AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys Performed Between May 1 and August 30, 1977,

on the NET Claims
Dawson Mining District
Yukon Territory

The NET Claims lie centered about

138° 10' W Longitude
68° 02' N Latitude

on Claim Sheets 117A/3E and 1160/16

by
D. Noakes

APR
AVR

090320

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

8, 000

Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 Introduction

Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd. operated active mineral exploration programs during the summer of 1977 to examine the mineral potential of the NET Claims, located in the Dawson Mining District, and acquired under the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The exploration programs included geophysical and geochemical investigations and this report serves to document representation work performed, under those titles.

2.0 Location and Status of Claims

The NET Claims, 1 to 360 inclusive (YA 9719 to YA 10078), were recorded November 29, 1976. Figures 1 and 2 show the tag numbers, claim numbers and location of these claims.

Application for a certificate of work was submitted to renew the following claims for 3 years:

Claim Number	Tag Number
NET 290 to 301	YA 10008 to YA 10019
NET 319 to 331	YA 10037 to YA 10049
NET 342 to 352	YA 10060 to YA 10070
NET 357 to 360	YA 10075 to YA 10078

All other NET Claims were allowed to lapse.

3.0 Geophysical Survey Report

3.1 Introduction

Geophysical surveys were conducted on the NET Claims in an effort to recognize and evaluate radiometric anomalies. Two types of geophysical surveys were performed. The primary reconnaissance method involved airborne gamma-ray spectrometry and areas of interest outlined by this method were subjected to ground scintillometer surveys.

This report describes geophysical survey representation work done on the NET Claims. Appendix 1 details the value of representation work being submitted as credits for the claims in general.

3.2 Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometry

3.2.1 A Description of the Survey and Equipment

Airborne gamma-ray spectrometer profiles were flown over the NET Claims on a regular pattern to detect radiometric anomalies. Surveys were conducted on July 12 and 13, 1977, using the following instrument package mounted in a Bell 206B Jet Ranger helicopter:

1) Exploranium DGRS-1002 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer
2) Mars - 6 - Six Channel Recorder
3) Detector Package (2-9.375 x 4 crystals, 552 cu. in.)

Output records display four channels; Total Count, Uranium, Thorium and Potassium gamma radiation levels. Survey lines were flown at a terrain clearance of 150 feet and a forward speed of 60 m.p.h. In addition to the pilot, a single operator and two navigators were involved in the survey.

Flight lines have been plotted as shown on Figure 2. Profiles (Figure 5) obtained from the survey are matched to these flight lines through the use of fiducials which are simultaneously marked on the flight line and spectrometer record, thus enabling positioning of acquired data values.

3.2.2 Results and Interpretation

The spectrometer profiles obtained (see Figure 5) through the procedure outlined in the previous section were evaluated to outline radiometric anomalies. The procedure for choosing anomalies was as follows: background or normal values were established for each of the four channels of the record and any values which significantly exceeded those levels were noted as anomalous. Thus, radiometric values for areas other than those listed, have been regarded as normal, or background, and unworthy of further investigation.

Radiometric data and a description of each anomaly are listed in Table 1, and anomaly locations are plotted on Figure 2. Comparison of the geology of the NET claims (Figure 3) and anomaly locations (Figure 2) reveals that anomalies lie in all geologic units, and the most significant group of anomalies lies in the north central zone of the original NET Claims, straddling the Kingak Formation - Road River Formation fault contact.

Most other anomalies occur over outcrop, and noting that substantial areas of the NET Claims are covered by thick surficial deposits, it is likely that many buried anomalies exist which have not been detected.

3.2.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The airborne gamma-ray spectrometry survey of the NET Claims has been interpreted to locate areas that produced anomalous radiometric values. One significant cluster of anomalies is centered about a fault contact while other anomalies are irregularly scattered throughout the two bedrock units mapped on the claims.

As anomalies have been plotted in all geologic units mapped on the NET Claims where a high proportion of the bedrock is masked by surficial deposits, it is not recommended that any units be excluded from further study. While priority should be given to examination of the group of anomalies noted, it is recommended that at least a cursory ground scintillometer survey be made of each anomalous area prior to concentrating exploration on specific geologic units.

3.3 Scintillometer Surveys of Spectrometer Anomalies

3.3.1 Description and Location of the Surveys

Ground investigations and scintillometer surveys were conducted on the NET Claims to examine the anomalies identified by airborne gamma-ray spectrometry surveys, described in section 3.0.

