

SHEET 20 DETAILED CONTD.

Strike lines from air photos are closely conformable with flexing anomaly trend.

The maximum E.M. anomaly peak is 1.4 degrees and ratios are good, ranging from 0.67 - 1.56. The trend is about 8000 feet long and somewhat broad. Some topographic effect could be influencing the response but the anomalies appear quite valid irrespective of this.

At the northern end another small anomaly on Line 549 Frame 4225 suggests a NE-SW branch which agrees with a branching magnetic low in this area.

On Line 548, Frame 3107, another small anomaly is also interestingly situated, with some small disturbance on magnetics.

There are some associated features warranting mention. A NW-SE fault just north of PP 24, is apparently reflected in magnetics and could well be continuing south east, as could the fault just north of PP 115. This southern fault would strike the N-S line of 20/6 a little to the south of its termination in a region where there seems to be a breaking trend on magnetics; unfortunately the picture here is obscured by mosaic distortion. At the northern end of the anomaly trend, another more or less NW-SE breaking trend is suggested.

It is interesting to note that the best ratios and some of the largest magnitude L.F. values occur in the neighbourhood of intersections of suggested fault lines with the main anomaly trend.

In conclusion, in view of the generally low background response in this region and the faithful agreement between E.M. and magnetics and photogeological structures, there seems little doubt that this E.M. anomaly is of structural significance. In addition it is believed that the area consists of the highly favourable greywacke-basic lava association.

The magnitude of the magnetic anomalies can be easily accounted for by basic lavas. The only way of eventually deciding on the nature of conductive zone is by ground checking.

It is on these grounds that this anomaly has been accorded the highest priority for ground follow-up.

20/7: West of PP 115 in Cambrian Dundas, there is a NW-SE trend with ratios of the order of 0.3 and parallel to a magnetic trend between a high and low. It is closely associated with a fault-cum-linear.