

SCINTREX

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between. The background chargeability is about 20 millivolts/volt and a number of significant above background anomalies are superimposed on this background.

A single zone of interest occurs within the eastern sector referred to above. This consisted of a relatively small 6 millivolts/volt anomaly against background (16 millivolts/volt) and is associated with a 75% fall in resistivity from 20,000 ohm-metres at 3800E, and 12,000 ohm-metres at 4100E, as against 4000 ohm-metres over the anomaly. While the anomaly is small, the fall in resistivity may be significant. Also, this zone *may* indicate the end of a more significant event. The maximum depth to source is of the order of 150 feet. The significance is tertiary/secondary.

Within the western zone, two significant zones were defined. The most easterly occurs between co-ordinates 2900E and 3075E, where chargeabilities reach 16 millivolts/volt above the 16 millivolts/volt background to the east. The apparent resistivity shows a decline in resistivity from 12,000 ohm-metres to the east to 4500 ohm-metres within the chargeable source. Two distinct sources at 2925E (minor) and at 3025E(major) were defined. The decay form is slightly slower than normal, indicating a coarser than average grain size. The source is disseminated or electrically discontinuous, but has weak interconnection within the source or host thereto. The anomaly is of secondary interest.

The second significant source was defined at 2550E where a 14 to 16 millivolts/volt above background anomaly was defined. A distinct resistivity minimum of about 4000 ohm-metres was defined some 60 feet east of the chargeability peak. The maximum depth to source is about 100 feet, and the decay, slow. A coarse grained source is interpreted which is of secondary(+) interest.