Once an anomaly was relocated, using the same airborne package that was used in the initial airborne survey, one or more persons equipped with Saphymo-Stel SPP-2 NF type scintillometers traversed the anomalous area. Notes were made on lithologies and radiometric response encountered on each traverse. As scintillometer surveys were

conducted to assess anomalies defined by airborne spectrometry, the locations of traverses correspond to the airborne anomaly locations, as shown in Figure 2. Table 2 is a list of traverses matched to the anomalies they were designed to investigate.

3.3.2 Results and Interpretation

Surveys were performed to examine anomalies on the NET Claims both geologically and radiometrically, and detailed results of these surveys are listed in Table 2. While most anomalies were satisfactorily explained and eliminated as targets for more detailed exploration, one cluster of anomalies resulted from high radioactive concentrations in a recessive-weathering black shale unit, of which little outcrop was observed.

3.3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Ground scintillometer surveys on the NET Claims provided suitable explanations for anomalies defined by airborne gamma-ray spectrometry. The recessive-weathering nature of one anomalous lithology, namely a black shale unit with high background radioactivity, necessitates further examination and it is recommended that the uranium potential of this shale be studied in detail.

4.0 Geochemical Survey Report

4.1 Introduction

Geochemical exploration techniques were used, in conjunction with other exploration methods described in this report, in an attempt to outline radiometric anomalies on the NET Claims. While airborne gamma-ray spectrometry methods are adequate to detect radiometric anomalies over outcrop, much of the area of the claims is covered by accummulations of surficial materials, often deeply weathered, necessitating the use of indirect detection methods. The value of geochemical representation work being submitted for the NET Claims in general is detailed in Appendix 2.

4.2 Description and Location of the Survey

Geochemical surveys were conducted on streams throughout the NET Claims, as illustrated in Figures 4A and 4B. All sampling was done in the summer of 1977 prior to August 30.

Streambed sediment samples were collected at 200 metre intervals on the streams indicated. Sample preparation and flourimetric analysis for uranium were done by Loring Laboratories of Calgary.

4.3 Results and Interpretation

The concentration of uranium in geochemical samples from streambeds on the NET Claims showed a relatively small amount of variation but several anomalies were recognized. Values above 2.5 ppm uranium can be explained as being derived from uranium concentrations in shale, as mapped in Figure 3. This interpretation is supported by data, noted in the attached Geophysical Survey Report, from detailed

scintillometer and lithologic surveys designed to check anomalies found through airborne spectrometry.

4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Uranium concentrations of sediment samples from selected streams on the NET Claims outline several anomalies. Information from geologic maps, supported by ground scintillometer and geologic surveys, confirm that the anomalies are not significant. Thus, on the basis of available information, further examination of anomalies indicated by geochemical surveys is not warranted.

Table 1

Anomalies Defined by Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometry Over the NET Claims

Yukon Territories
July, 1977

Anomaly (Flight Line Number/Location With Respect to Fiducials)	Peak Uranium Value/ Background Uranium Value (Counts Per Second)	Shape of Uranium, Potassium and Thorium Peaks
128/1.0	55/14	high, broad U, low K & Th
128/2.3	42/12	sharp, high U, medium K & Th
128/11.4 - 9.5	60-50/12	several sharp peaks, weak K & Th
128/12.0	67/12	high broad U, weak K, low Th
128/12.6	50/12	high, distinct U, high K offset & weak Th offset
128/13.4	43/13	distinct U, medium K, weak Th
128/18.2	48/15	broad, high U, low K & Th
128/19.0	70/15	high, sharp U, weak K & Th, Th higher after peak
128/21.3 - 20.0	44-34/14	several high, broad peaks, weak to medium K, weak Th
128/25.3-26.7	44-34/16	several high, broad peaks
128/29.2	70/15	sharp U, weak K & Th
128/29.5	34/20	sharp U, low K & Th
128/29.6	41/20	several peaks, low K & Th
128/34.9-34.5	44-30/18	several peaks, low K & Th
128/34.9	64/18	high, broad U, weak K, low Th
128/49.8 - 50.7	44/16	several high U peaks, weak K & Th
128/62.0	28/18	very weak U, low K & Th, area higher background

Anomalies Defined by Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometry Over the NET Claims

