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A-787

REPORT ON AN

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY

CUNNINGHAM TOWNSHIP

SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT, ONTARIO

for

INGAMAR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

by: ***TERRAQUEST LTD.***
Toronto, Canada
August 24, 1988

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1. Introduction

This report describes the specifications and results of a geophysical survey carried out for Ingamar Explorations Limited of Cedar Hill, Connaught, Ontario, P0N 1A0 by Terraquest Ltd., 240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada. The field work was completed on July 1, 1988 and the data processing, interpretation and reporting from July 2 to August 24, 1988.

The purpose of a survey of this type is two-fold. First to prospect directly for anomalously conductive and magnetic areas in the earth's crust which may be caused by, or at least related to, mineral deposits. A second is to use the magnetic and conductivity patterns derived from the survey results to assist in mapping geology, and to indicate the presence of faults, shear zones, folding, alteration zones and other structures potentially favourable to the presence of gold and base-metal concentration. To achieve this purpose the survey area was systematically traversed by an aircraft carrying geophysical instruments along parallel flight lines spaced at even intervals, 100 metres above the terrain surface, and aligned so as to intersect the regional geology in a way to provide the optimum contour patterns of geophysical data.

2. The Property

The property is located in the northeast corner of Cunningham township, in the Sudbury Mining Division of Ontario about 128 kilometres southwest of the town of Timmins. The property can be approached by bush roads to the east in Garnet township and to the west on the west side of Ransom Lake.

The latitude and longitude are 47 degrees 45 minutes, and 82 degrees 37 minutes respectively, and the N.T.S. reference is 41O/10 and 15.

The claim numbers are shown in figure 2 and listed below:

P-987226	to	P-987234	Inc.	(9)
P-1036517				(1)
P-1036520	to	P-103527	Inc.	(8)
Total Claims				18

3. Geology

Map References

1. Map 51F: Cunningham-Garnet Area
   Scale 1:63,360
   O.D.M. 1942
2. Map 2503: Cunningham and Garnet Townships
   Scale 1:31,680
   O.G.S. 1967
3. Map P.2339: Cunningham Township
   Scale 1:15,840
   O.G.S. 1980

The survey area is underlain predominantly by mafic metavolcanics that trend to the west and northwest. Minor intermediate and felsic metavolcanics occur in the central part of the survey area north of Allan Lake. At least three iron formations associated with chemical metasediments occur along the eastern part of the survey area.

Three gold occurrences around the eastern and northern edges of Allan Lake indicate that gold mineralization is associated with both the mafic and intermediate metavolcanics.

Regionally, faults trend to the north-northwest.

4. Survey Specifications

4.1 Instruments

The survey was carried out using a Cessna 206 aircraft, registration C-GGLS, which carries a magnetometer and a VLF electromagnetic detector.

The magnetometer is a high sensitivity, optically pumped cesium vapour magnetometer mounted in a stinger attached to the tail of the aircraft. It's specifications are as follows:

Working range:	20,000-100,000 gammas
Sensitivity:	0.001 gammas
Sampling rate:	0.2 seconds
Model:	BIW 2321H8
Manufacturer:	Scintrex, Concord Ontario.

The magnetometer processor is a PMAG 3000 and the data acquisition system is a PDAS 1000, both manufactured by Picodas Group Inc.

The signal to noise ratio of the magnetic response is improved by a real time compensation technique provided by Picodas Limited. The sources of com-

