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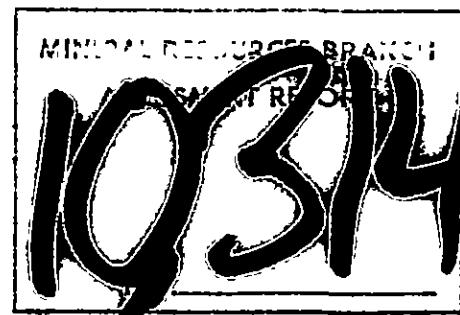
CONDUCTIVITY SURVEY  
ON THE  
NITHI MOUNTAIN MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY  
FRASER LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

MOM GROUP  
(MOLLY 1-14, 17, 18 Mineral Claims)  
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. MAP SHEETS 93 F/15, 93 K/2  
Latitude  $53^{\circ}57'24''$  to  $54^{\circ}00'07''$   
Longitude  $124^{\circ}47'48''$  to  $124^{\circ}53'07''$

for  
ROCKWELL MINING CORPORATION  
Vancouver, British Columbia

by  
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Calgary, Alberta



APRIL 1982

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### INTRODUCTION (Location, Property Description)

The Nithi Mountain molybdenum property is located about 8 km (5 mi.) south of the village of Fraser Lake, which is 158 km (98 mi.) west of the city of Prince George in central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property lies almost entirely within N.T.S. 93 F/15 with the northern margin extending into the southern part of N.T.S. 93 K/2. The top of Nithi Mountain is located at approximately 124°50' West longitude and 53°58' North latitude, near the central part of the property, at an elevation of 1,352 metres (4,435 feet) ASL, Figure 1a.

The Nithi Mountain property consists of 17 old-style two-post claims and about 110 claim units staked under the modified grid system, within the Omineca Mining Division. As is shown in Figure 2, these claims cover and surround Nithi Mountain and its flanks. This contiguous block of claims is held under option by Rockwell Mining Corporation from three different owners. The Molly 1-14, 17 and 18 are optioned from Andrew Robertson (Fraser Lake Mines); the MJM 1-5 claims from Nithex Explorations Ltd.; and the Strep and Strep 79 claims from P. Ogryzlo and Don Young. In addition, the DB 1-4 claims were staked in the summer of 1980 for Rockwell Mining Corporation. The total area under option is 2,850 hectares (7,042 acres). These claims have been grouped for purposes of assessment into the MOM group (consisting of the MOLLY 1-14, 17, 18, MJM 3-5 claims), and the SMID group (consisting of the DB 1-4, MJM 1-2, STREP, STREP 79 claims). A summary of relevant claim data is presented in Table 1.1 and the claims are shown in Figure 1b.

### Assessability

The Nithi Mountain property is accessible from Fraser Lake by four-wheel-drive vehicles via the Chowsunkit logging road and secondary roads. The main electrical power line for the Endako Mine is only four miles north of the property. The village of Fraser Lake is located along the Yellowhead Highway (B.C. Highway 16) and the main Canadian National rail line through central British Columbia to Prince Rupert. A small airfield is located about 1 km south of Fraser Lake, which is capable of accommodating light aircraft. Thus, there exists an excellent transportation and mining infrastructure within a relatively short distance from the property which would allow rapid development of any mineral deposits found in the vicinity.

TABLE 1.1  
SUMMARY OF CLAIM DATA

	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Claim Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date *</u>
MOM Group	MOLLY 1	2-post claims	15166	June 27/62	June 27/83
	MOLLY 2		14167	"	"
	MOLLY 3		15168	"	"
	MOLLY 4		14169	"	"
	MOLLY 5		15170	"	"
	MOLLY 6		15171	"	"
	MOLLY 7		15172	"	"
	MOLLY 8		15173	"	"
	MOLLY 9		15174	"	"
	MOLLY 10		15175	"	"
	MOLLY 11		15176	"	"
	MOLLY 12		15177	"	"
	MOLLY 13		15178	"	"
	MOLLY 14		15179	"	"
MJM Group	MOLLY 17	20	15182	June 29/62	June 27/82
	MOLLY 18		15183	"	"
	MJM 3		837	Oct. 17/77	Oct. 17/89
SMID Group	MJM 4	20	838	"	Oct. 17/87
	MJM 5	10	839	"	"
	DB 1	14	3132	Aug. 27/80	Aug. 27/93
	DB 2	2	3133	"	"
	DB 3	7	3134	"	"
	DB 4	3	3556	Feb. 4/81	Feb. 4/93
	MJM 1	20	835	Oct. 17/77	Oct. 17/93
	MJM 2	20	836	"	"
	STREP	9	801	Sep. 26/77	Sep. 27/93
	STREP 79	2-post claim	2394	Dec. 14/77	Dec. 14/93

\* as at August 1981

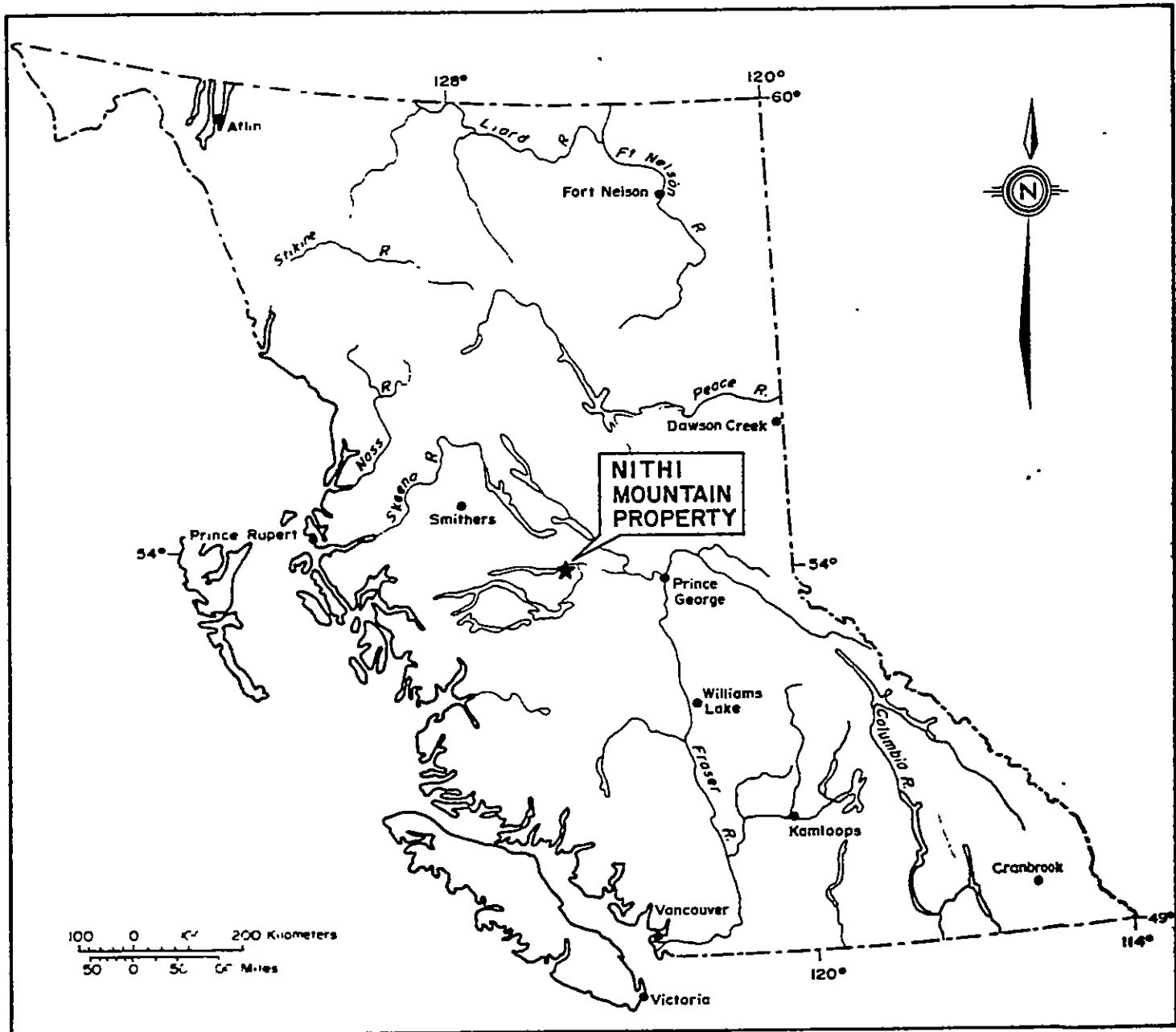
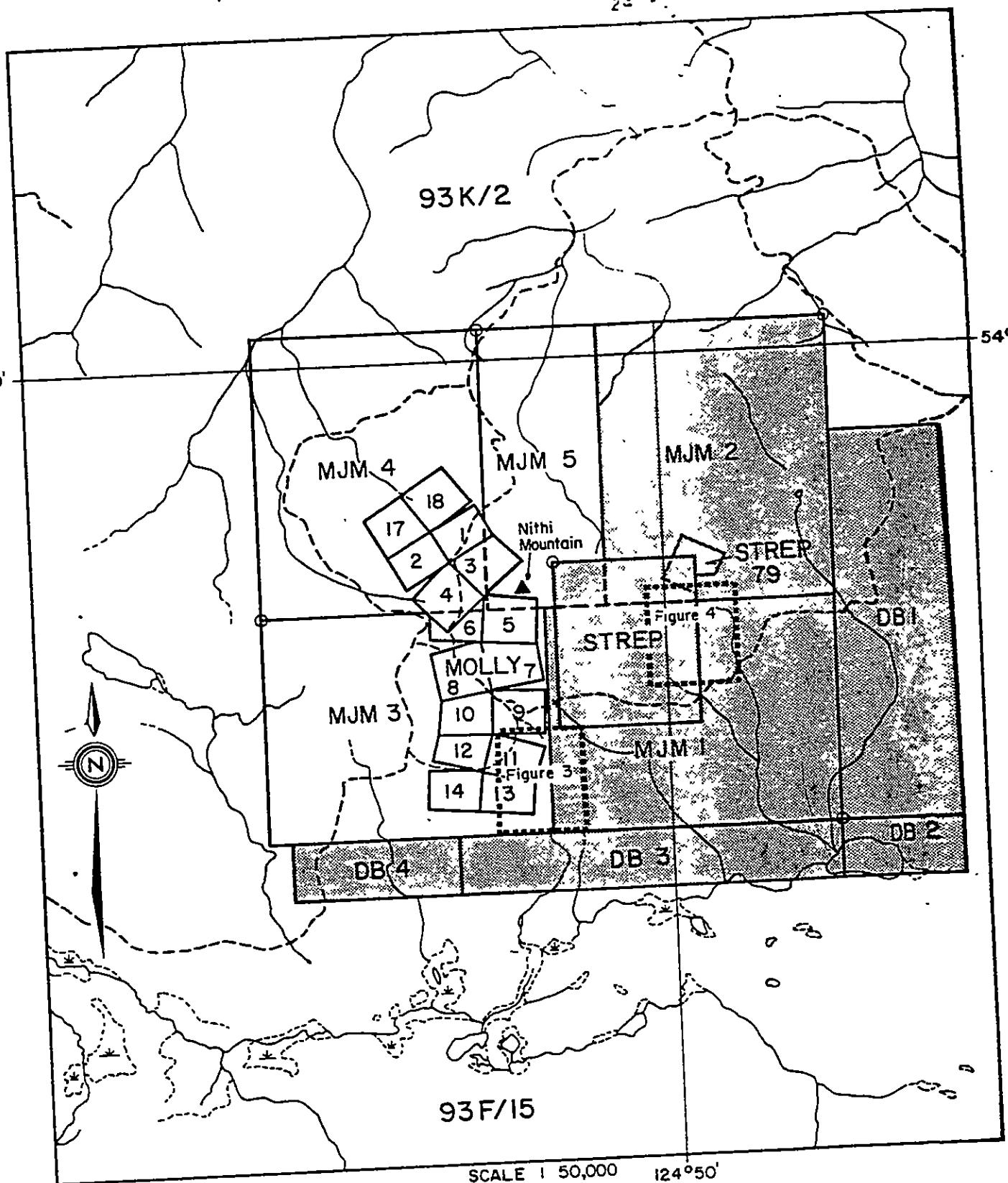


FIGURE 1a

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP  
NITHI MOUNTAIN MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY



- MOM GROUP (Mollys; MJM 3, 4, 5)
- SMID GROUP (DB 1, 2, 3, 4; MJM 1, 2; Strops)

FIGURE 1b

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY HISTORY

The original claims staked on Nithi Mountain were staked during the period 1952-1955 for uranium. Mineralization in the form of the secondary uranium minerals was found in a fractured rhyolite prophyry dyke within Topley granite. The showing was located at an elevation of 1,070m (3,500 feet) on the northwestern slope of Nithi Mountain. The dyke had a length of 185m (600 feet) and a width of about 30m (100 feet), and trended north-south.

Work on these original claims included trenching and drilling. Four drill holes were completed in 1956 by American Standard Mines who optioned the original claims. In all, a total of 100m (333 feet) of drilling was completed. This uranium mineralization was found to have no depth extension and the claims were subsequently dropped.

With the discovery of the Endako Mine in 1962, there was renewed exploration in the area for molybdenite. This exploration resulted in the staking of Nithi Mountain by various junior mining companies including R & P Metals Ltd. (Fraser Lake Mines), Fort Reliance Minerals, Dundee Mines, Jodee Explorations, and New Indian Mines. Trenching, soil sampling, and diamond drilling were completed during this period. Although molybdenum mineralization was discovered, both in surface workings and in subsequent diamond drilling, little effort was directed towards a systematic evaluation of these properties. Interest gradually declined in the late 1960's and most claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1970, Nithex Exploration restaked the area and carried out an exploration program of trenching and diamond drilling. Nithex drilled a total of four diamond drill holes, one of which encountered significant molybdenite mineralization.

In 1975, Amex Potash Limited optioned the claims held by Nithex and Fraser Lake Mines on Nithi Mountain and subsequently acquired additional claims in the same area in order to complement their land position. Exploration carried out in 1975 by Amex included geologic mapping, soil sampling, magnetic surveying, and induced polarization surveying. In the summer of 1976, a percussion drilling program was completed by Amex on their Nithi Mountain properties. Twelve holes totalling 975m (3,200 feet) were drilled on the property. Subsequently, Amex dropped their option on the property.

In 1980, Rockwell Mining Corporation optioned the various mineral properties on Nithi Mountain and contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. to carry out an exploration program on these properties. This exploration program consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting, carried out during the summer of 1980. Based on the encouraging results obtained from this program, a further program was initiated in the fall of 1980 consisting of road building, drill-site preparation, trenching, and rock geochemical sampling. In early 1981, additional road building was undertaken to open up a second access road and to complete a sump hole on the Chris Showing.

From April 24 to June 1, 1981, a diamond drilling program was completed on the property. Work carried out on the claims consisted of diamond drilling of 1,818 m (5,963') of NQ core at ten locations on the property, as shown on Map 1 in the back pocket of this report. Four of these drill holes were on the Chris Showing and the remaining six drill holes were on the Terri Showing.

All drill core was geologically logged, split and assayed for molybdenum, with the results reported as MoS<sub>2</sub>. These results were presented in a series of drill logs that accompanied a drilling report by Taiga Consultants Ltd. in July 1981. A series of cross-sections accompany the drilling report and these illustrate the grade and structural attitude of the molybdenite mineralization that was encountered.

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY AND SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Exploration methods used in the search for a molybdenite orebody at Nithi Mountain, British Columbia were, to this date, conventional prospecting and mapping, geochemical soil surveys and an induced polarization survey. This study proposes that the conductivity of soils may reduce the target area and serve as an ore guide in a manner equivalent to or superior to the use of soil geochemistry as an exploration technique.

Results based on 1,867 soil samples from the entire study area proved that the correlation between manganese, iron, zinc, and conductivity with molybdenum was very weak due to the large sample size and the mixture of the barren earth material population with the mineralized population. Correlation coefficients increased significantly when two profiles of smaller areas were examined. One profile crossed known molybdenum mineralization at the surface and the other crossed an area with no mineralization at surface but the soils contained anomalous concentrations of molybdenum. In the first case, conductivity proved to have the strongest correlation with molybdenum mineralization. In

the second profile, neither manganese, iron, zinc, or conductivity were found to correlate with molybdenum. Also, conductivity values across the unmineralized profile were lower than the mineralized profile. It is believed that conductivity is detecting alteration that is characteristic of quartz-molybdenite veins in the study area. Conductivity appears to be a useful technique to reduce the target area and compared to other elements in the geochemical survey, has the best correlation with molybdenum concentrations in the soil, over known mineral occurrences.

A 1:5,000 scale conductivity contour map is supplied in the back pocket of this report. Values above  $1263 \mu\text{mhos}^{-1}$  are considered anomalous (Map 2).

## TOPOGRAPHY AND GLACIATION

The Endako-Fraser Lake area lies within a glacially dissected part of the Nechako Plateau. Major east trending valleys separate broken upland ridges (Carr, 1965). According to Tipper (1971), piedmont glaciers from the Coast Mountains of British Columbia advanced across the Nechako Plateau in a northeast direction during Pleistocene time. Ice also moved into the area from the Omineca and Skeena Mountains from the northwest. The ice masses coalesced over the Nechako Plateau then moved east and northeast until meeting the Rocky Mountain barrier. Glacial striations that trend east have been observed at the summit of Nithi Mountain (Davis, 1980). The retreat of the ice, in this area was along the Fraser river (Tipper, 1971). According to Carr (1965), Francois Lake was dammed by stagnant ice at the southern foot of Nithi Mountain, in late glacial time. Francois Lake emptied into Fraser Lake through a rock-cut canyon, in its present spillway, the Stellako River. Carr (1965) sites as evidence for this, the existence of, residual patches of glacial lake silts and gravels that rest on bedrock at low elevations along

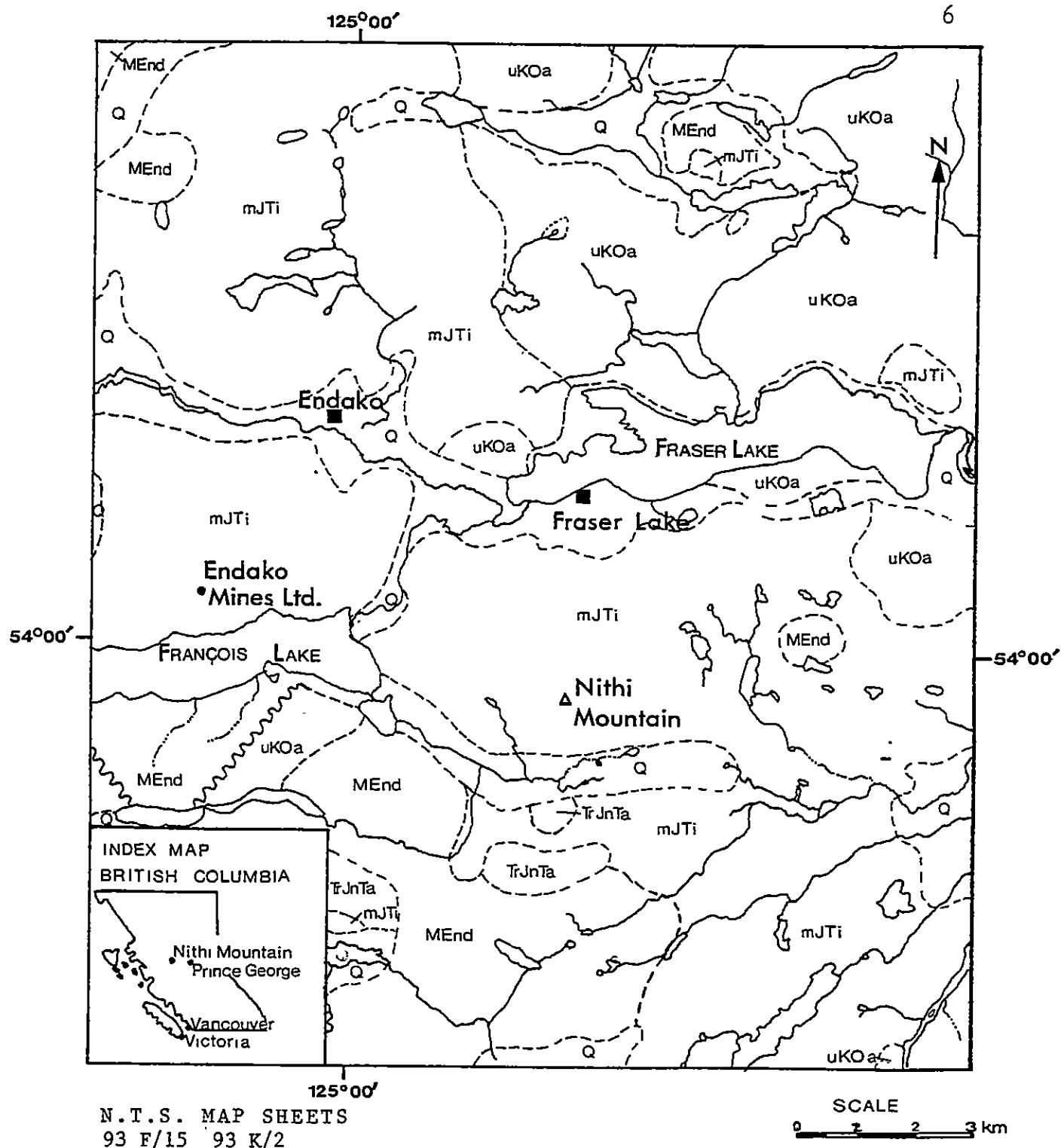
the shore of Francois Lake. Moreover, Carr (1965) also states that, although the topography has been strongly influenced by the east trending Pleistocene ice movement, the bedrock structure, joint and fault systems have a more pronounced effect on the topography.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following description for the regional geology of the Endako-Fraser Lake area, which includes Nithi Mountain, is based on Davis (1980), Carr (1965), and Bright (1967). The stratigraphy was originally described by Tipper (1959), then modified by Davis (1980).

The geology of the area is dominated by a batholith composed of numerous individual plutons belonging to the Topley Intrusives, (Bright, 1967).

The Topley Intrusives are Mesozoic in age and range in composition from diorite to alaskite, but 75% of the batholith is quartz monzonite and granodiorite. The Topley Intrusives cover an area, approximately  $259 \text{ km}^2$ , centred around Endako, as shown in Fig. 1d. They form part of a composite body that lies in a northwest trending belt of granitic plutons, extending from Babine Lake to Quesnel, a distance of 290 km (Bright, 1967). The Topley Intrusives range in age from Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous (Tipper, 1963). Symons (1973) has obtained an age of  $139 \pm 4 \text{ m.y.}$  for the Topley Intrusives, based on a paleomagnetic study of 114 samples.



**Figure 1c**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY NITHI MOUNTAIN**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

<b>Q</b>	Quaternary	<b>mJTi</b>	Topley Intrusions
<b>MEnd</b>	Endako Group	<b>TrJnTa</b>	Takla Group
<b>uKOa</b>	Ootsa Lake Group		Fault

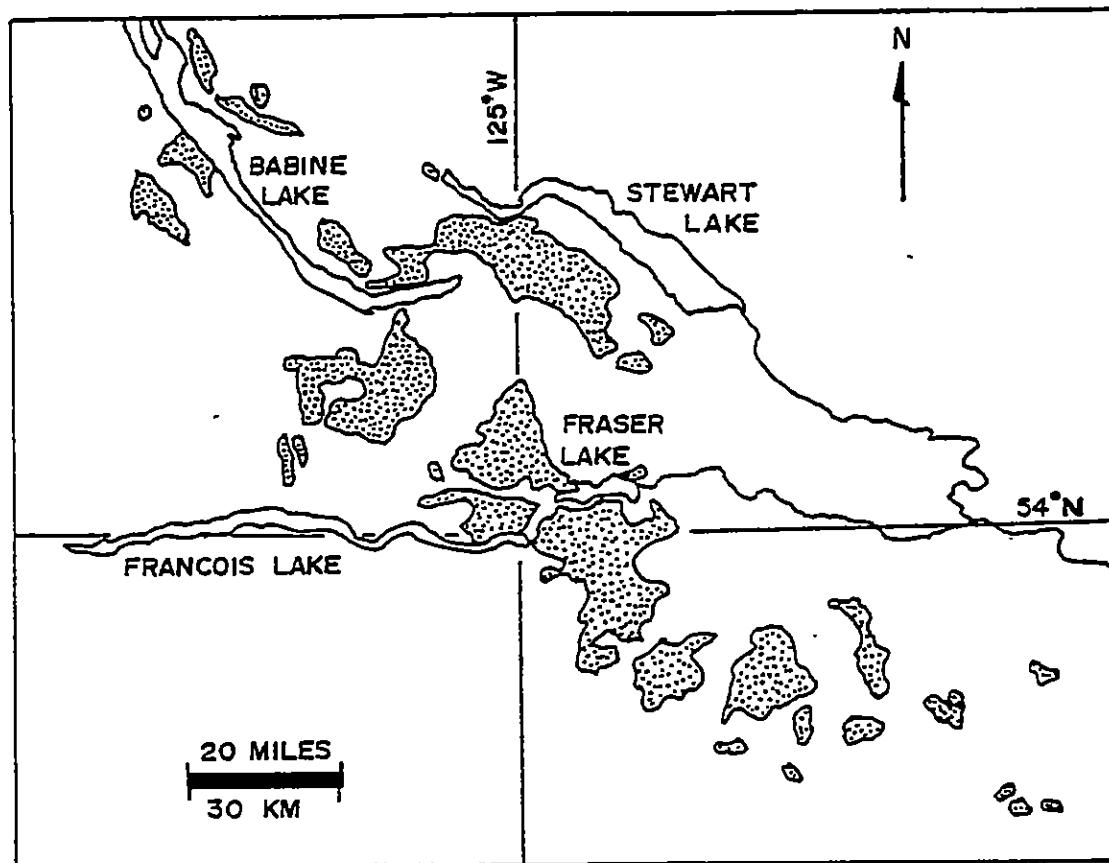


Figure 1d. The Topley Batholith, Nechako Plateau, central British Columbia. After Symons (1972).

Tipper (1959) has subdivided the Topley Intrusives into 9 lithological units, as shown in Table 1. According to Carr (1965), there are more than 12 individual plutons of Topley Intrusives in the area. Five of these plutons occur within the study area as shown in Figure 2. The most significant of these plutons are the Simon Bay diorite Complex, the Nithi quartz monzonite, and Casey alaskite as these contain Molybdenum mineralization. The mineralization is localized in fractures and veins, containing molybdenum and quartz and as disseminations.

According to Davis (1980), the Nithi quartz monzonite is equivalent in age and composition to the Endako quartz monzonite, which is the host rock for the Endako Molybdenum deposit. However, there is some conflict as to the age relation of the Endako and Nithi plutons. Carr (1965) states that the Nithi quartz monzonite superficially resembles the Endako quartz monzonite in composition and grain size but unlike the Endako quartz monzonite, these rocks contain oscillatory zoned plagioclase. Bright (1967) states that the Nithi quartz monzonite is younger than the Endako quartz monzonite since he believes that the Nithi

TABLE 1.2

REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION			
Era	Period or Epoch	Formation	Lithology
Cenozoic	Recent		Stream and lake deposits, talus, soil
	Pleistocene		Glacial and glacio-fluvial deposits
	Erosion interval		
	Oligocene and Miocene	Endako Group	Basalt, andesite; related tuff and breccia; minor shale and greywacke
Angular unconformity			
Mesozoic and Cenozoic	Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene	Ootsa Lake Group	Rhyolitic and dacitic tuff and breccia; shale, sandstone, conglomerate
			Rhyolite, dacite, trachyte, andesite; minor basalt; related tuff and breccia
			Basalt, andesite; minor rhyolite, sandstone, and conglomerate
Erosion interval			
Mesozoic	Lower and Middle Jurassic	Hazelton Group	Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate tuff, breccia, andesite, and arkose; minor rhyolite
			Andesite, related tuffs and breccias, chert-pebble conglomerate, shale, and sandstone
	Unconformity; erosional interval		
	Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous	Topley Intrusions:	Granite, granodiorite, diorite, and quartz diorite
		Fraser quartz monzonite	Pink biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. Small circular stock.
		Stellako intrusions	Pink biotite quartz monzonite, pink-grey hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Discordant, north-northeast trend
		Francois granite	Red porphyritic biotite granite. Miarolytic, chilled margins. No molybdenum deposits.
		Casey alaskite	Leucogranite and quartz monzonite. Discordant stocks and satellite dykes. Molybdenum deposits at Owl Lake, Tatin Lake, Nithi Mountain, and Endako.
		Glenannan complex	Zoned pluton north of Endako. Pink porphyritic granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite. No molybdenum deposits.
		Nithi quartz monzonite	Pink-grey subporphyritic biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. Resembles Endako quartz monzonite and may be equivalent. Molybdenum deposit at Nithi Mountain
		Quartz feldspar porphyry, porphyritic granite, aplite	Brown-pink porphyry dykes up to 45 metres wide, abundant at mine. Porphyritic pink potash feldspar granite dykes up to 15 metres wide. Pink sugary aplite up to 1.2 metres wide
		Endako quartz monzonite	Pink subporphyritic biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. Host rock at Endako mine
		Simon Bay diorite complex	Coarse-grained, foliated hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, gabbro. Mesozonal, concordant pluton. Oldest Topley unit. No molybdenum deposits
Intrusive contact with lower part of Takla Group			
Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic	Takla Group		Red and brown shale, conglomerate, and greywacke
			Andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs, and breccias; interbedded argillite and minor limestone
Intrusive contact between Topley Intrusions and Cache Creek Group			
Paleozoic	Pennsylvanian and Permian	Cache Creek Group	Limestone, chert, argillite

(After Tipper, 1959. Modified by Davis, 1980).

quartz monzonite is part of the Glenmanan Complex which intrudes the Simon Bay Complex and the Endako quartz monzonite..

According to Tipper (1959), the oldest rocks in the area consist of Permian and Pennsylvanian limestone, chert, and argillite of the Cache Creek Group. These are intruded by the Topley Intrusives. Next in the stratigraphic succession are Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic volcanics, shale, conglomerate, and greywacke of the Takla Group which are also intruded by the Topley Intrusives.

The Topley batholith is unconformably overlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanics, chert-pebble conglomerate, shale, sandstone, greywacke, argillite, and arkose of the Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group is unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene volcanics, shale, and sandstone of the Ootsa Lake Group. The Ootsa Lake Group is unconformably overlain by Oligocene and Miocene volcanics, shale, and greywacke of the Endako Group. The Pleistocene glacial deposits are glacio-fluvial deposits. Recent deposits are fluvial and lacustine sediments (Tipper, 1959).

Locally, in the Endako area, the Topley Intrusives are unconformably overlain by flat-lying Tertiary volcanic flows of the Endako Group (Carr, 1965).

According to Carr (1965), there is a major northeast trending fault system south of Francois Lake that separates the Takla and Hazelton Groups from younger Ootsa Lake Group rocks to the east. All three groups contain small intrusions consisting of dacite to granite which are Cenozoic in age and are in the form of dykes, sill-like bodies, and agglomeratic necks (Carr, 1965). Carr (1965) also states that these intrusions are highly fractured and faulted and are often mineralized with specular hematite and pyrite as sparse disseminations or in fractures.

## GEOLOGY OF NITHI MOUNTAIN

Five members of the Topley Intrusives are present within the study area at Nithi Mountain, Fig. 2. Three contain molybdenite: the Simon Bay Complex, Nithi quartz monzonite, and Casey alaskite. There are also many granitic dykes that are phases of the Topley Intrusives and there are also mafic dykes of the younger Endako Group.

The following description of the geology of the study area is based on Davis (1980), Carr (1966) and Bright (1967). A brief description of the rock units is given by Tipper (1959), Table 1.

Bright (1967) has chronologically divided the intrusive bodies for the Topley batholith into 5 units, as follows:

oldest	(1)	Simon Bay (diorite) Complex
	(2) (i)	Endako Quartz Monzonite
	(ii)	Francois Granite
	(3)	Glennanan Complex
	(4)	Casey Quartz Monzonite
youngest	(5)	Stellako Quartz Monzonite

Bright (1967) describes the Nithi quartz monzonite as part of the Glennanan Complex and suggests that it was emplaced while in a highly fluid state into the epizonal environment. Bright (1967) also suggests that the intrusion of the Glennanan Complex, (which includes the Nithi quartz

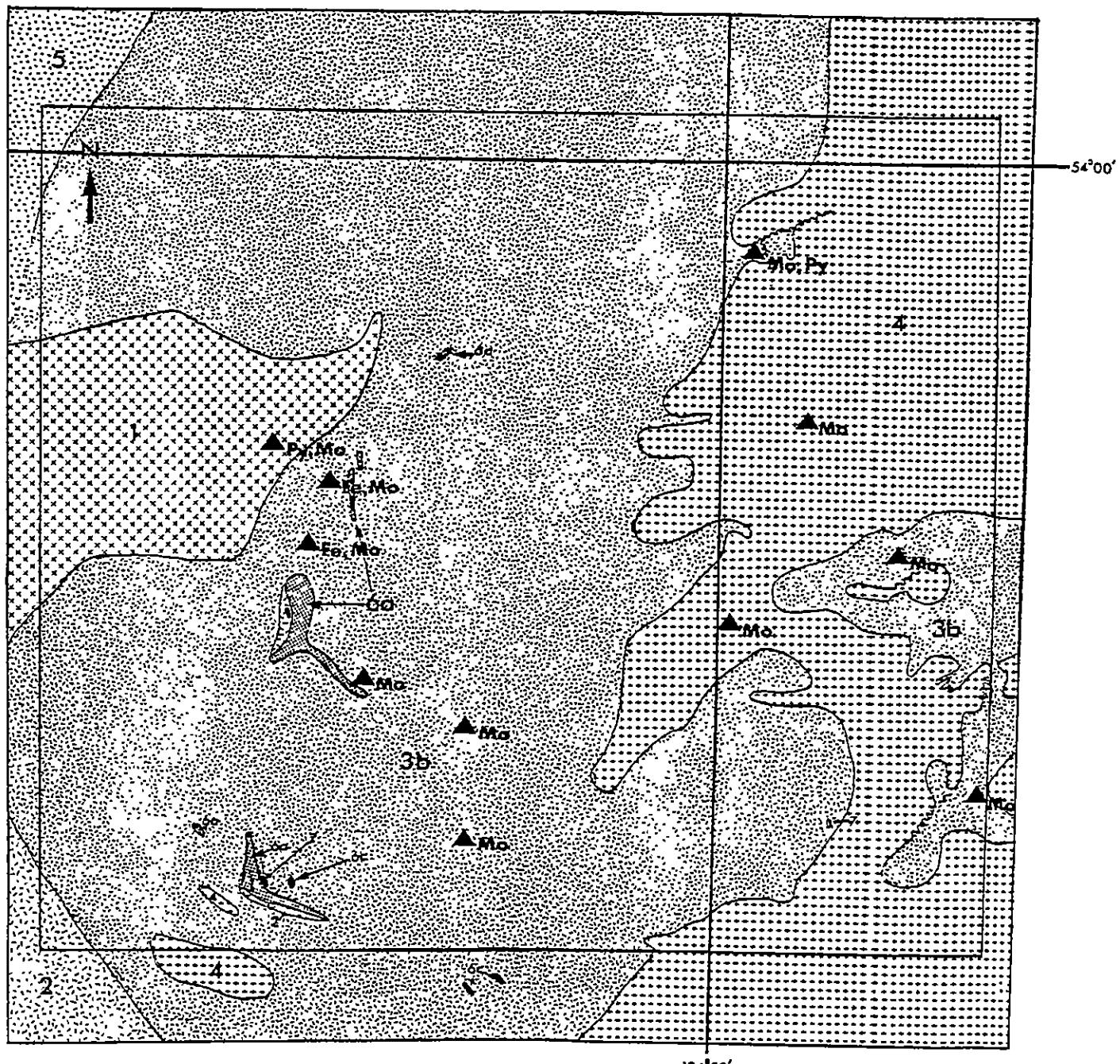


FIGURE 2

NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGIC COMPILATION MAP

## LEGEND

## TOPLEY INTRUSIVES

Simon Bay diorite

Casey Alaskite

6C Aplites

SCALE  
0 500 1000  
METERS

Caledonia quartz monzonite

Stellako quartz monzonite

## ENDAKO GROUP

Nithi quartz monzonite, m.gr.

6 - FELSIC DYKES  
6A Quartz porphyry

7 Mafic dykes

Nithi quartz monzonite, c.gr.

6B Quartz feldspar porphyry

▲ Showing, mineralization

monzonite) subjected the earlier intrusives, especially the Endako quartz monzonite, to intense fracturing and local block faulting.

Moreover, Bright (1967) states that Topley stages 2 to 5 represent a continuous period of epizonal intrusion following the emplacement of the more deep seated Simon Bay Complex. Apparently, northwest and northeast trending fracture zones controlled the structural evolution of the Topley complex in the study area (Bright, 1967).

#### Simon Bay (diorite) Complex

According to Bright (1967), the Simon Bay Complex is the southeast extension of a discontinuous belt of foliated diorite and amphibolite, trending northwest along the periphery of the Topley intrusions. Bright (1967) states that the foliation of the Simon Bay Complex conforms to the regional northwest trend of the Topley batholith.

Carr (1965) describes these rocks as greenish, fine to medium grained, equigranular quartz diorites, consisting of moderate amounts of quartz and orthoclase or microcline and abundant plagioclase, biotite, and hornblende. According to Bright (1967), the diorite is sheared and altered and

contains minor lenses of amphibolite, gneiss, and gabbro which accentuate the foliation of the Simon Bay Complex. Where the diorite is unsheared, the character of the foliation suggests a primary origin produced during the emplacement of the magma (Bright, 1967).

#### Endako Quartz Monzonite

This intrusive does not occur on Nithi Mountain but it may be equivalent to the Nithi quartz monzonite (Davis, 1980). It outcrops in a belt containing the Endako Molybdenum deposit and extends from the Stellako River west northwest for approximately 14.5 km. It is bounded by a younger intrusive to the south, the Casey quartz monzonite, which occurs at Nithi Mountain.

This rock type consists of pink-grey, medium-grained, porphyritic quartz monzonite. Red phenocrysts of perthitic orthoclase account for 1/3 of the composition, and these phenocrysts range from .5 cm to 1 cm in length (Carr, 1965). There are also paler coloured phenocrysts of plagioclase and quartz. The remainder of the rock consists of 1 to 2 mm crystals of the same composition with biotite and some hornblende accounting for 5% of the rock (Carr, 1965).

### Nithi Quartz Monzonite

The Nithi quartz monzonite forms the summit and the north and south flanks of Nithi Mountain. It is bounded on the east flank of the mountain by the younger Casey alaskite and it intrudes the older Simon Bay diorite on the western flank of the mountain. To the northwest, it is intruded by the younger Stellako quartz monzonite and to the southwest, it is intruded by another younger intrusion, the Caledonia quartz monzonite.

The Nithi quartz monzonite consists of 2 phases:

(1) a medium-grained, pink-grey rock with abundant biotite and a granular texture which is subporphyritic, and (2) a lighter coloured pink rock, strongly porphyritic, coarse-grained with phenocrysts of perthitic orthoclase and aggregated quartz, but also of plagioclase that together account for 1/3 of the rock.

According to Carr (1965), the subporphyritic variety consists of 35% quartz, 21% orthoclase, 35% plagioclase, 7% biotite, and 1% hornblende.

The porphyritic variety consists of 40% quartz, 30% orthoclase, 23% plagioclase, 7% biotite, hornblende and accessory minerals.

Carr (1965), unlike Bright (1967), does not classify the Nithi quartz monzonite as part of the Glennanan quartz monzonite, but specifies that the only difference between these two intrusives is that the Nithi quartz monzonite contains phenocrysts and medium sized crystals of orthoclase and plagioclase that reach lengths of 2 cm and 5 cm respectively. The quartz phenocrysts contain feldspar inclusions.

#### Caledonia Quartz Monzonite

The Caledonia quartz monzonite occurs on the southwest flank of Nithi Mountain and it also intrudes the Endako quartz monzonite. This is a pink-grey porphyritic, medium-grained rock containing equivalent amounts of quartz, plagioclase and potassium feldspar, and 5 to 10% biotite. Phenocrysts of subhedral potassium feldspar up to 16 mm long account for 10% of the rock (Carr, 1966).

#### Casey Alaskite - Quartz Monzonite

The Alaskite variety of this intrusive is found at the margins of the body as dykes and veins. It consists of 33% quartz, 40% orthoclase, 25% plagioclase, and 2% biotite (Carr, 1965). Pink or white coarser-grained quartz monzonites are also classified with this intrusive.

Weathering is either white or brown. These rocks are found in the stock or the north arm of the stock on Nithi Mountain. Coarser-grained quartz monzonites may contain large phenocrysts of orthoclase and quartz up to 1 cm in length, and they may account for 30% of the rock. These varieties consist of quartz 36%, orthoclase 30%, plagioclase 30%, biotite 3%, and accessories 1% (Carr, 1965).

#### Stellako Quartz Monzonite

This intrusive body is found at the northwest corner of the study area. It is one of the youngest of the Topley intrusives and consists of grey, finely crystalline, massive quartz monzonite with approximately 5% biotite and 2% hornblende (Davis, 1980).

#### Minor Intrusions

According to Davis (1980), aplite dykes occur with granitic pegmatite in the study area, as shown in Figure 2. The aplite is pink, fine-grained, and consists of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, and biotite. Rhyolitic porphyry dykes, quartz latite, dacite, and andesite dykes also occur. Dyke rocks are generally pre-mineral in age (Davis, 1980).

Dykes with quartz, orthoclase, and plagioclase phenocrysts are found on the west side of Nithi Mountain within the Nithi quartz monzonite. Mineralization in this type is unique to Nithi Mountain and the Endako ore deposit in the Endako quartz monzonite (Davis, 1980).

Small lamprophyre dykes, associated with shear zones and joints, also occur on Nithi Mountain and at the Endako ore body, and they are post-ore in age (Davis, 1980).

## REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

According to Carr (1965), the majority of the Topley Intrusives are tabular in shape and steeply inclined, but there is not enough evidence to describe the structure of the batholith in detail. Faulting appears to have been the dominant component of structural control for all the intrusive episodes. Repeated conditions of tension would be necessary to allow successive emplacement of the intrusions (Carr, 1965).

The Topley Intrusives intrude the southwest flank of the Pinchi geanticline which is an elongate, northwest trending, fault bounded belt of Cache Creek Group rocks (Davis, 1980). According to Davis (1980), the Pinchi geanticline was uplifted, folded, and faulted in Late Triassic time and the peripheral faults along the flanks of the geanticline may have controlled emplacement of the Topley batholith. Davis (1980) cites that the Topley Intrusives are intrusive into the Takla and Hazelton Groups to the southwest of Nithi Mountain.

Carr (1965) suggests that the uneven granular texture of the Casey quartz monzonite may be due to crushing and

milling prior to the final stages of crystallization.

Carr (1965) also suggests that the primary foliation in many of the intrusive bodies, such as the Simon Bay Complex, are due to external stress.

Topographic lineaments, other than the east trending lineaments associated with glaciation, may coincide with faults (Carr, 1965). These lineaments trend west northwest, northeast, and north.

## STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY OF THE ENDAKO MOLYBDENUM DEPOSIT AND OF THE NITHI MOUNTAIN AREA

According to Davis (1980), the Endako Molybdenum deposit is a mineralized elongate stockwork. The structural geology of this deposit, described by Drummond and Kimura (1976), is as follows:

Four major fault trends occur in the mine area; these are local representatives of regionally developed fault systems. The local fault trends are represented by the easterly trending South Boundary fault, north-westerly trending Casey fault, northerly trending Tailings Creek fault, and north-easterly trending West Basalt Fault, Fig. 2b. The former three faults form conspicuous topographic lineaments.