Yukon Territories
July, 1977

Anomaly (Flight Line Number/Location With Respect to Fiducials)	Peak Uranium Value/ Background Uranium Value (Counts Per Second)	Shape of Uranium, Potassium and Thorium Peaks
128/100.7	34/12	broad, weak U, weak K, low Th
128/101.3	30/12	broad, weak U, weak K, low Th
129/3.1	48/16	high, distinct U, weak K & Th
129/12.0	32/12	weak, broad peak, weak K, low Th
129/16 - 17.0	30-18	several sharp peaks, increased K, low Th
129/50.3	24/12	weak U, increased K & Th
129/54.6	34/12	distinct U, low K & Th
129/62.0	26/10	distinct U, low K, weak Th
129/68.8	31/10	sharp, weak U, weak K & Th
129/71.2	30/12	weak, broad U, weak K, low Th
130/3.0	26/10	sharp, weak U, possibly Tundra gravel transition, weak K, low Th
130/8.7	26/9	sharp, weak U, possibly Tundra gravel transition, weak K, low Th
130/11.0	30/13	small, sharp peak, low K & Th
130/14.3	29/11	distinct U, low K & Th
130/25.9	34/15	weak, broad U, weak K, low Th
130/29.0	27/15	weak, broad U, weak K, low Th
130/34.0	32/11	broad U, high K, weak Th
130/38.4	54/12	sharp, high U - medium K & low Th

Anomalies Defined by Airborne Gamma Ray
Spectrometry Over the NET Claims

Yukon Territories
July, 1977

Anomaly (Flight Line Number/Location With Respect to Fiducials)	Peak Uranium Value/ Background Uranium Value (Counts Per Second)	Shape of Uranium, Potassium and Thorium Peaks
130/39.1	32/10	sharp U, weak K & Th
130/45.1	34/12	broad U, weak K & Th
130/50.0	29/10	distinct U, weak K, low Th
130/54.0	24/10	weak, distinct peak, low K & Th Noted as 100% Tundra
130/58.9	26/15	weak, broad U, weak K
130/57.0	29/11	weak distinct U, weak K & Th
130/63.7	39/10	sharp U, low K & Th
130/68.3	30/11	distinct U, low K, increased Th
130/74.1	30/18	sharp, weak U in area of increased background
130/82.3	24/9	weak, broad U, low K & Th Noted as 8/9 Tundra on record
130/85.0	31/10	broad U, low K & Th
130/89.4	31/12	broad, weak U, with several small sharp peaks, high K
130/99.0	40/8	very sharp U, very weak K & Th
130/100.9	42/10	broad, high U, high K & Th
130/102.0	30/10	distinct U peak, weak Th, medium K
130/103.0	40/18	sharp peak proceeded by gradual increase, weak K & Th

Anomalies Defined by Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometry Over the NET Claims

