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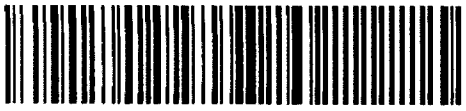

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DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
on the
SUDBURY AREA PROPERTY

by

Michael Ogden

Toronto, Ontario.
November 23rd, 1957.

HALET, BROADHURST & OGDEN

63-59

DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

SUDBURY AREA PROPERTY

REFERENCES:

1. Rathbun Township Claim Map.
2. Wanapitei Lake Area, T.T. Quirke, O.S.C. 1922.
3. Magnetometer and Electromagnetic Survey, Koulomzine & Geoffroy, March, 1954.
4. Report on the Property, F.N. Smith, August, 1955.
5. Report on Work Done, June 1955 to May 1956, J. R. MacDonald, May, 1956.
6. Examination, M. Ogden, Progress Report No. 4, July, 1957.
7. Geological Map, 400 scale, O.O. Caron, October, 1957.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property is located in Rathbun Township on the north-east shore of Wanapitei Lake. It covers the southern portion of McLarens (otherwise called Rathbun) Lake and extends south from it on the peninsula between the main portion of Wanapitei Lake and Portage Bay.

Access to the property is by boat across Wanapitei Lake from Skead, or by aircraft from Sudbury to McLarens Lake. There is a short (600-foot) wagon road portage connecting the south end of McLarens Lake with Wanapitei Lake.

THE PROPERTY:

The property consists of 19 mining claims numbered as follows:

S-72006 to S-72013 inclusive	8 claims
S-72839 to S-72842 inclusive	4 claims
S-73115 and S-73116	2 claims
S-73075	1 claim
S-104909 to S-104912 inclusive	4 claims
	19 claims

Of the above claims, the first 15 have been held since 1954 and now, subject to a land survey, are ready for patent.

The last four claims were staked November 1st and 6th of this year as additional protection along strike of the favourable structure.

HISTORY:

The first known work on what is now the Dolmac property was done about the turn of the century, during the days of intense prospecting for gold.

A high-grade copper-nickel showing was discovered on the south-east shore of McLarens Lake. The showing was trenched along strike. Then a 45-foot deep shaft was sunk on it by hand steel and some 35 feet of drifting was carried out at the bottom of the shaft.

Little is known of the property from then until the Fall of 1953 when it was staked by two prospectors, John Hull and John Prime, both of Skead, Ontario.

The property was purchased by Dolmac Mines Limited in February 1954 from the two prospectors and their associates. During March of 1954 a combined magnetometer and electromagnetic survey was conducted over that portion of the property which is covered by lake. Koulomzine & Geoffroy conducted the work although they expected little from the electromagnetic survey, considering the probable depth of water involved. The results were inconclusive. The magnetometer work however disclosed some interesting geological features and diamond drilling was recommended on a few of the best looking anomalies.

During the Fall of 1954 the shaft and workings were

dewatered and examined. During the latter part of 1954 and up to May of 1955, eleven diamond drill holes totalling 1,993 feet of drilling were put down. These holes explored the gabbro-sediment contact in the vicinity of the old shaft and also about 1,500 feet south-west of it. The two best magnetic anomalies were also drilled. The results of this work added to the geological knowledge of the property but failed to discover any further copper-nickel mineralization.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PROPERTY, JULY 1957:

Introduction: Due to the high assays obtained from the shaft area during the 1954-1955 exploration period, it was decided to re-examine the property early this last summer. The following is the essence of my report to Dolmac Mines Limited on July 10, 1957.

Results of Examination: It seems obvious on a quick examination of the shaft area that the copper and associated base and precious metals follow the contact. However, on closer examination, and following some detailed trenching, it became clear that the mineralized zone does not follow the contact but strikes across it in an east-west direction. Further, the mineralization lies entirely within diabase and ceases at the sediment contact 20 feet west of the shaft. Nor does it continue into the outcrop 30 feet east of the shaft. In the previous mapping of the shafts and drifts, there is a fault zone shown about 20 feet east of the shaft in the centre of the east drift. It is quite possible that this fault zone (which probably follows the low ground running

approximately 25° east of north) displaces the mineralization for perhaps some hundreds of feet.

When the shaft was dewatered a few years ago, little or no evidence of mineralisation could be found in the drifts at the bottom of the shaft. However, as the distance between the cut-off contact to the west and the probable cut-off fault to the east is only about 30 feet, it is quite possible that the mineralized zone after plunging to the east would not reach the bottom of the shaft before it is cut off by the fault. There is no doubt whatsoever that the shaft was actually sunk on good base metal mineralization, for immediately west of the shaft collar there is good copper mineralization, five feet wide, extending in an east-west direction for two or three feet. The mineralization is cut off by the contact on the west and is covered by overburden to the east.