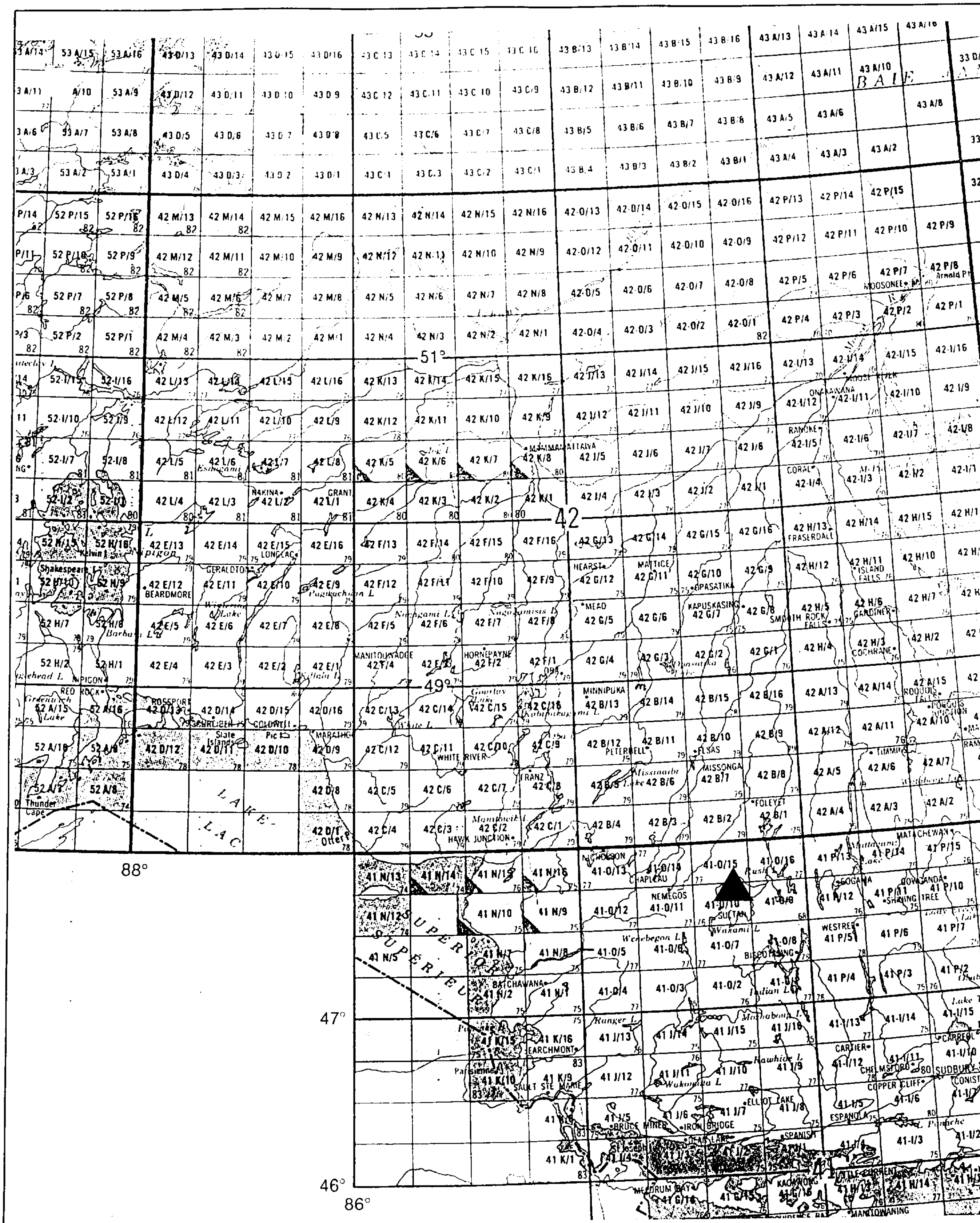

FIGURE 1. General Location

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Suite 905, 121 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada, M5H 2K1, Telephone (416) 869-0010

