

(iv) Line 56N, 1150'W-1350'E (Figures 40 and 41)

Anomaly A1 showed up well on the chargeability pseudosections (Figure 40) with peak responses of 68 mV/V on the 100 ft. dipole spacing (at 700'W, $n = 2$) and 66 mV/V for the 200 ft. spacing (at 700'W, $n = 1$). Anomaly A2 was only weakly defined and gave a chargeability peak of 23.5 mV/V with the 100 ft. spacing (at 600'E, $n = 2$).

The resistivity pseudosections (Figure 41) show a low zone corresponding with Anomaly A1 (483 ohm-m at 700'W, $n = 3$ on the 200 ft. spacing) and a shallow low on the eastern end which probably results from glacial moraine (191 ohm-m at 1150'E, $n = 3$ on the 100 ft. spacing).

A deep chargeability anomaly on the 200 ft. dipole spacing (74 mV/V at 200'E, $n = 6$) is separated from Anomaly A1 by a low chargeability, high resistivity zone (up to 140,000 ohm-m). The 200 ft. pseudosections suggest that this anomaly is distinct from Anomalies A1 and A2 and further deeper-looking surveys (e.g. 300 ft. dipole-dipole) are to test this zone.

(v) Line 48N, 1250'W-1350'E (Figures 40 and 41)

Anomaly A1 is weaker on line 48N than on 56N, with a chargeability peak of 39 mV/V at 900'W, $n = 2$ on the 100 ft. dipole spacing. Anomaly A2 is also weak but better defined than on 56N, with a peak of 26 mV/V at 750'E, $n = 1$ on the 100 ft. spacing. The profile shows that A2 results from a shallow source. Minor pyrite-galena was noted in an old working at 730'E.

The resistivity profiles do not show any strong pattern, indicative of the disseminated nature of the mineralisation.

(vi) Line 40N, 1900'W-1250'E (Figures 40 and 41)

This line was extended to the west to allow full coverage across Anomaly A1 with the 200 ft. dipole spacing.

The chargeability pseudosections show that Anomaly A1 continues its weakening trend towards the south, with a peak response of 28 mV/V at 1000'W, $n = 3$ on the 200 ft. spacing. Anomaly A2, however, is strongest and broadest on this line, although still relatively shallow. The peak response was 45 mV/V at 450'E, $n = 1$ on the 100 ft. spacing.

Once again the resistivity profiles show no strong pattern.

3. Magnetics

There were no additional ground magnetics surveys conducted over the Selina-Dora Grid during 1980-81. Line profiles of the 1970-71 flux-gate survey over the Selina Grid were smoothed by hand and contoured (Figure 42). In the eastern half of the grid the old 100 ft. peg spacings were assigned a value of 30 m to enable plotting on the new metric grid. Therefore, the recording stations are only approximate.

Two major anomaly zones became apparent: on lines 136N-168N, north of the western pyrite zone; and on lines 152N-184N, coincident with the eastern flank of the Jukes Formation body. Magnetite veins are the most likely sources of these anomalies.