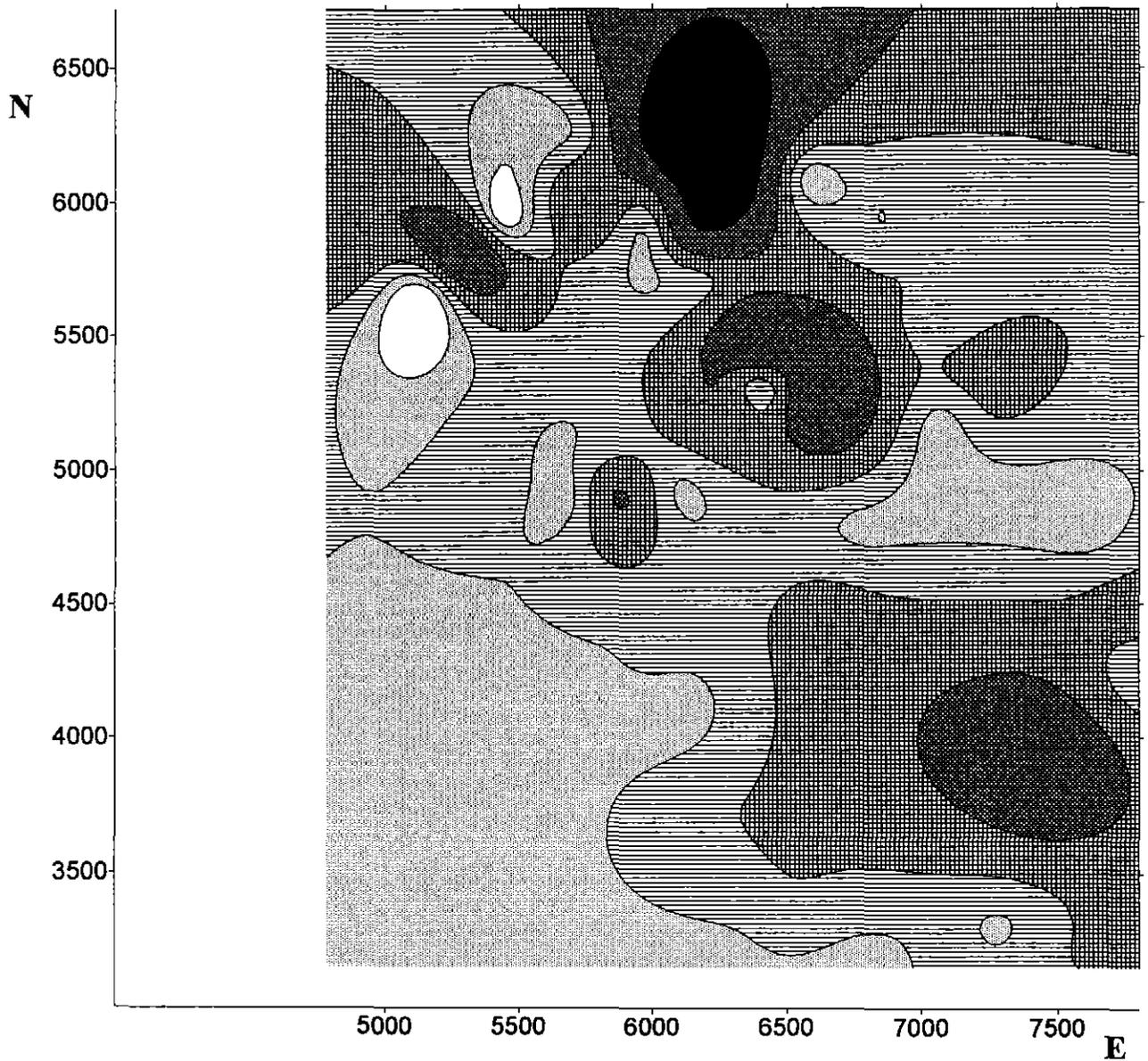
Map 3a. Contour Map, Distribution of Pb/C (%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000. 1. > 0.2%; 2. 0.1-0.2%; 3. 0.05-0.1%; 4. 0.05-0.1%; 6.< 0.02.

Map 3b. Perspective projection, distribution of Pb/C(%) in the soil (MPF method).

A zone anomalous in Pb/C% is distinguished to the west of the zone anomalous in Cu/C%. It extends from NW to SE.

In the northern part, the centre of anomaly in Pb/C deviates from the centre of anomaly in Cu/C by 4-5km and is offset northward by 10km. In the south-eastern part, the anomalous zones coincide approximately at the intersection of coordinates 4000mN and 7250mE. Width of the anomalous zones is about 5 - 7.5km, its length is about 30km. A large region of lower values of Pb/C% is recorded in the south-western part of the area.

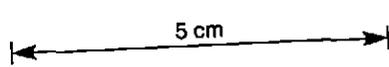
Position of anomalies Pb/C% relative to licence sections: The intensive lead anomaly coincides closely with the northern section of the licence Mt. Leehan ETA 348. However, more intensive part is confined to its western boundary. A rather considerable anomaly is confined to the southern and western section of Mt. Leehan ETA 348. In the southern part of the area, the anomaly Pb/C% occurs adjacent to the southern section of the Hanty River ETA 349.

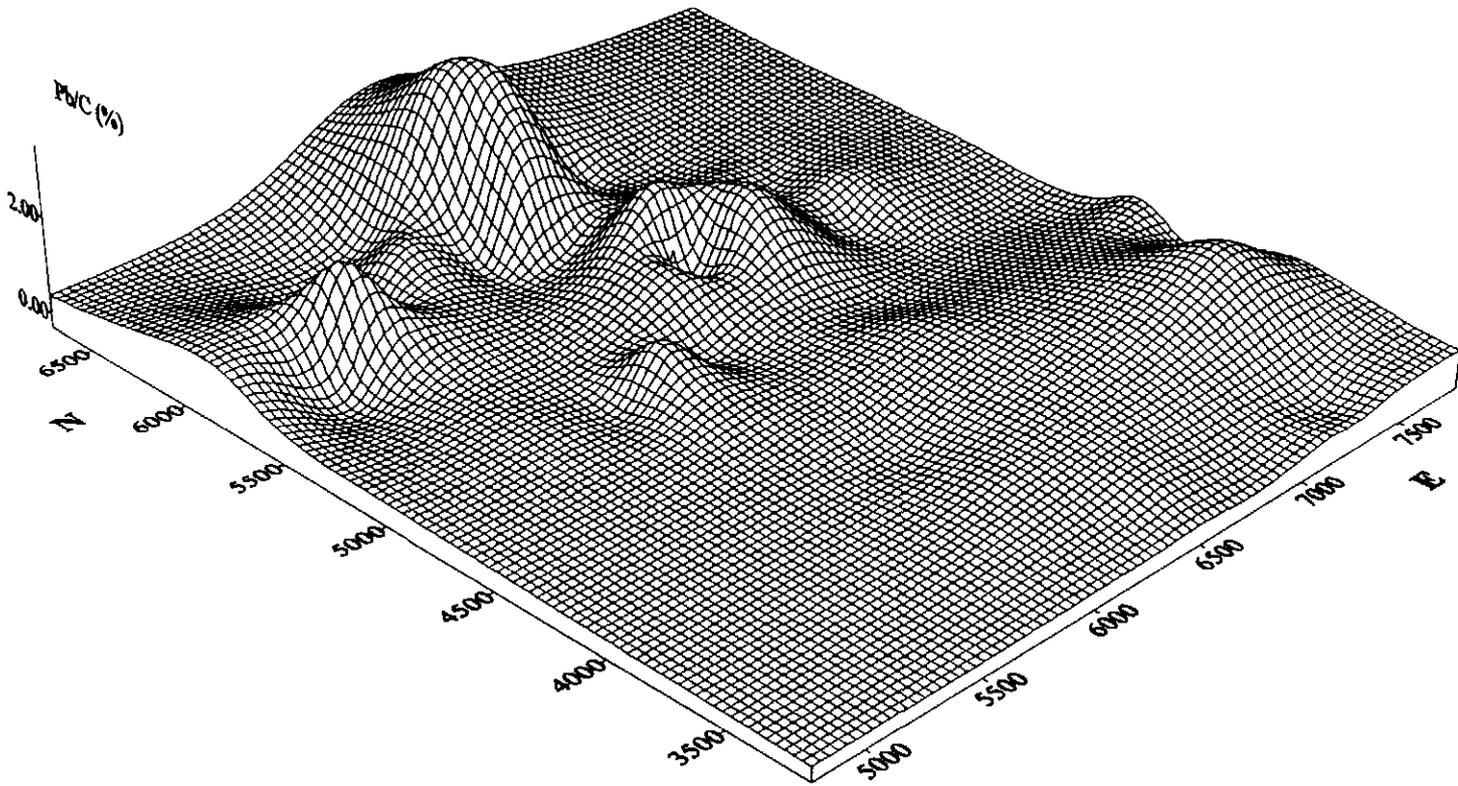


Map 3a. Countour Map Distribution of Pb/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)



Scale 1:250,000





Map. 3b. Perspective projection, distribution of Pb/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

2.3 Zinc

Map 4a. Contour Map, Distribution of Zn/C% in the soil (MPF method).

