

# MAR 19770012: NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA

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NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED

YEAR-END REPORT

1977 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

QUARTZ MINERAL EXPLORATION PERMITS  
NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA

**ORIGINAL**

November, 1977

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## SUMMARY

Norcen Energy Resources Limited, on behalf of the uranium joint venture with Campbell Chibougama Mines Limited, E & B Explorations Limited and Ontario Hydro holds two blocks of Quartz Mineral Exploration Permits in Northeastern Alberta. The Archer permits which cover 179,200 acres include permits 208, 209, 210 and 211 which were acquired on January 28, 1976. The five Richardson Permits totalling 229,600 acres include permits 6 876 120002 to 6 876 120006 acquired on December 23, 1976.

A surface prospecting and geochemical survey conducted over the Archer permits during the summer of 1976 indicated that the edge of the Athabasca Formation was further west than anticipated. This survey also revealed that the pervasive cover of glacial overburden in the area prevented the useful application of any further surface prospecting in the area. In evaluating the situation, the authors felt that present exploration techniques limited the search for unconformity type Athabasca sandstone uranium deposits to areas where the unconformity between the Athabasca Formation and the underlying basement was less than 152.5 metres (500 feet) below the topographic surface. As a result, 2 permits 212 and 213 were surrendered to the Crown and the five Richardson permits were acquired.

The lack of outcrop and the far travelled nature of the overburden in Northeastern Alberta coupled with the importance of locating the margin of the Athabasca Formation indicated to the authors that a reconnaissance stratigraphic drilling program would be required to narrow search area. The 1977 drilling program over the permit areas was designed to:

- a) define the edge of the Athabasca Formation
- b) outline the areas where the combined thickness of Athabasca sandstone and overburden was less than 152.5 metres (500 feet).
- c) examine the unconformity at the base of the Athabasca Formation
- d) determine whether the Athabasca Formation in Norcen permit areas contained a favourable physical and chemical environment for uranium deposition
- e) determine whether the cause of the lake sediment anomaly on permit 210 was due to local mineralization or part of a halo "down ice" from the Cluff Lake Deposit.

- f) examine the basement for its potential as a site for trapping uranium from supergene solutions percolating along the unconformity.

A total of 1245 metres (4082 feet) of BQ (1 3/8 inches in diameter) drilling in 8 holes was carried out between August 15 and October 2, 1977. Core recovery from all holes was near 100 percent with the exception of short sections of unconsolidated sand within the Athabasca Formation where recovery was approximately 50 percent.

Drilling results indicate that the combined thickness of the overburden and Athabasca Formation underlying the Archer permits exceeds 121.2 metres (500 feet). The Richardson permits lying to the west of the Richardson River, lie outside the margin of the Athabasca Formation. Drilling in these areas encountered 27.8 metres (91 feet) to 62.5 metres (205 feet) of overburden and 20.5 metres (74 feet) to 133 feet (70.6 metres) of Lower and Middle Devonian sandstone and mudstone overlying Archaean basement rocks. Thus the target area where the Athabasca Formation is less than 152.2 metres (500 feet) is that area lying to the west of the Maybelle River and east of the Richardson River. In the Norcen permit areas of 408,800 acres the 1977 drilling program has outlined an area of 47,200 acres in which uranium deposits located along unconformity underlying the Athabasca Formation could be detected with the present level of technology.

On the basis of the above information, no further work is recommended for the Archer permits and those Richardson Permits lying to the west of the Richardson River. These areas should be either optioned or returned to the Crown. The 76 sections of permit 687612002 and the 6 sections of permit 687612000 should be retained. On the basis of the success of the electromagnetic method in locating conductors associated with the uranium deposits at Key Lake, Maurice Bay either an airborne electromagnetic or reconnaissance ground electromagnetic survey is recommended for this area in 1978.

## INTRODUCTION

### History

Exploration for uranium in northeastern Alberta was sparked by the announcement by Gulf Minerals of their discovery of a uranium deposit at Rabbit Lake, Saskatchewan in 1968. A massive land acquisition covering most of the Athabasca Sandstone Basin attracted various companies to conduct air-borne spectrometer surveys in northeastern Alberta. The absence of outcrop in this area produced discouraging results and very little ground follow-up was attempted. The following list of companies were active in the area:

R.H. King, 1969

Pacific Silver Mines & Oil Ltd., 1969

Fort Reliance Limited & Ensign Oils Ltd., 1969

National Nickel

Geo X

Velocity Surveys

Meyers & Paulson, 1970

MacIntyre Mines, 1969

Canada Southern Petroleum, 1969

Anco Exploration Ltd., 1968

North Canadian Oils Ltd., 1969

Leal Mines, 1969

Radex Minerals, 1969

In 1974 Eldorado Nuclear acquired several permits in northeastern Alberta initiating a second phase of uranium exploration and prospecting. Norcen, under the name of its wholly owned subsidiary, Great Plains Development Company Limited, acquired 6 permits in January of 1976. Several other companies acquired permits and by June, 1976 most of the area available for acquisition over the Athabasca Formation in northeastern Alberta was covered by exploration permits. (Consult the accompanying map for details on the land status in northeastern Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan).

### Previous Exploration by Norcen

This report covers two blocks of permits which the authors, for the purpose of simplification, refer to as the Archer Permits and the Richardson permits. The Archer Permits, Quartz Mineral Exploration permits numbered 208, 209, 210, 211 are named after Archer Lake which, due to its central location, was the site of the camp used during the geochemical and surface prospecting program conducted during the summer of 1976. The Richardson Permits numbered 687612002 through 687612006 are named after the Richardson River which represents the dominant topographic feature of the area.

The Archer permits originally consisted of 6 permits covering the western margin of the Athabasca Formation as it is indicated on Research Council of Alberta, Map of Bedrock Geology of Alberta, 1970. During the summer of 1976 the author conducted a combined prospecting, surficial geology and lake bottom geochemical study over this area. The authors concluded from this study that the margin of the Athabasca Formation was located much further to the west than indicated on the geological map published by the Research Council of Alberta or indicated by the reconnaissance seismic study by Hobson and McAulay (1969). (For details on last year's exploration see Norcen Energy Resources Limited, 1976 yearend Report Quartz Mineral Exploration Permits NE Alberta and Athabasca River Areas by G. McWilliams and D.A. Sawyer). The recommendation by the authors in this report were that large sections of the permit area should be dropped and that additional permits south of Richardson Lake be acquired as soon as possible.

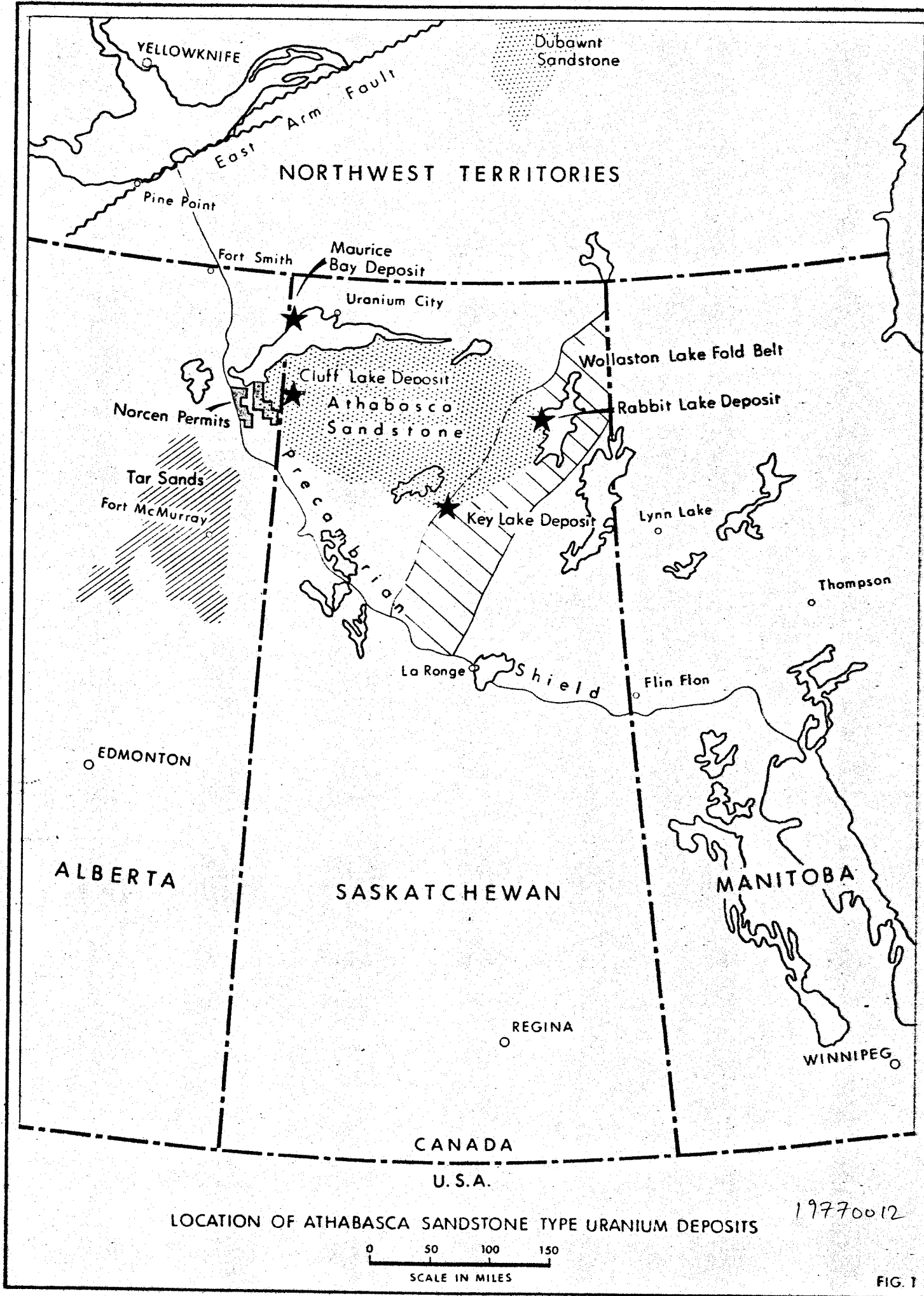
When the authors applied for the Richardson Permits they discovered that a large tract of land had been withdrawn from mineral acquisition by the Crown as a park reserve. This area contains local sand dunes which are considered to contain a delicate ecology. In talking with Paul Gibson of the Alberta Land Management Branch, the author was assured that an environmental study was to be conducted over this area and that sections of this reserve would be opened for acquisition when this study was completed.

