



31M04NW0014 63.2017 STRATHY

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- 1 -

FOREWORD & SUMMARY

Myteque Mines Limited hold a group of twelve claims in Strathy Township, Temagami, Ontario. The ground is a molybdenum and base metal prospect based on a number of observable molybdenite occurrences on the property and the presence of copper and nickel sulphides on claims west and east of the Myteque group.

During the months of July and August 1966, the writer carried out a geological, geomagnetic and electromagnetic survey on the Myteque property, along with rock trenching to further expose the molybdenite bearing veins. The results of this combined project show a possibility of developing an economic molybdenite deposit with some associated values in copper, silver and gold.

The geomagnetic survey of the Myteque property shows a high anomaly area occupying the northeast part of the claim group including claims T.55487-88 near a granite-greenstone contact. Here old trenching has exposed chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization along the shore of Net Lake at the east side of Claim T.55488. These sulphides are similar to the copper and nickel bearing sulphides found on the Norrie property adjoining east of Myteque. The high magnetic readings on Myteque are probably caused by pyrrhotite. Further prospecting should be carried out for base metals in this area.

The magnetometer survey has also indicated the presence of three parallel faults on the property striking approximately N.40° W. The most southerly of these faults corresponds with the location of a shear zone which may have gold prospecting possibilities. Several magnetic highs occur along this fault. A second fault indicated by the magnetometer survey is located near the H.F. 3 claim shaft and the third fault is marked by the course of the creek drainage from the pond in Claim T.55486 to Net Lake. The centrally located fault described above may be structurally related to the quartz filled breccia zone which strikes northwest-southeast in the greenstone area.

PROPERTY & ACCESS

The property consists of eleven unpatented mining claims held by Myteque Mines Limited and recorded in the Temiskaming Mining Division as

T.55135 - 36
and T.55480 to T.55488 inclusive

In addition to these eleven claims listed, claim H.F. 3 is held under option by Myteque. The total acreage involved is approximately 500 acres.

The two south claims of the group are occupied by the Townsite of Goward, Ontario, located 3 miles north of the Town of Temiskaming on Highway No. 11. The property is traversed from south to north by this highway, the O. N. Railway and the Trans Canada Pipeline. To the east and west the property is bounded by arms of Net Lake.

GEOLOGY

The geological report submitted with this survey record describes the geological findings.

Most of the property is occupied by Keewatin volcanics, largely andesite and basalt lavas with well developed flow structure at some locations. The strike of these Keewatin lavas is indicated to be north-northeast with a steep dip. The Ontario Department of Mines Geological Map No. 51e by W.W. Moorhouse, Volume LI, Part 6, shows these Keewatin rocks to extend as a tongue into a granite area occupying the ground north, east and south of Myteque. The contact area of the granite with the Keewatin shows an abundance of recrystallized greenstone inclusions, some of which might be basic intrusives.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

The H.F. 3 claim on the Myteque property has a shaft site about 50 ft. deep on a molybdenite prospect. In the Ontario Bureau of Mines report for 1917, Volume XXVI, Page 308, the working is reported to have exposed a zone about 50 feet wide consisting of gash veins of quartz carrying chalcopyrite and molybdenite in greenstone. The recent work project was directed principally to investigating molybdenite occurrences in this area.

In addition to the molybdenite in the locality, two adjoining properties show base metal sulphide occurrences carrying copper and nickel values. One of these strikes northeast on Inco Claim W.264 on the west side of Myteque and the other strikes northeast on Claim L.5313 known as the Morrie showing on the property to the east of Myteque.

SURVEY PROCEDURE & RESULTS

The magnetometer survey was carried out using a Sharpe A2 magnetometer with a scale constant of 20.0 gammas. A normal correction of -1,000 gammas was applied to all reading.

Readings were conducted along a grid of east-west picket lines spaced 200' apart and tied in to north-south base lines. Stations were established every 100' in an east-west direction at which readings were taken. The north-south base lines and boundaries were also read at these intervals. A total of 14.1 miles of picket line was surveyed for a total of 847 readings. The accompanying geomagnetic map shows the magnetic intensities contoured according to the coloured legend. The background of 500 to 800 gammas is chiefly Keewatin greenstone either outcropping or with a covering of various depths of overburden.

In the northeast part of the property on claims T.55487-88, several anomalous areas exceeding 1,000

Surv. Proceed. &
Results Cont'd.

gammas are present. It is believed that these anomalies are caused by magnetic pyrrhotite as no concentrations of magnetite were observed in the granitic rocks which underly this area. The location is marked by the granite Koowatin contact which shows an assimilation of basic material in the granite. This geological structure is similar to that of the Norrie copper-nickel showing a short distance to the south on the adjoining property. As chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite have been exposed by trenching in old pits at the extreme east boundary of Myteque Claim T.55488 it is a possibility that the magnetic high areas indicate pyrrhotite concentrations. An old pit showing some pyrite may be observed at the east end of picket line 66 in the granite. This pit is located in an anomaly area.

Three faults of possible economic importance are indicated by the magnetometer survey to cross the property in a direction N.40° W.

In the north part of Claim T.55481 a rusty shear is exposed striking N.40° W. on which a 7 ft. pit has been sunk. This is the location of one of the indicated faults and might prove to be gold bearing. On strike of this shearing the fault location shows several high magnetic anomalies.

In the central part of the property a second fault is located just west of the shaft on Claim H.P.3 and strikes in a direction N. 40° W. following closely the location

Surv. Proceed. &
Results Cont'd.

of the brecciated and quartz filled greenstone. This fault may be structurally associated with the brecciation in which the H.F. 3 shaft molybdenite occurrence is located.

A third fault follows approximately the location of the creek drainage from the shallow pond in Claim T.55486 to Net Lake. This appears to be a righthand fault which has offset the granite Keewatin contact about 400'. Several low conductor readings were located by the electromagnetic survey near this fault.

