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Geo-Magnetic Contour Plan (East and West Sheets) Scale 1" = 200'	
Electro-Magnetic Profile Plan (East & West Sheets) Scale 1" = 200'	



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REPORT ON MAGNETOMETER AND ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SURVEYS
ON THE CROSSOVER LAKE GROUP OF CLAIMS IN SEWELL
TOWNSHIP, SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Introduction:

The following report describes the magnetometer and electro-magnetic surveys recently completed on the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited claims located in the south central section of Sewell Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Province of Ontario.

Staking of the original group of fourteen claims was carried out by L. Allison and M. Ferguson on March 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1956 and these claims were recorded and transferred to Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited on March 28th of the same year. An additional seven claims were staked by James Black on July 12th and 13th, 1956 and these claims were recorded and transferred on August 7th of that year.

A base line, trending $N79^{\circ}E$, was turned off from a point immediately south of the No. 3 Post of claim S-94258. Right-angled picket lines were cut at 300 foot intervals to both the north and south of this base line. A second base line, (paralleling No. 1) was turned off from the 2100 foot picket on line 0+00. This base line was extended east to the boundary of the property and served as a tie line for lines cut south from the No. 1 Base Line. The No. 2 base line was cut to the west to line 18+00 at which location it was offset 660 feet to the south and extended west to the property boundary.

Line cutting and chaining was contracted to Jean Alix Co. Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec. Numbered pickets were located by chainage at 100 foot intervals. along these picket lines.

A magnetometer survey was carried out on the claims group by James Black, a geophysical operator for Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, with the assistance of A. Cakes. Readings were observed using a Sharpe's D-I-M type instrument. Stations were spaced at 50 and 100 foot intervals.

An electro-magnetic survey was conducted on the property by John Black, a geophysical operator for Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, with the assistance of P. Broughton. Readings were observed using a Ronka Horizontal Loop type instrument. Stations were spaced at 100 foot intervals.

Supervision and interpretation of this work was the responsibility of F. J. Evelegh, senior geologist with Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, Matheson, Ontario.

Property:

Twenty-one claims are included in this group and are numbered as follows:-

S-94254 to 94267 inclusive

S-97985 to 97991 inclusive

Approximately 840 acres are comprised in this group of claims.

Location and Accessibility:

The Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited claims are located in the south central section of Sewell Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Province of Ontario. The claims lie to the south of Lap Lake. Crossover Lake is situated approximately one-half mile south of the Warren Lake Road, a gravel highway connecting Timmins and Kukatush. The latter is a flag stop on the main line of the Canadian National Railway. The claims group lies approximately 37 miles southwest of Timmins and is readily accessible by motor vehicle.

Topography:

All work completed on this claims group to date has been conducted during the winter, consequently topography will not be discussed in this report but will be included in the detailed geological report.

Previous Work:

This area was mapped by E. W. Todd and the results were published in 1924 in Vol. XXXIII, Part 6 - Annual Report of the Department of Mines.

The general geology of the area is shown on Map No. 33-G, entitled "Groundhog River Area" on a scale of one inch equals one and one-half miles. This map accompanies Todd's report. No information on this immediate area was available at the Ontario Department of Mines in Timmins. Presumably no detailed exploration work had been conducted on this claims group.

Line Cutting and Surveying:

Two base lines, trending N79°E, and spaced 2100 feet apart, were established on the property, as described on Page 1 of this report and as shown on the accompanying plans. Right-angled offset lines were established at 300 foot intervals and pickets were spaced at 100 foot intervals along these offset lines. Line cutting and chaining was contracted to Jean Alix Co. Limited, Val d'Or, Quebec.

During the course of this work a total of 29 miles of line was cut and chained. This mileage is divided as follows:-

Picket lines - 26.3 miles
Base lines - 2.7 miles

Line cutting and chaining on this group of claims was carried out during the period November 7th to 26th, 1956 inclusive.

General Geology:

The rock formations in the area may be classified as follows:-

(Vol. XXXIII, Part 6, 1924, O.D.M)

Glacial and Recent:	Sand Gravel, Clay Swamp
Matachewan Series?	Diabase dikes Intrusive Contact
Algonian?	Granite, feldspar porphyry, syenite, pegmatite Intrusive Contact
Keewatin:	Schistose basalt, andesite, dacite, rhyelite, diorite and diabase; carbonate schists; iron formation and associated sediments; volcanic tuff; altered peridotite.

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General geological mapping by E. W. Todd, geologist for the Ontario Department of Mines, shows the claims group to be underlain by intermediate to basic volcanic rocks which have been intruded by basic and acidic dikes. A large body of granite, pegmatite and granite gneiss lies to the north and west of the area surveyed.

Reconnaissance mapping of these claims by M. Ferguson, a field geologist for Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, substantiated previous findings but also disclosed the presence of an ultrabasic intrusive striking in a northeasterly direction across the map area. The ultrabasic varies from a massive, relatively unaltered peridotite to a highly serpentized phase. Gabbro and diorite are in contact with the ultrabasic and underlie the greater part of the claims group. Several small exposures of granite and basic volcanics were noted during the course of this work.

Magnetometer Survey:

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the Crossover Lake Group of claims by Jim Black with the assistance of A. Oakes, during the period January 6th to January 31st, 1957. Magnetic readings were recorded using a Sharpe's D-I-M type instrument. This magnetometer had been calibrated in such a manner that readings approximate those obtained when using a Watts Type Vertical Variometer. This instrument was checked and set on the Government Magnetic Base Station at Matheson and a gamma value of 1220 corresponded to an absolute value of 57,599⁺-15 gammas.

A base control station, established on line 15400E at the No. 1 base line, and having a fixed value of 1,383 gammas, was tied into our main Penhorwood base station at Tentcamp Lake. This station has a fixed value of 2,049 gammas. Three temporary control stations were established on the claims group and are described as follows:-

- T. C. S. #1 - on No. 2 base line on Line 21400E - value 841 gammas
- T. C. S. #2 - on No. 2 base line on Line 3400W - value 2219 gammas
- T. C. S. #3 - on No. 3 base line on Line 30400W - value 967 gammas

Due to the paucity of rock exposures it has been extremely difficult to interpret the magnetic results in this area. Interpretation is further complicated by the similarity in magnetic intensity over the massive peridotite, intermediate to basic volcanics and the basic intrusives. It should also be noted that picket lines on the "East Sheet" were cut to intersect sulphide zones at right angles and consequently closely parallel the trend of the ultrabasic rocks, obscuring the magnetic picture to a large extent.

On the accompanying plan, the massive peridotite, basic intrusives (gabbro and diorite) and the intermediate to basic volcanics have been shown grouped together and coloured brown. Until detailed geological mapping and prospecting has been completed it is practically impossible to differentiate between these rock types on the basis of the information derived from the magnetometer survey. Similarly, no structure has been shown on the accompanying plans - this will be interpreted after completion of the geological work.

A series of granitic intrusives, trending in a north-south direction on the "East Sheet" and slightly east of north on the "West Sheet", have been interpreted as occurring in the area surveyed. The magnetic intensity over these acidic rocks varies from 0 to 1000 gammas. It should be noted that the area of magnetic "lows" on the "West Sheet", shown as granite, could also be indicative of a band of north-south trending sedimentary rocks. Detailed geological mapping may clarify this interpretation.

Magnetic readings over the massive peridotites, volcanics and basic intrusives range in value from 1000 to 4000 gammas - the latter values being obtained along the contacts of the highly serpentinized sections. These rock types trend in an east-westerly direction on the "West Sheet" and then swing to a steep northeasterly trend on the "East

Sheet". As previously stated in this report, it has been impossible to further differentiate these rocks with the information currently available.

Highly serpentized sections have been interpreted as occurring within the ultrabasic - basic complex on the basis of the magnetic results. Values over these sections range in intensity from 3000 to over 10,000 gammas. The highly serpentized peridotites occur, for the most part, in the extreme eastern section of the map area and are shown as a series of distinct lenses. It is highly probable that with east-west trending picket lines and a new magnetic survey along the lines, these disconnected magnetic "highs" would be found to form a continuous zone along the east boundary of the property and having a steep northeasterly strike.

The most interesting zone of magnetic "highs" occurs on line 3400 East to the south of the No. 2 Base Line. Magnetic values range from 3000 to over 7700 gammas and the anomaly extends over a length of 1200 feet and attains a maximum width of 1500 feet. This anomaly has been interpreted as indicating a body of highly serpentized peridotite. To the west of this zone several small east-west trending "highs" indicating highly serpentized ultrabasics have been delineated.

It should be noted that highly carbonated sections of the serpentinite have a magnetic intensity of less than 3000 gammas in most instances. Consequently part of the areas shown as gabbro, volcanics and peridotite may actually be underlain by this carbonated facies.

Note that readings were observed on control and/or base stations at least four times per day as a check on the working condition of the instrument and the daily diurnal variation.

The results of the magnetometer survey are depicted on the accompanying plans (East and West Sheets) on a scale of one inch equals 200 feet.

Contour lines of equal magnetic intensity have been drawn at 500 gamma intervals from 0 to 2000 gammas and at 1000 gamma intervals from 2000 to 6000 gammas. A 10,000 gamma contour is shown over a magnetic peak on the "West Sheet". Interpretation has been based on a study of the contoured magnetic plan, regional geology and aerial photographs.

Electro-Magnetometer Survey:

An electro-magnetic survey was conducted over the Crossover Lake Group of claims by John Black with the assistance of P. Broughton during the period January 19th to February 5th, 1957. Readings were recorded using a Ronka Horizontal Loop apparatus. This unit had been screened over the ultra-basic sill at the Barton Creek Mine of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited in Beatty Township.

