GM 12458

SUMMARY REPORT

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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

Summary Report

January, 1962

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
SERVICE DE LA
DOCUMENTATION TECHNIQUE
Date: 23 Oct 62
No GM-12458

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JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

Summary Report
January, 1962

INTRODUCTION

This report is a consolidation of the different reports that have been prepared on the Jubilee properties up to January 1, 1962. It covers the 13 iron ore prospects that the company has acquired in the Wabush-Mount Wright-Mount Reed area of New Quebec. The information contained herein is based on detailed reports available at the company's office.

LOCATION

The 13 properties are distributed within a roughly ellipsoidal area, the center of which is located at Longitude 67 degrees 38' W. and Latitude 52 degrees 27' N. This point lies 164 miles north-northwest of Seven Islands, Quebec, which is the active tidewater shipping point on the St. Lawrence River for the iron production of Iron Ore Company of Canada. The major axis of the ellipse in which the iron prospects are distributed has a general north-northeast trend. It begins at the Javelin Lake prospect, eight miles southwest of the Wabush Lake iron deposit of Wabush Iron Co. (Pickands Mather et al) and continues southward, a distance of approximately 74 miles to a point 13 miles northeast of the Lake Jeannine iron deposit of Quebec Cartier Mining Co. (U.S. Steel).

TRANSPORTATION

At present, the only means of access to the Jubilee iron properties is by float or ski-equipped aircraft or helicopter. Three bases are available for servicing field parties with aircraft and supplies:

1) Wabush Lake - 40 to 60 miles east of the properties at the terminus of the recently completed Wabush Lake Railway. Railway transportation from Seven Islands is available for heavy supplies and the area is served daily by scheduled airline flights from Montreal and Seven Islands. Field supplies are available locally.

2) Gagnon, Quebec - 40 to 60 miles south of the properties at the terminus of the Quebec Cartier Railway. Railroad transportation from Port Cartier is available for heavy supplies. The town is served by daily airline flights from Montreal and Seven Islands. Field supplies are available locally.

3) Seven Islands, Quebec - 140 to 170 miles south of the properties. This is a major supply and service center for the area and all necessary supplies can be obtained here. Shipments by rail from Seven Islands to Wabush and Gagnon have materially reduced exploration costs.

Gagnon, Quebec and Wabush Lake, Labrador have been the bases used for field operations during the past two years.

Field radios have been used up to the present for communications; however, within the last year a Bell "Radio-telephone hookup" has been established which makes available regular telephone services to mining, exploration and development projects in the area at reasonable cost.

FUTURE TRANSPORTATION

1) Wabush Lake Railway Company -

This railway has recently been completed from Mile 224 on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador line to the Wabush Iron deposits, a distance of 40 miles westward. This railway, and the connecting Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway are common carriers.

2) Cartier Railway Company - (Subsidiary of Quebec Cartier Mining Co.)

This railroad is completed and in operation from Port Cartier on the St. Lawrence River to the Lake Jeannine Iron deposit of Quebec Cartier Mining Co., at Gagnon, Quebec, a distance of 190 miles. Present plans call for the extension of this line to the Mount Wright Iron deposit, some 70 miles northward.

The Wabush Lake Railway ends at a point approximately 40 miles from the northern part of the property area. The northern terminus of Cartier Railway will be but 13 miles from the southern part of the property area. On completion of these railways, all 13 prospects will be within 40 miles of an operating railway. When the Cartier Railway is completed to Mount Wright, all properties except one (Georget Lake group which is 30 miles distant from the proposed line of Cartier Railway) will be at a maximum distance of 15 miles from rail transportation. This will be a distinct economic advantage from the viewpoint of possible future production, as it would eliminate the heavy expenditures required for lengthy rail construction in the marketing of iron ore concentrates from any of the properties.

HISTORY

A great deal has been written about the iron ore deposits of Labrador and New Quebec. A brief recapitulation is given here, showing the major events. This summary emphasizes the favorable situation which Jubilee now holds in this area which, in a very few years, has developed into one of the world's major sources of iron ore:

1893-94 - Dr. A. P. Low of the Geological Survey of Canada made his epic voyage which outlined the northwestern portion of the geologic unit known as the "Labrador Trough" which contains the iron deposits of present economic interest.

1917 - Reuben Daigle, a prospector of Porcupine fame, in this and subsequent years, made several expeditions northward into the Labrador Peninsula.

1929 - New Quebec Company formed, discovered iron ore at Ruth Lake in Labrador, but could not obtain title from Newfoundland.

1933 - Syndicate headed by a Mr. Bondurant investigated alleged gold discoveries by Daigle in Wabush Lake area. This group was the first to report iron formation in the area.

1936-42 - Labrador Mining and Exploration Co. formed; discoveries of direct shipping ore made in the Knob Lake area.

1942-50 - In 1942 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., in association with The M. A. Hanna interests, took control of Labrador and New Quebec concessions. Period of discovery and drilling of iron ore deposits.

1947-48 - United Dominion Mining Co. discovered large deposit of concentrating ore in Mount Wright area, but later dropped ground.

1949 - Large deposits of concentrating ore discovered west of Wabush Lake by Labrador Mining and Exploration Co.

1950 - Iron Ore Co. of Canada formed to bring iron ore deposits of Knob Lake area into production, construction of Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company begun.

1952 - Nalco given concessions in Labrador; took over area in which deposit of concentrating ore found at Wabush Lake.

1953 - Aeromagnetic surveys by U. S. Steel (Quebec Cartier Mining Co.) led to discovery of Mount Reed and Lac Jeannine deposits of concentrating ore. Canadian Javelin acquired the Nalco concessions in the Wabush Lake area.

1954 - First production of direct shipping iron ore from the Knob Lake area of Labrador and New Quebec.

1956 - Group headed by Pickands Mather and Co. formed Wabush Iron Co. and Wabush Railway Co. to bring deposit of concentrating ore of Canadian Javelin Limited into production.

1957 - Iron Ore Co. of Canada began detailed investigation of deposits of concentrating ore.

1958 - Quebec Cartier Mining Co. began construction of railroad to Lake Jeannine deposit. Iron Ore Co. of Canada and Wabush Iron Company began construction of pilot plants in Wabush Lake area. Wabush

Lake Railway began construction of railroad to Wabush Lake deposit.

1956-58 - Jubilee Iron Corporation acquired properties in Wabush Lake-Mount Wright-Mount Reed areas.

1960 - Pilot plants of Iron Ore Co. of Canada and Wabush Iron Company completed and in operation. Wabush Lake Railway also completed. Railroad of Quebec Cartier Mining completed to Lake Jeannine. Wabush Lake Railway completed and in operation serving Wabush and Carol projects. Wabush pilot plant shipped first iron ore concentrates for commercial tests.

1961 - First production Quebec Cartier - Lac Jeannine project; capacity 8,000,000 tons per year.

Major construction of Iron Ore Co. of Canada's Carol project underway at Wabush Lake; capacity 7,000,000 tons; completion 1962 - 1963.

Major construction of Wabush Mines project started on the Canadian Javelin Wabush property; capacity 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons; completion 1963 - 1964.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area containing Jubilee properties lies within the Canadian Shield. The surface is rolling and irregular with numerous hummocks of rock and glacial debris. The land is dotted by many lakes, some large and many small. The streams are well incised into the land, often with marked deep valleys

having steep slopes. The general elevation is 1,750 feet above sea level, the local relief being 300 to 500 feet. Mount Wright and the hills to the west of Wabush Lake (Wapussakatoo Mountains) form very marked topographic features. The area is generally well forested. It is drained by the Moisie, Marguerite and Manicouagan river systems.

GEOLOGY

a) Direct-shipping ore -

The geological map of Canada published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, and the geological map of New Quebec, published by the Department of Mines, Quebec, show an area of late Precambrian rocks which begins in the area just south of Hudson Strait and continues southward uninterruptedly in arcuate form to beyond the southwest end of Wabush Lake, a distance of 500 miles. From this point it breaks up into a great number of discontinuous and irregular lenses, which have been found as far south as the Mount Reed area, a distance of approximately 100 additional miles.

This lithological unit is known as the "Labrador Trough". It consists of sediments and volcanics which rest upon the plicated and upturned edges of the ancient gneisses. These rocks contain "iron formation" which constitutes the locus of the deposits of direct-shipping iron ore found in the Knob Lake area, which are now being mined by Iron Ore Company of Canada.

b) Concentrating Ore - Metamorphosed Iron Formation -

The rocks of the Labrador Trough where the deposits of direct-shipping ore occur are comparatively unmetamorphosed from Knob Lake

northward and similarly southward to a point about 20 miles north of Wabush Lake; southward beyond this point the Labrador Trough has been regionally metamorphosed and northwest of Wabush Lake is broken up into the aforementioned discontinuous bands of iron formation. The only recognizable units are the iron formation, quartzite and crystalline dolomite (marble), the metamorphic equivalent of the shales being for the most part indistinguishable from the older gneiss complex.

There are also well developed silicate and carbonate facies of the iron formation. These do not hold any present economic interest, but are indicative of the possible presence of the oxide facies.

The metamorphosed iron formation is a foliated quartz-hematite-magnetite rock, containing 30% to 35% iron. The hematite is either in the platy form--specularite--or granular. The magnetite is finer grained. This material is particularly well suited to concentration because of the ease of grinding and the comparatively coarse size at which the material can be liberated. By treatment, the iron minerals are recovered and a product containing from 65% to 69% iron can be produced, which is relatively free from impurities. This product is most desirable for the blast furnace as it increases the yield of pig iron. These all-important factors have been responsible for the development of the Wabush Lake and Mount Reed areas. Similar deposits are now held by several companies in the Mount Wright area.

c) Government Publications on Area of Concentrating Ore -

1. Geological Survey of Canada

Map 6-1959, by geologists S. Duffel and R. A. Roach, entitled "Mount Wright, Quebec-Newfoundland", on a scale of one inch to 4 miles, covers the area from West of Wabush Lake through Mount Wright to a point just north of Mount Reed. Many of the deposits of concentrating ore are located in this area. The character and distribution of the iron formation are given on the map.

