

**SCINTREX***CONCLUSIONS*

- 1 - Specific conclusions are made in the summary section under each array.
- 2 - Invariably higher backgrounds have been observed on the 40 metres dipole dipole by 2 to 3 fold than on the 100 metres reconnaissance data. In spite of this phenomenon having been observed elsewhere on the west coast, the Author finds it difficult to explain in terms of the known geology as a near surface chargeability zone has to be involved.

One further comment on background chargeability: normal backgrounds range from 10 millivolts/volt to 30 millivolts/volt (or in terms of milliseconds 7 to 20 milliseconds). Background is related (obviously!) to the presence or absence of chargeable material. Acid rocks, i.e. those high in silica content and low in mafic mineral content whether volcanic, sedimentary or metamorphic, have low backgrounds of the order of 10 millivolts/volt  $\pm 5$  millivolts/volt. As the mafic mineral content is increased so the background increases. Other material which influences background included some clay minerals, and certain components (inidentified) within the weathering profile. The latter are rare, but do exist, perhaps for example in the Murchison River section.

- 3 - The anomalies located on the detailed surveys are generally broader and less well defined than the original reconnaissance survey data. This is due to the sources being less sharp with respect to the enclosing rocks *relative to the spacing used for the 40 metres spacing than for the 100 metres spacing.*