known local geology which shows shallow dips. A broad surficial (?) conductor may be present between 1300 N and 1600 N and north from 1800 N. This is supported by the n = 1 results of the IP/resistivity survey, and is probably due to clay/weathered basalt layers. Resistivity values here range from 100 to 80 ohm m. (Refer plans D/MZ01/052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057).

On Line 2 no well defined anomalies are apparent, although conductive overburden is indicated between 1800 N and 2300 N and north from 2550 N. The cause of the isolated positive in-phase anomalies on the 100 m survey at 1150 N is not known. (Refer plan D/MZ01/1064).

VLF-EM - The survey was carried out using a Phoenix receiver hired from Geoex. Measurements of dip angle and field strength were made using the Japan transmitter (17.4 Khz). Line 1 was surveyed from 600 N to 2000 N (20 m station spacing), and Line 2 the whole length (25 m station spacing). On Line 1 the BCF was apparently detected on both inclination and magnitude. However, the polarity of the latter is reversed from that expected over a steeply dipping conductor (e.g. the BCF) and the anomaly may in fact result from a pocket of resistive rock (outcropping Gordon Limestone) adjacent to conductive clay/basalt overburden. A similar anomaly occurs at 920 N but the source is unknown. The postulated Post Office Fault may be indicated by a weak anomaly at 1150 N. On Line 2 the only well defined conductor was due to a power line at 2400 N with possible weak anomalies at 100 N, 325 N, 570 N and 710 N. The BCF was not detected at the geologically postulated position of 1620 N. (Refer plans D/MZ01/140, 141).

TURAM EM - The survey was carried out by Scintrex over Line 1 from 00 N to 2500 N and over Line 2 from 00 N to 2500 N. A frequency of 400 Hz was used with a grounded cable current source. This was used instead of an inductive loop source