There has been some speculation in the past as to whether or not the excellent mineralization displayed in the rock dump consisted of samples that had been carried in from some other locale. This idea could not be true for the mineralization on the dump matches that seen in the rock right beside the shaft. However, the mineralization exposed now is not as heavy as that occurring in samples from the dump.

Two hundred and twenty feet north-east of the shaft, an exposure was found of disseminated lumps of solid chalcopyrite with a little pyrrhotite and pyrite. It is not clear from the exposure in exactly what direction this new zone trends but there is a suggestion that it trends about 60° true or perhaps between 60° and 90°. Its width is between eight and ten feet. An assay over this width would be low (less than ½% copper). However, the important point

is not the grade but rather the possibility that this exposure may represent the fringe of the offset portion of the intense mineralisation found at the shaft. That is, this new showing may be in reality the same zone as that found in the shaft, but due to the probable fault running parallel to the lakeshore, the zone has been displaced by 220 feet. If it is not the same zone as at the shaft, it could be a parallel zone.

Conclusions from Examination:

1. The mineralization is so good that it would be well worth the expenditure to detail the size of the present showing with a number of short, closely spaced, drill holes. Further, the new showing 220 feet north should be explored.
2. The entire property should be mapped in detail geologically and each outcrop should be prospected for copper-nickel mineralization.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OUTLINE OF WORK DONE:

Because of the above report it was decided to conduct the geological survey during the summer months. O.C. Caron, geologist, assisted by John Hull, prospector, started the survey on October 5th after studying and correlating all the previous available information. They: -

1. Extended the trenches started by Messrs. Ogden, Hull and Prime in July of 1957.
2. Mapped the property on the scale of 1 inch equals 400 feet, and prospected the most favourable portions of the property.
3. Located the claim posts and reblazed the boundary.

TOPOGRAPHY:

Overburden is generally light and outcroppings abundant. The surface is one of low relief, possibly of the order of 100 feet but actually quite rugged for shield topography. No extensive glacial till deposits were observed.

This property is one which is quite favourable for geological mapping, prospecting and surface investigation of anomalies.

GEOLOGY:

General: Geologically the property lies north of the Grenville Front in that area of the proterozoic sediments and basic intrusives that has been so productive of various metallic ores in Ontario. The world's greatest area of nickel production, the Sudbury Basin, lies to the south-west. Forty-five miles north-east is the Temagami area of high-grade copper, and further to the north-east is the silver-cobalt area of early Ontario mining fame which is still producing.

Local Geology: This property is underlain by clastic sediments believed to be Cowganda in age. They are usually of the greywacke sandstone and conglomerate varieties. Minor horizons of bedded slaty sandstone were observed. Bedding was not apparent in surface outcroppings. However, inspection of old drill core on the property showed concrete evidence of bedding.

The sedimentary horizons appear to have been intruded by a massive basic intrusive. This structure grades from quartz-diorite to a more basic gabbro phase. Hornblende, feldspar and

and occasionally minor amounts of biotite and quartz were observed. Mafic mineral composition varies from 30% to 60%, and texture is usually sugar to rice sized with some ophitic structure observed locally.

Structure: A north-east trending fault parallel to the intrusive sedimentary contact is suggested by field evidence and a study of logs covering Holes 6, 7, and 8.

Along the contact zone between Wanapitei and McLarens Lake, strong shear faces were observed striking parallel to the contact in a north-easterly direction. Shearing of the sediments was more pronounced, some boulders up to 4 or 5 inches across in the conglomerate horizon were sheared smooth.

One particular shear face exhibited striae dipping approximately 20° to the north-east suggesting a right-hand movement with a northeasterly plunge.

Generally the shearing observed in the gabbro mass had a north-west strike and was steeply dipping. The inference is that these latter fractures are tensional, subsidiary to the main shear.

ECONOMIC FEATURES:

1. All mineralization seen occurred in gabbro. Nothing of interest was found in the sediments.
2. The stripping done near the shaft revealed chalcopyrite mineralization in place, and also that the original showing had a north-west strike paralleling the shear pattern exhibited in the gabbro mass.

3. While all observed mineralization was in gabbro and close to the contact, lightly disseminated pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite were observed in gabbro as far as 600 feet east of the projected contact.

COPPER-NICKEL SHOWINGS:

1. The shaft exposure is fully described under the heading "RE-EXAMINATION", pages 3, 4, and 5.
2. 220 feet north-east of the shaft. This occurrence is also described under the heading "RE-EXAMINATION", pages 3, 4, and 5.
3. 600 feet north-east of the shaft within 400 feet of the contact but still in Claim S-72012, there are a series of angular boulders carrying small massive veinlets of chalcopyrite. The source of the boulders could not be found but from their appearance it should be near-by.
4. 2,400 feet north-east of the shaft and within 600 feet of the contact, there is an exposure of gabbro in the middle of a swamp. Chalcopyrite is disseminated throughout the small outcrop. This showing was just off the property but two of the four claims recently staked now give ample protection to this occurrence.
5. 2,200 feet south-west of the shaft there is an area of gabbro about 200 by 400 feet in size with numerous veinlets of massive chalcopyrite and carrying occasional disseminations of chalcopyrite. The occurrence is near the south face of a north-west trending gully which might reflect a zone of weakness subsidiary to the main faulted contact.

