

SCINTREX

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marked by a significant chargeability anomaly close to the contact. In this case it reaches some 28 millivolts/volt above the 32 millivolts/volt background at 1300E. One noticeable change is that the western and eastern background chargeabilities at 28 millivolts/volt (+) and 24 millivolts/volt (+) are of significantly lesser contrast than observed to the north and south - little difference is in fact noticed. The anomaly at 1300E has a maximum depth of 120 feet, a decay form only slightly slower than normal ($\Delta M_n = +5\%$), and as the 1000 ohm-metres resistivity indicates, a disseminated source.

To the west of the above a distinct gradual build up in chargeability was noted centred at 1650E. There is a distinct decrease in apparent resistivity to 1000 ohm-metres from the 3500 ohm-metres background inferring some conduction within the source, which is however coarsely disseminated ($\Delta M_n = +12\%$). The maximum depth is certainly less than 120 feet. This response clearly correlates with a *very minor* one defined on line 8000S at 1750E (which is of no significance) and a much broader series of responses between 1600E and 2250E on line 8800S.

A significant chargeability response was defined on the western margin of a broad flat resistivity low defined between 2100E and 3200E which correlates to similar lows to north and south. The massive increase in chargeability to 65 millivolts/volt above background is associated with a fall in apparent resistivity from 3500 ohm-metres in the west to 1000 ohm-metres in the east (but little change on the eastern margin) which infers that the source to the chargeable material is less resistive. The observed 1000 ohm-metres value, however, still infers a disseminated source which the decay form infers to be coarse ($\Delta M_n = +16\%$). This anomaly correlates with a lesser but still significant feature at 2550E on line 8800S(P19) while a lesser shoulder on this line (8400S) at 2550E correlates with a similar