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PHOTOGEOLOGICAL STUDY

SULPHUR PROSPECTING PERMIT NO. 13

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Prepared For

Ortega Minerals Ltd.

July, 1968

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INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. J.E. Cleveland acting for Ortega Minerals Ltd., hereinafter referred to as the "Company." The request made was for a photogeological analysis of the Company's Sulphur Prospecting Permit No. 13, integrated with other available geological information. A map of North-Central Alberta, Figure 1, shows the general geological setting of the Company Permit and its relationship to other sulphur permits in the area. Figure 2 represents the results of this preliminary study on a photogeological mosaic.

The immediate objective of this photogeological study was to identify from the study of aerial photographs those areas that, from our present knowledge, would be the most favourable for the occurrence of sulphur. Such areas could then be examined in the field to determine the presence or absence of sulphur.

Sulphur Prospecting Permit No. 13 includes approximately 19,840 acres.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Sulphur Prospecting Permit No. 13 is located approximately 25 miles northwest of Fort Vermilion, in the general area underlain by Cretaceous beds. Discontinuous outcrops of dark grey Cretaceous shales and thin ironstone beds are exposed in the walls of the Ponton River valley which crosses the subject Permit from north to south. An earlier visit to this area prior to conducting the present photogeological study disclosed coatings of yellow limonite on many of the shale outcrops. Except in the main stream valleys, the bedrock is generally masked by glacio-lacustrine sediments.

With the exception of the area immediately adjacent to the Ponton River, the Permit is characterized by gently sloping to slightly depressional topography, with surface elevations ranging from around 1,700 feet in the northern portion to 1,300 feet in the southern portion. Drainage of the area is to the south, but it is somewhat imperfect and closed basinal features containing muskeg and alluvium are present.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE AND RELATIONSHIP OF SULPHUR TO GENERAL GEOLOGY

Within the general area of interest in which sulphur prospecting permits have been issued (Figure 1), the principal bedrock formations are of Cretaceous age, but, to the north and northeast, erosion has stripped off the Cretaceous beds exposing older Devonian rocks. The Devonian, as well as overlying Cretaceous rocks, are generally inclined gently westward into the Alberta Syncline so that progressively younger rocks of both Paleozoic and Mesozoic ages are present in that direction.

The bedrock, whether of Devonian or Cretaceous age, is overlain by a variable thickness of glacial and related sediments. The thickness of these overlying sediments is generally at a minimum in those areas where river valleys are deeply incised and greatest in the hilly portions of the area.

The surficial geology of the area is of particular interest to the subject of possible economic occurrences of sulphur because of the probability that any economic deposits in this area are in surficial deposits.

The last glacier to cover the subject area was of Wisconsin age. Dating by 'carbon 14' method indicates that this advancement over the region occurred over 31,000 years ago. Ice flow features on the Glacial Map of Canada indicate that this glacier came from an area west of Hudson Bay. The thickness of the glacier is estimated to have been approximately 5,000 feet and the average direction of flow in the subject area was to the west-southwest.

The general absence of terminal moraines and other ice marginal features indicates that the retreat of the glacier was mainly by rapid stagnation. Dead-ice moraine forms the surface or underlies lacustrine deposits over much of the regional area.

As the glacier retreated, the lowland to the north was blocked by ice and meltwaters and could not drain freely. Extensive proglacial and superglacial lakes were formed, resulting in the deposition of glacio-lacustrine deposits that vary in thickness from a few inches to fifty feet or more.

It is, at this time, not clear as to what extent the sulphur is developed in surficial deposits and to what extent it may be present within the stratified deposits of the Cretaceous and/or Devonian, but both modes of occurrence may exist. The most likely commercial deposits are, however, probably surficial.

Sulphur occurrences in the general region may be broken into three groups, as follows:

(1) In muskeg or other poorly drained lacustrine or "dried lacustrine" areas. The most important known apparent example of this type is the Sulphur Prospecting Permit No. 8 discovery occurrence.

(2) Deposits of elemental sulphur in connection with active springs with or without associated gas. One such known occurrence involved gas, which was, at least in part, combustible.

(3) Cretaceous shales in the area frequently contain finely disseminated sulphur. Although we know of no reported concentrations of significant size from the Cretaceous, the possibility of such economic occurrences cannot be entirely eliminated.

