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MAGNETOMETER AND SELF POTENTIAL SURVEYS

TRIBAG MINING COMPANY

BRETOM PROPERTY

District of Algoma

NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM
THE OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT
GEOLOGIST, ONT. DEPT. OF MINES
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

5 SM-1595

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RESIDENT GEOLOGIST
SAULT STE. MARIE

ODM 63.1197

W.G. WAHL LTD.

Oct. 3, 1962

63.1197

46 Owen Boulevard
Willowdale, Ontario

October 3, 1962

Tribag Mining Company
Suite 2014
44 King Street West
Toronto 1, Ontario

Dear Sir:

Submitted herewith is a report on:

MAGNETOMETER AND SELF POTENTIAL SURVEYS

BRETON PROPERTY

District of Algoma

The magnetometer and self potential surveys mapped twenty three favourable anomalous zones which are caused by sulphide mineralization carrying values in copper and molybdenum.

Diamond drilling has shown that sulphide mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, and sphalerite is the cause of four of the self potential anomalies. Ten other anomalous zones must be investigated by diamond drilling. If sulphide mineralization is confirmed as the cause of those anomalies, the remaining nine self potential anomalous zones must be investigated.

Each of the anomalies are described and rated as to drilling priority. Drill hole locations are suggested, but their exact location should be determined by the field geologist in order to take advantage of local topography.

FORM 100 (4-57) P. REPORT PAPER CRANI & TOY LIMITED

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The magnetometer and self potential data are shown as reduced station values and as contoured plans covering three map areas. The geology as inferred from the geophysical data is shown in colour on the contoured magnetometer plans. The areas inferred to be underlain by granite, gabbro, and volcanic rocks are predominantly these rock types, but small discrepancies do occur which are caused primarily by the scale used in mapping. Basic igneous rocks with a magnetic susceptibility similar to the volcanic rocks are shown as part of the volcanic series.

GENERAL

Reference should be made to the excellent geological report by Mr. Burr for information concerning geology, access, and location.

Magnetometer and self potential surveys were completed over part of the following group of claims in Townships 27 and 28 in Range XIII of the District of Algoma.

SSM 35127 - 35133	Inclusive
SSM 35135 - 35143	Inclusive
SSM 35168 - 35169	
SSM 61115 - 61118	Inclusive
SSM 61120 - 61141	Inclusive
SSM 62168	
SSM 62183 - 62186	Inclusive
SSM 62188 - 62201	Inclusive
SSM 62203 - 62210	Inclusive
SSM 63124 - 63125	Inclusive
SSM 63642 - 63643	
SSM 63645 - 63646	
SSM 63656	

W. J. W.

The surveys were started on June 11th and completed on September 30th, 1962. The following statistics are pertinent to these surveys:

<u>SURVEY</u>	<u>STATIONS</u>	<u>MILES OF LINES</u>
Magnetometer	4,500	42.5
Self Potential	5,700	56.0

A base line was established and profile lines were cut at 100, 200, and 400 foot intervals. Stations were occupied every 50 feet along the profile lines.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer data are shown as reduced station values of vertical magnetic intensities adjusted to an arbitrarily established datum. These data are also shown on contoured plans. A Sharpe A-2 magnetic balance with a sensitivity of 19 gammas per scale division was employed. The scale constant was checked periodically during the survey. Daily diurnal stations were occupied at hourly intervals. The magnetic data are certified correct to within 20 gammas over an area of one square mile.

In general the granite has a low uniform magnetic susceptibility and has a local intensity range of from 1100 to 1700 gammas. The magnetic pattern over the granite is characterized by broad small changes in intensity values. The volcanic rocks have an average intensity slightly higher than the granite with intensities in the range of 1500 to 1900 gammas. As individual members within the volcanic rocks are relatively thin, the magnetic pattern is characterized by gentle, narrow, linear

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changes in magnetic intensities.

The gabbro and other basic intrusive rocks can be divided into two types by their magnetic susceptibilities. The first type is characterized by intensities of from 1900 gammas to more than 8000 gammas. In general, there is a direct relationship between the size of the intrusive body and the anomaly value. The basic intrusive which has a high susceptibility is found as dykes, sills, and irregular stocks. These rocks completely dominate the magnetic pattern and cause great difficulty in contouring as their anomalous values obscure the magnetic susceptibilities of the intruded rocks. The second type of basic intrusive rock is characterized by a susceptibility similar to the volcanic rocks. This is as to be expected as the two rocks are similar in composition and the basic intrusive rock may indeed be the necks, pipes, dykes or sills which were the feeder systems for the volcanic material. Also, if some of the volcanic flows were subjected to metamorphism, the resulting rock would be similar to the intrusive.

The contact between the granite and volcanic rocks is indistinctly mapped by the magnetometer survey, and it does not resemble the normal intrusive contact in that there is no metamorphic change in the volcanic rocks near the granite. It is believed that the granite is older than the volcanics not only because of the lack of contact phenomena, but also by the fact that basic intrusive rocks similar to the volcanic rocks intrude the granite.

The higher intensity basic intrusive rocks intrude both the granite and volcanic rocks and in turn are cut by later trap and aplite

W. J. P.

dykes. The last named dykes could not be mapped by the magnetometer survey as they are usually only a few feet wide.

Major faults were mapped in great detail by the displacement of the magnetic pattern. In some instances the later basic dykes are found within the fault planes at 9003 on line 52W and 1400N on line 12J. Elsewhere these dykes are terminated against the faults as at 17003 on line 0 and at 7003 on line 7E or displaced along the fault as at 800N on line 24E and 1800N on line 32E. These dykes also terminate against the volcanic-granite contact as at 1000N on line 34E and 1100N on line 56E or are found as sills parallel to this contact as at 5003 on Line 9W.

As the known mineralization carries only a very low tenor of magnetic minerals i.e., magnetite and pyrrhotite, the magnetometer survey did not map any mineral occurrences. The rocks in the breccia zones were not changed during brecciation or subsequent mineralization, so that these zones cannot be outlined by the magnetometer survey. The magnetic data can be used indirectly to outline possible extensions of a breccia zone in the basic intrusive by mapping the area of the intrusive.

In general, areas of volcanic rocks outlined by the self potential survey have a lower susceptibility than volcanic rocks which have no self potential characteristics. The magnetic minerals in the volcanic rocks may have been destroyed during the introduction of the sulphides which give rise to the self potential anomalies.

SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY

In this area the physical and chemical characteristics of the rocks, mineralization, and overburden give rise to excellent self potential

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contrasts. Areas which are underlain by sulphide bearing rocks were mapped in great detail. A Sharpe self potential survey unit was used and readings were reduced to an arbitrarily assumed datum established at 0-0 on the base line.

Some of the basic rocks carry sufficient sulphides as a minor constituent of the rock to give rise to weak self potential anomalies. Graphite which in other areas gives rise to self potential anomalies is not common in the volcanic series. Graphite is found only in fault planes and is not believed to be the cause of any of the large anomalies. The granite and volcanic rocks have little or no syngenetic sulphides so that anomalous areas underlain by these rocks are believed to be caused by sulphide enrichment or replacement.

Twenty three self potential anomalous areas were mapped and should be investigated. These areas are numbered on the contoured self potential plan and are described below.

GROUP	I	II	III	IV
A	3			
B	7	12 21	11 22	
C	8 10 14	16 18 19	15 17 20	13 6

Anomaly 3 is in close proximity to the Breton zone and to anomalies 2 and 4 which have been shown by diamond drilling to be caused by sulphides.

Group "B" anomalies are characterised by high self potential

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and magnetometer values and are believed to be caused by sulphide mineralisation within a gabbro or a gabbro breccia.

Group "C" anomalies are characterized by high self potential values and are believed to be caused by sulphide enrichment or replacement within volcanic rocks.

ANOMALY 1 (Drilled)

A self potential anomaly is found southeast of the center of the Breton zone, the discovery zone, centered around 2E and 200N. Chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation is the cause of this anomaly, and it is found with quartz and calcite vein material cementing a granite breccia. No magnetic anomaly was mapped, but a self potential anomaly 200 feet in diameter with a maximum value of -245 millivolts was mapped over this mineralisation.

ANOMALY 2 (Drilled)

This anomalous zone is found over an area underlain by volcanics on the northwest side of a major fault trending N 20°E. The peaks of the anomaly are found at 6E and 700S and 8E and 700S and have maximum values of -331 and -359 millivolts respectively. The core from two drill holes shows that a zone of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and molybdenite sulphide enrichment within volcanic rocks is the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 3 (To Be Drilled)

Anomaly 3 trends N 10°E through station 750E on the base line. The cause of this self potential anomaly appears to be a sulphide enrichment in volcanic rocks parallel to the granite-volcanic contact. Basic

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intrusive rock marks the southeast edge of the anomaly. This anomaly has a peak value of -272 millivolts and is 350 feet long and up to 50 feet wide.

This anomaly should be drilled. A 300 foot hole spotted at 900E and 50S drilled at an angle of 45° on an azimuth of 280° should intersect the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 4 (Drilled)

This anomaly is arcuate and is found trending N 30° E from station 300N on line 16E. This anomalous zone lies astride the granite-volcanic contact northwest of the same fault which marked the southeast edge of anomaly 2. The core from three drill holes shows that sulphide enrichment in the volcanics and in vein material cementing a granite breccia is the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 5

This anomaly is less than 50 feet wide and 200 feet long, trending parallel to the granite-volcanic contact near station 500S on line 9W. A basic igneous dyke parallels the contact in this area. It is believed that the cause of this anomaly is sulphide bearing gabbro. This anomaly is not worthy of further consideration at this time because of its small linear extent and low peak value, -206.

ANOMALY 6

This anomalous area lies over the low swampy ground between stations 850S on lines 24E and 750S on line 28E. The peak value -234 millivolts is quite high considering the local topography which

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has a tendency to reduce the anomalous value. The cause of this anomaly is conformable to the underlying volcanic rocks and is probably a low tenor of disseminated sulphides.

ANOMALY 7 (To Be Drilled)

The cause of this anomaly trending N 20°E between stations 14508 on line 243 and station 11003 on line 28E should be determined by diamond drilling. This self potential anomaly has a peak value of -704 millivolts and a coincident magnetic anomaly of 7500 gammas. The anomalous area is 900 feet long and is up to 150 feet wide and trends parallel to underlying volcanic rocks and basic sills. A drill hole spotted at station 10003 on line 28E and drilled southeast along the picket line at an angle of 45° for 350 feet would determine the cause of the anomaly. It is believed that the cause of this anomaly is a well mineralised basic intrusive rock.

ANOMALY 8 (To Be Drilled)

This anomaly trends N 30°E from station 2503 on line 59E to station 503 on line 62. The anomalous zone has a peak value of -328 millivolts and is broad with a uniform increase in anomalous values. This zone is over volcanic rocks on the north side of a gabbro sill and is truncated on the northeast by a stock of gabbro. Geologically this area is most favourable for the occurrence of sulphide replacement. The core from a drill hole spotted at 503 on line 59E and drilled on an azimuth of 110° at 45° would determine the cause of this anomaly.