Test surveys have been completed with this unit over a graphitic zone, a massive sulphide zone and a disseminated sulphide zone as aids in interpreting the results obtained on the Crossover Lake claims. The following results were obtained during these tests:-

1. Massive sulphide zone - a strong positive rise on the in phase followed by an intense negative with a resumption to zero when the station fell off the conductor. The out of phase component remained within $\frac{1}{5}$ of zero.
2. Disseminated sulphide zone - similar to No. 1 but not nearly as strong.
3. Graphitic zone - both the in phase and out of phase components paralleled each other or followed the pattern of No. 1.

It should also be noted that coil spacing, (should be exactly 200 feet) and the angle of the coils to the horizontal (each coil should be horizontal) play a large part in this work. Errors in either one or both of the above may cause anomalies of a sufficient magnitude to indicate the

presence of a disseminated sulphide zone. Consequently, topography is an important factor in this type of survey.

Several conducting zones, varying in strength from weak to strong, have been shown on the accompanying plans. On the "West Sheet" on line 39+00W to the south of the base line the in phase component ranges from +2 to +38 to +3 while the out of phase component remains within the range 0 to 2. Although there is no crossover as found in the test surveys, the topography is flat and consequently the pronounced positive reading should indicate the presence of a conducting zone.

On the "East Sheet" a strong conducting zone has been interpreted as occurring on line 9+00E immediately south of the No. 1 Base Line. The in phase component varies as follows:- +2, +19, +24 and +5 while the out of phase component varies from 2 to 10 to 3, establishing a strong ratio between the two curves -+24 to 10. As the topography is flat in this section this zone definitely warrants further attention. The remainder of the conducting zones have been classed as medium to weak and may be indicative of highly disseminated sulphide mineralization, conductive soil due to high water content or due to topography. However, a majority of the conducting zones should be further explored to determine the limitations of this type of surveying equipment.

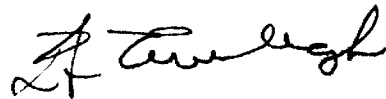
Conclusions and Recommendations:

Magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys have been completed on the Crossover Lake Group of claims and several areas of ultrabasic rocks and a few moderate to strong conducting zones outlined. In view of these results a detailed geological survey is recommended for the claims group to be followed by check electro-magnetic surveying (preferably using Sharpe's Vertical Loop type equipment) and by detailed magnetic surveying (using the A-2 type magnetometer) with east-west trending lines to clarify the attitude

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and size of the ultrabasics.



**F. J. Eveleigh,
Sr. Geologist.**

May 22nd, 1957.

No assessment work has been recorded on the North Reeves Group of claims within the past few years. However, in the early 1950's, Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited carried out a detailed exploration program consisting of geological mapping, magnetometer surveying and diamond drilling on the Reeves Group of claims immediately to the south of the North Reeves block. An economic deposit of chrysotile asbestos was cut-lines during the course of this work.

Line Cutting and Surveying:

During the early part of October, 1956, R. Todd, using a transit, turned off a base line trending east-west through the claims group. This base line was started from the steel pin at the No. 1 Post of surveyed claim S-59721. Right-angled offset lines were established at 300 foot intervals. Line cutting and chaining was contracted to Jean Alix Company Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec and this work was conducted during the period October 14th - 23rd, 1956. Pickets with numbered locations were established at 100 foot intervals along the offset lines.

A total of 10.7 miles of line was cut and chained during the course of this contract. This mileage is divided as follows:-

Picket lines	9.6 miles
Base line	1.1 miles

Geological Survey:

The outcrops on the property described in this report were mapped by R. Todd with the assistance of H. MacDougall during the period October 22nd to 29th, 1956. Mapping was carried out from the offset picket lines by the pace and compass method and the results are shown on the accompanying plan on a scale of 1 inch equals 400 feet.

The following "Table of Formations" is taken from the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines, entitled "Geology of the

"Ath-Muskego Townships Area" and compiled by V. K. Prest.

CENOZOIC

Pleistocene: Glacio-fluvial sands and gravels
Till

PRECAMBRIAN

Matachewan: Diabase

Algonian: Quartz veins, carbonate veins
Lamprophyryre
Granite, granite gneiss; granodiorite, hornblende-
quartz diorite, syenite; porphyries

Algonian(?): Feldspar porphyry
Granite porphyry, associated feldspar porphyry
quartz-feldspar porphyry
Felsite and felsite breccia
Quartz porphyry and quartz porphyry breccia

Haileyburian(?): Serpentinite
Granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, gabbro

Keewatin(?): Feldspar porphyry, granite porphyry

Keewatin: Banded iron formation
Conglomerate, arkose, greywacke, argillite;
phyllite, slate
Acidic volcanics and associated intrusives; minor
dioritic tuffs and dikes; derived schists
Intermediate to basic volcanics and associated
intrusives; minor acidic volcanics and sediments;
derived schists.

Keewatin: The oldest rocks in the group have been ascribed to the Keewatin period. Here they are represented entirely by highly schistose volcanics. The type specimen is a schistose, soft grey-green fine to medium grained rock. Originally the rock was probably andesite in composition but has now undergone a high degree of chloritization and carbonatization. Introduction of carbonate has resulted in numerous calcitic stringers parallel to the schistosity. A secondary set of "tension threads" of calcite is often found at right angles to the schistosity and this gives a network appearance to some specimens. The presence of occasional crystals of primary quartz suggests that some of the lavas may have been more dacitic. The volcanics carry minor amounts of cube pyrite and also occasional cubes of magnetite which appear to be pseudomorphs after pyrite. No economic sulphide occur-

ences were noted.

? Halleyburian: A coarse grained crystalline rock has been mapped on the group as a quartz-gabbro. Quartz stringers 2 to 3 inches in width occur throughout the rock.

Matachewan and Keweenawan: The youngest rocks on the claims group are represented by a narrow dike of diabase. The diabase is intrusive into the Keewatin volcanics and is found cutting the chlorite schists in the southeast portion of the claims. The rock is medium grained, typically textured and contains disseminated flakes of pyrite and some magnetite.

Magnetometer Survey:

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the North Reeves Group of claims by L. Allison with the assistance of J. Chisolm during the latter part of October, 1956. Magnetic readings were recorded using a Sharpe's D-I-M type instrument. This magnetometer has been calibrated in such a manner that readings approximate those obtained when using a Watts Type Vertical Variometer. This instrument was checked and set on the Government Magnetic Base Station at Matheson and a gamma value of 1,220 corresponds to an absolute value of $57,559 \pm 15$ gammas. The base station established at the base line on picket line 0+00, and having a value of 3,531 gammas, was tied into base stations on other recently surveyed groups in the area. One temporary control station, having a value of 3,039 gammas, was established at the base line on picket line 27+00E.

Readings were recorded on the base and/or temporary control station at least four times per day as a check on the working condition of the instrument and the daily diurnal variation.

The results of the magnetometer survey are depicted on the accompanying plan on a scale of 1 inch equals 400 feet. Contour lines of equal magnetic intensity have been drawn at 500 gamma intervals from 1,500 to 5,500

was. Interpretation has been based upon a study of the contoured magnetometer plan, geological plans and aerial photographs.

Schistose volcanics, highly chloritized and carbonatized, underlie the major part of the surveyed area. Magnetic readings over these volcanics range in value from less than 1,500 to nearly 4,000 gammas - somewhat higher than is normally found over intermediate volcanics in this area. However, magnetite was noted in these rocks during the course of the geological mapping accounting for the higher magnetic readings recorded during the survey.

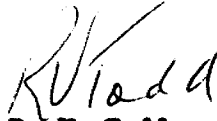
Magnetic readings over the gabbro and diabase range in value from 2,000 to 5,600 gammas. The three basic intrusives shown on the accompanying plan with magnetic values in excess of 4,000 gammas may have been affected by the serpentinitization of the ultrabasics on the Reeves Group, accounting for the increased magnetite content. It is also possible that these zones of magnetic "highs" may represent small intrusive bodies of serpentinitized peridotite.

Structurally, no major fault or longitudinal fault or shear zones have been delineated by this survey. Magnetic values over the different rock types are too closely allied for any detailed interpretation.

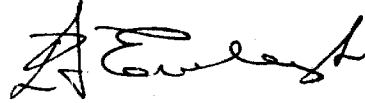
Conclusions and Recommendations:

Detailed magnetometer and geological surveys have been completed on the North Reeves Group of claims which are underlain by intermediate volcanics intruded by small bodies of basic or ultrabasic rocks. If the magnetic "highs" represent serpentinitized peridotite the intrusives are too small to contain an economic fibre deposit and consequently the claims are of no interest for asbestos exploration. However, the possibility of sulphide deposits occurring on the claims group should be tested and in this respect an electromagnetic survey should be conducted over the picket lines

during the field season of 1957.



**R. V. Todd,
Field Geologist.**



**F. J. Eveleigh,
Sr. Geologist.**



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Geomagnetic Contour Plan **Scale 1" - 400'**

Geologic and Topographic Plan **Scale 1" - 400'**

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Geomagnetic Contour Plan	Scale 1" = 400'
Geologic and Topographic Plan	Scale 1" = 400'

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND MAGNETOMETER
SURVEYS ON THE NORTH REEVES GROUP OF
CLAIMS IN REEVES TOWNSHIP, SUDBURY MINING
DIVISION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Introduction:

The following report describes the geological and magnetometer surveys recently completed on the Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited claims located in the southeastern portion of Reeves Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Province of Ontario.

