DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS 1000 GUINNESS TOWER VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

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Assessment Report for the

# HAT CREEK

COM	EVDLODATION	PROJECT
COAL	EXPLORATION	LKOJECI

MINING RECORDER RECEIVED and RECORDED	-
APR 27 <b>19</b> 76	
M.R. #VICTORIA, B. C.	

Conducted by

# BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY

On Coal Licence Numbers

2991-3002, 3005-3008, 3655

NTS Area 92 1/12 & 13

by

L.T. Jory, Ph.D., P.Eng.

1 May, 1976

00131



# DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

MU 1-2345



19 December, 1975.

13495

Mr. A.R. Corner, Administrator of Coal, Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Coal Licences 12, 144, 2753-2762, 3009-3013 held by B.C. Hydro and Power Authority

Enclosed is the geological report, "Hat Creek Coal Exploration Project", required as partial fulfillment for the application of assessment work on the above licences. Other required submissions were filed in September, 1975.

Yours very truly,

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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L.T. Jory, Ph.D., P.Eng. Exploration Manager.



LTJ/jd

Enclosure

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<u>C O A L</u>	I.S.A.	
(Section 19 & B.	C. Reg. #436/75)	
Exploration & Developmen	t Work Report Cove	r Sheet
Property name: Hat Creek		Coal Map No. 89
Location: Upper Hat Creek Valley	Land District	Kamloops
Coal Licence No.(s) 12, 144, 2753-2762	, 3003-3004, 3009-3	013
Licensee: B.C. Hydro & Power Authority		
Operator: Dolmage Campbell & Associate	5	
Title of Report: Hat Creek Coal Explora	ation Project by L.	. T. Jory Ph.D., P. Eng.
December 1, 1975	- 22 1075 and Mar	16 - Sept 23 1975
Period covered by Report: Feb.10 - Sep	E.23, 1975 and May	10 - Sept.25, 1975
	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Category of work covered in report	<u>.                                    </u>	
Geological Mapping		\$2,326.00
Surveys: Geophysical		\$21,628.00
Geochemical		
Other		\$3,754.00
	-	
Road Construction		\$3,514.00
Surface work		
Underground work		
Drilling	5	\$251,607.00
Logging 7		\$43,036.00
Sampling)		
Testing		
Reclamation		
Other work		\$48,442.00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total value of work reported \$		374,307.00
Comments:		

Value of work approved \$ 374,307.00	· · · ·
Signature: Mchames	Date Jan 7/76_
Senior Inspector of Mines	
Accepted: Saut	Date
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## DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS 1000 GUINNESS TOWER

VANCOUVER I, B.C.

#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize the exploration work conducted by British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (B.C. Hydro) on coal licences in Upper Hat Creek Valley from May 1975 to May 1976. Fieldwork has been underway on a reasonably continuous basis since the early summer of 1974 and is still continuing. Consequently, although the assessment period for which this report is filed is 1 May, 1975 to 1 May, 1976, the exploration work conducted and the results obtained which are discussed herein may overlap this period somewhat. However, all costs incurred during the assessment period (and listed in the Application to Extend Term of Licence) have been separated from earlier or later costs for work conducted on the two licence groups for which work assessment has been filed.

The project has been administered and supervised by Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd. L.T. Jory, Ph.D., P.Eng., has been exploration manager and Mr. J. Rotzien has acted as resident engineer. The geological mapping was done by Mr. P.J. Street. Field assistants during the assessment period were: P. Imada, W. Wilmot, H. Svenson, G. Ellis, T. Cunningham, P. Northrop.

#### LOCATION

Upper Hat Creek Valley, in which the coal licences are situated, is located 120 miles northeast of Vancouver, B.C., midway between the towns of Lillocet and Ashcroft (Figs. 1 & 2). Railheads can be reached at Pavilion, on the B.C. Railroad, 15 miles to the northwest, and at Ashcroft, on the C.P. and C.N. railroads, 24 road miles to the east. Easiest access to the property is from the Trans-Canada Highway at Cache Creek, 19 miles to the east, via the secondary highway (No. 12) between Cache Creek and Pavilion. The closest regularly serviced airport is at Kamloops, 68 miles to the east.

