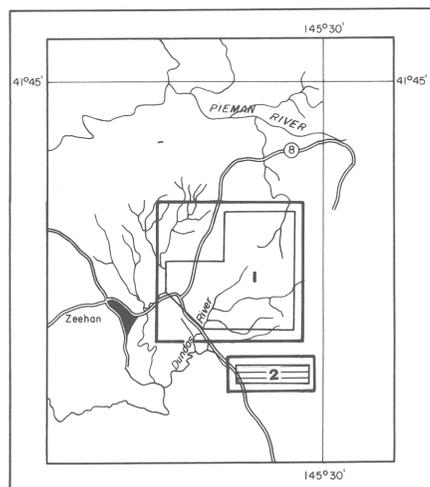




LOCATION MAP



Scale 1:250,000



# DIGHEM<sup>II</sup> SURVEY

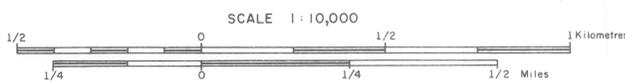
ZEEHAN REGION, TASMANIA  
ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR

619452

C.S.R. LIMITED

5 cm



SHEET 2

83-1928 77

Flight line

Fiducials  
and  
numbers

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

Identifier → C 38 ← mho value  
 Depth is greater than:  
 15 m  
 30 m  
 45 m  
 60 m  
 Dip slope and Orientation of Coaxial Coil is greater than:  
 5 ppm  
 10 ppm  
 15 ppm  
 20 ppm

Refer to list of anomalies in survey report for the actual ppm values for all coils, and for conductor depths.

S Surface response (usually conductive overburden, but includes conductive response from broad masses of weathered and unweathered rocks, and from culture which gathers current from conductive ground).  
 S? Possible surface response.  
 L Culture (usually a line such as a fence, power or telephone line, but also includes buildings, etc.).  
 L? Possible culture.  
 ? Questionable anomaly.  
 100? Apparent thickness > 10m.  
 100 Dip direction.  
 100? Direct magnetic correlation of 100 gammas.

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 conductance, and is a geologic parameter. Most swamps yield grade 1 anomalies but highly conducting clays can give grade 2 anomalies. The multi-coil 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 weak bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: The ore bodies of the Magus River camp (Quebec, Canada) yield grade 4 anomalies, while Metabir and Whittle (Ontario, Canada) 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 row of ppm indicates 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 conductance grade symbols. The symbols can stand alone with geology when planning a followup program. The actual mho values are plotted for those who wish quantitative data. The anomaly ppm and depth are indicated by inconspicuous dots 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.

JOB	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
355	APRIL 82	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>