

more resistive than the enclosing rocks. The source lies within the sandstones to the immediate north of the Bismuth Creek Fault. The source is quite obviously *disseminated* sulphides and/or graphite.

A 6 to 8 millisecond anomaly above the 8 millisecond background centred at 062S is associated with a doubling of apparent resistivity. This source is considered to be near surface, less than 20 metres deep, and of disseminated origin, probably sulphide enrichment within the calc-silicate skarn zone.

A broad 6 millisecond anomaly centred at 138S is interpreted as originating in a *resistive* sulphide source beneath the basalt cover which overlies it.

*LINE 1250E:-* A 15 to 16 millisecond chargeability response from a source showing no resistivity contrast with the enclosing rocks, was noted between 025N and about 150N. Two distinct zones are inferred, one at 112N and the other at 037N. As in the case of previous lines, the sources lie to the *immediate* north of the Bismuth Creek Fault.

A broad chargeability anomaly centred at 137S of up to 6 milliseconds above background, correlates with responses to the north-west and south-east, semi-parallel to the Bismuth Creek Fault. The maximum depth may be as great as 75 metres, but