

060251

NORHLAKE MINES LIMITED

EL GROUP OF CLAIMS

105-G-6/11, 61°28'N, 131°21'W.

Watson Lake M.D., Y.T.

Report on

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

May 8 - 23, 1966

by

P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

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In pocket: Lockwood maps, 1" = 1320'

NORHLAKE MINES LIMITED

EL GROUP OF CLAIMS

105-G-6/11, 61°28'N, 131°21'W

Watson Lake M.D., Y.T.

REPORT ON AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

MAY 8 - 23, 1966

1. INTRODUCTION

In early 1966, Northlake Mines acquired several large claim blocks located in the general Grass Lake area, in a belt stretching from the Hoole River in the Tintina Trench in a Southeasterly direction towards the Grass Lakes. (Figure 1)

An exploration program of these claims was initiated by flying a combined magnetic-electromagnetic survey using the helicopter-borne Lockwood Survey Corporation method.

The present report deals with the results of this survey on the El Group, where a total of 82 line-miles were flown.

2. PROPERTY

The property consists of the following claims:

El 1 - 60	Grant Nos. 90012 - 90071
El 61 - 90	Grant Nos. Y17292 - Y17321

The El Group is located about four miles East of the Tintina Trench, and centered on some 6500' high serpentine mountains at approximately 61°28'N, and 131°21'W.

The claims lie between elevations of 4200' and 6500', about 15 airmiles South of the Watson Lake to Ross River road and about 2 miles South of some lakes accessible by fixed wing.

The airborne survey was carried out from a camp on Grass Lakes, but due to poor weather conditions, Ross River had to be used as a secondary base.

3. HISTORY

There is no record of the early phase of exploration in the area. Old cabins and remnants of placer workings were found near the mouth of the Creek draining the SW slopes of the El claims, and in all probability many creeks in the area have been investigated by the early placer miners for gold around the turn of the century.

Following the discovery of the Vangorda Creek lead-zinc deposits, the area of the present claims was examined in 1954 by Messrs. K.G. Sanders and R. Zielinski for Pelly River Explorations Limited, who noted the presence of short-fibre asbestos. No action was taken as a result of that discovery at that time.

The El claims were staked in January 1966 by the same prospectors and subsequently, these claims were acquired by Northlake Mines Limited.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

During the last ten years, the Geological Survey of Canada has been very active in reconnaissance mapping on a scale of 1" = 4 miles of large areas in the Yukon. In addition, large areas have been flown aeromagnetically.

As a result of the correlation of the 1" = 4 mile mapping, new concepts on the age of various rock belts have emerged. The newer concepts have been published in 1964 on a map of the Yukon and the N.W.T. on a scale of 1: 3,000,000, map 30-1963, which has served the writer as a base for figure 1.

The area under consideration forms part of the Anvil Range - Finlayson Lake belt, a belt of metamorphic rocks characterized by extensive mica schist formations and varying amounts of ultrabasic bodies. In the Finlayson Lake area there are also a number of masses of gneiss of unknown origin.

Broadly speaking, the schistose formations, probably of Mississippian age, form a definite belt, although the relationships between the more intensively metamorphosed gneissic rocks and the much lesser metamorphosed schists is not clear. In addition, the degree of metamorphism decreases very gradually from South to North throughout the area pictured on figure 1.

A persistent characteristic of the belt is the presence of the ultrabasics, and 1966 fieldwork has indicated to the writer that these rocks are often associated with very low-grade meta-chlorite schists, slates and even argillites, frequently accompanied by significant amounts of graphitic schists, which occasionally form zones of true graphite slates.

As the change from the more highly metamorphic schist-gneiss assemblages to the less metamorphic slates and argillites is often very sudden but hidden by overburden, it is probable that significant tectonic features have so far remained undetected.

In addition, in the general area of the Northlake holdings, there appears to exist a significant change in tectonic style between the very flat lying schist-gneiss areas and the more steeply dipping slate-ultrabasic assemblages.

Notwithstanding these perhaps very significant differences, the overall characteristics of the schist-ultrabasic association is similar throughout large areas of the central Yukon.

The study and correlation of these belts has led to the concept that the Anvil Range - Finlayson belt is nothing else but the offset by the Tintina Fault of the Klondike schists with a right-lateral movement of about 250 miles (G.S.C. paper 65-2, page 57).

There is therefore a good reason to consider these schists an economically very productive unit, as the Klondike has produced some 250 million dollars of gold, and in the Anvil Range, massive sulphide bodies outlined so far total at least something of the order of 60 million tons containing better than 10% zinc and lead combined with a gross total value of some 1.5 to 2 billion dollars in base metals and silver.

Significant ore-deposits are usually associated with major structural disturbances, and in the area under consideration the regional geology (figure 1) suggests a large regional E-W striking fold within the normal NW-SE trend of the formations.

Also, geologically and topographically, the area has the characteristics of a recently uplifted dome, and the trend of the valleys suggests pronounced fracturing and faulting along N-S and NE-SW cross-trends; both these features are present in many ore-bearing districts. And as a number of small showings are known in the Fire Lake-Northlake-Grass Lake area, some of them of the strata-bound type, this district is considered an excellent target area for exploration for massive sulphide deposits with base metal values.

These various factors have led to the choice of a combined magnetic-electromagnetic airborne survey as a method well suited to an area with extensive but relatively thin overburden covering structures and lithologies favorable for the occurrence of massive sulphide bodies.

5. LOCKWOOD AIRBORNE METHOD

This method will detect formations that are electrically conductive, and subsequent work can then be concentrated over and near these zones, by using geochemical and geophysical reconnaissance methods.

This method of initial reconnaissance is particularly suited to areas without a well defined drainage pattern along which stream silt sampling could provide complete initial reconnaissance. It is also the best tool for areas with relatively extensive overburden and few outcrops.

The Lockwood method uses a single frequency of 4000 cps to generate a primary electromagnetic field. The transmitter loop is carried in a fiberglass bird and is oriented with the loop axis parallel to the direction of flight. A receiving loop is located 30' away in the other end of the bird; the loops are coaxial.

The bird is suspended at the end of a 70' cable and is towed by a helicopter at an elevation of 100' above the ground.

A magnetometer of the Gulf Mark III type, also located in the bird, measures the total intensity of the magnetic field.

Recorders and a positioning camera are carried on the helicopter and are handled by an operator who indicates to the pilot the planned course plotted on 1" = 1320' airphotographs and who marks fiducial points on the recorder's strips.