### Drilling

The 1977 exploration program on the Norcen Quartz Mineral Exploration permits consisted of eight diamond drill holes totalling 1221.7 metres (4006 feet). One hole was

drilled on each of the five Richardson Permits and three holes on the four Archer permits. Drilling commenced on August 18 and the last hole completed on September 29, 1977. The drill was mobilized from Leduc to Fort McMurray via truck and from Fort McMurray to Embarras via barge down the Athabasca River. The winter road southeast to Embarras provided good access to the first four drill sites. The drill mounted on a Nodwell trailer and a camp consisting of three 10 x 18 foot tents mounted on trailers provided good mobility. Moves and crew changes to the four holes not accessible by road were carried out with a Bell 206B helicopter from a base camp located at the Embarras air strip.





LOCATION OF ATHABASCA SANDSTONE TYPE URANIUM DEPOSITS

0 50 100 150  
SCALE IN MILES

Drilling SummaryHole #1

Location: Tp. 107 R9 Sec. 4 NW West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 6876120003 N.T.S. Ref. 74L  
 Started: August 18, 1977 Completed: August 20, 1977

0-142 feet	0-43.3 metres	-	overburden
142-189 feet	43.3-57.7 metres	-	dolomite
189-275 feet	57.7-83.9 metres	-	mudstone
275-305 feet	83.9-93.0 metres	-	granitic gneiss

Hole #2

Location: Tp 104 R6 Sec. 21 NW West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 687612005 N.T.S. Ref. 74L  
 Started: August 23, 1977 Completed: August 24, 1977

0-110 feet	0-33.6 metres	-	overburden
110-160 feet	33.6-48.8 metres	-	mudstone dolomite
160-184 feet	48.8-56.1 metres	-	sandstone La Loche formation
184-194 feet	56.1-59.2 metres	-	paragneiss

Hole #3

Location: Tp. 103 R7 Sec. 35 NW West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 6876120006 N.T.S. Ref. 74E  
 Started: August 25, 1977 Completed: August 26, 1977

0-91 feet	0-27.8 metres	-	overburden
91-160 feet	27.8-48.8 metres	-	dolomite
160-172 feet	48.8-52.5 metres	-	mudstone
172-197 feet	52.5-60.1 metres	-	mudstone sandstone
197-225 feet	60.1-68.6 metres	-	granitic gneiss

Hole #4

Location: Tp. 105 R6 Sec. 14 NW West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 687612004 N.T.S. 74L  
 Started: August 27, 1977 Completed: August 31, 1977

0-205 feet	0-62.5 metres	-	overburden
205-320 feet	62.5-97.6 metres	-	sandstone mudstone
320-337 feet	97.6-102.8 metres	-	granodiorite

Hole #5

Location: Tp. 107 R5 Sec. 28 SE West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 211 N.T.S. 74L  
 Started: September 3, 1977 Completed: September 10, 1977  
 0-115 feet 0-35.1 metres - overburden  
 115 827 feet 35.1 252.2 metres - Athabasca sandstone

Hole #6

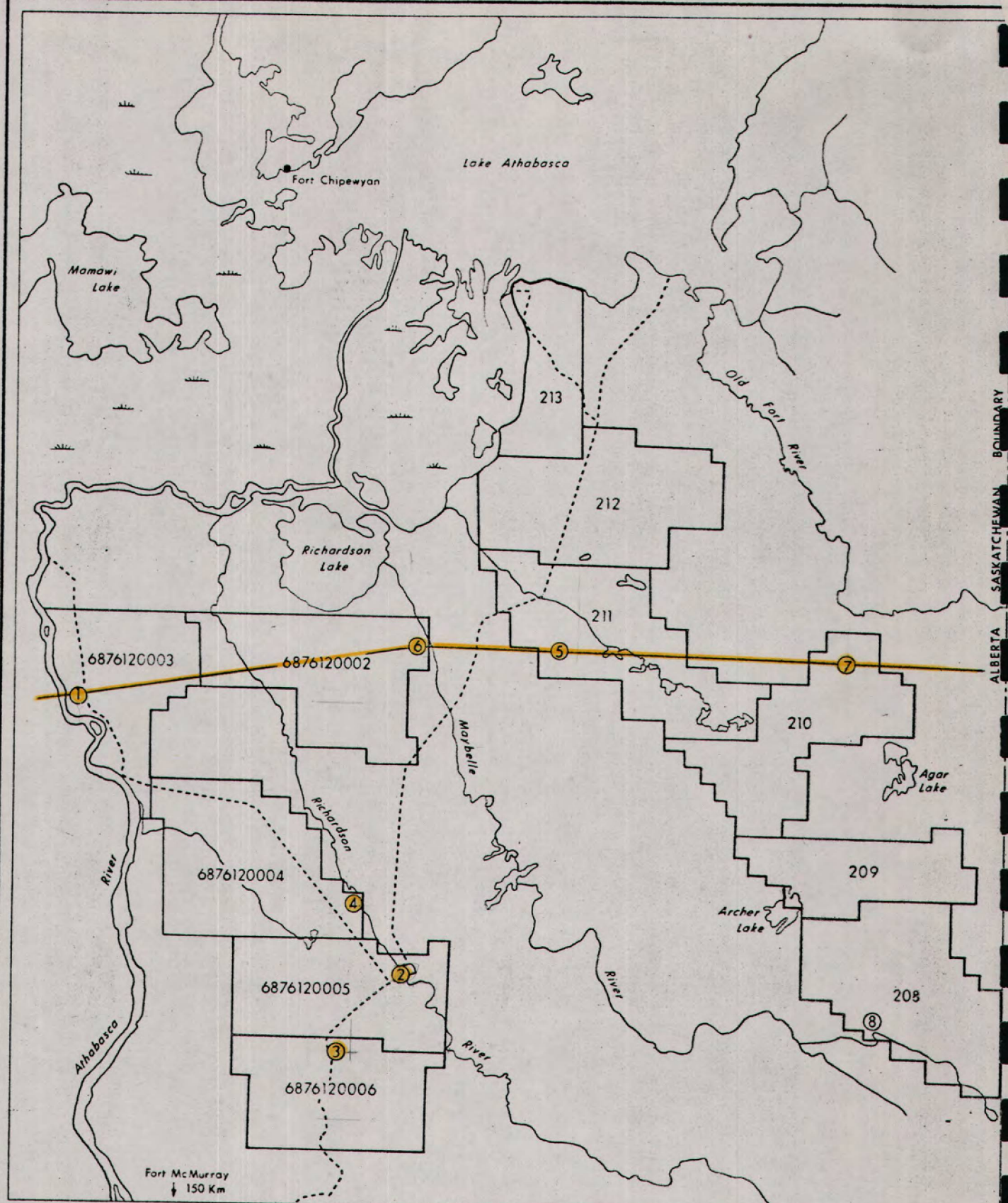
Location: Tp. 107 R6 Sec. 27 NE West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 687612002 N.T.S. 74L  
 Started: September 13, 1977 Completed: September 19, 1977  
 0-45 feet 0-12.8 metres - overburden  
 45-578 feet 12.8-176.4 metres - Athabasca sandstone  
 578-721 feet 176.4-220.1 metres - coarse Athabasca sandstone  
 721-767 feet 220.1-233.9 metres - altered granite

