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AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

CANADIAN GOLD AND METALS INC.

BOTSFORD LAKE AREA, ONTARIO

FILE NO: 23002 APRIL 1981

Questor Surveys Limited, 6380 Viscount Road, Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1H3

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report contains our interpretation of the results of an airborne electromagnetic survey flown in the Botsford Lake Area, Ontario, during February and March, 1981.

A brief description of the survey procedure together with recommendations for ground follow-up is included.

The total survey was 558 kilometers (347 miles) and the survey was performed by Questor Surveys Limited. The survey aircraft was a Shorts Skyvan C-FQSL and the operating base was Dryden, Ontario.

The area outline is shown on a 1:25,000 map at the end of this report. This is part of the National Topographic Series sheet number 52J.

FIELD CREW

Pilot	B. McKenna
Co-Pilot	R. Webster
Operator	W. Hutchinson
Engineer	P. Melen
Crew Manager	K. Cuomo
Crew Manager	K. Sherk

MAP COMPILATION

The base maps for navigation and flight path recovery were constructed from uncontrolled mosaics which were produced from photographs at a scale of 1:60,000. The final maps were reproduced at a scale of 1:15,840 on stable transparent film from which white prints can be made.

Flight path recovery was accomplished by comparison of the 35mm film with the mosaic in order to locate the fiducial points. These points were approximately 1340 meters apart.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Terrain clearance was maintained as close to 122 meters as possible, with the E.M. bird at approximately 48 meters above the ground. Rough terrain could be a factor for the aircraft not being at 122 meters. A normal S-pattern flight path using approximately 1½ kilometer turns was used. The equipment operator logged the flight details and monitored the instruments.

A line spacing of 200 meters was used.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey area is located 24 kilometers east of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. This is within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The mapped rock types include mafic metavolcanics (greenstone), rhyolite, tuff, and felsic intrusives. The rocks occurring on either side of the Manitou-Dinorwic Fault Zone, which passes through Botsford Lake, have been brecciated, sheared, and mylonitized. An iron formation appears to be related to this fault.

There are several gold showings outside the survey area, just south of Split Lake. The gold is commonly found in sulphide bearing quartz veins in greenstone. The long linear conductors in the survey area are related to the above mentioned fault zone and the iron formation.

There are several areas of higher than normal conductivity-widths along the long conductors, designated A, B, and C on the maps. They may indicate a widening of the iron formation, perhaps due to an influx of additional mineralizing fluids. Further examination of these zones may be warranted.

Some of the one and two channel responses coinciding with lakes, are thought to be due to conductive lake bottom sediments. All of the conductors which are outlined on the maps as zones are related to bedrock sources.

During the course of the survey, an attempt was made to fly the flight lines in alternate directions. This procedure aids in the interpretation of a dip of a conductor. Double peaks occur on the up-dip flight line while only one intercept usually occurs on the down-dip flight line. If more than one anomaly occurs on the down-dip line, then more than one conductor is suspected. Where the conductor is considered to be vertical, a small response usually precedes the larger second response. This will occur no matter what direction the flight line is flown. The ratio in channel 2 amplitudes between the first and second anomaly is approximately 1:10. For a conductor dipping at 45°, the ratio is roughly 1:1.5. The direction and amount of dip have been put on the INPUT maps where it was deemed possible.

Conductor axes have been plotted as accurately as possible on the maps. They should not be construed as being in the exact location. Ground geophysical surveys are definitely needed to pinpoint them accurately on the ground. The axes on the INPUT maps should be used as a guide only.

A brief discussion on each of the outlined zones in the Botsford Lake Area follows:

BOTSFORD LAKE AREA

ZONE 1

The responses tend to be small, indicating a weak near surface conductive source. The regional government aeromagnetic map indicates that the conductor falls along a magnetic trough. The zone could represent a sheet of clay or glacial deposits, or it may be due to a basement source. A ground reconnaissance survey is suggested to determine the cause of the conductivity.

ZONE 2

The conductor is at right angles to the main conductive trend. It coincides with a magnetic anomaly which may be due to a minor amount of magnetic minerals or graphite along a contact alteration zone. A ground survey over this zone is recommended.

ZONES 3 and 4

The conductors in both zones lie on the down-dip side of the iron formation, and coincide with small magnetic anomalies. The responses are small, indicating weak conductive sources. The conductivity may be due to minor sulphides and/or graphitic material with magnetite in a shear zone. These zones are considered low priority targets.

ZONE 5

The zone coincides along part of a regional magnetic ridge, in an area mapped as greenstone. It could be related to the iron formation in the west part of the survey area. The conductivity is thought to be due to minor sulphide mineralization and graphite. Further work is suggested over this zone to further define the source.

ZONE 6

This isolated intercept appears to be a continuation of the main conductive trend following the fault through Botsford Lake. It coincides with a greenstone/granite contact, and has magnetic correlation. It is probably related to the contact or fault zone, and is considered a low priority target.

QUESTOR SURVEYS LIMITED

Dennis Kinvig,
Geologist.

APPENDIX

EQUIPMENT

The aircraft is equipped with a Mark VI INPUT (R) airborne E.M. system and Sonotek P.M.H. 5010 Proton Magnetometer. Radar altimeters are used for vertical control. The outputs of these instruments together with fiducial timing marks are recorded by means of galvanometer type recorders using light sensitive paper. Thirty-five millimeter continuous strip cameras are used to record the actual flight path.

(I) BARRINGER/QUESTOR MARK VI INPUT (R) SYSTEM

The Induced Pulse Transient (INPUT) system is particularly well suited to the problems of overburden penetration. Currents are induced into the ground by means of a pulsed primary electromagnetic field which is generated in a transmitting loop around the aircraft. By using half sine wave current pulses and a loop of large turns-area, the high output power needed for deep penetration is achieved.

The induced current in a conductor produces a secondary electromagnetic field which is detected and measured after the termination of each primary pulse. Detection is accomplished by means of a receiving coil towed behind the aircraft on four hundred feet of cable, and the received signal is processed and recorded by equipment in the aircraft. Since the measurements are in the time domain rather than the frequency domain common to continuous wave systems, interference effects of the primary transmitted field are eliminated. The secondary field is in the form of a decaying voltage transient originating in time at the termination of the transmitted pulse. The amplitude of the transient is, of course, proportional to the amount of current induced into the conductor and, in turn, this current is proportional to the dimensions, the conductivity and the depth beneath the aircraft.

