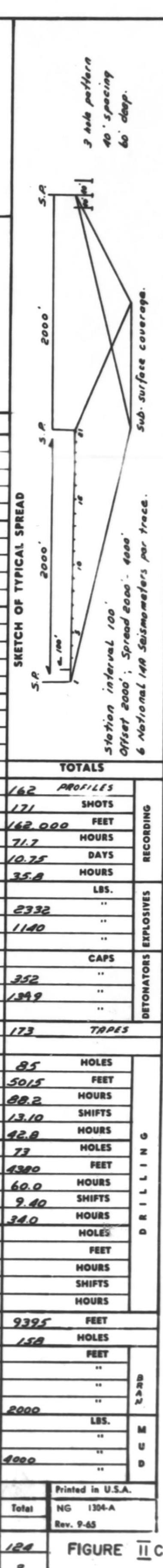


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Statistical report form for National Geophysical Co., of Canada, Ltd. Includes sections for Party Chief, Party, Party Representative, Date, and detailed data tables for Drilling, Logging, and Cementing. Includes a sketch of typical spread and a diagram of a hole pattern.

FIGURE II A



1-6-5-24

Same as 1-6-5-22

Seismic Operations Report  
FORT NORMAN AREA  
Northwest Territories, Canada  
to  
AMERADA PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
BY  
National Geophysical Co., Ltd.







SEISMIC OPERATION REPORT

on the

F O R T N O R M A N A R E A

Northwest Territories, Canada

Submitted to

AMERADA PETROLEUM CORPORATION

By

NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Party No. 40



## P R E F A C E

This report covers the operational aspects of the Seismic Survey conducted in the Fort Norman Area, Northwest Territories, for Amerada Petroleum Corporation during the months of February, March and April, 1966 by National Geophysical Company of Canada, Limited, Party No. 40.

A complete statistical summary is included.

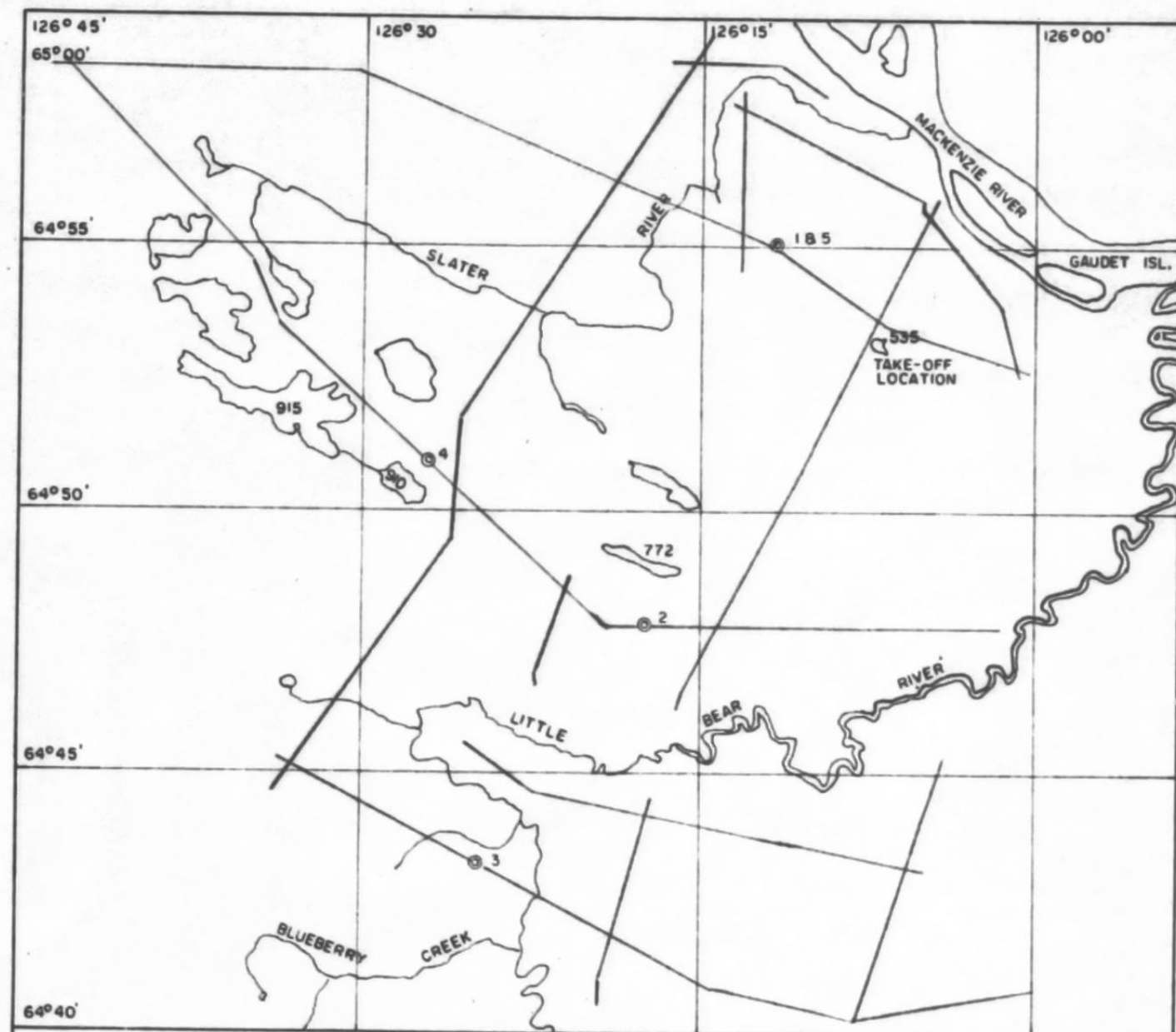
The survey was conducted over a period of 48.88 days between February 17th and April 11th, 1966.