ASSAYS:

Two samples of the intense mineralization seen in the rock dump at the shaft were assayed and returned as follows:

Sample Number	Copper %	Silver ozs.	Gold ozs.	Nickel %	Platinum ozs.	Palladium ozs.
8216	14.30	0.28	0.16	2.86	0.61	0.83
8217	15.09	0.17	0.09	1.56	0.72	0.98

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The property is located amongst an area of rock types which has been particularly productive of base and precious metals. Local geology has a lot in common with that of the mining areas of Sudbury, Cobalt, Gowganda and Temagami.

2. The presence of the original high grade showing has always suggested the possibility of other occurrences nearby. The recent work has discovered four new occurrences of copper-nickel mineralization and has added greatly to our knowledge of the type and location of mineralization, the favourable areas for exploration, and the type and extent of further work required.

3. The gabbro mass is the host rock on this property and concentrations of mineralization may be expected in, or close to, the north-west trending "tensional" fractures within this mass.

4. The "tensional" fracturing is probably subsidiary to the primary north-east shear along the contact. Thus the "tensional" fractures would likely be most intense near the main shear so that further exploration should be concentrated near it.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The property is particularly impressive due to the type and extent of known mineralization, the local geology, and the regional setting.

Thus the following programme is recommended for the coming winter.

1. A detailed horizontal loop-frame type of electromagnetic survey is recommended along the mineralogical and geological favourable zone. This 2,000-foot wide strip of country strikes north-east across the property along the contact of gabbro with sediments.
2. A detailed drilling programme of short, closely spaced, holes to probe the mineralisation at the shaft and thus discover its grade and extent.
3. Another series of holes to be drilled under the new showing 220 foot north-east of the shaft occurrence.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Ogden

Michael Ogden.

DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

SUDBURY PROPERTY

WORK REPORT

Field work done during the period from October 5 to 26th, 1957.

	Number of 8-hour days
Geologists:	
G. C. Caron	22
Michael Ogden	2
Assistant:	
John Hull	22
Consulting & Supervision:	
Michael Ogden, Office work	8
Report Preparation:	
G. G. Caron	8
Michael Ogden	8
Helen Hurst (typing)	2
	67

Times factor of 4 - 268 days with 15 claims

- 17.8 days per claim.

Michael Ogden

DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

SUDBURY PROPERTY

WORK REPORT

Field work done during the period from October 5th to 26th, 1957.

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Report Preparation:	
G.G. Caron	8
Michael Ogden	3
Helen Hurst (typing)	2
	67

Times factor of 4 - 268 days with 15 claims

- 17.8 days per claim

Michael Ogden.

Michael Ogden
Oct 3/58

CERTFICATE

I, MICHAEL OGDEN, of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Onatrio, hereby certify as follows :

1. That I am a consulting mining geologist, and that I reside in Toronto.

2. That I am a graduate in Applied Science (Mining Geology) from the University of Toronto, a registered professional engineer in the Province of Ontario, and that I have been practising my profession for seven years.

3. That I have no interest, either direct or indirect, and do not expect to receive any interest in the properties, or in the securities of Delmac Mines Limited.

4. That this report is based on personal examination of the property in July, August and October and on a report to me from G.G. Caron, geologist in my employ, who conducted the geological survey.

Michael Ogden

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 23rd day of November, 1957

CERTIFICATE

I, [illegible], of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify as follows: -

1. That I am a consulting mining geologist, and that I reside in Toronto.

2. That I am a graduate in Applied Science (Mining Geology) from the University of Toronto, a registered professional engineer in the Province of Ontario, and that I have been practising my profession for seven years.

3. That I have no interest, either direct or indirect, and do not expect to receive any interest in the properties, or in the securities of Belmac Mines Limited.

4. That this report is based on personal examinations of the property in July, August and October and on a report to [illegible] Caron, geologist in my employ, who conducted the geological survey.

Michael Ogden.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 23rd day of November, 1957.

