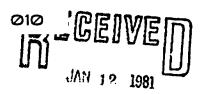
ROY J. RUPERT CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

28 WELCOME AVENUE SAULT STE, MAHIE, ONTARIO PGA 5AB

PHONE (708) 254-4130



2C11NE0150 0010 COMMON



REGIDENT GEOLOGIST



RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

KASPER SPERLE CLAIMS
COMMON TP., WHITE RIVER, ONTARIO.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Dec. 10, 1979

NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM
THE OFFICE CONTINES OF MINES
BAULT STE. MALLE, ONT.

-SSM2124-

ODM 2.3200

REPORT OF RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

KASPER SPERLE PROPERTIES

COMMON TP., WHITE RIVER, ONTARIO.

INTRODUCTION

On Nov. 25, 26 & 27, the writer examined 20 claims of Mr. Kasper Sperle in two claim blocks. On Mr. Sperle's verbal and written instructions, the survey was designed to provide a preliminary reconnaissance evaluation of the claims, but was not conducted in the detail required for "special provision" assessment work credits.

LOCATION & ACCESS

Fig. 1 shows the location of the two claim blocks.

The claims are located in Common Tp. in the judicial District of Algoma and the Thunder Bay Mining Division. Access is via the Danny Lake haul road of Abitibi Ltd. which crosses one block of claims and passes t mile east of the other, as shown on Fig. 1.

The 20 claims included in the block are owned by Mr. Kasper Sperle, P.O. Box 808, Manitouwadge, Ontario, and are claim nos. 518765 to 784 inclusive. During the current survey, work was performed on parts of all claims except 518765, 768, 769, 783 and 784.

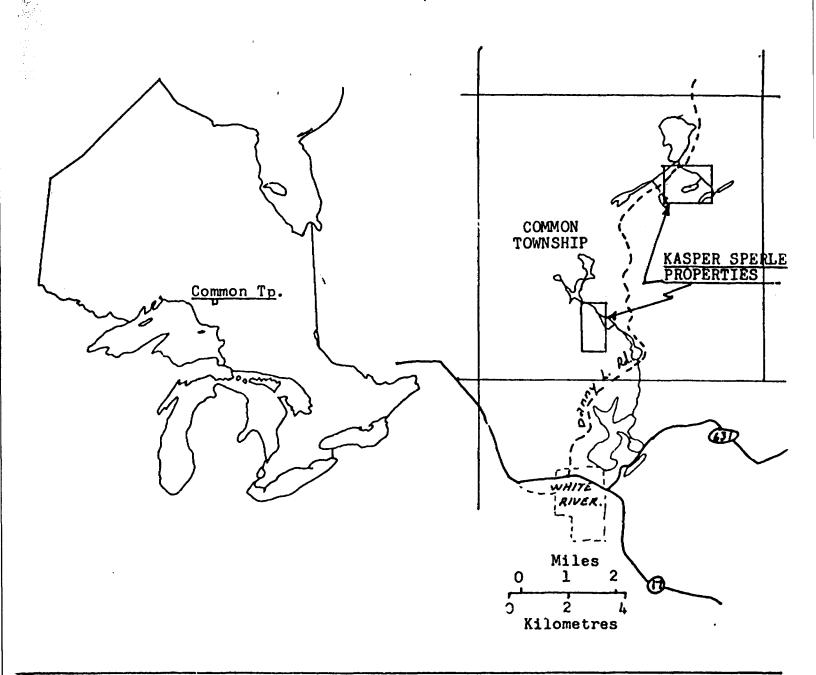
GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Archean granitic rocks of the Superior Province. Outcrops observed on the Ruthie Lake block were hornblende granites or granite gneisses with frequent feldspar-quartz pegmatite bands.

Outcrops observed on the Nabigon Lake block were biotite granite, massive to weakly gneissic.

ODM map 2220 indicates that diabase dykes of probable Proterozoic age intrude the granitic rocks of both blocks.

Topographically, the area is an incised plateau. Hill tops are generally level to gently sloped, with steep-walled valleys 100 to 150 feet deep between them. Streams have steep gradients.



Roy J. Rupert

Consulting Geologist

KASPER SPERLE PROPERTIES

Common Township, District of Algoma, Ont.

LOCATION PLAN

Surficial deposits of sandy till with abundant boulders comprise a ground moraine which mantles the area. Outcrops are commonly found along the valley walls, usually on steep slope breaks. They generally form low cliffs trending either north-south or northeast-southwest.