Staking of the North Reeves Group of claims was carried out by L. Allison and these claims were recorded and transferred to Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited on March 28th, 1936.

A base line, trending east-west, was started by R. Todd using a transit from the steel pin at the No. 1 post of surveyed claim S-59721. Picket lines turned off at right angles to this base line, were established at 300 foot intervals. Line cutting and chaining of offset picket lines was contracted to Jean Alix Company Limited of Val d'Or, Quebec. Numbered pickets were located at 100 foot intervals along these lines.

Geological mapping of the group was conducted by R. Todd, a field geologist of Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, with the assistance of H. MacDougall. Rock outcrops were tied into the numbered pickets on the offset lines and base line by the pace and compass method. All prominent topographic features were noted during the course of the survey and are shown on the accompanying plan.

A magnetometer survey was carried out on the claims group by L. Allison, a geophysical operator for Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, with the assistance of J. Chisom. Readings were observed using a Sharpe's D-I-M type instrument. Stations were spaced at 100 foot intervals.

Supervision and interpretation of this work was the responsibility of F. J. Eveleigh, senior geologist with Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, Matheson, Ontario.

Property:

Seven claims are included in this group and are numbered as follows:

S-94247-48-49-50-51-52-53

Approximately 280 acres are comprised in this block of claims.

Location and Accessibility:

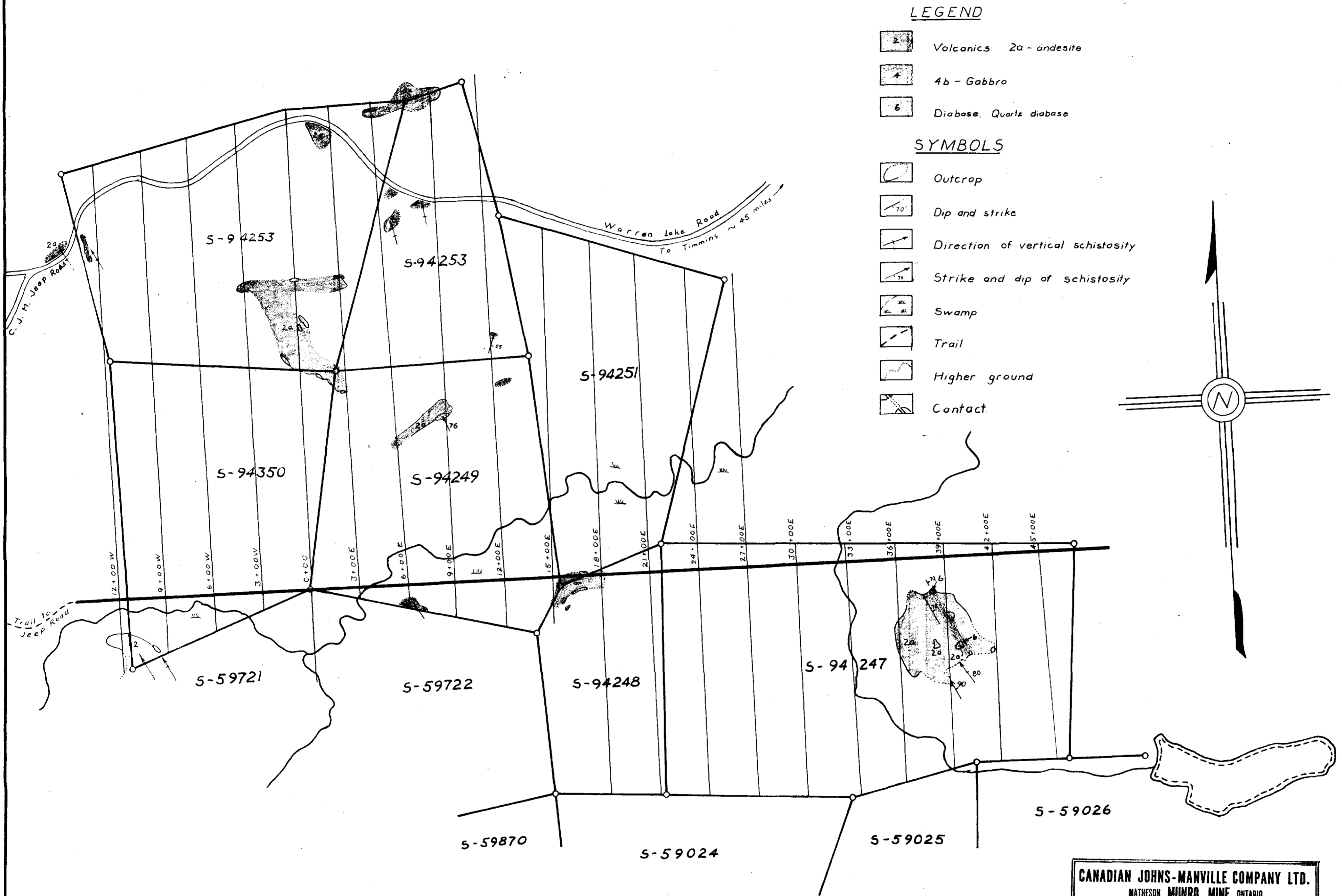
The Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited claims are located in the southeastern portion of Reeves Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Province of Ontario. These claims are contiguous with the Reeves Group and are situated along the north boundary of surveyed claims S-59721-22 and S-59024-25-26. The Warren Lake Road crosses the north section of the block facilitating access by motor vehicle from Timmins, which is located approximately 45 miles to the north-east. A permanent camp has been constructed at the junction of the Warren Lake Road and the Mat River, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the North Reeves claims.

Topography:



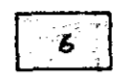
Relatively flat topography characterizes the area, however, two sections of higher ground have been noted in the northwest and southwest - central parts of the claims group. The elevation increases again to the north of the Warren Lake Road. Low-lying, swampy terrain predominates over the remainder of the group. Black spruce, with poplar and balsam timber the higher ground while cedar and tamarack are found in the swampy areas. Two small creeks drain to the northeast through the North Reeves claims - the more northerly of the two has been named the West Crawford River.

Previous Work:


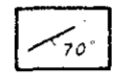
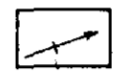
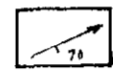
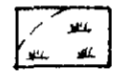
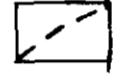


This area was mapped by E. W. Todd for the Ontario Department of Mines and the results were published in Volume XXXIII, Part 6, dated 1924, Map No. 390 entitled Groundhog River Area on a scale of 1 inch equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, accompanies this report.

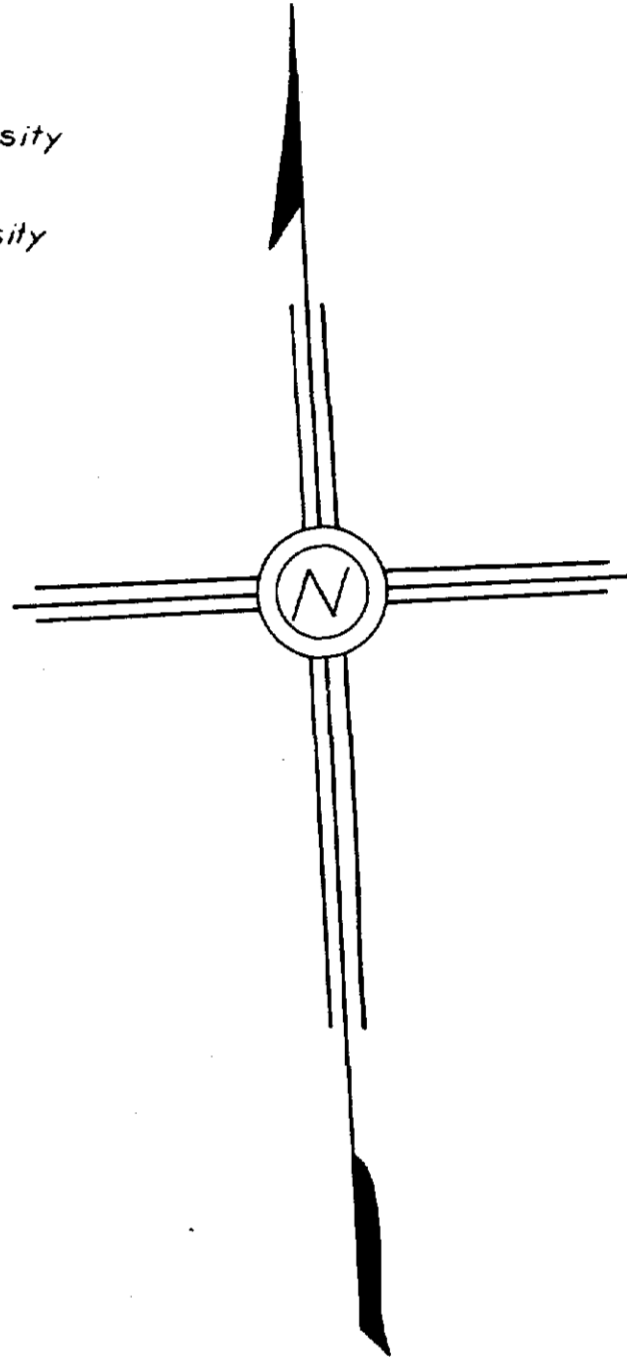


LEGEND

-  Volcanics 2a - andesite
-  4b - Gabbro
-  Diabase, Quartz diabase

SYMBOLS

-  Outcrop
-  Dip and strike
-  Direction of vertical schistosity
-  Strike and dip of schistosity
-  Swamp
-  Trail
-  Higher ground
-  Contact



CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
 MATHESON MURRO MINE ONTARIO
 Geologic and Topographic Plan
 North Reeves Group
 SCALE 1" = 400' DATE Dec 5/56
 DRAWN R. T. REEVES
 TRACED J. Y. TWP
 APPROVED F. J. E.