Yukon Territories
July, 1977

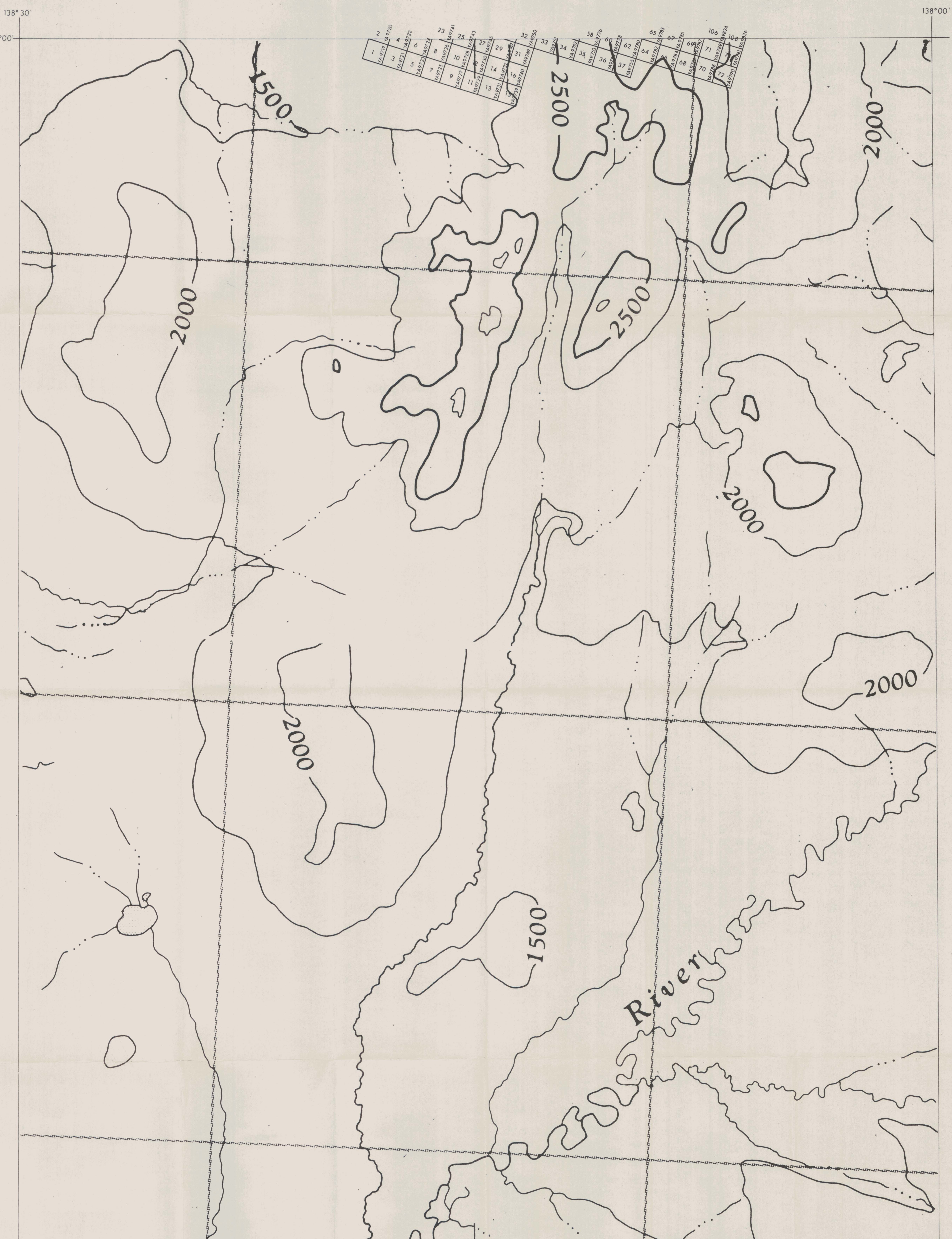
Anomaly (Flight Line Number/Location With Respect to Fiducials)	Peak Uranium Value/ Background Uranium Value (Counts Per Second)	Shape of Uranium, Potassium and Thorium Peaks
130/108.0	40/18	sharp U peak in area of increased background, weak K & T
130/117.1	30/14	broad, weak U in area of increased background, weak K & T

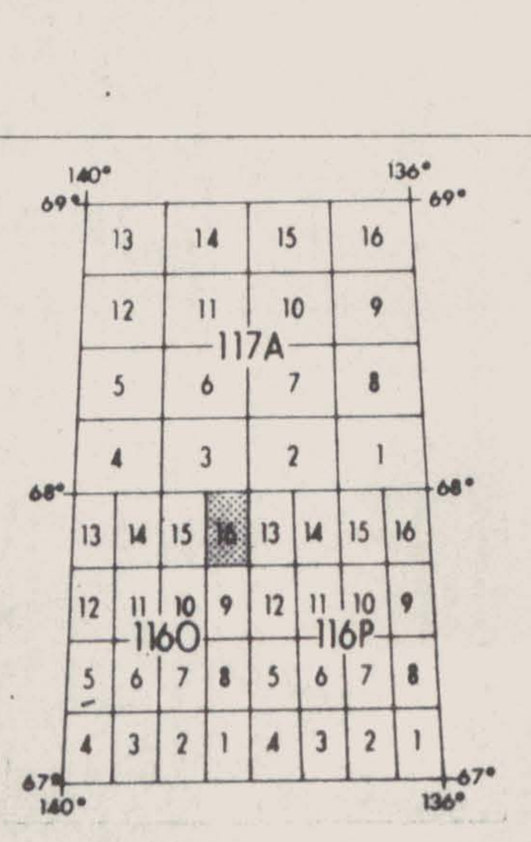
SCINTILLOMETER SURVEYS OF ANOMALIES
ON THE NET CLAIMS, 1977

