

**SCINTREX**

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millivolts/volt anomaly above the *low* central background of 32 millivolts/volt (or 26 above the higher western background of 40 millivolts/volt) was defined which marks the contact between the central and western sections. There is a marked change in resistivity from 7000 ohm-metres at 1100E to 800 ohm-metres to the west. The interpretation is sulphides and/or graphite on the contact between two differing rock types, and at a maximum depth of 150 feet. The source is coarse grained ( $\Delta M_n = +12\%$ ).

Three other anomalies of 13 millivolts/volt, 12 millivolts/volt and 6 millivolts/volt were observed at 700E, 500E and 300E from sources which have resistivities of 1000, 400 and 200 ohm-metres respectively. The maximum depths to source were of the order of 100 feet in each case. These zones are considered segregations of the sulphide (and/or graphite) which are responsible for the high background within the western sections of this line.

In the far west two further significant anomalies were defined within the western section. The most significant was defined at 1350W and was some 20 millivolts/volt. The source has resistivities of 300 ohm-metres as against 500 ohm-metres background, while the decay form is very slow ( $\Delta M_n = +28\%$ ). The maximum indicated depth to source is about 100 to 200 feet, while the width is judged to be not less than 120 feet also. This response is considered of prime interest.

The second central source was defined between 900W and 1150W. Here, a significant 8 to 10 millivolts/volt above background response was allied to a broad depression in the resistivity from 700 ohm-metres to 400 ohm-metres. The source is broad and has a maximum depth of 150 feet, while the slow decay