

In areas where magnetite causes the inphase components to become negative, the apparent conductance and depth of EM anomalies may be unreliable.

Areas, in which EM responses are evident only on the quadrature components, indicate zones of poor conductivity. Where these responses are coincident with strong magnetic anomalies, it is possible that the inphase component amplitudes have been suppressed by the effects of magnetite. Most of these poorly-conductive magnetic features give rise to resistivity anomalies which are only slightly below background. These weak features are evident on the resistivity map but may not be shown on the electromagnetic anomaly map. If it is expected that poorly-conductive sulphides may be associated with magnetite-rich units, some of these weakly anomalous features may be of interest.