

resolution of depth with a tendency to pick up anomalous shallow zones. Dipole-dipole I.P. allows greater penetration at depth (particularly important in glacial covered terrain) although it tends to be a slower process than gradient array I.P.. For this reason 100m dipole-dipole I.P. was conducted over the Stitt Grid from 5,372,000N to 5,366,000N on 1km north-south spacings. This method proved slow, cumbersome and more costly than expected because of the time required to move equipment from one site to another. Consequently pole-dipole I.P. was adopted for line 5,366,500N to 5,372,523N at 1km north-south spacings.

The results of the I.P. survey produced three anomalies of primary/secondary interest, two anomalies of secondary interest, one of secondary/tertiary interest, three of tertiary interest and two unclassified.

A summary of anomalies is listed in the table below:

SUMMARY OF I.P. ANOMALIES, STITT GRID

Line	Easting	Source	Depth(m)	Geology	Interest
5,372,523	383,150	average disseminated	100-150	acid & intermediate tuff	unclassified
5,372,000	382,800-383,000	weak "	<100	acid & intermediate tuff & lava	primary/secondary
5,371,500	383,050	narrow disseminated	<100	sheared intermediate tuff	unclassified
5,371,000	380,100-380,400	shallow disseminated	100	intermediate tuff	secondary/tertiary
	382,600-382,800	minor	100	"	tertiary
	383,200-383,600	coarse grained	<100	intermediate & acid tuffs	primary/secondary
5,370,500	379,450	minor disseminated	100	intermediate tuff	tertiary
5,370,000	380,100	"real inspite of powerline"	150	acid tuff	secondary/primary
	380,700-381,100	disseminated	<100	acid & intermediate tuff	tertiary
	381,450	"	200	glacials over intermediate tuff	secondary
-	381,600-381,800	weakly chargeable	<100	"	"