Supplement to Linecutting Map

Pit IV is situated on the North - West end of the showing indicated in the former reports . It is probably the extension of the Norit Dike that dips in the lake and comes here again to the surface . Actually it is only a swallow pit , obtained by putting a stick of dynamite in one of the cracks . During the linecutting I observed there a pinkish colour on the rocks , probably cobaltbloom . A sample was taken by me . Assaying was done by a semiquantitative analysis with a spectrograph and a quantitative analysis for cobalt and platinum to get a comparison with the assays from Pit II and III . The results were as follows :

Antimony	N.D.		Lithium	N.D.	
Arsenic	N.D.		Manganese	L.	0.1 - 1.0
Barium	N.D.		Mercury	N.D.	
Beryllium	N.D.		Molybdenum	N.D.	
Bismuth	N.D.		Nickel	L.	0.1 - 1.0
Cadmium	N.D.		Silver	N.D.	
Cerium	N.D.		Tantalum	N.D.	
Chromium	N.D.		Thorium	N.D.	
Cobalt	F.T.	appr.0.1	Tin	N.D.	
Columbium	N.D.		Titanium	L.	0.1 - 1.0
Copper	L.	0.1 - 1.0	Tungsten	N.D.	
Gallium	N.D.		Uranium	N.D.	
Germanium	N.D.		Vanadium	N.D.	
Indium	N.D.		Zinc	N.D.	
Iron	M.H.	5 - 50	Zirconium	N.D.	
Lead	N.D.				

N.D. = not detected

Cobalt 0.03 %
Platinum less than 0.002 oz/ton

Arsenic was not detected , so evidently it was not cobaltbloom.

Copper and Nickel about the same as pit II and III ,

Platinum is low .

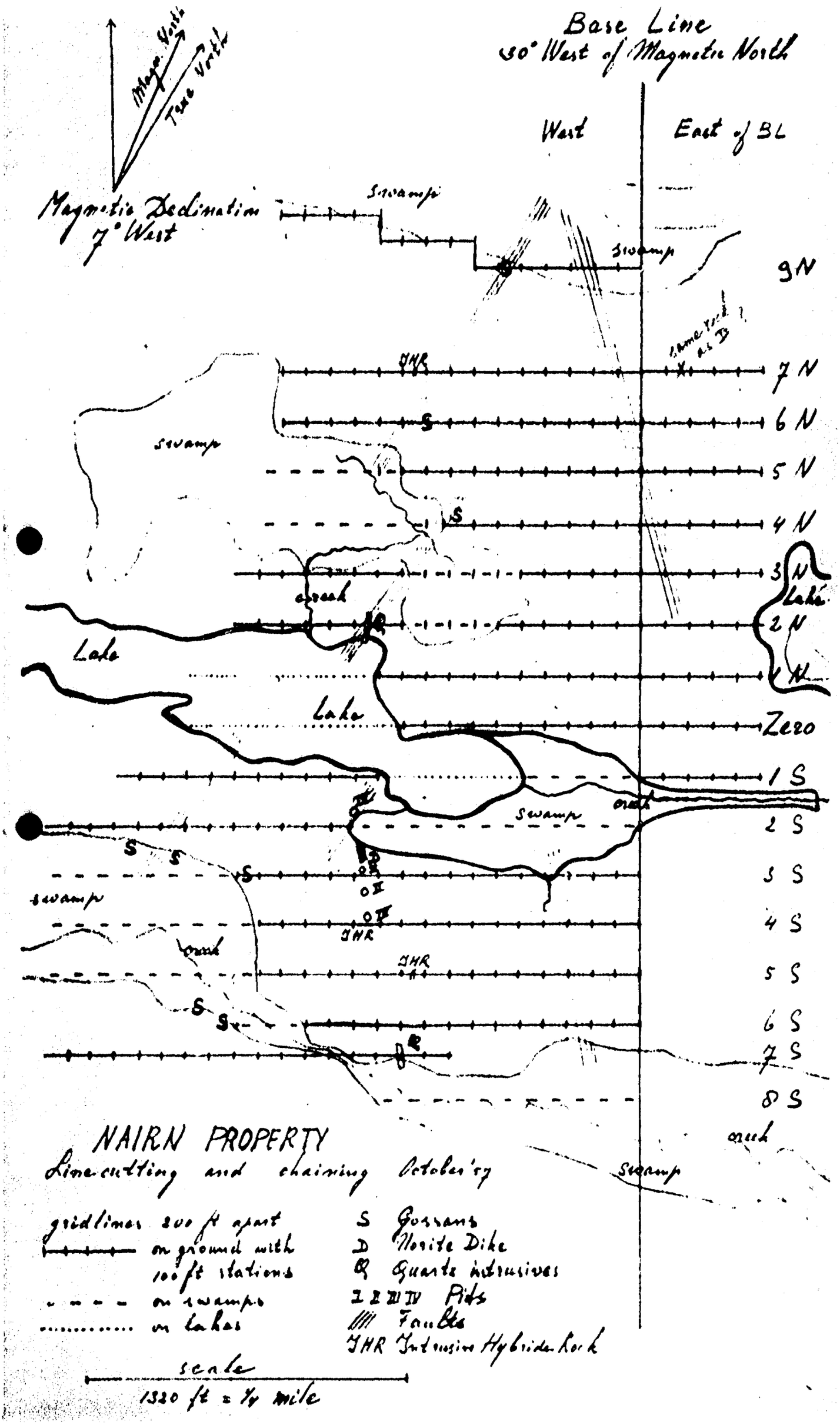
The gossans were already observed last year . The chaining after the linecutting presented however a good opportunity to map them accurately . Generally they are not very extensive , only a few yards up to ten yards , mostly black coloured , probably by the manganese .

Q is a quartz-vain two yards wide that outcrops on the slope of the diabase sill down to the swamp .

I.F.R. is a rock that I could not name , apparently rich in quartz , heavely stained by pyrite , on which I stumbled several times . Mr Thomson of the O.D.M. , who looked over my papers , suggested the name intrusive hybride rock for reference matters only .

All these observations may have each for themselves probably little importance , only the fact that they are all in line with the showings and the western limb of the block-fault made look them important to me .

October 1957


Base Line
30° West of Magnetic North
Mag. North
True North
Magnetic Declination
7° West
West
East of BL
swamp
swamp
9N
7N
6N
5N
4N
3N
2N
1N
Zero
1S
2S
3S
4S
5S
6S
7S
8S
JHR
S
creek
Lake
Lake
Lake
swamp
swamp
swamp
NAIRN PROPERTY
Line cutting and chaining October '07
grid lines 200 ft apart
on ground with 100 ft stations
on swamps
on lakes
S Gossans
D Norite Dike
Q Quartz intrusives
I II III IV Pits
Faults
JHR Intrusive Hybride Rock
scale
1320 ft = ¼ mile

MOREAU, WOODARD & COMPANY LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL & GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

LOOP-FRAME ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

for

PAYS BAS PROSPECTING SYNDICATE

in

NAIRN TOWNSHIP

SUDBURY AREA, ONTARIO.

January 17th, 1958.

INTRODUCTION

An electromagnetic survey, begun in December 1957 on claims in Nairn Township, was completed in January 1958. This work was done for the Pays Bas Prospecting Syndicate and authorised by Dr. Sypkens. The property is located approximately 30 miles west of Sudbury and is accessible from the highway leading to Sault St. Marie.

METHOD AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The Loop-Frame method was developed in Sweden by the Boliden Mining Company and the Swedish Geological Survey. It employs two horizontal coils which are maintained a fixed interval apart. A vacuum tube oscillator supplies alternating current to the transmitting coil at a frequency of 3600 cycles per second.

Traverses are made along previously cut or marked lines which are normal to the strike. Readings are taken at 100 foot intervals along the lines and at 50 foot intervals where anomalous readings are obtained. Two components of the secondary field are measured and expressed directly in procntage change from normal field. The strength of these two values and their mutual relationship express the electrical conductivity of the conductor.

The typical curve obtained over a steeply dipping conductor would show a rise (positive) when approaching the conductor, followed by a low (negative) while the conductor lies between the coils, and a second rise when both coils have traversed beyond the zone. Both the in-phase and out-of-phase components show the same general curve, however, the ratio of these two readings gives an

indication of the conductivity of the phenomena causing the secondary field.

A ratio of $\frac{\text{in-phase}}{\text{out-of-phase}}$ readings of 5, 6 or higher would indicate a high conductivity, usually a massive sulphide body. Ratios of 4, 3 and 2 would generally be considered good conductors and could be caused by sulphides or graphitic zones. Ratios of 0.4 to 0.2 are not uncommon for swamps, lakes or water filled shear zones. Ratios between 0.4 and 2 may be caused by disseminated sulphides or slightly graphitic zones.

RESULTS

No conductors were located within the area surveyed. Some anomalous effects were noted over the large swamps and lake on the property but these were undoubtedly due to the conductive nature of the overburden. No further exploration can be recommended on the basis of this survey.

MOREAU, WOODARD & COMPANY LTD.

