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APR 2 0 1977

Report on an Airborne

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RADIOMETRIC and MAGNETIC SURVEY

of

Part of Palmerston Township, Ontario

for

J.P. JEWELL

Flown and Compiled

Alaphia sina di maratri

by

GEOTERREX LIMITED 84-143

OTTAWA, Ontario April, 1977. R. WASYLECHKO Geophysicist



INTRODUCTION

Geoterrex Limited was contracted by J.P. Jewell, Mining Geologist, to perform an airborne radiometric and magnetic survey over the Riddell Claim Block in Palmerston Township, County of Frontenac, Province of Ontario.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

The survey was conducted by flying 10 parallel northsouth lines at <u>one-eight</u> mile spacing. A total of <u>3 line</u> miles of survey was completed over the 5 claim block.

The survey was conducted on July 4th and 5th, 1976, using the Geoterrex Otter aircraft, registration CF-AYR. The aircraft and crew were based at Ottawa.

The spectrometer installed in the aircraft was an Exploranium DiGRS 3001, 4 channel digital output unit. The total crystal volume was 1444 cubic inches. Detailed specifications of all the equipment and recording procedures are listed in the appendix attached.

The cost of the survey was \$350.00.

The personnel involved in this survey were as follows:

Joe Broeders	Pilot	Manotick, Ontario
Alvin Tolley	Navigator	Maniwaki, Quebec
Bob Innes	Aircraft Mechanic	Kingston, Ontario
Jean Tarin	Electronics Operator	Ottawa, Ontario
Frank Kiss	Data Reductionist	Ottawa, Ontario
Peter Tallyhoe	Compilation Chief	Ottawa, Ontario
Bob Schingh	Drafting Chief	Ottawa, Ontario
Don Wagg	Geophysicist	Ottawa, Ontario
Roman Wasylechko	Geophysicist	Ottawa, Ontario

The survey was supervised by Don M. Wagg, a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario, previously accredited by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

CLAIMS COVERED

The claims covered by this survey are: Claim numbers EO 402129/30/31/32/33



RESULTS

Accompanying this report is a plan map at a scale of 1 inch equals 1320 feet, showing the location of the claims and the flight lines covering the area. Radiometric anomalies have been selected and are plotted on the base map.

The anomalies were selected and graded on the basis of anomaly amplitude over background, uranium to thorium ratio, and anomaly shape.

Grading of the anomalies was based on the following criteria:

- 1. Good amplitude and/or high uranium to thorium ratio.
- 2. Fair to weak amplitude and/or low uranium to thorium ratio.
- A) Good shape appropriate to finite geometry of source.
- B) Broad shape and/or poor statistical correlation between channel responses.

Symbols used for the above grades are shown on the plan map. A complete list of the anomalies is attached to this report.



A magnetic contour map from the survey results over these claims, at a scale of 1 inch equals 1320 feet, accompanies this report.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

A variety of anomaly types have been selected over this small area. It appears that most of the anomalies conform with the strike of geological formations in the area. All the anomalies should be examined.

Respectfully submitted aufel R. Wasylechko

Geophysicist. Qualification: 2.2284.



RADIOMETRIC ANOMALY LISTING

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Anom	Fids	Center	Tot	к	UR	Th	Alt	Rate	Remarks
19A	216.75- 216.95	216.85	500	60	20	5	140	2A	
20A	227.2 - 227.4	227.3	960	100	-42	26	145	2B	- Poor correlation -
21A	237.28- 237.53	237.38	1120					1B 🖌	
22A	246.85 - 247.05	246.95	480	- 46	32	- 14	135 -	··· 1A	-Good uranium -
23A	258.27 - 258.95	258.6	5950	370	54	40	170	2A	Broad anomaly
24A	268.65 - 268.9	268.8	1000	60		20	155	2B	n na martina de la composición de la co Transferencia de la composición de la co
25A	278.86 - 279.11	279.0	480	50	34	8	180	14	
26A	296.93 - 297.35	297.2	1000	125	. 60	22	155	2B ,	Broad
27A	307.15 - 307.35	307.25	600	175	14	10	165	2B	Weak



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EQUIPMENT OPERATION

The system is controlled by a command signal from the proton resonance magnetometer, which synchronizes magnetometer and spectrometer sample times, and fiducial system for identifying digital and analogue recorder and camera times. The usual time used is one second intervals, with fiducial numbers each 20 seconds indicated by a wide fiducial marker on the analogue recorders.