F I G U R E S

Figure I	Location Map (Campsites noted)
Figure II a,b,c	Statistical Reports
Figure III	Spread Arrangement Diagram
Figure IV	National 26A Amplifier Curves





© CAMP LOCATIONS

FIGURE NO. I

LOCATION MAP

**FORT NORMAN AREA**

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA

NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES





## SEISMIC OPERATION REPORT

on the

F O R T N O R M A N A R E A

Northwest Territories

### LOCATION OF AREA

#### PROVINCE:

Northwest Territories, Canada

#### PARTY HEADQUARTERS:

Headquarters were in a wheeled trailer camp located at various points throughout the prospect. Refer to Figure I for detailed locations.

#### DETAILED LOCATION:

The area of operation for the Fort Norman Prospect extended from Longitude 126°00, Latitude 64°40' to Longitude 126°45', Latitude 65°00. Refer to Figure I.

#### ACCESSIBILITY:

From camp the lines of program were accessible via bulldozed trails.



STATISTICAL DATA

## SUMMARY:

Party Number - - - - -	40
Date of beginning of survey - - - - -	February 17, 1966
Date of completion of survey - - - - -	April 11, 1966
Total number of recording days- - - - -	48.88
Total number of profiles shot - - - - -	775
Average profiles per recording day- - - - -	15.86
Total number of shots - - - - -	842
Average shots per profile - - - - -	1.09
Total explosives used (pounds)- - - - -	11,309
Average charge per profile (pounds) - - - - -	14.59
Average charge per shot - - - - -	13.43
Total number of drilling shifts (2 drills)- - - - -	100.68
Average shifts per recording day- - - - -	2.06
Total number of holes drilled - - - - -	833
Average holes drilled per shift - - - - -	8.27
Average holes drilled per recording day - - - - -	17.04
Total footage drilled (feet)- - - - -	51,180
Average hole depth (feet) - - - - -	60

## COMMENTS:

The above statistics are based on a 10 hour shift for the recorder or drills and includes driving time; however, it does not include move time into and out of the prospect.

