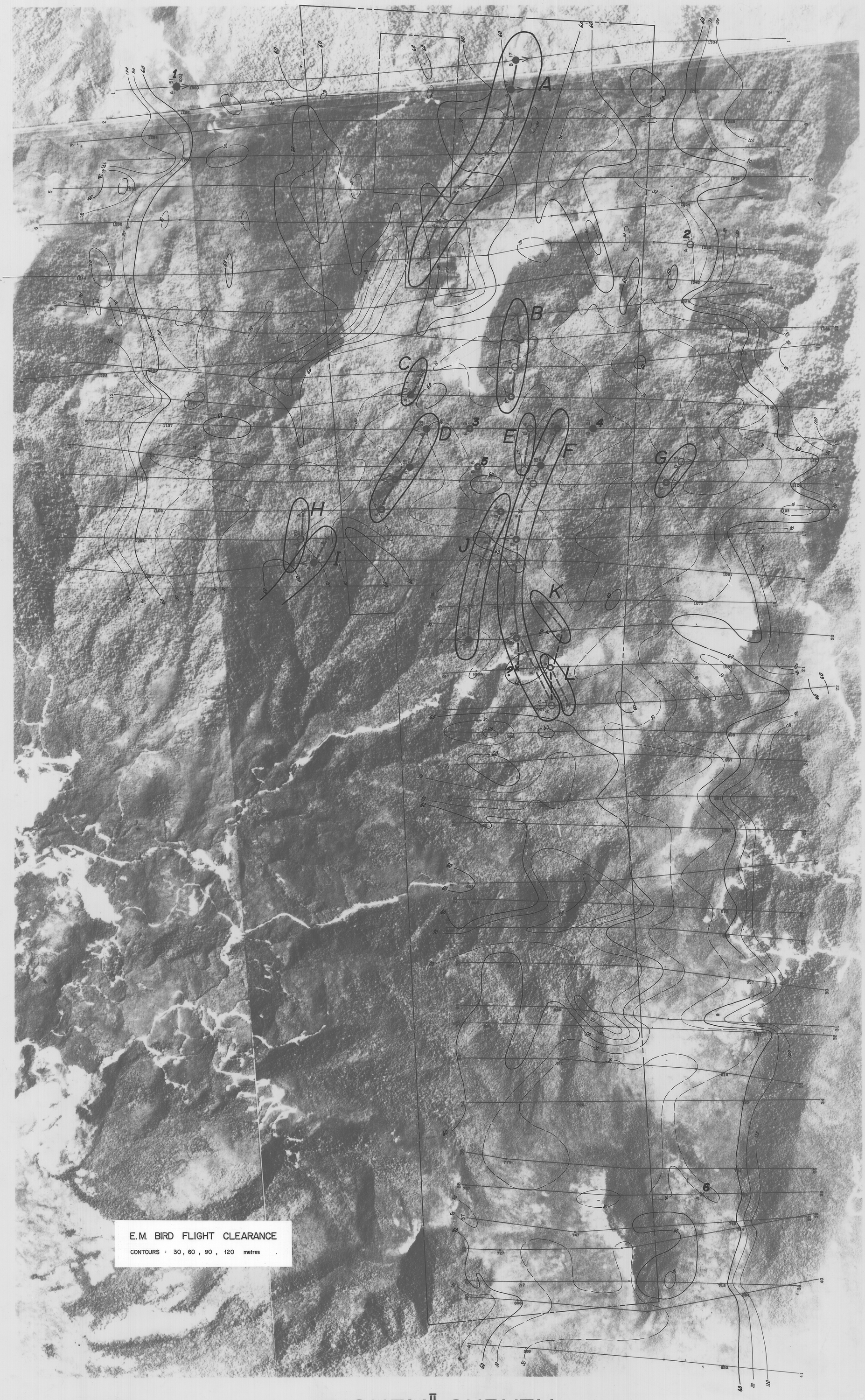
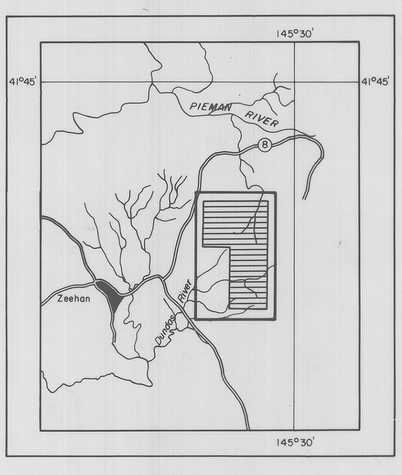
TCR 94-3609
EL 15/76
E.Z. CO, GEOPEKO
MONTEZUMA

AX - 527 - 0021



Approx. position of E.L. boundary

LOCATION MAP



Scale 1:250,000

DIGHEM II SURVEY

ZEEHAN REGION, TASMANIA

ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

SCALE 1:10,000

1/2 0 1/2 1 Kilometres

1/4 0 1/4 1/2 Miles

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. C. FRASER
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Flight line

Fiducials and numbers

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	MHO RANGE
6	●	≥ 100
5	✚	50 — 99
4	●	20 — 49
3	●	10 — 19
2	○	5 — 9
1	○	≤ 4
	×	Possible conductor

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity — thickness product. This product in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms. The mho is a measure of conductance, and is a geologic parameter. Most swamps yield grade 1 anomalies but highly conducting clays can give grade 2 anomalies. The multi-coil anomaly shapes often allow surface conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letter S on this map. The remaining grade 1 and 2 anomalies could be weak bedrock conductors. The higher grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: The ore bodies of the Magusi River camp (Quebec, Canada) yield grade 4 anomalies, while Mattabi and Whistle (Ontario, Canada) give grade 5. Graphite and sulphides can span all grades but, in this survey area, field work may show that the different grades indicate different types of conductors.

identifier — C 38 — mho value

Depth is greater than
15 m
30 m
45 m
60 m

Inphase and Quadrature of Coaxial Coil is greater than
5 ppm
10 ppm
15 ppm
20 ppm

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

The actual mho value is plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The letter is the anomaly identifier. The horizontal rows of dots indicate anomaly amplitude on the flight record, and the vertical column gives the estimated depth. This depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or conductive overburden effects.

- Conductor axis
- S — Surface response (usually conductive overburden, but includes conductive response from broad expanse of weathered and unweathered rocks, and from culture which gathers current from conductive ground).
- S? — Possible surface response
- L — Culture (usually a line such as a fence, power or telephone line, but also includes buildings, etc.).
- L? — Possible culture
- ? — Questionable anomaly
- Apparent thickness > 10m
- Dip direction
- 100Σ — Direct magnetic correlation of 100 gammas

DIGHEM maps are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor quality by means of the conductance grade symbols. The symbols can stand alone with geology when planning a followup 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 distract 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	PM	

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF AASIA. LTD.

PROJECT: MONTEZUMA J.V — TAS.

DIGHEM
E.M. ANOMALIES

SCALE: 1:10000	Survey: DIGHEM	Revised:
Refer: E.Z/MG 82/11	Date: 26.11.1982	REF. NO. Figure 1.
Drawn: DIGH/NIK	Checked:	