The 4 channels of radiometric data are recorded on the TR-888, along with aircraft altitude and magnetometer results. Analogue scales are chosen as appropriate for the area flown. Commonly these are O-1000 cps for Total count with a multiplier of 4 - 0-500 cps for Potassium (multiplier 1), O-100 cps for Uranium (multiplier 1), and O-100 cps for Thorium (multiplier 1).

Altimeter scale is commonly 100 feet to 400 feet and magnetic scale 0-500 gammas.

The magnetometer results are also recorded on the 10 inch Moseley recorder, usually with scales of 0-500 gammas and 0-5000 gammas.

Digital data is recorded on 7 track magnetic tape in incremental mode at 200 bpi. Scan time is usually one scan per second of 40 characters, with 20 cans per block. Language is ASCII.



Tape format is as follows;

2	characters	manual entry – flight number
3	characters	manual entry - line number or test identification
5	characters	fiducial number (each 20 readings)
5	characters	magnetic value in gammas (total field)
4	characters	altitude in relative numbers
4	characters	total count (c.p.s.)
2	characters	total count multiplier
4	characters	potassium count (c.p.s.)
1	character	potassium multiplier
4	characters	uranium countra(c.p.s.)
1	character	uranium multiplier
4	characters	thorium count
1	character	thorium multiplier

Recording of spectrometer results both analogue and digital, is normally made with no Compton scatter correction, although such correction is available on the analogue data if desired.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

Normal speed of the Otter is 100 mph (147 ft/sec) and normal terrain clearance is 150 to 200 feet.

Spectrometer stability is achieved by close temperature control of the enclosed and insulated sodium iodide crystals



OTTER RADIOMETRIC SYSTEM - EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

EQUIPMENT

The equipment used in this survey is installed in a DeHavilland DHC-3 Otter aircraft, Canadian registration C-FAYR. It comprises the following units:

A. Exploranium DiGRS-3001, 4-channel digital output spectrometer. Window settings are: Total countw--0.4 to 2.82 Mev. K-40 - 1.36 to 1.56 Mev (Potassium) Bi-214 - 1.66 to 1.86 Mev (Uranium) TL-208 - 2.42 to 2.82 Mev (Thorium)

B. Crystal Detectors - 11 - Harshaw 6"x4" Sodium Iodide plus 1 - 8"x4" crystals, total volume 1444 cubic inches (temperature controlled).

C. Geometrics Model 704 Digital acquisition system with Cipher Model 70 magnetic tape recorder.

D. Geometrics G-803 Proton resonance magnetometer.

E. Gulton TR-888, eight channel hot-pen analogue recorder.

F. Moseley 7100-B Dual 10" analogue recorder

G. Sperry Radar Altimeter Model RT-220

H. Hulcher 35 mm strip film path recovery camera

I. Geoterrex Intervalometer, solid state, controlled by the magnetometer.



and photomultipliers on a 24 hour continuous basis. In addition high voltage supplies are oversized and highly regulated areas a

Tests for stability are performed daily as follows:

Prior to the first flight each day and after the last flight of the day;

- a) Analogue chart zero and full scale positions are checked and adjusted if necessary.
- b) System calibration is checked by placing sample sources of uranium and thorium respectively in fixed positions relative to the detectors, as well as recording background count for each channel. Values of uranium count less background and thorium count less background, should remain constant within <u>+</u>10% to indicate system stability.
- c) A test line covering water (if feasible) and outcrop area, flown at survey elevation is established and repeated as accurately as possible. A distance of some 3-4 miles is used. Repeatability of results is an indication of system stability.
- d) Radar altimeter checks are made while flying over water, usually at 100 feet and 400 feet.

An in-flight oscilloscope displaying digital values is monitored for verification of digital data being recorded.



DATA TREATMENT

The following presentation of data is available at the discretion of the contracting party;

A. <u>Magnetic</u> – Contour maps at contour intervals and plan scales as desired.

- Magnetic profile maps with scales as desired.

