

028

**SCINTREX**

The most chargeable zone of 44 to 58 millivolts/volt appears to be situated at 379100E and comes to within 40 metres of surface. To depth the chargeability increases, indicating it to be a significant feature. The relatively high resistivity associated with the high chargeability certainly infers a disseminated source. The characteristic "double peak" is probably obscured by the "dilution" due to the lower background to the east. Note, however, that only on  $n = 4$  is the data subject to "dilution" (at 379120E). Also the mismatch on  $n = 3$  (at 379140E) for the reciprocal value is due to dilution.

The "broad" zone of high 40 millivolts/volt readings observed on the 40 metres detail is centred at about 379040E and spread over 100 metres. This is consistent with the reconnaissance data in form, but perhaps not in amplitude.

*In summary then, a chargeable source is present at a maximum depth of about 40 metres, centred at 379100E which is probably due to greater segregation of disseminated chargeable material within a resistive source. In FORM the detailed data is consistent with the reconnaissance data, but the amplitude of the former is higher.*

Line 5387300N 378600E to 379800E  $a = 100$  metres,  $n = 1$  to 4

Surveyed 4-6-79 & 4-9-79

*The main feature observed on this set-up is a marked contrast in chargeability from the 10 millivolts/volt ( $\pm$ ) level west of about 379100E to 15 millivolts/volt ( $\pm$ ) east of that point. To the immediate west of this contact the resistivities increase to about twice the average, while chargeabilities are lower than average, which would infer the presence of a resistive silicified*