was noted at 900E . The decay form observed within the anomaly is slow, with ΔMn values ranging from +14% to +17%. The interpreted grain size is considered to be coarse. This anomaly correlates with the twin peaks defined at 850E and 1000E on 6400S (P13) and a lesser contact anomaly defined on line 7200S at 1150E(P15).

The next series of significant anomalies between 2250E and 3400E can be divided into two groups, the most westerly between 2350E and 2600E and the other between 2850E and 3400E. These anomalies occur within a resistivity low of about 800 to 1000 ohm-metres as against 2500 ohm-metres(+) to the west, and 6000 ohm-metres to the east. These zones correlate with lesser events between about 2200E and 3500E on line 6400S (P13), and even more significant events between 2200E and 3500E on line 7200S (P15).

In detail the western anomaly shows a major 40 millivolts/volt above background response centred on line 6800S at 2400E. A second lesser peak, 32 millivolts/volt above background, was defined at 2550E. Each anomaly shows a depression of about 50% in the projected background, and the maximum depths are respectively assessed to be 200 feet and 50 feet. The observed decay forms are slow (ΔMn = +8% and +15% respectively). Since these responses are obviously the along strike expression of the major primary interest response seen to the south on line 7200S at 2550E they are also considered of primary interest.

The eastern anomaly reaches a maximum development between 2850E and 3350E where values to 46 millivolts/volt above the 20 millivolts/volt (+) background were observed. The source is multiple, with individual maxima at 2900E, 3000E, 3100E and 3200E. While the high background resistivity is depressed to 800 to 1000 ohm-metres from the backgrounds of 1200 to 2500 ohm-metres, the source