1985 EXPLORATION WORK HAMILTON LAKE COAL LICENCES, Nos. 7480, 7481, 7482 & 7483 CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD, NELSON LAND DISTRICT Lat. 49 deg. 34' to 49 deg. 36' Long. 125 deg. 02' to 05' NTS Sheet 92 F/11

EAST CENTRAL VANCOUVER ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared For :

WELDWOOD OF CANADA LIMITED

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# GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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### Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE HAMILTON LAKE COAL \_\_LICENCES

Coal Licence Numbers 7480, 7481, 7482 and 7483, held by Weldwood of Canada Limited, are located in the Cumberland Coalfield on the east coast of Vancouver Island between Latitude 49 degrees 34 ' to 49 degrees 36' and Longitude 125 degrees 02' to 125 degrees 05' (NTS Reference Map 92F/11). Weldwood of Canada Limited owns extensive fee-simple coal rights throughout the Cumberland-Comox area. In addition to these large holdings of fee-simple rights, some of the outlying areas of the coalfield are held by Weldwood of Canada Limited under licence from the British Columbia Provincial Government. The Hamilton Lake area, covering the aforementioned coal licences, is one of these areas.

The present coal licences were once part of the the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant and were held fee simple by Weldwood of Canada Limited after its purchase of Canadian Collieries in 1964. In 1973 Weldwood cut down on the size of its coal holdings within the Railway Belt. The Hamilton Lake area was surrendered to the Crown. After further evaluations, the company decided to reacquire the area, which necessitated applications for licence.

The Hamilton Lake coal licences, issued on October 1, 1982 form a contiguous block of licences covering approximately 1091 hectares. They lie in the Nelson Land District, approximately 6.5 km due southwest of the village of Cumberland. Access to the area is via 12 km of good gravelled logging road owned and maintained by Pacific Forest Products Ltd.. This logging road joins the Royston-Cumberland highway approximately 3 km northeast of Cumberland. The total road distance to the old Union Bay shipping wharf is 23 kilometres.

### 1.1.1 Physiography

The Hamilton Lake Coal Licences cover a high plateau area that overlooks the broad Comox Valley. The towns of Courtenay, Comox and the Comox airport are all visible in the distance to the northeast. The topography on this plateau ranges from 400 to 650 metres above sea level. The plateau is one of a number of low ridges that form the foothills along the east side of the Beaufort Mountains.



The northern part of the licence area covers part of the Cumberland waterworks district. Hamilton Lake, which is the second-highest dammed lake in the water supply, directly abuts the coal measures on the north end of the licence area. In keeping with previous studies on the Hamilton Lake licences, this northern part of the licence area is termed Block 'A'. All of the current year's exploration work is confined to this Block 'A' area.

Drainage in the middle and south end of the licence area occurs in deep, steep-sided valleys. The Trent River is the major drainage in this part of the licence area. Between the Trent River and Idle Creek to the south, a small area of sedimentary deposition occurs. This is termed the Block 'B' area.

### 1.1.2 Description of Previous Work

The coal seams at Hamilton Lake were known about for many years but the relatively inaccessible nature of the area during the mining period and the generally dirty characteristics of the coal at outcrop deterred development.

As part of an on-going program of evaluation and assessment of its holdings, Weldwood of Canada Limited constructed a bulk sample adit in the coal measures near the edge of Hamilton Lake in 1976. A 20 ton bulk sample was extracted and shipped to

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Birtley Engineering in Calgary for float-sink and washability testing.

As a follow-up to this work, a number of exploratory drillholes were completed in 1978 in order to determine the size and extent of the coal reserve. These holes confirmed the presence of a number of coal seams in the Block 'A' area north of the Trent River, and the Block 'B' area, south of the Trent River. The scattered nature of the drillholes allowed preliminary reserve estimates to be made for each of the two areas, however it was recognized that more work was required in order to establish the boundaries of each deposit and determine the geology with respect to the coal measures.

In 1983, a small program of field-mapping and surface geology led to the planning of a more detailed drilling program covering both areas, staged over a period of years. The initial stage of this drilling program was completed in June of 1984.

The 1984 drill program was confined to the Block 'B' area, south of the Trent River. A total of 10 drillholes were completed in this area between June 18 and June 29, 1984. Certain coal sections were cored in three of these holes. Total drilling amounted to 354 metres, with an additional 33 metres cored.

### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT WORK

1985 work was confined to the Block 'A' area, adjacent to the Hamilton Lake Adit Site on the north part of the block. All surveying and drilling operations were confined to Coal Licence Numbers 7480 and 7481. This work was undertaken between May 20 and June 20, 1985.

