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63-2658

010

REPORT ON SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY

NO. 2 GROUP

NEW SENATOR - ROUYN LTD.

BATCHAWANA AREA, SAULT STE MARIE MINING DIVISION

PROPERTY

The property consists of 33 unpatented mining claims in Twp 28, Range 13, Twp 27, Range 13, and Palmer Twp., adjoining the No 1 New Senator group on the south and east.

The claims are:

- Twp 28: SSM 206804, 206809, 206810, 206813, 206814 (5)
- Twp 27: SSM 206815, 206914-6 incl., 206786-803 incl. (22)
- Palmer: SSM 206805-808 incl., 206811, 206812 (6)

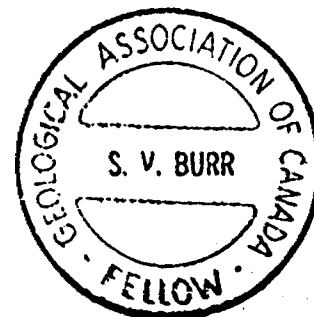
On the claim maps, two of these claims in Twp 27, 206801 and 206802, are recorded in Palmer Twp. However, although the Township boundaries have not been re-established on the ground, the approximate location is shown on the accompanying map and these claims lie to the east of Palmer.

The south-east claim, 206788, is crossed by the Tribag Road near the 11 mile post. The road then skirts the east boundary, swinging in, again, across claim 206915. Access to the western end of the claim-group is obtainable via the Wiley Lake "road", suitable at present only for Hondas or snowmobiles. This road leaves the Tribag Road near the 9 mile post.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

An east-west Base Line was driven from the east boundary for 14,800 feet near the centre of the group, and lines were cut north and south at 400 foot intervals, chained and picketed every 100 feet. These grid lines were tied in to each other along the north and south boundaries. In addition, on the common boundary with the No.1 New Senator Group, the lines were tied in to the older line grid.

The old base line of the No.1 Group was extended



1200 feet east to cover the four claims adjoining on the east, and grid lines run north and south.

The final map was made more accurate by using a topographic map to correct chainage errors and possible line deviations in respect to major creeks, etc., noted during the survey traversing.

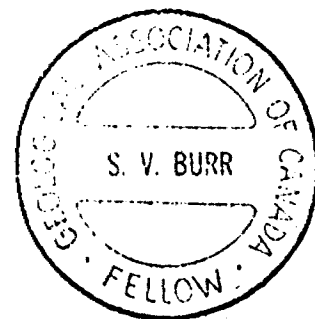
Total line footages:
 Base Lines: 16,000 feet.
 Grid Lines: 148,200 "
 Total: 31.1 miles.

The survey was conducted using a Sharpe VP 6 and a VP 7 voltmeter. The copper sulphate solutions were jellied, and great care was taken in correcting for pot difference potentials. Walkie-talkies enabled the instrument man to mark down all topographic details reported by the forward-pot man. Adequate wire was available, generally, for running the lines to the boundaries from control stations on the mid-centre base line, but because of frequent magnetic storms, and the desire to keep as strict control and accuracy as possible, the north and south lines were also traversed east-west, resulting in at least three tie-ins on each line. Some 3300 readings were taken - an average of 100 readings per claim - as shown on the accompanying map. In addition, considerable detailing was carried out in several anomalous areas, in order to "peak" up and, if possible, uncover the cause of the anomalies. It is impossible to show this detailing on the 1"-400' scale.

THE SELF POTENTIAL METHOD

The self potential measures the earth's natural electro-magnetic currents. It is customary to send the positive pot ahead, so that "anomalous" conditions are negative. The acidity of the soil, which fortunately, in most parts of Canada, agrees with the topography, is an important factor in interpretation. So is the depth of overburden. Normally, low swampy ground gives a positive potential; high dry ground gives a negative potential. Deep overburden produces a more positive reading.

Usually, after a few hours of surveying, the more



positive reading for an area may be established. If this is given an arbitrary value of +50 millivolts, and all the other readings are made relative, the effects of the varying acidity of the soils can be contained between +50 and -50 millivolts. In fact, under certain conditions in non-anomalous areas, the essential topographic features can be ascertained by the readings.

Anomalies generally show up in relative values more negative than -50 millivolts on the above basis. However, it is possible to detect deeper (weaker) anomalies, if topography is noted carefully. For instance, if the forward pot is moving down-hill, readings should become increasingly positive (less negative). If, however, the readings become increasingly negative on a down-hill traverse, this is anomalous, even though the "peak" is a low negative, or even a low positive.

Further reference to this method may be found in the writer's November 14th report on the Self Potential survey of the No.1 Group.

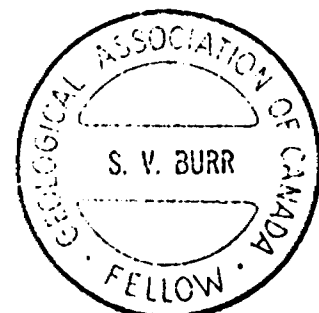
PREVIOUS WORK

Little is known of earlier work. A few old pickets were noted in the western section of the property, and one drill hole was put down a few years ago near the south shore of Wiley Lake under some mineralized breccia float. Details of this hole are on file at the O.D.M. Resident Geologist's office in Sault Ste Marie. Nothing of economic interest was encountered.

The lack of any earlier stripping or rock trenching on Anomaly "8" (L 124W), where rusty mineralized float is abundant, indicates that little serious prospecting has been carried out, at least in recent years.

SURVEY INTERPRETATION

Some eleven, or more, anomalies of interest have been found on this 33 claim group, as well as extensions of anomalies from the larger, No.1, Group.



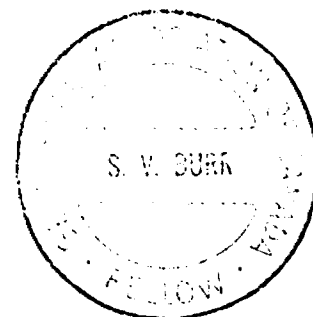
One anomaly, "6", is expected to contain graphite; The other numbered anomalies are believed (three are known) to contain sulphides. Some un-numbered anomalous areas appear to be due to "topography" - i.e. pH variations - .

In order to have this survey directly comparable with that previously conducted on the No.1 Group, it was started at the north-west corner. Tie-ins were made with Lines 128W, 120W, and 88W of the old grid, before the relative values of the new grid were established. Also, attempts were made, sometimes unsuccessfully due to topographic conditions, to tie in to the old grid as the survey progressed eastward. Despite this effort, it would appear that, from the major creek which crosses the Base Line at 59W, the negative back-ground rose higher in the eastern section than the back-ground to the north. In a final tie-in, when Line 4E south was traversed, the already established value on Line 20W proved to be "out" by -43 millivolts. In other words, the back-ground in this eastern section may be up to 40 millivolts, or so, more negative than normal. If this is the case, and if it were possible to locate the sources of what appears to be a gradual compounding error, and the erroneous values could be adjusted, the large areas enclosed by the -100 millivolt contours would contract around anomalies "2", "3", and "4", and the assessment of the anomalous conditions would be more clear-cut.

