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EXPLORATION

WESTERN DISTRICT

NTS: 105F/10

AIRBORNE AND GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE TAY AND LP CLAIMS PELLY MOUNTAINS WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude : 61°33'N

Longitude : 132°40'W

- INTERNAL REPORT -

DECEMBER 1985

J. KLEIN

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(Here displayed in one colour)

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INTRODUCTION

An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was conducted during the period June 30th-July 5th, 1985 over the Tay-LP claims and adjacent area in the search for the source of Au-bearing pyrrhotite boulders. The positive outcome of that airborne survey resulted in an HLEM and magnetometer ground survey being executed in early September 1985, followed by drill testing of five holes. Wide zones (up to 35 m) of pyrrhotite vein stockworks and breccia zones and quartz-pyrrhotite veins, some with minor gold were intersected. Further drill testing is recommended.

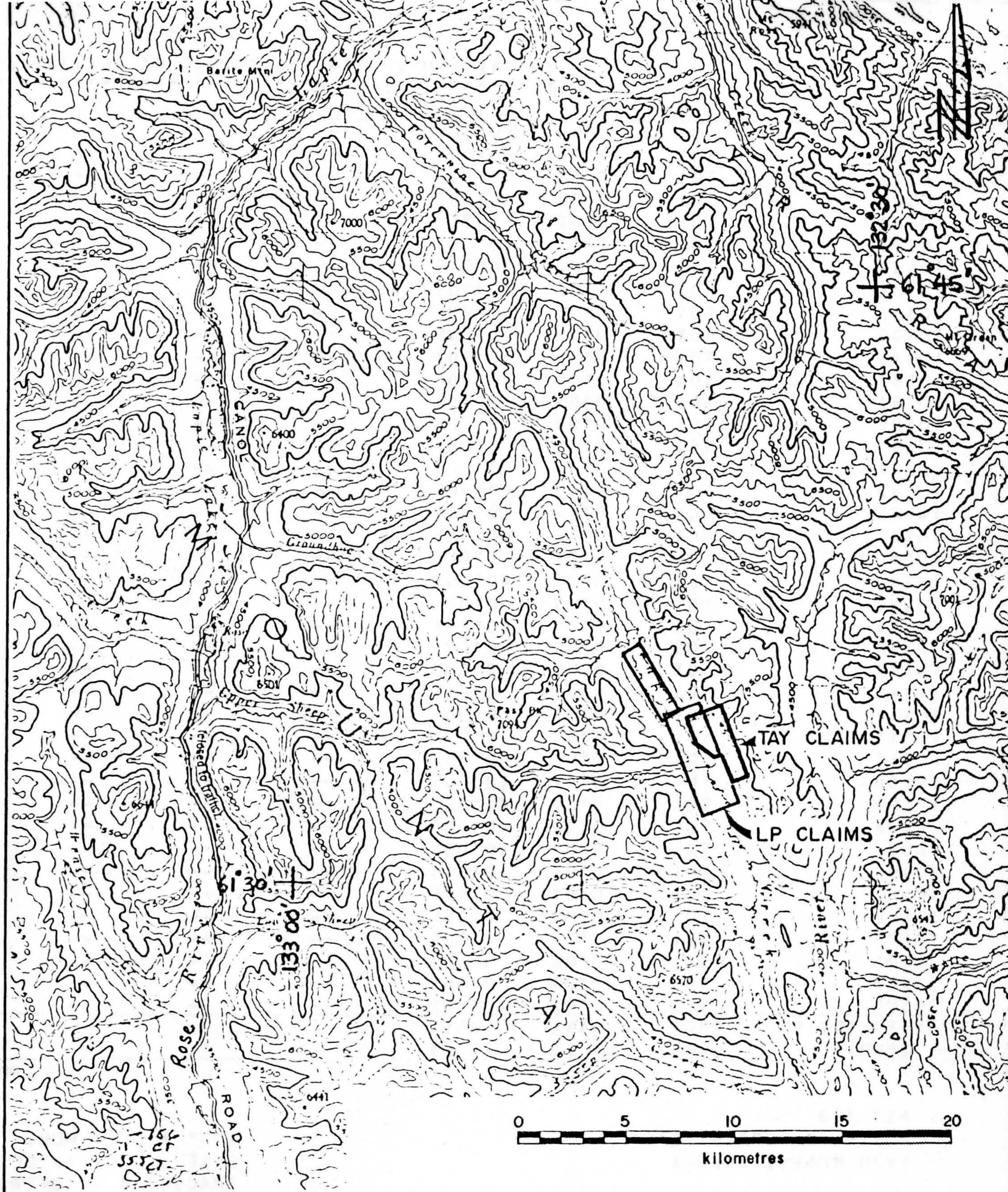
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Pelly Mountains on the east side of Seagull Creek, about 50 km south-southwest of Ross River and 26 km east of the Canol Road (Fig. 1). Access is provided by four-wheel drive vehicle along a road starting from the junction at Groundhog Creek. The elevation difference for the airborne survey was 1,800' (from 3,700' to 5,500' a.s.l.). The ground grid was nearly level at 3,700' (Fig. 2).

GEOLOGY

The property was originally mapped by government geologists. It is underlain by Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian shales in the west, Chlorite-muscovite-quartz schist in the centre, Silurian to Lower Devonian dolomites in the north and south, and Upper Devonian to Mississippian slates in the far south. A north-northwest trending (Seagull?) fault juxtaposes these units against Cretaceous volcaniclastics in the east. A Lower Cambrian(?) block of marble is situated within the Chlorite-muscovite-quartz schist. This block could be fault bounded. A Cretaceous quartz monzonite intrudes in the west, while Mississippian syenites are mapped directly to the east of the property.

Detailed mapping was done by COMINCO Ltd. staff under I.A. Paterson. A more detailed map based on his work is in progress.



TAY - LP CLAIMS

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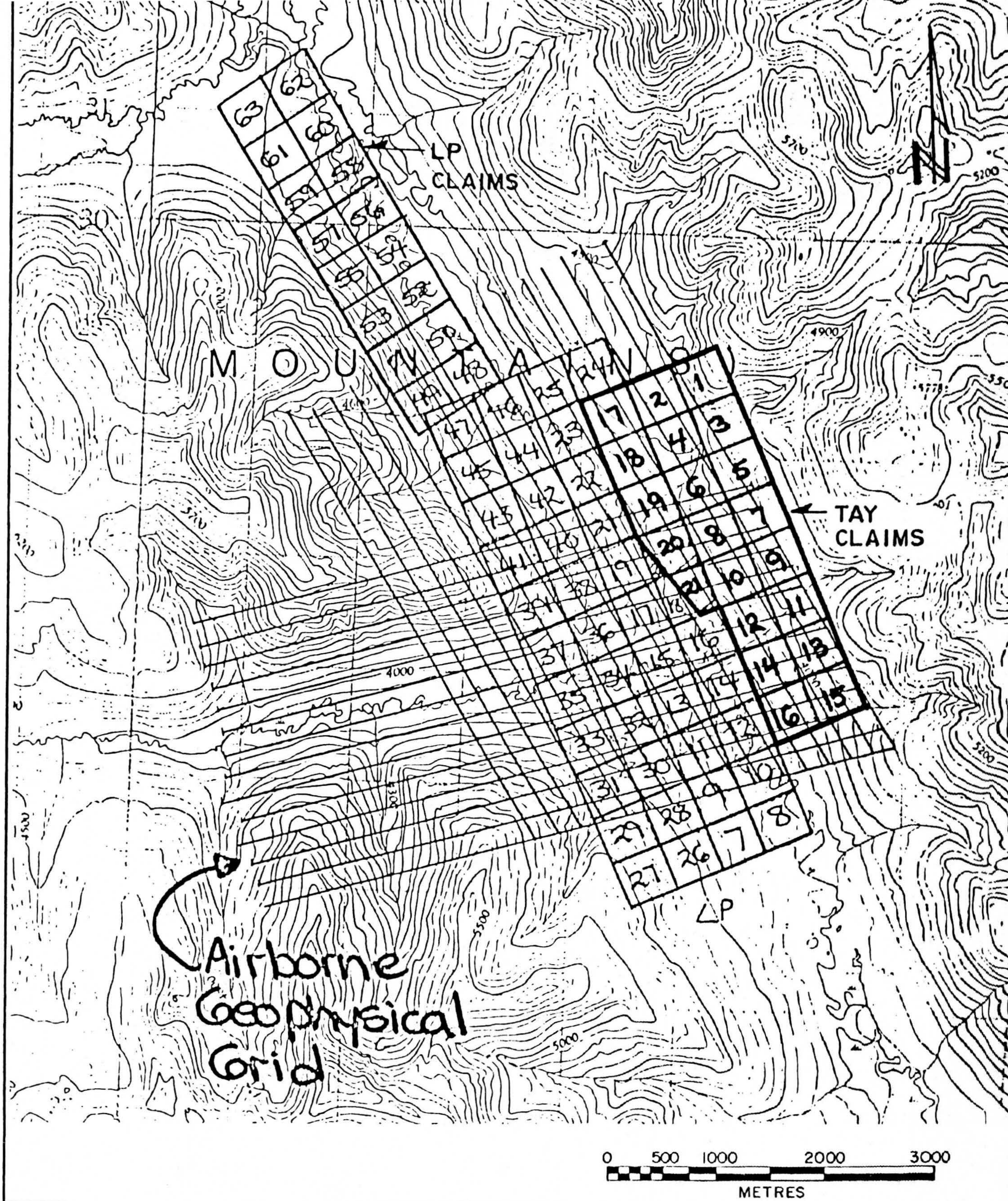
LOCATION MAP