The work consisted of the following:

- Surveying: a baseline was constructed on a bearing of 139 degrees E. of N. which approximates the general formation strike in the area. Three drill lines were surveyed at right angles to this baseline on a 300 metre spacing.
- Drilling: Drilling was conducted on existing access trails at locations where these trails intersected the surveyed grid lines, and other locations. A total of 7 holes were drilled, for a total of 282 metres or 926 ft.
   No coring was undertaken.
- Geophysical Logging: All holes were geophysically logged from top to bottom using a Caliper, Resistivity, Density, Gamma and Neutron suite. All holes were drilled vertically with no deviation.

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### 1.2.1 Method of Operations

Drilling was conducted on existing access roads which were upgraded with the aid of a D-7 Caterpillar. One Bucyrus-Erie Model 12R air rotary drilling rig equipped with a drill-thru casing hammer for overburden work and a downhole percussion hammer for rock drilling was employed. All holes were cased to the rock with heavy-duty 15.2 cm. water-well casing. Casing was cut off below ground level and holes were cemented with surface plugs. 1.2.2 Cost Summary

Table 1 summarizes the costs of the 1985 work :

ITEM	FOTAL COST	
Drilling S Bits & Consumables Travel Room & Board Mobilization	5,468.75 1,485.06 200.00 450.00 300.00	
SUB-TOTAL		\$ 7,903.81
Cat Work & Reclamation Geophysical Logging Surveying Supervision Miscellaneous Supplies		2,645.00 2,105.25 2,900.00 4,194.40 139.19
TOTAL ON-PROPERTY E	RPENDITURE :	\$ 19,887.65
OFF-PROPERTY COSTS : Final Reporting		3,179-64
GRAND TOTAL*	:	* 23,061.29
* NOTE : Does not include head o	ffice and admi	nistration charges.
The overall cost per foot for the	is program is	\$ 21.48, or \$ 70.44
per metre. The direct drilling (	cost per foot	is \$ 8.54, or \$
28.00 per metre.		

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TABLE 1. - COST SUMMARY, 1985 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The following is a list of contractors which supplied services to Weldwood of Canada Limited during the course of the 1985 field work : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd., Cowichan Bay, B. C. D. Prowse Bulldozing, Courtenay, B. C. Don J. Campbell Surveying, Lantzville, B. C. Davies Exploration Logging Ltd., Blairmore, Alberta Gardner Exploration Consultants, Nanaimo, B. C.

In addition to these contractors, numerous supplies and services were purchased from local businesses in the Courtenay area.

Table 2. tabulates the summary of holes drilled and other pertinent information.

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### TABLE 2. - DRILLING SUMMARY, 1985 EXPLORATION WORK

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	HOLE	GRID LINE Lt. =	LOCATION Left of B/L	ELEVATION metres a.s.l.	DATE DRILLED	TILL DEPTH (m)	DEPTH TO UPPER SEAM (m)	DEPTH TO LOWER SEAM (m)	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	
_	HL-85~01	4+800	115 m. Lt.	552.24	03/06/85	2.44	6.65		29.00	
	HL-85-02	4+995	1123 m. Lt.	589.40	04/06/85	3.05	~	-	35.00	
	HL-85-03	4+800	568 m. Lt.	585.59	04/06/85	2.13	20.75	28.60	42.70	
	HL-85-04	4+886	907 m. Lt.	611.42	10/06/85	1.22	6.35	27.45	37.50	
	HL-85-05	4+782	1145 m. Lt.	633.06	11/06/85	-	8.05	-	43.90	
	HL-85-06	4+793	767 m. Lt.	607.68	11/06/85	-	21.75	32.30	43.90	
	HL-85-07	4+535	281 m. Lt.	583.30	12/06/85	3.35	9.50	41.20	50.29	

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### Chapter 2

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of 7 holes were drilled on the Hamilton Lake Block 'A' area in June, 1985, for a total of 282 metres or 926 ft drilled. This work was initiated on a surveyed base-line grid pattern. Previous drilling had been undertaken on a random basis. As a result of this work, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- This coal reserve is contained within 3 main coal zones in the reserve area, over a stratigraphic interval ranging from 9.9 to 32.2 metres, or 32.5 to 105.6 feet.
- 2. Although continuous, the seams display a variance in quality and thickness from hole to hole. This variance is due to depositional factors affecting coal seam generation, rather than structural complications. Quality and thickness of the seams decreases to the southeast.
- 3. The structure of the area is relatively simple, with the formation dipping uniformly to the northeast and east.
- 4. Previous in-situ coal reserve calculations of 6.43 million

metric tonnes do not reflect recoverable or clean coal reserves in the Block 'A' area for which there are no estimates at this time, due to the limited amount of data over the block. However, high in-situ ash contents of the seams as interpreted from the geophysical logs indicate that the clean coal recoveries from a processing operation will be low and overall strip ratios will be high.