Despite the suspicion that the back-ground in the eastern section is too high, certain fundamentals in anomaly assessment may be illustrated.

Comparing the rounded anomalous -100 plus area on L 4W, south, to the similar anomaly "1", on L 32W, south: The former is at the crest of an old beach deposit and coincides beautifully with the topographic contours; the latter lies in a gully sloping down off a hill into a valley. It is believed to be due to sulphides in the underlying rocks. Similarly, the sinuous -100 plus "anomaly" which crosses the Base Line between 16W and 20W conforms with the topography so faithfully that it must be due to soil conditions rather than bed-rock variables.

This is indicative of the great care which must be



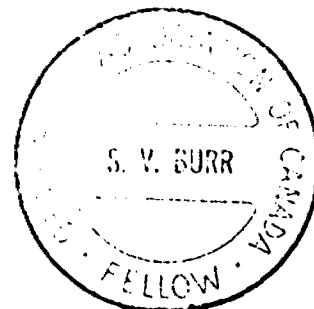
taken in assessing topographic conditions while the survey is in progress. Even wet and dry weather conditions will influence the relative readings at different times. No worth-while self potential interpretation can be made without adequate topographic information.

According to O.D.M. maps of part of the area, and observations made by the writer, the claim-group is underlain by E.W. striking, south-dipping, volcanics, irregular bodies of gabbro, and Nw-SE striking diabase dykes. These rock trends are not indicated to any extent by the self potential survey. Anomaly "11", near the east boundary, is suspected to be a diabase dyke, containing some sulphides, as it lies along the crest of a high hill, and diabase, because of its resistance to erosion, normally forms the core and controls the shape of the hills. Anomaly "10", at the north-west corner, is suspected to be a volcanic bed - probably tuffaceous - contorted into a fold due to the Wiley Lake fault on the north, and mineralized with sulphides. The shapes of the other anomalies do not correspond with the general trends of the country rock, although "8" is known to be a drag-folded volcanic.

One striking structural feature is the continuation of the north-south trend from the No.1 Group, which is particularly strong between Lines 88W and 104W. There is no topographic lineament to explain the "positive" trend up 96W, and up 72W of the old grid. In fact, this north-south "low" crosses valleys and sharp hills which have a NNW strike and conforming strong magnetics, indicating the hills, at least, are cored by diabase dykes. At the moment, the writer is at a loss to explain this feature, but there is no doubt that it is a geological structure. If it is a barren shear zone, there is no evidence of fault movement. Anomalies "6" and "7" may be associated with it.

As with the No.1 Group, the major creeks and swamps are indicated by lower, more positive, potentials. In fact, in some areas, these potentials trace the creeks more accurately than does our topographic map.

Extensions of some of the anomalies from the No.1 Group are found on this claim group. In particular, there is Anomaly "A" extension on the north-east claim, 206916;



Anomaly "4" on 44W may be an extension of "G"; "H" trends south-west across Lines 56W and 60W, and "K" extends to 84W and, perhaps, beyond to "6"; "N" could be the extension of "7", and it is suspected from some preliminary detailing by pace and compass and not recorded on the map, that "Q" projects north between Lines 112W and 116W towards "Q".

Below, in Table form, the various anomalies are described:

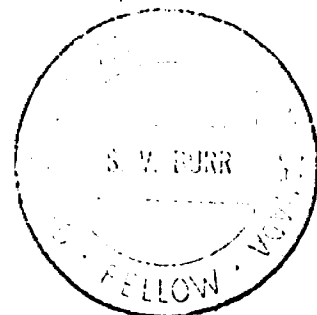
<u>ANOMALY</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>OBSERVATIONS & S.F. INTERPRETATION</u>
1	?	Not detailed or examined - sulphides
2	Deep	Detailed - circular - sulphides
3	Peak-1'	N-S vuggy veinlets - some pyrite
4	?	Not detailed or examined - sulphides
5	?	Not detailed or examined - may be mineralized N-S structure.
6	Deep	Detailed - sharp peak indicates some graphite.
7	Peak-2'	Exposing in two places indicates series of parallel N-S "breaks" with sparse to fair pyrite.
8	moss-covered	Steeply-dipping, drag-folded, volcanic with 10%-15% pyrrhotite over a few feet in width - Low copper content.
9	?	Peak in low ground. Neighbouring diabase has disseminated pyrite - minor chalco.
10	?	Not examined - suspected tuff.
11	?	Not examined - suspected diabase.

There are a few smaller negative areas which should be detailed and, if possible, examined.

SUMMARY

The self potential survey has located about eleven sulphide areas of interest on this 33 claim group, plus the extensions of some anomalies from the No.1 Group.

Careful detailing and stripping is warranted is warranted on all anomalous areas, although the rounded, or irregular, anomalies, such as "1", "2", and "4" may be of most economic interest.



7.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the recommended diamond drilling campaign on the No.1 Group, one vertical drill hole should be put down as far as necessary on the "2" anomaly to determine its character.

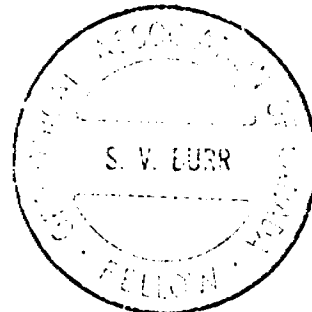
After break-up, S.P. detailing, stripping and prospecting is warranted on all the anomalous areas which have not been adequately examined to date.

Respectfully submitted



S. V. Burr, M.A.
Consulting Geologist

December 16, 1969



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, STANLEY VERNON BURR, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising consulting geologist with office at 324 St. George Street, London, Ontario.
2. I am a graduate in Geology from Queen's University, with an Honour B.A., granted in 1939, and an M.A., granted in 1940.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a Professional Engineer of the Province of Manitoba, and have been practising as a geologist and geophysicist for some 30 years.
4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property covered by this report, or in the securities of New Senator-Rouyn Ltd.
5. The survey described in this report was carried out under my direction and supervision, and my interpretations are based on knowledge gained in the field from 23 years of examining self potential anomalies.

S. V. Burr
S. V. Burr
Consulting Geologist

London, Ontario
November 20, 1969

December 16, 1969





SPECIAL PROVISION
ASSESSMENT WORK DETAILS

Type of Survey SELF POTENTIAL
A separate form is required for each type of survey

Chief Line Cutter or Contractor Carl Nyman Box 30, WAWA, Ont.
Name Address

Party Chief S. V. Burr 324 St. George St., London, Ont.
Name Address

Consultant S. V. Burr 324 St. George St., London, Ont.
Name Address

COVERING DATES Line Cutting July 1, 1969 to July 25, 1969

Field Geology or Geophysics July 23, 1969 to Aug. 31, 1969

Office Sept. 2, 1969 to Dec. 16, 1969

INSTRUMENT DATA Make, Model and Type Sharpe, Models VP-6 and VP-7, Ground Voltmeter

Scale Constant or Sensitivity 2 Millivolts per scale division (for both)
Or provide copy of instrument data from Manufacturer's brochure.