In general, the flight lines are laid out at right angles to the strike of the formations and at distances varying from 600' to 1500' apart.

If a conductive body in the ground is crossed by the helicopter carrying this equipment, the primary electromagnetic field creates eddy currents in this conductor which cause the generation of a secondary electromagnetic field. This secondary field is generally of the same frequency as the primary field but out-of-phase with it; it is detected by the receiver loop in the bird.

As a variation in the distance between the transmitter and the receiver coils will create a strong in-phase response, both coils are in a fixed position in the relatively rigid bird. This will eliminate false responses. Increasing out-of-phase responses will be obtained over bodies of low to medium conductivity; as the conductivity increases beyond the medium range, this out-of-phase response falls off again.

In-phase responses are increasingly stronger as the conductivity rises from poor to very high.

The strength of the response is measured in parts per million. For the above-cited reasons, the ratio of the in-phase to the out-of-phase responses is less than one for bodies of poor to medium conductivity and increases rapidly as the conductivity varies from medium to high.

The response is also a function of the size of the conducting body and of the distance from the bird to it.

The maximum distance at which a highly conductive body of large size will give a response is still somewhat unknown, but appears to be about 300' between the bird and the top of the conducting body.

Various geological bodies are electrical conductors and geological conductors are manifold and of greatly varying size, shape and conductivity, the latter often being a function of the internal texture of the conductor.

Some examples of conducting bodies are:

- Massive pyrrhotite
- Massive pyrite
- Disseminated pyrrhotite and/or pyrite
- Graphitic schists
- Talc schists, especially when wet
- Chlorite (serpentine) schists
- Wet overburden in swamp
- Lake-bottom deposits
- Wet shears

Due to their schistose nature, graphitic schists may be excellent conductors if the individual graphite flakes form a conductive layer.

Massive sulphide bodies with 10 - 20% interstitial quartz may be excellent conductors if the main sulphide is pyrrhotite and if the individual grains of sulphide have large contact areas.

Their conductivity drops off rapidly if the main sulphide is pyrite and if the individual iron sulphide grains are isolated by interstitial non-conductors like silica or sphalerite.

For these reasons, a combined magnetic - electromagnetic airborne survey is essentially a geological mapping tool, especially so as the amount of magnetite in rock is even more of a geological variable than conductivity.

The reliability of the method is principally a function of the elevation above ground that can be maintained. Correlation of responses on adjacent lines flown at different elevations, due to weather or topographical conditions, may not be satisfactory. This happens if the survey is flown with too light a helicopter.

Providing the bird is flown at a steady elevation above the ground, interpretation of airborne data is largely a function of the geological conditions.

Different geological environments will lead to different appraisals of quantitatively very similar airborne geophysical responses.

In general, experience has shown that long conductors (several thousand feet or several miles) with relatively low ratios of 1 or less are likely to be of a formational nature, like graphitic schists. Smaller conductors of better than 1, or preferably 2, ratios may represent near-surface sulphide occurrences.

In certain areas, coincidence of magnetic and electromagnetic highs is critical because of an association of sulphides and magnetite. Most magnetic highs are however a reflection of increased magnetite content of the underlying rock formations, and high magnetic readings may have no more than a very indirect relationship to unusual sulphide concentrations in any given area.

Other geological factors complicating a qualitative interpretation are, for example, the frequent association of graphite and sulphide bodies or the presence of sulphide deposits the mass of which is buried beyond the range of the electromagnetic field but that do have a small near-surface expression.

An airborne geophysical survey should therefore be considered as a mapping tool enabling the exploration effort to be directed towards limited portions of the area flown and further ground work in restricted areas should use methods like geological mapping, geochemical reconnaissance, ground EM and gravity to assess conductors or magnetic highs detected by airborne methods.

6. SURVEY OF THE EL GROUP

Due to the strong relief and the poor weather conditions while the survey was being flown, very few lines could be flown across the property. As, however, the higher elevations are mostly talus and bare rock, this was not considered critical.

In addition, the available geological mapping by the G.S.C. (figure 2) and the aeromagnetic maps published by the G.S.C. (figure 4) indicated quite clearly the probable extent of the ultrabasics and it had therefore been decided to fly the areas covering the indicated broad contact zone of these intrusives with the surrounding schists East and North of the property, using a 1320' line spacing.

In view of the significance of the magnetics in the area, a complete data reduction was requested from Lockwood Survey Corporation (figures 5 and 6).

On the basis of previously obtained results in the area of the Gee, Leo and CW claims, it was felt that the contact zone presented potentially the most interesting target area.

While weather conditions precluded flying all lines as laid out on the mosaics, interesting conductors of limited extent and with field strengths and ratios of a type that are often associated with sulphide bodies buried at shallow depth, were located. Subsequent field investigations have indicated that several of these conductors warrant detailed follow-up work.

For comparative purposes and for future reference, a set of maps have been prepared on a scale of 1" = 1 mile, showing the topography, the G.S.C. high level aeromagnetics and the Lockwood Survey magnetics and electromagnetics, attached to this report as figures 3, 4, 5 and 6.

For reference purposes, the El area is identified as Area 17 in the overall exploration program of Northlake Mines.

7. PERSONNEL AND COSTS OF LOCKWOOD SURVEY

The Lockwood Survey was flown under supervision of P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. out of a camp on Grassy Lake, between May 8th and 23rd, 1966.

Due to meltwater on the ice starting May 12th, 1966 and poor weather conditions, Ross River had to be used as a secondary base, and additional helicopter support was required.

A. Personnel on Lockwood Survey

Helicopters were supplied by Klondike Helicopters Ltd.

Geophysical Helicopter:	Bell 47G-3, CF-NJW
Supporting Helicopters:	Hiller UH-12E, CF-MLL Bell 43G-3, CF-UAJ
Pilots:	G.F. Kerr R. Peters J. Dirkie
Engineer:	R. Smegalski
Geophysical Operator:	H. Sandau of Lockwood Survey Corp., Toronto
Field Supervisor:	P.H. Sevensma, P. Eng., Vancouver, B.C.
Auxiliary Personnel:	M. Cloutier, Richmond, B.C. J.L. Stout, Mayo, Y.T. N. Menegos, Whitehorse, Y.T. S. Lothrop, Vancouver, B.C. M. Shorty, Ross River, Y.T.