H. J. Moreau P.Eng.

H. J. Moreau, President

MJM/cm

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

A NAIRN TOWNSHIP (ONTARIO) NICKEL PROSPECT

INTRODUCTION:

On November 16 and 17, 1956, a geological examination of a Nairn Township nickel prospect was conducted by the writer with the assistance of Dr. J. Sijpkens and Mr. Rossi who had prospected the claim group.

A development program on copper showings associated with a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly on the property was previously conducted by Mogul Mining Corporation.

The nickeliferous showings were discovered by Mr. Rossi and his associates subsequent to the Mogul development work. The purpose of this examination was to determine the extent and nature of the nickel-bearing structure; and to probe the probability of the occurrence of other similar structures on the property.

THE PROPERTY:

This 22-claim group in the Sudbury District consists of 18 unpatented and 4 patented claims in lots 7,8,9 - Concessions I and II of Nairn Township. The unpatented claims include S.96821-24, S.79164-66, S.80806, S.80808-9, S.80944-47; and the four patented claims comprise the north half of lot 9, Concession I. The group covers approximately 900 acres.

LOCATION:

This Nairn Township group is located approximately 33 miles southwest of Sudbury and 6 miles northeast of Espanola. It is 4 miles south-west of the village of Nairn; and one and one-half miles west of Wabagishik Lake.

ACCESSIBILITY:

The claims lie approximately 1 mile south of the Sudbury-Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of Highway No. 17 linking these two cities. They are readily accessible by means of a narrow secondary road which branches south from the highway at a point approximately four and one-half miles west of Nairn.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The claims are underlain by Precambrian rocks; and the physical features of the area are controlled by the surface expression of the shield.

In general there are a series of northeasterly-southeasterly

trending ridges, which conform to the strike of the underlying formations.

Two wide Nipissing diabase sills are manifested by prominent elongated ridges. The contact of these sills with the Mississagi quartzites is marked by steep cliffs along the south side of the erosion-resistant diabase ridges. Elongated areas of swamp occupy the contact zones on the south sides of the diabase ridges; and the drainage pattern on the group is controlled by, and parallel to, the sills. A narrow diabase sill traverses the northwest corner of the group.

With the exception of the swamp areas, overburden is relatively light; and the rock is well exposed along the ridges.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT:

During the winter of 1954-55, Mogul Mining Corporation conducted a development program on the property. This work probed an extensive, elongated magnetic anomaly indicated on the Provincial aeromagnetic map of Nairn Township. This anomaly was principally confined to the most southerly diabase sill; and to its contact with the Mississagi quartzites along its south boundary.

Most of the work was done close to showings discovered by Mr. Rossi and his associates. Several diamond drill holes were bored (at least 12) and four rock trenches were observed by the writer. Two of these trenches were approximately 70 feet in length; and displayed pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The Mogul trenches have been indicated in their approximate position on the accompanying geological plan by the letters A,B,C,D and their diamond drill holes by D3, D4, etc. Results of this work are not available to the writer at the present time.

GENERAL AND STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY OF THE GROUP:

The oldest rocks on the group are represented by the McKim slates and quartzites of the Sudbury series. These formations are entirely confined to the northwest corner of the group.

The next formations, in sequence, are the Ramsay Lake conglomerates and greywackes and the Mississagi quartzites, both groups belonging to the Bruce Series of the Huronian. The Ramsay Lake group forms the basal conglomerate of the Mississagi sediments.

The above formations are intruded by 3 sills of Nipissing quartz diabase (Killarnean), of late Huronian age. The two major sills traverse the property centrally; the more northerly of the two separating the McKim formations from the Bruce series; and the more southerly sill intruding a broad band of Mississagi quartzites which occupies the south half of the property. As mentioned previously, the diabase sills, due to their greater resistance to weathering and erosion, occupy, and form the core of the most prominent ridges.

At the northeast end of the elongated lake traversing claims 79164-5-6, a narrow gabbro or norite dike trends in a southeasterly direction from the south shore of the lake, and intrudes the Nipissing diabase. This dike, which appears to fill a tensional fracture in the diabase, is assumed to be of Keweenawan age. Because of the similarity of its mineralization to that of the Sudbury ore, it is considered to be of somewhat the same age as the nickel-bearing irruptive of that locality.

Wide barren quartz veins were observed cutting the quartzites and diabase; and have approximately the same northwesterly-southeasterly trend as the gabbro-norite dike. These too, appear to be of late Keweenawan age.

The rocks of the McKim formation are predominantly dark grey slates and white quartzites, with intergradations between the two and a few thin beds of conglomerate. Recrystallization within the McKim greywacke, gives it, in places, the appearance of a mica gneiss.

The Ramsay Lake conglomerate consists of bouldery or pebbly conglomerate grading into greywacke and quartzite. The conglomerate is characterized by a gritty quartzite matrix and by pebbles and boulders of granite and quartzite.

The Mississagi quartzite contains white feldspathic quartz with argillitic partings and occasional argillite members. In some places, it is coarse grained, arkosic; in others, it is highly quartzitic.

The sills of quartz diabase appear to be the result of a diabase intruding siliceous sediments. In the course of this action considerable fluxing took place, particularly close to the contact with the quartzites. The texture is largely diabasic or ophitic and varies from fine to coarse. Some sections contain little quartz and are essentially gabbroic, even to the texture.

The norite or gabbro dike is a medium grained to coarse grained structure, some sections of which show considerable alteration and chloritization of the ferromagnesian minerals. The contacts with the diabase sill are sharp and easily recognized. The interesting feature of this dike is its concentrations of pyrite, chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite mineralization. Some pentlandite was noted associated with the massive pyrrhotite in the dike.

The strikes observed in the sediments varied from N.60 - 75E; and dips from 60° - 80° south. The formations all face south; and there is little evidence of significant folding on the property.

The elongated swamp areas and drainage systems along the south contacts of the two major diabase sills would indicate that considerable fracturing and movement has taken place along these contacts. It is highly probable that shears or faults underlie

the low areas; and further evidence of this is to be found in fractures, slickensides and mineralization along the exposed contacts and the cliff faces adjacent to them.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SHOWINGS:

A. The Copper Showings

As mentioned above, interest in the property was aroused by an extensive magnetic anomaly indicated on the aeromagnetic maps of Nairn Township; and by interesting chalcopyrite showings discovered by the prospecting activities of Mr. Rossi of Sudbury and his associates.

The Nipissing diabase is considerably rusted and stained in the vicinity of the Mogul trenches A,B,C, and D. The walls of the trenches show good pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization; but this mineralization appears to have an erratic distribution. At least eight of the Mogul diamond drill holes were bored in the diabase sill and in close proximity to the trenches. Holes Nos. 5 and 6 were drilled in the swamp in order to intersect the quartzite-diabase contact to the north.

In addition to the above mineralization, a rusty shear was examined on the south shore of the lake on claim S.80947. This shear contains chalcopyrite and pyrite; but nothing of economic interest.

B. The Nickel-Bearing Dike

By far the most interesting showing on the property is the recently discovered nickel-bearing gabbro or norite dike which cuts the most southerly sill of Nipissing diabase. Of medium to coarse texture, this dike displays no diabasic texture; and throughout shows considerable chloritization and alteration of the coarse ferro-magnesian minerals.

Discovered adjacent to a swampy area immediately south of the lakeshore on claim S.79166, it has been traced in a south-easterly direction for a distance of approximately 425 feet, and disappears under overburden at both ends. Strikes vary from N.30-75W. along the dike; and dip appears to be almost vertical. Where observed, the widths varied from 8 feet to 15 feet, although at the southeast extremity, only the north-east contact of the dike was visible; and a greater width is indicated for the dike at this point.

To date, three trenches have been blasted in the dike; and these are indicated as Nos. I, II, and III on the accompanying geological plan.

Along its entire length, the dike shows heavy sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor amounts of pentlandite noted in close association with the pyrrhotite. The entire surface of the dike is characterized by rusty weathering.

A grab sample from the dike, taken by Dr. Bijpkens, had given an assay in excess of 1% nickel. In order to check this value 5 samples were chipped from trenches II and III. The three samples from II represent a width of 8 feet; the two from III, a width of 12 feet.

All 5 samples were assayed for gold, silver, platinum, cobalt, nickel, copper, with the following results.

Sample No.	Trench	*Width (feet)	Gold Ozs/ton	Silver Ozs/ton	Platinum Ozs/ton	% Cobalt	% Nickel	% Copper
1	II	8	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	0.46	0.14
2	II		Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	0.37	0.92
3	II		Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	0.11	0.25
4	III	12	Tr.	Tr.	0.01	0.033	1.28	Tr.
5	III		Tr.	Tr.	0.03	Tr.	0.63	Tr.

* Widths of Trenches II and III do not represent full width of dike or of mineralization

On the second day of the examination, an attempt was made to trace the southeasterly extension of the dike; but the work was hampered by a light fall of snow which partially obscured the rock exposures.