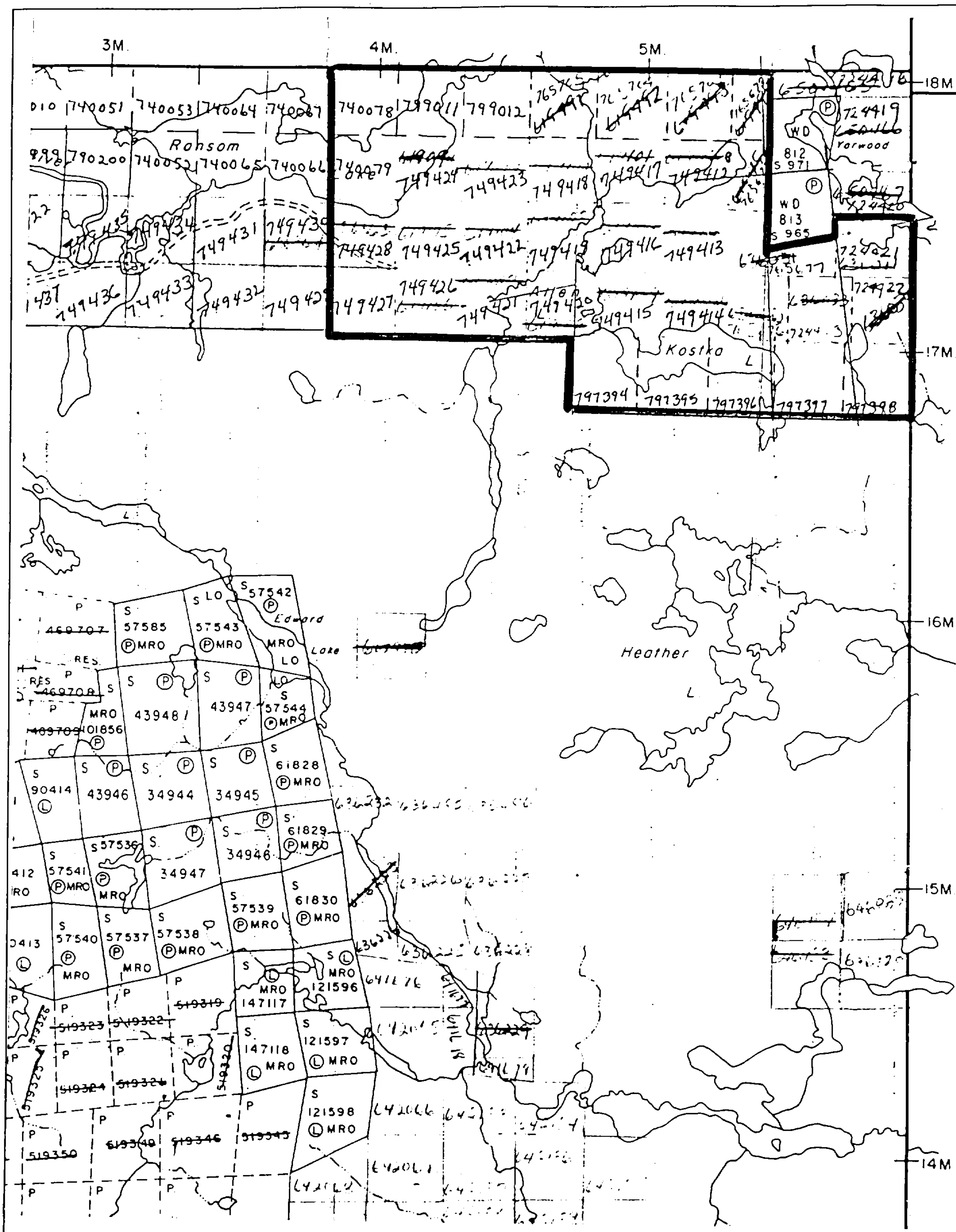

FIGURE 2. Claim Location Map
(exact locations not certified)

240 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada M5H 1W7, Telephone (416) 971-5400, Fax (416) 971-6449

sated noise are permanent, induced and petty current effects of the airframe and the heading effects. The system uses three fluxgate magnetometers to measure the aircraft attitude with respect for the earth magnetic field vector. A mathematical model is used to solve this interference effect.

The VLF-EM unit uses three orthogonal detector coils to measure (a) the total field strength of the time-varying EM field and (b) the phase between the vertical coil and both the "along line" coil (LINE) and the "cross-line" coil (ORTHO). The LINE coil is tuned to a transmitter station that is ideally positioned at right angles to the flight lines, while the ORTHO coil transmitter should be in line with the flight lines. It's specifications are:

Accuracy:	1%
Reading Interval:	1/2 second
Model:	TOTEM 2A
Manufacturer:	Herz Industries, Toronto, Canada

The VLF sensor is mounted in the left wing tip extension.

Other instruments are:

- King KRA-10A radar altimeter
- UDAS-100 data processor with Digidata nine track tape recorder, manufatured by Urtec Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
- Geocam video camera and recorder for flight path recovery, manufactured by Geotech Ltd., Markham, Ontario.

4.2 Lines and Data

Line spacing:	100 metres
Line direction:	360 degrees
Terrain clearance:	100 m
Average ground speed:	193 km/hr
Data point interval:	
Magnetic:	11 metres
VLF-EM:	11 metres
Tie Line interval:	2 km
Channel 1 (LINE):	NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Channel 2 (ORTHO):	NSS Annapolis, 21.4 kHz
Line km over total survey area:	94 line km
Line km over claim groups:	72 line km

4.3 Tolerances

Line spacing: Any gaps wider than twice the line spacing and longer than 10 times the line spacing were filled in by a new line.

Terrain clearance: Portions of line which were flown above 125 metres for more than one km were reflown if safety considerations were acceptable.

Diurnal magnetic variation: Less than ten gammas deviation from a smooth background over a period of two minutes or less as seen on the base station analogue record.

Manoeuvre noise: nil

4.4 Photomosaics

For navigating the aircraft and recovering the flight path, semi-controled mosaics of aerial photographs were made from existing air photos. Each photograph forming the mosaic was adjusted to conform to the NTS map system before the mosaic was assembled.

5. Data Processing

Flight path recovery was carried out in the field using a video tape viewer to observe the flight path as recorded by the Geocam video camera system. The flight path recovery was completed daily to enable reflights to be selected where needed for the following day.

The magnetic data was levelled in the standard manner by tying survey lines to the tie lines. The IGRF has not been removed. The total field was contoured by computer using a program provided by Dataplotting Services Inc. To do this the final levelled data set is gridded at a grid cell spacing of 1/10th of an inch at map scale.

The vertical magnetic gradient is computed from the total field data using a method of transforming the data set into the frequency domain, applying a transfer function to calculate the gradient, and then transforming back into the spatial domain. The method is described by a number of authors including Grant, 1972 and Spector, 1968. The computer program for this purpose is provided by Paterson, Grant and Watson Ltd. of Toronto.

