

SCINTREX

099

and 380270E, all of 31 millivolts/volt. A lesser shoulder at 380310E may infer a separate source. The high resistivity of 5000 ohm-metres to 6000 ohm-metres clearly infers a disseminated or electrically discontinuous source, while the maximum depth inferred is about 75 metres. However, the latter is no doubt excessive, as the source is *broad* and probably not sharply enclosed in the background host rocks. This response is of *PRIMARY* interest.

A second response of *PRIMARY* interest was recorded at 380670E+25 metres from either a broad (say 40 metres wide) source or two individual sources within this zone. The chargeability rises some 10 millivolts/volt above the local 20 millivolts/volt background, while the apparent resistivity at 900 ohm-metres is depressed below background. The depression is at a minimum over the eastern section of the chargeability maximum, and as this coincides with a negative SP value of 30 millivolts below background, some interconnection, albeit small, is inferred to be present. Much smaller chargeability maxima of 4 millivolts/volt at 380580E and 8 millivolts/volt at 380730E may be related.

A sharp SP minimum of 50 millivolts below background at 380790E which coincides with a 6 millivolts/volt increase in chargeability and an *increase* in resistivity by 2.5 fold to 20,000 ohm-metres, is interpreted as being due to a minor conductive anomaly over a minor electrically continuous zone of minor extent within a resistive host, probably associated with disseminated sulphides (or graphite).