5494

92N/11E

CITIES SERVICE MINERALS CORPORATION
1974 REPORT
ON THE "PW" CLAIMS
TATLA LAKE PROJECT

92N/11E CLAIMS - PW

1974 GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

"PV" GROUP OF CLAIMS

LOCATED

28.6 MILES S43°W FROM TATLA LAKE POST OFFICE, B. C.

IN THE

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

APPROXIMATELY

2.4 MILES N 130°W FROM THE SOUTH END OF TWIST LAKE

AT COORDINATES

LATITUDE: 51°36'N LONGITUDE: 125°02'W

(92N 11 E/2)

OWNED BY

CITIES SERVICE MINERALS CORPORATION

REPORTED BY

GUILLERMO SALAZAR S., M.A.

AND

J. WAYNE MURTON, P. Eng.

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CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A zone of coincident copper and molybdenum anomalous values in talus samples with a "high grade" core with a tenor greater than 200 ppm Mo and 300 ppm Cu trending N30°W was found.

This anomaly is underlain by the following:

1) Junction of two major fault systems, the Middle-Twist Lakes system and the N70°W - N30°W system. The latter appears to be truncated by the former where it changes its strike.
2) A complex plutonic history.
3) Very strongly leached out area that is coincident with strongest shattering, silicification and pyritization. Iron staining, tentatively identified as ferrimolybdite in hand specimen, covers an area about 600 feet in diameter.

Molybdenite mineralization has been observed as fracture filling sheets and hairline fractures randomly oriented in the main target and following the N70°W - N30°W trend elsewhere.

It is proposed that the Mo-Cu anomaly be tested with a diamond drill hole located on the ridgetop near sample site 4TM0092R.

LOCATION & ACCESS

This claim group is located approximately 28.6 miles due S43°W from Tatla Lake Post Office and 2.4 miles due N30°W from the south end of Twist Lake, as the crow flies.

Access to the area was by helicopter (Bell 47 G3B1) from Tatla Lake, but there is a road from Tatla Lake to Middle and Twist Lakes that could be used to shorten distances. This road is privately owned from the north end of Middle Lake southwards, and the ranchers at Middle and Twist Lakes will have to be contacted before we could make use of it.

CLAIM STATUS

A total of six claims with claim line trending due S30°E were staked and recorded by Brian Lennan as agent for Cities Service Minerals Corp. These claims were recorded at Clinton, B.C.