In many parts of the general area, burnt shales have also been reported. These usually appear to be associated with recent slumps, possibly because the slumping brings the combustible material, which may include sulphur, in contact

with the surface. The origin of the combustion is, at this time, purely conjectural, but lightning produced forest fires are the most likely cause.

We are not prepared at this time to enter into detailed discussions of theories of origin because of the large number of presently uncertain factors in this new area. Studies in the area are, however, likely to yield substantial information over the coming field season. Meanwhile, theories of origin from Paleozoic connate waters or from bedded Devonian and other gypsum and anhydrite deposits are of principal interest.

The manner of occurrence of sulphur deposits will determine whether they can be mined at the surface by stripping or from deeper strata by the Frasch process.

Solution of many of the questions of origin and occurrence is of prime economic important and should be given very detailed attention as the present permit areas are evaluated.

Meanwhile, it is of general interest to the overall sulphur problem in this region that continuous flowing sulphur springs have been known in the area for nearly 200 years and that such springs are still known along a broad area along the Mesozoic-Paleozoic surface geological contact that extends from Western Saskatchewan, through the McMurray oil sands area, and across the present region of sulphur permits into the southern part of the Northwest Territories near Pine Point and westward along the Liard River. It is of further possible significance that there appears to be a genetic relationship between these sulphur occurrences and the McMurray oil, which has a four to five percent sulphur content. In addition to this, there is considerable free sulphur associated with the McMurray oil sands, both within and outside of the oil saturated area. As a measure of the amount of sulphur already known to have been deposited, probably

from the same type of connate waters that can be expected to have deposited the sulphur under study, we might refer to the "reserve" of the sulphur in the McMurray oil sands. Most recent estimates indicate that there is over 600 billion barrels of oil-in-place in the McMurray oil sands. This oil contains four to five percent of sulphur weighing approximately eight to ten billion long tons.

The above and other evidence available would indicate that what is needed to produce an economic sulphur deposit in this area is a favourable combination of faults and fractures for sulphate spring exits, sulphur supply in the connate waters and poorly drained lacustrine or other flat basin areas immediately adjacent to the spring exits. All these individual circumstances are known to exist. Under the proper combination of circumstances, there is no definite limit to the amount of sulphur that could be formed. Whether or not, or where, commercial deposits are present remains to be seen.

PHOTOGEOLOGICAL STUDY

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIELD EVALUATION

Strong photo-alignments, interpreted as bedrock faulting or fracturing are numerous within the study area, but assume no recognizable trend. Catchment basins, when associated with or developed along fault or fracture zones, are considered to be prospective for sulphur. The following areas are believed to be included in this category and are recommended for field evaluation.

'Area 1' through 'Area 4' includes a number of closed muskegs developed in an east-west direction across the lower part of the Permit. In conjunction with the regular field examination, shallow augering within these closed areas is recommended.

'Area 5' and 'Area 6' are comprised of a group of east-west-trending muskegs occurring in the northern part of the subject Permit. These features should be evaluated in a manner similar to that described above.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From our overall sulphur studies in the general area, we conclude that the most likely sources of commercial sulphur are surficial deposits.

We also conclude, from our regional studies of the sulphur prospects of the subject area, that surficial deposits of sulphur are likely to occur in muskegs, lakes, or abandoned lacustrine depressions, with particular reference to such areas that are along or adjacent to fractures and/or faults responsible for sulphate water springs.

We have determined that a number of such features show well on the air photographs and these areas have been outlined on the accompanying photogeological mosaic, Figure 2.

In view of the above, it is recommended that a field check be made of the localities that have been indicated by the photogeological study to be prospective. This field check would be that indicated as Step 1 of Phase II in our letter of August 19, 1968.

[redacted]