B. <u>Radiometric</u> - For rapid exploration and prospecting purposes anomalies may be picked and plotted on a plan map. These would be chosen and graded manually or by computer according to amplitude over background, curve shape and distribution, and ratio of uranium to thorium.

For more complete compilation used in mapping and thorough areal assessment, machine treatment of data is desirable.

In this case raw data is corrected for background, aircraft altitude and Compton scatter according to practises set out by the Canadian Government (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources). Corrected data is then used for any of the following:

- Contour maps of any of the spectrometer channel results or ratios of any two channels.
- Profile maps of any of the channels or ratios.
- Stacked profiles of all originally recorded fields plus ratios as required.



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The foregoing are normally computer treated and machine plotted, so that versatility in special data treatment is easily accomplished.

July, 1976.

Don M. Wagg, P.Eng. * Qualifications 63.1136

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RECEIVED NOV 0 9 1977 PROJECTS UNIT,



FACT	ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECH	
Township or Area Palme Claim Holder(s) J.P. (Ridd	Jewell ELWOOD L. REID ell Claim Block) x Ltd. echko ca Crescent, Ottawa 5 July, 1976 (linecutting to office)	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
	DAYS per claim -Electromagnetic -Magnetometer -Radiometric -Other Geological Geochemical prision credits do not apply to airborne surveys) agnetic r days per claim)	
DATE: 7 May 77 SIGN		

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

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INDUCED POLARIZATION

G	ROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, sp	becify data for each	type of survey	-
N	umber of Stations	Number	of Readings	
S	tation interval	Line spa	acing	
	rofile scale			
	ontour interval			
ŭ				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	Instrument			
MAGNETIC	Accuracy – Scale constant			
	Diurnal correction method			
MAC	Base Station check-in interval (hours)			
2	Base Station location and value			
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
o	Instrument			
ETI	Coil configuration			
GN	Coil separation			
ELECTROMAGNETIC	Accuracy			
	Method:	Shoot back	🗀 In line	🗆 Parallel line
EC	Frequency			,
EI	Parameters measured			
			·····	
	Instrument			
	Scale constant			······
ΓX	Corrections made			
IVI				
GRAVI	Base station value and location			
0.				
	Elevation accuracy			
	Instrument			
1	Method		Frequency Domain	— — , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Parameters – On time		• •	
5	– Off time			
E	– Off time		······································	····
11	,			
RESISTIVITY	- Integration time			
RI				
	Electrode array Electrode spacing			
1	• •	ж. А.		
	Type of electrode			

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SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument	Range
Survey Method	
	······
Corrections made	
RADIOMETRIC	
Instrument	
Values measured	
Energy windows (levels)	······································
Height of instrument	0
Size of detector	
Overburden	
(type, depth — include outcrop i	map)
OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)	
Type of survey	
Instrument	
Accuracy	
Parameters measured	
·	
Additional information (for understanding results)	
AIRBORNE SURVEYS	
Type of survey(s) Magnetic and Radiometric	
Instrument(s) G803 proton precession magnetome	ter, DiGRS3001 Spectrometer
(specify for each type of survey) Accuracy Magnetometer +5 gammas; spectrometer	
(specify for each type of survey)
Aircraft used DeHaviland DHC-3 Otter	
Sensor altitude150 feet	
Navigation and flight path recovery methodvisual	
Aircraft altitude 150 feet	_Line Spacing660 feet
Miles flown over total area <u>about 30 miles</u>	
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3×40=120-5=24	akys