B. Costs of Lockwood Survey

Costs were as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Line Miles</u>	<u>Instrument Rental</u>	<u>Field Expenses</u>	<u>Data Reduction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gee	462.5	\$7,956.34	\$9,745.32	\$ -	\$17,701.66
Hoo	106	1,823.50	2,233.51	1,607.99	5,664.50
E1	82	<u>1,410.64</u>	<u>1,727.81</u>	<u>1,243.53</u>	<u>4,381.98</u>
TOTAL	650.5	11,190.48	13,706.64	2,851.02	27,748.14
Cost per line mile		\$17.203	\$21.071	(\$15.00)	\$42.657

Field costs include labour, fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, sundry expenses and consulting fees.

A cost breakdown is attached as Appendix A.

8. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey of the E1 group of claims, flown at a cost of \$4,381.98, has indicated the presence of promising conducting zones in the schist formations surrounding the ultra-basic plug.

Detailed recommendations for work on this property form part of a separate report being prepared by the writer, and are to a great extent based on geochemical reconnaissance follow-up work carried out in the area during the summer of 1966, as well as on general geological considerations.

These recommendations may be summarized as follows, without any commitment as to their detailed sequence or timing, as they should be viewed within the framework of the overall program. Their priority is rated as 1.

Tote road: 25 miles @ \$800		\$ 20,000
Linecutting: 20 miles @ \$100		2,000
Geological mapping: 4 man-months @ \$1,500		6,000
Soil Sampling: 1000 samples @ \$3.00		3,000
Electromagnetic surveying: 15 line miles @ \$100		1,500
Gravity survey: 10 line miles @ \$150		1,500
Transportation: Bombardier, truck		<u>6,000</u>
	Total	\$ 40,000
Contingent core drilling: 3000' @ \$20		<u>60,000</u>
Engineering, overhead, contingencies; 20%	Total	\$100,000
		<u>20,000</u>
Total appropriation		<u><u>\$120,000</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,



P.H. Sevensma, Ph. D., P. Eng.

January 30, 1967

LEGEND

Map 30 - 1963

-  Q Surficial Deposits
-  Tv Basalts, Tertiary
-  4 Granitic porphyry
-  3 Granodiorite, Cretaceous
-  CPv Carboniferous - Permian volcanics
-  Mv Greenstone
-  Mg Granitic Gneiss
-  1 Ultrabasics
-  Ms Quartz-mica-chlorite-sericite schists
-  DCv Devonian - Carboniferous volcanics
-  DCp,r Devonian - Carboniferous chert, limestone, clastics
-  SD Silurian-Devonian Dolomite
-  OScs Ordovician - Silurian shales, chert
-  EOp Cambrian - Ordovician phyllites
-  PEa Proterozoic and Early Cambrian Clastics
- Ore bodies 1. Faro 2. Firth, Champ 3. Vangorda 4. Swim

NORHLAKE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.) WATSON LAKE M.D. Y.T.