The complete statistical record for the survey is submitted as Figure II a, b, c.

TOPOGRAPHY

## MAXIMUM ELEVATION:

YW 578 the most southern shotpoint with an elevation of 1378 feet.



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MINIMUM ELEVATION:

YW 403 located in the extreme northeastern corner of the prospect with an elevation of 222 feet.

DESCRIPTION:

The prospect was located in the MacKenzie River Valley with the elevations generally increased in a southwesterly direction throughout the area. The main topographic feature was the Little Bear River which cut through the southeastern portion of the area.

The area was bordered to the north by the MacKenzie River and to the south by the MacKenzie Mountain Range. A network of deeply incised rivers and streams connected the two.

DRAINAGE:

Numerous small rivers and streams drained north and east into the MacKenzie River which was the most significant drainage feature in the area.

SURFACE CONDITIONS

GEOLOGICAL DATA:

The geological age of the surface material is the Cretaceous Formation which consists of shale, sandstone and small amounts of coal.

GENERAL:

Surface conditions were generally good due to the frost in the muskeg areas. Operational difficulties were encountered in crossing the Little



Bear River and some of the smaller streams.

<u>MOBIL EQUIPMENT</u>		
<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>UNIT NO.</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
National	S-427	Party Chief Pick-up
National	R-268	Recording Unit
National	E-215	Explosives Unit
National	E-218	Explosives Unit
National	G-405	Cable Unit
National	D-292	Drill
National	W-309	Water Truck
National	S-312	Survey Unit
Shaw Rentals		Supply Van
Wright Rentals		Winch Truck
Garritty & Baker		Drill
Garritty & Baker		Water Truck
Calgary Exploration Services, Ltd.		Fuel Truck
Calgary Exploration Services, Ltd.		D-7E Dozer
Calgary Exploration Services, Ltd.		D-7E Dozer



## FIELD OPERATIONS

### CAMP:

The camp was rented from Alberta Trailer Sales of Calgary and consisted of seven wheeled trailer units and a twin diesel power plant which was rented from Wright Industrials. The various units composing the camp were as follows:

1 Kitchen-Diner	1 Utility
1 Office	1 Shop
3 Bunk	1 Power Unit (2 15KW)

The camp sustained considerable damage during the initial move into the prospect. It was concluded that with the possible exception of the diner and utility, the remaining units were not constructed to withstand this type of long off-highway haul.

### CATERING:

National Geophysical Company of Canada, Ltd., catered for supplying food and camp personnel. The camp personnel included a cook, a cook's helper and a camp attendant. Bedding, kitchen utensils etc. were supplied by Amerada Petroleum Corporation.

The quality of the catering was good, the meat, canned goods and other non-perishables were taken up on the initial move into the site and were stored in two collapsable sheet metal sheds. Regular supply runs were made to Norman Wells to obtain fresh produce and other supplies which were shipped Air Freight from Edmonton.



MOVE:

The initial move into the prospect was accomplished by moving camp and equipment overland in convoy, a total distance of 1270 miles encompassing an eighteen day period.

The convoy departed from Edmonton, Alberta on January 29th, 1966 with the camp and 12 seismic vehicles. At Enterprise, N.W.T. the initial convoy was joined by three diesel trucks and trailers, two explosives trucks and one heated van and one fuel truck making a total of 19 vehicles and 34 men.

The convoy left Enterprise on February 1st and proceeded to Fort Simpson and then north utilizing CNT's telephone line right of way along the MacKenzie River to Fort Norman. At Fort Norman the convoy crossed the MacKenzie River and proceeded to the work area via dozed trails to camp-site No. 1.

Insufficient time and/or effort was spent on the road as it was very rough with many steep hills which necessitated the towing of all units. The condition of the road was the main contributor to the damages which the camp sustained, also it was responsible for the excessive move time. During some periods, the convoy averaged one mile per hour. Several short moves were made during the course of the survey, the same method of moving camp was employed and no particular problems were encountered.



