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BW-BOWRON RIVER 71(1),+

Geological Report

BOWRON RIVER COAL

Cariboo District, British Columbia

by

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Prepared for Bethlehem Copper Corporation Ltd.

November 4, 1971

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT OO 007/2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1 INTRODUCTION 1 STRATIGRAPHY 1 Basement Rocks 2 Coal-Bearing Series 2 Breccia 3 Sandstone 4 Shales 4 Coal 7 Stratigraphic Variations Extent of Coal-Bearing Rocks 8 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY 9 Structure Contour Map 11 13 CONCLUSIONS ...

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	1.	Major coal zone penetrated by dri			
		hole	*******	· D	
Figure	2.	Generalized Cross-Section Bowron			
-		River graben	• • • • • • • • •	11 [·]	
Figure	3.	Denths to top of Major Coal Zone		12	

SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS

1-1	Coal Licence Plan	1"	æ	2000'
2-1	Photogeologic Map	1"	=	2000'
3-1	Drill Hole Plan	1"	=	400 '
4-1	Structural Contour Map	1"	=	400'
5-1	Vertical Drill Hole Sections A-A' to D-D'	1"	=	400'
5-2	Vertical Drill Hole Sections E-E' to G-G'	1"	=	400'
6-1	Detailed Stratigraphic Section	1"	-	5'
7-1	Drill Hole Log and Coal Analysis Hole #71-1			
7-2	Drill Hole Log and Coal Analysis Hole #71-2			
7-3	Drill Hole Log and Coal Analysis Hole #71-3			
7-4	Drill Hole Log - Hole #71-4	•		
7-5	Drill Hole Log - Hole #71-5			

INTRODUCTION

Northern Coal Mines Limited holds 36 coal licenses on the lower Bowron River, extending for a distance of approximately 13 miles from Purden Creek to Grizzly Bear Creek. The area lies 35 miles east of Prince George and is accessible by gravel road south of Highway 16. The Bowron River valley in this area is flat-bottomed, l_2^1 to 2 miles wide, and lies at an elevation of approximately 2,400 feet: valley sides rise to summits of about 4,000 feet.

In 1971 Bethlehem Copper Corp. Ltd. investigated the stratigraphy and structure of the coal-bearing rocks and completed a programme of surface diamond drilling with 5 holes totalling 7, 474 feet. Drill cores and logs furnished by Northern Coal Mines were also studied.

STRATIGRAPHY

Most of the area is covered by 50 to 180 feet of overburden and outcrops are limited only in the banks of the river. Most of the information has been obtained from detailed mapping of isolated rock exposures for a distance of 23 miles along the river and an examination of nearly 22,000 feet of drill cores and logs.

Basement Rocks

Rocks of the Slide Mountain group (Mississippian age?) crop out along the slope above the valley floor and have been penetrated by drill holes in the Bowron River basin. They include argillite, chert, flow breccia, greenstone and some limestone. According to Campbell (1968) the Slide Mountain group in areas to the south are neither schistose nor greatly deformed. This is also true for this area, except that the steeply dipping dark grey limestone encountered on the east bank of the Bowron River at the mouth of Tenaskli Cr. is probably involved in a fault zone.

Massive grey tuffaceous sandstone cut by carbonate stringers and veins has been encountered in diamond drill holes WL-1A, WL-4, DDH-24, DDH-71-5, DDH-71-4 and DDH-71-2. Because of its intimate association with overlying Tertiary sediments, it is suggested that volcanic activity may have been contemporaneous with the initial sedimentation of coal bearing strata.

Coal-Bearing Sedimentary Series

A thick sedimentary series overlies the Slide Mountain group and has been dated by Rouse (U.B.C.) as mid-Tertiary age. Diamond drill hole 71-3, the deepest hole on the property, penetrated 2,200 feet (true thickness) of shale, sandstones, breccias and coal beds in the lower part.

Breccia

Breccias are up to 200 feet thick and consist of angular fragments of chert, green volcanics, quartzite, limestone, shale and coal fragments in a medium to coarse-grained matrix. Some of the fragments are up to 6 inches long but more commonly are 1 to 2 inches long. There is rapid and

- 2 -

abrupt graded bedding within fine-grained breccia zones that grade up into coarse-grained sandstone, whereas some of the breccias are in sharp contact with underlying sandstone and shale units. Breccias are darker in colour below the major coal zone in DDH-71-1, DDH-71-2, DDH-71-3 than above, due to a predominance of dark limestone pebbles and shale fragments in a dark matrix.

The thick breccia sequence in DDH-71-3 at depths of 937 to 1,138 feet contain pebbles with long axes that lie in a downslope direction which suggests that the direction of transport was in an east-west direction. One foot of breccia in this drill hole at a depth of 290 feet is radioactive with readings of 4 to 5 times background count.

A detailed examination of the outcrop on the west side of the Bowron River, 500 feet south of the Northern Coal camp reveals the lenticular nature of breccia units which pinch out from 3 feet thickness to extinction in a lateral distance of 20 feet. Minor imbricate structures suggest that transport of fragments was from the south (see stratigraphic section).

Sandstone

These units are light grey to brown to dark grey, very fine to coarsegrained and contain coal partings and abundant carbonaceous stringers and streaks. Graded bedding and fine-laminations are quite common, especially at depths of 594 to 620 feet in DDH-71-3 and 967 to 1,300 in DDH-71-4. Some of the sandstones are cross-bedded below the major coal zone in

- 3 -

DDH-71-1 at 1,500 feet depth.

Contorted bedding in some of the drill cores is interpreted as penecontemporaneous slump structures. In some cases, the sandstones show the effect of being squeezed and slumped by impact of breccia pebbles.

A scintillometer survey of rocks along the Bowron River, 500 feet south of Northern Coal camp reveals that fine-grained sandstones 5 to 10 feet below the upper coal zone are radioactive with readings up to 7 times background count (see detailed stratigraphic section).

Shales

Shales range from gray to black and brown in colour and contain thin sandstone and breccia zones, carbonaceous stringers and coal partings. Dense and black shales are found associated with coal beds in DDH-71-1. Graded bedding within shale units is quite obvious. Shales at depths of 306 to 967 feet and below 1,200 feet in DDH-71-4 are finely laminated and appear to be cyclic in character. A thin pyrite zone occurs in DDH-71-4 at a depth of 949 feet. Slump structures occur in DDH-71-1 at 400, 432-449, 740-857 and 1067-1069 feet depth; also in DDH-71-2 at 804-815, and in DDH-71-4 at depths of 245-267, 282-304 and 335 feet.

Distinctly brown shales occur within 200 feet of the top of the major coal zone in WL-1A, WL-5, WL-7, WL-9, DDH-71-4, DDH-71-3 and DDH-71-2 and therefore can be used for correlation purposes.

Coal

Most of the drill cores show a distinct coal zone in the basal 250

- 4 -

feet of section with a vertical thickness ranging from 60 feet in DDH-71-4 to 200 feet in DDH-71-3. Refer to vertical sections A-A' to G-G'.

The behavior of the coal zone is quite variable. Individual coal beds and interbedded sandstones and shales do not maintain their thicknesses for any great distance. Within 1,500 feet of their first appearing, individual coal beds may have become separated by as much as 100 feet of sediment. Because of this fact, <u>individual coal seams</u> can not be traced from drill hole to drill hole.

The thickness of the coal seams and the thickness of interbedded sediments are closely related seam properties and probably was determined largely by the degree of subsidence taking place during the accumulation of peat in the Bowron River basin. Seam splitting takes place so that within the same stratigraphic limits, seams away from the basin margin become fewer in number and individually thicker with a corresponding decrease in amount of sediment (DDH-71-1). Toward the margin of the basin, seams are thin and often contain an appreciable amount of sediment (WL-3 and WL-4).

- 5 -

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Drill Hole	Depth	Dip	Combined Coal Thickness	Other Sediments	Thickest Coal Bed
DDH-71-1	1,384 - 1,453	25°	40	29	5
DDH-71-2	Upper 1140-1171	25°	12	19	5
	Lower 1258-1284	25 °	17	9	4
			~ ~	et of lower s feet total sl	
DDH-71-3	Upper 2081-2146	20 °	15	51	2
	Lower 2220-2261	20 °	21	21	2.5
DDH-71-4	1720-1767	38 °	11	36	2
		-	based on log Northern Co		

WL-1A	Upper 995-1039	15°	15	29
	Lower 1097-1150	15°	21	32
WL-2	957-1102	20 °	39 -	106
WL-3	815-881	20 °	32	34
WL-5	523-559	45°	32	34
WL-6	777-809	45°	32	0?
WI-7	1778-1810	25°	24	8
WL-9	540-571	45°	26	5
DDH-11	49-91	45°	28	14
DDH-19	127-162	40 °	28	7 ·
DDH-31	221-290	35°	22	57

Major Caol Zone Penetrated by Drill Hole

According to Commercial Testing and Engineering Co. the coals in DDH-71-1, DDH-71-2 and DDH-71-3 is similar to anthracite in appearance but high in volatile matter. Core DDH-71-1 contains several resin blebs from 1,435 down. The mineral matter-free BTU ranges from 13,500 to 13,900. If the coal is not oxidized its ranking according to ASTM is High Volatile B Bituminious. Residue from the volatile determination indicates the coal has caking properties but is non-swelling.