V.A. Farley

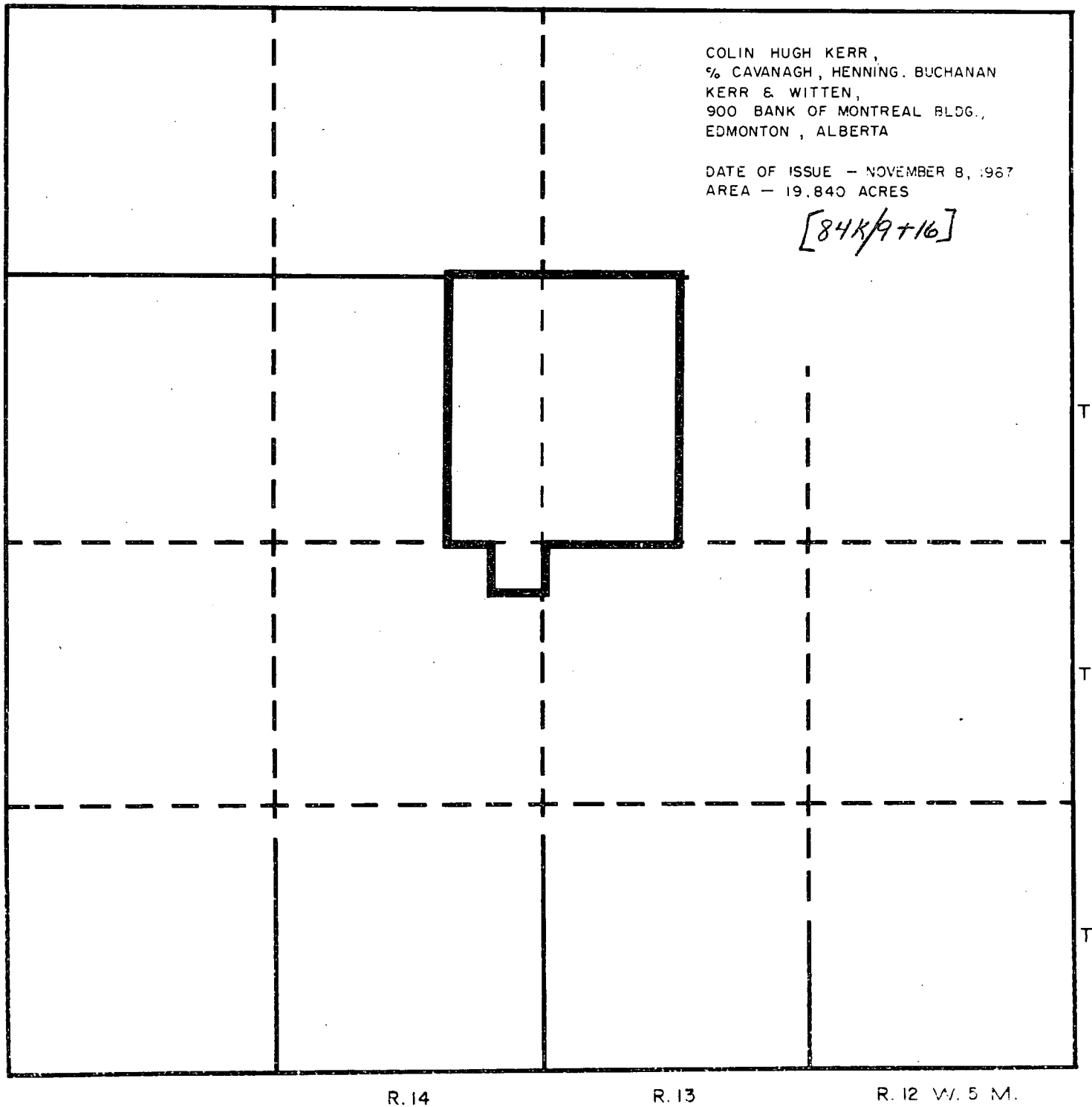
[redacted]

