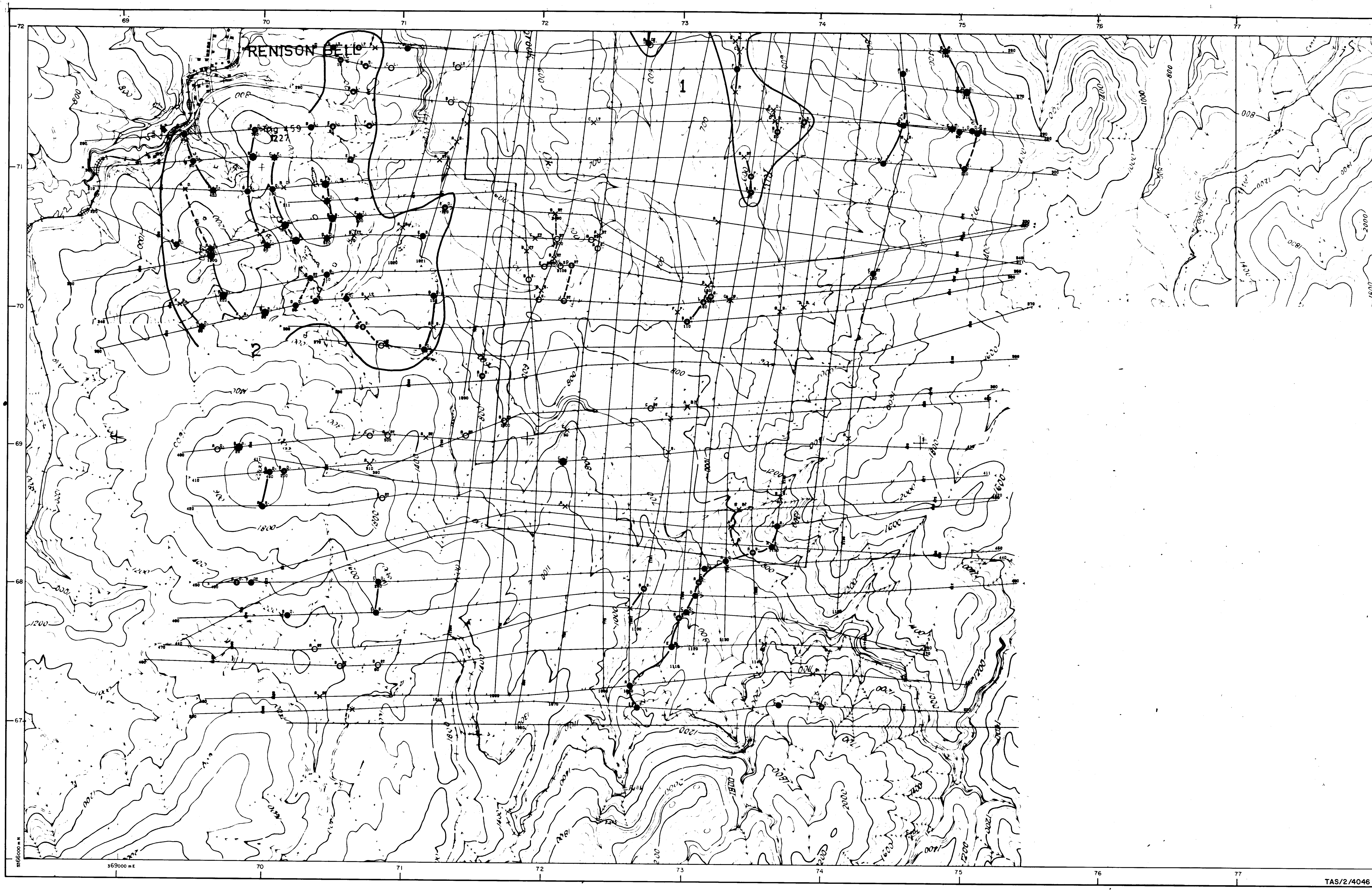
TAS/2/4046



DIGHEM III SURVEY

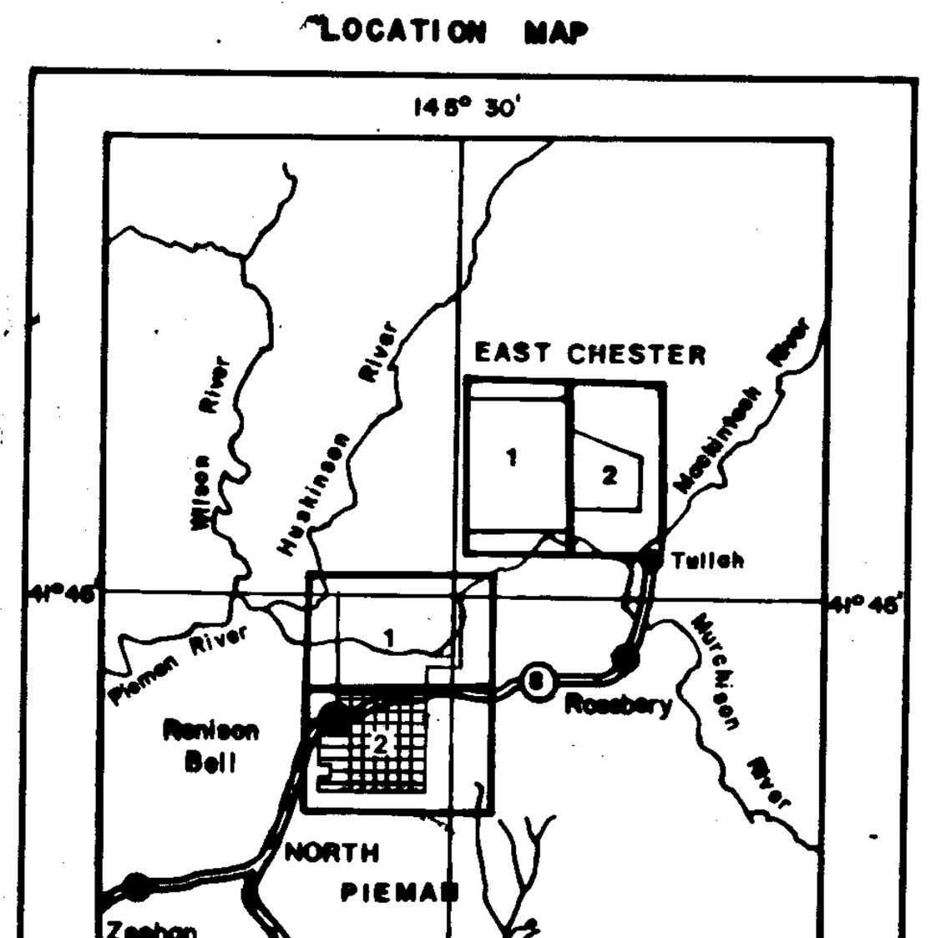
NORTH PIEMAN AREA, TASMANIA

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

FOR

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.

