

SCINTREX

Page - seventeen

The very low resistivity section between 2300E and 2550E on line 7200S is seen on this line as a most significant chargeability anomaly of 36 millivolts/volt at 2200E and of 28 millivolts/volt at 2350E. The apparent resistivity is high at 1600 ohm-metres and 600 ohm-metres respectively. The decay form is only slightly slower than normal ($\Delta M_n = +5\%$) inferring an almost normal grain size to the source. These anomalies are considered to be of prime interest.

The contact between the central and western sections is marked by a most significant induced polarization high of some 50 millivolts/volt above the (central) background of 28 millivolts/volt. The anomaly centre is at 1325E and as the anomaly has additional inferred sources at 1500E and 1200E, the maximum depth is somewhat difficult to gauge, but is guesstimated at 200 feet. The decay form of $\Delta M_n = +6\%$ implies a causative grain size only slightly coarser than normal.

Over the western section four anomalous sections of 16 to 20 millivolts/volt above background at 800E(+75 feet), 650E, 100E(+100 feet) and 850W-950W were seen. These are considered to be due to disseminated sulphides/graphite in slightly coarser than normal form at maximum depths of about 150 feet +50 feet. All are of secondary interest at best. Decay form is very slow ($\Delta M_n +30\%$ to $+38\%$), which infers an extremely coarse grain to the source.

LINE 8800S

The eastern zone is again clearly defined by high 10,000 ohm-metres resistivities and very low 16 millivolts/volt chargeabilities. The central zone whose eastern limit is 4025E, extends to 1350E where there is a significant decrease in resistivity to 500 ohm-metres from 2000 to 3000 ohm-metres seen in the central