

SCINTREX

acid unit.

Higher chargeability values on the $n = 1$ spacing of 20 millivolts/volt at 379150E, together with the usual -45° dip to a high chargeability zone to the west, can be interpreted as the western arm of a double peak anomaly whose source is broad, centred at or slightly west of 379150E, and whose depth is less than 100 metres. This response is of secondary geophysical interest, but a closer spacing (or preferably gradient run on the line) may be able to resolve the source location, width and dip more definitely.

The original 100 metre reconnaissance data was subsequently extended to 379,800E on 4th September, 1979. This data showed a distinct resistivity low centred between 379,300E and 379,450E of the order of 500 - 600 ohm metres as against more than four times this to the east and west. This zone is associated with significantly increased chargeability of two and a half times background on $n = 4$ at 379,400E, and less than this at lesser spacings. The overall impression of both the June and september data then infers a broad scene 100 - 150 metre wide source centred at about 379,200E. This is similar to the conclusion reached after the first survey. Detail was carried out as follows:

Line 5387300N 379000E to 379320E $a = 40$ metres, $n = 1$ to 6

Surveyed 21-10-79

This array detailed the eastern marginal anomaly referred to above. The detail shows that a high 40 millivolts/volt zone extends from 379180E in the east to about 379000E, extending to depth and seen on $n = 1$ to 6. This clearly identifies