

SCINTREX

Line 5387500N a = 100 metres, n = 1 to 4

Surveyed 22-2-79

The dipole-dipole set-up was surveyed between 378500E and 380100E. The overall resistivity level observed is generally lower than that observed on other dipole-dipole set-ups above, while the chargeability level at 10 millivolts/volt ± 2 millivolts/volt is somewhat higher. This infers a different bulk composition for the rocks, perhaps more mafic and less siliceous.

The most significant response was defined centred between 379100E to 379200E. Strong twice background double peak responses on all four n values to 20 millivolts/volt (\pm) infer a source which lies within 100 metres of the surface between the two coordinates above. As the apparent resistivities accompanying these double peaks are in the 800 to 2000 ohm-metres range, the source is considered to be either disseminated or electrically discontinuous. This anomaly can be considered of secondary to primary geophysical interest, and should the geological and/or geochemical data confirm its interest, additional detailed induced polarization will be required to define the target. An on-line gradient is favoured by the author, and second best would be a 20 and/or 40 metres pole-dipole or dipole-dipole array.

A second possibly significant source was inferred by 50% above background readings on n = 1 to 4 centred between 380000E and 380100E dipping west on the pseudo section plot. This FORM is interpreted as being the western 'leg' of a double peak anomaly whose source is centred between 380100E and 380200E, and whose depth to source is shallower than the dipole used, namely 100 metres. The accompanying resistivity data while still high could infer a very slightly LESS resistive source than the enclosing rocks. However, the source is thought to be essentially disseminated or electrically discontinuous if massive. This