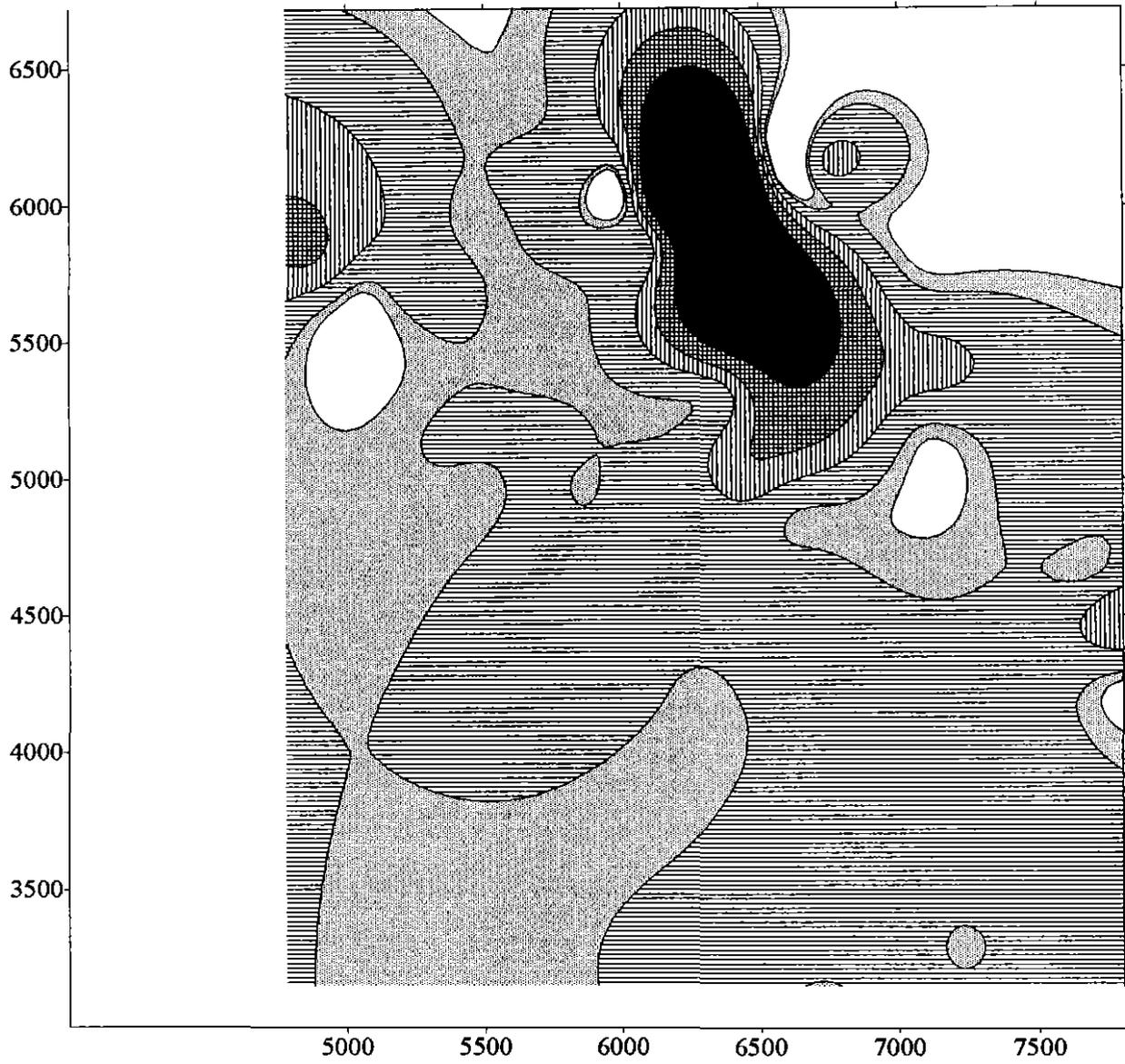
1. > 4%; 2. 2%; 3. 1-2%; 4. 0.3-1%; 5. 0.1-0.3%; 6. < 0.1%.

Map 4b. Perspective projection, distribution of Zn/C% in the soil (MPF method).

The intensive anomaly Zn/C% occurs in the north-eastern part of the area. It extends from NW to SE and is traced to 12km. The width of the most intensive region is from 4 to 5km.

It spatially occurs between the anomalous zone Cu/C% in the east and anomalous zone Pb/C% in the west.

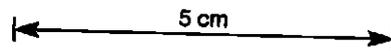
Position of the anomaly Zn/C% relative to the licence sections. The major anomaly Zn/C% overlaps the north-eastern section of the Mt. Zeehan ETA 348 and partially (in the eastern part) covers the southern section of this licence.

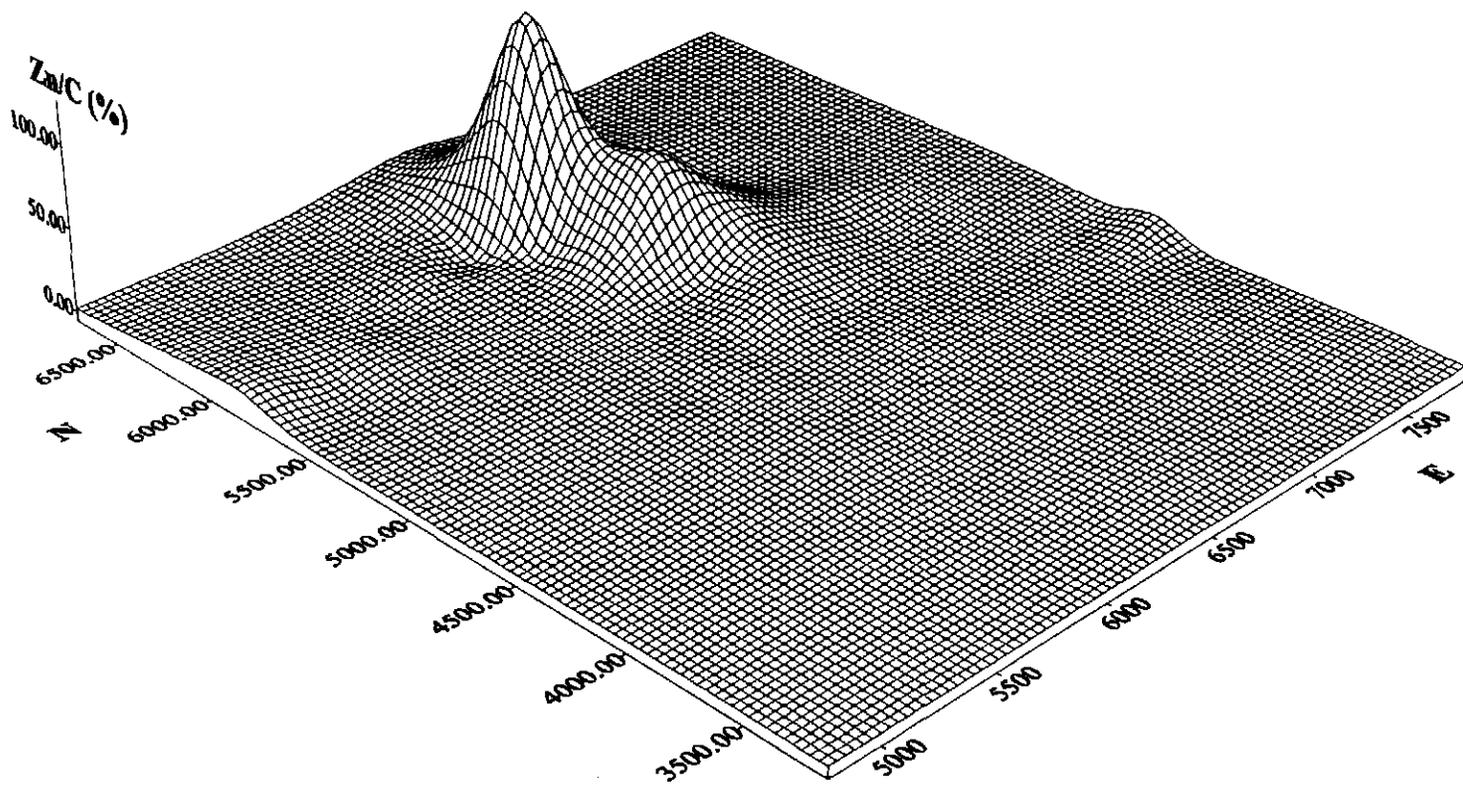


Map 4a. Countour Map Distribution of Zn/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)



Scale 1:250,000





Map. 4b. Perspective projection, distribution of Zn/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

