

14.—Producers' Shipments of Gold, by Province, and Total Value, 1956-65—concluded

Year	Alberta oz.t.	British Columbia oz.t.	Yukon Territory oz.t.	Northwest Territories oz.t.	Canada	
					Quantity oz.t.	Value \$
1956.....	119	196,692	72,001	352,669	4,383,863	151,024,080
1957.....	416	229,113	73,962	340,018	4,433,894	148,757,143
1958.....	282	210,612	67,745	343,838	4,571,347	155,334,370
1959.....	200	184,312	66,960	405,922	4,483,416	150,508,275
1960.....	191	212,559	78,115	418,104	4,628,911	157,151,527
1961.....	171	164,467	66,878	407,474	4,473,699	158,637,366
1962.....	186	159,492	51,905	400,292	4,178,396	156,313,794
1963.....	132	159,473	55,211	400,385	4,003,127	151,118,045
1964.....	59	139,959	57,844	412,879	3,835,454	144,788,388
1965 ^a	185	112,786	46,878	452,000	3,608,348	136,142,969

Uranium.—The uranium industry suffered its sixth consecutive annual decline in output in 1965. Total shipments were 8,615,000 lb. of uranium oxide (U_3O_8) compared with the peak production of 31,784,000 lb. in 1959 and value of shipments at \$64,300,000 was less than one fifth of the peak year's value. Four uranium mines operated in 1965 but one, Stanrock Uranium Mines Limited, is a small producer that treats only mine water for recovery of uranium. About 79 p.c. of 1965 shipments came from three mines in the Elliot Lake camp in Ontario—Stanrock Uranium Mines Limited, Denison Mines Limited, and Rio Algom Mines Limited's Nordic mine—and the remainder came from Eldorado Mining & Refining Limited's Beaverlodge mine in northern Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Government announced in June 1965 that it was prepared to purchase uranium from companies that had previously produced uranium. Purchases would be made up to maximum stipulated quantities for a period of five years from July 1, 1965, at a price of \$4.90 a pound of U_3O_8 . The program would allow companies to maintain their mines and plants in a condition to meet the expected production challenge of the future and permit the industry to produce for the next five years at roughly 8,000,000 lb. a year.

Also, in June 1965 the Government announced that from then on it was prepared to grant export permits with respect to sales of uranium only if the uranium is to be used solely for peaceful purposes, except for material still to be shipped under existing contracts. Before such sales are authorized, Canada requires an agreement with the government of the importing country to ensure, with appropriate verification and control, that the uranium is to be used for peaceful purposes only. This policy allows Canadian producers to supply uranium for reactors that are already in operation, under construction, or firmly committed for construction in other countries for the anticipated life of each reactor. In addition, the Government is prepared to authorize the export, for periods of up to five years, of reasonable quantities of uranium for the accumulation of inventory in the importing country.

Sales of small quantities of uranium, up to a maximum of 2,500 lb. in total for a country, may be made to countries not holding agreements for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. All sales whether made by the Crown corporation, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, or by private producers are subject to control measures administered through the Atomic Energy Control Board.

Both Eldorado and Stanrock produced mainly to meet the contracts Canada holds with the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Denison completed its commitments with those agencies in June 1965 and then began deliveries under the new Canadian Government stockpile program. Rio Algom had organized its contract deliveries to enable it to produce for the agencies until October 1971 but the Government program permitted the company to deliver additional volumes of uranium to stockpile, which will increase its efficiency of operation.