

SCINTREX

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north the chargeability shows a gradual increase from east to west, while on this line a sudden change is seen. On closer inspection, however, the marked chargeability high of 52 millivolts/volt (absolute value) could be considered to be a distinct source of 22 millivolts/volt ± 6 millivolts/volt superimposed on a background midway between the two levels, estimated here at 32 millivolts/volt. The sharp fall in resistivity to the west could then be considered, in part, to be due to the source. Thus this contact chargeability anomaly may be of significance. In detail the source has an estimated maximum depth of 100 feet at 1150E and is considered to be due to an essentially disseminated source of coarser than normal grain size. This anomaly may be of secondary to primary geophysical interest.

A relatively moderate chargeability high of some 12 millivolts/volt above the 24 millivolts/volt background was defined at 2200E allied with a 30%(+) fall in resistivity to 1800 ohm-metres. The maximum depth to source is of the order of 50 feet and the decay form is slow, inferring (again) a coarse decay form to the source. This zone correlates with broadly higher values between 1800E and 2500E on line 4000S.

LINE 5200S 0050E - 3000E

As on the lines to the north and south the western and eastern sectors show a sharp contact. To the west the background resistivity was 600 to 700 ohm- metres which contrasts strongly with the 6000 ohm-metres recorded to the east of the contact at 1100E. The chargeability background to the east is a relatively low 28 millivolts/volt, and to the west a higher 40 millivolts/volt.

Unlike lines to the south, a distinct, major induced polarization anomaly occurs