Stratigraphic Variations

The sediments are characterized by sharp, vertical, lithological variations in more than one scale. Facies change in the horizontal direction is also highly characteristic, particularly in the coarser beds. This finds its extreme development in breccias which cut fine-grained sandstone and shales.

The lower part of the sedimentary series in the southern portion of the basin is composed of shale. The shale sequence is approximately 800 feet thick in DDH-71-3 (vertical section C-C'), 1,000 feet in WL-7 (vertical section D-D') and 770 feet in DDH-71-4 (vertical section G-G' and E-E'). But even in this predominantly shale facies a wedge of breccia, 200 feet thick, occurs in DDH-71-3 and pinches out before it reaches WL-7, a distance of 2.600 feet to the southwest (vertical section G-G'). Cyclic or rhythmic laminated horizons in these shales bespeak of lacustrine deposition especially in the area south of Northern Coal camp.

- 7 -

The shale facies changes into coarse clastics toward the north, so that drill cores from WL-1A, WL-2, WL-3, WL-4, and DDH-71-2 are composed predominantly of sandstone and breccia (vertical section F-F' and G-G').

The breccia sequence in the upper part of the sedimentary series is approximately 800 feet thick in DDH-71-3 and 400 feet in DDH-71-1. The upper part of the sequence is not exposed and its total thickness is unknown. There is little doubt that fragments contained in the sedimentary breccia were derived from Slide Mountain rocks that outcrop on nearby slopes. A coarsening of facies in the stratigraphic record in a northeast direction suggest a principal source area in that direction. The random distribution of fragments, graded bedding, and imbricate structure suggests transportation in the form of channel deposits as well as mudflows, giving rise to turbidity currents in the deeper portion of depositional basin.

The long term subsidence of the basin must be accompanied by uplift of the supply areas and this necessarily involves crustal deformation, since the coal-forming conditions in the Bowron River basin becomes less and less obvious in upward vertical succession, while the percentage of coarse-clastics tends to rise.

Extent of Coal-bearing Rocks

Examination of outcrops along the Bowron River extending from Grizzly Bear Creek northward to Highway 16 near Purden Creek reveals that

- 8 -

the southern portion of the area is underlain by rocks of the Slide Mountain group (green volcanics, phyllites, and quartzites) and the southern <u>limit</u> of sedimentary strata occur along the west side of the valley $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of the confluence of Swamp Creek and Bowron River, approximately 2 miles south of the Northern Coal camp. Refer to the Photogeological Map. This suggests that the coal-bearing rocks in the Bowron River basin is far less extensive than was previously postulated by Black (1967) and others.

The rocks exposed northwest of the Northern Coal camp at various places along the Bowron River is composed dominantly of coarse breccias and sandstones. Cores from drill holes WL-1A, WL-2, WL-3 and WL-4 show not only a pinch-out of coal seams in a northwest direction but also a thinning of the sediments as the basin floor rises in the same direction (vertical section F-F'). These facts seem to discount the possibility of encountering anything but thin discontinuous coal seams at depth in areas northwest of DDH-WL-4.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Tertiary rocks occupy a linear basin oriented northwesterly, 10 miles long and approximately $l\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. In gross aspect, the structure appears to be a graben that has been downdropped in relation to Slide Mountain group rocks that crop out on both sides of the Bowron River valley. The east side of the graben is interpreted as a fault, inferred from aerial photographs by the relatively straight escarpment, composed of green volcanics, cuartzite and black limestone. Throughout

- 9 -

most of its length the fault line is largely buried by Pleistocene and Quaternary alluvium along the Bowron River. Eastward dipping sedimentary breccias exposed on the east side of the river, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Tenaskli Creek is thought to lie within 500 feet of the fault line. Steeply dipping limestone at the mouth of Tenaskli Creek is probably a slice of Slide Mountain group associated with the fault that lies just west of this outcrop.

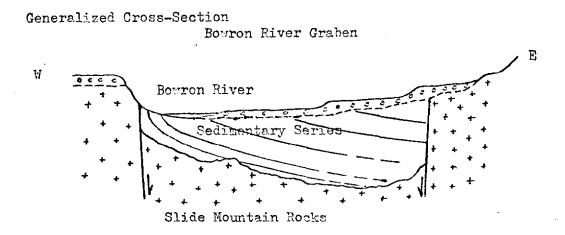
The fault contact on the west side of the Bowron River graben has been observed in only one place. In the area $l\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Northern Coal camp, thin-bedded dark shales are in contact with eastward dipping green volcanics of the Slide Mountain group. The shales are overturned steeply toward the west near the fault but in a distance of 100 feet, dip 50 to 60° eastward under the Bowron River. Refer to the vertical section of this fault in the Photogeologic Map. The fault can be traced to the south on the aerial photographs to a point just north of Tsus Creek, where it is completely obscurred by glacial and fluvial deposits. Toward the northwest, the fault is manifest as an exhumed fault-line scarp, especially in the area southwest of Northern Coal camp.

The Bowron River graben has been traced from Purden Creek southeastward for a distance of approximately 10 miles where it is cut off by a northeast-southwest-trending fault near the mouth of Tsus Creek (on Photogeologic Map).

- 10 -

Along the western edge of the graben, the sedimentary series dip from 20 to 60° eastward. A local reversal of dip does occur along the Bowron River 1 mile northeast of the mouth of Taspai Creek where breccias dip as much as 70° westward. With the exception of this one outcrop, the writer has not seen any evidence to suggest that the coal-bearing rocks \checkmark within the graben reverse their eastward dip beneath the Bowron River valley.

Figure 2



Structure Contour Map

Structural contours drawn at the top of the major coal zone penetrated by drill in the Bowron River valley discloses that the sedimentary rocks dip 40 to 60° eastward in the southern portion of the area whereas the strata north of Northern Coal camp dips about 40° eastward decreasing to about 20° toward the northeast.

- 11 -

Figure 3

Drill Hole	WL - 1A	WL-7	DDH-71-1
	995	1778	1380
	WL-2	WL-9	DDH-71-2
	1040	540	1235
	WI-3	DDH-11	DDH-71-3
	845	50	2110
	WL-5	DDH-19	DDH-71-4
<i>.</i> .	523	128	1720
	WI-6	DDH-31	
	775	220	

Depths to Top of Major Coal Zone

Because of the elevation of the major coal zone in DDH-71-2 at 1,144 feet is not consistent with an extension of a 20° dip of the coal zone in WL-1A (1,371 feet), it is postulated that a northwest-trending fault lies between DDH-71-2 and WL-1A with the east side upthrown approximately 400 feet. Refer to the Structural Contour Map and vertical section A-A'.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Based on drill core examination and detailed mapping in the field, the limits of the coal basin are more restricted in area than was formerly anticipated.

2. Distinct facies change from shales and sandstones into breccias; this, concomitant with a rise in basement rocks northwest of DDH-WL-4, discounts the possibility of encountering anything but thin coal seams at depth in this direction. Coal-forming conditions in the Bowron River basin are less and less obvious in upward vertical succession while the percentage of coarse clastics tends to rise.

3. Because of extreme variations in thickness of coal seams and interbedded sediments, continuity of individual coal seams is not maintained at depth and their correlation has not been possible.

4. Coal-bearing rocks dip eastward at dips ranging from 60° on the west edge of the Bowron River graben to 20° in the northern part of the area. There is no evidence to suggest that these rocks reverse their dip beneath the Bowron River valley. Because of this, it is almost certain that there is no potential for large tonnages amenable to surface mining.

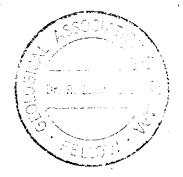
13 -

CERTIFICATE

- I, RICHARD E. KUCERA, of 2946 West 36th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify:
- 1. That I am an Associate Professor of Geology and a Consulting Geologist;
- 2. That I graduated as a geologist from the Ohio State University with the degree Bachelor of Science in the year 1952, and the degree Master of Science in Geology in the year 1954. I am also a graduate of the University of Colorado with a Ph.D. degree in Geology in the year 1962;
- 3. That I am a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, a member of the Geological Society of America, a member of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;
- 4. That I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties described in the attached report entitled "Geological Report, Bowron River Coal, Cariboo District, B.C." dated November 4, 1971;
- 5. That this report is based on both field and laboratory study.

