

GM 12495

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHWEST CARPENTIER GROUP OF CLAIMS,
CARPENTIER TOWNSHIP,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

by

F. J. Eveleigh

and

S. Somanchii

GM: 12495

Exploration Department,
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited

August 8, 1962,
Matheson, Ontario

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHWEST CARPENTIER GROUP OF CLAIMS,
CARPENTIER TOWNSHIP,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Introduction:

The following report describes the geological survey recently completed on a group of forty-one mining claims, both staked and optioned holdings located in the northwest part of Carpentier Township, Province of Quebec.

Cutting and chaining of picket lines was contracted to J. Alix Company Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec. Picket lines were cut at right angles to east-west and northwest trending base lines and were established at 200- and 400-foot intervals. Pickets were fixed every 50 feet along these offset lines by chaining.

Geological mapping was carried out by S. Somanchii, field geologist with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited; R. Kaltwasser, E. Dityasseez and W. Stanley assisted with the mapping program. All rock exposures were tied into the picket lines by chaining and all topographic features were carefully noted. The results of this work are shown on the accompanying Geologic and Topographic Plans on a scale of one inch equals 200 feet.

Supervision and interpretation of this work were the responsibility of F. J. Evelegh, senior geologist with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited.

Property:

The claims surveyed are located in the northwestern section of Carpentier Township, Province of Quebec and are numbered and further identified as follows:

A. Bolduc-Roux Optioned Group:

- ✓ C-110150 - claims 1 and 2 -- Dev. Lic. #C-110150 - S/2 Lots 8 and 9, Range IX
- ✓ C-110151 - claims 1 and 2 -- Dev. Lic. #C-110151 - S/2 Lots 6 and 7, Range IX
- ✓ C-110152 - claims 1 and 2 -- Dev. Lic. #C-110152 - S/2 Lots 4 and 5, Range IX
- ✓ C-110153 - claims 1 and 2 -- Dev. Lic. #C-110153 - S/2 Lots 2 and 3, Range IX

B. Lavoie Optioned Group:

- ✓ C-183016 - claims 1 to 4 -- Dev. Lic. #C183016 - N/2 Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, Range VIII ✓
- ✓ C-180976 - claims 1 to 4 -- Dev. Lic. #C180976 - N/2 Lots 10 and 11, Range VIII ✓
S/2 Lots 10 and 11, Range IX ✓

C. C.J.M. Group:

- ✓ C-184626 - claims 1 to 4 -- N/2 Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range IX
- ✓ C-184627 - claims 1 to 4 -- S/2 Lot 1, Range IX ✓
N/2 Lots 2, 3, and 4, Range VIII ✓
- ✓ C-184628 - claim 1 -- N/2 Lot 5, Range VIII ✓
- ✓ C-184779 - claims 1 to 4 -- N/2 Lot 12, Range VIII ✓
N/2 Lots 5, 6, and 7, Range IX
- ✓ C-184786 - claims 1 and 2 -- N/2 Lots 8 and 9, Range IX
- ✓ C-184778 - claims 1 to 4 -- S/2 Lots 13 and 14, Range VIII ✓
N/2 Lots 14 and 13, Range VIII ✓
- ✓ C-184691 - claims 1 to 4 -- S/2 Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Range VIII ✓
- ✓ C-184698 - claims 3 and 4 -- S/2 Lots 7 and 8, Range VIII ✓

Note that taxes and development licence fees for 1962 have been paid for the sixteen claims of the Bolduc-Roux and Lavoie Optioned Groups.

These forty-one claims comprise approximately 2,050 acres.

Location and Accessibility:

The claims group described in this report is located in the northwest section of Carpentier Township approximately 26 miles east of the Town of Amos and five miles east northeast of the Town of Barraute. Champneuf is the nearest settlement being situated three miles northeast of the property.

Access is supplied by a secondary road from Champneuf and a logging trail into the claims. A branch line of the Canadian National Railway

(Barraute-Beatyville-Chibougamau) crosses the northwest corner of the property.

