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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

ECSTALL PROPERTY THIRTEEN CREEK GRID

(RED 2, 3 & 4, BLUE 1 AND GREEN 1 CLAIMS, SKINNY FRACTION)

SKEENA MINING DIVISION,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 103H/13E

53°50'56" 129°31'35"

Owner: KIDD CREEK MINES LTD.

Operator: KIDD CREEK MINES LTD. FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

> SUB-REGORDER RECEIVED DEC 3 1987 M.R. 4 \$ VANCOUVER, B.C.

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November 17, 1987.

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GEOLOAGHGAAILKBARA. NEGOHASSESSMENT REPORT

GMITHERS

/ 87-861-16600

Province of British Columbia	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY
TYPE OF REF	PORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
Geoph	ysical / hygical	\$65,400.00
AUTHORIS)G.A. HENDRIC	KSON . SI	GNATURE(S)
DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORAT PROPERTY NAME(S) WEST GRID; THIR COMMODITIES PRESENT CU; B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMB	TEEN CREEK CIK ZN, Ag, Au ERISI, IF KNOWN 1037	ED . October. 30, 1987. YEAR OF WORK 1987 4 - 53!54
LATITUDE	"50'56" LC	DNGITUDE
NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Miner	tenures in good standing (when w rat Lease M 123; Mining or Certifie	ork was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 d Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)] :
RED 1 (16 units) RED 2 (12 units) RED 3 (9 units)	RED 4 (15 RED 6 (8 BLUE 1 (16	units)BLUE 3(10 units)units)BLUE 4(6 units)units)GREEN 1(1 unit)SKINNY FR(1 unit)
OWNER(S)		
(1) . KIDD. CREEK. MINES. L	.TD	
MAILING ADDRESS 701-1281 [I VANCOUVER	V. Georgia St B.C. ViE 357	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company payi	ng for the work)	
(1) FALCONBRIDGE LIMIT	'ED	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
MAILING ADDRESS		
.701 - 1281 W. Geor	gia Street	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Vancouver, B.C. V	6E 3J7	
SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age,	structure, alteration, mineralizatio	on, size, and attitude):
The claims are underlain Complex of possible earl greenschist to amphiboli massive sulphide deposit that deposit. Foliation	by metamorphic rock y Paleozoic to early te. The property su and is underlain by a and bedding strike	s of the Ecstall Pendant, Central Gneiss Mesozoic age. Metamorphic grade is rrounds claims hosting the Ecstall favourable metavolcanic rocks hosting northerly; dips are steeply east.
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REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK		

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Introduction

On behalf of Kidd Creek Mines Ltd., a division of Falconbridge Ltd., Delta Geoscience Ltd. conducted ground geophysical surveys on the Thirteen Creek Grid of the Ecstall property. The surveys took place during the period July 25 to August 14, 1987. The 1987 work is a large expansion of the work begun on the West Grid during the summer of 1986, and is essentially ground follow-up of a helicopter INPUT survey flown by Questor Surveys during December of 1985.

The grid lies within claims RED 2-4, BLUE 1, GREEN and SKINNY FRACTION. These claims are owned by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd., and are located in the Skeena Mining Division, NTS Sheet 103H/13E, approximately 100 kms. southeast of Prince Rupert (Figure 1). The Ecstall river runs along the north edge of the grid (Figure 2). Johnson Lake is approximately 5 kms. northeast of the grid.

The property is located on an assemblage of Permian (?) metasedimentary and volcanic rocks that exist as a very large pendant within the Coast Range intrusives. Exploration was for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The topography of the grid is rugged.

G. Hendrickson, the author of this report and Senior Geophysicist for Delta Geoscience Ltd., planned and supervised the geophysical work in consultation with Frank Hassard, a senior geologist for Falconbridge Ltd.

Ground geophysical techniques included horizontal coplaner loop electromagnetics, V.L.F., magnetic total field and magnetic gradiometer surveys. Approximately 34 kms. of grid lines were surveyed during the survey period.

Room and board for the crew was provided in the camp Falconbridge Ltd. established near the Ecstall River. Access to the grid was provided by a 206B helicopter chartered by Falconbridge Ltd.



Personnel - Delta Geoscience Ltd.

July 25 - August 14, 1987: Robert Wilson-Smith - Junior Geophysicist/Crew Chief Dean Truant - Junior Geophysicist Greg Martin - Technician August 1 - 14, 1987: Rick Ofner - Technician July 29 - 31, 1987: Grant Hendrickson - Senior Geophysicist - Supervisor

Equipment

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- 2 Apex Parametrics Maxmin 1+ Electromagnetic System
- 1 Scintrex I.G.S. System, configured as a VLF/MAG/GRAD 1 Scintrex MP-3 Base Station Magnetometer
- 1 H.P.110 Field Computer, complete with disc drive and printer.

Data Presentation

Stacked profile plans of the filtered V.L.F., magnetics, horizontal co-planer loop electromagnetics and gradiometer data are presented at a scale of 1:5000. Profiles are provided, since they aid in interpretation.

In addition, the magnetics and filtered V.L.F. data are presented as contoured plans with the contour interval at 100 nanotesla and 10% respectively. Figure numbers and map titles are listed below.

Fig.#3 - H.L.E.M. 3555 Hz. plan @ 1cm = 40%. Fig.#4 - H.L.E.M. 888 Hz. plan @ 1cm = 40%. Fig.#5 - Filtered vertical in-phase V.L.F. profile plan (Fraser Filter) @ 1cm = 40%. Fig.#6 - Contoured V.L.F. plan (Fraser filter) @ contour interval = 10%. Fig.#7 - Total Field Magnetic Profile plan @ 1cm = 500nt Fig.#8 - Total Field Magnetic Contour plan @ contour interval = 100nt. Fig.#9 - Gradiometer Profile Plan @ 1cm = 100nt/.5m.

Separate profile sections of the V.L.F. data are also given, with the Fraser and Hjelt filtered values posted below the profiles. The scale of these sections is 1:2500 and they can be found at the back of this report.

Survey Procedures

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Falconbridge Ltd. personnel ensured that the grid was cut and chained prior to the arrival of the geophysical crew. Line cutting was contracted out, however Falconbridge crews accurately chained the grid using portable inclinometers to correct for the steep slopes. Line separation was 100 metres, with a station separation of 20 metres horizontal (Figure 2).

Horizontal Co-Planer Loop Survey:

Two coil separations were used: 160m. and 120m. The larger coil separation was used in an effort to see deeper. It became apparent that interference from closely spaced conductors and difficulty in manoeuvring the larger cable was a problem, therefore the crew switched to the 120m. coil separation. Note that the maximum depth of detection for vertical bodies is half the coil separation. All lines north of 8300N were read with the 120m. coil separation, whereas L8300N and all lines to the south were read with the 160m. coil separation.

Data was recorded at two frequencies, 3555 Hz. and 888 Hz. to help evaluate conductor quality. The higher frequency responds better to poor conductors, whereas the lower frequency only responds well to good conductivity, thus some means of discriminating conductivity is provided. In addition, coil separation and reading errors are quite recognizable in the two frequency data.

Topography profiles provided by Falconbridge allowed the geophysical crew to correct the in-phase H.L.E.M. data for coil separation variations and to keep the coils co-planer, essential for accurate results. This was no small task in the severe terrain of the Thirteen Creek grid area.

V.L.F. Survey:

Three components of the V.L.F. field were read at each station: the vertical in-phase, vertical quadrature and horizontal field strength.

Data was taken using the HAWAII station transmitting at 23.4 khz. The orientation of this station to the expected strike of the geology is acceptable (approximately 45°), but not optimal. The Seattle station transmitting at 24.8 khz. has a much better orientation - unfortunately the U.S. Navy shut down this station for the duration of this field work.

The V.L.F. data was filtered using two different filters, the Fraser Filter and the Hjelt Filter. Fraser filtering helps to remove topographical effects and gives a numerical evaluation of the relative strength of the V.L.F. conductors.

The Hjelt filter gives a numerical evaluation of the conductors as well, however provides some information on the dip and best depth to test a V.L.F. conductor.

An important parameter of V.L.F. surveying - the skin depth - should be noted here. Skin depth is a useful parameter for describing the depth of penetration of V.L.F. signals. A good conductor buried at one skin depth will produce a signal at the surface with an amplitude equal to approximately 10% of the incident field. Detection and subsequent interpretation of this weak signal would be difficult in the presence of any noise. Skin depth decreases with an increase in frequency and decrease of the resistivity of the bedrock and/or overburden. For the average apparent resistivity encountered in this survey, estimated from the background H.L.E.M. responses to be greater than 1000 ohm-m, the skin depth is approximately 125 metres.

Magnetic and Gradiometer Surveys:

Measurements of the total magnetic field strength and vertical gradient were taken simultaneously with the V.L.F. survey. Magnetic field measurements were corrected for any diurnal variation, through the use of the MP-3 base station magnetometer located at the Falconbridge camp, north of the Ecstall River. A base station standard of 56600 nanotesla was assumed for this survey. The gradiometer and total field magnetic measurements were taken with the sensor 2.5 metres and 3 metres above the ground. Readings are accurate to the 1 nanotesla range.

The gradiometer survey is a useful adjunct to magnetic surveying. The gradiometer acts like a filter in that it enhances local near surface anomalies at the expense of long wavelength regional anomalies. The rate of fall-off of the magnetic field with height is much higher for local sources than for regional sources, therefore a higher gradient can be recorded over local sources using sensors either 1 metre or 0.5 metres vertically apart. For this survey, the sensors were spaced 0.5 metres apart for convenience in the rough topography and thick underbrush. A useful feature of the gradiometer data is that it allows a simple calculation to be made for the depth of an anomaly (assuming a dipole field).

The gradiometer measurement can also help to accurately locate the contact area between rocks of slightly different magnetic susceptibility.

Discussion of the Data

Data quality is generally quite good, despite the rough topography and thick underbrush prevalent in the area. Occasionally, lines could not be extended or surveyed due to severe topography problems.

This report is written with only a cursory knowledge of the grid geology, however a perusal of the geophysical data suggests several possibilities about the geology and mineralization.

The continuity of conductors is the most remarkable feature of the E.M. data.

Four conductive horizons, A, B, C & D, have been detected by the electromagnetic survey. Conductors A and C were detected poorly by the H.L.E.M., yet showed up excellently in the V.L.F. data. Conductors B & D are better conductors and responded well to both the 888 and 3555 frequencies. Conductor D, a strong conductor, was detected on only one line by the H.L.E.M., however was not detected at all by the V.L.F. This is likely due to the very limited strike length of conductor D. Conductor D is directly associated with a strong magnetic anomaly, a fact that suggests Pyrrhotite mineralization is the source of the conductivity. Conductor B was detected excellently by both the H.L.E.M. and V.L.F. techniques. Conductor B, by far the strongest conductor, looks very formational (very long strike length). Conductive argillites are very likely the cause of some of the conductivity.

All of the conductors, with the exception of A, appear to subcrop. Overburden thickness is negligible. The Hjelt filter sections suggest that conductor A does not always reach the surface. The apparent NNW strike of the conductors must be considered in light of the apparent dip and the substantial topography changes that take place along strike. Dip generally appears to be steeply to the west. Interference from closely spaced conductors is a problem affecting the interpretation of conductors A & B.

The 3555 Hz. H.L.E.M. data is noisy, especially at lines 7700N to 8200N. This noise, which is attenuated by the 888 Hz. frequency, probably reflects more difficult terrain and an increase in geologic noise due to minor variations in the conductivity of the bedrock. The magnetic survey has shown that the west half of the grid is underlain by rocks that generally have a higher magnetic susceptibility. Higher magnetic susceptibility generally indicates that the bedrock is more mafic. Numerous magnetic anomalies within the west half of the grid are undoubtedly due to magnetite horizons that likely are hosted in mafic volcanics. These magnetic anomalies also indicate a steep west dip to the bedrock. Intercalated magnetic lows within the west half of the grid may be due to felsic volcanic horizons.

The Coast Range intrusive rocks (Quartz Diorite), which flank the west side of the grid, are known to be magnetic due to the presence of disseminated magnetite. These intrusives may be responsible for the high magnetics on the extreme west side of the grid.

The east half of the grid has a low magnetic susceptibility, a fact that suggests the east half is dominantly underlain by metasediments. Felsic volcanics can also have a low magnetic susceptibility, thus one has to be cautious of this interpretation.

Conductors A and B are hosted by rocks of low magnetic susceptibility, while conductor D is hosted by rocks of relatively higher magnetic susceptibility. Conductor C is unique in that it lies close to the contact area that defines the magnetic susceptibility difference between the east and west half of the grid.

Minor magnetic anomalies are coincident with most of the conductors, a fact which suggests a minor amount of pyrrhotite may be contributing to the conductivity.

Cross faulting does not appear to be a problem, however there appears to have been some dislocation of conductors along strike.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The H.L.E.M/V.L.F/MAG surveys have accurately mapped the conductivity and magnetic susceptibility of the grid in a cost effective manner.

Conductors should be related to the detailed geology and known mineralization to help evaluate the possible source of the conductivity. The limited amount of drilling done in 1986 should be plotted on the conductor plans, to see which conductors have been tested. The drill holes should also be plotted on the Hjelt filter sections appended to this report.

Conductor C is an attractive feature that deserves close attention. The limited strike length of this conductor may be significant.

Despite the formational look of conductors A and B, they should be carefully evaluated, since the source of conductivity can change rapidly along strike.

M. Hendrickson

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

REFERENCES

- Hassard, F.R., et al. 1986: Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys and Diamond Drilling, Ecstall Project, Skeena Mining Division; unpublished Falconbridge Limited report.
- Karous, M., and Hjelt, S.E, 1983: Linear Filtering of V.L.F. Dip-Angle Measurements; Geophysical Prospecting.
- Martyn, D., 1986: Airborne Electromagnetic/Magnetic Survey, Ecstall River Area, British Columbia; unpublished report prepared by Questor Surveys Limited for Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

Statement of Qualification

Grant A. Hendrickson

- B.Science, U.B.C. 1971, Geophysics option.
- For the past 17 years, I have been actively involved in mineral exploration projects throughout Canada and the United States.
- I am a registered Professional Geophysicist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
- I am an active member of the S.E.G., E.A.E.G., and B.C.G.S.

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Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

COST STATEMENTS

GROUP ECSTALL K-1 (RED 1 to 4 and 6; BLUE 1, 3 and 4; GREEN 1; SKINNY FRACTION) Linecutting S.R. Oscsko Exploration Services: Linecutting: 33 km. grid lines @ \$275. (measured horizontally) \$ 9,075. 1,250. Mob & Demob, men & equipment: Oscsko invoice 3 men, 16 days Falconbridge Limited: \$ 4,300. Falconbridge wages: Chaining 33.8 km; cutting 0.8 km. grid 4 men, 10 days @ \$85.50 average, Cook 8 days (pro rata) @ \$114. General: \$ 5,300. Camp costs: Total of 96 man-days @ \$55. (Camp Cost rate is averaged for program and includes cost of: food, camp mob & demob., service by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter, fuel, supplies and equipment purchase and repair; divided by the total man-days out of the camp.) \$ 6,400. Helicopter: 12.5 hrs. @ \$508.63 (incl. fuel & oil) 400. Fixed-wing Aircraft: Ś Crew mob by TPA Otter @ \$428. (demob. by helicopter) -----\$26,700. Total Linecutting: _____

Ground Geophysics:

Delta Geoscience Ltd: 4 man crew: Maxmin (3 men) + VLF, Mag. - 14 days @ \$950. \$13,300. 3 man crew: Maxmin (2 men) + VLF, Mag. - 5 days @ \$875. \$ 4,375. Total of 71 man-days on property Mob & Demob (men & equipment) \$ 3,081. Crew travel - 2 days \$ 1,248. Travel charges: \$ 1,030. Fixed-wing aircraft TPA: 2 Beavers @ \$301., 1 Otter @ \$428. Falconbridge wages: \$ 1,500. (cooking - 11 days, pro rata @ \$114. Supervision & grid orientation - 2 days @ \$124) \$ 4,600. Camp costs: 84 man-days @ \$55. Helicopter: \$ 7,170. 14.1 hrs. @ \$508.63. Report, interpretation and drafting \$ 2,400. Delta Geoscience Ltd: 8 days @ \$300. _____ Total Ground Geophysics: \$38,700. _____

CERTIFICATION

I, Franklin R. Hassard, of Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Senior Exploration Geologist with Falconbridge Limited at #701, 1281 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3J7.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 2. B.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering 1970.
- 3. I have practiced my profession for over 17 years.
- 4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5. Geophysical exploration on the Ecstall property during 1987, and the subject of this report by Delta Geoscience Ltd., was carried out under my general direction.
- The costs itemized in the Cost Statement are correct and 6. were incurred on behalf of Kidd Creek Mines Ltd., a division of Falconbridge Limited.

Dated this seventeenth day of November, 1987, at Vanco we B.C.

SUC PROFESSION F.R. Hassard Franklin R. Hassard, WEE OF ONT



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ECSTALL WEST GRID, ULF DATA (23.4 KHZ) LINE 7890N. 9% -19.9 -8.9-18.8 -5.0 -4.9 -3.8 -3.8 -3.8 -2.8 8.8 2.8 7.8 3.8 -2.8 -3.8 -4.8 8.8 8.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 8.8 8.8 5.8 2.8 4.8 19.9 11.8 13.9 15.9 18.8 16.8 7.8 5.8 11.8 4.8 -6.8-19.9-39.8-29.8-29.8-29.8 IX FRELT -3.0 -9.0 -8.0 -3.0 -2.0 -4.0 -7.9-11.0 -8.0 8.0 15.0 8.0 -1.0 -7.0 -6.0 -4.0 0.0 4.0 -4.0-11.0 -1.0 5.0 -7.0-15.0 -10.0 -7.0 -9.0 -6.0 10.0 22.0 7.0 -3.0 18.0 40.0 47.0 34.0 8.0 -7.0-24.0-44.0 59 50 . -58 -50 680.0 729.0 889.9 760.0 898.0 849.9 920.0 969.0 1000.0 1049.0 1080.0 1120.0 1160.0 1209.0 1249.0 1298.0 1329.0 1369.0 1469.0 1449.0 1480.0 15 29.9 -2.2 -9.2 -2.2 -3.8 -1.3 -1.4 -1.9 -2.5 -2.3 -3.7 -9.6 5.2 2.9 1.7 -1.5 -2.4 -1.1 -1.5 9.5 9.8 -3.2 -2.9 1.5 -8.3 -4.8 -4.3 -2.7 -3.8 -2.2 -9.3 5.8 6.9 -8.5 3.4 11.9 14.8 15.5 7.2 -1.1 -3.6 -128.9 40.0 . 0.0 -3.6 -3.7 -3.4 -5.1 -2.5 -2.1 -2.8 -6.1 -3.3 0.7 2.4 5.7 1.5 -1.4 -3.4 -3.0 0.6 -0.1 -3.5 -3.0 -2.0 -3.2 -3.1 -3.9 -6.2 -6.0 -4.7 -2.6 4.2 7.5 6.9 0.8 0.5 14.8 23 11.3 2.5 -11.4 -] 40.0 -2.4 -4.1 -4.9 -3.6 -2.7 -5.1 -4.4 -6.9 -4.4 -1.5 0.0 1.5 0.3 3.1 0.1 -2.7 -3.0 -3.4 -4.1 -2.9 -0.6 -2.2 -5.7 -6.1 -4.2 -5.6 -7.9 -4.3 4.7 60 0 1 6.8 12.2 17.5 19.3 18.8 21.1 15.7 2.3-18.4-1 69.8 3.2 -1.5 -2.6 -2.9 -4.8 -5.6 -5.9 -9.9 -4.5 -1.3 -0.9 -0.3 -2.2 -1.2 -1.3 1.1 0.1 -2.8 -6.7 -6.8 -1.5 -1.8 -4.2 -3.6 -6.0 -6.4 -3.4 -3.5 -0.3 0.8 -1.6 2.0/2.7 16.9/25.2 23 89. G 17.9 15.2 12 4.6 -1.2 - 89.9 -1.8 -1.9 -3.7 -5.6 -7.3 -9.2 -6.5 -4.7 -1.8 -8.3 -2.8 -2.8 -3.6 -3.3 -1.4 2.8 -2.4 -4.6 -3.6 -4.4 -4.8 -4.3 -2.9 -3.5 -6.6 -6.2 -0.5 -2.2 -7.4 -2.7 /6.3 14.7 /2.8 24.8 26.2 24 16 4.3 6.5 -0.2 100.0 199.9 128.8 - -0.8 - 2.9 - 3.9 -6.1 -9.5 -7.5 -4.3 -3.4 -4.1 -3.4 -3.2 -4.3 -4.2 -1.4 -0.1 -3.2 0.8 1.3 -4.5 -6.2 -4.4 -6.6 -3.9 -9.3 -5.9 -4.9 -5.5 -1.4 2.8 11.7 12.6 24.4 25.8 23 17.6 10 5 3.9 -0.5 0.4 120.8

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