Springs are noted at several locations shown on Figs. 2 & 3. Most are clear water springs with strong flows, but a few are low-volume seeps with distinct swamp-gas smells.

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY PROCEDURE

The instrument used was a McPhar TV-1 Scintillation Counter with a Thallium doped sodium iodide crystal 1½" thick by 1" diameter. The instrument was used with a time constant of 10 seconds to measure "total count" above 0.2 Mev. The scale range selected for this survey has a sensitivity of ± 100 counts per minute, if radiation flux is reasonably stable. The instrument has capability of discriminating radiation above 2 threshholds at 1.6 and 2.5 Mev., but no circumstances requiring this capability were encountered in this survey.

Normal background readings in areas of the claims with sandy till and normal forest cover was 900 to 1100 counts per minute. Over bare level outcrops or boulders, readings of 1500 to 2200 counts per minute were normal, with a few readings to 2500 counts per minute.

During the entire survey, audio output from the instrument was monitored to detect any anomalous conditions between stations and extra stations were added in cases where high frequency audio output was noted. This identified a number of stations with readings of 1½ to 2 times the general background of 900 to 1100 c.p.m. While travelling between traverse lines, and while conducting a search for claim lines of claims 518781 and 782 in slash areas, the instrument was monitored on fast count (1 second time constant). This latter process located one anomalous radioactive area over a smelly seep spring on claim 518781.

Stations were established by pace and compass methods, along claim lines where possible, at intervals of 100 feet or less over all areas of solid ground. A total of 198 stations were established along 32 miles of line.

The survey was conducted during a wet snowfall, with about 3 inches of snow on the ground at the beginning and about 8 inches when the survey was completed on the Nabigon Lake block. Despite the light snow cover, most outcrops were still recognizable either visually or by observation of slope and vegetation changes. Detailed geological observation of outcrops was curtailed by snow cover.

RESULTS & INTERPRETATION

Figs. 2 & 3 show results of the survey.

No anomalous areas of apparent economic significance were found.

The highest readings noted were 2500 counts per minute over level bare outcrops. One reading of 3400 c.p.m. was noted on a cliff face but it could be explained by outcrop geometry, rather than as an anomaly caused by an increase in radioactive minerals. 'No readings as high as 2 times background were noted.

A water seep in fine gravel and with a strong swampy smell was noted in the central part of claim 518781. An anomalous but variable reading of 4000 c.p.m. over a 300 square foot area was noted there. It was apparently caused by radon gas dissolved in the spring water, and varied with wind conditions. This is a common phenomenon and it is not considered an economically significant anomaly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further radiometric surveying or other work is recommended on these claims as the result of this survey.

ASSESSMENT WORK DATA

Persons necessarily employed in this survey and hours of work are:

Roy J. Rupert, office, Nov. 25(2), Dec. 4(3), 5(5) field, Nov. 26(10, 27(10)	10 20
J.F. Paquette, field, Nov. 26(10), 27(10)	20
Mrs. V. McCron, Typist, Dec. 10(2)	2
	52

Assessment credits available $\frac{52}{8} \times 7 = 45\frac{1}{2}$ assessment work credits

15 claims : 3 days



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900

File_____



Ministry of Natural Resources

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s)	
Township or Area	MINUNG OF A THE CENT AND A THE
Claim Holder(s) / 11/1/1/1/19	MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED List numerically
Survey Company	The location of the company
Author of Report A: 1/2/2/2	(prefix) (number)
Address of Author	Thore 226
Covering Dates of Survey. (linecutting to office)	
Total Miles of Line Cut	The state that
Chrone house it is held the	77.
SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED Geophysical DAYS per claim	i // NC
-Electromagnetic	
ENTER 40 days (includes	T1 223
ince Cutting) for that	
	7/
	11, 318 111
same grid. Geological Geochemical	Th 51816
AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)	TB 31 E 777
Magnetometer Electromagnetic Radiometric	
(enter days per claim)	This 18 780
DATE: SIGNATURE; Aushor of Report or Agent	TE 518.781
L.D.	TB 51878Z N.C.
1, 2, 1,100	
Res. Geol. Qualifications	MINING DIVISION
Previous Surveys File No. Type Date Claim Holder	REGELVE
	JAN 17 1980
,	7/8/9/10/11/10 1/9/2/4 5 1
	-
	TOTAL CLAIMS_/5
the second secon	<u> </u>