The rate of decay of the transient is inversely proportional to conductivity. By sampling the decay curve at six different time intervals, and recording the amplitude of each sample, an estimate of the relative conductivity can be obtained. By this means, it is possible to discriminate between the effects due to conductive near-surface materials such as swamps and lake bottom silts, and those due to genuine bedrock sources. The transients due to strong conductors such as sulphides exhibit long decay curves and are therefore commonly recorded on all six channels. Sheet-like surface materials, on the other hand, have short decay curves and will normally only show a response in the first two or three channels.

The samples, or gates, are positioned at 310, 490, 760, 1120, 1570 and 2110 micro-seconds after the cessation of the pulse. The widths of the gates are 180, 180, 360, 360, 540, and 540 micro-seconds respectively.

For homogeneous conditions, the transient decay will be exponential and the time constant of decay is equal to the time difference at two successive sampling points divided by the log ratio of the amplitudes at these points.

(II) SONOTEK P.M.H. 5010 PROTON MAGNETOMETER

The magnetometers which measure the total magnetic field have a sensitivity of 1 gamma and a range from 20,000 gammas to 100,000 gammas.

Because of the high intensity field produced by the INPUT transmitter, the magnetometer results are recorded on a time-sharing basis. The magnetometer head is energized while the transmitter is on, but the read-out is obtained during a short period when the transmitter is off. Using this technique, the head is energized for 0.83 seconds while the precession frequency is being recorded and converted to gammas. Thus a magnetic reading is taken every 1.13 second.

For this survey, a lag factor has been applied to the data. Magnetic data recorded on the analogue records at fiducial 10.00 for example would be plotted at fiducial 9.95 on the mosaics.

DATA PRESENTATION

The symbols used to designate the anomalies are shown in the legend on each map sheet, and the anomalies on each line are lettered in alphabetical order in the direction of flight. Their locations are plotted with reference to the fiducial numbers on the analog record.

A sample record is included to indicate the method used for correcting the position of the E.M. Bird and to identify the parameters that are recorded.

All the anomaly locations, magnetic correlations, conductivity-thickness values and the amplitudes of channel number 2 are listed on the data sheets accompanying the final maps.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION

The INPUT system will respond to conductive overburden and near-surface horizontal conducting layers in addition to bedrock conductors. Differentiation is based on the rate of transient decay, magnetic correlation and the anomaly shape together with the conductor pattern and topography.

Power lines sometimes produce spurious anomalies but these can be identified by reference to the monitor channel.

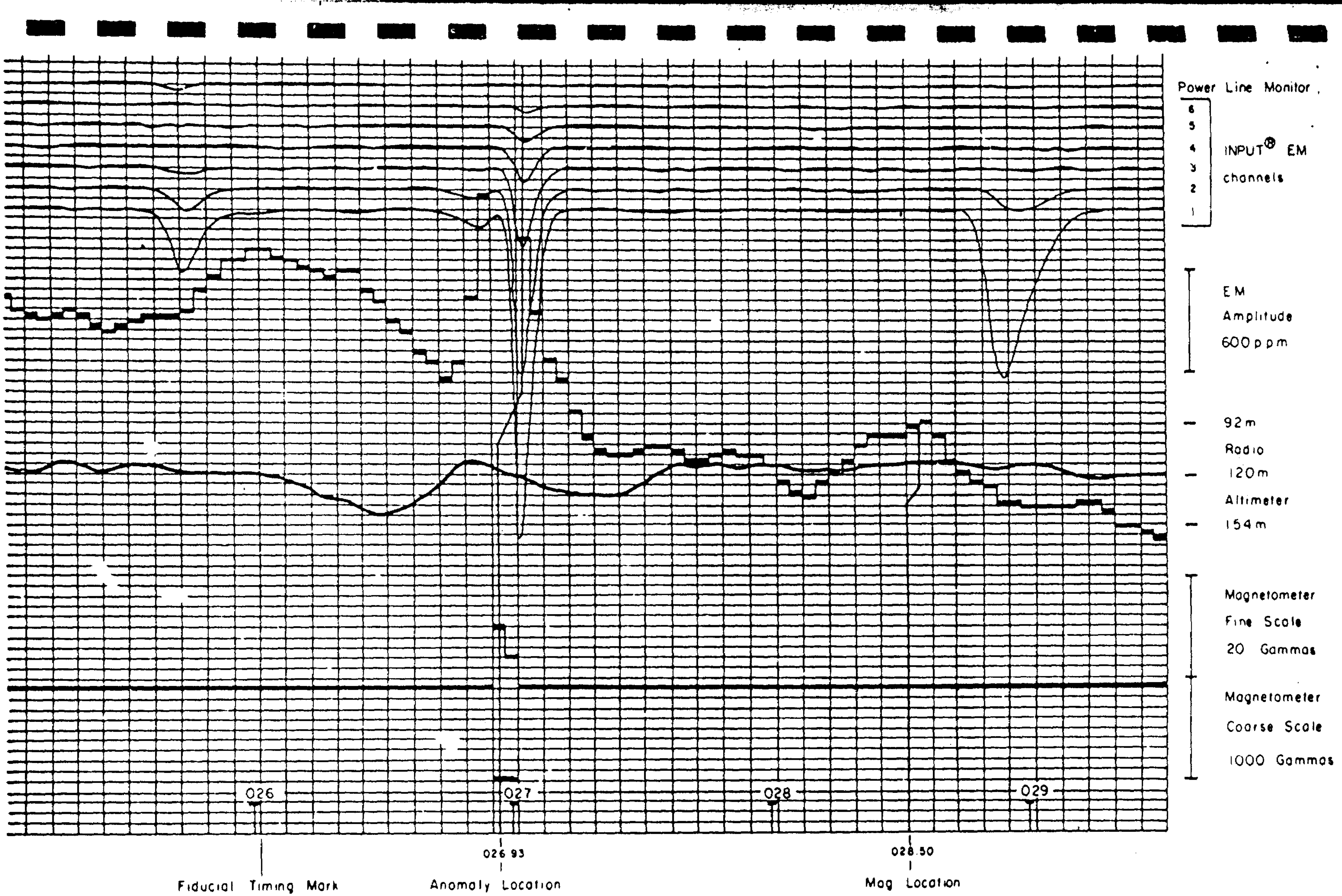
Railroad and pipeline responses are recognized by studying the film strips.