WATSON LAKE M.D.; YUKON

Scale: 1 : 250,000 | Date: SEPTEMBER 1985 | Figure: 1



TAY - LP CLAIMS

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CLAIM MAP and SURVEY LINES

WATSON LAKE M.D.; YUKON

Scale: 1 : 50,000	Date: SEPTEMBER 1985	Figure: 2

Small outcrops of gold-bearing quartz & pyrrhotite & pyrite schist, quartz & pyrrhotite veins and marble & limonite were mapped along Seagull and a tributary creek. Boulders consisting of: massive pyrrhotite, pyrrhotite & quartz & schist breccia, and biotite & quartz schist with veins and impregnations of pyrite and pyrrhotite, had been found on the property in 1984. These angular and .1 to 1 m diameter boulders contained 0.09 oz/T Au. The boulders form a glacial train and are not found to the north or south. Their source must therefore be local. The objective of the geophysical surveys was therefore to search for the source of these boulders and map the outcrops, HLEM and magnetics being the proper tools in the search for massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite concentrations.

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

The airborne equipment was installed in a helicopter and consists of the following:-

Aerodat HEM System

The Aerodat 3-frequency HEM system has two coaxial coil pairs and one coplanar coil pair, all at a separation of 7 metres. In-phase and quadrature response are measured. The two coaxial coil pairs are operated at 932 and 4600 Hz and the coplanar coil at 4186 Hz.

Airborne Magnetometer

A Geometrics G-803 magnetometer was used to record the total magnetic field. The instrument was operating at 1 gamma sensitivity.

Airborne VLF-EM

A Herz Totem VLF-EM: An instrument was employed to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component.

Together with this basic equipment was the following auxilliary equipment used:-

- A Hoffman HRA 100 altimeter
- A Geocam 35mm Tracking Camera
- A RMS GR-33 Dot Matrix Analogue Recorder
- Base Station Magnetometer

The survey was flown at an average air speed of 130 km/hr and in two directions (Fig. 2) to permit the detection of conductors with different strike. Line spacing was 200 m with the electromagnetic sensor being towed approx. 30-40 m above the ground surface. A total of 197 line kms of data was collected.

The survey was under contract with Aerodat Limited of Mississauga, Ontario. The crew consisted of a senior operator/navigator, an operator assistant, a pilot and a helicopter engineer. The survey was flown out of Ross River.

Further details on the airborne geophysical and general interpretive considerations can be found in Appendix I attached.

The ground geophysical equipment consisted of:-

an Apex Parametrics MaxMin II, horizontal loop electromagnetic system and a

GEM Proton Precession Magnetometer/OMNI II base station magnetometer combination

The HLEM survey covered some 30 line kilometres on lines 100 and 200 m apart. Most of the data was collected with a 100 m coil separation (frequencies: 222, 444 and 1777 Hz). Four lines of detailing were done using a 50 m coil separation. Minor slope corrections were made.

The magnetic data was collected at 25 m intervals down to 12.5 m where necessary.

DATA PRESENTATION

The results are presented as follows:-

Airborne Geophysics *)

*) Taken from Aerodat Limited

Base Map and Flight Path

A photomosaic base at a scale of 1:10,000 was prepared by enlargement of aerial phtographs of the survey area.

The flight path is presented with fiducials for cross-reference to both the analog and digital data.

Electromagnetic Profile Maps

The electromagnetic data was recorded digitally at a sample rate of 10/second with a time constant of 0.1 second. A two stage digital filtering process was carried out to reject major sferic events, and to reduce system noise.

Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with a geological phenomenon. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferic events.

The signal to noise ratio was further enhanced by the application of a low pass digital filter. It has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 0.25 seconds. This low effective time constant permits maximum profile shape resolution.

Following the filtering processes, a base level correction was made. The correction applied is a linear function of time that ensures that the corrected amplitude of the various in-phase and quadrature components is zero when no conductive or permeable source is present.

The filtered and levelled EM data were then presented in profile map form, with the in-phase and quadrature responses of both the 4600 Hz coaxial and 4186 Hz coplanar coils plotted in two colours along the flight lines on a transparent mylar overlay (one copy only).

Total Field Magnetic Contours

The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitaly recorded base station magnetic profile. No correction for regional variation was applied.

The corrected profile data were interpolated onto a regular grid at a 25 m true scale interval using a cubic spline technique. The grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours at a 5 gamma interval.

Apparent Resistivity Contours

The electromagnetic information was also processed to yield a contour map, in logarithmic intervals, of the apparent resistivity of the ground.

The approach taken in calculating apparent resistivity was to assume a model of a 200 metre thick, homogeneously conductive layer (effectively a halfspace) over a resistive bedrock. The computer then generates, from nomograms for this model, the resistivity that would be consistent with the bird elevation and recorded amplitude for the coaxial 4600 Hz response. The high frequency is used because its higher sensitivity to weak conductors and better resolution of similar conductivites make it a better mapping tool.

VLF-EM Total Field Contours

The VLF-EM signals from NAA (Cutler, Maine) were compiled in contour map form. The main response level of the total field signal was removed and the data was gridded and contoured at an interval of 2%. The VLF-EM data has been presented with flight path on Versatec plots.

Ground Geophysics

The ground geophysical results are presented in a standard profile format for the HLEM data. The magnetometer data are posted (with a base value of 58,000 nT subtracted) and contoured.

