

**SCINTREX**

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layer which is less than 100 metres thick. The anomaly located is of secondary interest.

5,371,500N PD -  $a = 100$  metres,  $n = 1$  to 4

RAB 20/23-1-80

379600E - 383400E PPC - - CPP

With a broad increase in resistivity from 6800 ohm-metres to 15,000 ohm-metres, a low amplitude increase in polarization was recorded between 379800E and 380100E on  $n = 3$  and 4 of 12 to 14 millivolts/volt as against a background of 8 millivolts/volt to the east and west. The source is weakly disseminated in nature, and lies at a depth of the order of 250 metres. This change could well be formational, and as such it is of tertiary interest at best. Dips may be shallow to the east at 380300E(+).

Between 380200E and about 382400E the background chargeabilities remain a low 6 to 8 millivolts/volt, while the apparent resistivity was a high 10000 to 40000 ohm-metres for the most part. As to the north, a siliceous rock low in mafic mineral content is suggested. Within this zone there are no significant anomalies.

East of about 382500E the regime changes markedly with an increase in background to about 11 millivolts/volt from this point to the end of the line at 383600E. Within this zone a number of distinct anomalies were defined. The first whose source is centred at 383050E shows a weak double peak anomaly influenced in part by the strong anomaly on the eastern end of the line. The anomaly is 17.5 millivolts/volt against a background of 13 millivolts/volt +1 millivolt/volt and has a maximum depth to source of the order of 100 metres. High 3500 ohm-metres resistivities infer a wholly disseminated source. Of secondary interest