No attempt will be made to cover the detailed interpretation of the magnetics here since it is discussed in other sections of this report (with drilling data, resource tonnage calculations, etc.). It is possible to interpret the magnetic high and low trends as pre mineralization and post mineralization fractures and folding. This has been explained briefly in Section 5 and illustrated on Fig.3 and 5.

The Bismuth Creek Fault is obvious on the magnetics - there is an apparent displacement of skarn bodies along the fault. Relative low magnetic trends are often parallel to the Bismuth Creek Fault - these are interpreted to be due to weathered or altered rocks, where magnetite is replaced by hematite-limonite, along fractures. This does not mean necessarily that the fracture is post mineralization;it may be pre mineralization and have been a favourable locus for weathering, or a favourable locus for late stage hydrothermal fluids which altered previously formed magnetite, or both.

Relative high magnetic trends often trend E-W - since these are parallel to the quartz lodes, it is assumed that they are zones close to E-W fractures where more intense metasomatism (more magnetite formation or more complete replacement of limestone by wrigglite) has taken place. They can alternatively or in addition be explained as thickening and thinning of the wrigglite by E-W trending folds which are known to occur elsewhere on the sheet.

Proton Precession survey:

This survey was carried out in 1976,77 chiefly with a Geometrics G 816 proton precession magnetometer mounted on a 3 metre high pole. Almost identical data was obtained with a less sensitive hand held model, the Geometrics G 836; none of the G 836 data is included in this report.

The area was read every 25 m along north south grid lines spaced 50 m apart. The data is on drawing TAS-78-139 and contours on TAS-77-78.

A broadly similar picture to that of the fluxgate survey was obtained; wrigglite is thought to be outlined more or less by the 62500 gamma contour. There are differences in detail however; in some places high trends are more definitive on the fluxgate, but the proton precession picture is more precise in areas of weaker total field. For example where the field is relatively weak in the vicinity of 500E/250S the proton precession contours outline a continuous high trend which is absent on the fluxgate plot - prior to the proton precession survey a fault was postulated through this point, but the continuous proton precession trend precludes its existence.