The results of the airborne and ground geophysical surveys are presented as follows:-

FIGURE 1	General Location Map, Scale 1:250,000
FIGURE 2	Claim Map and Airborne Survey Lines, Scale 1:50,000
FIGURE 3	HLEM Results for Three Frequencies (222, 444 and 1777 Hz)

The Airborne Geophysical results are on 1:0,000 plans:-

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	286-85-6	Coplanar 4186 Hz Profiles Along E-W Lines Vertical Scale 1 mm = 8 ppm
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	286-85-7a	Magnetic Contours for N-S and E-W Lines
	286-85-7b	Magnetic Contours for N-S and E-W Lines
	286-85-8	VLF-EM Total Field Contours for N-S and E-W Lines in 2% interval
	286-85-9	Helicopter Altimeter Contours in Feet for N-S Lines
	286-85-10	Helicopter Altimeter Contours in Feet for E-W Lines
	286-85-11	Apparent Resistivity Contours for N-S Lines
	286-85-12	Apparent Resistivity Contours for E-W Lines
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INTERPRETATION *)

The airborne electromagnetic profile maps were analysed to identify those responses typical of bedrock conductors. As discussed in Appendix I, the profile shape can indicate the general geometry of the conductive source. Anomalies that exhibited the characteristics of a horizontal conducting layer were attributed to conductive overburden. Those with characteristics of a thin, steeply dipping sheet were interpreted to be of bedrock origin. Where the response shape was insufficiently diagnostic to rule out the possibility of a conductive overburden source, the conductor axis was indicated as a possible bedrock conductor.

The process of conductor identification emphasized profile shape rather than the estimated conductance. This parameter, however, was calculated by application of the high frequency coaxial in-phase and quadrature response to the phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model. Carried out by computer, the results are tabulated in Appendix II and presented on the interpretation map in symbolized form.

The estimated conductance is a measure of the conductive properties of the source. A low conductance of under about 4 mhos is more indicative of electrolytic conduction in faults and shears, possible minor disseminated mineralization or overburden. Higher conductivity-thickness, as represented by the partially shaded anomaly symbols on the Interpretation Map, normally reflects the better electrical conductors of graphites and sulphides. There were several such responses in the survey area. Some of these belong to multiple bands of large dimensioned "formational type conductors", often representing concentrated graphitic mineralization. In such cases, the lack of clear anomaly shape resolution of the closely situated conductor layers renders the apparent conductance as the main criteria for bedrock identification.

Without adequate geological input, EM conductors are often divided into five priorities as follows:-

Priority I — These good bedrock conductors are distinguished from surrounding or other zones by either significantly higher apparent conductance, short isolated unique structure, and/or obvious direct magnetic association.

Priority II — Definate bedrock conductors with clear indications of steeply inclined dips and consistently strong characteristics or a weaker zone with just one of the Priority I criteria.

*) Parts of this chapter are taken from a report by Aerodat Ltd. staff

Priority III	"Interpreted bedrock" conductors with more questionable dip indications or weaker, less continuous characteristics along its alignment.
Priority IV	"Possible bedrock" conductors with higher bedrock potential because of either slight indications of dip or support from magnetics.
Priority V	Highly questionable "possible bedrock" conductors that are perhaps superficially enhanced overburden features. Their status is only marginally above those unlabelled sporadic or weak single anomalies and zones. These responses are left unlabelled and not discussed because they are assumed to be likely from flat-lying surficial sources.

The following Table categorizes the TAY-LP results using this classification:-

TABLE OF INTERPRETED CONDUCTOR ZONES
AND TENTATIVE PRIORITIES FOR FOLLOW-UP

PRIORITY	TAY-LP AREA
I	B1, B6b
II	B4, B6a,c
III	B2, B6d, B8 & 8a, B12
IV	B2a, B3, B5, B7, B9, B10, B11
V	- - -

While the EM profiles and estimated conductances were the critical factors in the separation of potential bedrock sources from the overburden, all the other available parameters (magnetics, resistivity, VLF-EM, modelled depths of conductors, anomaly alignment and physical location) were also utilized in a correlative manner to help interpret and prioritize the selected zones.

Correlation of the resistivity and VLF contours with locations of drainage (rivers) and estimated depths help to rule out many surficial type responses. The estimated depth parameter can be helpful in certain environments, such as the Tay-LP.

Most anomalies were modelled at or near the surface (0 to 10 metres.).

The VLF seems to have produced much less mapping information than the resistivity contours because of a slight conductive surface and of the AEMsystem's superior spatial resolution.

Given sufficient EM response levels throughout the areas, the resistivity contours proved almost as capable a mapping tool as the magnetics in Tay-LP are. Nevertheless, the magnetics generally correlated well to the bedrock conductors, and were very important in helping to differentiate or upgrade the identified zones.

The following is a brief description of the conductors detected (see Plates 13 and 14). The individual conductor intersections are listed in Appendix II.

Zone B1 is a three line conductor at the west end of the grid. It is open to the north, has poor conductivity but also a clear magnetic correlation which makes it attractive as a target.

Zone B2. A weak conductor superimposed on a conductive background. It has some weak magnetic coincidence.

Zone B2a. Two parallel bands within a creek bed. This area shows increased conductivity as is well displayed on the apparent resistivity plans (Plates 11 and 12, see flight lines 70, 80 and 90 on Plates 5 and 6), possibly reflecting conductive sediments in the creek bed. It could also reflect conductive material in a fault or shear system along which this creek flows. Conductor B2a reflects possible crosscutting features. It flanks a magnetic high.

Zones B3-B12. A weak conductive zone which shows a possible magnetic coincidence for the B12 portion.

Zone B4. This is a multiple banded zone, some 700 metres west and parallel to the Seagull Creek. Its conductivity ranges from 3 to 13 mhos. It has a clear magnetic correlation. This is a negative magnetic response which can be caused by a very low-near zero-susceptibility or related to a reversal, e.g., as often seen with pyrrhotite concentrations. This conductive zone occurs along the west side of a conductive block which reappears to the north of a Cretaceous intrusive. (E.G., 1,259 ohmm contour, 900 metres west of Seagull Creek - Lines 110 to 140, is part of the resistivity gradient separating the conductive zone in the east from the resistive ground to the west.) It is possible that this feature reflects a fault somewhat parallel to the Seagull fault. This conductor might be significant.

Zone B5. A weak zone some 250 m east of Zone B4. It has a weak magnetic association.

Zone B6a-c. This is a multiple banded zone with variable conductivities (up to 16 mhos). The zone is up to 700 metres wide and nearly closed off in the north (Zone B6c continues to the north as shown on the easternmost of the North-South flight lines), but fully open to the south.

Calculated resistivities are less than 10 ohmm at several locations. The correlation with the VLF results is not overly clear.

Zone B6a-c was followed up on the ground and further details will be given below.

Zone B7 is located to the east of Zone B6. It is a poor conductor (< 1 mho). It occurs in an area of strong magnetics, most likely reflecting syenite intrusives. This conductor cuts past two magnetic bull's-eyes and could reflect a fault within the intrusive mass.

Zones B8-B11. Towards the north end of N-S Lines 190 to 251 are a series of weak conductors mapped. The intercepts show, in general, values less than 1 mho, occasionally up to 2 mhos. There is considerable line to line continuity to suggest that these conductors run E-W rather than N-S (e.g., Zone B6). The E-W direction can be related to a conductive fault or shear system but could also relate to conductive horizons in the Upper Devonian/Mississippian slates, supposedly present in the area. The abundance of conductors causes this area to show as a relatively conductive zone on the resistivity plan (Plate 11). There is no specific magnetic relationship.

Zone B6d, B8a, and B9a. It is not possible to be conclusive on how to interconnect the individual conductor intersections in the extreme northeast corner of the survey area. The magnetic high on Line 280 directly north of intercept B has a character similar to the magnetic high associated with Zone 6. It is possible to give the intercepts in this area a more or less north-south trend. If so, Zones B6a-B9a are becoming part of (= recurring) Zone B6. Conductivities are, however, low (max. 2 mho). This is similar to some parts of Zone B6.

There are several other conductors recognizable in the data. Most of these are not well defined and show a very poor conductivity over a wider area. These events most likely reflect overburden or changes in general host rock conductivity and are presently not worth being described in detail.