Graphite or carbonaceous material exhibits a wide range of conductivity. When long conductors without magnetic correlation are located on or parallel to known faults or photographic linears, graphite is most likely the cause.

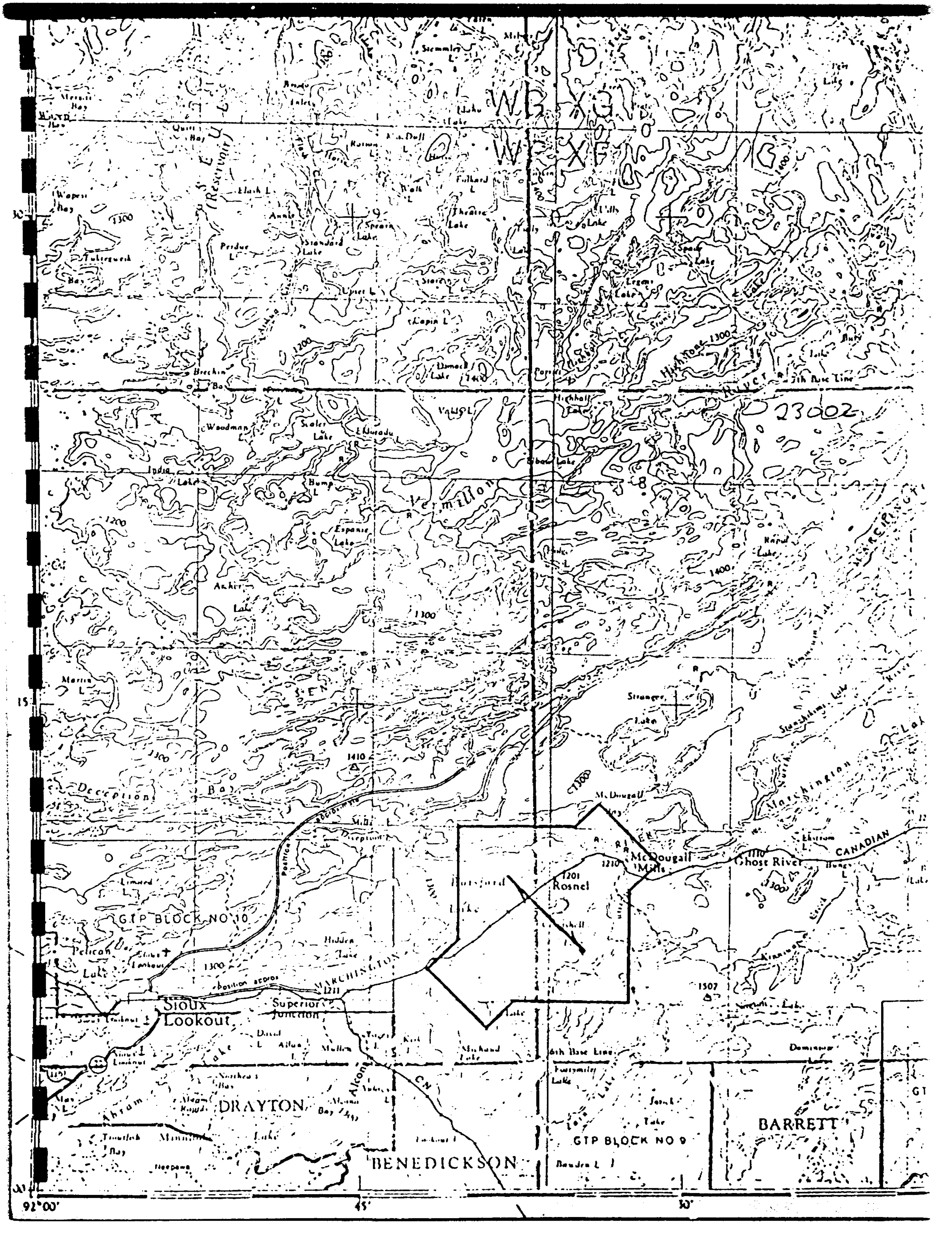
Contact zones can often be predicted when anomaly trends coincide with the lines of maximum gradient along a flanking magnetic anomaly. It is unfortunate that graphite can also occur as relatively short conductors and produce attractive looking anomalies. With no other information than the airborne results, these must be examined on the ground.

Serpentinized peridotites often produce anomalies with a character that is fairly easy to recognize. The conductivity which is probably caused in part by magnetite, is fairly low so that the anomalies often have fairly large response on channel #1; they decay rapidly, and they have strong magnetic correlation. INPUT E.M. anomalies over massive magnetites show a relationship to the total Fe content. Below 25 - 30%, very little or no response at all is obtained, but as the percentage increases the anomalies become quite strong with a characteristic rate of decay which is usually greater than that produced by massive sulphides.

Commercial sulphide ore bodies are rare, and those that respond to airborne survey methods usually have medium to high conductivity. Limited lateral dimensions are to be expected and many have magnetic correlation caused by magnetite or pyrrhotite. Provided that the ore bodies do not occur within formational conductive zones as mentioned above, the anomalies caused by them will usually be recognized on an E.M. map as priority targets.



Representative INPUT®, Magnetometer and Altimeter Recording



23002
Vermilion
Sioux Lookout
Superior Junction
McDougall Mills
Ghost River
Rosnel
Botsford Lake
GTP BLOCK NO 10
GTP BLOCK NO 9
DRAYTON
BENEDICKSON
BARRETT
MARCHINGTON
CANADIAN
Pelican Lake
Deception Bay
Stranger Lake
Marchington
Kinmount Lake
Espanie Lake
Bump L
India Lake
Woodman
Scaler Lake
Eldorado L
Highhall Lake
Shaw Lake
Damask Lake
Brechin Bay
Capin L
Perdue L
Standard Lake
Annie L
Theatre Lake
Spears Lake
Lewis Lake
6th Base Line
7th Base Line
Dominion
Michaud Lake
Mullen
1300
1200
1400
1410
1507
1201
1211
92°00'
45'
30'
15

FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10010A	19.875	2		30	NC	–	
10021A	36.250	2		39	NC	–	
10030A	36.725	2		46	NC	–	
10030B	36.875	2		58	NC	–	
~~10030C~~	~~37.125~~	~~1~~	~~5~~		~~NC~~	~~37.55~~	~~15~~
~~10040A~~	~~46.125~~	~~1~~	~~69~~		~~NC~~		
10040B	46.375	4		159	2	–	
10050A	46.625	4		100	2	–	
10060A	56.550	2		48	NC	–	
10070A	56.875	2		60	NC	–	
10080A	66.950	3		64	9	–	
10090A	67.525	1	5		NC	–	
10095A	29.375	2		40	NC	–	
10095B	29.800	6		206	45	29.75	112
~~10095C~~	~~30.350~~	~~1~~	~~35~~		~~NC~~	~~30.05~~	~~387~~
~~10100A~~	~~76.700~~	~~2~~		~~40~~	~~NC~~	~~–~~	
10100B	77.025	6		175	34	–	
10110A	77.625	3		106	1	77.40	710
10110B	77.800	4		134	2	–	
~~10110C~~	~~78.250~~	~~1~~	~~7~~		~~NC~~	~~–~~	
10120A	87.125	1	~~128~~		~~NC~~	~~–~~	
10120B	87.375	4		166	1	–	
10120C	87.550	6		338	5	–	
~~10120D~~	~~87.750~~	~~2~~		~~30~~	~~NC~~	~~87.70~~	~~33~~
~~10131A~~	~~579.725~~	~~2~~		~~48~~	~~NC~~	~~579.80~~	~~360~~
10131B	579.975	3		104	3	–	
10131C	580.100	3		95	3	–	

FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10131D	580.300	2		70	NC	-	
10140A	98.900	2		49	NC	-	
~~10140B~~	~~99.175~~	~~4~~		~~342~~	~~1~~	~~-~~	
10140C	99.775	2		30	NC	99.50	376
10150A	101.050	2		55	NC	101.05	302
10150B	101.300	3		155	1	-	
~~10150C~~	~~101.475~~	~~2~~		~~149~~	~~NC~~	~~-~~	
~~10160A~~	~~111.875~~	~~2~~		~~56~~	~~NC~~	~~-~~	
10160B	112.075	3		209	1	-	
10160C	112.200	6		647	22	112.40	280
~~10160D~~	~~112.675~~	~~1~~	~~14~~		~~NC~~	~~-~~	
~~10170A~~	~~114.475~~	~~3~~		~~141~~	~~1~~	~~114.35~~	~~70~~
10170B	114.675	6		538	17	114.55	23
10176A	34.475	5		179	15	34.35	73
10176B	34.625	6		632	14	34.55	77
~~10176C~~	~~35.000~~	~~1~~	~~31~~		~~NC~~	~~-~~	
~~10180A~~	~~125.525~~	~~1~~	~~217~~		~~NC~~	~~-~~	
10180B	125.700	3		123	12	-	
10180C	125.875	6		1132	22	125.80	129
10190A	129.025	2		61	NC	128.95	235
~~10190B~~	~~129.250~~	~~5~~		~~223~~	~~3~~	~~-~~	
10190C	129.575	2		30	NC	129.90	33
10200A	140.900	2		46	NC	-	
10200B	141.250	5		315	6	141.40	269
~~10200C~~	~~141.600~~	~~2~~		~~30~~	~~NC~~	~~-~~	
~~10210A~~	~~145.100~~	~~2~~		~~69~~	~~NC~~	~~145.00~~	~~255~~
10210B	145.325	4		109	7	-	
10210C	145.700	1	5		NC	-	
10220A	158.125	2		51	NC	-	
~~10220B~~	~~158.550~~	~~6~~		~~183~~	~~18~~	~~158.65~~	~~247~~
10220C	158.850	1	31		NC	-	
10225A	48.550	2		63	NC	-	
10225B	48.950	5		129	74	49.05	244

FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10230A	165.050	2		30	NC	165.05	371
10230B	165.150	2		46	NC	–	
10230C	165.300	2		49	NC	–	
10230D	165.675	1	51		NC	166.05	6
10235A	56.375	2		30	NC	–	
10235B	56.500	2		30	NC	56.50	453
10235C	56.700	2		30	NC	–	
10240A	178.000	2		56	NC		
10240B	178.300	3		75	3	178.40	432
10240C	178.700	2		31	NC	–	
10250A	183.425	2		30	NC	183.45	387
10250B	183.700	1	86		NC		
10250C	184.075	1	30		NC	–	
10255A	40.250	2		30	NC	40.3[illegible]	164
10255B	47.375	2		53	NC	–	
10260A	196.800	2		80	NC	–	
10260B	197.150	2		83	NC	197.20	360
10260C	197.525	1	45		NC	–	
10265A	57.375	2		61	NC	–	
10265B	57.725	3		71	5	57.80	296
10265C	58.000	2		30	NC	–	
10270A	203.425	1	90		NC	–	
10270B	203.750	2		43	NC	203.60	171
10270C	204.150	1	59		NC	–	
10280A	211.900	2		53	NC	211.85	19
10280B	214.900	2		30	NC	–	
10280C	215.300	3		30	9	215.20	11
10280D	215.850	3		51	9	215.45	13
10280E	219.125	2		88	NC	–	
10280F	219.400	2		51	NC	–	
10280G	219.750	2		42	NC	–	
10285A	65.675	2		78	NC	–	
10285B	65.900	4		94	16	65.80	174
10285C	66.150	1	66		NC	–	

FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10290A	225.250	2		48	NC	-	
10290B	225.425	2		77	NC		
10290C	225.725	4		130	19	225.60	220
10290D	225.975	1	39		NC	-	
10290E	231.675	1	96		NC	231.85	140
10300A	233.750	1	59		NC	233.60	49
10300B	239.800	3		78	1	-	
10300C	240.000	6		678	18	239.95	292
10300D	240.500	2		34	NC	240.55	3
10310A	247.275	3		97	1		
10310B	247.625	2		60	NC	247.45	200
10310C	253.425	1	64		NC	253.30	7
10310D	254.775	2		48	NC	254.75	6
10320A	255.575	1	70		NC	-	
10320B	255.800	2		48	NC	255.70	7
10320C	263.225	6		268	24	-	
10320D	263.700	2		33	NC	-	
10330A	271.700	2		97	NC		
10330B	272.075	1	43		NC	271.90	222
10330C	279.150	1	51		NC	279.10	10
10340AX	279.400	2		60			
10340A	287.150	3		108	1	287.15	205
10340B	287.700	2		33	NC	288.00	9
10350A	296.850	2		115	NC	-	
10350B	297.300	4		80	6	297.20	214
10360A	329.500	1	19		NC	329.15	14
10360B	330.750	4		228	4	330.70	176
10360C	331.250	2		30	NC	331.05	10
10365A	66.725	6		607	14	66.70	248
10365B	67.075	4		48	7	67.10	18
10365C	67.300	2		30	NC	67.45	15
10370A	340.400	2		58	NC	340.40	25
10370B	340.600	4		161	13		
10370C	340.900	4		158	47	340.80	201
10380A	350.250	1	45		NC	350.05	7
10380B	354.575	3		101	9	354.50	153

FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10380C	354.825	4		179	43	354.90	50
10380D	355.150	1	39		NC		
10390A	363.875	1	189		NC	363.95	41
10390B	364.175	2		35	NC	364.35	135
10390C	364.550	1	21		NC	364.75	197
10390D	366.325	1	50	-	NC	366.40	251
10390E	367.650	1	46		NC	368.05	25
10400A	377.650	2		84	NC	377.70	4
10400B	378.050	1	27		NC	-	
10410A	386.075	2		59	NC	385.80	11
10410B	386.325	2		35	NC	386.25	211
10410C	388.225	2		46	NC	388.20	336
10420A	395.650	1	22		NC	395.65	325
10420B	397.000	2		30	NC	396.95	137
10420C	398.075	2		77	NC	398.15	55
10420D	399.350	1	10		NC	-	
10430A	404.750	1	29		NC	404.70	12
10430B	405.975	2		39	NC	405.75	46
10430C	406.125	2		55	NC	406.15	37
10430D	407.975	2		33	NC	408.00	367
10440A	417.725	1	73		NC	417.80	60
10440B	417.900	3		63	9	-	
10440C	418.200	2		51	NC	418.15	28
10450A	425.625	2		47	NC	425.45	47
10450B	425.800	5		175	13	425.80	74
10460A	436.325	2		91	NC	436.25	60
10460B	436.825	1	49		NC		
10470A	443.000	3		146	2	442.70	210
10470B	443.125	4		275	6	443.05	53
10480A	453.375	6		321	12	453.30	51
10480B	453.600	1	93		NC	453.65	106
10480C	454.550	2		30	NC	-	

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FINAL ANOMALY	FID	CHS	CH1.AMP	CH2.AMP	SIEMENS	MAG	VALUE
10490A	458.600	2		67	NC	458.80	16
~~10490B~~	~~459.200~~	~~1~~	~~112~~		~~NC~~	~~459.45~~	~~58~~
10490C	459.850	3		67	8	459.80	30
10500A	469.750	2		86	NC	469.65	16
10510A	476.000	2		32	NC	475.60	64
10520A	483.600	3		110	1	483.75	56
10530A	488.250	2		47	NC	488.55	45
10530B	488.925	2		38	NC	489.10	8
10540A	496.500	2		50	NC	496.60	38
10550A	524.600	2		30	NC	524.40	28
10560A	502.000	2		30	NC	501.90	18
10570A	508.700	2		30	NC	508.70	27
10590A	519.750	2		30	NC	519.80	89
~~10590B~~	~~520.100~~	~~2~~		~~30~~	~~NC~~		
10610A	535.525	1	41		NC	535.60	28
10620A	542.200	2		32	NC	542.30	84
10650A	556.600	1	73		NC	-	
10660A	562.100	2		37	NC	562.55	236
10670A	566.100	2		33	NC	565.50	178
10680A	571.325	3		74	1	-	
~~10680B~~	~~571.500~~	~~2~~		~~55~~	~~NC~~	~~571.70~~	~~169~~
~~19010A~~	588.400	~~1~~	~~68~~		~~NC~~	~~588.25~~	~~10~~

$

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

52J04NE9055 2.3869 ZARN LAKE

900

Your file: 52J/4 NE (22)

1982 03 24

Our file: 2.3869

Mr. Albert Hanson
Mining Recorder
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 669
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2TO

Dear Sir:

Re: Airborne Geophysical (Electromagnetic Survey submitted on Mining Claims Pa 272336 et al in the Botsford Lake Area

The Airborne Geophysical (Electromagnetic Survey assessment work credits as listed with my Notice of Intent dated February 26, 1982 have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so indicate on your records.

Yours very truly,

E.F. Anderson
Director
Land Management Branch

Whitney Block, Room 6450
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Phone: 416/965-1316