In an effort to locate the northwest extension of the showing, the large diabase sill and the quartzites north of the lake were traversed. A norite or gabbro dike of similar composition and width to that south of the lake was discovered in the diabase but only limited chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization was noted in this dike at the point of discovery. Further prospecting should be carried out in the vicinity of this exposure.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The cobalt-nickel-copper-platinum association of the nickel-bearing structure would indicate a marked similarity to the nickel ore of the Sudbury deposits; and is a significant factor pointing to the possible economic significance of this deposit.

It is therefore, advisable to trace the extensions of the norite dike, to determine where the greatest mineral concentrations and greatest widths occur. It is also necessary to search for any additional norite dikes which might be filling similar tension fractures on the property.

Because of the copper content of the nickel-bearing dike, its extensions could readily be traced by electromagnetic methods; and the more prominent anomalies within the structure tested by diamond drilling. The sector already traced out should be tested by a diamond drilling program.

An extensive prospecting program should be carried out to search for any similar dike structures on the property. This work could be materially assisted and implemented by an electromagnetic survey of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Pearson

HAP/vt

H. A. Pearson, B.A.

SUMMARY REPORT ON A GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION IN NAIRN TOWNSHIP, SUDBURY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

In December 1957 and January 1958 an electromagnetic survey and a magnetometer survey were carried out on a group of claims in Nairn Twp. for a Pays-Bas Prospecting Syndicate. The results of the electromagnetic survey are described in a report by Moreau, Woodard & Co. Ltd. dated January 17th.

Examination of these results and the enclosed magnetometer results by the writer was authorized for the Pays-Bas Propsecting Syndicate by Dr. G. P. Sijpkens.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Geology and mineralization in this area have been describe by H. A. Pearson. Briefly the area is underlain by Precambrian rocks, striking approximtely ENE-WSW. The most prominent ridges along the strike are formed by two Nipissing diabase sills.

In the investigated area small scale block faulting occurs in the southern diabase sill. Near the western part of the wedge shaped block a southeasterly striking norite sill occurs,which shows sulphide mineralization in the form of pryite, chalcopyrite, and nickeliferous pyrrhotite. It was assumed that this type of mineralization could be located and outlined by an electromagnetic method and further that the pyrrhotite, if present in appreciable quantitites, would cause measurable magnetic anomalies.

RESULTS

The elctromagnetic investigation gave negative results. Even over the showings in the norite dyke no anomalies were found. The mineralization apparently does not occur in sufficent concentration or quantity to cause distortion in the electromagnetic field.

Parallel conclusions have to be drawn from the magnetic results. The contour map (Encl. 1) shows a rather narrow bands of relatively small magnetic anomalies (of the order of 2000-3000) which coincide with the southern diabase sill. Only a few small anomalies occur on the northern diabase sill; its magnetite content appears to be considerably lower than of its southern counterpart. The rest of the area is undisturbed.

Enclosure 2 shows profile sections through the two most pronounced anomalies. By means of approximate calculations whereby the anomalies were treated as caused by magnetic dipoles, the susceptibility of the magnetic material has been determined. The product of

susceptibility and magnetic surface can be calculated from the profile curves and the magnetic surface can be roughly determined from the contours. The procedure shows that the susceptibility is of the order of 0.3, which is well within the range of magnetite (0.2-1.5) The susceptibility of pyrrhotite varies from 0.02-0.1 and the anomalies cannot therefore have been caused by the latter mineral. However, pyrrhotite in large enough masses to cause magnetic anomalies of this order would also cause distinct electomagntic anomalies.

Based on the results of these two surveys the conclusion is warranted that no mineralization of the type found in the shwoings occurs in economic quantitities within the investigated area.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. Bosschart
Consulting Geophysicist

Toronto, January 29, 1958

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Moreover, pyrrhotite in large enough masses to cause magnetic anomalies of this order would also cause distinct electromagnetic anomalies.

Based on the results of these two surveys the conclusion is warranted that no mineralisation of the type found in the showings occurs in economic quantities within the investigated area.

Respectfully submitted

R. A. Douchart

R. A. Douchart
Consulting Geophysicist

Toronto, January 29, 1958

ENCL. 2

PAYS-BAS PROSPECTING SYNDICATE

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

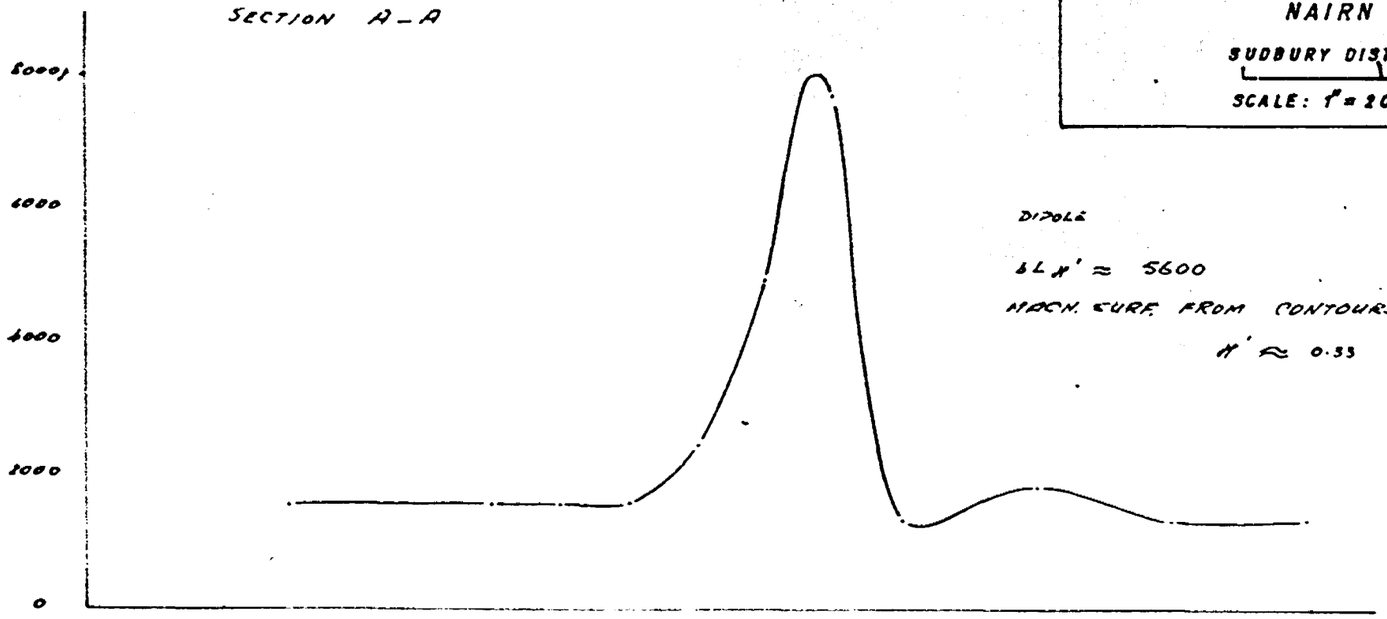
NAIRN TWP.

SUDBURY DISTR. ONT.

SCALE: 1" = 200' DATE: JAN. 1958

R.B.

