

In areas where EM responses are evident only on the quadrature components, zones of poor conductivity are indicated. 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. These poorly-conductive magnetic features usually give rise to resistivity anomalies which may be poorly defined. 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.

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