

**SCINTREX**

030

the source as a broad 200 metre wide zone of disseminated chargeable material with rocks of moderate resistivity (1000 ohm-metres<sup>†</sup>). As such, a disseminated source is interpreted. The data infers little or no near surface cover over the zone. The most significant chargeabilities within this broad zone were recorded 379040E on the  $n = 4$  spacing. At this point the 53.3 millivolts/volt chargeability reached its maximum. Thus within the broad zone, an increase in chargeability, and thus sulphides (or graphite etc.) with depth is inferred, again, from a disseminated source.

To the east of 379240E the chargeability falls to 21 millivolts/volt from resistivity of 500-600 ohm-metres. While the resistivity data correlates well with the 100 metre data, the chargeability data is at twice the level

To the west of the main anomaly chargeabilities remain a high 30-35 millivolts/volt, some two fold greater than the original reconnaissance data.

The resulting data over the centre of the chargeability anomaly shows a significant increase with increasing  $n$  values for 500 ohm-metres to 1500 ohm-metres for  $n = 1$  to  $n = 6$ . This confirms the near surface (40 metres <sup>†</sup>) more conductive layer at 379100E.

The detail array appears to indicate a near surface broad source which the detail array was too limited in extent to define the edges of definitively. Also, it is likely that the limits are not sharply defined.

*Summary:- The source of the reconnaissance array anomaly has been identified in detail between about 379000E and 379200E as disseminated material within a*