

SCINTREX

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CONCLUSIONS

The most significant features observed in this drill hole are the low resistivity zones at 67 metres and 105 metres. The marked contrast of less than 100 ohm-metres to surrounding rocks close to 100,000 ohm-metres will mean that electrical current will be drawn into these zones. The whole area around these relative conductors will therefore be distorted when measured with surface arrays. The dipole-dipole results show a zone below 1700N which would correlate well with the results from the drill hole. Personal communications with A.W. Howland-Rose suggest that this anomalous region may be conductive clays located in caves within the limestone. Such features have been observed before in this area using magnetic induced polarization surveys. As such the anomalies should be treated with some caution.

DDH MD-35 2½ metre three-array

A less resistive zone was encountered at 105 metres. This is considered the most significant feature of the hole.

Below 70 metres, bulk chargeabilities are higher, up to a maximum of 80 millivolts/volt at 120 metres. Decay rates in this zone are slow, indicating fine grain size. Significant less resistive zones occur at 67 metres and 105 metres.

10 metre and 20 metre three-array

Bulk chargeabilities increase going down the hole to 120 metres. A strong negative polarization source occurs at 105 to 110 metres. This is coincident with the low resistivity feature detected by the 2½ metre array. Decay rates over this zone are slow to moderately fast. This implies that coarse grain size material is the source and electromagnetic coupling is not significant.