### Chapter 3

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### GEOLOGIC SETTING

Because of its marginal continental location, the geologic history of Vancouver Island is chiefly related to plate tectonics and massive crustal movements on the Pacific margin of North America. Vancouver Island represents submarine and later terrestrial vulcanism associated with rifting along an ocean floor subduction zone, formed from the Pacific oceanic plate colliding with the western edge of the North American continental plate and being subducted beneath the continental margin. These crustal movements began in Paleozoic time and have continued to the present. Most of the vulcanism associated with the rifting

took place in early Mesozoic time. During Jurassic and Triassic time, massive outpourings of pillow and flow lavas, and aquagene tuffs formed volcanic island arcs which eventually formed the Insular Mountain Belt, which covers Vancouver Island, the Queen

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<sup>1.</sup> Muller, J. E., "Evolution of the Pacific Margin, Vancouver Island and Adjacent Regions", Can. Journal of Earth Science, Vol. 14, 1977

Charlotte Islands, the Alaska Panhandle and the Wrangell and St. Elias ranges of Alaska. These volcanic buildups are represented on Vancouver Island by the thick basalts of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation, and the major batholiths of the acidic Island Intrusions. These volcanic complexes form the basement rock upon which later clastic sediments of Cretaceous Age were deposited.

### 3.1\_SEDIMENTATION

In the Cumberland area, Upper Cretaceous sediments of the Nanaimo Group occur in unconformable contact with the volcanic basement rock of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The Nanaimo Group in this area is represented by Comox Formation sandstones, siltstones, shales and coal beds. In addition to these, the Benson basal conglomerate member of the Comox Formation is evident. This basal member signifies the beginnings of Late Cretaceous Nanaimo Group deposition on the old erosional surface of the Triassic basalts.

### 3.2\_STRUCTURE

The structure of the Cumberland coalfield and areas to the south

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# TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND\*

	PER	00	STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION		AVERAGE THICKNESS IN M.±	LITHOLOGY
U					late Tert.volc's of Port McNeill	T∨s		
ō					SOOKE BAY	mpTse		conglomerate, sandstone, shale
07			EOCENE to		CARMANAH	eoTc	1.200	sandstone, siltstone, coglomerate
Z			OLIGOCENE		ESCALANTE	еĨғ	300	conglomerate, sandstone
Ū			early EOCENE		METCHOSIN	еТм	3,000	basaltic lava,pillow lava,breccia, tuff
			MAESTRICHTIAN		GABRIOLA	uKG▲	350	sandstone, conglomerate
					SPRAY	υKs	200	shale, silts to ne
					GEOFFREY	uKG	150	conglomerate, sandstone
					NORTHUMBERLAND	υKN	250	siltstone, shale, sandstone
		ш ⊢	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	DE COURCY	uKoc	350	conglomerate, sandstone
		<			CEDAR DISTRICT	υΚςο	300	shale.siltstone,sandstone
					EXTENSION - PROTECTION	UKEP	300	conglomerate,sandstone,shale, coal
U					HASLAM	uКн	200	shale, siltstone, sandstone
0			SANTONIAN		сомох	υKc	350	sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal
N		CENOMANIAN ALBIAN QUEEN		QUEEN	conglomerate unit	lKoc	900	conglomerate, greywacke
0		'אן	APTIAN?	CHARLOTTE	siltstone shale unit	lKop	50	siltstone, shale
ш		EA	ALANGINIAN BARREMIAN		LONGARM	ίκι	250	gr <del>e</del> ywacke.conglomerate, siltstone
٤	SSIC	MIDE	TITHONIAN CALLOVIAN		Upper Jurassic sediment_unit	sLu	500	siltstone.argillite.conglomerate
	SA.	۲Y	TOARCIAN?		volcanics	aLI	1.500	basaltic to chyolitic lava, tuff, breccia,
	J L	EAF	PLIENSBACHAN SINEMURIAN	BONANZA	HARBLEDOWN	IJн		argillite, greywacke, tuff
	C	E	NORIAN		PARSON BAY	UR PB	450	calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty – limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia
	SSI	AT.	KARNIAN	VANCOUVER	QUATSINO	uka	400	limestone
	IA	-	)		KARMUTSEN	muīkk	4,500	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff
	TR	MIC	LADINIAN		sediment – sill unit	Teds	750	metasiltstone. diabase. limestone
U	pud.				BUTTLE LAKE	СРас	300	limestone, chert
ō	ER No			SICKER	sediments	CPss	600	metagreywacke.arg.illite.schist.marble
õ	A B E P				volcanics	CPsv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic
PALE	DEV. or EARLIER							tiows. luft, agglomerate