ANVIL RANGE - FINLAYSON LAKE SCHIST BELT

PETER H. SEVENSMA

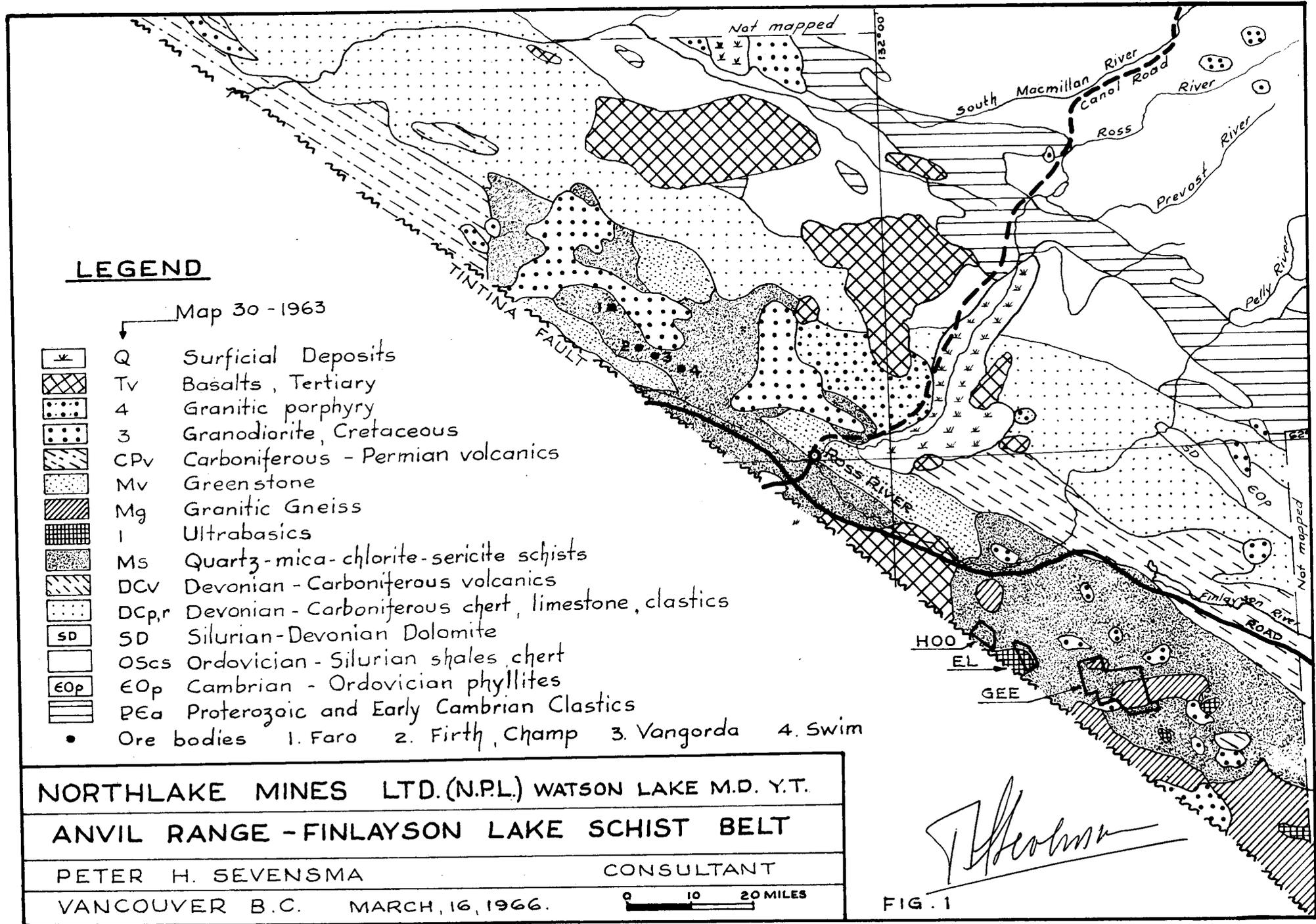
CONSULTANT

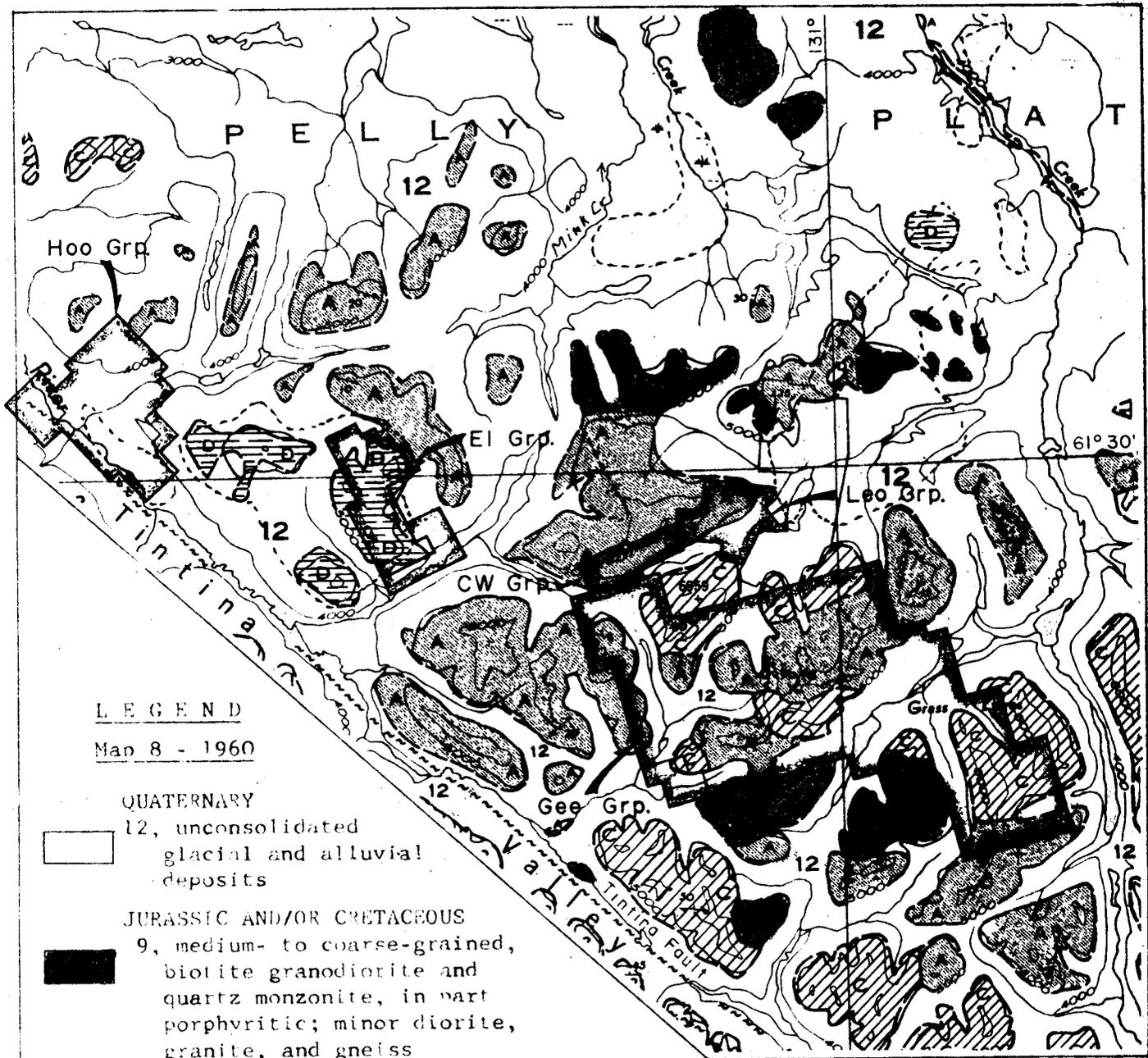
VANCOUVER B.C. MARCH, 16, 1966.