The airborne magnetic results show several outstanding features. The syenite intrusives along the east margin of the E-W lines show two strong bull's-eyes. The magnetic high-low pattern underlying conductive Zones B6a-c no doubt reflect the pyrrhotite known to be present here. A broad domal magnetic high is centered on the tributary creek running into Seagull Creek, some 600 metres west of its confluence. This domal high has a diameter of 2 km but shows only 150 nT above background. There are some satellite highs surrounding the central dome. It should be noted that the resistivity high in this area is slightly offset to the northeast. Both features most likely reflect a known Cretaceous quartz monzonite instrusive. Other noteworthy magnetic features are the one correlatable with Conductor B-1 (west end of Lines 130 and 140) and an open feature on (N-S) Line 150 (fiducial 91+). This has a negative In-Phase component associated with it, suggesting a massive magnetic source (either magnetite or pyrrhotite).

The airborne VLF-EM results are not overly conclusive. Several highs and lows are related to topography (e.g., features towards the west end of the E-W lines). The data is not directly correlatable with the EM and/or magnetics and will not be considered further here.

The ground geophysical grid covered some 4,000 metres of strike length of Zone B6. The coverage is from immediately south of (E-W) airborne Line 10 to 800 metres north of the northernmost line (140). The latter area is, however, covered by the N-S flown airborne traverses.

There is a very close relationnship between the airborne and ground results, especially when interconnecting some of the airborne intercepts somewhat different as is shown on Plate 12. A few of the weaker airborne intercepts (e.g., Line 70D) are not shown on the ground geophysical compilation plan (Plate 20) but are visible in the ground data (e.g., Line 19S at 6+25E, Plate 17).

Zone A1 correlates well with airborne Zones B6 and B6a. The high frequency (1777 Hz) results show often a wider conductor than does the lower frequency (444 Hz). That picture suggests that one is dealing with several conductive zones of variable conductivity and not with a single conductive horizon. The zone narrows considerably near Lines 16S and 18S. This is where a Cretaceous aged intrusive plug is supposedly present. The continuity of the conductor through this plug suggests therefore that the emplacement of the conductive feature is post intrusive. The zone is a good conductor throughout and shallow. Only a few quantitative determinations were made using the 444 Hz results: Line 4S, Station 4E suggests a 70 mhos zone at 2 m depth and Line 14S, Station 4E gives a 33 mhos zone at 1 m depth. Immediately south of the latter location is an outcrop in the creek of a 2.5 m wide quartz vein with some 25% pyrrhote. A stockwork type quart-pyrrhotite veining in schists is also visible between Lines 10S and 11S along the west side of this zone. Two drill holes tested this zone (85-01 and 02, see Plate 20 for location). These holes intersected concentrations of pyrrhotite, up to 25% over 1 m between 3+50E and 4+25E (projected to surface). This explains this conductor very well. The magnetometer results (Plate 19a) shows several narrow highs and lows. Those of short wavelength (= shallow source) are shown on Plate 21. A long narrow high occurs along the west margin of Zone A1. Locally, lows are also present and often immediately adjacent to the highs. This bi-polar pattern is typical for pyrrhotite concentrations. The above referred-to pyrrhotite showings correlate with this magnetic high.

Zone A2. This ground conductor is the southern continuation of Zone A1. The zone is less complex and consists most likely of several parallel conductive bands. The pyrrhotite-quartz in limestones showing in the tributary creek at Line 19S, Station 3E is part of this zone. Another showing in Seagull Creek near Line 23S also occurs very close to this conductor.

Magnetic highs and lows correlate closely again with this zone, especially between Lines 18S and 22S. A 700 m long magnetic high more or less parallels this zone on the west side, but does not correlate directly with a conductor. This could mean that locally, the pyrrhotite is more disseminated along this magnetic zone.

Conductivity calculations along Lines 22S and 24S show values of 75 and 100 mhos respectively, with depths between 1 and 5 metres. The conductor was drill tested along Line 19S (Hole 85-05 at 3+20E). The results (e.g., 25% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite over 6 metres) explain the conductive and magnetic source.

Zone B1. This is a rather complex zone of high conductivity. It correlates with parts of airborne conductor B6c (between Lines 90 and 120). The calculated resistivity from the airborne data is less than 3 ohmm. The results do not suggest a flat source but rather multiple bands (see detailed results, Plate 18) of short strike length or contorted bands. Depth estimates show it to be shallow. The magnetic relief is not strong along Lines 8S and 9S, but increases towards the south. Two holes (85-03 and 04) were drilled along Line 10S to test this conductive zone. Several quartz-tourmaline-pyrrhoytite veins or breccias were intersected. The amount of pyrrhotite explains this zone adequately. (See Figure 3 for summary.)

Zone B2 is the continuation of Zone B1 to the south. The conductor is, in general, narrower and shows poorer conductivity. Magnetic correlation is nearly continuous. Au-bearing quartz-tourmaline-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite boulders have been found where the road cuts across the conductor (between Lines 20S and 22S).

It should be noted that the width of the conductor along Line 22S is narrower for the 50 m c.s. compared to the results using a 100 m c.s. This could mean that this zone at this location is wider at depth (say, 50 m below surface).

Zone C1-C2 is located along the east side of the grid and is open to the north and south. This conductor correlates with parts of airborne Zone B6c (E-W lines) and B6 (N-S lines) Ground Conductor C is tentatively interconnected from Line 6S to 6N. The airborne results on Lines 300 and 310 (N-S lines) and 120 to 140 (E-W lines) indicate the possibility of more than one conductor to be present in this area. This could mean that Conductor C consists in effect of two separate ones. The first one runs from Line 0 to the south and is open beyond Line 6S, while the other conductor runs from 2N to 4N and is open to both south and north. The change in character of this conductor (e.g., strength, conductivity) and in magnetic association support such division (into Zones C1 and C2).

Zone D is a long and narrow conductor of poor to moderate conductivity running from Line 18S to 34S, (7 mhos on Line 18S and 12 mhos on Line 26S) and is open in both directions. There is no magnetic association. It is most likely that it has a different source compared to Zones A1 & 2, B1 & 2 and C1. It is possible that this zone and C2 are part of the same geologic feature. A possible source is the Seagull fault or a parallel fault.

Zone E is a conductor near the southeast corner of the grid. It has no magnetic association and is possibly correlatable with airborne Zone B7 or alternatively, with the easternmost band of Zone B6. Its character is similar to that of Zone D.

Plate 21 shows several magnetic highs and high/lows that do not correlate with a conductive response (e.g., Line 4S between 6+50 and 8+50E). These magnetic responses are most likely related to pyrrhotite disseminations or veins of short strike and could be significant.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A combined airborne EM and magnetics survey was conducted in two directions over the TAY-LP property. A total of 147 km of data was collected. A series of near parallel conductors was detected in the Seagull valley coincident with Au-bearing quartz-pyrrhotite-tourmaline boulders and similar material in small outcrops in creek beds. This led to HLEM/Mag ground follow-up and subsequent drill testing of the best conductors by means of five holes. These holes intersected wide zones (up to 35 m) of pyrrhotite stockworks and breccia zones and quartz-pyrrhotite veins. Au-values are encouraging though not high (e.g., 85-01 : 1 g/T over 36 m, including 2.3 g/T over 4.9 m and 2.7 g/T over 2 m in pyrrhotite schist cut by quartz and pyrrhotite veins).

These encouraging results warrant further testing of the conductors and/or narrow magnetic zones, the latter often displaying a bi-polar shape (= positive & negative). Other geophysical features with a similar character but away from the 1985 area of activity, should be checked in detail prior to further geophysics and drill testing.

The airborne EM results suggest that Zone B6 continues further to the north. Careful correlation with the ground data implies that this northern extension could be part of a long narrow conductor (Ground Conductors C2 and D) without magnetic correlation, possibly reflecting a fault zone or shear (Seagull fault?). Other parts of the airborne grid show conductive overburden or host rock responses, e.g., the valley of the Seagull Creek tributary. These responses are of no interest. Airborne targets that warrant checking on a priority basis are: B1, B4, and to a lesser extent, B2. The other zones are of lower priority. The main ground conductors are closed off to the north, west and south. There is, however, room to complete the EM survey on the east side between Lines 0N and 18S. This will close off Zone B1 on the east and could provide an answer to the question of how C1 and C2 connect with Zones B1 and/or D.