Topography:

Except for an occasional outcrop which rises above the general ground level and the scattered sand and boulder ridges this area is flat-lying terrain covered mainly by muskeg and spruce swamp. The sand and boulder ridges extend for considerable distances and break the monotony of the landscape. These ridges are timbered with jackpine, poplar, spruce and occasional birch.

The portion of the low-lying area which is underlain by the ultra-basic rocks is covered by thick, wet alder swamps. Most of the swamp area is underlain by glacial till and fine sand which probably exceeds 30 feet in thickness.

The outcrops are steep sided with smooth surfaces due to glacial action. Two prominent features in the area are (1) the high outcrop of ultra-basic, (2) the ridge of gabbro in the extreme northeast section on the C.J.M. Group.

Drainage is to the north by a series of small creeks, many of which are obstructed by beaver dams.

Previous Work:

Work on the claims discussed in this report has been concentrated on the Bolduc-Roux Optioned Group. These claims were staked in 1951 at which time they were examined by the Resident Geologist for the Quebec Department of Natural Resources.

Magnetometer surveying followed by diamond drilling were carried out by Abitibi Ventures and Consolidated Central Cadillac during 1952.

Further surface work and diamond drilling were conducted by Nicolet Asbestos in 1956 after which the option lapsed and the claims reverted to E. Bolduc.

Reexamination of the property in October 1960 revealed substantial harsh fibre concentration of good grade and an option agreement was reached with Bolduc on February 15, 1961. Later in 1961 a block of claims adjoining the Bolduc Group was optioned from L. Lavoie and a block enclosing the Bolduc-Lavoie holdings was staked by Canadian Johns-Manville.

Subsequently, line cutting, detailed magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, wagon drilling and diamond drilling have been carried out on the claims group by Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited.

At the present time the northwest part of Carpentier Township is being mapped by geologists for the Quebec Department of Natural Resources and copies of the attached geological plans have been given to the party chief -- Mr. Claude Rene.

Line Cutting and Chaining:

Line cutting and chaining were contracted to J. Alix Company Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec and the work was carried out during the period December 16, 1961 to January 23, 1962. A base line, striking S. 57° E., was turned off from a point on the Barraute-Carpentier Townships boundary (fixed by chainage) in Range IX and was cut to the southeast to the line between Ranges VII and VIII. A second base line was turned off from the Carpentier-Barraute Townships boundary at the centre of Range IX and was cut to the east for a distance of 7,200 feet.

Picket lines were turned off at 90 degrees to the base lines and were spaced at 200- and 400-foot intervals. These lines were cut to the boundaries

of the claims group. Pickets with numbered locations were fixed every 50 feet along these offset lines by chaining. To increase the accuracy of the grid the ends of the picket lines were tied in by chaining along the Range lines.

A total of $53\frac{3}{4}$ miles of picket and base lines was cut and chained during the course of this program.

Geological Survey:

A detailed geological survey was conducted over the Northwest Carpentier Group of claims by S. Somanchi, field geologist with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, assisted by E. Dityassez (geology student from McGill University), W. Stanley (geology student from the Michigan School of Mines), and by R. Kaltwasser, senior fieldman with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited. This work was carried out during the period May 18 to July 4, inclusive, 1962.

All rock exposures and topographic features were tied into the picket line grid by the chain and compass method. Outcrops were partially stripped for detailed examination for fibre occurrences and sulphide mineralization.

The results of detailed magnetic and electromagnetic surveying were used extensively during the course of this work as were aerial photographs of the area enlarged to a scale of one inch equals 660 feet.

Note that the electromagnetic conducting zones are shown on the accompanying geologic plans to aid in the interpretation. The magnetic plans will be filed for assessment purposes as soon as final draughting has been completed.

The geologic interpretation of the map area is based to a large extent on the results of the magnetic survey. These results were especially useful in

outlining the ultrabasic zone and the cross structures offsetting same.

The results of the geological survey are shown on the accompanying six Geologic and Topographic Plans on a scale of one inch equals 200 feet.