SECTION A-A



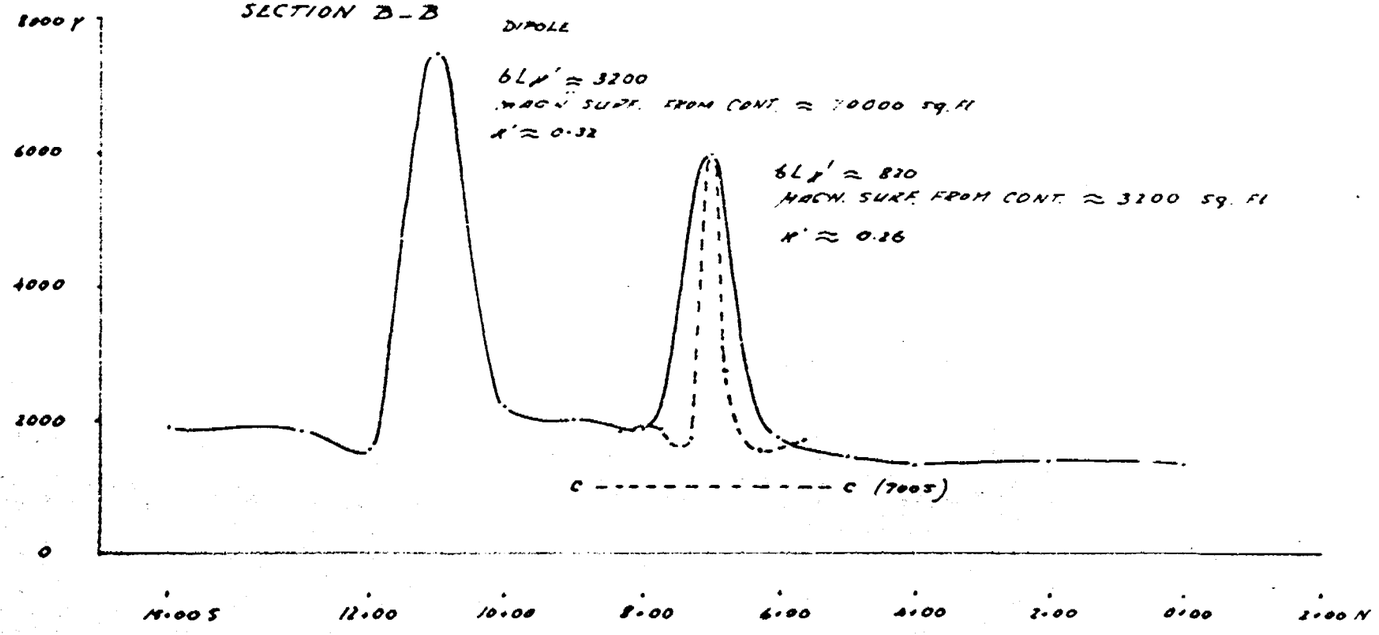
DIPOLE

$\delta L\gamma' \approx 5600$

MAGN. SURF. FROM CONTOURS $\approx$ 17000 Sq. Ft

$h' \approx 0.33$

SECTION B-B



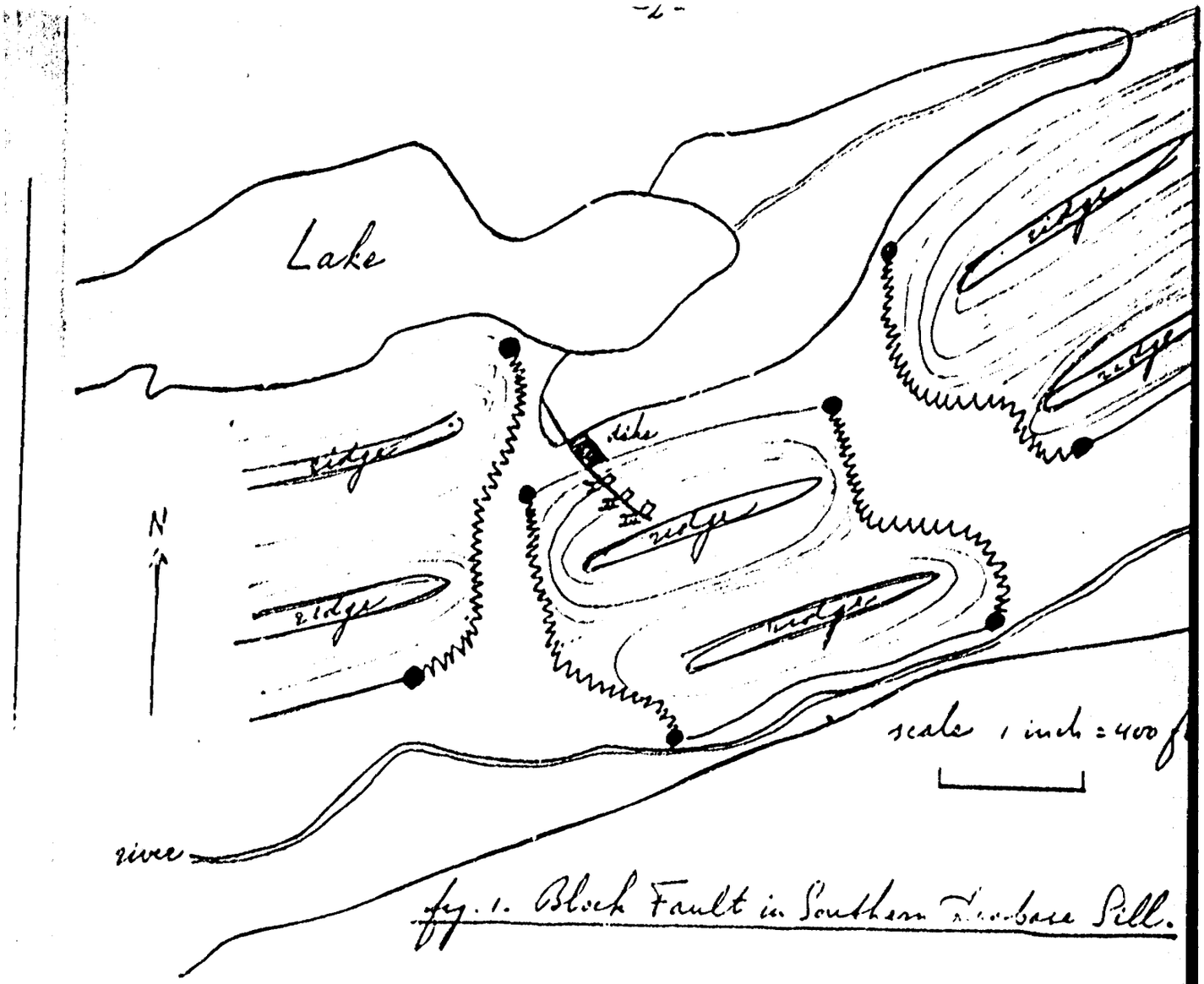


fig. 1. Block Fault in Southern Timbare Hill.

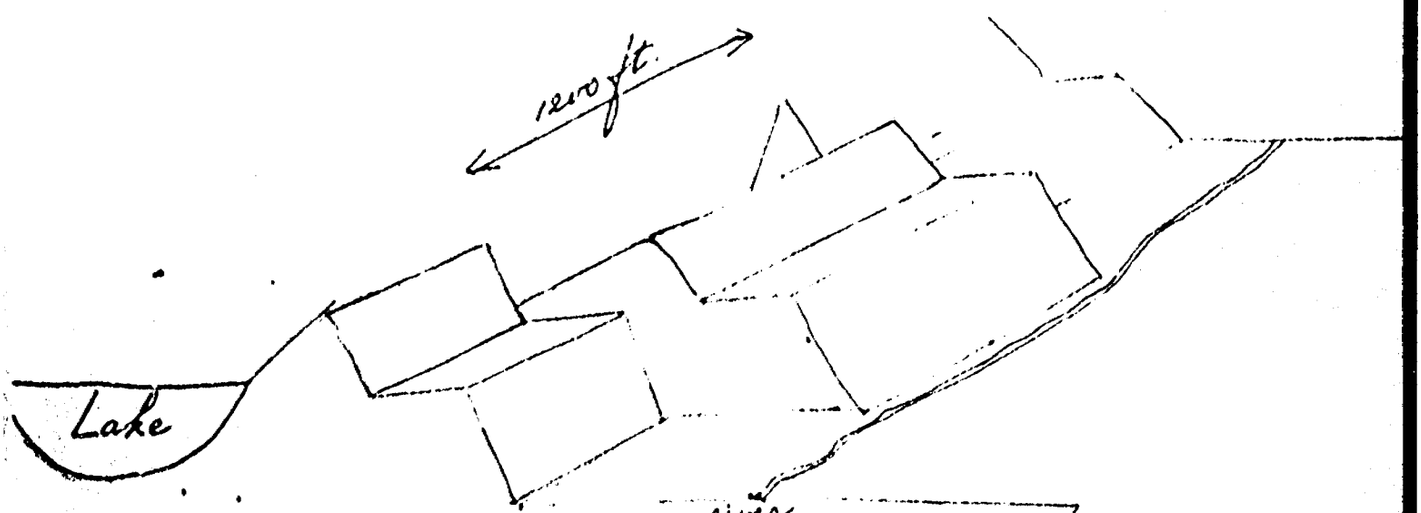
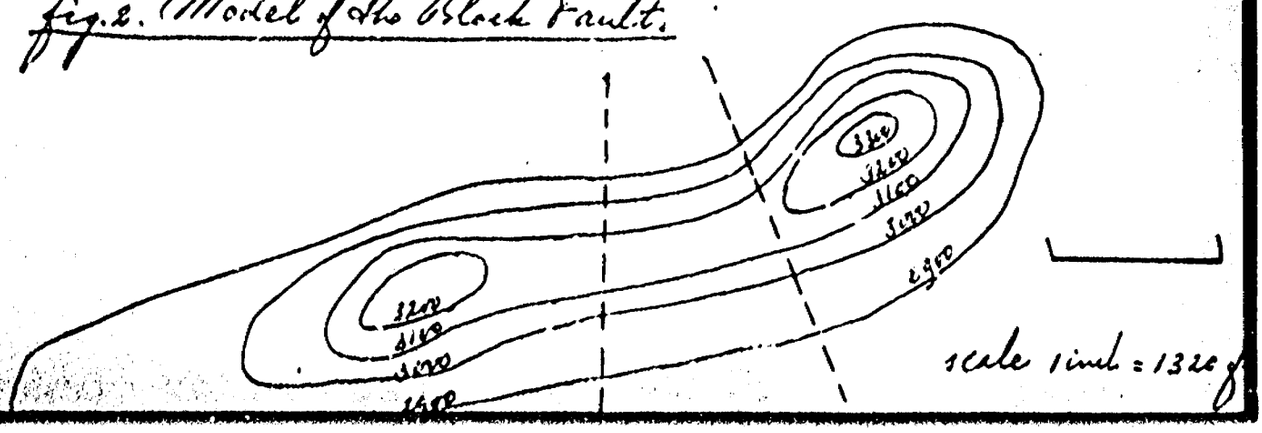


fig. 2. Model of the Block Fault.