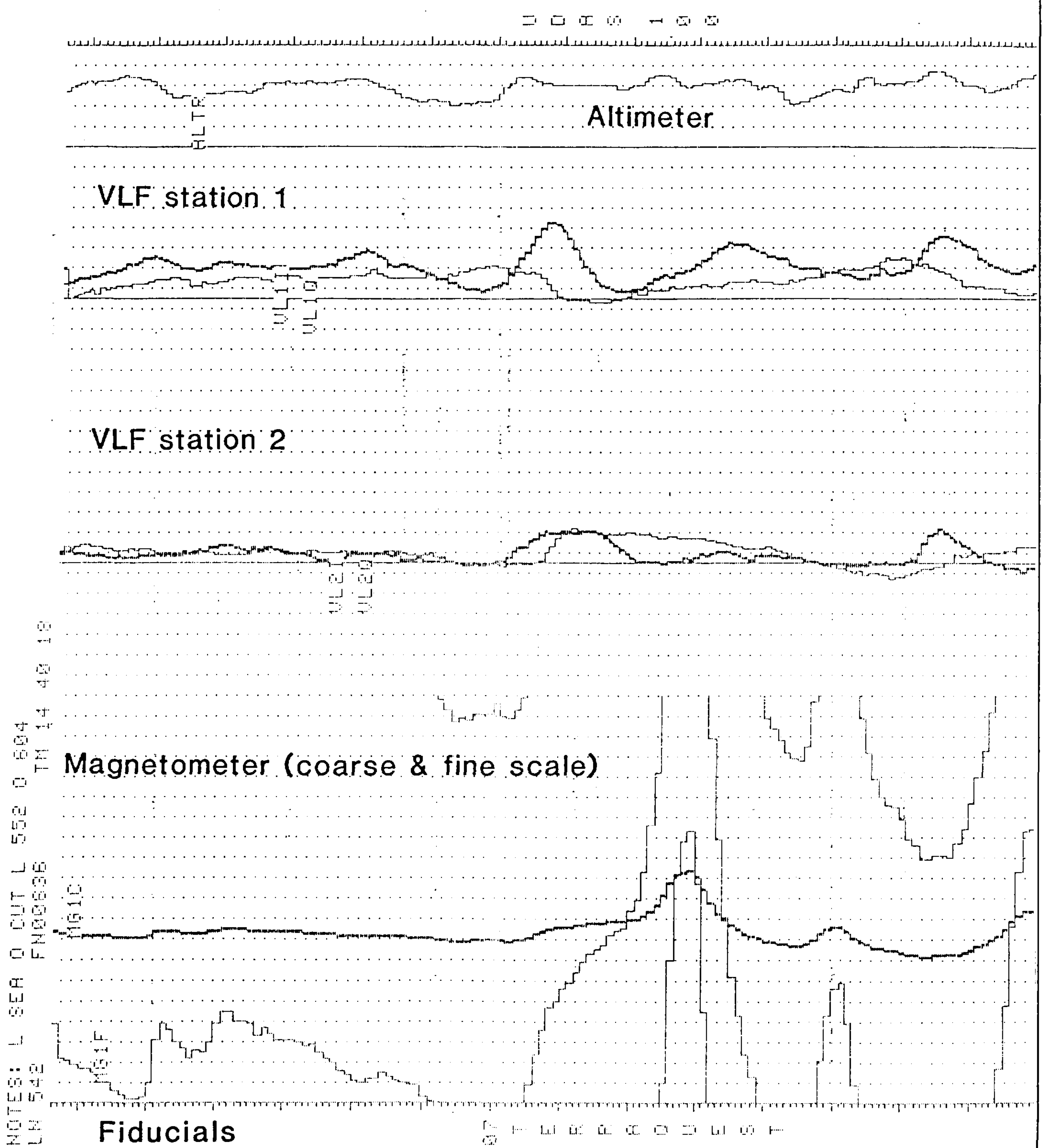

FIGURE 3. Sample of analogue data

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: VLF data was treated automatically so as to normalize the non conductive background areas to 100 (total field strength) and zero (quadrature). The algorithms to do this were developed by Terraquest and will be provided to anyone interested by application to the company.

All of these dataprocessing calculations and map contouring were carried out by Dataplotting Services Inc. of Toronto.

Grant, F.S. and Spector A., 1970: Statistical Models for Interpreting Aeromagnetic Data; Geophysics, Vol 35

Grant, F.S., 1972: Review of Data Processing and Interpretation Methods in Gravity and Magnetics; Geophysics Vol 37-4

Spector, A., 1968: Spectral Analysis of Aeromagnetic maps; unpublished thesis; University of Toronto.

