(War Eagle) and progressing to the southernmost (Carcross Road Claims).

War Eagle Grid

This grid consists of 19 lines, oriented N80°E, 100' to 200' apart and varying from 1000' to 3000' in length. The 200' electrode spacing was employed on all lines for reconnaissance purposes, and, on line 7N only, 100' and 50' spacings were also employed, for detail purposes.

Plate 2 shows the chargeability and resistivity results in profile form, with scales as indicated above for the reconnaissance survey. On line 7N only the detail results are on the scale of 1" = 100'.

The grid plan inset into Plate 1 shows the geophysical lines in their proper relative locations.

The observed chargeabilities range from less than 1 millisecond to a maximum of 22.1 milliseconds. As the background (i.e. non-metallic) chargeability range is expected to be up to about 4 milliseconds, those portions of the lines giving rise to values in excess of 6 milliseconds may be considered to contain some metallic conducting mineralization and are in hatched form. As well, the location and value of the chargeability peaks are shown on the inset plan.

It may be seen that only the eastern third of the grid area is non-anomalous. This same portion of the grid area is also characterized by a lower resistivity (100 to 200 ohm metres) than the remainder of the grid, where values of 300 to 3500 ohm metres are encountered.

A detailed surface geological plan has been provided for this grid on the scale of 1" = 100', prepared by Mr. J. C. Snell. This plan (abstracted on the inset grid plan of Plate 2) shows that the low polarization-low resistivity formation is the intrusive granite and diorite. The anomalous polarization areas extending west from the intrusive includes Triassic limestones (first) and then argillites. The two shafts and numerous mineralized outcrops lie in the limestones which have been heavily altered to skarn.

The anomalous polarization responses may well be caused by a combination of metallic mineralization and carbonaceous material, the latter particularly in the argillite. Any anomalous zone in the limestones

or in the granite near the contact would, however, warrant further investigation. The following drill holes are accordingly recommended to investigate the peaks of an equal number of chargeability anomalies in the proper geologic environments.

1. Collar on line 14N at 600' west of the baseline. Orient east along the line for 250' at 45° dip.

2. Collar on line 10N at 200' west of the baseline. Orient east along the line for 250' at 45° dip.

3. As 2, but collared on line 10N at 200' east of the baseline.

4. As above but collared on line 8N at 800' west of the baseline.

5. As above but collared on line 8N at 400' west of the baseline.

6. As above but collared on line 7N at 50' west of the baseline and 300' in length.

7. Collar on line 4N at 300' east of the baseline, orient east along line for 250' at 45° dip.

8. As above but collared on line 3N at 300' west of the baseline and 300' in length.

9. Collar on line 5S at 200' east of the baseline, orient east along the line for 350' at 55°. This is set up on a slope to the east, so the hole has been accordingly steepened and lengthened. It may be even desirable to drill this contact target from the east because of the topography.

The location of these various recommended holes is shown on the inset plan of Plate 2.

Copper King-Carlisle Grid

Plate 3 shows the geophysical results from this area on the