meaningful from 42 to 110 m and chargeability data from 42 to 102 m.

Rock type	Resistivity (Ωm)	Chargeability (ms)
wrigglite	250 - 500 600 - 800	8 - 15 (background) to 120 (where highly pyritic)
calc-silicate	800 - 3000	8 - 15

SMD 16.

Because of ? overcharging the chargeability data was not plottable (mainly negative). The resistivity data shows the effect of faulting (at 24 m) and strong facturing (24-27 m) on the conductivity. Again calc-silicate rocks appear to be more resistive than wrigglite. All resistivity data is considerably lower than anticipated. (Compare with SMD 15).

Rock type	Resistivity (Ωm)
metasiltstone	> 250
faulted, fractured sandstone & calc-silicate	30
calc-silicate	350 - 500
wrigglite	250 - 350

SMD 21.

In this hole the electrode spacings were varied to obtain information progressively away from the hole. A three array spacing was maintained whilst the potential electrode spacings were 2.5 m, 5.0 m and 10.0 m with corresponding reading intervals of 2.5 m, 5.0 m and 5.0 m.

?Overcharging rendered chargeabilities useless but good resistivity data was obtained over most of the drill hole. Resistivities were considerably higher than in SMD 13 and 16.

Rock type	Resistivity (Ωm)
limestone	6000 - 7000 , <1000 (relatively conductive intervals)
calc-silicate and wrigglite	variable 500 - 1200
metasiltstone & sandstone	1500 - 3000