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey Number of Stations ____Number of Readings ____ Station interval 100 / 100 in ben Line spacing 100 year Profile scale _______ Contour interval _____ 1.17. Accuracy - Scale constant _____ Diurnal correction method _____ Base Statio: check-in interval (hours)______ Base Station location and value Instrument _____ Coil configuration _____ Coil separation ______ Accuracy _____ - □ In line Parallel line ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back Method: Frequency _____ (specify V.L.F. station) Parameters measured _____ Instrument _____ Scale constant _____ Corrections made_____ Base station value and location. Elevation accuracy ______ Instrument _____ ☐ Frequency Domain Parameters - On time ______ Frequency _____ - Off time _____ Range_ RESISTIVITY - Delay time _____ - Integration time _____ Power ___ Electrode array Electrode spacing Type of electrode _____



SELF POTENTIAL	
Instrument	-
Survey Method	<u>, </u>
Corrections made	
RADIOMETRIC Instrument 4 1 1 1 1	Scint Mation Conton
Values measured	•
Energy windows (levels) / c 2.	5 Men Thresh ble
Height of instrument	Background Count
Size of detector 1" Thick by 1"	d ·
Overburden Come it Manage many bear	- include outcrop map)
•	, , ,
OTHERS (SUSMIC DRULL WELL LOGGING ETC.	•
Type of survey	
Instrument	
Accuracy	
Parameters measured	
Additional information (for understanding results)	
Additional into maction (to) understanding results)	
AIRBORNE SURVEYS	•
Type of survey(s)	
Instrument(s)	,
(apecity for	each type of survey)
Accuracy	each type of survey)
Aircraft used	
Sensor altitude	
Navigation and flight path recovery method	
	Line Spacing
Miles flown over total area	Over claims only

