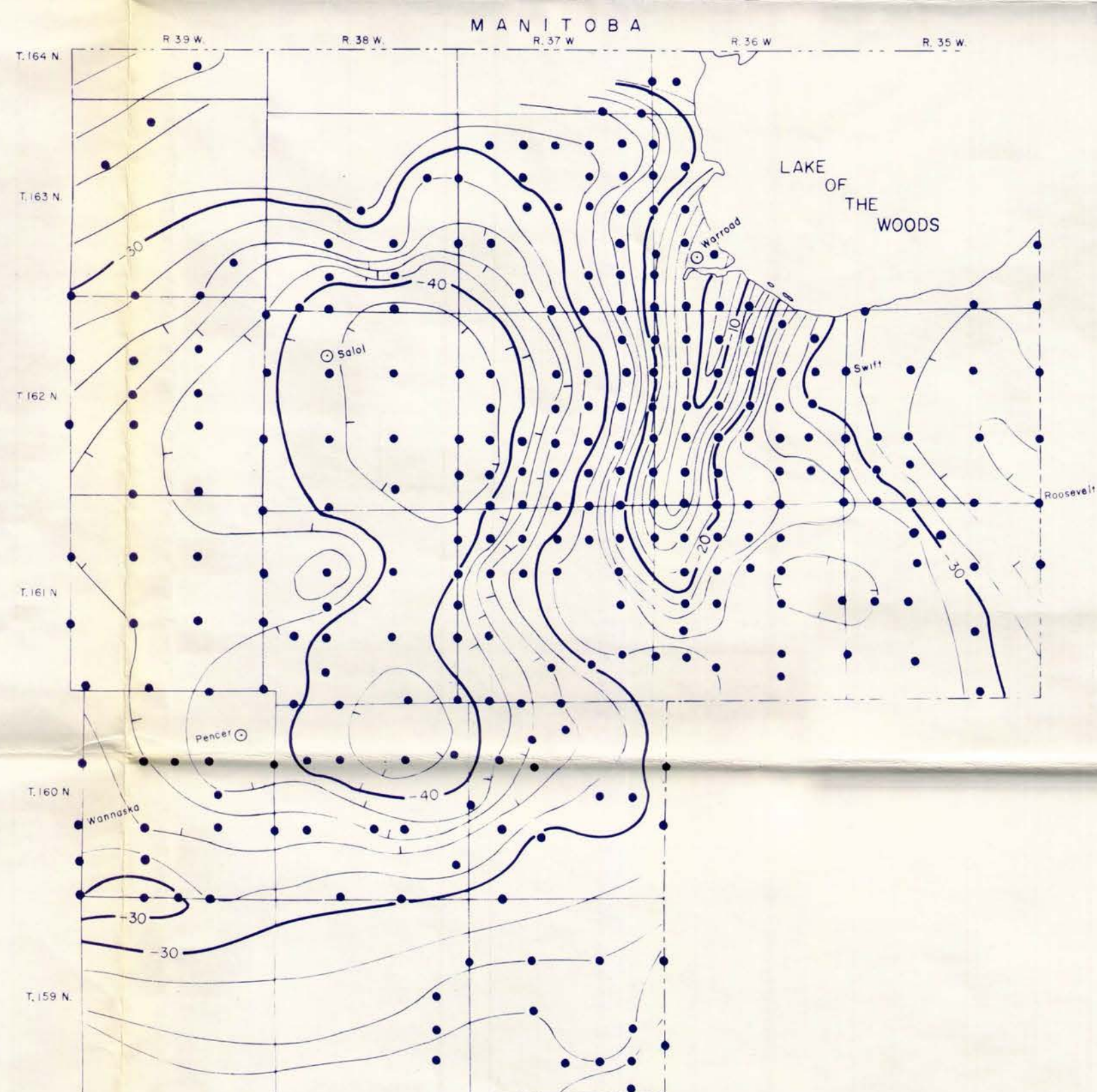


SIMPLE BOUGUER GRAVITY

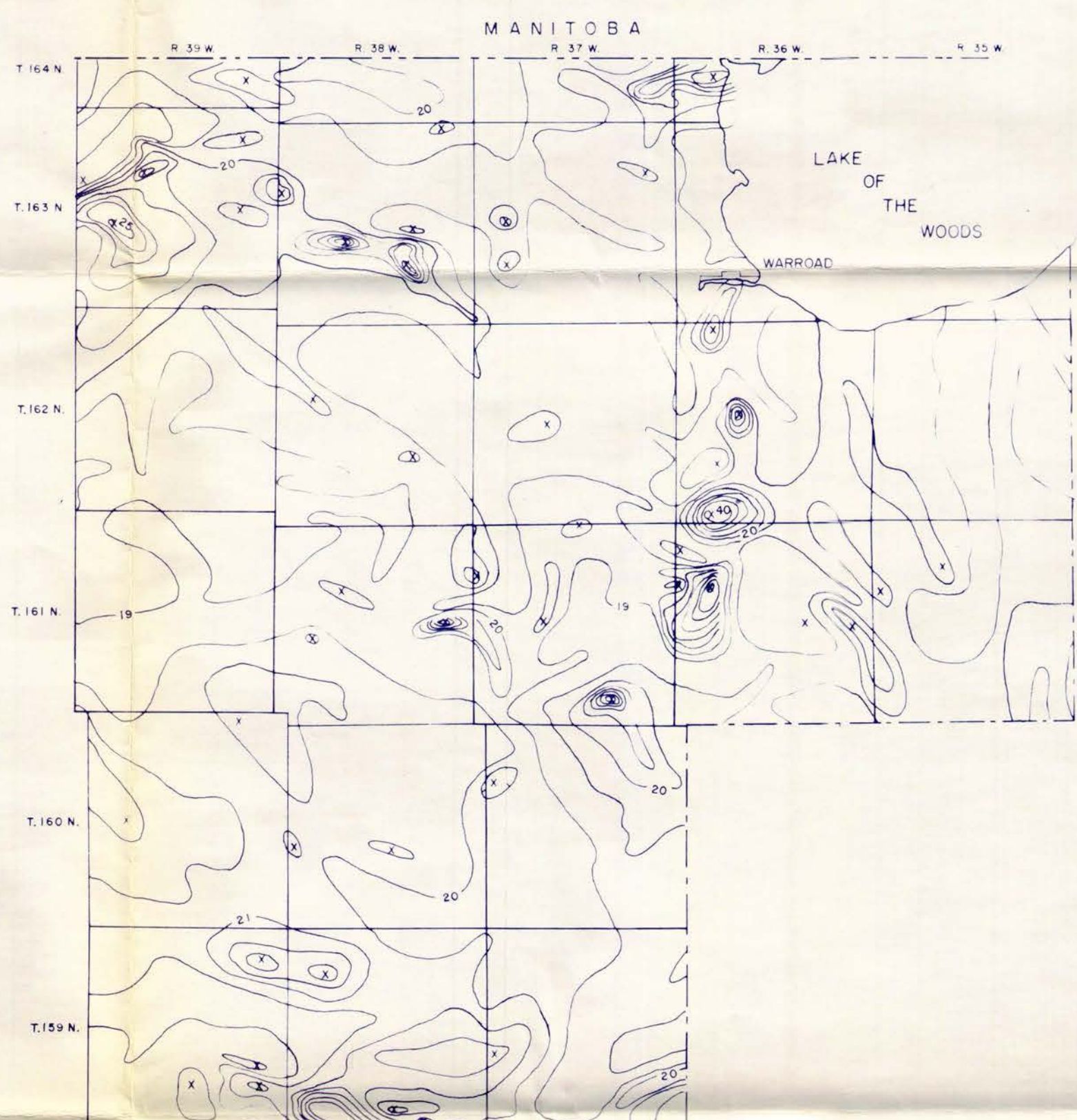


EXPLANATION

Gravity from McGinnis, Durfee and Ikola (1973) (Ref. 5)

- Gravity contours, 2 milligal contour interval; assumed density 2.67 grams per cubic centimeter
- Gravity station

AEROMAGNETICS



EXPLANATION

Aeromagnetics from Bath, Schwartz and Gilbert (1964) (Ref. 1).