ANOMALY NUMBER	TRAVERSE NUMBER	DATE OF TRAVERSE	SCINTILLOMETER RESPONSE IN COUNTS PER SECOND OVER ANOMALY (BACKGROUND/HIGH)	LITHOLOGY
128/1.0	145N, 193N	Aug. 10	75/300, 160/200	fractured chert & cherty shale, rubble only
128/2.3	171N	Aug. 13	75	rubbly black shale
128/11.4-9.5	145N, 165N, 186N	Aug. 10, Aug. 14, Aug. 18	75/150, 100/500, 150/200	cherty fractured black shale, rubble
128/12.0	165N, 200N	Aug. 14, Aug. 22	100/160, 150/700	shaley rubble only, high areas in soil
128/12.6	165N	Aug. 14	75/150	recessive black shales
128/13.4	166N	Aug. 14	80/200	interbedded black shale & sandstones
128/18.2	190N	Aug. 19	160/220	rubbly black shales
128/19.0	145N, 192N	Aug. 10	150/200, 200/220	cherty black shale, & siltstone, talus only
128/21.3-20.0	171N, 191N, 204N	Aug. 13, Aug. 19, Aug. 22	150/200, 110/260, 125/150	fractured, black, cherty shale
128/25.3-26.7	145N, 188N, 204N	Aug. 10, Aug. 19, Aug. 22	100/400, 150/220, 125/150	brecciated, cherty black shales
128/29.2	145N, 204N	Aug. 10, Aug. 22	50/100, 75/100	black chert, rubbly only
128/29.5	172N	Aug. 13	100/150	gravelly black shales between hummocks
128/29.6	172N, 160D	Aug. 13, Aug. 22	100/150, 200/250	shaley soil
128/34.9-34.5	160D	Aug. 22	200/250	shaley soil
128/34.9	160D	Aug. 22	200/250	black shale, rubble only

ANOMALY NUMBER	TRAVERSE NUMBER	DATE OF TRAVERSE	SCINTILLOMETER RESPONSE IN COUNTS PER SECOND OVER ANOMALY (BACKGROUND/HIGH)	LITHOLOGY
128/49.8-50.7	173N, 174N	Aug. 14	100/200	black shale rubble
128/100.7	205N	Aug. 22	75/125	shale rubble & soil
128/101.3	158D	Aug. 19	75/100	recessive black shale
129/3.1	169N	Aug. 15	90/140	shaley soil
129/12.0	169N	Aug. 15	90/100	shaley soils
129/16.0-17.0	169N, 187N	Aug. 15, Aug. 19	90/100, 90/120	recessive black shale
129/50.3	142D	Aug. 14	100/125	locally brecciated black chert
129/54.6	71D	July 24	100/150	locally brecciated black chert
129/62.0	142D	Aug. 14	100/125	locally brecciated black chert
129/68.8	159D	Aug. 19	50/50	grassy areas; anomaly not well explained
129/71.2	71D	July 24	100/150	fractured chert, chert pebble conglomerate
130/3.0	71D	July 24	125/150	black shales and chert pebble conglomerate
130/8.7	49N 142D	June 25 Aug. 14	100/125	black shale
130/14.3	138D	Aug. 13	100/200	locally brecciated chert
130/25.9	140D	Aug. 13	100/125	recessive black shale
130/29.0	140D	Aug. 13	100/125	recessive black shale
130/34.0	114N	July 24	70/90	recessive, black siliceous shales
130/34.4	114N	July 24	100/150	recessive, black siliceous shales
130/45.1	140D	Aug. 13	50	sandstone & conglomerate, not adequately explained

ANOMALY NUMBER	TRAVERSE NUMBER	DATE OF TRAVERSE	SCINTILLOMETER RESPONSE IN COUNTS PER SECOND OVER ANOMALY (BACKGROUND/HIGH)	LITHOLOGY
130/50.0	114N	July 24	100/150	recessive black shales
130/54.0	115N	July 24	75/150	locally brecciated black chert, recessive
130/57.0	170N	Aug. 15	90/125	recessive black and brown shales
130/58.9	157D	Aug. 18	75/100	shaley soil, possible conglomerate
130/63.7	146D	Aug. 15	125/150	recessive siliceous shale
130/68.3	167N	Aug. 14	120/200	locally brecciated chert & shale
130/74.1	157D	Aug. 18	75/100	soil containing chert shale fragments
130/82.3	167N	Aug. 14, 15	60	locally brecciated chert & shale (likely)
130/85.0	163N, 203N	Aug. 13, Aug. 22	50/150	possibly chert breccia
130/89.4	128D	Aug. 10	75/90	shale brecciated chert
130/99.0	163N	Aug. 13	80/100	recessive brown & black shale
130/100.9	163N	Aug. 13	125/150	recessive black shale
130/102.0	128D	Aug. 11	75/75	likely fractured chert; not adequately explained
130/103.0	131D	Aug. 10	125/200	recessive black shale & brecciated chert
130/108.0	131D	Aug. 10	150/150	recessive siliceous black shale
130/117.1	130D	Aug. 10	90/125	black, siliceous shale, recessive