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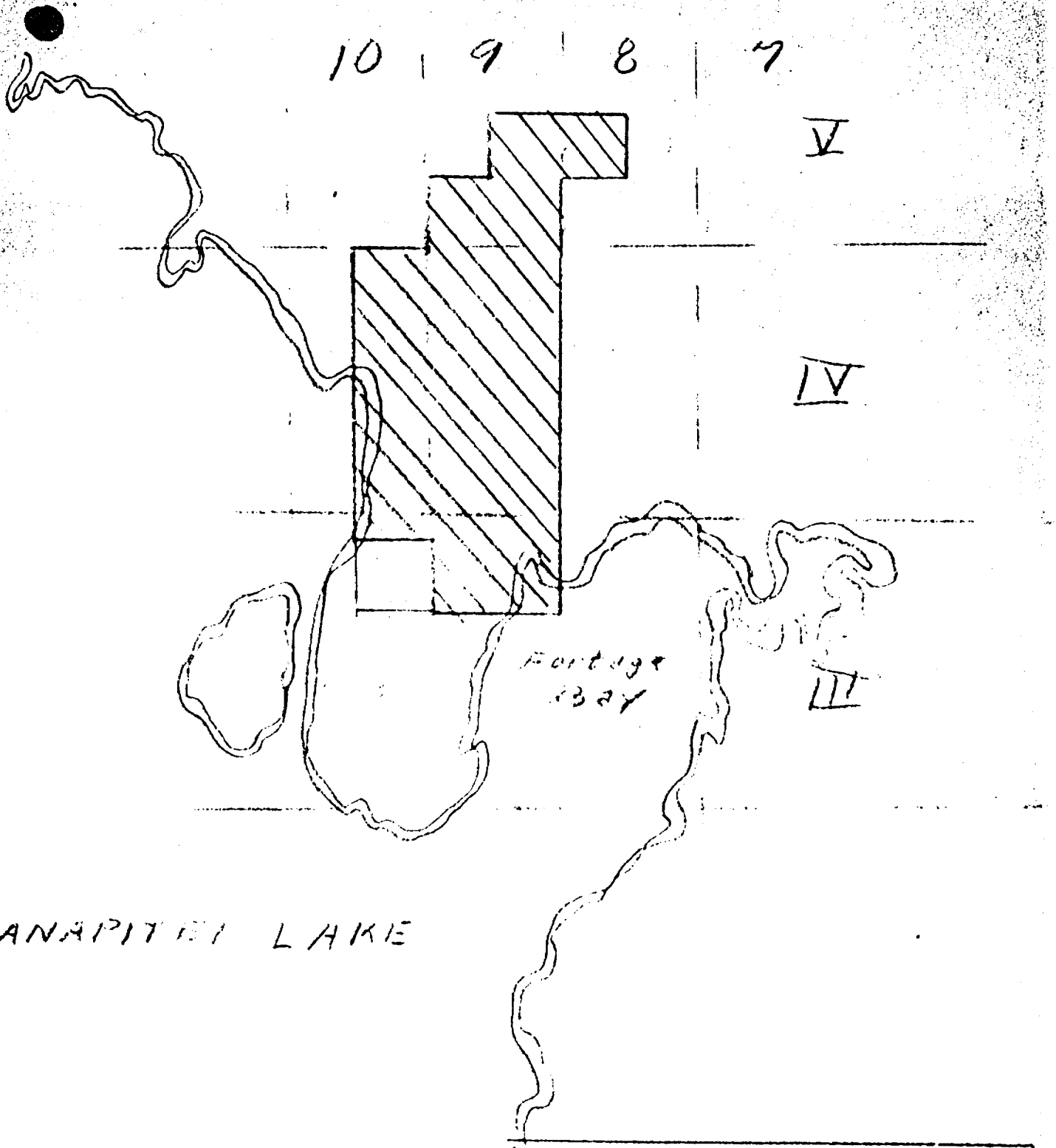

DOLMAC MINES LTD
KEY MAP
RATHBUN TWP. ONT.
ogden Oct. 2/58

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DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

LOG DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 1

Location 405 ft. at 124 degrees from #1 post S-73075

Direction: 144°

Inclination: 35°

Depth: 135 ft.

Started Sept 2, 1955.

Finished Sept. 8, 1955.

---

0 - 135	Sediments gowganda series. conglomerate
0 - 25	Dark grey fine grained rock, argillaceous with siliceous crystals and sparse pebbles and granitic fragments
25-50	Dark grey fine grained rock fracturing more abundant. A mosaic of pebbles at 46-47 matrix more siliceous.
50-75	Dark grey fine grained rock. more massive pebbles more abundant ranging in size from 1/4 inch to 3/4.
75-100	Dark grey fine grained rock. Very little fracturing. Pebbles very widely scattered mainly granitic.
100-125	Dark grey fine grained rock. Pebbles more abundant ranging up to 1 inch in size. Matrix more siliceous. Lost core 120-122.
125-135	More massive dark grey fine grained rock. Pebbles not so abundant.

END OF HOLE # 1. GOOD CORE RECOVERY

F. M. Smith P. Eng

(sgd) F. M. SMITH.

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DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO. 2.

Location: 500 ft. at 109 degrees from #1 post of S-73075

Direction: 139° Started Sept. 8, 1955.