0 10 20 MILES



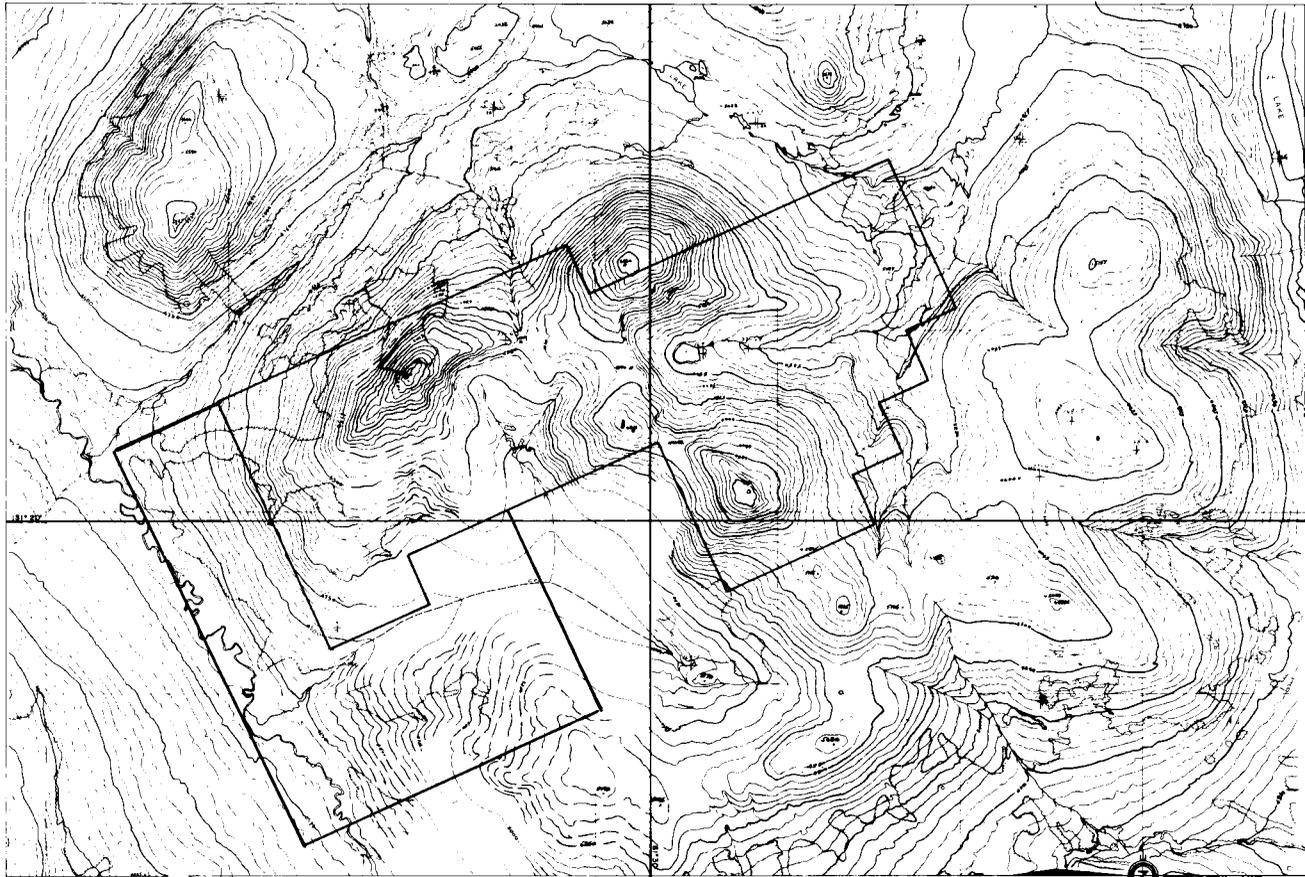
FIG. 1





P.H. Sevensma

NORTHLAKE MINES LTD.	
GEOLOGY AND LOCATION PLAN	
Watson Lake M.D.	105 G
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. - Vancouver, B.C.	
December 1966	



Northlake Mines Ltd.
El Group
Preliminary Topographic Map
Watson Lake M.D. 105 G-6/11
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.
715-850 W. Hastings Vancouver, B.C.
Dec. 1966

FIG. 3

P.H. Sevensma

NORTHLAKE MINES LTD.

AEROMAGNETICS - G.S.C.

EL GROUP

Watson Lake M.D.

105 G-6/11

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

DEC. 1966

SCALE: 0 1/2
(miles)