Whichard E. Kucerd

Richard E. Kucera, Ph.D.



November 4, 1971 Vancouver, British Columbia BOWRON RIVER COALS

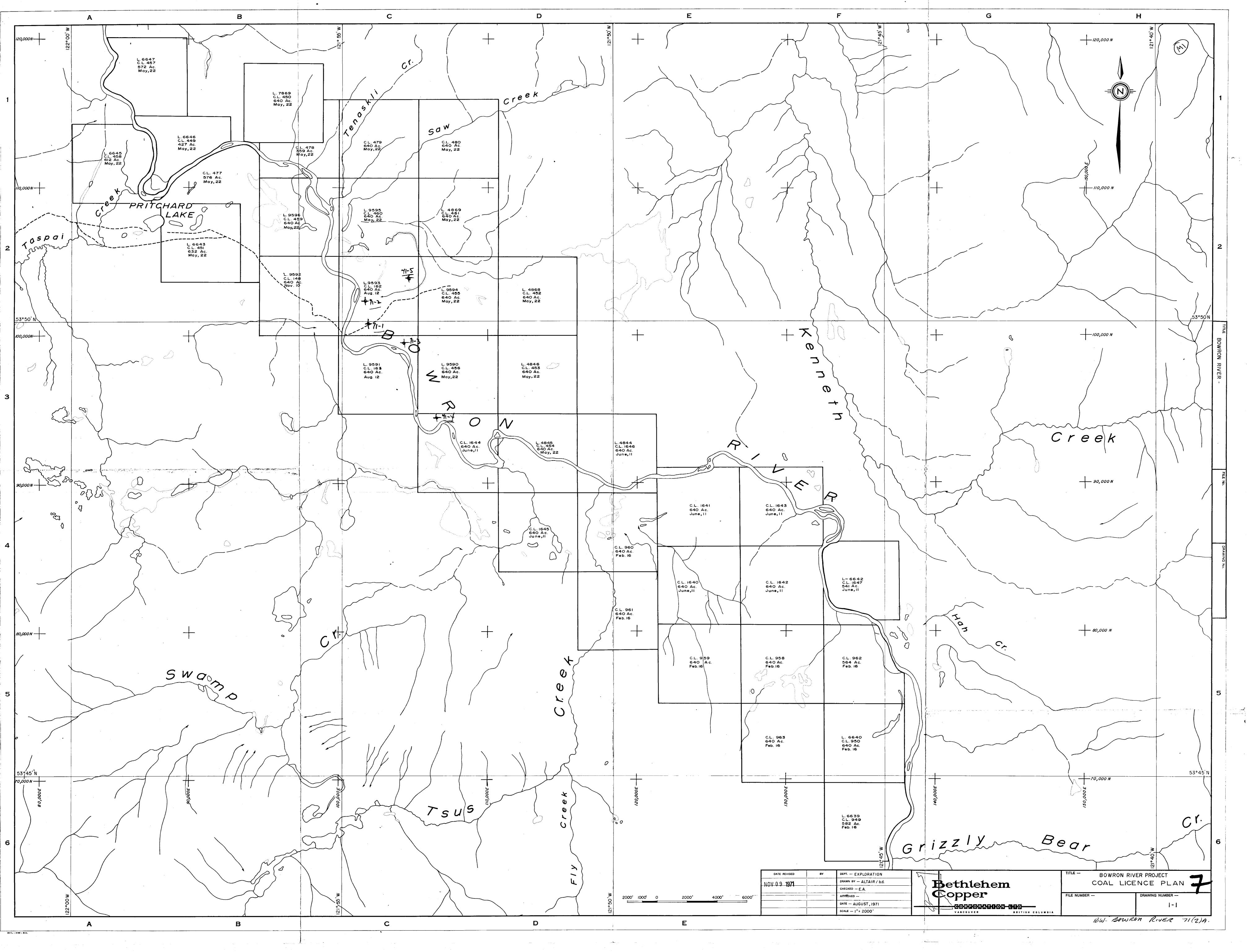
a water day?

Betalehen Lopped loop. 1971 ANALYSES FROM DRILL HOLE CORES.

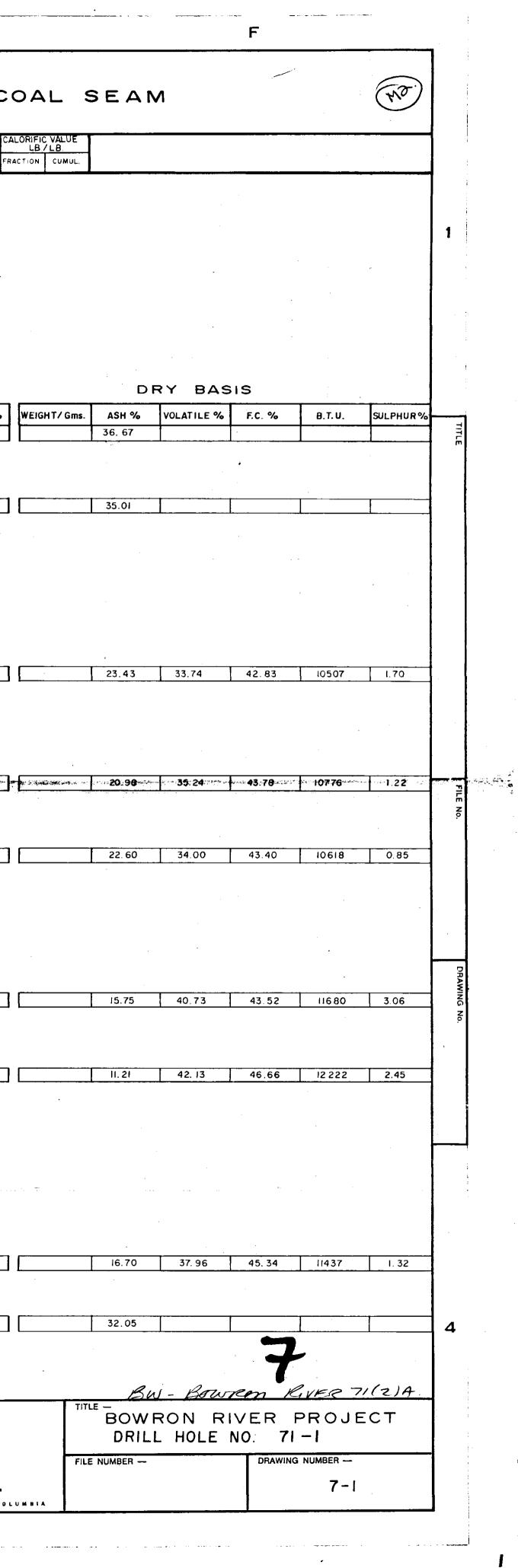
A511	VOLATILES	FIXED CARBON	CAL VALUE	SULPHUR.
21.90	35 97	4213	10, 849	6.90
27.17	34.37	38.46	10, (09	2.71
19.98	40.47	37.55	11.024	1.90
14.45	39.61	45.94	11,891	0.91
21.78	34.42	43.80	10,599	0.99
23.43	33.74	42.90	10,507	1.70
20.98	35.24	43.78	10,776	1.22
22,60	34.00	43.40	10,618	0.85
15.75	4-0.73	43.52	11,680	3.06
11.21	42:13	46.66	12,222	2.45
16.70	37.96	45.34	11,437	1.32
AVORAGE: 19163 11 samples.	37.15	43.22	11,064	1.63
VARIATION: 11.21- 27.17	34· 60 - 42·13	38.46-	10,109-	0 · 90 - 3 · 06

Resent work has indicated that sears are rather discontinuous. average dip is assuring sean michness of 6 feet : this indicates a reserve of about 5 willion tom. 71-5 volcomies 272' extreme limit 14.000 feet 3200'ear & Barron Rive - (2.7 miles along the strike) for productive could specture. ARC/am

LOG STEWART DRILLING Co. Supt 10 1970 - Feb 15 -1971 to: A. D. Ross Nonthern Coal hole diameter to 825 feet - 43 inches Core diameter: 23 inches + 23 inches 0-58. loose yellow til overburden (silts + gravels) 58-180' blue clay a some pebbled areas (damp) 180-758 dry blue shale & conglomerate beds 758-763 carboniferous skale + coal 763-820' carbon chale (480' interspersed a thin showings of coal 820-825 shattend shales + conglomerate (water) : (must loss) 825-848° carbon shale (some conglomerate) 848'-860' coal 860-861 carbon shale materials used 1 20-foot length of 42" steel casing was set 2 725 to counter heavy mul loss. 18 bags of rement as 10 100 pd. hago of bran to stop mul-loss 1/12 63 = (paid) 15 bags of drilling gel (mud) Paid (2) Stead 10 rock bits (ATH Walker- Mac tri - conc) \$63 = per. bit 4 tri-blade bits @ \$4200 per bit 6 dramond bits: weadrill receipter + billing to Mr. Ress) 5 tungeton carbide con bits a \$55 per. hit v Extra billing (not paid) to: KLine Brothers Contracting Prince George B.C. 32 days total road chearing a 2000 per day = \$6000 (2 day free) total bill with coving time 13200 = (dulling + coving) motioned 1263 114467,00 pr. Menos Drilling Co. +