LOCATION MAP



Scale 1: 500,000

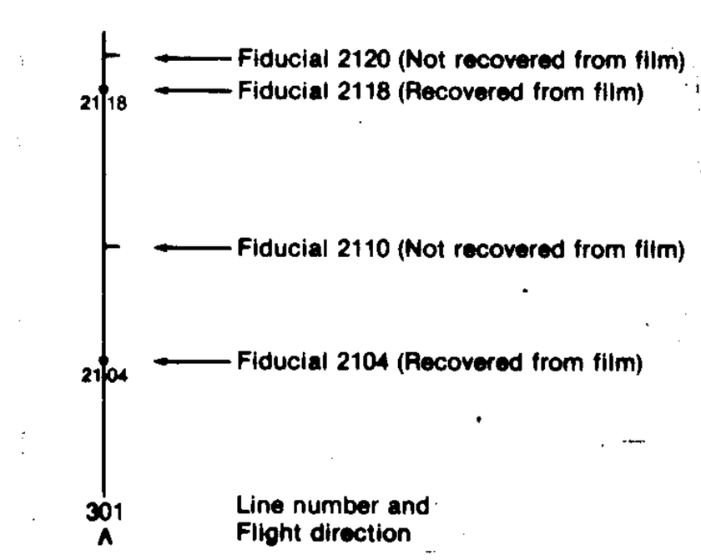
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. C. FRASER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Scale 1:10,000

