

SCINTREX

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depths for both are of the order of 200 feet. The decay forms are slow (ΔM_n at 550E was +14%), inferring a coarser grained source. The response at 400E shows an *increase* in resistivity, inferring a resistive host to the mineralisation.

Between 250E and 1000W little meaningful data was able to be obtained.

CONCLUSIONS

1. On all lines south of 4000S three distinct sections were defined. These are designated western, central and eastern. On lines to the north of 4000S only the central and eastern sections were traversed. While the properties of these sections vary along strike, the bulk characteristics are defined below.

Eastern Section:- A relatively low background of about 16 millivolts/volt and apparent resistivity background of 10,000 ohm-metres +3000 ohm-metres. There are few significant anomalies above background within this section.

Central Section:- A chargeability background which lies within the range of 24 millivolts/volt(+4 millivolts/volt) and lower resistivity backgrounds of the order of 2500 ohm-metres, but which show greater variation. In the north there are few significant anomalies within this background, but on line 7200S the most significant responses in the whole area were defined which fade rapidly to the north, and less so to the south.

Western Section:- This zone is characterised by high chargeability backgrounds of 46 millivolts/volt +4 millivolts/volt in the north, declining to 32 millivolts/volt +4 millivolts/volt in the south, with significantly