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	SANDSTONE	1384.4-1384.8	Coaty Shale COAL		}					
		1385.0 - 1385.7 🛛 🗙	COAL Coaly Shale							
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	Ì	1449.0 - 1451.9	Shale COAL. Thin Shale Band at 1452.2		:					i
			Shale		, !				•	1
	SAMPLING DA	ТА	DRILLING DATA	LAND DATA	SURV	VEY DATA	DEPT EXPLORATION	5		
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	F/S ANALYSIS BY: DATE:		CORE DIAMETER: N.Q. I 7/8"	COAL LICENCE No. 162	COLLAR ELEVA	TION: 2404.0'	APPROVED	\ €_o p	per	1
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2 2 <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>OVERBURDEN AGGLOMERATE SHALE</td> <td></td> <td>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</td> <td></td> <td></td>	1		OVERBURDEN AGGLOMERATE SHALE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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SAMPLING DATA DRILLING DATA LAND DATA SAMPLED BY' DATE' DATE COMMENCED: July 23,71 MINING DIVISION: Coriboo LGGGED BY' R.E. Kucera DATE July - Aug. 71 DATE FINISHED: Aug. 9, 71 LAND DISTRICT: Coriboo LGGGED BY: R.E. Kucera DATE July - Aug. 71 DATE FINISHED: Aug. 9, 71 LAND DISTRICT: Coriboo P/S ANALYSIS BY' DATE: CORE DIAME FER. NO. 1776' COAL LICENCE No. 162 COAL ANALYSIS BY' DATE: CORE DIAME FER. NO. 1776' COAL LICENCE No. 162 COAL ANALYSIS BY: DATE: Aug. 71 DEPTH OF OVERBURGEN: 189.5' DISTRICT LOT No. 9593 Testing 8 Eng TOTAL DEPTH 1317' GECORAPHIC Co-roids 181*35'	3				1286.8— 1287.5 Shale		5. 5
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COAL ANALYSIS BY: Commercial DATE: Aug. 7I DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN: 189.5' DISTRICT LOT No. 9593 Testing & Eng. TOTAL DEPTH: 1317' GECGRAPHIC Co-ords 53° 50' N			SAMPLED BY: LOGGED BY: R.E. Kucero	DATE: DATE:		DATE COMMENCED: July 23,71	LAND DATA MINING DIVISION: Cariboo
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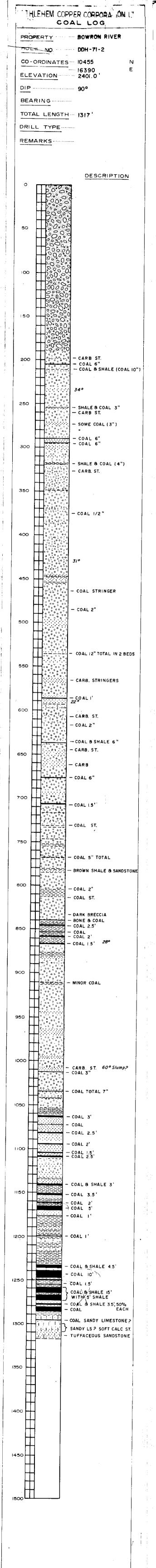
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ION OF COAL SEAM		% CORE SAMPLE RECOVERED WIDTH	SAMPLE No		ANALYS	S OF COAL	SEAM
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- Aug. 71 DATE FINISHED: Aug. 9, 71 LAN CORE DIAMETER: N.Q. 17/8" COA	D DISTRICT : Cariboo L LICENCE No. 162		10,455 16,390 2401.0'	DEPT - EXPLORATION DRAWN BY A.Id. TOK CHECKED - E A APPROVED - NOV 0 9 1971 DATE - ALICHET 1071	Bethlehe	n	BW - BOWRON BOWRON RIV DRILL HOLE N
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DRILL HOLE LOG	SECTION OF COAL SE	AM % CORE SAMPLE SAMPLE RECOVERED WIDTH No.	ANALYSIS OF COAL SEAM	(re
SCALE: 1"= 50'	ELEVATION DEPTH SECTION DESCRIPTION		FRACTION MOISTURE % ASH % * VOLATILE % FIXED CARBON % CALORIFIC VALUE LB/LB 5.6. YIELD % CUM YIELD % FRACTION CUMUL FRACTION CUMUL FRACTION CUMUL	
·	LEGEND Image: Shale			
	LOWER SEAM 2212.00 - 2220.00 Shale 2212.00 - 2221.85 COAL $2221.85 - 2222.00 \le 10^{-4}$ Shale $10^{-5} \times 2222.00 - 2223.65$ COAL $\times 2223.65 - 2224.17 = 10^{-6}$ Shale $2212.00 - 2223.65 = 2224.17 = 10^{-6}$ Shale $2212.00 - 2223.65 = 2224.17 = 10^{-6}$ Shale $2212.00 - 2223.65 = 2224.17 = 10^{-6}$ Shale	EXCEPT 2221 85 - 2222 00 8 2223 65 - 2224 17	AS RECEIVED DRY BASIS WEIGHT/Gms. MOISTURE % ASH % VOLATILE % F.C. % B.T.U. SULPHUR % WEIGHT/Gms. ASH % VOLATILE % F.C. % 3 48 21.14 34.72 40.66 10471 0.88 21.90 35.97 42.13 1 1 1 1 0.88 1	6 B.T.U. SULPHU 3 10849 0.91
	$\frac{2220.00}{2229.45} - \frac{2229.45}{2223.50} - \frac{2229.45}{2223.50} - \frac{2223.50}{2223.50} - \frac{2223.50}{2223.50} - \frac{2223.50}{2223.50} - \frac{2223.40}{2224.85} - \frac{2224.85}{2226.00} - \frac{2226.50}{2226.50} - \frac{2226.50}{2229.45} - \frac{2226.50}{2229.45} - \frac{2229.45}{2229.45} - \frac{2229.45}{2229.45} - \frac{2223.50}{2229.45} - \frac{2231.40}{2231.40} - \frac{2231.40}{2231.40} - \frac{2231.40}{2231.40} - \frac{2232.35}{2232.45} - \frac{2232.35}{2232.45} - \frac{2232.35}{2233.50} - \frac{2233.50}{2233.50} - \frac{2233.50}{233.50} - \frac{2233.50}{233.50} - \frac{2233.50}{233.50} - \frac$		<u>3 14 26.32 33.29 37.25 9792 2.62</u> <u>27.17 34.37 38.46</u>	
	2240.45 - 2235.10 - 2235.90 - 200.5 + 10 + 2235.90 - 2240.05 + 2240.05 + 2240.05 + 2240.05 + 2240.05 + 2240.05 - 2240.45 + 2240.05 - 2240.45 + 2240.05 - 2240.45 + 2250.40 + 2251.00 + 2252.10 + 2			
	2269.00 - 2259.00 - 2254.70 Shaley COAL 2254.70 - 2255.00 Shale 2255.70 - 2255.70 COAL 2256.00 - 2260.60 Shaley COAL 2256.00 - 2260.60 Shale 2260.60 - 2261.65 Shaley COAL 2261.65 - 2266.50 Shale 2266.50 - 2269.00 Shale Gravel Appeara	nce		
	SAMPLING DATA DRILLING DAT SAMPLED BY: DATE: DATE COMMENCED: Aug 4		DEPT EXPLORATION DEPT EXPLORATION DRAWN BY - Altair /m.k DRAWN BY - Altair /m.k DRILL HOLE NO.	R PROJECT
	LOGGED BY: R.E. Kucera DATE: Aug. 71 DATE FINISHED: Aug. 2 F/S ANALYSIS BY: DATE: DATE: CORE DIAMETER: N.Q. 1 COAL ANALYSIS BY: Commercial DATE: Aug. 71 DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN:	4,71LAND DISTRICT : CoribooDEPARTURE :14,17778"COAL LICENCE No. 163COLLAR ELEVATION :2379.6'	CHECKED - E.A	71-3 (SHEET 2 of 2 RAWING NUMBER - 7-3