6. Interpretation

6.1 General Approach

To satisfy the purpose of the survey as stated in the introduction, the interpretation procedure was carried out on both the magnetic and VLF data. On a local scale the magnetic gradient contour patterns were used to outline geological units which have different magnetic intensity and patterns or "signatures". Where possible these are related to existing geology to provide a geological identity to the units. On a regional scale the total field contour patterns were used in the same way.

Faults and shear zones are interpreted mainly from lateral displacements of otherwise linear magnetic anomalies but also from long narrow "lows". The direction of regional faulting in the general area is taken into account when selecting faults. Folding is usually seen as curved regional patterns. Alteration zones can show up as anomalously quiet areas, often adjacent to strong, circular anomalies that represent intrusives. Magnetic anomalies that are caused by iron deposits of ore quality are usually obvious owing to their high amplitude, often in tens of thousands of gammas.

VLF anomalies are categorized according to whether the phase response is normal, reverse, or no phase at all. The significance of the differing phase responses is not completely understood although in general reverse phase indicates either overburden as the source or a conductor with considerable depth extent, or both. Normal phase response is theoretically caused by surface conductors with limited depth extent. In some cases, a change in the orientation of the conductor appears to affect the sense of the phase response.

Areas showing a smooth VLF-EM response somewhat above background (ie. 110 or so) are likely caused by overburden which is thick enough and conductive enough to saturate at these frequencies. In this case no response from bedrock is seen.

The VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified and evaluated according to the Terraquest classification system (Figure 4). This system correlates the nature and orientation of the conductor axes with stratigraphic, structural and topographic features to obtain an association from which one or more origins may be selected. Alternate associations are indicated in parentheses.

6.2 Interpretation

The magnetic and VLF-EM data are shown in contoured format on maps at a scale of 1:10,000 in the back pocket. An interpretation map is also provided. The following notes are intended to supplement these maps.

The total magnetic field has a relief of approximately 2,000 gammas and shows strong responses along the eastern half of the survey area, and moderate to weak responses that trend to the west and northwest over the western half of the survey area. The vertical magnetic gradient is particularly useful in improving the resolution of the strong magnetic anomalies to the east and has been used to delineate the stratigraphy and structure.

The strong magnetic responses to the east are interpreted as iron formation consistent with the geological mapping. Magnetic mapping of this unit suggests that some of these horizons may be connected by folding whereas others may be truncated by north-northwest trending faults. Note that the interpreted widths may be exaggerated due to the overwhelming effect often associated with strong magnetic susceptibilities.

The mafic metavolcanics (Unit 1) correlate with moderate magnetic responses. Horizons with increased magnetic activity (Unit 1m) may be derived from more mafic compositions or possibly higher concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite.

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FIGURE 4

TERRAQUEST CLASSIFICATION OF VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXES

SYMBOL	CORRELATION	ASSOCIATION: Possible Origins
a , A	Coincident with magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
b , B	Parallel to magnetic stratigraphy	Bedrock non-magnetic horizons: stratabound mineralogic origin or shear zone
c , C	No correlation with magnetic stratigraphy	Association not known: possible small scale stratabound mineralogic origin, fault or shear zone, overburden
d , D	Coincident with magnetic dyke	Dyke or possible fault: mineralogic or electrolytic
f , F	Coincident with topographic lineament or parallel to fault system	Fault zone: mineralogic or electrolytic
ob , OB	Contours of total field response conform to topographic depression	Most likely overburden: clayey sediments, swampy mud
cul , CUL	Coincident with cultural sources	Electrical, pipe or railway lines

NOTES

1 - Upper case symbols denote a relatively strong total field strength

2 - Underlined symbols denote a relatively strong quadrature response

3 - Mineralogic origins include sulphides, graphite, and in fault zones, gouge

4 - Electrolytic origins imply conductivity related to porosity or high moisture content

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felsic (Unit 3) and intermediate (Unit 2) metavolcanics correlate with weak magnetic responses and in general cannot be discriminated, and form the quiet magnetic background.

Exposures of the gabbro correlate with moderate (Unit 5) to strong (Unit 5m) magnetic responses. This variability may be related to the initial composition or possibly to alteration. It is difficult to discriminate the 5m horizon magnetic unit from the iron formation and 1m units. For example the strong anomaly north of Allan Lake lies amongst prominent 1m horizons to the west, iron formation to the southeast, and gabbro to the northeast. It is possibly that this anomaly has many sources. However, it is speculated that the major source is an intrusive at depth, possibly part of the 5m unit. This is based on the northeast trend of the anomaly.

Numerous northeast trending faults have been interpreted, some of which correlate well with topographic lineaments. Several north trending faults in the central part of the survey area appear to possess considerable lateral displacement.

The VLF-EM survey has identified numerous VLF-EM conductive zones. The strongest ones coincide with lakes and topographic depressions and are probably related to conductive overburden.