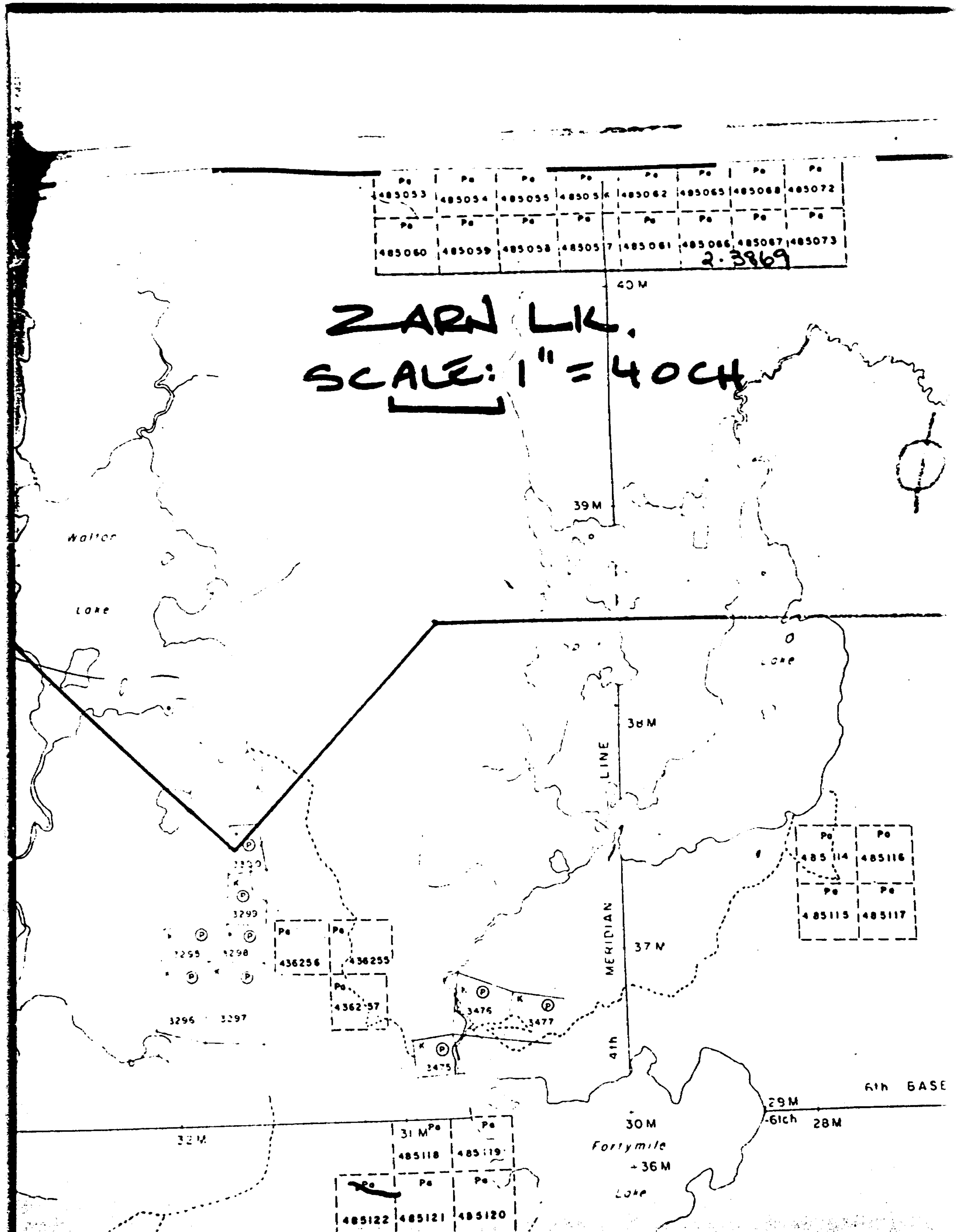
Ministry of Natural Resources
RECEIVED
APR - 2 1982
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST
SIOUX LOOKOUT

A. Barr/amc

cc: Canadian Gold & Metals Inc.
Timmins, Ontario

cc: Canadian Gold & Metals Inc.
Mississauga, Ontario

cc: Resident Geologist
Sioux Lookout, Ontario


ZARN LK.
SCALE: 1" = 40CH
2.3869
Pe 485053
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Pe 48505
Pe 485062
Pe 485065
Pe 485068
Pe 485072
Pe 485060
Pe 485059
Pe 485058
Pe 48505 7
Pe 485061
Pe 485066
Pe 485067
Pe 485073
40 M
39 M
38 M
37 M
Walter
Lake
Lake
MERIDIAN LINE
41th
Pe 485114
Pe 485116
Pe 485115
Pe 485117
Pe 436256
Pe 436255
Pe 436257
3300
3299
3295
3298
3296
3297
3476
3477
3475
6th BASE
29 M
61ch
28 M
30 M
32 M
31 M
Pe 485118
Pe 485119
Fortymile
36 M
Lake
Pe 485122
Pe 485121
Pe 485120

FOR ADDITIONAL

INFORMATION

SEE MAPS:

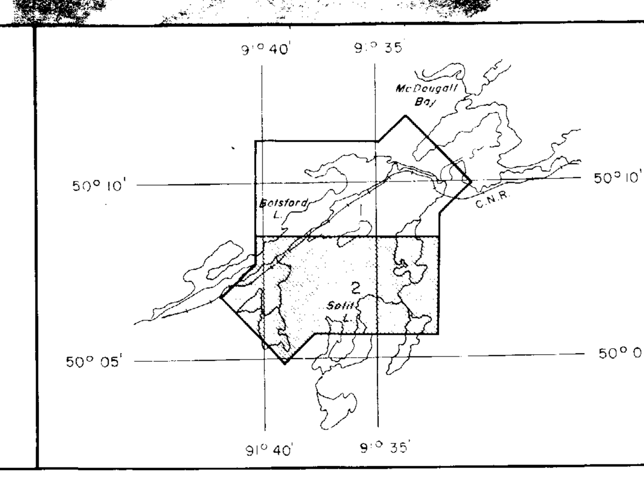
52J/04SE-0016 #1-#4

BOTSFORD LAKE
A
B
C
4
5
6
200
Legend
6 Channel Anomaly
5 Channel Anomaly
4 Channel Anomaly
3 Channel Anomaly
2 Channel Anomaly
1 Channel Anomaly
Magnetic Correlation
Anomaly Letter
Apparent Conductivity-Width
Ch. 2 Amplitude P.P.M.
52J/04SE-0016-#3
QUESTOR SURVEYS LIMITED
Airborne Mk VI Input Survey
BOTSFORD LAKE

Legend

- 6 Channel Anomaly
- 5 Channel Anomaly
- 4 Channel Anomaly
- 3 Channel Anomaly
- 2 Channel Anomaly
- 1 Channel Anomaly
- Magnetic Correlation

Anomaly Letter — Apparent Conductivity-Width — Ch. 2 Amplitude P.P.M.



