300 metres to over 800 metres. Those two major axes contained between 00 and 300S on lines 100E to 700W, together with the arcuate to the immediate south thereof between line 700W and 400W, with perhaps extensions to lines 200W and 300W at 600S, are the most prominent. To state the obvious, all three represent zones of marked increase of conduction. Now, this means that these zones are much more conductive *relative* to the enclosing rocks, but as the enclosing rocks are resistive limestones(?), it may not necessarily mean that the conduction has to be high in absolute terms. The depths to source, due to their strike length, are difficult to gauge, but maximum depths to source are considered to be of the order of 40 to 80 metres. It is difficult to envisage such conductors being a feature of horizontal limestones *as such*. Therefore, the sources must either lie *beneath* the limestones, be *introduced into*, or *re-mobilised within* the limestones. They are not considered to be purely superficial features.

The strong *external* polarization axes (Type 'D') which often correlate with the H_N peaks are due to the fact that invariably the high *internal* polarization anomalies lie in close proximity to them and therefore the preferential decay route for the energy stored within these disseminated sources is via the conductors. This type of anomaly has been noted for massive pyrrhotite surrounded by disseminated sulphides at more than a dozen separate locations. However, similar anomalies have also been defined over zones which are significantly more conductive within chargeable rock units. A recent example was chlorite schists within resistive