It is difficult at this stage to say what the correlation between Au and pyrrhotite is. In other words, does the widest and most conductive zone with a good magnetic response has a better chance on good Au-grade than a poorer conductor. It is recommended here to drill test several parts of these conductors before concentrating on drilling a specific area in detail.

Report by: ______________________
J. Klein
Chief Geophysicist

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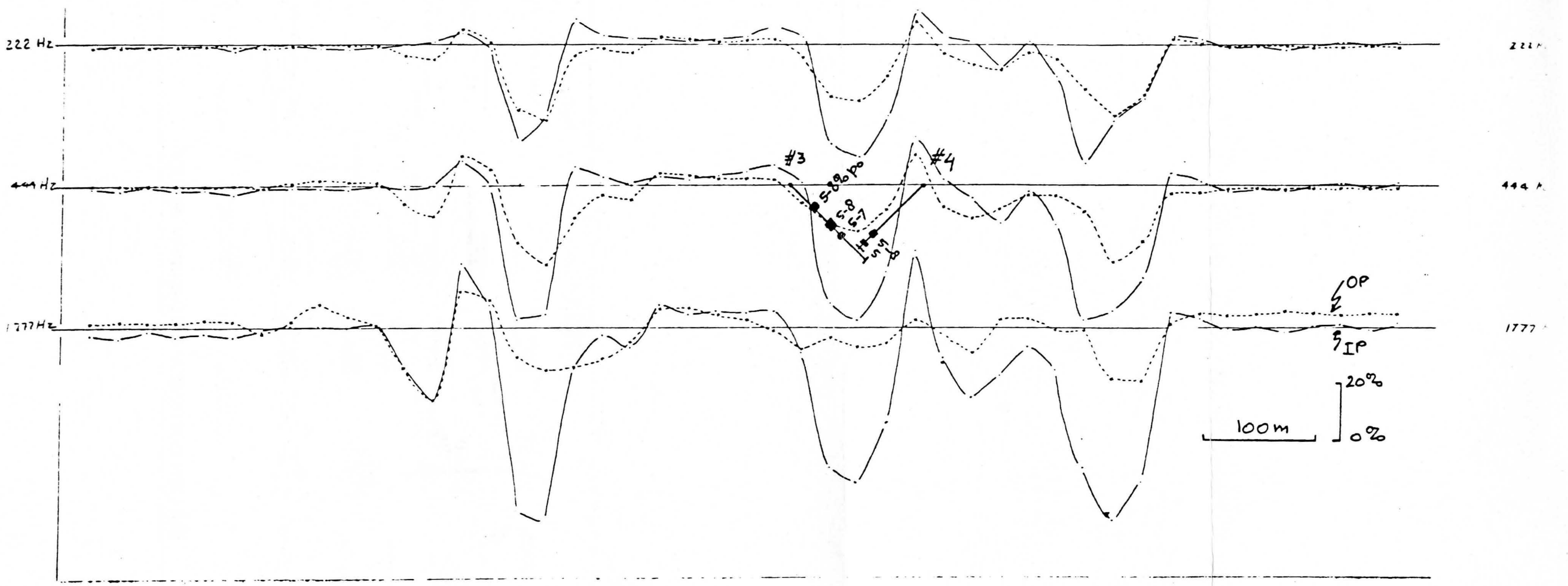

FIG. 3 TAY-LP.
HLEM Results for Three Frequencies (222, 444 and 1777 Hz) and a 50 m c.s. Along Line 10S

APPENDIX I

AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT *)

*) Prepared by the Staff of Aerodat Limited

Aircraft

The helicopter used for the survey was an aerospatiale A-Star 350D owned and operated by Frontier Helicopters Limited. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equiqment was carried out by Aerodat. The survey aircraft was flown at a mean terrain clearance of 60 metres.

Equipment

Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was an Aerodat 3-frequency system. Two vertical coaxial coil pairs were operated at 932 and 4600 Hz and a horizontal coplanar coil pair at 4186 Hz. The transmitter receiver separation was 7 metres. Inphase and quadrature signals were measured simultaneously for the 3 frequencies with a time constant of 0.1 seconds. The electromagnetic bird was towed 30 metres below the helicopter.

VLF-EM System

The VLF-EM system was a Herz Totem 1A. This instrument measures the total field and vertical quadrature component of the signal from the transmitting station. The station used for the survey was NAA (Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz). The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter.

Magnetometer

The magnetometer was a Geometrics G-803 protom precession type. The sensitivity of the instrument was 1 gamma at a 0.5 second sampling rate. The sensor was towned in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter.

Magnetic Base Station

An IFG proton precession magnetomer was operated at the base of operations to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field.

The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to facilitate later correlation.

Radar Altimeter

A Hoffman HRA-100 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The output from the instrument is a linear function of altitude for maximum accuracy.

Tracking Camera

A Geocam tracking camera was used to record flight path on 35mm film. The camera was operated in strip mode and the fiducial numbers for cross-reference to the analog and digital data were imprinted on the margin of the film.
Maine, 24.0 kHz). The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter.

Magnetometer

The magnetometer was a Geometrics G-803 protom precession type. The sensitivity of the instrument was 1 gamma at a 0.5 second sampling rate. The sensor was towed in a bird 12 metres below the helicopter.

Analog Recorder

An RMS dot-matrix recorder was used to display the data during the survey. In addition to manual and time fiducials, the following data was recorded:

Channel	Input	Scale
0	Low Frequency Inphase	2 ppm/mm
1	Low Frequency Quadrature	2 ppm/mm
2	High Frequency Inphase	2 ppm/mm
3	High Frequency Quadrature	2 ppm/mm
4	Mid Frequency Inphase	4 ppm/mm
5	Mid Frequency Quadrature	4 ppm/mm
6	VLF-EM Total Field	2.5%/mm
7	VLF-EM Quadrature	2.5%/mm
8	Magnetometer	2 gamma/mm
9	Magnetometer	20 gamma/mm
13	Altimeter (500 ft. at top of chart).	10 ft./mm

Digital Recorder

A Sonotek II data system recorded the survey on magnetic tape. Information recorded was as follows:

Equipment	Interval
EM	0.1 seconds
VLF-EM	0.5 seconds
Magnetometer	0.5 seconds
Altimeter	0.5 seconds
MRS III	0.5 seconds

Only one copy of the analog and digital records is available to COMINCO Ltd.

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE CONSIDERATIONS

Electromagnetic

The Aerodat three frequency system utilizes two different transmitter-receiver coil geometries. The traditional coaxial coil configuration is operated at two widely separated frequencies and the horizontal coplanar coil pair is operated at a frequency approximately aligned with one of the coaxial frequencies.

The electromagnetic response measured by the helicopter system is a function of the "electrical" and "geometrical" properties of the conductor. The "electrical" property of a conductor is determined largely by its electrical conductivity, magnetic susceptibility and its size and shape; the "geometrical" property of the response is largely a function of the conductor's shape and orientation with respect to the measuring transmitter and receiver.

Electrical Considerations

For a given conductive body the measure of its conductivity or conductance is closely related to the measured phase shift between the received and transmitted electromagnetic field. A small phase shift indicates a relatively high conductance, a large phase shift lower conductance. A small phase shift results in a large inphase to quadrature ratio and a large phase shift a low ratio. This relationship is shown quantitatively for a non-magnetic vertical half-plane model on the accompanying phasor diagram. Other physical models will show the same trend but different quantitative relationships.

The phasor diagram for the vertical half-plane model, as presented, is for the coaxial coil configuration with the amplitudes in parts per million (ppm) of the primary field as measured at the response peak over the conductor. To assist the interpretation of the survey results the computer is used to identify the apparent conductance and depth at selected anomalies. The results of this calculation are presented in table form in Appendix II and the conductance and inphase amplitude are presented in symbolized form on the map presentation.