Relative movement and displacement along the South Boundary fault is unknown. It is considered that this fault acted as a major control for development of the Endako stockwork. Relative horizontal movement along the Casey and Tailings Creek faults is indicated by the apparent offsets of the Endako quartz monzonite and Casey alaskite. The West Basalt fault offsets the ore deposit

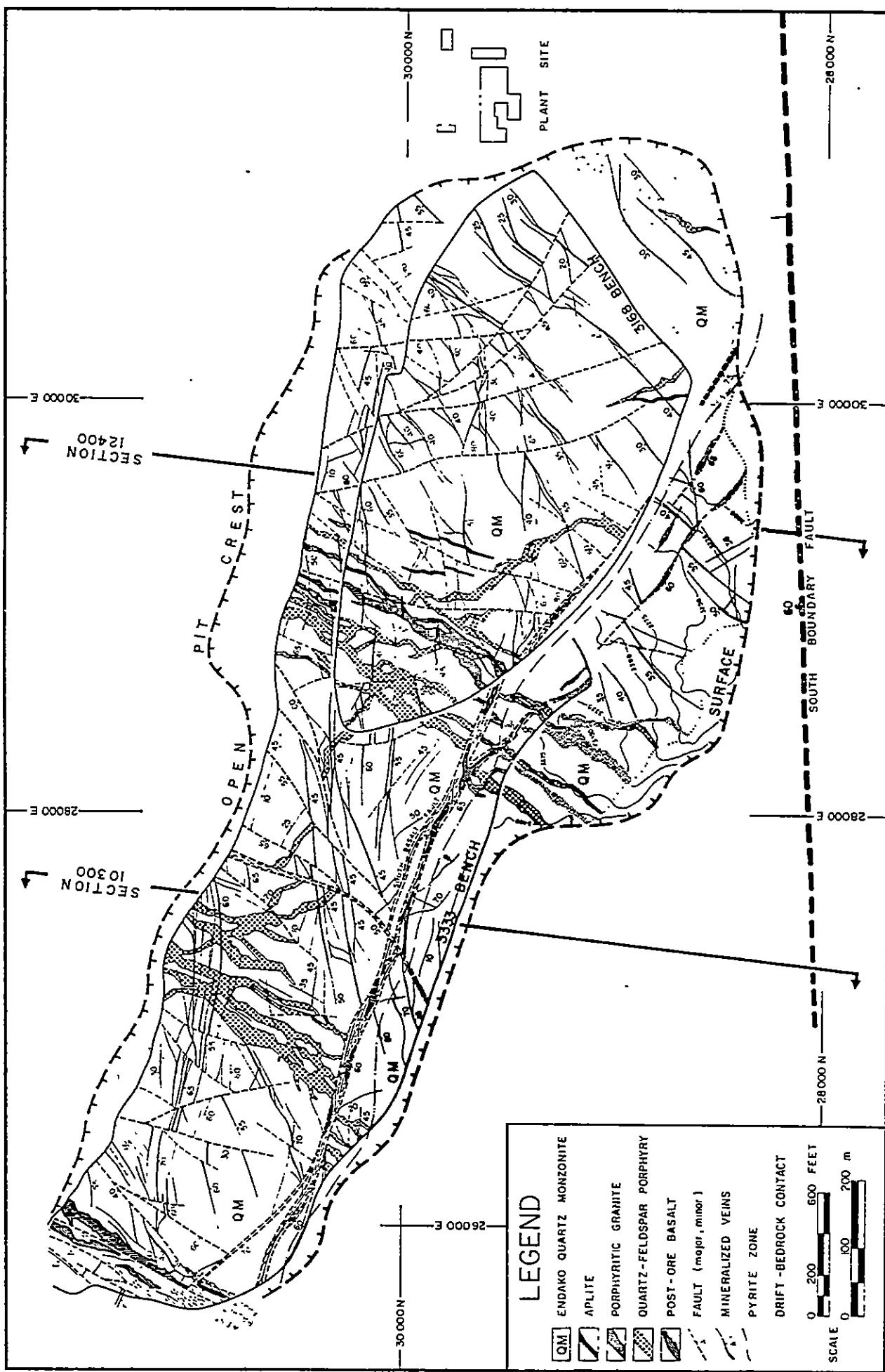
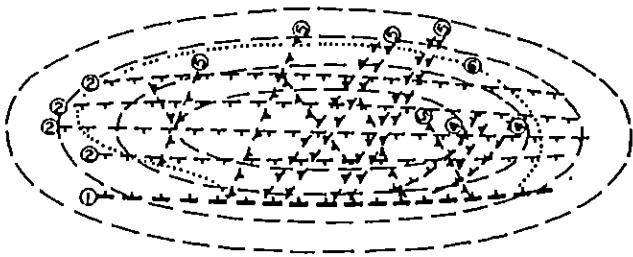


Figure 2b. Composite geological map of 3168 Bench, 3333 Bench and surface, Endako Molybdenum Mine, British Columbia. After Dawson and Kimura (1972).

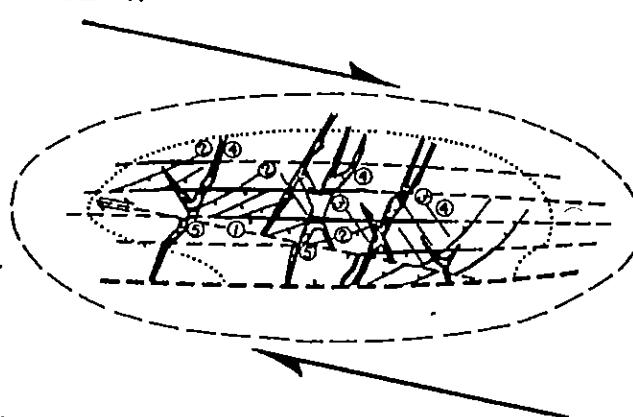
### STAGE I



Elongated easterly-trending domal uplift is envisaged to produce:

- ① Major longitudinal north-dipping normal faults
- ② Conjugate-dipping curvo-planar antithetic faults
- ③ Flat-lying faults
- ④ Sub-concentric faults on southeasterly flank
- ⑤ Conjugate pattern of transverse tension cracks across domal crest
- ⑥ Outer limit for fracturing

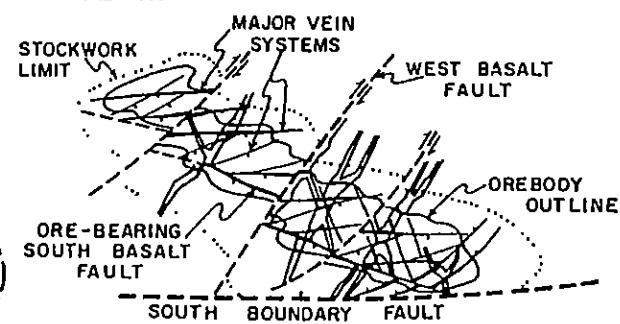
### STAGE II



A couple acting at a small angle to long axis of structural uplift is postulated to produce:

- ① Major south-dipping shear along direction of couple
- ② Subsidiary branching shear fractures
- ③ Minor tension fractures
- ④ Localized fracturing and opening of pre-existing antithetic faults in an echelon pattern
- ⑤ Dyke offset along major shear

### STAGE III



Re-orientation and adjustment of stresses during post-ore period offset ore zone along three major cross-cutting faults and other subsidiary faults.

Figure 2c. Schematic diagram depicting the formation of the Endako Molybdenum deposit in central British Columbia. After Dawson and Kimura (1972).

150 m relative right-hand movement.

According to Dawson and Kimura (1972), the formation of the Endako Molybdenum deposit was influenced by three related events: the emplacement and crystallization of the Endako quartz monzonite; intrusion of residual granitic magma as pre-ore dykes; and the ascent of hydrothermal fluids through the localized zone of intense fracturing related to wrench faulting and doming. Dawson and Kimura (1972) suggest that early compressional stress during the emplacement and cooling of the Endako quartz monzonite, generated localized doming and fracturing in the vicinity of the mine at the regional intersection of eastwest, northwest, and northeast fracture systems, as shown in Fig. 2c. Pre-ore dykes followed the emplacement of the pluton. The major structural adjustments of the pluton consisted of wrench faulting along principal orebody faults and secondary shears, doming of the orebody area, and antithetic faulting along conjugate south and northwest dipping fractures (Dawson and Kimura, 1972).

Many large veins and smaller stockwork veinlets follow the predominant eastwest and northeast fracture directions

(Dawson and Kimura, 1972).

According to Davis (1980), the structure of Nithi Mountain is similar to the Endako mine in that the major fault zones south and southwest of Nithi Mountain are similar to the regional fault set which controlled the initial development of the Endako stockwork. Davis (1980) states that the general eastwest trend of quartz molybdenite veins on Nithi Mountain is similar to the trend of mineralized veins at the Endako deposit. Furthermore, Davis (1980) suggests that the northwest fracture pattern on Nithi Mountain is a first order shear direction related to left-lateral movement along the major eastwest trending fault zone, located south of Nithi Mountain. The northeast trending set of fractures would then represent a conjugate shear direction of the northwest set. It is concluded by Davis (1980) that the conditions necessary to develop a stockwork, similar to the Endako stockwork, appear to be present in the Nithi Mountain area.

## REGIONAL MOLYBDENUM MINERALIZATION

Molybdenum mineralization is found at the Endako Molybdenum deposit in Endako quartz monzonite. Several surface occurrences are also found on Nithi Mountain and south of Owl Lake. At the latter two sites, molybdenite occurs in narrow quartz veins, in fractures, and as disseminations in stockwork. On Nithi Mountain there are short lenses of mineralized banded quartz up to 0.6 m thick and approximately 6 m in length that strike north-east and dip both south and north (Carr, 1965).

At Nithi Mountain and at Owl Lake there is widespread rock alteration that is partly strongly sericitic and partly weakly chloritic, and also a type of alteration, found at the Endako deposit, that results in green coloured plagioclase and the introduction of biotite and orthoclase (Carr, 1965). Molybdenum has also been found in drill holes and trenches.

According to Carr (1965), the mineralization at Nithi Mountain is similar to that found at Endako for the following reasons: (1) It is in an older, medium-grained quartz monzonite adjacent to the younger Casey intrusion,

(2) porphyry dykes found near mineralization are the same as some of those at the Endako Mine, and (3) strong chloritic faults occur near some showings.

## MINERALIZATION AT THE ENDAKO MOLYBDENUM DEPOSIT

The following description of the mineralization at Endako, from Drummond and Kimura (1976), is as follows:

The primary ore minerals in the orebody are molybdenite, pyrite, and magnetite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, traces of bornite, bismuthinite, scheelite and specularite, and all of these minerals are associated with quartz veins. Ore minerals occur in large quartz molybdenite veins and in fine fracture fillings and veinlets in the form of a stockwork.

Major ore bearing veins are 15 cm to 1 m wide, and occur in subparallel and complementary sets. Veins within the economic stockwork are spaced from 1 cm apart to several meters apart.

A pyrite zone bounds the orebody to the south. This zone consists of fine quartz and pyrite, minor magnetite, and rare molybdenite mineralization as fracture fillings in a poorly developed stockwork. The zonal boundary between molybdenite and pyrite mineralization is the hanging wall of the South Basalt fault, as shown in Figure 2b.

Three phases of hydrothermal alteration have been noted at the Endako deposit within the ore zone:

- (1) K-feldspar envelopes on veins and fractures.
- (2) Quartz-sericite-pyrite envelopes on veins.
- (3) Pervasive kaolinization of the Endako quartz monzonite.

Within the orebody, K-feldspar-bearing envelopes are more commonly developed on quartz-molybdenite veins, and the frequency of this occurrence increases towards the footwall of the orebody.

There is no correlation between intensity of pervasive kaolinization and vein mineralogy. However, within the stockwork, the most common alteration type would lie between weak and moderate kaolinization. Intense kaolinization occurs as bounding zones around major vein systems and fault zones.

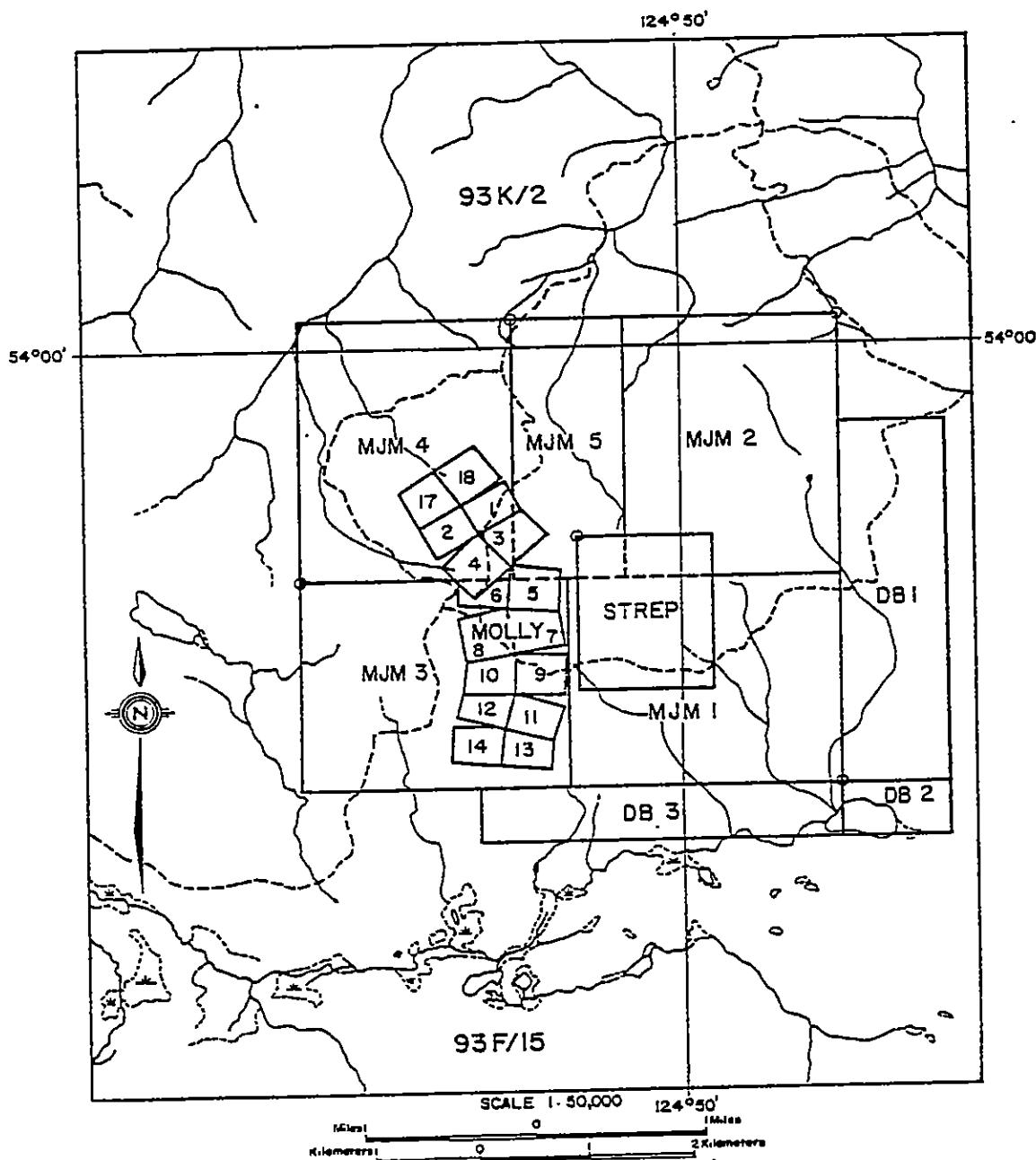
## MOLYBDENUM MINERALIZATION ON NITHI MOUNTAIN

According to Davis (1980), there are 10 major molybdenite showings found in outcrops or in trenches on Nithi Mountain. Minor occurrences exposed on the surface are scattered throughout the study area. The location of each showing is given by the claim map, Fig. 2d.

### Description of Molybdenite Occurrences

#### North Showing

The North Showing is located within the MJM claim. Molybdenite is found in quartz-molybdenite veins and fracture fillings within Nithi quartz monzonite. The veins strike  $N65^{\circ}E$  and  $N70^{\circ}E$ . Secondary ferromolybdenite is also present. This area is surrounded by Casey granite on three sides. To the west and south, the Nithi quartz monzonite is found in intrusive contact with the Casey granite and to the north, a fault separates the two rock units. Argillic alteration is moderate to intense. There is minor potassic alteration adjacent to some fractures.



#### PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 2d. Property location map of Nithi Mountain, British Columbia. Molybdenite occurrences are given by claim locations, as described in the text.

### Tan Showing

The Tan Showing is found within the MJM2 claim.

Coarsely disseminated molybdenite and quartz-molybdenite veins are found within an area of orthoclase-rich Casey granite. There is weak argillic alteration and minor potassic alteration.

### Central Showing

The Central Showing is located at the boundary of the MJM1 and MJM2 claims. Quartz-molybdenite veins and fracture fillings are hosted by Casey granite which is surrounded by Nithi quartz monzonite. Argillic alteration is weak to strong and very strong along faults.

Drilling into a vein at this showing was stopped at 27 m depth because a fault zone was encountered. The drilling intersected a quartz-molybdenite vein striking N65°E.

### South Showing

The South Showing is found within the east-central section of the MJM1 claim. Molybdenite is found as disseminations within highly altered Nithi quartz monzonite. There is strong argillic alteration and narrow

seams of potassic alteration adjacent to joint surfaces.

Intrusive contacts with Casey granite occur on three sides.

Terri Showing

The Terri Showing, which was discovered by the writer, is located within the east-central section of the Strep claim. Quartz-molybdenite veins trending N65°E and fracture fillings and disseminations are found in frost-heaved boulders and outcrop of Casey granite. Intrusive contacts with Nithi quartz monzonite are found nearby to the north, northeast, and south. Mild argillic alteration is present.

Chris Showing

The Chris Showing is located within the south-central part of the MJM3 claim. Quartz-molybdenite veins and fracture fillings strike N60°E and N70°E within Nithi quartz monzonite. One vein is 20 cm wide. Argillic alteration is moderate to intense. There is minor phyllitic and potassic alteration adjacent to fracture surfaces. Two drill holes were completed in this area. One intersected only low grade quantities of molybdenite. The other intersected a combined thickness of 170 m of

molybdenite mineralization.

#### Southwest Showing

The Southwest Showing is found within the south central section of the MOLLY 9 claim. Nithi quartz monzonite hosts many narrow quartz-molybdenite veins that strike N65°E, scattered over a 400 m X 600 m area.

Argillic alteration is moderate to strong. There is also minor potassic alteration.

#### West Showing

The West Showing is located on the main access road within the MOLLY 8 claim. A 15 cm wide, quartz-molybdenite vein, striking N67°E is found within Nithi quartz monzonite. Secondary ferromolybdenite is present.

#### A-Line Showing

The A-Line Showing is located in the south part of the MJM4 claim. A 1 m wide quartz-molybdenite vein striking N45°E and dipping 27°N is exposed for 9 m along the strike. It is hosted by Nithi quartz monzonite and the vein appears to diverge into smaller veins towards the east. The Nithi quartz monzonite has been subject to intense argillic alteration. Drilling completed in

this area intersected low grade quartz-molybdenite veins.

#### Molly Showing

The Molly Showing is found within the MOLLY 1 and MOLLY 2 claims. Nithi quartz monzonite hosts a quartz-molybdenite vein that is 30 cm thick and 80 m long, exposed in 3 trenches. Ferromolybdenite and secondary uranium minerals are present. Rhyolite porphyry dikes nearby also host secondary uranium minerals. Intense argillic alteration is present and minor K-feldspar alteration is also present.

#### Northwest Showing

The Northwest Showing is found within the Molly 17 claim. Molybdenite and pyrite occur as fine disseminations in quartz filled fractures and gossanized shears within the Simon Bay diorite. The intrusive contact with Nithi quartz monzonite is to the west.

## THEORY OF ELECTROCHEMICAL DISPERSION

The use of conductivity as an exploration method is based on a model of electrochemical dispersion by Govett (1973) and Bolviken and Logn (1975). This model is based upon the existence of self-potential anomalies associated with ore deposits (Bolviken and Gleeson, 1977). Vertical redox potential gradients in the upper lithosphere cause orebodies to conduct electrons and the area around the orebody acts as a galvanic cell (Fig. 2e). The current flow is carried by electrons in the orebody and ions in the groundwater (Bolviken and Gleeson, 1977). Overburden tends to have better electrical conductivity than bedrock. Therefore, the current flows more vertically in bedrock and more horizontally in the overburden. For the overburden, the current density tends to be highest above the subcrop of the hanging wall of the orebody.

Bolviken and Gleeson (1977) state that ions will move along the current paths and, if during their migration they meet retaining agents such as fine-grained overburden, Fe-Mn hydroxides, or humus, they may be absorbed or complexed and interchanged for more mobile

ions which in turn are released to the electrolyte.

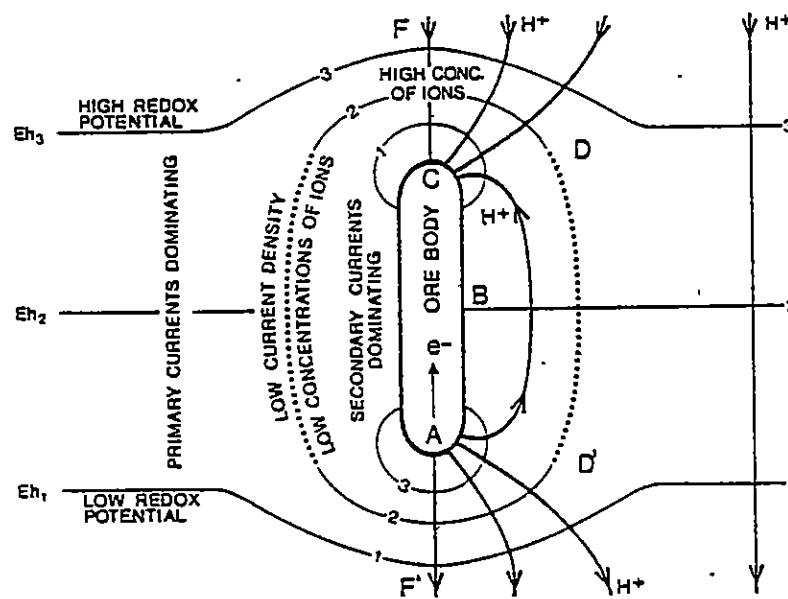


Fig. 2e. Schematic model of an ore body as electrode in a primary redox potential field.  $Eh_1$ ,  $Eh_2$ , and  $Eh_3$ : selected equipotential surfaces. Heavy lines indicate path of primary and secondary currents, arrows indicate direction of positive electricity (cations) in the electrolyte. Arrow inside ore body: direction of electron flow in the ore. A = anode; B = electrical symmetry point at country rock/ore interface; C = cathode; D = limit of zone where secondary currents counteract primary currents; F = extension of the ore. (Bolviken and Logn, 1975).

Govett (1972) states that the presence of pyrite is important in increasing the dissolution of sulphides more electronegative in character than itself. Molybdenite is more electronegative than pyrite. The resultant conductivity dispersion pattern is governed by the rate of dissolution at the orebody-host rock interface, the solubility of the dissolved species, and the mechanism

of movement. Govett (1973) suggests that the ongoing electrochemical processes that occur around ore deposits may control the amount and kinds of ions released from a sulphide and play a major role in the dispersion of elements into the surrounding rocks and soils. Sulphides that are less massive in character and deeply buried deposits produce profile patterns that are small in amplitude and of long wavelength. Major lithological changes may produce the same effect, but generally on a smaller scale (Fig. 2f).

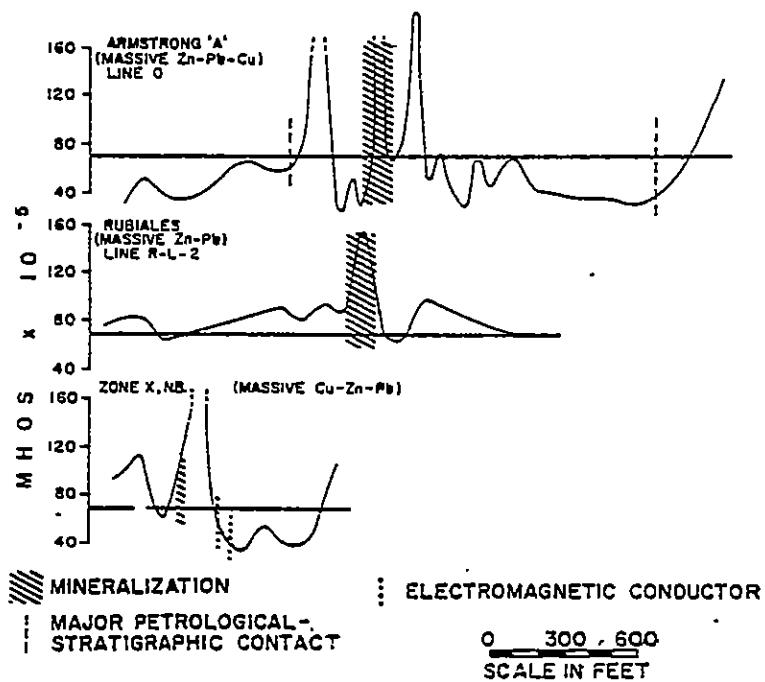


Fig. 2f. Case studies done by Govett (1975) of massive sulphide deposits and the relation of conductivity in soils over these deposits to the mineralized areas.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Molybdenum, manganese, iron, and zinc determinations were carried out by a custom lab for Taiga Consultants Ltd., on minus 100-mesh B horizon soils. The same samples were subsequently used for measurements of conductivity. The method is that of Govett (1974). The procedure used is as follows: 1 gram of sample was weighed out into a 150 ml beaker, to this was added 100 ml of triple distilled water and then the contents of the beaker was stirred for 1 minute, using a magnetic bar stirrer. Conductivity was measured immediately using a Barnstead Model PM-70 CB conductivity bridge and a dip-type conductivity cell having a cell constant of 1.0. The conductivity of the water was measured for each group of samples and subtracted from the resultant readings. The results of the molybdenum, manganese, iron, and zinc determinations and conductivity measurements are compiled in Appendix A. The thresholds and statistical parameters for the entire population is given in Table 2.1. Comparing the anomalous values of elements in soils

Table 2.1

Statistical parameters of the entire population, Nithi Mountain Area.

Variable	Number of Samples	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Threshold*
Mo(ppm)	1869	13.81	23.62	1.0	400.0	61.05
Mn(ppm)	1869	400.83	371.77	28.0	3860.0	1144.37
Fe(%)	1869	2.4	0.74	0.2	6.0	3.88
Zn(ppm)	1869	101.26	89.53	2.0	1260.0	280.32
Conductivity ( $\mu\text{mhos}^{-1}$ )	1488	6.07	3.28	0.85	47.15	12.63

\*Threshold = Mean + 2 (Standard Deviation)

within the study area to the abundances, as shown in Table 2.2, it is obvious that molybdenum, manganese, and zinc have a higher concentration than the average abundances. However, iron and manganese are within the normal range of abundance for soils. Exceptionally high values, shown in Figures 5, 6, and 7 for manganese, iron, and zinc, occur in low, swampy, organic rich terrain, particularly at the southwest corner of the study area.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of anomalous conductivity in soils, for the study area. The threshold is  $12.63 \text{ umhos}^{-1}$ . Conductivity anomalies coincide with molybdenum anomalies (Fig. 4) in the southeast portion of the study area. The conductivity anomalies are much smaller than the molybdenum anomalies. High conductivity in soils appears to coincide with anomalous regions of manganese, iron, and zinc in the southeast portion of the study area, as shown in Figures 3, 5, 6, and 7. However, this is not found to be true on a smaller scale over known mineral occurrences.

The correlation between the 5 variables is given

Table 2.2

Geochemical abundances and characteristics of Mo, Mn, Fe and Zn. From Hawkes and Webb (1962).

ELEMENT	IGNEOUS ROCKS			SOILS		MOBILITY
	Av.	Av. Umaf.	Av. Fel.	Av.	Range	
Mo (ppm)	1.7	0.4	1.9	2	0.2-5.0	moderate to extremely high limited by: 1) rate of solution of primary $\text{MoS}_2$ , 2) sorbtion on limonite to form ferrimolybdenite at pH 2.5-7.0. 3 ppt. in $\text{CO}_3$ rich environments.
Mn (ppm)	1000	1300 Mafic: 2200	600	850	200-3000	low, unless in an acid environment, then mobile as $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ .
Fe (%)	4.65	9.85 Mafic: 8.56	2.7	1.4-4	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$ moderate } limited by $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ low } ppt. of limonite	
Zn (ppm)	80	50 Mafic: 130	60	50	10-300	moderately high, limited by organic activity and coprecipitation with limonite.

in Table 3 as a correlation matrix. At the 99.9% level of confidence, all the correlation coefficients are significant even though they appear as small numbers. This is because the sample size is large ( $n = 1,867$ ). The highest correlation ( $r = .473$ ) between manganese and zinc is followed by conductivity and manganese ( $r = .325$ ), then molybdenum and manganese ( $r = .284$ ). Thus, when considering the value of one element versus another as an exploration tool for the entire study area, no single element takes precedence over any others. Furthermore, the weak correlation between conductivity and molybdenum is also due to the large sample size which produces a dilution effect. This is the result of mixing of two populations, one representing the barren earth material population and the other being caused by mineralization. Diagrams and statistics showing the relationships between the elements and conductivity for the entire study area are in Appendix B. The correlation coefficients for the same X-Y plots using log transformations are generally higher than for untransformed data. For example, molybdenum versus

Table 3

Correlation matrix for the entire sample population.

Variable	Mo(ppm)	Mn(ppm)	Fe(%)	Zn(ppm)	Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )
Mo(ppm)	1				
Mn(ppm)	.284	1			
Fe(%)	.122	.120	1		
Zn(ppm)	.257	.473	.149	1	
Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )	.138	.325	.186	.130	1

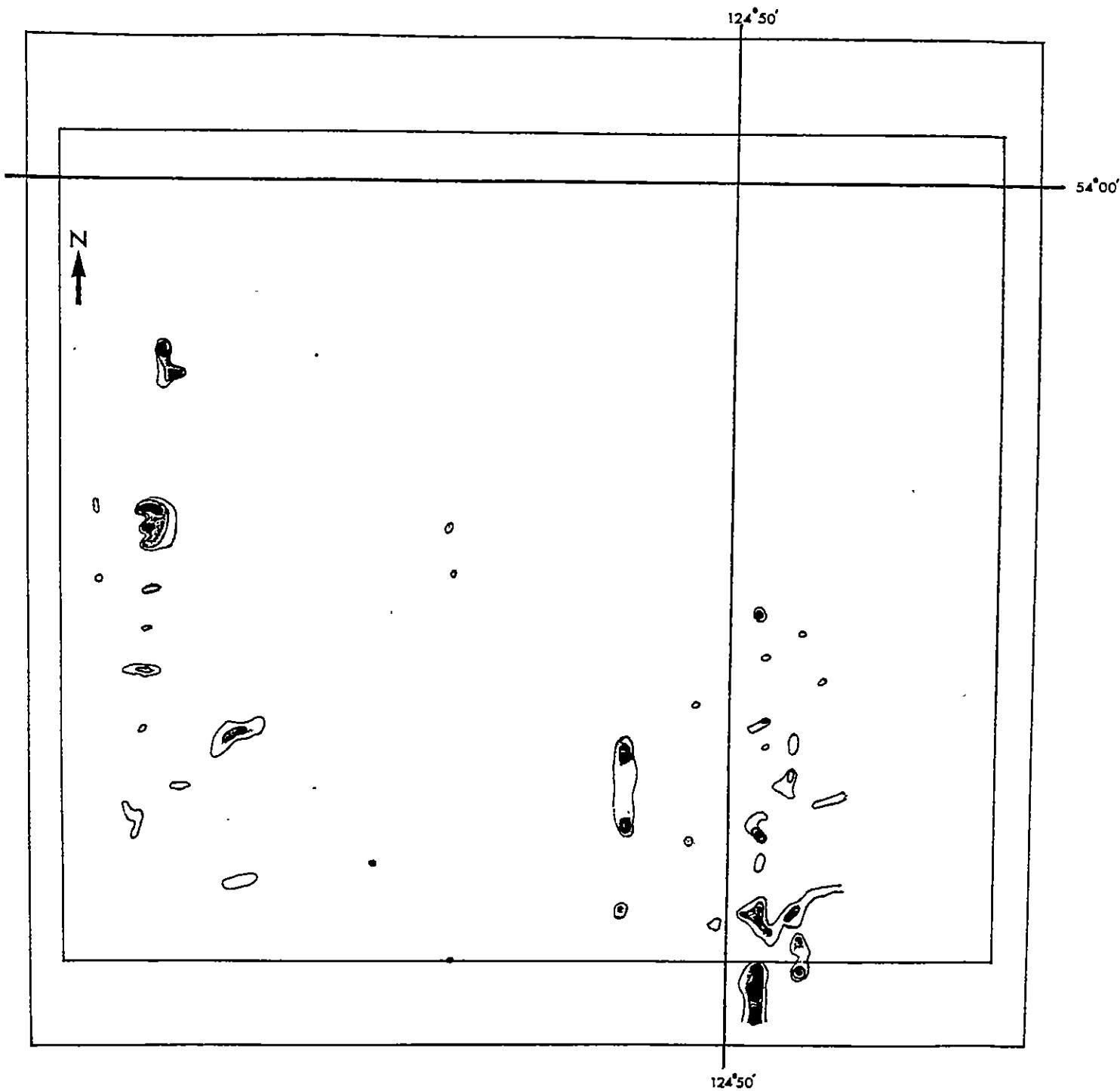
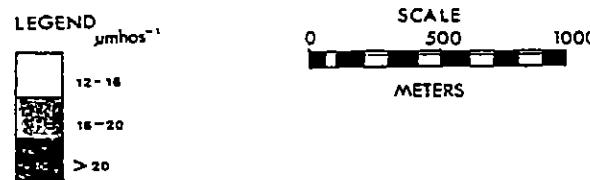


FIGURE 3  
CONDUCTIVITY MAP

NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Note: Conductivity anomalies in the east-central area, coincide with known molybdenite occurrences at the surface. Anomalies in the northwest area coincide with known pyrite occurrences at the surface.

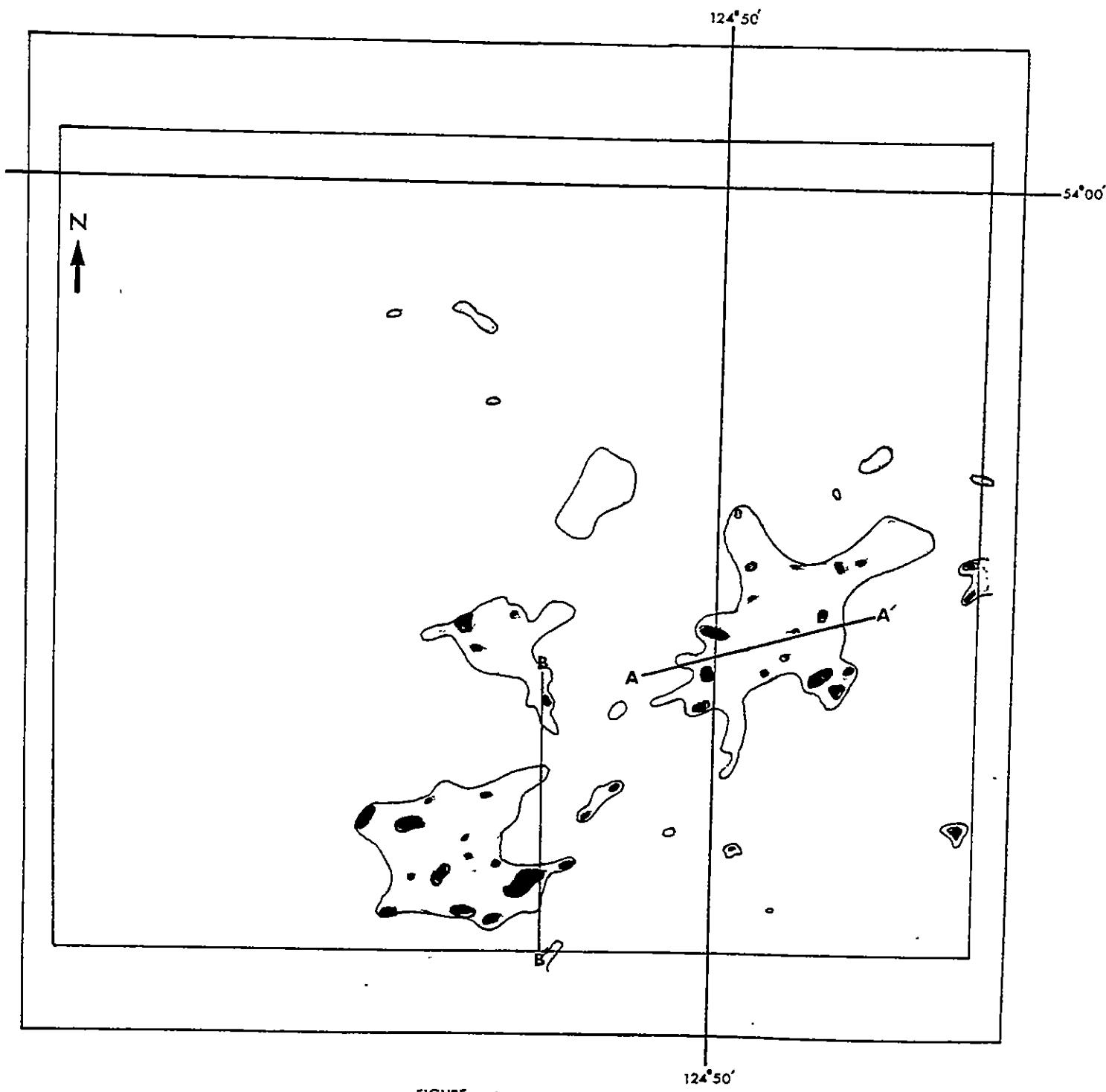


FIGURE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS

NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

## LEGEND

ppm

	50 - 75
	75 - 100
	> 100

SCALE  
0 500 1000  
METERS

Note: Anomalies cross the Chris, South-west, Terri, Central and Tan showings. Profiles A-A' and B-B' are plotted in Figure 8 with conductivity.

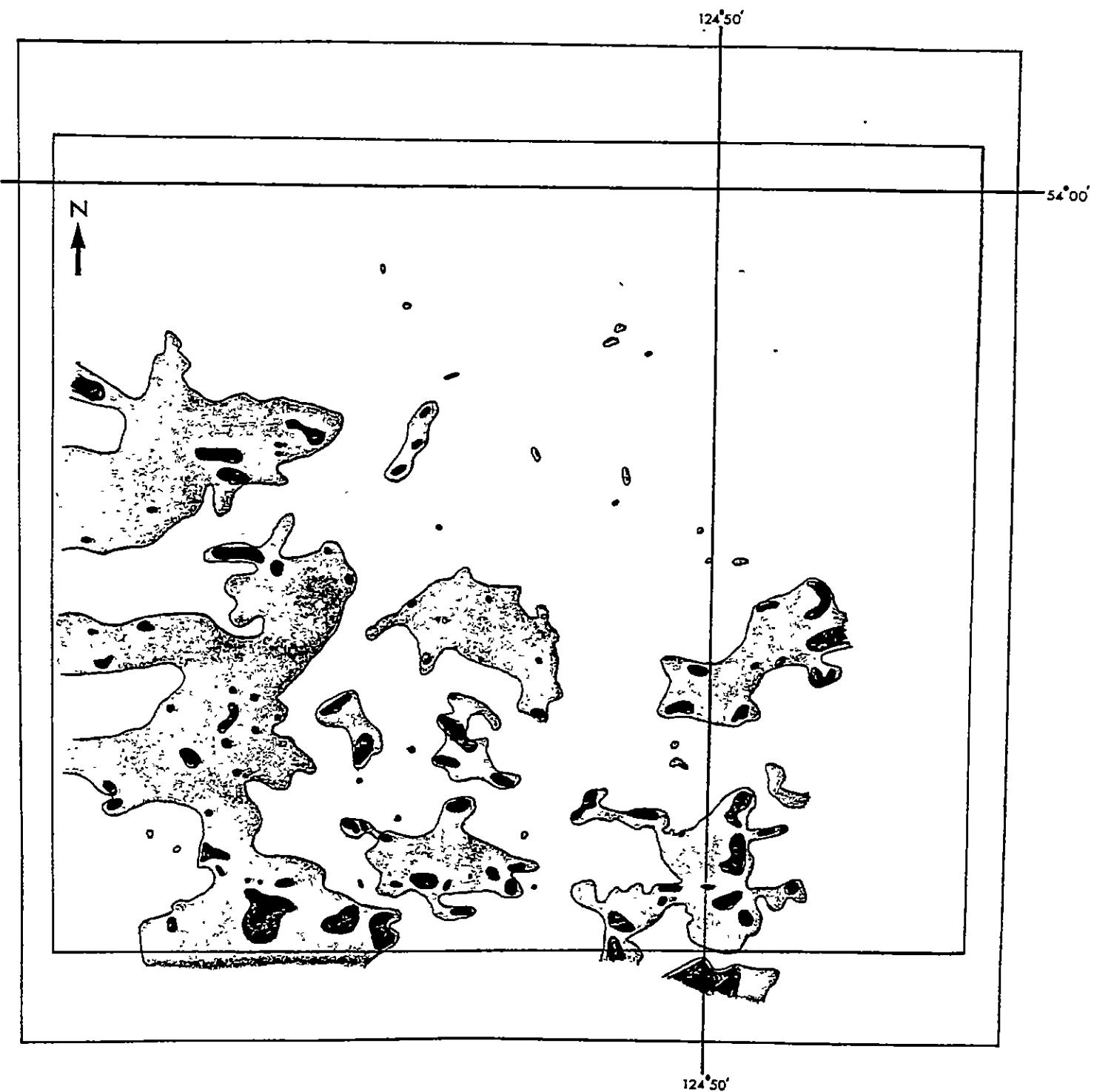
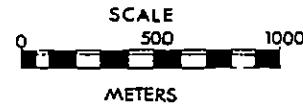
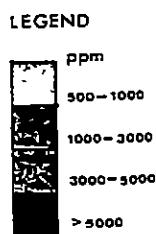


FIGURE 5

## DISTRIBUTION OF MANGANESE IN SOILS

NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Note: The distribution of manganese anomalies covers too great an area, therefore, it is not useful for pinpointing smaller target areas.

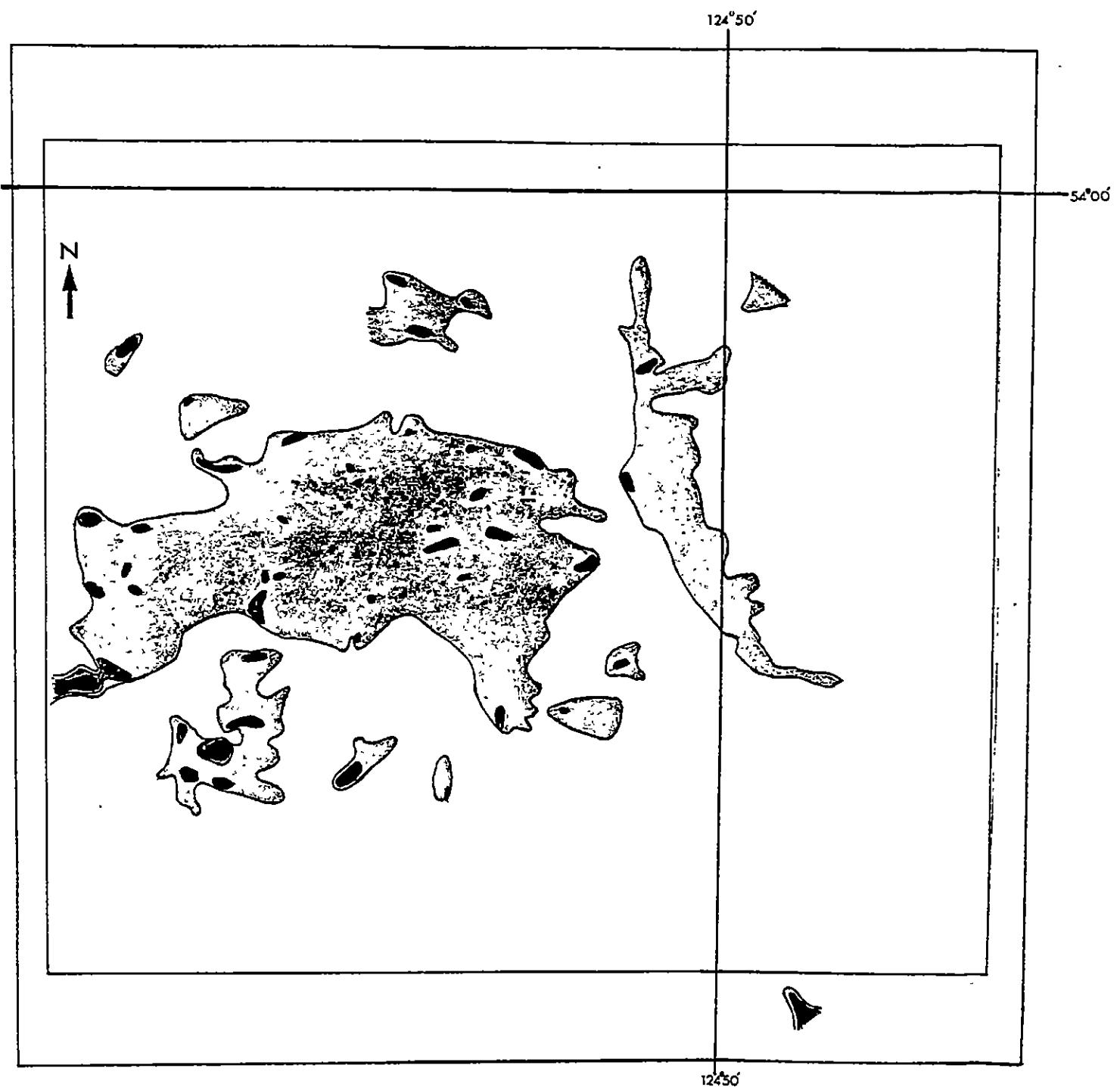
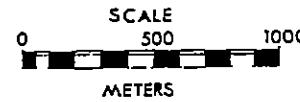
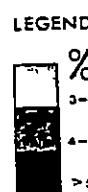


FIGURE 6  
DISTRIBUTION OF IRON IN SOILS  
NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Note: Anomalous iron values are concentrated south and downslope from the Simon Bay diorite and known pyrite occurrences.

