

562

Two major and distinct anomalies from disseminated material within a host showing little or no contrast with the enclosing material were located. These anomalies correlate with zone #065 on line 400W.

#079 & #080 F/T:100N-212N; C:125N & 188N; T:B, A; S:-7, -6
D:50-65M; DF:s/N, N/s

These two anomalies are similar in form and magnitude to #077 and #078 described above, and are the equivalent to #066 on line 400W. The decay form on #079 infers a coarser than normal grain size, while both are inferred to have a disseminated source.

LINE 200W

#081 F/T:OPEN-1100S; C:?: T:A; S:-4; D:?: DF:s/N

A coarse grained source from within a resistive host is inferred from sources at or south of 1175S and at 1125S.

#082 F/T:925S-812S; C:850 (H_N); T:C; S:-8(RELATIVE)
D:50-65M; DF:N/s

This series of responses showing an H_N peak at 850S and an internal (negative) polarization peak of 8 milligamma/gamma (at 900S) and of 2-3 milligamma/gamma (at 825S) either side of it, is identical to that seen on line 300W centred at 825S (#069). Thus this unusual feature occurs across both lines. The interpretation for #069 and #082 is that the greatest dissemination of chargeable material occurs *either side of* and particularly *to the south of* the conductor