W. H. W.

ANOMALY 9 (Drilled)

The cause of the anomalous zone trending N 30°E through station 16003 on line 60E has been shown by diamond drilling to be a mineralized gabbro breccia carrying a low tenor of chalcopyrite. Copper mineralization is found in surface outcrops near the center of the self potential anomaly. This anomaly has a peak value of -306 millivolts and is up to 600 feet long. No further drilling is warranted on this zone.

ANOMALY 10 (To Be Drilled)

This east-west trending anomaly found at 40W and 16003 is the most favourable anomaly found in the western part of the map area. The self potential anomaly has a peak value of -457 millivolts, is associated with a magnetic low, and is 1100 feet long and up to 100 feet wide. Mineralized volcanic rocks have been found on the periphery of the anomaly. A basic dyke, indicated by the magnetic data, parallels the axis of the anomaly. The anomaly is terminated on the west by a basic intrusive and on the east by a northeast trending fault. This anomaly must be drilled. A hole spotted at station 18006 on line 40W and drilled to a depth of 400 feet on an azimuth of 330° and at an angle of 45° would intersect the cause of the anomaly at depth.

ANOMALY 11

This anomaly is similar to anomalies 7 and 12 and is found on line 32E at station 23503. It has a peak value of -492 millivolts and a magnetic intensity of 8500 gammas. If the drill results from anomaly 7 are favourable this anomaly must be tested by drilling.

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ANOMALY 12

Anomaly 12, centered around 19008 on line 32E, is similar to anomaly 7 in that the self potential anomaly has a peak value of -977 millivolts and a coincident magnetic anomaly of 9270 gammas. The cause of this anomaly is believed to be a mineralized basic intrusive rock. If the drill results on anomaly 7 are favourable, this anomaly should be drilled. The drill core from a hole spotted at station 17008 on line 32 drilled southeast along the picket line at an angle of 45° for 400 feet would determine the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 13 (To Be Drilled)

Anomaly 13 trends N 25°E between stations 4008 on line 30E and 1258 on line 34E. The causative body is up to 700 feet long and up to 50 feet wide. It lies conformably within the volcanic rocks. A basic dyke trending north cuts this anomaly on line 32E at station 2008. This anomaly occurring in a low swampy area has a peak intensity of -287 millivolts. The cause of this anomaly is believed to be a sulphide enrichment in the volcanic rocks. A drill hole spotted at line 33E on the base line and drilled on an azimuth of 110° at an inclination of 45° for 350 feet would intersect the cause of the anomaly at depth.

ANOMALY 14 (To Be Drilled)

This anomaly is part of an area contoured as a single self potential anomalous zone. The geology and magnetic data indicate that a basic dyke may cut the causative body between lines 38E and 40E. The southern part of the anomalous zone is referred to as anomaly 15.

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Anomaly 14 is a linear anomaly up to 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and trends N 30°E between stations 400S on line 40E and 150S on line 44E. The causative body lies on or near the north edge of a basic sill within volcanic rocks. A peak value of -723 millivolts was recorded, and it is believed that the causative body is a sulphide enrichment within the volcanic rock. A drill hole collared at 4350E and 50S and drilled on an azimuth of 120° and at an angle of 45° would intersect the cause of the anomaly.

ANOMALY 15

Although this anomaly is contoured as the southern extension of anomaly 14, it may possibly be a distinct and separate anomalous area. This anomaly is centered around station 700S on line 39E and its causative body may lie in volcanic rock along the eastern edge of the gabbro exposed on the southeast shore of the beaver pond. If the drill results from anomaly 14 are favourable the causative body of this anomaly should be determined by drilling.

ANOMALY 16 (To Be Drilled)

This anomaly together with anomaly 17 is similar to anomalous zone 14 and 15 in that it has been contoured as a single zone whereas the zone may consist of two areas of sulphide enrichment separated by a gabbro intrusive. Anomaly 16 has a peak value of -651 millivolts at station 1400S and trends almost parallel to line 40E. Although the self potential data indicate a trend almost parallel to line 40E, the geology and magnetic data indicate a trend of N 50°E to the rock. A hole drilled

C. G. G.

from station 12008 on line 40E southeast along the picket line at an angle of 45° would intersect the cause of the anomaly.

ANOMALY 17

This anomaly which may be the northern extension of anomaly 16 has a peak value of -752 millivolts and is centered around station 10508 on line 42E. The cause of this anomaly is a sulphide enriched volcanic rock within a gabbro mass. If favourable results are obtained in the drilling of anomaly 16, a hole should be drilled to determine the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 18 (To Be Drilled)

This linear anomaly trending N 30° E extends from station 1350 on line 44E to station 900 on line 50E. The anomaly may be part of a sinuous anomalous zone including anomalies 12 and 16. The peak value recorded is -535 millivolts. During geological mapping mineralized exposures of volcanic rocks were mapped on the periphery of this anomaly. The replacement of volcanic rocks by sulphides is believed to be the cause of this anomaly. The cause of this anomaly would be determined by a hole collared 100 feet west of station 9008 on line 50E and drilled on an azimuth of 120° at an angle of 45° .

ANOMALY 19 (To Be Drilled)

Anomaly 19 trends on an azimuth of 60° from station 17008 on line 44E to station 16508 on line 50E and has a length of 900 feet and a width of up to 100 feet. A peak value of -642 millivolts was recorded.

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Mineralised volcanic rocks are exposed in the area covered by the anomaly. A drill hole spotted at 1500S on line 46E and drilled southeast along the picket line at 45° would intersect the cause of this anomaly.

ANOMALY 20

This is a small anomaly with a peak value of -316 centered around station 1050S on line 46E. The cause of this anomaly is probably sulphide enrichment in volcanic rocks on the south flank of a gabbro sill. No drilling should be contemplated on this anomalous area because of the small size and the low peak value.

ANOMALY 21 (To Be Drilled)

This self potential anomaly is centered around station 500S on line 70E over a mineralised gabbro. The anomalous zone is up to 700 feet long and 150 feet wide and has a peak value of -340 millivolts. A drill hole spotted 50 feet east of station 350S on line 68 and drilled on an azimuth of 110° at 45° would intersect the cause of this anomaly which is believed to be a mineralised gabbro or gabbro breccia.

ANOMALY 22

This small weak anomaly is centered around station 1050S on line 62E. The cause of this anomaly is believed to be a mineralised gabbro breccia.

ANOMALY 23

Anomaly 23 is the only self potential anomaly mapped in the eastern part of the area, and it was mapped only on line 92E between

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stations 2003 and 2506. The anomalous area was mapped over an area of volcanic rocks on the west side of a gabbro dyke. This area should be prospected and mapped in detail as the cause of this anomaly is near surface.

During the drilling program suggested above, all of the data-geological and geophysical, should be reappraised continually in light of the new information obtained from the drill core.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. WAHL LIMITED



J. G. Wahl, P. Eng.

INSTRUMENT OPERATORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

W. G. Wahl - Chief Operator

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>DAYS</u>
C. E. Rayworth ^{TO}	Noranda, Quebec	June 10 - Sept. 30, 1962	126
A. McClemens ^{TO}	Noranda, Quebec	Sept. 1 - Sept. 30, 1962	30
John Halonen, ^{TO}	Toronto, Ontario	July 1 - Aug. 31, 1962	13
Mike Waboose ^{TA}	Batchawana, Ontario	June 10 - July 31, 1962	25
Herbert Cadrine ^{TA}	Batchawana, Ontario	June 10 - July 31, 1962	26
Heiki Tanninan ^{TA}	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	July 26 - Aug. 5, 1962	10
J. Albury ^{TA}	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	July 26 - Aug. 31, 1962	37
W. G. Wahl ^{TO}	Toronto, Ontario	June 1 - Sept. 30, 1962	54
Sub-total			321
			x4
Total			1284
Claims.....			78

Man days/claim 16.46

Note C.E. Rayworth as
 Sr Instrument man worked
 10 hour days for part of the
 Period June 10 - Sept 30, 1961