Total Number of Stations Within Claim Group 3300 Number of Miles of Line cut Within Claim Group 31.1

ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS REQUESTED Geological Survey _____ Days per Claim
Geophysical Survey 40 Days per Claim

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED

SSM 206786, SSM 206787, SSM 206788, SSM 206789, SSM 206790, SSM 206791,
SSM 206792, SSM 206793, SSM 206794, SSM 206795, SSM 206796, SSM 206797,
SSM 206798, SSM 206799, SSM 206800, SSM 206801, SSM 206802, SSM 206803,
SSM 206804, SSM 206805, SSM 206806, SSM 206807, SSM 206808, SSM 206809,
SSM 206810, SSM 206811, SSM 206812, SSM 206813, SSM 206814, SSM 206815,
SSM 206914, SSM 206915 & SSM 206916 TOTAL 33

DATE January 8, 1970 SIGNED NEW SENATOR-ROUYN LIMITED
[Signature]

Special provision credits do not apply to Radiometric Surveys.

Submission of Geological and Geophysical Surveys

As Assessment Work

SPECIAL PROVISION

In order to simplify the filing of geological and ground geophysical surveys for assessment work, the Minister has approved the following procedure under Section 84 (8a) of the Ontario Mining Act. This special provision does not apply to geochemical, ground radiometric or airborne geophysical surveys.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, a ground geophysical survey meets the requirements prescribed for such a survey, including:

- (a) substantial and systematic coverage of each claim
- (b) line spacing not exceeding 400 foot intervals
- (c) stations not exceeding 100 foot intervals or
- (d) the average number of readings per claim not less than 40 readings,

it will qualify for a credit of 40 assessment work days for each claim so covered. It will not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any data or breakdown concerning the persons employed in the survey except for the names and addresses of those in charge of the various phases (linecutting contractor, etc.). It will be assumed that the required number of man days were spent in producing the survey to qualify for the specified credit.

Each additional ground geophysical survey using the same grid system and otherwise meeting these requirements will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days.

A geological survey using the same grid system, and meeting the requirements for submission of geological surveys for maximum credits will qualify for an assessment work credit of 20 days. If line cutting has not previously been reported with any other survey and is reported in conjunction with the geological survey a credit of 40 days per claim will be allowed for the survey.

Credits for partial coverage or for surveys not meeting requirements for full credit will be granted on a pro-rata basis.

If the credits are reduced for any reason, a fifteen day Notice of Intent will be issued. During this period, the applicant may apply to the Mining Commissioner for relief if his claims are thus jeopardized for lack of work or, if he wishes, may file with the Department, normal assessment work breakdowns listing the names of the employees and the dates of work. The survey would then be re-assessed to determine if higher credits may be allowed under the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of section 84 of the Mining Act.

If new breakdowns are not submitted, the Special Provision credits are confirmed to the Mining Recorder at the end of the fifteen days.

G. Stein

A separate form is required for each type of work to be recorded.

ONTARIO THE MINING ACT REPORT OF WORK

To the Recorder of Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division

I, New Senator-Rouyn Ltd. A-36471 Miner's Licence

Suite 2014, 44 King St., West, Toronto 105 Post Office Address

do hereby report the performance of 1320 days of Geophysical type of work

not before reported to be applied on the following contiguous claims

Table with 6 columns: Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days. Lists claims SSM 206786 through 206799 with 40 days each.

All the work was performed on Mining Claim (s) Work was performed on all claims (In the case of geological and/or geophysical survey (s) where more than 18 claims are involved attach a schedule)

READ CAREFULLY: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MINING RECORDER.

July 27-13

Table for Manual Work, Stripping or Opening up of Mines. Columns: Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days. Lists claims SSM 206804 through 206815 with 40 days each.

See under link

For Land Survey - the name and address of Ontario Land surveyor.

The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Carl Nyman, Box 30, Wawa. Line cutting 1st. to 25th. of July, 1969
Gaston Gratton, Box 1040, Wawa. Line cutting. 1 to 25th. of July, 1969
S.V.Burr, 324 St, George St., London, Ont. Supervisor. Jy/23 to Aug/31, 1969
W. Mitchell, 82 Concession St. W. Tillsonburg. Instrument operator July 23 to Aug. 31, 1969

R. Chatterson, R.R.#2, Courtland, Ont. Inst. Operator, July 23 to 31, 1969
R. Jonvik, 1427 McBride St. Vancouver. Inst. Operator. Jy. 23 - Aug. 31, 1969
R. Strong, 2014-44 King St. W. Toronto, Instrument operator and draughtsman. July 23 to Dec. 10, 1969

Instruments used: Self Potential unit - model VP-6. Sharpe
Self Potential unit - model VP-7. Sharpe

Date Jan 7/70 Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent NEW SENATOR-ROUYN LIMITED

The Mining Act Certificate Verifying Report of Work

S. S. MARIE MINING DIV.

I, S.V. BURR 324 ST. GEORGE ST LONDON ONT. (Post Office Address)

RECEIVED JAN 15 1970

hereby certify:

- 1. That I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the report of work annexed here-to, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion.
2. That the annexed report is true.

Dated Jan 7 1970 Signature S.V. Burr

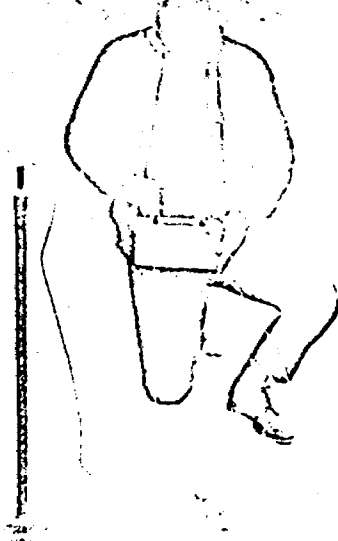
THE OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT SAULT STE. MARIE ONT. DEPT. OF MINES

SSM-633

RESIDENT GEOLGIST SAULT STE. MARIE

file on 206786

THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS \$500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH



SCINTREX

VP-7

SELF POTENTIAL MEASURING UNIT

The self potential (SP) method of geophysical exploration makes use of spontaneous or natural voltages arising from differences in chemical activity in the ground. Such voltages normally range from a few millivolts in normal background areas to a few hundreds of millivolts over some sulphide bodies, notably those containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, as well as graphite.

The VP-7 is essentially a sensitive voltmeter designed to measure the potential difference between two non-polarizable electrodes in the ground.

