

INTERPRETATION

The magnetic data obtained during the DIGHEM survey was used to gain the major structural and lithological features, at Colebrook Hill. The major western magnetic anomaly relates to the serpentized ultramafic rock. Magnetic amplitude is variable, presumably related to the degree of alteration, reflected by the amount of magnetite remaining in the rock.

The eastern magnetic anomaly has no relation to surface geology. It is continuous over a distance of at least 300m and presumably relates to a subsurface lithology, perhaps a unit within the Crimson Creek Volcanics.

Variations in strike and magnetic amplitude of both these units have been used to indicate cross faulting; strike faults are difficult to recognize from magnetic data alone. The resistivity data as calculated from the DIGHEM results has been incorporated in the regional interpretation: in particular there is a zone of lower resistivity (100-1000 ohm.metres) in the western part of the Munro Creek Shale.