2. Quebec Department of Mines

P. R. No. 377, by L. S. Phillips, 1958, on a scale of one mile to one inch covers in detail the Tuttle Lake area.

P. R. No. 380, by Daniel L. Murphy, 1959, on the same scale covers an area immediately to the east called Mount Wright area.

P. R. No. 401, by L. S. Phillips, 1959, on a scale of one mile to one inch covers Peppler Lake area (East Half) located directly south of Tuttle Lake area (Cf. supra).

The accompanying map includes Property 3 (Group No. 511 - Peppler Lake North), the location of which is shown on the map forming part of schedule "A" attached. The Quebec Department map lists Jubilee Iron Corporation as holder of this claim group in the area, tied to a group held by Quebec Cartier Mining Co. An insert on the margin of this provincial map on a scale of 2,000 feet to one inch indicates the presence of a band of magnetite - specularite on the northern group. This is mineralogically the concentrating ore of the area.

Almost all the properties held by Jubilee Iron Corporation are covered by the aforementioned federal and provincial maps, which show the favorable geological setting for the occurrence of concentrating ore.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Jubilee Iron Corporation, as of January 31, 1962, held 13 properties or claim groups consisting of 319 claims, a total of approximately 12,760 acres or 19.8 square miles. Of the 13 groups held, 10 are in close proximity and, in several cases, tied to ground staked by Quebec Cartier Mining Co.

Schedule "A" to this report contains a detailed list and map of each of the Jubilee property holdings.

Schedule "B" to this report contains two maps showing (1) the general location of the holdings and (2) their location within the Mount Wright-Mount Reed-Wabush area.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The basis of acquisition of the Jubilee properties was the presence of airborne and ground magnetic anomalies which usually indicate the presence of iron formation. A total of 6,000 line miles of aero-magnetic survey has been conducted by the company within an area bounded roughly by Latitudes 51 degrees 55' N and 52 degrees 55' N and Longitudes 67 degrees 05' W and 68 degrees 15' W. The area covered by this survey was some 6,000 square miles. The survey was made using a helicopter, flying at an elevation of 100 feet above the ground.

In addition to the above, ground magnetometer and geological mapping was done to confirm that the area to be acquired was favorable for the occurrence of iron formation. The main objective was, however, to locate and acquire the ground covering the magnetic anomalies found by the aerial magnetic survey.

Additional geological mapping, magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling has been done on all the properties, following their acquisition. Diamond drilling has been concentrated on the O'Keefe and Star Lake properties, where substantial bodies of concentrating-type iron ore has been outlined. Limited drilling on eight other properties has been done to obtain initial subsurface information.

A summary of results of the work on each property is presented under the description of the property. Concentration tests made on some of the iron-bearing material have also been made and have been similarly treated.

O'Keefe Lake Property - No. 4, 77 Claims -

Detailed ground magnetics and geological mapping have been conducted in the area northwest of O'Keefe Lake and to the east where the formation was found to be folded into a syncline pitching east. Three outcrops were located. There is no doubt that the outcrop material is the typical coarse specular hematite (concentrating iron ore) of the area.

A total of 4,944 feet of diamond drilling has been done on this anomalous area northwest of O'Keefe Lake. Eighteen holes, over a strike length of 9,000 feet along the limbs of the synclinal structure, have outlined in excess of 24,000,000 tons grading 35.2% iron to a depth of less than 350 feet. Geological

studies indicate that this body extends to greater depths, however, this extension has not yet been confirmed by diamond drilling.

Open pit mining of this body, as presently outlined, would require moving about 1.25 tons of waste for each ton of ore recovered.

Samples of this ore, from surface outcrops, were forwarded to the Quebec Department of Mines for analysis. They yielded the following results:

% Fe	% Mn	% P	% S
29.16	0.08	None	Trace
51.66	0.10	"	None

A three-ton composite sample from three outcrops was forwarded to Aerofall Mills Limited. It was ground to -20 mesh and the product was sent to Humphrey Engineering Co., Denver, Colorado, for separation. It was found that a product could be made analyzing 67.44% iron and 3.44% silica with a concentration ratio of 2.24 with a 45% weight recovery. A commercial plant, using a finer grind would, in all probability, improve the ratio of concentration.

This body of ore lies less than two miles from the Star Lake body, described in the following section and ore from both bodies would probably be treated in one plant. Plan and sections of this body are shown on maps in Schedule "C" to this report.

Star Lake Property - No. 7, 42 Claims -

Detailed magnetometer mapping was conducted on the iron formation over a length in excess of 18,000 feet. Outcrops were also mapped and are

shown on geological maps of the same area.

Eighteen diamond drill holes, totalling 6,824 feet, were drilled in the anomalous area and have outlined a body of quartz specularite iron ore, having the form of a distorted synclinal folded structure, having a length of over 18,000 feet, as shown on the plan map and sections in Schedule "D" of this report.

The figures given below, for indicated ore tonnages, are based on the present information obtained from magnetometer surveys, geological mapping and the eighteen diamond drill holes.

In excess of 100,000,000 long tons of open pit crude ore, to a depth of 300 feet, is indicated. An additional 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons of open pit ore above 450 feet can be inferred from geological studies, which suggest the extension of the ore body to depth.

This tonnage, of about 150,000,000 tons, could be available for open pit mining at a waste to ore ratio of 1.3 tons of waste for each ton of ore mined.

Samples taken from drill core, over 20 foot intervals, indicate an overall grade of 32.96% iron. This material is the typical coarse-grained quartz specular hematite crude ore similar to that being developed in the area. Analysis and mineralogical studies indicate the absence of harmful impurities.

Hole number 11 penetrated the ore body at a depth of 812 feet, indicating depth extensions and the possibility that much larger tonnages may become available through further exploration at depth.

The two bodies of iron ore outlined on the Star Lake and O'Keefe Lake properties, when considered for development, might reasonably be expected to

supply a concentrating plant having a capacity of 3,000,000 tons of high-grade specular hematite concentrates with raw ore from open pit mines for 25 years. Additional closely spaced drilling and metallurgical tests are required to confirm this preliminary estimate of the potential of these two deposits.

Javelin Lake Property - No. 1, 18 Claims -

There are two anomalies on the property, one 500 feet wide and 4,400 feet long and a second 2,000 feet wide and 5,000 feet long. There are no outcrops. Two short diamond drill holes, drilled in 1961 in the anomalous area, failed to intersect iron formation of a type suitable for concentration.

Simone Lake Property - No. 2, 22 Claims -

This property has been surveyed by ground magnetometer. There are two magnetic anomalies on the property; one consists of two anomalous bands 80 feet wide and 7,500 feet long, the other is 7,500 feet in length and of unknown width.

Samples of iron formation, taken from test pits, analyzed 35.15% iron. Magnetic concentration tests on samples of similar material, after grinding to -200 mesh, yielded a product with an analysis of 66.02% iron and 5.38% silica, with no harmful impurities. The concentration ratio was 2.37 to 1.

Three diamond drill holes, drilled in the anomalous area to depths of less than 100 feet, intersected lenses of quartz magnetite iron formation assaying between 25% and 30% iron in the sections sampled. Further drilling will be necessary on these anomalies to determine the thickness, grade and extent of this quartz magnetite material.

Peppler Lake Property - No. 3, 5 Claims -

This property covers the extension of an anomaly covering a synclinal structure on adjoining Quebec Cartier ground. Two anomalous bands are indicated, having lengths of 3,000 feet, one 200 feet wide and the other 300 feet wide. The anomalous area is covered by overburden and diamond drilling will be required to obtain geological information on the underlying formation.

Purdy Lake Property - No. 5, 17 Claims -

This property covers a continuation of the O'Keefe Lake anomaly, lying between the O'Keefe Lake property and the Audrea Lake property. One shallow diamond drill hole, in the anomalous area, intersected 45 feet of quartz specular iron formation from which core samples analyzed 40.6% iron. Further drilling is required to trace the iron formation on this property.

Audrea Lake Property - No. 6, 26 Claims -

This group has been covered by ground magnetics and geological mapping. Although there is a scarcity of outcrops, the indicated length of iron formation on these claims is 12,000', while the width varies from 50' - 150' (greater in places). The character of the anomaly is shown by the presence of intermittent outcrops of quartz-specular hematite.

Two short diamond drill holes were drilled in 1961 to obtain subsurface information on secondary anomalies some distance from the main anomaly. These holes intersected a magnetite-bearing gneiss. Further drilling following the main anomaly is required to outline the extent of the quartz-specular hematite material found in the iron formation outcrop.

Harvey Lake Property - No. 8, 26 Claims -

This property covers five parallel magnetic anomalies associated with a folded area of iron formation. Geological mapping and the magnetic survey indicate widths of from 50 to 200 feet of iron formation. Two shallow diamond drill holes, drilled in 1961, gave the first subsurface information on the property. One hole gave an intersection showing quartz-specular hematite material and the second an intersection of quartz magnetite material. Further drilling of the anomalous area is required to determine the extent, character and grade of the underlying iron formation.

North Lake Property - No. 9, 9 Claims -

This property covers an anomaly associated with an intricately folded structure. Detailed geological and magnetic surveys suggest the presence of magnetite iron formation of unknown thickness within the anomalous area. Diamond drilling will be required to determine the extent and character of this iron formation.

Otto-Georgette Property - No. 10, 15 Claims -

Ground magnetic and geological work have been done on this property. Quartz-specular iron formation outcrops are found within a wider anomalous zone. Detailed surface work is required before drilling is considered.

Cotton Ball-Cassè Lake Property - No. 11, 21 Claims -

Two magnetic anomalies have been found on this property, one 2,400 feet long and one 2,000 feet long.

One shallow diamond drill hole, on the first anomaly drilled in 1961,

intersected 70 feet of quartz magnetite iron formation from which samples analyzed showed 33.17% iron. Further drilling is required.

Claire Lake Property - No. 12, 29 Claims -

Magnetic surveys and geological mapping have indicated a length of over 5,000 feet of iron formation on this property. Two shallow diamond drill holes were drilled in 1961. One failed to penetrate the overburden and the second intersected silicate iron formation of a type unsuitable for beneficiation.

Sneak Lake Property - No. 13, 12 Claims -

This property covers an aerial and ground magnetic anomaly some three miles long. There has been little work done on the property beyond the initial magnetic survey and reconnaissance geological mapping done along with that survey. Detailed surface surveys and mapping are required to give further information.

SUMMARY

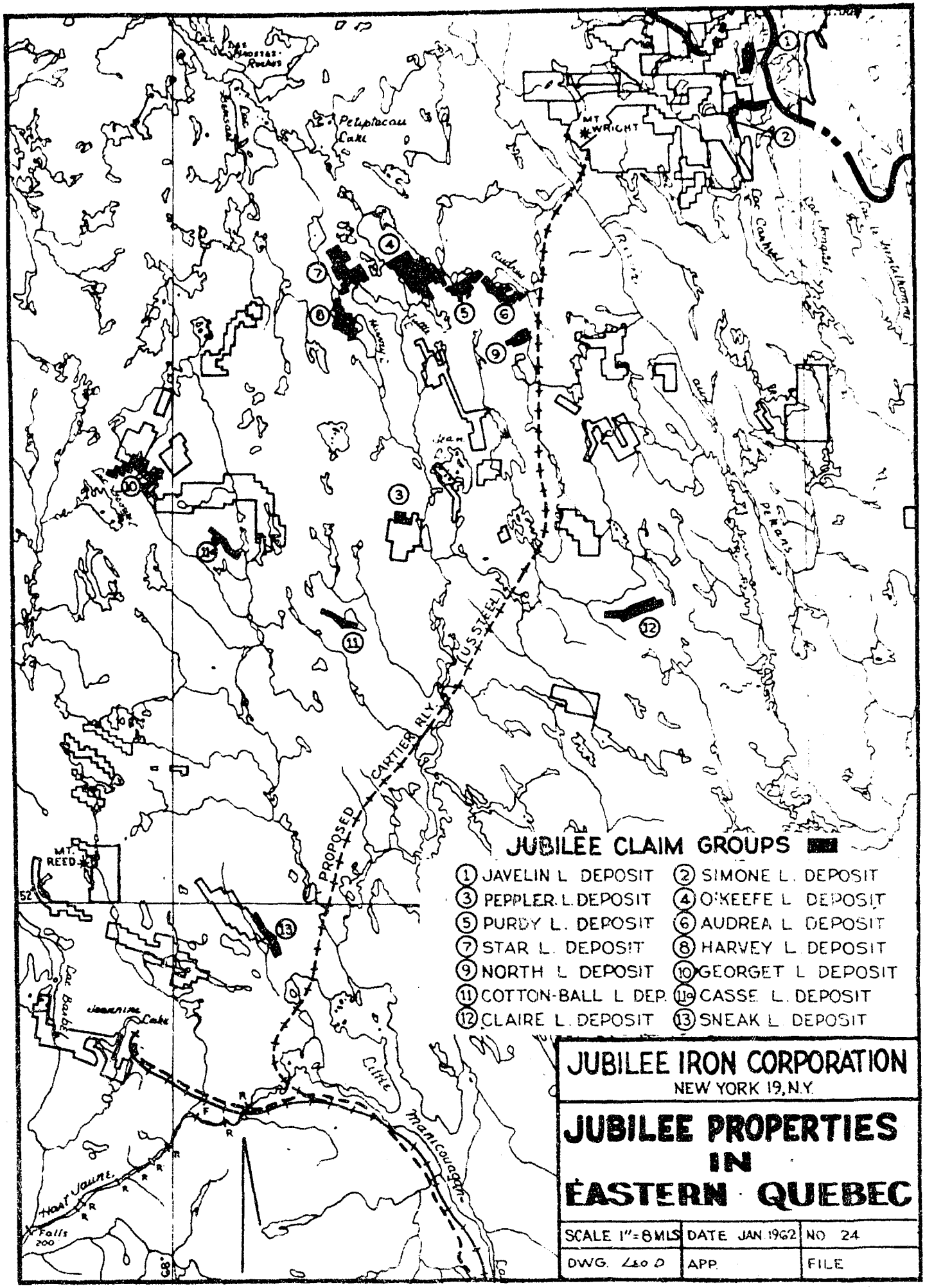
The individual properties have been described on the basis of the data available. They were chosen within an area favorable geologically for the occurrence of concentrating-type iron ores, generally on the basis of ground and aeromagnetic surveys.

Diamond drilling has outlined two bodies of quartz-specular hematite ore on the Star and O'Keefe properties. This ore is typical of the ore being developed in the area and on the basis of present information might be expected, when fully developed, to supply 175,000,000 tons of raw ore to a concentrating

plant producing 3,000,000 tons of concentrates annually for 25 years. These bodies are ready for detailed development and engineering leading to production.

The remaining eleven properties, held by Jubilee in this area, require further exploration before the extent, type and grade of iron formation found within the anomalous areas, which led to their acquisition, can be determined.

Dated: January, 1962.



JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

JUBILEE PROPERTIES IN EASTERN QUEBEC

SCALE 1"=8 MLS	DATE JAN 1962	NO 24
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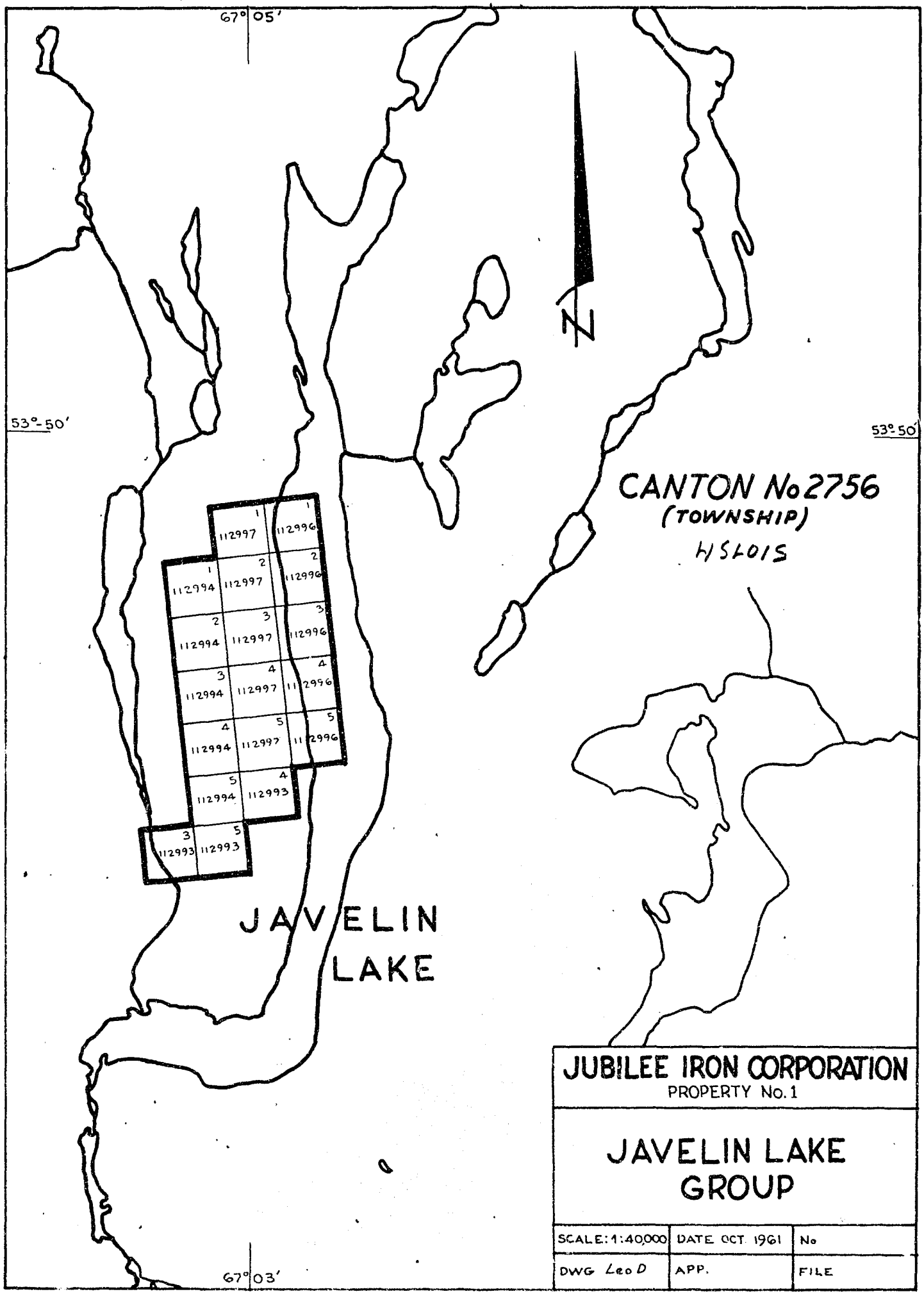
SCHEDULE A

JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

Summary of Property Holdings
Saguenay County, Quebec

Development License Numbers
As Shown on Maps of Properties

		No. of Claims
1.	Javelin Lake Property	18
2.	Simone Lake Property	22
3.	Peppler Lake Property	5
4.	O'Keefe Lake Property	77
5.	Purdy Lake Property (see O'Keefe map)	17
6.	Audrea Lake Property	26
7.	Star Lake Property	42
8.	Harvey Lake Property	26
9.	North Lake Property	9
10.	Otto-Georgette Lake Property	15
11.	Cotton Ball-Cassé Lake Property	21
12.	Claire Lake Property	29
13.	Sneak Lake Property	12
	TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS	319



JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No. 1

JAVELIN LAKE GROUP

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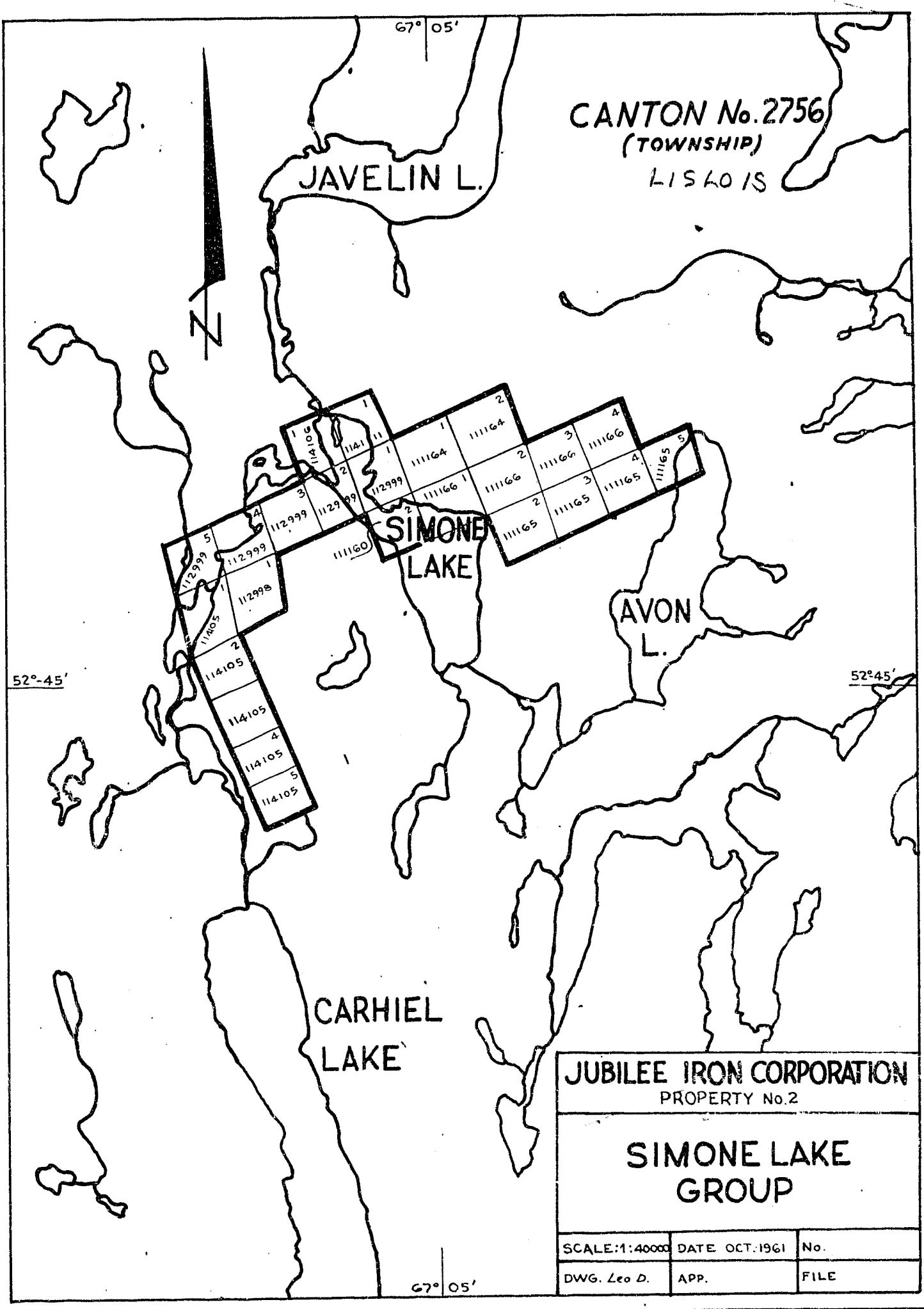
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CANTON No. 2756
(TOWNSHIP)
LISGO IS
JAVELIN L.
N
SIMONE LAKE
AVON L.
52°-45'
52°45'
CARHIEL LAKE
67° 05'
JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No. 2
SIMONE LAKE GROUP
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DATE OCT. 1961
No.
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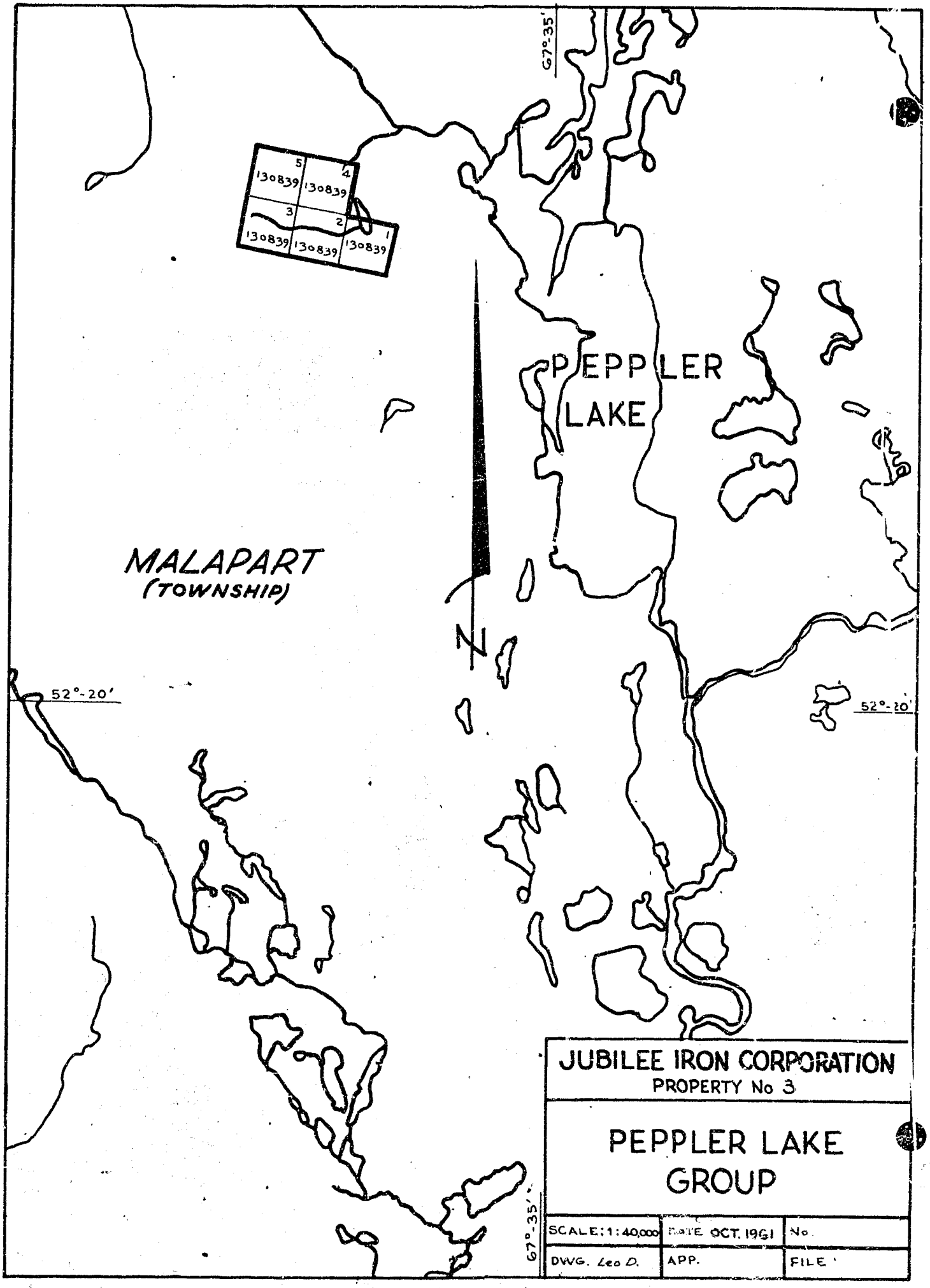

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PROPERTY No 3

PEPPLER LAKE GROUP

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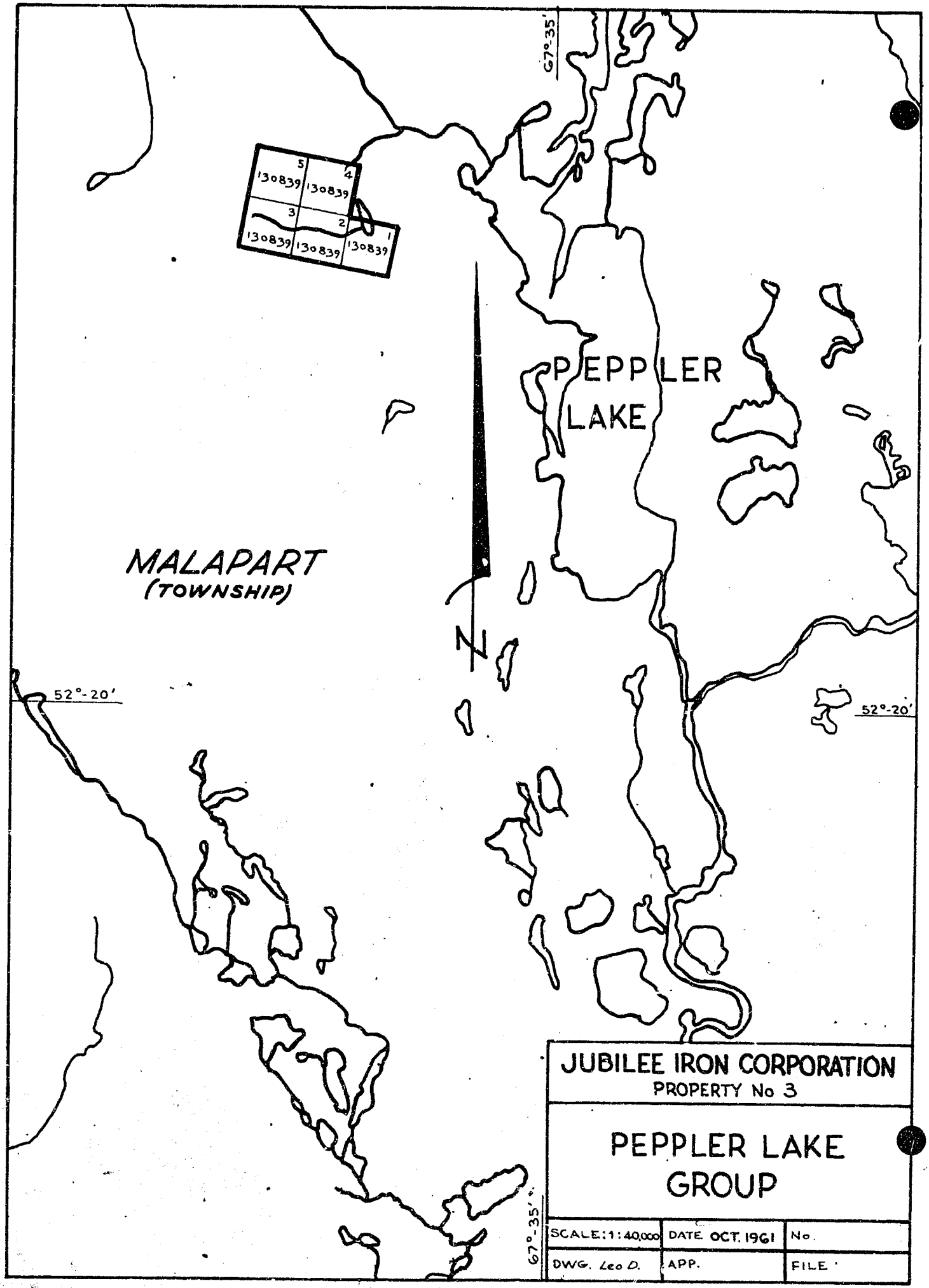

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PEPPLER LAKE GROUP

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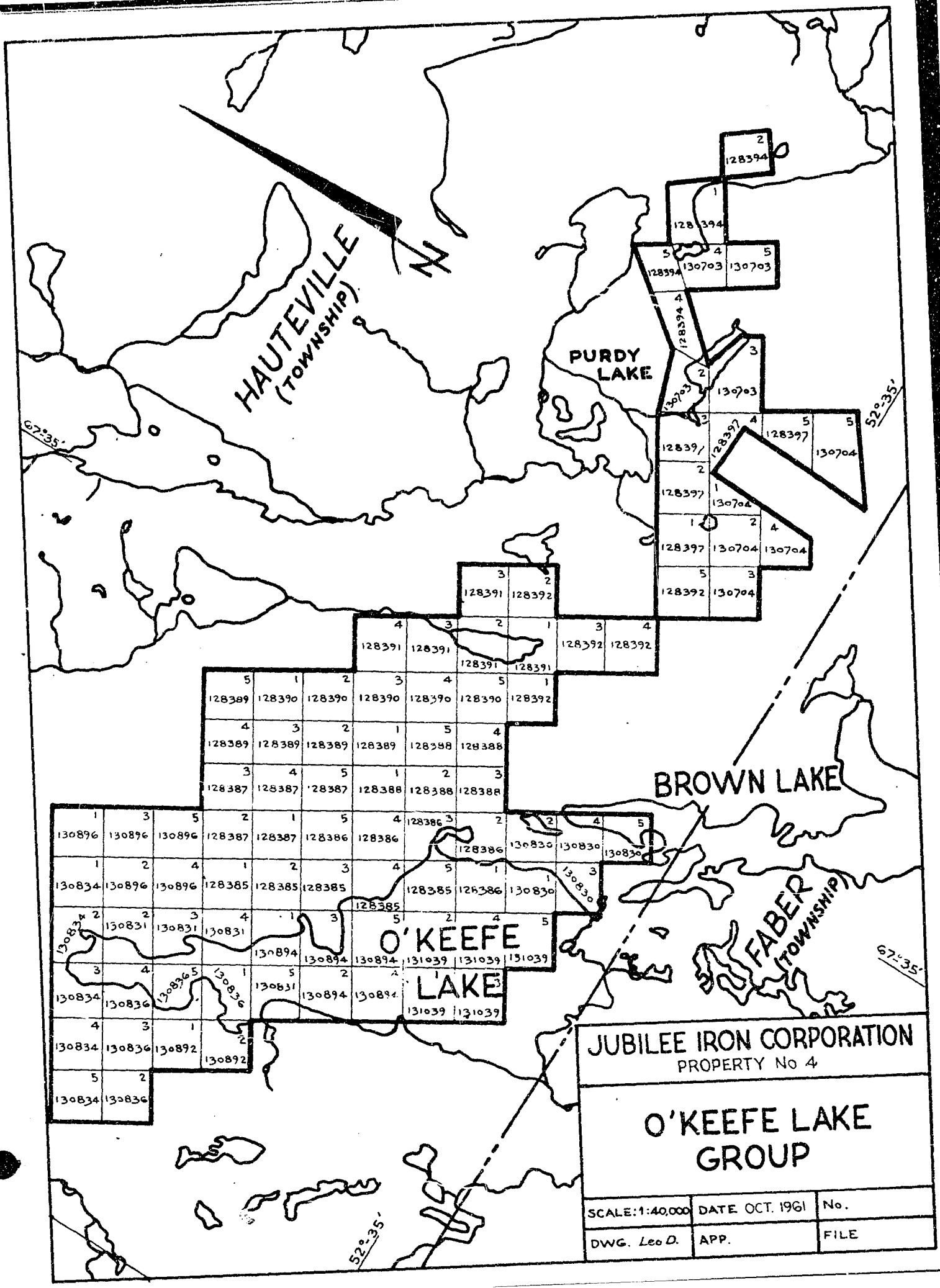

