

SCINTREX

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volt.

East of 1600E there are no significant induced polarization responses which means that the significant above background anomaly located at 2900E on line 4000S (P7) from a coarse grained disseminated source at an estimated maximum depth of 150 feet does not extend across this line and is therefore of limited strike extent to the south.

Similarly, a 20 millivolts/volt response of primary interest at 1725E on line 3200S (P6) associated with a marked change in apparent resistivity is not seen on this line. The resistivity data does not suggest a precise location for the along strike location of this site on line 3600S. The anomaly is therefore limited in strike length to the north.

West of 700E the chargeability rises rapidly from 24 millivolts/volt background level to over 60 millivolts/volt at 0150E, while the apparent resistivity decreases progressively from 2000 ohm-metres to 500 ohm-metres from east to west. The source is obviously multiple with loci interpreted at 150E, 350E, 500E and 600E. Extremely slow decay forms ($\Delta M_n = +22\%$) infer a very coarse grain size to the chargeable source, while the maximum inferred depths of 200 feet are almost certainly excessive due to the multiple nature of the source. These higher chargeability values are considered to be predominantly formational in origin, and are probably due to coarse grained sulphides and/or graphitic shales.

LINE 4000S

On the original survey the section of the line between 2100W and about 600E was subjected to interline capacitive and/or electromagnetic coupling between