

It should be noted that many of the faults contain some vein type sulphide mineralisation and this has been of assistance in the interpretation of the geophysical results.

6. GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

It was decided to carry out a limited programme of geophysical investigation using the self potential method. This was adopted with the idea of establishing geological boundaries rather than trying to find mineralisation. As mentioned earlier it was expected that there would be a definite change in potential between the black shales and the overlying rock types. However, due to steep terrain and possible limited oxidation this proved to be an incorrect assumption. The major faults obviously permit oxidation along their planes and the results were of great benefit in following and interpreting the fault pattern. No magnetometer work was undertaken as it was not expected to yield significant results since the rocks are essentially non magnetic and the target sought would be non outcropping and beyond the range of a magnetometer.

The self potential investigation initially comprised five lines on a bearing of N20E and having a length of approximately 2,500 ft with a spacing of 500 feet between lines. The lines were pegged at 50' intervals and were accurately surveyed and profiles drawn. Subsequently four additional lines were run between these lines and these had an average length of 1,500'. The location of the stations are shown on fact plan 61 and geophysical interpretation plan 70.

The field observations were made by E. Eshuys and the reductions and interpretations carried out by D. Falvey.

On Fig. 70 the contouring of the results are shown as interpreted by D. Falvey. At that time it was thought that the variation in the potential was due to change in rock type and some of the trends of the black shale - quartzite contact can be observed when this plan is superimposed on interpretation plan No. 65. However, when