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demagnetization effects are disregarded and when a fixed susceptibility-volume percent relationship is assumed. The technique in practice involves, first, correcting the actual EM response for variations in flying altitude and, second, calibrating the negative inphase ppms in terms of volume percent magnetite.

EM magnetite mapping provides another method of airborne geologic mapping. It thus joins resistivity mapping, magnetometer mapping, spectrometry, photogeology, etc., as a possible means by which geologic information can be obtained from airborne techniques. It is not nearly as useful in the general sense as the other airborne mapping techniques, but can be of value in cases where the magnetite content gives an indication of lithology.

Like magnetometry, the EM magnetite method maps only bedrock features, provided that the overburden is characterized by a general lack of magnetite. This contrasts with resistivity mapping which portrays the combined effect of bedrock and overburden.