

5.2.5. GEOPHYSICS

(refer to 1:10,000 Induced Polarisation Sheets 5 & 6, AO-525-0037 & 0054 and also Appendix 3 Pseudo-sections)

Both of the 100m dipole-dipole reconnaissance anomalies were detailed with 40m dipole-dipole I.P.. The anomaly on line 5,383,500N was checked on lines 100m north and south. On line 5,383,600N the response was seen as a shallow source between 382,740E and 382,780E.

The anomaly was detailed as a more subtle broad source on line 5,383,500N between 382,680E and 382,800E and as a similar response on line 5,383,400N between 382,640E and 383,720E where glacial cover may have affected the resolution of the technique.

The anomaly on line 5,381,500N was detailed in a similar fashion. There were no significant responses recorded on line 5,381,600N except two readings from N=1 which are probably located within the glacial overburden. The original anomaly on line 5,381,500N also recorded a high reading from N=1 between 385,540E and 385,580E. At this point the background changes from $\pm 15\text{mv/v}$ chargeability, ± 7000 ohm-m resistivity in the west to $\pm 8\text{mv/v}$ chargeability, ± 2000 ohm-m in the east. On line 5,385,400N a subtle double peak anomaly occurs between 385,580E and 385,660E. The backgrounds vary in a similar fashion to those on line 5,381,500N.

5.2.6. CONCLUSIONS

Both I.P. anomalies from the reconnaissance survey were located by the detailed survey and traced north and south although the northern extension of the anomaly on line 5,381,500N is tenuous. No mineralisation was observed in the field and the soil geochemistry gave no anomalous responses within the licence area. The anomaly on line 5,381,500N appears to be a response to a rock change where rocks of different physical properties straddle the