SCALE 1: 31,680
1inch to 1/2 mile
1 1/2 0 1 2 3

AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

NET CLAIM
LOCATION MAP

DATE:	NTS:	FIGURE No.:
	116O/16	1A

138°30'
68°15'
138°00'
68°15'
1500
1672
Creek
68°00'
138°30'
68°00'
138°00'

UTM GRID ZONE 7 NAD 27

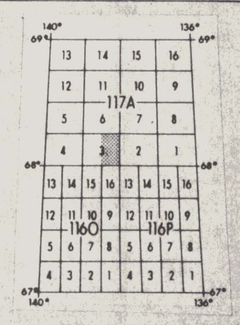
AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

NET CLAIM
LOCATION MAP

DATE:	NTS:	FIGURE No:
	117A/3 East half	1B

SCALE 1: 31,680
1 inch to 1/2 mile

1 1/2 0 1 2 3



138°15'

137°45'

68°15'

138°00'

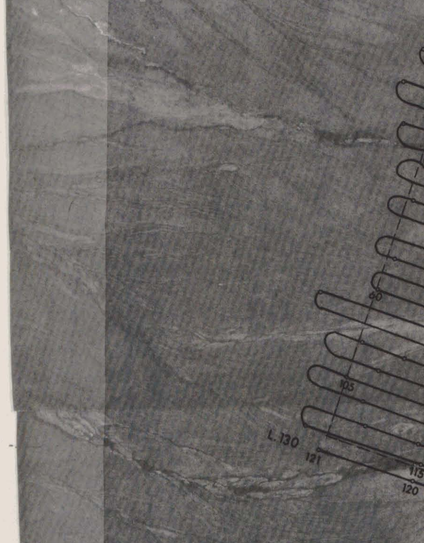
68°10'

68°05'

68°00'

