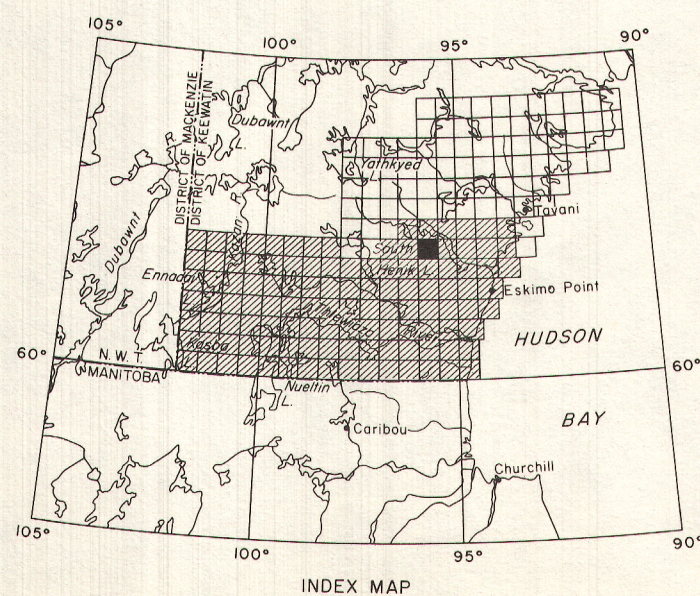
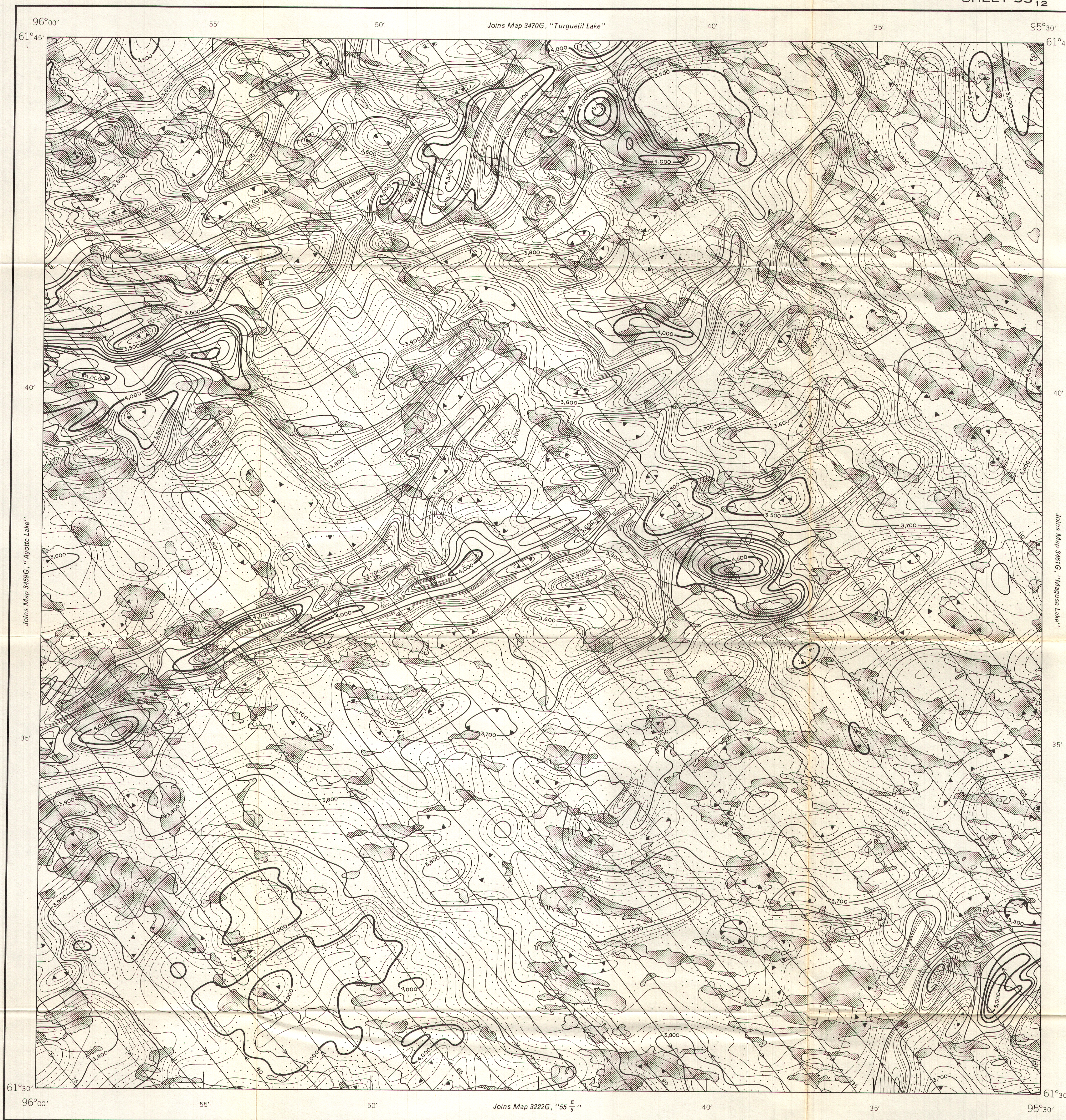


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 55 <sup>E</sup>/<sub>12</sub>



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

MAP 3460G

**SHEET 55 <sup>E</sup>/<sub>12</sub>**

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

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

The Geological Survey of Canada is indebted to Newmont Exploration Limited, Danbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. for permission to publish these data. The airborne survey was carried out during June and July, 1957, by Canadian Aero Service Ltd. Recompiled by Spartan Air Services Limited, 1965.

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.