

symmetrical frequency minima occur at about 375,660E and 375,730E, and can be interpreted as two separate steeply dipping E.M. conductors. If this interpretation is correct the western conductor at 375,660E would appear to have an easterly dip. These two frequency minima are joined by a depressed frequency maximum at about 375,700E. The entire linked pair response is typical of flat dipping conductors where depth of burial is about $0.5 \times$ the coil separation (100m in this survey). This type of response can also be produced by confined bodies, which approximate to a sphere model, at a depth of 0.25 to $0.5 \times$ the coil separation. The possibility that there could be one flat dipping conductor is supported by the G.E.N.I.E. response on line 370,600N where a frequency maximum is centred roughly along strike at about 375,640E. This type of response is typical of flat dipping conductors where the depth of burial is approximately equal to the coil separation.

A flat dipping E.M. conductor on line 370,800N at about 375,700E would be very close to the contact between the W.A. and M.C.S. (plan -0331 and Fig. 6). The dips observed from the track mapping suggest that this contact is a faulted-out syncline. The W.A. stratigraphically overlies the M.C.S. An east dipping thrust fault would satisfy the geometry required to bring underlying west dipping M.C.S. up over east dipping W.A. and could even be the source of a flat dipping G.E.N.I.E. response. Unfortunately, as can be seen from Fig. 6, a flat east dipping thrust would have been intersected by DDH NP 107. The hole intersected only units of the M.C.S., and therefore places a minimum east dip on the contact of 70° . It seems very unlikely therefore that a body lying on the fault contact could be the source of the E.M. anomalies. A flat dipping tabular body or a spherical body within the M.C.S. may not have any surface geochemical expression as the body need not intersect the ground surface.

On the northern sample run, only one sample stands out as anomalous. This is the most easterly sample which returned 376 ppm Sn (Fig. 5). Further costeaning to the east was curtailed by the steepness with which the hillside dropped away to the east. The sample is coincident with a steep, possibly west dipping, G.E.N.I.E. E.M. response.