



GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
Department of Natural Resources
Geological Survey

**TILL GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE LETITIA
LAKE AREA, CENTRAL LABRADOR
(PARTS OF NTS MAP SHEETS 13L/1 AND 13L/8)**



M.J. Batterson and D.M. Taylor

Open File 13L/0121

**St. John's, Newfoundland
June, 2005**

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Recommended citation:

Batterson, M.J. and Taylor, D.M.

2005: Till geochemistry of the Letitia Lake area, central Labrador (parts of NTS map sheets 13L/1 and 13L/8). Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Open File 13L/0121, 93 pages.

Cover photo: Mineralized syenite gneiss boulder from near Two-Tom Lake. The area is boulder strewn, although mineralized syenite bedrock contains REE (Rare Earth Elements) bearing minerals, with beryllium and niobium minerals as accessories. Ice flow in this area was generally eastward.



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ABSTRACT

This is a re-analysis of till samples originally collected in 1985 as part of a Canada–Newfoundland Mineral Development Agreement project. The samples cover the previously known Mann #1 and #2, Michelin #1, and Two-Tom Lake rare-earth, beryllium and niobium prospects. The area was covered by eastward-flowing ice from the Laurentide ice sheet that deposited a thin blanket of till over much of the landscape. Valleys commonly are filled with glaciofluvial sand and gravel, and extensive bog cover developed in the postglacial period.

The till-geochemical data highlights the main mineral occurrences. Values for REE's, Be, Nb (at Two-Tom Lake), Y and Zr are elevated in till overlying or down-ice of occurrences. These areas are also associated with elevated Pb and Zn. Areas of elevated Be and Nb, not associated with known occurrences, are located south of Letitia Lake within the Letitia Lake Group and northeast of Two-Tom Lake in an area underlain by rocks of the Red Wine Intrusive Suite.

INTRODUCTION

The Letitia Lake till-geochemistry project was conducted in 1985 as part of the 1984–1989 Canada–Newfoundland Mineral Development Agreement. Data from this project were released as a preliminary report (Batterson and LeGrow, 1986), an open file geochemical report (Batterson, 1989) and digital surficial geology map (Batterson, 2001). Since release of the geochemical data, increased accuracy and cost-effectiveness of analytical techniques has occurred, plus a wider range of elements can be analyzed by the newer equipment. Till samples from the 1985 survey were, therefore, re-analysed for a broad suite of elements, and are presented here. Much of the text is taken from the earlier report of Batterson and LeGrow (1986).

The Letitia Lake area (Figure 1) has been the focus of exploration activity since 1956 when Kennco Exploration Ltd. discovered the Mann REE–Be–Nb prospects following a stream geochemistry survey (Brummer, 1957; Evans and Dujardin, 1961). The Mann #1 prospect was assessed through shallow (~60 m) drilling to contain slightly over 2 million tonnes of BeO at grades of 0.35-0.40% (Dujardin, 1960), although problems with extraction, and market considerations, have rendered this prospect uneconomic. The nearby Mann #2 and Michelin #1 prospects have, to date, had insufficient work to determine reserves.

Interest in other areas around Letitia Lake was generated by a Barringer airborne radiometric survey which identified a series of anomalies (Bonniwell, 1967). One of these, around Two-Tom Lake (Figure 1), received some attention when Brinex followed up on a report that rock types in the area contained over 2 percent total rare earths, and up to 1 percent Nb and 1 percent Be (Westoll, 1971). However, Brinex was unable to reproduce these values and therefore concluded that the prospect was unworthy of further consideration.

This present project focused on two specific aspects of the Letitia Lake area: 1) regional-till sampling and terrain mapping of a 480 km² area, comprising the northern half of map area NTS 13L/1; the southern part of map area NTS 13L/8 was studied to generate an overview of the regional dispersal patterns and ice-flow directions, and 2) a detailed, drift-exploration survey in the Two-Tom Lake area. Results from the latter project were released earlier (Batterson and Miller, 1987).

REGIONAL SETTING

Letitia Lake (54°15'N 62°20'W) is situated 160 km northwest of Goose Bay, Labrador. Access is by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. Physiographically, the area is subdivided into two broad regions (Lopoukhine *et al.*, 1977). The 'Postville Land Region', north of Letitia Lake, is an area of parallel bedrock ridges up to 500 m in elevation, and broad, glacially enlarged valleys. The 'Nipishish Lake Land Region' to the south is a plateau dominated by glacial sediments, bedrock outcrops and numerous bogs. Both regions have a continental climatic regime, are within the boreal forest zone (Rowe, 1972), and lie within the zone of discontinuous permafrost.



Figure 1. Location of study area and places mentioned in text.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Letitia Lake area lies just south of the boundary between the Churchill and Grenville provinces, along the southern margin of the Grenville Front. The area was studied in detail by Thomas (1981) and Curtis and Currie (1981) (Figure 2). The Letitia Lake Group underlies the Letitia Lake region, including the Two-Tom Lake area. The group consists of massive quartz-feldspar porphyry at its base, overlain by a sequence of porphyritic rhyolite, banded rhyolite, crystal tuff and ignimbritic tuff, and an upper regolith derived from the underlying units. The Letitia Lake Group is in fault contact to the north with rocks of the Seal Lake Group, which consists of

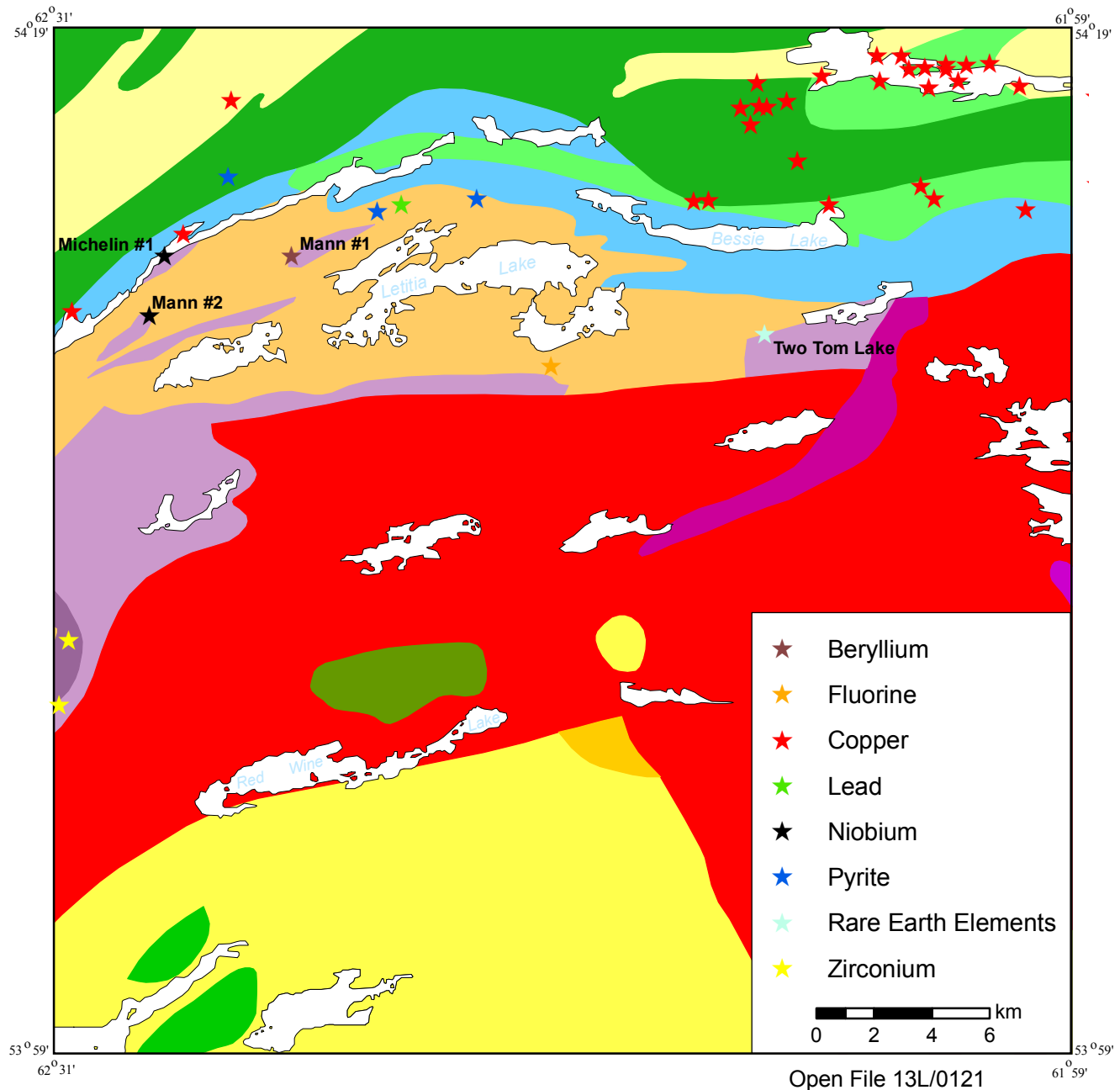


Figure 2. Bedrock geology (after Wardle et al., 1997) and Mineral Occurrences (MODS).

Legend for Figure 2.

Age [in Ma]		DESCRIPTION
EON	ERA	
PROTEROZOIC	MESOPROTEROZOIC [M]	Middle Mesoproterozoic
	PALEOPROTEROZOIC [P]	Late Paleoproterozoic
	1200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siltstone, shale and quartzite, minor dolomite [<i>Seal Lake Group</i>] Subaerial basalt flows [<i>Seal Lake Group</i>] Arkose [<i>Seal Lake Group</i>] Peralkaline felsic volcanic rocks [<i>Letitia Lake Group</i>] Gabbro sills Peralkaline granite and syenite intrusions, locally of ring shape [<i>Red Wine intrusive suite, ca 1337 Ma</i>] Alkaline syenite and metamorphic equivalents [<i>Red Wine Intrusive Suite</i>]
	1350	
	1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic rocks including ash-flow tuff and agglomerate [<i>Bruce River Group, ca 1650 Ma</i>] } Volcanic rocks related to <i>Trans-Labrador batholith; ca 1650 Ma</i> Granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, syenite and minor quartz diorite [<i>ca 1650 Ma; Trans Labrador batholith</i>] Mafic intrusive suites [gabbro, lesser diorite] at amphibolite to granulite facies Pelitic, migmatitic metasedimentary gneiss and minor psammitic gneiss at amphibolite and granulite facies
	1800	

siltstone, shale, argillite and interbedded chert of the Wuchusk Lake Formation, and porphyry-cobble conglomerate, quartzite and basaltic flows of the Bessie Lake Formation. Alkali syenites, alkali-feldspar porphyry and peralkaline granite of the Arc Lake Intrusive Suite, and granodiorite-quartz monzonite, biotite granite and diorite of the North Pole Brook Intrusive Suite occur south of the Letitia Lake Group. Much of the area is heavily drift covered making direct observations of the underlying bedrock difficult.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Four mineral prospects occur within the study area (Figure 2). The Mann #1 prospect, located within the Arc Lake Intrusive Suite, has anomalous radioactivity and contains an average ore grade of 0.35 to 0.40% BeO, within berylite and eudidymite minerals and niobium is an important secondary element. The Mann #2 prospect, located 5.6 km southwest of Mann #1, is within an Arc Lake Intrusive Suite inlier, and contains similar minerals; however, assay values are lower than the Mann #1 prospect (Brummer, 1957). The Michelin #1 property occurs to the north of Mann #2 prospect and is developed within the green pyroxene-aenigmatite gneiss of the Red Wine Alkaline Intrusive Suite. It has anomalous radioactivity and contains low assay values of Nb₂O₃.

(Robinson and Cruft, 1958). The fourth prospect, in the vicinity of Two-Tom Lake, was identified through an airborne radiometric survey and originally comprised several areas of radioactive alkali gneiss boulders within the quartz-feldspar porphyry terrane of the Letitia Lake Group (Deane, 1970). The main mineralization is rare earth elements (REE) bearing minerals, and Be and Nb minerals are accessories (Westoll, 1971). Batterson and Miller (1987) report locating the source of the boulders in syenite and syenitic gneiss bedrock with 0.27% BeO, 0.25% Y₂O₃, and 0.25% Nb₂O₅.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

An interpretation of the surficial geology was made of NTS map area 13L/1 and the southern part of NTS 13L/8 using 1:50 000 scale black and white aerial photographs. The resultant map was extensively field checked and is summarized in Figure 3. It shows that the terrain is subdivided into five broad categories, similar to those defined by Fulton *et al.*, (1975). The area north of Letitia Lake is almost entirely dominated by bedrock ridges underlain by the Seal Lake Group, although numerous areas of till veneer occur between the ridges. South of Letitia Lake, the change in rock types is reflected by a change in topography to an undulating plateau containing numerous areas of bog, scattered bedrock outcrops, and till of varying thickness generally having a fluted appearance. The major valleys, notably the Red Wine and Naskaupi rivers, are dominated by glaciofluvial outwash deposits. The outwash varies from sand plains of varying thickness that commonly flank well defined eskers that reach heights of 3 to 5 m. The Letitia Lake valley is an exception to the outwash-dominated valleys. Although eskers are evident here, they are generally poorly developed, dissected and covered with a veneer of large boulders, many greater than 2 m in diameter. Till of varying thickness, locally exceeding 3 m, commonly has a ridged or hummocky surface expression. Numerous erosional channels enter the valley from its northern and southern margins.

GLACIAL HISTORY

Letitia Lake lies in the central part of the Labrador sector of the Laurentide Ice Sheet dispersal area. Prest *et al.* (1968) described the general dispersal pattern of late Wisconsin ice as flowing through the Labrador Trough and then trending approximately east or northeast, probably following the line of least resistance along the Grenville Front (Rogerson, 1981). (Recession is poorly understood in this part of Labrador.) Ives (1960) suggested that ice on the Northern Labrador plateaux stagnated and down-wasted, while in the larger valleys gravity drainage helped maintain an active ice flow. In the central Labrador region, the lack of recessional features may be an indication of stagnation.

Several observations are significant in a discussion of glacial advance and retreat within the study area. Evidence from directional indicators, notably striae (Figure 3), show that three ice-flow events affected the area. The earliest flow, preserved in the lee of later events, trends north-east (045°). The consistency of this trend throughout the area, oblique to the topographic grain, suggests that it was a major event. The second flow ranges from the east (090°) in the south to east-southeast (114°) in the north. The dominant flow event, based on striae and glacial landform evidence, is east-northeast (074°) in the north and ranges to east (080°) in the south. Earlier stri-

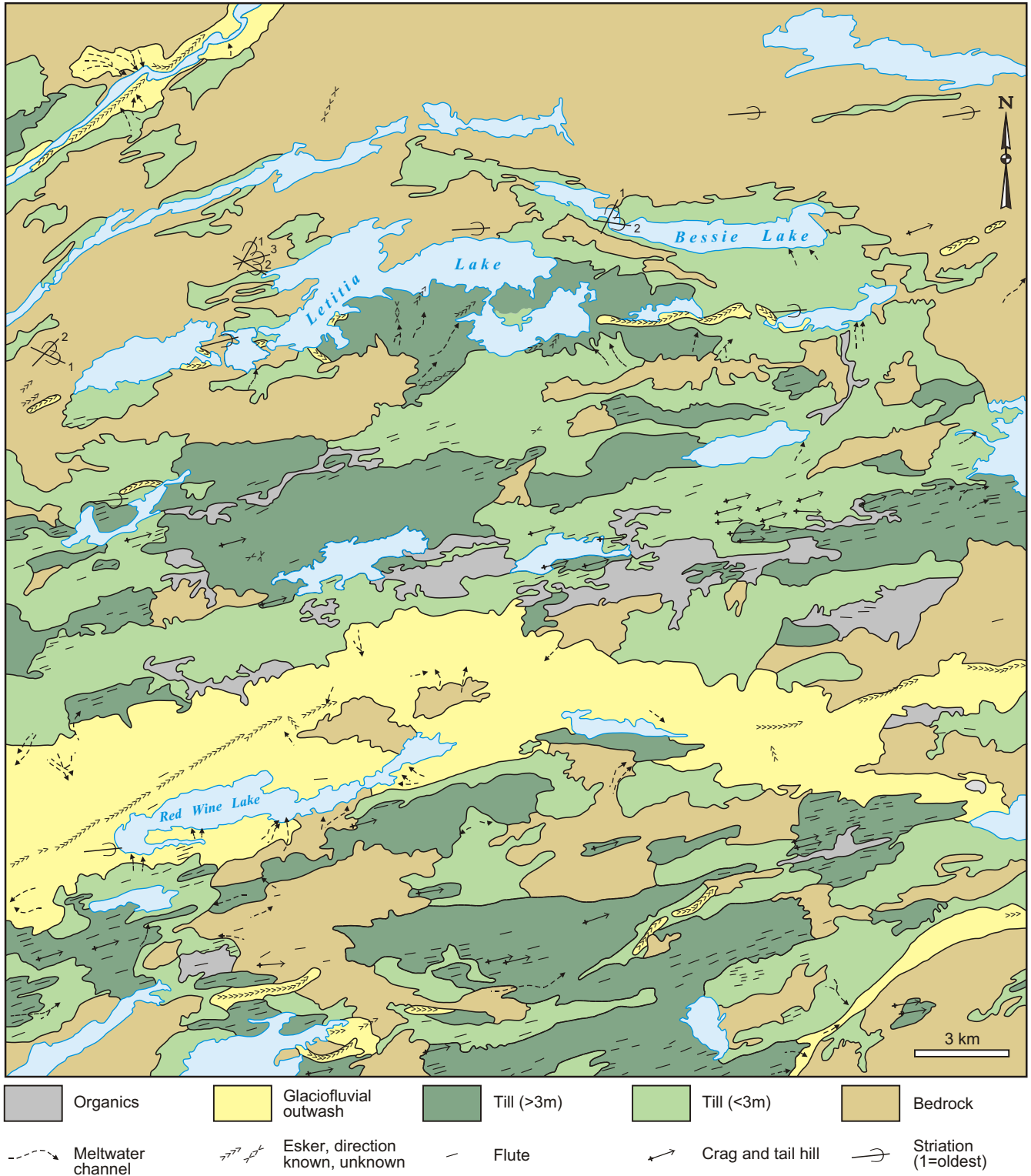


Figure 3. Surficial geology (after Batterson and LeGrow, 1986).

ae are always preserved in the lee of later events and crossing striae were rarely observed. The lack of a glacial stratigraphy and dateable material means the age of each of these flow events is open to conjecture. However, the fact that no set of striae showed any evidence of weathering and that each was observed within glacial polish suggests that all flows could be related to the same event, presumably the late Wisconsin. All glacial landforms, e.g., flutes, crag-and-tail hills, are consistent with the last ice-flow event, and it is expected that patterns of geochemical and lithological dispersal should also be consistent with this flow.

Recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet produced large quantities of meltwater, which is reflected by the extensive outwash deposits and eskers within both the Naskaupi and Red Wine River valleys that coalesce to the east and exit into Grand Lake. It is perhaps due to its proximity to the altitudinally lower Naskaupi Valley, and the resultant drawdown, that the Letitia Lake valley shows evidence of only minor outwash and esker deposits. Letitia Lake was an area of ice stagnation. Meltwater channels entering the valley add to the complexity of deposits here. Features within the valley, such as hummocky till, randomly oriented till ridges (crevasse fillings?), numerous meltwater channels, and poorly defined and discontinuous eskers, are consistent with ice-stagnation topography. The Letitia Lake valley is completely covered by a surface mantle of large (commonly greater than 2 m in diameter), angular boulders of predominantly local origin. However, few such boulders are noted on the plateau area to the south. A suggested explanation for this is that as glacial ice entered the head of the Letitia Lake basin, the subsequent movement down a concave surface resulted in an extending-flow regime. This regime enhanced erosion of the substrate and large blocks were quarried and entrained. Upon stagnation, the boulders were deposited upon the surface. The large amounts of meltwater caused winnowing of material from around the boulders, resulting in the present terrain. The lack of recessional features on the plateau implies that deglaciation was through a downwasting process.

REGIONAL SURFICIAL-SEDIMENT SAMPLING

SAMPLING AND SAMPLE PREPARATION METHODS

A regional till-sampling program was conducted using the surficial geology as a guide (Figure 4). Glaciofluvial, fluvial, marine and aeolian sediments were excluded from the data collection. Most samples were from the C- or BC-soil horizon, taken at about 0.5 m depth. In rare instances, the lack of surface sediment necessitated the sampling of bedrock detritus. Sample spacing was controlled by access as well as surficial geology, but was generally about 1 sample per 4 km², in areas where helicopter support was required, although a closer spacing was attained adjacent to the known mineral showings.

Data from 182 samples is presented (Figure 4). In the field, samples were placed in kraft-paper sample bags, and sent to the Geological Survey's Geochemical Laboratory in St. John's, where they were air-dried in ovens at 40°C and dry-sieved through 63 µm stainless steel sieves.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Analytical work was carried out at the Geological Survey's Geochemical Laboratory, with additional analyses from a commercial laboratory. The appended data listings contain all the field

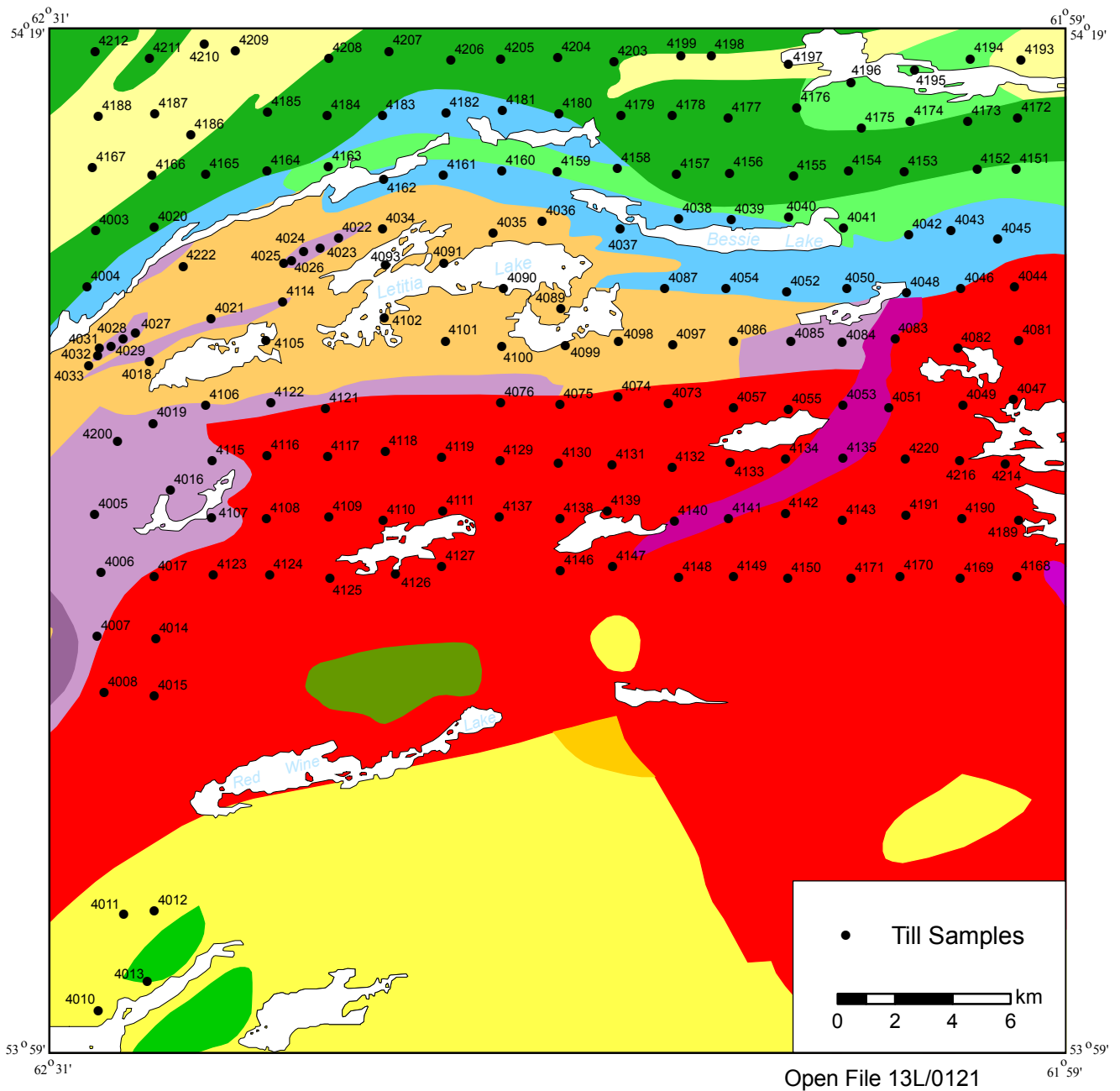


Figure 4. Sample location map.

and analytical data from the sediment survey. To distinguish the different analytical methods/laboratories, the trace-element variables are labeled with a combination of the element name, a numeric code and the unit of measurement.

A complete list of variables is given in Table 1, and a full listing of field and geochemical data is contained in Appendix A.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Gravimetric Analysis (LOI)

Organic carbon content was estimated from the weight loss on ignition (LOI) during a controlled combustion in which 1 g aliquots of sample were gradually heated to 500°C in air over a 3 h period. Accuracy can be judged from the results for reference materials (Table 2).

Inductively Coupled Plasma-Emission Spectrometry (ICP-ES)

For these analyses, the procedures outlined by Finch (1998) are followed. One gram of sample is weighed into a 125 ml Teflon beaker, and 5mL of concentrated HCl and 5 mL of perchloric acid is added to each sample. The samples are placed on a hotplate at 200°C and evaporated to dryness, after which the beakers are half-filled with 10% hydrochloric acid and returned to the hotplate at 100°C. When the residue is completely dissolved the samples are removed, cooled and transferred to 50 ml volumetric flasks. One ml of 50 g/l boric acid is added to each sample to complex any residual hydrofluoric acid. The samples are made to volume and analyzed by ICP-ES (Licthe *et al.*, 1987). For most elements dissolution is total; exceptions are Cr from chromite, Ba from barite and Zr from zircon as these minerals are not usually completely dissolved. Accuracy can be judged from the results for reference materials (Table 2).

The following elements were determined:

Aluminium, barium, beryllium, calcium, cerium, cobalt, chromium, copper, dysprosium, iron, gallium, potassium, lanthanum, lithium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, sodium, niobium, nickel, phosphorus, lead, scandium, strontium, titanium, vanadium, yttrium, zinc and zirconium (Al₂, Ba₂, Be₂, Ca₂, Ce₂, Co₂, Cr₂, Cu₂, Dy₂, Fe₂, Ga₂, K₂, La₂, Li₂, Mg₂, Mn₂, Mo₂, Na₂, Nb₂, Ni₂, P₂, Pb₂, Sc₂, Sr₂, Ti₂, V₂, Y₂, Zn₂ and Zr₂, respectively)

Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA)

These analyses were carried out at Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario. On average 24 g of sample was used for analysis, and the samples (with duplicates and control reference materials included incognito) were weighed and encapsulated in the Geochemical Laboratory of the Department of Natural Resources in St. John's. Total contents of the following elements were determined quantitatively: silver, arsenic, gold, barium, bromine, calcium, cerium, cobalt, chromium, cesium, europium, iron, hafnium, mercury, iridium, lanthanum, lutetium, molybdenum, sodium, neodymium, nickel, rubidium, antimony, scandium, selenium, samarium, tin, strontium, tan-

Table 1. Variable list and description of data

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
Sample	Unique sample ID	Li2 ppm	Lithium, ppm, by ICP
NTS	NTS sheet (1:50 000)	LOI	Loss-on-ignition
Easting	UTM map coordinate	Lu1 ppm	Lutetium, ppm, by INAA
Northing	UTM map coordinate	Mg2 pct	Magnesium, %, by ICP
Site	Sample site number	Mn2 ppm	Manganese, ppm, by ICP
Zone	UTM zone	Mo1 ppm	Molybdenum, ppm, by INAA
Horizon	Soil horizon sampled	Mo2 ppm	Molybdenum, ppm, by ICP
Depth	Sample depth (cm)	Na1 pct	Sodium, %, by INAA
Ag1 ppm	Silver, ppm, by INAA	Na2 pct	Sodium, %, by ICP
Al2 pct	Aluminium, %, by ICP	Nb2 ppm	Niobium, ppm, by ICP
As1 ppm	Arsenic, ppm, by INAA	Nd1 ppm	Neodymium, ppm, by INAA
As2 ppm	Arsenic, ppm, by ICP	Ni1 ppm	Nickel, ppm, by INAA
Au1 ppb	Gold, ppb, by INAA	Ni2 ppm	Nickel, ppm, by ICP
Ba1 ppm	Barium, ppm, by INAA	P2 ppm	Phosphorus, ppm, by ICP
Ba2 ppm	Barium, ppm, by ICP	Pb2 ppm	Lead, ppm, by ICP
Be2 ppm	Beryllium, ppm, by ICP	Rb1 ppm	Rubidium, ppm, by INAA
Br1 ppm	Bromine, ppm, by INAA	Sb1 ppm	Antimony, ppm, by INAA
Ca1 pct	Calcium, %, by INAA	Sc1 ppm	Scandium, ppm, by INAA
Ca2 pct	Calcium, %, by ICP	Sc2 ppm	Scandium, ppm, by ICP
Cd2 ppm	Cadmium, ppm, by ICP	Se1 ppm	Selenium, ppm, by INAA
Ce1 ppm	Cerium, ppm, by INAA	Sm1 ppm	Samarium, ppm, by INAA
Ce2 ppm	Cerium, ppm, by ICP	Sn1 ppm	Tin, ppm, by INAA
Co1 ppm	Cobalt, ppm, by INAA	Sr1 ppm	Strontium, ppm, by INAA
Co2 ppm	Cobalt, ppm, by ICP	Sr2 ppm	Strontium, ppm, by ICP
Cr1 ppm	Chromium, ppm, by INAA	Ta1 ppm	Tantalum, ppm, by INAA
Cr2 ppm	Chromium, ppm, by ICP	Tb1 ppm	Terbium, ppm, by INAA
Cs1 ppm	Cesium, ppm, by INAA	Th1 ppm	Thorium, ppm, by INAA
Cu2 ppm	Copper, ppm, by ICP	Ti2 ppm	Titanium, ppm, by ICP
Dy2 ppm	Dysprosium, ppm, by ICP	U1 ppm	Uranium, ppm, by INAA
Eu1 ppm	Europium, ppm, by INAA	V2 ppm	Vanadium, ppm, by ICP
Fe1 pct	Iron, %, by INAA	W1 ppm	Tungsten, ppm, by INAA
Fe2 pct	Iron, %, by ICP	Y2 ppm	Yttrium, ppm, by ICP
Hf1 ppm	Hafnium, ppm, by INAA	Yb1 ppm	Ytterbium, ppm, by INAA
Hg1 ppm	Mercury, ppm, by INAA	Zn1 ppm	Zinc, ppm, by INAA
Ir1 ppm	Iridium, ppm, by INAA	Zn2 ppm	Zinc, ppm, by ICP
K2 pct	Potassium, %, by ICP	Zr1 ppm	Zirconium, ppm, by INAA
La1 ppm	Lanthanum, ppm, by INAA	Zr2 ppm	Zirconium, ppm, by ICP
La2 ppm	Lanthanum, ppm, by ICP		

Table 2. Accuracy of till geochemical data by ICP. Results of analyses of CANMET Reference samples TILL-1 to -4. Observed values (Obs) are compared against recommended values (Rec). Recommended values are from Lynch (1996). Negative numbers indicate below detection limit.

