SHEET 10 CONTD.

10/5: On Line No. 656, Frame No. 4604, a small E.M. high, of L.F. 0°.3 and ratio 0.3, occurs at the junction of a linear with the Cambrian-pre-Cambrian faulted boundary, together with a small magnetic high. There is possible drainage influence on E.M.

10/6: West and North of PP 127, there is minor flexing of magnetic contours, which was emphasised on a trial residual map as two highs. (Note on trial residual map: This was compiled from a ½" grid by averaging 4 points on a (square root of 2) x ½ inch radius circle and subtracting from centre point. It was undertaken for two portions of Sheet 10, as an experiment to decide if more detailed sharper delineation was obtained to warrant extension to other areas. It appeared that the expenditure of the additional time and labour was not sufficiently remunerative in terms of new features at least in this early stage.)

The E.M. is complex in this area with some rather large broad conductors and higher background response with possible drainage and/or altimeter trace correlations.

10/7: Like 10/5 occurs more or less on the NE-SW trending Cambrian-pre-Cambrian fault junction. The E.M. high, of ratio 0.59, is close to the peak of magnetic high to the west of the fault at PP 126, bounded in the west by another fault. On the charts, this E.M. anomaly has possible height change correlation and not a "favourable" appearance.

A similar magnetic high occurs further displaced from fault junction to the north. It is bounded in the east by a linear and lies on a lithological junction, intra-Dundas. There is a small E.M. high, ratio 0.45 near it.

10/8: This NNW-SSE trend occurs in the south west corner of the sheet, west of PP 71 consisting of three E.M. highs with one ratio of 1.0. There is possible correlation between this good ratio and a creek which coincides with the Cambrian-pre-Cambrian fault junction. It is also near the intersection of a NW-SE trending fault (intra Dundas). The good ratio E.M. high is very close to the highest closing magnetic contour; the maximum intensity is 300 gammas.

The magnetic high is composed of two small trends each parallel to fault trends. The residual map reveals a slight change of pattern with the magnetic high still over the main E.M. anomaly with possible slight displacement to the east i.e. to the pre-Cambrian with the two associated low trends again paralleling two previously mentioned directions.