2.4 *Molybdenum*

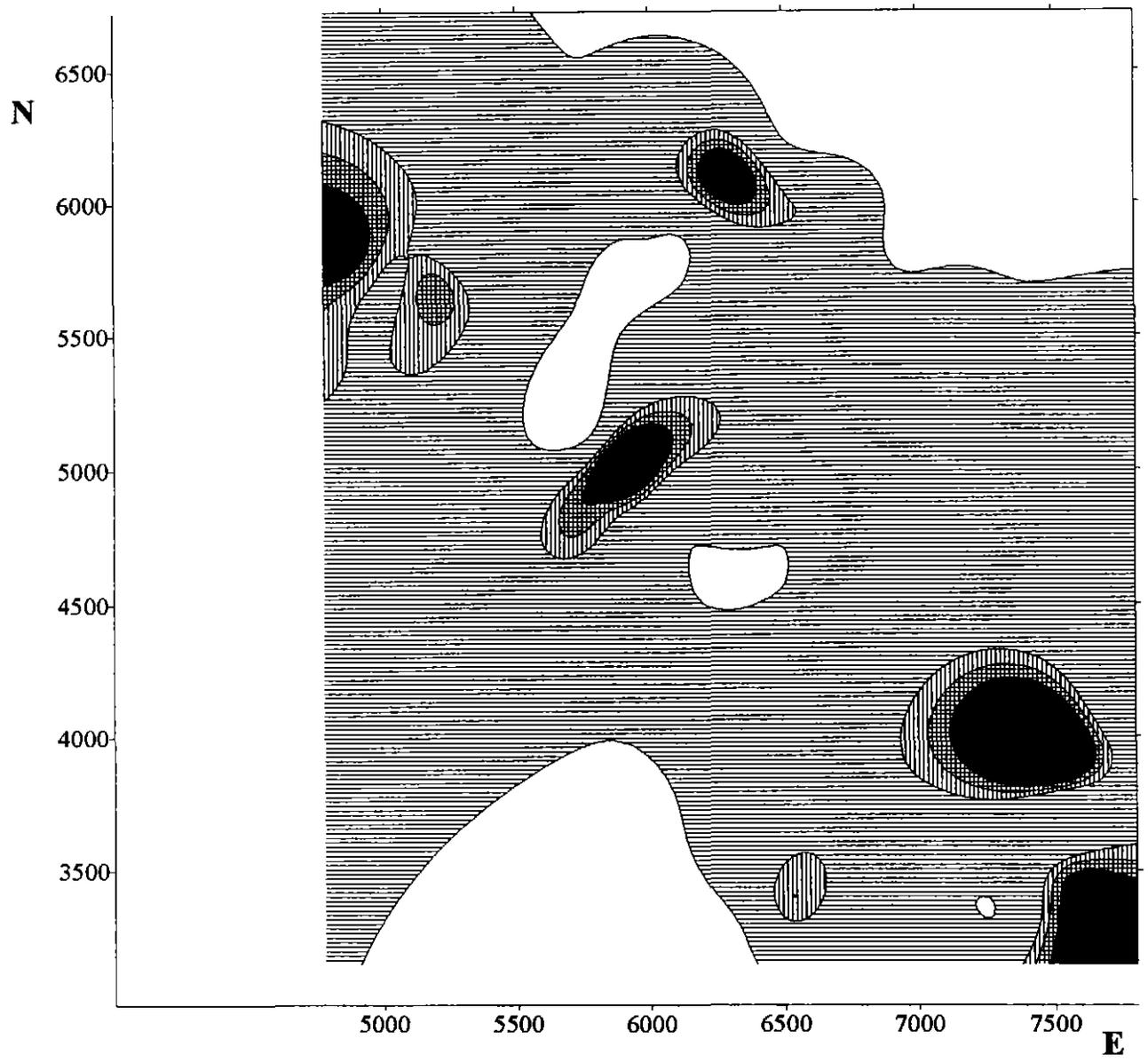
Map 5a. Contour map distribution of Mo/C (%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

1. > 0.15%; 2. 0.1-0.15%; 3. 0.05-0.1%; 4. 0.005-0.05%; 5. < 0.002%.

Map 5b. Perspective projection, distribution of Mo/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

Anomalies of Mo/C% are of discontinued character. Area of separate intensive anomalies is about 5-6km². They mainly occur in the certain zone extended from NW to SE.

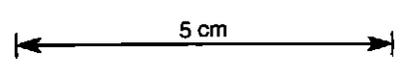
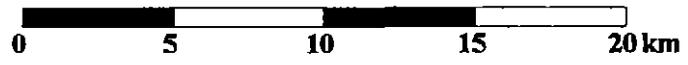
Position of separate anomalies relative to the licence sections. One of them occurs within the western section ETA 348, another occurs within the north-eastern section of this licence. An intensive anomaly occurs in the southern part of the area close to the southern section of the licence Henry River ETA 349.

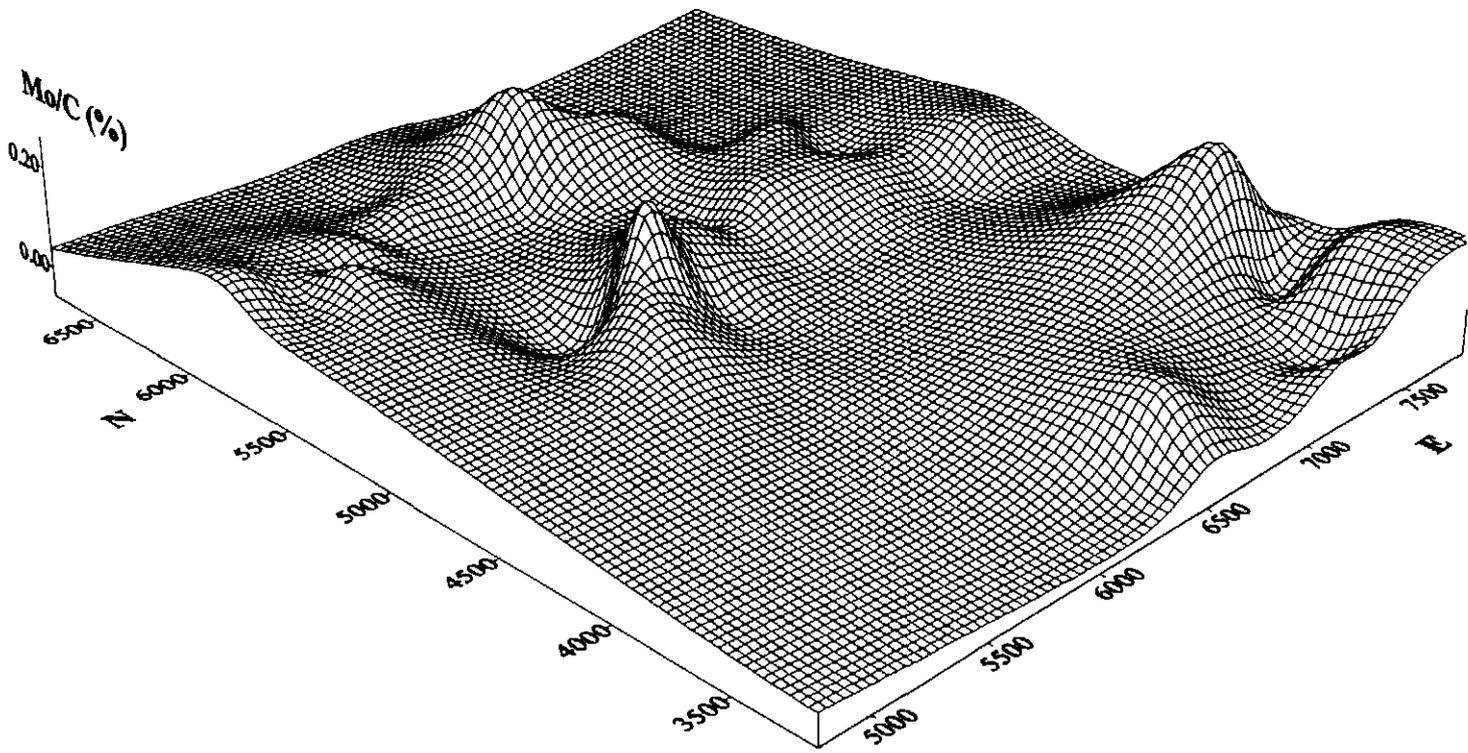


Map 5a. Countour Map Distribution of Mo/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Scale 1:250,000





Map. 5b. Perspective projection, distribution of Mo/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

