highs. Areas of lower resistivity also tend to be less chargeable. Resistivity and chargeability trends are mostly parallel and often coincident. Trends in the east of the area covered are west-north-west turning west in the central portion and returning to west-north-west again at the western boundary. Trends are disrupted by line 2800 W which contains some erroneous values. The greatest electrical contrast occurs in areas of outcropping skarn and calc-silicate rocks with chargeabilities of up to 33 millisecond against a background of 18 milliseconds, and resistivity highs of up to 7000 ohm metre against a background of about 1000 ohm metre. Resistivity highs and corresponding chargeability highs are generally located in the uppermost siltstone and sandstone immediately alongside skarn and calc-silicate rock outcrops. This is particularly the case in the Stormont gold-bismuth mine area where north-north-west chargeability and resistivity highs flank two skarn bodies. (2900 W/1420 S to 3200 W/1300S, 3000 W/1525 S to 3200 W/1350 S, and from ? 3000 W/1625 S to 3200 W/1525 S)

The major broad chargeability high from 2900 W/1000 S to 3300 W/1000 S appears to cut through a calc-silicate outcrop on line 3300 W. A series of narrow westerly trending chargeability highs in the south west corner of the surveyed area are associated with patchy skarn. These highs and the one along 1000 S are probably chargeable siltstone and sandstone immediately underlying the skarn indicating that the skarn is fairly thin. Although all the pre basaltic rocks are relatively resistive and chargeable, the sandstones and siltstones appear to be more resistive and more chargeable near the skarns and calc-silicate rocks. (6000 ohm metre and 25-30 milliseconds for siltstone and sandstone versus 1100 - 1500 ohm metre and 12 - 18 milliseconds for skarn plus calc-silicate rock). The electrical characteristics of the skarns are not easily seen as the underlying more chargeable and resistive siltstone and sandstone tends to dominate the profiles.

Basalt tends to depress the characteristics of underlying rocks and between 1200 S and 1600 S along line 2500 W the basalts appear to be fairly thick (similar surveys elsewhere indicate a resistivity of around 180 ohm metre and low chargeability for basalts).

Relatively high chargeabilities and resistivities in the north east part of the area on lines 2500 W and 2600 W are due to either siltstone and sandstone at shallow depth or to greybilly. The low resistivity at 2800 W/118 S is due to instrument malfunction.