Hole #7

Location: Tp. 107 R2 Sec. 28 NE West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 210 N.T.S. 74I  
 Started: September 20, 1977 Completed: September 24, 1977  
 0-156 feet 0-47.6 metres - overburden  
 156 604 feet 47.6 184.2 metres - Athabasca sandstone

Hole #8

Location: Tp. 104 R2 Sec. 9 NE West of the 4th Meridian  
 Permit No. 208 N.T.S. 74L  
 Started: September 26, 1977 Completed: September 29, 1977  
 0-114 feet 0-34.8 metres - overburden  
 114 747 feet 34.8 227.8 metres - Athabasca sandstone

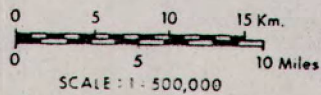


② DRILL SITES

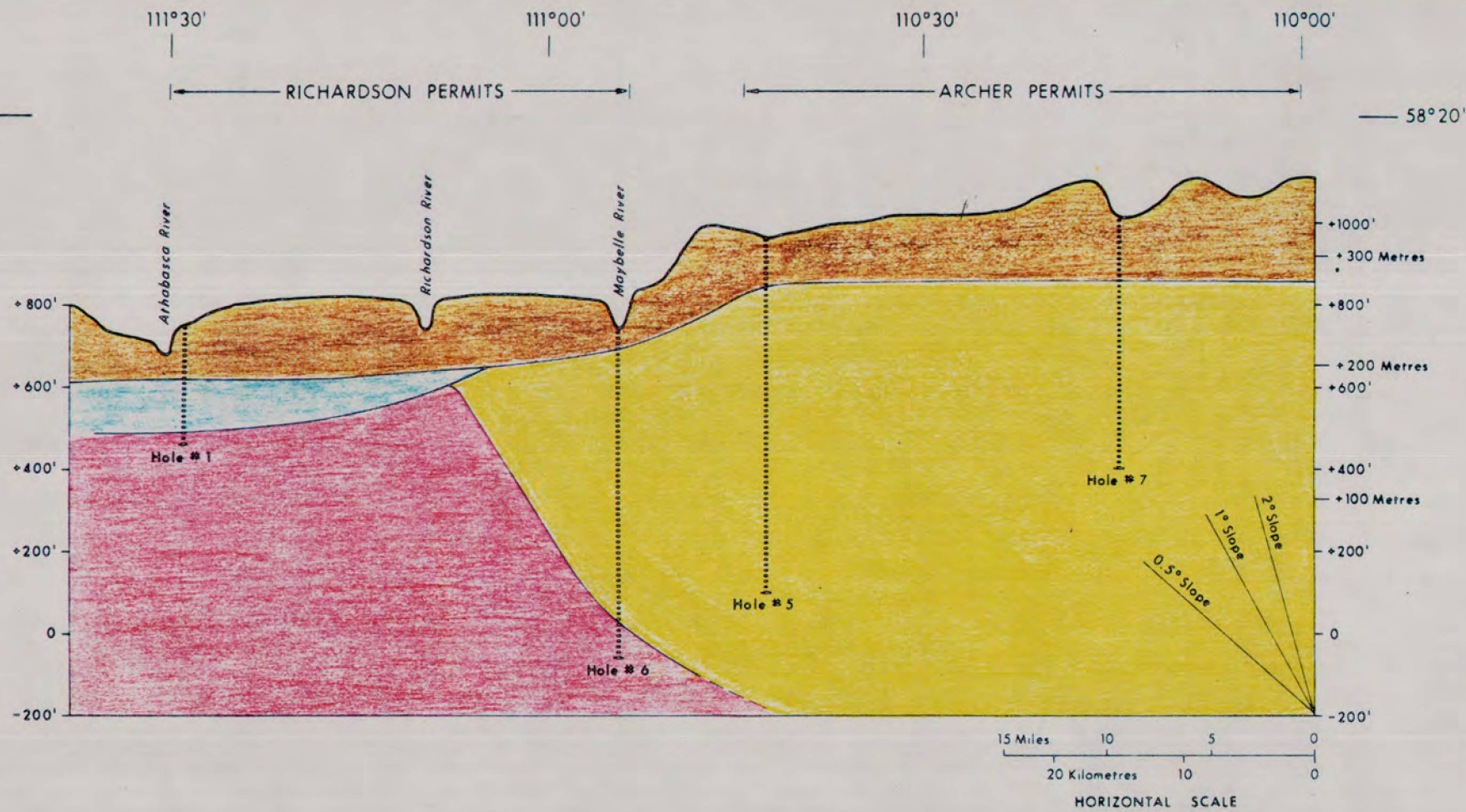
— LINE OF CROSS SECTION

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FIGURE 2

LOCATION OF DRILL SITES



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Figure 3



- PLEISTOCENE
  - Glacial Sand & Boulders
- DEVONIAN
  - Sandstone, Dolomite, Mudstone
- PROTEROZOIC
  - Athabasca Sandstone
- ARCHAEAN
  - Granite Paragneiss

EAST - WEST CROSS SECTION  
DRAWN ALONG 58°20'

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The northeast corner of Alberta is occupied by 6,000 square miles of the Canadian Shield, consisting of a complex of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks ranging in age from 1.7 to 2.3 billion years and forming part of the Churchill Structural Province.

South of Lake Athabasca lie rocks of the Athabasca Formation within the Athabasca intracratonic basin. This Formation covers an area of 40,000 square miles mainly in Saskatchewan and reaches a thickness of 6,000 feet. However, approximately 1,200 square miles of this Athabasca Sandstone occurs in Alberta and appears on islands in Lake Athabasca as well as small peninsulas located as Shelter Point and Fidler Point on the north shore of Lake Athabasca.

The Athabasca Formation is considered to belong to the Paleohelikian Era (1.3 - 1.7 billion years).

### DESCRIPTION OF THE ATHABASCA FORMATION

The formation consists of quartz sandstone with minor interbeds of shale and siltstone and a basal gritty sandstone conglomerate unit. The formation lies in an oval shaped basin covering in excess of 98,800 square kilometres (38,000 square miles) in northwestern Saskatchewan and approximately 31,000 square kilometres (12,000 square miles) in northeastern Alberta. The formation dips toward the centre of the basin where it reaches a thickness of 1,800 metres (6,000 feet). A pronounced unconformity underlies the Athabasca Formation and in some localities probably depending on the composition of the Archaean basement rocks a regolith is developed.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE ATHABASCA FORMATION IN THE NORCEN CORE

#### Composition

The sandstone is composed almost entirely of quartz grains bound together by silica and/or clay cement. Shale and argillaceous siltstone beds occur as minor interbeds of 1 to 20 centimetres (0.5 to 8 inches).

#### Colour

The sandstone ranges in colour from a white buff colour to a dark maroon colour with light buff and pink, the most common. Colour banding is common with alternating pink

white and maroon. Red and pink colours are due to a surface coating of hematite on the sand grains and on the cementing clay minerals. The dark maroon colour appears to be caused by a concentration of fine specular hematite grains in the matrix of the sand. There would appear to be an increase in hematite content with depth. In hole number 8, there was a distinct concentration of hematite in the sandstone above and at the basement unconformity. Dark grey colours are caused by tar and bitumen coating the sand grains. Dark grey coloured sand occurs in porous horizons adjacent to fractures.

The siltstone beds occur in tan buff colour, chlorite green colour or deep hematite red colour. Locally these beds are laminated with fine millimetre thick alternating laminations of dark red and light green.

#### CEMENT HARDNESS AND PERMEABILITY

Both silica and clay cement occur in varying abundance. Where silica cement is present the sandstone is hard and non-friable, when clay minerals form the cement the sandstone is moderately friable and when little of either is present the sandstone is extremely friable or as in a short section of hole number 8, unconsolidated. The permeability of the sandstone is affected by the amount of cement present, the presence of impermeable siltstone beds and locally by secondary fracturing. Locally permeable horizons are clearly indicated by leaching of the hematite in the sandstone creating colour banding.