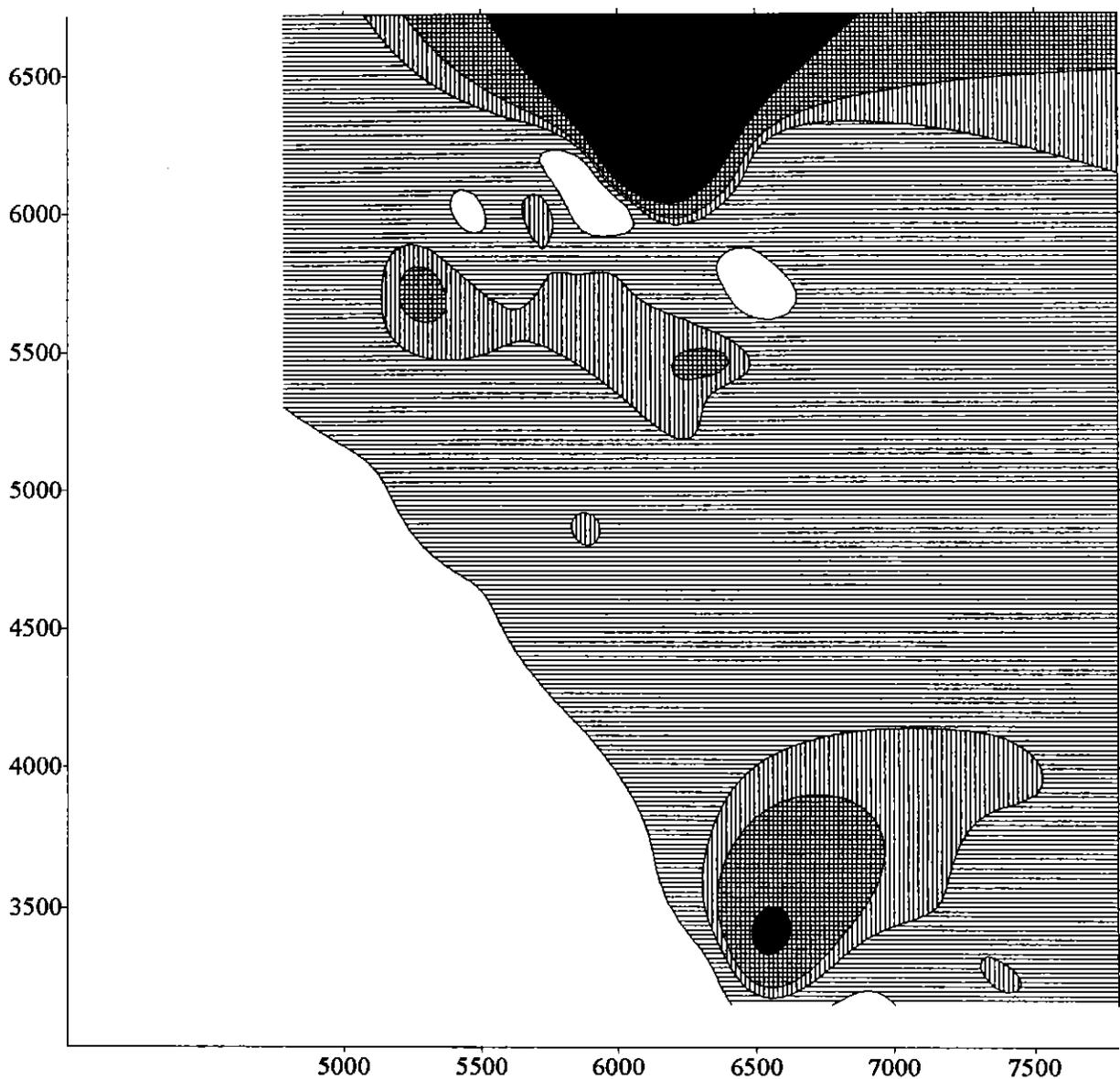
2.5 Silver

Map 6a. Contour Map, Distribution of Ag/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

1. > 0.002%; 2. 0.002-0.0006%; 3. 0.0003-0.0006%; 4. 0.0002-0.0003%; 5. < 0.0002%.

Map 6b. Perspective projection, distribution of Ag/C(%) in the soil (MPF method).

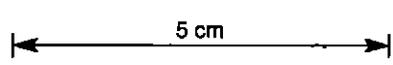
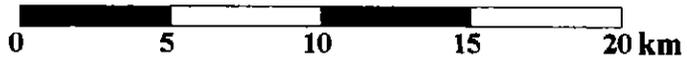
Two anomalies Ag/C% are recorded in the area. One of them is situated in the north of the area. It spatially coincides with the anomaly Pb/C%. Another, less intensive, occurs in the south. The anomalies has no evident association with other anomalies.

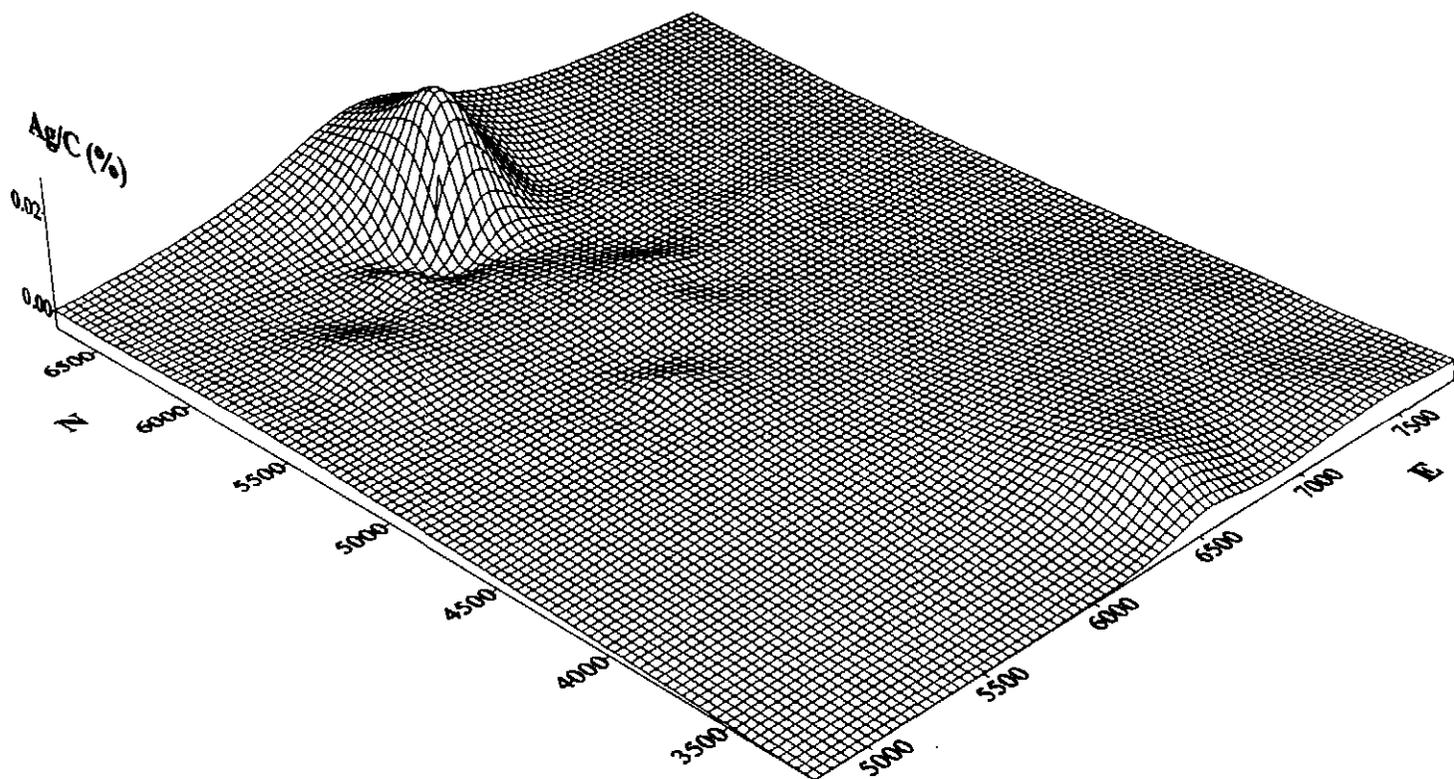


Map 6a. Countour Map Distribution of Ag/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)



Scale 1:250,000





Map. 6b. Perspective projection, distribution of Ag/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