QUESTOR SURVEYS LIMITED

Airborne Mk VI Input Survey

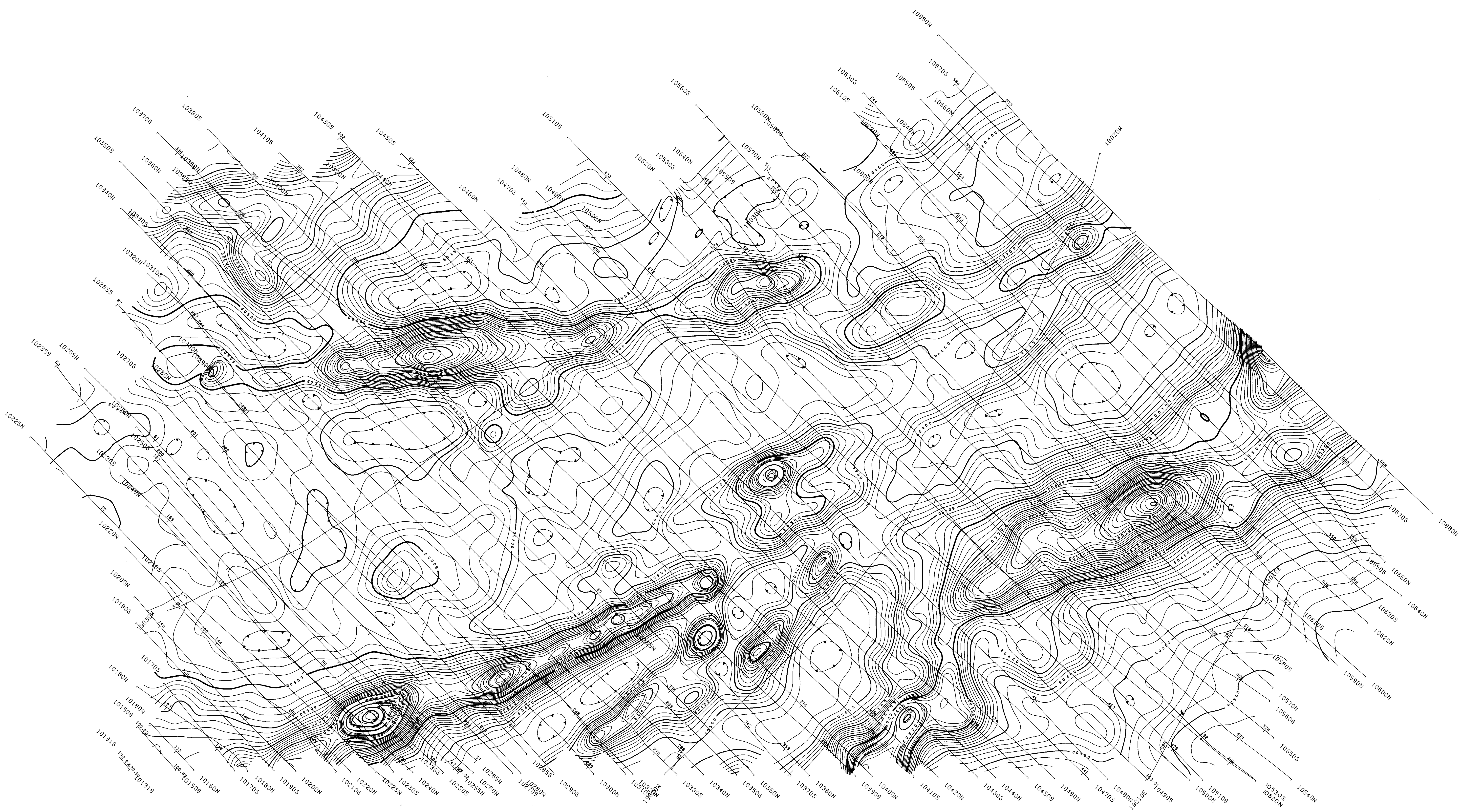
52J/04SE-0016 #4

BOTSFORD LAKE

Dennis King

Scale – 1" : 1320 feet

Drawn By	Dataplotting
Dates Flown	February, March 1981
Flight Path Recovery	K.C., K.S.
Data Reduction	R.D., B.K.
Completed	April, 1981
Checked	D.K.
File No. 23002 Blk. A	Map 2 of 2



220

Robert J. de Carle
for Dennis Kinvig

BOTSFORD LAKE

Map 1 of 2 Scale – 1" = 1320 feet 23002 Blk. A

ISOMAGNETIC INTERVAL

(TOTAL FIELD)

10 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

50 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

500 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

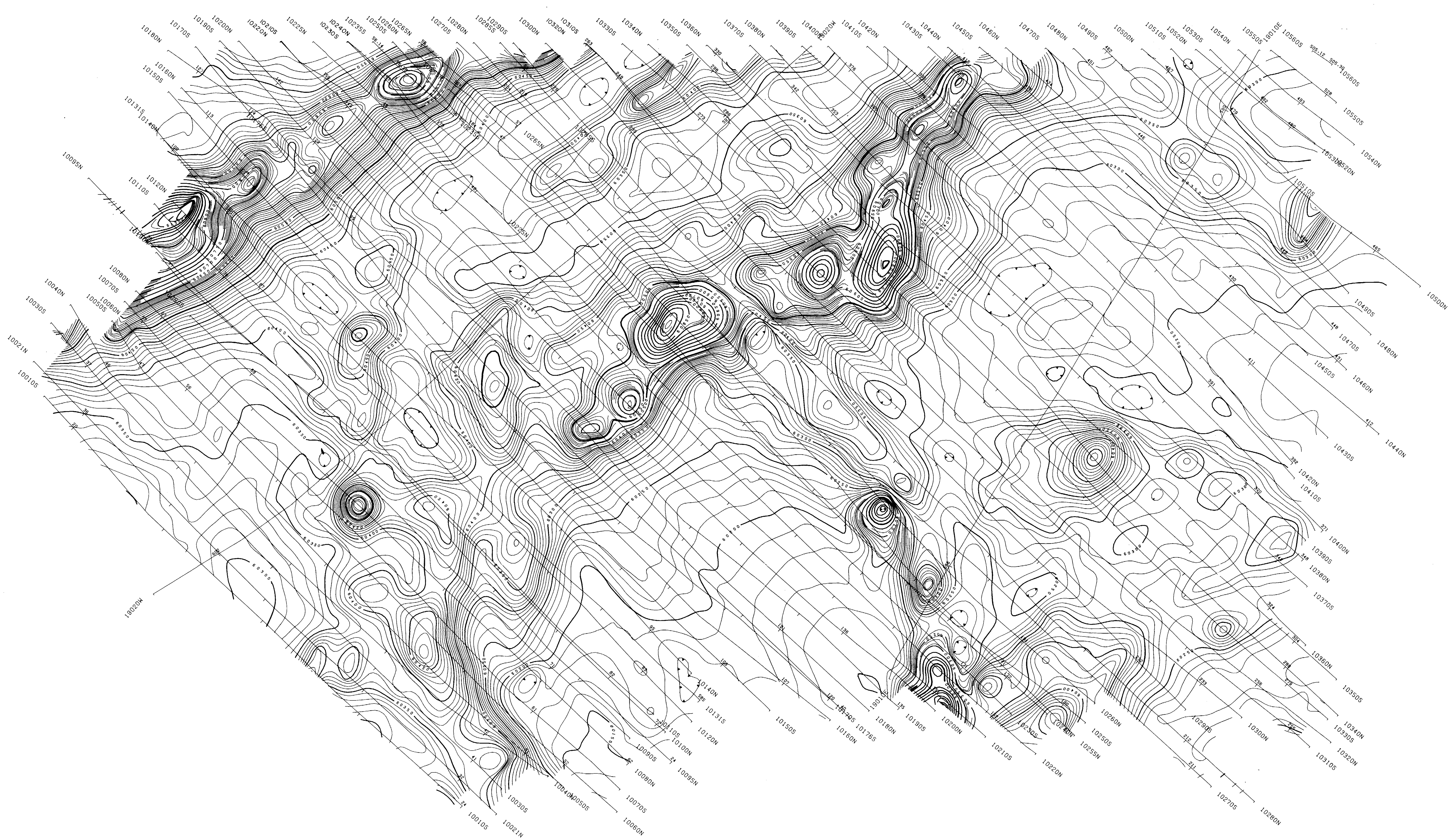
MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

