PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 82 L/13 EAST HALF

119°45' R 13 40' R 12 35' R 11 119°30'
51°00' 51°00'
50°45' 50°45'
TP 23 TP 22 TP 21

McLeod Point
Woolford Point
Adams Lake
HUSTALEN INDIAN RESERVE 1
SHUSWAP PROVINCIAL FOREST
NISKONLITH PROVINCIAL FOREST
TSALKOM MOUNTAIN 5128
ADAMS HILL 5220
QUAAOUT INDIAN RESERVE 1
Cruickshank Point
Salmon
Squilax Hill
CHUM CREEK IR 2
Chum Lake
Aylmer Lake
Keava Lake
Banshee Lake
Skmana Lake
Huthil
SAHHALTKUM INDIAN RESERVE 4
Chase
Water Tank
Wall
LITTLE SHUSWAP PARK
MOUNT BOYSSE
MEADOW CREEK
Fleming Lake
FLY HILL PROVINCIAL FOREST
PTARMIGAN HILLS
NESKAINLITH IR 1
NESKAINLITH IR 2
SAHHALTKUM IR 4
CANADIAN PACIFIC
TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY
SHUSWAP RIVER
THOMPSON RIVER
SOUTH THOMPSON RIVER
LITTLE SHUSWAP LAKE
SHUSWAP LAKE

Joins Map 4410G, "Chase" West Half
Joins Map 4408G, "Sorrento" West Half

INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)
500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 4409G

CHASE

DISTRICT OF KAMLOOPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:25,000
2.5 inches to 1 mile approximately
1 MILE 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 MILE

Airborne Magnetic Survey, June to August 1965 by Spartan Air Services Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 4409
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