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\*Courtesy: Muller, J.E., "Geology of Vancouver Island", G.S.C. No. O.F. 463, 1977

of the coalfield is dominated by major normal faults that strike in a general northwest to southeast orientation. These faults are usually downthrown to the northeast. Secondary reverse faulting also occurs. These reverse faults are hinged, so that displacements along the fault line vary from zero to 10 or 20 metres. In the Hamilton Lake area, sedimentary blocks that have been uplifted as a result of tectonic movement are isolated from each other by volcanic terrain from which the later sediments have been completely eroded away, exposing the old Triassic unconformity.

Sedimentary blocks usually dip to the northeast at angles of 6 to 16 degrees. However, near fault zones and areas of intense structural disturbance, dips can be steeper.

### 3.3\_SURFICIAL\_GEOLOGY

The uplifted sedimentary areas, such as the Block 'A' and Block 'B' areas at Hamilton Lake, have been subjected to considerable glacial scour. On the tops of these plateau areas, striations and grooves created by the movement of ice are visible. These striations are aligned in an east-northeasterly direction.

Because of the relatively steep nature of the flanks of the uplifted sedimentary blocks, glacial deposition occurs,

especially on the northeast side of these areas, which is the lee side of the ice movement. Up to 30 metres of glacial till is present in these areas and in the valleys separating them. These till accumulations on the flanks of the hills mask fault contacts and generally smooth out the topographic contours of the Cretaceous erosional surface.



### Chapter 4

### DESCRIPTION OF THE COAL MEASURES

Field work and past drilling indicates that as much as 100 meters of the lowermost part of the Comox Formation occurs in the This consists of a series of silty shales Hamilton Lake area. and mudstones which contains 3 main coal zones and a number of medium thin coal bands, overlain by a thick-bedded to coarse-grained lithic sandstone. The total thickness of the coal-bearing unit varies from 15 metres in the north part of Block 'A' to 50 metres near the southeast end of Block 'A' and in Figure 5. illustrates the generalized the Block 'B' area. stratigraphic column of the Comox Formation in the Hamilton Lake area.

1983 work established a correlation between the coal seams found in the Block 'A' area and Block 'B' area, illustrated by Figure 6. This correlation is further supported by the 1984 drilling on Block 'B'.

### 4.1 BLOCK 'A' COAL MEASURES

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The 1985 drilling program was designed to provide more information on the northern and western boundaries of the coal deposits, and to investigate the thickness and continuity of the seams adjacent to the Hamilton Lake 1976 Adit Site on the southwest shore of Hamilton Lake. The three seams as identified in the 1978 work were intersected in most of the holes (see Table 2, Drilling Summary). Holes 85-01 and 85-02 determined boundaries of the deposit. These holes indicate that the northeastern and northwestern boundaries are not a faulted contact with the basaltic basement rock - rather, they represent a depositional thinning of the seams as the proximity to the unconformity increases. As the total sedimentary section increases to the southeast and south, the coal seams thin and spread apart (see 85-07).

Table 3. documents the aggregate seam thicknesses in each of the 1978 and 1985 holes on the northern part of the Block 'A' area. For a more detailed breakdown of the individual seam thicknesses, the reader is referred to the geophysical logs in the Appendix and the drillhole information map, Appendix Map IA.

Figure 7 illustrates the outcrop exposure of the two upper coal seams as measured in the 1983 work at the 1976 Bulk Sample Site. The coal sections as described appear dirty and boney, dull and

### TABLE 3. - AGGREGATE SEAM THICKNESS

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HOLE NUMBER	DEPTH TO TOP OF UPPER SEAM (m)	DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF LOWER SEAM (m)	STRATIGRAPHIC INTERVAL (m)	AGGREGATE SEAM THICKNESS (m)	VERTICAL O/B TO COAL RATIO
HL-85-03	20.75	30,65	9.90	3.75	22.39
HL-85-04	6.35	30.65	24.30	4.65	10.58
HL-85-05	8.05	0		1.40	7.05
HL-85-06	21.75	36,55	14.80	3.75	24.70
HL-85-07	9.50	41.70	32.20	1.10	37.77
HL-78-03C	20.75	33.68	12.93	4.27	22.78
HL-78-09	17.77	28.38	10.61	2.72	20.67
HL-78-13	10.60	37.88	27.28	2.65	19.89
HL-78-04	23.59	51.60	28.01	3.07	

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### NOTES- Stratigraphic Interval = Depth to Bottom of Lower Seam minus Depth to Top of Upper Seam, (includes coal)

Vertical Overburden to Coal Ratio = Aggregate Thickness of all overburden, including partings, over aggregate thickness of all coal to bottom of lower seam.