Several strong conductor axes coincide with magnetic stratigraphy and therefore probably possess stratabound origins such as sulphides or graphite. Note that two of the major iron formations and one of the magnetic members of the mafic metavolcanics coincide with strong VLF conductor axes. These should be followed up on the ground using IP or EM methods. A few conductor axes cross the magnetic stratigraphy have been interpreted to possess structural associations, either faults or shear zones. This type of conductivity may be related to (a) minerals such as sulphides, graphite or gouge within the structure, or (b) an ionic effect created by water or porosity along the structure or to conductive overburden in an overlying topographic depression. Structures identified by either VLF-EM or magnetic methods possess potential for epithermal mineralization and should be investigated on the ground.

7. Summary

An airborne combined magnetic and VLF-EM survey has been carried out at 100 metre line intervals with data reading stations at 11 metres along the flight lines. All data is produced on maps at a scale of 1:10,000.

The magnetic data has been used to modify and update the existing geology and has shown a number of new contacts and faults. Numerous VLF-EM conductor axes have been identified, three of which coincide with magnetic stratigraphy and are believed to have potential sulphide origins and have been recommended for additional investigation. Several conductor axes are associated with structural sources and should be investigated for possible epithermal type mineralization.

TERRAQUEST LTD.

Charles Q. Barrie, M.Sc.
Geologist

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

DOCUMENT No. W 8806 5

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

W88 6 6015

2.11678

Mining Act

41015SE0121 2.11678 CUNNINGHAM

900

— Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): AIRBORNE MAGNETIC & VLF-EM SURVEY	Township or Area: CUNNINGHAM TOWNSHIP
Claim Holder(s): DAVID JONES LARRY SALO	Prospector's Licence No.: M-21190 -M 20010
Address: SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO Gen. Del. CONNAUGHT, Ont. PON 1A0	
Survey Company: TERRAQUEST LTD.	Date of Survey (from & to): 02 07 88 (Day Mo. Yr.) – 24 08 88 (Day Mo. Yr.) ; Total Miles of line Cut:
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Charles Q. Barry, 240 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1W7	

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Man Days	Geophysical	Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

RECEIVED JAN 27 1989 MINING LANDS SECTION

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

RECEIVED SEP 26 1988

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
Sept. 22/88	M Hibbard Agent

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	987226	
	987227	
	987228	
	987229	
	987230	
	987231	
	987232	
	987233	
	987234	
	1036517	
	1036520	
	1036521	
	1036522	
	1036523	
	1036524	
	1036525	
	1036526	
	1036527 corrected to P 1036516	

RECORDED SEP 26 1988

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT FILES OFFICE FEB 1989 RECEIVED

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. 18

For Office Use Only		
Total Days Cr. Recorded: 1440	Date Recorded: SEPT 26/88	Mining Recorder: [signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded: 31 Jan 89	Branch Director: [signature]

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
Maurice Hibbard ... CONNAUGHT ... BOX 113

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

2.11678

Mining Act

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s)	AIRBORNE MAGNETIC & VLF-EM SURVEY
Township or Area	CUNNINGHAM TOWNSHIP
Claim Holder(s)	DAVID JONES LARRY SALO
Prospector's Licence No.	M-21190 -M 20010
Address	SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO Gen. Del. CONNAUGHT, Ont. PON 1A0
Survey Company	TERRAQUEST LTD.
Date of Survey (from & to)	02 07 88 (Day Mo. Yr.) – 24 08 88 (Day Mo. Yr.)
Total Miles of line Cut	
Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)	Charles Q. Barry, 240 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1W7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

		Days per Claim
Special Provisions — For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting) For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Man Days — Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	
Airborne Credits — Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	40
	Magnetometer	40
	Radiometric	

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1988

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Number	Expend. Days Cr.
P	987226	
	987227	
	987228	
	987229	
	987230	
	987231	
	987232	
	987233	
	987234	
	1036517	
	1036520	
	1036521	
	1036522	
	1036523	
	1036524	
	1036525	
	1036526	
	1036527	

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. 18

For Office Use Only		
Total Days Cr. Recorded	Date Recorded	Mining Recorder
	Date Approved as Recorded	Branch Director

Date: Sept. 22/88   Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): [signature] Agent