It should be noted that S. Somanchii compiled the portion of this report dealing with the geology, while F. J. Evelegh interpreted the maps and compiled the remainder of the report.

General Geology:

The geology of the area has been mapped by L. J. Weeks for the Geological Survey of Canada during 1936 and 1937 and the results are shown on Map 529A entitled, "Duverny (East Half)" on a scale of one inch equals one mile.

During 1948-49 W. W. Weber mapped the area immediately to the west of Carpentier Township for the Quebec Department of Natural Resources and the results are shown on Map No. B-484 entitled, "Geological Sketch Map of the Amos-Duverny-Barraute Area" and published in 1951.

The northwest part of Carpentier Township is currently being mapped on a scale of one inch equals 1000 feet by Claude Rene for the Quebec Department of Natural Resources.

The following "Table of Formations" has been taken directly from Page 2 of P.R. No. 228, compiled by W. W. Weber.

Table of Formations

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| | | | | Stream and swamp deposits |
| Quaternary | Pleistocene | | | Till, sand, gravel, and lacustrine clays |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Late Precambrian | Keewenawan (?) | | | Diabase, gabbro, and quartz gabbro dykes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Post-Algoman or Late Algoman | | | | Quartz veins |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | Faulting |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Early Precambrian | Algoman (?) | | | Aplite, diorite, quartz porphyry, and diorite porphyry dykes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | Granite, porphyritic granite and granodiorite |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | Peridotite |
| | Post-Keewatin- type | | | Quartz and feldspar, albite porphyries |
| | | | | Gabbro, diorite and quartz diorite |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | Faulting and folding |
| | | | | Metadiorite and metadiabase |
| | Keewatin-type | | | Acidic lavas, pyroclastics, and minor intermediate volcanics |
| | | | | Intermediate lavas, agglomerate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | Basic lavas, tuffs, flow breccia |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

The area investigated and which forms the subject matter of this report falls within the northwestern part of Carpentier Township, Province of Quebec. This is geologically a part of the ultrabasic zone which extends across the township for a considerable distance in a southeasterly direction.

The most important rock types of this area are - volcanics - both pillow lavas and massive lava flows of intermediate to basic composition, tuffs, rhyolites, diabasic differentiates, talc-carbonate rocks, serpentinized peridotite and dunite, pyroxenite, gabbro and diorite.

Structurally this is a complex area and any interpretation from the data collected is only of a tentative nature and is subject to correction.

Outcrops are few and far between, particularly in the southeastern portion of the map area.

Geology of the Claims Group:

The volcanics include pillow lavas and massive lava flows of intermediate composition, rhyolites and tuffs. Pillows in the lavas strike roughly N. 60° W. and dip steeply to the northeast. In general the lavas are fine-grained however diabasic differentiates of these lavas form small pockets in the flows. Interbedded with these lavas are tuffs and felsites. Occasionally small pockets of dark coloured rocks, which are transitional to basalt, are also found.

The lavas appear to be of intermediate composition (andesites) and their weathered surfaces are greenish brown in colour. Regional metamorphism has affected these lavas with the resultant formation of chlorite schists. Schistosity in these rocks is well developed and some of the felsites are slatey in structure and exhibit well developed cleavage.

Narrow quartz veins occasionally intrude these lavas and the contacts are rich in pyrite. Pyrite is also found disseminated throughout the rock along with minor quantities of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

The volcanics occupy most of the map area and confine the narrow ultrabasic zone on either side. On the south side of the ultrabasic zone, rhyolites form a narrow band within the pillow lavas conforming with the general strike of the area. These formations strike approximately S. 60° E. and dip steeply to the northeast. Dips vary from 65 degrees to vertical.

The contact between the ultrabasic rocks and the volcanics on either side, and particularly on the south, is characterized by a fine-grained, greyish coloured rock rich in pyrite. In some places these are acidic in composition and resemble rhyolites. It should be noted that strong electromagnetic conducting zones occur over these rocks possibly indicating the presence of graphitic tuffs. The widest zone occurs in the northwest part of the area where the carbonate solutions have intruded into the volcanics causing extreme alteration. Along the south contact of the ultrabasic the carbonate zone narrows and pinches out to the southeast. There is another well developed narrow belt of carbonate rocks striking approximately south southeast at the southeastern edge of the ultrabasic intrusive.

