

Hamilton Lake

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Average Grade - Tunnels - $2^{\circ} 10''$ - Bearing $552^{\circ} 30' E.$

Dip of Seam. 8° S F.

CX-Cmax+8(1)A

Report on Coal at Hamilton Lake
Cumberland (Cmax)

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- general Discription
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- Maps - Hamilton Lake AREA.
Hamilton Lake cuttop.
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- section of cliff of cretaceous Rocks
at Hamilton Lake - (4 copies).



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

00 052

After various discussions with Mr. Dunn about future coal fields in this area he told me about a Cumberland man persistently telling him about some coal in the Trent River area. On June 15th we went to investigate this and were taken along the Van West's Logging Road to a bluff at Hamilton Lake where we saw the exposure as shown on the accompanying blue print. This exposure had been made a long time ago when the Cumberland Waterworks were excavating material for their No. 3 Dam at Hamilton Lake.

We took coal Samples A, B, C, D, sample A being on top of what we thought was an unexposed seam. We decided to look further into this, after receiving encouraging analysis from Mr. P. Grundy. On June 28th we took a workman with us to probe the lower seam while we looked for further exposure and traced the sandstone and shale along the hillside.

We found an exposure of coal at about the expected elevation in a small creek about 250 - 300 yds. beyond the big exposure. We found no more exposures but the sandstone and shale formations appeared to be lying very regularly and evenly over a considerable area.

None of the Geological reports mention this area but we have a tabulated record and analysis of this bluff as recorded by J.D. MacKenzie in 1923. These are noted for easy reference along with our own recent measurements and analysis.

On looking through our geological plans here we found an area of sedimentary rocks recorded by a Mr. H.A. Rose about 1930 and shown on the accompanying plan edge yellow. This area is approximately 740 acres.

There is a first class road up to within about 400 yards of the bluff and the sandstone rock can been seen lying regularly over a long length of this roadway.

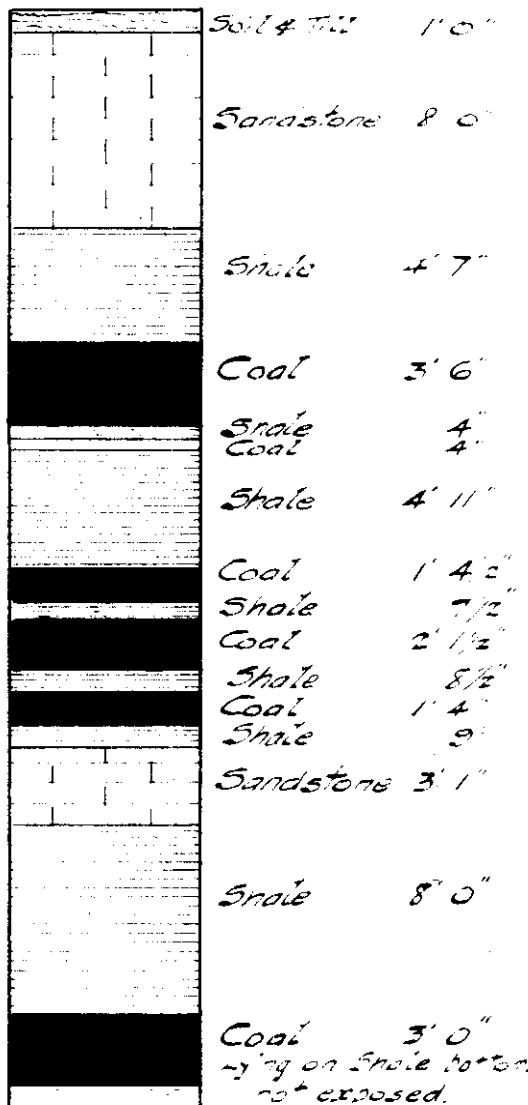
Assuming that the whole area is underlain by 11 feet of coal there is a theoretical deposit of 9 to 10 million tons. This area is covered in

first class virgin timber which the Van West Logging Company are beginning to work.

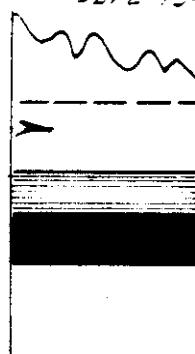
This area has never been drilled perhaps due to its inaccessibility years ago. I would suggest that this area has possibilities and should be tested by drilling in the not very distant future. If the depth of overburden, which is 13 ft. 7 at the bluff, is found to be not excessive I have in mind the possibility of extracting this coal by stripping operations rather than by underground mining. It would not be a stripping operation comparable to the Alberta ones I have seen but would compare very favourably with some of the operations I have seen in the U.K.