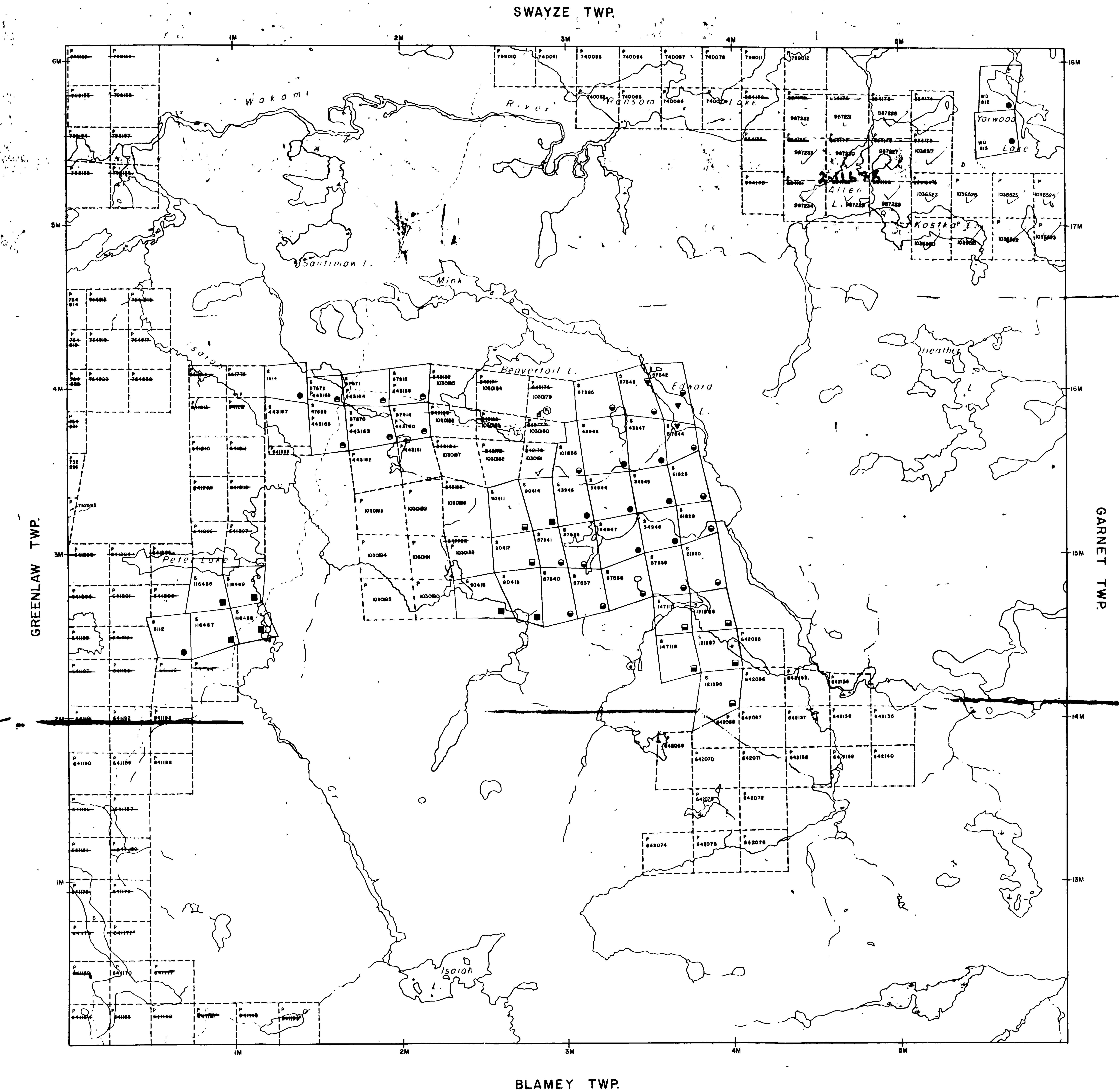
Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying: Maurice Hibbard, Cedar Hill, CONNAUGHT, Ont. PON IAO

Date Certified: Sept. 22/88   Certified by (Signature): [signature]

1362 (81/9)



LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
OTHER ROADS
TRAILS
SURVEYED LINES
TOWNSHIPS BASE LINES ETC
LOTS MINING CLAIMS PARCELS ETC
UNSURVEYED LINES
LOT LINES
PARCEL BOUNDARY
MINING CLAIMS ETC
RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
UTILITY LINES
NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
RESERVATIONS
ORIGINAL SHORELINE
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT — **SYMBOL**

PATENT SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
MINING RIGHTS ONLY
LEASE SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
MINING RIGHTS ONLY
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION
ORDER IN COUNCIL — OC
RESERVATION
CANCELLED
SAND & GRAVEL

NOTE MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6 1913 VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT R.S.O. 1970 CHAP 380 SEC 63 SUBSEC 1

500 Metres 0 1000 Metres

SCALE 1:20 000

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1988

TOWNSHIP

CUNNINGHAM

M N R ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
CHAPLEAU
MINING DIVISION
PORCUPINE
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
SUDBURY Received Sept 15/86

Ontario — Ministry of Natural Resources — Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date AUGUST, 1986