- Magnetic contours showing total intensity magnetic field of earth in hundreds of gammas relative to arbitrary datum, hachured indicates closed areas of lower magnetic intensity.

x Measured maximum or minimum intensity within closed high or low

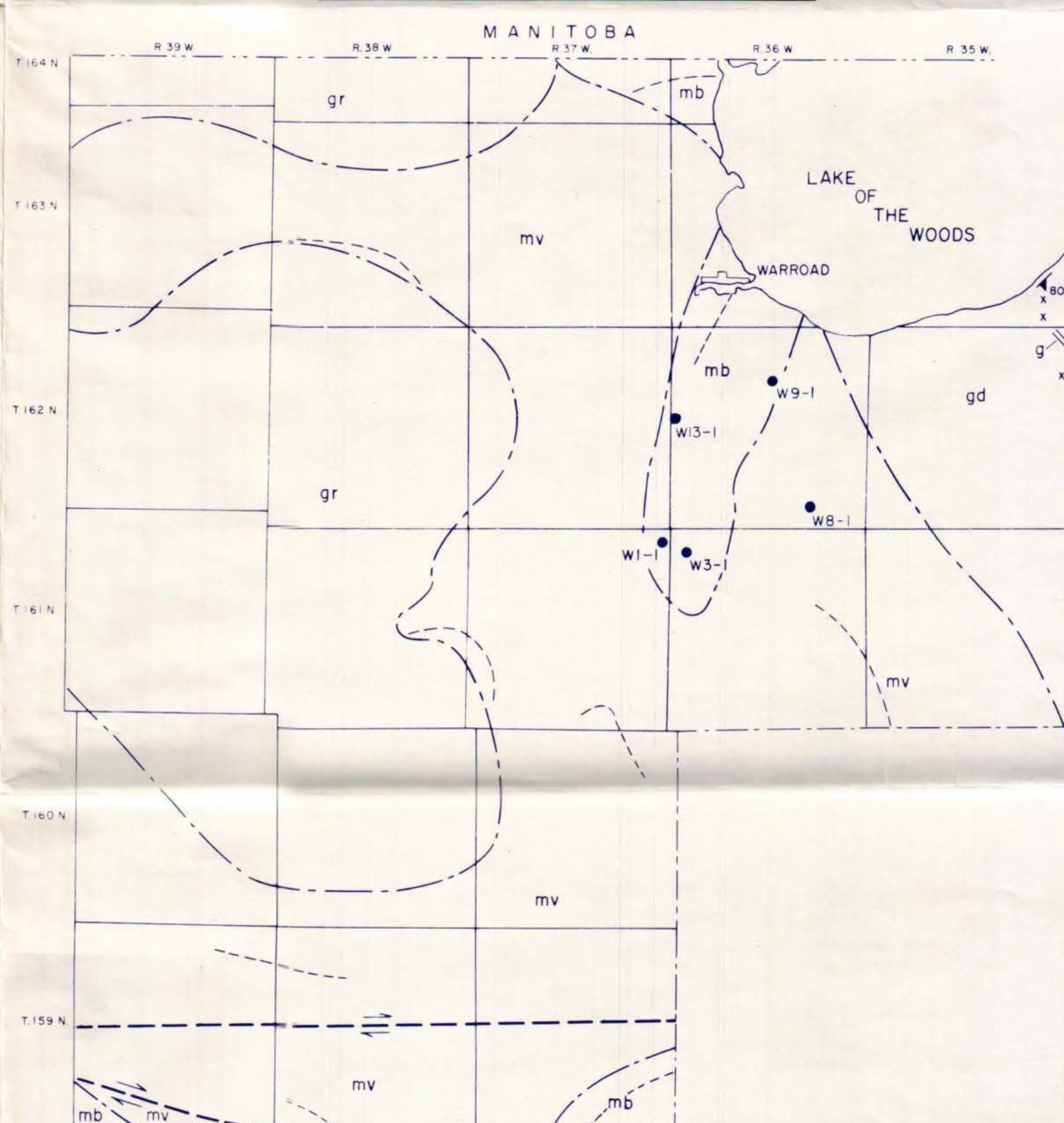
Total-intensity aeromagnetic data were obtained by flying north-south lines spaced one mile apart at an altitude of 900 to 1,100 feet east of Warroad and 500 feet west of Warroad. Bird was towed 75 feet below aircraft (Refs. 2 and 6).

For detailed maps (1:63,360) and profiles of aeromagnetic survey, see References 2 and 6.

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PRECAMBRIAN GEOLOGY



EXPLANATION

Geology from Sims and Ojakangas (1973) (Ref. 8) with modifications based on recent drilling.