OPERATION

1. Connect the two field wires from the non-polarizable electrodes to the input posts on the measuring unit.
2. Turn the function range switch from "off" to "battery check". The meter needle should move to within or slightly past the red marks on the meter. If not, unscrew the two caps (A + B) on top of the face plate and replace the batteries. The battery life should be approximately

ten days of continuous daily operation. — 4 No. 216, 9 volt Eveready batteries — 2 in each well.

3. With the field lines connected, turn the function-range switch to the 1000 millivolt range, press the zero adjust button and zero meter by turning the zero adjust potentiometer. Repeat with the 300 and 100 millivolt ranges.
4. The meter is now ready to read. Select a range on the function-range switch which gives a meter needle deflection and read. Generally the 100 or 300 millivolt ranges would be appropriate. If the meter needle goes to the left of 0, flip the polarity switch.

NOTE: A reading obtained with the polarity switch on + means that the electrode connected to the red terminal post is positive with respect to the other electrode. A reading obtained with the polarity switch on - means that the electrode connected to the red terminal post is negative with respect to the other electrode.

SPECIFICATIONS

SENSITIVITY: 2 millivolts per scale division
ACCURACY: 2% of full scale
RANGES: 100 MV - 300 MV and 1V full scale
BATTERIES: 4 Eveready #216 Neda 1604

BATTERY LIFE: 10 days continuous daily operation.
WEIGHT OF INSTRUMENT: 3 lbs. 2 oz.
DIMENSIONS: 3½" x 9½" x 5"

DESCRIPTION OF THE
VP-7 SELF POTENTIAL
MEASURING UNIT

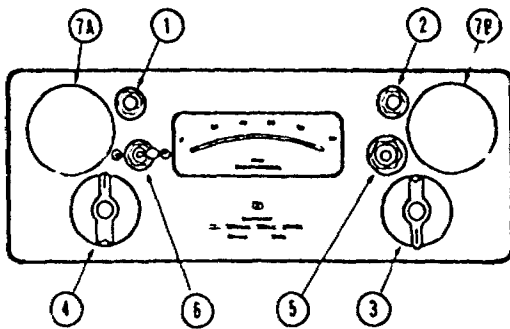


FIG. A

FIG. A METER PANEL

1. TERMINAL POST BLACK (negative)
2. TERMINAL POST RED (positive)
3. ON-OFF AND VOLTAGE RANGE SWITCH
4. ZERO ADJUSTMENT CONTROL — FINE AND COARSE
5. 'SET ZERO' PUSH BUTTON
6. IMPEDANCE POLARITY SWITCH
7. A & B BATTERY CONTAINERS

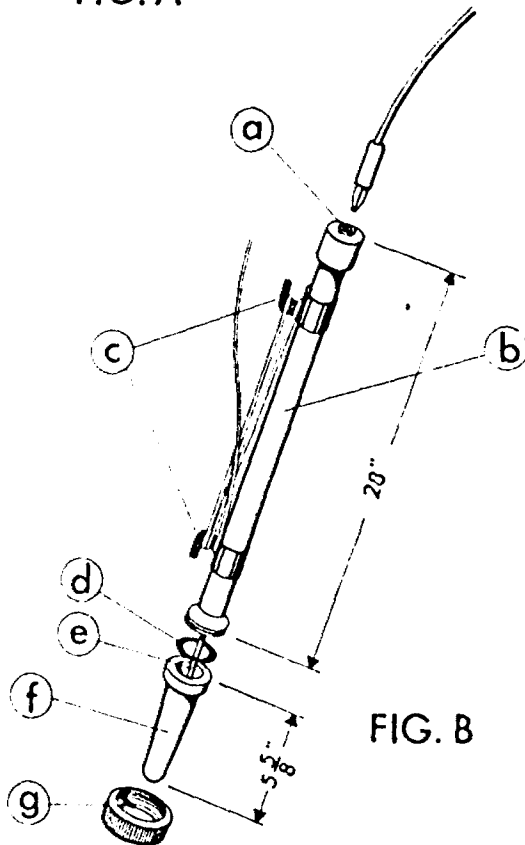


FIG. B

FIG. B ELECTRODE PROBES

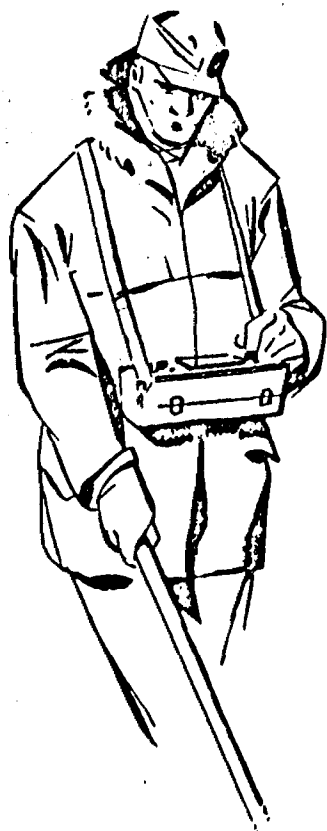
- a. RECEPTACLE for banana plug
- b. RESERVOIR TUBE
- c. CABLE STORAGE CLAMPS (50 ft. of #16 cable)
- d. GASKET
- e. ELECTRODE TUBE
- f. POROUS POT
- g. LOCK COLLAR



SCINTREX LIMITED

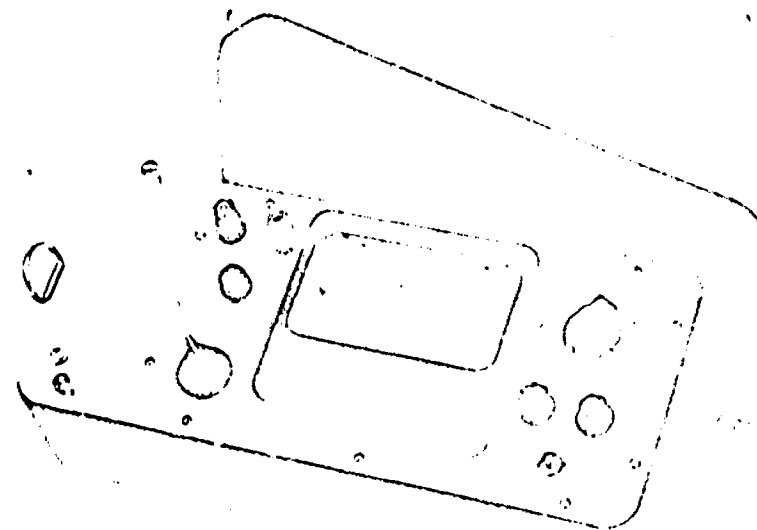
79 Martin Ross Avenue, Downsview, Ontario, Canada

VP-6 GROUND VOLTAMETER



The ground voltameter is a unique device for measuring high impedance self-potentials, permitting operation under unfavourable ground conditions where contact is very difficult to make, e.g. frozen snow or desert country.

With the Model VP-6 Ground Voltmeter the small natural voltages produced by the presence of sulphide mineralization are read directly and no electrical generating system is required.