OUTLINE OF NET CLAIMS

INDEX MAP



MILES 1 0 1 2 3 MILES

METRES 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 METRES

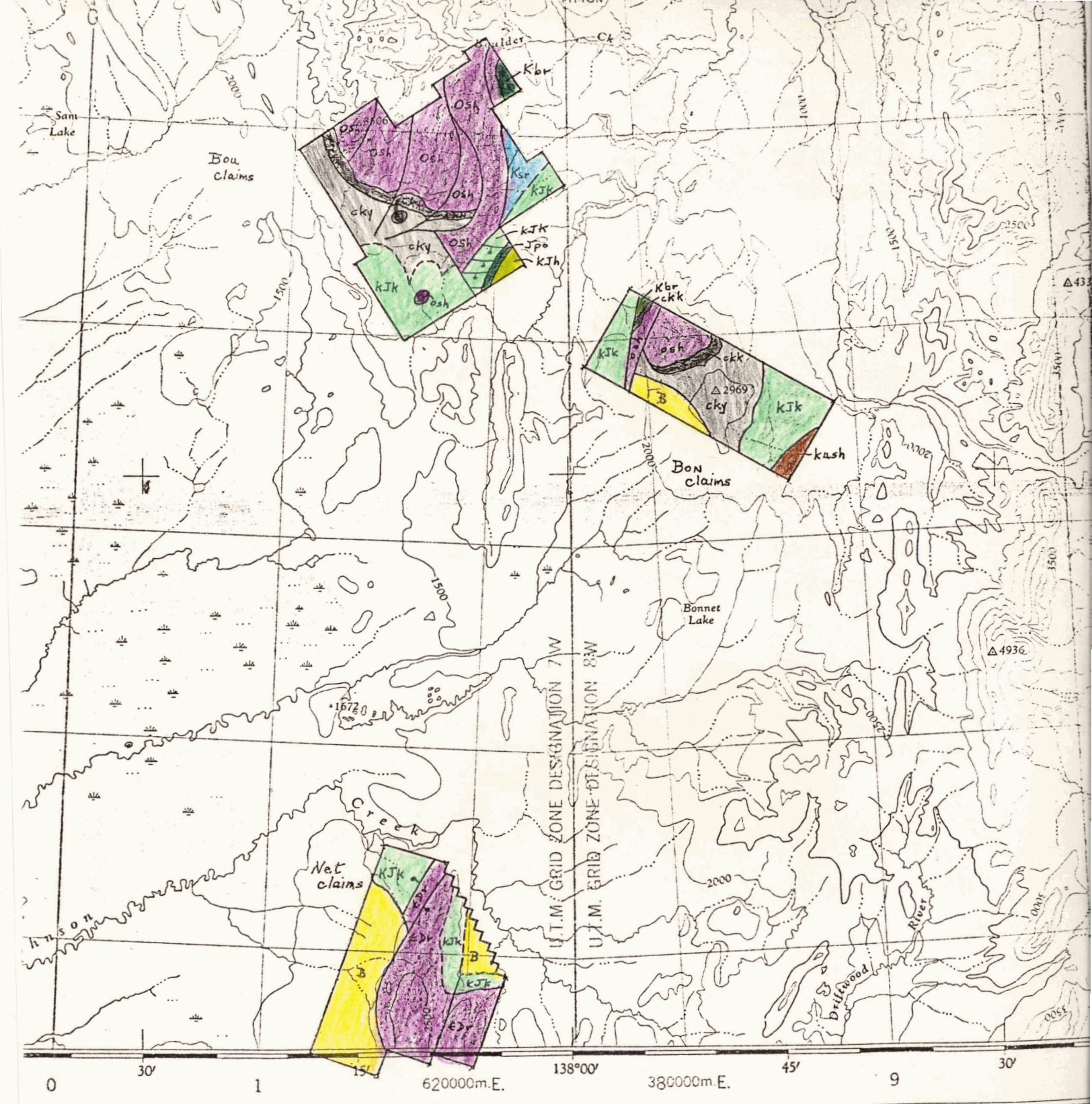
LEGEND

- FLIGHTLINE WITH FIDUCIAL POINTS
- ANOMALY: BETWEEN FIDUCIAL POINTS, AT FIDUCIAL POINT
- GROUND INVESTIGATION: OFF FLIGHT LINE, ON FLIGHT LINE, AT ANOMALY.
- GROUND TRAVERSE

AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

PHOTOMOSAIC OF 117A SOUTH CENTRE
AIRBORNE SPECTROMETER SURVEY
SCINTILLOMETER SURVEYS OF ANOMALIES
OF THE NET CLAIMS

DATUM:	NTS:	FIGURE No:
SEPT. 1977	PARTS OF 117A/2,3	2



RANCH,
YS, 1962

Établie et im
MINISTÈRE
photographie

GEOLOGY of the Bou, BON and NET CLAIMS

BLOW RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY – NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

117 A

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

(after D.K. Norris, unpublish data, now available as G.S.C. O.F. 499)

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Milles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilomètres

FIGURE 3

Legend

Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd. - Claim Blocks, Blow River Area, Y.T.

B	(755)	Pediment surfaces, mostly with thin cover of colluvium and/or organic deposits

Lower Cretaceous and Jurassic

Ksr	(737½)	unnamed chert, quartzite, lithic pebble conglomerates of Albian age.
Kbr	(739)	unnamed flyschoid shales and siltstones of Aptian or Albian age.
Kush	(745½)	"upper shale-siltstone division" (see Jeletzky, G.S.C. Paper 61-9)
Kbs	(736½)	"bluish grey shale division" (see Jeletzky, G.S.C. Paper 61-9)
Klss	(746)	"lower sandstone division" (see Jeletzky, G.S.C. Paper 61-9)
KJh	(738½)	Husky Formation, shale and siltstone
Jpo	(375)	Porcupine Formation, buff sandstone of Late Jurassic age.
KJk	(751)	Kingak Formation, shale and siltstone, regionally of Jurassic and Early Cretaceous age.

Mississippian

Cky	(734½)	Kayak Formation, shale, siltstone, coal
Ckk	(747½)	Kekiktuk Formation, chert and quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate

Lower Devonian, Silurian, Ordovician

OSh=€Dr	(742)	Road River Formation in Driftwood Hills and unnamed shale, siltstone and chert in Barn Mountains.

Fault, solid circle on downthrown wall

Anticline

Syncline

x 60 Outcrop examined on the ground; with attitude

xCV Fossil Locality with paleontological age (see Norris, D.K., G.S.C. Paper 76-1B, p. 264-265).

D. K. Norris

138°30'

138°00'

68°00'

APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE NET CLAIMS

1500

2000

2500

1.4 1.8 2.0 1.8 1.0 1.8 2.6 3.4 1.8 2.2 1.8 2.0 1.8 2.0 1.0 1.4 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.0 1.4 1.2 0.8 1.4 0.4 1.0 1.2 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.6

Richardson River

67°45'

138°30'

138°00'

67°45'