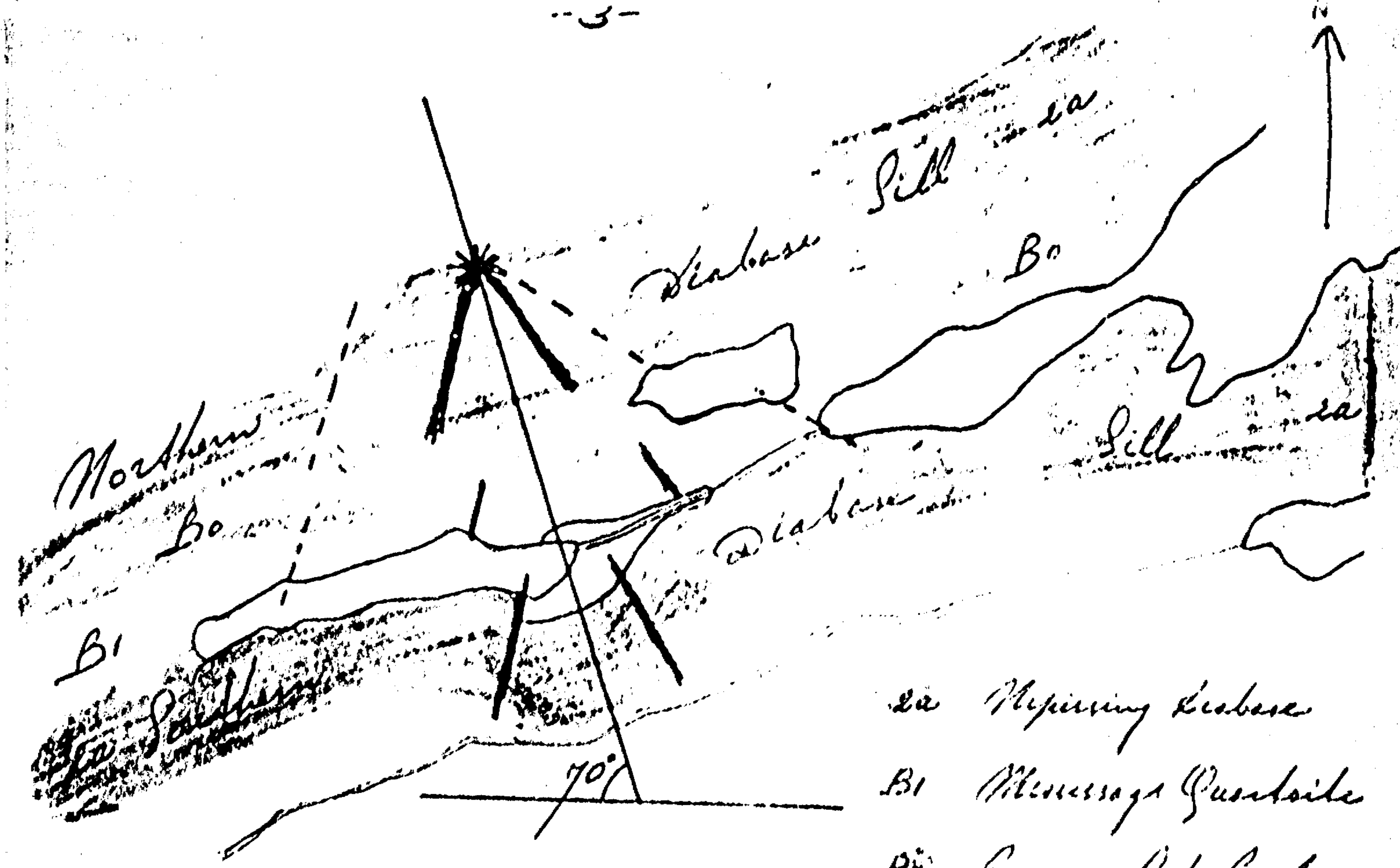


fig 4. Origin of the Block Fault. Geology from 231A Espanola Sheet

Block Fault in the Nairn Nickel Prospect

From the aerial stereoscopic photographs a Block Fault was discovered, as seen in fig 1.-

The relative position of the Nickel bearing dikes as mentioned in the Geological Report from H.A. Pearson (Hopkins Exploration Consultants Ltd) is sketched in -

A Model of the Block Fault is given in fig 2.- Approximative width is 1200 ft.-

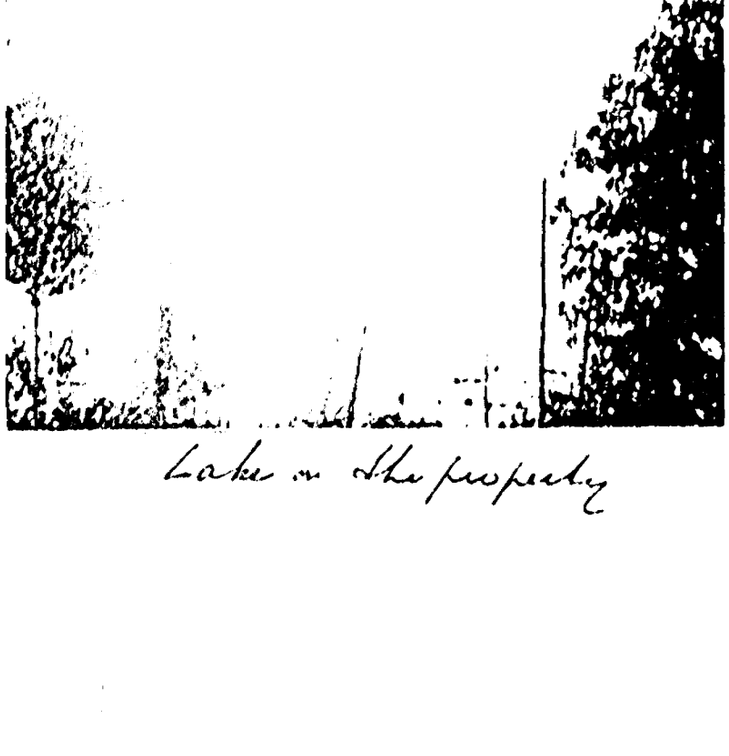
Location of the Block Fault in relation to the aeromagnetic anomalie is given in fig 3.-

Origin of the Block Fault can be found with help of the stereoscope in the Northern Diabase Sill.

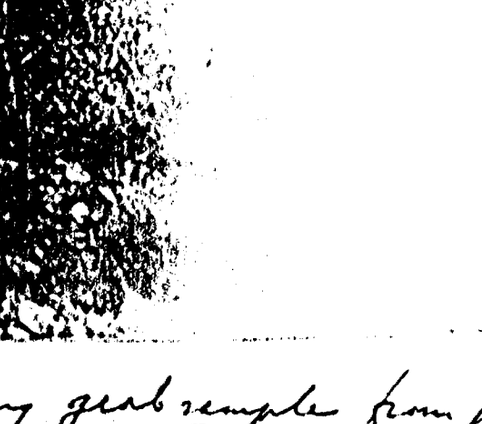
The Block Fault does not extend North of this Northern Diabase Sill or South of the Southern Diabase Sill.

Vide fig 4.-

Pictures, October 1916.



Lake on the property



S.W. contact of the dike looking from the Lake Howards pit. In the bush in the background.

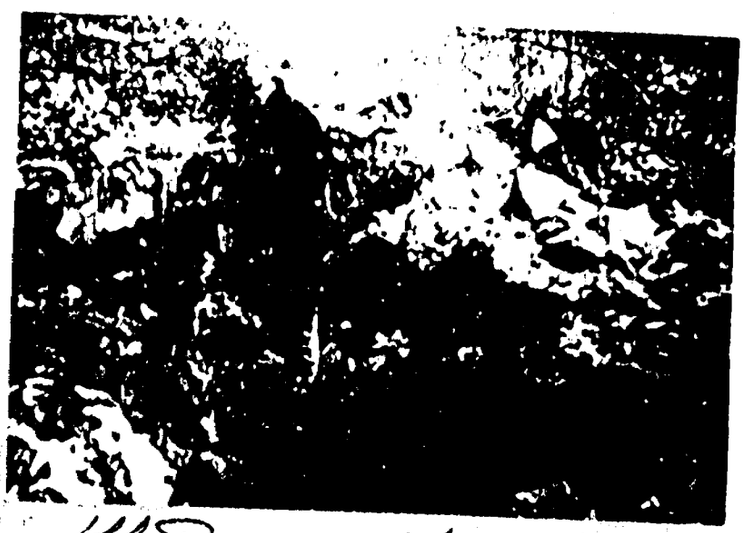
Taking grab sample from pit III as mentioned in Seaman's Report