The high magnetic readings exceeding 5,000 gammas along the lake shore in the southwest corner of Claim T.55480 possibly mark the extension of the sulphide zone exposed along the shore on Inco Claim W.264. If so these sulphides probably strike from this location north up the arm of Net Lake as high magnetic readings were not obtained in the northwest corner of the Bytque property, which location it was assumed would be on strike of the Inco sulphides.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The geomagnetic survey has indicated two possibilities for further exploration.

One of these is the chance of base metal occurrence in the northeast part of the property near the granite Keewatin

contact. Prospecting should be carried out here and the old pits and trenches showing sulphides on the rock dumps should be cleaned out and appraised. The two Myteque claims T.55487-88 should be covered by an electromagnetic and geomagnetic survey in closer detail.

A second location of interest indicated by the geomagnetic survey is a rusty shear zone believed to lie in a fault location along which magnetic highs occur. This shear and fault location may have gold bearing possibilities.

Respectfully submitted,



September 1, 1966
Halleybury, Ontario.

E.L. MacVeigh B.A., M.S.



FOREWORD

Myteque Mines Limited hold a group of 12 claims in Strathy Township, Temagami, Ontario. The ground is considered a molybdenum and base metal prospect.

During the months of July and August 1966, the writer carried out a geological, geomagnetic and electromagnetic survey on the Myteque property, along with rock trenching to further expose the molybdenite bearing veins. The results of this combined project show a possibility of developing an economic molybdenite deposit with some associated values in copper, silver and gold.

The geology of the property shows a large part of the ground to be underlain by basic Keewatin volcanic lavas striking northeast and dipping steeply. In the northeast part of the property granitic rocks are found which have assimilated and recrystallized the Keewatin rocks near the contact.

In the central part of the property an old 50' vertical shaft has been sunk on a molybdenite prospect. This molybdenite occurrence strikes N.75°E in a wide brecciated zone striking N.40°W. in the greenstone. The breccia zone is filled with irregular quartz veins, some of which are molybdenite and chalcopyrite bearing. Molybdenite occurrence

is not restricted to the breccia showing but was observed at more than a score of locations in a greenstone area approximately 2,000' by 2,000'.

It is the writer's recommendation that the shaft area be tested by 500 ft. of underground lateral mining from the bottom of the present 50 ft. shaft for bulk sampling purposes. The molybdenite occurrence is considered too erratic for other methods of appraisal. The 500 ft. of mining work could be estimated at approximately \$150.00 per foot contracted, or \$75,000.00.

PROPERTY & ACCESS

The property consists of eleven unpatented mining claims held by Myteque Mines Limited and recorded in the Temiskaming Mining Division as

T.55135 - 36
and T.55480 to T.55488 inclusive

In addition to these eleven claims listed, claim U.P. 3 is held under option by Myteque. The total acreage involved is approximately 500 acres.

The two south claims of the group are occupied by the Townsite of Goward, Ontario, located 3 miles north of the Town of Temagami on Highway No. 11. The property is traversed from south to north by this highway, the O. N. Railway and

the Trans Canada Pipeline. To the east and west the property is bounded by arms of Net Lake.

HISTORY

Early work was carried on in about the year 1906 on the present Mytequo property. This included the sinking of a 50 ft. shaft on Claim H.F.3 as well as considerable test pitting and rock trenching on molybdenite showings. This operation was referred to as the Net Lake Molybdenite claims. It is reported that visible gold was found at the shaft site on Claim H.F. 3 which started the original work. While considerable molybdenite was found gold values apparently proved to be low.

In 1956 Auro Porcupine Mines Limited carried out 7 miles of self-potential geophysical survey involving 7 miles of picket line. This work was carried on in a search for copper-nickel sulphides which are found east and west of the Mytequo property as described by W.W. Moorhouse in a report on this area (Ontario Department of Mines, Vol. LI, Part VI, 1942, Page 24).

In 1965 Mytequo Mines Limited acquired eleven mining claims of the present group by staking and hold under option an additional claim H.F. 3.

GEOLOGY

Reports covering the geomagnetic and electromagnetic survey accompany this geological report.

The central part of the Myteque property is occupied by prominent outcrops of Keewatin volcanics which form an elevation trending northeast-southwest. These rocks are chiefly andesite and basalt showing prominent flow structure at some locations. Only one good strike evidence was found in the form of a flow top striking N.30°E. at location 2740'E and 4850'N. No formation dips were observed although rocks are believed to dip steeply to the northwest.

In the northeast part of the property the Keewatin rocks are in contact with Algonian granite. The intrusion has resulted in many inclusions of greenstone in the granite and a good deal of assimilation of basic material, presumably Keewatin, which is now recrystallized.

Crossing the central part of the Keewatin area is a wide quartz vein filled breccia zone striking N.40°W. This is a mechanical brecciation of the Keewatin and may be related to faulting which is indicated to strike in this direction on the property.

Three prominent cross faults are thought to exist. One of these is centrally located near the prominent quartz breccia zone. The second occurs in the northeast part of the property where it offsets the Keewatin greenstone contact with a righthand displacement of about 400'. A third fault is present in the south part of the property where it is exposed as a rusty shearing near Location 800'E and 4200'N. These

three faults strike northwest-southeast.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

The work project carried out during the summer of 1966 on the Nyteque property was chiefly an investigation of molybdenite occurrence. The H.P. 3 claim on the Nyteque property has a shaft site about 50' deep on a molybdenite prospect. In the Ontario Bureau of Mines report for 1917, Volume XXVI, Page 308, the working is reported to have exposed a zone about 50' wide consisting of gash veins of quartz carrying chalcocopyrite and molybdenite in greenstone. A.L. Parsons, at that time visually estimated that 200 tons of rock on the dump consisted of one fifth quartz which would run 1% MoS₂.

The recent geological mapping by the writer shows the molybdenite occurrence to be present in a series of parallel and persistent quartz occurrences, all striking N.75°E and most dipping 70° to the north. The molybdenite occurrence is confined to the quartz in veins up to 22 inches wide. Chalcocopyrite frequently accompanies the molybdenite and low assays have been obtained in silver, gold and bismuth. The intervening Keewatin rocks between the quartz veins show an absence of disseminated molybdenite although joint cracks may contain molybdenite mineralization in narrow vein occurrence.