HAMILTON LAKE OUTCROP

Section by J. D. Mackenzie.



Additional Exposures
by E. T. Simpson
J. A. Quinn,
June 1948.



C O P Y .

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd.

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Hamilton Lake 10
Outcrop

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Union Bay, B.C. June 23rd, 1948

Laboratory Number 48-706-709

Sample of Coal Samples received June 15th, 1948.

Marked Prospect samples submitted by Mr. Jas. A Quinn, June 15th, 1948.

Analyses:	A	B	C	D
Moisture	1.08%	1.04%	1.12%	1.06%
Volatile	33.24	31.76	33.04	33.71
Fixed Carbon	58.94	59.55	54.91	55.87
Ash	6.74	7.65	10.93	9.36
Calorific Value	13,916 B.T.U.s.	13,696 B.T.U.s	13,205 B.T.U.s	13,426 B.T.U.s
Sulphur	1.66%	1.57%	1.82%	1.98%
Coke	good	good	good	good

Signed P.F. Grandy.

ANALYSIS OF COAL AT HAMILTON LAKE

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AS ANALYSED BY P. GRUNDY, JUNE/JULY, 1948

1.

	<u>A3</u>	<u>A2</u>	<u>A1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Moisture	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.12	1.06
Volatile	28.03	30.98	29.52	33.24	31.76	33.04	33.71
Fixed Carbon	51.05	56.63	54.64	58.94	59.55	54.91	55.87
Ash	19.88	11.31	14.78	6.74	7.65	10.93	9.36
Calorific Value B.T.U's	11.540	12.765	12.324	13.916	13.696	13.205	13.426
Sulphur	2.62	2.18	2.16	1.66	1.57	1.82	1.98
Coke	Fair	Good	Fairly	Good	Good	Good	Good
				Good			

Note:- Sample A3 was taken by using a pick in a water filled hole,
some rock and shale was reported in this sample.

2.

AS ANALYSED BY J.D. MACKENZIE 1923, DRIED AT 105°C.

Moisture	
Volatile	
Fixed Carbon	
Ash	
Calorific Value B.T.U's	
Sulphur	
Coke	

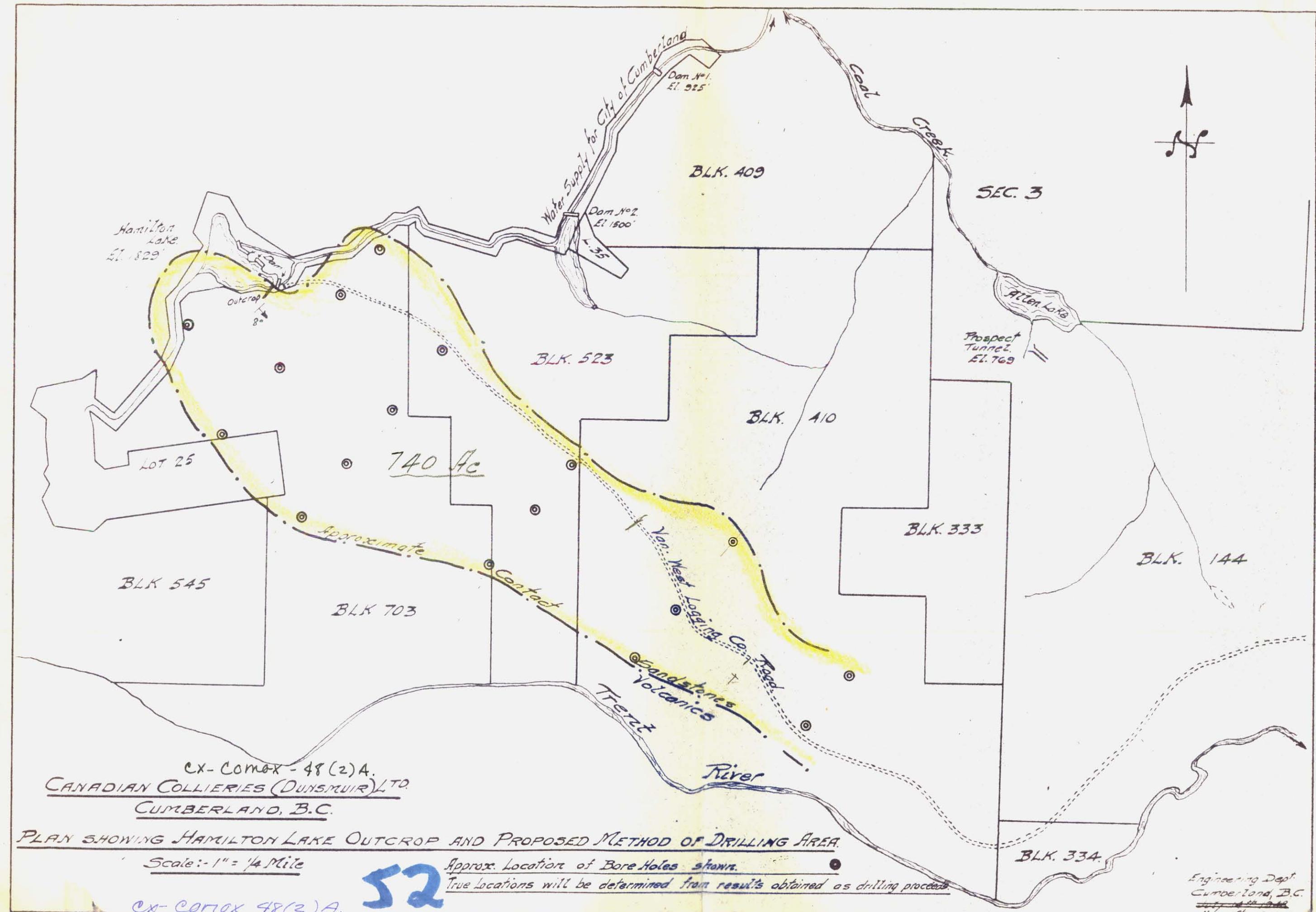
31.7	31.6	31.6	32.2
59.9	61.1	52.9	50.00
8.40	7.30	15.3	17.7
13.930	13.940	12.670	12.370
.9	.8	2.2	2.7
Good	Good	Good	No Remark

