

SHEET 6.REGIONAL:

There is a magnetic high trend (compare PP 37) which continues through from Sheets 9 and 10, with magnitude of the order of 200 gammas (300 gammas on Sheet 10). It is intra-Cambrian Dundas, just to the east of the pre-Cambrian-Cambrian faulted junction. To the north it is displaced slightly east, a more or less north-south linear lying along the break, probably indicating the fault origin of the displacement. Throughout its length this magnetic high appears to be delimited by fault and linears.

Digression relating to Sheet 20. Photogeology and field mapping have established the existence of the greywacke - basic lava association in the vicinity of this magnetic high trend on Sheets 6, 9 and 10. This provides some supporting evidence for the idea that 20/6 may be in this favourable host rock environment.

6/1: This E.M. high trend (compare PP 37) could be loosely correlated with the linear and/or the western margin of the main magnetic high trend. In parts, drainage could be the cause of the anomaly. In the vicinity of Line 665A, frame No. 4348 there is an interesting flexure which is rather suspect.

DETAILED:

6/2: This E.M. high trend occurs south of PP 38, within the pre-Cambrian, near the faulted junction with the Cambrian and near an intra-pre-Cambrian fault and linear. Ratios are good, with one, 1.25. There is contortion of magnetics which appear to arise from a magnetic high near junction of major fault with fault and linear.

This anomaly could be a portion of an E.M. trend which continues from Sheet 10. It is somewhat suspect due to drainage influence.