

position of the Bismuth Creek Fault zone at 190S where *abnormally low* chargeabilities were recorded.

North-east of the fault between 075S and 200N the whole section was above 15 milliseconds and sulphides (or graphite) of the order of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 1% over the whole width are inferred. The depth to source is considered to be shallow, from 10 to 25 metres at most.

South-west of the fault zone, chargeabilities reach 25 milliseconds at 275S, but remain above background between 250S and 350S.

*From a study of the profiles together with the contour interpretation thereof and the associated geological map, the following conclusions and comments can be made.*

- 1 - The most striking feature observed on the chargeability contour plan is the north-west/south-east strike of chargeable zones within the Moina Sandstones in the north-east quadrant of the area surveyed. This strike direction is semi-parallel to the Bismuth Creek Fault, but is clearly visible 200 metres south-west of it. The chargeability *is not* accompanied by any material change in apparent resistivity which clearly indicates the source to be "resistive", and the causative mineralisation to be disseminated sulphides (or perhaps graphite). The vertical field magnetic data very clearly shows that magnetite is