F. J. E.



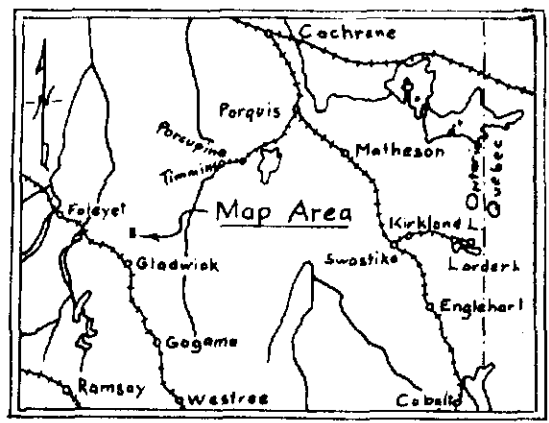
LEGEND

- A Intermediate basic volcanics
- A Gabbro & diorite
- B Highly serpentinized peridotite
- x Massive peridotite
- 5 Granite & associated acid intrusives

SYMBOLS

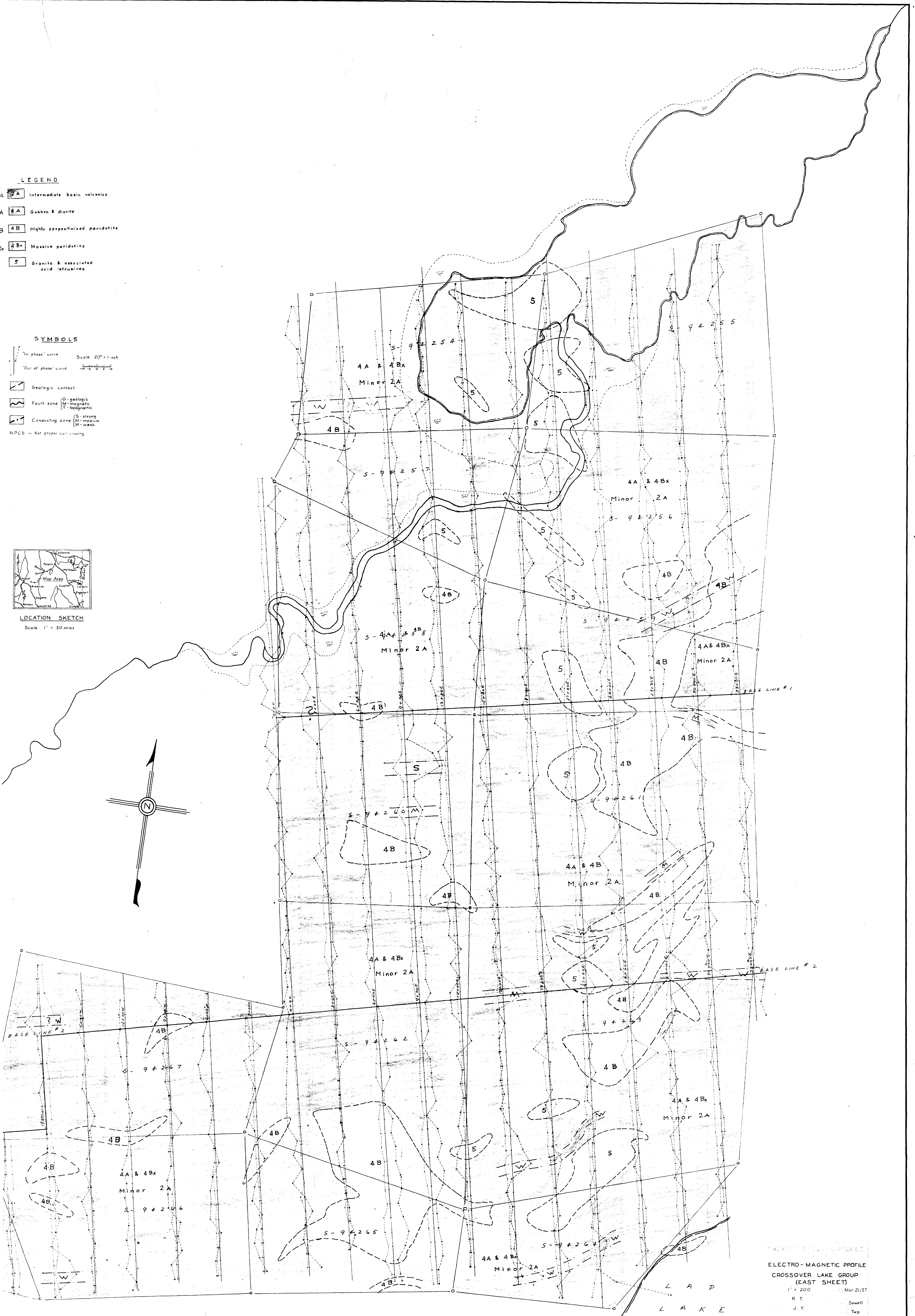
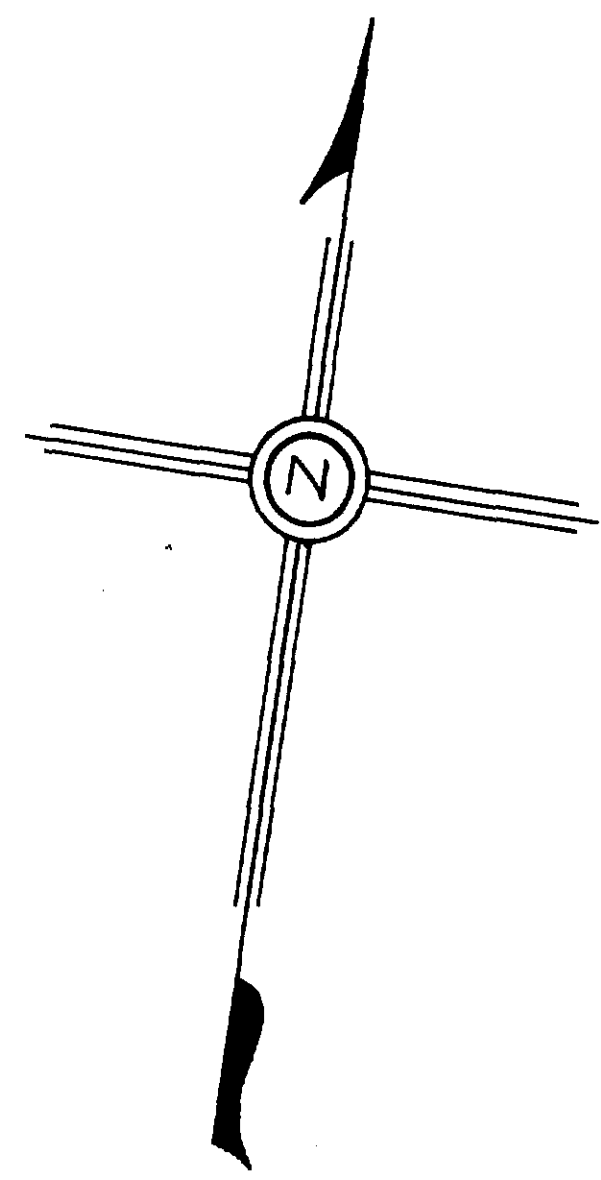
- "In phase" curve Scale: 20°/inch
- "Out of phase" curve Scale: 20°/inch
- Geologic contact
- Fault zone
 - G - geologic
 - M - magnetic
 - T - topographic
- Conducting zone
 - S - strong
 - W - medium
 - W - weak

