

PRODUCT

COAL

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. AREA

93 0/15

REF. COL 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

CARBON CREEK

OBJECT LOCATED-Carbon Creek-Eleven Mile Creek junction.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat. 55°56'30" Long. 122°39'10"

Mining Division Liard District Peace River

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Utah Mines Ltd.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The Carbon Creek coal basin is a broad, comparatively simple, northwesterly trending syncline about 8 miles in width and 20 miles in length, contained within the more severely deformed en echelon fold belts of the inner foothills. The Lower Cretaceous Gething Formation, which attains a maximum thickness of some 1,300 feet, contains numerous thin coal zones, which vary laterally in thickness and quality. As many as 12 potentially economic zones, containing seams exceeding 4 feet in thickness, occur principally in the upper 900 feet of the Gething sequence. Structurally, the northern part of the basin is a shallow-dipping, southeasterly plunging syncline. This relatively simple configuration is progressively complicated to the southeast by subsidiary folds, and high-angle reverse faults. Most of the coal can be classified as medium-volatile bituminous. A preliminary reserve estimate calculated for 16 seams located north of Ten Mile Creek and west of Carbon Creek places the coal recoverable by surface and underground mining at 73,720,000 tons (Ref. Utah Mines, Prospectus, March 1976).

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Carbon Creek flows northerly into Williston Lake 30 miles west of Hudson Hope.

The coal in the Carbon Creek field was first discovered in 1911, when Messrs. Cowper Rochfort and David Barr, with George McAllister, recognized the presence of coal float on the shores of the Peace River at the mouth of Carbon Creek and traced it to its source. Ten square miles of the coal-lands were subsequently acquired by Rochfort, Barr, and associates. The support of the late Senator Burns, of Calgary, was obtained for the development of the coal deposits, and the controlling interest in the coal-lands of the Carbon Creek basin was subsequently acquired by the Burns Foundation Limited.

Utah Construction & Mining Co. of San Francisco obtained an option on the 10 Crown-granted coal leases (Lots 319-328) from the Burns Foundation Ltd. and in addition acquired coal licences nos. 1736 to 1790. The company name was changed in 1971 to Utah International Inc. A wholly owned subsidiary, Utah Mines Ltd., was incorporated in November 1971 to take over all Canadian assets of the parent company. A drilling program was begun in 1971 to test the continuity and quality of the coal seams. Drilling during the period 1971-1973 totalled 22,690 feet in 34 holes. In addition 5 holes of 6 inch diameter were drilled for bulk sampling.

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

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1971, p. 500; 1972, p. 643; 1973, p. 586 +++

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Utah Mines Ltd."

Mathews, W.H.; Geology and Coal Resources of the Carbon Creek-Mount Bickford Map-Area; Bulletin No. 24, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1946. +

McLearn, F.H., and Kindle, E.D.; Geology of Northeastern British Columbia; Memoir 259, pp. 178-184, Geol. Surv. of Canada. ++

Report of the Royal Commission on Coal, 1946, p. 634.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 11-1961, Pine Pass, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Carbon Creek-Mount Bickford Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Bulletin No. 24.

Map 93 O/15 E, Carbon Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	6-76						