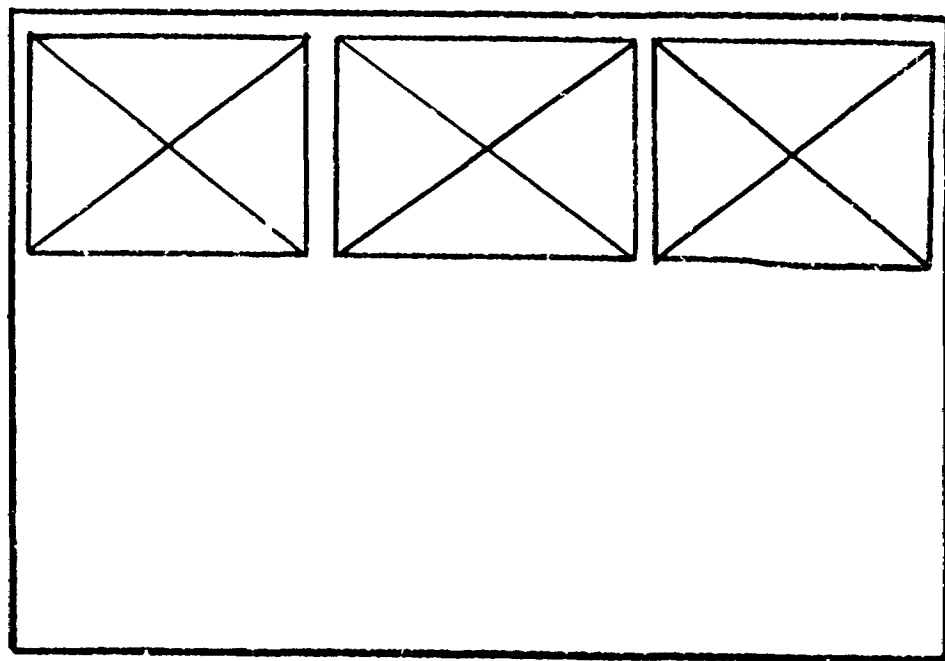
W. G. Wahl

W. G. WAHL, P.Eng.

SEE ACCOMPANYING
MAP(S) IDENTIFIED AS

NICOLET 0025-A1, # 1, 2, 3

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

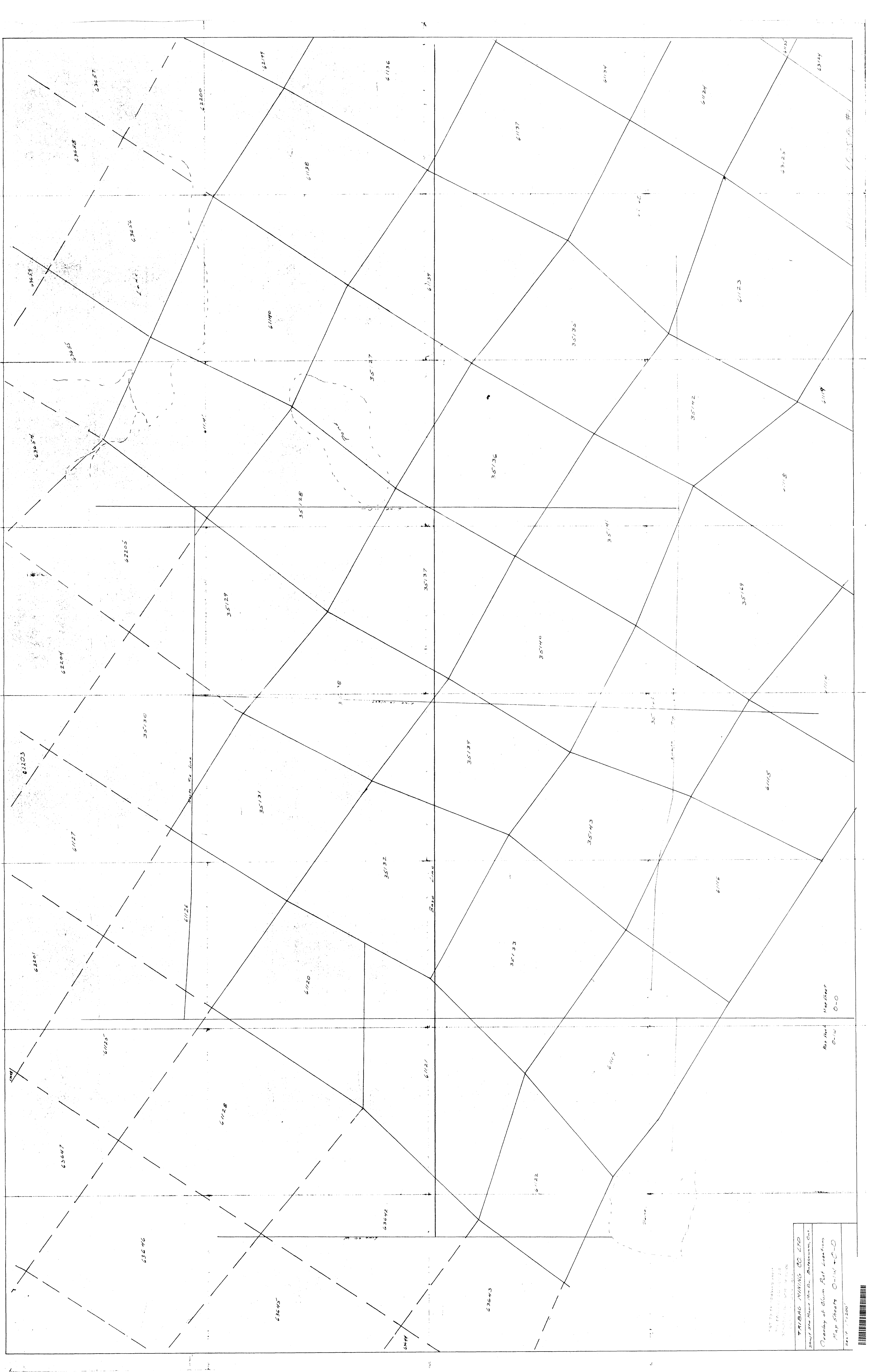


FOR ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

SEE MAPS:

NICOLET 0025-A1

4-14



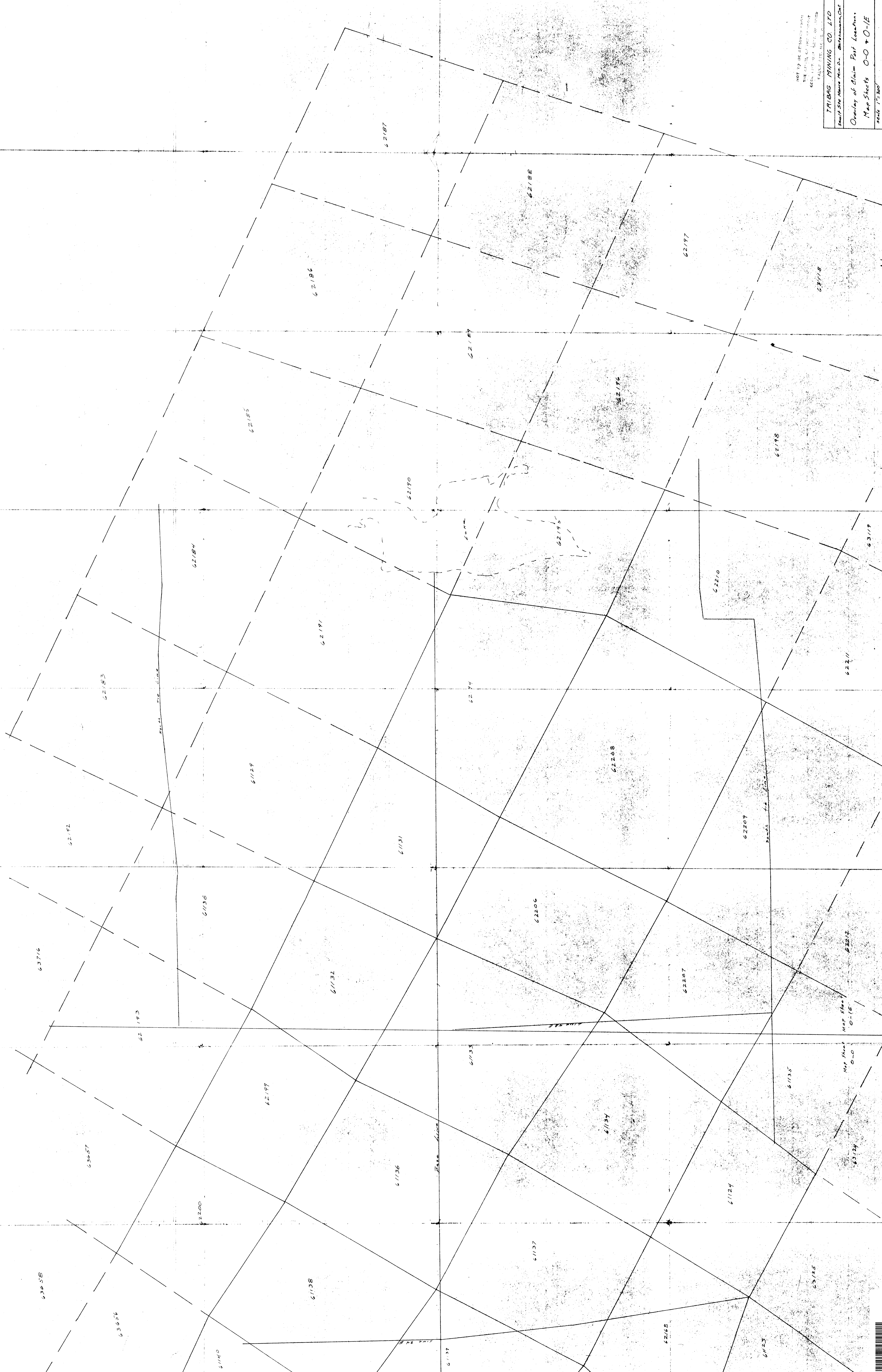
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 THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
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 Ownership of Claim Plot Locations
 Map Sheet 0-116 to 0-119
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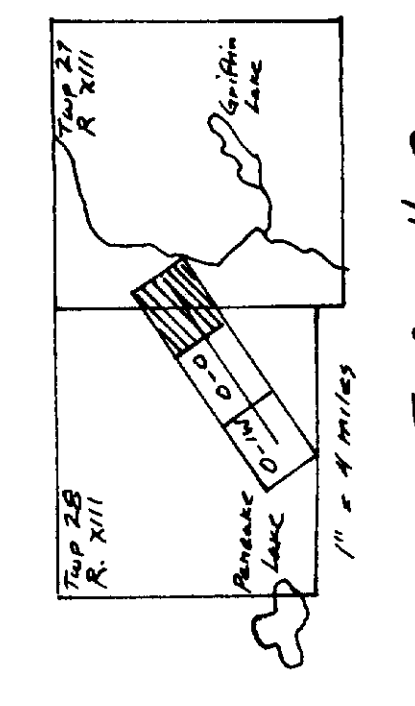


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PROPERTY OWNERS

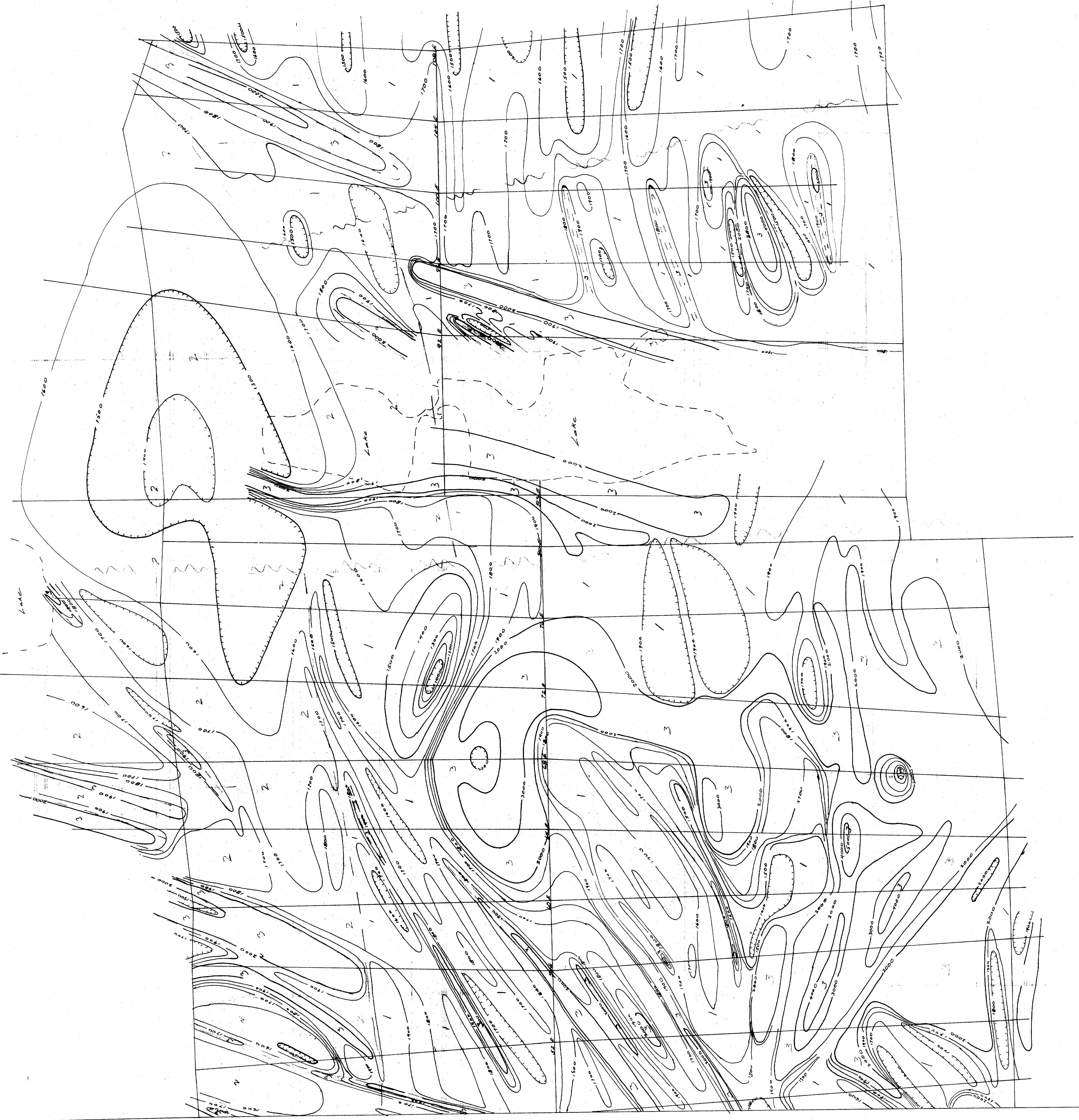
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Sault Ste Marie Min. Co. Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
Overlay of Claim Pat. Locations
Map Sheets 0-0 + 0-1E
Scale 1"=200'