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	DRILL HOLE LOG	SECTION C	OF COAL SEAM
	SCALE: ("= 50'	ELEVATION DEPTH SECTION	DESCRIPTION
1		LE GEND OVERBURDEN AGGLOMERATE SHALE SANDSTONE	
		UPPER SEAM	
		2081.00 - 2081 2081.46 - 2081 2081.55 - 2084 2081.55 - 2084 2085.42 - 2086 2085.42 - 2086 2087.10 - 2087 2087.10 - 2087	 Shaley COAL Shale Bright COAL, Calcite Streaks Shale COAL COAL Tard Shale
		2084.33 - X2087.32 - 2088 2088.00 - 2088 X2088.80 - 2089	3.80 Dark Shale
2		2088.8 - 2089.00-2089 2091.75 - 2091 2089.75 - 2091 2089.75 - 2091 2091.75 - 2091 2091.75 - 2100	 30 Shale 375 COAL 38 39 39 30 <
		2100.00 - 2104 2108.80 - 2105 2108.80 - 2109	
•		$2105.00 - 2109$ $2109.10 - 2109$ $2109.10 - 2110$ $210.80 - 2112$ $2112.30 - 2116$ $2116.00 - 2116$ $2116.40 - 2117$ $2117.35 - 2118$ $2118.00 - 2118$ $x^{2}118.82 - 2119$	10 COAL. Resin Blebs 80 Dark Shale 30 Hard Shale. Sandy 30 Shale 40 Carb. Shale 35 Shale 90 Shale 82 Shale
-		$2119.55 - 2125$ $1.4 \times 2125.50 - 2126$ $2127.70 - 2131.10 - 2131.$ $2136.50 - 2136.50 - 2137.$	90 COAL COAL COAL 25 Shale Shaley COAL 10 Shale 20 COAL 50 Shale
3		$2/40.80 - 2/38.45 - 2/39.$ $2/43.55 - 2/39.$ $2/39.30 - 2/39.$ $2/39.30 - 2/39.$ $2/39.90 - 2/40.$ $1.9^{7} \neq 2/40.80 - 2/41.$ $2/41.85 - 2/43.$ $2/43.20 - 2/43.$ $2/43.55 - 2/46.$	30Shale90COAL. Resin Blebs80Shale85COAL. Shaley20Shale.55COAL
:		2156.00 - 2146 2146.00 - 2146 2146.10 - 2147 2147.23 - 2147 2147.37 - 2156	23 Shale 37 Shaley Coal
4			
		SAMPLING DATA SAMPLED BY: DATE	DRILLING DATA LAND DATA S DATE COMMENCED' Aug 4,71 MINING DIVISION' Cariboo LAT JUD
		LOGGED BY: R.E. Kucera DATE: Aug. 71 F/S ANALYSIS BY: DATE: COAL ANALYSIS BY: Commercial DATE: Aug. 71 Testing & Eng. Eng. Eng. Eng.	DATE FINISHED Aug. 24,71 LAND DISTRICT Cariboo DEPARTO CORE DIAMETER N.Q. I 778" COAL LICENCE No. I63 COLLAR E DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN' I2I' DISTRICT LOT NO. 9591 DEP TOTAL DEPTH 2412' GEL GRAPHIC Consider 53° 50' N BEARAGE

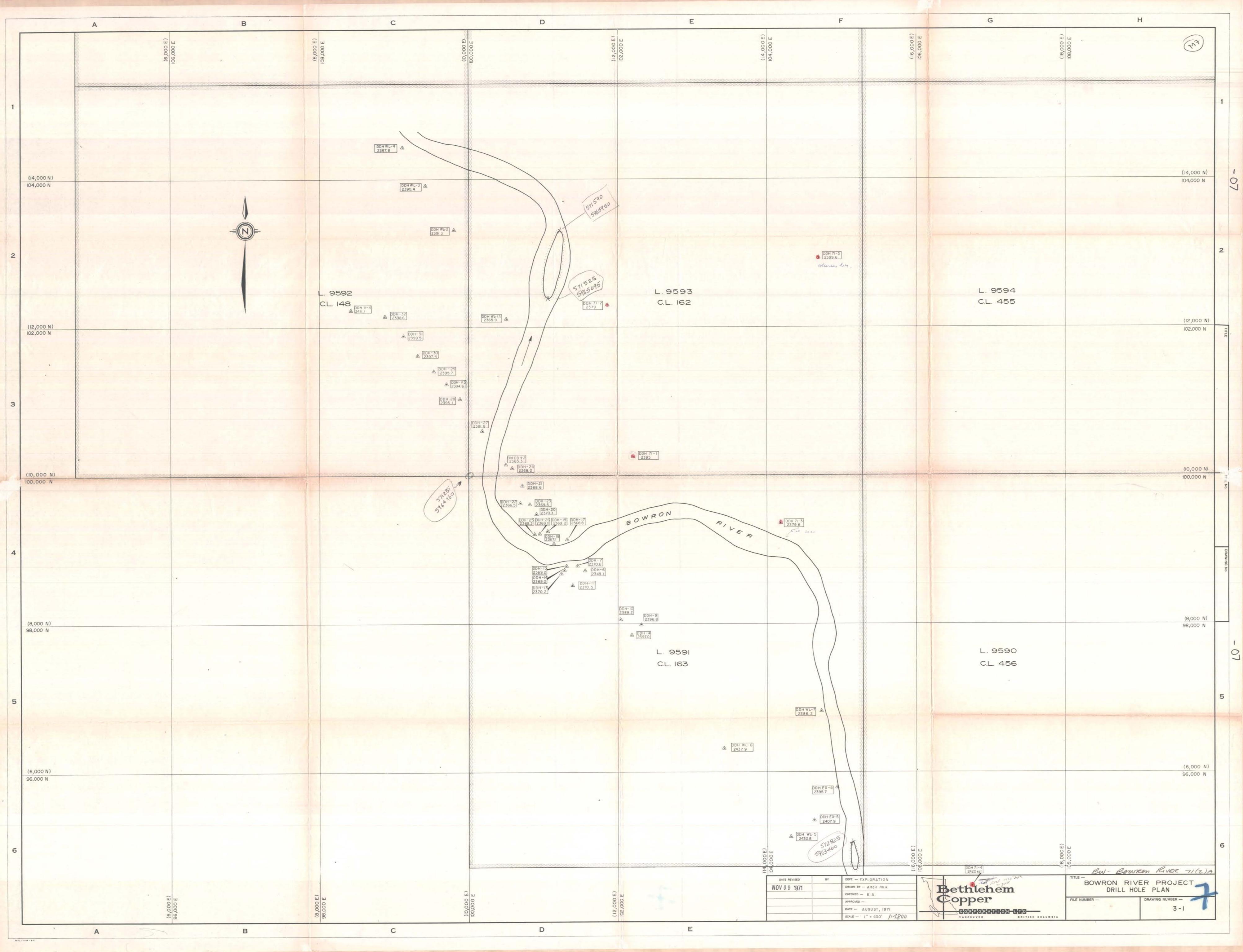
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	2081.00 - 2081.46 2081.46 - 2081.55 2081.55 - 2084.33 2084.33 - 2085.42 2085.42 - 2086.65 2086.65 - 2087.10 2087.10 - 2087.32 2087.32 - 2088.00 2088.00 - 2088.80 2088.80 - 2089.00 2089.00 - 2089.30 2089.30 - 2089.30 2089.75 - 2091.25 2091.25 - 2091.75 2091.75 - 2100.00					AS RECEIVE	
2 % ×	2100.00 - 2104.35 2104.35 - 2105.00 2108.80 - 2109.00 2109.00 - 2109.10	Shale Shale Mixed With COAL. 0.7' Shale Band at 2 Shale COAL. Resin Blebs	107 16		WEIGHT/Gms. MOISTU	URE % ASH % VOLATILE %	······································
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DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE: ercial DATE: Aug		DATE FINISHEDAug. 24,71LAND DCORE DIAMETERN.Q. I 7/8"COAL LDEPTH OF OVERBURDEN121'DESTRIC	LAND DATA DIVISION Cariboo LAT TA DISTRICT Cariboo DEPAR ICENCE No 163 COLLAR T LOT NO 9591 DEP APHIC Concids 53° 50' N 121° 55' W BEARA	TURE 14,177 ELEVATION 2379.6 90°	CHECKED - E A 6' APPROVED NOV 0.9 1 DATE - AUGUST, 1971		thlehen pper composition the section the could