Three rock trenches were blasted on the property by the writer to investigate molybdenite occurrence. These are locations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 shown on the geological map

and are 197', 77' and 34' long respectively. Considerable molybdenite was found in each of the trenches and at locations 1 and 2, zones of quartz veining up to 25' wide might be worth bulk sampling to determine the average molybdenite content. The amount of molybdenite showing on the dump from these new rock trenches is impressive but only careful bulk sampling would be useful in approximating an average.

No. 3 location is a rock trench 100' north of the old shaft location in Claim H.F.3. This is in the breccia zone where there appears to be a wider dissemination of molybdenite and an increase in the amount of chalcopyrite. A sample taken of this material ran 1.35% copper, 0.54% MoS_2 , and 0.34 ozs. of silver with a trace of gold. Samples were taken for qualitative reasons only as it is not believed possible to mill samples with any degree of reliability. A high gold sample of \$3.50 per ton was obtained and bismuth did not exceed 0.02%.

In addition to the molybdenite occurrence base metal sulphides carrying copper and nickel are known to occur on the ground adjoining Myteque. One of these strikes northeast on Inco Claim W.264 on the west side of Myteque and the other strikes northeast on Claim L.5313 known as the Norrie showing to the east of the Myteque claims.

In the northeast part of the property on claims T.55487-88, several anomalous areas exceeding 1,000

gammas are present. It is believed that these anomalies are caused by magnetic pyrrhotite as no concentrations of magnetite were observed in the granitic rocks which underly this area. The location is marked by the granite-Keewatin contact which shows an assimilation of basic material in the granite. This geological structure is similar to that of the Horrie copper-nickel showing a short distance to the south on the adjoining property. As chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite have been exposed by trenching in old pits at the extreme east boundary of Myteque Claim T.55488 it is a possibility that the magnetic high areas indicate pyrrhotite concentrations. An old pit showing some pyrite may be observed at the east end of picket line 66 in the granite. This pit is located in an anomaly area.

In the north part of Claim T.55481 a rusty shear is exposed striking N.40°W on which a 7 ft. pit has been sunk. This is the location of one of the indicated faults and might prove to be gold bearing. On strike of this shearing the fault location shows several high magnetic anomalies.

The high magnetic readings exceeding 5,000 gammas along the lake shore in the southwest corner of Claim T.55480 possibly mark the extension of the sulphide zone exposed along the shore on Inco Claim W.264. If so these sulphides probably strike from this location north up the arm of Net Lake as high magnetic readings were not obtained in the northwest corner of the Myteque property, which location it was assumed would be on strike of the Inco sulphides.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Widespread molybdenite occurrence is found in the Keewatin rocks of the Myteque property in an area approximately 2,000' by 2,000'. The molybdenite is almost entirely confined to quartz veins striking N.75°E and dipping steeply to the north. Much of the molybdenite is present in massive form and there is an absence of disseminated molybdenite in the intervening Keewatin wallrock.

Where a sufficient number of molybdenite bearing quartz veins occur together widths of 20' to 30' might be minable as molybdenite ore including some chalcopyrite and low values in gold, silver and bismuth.

A wide quartz vein filled breccia zone strikes northwest-southeast in the Keewatin rocks in the central part of the Myteque property. In this breccia zone on Claim N.F. 3 an old 50' shaft has been sunk on a molybdenite prospect. One hundred feet north of this shaft the writer recently blasted a rock trench which shows the possibility that molybdenite and chalcopyrite might be more widely disseminated where the molybdenite bearing veins cross the quartz breccia zone. This would include an area for 400' north of the shaft as observed on surface.

It is recommended that 500 feet of underground lateral mining work be carried out from the bottom of the

shallow shaft for the purpose of bulk sampling the molybdenite and copper occurrence at this location. It is estimated that this work will cost \$150.00 per foot contracted, or a total of approximately \$75,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,



September 1, 1966.
Halleybury, Ontario.

H.L. MacVeigh B.A., M.S.



FOREWORD & SUMMARY

Myteque Mines Limited hold a group of twelve claims in Strathy Township, Temagami, Ontario. The ground is a molybdenum and base metal prospect based on a number of observable molybdenite occurrences on the property and the presence of copper and nickel sulphides on claims west and east of the Myteque group.

During the months of July and August 1966, the writer carried out a geological, geomagnetic and electromagnetic survey on the Myteque property, along with rock trenching to further expose the molybdenite bearing veins. The results of this combined project show a possibility of developing an economic molybdenite deposit with some associated values in copper, silver and gold.

The Ronka electromagnetic survey herein reported showed only two very low conductor areas in the north part of the property. One of these on the north arm of Net Lake is near a geomagnetic anomaly and may indicate the presence of sulphides which are known to exist by trenching on Myteque Claim T.55488. The electromagnetic survey did not indicate the extension of the base metal sulphides outcropping on Inco Claim W.264 adjoining west of Myteque. Readings on strike of these sulphides were greatly restricted by the presence of the gas pipeline which caused interference for a distance of 700 ft.

PROPERTY & ACCESS

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GEOLOGY & MINERAL DEPOSITS

The geological report submitted with this survey record describes the geological findings.

Most of the property is occupied by Keewatin volcanics, largely andesite and basalt lavas with well developed flow structure at some locations. The strike of these Keewatin lavas is indicated to be north-northeast with a steep dip. The Ontario Department of Mines Geological Map

No. 510 by W.W. Moorhouse, Volume LI, Part 6, shows these Keewatin rocks to extend as a tongue into a granite area occupying the ground north, east and south of Myteque. The contact area of the granite with the Keewatin shows an abundance of recrystallized greenstone inclusions, some of which might be basic intrusives.

The H.F.3 claim on the Myteque property has a shaft site about 50 ft. deep on a molybdenite prospect. In the Ontario Bureau of Mines report for 1917, Volume XXVI, Page 308, the working is reported to have exposed a zone about 50 feet wide consisting of gash veins of quartz carrying chalcopyrite and molybdenite in greenstone. The recent work project was directed principally to investigating molybdenite occurrences in this area.

