

SCINTREX

009

significant change in the resistivity profile form was observed, which is as per the original reconnaissance data. The source therefore is interpreted to be wholly disseminated in nature (or if 'massive' electrically discontinuous) and at a depth of 60 metres below surface. The form of the anomaly suggests a west dip. A suggestion of two closely related sources rather than a single source is inferred from the profile form.

The dipole-dipole array was surveyed between 379420E and 379660E on an $a = 40$ metres, $n = 1$ to 4 spacing. The data shows a source centred at 379540E whose depth is less than the spacing used, namely 40 metres, and which increases in importance with depth. The contact of the source with the enclosing rocks is twofold, while the absolute level of chargeability between the gradient detail and the dipole-dipole are comparable. The very much lower dipole-dipole resistivities clearly demonstrate a less resistive surface layer. Lower values of less than 1000 ohm-metres either side of 379540E are considered encouraging as they may? infer differential oxidation or salts with soils over a sulphide as opposed to a graphite source.

Line 376900N The anomaly recorded on line 377000N is clearly correlated to a similar 10 to 11 millivolts/volt above background response at 379560E. The form of the profile suggests a moderate west dip to the source and a maximum depth to that source of 60 metres. The source is probably disseminated as only a minor depression in the otherwise extremely high resistivity was noted.

Line 377100N Just 100 metres north of the reconnaissance line the amplitude of the anomaly is very much reduced to about 6 to 7 millivolts/volt above background while the source is much broader and is associated with higher than