Inclination: 35° Finished Sept. 15, 1955.

Depth: 145 ft.

0-145	Sediments Gowganda Series. Conglomerate.
0-25	Fine grained dark grey rock, argillaceous with siliceous fragments and crystals. Pebbles mainly granitic ranging in size from minute particles to 3/4 inch.
25-50	Fine grained dark grey rock. Pebbles less abundant matrix more massive.
50-75	Fine grained dark grey rock. Pebbles sparse and very small.
75-100	Fine grained dark grey rock. Pebbles more abundant. One section 77-78.4 granite boulder.
100-125	Dark grey fine grained rock. Pebbles abundant, ranging in size from 1/4 inch to 1 inch. From 113-125 matrix shows evidence of alteration with some recrystallization, evidence of extensive fracturing
125-145	Very hard flinty structure, intensely fractured. Presence of pebbles indicated but whole section very much altered.

END OF HOLE #2. GOOD CORE RECOVERY

F. M. Smith P. Eng.

(sgd) F. M. Smith.

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DOLMAC MINES LIMITED

Log of Diamond Drill Hole No. 3.

Location: Claim S 72011 -- See Map attached

Direction: 297°

Started: September 17, 1955

Inclination: 45°

Finished: September 24, 1955.

Depth: 90 feet

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0 - 90.0 Fine to medium grained basic intrusive rock. Intensely fractured throughout; minor amount of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite but well distributed over practically all the core.

0 - 1	Casing
1 - 7	Medium grained crystallised dark grey rock. Chiefly hornblende pyroxene with crystals of albite.
7 -16	Coarser crystals of albite, some chalcopyrite mineralization disseminated.
16 -20	Coarse crystals up to 1/8 inch Albite, hornblende, and pyroxene.
20 -32	Medium grained dark grey rock, albite more abundant grading to fine grained at 32 feet. Presence of albite gives core a speckled appearance.
32 -72	Fine to medium grained dark grey rock, numerous fractures and mud seams. Becoming slightly more massive at 41 feet. Mineral slightly more plentiful from 37-40 feet as disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite; some quarts threads.
72 -90	Fine grained dark grey rock, some flecks of pink feldspar. Becoming very fine grained from 85 feet.

END OF HOLE #3. 90 FEET. GOOD CORE RECOVERY.

F. M. Smith P. Eng

(sgd) F. M. Smith.

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REPORT ON THE PROPERTY OF THE DOLMAC MINES LTD

by

F. M. SMITH

Aug. 30, 1955.

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I N D E X

REPORT ON THE PROPERTY OF THE DOLMAC MINES LTD.

by

F. M. SMITH.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

The property of Dolmac Mines consists of claims #72006-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14- #72839-40,41-42-43-44-45-46- #73071-72-73-74-75- and #73115-16; twenty-four claims in all located in lots IX and X concession III and IV of the township of Rathbun in the Sudbury Mining Division.

Access to the property is obtainable by boat from Bowlands Bay at the south end of Lake Wanapitae, or by air from Sudbury. Bowlands Bay is connected with Highway #17 and the city of Sudbury by a paved motor road. The property lies in the north eastern portion of the lake area and a boat journey of 12 miles from Bowlands Bay is needed to land in Sandy Bay, which is an indentation of the lake shore into claim #72010, one of the central claims of the group.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The general topography of the area is flat. There are no eminences of over 250 or 300 feet. McLaren Lake, a long narrow body of water, has its southern extremity midway between the upper 12 claims, and occupies approximately 50 acres of the area. Four of the western claims extend into Lake Wanapitae. The balance of the surface is relatively flat with minor valleys and depressions which are boulder and debris filled.

WATER AND TIMBER RESOURCES:

There are no streams or bodies of water on the property other than McLaren Lake and Wanapitae Lake. These are sufficiently close to all parts of the property to provide abundant water supplies for any mining or industrial purpose. No springs or evidence of artesian waters were observed in the area.

This area was once heavily timbered. All the larger timber was harvested some fifty or sixty years ago, and the charred stumps lead one to assume that the lumbering operations were succeeded by a fire which consumed the slash and probably killed off most of the young trees left by the lumbering operations. The second growth consists of poplar, birch, maple, oak, spruce, jack pine, and red and white pine. None of these have as yet attained merchantable size. In places stands of red and white pine up to 12 inches in diameter indicate that this area will again be a producer of merchantable timber in a matter of 15 or 20 years. There is an abundance of timber that could be used for mining purposes.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

OVERBURDEN. The surface area is very lightly covered with overburden. Outcroppings are abundant, and only in the valleys and depressions are there any depth of glacial debris. This consists largely of boulders and sand and gravel. The boulders are generally well worn and granitic in character, which indicates that they have been transported

some considerable distance as there are no outcrops of granite in the immediate vicinity.