#### CAMP LOCATION:

Several campsites were established throughout the prospect, for detailed locations refer to Figure I.

#### BULLDOZING:

The bulldozing was contracted to Calgary Exploration Services, Ltd. who also contracted to maintain the supply road and furnish the fuel for the winter's operation. They supplied 2-D-7E caterpillars, 1 road patrol and one fuel truck. The entire program required the dozing of new lines. This presented no particular problem as the equipment was large enough to readily handle the growth of timber.

The job performance of the contractor was considered adequate. Some delay was experienced due to lack of line ahead of the crew, and at one juncture it was necessary to put an extra shift to enable the dozers to get ahead. The quality of the lines on a whole was poor, in some cases causing excessive driving time.

#### SURVEYING:

All shot points and stations were located by chained measurements. Shotpoints were spaced at 2000 ft. intervals, with station intervals of 100 ft. The standard method of shooting was 2000 ft. spreads shot from a 2000 ft. offset. A spread diagram arrangement is included as Figure III.



Horizontal control was maintained by the use of compass bearings with frequent checks and adjustments to major topographic features.

#### DRILLING:

Drilling conditions were good and no difficulty was encountered in moving along most of the lines with standard truck mounted drills.

In general the project shotpoints consisted of two hole patterns with 80 ft. spacing. However, some three hole patterns with 40 ft. spacing and some single hole locations were used. All holes were drilled to a depth of 60 ft. Air drilling was used throughout and a typical shot hole log would be:

0 - 15	Clay
15 - 60	Shale

Shot holes were plugged in the manner prescribed by Amerada Petroleum Corporation.

#### EXPERIMENTAL SHOOTING:

Prior to production shooting a 0 - 6000 foot noise spread was recorded on Line 1. Amerada's noise spread procedure consisted of recording from a single geophone per trace at a trace spacing of 100 ft. at distances from 0 - 6000 ft. from a single hole shotpoint.

From this information and subsequent production shots it was decided to use a 2000 ft. spread with a 2000 ft. offset with 6 National 14A geophones per trace and multiple holes where drilling permitted.

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RECORDING:

INSTRUMENTATION:

Amplifiers      Type: National 26A series  
                  Number used: 21  
                  Circuit: I (unmixed)

Tape System     Techno AM

Seismometers    National 14A - 8 cycles per/sec. - 300 ohms  
                  Number used: 126  
                  In groups of: 6 per trace at 20 ft. intervals  
                  Number of recording traces: 21 (2 cables)

FIELD TECHNIQUE:

Spreads          Type: 2000 ft. offset, 2000 ft. - 4000 ft. spread

Shotpoints       2 holes in line with spread at 80 ft. spacing

GENERAL:

Throughout the project an offset spread technique was employed. Recording in this manner made it essential for efficient operations to use radio communications between the recorder and the shooter. The radios were designed in such a manner that the time break and uphole times were recorded on separate traces. A comparison between Amerada and National instruments indicated that they were 180 degrees out of phase. All National field tapes were stamped "Reversed Polarity" in order that the reversal could be corrected in Amerada's playback center.

The recording procedure consisted of obtaining a "Monitor" record from each shot while the same information was being recorded simultaneously



on the Techno tape. The record filter setting was AH-GH (13-24-90)

13 low cut frequency at 50% response  
24 peak frequency at 100%  
90 high cut frequency at 50% response

At 70% response-low cut at approximately 20 cycles/sec.  
At 70% response-high cut at approximately 84 cycles/sec.

Playback records were made from all tapes using a filter setting of BH-GH (19-35-91). The response characteristics of the National 26A amplifier is included as Figure IV.

#### OFFICE

##### COMMUNICATIONS:

Communications with Norman Wells was maintained by means of a single sideband radio unit leased from Canadian Marconi Company.

Frequent contact was made through CNT's monitoring system in Norman Wells with Amerada's Calgary office.

As well as its use for daily production reports, the radio telephone was used in ordering supplies and parts and in sending and receiving messages of a general nature.