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PROPERTY No 4

O'KEEFE LAKE GROUP

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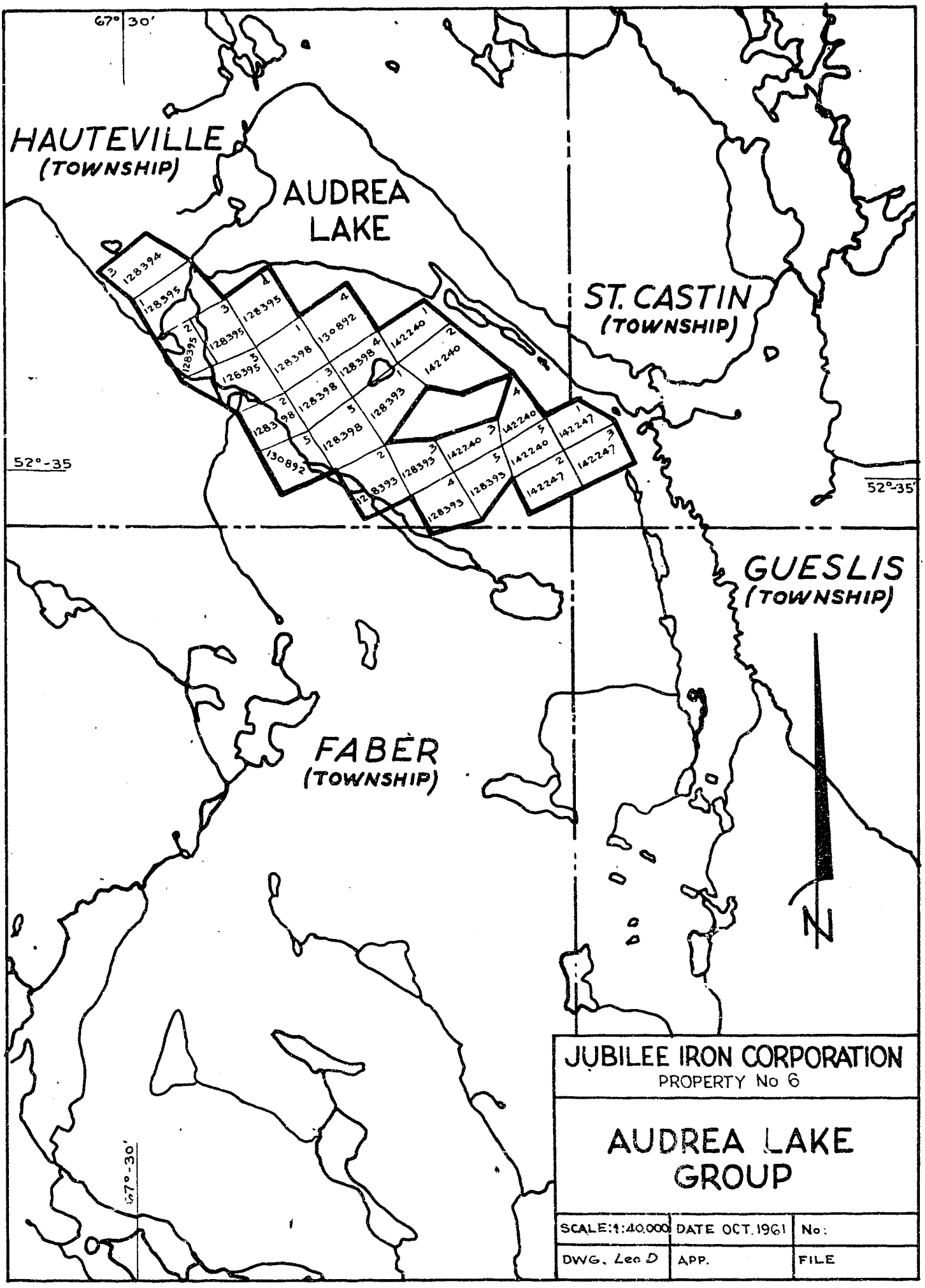
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(TOWNSHIP)
AUDREA
LAKE
ST. CASTIN
(TOWNSHIP)
52°-35'
GUESLIS
(TOWNSHIP)
FABER
(TOWNSHIP)
N
JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No 6
AUDREA LAKE
GROUP
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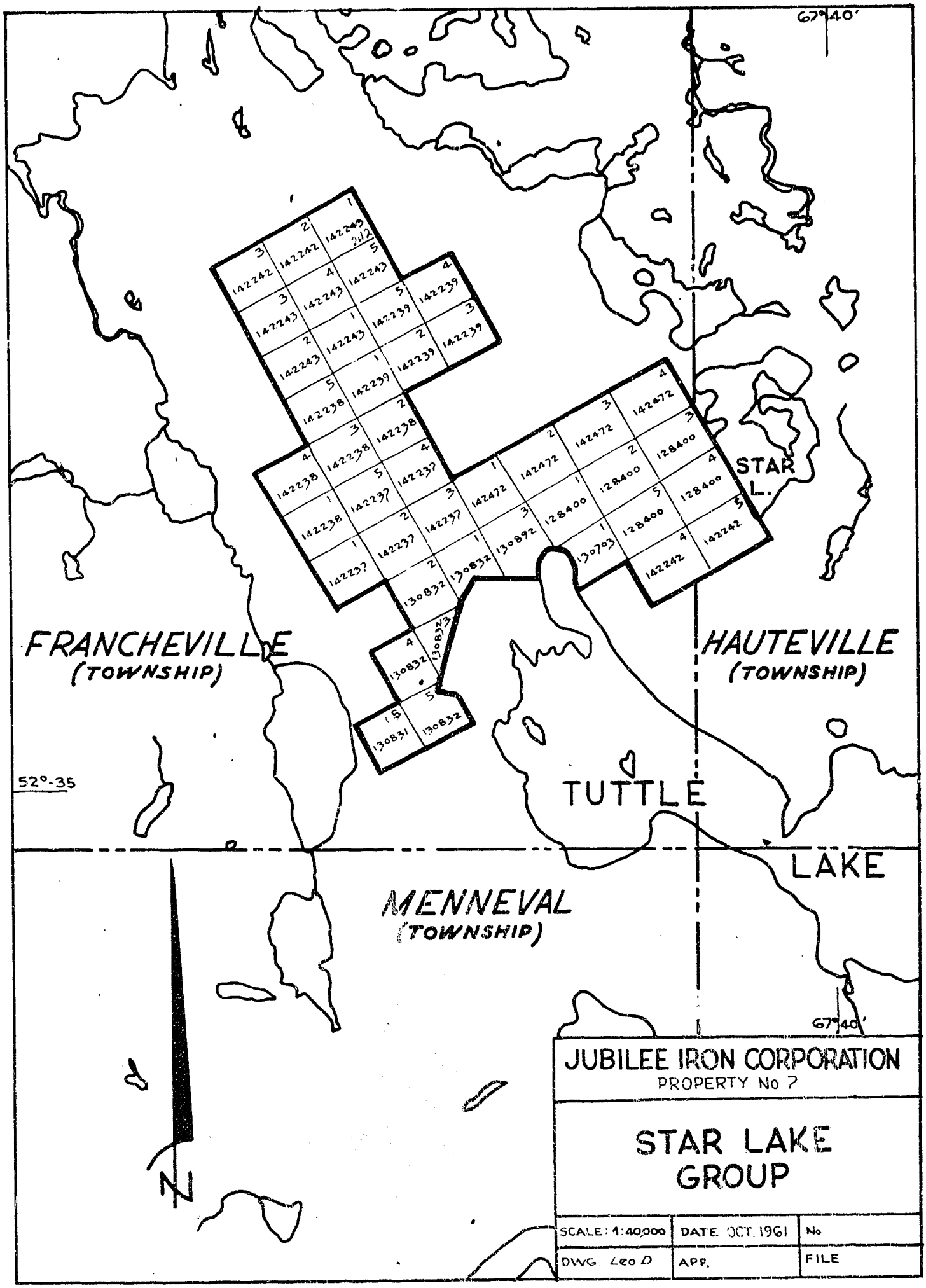

JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

PROPERTY No 7

STAR LAKE GROUP

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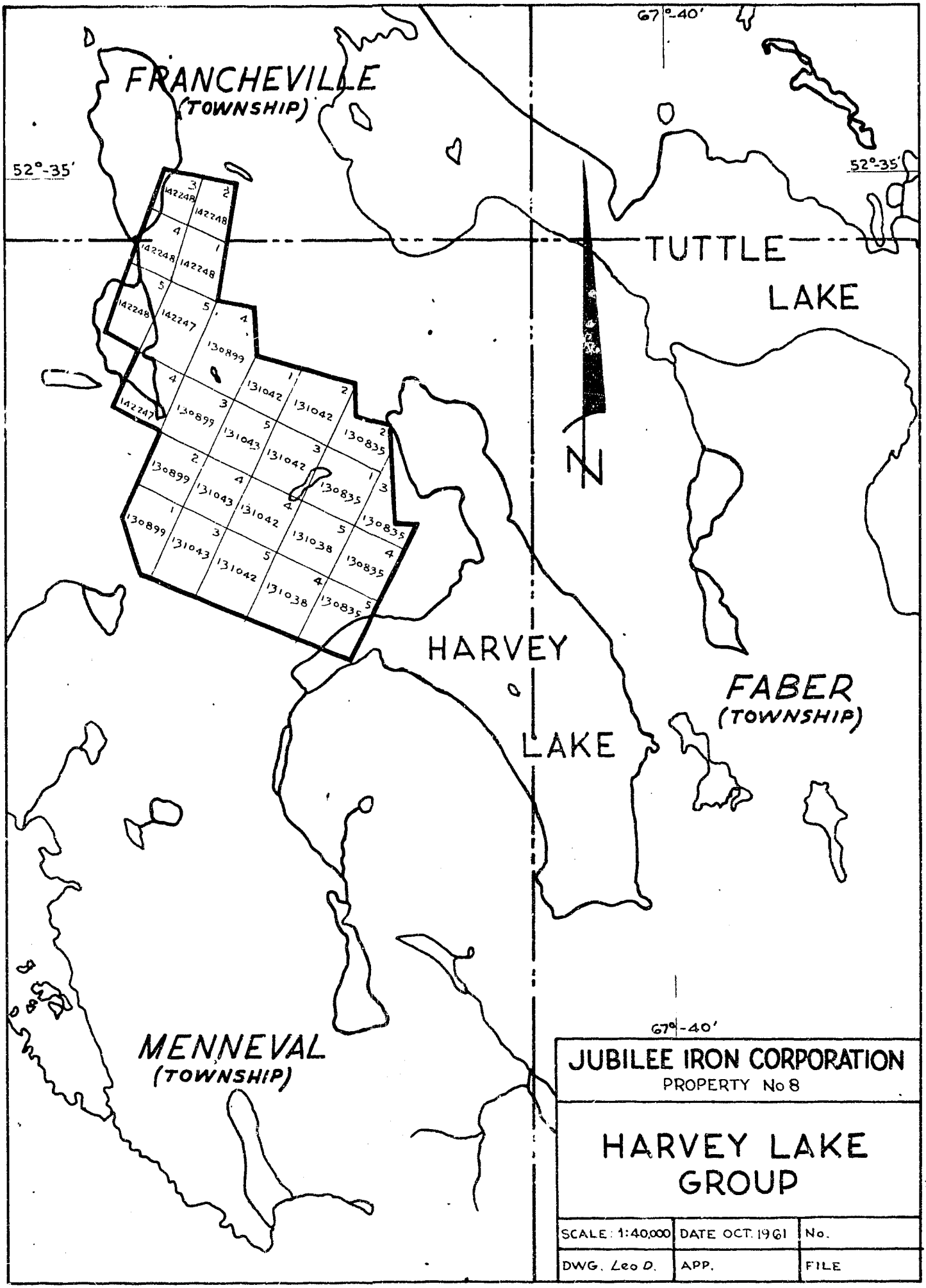

JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

PROPERTY No 8

HARVEY LAKE GROUP

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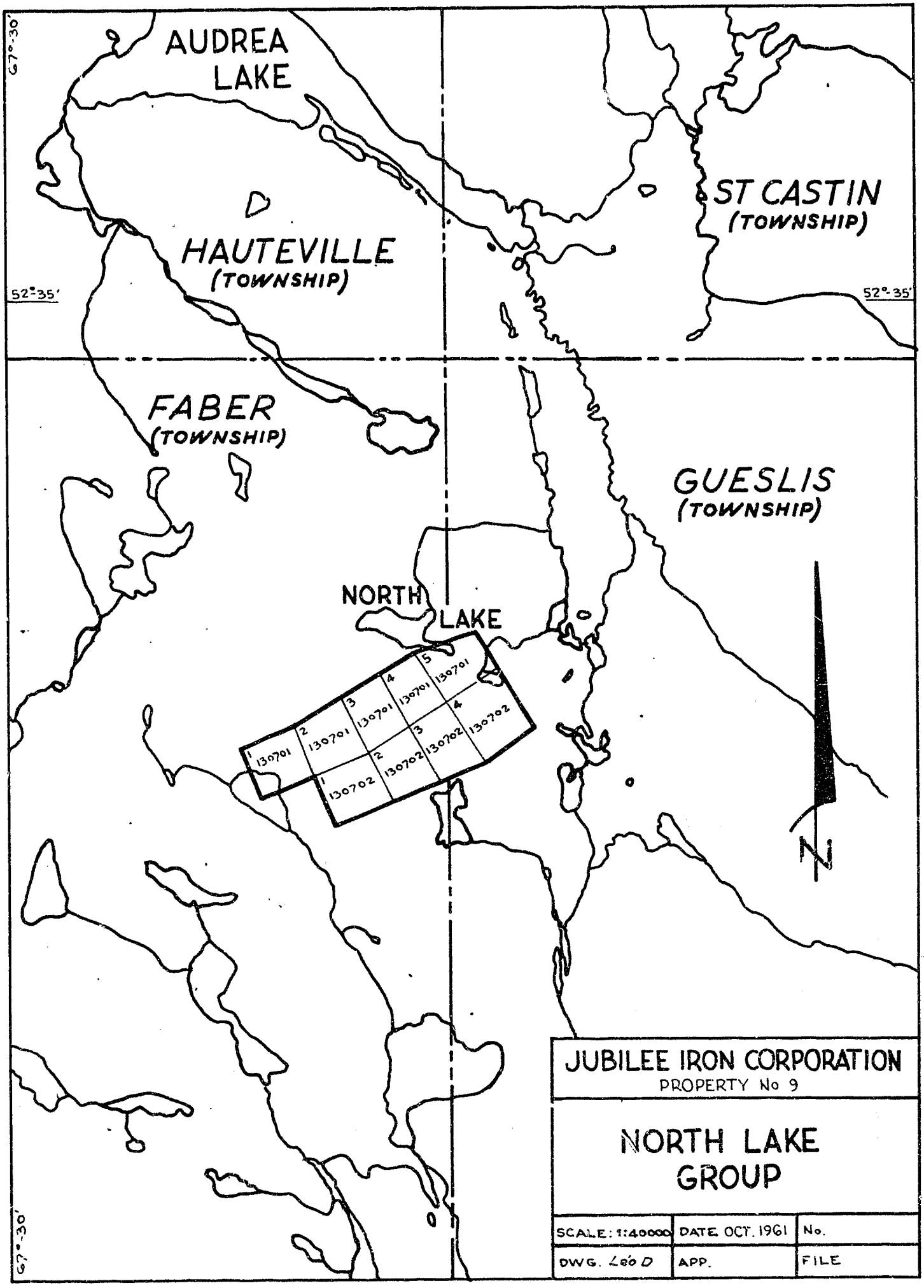

JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

PROPERTY No 9

NORTH LAKE GROUP

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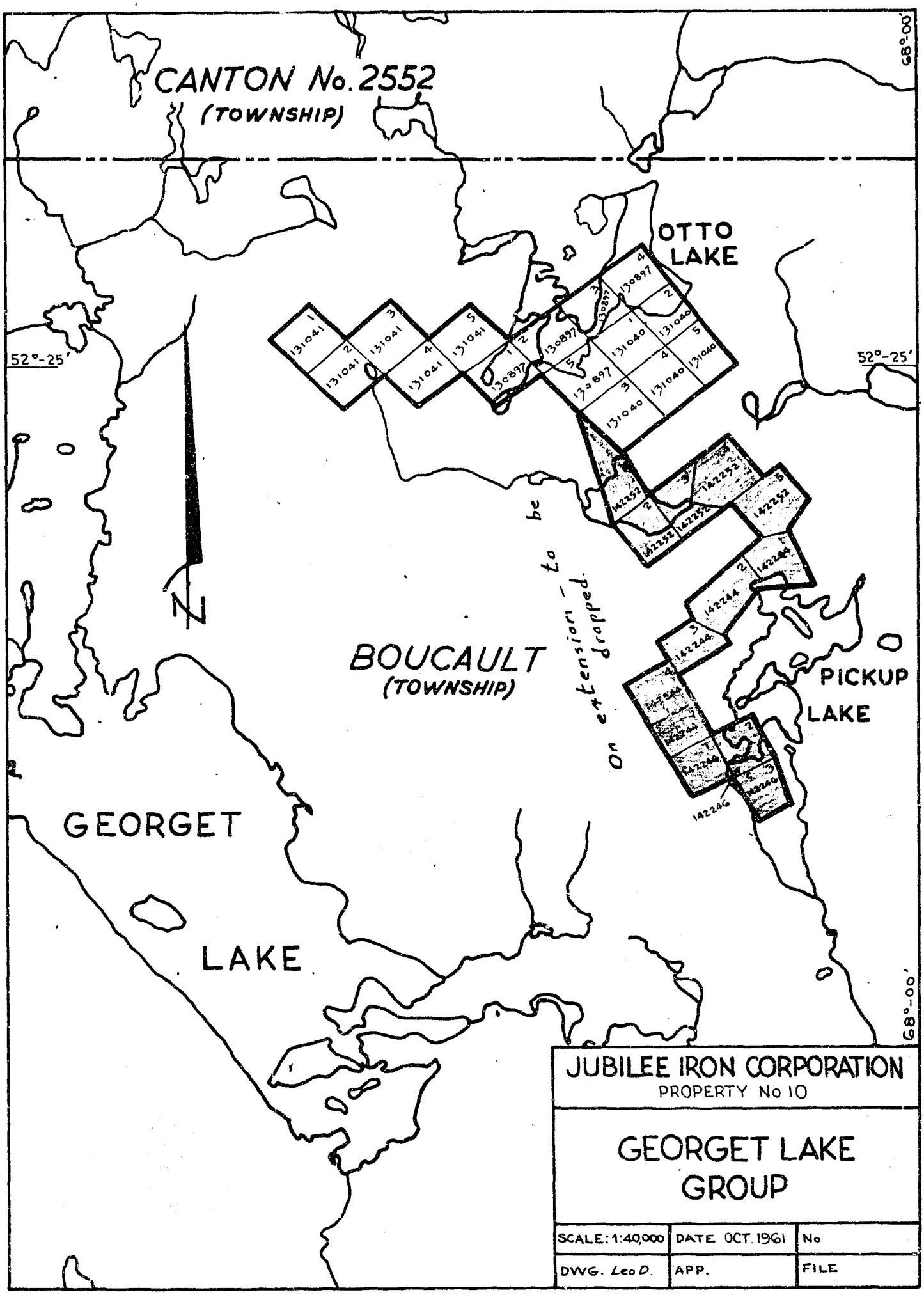
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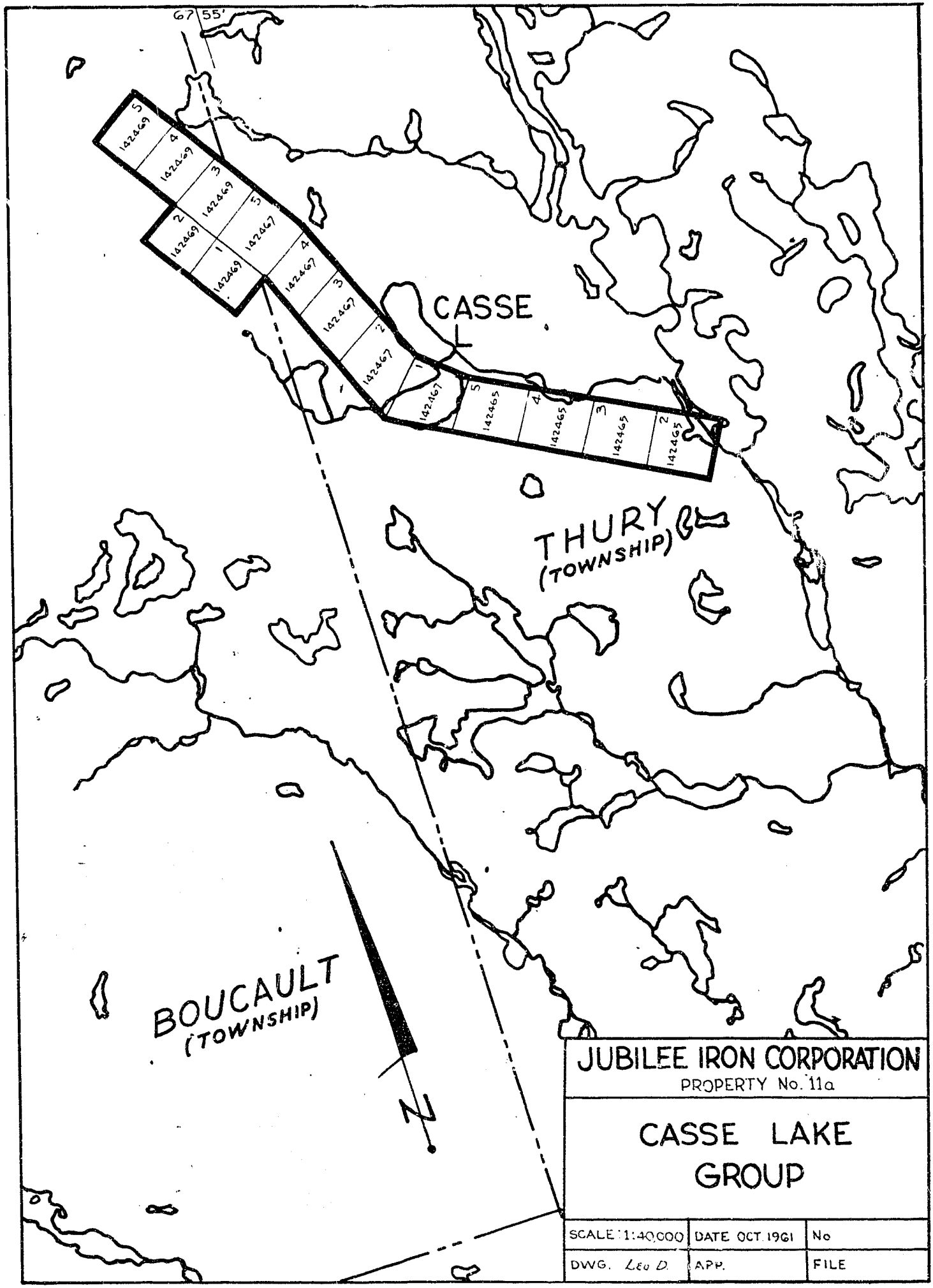
(TOWNSHIP)
68°-00'
OTTO
LAKE
52°-25'
52°-25'
131041
131041
131041
131041
131041
130897
130897
130897
130897
130897
131040
131040
131040
131040
131040
142252
142252
142252
142252
142252
142244
142244
142244
142244
142244
142246
142246
142246
142246
142246
N
BOUCAULT
(TOWNSHIP)
On extension - to be dropped.
PICKUP
LAKE
GEORGET
LAKE
68°-00'
JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No 10
GEORGET LAKE
GROUP
SCALE: 1:40,000
DATE OCT. 1961
No
DWG. Leo D.
APP.
FILE

