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does not invariably mean high Sn grades. In conclusion, this data suggests that the geophysical target may be considerably larger than the stanniferous mineralisation. A summary of these logs and the corresponding geology is given in tables 1 and 2.

Downhole logging of FED 22 has suggested that a chargeable ($>75\text{mv/v}$) and conductive ($<200\text{ ohm-m}$) source exists within 20m of the hole between 70m (the starting point) and 80m.

Downhole logging of FED 23 revealed a number of narrow chargeable zones which are limited to within a few metres of the hole. No significant conductive source exists within 50m of the hole. A 39 mv/v chargeability was recorded at 165m downhole and corresponded with a resistivity high of $\sim 2000\text{ ohm-m}$.

- Surface Applied Potential. This data has been discussed by Howland-Rose (June 1982). His conclusions may be summarised as follows:

- a) The primary field (V_p) information suggests
 - (i) the plunge of the conductor is to 290-300 AMG at 65° to 70°
 - (ii) the strike of the conductor is at 075 AMG

- b) The secondary field ($V_s = V_p \times \text{chargeability}$) outlines the shape of the chargeable disseminated sulphide rather than the more conductive stanniferous mineralisation.