		Till-1	N=3	Till-2	N=2	Till-3	N=3	Till-4	N=3
		Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec
Al2	%	6.52	7.3	7.72	8.5	5.89	6.5	6.89	7.6
As2	ppm	12.99		19.21		68.63		90.84	
Ba2	ppm	694.41	702.0	531.53	540.0	475.87	489.0	386.43	396.0
Be2	ppm	1.60	2.4	3.54	4.0	1.34	2.0	3.11	3.7
Ca2	%	1.79	1.9	0.89	0.9	1.76	1.9	0.87	0.9
Cd2	ppm	0.31		0.30		-0.03		-0.10	
Ce2	ppm	62.14	71.0	84.67	98.0	34.44	42.0	66.08	78.0
Co2	ppm	18.39	18.0	15.60	15.0	14.71	15.0	8.06	8.0
Cr2	ppm	55.23	65.0	58.82	74.0	96.99	123.0	38.24	53.0
Cu2	ppm	51.31	47.0	170.83	150.0	24.05	22.0	261.79	237.0
Dy2	ppm	4.71		4.02		2.10		3.35	
Fe2	%	4.89	4.8	3.86	3.8	2.75	2.8	3.95	4.0
K2	%	1.70	1.8	2.29	2.6	1.82	2.0	2.42	2.7
La2	ppm	27.19	28.0	43.73	44.0	19.20	21.0	38.79	41.0
Li2	ppm	15.04	15.0	45.72	47.0	21.07	21.0	28.16	30.0
Mg2	%	1.26	1.3	1.09	1.1	1.02	1.0	0.72	0.8
Mn2	ppm	1591.34	1420.0	870.68	780.0	549.91	520.0	546.48	490.0
Mo2	ppm	1.38	2.0	13.96	14.0	1.52	16.9	15.76	
Na2	%	2.05	2.0	1.72	1.6	2.00	2.0	1.86	1.8
Nb2	ppm	9.62	10.0	16.47	20.0	6.36	7.0	13.05	15.0
Ni2	ppm	23.78	24.0	32.92	32.0	40.16	39.0	17.54	17.0
P2	ppm	894.63	930.0	703.30	750.0	467.07	490.0	850.55	880.0
Pb2	ppm	23.65	22.0	34.58	31.0	26.08	26.0	51.36	50.0
Sc2	ppm	43.17	13.0	133.00	12.0	50.36	10.0	151.38	10.0
Sr2	ppm	14.31	291.0	12.96	144.0	10.45	300.0	11.17	109.0
Rb2	ppm	318.19		162.28		325.61		125.61	
Ti2	ppm	5872.46	5990.0	5305.79	5300.0	2928.39	2910.0	4839.12	4840.0
V2	ppm	116.67	99.0	90.96	77.0	71.77	62.0	78.97	67.0
Y2	ppm	20.86	38.0	14.45	40.0	9.91	17.0	13.08	33.0
Zn2	ppm	87.53	98.0	116.23	130.0	48.18	56.0	64.95	70.0
Zr2	ppm	128.94	502.0	125.94	390.0	100.67	390.0	109.53	385.0

talum, terbium, thorium, uranium, tungsten, ytterbium, zinc and zirconium. (Ag1, As1, Au1, Ba1, Br1, Ca1, Ce1, Co1, Cr1, Cs1, Eu1, Fe1, Hf1, Hg1, Ir1, La1, Lu1, Mo1, Na1, Nd1, Ni1, Rb1, Sb1, Sc1, Se1, Sm1, Sn1, Sr1, Ta1, Tb1, Th1, U1, W1 Yb1, Zn1, and Zr1 respectively).

QUALITY CONTROL

Data quality was monitored using laboratory duplicates (analytical precision only), estimates of which are given in Table 4. Accuracy estimates are provided by the results from standard reference materials analysed with them (Tables 2 and 3). These data show that for almost all elements, with Zr2 as an exception, all data is of high quality.

It should be emphasized that for mineral exploration, the relative variation of an element is of primary concern. Of the 51 elements determined, 16 were determined by both ICP and INAA (As, Ba, Ca, Ce, Co, Cr, Fe, La, Mo, Na, Ni, Rb, Sc, Sr, Zn, and Zr). To reduce the size of the data for presentation and statistical analysis, for these 16, the data from the method with the best quality determined from comparison with laboratory and field duplicates have been used (As1, Ba2, Ca2, Ce2, Co2, Cr2, Fe2, La2, Mo1, Na2, Ni2, Rb1, Sc2, Sr2, Zn2, Zr2), although all are presented in the data listing (Appendix A). A summary of control data is included in this report, and detailed data are available on request.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS – FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

The frequency distributions of the geochemical data were examined using the Jenks optimization method, also known as the goodness of variance fit (Jenks, 1967) found within the ArcMap GIS application. The method identifies natural breaks in the data set, and has replaced the selection of breaks using cumulative frequency plots (cf., Batterson and Taylor, 2001). Comparison of the two methods produced similar subdivisions of the data. Breaks in slope of the curves were used to subdivide the element values into 4-6 natural population groups. These groups are represented by symbols that increase in size with increasing element levels in Figures 5 to 51. Statistics (maximum, minimum, median, mean, standard deviation) were generated from the Excel computer application, and are presented in Table 4. A correlation matrix is shown in Table 5.

INTERPRETATION OF GEOCHEMICAL DATA

Dot plot maps of selected elements (As, Au, Be, Cu, La, Nb, Pb, Th, U, Y, Zn) are presented in Figures 5 to 15. Other element plots are presented in Appendix B. Individuals and companies are encouraged to undertake their own interpretation of the presented data, the following being a preliminary guide.

ARSENIC (As)

The maximum value for arsenic (Figure 5) is 16 ppm, found overlying the Seal Lake Group, which is generally enriched in arsenic compared to other parts of the study area.

Arsenic shows low correlation to all other analysed elements.

Table 3. Accuracy of till geochemical data by INAA and gravimetry. Results of analyses of CAN-MET Reference samples TILL-1 to -4. Observed values (Obs) are compared against recommended values (Rec). Recommended values are from Lynch (1996). Negative numbers indicate below detection limit.

		Till-1	N=14	Till-2	N=14	Till-3	N=14	Till-4	N=13
		Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec	Obs	Rec
As1	ppm	18.33	18	24.8	26	84.2	87	105.0	111
Au1	ppb	4.87	13	-2.0	2	0.3	6	-2.0	5
Ba1	ppm	1069.0	702	628.6	540	460.2	489	439.3	395
Br1	ppm	6.39	6.4	12.2	12.2	4.4	4.5	8.3	8.6
Ca1	%	1.10		-1.0		1.8		-0.9	
Ce1	ppm	59.87	71	90.5	98	38.1	42	79.0	78
Co1	ppm	16.30	18	18.6	15	13.0	15	7.1	8
Cr1	ppm	63.27	65	73.5	74	116.0	123	51.3	53
Cs1	ppm	-0.13	1.0	8.4	12.0	2.1	1.7	10.3	12.0
Eu1	ppm	1.46	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	.5
Fe1	%	4.44	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.8	3.6	4.0
Hf1	ppm	12.13	13.0	9.8	11.0	6.8	8.0	9.0	10.0
La1	ppm	26.47	28	52.7	44	19.0	21	44.6	41
Lu1	ppm	0.65	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	<0.5	0.6	0.5
Mo1	ppm	-1.00	<5	7.0	14	-1.0	<5	16.4	16
Na1	%	1.97	2.01	1.6	1.62	2.0	1.96	1.8	1.82
Nd1	ppm	24.00	26	41.0	36	15.1	16	27.5	30
Rb1	ppm	18.53	44	72.3	143	47.3	55	127.7	161
Sb1	ppm	6.93	7.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0
Sc1	ppm	12.70	13	13.2	12	9.4	10	10.8	10
Sm1	ppm	5.74	5.9	7.4	7.4	3.3	3.3	5.8	6.1
Ta1	ppm	-0.23	0.7	-0.1	1.9	0.7	<0.5	1.1	1.6
Tb1	ppm	-0.01	1.1	0.1	1.2	-0.5	<0.5	0.4	1.1
Th1	ppm	5.18	5.6	13.8	18.4	4.7	4.6	14.3	17.4
U1	ppm	1.40	2.2	4.9	5.7	1.9	2.1	3.7	5.0
W1	ppm	-1.00	<4	4.7	<2	-1.0	<4	152.7	204
Yb1	ppm	4.24	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.6	1.5	4.1	3.4
Zn1	ppm	54.63		137.5		-4.8		-5.0	
Zr1	%	0.01		0.0		0.0		0.0	
LOI	%	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.8	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.4

Table 4. Units, detection limits, ranges, medians and standard deviations of geochemical data. Values below detection are coded as half of the detection limit value. Data in *italics* indicates not used in data plots or interpretation.

		Detection limit	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Ag1	ppm	1	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
Al2	pct	0.01	4.58	7.47	6.14	6.10	0.45
As1	ppm	0.5	0.25	16.00	2.39	2.75	2.64
As2	ppm	2	1.00	8.65	1.00	1.13	0.75
Au1	ppb	1	1.00	14.40	1.00	2.22	2.63
Ba1	ppm	50	25.00	1280.00	636.00	652.67	148.95
Ba2	ppm	50	246.85	906.70	640.72	631.88	94.47
Be2	ppm	0.2	1.00	12.00	2.53	2.80	1.57
Br1	ppm	0.5	0.25	51.20	6.04	7.84	6.79
Ca1	pct	1	0.50	6.00	0.50	1.29	1.04
Ca2	pct	0.01	0.61	3.49	1.66	1.60	0.36
Cd2	ppm	0.1	0.05	0.65	0.17	0.19	0.09
Ce1	ppm	3	41.30	264.00	98.50	103.60	38.56
Ce2	ppm	2	27.69	368.12	91.93	94.91	43.87
Co1	ppm	1	0.50	20.00	5.60	3.60	2.67
Co2	ppm	2	2.51	19.53	6.58	7.30	2.79
Cr1	ppm	5	2.50	96.00	36.58	37.91	14.19
Cr2	ppm	2	1.63	78.56	34.36	34.69	9.41
Cs1	ppm	1	0.50	37.00	0.80	1.50	2.97
Cu2	ppm	2	0.50	119.95	13.80	16.73	14.95
Dy2	ppm	0.2	1.30	26.27	5.62	6.33	3.53
Eu1	ppm	0.5	0.72	12.48	1.44	1.59	0.94
Fe1	pct	0.1	1.53	13.60	3.10	3.34	1.26
Fe2	pct	0.01	1.43	13.23	3.34	3.55	1.24
Hf1	ppm	2	7.20	40.00	14.40	16.11	5.50
Hg1	ppm	1	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Ir1	ppb	5	2.50	5.00	2.50	2.52	0.20
K2	pct	0.01	0.77	2.34	1.83	1.78	0.23
La1	ppm	1	21.60	176.00	48.15	50.61	20.53
La2	ppm	1	16.86	188.87	48.08	50.22	21.73
Li2	ppm	0.2	4.46	88.71	12.20	14.39	9.73
LOI	pct	0.01					
Lu1	ppm	0.05	0.21	2.26	0.59	0.67	0.30
Mg2	pct	0.01	0.17	1.20	0.54	0.57	0.17
Mn2	ppm	2	258.03	2819.63	527.33	570.10	268.28
Mo1	ppm	1	0.50	11.20	0.50	1.50	1.78
Mo2	ppm	1	0.50	11.17	1.36	1.57	1.22
Na1	pct	0.1	0.97	4.91	2.18	2.18	0.04

Table 4. (Continued)

		Detection limit	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Na2	pct	0.01	1.10	4.89	2.26	2.27	0.41
Nb2	ppm	2	8.14	92.56	17.05	18.43	8.57
Nd1	ppm	5	11.20	136.00	34.00	36.99	17.54
Ni1	ppm	5	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Ni2	ppm	2	3.31	37.14	10.76	12.13	5.08
P2	ppm	5	103.52	4584.09	718.22	716.56	387.53
Pb2	ppm	2	11.01	108.05	22.05	25.21	13.57
Rb1	ppm	5	2.50	290.00	52.25	54.00	30.72
Sb1	ppm	0.1	0.5	1.20	0.16	0.17	0.15
Sc1	ppm	0.1	4.96	36.00	9.60	9.48	2.67
Sc2	ppm	1	5.08	41.43	10.45	10.70	3.26
Se1	ppm	2	0.50	4.20	0.50	0.57	0.42
Sm1	ppm	0.1	2.88	25.60	7.20	7.88	3.54
Sn1	pct	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sr1	pct	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.02
Sr2	ppm	2	86.42	494.71	305.27	303.82	71.84
Ta1	ppm	0.2	0.10	2.80	0.10	0.66	0.76
Tb1	ppm	0.5	0.25	4.08	0.88	0.90	0.64
Th1	ppm	0.2	2.60	16.80	7.12	7.24	2.23
Ti2	ppm	5	3243.82	19999.56	5074.85	5393.72	1441.89
U1	ppm	0.2	0.25	4.08	1.52	1.55	0.75
V2	ppm	5	14.28	116.86	70.81	71.62	14.15
W1	ppm	1	0.50	4.80	0.50	0.58	0.45
Y2	ppm	2	6.71	103.66	22.58	25.18	13.17
Yb1	ppm	0.2	2.16	15.20	3.82	4.41	2.10
Zn1	ppm	50	25.00	408.00	25.00	59.66	54.85
Zn2	ppm	2	16.38	348.31	46.71	60.59	44.18
Zr1	pct	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.02
Zr2	ppm	2	58.59	834.75	257.79	270.03	92.05

Table 5. Continued

	Na2	Nb2	Nd1	Ni2	P2	Pb2	Rb1	Sb1	Sc2	Se1	Sm1	Sn1	Si2	Ta1	Tb1	Th1	Ti2	U1	V2	W1	Y2	Yb1	Zn2	Zr2	
Al2_pct																									
As1_ppm																									
Au1_ppb																									
Ba2_ppm																									
Be2_ppm																									
Br1_ppm																									
Ca2_pct																									
Cd2_ppm																									
Ce2_ppm																									
Co2_ppm																									
Cr2_ppm																									
Cs1_ppm																									
Cu2_ppm																									
Dy2_ppm																									
Eu1_ppm																									
Fe2_pct																									
Hf1_ppm																									
Ir1_ppb																									
K2_pct																									
La2_ppm																									
Li2_ppm																									
Lu1_ppm																									
Mg2_pct																									
Mn2_ppm																									
Mo1_ppm	1.00																								
Na2_pct	0.47	1.00																							
Nb2_ppm	0.45	0.67	1.00																						
Nd1_ppm	-0.22	-0.36	-0.24	1.00																					
Ni2_ppm	0.51	0.10	0.41	-0.05	1.00																				
P2_ppm	0.40	0.79	0.60	-0.31	0.03	1.00																			
Pb2_ppm	0.39	0.66	0.44	-0.25	0.10	0.60	1.00																		
Rb1_ppm	0.00	0.35	0.29	0.05	0.01	0.23	0.28	1.00																	
Sb1_ppm	0.37	-0.14	0.23	0.18	0.79	-0.20	-0.03	-0.09	1.00																
Sc2_ppm	-0.10	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.09	-0.02	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	1.00															
Se1_ppm	0.50	0.66	0.96	-0.22	0.48	0.62	0.46	0.27	0.31	-0.07	1.00														
Sm1_ppm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00														
Sn1_pct	0.30	-0.32	-0.07	-0.12	0.31	-0.27	-0.21	-0.22	0.36	-0.09	-0.10	0.00	1.00												
Si2_ppm	0.14	0.24	0.28	-0.10	0.02	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.01	1.00											
Ta1_ppm	0.51	0.67	0.80	-0.26	0.52	0.61	0.44	0.23	0.32	-0.10	0.85	0.00	-0.10	0.23	1.00										
Tb1_ppm	0.08	0.40	0.46	0.14	0.05	0.39	0.21	0.37	-0.14	-0.15	0.46	0.00	-0.09	0.11	0.40	1.00									
Th1_ppm	0.40	0.26	0.30	-0.06	0.62	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.72	0.04	0.37	0.00	-0.02	0.06	0.41	-0.22	1.00								
Ti2_ppm	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.07	0.06	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.13	-0.09	0.04	0.26	-0.07	1.00							
U1_ppm	-0.39	-0.56	-0.48	0.58	-0.26	-0.51	-0.43	-0.12	0.06	0.01	-0.49	0.00	0.19	-0.12	-0.56	-0.12	-0.14	0.00	1.00						
V2_ppm	0.01	-0.03	-0.08	0.16	-0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.16	-0.05	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.07	0.05	-0.03	0.12	0.06	1.00					
W1_ppm	0.56	0.78	0.81	-0.27	0.45	0.72	0.51	0.27	0.25	-0.08	0.84	0.00	-0.10	0.23	0.82	0.34	0.39	-0.01	-0.54	0.04	1.00				
Y2_ppm	0.65	0.82	0.79	-0.33	0.37	0.72	0.58	0.27	0.16	-0.07	0.84	0.00	-0.24	0.20	0.81	0.41	0.38	0.06	-0.61	-0.07	0.84	1.00			
Yb1_ppm	0.57	0.80	0.77	-0.19	0.34	0.80	0.62	0.28	0.09	-0.06	0.82	0.00	-0.22	0.21	0.74	0.42	0.30	-0.10	-0.53	0.01	0.85	0.81	1.00		
Zn2_ppm	0.27	0.69	0.37	-0.40	-0.13	0.59	0.26	0.14	-0.38	0.01	0.35	0.00	-0.31	0.19	0.37	0.32	-0.02	0.11	-0.43	-0.02	0.54	0.59	0.46	1.00	
Zr2_ppm																									

Figure 5. *Distribution of arsenic in till.*

GOLD (Au)

Values for gold (Figure 6) are generally low across the study area, with the maximum value of 14 ppb found overlying rocks of the Letitia Lake Group. Other relatively high values (8 to 11 ppb) are found north of Bessie Lake in till overlying the Seal Lake Group.

Gold shows no strong correlation with any of the analysed elements.

BERYLLIUM (Be)

The maximum value for beryllium (Figure 7) is 12.1 ppm, found overlying the Mann #1 Be-Nb prospect. Regional background is about 2.5 ppm (median value). Other anomalous values are commonly associated with known prospects, including Mann #2 (Be up to 8.5 ppm), Michelin (6.1 ppm), Two-Tom Lake (7.2 ppm), and down-ice of North Red Wine showing (9.4 pp). Till overlying the Letitia Lake Group, the Red Wine Intrusive Suite and late Paleoproterozoic granite plutons is relatively enriched in beryllium compared to tills overlying the Sea Lake Group to the north. Several anomalous samples are currently unrelated to known showings, including an area northeast of Two Tom Lake (8.3 ppm Be), and north of Letitia Lake (7.3 ppm). It is possible that both may be related to glacial dispersal from known sources.

Beryllium is well correlated with REE's, particularly Ce (0.72), Dy (0.71), La (0.72), Lu (0.60), Nd (0.65), Sm (0.65) and Yb (0.75), as well as Li (0.66), Nb (0.67), Pb (0.69), Y (0.70) and Zn (0.75). Be shows no regional correlation to U (0.03), although slightly anomalous uranium values are noted from tills overlying the Mann #1 (up to 2.6 ppm) and Mann #2 (up to 3.2 ppm) prospects. This may suggest the poor mobility of uranium in the glacial environment.

COPPER (Cu)

The maximum value for copper (Figure 8) in till was 120 ppm, recorded northeast of Bessie Lake overlying rocks of the Seal Lake Group. Regionally, copper is enriched over the Seal Lake Group, and numerous copper showings have been recorded from this unit.

Copper is moderately correlated with Co (0.54), Ni (0.54) and Mg (0.53).

LANTHANUM (La)

The highest value for lanthanum (Figure 9) was 189 ppm recorded in till overlying the Two-Tom Lake prospect. Lanthanum and other REE's (e.g., Nd (Figure 11) and Yb (Figure 16)) show relative enrichment in tills overlying the Red Wine Intrusive Suite and Letitia Lake Group, and are relatively low over the Seal Lake Group and granitic terrane to the north and south respectively. Several areas of anomalous La are currently unrelated to known sources: they are generally consistent with those identified for Be.

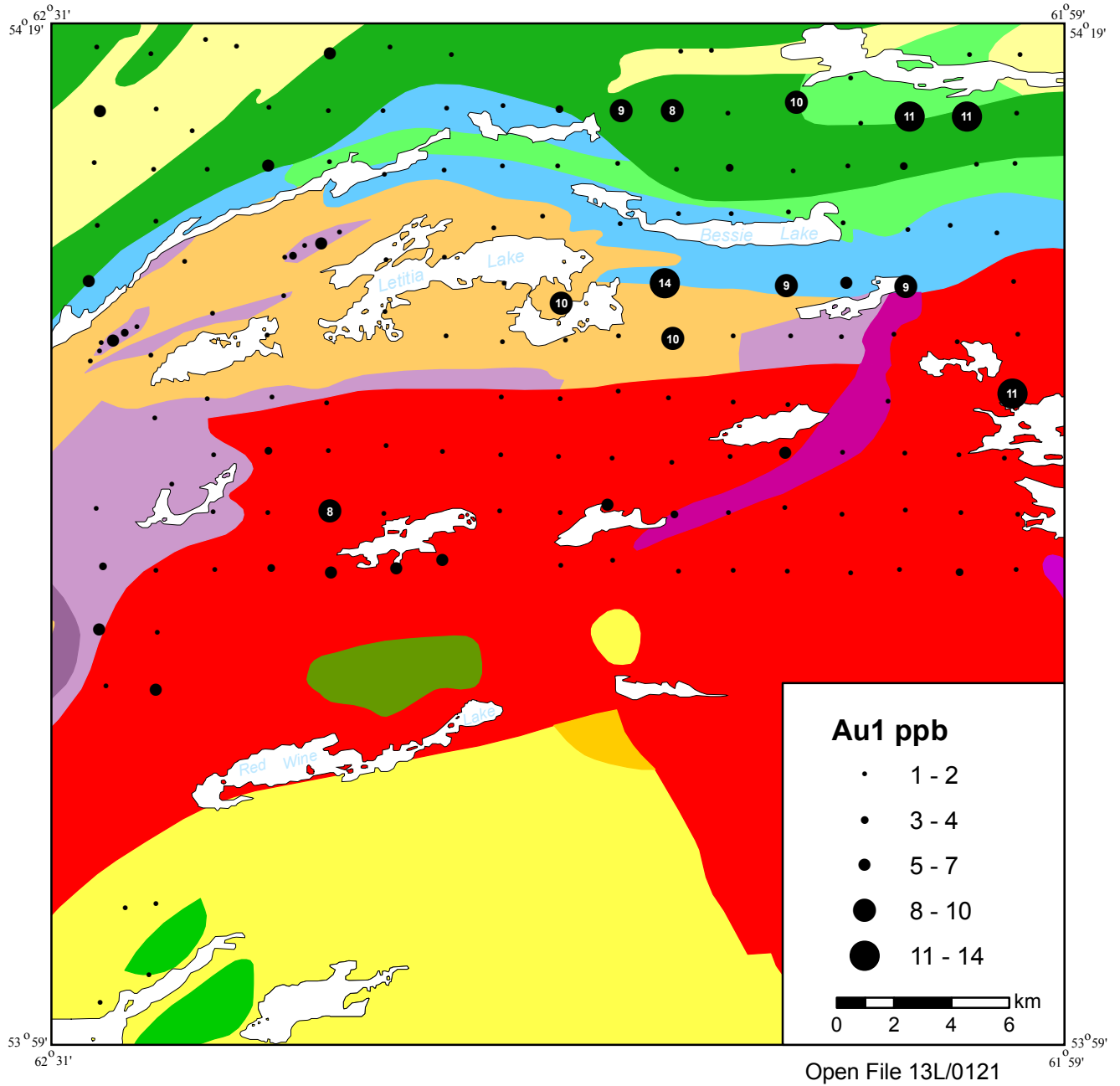


Figure 6. *Distribution of gold in till.*

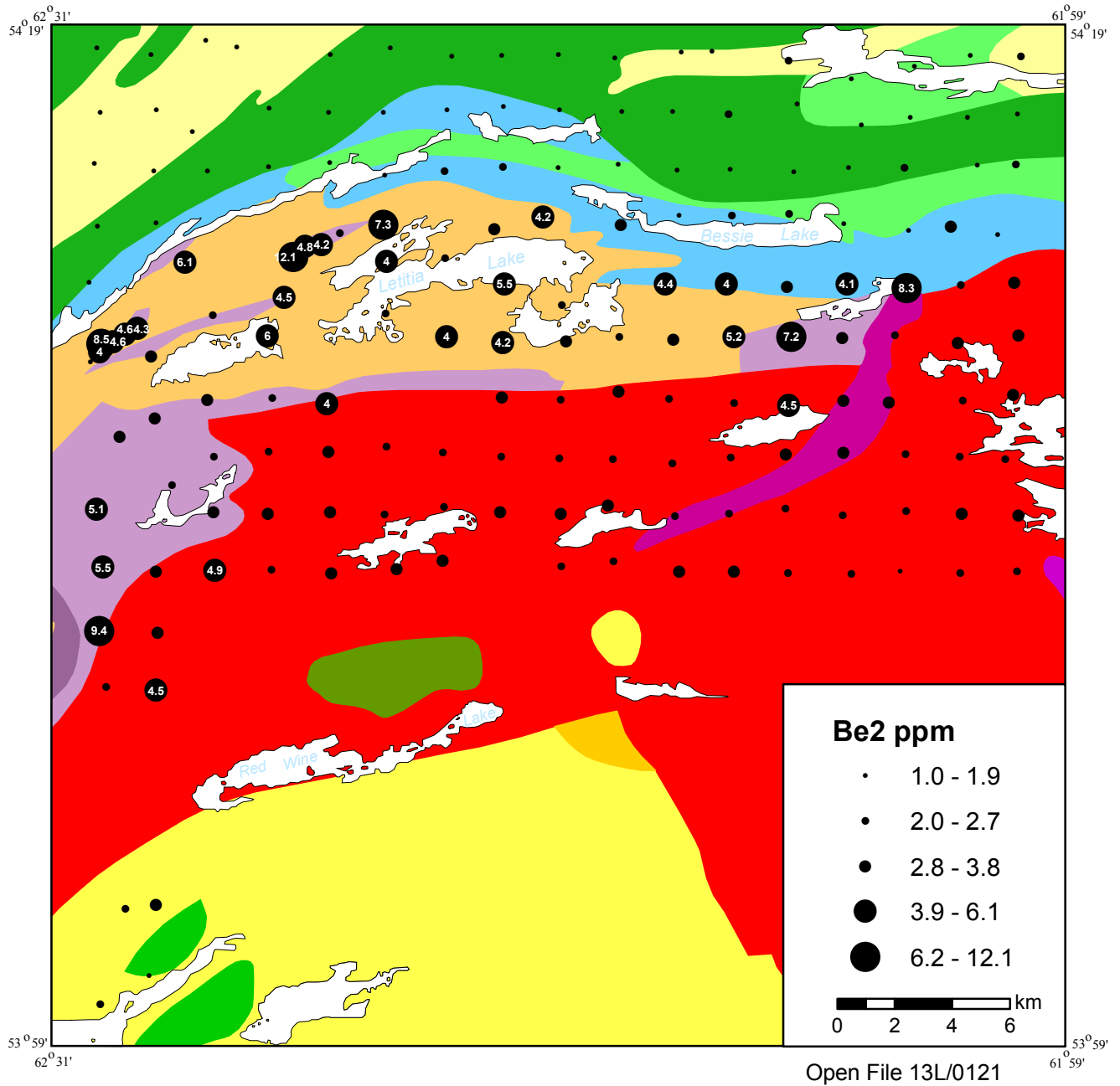


Figure 7. *Distribution of beryllium in till.*

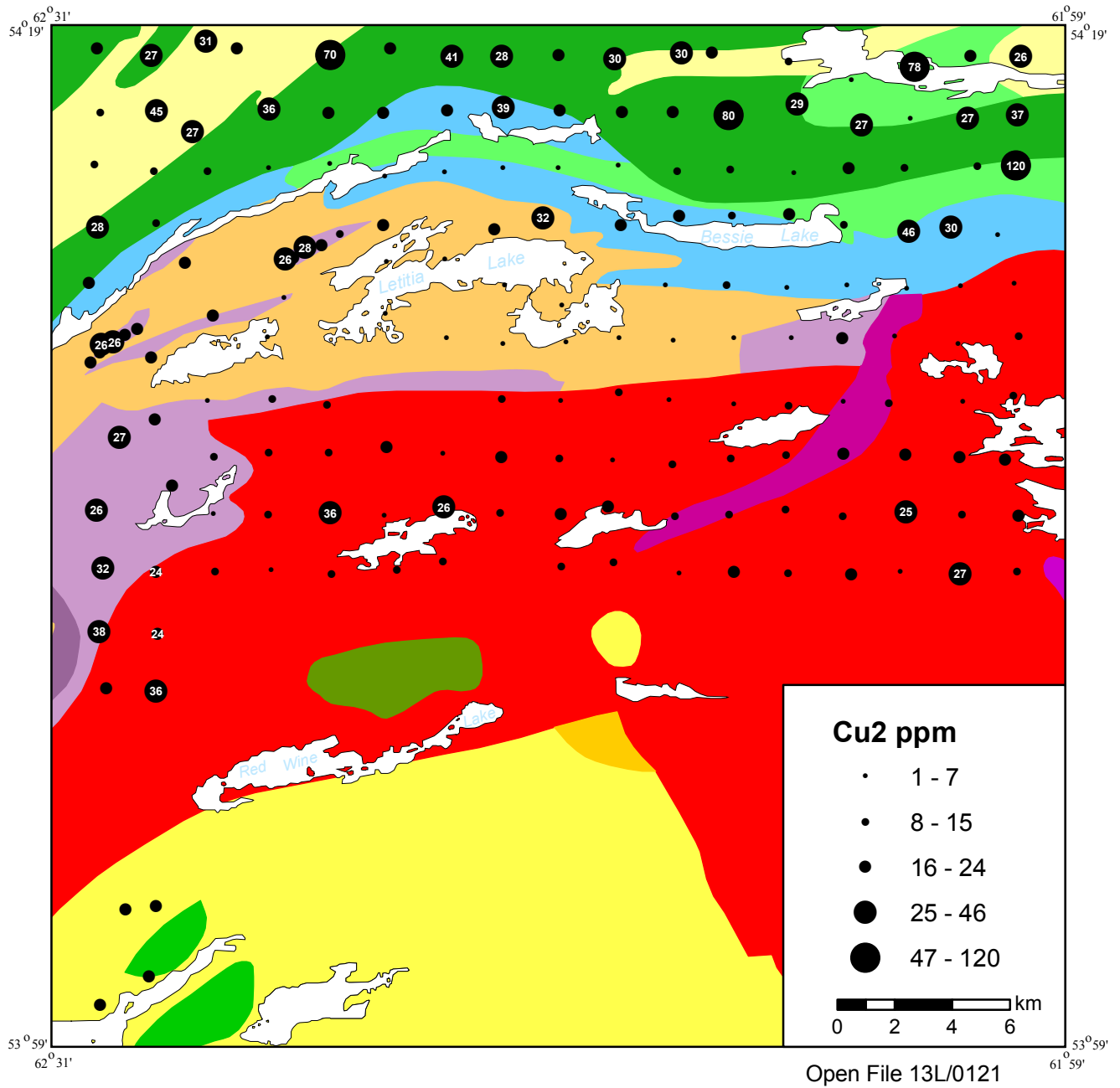


Figure 8. *Distribution of copper in till.*

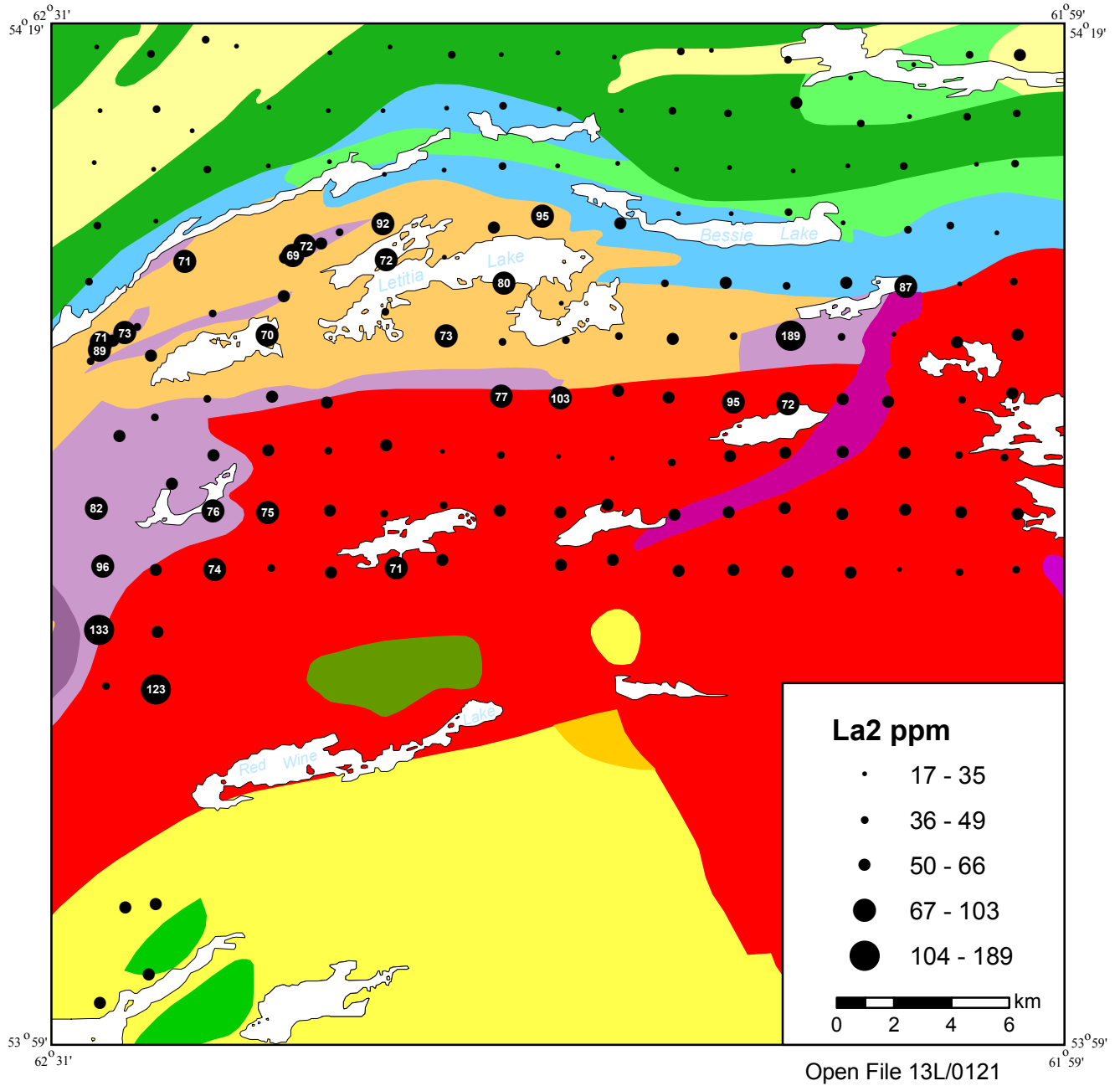


Figure 9. *Distribution of lanthanum in till.*

Lanthanum is well correlated with other REE's including Ce (0.96), Dy (0.92), Lu (0.74), Nd (0.86), Sm (0.84), Tb (0.81) and Yb (0.77), and also with Be (0.72), Mn (0.64), Nb (0.76), Pb (0.69), Y (0.92) and Zn (0.81).

