

to alteration of, or within, the lower levels of the limestone. The maximum guesstimated depths to source on the whole, infer sources to be either deep within or under the limestones, but as maximum depths are difficult to gauge with precision, the true source depth remains to be proven.

The *form* of the data is more characteristic of a series of vertical or steeply dipping sources rather than horizontal units within the limestone itself. However, since these surveys were commenced, both sulphide and carbonaceous material has been identified within the limestones, but the distribution within them is still unknown. Should either the sulphides and/or carbonaceous material indeed be the source material, then it is suggested that these will tend to be confined to semi-vertical zones rather than horizontal units. Therefore, bearing in mind the horizontal nature of the limestones, it is suggested that the source material may have been either *introduced* or *"remobilised"*.

Each line is separately discussed and each anomaly commented on. The correlation of the anomalies between lines is generally good and is shown on the contour interpretations. Although discussions have been held on the geological implications of the data, the emphasis of this report is on the *physical characteristics* inferred from the geophysical data, as the author does not feel wholly competent to relate these in detail to the geology of the area, which is complex in detail.