DATE OF ISSUE JAN 24 1990 SURVEYS AND MAPPING

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BAY

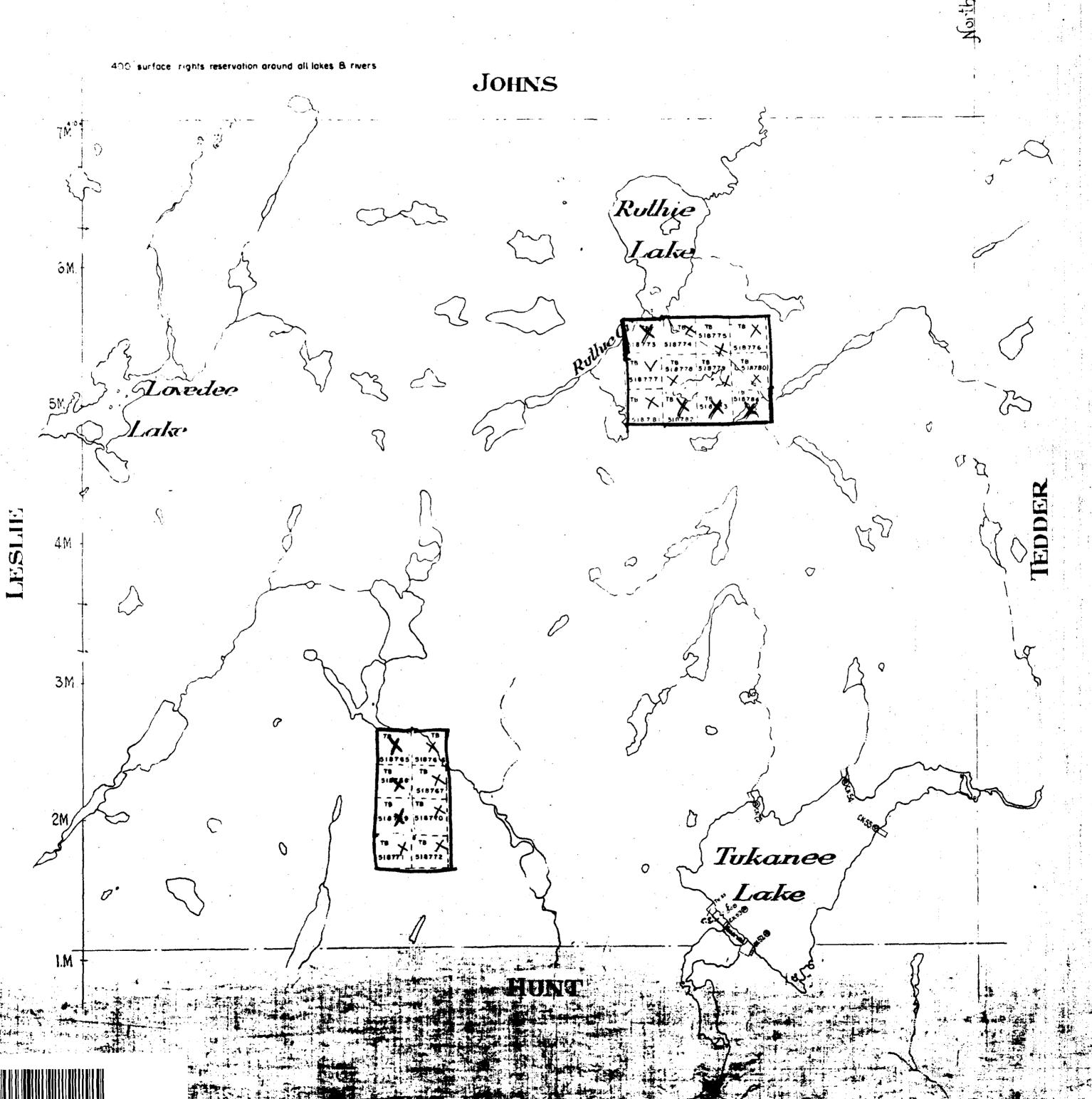
THUNDER

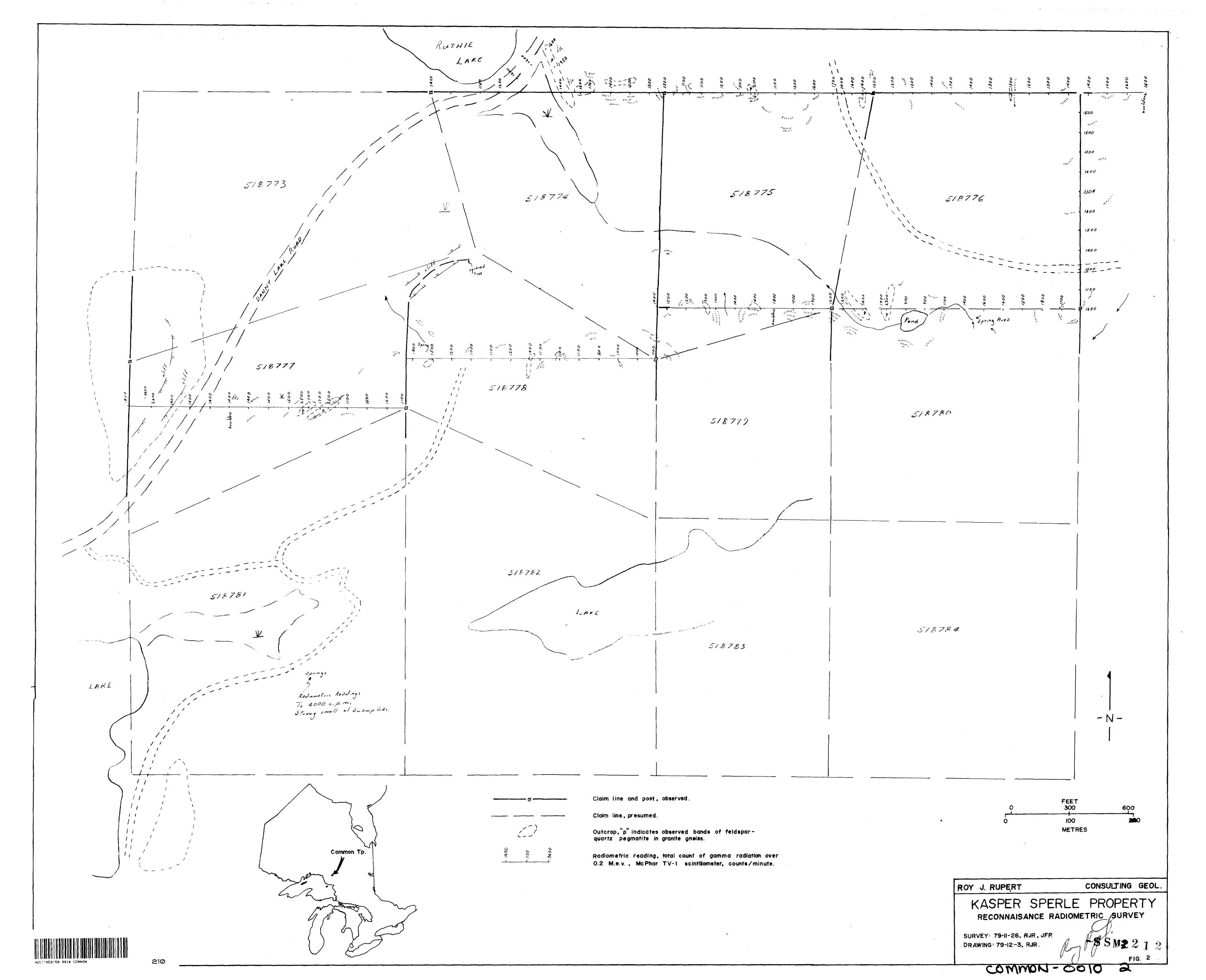
MINING DIVISION