NIOBIUM (Nb)

The highest value for Niobium (Figure 10) was 93 ppm recorded over the Two-Tom Lake prospect. The Mann #1, Mann #2, and Michelin prospects show little surface expression in till, although Nb is associated with the mineralisation. Several Nb anomalies unrelated to known sources are noted. They occur west of Letitia Lake (53 ppm), south of Letitia Lake (up to 44 ppm), and northeast of Two-Tom Lake (44 ppm). It is uncertain whether these represents new exploration targets or are the result of glacial dispersal from known sources.

Niobium is well correlated with REE's including Ce (0.71), Dy (0.75), La (0.76), Lu (0.82), Nd (0.67), Sm (0.66), Tb (0.67), and Yb (0.82) and also with Be (0.67), Cs (0.74), Li (0.65), Pb (0.66), Y (0.78), Zn (0.80) and Zr (0.69).

LEAD (Pb) and ZINC (Zn)

These metals are well correlated (0.80) and are associated with similar rock types. The highest lead (108 ppm) (Figure 12) and zinc (348 ppm) (Figure 17) values are both found in till overlying the Two-Tom Lake prospect, but elevated values are common in tills overlying the Letitia Lake Group and Red Wine Intrusive Suite. A site west of Letitia Lake overlying Letitia Lake Group bedrock records 99 ppm Pb and 310 ppm Zn and is unrelated to known sources.

Both Pb and Zn show good correlations with REE's (Ce, Dy, La, Lu, Nd, Sm, Tb, Yb) and with Be, Li, Nb, and Y.

THORIUM (Th)

Thorium (Figure 13) is an accessory element in the Mann #2 and Michelin prospects, and likely associated with the REE composition of the Two-Tom Lake and North Red Wine showings. The maximum value for Th is 16.8 ppm, recorded overlying bedrock of the Red Wine Intrusive Suite. Elevated values are associated with the Mann #1 (up to 13.3 ppm), Mann #2 (up to 11.9 ppm), Michelin (13.6 ppm) and Two-Tom Lake (13.6 ppm) prospects. Several areas in the till overlying Seal Lake Group rocks (up to 13.6 ppm), and northeast of the Two-Tom Lake prospect (16 ppm) are unrelated to known sources.

Thorium is shows the highest correlation with Be (0.54).

URANIUM (U)

Although uranium (Figure 14) is an associated element in the Mann #1 prospect, geochemical values in till are generally low in that area (up to 2.6 ppm). Several relatively high values are found overlying the Mann #2 prospect (up to 3.2 ppm). The maximum value of 4.1 ppm is found

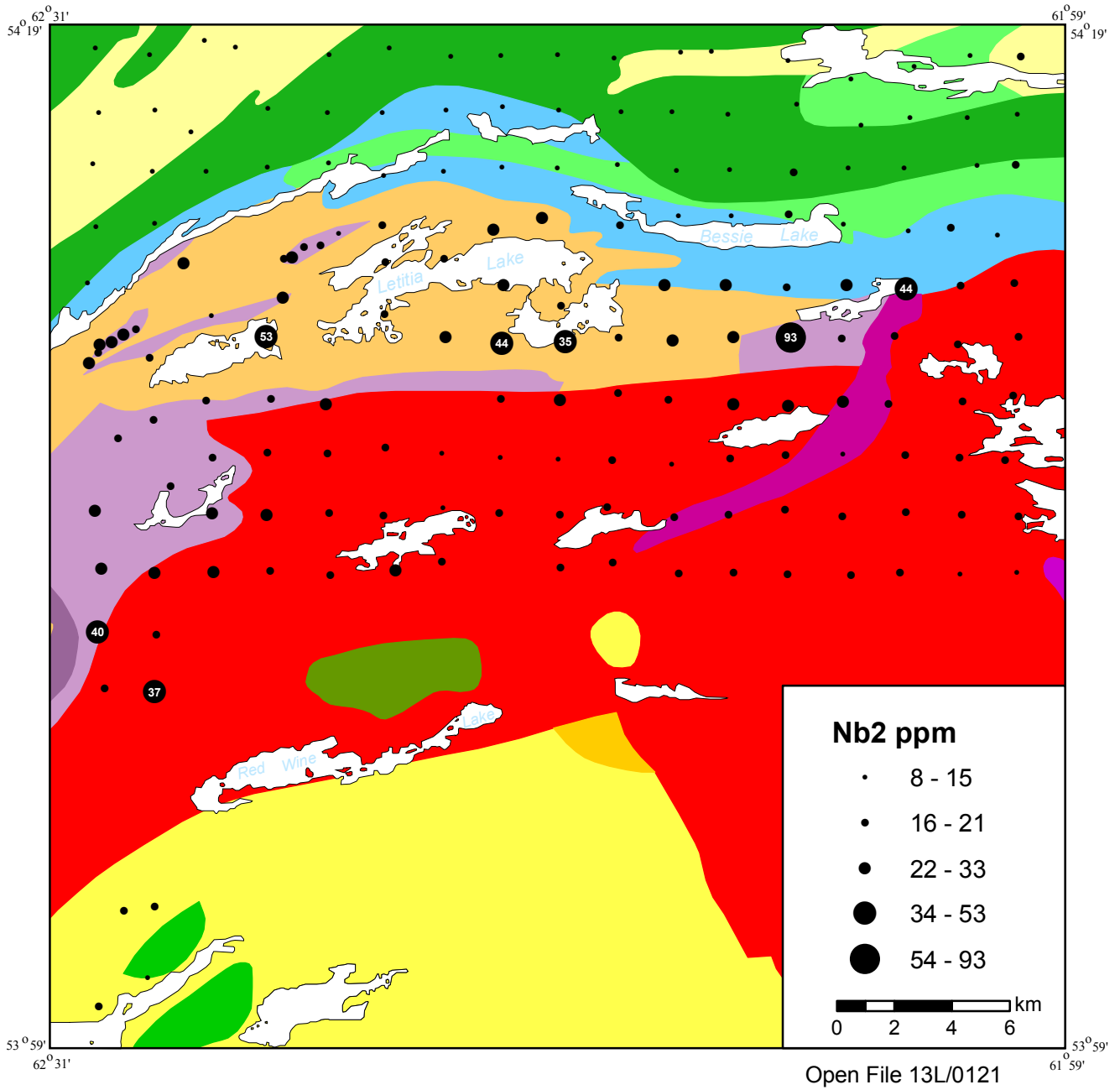


Figure 10. *Distribution of niobium in till.*

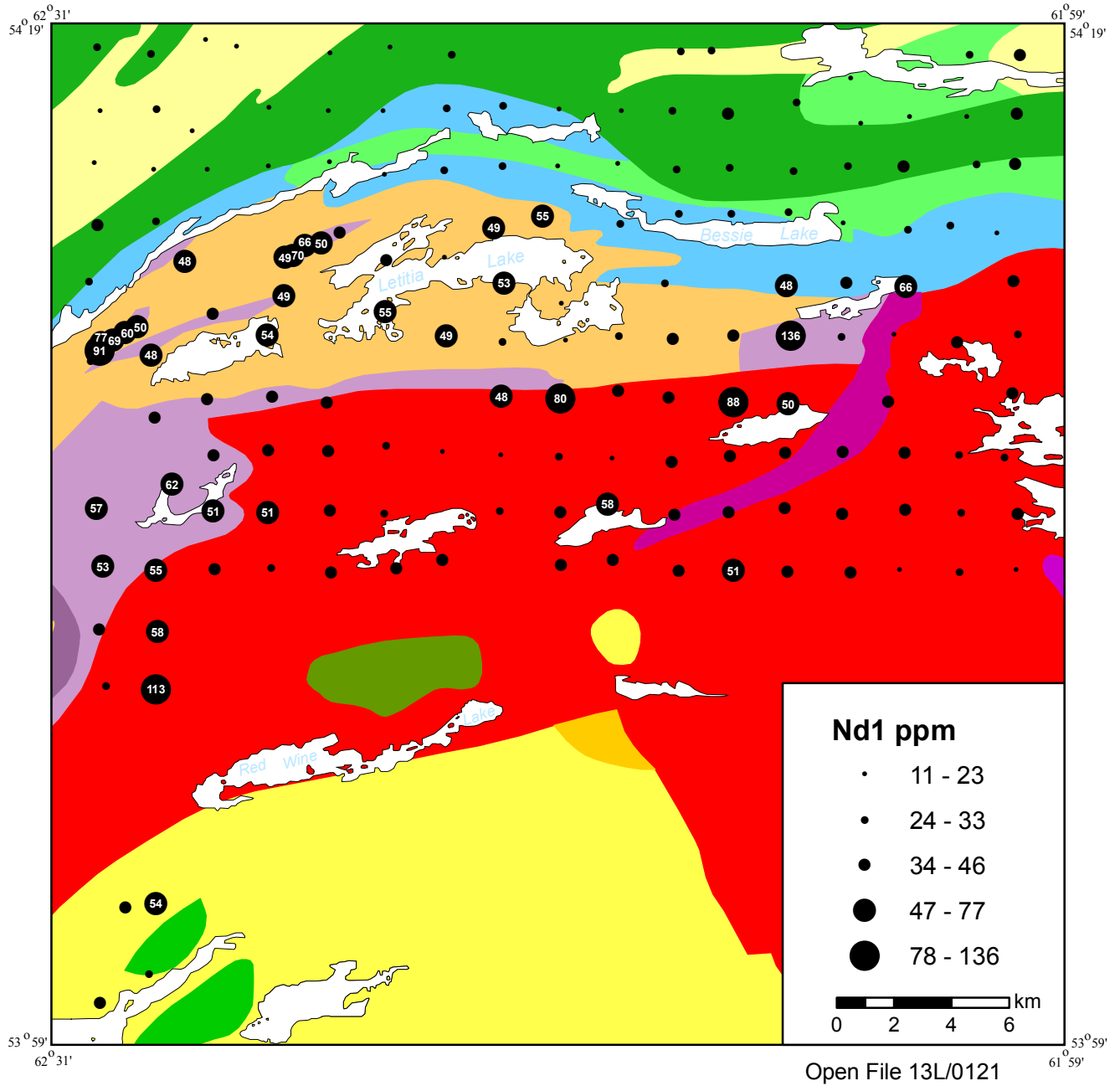


Figure 11. *Distribution of neodymium in till.*

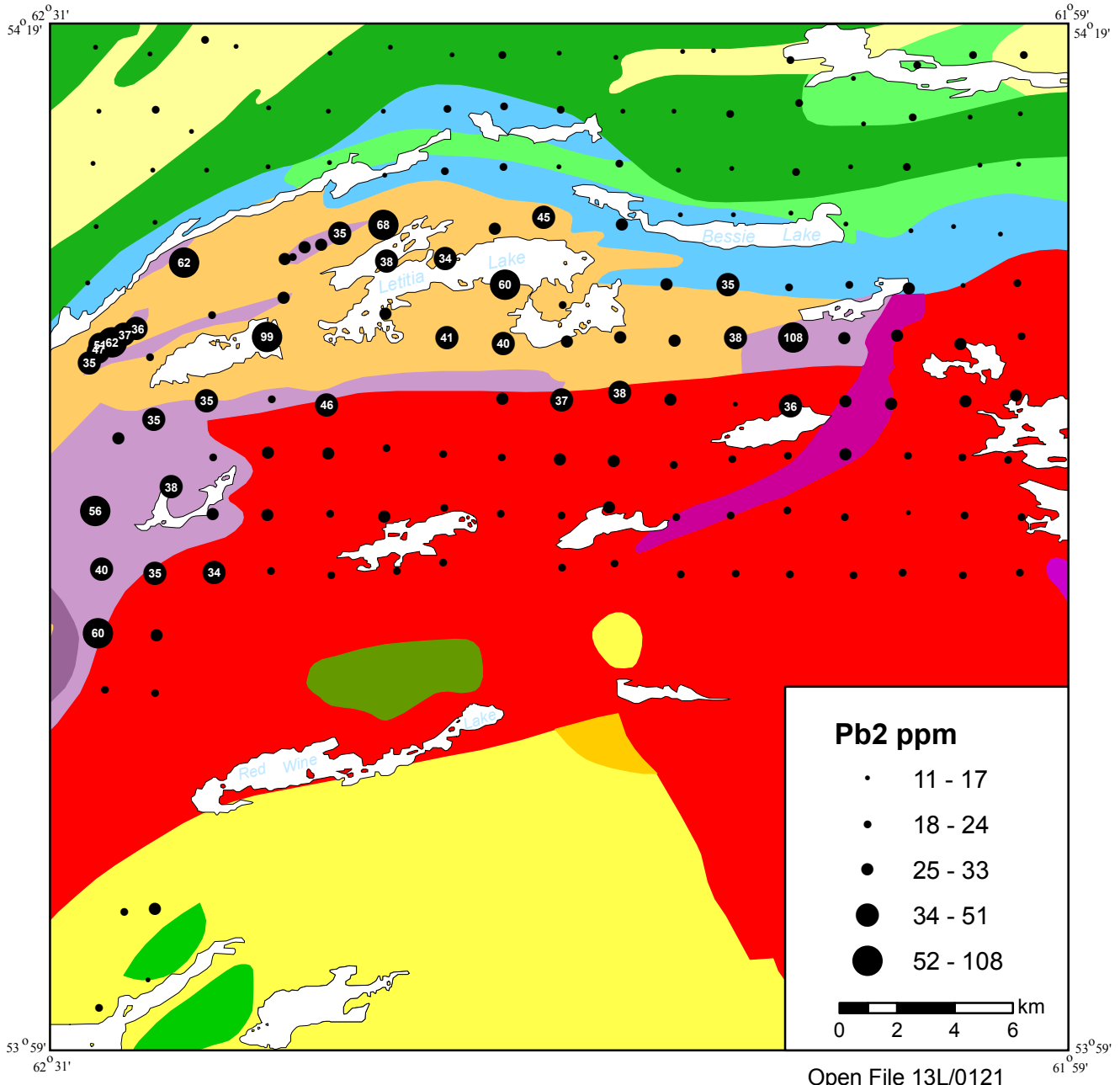


Figure 12. *Distribution of lead in till.*

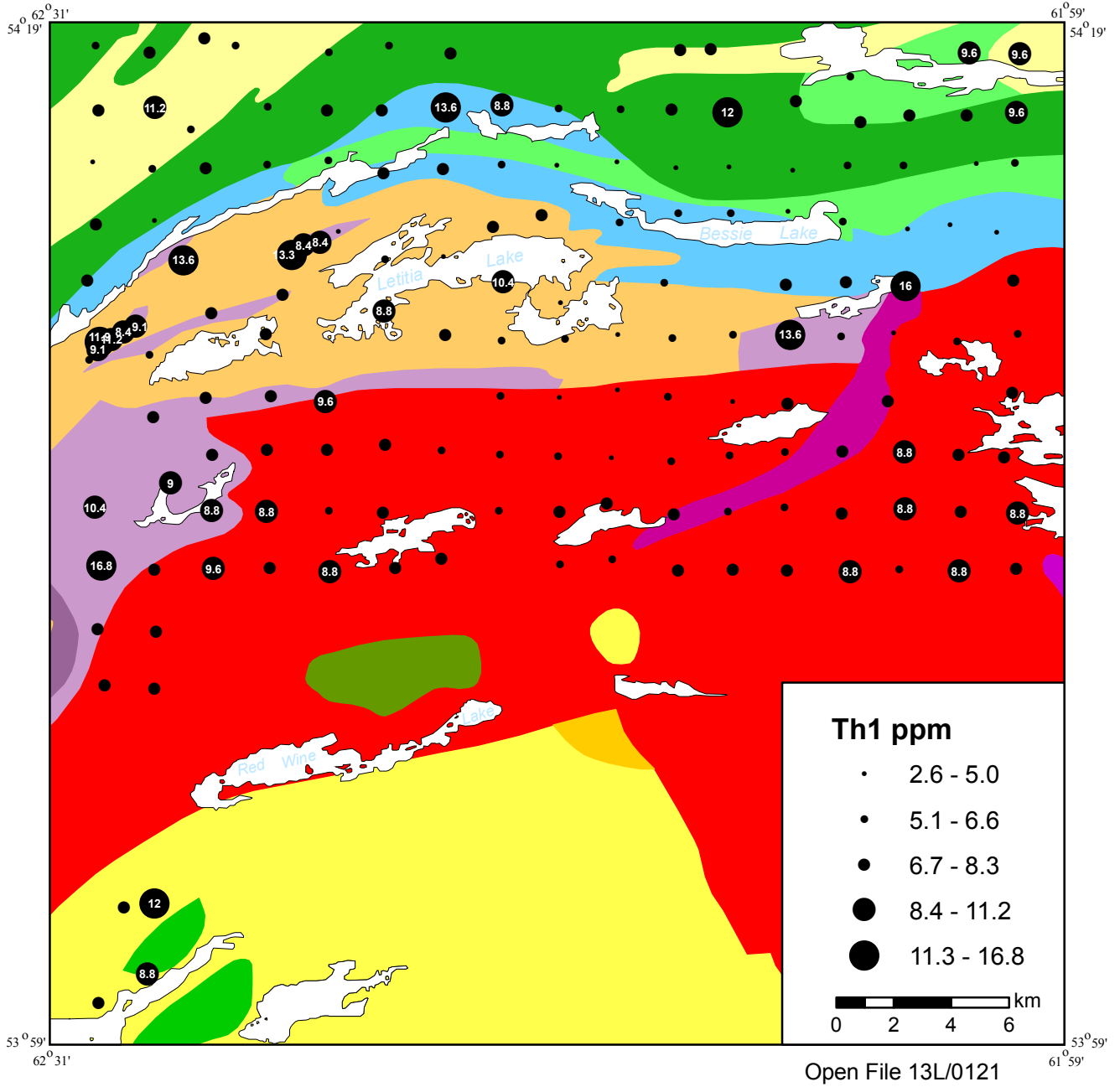


Figure 13. *Distribution of thorium in till.*

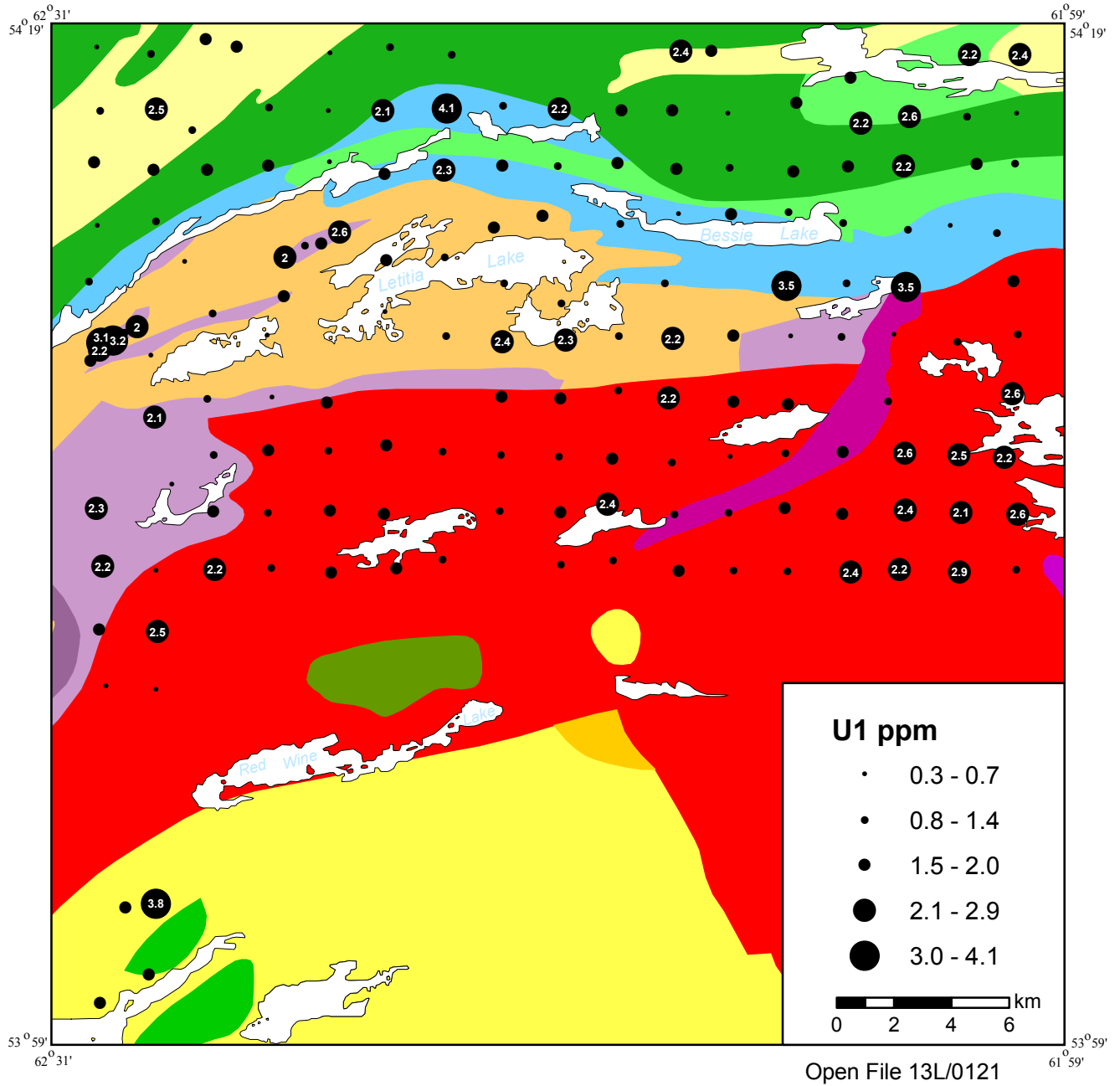


Figure 14. *Distribution of uranium in till.*

overlying bedrock of the Seal Lake Group. Several anomalies are located north and northeast of the Two-Tom Lake prospect, which recorded 187 ppm U in boulders and 86 ppm U in bedrock (Batterson and Miller, 1987), but <1 ppm U in till.

YTTRIUM (Y)

Yttrium (Figure 15) is an accessory element at the Mann #2, Michelin #1 and Two-Tom Lake prospects, the latter of which shows the highest value in till at 104 ppm. Other relatively high values are found either overlying or down-ice of known sources, and the tills overlying Letitia Lake Group bedrock is higher than that associated with the Seal Lake Group to the north or much of the granite terrane to the south.

Yttrium is well correlated with REE's including Ce (0.91), Dy (0.99), La (0.92), Lu (0.83), Nd (0.81), Sm (0.84), Tb (0.82), and Yb (0.84) and also with Be (0.70), Nb (0.78), Pb (0.72), and Zn (0.85).

SUMMARY

The regional till geochemistry highlights the known areas of mineralisation at the Mann prospects, and the Michelin and Two-Tom Lake prospects. In particular, values for Nb, Be, Y and REE's are anomalous, but are commonly associated with elevated Pb and Zn, and to a lesser extent U. Tills overlying the Two-Tom Lake prospect contain the highest La (189 ppm), Nb (93 ppm), Nd (136 ppm), Y (104 ppm) Yb (15.2 ppm), Zn (348 ppm), Pb (108 ppm), Cs (37 ppm), Dy (26.3 ppm), Lu (2.3 ppm), Sb (1.2 ppm), Sm (26 ppm), Tb (4.1 ppm). These are likely associated with the areas of syenite and syenite bedrock described by Batterson and Miller (1985).

Several areas had anomalous values not associated with known sources. These were on the east shore of the lake west of Letitia Lake (elevated Zn, Pb, Y, Yb, Zr, Nb, Nd) and along the southern shore of Letitia Lake (elevated Be, Nd, Y, Pb, La, Th), both associated with the Letitia Lake Group; and northeast of Two-Tom Lake (elevated Th, U, Yb, La, Be, Nb, Nd), and southwest of Letitia Lake (elevated Be, Nd, Y, Yb, Zr, Pb, La, Th) both associated with the Red Wine Intrusive Suite.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to recognise the following for their contribution to the project. Paul LeGrow and Robert Smith provided excellent field assistance during the initial sampling phase of the project in 1985, and Wayne Tuttle is thanked for his expediting skills during the project. More recently, staff at the Geological Survey's Geochemical Laboratory under the supervision of Chris Finch completed the ICP analysis of the samples. The manuscript benefited from reviews by Dr. Dave Liverman and Dr. Shirley McCuaig. Joanne Rooney is thanked for assembling the various components of the report into the final document, and Terry Sears drafted Figure 3..

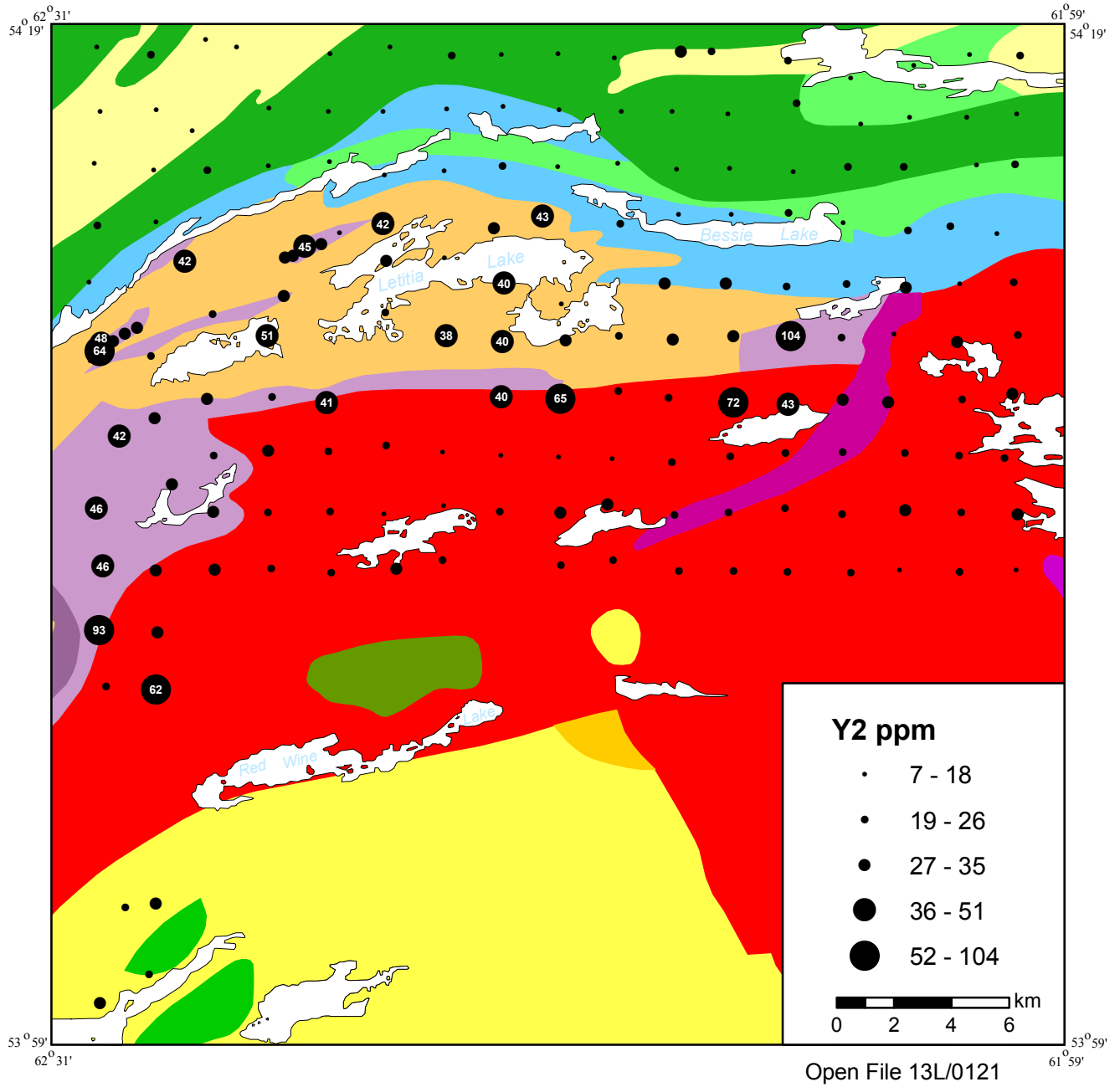


Figure 15. *Distribution of yttrium in till.*

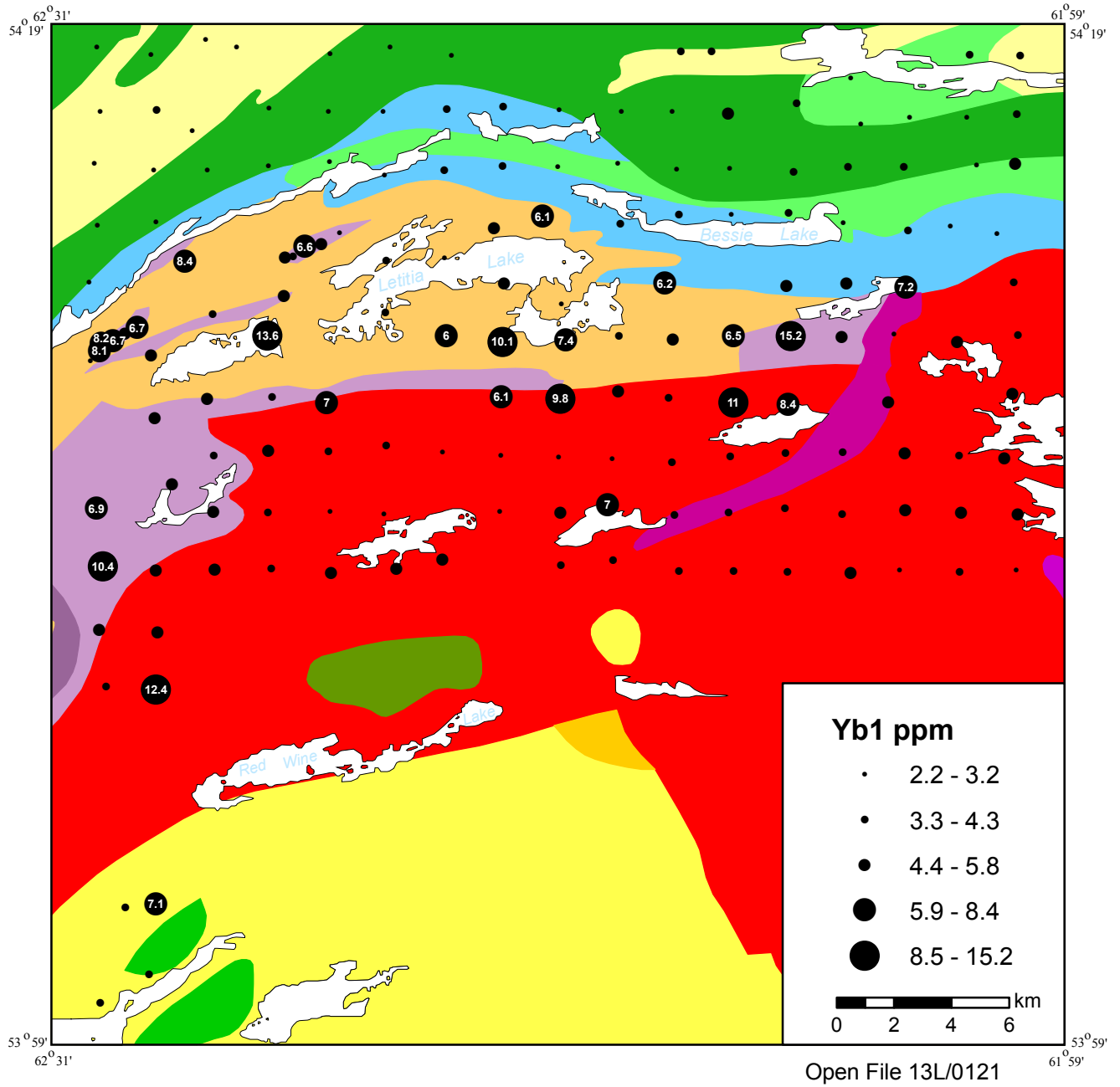


Figure 16. Distribution of ytterbium in till.