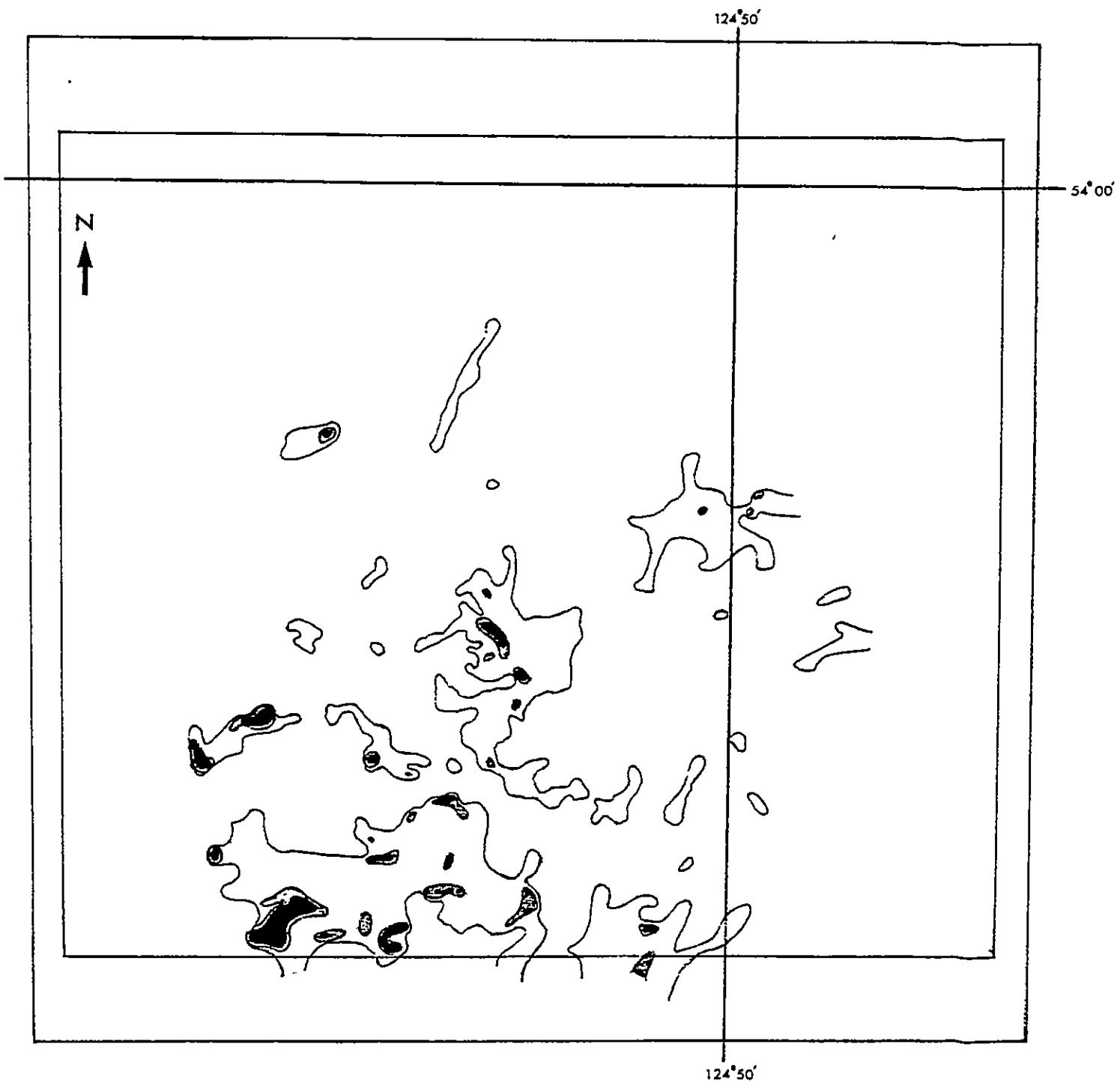
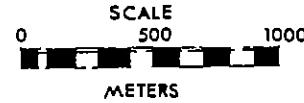
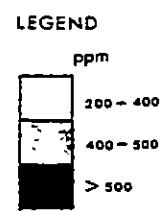


FIGURE 7  
DISTRIBUTION OF ZINC IN SOILS  
NITHI MOUNTAIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Note: Highest zinc correlations are found in low-lying areas.

conductivity,  $r = .138$ ; while for log molybdenum and log conductivity,  $r = .146$ . This is because the concentrations of elements is log normally distributed, as typical of trace element data in geochemistry, while conductivity is normally distributed. However, the differences are minor.

In order to study the behaviour of the elements as a function of conductivity, two profiles of small areas were examined. The location of two profiles is shown in Figure 4. Profile A-A' crosses the Terri showing and is 50 to 70 m downslope from the central showing. Profile B-B' crosses an area barren of mineralization at the surface. However, the soils contain 50 to 100 ppm molybdenum, which compared to average abundances (Table 2.2) are still anomalous.

Table 4 shows the correlation relations between the elements and conductivity for the profile A-A' which is 1,100 m in length. The correlation between manganese, iron, and zinc with molybdenum are not statistically significant. The correlation of molybdenum and conductivity is very significant. Iron and

Table 4

Correlation matrix for the profile A-A'. This profile crosses outcrops of molybdenite and areas of 75 ppm Mo in soils.

Variable	Mo(ppm)	Mn(ppm)	Fe(%)	Zn(ppm)	Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )
Mo(ppm)	1				
Mn(ppm)	.072	1			
Fe(%)	-.274	.784	1		
Zn(ppm)	-.302	.708	.915	1	
Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )	.687	.176	.073	.098	1

manganese, zinc and manganese, and iron and zinc correlate well. Conductivity does not correlate to iron, manganese, or zinc. By taking the logs of the elements and plotting them against one another, there is an increase between the correlation of manganese, iron, and zinc with molybdenum but this correlation is negative, thus when molybdenum increases, the others decrease.

The correlation between conductivity and molybdenum as log values decreases slightly, but it is still statistically significant. Data for this profile is compiled in Appendix C. The pattern of conductivity over this profile is shown in Figure 8. The conductivity peaks over the mineralized areas and increases towards the east northeast along the profile. The molybdenum content in the soil peaks just to the left of the mineralized area, to the west southwest, which is generally downslope. Mineralization occurs in mild argillically altered Casey granite. Argillic alteration tends to be moderate to intense around quartz-molybdenite veins that outcrop at other showings on

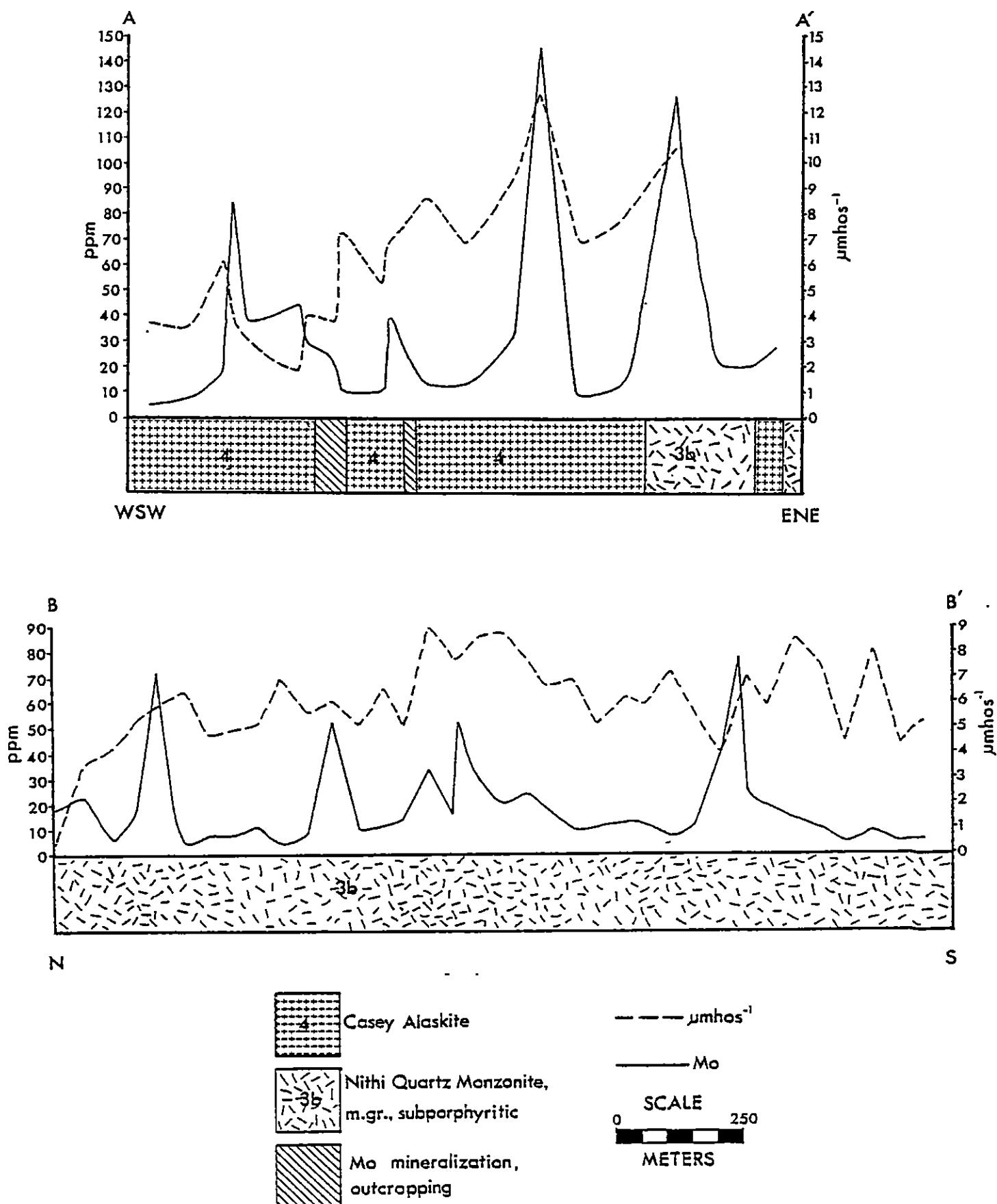


Figure 8. Profiles across mineralized and unmineralized zones on Nithi Mountain, British Columbia. The locations of these profiles are given in Figure 4.

Nithi Mountain. The conductivity peak that increases upslope from the mineralization at surface may be detecting stronger alteration around mineralized veins within the granite. Further to the east north-east, both conductivity and molybdenum peak simultaneously along the profile. This strong correlation suggests that mineralization subcrops in this area.

Table 5 is the correlation matrix for molybdenum manganese, iron, zinc, and conductivity for the profile B-B' which crosses an unmineralized area, 1,750 m in length. This area is located on the south-central slope of Nithi Mountain and it contains soils that have 50-100 ppm Mo. As can be seen from the matrix, none of the elements correlate with molybdenum; they are negative and statistically insignificant. Furthermore, conductivity does not correlate with molybdenum in this profile. Iron has a statistically significant correlation with manganese and zinc. Manganese correlates strongly with zinc. Data for Profile B-B' is compiled in Appendix D.

Profile B-B' is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 4.

Table 5

Correlation matrix for the profile B-B', which does not cross over any known mineral occurrences.

Variable	Mo(ppm)	Mn(ppm)	Fe(%)	Zn(ppm)	Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )
Mo(ppm)	1				
Mn(ppm)	-.150	1			
Fe(%)	-.122	.430	1		
Zn(ppm)	-.028	.671	.475	1	
Conductivity (umhos <sup>-1</sup> )	.131	-.166	-.255	-.207	1

While there is no direct correlation of conductivity with molybdenum, peaks of conductivity occur to the south of anomalous molybdenum concentrations. This is likely due to downslope dispersion.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In examining the geochemical data for the entire study area, which is an 1,867 X 5 matrix, all 5 variables show a significant relation to each other. Thus conductivity measurement would be just as good as either manganese, iron, and zinc as indicators of mineralization. Conductivity is a relatively simple and inexpensive measurement and could be done in the field. Furthermore, iron, manganese, and zinc give too many anomalies.

Conductivity measures the readily soluble ions. It is known that in this region, the molybdenum mineralization is characterized by strong argillic alteration. Such alteration is characterized by high sodium, potassium, calcium, etc., and least by iron, manganese, and zinc. Thus, conductivity should pick up the alteration zones which should be characteristic of molybdenum mineralization of the Endako type.

In trying to prove that conductivity could be used as a pathfinder for molybdenum in the initial test of the hypothesis, the data for all 1,867 samples was used and this did not show a very high  $r$  value between molyb-

denum and conductivity. This is because the sample size is too large and too heterogeneous, and is a mixture of a large background population and a small population related to molybdenum mineralization. To overcome this effect of dilution, two random sections were drawn.

Section A-A' was picked to evaluate molybdenum and conductivity relations over 3 known occurrences of molybdenum mineralization. This is shown in Fig. 8. It is apparent from this that there is a direct, positive correlation between molybdenum and conductivity. The r value for this correlation is .687. Also, molybdenum versus manganese, iron, and zinc gives r values of .072, -.274, -.302, respectively (Table 4).

The section B-B' was drawn over the Nithi quartz monzonite in an area which does not contain any known molybdenite mineralization (Figure 8). It should be noted, however, that the soil here runs 50 to 100 ppm molybdenum and is anomalous. The correlation between molybdenum and conductivity is 0.131 and between molybdenum and manganese, iron and zinc is -.150, -.122, and -.028 respectively (Table 5).

It is therefore clear that molybdenite mineralization in this area produces significant conductivity anomalies. The high conductivity values are a measure of the alteration associated with the quartz-molybdenite veins. Moreover, there appears to be little merit in measuring iron, manganese, and zinc for the purposes of locating molybdenite mineralization in this setting.

Also, conductivity is more selective in identifying anomalous areas. For example, manganese (Fig. 5), iron (Fig. 6), and zinc (Fig. 7) show large anomalous areas. On the other hand, the conductivity (Fig. 3) shows, perhaps, 5% of the area as anomalous.

It is therefore concluded that conductivity is a better indicator for molybdenite mineralization than iron, manganese, and zinc and is better for pinpointing smaller target areas for further prospecting and exploration in this area.

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## APPENDIX A

Sample number, Mo(ppm), Mn(ppm), Fe(%), Zn(ppm) and conductivity( $\mu\text{mhos}^{-1}$ ) for the entire study area.





SAMPLE	NUMBER	WT	Wt	RE	ZN	CONDUCTIVITY
LS+156	2+005	10.	320.	1.3	72.	0.74
1C+156	2+005	12.	360.	1.2	48.	0.84
1D+156	2+005	2.	240.	1.2	50.	0.23
1E+156	2+005	4.	220.	1.4	76.	0.33
1F+156	2+005	10.	180.	1.6	40.	0.27
1G+156	2+005	10.	180.	1.0	94.	0.41
1H+156	2+005	10.	220.	1.7	70.	0.54
1I+156	2+005	10.	220.	1.4	46.	0.62
1J+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.3	50.	0.47
1K+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.2	46.	0.92
1L+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.2	76.	0.54
1M+156	2+005	1.	440.	1.1	106.	14.90
1N+156	2+005	24.	1000.	3.4	220.	0.57
1O+156	2+005	3.	220.	1.1	82.	0.30
1P+156	2+005	3.	220.	1.1	46.	0.41
1Q+156	2+005	12.	1720.	1.7	96.	0.07
1R+156	2+005	12.	1720.	2.4	86.	0.00
1S+156	2+005	12.	120.	2.0	20.	0.00
1T+156	2+005	12.	120.	2.0	14.	0.00
1U+156	2+005	12.	160.	1.0	112.	0.00
1V+156	2+005	12.	120.	2.4	76.	0.00
1W+156	2+005	12.	120.	2.4	110.	0.00
1X+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.1	144.	0.00
1Y+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.8	84.	0.61
1Z+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.4	116.	0.43
1A+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.4	94.	0.59
1B+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.6	112.	0.57
1C+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.6	126.	0.57
1D+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.5	128.	0.57
1E+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.5	74.	0.57
1F+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.7	54.	0.37
1G+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.5	74.	0.31
1H+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.0	293.	4.33
1I+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.0	308.	4.33
1J+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.4	208.	4.33
1K+156	2+005	12.	220.	2.4	373.	4.33
1L+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.7	32.	4.33
1M+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.7	124.	4.33
1N+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.7	38.	4.33
1O+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.8	14.	4.33
1P+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.8	40.	4.33
1Q+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.8	44.	4.33
1R+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.8	54.	4.33
1S+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.9	17.	4.33
1T+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.9	172.	4.33
1U+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.9	132.	4.33
1V+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.9	76.	4.33
1W+156	2+005	12.	220.	1.9	58.	4.33





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SAMPLE	ALUMINA	VC	KA	FE	ZN	CONDUCTIVITY	
						OH <sup>-</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>
1+4 CCE	2+C CN	17.		430.	3.1	104.	4.31
1+4 CCE	4+C CN	12.		300.	3.2	111.	7.21
1+4 CCE	4+5 C CN	12.		300.	3.1	111.	7.00
1+4 CCE	7+C CN	78.		480.	4.3	123.	4.84
1+4 CCE	8+C CN	21.		230.	2.4	150.	6.75
1+4 CCE	8+5 C CN	33.		250.	2.1	160.	5.50
1+4 CCE	7+5 C CN	20.		260.	2.8	112.	9.00
1+4 CCE	9+5 C CN	10.		240.	1.5	112.	8.50
1+4 CCE	9+5 C CN	41.		150.	1.5	210.	4.01
1+4 CCE	1+C CN	34.		220.	2.9	52.	5.00
1+4 CCE	1+C CN	72.		420.	2.4	98.	7.14
1+4 CCE	1+C CN	23.		320.	1.9	96.	7.24
1+4 CCE	1+C CN	6.		160.	1.9	42.	3.01
1+4 CCE	1+C CN	7.		280.	2.0	126.	5.40
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	116.		900.	3.0	176.	12.76
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	20.		220.	2.0	62.	4.20
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	10.		160.	2.3	82.	4.76
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	80.		440.	2.0	70.	4.66
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	55.		180.	2.0	112.	5.04
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	9.		160.	1.4	164.	1.12
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	10.		360.	1.7	230.	1.22
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	17.		650.	1.7	112.	1.12
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	42.		400.	2.5	90.	1.00
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	16.		1160.	1.5	62.	0.92
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	4.		320.	2.1	62.	0.84
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	9.		160.	1.7	320.	0.91
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	13.		280.	2.2	72.	0.85
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	32.		300.	2.4	48.	0.81
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	7.		1440.	2.4	34.	0.77
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	15.		320.	2.0	152.	0.72
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	17.		1020.	2.0	72.	0.69
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	3.		320.	2.4	48.	1.12
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	7.		300.	2.5	34.	1.06
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	11.		360.	2.5	152.	0.61
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	5.		600.	2.5	72.	0.56
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	24.		300.	3.0	90.	1.12
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	25.		160.	2.4	110.	1.06
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	10.		160.	2.9	86.	0.50
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	19.		280.	2.0	30.	0.77
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	14.		200.	2.8	54.	0.41
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	11.		140.	2.8	40.	0.34
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		220.	2.8	32.	0.17
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		200.	2.8	50.	0.34
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		140.	2.8	74.	0.27
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		220.	2.8	72.	0.24
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		200.	2.8	50.	0.21
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		140.	2.8	74.	0.17
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		220.	2.8	72.	0.14
1+4 CCE	20+C CN	1.		200.	2.8	50.	0.12



1	12
2	11
3	10
4	9
5	8
6	7
7	6
8	5
9	4
10	3
11	2
12	1

SAMPLE	L*REP	VR	MN	FE	T <sub>4</sub>	CONDUCTIVITY
10+6.55	6+FC5	d.	240.	2.4	94.	7.70
10+6.55	6+CC5	12.	360.	2.1	93.	15.55
10+6.55	6+CC5	54.	800.	3.3	284.	14.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	57.	420.	2.1	134.	7.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	28.	430.	2.0	142.	8.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	41.	930.	2.1	302.	16.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	10.	240.	2.7	56.	9.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	15.	180.	1.8	114.	6.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	18.	120.	1.4	34.	7.55
10+6.55	6+CC5	15.	480.	1.9	74.	7.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	31.	360.	2.0	100.	6.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	15.	220.	1.4	64.	4.31
10+6.55	6+CC5	20.	200.	1.2	73.	6.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	100.	2.2	52.	18.91
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	520.	1.9	84.	12.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	320.	1.5	44.	4.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	280.	2.1	64.	6.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	200.	2.0	84.	14.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	360.	1.6	56.	4.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.0	34.	4.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	140.	1.8	20.	4.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.0	34.	4.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	140.	1.6	10.	4.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	30.	2.3	52.	4.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	140.	2.0	20.	4.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	1.9	44.	4.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.0	64.	5.21
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	230.	2.5	94.	7.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	100.	2.1	120.	5.21
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.6	172.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.1	144.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.1	73.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	270.	2.5	150.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	300.	2.7	44.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.1	94.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.6	120.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	270.	2.5	172.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	390.	4.5	410.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	630.	3.4	210.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	410.	2.2	270.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	210.	2.0	150.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	270.	2.0	114.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	300.	2.3	72.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	260.	2.0	84.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	270.	2.0	33.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	150.	1.4	40.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	260.	2.6	120.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	240.	2.5	113.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	270.	2.0	116.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	120.	2.3	68.	1.71
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	220.	1.8	46.	5.95
10+6.55	6+CC5	25.	440.	1.6	62.	5.21

10+6.55	6+CC5	4.	420.	1.6	144.	15.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	3.	350.	1.4	10.	17.01
10+6.55	6+CC5	4.	200.	1.7	74.	1.41
10+6.55	6+CC5	5.	112.	2.0	64.	1.21
10+6.55	6+CC5	6.	323.	1.1	120.	1.11

10+5 CEN	16+CCS	12.	120.	2.0	65.
10+6 CEN	11+CCS	7.	320.	1.5	78.
10+6 CEN	11+CCS	12.	260.	1.4	74.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	24.	180.	1.3	34.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	14.	160.	1.2	93.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	9.	200.	1.1	50.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	14.	290.	1.0	70.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	5.	240.	0.9	76.
10+6 CEN	12+CCS	10.	340.	0.8	66.
10+6 CEN	14+CCS	6.	220.	0.7	122.
10+6 CEN	15+CCS	6.	260.	0.6	122.
10+6 CEN	0+CCN	1.	240.	0.5	160.
10+6 CEN	1+CCN	1.	340.	0.4	126.
10+6 CEN	2+CCN	1.	220.	0.3	142.
10+6 CEN	2+CCN	1.	260.	0.2	550.
10+6 CEN	3+CCN	1.	190.	0.1	202.
10+6 CEN	4+CCN	1.	370.	0.0	210.
10+6 CEN	5+CCN	1.	150.	0.0	242.
10+6 CEN	6+CCN	1.	150.	0.0	94.
10+6 CEN	7+CCN	1.	190.	0.0	64.
10+6 CEN	7+CCN	1.	230.	0.0	174.
10+6 CEN	7+CCN	1.	410.	0.0	66.
10+6 CEN	8+CCN	1.	320.	0.0	90.
10+6 CEN	9+CCN	1.	340.	0.0	84.
10+6 CEN	5+CCN	1.	220.	0.0	62.
10+6 CEN	6+CCN	1.	260.	0.0	70.
10+6 CEN	7+CCN	1.	230.	0.0	54.
10+6 CEN	8+CCN	1.	230.	0.0	58.
10+6 CEN	9+CCN	1.	240.	0.0	62.
10+6 CEN	10+CCN	1.	200.	0.0	48.
10+6 CEN	11+CCN	1.	200.	0.0	54.
10+6 CEN	11+CCN	1.	230.	0.0	67.
10+6 CEN	12+CCN	1.	230.	0.0	63.
10+6 CEN	12+CCN	1.	240.	0.0	54.
10+6 CEN	13+CCN	1.	200.	0.0	58.
10+6 CEN	14+CCN	1.	250.	0.0	64.
10+6 CEN	15+CCN	1.	250.	0.0	50.
10+6 CEN	16+CCN	1.	290.	0.0	42.
10+6 CEN	17+CCN	1.	220.	0.0	110.
10+6 CEN	17+CCN	1.	240.	0.0	48.
10+6 CEN	18+CCN	1.	340.	0.0	143.
10+6 CEN	19+CCN	1.	320.	0.0	124.
10+6 CEN	20+CCN	1.	320.	0.0	104.
10+6 CEN	21+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	71.
10+6 CEN	22+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	74.
10+6 CEN	23+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	60.
10+6 CEN	24+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	44.
10+6 CEN	25+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	205.
10+6 CEN	26+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	61.
10+6 CEN	27+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	132.
10+6 CEN	28+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	57.
10+6 CEN	29+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	143.
10+6 CEN	30+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	113.
10+6 CEN	31+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	282.
10+6 CEN	32+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	300.
10+6 CEN	33+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	326.
10+6 CEN	34+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	320.
10+6 CEN	35+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	130.
10+6 CEN	36+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	205.
10+6 CEN	37+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	404.
10+6 CEN	38+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	424.
10+6 CEN	39+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	193.
10+6 CEN	40+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	96.
10+6 CEN	41+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	263.
10+6 CEN	42+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	312.
10+6 CEN	43+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	141.
10+6 CEN	44+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	253.
10+6 CEN	45+CCN	1.	310.	0.0	100.





SAMPLE NUMBER	VC	NA	FE	ZN	CONDUCTIVITY
4+7CFC	6+5C6S	1.7.	260.	3.3	6.97
4+7CFC	6+5C6S	1.3.	230.	2.8	7.12
4+7CFC	6+5C6S	3.3.	600.	3.3	5.76
1C+1CFC	4+5C6S	8.	200.	1.1	3.50
1S+1SFC	5+5C6S	1.0.	200.	1.7	4.19
1S+1SFC	5+5C6S	2.	240.	0.7	4.66
4+7CFC	7+5C6S	4.9.	220.	2.0	7.80
4+7CFC	7+5C6S	1.1.	320.	1.3	10.18
4+7CFC	8+5C6S	9.	240.	4.4	6.61
4+7CFC	8+5C6S	3.	220.	2.9	11.55
4+7CFC	8+5C6S	3.0.	220.	1.4	6.07
4+7CFC	8+5C6S	1.6.	240.	2.2	6.40
4+7CFC	8+5C6S	1.2.	320.	3.0	7.63
4+7CFC	10+5C6S	1.0.	320.	1.0	7.94
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	282.	1.2	3.75
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.52.	640.	2.5	11.15
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.30.	720.	2.0	7.61
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.35.	540.	2.8	5.56
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	360.	1.8	8.45
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.9.	560.	2.2	6.60
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.6.	320.	2.1	7.20
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.4.	480.	2.5	6.82
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.55.	520.	2.2	7.52
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.55.	240.	2.0	5.28
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	220.	2.3	3.85
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.3.	330.	2.7	3.43
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	230.	2.3	4.00
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.8.	190.	1.8	3.13
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.8.	160.	1.6	4.47
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	1020.	2.0	4.66
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.2.	360.	3.1	6.60
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.2.	780.	2.6	5.47
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	230.	3.0	5.81
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	710.	2.6	13.75
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.7.	200.	3.9	7.17
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	3.	200.	3.1	2.36
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.5.	170.	3.0	4.85
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	3.3.	230.	2.6	12.06
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.3.	140.	2.6	19.72
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.7.	220.	3.5	3.54
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	4.	320.	2.7	3.66
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	3.	450.	2.4	1.60
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.4.	210.	1.9	7.8
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	3.4.	260.	3.3	3.67
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	3.5.	300.	3.4	4.14
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.3.	250.	3.0	0.43
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	430.	2.9	1.16
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	230.	2.3	2.46
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.	750.	3.1	7.37
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	2.2.	250.	1.7	4.56
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.2.	220.	2.7	4.21
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	220.	2.4	6.21
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.5.	270.	2.4	4.79
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.3.	230.	2.4	5.61
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.7.	220.	2.6	7.35
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.2.	140.	2.4	3.41
4+7CFC	11+5C6S	1.1.	110.	1.3	7.47





3+20F	6+C CN	10.	560.	3+4	110.	7.59
3+20G	6+G CN	126.	380.	3+3	36.	1.69
3+20H	6+G CN	11.	200.	3+1	58.	4.30
3+20I	6+G CN	8.	320.	2+9	62.	4.19
0+20J	1C+CGN	7.	220.	2+7	66.	4.00
0+20K	1C+CGN	6.	210.	2+5	64.	5.84
0+20L	1C+CGN	5.	150.	1+1	24.	7.56
0+20M	1C+CGN	4.	260.	2+7	62.	7.94
0+20N	1C+CGN	3.	100.	2+6	60.	6.25
0+20O	1C+CGN	2.	270.	2+3	103.	8.49
0+20P	1C+CGN	1.	410.	2+7	90.	5.54
0+20Q	1C+CGN	0.	260.	2+7	56.	7.54
0+20R	1C+CGN	23.	210.	2+2	80.	8.85
0+20S	1C+CGN	22.	250.	2+0	142.	8.51
0+20T	1C+CGN	21.	380.	2+7	44.	7.23
0+20U	1C+CGN	20.	220.	2+2	73.	4.73
0+20V	1C+CGN	19.	290.	2+7	90.	5.92
0+20W	1C+CGN	18.	320.	2+0	62.	6.14
0+20X	1C+CGN	17.	170.	2+2	43.	5.21
0+20Y	1C+CGN	16.	760.	2+6	152.	7.67
7+CCP	7+CCP	15.	800.	2+8	316.	4.27
7+CCP	7+CCP	14.	820.	3+3	04.	5.27
7+CCP	7+CCP	13.	420.	2+5	80.	5.67
7+CCP	7+CCP	12.	460.	2+3	50.	6.07
7+CCP	7+CCP	11.	300.	2+2	92.	6.47
7+CCP	7+CCP	10.	350.	2+6	760.	6.71
7+CCP	7+CCP	9.	460.	2+5	03.	6.90
7+CCP	7+CCP	8.	2700.	2+0	08.	6.32
7+CCP	7+CCP	7.	500.	2+5	93.	5.55
7+CCP	7+CCP	6.	260.	2+0	332.	6.11
7+CCP	7+CCP	5.	540.	2+0	04.	6.45
7+CCP	7+CCP	4.	380.	2+0	43.	5.65
7+CCP	7+CCP	3.	520.	2+3	70.	5.95
7+CCP	7+CCP	2.	320.	2+0	128.	6.75
7+CCP	7+CCP	1.	500.	2+1	70.	7.54
7+CCP	7+CCP	0.	1920.	2+3	122.	8.24
7+95A	1C+G G	11.	1820.	2+3	54.	7.24
7+95B	1C+G G	11.	1340.	2+3	70.	8.21
7+95C	1C+G G	10.	1040.	2+2	52.	10.89
7+95D	1C+G G	9.	500.	2+7	90.	5.85
7+95E	1C+G G	8.	560.	2+7	50.	5.85
7+95F	1C+G G	7.	430.	2+5	50.	5.85
7+95G	1C+G G	6.	360.	2+2	52.	5.85
7+95H	1C+G G	5.	600.	2+0	50.	5.85
7+95I	1C+G G	4.	490.	2+8	38.	5.85
7+95J	1C+G G	3.	280.	1+8	72.	9.55
7+95K	1C+G G	2.	580.	2+6	40.	6.66
7+95L	1C+G G	1.	340.	2+0	44.	7.66
7+95M	1C+G G	0.	260.	2+5	48.	7.14
5+50G	5+50G	3.	300.	2+4		
5+50H	5+50H	2.				
5+50I	5+50I	1.				
5+50J	5+50J	0.				

SAMPLE NUMBER	NP	NH	FE	ZN	CONDUCTIVITY
C+5CS	7+5CS	5.	300.	2.0	62.
C+5CS	4+5CS	4.	240.	2.3	11.45
C+5CS	4+5CS	4.	720.	2.0	5.51
C+5CS	4+5CS	1.	330.	2.2	4.50
C+5CS	7+5CS	1.	330.	2.7	9.16
C+5CS	7+5CS	1.	640.	2.3	9.10
C+5CS	6+5CS	1.	140.	2.6	5.36
C+5CS	6+5CS	1.	700.	2.0	5.44
C+5CS	6+5CS	1.	300.	1.9	4.56
C+5CS	6+5CS	1.	300.	2.1	4.30
C+5CS	1C+5CS	1.	250.	1.9	5.66
C+5CS	1C+5CS	1.	300.	2.3	7.33
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	480.	1.8	7.26
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	300.	1.0	7.00
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	420.	2.0	5.96
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	340.	2.0	5.43
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	760.	2.0	7.36
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	420.	2.0	5.77
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	520.	2.0	5.34
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	340.	2.0	4.89
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	360.	2.3	4.73
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	420.	2.7	5.17
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	300.	2.7	5.54
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	440.	2.8	5.37
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	300.	2.9	5.1
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	300.	2.9	5.71
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	600.	2.7	8.73
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	700.	2.7	8.06
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.8	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	3.0	7.71
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	3.7	8.73
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	4.3	9.41
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	5.5	10.41
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	6.4	11.74
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	7.0	11.46
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	7.5	11.46
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	8.2	11.00
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	9.4	10.34
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	10.0	10.74
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	10.5	10.74
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	11.3	10.34
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	12.1	9.81
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	12.9	11.32
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	13.7	11.87
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	1200.	2.7	12.07
C+5CS	1L+5CS	1.	72.	14.4	12.07





SAMPLE NUMBER	VC	VN	FE	ZN	CONDUCTIVITY
2E+1 CS	1+5 CN	74.	3160.	2.5	504.
2E+1 CS	2A	1+	517.	2.0	42.
2E+1 CS	2+5CN	1.5	720.	2.2	240.
2E+1 CS	2A	2.0	1120.	2.5	95.
2E+1 CS	2+5CN	1.4	480.	2.6	154.
2E+4 CS	0+5CN	1.0	240.	3.6	74.
2E+6 CS	1+5CS	4.	440.	1.3	84.
2E+1 CS	1+5CS	2.4	220.	2.0	51.
2E+4 CS	1+5CN	2.0	250.	2.0	71.
2E+4 CS	0+5CN	1.9	300.	2.7	44.
1E+4 CS	0+5CN	6.	150.	2.4	74.
1E+4 CS	0+5CS	4.	140.	1.6	44.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	2.	180.	1.5	40.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	1.5	200.	1.3	44.
1E+4 CS	2+5CS	1.9	2300.	4.4	190.
1E+4 CS	0+5CS	1.0	640.	2.2	174.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	1.5	440.	2.3	94.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	1.7	280.	1.3	72.
1E+4 CS	4+5CS	6.	220.	1.5	56.
1E+4 CS	4+5CS	8.	240.	2.0	63.
1E+4 CS	5+5CS	8.	240.	2.5	90.
1E+4 CS	6+5CS	5.	1000.	1.1	94.
1E+4 CS	5+5CS	1.	600.	1.4	42.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	1.3	400.	1.9	50.
1E+4 CS	7+5CS	1.0	140.	1.3	50.
1E+4 CS	9+5CS	1.1	320.	1.3	72.
1E+4 CS	1+5CS	1.3	240.	1.3	52.
1E+4 CS	3+5CS	7.	240.	1.7	40.
1E+4 CS	5+5CS	1.0	180.	1.8	36.
1E+4 CS	6+5CS	1.0	160.	2.1	54.
1E+4 CS	1C+CCN	1.4	120.	1.9	43.
1E+4 CS	1C+CCN	1.1	300.	1.2	59.
1E+4 CS	1+1+CCN	1.4	420.	2.1	115.
1E+4 CS	1+1+CCN	1.2	700.	4.0	92.
1E+4 CS	1+2+CCN	1.1	560.	1.2	70.
1E+4 CS	1+2+CCN	1.0	290.	1.3	158.
1E+4 CS	1+2+CCN	1.0	1360.	1.3	138.
1E+4 CS	1+3+CCN	1.0	720.	1.2	54.
1E+4 CS	1+4+CCN	0.5	230.	1.4	44.
1E+4 CS	1+4+CCN	0.5	540.	1.3	55.
1E+4 CS	0+5CN	0.5	520.	2.0	42.
1E+4 CS	1+5CN	0.5	240.	1.5	54.
1E+4 CS	1+5CN	1.1	200.	1.5	56.
1E+4 CS	2+5CN	1.4	580.	1.8	53.
1E+4 CS	2+5CN	1.4	240.	1.7	52.
1E+4 CS	3+5CN	0.5	220.	1.3	104.
1E+4 CS	3+5CN	0.5	230.	1.9	39.
1E+4 CS	4+5CN	1.5	190.	1.4	58.
1E+4 CS	4+5CN	2.7	30.	1.1	86.
1E+4 CS	5+5CN	1.4	140.	1.3	78.
1E+4 CS	5+5CN	2.0	140.	2.0	318.
1E+4 CS	6+5CN	2.0	160.	2.4	48.
1E+4 CS	6+5CN	1.2	160.	2.0	96.
1E+4 CS	7+5CN	2.5	200.	2.1	34.
1E+4 CS	7+5CN	2.5	120.	1.2	54.
1E+4 CS	8+5CN	2.2	160.	2.3	292.
1E+4 CS	4+5CN	3.3	140.	3.5	00.
1E+4 CS	1+5CN	5.	240.	1.9	52.
1E+4 CS	0+5CN	5.	120.	1.9	62.
1E+4 CS	0+5CN	1.0	1460.	3.8	0.00



15+4 CF	1 4 + SCN	9.	263.	3.3	110.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	104.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	152.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	52.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	62.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	70.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	30.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	43.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	68.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	84.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	58.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	72.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	58.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	48.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	70.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	42.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	30.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	53.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	74.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	44.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	70.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	48.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	112.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	44.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	182.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	360.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	26.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	78.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	102.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	84.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	43.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	142.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	38.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	54.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	114.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	142.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	122.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	185.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	272.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	04.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	58.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	94.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	40.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	130.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	116.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	50.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	110.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	100.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	103.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	106.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	66.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	77.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	94.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	76.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	82.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	83.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	66.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	179.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	54.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	62.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	93.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	68.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	46.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	54.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	44.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	72.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	52.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	53.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	40.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	30.
15+4 CF	1 5 + CCN	4.	240.	3.3	79.

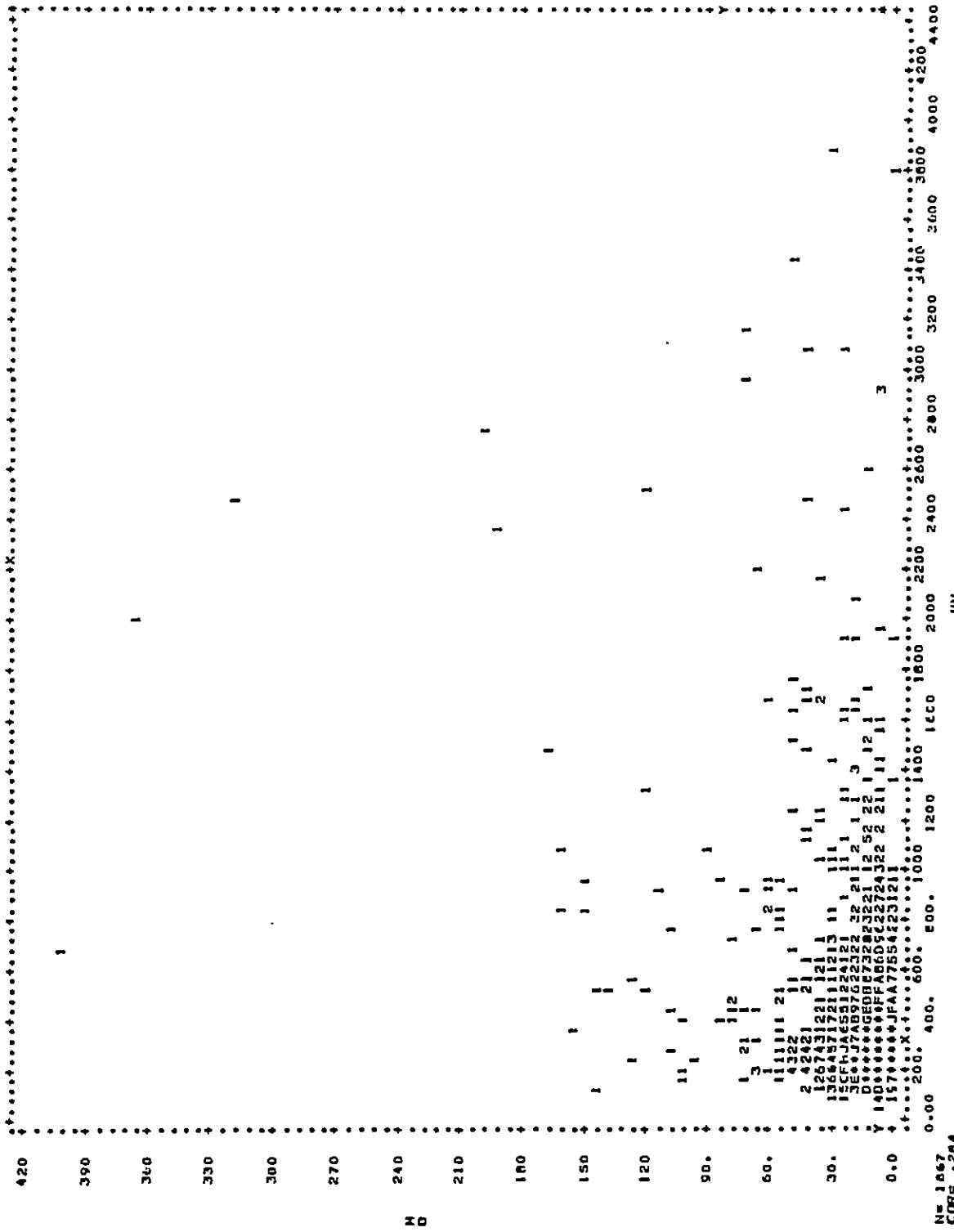
24

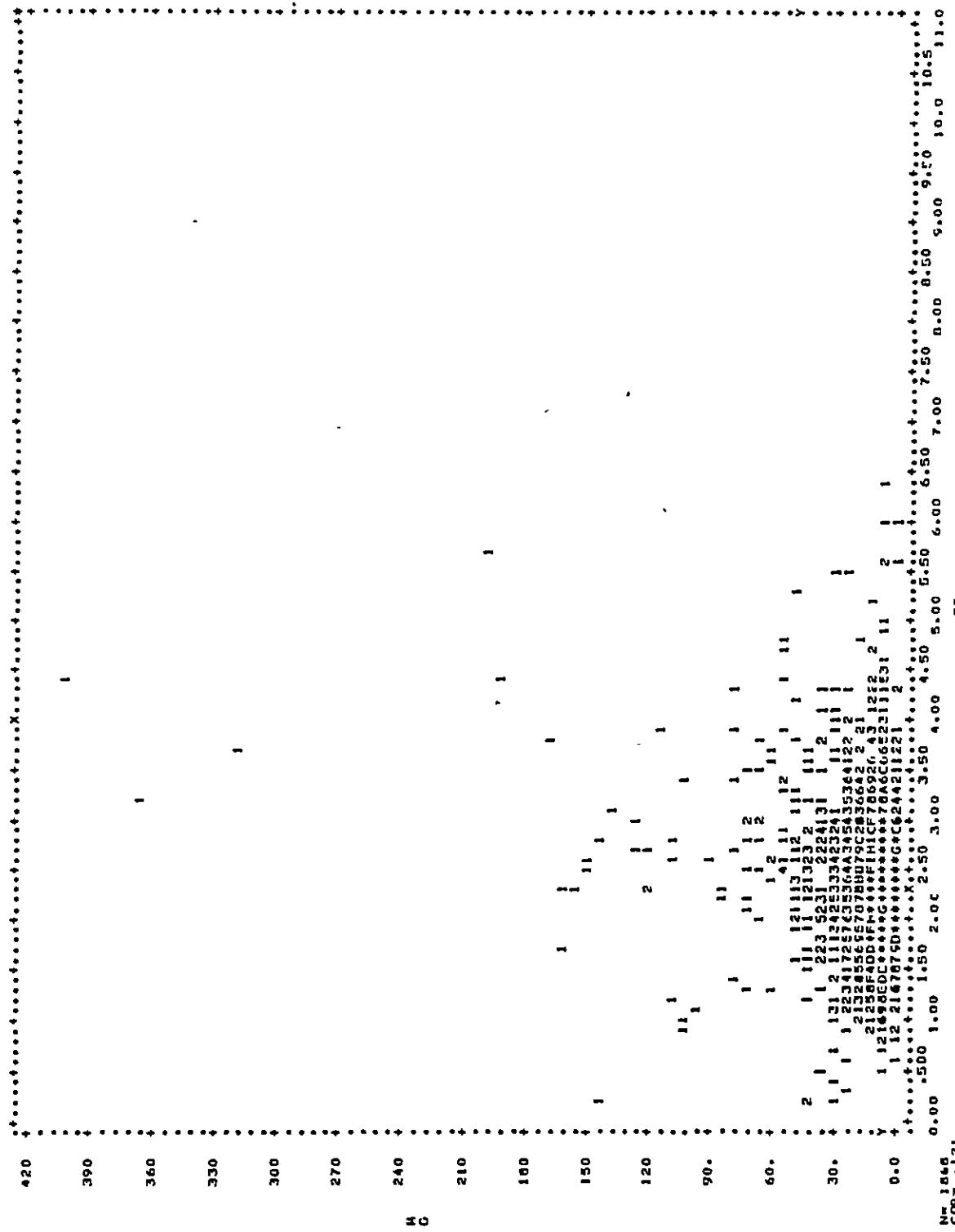
1+655	50*	215.
1+656	50*	217.
7+70F	50*	178.
7+70F	50*	206.
7+70H	50*	209.
7+70H	50*	293.
7+70H	50*	32.
7+70H	50*	324.
7+70H	50*	122.
7+70H	50*	53.
7+70H	50*	713.
7+70H	50*	181.
7+70H	50*	108.
7+70H	50*	216.
7+70H	50*	734.
7+70H	50*	94.
7+70H	50*	107.
7+70H	50*	75.
7+70H	50*	124.
7+70H	50*	110.
7+70H	50*	152.
7+70H	50*	173.
7+70H	50*	203.
7+70H	50*	160.
7+70H	50*	54.
7+70H	50*	36.
7+70H	50*	160.
7+70H	50*	330.
7+70H	50*	105.
7+70H	50*	32.
7+70H	50*	120.
7+70H	50*	82.
7+70H	50*	70.
7+70H	50*	109.
7+70H	50*	75.
7+70H	50*	43.
7+70H	50*	44.
7+70H	50*	63.
7+70H	50*	70.
7+70H	50*	52.
7+70H	50*	90.
7+70H	50*	65.
7+70H	50*	70.
7+70H	50*	51.
7+70H	50*	54.
7+70H	50*	62.
7+70H	50*	93.
7+70H	50*	204.
7+70H	50*	204.
7+70H	50*	140.
7+70H	50*	145.
7+70H	50*	171.
7+70H	50*	256.
7+70H	50*	174.
7+70H	50*	232.
7+70H	50*	284.
7+70H	50*	250.
7+70H	50*	53.
7+70H	50*	70.
7+70H	50*	100.
7+70H	50*	285.
7+70H	50*	365.
7+70H	50*	323.
7+70H	50*	226.
7+70H	50*	132.
7+70H	50*	202.
7+70H	50*	111.
7+70H	50*	173.
7+70H	50*	1173.
7+70H	50*	360.
7+70H	50*	52.



