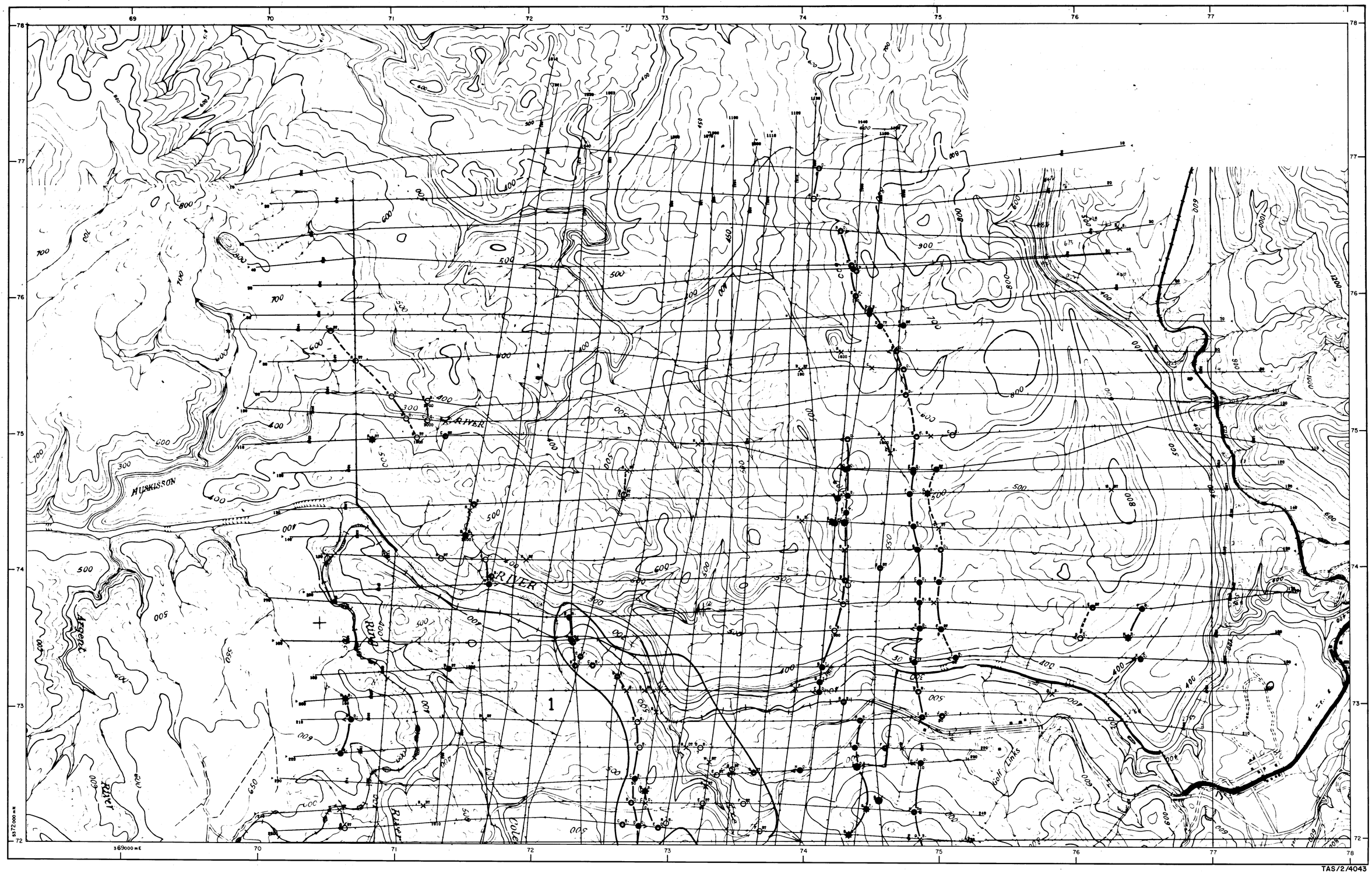
TAS/2/4043



TAS/2/4043

DIGHEM^{III} SURVEY

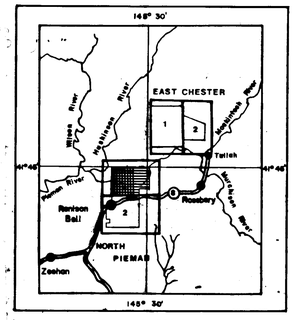
NORTH PIEMAN AREA, TASMANIA

PROBABLE BEDROCK CONDUCTORS

FOR

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.

LOCATION MAP



Scale 1: 500,000

Scale 1:10,000

1/2 0 1/2 1 Kilometres

1/4 0 1/4 1/2 Miles

SHEET 1

Flight Line

Fiducial 2120 (Not recovered from film)

2118 Fiducial 2118 (Recovered from film)

Fiducial 2110 (Not recovered from film)

2104 Fiducial 2104 (Recovered from film)

301 A Line number and Flight direction

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	CONDUCTANCE RANGE (MHOS)	
6	●	> 99	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.
5	●	50—99	
4	●	30—49	
3	●	10—19	
2	○	5—9	
1	○	< 5	
—	×	Indeterminate	

Identifier name — Depth is greater than: 10 m, 20 m, 40 m, 80 m

Interpretive symbol — Thickness and Conductance of Overburden Cover is greater than: 10 mho, 15 mho, 20 mho

Refer to list of anomalies in survey report for the actual cam 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 line, the right letter is the interpretive symbol, 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_1	steeply-dipping thin dike	steeply-dipping planar conductor	or	metal culture which contains conductive ground	discrete bedrock conductor
T_1	thick dike	thick conductor, with thickness greater than 10 m			
B_1	indeterminate	bedrock conductor	or		
P_1	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_1	indeterminate	discrete conductor close to a much stronger conductor	or	edge of large conductive zone	
H_1	half space close to surface	conductive rock unit	or	deep conductive weathering or thick conductive cover	conductive rock or cover
G_1	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_1	horizontal sheet	weak bedrock conductor masked by conductive cover	or	thin conductive cover or, occasionally, culture which contacts conductive cover	conductive cover
R_1	horizontal ribbon	weak bedrock conductor or very conductive zone	or	narrow surface conductor, e.g. stream sediments, or large fenced sites	
C_1	sphere, horizontal disk	steeply-plunging compact conductor	or	metal roof or fenced yard	culture
L_1	line	bedrock conductor masked by culture	or	fence, pipeline, power line	
2	s^1	"s" is one of the above symbols; "s1" means that the correct identification of the geophysical model is only a reasonable possibility, rather than being a reasonable probability			
3		probable aerodynamic noise, meaning that conductive material may, in fact, not exist			

dip direction

magnetic correlation in nT

conductor axis

flight line

JOB	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
365	JULY 1983		