NPCS - Not proper cart. tracing



LOCATION SKETCH

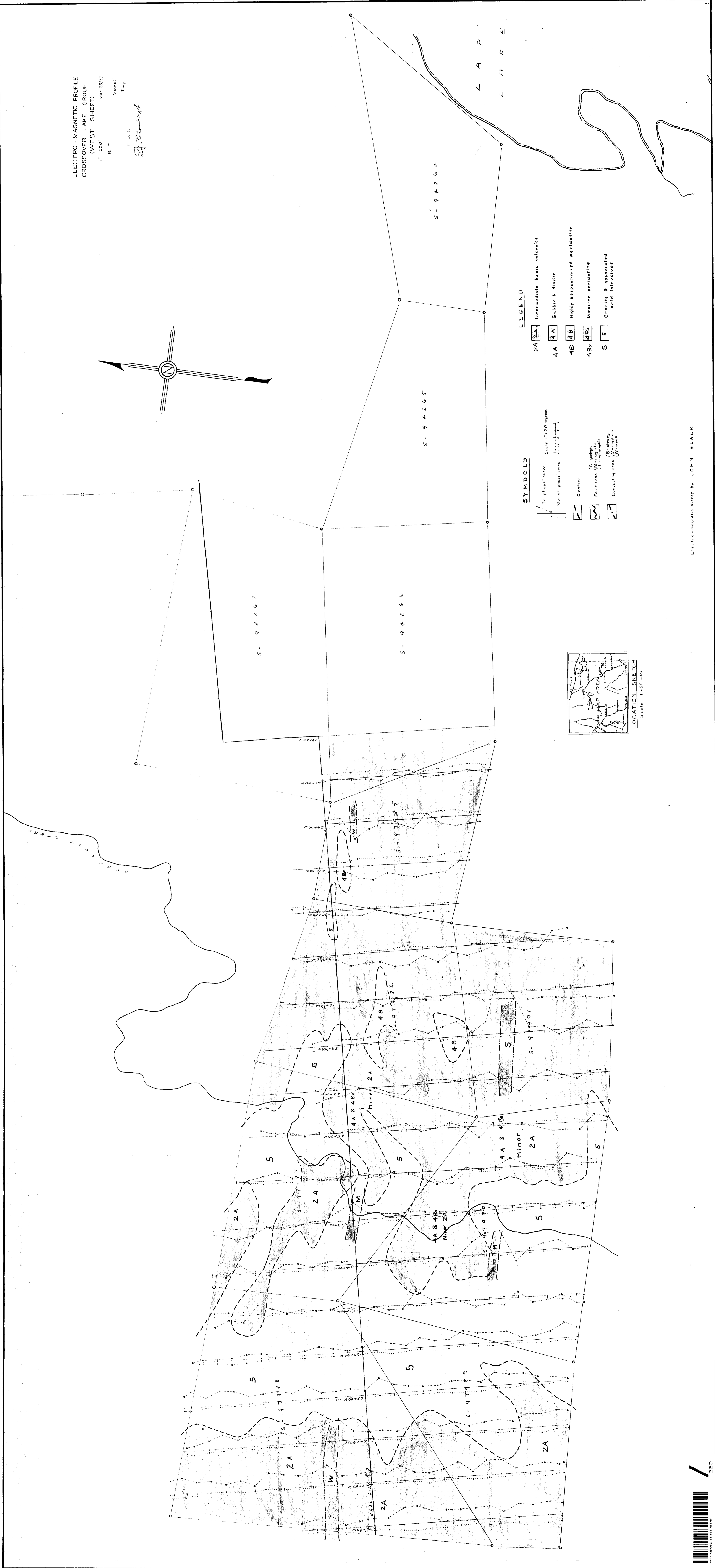
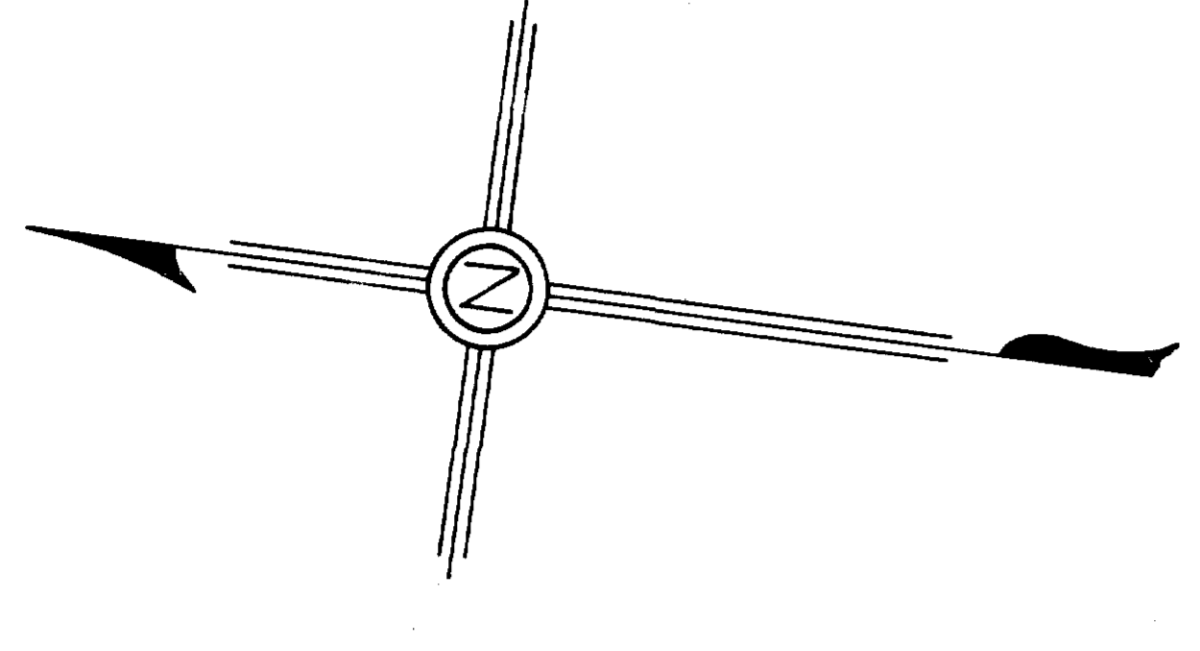
Scale: 1" = 50 miles



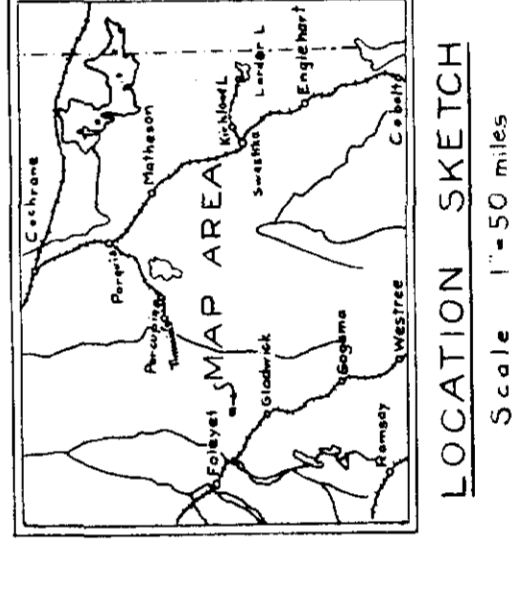
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PROFILE
 CROSSOVER LAKE GROUP
 (EAST SHEET)
 1" = 200' Mar 21/57
 R.T. Sewell
 J.Y. Top
 F.J.E.
[Signature]

03.833

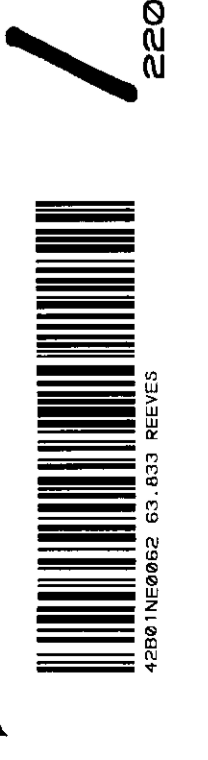
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PROFILE
CROSSOVER LAKE GROUP
(WEST SHEET)
1" = 200'
R.T.
F.J.E.
Sewell
Twp.
Mar. 23/57



- SYMBOLS**
- In phase curve
 - Out of phase curve
 - Contact
 - Fault zone
 - Conducting zone
- LEGEND**
- 2A Intermediate basic volcanics
 - 4A Gabbro & diorite
 - 4B Highly serpentinized peridotite
 - 4Bx Massive Peridotite
 - 5 Granite & associated acid intrusives



