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conductive shear zones give rise to large E.M. anomalies comparable to those anticipated from orebodies.

- In this environment near surface and sub-surface resistivities are very high. Consequently even poor conductors provide a large conductivity contrast and are easily detected by E.M. techniques.
- Broad E.M. anomalies may be the effect of a variation in lithology with no associated 'anomalous' conductor.

### Magnetics

A Geometrics Uni Mag portable proton magnetometer (Model G-836) was used briefly as a ground reconnaissance tool during the 1976-77 field season to locate and investigate airborne E.M. and aeromagnetic anomalies. The restricted nature of the ground traverses, although verifying the existence of magnetic anomalies, was insufficient for adequate anomaly definition.

Detailed magnetics were carried out on all prospect grid traverses during the 1977-78 field season. The Geometrics Uni Mag (G836) was utilized for the Voyager 3 Area grid and for the initial location of the Voyager 9 magnetic anomaly centre, however a Geometrics field proton magnetometer (Model G-816) was used for the detailed magnetometer surveys of Voyager 1,2 and 9.

### Induced Polarization

#### a. Gradient array induced polarization

During the 1976-77 survey I.P. was carried out on a single tape and compass traverse at Voyager 1 using a gradient array configuration. A 25 metre receiving dipole spacing was utilized and the signal received on a Scintrex (IPR-8) instrument.