		$\rho$	MEASURED INTERVALS	LITHOLOGIC	DESCRIPTION
			covered F +1.83 m	SANDSTONE	Buff to light grey; weathering orange; becoming thinly bedded at base
		<b>1</b> 1-11			with coaly and carbonaceous laminae; medium grained.
			1.65m	SHALE :	Dark grey; silty; fissile; some vertical fracturing; concentrically weathered near base.
			E 0.91 m	COAL:	Blocky and hard; dirty and boney sections throughout; streaks brown; becoming harder and dirtier near base.
			l.14 m	SHALE :	Dark grey weathering to grey and buff; some thin coat lenses; silty
r	,	==	0.25 m	SHALE:	Dark grey to black; fissle; abundant coal laminae throughout
			0.43 m	COAL :	Blocky; hard but somewhat dirty; bright and dull banded
		ल व व	0.15 m	MUDSTONE:	Dark grey weathering to buff and arange; hard.
:	ADIT	C	0.69 m )	COAL :	Hord; blocky with dull and bright sections; boney and dirty throughout.
	JAMIF LL	н н ц <del>т т</del>	0.25 m	MUDSTONE:	Dark brown; silty at top; concrectionary lenses near base.
			0.58 m	COAL:	Hard; dull with some bright sections; streaks brown; dirtier near base.
		7 ¥ 7 ¥ 7 T	0.08 m	MUDSTONE:	Light grey to cream; fairly soft; irregular thickness.
		ग <b>ग</b> ग ग ग ग ग ग ग ग ग ग	1.50 m	MUDSTONE	Dark grey weathering to reddish and light grey; large concretionary layer near top — smaller ironstone concretions throughout.
	l	<u> </u>	covered		
	TOTAL	SECTION	<u> </u>		FIG 7
					WELDWOOD OF CANADA LTD.
					HAMILTON LAKE COAL LICENCES
					OUTCROP EXPOSURE
					BULK SAMPLE SITE
					BLOCK 'A'
					DRAWN BY: DRAFTED BY: CHECKED BY: DATE: SI GARDNER F. I. DUNN
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bright-banded, much of which gives a brown streak. These characteristics are demonstrated on the density curves of the recently drilled holes. Drilling indicates that the thickness of the three coal zones decreases to the westerly outcrop edge of the deposit. Appendix Map IA. illustrates the drillhole information documenting seam and parting thicknesses as interpreted from the geophysical logs of the holes.

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RAW	COA	L AN	IALYT	ICAL	DATA		
						(B1 16)	ndet
Sture		!!	a Mailer	orbon tur	1116	Swelling	6
<b>H</b> 01	4SH	1001	L're	Selp	C010	ل د ده	
0.45%	20.5%	31.5%	47.6%	2.40 %	11,690	7.0	
0.40%	23.6%	30.9%	45.1%	1.57%	11,254	6.5	
0.46%	27.4%	27.2%	449%	0.90 %	10,166	5.5	

			FIG 8			
WELDW	VOOD OF	CANAD	A LTD.			
HAMIL	TON LAKE	COAL LIC	ENCES			
RA	W COAL	_ QUALI	TY			
(AI	(AIR - DRI ED BASIS)*					
	BLOCK 'A'					
DRAWN BY: S.L.GARDNER	DRAFTED BY: E.J.DUNN	CHECKED BY:	DATE: JUNE 1983			

Chapter 5

### COAL QUALITY

Due to the budget limitations of the 1985 program, no coring or other coal quality work was undertaken. Previous work, however, gives good indications of predicted coal quality over the Block 'A' area. The following excerpt from a report on the bulk sample washability tests conducted by Birtley Engineering of Calgary gives an indication of general coal quality for the Hamilton Lake area:

"The clean coal, which places in the High Volatile Bituminous 'A' classification, exhibits good coking characteristics with an F.S.I. of 8 1/2 comparing with a G. factor of 1.068 of the Ruhr Dilatometer test. The sulphur content of the coal is rather high at 1.5%."

Figure 8. illustrates the geophysical log of corehole HL-78-03C. Head assays of the raw coal samples are detailed on the log. These are taken from the analytical data contained in the 1978 report. The ash contents do not necessarily reflect the gross seam section as shown on the log, as some partings were removed prior to the analysis.

Corehole 78-03C shows that the sulphur content varies by seam:

the upper seam is highest in sulphur content at 2.4%, the middle seam is somewhat lower in sulphur at 1.6% and the lowest seam is lowest in sulphur at 0.9%.