The conductance and depth values as presented are correct only as far as the model approximates the real geological situation. The actual geological source may be of limited length, have significant dip, may be strongly magnetic, its conductivity and thickness may vary with depth and/or strike and adjacent bodies and overburden may have modified the response. In general the conductance estimate is less affected by these limitations than is the depth estimate, but both should be considered as relative rather than absolute guides to the anomaly's properties.

Conductance in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms and in the case of narrow slab-like bodies is the product of electrical conductivity and thickness.

Most overburden will have an indicated conductance of less than 2 mhos; however, more conductive clays may have an apparent conductance of say 2 to 4 mhos. Also in the low conductance range will be electrolytic conductors in faults and shears.

The higher ranges of conductance, greater than 4 mhos, indicate that a significant fraction of the electrical conduction is electronic rather than electrolytic in nature. Materials that conduct electronically are limited to certain metallic sulphides and to graphite. High conductance anomalies, roughly 10 mhos or greater, are generally limited to sulphide or graphite bearing rocks.

Sulphide minerals, with the exception of such ore minerals as sphalerite, cinnabar and stibnite, are good conductors; sulphides may occur in a disseminated manner that inhibits electrical conduction through the rock mass. In this case the apparent conductance can seriously underrate the quality of the conductor in geological terms. In a similar sense the relatively non-conducting sulphide minerals noted above may be present in significant consideration in association with minor conductive sulphides, and the electromagnetic response only relate to the minor associated mineralization. Indicated conductance is also of little direct significance for the identification of gold mineralization. Although gold is highly conductive, it would not be expected to exist in sufficient quantity to create a recognizable anomaly, but minor accessory sulphide mineralization could provide a useful indirect indication.

In summary, the estimated conductance of a conductor can provide a relatively positive identification of significant sulphide or graphite mineralization; however, a moderate to low conductance value does not rule out the possibility of significant economic mineralization.

<u>Geometrical Considerations</u>

Geometrical information about the geologic conductor can often be interpreted from the profile shape of the anomaly. The change in shape is primarily related to the change in inductive coupling among the transmitter, the target, and the receiver.

In the case of a thin, steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor, the coaxial coil pair will yield a near symmetric peak over the conductor. On the other hand, the coplanar coil pair will pass through a null couple relationship and yield a minimum over the conductor, flanked by positive side lobes. As the dip of the conductor decreased from vertical, the coaxial anomaly shape changes only slightly, but in the case of the coplanar coil pair the side lobe on the down dip side strengthens relative to that on the up dip side.

As the thickness of the conductor increases, induced current flow across the thickness of the conductor becomes relatively significant and complete null coupling with the coplanar coils is no longer possible. As a result, the apparent minimum of the coplanar response over the conductor diminishes with increasing thickness, and in the limiting case of a fully 3 dimensional body or a horizontal layer or half-space, the minimum disappears completely.

A horizontal conducting layer such as overburden will produce a response in the coaxial and coplanar coils that is a function of altitude (and conductivity if not uniform). The profile shape will be similar in both coil configurations with an amplitude ratio (coplanar:coaxial) of about 4:1*.

In the case of a spherical conductor, the induced currents are confined to the volume of the sphere, but not relatively restricted to any arbitrary plane as in the case of a sheet-like form. The response of the coplanar coil pair directly over the sphere may be up to 8* times greater than that of the coaxial pair.

In summary, a steeply dipping, sheet-like conductor will display a decrease in the coplanar response coincident with the peak of the coaxial response. The relative strength of this coplanar null is related inversely to the thickness of the conductor; a pronounced null indicates a relatively thin conductor. The dip of such a conductor can be inferred from the relative amplitudes of the side-lobes.

Massive conductors that could be approximated by a conducting sphere will display a simple single peak profile form on both coaxial and coplanar coils, with a ratio between the coplanar to coaxial response amplitudes as high as 8*.

Overburden anomalies often produce broad poorly defined anomaly profiles. In most cases, the response of the coplanar coils closely follows that of the coaxial coils with a relative amplitude ratio of 4*.

Occasionally, if the edge of an overburden zone is sharply defined with some significant depth extent, an edge effect will occur in the coaxial coils. In the case of a horizontal conductive ring or ribbon, the coaxial response will consist of two peaks, one over each edge; whereas the coplanar coil will yield a single peak.

* It should be noted at this point that Aerodat's definition of the measured ppm unit is related to the primary field sensed in the receiving coil without normalization to the maximum coupled (coaxial configuration). If such normalization were applied to the Aerodat units, the amplitude of the coplanar coil pair would be halved.

Magnetics

The Total Field Magnetic Map shows contours of the total magnetic field, uncorrected for regional variation. Whether an EM anomaly with a magnetic correlation is more likely to be caused by a sulphide deposit than one without depends on the type of mineralization. An apparent coincidence between an EM and a magnetic anomaly may be caused by a conductor which is also magnetic, or by a conductor which lies in close proximity to a magnetic body. The majority of conductors which are also magnetic are sulphides containing pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. Conductive and magnetic bodies in close association can be, and often are, graphite and magnetite. It is often very difficult to distinguish between these cases. If the conductor is also magnetic, it will usually produce an EM anomaly whose general pattern resembles that of the magnetics. Depending on the magnetic permeability of the conducting body, the amplitude of the inphase EM anomaly will be weakened, and if the conductivity is also weak, the inphase EM anomaly may even be reversed in sign.

VLF Electromagnetics

The VLF-EM method employs the radiation from powerful military radio transmitters as the primary signals. The magnetic field associated with the primary field is elliptically polarized in the vicinity of electrical conductors. The Herz Totem uses three coils in the X, Y, Z configuration to measure the total field and vertical quadrature component of the polarization ellipse.

The relatively high frequency of VLF (15-25) kHz provides high response factors for bodies of low conductance. Relatively "disconnected" sulphide ores have been found to produce measureable VLF signals. For the same reason, poor conductors such as sheared contacts, breccia zones, narrow faults, alteration zones and porous flow tops normally produce VLF anomalies. The method can therefore be used effectively for geological mapping. The only relative disadvantage of the method lies in its sensitivity to conductive overburden. In conductive ground the depth of exploration is severly limited.

The effect of strike direction is important in the sense of the relation of the conductor axis relative to the energizing electromagnetic field. A conductor aligned along a radius drawn from a transmitting station will be in a maximum coupled orientation and thereby produce a stronger response than a similar conductor at a different strike angle. Theoretically, it would be possible for a conductor, oriented tangentially to the transmitter to produce no signal. The most obvious effect of the strike angle consideration is that conductors favourably oriented with respect to the transmitter location and also near perpendicular to the flight direction are most clearly rendered and usually dominate the map presentation.

The total field response is an indicator of the existence and position of a conductivity anomaly. The response will be a maximum over the conductor, without any special filtering, and strongly favour the upper edge of the conductor even in the case of a relatively shallow dip.

The vertical quadrature component over steeply dipping sheet-like conductor will be a cross-over type response with the cross-over closely associated with the upper edge of the conductor.

The response is a cross-over type due to the fact that it is the vertical rather than total field quadrature component that is measured. The response shape is due largely to geometrical rather than conductivity considerations and the distance between the maximum and minimum on either side of the cross-over is related to target depth. For a given target geometry, the larger this distance the greater the depth.

The amplitude of the quadrature response, as opposed to shape is function of target conductance and depth as well as the conductivity of the overburden and host rock. As the primary field travels down to the conductor through conductive material it is both attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense. The secondary field produced by this altered field at the target also has an associated phase shift. This phase shift is positive and is larger for relatively poor conductors. This secondary field is attenuated and phase shifted in a negative sense during return travel to the surface. The net effect of these 3 phase shifts determine the phase of the secondary field sensed at the receiver.