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

15 Modern Mackenzie delta

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY

14 Mud, silt, sand, coal

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

13 Shale, sandstone

LOWER CRETACEOUS

12 Shale, sandstone

JURASSIC

11 Shale, sandstone, may include Triassic in Arctic coastal plain

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

10 Shale, limestone

PALAEOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

9 Limestone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate, chert

DEVONIAN

UPPER DEVONIAN

8 Shale, sandstone, conglomerate, may include Middle Devonian in Peel Plateau

MIDDLE DEVONIAN

7 Limestone, shale

CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

6 Graptolitic [illegible] Road River Formation, includes Lower Devonian in Ogilvie Mountains and Eagle Plain

6 Limestone, [illegible]

CAMBRIAN

UPPER CAMBRIAN

4 Conglomerate, quartzite, [illegible] formation

CAMBRIAN

4 Limestone, shale, siltstone, evaporites, includes Macdougal Group

PRECAMBRIAN AND CAMBRIAN ?

Clastic rocks, includes 2a, Katherine Group; 2b, Tindir Group; and 2c, Neruokpuk Formation

PRECAMBRIAN

3 Phyllite, quartzite

A Granite intrusive

B Altered basic rock and intrusives

Geological contact assumed

Meteorological station

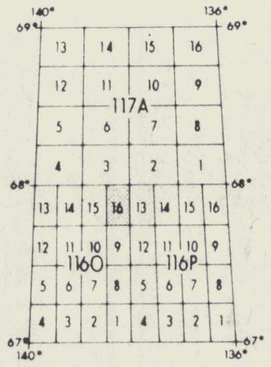
SCALE 1 : 50,000

1 1/8 inch to 1 mile approximately

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 MILES

METRES 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 METRES

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection



AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

PPM U_3O_8 AT SAMPLE LOCATION

DATE	NTS	FIGURE NO.
1977	116O/16	4A

138°30'
68°15'

138°00'
68°15'

1500

•1672

Creek

APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE NET CLAIMS

2500

68°00'

138°30'

68°00'

138°00'

N.T.S. GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 7 W

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
15 Modern Mackenzie delta

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
14 Mud, silt, sand, coal

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS
13 Shale, sandstone

LOWER CRETACEOUS
12 Shale, sandstone

JURASSIC
11 Shale, sandstone, may include Triassic in Arctic coastal plain

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC
10 Shale, limestone

PALAEOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN
9 Limestone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate, chert

DEVONIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN
8 Shale, sandstone, conglomerate, may include Middle Devonian in Peel Plateau

MIDDLE DEVONIAN
7 Limestone, shale

CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
6 Graptolitic facies (Road River Formation), includes Lower Devonian in Ogilvie Mountains and Knorr Range

5 Limestone, dolomite

CAMBRIAN
UPPER CAMBRIAN
4 Conglomeratic mudstone, wacke (Vampire Formation)

CAMBRIAN
3 Limestone, shale, siltstone, evaporites, includes Macdougal Group

PRECAMBRIAN

PRECAMBRIAN AND CAMBRIAN (?)
2 Clastic rocks, includes 2a, Katherine Group, 2b, Tindir Group, and 2c, Nerutsopuk Formation

1 Phyllite, quartzite

A Granitic intrusions

B Altered basic lava and intrusions

Geological contact (assumed)

Mineral occurrence ×

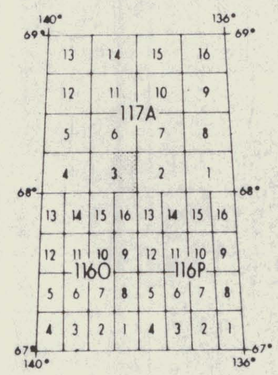
SCALE 1 : 50,000

1 1/4 inch to 1 mile approximately

MILES 1 0 1 2 3 MILES

METRES 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 METRES

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection



AQUITAINE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

PPM U_3O_8 AT SAMPLE LOCATION

DATE	NTS	FIGURE No
1977	117A/3E	4B

Figure 5

Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Profiles of the NET Claims

Part 1 of 2 parts

Lines 128
129

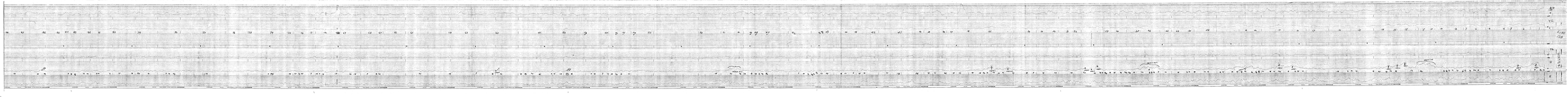


Figure 5

Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Profiles of the NET Claims

Part 2 of 2 parts

Line 130


THOR
URAN
WINTER
END
130