patch of wrigglite outlined in SMD 20 was indicated by a 350 nT anomaly (background of 62 000 nT). The overlying basalt was expressed generally as high frequency, low amplitude (100 - 200 nT) anomalies. (Refer plans D/MZ01/033, 034, 035, 137).

I.P. - An I.P. survey (Dipole-Dipole 100 m spacing, n = 1 to 6, IPR-8 receiver) was carried out by Scintrex from 500 m N to 2600 m N on Line 1. The survey possibly indicated the pyrrhotite skarn intersected in SMD 9 and MD 35 by isolated and non-coincident low resistivity, high chargeability anomalies. A broad area of low resistivity and high chargeability was recorded between 1600 N and 1700 N. Bore holes MD 37 and MD 38 indicate that this anomaly may be due to clays in cave fill and clays in the Bismuth Creek Fault. An area of low resistivity and high chargeability at depth between 2300 N and 2600 N may be due to pyrite in Moina Sandstone. Survey quality was not very high with frequent isolated negative chargeability anomalies, and occassional erratic resistivity values, suggesting electrode grounding problems. (Refer plan D/MZ01/138).

MAX-MIN (Horizontal loop) EM - Geoterrex carried out surveys on both lines using coil separations of 100 and 200 metres, and frequencies of 222,888 and 3555 Hz. On Line 1 the BCF was indicated by positive in-phase and quadrature anomalies. This is not the expected response from a steeply dipping conductor such as the low-resistivity clay-filled BCF could be expected to represent. However, it is possible that the response has been affected by variable thickness of the overlying clay/basalt layer, although such a layer is not obvious from the IP/resistivity results. A somewhat similar anomaly occurs on Line 1 at 500 N but its source is unknown. It is also possible to speculate from the 200 metre results that a conductor some 40 metres thick and steeply dipping to the south exists at depth beneath 700 N but this is not supported by the IP/resistivity results, and would not conform to the