### Chapter 6

### COAL RESERVES

The reader is referred to the 1983 report entitled, "The Geology and Coal Resources of the Hamilton Lake Licences, Cumberland Coal Field" by this author for a calculation of coal reserves on Block 'A'. In this report a figure of 6.43 million metric tonnes of coal was arrived at by utilizing the information available as a result of the 1978 drilling. As only the northernmost area of Block 'A' received further drilling in 1985, a refinement of these reserves is not possible at this time. When additional coring and drilling work is undertaken within the Block 'A' area, these reserves can be recalculated. It should be noted, however, that the summation of in-situ coal reserves in the 1983 study does not put an economic limit on, or suggest recoverable coal reserves. The latest drilling indicates that two factors might have a negative influence on recoverable reserves as compared to in-situ reserves:

 The great amount of overburden present in holes that indicate the best seam sections, resulting in a high overburden to coal ratio, and

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 the high ash characteristics of the coal as interpreted from the density logs.

Clean coal yields may be predicted from the bulk sample washability testwork of 1976/77, however these may not be representative of the entire deposit. More coring work is required to determine amount of ash within the seams, present as in-seam partings and inherent material. The ash determinations will have a direct bearing on the clean coal yields, hence the amount of recoverable coal reserves. APPENDICES I & II -

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APPENDIX MAPS A, B & C

APPENDIX SECTIONS 4 + 500 & 4 + 800 ٦,













APPENDIX III -

DRILLER'S LOGS

GEOPHYSICAL LOGS

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HL - 85 - 01

### LOCATION :

### ELEVATION :

DATE COMPLETED : June 3, 1985

### DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres)

DESCRIPTION

From	To	Thickness	
0	2.44	2.44	Brown Soil and broken sandstone
2.44	6.71	4.27	Siltstone
6.71	7.32	.61	COAL and shale mixed
7.32	10.06	2.74	Sandstone
10.06	15.84	5.79	Shale, silty at base
15.84	17.37	1.53	Sandstone, med. to coarse
17.37	18.90	1.53	Conglomeratic sandstone
18.90	19.81	0.91	Sandstone
19.81	20.73	0.92	Conglomeratic sandstone
20.73	22.86	2.13	Sandstone
22.86	27.43	4.57	Sandstone, green
27.43	29.00	1.57	Volcanics







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HL - 85 - 02

LOCATION : ELEVATION :

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DATE COMPLETED : June 4, 1985

DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres)

DESCRIPTION

From	То	Thickness	
o	3.05	3.05	Brown soil and broken Sandsto
3.05	12.19	9.14	Siltstone
12.19	13.72	1.53	Sandstone
13.72	16.76	3.04	Siltstone
16.76	19.81	3.05	Sandstone, coarse, white
19.81	23.77	3.96	Sandstone, dark brown
23.77	25.91	2.14	Sandstone, rust brown
25.91	27.43	1.52	Sandstone, green
27.43	28.65	1.22	Sandstone, rust
28.65	29.26	0.61	Sandstone, green
29.26	34.14	4.88	Sandstone, rust
34.14	35.05	0.91	Volcanics







HL - 85 - 03

### LOCATION : ELEVATION :

### DATE COMPLETED : June 4, 1985

### DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres) DESCRIPTION

From	To	Thickness	
0	2.13	2.13	Brown Soil
2.13	3.05	0.92	Sandstone, dark grey
3.05	12.80	9.75	Sandstone, coarse, white
12.80	14.02	1.22	Sandstone, coarse, dark grey
14.02	18.29	4.27	Sandstone, coarse, white
18.29	20.12	1.83	Shale
20.12	20.42	0.30	Sandstone, green
20.42	21.34	0.92	COAL
21.34	22.86	1.52	Shale
22.86	23.47	0.61	COAL, and shale mixed
23.47	24.69	1.22	COAL
24.69	28.35	3 <b>.66</b>	Shale
28.35	28.96	0.61	COAL, and shale mixed
28.96	29.57	0.61	COAL
29.57	31.39	1.82	Shale, and COAL
31.39	31.70	0.31	Sandstone
31.70	35.36	3.66	Shale
35.36	42.67	7.31	Volcanics



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DAVIES EXPLORATION LOGGING LTD.
Weldwood of Canada Ltd.
HL - 85 - 03
Hamilton Lake
B.C.
585,59 m.
Natural Gamma & Neutron
June 13 1985
43 -
G.L.
6"
2m
(15)

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![](_page_51_Figure_5.jpeg)

HL - 85 - 04

LOCATION : ELEVATION :

.