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NODULAR WEATHERING

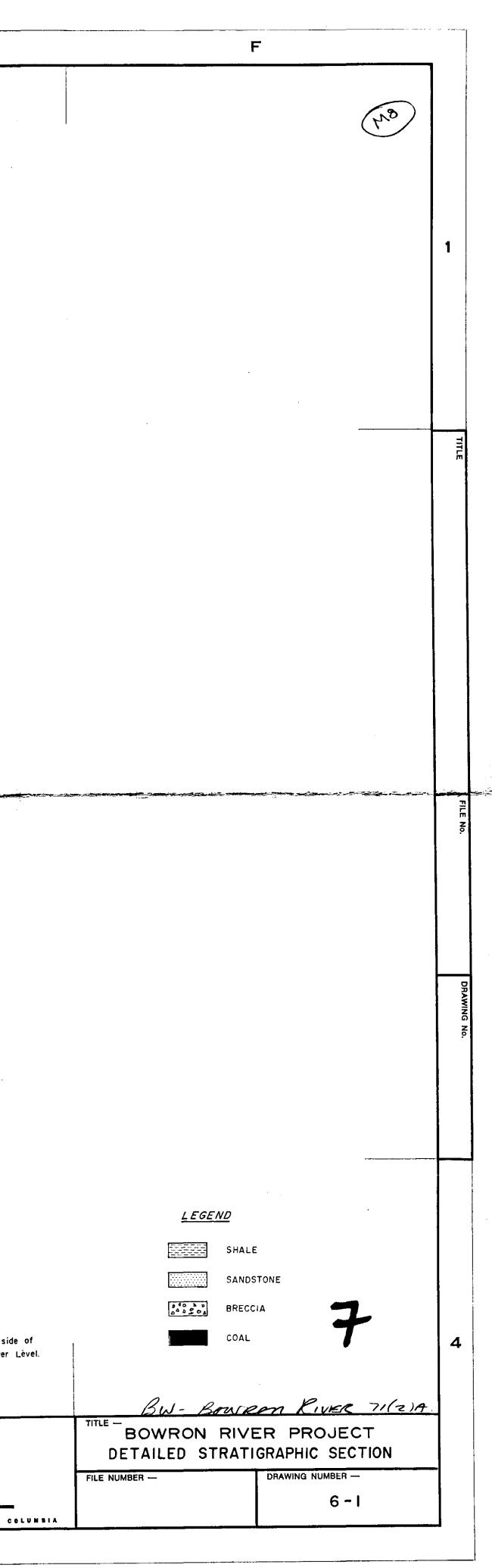
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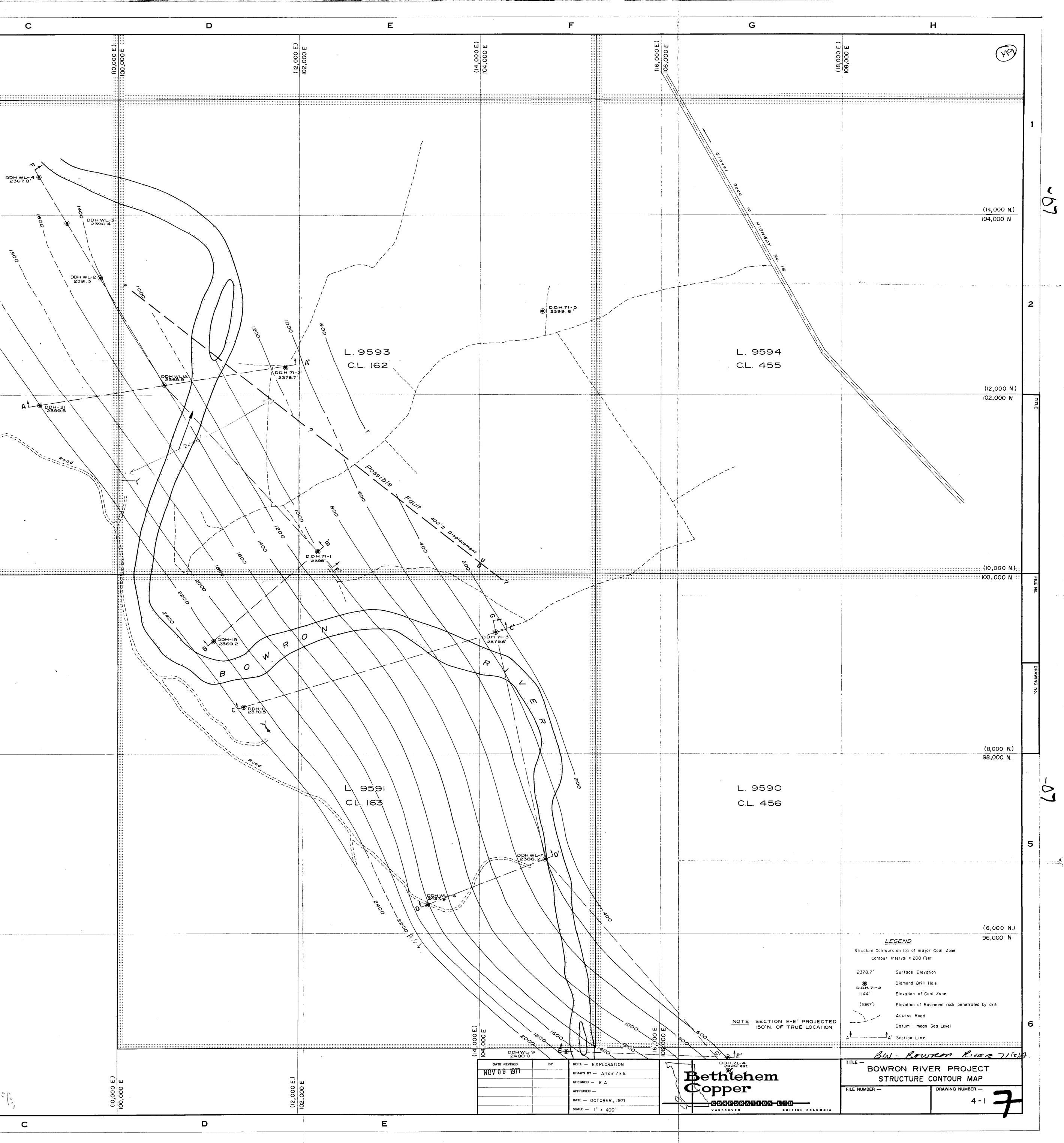
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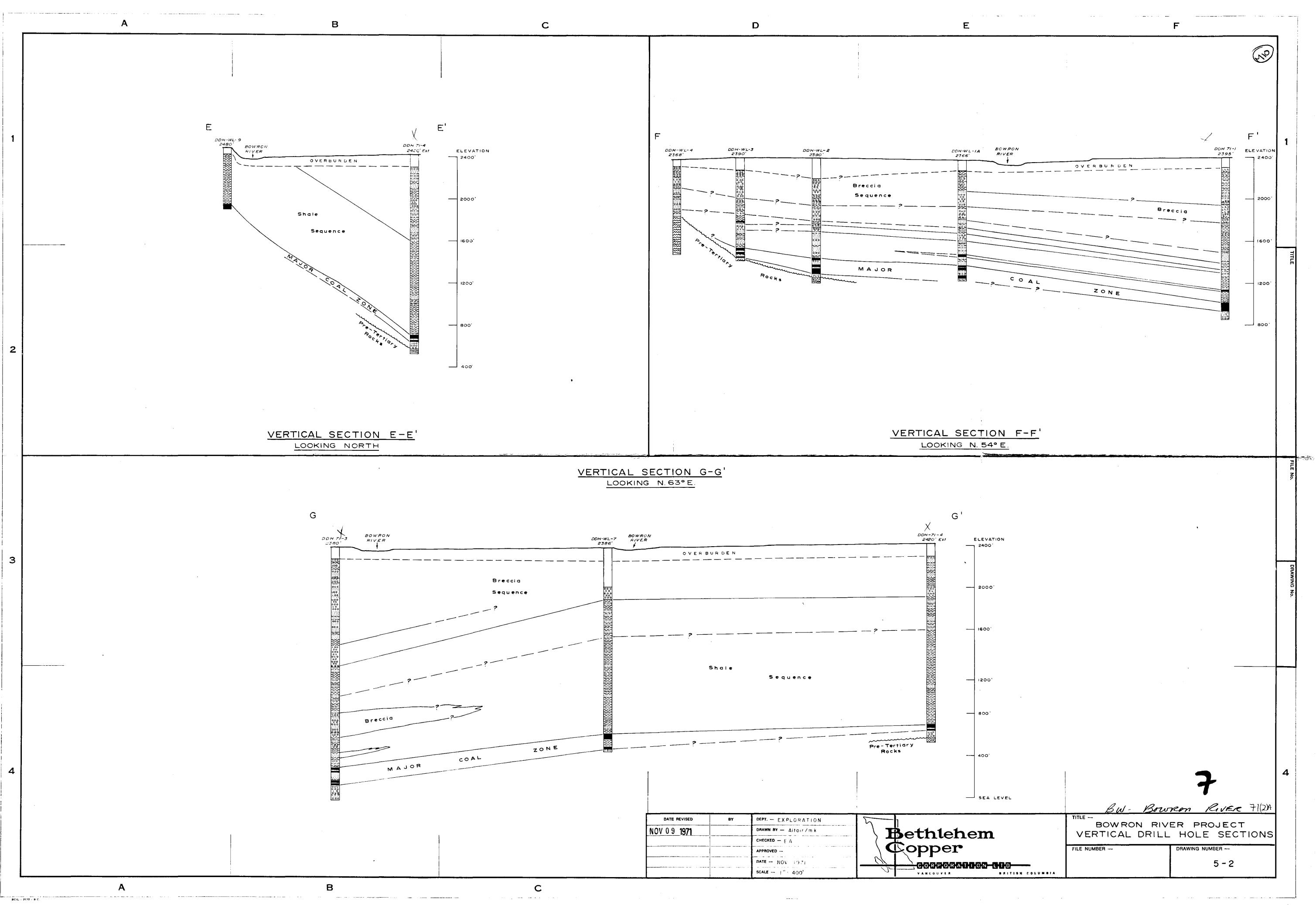
NOTE Measured 500 feet South of Northern Coal Camp on west side of Bowron River. Starting ct south edge of outcrop at River Lével.

