

**SCINTREX**

038

The resistivity recorded was lower by 50%, and the chargeability background greater by three fold than that recorded on the 100 metre dipole spacing this again shows that the surface zones are significantly less resistive than the rocks at depth.

The detailed survey shows a broad, relatively high chargeability of greater than 35 millivolts/volt between 378340E and 378580E. The form of this response with higher  $n$  values suggests a broad source centred at 378420E, but extending in diminishing intensity both east and west of this point. A 'double peak' series of chargeable maxima on  $n = 3$  to 4 were observed culminating with  $n = 4$  maxima of 40 millivolts/volt and 37 millivolts/volt at 378380E and 378580E.

A comparison with the 100 metre reconnaissance data shows that the high background values coincide with the internal source on the 100 metre spacing. The fall-off to 25 millivolt/volt from 40 millivolt/volt + in the centre sector (at 378460E) infers a gradual rather than a sharp contact for the chargeable material. Also, as the source is broad, the detailed array was not sufficiently large to define the limits of the source.

*In summary, the 100 metres reconnaissance array located a low amplitude anomaly whose source is interpreted to be centred between 378400E and 378500E. The detailed array shows an anomaly of three times the amplitude over a broader zone between 378340E and 378540E. This can only be explained in terms of higher near surface chargeabilities over this zone. The maximum value of*