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of the area is obscured by glacial cover.

Zone K: This is an indistinct low amplitude anomaly axis located on lines 3200N, 3400N and 3600N. It lies within Crimson Creek conglomerates.

Zone L₁ and L₂: These are narrow anomalies. The source is near vertical pyrrhotite rich dikes.

Zones M and N: These are two anomaly axis located within an area of magnetic disturbance in the north-west section of the grid.

Zone P: This is an isolated one line anomaly on line 3600N.

Zone Q: This is a broad low amplitude anomaly possibly due to multiple magnetic bands. The depth of burial is 100+ metres.

Zones R S and T: These are very large amplitude anomalies (2000+ nT) caused by ultrabasic bodies. Zone T is a north-east striking dike like body having a southerly dip. It could be a faulted off portion of the eastern ultrabasic (Zone S).

In addition to the abovementioned localised anomalies, there is a major north south striking regional feature (U) located in the vicinity of 5000E. It extends from south of 1000N to 2800N where it abruptly terminates. The depth of the source is over 1500m. The anomaly may reflect a high in the magnetic basement or a deep fold structure.

Several faults have been interpreted from offsets in the trends of magnetic zones. With one exception they are oriented east-west.

C. IP SURVEY

An extensive area of high chargeability within which it is not possible to resolve individual sources occurs in the Renison Grid. This zone and individual anomalies are plotted on the electrical survey interpretation overlay (TAS 2-768). The salient features of the anomalies are described below. They are also summarised in Table 2. It should be noted that dip and depth values are only guidelines since they have been determined by comparison of the field data with model study results. They are highly dependent on the model selected.

Anomaly I:

This anomaly is located on the extreme west end of the four most northern lines. The position of the anomaly is an estimated one since only the eastern half of the standard anomaly pattern was obtained in the survey. Very low resistivities are associated with the high chargeability values. There is insufficient information for a reliable depth estimation to be made. The source is however within 25 metres of the surface. The anomaly is best defined on line 3800N at 2760E.

Anomaly II:

This is the most extensive anomaly on the grid. It covers eight lines (1400m) and is open to the north. In general the IP anomaly is a low resistivity anomaly as well. The anomaly is best defined on line 3200N at 3580E. Here the source is within 15m of the surface.