

SCINTREX

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The central section has two zones of significance. The most easterly was defined between 2950E and 3525E. Within this zone distinct maxima were defined at 3000E, 3250E, 3350E and 3425E of 52, 60, 40 and 40 millivolts/volt above background. Invariably the sources show much lower resistivity and are marked by slow decay forms (but not as slow as elsewhere, with ΔM_n being +6%). The maximum depths are estimated at 150, 120, (?) and 170 feet respectively. Certainly these sources show some interconnection within the chargeable material and thus must be considered of prime interest.

A zone of possible "massive" sulphides and/or graphite material was defined between 2300E and 2550E. Here, the resistivities were too low to record on the large current dipole used, and are significantly less than 100 ohm-metres. The chargeability data in such circumstances is understandably unstable, however, it is over 100 millivolts/volt at 2400E where the ΔM_n was about +10%. This zone is obviously one of the most significant in the area on straight geophysical signature.

On the contact between the western and central zones a most significant 24 millivolts/volt anomaly above the local 40 millivolts/volt background was observed centred at 1150E. The source lies on a contact and has a maximum depth of 150 feet. The decay form is slow ($\Delta M_n = +10\%$).

To the west lesser anomalies of 12 - 16 millivolts/volt were defined between the following co-ordinates:- 400E - 050E, 200W and 950W-1400W. The resistivity within these segregations of disseminated to weakly interconnected sulphides or graphite is about 500 to 600 ohm-metres while the decay form observed was again slow ($\Delta M_n = +6\%$). All are considered of tertiary/secondary interest at