#### Grain Size and Sorting

The sediments range from fine sand through fine pebbles, but medium grained sand is the most abundant. In holes 5 and 6 there appeared to be a gradual increase from fine to medium grained at the top to medium to coarse and coarse grained sand at depth. Locally some beds show distinct textural laminations in which there is a marked contrast and grain size in adjacent laminae and layers.

#### Structures

Inclined and truncated laminae are prominent features and occur on a large scale and on a small scale as represented by festoon cross-laminations with individual laminations several millimetres thick. In hole number 5 a sandstone breccia unit 1.6 metres (5.2 feet) thick was

intersected which showed distinctive intrusive relationship with the surrounding sandstone. Fractures in the sandstone above the breccia unit are filled with a mudstone identical to the matrix of the breccia. The breccia consists of extremely angular fragments of sandstone and siltstone up to 5 centimetres (2 inches) in diameter in brick red to orange sandy mudstone matrix.

Fractures in the sandstone are locally a prominent feature and intersect the core axis at 10 to 15 degrees. These fractures are filled with clay, silica or tar.

#### Unconformity

The unconformity underlying the Athabasca Formation was only encountered in hole number 5. The unconformity was outlined by a concentration of hematite in the matrix of the sandstone and in the highly altered basement rock. The upper level of the granitic basement rock is highly altered by insitu chemical alteration of feldspars and micas and replacement by hematite. This zone of alteration and replacement gradually decreases downward over a depth of 10 metres (30 feet).

#### Radioactivity

Background levels of radioactivity as measured with a hand held McPhar TV-1A spectrometer were low, less than 1,000 counts per minute, and no readings above 1.5 times background were over the sandstone or over the granitic basement rock.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PALEOZOIC FORMATIONS OVERLAPPING  
THE PRECAMBRIAN SHIELD IN NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA

A wedge of middle and upper Devonian rock unconformably overlaps the edge of the Precambrian Shield in northeastern Alberta. These rocks are not found in outcroppings due to a thick blanket of glacial outwash which covers all of the Norcen permit areas. The closest exposure of these formations occur on the southwest shore of Lake Claire 25.6 kilometres (16 miles) to the northwest and along the banks of the Firebag River 16 kilometres (10 miles) south of the permit area. The author of this report is unfamiliar with Devonian stratigraphy and with the limited drill hole information available has made no attempt at correlating the Devonian rocks with the established stratigraphy of the area. A comprehensive report on the Devonian stratigraphy of northeastern Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan has been compiled by A.W. Norris (1963).

Description of the Paleozoic Formations in the Norcen Core.

The glacial outwash covering the Paleozoic rocks ranges in thickness from 27.8 metres (91 feet) to 62.5 metres (205 feet) with an average thickness over the four holes of 49 metres (146 feet). The thickness of Paleozoic rocks ranged from 22.6 metres (74 feet) to 40.5 metres (133 feet) with an average thickness of 32.4 metres (106.2 feet) in the four holes drilled. The strata encountered in the four holes varied considerably from one hole to the next. For details in the stratigraphy the reader should refer to the drill logs in the appendix. In general the sequence from top to bottom consists of dolomite, dolomitic mudstone, mudstone gypsum, mudstone sandstone grading down into a coarse rubbly sandstone unconformably overlying the granitic basement complex.

Dolomite is generally massive to laminated, brown in colour forming beds up to 4.3 metres (14 feet) thick. Locally the dolomite shows a wide range in colour from grey to dark brown. Fossils, although not prolific, do occur in the form of crinoid stems and brachiopods.

Mudstones show a considerable range in colour, colours include grey, grey brown, dark brown, red brown and green grey. Mudstones occur interbedded with sandstone, dolomite and gypsum in beds ranging from several centimetres (1 inch) to .3 metres (1 foot).

Gypsum, occurs within the mudstones in thin beds ranging from less than a centimetre (2.5 inches) up to 15 centimetres (6 inches).

Sandstones occur at the bottom of the sequence overlying the unconformity. The best section of the sandstone was encountered in hole number 2 where a sandstone mudstone unit graded down into a very coarse immature rubbly sandstone 4 metres (13 feet) thick. This coarse, grey, poorly sorted, unstratified unit is composed of angular to sub-rounded quartz and feldspar grains up to 5 millimetres (.2 inches) in diameter. This coarse sandstone unit grades down into a regolithic unit 3 metres (9.9 feet) thick composed of broken fragments of granite gneiss and chert in a coarse sandy matrix which overlies a weathered fractured paragneiss.

No anomalous radioactivity was encountered in the Paleozoic rocks, readings of 1.5 times background were recorded over the rubbly sandstone encountered in hole number 2.

## CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of the 1977 drilling project in northeastern Alberta was to outline the western margin of the Athabasca Formation. Eight holes were drilled in the Norcen permits and only hole number 6 intersected the basement unconformity underlying the Athabasca basin at a depth of 220.1 metres (721 feet). In objectively assessing the state of the art geophysical and geochemical methods, the authors estimate 152.5 metres (500 feet) is the maximum depth below the surface at which a uranium ore body could be detected. If we use this arbitrary depth limit to evaluate the Norcen permits, the four Archer permits are located too deep within the basin to have potential of detecting uranium ore zones located along the Athabasca Formation - Archaean basement unconformity. The four holes drilled on the Richardson permits west of the Richardson River encountered Paleozoic marine sediments unconformably overlying the Archean basement. This area may have, at one time, been part of the Athabasca basin and contain outliers of the Athabasca Formation, but there were no indications of this in our drilling and one must conclude that this area has a much lower exploration potential. The one Richardson Permit (687612002) in which hole number 6 was drilled covers the contact of the basin, warrants further investigation.

Drill hole number 7 was located within a lake sediment geochemical anomalous zone, with values of 18.8 parts per million uranium as compared to a regional background of less than 2 parts per million. This hole reached a depth of 184.2 metres (604 feet) without encountering any anomalous radioactivity. The author concludes that this anomaly is not due to local mineralization, but rather, is due to uranium in the glacial overburden which originated from the Amok uranium deposit at Cluff Lake, Saskatchewan.

Two holes (numbered 2 and 4) drilled adjacent to the Richardson river on our permits and outcroppings of granitic basement rocks along the Richardson River in the Eldorado Nuclear Permits to the south indicate that the western margin lies to the east of the river. Two holes were drilled along the Maybell River, which lies to the east and is oriented roughly parallel to the Richardson River. Hole 6 to the north intersected the basement unconformity at a depth of 220.1 metres (721 feet) and hole number 8 was abandoned after not reaching the coarse basal sandstone after 227 metres (747 feet). The parallel trend of these rivers is

curvilinear oriented in a westerly direction at the Alberta Saskatchewan border and gradually shifting to a north north-west orientation, where they drain into the Athabasca River and Richardson Lake. The distance separating these rivers varies from 38.4 kilometres (24 miles) in the south to 25.6 kilometres (16 miles) in the area south of Richardson Lake. These rivers could be considered to form the boundary limits for exploration for unconformable uranium deposits along the margin of the Athabasca basin.

The unconformity underlying the Athabasca Formation was only observed at one location. The concentration of hematite along the unconformity and the deep chemical insitu weathering of the underlying granite indicate that the unconformity represents a natural channel for supergene solutions. The unconformity at hole number 6 does not contain a favourable physical or chemical environment for uranium deposition and no anomalous radioactivity was recorded. The deposits at Key Lake and Maurice Bay, Saskatchewan, which are found at the base of the Athabasca Formation, can be used as models for the type of structural and chemical trap favourable for uranium deposition. Faulting with graphite concentrations in the shear zone provides the reducing environment for the deposition of uranium in these deposits. These graphite shear zones are excellent conductors readily detectable with an electromagnetic survey. Now that we have narrowed down the location of the margin of Athabasca formation a detailed electromagnetic survey should be implemented to determine whether graphitic shear zones are present in the paragneisses of the Archaean basement complex.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Athabasca Formation - Archean conformity underlies the Archer permits at depths in excess of 153 metres (500 feet). It is the understanding of the authors that the state of the art geochemical and geophysical tools are unable to detect uranium mineralization at this depth. Since the primary exploration target in the Athabasca basin is uranium mineralization located along the unconformity the chance of discovering uranium deposits in this area is remote. These permits should be surrendered to the crown on their January 28th anniversary date.