- g Dike, diabasic gabbro and diorite having chilled margins

LOWER PRECAMBRIAN

- gr Granitic rocks, undivided (probably intermediate in composition)
- gd Granodiorite and related rocks

METAVOLCANIC ROCKS

- mb mv

mb- Dominantly basaltic lavas and associated synvolcanic rocks; includes some volcaniclastics; includes ultramafics south of Warroad

mv- Dominantly volcaniclastic rocks of both mafic and felsic compositions; includes basaltic lavas

Contact, inferred largely from aeromagnetic and gravity data

High angle fault, showing inferred horizontal movement, inferred largely from aeromagnetic and gravity data

Trend of airborne magnetic anomaly, from aeromagnetic map on this sheet and References 2 and 6

Strike and dip of foliation

x Rock Outcrop

w3-1 Vertical diamond drill hole, with hole number

Area covered by Quaternary deposits of peat, sand, clay and silt (Refs. 4 and 9). Probably Cretaceous rocks (clay, sand and lignite) occur in local depressions in Precambrian rocks (Ref. 2). Thickness of Quaternary-Cretaceous deposits generally less than 200 feet, often less than 100 feet (Ref. 7).

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1. Bath, G. D., Schwartz, G. M. and Gilbert, F. P., 1964, Aeromagnetic and Geologic Map of Northwestern Minnesota: Map GP-471, U. S. Geological Survey.
2. Books, K. G., Schwartz, G. M., Meuschke, J. L. and Dempsey, W. J., 1958, Aeromagnetic Map of Eastern Roseau County, Minnesota: Map GP-140, U. S. Geological Survey.
3. Division of Minerals, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Files.
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5. McGinnis, L., Durfee, G. and Ikola, R. J., Simple Bouguer Gravity Map of Minnesota - Roseau Sheet, Map M-12, Minnesota Geological Survey.
6. Meuschke, J. L., Books, K. G., Henderson, John R. Jr. and Schwartz, G. M., 1957, Aeromagnetic and Geologic Map of Northern Lake of the Woods and Northeastern Roseau Counties, Minnesota: Map GP-128, U. S. Geological Survey.
7. Mossler, John, 1973, Isopach Map of Unconsolidated Materials, Roseau Sheet, Minnesota: Open File Map, Minnesota Geological Survey.
8. Sims, P. K. and Ojakangas, R. W., 1973, Precambrian Geology of Roseau Sheet, Minnesota: Open File Map, Minnesota Geological Survey.
9. Winter, T. C., Maclay, R. W. and Pike, G. M., 1967, Water Resources of the Roseau River Watershed, Northwestern Minnesota: Atlas HA-241, U. S. Geological Survey.

Base for maps on this sheet from U. S. Geological Survey, Roseau 1:250,000 topographic map.

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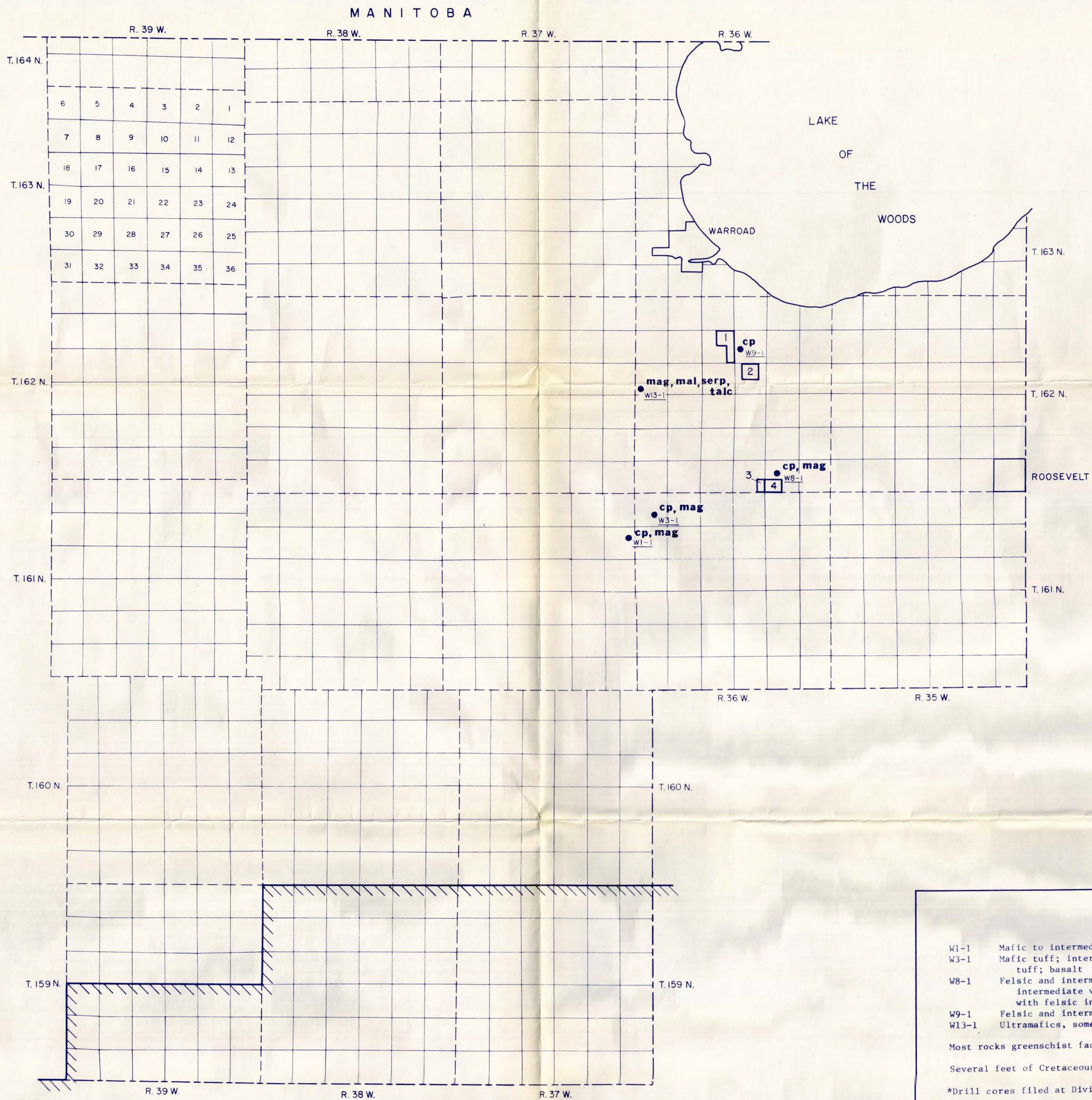
MINERAL COMPILATION OF EASTERN
ROSEAU COUNTY

By D. G. Meineke and W. H. Listerud
D. G. Meineke, Supervisor of Minerals Exploration



1978

MAP 143
SHEET 1 of 2



MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

cp - Chalcopyrite mal - Malachite
mag - Magnetite talc - Talc
serp - Serpentine

EXPLANATION

- Boundary of area offered by the State of Minnesota for Cu-Ni leasing. No Cu-Ni leases have been issued within this boundary. Terminated Cu-Ni leases shown were negotiated outside this boundary by request.
- Terminated State of Minnesota Cu-Ni lease - number identifies lease in "data" table.
- Vertical diamond drill hole.

Base for map on this sheet from Minnesota Department of Transportation 1:125,000 general highway map, and U. S. Geological Survey, Swift and Warroad SE 1:24,000 topographic maps.

DATA FROM TERMINATED STATE Cu-Ni LEASES FILED AT THE DIVISION OF MINERALS, HIBBING, MINNESOTA

MAP INDEX NUMBER	MINING COMPANY	GROUND MAGNETICS	INDUCED POLARIZATION	STATE LEASE NUMBER	YEAR LEASED
1	Humble Oil & Refining Co.		.71 . . .	.CN-7836-N.	. 1971
2	Humble Oil & Refining Co.		.No . . .	.CN-7836-N.	. 1971
3	Humble Oil & Refining Co.		.Data . . .	.CN-7837-N.	. 1971
4	Humble Oil & Refining Co.		.71 . . .	.CN-7837-N.	. 1971