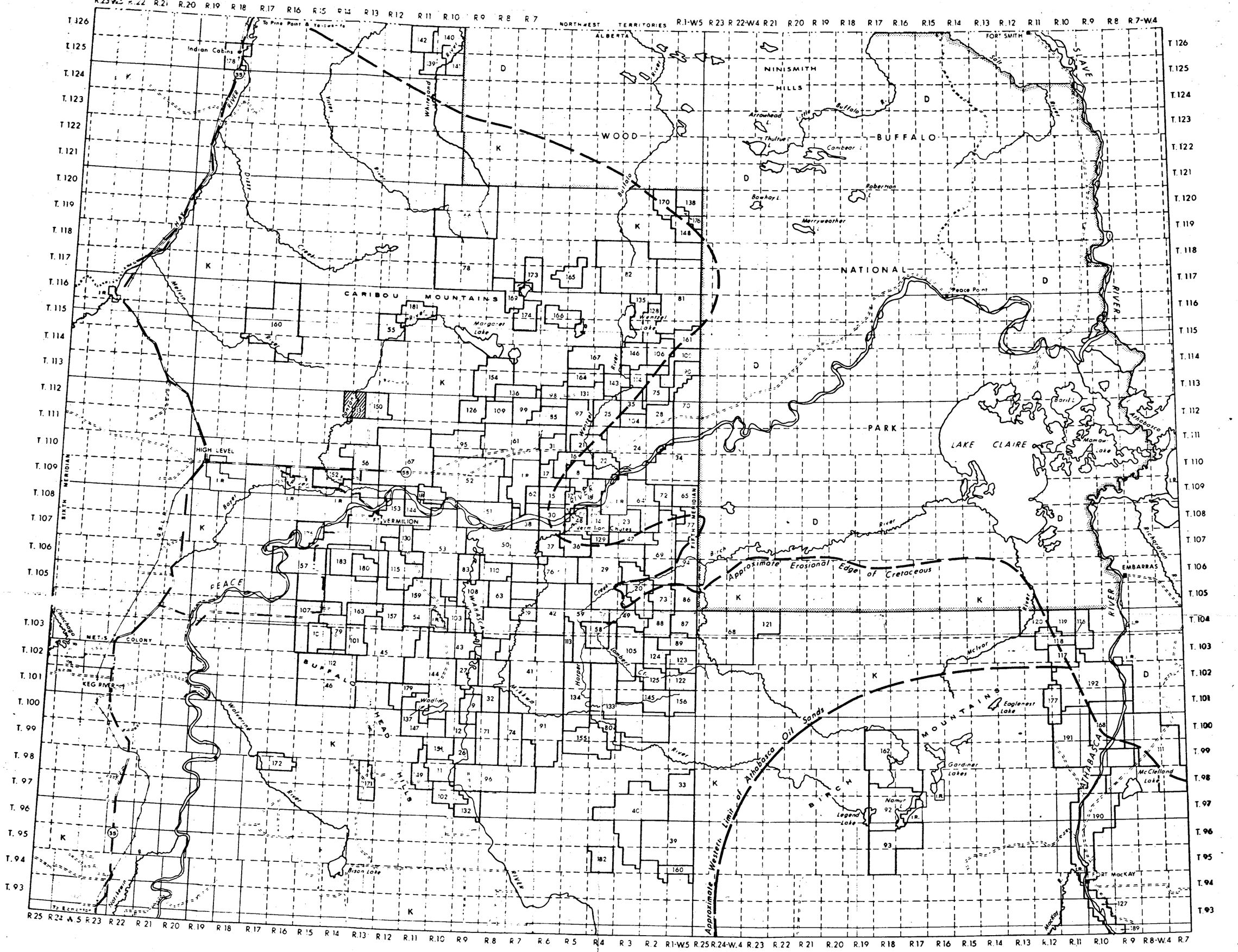
S.R.L. Harding, P. Geol.

1009 Fourth Avenue S.W.,
Calgary 2, Alberta.
July 31, 1968.
VAF:SRLH:ldl

19680030

SULPHUR PROSPECTING PERMIT No. 13





INDEX MAP

LEGEND

- K — Cretaceous Formations
- D — Devonian Formations
- 94 — Sulphur Prospecting Permits
- Subject Permit
- Highway - Gravelled
- All Weather Road - Gravelled
- Dry Weather Road - Dirt - Truck Trail

