

**SCINTREX**

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than the enclosing rocks, is estimated at 50 metres, and the inferred dip is to the east. This response is of *SECONDARY* geophysical interest.

A series of sharp 8 to 10 millivolts/volt maxima above the lower than usual 14 to 16 millivolts/volt background were recorded at 380990E, 381050E and 381110E, all associated with *increases* in apparent resistivity to 10,000 ohm-metres to 7000 ohm-metres above the 4000+ ohm-metres background. The maximum depths to source of these three maxima are 50 metres, 25 metres and 35 metres respectively. These sources are disseminated and lie within a resistive host, and are thus of *SECONDARY* to *TERTIARY* interest only.

Two related maxima of *SECONDARY/TERTIARY* and *TERTIARY* interest were defined at 381950E and 381990E from disseminated sources estimated to lie at maximum depths of 50 and 30 metres respectively. These sources are in resistivities considerably less than those further west, and are therefore not similar to them.

A response of *SECONDARY* interest at 382050E again from a disseminated source, this time at a maximum depth of 30 metres, is considered of secondary interest. It is narrow and sharply enclosed into the host rocks.

A series of maxima of 6 to 8 millivolts/volt were recorded between 383250E and 383500E, all within locally lower resistivities of 700 to 1000 ohm-metres. These maxima of 26, 29, 29 and 31 millivolts/volt over the 20 to 22 millivolts/volt background show no individual