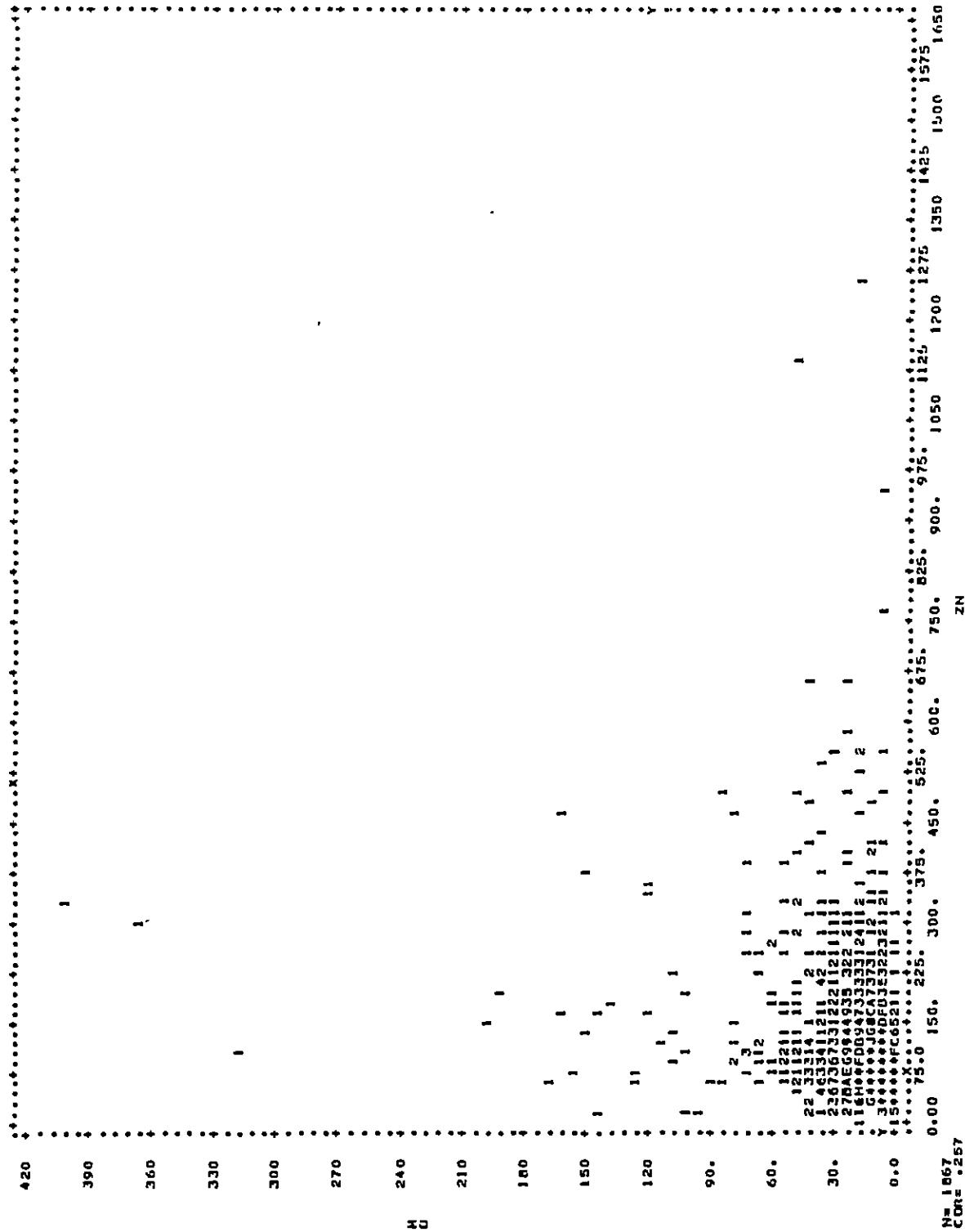
## APPENDIX B

X-Y diagrams and correlation coefficients for the entire study area.

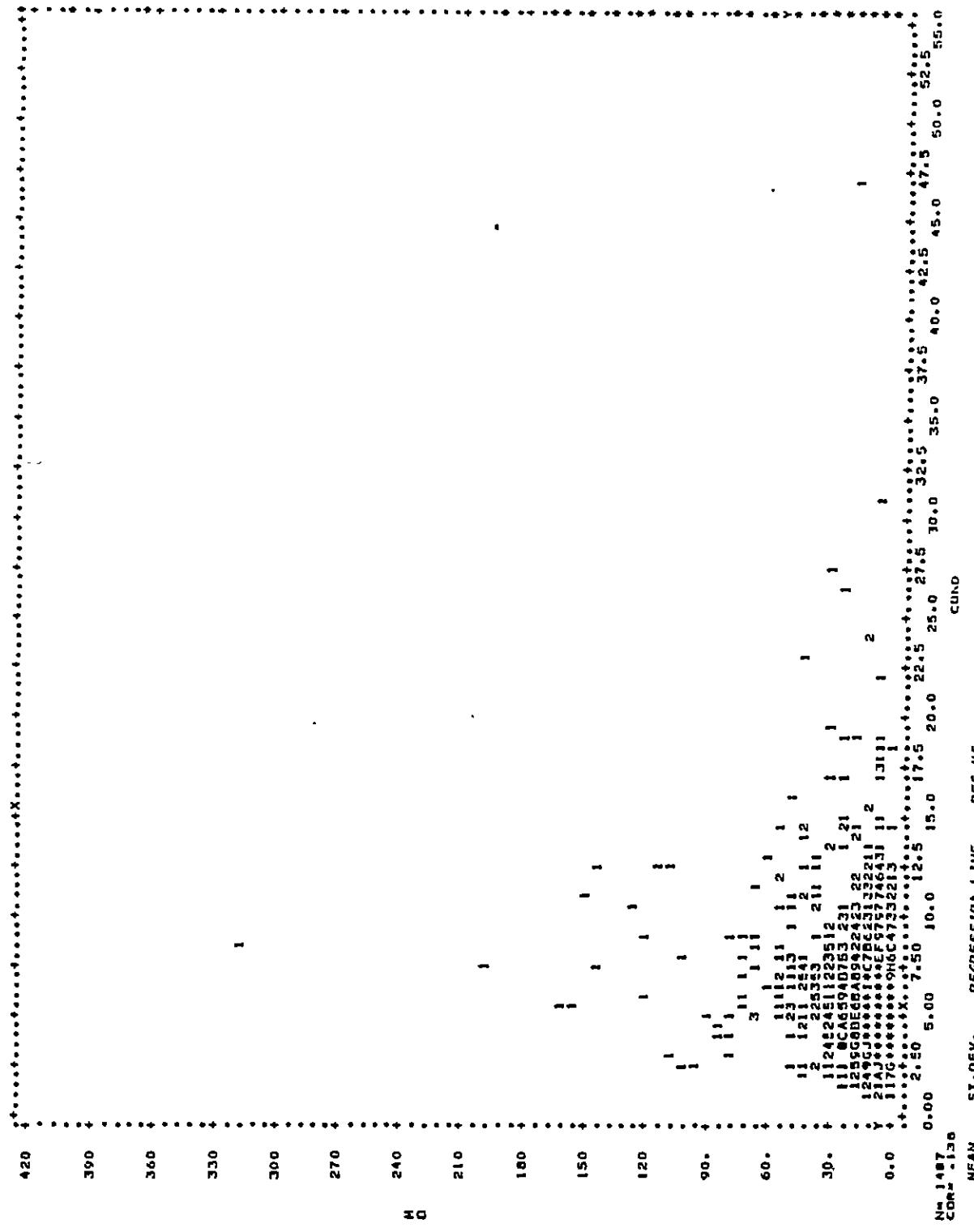




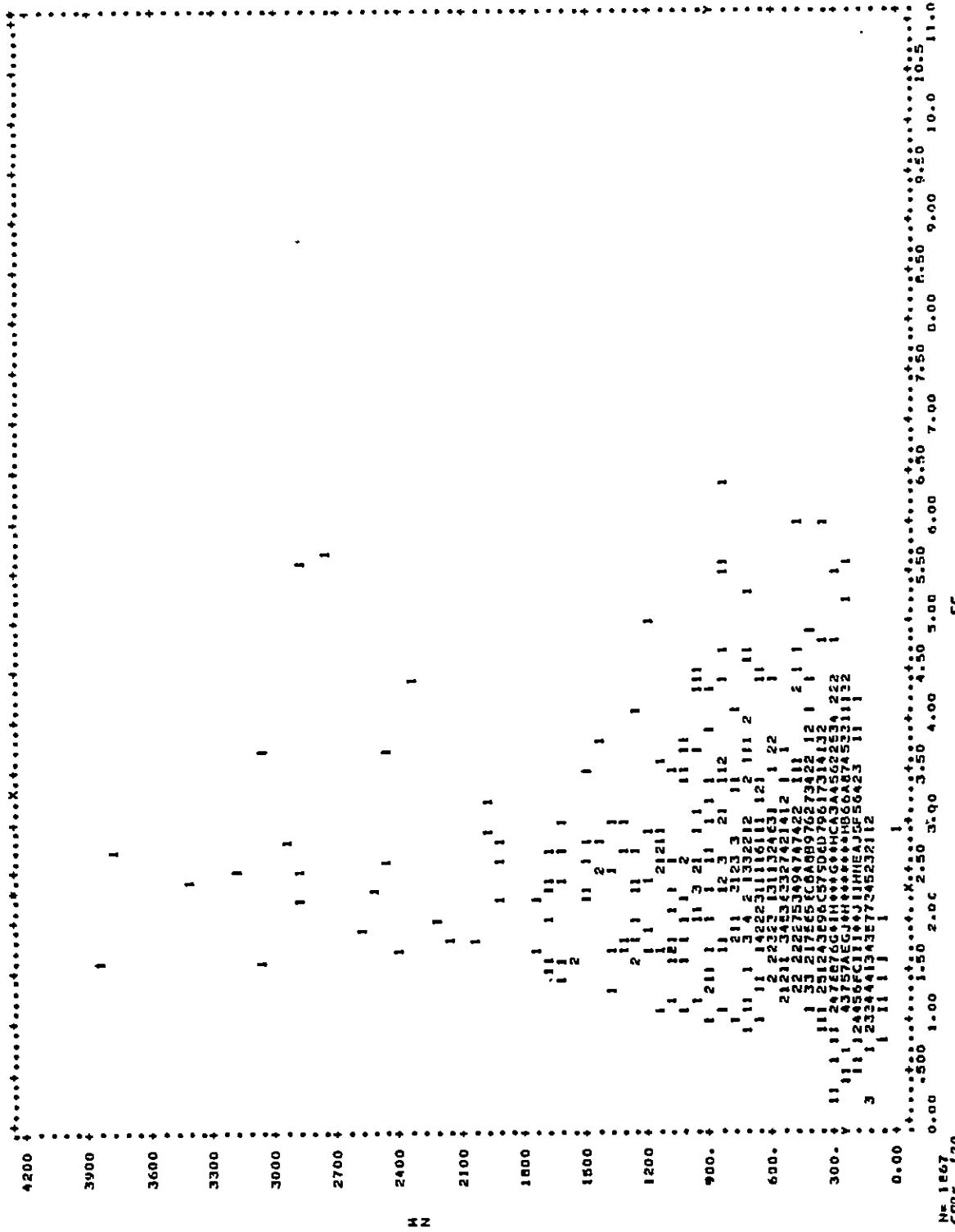
X 2.4038 274.466 2.3003833Y+ 2.3505 54666  
Y 13.612 23.629 Y= 3.003833Y+ 2.3505 550.38 4.5455



$$Y = 101.26 \quad 69.580 \quad Y = .975584X + 67.791 \quad 749617$$



X 4.0673 3.2664 Y = .023207x + 5.7613  
Y 13.058 19.382 V = .016684x + 6.1019 10.474  
368.78

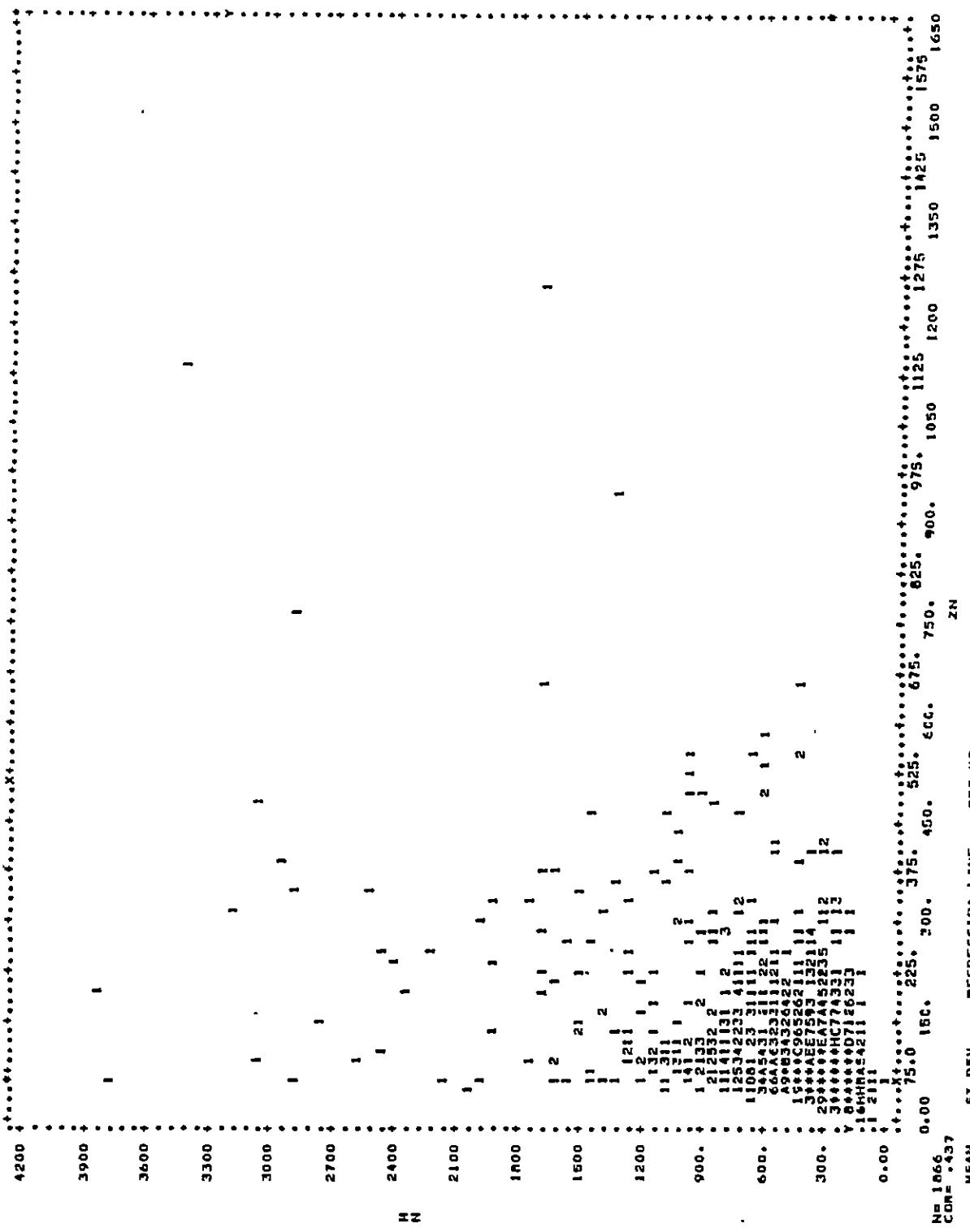


N= 1867  
CDR = 0.20

MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RES.HS.

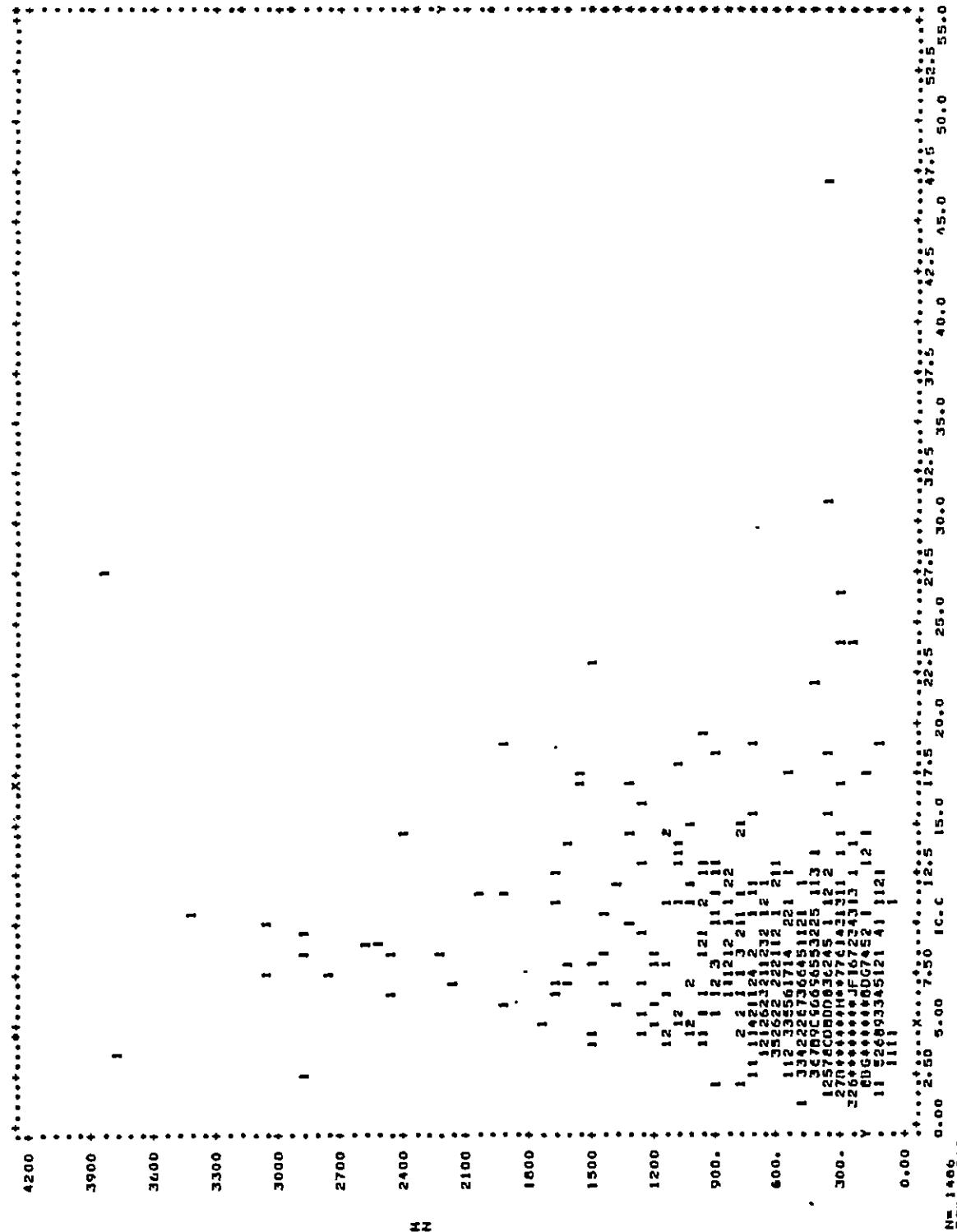
fE

X 2.4038 174.96 240.66 Y 2.3076 154.71



X 101.29  
Y 371.96  $\Sigma XY$  105314  $\Sigma X^2$  216.92  $\Sigma Y^2$  6496.0

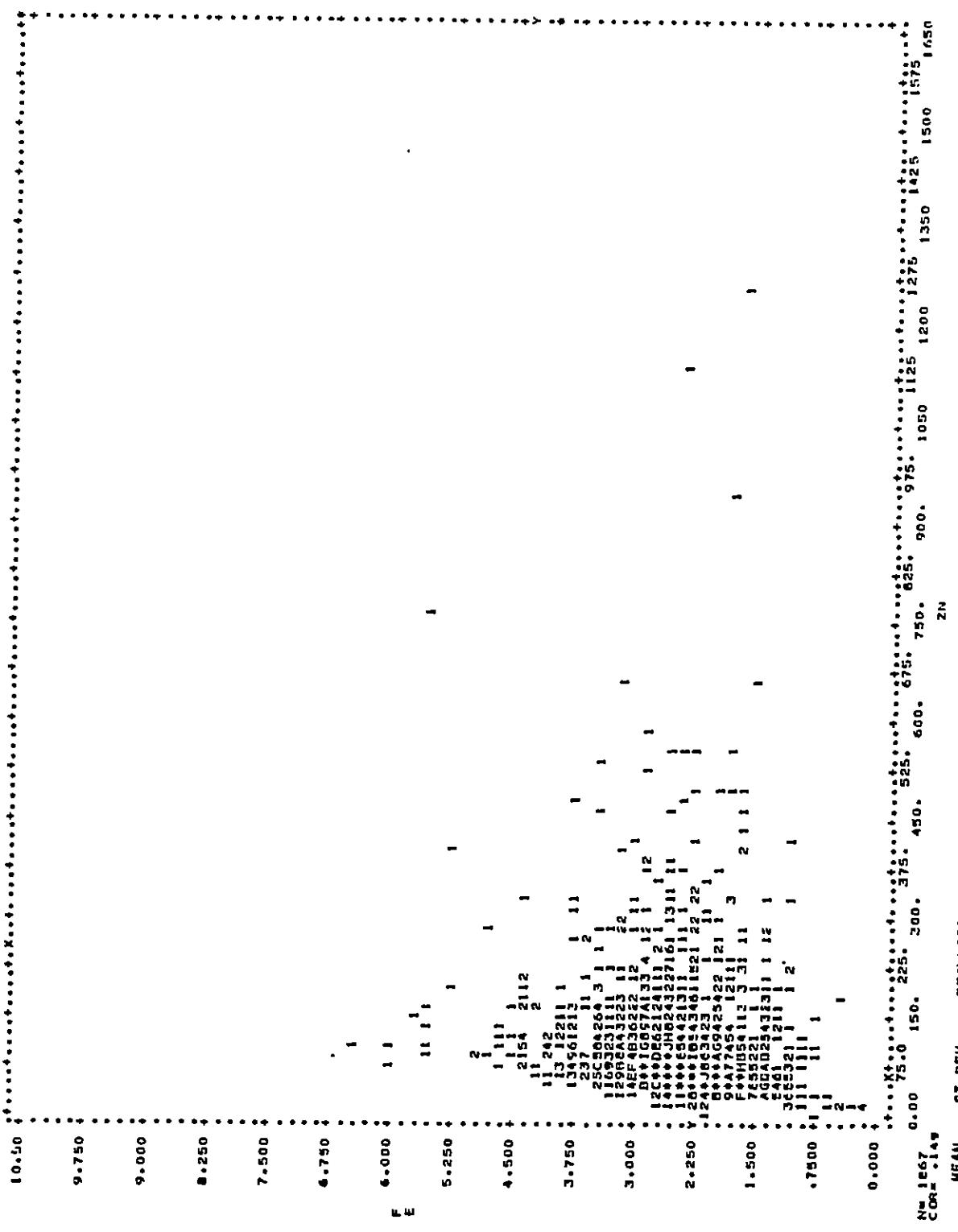
N= 1066  
Corr = .437  
MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RES.MS.

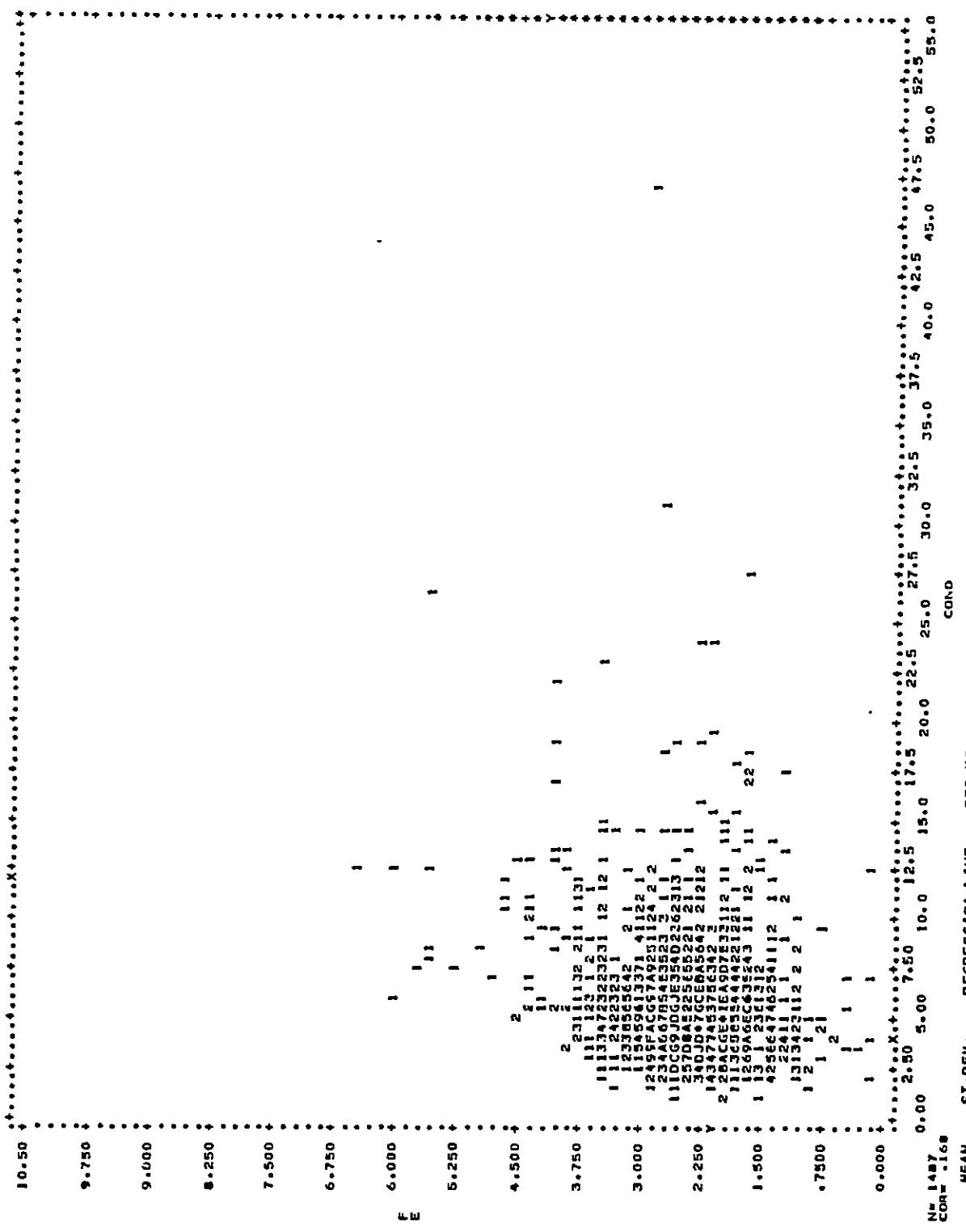


MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RCS.HS.

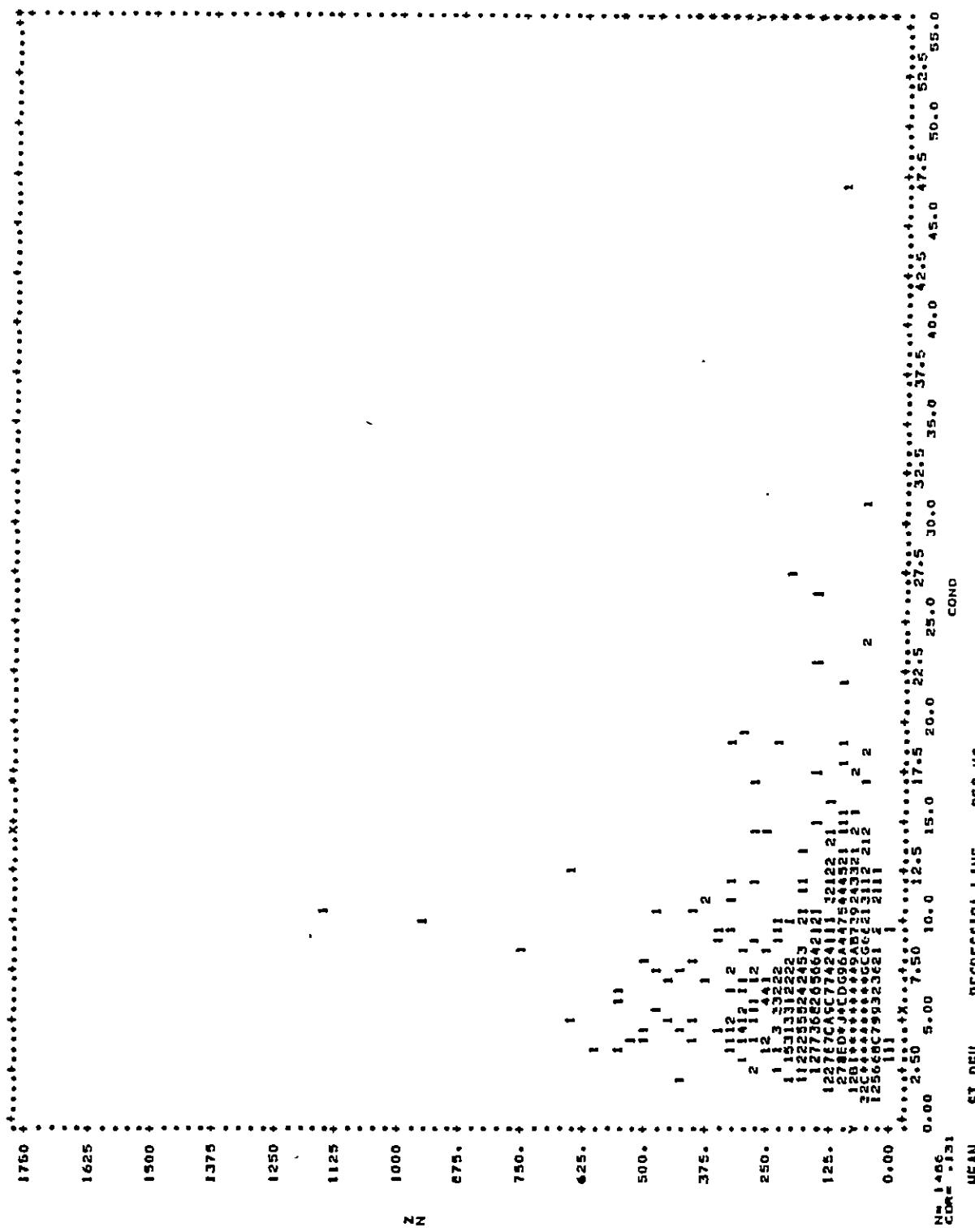
$$Y = 6.0683 \times 10^{-6} N^{0.9994} + 0.5283$$

where  $N = 371.42$





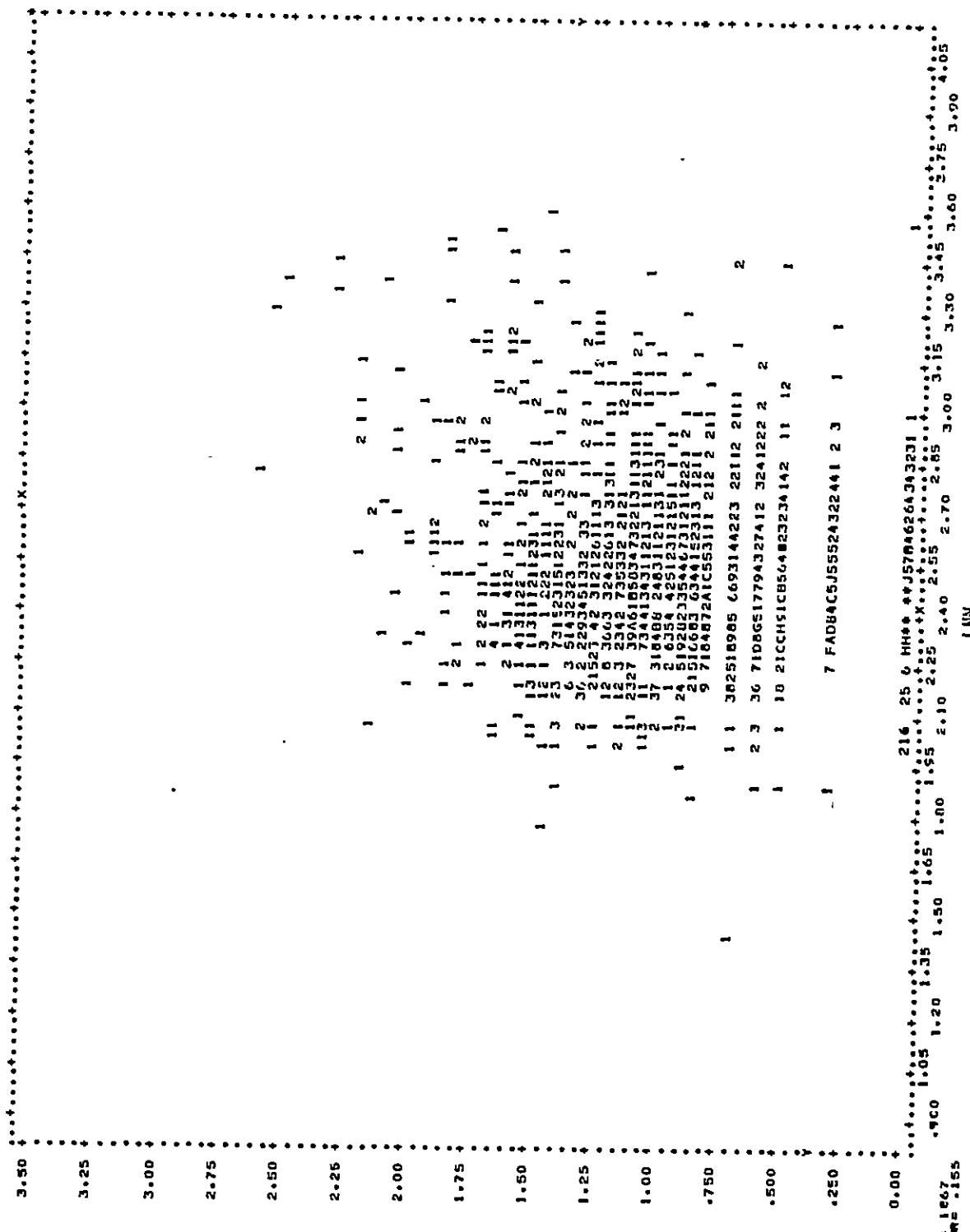
100



MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RES.HS.

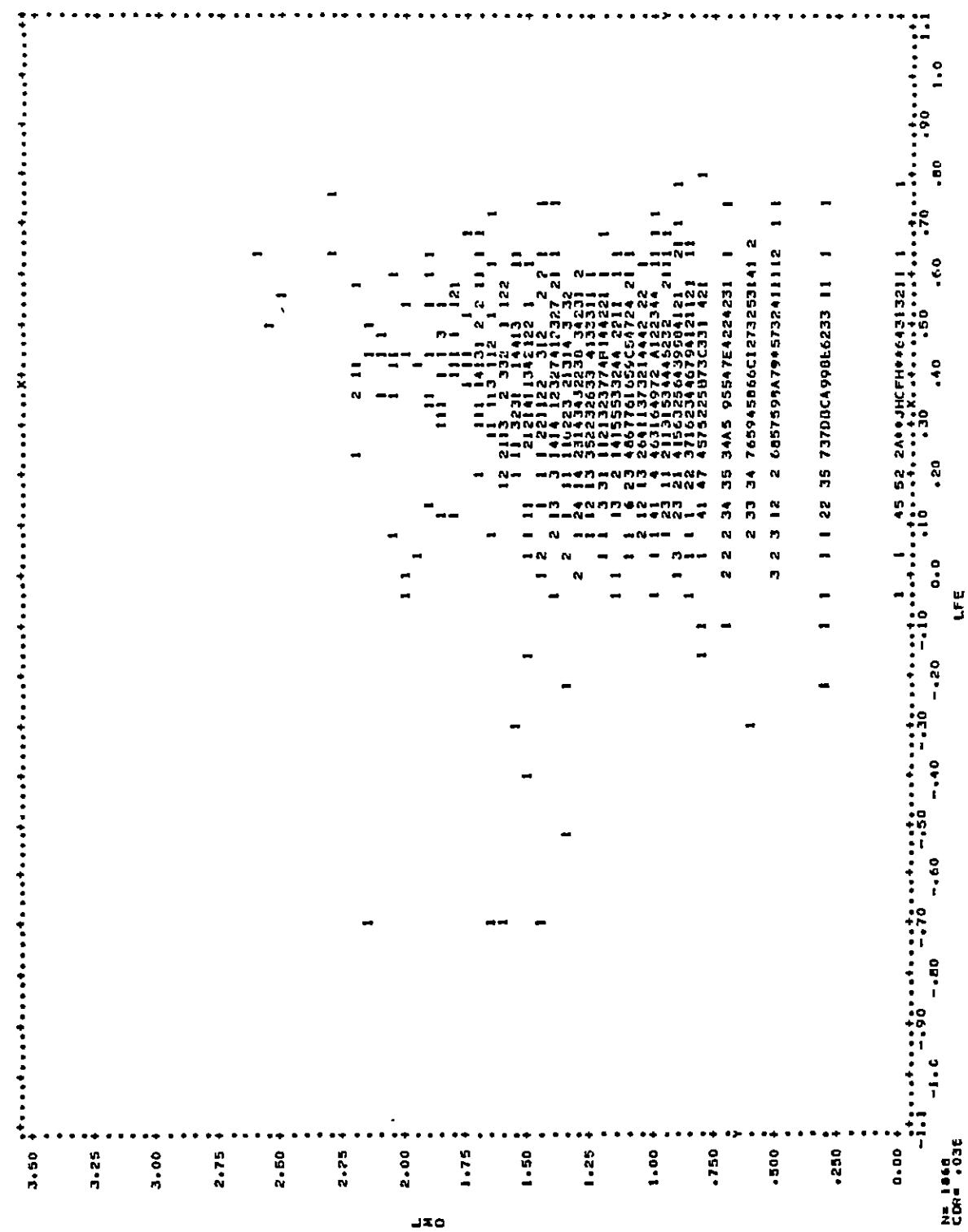
N=1486 COR=.131 COND

X 6.0599 3.08552 R= .00497YY+ 5.5689 10.422  
Y 99.174 85.952 R= 3.45219X+ 7.0.235 7266.4



MEAN    ST.DEV.    REGRESSION LINE    RES.MS.

X    2.0075    .25663    0.60232    Y= .079954Y1 2.4395  
.84960    1.05    1.35    1.65    1.95    2.25    2.55    2.85    3.15    3.45    3.75  
N= 1667    CDR= .1655    1.20    1.50    1.80    2.10    2.40    2.70    3.00    3.30    3.60  
LNN

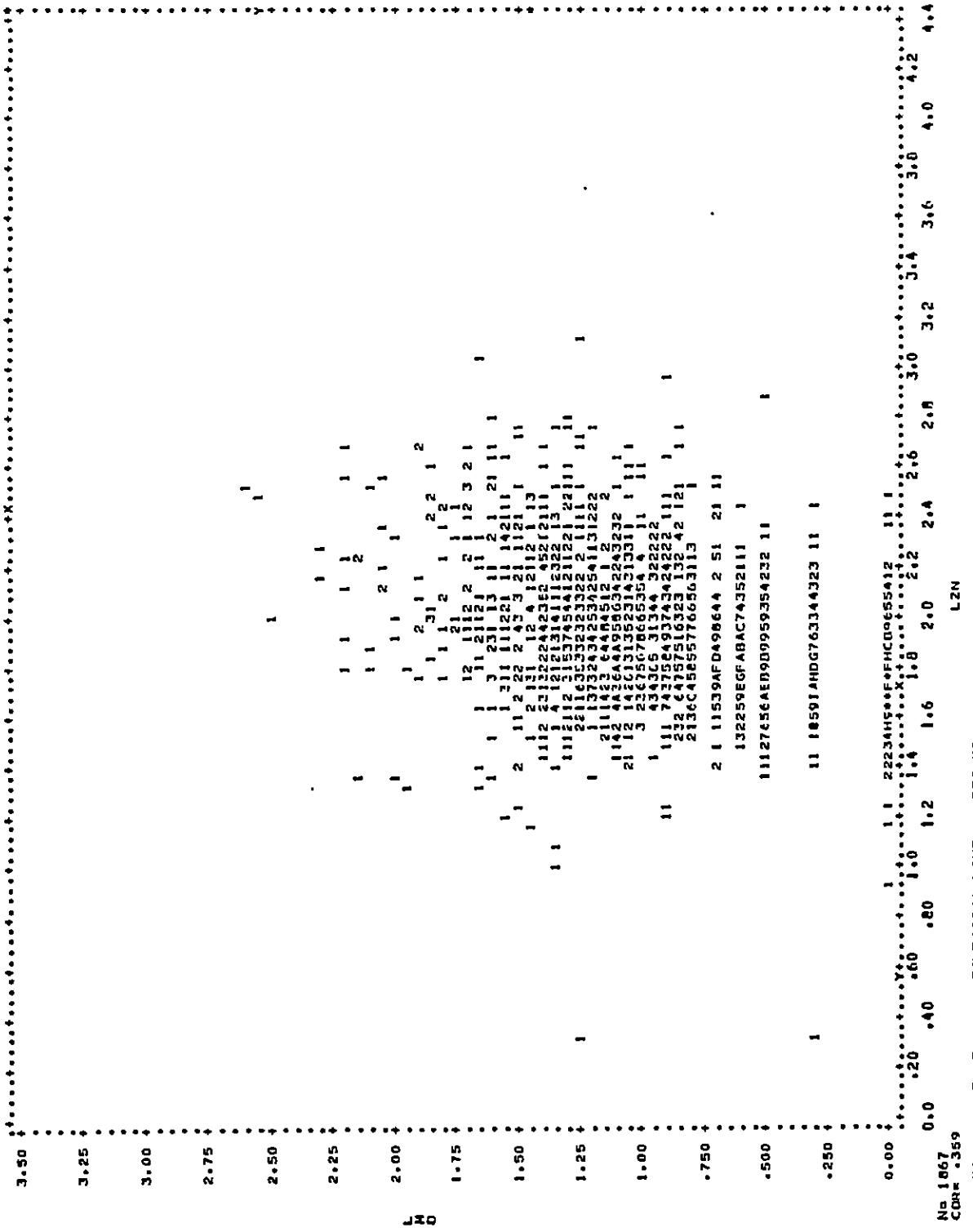


MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RES.MS.