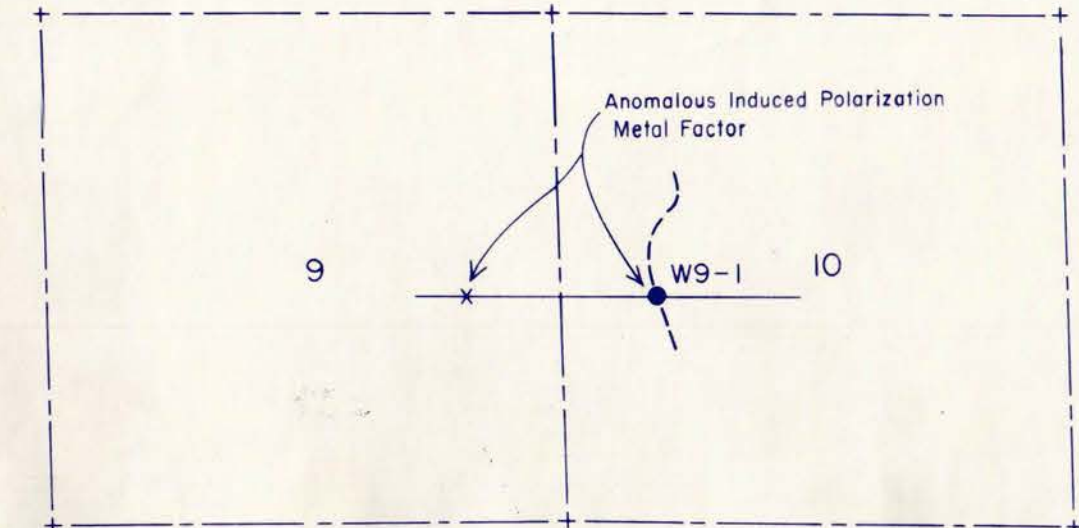
Year indicates date survey was conducted.

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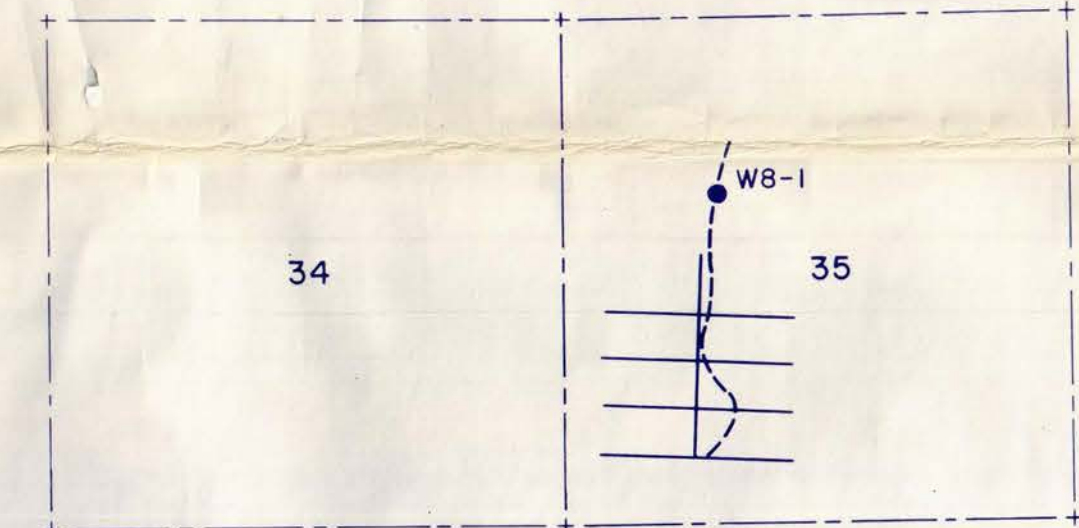
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GROUND GEOPHYSICS

SECTIONS 9 & 10 - T.162 N. - R.36 W.



SECTIONS 34 & 35 - T.162 N. - R.36 W.



Geophysical grid

Trend of magnetic anomaly



SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLES*

- W1-1 Mafic to intermediate volcanics; basalt; felsic volcanics; diabase
- W3-1 Mafic tuff; intermediate volcanics; mafic volcanics; intermediate tuff; basalt
- W8-1 Felsic and intermediate tuff; 15 feet of magnetite-rich rock; mafic tuff; intermediate volcanics; fragmental felsic and intermediate tuff, with felsic intrusive
- W9-1 Felsic and intermediate volcanics; intermediate tuff
- W13-1 Ultramafics, some serpentinized and fragmental

Most rocks greenschist facies or higher grade metamorphism.

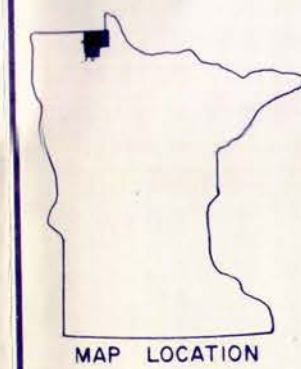
Several feet of Cretaceous weathering occurs in the tops of most diamond drill holes.

*Drill cores filed at Division of Minerals - Drill Core Library, Hibbing, Minnesota.

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