

lower average resistivities of 400 to 600 ohm-metres in the north increasing towards 600 to 1000 ohm-metres in the south. There are many significant increases in chargeability level within this section.

Note: These different sections will be better illustrated in a contour presentation which will be appended to this report at a later date.

2. The resistivities of the three distinct sections as stated above were from west to east, 500 ohm-metres(+), 2500 ohm-metres(+) and 10,000 ohm-metres(+). While these could be entirely representative of the bulk of the enclosing rock types, their absolute values may be influenced, at least in part, by the locations of each of the current electrodes. The western current electrode being placed in lower resistivity material, while the eastern current pole being placed in a resistive rock type. These positions are not wholly responsible for the levels observed, as there is no *progressive* change in background as the electrodes are approached, but rather *distinct levels* in each of the three sections.
3. The decay forms observed in the area are, on the whole, very slightly slower than normal, even within the background values (with ΔM_n values from 0 to +5%). The anomalous responses invariably show slow to very slow decay forms, mostly in the range $\Delta M_n = +5\%$ to +10%, but on occasion as slow as +30%. This infers a coarse grain size to the causative material. This data is unlike most other areas surveyed recently which have shown fast to normal backgrounds, with *some* anomalous zones showing slow decay forms. (Note that three different receivers were used, so this phenomenon is not a function of receiver). Specific comments are made in the report