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The coal licences are situated in the broad, north-trending, grassland valley, about 15 miles in length, through which flows the upstream portion of Hat Creek. From the north end of this valley Hat Creek flows northeastward through a narrow valley into the Bonaparte River, which flows south to join the Thompson River at Ashcroft.





subdued mountains that rise to elevations of 6000-7000 feet four miles to the west of Hat Creek and to elevations 5000-6000 feet six miles to the east. The uplands are covered by thin forests and the valleys are sparsely-treed open ranges of grass and sage.

Rock outcrops are sparse in the floor of the valley. Overburden, consisting of loosely compacted sand and gravel, ranges in depth from 10 to 300 feet in the drilled portions of the coal licences.

#### COAL LICENCES

All of B. C. Hydro's coal licences in Upper Hat Creek Valley are listed below and shown on Figure 3 although the assessment work, which this report supports, applies only to those licences in the ORANGE and RED groups.

	Licence No.	<u>Area (Acres)</u>	Location*
	2753	640	31/20/26
	2754	638	E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 6/21/26 & E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 7/21/26
	2755	636	18/21/26
	2756	639	13/21/27
orange	2757	636	14/21/27
GROUP	2758	630	11/21/27
	2760	319	$W_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of $W_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of 12/21/27 &
			$W_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of $W_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of $1/21/27$
	3003	640	19/20/26
	3004	640	30/20/26
	9 licences	5418 acres	
	12	640	E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> & E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 1/21/27 &
			₩½ of ₩½ of 6/21/26
	144	320	E½ of W½ of 6/21/26 &
	,		E½ of W½ of 7/21/26
	2759	588	2/21/27
RED	2761	640	35/2 <b>0/27</b>
GROUP	2762	640	36/20/27
	3009	640	13/20/27
	3010	320	E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 23/20/27
	3011	640	24/20/27
	30 <b>12</b>	640	25/20/27
	3013	640	26/20/27
	10 licences	5708 acres	

`	Licence No.	Area (Acres)	Location
	2991	320	W12 of 17/19/26
	2 <b>992</b>	316	N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 18/19/26
	2993	640	19/19/26
BROWN	29 <b>94</b>	321	W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 20/19/26
GROUP	2995	320	W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 29/19/26
	2998	320	W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 32/19/26
	<u>2999</u>	320	$W_{2}^{1}$ of 5/20/26
	7 licences	2557 acres	
	2996	635	30/19/26
	2997	642	31/19/26
	3000	642	6/20/26
VELOW	3001	642	7/20/26
TELLUW	3002	640	18/20/26
GROUP	3005	320	N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of 25/19/27
	3006	640	36/19/27
	3007	640	1/20/27
	3008	_640	12/20/27
	9 licences	5441 acres	
Totals:	35 licences	19, 124 acres	

\* Section/Township/Range (West of the 6th Meridian, Kamloops Land District).

#### HISTORY

Coal in Upper Hat Creek Valley was reported by Dr. G. M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1877 and 1894. The only coal exposures were along the banks of Hat Creek, where the overburden cover had been removed by creek erosion. By 1925 three shallow shafts and two short adits had been driven into the coal along the creek and seven holes had been bored into it. No further work was done on the deposit until 1933.

From 1933 until 1942 a few hundred tons of coal a year were produced from the property and sold in the nearby towns and villages. No work was done from 1942 to 1957. In 1957 the property was optioned by Western Development and Power Ltd., a subsidiary of B. C. Electric Co. Ltd., at which time one Crown Grant claim was extensively explored by surface diamond drilling.

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Following the acquisition of B. C. Electric by the Province of British Columbia, the ownership of the one explored Crown Grant claim and two coal licences comprising the Hat Creek coal property passed to British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. No further exploration was done on the property until mid-1974, when B. C. Hydro began definitive drilling of the deposit. In 1974 B. C. Hydro acquired coal licences covering most of Upper Hat Creek Valley.

# GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The valley of Upper Hat Creek is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the coal-bearing Coldwater Formation, of early Tertiary age, flanked by older sedimentary and igneous rocks of the Cache Creek Group, the Spences Bridge Group, and the Mount Lytton batholith, and capped in several places by later Tertiary volcanic rocks.

#### OVERBURDEN

Bedrock in the valley is for the most part mantled by overburden ranging from a few feet up to 400 feet in thickness, consisting mostly of glacial till, or sands and gravels deposited under conditions associated with the glaciation of the valley. As a result, outcrops generally are sparse, and rocks of the Coldwater Formation, in particular, are exposed in only a very few places, including creekbed outcrops near the north end of the valley that gave rise to the initial discoveries of coal at Upper Hat Creek. Glacial till extends to the west side of the valley for its full length, and ranges in consistency from a well-compacted, relatively impermeable basal-type boulder-silt till along the centre of the valley to a loosely compacted ablation till towards the west. Much of the east side is blanketed by silt, sand and/or gravel, some of it having been laid down (as in the northeast corner of the valley) in a glacially-dammed lake, or by streams discharging into such a lake. From topography, drilling results, and the known distribution of outcrops, it appears that overburden is relatively shallow over much of the east side of the valley. At the foot of steep limestone bluffs at the north end of the valley, and at the south end near the head of Oregon Jack Creek, talus slopes cover an appreciable area.

#### BEDROCK

Along the sides of the valley, and in much of the southern half, the Coldwater Formation is also covered by extensive volcanic rocks of Late Tertiary, probably Miocene, age. The varieties of volcanic rocks are described under "Exploration Results – Rock Types".

The sedimentary rocks of Upper Hat Creek Valley are the erosional remnants of a formerly much larger sedimentary basin that may have extended for some hundreds of miles along the eastern flank of the Coast Range mountains that were undergoing tectonic uplift during Early Tertiary time. The existing coal deposits of the Princeton, Tulameen, Merritt and Cariboo (south of Quesnel) areas very likely had a common origin in river-delta swamps along the shoreline of a continental sea that trended northwest-southeast along the flank of the emerging Coast Range mountains. The Coldwater Formation in Upper Hat Creek occupies a "basin" in a geomorphologic sense only; tectonically, it lies in a "graben", or down-dropped fault block. On the east, west and north, the block is bounded by major longitudinal fault systems, and is cut in several places by oblique transverse faults, some of which transect and offset the longitudinal fault zones. Within these fault blocks, the coal-bearing sedimentary rocks are broadly folded, forming a southwardplunging syncline near the north end of the valley, and a complex of anticlines and synclines further south. As a result of this faulting and folding, the coal beds of the Coldwater Formation lie at widely-varying depths below the surface of bedrock, the depth changing abruptly within a few tens of feet of horizontal distance.

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Individual rock types are described under "Exploration Results".

## DESCRIPTION OF EXPLORATION WORK CONDUCTED

#### SURVEYING

Vertical aerial photography, ground control and photogrammetric mapping were carried out in Upper Hat Creek Valley in June 1975. The work was contracted to McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

From the aerial photography, a topographic map was prepared at a scale of 1" = 2000', covering the valley of Upper Hat Creek for a distance of 15.7 miles from north to south, and a width of 6.6 miles. This distance takes in the valley from just north of the junction of the Upper Hat Creek road with Highway 12, to Blue Earth Creek, a tributary of Hat Creek at the south end of the valley. Laterally, the map extends to about the 5,000 foot elevation on the east side of the valley, and 5,000 to 7,000 foot elevation on the west side.