N = 1868  
CDR = .036

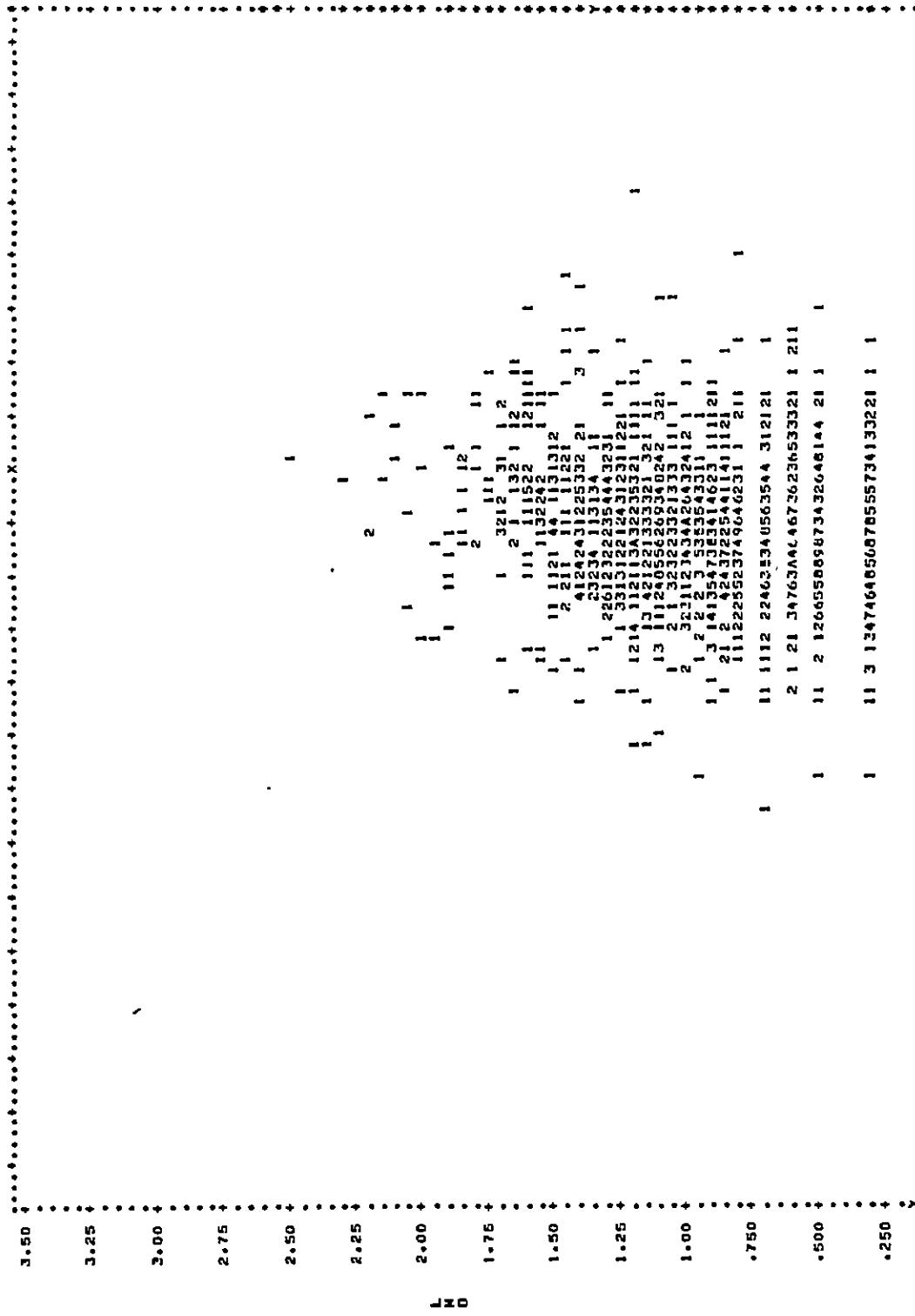
LFE

0.00 0.45 5.2 2A+JHCFH+431321 1 1  
-.1.1 -.90 -.70 -.50 -.30 -.10 -.0 .10 .50 .70 .90 .1.1  
X = .0102E+Y + .34983 .02165  
Y = .1196E+X + .80665 .025201



No 1867  
Covr \*359  
MEAN ST.DEV.  
L2N

X 1.9094 .27041 .50213  
Y .84926 .40 .80 1.2 1.6 2.0 2.4 2.6 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 4.0 4.2 4.4  
\* 0.0 .20 .60 .80 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8

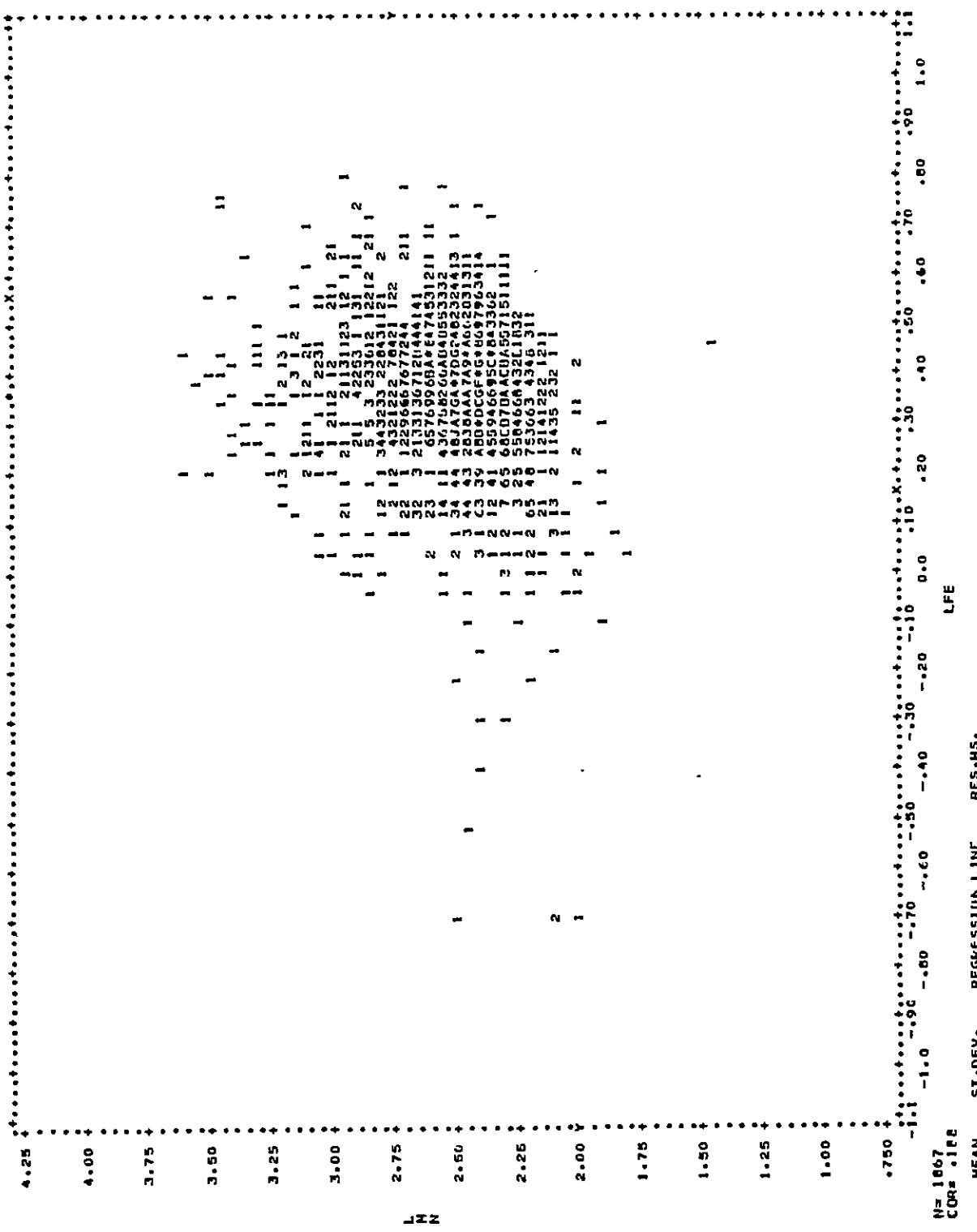


0.00 3443439758HCDHGF595062221  
 -1.05 -.900 -.750 -.450 -.100 .150 .450 .750 .500 .300 .600 .900 .1.05 .1.35 .1.65 .1.90 .1.95 .2.10  
 N= 148746  
 CDR = .146

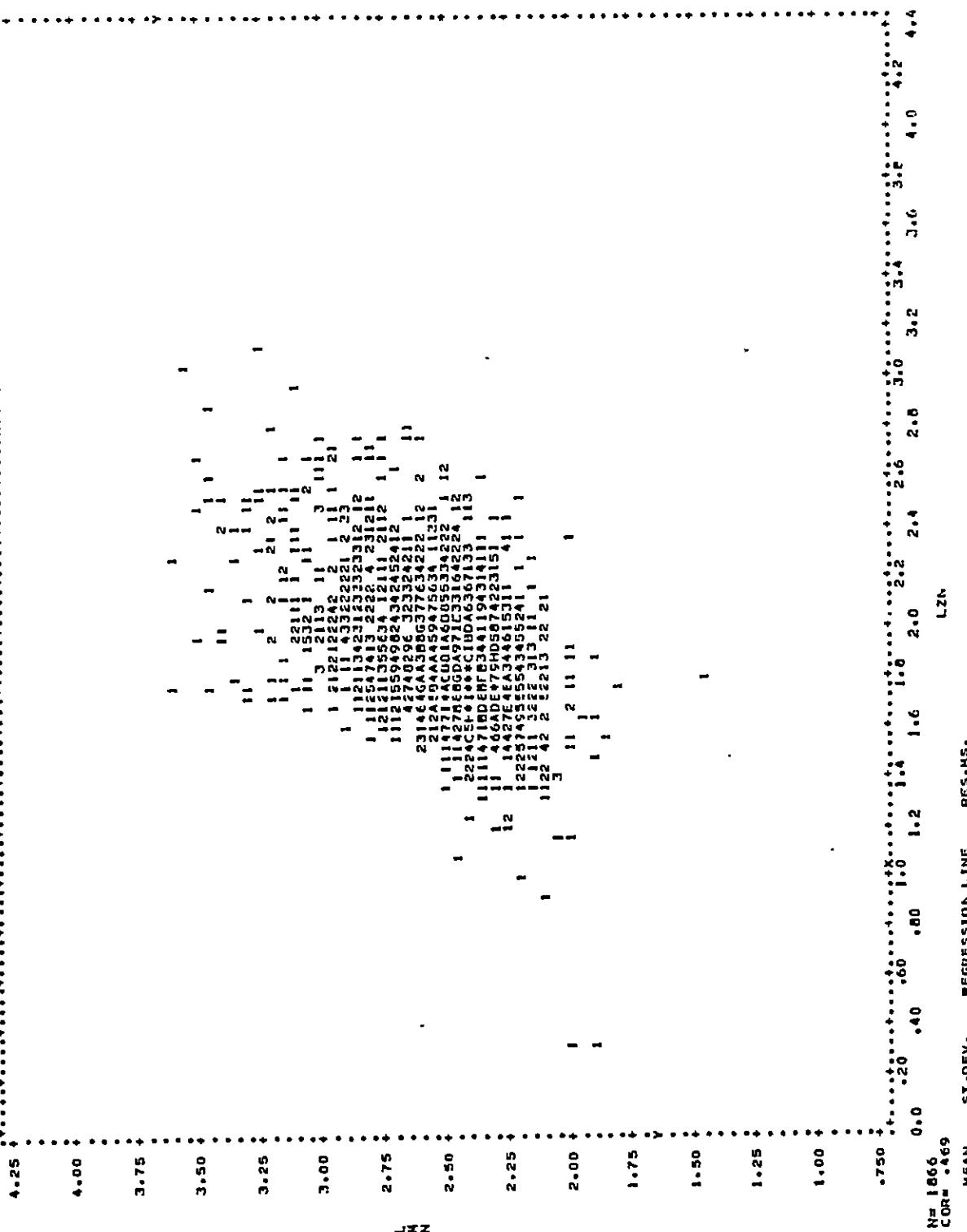
MEAN ST.DEV. REGRESSION LINE RESULTS.

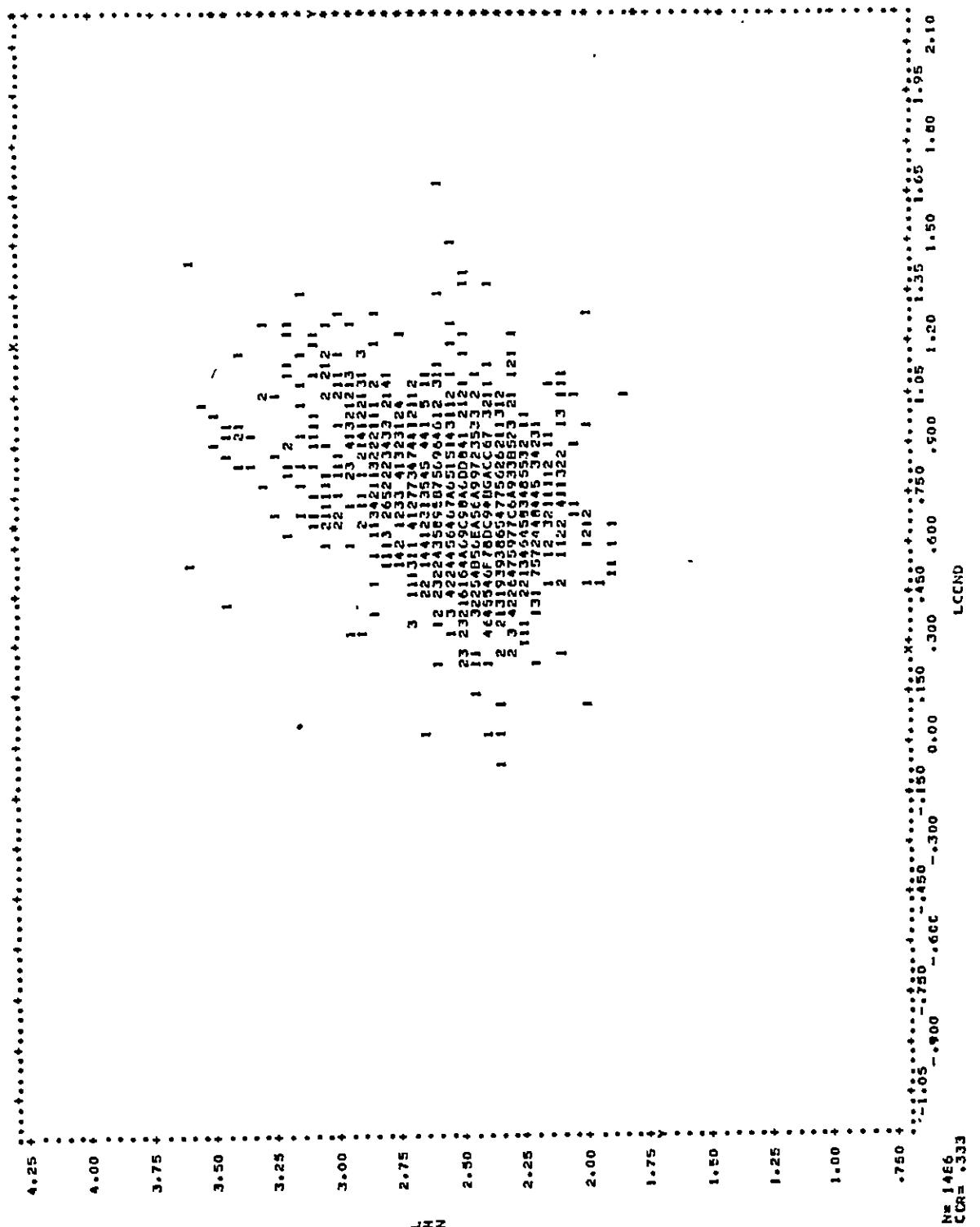
LEGEND

X Y .73473 .20142 .49855 .05905 YX+ .36176 YX+ .57373 .05973 .24341



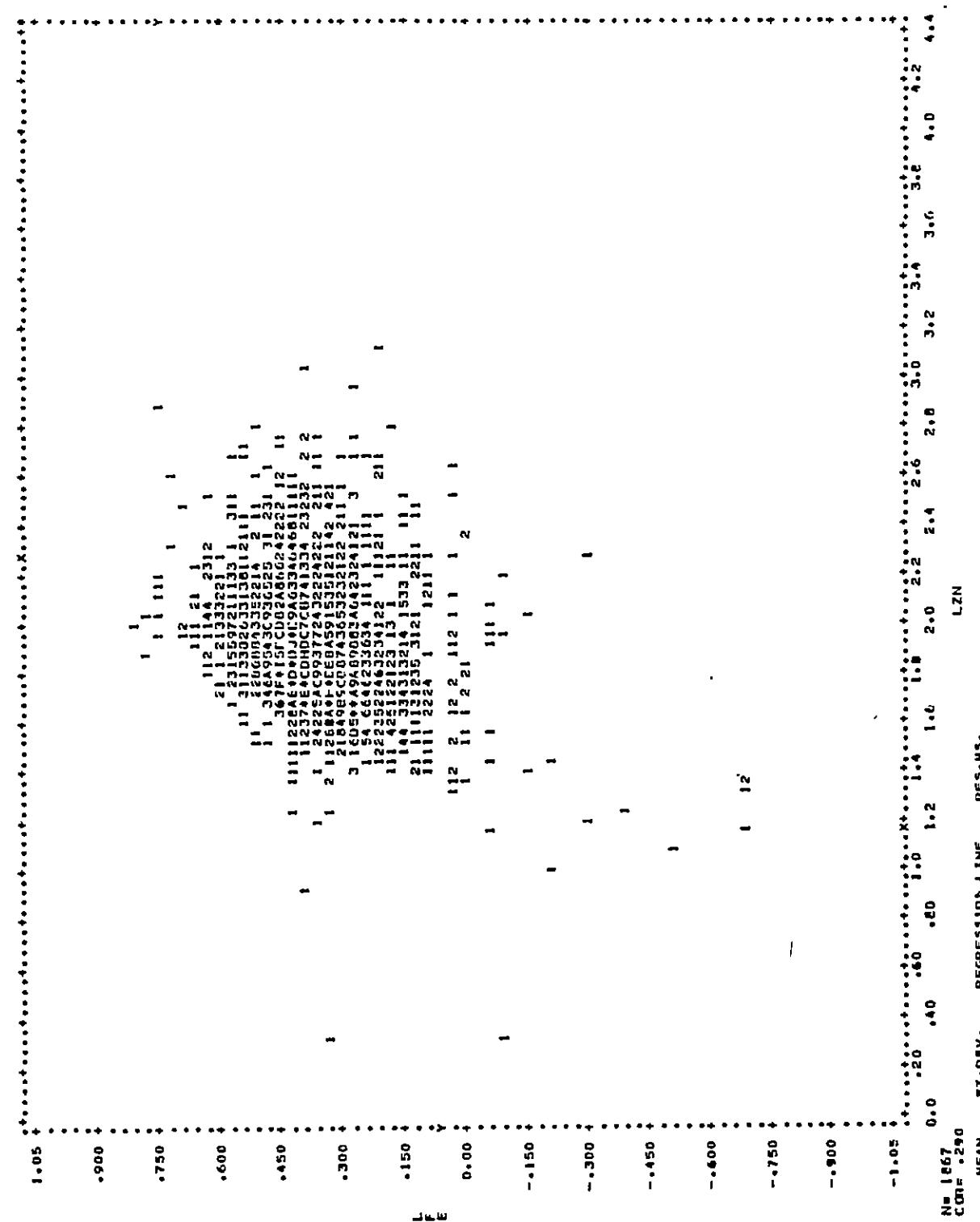
$$Y = 2.35656 \cdot 1.14722 \cdot 1^x + 2.35653 \cdot 0.09016 \cdot 1^y + 0.02092 \cdot 0.06156$$



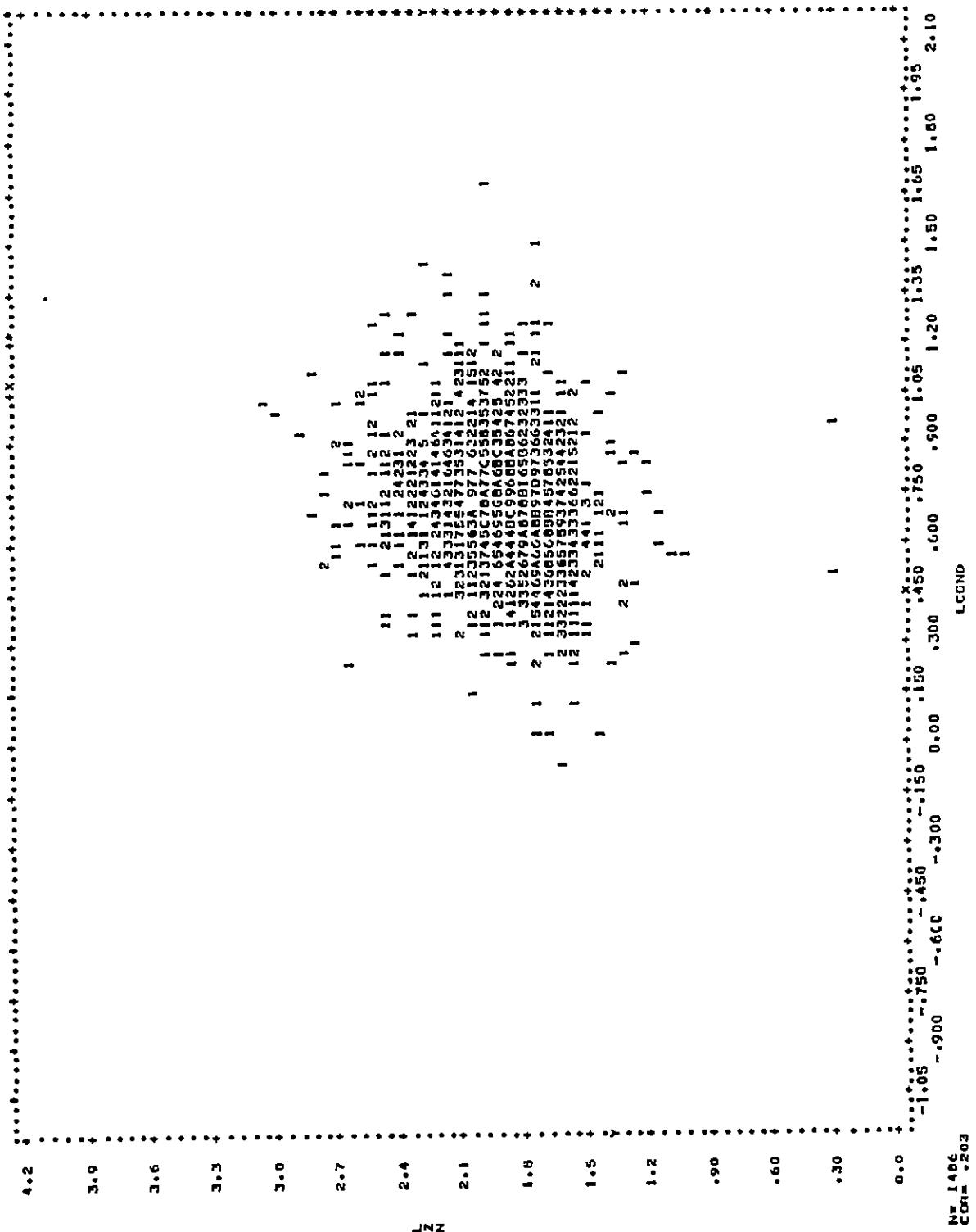


X	73419 2.50±0	20148 .25±.39	MEAN	.26148±Y <sub>1</sub> .42341±X <sub>1</sub>	0.7957 2.1957	0.3612 0.56±0
Y	.750 -1.05 -.900	.750 -.450 -.300	X <sub>1</sub>	.150 .450 0.00	.750 .450 .300	.165 1.35 1.20
						1.00 1.50 1.25 1.00

LCCND



X 1.3926 \*27041  $y = 0.3320 + 0.6711x$   
Y 0.1758 \*0.5752  $y = 0.1758 + 0.5752x$



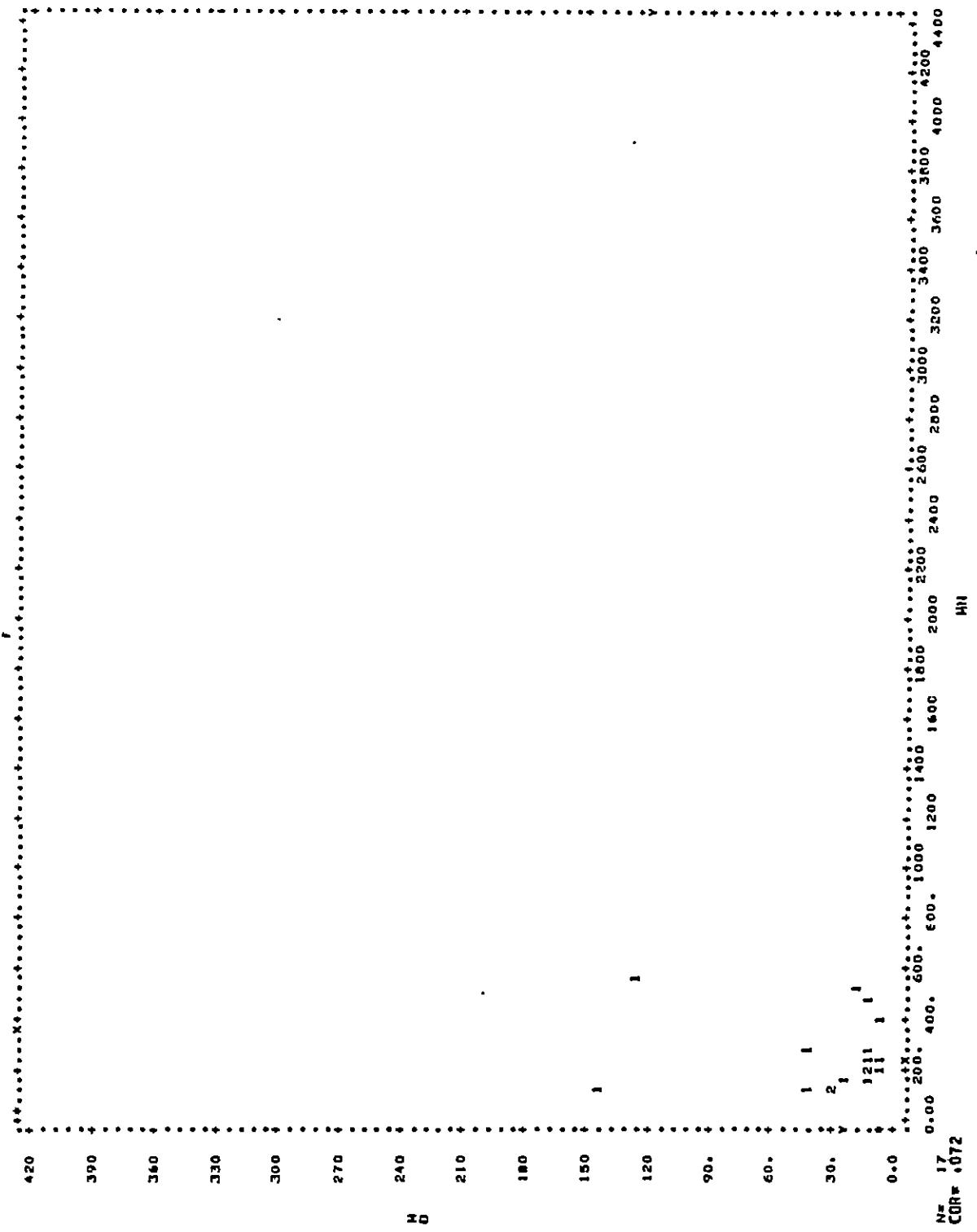
L.GND

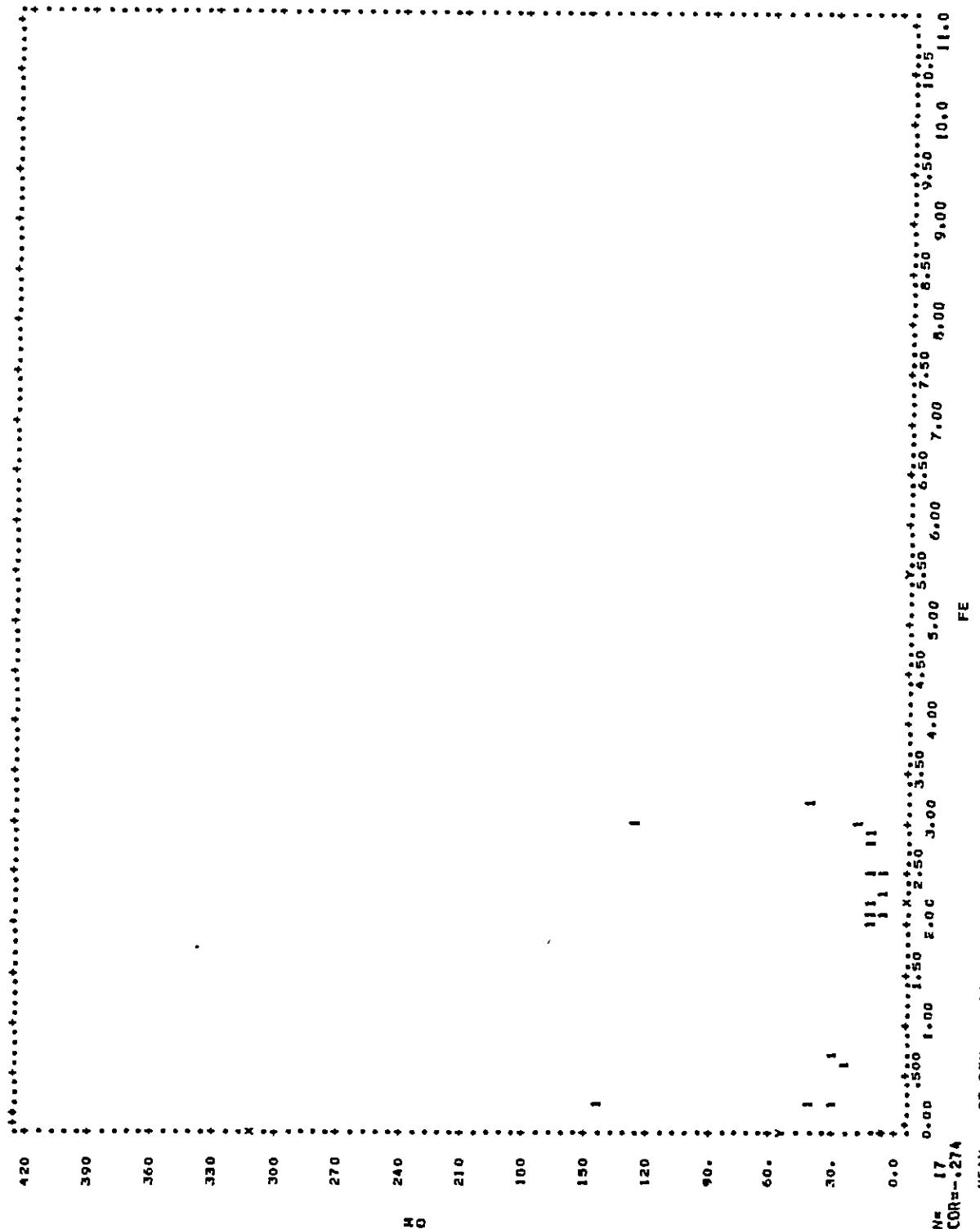
N = 1466  
 CDR = .203

X = 1.73440  
 Y = 1.9026  
 X = .20160  
 Y = .26901  
 X = .15200 \* Y + 1.44520  
 Y = .27200 \* X + 1.7026  
 X = .03879  
 Y = .06912

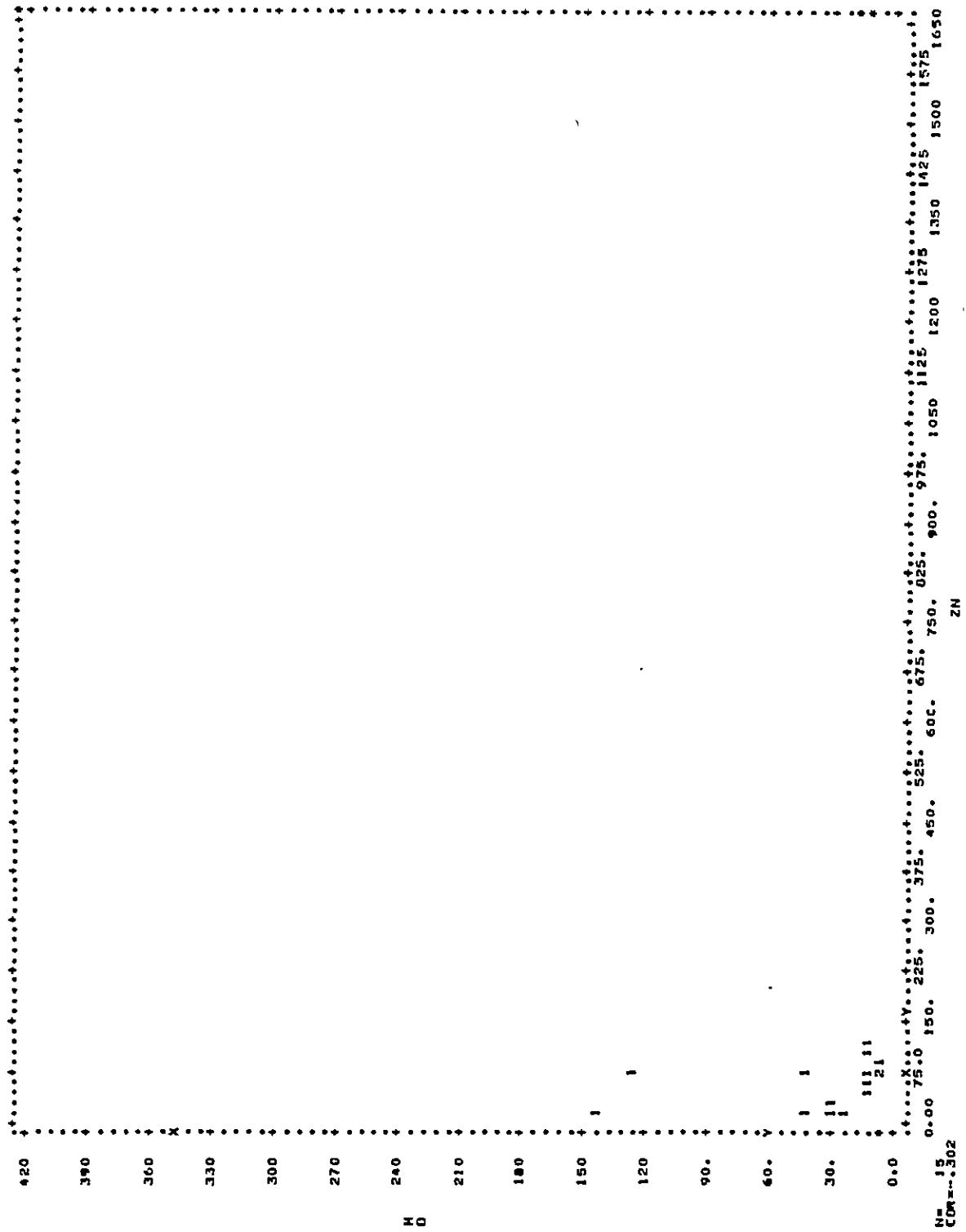
## APPENDIX C

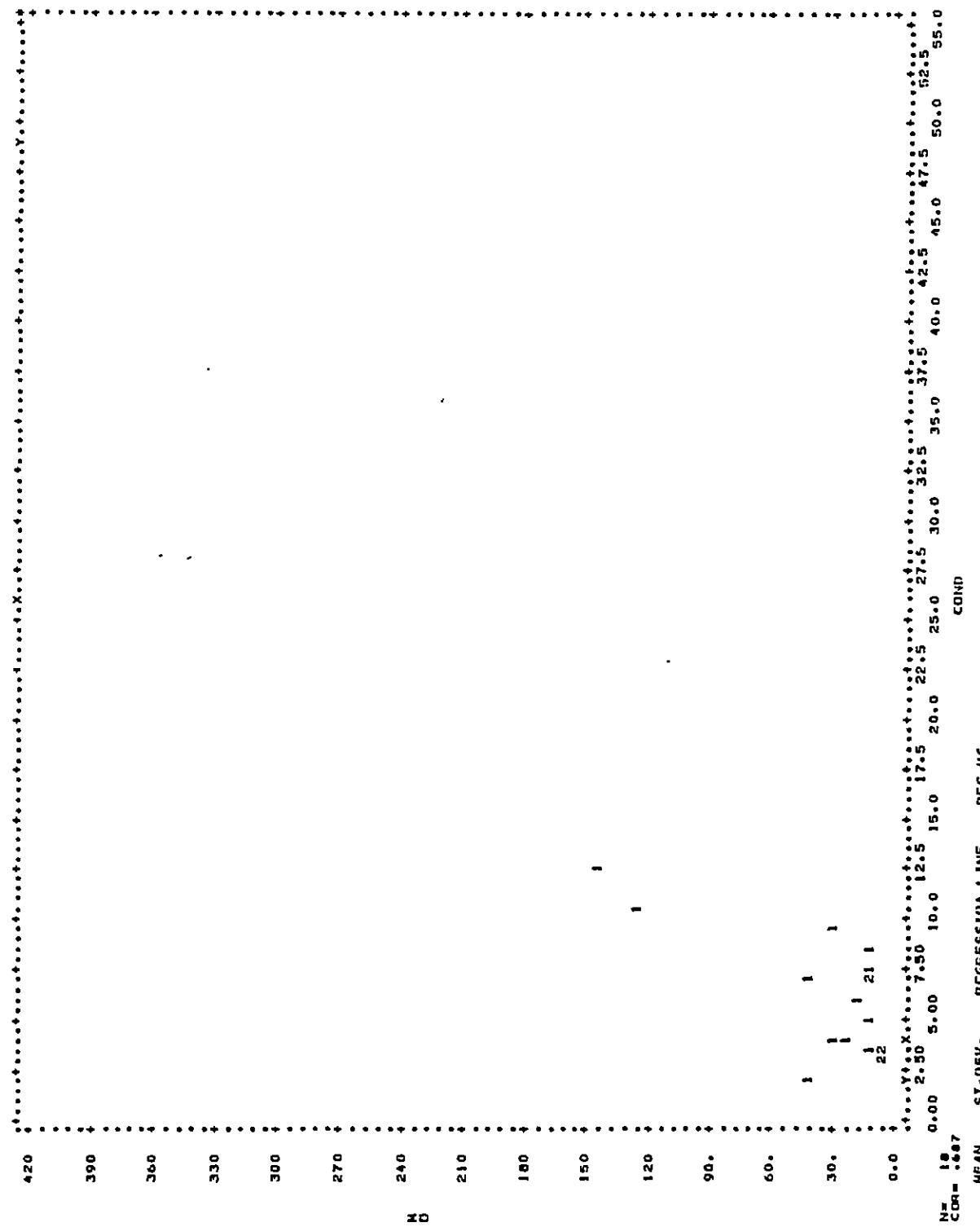
X-Y diagrams and correlation coefficients for the profile  
A-A'.