The Richardson permits west of the Richardson river are located beyond the western margin of the Athabasca basin and are not a good exploration target. These permits should be surrendered to the crown on their December 23rd anniversary date. Permit 687612002 is located between the Richardson and Maybell Rivers and the authors believe that this area has a good potential for discovering high grade uranium deposits. An airborne electromagnetic survey is proposed to evaluate this area. This survey would be extended to include the area of crown reserve to the south of the permit if there appeared to be any chance that this area would be opened for prospecting in the near future. A line spacing of  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile is recommended for the permit area and possibly a larger spacing (0.5 miles) over the area of open ground. The cost of flying an airborne electromagnetic survey over the permit area at \$35.00 per line mile is \$28,000. The cost of including the crown reserve and the open ground to the north in the survey is \$51,000.

APPENDIX 1

Drill Logs

**NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD**

PROPERTY: Richardson Quartz Mineral Permits HOLE NO. 1  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74 L STARTED August 18, 1977  
 COLLAR TP 107 R9 Sec. 4NW CLAIM NO. Permit 687612003 COMPLETED August 20, 1977  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 305 ft. / 93.03 m  
 ELEVATION 750 ft./229 m DIP .90 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
0-43.3	Overburden - glacial outwash							
	0-12.2 unconsolidated sand							
	12.2 - 42.7 sand and clay							
	42.7 - 43.3 sand pebbles and boulders							
43.3-48.2	Dolomite - grey brown, massive beds		4.9					
	local vugs carbonate filled							
48.2-48.5	Dolomite - grey with light brown calcite		0.3					
	blotches, local vugs							
48.5-51.2	Dolomite - grey banded, dark brown (cont'd)		2.7					

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 2 PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE NO. 1

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
	bands of organic matter vary in								
	thickness from a fraction of a mm to 7.5 cm								
51.2-57.7	Dolomite - grey massive, vugs filled with gypsum (selenite)		6.5						
57.7-58.0	Calcareous Mudstone - banded		0.3						
58 - 59.1	Mudstone Breccia - angular fragments of dolomite up to 3 cm diameter in a calcareous mudstone matrix.		1.1						
59.1-59.5	Dolomite and Mudstone - interlayered with local gypsum laminations		0.4						
59.5-70.2	Mudstone and Gypsum - interbanded the gypsum beds up to 3 cm thick constitute 5% of the rock at the top of the section increasing to 60% of the rock by volume at the		10.7						

(cont'd)





NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: Richardson Quartz Mineral Permits HOLE NO. 2  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74 L STARTED August 23, 1977  
 COLLAR TP 104 R6 Sec. 21 NW CLAIM NO. Permit 687612005 COMPLETED August 24, 1977  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 194 ft./ 59.2 m  
 ELEVATION 940 ft./287 m DIP .90 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft./m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
0-33.6	Overburden - glacial outwash								
	0-26.2 sand								
	26.2 - 33.6 sand and boulders, boulder count (4 granite, 1 dolomite, 16 sandstone)								
33.6-37.2	Mudstone - grey, massive to weakly laminated; tar in fractures		1.8 50%						
37.2-38.1	Mudstone - grey, massive, sandy		0.9						
38.1-39.0	Mudstone Sandstone - grey mudstone grading down to a light		0.9						

(cont'd)

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 2 PROPERTY Richardson Quartz Mineral Permits

HOLE NO. 2

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
39.0-39.4	Mudstone - grey massive		0.4					
39.4-43.0	Mudstone Sandstone - mudstone grading down into a sandstone with local laminations of sandstone and mudstone		3.6					
43.0-44.8	Mudstone Sandstone - mudstone with laminations of fine sandstone, pyrite 2%.		1.8					
44.8 - 49.4	Sandstone Mudstone - cycles of mudstone grading down into sandstone, beds vary from 7 to 15 cm thick pyrite occurs in fine stringers and disseminations		4.6					
49.4-53.4	Sandstone - massive grey coarse immature sandstone consisting of angular to subrounded quartz and feldspar grains in a muddy matrix sequence coarsens down- ward.		4.0					
53.4-56.4	Regolith - coarse sandstone with pebbles and cobbles of		3.0					

(cont'd)



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: Richardson Quartz Mineral Permits HOLE NO. R 4  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74.L STARTED August 27, 1977  
 COLLAR TP 105 R6 Sec. 14 NW CLAIM NO. Permit 6876120004 COMPLETED August 31, 1977  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 337 ft./ 102.8 metres  
 ELEVATION 925 ft./ 282 m DIP -90 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft./m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
0-62.5	Overburden - glacial outwash							
	0-59.5 sand							
	59.5 - 62.5 sand and boulders							
62.5-66.5	Gypsum Mudstone - alternating beds of white to transparent gypsum and brown mudstone, beds range from 1 cm to 10 cm thick.		4.0					
66.5-72.3	Mudstone - grey and green grey, very soft, local gypsum beds		5.8					
72.3-77.9	Mudstone Sandstone - grey green mudstone grading into fine gritty sandstone disseminations and blebs of		5.6					

(cont'd)

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 2 PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE NO. R 4

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
	pyrite 1% thin intermittant beds of gypsum.							
77.9-78.1	Gypsum - white translucent gypsum bed.		0.2					
78.1-86.0	Sandstone Mudstone - green grey mudstone grading into grey sandstone disseminated pyrite.		7.9					
86.0-90.0	Mudstone - green gritty mudstone, pyrite 2%.		4.0					
90.0-93.0	Sandstone - grey fine grained sandstone with laminations of mudstone 5 mm thick.		3.0					
93.0-93.6	Mudstone - green massive mudstone.		0.6					
93.6-94.2	Sandy Mudstone - green grey sandy mudstone		0.6					
94.2-95.2	Mudstone - green mudstone disseminated pyrite.		1.0					



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: Richardson Permits HOLE NO. R 3  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74 E STARTED August 25, 1977  
 COLLAR TP 103 R7 Sec. 35 NW CLAIM NO. Permit 687612006 COMPLETED August 26, 1977  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 225 ft./68.6  
 ELEVATION 945 ft./288 m DIP -87 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
0-27.8	Overburden - glacial outwash							
	0-24.7 sand							
	24.7 - 27.8 sand and boulders							
27.8-34.2	Dolomitized Mudstone - massive locally laminated brown, fossiliferous (crinoid stems) fractures filled with tar.		6.4					
34.2-48.8	Dolomite - laminated, grey brown muddy, tar in fractures and cavities		14.6					
48.8-51.6	Mudstone - brecciated light grey and dark brown angular		2.8					

(cont'd)

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 2 PROPERTY Richardson Permits HOLE NO. R 3

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
	fragments, dark brown colour due to organic debris							
51.6-52.5	Mudstone - laminated light and dark brown laminations		0.9					
52.5-60.1	Mudstone Sandstone - grey massive mudstone grading into 3 to 25 cm thick beds of coarse gritty sandstone, mudstone soft grey, sandstone angular quartz and feldspar grains in a black matrix (colour due to tar).		7.6					
60.1-60.7	Unconformity - angular blocks of granite gneiss separated by bands of mudstone.		0.6					
60.7-68.6	Granitic Gneiss - highly sheared gneiss shearing at 35° to core axis pyrite 3%, chloritic alteration calcite and chlorite in shear planes rock appears to be an altered diorite.		7.9					
68.6	End of hole dip test - 87°							

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: ARCHER QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 5  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74L STARTED September 3, 1977  
 COLLAR Tp 107 R5 Sec 28 SE CLAIM NO. Permit 211 COMPLETED September 10, 1977  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 827 feet/252.2 meters  
 ELEVATION 950 feet/390 meters DIP - 88 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
0-35.1	Overburden - glacial outwash							
	- sand with small boulders above outcrop							
35.1-36.0	Sandstone-massive pink fine grained well sorted clay and silica cement		0.9					
36.0-37.2	Sandstone-as above with maroon sections and brick red clay minerals in fractures		1.2					
37.2-38.1	Sandstone-massive white medium grained silica cement		0.9					

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 3 PROPERTY ARCHER LAKE QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 5

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
59.8-60.7	Sandstone-massive, white maroon		0.9					
60.7-63.6	Sandstone-massive pink fine grained with local laminations purple siltstone claystone		2.9					
63.6-63.9	Sandstone-massive white-grey medium grained		0.3					
63.9-64.1	Sandstone-Siltstone laminated pink sandstone and light brown to yellow siltstone		0.2					
64.1-65.4	Sandstone-massive white medium grained sandstone minor silt- stone		1.3					
65.4-66.5	Sandstone-massive pink fine to medium grained tar in fractures and in adjacent sandstone		1.1					
66.5-68.6	Sandstone Siltstone-pink sandstone and laminated yellow-brown siltstone		1.1 50%					

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 4 PROPERTY ARCHER LAKE QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 5