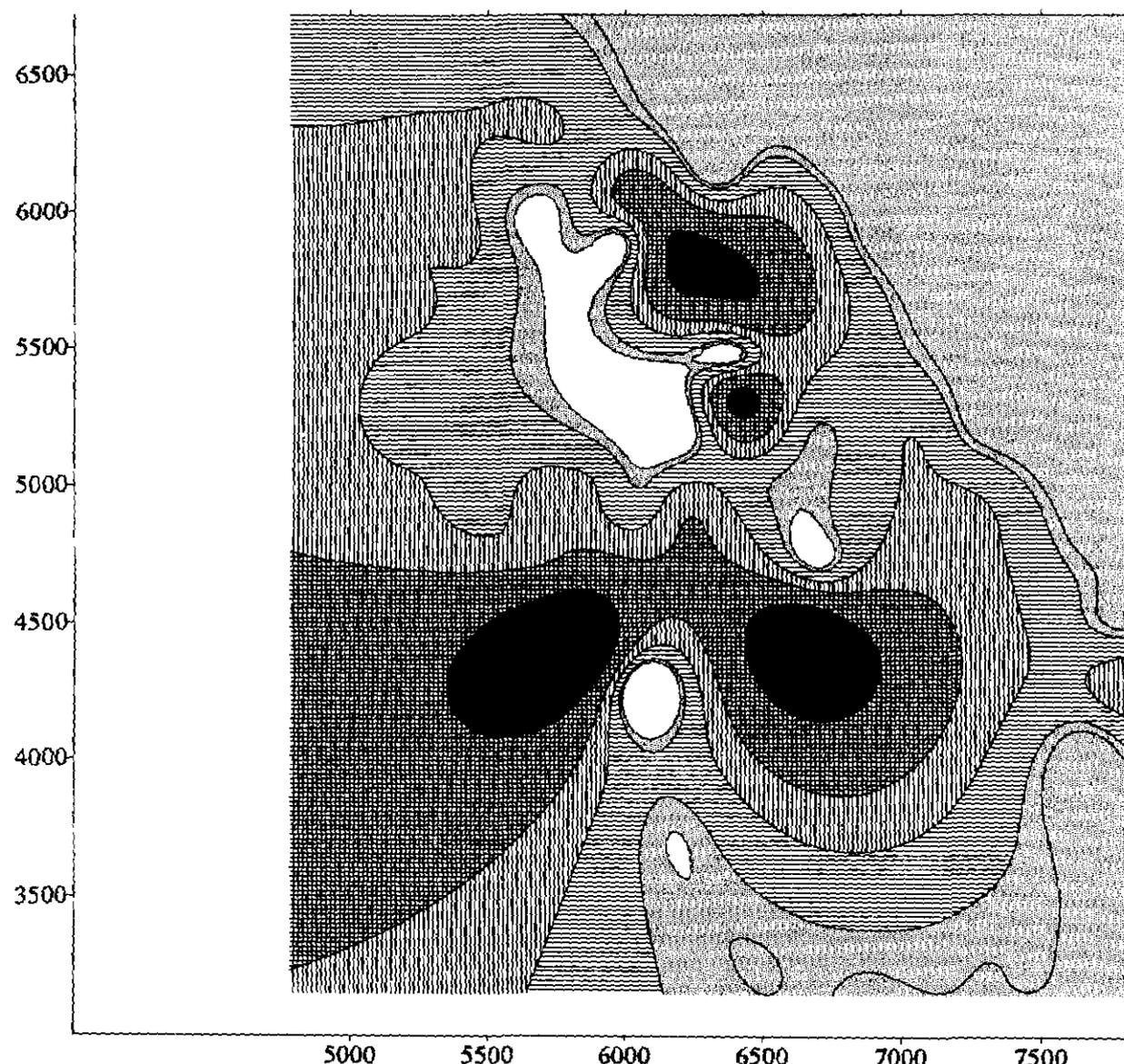
2.6 Arsenic

Map 7a. Contour Map, Distribution of As/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

1. > 0.01%; 2. 0.01-0.05%; 3. 0.05-0.1%; 4. 0.1-0.2%; 5. 0.2-0.3%; 6. < 0.3%.

Map 7b. Perspective projection, distribution of As/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

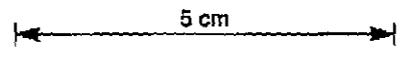
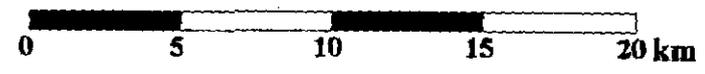
Arsenic anomalies has three local centres. Two of them overlap the northern section ETA 348 and southern section ETA 349. These two anomalies are traced as an anomalous zone closely coinciding with the anomalous zones Pb/C and Zn/C. Epicentres of separate anomalies are slightly shifted relative to each other, probably due to the zoning of the anomaly-forming objects in space.

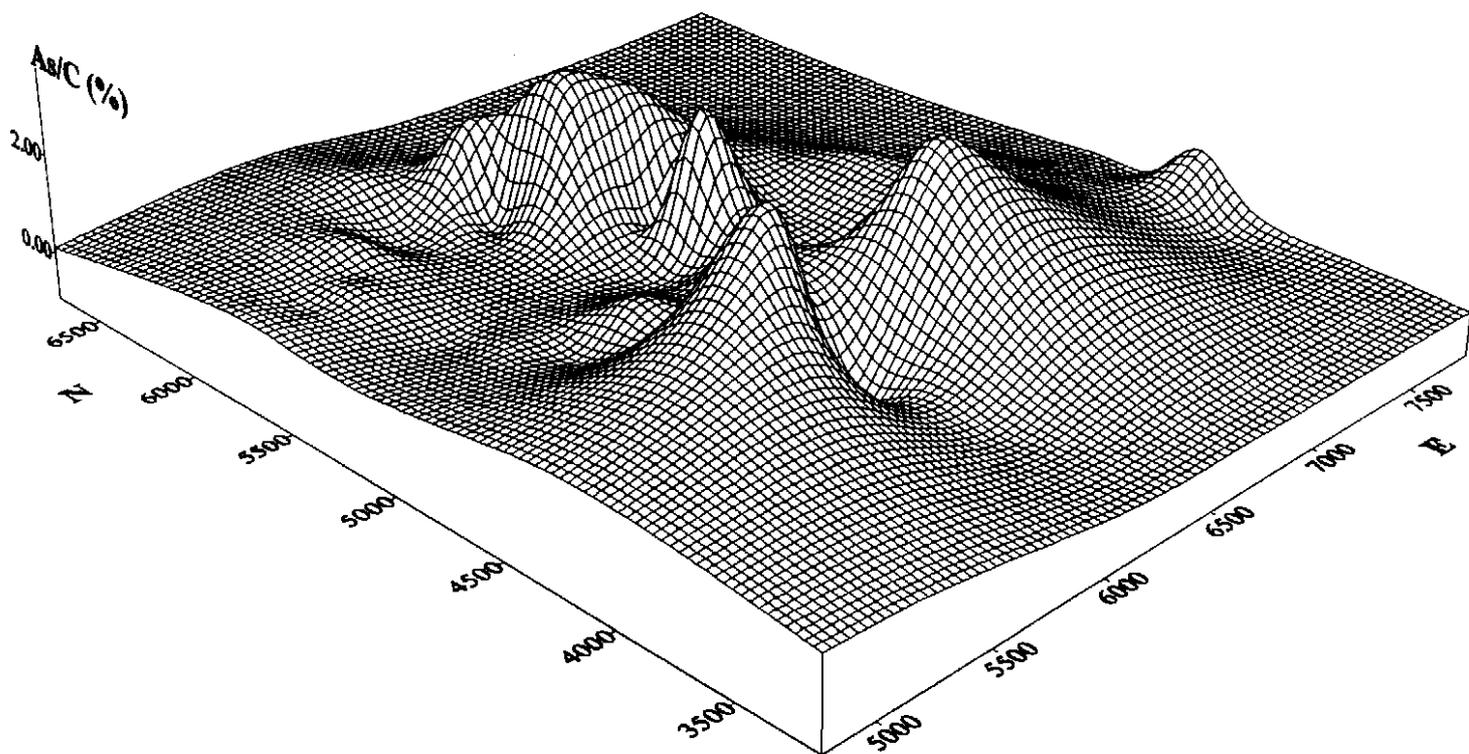


Map 1 a. Countour Map Distribution of As/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)



Scale 1:250,000





Map. 1 b. Perspective projection, distribution of As/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