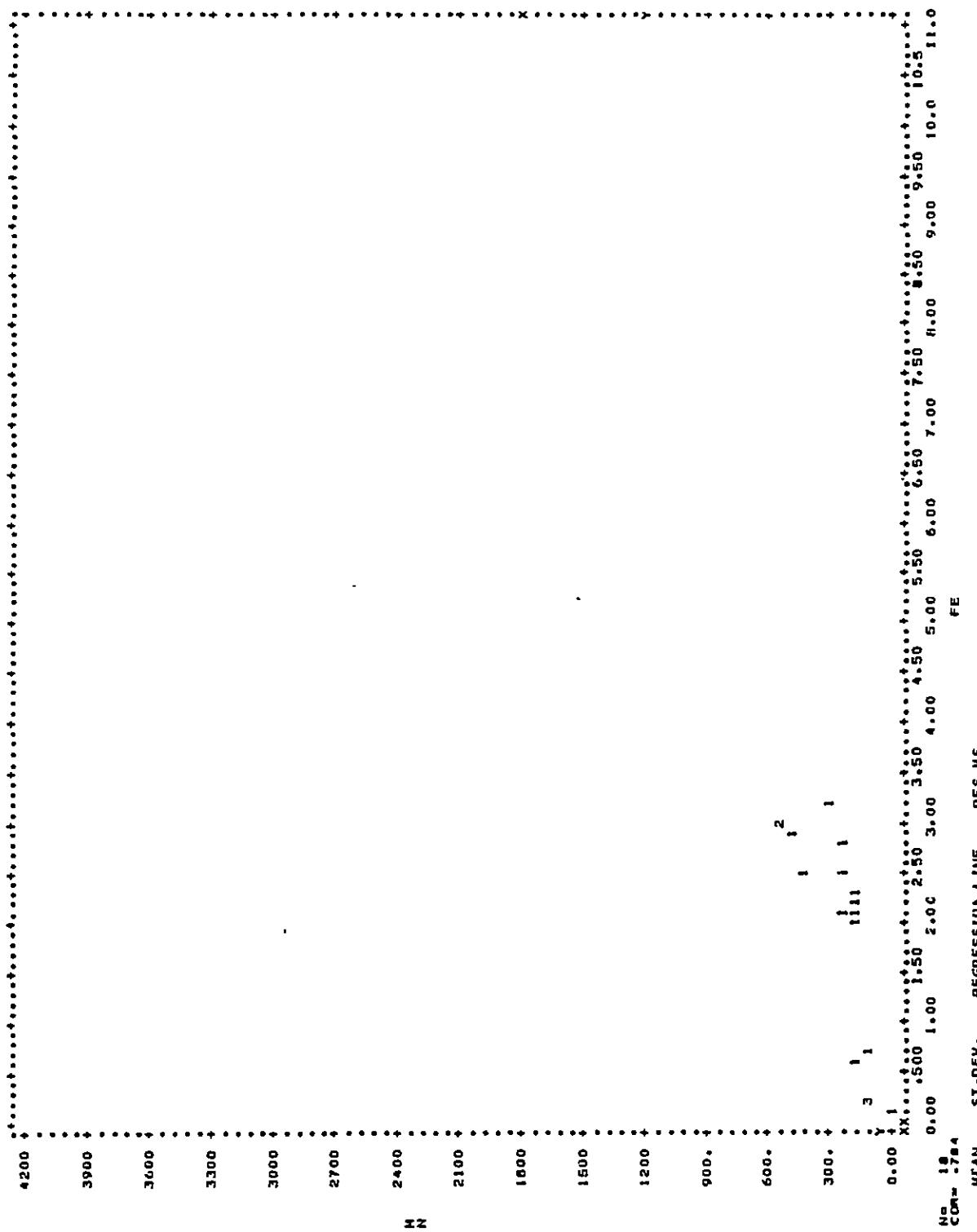


X 31.9118 1.0633 Y=0.072094X+21.1404  
Y 31.7664 41.267 Y=10.4469X+31.7154

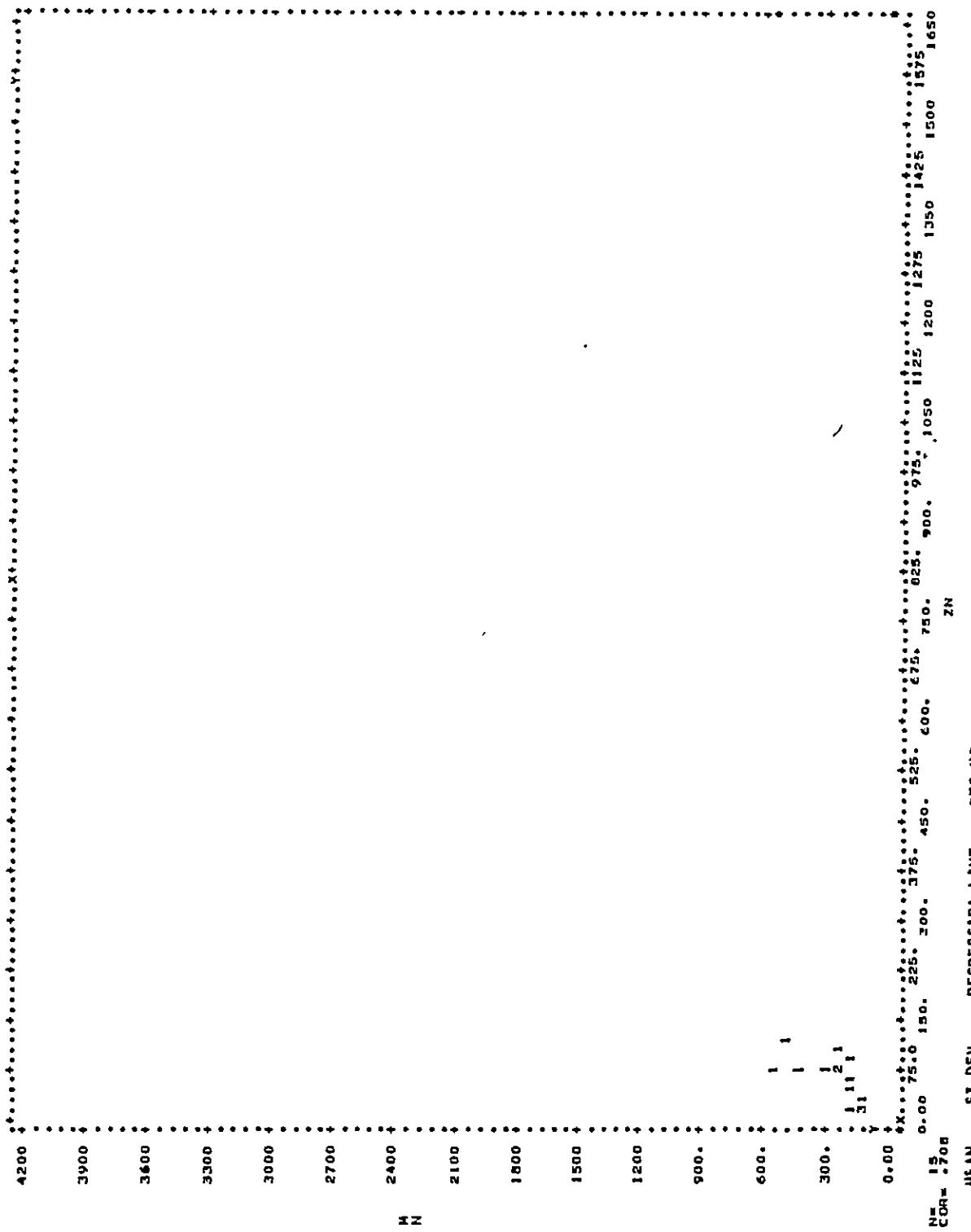


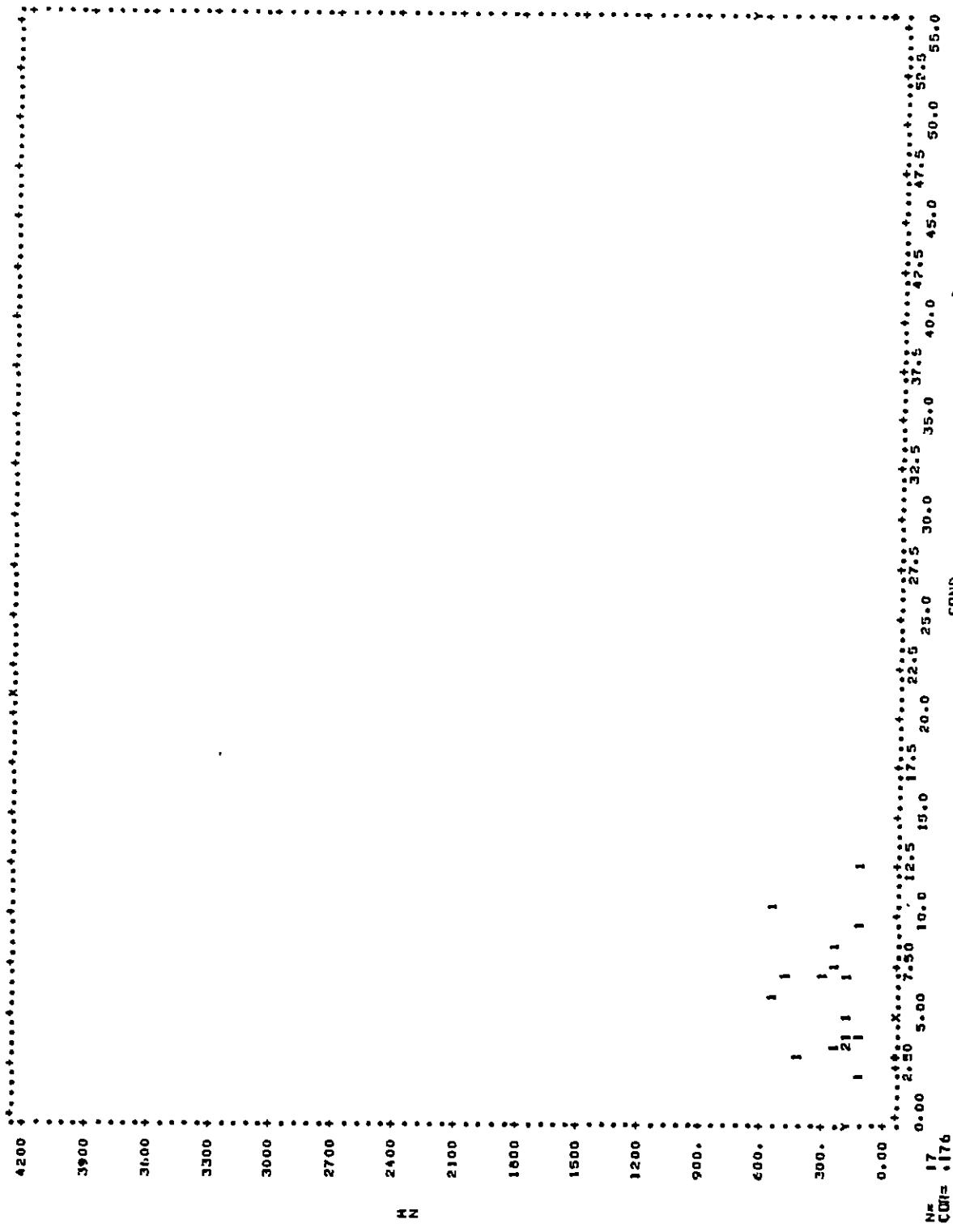


X = 5.9150    Y = 3.0105  
 X = 5.0911    Y = 4.3568  
 X = 5.2154    Y = 24.043    5.0911  
 917.37

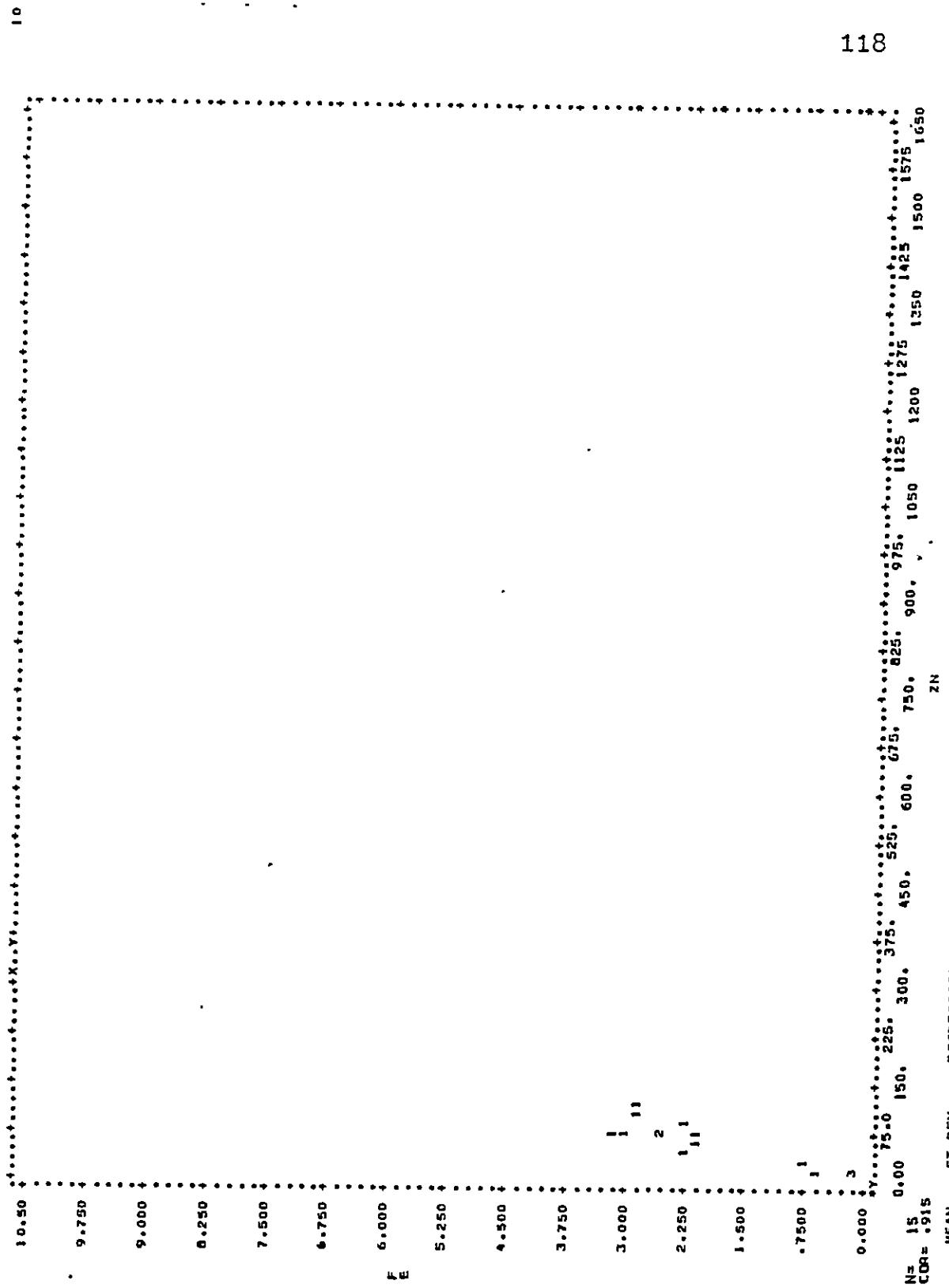


X 236.69 1.134 1.134 Y= 005974Y+ 37464 52.443 526.02



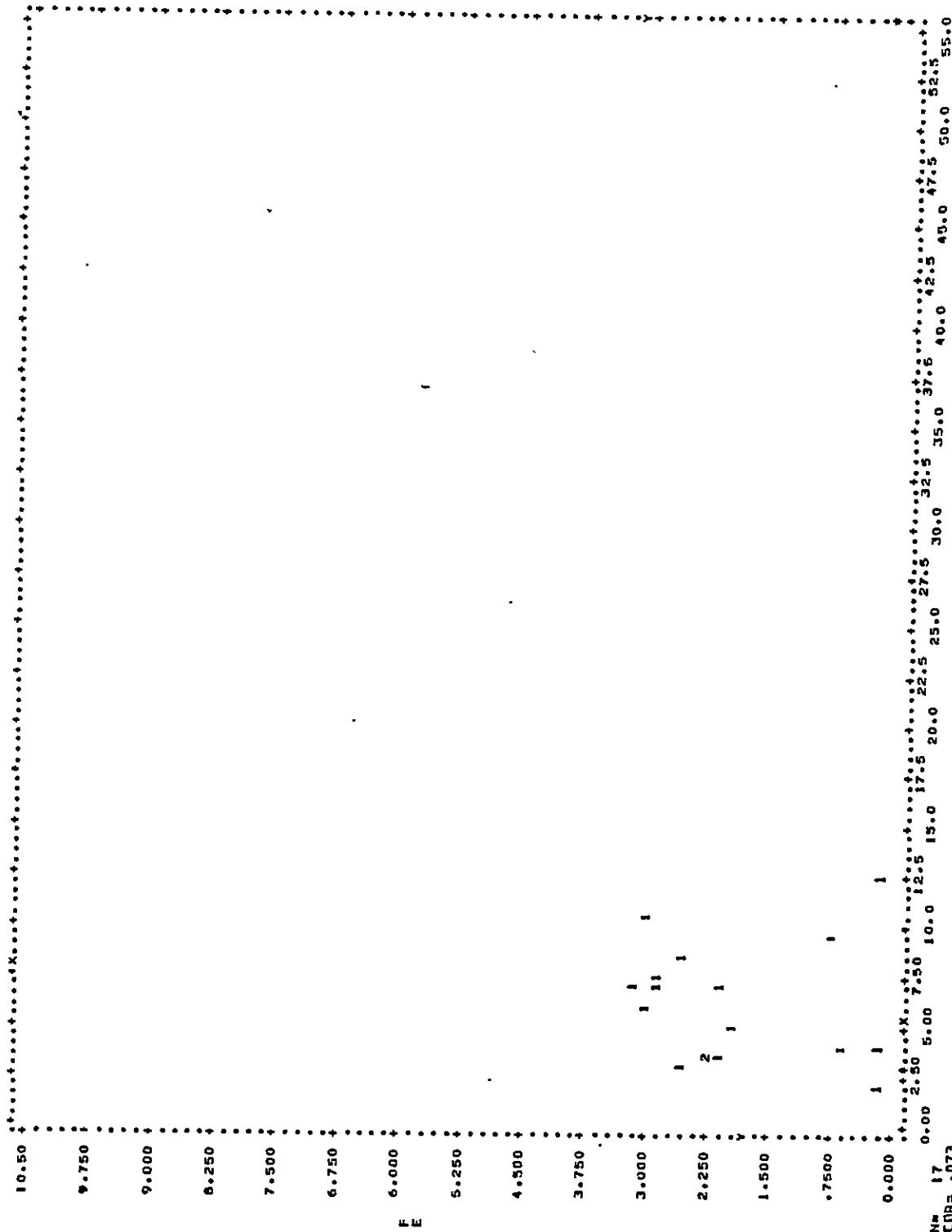


X 26.0665 3.0112 Y= 0.00371\*Y+ 5.1530  
251.76 142.04 Y= 0.3425X+ 20.0 53727  
219.07



11

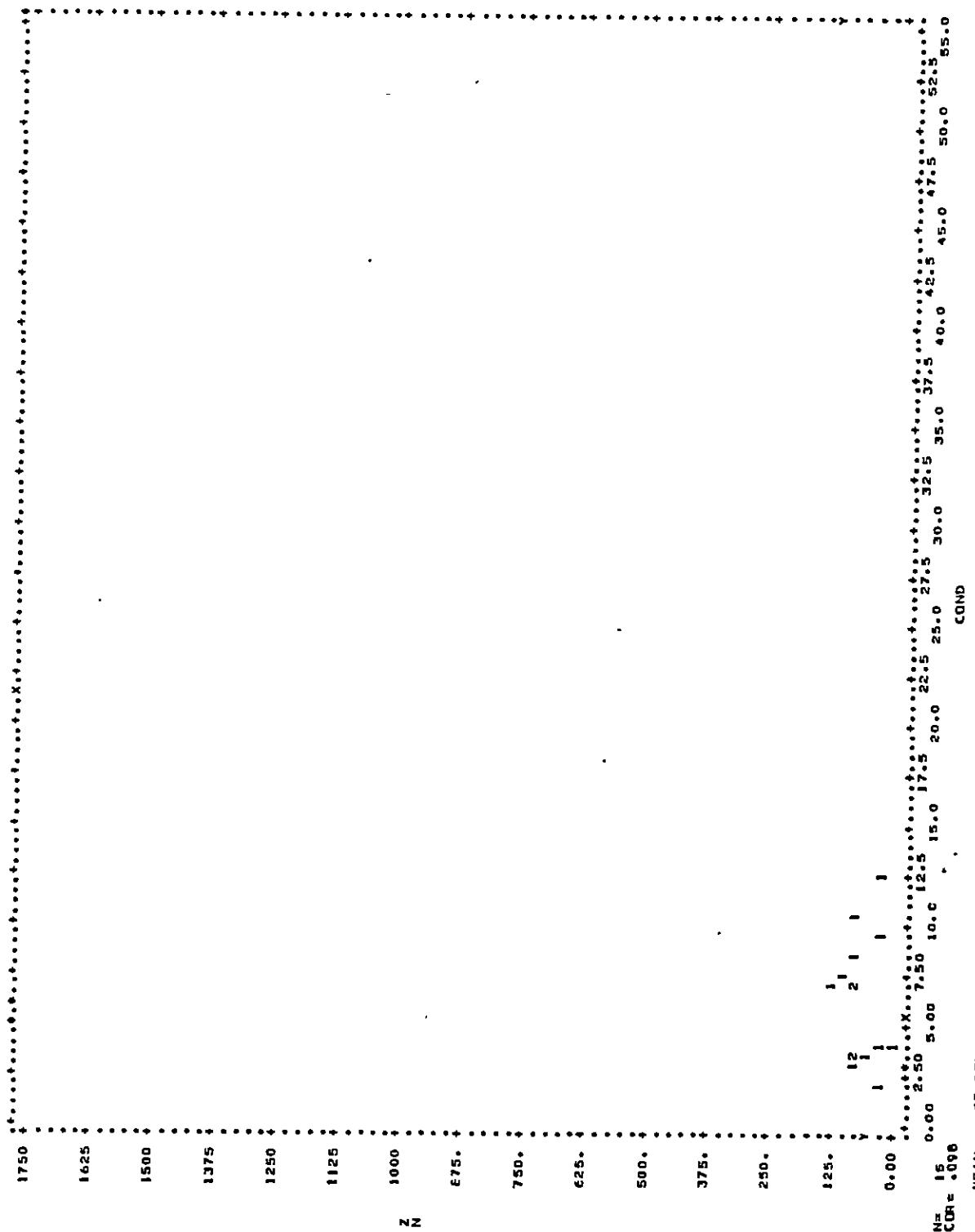
119



X 6.0465 3.0112 Y=.201928X+ 5.7704  
Y 1.9118 1.0333 X=.026148X+ 1.7527  
9.6202 1.2472

12

120



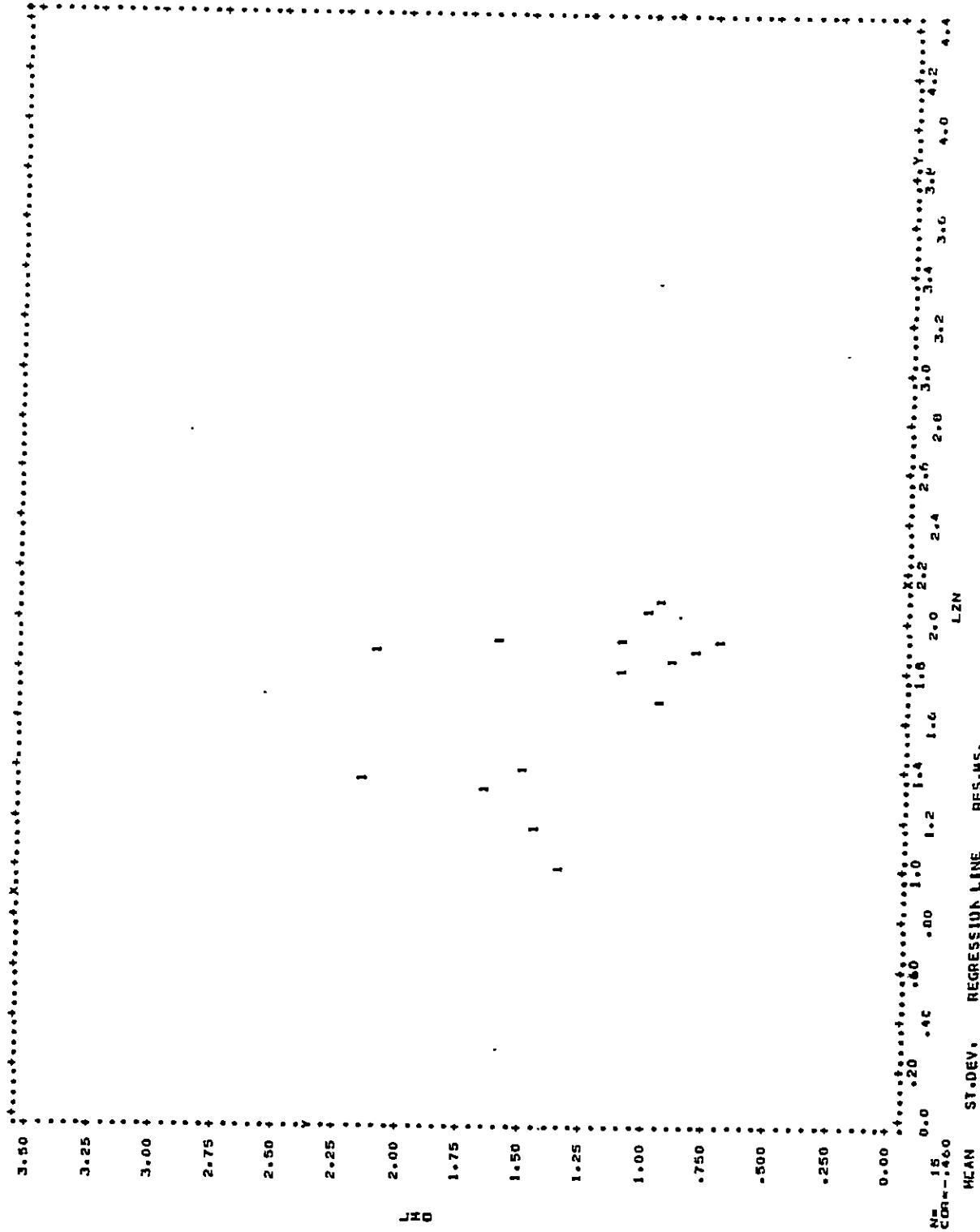
X 6.1447 3.2058 N= 100900 Y= 5.6011 10.990  
60.400 34.807 Y= 1.0582 X= 53.096 1752.3

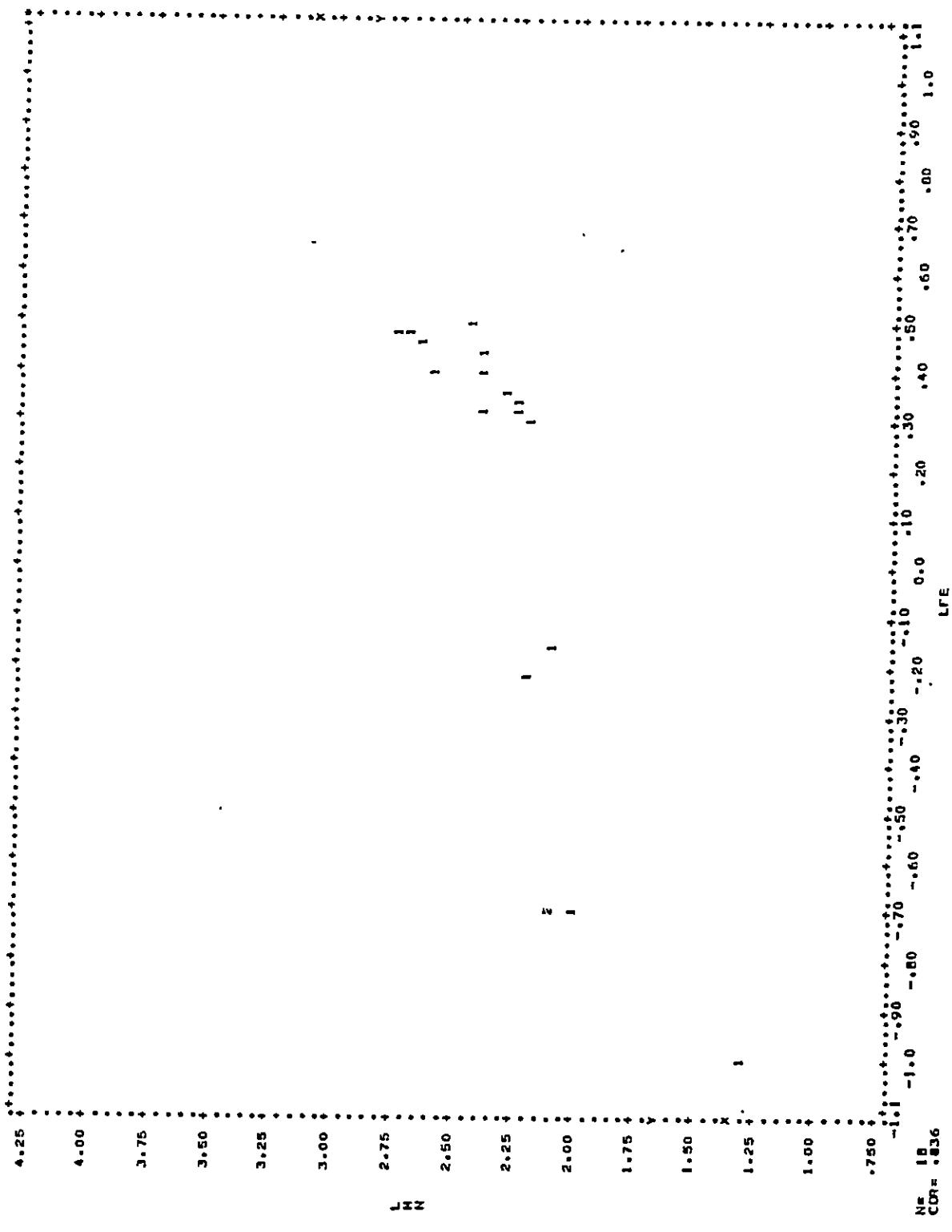
14



121

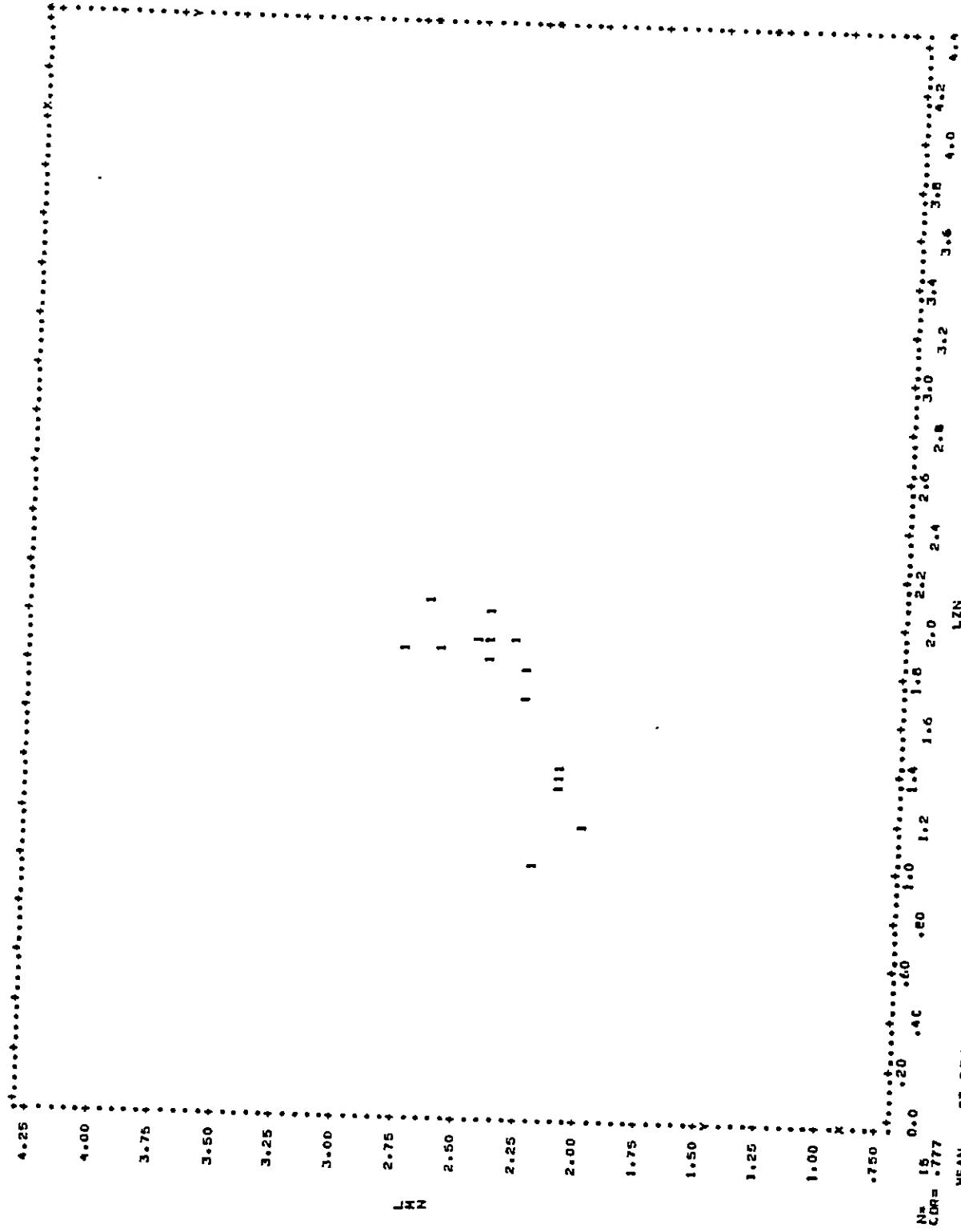
$\bar{X} = 1.3779$      $S_1 = 447.0$      $R^2 = .5425$      $V = .63421$      $t = 154.77$   
 $S_2 = 1.2597$      $t = 42.607$      $V = -.50202$      $X = 1.3398$      $t = 141.63$





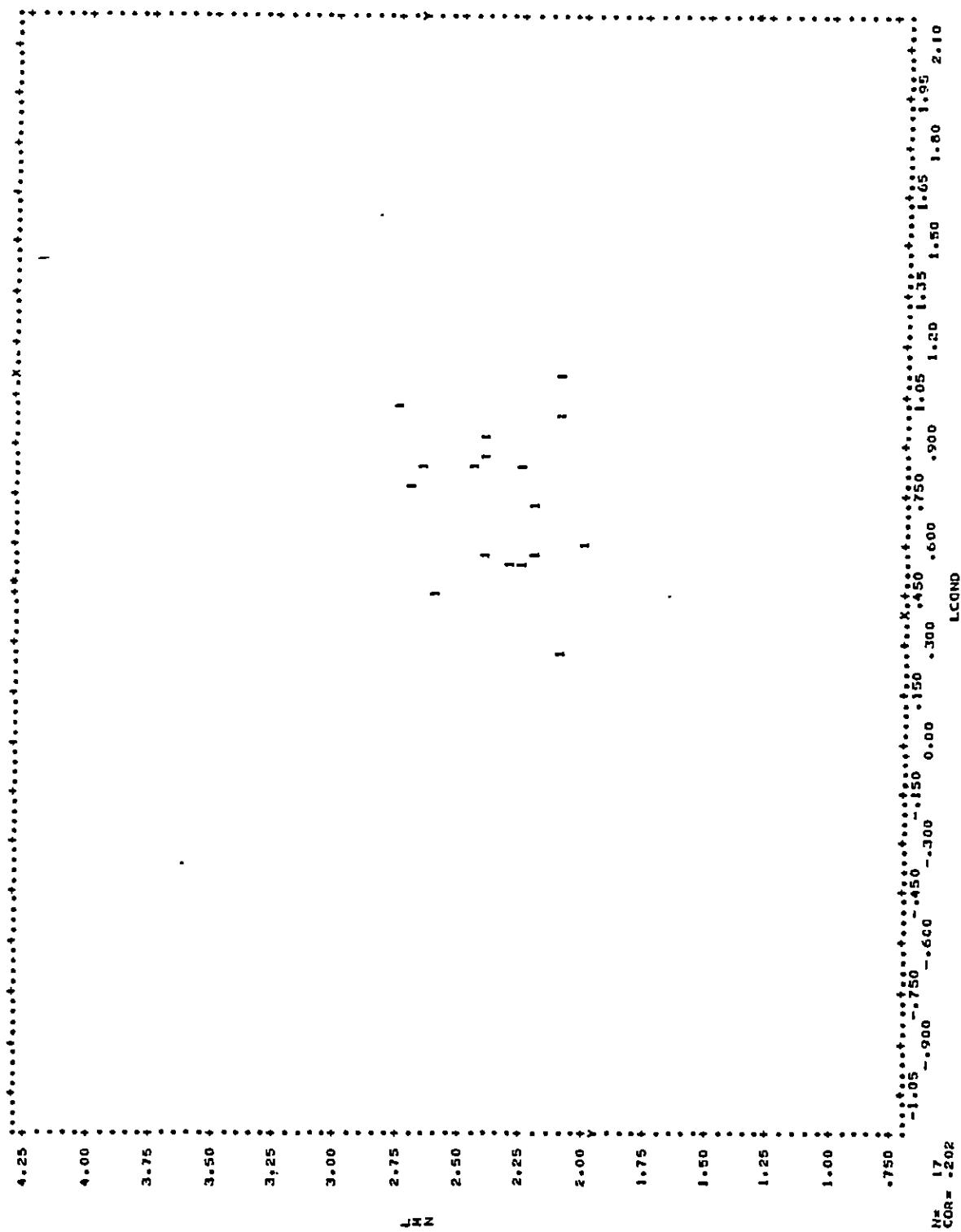
X .07449 .51027 Y 1.28169Y-2.0513 .003346  
Y .51027 .07449

124

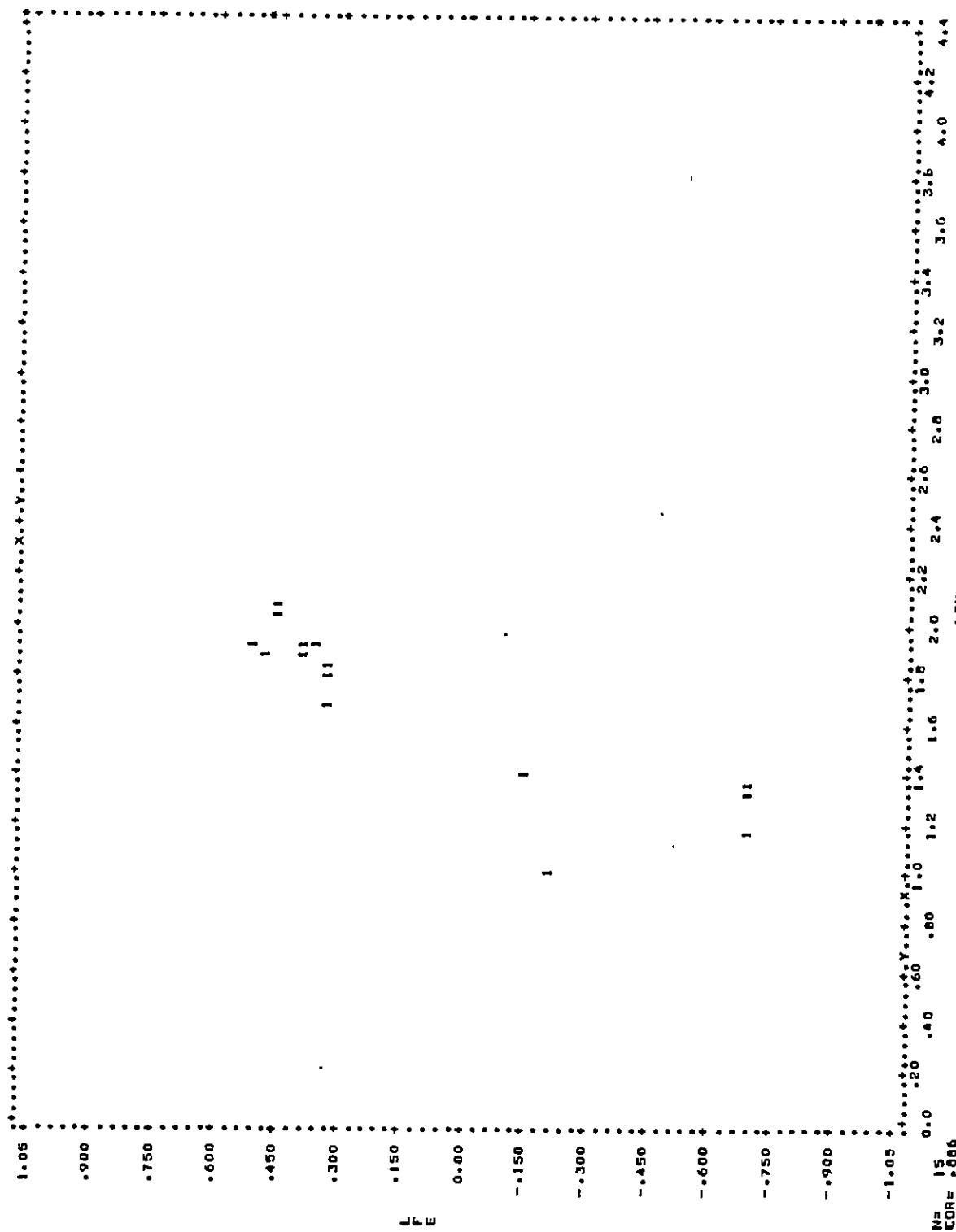


19

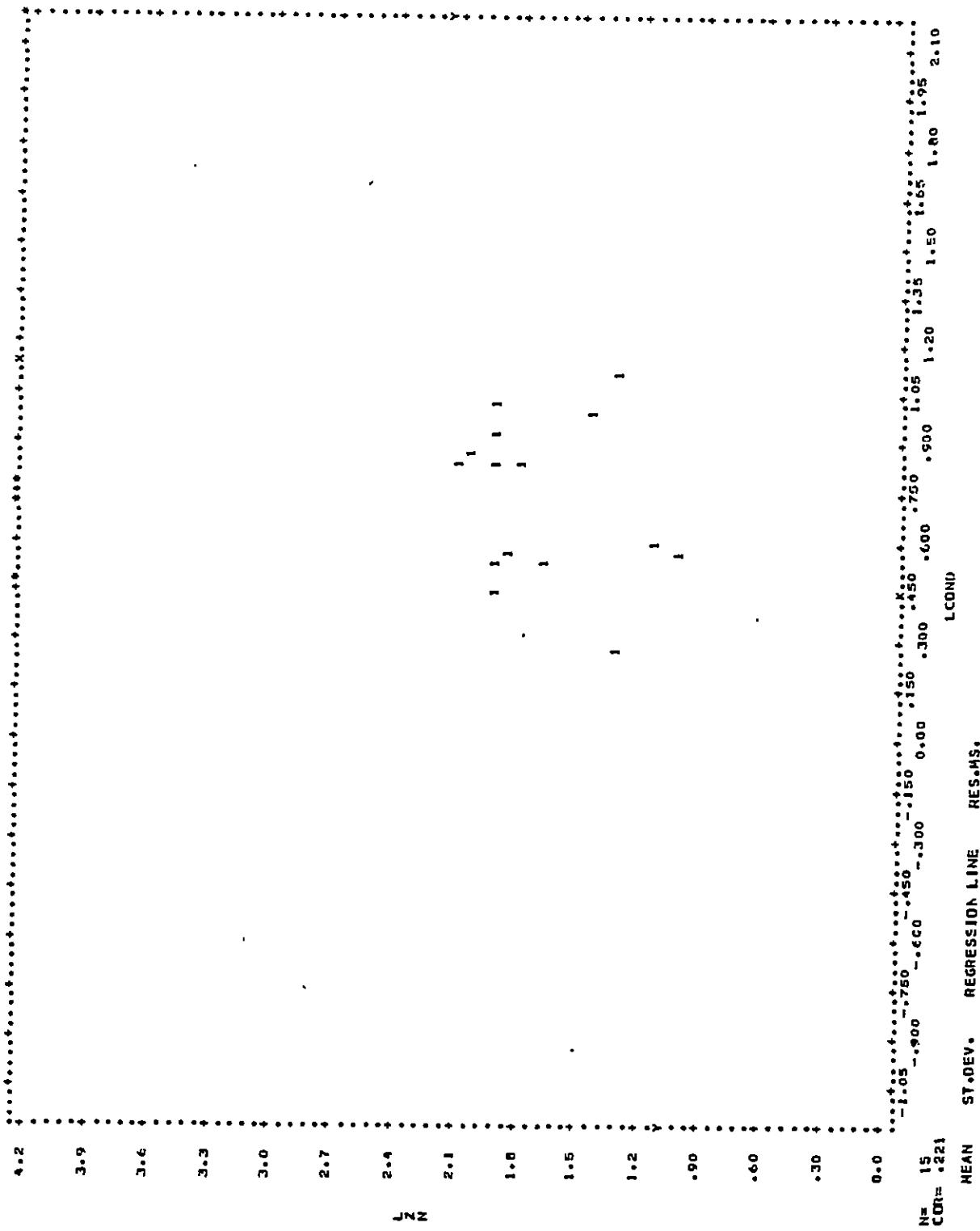
125



$$\begin{aligned}X &= 2.3466 & 22.827 & R^2 = .199144 \\Y &= .23157 & Y = .2056x + 2.1904 & \text{Corr} = .05330\end{aligned}$$

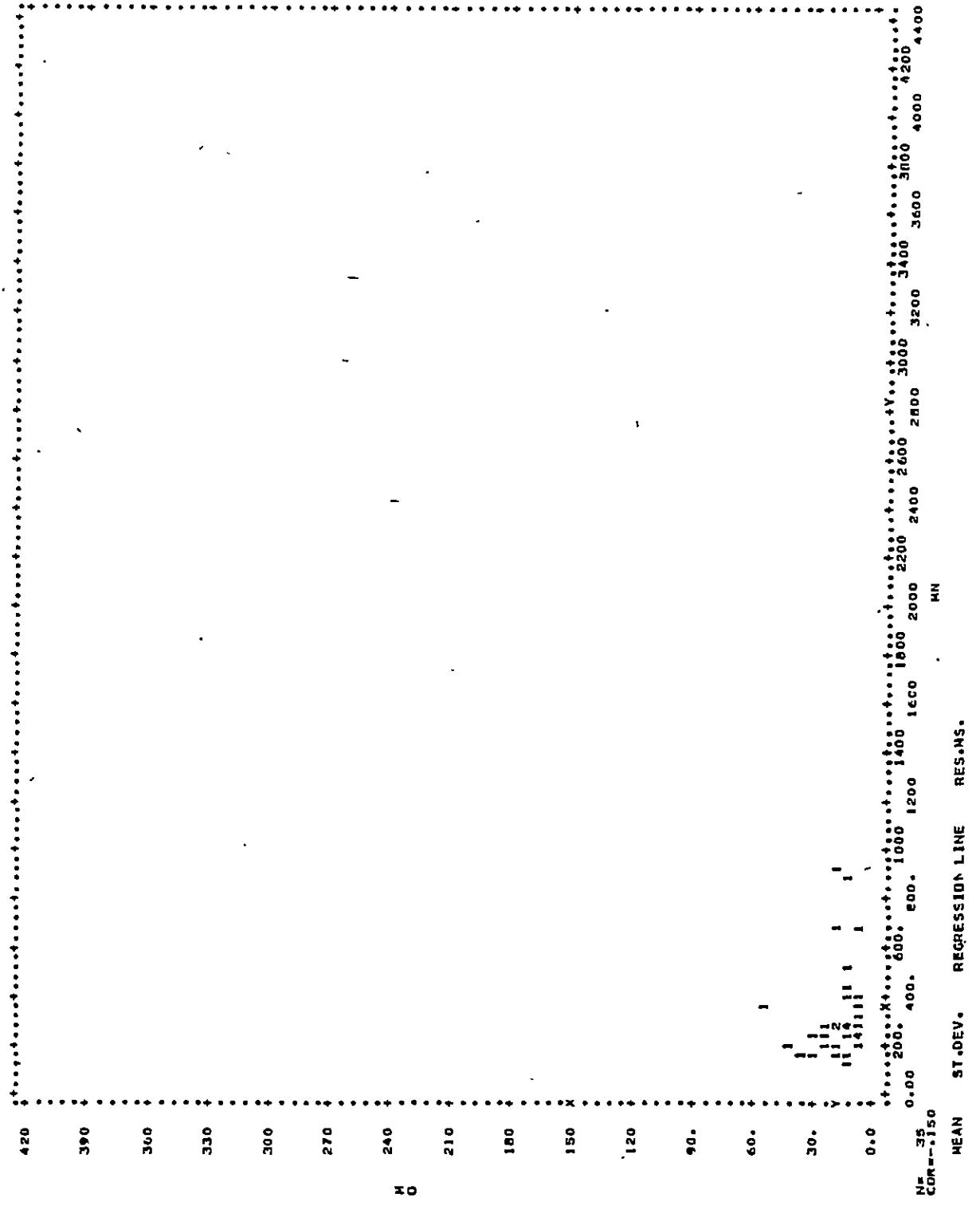


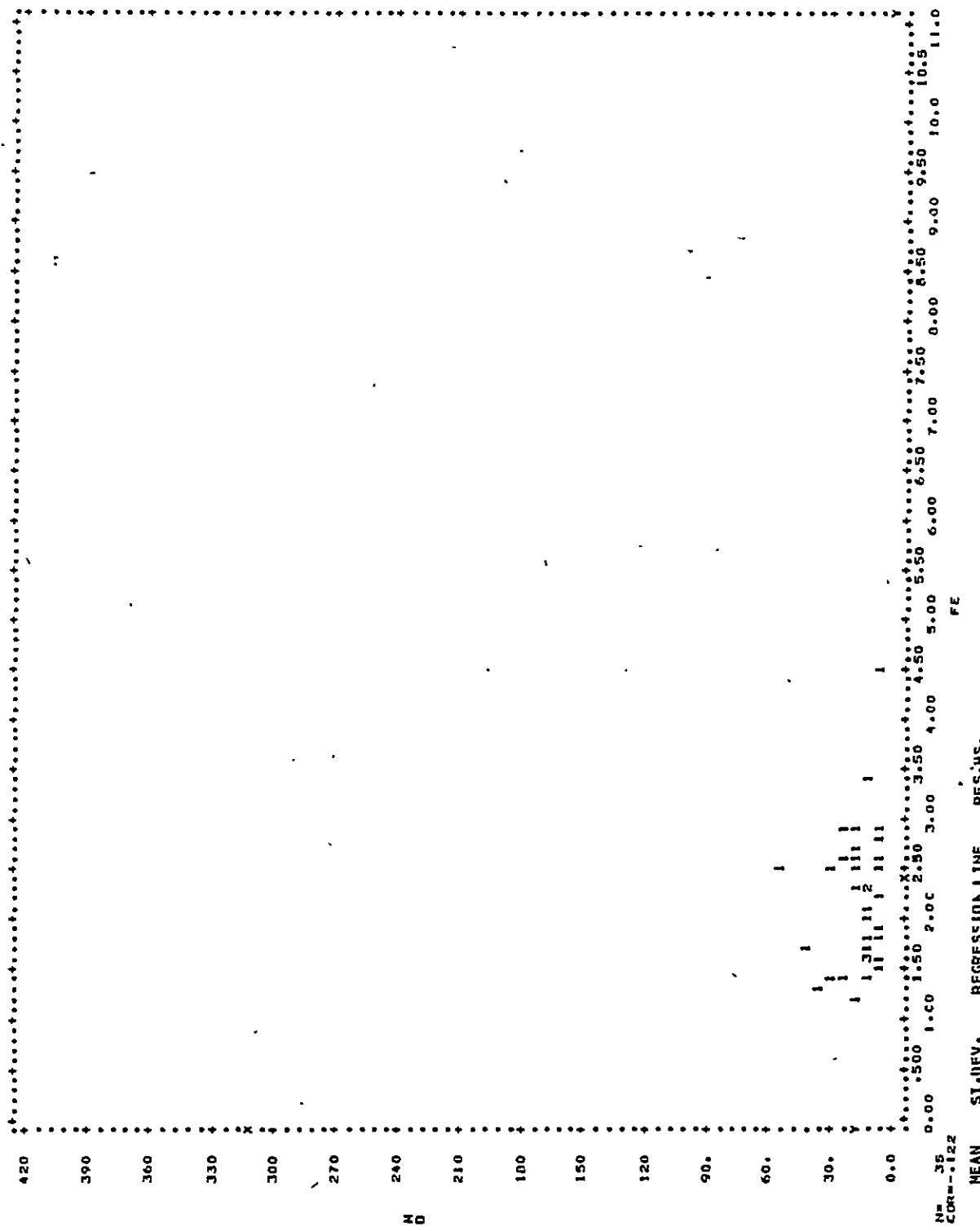
X 1.6797 .36396 R= .65316YY+ 1.6116 .02746  
Y 1.0418 .46638 R= 1.2008X-1.9128 .05052



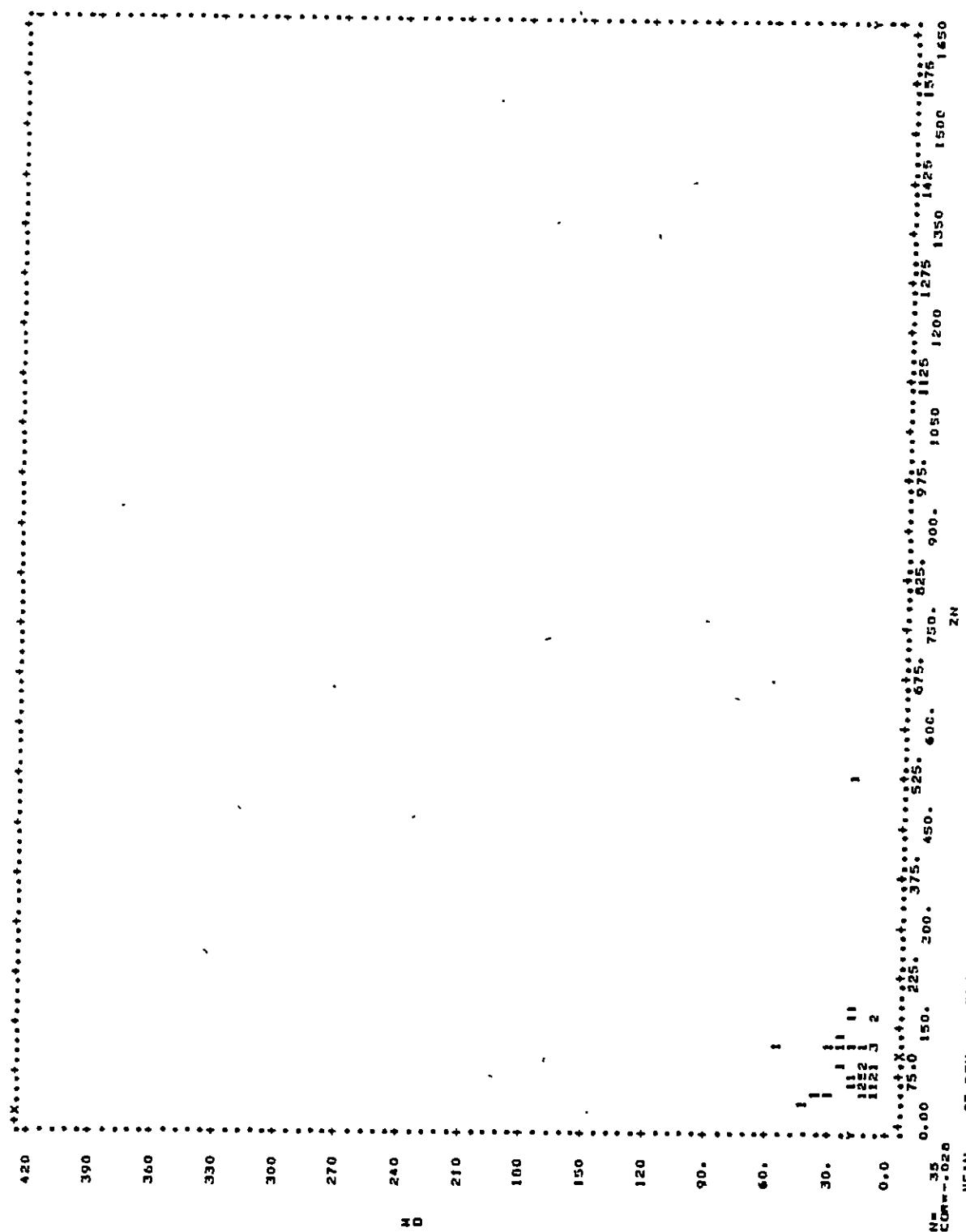
## APPENDIX D

X-Y diagrams and correlation coefficients for the profile  
B-B'.

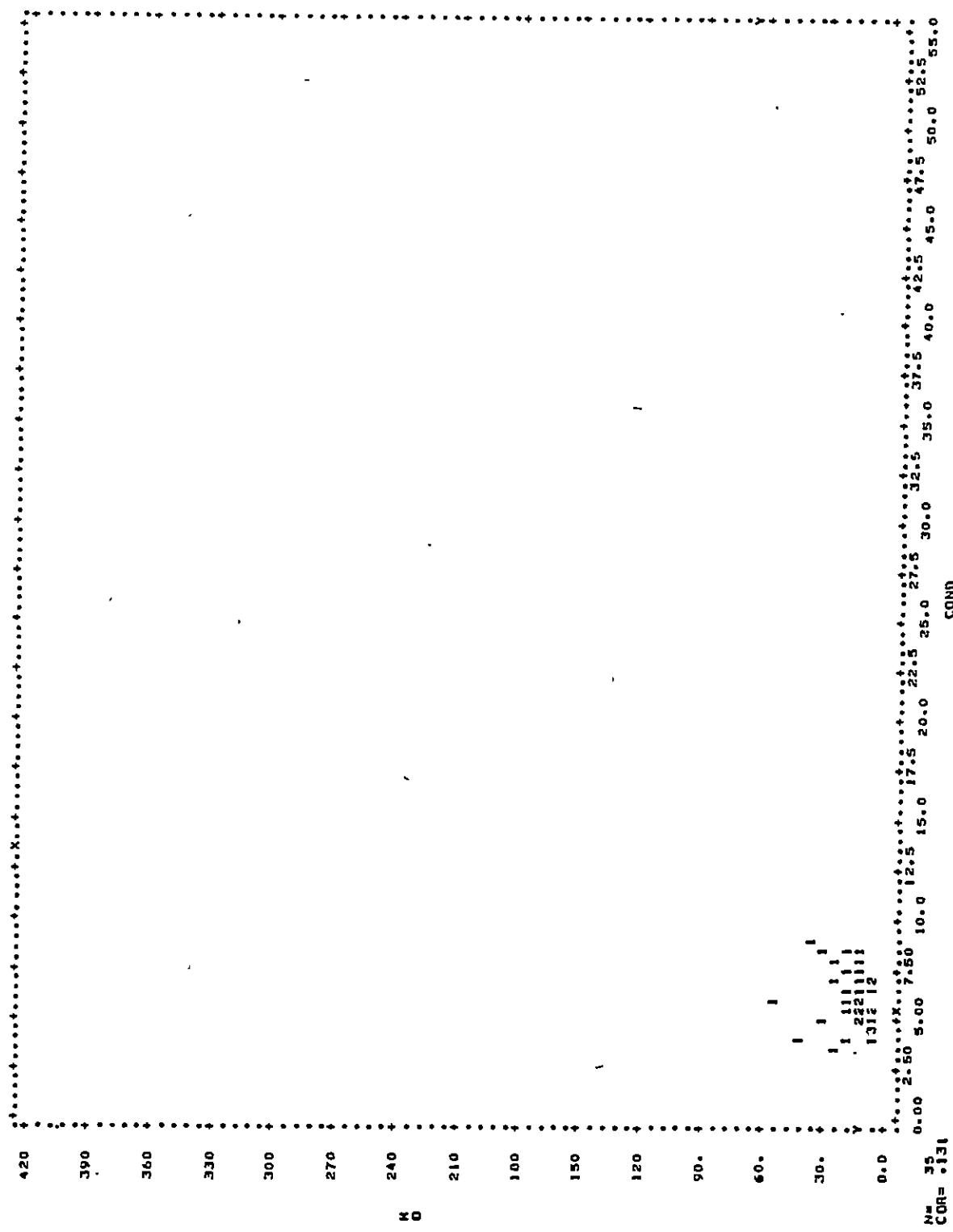




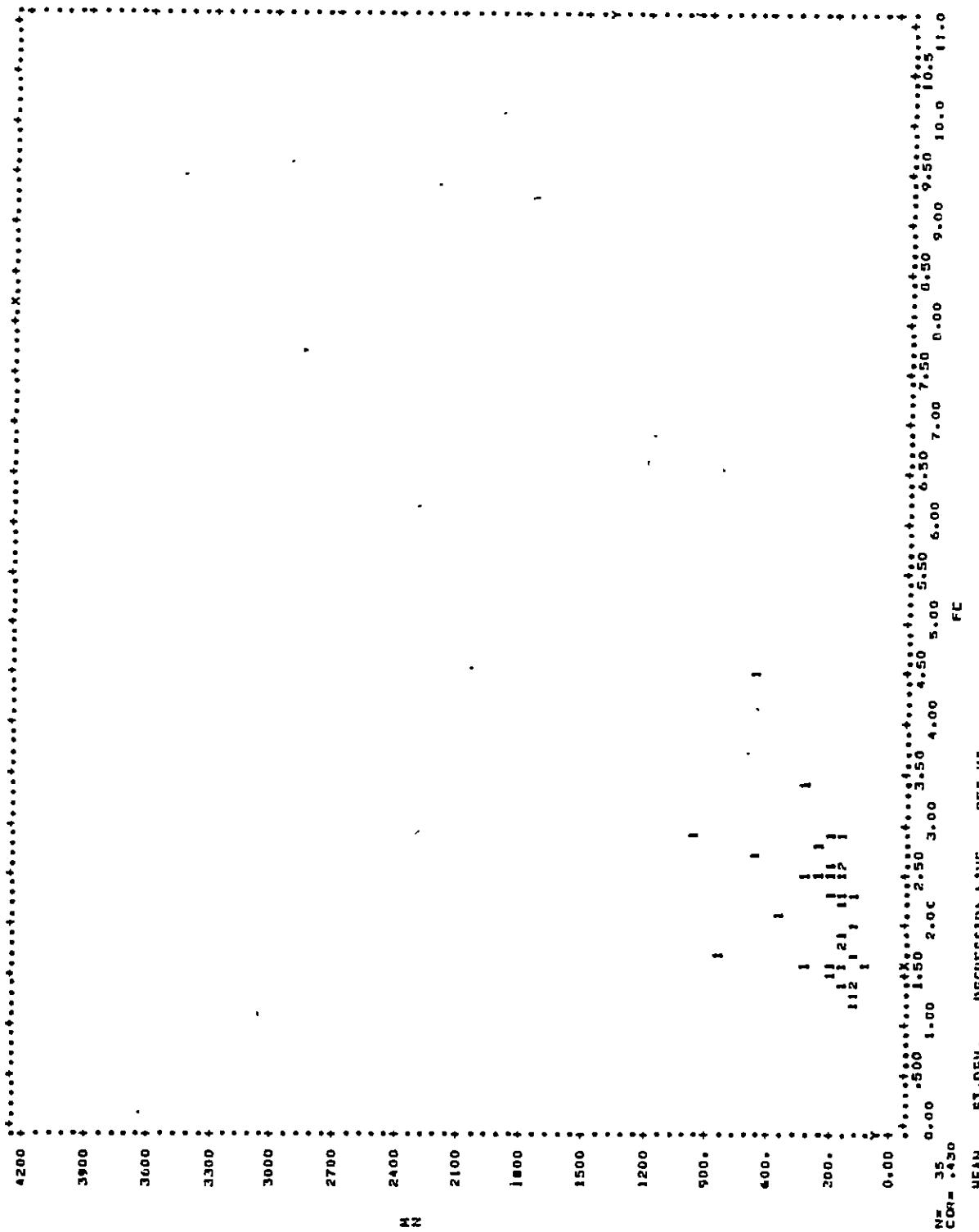
$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= 2.1666x + 69.230 & Y &= -1.00566x + 2.3067 & 48639 \\
 Y &= 11.074 & Y &= -1.9592x + 19.973 & 124.45
 \end{aligned}$$



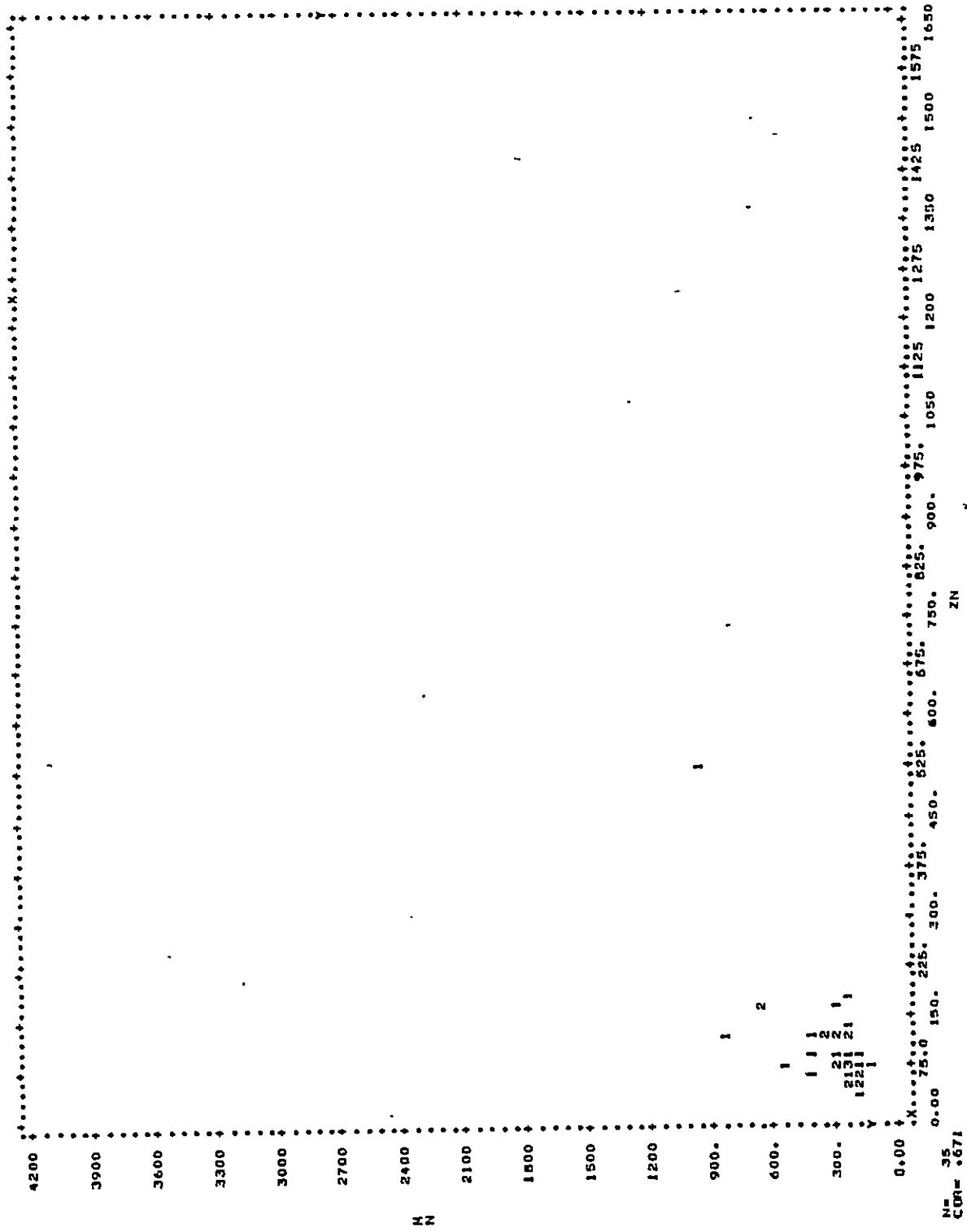
132



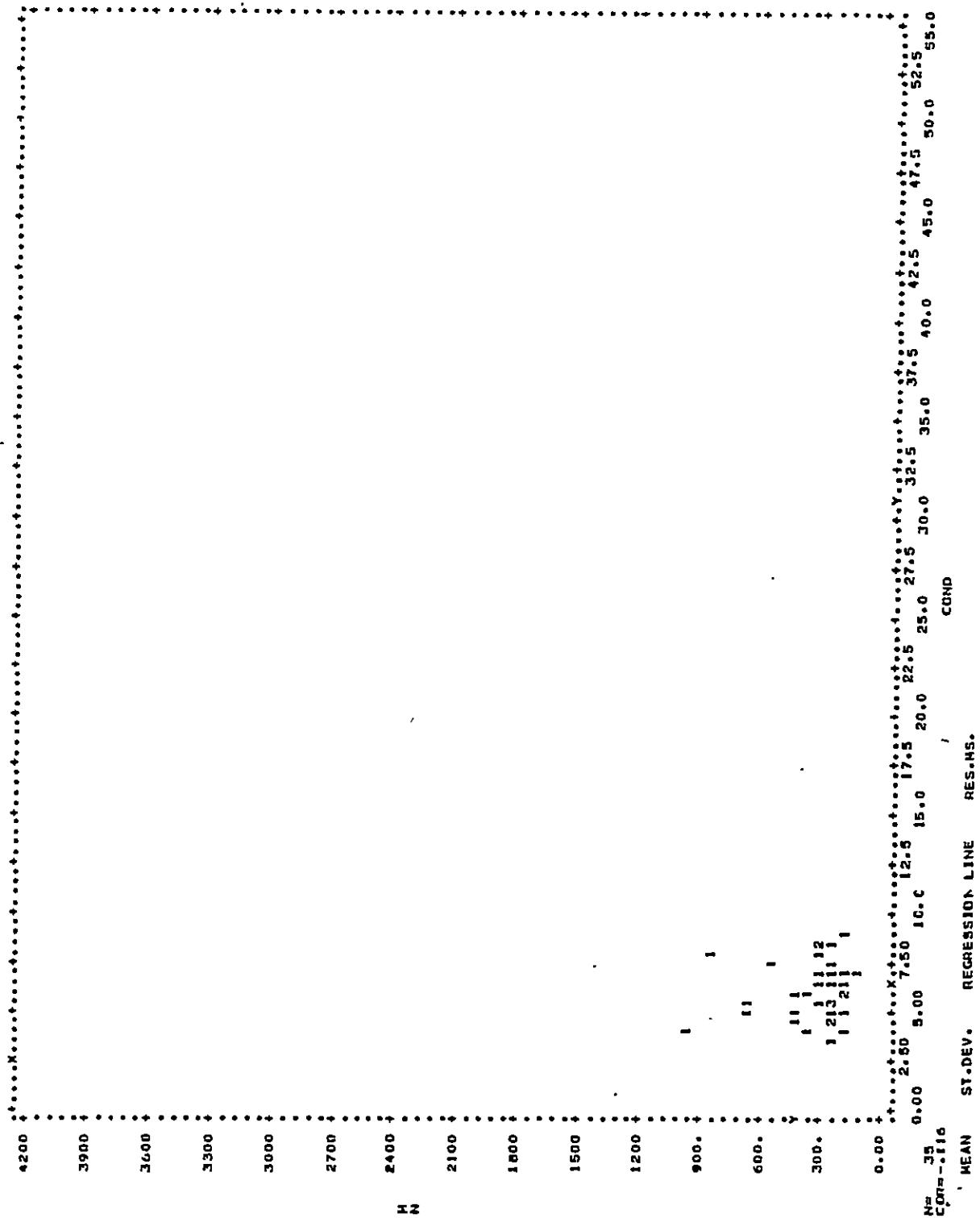
X 61.286 14.843 01754V+ 5.0518  
Y 15.686 11.074 0.97504X+ 0.7701 2.2310  
12.19



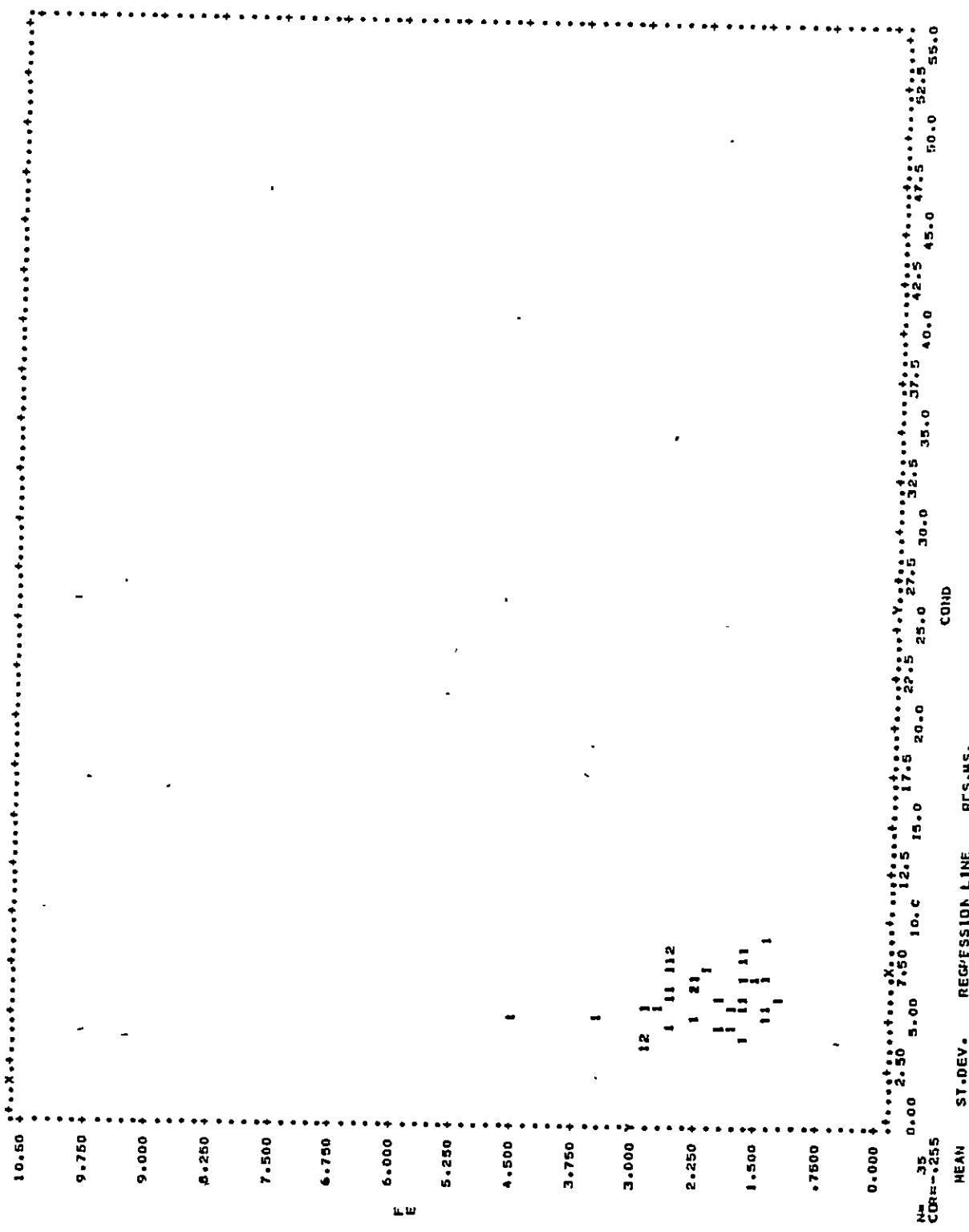
134

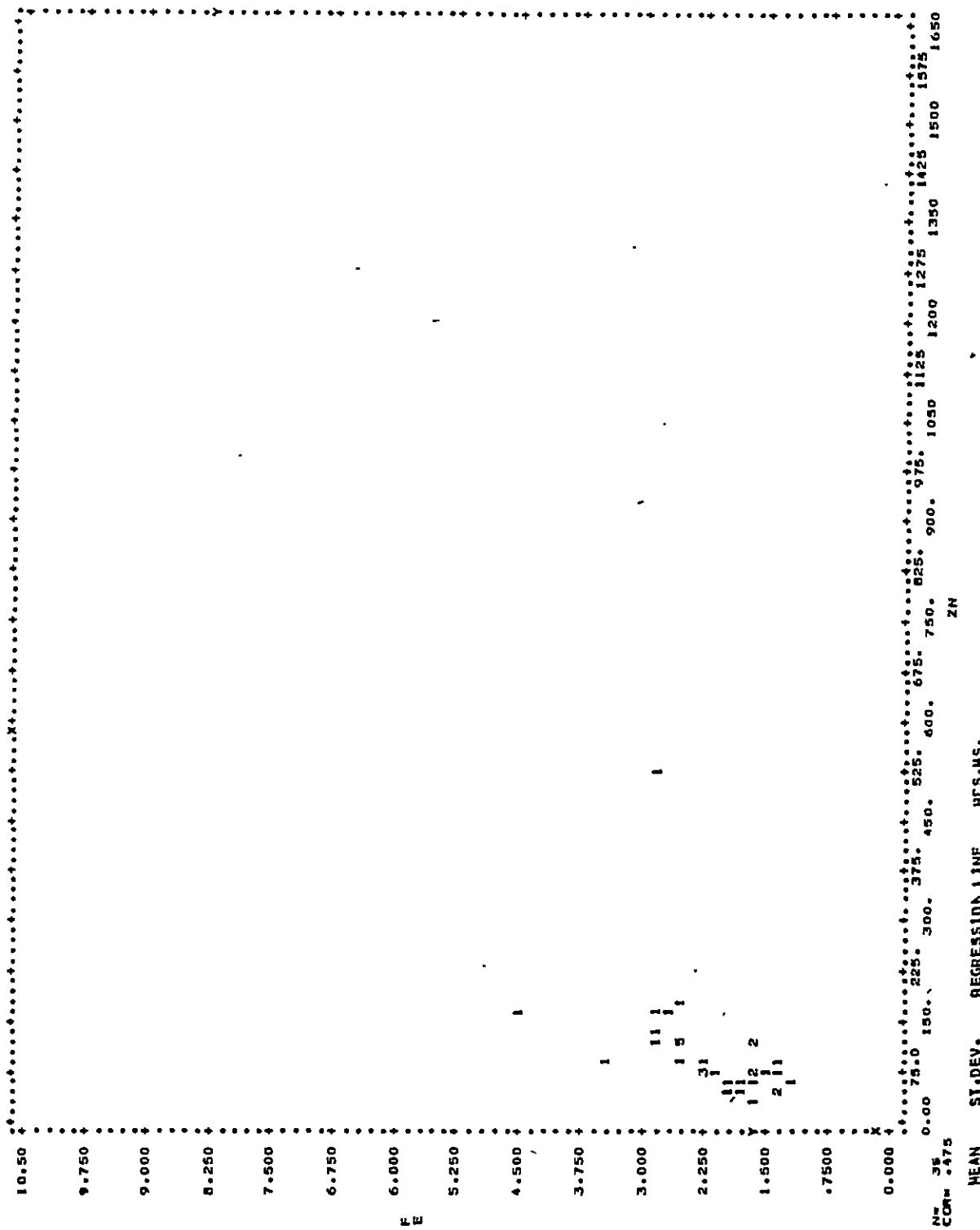


135



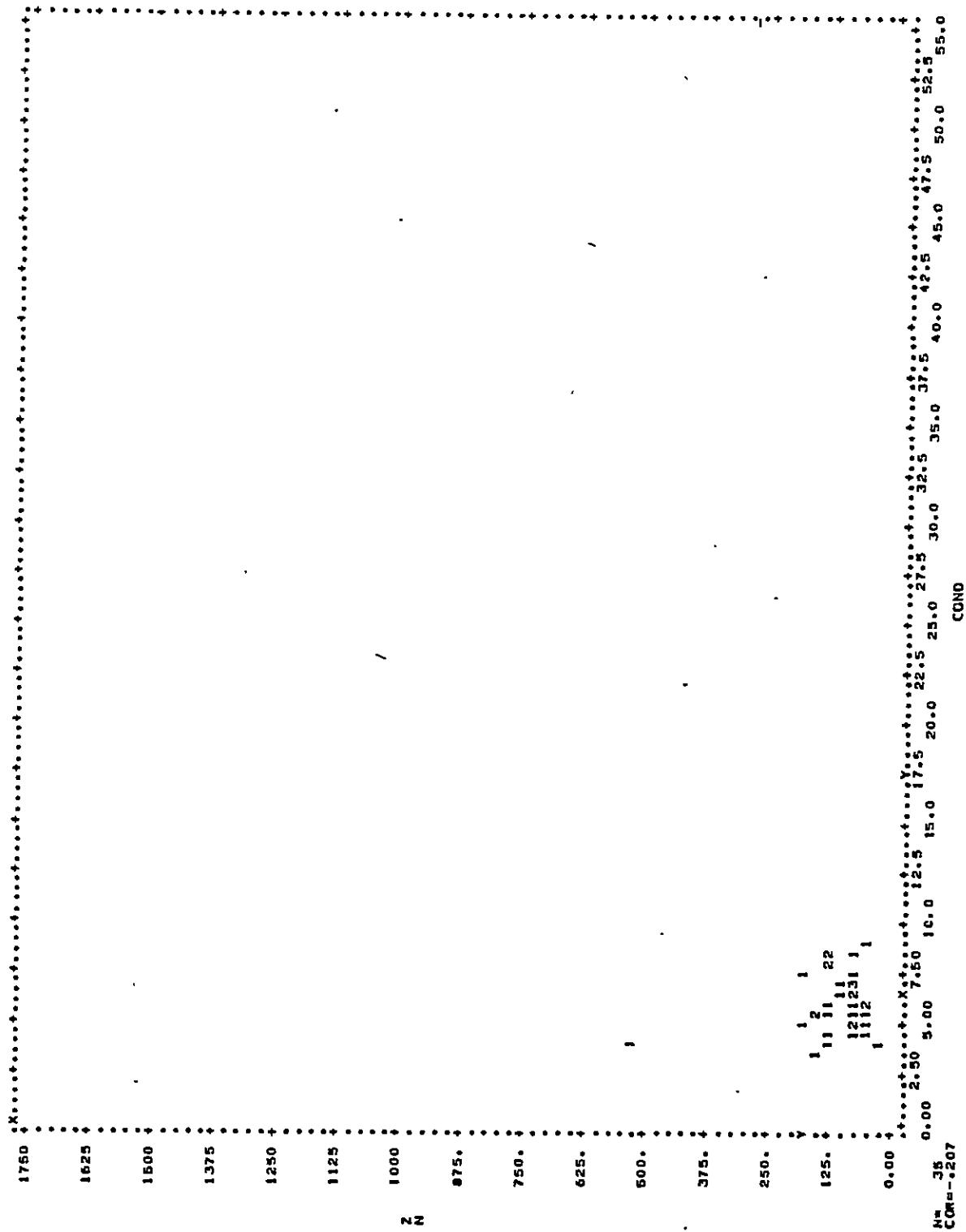
$$x \quad 6.1206 \quad 1.4843 \quad y = 6.68E-4x + 6.4111 \quad 2.2394 \\ 194.47 \quad 194.47 \quad y = -1.54E+4x + 4.12E+2 \quad 30442.$$



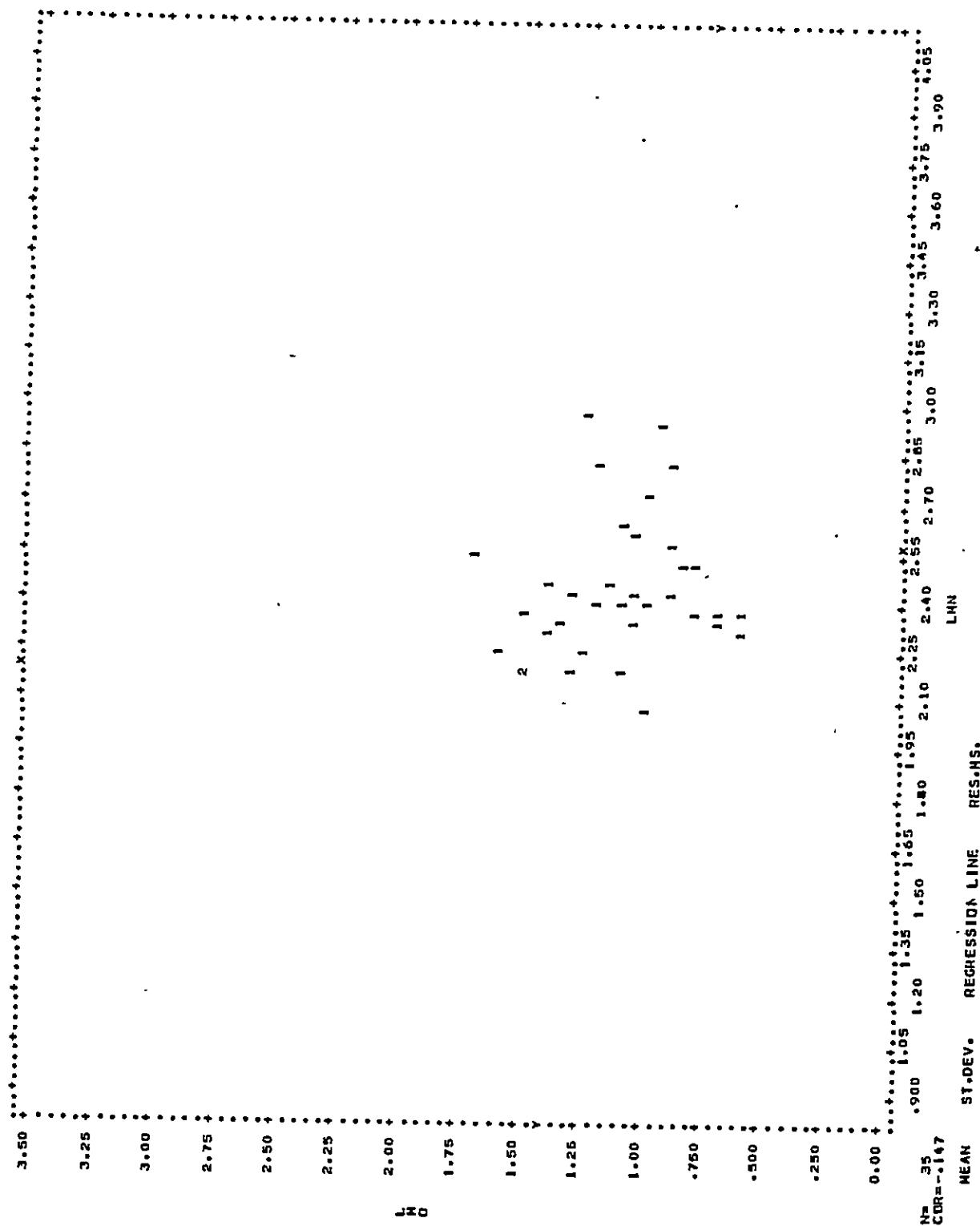


12

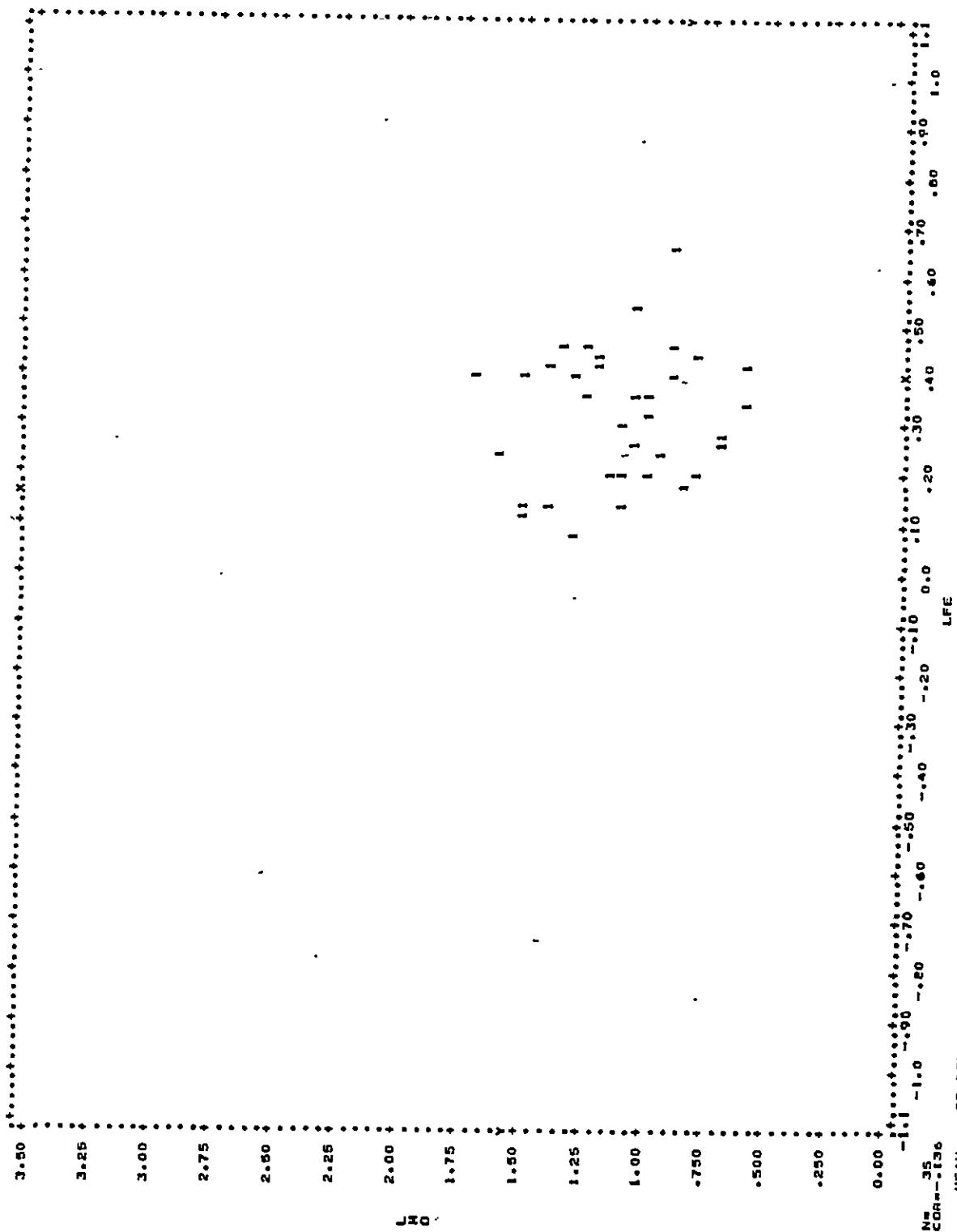
138



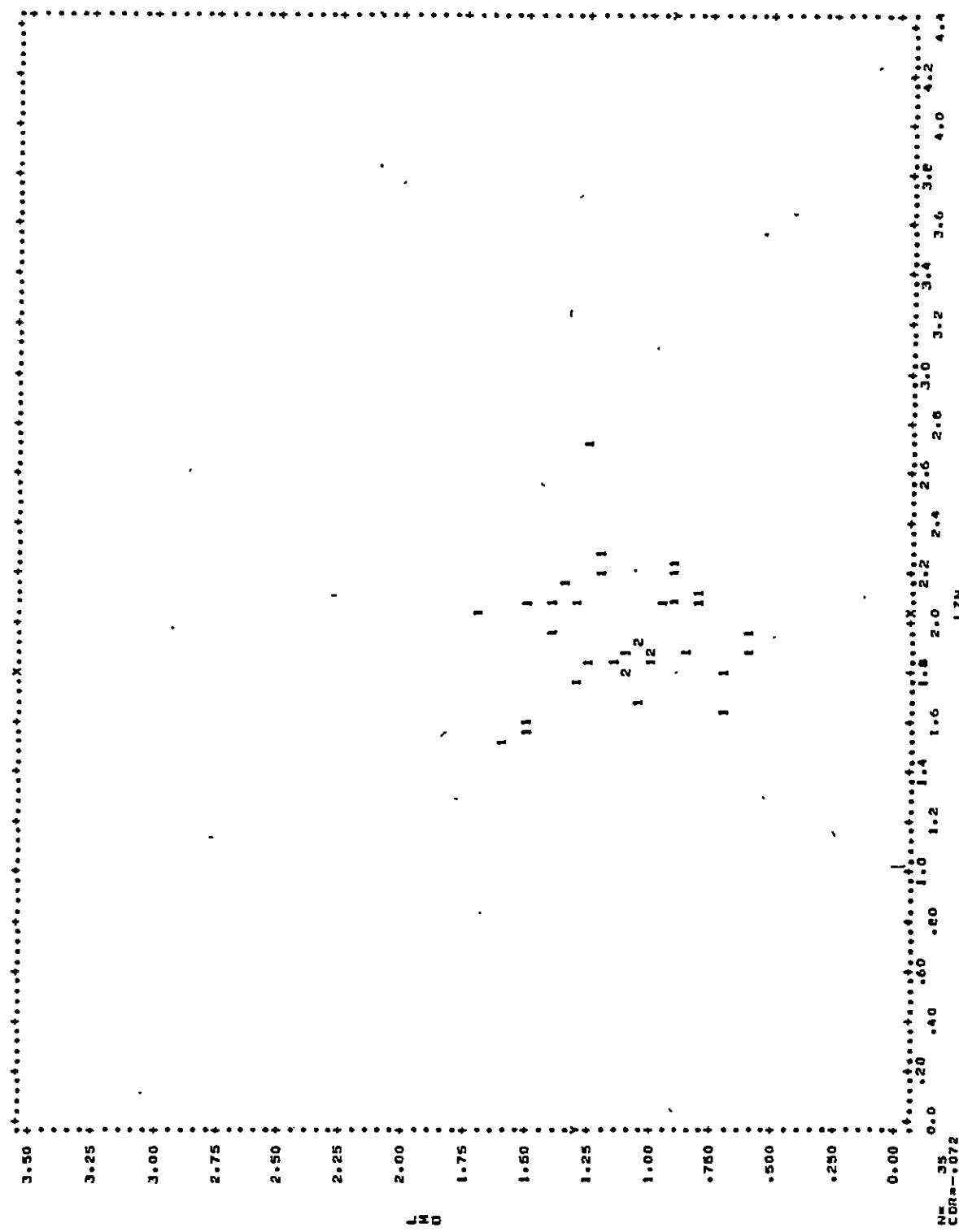
$$Y = 1.0000X + 0.5171 \quad N = 35 \quad S_x = 105.94 \quad S_y = 63.605 \quad C_{xy} = -0.207$$



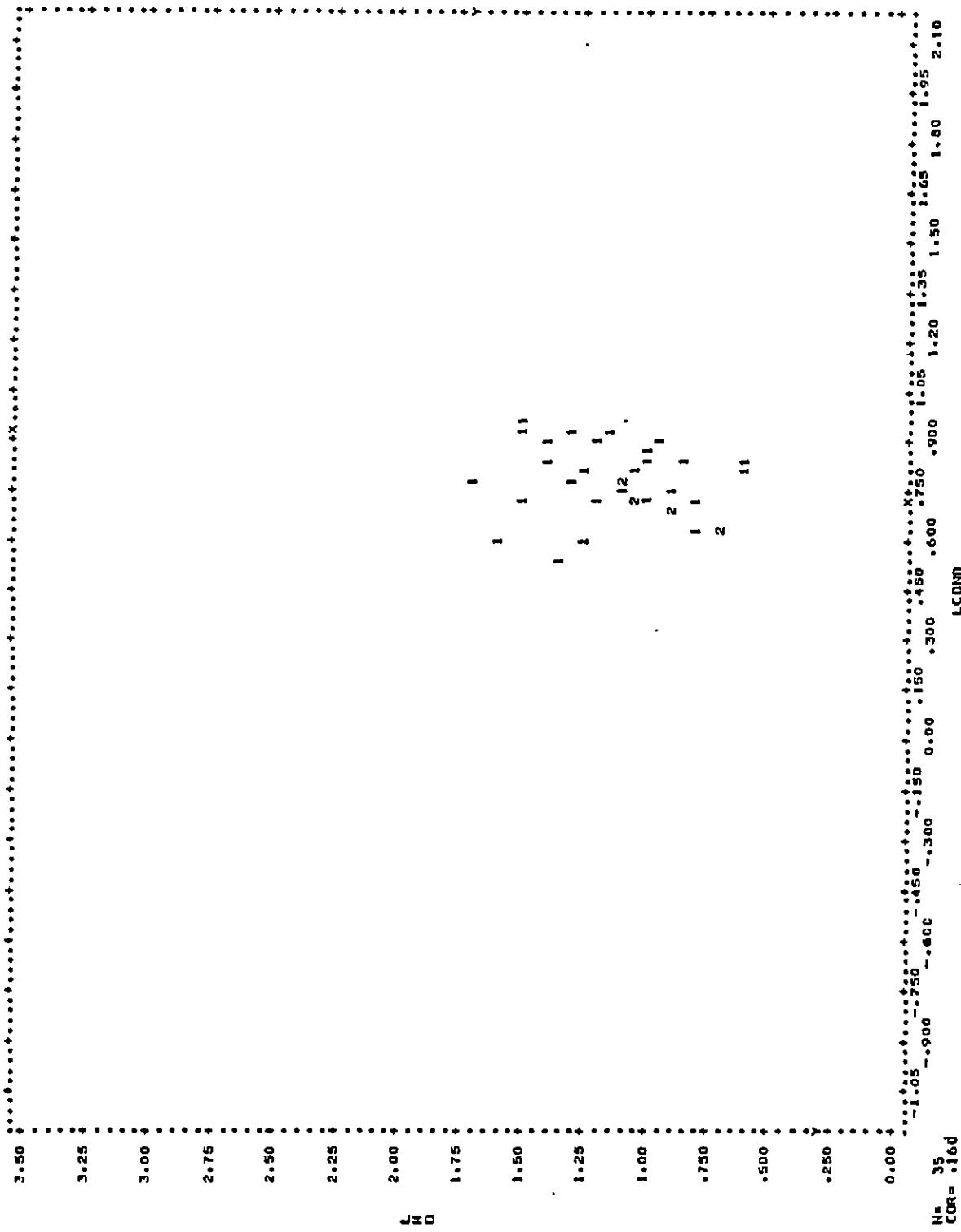
140



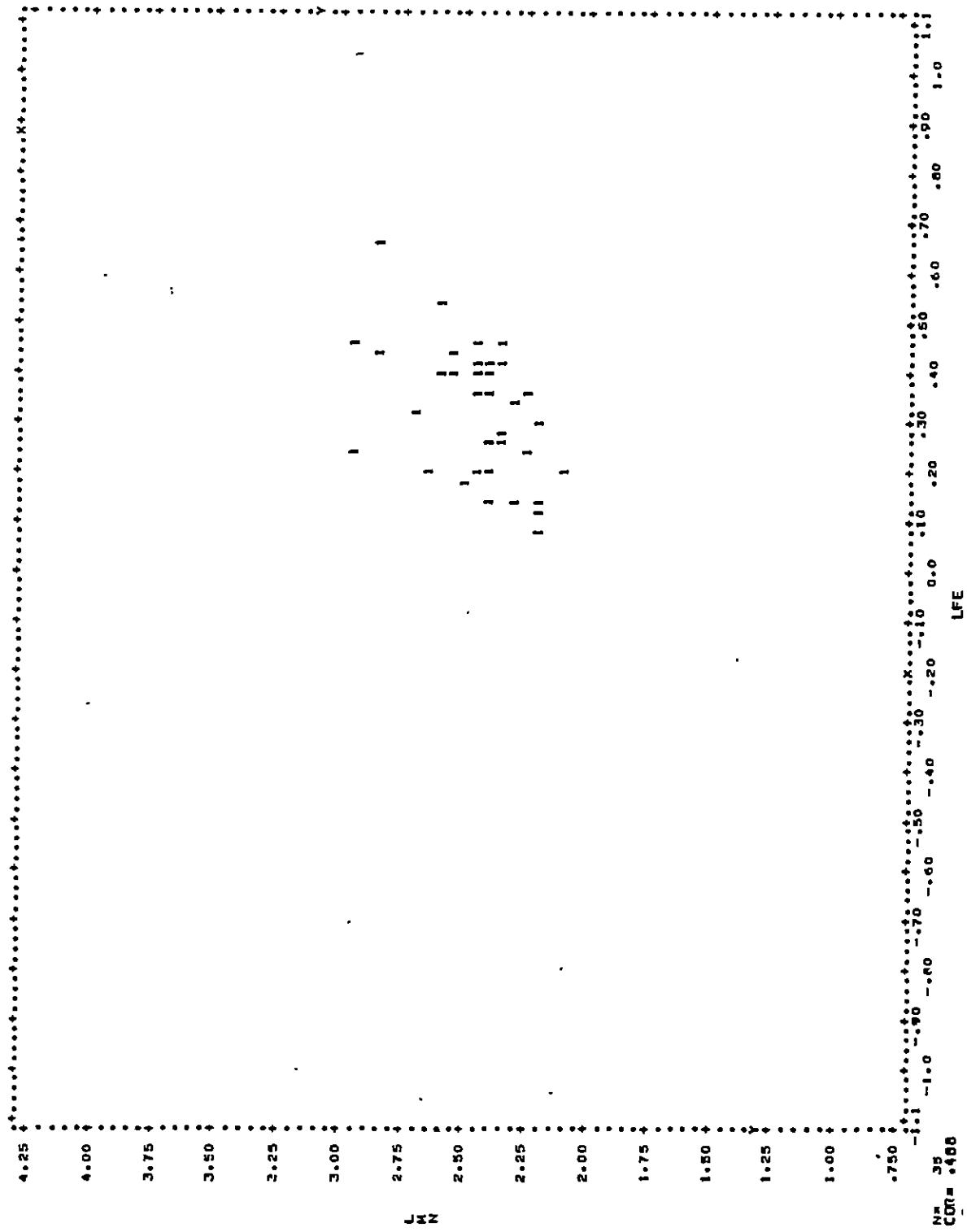
X 1.1035    Y -.26475    Xc=.063205Y+ .39011    Yc=.293204X+ .11576  
.000    .250    .500    .750    1.00    1.25    1.50    1.75    2.00    2.25    2.50    2.75    3.00    3.25    3.50



