

SCINTREX

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centred at 5725E and consisted of a 10 millivolts/volt anomaly on a 14 millivolts/volt background. The source is interpreted as being due to average grain sized disseminated material at a maximum depth of about 160 feet. The interest is tertiary/secondary.

In the central section, higher chargeabilities between 1900E and 2900E of up to 8 millivolts/volt (+) were recorded. These are considered to be formational changes within this section.

A significant anomaly marks the boundary between the central and western sections. This consists of two peaks of about 30 millivolts/volt against the central background, (or 10 to 12 millivolts/volt above the much higher western background). The resistivity is lower, but this is related to the change in formation, rather than to these anomalies as such. The decay form is markedly slow ($\Delta M_n = +13\%$) which infers a coarse grain size to the source the maximum depth of which is of the order of 180 to 200 feet.

Within the higher western background it is difficult to discern anomalies from background, as variations of 6 to 8 millivolts/volt on the high chargeability level of 46 millivolts/volt(+) are common. Three zones of some interest are:-

1900W - the local background is about 36 millivolts/volt, superimposed on which is an 18 millivolts/volt high. The resistivity has a complex pattern but is a low 300 ohm-metres, inferring some interconnection between grains. The maximum depth is of the order of 200 feet, while the decay form is markedly slow with $\Delta M_n = +22\%$. The source therefore must be coarse grained. This source is considered of secondary interest.