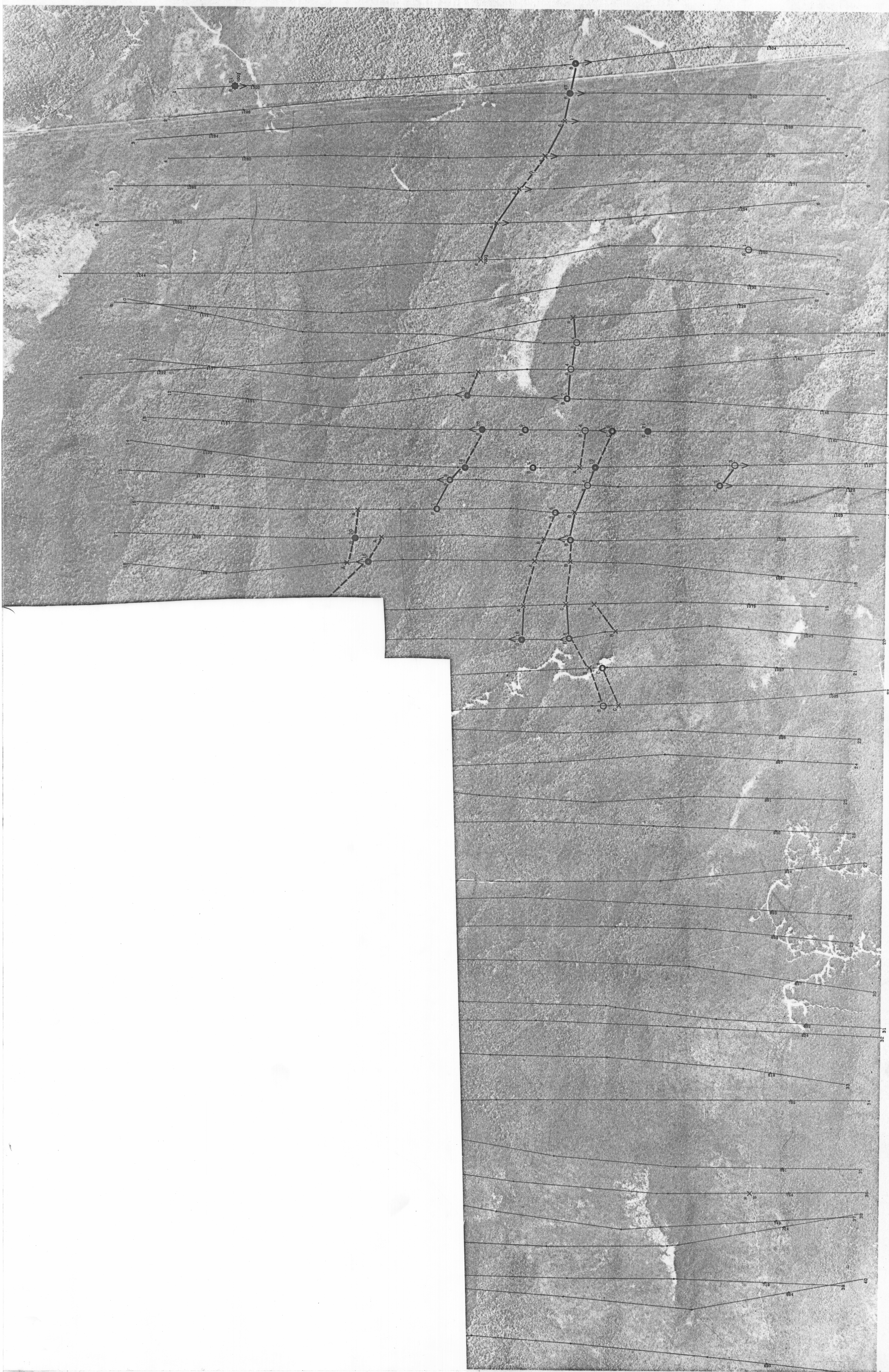
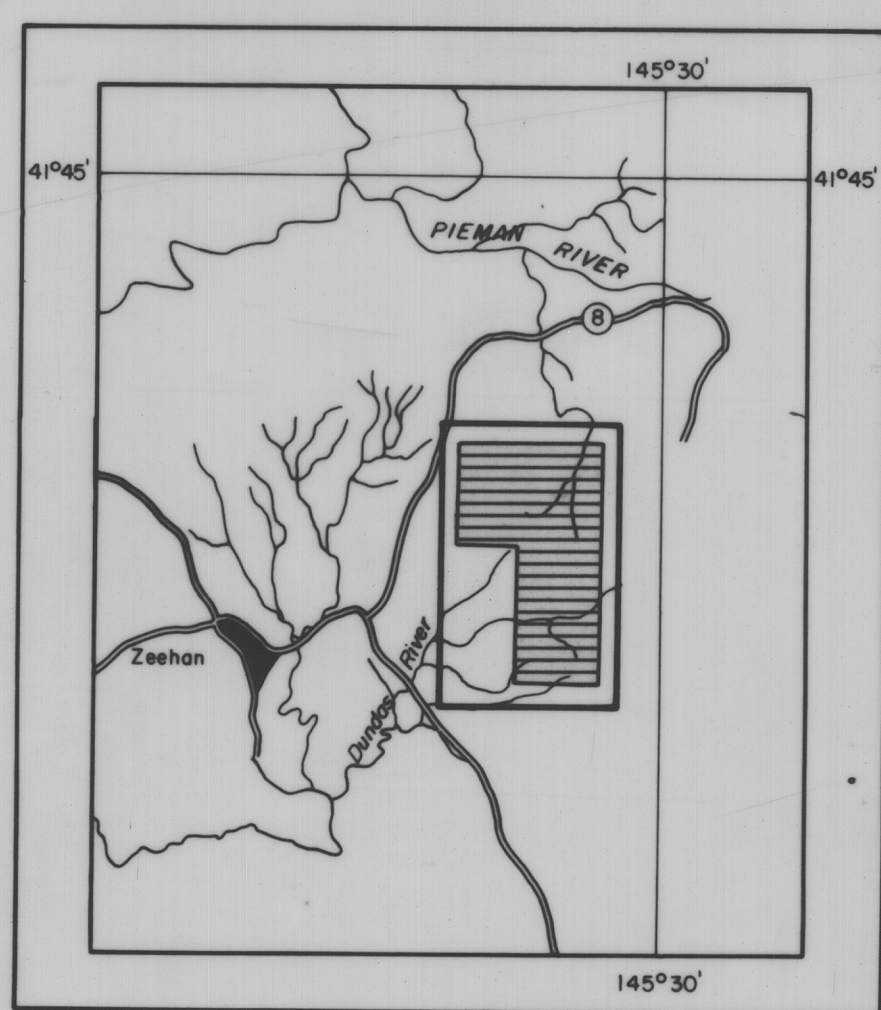