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
68.6-69.2	Sandstone-massive light grey medium grained		0.6					
69.2-69.4	Sandstone-Siltstone laminated grey, pink and maroon siltstone and fine pink and white sandstone		0.2					
69.4-70.9	Sandstone-massive grey white		1.5					
70.9-71.1	Sandstone Siltstone-laminated grey and maroon siltstone and fine grey sandstone		0.2					
71.1-73.2	Sandstone-massive to weakly banded grey white		2.1					
73.2-75.3	Sandstone-massive pink 50% recovery		2.1					
75.3-75.6	Sandstone-cross-laminated white pink		0.3					
75.6-77.2	Sandstone-massive to weakly banded pink-grey		1.6					









NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 8 PROPERTY ARCHER LAKE QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 5

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
173.6-184.2	Sandstone-cross-laminated pink and white		10.6					
184.2-184.4	Sandstone-Siltstone-laminated pink fine sandstone and green soapy siltstone		0.2					
184.4-195.2	Sandstone-cross-laminated white pink with fracture zones with concentrations of tar and clay in fractures occurring at 188.8 to 189.1 and 190.2-190.3		0.8					
195.2-195.5	Siltstone-massive green soapy siltstone		0.3					
195.5-196.2	Sandstone-massive grey black due to tar in matrix medium to coarse grained		0.7					
196.2-199.7	Sandstone-banded pink white bands		3.5					
197.7-199.8	Sandstone Siltstone-fine green sandstone and siltstone		0.1					

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 9 PROPERTY ARCHER LAKE QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS

HOLE NO. R 5

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
199.8-207.4	Sandstone-cross-laminated pink white with bands of green silt- stone occurring at 200.8 (3 cm); 201.4 (13 cm); 201.5 (13 cm); 203.3 (13 cm); 204.2 (5 cm); 206.1 (15 cm)		7.6						
207.4-208.4	Sandstone Siltstone-alternating beds of pink sandstone 60% and green siltstone 40% beds vary from 2 mm to 10 cm		1.0						
208.4-223.3	Sandstone-cross-laminated white pink, white siltstone at 212 (23 cm), 214 (13 cm) tar filled fractures 214.6 (0.4 m) 221.7 (13 cm)		14.9						
223.3-226.3	Sandstone massive white coarse grained with tar filling frac- tures.		3.0						
226.3-228.5	Siltstone Sandstone-interbedded, purple colour due to hematite		2.2						



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: RICHARDSON QUARTZ MINERAL PERMIT HOLE NO. 6  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74L STARTED Sept. 13, 1977.  
 COLLAR Tp 107 R6 Sec.27 NE CLAIM NO. Permit 687612002 COMPLETED Sept. 19, 1977.  
W of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 767 feet/233.9 meters  
 ELEVATION 740 feet/226 meters DIP - 90 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
0 -12.8	Overburden - glacial outwash sand and some boulders							
12.8-13.7	Subcropping Boulders - maroon and white sandstone boulders							
13.7-15.6	Sandstone - cross-laminated, purple white well cemented with silica cement		1.9					
15.6-17.8	Sandstone - cross-laminated, white, medium grained well sorted with local beds up to 1 cm thick of coarse sand		2.2					

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 2 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS

HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
17.8-18.1	Sandstone - massive, fine to medium grained, with subrounded to angular fragments up to 6 cm diameter of quartz, silstone and sandstone	0.3						
18.1-19.2	Sandstone - banded, fine grained, purple	1.1						
19.2-19.8	Sandstone - massive poorly sorted, very coarse grains (1-7 mm) dispersed in fine sand silt hematite rich matrix	0.6						
19.8-19.9	Siltstone - banded green and purple	0.1						
19.9-32.3	Sandstone - massive, white and light purple colour banding, local cross-laminations, bands of fine sandstone siltstone occur at 20 (6 cm), 25.7 (18 cm), 26.1 (9 cm)	12.4						

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 3 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
32.3-41.8	Sandstone - cross-laminated, white with pink or purple bands	9.5						
41.8-50.0	Sandstone - massive, white with pink colour bands	8.2						
50.0-56.7	Sandstone - cross-laminated, pink white 52.9-53.0 black band due to tar	6.7						
56.7-57.8	Sandstone - massive, white	1.1						
57.8-62.1	Sandstone - cross-laminated, white-pink	4.3						
62.1-62.2	Sandstone - massive grey fine-medium grained with clots of pyrite 1% of rock	0.1						
62.2-70.8	Sandstone - massive to weakly banded with local sections of cross-laminations Bands of tar occur at 66.0 (9 cm), 66.7 (9 cm) 69.6 (3 cm), 70 (3 cm)	8.6						

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 4 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
70.8-74.4	Sandstone - massive to weakly banded, fine to medium grained, light green colour due to green clay mineral in matrix, tar bands occur at 71.1 (3 cm), 71.4 (3 cm), 71.7 (3 cm)		3.6						
74.4-86.0	Sandstone - cross-laminated white pink		11.6						
86.0-89.1	Sandstone - massive, white with light green colour bands		3.1						
89.1-90.6	Sandstone - massive, white pink colour bands thin irregular bands of tar <1 cm thick occur between 89.4-90.3		1.5						
90.6-94.1	Sandstone - massive white with light green colour bands		3.5						

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 5 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS

HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
94.1-130.2	Sandstone - cross-laminated, white with pink, purple and green bands, local irregular bands of tar stain occuring along and adjacent to fractures at 100.8, 121.1, 124.8, 125.4, 126.6. Thin green silty horizons at 107.4 (3 cm), 107.6 (6 cm), 115.0 (3 cm)		36.2						
130.2-175.3	Sandstone - massive, medium to coarse grained, angular grains, pink, purple and green colour bands		45.1						
175.3-176.4	Sandstone- Siltstone -fine to medium grained sandstone interbedded with purple hematite rich siltstone		1.1						
176.4-181.5	Sandstone - massive coarse grained light green, pink and purple bands		5.1						



NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 6 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS

HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
181.5-205.4	Sandstone - massive coarse grained with chert pebbles up to 4 cm in diameter, pebbles vary from round to angular with moderate to high sphericity		24.9					
205.4-207.3	Siltstone-Sandstone - interbedded siltstone and sandstone with beds up to 5 cm thick, the amount of sandstone increases downwards		1.9					
207.3-207.5	Sandstone - very coarse, subangular quartz grains up to 5 mm in a grey brown mudstone matrix		0.2					
207.5-215.6	Sandstone - massive, medium to coarse grained sandstone containing subrounded to angular grains		8.1					
215.6-216.1	Sandstone-Siltstone - interbedded with fine sandstone and red siltstone		0.5					
216.1-216.5	Sandstone - massive, coarse grained		0.5					

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SHEET NO. 7 PROPERTY RICHARDSON PERMITS

HOLE NO. 6

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay				
216.6-217.4	Sandstone Siltstone - medium to coarse grained sandstone interbedded with red siltstone		6.8					
217.4-217.8	Sandstone - massive angular coarse grained		0.4					
217.8-218.9	Sandstone Siltstone - fine grey red sandstone interlayered with red siltstone		1.1					
218.9-219.9	Sandstone - medium to coarse grained sandstone interbedded with medium to fine grained red sandstone		1.0					
219.9-220.1	Sandstone - fine sandstone in hematite rich matrix		0.2					
220.1-233.9	Regolith-Granite - massive siliceous rock Most minerals have been leached out, leaving intergrowths of quartz inclosed hematite; the amount of hematite decreases down section, tension fractures filled with quartz		13.8					

NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: ARCHER QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 7  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74 L STARTED September 20, 1977  
 COLLAR Tp 107 R2 Sec. 28 NE CLAIM NO. Permit 210 COMPLETED September 24, 1977  
West of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 604 ft/184.2 m  
 ELEVATION 1000 ft/305 m DIP \_\_\_\_\_ PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
0-47.6	Overburden - glacial outwash composed of sand with some boulders above outcrop								
47.6-107.5	Sandstone - massive, white, well cemented Cement consists of silica or white clay minerals, locally rock is highly fractured some of these annealed, fracture zones 48.8-49.1, 56.1-57.3, 58.3-58.4, 64.4-64.6, 65.9-66.1, 73.8-74.4, 83.3-84.2, 89.2-101.6		59.9						

