

SHEET 9.REGIONAL:

The main regional feature is the low E.M. response obtained on the pre-Cambrian at the northern end of the sheet.

There is reflection of faulting and lithological boundaries throughout the magnetic contours but particularly so to the north.

DETAILED:

9/1: Is an E.M. high trend which parallels the margins of a magnetic high and the pre-Cambrian-Cambrian junction fault, SW of PP 48. Ratios range from 0.3 to 0.7 with the highest values in the vicinity of a magnetic low closure.

9/2: This E.M. high trend correlates approximately with the position of the maximum magnetic gradient on the western side of the Cambrian Dundas magnetic high extending from Sheet 10 (south of PP 48). Ratios are of the order of 0.4

9/3: Is an E.M. trend which has a broad conformity with the magnetic trend 9 towards the south, near PP 128, the eastern branch coincides with the lithological junction between the Cambrian and pre-Cambrian, although there is a possible drainage influence.

9/4: Ratios of this E.M. high trend, situated south of and between PPs 128 and 129, are greater than 1.0 in the centre and of the order of 0.6 on the margins. The trend is more or less conformable with the magnetic contours, occurring in the Carbine Group of the pre-Cambrian between a NE-SW trending linear to the north and a NE-SW trending fault to the south. A possibly unfavourable physical feature of the anomaly is its breadth, (compare Overlay to air photographs.) Drainage appears to be transgressive although some correlation could be possible.

SHEET 10.REGIONAL:

The most pronounced feature on the magnetic pattern is the major high trend with maximum intensity of the order of 3000 gammas (just east of the more or less N-S line joining PPs 53 and 74) which is associated with the faulted junction between the Cambrian and pre-Cambrian. Both the junction and the magnetic trend continue south into Sheet 14. The origin of these magnetic anomalies is considered to be ultra-basic intrusives along the major faults. These intrusives are known to be serpentinised at least in part and are believed to occur more in the form of discrete "pods" rather than continuous bodies.