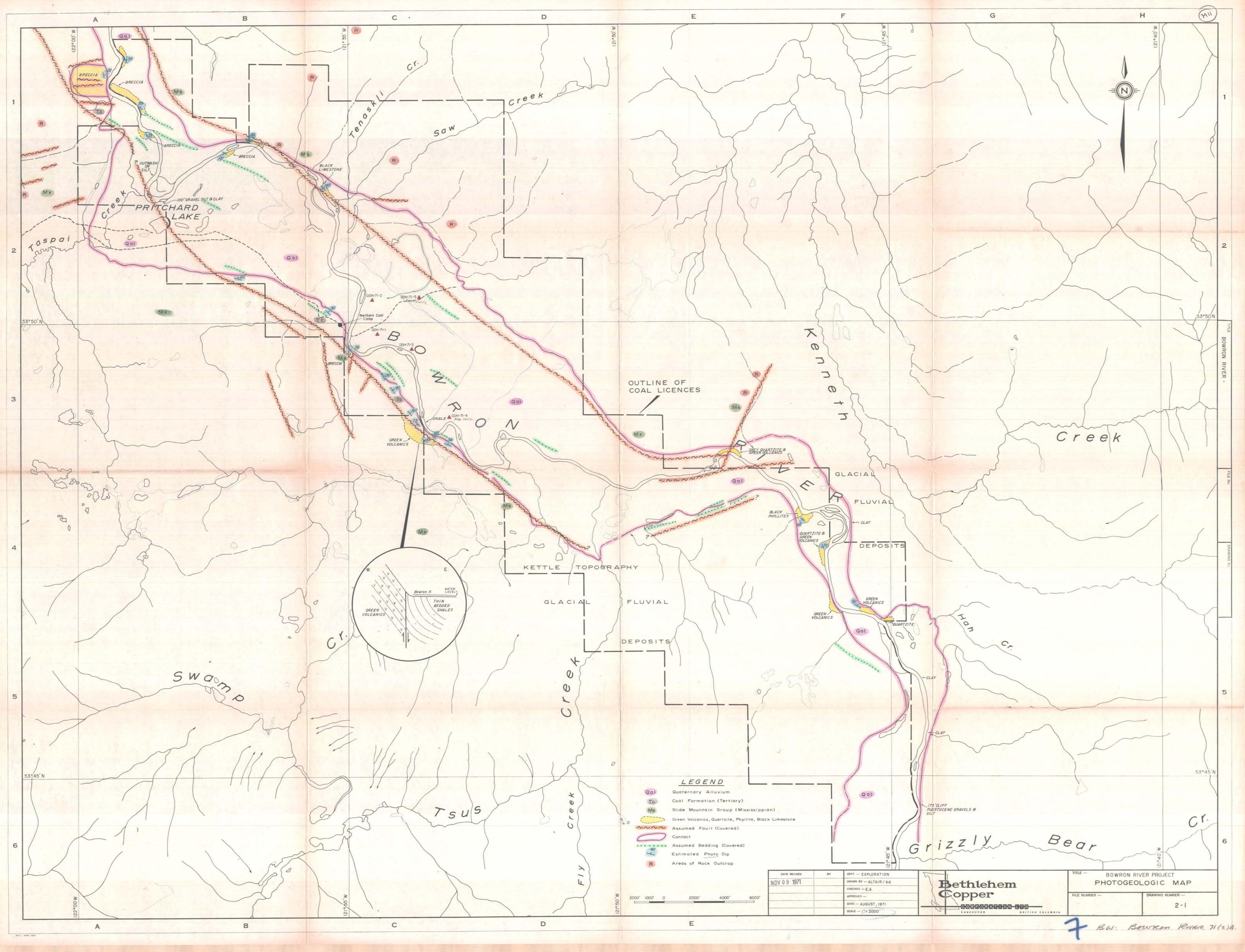
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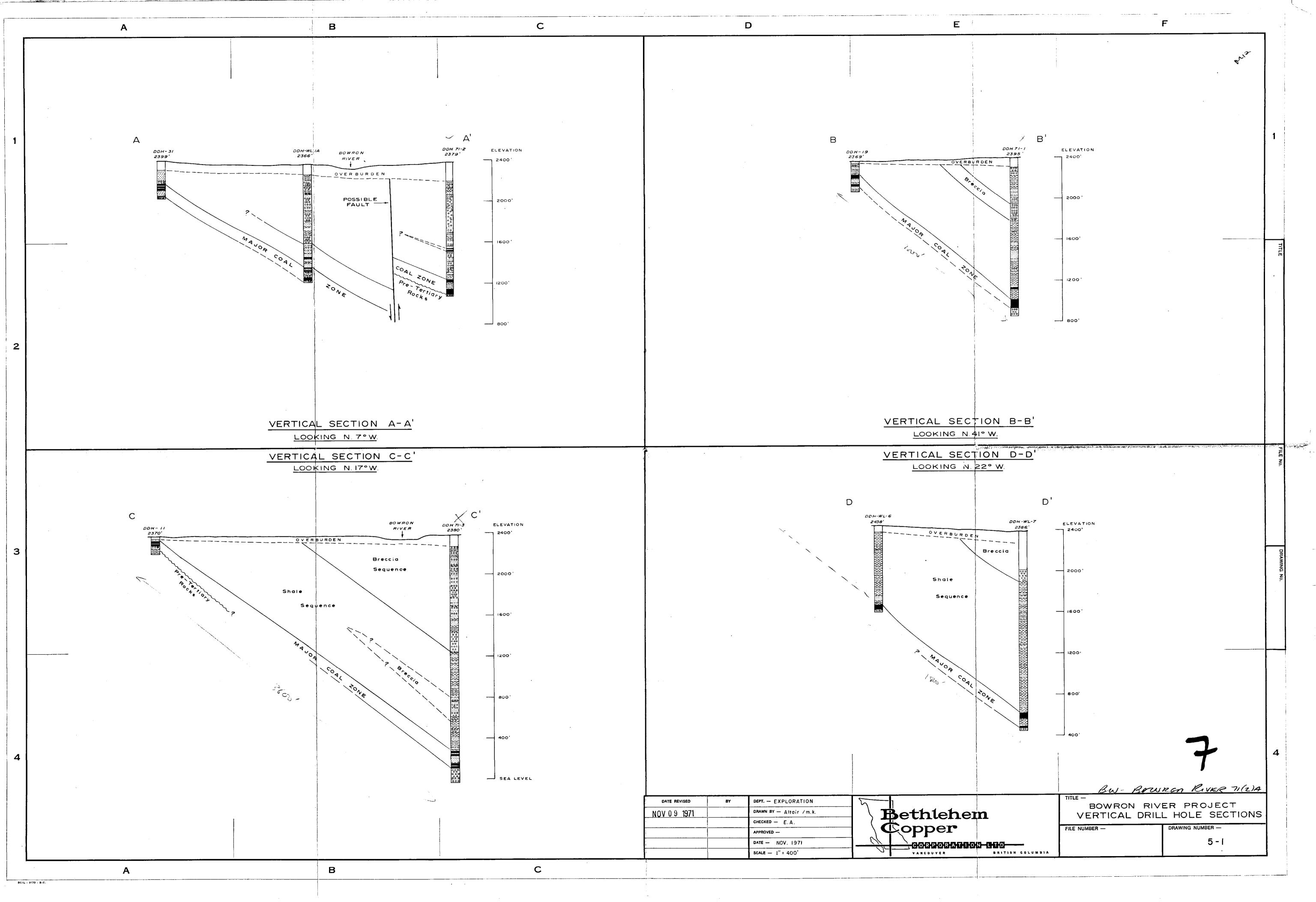