NORTH - CENTRAL ALBERTA

SHOWING

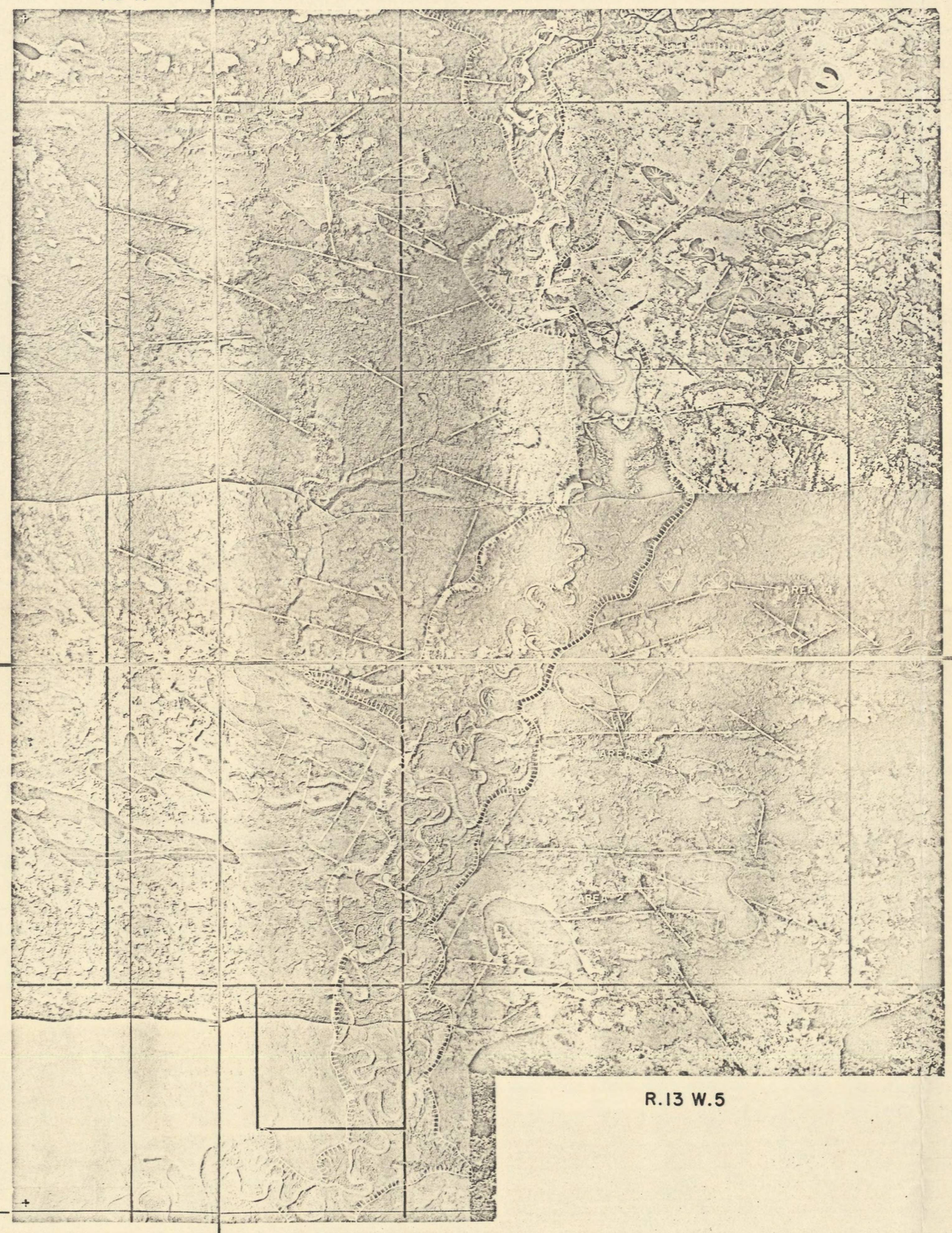
SULPHUR PROSPECTING PERMITS

16 0 16 32

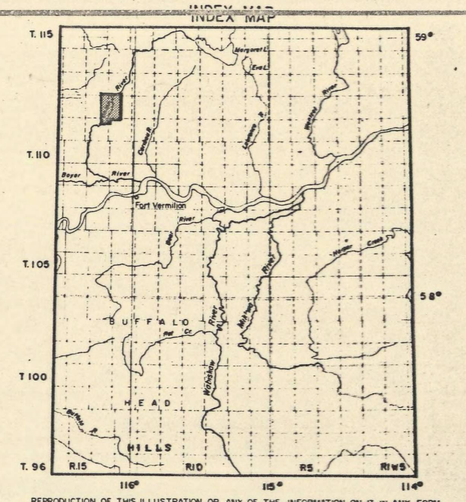
SCALE 1" to 16 MILES

Prepared for

ORTEGA MINERALS LTD.



INDEX MAP



LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Muskeg

PHOTOGEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

Scarp

Alignment interpreted to indicate faulting or fracturing in bedrock

AREA 1, 2 etc. Areas of interest discussed in report

13 Sulphur prospecting permit outline

PHOTOGEOLOGICAL MOSAIC

SULPHUR PROSPECTING PERMIT

No. 13

FORT VERMILION AREA

ALBERTA

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M. 1/2 0 1 2 3M.

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN MILES

THIS IS A SEMICONTROLLED MAP-MOSAIC AND SHOULD NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR AN ACCURATE GEOGRAPHIC BASE

J.C. SPROULE AND ASSOCIATES LTD. CALGARY, ALBERTA

AUGUST 1968

Figure 2

FIGURE 2