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SCINTREX

change in background resistivity. The 3000 metres repeat gave an almost identical result, except that the overall background was about 4 millivolts/volt lower. The dipole-dipole data run at $a = 40$ metres and $n = 1$ to 4 gave very similar results, with the source being indicated at a depth shallower than the a spacing used, namely 40 metres, centred at 382520E. The western limit of the double peak anomaly, however, may be influenced by a secondary maximum situated (from the gradient array data) at 382470E. As with the gradient data, the resistivity remains high throughout, however, the chargeability background is much reduced to 6 millivolts/volt to the west as well as the east, which may indicate soil cover in the area.

Line 377100N On this line, only some 100 metres north, no significant anomaly was recorded over the correlative section, although a sharp change in induced polarization background from east to west of 8 millivolts/volt to 15 millivolts/volt conforms well with the levels revealed on line 377000N.

Line 377300N It is highly significant that on this line at 382590E a chargeability response very similar to that seen on the reconnaissance line was recorded *in spite of it not being present on the intermediate line!* Here, a 16 to 18 millivolts/volt above background anomaly was recorded on a falling background of about 14 millivolts/volt in the west to 6 millivolts/volt in the east. The only slight fall in the high 6000 ohm-metres resistivity infers either a disseminated or if 'massive, electrically discontinuous source, the maximum depth of which is estimated to be 35 to 40 metres.

Line 377500N On this line a dipole-dipole survey was carried out between 382320E and 382680E on an $a = 40$ metres dipole from $n = 1$ to 4. This data shows