In addition to the molybdenite two neighboring base metal sulphide occurrences are known carrying copper and nickel values. One of these strikes northeast on Inco Claim W.264 on the west side of Myteque and the other strikes northeast on Claim L.5313 known as the Norrie showing on the property to the east of Myteque.

KONKA SURVEY PROCEDURE

The survey was conducted along a grid of east-west picket lines spaced 200' apart and tied in to north-

south base lines. Stations were established every 100' in an east-west direction at which readings were taken. A total of 14.1 miles of picket line was surveyed using a 200' cable separation and a frequency of 876 cps. On the accompanying map sheet the in-phase readings are plotted to the left of the picket lines and the out-of-phase readings to the right. Significant conductor readings should show -10 on the in-phase. The highest reading gained in the survey on the Myteque was -6.4 on the in-phase reading. While no strong conductors were found during the survey other factors should be taken into consideration.

A prominent sulphide zone traceable from Inco Claim W.D.257 to Inco Claim W.264 might enter the northwest part of the Myteque property. Electromagnetic readings could not be taken on strike of this zone because of strong interference believed to be the gas pipeline. At the east side of the property on Claims T.55487-88, low conductor readings were gained near the contact of greenstone and granite where the magnetometer indicates the presence of pyrrhotite mineralization. Also rock trenching on the small peninsula on the east edge of T.55488 shows the presence of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Additional work here might disclose base metal occurrence of interest.

Other low conductor readings were found in the southeast part of Claim T.55486, which is a north boundary claim of Hytequo. These readings are located near a well indicated fault structure and might signify sulphide occurrence.

It was not expected that the electromagnetic survey would give information of value for molybdenite exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The general recommendation for the property is to investigate the molybdenite deposit for a determination of grade and tonnage. This would probably require shallow underground work.

The results of the electromagnetic survey show some low conductor readings near known sulphides at the east side of the property. Prospecting of this area should be carried out and the old workings appraised for base metal occurrence.

Respectfully submitted,



September 1, 1966.
Halleybury, Ontario.

E.L. MacVeigh B.A., M.S.

TRIM LINE

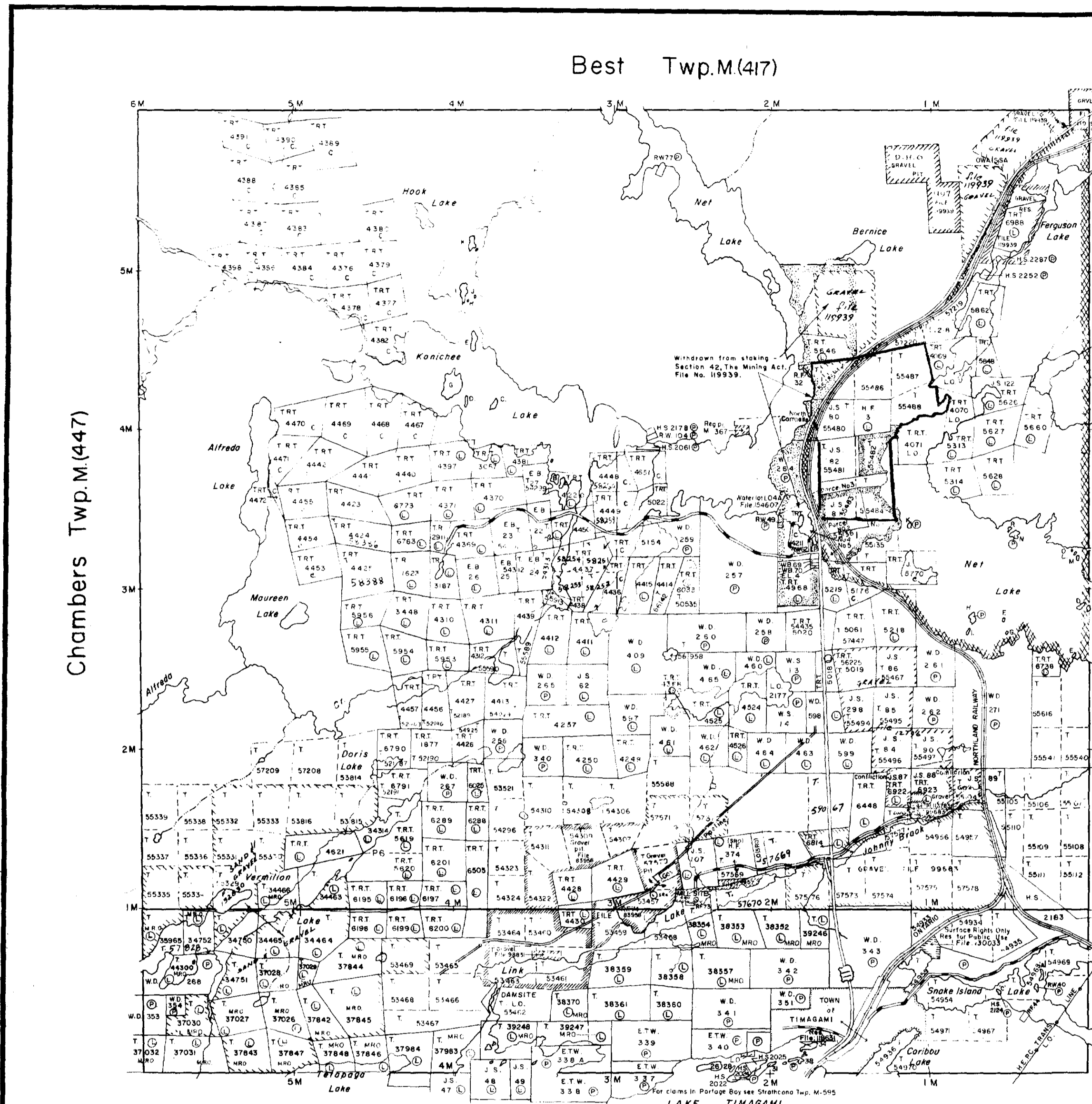
W.222

W.222

Best Twp.M.(417)