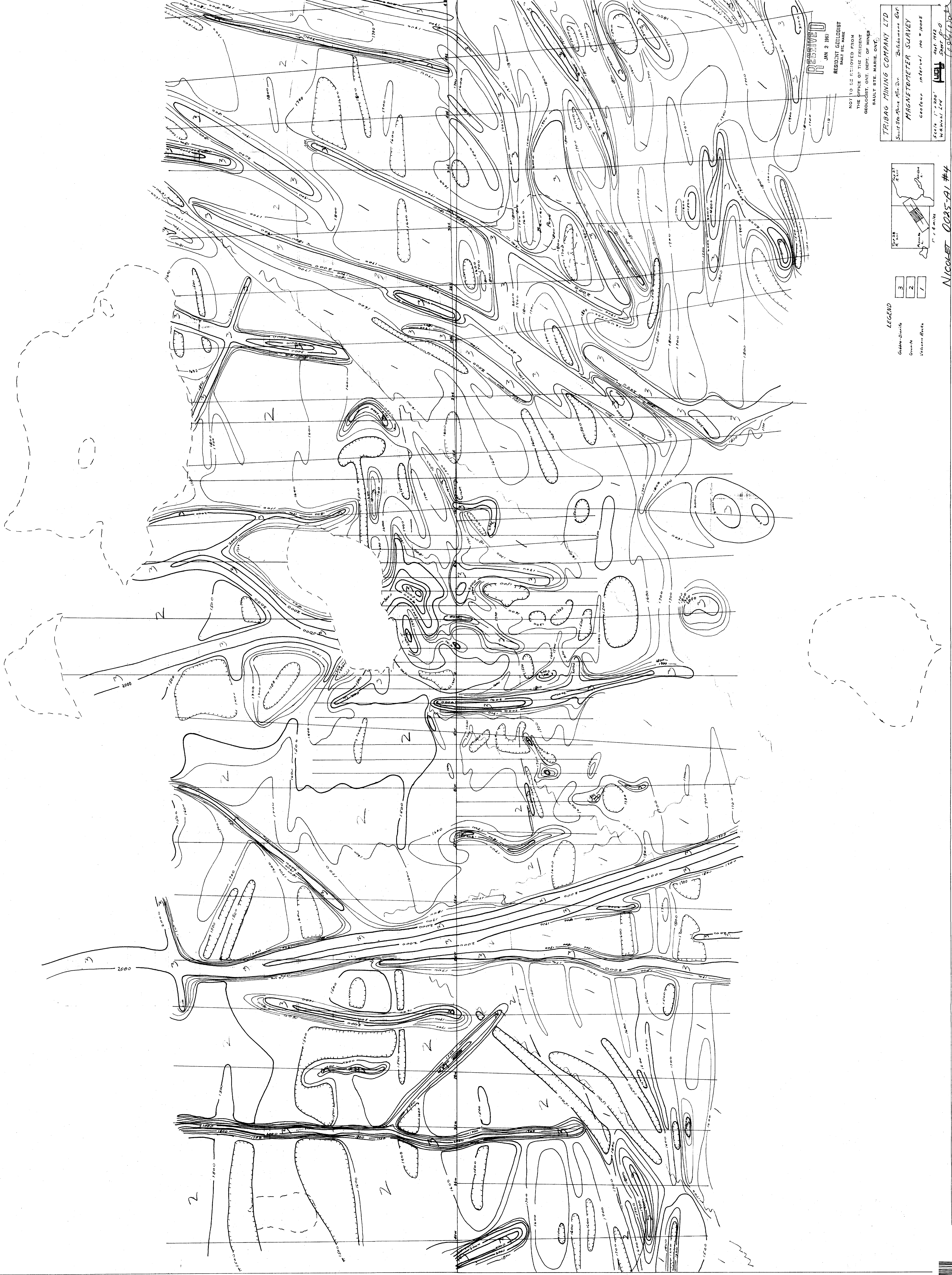
NICOLET 0025-A1 #2





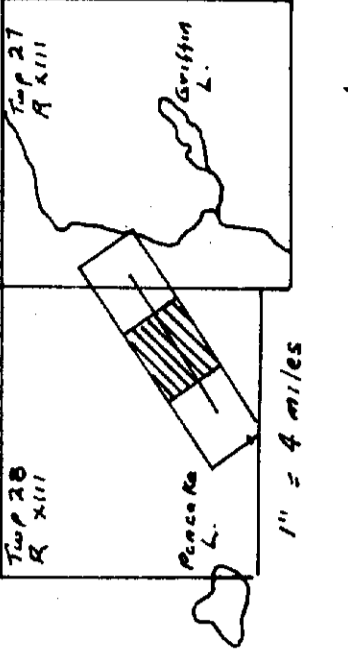
NICOLET 0025-A1 #3





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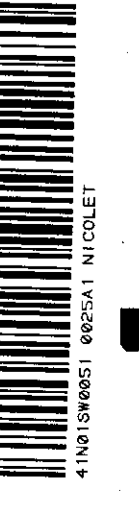
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 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Bouchard & Co.
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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 1982
 100' x 1000'

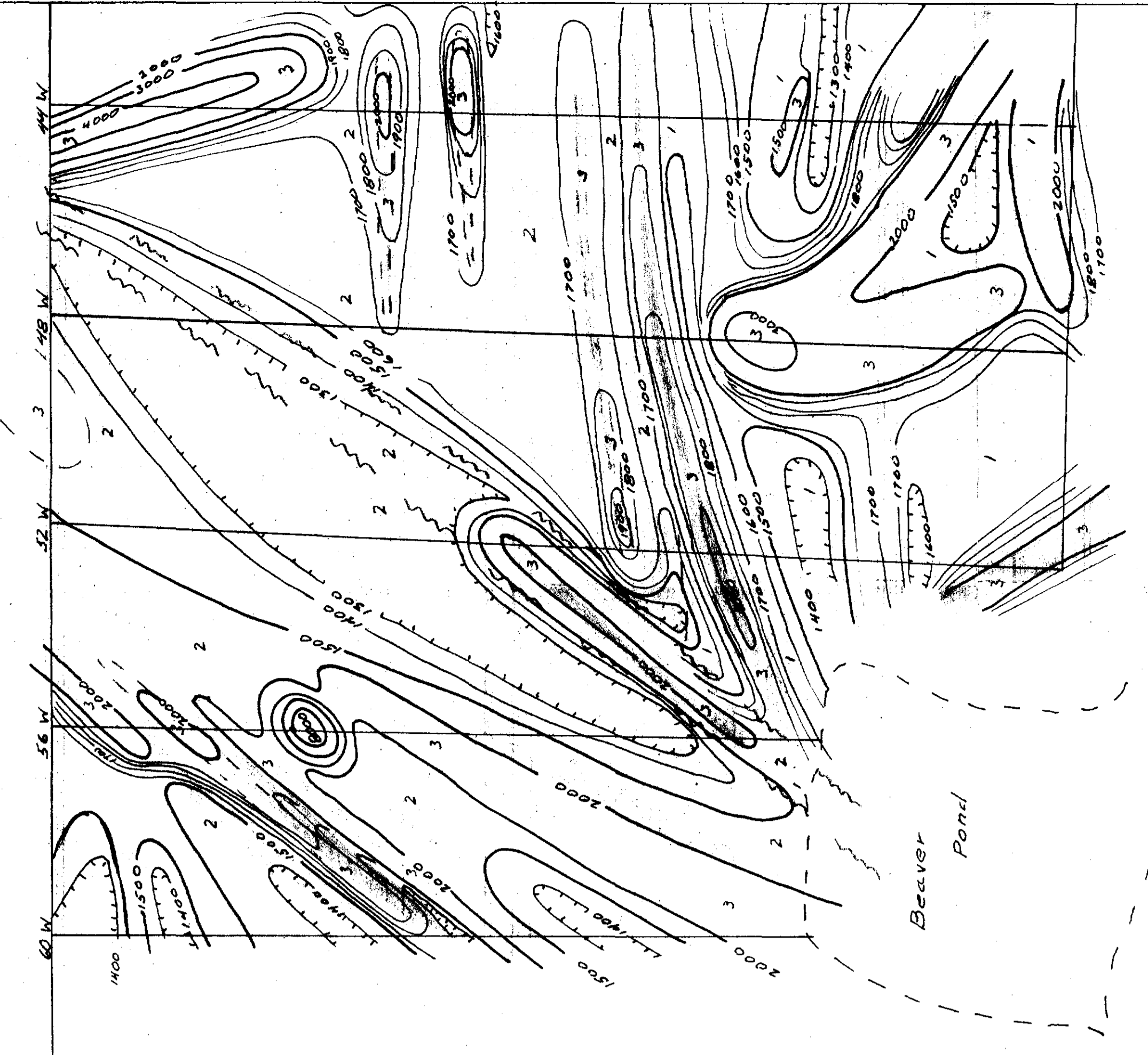


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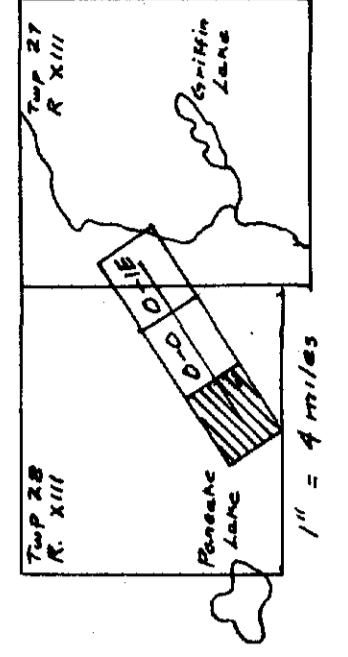
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Graticule	2
Water	3

