extremity of the line was 30 millivolts/volt and showed a *slow* decay form inferring a *coarse* grain size. This anomaly is of secondary interest.

Between about 381000E and 382300E, the chargeability background remains at a low 4 to 7 millivolts/volt for the most part; shows slightly faster than normal decay forms, and high resistivity in the range 5000 ohm-metres ±2000 ohm-metres. Such conditions are generally associated with siliceous rocks having low mafic mineral content.

A small anomaly of 50% against background was recorded centred at 383150E on n = 2 to 4 close to a chargeability background change from 10 millivolts/volt(+) in west to 12 millivolts/volt(+) background change in the east. Slightly lower resistivities of 3500 to 4000 ohm-metres were recorded as against levels 50% higher to the east and west. The geophysical interest is tertiary at best.

5,372,000N *DD = a = 100 metres, n = 1 to 4* *TVS 31-10-79 &*

380200E - 383600E *T @ 380900E, 381700E, 382500E, 383300E* *8 & 11-1-79*

Chargeabilities of 35 millivolts/volt(+) were recorded centred at 380300E for ±100 metres on n = 2 to 4 inclusive, with 30 millivolts/volt readings at n = 1. The associated resistivities were a high 4000 to 5000 ohm-metres. To the east there is a *gradual* fall off to values as low as 15 millivolts/volt at 381100E(+). The source in the west is due to disseminated sulphides or graphite (or even perhaps mafic minerals) within a resistive background. The decay form is slightly faster than normal inferring a finer than normal grain size to the source, which could be formational. Notwithstanding, the higher chargeabilities of 39 millivolts/volt at 380300E are considered of secondary interest and should