

**SCINTREX**

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recorded at 2900E and 2800E. These occur on high changing resistivity of 1000 ohm-metres and 1500 ohm-metres. The decay form of  $\Delta M_n = +8\%$  is slow and thus the interpreted source is coarse grained disseminated sulphides (or graphite) on a transition between two rock types.

A notable induced polarization high of some 28-30 millivolts/volt above the high 36 millivolts/volt background was defined at 2550E which is accompanied by a marked decline in resistivity from 3000 ohm-metres to 900 ohm-metres. The decay form ( $\Delta M_n = +8\%$ ) is slow. Thus the source is interpreted as being due to coarse grained sulphides within a zone less resistive than the enclosing rocks. The maximum depth to source is assessed to be of the order of 200 feet, while the priority is primary.

On the contact between the central zones, where resistivities are 3000 ohm-metres at 1400E, and the western zone where resistivities are 400 ohm-metres at 1250E, a major anomaly of some 50 millivolts/volt was defined at 1325E. This occurs *on* the contact, and has a maximum depth to source of 180 feet. Again the  $\Delta M_n$  value is about +8% inferring a coarse grain size. A second lesser related source was defined at 1100E, but has no distinct change in the underlying resistivity. The former is considered of primary interest and the latter secondary.

Between 700E and 950E no chargeability readings were possible.

Between about 300E and 600E an increase in chargeability to about 64 millivolts/volt was obtained against a local 28 millivolts/volt background. There appears to be two distinct sources, one at 400E and the lesser at 550E. The maximum