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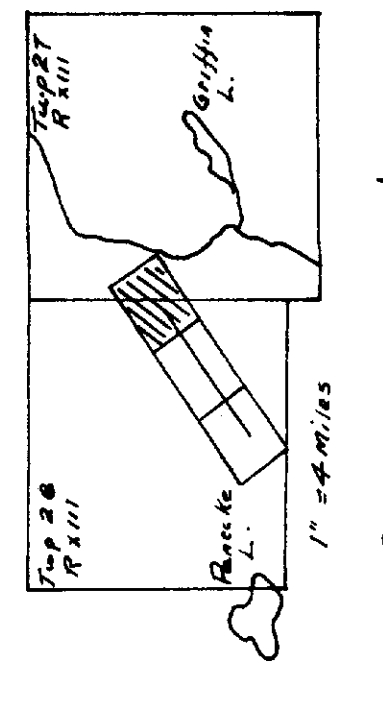




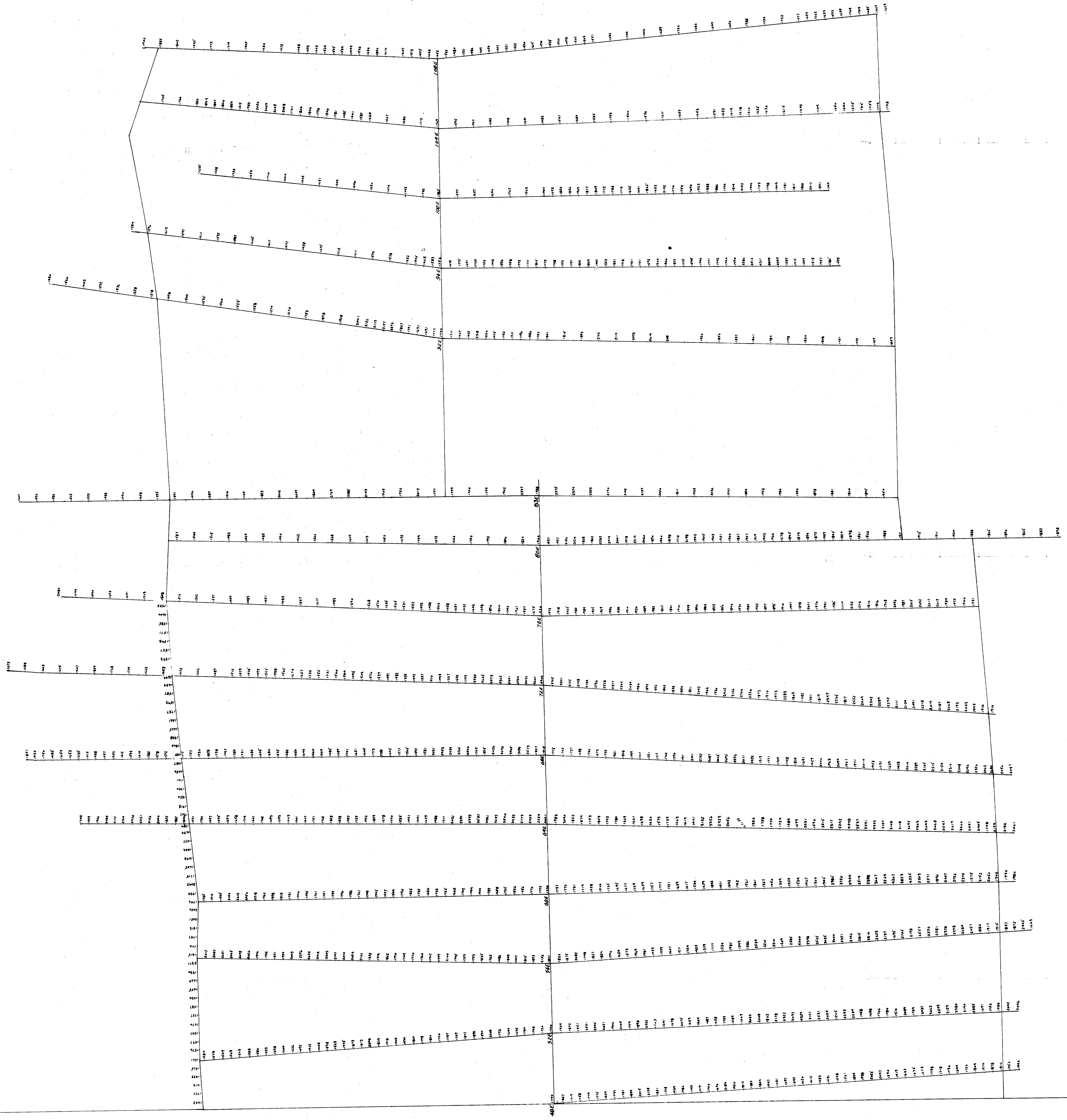
TRIBAG MINING COMPANY LTD
 Sault Ste Marie Mining Division
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
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 Scale 1" = 1000' (Horizontal) 1" = 100' (Vertical)
 MICHAEL LTD
 1963

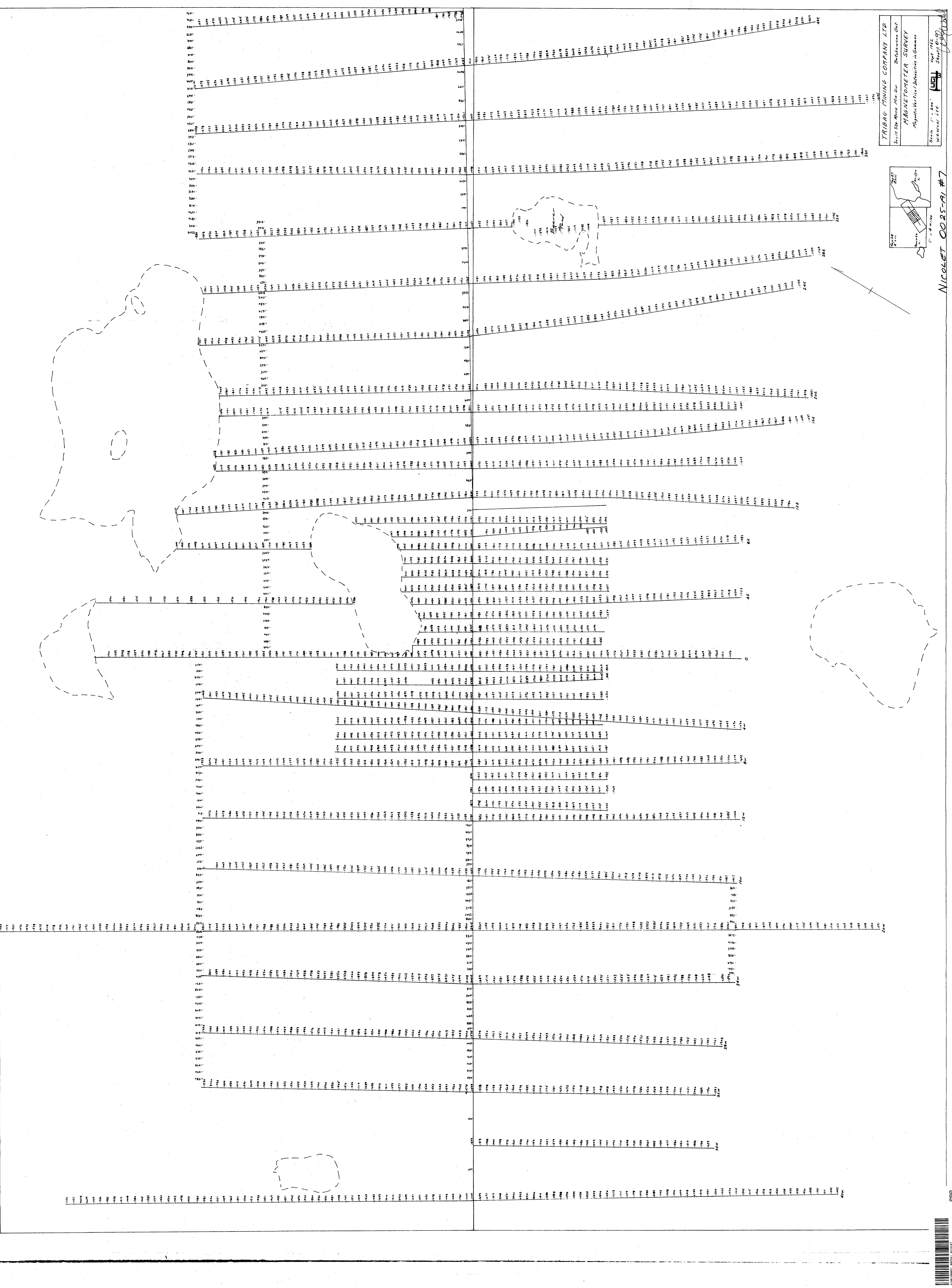


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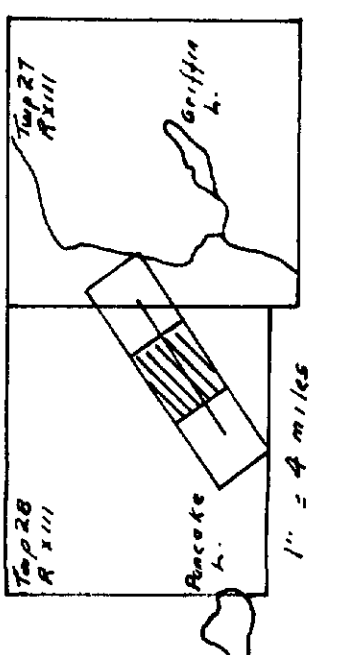


