

SCINTREX

Page - seven

LINE 4000S

On this line the same three distinct zones were defined on a basis of background chargeability. The eastern zone is characterised by low background chargeabilities of 16 millivolts/volt while resistivity is a high 10,000 ohm-metres for most of the section.

The central section (equivalent to the western section on lines 3200S and 2400S) has a background of 24 millivolts/volt +2 millivolts/volt and markedly lower background resistivities of about 4000 ohm-metres. A most significant anomaly was defined on the contact between these two zones at 2850E (+50 feet).

The western section, not seen on lines to the north, showed a rapid rise in chargeability level between 1100E and 600E from 24 millivolts/volt to 52 millivolts/volt. This is a major change and must be due to a significant bulk increase in graphite and/or sulphides within this sequence. The decay form observed was slow with ΔM_n values of the order of +10% which infer a coarse grain size to the chargeable material. This in turn implies a *bulk* graphite and/or sulphide content of the order of 1%-3%.

A most significant induced polarization anomaly was defined at 2900E which is over 20 millivolts/volt above the background to the east. There are two sources inferred, one at 2900E and a second at 2825E. The *form* suggests a dip to the east, and maximum depths of the order of 150 feet. The absence of any material change in the apparent resistivity data infers an essentially disseminated source, while the decay, being slightly slower than normal, infers a slightly coarser than normal grain size to the source. This anomaly is of prime geophysical interest.