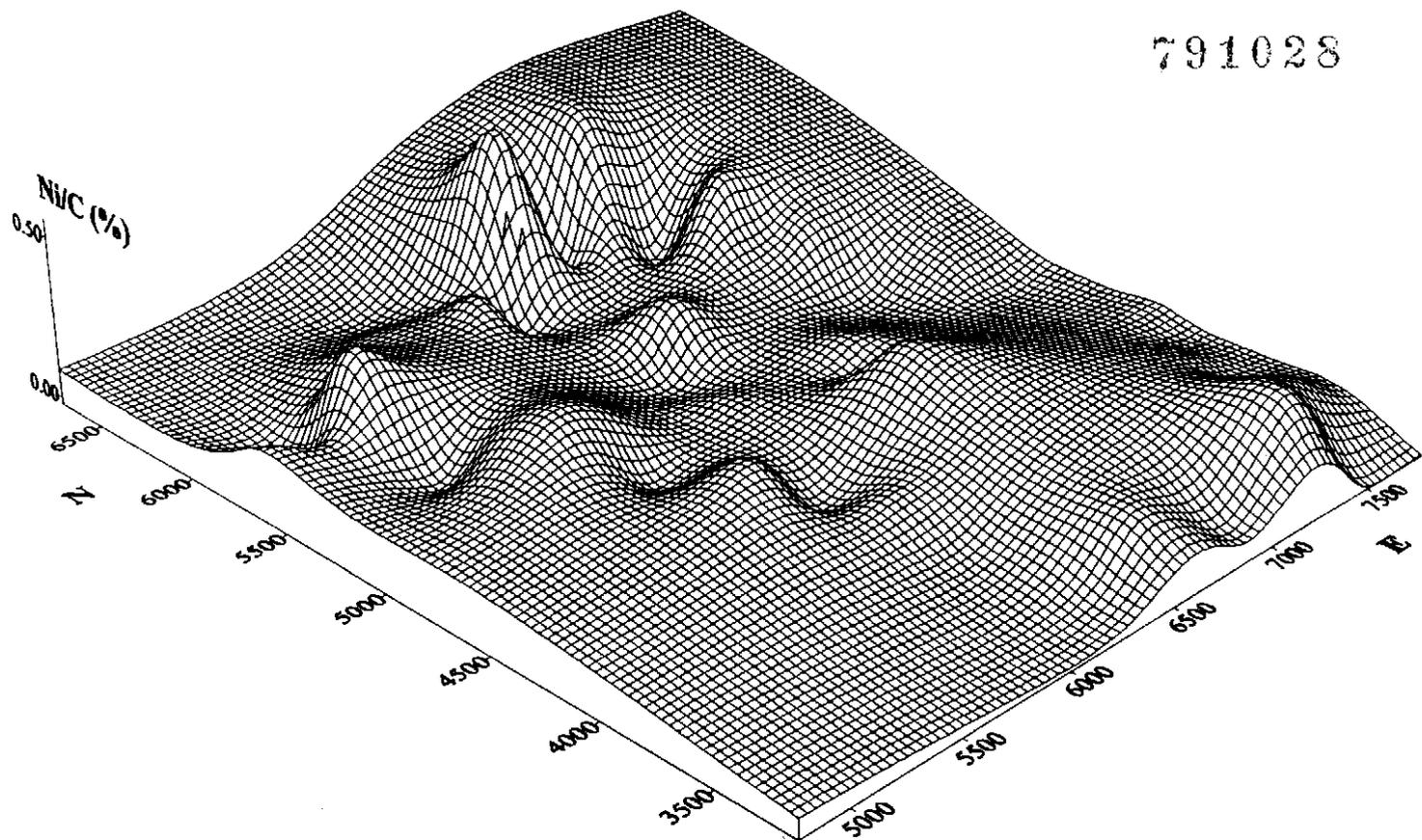
Scale 1:250,000

2.7 Nickel and Cobalt

Map 8. Perspective projection, distribution of Ni/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

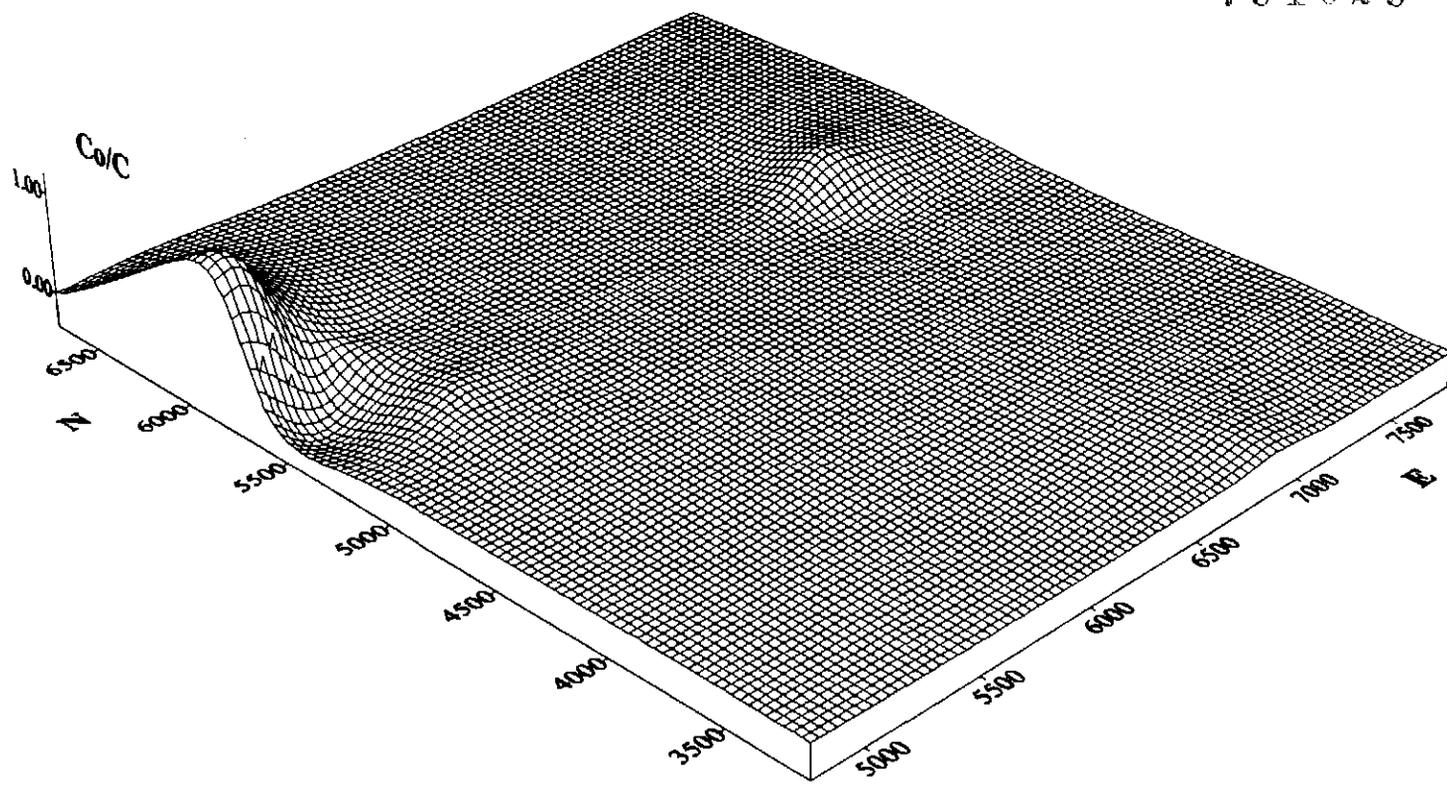
Map 9. perspective projection distribution of Co/C(%) in the soil (MPF method), scale 1: 250,000.

A structure of NW-SE trend is outlined in Co/C(%) and especially in Ni/C(%), which, to a certain extent is similar to molybdenum distribution. There are not any considerable anomalies in Ni/C and Co/C are recorded.



Map. 8 Perspective projection, distribution of Ni/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000



Map. 9 . Perspective projection, distribution of Co/C (%) in the soil (MPF - method)

Scale 1:250,000

3. PROGNOSTIC EVALUATION OF THE REGION OF WORKS

Maps 2a-6a (contour maps - scale 1: 250,000.

Map 10 (metallogenic map, scale 1: 250,000)

3.1 *Complex position of MPF anomalies in the area of works*

Distribution of anomalies of metal concentrations possesses certain patterns in the area of works. A definite fan-like structure is outlined as to position of anomalies. Following zones can be distinguished from the east to the south: the copper zone (Cu/C(%)), then the zinc zone (Zn/C(%)), the lead zone (Pb/C(%)) and in the west the molybdenum zone (Mo/C(%)).

The angular of the position of the anomalous zones changes 45° from submeridional (369°) as to Cu/C(%) to NSW (about 310°) as to Mo/C(%). This zone is strengthened by a zone slightly anomalous in Ni/C (map 8). On the whole, a fan is formed with the centre in the south-eastern part of the section. Anomalies of essentially all metals mentioned above are recorded there.

Another anomalous zone is recorded in the north of the area, where divergence (spatial division of anomalies) takes place. Following anomalies show up there from the east to the west: anomaly Cu/C(5), then the anomaly Pb/C(%) + Zn/C(%) including the anomaly Ag/C(%), and in the west the anomaly Mo/C(%).

