

376



650371

anomaly listing (cont.)

CARBINE HILL (NWC)

No.	Grid Posn	Depth (m)	Quality Factor	Field Strength	Associated Magnetic Response	Comment
12.	00N/1475E	31.	13	~150		
13.	00N/1600E	6.	4	~50		
14a.	400N/700E	76.	25	80	x	
14b.	600N/900E	46.	9	-		?false anomaly [‡]
15.	600N/900E	92.	28	-		?false anomaly [‡]
16.	600N/1450E	22(or 43)	7(or 15)	-		?false anomaly [‡] bracketed values are for a smoothed resp.
17.	1000N/1700E	>50.	>28	~100		
18.	1800N/525E	13.	4	~50		
19.	1800N/900E	23(58)	5(21)	~50	x	bracketed values are for a smoothed resp.
20.	2200N/1375E	35.	17	100		'alteration zone'
21.	2800N/875E	22.	7	-		
22.	3200N/1075E	33.	15	-		?false anomaly [‡]

‡ In a 'normal' anomaly, a field strength maximum coincides with the cross-over point of the dip angle profile. In the marked anomalies, a field strength high coincides with the reversed cross-overs (the so called 'false' anomalies). Error in recording the dip direction (ie, using the opposite convention) would give this result (the field books have been checked and they are consistent with the final plots), see the example in Figure A6. If the indicated anomalies are false, then 'true' anomalies should lie to the east or west at distances varying between 50 and 250m. For most of the anomalies, the field strength profiles are noisy and the anomalies are weak, thus no definite statement is made as to whether an anomaly is 'true' or 'false'. The most positive identification is on line 3600N (JPN).