

basement at a deeper and correct depth. Translated into geologic terms, this means that a lithologic unit of relatively high magnetic polarization would either (1) have sufficient relief on the basement's surface to cause a concomitant suprabasement effect or (2) have a phenomenal layer of mineralization at and immediately under the basement's surface in order to create the suprabasement effect. The latter interpretation is favoured in spite of its perhaps more difficult manifestation because too many instances of this first category (a) occur in the interpretation.

The second category is considered to mean, geologically, that the more highly magnetically polarized intrabasement units flare out either on or immediately under the basement's surface rather than having a sharp vertical contact extending completely to the basement's surface. This is suggested by the fact that many large anomalies nose, especially along their strike, with such magnitude that the presence of additional thin plates of material at or near the basement's surface must be assumed. In this second case, as in the first case, the observed anomaly is not completely accounted for by either a suprabasement or intrabasement type but by a combination of these.

In the third category, the anomaly is completely accounted for by a suprabasement residual, but the occurrence of the anomaly along a previously recognized or assumed intrabasement trend suggests strongly that the anomaly is caused by an intrabasement slab of relatively highly polarized material rather than by relief of the basement's surface.

Of course, these considerations are a matter of interpretation because the distinctions are made not from the anomalies themselves but from assumptions regarding their origins.

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