BASIC INTRUSIVE: Exposed on the south and eastern 2/3 of the property is an intrusive formation which weathers to a light brown color. This structure is quite coarse grained except in areas close to the contact. This would indicate that the intrusive is of considerable dimensions and cooled quite slowly. Hornblende, feldspar, biotite and quartz were identified in hand specimens with minor specks of pyrite invariably present. Ophitic structure was observed in some specimens inspected, and a casual examination might lead one to class this as a quartz diabase. Closer observation would indicate that quartz diorite or gano-diorite might be a more accurate appellation. The smooth rounded surface appearance, with rectangular fracturing and blocky fragmentation are characteristic features of this structure.

GOWGANDA: The oldest structure observed on this property consists of slates and conglomerate. This occupies the north western third of the property. The strike of these sedimentary measures varies from 340 degrees to 5 degrees true, and the dip varies from 35 to 45 degrees to the east. The slates are bedded in thin layers and ripple markings. The beds are thin and well articulated, indicating that the deposition was made in relatively clear water over a long period of time. The color is grey and the material is very fine grained having the taste and odor of clay. The conglomerate measures do not in the main disclose the bedded characteristics

of the slates being more massive. Boulders and pebbles are not abundant and range in size from microscopic to about the size of a base ball. These are almost all granitic in character and are often angular. This is particularly true of the smaller pebbles or particles which show two or more angular faces as though split off from a larger boulder or other source and transported to their present situation without being subject to much of the erosive action of running water. One envisages the split-off particles collected by the flood waters of a spring run-off and hurried to an area where the waters were more tranquil where they were dropped into the mud beds which formed the matrix of the present conglomerate formation. None of the pebbles or boulders show evidence of contortion or striation.

The transition from slates to conglomerate is gradational, the slate beds becoming thicker with occasional minute particles of a granitic nature in them. The bedded nature of the structure disappears and the more massive conglomerate structure is in evidence with larger particles and pebbles embedded in what was once a clayey mud, many hundreds of feet in depth. Slates and conglomerate measures alternate conformally over the area.

Geological Tables.

Recent	Overburden, sand gravel and glacial debris.
Keewanawan	Quartz diabase? quartz diorite? grano-diorite?
Gowganda	Slates and conglomerate

HISTORY AND ECONOMIC FEATURES:

This whole area was intensively prospected for gold several decades ago. On two properties in the vicinity some evidence of this metal was located in quartz veins in a formation quite similar to the basic intrusive exposed on this property. On the Crystal lying to the east a small deposit of auriferous quartz intruded into a basic intrusive, locally designated as diabase was developed, but deemed to small for economic exploitation. To the west a shallow shaft and several trenches exposed three quartz veins with adjoining rusty zones extending into the walls for a distance of three or four feet on each side of the quartz veins. The fresh material blasted out of the trenches and the shaft revealed a concentration of marcasite some of it quite massive, disseminated throughout the rusty oxidized zone.

On the Dolmac property some rusty streaks observed on the south east shore of McLaren Lake, in proximity to the only visible contact between the sediments and the intrusive, encouraged the prospectors to dig several pits and sink a shallow shaft. From the contents of the spoil around the collar of this shallow shaft it is evident that a considerable body of more or less massive mineral was encountered. This consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. As the metal sought for at the time was gold, exploration was abandoned. Picked samples from the spoil dump revealed the presence of copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and minor quantities of gold.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In every instance, except the one mentioned above, the contact area on this property between the Gowganda formation and the basic intrusive lies in a rubble filled depression. It would appear that the contact zone or area was more susceptible to the processes of erosion and glaciation than the surrounding areas. It is possible that this contact area is a zone of fracturing, which could contain an economic concentration of mineral.

I would recommend that this contact area be investigated by drilling.

F. M. Smith

(signed) F. M. Smith.

