



lies between the Serpentine Hill and Razorback 'highs' may also be due to subcropping ultramafics, however its prospectiveness is considerably enhanced by the fact that the Grand Prize Fault trends towards it. The anomaly has been labelled the 'Grand Prize -NW Extn' anomaly and it is also further discussed below.

The positions and attitudes of the boundaries of the ultramafic bodies are required for a structural interpretation of the area, as well as being of direct interest as possible sites of mineralisation. An interpretation of the Razorback aeromagnetic anomaly is shown in Figure A1. Although the fit of the model to the data is not good north of the E.L. boundary, a northern dip to the northern side of the body seems, magnetically, most unlikely (a northern dip has been proposed on geological grounds by Komysan, pers. comm.).

The interpretation shown in Figure A1 has assumed only induced magnetisation, however Clark (1984) has shown that remanent magnetisation in the ultramafics may be important. The limited number of samples taken by Clark show scattered normal remanent magnetisation (NRM) but suggest that the resultant magnetic field vector points to the north with a shallower dip than the earth's present field (-72°). Such a dip direction makes a northerly dip to the Razorback ultramafic body even less likely. (The fit of the model to the observed data on the southern side of the profile was obtained by truncating the body at depth; further modelling of the ultramafics is being undertaken by Bishop, 1984).

A preliminary interpretation of the Grand Prize -NW Extn aeromagnetic anomaly (Figure A2) suggests that it also is caused by ultramafics (ie, a large -500m wide -body with considerable depth extent); however, the results of the Black Hill magnetic survey, which partially covers the area (see Figure 23) suggest that the aeromagnetic anomaly may resolve into more than one source on the ground. (It is most unlikely that a magnetic response would be recognised from any mineralisation close to the body shown in Figure A2 -particularly since the profile has been taken from contour cuts of filtered data; ie, any 'irregularities' caused by smaller and/or shallower sources have been smoothed away (as part of the original data processing). Also, a much closer line spacing than 500m would be needed to resolve small bodies of pyrrhotite from the responses due to magnetic rock units.)

An interpretation of the Great Northern aeromagnetic anomaly is shown in Figure A3. A body of comparable size to the Razorback and Grand Prize -NW Extn bodies has been interpreted and the result is consistent with a buried ultramafic (although such a body is not expected here (Komysan, pers. comm.)). The lower susceptibility (than the above two examples) is probably not significant: all three bodies could be adjusted in position (while retaining the same or better fit to the data) so as to have similar susceptibilities.

The Carbine Hill grid magnetic survey also showed a single-