- -

DATE COMPLETED : June 10, 1984

### DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres) DESCRIPTION

From	To	Thickness	
0	1.22	1.22	Brown Soil and broken sandstone
1.22	5.79	4.57	Sandstone
5.79	6.71	0.91	COAL, and shale mixed
6.71	7.32	0.61	COAL
7.32	9.14	1.82	Shale
9.14	11.58	2.44	Sandstone, thin layers of coal
11.58	16.15	4.57	Sandstone
16.15	20.73	4.58	Shale
20.73	21.95	1.22	COAL
21.95	22.25	0.30	Shale
22.25	22.86	0.61	COAL
22.86	26.82	3.96	Shale, thin coal at 26.82 m
26.82	27.43	0.61	Shale
27.43	28.35	0.91	COAL
28.35	28.65	0.30	Sandstone
28.65	29.87	1.22	COAL
29.87	30.18	0.31	Shale
30.18	30.78	0.61	COAL
30.78	32.00	1.22	Shale
32.00	32.92	0.92	Sandstone
32.92	33.83	0.91	Conglomerate
33.83	34.44	0.61	Sandstone, green
34.44	37.49	3.05	Sandstone, green

![](_page_53_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_53_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_53_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Figure_0.jpeg)

HL - 85 - 05

LOCATION : ELEVATION :

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DATE COMPLETED : June 11, 1985

DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres) DESCRIPTION

From	 To	Thickness	
0	 4.27	4.27	Sandstone, white
4.27	4.57	0.30	Shale
4.57	6.10	1.53	Sandstone, white
6.10	7.32	1.22	Sandstone, dark
7.32	9.14	1.82	Shale
9.14	9.45	0.31	COAL
9.45	10.06	0.61	Sandstone
10.06	10.97	.91	COAL
10.97	13.41	2.44	Sandstone
13.41	16.15	2.74	Shale
16.15	16.76	.61	COAL, with shale mixed
16.76	23.16	6.40	Siltstone
23.16	26.21	3.05	Sandstone, green
26.21	26.82	0.61	Conglomerate
26.82	27.43	0.61	Shale
27.43	31.09	3.66	Siltstone
31.09	31.70	0.61	Shale
31.70	32.00	0.30	COAL, with shale mixed
32.00	37.19	5.19	Siltstone
37.19	38.10	0.91	Shale, green
38.10	39.32	1.22	Sandstone, green
39.32	43,89	4.57	Shale

REMARKS : Water-bearing fault at 26.51 m., 20 g.p.m.

![](_page_56_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_57_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Figure_3.jpeg)

HL - 84 - 06

LOCATION : ELEVATION :

DATE COMPLETED : June 11, 1984

DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres) DESCRIPTION

From	то	Thickness	
0	2.44	2.44	Sandstone, white
2.44	4.88	2.44	Sandstone, dark
4.88	5.18	0.30	COAL
5.18	7.62	2.44	Shale, sandstone, some coal
7.62	10.36	2.74	Sandstone, brown
10.36	20.73	10.37	Sandstone, white, some coal
20.73	22.56	1.83	Shale, with COAL mixed
22.56	22.86	0.30	COAL
22.86	23.16	0.30	Shale
23.16	23.47	0.31	COAL
23.47	23.77	0.30	Shale
23.77	24.69	0.92	COAL, with shale mixed
24.69	24.99	0.30	Shale
24.99	25.60	0.61	Sandstone
25.60	27.74	2.14	Shale
27.74	29.87	2.13	Sandstone, white
29.87	31.39	1.52	Sandstone, some COAL
31.39	32.92	1.53	Shale, some COAL
32.92	33.53	0.61	COAL
33.53	34.14	0.61	Shale
34.14	35,36	1.22	Sandstone, dark
35.36	37.19	1.83	COAL, with shale mixed
37.19	39.93	2.74	Sandstone, dark
39.93	41.15	1.22	Sandstone, white
41.15	42.06	0 <b>.9</b> 1	Sandstone, dark
42.06	43.89	1.83	Siltstone

![](_page_60_Figure_0.jpeg)

HL - 85 - 07

LOCATION : ELEVATION :

.