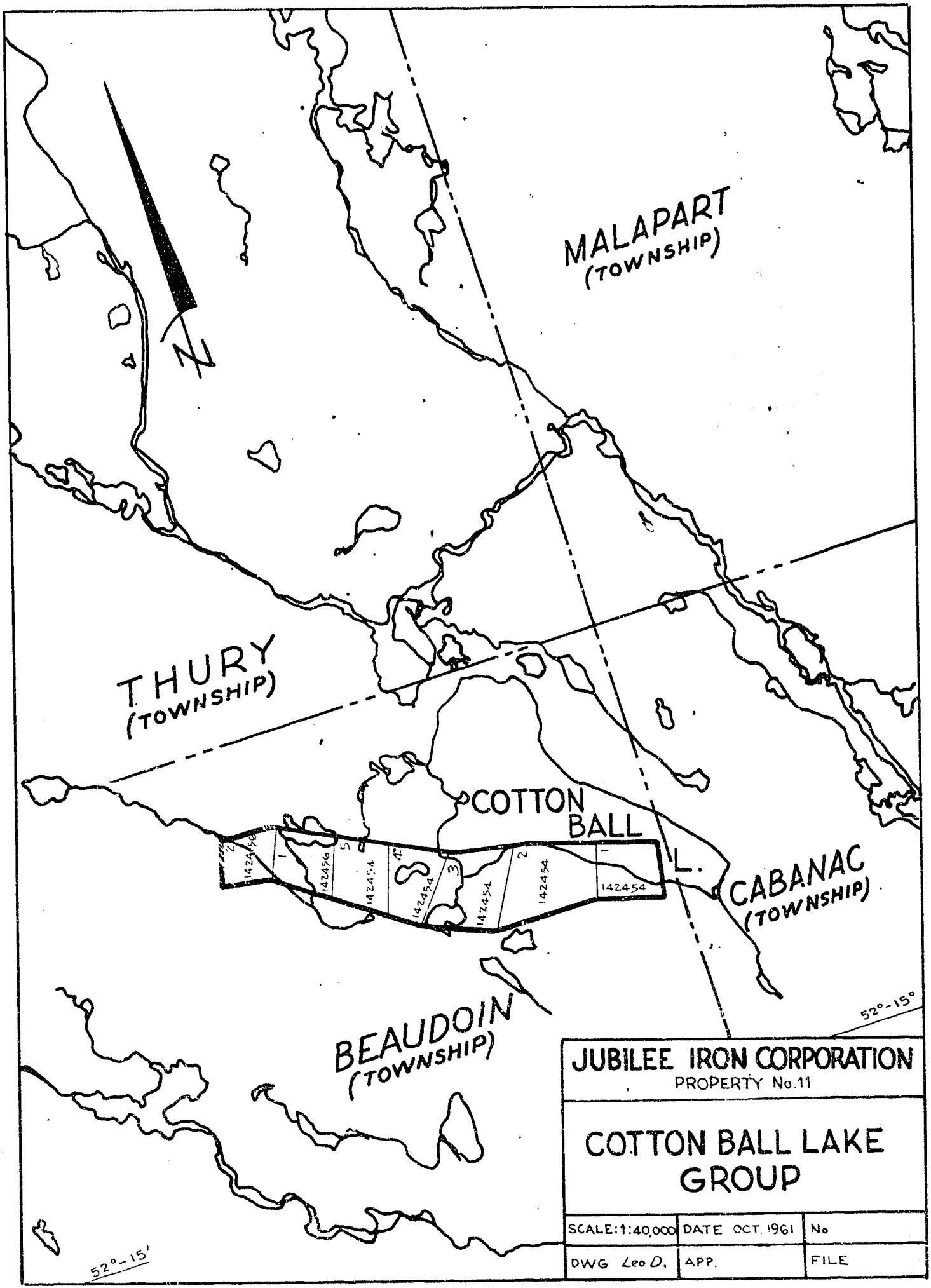


JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION

PROPERTY No. 11a

CASSE LAKE GROUP

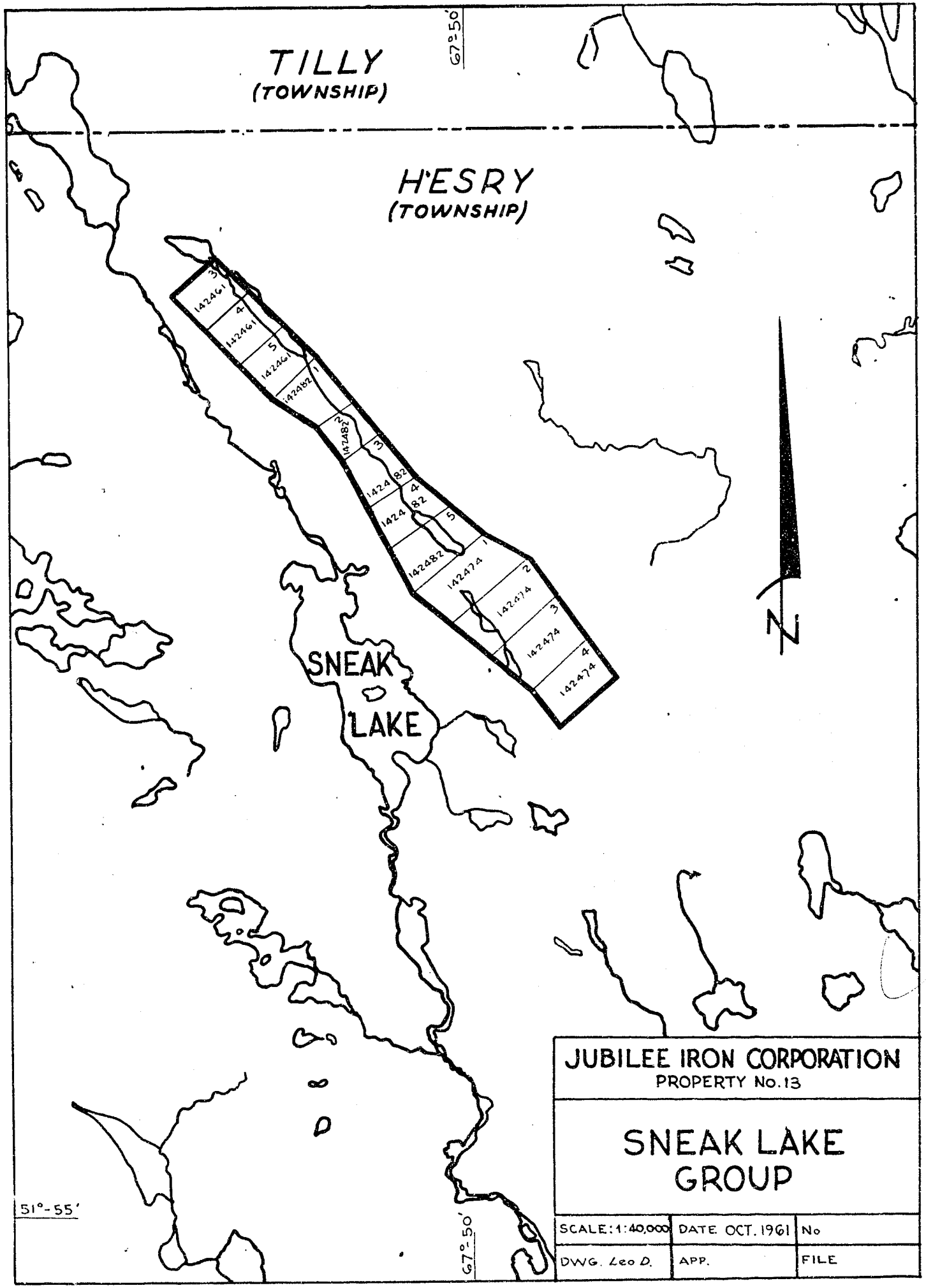
SCALE 1:40,000	DATE OCT. 1961	No
DWG. Leo D.	APP.	FILE



JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No.11

COTTON BALL LAKE GROUP

SCALE: 1:40,000	DATE OCT. 1961	No
DWG Leo D.	APP.	FILE



JUBILEE IRON CORPORATION
PROPERTY No. 13

SNEAK LAKE GROUP

SCALE: 1:40,000	DATE OCT. 1961	No
DWG. Leo D.	APP.	FILE