



JPN responses have been labelled A to M. (Anomalies within zones are described by the anomaly number followed by a letter for NWC and the anomaly letter followed by a number for JPN -see listings in the Appendix.) Several Carbine Hill grid anomalies, from both transmitting stations, appear to be false; ie, the data appears to have been improperly recorded, resulting in the false cross-overs being plotted as anomalies (see example in Figure A6 and footnote in the Appendix). This means that the positions of the true anomalies, which will have different shapes and magnitudes, will lie to the east or west of the false anomalies at distances up to 250m. Only the anomalies listed in the Appendix have been examined; it is possible that other weaker responses may show the same characteristics.* The anomalies suspected of being false are: nos 14b, 15, 16, 22, D2, E2, F, G, H3, L and M. These occur on lines 600N, 1000N, 1400N, 2000, 3200N and 3600N of the Carbine Hill grid.

Both the old Kapi and Gt Northern workings have VLF responses near them. These anomalies may be sufficiently close (and strong enough) to make it possible that they are caused by mineralisation associated with the workings. Anomaly I (1800N/350E: Quality=37, Depth=47m) lies to the west of Kapi and anomalies 18 (1800N/525E: 4 & 13m) and J (1800N/525E: 8 & 34m) lie to the East. Anomaly E2 (600N/1375E: 27 & 48m) is a strong response approximately 100m to the west of the Gt Northern workings.

Anomaly E3 (800N/1500E: 5-8 & 23-34m) directly overlies the Gt Northern aeromagnetic anomaly and is thus of interest as a potential 'feeder zone', however it is a poor anomaly. Of more interest, are anomalies 17 (1000N/1700E: >28 & >50m) and F (1000N/1650E: 21 and 53m) which lie on the eastern edge of the aeromagnetic high.

Carbine Hill VLF responses directly associated with ground magnetic anomalies are no. 19 (1800N/900E: 5(21) & 23m(58m) - where the bracketed values are for a smoothed anomaly), which has a coincident magnetic anomaly of approximately 150nt and anomaly no. H (1600N/975E: 9 & 28m; 1800N/900E: 4(16) & 21m(47m) and 2000N/900E: 13 & 31m) which has a near-coincident response of 300nt. Close to anomaly G (1400N/400E), which is a suspected false anomaly, there is a 500nt magnetic anomaly coincident with the field strength maximum, 100m to the east of 'F'. Anomalies K and 20 (2200N/1375E: 25/39m & 17/35m resp.), which overlie the 'alteration zone', may be associated with a low amplitude, deep seated magnetic response.

* Although operator error in the middle of a survey, which was otherwise well executed, seems an unlikely explanation, I can think of no other (but see footnote in the Appendix). If test surveys confirm the above, then the 'false' dip angle and Fraser derivative data should be multiplied by -1 and replotted.