SHERRITT GORDON MINES LIMITED

2.2768

010

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FAIRSERVICE OPTION - FEIST LAKE GROUP

SILVERY LAKE AREA CLAIM MAP M-2870

PROJECT NO. 1236 NTS SHEET 52F

PREPARED BY:
V.J. SCIME

MARCH, 1978

INTRODUCTION

The Feist Lake Group consists of fifteen (15) unpatented claims (K498023-026 incl.; K498033-036 incl.; K498463-464 incl.; K488058, K488225, 272, 273 and 465) in the Silvery Lake area (claim map M-2870) of the Kenora Mining District.

The group is located on Pine Road approximately six miles south of Highway 17. Pine Road intersects the highway near the south shore of Octopus Lake, approximately fifty miles west of Dryden, Ontario.

A control grid was cut and chained over the property during September 1977. The baseline is 7,200 feet long and is oriented 034° magnetitic. Grid line separation is 200 feet and picket spacing is 100 feet. Approximately 78,500 feet (14.85 line miles) were cut over the property.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography in the area is generally rugged with as much as 200 feet relief. A series of north-south trending ridges and valleys occurs within the property and extensive bedrock exposure is present along the crests of the ridges. The ridges are flanked by boulder slopes which lead into swampy and/or moss and boulder valleys. The topography appears to reflect local structure.

GEOLOGY

(i) General Geology

Lense shaped inclusions of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks are typical at the periphery of the Feist Lake Pluton within the contact zone of the pluton and surrounding metavolcanic-metasedimentary pile. This contact zone has been proven to be a favourable environment for Uranium mineralization and several occurrences and radiometric anomalies have been identified in the area. The Feist Lake Group occurs in this contact zone near the juncture of the pluton and the Dryberry Dome.

(ii) Supracrustal Rocks

The common supracrustal rock in the area contains biotite, quartz and feldspar as its prime constituents. Rocks with a hornblende-plagioclase assemblage are present but fairly rare. For the most part, they are highly migmatized and it is uncertain whether they are volcanic or sedimentary in origin.

The supracrustals occur as small (less than 3 feet in diameter), angular to rounded, randomly scattered xenoliths and as elongate lensoid inclusions arranged in an en echelon manner. The lense shaped variety is the most common in the property. These generally have strike lengths of 10's of feet to a maximum of a few hundred feet.

These inclusions are common within the quartz monzonite and at the contact of white and pink granitic rocks, but are very rare within the white granites alone.

(iii) Felsic Intrusive Rocks

a) Quartz Monzonite

Quartz monzonite is the dominant rock type in the area. These are massive, equigranular, medium to coarse grained rocks consisting of roughly equal parts pink alkali feldspar, quartz and plagioclase, with biotite as the common accessory mineral. Hornblende, magnetite and molybdenite are also present as accessories but are quite rare.

b) Pegmatitic Granite

These are very coarse grained rocks consisting mainly of quartz and pink alkali feldspar with plagioclase and accessory biotite. They occur as small, irregular clots within the quartz monzonite and also as elongate bodies enveloping migmatized lenses of supracrustal rock. In both cases, the pegmatitic bodies always show gradational contacts with the granitic host rock. Those pegmatitic granites in contact with the supracrustal rocks are often radioactive.

c) Magnetite Bearing White Granites

This is strictly a field term and actual composition is uncertain. These are massive, equigranular, medium grained rocks consisting of quartz and white feldspars with accessory biotite and conspicuous magnetite.

(d) White Granite

Aside from the absence of visible magnetite, the two white granites are very similar. It is likely that the two rock types are genetically related, with the distribution of magnetite being the only difference.

(iv) Structure

Little structural data could be obtained from the granitic rocks. Information derived from the supracrustals indicates a strike trend of about 035° magnetitic. Westerly dips varying from 45° to near vertical are common. Although consistant easterly dips were observed between L452N to L464N at about 2W, they likely reflect the attitude of the contact of the white and pink granitic rocks rather than what would appear to be a synformal structure.

The steep topographic lows of the ridge and valley pattern on the property may represent a system of parallel faults; or possibly contain large inclusions of supracrustal rock which have undergone differential erosion with respect to the granitic rocks.

(v) Emplacement of Intrusive Rocks

Since both white granites are similar in texture and composition, they are considered here to represent a single intrusive phase. Also, since the pegmatitic bodies show gradational contacts with the surrounding finer grained granitic rocks they are not likely a separate intrusive phase. Only two distinctly separate phases of intrusion are evident on the property and are represented by the white granites and quartz monzonite.

Although the two intrusives phases genarally appear to have acted passively with respect to each other (i.e. assimilation rather than deformation is common at their contacts), a contact breccia was observed between L474N and L484N in the vicinity of Pine Road. A moderate foliation is present in the quartz monzonite in this area while the white granites are massive.

The southern portion of the property is characterized by large 'tongues' of white granite which tend to truncate to the north. The white granites are interpreted to be vein-like injections which post-date emplacement of the quartz monzonite.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Aside from the moderate trends and ocassional erratic value associated with both varieties of white granite, magnetics on the property is generally subdued. A certain degree of correlation between magnetics and radiometrics is usually considered favourable for Uranium mineralization in this area of Northwestern Ontario. No such relationship is present on the property.

RADIOMETRIC SURVEYS

A Geonics Exploranium GRS-101 total count scintillometer was used as a mapping aid during the geology survey. The value of 500 cps, corresponding to four times the background value of the quartz monzonite (approximately 120-150 cps), was selected

to be the lower limit of anomalous readings.

A Scintrex GAD-6 differential spectrometer survey was performed independently of the scintillometer survey. Anomalous areas identified by the two instruments correspond well in terms of size, quality and location.

Confidence in contouring radiometric anomalies in this area is questionable due to the erratic, disseminated nature of radioactive mineralization. Regardless of this point, general trends became apparent during the surveys and the accompanying maps have been contoured, rather than profiled, in order to produce an easily legible presentation.

Two major and several weaker anomalies were identified during the surveys. The two major zones are variable in width to a maximum of about 50 feet. The strike length of these zones are apparently controlled by the strike lengths of the lenses of supracrustral rock with which they are spatially associated. Scintillometer readings within the anomalies can vary markedly over distances of less than two feet, but commonly range between 500 and 1000 cps with localized areas ranging from about 1000 and 1800 cps. Readings greater than 2000 cps are rare and the maximum value obtained was 2800 cps.

One of the two major zones extends from L484N to L500N between the baseline and 1E and can be located by identifying the migmatites and quartz-biotite gneisses. The gneisses occur as a continuous lense enveloped in quartz monzonite and

pegmatitic granite. Anomalous values do not occur in the supracrustals themselves but as a halo to the gneisses in the pegmatitic rocks. Readings within the gneisses are less than background at 70-100 cps. As a result, a steep radiometric gradient is present from the granitic rocks to the gneisses. The gradient is much more shallow moving away from the gneisses in the granititc rocks and values drop off to background over a range of 100-200 feet.

The supracrustal rocks in the southern portion of this anomaly, west of Pine Road, are highly migmatized but easily traceable due to excellent exposure in the area. In these migmatitic varieties, anomalous readings occur in the leucocratic portions of the migmatite and as a halo to the migmatite. The mesocratic fractions of the migmatite are not anomalous.

This anomaly appears to terminate rather abruptly to the south. To the north, several small, migmatized lenses of supracrustal rock can be traced intermittently to the limit of the property. Highly sporadic, discontinuous readings are associated with these lenses.

The second major anomaly is considerably larger, with a definate strike length of 2800 feet and a possible total length of 4800 feet. The anomaly extends from L440N to L468N between 2W and 3W, but disappears under cover at L468N near the lake shore. North of the lake, another weaker anomaly can be traced from L482N to L488N but somewhat displaced to

the west between 6W and 7W. Rock types appear to correlate for both anomalous zones and they may in fact be continuous under the lake. The southern part of the anomaly also disappears under cover but it becomes weak in this area and may actually terminate.

A minimum width of twenty feet was observed for this anomaly, but since it occurs along the edge of a steep ridge, its total width is uncertain.

This anomaly is associated with several small lenses of migmatite which, taken together, form a fairly continuous and traceable band. The migmatites are again enveloped in granitic rocks, but in this case, they mark the contact of the quartz monzonite and pegmatitic granite to the east and the white granite to the west.

Anomalous readings occur in the granitic rocks found immediately adjacent to the migmatite but are generally confined to the pegmatitic phase. Only a few sporadic anomalous areas were found in within the white granite.

A minor anomalous zone occurs from L492N to L504N between 9W and 12W. The area is characterized by several small, discontiuous lenses of migmatite. A small pod of white granite also occurs with this zone. Values in this anomaly are sporadic, but again confined to the pink granitic rocks and spatially associated with the supracrustals.

A second minor zone occurs from L442N to L468N between

2E and 3E and trending parallel to the major zone described above. In this area, small migmatitic lenses mark the contacts of interfingering lobes of quartz monzonite and white granite. Assimilation of the two granitic phases is common where they have interfingered. Mineralization again occurs in the granitic rocks adjacent to the migmatites, but in this case, both the quartz monzonite and white granite were found to be anomalous. Mineralization in both granitic rocks is likely the result of assimilation of the two phases during emplacement of the white granites.

Pegmatitic rocks are not abundant in either of these two minor anomalous zones.

Several other small, isolated lenses of migmatite are common throughout the property. Many of these are associated with above background readings.

SUMMARY

1. Radioactive mineralization is confined to the granitic rocks as a halo to the gneisses and migmatites. The quality of the anomalies appears to be related to the form of the supracrustals. The best anomalies are associated with those migmatites that are continuous and traceable over a large distance; while mineralization is sporadic when associated with small, discontinuous lenses.

2. The gneisses themselves are never radiometrically anomalous and in those cases where the supracrustals have been migmatized, anomalous readings occur only in the granitic portions of the migmatite. The radiometric gradient moving away from the supracrustals in the granitic rocks is shallow and values drop to background over a range of 100 to 200 feet.
3. Although mineralization appears to be favoured in the pegmatitic phases, some mineralization is also present in the finer grained phase. Only those pegmatitic bodies found in contact with the gneisses and migmatites are radioactive.
4. The white granites are generally not anomalous even when found adjacent to the supracrustals and likely post-date mineralization. Any mineralization in the white granites is presumably due to assimilation of radioactive quartz monzonite and pegmatitic granite.

CONCLUSIONS

Since there is no field evidence to indicate that the pegmatitic granite represents a separate intrusive phase, they cannot be interpreted here to fit the traditional concept of Uranium-bearing pegmatite dikes.

The common factor in radioactive mineralization on the property appears to be the presence of the supracrustal rocks, regardless of their degree of metamorphism or deformation.

Since the origin of the radioactive elements is uncertain, two possible mechanisms of concentrating Uranium and Thorium can be developed from observed field data. One model requires the supracrustals to have originally been relatively 'wet' Uranium-bearing rocks. Partial syntectic melting of the supracrustals during granitic emplacement would result in their migmatization and dehydration. Fluids liberated during this process may have effectively mobilized Uranium into the granitic rocks, thus producing the observed halo effect (i.e. radioactivity decreasing with transport distance away from the supracrustals). These fluids would also inhibit crystallization of the granitic melt, causing development of the pegmatitic phase. Gradational, rather than intrusive, contacts with the finer grained phases would be expected under these conditions.

A second model assumes the Uranium-bearing solutions were generated as a late stage product within the intrusive itself and mobilized along the inherently weakened zones near the contacts of the granitic and supracrustal rocks. The development of a mineralized halo and 'in situ' pegmatites would be the result of processes similar to those above.

Field data indicate that the granitic phase is favoured over the supracrustals as the site for precipitation of radiominerals. Since the supracrustals are presently not radioactive, this point is somewhat contradictory with regard to the origin of radioactive minerals in the first model unless a very

efficient means of ion transfer can be inferred. Although the physio-chemical processes of selective precipitation are beyond the scope of this report, it has been well established that oxygen activity and pH are critical parimeters in aqueous solutions; particularly on the Colorado Plateau where Uranium precipitation is very selective. Related redox reactions may also be in effect within granitic melts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From past experiences, it appears that diamond drilling is not a effective way of assessing the mineral potential of this type of Uranium occurence. Trenching and bulk sampling may produce more representative results and this is presently underway on the property. For now, attention should be focused on the two main radiometric anomalies.

March, 1978

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD

Vincent J. Scime
Exploration Geologist

Ontario

52F11NW0102 2.2768 SILVERY LAKE

900

File _____

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) Magnetometer, Geological, Radiometric

Township or Area Silvery Lake Area M-2870

Claim Holder(s) Robert Fairservice

P.O. Box 644, Dryden, Ontario

Survey Company Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd

Author of Report V. Scime

Address of Author Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.
12 Clearwater Cr, Dryden, Ontario

Covering Dates of Survey Sept./77 to April/78
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 14.9

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
--Electromagnetic	
--Magnetometer	40
--Radiometric	20 (Man days Assessment)
--Other	
Geological	20
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: March 1978 SIGNATURE: Verne Scime
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. L.I.D. Qualifications 2.2506

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

Mag 1/3 covered

(prefix)	(number)	
K	488058	
K	488225	
K	488272	
K	488273	
K	488465	
K	498023	
K	498024	1/2
K	498025	3/4
K	498026	
K	498033	
K	498034	
K	498035	1/4
K	498036	
K	498463	
K	498464	

all claims are well traversed except K 498 024 let go

K 488658 - 30 days
498024 - 20 "
498025 - 10 "

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 15

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations: Magnetometer: 785 Radiometric; 3,140 — Number of Readings: Magnetometer: 78[redacted] Radiometric: 12,560

Station interval: Magnetometer: 100' Radiometric: 25' — Line spacing: 200 ft.

Profile scale: _____

Contour interval: Mag :50 gamma T.C.:50 cps K:5cps U:2cps Th:2cps

MAGNETIC

Instrument: Scintrex MF-2 vertical component fluxgate magnetometer

Accuracy – Scale constant: ±0.05% of full scale for 1,000 to 10,000 gamma range

Diurnal correction method: 'looping'

Base Station check-in interval (hours): N/A

Base Station location and value: _____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument: _____

Coil configuration: _____

Coil separation: _____

Accuracy: _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency: _____ (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured: _____

GRAVITY

Instrument: _____

Scale constant: _____

Corrections made: _____

Base station value and location: _____

Elevation accuracy: _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument: _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time: _____ Frequency: _____

– Off time: _____ Range: _____

– Delay time: _____

– Integration time: _____

Power: _____

Electrode array: _____

Electrode spacing: _____

Type of electrode: _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument Scintrex Gad-6 differential spectrometer with GSP-3 sensor

Values measured Total Count, Potassium, Uranium, Thorium gamma ray counts/sec

Energy windows (levels) T.C.: 0.15-2.77 MeV; K: 1.38-1.56 MeV; U: 1.66-1.90 MeV; Th: 2.44-2.77MeV

Height of instrument at topographic surface Background Count T.C.:400 K:7

Size of detector 3" by 3" U:2 Th:2

Overburden sand & boulder, swamp maximum depth unknown
(type, depth – include outcrop 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) _____

Instrument(s) _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

_____

_____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

_____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

_____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

_____

_____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

_____

_____

_____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

AREA OF 2.2768

SILVERY LAKE

DISTRICT OF
KENORA

KENORA
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH = 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

PATENTED LAND	(P)
CROWN LAND SALE	C S
LEASES	(L)
LOCATED LAND	Loc
LICENSE OF OCCUPATION	L O
MINING RIGHTS ONLY	M R O
SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	S R O
ROADS	
IMPROVED ROADS	
KING'S HIGHWAYS	
RAILWAYS	
POWER LINES	
MARSH OR MUSKEG	
MINES	
CANCELLED	C.

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers

94°00'

93°45'

49°52'30"

49°45'

MacNICOL TWP.
FOR STATUS REFER TO TWP. PLAN (M 2002)

TUSTIN TWP.
FOR STATUS REFER TO TWP PLAN (M 2048)

DESMOND
TWP.
FOR STATUS REFER TO
TWP. PLAN (M.2117)

HILLOCK LAKE (M.2869)

Bean L.
Poole
Silvery Lake
Kushog L.
Berry R.
Feist Lake
Windemere L.
Grub L.
Stewart
Eagle R.
Geejay Lake
Manomin L.

DATE OF ISSUE
AUG 15 1978
SURVEYS AND MAPPING
BRANCH

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES 52 F 13

PLAN NO. M.2870

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

52F11NW0182 2.2768 SILVERY LAKE

200

497 934

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E

436N
438N
440N
442N
444N
446N
448N
450
452N
454N
456N
458N
460N
462N
464N
466N
468N
470N
472N

K488058
K498034
K488225
K498026
K488036
K488035
K498035

LEGEND

1 FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- 1a QUARTZ MONZONITE
- 1b GRANITE PEGMATITE
- 1c WHITE GRANITE
- 1d MAGNETITE BEARING WHITE GRANITE

2 SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS
- 2a BIOT-FELDS-QTZ GNEISS
- 2b QTZ-BIOT GNEISS
- 2c HNB-PG GNEISS
- 2d MIGMITITE

FOLIATION; VERTICAL, INCLINED, DIP UNKNOWN
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY; OBSERVED, IMPLIED
OUTCROP AREA
SWAMP, MUSKEG
ms MOSS, CLAY AND BOULDERS
bd BOULDERS, GRAVEL AND SAND
TOPOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY
CLAIM POST AND LINES

K49E025

K498163

K498164

K488272

K458273

K498023

K498033

K498024

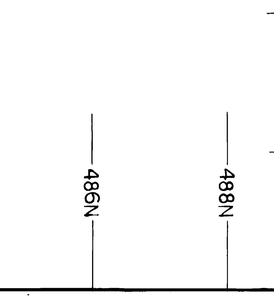
FINE ROAD

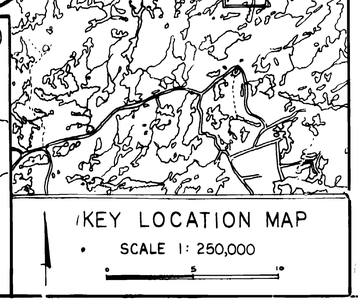
Pond

Pond

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E
20E

474N
476N
478N
480N
482N
484N
486N
488N
490N
492N
494N
496N
498N
500N
502N
504N
506N
508N





EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD.

DRYDEN, ONTARIO

GEOLOGY SURVEY

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION

FEIST GROUP

SILVERY LAKE AREA

N.T.S : 52-F-13 M-2870

SCALE: 1" = 100'

OCTOBER 1977

VINCENT SCIME

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E

K488058
K498034
K498026
K488225
K498025
K458036
K498035
K488465

436N
438N
440N
442N
444N
446N
448N
450N
452N
454N
456N
458N
460N
462N
464N
466N
468N
470N
472N

K498463

K498464

K498023

K488272

K488273

K498024

K498033

TO HWY 17

PINE RIDGE ROAD — SIX MILE LAKE

contour interval = 50 gamma

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E
20E

474N
476N
478N
480N
482N
484N
486N
488N
490N
492N
494N
496N
498N
500N
502N
504N
506N
508N

KENORA

SILVERY LAKE AREA (M 2870)
SCALE: 1" = ½ MILE
81.0-00
@ 34°
GEEZAY LAKE

KEY LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 250,000

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD.
DRYDEN ONTARIO

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
SCINTREX
MF 2

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION
FEIST GROUP
SILVERY LAKE AREA

NTS 52 F 13 M 2870

SCALE: 1" = 100'

OPERATORS-MAZUR-RAMSDEN - SEPTEMBER 1977 - DRAWN — SWEANY

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E

K488058
K488225
K488465
K458034
K458036
K498026
K498025
K498035

436N
438N
440N
442N
444N
446N
448N
450N
452N
454N
456N
458N
460N
462N
464N
466N
468N
470N
472N

K498464

K498463

K498023

K488272

K488273

K498024

498033

contour interval = 50 cps

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E
20E

474N
476N
478N
480N
482N
484N
486N
488N
490N
492N
494N
496N
498N
500N
502N
504N
506N
508N

N

KENORA

SILVERY LAKE AREA (M2870)
SCALE: 1" = ½ MILE
B.L. 0+00
@ 34°
BERRAY LAKE

KEY LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 250,000

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD.
DRYDEN, ONTARIO

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY
TOTAL COUNT CHANNEL
SCINTREX GAD-6 with GSP-3 sensor
10 second sample normalized to cps
unstripped mode

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION
FEIST GROUP
SILVERY LAKE AREA.
NTS 52 F 13 M 2870

SCALE: 1" = 100'

OPERATORS MAZUR RAMSDEN — SEPTEMBER 1977 — DRAWN — SWEANY

contour interval

472N
470N
468N
466N
464N
462N
460N
458N
456N
454N
452N
450N
448N
446N
444N
442N
440N
438
436

BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E
20E

240

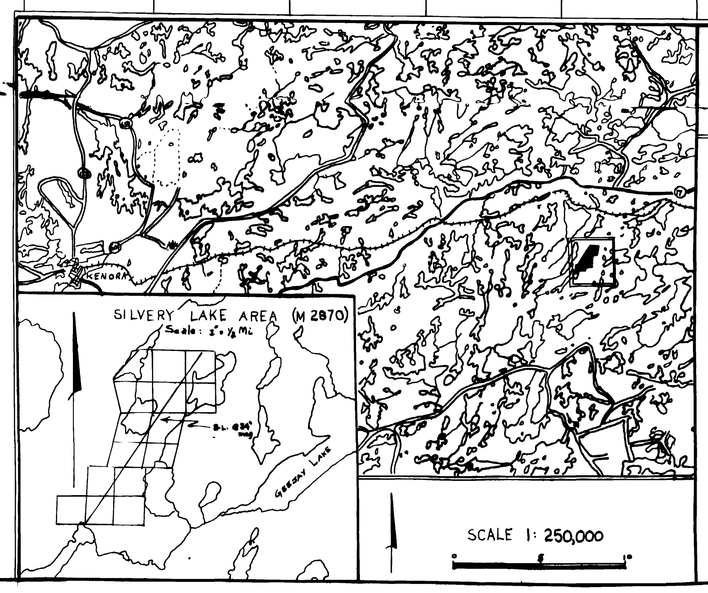
= 2cps

16W
14W
12W
10W
8W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E

490N
492N
494 N
496N
498 N
500N
502N
504N
506N
508N

474N
476 N
478N
480N
482 N
484N
486N
488N

decl'n = 6° E



EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD.

DRYDEN ONTARIO

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

THORIUM CHANNEL

Scintrex GAD-6 with GSP-3 sensor
10 second sample normalized to cps
unstripped mode

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION

FEIST GROUP

SILVERY LAKE AREA

N.T.S. : 52F13

M-2870

SCALE: 1" : 100'

OCTOBER, 1977

*Operators: M. Mazur
B. Ramsden

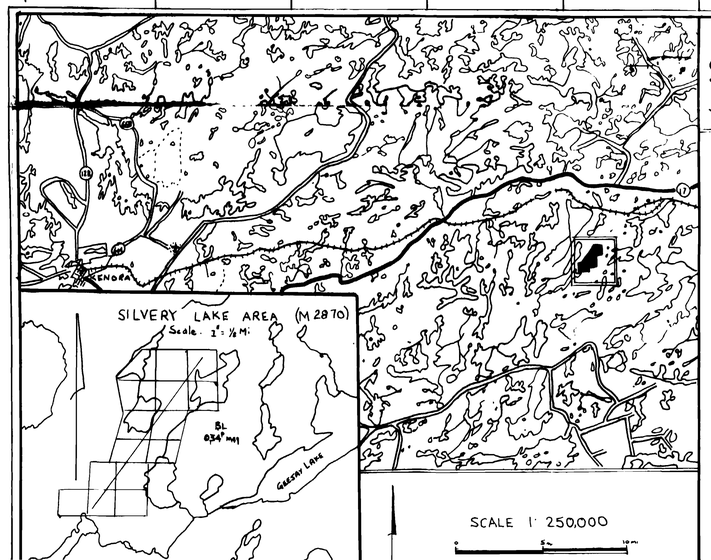
472 N
470 N
468N
466N
464N
462N
460N
458N
456 N
454N
452N
450 N
448N
446 N
444N
442 N
440N
438
436
20E
18E
16E
14E
12E
10E
8E
6E
4E
2E
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
contour

interval = 5 cps

16 W
14W
12 W
10W
8W
6W
4 W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E

474N
476N
478N
480N
482 N
484N
486N
488N
490N
492N
494N
496N
498N
500N
502N
504N
506N
508N

decl'n=6W



EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD

DRYDEN ONTARIO

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

POTASSIUM CHANNEL

SCINTREX GAD-6 with GSP-3 sensor
10 second sample normalized to cps
unstripped mode

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION

FEIST GROUP

SILVERY LAKE AREA

N.T.S. 52·F·13 M-2870

SCALE: 1"=100'

OCTOBER 1977 Operators: M. Mazur
B. Ramsden

TRENCH
LINE 450 NORTH
5lb Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
Scale 1" = 20' feet

STATION	PPM U	Lb U_3O_8
5+00W	2.6	
	4.2	
	9.1	
	1.0	
4+90W	3.0	
	172.0	0.41 lb/ft
	84.0	0.19 lb
	200.0	0.47 lb
	280.0	0.66 lb
4+80W	220.0	0.52 lb
	6.0	0.01 lb
	480.0	1.13 lb
	100.0	0.24 lb

TRENCH
LINE 456 NORTH
lb Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
scale 1" = 20' feet

STATION	PPM U	Lb U_3O_8
4+00W	16.0	
	13.0	
	16.2	
	16.4	
3+90W	800.0	1.18 lb/ft

N.B. This Section Could Not Be Adequately Trenched Or Sampled Due To The Close Cliff Drop-Off

TRENCH
LINE 458 NORTH
5lb Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
scale 1" = 20' feet

STATION	PPM U	Lb U_3O_8
4+38W	32.0	
	18.4	
	76.0	0.18 lb/ft
	112.0	0.26 lb
4+30W	87.0	0.20 lb
	88.0	0.21 lb
	98.0	0.23 lb
	180.0	0.43 lb
	160.0	0.38 lb
4+20W	36.0	0.09 lb
	88.0	0.21 lb
	28.0	0.07 lb
	600.0	1.42 lb

K488058
K488225
K488465
K498034
K498036
K498026
K498025
K498035

16W
14W
12W
10W
6W
4W
2W
BL
2E
4E
6E
8E
10E
12E
14E
16E
18E

436N 438N 440N 442N 444N 446N 448N 450N 452N 454N 456N 458N 460N 462N 464N 466N 468N 470N 472N

K498463

K498464

K498023

K488272

K488273

K498024

K498033

contour interval = 2cps

TRENCH
LINE 494 NORTH
5 lb. Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
scale 1" = 20 feet

STATION	PPM-U	Lb U_3O_8
00+94W		
00+80W		
00+60W		
00+40W		

TRENCH
LINE 502 NORTH
5 lb. Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
scale 1" = 20' feet

STATION	PPM-U	Lb U_3O_8
100+10 E		
100+30 E		
100+50 E		
100+64 E		

TRENCH
LINE 496 NORTH
5 lb Rock Chip Sample Every 2 Feet
scale 1" = 20' feet

STATION	PPM-U	Lb U_3O_8
00+20 E		
00+40 E		
00+60 E		
00+80 E		
100+00 E		
100+16 E		

SILVERY LAKE AREA (M.2870)
SCALE: 1" = ¼ MILE

KEY LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 250,000

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
SHERRITT GORDON MINES LTD.
DRYDEN, ONTARIO

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY
URANIUM CHANNEL
SCINTREX { GAD-6 Model #807018, Ser. #702110
GSP-3 Model #825011, Ser. #609141
10 Second Sample Normalized to CPS
Unstripped Mode

FAIRSERVICE URANIUM PROPERTY OPTION
FEIST GROUP
SILVERY LAKE AREA
N.T.S. : 52-F-13 M-2870

SCALE: 1" = 100'

OPERATORS - MAZUR-RAMSDEN - OCTOBER 1977 - DRAWN - SWEANY