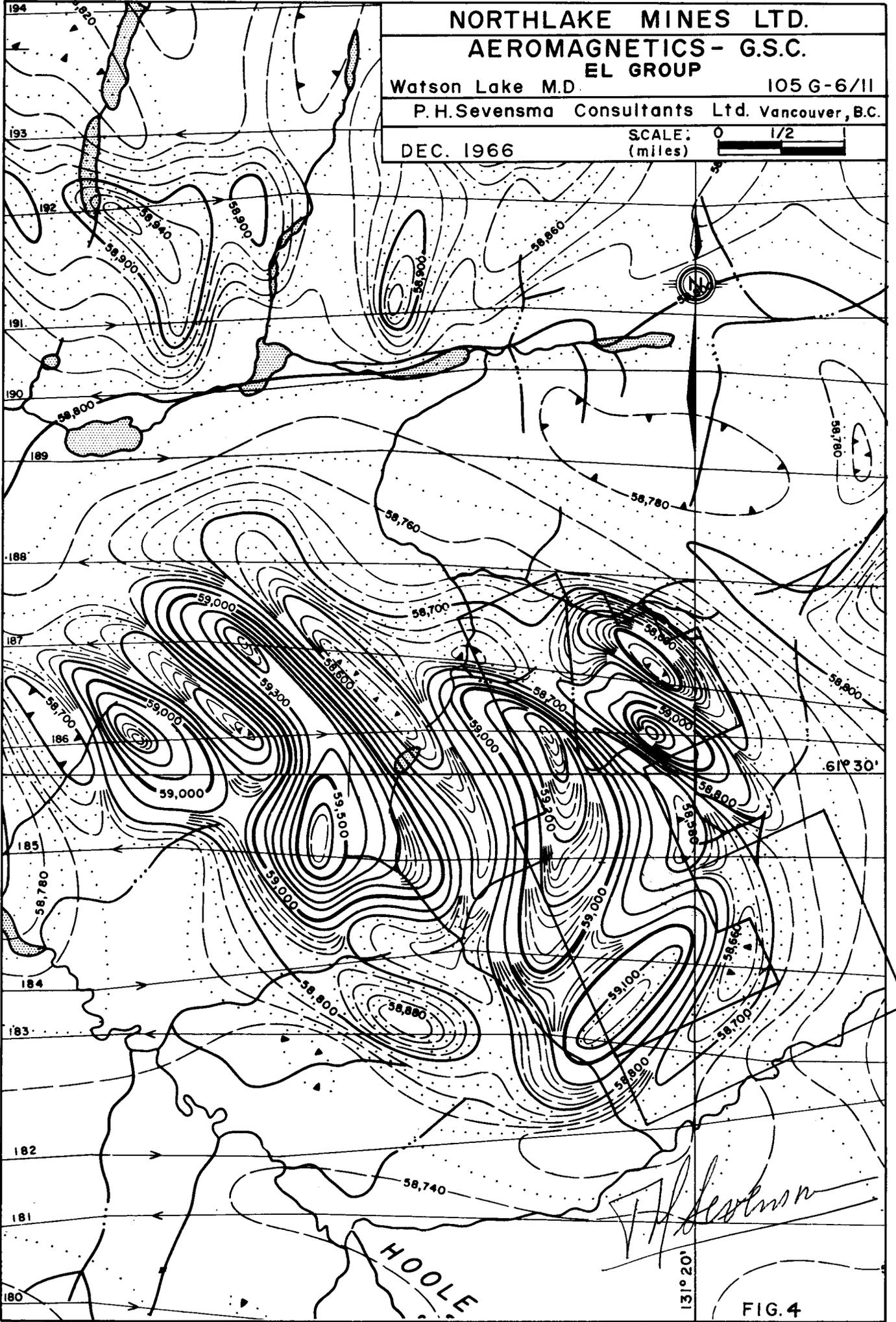


FIG. 4

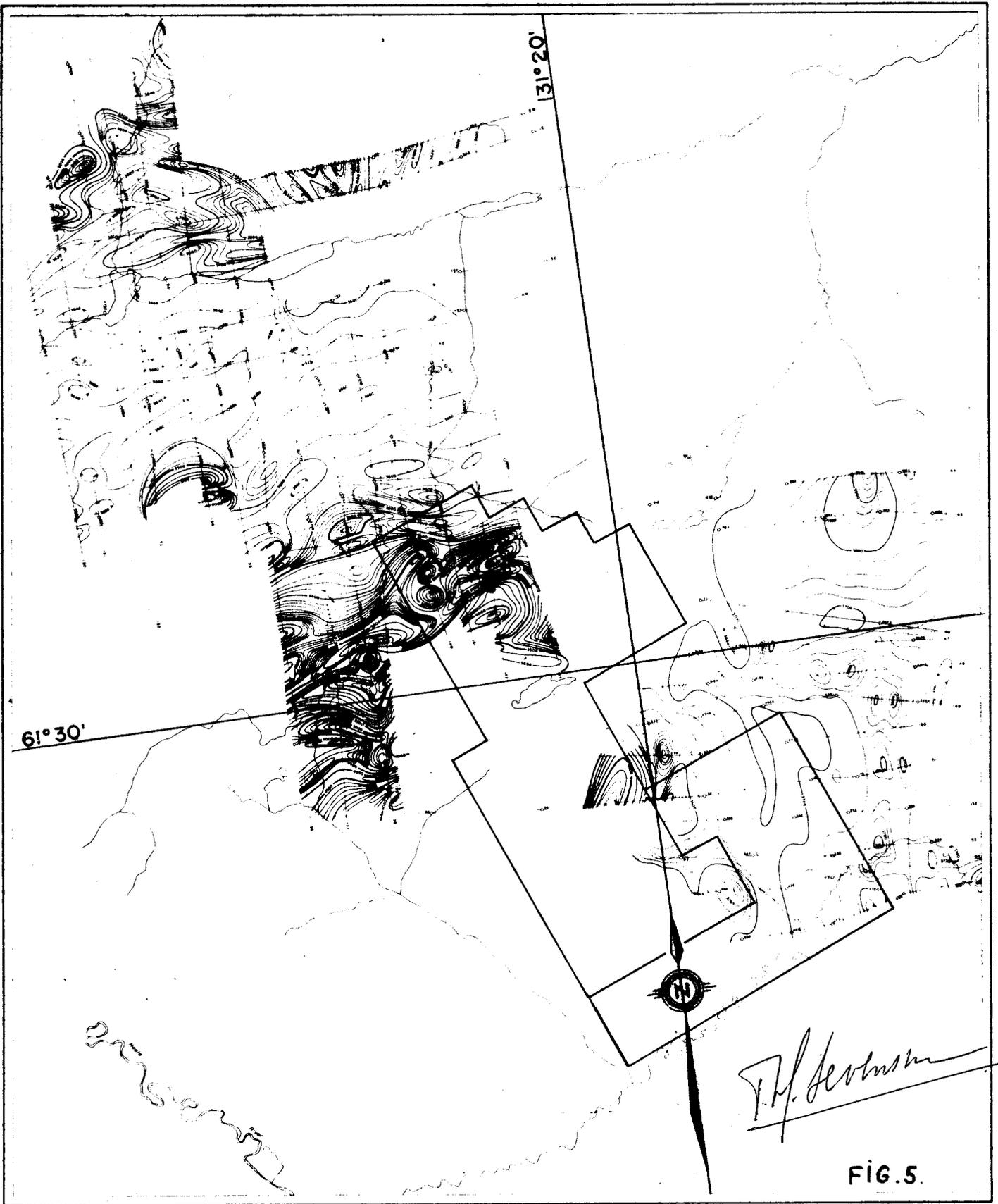


FIG. 5.

CONTOUR INTERVAL
 100 FEET
 200 FEET
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 1100 FEET
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PETER H. SEVENHART AND PARTNERS
 CONSULTANTS
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

