

## SCINTREX

Page - twelve

these sources is difficult to estimate from the gradient data as they are almost certainly not sharp sided, but 150 feet or less is likely. The source is disseminated and the slow decay form ( $\Delta M_n = +10\%$ ) infers a coarse grain size.

East of 1400E the background remains a very high 5000 to 8000 ohm-metres, but with a most significant anomaly imposed thereon. A broad resistivity decline east of 2300E and west of 3250E results in resistivities below 1000 ohm-metres between 2400E and 3100E, and below 150 ohm-metres between 2800E and 2950E. Now, few chargeability readings were obtained within this section and those that were were noisy and in one instance negative. This is in part due to the extremely low potential field over this section - 0.3 millivolts per 100 feet. (Those readings that were taken show slow decay forms of up to 50%!). However, it is likely that as interconnection between grains is a major feature here, there is consequently less surface area and less chargeability. Therefore it is contended that the low chargeabilities observed underestimate the true signature of the chargeability response on this line. The calculated metal factors on this line are *greater* than those on line 7200S at 3250E, to which the anomaly is related. This anomaly is therefore considered of primary interest.

LINE 8400S      0500E - 5000E

The general resistivity form observed is intermediate between lines 8800S and 8000S.

The western contact between the high chargeability, low resistivity background and the eastern high resistivity, low chargeability background unit takes place at about 1250E +150 feet. Here a greater than ten fold increase in resistivity was observed. As observed on lines to the north and south, this transition is