source at a depth of 150 feet plus *normal to the local slope and not vertically below* 875E.

3 - Zone 'B' - A twice background, 26 millivolts/volt anomaly on line 6400S at 1590E from within resistive 5000 to 7000 ohm-metres rocks is interpreted to be due to a disseminated source at a maximum depth of 200 feet with some evidence of the sulphide (or graphite) source lying within 100 feet of surface. The probable(?) dip of the source is to the east. Only on this line is Zone 'B' significant. Unlike Zone 'A' which has the characteristics of higher chargeability within rocks of lesser resistivity, this zone is inferred to be wholly disseminated. As such it is considered of secondary to tertiary interest only, unless significant additional information from say geochemical anomalism enhances its interest.

4 - Zone 'C' is seen as two relatively low 5 millivolts/volt anomalies superimposed on 15 millivolts/volt backgrounds and associated with dramatic decreases in resistivity. The sources are interpreted to be disseminated or weakly interconnected sulphides and/or graphite within a host less resistive than the enclosing rocks. As with zone 'A', the resistivity low in which it occurs extends over a greater distance, 1600 feet plus, than does the chargeability itself. While the response is of the *form* expected of lead/zinc Kuroko type deposits, the low amplitude must obviously dectract from its possible economic interest.