1/2 0 1/2 1 Kilometres

1/4 0 1/4 1/2 Miles

Flight Line



ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	CONDUCTANCE RANGE (MHOS)
6	●	> 99
5	✹	50 – 99
4	●	20 – 49
3	◉	10 – 19
2	○ (thick)	5 – 9
1	○	< 5
–	×	indeterminate

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity – thickness product. This product in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms. The mho is a measure of conductance, and is a geologic parameter.

identifier name — interpretive symbol

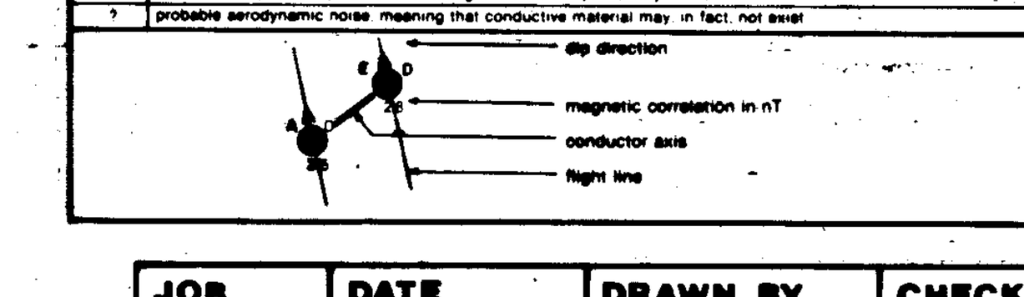
Depth is greater than: . 15 m; : 30 m; ⁝ 45 m; ⁞ 60 m

Inphase and Quadrature of Coaxial Coil is greater than: . 5 ppm; .. 10 ppm; ... 15 ppm; .... 20 ppm

Refer to list of anomalies in survey report for the actual ppm values for all coils, and for the conductance and depth of conductors.

The interpretation is shown by the interpretive symbol (see legend below). The left letter is the anomaly identifier. The horizontal rows of dots indicate anomaly amplitude on the flight record, and the vertical column gives the estimated depth. This depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or conductive overburden effects.

SYMBOL	GEOPHYSICAL MODEL	BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	or	NON BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	MOST LIKELY
D.	steeply dipping thin dike	steeply-dipping planar conductor	or	metal culture which contacts conductive ground	discrete bedrock conductor
T.	thick dike	thick conductor with thickness greater than 10 m	or		
B.	indeterminate	bedrock conductor	or		
P.	conductor to one side of flight line	flight line passed off the end or side of conductor	or	flight line passed off the end or side of culture	
E.	indeterminate	discrete conductor close to a much stronger conductor	or	edge of large conductive zone	or
H.	half space (close to surface)	conductive rock unit	or	deep conductive weathering or thick conductive cover	conductive rock or cover
G.	buried half space	conductive rock unit, "buried" under non-conductive cover or under a dense forest canopy	or	deep conductive weathering or thick conductive cover "buried" under a dense forest canopy	
S.	horizontal sheet	weak bedrock conductor masked by conductive cover	or	thin conductive cover or occasionally culture which contacts conductive cover	conductive cover
R.	horizontal ribbon	flatly-dipping narrow conductor (not computer picked)	or	narrow surface conductor, e.g. stream sediments, or large fenced area	culture
C.	sphere, horizontal disk	steeply-plunging compact conductor	or	metal roof or fenced yard	
L.	line	bedrock conductor masked by culture	or	fence, pipeline, power line	
a?	"a" is one of the above symbols. "a?" means that the correct identification of the geophysical model is only a reasonable possibility, rather than being a reasonable probability				
?	probable aerodynamic noise, meaning that conductive material may, in fact, not exist				



JOB	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
565	JULY 1983	PM	D.C.

SHEET 2