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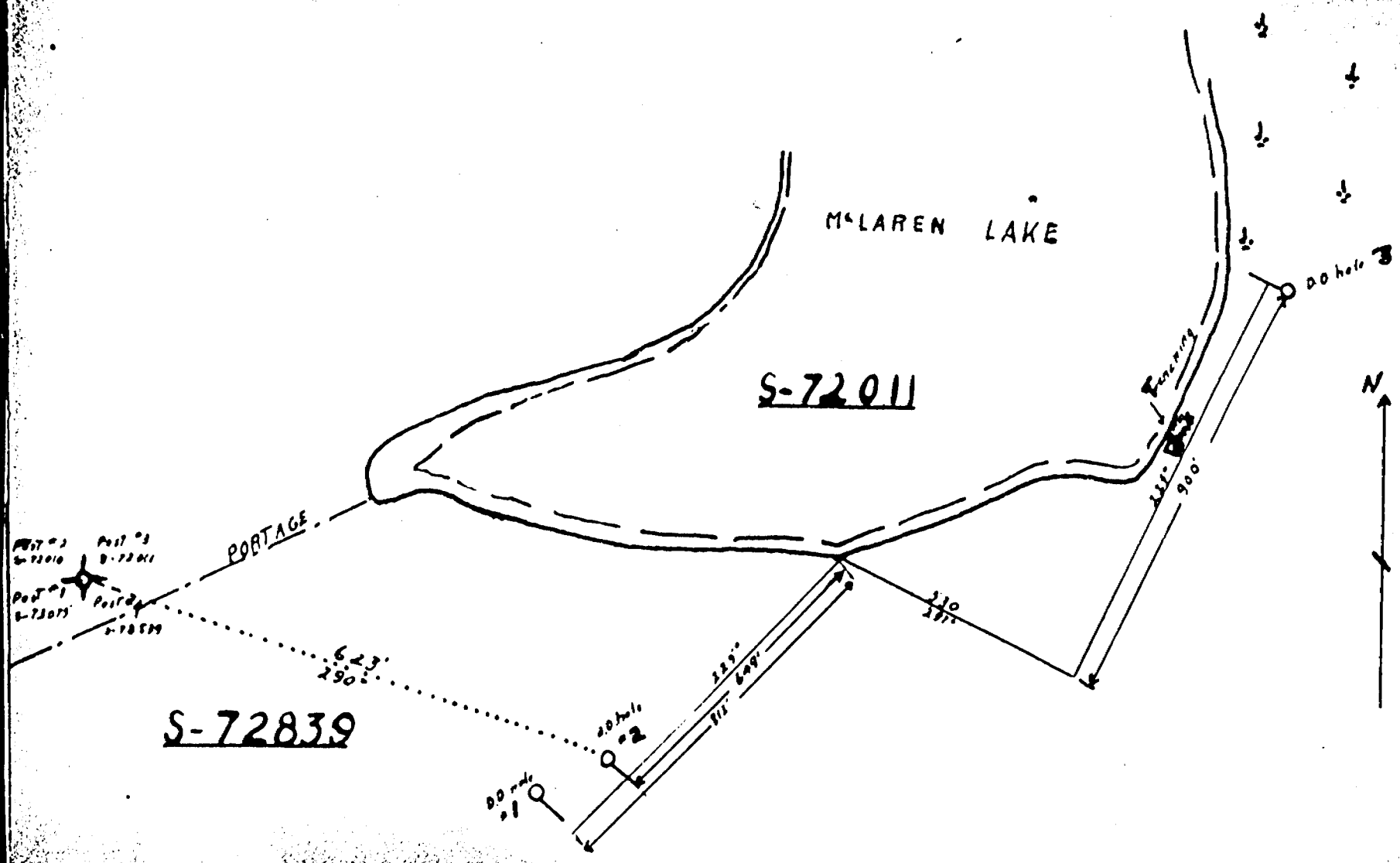


SKETCH Showing location D.D. holes & trenching.

DOLMAC MINES LTD ~ RATHBUN TWP.

Scale in Feet.

0 200 400 600

Sept /55

PMG

S-72009

S-72013

S-72012

McCLARENS LAKE

S-72006

S-72008

S-72010

S-72011

S-72007

S-73075

S-72839

S-72840

WANAPITEI LAKE

S-72841

S-73116

S-73115

PORTAGE BAY

Disseminated Chalcopyrite

Beaver Pond

Low Ground

Small Masses & Veinlets of Chalcopyrite in Float

Cliff

Steep Slope

Top of Hill

Heavy Talus

Downslope

Sparsely Disseminated Pyrrhotite & Chalcopyrite in Small Pockets Seen in Gabbro

Area of Outcrop >60%

No.1 No.2 No.3 No.4 No.5 No.6 No.7 No.8 No.9 No.10 No.11

LEGEND

Geology

- S — Greywacke Type Sediments
- G — Gabbro - Diorite Series
- Outcrop
- Schistosity
- Bedding

Topography

- Slope
- Swamp

Miscellaneous

- Claim Post
- " Line
- Trail
- Location of D.D.H.
- Travers Line

HALET BROADHURST AND OGDEN

FOR

DOLMAC MINES LTD

RATHBUN TWP

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY, ONT.

