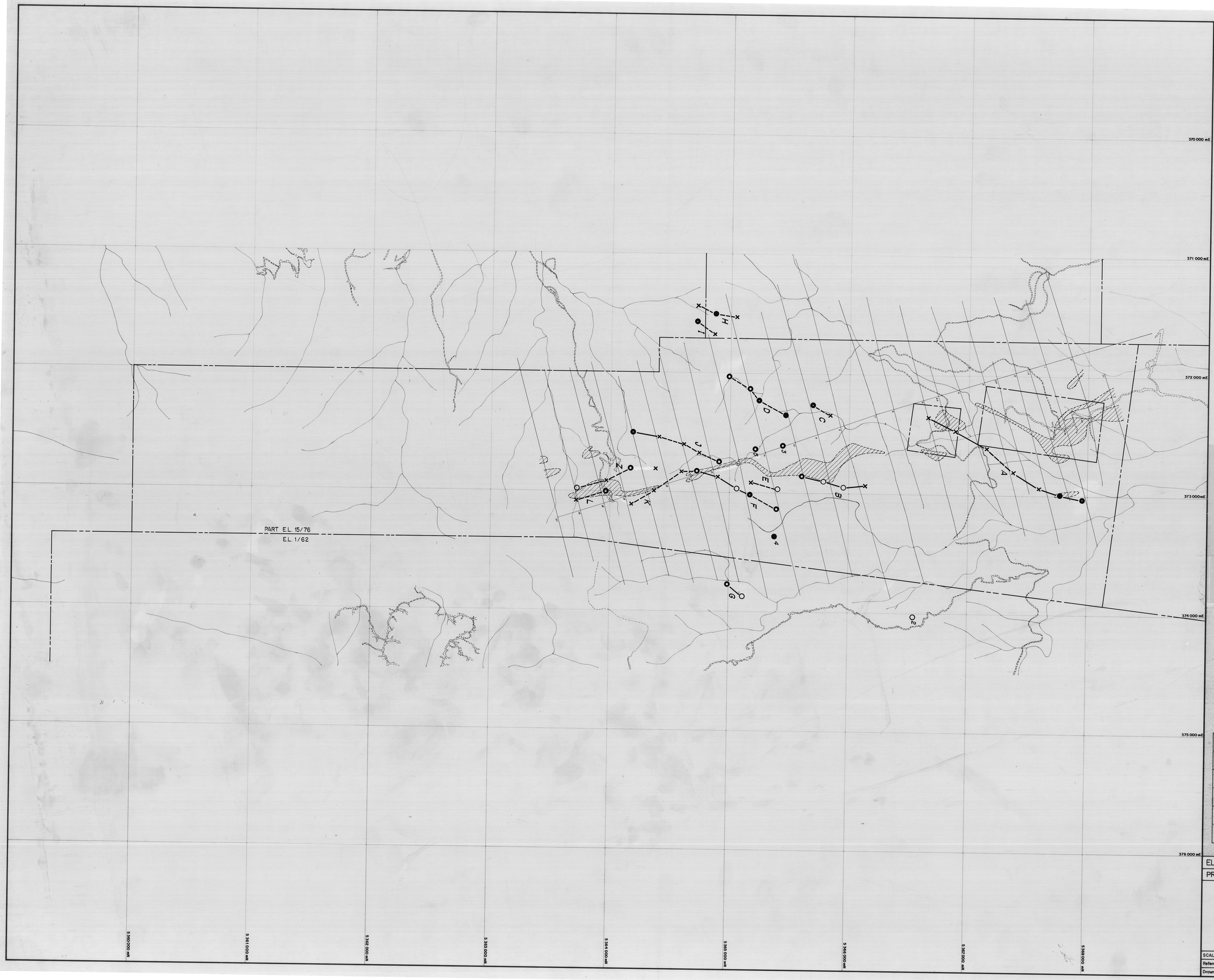



+30 ppm Sn soil geochemistry values.

**NOTE**

Lines 01 to 13 taken from Reconnaissance Mapping by New Consolidated Gold Fields (Australia) Pty.Ltd. Scale 400 ft to 1 inch, dated 22.4.1969.

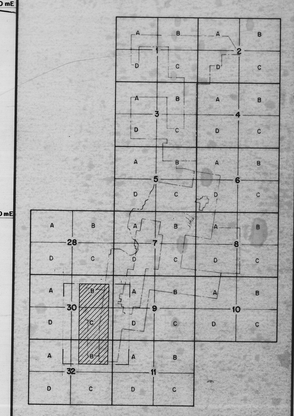
Lines 7 to 13 re-cut and partially extended in April '82, with limited ground control by W. Moyle

Lines 14 to 20 newly cut in April '82 at nominal 200m spacings and nominal azimuth 75° A.M.G.

Z denotes those conductors designated as $F_8$ to $F_{10}$ by Bishop (1982).
Anomaly trend K has been joined to $F_6$ after field mapping interpretation.

| ANOMALY GRADE | EM GRADE SYMBOL | MHO RANGE |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | ● | ≥ 100 |
| 5 | ● | 50 – 99 |
| 4 | ● | 20 – 49 |
| 3 | ● | 10 – 19 |
| 2 | ○ | 5 – 9 |
| 1 | ○ | ≤5 + |
| X | Possible conductor | |

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity — thickness (plate) and "mhos" (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, and the conductive shale 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 Matteo 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.




ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF A'ASIA LTD.

PROJECT: MONTEZUMA J.V. , TAS.

5 cm

ANOMALIES

DIGHEM – Sn-Geochemistry

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCALE : 1 : 10 000 | Survey : Dighem, R.A.S. | Revised : | |
| Reference : | Date : 18. 2. 1983 | Ref. No. | |
| Drawn : Nik | Checked : | AO-527-0028 | |

TCR 94-3609
EL 15/76
E.Z. OLD ROSEBERY
MONTEZUMA