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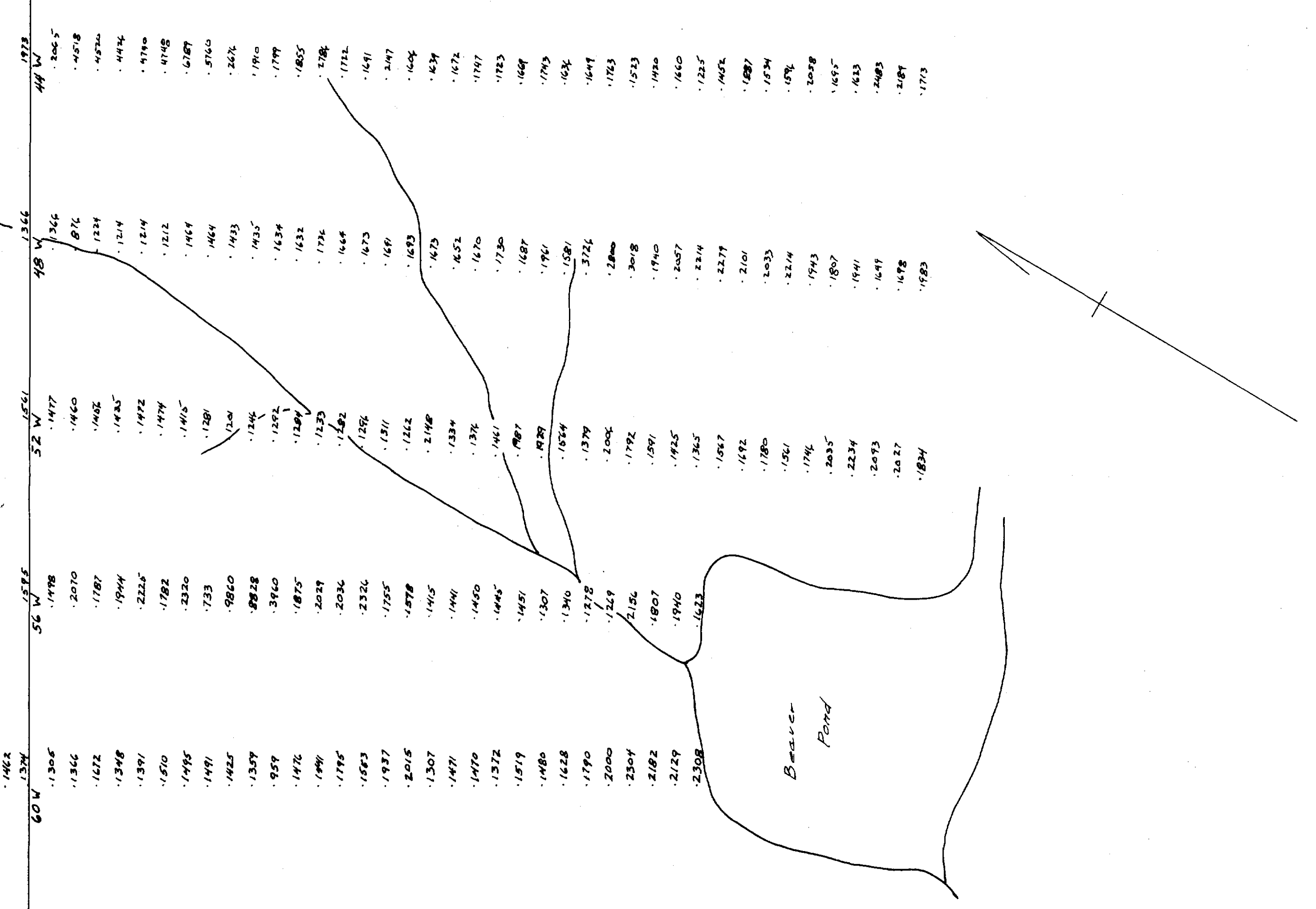


TRIBAG MINING COMPANY LTD
 5-11-50 Mine Ave. Dr. Brantford Ont.
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 Magnetic Declination in Gauss
 Scale 1" = 500'
 W.G. WALKER
 1950
 SHEPP D-9

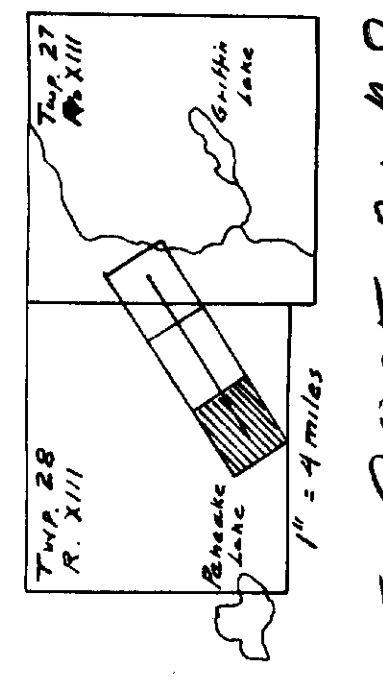


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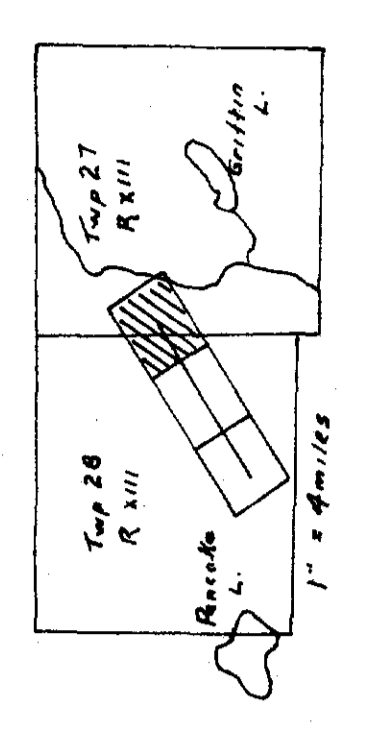
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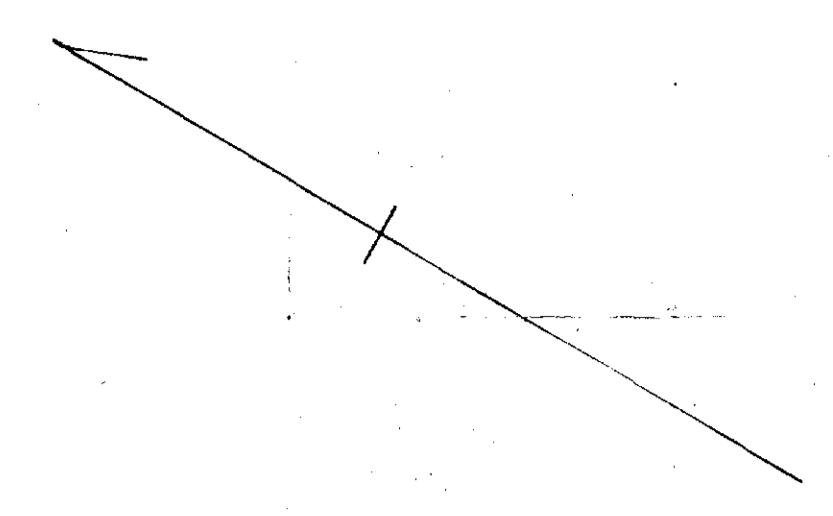
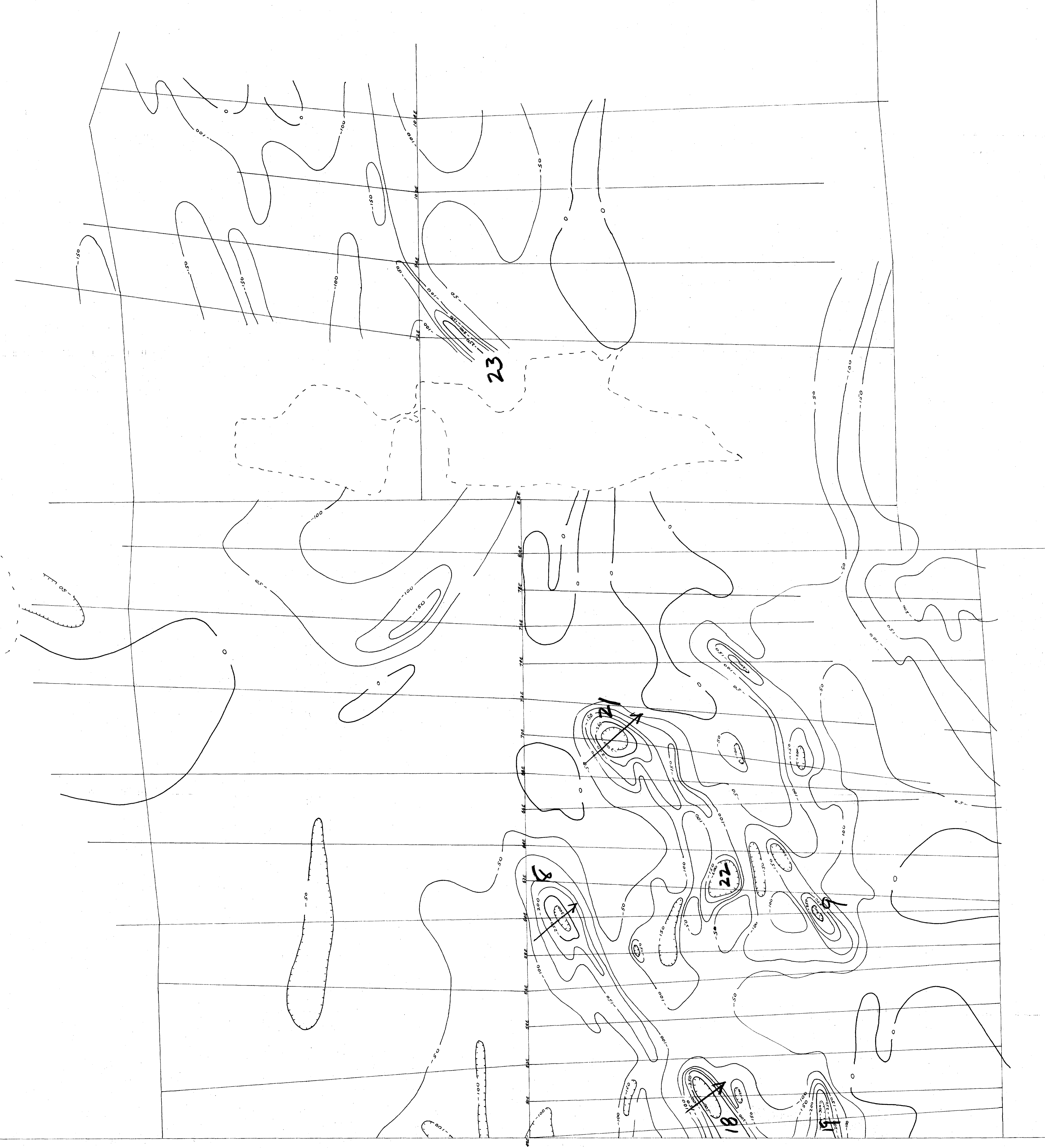
TRIBAG MINING COMPANY LTD
 South Site / Marie Mining Division
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 Vertical Intensity in Gammas
 Scale 1" = 200'
 1982
 M. J. ...
 ...