Number G-1095

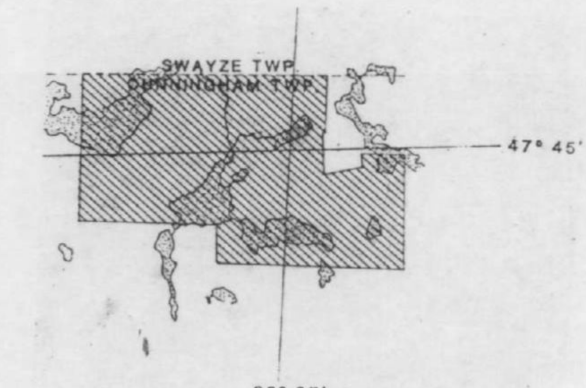
200

2.11678

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance .... 100 metres
Line Spacing .... 100 metres
Property Boundary

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
1000 gammas
250 gammas
50 gammas
10 gammas



INGAMAR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

CUNNINGHAM TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	41O/10,15	DRAWING NO.	A-787-1
SCALE:	1:10,000	DATE:	August 1988

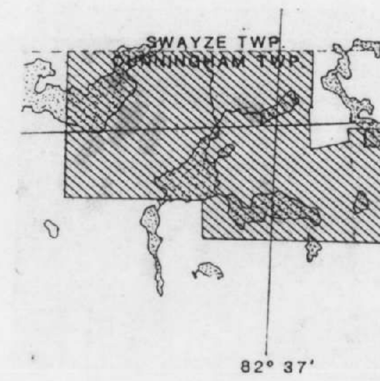
TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

2.11678

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance	100 metres
Line Spacing	100 metres
Property Boundary	

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
- 5.00 gammas/metre
- 1.00 gammas/metre
- 0.25 gammas/metre
- 0.05 gammas/metre



INGAMAR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
Calculated From Total Field

CUNNINGHAM TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	410/10,15	DRAWING NO.	A-787-2
SCALE:	1:10,000	DATE:	August 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

2.11678

VLF Transmitter
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101

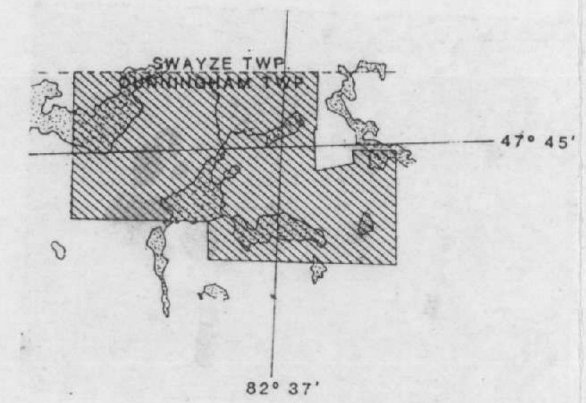
LEGEND

Terrain Clearance .... 100 metres
Line Spacing .... 100 metres
Property Boundary

TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH (Contours)
50%
10%
2%

QUADRATURE (Profiles Along Flight Lines)
Normal Slope — Reverse Slope

+10% Flight Line −10% — +10% −10%



INGAMAR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY
CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH
PROFILES OF QUADRATURE

CUNNINGHAM TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	41O/10,15	DRAWING NO.	A-787-3
SCALE:	1:10,000	DATE:	August 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

2.11678

N

VLF Transmitter
NAA Cutler, 24.0 kHz
Azimuth 101

LITHOLOGY

IF	Iron Formation
5	Gabbro
3	Felsic Metavolcanics
2	Intermediate Metavolcanics
1m	Magnetic Unit Within 1
1	Mafic Metavolcanics

LEGEND

Terrain Clearance .... 100 metres
Line Spacing .... 100 metres
Property Boundary

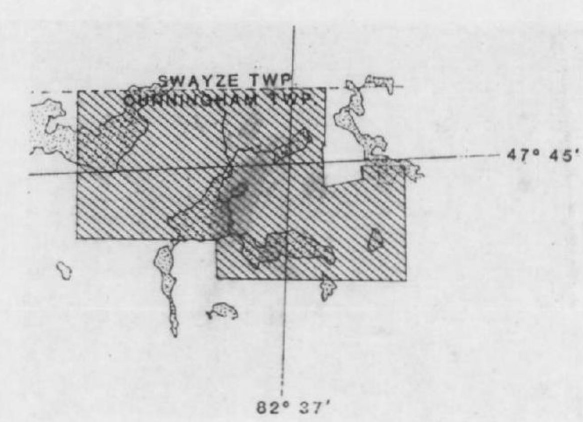
INTERPRETATION

Contact
Fault

VLF-EM Conductor Axes

Normal Quadrature
Reverse Quadrature
Total Field Only

See text for classification of VLF-EM conductor axes



INGAMAR EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

INTERPRETATION

CUNNINGHAM TWP., ONTARIO

N.T.S. NO.	41O/10,15	DRAWING NO.	A-787-4
SCALE:	1:10,000	DATE:	August 1988

TERRAQUEST LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA