

# DIGHEM<sup>II</sup> SURVEY

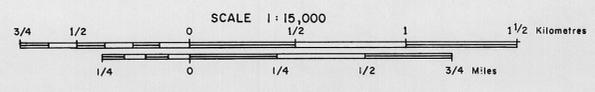
## CLEVELAND AREA, TASMANIA

### ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR

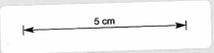
### COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

026075



SHEET 4

2879



80 -1500

Flight line  
Fiducials and numbers

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	MHO RANGE
6	●	20 - 100
5	●	50 - 99
4	●	20 - 49
3	●	10 - 19
2	●	5 - 9
1	●	≤ 4
	X	Possible conductor

Identifier	mho value
Depth in meters	10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000
Thickness of conductor	5 cm, 10 cm, 15 cm, 20 cm, 25 cm

Symbol	Description
—	Conductor axis
—	Probable surface response
SP	Possible surface response
L	Probable line (power, telephone, pipe, or fence)
LP	Possible line
?	Questionable anomaly
⊙	Apparent thickness > 10 m
Dip	Dip
100%	Direct magnetic correlation of 100 gamma

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity — thickness product. This product 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 Grade 1 and 2 anomalies could be wide bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: The ore bodies of the Mogan River complex yield Grade 4 anomalies, while Maffabi and Whistle 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.

The actual mho value is plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The letter is 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.

DIGHEM maps are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor quality by means of the conductivity 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 miscellaneous data which should not distract from the conductor 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.