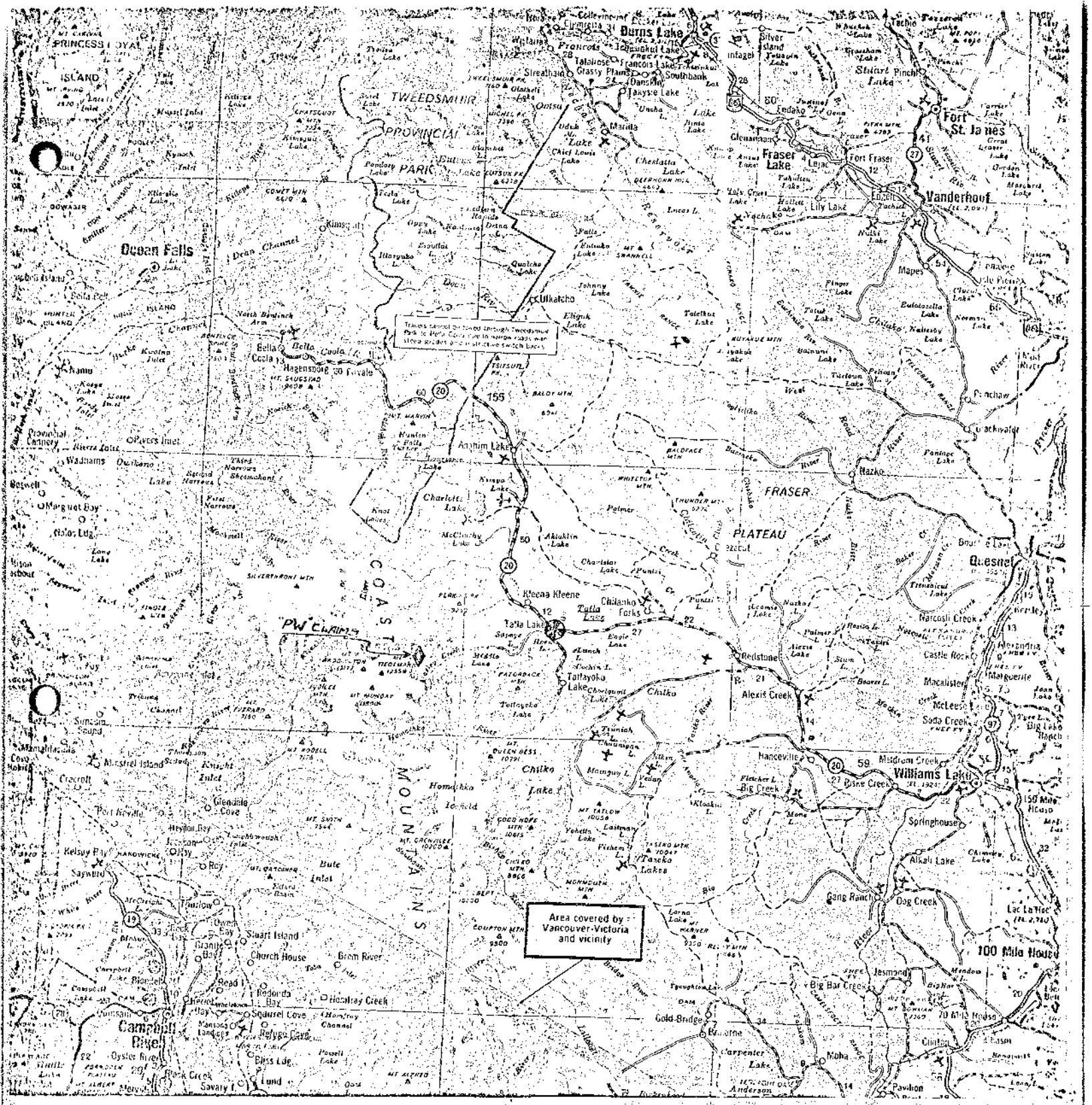

FIGURE N° 1 : Location Map of the "PW" Claims.

SCALE: 1" = 34 miles (approx.)

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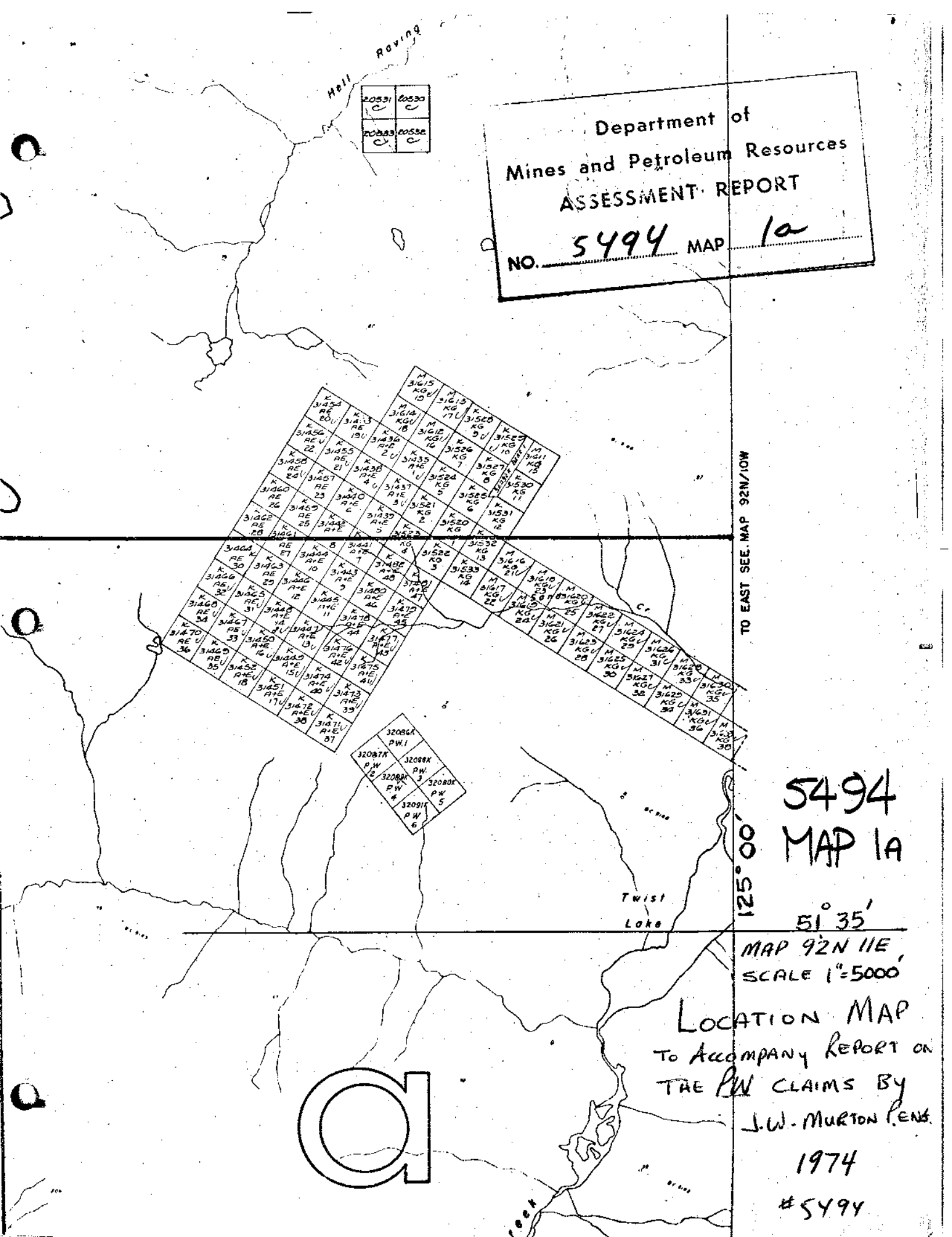
MAP 1


Hell Raving
20531
20530
20533
20532
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5494 MAP 1a
TO EAST SEE MAP 92N/10W
125° 00'
51° 35'
Twist
Lake
5494
MAP 1A
MAP 92N 11E,
SCALE 1"=5000'
LOCATION MAP
To Accompany Report on
the PW Claims by
J.W. Murton P.Eng.
1974
#5494

All pertinent statistics regarding these claims shown are those in effect after filing and acceptance of this report.

Claim	Tag #	Staking Date	Record Number	Recording Date	Rental & Assessment Due Date
PW #1	231481M	July 19/74	32086	August 7/74	August 7/80
2	231482M	" "	32087	" "	" "
3	231483M	" "	32088	" "	" "
4	231484M	" "	32089	" "	" "
5	231485M	" "	32090	" "	" "
6	231486M	" "	32091	" "	" "

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN 1974

1) Detail geological mapping and geochemical sampling was done by our Crew No. 3 (Brian Lennan and Doug Baker).

2) A total of 138 samples (89 rocks, 41 talus, 4 soils, 3 floats and 1 stream) were collected. Serial numbers are:

4TM0085R to 4TM0104R and
4TD0118F to 4TD0235R

3) Crew was moved into the area on July 21, 1974, and out on August 12, 1974. Of these 23 days, nine were lost due to bad weather.

4) A total of 14.7 hours of helicopter time was used.

HISTORY & TERRAIN

This area lies immediately to the east of our A & E group of claims, and was found early in the 1973 field season. The area was investigated twice during the 1973 season but work had to be stopped prematurely due to weather conditions the first time and to accident of the senior member of the crew in the second. Fortunately, enough geological data was collected to make us go back to the area to study it more carefully.

As mentioned above, the crew working in the area was weathered out for nine days out of a total of 23 camp days although they did not require daily helicopter support. This was due to the steepness of the terrain and the unusually bad weather that we were faced with this past summer.

The area of interest is exposed on a steep south facing slope, and very little work other than non-gridded on-foot coverage could be done in the area. The ridge top itself is somewhat flat and we may be able to build a set up on it that would be protected from the high winds, a vertical lift of about 2500' will be required.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The staked area is underlain by a complex pluton of the Coast Crystalline Belt of Cretaceous to Tertiary age and granodioritic composition.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

A) Petrology

The area covered by the PW claims is underlain by a zone of the Coast Crystalline Belt with a complex plutonic history. The phases of intrusive rock found in the area are similar to the ones encountered at our A & E group of claims located approximately three miles to the north-

west, although they do not appear to have the same genetic sequence nor the same relationship to mineralization.

The oldest phase of intrusion is typical of the Coast Crystalline Belt. It is a gneissose biotite-feldspar granite or granodiorite porphyry that outcrops in the northwest corner of the mapped area. It is a green to white rock with coarse grained groundmass and moderate to strong foliation, numerous feldspar phenocrysts and moderate to strong chlorite alteration of mafics.

The most abundant rock in the area is a granular biotite granite. It is defined megascopically as a biotite granite of medium to fine-grained sugary texture and white to grey color, with very scattered biotite microphenos but with about 20% identifiable biotite and moderate to weak magnetite on mafic sites. It is fairly fresh with local weak chlorite-clay alteration.

The youngest phase is a dykelike body of biotite granite or grandiorite porphyry with scattered feldspar phenocrysts. It appears to be intruding the biotite granite phase from a stock (?) located to the east of the area of most interest. This body is shaped like a half doughnut with variable widths (from 400 to 1000 feet) in the area of interest. Its southern contact with the biotite granite phase of intrusion is the major fault system that bends from a trend of N75°W to a trend of N25°W in the southwest corner of the target area. It is defined megascopically as medium grained, gray to pink, with local strong yellowish iron oxide capping and moderate to strong clay-silica alteration of groundmass, small scattered quartz eyes to 2 mms., to 20% fresh looking biotite phenocrysts

to 5 mms, scattered feldspar phenocrysts and weak magnetite as alteration product of biotite. This unit is well fractured, often with more than ten fractures per square foot, and underlies the area of most interest.