Electro-magnetic survey by JOHN BLACK

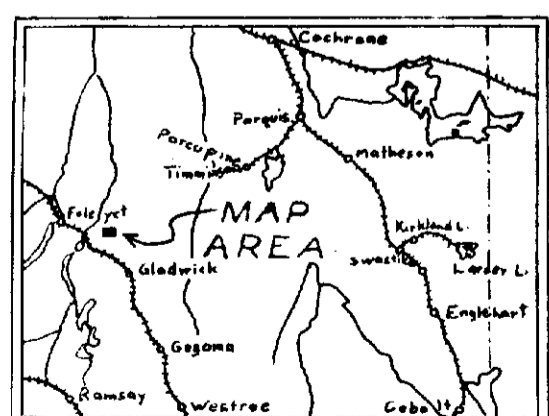
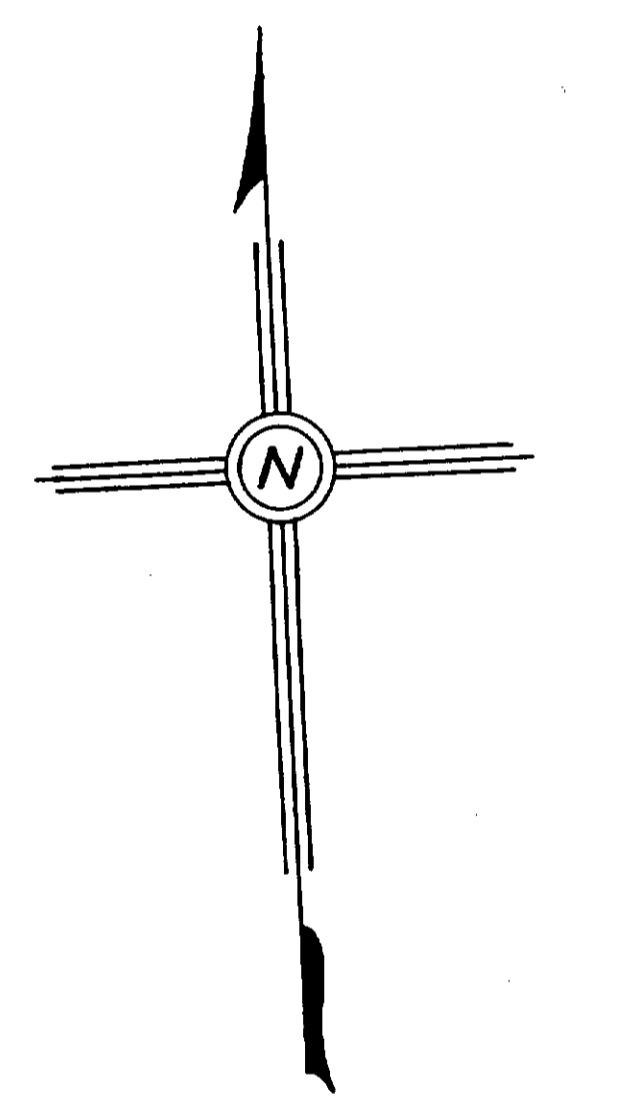
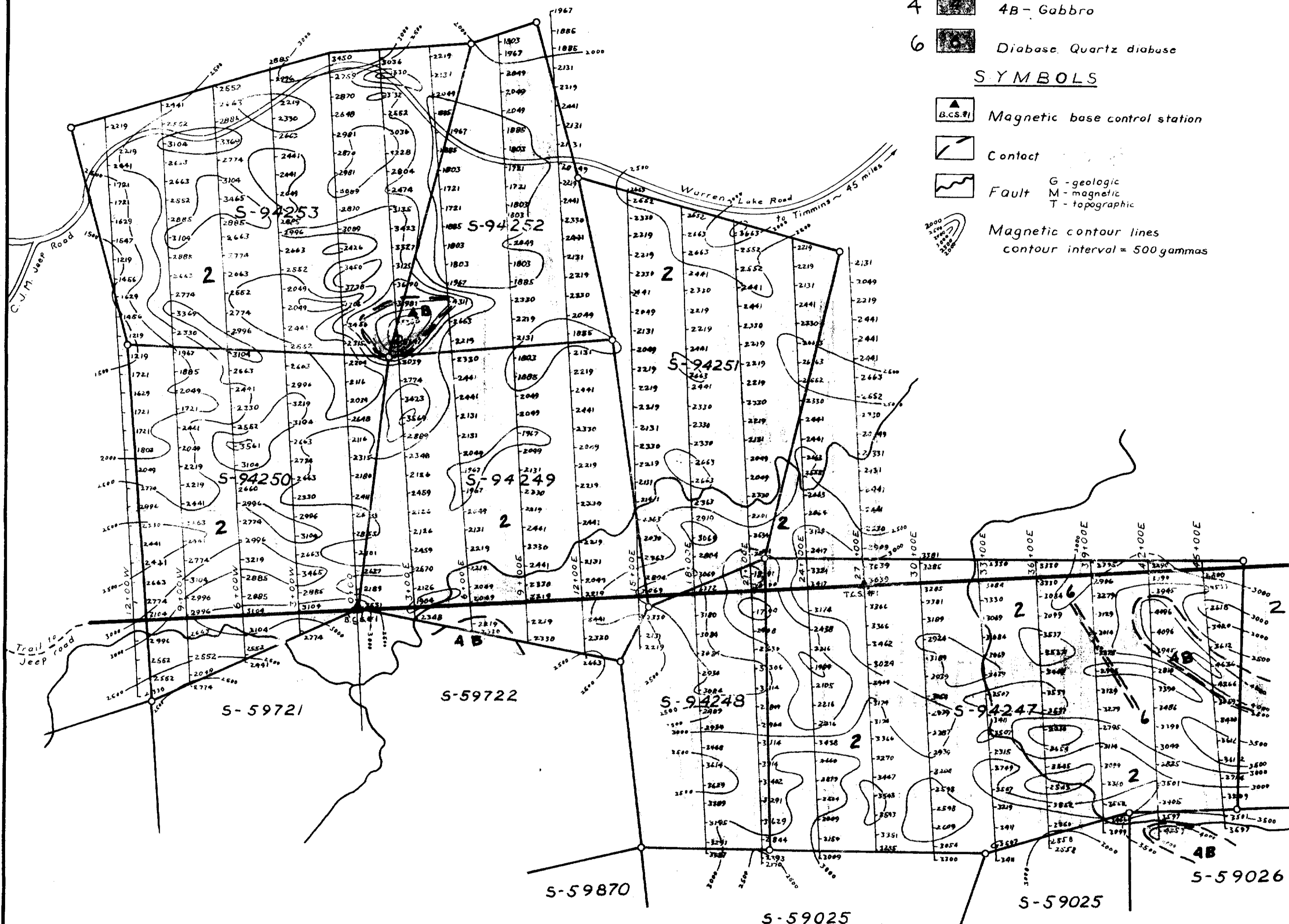


LEGEND

- 2 Volcanics: 2A - Andesite
- 4 4B - Gabbro
- 6 Diabase Quartz diabase

SYMBOLS

- Magnetic base control station
- Contact
- Fault
 - G - geologic
 - M - magnetic
 - T - topographic
- Magnetic contour lines
contour interval = 500 gammas



LOCATION SKETCH
Scale: 1" = 50 miles

Magnetometer survey by L. ALLISON

Geo-Magnetic Contour Plan
North Reeves Group
Scale: 1" = 400' Jan 8/57
R. T. Reeves
J. Y. Twp.
F. J. E.

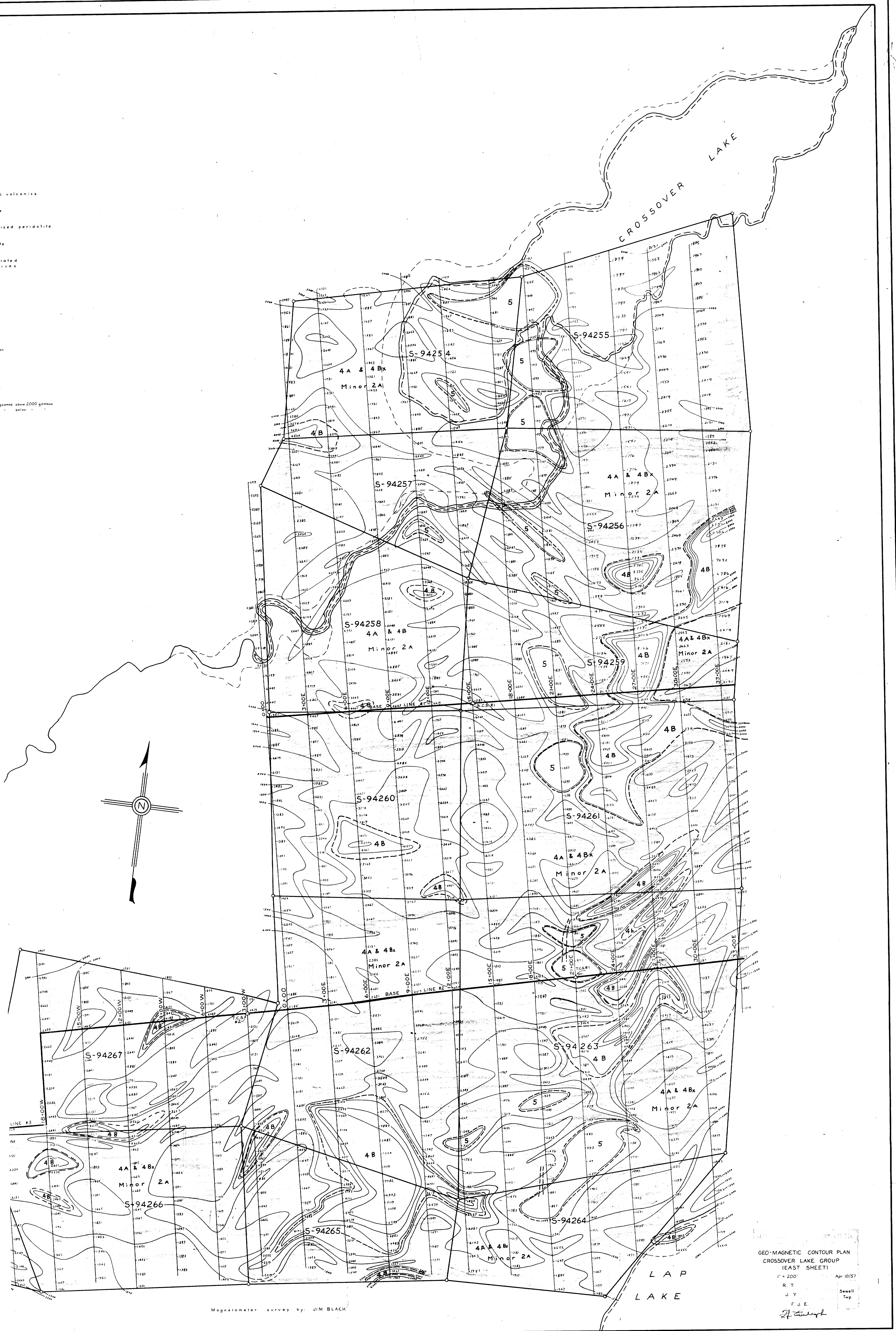
[Handwritten signature]



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gamas above 2000 gamas
below