3.

ANALYSIS OF TSABLE COAL TAKEN AT OUTCROP IN 1946

(For Comparative Purposes)

	<u>Top Bench</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Bottom</u>
Moisture	1.06	1.07	1.30
Volatile	33.41	32.60	32.18
Fixed Carbon	55.15	51.98	41.01
Ash	10.38	14.35	23.51
Calorific Value	13.195	12.685	10.333
Sulphur	.98	3.07	3.74



SECTION OF CLIFF OF CRETACEOUS ROCKS AT HAMILTON LAKECUMBERLAND, B.C.

Soil and till	1' 0"	1' 0"
Massive fine whitish sandstone even grained and faintly laminated, Typ. Comox	6' 0"	7' 0"
Platey jointed sandstone, the lower foot showing many stems and plant markings and coaly lenticles to $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2' 0"	9' 0"
Tough fine laminated brownish grey clay shale, a solid band	4' 7"	13' 7"

Coal clean and hard of excellent quality	5")	14' 0"
Coal, very soft	3")	14' 3"
Coal, excellent	1' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$)	15' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Coal, dirty and soft	0 $\frac{1}{2}$)	15' 5"
Coal, excellent	1' 8")	17' 1"

Specimen No.1244 represents the above.

Section continued.

Hard black bony shale	4")	17' 5"
Coal, hard	4")	17' 9"
Grey hard tough laminated clay shale with steaks of lenticular coal to 4"	4' 11")	22' 8"
Coal, clean and hard	1' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$)	24' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brownish grey clay shale	7 $\frac{1}{2}$)	24' 8"
Coal, clean and hard, a fine bench The lower 3" soft and weathered	2' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$)	26' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Specimen No.1245 represents the above		4' 10" coal 1' 4" shale

Section continued.

Grey lean shale	8 $\frac{1}{2}$)	27' 6"
Coal, clean and hard	1' 4")	28' 10"

Specimen No.1246 represents the above.

Section continued.

Grey shale	9"	29' 7"
Massive, fine laminated brownish grey sandstone full of plant stems, some of them forming $\frac{1}{4}$ " coal	3' 1"	32' 8"
Grey very hard clay shale with concretionary bands and nodules	8' 0"	40' 8"
Coal, a splendid solid bench with a parting 1'4" from top	3' 0"	43' 8"

Lying on grey shale bottom not exposed.

Specimen No.1247 represents above.

Attitude of these measures is N. 30-35°E 8°S.E. They are very regular, for the 40 yards of cliff exposed.

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Samples of Coal from Hamilton Lake 3 miles west of Cumberland,
Vancouver Island. Submitted by the Geological Survey per J.D.
MacKensie.

Sample mark	1244.	1245.
Laboratory Sample No	1900	1901.
Moisture condition of sample (see note)	R. D.	R. D.

Proximate analysis:

Moisture.	1.5		1.4	
Ash.	17.5 31.8	17.7 32.3	15.2	15.5
Volatile matter.			31.2	31.6
Fixed Carbon (by difference)	49.2	50.0	52.2	52.9

Ultimate analysis.

Carbon.	68.5	69.6	70.2	71.2
Hydrogen.	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7
Ash.	17.6	17.7	15.2	15.5
Sulphur.	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2
Nitrogen.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Oxygen (by difference)	5.6	4.3	6.5	5.3

Calorific Value.

Determined, in calories per gram 6770 6870 6940 7040
 gross.
 " " B.T.U. Lb gross. 12180 12370 12490 12670

Calculated from ultimate analysis
calories gross.
" " " " net.

Fuel ratio, Fixed carbon/Volatile matter.	1.55	1.55	1.70	1.70
Carbon-Hydrogen Ratio.	14.2	14.7	14.5	15.0
Coking properties,	small lump coke upper seam.		good coke. middle seam	

Figures in column "R" refer to fuel as received, in column "D" to fuel dried at 105° C

Sample of Coal from Hamilton Lake 3 miles west of Cumberland, Vancouver Island. Submitted by the Geological Survey per J.D. MacKenzie.

Sample mark.	1246.		1247	
Laboratory sample number.	1902		1903	
Moisture condition of sample(see note)	R	D	R	D
Proximate analysis:				
Moisture.		2.0		1.7
Ash.	7.2	7.3	8.2	8.4
Volatile matter.	31.0	31.6	31.2	31.7
Fixed carbon (by difference)	59.8	61.1	58.9	59.9
Ultimate analysis:				
Carbon,	77.6	79.3	77.3	78.6
Hydrogen,	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9
Ash,	7.2	7.3	8.2	8.4
Sulphur,	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Nitrogen,	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Oxygen (by difference).	8.1	6.5	7.3	5.9
Calorific value:				
Determined in calories per gm gross.	7590	7750	7600	7740
" " B. T. U. Lb "	13660	13940	13690	13930
Fuel ratio, Fixed carbon/Volatile matter.	1.95	1.95	1.90	1.90
Carbon-Hydrogen ratio,	15.3	16.0	15.5	16.1
Coking properties.	good coke.		good coke	
	middle seam		lower seam	
	lower benz.			

Figures in column "R" refer to fuel as received, in column "D" to fuel dried at 105° C

Coal

Section of ~~the~~ Seam in Creek entering S.W. end of Allen Lake.

Cumberland B.C.

1. Coal, clean and hard.....	3"	5"
2. Coal, Crushed.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3. Coal, clean and hard.....	1' 11" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
4. Brownish grey shale.....	6"	2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5. Coal.....	4"	3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6. Coal.....	3"	3' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
7. Coal crushed.....	2"	3' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8. Brownish grey shale.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 0"
9. Coal.....	1' 0"	5' 0"
10. Coal crushed.....	1' 1" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 1"
11. Coal clean.....	1' 4"	6' 5"

Bony shale floor.

Like most of these coals, there is considerable pyrite in this seam.

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SECTION OF BLUFF AT HAMILTON LAKE - CUMBERLAND

	RECORDED BY <u>J. D. McLAUGHLIN</u>		MEASURED AND ESTIMATED BY <u>E. O. T. L. M. A. Q.</u>	
	Ft.	Inch.	Ft.	Inch.
Soil & Till	1			
White Sandstone	6			
Sandstone with Coal	2			
Clay	4	7	4	X
Coal D.			3	6
Shale with thin coal band	5	7	6	X
Coal			1	4½
Shale		7½		7
Coal C.			2	1½
Shale		8½		10
Coal B.			1	4
Shale	11	10	Noted as Several ft.	
Coal A, A ₁			3	
Grey Shale			1	8
Coal A ₂ , A ₃				2 (Not ex- posed due to water but work- men said he had hit rock with drill.)
Note:- X Estimated thickness.				
Total Shale & Sandstone	32	4	13	1
Total Coal			11	4
			11	2

Coal near 3rd Dam. Cumberland Waterworks.

Shale	48" (Approx.)
Coal	24"..... D
Shale	72"
Coal	8"
Shale	7"
Coal	21"..... C
Shale	10"
Coal	21"..... B
Shale	Several Feet
Coal	Top only seen..... A

Seen by J.A. Quinn

E.T. Simpson

June 15th, 1948.