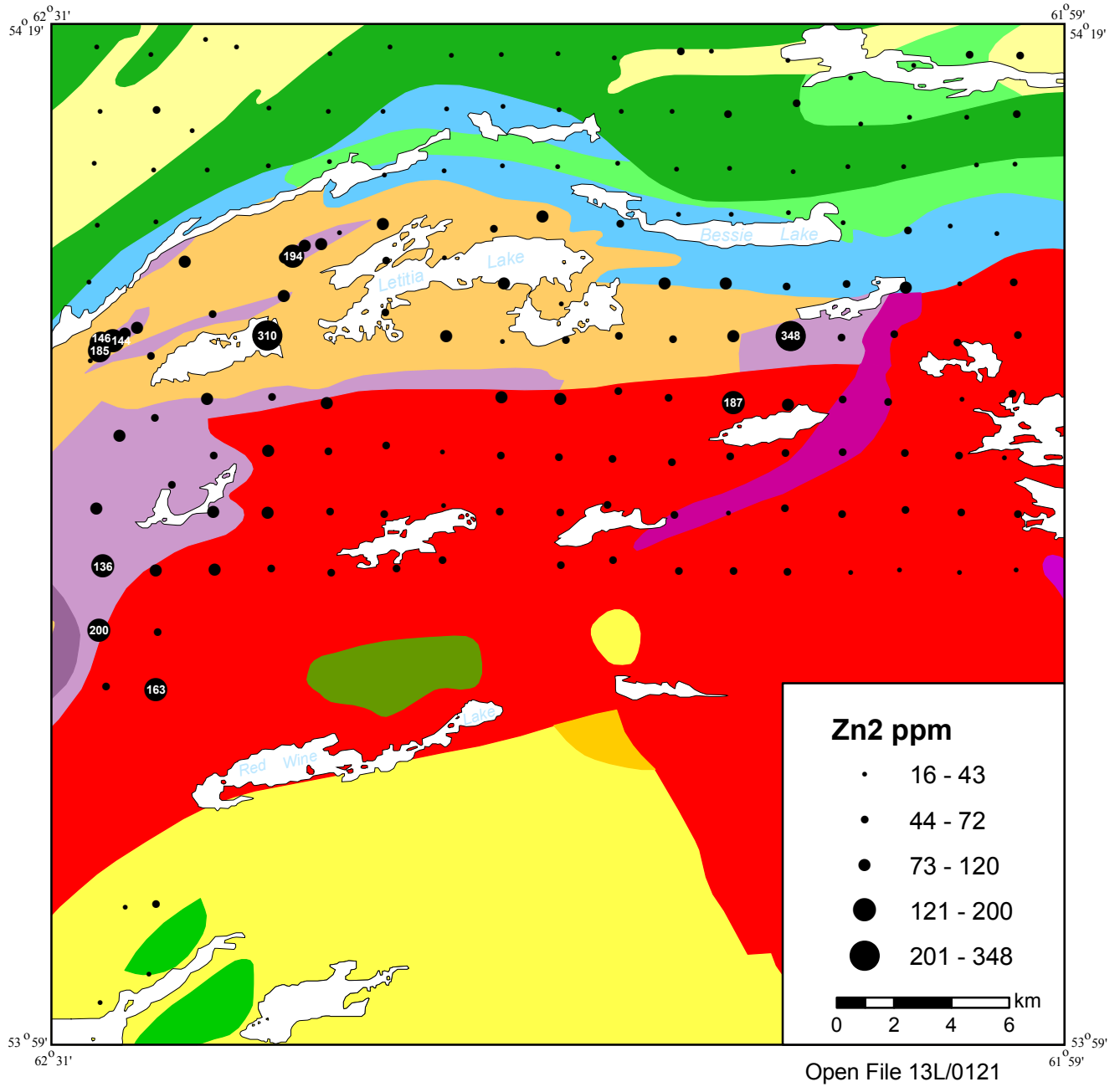


Figure 17. *Distribution of zinc in till.*

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Appendix A

Letitia Lake Till Geochemistry

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Site	Zone	Horizon	Depth	Ag1	Al2	As1	As2	Au1	Ba1	Ba2	Be2	Br1	Ca1	Ca2	Cd2	Ce1	Ce2	Co1	Co2	Cr1	Cr2
854207	13L/8	543140	6017190	117	20	BC	30	3	6.01	5.6	1	1	800	640	1.3	8.0	1	1.98	0.3	77	63	6	8	54	40
854208	13L/8	541040	6016960	118	20	BC	35	3	6.78	4.3	1	5	616	568	1.5	8.8	2	2.03	0.2	65	56	11	15	58	48
854209	13L/8	537800	6017200	119	20	BC	25	3	6.16	4.7	2	1	640	591	1.3	9.6	1	1.72	0.3	62	53	8	9	50	40
854210	13L/8	536720	6017450	120	20	BC	25	3	6.35	11.2	9	1	592	569	1.4	12.8	2	1.83	0.2	77	69	9	10	52	41
854211	13L/8	534820	6016950	121	20	BC	40	3	6.40	5.1	1	1	768	679	1.4	3.4	2	2.16	0.2	88	76	9	11	64	45
854212	13L/8	532950	6017180	122	20	mudboil	40	3	6.08	4.6	1	1	736	600	1.2	13.6	2	1.61	0.3	66	49	6	6	49	33
854213	13L/1	564500	6002900	123	20	C	75	3	5.76	2.1	1	1	536	674	2.6	3.7	1	2.00	0.3	104	112	4	6	34	30
854214	13L/1	564500	6002900	123	20	BC	50	3	5.93	3.1	1	1	664	679	2.4	4.8	2	1.76	0.2	96	91	5	6	46	36
854215	13L/1	564500	6002900	123	20	B	10	3	5.80	4.2	1	1	752	595	2.2	20.0	1	1.48	0.2	96	71	3	4	48	28
854216	13L/1	562910	6003000	124	20	C	75	3	5.95	3.0	1	1	680	674	2.7	3.6	2	1.88	0.2	104	94	4	6	34	30
854217	13L/1	562910	6003000	124	20	BC	25		6.21		1			619	2.4			1.64	0.1		73		6		32
854218	13L/1	562910	6003000	124	20	B	10		5.98		1			638	1.9			1.54	0.3		54		4		32
854219	13L/1	561030	6003070	125	20	C	60	3	6.27	1.8	1	1	704	645	2.6	7.7	2	2.42	0.3	120	103	7	9	54	47
854220	13L/1	561030	6003070	125	20	BC	25	3	5.94	4.7	1	1	776	620	2.7	12.8	2	1.87	0.2	136	103	6	7	50	33
854221	13L/1	561030	6003070	125	20	B	10		5.73		1			565	2.1			1.43	0.2		57		5		35
854222	13L/1	535990	6009740	126	20	BC	50	3	6.14	0.3	1	1	960	583	6.1	18.4	1	1.32	0.2	176	110	6	6	55	31

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Cs1	Cu2	Dy2	Eu1	Fe1	Fe2	Hf1	Hg1	Ir1	K2	La1	La2	Li2	LOI	Lu1	Mg2	Mn2	Mo1	Mo2	Na1	Na2	Nb2
854207	13L/8	543140	6017190	1	20	3.8	1.4	2.97	3.03	14	1	3	1.75	32.8	31	6.0	2.32	0.50	0.67	463	2	1	2.25	2.21	11
854208	13L/8	541040	6016960	1	70	3.8	1.4	3.40	3.72	9	1	3	1.51	26.4	27	8.8	6.93	0.45	0.99	525	1	1	1.89	2.02	11
854209	13L/8	537800	6017200	1	19	3.1	1.2	3.02	3.34	14	1	3	1.63	28.0	29	9.7	5.88	0.43	0.73	420	1	1	2.01	2.15	11
854210	13L/8	536720	6017450	1	31	3.9	1.4	2.97	3.29	14	1	3	1.53	33.6	36	10.5	7.06	0.44	0.71	452	2	2	1.94	2.08	12
854211	13L/8	534820	6016950	1	27	4.2	1.6	3.18	3.37	14	1	3	1.78	36.8	38	9.1	2.24	0.51	0.80	533	1	1	2.21	2.29	13
854212	13L/8	532950	6017180	1	16	2.8	1.3	2.50	2.41	14	1	3	1.55	28.0	26	7.5	6.87	0.46	0.53	366	1	1	2.10	2.03	11
854213	13L/1	564500	6002900	1	23	6.8	1.4	2.42	3.07	14	1	3	1.95	44.8	54	11.6	1.31	0.74	0.47	548	1	1	2.06	2.44	19
854214	13L/1	564500	6002900	2	19	6.3	1.4	2.70	3.24	16	1	3	1.84	34.4	37	11.4	2.43	0.74	0.56	501	1	1	1.99	2.24	16
854215	13L/1	564500	6002900	2	19	4.8	1.4	2.78	2.73	18	1	3	1.71	40.0	39	9.0	9.11	0.74	0.34	402	1	1	2.20	2.08	15
854216	13L/1	562910	6003000	1	20	5.6	1.3	2.61	3.02	14	1	3	1.96	44.8	49	13.1	1.90	0.70	0.50	539	1	2	2.24	2.44	17
854217	13L/1	562910	6003000		14	4.8			3.34				1.80		37	12.4	4.51		0.47	504		1		2.27	16
854218	13L/1	562910	6003000		18	3.6			3.60				1.64		29	9.3	9.99		0.49	488		1		2.45	16
854219	13L/1	561030	6003070	2	27	5.8	1.5	3.48	3.86	16	1	3	1.69	52.0	54	15.4	3.01	0.73	0.86	671	1	1	2.35	2.46	18
854220	13L/1	561030	6003070	1	20	5.9	1.8	3.14	3.34	19	1	3	1.73	52.0	51	13.6	4.49	0.66	0.53	580	9	1	2.38	2.32	17
854221	13L/1	561030	6003070		16	3.8			4.09				1.58		32	11.1	11.54		0.44	470		1		1.99	17
854222	13L/1	535990	6009740	1	22	9.3	2.0	4.16	3.57	26	1	3	1.76	80.0	71	12.5	8.50	1.29	0.48	495	1	2	2.52	2.18	33

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Nd1	Ni1	Ni2	P2	Pb2	Rb1	Rb6	Sb1	Sc1	Sc2	Se1	Sm1	Sn1	Sr1	Sr2	Ta1	Tb1	Th1	Ti2	U1	V2	W1	Y2
854207	13L/8	543140	6017190	23	10	14	647	12	0	54	0.2	9.6	10.9	1	5.4	0.01	0.03	342	0.1	0.9	6.2	4901	1.4	77	1	18
854208	13L/8	541040	6016960	18	10	29	570	11	0	50	0.1	11.2	13.2	1	4.8	0.01	0.03	297	0.1	0.6	5.2	5760	0.3	91	1	17
854209	13L/8	537800	6017200	18	10	14	280	13	49	52	0.1	8.0	9.8	1	4.3	0.01	0.10	311	0.1	0.3	6.6	5003	1.5	77	1	14
854210	13L/8	536720	6017450	21	10	13	186	19	41	46	0.2	8.8	10.9	1	5.5	0.01	0.03	317	0.1	0.7	7.7	5480	1.9	78	1	17
854211	13L/8	534820	6016950	25	10	17	816	13	56	57	0.1	9.6	11.4	1	6.2	0.01	0.03	358	0.1	0.3	8.0	5713	1.4	85	1	19
854212	13L/8	532950	6017180	24	10	10	553	13	0	48	0.2	8.0	8.7	1	4.7	0.01	0.03	301	0.1	0.3	6.5	5082	0.3	66	1	14
854213	13L/1	564500	6002900	29	10	9	816	19	62	67	0.3	8.8	11.5	1	6.9	0.01	0.03	392	0.1	1.0	7.4	4713	2.3	68	1	29
854214	13L/1	564500	6002900	27	10	10	462	19	50	63	0.1	9.6	11.9	1	6.7	0.01	0.03	364	0.1	0.8	6.9	5129	2.2	76	1	25
854215	13L/1	564500	6002900	29	10	6	501	17	56	57	0.1	9.6	9.8	1	6.6	0.01	0.03	323	0.1	0.3	7.3	4104	0.3	61	1	21
854216	13L/1	562910	6003000	30	10	9	741	19	62	68	0.2	8.8	10.8	1	6.4	0.01	0.03	390	0.1	0.9	7.4	4372	2.5	67	1	26
854217	13L/1	562910	6003000			9	753	21		62			10.8					361				4175		71		21
854218	13L/1	562910	6003000			10	400	21		34			10.6					348				5523		98		19
854219	13L/1	561030	6003070	34	10	16	1263	22	0	59	0.1	11.2	13.3	1	7.4	0.01	0.12	539	0.1	1.0	6.9	5677	2.0	96	1	27
854220	13L/1	561030	6003070	39	10	10	800	21	65	55	0.3	10.4	11.5	1	7.5	0.01	0.03	398	0.1	0.3	8.8	4547	2.6	72	1	26
854221	13L/1	561030	6003070			11	696	19		52			9.6					323				4463		92		18
854222	13L/1	535990	6009740	48	10	10	395	62	88	68	0.1	8.8	8.4	1	11.2	0.01	0.03	255	0.1	2.1	13.6	5267	0.3	61	1	42

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Yb1 ppm	Zn1 ppm	Zn2 ppm	Zr1 pct	Zr2 ppm
854003	13L/1	532970	6010990	2.7	25	34	0.03	194
854004	13L/1	532670	6009030	2.8	25	29	0.05	208
854005	13L/1	532930	6001150	6.9	153	107	0.05	435
854006	13L/1	533150	5999130	10.4	164	136	0.04	586
854007	13L/1	533020	5996930	4.8	92	200	0.03	571
854008	13L/1	533260	5994970	3.6	98	50	0.05	261
854010	13L/1	533050	5983950	4.3	25	30	0.06	254
854011	13L/1	533930	5987280	4.0	93	41	0.03	210
854012	13L/1	535000	5987400	7.1	25	44	0.09	296
854013	13L/1	534750	5984950	3.7	25	33	0.06	242
854014	13L/1	535040	5996840	5.3	89	64	0.05	311
854015	13L/1	535000	5994850	12.4	203	163	0.06	400
854016	13L/1	535560	6001980	5.3	100	56	0.05	319
854017	13L/1	534990	5998990	5.4	99	89	0.05	426
854018	13L/1	534820	6006460	4.7	74	48	0.04	274
854019	13L/1	534950	6004300	4.9	75	59	0.01	225
854020	13L/1	534990	6011110	2.5	25	30	0.01	142
854021	13L/1	536960	6007920	3.9	77	57	0.04	228
854022	13L/1	541380	6010740	2.8	86	26	0.05	209
854023	13L/1	540750	6010360	5.6	118	98	0.04	285
854024	13L/1	540170	6010270	6.6	99	111	0.04	325
854025	13L/1	539770	6009930	4.3	221	194	0.01	232
854026	13L/1	539480	6009860	5.2	111	77	0.04	293
854027	13L/1	534350	6007440	6.7	97	81	0.04	335
854028	13L/1	533920	6007240	4.9	96	93	0.04	338
854029	13L/1	533500	6006980	6.7	203	144	0.07	409
854031	13L/1	533100	6006900	8.2	171	146	0.06	432
854032	13L/1	533040	6006630	8.1	245	185	0.04	293
854033	13L/1	532720	6006280	3.0	25	37	0.01	358
854034	13L/1	542900	6011050			86		302
854035	13L/1	546750	6010900	5.7	82	53	0.06	400
854036	13L/1	548450	6011300	6.1	114	120	0.04	464
854037	13L/1	551150	6011040	3.6	25	68	0.01	283
854038	13L/1	553180	6011380	3.3	25	27	0.01	283
854039	13L/1	554990	6011370	2.4	25	40	0.04	236
854040	13L/1	557000	6011440	3.7	25	43	0.04	327
854041	13L/1	558900	6011070	2.2	25	23	0.02	223
854042	13L/1	561140	6010830	3.4	74	45	0.02	202
854043	13L/1	562620	6010970	3.1	25	38	0.05	222
854044	13L/1	564820	6009030	4.3	77	49	0.01	261

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Yb1	Zn1	Zn2	Zr1	Zr2
854045	13L/1	564230	6010700	2.5	25	27	0.02	182
854046	13L/1	562950	6008960			28		269
854047	13L/1	564770	6005140	5.7	92	64	0.06	294
854048	13L/1	561070	6008840	7.2	100	86	0.04	333
854049	13L/1	563020	6004930			38		294
854050	13L/1	559010	6008980	4.4	25	64	0.06	278
854051	13L/1	560450	6004850	5.4	100	59	0.04	294
854052	13L/1	556910	6008880	4.5	25	44	0.07	255
854053	13L/1	558880	6004930			68		375
854054	13L/1	554820	6008980			101		445
854055	13L/1	556980	6004770	8.4	132	114	0.06	329
854057	13L/1	555080	6004840	11.0	233	187	0.01	59
854073	13L/1	552820	6004980	4.1	85	51	0.05	228
854074	13L/1	551070	6005230	4.7	91	72	0.01	248
854075	13L/1	549060	6004970	9.8	25	88	0.01	158
854076	13L/1	547000	6005020	6.1	112	93	0.03	294
854081	13L/1	564960	6007180	3.8	58	51	0.04	254
854082	13L/1	562850	6006920	5.0	112	52	0.05	297
854083	13L/1	560670	6007210	3.1	25	46	0.04	186
854084	13L/1	558830	6007110	4.5	98	66	0.01	218
854085	13L/1	557070	6007150	15.2	408	348	0.01	426
854086	13L/1	555080	6007150	6.5	85	81	0.05	376
854087	13L/1	552690	6008970	6.2	99	79	0.01	395
854089	13L/1	549090	6008270	3.2	25	38	0.03	295
854090	13L/1	547100	6008980	5.7	69	110	0.04	361
854091	13L/1	545030	6009870	2.9	70	40	0.03	304
854093	13L/1	543000	6009780	3.4	57	51	0.01	254
854097	13L/1	552970	6007030	4.8	63	72	0.04	329
854098	13L/1	551080	6007150	3.3	25	47	0.02	300
854099	13L/1	549250	6007000	7.4	25	67	0.01	539
854100	13L/1	547040	6006950	10.1	25	42	0.06	835
854101	13L/1	545080	6007150	6.0	25	90	0.01	407
854102	13L/1	542960	6007970	3.7	25	46	0.06	256
854105	13L/1	538870	6007170	13.6	225	310	0.01	415
854106	13L/1	536780	6004950	5.4	90	115	0.01	260
854107	13L/1	536990	6001040	4.4	90	101	0.03	336
854108	13L/1	538880	6001010	3.8	67	93	0.03	322
854109	13L/1	541050	6001050	2.7	25	63	0.01	188
854110	13L/1	542920	6000960	3.0	25	60	0.03	191
854111	13L/1	545000	6001250			41		178
854113	13L/1	640570	6008350	4.1	73	77	0.05	291
854114	13L/1	539440	6008520	4.5	25	77	0.04	327

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Yb1	Zn1	Zn2	Zr1	Zr2
854115	13L/1	537000	6003000	3.9	25	54	0.03	276
854116	13L/1	538900	6003170	4.4	91	75	0.05	303
854117	13L/1	541000	6003150	3.6	58	55	0.04	277
854118	13L/1	543000	6003320	3.9	54	59	0.05	293
854119	13L/1	544950	6003130	3.0	25	40	0.04	232
854121	13L/1	540930	6004820	7.0	95	102	0.04	307
854122	13L/1	539040	6005020	3.8	25	47	0.01	244
854123	13L/1	537040	5999030	5.8	117	111	0.06	436
854124	13L/1	538990	5999060	3.5	25	48	0.01	273
854125	13L/1	541080	5998920	4.4	102	59	0.03	302
854126	13L/1	543360	5999070	4.7	54	59	0.06	365
854127	13L/1	544960	5999360	4.5	25	58	0.04	318
854129	13L/1	546980	6003000	3.0	25	46	0.03	200
854130	13L/1	549000	6002930	3.0	58	47	0.03	217
854131	13L/1	550870	6002880	3.0	84	49	0.01	199
854132	13L/1	552940	6002760	3.4	25	45	0.03	209
854133	13L/1	554960	6002950	3.9	51	48	0.04	270
854134	13L/1	556880	6003070	4.1	25	50	0.03	253
854135	13L/1	558870	6003100	3.5	25	61	0.03	225
854137	13L/1	546960	6001050	3.2	25	65	0.03	260
854138	13L/1	549060	6001000	4.5	25	70	0.03	322
854139	13L/1	550700	6001280	7.0	101	65	0.05	318
854140	13L/1	553020	6000920	3.6	25	45	0.04	260
854141	13L/1	554910	6001000	3.9	25	40	0.05	286
854142	13L/1	556870	6001160	3.9	67	54	0.03	296
854143	13L/1	558850	6000950	4.2	25	46	0.03	272
854146	13L/1	549080	5999180	3.5	60	45	0.04	275
854147	13L/1	550890	5999350	3.6	25	45	0.03	269
854148	13L/1	553170	5998970	3.6	76	54	0.04	264
854149	13L/1	555070	5998980	3.9	97	60	0.04	255
854150	13L/1	556960	5998950	3.6	25	44	0.04	266
854151	13L/8	564870	6013120	4.5	25	42	0.04	257
854152	13L/8	563520	6013100	3.2	25	29	0.03	236
854153	13L/8	561000	6013030	3.9	83	41	0.04	237
854154	13L/8	559060	6013040	4.3	25	33	0.03	250
854155	13L/8	557150	6012870	4.1	82	36	0.04	290
854156	13L/8	554950	6012980	2.9	25	34	0.02	225
854157	13L/8	553100	6012940	2.9	25	27	0.04	255
854158	13L/8	551050	6013140	2.4	25	22	0.05	275
854159	13L/8	548970	6013030	2.7	66	28	0.04	240
854160	13L/8	547050	6013050	3.8	40	39	0.04	243
854161	13L/8	545010	6012900	3.7	25	40	0.07	239

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Yb1	Zn1	Zn2	Zr1	Zr2
854162	13L/8	542950	6012750	2.9	25	33	0.06	237
854163	13L/8	541030	6013200	2.5	25	28	0.01	180
854164	13L/8	538910	6013050	2.3	25	24	0.04	237
854165	13L/8	536780	6012930	3.2	25	32	0.01	276
854166	13L/8	534920	6012920	2.6	25	33	0.07	207
854167	13L/8	532850	6013160	2.2	25	28	0.06	196
854168	13L/1	564900	5999000	3.1	25	33	0.01	211
854169	13L/1	562930	5998940	3.8	25	39	0.01	217
854170	13L/1	560850	5999010	2.6	25	25	0.06	241
854171	13L/1	559150	5998920	4.5	25	39	0.06	218
854172	13L/8	564920	6014880	4.2	25	55	0.08	161
854173	13L/8	563200	6014770	3.2	25	38	0.05	202
854174	13L/8	561200	6014770	2.2	25	16	0.01	245
854175	13L/8	559500	6014530	3.2	25	36	0.06	185
854176	13L/8	557270	6015250	3.4	25	49	0.06	197
854177	13L/8	554880	6014870	4.5	25	59	0.01	209
854178	13L/8	552950	6014970	3.2	25	37	0.08	258
854179	13L/8	551180	6014970	2.6	25	36	0.01	122
854180	13L/8	549020	6015030	2.6	25	37	0.01	167
854181	13L/8	547060	6015130	3.4	25	41	0.06	174
854182	13L/8	545100	6015050	3.5	25	38	0.01	182
854183	13L/8	542900	6014960	3.1	25	36	0.04	185
854184	13L/8	540990	6014960	2.5	25	26	0.01	136
854185	13L/8	538930	6015080	2.9	25	33	0.05	177
854186	13L/8	536260	6014290	2.4	25	36	0.05	169
854187	13L/8	535020	6015020	3.4	25	56	0.01	192
854188	13L/8	533050	6014950	2.6	25	31	0.05	181
854189	13L/1	564960	6000950	5.0	85	46	0.06	275
854190	13L/1	562990	6001010	4.4	25	48	0.09	290
854191	13L/1	561050	6001100	5.3	25	46	0.05	276
854193	13L/8	565030	6016900	3.6	25	56	0.06	260
854194	13L/8	563280	6016930	3.4	25	49	0.01	181
854195	13L/8	561350	6016550			32		239
854196	13L/8	559150	6016100	2.8	25	32	0.07	224
854197	13L/8	556980	6016740			43		273
854198	13L/8	554300	6017060	3.4	25	33	0.08	290
854199	13L/8	553240	6017030	3.7	25	44	0.05	209
854200	13L/1	533720	6003670			87		247
854203	13L/8	550930	6016830			32		200
854204	13L/8	548980	6016970			28		153
854205	13L/8	547000	6016930			21		151
854206	13L/8	545270	6016900	2.9	25	41	0.06	156

Sample	NTS	Easting	Northing	Yb1	Zn1	Zn2	Zr1	Zr2
854207	13L/8	543140	6017190	3.0	25	29	0.01	167
854208	13L/8	541040	6016960	2.6	25	40	0.01	145
854209	13L/8	537800	6017200	2.6	25	36	0.08	196
854210	13L/8	536720	6017450	2.6	25	33	0.06	208
854211	13L/8	534820	6016950	3.2	25	39	0.01	199
854212	13L/8	532950	6017180	2.6	25	27	0.01	178
854213	13L/1	564500	6002900	4.4	25	42	0.06	284
854214	13L/1	564500	6002900	4.6	25	38	0.06	252
854215	13L/1	564500	6002900	4.5	25	29	0.01	239
854216	13L/1	562910	6003000	4.2	25	46	0.06	250
854217	13L/1	562910	6003000			40		235
854218	13L/1	562910	6003000			34		233
854219	13L/1	561030	6003070	4.2	25	58	0.08	248
854220	13L/1	561030	6003070	4.6	77	48	0.08	259
854221	13L/1	561030	6003070			39		211
854222	13L/1	535990	6009740	8.4	143	96	0.01	423

Appendix B

List of element plots not discussed in text

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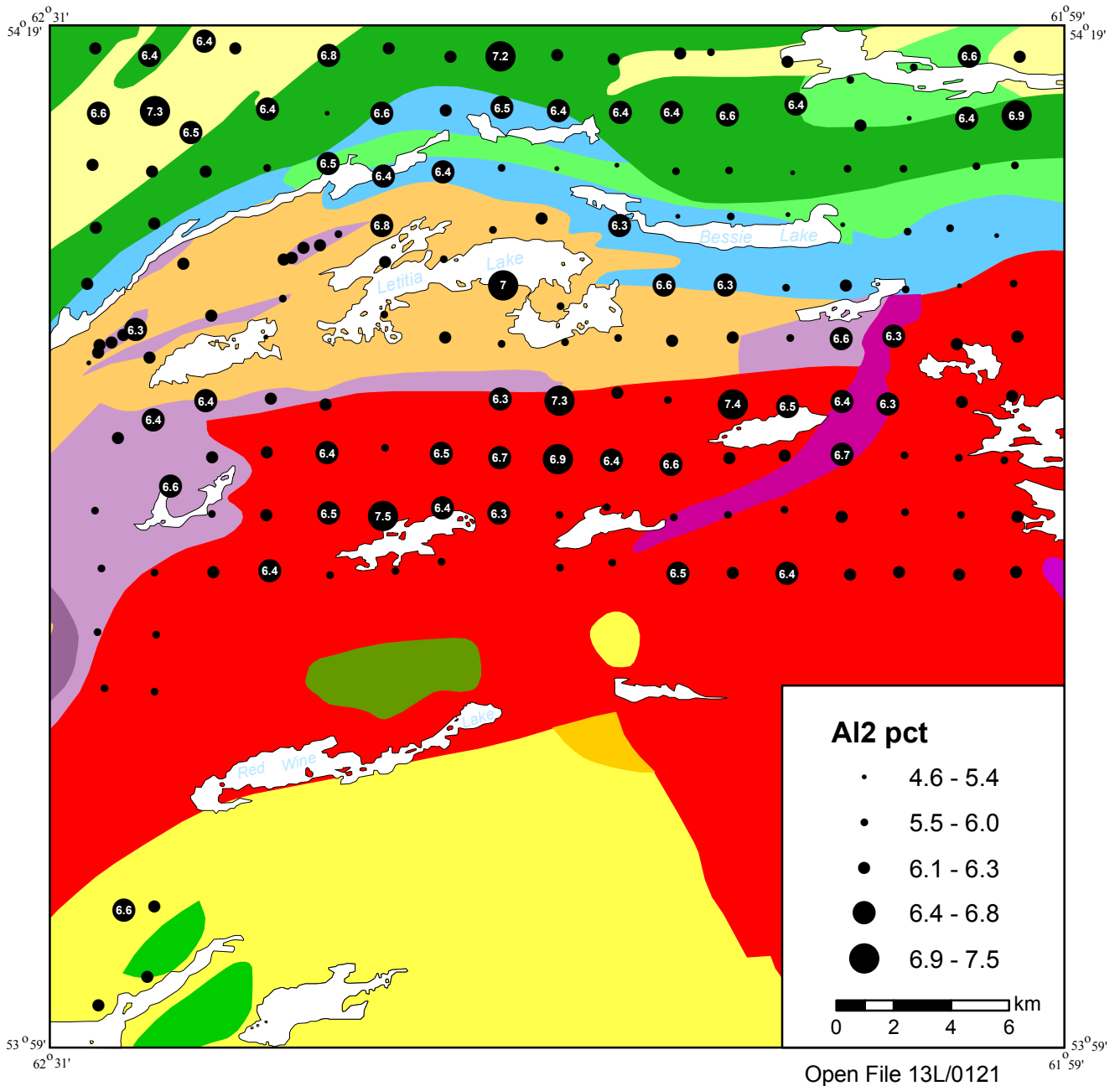


Figure 18. Distribution of aluminum in till.