LOCATION MAP



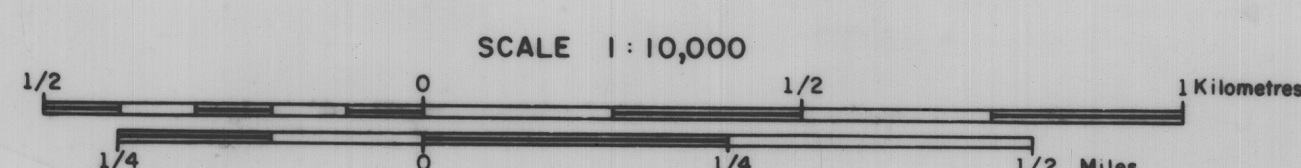
Scale 1:250,000



DIGHEM^{II} SURVEY

ZEEHAN REGION, TASMANIA
ELECTROMAGNETICS
FOR

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO.
OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.



Flight line

Fiducials
and
numbers

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	MAG RANGE
6	●	≥ 100
5	●	50 - 100
4	●	20 - 50
3	●	10 - 20
2	●	5 - 10
1	●	≤ 5
0	○	≤ 4
	X	Possible conductor

Depth is greater than	EM value
10 m	100
20 m	50
30 m	20
40 m	10
50 m	5
60 m	4

Refer to list of anomalies in survey
report for the actual ppm values for all
dots, and for conductive depths.

Conductor data
57 Surface response (usually conductive inclusions), but includes conductive response from broad exposure of weathered and unweathered rocks, and from cultural features which carry current from conducting ground.
57 Possible surface response
57 Culture (usually a line such as a fence, power or telephone line, but also includes buildings, etc.)
57 Possible culture
57 Questionable anomaly
100 Direct magnetic correlation of 100 gammas

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity — thick-
ness product. This product is mho is the reciprocal of resistance in
ohms. The mho is a measure of conductivity, and is a geologic parameter.
Most average yield grade 1 anomalies but highly conducting clays
can give grade 2 anomalies. The multi-peak anomalies often allow
surface conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letter
S on this map. The remaining grades 1 and 2 anomalies could be real
bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher con-
ductivities. Examples: The ore bodies of the Magpie River camp (Que-
bec, Canada) give grade 5. Graphite and sulphides can appear at grades
but, in this survey area, field work may show that the different grades in-
dicate different types of conductors.

The actual mho value is plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The letter is
the anomaly identifier. The horizontal row of dots indicates anomaly am-
plitude 20. The right record, and the vertical column gives the estimated
depth. This depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the con-
ductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a
shallow dip or conductive overburden effects.

DIGHEM maps are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor
quality by means of the conductivity grade symbols. The symbols can
stand alone with geology when planning a follow-up program. The actual
mho values are plotted for those who wish quantitative data. The anomaly
ppm and depth are indicated by inconspicuous dots which should not be
distorted from the conductor patterns, while being helpful to those who wish
this information. The map provides an interpretation of all conductors in
terms of length, strike direction, conductance and depth. The accuracy is
comparable to an interpretation from a ground EM survey having the
same line spacing.

JOB	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
355	APRIL 82	DM	BC