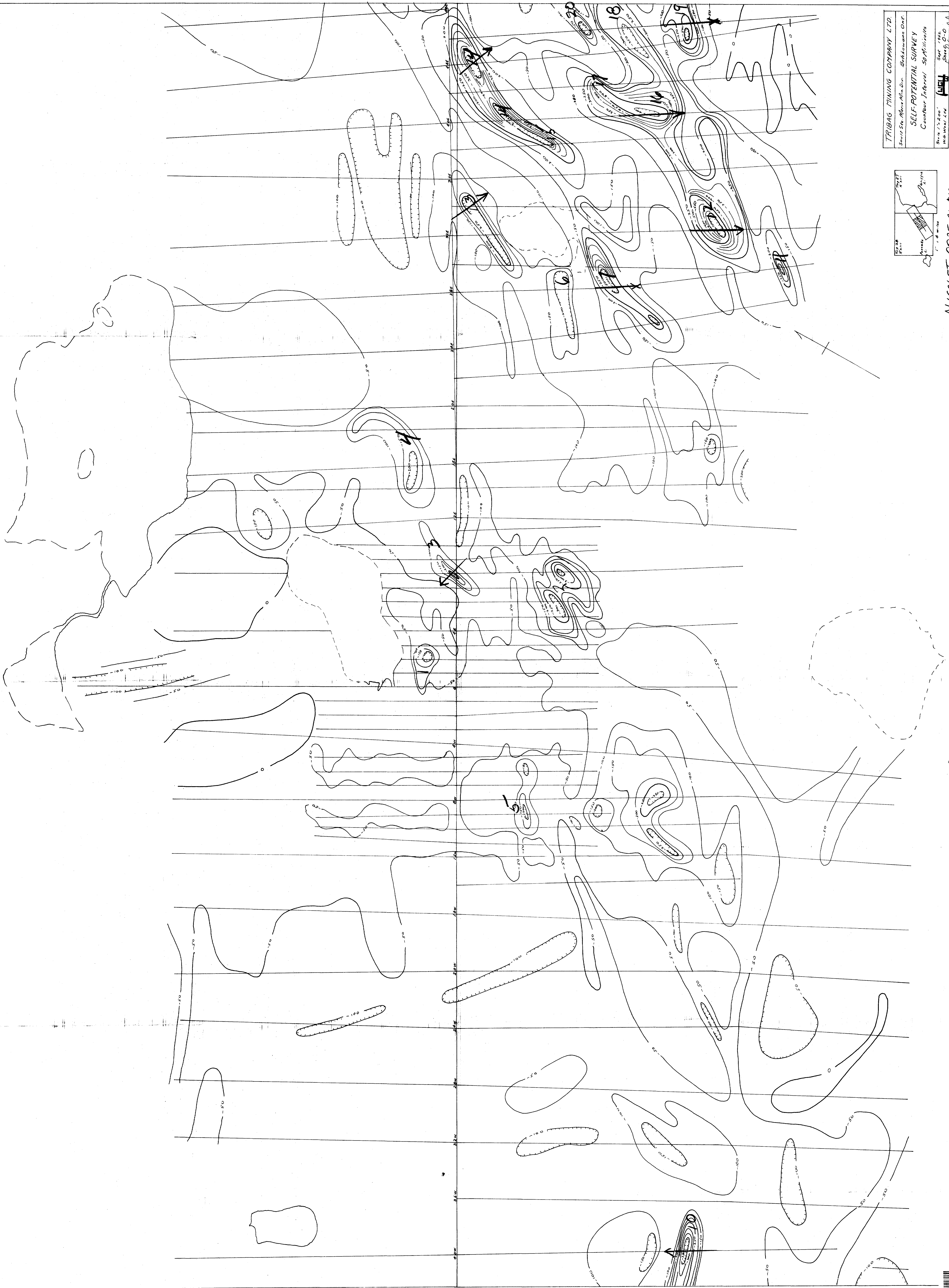


NICOLET 025-A1 #8

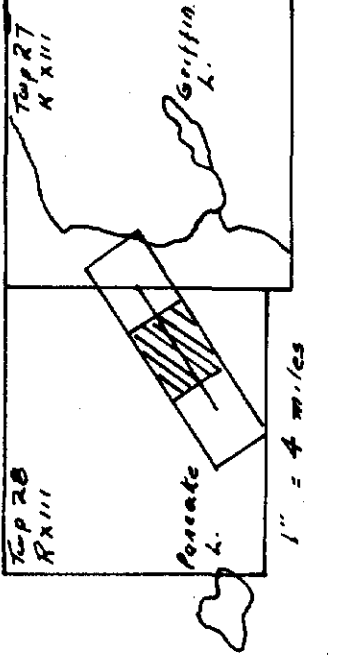


N 100LFT 002C-A1 #9



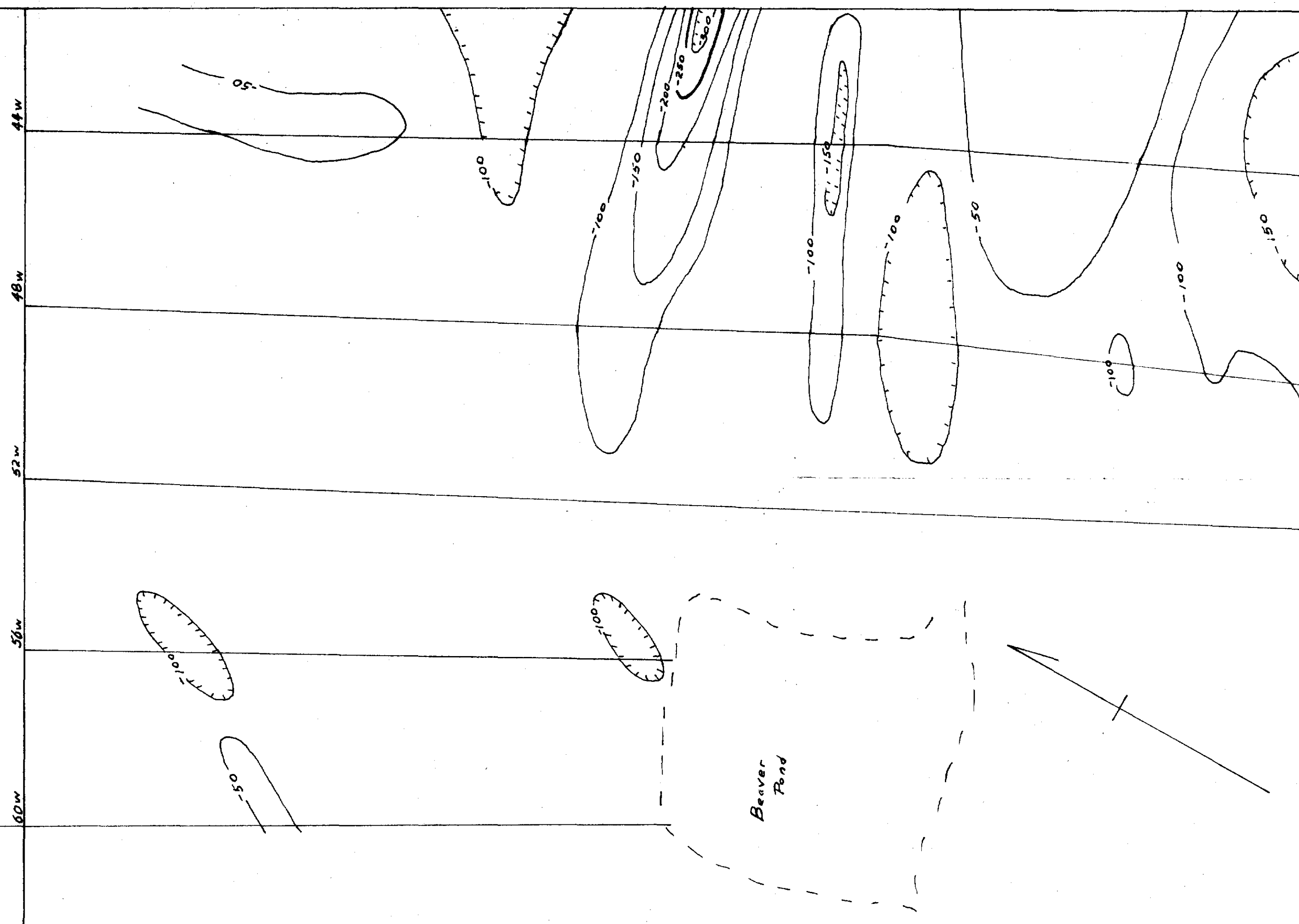
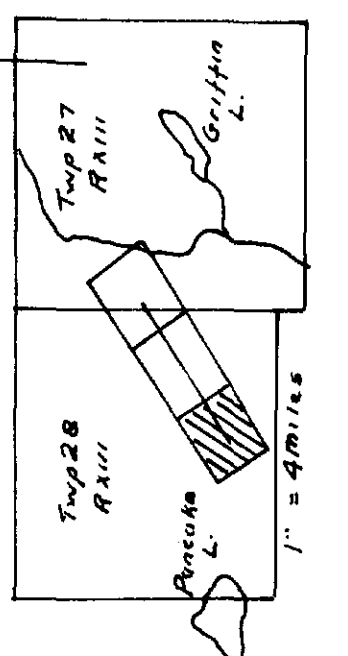


TRIBAG MINING COMPANY LTD.
 Stewart St. Albert, Alta. Div. Saskatchewan Div.
SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY
 Counter Interval 50 Meters
 Scale 1" = 200'
 SHEET 0-0
 1964



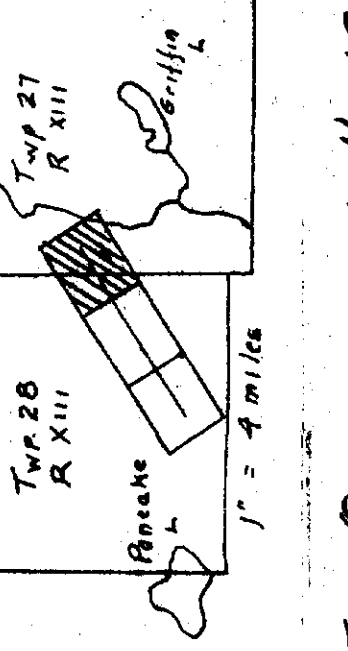
NICOLET 0025-A1 #10

TRIBAG MINING CO. LTD.
 Surface Mine Mtd. Div. Breckenridge, Or.
 SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY
 Contour Interval 50 Millivolts
 Date Sept. 1968
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 W.B. MCELREY