Elevation controls were established by setting up a total of eleven bench marks, and running third-order levels from a Dominion Government geodetic bench mark at Carquile, near the junction of Highways 12 and 97. A total of 17 other stations provided vertical and horizontal control by triangulation.

Before the aerial photography was carried out, all existing drill sites were, where practicable, flagged so as to be visible from the air. The locations and elevations of these drill sites could thus be determined by photogrammetry. The holes drilled after the aerial photography was completed were surveyed by stadia transit from the holes located by photogrammetry.

The grid system of coordinates that had been set up for use in an earlier drilling program in 1957-1959 was re-established in 1974 for the current exploration project. The grid was amended in 1975 by adding 70,000 feet to the northings and 10,000 feet to the eastings, in order to establish a consistent system of positive coordinates for subsequent data processing applications. The 1975 surveying program tied in the control stations and drill holes, as noted above, with this system of coordinates.

An uncontrolled topographic map, at a scale of 1" = 400', covering an area of about 11 square miles, had been prepared in 1974 by Pacific Survey Corporation, of Vancouver, B.C., from aerial photography flown by the Federal Government in 1971. As the exploration program advanced, it required topographic surveying of greater precision and wider areal coverage. From the 1975 aerial photography, in addition, an orthophotograph was prepared at the same scale as the topographic map (1" = 2000'), covering the same area. Topographic maps and orthophotographs were also made at a scale of 1" = 400', to cover two smaller areas, adjacent to each other, that included the principal exploration drilling targets, i.e. the No. 1 and No. 2 coal deposits.

The base map at 1" = 2000' on which geology and other information is plotted, (Fig. 4), is itself submitted herewith as the product of the abovedescribed survey work for which credit is claimed in the present assessment report.

#### DRILLING SITE RECLAMATION

As a matter of routine all drill sites were cleaned-up and levelled after drilling finished. The drilling mud was pumped out of the pits and trucked to a central disposal pit.

The seeding and harrowing of drill sites was completed by using a team of horses to pull the harrows. This proved to be much more practical than a tractor in the restricted space of the typical drill site. The seeding was completed in the late fall so that the spring moisture would enhance the growth.

Drill-hole collars were marked by  $4" \times 4"$  posts, painted white and stencilled with the numbers of the drill holes.

#### DRILLING

Sixty-five holes totalling 62,555 feet were drilled during the assessment period, eight on licenses of the "BROWN" group (No. 24) and twentyeight in the "YELLOW" group (No. 23). Footages, co-ordinates, etc. for these two groups, are listed in the accompanying table. The drilling was contracted to D.W. Coates Enterprises Ltd.

In all instances, overburden was triconed. Bedrock was normally cored continuously, using NQ wireline equipment (Longyear "Super" 38 drills), but at times, in the soft, squeezing ground, tricones were used. Drilling was underway prior to the initial assessment date (1 May, 1975) but ended in mid February, 1976, before the end of the assessment period. Acid etch dip tests were taken in most holes.

