

NAME OF PROPERTY

COAL CREEK

OBJECT LOCATED - Old workings.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 500. Lat. 54°49'25" Long. 127°45'

Mining Division Omineca District Range 5 Coast

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The coal occurs near the base of a sedimentary sequence that apparently unconformably overlies an irregular surface of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. The coal-bearing rocks probably are Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age belonging to the Bowser assemblage. Grey mudstones, siltstones, sandstones, and conglomerates with abundant plant debris are common in the sequence. In places these rocks are poorly consolidated. Downstream from the coal exposures, pebble conglomerates and interbedded sandstones are particularly abundant.

In the vicinity of the old workings the rocks strike about north 30 degrees east and dip 25 degrees northwest. Strike extensions are limited by faulting. Only two of the seams would be considered economic, and these are stratigraphically from 25 to 100 feet apart. The lower seam varies from 6 to 16 feet thick, being split in many places by a rock band, and the upper seam averages about 6 feet thick. Current work has indicated

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The main coal outcrops are at about the 2,800 foot elevation on Coal Creek, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream from the Zymoetz River, 23 miles west of Smithers.

A number of coal claims were staked on these outcrops by J. Ashman in 1908 but little work was done at that time. Exploration and development work was reported carried out during the period 1911-1913 under the names "Copper River Coal Syndicate" and "Copper River Coal Claims, Limited", neither of which are recorded as Canadian incorporations. Control of the property was held by Yorkshire and Canadian Trust, Limited. Development work, under the management of F.B. Chettleburgh, was done in several adits, two of which are over 100 feet in length.

The property was optioned in 1920 by A.C. Garde but further work was not reported until 1922 when 2,539 feet of diamond drilling in 3 holes was carried out. In 1926 the property was controlled by Yorkshire & Pacific Trust Company, of Vancouver. Some prospecting was reported in 1926-27 by F.B. Chettleburgh. In 1928 British Pacific Industries, Limited, an English company, optioned the property but no development work was reported.

Thirteen coal licenses (Nos. 462-474) totalling 7,873 acres were held in 1968 by W.D. Thompson, Alex Fisher, Glenn Huck, and Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. A private company Western Coal & Limestone Ltd. was incorporated in July 1968; the company name was changed in August 1968 to Western Coal & Coke Ltd. Copper Ridge held a 50% interest in the new company. During 1968, diamond drilling was done in 3 holes totalling 545 feet in order to obtain coal samples suitable for coking tests.

An adjacent 6 coal licenses (Nos. 516-521) were subsequently acquired by Glen Copper Mines Limited, and 3 licenses (1,720 acres) by Kaiser Resources Ltd. Under an April 1, 1970, agreement Kaiser carried out exploration work on the properties held by the other companies. Work during 1970 included geological mapping, stripping, and 14,000 feet of trenching. This work indicated the coal bearing area had a maximum extent of about 2 square miles.

120225

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1970, p. 529.

Kirkham, R.V.; Coal Creek; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1968, p. 469.

James, A.R.C.; Western Coal & Coke Ltd.; Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1970, p. 529, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Copper Ridge Mines Ltd."; "Cusac Industries Ltd.".

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1907, p. 81; 1908, p. 170; 1911, p. 93; 1912, p. 115; 1913, p. 110; 1914, pp. 207-213; 1917, p. 122; 1920, p. 92; 1922, pp. 111-113; 1926, p. 161; 1927, p. 162; 1928, p. 185.

Dowling, D.B.; Coal Fields of British Columbia; Memoir 69, p. 161, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1915.

Report of the Royal Commission on Coal, Ottawa, 1946, p. 636.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 69-1, Smithers, Hazelton, and Terrace Areas, (Geological compilation), Sc. 1":4 miles, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Preliminary Map 44-23, Smithers, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles, Paper 44-23, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

*Plan of Workings, Coal Creek, Sc. 1":160 ft. (approx.), Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1914, p. 210.

*Map 93 L/13, McDonnell Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

Map 5300 G, Lamprey Creek, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	12-75						

PRODUCT

COAL

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 L/13

Card 2 -
REF. COL 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

COAL CREEK

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

that the seams might be continuous under an area 2,200 by 1,500 feet. In a report dated July 7, 1969, Dr. J.M. Black computed an indicated and possible reserve of 1,492,000 tons. This would all have to be mined by underground methods. The coal is reported to border on high volatile "A" and "B" bituminous (A.S.T.M. classification), to have a high sulphur content, and to be noncoking. Thermal quality, however, is good in terms of Btu per pound. The possible area under which coal seams could occur is now said to be not more than 2 square miles. It is apparently bounded by an unconformity to the east, probably by a fault to the west, by a fault or unconformity to the south, and immediately north by porphyry intrusions.