#### DATA PRESENTATION

All field records (monitors & playbacks) were timed and labelled with all pertinent information. Blue line prints were made of each monitor

record and retained on the crew. Magnetic tapes and the original monitor record and playback records were forwarded at regular intervals to Amerada's Calgary office.

#### REPORTS

Various reports were submitted during the progress of the survey.

The following is a comprehensive list of these:

1. Weekly Production Report
2. Daily Bulldozing Time Sheets
3. Daily Shooters Logs
4. Daily Observers Reports
5. Individual Survey Spread & Location Sheets  
(these formed part of the record labels)
6. Monthly Statistical Reports

#### CONCLUSION

It was generally felt that the primary objectives of the survey were accomplished.

Due to the rigorous nature of the move into the area several minor repairs were necessary to both camp and truck equipment during the first days of the operation. Once these were corrected the performance of the crew was considered good. Several breaks in continuity were necessary due to the difficulties encountered in traversing the Little



*National Geophysical Co. of Canada Ltd.*

Bear River.

NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED

*F.E. Ganoe*  
F.E. Ganoe - Party Chief

*H.C. Tims*  
H.C. Tims - Supervisor

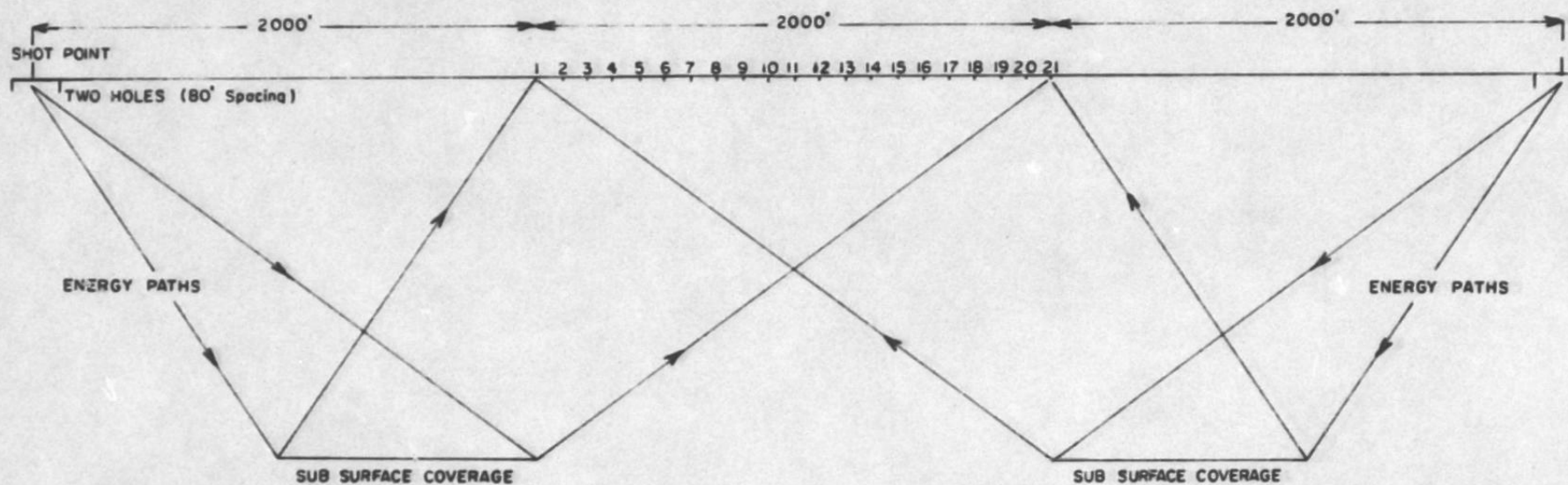


FIGURE NO III

STATION INTERVAL 100'

OFFSET 2000': SPREAD 2000'-4000'

6 NATIONAL 14A SEISMOMETERS PER TRACE

SPREAD ARRANGEMENT

FORT NORMAN AREA

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA

NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.