The ultrabasic rocks -- mainly highly serpentinized peridotite and dunite with pyroxenite -- form a narrow band within the volcanics. These are either sheet-like bodies or lenses concordant with the volcanic rocks, dipping steeply to the northeast. These are probably intrusive into zones of strong dislocation.

Apart from the main zone, ultrabasic rocks occur as narrow bands or lenses intrusive into the volcanics. The major lenses appear to narrow towards the southeast.

The serpentinized peridotites and dunites are rich in magnetite and the minor shears and tension cracks are filled with chrysotile, picrolite, brucite, magnesite and in some cases calcite and dolomite.

Carbonate solutions which have affected the volcanics along the contact zone have obviously permeated throughout the ultrabasic intrusive

altering same to a high degree. The result of this alteration is talc-carbonate rock. This steatization is definitely younger than the serpentinization and the formation of chrysotile as the latter has been altered by the hydrothermal solutions.

The pyroxenites, gabbros and diorites are intruded into the volcanic rocks forming narrow lense-like bands. The gradation of pyroxenites with the gabbros and diorites is imperceptible. These rocks are generally medium-grained and the weathered surfaces on the outcrops are rough and very irregular. Gabbro and diorite form a high outcrop ridge in the northeast part of the map area which strikes approximately southeast. In places the gabbros and pyroxenites form narrow bands between the volcanics and the ultrabasic rocks.

Steatization:

Apart from the regional metamorphism of the rocks in this area, carbonate solutions have permeated throughout the formations causing widespread alteration. This hydrothermal alteration is the latest in the series of events which affected the rocks of this area.

The solutions have obviously taken advantage of the zones of strong dislocation and are responsible for the formation of carbonate rocks in the volcanics and steatization in the ultrabasic intrusives.

Steatization is widespread but is most pronounced along the south contact, (foot wall side) of the ultrabasic.

Structure:

The area forms part of an uplifted and eroded geosyncline and all the rocks have been affected by the regional metamorphism as well as the syntectonic stresses. The development of a general schistosity in the vol-

canics which strikes approximately S. 60° E. is probably due to the forces acting on the rocks from the northeast and southwest. These forces are also responsible for the development of innumerable shear zones and tension cracks resulting in minor displacements. Note that a majority of the cross structures have been interpreted on the basis of the magnetic survey.

The most notable feature in the area is the narrow band of southeasterly trending ultrabasic rocks. These intrusives are lensoid in shape and are arranged in an en echelon fashion along the length of the belt. The lenses strike approximately S. 60° E. and are traversed by a series of tension cracks and shear zones. The cross structures are particularly pronounced within the ultrabasics and their strike is subparallel to the strike of the intrusive. These tension cracks are probably the result of the release of pressure normal to the strike of the fractures. Chrysotile mineralization occupies many of these fracture zones. A majority of the shear planes in this area strike in a northeasterly direction and dip both to the northwest and southeast at varying angles.

The strong zone of talc-carbonate rock on the footwall side of the ultrabasic intrusive and the occurrence of the chrysotile fibre zone, also along the footwall side tend to support the theory that the ultrabasics are lense-like bodies arranged in an echelon dipping to the northeast at 70 degrees to 80 degrees.

This would be the case if the hydrothermal solutions came from below taking advantage of the pre-existing zones of weakness -- they would tend to occur along the footwall side of the sheet or lense-like body. This could also happen in the case of an isoclinal fold, however, in the absence of any positive evidence of folding it seems unlikely.

The two fibre zones in the Bolduc showing are probably the limbs of a Y shaped structure in the ultrabasic. The extension of the ultrabasic zone beyond the fibre zone in depth will be a clear indication of the sheet-like or lense-like nature of the intrusives.

