

SCINTREX

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to be due to minor disseminated sulphides, graphite or mafic minerals which can be considered essentially formational, i.e. of tertiary interest only.

A disseminated source of secondary/tertiary interest was defined at 3050E. This 6 to 8 millivolts/volt anomaly has a slightly slower than normal decay form and is associated with high relative resistivities of 7000 ohm-metres. The source is interpreted as being due to disseminated sulphides, graphite or mafic minerals of coarse grain size at a maximum depth of the order of 100 feet.

A sharp 8 millivolts/volt anomaly on a 20 millivolts/volt background at 2875E is associated with a minor decrease in resistivity. The maximum depth to this source of tertiary interest is 50 feet.

A 6 millivolts/volt anomaly at 2425E is associated with 16,000 ohm-metres resistivities. The source is thus disseminated and contained within a resistive host.

At 2000E a 6 millivolts/volt anomaly superimposed on a 20 millivolts/volt background is associated with a 50% fall in resistivity. In this case the disseminated source is contained within a relatively *less* resistive host. The maximum depth to source is 100 feet.

An anomaly of primary interest was defined at 1725E. Here, 18 millivolts/volt above background is associated with a marked drop in resistivity background from about 7000 ohm-metres to 2500 ohm-metres. The source appears to be two zones in close proximity, the major one at 1725E and a second at or just east of 1650E. The maximum depth is about 130 feet in each case.