GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 30 M/5

80°00′ 55′ 50′ Joins Map 8411G, "Brampton" 40′ 35′ 79°30′

43°30′

25′

20′

43°15′

Joins Map 8427G, "Galt"

Joins Map 8422G, "Niagara"

Joins Map 8422G, "Grimsby"

L A K E O N T A R I O

ONTARIO

LAKE ONTARIO

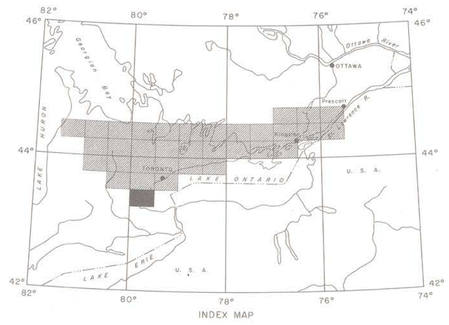
BURLINGTON

HAMILTON

DUNDAS

MAGNETIC LINE

CONTROL LINE



INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES — total field

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Flight altitude 500 feet above ground level

MAP 8413G

HAMILTON
ONTARIO

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360

1 Mile ½ 0 1 2 3 Miles

Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

Magnetic survey by Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, for Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 1950 to 1953.

The presentation of these data to the Geological Survey of Canada by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for publication is acknowledged.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

Drafting by Photographic Surveys Inc., Montreal, Quebec.

Magnetic survey of the southern portion of this map was completed by Spartan Air Services Ltd. during December 1969 and January 1970, at an elevation of 1000 feet above ground level.

Base map by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

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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