

034

SCINTREX

ended *within* the anomalous 100 metre readings in the east, but *covered them* in the west. This *may* infer that the broad source dips to the east, and this may be inferred by a *decrease* in chargeability in the west, with increasing effective spacing (i.e. increased $a \times n$)

The eastern values of 40 to 55 millivolts/volt are high, and infer significant disseminated and partially interconnected chargeable material, especially between 378400E and 378520E. These extend from near surface to depth.

In summary then, significant chargeability of 40 to 55 millivolts/volt was recorded between 378400E and 378520E from material whose resistivity is of the order of 550 ohm-metres ± 50 ohm-metres, then remains an anomalous 30 millivolts/volt to the west. The source is considered to be disseminated and partially interconnected sulphides or graphite. The geometry suggests? an east dip.

Line 5387100N $a = 40$ metres, $n = 1$ to 6

Surveyed 29 & 30-10-79

This line was surveyed between 379060E and 379460E to cover the eastern anomaly located on the reconnaissance survey described above.

The resistivity data confirms the near horizontal layering observed on the reconnaissance data centred at 379140E, and the absence of any layering over the eastern section of the detail.

The detailed dipole-dipole resolved a number of distinct twice background anomalies, the most significant of which was observed on the $n = 3$ to 6 spacings centred at 379060E. This is interpreted as being due to a source which (i) may come close to surface at or in close proximity to 378940E, and (ii) becomes