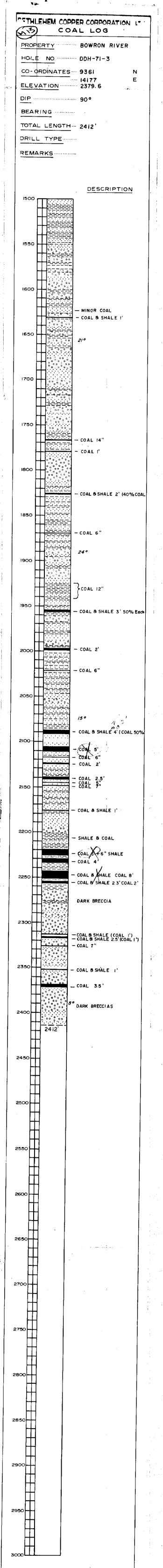
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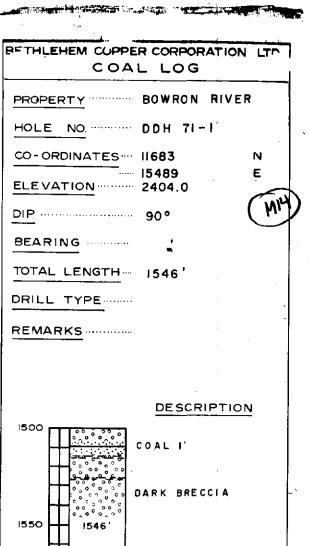
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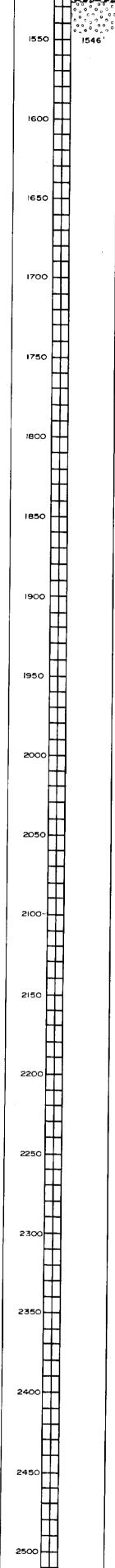


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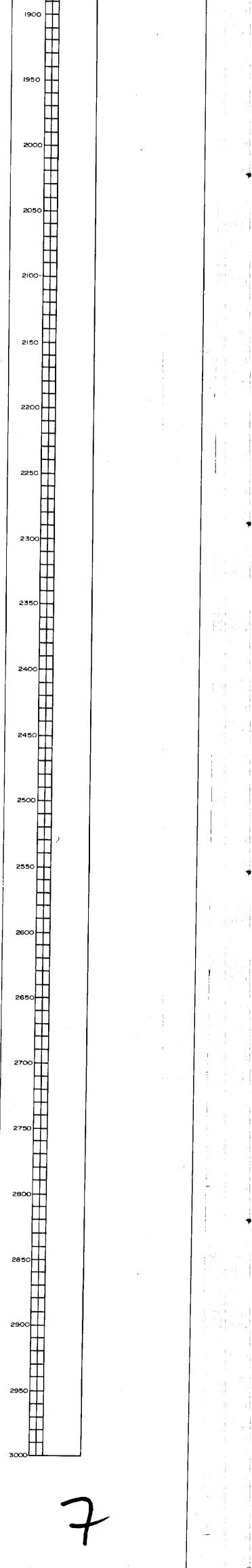
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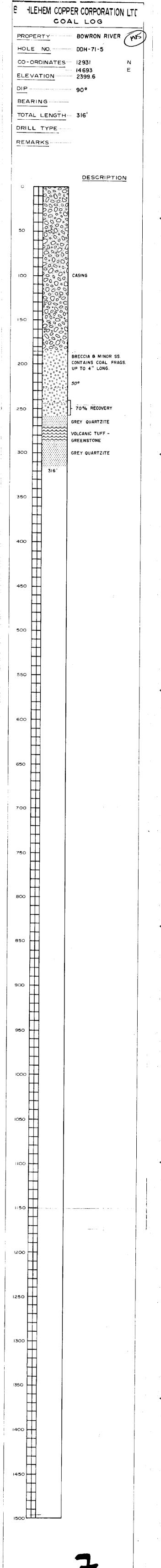


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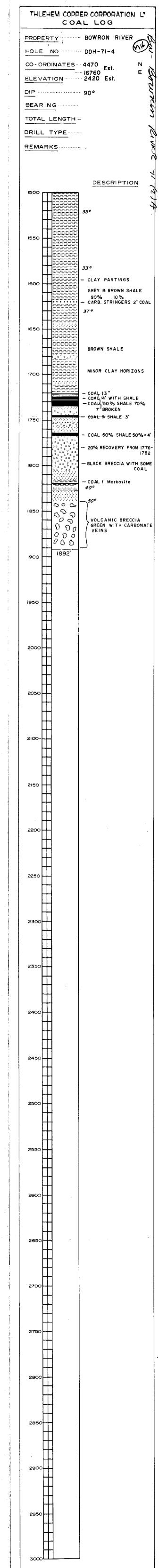
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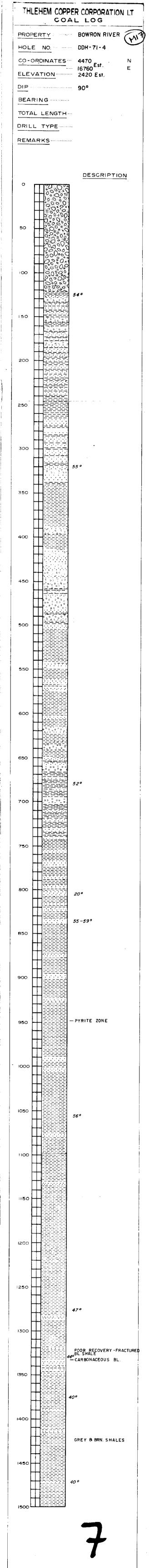
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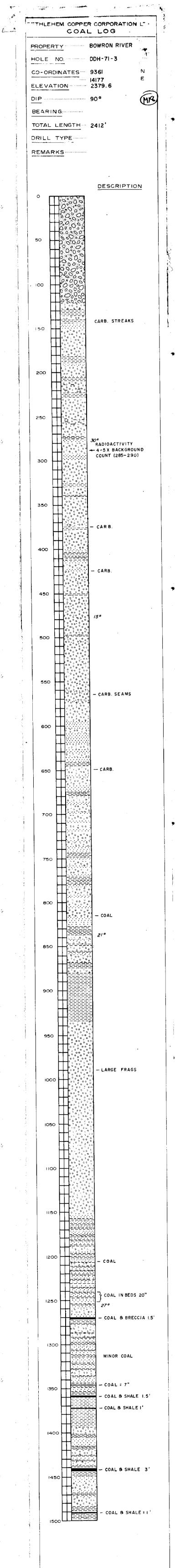
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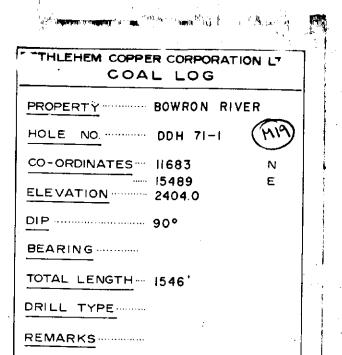
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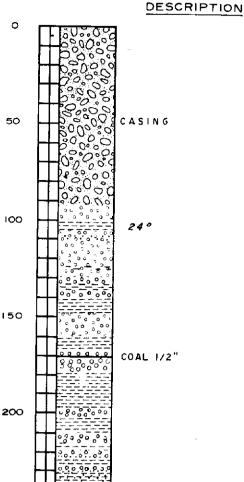
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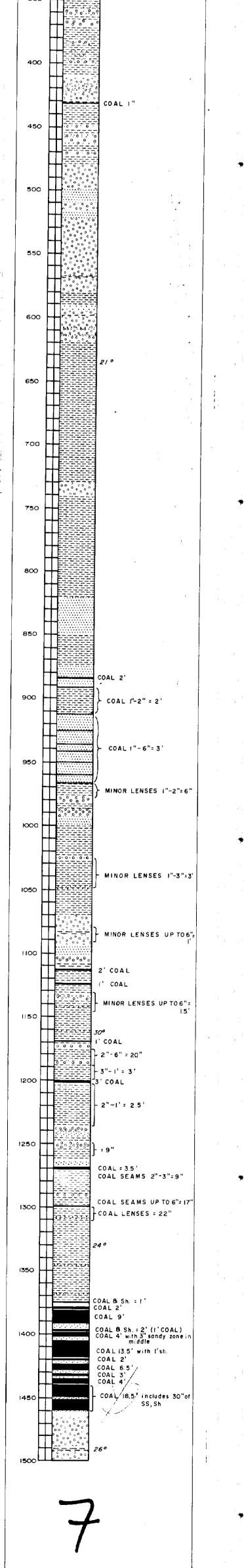






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