S. Somanchil
S. Somanchil,
Field Geologist

F. J. Eveleigh

F. J. Eveleigh,
Senior Geologist

August 8, 1962

DETAILED ASSESSMENT REPORT,
NORTHWEST CARPENTIER GROUP OF CLAIMS
CARPENTIER TOWNSHIP, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Line Cutting and Chaining:

This work was contracted to J. Alix Company Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec, and was carried out by the following men:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| C. Lamothe | -- Dec. 16, 1961 - Jan. 13, 1962 | -- 26 x 8 = | 208 hours |
| G. Riquaire | -- Dec. 16, 1961 - Jan. 6, 1962 | -- 17 x 8 = | 136 hours |
| L. Audet | -- Dec. 16, 1961 - Jan. 6, 1962 | -- 17 x 8 = | 136 hours |
| G. Grodin | -- Dec. 16, 1961 - Jan. 13, 1962 | -- 25 x 8 = | 200 hours |
| F. Tremblay | -- Dec. 28, 1961 - Jan. 14, 1962 | -- 14 x 8 = | 112 hours |
| L. Bastien | -- Jan. 2, 1962 - Jan. 23, 1962 | -- 21 x 8 = | 168 hours |
| | | Total | 1168 hours |

Total number of 8-hour man days worked = 146 day - "A"

Geological Survey:

This work was conducted by S. Somanchii with the assistance of R. Kaltwasser, E. Dityasseez and W. Stanley. All personnel connected with this work are employees with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited and reside at Matheson, Ontario.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| S. Somanchii | -- geologist | -- May 18 - July 4, 1962 | -- 47 x 8 = | 376 hours |
| R. Kaltwasser | -- assistant | -- May 24 - July 4, 1962 | -- 41 x 8 = | 328 hours |
| W. Stanley | -- assistant | -- June 13 - July 4, 1962 | -- 21 x 8 = | 168 hours |
| E. Dityasseez | -- assistant | -- June 10 - July 4, 1962 | -- 25 x 8 = | 200 hours |
| B. Kallunki | -- typing | -- Aug. 7 & 8, 1962 | -- 2 x 8 = | 16 hours |
| J. Lytle | -- draughting | -- July 4 - 16, 1962 | -- 13 x 8 = | 104 hours |
| R. Haley | -- draughting | -- Aug. 4 - 8, 1962 | -- 4 x 8 = | 32 hours |
| F. J. Evelegh | -- interpretation, report | -- July 4-13, 1962 | -- 10 x 8 = | 80 hours |
| | | | Total | 1304 hours |

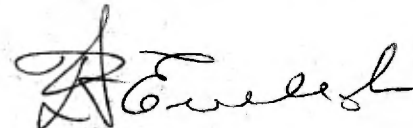
Total number of man days worked = $\frac{1304 \times 7}{8}$ = 1141 days - "B"

Total number of man days work to be applied against mining claims C-110150-1 and 2; C-110151-1 and 2; C-110152-1 and 2; C-110153-1 and 2; C-183016-1 to 4; C-180976-1 to 4; C-184626-1 to 4; C-184627-1 to 4; C-184628-1; C-184779-1 to 4; C-184786-1 and 2; C-184778-1 to 4; C-184691-1 to 4; and C-184698-3 and 4

= A + B = 146 + 1141

= 1287 days

August 8, 1962



F. J. Evelegh,
Senior Geologist

LIST OF MAPS

Legend Sheet for Northwestern Quebec

Township Layout Plan -- Carpentier Township

Geologic and Topographic Plans on a scale of 1" = 200'

Sheets A6, A7, A11, A12, A16 and A17.

COST STATEMENT

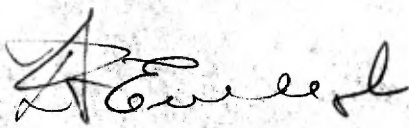
NORTHWEST CARPENTIER GROUP OF CLAIMS

CARPENTIER TOWNSHIP

Province of Quebec

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Line cutting and chaining -- $53\frac{3}{4}$ miles x \$60.00 per mile . . . | \$3,225.00 |
| Geological Survey and office work -- labour cost | 2,353.00 |
| Groceries, transportation, miscellaneous | <u>795.00</u> |
| Total | \$6,373.00 |

August 8, 1962


F. J. Eveleigh,
Senior Geologist

Certificate Verifying Geologic Report and Maps
covering the mining claims listed in this report,
located in Carpentier Township, Province of
Quebec.