To facilitate readings one pair of specially designed non-polarizing electrode probes is supplied with the instrument. Batteries are readily obtainable and can be replaced independent from the sealed instrument compartment.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

SENSITIVITY: 2 Millivolts per scale division

ACCURACY: 1 Millivolt over range of 0-1000 millivolts.

RANGES: \pm 0 — 1000 millivolts by 10 steps of 100 millivolts full scale each.

ELECTRODE OPERATION: 50 feet (15 m) with standard supply of cable wound on storage clamps attached to probe. Up to 2000 feet, optional lightweight reel with commutator.

BATTERIES: 3 Eveready Batteries #E12N 1.3 volts
4 Eveready Batteries #U-15 22 volts

BATTERY LIFE: 80 hours of operation (2 yrs. shelf life)

WEIGHT: Instrument—6 lbs. (2.6 Kg.)
Electrodes—1½ lbs. (0.6 Kg.) each

SIZE: Instrument—12" x 6" x 4½" high
(304 x 153 x 115 cm.)
(94 cm.)

Electrodes—36" Complete

DESCRIPTION OF THE VP-6 GROUND VOLTAMETER

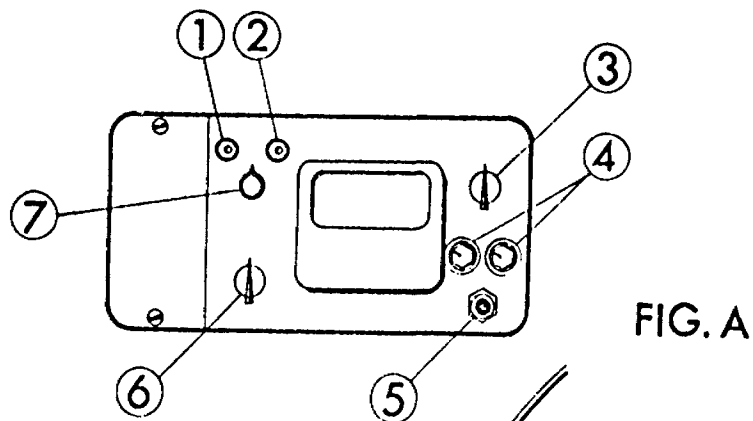


FIG. A

FIG. A METER PANEL

1. TERMINAL POST BLACK (negative)
2. TERMINAL POST RED (positive)
3. VOLTAGE RANGE SWITCH
4. ZERO ADJUSTMENT CONTROL --- FINE AND COARSE
5. 'SET ZERO' PUSH BUTTON
6. MAIN SWITCH
7. IMPEDANCE POLARITY SWITCH

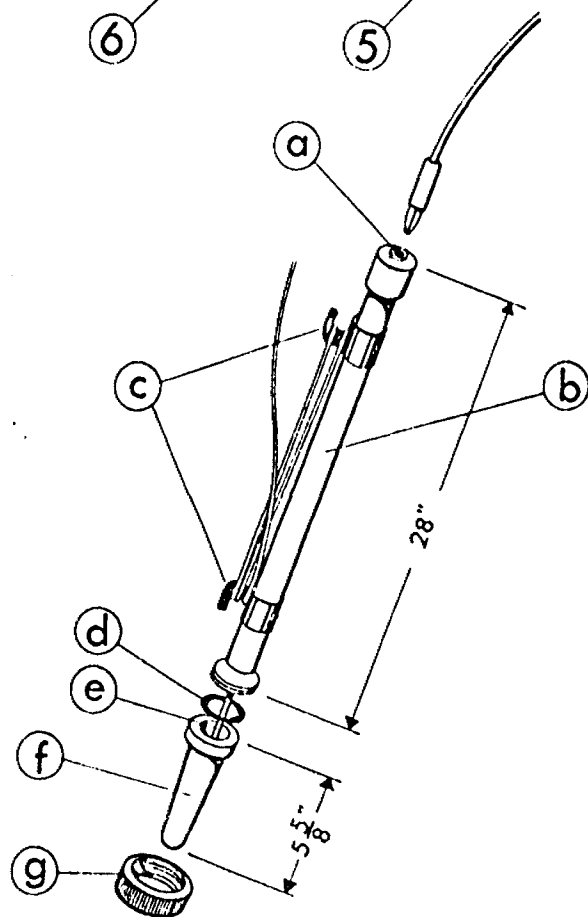


FIG. B

FIG. B ELECTRODE PROBES

- a. RECEPTACLE for banana plug
- b. RESERVOIR TUBE
- c. CABLE STORAGE CLAMPS (50 ft. of #16 cable)
- d. GASKET
- e. ELECTRODE TUBE
- f. POROUS POT
- g. LOCK COLLAR



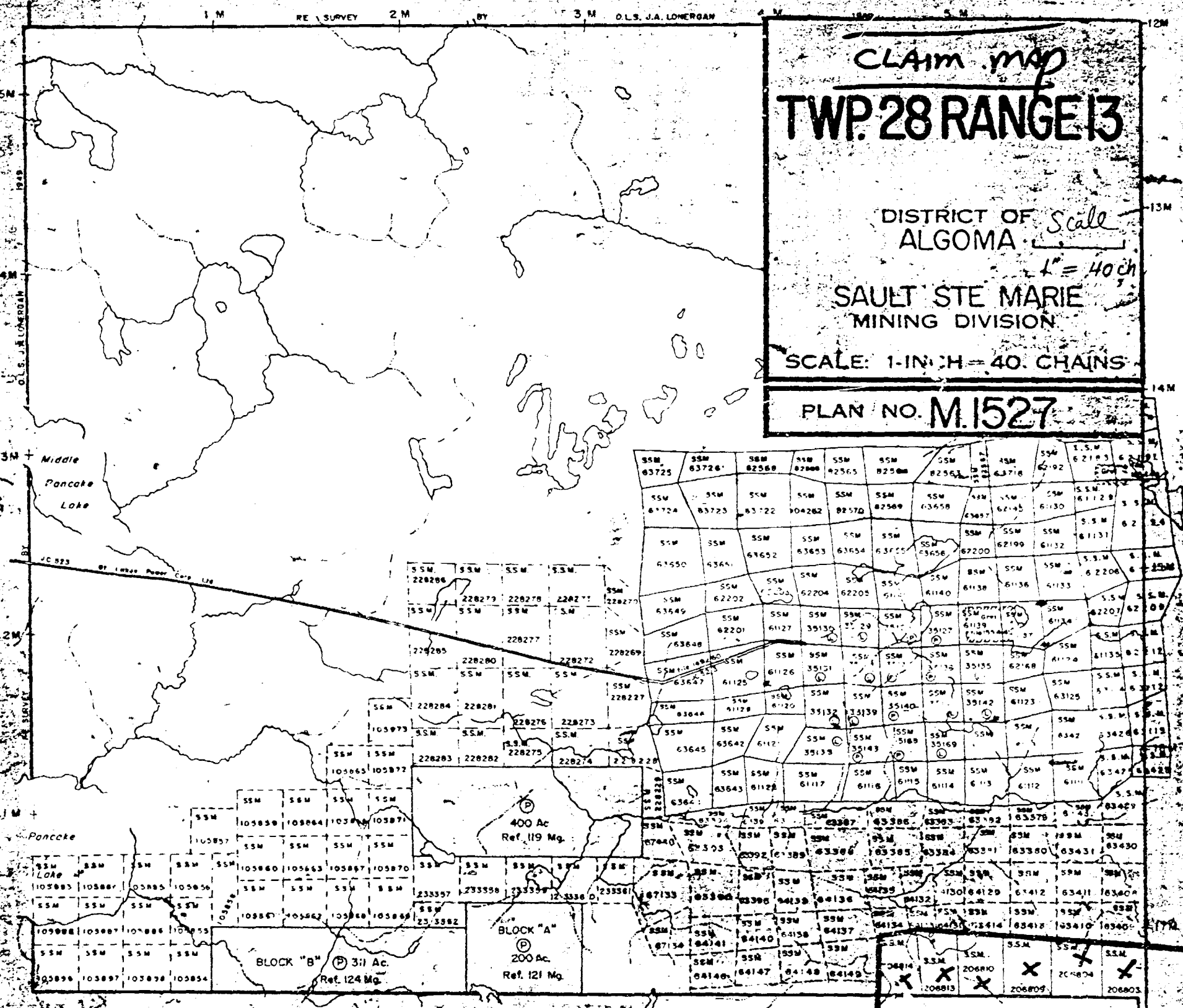
SHARPE INSTRUMENTS OF CANADA LIMITED
79 Martin Ross Avenue — Downsview, Ontario

