

SCINTREX

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be investigated further.

A relatively *low* chargeability source was located at $n = 1$ 381350E, which produces a distinct double peak response in spite of the end overlap location. A high 31.9 millivolts/volt chargeability on the $n = 4$ is considered a function of this low, however, should there be any significant geochemistry in the area, this response should also be further investigated.

A significant anomaly of 38 millivolts/volt against 12 millivolts/volt(+) background was noted on $n = 1$ from a source estimated to lie within 100 metres of surface at 382800E-383000E. The anomaly is typically "double peak" and is associated with lower resistivity values, at least for $n = 1$ and 2. The anomaly is located on the *eastern* flank of the set up at 382500E, and the western flank of the set-up at 383300E gives only minimal overlap. The latter infers a source at 382900E to 383000E which is also accompanied by low resistivities with respect to background. Thus, in spite of the overlap, a source within 100 metres of surface is indicated between 382800E and 383000E. The decay form is markedly fast, (e.g. 53/38/37) and thus a finer than normal grain sized source is inferred. There is probably some degree of weak interconnection within the source as the associated resistivities are lower than background. This response is of primary to secondary interest.

The last dipole read indicates a significant source at, or just east of 383700E. That source is, however, disseminated in nature as it is associated with high 2500 ohm-metres resistivities. Surface resistivities are, however, markedly lower at less than 1000 ohm-metres between 383400E and 383600E. The low accompanying chargeabilities are interpreted as being due to an overburden