

QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED.
1979 EXPLORATION ASSESSMENT REPORT
JANUARY 1980

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED

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PREFACE

The data presented in this report includes the work done during the 1979 field season on the new coal licences located in the Wolverine River Valley and along the eastern periphery of the property as shown in Figure No. 1.

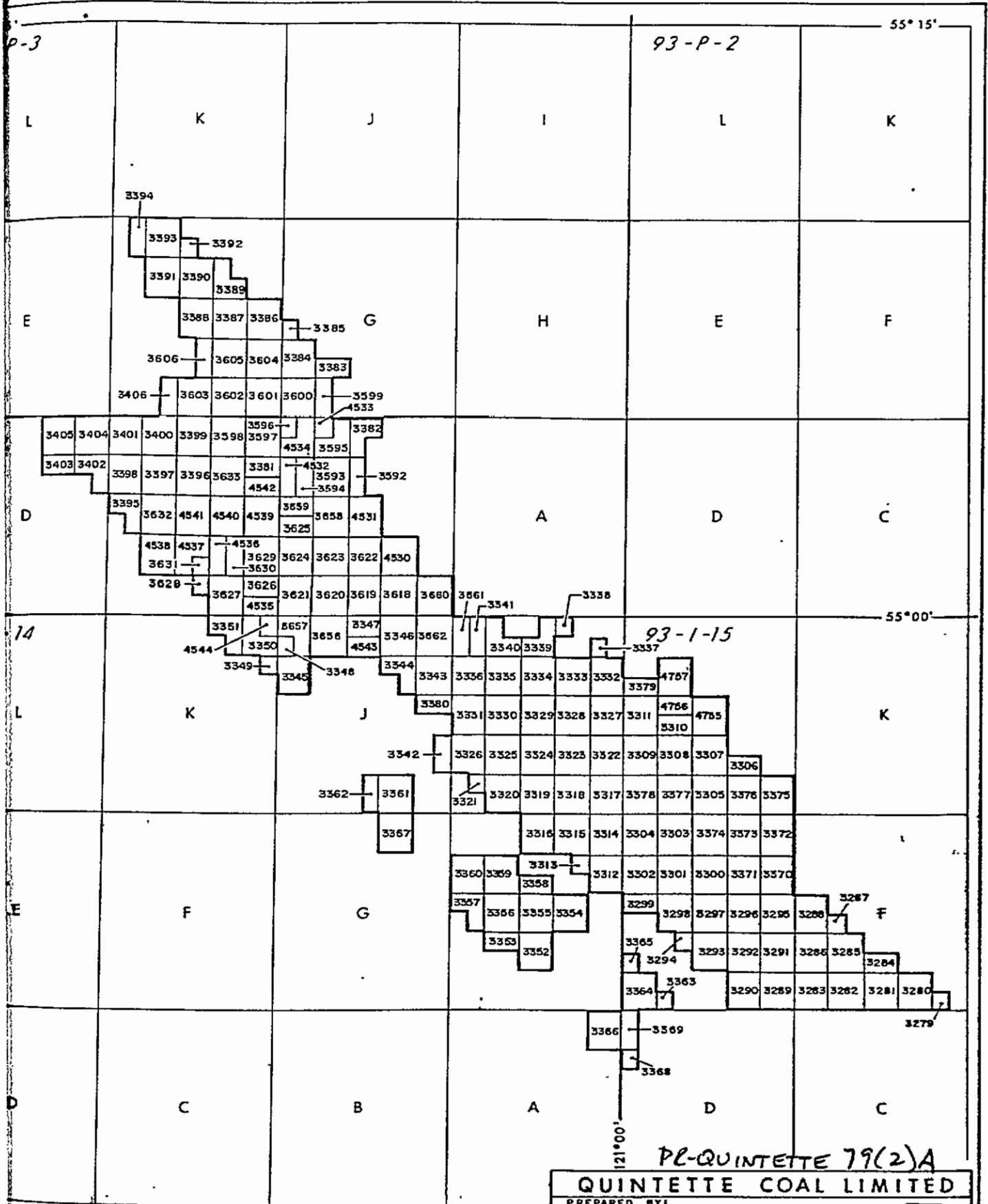
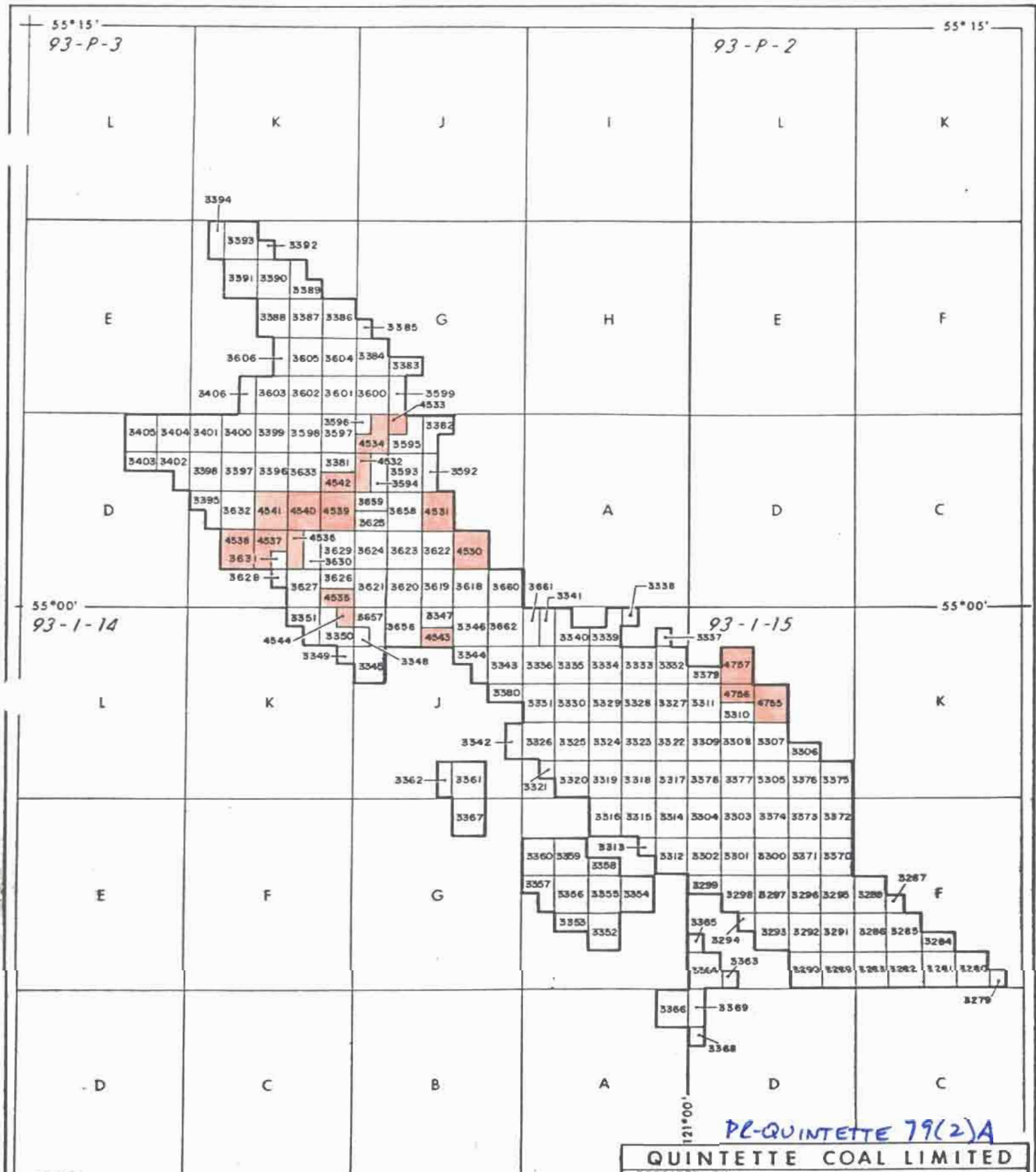