Twp. 28 Range 14 (M. 1529)

CLAIM MAP
TWP. 28 RANGE 13
 DISTRICT OF ALGOMA
 SAULT STE MARIE
 MINING DIVISION
 SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS
 PLAN NO. M. 1527

Kincaid Twp. (M. 1286)

Twp. 27 Range 13 (M. 1516)



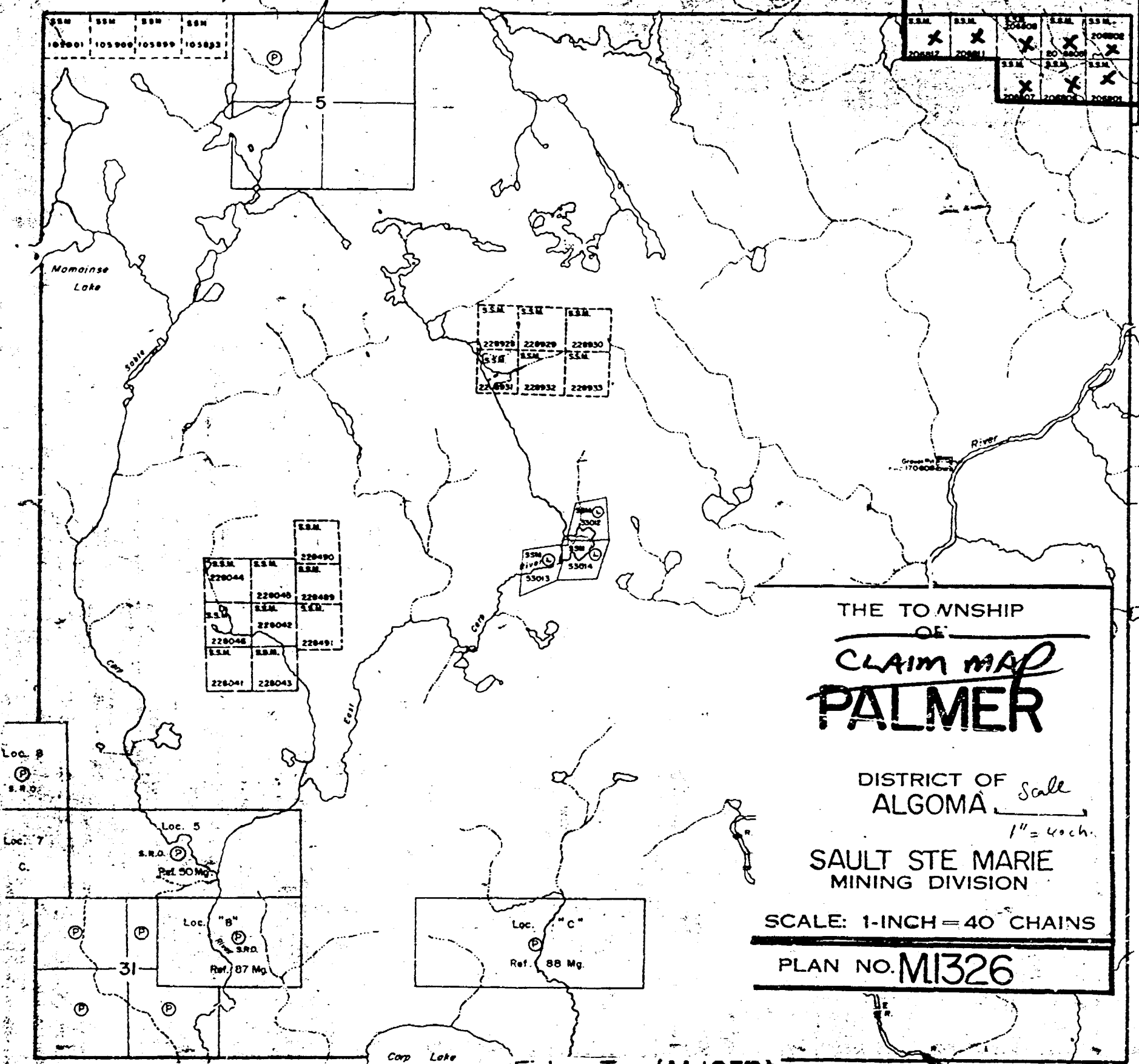
Palmer Twp. (M. 1326)

Twp. 28 Range 13 (M.1527)

Twp. 27 Range 13
(M.1516)

Ryan Twp. (M.1339)

Twp. 27 Range 12 (M.1515)



THE TOWNSHIP
OF
**CLAIM MAP
PALMER**

DISTRICT OF *Scale*
ALGOMA
1" = 40 ch.

