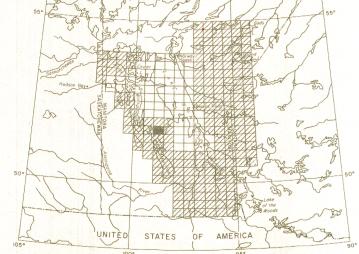
PROVINCE DEPARTMENT OF MANITOBA ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES SHEET 620 10 AEROMAGNETIC SERIES DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NATURAL RESOURCES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA 99°00′ 55' 50′ Joins Map 4200G, "Gypsumville" IP32 RIO TP31 RN Sandy Bay TP31 R9 Qavis Poi TP31 RIO ATAGE 35' 30 RH TR30 R9 TP29 RII TP29 RIO TP29 R9 TP29 R8 99°00′ 55' 50' Joins Map 4198G, "Steep Rock" 35' 98°30′ PUBLISHED 1968 MAP 4199G The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field) FAIRFORD magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of Airborne Magnetic Survey, March 1967 to October the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown 1968 by Spartan Air Services Ltd. depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the



Flight lines.....
Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

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Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Miles

1/2

0

1

2

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

Where the survey aircraft traversed large areas of water and swamp, Doppler navigation was utilized to direct the course of the aircraft and the Doppler output was recorded on an incremental X, Y recorder for compilation purposes.

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.

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