A relatively poor conductor in resistive ground will yield a net positive phase shift. A relatively good conductor in more conductive ground will yield a net negative phase shift. A combination is possible whereby the net phase shift is zero and the response is purely in-phase with no quadrature component.

A net positive phase shift combined with the geometrical cross-over shape will lead to a positive quadrature response on the side of approach and a negative on the side of departure. A net negative phase shift would produce the reverse. A further sign reversal occurs with a 180 degree change in instrument orientation as occurs on reciprocal line headings. During digital processing of the quadrature data for map presentation this is corrected for by normalizing the sign to one of the flight line headings.

APPENDIX II

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
11	10	A	0	1.6	18.7	0.0	7	13
11	10	B	0	9.0	18.6	0.3	3	33
11	10	C	1	27.3	29.5	1.3	9	26
11	10	D	1	22.4	28.1	1.0	1	34
11	10	E	1	10.4	10.0	1.0	23	29
11	10	F	0	14.1	20.5	0.6	0	40
11	10	G	0	18.6	36.3	0.5	3	26
11	10	H	0	27.2	40.4	0.8	1	28
11	10	J	2	56.0	36.8	3.2	0	33
11	10	K	2	33.2	23.8	2.4	5	33
11	10	M	2	87.3	58.9	3.5	0	29
11	10	N	2	72.2	55.9	2.8	0	31
11	10	O	2	82.1	58.2	3.3	0	31
11	10	P	0	14.3	30.0	0.4	4	27
11	10	Q	0	8.6	26.7	0.1	4	24
11	20	A	0	20.1	33.8	0.6	1	30
11	20	B	3	43.9	21.8	4.2	0	41
11	20	C	2	58.8	48.4	2.4	0	34
11	20	D	2	45.4	36.8	2.3	0	34
11	20	E	2	49.9	41.9	2.2	0	35
11	20	F	2	40.4	28.3	2.6	6	30
11	20	G	1	23.8	24.8	1.3	6	32
11	20	H	1	25.3	29.0	1.1	8	27
11	20	J	0	1.3	11.6	0.0	0	34
11	30	A	0	-0.5	4.4	0.0	0	31
11	30	B	1	33.8	46.9	1.0	0	31
11	30	C	1	22.1	27.4	1.0	3	32
11	30	D	0	20.0	27.8	0.8	7	28
11	30	E	2	49.1	27.9	3.7	6	30
11	30	F	2	63.6	48.4	2.7	0	30
11	30	G	2	98.3	72.3	3.3	0	27
11	30	H	2	72.7	54.9	2.9	0	30
11	30	J	2	51.4	39.3	2.5	0	34
11	30	K	0	15.1	32.1	0.4	3	26
11	40	A	0	16.0	24.9	0.6	2	33
11	40	B	2	56.6	33.3	3.7	0	34
11	40	C	2	66.4	39.6	3.8	0	36
11	40	D	2	43.6	28.2	3.0	0	40
11	40	E	0	15.5	38.5	0.3	0	27
11	40	F	4	100.4	35.6	8.4	2	28
11	40	G	1	24.4	19.1	1.9	13	29

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
11	40	H	1	25.8	24.4	1.5	11	27
11	40	J	0	-0.6	19.3	0.0	0	17
11	50	A	1	36.1	50.2	1.0	3	25
11	50	B	1	23.1	28.0	1.0	13	22
11	50	C	0	13.9	18.7	0.7	9	31
11	50	D	2	42.4	27.3	3.0	5	31
11	50	E	4	111.7	38.4	9.1	0	29
11	50	F	1	41.8	37.4	1.9	0	33
11	50	G	2	78.0	59.9	2.9	0	32
11	50	H	2	44.2	37.5	2.1	1	31
11	50	J	2	56.5	43.9	2.6	0	33
11	50	K	0	33.0	47.8	0.9	12	16
11	50	M	0	34.8	57.1	0.8	10	16
11	60	A	1	24.8	31.6	1.0	0	36
11	60	B	2	48.4	35.5	2.6	0	33
11	60	C	0	20.1	34.9	0.6	0	34
11	60	D	1	55.3	53.7	1.9	0	33
11	60	E	2	76.3	54.3	3.2	0	31
11	60	F	0	18.7	26.3	0.8	4	31
11	60	G	4	206.9	81.2	9.1	0	24
11	60	H	0	13.9	20.6	0.6	10	28
11	60	J	0	17.5	26.8	0.7	3	31
11	70	A	0	4.0	15.7	0.0	4	27
11	70	B	3	169.2	77.4	7.1	0	25
11	70	C	0	23.8	42.9	0.6	2	25
11	70	D	0	27.4	42.8	0.8	3	25
11	70	E	1	52.9	54.2	1.7	5	23
11	70	F	2	60.8	44.3	2.9	4	27
11	70	G	2	51.0	37.0	2.7	3	29
12	80	A	0	14.7	28.9	0.4	2	29
12	80	B	0	24.5	33.0	0.9	0	35
12	80	C	2	48.5	41.4	2.2	2	30
12	80	D	2	45.6	36.2	2.3	7	27
12	80	E	1	27.6	35.8	1.0	3	29
12	80	F	1	23.1	29.6	1.0	1	34
12	80	G	1	46.4	44.1	1.8	4	26
12	80	H	0	8.5	35.6	0.1	0	23
12	80	J	0	7.0	29.9	0.1	0	26
12	90	A	0	5.4	26.4	0.0	3	21
12	90	B	3	100.9	55.5	4.8	1	27

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
12	90	C	0	32.4	54.0	0.8	1	25
12	90	D	2	56.9	43.6	2.6	6	25
12	90	E	3	96.3	46.0	5.7	4	25
12	90	F	1	41.6	46.9	1.4	0	29
12	100	A	3	44.8	20.2	4.8	8	31
12	100	B	2	46.0	28.4	3.2	6	30
12	100	C	2	35.3	28.4	2.1	7	29
12	100	D	1	32.1	32.0	1.5	4	30
12	100	E	2	55.7	38.0	3.0	8	25
12	100	F	4	178.0	54.0	12.1	0	26
12	100	G	4	207.6	73.9	10.3	0	25
12	110	A	0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0	30
12	110	B	2	86.0	76.1	2.5	0	28
12	110	C	4	194.9	69.7	10.1	0	28
12	110	D	3	111.3	47.3	6.9	0	30
12	110	E	4	164.9	42.8	14.5	0	26
12	110	F	2	71.3	50.5	3.1	2	28
12	110	G	4	189.6	51.9	14.1	1	23
12	110	H	0	22.0	36.0	0.7	2	28
11	120	A	0	20.1	26.4	0.9	2	33
11	120	B	3	61.3	23.5	6.6	0	36
11	120	C	4	64.5	13.5	14.8	0	37
11	120	D	5	66.0	12.9	16.3	1	35
11	120	E	4	62.6	14.4	13.0	4	33
11	120	F	3	65.8	27.0	6.2	0	38
11	120	G	3	77.4	34.1	5.9	0	35
11	120	H	3	66.2	30.7	5.3	0	34
11	120	J	0	4.9	12.2	0.2	7	33
11	120	K	0	4.8	14.0	0.1	3	34
11	130	A	1	25.9	32.6	1.0	3	30
11	130	B	0	3.0	10.2	0.0	0	47
11	130	C	0	2.2	7.9	0.0	9	33
11	130	D	0	9.7	15.3	0.5	13	28
11	130	E	2	52.7	35.2	3.0	1	32
11	130	F	3	93.3	48.6	5.0	0	31
11	130	G	3	73.0	31.5	6.0	5	28
11	130	H	2	29.1	15.0	3.5	15	29
11	130	J	2	46.1	40.8	2.0	1	31
11	140	A	3	69.0	38.0	4.3	0	34
11	140	B	5	96.6	20.3	16.5	0	33

