

004

Almost all E.M. anomalies would have possible drainage and/or ground-aircraft clearance change correlations.

(iv) In the discussion of the individual sheets, the procedure, which has been followed, is to deal with more regional trends on magnetics and/or E.M. first and more detailed features subsequently. Numerous E.M. anomalies, many of which are correlated with geological structures only and not entertained as "potential ore-bodies", have been numbered on the L.E.E. Standard System.

It is important to realise that mineralisation (i.e. potential ore bodies) cannot be predicted from the E.M. anomalies only conductive zones which may be favourable geological settings for mineralization.

Anomalies being given consideration for possible follow-up have been checked on charts but others have not because of the time factor.

B. Consideration of Individual Sheets.

SHEET .5.

REGIONAL:

The whole area consists of pre-Cambrian rocks and is mainly flat on both Magnetics and E.M. There is only very slight regional correlation, between faults and lithological junctions and E.M., possible.

DETAILED:

There are two minor magnetic "highs" of interest, both occurring along a major intra-pre-Cambrian fault, trending north east-south west. Any E.M. reflection of either faulting or magnetic anomalous areas is absent.

5/M1: Occurs north of principal point (= photo centre and hereafter denoted PP) 39 at the intersection of the major NE fault with NW-SE linear, in the eastern quadrant. Magnitude of anomaly is of the order of 150 gannas.

On the basis of magnitude, steepness of gradient and environment, this warrants a higher order of priority for follow-up investigation than 5/M2.

5/M2: Occurs on NE fault, east of PP 40. Magnitude is about 30 gannas.