FIG. 1

PE-QUINTETTE 79(2)A
QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED
PREPARED BY
DENISON MINES LIMITED
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA



**QUINTETTE
COAL LICENSES**



PL-QUINTETTE 79(2)A

QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED

PREPARED BY:
DENISON MINES LIMITED

VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

**QUINTETTE
COAL LICENSES**

DRAWN BY: E. I. G. T. R.	DATE: Apr. '75	SCALE: 1:250,000
APPROVED BY:		ISSUED BY: QNTT 75 - 0563 - R05

FIG. 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 1979 Quintette field programme was carried out from the middle of June to the middle of July.

The exploration program consisted of helicopter supported reconnaissance work followed by detailed mapping on a scale of 1:2,500. A pre-existing road, constructed by Grizzly Valley Construction for Quasar Petroleum, was used for access in and out of the Babcock camp. The camp was moved in on June 20 on a site previously used by Quasar Petroleum and was in operation by June 23. Geological mapping ended on July 14, while reclamation of the camp site continued until July 18 when the camp was demobilized.

1.1 Geological Mapping

The geological mapping carried out in the 1979 Quintette exploration project was accomplished by two 2-man teams supported by a Hughes 500 Helicopter. The mapping was carried out on the new licences acquired on January 15, 1979 and April 15, 1979. Field mapping was done on map cards at a scale of 1:2,500 and later was transferred to a map of scale 1:25,000. A chain, compass, clinometer and a portable map board with sylvia compass were used for accurate control of the data. Points such as creek confluences or survey control points shown on base maps were used to locate the beginning and the end of each traverse. Aerial photographs were also studied and utilized in planning of the traverses.

1.2 Field Camps

An 8 man trailer camp was set up just off the main road, north of Babcock Creek which served as a base camp for the field activities.