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
11	140	C	3	55.1	22.1	6.0	4	32
11	140	D	1	11.0	9.5	1.2	26	28
11	140	E	0	0.5	8.7	0.0	0	30
11	140	F	0	13.9	27.2	0.4	6	26
11	140	G	0	24.6	34.9	0.8	11	21
11	150	A	0	5.4	30.7	0.0	2	20
11	160	A	1	36.4	31.7	1.9	11	23
11	180	A	1	13.2	11.3	1.3	7	43
11	190	A	0	11.4	28.5	0.3	7	23
11	190	B	0	12.2	23.4	0.4	0	41
11	190	C	0	8.2	13.6	0.4	13	30
12	200	A	0	11.5	23.0	0.4	6	27
12	200	B	1	42.5	51.3	1.3	9	20
12	200	C	1	44.6	49.9	1.5	9	20
12	210	A	0	8.9	13.1	0.5	7	37
12	210	B	0	23.1	36.2	0.7	1	30
12	210	C	0	22.0	34.5	0.7	1	30
12	210	D	0	8.9	20.2	0.3	6	29
12	210	E	0	5.8	20.4	0.1	0	30
12	210	F	0	4.0	14.9	0.1	7	26
12	210	G	0	9.6	26.8	0.2	4	25
12	210	H	0	13.1	32.1	0.3	1	27
12	210	J	0	13.6	24.6	0.5	1	32
12	220	A	0	7.6	12.0	0.4	5	40
12	220	B	0	9.9	14.5	0.5	10	33
12	220	C	0	17.2	24.7	0.7	11	25
12	220	D	0	12.2	14.1	0.8	16	30
12	220	E	0	14.4	17.5	0.8	7	35
12	220	F	1	14.4	14.1	1.1	16	30
12	220	G	1	31.6	28.5	1.7	6	30
12	231	A	1	53.9	72.2	1.2	9	16
12	231	B	1	44.4	54.3	1.3	9	18
12	231	C	1	48.7	60.9	1.3	8	19
12	231	D	1	37.3	53.5	1.0	8	19
12	231	E	1	50.8	62.8	1.3	7	20
12	231	F	0	33.7	52.4	0.8	5	22
12	231	G	0	29.6	52.3	0.7	0	30

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
12	231	H	0	30.1	57.6	0.6	0	26
12	231	J	0	8.7	35.8	0.1	0	24
12	231	K	0	12.5	22.1	0.5	12	23
12	231	M	0	14.8	17.5	0.9	15	27
12	240	A	0	10.6	22.6	0.3	4	29
12	240	B	0	5.8	5.1	0.9	32	34
12	240	C	1	32.5	44.0	1.0	5	24
12	240	D	1	38.1	44.1	1.3	3	27
12	240	E	1	29.5	35.6	1.1	8	24
12	240	F	2	34.9	26.4	2.3	12	26
12	240	G	2	32.7	26.3	2.0	12	25
12	240	H	2	34.5	27.5	2.1	4	33
12	251	A	0	19.5	24.9	0.9	7	29
12	251	B	1	31.2	39.3	1.1	4	27
12	251	C	0	11.4	14.6	0.7	26	18
12	251	D	2	14.6	9.5	2.0	32	21
12	251	E	1	19.8	17.9	1.4	22	20
12	251	F	0	13.2	34.2	0.3	8	19
12	251	G	0	26.3	49.2	0.6	8	18
12	251	H	4	279.6	101.1	11.0	3	17
12	251	J	3	150.9	78.7	5.8	1	23
12	251	K	3	135.3	68.6	5.8	4	22
12	251	M	1	52.7	51.9	1.8	6	22
12	251	N	1	43.4	52.1	1.3	7	21
11	260	A	1	31.0	29.5	1.6	2	34
11	260	B	2	33.9	20.4	3.0	8	32
11	260	C	3	61.0	22.0	7.1	9	27
11	260	D	3	93.0	40.2	6.4	0	30
11	260	E	3	68.4	29.8	5.8	3	30
11	260	F	2	78.2	48.6	3.8	0	30
11	260	G	3	99.7	44.0	6.3	0	30
11	260	H	3	147.8	60.4	7.9	0	30
11	260	J	3	115.9	50.9	6.7	2	26
11	260	K	3	97.3	36.2	7.9	4	26
11	260	M	0	14.3	24.7	0.5	5	29
11	270	A	2	54.0	42.1	2.5	0	38
11	270	B	0	27.1	46.1	0.7	0	29
11	270	C	0	23.8	37.1	0.7	4	26
11	270	D	1	31.9	31.6	1.5	0	39
11	270	E	2	45.2	36.3	2.3	0	38
11	270	F	1	40.9	43.5	1.5	0	35

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
11	270	G	2	68.1	47.4	3.1	0	33
11	270	H	1	29.6	39.4	1.0	0	33
11	270	J	3	70.6	31.6	5.6	0	34
11	270	K	2	25.8	16.4	2.6	5	38
11	270	M	1	14.1	11.1	1.5	14	36
11	270	N	2	14.0	7.8	2.5	16	40
11	270	O	1	11.2	7.3	1.8	24	34
11	280	A	0	7.0	11.7	0.4	15	30
11	280	B	0	7.3	8.5	0.7	20	34
11	280	C	4	51.3	16.1	8.1	16	22
11	280	D	4	66.3	18.3	10.4	8	28
11	280	E	3	71.5	31.6	5.7	2	30
11	280	F	3	83.1	48.8	4.2	0	29
11	280	G	3	93.0	47.2	5.2	0	29
11	280	H	3	81.5	47.6	4.2	2	28
11	280	J	2	39.8	32.9	2.1	6	28
11	280	K	1	39.3	43.1	1.4	3	28
11	280	M	0	18.1	30.2	0.6	2	30
11	280	N	0	16.7	28.5	0.6	1	31
11	280	O	2	74.5	50.9	3.3	1	28
11	280	P	2	37.2	30.1	2.1	11	25
11	280	Q	2	48.3	38.7	2.3	0	33
11	290	A	0	16.1	38.7	0.3	4	23
11	290	B	1	38.9	48.7	1.2	2	26
11	290	C	0	15.6	25.9	0.6	1	33
11	290	D	0	18.6	24.5	0.8	2	34
11	290	E	0	22.7	29.4	0.9	7	27
11	290	F	1	17.8	13.9	1.7	13	34
11	290	G	1	46.0	44.0	1.8	11	20
11	290	H	0	11.4	21.9	0.4	8	27
11	300	A	0	14.2	17.1	0.9	17	25
11	300	B	1	26.2	22.5	1.7	12	27
11	300	C	2	26.8	17.1	2.6	10	33
11	300	D	2	74.0	58.1	2.8	3	25
11	300	E	2	47.7	40.0	2.2	4	28
11	310	A	0	11.2	22.5	0.4	3	31
11	310	B	2	43.7	36.3	2.2	2	31
11	310	C	2	50.3	39.8	2.4	0	33
11	310	D	2	41.3	27.3	2.9	1	36
11	310	E	3	37.7	14.6	5.6	0	44
11	310	F	3	83.0	41.0	5.2	0	32

Estimated depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or overburden effects.

E.M. ANOMALY LIST - TAY-LP

FLIGHT	LINE	ANOMALY	CATEGORY	AMPLITUDE (PPM) INPHASE	QUAD.	CONDUCTOR CTP MHOS	DEPTH MTRS	BIRD HEIGHT MTRS
11	310	G	2	48.2	43.0	2.0	0	37
11	310	H	2	44.3	31.3	2.7	0	35
11	310	J	3	111.3	63.2	4.7	1	26
11	310	K	1	54.7	53.8	1.9	6	23
11	310	M	1	37.0	41.1	1.4	2	29
11	310	N	1	43.1	40.0	1.9	3	29
11	310	O	1	26.4	32.8	1.0	2	31
11	310	P	1	23.3	25.5	1.2	4	33