

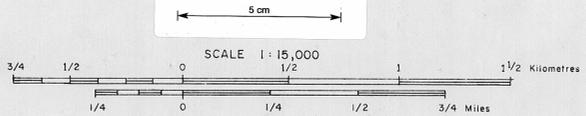
DIGHEM^{II} SURVEY

CLEVELAND AREA, TASMANIA

ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED



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ANOMALY GRADE	EM SYMBOL	MHO RANGE	DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity-thickness product. This product is in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms. The mho is a measure of conductivity and is a geologic parameter. Most swamps yield Grade 1 anomalies but highly conducting clays can give Grade 2 anomalies. The multi-coal anomaly shapes often allow surface conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letter S on this map. The remaining Grades 3 and 4 anomalies could be weak bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: The ore bodies of the Magnet River camp yield Grade 4 anomalies, while Maitub and Whistler give Grade 5 Graphite and sulphides can span all grades but, in this survey area, field work may show that the different grades indicate different types of conductors.
6	●	≥ 100	
5	●	50 - 99	
4	●	20 - 49	
3	●	10 - 19	
2	○	5 - 9	
1	○	≤ 4	
	X	Possible conductor	
Identifier	→	mho value	The actual mho value is plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The letter in the anomaly identifier. The horizontal rows of dots indicate anomaly amplitude on the flight record, and the vertical column gives the estimated depth. This depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or conductive overburden effects.
Depth	→	Conductor axis	DIGHEM maps are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor quality by means of the conductance grade symbols. The symbols can stand alone with geology when planning a follow-up program. The actual mho values are plotted for those who wish quantitative data. The anomaly ppm and depth are indicated by patterns, while being helpful to those who wish this information. The map provides an interpretation of all conductors in terms of length, strike direction, conductance and depth. The accuracy is comparable to an interpretation from a ground EM survey having the same line spacing.
50 feet	→	Probable surface response	
100 feet	→	Probable surface response	
150 feet	→	Probable surface response	
200 feet	→	Probable surface response	
	→	Probable line (power, telephone, pipe, or fence)	
	→	Possible line	
	→	Questionable anomaly	
	→	Apparent thickness > 10 m	
	→	Dip	
	→	Direct magnetic correction of 100 gamma	