The camp was leased from Territorial Leasing Limited and catered by Westcamp Construction Catering Limited both out of Edmonton, Alberta.

2.1 Introduction

The Quintette property is located in North Eastern British Columbia along the foothills belt of the Rocky Mountains, approximately 100 kilometres south west of Dawson Creek. The majority of the new licences lie within the Wolverine River Valley situated in the northern half of the property, while the remaining are dispersed in the central and south eastern section of the Quintette property. Access to the property was gained through the use of a Hughes 500 Helicopter.

The 1979 exploration program consisted of helicopter reconnaissance work followed by detailed mapping on a scale of 1:2,500. The purpose was to further map the geology and to locate any potential coal measures.

2.2 Stratigraphy

Little geology was mapped on licences east of Babcock Mountain; all the bedrock exposure was restricted to the banks of the creeks. These rocks were of typical Shaftesbury marine shales, characterized by a medium to dark grey appearance, with lamination of siltstones and sandstones, and occasional bands of medium grained sandstone, and abundant iron stained concretions. No other Cretaceous rocks outcrop in this area. In the Murray area, on licences northeast of Sheriff Mountain, the Boulder Creek and Hulcross members are well exposed near the head waters of the Mesa Creek, and clearly defined on anticlinal structure. West of Mount Frame, the Cadomin and Nikanassin formation are exposed in an anticline with the Nikanassin exposed in the crest. In the Wolverine Valley, a complete sequence of Lower Cretaceous rocks are known to exist. The Cadomin, Nikanassin and Gething formations are well exposed in the western half of the

property. The eastern half of the Wolverine Valley is underlain by alluvium deposits, therefore no bedrock is exposed.

The lithologic description of the Lower Cretaceous rocks is well documented in Quintette Feasibility Study, July 1978.

2.3 Structure

East of Babcock Mountain, the structure defined by the Shaftesbury is a monoclinial sequence of predominantly shales, gently dipping to the north east, possibly forming the limbs of an anticline (well defined on Babcock Creek) with the axial plane trending in a north west south east direction.

In the Murray Area, east of Sheriff Mountain, the Boulder Creek conglomerate lies conformable over the Hulcross rocks, defining an anticline trending in a north westerly direction. West of Mount Frame, the Cadomin is well exposed forming an anticline that has been well defined on existing adjacent Quintette licences. This anticline has been interpreted to extend across the Wolverine River and as far north as the head waters of Perry Creek. To the south, the eastern limb is intercepted by a major fault (see Quintette Regional Geology Map).

In the Wolverine Valley, a problem existed with tracing the Cadomin conglomerates on the north slope across the river and up the south slope. A solution is apparent from a detailed study of the aerial photographs. An anticlinal structure is reflected on the south slope directly opposite the Cadomin in question on the north slope. Aerial photographs clearly indicate the two anticlinal structures are part of a major anticline with its axial plane perpendicular to the trend of the valley. The western limb of this anticline is cut by a south west dipping reverse fault, uplifting the Cadomin rocks on the west side of the fault and placing it against the Gething sediments. The

location of this fault has been reinterpreted based on new evidence. The new location is now believed to be on the west side of the creek rather than east side as thought previously. The location of the Moosebar formation is slightly affected by this new evidence, as shown on the revised Quintette Regional Geology. An alternate interpretation, based on visual examination of conglomerates, can be made. It involves changing the pre-1979 interpretation of the stratigraphy on the north slope from the Cadomin to Gething sediments, as a similarity of the conglomerates were revealed during mapping. Changing this, correlation of the geology can be established on both sides of the river.

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RECLAMATION

The 1979 reclamation work for Quintette consisted of a major clean up of the camp site and a gate was installed to prevent motorists from using the access road into camp.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

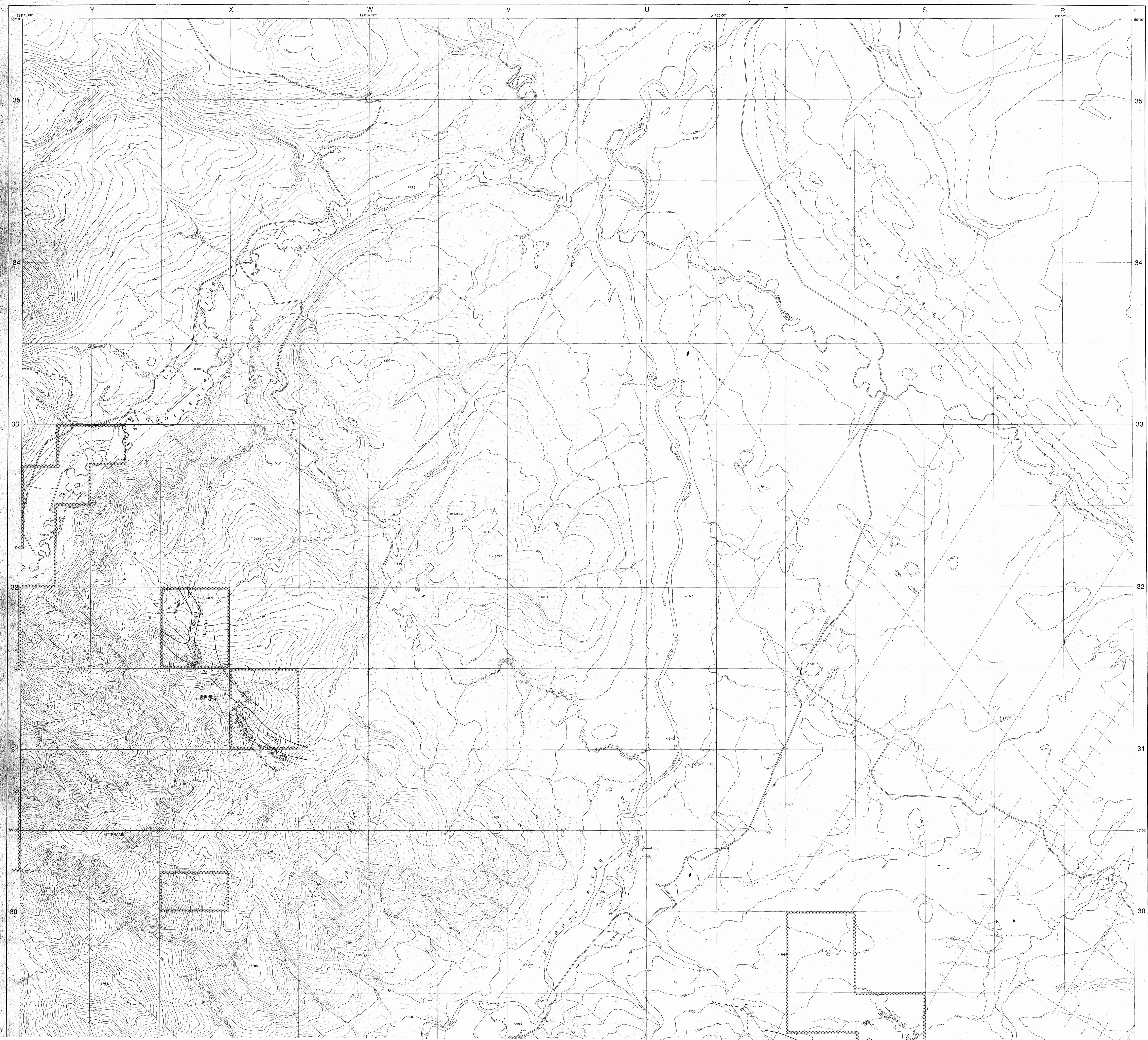
Contractors:

The following table summarizes the major contractors employed by Denison Mines on the Quintette project during the 1979 program and their areas of responsibility under Denison's supervision:

Quasar Helicopters Ltd.	Chartered Aircraft
Associated Helicopters Ltd.	Chartered Aircraft
Westcamp Construction Catering Ltd.	Catering
Territorial Leasing Ltd.	Field Camp Rental
Rentway Transportation Leasing Ltd.	Truck Rental
Canadian Propane Ltd.	Propane Supply

Denison Personnel:

G. P. Gormley	Manager of Exploration
R. Sagi	Chief Geologist
J. Perry	Project Geologist
F. Tumato	Geologist



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

DRIFT COVERED AREA	
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (Defined, Approximate)	
LIMIT OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING	
BEDDING TOPS KNOWN (Horizontal, Inclined)	
BEDDING TOPS UNKNOWN (Horizontal, Vertical, Dip Unknown)	
BEDDING TREND (Dip Unknown, Top Unknown, Dip and Top Known, Dip Known, Top Unknown)	
BEDDING ESTIMATED DIP (Gentle, Moderate, Steep)	
DRAW FOLD (Arrow indicates Plunge)	
STRUCTURAL TREND (From Aerial Photograph)	
FAULT (Defined, Approximate, Assumed)	
FAULT (Inclined, Vertical)	
FAULT (Downthrow Side, Relative Movement)	
THRUST FAULT (Points in Direction of Dip, Defined)	
THRUST FAULT (Approximate, Assumed)	
JOINT (Inclined, Vertical, Horizontal)	
ANTICLINE (Defined, Approximate)	
SYNCLINE (Defined, Approximate)	
ANTICLINE OR SYNCLINE (Overturned)	
ANTICLINE OR SYNCLINE (Arrow indicates Plunge)	
ESCARPMENT	
FOSSIL LOCATION	
COAL ZONES DEFINED	
INFERRED	
ASSUMED	

MESOZOIC

UPPER CRETACEOUS

KDu DUNVEGAN FORMATION: Marine and non-marine sandstone and shale

LOWER CRETACEOUS
— FORT ST. JOHN GROUP —

KSh SHAFTESBURY FORMATION: Marine shale
*North of the Wodeville River the Shaftesbury Fm. is differentiated into Hasler, Baderich & Cruser Formations.

KCr CRUISER FORMATION: Marine shale

KGo GOODRICH FORMATION: Fine-grained sandstone

KHa HABLER FORMATION: Dark marine shale

KCm COMMOTION FORMATION: Indiferentiated

KCm(b) COMMOTION FORMATION: Boulder Creek Member: conglomerate, coarse to fine grained sandstone, shale, coal

KCm(h) COMMOTION FORMATION: Hillcrest Member: dark marine shale

KCm(g) COMMOTION FORMATION: Gates Member: carbonaceous sandstone, shale, coal

KMb MOOSEBAR FORMATION: dark marine shale

— BULLHEAD GROUP —

KGr GETHING FORMATION: conglomerate, carbonaceous sandstone and shale, coal

KCd CADDON FORMATION: massive conglomerate

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS LOWER CRETACEOUS AND EARLIER

KKk NIKANASSIN FORMATION: fine grained sandstone and carbonaceous shale

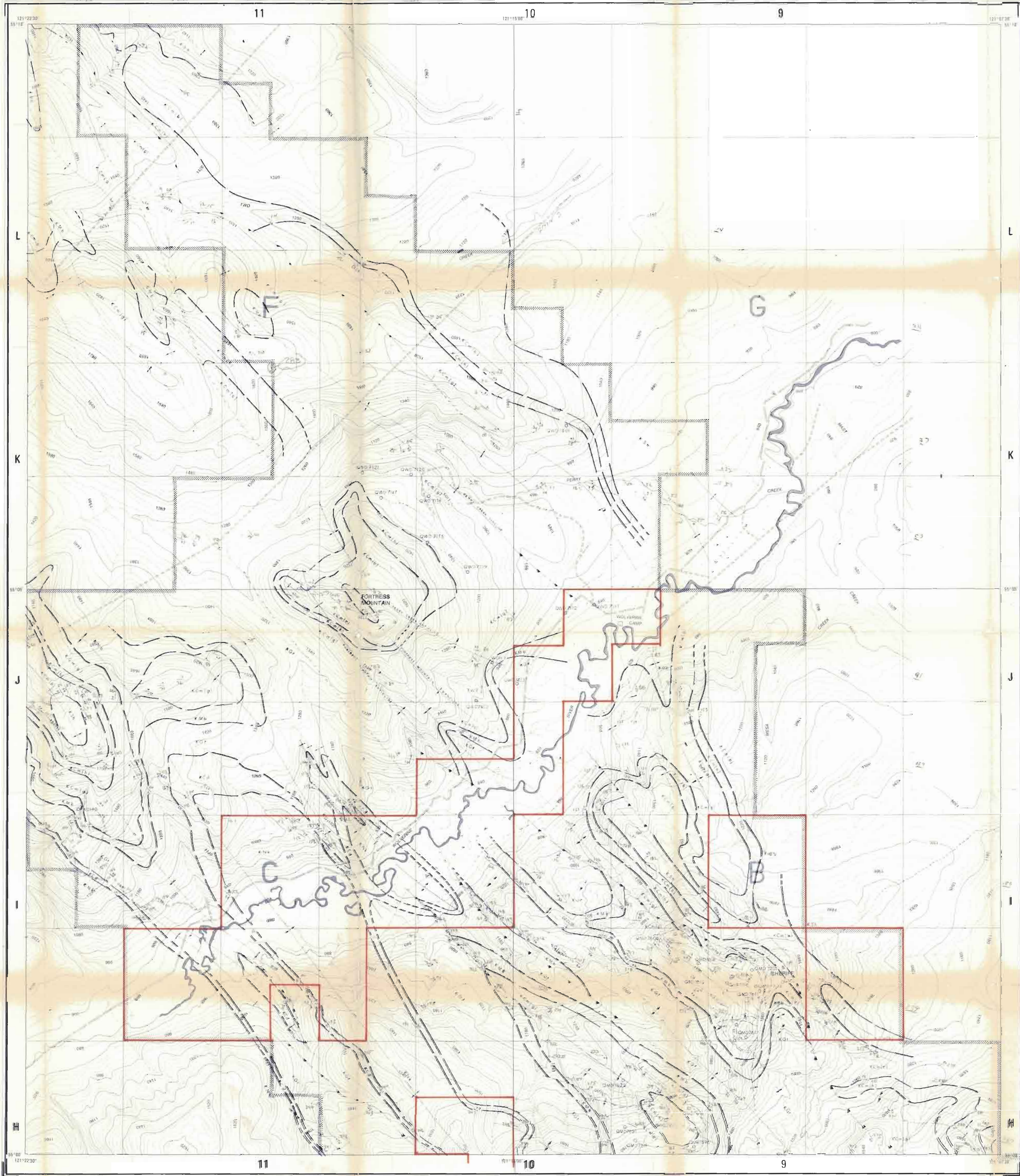
TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND

ACCESS ROAD: ALL WEATHER	
ACCESS ROAD: LIMITED WEATHER	
ACCESS TRAIL: LIMITED WEATHER	
RAILWAY	
AIR STRIP	
SEISMIC LINE: CUT LINE	
POWER TRANSMISSION LINE	
TRENCH	
ADIT: OPEN, COVERED	
GAS WELL	
DRY HOLE	
DRILL HOLE: ROTARY	
DIAMOND	
CAMP SITE	
CAMPFIRE	
FOREST SERVICE LODGE/STATION	
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL WITH	
RIVER	
STREAM	
LAKE	
SWAMP	
CONTOURS	
DEPRESSION CONTOUR	

CONTROL SURVEY NOTE

The Horizontal and Vertical Co-ordinates were established by White, Macford & Inghy Ltd. Horizontal distances were reduced to mean sea level. Elevations were derived by Trig Levelling.

Horizontal Co-ordinates shown are converted I.P.C. Government Polyconic Rectangular Coordinates based on Clarke 1866 Spheroid. Readings referred to the Meridian through 121° West. Co-ordinates derived from Trig stations (Boreas 422900, Lat. 54° 51' 30.33", Long. 120° 52' 38.31", 2581 15.92, N. North, 5481 238.7, E. East. Elevations shown are above mean sea level (G.C.M.S.L.) derived from Trig station Boreas 422900. Elevation 2044.4 ft. Additional Control Survey was established by Burnet Resources Survey, Ltd. and David W. Burnet Associates Ltd. using NFAJ-3 Tellurometers, I.P.C. 3500 ft. Red Distances and Kern DKA24 Theodolites. Horizontal and Vertical Datum was derived from previously established control stations T1 (elev. 6320.2 ft.), U (elev. 5475.2 ft.), V (elev. 10110 ft.), Q (elev. 27312.22 ft.), North, 54 31 02.0 ft. East and T3 (elev. 3128.2 ft.), U (elev. 2016 ft.), Long. 121° 00' 52.04", 57.887 6 ft. North, 58 550.76 ft. East.



**QUINETTE REGION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

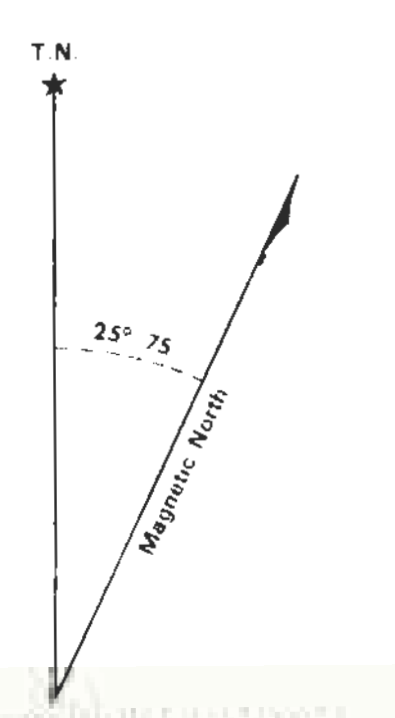
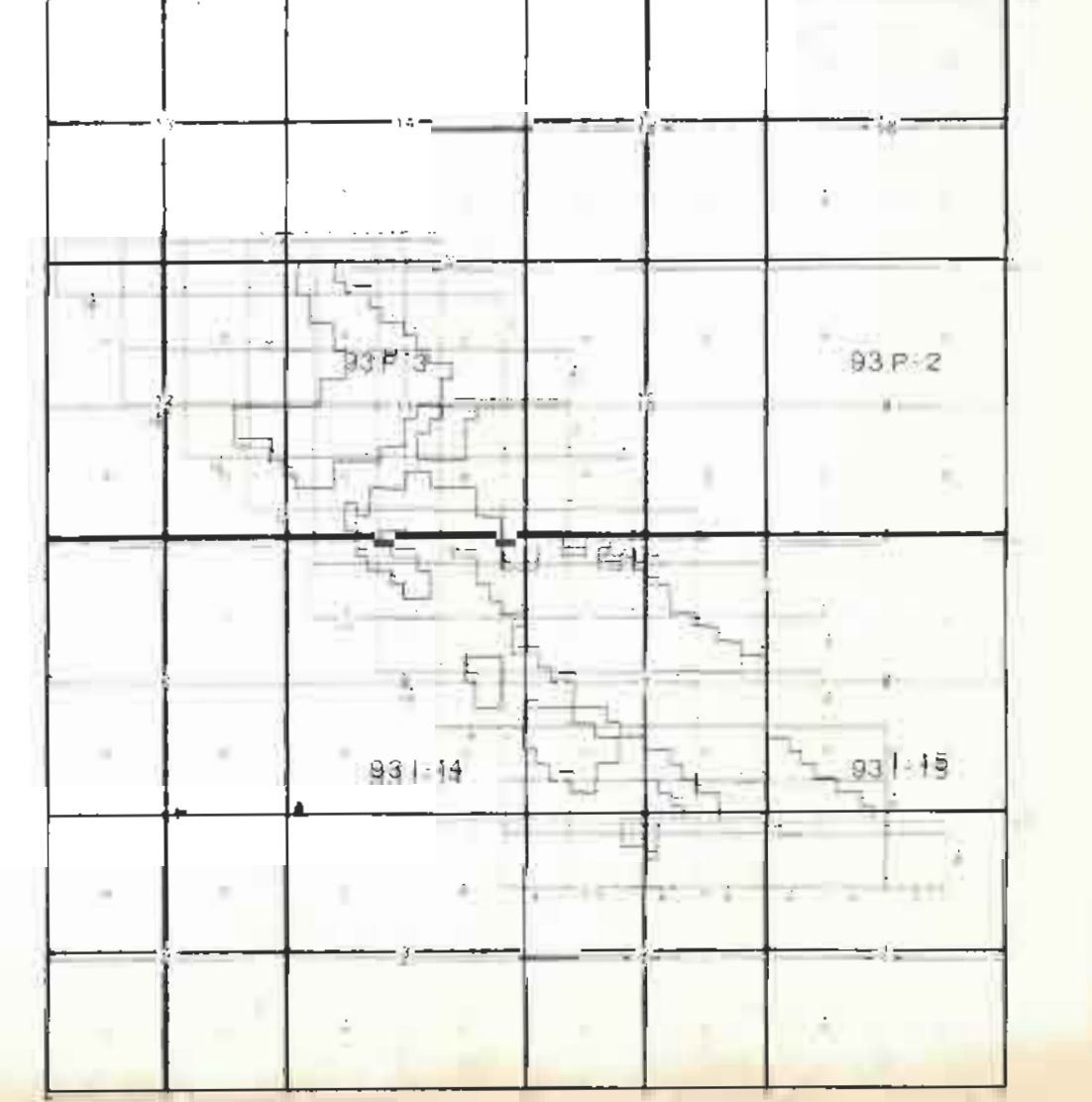
SCALE 1:25,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

NOTE: 20 Metre contour was interpolated from photogrammetric mapping which was compiled from aerial photography taken 1970 to 1974 and from 1:50,000 National Topographic Series maps.

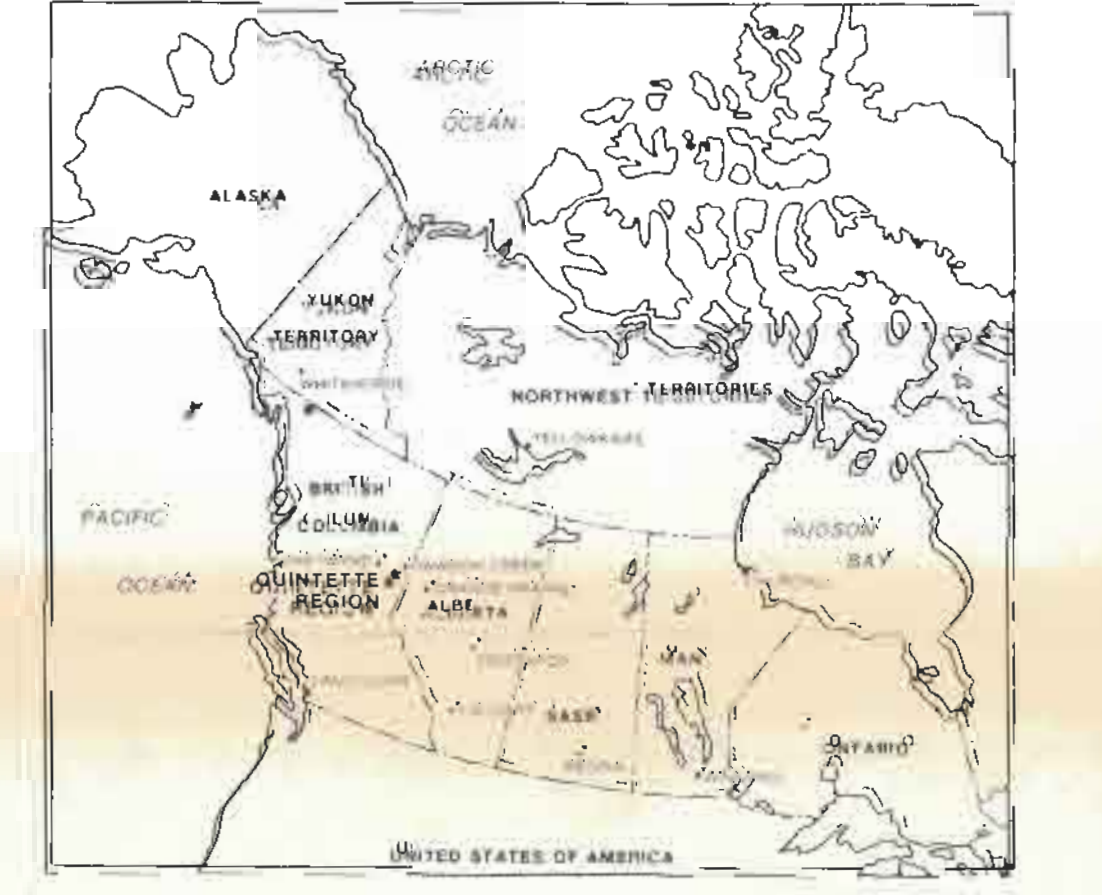
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INDEX MAP SHOWING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPS AND BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL LICENCES

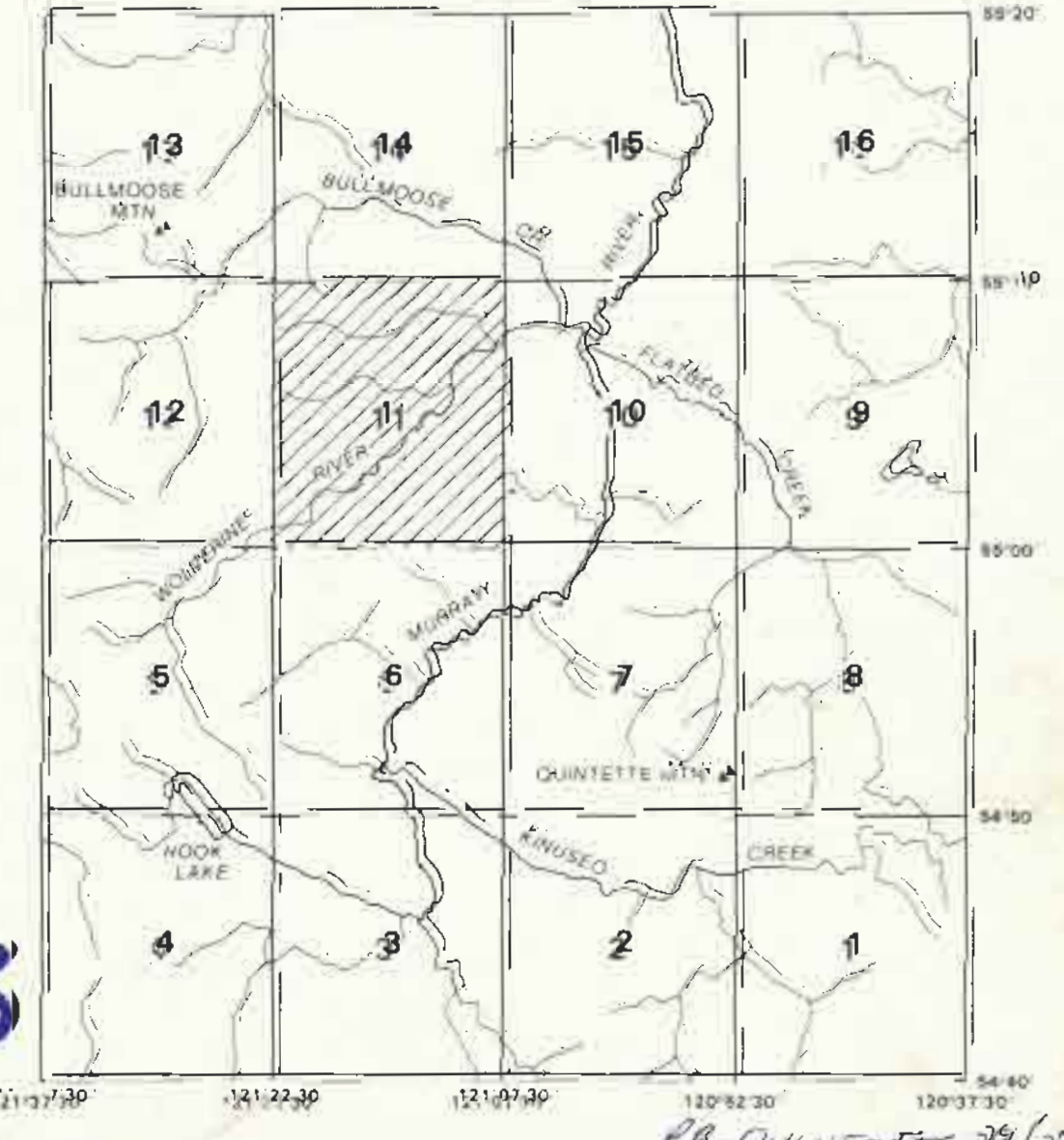


APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1965
FOR LENGTH OF MAP
Annual Change decreasing 8"

LOCATION MAP



INDEX MAP



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SHEET NO. 11

PR. QUINETTE 29 (1974) 101

