

**SCINTREX**

LINE 8000S      900E - 3600E       $a = 100$  feet,  $n = 1$  to 4

The major contact anomaly defined on the gradient array survey at 1350E (P17) is seen as a broad double peak centred at 1400E. Slightly lower resistivities of 200 ohm-metres (+) accompany the higher chargeabilities within 100 to 150 feet of surface, while the chargeability source comes within 70 feet of surface. This data confirms the primary interest of this anomaly.

The twin sources located at 2200E and 2350E (P17) are confirmed as being of primary interest between 2200E and 2300E on the dipole-dipole data. The source comes within 70 feet of surface and unlike the gradient array data, that source is clearly shown to have weak but significant conduction being 5% to 10% of the resistivity of the enclosing material.

The second lesser gradient maximum between 3000E and 3500E is seen here as disseminated chargeable material within 100 metres of surface, with higher surface resistivities. The eastern flank is marked by a primary interest source at 3200E of high chargeability (53 mv/v) and low resistivity (170  $\Omega$ m) extending to depth.

LINE 8800S      900E - 1700E       $a = 100$  feet,  $n = 1$  to 4

The dipole-dipole data shows a substantial double peak anomaly centred at 1350E. The source is interpreted as being over 100 feet wide and to have a maximum depth of the order of 70 feet. The associated resistivities at 500 ohm-metres +250 ohm-metres, while being lower than those of the enclosing rocks, infer only weak conduction within the host rocks. The second significant gradient maximum at 1100E is masked on the dipole-dipole data by the major response at 1350E. In this case the gradient data was able to clearly resolve the two separate sources at 1100E and 1350E, while the dipole-dipole was dominated by the larger of the two.