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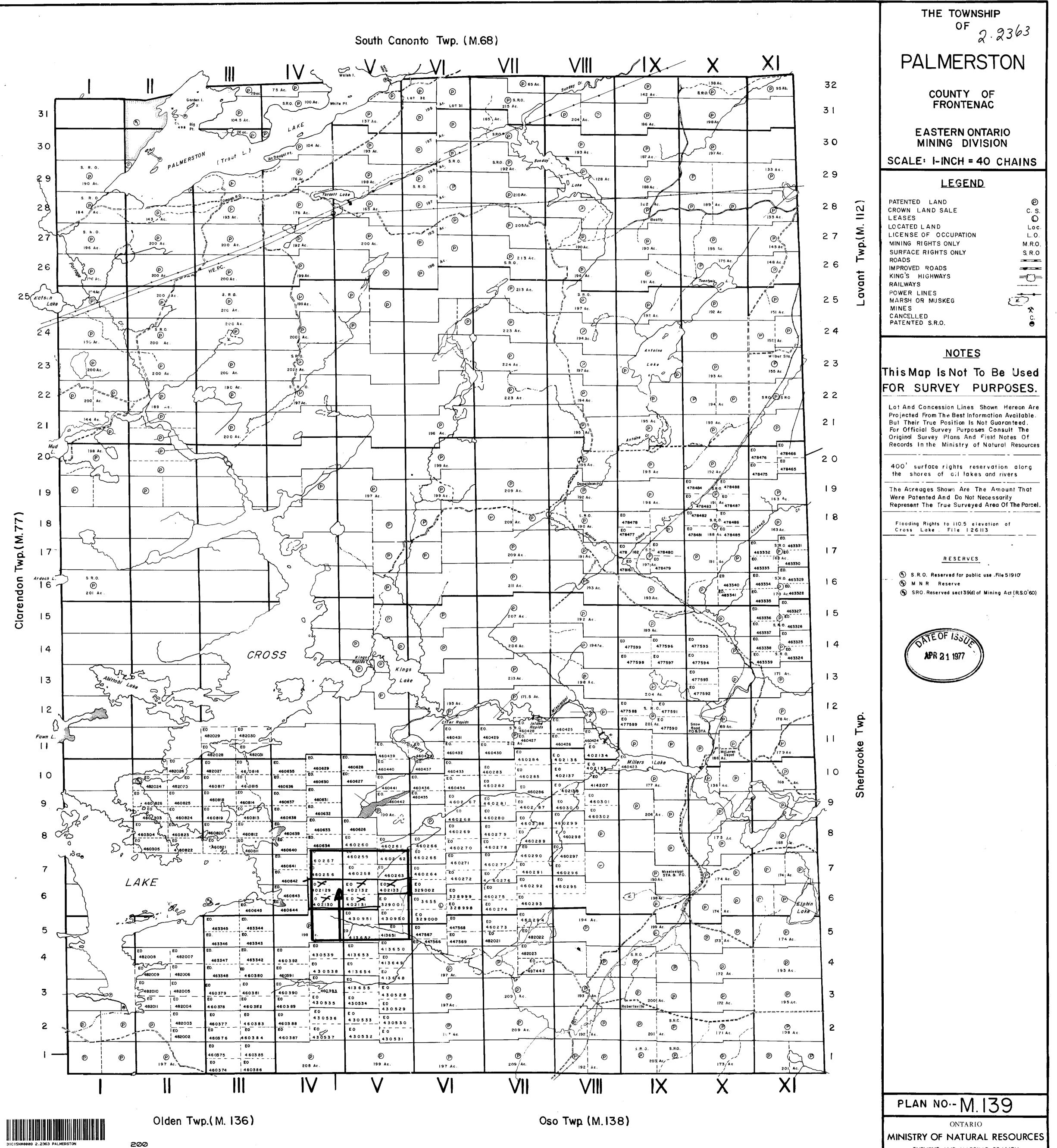
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken_____

- Standard

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Total Number of Semples						
Total Number of Samples						
Type of Sample(Nature of Material)	Values expressed in: per cent					
Average Sample Weight	p. p. m. □ p. p. b. □					
Method of Collection						
Soil Horizon Sampled	Others					
Horizon Development	Field Analysis (tests)					
Sample Depth	Extraction Method					
Terrain	Analytical Method					
-	Reagents Used					
Drainage Development	Field Laboratory Analysis					
Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness	No. (tests)					
	Extraction Method					
	Analytical Method					
	Reagents Used					
SAMPLE PREPARATION						
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)	Commercial Laboratory (tests					
Mesh size of fraction used for analysis						
	Extraction Method					
	Analytical Method Reagents Used					
	Reagents Used					
	General					
General						
<u>,</u>						



SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH