

12200N: A weak chargeability-high resistivity anomaly (possibly related to above 12400N feature) occurs under 9700E on 12200N.

A 24m backhoe trench (9676E-9700E) exposed a somewhat brecciated chloritic quartz-feldspar crystal (lithic) tuff containing 1-2% disseminated pyrite. Upto 10% pyrite occurs locally associated with dark chlorite in breccia fill zones. This result was somewhat unexpected as the interpreted depth of the chargeable source was greater than 50m. Metal values from rock chip/channel samples along the trench (KR's 10975-10998) were low (< 200ppm in Pb and Zn) (Refer to Figure 13).

5.3.1. Mise à la Masse

The mise-à-la-masse method involves emergizing a conductor by means of a current electrode placed directly within the body (the other current electrode being at a great distance, effectively infinity) and measuring the potential at various points in proximity to the body. Lines of equipotential are drawn, and the distortion of this pattern away from a concentric 'bullseye' pattern may indicate to some extent the shape and attitude of the conductor.

In this case the two massive sulphide lenses at Voyager 19 were emergized by a steel electrode driven directly into their surface expression. The co-ordinates of the electrodes were, for the northern lens 13300N, 10080E, and for the southern 'Buggs Reward' lens, 13044N, 10072E. The Huntec 2.5kW IP transmitter was used to provide the required current, 1.25A for the northern lens, 1.6A for the southern lens. A Scintrex IPR-8 IP receiver was used to measure the potential difference between a remote point and points on traverse lines in vicinity of the lenses. It was felt that the fresh nature of the sulphides at surface would ensure adequate electrical connection between the material into which the electrodes were driven and the mass of the bodies.