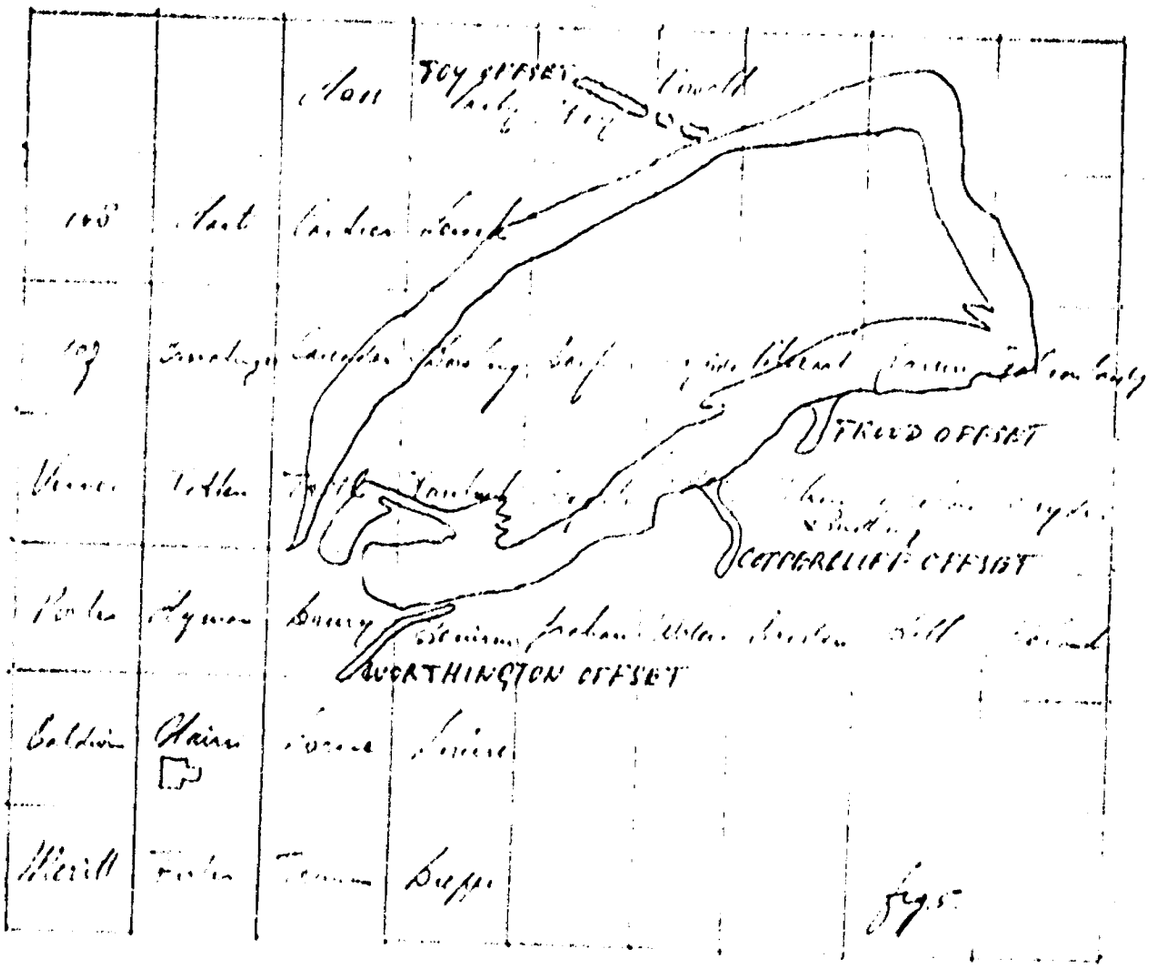
Sidenes, 16 and 17 November 1956.

Snow melted in the dike / caused by different reflective heat of the dike-rock and subsidiary vegetation.

St. left the N.E. contact of the dike sharp visible

S.W. contact coming out of the lake





It is not impossible that the Main Nickel Property lies on an Extension of the Worthington Offset from the Sudbury Nickel Irruptive for subsidiary

The dike and its surroundings on the property shows the same features as these Offsets in general do: a deposited rusty weathering surface due to the presence of sulphides, and large areas of gossans near the contacts.

The rusty surface is specially mentioned in the Geological Report of A. A. Dawson. Many gossans are present on the Southern Diabase Sill over a long distance. The gossans in the Northern Diabase Sill are confined to the neighbourhood of the mentioned Block Fault!

The Foy Offset has been traced for over 6 miles; its width varies from 800 to 2000 ft.

The Worthington Offset on the present geological maps is also indicated for about 6 miles. Inter. Nickel recently followed this Offset through half of the township of Lorne; that reaches this Offset 3 miles longer; in total 9 miles. To the property would be another 3 or 4 miles.—

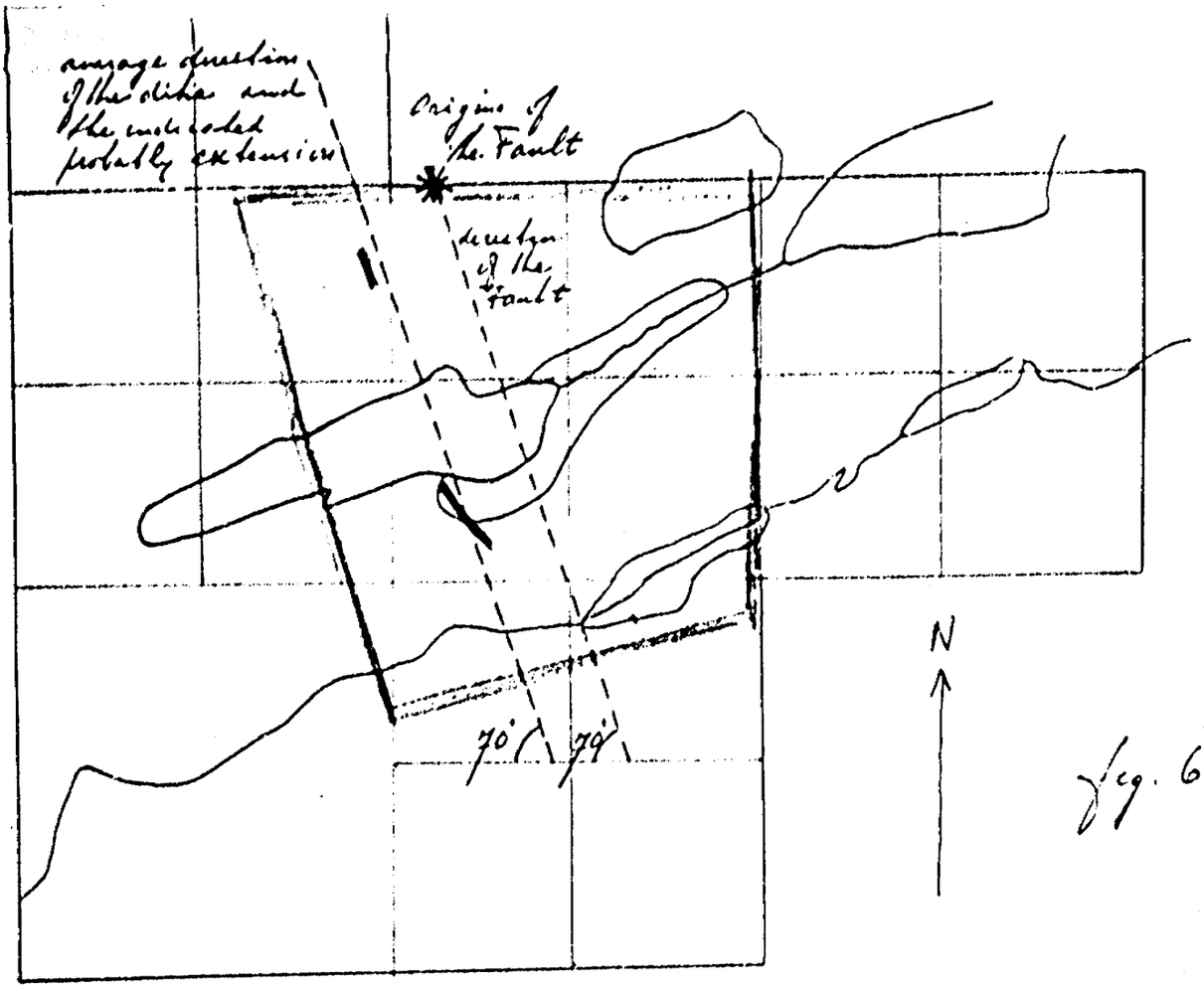


fig. 6.

Both the direction of the Fault and the average direction of the dike and the indicated probably extension have the same direction.

The <u>Baseline</u> for the <u>geophysics</u> is proposed to have the same direction: 70°

The proposed <u>6 claim area</u> to be covered by <u>geophysics</u> is indicated in above figure by the red line.

It covers all the important features:

a) the dike
b) the indicated probably extension of this dike.
c) the Block Fault
d) the centre of the aeromagnetic anomalies
e) the Northern and Southern contact zone of the Southern Diabase Sill and the Southern contact zone of the Northern Diabase Sill
f) Both drainage systems North and South of the South - Diabase Sill.

