



52J02SE8667 2.10183 SQUAW LAKE

010

REPORT

ON

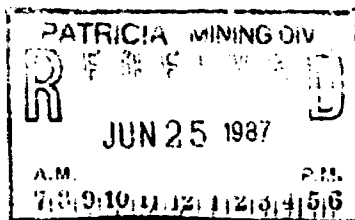
A MAGNETIC SURVEY

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1987

MINING LANDS SECTION

KURYLIW-STURGEON LAKE
OZ ISLAND-KING BAY CLAIM GROUPS
DISTRICT OF PATRICIA, ONTARIO



May 30, 1987

Chester J. Kuryliw, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist



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Conclusions
Recommendations
Certificate

THE PROPERTY

The Kuryliw claim blocks consists of two separate groups 1/2 mile apart. The claim groups are included in the claim plan of Squaw Lake, Plan No. M-1904, Patricia District of Norwestern Ontario.

East Claim Group

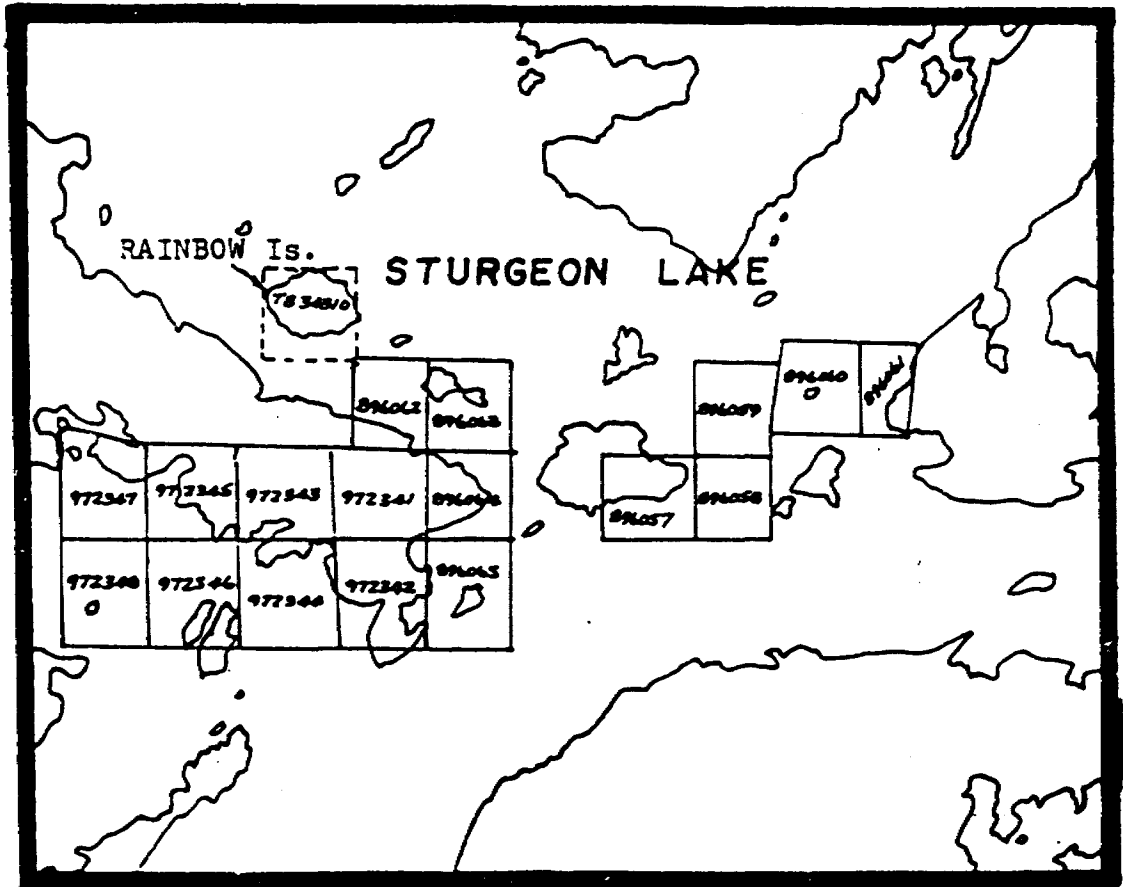
Pa 896057
Pa 896058
Pa 896059
Pa 896060
Pa 896061

West Claim Group

Pa 896062
Pa 896063
Pa 896064
Pa 896065
Pa 972341
Pa 972342
Pa 972343
Pa 972344
Pa 972345
Pa 972346
Pa 972347
Pa 972348

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim groups of the property are located about 70 miles north of Ignace. The town of Ignace is 150 miles west of Thunder Bay along the Trans Canada Highway. The property is accessible from Ignace by following Highway 599 northwards from the Trans Canada Highway to the Six Mile Lake gravelled logging road. A truck road branches eastwards to King Bay (the last two miles is essentially a tractor road). In winter the claim groups are accessible by tractor or snow-machine over the ice of King Bay and Sturgeon Lake, in summer the claim groups can be reached by boat.



PLAN
KURYLIV CLAIM GROUP, STURGEON LAKE, ONTARIO

Scale: 1" = 1/2 Mile

1" = 1/2 mi.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Sturgeon Lake area consists of a belt of Precambrian Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Archean age that encircle the Lewis Lake and Lake of the Bays granite batholiths. In the area of the North and North-East arms of Sturgeon Lake the volcanic belt wraps around the southern and eastern edges of the Lewis Lake batholith. Embayments of the granite into the volcanics along the eastern edge of the batholith coincides with several gold occurrences of economic significance.

The volcanic belt has been resolved into two main sequences, the more southerly volcanic sequence that surrounds the lower area of Sturgeon Lake exhibits an abundance of sulphide occurrences. The area adjacent to and south of the lake hosts the 4,000 ton per day Mattabi Mine which produces Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag ore. The northerly sequence of volcanics up against the Lewis Lake batholith contains numerous gold occurrences which includes the St. Anthony mine, a past gold producer and the newly discovered Steep Rock gold deposit.

The geology to the northwest of King Bay up to the Lewis Lake batholith consists of a sequence of rock formations of volcanic origin. This sequence of formations was mapped by this writer over a length of 5 miles and a depth of 3 miles with some periferal reconnaissance geology. The "Kuryliw" sequence of rock formations going south from the Lewis Lake batholith is as follows:

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

PRECAMBRIAN

 QUARTZ VEINS
ACID INTRUSIVES

 QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKES

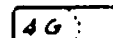
 GRANITE, LEWIS LAKE BATHOLITH.

 SYENITIC GRANITE DYKES (WHITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)

 GRANODIORITE, INTRUSIVE

 GRANODIORITE, DYKES AND INFILLING OF BLOCK BRECCIA

BASIC INTRUSIVES

 GABBRO

 GABBRO (PORPHYRITIC ANORTHOSITE)

 AMPHIBOLITE

VOLCANICS - 'KURYLIW SEQUENCE' (SOUTH FROM LEWIS L. BATHOLITH)

 BASALTIC LAVA, PILLOWED, AMPHIBOLIZED. (1500')

 ANDESITIC PILLOW LAVA, FELDSPAR PORPHYROBLASTS (500')

 FELSIC VOLCANOGENIC SEDIMENT GROUP, FELDSPATHIC (1500-2000')
AGGLOMERATE

 LAPILLI-AGGLOMERATES AND TUFFS

 TUFFS

 ANDESITE-BASALT LAVAS, PILLOWED (15 000')

 " " " , MASSIVE

STURGEON LAKE - EAST BAY

 SEDIMENTS: ARGILLITE 2-A, CHERT 2-C, MUDSTONE 2-M, IRON FORMATION IF,

 DACITIC AGGLOMERATES & LAPILLI-TUFFS

** From Report on Sturgeon Lake Area
by C.J. Kuryliw, Feb. 1984.
M.N.R. Ont. Assessment Files

General Geology cont'd

- (1) Basaltic Pillow Lava formation (1,500 feet thick)
- (2) Andesitic Pillow Lava formation (500 feet thick)
- (3) Felsic Volcanogenic Sediments formation (1500-2000 ft. thick)
- (4) Andesite-Basalt Pillow Lava formation (15,000 feet thick)
- (5) Intrusives

The "Kuryliw" sequence of volcanic formations was extensively intruded by basic rocks, largely gabbro and some amphibolite. 10 to 25% of the area of the "Kuryliw" volcanic sequence is occupied by gabbroic intrusions. The majority of the intrusions are concentrated along and near the volcanogenic sediments. About 4 miles west of King Bay the "Kuryliw" sequence of formations has been intruded by granodiorite that occurs as a complex of dykes and dykelets that form a broad stockwork. These granodiorite dykes cut across all gabbros in the volcanics. Some narrow irregular intrusions of sericitic quartz porphyry dykes were located in the mapping.

(6) The Lewis Lake "Granite" Batholith

The mineral composition of the batholith near its southern and eastern edges consists mainly of coarse white plagioclase feldspar which is in part porphyritic. It also contains 5 - 10% quartz and up to 7% ferromagnesian. The batholith extends as a nose to the southeast into Sturgeon Lake just north of the junction of East Bay and King Bay. There is a gradual phase change in the composition of the batholith rock in the nose to the southeast. It becomes depleted in Quartz and ferromagnesian so that they

General Geology cont'd

become white syenitic rock composed almost completely of feldspar.

There is a progressive zoning of the nose of the batholith southeastwards. The zoning is arbitrarily delineated in the mapping as follows,

- (A) Syenite
- (B) Syenite with 10 - 30% inclusions of volcanics and gabbro.
- (C) Volcanics with gabbro intruded by numerous dykes of syenite.

the known gold occurrences at the batholith nose intrusion consists of a gold bearing blue-grey quartz vein located at the contact of Syenite and a long inclusion of narrow lavas on Rainbow Island. On Rickaby point the gold bearing blue-grey quartz similarly occurs at the contact of a syenitic dyke and massive lava.

(7) Quartz-Porphyry Felsic Rock

South of King Bay on the Kerr Addison this rock trends eastwards towards East Bay and westwards across the Six Mile Road.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The "Kuryliw" sequence of volcanic formations occurs wrapped around the south and east side of the Lewis Lake batholith. The southern outline of the batholith curves southeastwards above King Bay. This causes folds and crenulations in the formations of the "Kuryliw" sequence for a length of three miles and it includes the west end of King Bay and the Steep Rock gold discovery.

A strong east-west fault that dips 57° southwards at the north side of East Bay is shifted southwards to follow King Bay by the wedging action of the southeasterly nose intrusion of syenite from the Lewis Lake batholith. The westward extension of the east-west faults follows the north side of King Bay and extends at least seven miles westwards beyond King Bay. About four miles west of King Bay the "Kuryliw" sequence of formations is cut by a series of north-south faults that progressively displace the rock formations $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwards over a one mile length. These north-south faults traced southwards are found to swing southwestwards as branches of the East Bay-King Bay fault.

There is a recognizable progression in the results of the tectonic dynamics of the area. The highest temperature and fluidity of the periphery of the Lewis Lake batholith occurs at its south-east nose where the formations of the "Kuryliw" sequence are truncated, also block stoping of the volcanics occurs and numerous dykes finger south-eastwards from the nose intrusion. To the north and northwest of King Bay the for-

Structural Geology cont'd

mations of the "Kuryliw" sequence accommodated the batholith intrusion by folding and crenulating when subjected to the stresses. About 4 miles to the west of King Bay the rocks of the "Kuryliw" formation were faulted and sheared when subjected to the stresses of the intrusion.

At the southeast nose of the batholith the formations of the "Kuryliw" sequence are truncated and only the largest southerly formation now occurs to the east and north of the nose. Mapping of the pillow lava trends indicate that the trend of the formation generally follows the outline of the batholith rim.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

These claim groups occur at the southern rim of the easterly nose of the intrusion of the Lewis Lake Batholith. This nose of the batholith is highly felspathic and approaches syenite in composition.

The contacts of the highly competent syenite and its dykes with the older less competent altered lavas and gabbros become the sites of shearing and fracturing during adjustments to tectonic stresses. Gold bearing mineralization was introduced to some of these sites of fractures and shearing at contacts as exemplified by the "Rainbow Island", "Rickaby Point" and "Oz Island" gold vein occurrences.

The gold bearing silicification consists of a dark greyish to black quartz that makes it distinctive to that area.

INSTRUMENT, UNIT AND METHOD

The West Block grids were surveyed using a portable Scintrex model MP-2 precession magnetometer.

The sensitivity of the instrument is (\pm) 1 gamma. The principle of operation is based upon the fact that a proton rich fluid such as kerosene when placed in a magnetic field will have its protons aligne along the magnetic field vector. The magnetic field is induced in the sensor upon depressing the instrument pushbutton, then this field is suddenly removed. Protons which behave as elementary gyroscopes will start to aligne with a precession frequency that is directly proportional to the magnetic field of the earth. The magnetometer counts this frequency, divides it by the appropriate constant to obtain a reading in gammas and displays the reading in the form of a five digit number.

A base station was established on base line 00-N at 00-W. The base station reading was 59361 gammas. The main base station was read at the start and finish of each survey day to check for diurnal variations and the instrument operations.

To correct for diurnal changes all baseline stations on 00-N at the picket line crossings were established as secondary base stations. This was accomplished by checking in at the main base station then reading the baseline stations and checking back into the main base station within an hour. These secondary baseline stations were corrected and plotted and then these served as alternate base stations for check-ins during the surveys of picket lines. In this manner all picket

Instrument, Unit and Method cont'd

line stations which were read at 50 foot stations along picket lines were corrected for diurnal variations before plotting on the plans.

The plotting of the readings on the survey plans scale 1" = 200 feet were reduced by 59,000 gammas so that local magnetic variations could be magnified and this reduced the numerical size of the readings plotted. For example the base station reading of 59361 was plotted 361 on the plans.

Contouring of the corrected and plotted magnetic readings was carried at 100 gamma intervals from the 0 - 1000 gamma range.

RESULTS OF MAGNETIC SURVEY

The contoured plan of the magnetic readings over the claim groups exhibits a remarkably flat magnetic relief with few significant anomalies. It appears that the syenitic granite, basaltic lavas and gabbros exhibit similar low range magnetic relief.

On claim 896058 of the easterly group a magnetic anomaly traces the nose of a fold that is open eastwards.

A few slightly higher magnetic trends trace the nose of the folded volcanic rocks around the peninsula with the nose on claim 896064.

There is no obvious magnetic correlation of magnetics with VLF conductor trends.

CONCLUSIONS

Three weak VLF-EM conductors were located. The significance of these is speculative but they appear to trace the trend of some schistose rock such as a Tuff. Since these rocks may provide favourable hosts to mineralization each should be tested by a short drill hole.

The magnetic survey provides very little assistance in the evaluation of the EM conductors.

The contoured plan of the magnetic survey with its detailed contours at 100 ft. intervals was successful in tracing the folded trends of the volcanics.



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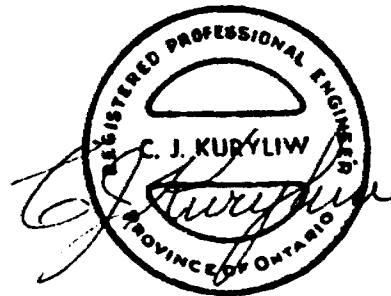
Chester J. Kuryliw, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

RECOMMENDATIONS

Each VLF conductor should be tested by a 250 foot drill hole spotted to cross the conductor and at least one 100 foot hole should be drilled under the Oz Island gold occurrence.

Total 850 feet of Diamond Drilling
at a total cost of \$35/foot for a
drilling contract, engineering and
assaying

\$29,750.



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Consulting Geologist

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Consulting Geologist

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Chester J. Kuryliw of 46 Ingall Drive, Dryden, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a Professional Engineer and I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist for several mining companies.
- (2) I am a graduate of:
The University of Manitoba B.Sc. Degree, 1949
The University of Manitoba M.Sc. Degree, 1966
- (3) I am a registered Engineer of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and also Manitoba. I am a fellow of the Geologic Association of Canada, also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- (4) I have practiced my profession for over 40 years, most of those years at gold mines, during which time I often planned, supervised and directed underground exploration, development and production.
- (5) My report is based upon a study of the magnetic and electromagnetic survey results on the property which were carried out under my supervision and I plotted the results. I also carried out geologic mapping in the field over the property in 1984. My correlations and interpretations are incorporated in this report.



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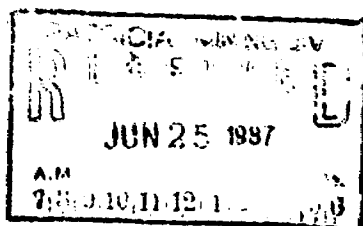
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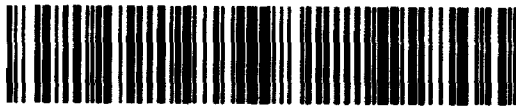
MINING LANDS SECTION



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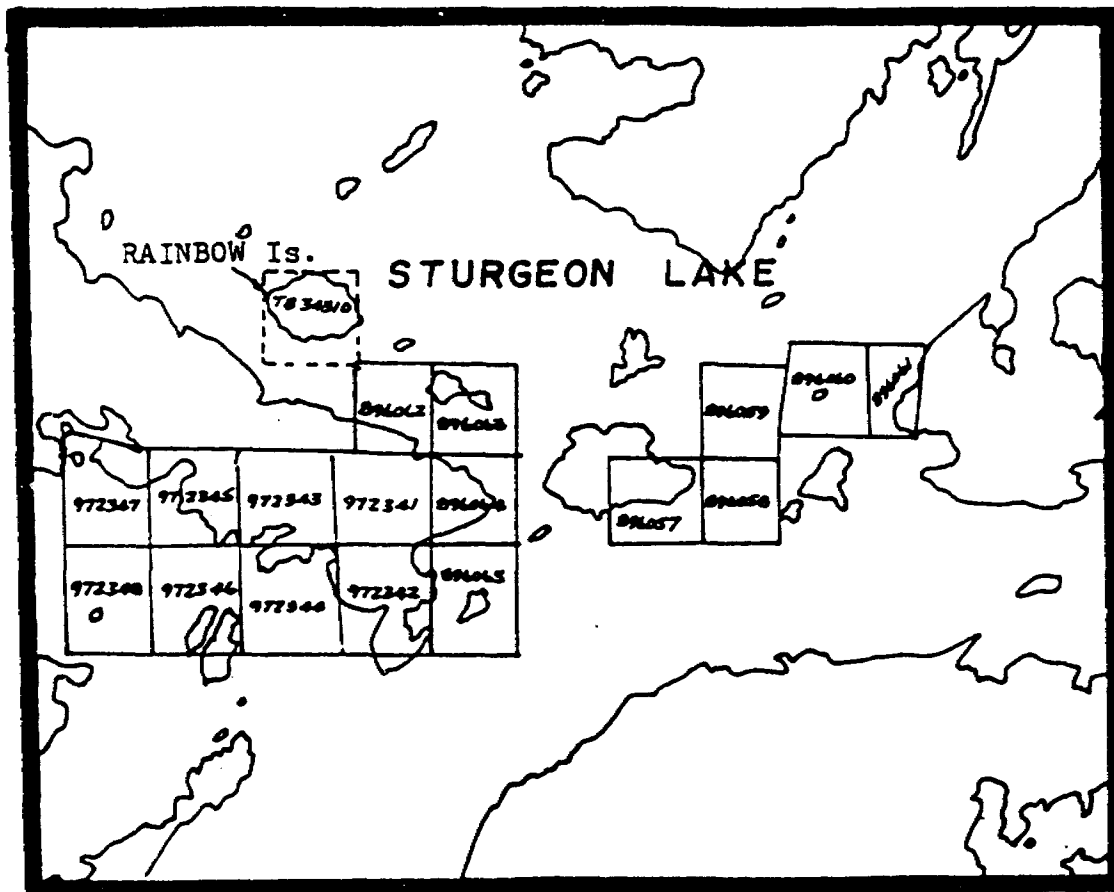
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6B SYENITIC GRANITE DYKES (WHITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)

5 GRANODIORITE, INTRUSIVE

5B GRANODIORITE, DYKES AND INFILLING OF BLOCK BRECCIA

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4GP GABBRO (PORPHYRITIC ANORTHOSITE)

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3A AGGLOMERATE

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3-T TUFFS

3-A ANDESITE-BASALT LAVAS, PILLOWED (15 000')

3-M " " " , MASSIVE

STURGEON LAKE-EAST BAY

2 SEDIMENTS: ARGILLITE 2-A, CHERT 2-C, MUDSTONE 2-M, IRON FORMATION I.F.

1 DACITIC AGGLOMERATES & LAPILLI-TUFFS

** From Report on Sturgeon Lake Area
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The gold bearing silicification consists of a dark greyish to black quartz that makes it distinctive to that area.

INSTRUMENT, UNIT AND METHOD

EM-16 Specifications

Measured Quantity:

In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field.

Sensitivity:

In-phase: $\pm 150\%$

Quad-phase: $\pm 40\%$

Output:

Nulling by audio tone with a possible resolution of $\pm 1\%$. In-phase indication is read from a mechanical incoinometer. The quad-phase is measured from a graduated dial.

Operating Frequency:

17.8 kHz VLF radio band Cutler, Maine, N.A.A.

Instrument Method:

The VLF transmitting station creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field around them. When these magnetic fields meet conductive bodies in the ground there will be secondary fields radiating from these bodies. This equipment measures the vertical components of these secondary fields.

The EM-16 is a sensitive receiver that measures the vertical field components. The receiver has two inputs, with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has a vertical axis the other coil is horizontal.

The direction of the survey lines were oriented to cross

INSTRUMENT, UNIT AND METHOD cont'd

the geologic formation and the lines are at right angles to the direction of the VLF station. Readings of both the In-phase and Quad-phase components were read at 100 foot stations along the lines with some 50 foot station intervals read at strongly anomalous locations. All readings were taken facing west.

The readings were plotted on the plans at the station locations and curves were drawn for the In-phase and Quad-phase components along the lines. Interpreted conductors were also indicated on the plans.

RESULTS OF VLF-EM SURVEY

Three weak VLF-EM conductors were located. The significance of these conductors can only be determined by diamond drilling from lake ice. They all appear to be schistose, slightly mineralized tracings of lithology.

Conductor "A"

This weak VLF conductor is about 1/2 mile in length and crosses line 32-W - 44-W, underwater near the north shore of King Bay.

Conductor "B"

This weak VLF conductor is about 1,000 ft. long and cuts across lines 00-W - 9-W. It occurs underwater between Oz Island and the North shore of the peninsula.

Conductor "C"

This is a weak 1/2 mile long conductor that crosses lines 3-W - 16-W just south of the peninsula.

CONCLUSIONS

Three weak VLF-EM conductors were located. The significance of these is speculative but they appear to trace the trend of some schistose rock such as a Tuff. Since these rocks may provide favourable hosts to mineralization each should be tested by a short drill hole.

The magnetic survey provides very little assistance in the evaluation of the EM conductors.

The contoured plan of the magnetic survey with its detailed contours at 100 ft. intervals was successful in tracing the folded trends of the volcanics.



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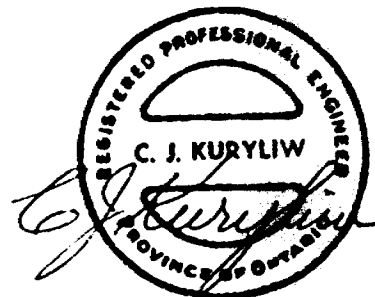
Chester J. Kuryliw, M.Sc., P.Eng.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

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Total 850 feet of Diamond Drilling
at a total cost of \$35/foot for a
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\$29,750.



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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Chester J. Kuryliw of 46 Ingall Drive, Dryden, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a Professional Engineer and I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist for several mining companies.
- (2) I am a graduate of:
The University of Manitoba B.Sc. Degree, 1949
The University of Manitoba M.Sc. Degree, 1966
- (3) I am a registered Engineer of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and also Manitoba. I am a fellow of the Geologic Association of Canada, also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- (4) I have practiced my profession for over 40 years, most of those years at gold mines, during which time I often planned, supervised and directed underground exploration, development and production.
- (5) My report is based upon a study of the magnetic and electromagnetic survey results on the property which were carried out under my supervision and I plotted the results. I also carried out geologic mapping in the field over the property in 1984. My correlations and interpretations are incorporated in this report.



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52J02SE8667 2.10183 SQUAW LAKE

900 Natural Resources

File _____



GEOPHYSICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) GEOPHYSICAL ^{GROUND} MALNETK ^{GROUND} VLF EM
 Township or Area SQUAW LAKE AREA 'M-190A
 Claim Holder(s) CHESTER J. KURYLIW, M.Sc., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
 Survey Company ALINGALE DA
DRYDEN, ONTARIO
 Author of Report PBN 387
 Address of Author 807 223-6080
 Covering Dates of Survey JAN 28, 1987 - MAY 30, 1987
(linecutting to office)
 Total Miles of Line Cut 19.5 miles

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically

PA	896057
(prefix)	(number)
	896058
	896059
	896060
	896061
	896062
	896063
	896064
	896065
	972341
	972342
	972343
	972344
	972345
	972346
	972347
	972348
TOTAL CLAIMS <u>17</u>	

If space insufficient, attach list

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED	Geophysical	DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	-Electromagnetic	<u>40</u>
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	-Magnetometer	<u>20</u>
	-Radiometric	_____
	-Other	_____
	Geological	_____
	Geochemical	_____

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: June 23, 1987 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 63.1789

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

PATRICIA MINING CO
RECEIVED
JUN 25 1987
A.M.
2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 11, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations VLF ELECTRO MAGNETIC 995 MAGNETIC 1990 Number of Readings VLF ELECTRO MAG - 995 MAGNETIC - 1990
Station interval MAGNETIC @ 50 FT, EM @ 100 FT Line spacing 300 FT AND 400 FT
Profile scale _____
Contour interval ON MAGNETIC - 100 GAMMAS

MAGNETIC

Instrument SCINTREX MODEL MP-2 PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
Accuracy - Scale constant (±) 1 GAMMA
Diurnal correction method READ BASE STATION, THEN BASE LINE STATIONS, THEN BASE STN.
Base Station check-in interval (hours) AT ONE HOUR INTERVALS (THEN BASE STATIONS BECOME
ALTERNATE BASE STNS
Base Station location and value ON LINE 0 @ 0 OR BASE LINE
59,361 GAMMAS

ELECTROMAGNETIC

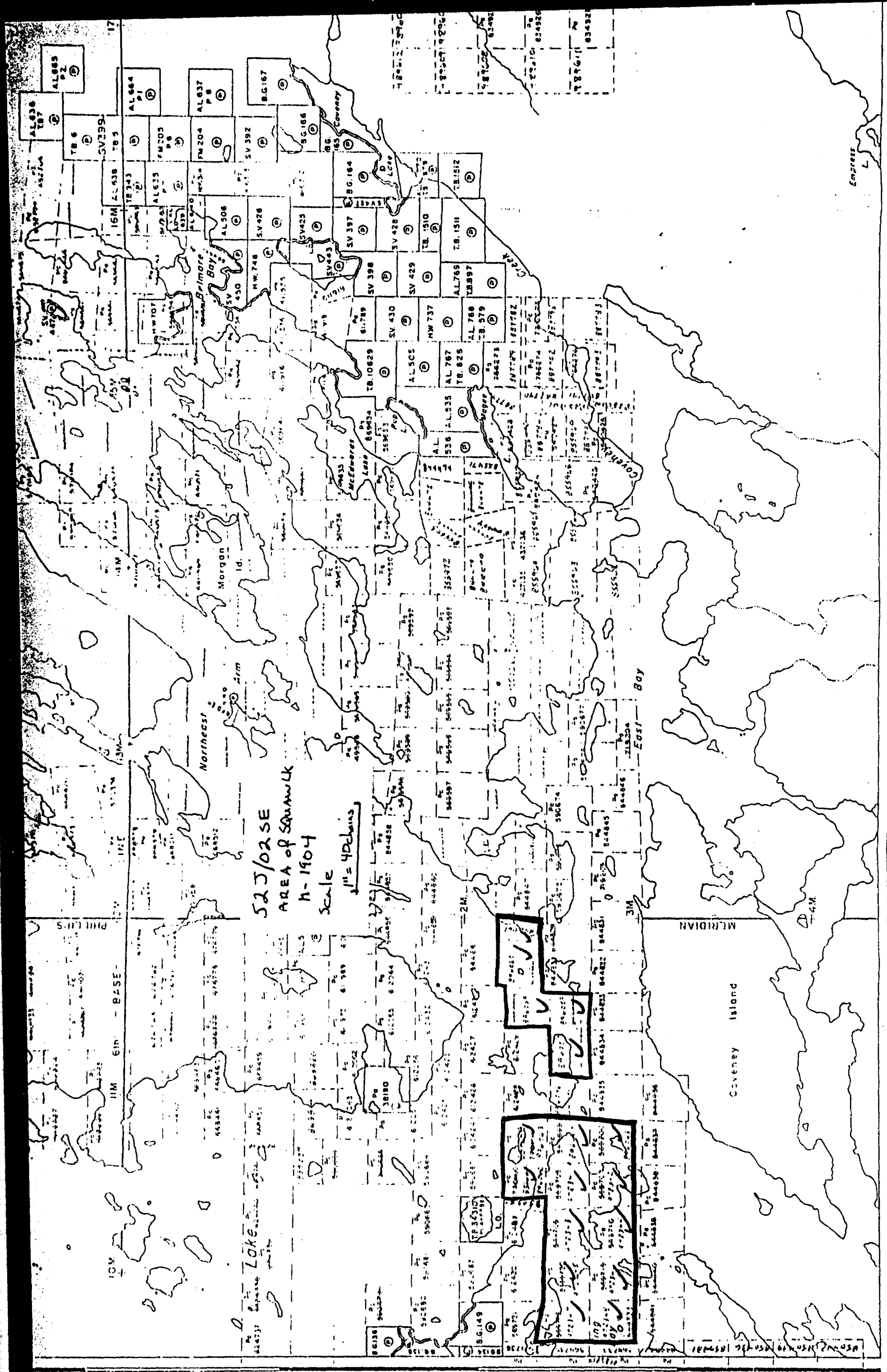
Instrument EM-16, VLF-EM
Coil configuration ONE COIL IS VERTICAL THE OTHER COIL IS HORIZONTAL
Coil separation BUILT INTO INSTRUMENT
Accuracy IN PHASE ± 150% QUAD PHASE ± 40%
Method: Fixed transmitter Shoot back In line Parallel line
Frequency 17.8 KHZ VLF RADIO BAND CUTLER MAINE N.A.
(specify V.L.F. station)
Parameters measured IN PHASE AND QUAD PHASE COMPONENTS OF VERTICAL
MAGNETIC FIELD AS A PERCENTAGE OF HORIZONTAL PRIMARY FIELD.

GRAVITY

Instrument _____
Scale constant _____
Corrections made _____
Base station value and location _____
Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____
Method Time Domain Frequency Domain
Parameters - On time _____ Frequency _____
- Off time _____ Range _____
- Delay time _____
- Integration time _____
Power _____
Electrode array _____
Electrode spacing _____
Type of electrode _____





Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

August 12, 1987

Your File:117
Our File:2.10183

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Court House
P.O. Box 3000
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2T0

Dear Sir:

RE: Notice of Intent dated July 23, 1987
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer)
Surveys on Mining Claims PA 896058, et al,
in the Squaw Lake Area

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned
Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and
so indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Charnesky (Mrs.)
Acting Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mineral Development and Lands Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

AB/mc

cc: Chester J. Kuryliw
46 Ingall Drive
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 3B7

Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining & Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Encl.



Recorded Holder
CHESTER J. KURLIOW

Township or Area
SQUAW LAKE AREA

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical Electromagnetic _____ 40 _____ days Magnetometer _____ 20 _____ days Radiometric _____ days Induced polarization _____ days Other _____ days Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column Geological _____ days Geochemical _____ days Man days <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Special provision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims. <input type="checkbox"/> Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	PA 896058 to 65 inclusive 972341 to 48 inclusive

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

not sufficiently covered by the survey insufficient technical data filed

20 DAYS ELECTROMAGNETIC
10 DAYS MAGNETOMETER

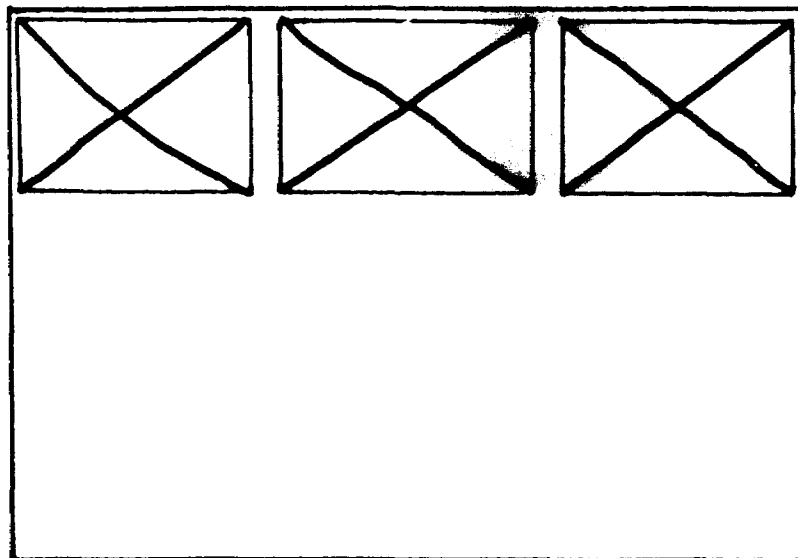
PA 896057

SEE ACCOMPANYING
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

52J/02SE-0073 #1-2

LOCATED IN THE MAP
CHANNEL IN THE
FOLLOWING SEQUENCE

(X)



FOR ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION

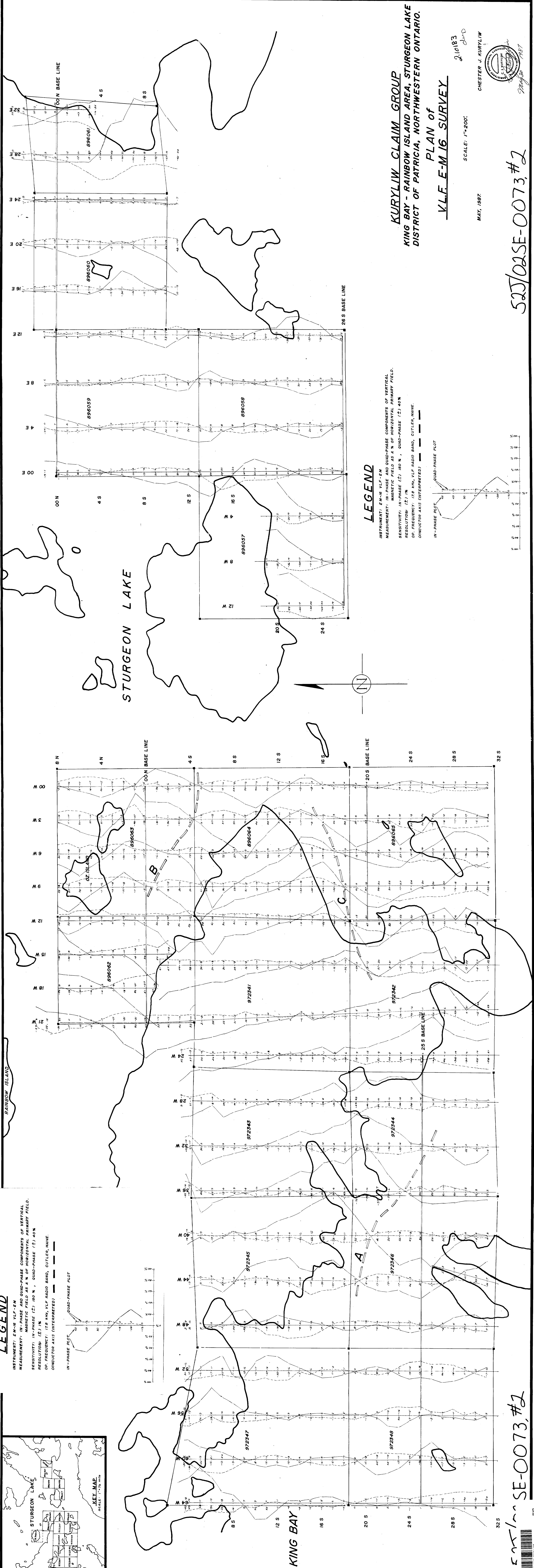
SEE MAPS:

52J/02SE -0073 #2

525/02NE-0020-A1

LOAD 1 Combo

DD 17



LEGEND
 INSTRUMENT: EM-16 VLF-EM
 MEASUREMENT: IN-PHASE AND QUAD-PHASE COMPONENTS OF VERTICAL MAGNETIC FIELD AS A % OF HORIZONTAL PRIMARY FIELD.
 SENSITIVITY: IN-PHASE (±) 180 %, QUAD-PHASE (±) 40 %
 RESOLUTION: (±) 1% IN
 OP. FREQUENCY: 178 MHz, VLF RADIO BAND, CUTLER, MAINE.
 CONDUCTOR AXIS (INTERPRETED) ————
 IN-PHASE PLOT
 QUAD-PHASE PLOT

KEY MAP
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MI.
 STURGEON LAKE
 KING BAY
 RAINBOW ISLAND

LEGEND
 INSTRUMENT: EM-16 VLF-EM
 MEASUREMENT: IN-PHASE AND QUAD-PHASE COMPONENTS OF VERTICAL MAGNETIC FIELD AS A % OF HORIZONTAL PRIMARY FIELD.
 SENSITIVITY: IN-PHASE (±) 180 %, QUAD-PHASE (±) 40 %
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 CONDUCTOR AXIS (INTERPRETED) ————
 IN-PHASE PLOT
 QUAD-PHASE PLOT

KURYLIW CLAIM GROUP
 KING BAY - RAINBOW ISLAND AREA, STURGEON LAKE
 DISTRICT OF PATRICIA, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

PLAN of
VLF E-M 16 SURVEY

SCALE: 1"=200'

MAY, 1987.

CHESTER J. KURYLIW



52J/02SE-0073, #2

52J/02SE-0073, #2