X 1.9535 .233259 R=-.056e4Y+.2.0186  
 1.1637 .26475 V=-.00810X+.1.2759 .05545



143



$X = 3.2039$   
 $Y = 2.4474$

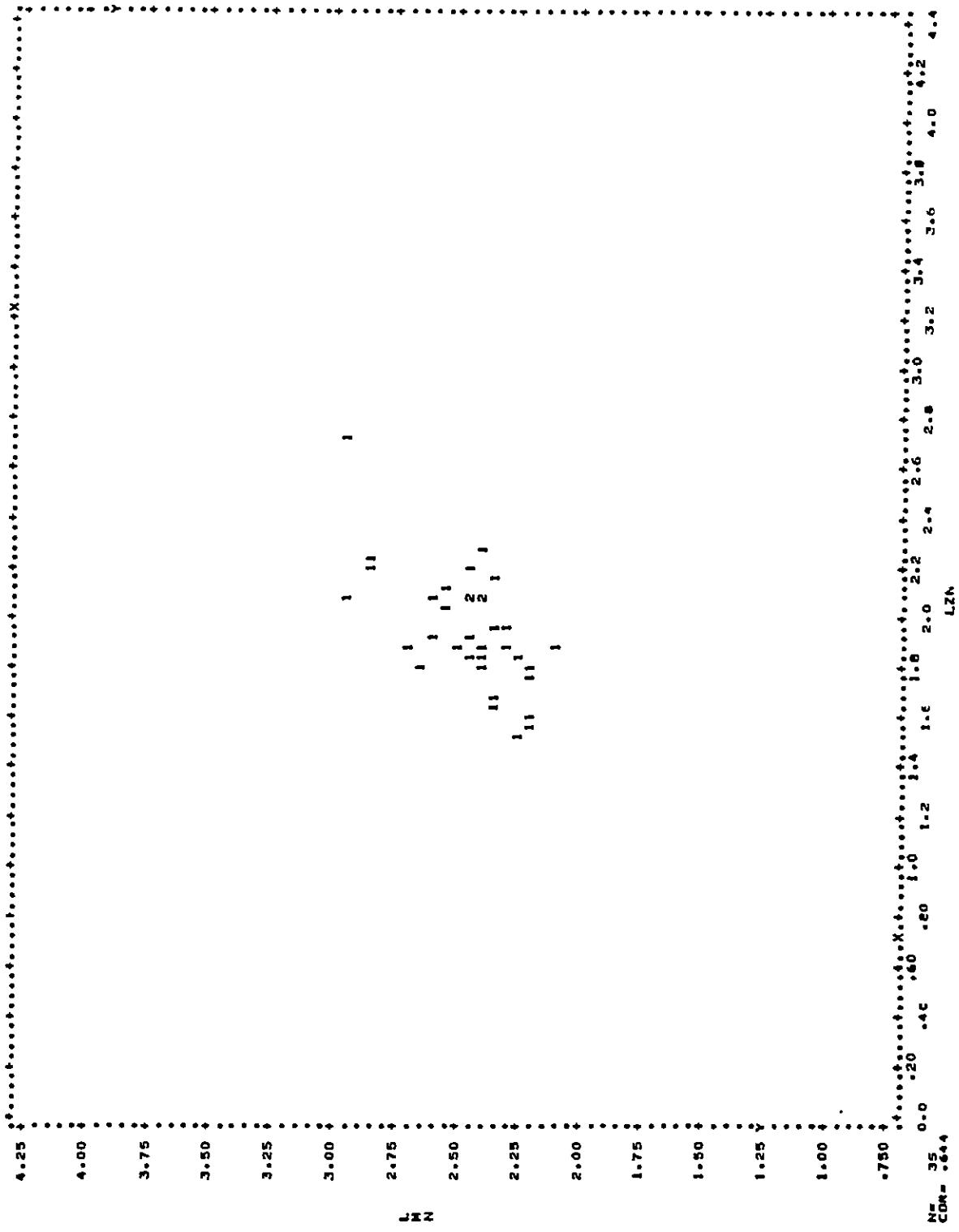
$X = 3.3222$   
 $Y = 2.2134$

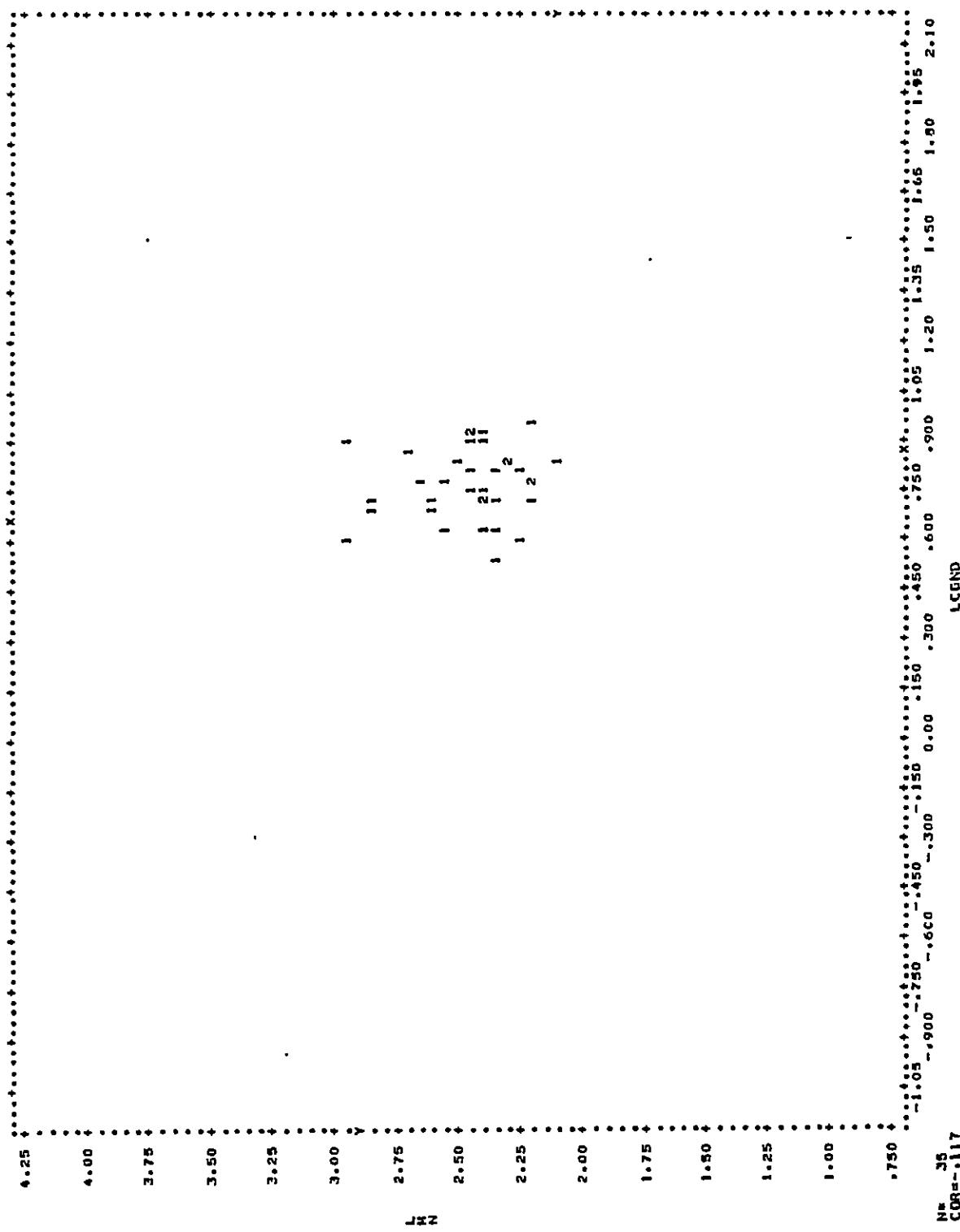
$X = 3.0155$   
 $Y = 2.7890$

$X = -4.1791$   
 $Y = 2.1744$

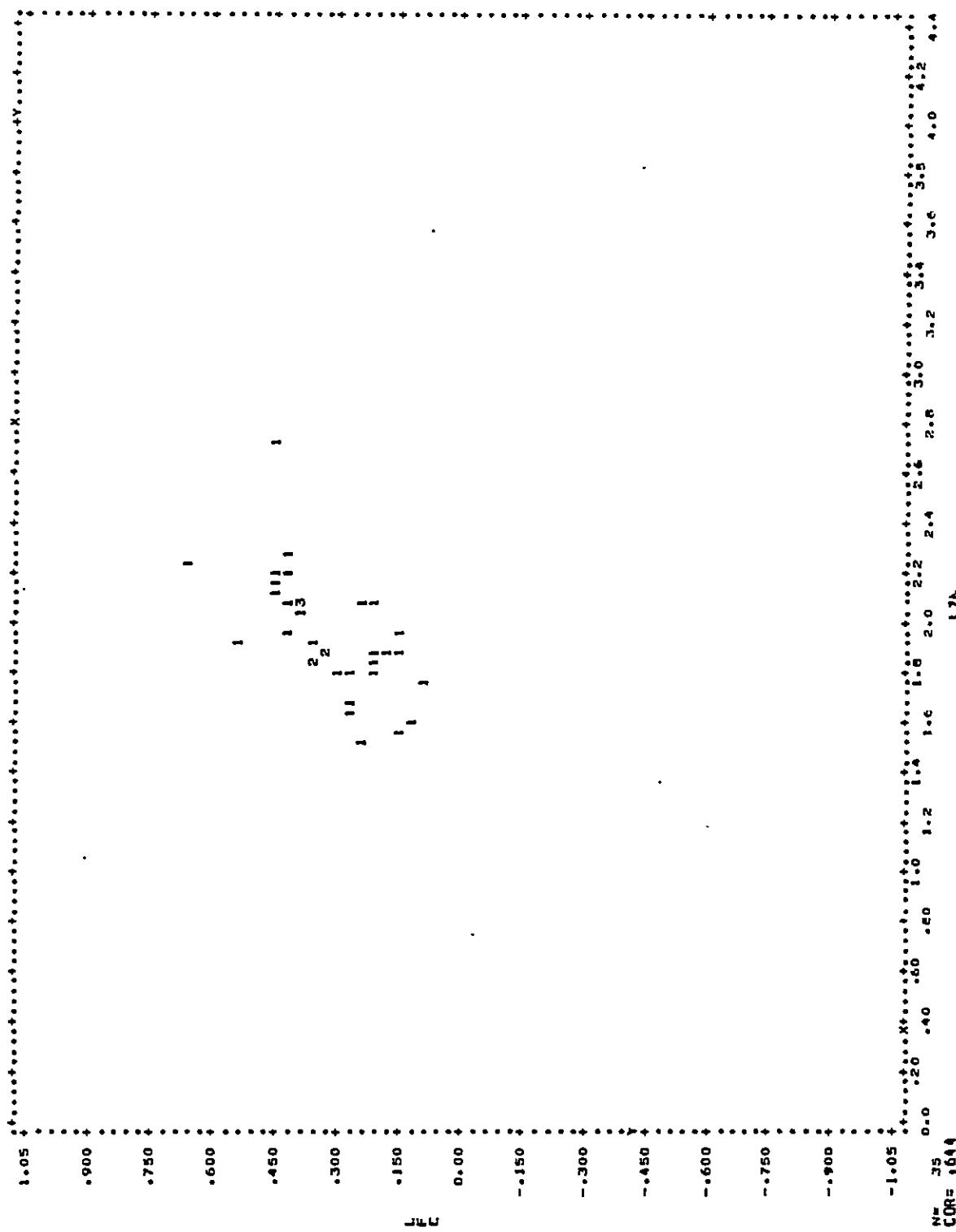
$X = .01372$   
 $Y = .03592$

144



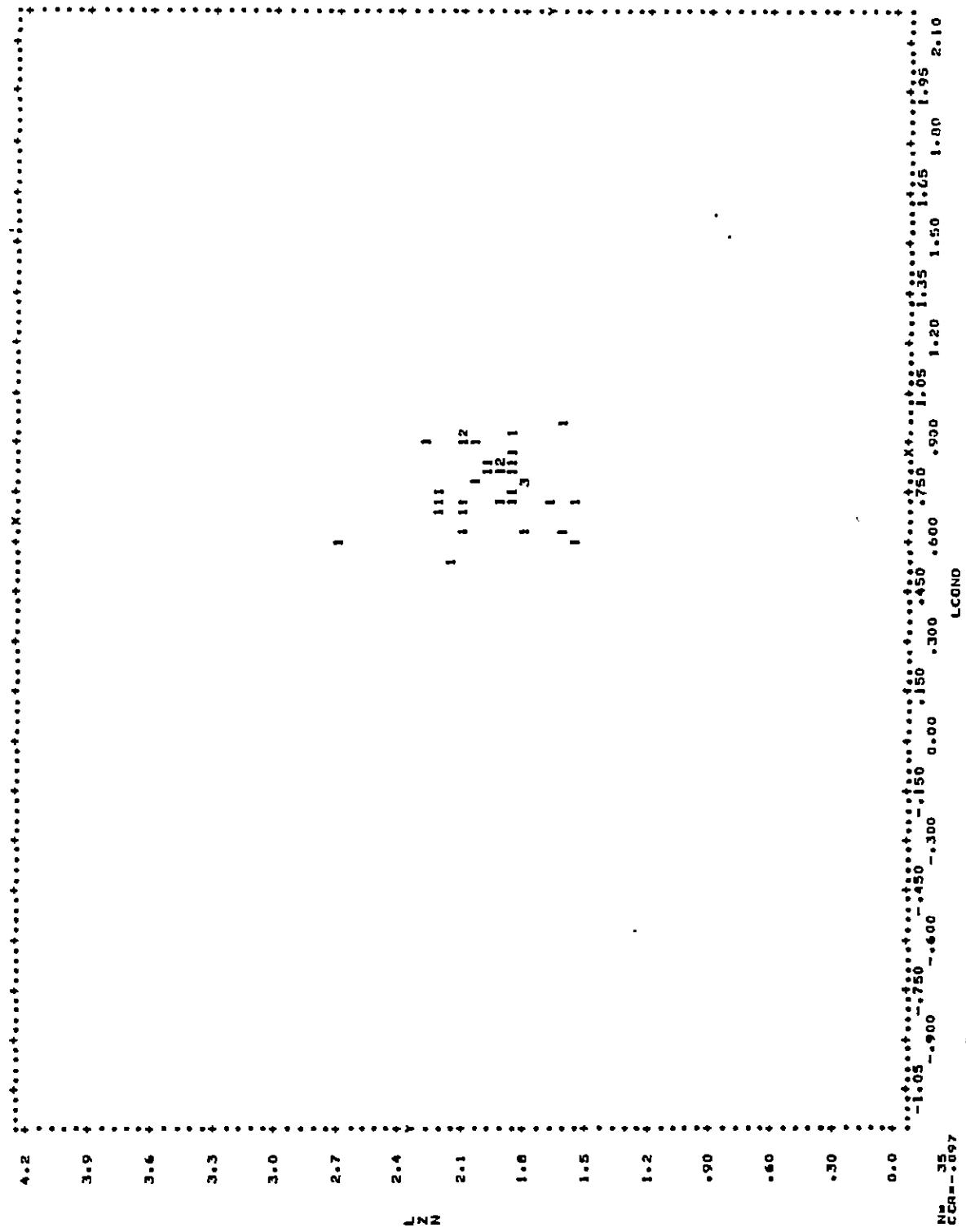


X 2.7474 .10702 N=.0586659Y .91616  
Y .21394 -.234169X 2.6283 .01654



$$y = 1.327x + 1.5906 \quad R^2 = 0.3263$$

$$y = .3659x - .39450 \quad R^2 = 0.01654$$



## APPENDIX E

Histograms for all 5 variables based on data for the entire study area.



## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE I NC

4

INTERVAL NAME	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	FREQUENCY INT. CUM.	PERCENTAGE INT. CUM.
* 10.000	+XXXXXX	XXXXXX	1147	01.4																		
* 20.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	387	02.7																		
* 30.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	162	03.7																		
* 40.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	57	04.7																		
* 50.000	+XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	36	05.6																		
* 60.000	+XX	XX	17	06.5																		
* 70.000	+XX	XX	11	07.4																		
* 80.000	+XX	XX	12	08.3																		
* 90.000	+X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	09.2	
* 100.000	+																			2	100.0	
* 110.000	+X																			1	100.0	
* 120.000	+X																			0	100.0	
* 130.000	+X																			0	100.0	
* 140.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 150.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 160.000	+X																			0	100.0	
* 170.000	+X																			0	100.0	
* 180.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 190.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 200.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 210.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 220.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 230.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 240.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 250.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 260.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 270.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 280.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 290.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 300.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 310.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 320.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 330.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 340.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 350.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 360.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 370.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 380.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 390.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 400.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 410.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 420.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 430.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 440.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 450.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 460.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 470.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 480.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 490.000	+																			0	100.0	
* 500.000	+																			0	100.0	

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 2 MN

SYMBOL COUNT  
X 1867 MEAN 400.700 ST. DEV. 371.864

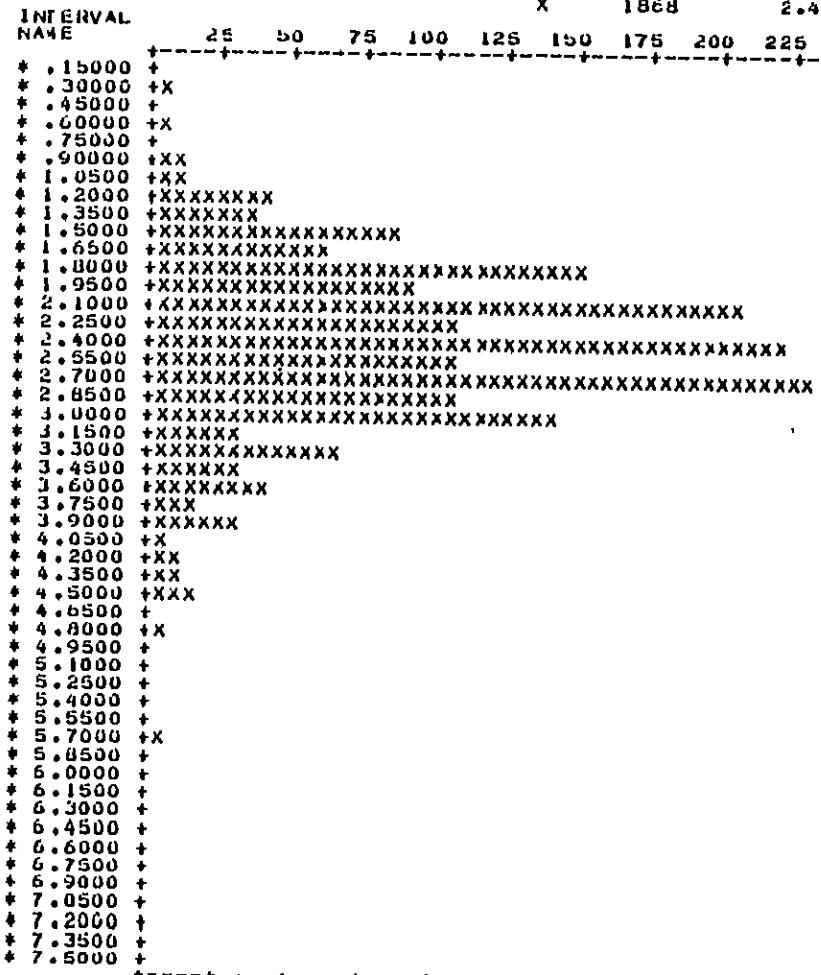
## INTERVAL

NAME	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	
	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.																	INT.	CUM.	
* 80.000	+X																			7	0.4	0.4	
* 160.000	+XXXXXX	7	0.4	0.4																161	168	8.6	9.0
* 240.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	161	168	8.6	9.0															528	696	28.3	37.3
* 320.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	528	696	28.3	37.3															453	1149	24.3	61.5
* 400.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	453	1149	24.3	61.5															204	1353	10.9	72.5
* 480.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	204	1353	10.9	72.5															141	1494	7.6	80.0
* 560.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	141	1494	7.6	80.0															84	1578	4.5	84.5
* 640.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	84	1578	4.5	84.5															57	1635	3.1	87.6
* 720.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	57	1635	3.1	87.6															56	1691	3.0	90.0
* 800.000	+XXXXXX	56	1691	3.0	90.0															25	1716	1.3	91.3
* 880.000	+XXXXXX	25	1716	1.3	91.3															24	1740	1.3	93.2
* 960.000	+XXXXXX	24	1740	1.3	93.2															23	1763	1.2	94.4
* 1040.0	+XXXX	23	1763	1.2	94.4															15	1778	0.8	95.2
* 1120.0	+XXX	15	1778	0.8	95.2															14	1792	0.7	96.4
* 1200.0	+XX	14	1792	0.7	96.4															7	1799	0.4	96.4
* 1280.0	+XX	7	1799	0.4	96.4															11	1810	0.6	96.9
* 1360.0	+X	11	1810	0.6	96.9															15	1819	0.3	97.2
* 1440.0	+X	15	1819	0.3	97.2															6	1821	0.3	97.9
* 1520.0	+X	6	1821	0.3	97.9															8	1827	0.3	97.9
* 1600.0	+X	8	1827	0.3	97.9															4	1831	0.4	98.1
* 1680.0	+X	4	1831	0.4	98.1															7	1838	0.4	98.4
* 1760.0	+X	7	1838	0.4	98.4															4	1842	0.2	98.7
* 1840.0	+X	4	1842	0.2	98.7															1845	0.2	98.8	
* 1920.0	+X	1845	0.2	98.8															2	1847	0.1	98.9	
* 2000.0	+X	1847	0.1	98.9															1	1849	0.1	99.0	
* 2080.0	+X	1849	0.1	99.0															1	1850	0.1	99.1	
* 2160.0	+X	1850	0.1	99.1															1	1851	0.1	99.1	
* 2240.0	+X	1851	0.1	99.1															1	1854	0.2	99.3	
* 2320.0	+X	1854	0.2	99.3															1	1855	0.1	99.4	
* 2400.0	+X	1855	0.1	99.4															1	1856	0.1	99.4	
* 2480.0	+X	1856	0.1	99.4															1	1857	0.1	99.5	
* 2560.0	+X	1857	0.1	99.5															4	1861	0.3	99.7	
* 2640.0	+X	1861	0.3	99.7															1	1863	0.1	99.8	
* 2720.0	+X	1863	0.1	99.8															1	1864	0.1	99.8	
* 2800.0	+X	1864	0.1	99.8															1	1865	0.1	99.9	
* 2880.0	+X	1865	0.1	99.9															1	1866	0.1	99.9	
* 2960.0	+X	1866	0.1	99.9															1	1867	0.1	100.0	
* 3040.0	+X	1867	0.1	100.0															0	1867	0.0	100.0	
* 3120.0	+X																						
* 3200.0	+X																						
* 3280.0	+X																						
* 3360.0	+X																						
* 3440.0	+X																						
* 3520.0	+X																						
* 3600.0	+X																						
* 3680.0	+X																						
* 3760.0	+X																						
* 3840.0	+X																						
* 3920.0	+X																						
* 4000.0	+X																						

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 3 FE

SYMBOL COUNT  
X 1868 MEAN 2.404 ST. DEV. 0.745



INTERVAL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	
INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.
0	0	0.0	0.0
5	5	0.3	0.3
10	10	0.1	0.3
15	15	0.2	0.5
20	22	0.1	0.6
25	33	0.0	1.2
30	75	0.2	4.0
35	111	0.9	5.9
40	194	4.4	10.4
45	252	3.1	13.5
50	401	0.0	21.5
55	493	4.9	26.4
60	697	10.0	37.3
65	803	5.7	43.0
70	1023	11.6	54.6
75	1128	5.5	60.3
80	1354	12.2	72.5
85	1461	0.7	78.2
90	1599	7.4	85.6
95	1627	1.5	87.1
100	1693	5.9	90.0
105	1724	1.7	92.0
110	1766	2.2	94.5
115	1782	0.9	95.4
120	1812	1.0	97.0
125	1818	0.3	97.3
130	1826	0.4	97.7
135	1835	0.5	98.2
140	1849	0.7	99.0
145	1860	0.1	99.0
150	1865	0.3	99.3
155	1866	0.1	99.4
160	1867	0.1	99.4
165	1869	0.1	99.5
170	1861	0.1	99.6
175	1865	0.2	99.8
180	1865	0.0	99.8
185	1867	0.1	99.9
190	1867	0.0	99.9
195	1868	0.1	100.0
200	1868	0.0	100.0
205	1868	0.0	100.0
210	1868	0.0	100.0
215	1868	0.0	100.0
220	1868	0.0	100.0
225	1868	0.0	100.0

25 60 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE		4 AN	SYMBOL	COUNT	MEAN	ST.DLV.	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NAME		X	1868	101.264	89.950		INT. CUM.	INT. CUM.
*	30.000	+XXXXXX		53	63	2.8	2.8	
*	60.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXX		595	648	31.9	34.7	
*	90.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		527	1175	28.2	52.9	
*	120.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		283	1458	15.1	78.1	
*	150.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		127	1585	6.8	84.9	
*	180.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		86	1671	4.6	89.5	
*	210.000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX		51	1722	2.7	92.2	
*	240.000	+XXXXXXX		36	1758	1.9	94.1	
*	270.000	+XXXXXX		24	1782	1.3	95.4	
*	300.000	+XXXXX		21	1803	1.1	96.5	
*	330.000	+XXXX		20	1823	1.1	97.6	
*	360.000	+X		7	1830	0.4	98.0	
*	390.000	+X		7	1837	0.4	98.3	
*	420.000	+X		0	1843	0.3	98.7	
*	450.000	+X		3	1846	0.2	98.8	
*	480.000	+X		4	1850	0.2	99.0	
*	510.000	+X		5	1855	0.3	99.3	
*	540.000	+X		2	1857	0.1	99.4	
*	570.000	+X		4	1861	0.2	99.6	
*	600.000	+X		1	1862	0.1	99.7	
*	630.000	+X		0	1862	0.0	99.7	
*	660.000	+X		0	1864	0.1	99.8	
*	690.000	+X		0	1864	0.0	99.8	
*	720.000	+X		0	1864	0.0	99.8	
*	750.000	+X		0	1864	0.0	99.8	
*	780.000	+X		1	1865	0.1	99.8	
*	810.000	+X		0	1865	0.0	99.8	
*	840.000	+X		0	1865	0.0	99.8	
*	870.000	+X		0	1865	0.0	99.8	
*	900.000	+X		0	1865	0.0	99.8	
*	930.000	+X		0	1865	0.0	99.8	
*	960.000	+X		1	1866	0.1	99.9	
*	990.000	+X		0	1866	0.0	99.9	
*	1020.0	+X		0	1866	0.0	99.9	
*	1050.0	+X		0	1866	0.0	99.9	
*	1080.0	+X		0	1866	0.0	99.9	
*	1110.0	+X		0	1866	0.0	99.9	
*	1140.0	+X		1	1867	0.1	99.9	
*	1170.0	+X		0	1867	0.0	99.9	
*	1200.0	+X		0	1867	0.0	99.9	
*	1230.0	+X		0	1867	0.0	99.9	
*	1260.0	+X		1	1868	0.1	100.0	
*	1290.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1320.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1350.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1380.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1410.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1440.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1470.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	
*	1500.0	+X		0	1868	0.0	100.0	

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE S CEND  
 SYMBOL COUNT MEAN ST.DEV.  
 X 1487 6.068 3.268

INTERVAL NAME	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	FREQUENCY INT.	CUM. INT.	FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE INT.	CUM.
* 1.0000	*																				1	1	0.1	0.1
* 2.0000	xxxxx																				22	23	1.5	1.5
* 3.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				107	130	7.2	8.7
* 4.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				233	363	15.7	24.4
* 5.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				274	637	18.4	42.8
* 6.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				253	890	17.0	59.9
* 7.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				186	1076	12.5	72.4
* 8.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				141	1217	9.8	81.8
* 9.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				87	1304	5.9	87.7
* 10.0000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																				50	1354	3.4	91.1
* 11.0000	xxxxxxx																				34	1388	2.3	93.3
* 12.0000	xxxxxx																				34	1422	2.3	95.6
* 13.0000	xxxxx																				22	1444	1.5	97.1
* 14.0000	xx																				8	1452	0.5	97.6
* 15.0000	xx																				11	1463	0.7	98.4
* 16.0000	*																				2	1465	0.1	98.5
* 17.0000	*																				3	1468	0.2	98.7
* 18.0000	*																				5	1473	0.3	99.1
* 19.0000	*																				5	1478	0.3	99.4
* 20.0000	*																				4	1479	0.1	99.5
* 21.0000	*																				0	1479	0.0	99.5
* 22.0000	*																				1	1480	0.1	99.5
* 23.0000	*																				1	1481	0.1	99.6
* 24.0000	*																				1	1482	0.1	99.7
* 25.0000	*																				1	1483	0.1	99.7
* 26.0000	*																				0	1483	0.0	99.7
* 27.0000	*																				1	1484	0.1	99.8
* 28.0000	*																				1	1485	0.1	99.9
* 29.0000	*																				0	1485	0.0	99.9
* 30.0000	*																				1	1486	0.1	99.9
* 31.0000	*																				1	1486	0.0	99.9
* 32.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 33.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 34.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 35.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 36.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 37.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 38.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 39.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 40.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 41.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 42.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 43.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 44.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 45.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 46.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 47.0000	*																				0	1486	0.0	99.9
* 48.0000	*																				1	1487	0.1	100.0
* 49.0000	*																				0	1487	0.0	100.0
* 50.0000	*																				0	1487	0.0	100.0

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 6 LMC

SYMBOL COUNT  
X 1868 MEAN  
C.850 ST.DEV.  
0.502

INTERVAL NAME	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.	INT.	CUM.
* .06000	+xxxxxx	232	232	12.4	12.4																	
* .12000	+	0	232	0.0	12.4																	
* .18000	+	0	232	0.0	12.4																	
* .24000	+	0	232	0.0	12.4																	
* .30000	+	138	370	7.4	19.8																	
* .36000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	0	370	0.0	19.8																	
* .42000	+	138	508	7.4	27.2																	
* .48000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	0	508	0.0	27.2																	
* .54000	+	0	508	0.0	27.2																	
* .60000	+	132	640	7.1	34.3																	
* .66000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	108	748	5.8	40.0																	
* .72000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	97	845	5.2	45.2																	
* .78000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	0	845	0.0	45.2																	
* .84000	+	74	919	4.0	49.2																	
* .90000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	144	1063	7.7	50.9																	
* .96000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	84	1147	4.5	61.4																	
* 1.02000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	125	1272	6.7	68.1																	
* 1.08000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	43	1315	2.3	70.4																	
* 1.14000	+xxxxxxxxxxxx	81	1390	4.3	74.7																	
* 1.20000	+xxxxxxxxxxxx	93	1489	5.0	79.7																	
* 1.26000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	45	1534	2.4	82.1																	
* 1.32000	+xxxxxxxxxxxx	60	1594	3.2	85.3																	
* 1.38000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	67	1661	3.6	88.9																	
* 1.44000	+xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	43	1704	2.3	91.2																	
* 1.50000	+xxxxxxxxxxxx	33	1737	1.8	93.0																	
* 1.56000	+xxxxxxxxx	30	1767	1.5	94.6																	
* 1.62000	+xxxxxx	20	1787	1.1	95.7																	
* 1.68000	+xxxxx	25	1812	1.3	97.0																	
* 1.74000	+xxxxx	6	1818	0.3	97.3																	
* 1.80000	+xx	12	1830	0.6	98.0																	
* 1.86000	+xx	9	1839	0.5	98.4																	
* 1.92000	+xx	3	1842	0.2	98.6																	
* 1.98000	+x	5	1847	0.3	98.9																	
* 2.04000	+x	6	1853	0.3	99.2																	
* 2.10000	+x	3	1856	0.2	99.4																	
* 2.16000	+x	6	1862	0.3	99.7																	
* 2.22000	+x	2	1864	0.1	99.8																	
* 2.28000	+	1	1865	0.1	99.8																	
* 2.34000	+	0	1865	0.0	99.8																	
* 2.40000	+	0	1865	0.0	99.8																	
* 2.46000	+	1	1866	0.1	99.9																	
* 2.52000	+	1	1867	0.1	99.9																	
* 2.58000	+	1	1868	0.1	100.0																	
* 2.64000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 2.70000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 2.76000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 2.82000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 2.88000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 2.94000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	
* 3.00000	+	0	1868	0.0	100.0																	

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

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## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 7 LMN

10

SYMBOL COUNT MEAN ST. DEV.  
X 1867 2.507 0.259

INTERVAL NAME	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	FREQUENCY INT. CUM. FREQUENCY INT. CUM.
* 1.3500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.4000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.4500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.5000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.5500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.6000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.6500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.7000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.7500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.8000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.8500 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.9000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 1.9500 +XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.0000 +XXX	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.0500 +XX	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.1000 +XXXXXX	32	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.1500 +XXXXXX	29	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.2000 +XX	28	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.2500 +XXXXXX	82	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.3000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	95	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.3500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	259	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.4000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	143	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.4500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	243	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.5000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	110	1064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.5500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	141	1205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.6000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	109	1314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.6500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	127	1441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.7000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	78	1519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.7500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	59	1578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.8000 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	46	1624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.8500 +XXXXXXXXXXXX	50	1674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.9000 +XXXXXX	31	1705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 2.9500 +XXXXXX	37	1742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.0000 +XXXXXX	20	1771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.0500 +XXXXXX	21	1792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.1000 +XXXXXX	13	1806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.1500 +XXX	14	1819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.2000 +XXX	10	1829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.2500 +XXX	13	1842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.3000 +X	4	1846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.3500 +X	4	1860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.4000 +X	4	1854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.4500 +X	3	1857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.5000 +X	7	1864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.5500 +	1	1865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.6000 +	2	1867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.6500 +	0	1867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.7000 +	0	1867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.7500 +	0	1867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 3.8000 +	0	1867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500

HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 8 LFE

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INTERVAL NAME	SYMBOL COUNT															MEAN 0.359	ST.DEV. 0.147	FREQUENCY INT. CUM.	PERCENTAGE INT. CUM.			
	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500		
*-.77000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.73500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.70000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.66500	*	x																		0	0.0	0.0
*-.63000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.59500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.56000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.52500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.49000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.45500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.42000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.38500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.35000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.31500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.28000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.24500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.21000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.17500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.14000	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.10500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
*-.07000	*	x																		0	0.0	0.0
*-.03500	*	x																		0	0.0	0.0
* 0.0000	*	xx																		0	0.0	0.0
* .03500	*																			0	0.0	0.0
* .07000	xxxxx																			0	0.0	0.0
* .10500	xxxxxx																			11	0.6	1.8
* .14000	xxxxxxxx																			20	0.6	2.8
* .17500	xxxxxxxxx																			22	1.1	4.0
* .21000	xxxxxxxxxxxx																			36	1.1	5.9
* .24500	xxxxxxxxxxxxx																			50	1.1	6.9
* .28000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			91	2.7	6.0
* .31500	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			62	4.9	13.6
* .35000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			179	5.3	16.8
* .38500	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			121	9.6	26.4
* .42000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			189	6.5	32.9
* .45500	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			220	10.1	43.0
* .49000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			229	12.3	54.8
* .52500	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			209	14.0	67.0
* .56000	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx																			138	14.2	85.2
* .59500	xxxxxxxxxxxx																			94	5.0	90.6
* .63000	xxxxxx																			73	3.9	94.6
* .66500	xxxxxx																			46	2.5	97.0
* .70000	x																			14	0.7	97.0
* .73500	*																			24	1.3	99.0
* .77000	x																			7	0.4	99.4
* .80500	*																			2	0.1	99.5
* .84000	*																			6	0.3	99.8
* .87500	*																			2	0.1	99.9
* .91000	*																			1	0.1	100.0
* .94500	*																			0	0.0	100.0
	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500		

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## HISTOGRAM OF VARIABLE 9 LZN

INTERVAL NAME	SYMBOL COUNT																		MEAN 1.910	ST.DEV. 0.271	
	26	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	360	375	400	425	450	475	500	
* .30000	*																			0	0.0
* .36000	*																			0	0.0
* .42000	*																			0	0.1
* .48000	*																			0	0.1
* .54000	*																			0	0.1
* .60000	*																			0	0.1
* .66000	*																			0	0.1
* .72000	*																			0	0.1
* .78000	*																			0	0.1
* .84000	*																			0	0.1
* .90000	*																			0	0.1
* .96000	*																			0	0.1
* 1.02000	*																			0	0.1
* 1.08000	*																			0	0.1
* 1.14000	*																			0	0.1
* 1.20000	*																			0	0.1
* 1.26000	+x																			0	0.4
* 1.32000	*																			1	0.4
* 1.38000	xx																			1	0.7
* 1.44000	++x																			1	1.0
* 1.50000	++++x																			1	1.0
* 1.56000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.62000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.68000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.74000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.80000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.86000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.92000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 1.98000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.04000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.10000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.16000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.22000	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.28000	XXXXXXX4XXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.34000	XXXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.40000	XXXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.46000	XXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.52000	XXXXX																			1	1.0
* 2.58000	XXX																			1	1.0
* 2.64000	XXX																			1	1.0
* 2.70000	XX																			1	1.0
* 2.76000	XX																			1	1.0
* 2.82000	XX																			1	1.0
* 2.88000	+																			1	1.0
* 2.94000	+																			1	1.0
* 3.00000	+																			1	1.0
* 3.06000	+																			1	1.0
* 3.12000	+																			1	1.0
* 3.18000	+																			1	1.0
* 3.24000	+																			1	1.0

APPENDIX F  
STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Statement of Exploration Expenditures

Geologist (T. Millinoff)	\$	550.00
2 days @ \$275/diem		
Secretarial		56.00
Drafting Services		78.30
Reproduction		28.60
Air Freight (for sample shipment)		68.70
Telephone		<u>28.40</u>
		<u>\$ 810.00</u>

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS


I, the undersigned, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at #100, 1300 - 8th St. S.W., Calgary, Alberta;
2. I graduated from the University of Windsor with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1981, and that I have been practising my profession continuously since graduation;
3. I have personally collected and processed the soil samples, and conducted a conductivity survey. This was done under the direction of Dr. A. Turek at the University of Windsor, on behalf of Rockwell Mining Corporation.

Respectfully submitted,

Calgary, Alberta  
April 1982

Terri Millinoff  
Terri B. Millinoff, B.Sc.



10314  
NITHI MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

ROCKWELL MINING CORPORATION	MAP I
NITHI MOUNTAIN PROPERTY	
NTS 93F/15, 93K/2	
PROJECT BC-80-7	ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:5,000	50 0 100 200
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	

Road/fence  
Existing access  
Proposed drill site  
● Proposed drill site  
◎ Rock sample sites  
○ Existing drill sites  
● Rock sample sites  
○ Summer program 1980  
● Rock sample sites  
○ Winter program 1980

DECEMBER, 1980



L15+30W  
L14+55W  
L14+50W  
L13+30W

L10+50W

L1+55W

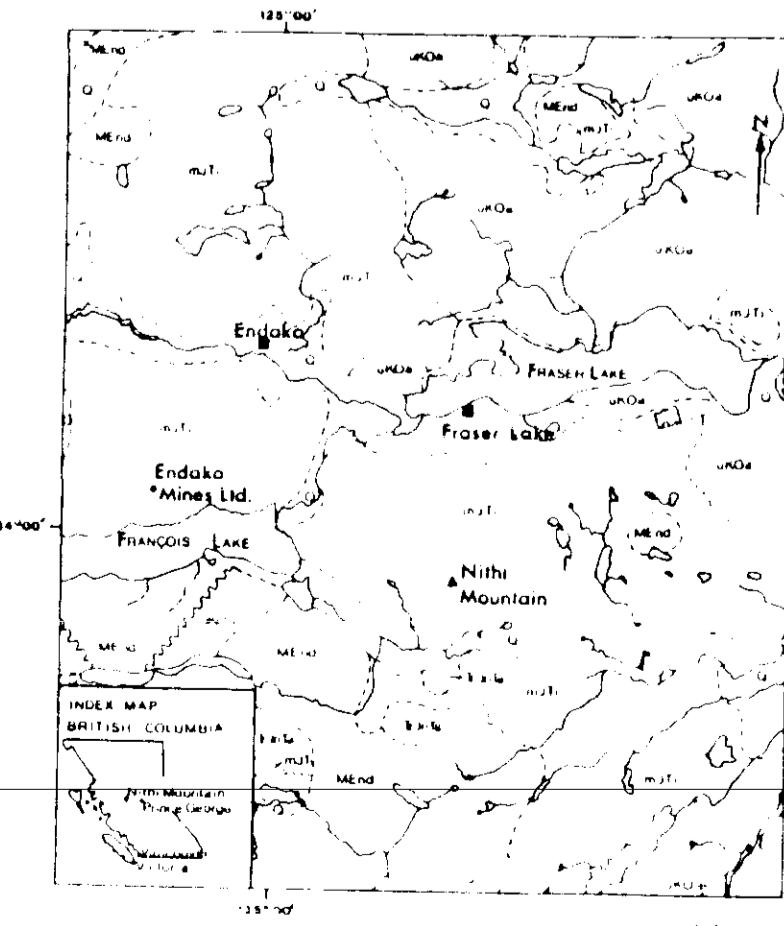
L0+20E  
L1+55E  
L3+10E  
L4+70E  
L6+25E

L7+70E  
L9+40E  
L10+90E  
L12+145E

L13+65E  
L15+40E

L16+115E  
L16+90E  
L17+65E  
L19+90E  
L20+65E

L21+40E  
L22+90E  
L23+65E  
L24+40E  
124+50



**NITHI MOUNTAIN**  
Nachako Plateau British Columbia  
Conductivity Map  
Scale 1:5,000  
Contour Interval 2.0  $\mu\text{mhos}^{-1}$   
Meters  
Terry Millinoff

**1034**

ROCKWELL MINING CORPORATION	
<b>NITHI MOUNTAIN PROPERTY</b>	
NTS 93F/15, 93K/2	MAP 2
PROJECT BC-80-7	CONDUCTIVITY MAP
SCALE 1:5,000	50 0 100 200 Meters
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	