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	t			1	<b></b>		
		Coord	inates	L	Footage	<del>,</del>	
Hole	Lic.			Over-			
No.	Group	North	East	burden	Coal*	Total	Remarks
75 . 49	23	52 241	21 577	140	1449	1843	Completed.
73-00	23	20,041	20,550	172	1-1/	886	Abandoned-rods
- 72	24	27,000	20,550	172	Ŭ		broke
70		50 071	00 600	105	1797	10/0	Abandoned-hit
- /3	23	50,871	22,323	125	1/3/	1740	Abanaoned-bit
		10.004		075	1057	0000	Shedred-off.
- 74	23	48,096	24,458	2/5	1957	2232	Completed.
- 75	24	21,820	26,380	230	U	398	Abandonea-squeezing.
- 76	24	21,500	25,460	83	0	1300	Completed.
- 78	23	54,334	23,529	130	21	723	Abandoned-squeezing.
- 79	24	45,268	25,453	33	1294	1948	Completed.
- 79A	24	45,281	25,679	13	0	297	Abandoned-caving &
							squeezing.
- 81	23	55,015	21,067	86	1676	1838	Completed.
- 83	23	50,762	21,367	122	0	808	Completed.
- 83A	23	50,762	21,367	122	0	262	Abandoned-bit
			-				sheared-off.
- 86	23	50.718	21.367	170	0	414	Abandoned-squeezing.
- 88	23	55 261	21,715	50	758	918	Stopped in squeezing
00	20	007201	2.77.10				around.
_ 90	23	55 733	22 081	0	568	713	Abandoned in fault
- 07	20	00,700	22,001	ľ	000		7008
20	22	55 752	30 161	181	467	1508	Completed.
- 70	23	50 949	20,101	97	1458	1832	Completed.
- 72	10	50,000	22,500	80	337	463	Abandoned-squeezing.
- 73	20	JU,470	20,000	212	007	212	Abandoned-caving.
- 94	23	47,040	23,100	222	1202	1507	Completed
- 95	23	47,001	23,723	224	1205	222	Abandonod-squaezing
- 96	23	45,490	Z4,704		10/7	33Z 1500	Abanaoned-squeezing.
- 97	23	48,004	23,590	285	1067	1508	At intered.
~ 98	23	45,403	24,808	245	0	408	Abanaonea-squeezing.
× - 98A -	23	45,400	24,808	256	0	256	Abandonea-squeezing.
- 99	23	49,881	23,935	225	69	294	Abandonea-squeezing.
-100	24	45,538	26,803	5	521	1507	Completed.
-101	23	45,245	24,223	327	967	1508	Completed.
-103	24	47,912	25,478	150	0	1202	Completed.
-103A	24	47,912	25,473	240	0	667	Abandoned-squeezing.
-104	23	49,791	24,146	90	136	702	Completed.
-105	23	53,539	23,350	190	0	895	Abandoned-squeezing.
-105A	23	53,411	23,393	160	0	315	Abandoned-squeezing.
76-114	23	55.621	23,043	155	0	382	Abandoned-casing
			-				broke.
-115	23	53,139	22.587	105	698	1007	Completed.
_116	23	55, 621	23.044	160	0	495	Abandoned-squeezing.
_110	23	53,566	21.597	140	628	1007	Completed.
-117	20	00,000		1			

DRILLING DETAILS - GROUPS 23 and 24

\* Total thickness of coal-bearing beds; includes some partings and low quality beds.

## GEOPHYSICS

#### Surface

In the latter half of May 1975 a trial surface gravimeter survey was conducted in the vicinity of a known thick section of coal (drill hole No. 62). The results were considered sufficiently encouraging to justify extending the coverage over the entire southern part of the valley on east-west lines 4000 feet apart. Eventually, similar coverage was extended over the No. 1 deposit and a potential thermal plant site to the north of the No. 1 deposit. Also, one line was extended three miles to the east of the No. 1 deposit in an area where geological mapping showed thin coal beds to be present in favourable Coldwater Series sedimentary rocks.

The gravity fieldwork, carried out by C.A. Ager and Associates Ltd., was completed in late July, 1975. The results are shown on Figure 5. The gravity low generally conforms to the coal-bearing areas of the valley.

#### Down-hole

As standard practise, all drill holes on the Hat Creek property were electro-logged. Exceptions occurred only when drill hole conditions prevented such logging. The major problem encountered was squeezing of the hole walls which prevented passage of the logging equipment (and might have resulted in the loss of the down-hole equipment). To minimize the problem, most holes were logged through the casing and/or drill rods before they were pulled out of the hole. Open-hole logging was attempted after the drill rods and/or casing were pulled. However, where squeezing became excessive, even the drill stem could not be left in the hole and thus, geophysical logging was impossible.