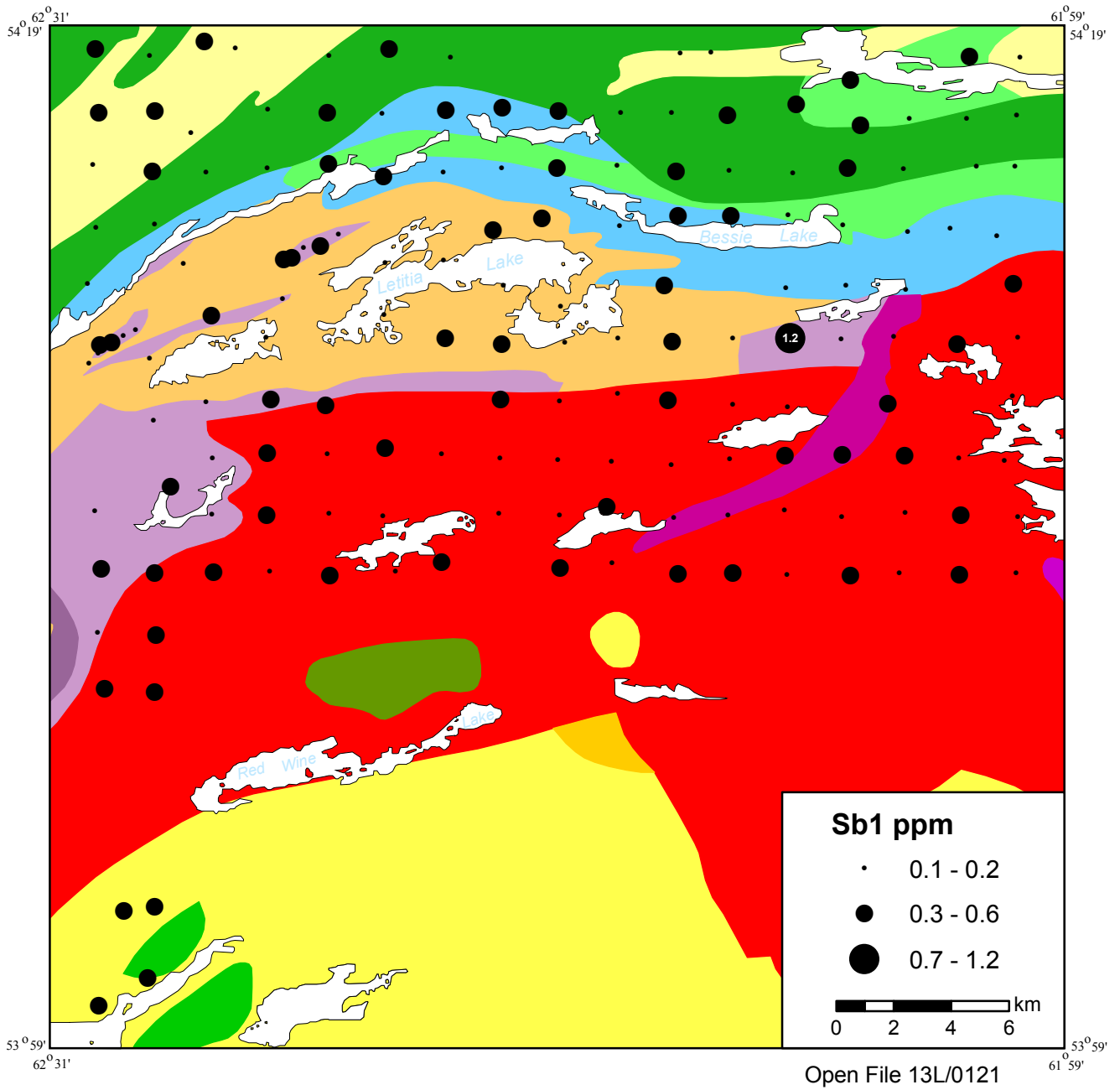


Figure 19. *Distribution of antimony in till.*

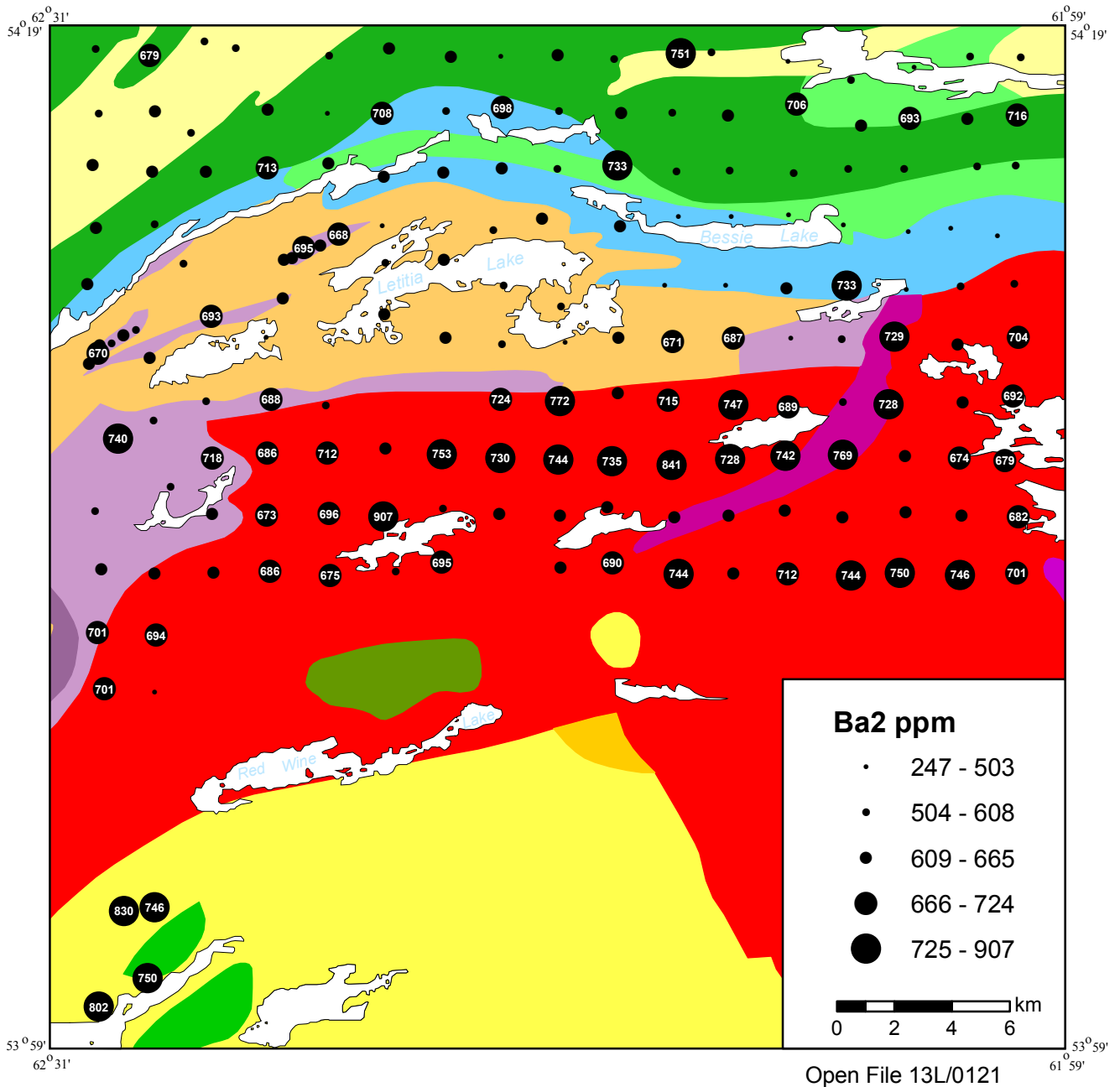


Figure 20. Distribution of barium in till.

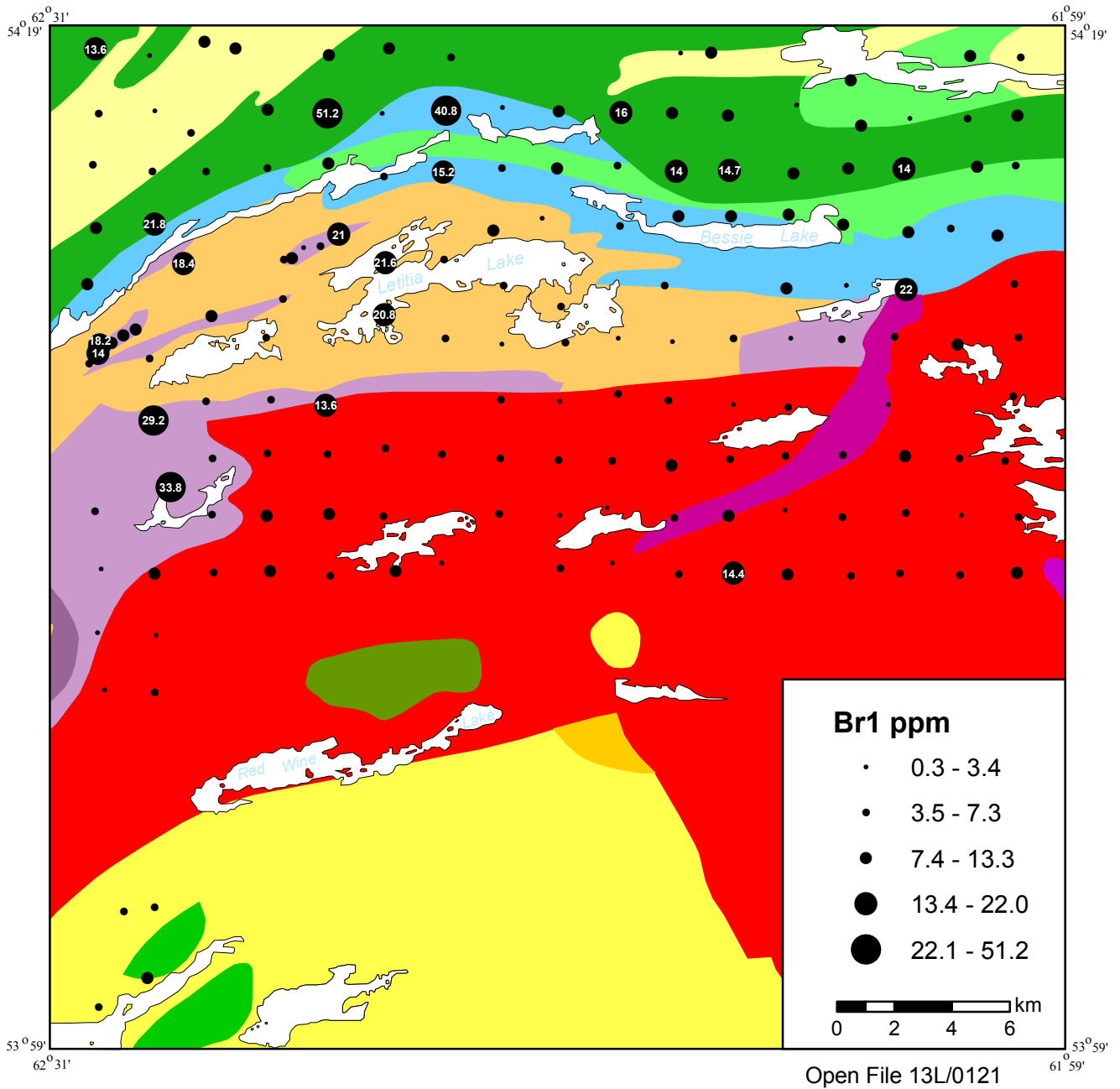


Figure 21. *Distribution of bromine in till.*

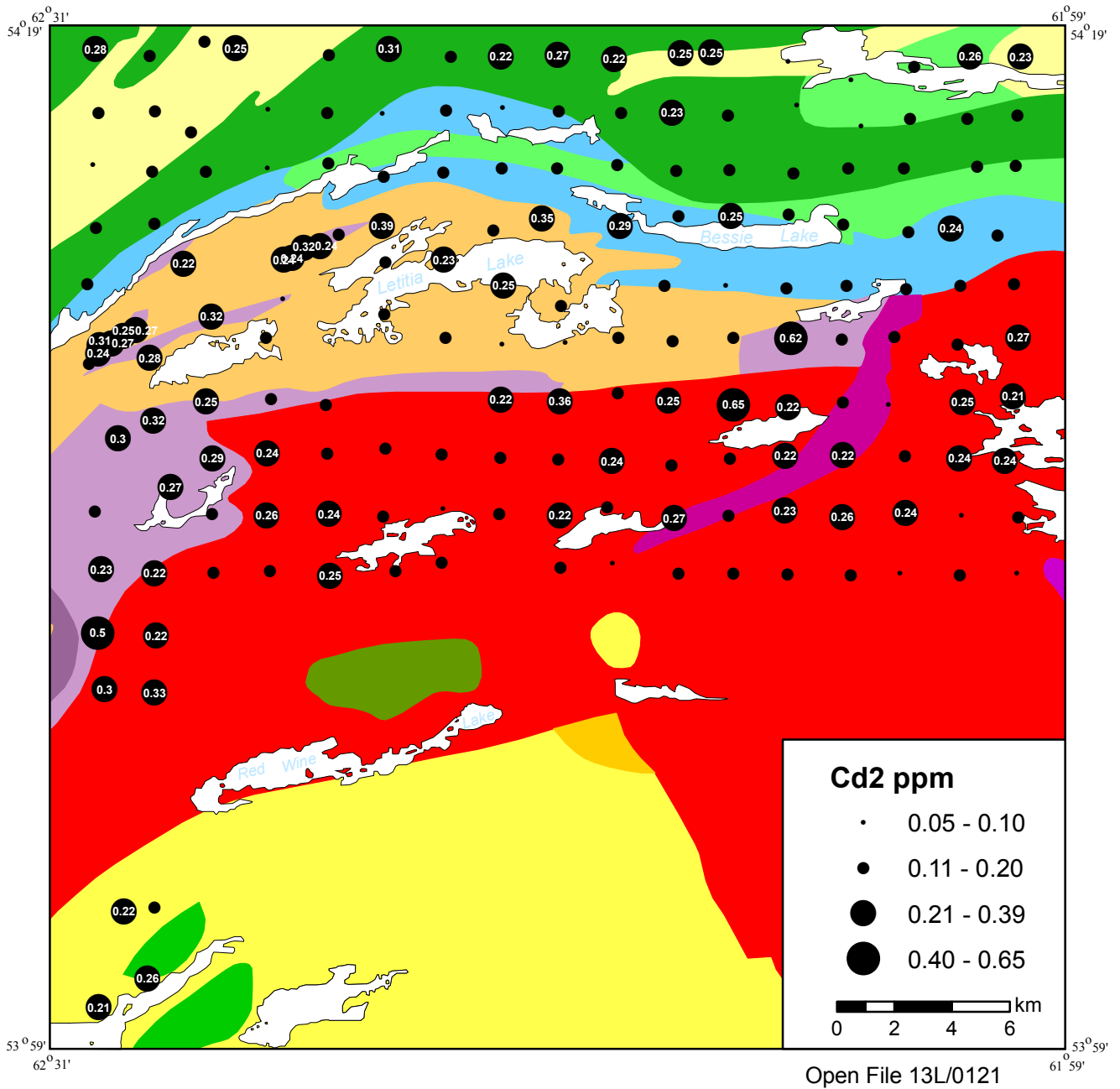


Figure 22. Distribution of cadmium in till.

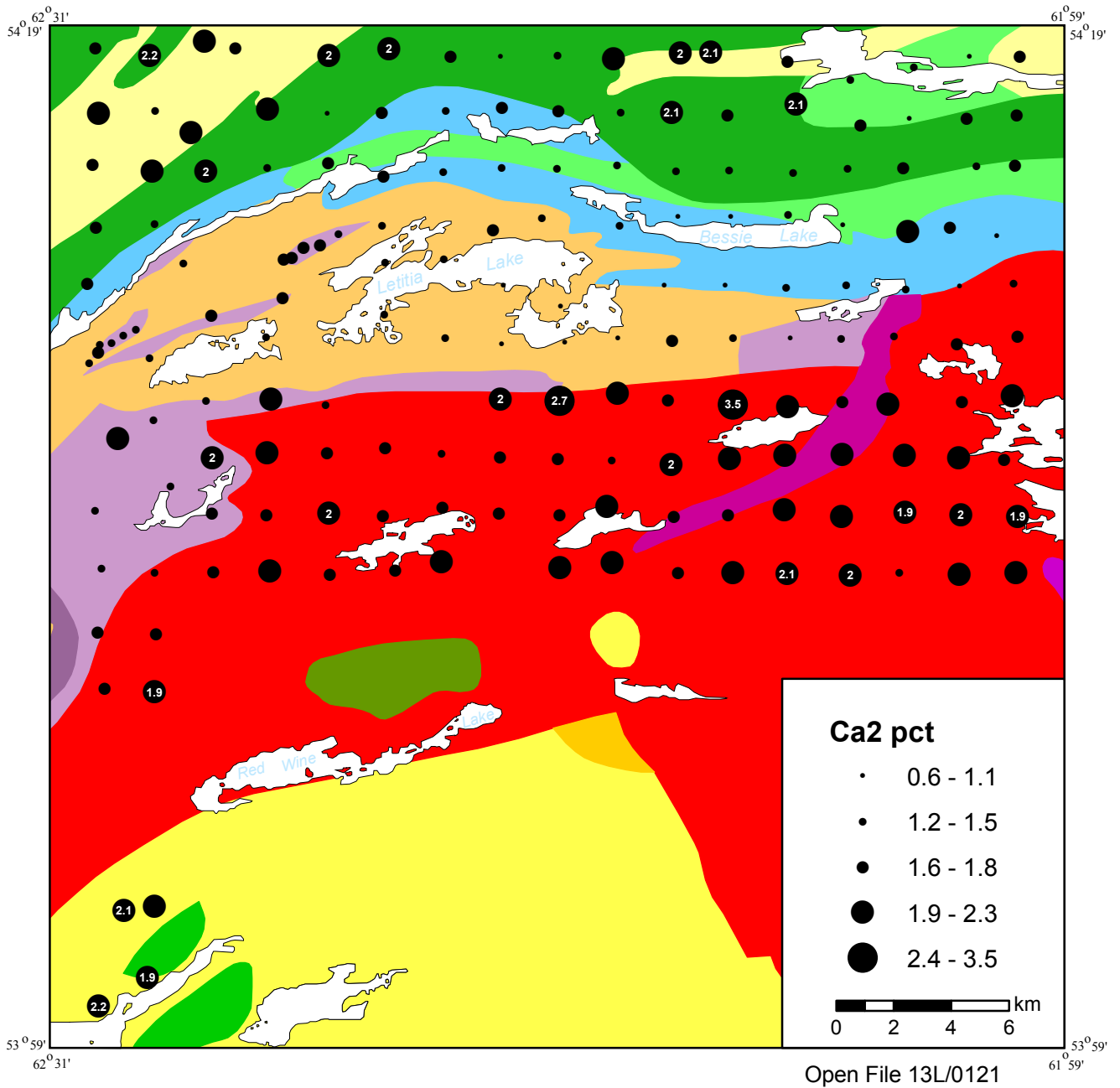


Figure 23. Distribution of calcium in till.

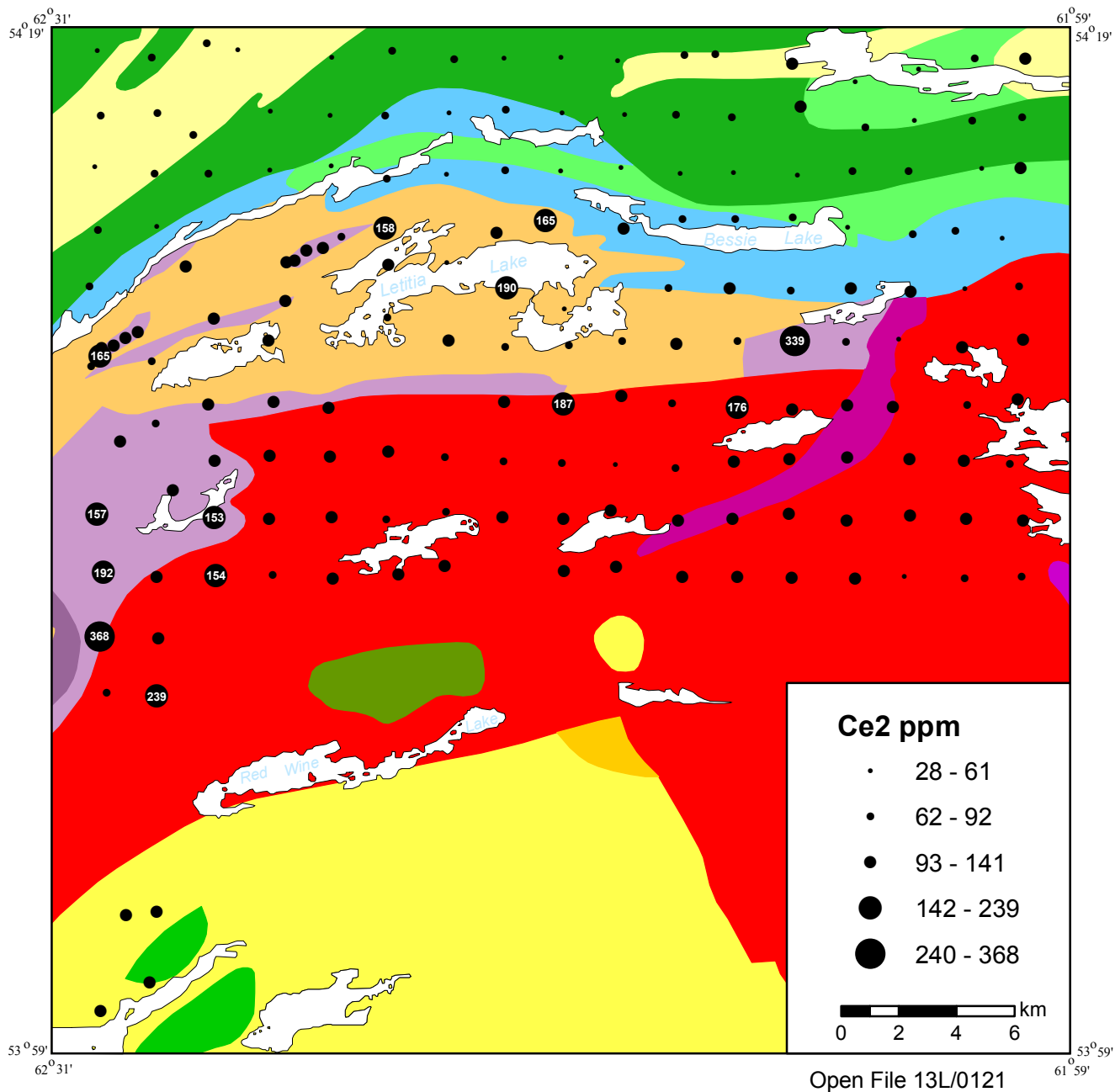


Figure 24. *Distribution of cerium in till.*

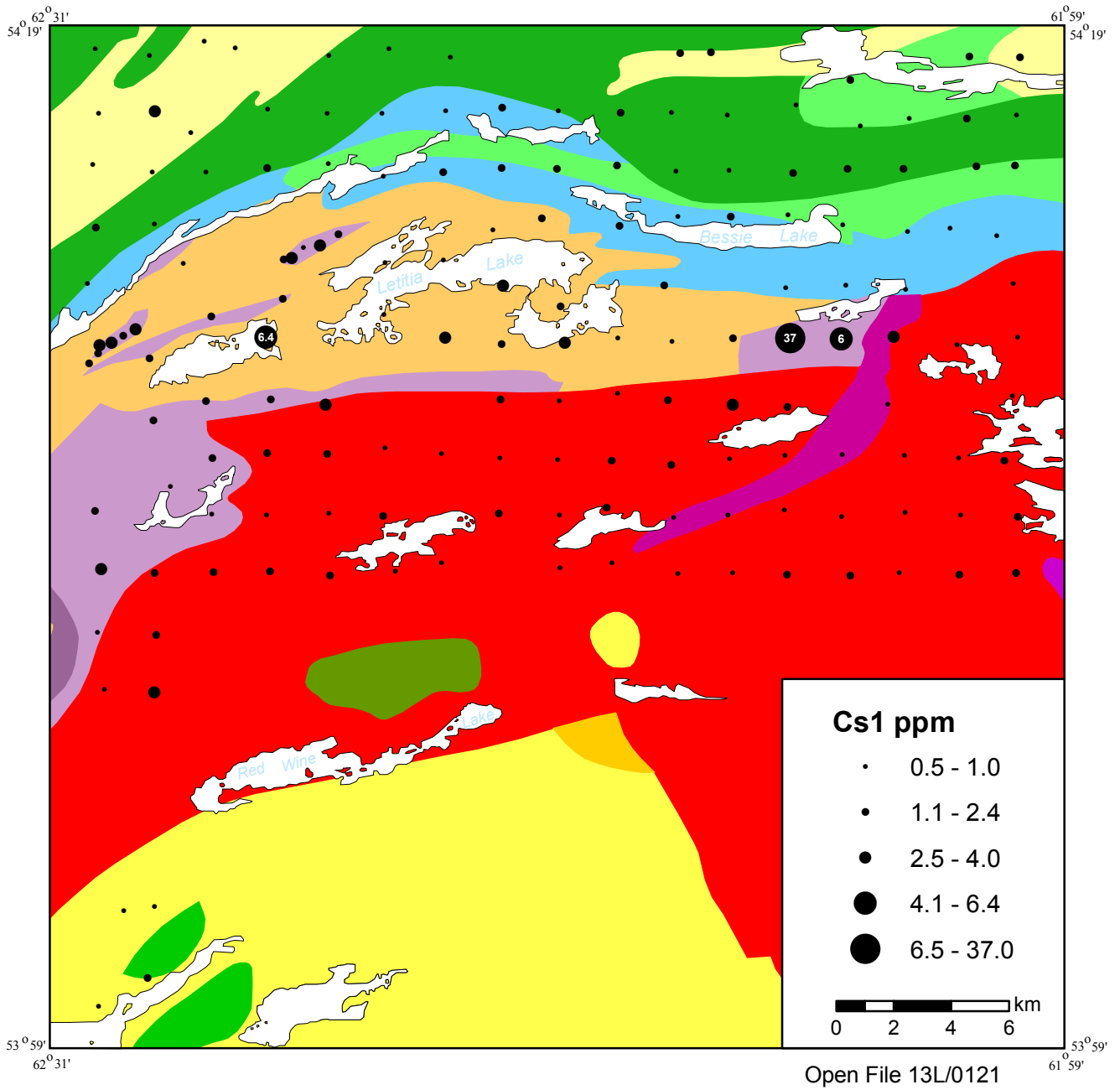


Figure 25. *Distribution of cesium in till.*

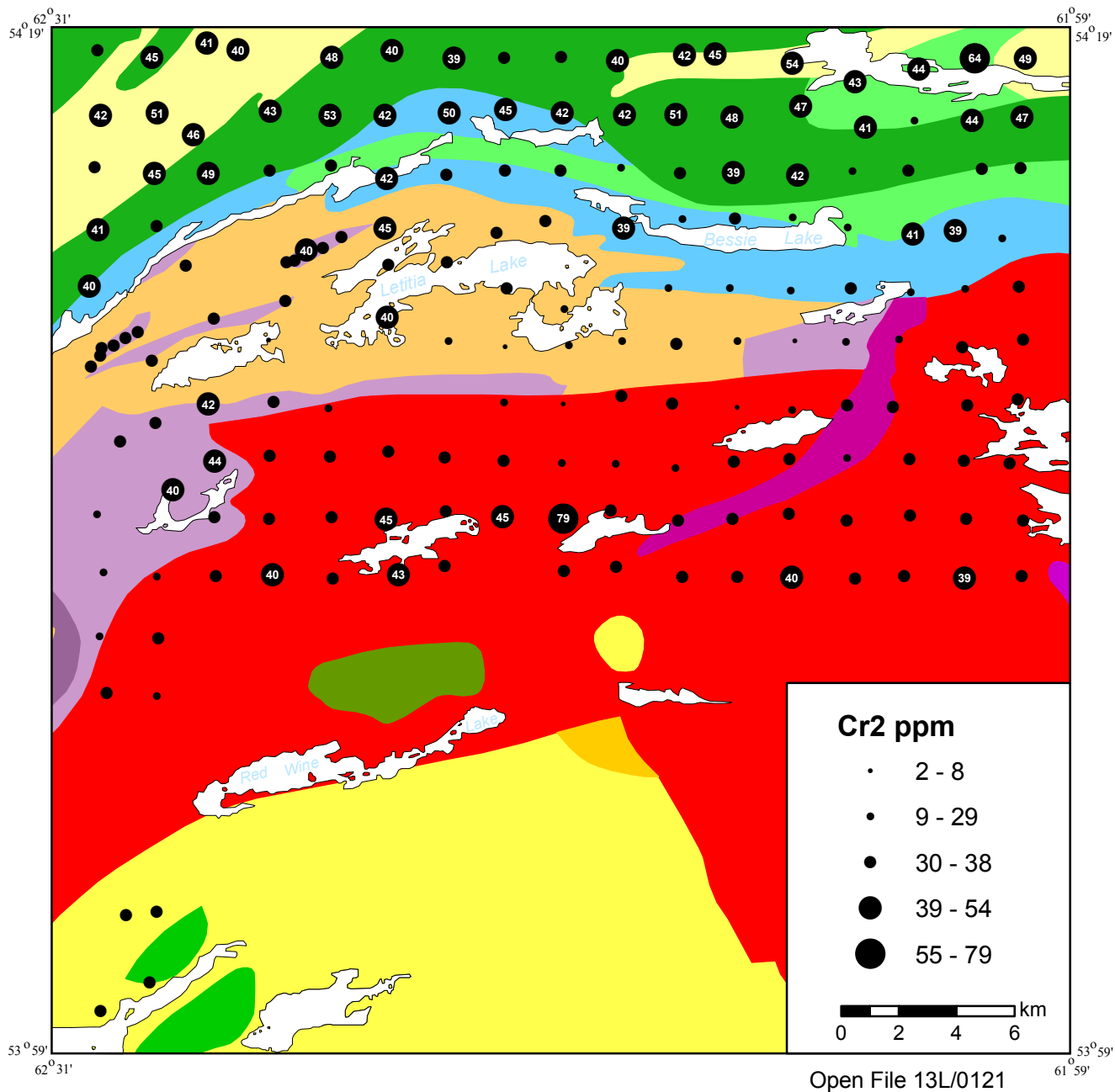


Figure 26. Distribution of chromium in till.

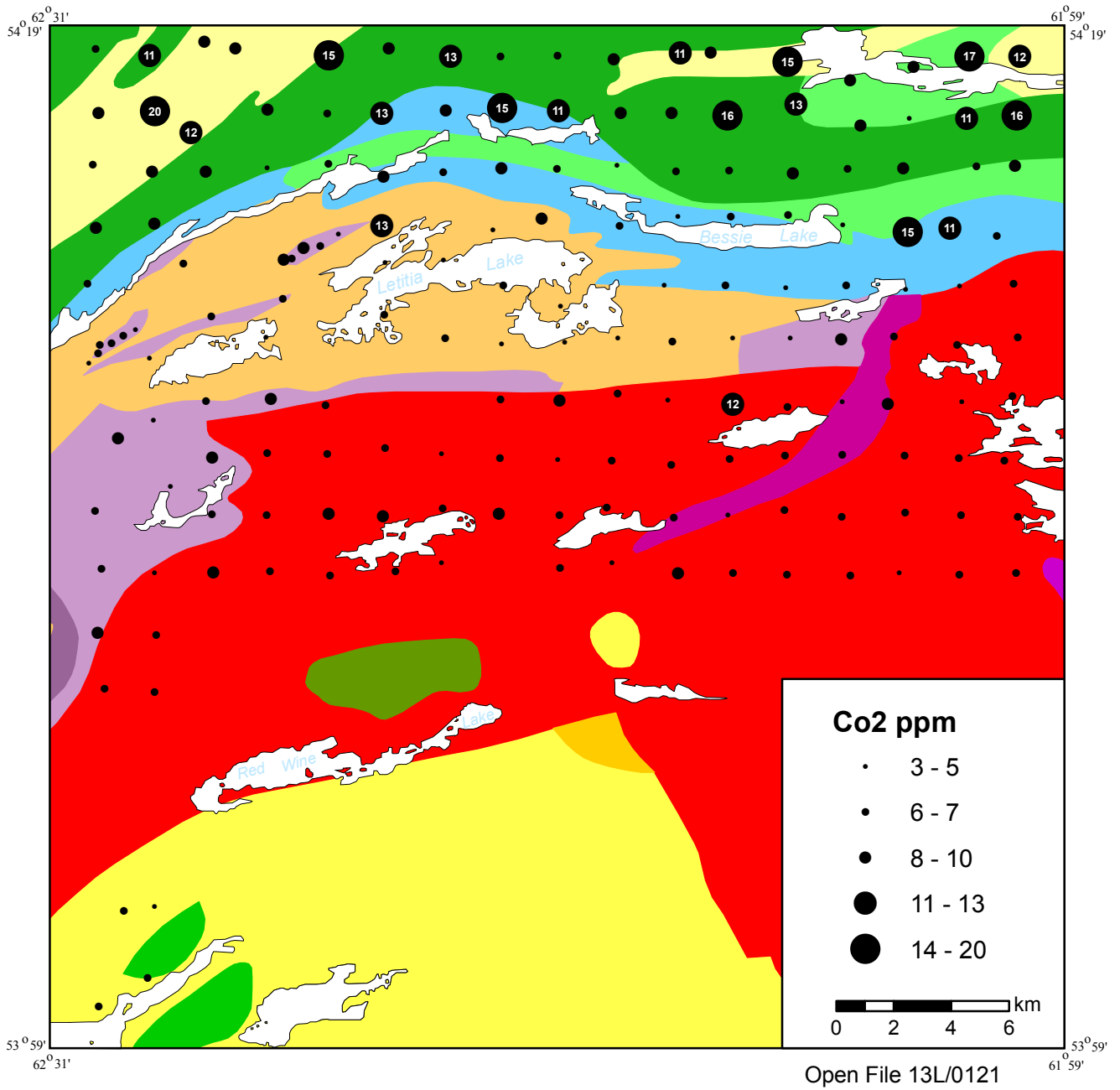


Figure 27. *Distribution of cobalt in till.*

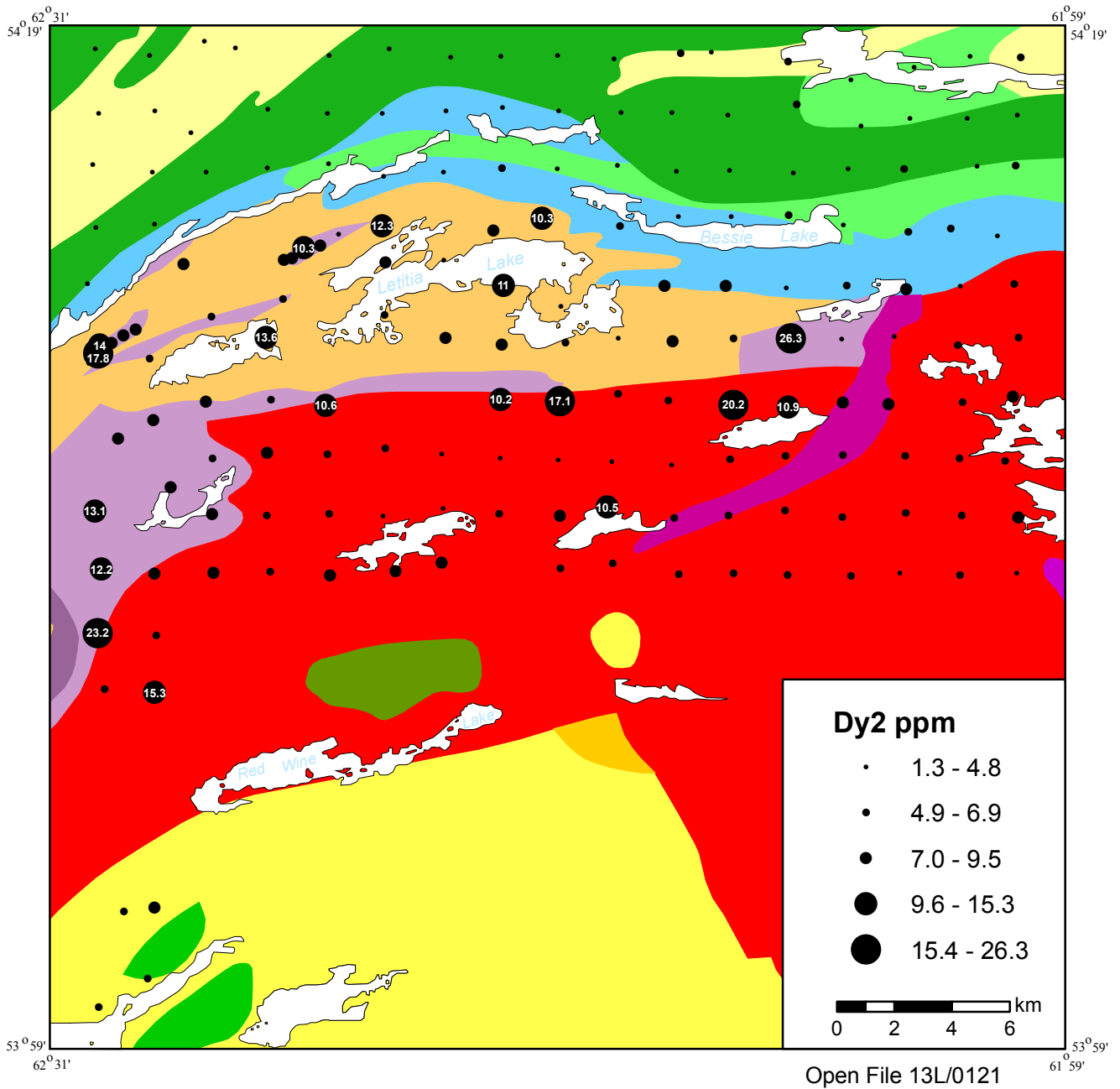


Figure 28. *Distribution of dysprosium in till.*

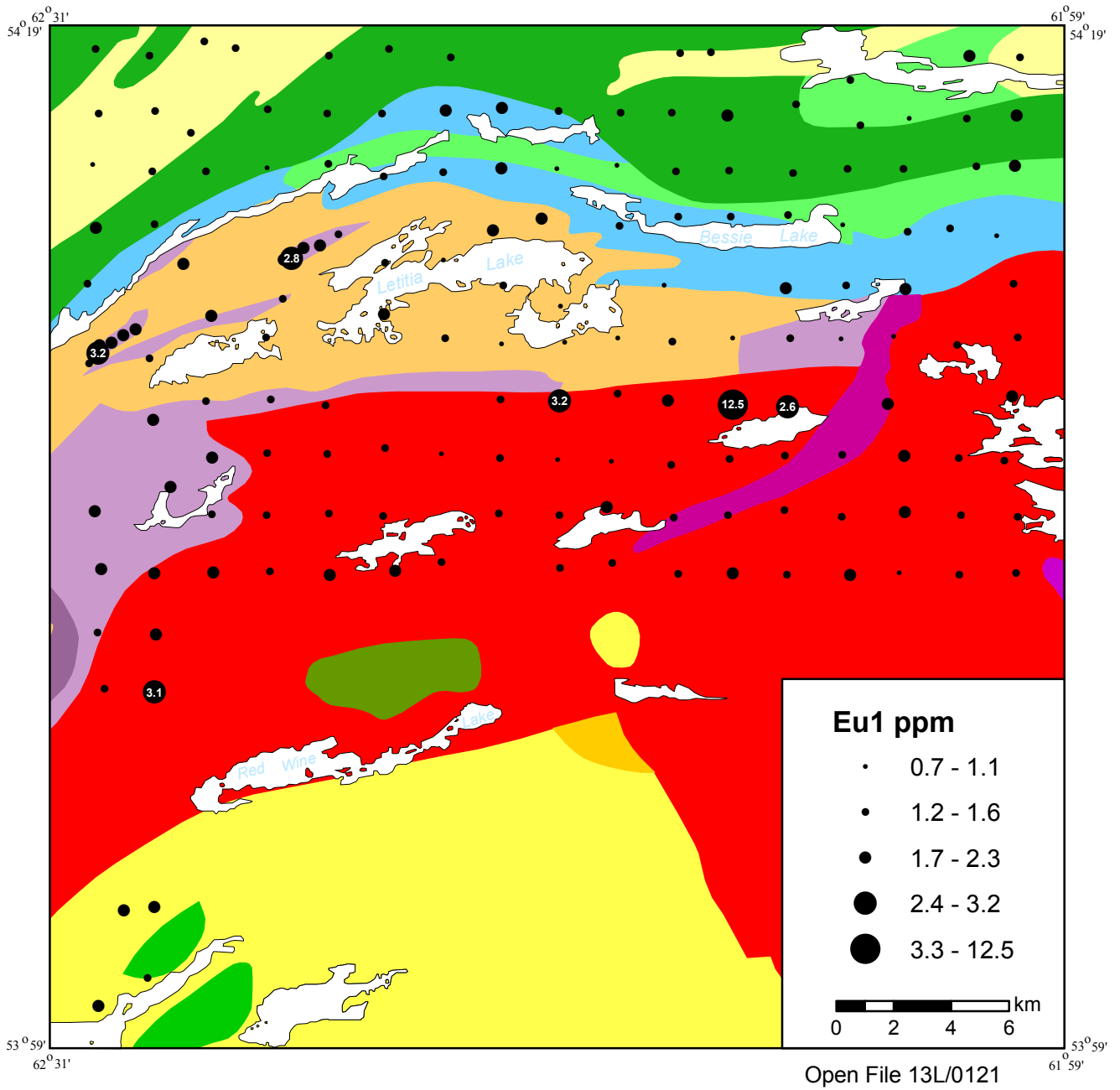


Figure 29. *Distribution of europium in till.*

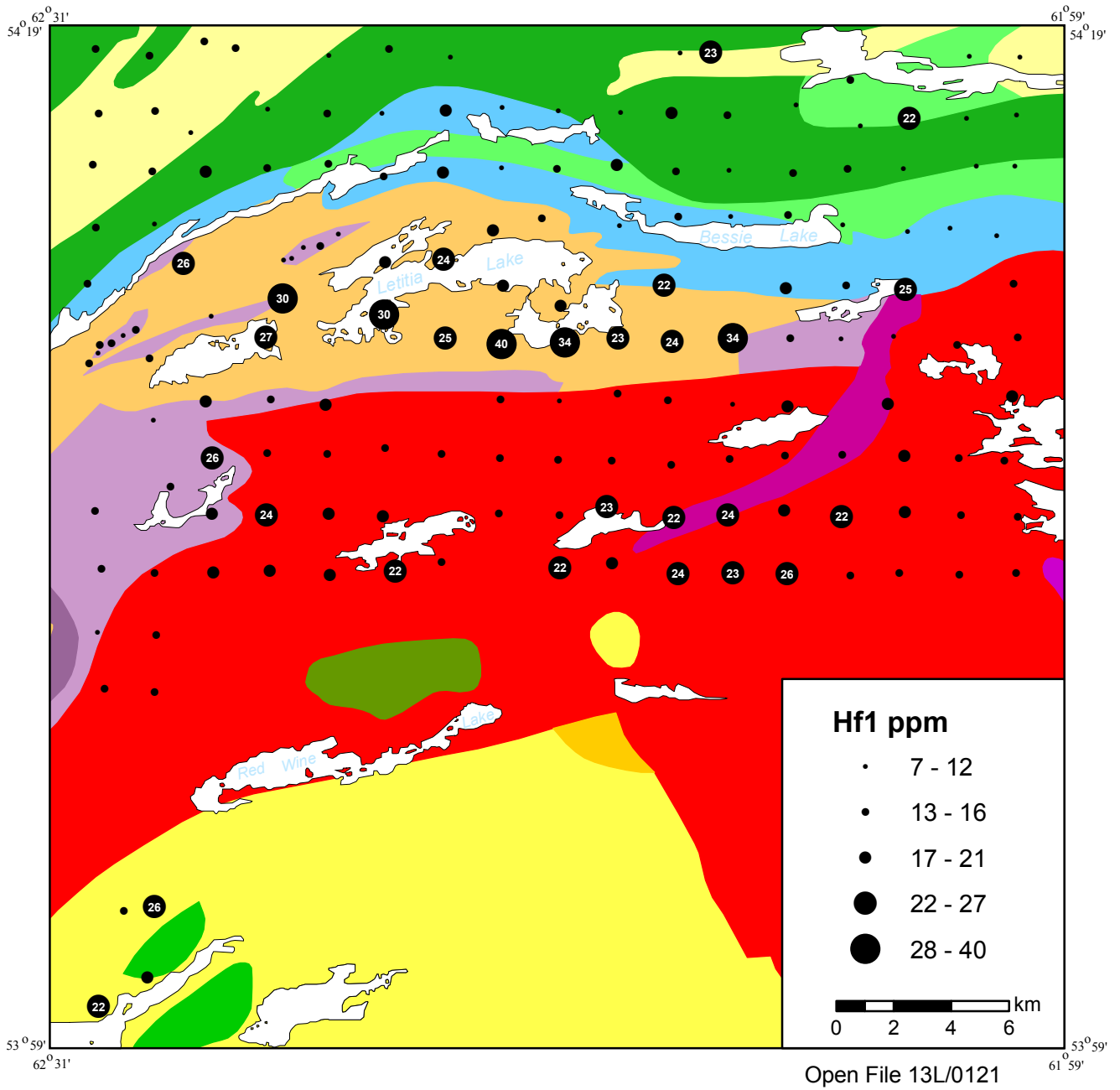


Figure 30. *Distribution of hafnium in till.*

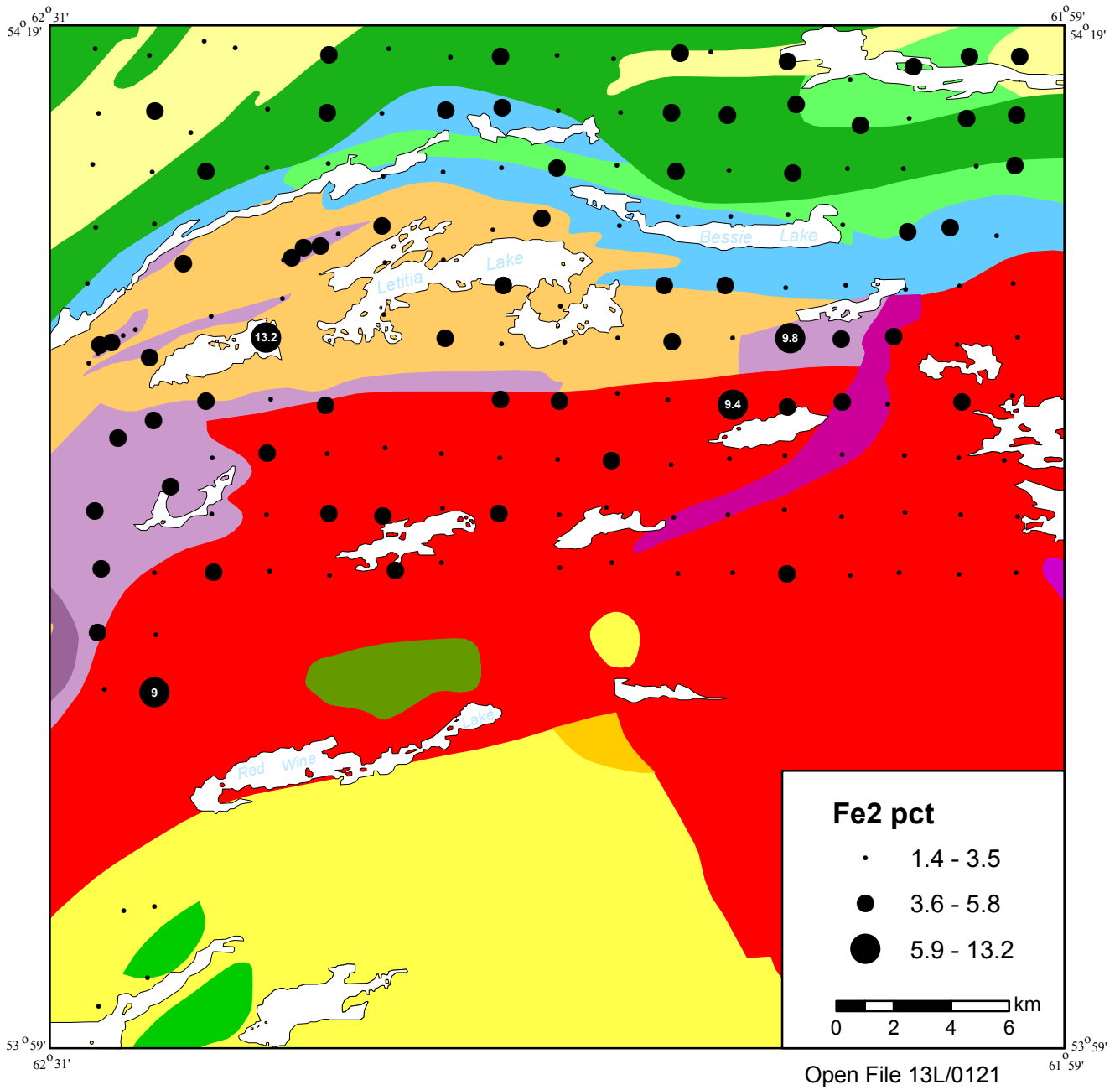


Figure 31. *Distribution of iron in till.*

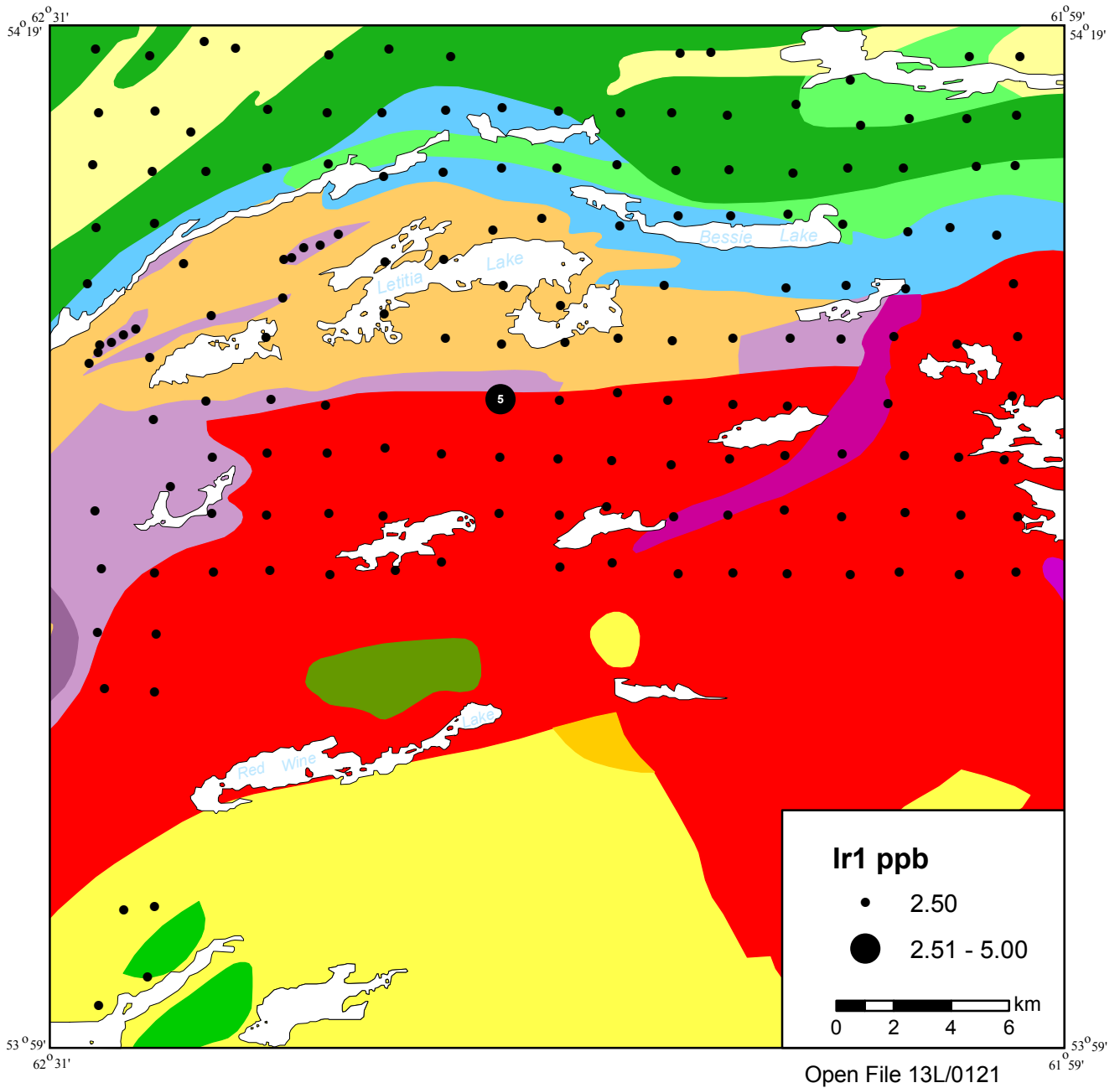


Figure 32. *Distribution of iridium in till.*

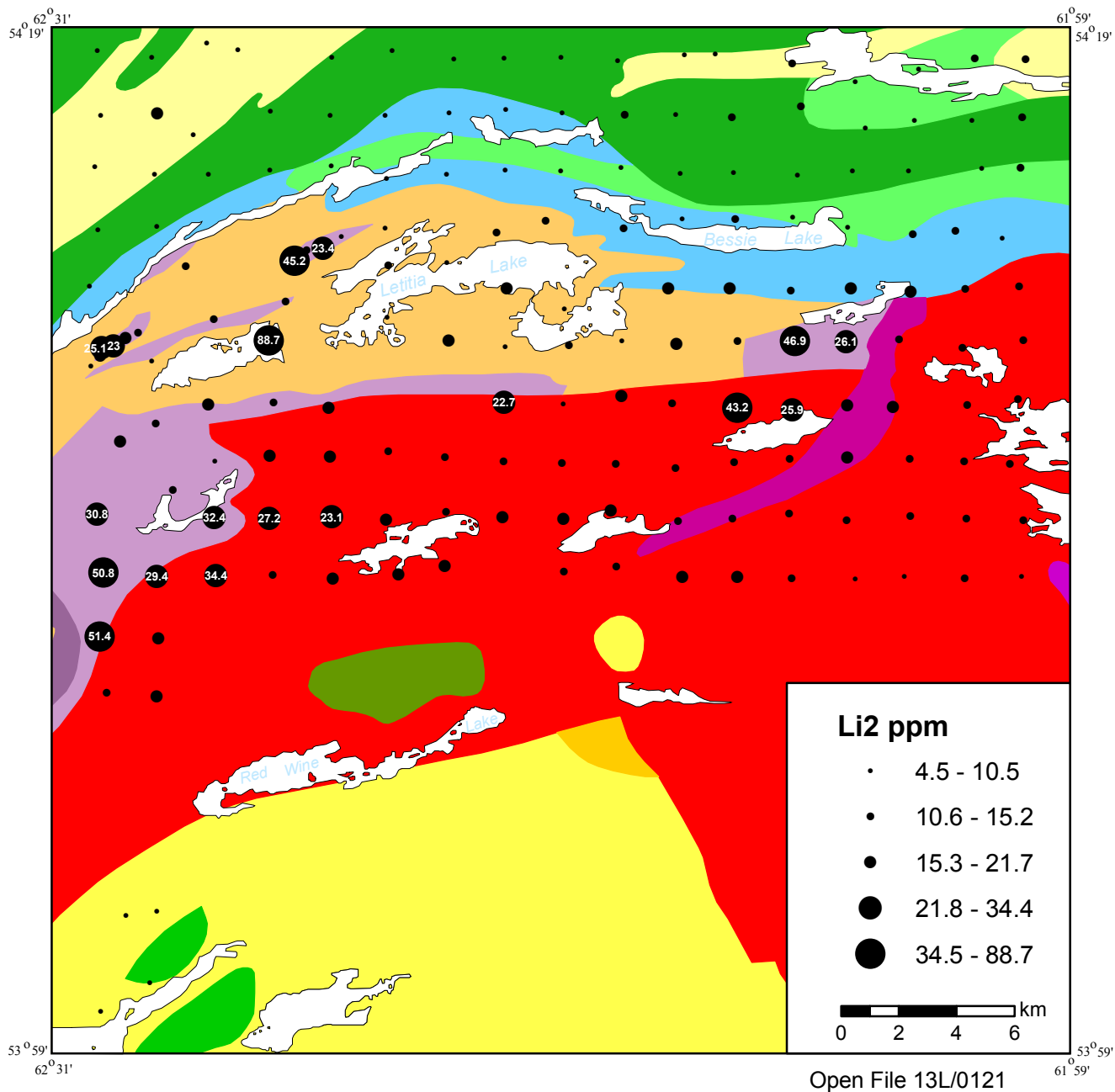


Figure 33. Distribution of lithium in till.

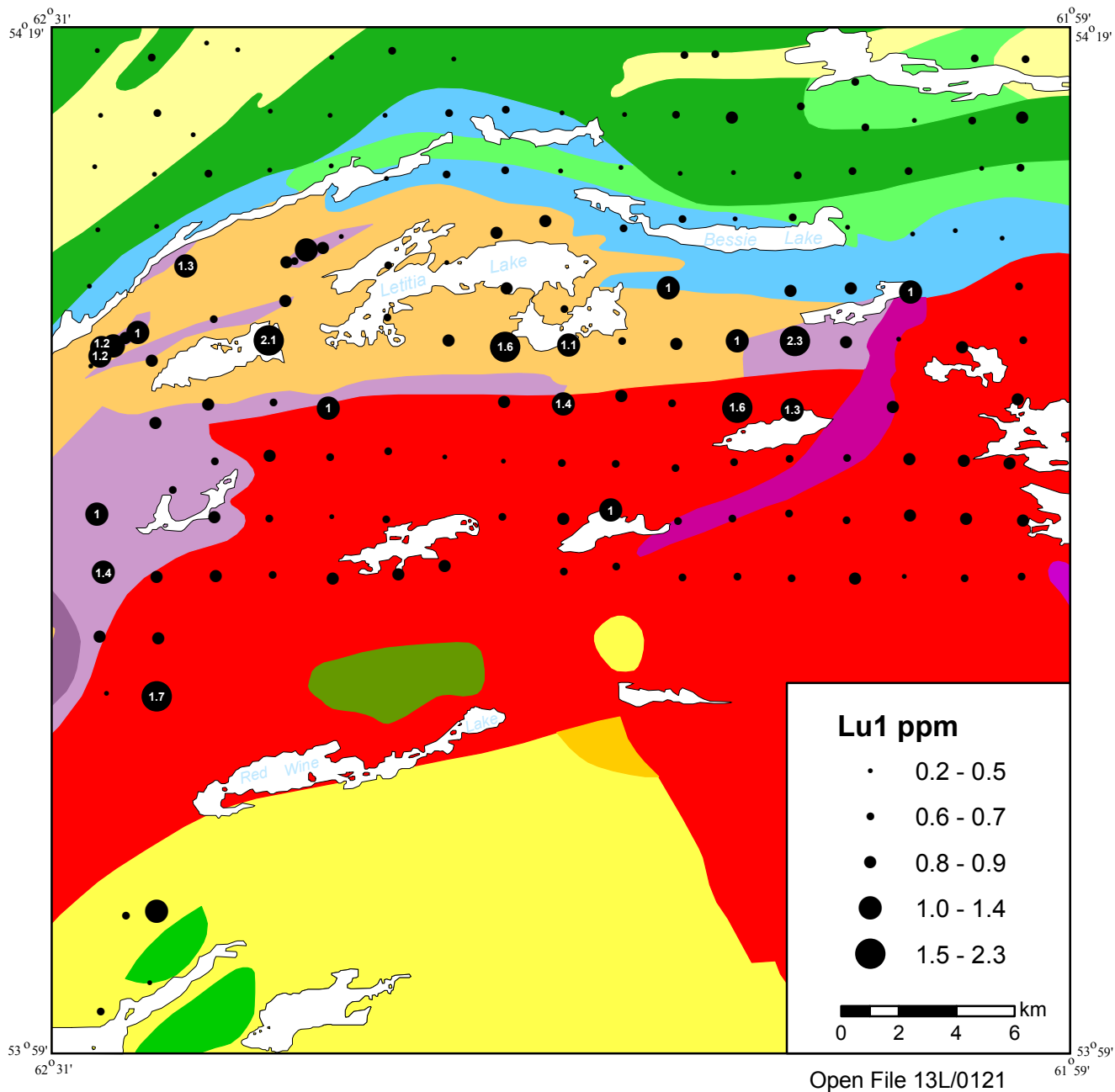


Figure 34. *Distribution of lutetium in till.*

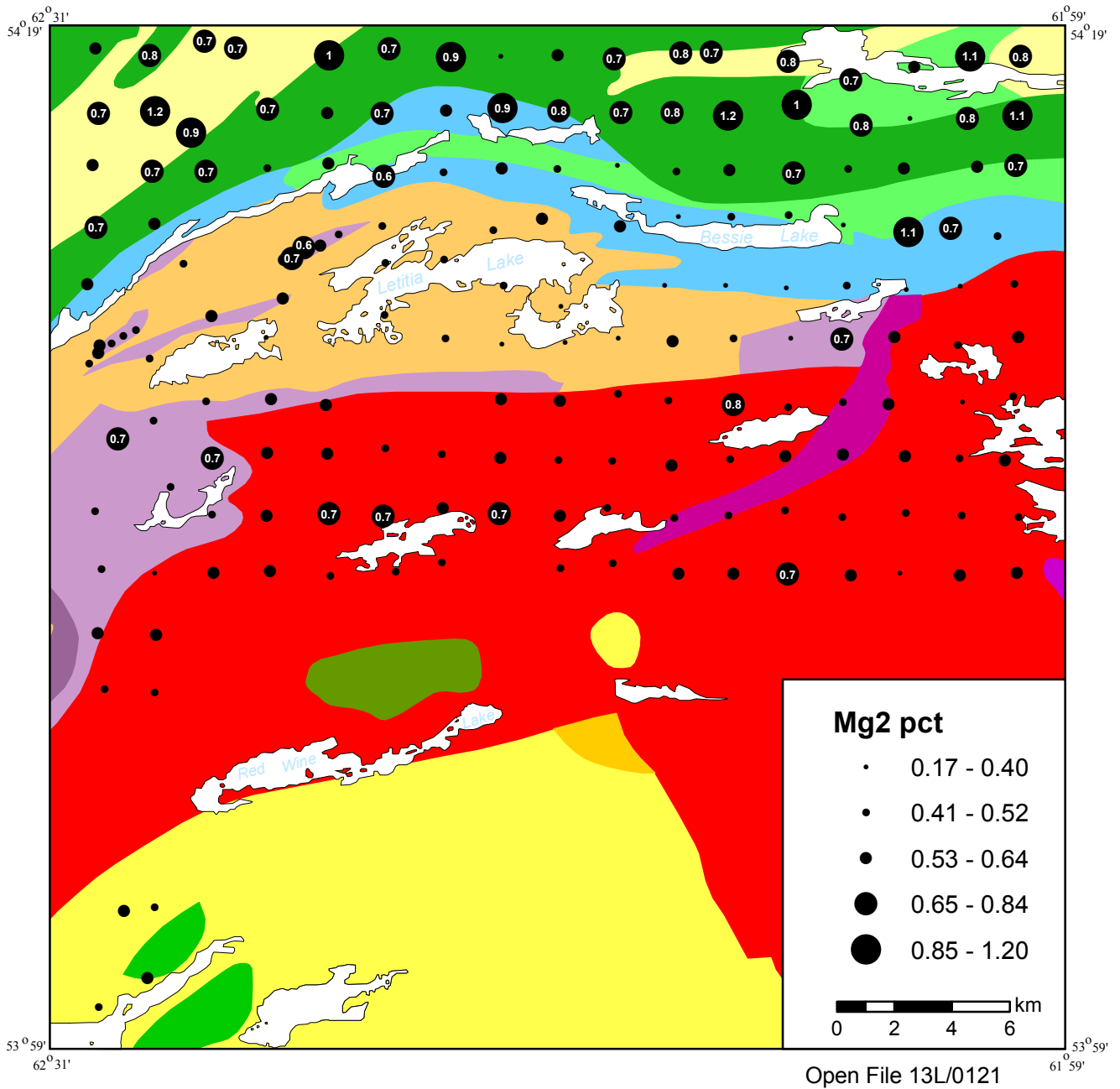


Figure 35. *Distribution of magnesium in till.*

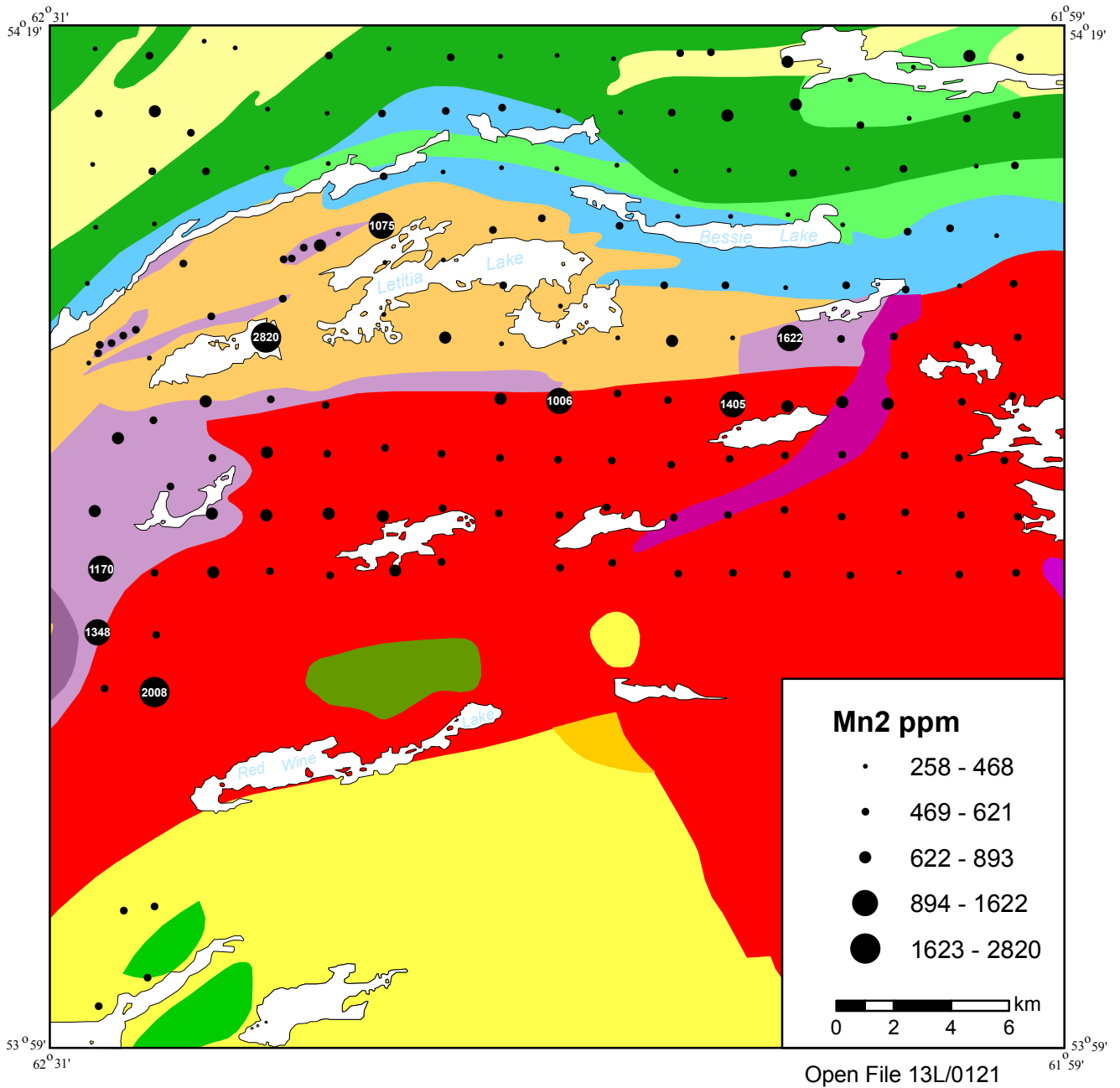


Figure 36. *Distribution of manganese in till.*

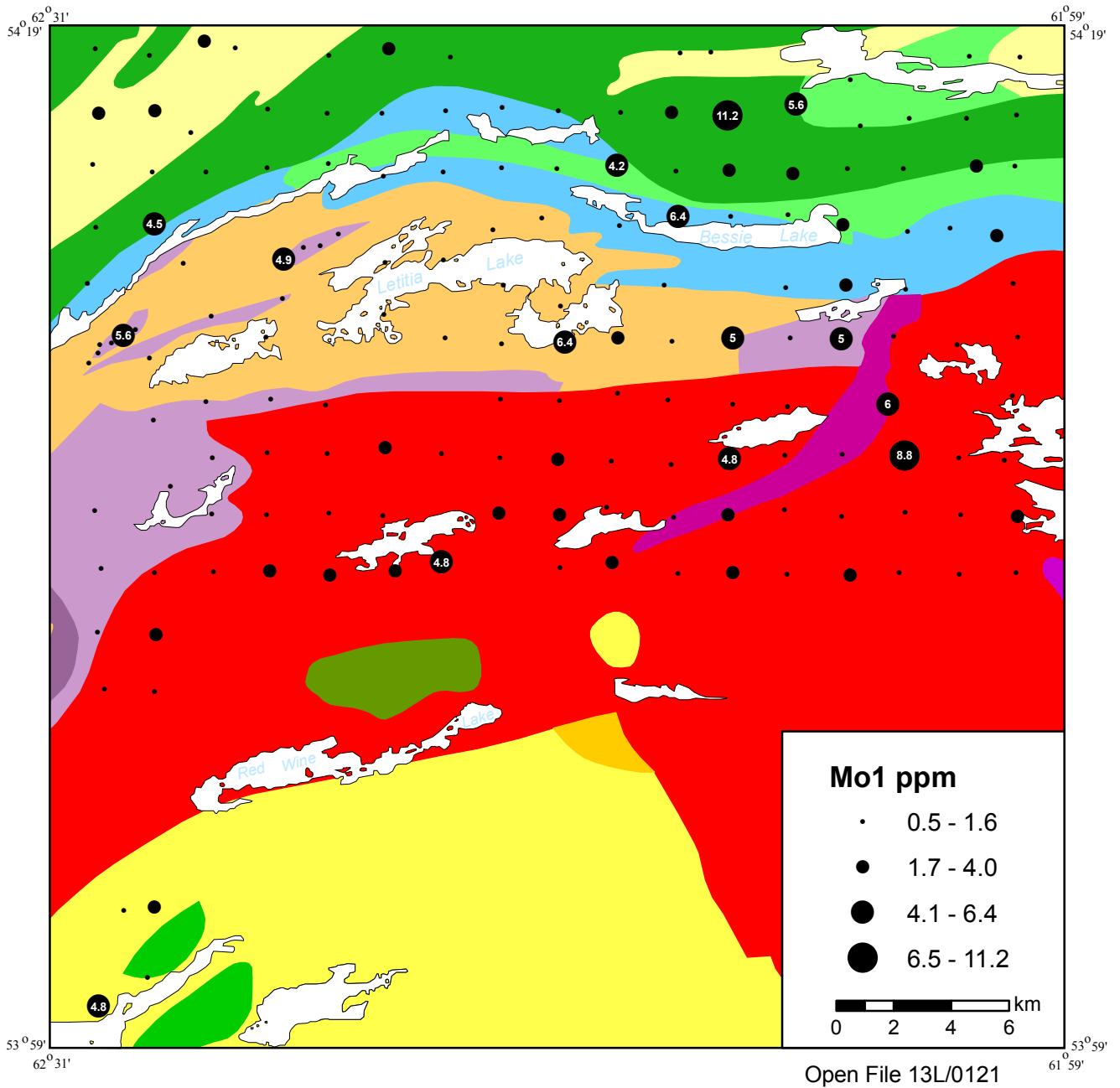


Figure 37. Distribution of molybdenum in till.

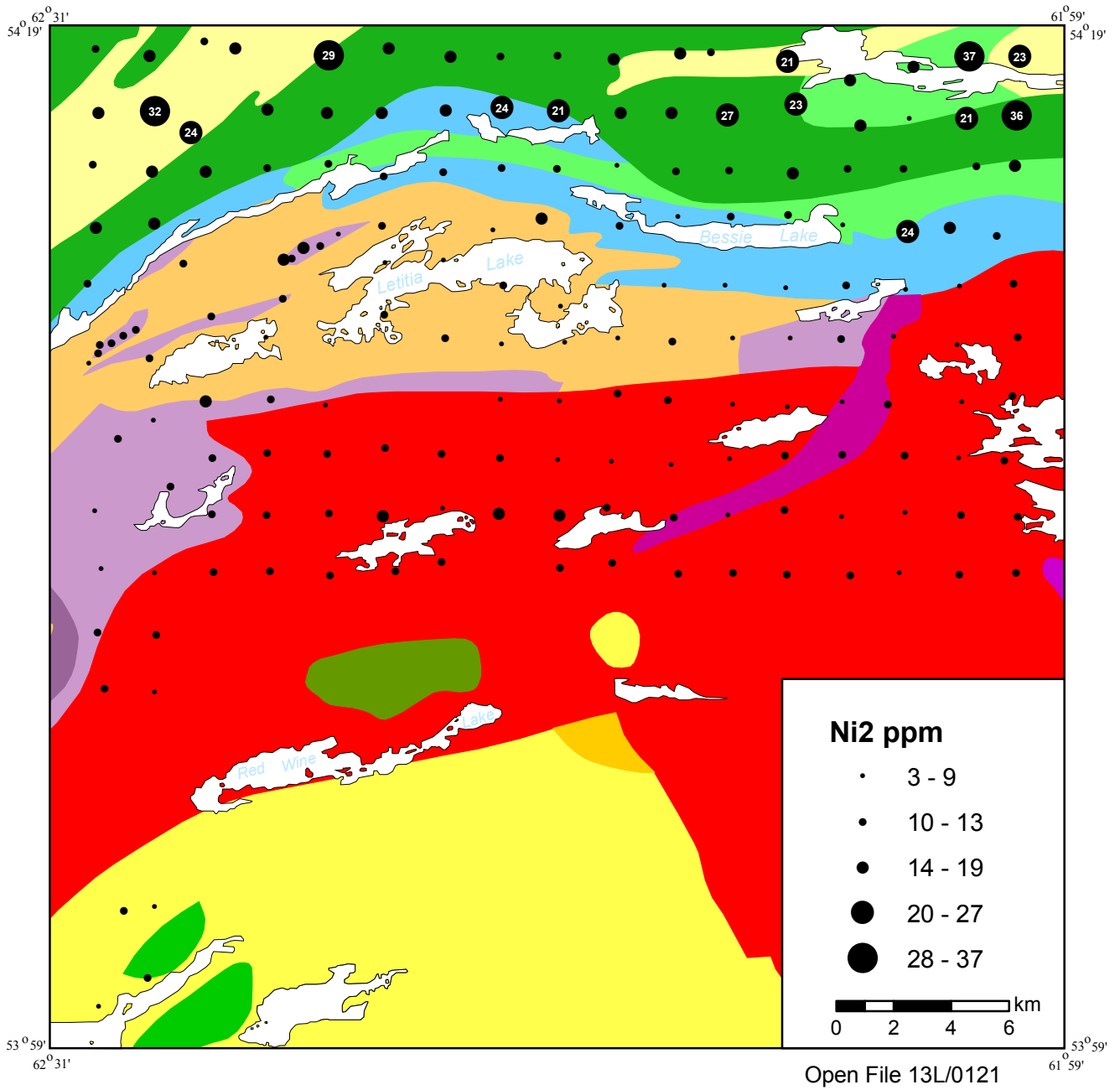


Figure 38. *Distribution of nickel in till.*

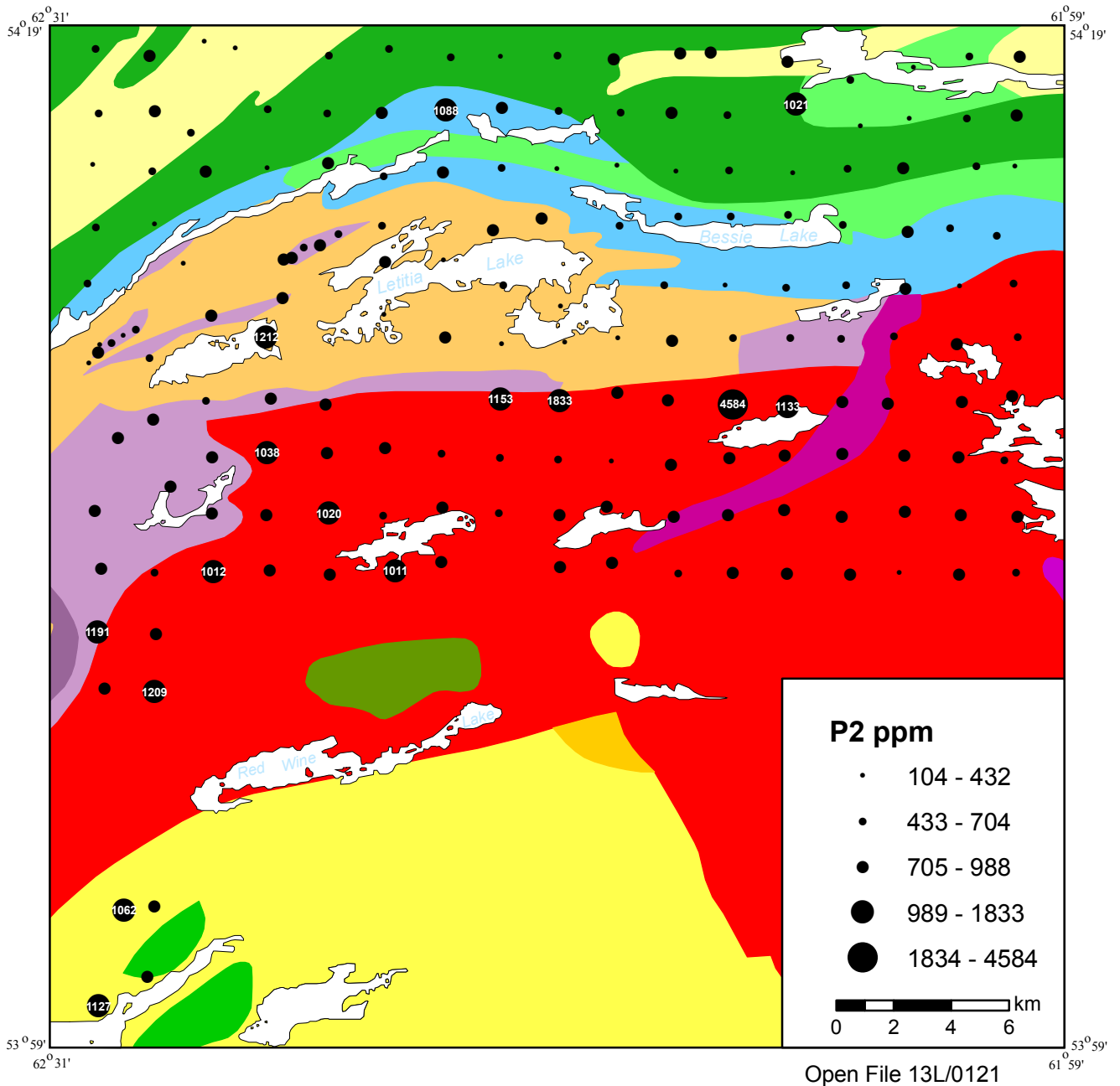


Figure 39. Distribution of phosphorous in till.

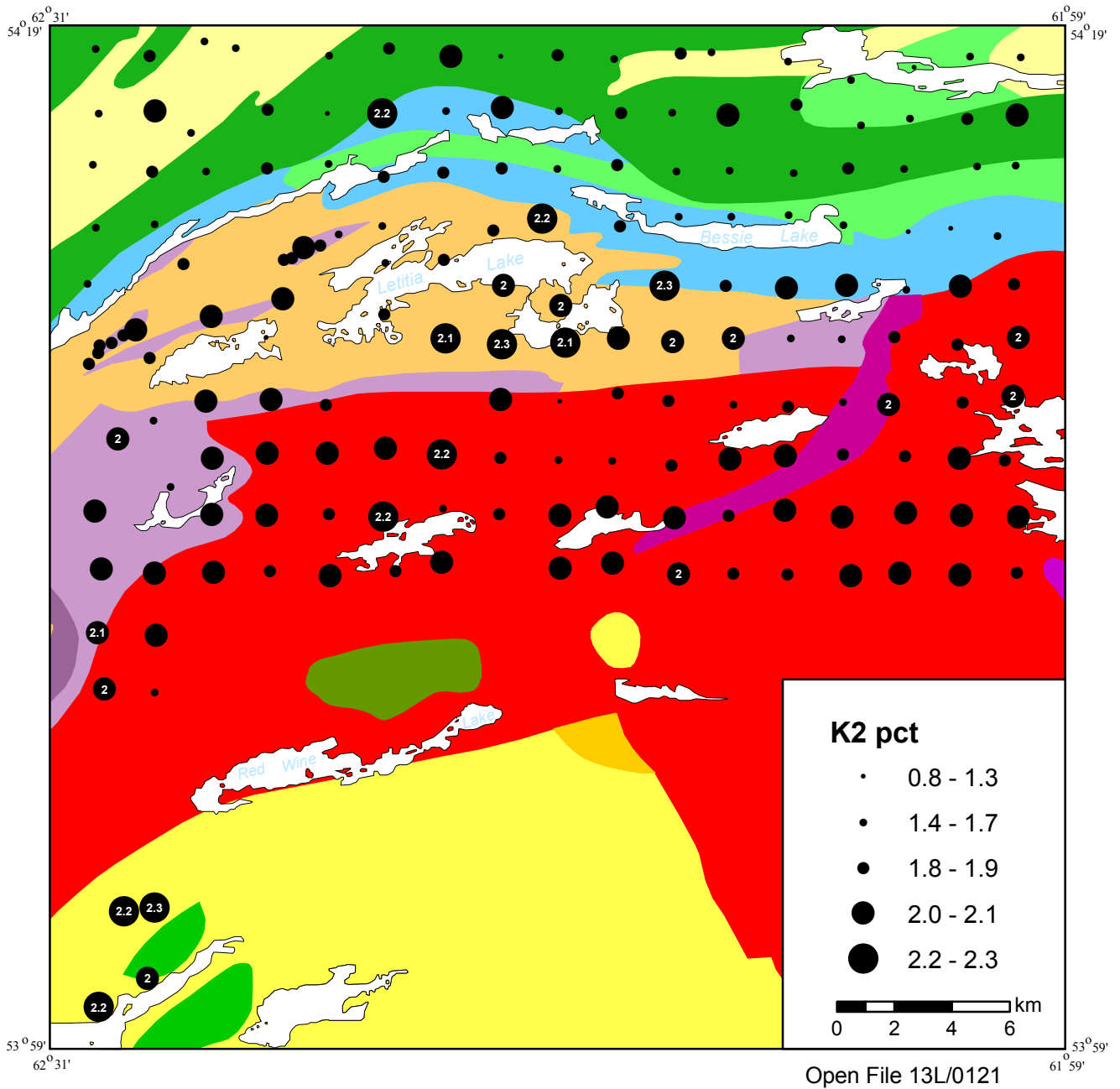


Figure 40. Distribution of potassium in till.