Chambers Twp.M.(447)

Cassels Twp.M.(444)



Strathcona Twp.M.(595)

THE TOWNSHIP OF
OF
STRATHY
DISTRICT OF
NIPISSING
TIMISKAMING
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH=40 CHAINS

LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND Ⓟ
- 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 —

NOTES

40' Surface Rights Reservation around
all lakes and rivers.
Area covered by — shown thus —
Area reserved to Dept. of Highways shown thus —
First Mile Line surveyed by E.L. Moore 1928

AREA WITHIN MINING CLAIMS T. 51460, T. 51461, T. 51463
& T. 51464 RESERVED FOR SAND & GRAVEL FILE 98831

AREA SHOWN THUS — RESERVED FOR
TIMAGAMI TOWNSHIP BY O.C. 2022/66
L. & F. FILE 3996.
LAND NOW COMES UNDER SECTION 36(a) OF THE
MINING ACT.

Sand & Gravel reserved for Easterly Half
of this Twp. to Ontario Northland Rly.
File 251, Vol 7

DATE OF ISSUE
MAY 1 1966
ONTARIO DEPT. OF MINES

ONT. DEPT. OF MINES
MINING LANDS BR.
THIS MAP FOR CHECKING
PURPOSES ONLY - MUST
NOT BE SOLD.

PLAN NO. M. 596

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

— ONTARIO —

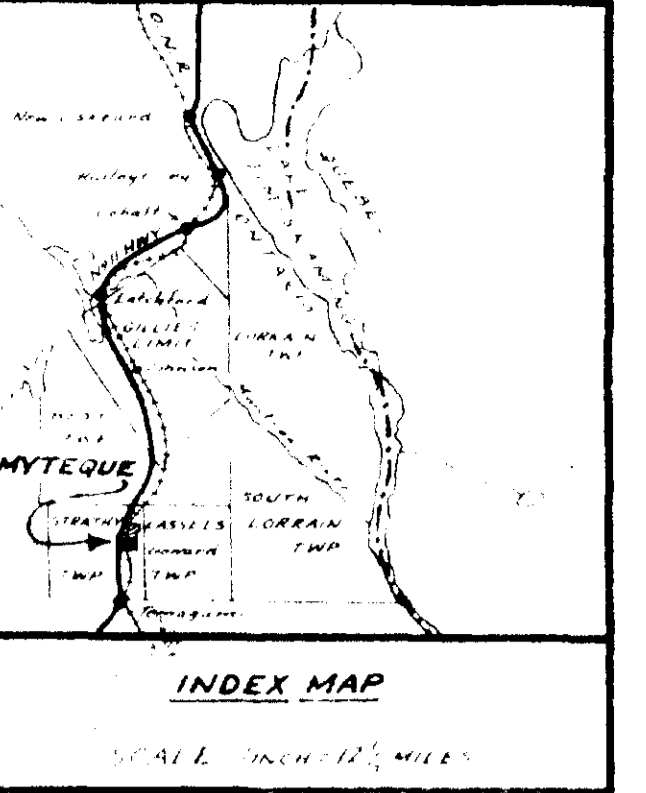
W.222

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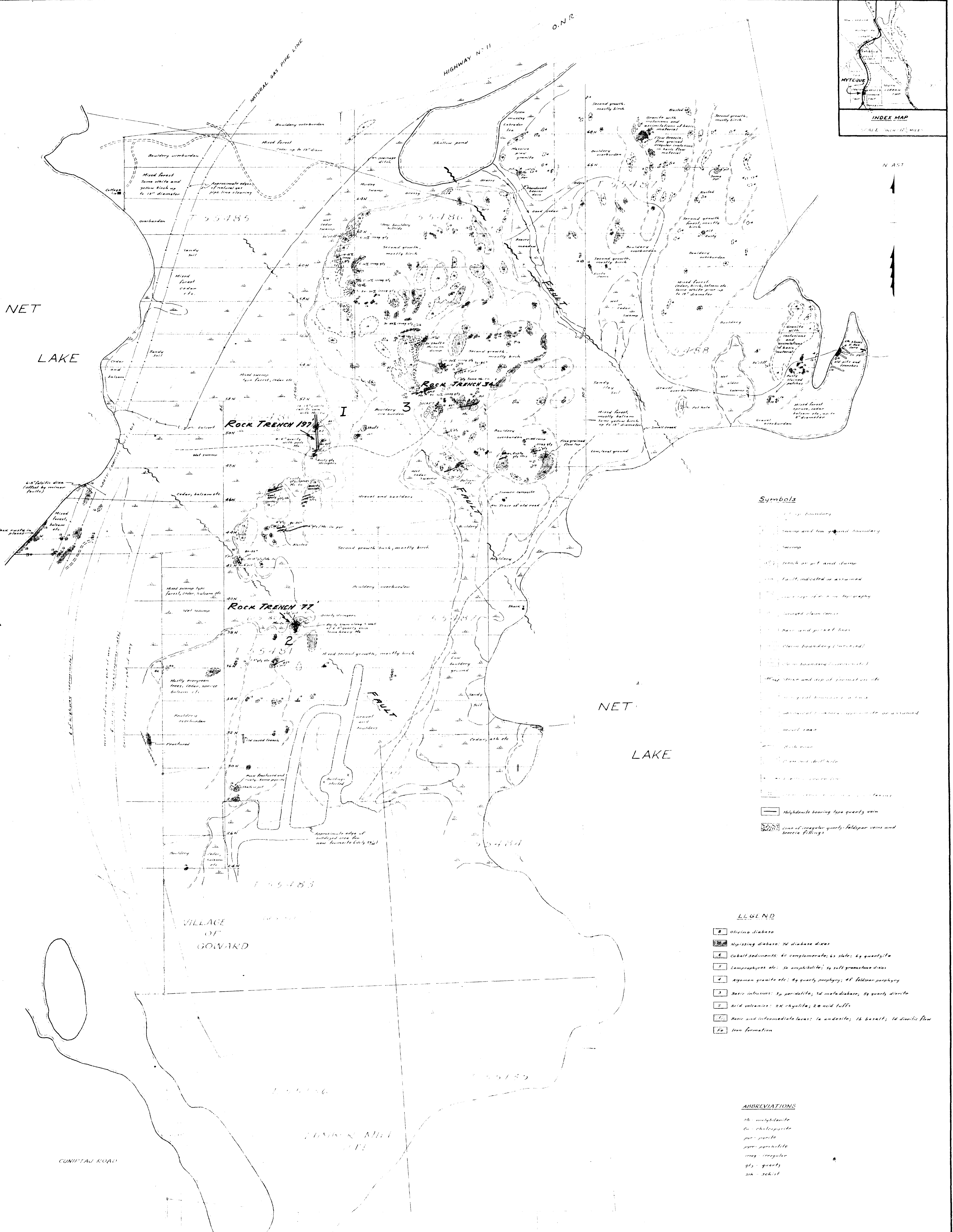
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N A 57



