



42C14SE0021 HAMBLETON11A1 HAMBLETON

63.3638

010

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION
OF

KASPER SPERLE OPTION, DAYOHESSARAH LAKE
HAMBLETON TWP., SAULT STE.MARIE M.D.

CARRIED OUT BY CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.

NOVEMBER, 1968 - MARCH 1970.

CLAIMS:

Forty claims, Nos.SSM-101000-101011, 102511-102522, 104366-104376, 104378-104382, were acquired under option from Kasper Sperle under an agreement dated November 15, 1968. An additional 26 claims, contiguous with the above, Nos.SSM-107437-107461 and 107659, were staked by Canex Aerial. The claims have enough assessment work credit to be kept in good standing until renewal dates in 1972. The agreement is subject to the terms of the Canex-Crone-Nyman agreement.

LOCATION:

Twenty miles northeast of White River, in the vicinity of and partially covering Dayohessarah and Hambleton Lakes, in Hambleton Township.

ACCESS:

The property was served by chartered aircraft operating out of White River. White River is reached by car on the Trans Canada highway from Sault Ste.Marie, 190 miles to the southeast, which is accessible by commercial airlines.

GEOLOGY:

The claims are located within a generally northerly-trending, crescent-shaped volcanic-sedimentary belt, that is folded into a narrow trough, approximately 20 miles long by three miles wide and is surrounded by a granitic and gneissic terrain. The volcanics are basic in composition and have been metamorphosed to amphibolites. They are overlain by clastic sediments, ranging from fine grained to conglomeratic in texture, which occur at the axis of the trough. Some of the fine grained sediments are schistose. Near the north end of Dayohessarah Lake, a number of small gabbro plugs and sills intrude at or near the volcanic-sedimentary contact near the axis of the syncline. Small granitic plugs and pegmatites also cut the volcanics and sediments.

Initially, interest in the claims was attracted by the discovery of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization in a sedimentary schist in a small pit on the portage between Dayohessarah and Hambleton Lakes. Mineralization was also seen in pegmatite nearby, and as disseminated sulfide specks in gabbro 300 feet distant. A chip sample from the gabbro outcrop contained 0.34% Ni. Mineralized float is abundant in a creek adjacent to the gabbro. The gabbro is unaltered and locally appears to contain olivine.

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EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

Sixty-four miles of picket lines spaced 400 feet apart were cut over the property to cover two airborne magnetometer highs that reflect basic intrusives. Surveys were carried out over the grid with magnetometer, horizontal loop E.M. and Radem V.L.F. E.M. In the vicinity of the showings, detail surveys were done on grids in two directions because of the structural complexity in this area. The H.E.M. showed no response except over a known showing of barren pyrite. The magnetometer define elongate zones of magnetics, generally trending northerly, that are interpreted as reflecting the gabbro intrusives. The predominant northerly trend is distorted in the vicinity of the showings, suggesting a possible fault offset. Radem anomalies coincide with the axes of the two main magnetometer anomalies.

Trenching of the original showing of chalcopyrite in schist revealed that this, as well as the mineralized pegmatite, occurred in very large boulders in the glacial till. Their size and shape suggested that they were locally derived. The grid was mapped geologically but no showings were discovered away from the original area.

A minor orientation program of geochemical soil sampling for Ni and Cu was begun but not pursued because the magnetic highs which are the main features of interest on the property underlie swamps. Nevertheless the incomplete program indicated an increase in Ni in the soils toward the magnetic highs.

A limited program of I.P. was conducted with the Crone condenser discharge portable unit over the magnetic features and over the area of the showings. The program was discontinued owing to instrument problems and was not resumed when it was indicated that the strongest responses were being obtained from coarse amphibolite. It is quite likely however that insufficient work was done to adequately assess the usefulness of this tool on the property.

During January and February 1970, three holes were drilled to test the magnetic highs in the vicinity of the mineralized boulders. Drill holes Nos. 1 and 2 were drilled in section to cross section the basic intrusive and test the contacts. Hole No. 1 was spotted to intersect the contact in the area where the mineralized float was found in the creek. Hole No. 3 was spotted to test a strong magnetic feature 200 feet from the large mineralized boulders. Holes Nos. 1 & 2 succeeded in cross-sectioning the intrusive which has an apparent horizontal width of about 240 feet. It is bounded on both sides by amphibolites and is cut by aplite and lamprophyre dikes. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, and a trace of chalcopyrite occur throughout. In hole No. 1, a 30-foot section carrying approximately 5% sulfides, averages 0.22% Ni and 0.12% Cu. Hole No. 3 collared in gabbro and intersected one contact. The mineralization is similar to that encountered in hole No. 1, and in addition, heavy barren pyrrhotite mineralization was encountered in the amphibolite for 35 feet from the contact.

The drilling program was begun with the Vaughan-Thompson depthmaster overburden drill. This equipment was found to be too light to work effectively under severe conditions and it was exchanged for a Longyear 24 early in the program.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

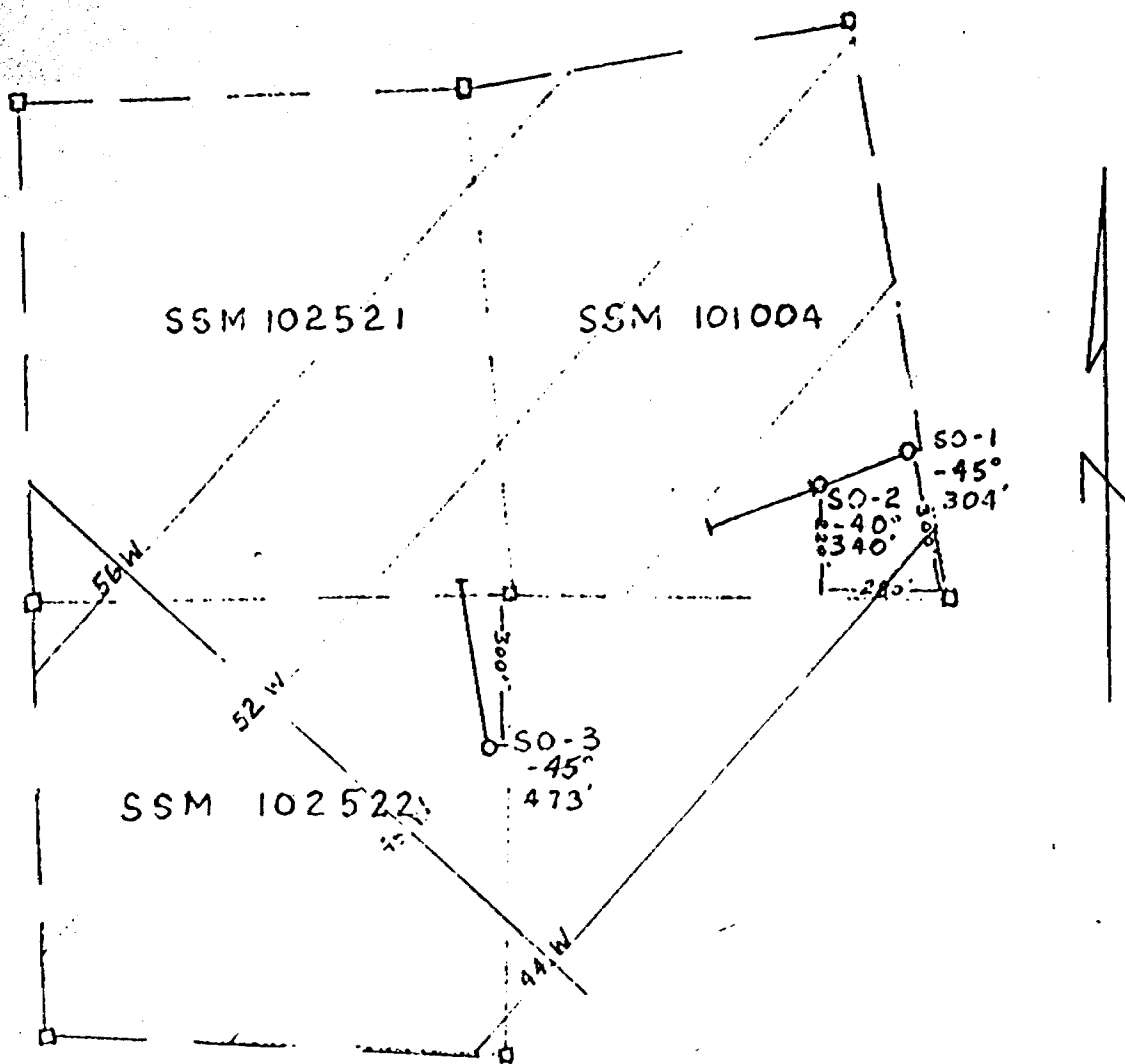
1. If significant concentrations of higher grade chalcopyrite mineralization in schist exist on the property there would be expected to have been some response to the H.E.M. Since no such response was obtained, the chances are poor that a major deposit of this type does exist.
2. The best grades of Ni and Cu obtained across short intersections approach minimum amounts that might be considered for a large tonnage, very low grade operation. The potential size indicated by the drilling and from the magnetics indicates that the necessary size potential does not exist.
3. It is recommended that no further work be carried out on the property and that the option be allowed to lapse.

Respectfully Submitted

D.N. Hillhouse

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DNH/of



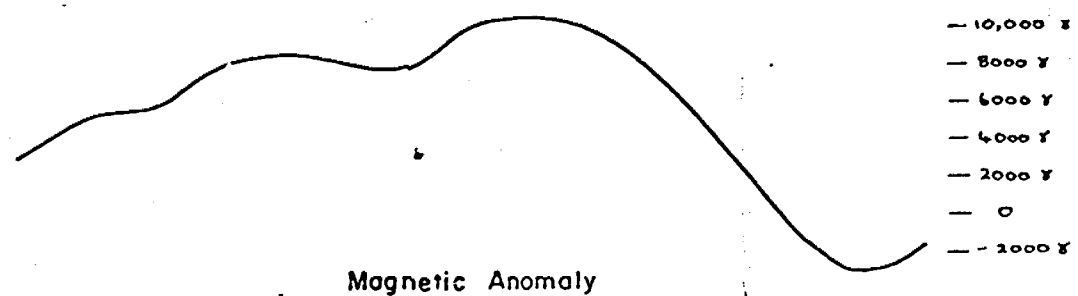
CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.
 WAWA VENTURE - SPERLE OPTION
 SKETCH SHOWING LOCATIONS OF
 D.D.H.s SO-1 SO-2 SO-3
 HAMBLETON TOWNSHIP ONT.

Scale 1" = 400'

Date Feb. 22, 1970

400'

L.S.L.



S0-3
2+50N at 48+00W

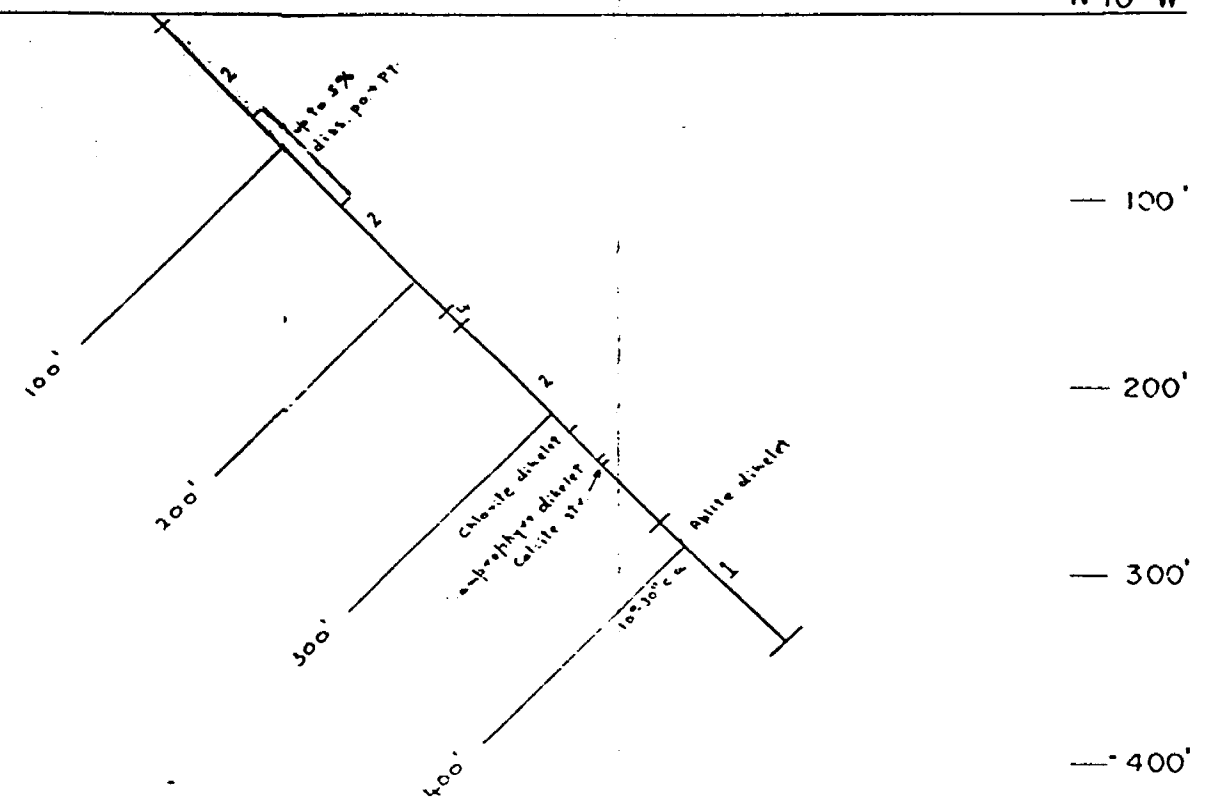
N 10° W

LEGEND

- 1 Amphibolite
- 2 Metagabbro
- 3 Metadiorite
- 4 Aplite

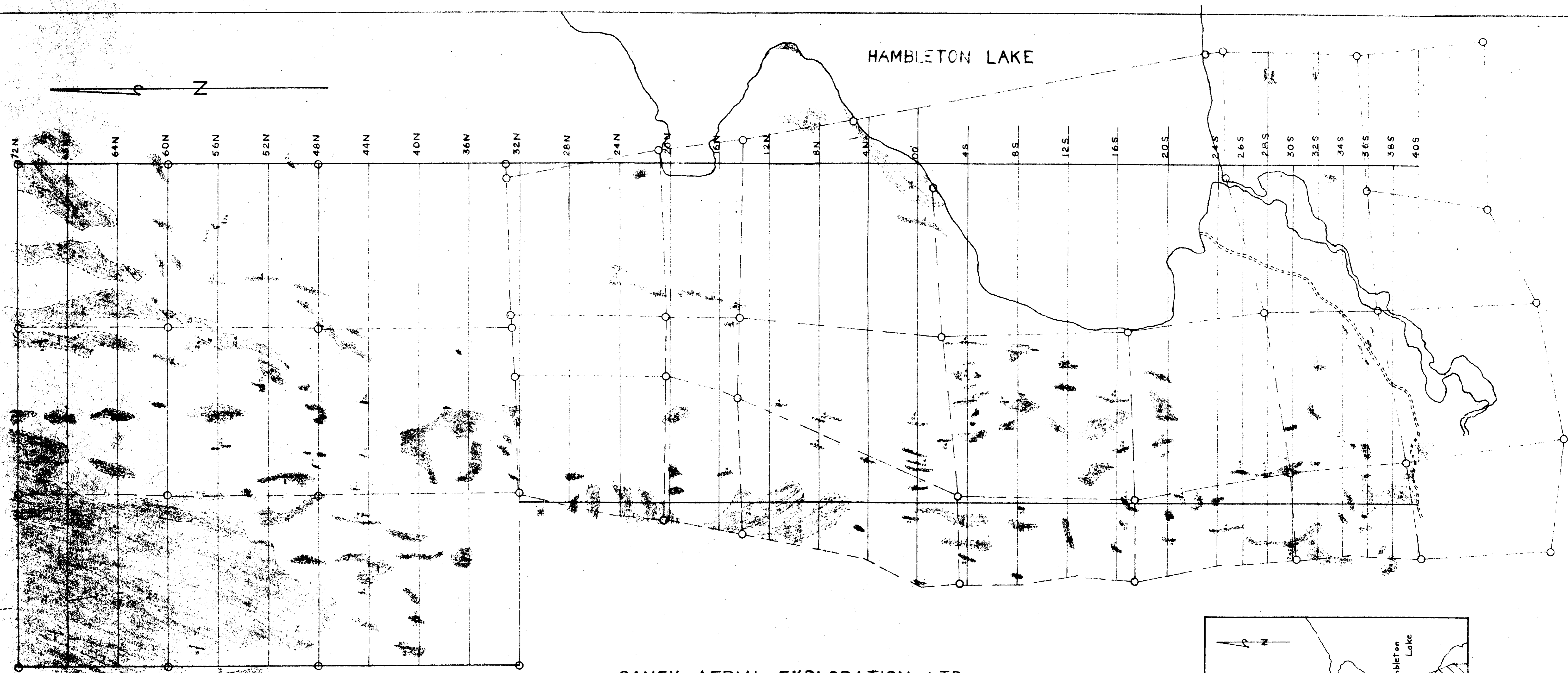
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

No	From	To	Cu %	Ni %
153	78.0	88.0		0.021
154	88.0	98.0		0.014
155	98.0	108.0		tr.
156	108.0	118.0		0.146
157	118.0	128.0		0.117
158	128.0	138.0		0.060
159	138.0	143.0		0.223
160	382.0	387.0	0.02	0.003
161	387.0	392.0	tr.	nil
162	392.0	397.0	0.05	tr.
163	397.0	402.0	tr.	nil
164	402.0	407.0	nil	tr.
165	407.0	412.0	0.01	nil
166	412.0	417.0	0.02	nil



SSM-1492

DRAWN	SCALE 1" = 100'	VERTICAL SECTION S0-3 Facing West	CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.
TRACED	DATE Feb 1970	Claim SSM 102522 SPERLE OPTION	
APPROVED		HAMBLETON TWP , ONT.	
			FILE NO. NTS 42-C-14 V 100

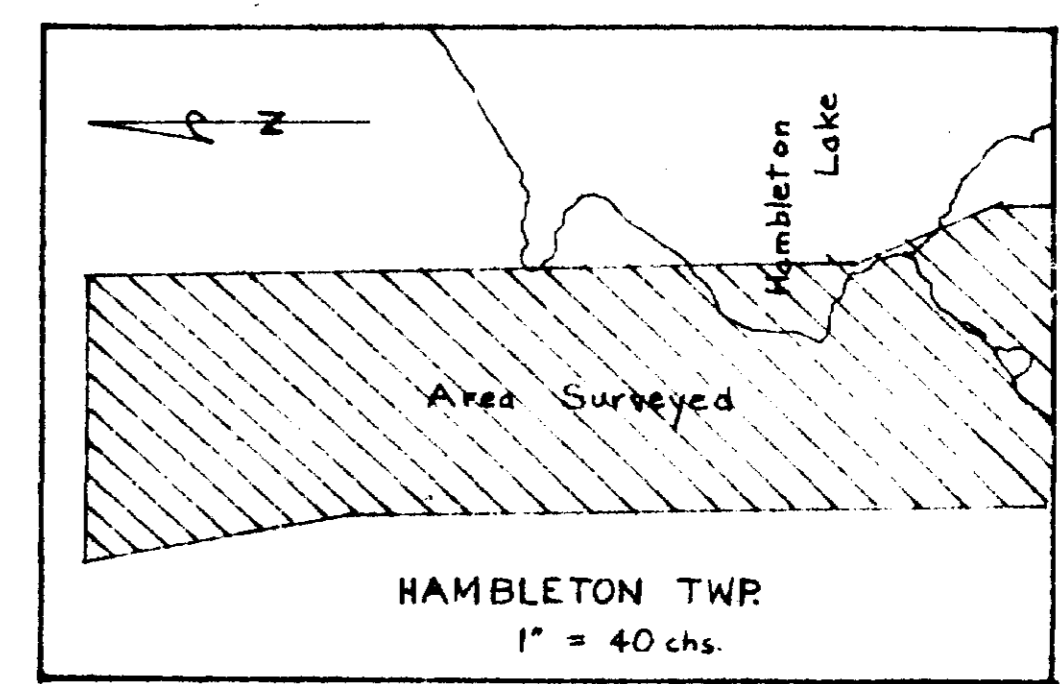


CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.
 WAWA VENTURE SPERLE OPTION
 GEOLOGY

SCALE 1" = 400'

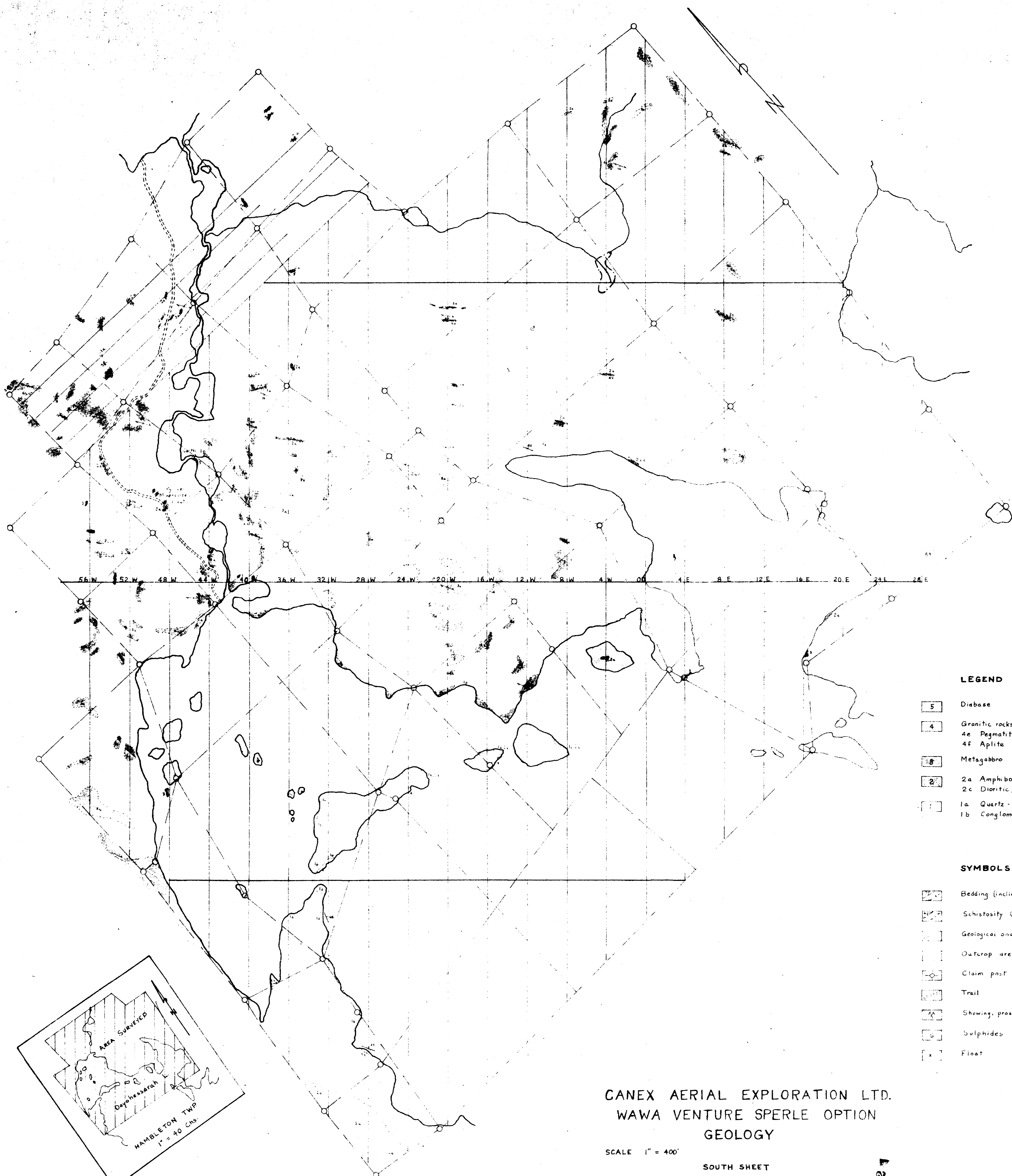
NORTH SHEET

FOR LEGEND AND SYMBOLS SEE SOUTH SHEET



HAMBLETON-0011-A1
 #1



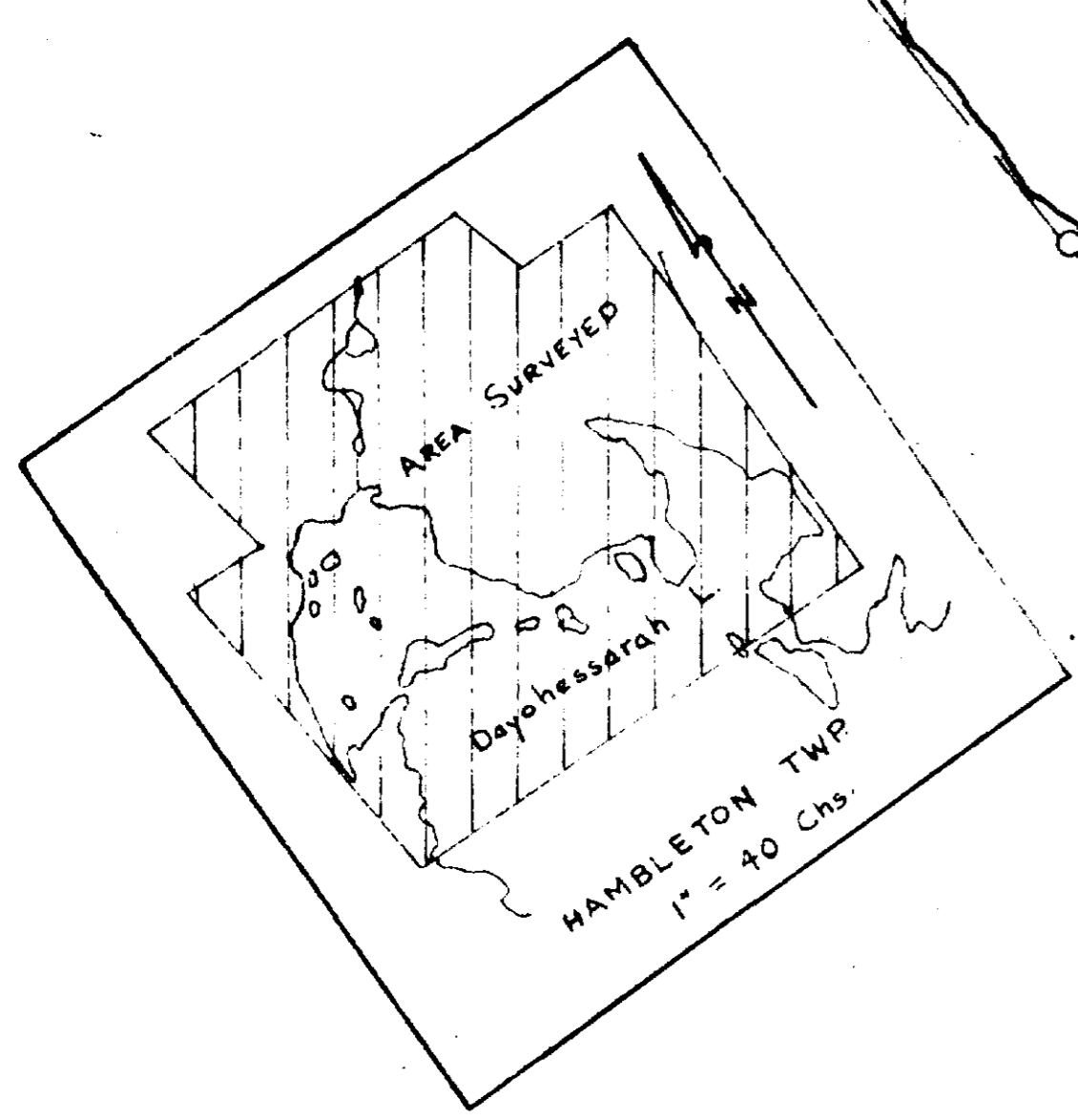


LEGEND

- 5 Diebase
- 4 Granitic rocks, undifferentiated
4e Pegmatite
4f Aplite
- 3 Metagabbro
- 2 2a Amphibolite, amphibolite schist
2c Dioritic, gabbroic amphibolite
- 1 1a Quartz-plagioclase-biotite schist
1b Conglomerate

SYMBOLS

- [Symbol] Bedding (inclined, vertical)
- [Symbol] Schistosity (inclined, vertical)
- [Symbol] Geological boundary interpreted
- [Symbol] Outcrop area
- [Symbol] Claim post and claim line
- [Symbol] Trail
- [Symbol] Showing, prospect
- [Symbol] Sulphides
- [Symbol] Float



CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.
WAWA VENTURE SPERLE OPTION
GEOLOGY

SCALE 1" = 400'

SOUTH SHEET

HAMBLETON-0011-A1
#2