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_





NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY: ARCHER QUARTZ MINERAL PERMITS HOLE NO. R 8  
 SHEET NUMBER 1 N.T.S. NO. 74 L STARTED September 26, 1977  
 COLLAR Tp 104 R2 Sec 9 NE CLAIM NO. Pemit 208 COMPLETED September 28, 1977  
West of the 4th Meridian BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ULTIMATE DEPTH 747 feet/227.8 m  
 ELEVATION 1200 feet/366 m DIP -90 PROPOSED DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (ft/m)	Description	Mineral- ization	Core Recov.	Assay					
0-34.8	Overburden - glacial outwash, sand with some boulders above bedrock								
34.8-37.1	Sandstone - cross-laminated, grey red thin beds		2.3						
37.1-65.3	Sandstone - cross-laminated, red white and pink, very friable, concentrations of hematite produce deep red-maroon bands at 43.9 (9 cm, 46.2 (36 cm), 53.3 (9 cm), 56.4 (6 cm); Sandstone Siltstone 47.0 to 48.2		28.2						

LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CORE STORED \_\_\_\_\_











APPENDIX 2

Summary of Expenditures

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES (ESTIMATED)

DRILLING COSTS

Mobilization and demobilization of drill	4,500.00	
Drilling Costs (4,082 feet)	81,763.16	
Overhead	<u>4,313.16</u>	90,576.35

TRANSPORTATION

Bell 206 B Helicopter 116.8 hrs at 295	34,546.41	
Fuel for Helicopter	2,442.29	
Transportation of Fuel DC 3 Aircraft	2,029.00	
Drill move DC 3 Aircraft	1,791.00	
Commercial Air Transportation	128.00	
Shipping Core to Calgary Truck	288.00	
Overhead	<u>2,061.24</u>	43,285.94

SALARIES

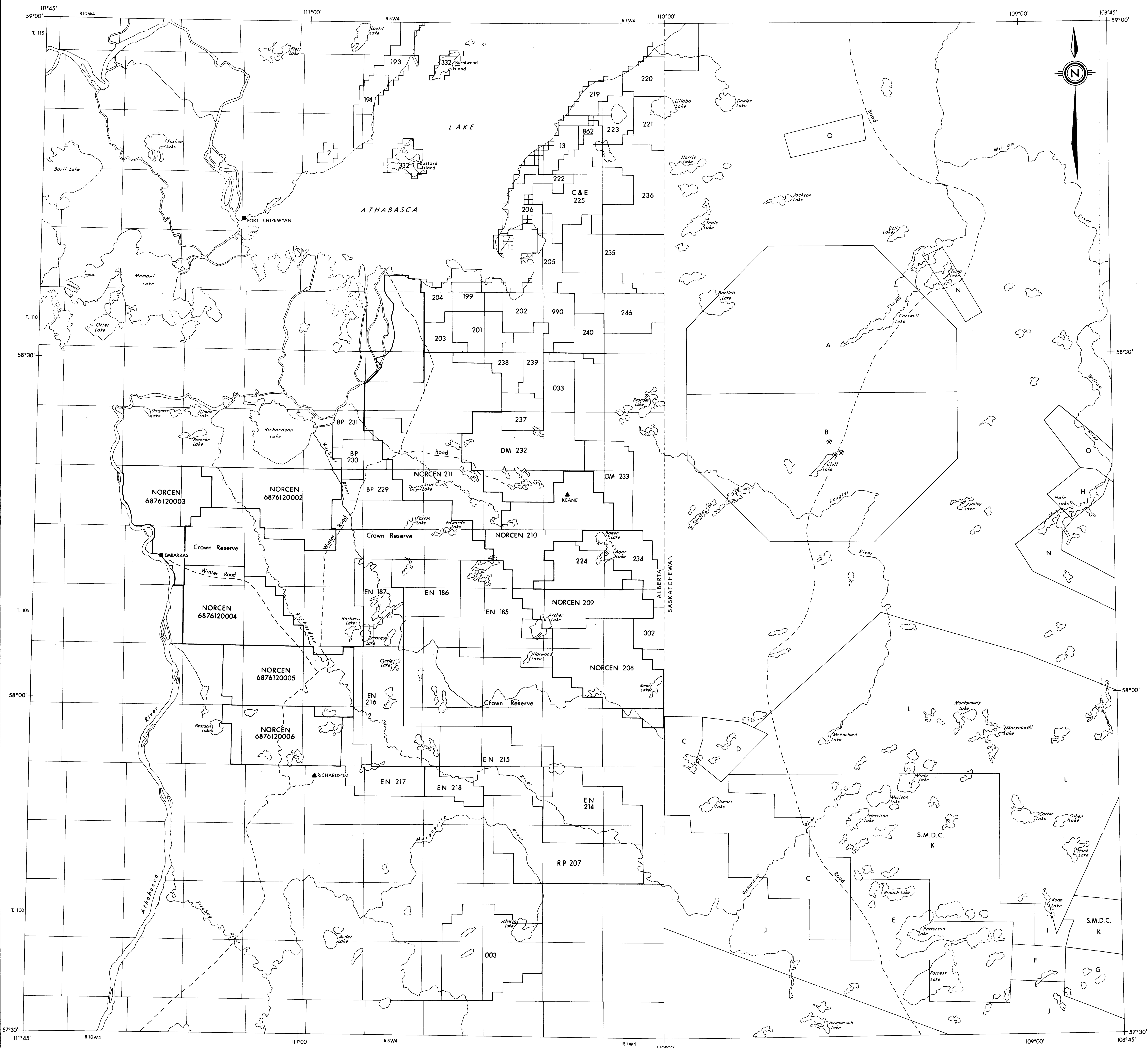
Geologist 83 days @ \$65/day	5,395.00	
Overhead	<u>539.50</u>	5,934.50

OTHER

Accommodation	96.00	
Spectrometer Rental	165.00	
Telephone Rental	250.36	
Expense Account Travel, Meals	290.59	
Overhead	<u>85.62</u>	887.57

TOTAL

140,684.36  
=====



**ALBERTA QUARTZ MINERAL EXPLORATION PERMIT**

185 - 187	Eldorado Nuclear Limited
188	Ureac Corporation Ltd.
189	S.M.D.C.
190	Uranetz Exploration & Mining Co. Ltd.
191 - 194	Uranetz Exploration & Mining Co. Ltd. Inexco Oil Company S.M.D.C.
201 - 206	George Albert Bleiler Ram Petroleum Ltd. & Vipond Oil & Gas Ltd.
208 - 211	Norcen Energy Resources Limited
214 - 218	Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.
219 - 221	Plin Pion Mine Limited
224	Chevron Standard
225	C & E Exploration Limited
226	Enex Resources Limited
229 - 231	B.P. Minerals Limited
232 - 233	Dennison Minerals Limited
234	Chevron Standard
235 - 236	C & E Exploration Limited
237	Emil Kravko
238	Stephen Yanik
239	Albert Alley
240	Milton Patton McDougal
244	C & E Exploration Ltd.
246	C & E Exploration Ltd.
033	Frank Albert Cassell
002 - 003	Taiga Consultants Ltd.
68760002 - 0006	Norcen Energy Resources Limited

**QUARTZ MINERAL LEASE**

1 - 2	North Canadian Oils Ltd.
3	Athabasca Exploration & Mining
13	Pacific Silver Mines & Oils Ltd.

**SASKATCHEWAN PERMITS**

A	Amok
B	Amok
C	Hudson Bay Exploration
D	Uranex
E	Canadian Occidental Petroleum
F	Uranetz, Inexco, SMPC
G	Kerr Addison
H	E Partridge
I	Yow Clinch
J	Hudson Bay Oil and Gas
K	S.M.D.C.
L	Imperial Oil
M	Plin Pion Mines
N	Wollux Exploration

**Norcen**  
Energy Resources Limited

CAMPBELL CHIBOGAMAU MINES LTD. and E&B EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
JOINT VENTURE