Scale: 1" = 400' Date: Oct/1957

Drawn By: G.G.Cakon Approved:

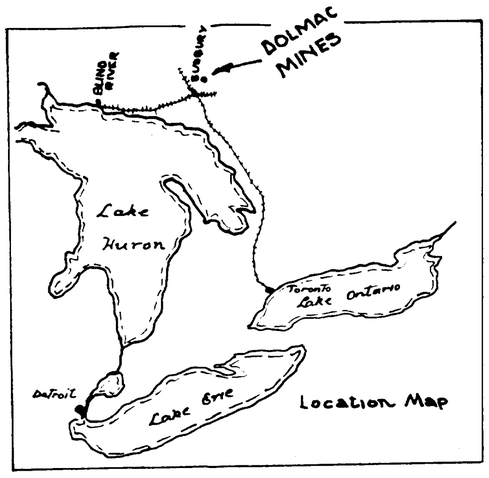
Oct 31/57

RATHBUN-0013 #

E3A-273

41115SE0096 0013 RATHBUN

1/200



DOLMAC MINES, LIMITED

RATHBUN TOWNSHIP

District of Sudbury

Ontario

Geological Map

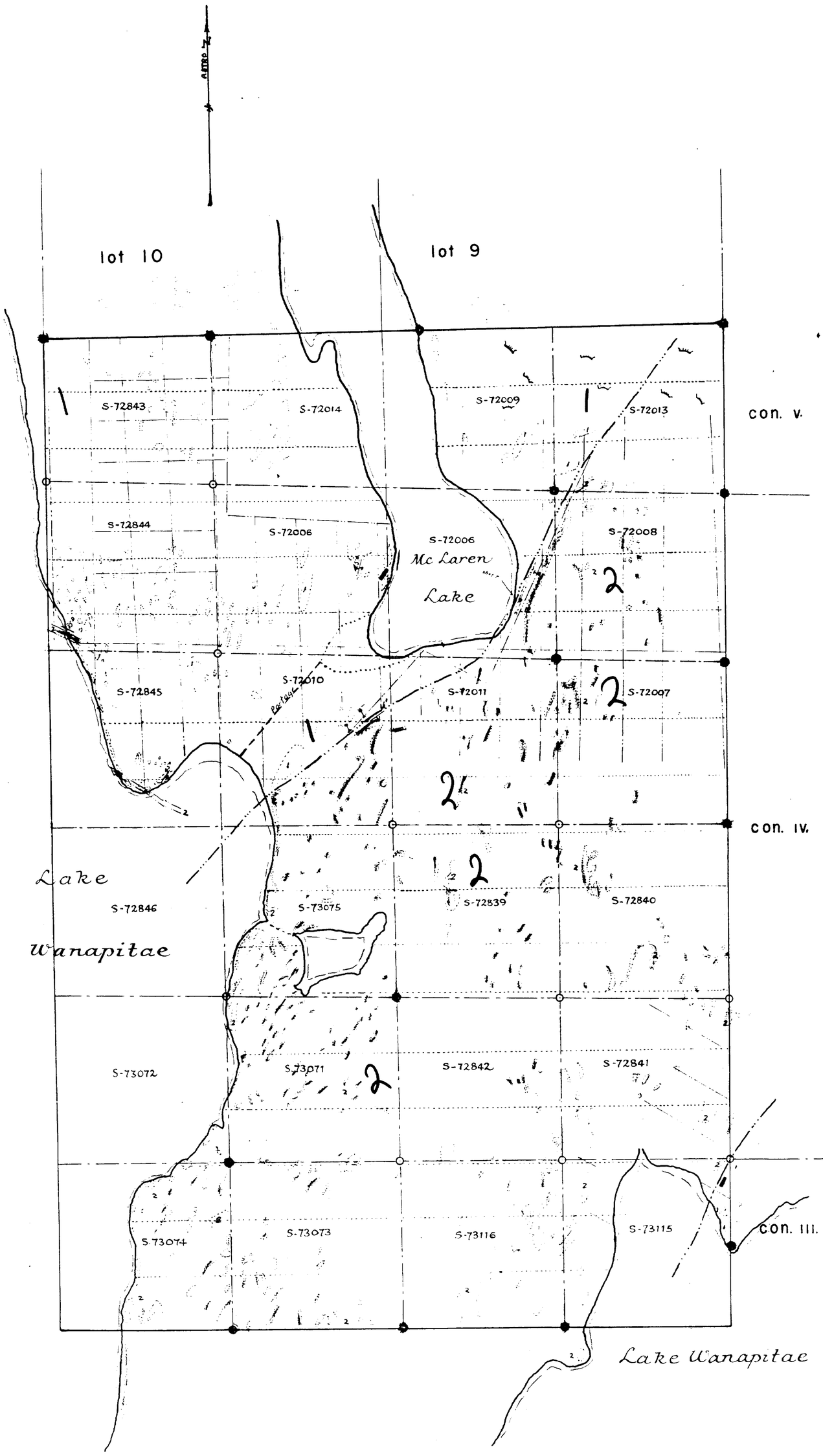
Scale 1" = 400 ft. (approx.)

Date - Oct 2-1955 F.M.S.

Photographic control

Legend

- Muskeg
- Picket Line
- Traverse Line indicated
- Claim boundary
- Claim Post observed
- Rock Pit
- Drill Hole
- Boundary of outcrop
- Geological contact
- Gowganda Series — 1
- Basic intrusive — 2
- Magnetometer anomally



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