All down-hole electro-logging was completed by Roke Oil Enterprises Ltd. employing a truck-mounted recorder and probe winch. The two most common logs recorded were density and gamma ray. Because the caliper (hole diameter) and resistivity logs could not be obtained through the drill stem, they were less commonly obtained. Results were recorded on transparent logs with a scale of 1 in. = 20 ft. These were later reduced to 1 in. = 40 ft. for convenience of handling.

The geophysical logs for the holes drilled on Group No. 23 (Yellow) and Group No. 24 (Brown) during the assessment period are appended, (Appendix II).

The following table indicates the proportion of drill footage on Groups No. 23 and No. 24 that it was possible to geophysically log. have

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		GEOPHYS	SICAL LO	GGING F	OOTAGE
Hole No.	Length(ft.)	Gamma Ray	Density	Caliper*	Resistivity*
75- 68	1.843	1,830	1,830	100	100
- 72	886	806	806		
- 73	1.940	1,940	1,940	715	715
- 74	2.232	2.140	1,894	500	780
- 75	398				
- 76	1.300	1.270	1,270	618	670
- 78	723	610	630		
- 79	1.948	1.930	1,930		
- 79A	297	290	290		
- 81	1.838	1.838	1,838	1,743	1,743
- 83	808	786	786		
- 83A	262				
- 86	414				
- 88	918	900	900	640	640
- 89	713	650	650	620	600
- 90	1.508	1.500	1,500		
- 92	1.832	1.750	1,750	<b>-</b>	
- 93	463	385	385		
- 94	300				
- 95	1.507	1.490	1,490		
- 96	332				
- 97	1.508	1.500	1.500	'	
- 98	256				
- 98A	408				
- 99	294	<b>-</b>			
-100	1.507	1.500	1,490		
-101	1,508	1,480	1,480		
-103	1,202	1,185	1,185		
-103A	667				
-104	702	685	685		
-105	895	580	580	<b>-</b>	+** <b>as al</b>
-105A	315	285	285		
76-114	382				
-115	1,007	990	990		
-116	495	280	280	<b>_</b>	
-119	1,007	980	980	<b>-</b>	
			00.044	4.027	5 240
Total	34,615	27,580	27,344	4,730	3,240 15
%	100	85	62	14	13

\* Logged in open-hole only; not through drill stem or casing.

#### SAMPLING AND ANALYSES

The core from all drill intersections of coal, shaly coal and coaly shale was sampled and analysed. Sample intervals varied from a minimum of about 5 feet (occasionally less) to a maximum in the order of 50 feet. The interval was generally determined by lithology except where lengthy homogeneous sections were encountered; in such cases the maximum interval was applied. The core was split lengthwise by diamond sawing with one half sent for analyses and the other half retained in the core boxes (which are stored on the site).

Analyses were done by Commercial Testing & Engineering Co., Loring Laboratories Ltd. and General Testing Laboratories with check samples from each being sent to the other two.

Proximate analyses were obtained for all samples whereas ultimate, F.S.I., grindability, specific gravity, equilibrium moisture, etc. were obtained only for a selected few samples. Some rock tests have also been conducted as well as preliminary mineralogical studies. After the results have been checked they are input to the B.C. Hydro computer. The computer output is in the form of individual samples (at 0% and 20% moisture) and drill hole averages. Further manipulations are possible and have been done. Computer print-outs are appended (Appendix III). Analyses certificates are on file in the offices of Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd.

#### GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Concurrently with the diamond drilling program, geological mapping of Upper Hat Creek Valley was undertaken. The mapping had been started in the fall of 1974 but was discontinued during the winter months.

In view of time limitations, mapping effort was concentrated on areas in which the relationship of the Coldwater Formation to the later volcanic rocks might be clarified. Thus the northwest, northeast and east-central portions of the valley received the most attention. For geological data pertinent to the western margin and south end of the valley, acknowledgement is made of the courtesy of Dr. N. Church, of the B.C. Department of Mines, who spent several weeks in the Hat Creek-Cache Creek area during the summer of 1975, and kindly made the results of his work available.