<u>Proposed geophysics</u> on central claims:

1) groundmagnetometer, for checking the aeromagnetic
2) electro-magnetic survey.

Summary

Mine making factors

1. Place and accessibility

The property is about 2 miles from the CPR and 2 miles from Highway #6 between Sudbury and Sault St Marie. A good road goes from the Highway to the property

2. Power

The property is about 2 miles from the power line along the Highway.

3. Time

The outlook for Nickel became excellent last year and for years to come

4. Orebody

Vein ore prospect

Favourable factors in the ore prospect

a) Mineralization on the property

b) Assays show Nickel, Copper, Cobalt and Platinum, a common Sudbury ore combination

c) Favorable by the property lying in the extension of the Worthington Offset

d) aeromagnetic anomalies

e) Shear fault

f) correlation of the Shear fault with the veins and the aeromagnetic anomalies

Toronto, January 1958

[signature]

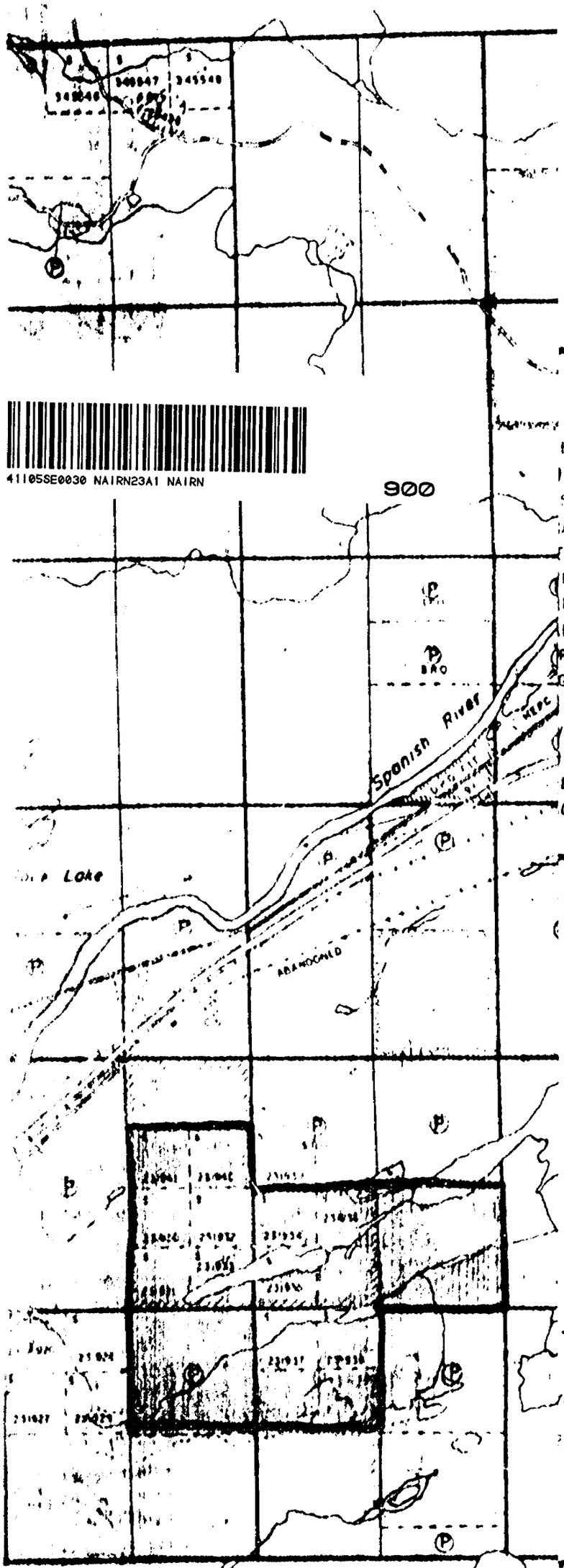
Hyman Twp. (M

NAIRN

DISTRICT OF
SUDBURY

SUDBURY
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH 40 CHAINS



LEGEND

ENTED LAND	(P)
WN LAND SALE	
SES	(L)
ATED LAND	
NSE OF OCCUPATION	LO
ING RIGHTS ONLY	MRO
FACE RIGHTS ONLY	SRO
DS	
ROVED ROADS	
G'S HIGHWAYS	
WAYS	
ER LINES	
SH OR MUSKEG	
ES	
CELLED	

NOTES

400' Surface Rights Reservation around all Lakes and Rivers.

Area Shown Thus [illegible], SURFACE RIGHTS Only Withdrawn from Staking, Sec 42 of the Mining Act. File 77208

SURFACE RIGHTS Only Reserved for the Dept of L & F in South Half Lot 8 Con II and all of Lot 9 Con II Shown thus [illegible] File 77198

M 883

SEE ACCOMPANYING

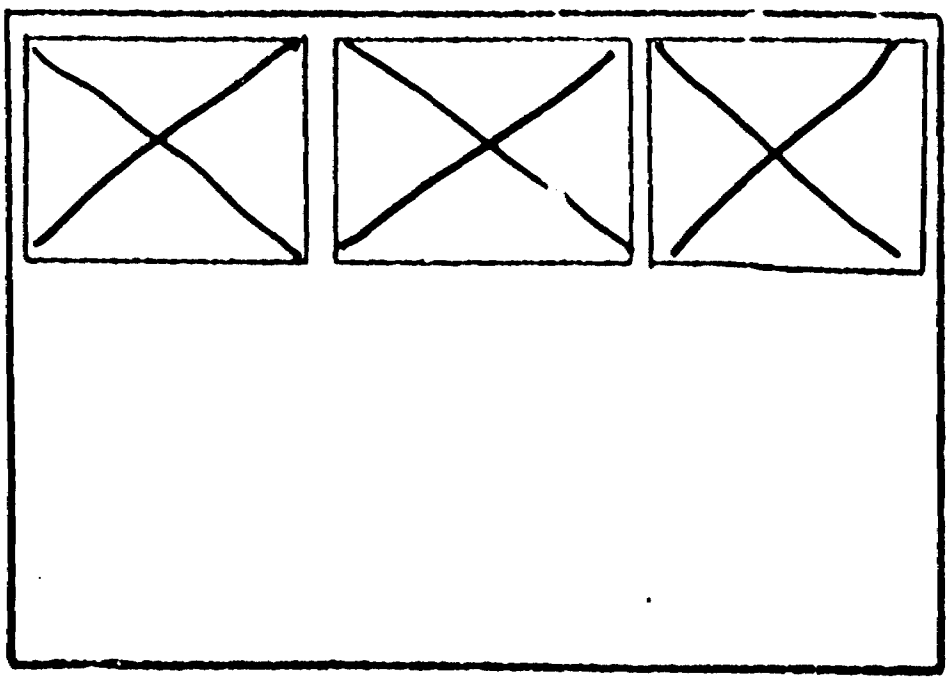
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

