

SHEET 15.REGIONAL:

The whole area is flat magnetically and rather unfavourable geologically, hence attention on it has not been accentuated. On the western margin of the sheet, the Tertiary Macquarie - Ordovician Lithological junction trends N-S and is reflected in the change in E.M. pattern from more complex over Tertiary to rather lower background on the western side of the Ordovician.

Several E.M. highs could possibly be correlated with geological structure and others with drainage.

DETAILED:

In the southern central portion Ordovician Gordon is delineated by E.M. high pattern.

N-S faulting in the centre of sheet near the N-S line through PP17 could well be associated with the E.M. high trend.

15/1: This falls south of PP 83 in an area difficult for height keeping and has been recorded at high altitude which may be responsible for the high ratios (two greater than 1.0).

Although magnetics are flat, the occurrence at the intersection of two major faults provides some support; it is very suspect due to drainage and relatively unfavourable geologically.

15/2: Occurring south west of PP 88, in Ordovician Owen, it has very good ratios. Although parallel and near to a linear it is broad and unfavourable geologically.

SHEET 17.REGIONAL:

Tertiary Macquarie cover extends over the eastern portion of the sheet resulting in a typical complex E.M. pattern with higher values generally than the Cambrian and other rock types to the west. In addition this Tertiary area features a large broad magnetic N-S trend extending south from Sheet 14 and presumably again arising from ultrabasic intrusives in major faults.

The broadening of the magnetic anomalies could be attributed to one or more of the following factors:-

- (i) Increased depth due to Tertiary Cover.
- (ii) Increased depth due to position within Cambrian (?) of emplacement.