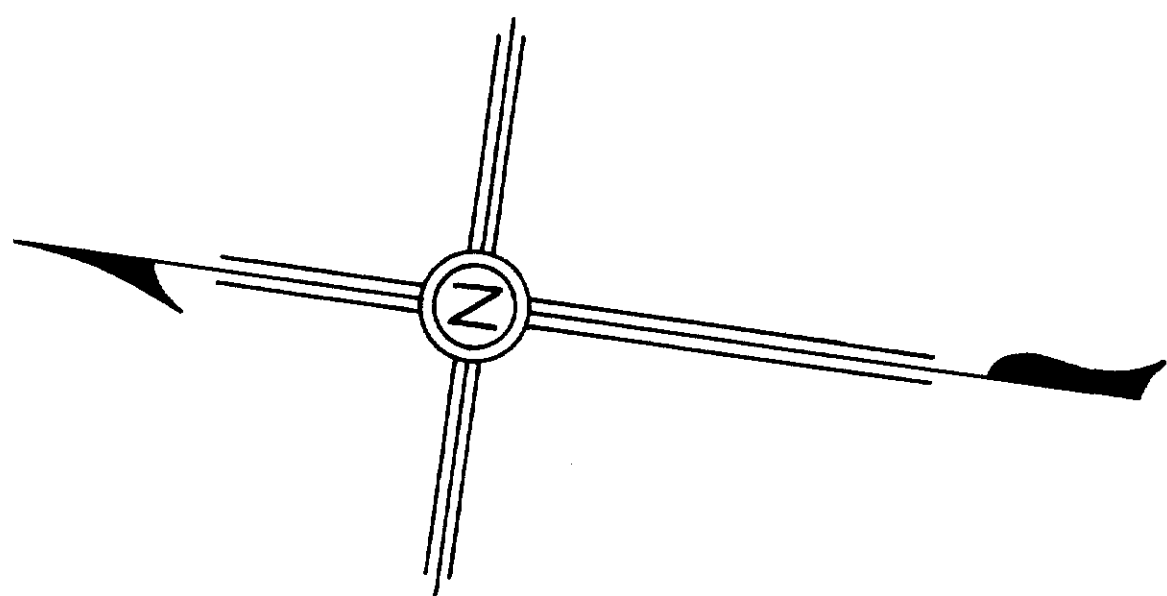


Magnetometer survey by: JIM BLACK

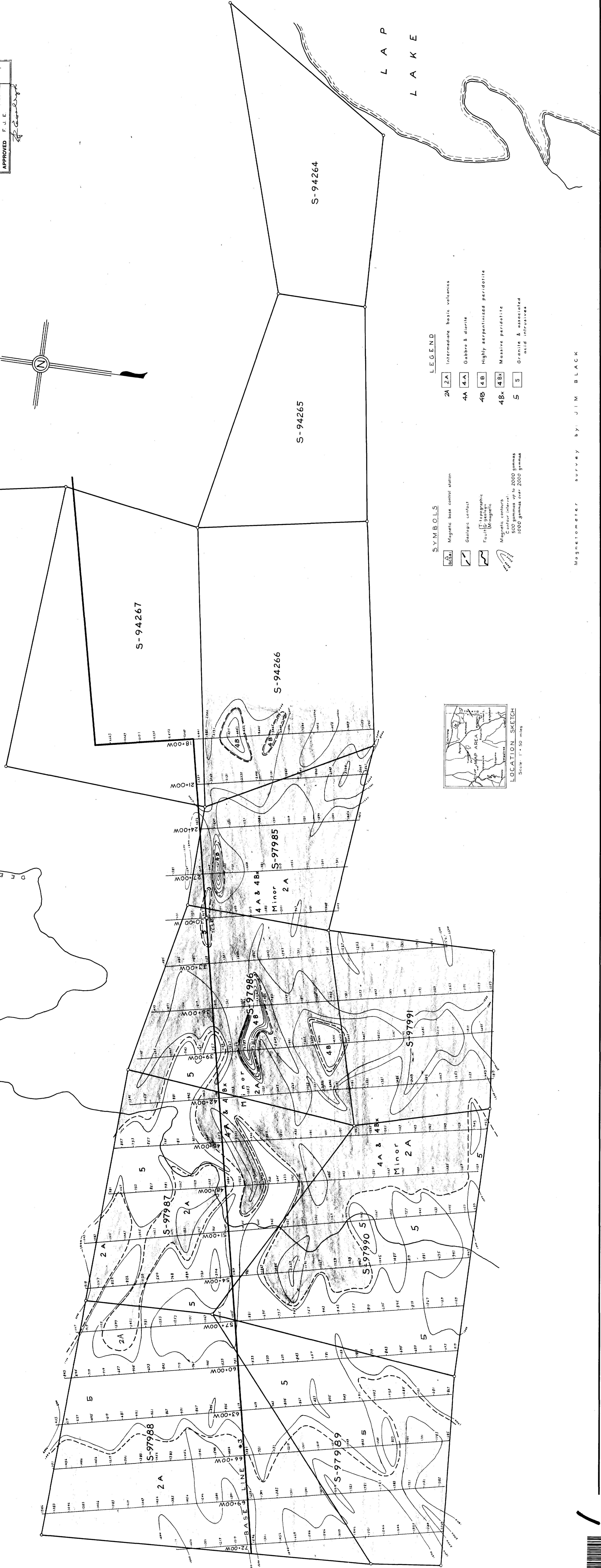
GEO-MAGNETIC CONTOUR PLAN
CROSSOVER LAKE GROUP
(EAST SHEET)
1" = 200'
R. T.
J. Y.
F. J. E.
Sawell
Twp.
Apr. 10/57
R. J. E.

03.53

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
 MINERAL RIGHTS UNIT
 GEO-MAGNETIC CONTOUR PLAN
 CROSSOVER LAKE GROUP
 (WEST SHEET)
 SCALE 1" = 200'
 DATE 4/10/57
 DRAWN R.T.
 TRACED J.V.
 APPROVED F.J.E.
 SHEET NO. 104



L A P
L A K E

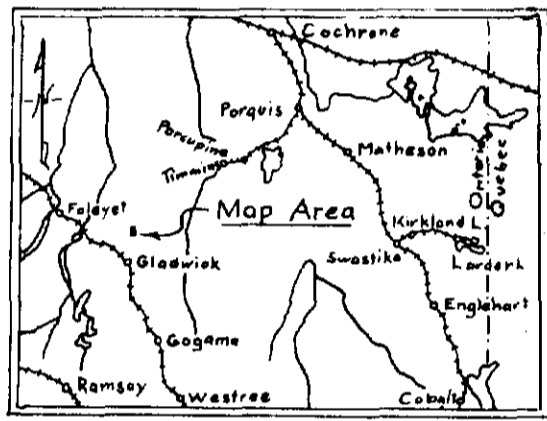


LEGEND

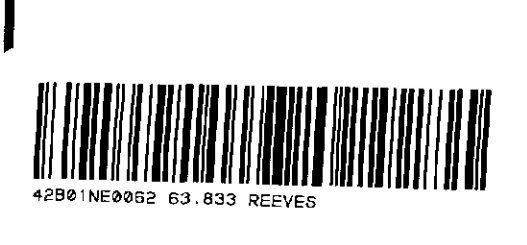
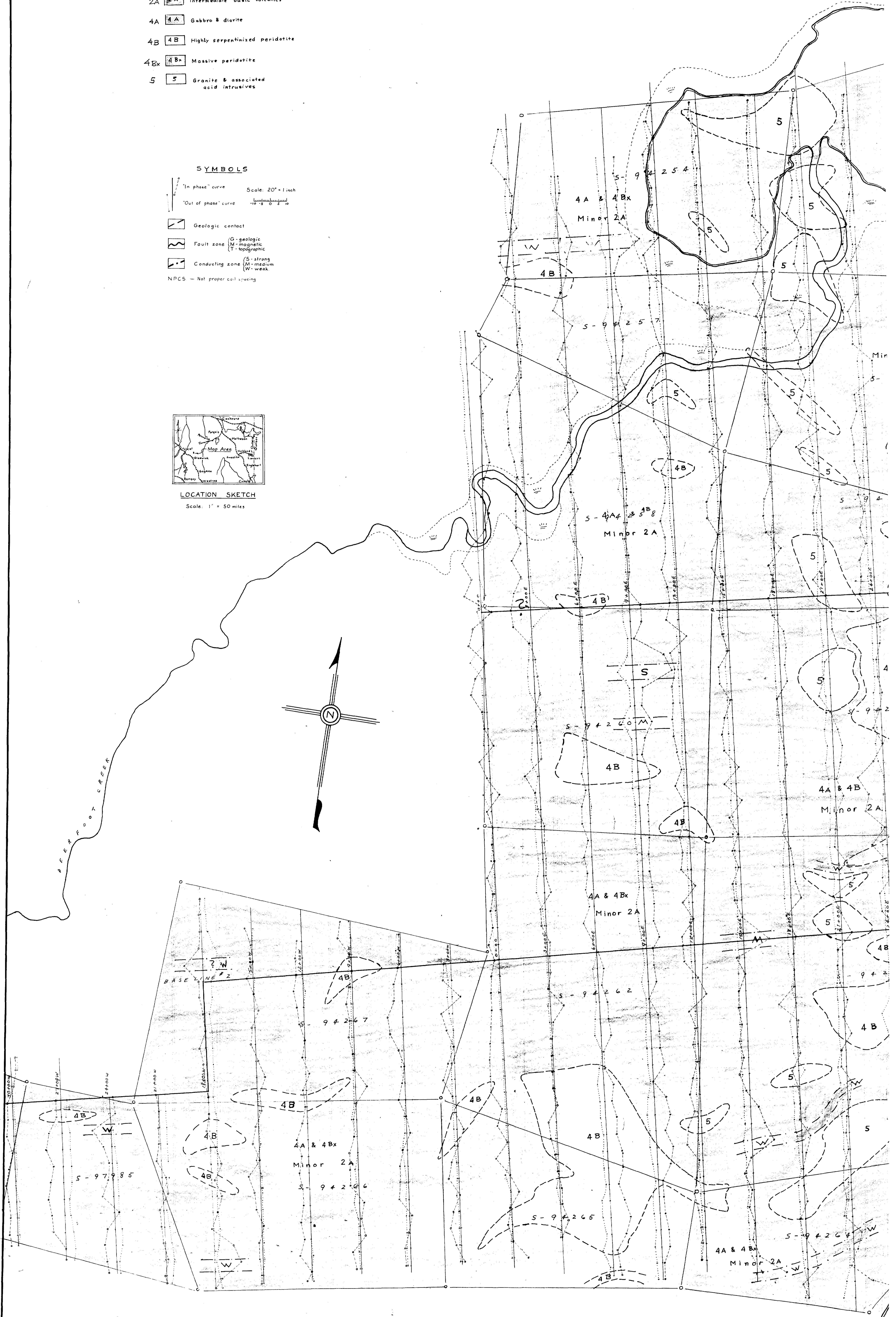
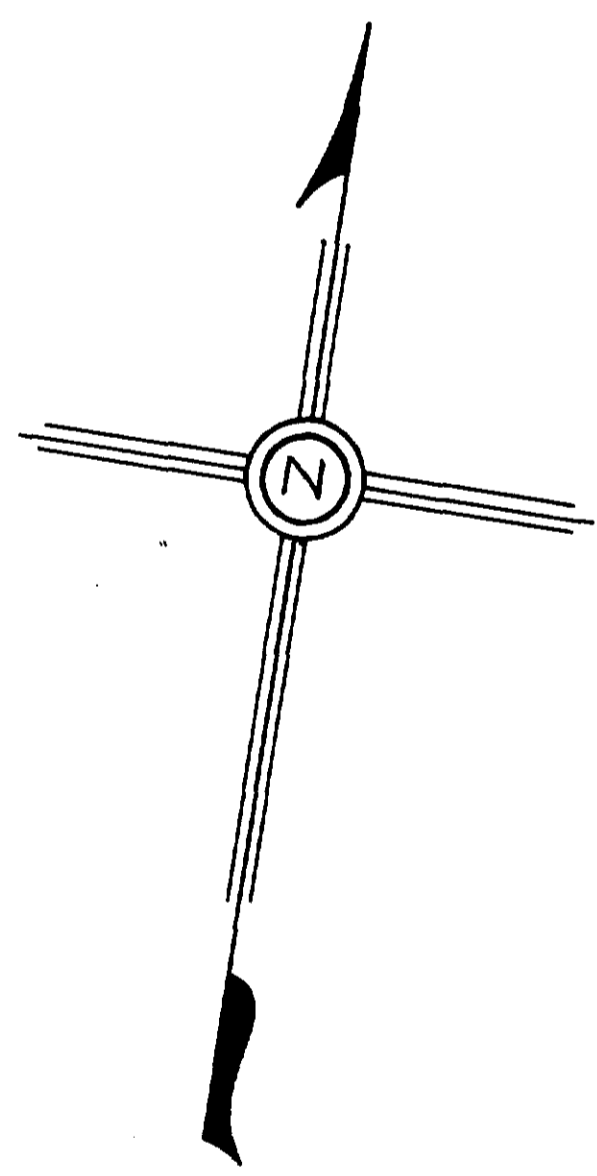
- 2A Intermediate basic volcanics
- 4A Gabbro & diorite
- 4B Highly serpentinized peridotite
- 4Bx Massive peridotite
- 5 Granite & associated acid intrusives