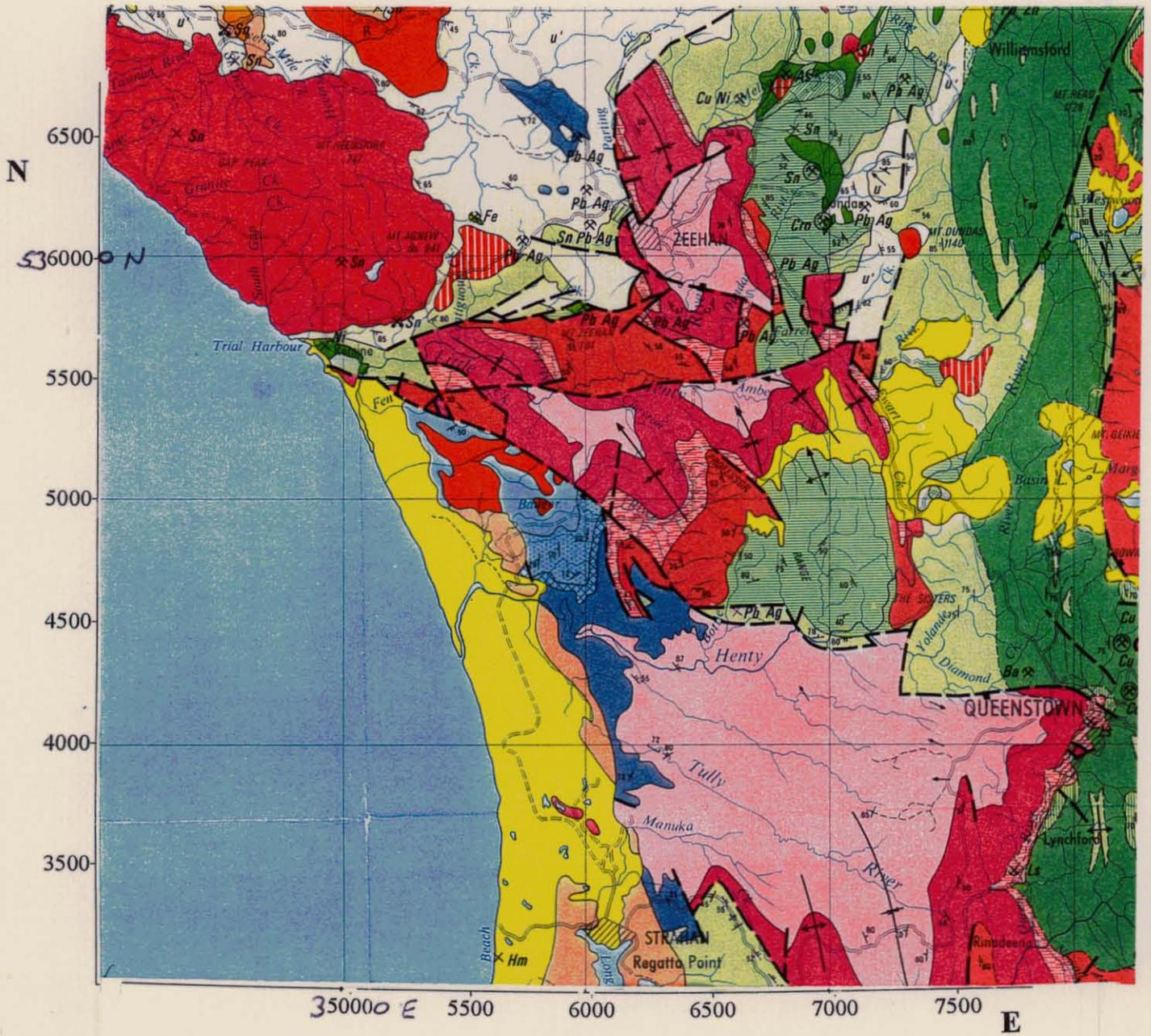
The case in point is the most enriched sections within the whole area. So, it is possible to speak of several of the most perspective regions in the area of the study.

3.2 *Correlation between MPF anomalies with known geological and metallogenic data in the area under study.*

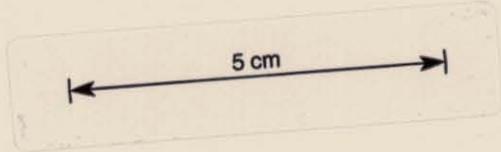
The south-eastern anomalous region. Intersection of several faults of N and NW trend takes place in this region. Complex geological setting is observed there: combination of rocks of various composition and age. A show of barium is confined to this region; it also can be considered as a promising feature for occurrence of concealed mineralisation of complex composition.

In the northern section revealed anomalies occur within the limits of known objects, but each particular anomaly can be associated with a new deep object of different composition.

The distinguished anomalous zones call for additional more detailed investigations.

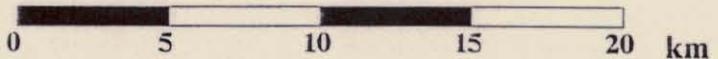


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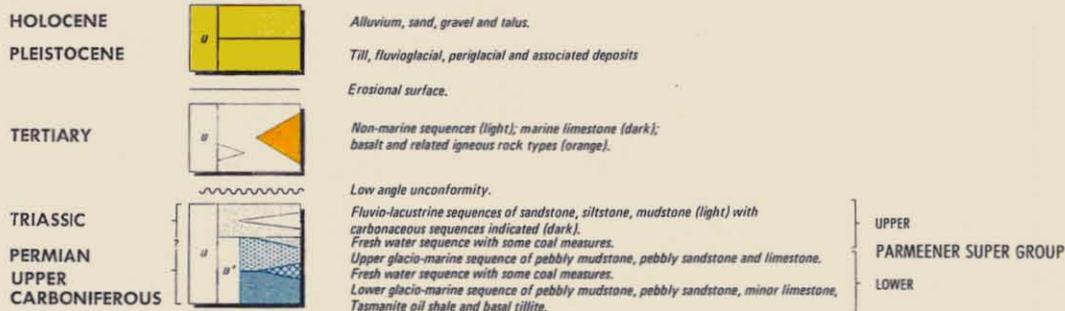


Map 10. Queenstown. Geological survey of Tasmania
 - Department of mines Hobart.
 Scale 1:250,000 Sheet SK55-5.

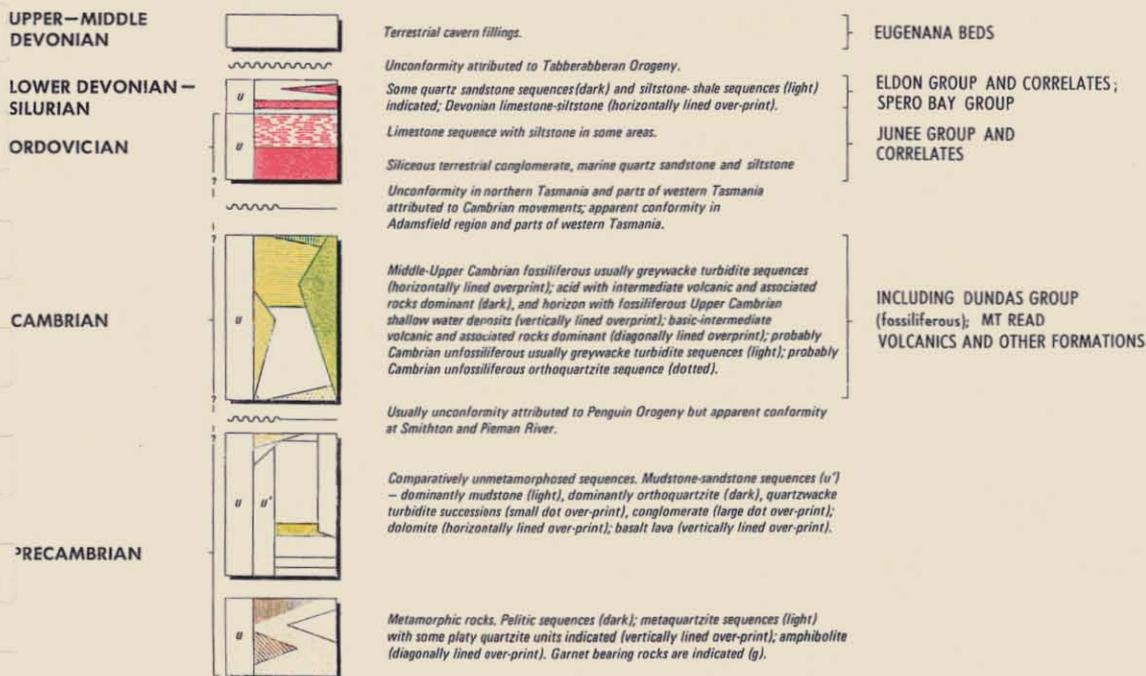
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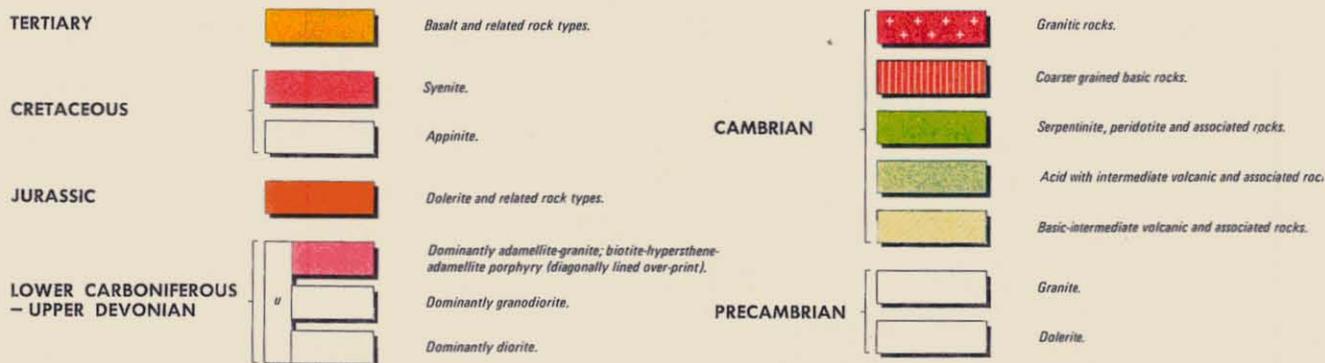
COMPREHENSIVE REFERENCE FOR TASMANIA



WESTERN TASMANIA



IGNEOUS ROCKS



Undifferentiated rocks are indicated by the lightest colour and the letter "u" or "u'"
Blank boxes indicate absence of rock unit from this map sheet.

3.3 *General Conclusion*

Following conclusions about prospects of the licence sections can be drawn in this stage of investigation:

- All sections occurring in the eastern part of the area are promising for copper;
 - sections in the north of the area, in its central region are promising for lead-zinc mineralisation;
 - sections in the north-western part are favourable for occurrence of rare metal mineralisation.
-

Table. MPF Method. Results of analysis samples of soil.

NN	Coordinates		Me/C (%)									
	East	North	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mo	V	Ni	Co	Ga	As
1	6070	6200	0.244	0.293	1.951	0.0024	0.008	0.036	0.02	0.0005	0.0005	0.06
2	5900	6170	0.008	0.126	0.286	0.00005	0.006	0.027	0.009	0.0005	0.171	0.045
3	5750	6250	0.015	0.037	0.00005	0.002	0.073	0.006	0.0005	0.0005	0.05	
4	5740	6040	0.018	0.091	0.409	0.0002	0.006	0.027	0.013	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
5	5570	5960	0.02	0.028	0.08	0.00005	0.004	0.06	0.015	0.0005	0.16	0.006
6	5410	5900	0.012	0.022	0.066	0.00005	0.009	0.04	0.019	0.0005	0.088	0.067
7	5300	5800	0.036	0.197	0.329	0.0003	0.007	0.03	0.02	0.0005	0.0005	0.05
8	5200	5700	0.027	0.038	0.204	0.0003	0.013	0.038	0.032	0.0005	0.0005	0.064
9	5040	5720	0.012	0.021	0.117	0.00005	0.009	0.141	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.054
10	4900	5780	0.025	0.082	0.909	0.00005	0.015	0.231	0.008	0.091	0.0005	0.077
11	4890	5650	0.036	0.045	0.255	0.00005	0.011	0.048	0.016	0.0005	0.0005	0.079
12	4780	6720	0.023	0.04	0.159	0.00005	0.004	0.019	0.009	0.0005	0.0005	0.013
13	5280	5250	0.02	0.02	0.075	0.00005	0.008	0.024	0.006	0.012	0.0005	0.024
14	5350	5150	0.018	0.026	0.128	0.00005	0.006	0.025	0.017	0.006	0.014	0.042
15	5530	4920	0.012	0.021	0.067	0.00005	0.005	0.068	0.027	0.003	0.0005	0.034
16	5700	4750	0.024	0.03	0.229	0.00005	0.012	0.05	0.008	0.0005	0.0005	0.083
17	5710	4890	0.014	0.02	0.194	0.00005	0.013	0.057	0.019	0.0005	0.0005	0.094
18	5870	4920	0.093	0.102	0.088	0.0002	0.017	0.038	0.013	0.002	0.035	0.064
19	5880	5020	0.015	0.061	0.085	0.00005	0.024	0.03	0.014	0.001	0.061	0.05
20	5800	5100	0.02	0.029	0.143	0.00005	0.005	0.021	0.018	0.0005	0.0005	0.036
21	6200	4920	0.018	0.023	0.173	0.00005	0.004	0.103	0.01	0.0005	0.0005	0.086
22	6080	4920	0.013	0.019	0.286	0.00005	0.005	0.035	0.008	0.0005	0.0005	0.027
23	6440	5050	0.05	0.071	0.929	0.0001	0.004	0.056	0.007	0.0005	0.0005	0.028
24	6300	5250	0.032	0.082	0.141	0.0002	0.008	0.094	0.006	0.0005	0.0005	0.059
25	6600	5250	0.035	0.17	1.6	0.00005	0.008	0.032	0.011	0.0005	0.0005	0.054
26	6400	5330	0.04	0.04	0.568	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.019	0.0005	0.0005	0.227
27	6450	5600	0.023	0.127	5.455	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.009	0.0005	0.0005	0.138
28	6200	5750	0.054	0.059	2	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.231
29	6140	5890	0.025	0.175	1.25	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.188
30	5880	4380	0.066	0.024	0.229	0.00005	0.001	0.217	0.02	0.0005	0.542	0.325
31	6010	4300	0.021	0.025	0.292	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005

Table. MPF Method. Results of analysis samples of soil.

NN	Coordinates		Me/C (%)									
	East	North	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mo	V	Ni	Co	Ga	As
32	6200	4250	0.023	0.023	0.092	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.007	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
33	6120	4080	0.014	0.01	0.07	0.00005	0.001	0.07	0.012	0.0005	0.084	0.0005
34	6180	3750	0.106	0.043	0.053	0.00005	0.001	0.039	0.005	0.0005	0.071	0.0005
35	6610	4910	0.04	0.045	0.19	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
36	6750	4800	0.009	0.016	0.044	0.00005	0.001	0.044	0.013	0.0005	0.053	0.0005
37	6700	4700	0.041	0.026	0.143	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
38	6650	4500	0.075	0.065	0.258	0.00005	0.001	0.161	0.027	0.0005	0.376	0.29
39	6400	5450	0.069	0.175	2	0.0003	0.001	0.01	0.018	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
40	6020	6050	0.028	0.119	0.168	0.0001	0.006	0.07	0.014	0.0005	0.003	0.14
41	6300	6100	0.073	0.309	12.73	0.0007	0.018	0.01	0.055	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
42	5900	5900	0.04	0.035	0.14	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.017	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
43	6000	5900	0.037	0.032	0.176	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.019	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
44	6500	6220	0.081	0.119	0.865	0.0002	0.001	0.01	0.022	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
45	6700	6150	0.044	0.031	0.3	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.038	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
46	6680	5970	0.042	0.024	0.229	0.0001	0.008	0.036	0.02	0.001	0.0005	0.06
47	6550	6100	0.032	0.023	0.273	0.00005	0.006	0.027	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.045
48	7300	4950	1.815	0.012	0.046	0.00005	0.001	0.073	0.005	0.0005	0.086	0.05
49	7080	5200	0.109	0.014	0.127	0.00005	0.006	0.027	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.045
50	7230	5200	1.131	0.045	0.143	0.00005	0.004	0.06	0.005	0.007	0.045	0.0005
51	7150	5400	0.8	0.06	0.667	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.019	0.033	0.0005	0.0005
52	7050	5550	3.5	0.025	0.5	0.0002	0.007	0.01	0.02	0.012	0.0005	0.0005
53	6980	5700	4.487	0.045	0.308	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.032	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
54	6850	5890	0.652	0.022	0.207	0.00005	0.001	0.141	0.005	0.0005	0.283	0.0005
55	6350	3300	0.085	0.023	0.215	0.00005	0.001	0.231	0.005	0.0005	0.215	0.0005
56	6500	3350	0.087	0.04	0.302	0.0006	0.011	0.01	0.016	0.003	0.0005	0.0005
57	6700	3150	0.025	0.01	0.089	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.009	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
58	6870	3250	0.024	0.018	0.165	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.009	0.0005	0.0005
59	7150	3190	0.075	0.029	0.117	0.0001	0.006	0.01	0.017	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
60	7300	3300	0.061	0.017	0.095	0.0002	0.001	0.068	0.027	0.0005	0.037	0.0005
61	7450	3220	0.117	0.042	0.233	0.0002	0.012	0.01	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
62	7550	3500	0.377	0.066	0.358	0.00005	0.013	0.01	0.019	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005

Table. MPF Method. Results of analysis samples of soil.

NN	Coordinates		Me/C (%)									
	East	North	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mo	V	Ni	Co	Ga	As
63	7520	3710	0.513	0.128	0.244	0.00005	0.001	0.01	0.013	0.006	0.0005	0.0005
64	7500	3900	1.2	0.17	0.24	0.0002	0.024	0.01	0.014	0.002	0.0005	0.0005
65	7700	4100	0.857	0.071	0.054	0.0001	0.005	0.01	0.008	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
66	7800	4280	0.343	0.026	0.057	0.00005	0.001	0.103	0.01	0.0005	0.149	0.086
67	7780	4480	0.27	0.076	0.865	0.00005	0.001	0.035	0.008	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
68	7700	4650	0.14	0.034	0.079	0.00005	0.001	0.056	0.007	0.0005	0.146	0.0005
69	7600	4800	0.047	0.009	0.165	0.00005	0.001	0.094	0.005	0.0005	0.047	0.0005
70	7500	5000	0.59	0.16	2.58	0.001	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.005	0.005	0.005