120089

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE GRADIOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED ON BUTLER GULCH, BETWEEN JUNE 7th AND 12th, 1988

Placer Lease:	PL-7555
Tag Holder:	Mr. John Vroom
Lease Length:	3 miles
Claim Sheet:	115-N-15
Location:	55km south west of Dawson City, Yukon Territory
	Latitude: 63 58'N
	Longitude: 140 33'W

At the Request of:

Mr. Lorne Mollot

Author's Address:

Mychelle Mollot
Apt.#2,118 Brunswick Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2M2

August, 1988

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 41 Yukon Placer Mining Act and is recommended as allowable representation work in the amount of $ 3000.00 .

Walter Barge

for Chief Geologist, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE JUNE, 1988, GRADIOMETER SURVEY CONDUCTED ON LEASE PL-7555, LOCATED IN BUTLER GULCH

At the Request of

LORNE MOLLOT

1. INTRODUCTION

Between June 7th and June 12th, 1988, a gradiometer survey was conducted on lease PL-7555 located in Butler Gulch.

The survey, requested by Mr. Lorne Mollot on behalf of the property lease holder John Vroom, was carried out by Mychelle Mollot, B.Sc.(Eng), and assistants.

The objective of the survey was to locate, on contour and profile maps, positive magnetic anomalies indicative of buried magnetite deposits.

The survey, with a single exception, was conducted with a sampling interval of five meters. The exception was line 1+40S, which had a sampling interval of 2 meters. The line separation, along the 1460m baseline, was twenty meters and the total line coverage was approximately 6.3 kilometers.

This report describes the survey logistics, theory, field procedures, regional and local geology, and office data processing. It also fulfills assessment requirements for lease PL-7555 under section 41 of the Placer Mining Act. The final presentation of the report includes contour, profile and plan maps.

2. SURVEY LOCATION AND ACCESS

PL-7555 is a two mile lease covering the northern section of Butler Gulch. Butler Gulch is located in the Boucher Creek Valley, approximately 55 km west-southwest of Dawson city, Yukon Territory.

Figure 1 shows the location of the survey area with respect to nearby population centers at scale of 1:5,000,000.

In some seasons access to the survey grid may be gained via a bush road from the Sixty Mile mining area. However, this season, culverts along the road were washed out prohibiting access by four-wheel drive. Therefore, access was gained by helicopter out of Dawson City.

2.1 Lease Information

Lease Number:	PL-7555
Tag Holder:	Mr. John Vroom
Lease Length:	3 miles
Claim Sheet Number:	115-N-15

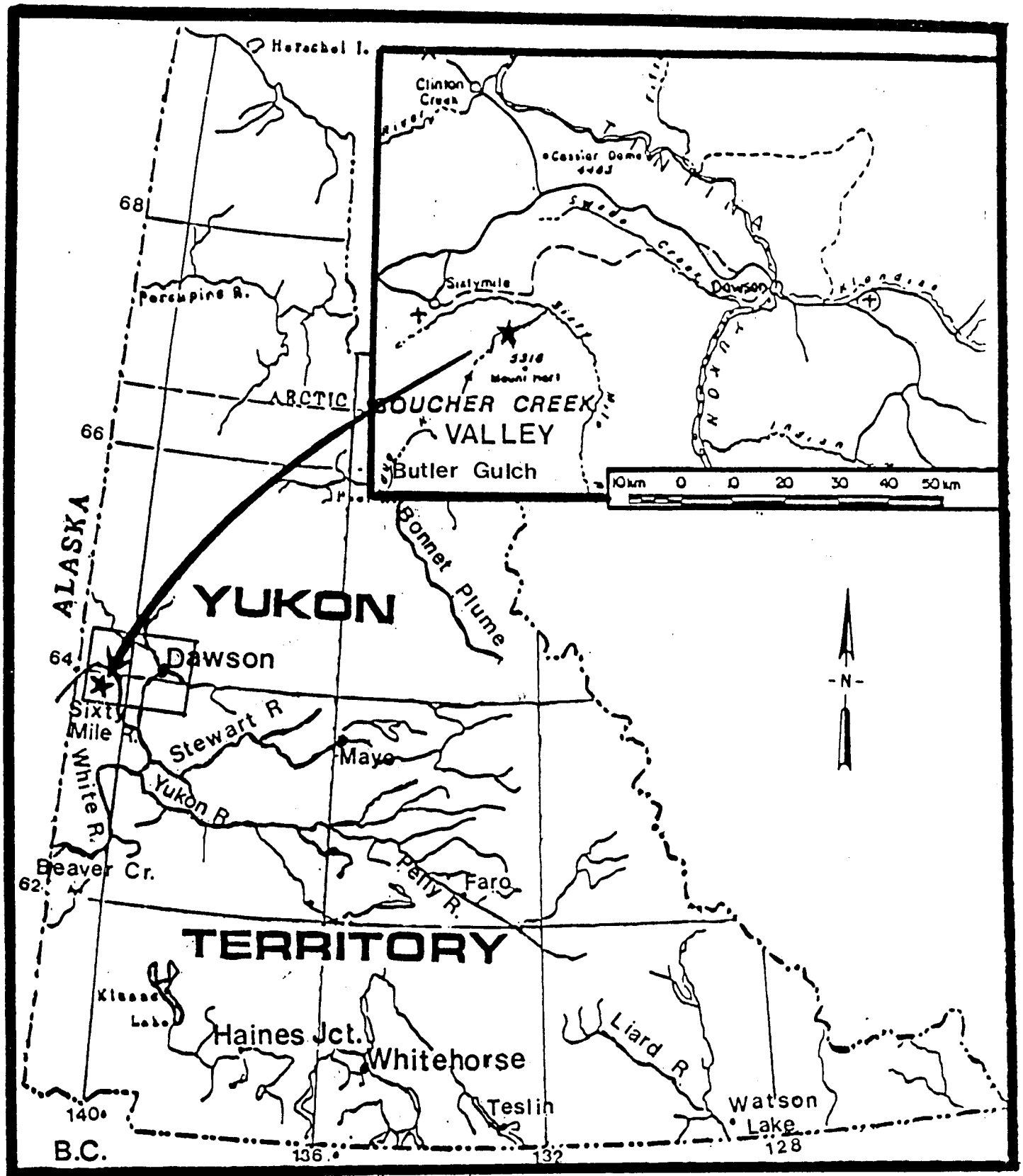
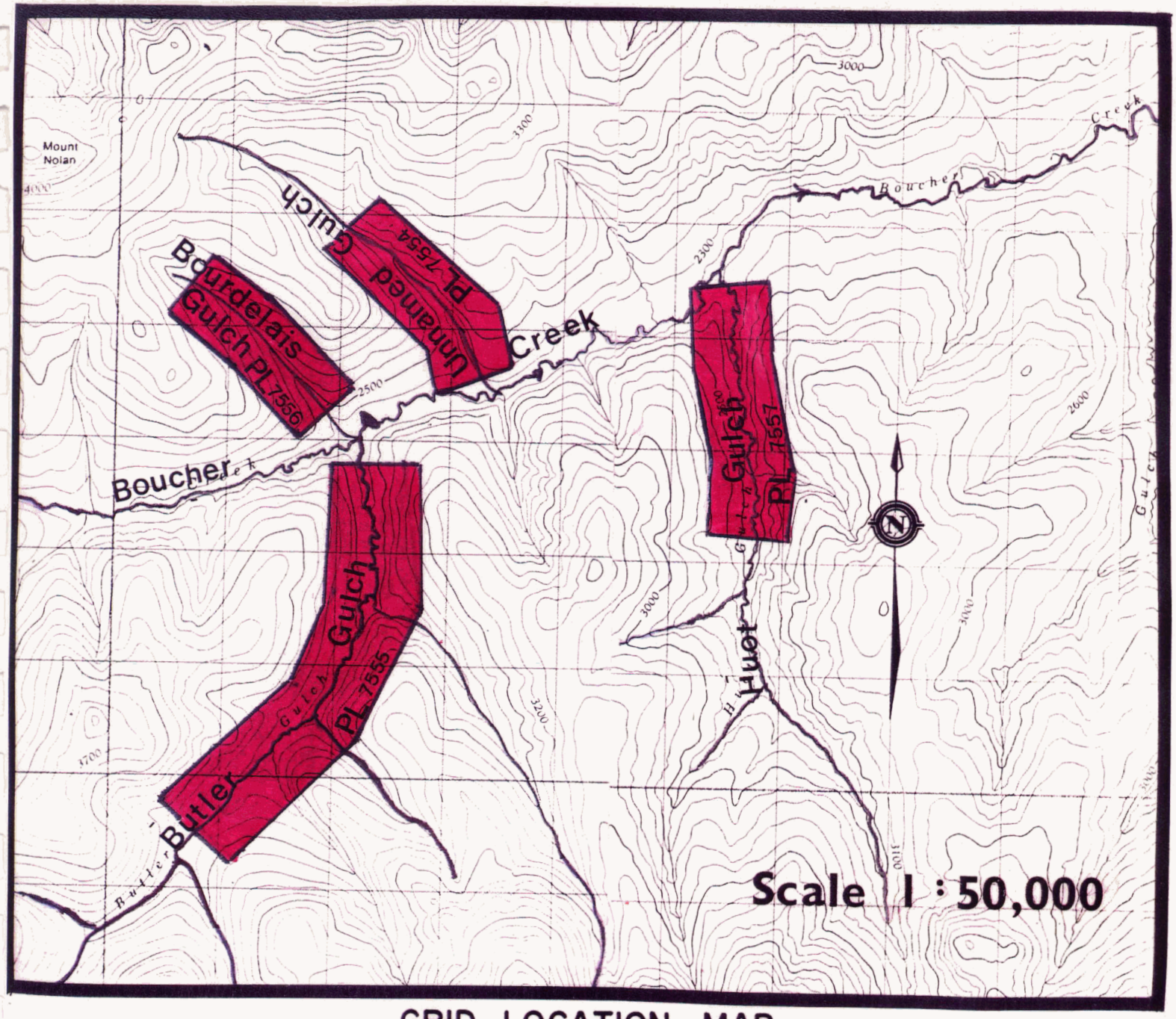


Figure 1

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:5,000,000



GRID LOCATION MAP

PL7555 — Placer lease boundary
Lease number

3500 — Elevation contour

Creek, Pond

Figure 2

3. SURVEY GRID AND COVERAGE

An outline map of the survey grid may be found in Figure 2 . The baseline of the grid is oriented north-south and the survey lines running east-west are 20 metres apart. The grid has a total of 73 survey lines.

A detailed breakdown of the survey coverage follows in Table 1.

TABLE 1
PRODUCTION SUMMARY: MAGNETIC SURVEY

LINE	COVERAGE FROM	COVERAGE TO	LINE LENGTH (METRES)
L-1600S	45.0W	50.0E	95.0
L-1580S	50.0W	45.0E	95.0
L-1560S	45.0W	65.0E	110.0
L-1540S	80.0W	50.0E	130.0
L-1520S	60.0W	65.0E	125.0
L-1500S	10.0W	55.0W	45.0
L-1480S	45.0W	20.0E	65.0
L-1460S	45.0W	45.0E	90.0
L-1440S	40.0W	50.0E	90.0
L-1420S	60.0W	45.0E	105.0
L-1400S	60.0W	45.0E	105.0
L-1380S	65.0W	20.0E	85.0
L-1360S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-1340S	65.0W	20.0E	85.0
L-1320S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-1300S	55.0W	20.0E	75.0
L-1280S	50.0W	20.0E	70.0
L-1260S	50.0W	20.0E	70.0
L-1240S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-1220S	70.0W	30.0E	100.0
L-1200S	70.0W	30.0E	100.0
L-1180S	65.0W	30.0E	95.0
L-1160S	70.0W	35.0E	105.0
L-1140S	75.0W	50.0E	125.0
L-1120S	60.0W	50.0E	110.0
L-1100S	35.0W	40.0E	75.0
L-1080S	60.0W	30.0E	90.0
Subtotal :			2435.0

LINE	COVERAGE FROM	TO	LINE LENGTH (Metres)
L-1060S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-1040S	70.0W	20.0E	90.0
L-1020S	70.0W	20.0E	90.0
L-1000S	80.0W	20.0E	100.0
L-980S	85.0W	20.0E	105.0
L-960S	80.0W	20.0E	100.0
L-940S	75.0W	20.0E	95.0
L-920S	85.0W	20.0E	105.0
L-900S	90.0W	20.0E	110.0
L-880S	90.0W	20.0E	110.0
L-860S	95.0W	20.0E	115.0
L-840S	90.0W	20.0E	110.0
L-820S	75.0W	20.0E	95.0
L-800S	70.0W	20.0E	90.0
L-780S	80.0W	25.0E	100.0
L-760S	60.0W	25.0E	85.0
L-740S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-720S	90.0W	20.0E	110.0
L-700S	60.0W	30.0E	90.0
L-680S	40.0W	20.0E	60.0
L-660S	45.0W	20.0E	60.0
L-640S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-620S	60.0W	15.0E	75.0
L-600S	35.0W	20.0E	55.0
L-580S	45.0W	20.0E	65.0
L-560S	50.0W	25.0E	75.0
L-540S	50.0W	20.0E	70.0
L-520S	50.0W	25.0E	75.0
L-500S	45.0W	25.0E	70.0
L-480S	55.0W	20.0E	75.0
L-460S	45.0W	10.0E	55.0
L-440S	40.0W	10.0E	50.0
L-420S	40.0W	25.0E	65.0
L-400S	50.0W	20.0E	70.0
L-380S	40.0W	30.0E	70.0
L-360S	65.0W	30.0E	95.0
L-340S	60.0W	25.0E	85.0
L-320S	55.0W	15.0E	70.0
L-300S	55.0W	20.0E	75.0
L-280S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
L-260S	55.0W	25.0E	80.0
L-240S	60.0W	30.0E	90.0
L-220S	65.0W	30.0E	95.0
L-200S	60.0W	30.0E	90.0
L-180S	60.0W	25.0E	85.0
L-160S	65.0W	15.0E	80.0
L-140S	60.0W	20.0E	80.0
Subtotal :			3810.0
Total :			6295.0

4. PERSONNEL

	FROM	TO
Ms. Mychelle Mollot	June 7, 1988	June 12, 1988
Mr. Dave Mollot	June 7, 1988	June 12, 1988
Mr. Cor Guimond	June 7, 1988	June 12, 1988

Ms. Mychelle Mollot - Geophysicist, B.Sc.(Eng),Queen's University, April, 1987. Ms. Mollot operated the EDA Omni IV Magnetometer and was responsible for data quality and the day-to-day operation and direction of the survey as well as the data processing and preparation of this report.

Mr. Dave Mollot - Assistant. Mr. Mollot assisted in the operation of the EDA Omni IV Magnetometer and cut and flagged the survey lines.

Mr. Cor Guimond - Assistant. Mr. Guimond cut and flagged the survey lines.

Mr. Carson Austin - Consulting Engineer, JVX Ltd., Mr. Austin produced of the profile and contour maps from the office of JVX Ltd, Toronto, Ontario.

5. INSTRUMENTATION

An EDA OMNI IV proton precession magnetometer with a sensitivity of 0.1 gamma was selected for the survey. It was used in the total field and vertical gradient modes. The vertical gradient reading was taken automatically by the instrument by computation of the difference in the total field reading of a sensor placed at 2 m above the ground and another at 2.5 m above the ground.

The instrument records: total field and gradient readings, time of reading and station locality as programmed prior to the survey.

Changes in the ambient magnetic field with time were monitored and recorded by a second fixed EDA OMNI IV. The base station took measurements at 5 second intervals. The base station magnetic data was used to automatically correct the survey magnetic data for diurnal variations to a datum of 57000 gammas.

The Magnetometer (gradiometer and total field) survey data were archived in the field on a Cordata microcomputer. At the conclusion of each day's data collection, data resident in the OMNI IV memory was transferred, via serial communication link, to the computer - thereby facilitating editing, processing and presentation.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Geomorphic Setting

Butler Gulch is located in the Yukon Plateau Division of the Cordilleran Region. The region is characterized by drainage divides at about 3300 ft locally and rising to about 4500 ft. These divides are formed of crooked ridges separated by dendritic valleys and are drained by master streams from 1000 to 1500 feet above sea level. A few summits, locally called domes, with altitudes of about 5000 ft occupy ridge intersections.

The Yukon Plateau geomorphic province occupies the central or interior Yukon Territory, on both sides of the Tintina Trench. Ridge and upland altitudes from 3000 to 5000 feet are common in the Yukon Plateau Division. The Division is bounded on the north by the Olgivie Mountains where numerous summits are as high as 7000 feet.

The Klondike Plateau, unglaciated subdivision of the Yukon Plateau Division, extends southeast from Alaska. It is bound in the northeast by the Tintina Trench and by glaciated plateau terrain in the south and east. In the north the upland surface is presumed to be defined by nearly horizontal accordant ridges; in the south remnants of it surround the Dawson Range which stands about 1000 feet higher. (Milner, 1980)

6.2 Regional Geology

Butler Gulch is situated within the Yukon Crystalline Terrane which is the result of Triassic regional metamorphism (Green 1972), southwest of the Tintina Trench. The Tintina Trench is the topographic expression of a Mesozoic right lateral fault of some 250 miles displacement.

6.2.1. Bedrock Geology

The premesozoic basement rocks of the region consist of the Klondike and Nasina series as well as ultramafic rocks.

The Klondike series consists of the Klondike Schists and the Pelly Gneisses. The Klondike Schists are: quartz-sericite schist, quartz-eye schist, chlorite schist phase, quartz carbonate-chlorite schist, amphibole-quartz schist, amphibolite, granite rock

The Pelly Gneisses are gneissic granite and mylonite

The Nasina series consists of graphitic phyllite, black quartzite, black carbonate phyllite, white marble, and banded quartz rock.

The ultramafic rocks are peridotite serpentite and steatite.

Covering the basement rocks are the post mesozoic covering rocks. These consist of the lower Tertiary sedimentary rocks, lower Tertiary igneous rocks (basic dikes, basic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics, acidic igneous rocks and quartz veins) and upper, tertiary and quartenary sedimentary rocks. (Milner, 1980)

6.3 Local Geology

The majority of Butler Gulch Creek, is located within the Chert and Metachert geological unit as defined on Geological Survey of Canada Map 18-1973 (See figure 4.).

The mouth is located within the same geological boundary as Boucher creek, which is the Klondike Schist unit. The definitions of the geological units are as follows:

Chert and Metachert: Grey weathering, pale green and purplish brown hornfelsed argillaceous chert with lesser interbedded chloritic phyllite and marble.

Klondike Schist: Black and orange weathering well foliated pale green chlorite, muscovite, quartz schist.

7. THEORY

7.1 Earth's Magnetic Field

The earth's magnetic field is similar in form to that of a bar magnet (see Figure 4). The origin of the field is not well understood, but thought to be due to currents in a fluid conductive core. The flux lines of the geomagnetic field are vertical at the north and south magnetic poles where the strength is approximately 60,000 gammas. In the equatorial region, the field is horizontal and its strength is approximately 30,000 gammas (see Figure 5).

7.2 Time variations

The primary geomagnetic field is, for the purposes of normal mineral exploration surveys, constant in space and time. Magnetic field measurements may, however, vary considerably due to short term external magnetic influences. The magnitude of these variations is unpredictable. In the case of sudden magnetic storms, it may reach several hundred gammas over a few minutes. It is therefore necessary to take continuous readings of the geomagnetic field with a base station magnetometer for the duration of the survey.

Scale 1:50,000

Geology map

LEGEND

Chert and Metachert: grey weathering pale green and purplish brown horfelsed argillaceous chert with lesser interbedded chloritic phyllite and marble

Klondike Schists: black and orange-weathering well foliated pale green chlorite muscovite quartz schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite

Pelly Gneiss: strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite chlorite biotite granodiorite; minor augen gneiss; includes some undifferentiated foliated muscovite quartz monzonite

Nasina Quartzite: black weathering, massive dark grey to black graphitic quartzite with lesser grey micaceous quartzite and quartz mica schist

Diorite: dark brown, fine-grained diorite and gabbro

Hornblende Monzonite: medium-grained equigranular hornblende

Figure 3

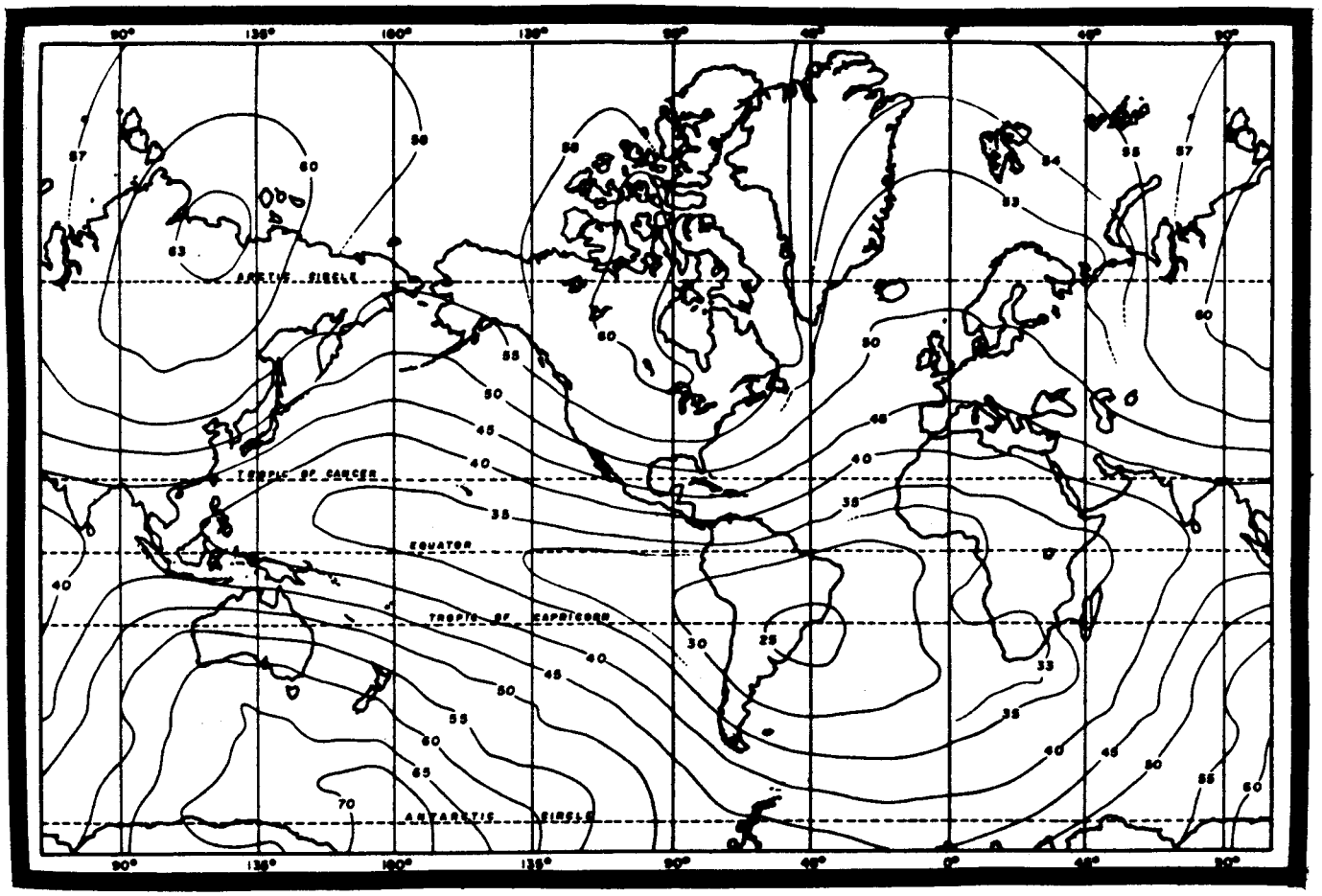


Figure 5

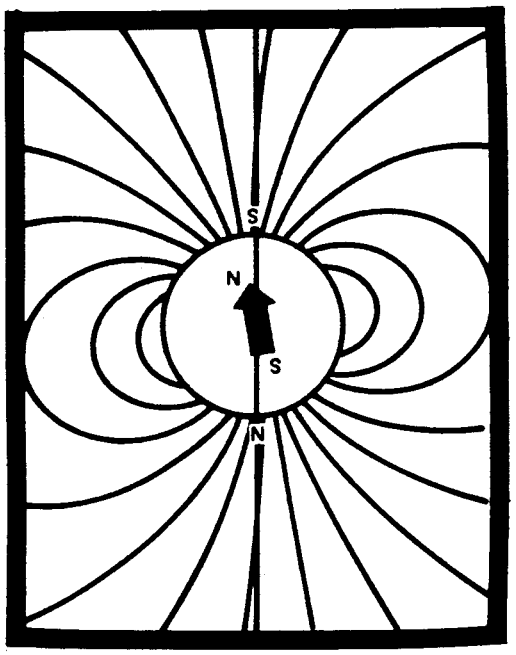


Figure 4

7.3 Magnetometer Method

The magnetometer method of exploration consists of measuring the magnetic field of the earth as influenced by rock formations having different magnetic properties and configurations (Schultz, 1987).

For this survey the vertical magnetic gradient was measured, as well as the total field, to provide information on the depth of the source. This information arises from the observation that long wavelength variations in gradient profiles follow the total field most closely, and from noting that long wave variations are due to deeper sources.

7.4 Measured Field

The measured field is the vector sum of primary, induced and remnant magnetic effects. Thus, there are three factors, excluding geometric factors, which determine the magnetic field. These are the strength of the earth's magnetic field, the magnetic susceptibilities of the rocks and minerals present and their remnant magnetism.

The intensity of magnetization induced in rocks by the geomagnetic field F is given by:

$$I = kH$$

where:

I is the intensity of magnetization
k is the volume magnetic susceptibility
H is the magnetic field intensity

The susceptibilities of rocks are determined primarily by their magnetite content since it is strongly magnetic and widely distributed.

The remnant magnetization of rocks depend both on their composition and previous history. Whereas the induced magnetization is nearly always parallel to the direction of the geomagnetic field, the natural remnant magnetization may bear no relation to the present direction and intensity of the earth's field. The remnant magnetization is related to the direction of the earth's field at the time the rocks were last magnetized. Interpretation of most magnetometer surveys is normally done by assuming no remnant magnetic component.

7.5 Proton Magnetometer

The proton precession magnetometer is so named because it utilizes the precession of spinning protons or nuclei of the hydrogen atom in a sample of hydrocarbon rich fluid (Coleman fuel was used in this survey) to measure the total magnetic intensity. The spinning protons in the fluid behave as small, spinning magnetic dipoles, These magnets are temporarily aligned or polarized by application of a uniform magnetic field generated by a current in a coil of wire. When the current is removed, the spin of the protons causes them to precess about the direction of the ambient or earth's magnetic field, much as a spinning top precesses about the gravity field.

The precessing protons then generate a small signal in the same coil used to polarize them, a signal whose frequency is precisely proportional to the total magnetic field intensity and independent of the orientation of the coil, i.e., sensor of the magnetometer. The proportionality constant which relates frequency to field intensity is a well known atomic constant: the gyromagnetic ratio of the proton. The precession frequency, typically 2000 Hz, is measured by modern digital counters as the absolute value of the total magnetic field intensity with an accuracy of 0.1 gamma, in the earth's field of approximately 50,000 gammas.

8. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

8.1 Data Processing

To allow for the computer processing of the magnetic data, the data resident in the OMNI IV's memory was transferred via a serial communication link to the Corona computer - thereby facilitating editing, processing and presentation operations. All the data was archived on floppy disk.

All data has been reviewed and the necessary editing has been performed. The corrected data have been ink-plotted in plan as contour and offset profiles on a Nicolet Zeta drum plotter, interfaced to an IBM PC/XT microcomputer.

8.2. Data Presentation

Contoured and offset profile plan maps of the corrected data were computer generated and fine-drafted on mylar, at a scale of 1:1000 with appropriate contour intervals.

The final presentation products are as follows:

Table 2: Presentation Plate Index

Plates	1a:	Total Field Magnetics and gradient Contour Maps, scale
	1b:	1:1000
	2a	Total Field Magnetics, and Gradient, Offset Profiles,
	2b:	scale 1:1000

9.0 INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

9.1 Introduction

Although placer gold deposits cannot be located by a magnetometer survey, the common accessory mineral, magnetite, can. Alder and Alder (1985) demonstrate the correlation between positive magnetic total field anomalies with gold content in pay channels in the Keithley Creek and other areas in British Columbia and Alaska. (Schultz, 1987)

The aim of the interpretation is to locate areas, on the profile and contour maps, which contain placer deposits of magnetite. These areas would be considered the most promising in terms of potential gold content.

The most promising areas of the survey grid are where a local total field high and a vertical gradient high occur together. Line to line correlations between these simultaneously occurring highs were made and zones were defined depending on the strike extent.

These zones were classified, using the guidelines below, as either high or medium priority exploration zones and marked on the profile maps. Recommendations, as to the most promising targets for further exploration by shafting or drilling, were given.

High Priority Zone: Anomalies in high priority zones are well defined, with short wave lengths. They correlate over four lines or more. The targets within these zones should be considered first for further exploration.

Medium Priority Zone: Anomalies in medium priority zones are well defined, with short wave lengths. They correlate over two or three lines. The targets in these zones should be considered for further exploration after those in the high priority zones.

If further exploration of a recommended drill or shaft target proves successful in the detection of either magnetite or gold then the the remaining anomalies in the zone should be investigated.

9.2 Interpretation

Plates 1a and 1b contain the total field and vertical gradient contour maps. Plates 2a and 2b contain the total field and vertical gradient profile maps. The zones are marked on the offset profiles with dashed lines at the peak of each anomaly.

The total field contours extend the length of the grid suggesting the magnetic sources follow the general direction of the valley

Zone A: Zone A has a three line strike extent which extends from line L-1560S to line L-1520S. It is characterized by well defined short wavelength anomalies striking north-south.

Recommendation: Medium priority, shaft or drill at 5 East, line L-1520S.

Zone B: Zone B is a small zone extending over two lines. It is characterized by well correlated short amplitude anomalies, which trend north-south.

Recommendation: Medium priority, drill or shaft at station 20E on line L-1420S.

Zone C: Trending south west this zone extends from line L-1320S to Line L-1380S. The anomalies are medium in amplitude and well defined.

Recommendation: Medium priority, investigate by drilling or shafting at station 40E on line L-1340S.

Zone D: Zone D trends northwest and correlates through line L-1000S to line L-1060S. The anomaly on line L-1020S is the weakest in the zone.

Recommendation: Medium priority, investigate by drilling or shafting on line L-1000S at station 10E.

Zone E: Zone E is characterized by three well correlated medium amplitude total field and gradient anomalies. The zone trends north-south.

Recommendation: Medium priority, investigate by drilling on line L-960S at station 70E

Zone F: At 10 lines zone F has the largest strike extent of the property. This strike extends from line 140S to 320S. Total field and vertical gradient amplitudes vary greatly within the zone.

The zone trends north northwest with the anomaly amplitudes and wavelengths decreasing towards the southern section of the grid.

Recommendation: High Priority, investigate by drilling or shafting at station 8E on line L-140S.

10.0 CONCLUSION

A Gradiometer survey was conducted on Butler Gulch lease PL-7555 at the request of Mr. Lorne Mollot, on the behalf of the property lease holder John Vroom, between June 6th and June 11th, 1988. The total ine coverage of the survey 6.3 line kilometers.

The survey are is located in the Chert and Metachert geological unit as defined on Geological Survey of Canada Map 18-1973.

The line and station spacings were twenty meters and five meters respectively. These spacings were sufficiently small for accurate line to line correlations.

Line to line correlations of simultaneously occurring gradiometer and magnetometer high were made. Each correlation was called a zone and given a label. These zones are believed to be the magnetic response of placer deposits of magnetite. Since magnetite is a common accessory mineral of gold these zones may also contain placer deposits of gold.

Six zones were delineated and marked on the offset profile maps. Recommendations for drilling or shafting exploration within these zones were given as summarized below:

Summary of Recommendations

Zone A: Medium priority, shaft or drill at 5 East, line L-1520S.

Zone B: Medium priority, drill or shaft at station 20E on line L-1420S.

Zone C: Medium priority, investigate by drilling or shafting at station 40E on line L-1340S

Zone D: Medium priority, investigate by drilling or shafting on line L-1000S at station 10E

Zone E: Medium priority, investigate by drilling on line L-960S at station 70E

Zone F: High Priority, investigate by drilling or shafting at station 8E on line L-140S.

11.0 STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT COSTS

For gradiometer survey conducted on Butler Gulch, placer lease PL-7555

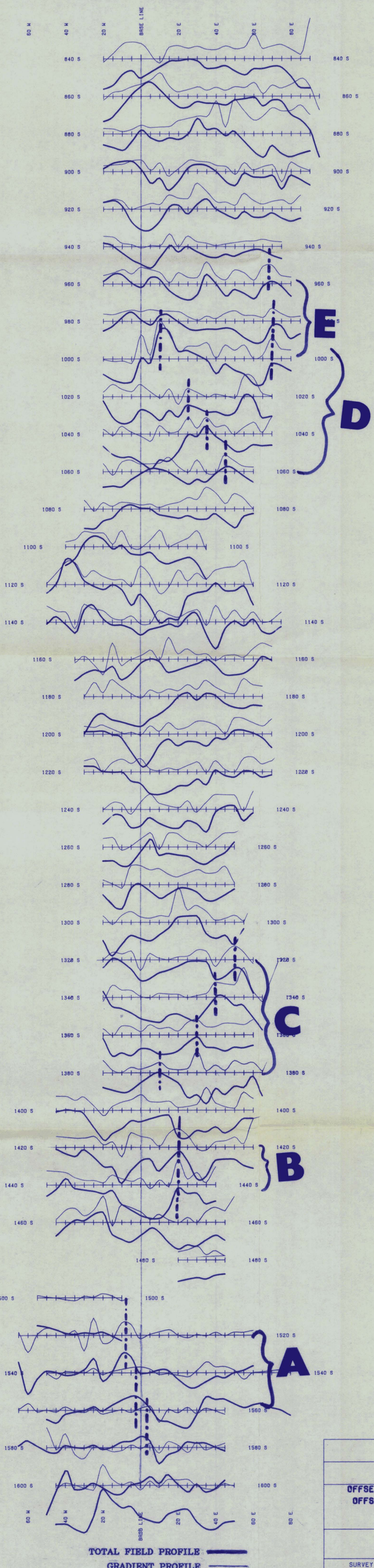
Line Cutters	
2 cutters, 6 days @ $150/day/cutter (includes administrative overhead)	$1800.00
Geophysicist	
Mychelle Mollot, BSc.(Eng), 4 days @ $400/day:	1600.00
Equipment Rental	
EDA Magnetometer plus base station	558.00
Computer, printer and power surge protector	234.00
All Terrain Vehicules	600.00
Purchased Items	150.0
Batteries, hip chain, hip chain thread flagging tape	
Transportation	
Trans North Air Helicopter Equipment Shuttle from the 60 Mile *	900.00
Camp Costs	
Food 3 people, 6 days @ $25.0/day/person	450.00
Camp Gear (prospector tents, cooking stove, kitchen utensils etc.	600.0
Report Preparation	
Report writing, drafting, computer consultant, map and figure preparation, binding and photocopying	1800.00
TOTAL COST OF 1988 ASSESSMENT WORK:	**$8692.00**

* Because a helicopter was used to access all 4 leases, surveyed at the request of Mr. Lorne Mollot, in the Boucher valley during June, the cost of the return trip from Dawson City by helicopter has been divided equally between the four leases.

If there are any questions with regard to the survey please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mychelle A. Mollot, B.Sc.(Eng)
Consulting Geophysicist



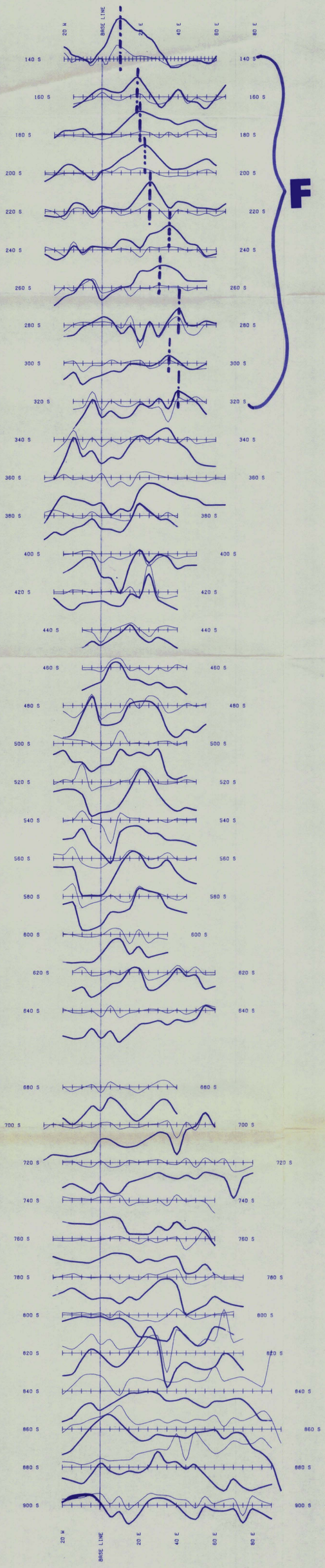
x=zone

20 0 20 40 60

METRES

120089 (36)

VROOM CORPORATION LTD.		
BUTLER OULCH PL-7555		
OFFSET PROFILES OF TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS AND OFFSET PROFILES OF VERT. MAG. GRADIENT MAG SCALE = 30 GAMMAS / CM MAG BASE VALUE = 57000 GAMMAS GRADIENT SCALE = 20 GAMMAS / CM EDA OMNI IV		
SCALE 1 : 1000		
SURVEY BY MOLLOY LTD. JUNE 1988	COMPILATION BY JVX LTD. AUGUST 1988	PLATE 2A



20 0 20 40 60

METRES

120089 (37)

VROOM CORPORATION LTD.

BUTLER GULCH

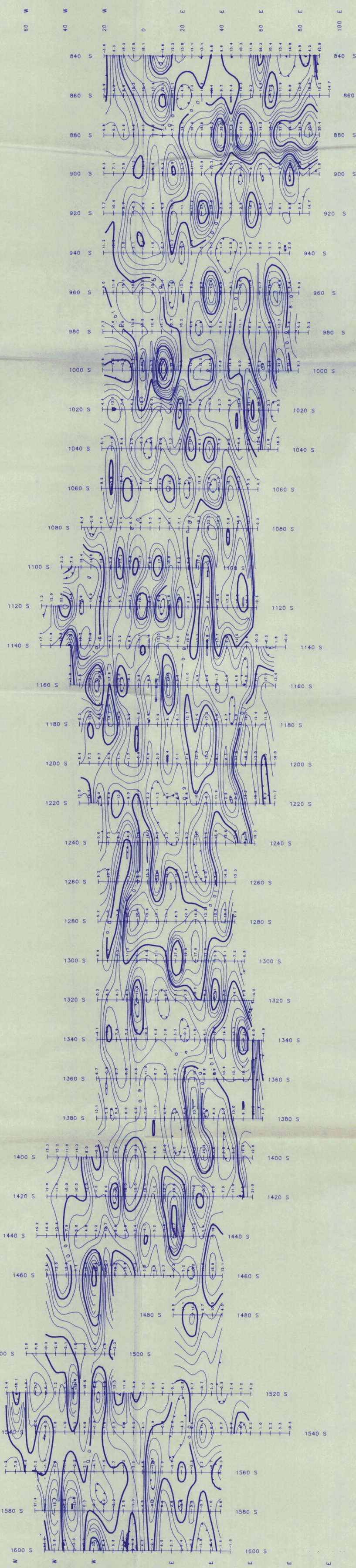
PL-7555

OFFSET PROFILES OF TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS AND OFFSET PROFILES OF VERT. MAG. GRADIENT

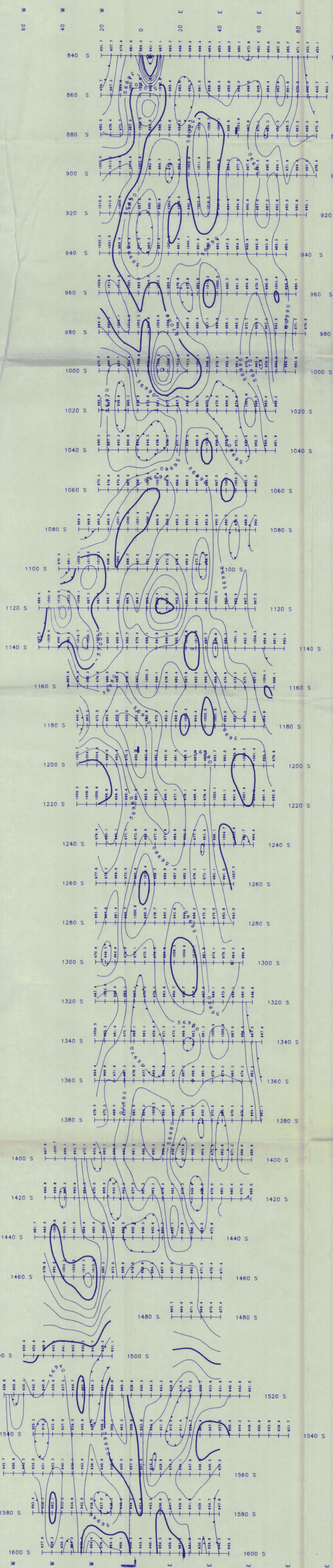
MAG SCALE = 30 GAMMAS / CM
MAG BASE VALUE = 57000 GAMMAS
GRADIENT SCALE = 20 GAMMAS / CM
EDA OMNI IV

SCALE 1 : 1000

SURVEY BY	COMPILATION BY	PLATE
MOLLOT LTD. JUNE 1988	JVX LTD. AUGUST 1988	PLATE 28



GRADIENT CONTOUR



TOTAL FIELD CONTOUR

20 0 20 40 60

METRES

120089 (38)

BUTLER GULCH

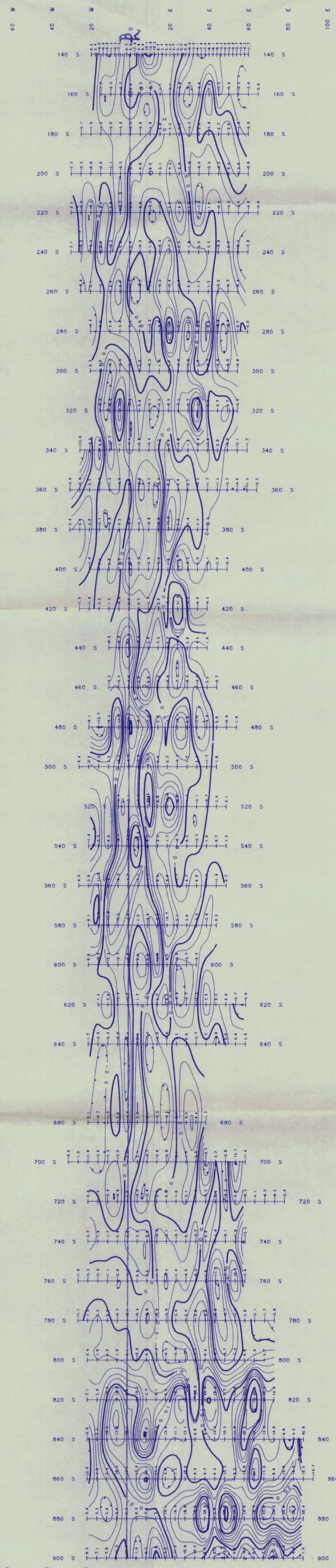
PL-7555

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY PLAN MAP
AND
VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT PLAN MAP

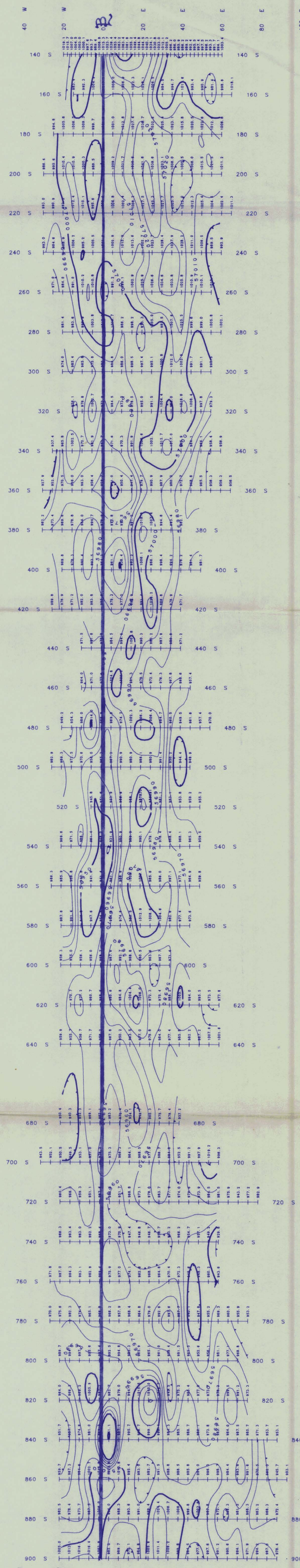
MAG CONTOUR INTERVALS = 10 & 50 GAMMAS
MAG POSTED BASE VALUE = 56000 GAMMAS
GRADINT CONTOUR INTERVALS = 2 & 10
EDA OMNI IV

SCALE 1 : 1000

SURVEY BY	COMPILATION BY	
MOLLOT LTD. JUNE 1988	JVX LTD. AUGUST 1988	**PLATE 2A**



GRADIENT CONTOUR



TOTAL FIELD CONTOUR

20 0 20 40 60

METRES

120089. (39)

BUTLER GULCH

PL-7555

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY PLAN MAP AND VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT PLAN MAP

MAG CONTOUR INTERVALS = 10 & 50 GAMMAS
MAG POSTED BASE VALUE = 56000 GAMMAS
GRADINT CONTOUR INTERVALS = 2 & 10
EDA OMNI IV

SCALE 1 : 1000

SURVEY BY	COMPILATION BY	
MOLLOT LTD. JUNE 1988	JVX LTD. AUGUST 1988	**PLATE 2B**