

SCINTREX

Page - eleven

At 1550W a 14 millivolts/volt above local background (36 millivolts/volt) anomaly was defined within 400 ohm-metres resistivities. This also shows slow decay forms ($\Delta M_n = +16\%$) inferring a coarse grained (or semi-massive) graphite or sulphide source, the maximum depth of which is about 150 feet.

At 1075W a 14 millivolts/volt on 36 millivolts/volt background anomaly was defined from a source *more resistive* than the enclosing rocks. The maximum depth to source is estimated at 100 feet. The slow decay form ($\Delta M_n = +22\%$) infers a coarse grained source.

LINE 5600S

This line can be divided into three distinct sections as can the lines to the immediate north and south. Ignoring the transition zone between the eastern and central sections, from 6600E to 3700E, the background remains at about 16 millivolts/volt, the central section between 3000E and 1100E is at about 32 millivolts/volt, while the western section west of 1100E is at about 40 millivolts/volt

Other than changes in background, there are few significant anomalies in the eastern and central sections. The most important of these was defined at 2050E where a 10 millivolts/volt above background anomaly from a body at least 50 feet wide and at a maximum depth of 150 feet was recorded. A slight depression in the apparent resistivity to 1500 ohm-metres from 2500 ohm-metres was noted, while the decay form was slow ($\Delta M_n = +8\%$). This source is interpreted as being due to coarsely disseminated material.

The most significant anomaly on this line was located at 975E. Here, a 36