I, F. J. Evelegh, P.O. Box 276, Matheson, Ontario

hereby certify

1. That I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts and data set forth in the report and the maps covering the geological survey on forty-one mining claims in Carpentier Township.
2. That the grounds of my knowledge are supervision, interpretation and compilation of part of report.
3. That the attached report and maps are correct on the basis of work completed to date.


Signature

F. J. Evelegh,
Senior Geologist

Sworn before me at Matheson,
in the Province of Ontario.
This 8th day of August 1962

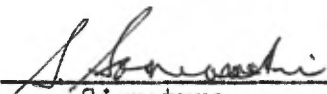

Signature of Commissioner JUSTICE OF PEACE

Certificate Verifying Geologic Report and Maps
covering the mining claims listed in this report,
located in Carpentier Township, Province of
Quebec

I, S. Somanchii, General Delivery, Matheson, Ontario

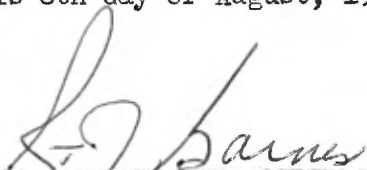
hereby certify

1. That I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts and data set forth in the report and the maps covering the geological survey on the forty-one mining claims in Carpentier Township.
2. That the grounds of my knowledge are geological mapping of the claims group and compilation of the geological section of the report.
3. That the attached report and maps are correct on the basis of work completed to date.


Signature

S. Somanchii,
Field Geologist

Sworn before me at Matheson,
in the Province of Ontario.
This 8th day of August, 1962


Signature of Commissioner

JUSTICE OF PEACE

GEOL. LEGEND

- V1 Acidic to Intermediate Volcanics.
- V2 Rhyolite.
- V4 Dacite.

- V5 Intermediate to Basic Volcanics.
- V6 Andesite.
- V7 Basalt.
- V9 Tuff.
- V10 Agglomerate.

- S Undifferentiated Sedimentaries.
- S1 Conglomerate.
- S2 Arkose.
- S3 Graywacke.
- S4 Slate.
- S5 Quartzite.
- S6 Iron Formation.

- IG Granite.
- ID Granodiorite.
- IA Aplite.
- IE Pegmatite.

- 2D Diorite.
- 2R Lamprophyre.
- 2B Diabase.

- 3E Peridotite.
- 3Y Pyroxenite.
- 3G Gabbro.

- C Talc - Carbonate Rock.

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
 5 NOV 1962
 SERVICE DES GITES MINÉRAUX
 No GM-12495



LOCATION SKETCH

GEO-MAG. SYMBOLS

- Contour Interval: 500 gammas.
- Magnetic Base control station.
- Geological Contact.
- Fault Zone { G-Geologic, M-Magnetic, T-Topographic.

ELECTRO-MAG. SYMBOLS

- In phase curve.
- Out phase curve.
- Conducting Zone { S. Strong, M. Medium, W. Weak.

Scale 40 units = 1 inch.
 East is positive.
 West is negative.

N.P.C.S. - Not proper coil spacing.

TOPO. SYMBOLS

- Outcrop.
- Higher Ground.
- Scarp.
- Muskey or Swamp.
- Creek.
- Drill Hole.
- Bush Road.
- Trench.
- Railroad.
- Power Line.
- Buildings.
- Main Road.

Geological Symbols.

- Strike and dip.
- Strike and top.
- Strike, dip and top.
- Schistosity.

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.
 MATHESON MUNRO MINE ONTARIO
LEGEND SHEET
 PROVINCE OF QUE.

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| SCALE | May 17 / 62 |
| DRAWN | J.K.L. PROV. |
| TRACED | of |
| APPROVED | F.J.E. QUE. |