SAULT STE MARIE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

PLAN NO. **M1326**

Fisher Twp. (M.1253)

TWP. 27 Range 14

CLAIM MAP

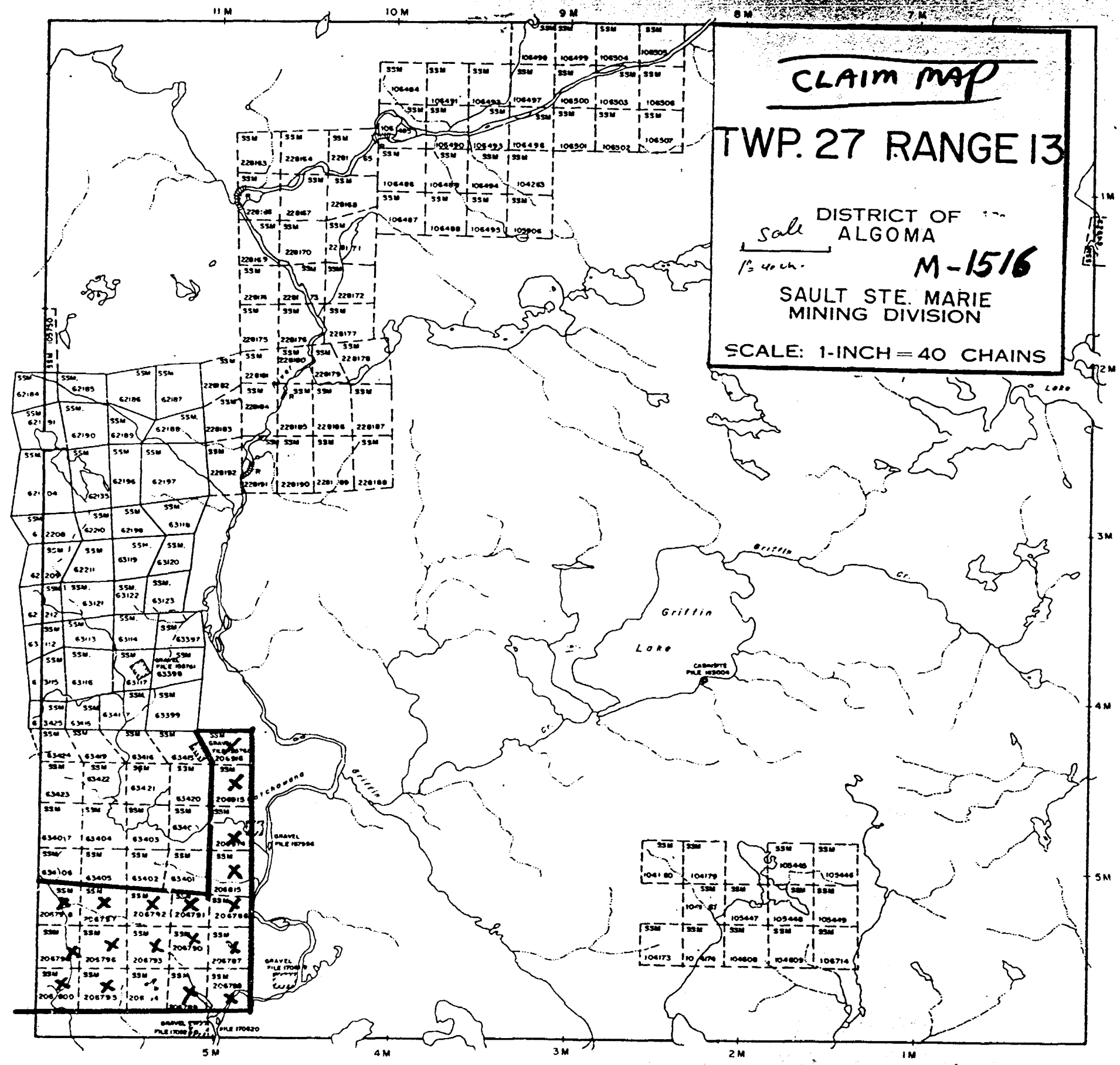
TWP. 27 RANGE 13

sale DISTRICT OF ALGOMA
1/2 40 ch. M-1516
SAULT STE. MARIE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