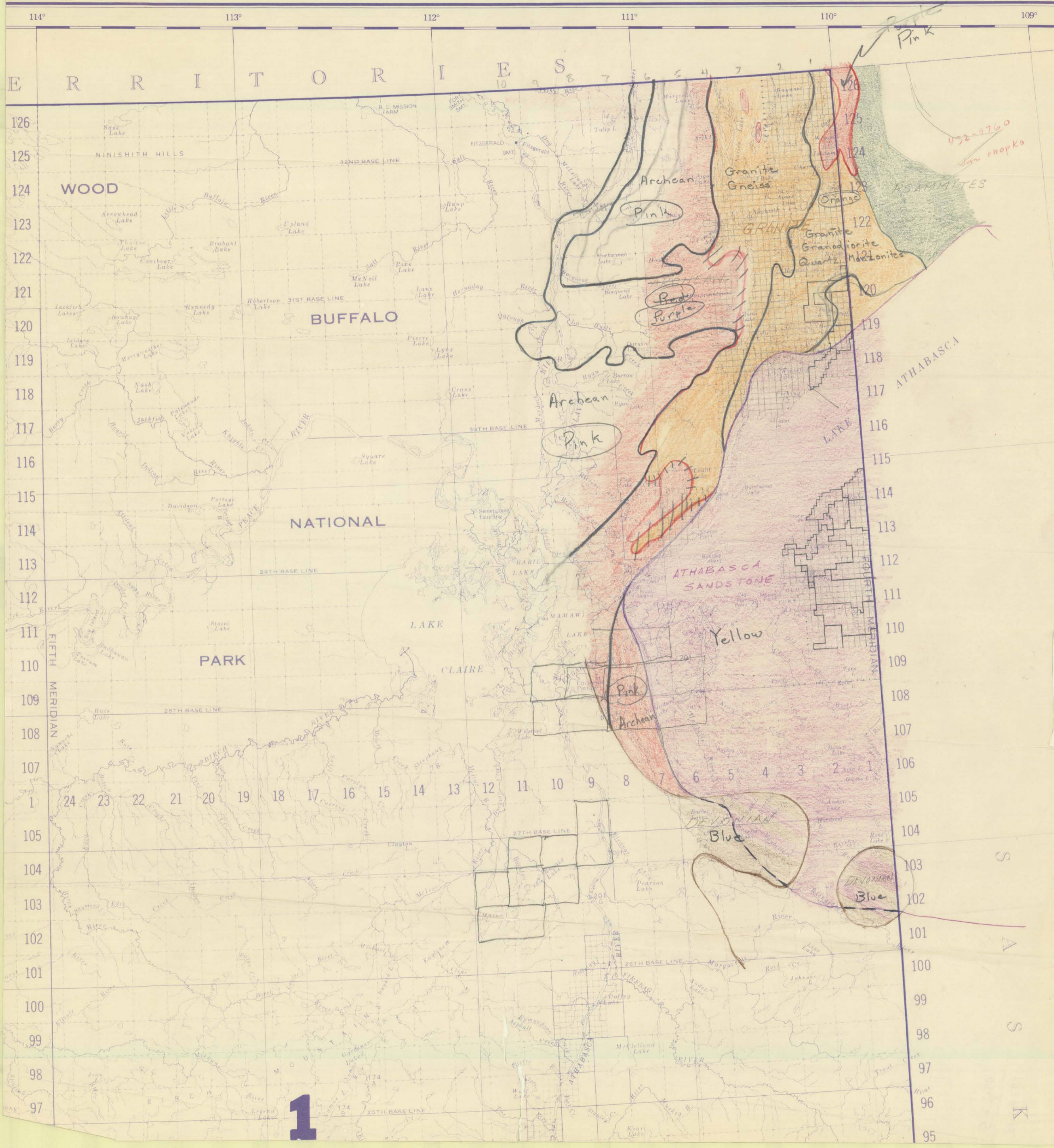
**ATHABASCA SANDSTONE PERMITS**

ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN

SCALE - 1:250,000

0 10 Miles / 0 10 Kilometers

NTS: 74 E, F, K, L NOVEMBER, 1977



114° 113° 112° 111° 110° 109°

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WOOD

BUFFALO

NATIONAL

PARK

CLAIRE

Archean

Granite Gneiss

Archean

ATHABASCA SANDSTONE

Yellow

Archean

DEVONIAN Blue

DEVONIAN Blue

PSAMMITES

Granite  
Granodiorite  
Quartz  
Mylonites

ATHABASCA

FOURTH MERIDIAN

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Don chopko

Orange

Pink  
Purple

Pink

Pink

DEVONIAN Blue

1



Atomic Energy Commission de contrôle  
Control Board de l'énergie atomique

OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE  
Safeguards & Nuclear  
Materials Branch

(50)

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

22-N-65

April 21, 1978

Norcen Energy Resources Limited  
Norcen Tower  
715 - 5th Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 2X7

Attention: L. J. Smith  
Uranium Exploration Geologist

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of April 19, 1978 with which you enclosed duplicate copies of the report of work carried out during 1977 under Surface Exploration Permit MX 13/77 (Northeastern Alberta).

As requested, this permit has now been re-issued under the new format, and I enclose here-with the original and a copy.

Yours sincerely,

*N. S. Blackman*

Mrs. N. S. Blackman  
Licensing Officer

:sb  
Encs.

cc: Geological Survey of Canada  
Alberta Energy and Natural Resources

P.O. Box 1046 C.P. 1046  
Ottawa, Canada Ottawa, Canada  
K1P 5S9 K1P 5S9

19770012



Atomic Energy  
Control Board

Commission de contrôle  
de l'énergie atomique

(51)

Directorate of Licensing  
Safeguards & Nuclear Materials  
Licensing Division

Your file    Votre référence

Our file    Notre référence    22-N-65  
(Reissued)

April 21, 1978

URANIUM & THORIUM

SURFACE EXPLORATION PERMIT MX 13/77

Norcen Energy Resources Limited  
715 - 5th Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 2X7

You are hereby authorized, provided you have the necessary proprietary rights, to explore for uranium/thorium on the property identified below, by diamond drilling, surface work, or test pitting to remove from the property samples for assay and analysis, hand samples for exhibition purposes and bulk samples the lesser of fifty megagrams of ore, or 100 kilograms of contained uranium for mill tests; and to make public any information you may receive from assays and analyses or from exploration work on the property. Samples from the property may be sent for assay, analysis or mill tests to any person in Canada, or subject to the granting of export permits therefore, out of Canada.

This permit is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That reports, in duplicate, of the progress and results of the work on the property be sent annually, within the first six months of each calendar year, to the Atomic Energy Control Board, Ottawa, Ontario. Each report is to include:
  - a) a brief description of each deposit, including its location, type (vein, pegmatite, conglomerate, etc.), mineralogy, nature of the enclosing rocks and the summary of the sampling results;
  - b) a statement of the kind and amount of work done and the results therefrom including geological, drilling, and other surface work of an exploratory nature;

P.O. Box 1046  
Ottawa, Canada  
K1P 5S9

C.P. 1046  
Ottawa, Canada  
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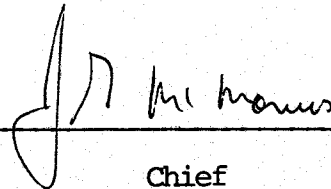


- c) results of any mill tests;
  - d) an outline of general health and safety principles implemented and measures to protect health and safety of employees from harmful effects of radiation;
- (2) "Nil" reports are to be made if no work is done in a particular year, but if no work is to be done for an indefinite period, a report is to be sent within 30 days after cessation of work, covering the period from the end of the preceding year and advising of the cessation of work. The Permit will then be revoked. If it is determined at a later date to carry out further exploration activities on the property previously licensed, a new application must be submitted to the Atomic Energy Control Board.
  - (3) That all work on the property be conducted according to good standard mining practice and records kept so that the place of origin of all samples and other radioactive materials removed shall be clearly identified;
  - (4) That, subject to the Atomic Energy Control Regulations, any applicable provincial statutes and regulations, insofar as they deal with mine safety and cognate matters, are to be observed and complied with in relation to the property and to all operations undertaken in connection therewith;
  - (5) This permit shall expire March 31, 1980

and is otherwise subject to the Atomic Energy Control Regulations.

DATED at Ottawa this 21st day of April, 1978.  
(Original Permit issued April 13, 1977)

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

BY  \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief

Safeguards & Nuclear Materials Licensing Division

Property Description:

Province of Alberta, Northeastern Area,  
Permit Nos: 6876120004  
6876120005  
6876120002



**TRANSMITTAL NOTE AND RECEIPT  
NOTE D'ENVOI ET REÇU**

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA - GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ  
WITH ENCLOSURE(S) - AVEC ANNEXE(S)  
**RESTRICTED**  
WITHOUT ENCLOSURE(S) - SANS ANNEXE(S)  
FILE OR SERIAL NO. - N° DE DOSSIER OU DE SÉRIE  
**22-N-65**

TO: Geological Survey of Canada  
A: Alberta Energy & Natural Resources

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	REFERENCE/COPY NO. N° DE RÉFÉRENCE	DESCRIPTION
1	Norcen Energy Resources Limited	Annual Work Report under MX 13/77 1977 Exploration Program Quartz Mineral Exploration Permits Northeastern Alberta
SENT BY - TRANSMIS PAR <b>S. Blackman</b> Signature		RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR  Signature
Date <b>21/04/78</b>		Date

Atomic Energy Control Board  
P. O. Box 1046  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5S9

PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR  
PRIÈRE DE SIGNER ET DE RETOURNER AU SIGNATAIRE  
 RECEIPT NOT REQUIRED  
REÇU NON REQUIS

ORIGINATOR'S ADDRESS - ADRESSE DU SIGNATAIRE

19770012

(49)