DATE COMPLETED : June 12, 1985

DRILLER : Drillwell Enterprises Ltd. D. Slade

DEPTH (metres)

DESCRIPTION

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From	 То	Thickness	
0	 3.35	3.35	Tight grey till
3.35	10.06	6.71	Sandstone, dark
10.06	11.28	1.22	COAL
11.28	12.50	1.22	Shale
12.50	16.46	3.96	Sandstone, dark w/ coal stringers
16.46	16.76	0.30	COAL
16.76	19.20	2.44	Shale, sandstone, coal mixed
19.20	19.51	0.31	COAL
19.51	21.34	1.83	Shale, brown
21.34	23.77	2.43	Sandstone, brown
23.77	26.21	2.44	Shale
26.21	28.04	1.83	COAL, mixed with shale
28.04	28.65	0.61	Shale
28.65	28.96	0.31	COAL
28.96	29.87	0.91	Shale
29.87	31.09	1.23	Sandstone, dark
31.09	36.58	5.49	Sandstone, white
36.58	42.37	5.79	Sandstone, dark
42.37	42.98	0.61	COAL
42.98	50.29	7.31	Shale

![](_page_62_Figure_0.jpeg)

	DAVIES EXPLORATION LOGGING LTD.	
COMPANY	Weldwood of Canada Ltd.	
HOLE NUMBER	HL - 85 - 07	
	Hamilton Lake	_
PROVINCE	В.С.	-
ELEVATION	583.30 m.	
LOG TYPE:	Natural Gamma & Neutron	
DATE	June 13 1985	
DRILLED DEPTH	50	
LOGGED DEPTH	49	
ZERO DATUM	G.L.	-
HOLE DIAMETER	6"	_
CASING LENGTH REMARKS:	2.7	
		:
	649	
]		19

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![](_page_63_Figure_0.jpeg)

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	DAVIES EXPLORATION LOGGING LTD.
COMPANY	Weldwood of Canada Ltd.
Hole Number	HL - 85-07
LOCATION	Hamilton Lake
PROVINCE	B.C.
ELEVATION	583.30 m.
DATE	June 13 1985
DATE DRILLED DEPTH	June 13 1985 50
DATE DRILLED DEPTH LOGGED DEPTH	June 13 1985 50 49
DATE DRILLED DEPTH LOGGED DEPTH ZERO DATUM	June 13 1985 50 49 G.L.
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DATE DRILLED DEPTH LOGGED DEPTH ZERO DATUM HOLE DIAMETER CASING LENGTH REMARKS:	June 13 1985 50 49 G.L 6" 2.7 699 699

APPENDIX IV -

SURVEY INFORMATION

_	100 HAMI	<u>LION LAKE</u>	DH 4;	4500 	Field	8t	P	Ar	**		1rer	<u> </u>		
	ANGLE (I)	FULL CIRCLE BEARING	GUADRANTAL OCARING	DISTANCE	COBINE BEARING	SINE BEARING	+ Le	aduthike	+ De Easting	WESTING	N	S	E	<b>W</b>
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Colc. By <u>DIC</u> Checked ByDote_ <u>June 28/82</u> Location <u>Manage (QULAND)</u> DA COUNCE (AND					<u></u> Field		RSE SI	HEET	M		<ul> <li>(1) The Meon of reading clockwise from backsight to foresight</li> <li>(2) Co-ordinates from:</li> </ul>					
	1	1 1					+ Lats +			401	Co-ordinates (2)					
STA.	ANGLE (1)	FULL CACLE	GUACHANTAL Séaning	DIS TANCE	COSINE BEARING	SINE BEARING	ROATHING		EASTING	WESTING	N I	5	Ε	<u> </u>		
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•••••		334-22-14	<b></b>	158,149			142,609			68.366						
TP#Z	148-44-54	-31-15-06									4,142,009			285.75		
		303-68-08		184.597			103,638			158,765						
7×#3	180-25-03	+ 0 -25-03									5,046,247		l	444,522		
<b></b>	1	303-33-11		93.179.			51.501			77.653			<u> </u>	-		
TP#4	149-36-23	-30-23-27									5.097.747			522.72		
-		273-09-44		128.576			7.093			128.380						
TP#5	149-34-43	-30-25-17								Į	5,104,840			650,556		
		242-44-27		167.702				76.810		149.078						
7 <b>=</b> #6	222-18-51	+ 42-18-51				-					5,028,030			799.633		
_	ļ	285-03-18		196.618			51.071			189.870						
7257	135-51-10	-44-08-50									5,079.101			989,503		
		240-64-28		58.647				28.515		51.248			<u> </u>			
TP#8	167-25-00	- 12 - 35 -00		j		_					5,050.585	-		1,24.0, 751		
		228-19-28		70,457				46,848		52.626						
78#9	206-03-30	+26-03-30									5,003.738			1.093.37/		
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STA.	ANGLE (I)	FULL GIAGLE BEARING	GUADRANTAL BEARING	DISTANCE	COSINE	SINE BEARING	NORTHINE	SOUTHING	EASTING	WESTING	N	s	٤	<u> </u>	
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		21219-57		17.275			<u> </u>	73,752	ļ	10.448			<u> </u>		
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	ELEURTIO	× 575,244.				· · · ·	<b> </b>		l			~~~~	<u>                                     </u>		
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