NAIRN-0023-A1-#1

#2

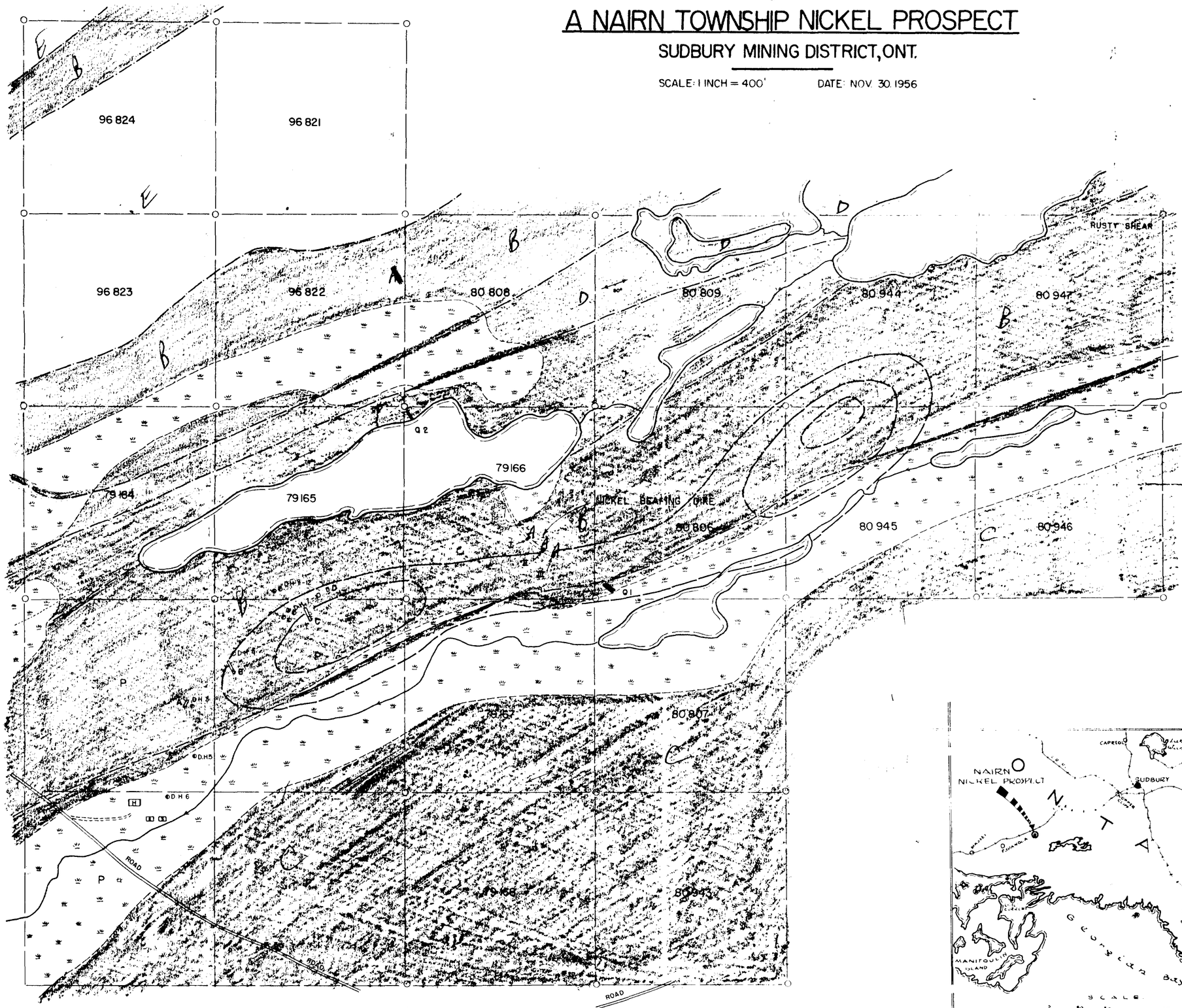
#3

LOCATED IN THE MAP CHANNEL IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE (X)



GEOLOGICAL PLAN
OF
A NAIRN TOWNSHIP NICKEL PROSPECT
SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT, ONT.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 400' DATE: NOV. 30. 1956



LEGEND.

KEWEENAWAN

- QUARTZ
- A — GABBRO OR NORITE DIKE

HURONIAN
KILLARNEAN

- B — QUARTZ DIABASE DIKES AND SILLS

BRUCE SERIES

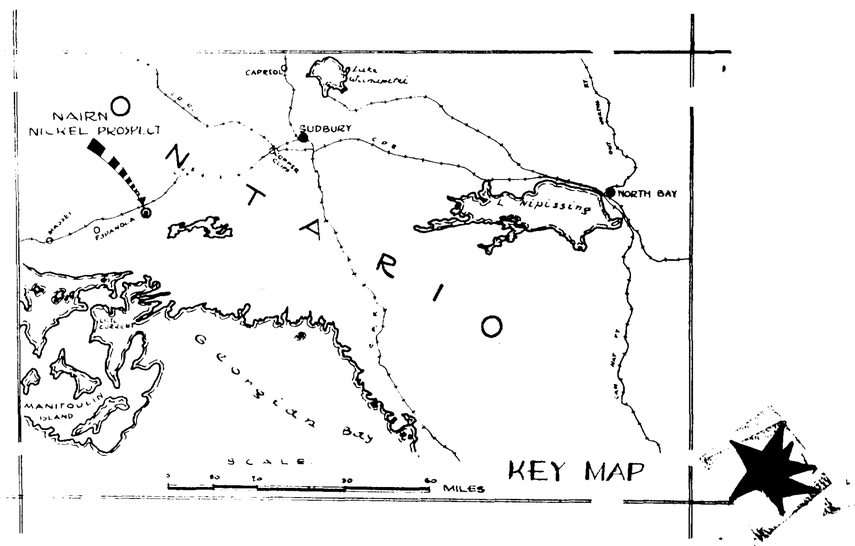
- C — MISSISSAGI QUARTZITE
- D — RAMSAY LAKE CONGLOMERATE

PRE-HURONIAN
SUDBURY SERIES

- E — MC KIM FORMATION SLATES AND QUARTZITES

SYMBOLS

- ROAD
- TRAIL
- ⊕D 3 — DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
- 70° — STRIKE AND DIP OF FORMATION
- AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY
- SWAMP



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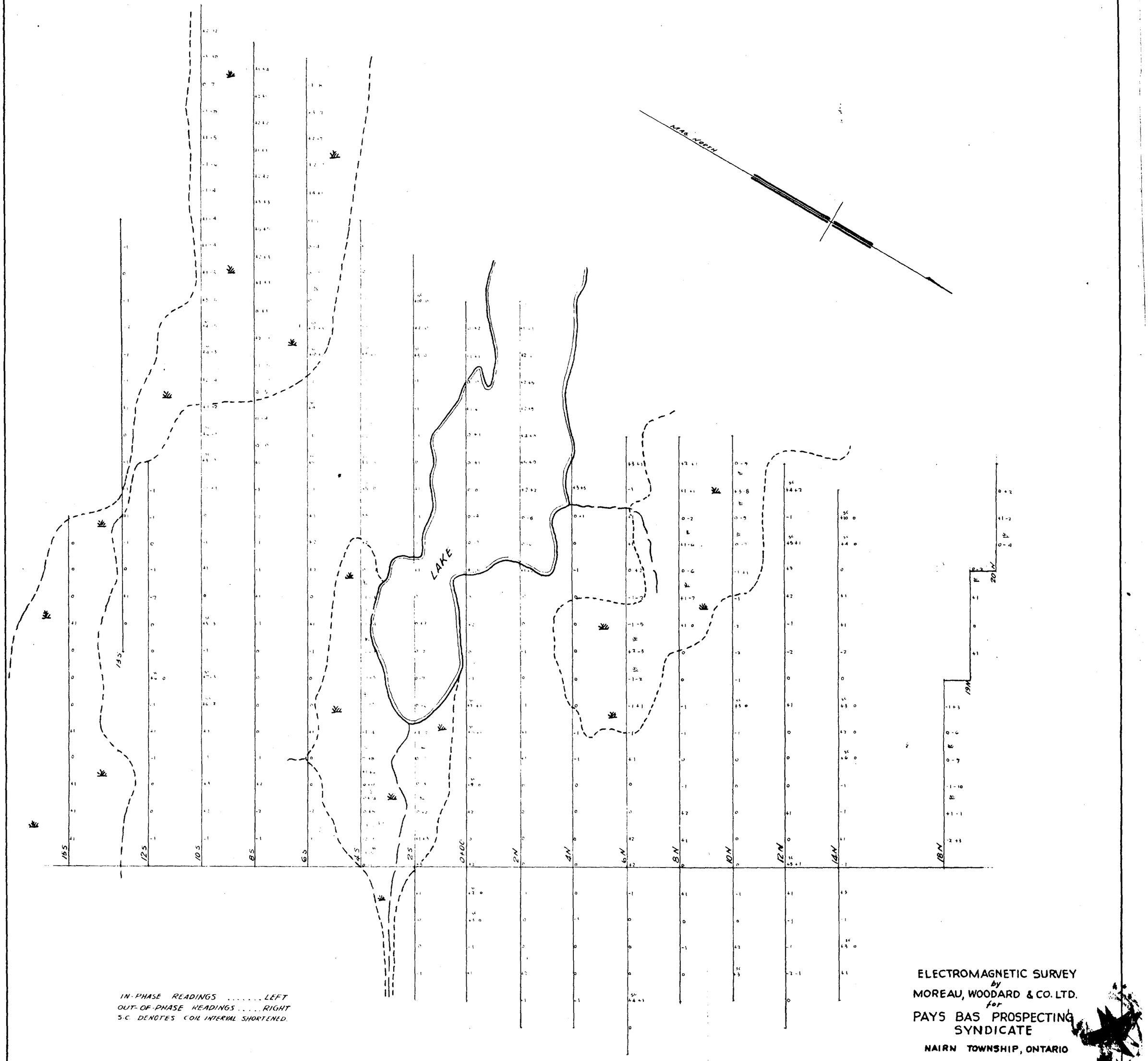

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
by
MOREAU, WOODARD & CO. LTD.
for
PAYS BAS PROSPECTING SYNDICATE

NAIRN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

DRAWN BY: Th. J. Moreau Eng. 1 INCH = 200 FEET
DATE : January 1958

Nº T-35

NAIRN-0023-AT-#2

41105SE0030 NAIRN23A1 NAIRN

PAYS – BAS PROSPECTING SYNDICATE

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

NAIRN TOWNSHIP

SUDBURY DISTRICT ONTARIO

SCALE: 1" = 200' DATE: Jan 1958

LEGEND:

- ESCARPMENT
- SHORE
- SWAMP
- CREEK
- 0 – 1000 γ
- 1000 – 2000 γ
- 2000 – 3000 γ
- 3000 – 4000 γ
- 4000 – 5000 γ
- 5000 – 6000 γ
- 6000 – 7000 γ

T.N.

M.N.

NORITE DIKE

PIT IV

PITS I II III

A A

12 00 S 10 00 8 00 6 00 4 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 8 00 10 00 12 00 14 00 16 00 N

NAIRN-0023-A1-#3