CLAIMSHEET 108-G & H
 EL GROUP
 YUKON TERRITORY
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
 SCALE
 1:50,000

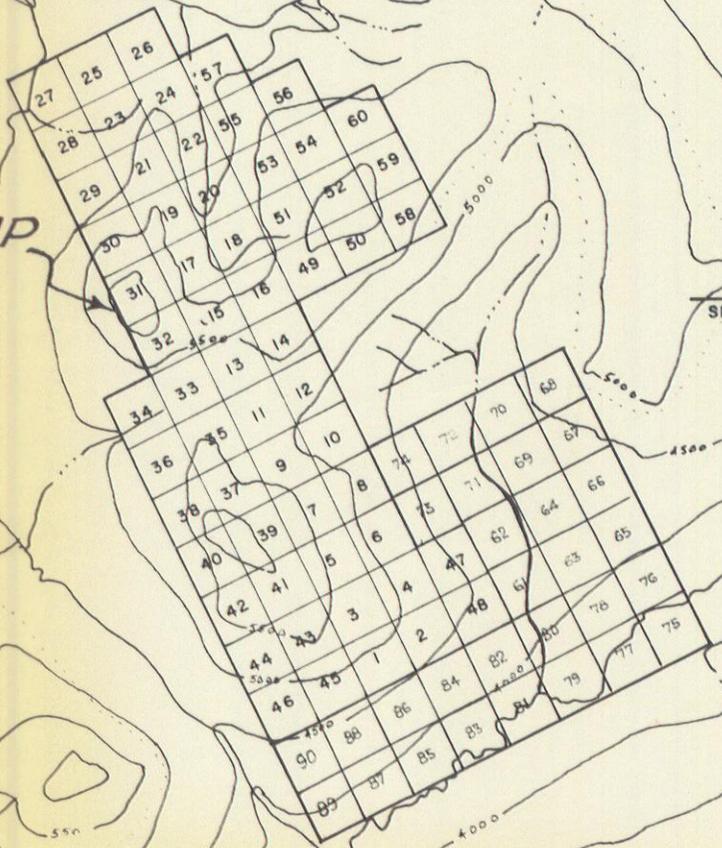
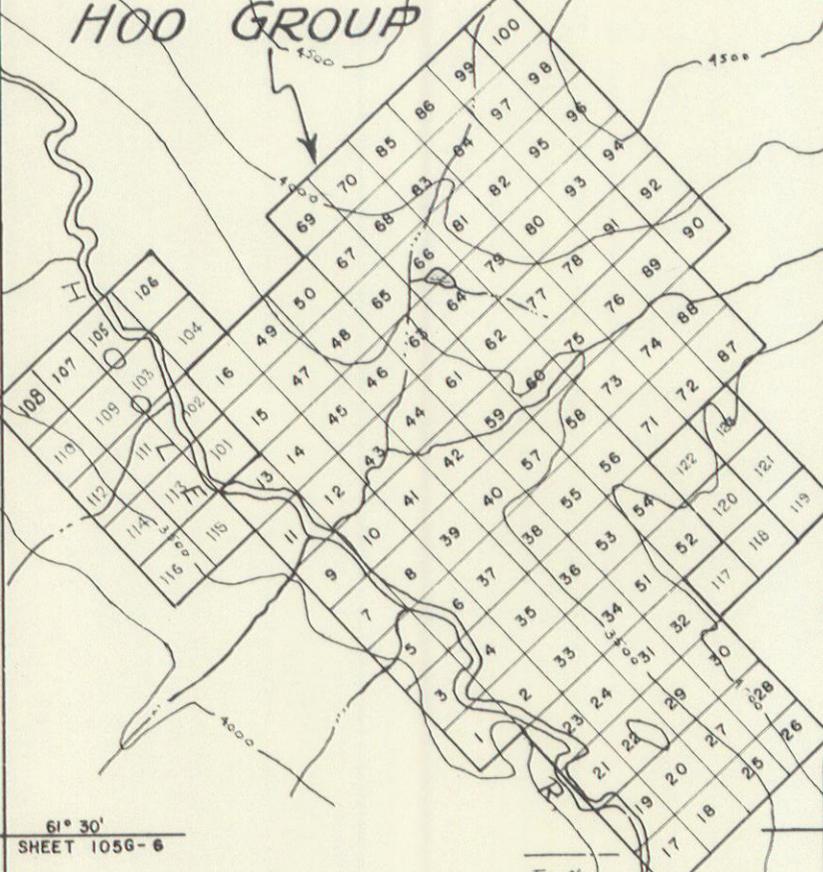
LOCKWOOD SURVEY CORPORATION LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA

MAGNETOMETRIC MAP



HOO GROUP

EL GROUP



61° 30' SHEET 105G-6

61° 30' SHEET 105G-6

NORHLAKE MINES LTD.
HOO & EL CLAIMS
 P. H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS LTD.
 715 - 850 WEST HASTINGS VANCOUVER, B.C.
 REF: N.T.S. 105-G-6 DATE: JAN. 1967 SCALE: 1 in. = 1 mile

P. H. Sevensma

WATSON LAKE M.D. Y.T.

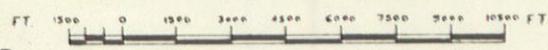


FIG. 7

Fig. 7

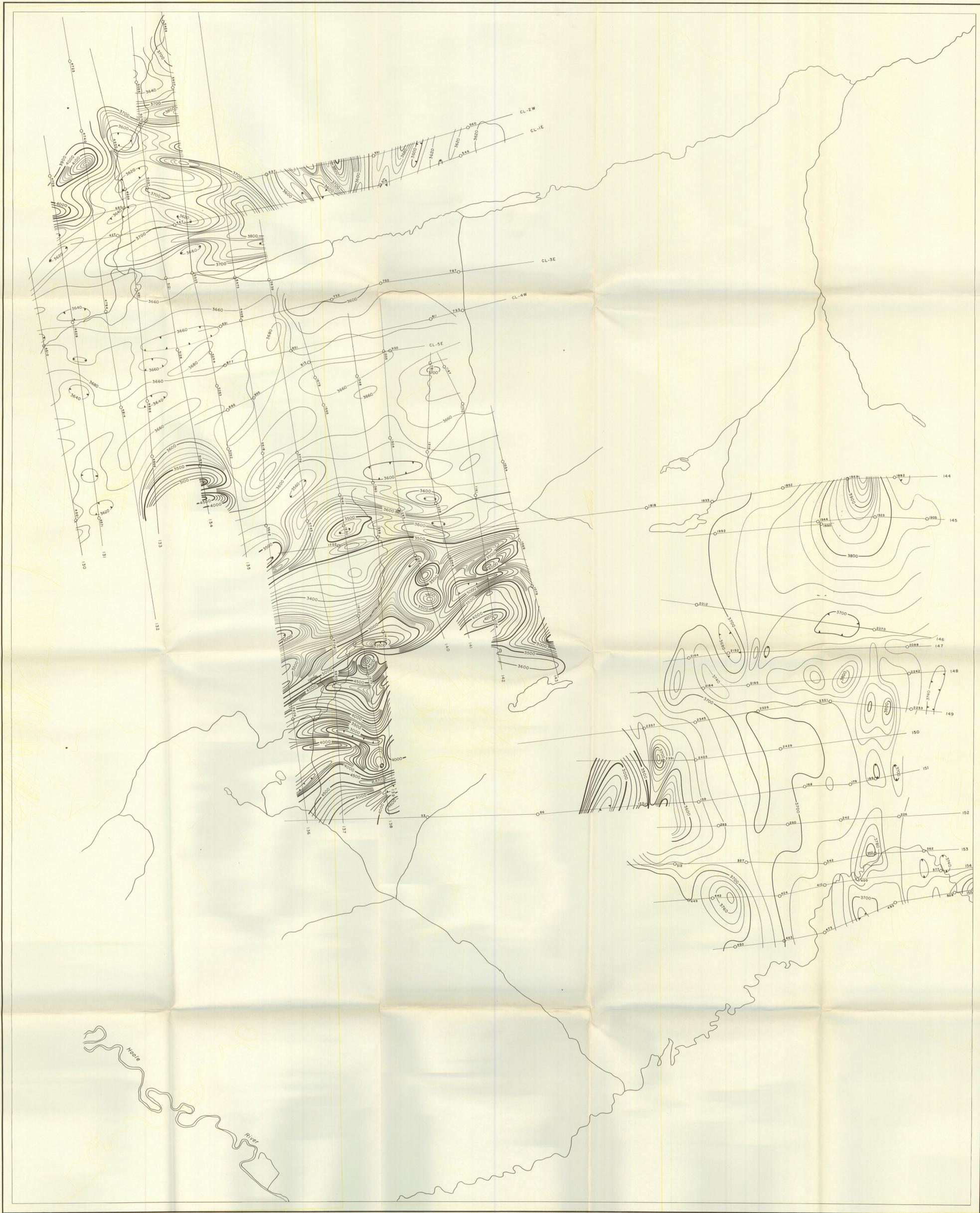
Magnetic North
 131° 27' E

131° 30'