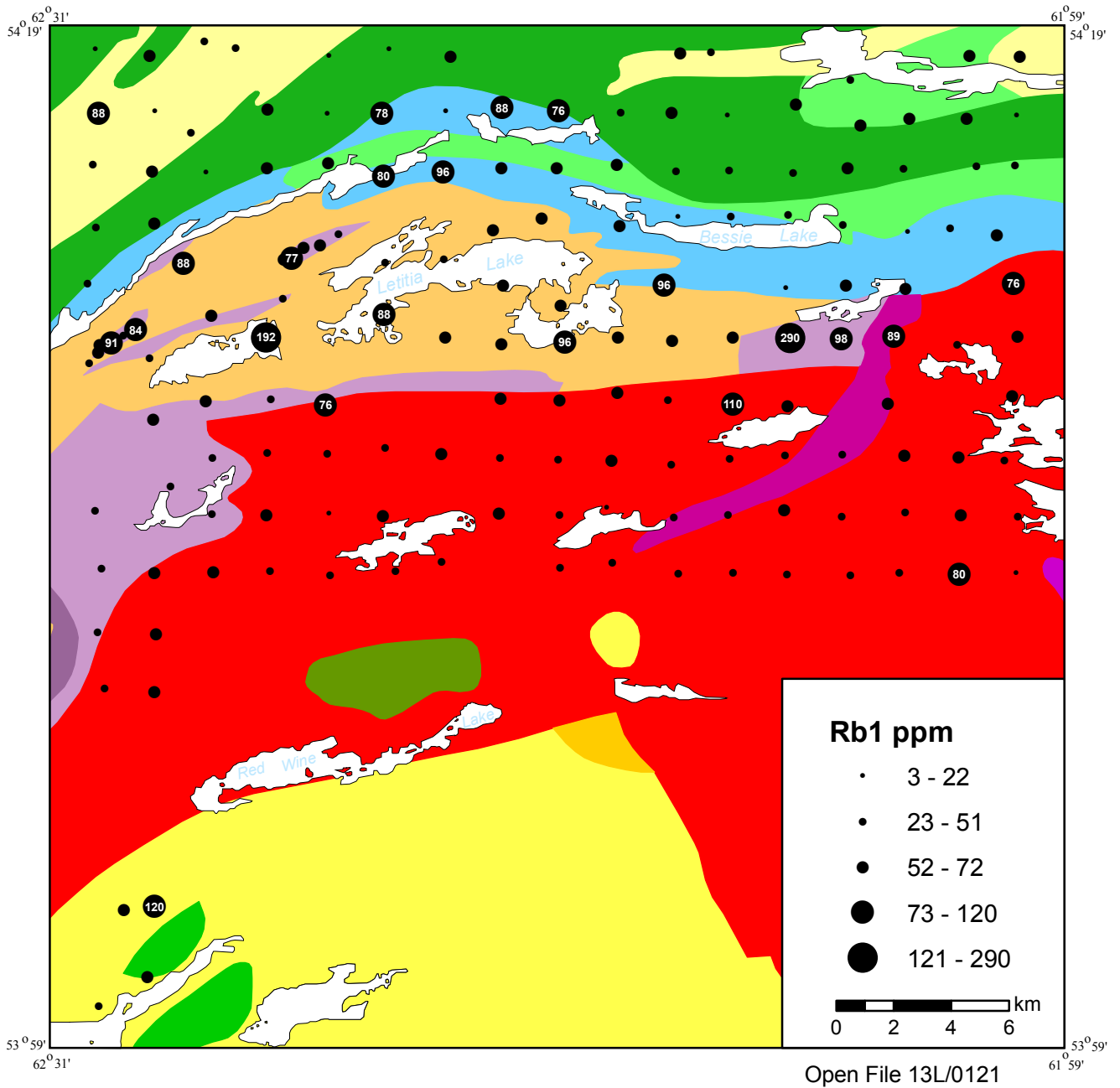


Figure 41. *Distribution of rubidium in till.*

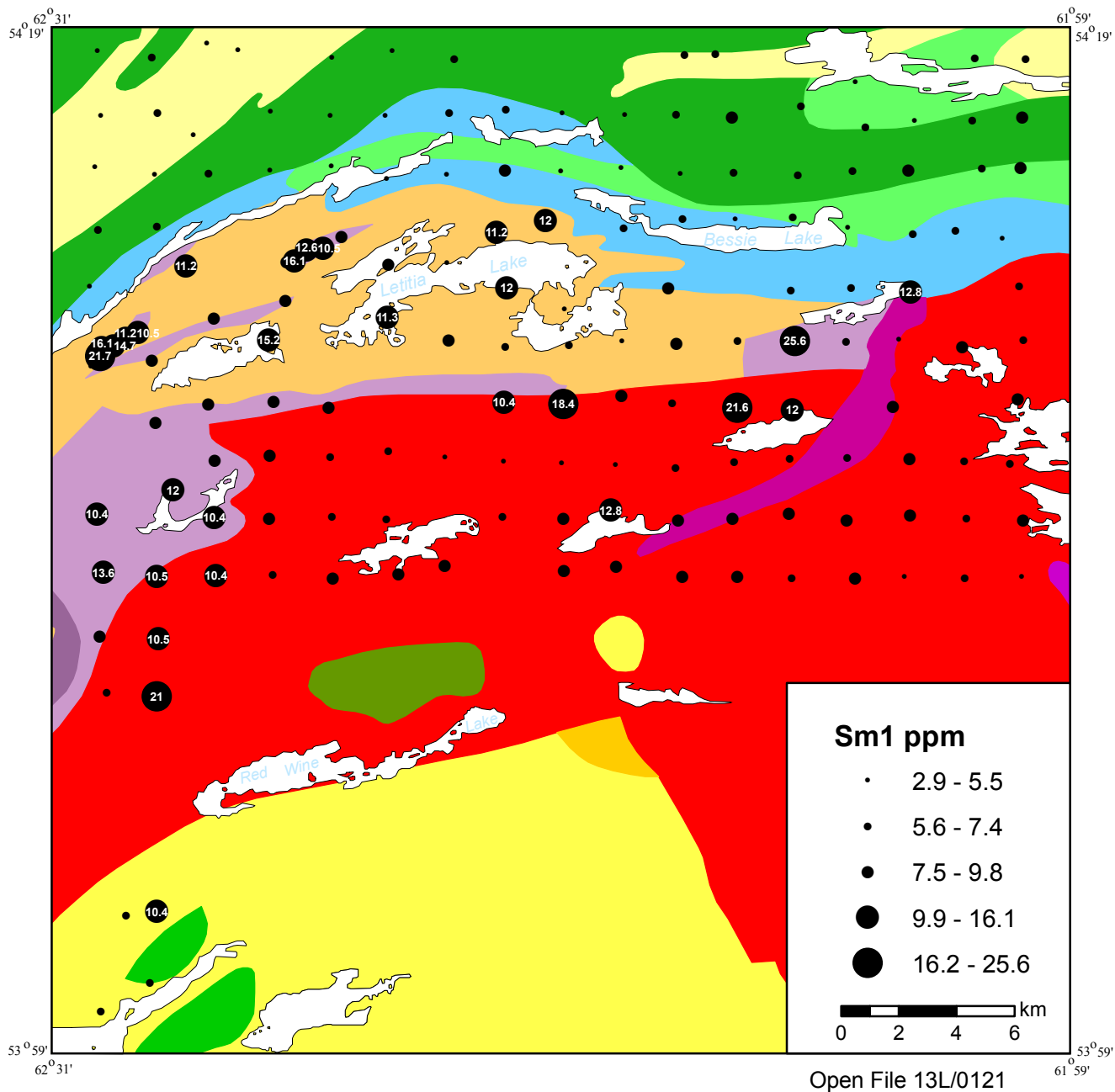


Figure 42. *Distribution of samarium in till.*

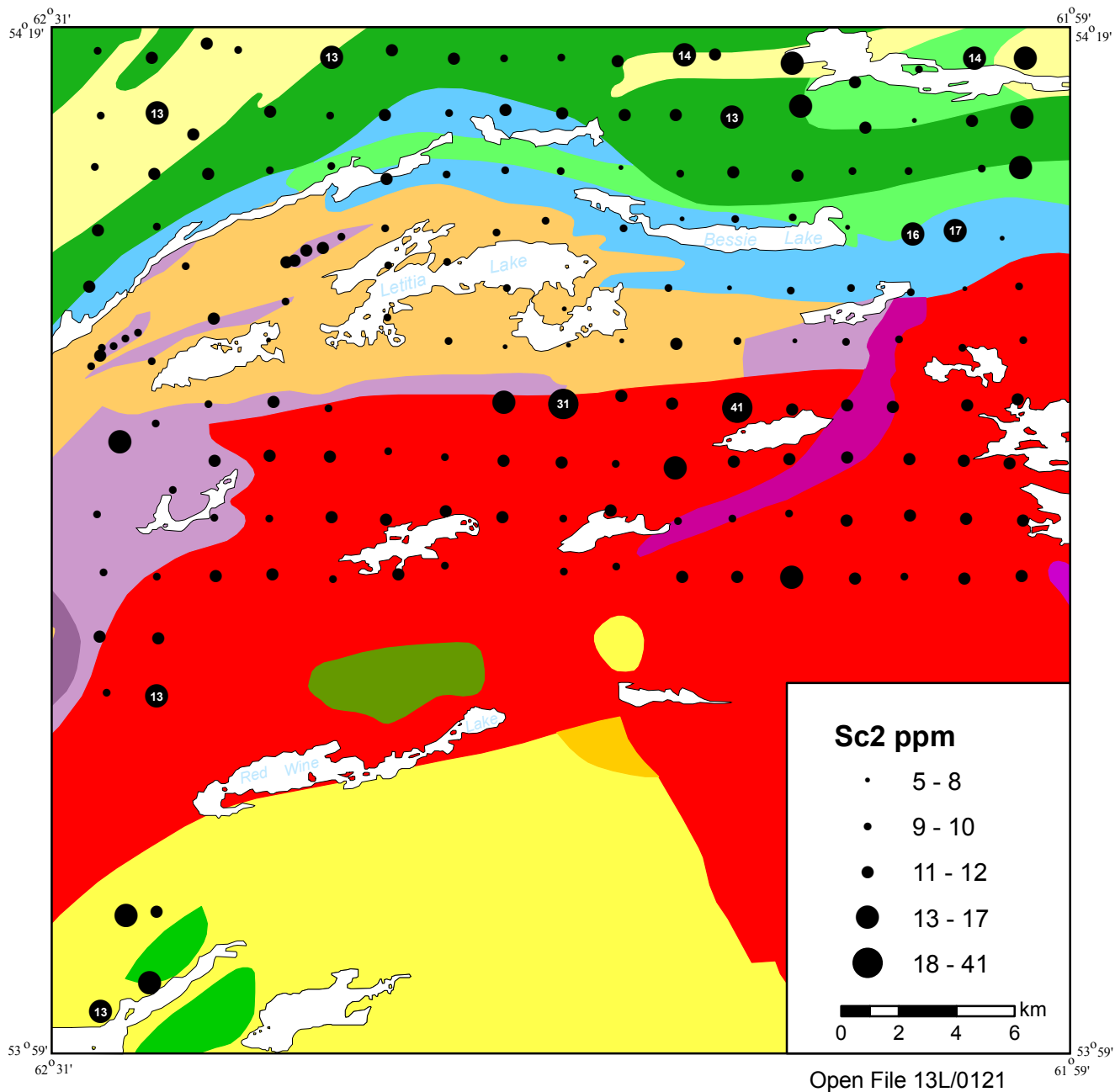


Figure 43. *Distribution of scandium in till.*

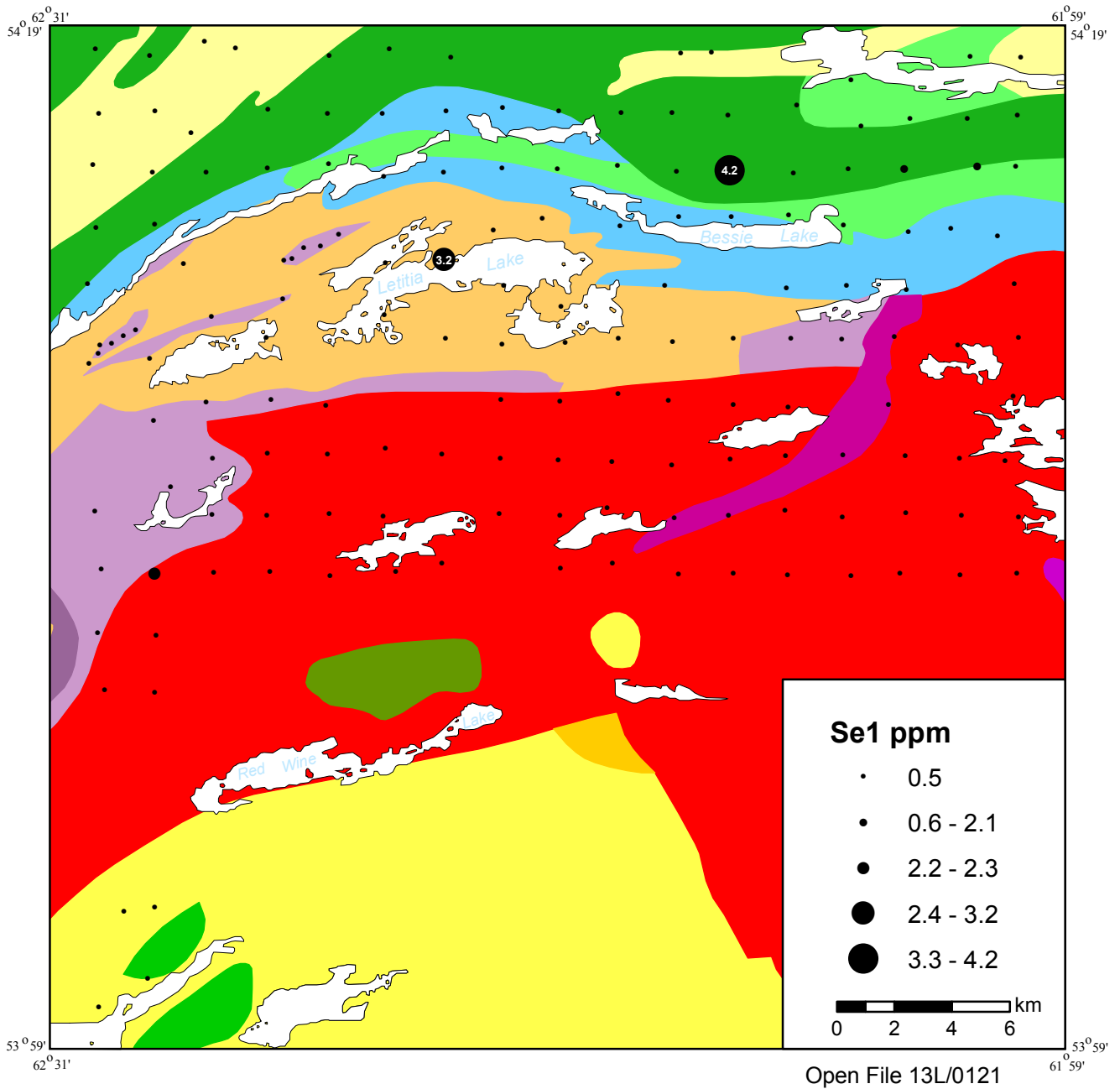


Figure 44. *Distribution of selenium in till.*

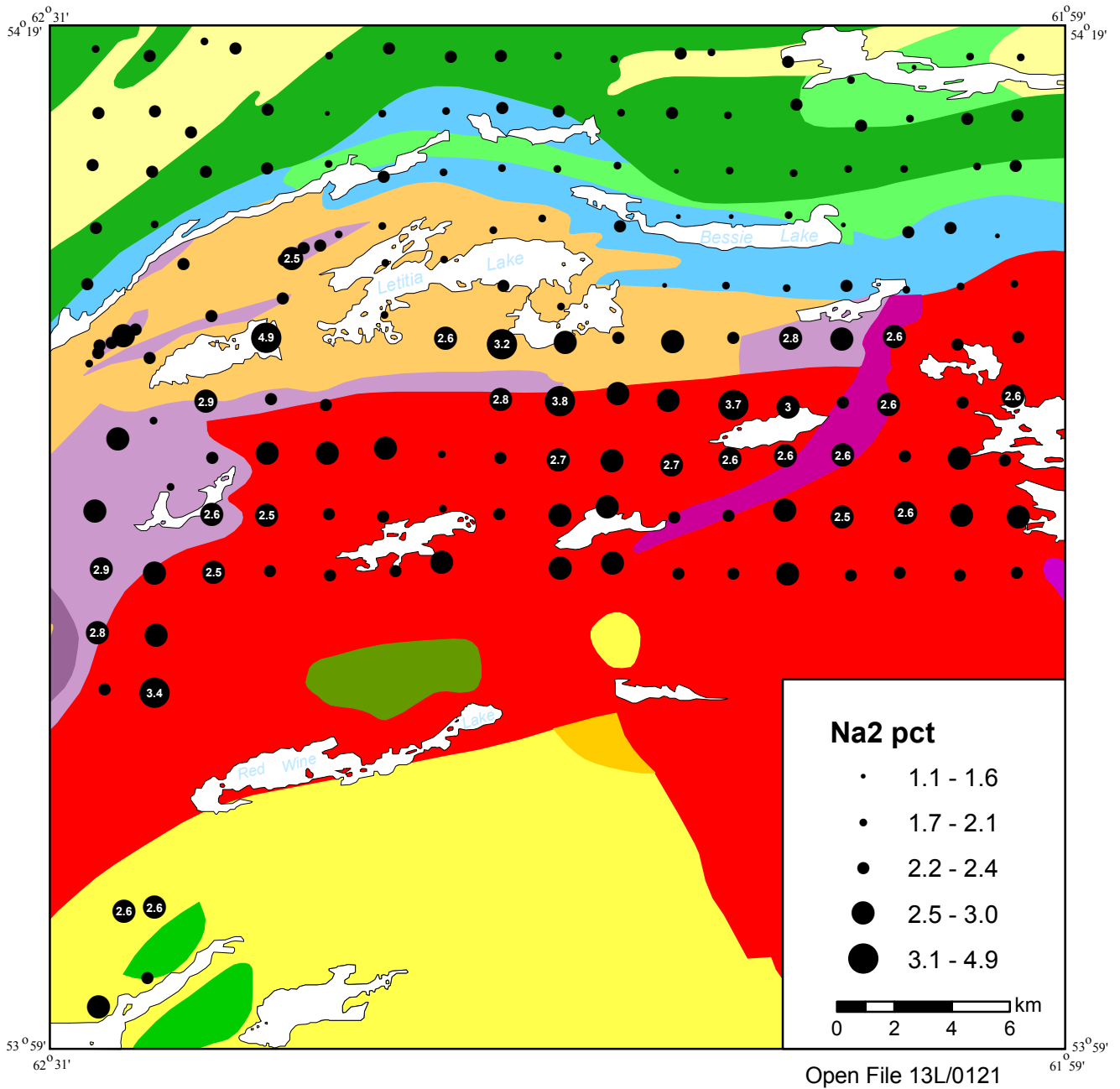


Figure 45. Distribution of sodium in till.

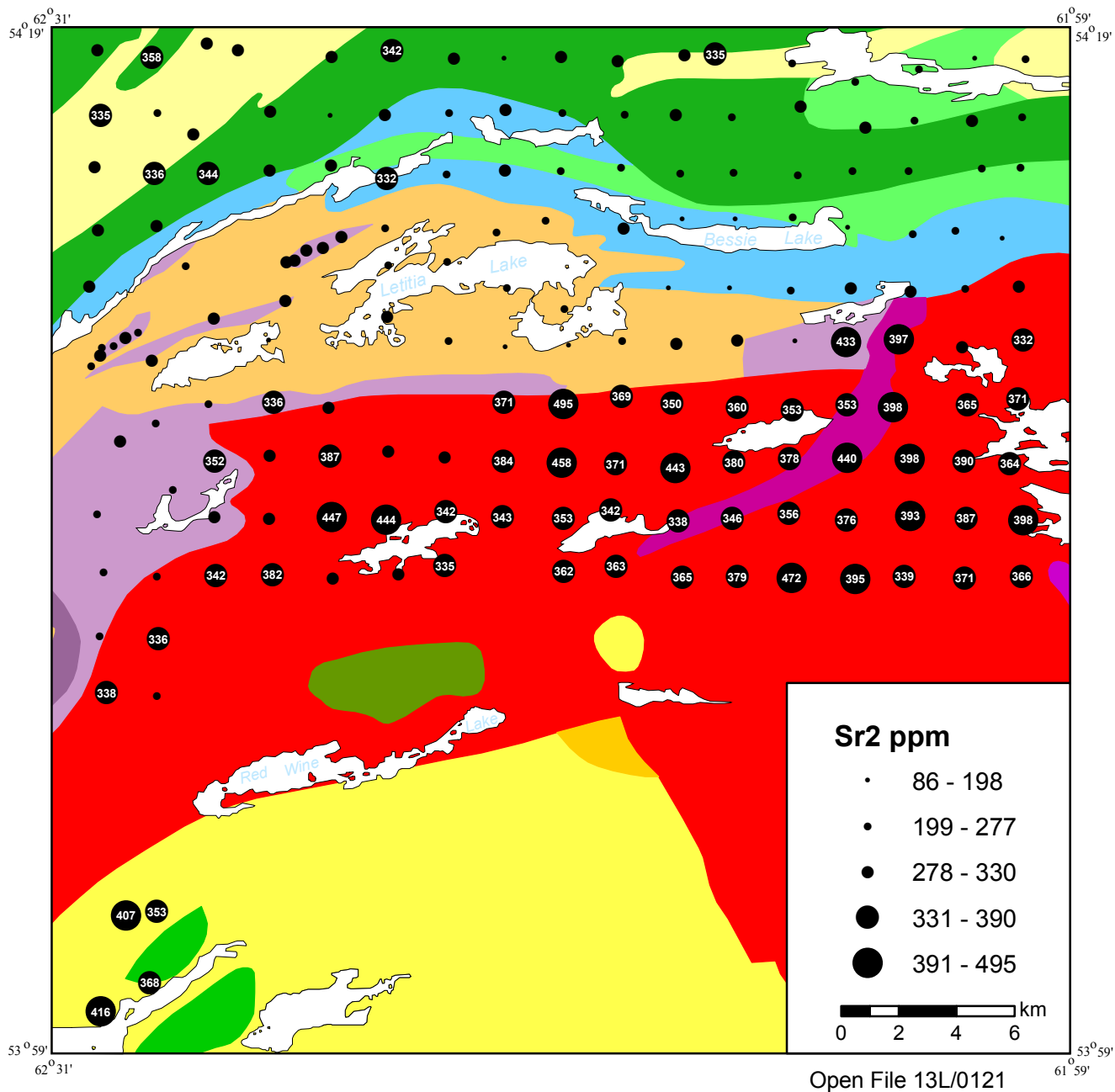


Figure 46. Distribution of strontium in till.

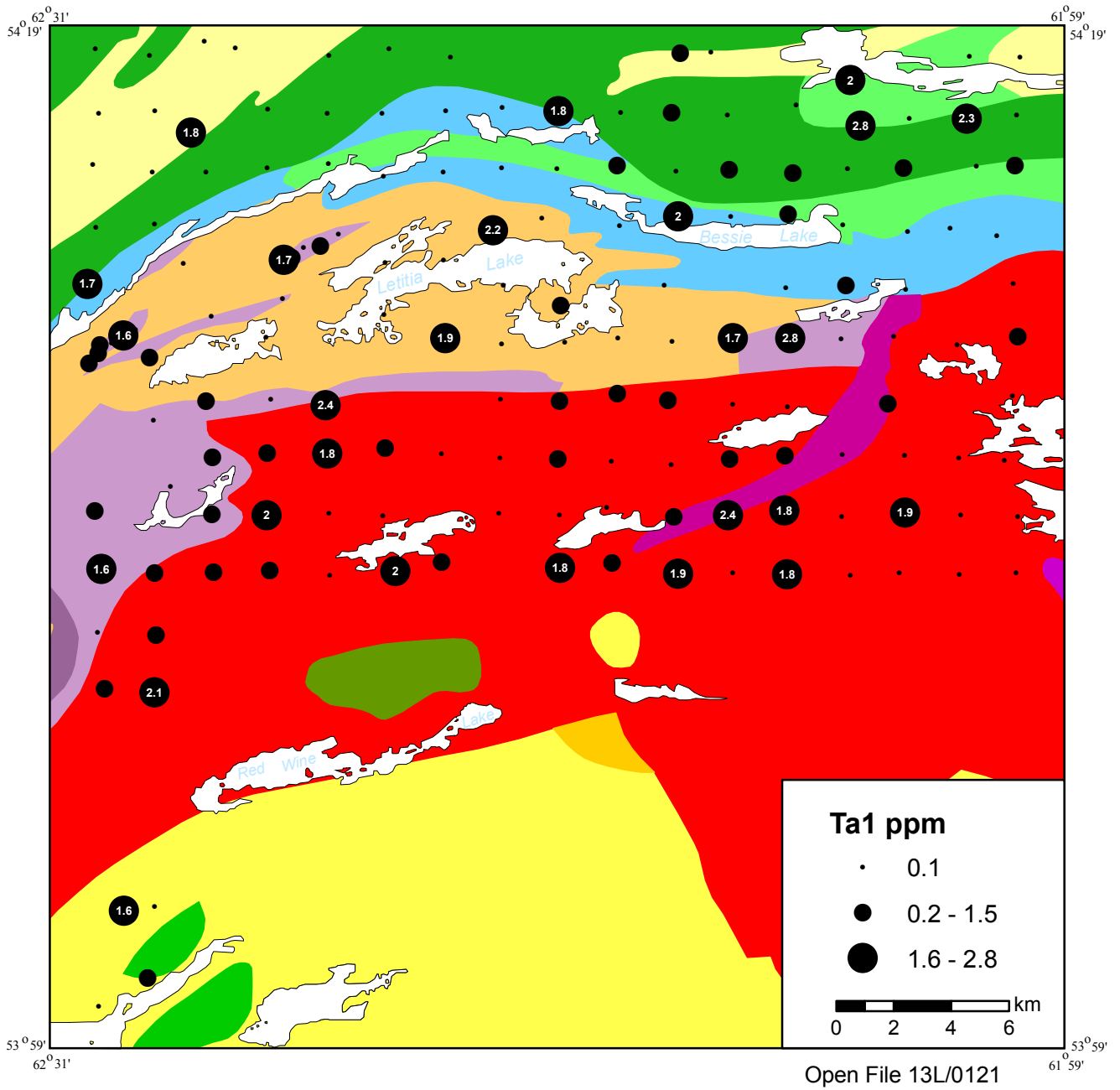


Figure 47. *Distribution of tantalum in till.*

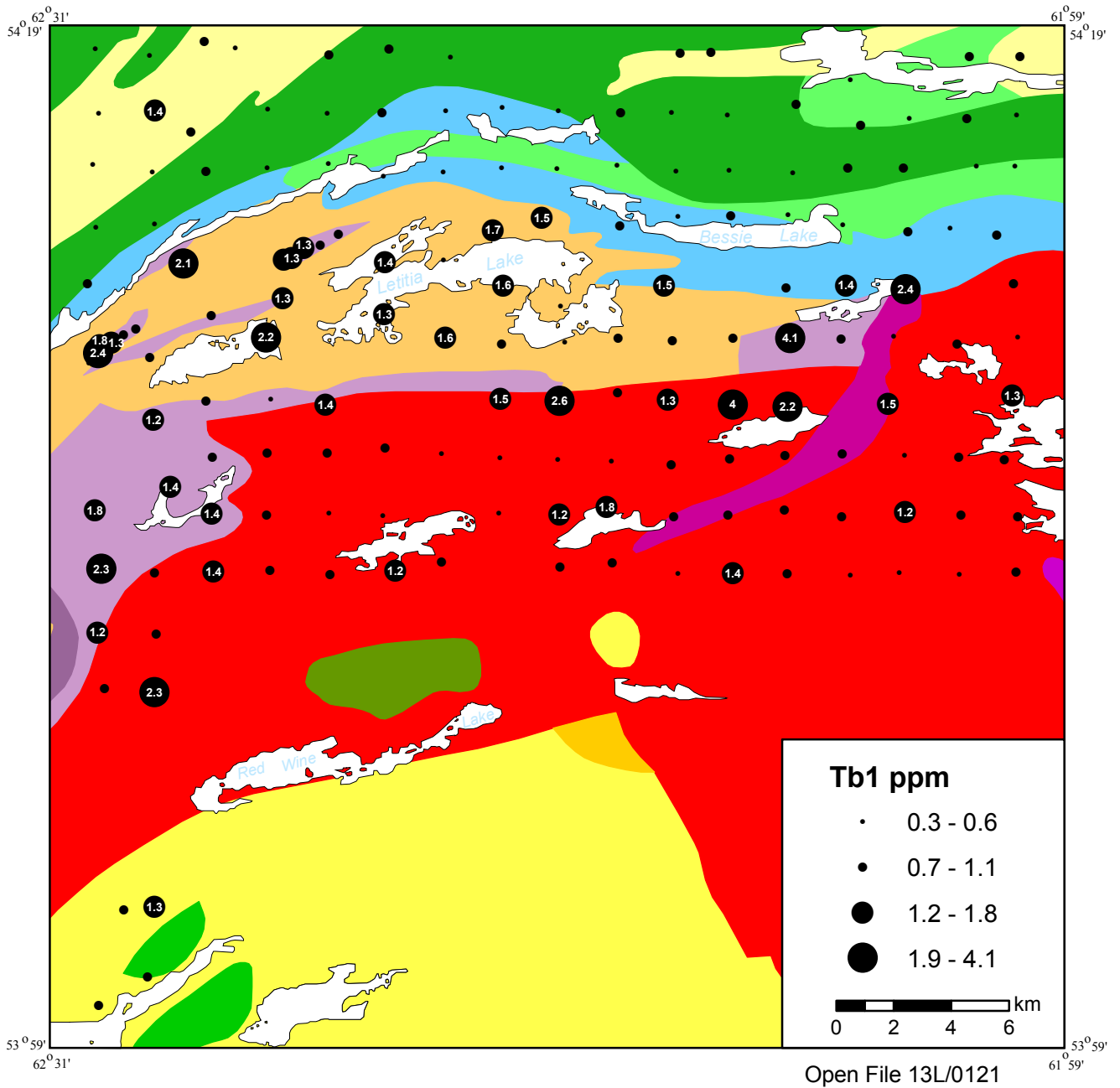


Figure 48. *Distribution of terbium in till.*

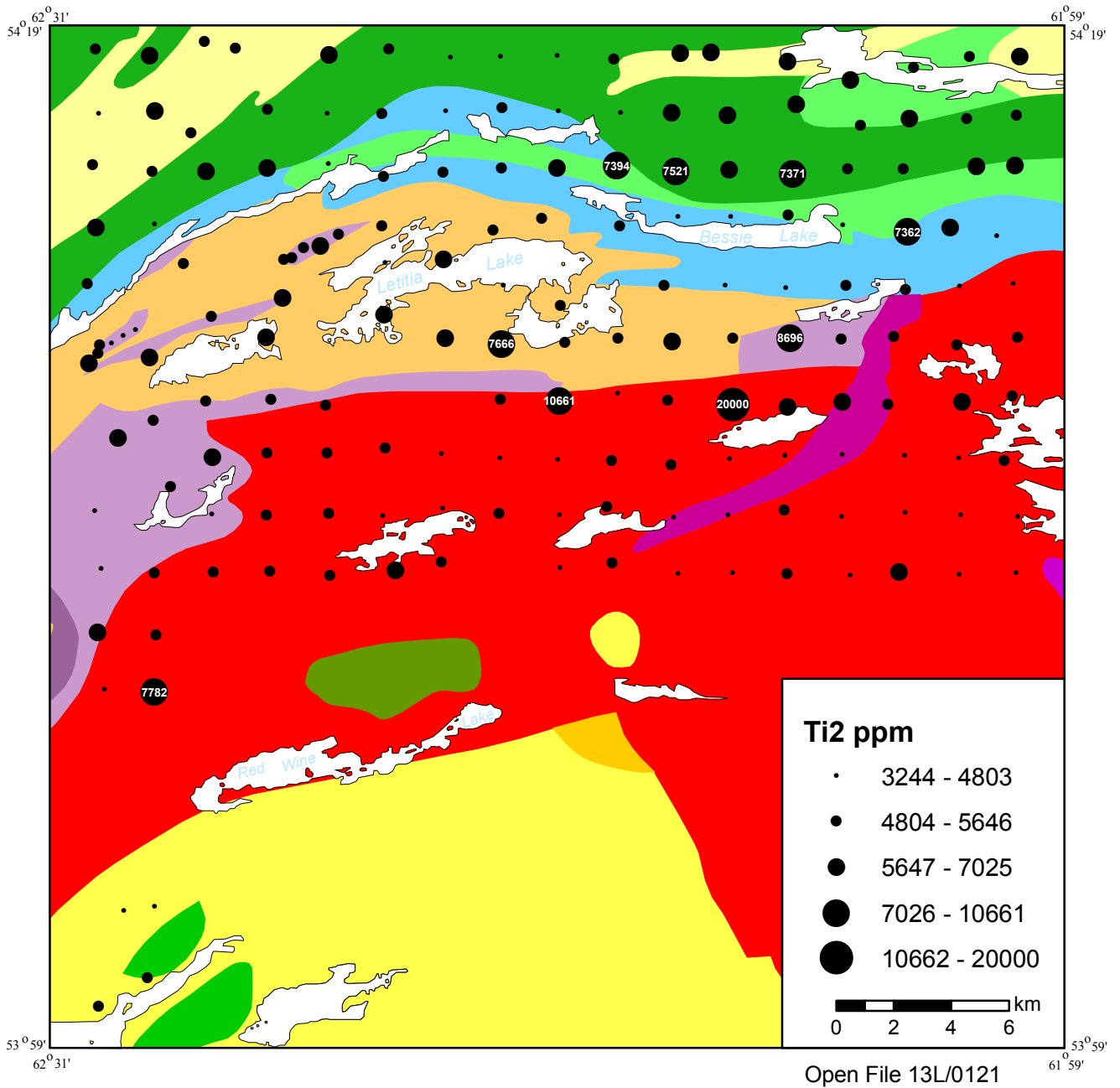


Figure 49. *Distribution of titanium in till.*

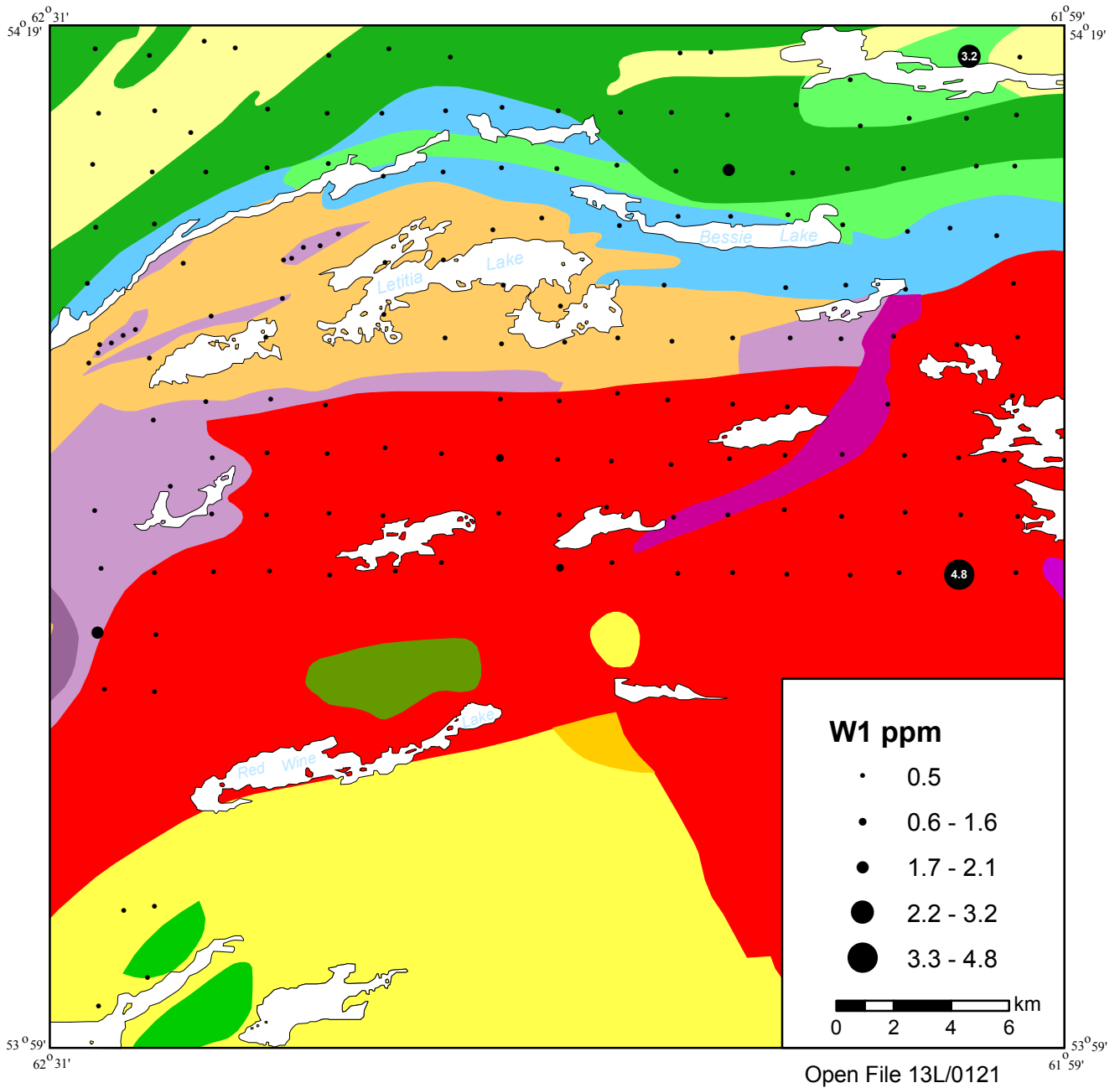


Figure 50. *Distribution of tungsten in till.*

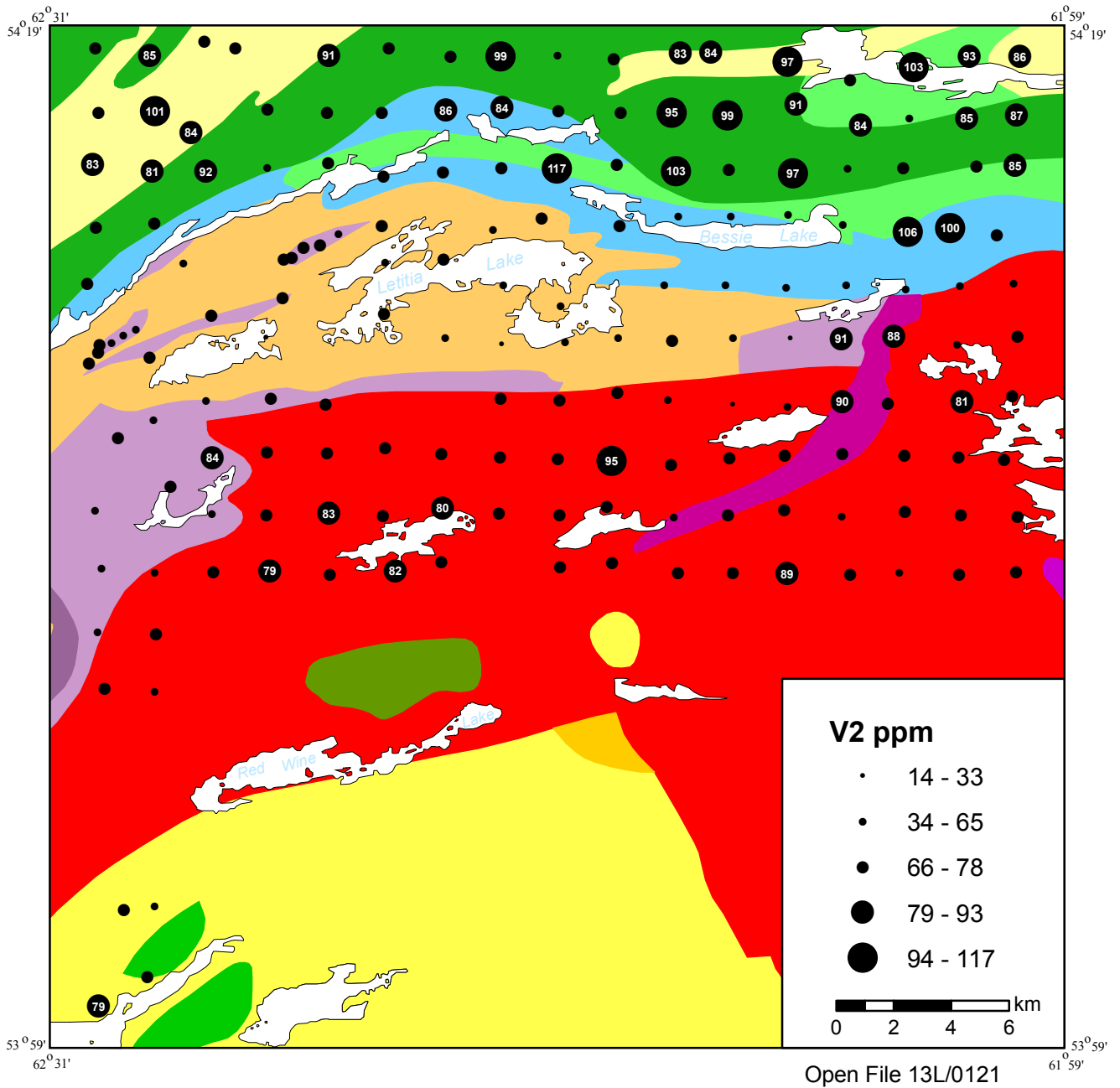


Figure 51. Distribution of vanadium in till.

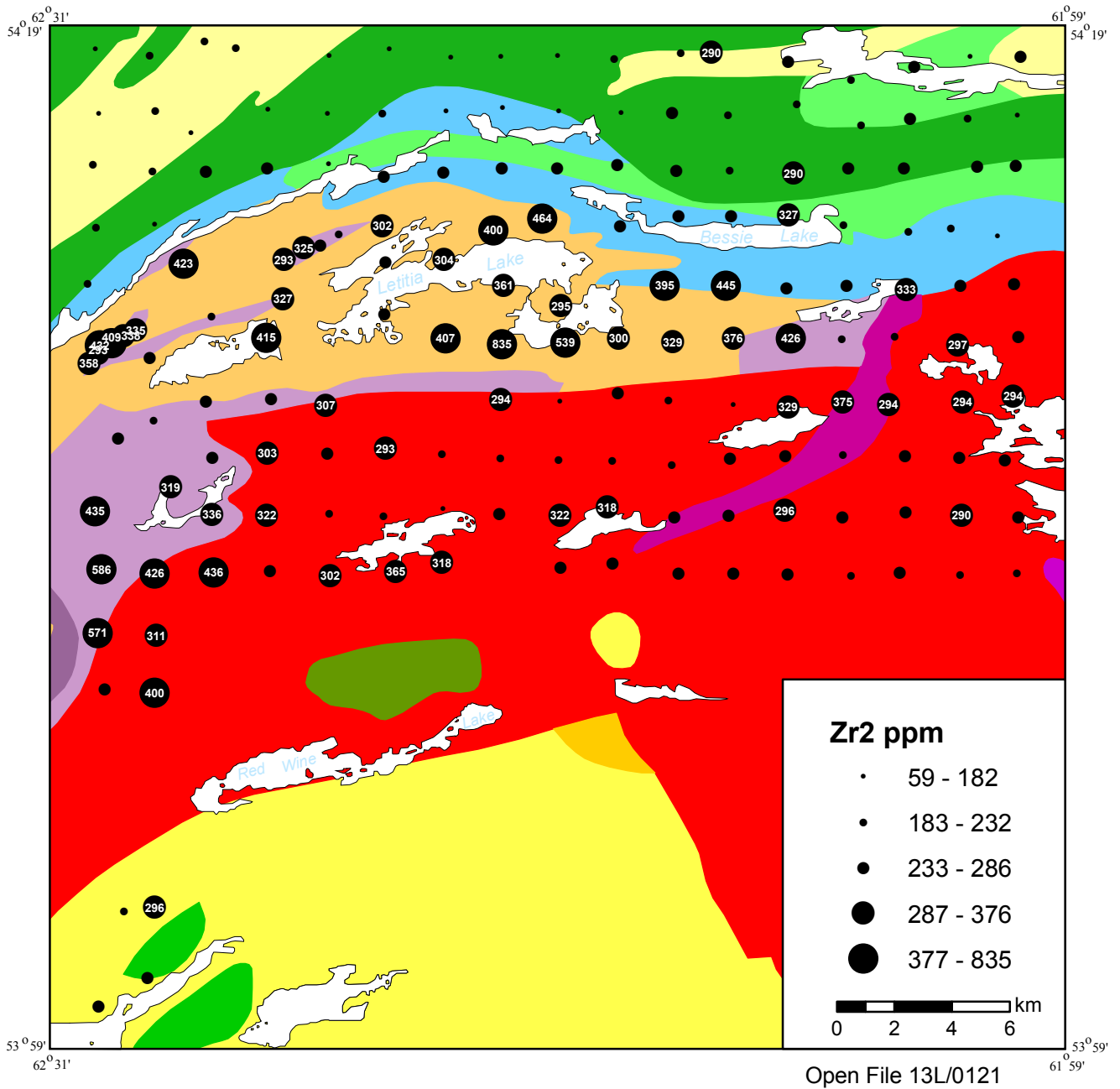


Figure 52. *Distribution of zirconium in till.*