

The effect of these dislocations is to break apparent dislocations up into a series of distinct blocks whose strike is grid east-west. It is understood that the apparent approximate grid north-north-west/south-south-east strike in the most north-easterly portion of the grid is likely due to the extension of the Bismuth Creek Fault which also has this trend.

Extensive Areas of External (Positive) Polarization..... These areas have been shown by fine dots on Plate 3. On the mainland in regions such as Cobar, such areas have been noted over areas of *deep and intense* oxidation overlying a bedrock which is fresh. The characteristics of the oxidised layer in these regions is *low resistivity* approaching 10 ohm-metres and intrinsic chargeability *approaching zero*, the explanation being that the more chargeable freshrock below decayed *above* in the conductive near surface cover. In this case this analogy *cannot* apply. However, as in both the H_N and M parameters *contrast* in these properties is important, this is the most likely explanation here also. This would imply that the material *under* the nearer surface rocks is *more chargeable* than the overlying units, and also *more resistive*. Now, as limestones are themselves very resistive, this infers the underlying rocks to be very significantly resistive. This is a feature of the area which bears additional consideration.

The Conductor Axes..... These conductor axes form one of the most interesting features observed in the area and extend from