51° 15'

131° 15'

NORTHLAKE MINES LIMITED
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 GAMMA
 MEAN FLIGHT LINE SPACING 1000 FEET
 MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE 200 FEET
 500 GAMMA CONTOUR 
 100 GAMMA CONTOUR 
 20 GAMMA CONTOUR 
 MAGNETIC LOW 
 FIDUCIAL POINTS 
 FLIGHT LINES 

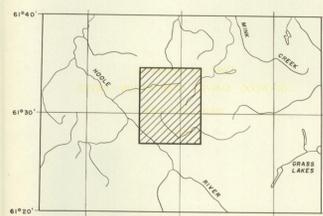
PETER H. SEVENSMA PH.D. P.ENG.
 CONSULTANT
 VANCOUVER B.C.

CLAIMSHEET 105-G-6 a 11
 EL GROUP
 YUKON TERRITORY
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

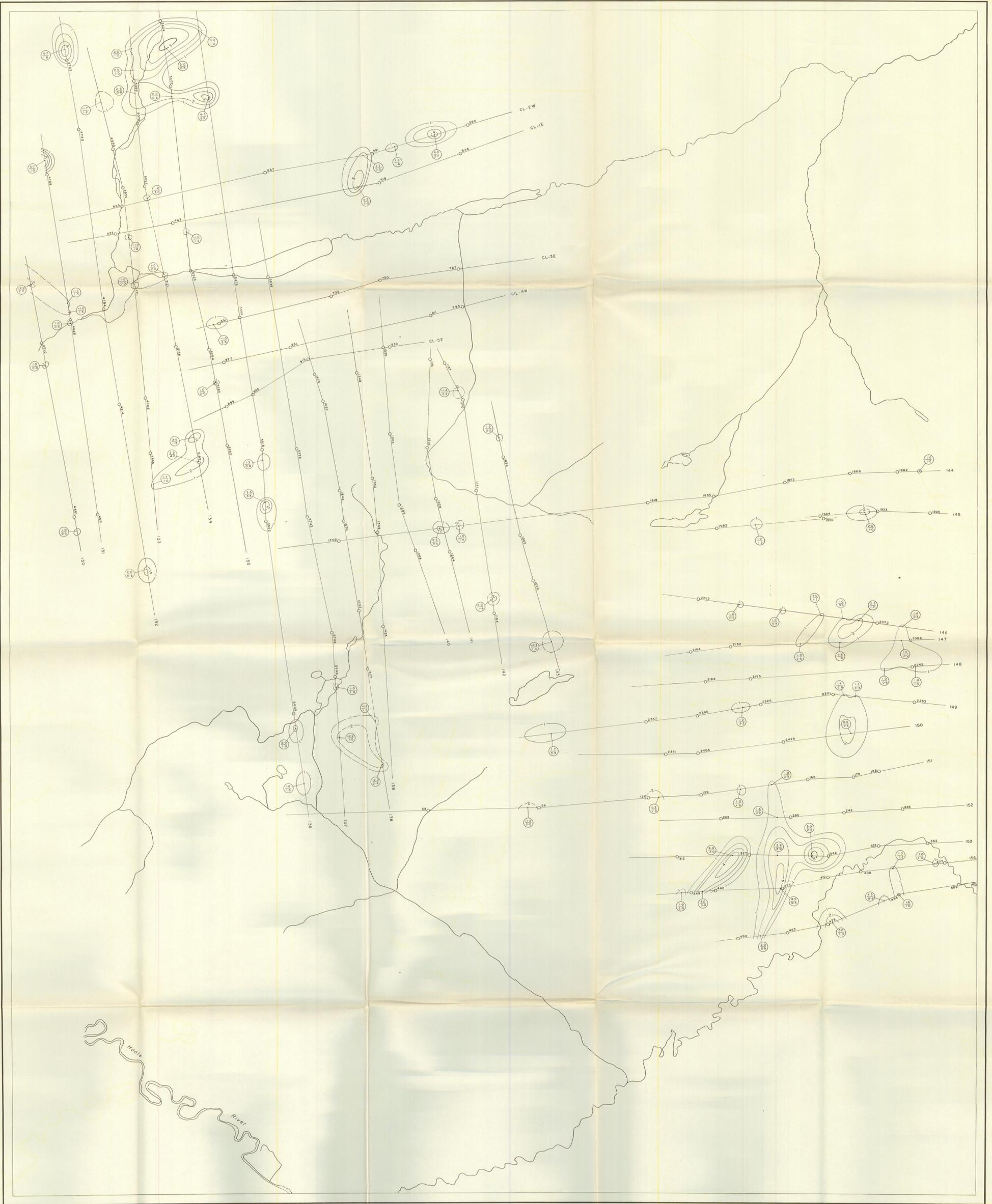
SCALE
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
 FEET
 1 Inch to 1320 Feet

MAGNETOMETRIC MAP

Flown and compiled by
 LOCKWOOD SURVEY CORPORATION LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA
 1966



NORTHLAKE MINING LIMITED
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



MEAN FLIGHT LINE SPACING: ----- 1000 FEET
 MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE: ----- 200 FEET
 ELECTROMAGNETIC CONTOURS 5, 10, 15 etc. -----
 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. -----
 FIDUCIAL POINTS ----- ○ 3600
 FLIGHT LINES -----

The contours represent amplitude of in phase response of the resultant field expressed in parts per million of the primary. The figures (36) represent amplitude in phase component. The frequency of the primary current is 4000 cycles per second. The contour interval is 10 parts per million.

PETER H SEVENSMA PH.D. P.ENG.
CONSULTANT
VANCOUVER B.C.

CLAIMSHEET 105-G-6 & 11
EL GROUP
 YUKON TERRITORY
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

SCALE
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
 FEET
 1 Inch to 1320 Feet

ELECTROMAGNETIC MAP

Flown and compiled by
 LOCKWOOD SURVEY CORPORATION LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA
 1966