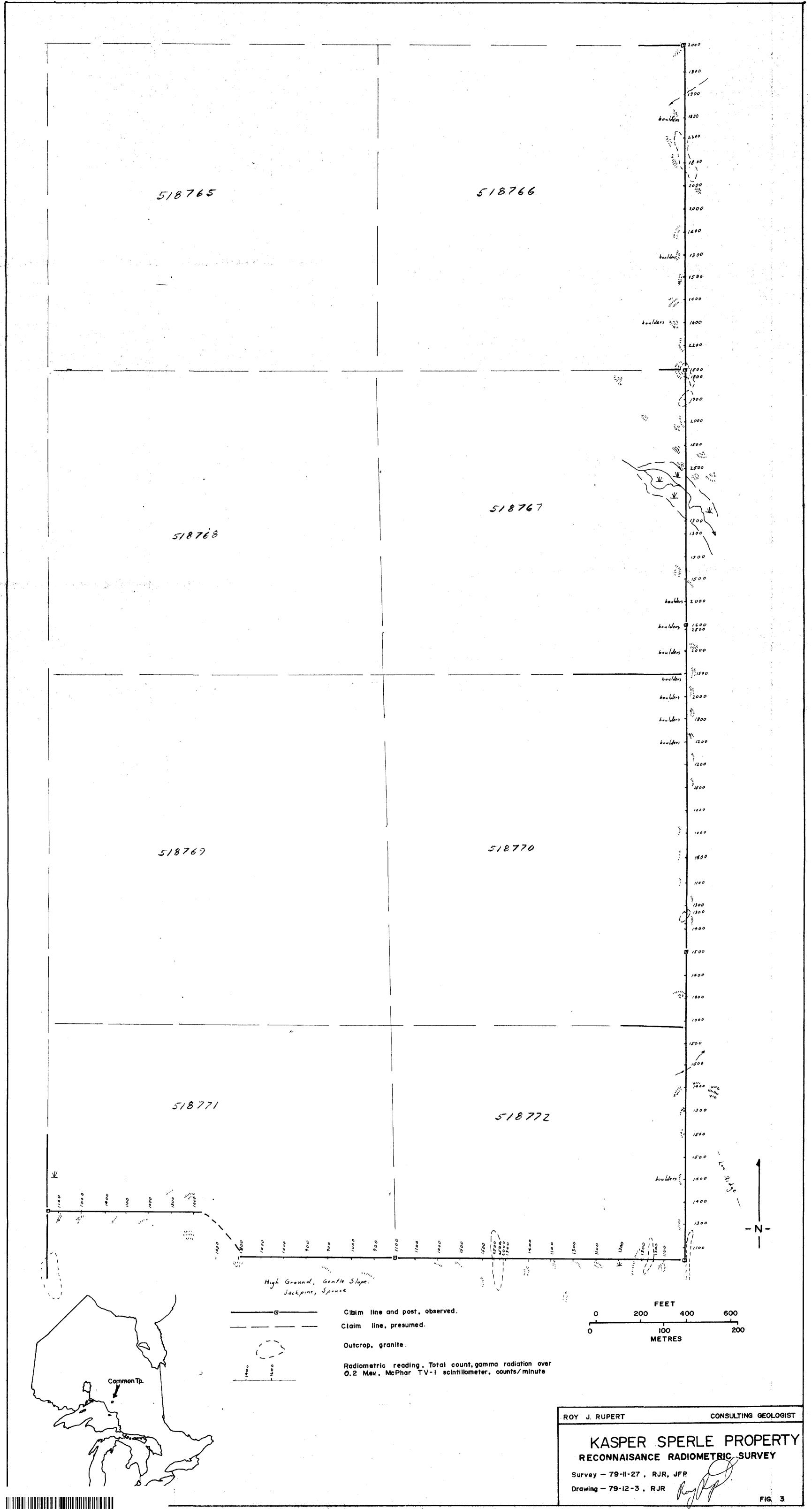
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA

Scale - 40 Chans = 11nch

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH







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