The area was later cut by numerous systems of dykes of varying composition and age, but following (and defining) the major fault systems that cut through the area. The most important dykes are:

a) Monzonite dykes - These dykes are medium to fine grained and grey, strong sericite-quartz alteration haloes on veinlets filled with magnetite, biotite, quartz and sulphides. They occur trending due N20° E and may be the youngest system in the area.

b) Quartz-eyed monzonite porphyry dykes - These are the most common and continuous dykes in the area. They are strongly joint and fault controlled and usually have a fine grained grey groundmass with numerous (to 30%) quartz eyes to 5-10 mms. and scattered biotite phenocrysts to 3 mms. Very strong iron oxide capping and, locally, weak chalcopyrite mineralization has been observed. There are at least two stages of dyking with this composition.

c) Andesitic dykes - are green and fine grained to porphyritic and are locally strongly chloritized. At least two stages of dyking following the major fault systems are recognized.

d) Aplite dykes and dykelets - Are narrow, randomly oriented, very common in the most shattered area and may be related to the main stages of molybdenite mineralization.

B) Structure

The two fault systems of regional magnitude that cut through this area are:

1) Middle-Twist Lake fault system, is probably the younger and trends N20-40°E. The westernmost branch of this fault system is expressed in the area of most interest as a series of dykes of all compositions that follow the main gorges trending N30°E. The number of these dykes appear to increase in the area of most interest.

2) Fault system that wraps around the biotite feldspar granite porphyry. This system trends N70°W to the south and southeast of the main target area, and due N30°W further west, on the west side of the previous fault. It is also expressed as dykes of all compositions, although quartz eyed monzonitic dykes seem to be more common. The apparent abrupt bend in the trend of this fault system is probably due to movement along the Middle-Twist Lakes fault system.

The area of most interest is a leached zone located at the junction of these two fault systems that is strongly shattered (counts of ten fractures per square foot are not uncommon) and silicified.

C) Hydrothermal Alteration

Very scattered occurrences of biotite, sericite and silica as hydrothermal products are reported in this area. This is primarily due to the masking effect caused by supergene clay and iron oxide capping that are widespread and strongest in the main target area. Biotite, potassium feldspar and silica haloes to the monzonitic dykes are widespread.

Pyrite is the only gangue mineral that portrays a pattern recognizable megascopically. It is weakly to moderately (about 3% by volume) present in the area of most interest coincident with the area of lower pH determinations in talus samples.

D) Geochemistry

The lack of well developed soils in the Tatla Lake area in general, and in the area covered by the "IW" group of claims in particular, coupled with the fear of sampling outcrops from which all copper and/or molybdenum sulphides had been removed through either leaching or mechanical erosion made us decide to sample the very incipient gravelly soil horizon that collects in microfans at the foot of almost every outcrop face, in the hope of picking up a more representative sample and avoiding, at the same time, the danger of salting samples taken too close to a fracture filled with molybdenite.

This sample, called a "talus" in the 1974 season, picks up some of the copper and molybdenum sulphides that had been mechanically eroded from the different fissures and fractures that "drain" into the microfans. The physical concentration of all sulphides mechanically deposited in these microfans is probably prevented by the fast runoff after each storm hits the area, the steepness of the terrain and the high winds, leaving us with a sample that is a weakly representative of the tenor of the fresh rock. This argument could also explain the absence of sulphide mineralization in the areas where the terrain is steepest as well as the ridgetops.

The distribution of pyrite, as shown above, would make copper sulphides readily soluble with the amount of rain and snow that is supposed to fall in the area. Molybdenum, in turn, should concentrate on the talus samples if the pH of the terrain is low enough and if the speed of mechanical erosion would allow it to stay for any length of time. To check on this possibility, pH determinations were done on the four pairs of large samples collected from the main target area, and

the results are:

	pH	Cu	Mo	Zn	Ag
4TD0228T	4.3	126	375	52	0.5
4TD0229R	6.0	34	100	18	0.5
4TD0230T	3.9	78	80	55	0.5
4TD0231R	6.8	26	6	20	<0.5
4TD0232T	4.2	104	75	55	1.0
4TD0233R	7.3	31	10	28	<0.5
4TD0234T	4.9	156	85	60	<0.5
4TD0235R	7.0	33	19	28	<0.5

A study of the above chart indicates a concentration in the tenor of copper, molybdenum and zinc on all talus samples. It also indicates that, although the pH is not low enough to take all the copper ions away, it is probably sufficiently low to prevent its concentration.

Since molybdenum is the element of most importance in the area at the present time, and it is supposed to concentrate under acidic pH conditions (as it is doing in the above four pairs of samples), we decided to determine the pH of all talus samples. As expected, the leached out area outlining the main target is also the area where the pH is lowest (minimum: 3.6, average: 4.2). It is not, though, coincident with the area where the tenor for molybdenum is the highest. It is, in effect, located uphill from the area of highest molybdenum assays, which in turn coincides with pH determinations that range from 4.2 to 4.7. This comparison leads us to conclude that there is no concentrations of molybdenum ions (or a weak one) in the areas where the pH determinations are the lowest, and that this is probably due to the speed and strength of erosion.

A glance at the tenor of copper on rock samples shows very widely scattered weakly anomalous values, which seem to be related to the areas with high pH on talus samples and, therefore, not representative.

The tenor for molybdenum on rock samples, in turn, with values higher than 21 ppm Mo, is roughly coincident with the N30°W segment of the older fault system. The tenor for copper and molybdenum in rock samples elsewhere is generally too flat to help us define the quality of the main target area.

Copper assays of talus samples with a tenor higher than 200 ppm outline a narrow zone that is coincident with the N30°W segment of the older fault system, and a zone that is near the gneiss-biotite granite contact in the west. Only a very weak anomalous area is observed coincident with the area of strongest leaching and shattering. Chalcopyrite and iron oxides (after chalcopyrite?) are reported as fracture filling in the areas outlined by the assays.

Molybdenum assays of talus samples with a tenor greater than 50 ppm Mo cover an area of about 1200 feet in diameter that is open to the south and southeast and that has a core of higher tenor coincident with the N30°W trending copper anomaly. The northeastern edge of this anomaly covers the lower half of the main target area as well.

Molybdenite mineralization as sheets of variable widths filling fractures and hairline fissures together with quartz, biotite, potasium feldspar and aplitic dykes have been observed underlying the area outlined by the talus samples. These fractures and fissures are randomly oriented in the main target area but follow the trends of the two major fault systems as one goes out from the main target area.

No zinc or silver patterns are observed at the present time.

J.W. Murton, P.Eng.
April 22, 1975

G. Salazar S., M.A.
April 22, 1975

PROVINCIAL OF J. W. MURTON BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES INCURRED DURING THE
1974 FIELD SEASON

1)	Camp Costs, 2 men, 23 days @ $15/man day	$ 690.00
2)	Helicopter Time (Bell 47 G3B1), 14.7 hrs. @ $135/hr.	1,984.50
3)	Salary -	
	a) Supervision, G. Salazar S., 4 days @ $80/day	320.00
	b) Crew -	
	Senior: B. Lennan, 23 days @ $48.25/day	1,109.75
	Junior: D. Baker, 23 days @ $37/day	851.00
4)	Assaying for Mo, Cu, Zn & Ag -	
	92 rocks @ $2.80/sample $257.60	
	46 soils @ $2.16/sample 99.36	356.96
5)	Drafting 4-8 hour days @ $5/hr.	160.00
6)	Data Analysis and report preparation - G. Salazar S., M.A. 4 days @ $80/day	320.00
	J. W. Murton, P. Eng. 1 day @$100/day	100.00
		$5,892.21
	Miscellaneous, 10% of above	589.22
	Total -	$6,481.43

Declared before me in
the City of Vancouver,
this 27 day of June, 1975.

Joan Paul
SUB-MINING RECORDER

G. Salazar S., M.A.

J. W. Murton, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Guillermo Salazar S., of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria, Lima, Peru, with a Bachelor of Science and a Profesional Engineering degrees in combined honours Mining Engineering and Mining Geology.

2) I have a Master of Science degree in Economic Geology from Harvard University received in 1969.

3) I have been a practising Engineer and Geologist since 1968 in New Mexico, Montana and British Columbia.

Vancouver, B.C.
April 22, 1975

Guillermo Salazar S. M.A.

CERTIFICATION

I, J. W. Murton, of North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, registered in 1972, No. 8324.

I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a B.Sc. in Geology.

I have been a practising Engineer and Geologist since 1960 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, South Western U.S.A. and Alaska.

Vancouver, B. C.

April 22, 1975

J. W. Murton, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. W. MURTON

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

All samples were packed in brown kraft paper bags and send to Chemex Labs., North Vancouver, for assaying for Cu, Mo, Zn and Ag by atomic absorption techniques. Samples at the laboratory were dried in an electric oven at 80°C for a period of 12-24 hours, then screened to -80 mesh. Rock geochemical materials were crushed, dried, and pulverized to -100 mesh. Following this, a ½ gram sample was digested by a hot perchloricnitric acid mixture for 2-3 hours, then analysed for total copper, molybdenum, and zinc, after diluting samples to 25 mls using demineralized water, using a Techtron AA.5. Atomic absorption Unit. Values are reported in parts per million (p.p.m.).

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF CLAY ROCKS NORM/LOG

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR VARIABLE* LOG MO

TOTAL POPULATION

NO. OF VALUES:	88
MAXIMUM VALUE:	2.230
MINIMUM VALUE:	-.046
MEAN:	.4164004
ST.DEVIATION:	.6093299
ST.ERROR:	1.269152

INTERVAL		NUMBER	PERCENT	CULM. %
-.080 -	-.000	13	14.77	14.77
-.000 -	.080	27	30.68	45.45
.080 -	.160	0	.00	45.45
.160 -	.240	0	.00	45.45
.240 -	.320	12	13.64	59.09
.320 -	.400	0	.00	59.09
.400 -	.480	9	10.23	69.32
.480 -	.560	0	.00	69.32
.560 -	.640	4	4.55	73.86
.640 -	.720	0	.00	73.86
.720 -	.800	2	2.27	76.14
.800 -	.880	2	2.27	78.41
.880 -	.960	0	.00	78.41
.960 -	1.040	3	3.41	81.82
1.040 -	1.120	5	5.68	87.50
1.120 -	1.200	2	2.27	89.77
1.200 -	1.280	1	1.14	90.91
1.280 -	1.360	1	1.14	92.05
1.360 -	1.440	2	2.27	94.32
1.440 -	1.520	0	.00	94.32
1.520 -	1.600	0	.00	94.32
1.600 -	1.680	0	.00	94.32
1.680 -	1.760	0	.00	94.32
1.760 -	1.840	1	1.14	95.45
1.840 -	1.920	2	2.27	97.73
1.920 -	2.000	1	1.14	98.86
2.000 -	2.080	0	.00	98.86
2.080 -	2.160	0	.00	98.86
2.160 -	2.240	1	1.14	100.00

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF PW CLM ROCKS NORM/LOG

VARIABLE: LOG MO

RANGE		HISTOGRAM -- NO. OBSERVATIONS WITHIN EACH STEP	HISTOGRAM -- CULMULATIVE PERCENT
-.080-	-.001	I==========	I
-.000-	.079	I==========	I
.080-	.159	I	I
.160-	.239	I	I
.240-	.319	I==========	I
.320-	.399	I	I
.400-	.479	I========= (11)	I
.480-	.559	I	I
.560-	.639	I====	I
.640-	.719	I	I
.720-	.799	I==	I
.800-	.879	I== (7.5%)	I
.880-	.959	I	I
.960-	1.039	I=== (+1)	I
1.040-	1.119	I=====	I
1.120-	1.199	I==	I
1.200-	1.279	I=	I
1.280-	1.359	I=	I
1.360-	1.439	I== (27.5)	I
1.440-	1.519	I	I
1.520-	1.599	I (+2)	I
1.600-	1.679	I	I
1.680-	1.759	I	I
1.760-	1.839	I=	I
1.840-	1.919	I==	I
1.920-	1.999	I=	I
2.000-	2.079	I	I
2.080-	2.159	I	I
2.160-	2.239	I=	I
		I....10....20....30....40....50	I....20....40....60....80....100

"PW" CLAIMS: MOLYBDENUM IN ROCKS

THRESHOLD: 8 ppm. [23%]

ANOMALOUS: 28 ppm. [6%]

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF PW CLA ROCKS NORM/LOG

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR VARIABLE* LOG CU

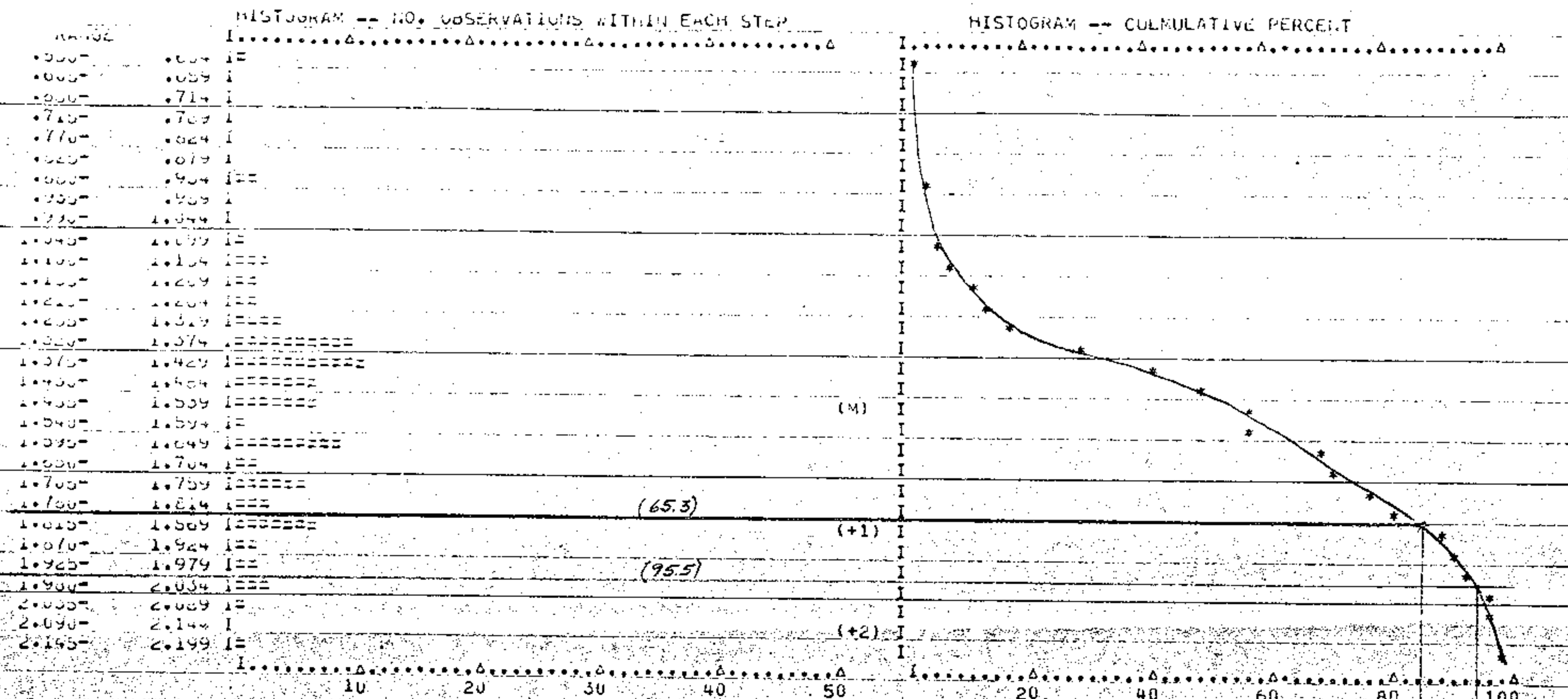
TOTAL POPULATION

NO. OF VALUES:	88
MAXIMUM VALUE:	2.243
MINIMUM VALUE:	.602
MEAN:	1.5631404
ST.DEVIATION:	.2607496
ST.ERROR:	.1663337

INTERVAL		NUMBER	PERCENT	CUM. %
.550 -	.605	1	1.14	1.14
.605 -	.660	0	.00	1.14
.660 -	.715	0	.00	1.14
.715 -	.770	0	.00	1.14
.770 -	.825	0	.00	1.14
.825 -	.880	0	.00	1.14
.880 -	.935	2	2.27	3.41
.935 -	.990	0	.00	3.41
.990 -	1.045	0	.00	3.41
1.045 -	1.100	1	1.14	4.55
1.100 -	1.155	3	3.41	7.95
1.155 -	1.210	2	2.27	10.23
1.210 -	1.265	2	2.27	12.50
1.265 -	1.320	4	4.55	17.05
1.320 -	1.375	10	11.36	28.41
1.375 -	1.430	11	12.50	40.91
1.430 -	1.485	7	7.95	48.86
1.485 -	1.540	7	7.95	56.82
1.540 -	1.595	1	1.14	57.95
1.595 -	1.650	9	10.23	68.18
1.650 -	1.705	2	2.27	70.45
1.705 -	1.760	6	6.82	77.27
1.760 -	1.815	3	3.41	80.68
1.815 -	1.870	7	7.95	88.64
1.870 -	1.925	2	2.27	90.91
1.925 -	1.980	2	2.27	93.18
1.980 -	2.035	3	3.41	96.59
2.035 -	2.090	1	1.14	97.73
2.090 -	2.145	0	.00	97.73
2.145 -	2.200	1	1.14	98.86

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF PW CU ROCKS [illegible]

VARIABLE: LOG CU



"PW" CLAIMS: COPPER IN ROCKS

THRESHOLD: 65 ppm. [16%]

ANOMALOUS: 96 ppm. [6%]