- Symbols**
- top boundary
 - boundary
 - boundary
 - trench or pit wall
 - fault, indicated as assumed
 - line of dip in topography
 - surveyed claim corner
 - basic and pegmatite lines
 - claim boundary (surveyed)
 - claim boundary (assumed)
 - stream and spring channel etc.
 - geological boundary or line
 - structural features, such as assumed
 - road
 - track
 - stream bed
 - iron formation
 - hydrothermal bearing type quartz vein
 - vein of irregular quartz-feldspar veins and breccia fillings

- LEGEND**
- 1 Olivine diabase
 - 2 Nipissing diabase; 2d diabase dikes
 - 3 Cobalt sediments: 3c conglomerate; 3s slate; 3q quartzite
 - 4 Lamprophyres etc.: 4a amphibolite; 4g soft greenstone dikes
 - 5 Algonquin granite etc.: 5g quartz porphyry; 5f felsic porphyry
 - 6 Basic intrusives: 6p peridotite; 6d meladiabase; 6q quartz diorite
 - 7 Acid volcanics: 7K rhyolite; 7a acid tuff
 - 8 Basic and intermediate lavas: 8a andesite; 8b basalt; 8d dioritic flow
 - 9 Iron formation

- ABBREVIATIONS**
- ab - amphibolite
 - ca - calcopysite
 - pa - pyrite
 - ppr - pyrrhotite
 - irreg - irregular
 - qz - quartz
 - sk - schist

GEOLOGICAL PLAN
OF
MYTEQUE MINES LIMITED

STRATHY TOWNSHIP - TIMISKAMING AREA
DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING - ONTARIO

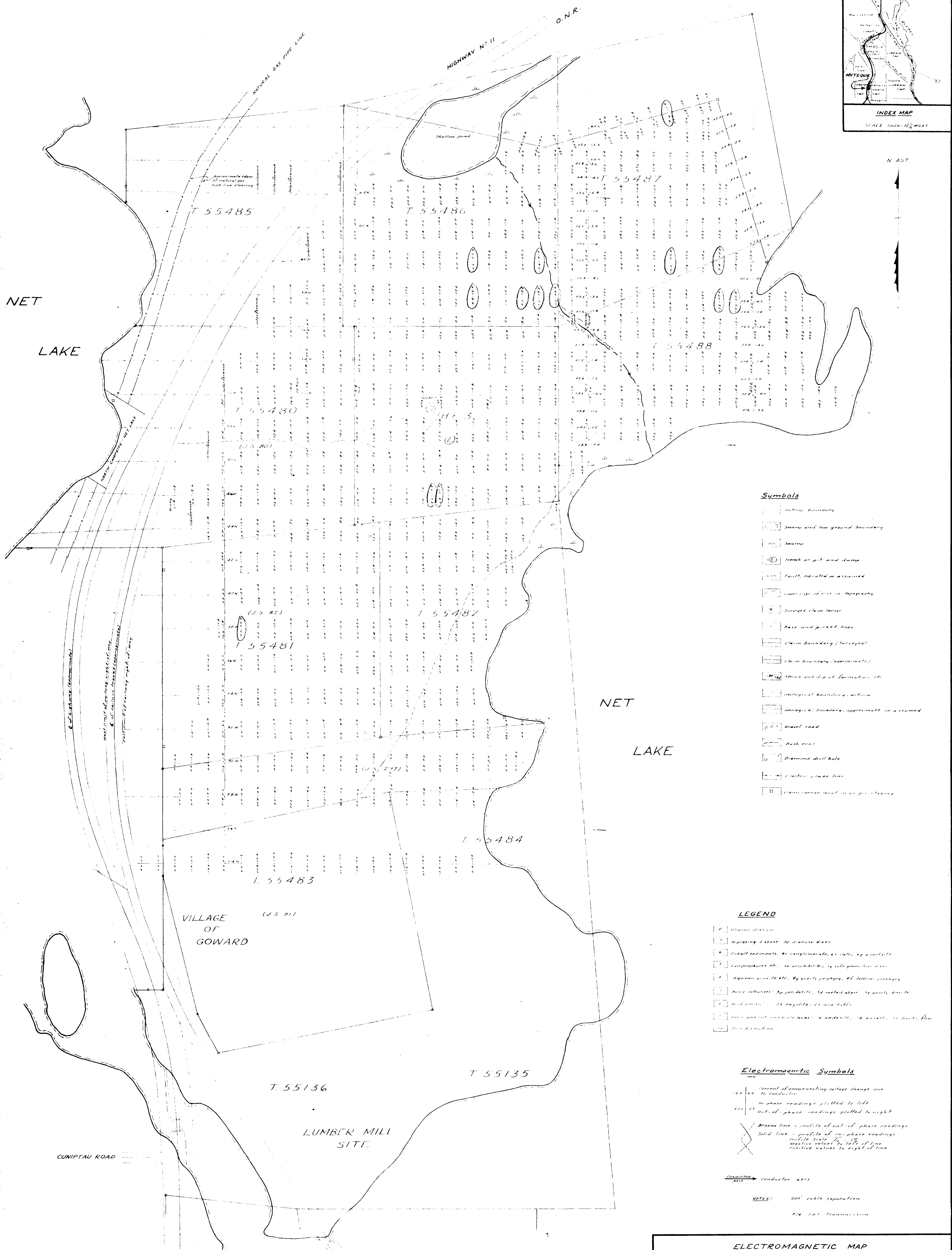
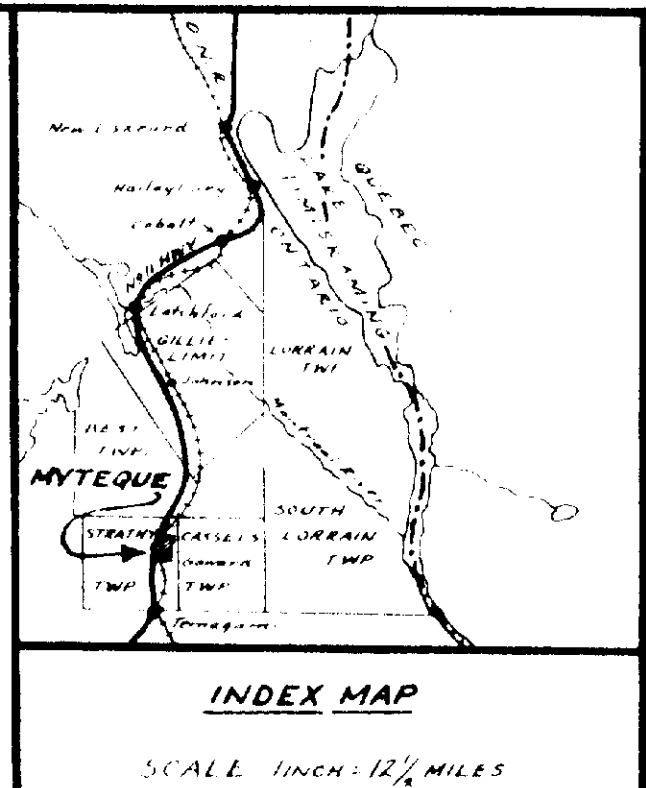
Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet

E. Mackay
1/18/66

COMPANY REPORT BY E. L. McVIGLICH, B.A. M.S.

Date: August 11th 1965





- Symbols**
- [---] Outcrop boundary
 - [---] Swamp and low ground boundary
 - [---] Swamp
 - [---] Trench or pit and dump
 - [---] Fault, indicated or assumed
 - [---] Coverage of rock in topography
 - [---] Surveyed claim corner
 - [---] Acre and parcel lines
 - [---] Claim boundary (Surveyed)
 - [---] Claim boundary (Approximate)
 - [---] Stone and dip of formation, etc.
 - [---] Geological boundary, defined
 - [---] Geological boundary, approximate or assumed
 - [---] Gravel road
 - [---] Bush road
 - [---] Diamond drill hole
 - [---] Electric power line
 - [---] Claim corner local to an acre clearing

- LEGEND**
- [---] Chlorite diorite
 - [---] Argillite (base) to diorite base
 - [---] Cobalt sediments, to conglomerate, to slate, to quartzite
 - [---] Amphibolites etc. to amphibolites, to soft granitic dikes
 - [---] Argonite granite etc. to quartz porphyry, to felsitic porphyry
 - [---] Basic intrusives: to peridotite, to mafic diorite, to quartz diorite
 - [---] Acid intrusives: to rhyolite, to andesite
 - [---] Gneiss and schistose rocks: to amphibolite, to quartzite, to basic gneiss
 - [---] Iron formation

- Electromagnetic Symbols**
- [---] Percent of compensating voltage change due to conductor
 - [---] In-phase readings plotted to left
 - [---] Out-of-phase readings plotted to right
 - [---] Broken line - profile of out-of-phase readings
 - [---] Solid line - profile of in-phase readings
 - [---] Profile scale 1/2" = 100'
 - [---] Negative values to left of line
 - [---] Positive values to right of line
- CONDUCTOR AXES → conductor axis