SYMBOLS

- "In phase" curve Scale: 20" = 1 inch
- "Out of phase" curve Scale: 20" = 1 inch
- Geologic contact
- Fault zone (G-geologic, M-magnetic, T-topographic)
- Conducting zone (S-strong, M-medium, W-weak)
- NPCS - Not proper coil spacing



LOCATION SKETCH
Scale: 1" = 50 miles

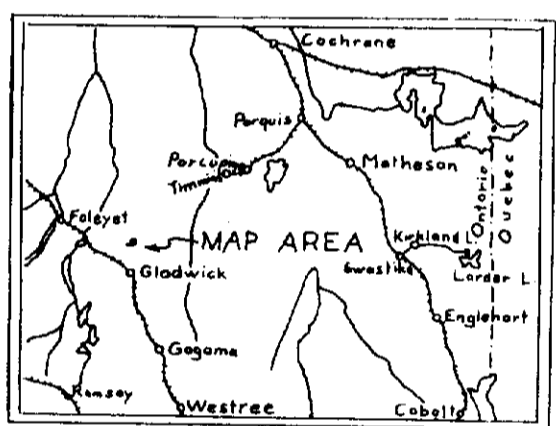


LEGEND

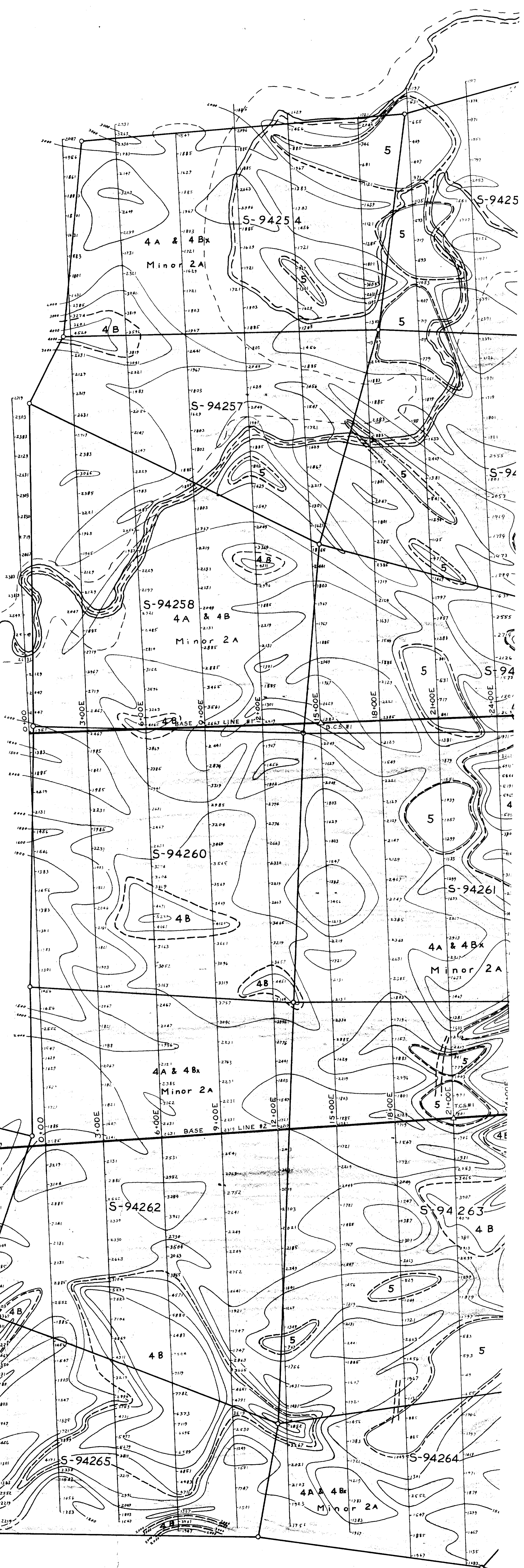
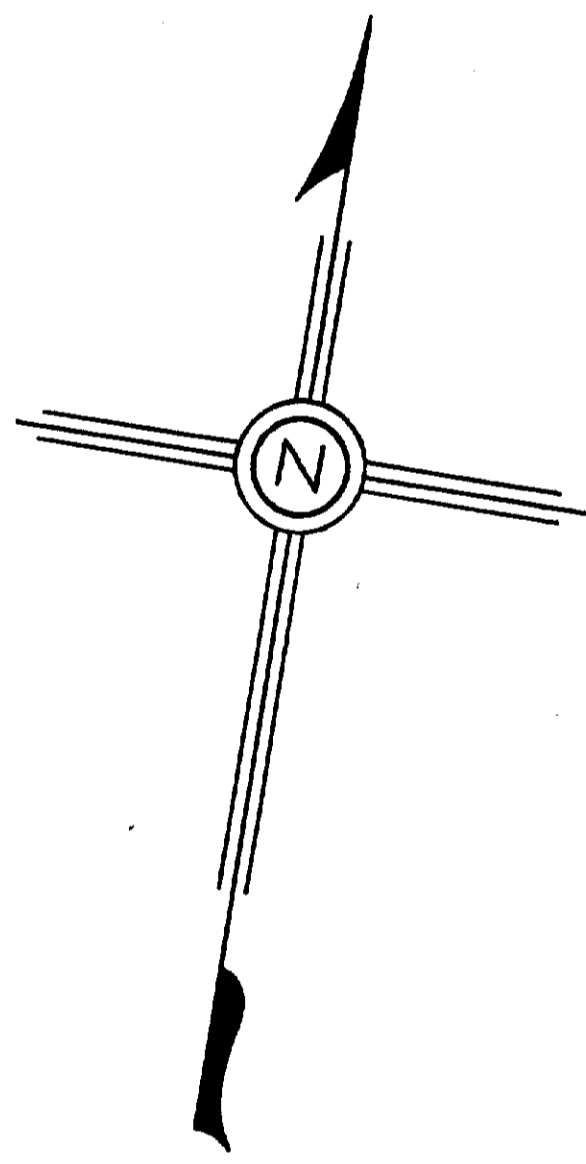
- 2A Intermediate to basic volcanics
- 4A Gabbro & diorite
- 4B Highly serpentinized peridotite
- 4Bx Massive peridotite
- 5 Granite & associated acidic intrusives

SYMBOLS

- Magnetic base control station
- Contact
- Fault zone (G - geologic, M - magnetic, T - topographic)
- Magnetic contour lines (contour interval = 1000 gammas above 2000 gammas, 500 below)



DEERFOOT CREEK



Magnetometer survey by: JIM BLACK

