90m. have possibly not been adequately tested.

The zones and individual anomalies are evaluated below from north to south. The number of anomalies of any one grade in a particular zone is indicated in brackets after the grade (anomalies within a zone have been numbered from north to south). All anomalies occur over rocks which regionally are possible, if not favourable, hosts for mineralisation.

ANOMALY 1: grade 5. This is located approximately 800m. outside of the E.L.'s western boundary and has not been evaluated. (It is however the best anomaly defined by the survey.)

ZONE A: seven responses, grades 4, 3, X(5). This zone occurs within a broad, more conductive area. The two definite responses occur on the two northernmost lines and they indicate a tabular source at 10 to 20m., dipping to the east. The zone is associated with a magnetic anomaly of several hundred gammas (which extends south past the EM responses), but there is no direct correspondence between the two; the EM zone crossing the magnetic anomalies at a shallow angle.
The length of the zone, more than 1400m and open to the north, suggests a formational feature; probably a fracture zone since it is at an angle to the magnetic trend. The zone strikes approximately NNE and it closely parallels a prominent fault some 300m to the west (which did not respond). However known mineralisation (Green's Prospect) is within 50m of the zone (near A7) and the Fraser Mine and Fraser (?)Prospect both lie within the more conductive area referred to above. The response amplitudes and ratios on lines 1 and 2 indicate a significant conductor within the zone at its northern end.

ANOMALY 2: grade 1. This is located at least 300m. outside the E.L.'s eastern boundary and has not been evaluated.

ZONE B: four responses, grades 2, 1(2), X. Interpretation of the definite responses are reasonably consistent and indicate a poor tabular conductor (of 4 to 7 mhos) extending for 500m., striking approximately north, at a depth of 15 to 25m. and dipping to the west. The zone may be a northern extension of 'E' since the interpretation of E1 (4 mhos at 27m.) is similar to zone B's parameters and a similar offset occurs between zones C and D (see below). A magnetic anomaly, east of B, has a source separate from that of the EM zone.

ZONE C: two responses, grades 3, X. The definite response on this 170m. long zone indicates a westerly dipping tabular source of reasonable conductance (13 mhos) at an estimated depth of 23m. From a comparison of anomalies it seems likely that the zone is a northern continuation of 'D' (as B is of E), the offset being caused either by faults or incorrect locations of the lines. A NW trending fault is indicated between zones B and E on the Pacminex geology map, while a second is indicated sub-parallel to the NNE striking zones C and D.

ZONE D: four responses, grades 4, 3, 2(2). The interpretation for the four anomalies defining this zone, assuming a vertical dyke-like source, vary considerably; from 7 mhos at 14m. depth (D4) to 28 mhos at 35m. depth (D1). (C2, postulated above as a northern extension of D, lies between these two extremes.) D1 and D2 apparently occur within 100m. of the Evenden and Ramsdale prospects respectively; the former was reportedly driven on a galena-sphalerite-pyrite vein, while the latter consisted of the sporadic mineralisation of the 'fahlore' type. This near-association of mineralisation and EM anomalies is encouraging,however D2 has extremely large amplitudes (24; 21 & 65; 45ppm, for the in and out of phase channels of the coaxial and coplanar coils respectively) and the interpreted depth of zero metres for a vertical dyke implies either a large volume of sulphides very near the surface or, more likely, graphitic shales. The zone is 600m long and there is no related magnetic anomaly.

ZONE E: two responses, grades 1 and X. It was suggested above that E might be a southern,