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF P_w CLM ROCKS NORM/LOG

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR VARIABLE* LOG ZN

TOTAL POPULATION

NO. OF VALUES:	88
MAXIMUM VALUE:	2.061
MINIMUM VALUE:	1.204

MEAN:	1.5918259
ST.DEVIATION:	.1354840
ST.ERROR:	.3511272E-01

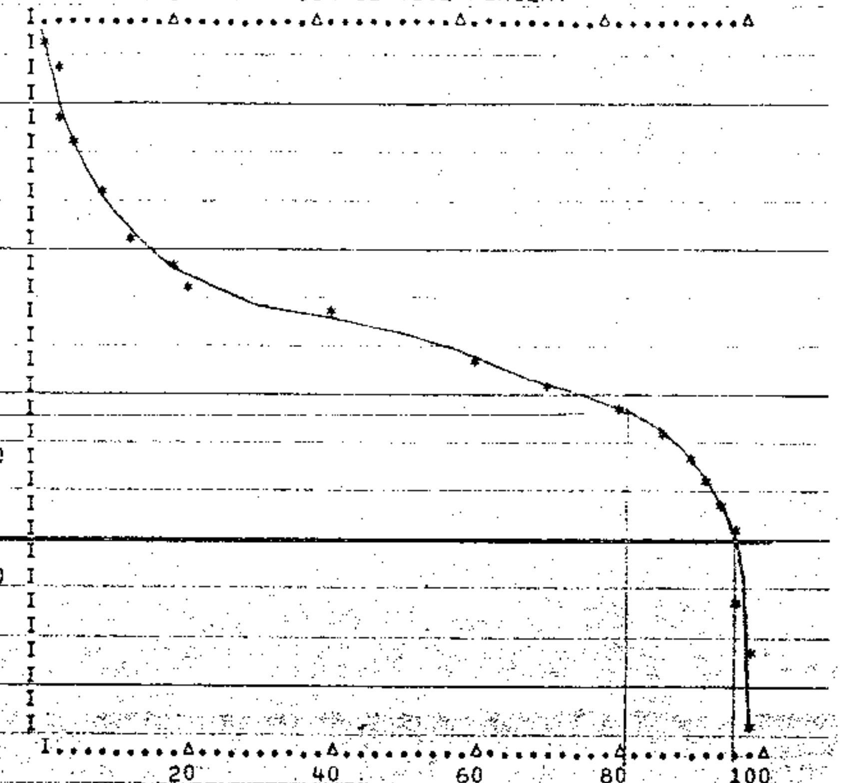
INTERVAL		NUMBER	PERCENT	CUM. %
1.200 -	1.230	1	1.14	1.14
1.230 -	1.260	1	1.14	2.27
1.260 -	1.290	0	.00	2.27
1.290 -	1.320	1	1.14	3.41
1.320 -	1.350	2	2.27	5.68
1.350 -	1.380	0	.00	5.68
1.380 -	1.410	3	3.41	9.09
1.410 -	1.440	0	.00	9.09
1.440 -	1.470	4	4.55	13.64
1.470 -	1.500	4	4.55	18.18
1.500 -	1.530	3	3.41	21.59
1.530 -	1.560	18	20.45	42.05
1.560 -	1.590	0	.00	42.05
1.590 -	1.620	16	18.18	60.23
1.620 -	1.650	9	10.23	70.45
1.650 -	1.680	10	11.36	81.82
1.680 -	1.710	5	5.68	87.50
1.710 -	1.740	3	3.41	90.91
1.740 -	1.770	2	2.27	93.18
1.770 -	1.800	2	2.27	95.45
1.800 -	1.830	1	1.14	96.59
1.830 -	1.860	0	.00	96.59
1.860 -	1.890	0	.00	96.59
1.890 -	1.920	1	1.14	97.73
1.920 -	1.950	0	.00	97.73
1.950 -	1.980	1	1.14	98.86
1.980 -	2.010	0	.00	98.86
2.010 -	2.040	0	.00	98.86
2.040 -	2.070	1	1.14	100.00

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF PW CLY ROCKS ZN/LOG

VARIABLE: LOG ZN

```
                    HISTOGRAM -- NO. OBSERVATIONS WITHIN EACH STEP
   RANGE            I.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ
   1.200-   1.229 I=
   1.230-   1.259 I=
   1.260-   1.289 I
   1.290-   1.319 I=
   1.320-   1.349 I==
   1.350-   1.379 I
   1.380-   1.409 I===
   1.410-   1.439 I
   1.440-   1.469 I====
   1.470-   1.499 I====
   1.500-   1.529 I===
   1.530-   1.559 I==================
   1.560-   1.589 I
   1.590-   1.619 I================                          (M)
   1.620-   1.649 I==========
   1.650-   1.679 I===========          (47.9)
   1.680-   1.709 I=====
   1.710-   1.739 I===                                       (+1)
   1.740-   1.769 I==
   1.770-   1.799 I==
   1.800-   1.829 I=                    (67.6)
   1.830-   1.859 I
   1.860-   1.889 I                                          (+2)
   1.890-   1.919 I=
   1.920-   1.949 I
   1.950-   1.979 I=
   1.980-   2.009 I
   2.010-   2.039 I
   2.040-   2.069 I=
                    I.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ.........Δ
                             10        20        30        40        50
```

HISTOGRAM -- CUMULATIVE PERCENT



69 RECORDS SELECTED FOR PROCESSING FROM 3965 RECORDS READ

***** PROGRAM FINISHED *****

"PW" CLAIMS: ZINC IN ROCKS

THRESHOLD: 48 ppm. [20%]

ANOMALOUS: 68 ppm. [4%]