The field work was carried out over previously cut and chained lines spaced at 200 foot intervals. Base stations were established along the base lines by repeated readings, while one magnetometer remained stationary at a control point. Corrections for diurnal variation and/or instrument drift were made by repeating base stations at frequent intervals (apprximately every half hour). Readings were taken along the lines at 100 foot stations, with occasional 50 foot stations where necessary.

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RESULTS

The south half of the claims are reported to be underlain by sedimentary rocks. This area indicated very little magnetic relief, whereas the area north of the base line was relatively disturbed. The Misema fault is reflected by the displacement of the megnetic trends. Two other north-south faults are postulated from the survey results and are sketched on the accompanying map.

A current hypothesis, regarding the alteration accompanying gold deposition, suggests that accessory magnetite was removed from the sheared, altered host rocks and that these areas may be marked by "magnetic lows". Accordingly some of the more persistent "lows" have also been sketched on the survey plan.

The magnetic results should be considered in the light of all available geological data in order to determine their revelance to locating gold mineralization.

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