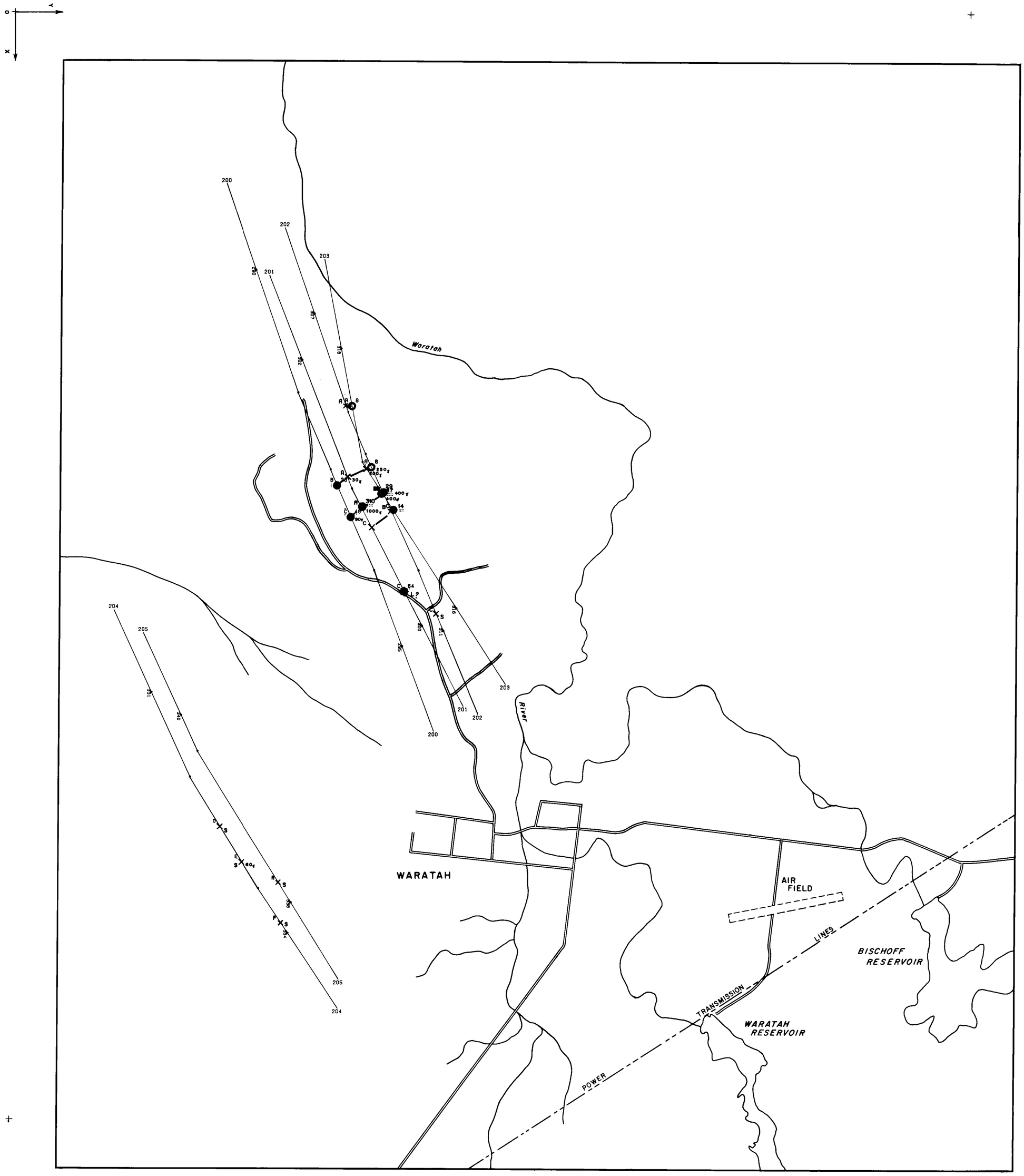
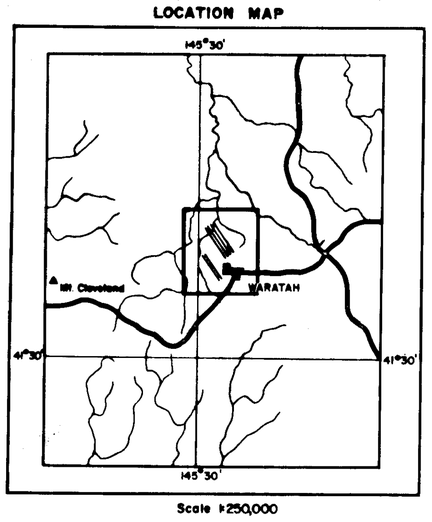
TAS/2/2644

5 cm



LOCATION MAP



Scale 1:250,000

DIGHEM^{II} SURVEY

MT. BISCHOFF, TASMANIA

ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER D.C. FRASER PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SCALE 1:10,000

1/2 0 1/2 1 Kilometres

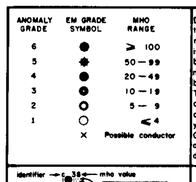
1/4 0 1/4 1/2 Miles

Flight line

Fiducials and numbers

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	MHO RANGE
6	●	≥ 100
5	✱	50 — 99
4	●	20 — 49
3	◉	10 — 19
2	○	5 — 9
1	○	≤ 4
	×	Possible conductor

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. Most swamps yield Grade 1 anomalies but highly conducting clays can give Grade 2 anomalies. The multi-coil anomaly shapes often allow surface conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letter S on this map. The remaining Grade 1 and 2 anomalies could be weak bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: The ore bodies of the Magusi River camp yield Grade 4 anomalies, while Mattabi and Whistle give Grade 5. Graphite and sulphides can span all grades but, in this survey area, field work may show that the different grades indicate different types of conductors.



The actual mho value is plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The 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.

	Conductor axis
S	Probable surface response
SP	Possible surface response
L	Probable line (power, telephone, pipe, or fence)
LP	Possible line
?	Questionable anomaly
<0	Apparent thickness > 10 m
>	Dip
100γ	Direct magnetic correlation of 100 gammas

DIGHEM maps are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor quality by means of the conductance grade symbols. The symbols can stand alone with geology when planning a follow-up program. The actual mho values are plotted for those who wish quantitative data. The anomaly ppm and depth are indicated by inconspicuous dots which should not distract from the conductor patterns, while being helpful to those who wish this information. The map provides an interpretation of all conductors in terms of length, strike direction, conductance and depth. The accuracy is comparable to an interpretation from a ground EM survey having the same line spacing.