

SCINTREX

022

Line 379000N A comparison of the original reconnaissance data and the detailed gradient data shows not only a much reduced background to 10 millivolts/volt from 20 millivolts/volt for chargeability, but also a reduced amplitude for individual events on that profile. An almost identical resistivity profile was recorded, but also (unlike other areas at Mt. Black) on a lower resistivity background. This would appear to indicate that there is a cover of lower chargeability and lower resistivity which the larger array penetrates somewhat more efficiently.

In this case the chargeability data is best viewed for an overall picture in contour form. This shows two approximate grid north south trending induced polarization anomalies referred to as Zone A and Zone B situated respectively in the western central and eastern central portions of the Langdons grid.

Zone 'A' This zone reaches its maximum development on line *378800N* at 380275E where the chargeability reaches 10 to 12 millivolts/volt above the 10 millivolts/volt background. As there is no significant variation from the 6000 ohm-metres resistivity the source is either disseminated or if 'massive' electrically discontinuous. The maximum depth to source is of the order of 60 metres. At 380340E on the same line, a secondary maximum related to the main Zone 'A' was seen as a 7 millivolts/volt above background response, again with no material displacement in the resistivity profile, indicating a disseminated source. 100 metres to the south on line *378700N* three maxima each of about 6 to 8 millivolts/volt at 380260E, 380310E and 380360E were recorded. The maximum depths to source look to be about 40 to 60 metres and the source must be disseminated or electrically discontinuous as there is no material change in apparent resistivity.