TWP. 28 Range 13 M-1527

TWP. 26 Range 13 M-1507

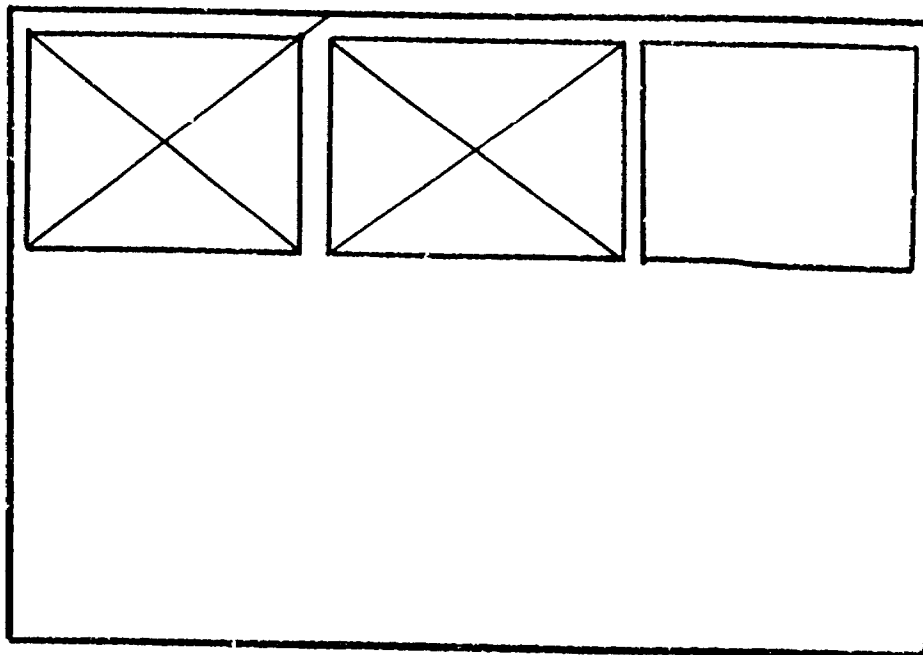


TWP. 27 Range 12 M-1515

SEE ACCOMPANYING
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

NICOLET 0020-B1, #1

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

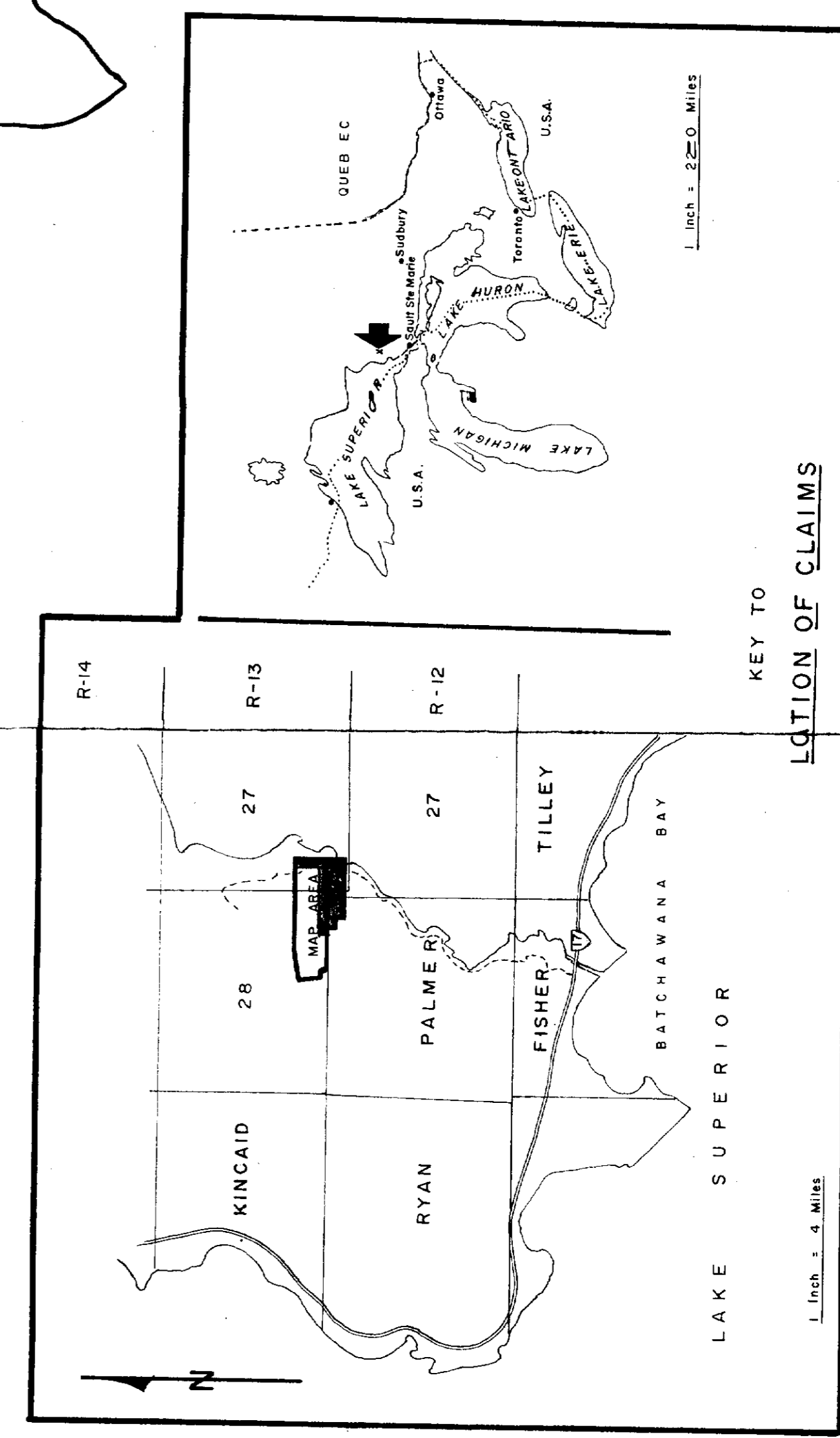
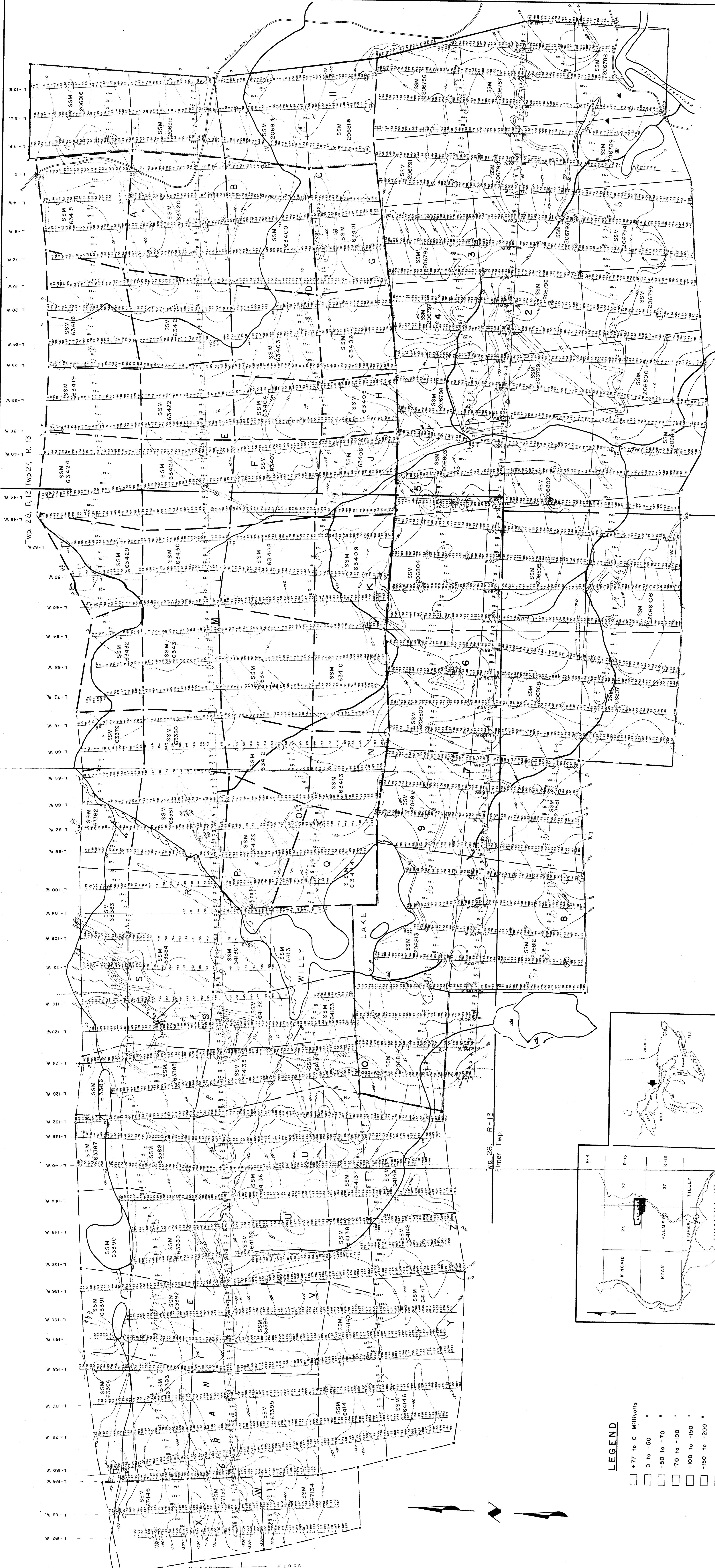




NEW SENATOR-ROUYN LTD. OF SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY

CLAIMS IN THE BATCHAWANA AREA. MAY - AUG. 1969
SCALE: 1" = 400'

NICOLET 0020-61 #1



LEGEND

- +77 to 0 Millivolts
- 0 to -50 "
- 50 to -70 "
- 70 to -100 "
- 100 to -150 "
- 150 to -200 "
- 200 to -300 "
- 300 to -400 "
- 400 to -703 "

NICOLET-0020-61 #1



2000