

SCINTREX

The dipole-dipole data does not resolve these anomalies, and shows an overall increase in chargeability centred at 384720E midway between the two responses mentioned above, and the high western formational anomalies. As this occurs on the $n = 3$ and 4 spacings, it gives a false single, deep source effect, when in fact two separate sources are present. A major chargeability break at about 384540E is however, confirmed by the dipole-dipole. Also the response increases in importance with depth, as would be expected from a less conductive and chargeable cover.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1 - The chargeability and resistivity data have defined a number of distinct geological units which are summarised on Plate 3, where an attempt to interpret this data is made in geological terms.
- 2 - The eastern section is dominated by high chargeabilities and low resistivities and is obviously a formational unit. The high chargeability to 50 millivolts/volt infers a sulphide or graphite content of 2½% to 8% bulk, with local increases above this, while the low accompanying resistivity of 220 ohm-metres to 40 ohm-metres infers interconnection between the sulphide and/or graphite source which, with one notable exception (on line 5375500N at 384750E) cannot be considered conductive as such. The maximum depths to the source of the chargeability within this zone do not exceed 60 metres, and are often considerably less (40 metres).
- 3 - The anomalies which *may* be significant are those associated with the transition zone, either within it or in close proximity to it. These are