FLIGHT ALTITUDE 400' ABOVE TERRAIN

N

2 3869 duplicate

52J/04SE-0016-#1



Robert J. de Carle
for Dennis Kinig

2.3569

230

BOTSFORD LAKE

Map 2 of 2 Scale - 1" = 1320 feet 23002 Blk. A

ISOMAGNETIC INTERVAL

(TOTAL FIELD)

10 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

50 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

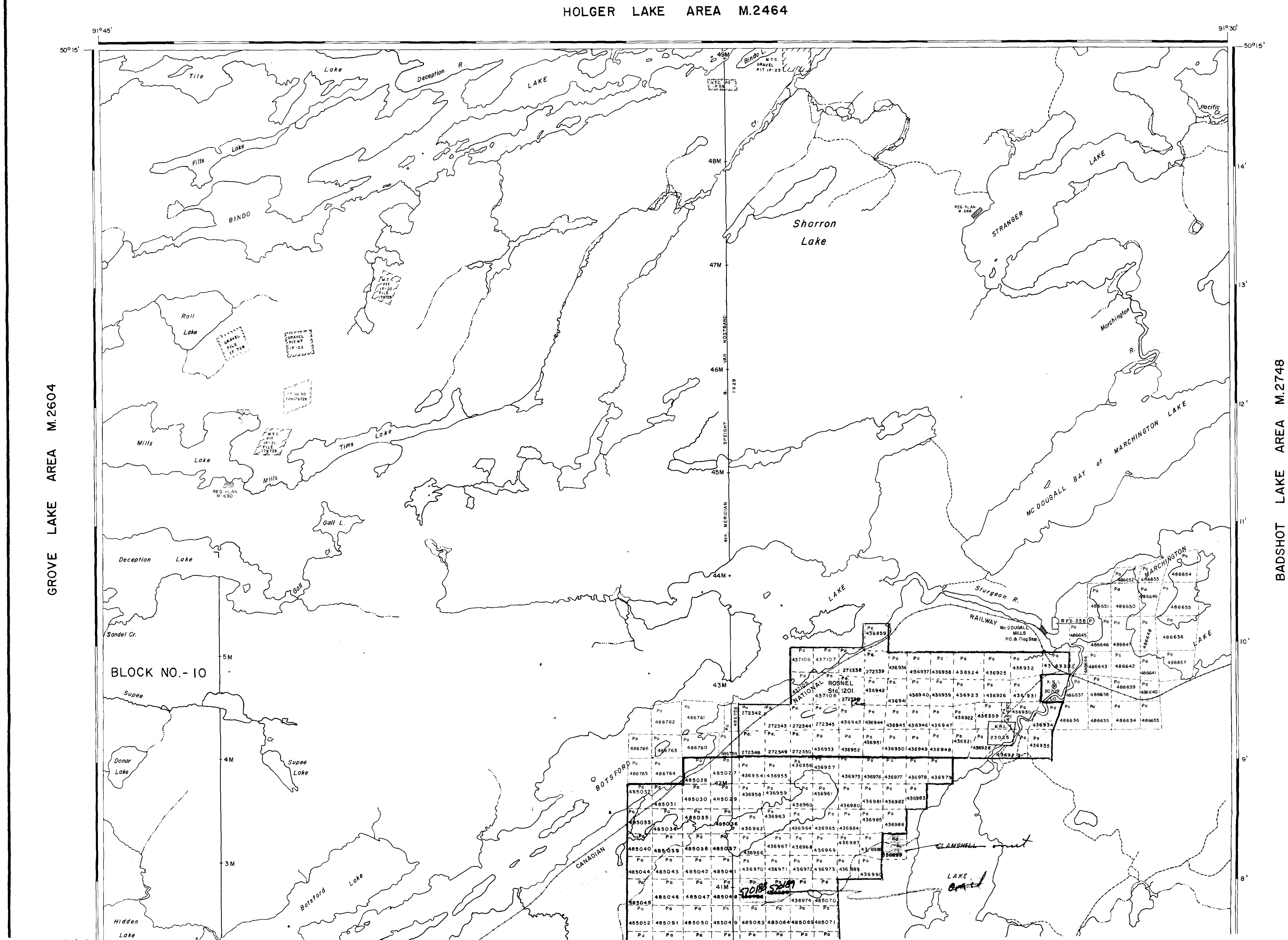
500 GAMMA CONTOUR LINE

MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

FLIGHT ALTITUDE 400' ABOVE TERRAIN

N

52J/04SE-0016-#2



AREA OF

SHARRON LAKE

DISTRICT OF KENORA

PATRICIA MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	● or Ⓟ
CROWN LAND SALE	C.S.
LEASES	Ⓛ
LOCATED LAND	Loc.
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L.O.
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M.R.O.
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S.R.O.
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	⚒
CANCELLED	
PATENTED S.R.O.	◓

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

LAC SEUL: RESERVING RIGHT TO FLOOD AND OVERFLOW TO CONTOUR ELEV. 1172' FILE: 14990

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act (R.S.O. 1970).

Order No	File	Date	Disposition
Ⓦ-W 24/78	179728	16/5/78	S.R.O.

DATE OF ISSUE
APR 23 1981
Ministry of Natural Resources
TORONTO

SAND AND GRAVEL

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