

**SCINTREX**

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the energising cable and the potential dipole which, west of about 500W, lay within  $\frac{1}{2}$  metre of each other (P9). This section was reread with the current line being diverted along line 4400S (but the same current electrodes being used).

As would be expected the resistivity data is almost identical with that read in the original survey. A marked change occurs from 2000 ohm-metres west of 350E to 500 to 600 ohm-metres east of this point. West of the contact inferred above (350E) much higher chargeabilities of 40 to 60 millivolts/volt were observed, with occasional values to higher amplitudes still. Within this high background (48 millivolts/volt) a number of individual maxima represent segregations of chargeable material.

The most easterly maximum was defined at 400E where a 20 millivolts/volt above local background response occurs from a source on or in close proximity to the inferred geological contact. The decay form is slow ( $\Delta M_n = +12\%$ ) and the maximum depth estimated at 100 feet.

The most significant group of induced polarization anomalies was defined in the west, the most significant of which was at 1850W. At this site a source less than 50 feet deep was defined whose chargeability reaches a substantial 108 millivolts/volt, some 70 millivolts/volt above background. The anomaly is accompanied by a significant decrease in apparent resistivity to 150 ohm-metres from the local background of 400 ohm-metres. The decay form is extremely slow ( $\Delta M_n = +48\%$ ), therefore the source is interpreted as weakly interconnected coarse grained sulphides and/or graphite at a maximum depth of 50 feet. The interest is primary to secondary.