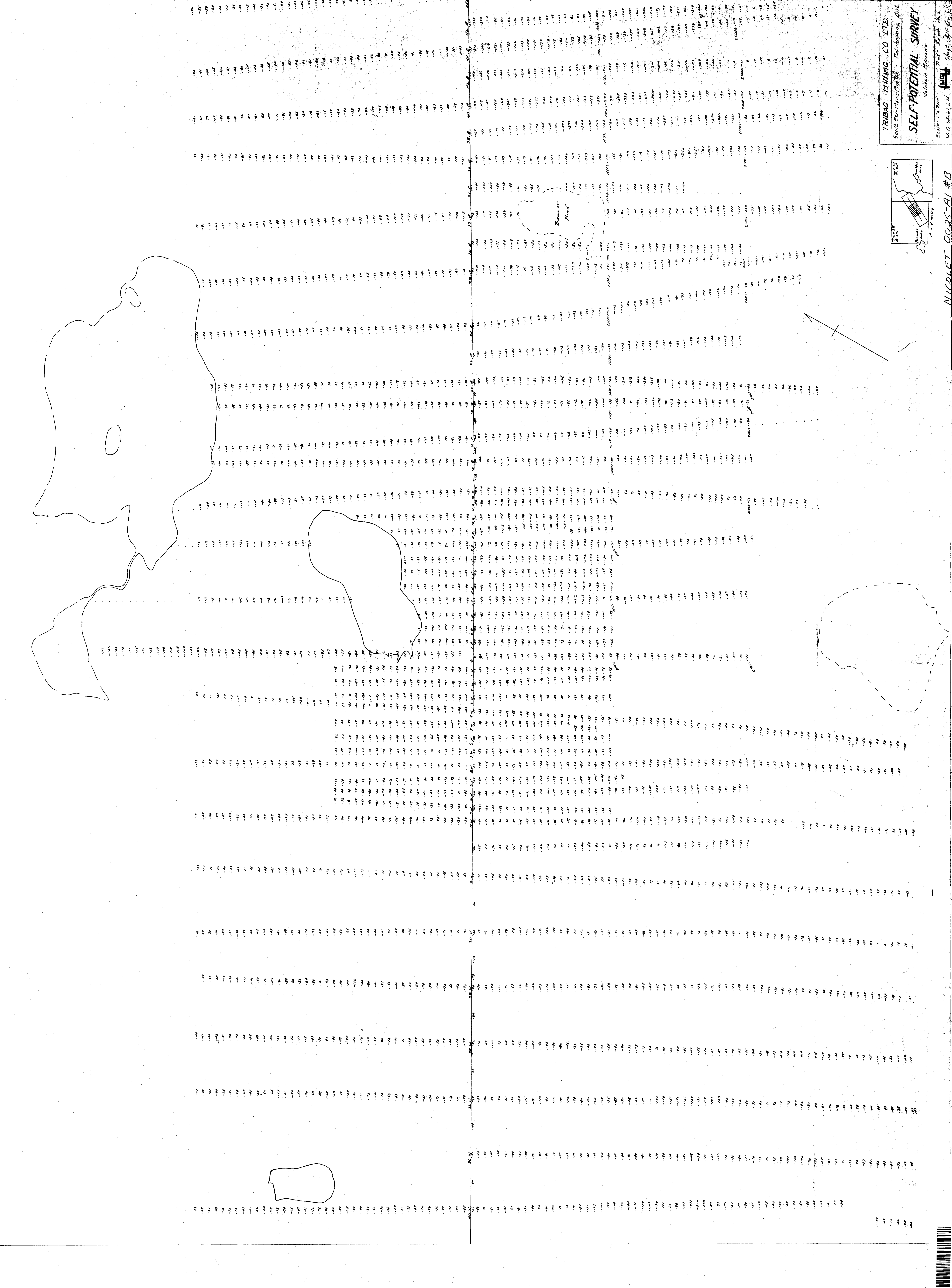
80'w 50'w 40'w 30'w 20'w





NICOLET 0225A1 #12



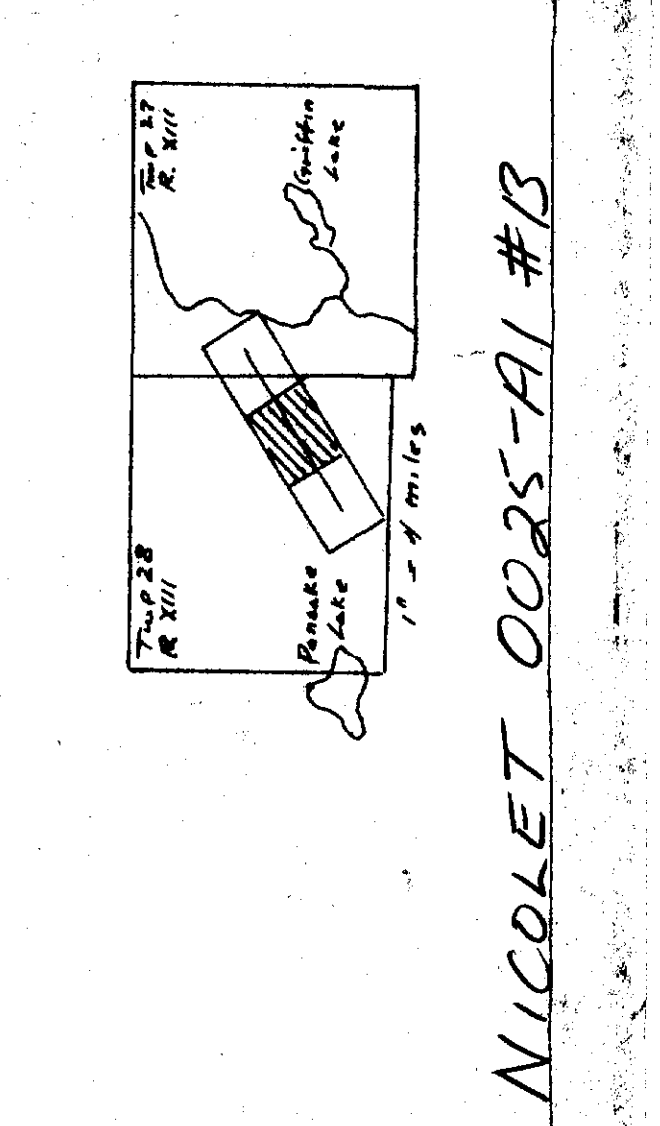


74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

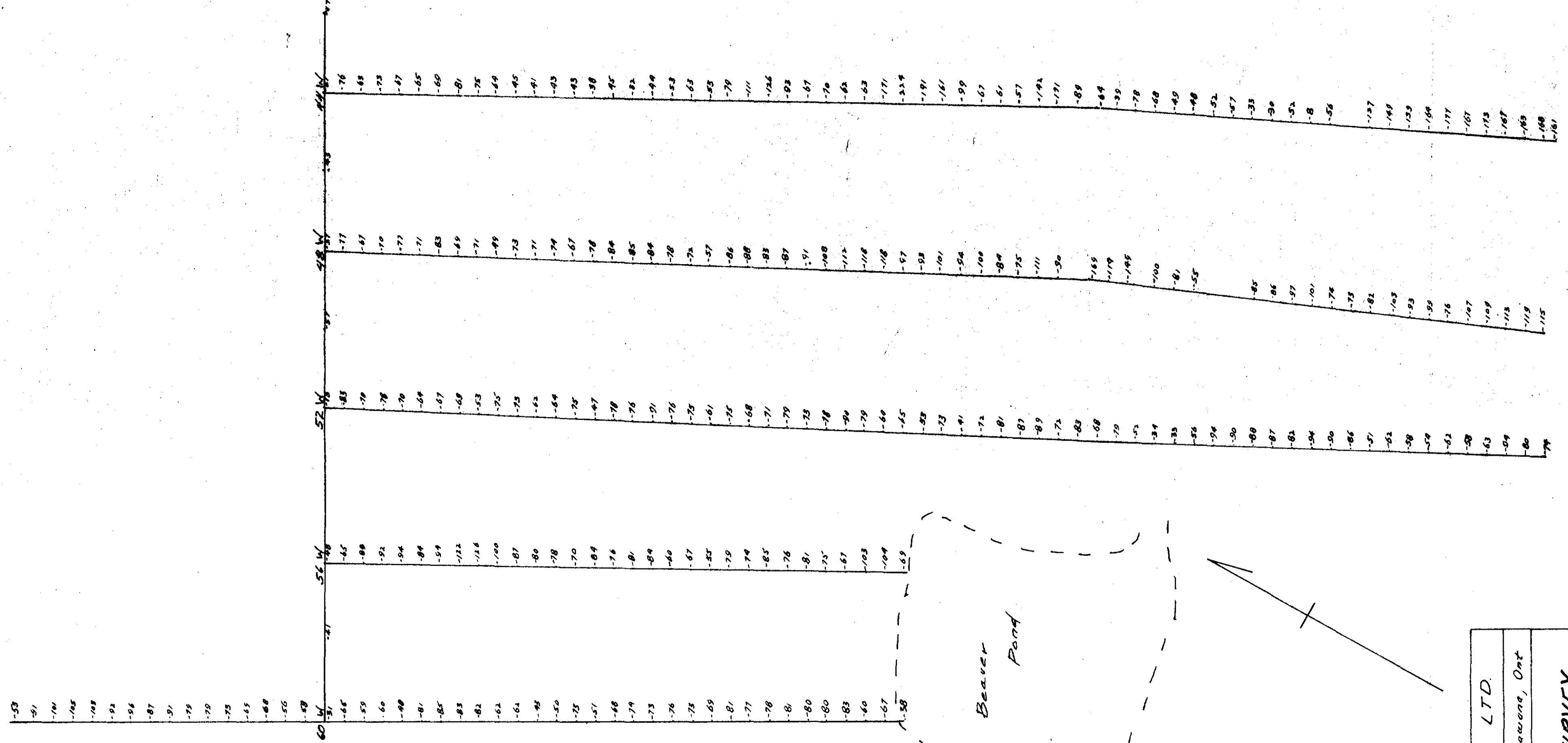
Table of magnetic intensity values (in Gauss) corresponding to the grid lines on the map. Values are organized in columns, with each column representing a specific longitude. The values fluctuate across the grid, reflecting the magnetic field's intensity at various locations.

Table of magnetic intensity values (in Gauss) corresponding to the grid lines on the map. Values are organized in columns, with each column representing a specific longitude. The values fluctuate across the grid, reflecting the magnetic field's intensity at various locations.

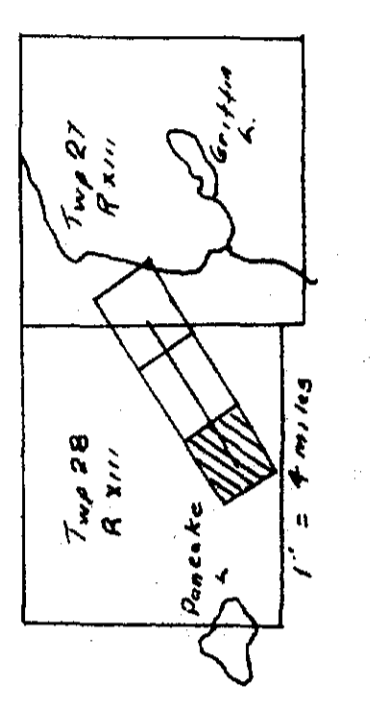
TRIBAL MINING CO. LTD.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. - Buchanan, Ont.
SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY
Velocity Anomalous



Scale 1" = 1000'
Date Sept 1942
W.G. GARDNER
NICOLET 0025-A1 #13



TRIBAG MINING CO. LTD.
 South Ste. Marie Min. Div. Barabowan, Ont.
SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY
 Values in Millivolts
 Scale 1:2,000' Date Sept. 1968
 Sheet 014/014/01
 W.G. WARDLAW



NICOLET 0025-A1 #14