NOTES: 200' cable separation
87% cps transmission

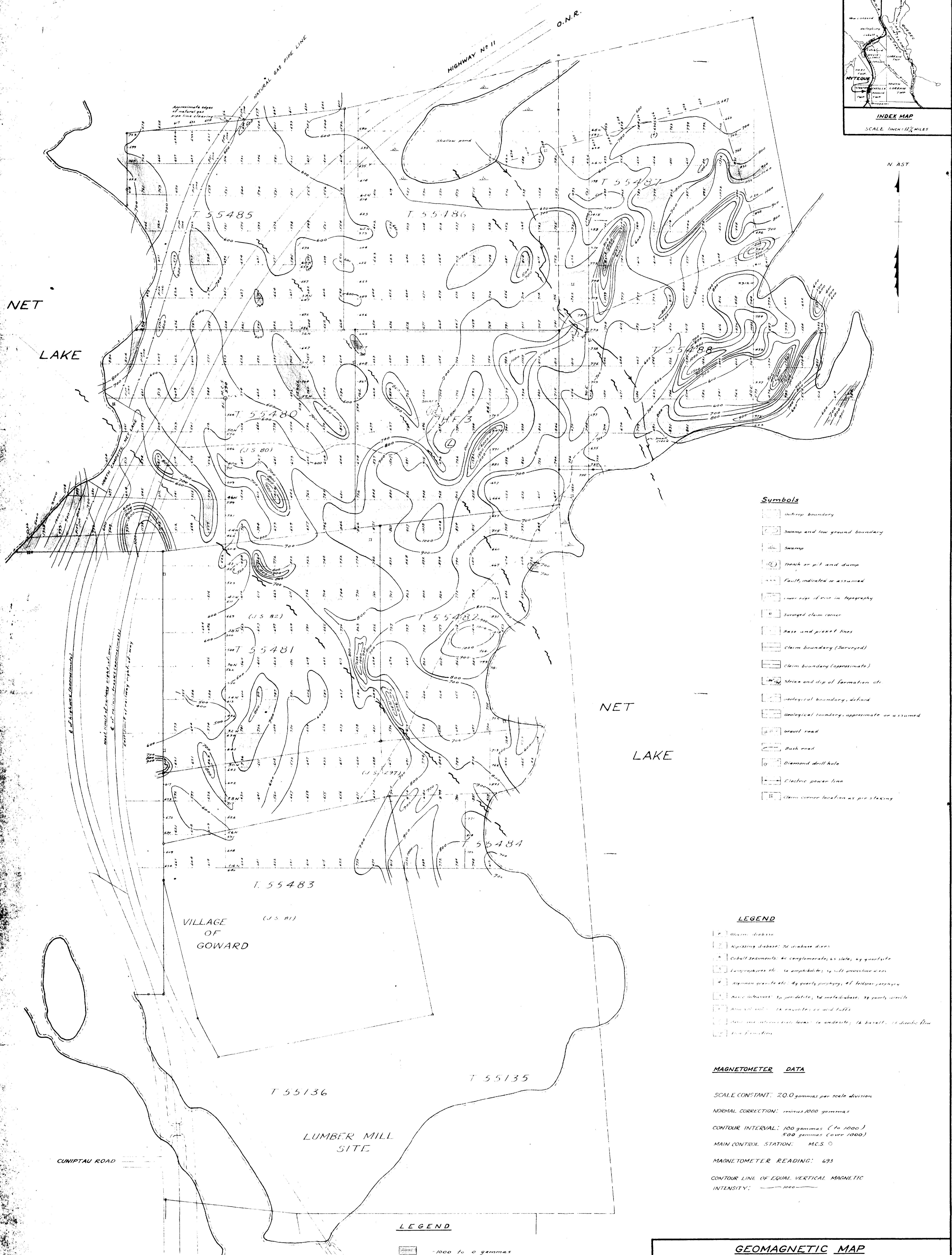
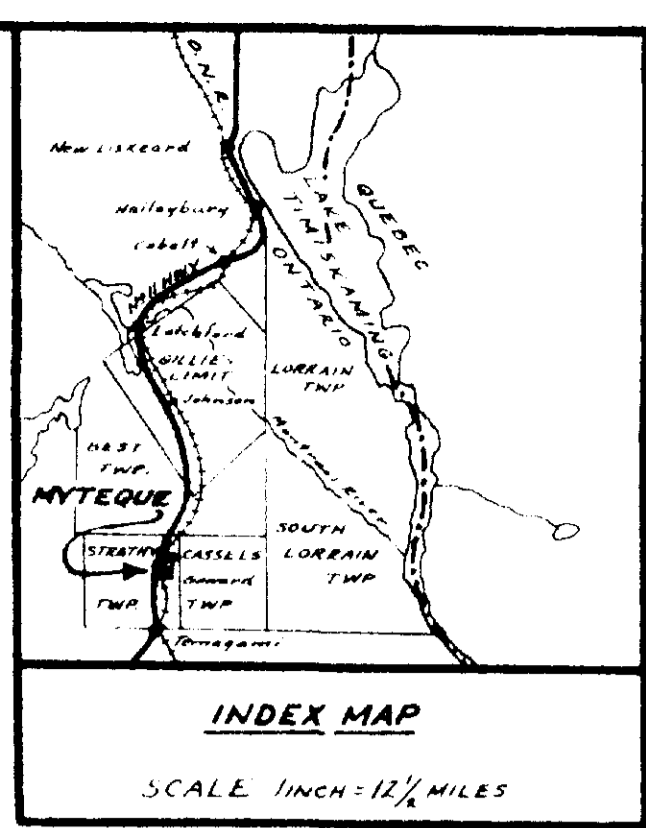
ELECTROMAGNETIC MAP
(RONKA)

MYTEQUE MINES LIMITED
STRATHY TOWNSHIP - TIMAGAMI AREA
DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING - ONTARIO

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY E. L. McVEIGH, B.A.M.S. Date 1/23/86





- Symbols**
- Interop boundary
 - Swamp and low ground boundary
 - Swamp
 - Beach or pit and dump
 - Fault, indicated or assumed
 - Lower edge of rise in topography
 - Surveyed claim corner
 - Mine and prospect lines
 - Claim boundary (Surveyed)
 - Claim boundary (Approximate)
 - Strike and dip of formation etc.
 - Geological boundary, defined
 - Geological boundary, approximate or assumed
 - gravel road
 - Bush road
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Electric power line
 - Claim corner location as per staking

- LEGEND**
- Gneiss, diabase
 - Rippling diabase, 34 diabase dikes
 - Cobble segments, ss conglomerate, ss slate, ss quartzite
 - Conglomerates etc. ss amphibolites, ss with greenstone veins
 - Argillaceous quartzite etc. ss quartz porphyry, ss felsitic porphyry
 - Massive schists etc. ss porphyry, ss metabasite, ss quartzite
 - Archaean schist etc. ss quartzite, ss and talus
 - Gneiss and schists etc. ss schist, ss basalt, ss diabase, ss quartzite
 - Iron formation

MAGNETOMETER DATA

SCALE CONSTANT: 20.0 gammas per scale division

NORMAL CORRECTION: minus 1000 gammas

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 gammas (to 1000)
500 gammas (over 1000)

MAIN CONTROL STATION: M.C.S. 0

MAGNETOMETER READING: 693

CONTOUR LINE OF EQUAL VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY: 1000

- LEGEND**
- 1000 to 0 gammas
 - 0 to 300 gammas
 - 300 to 500 gammas
 - 500 to 600 gammas
 - 600 to 700 gammas
 - 700 to 1000 gammas
 - 1000 to 2000 gammas
 - Over 2000 gammas

GEOMAGNETIC MAP
OF
MYTEQUE MINES LIMITED
STRATHY TOWNSHIP - TIMAGAMI AREA
DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING - ONTARIO

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet *Marking*

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY E. L. MALVEIGH, B.A., M.S. Date: 1/23/66