Field mapping was carried out mostly by Brunton-compass traverses on foot, using four-wheel-drive vehicles for access to traverse areas. Observations were located on overlays over aerial photographs and the data compiled on a topographic map at a scale of 1" = 2000'. The geological compilation map submitted with this report (Fig. 3) is of a preliminary nature. A final interpretation will require microscopic examination of rock specimens, and correlation of mapping data with the results of drilling and geophysical surveys.

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#### EXPLORATION RESULTS

#### ROCK TYPES

#### a) Basement

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#### Cache Creek Group - Permian:

This group is divided into two components: the Marble Canyon Formation, consisting of massive limestone, in places recrystallized; and an unnamed mixed suite of greenstones, phyllites, cherts and other sedimentary and volcanic rocks displaying slight to moderate low-grade metamorphism.

The Marble Canyon limestones are in fault contact with Tertiary rocks on the northwest, north, east-central and southeast margins of Upper Hat Creek Valley. The mixed suite abuts against Tertiary sedimentary rocks on the northeast margin, i.e. on the western slopes of the Trachyte Hills, but the nature of the contact is not clear. The Marble Canyon limestones in some places enclose small lenses or pockets of the greenstone suite. In Upper Hat Creek Valley, this is observed in the massive limestone bluffs just north of the road leading to Oregon Jack Creek, and it is a familiar feature of the limestone deposit being worked by Steele Bros. Ltd. in their quarry near Crown and Pavilion lakes. Much of the Marble Canyon limestone is so massive that bedding cannot be determined, but at the north end of the valley, there is evidence of bedding striking approximately north to northwest, with very steep to vertical dips. By contrast, on the eastcentral margin of the valley, dips are also steep but the bedding strikes approximately east-west.

Spences Bridge Group - Cretaceous

Rocks of this group are exposed along the west-central and southwest margins of the valley. The few outcrops seen in the course of mapping consist mostly of dacite and andesite volcanics showing a moderate degree of alteration. They were not seen in contact with the Tertiary sedimentary rocks.

Mount Lytton Batholith - Cretaceous

Granodiorite and diorite intrusive rocks flank the northwest corner of Upper Hat Creek, but appear to be separated from the Tertiary sedimentary rocks in the valley by a narrow septum of Cache Creek limestones of the Marble Canyon Formation.

#### b) Coldwater Formation - Eccene (Early Tertiary)

Although outcrops are rare, it is known from diamond drilling that the entire valley of Upper Hat Creek is underlain by siltstones, sandstones, conglomerates and coal that make up the Coldwater Formation. Also, numerous exposures of rhyolitic tuffaceous rocks, in the east-central portion of the valley, may form part of this unit. Knowledge of the Coldwater Formation in Upper Hat Creek Valley comes mostly from drill cores.

Coldwater beds are more abundantly exposed in an area that straddles Highway 12 several miles to the northeast of Upper Hat Creek, but the rocks seen in that location probably belong to a portion of the stratigraphic section lower than that seen in drilling in Upper Hat Creek Valley. They consist of a cyclical sequence of conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone, with minor shale and volcanics, of which four cycles totalling about 4500 feet in thickness were mapped by Dr. T. Hoy of the B. C. Department of Mines in 1974.

Of these, the uppermost 1000 feet may correspond to the "basal" beds, intersected by drilling in Upper Hat Creek Valley, that underlie the coalbearing beds. The drilled portion of the Coldwater section may total as much as 5800 feet of conglomerate, siltstone, shale and coal; of this the "basal" 1000 feet just noted (in very general figures) includes appreciable sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone of volcanic origin, some of the enclosed pebbles apparently being derived from older volcanics, such as the pre-Tertiary Spences Bridge Group. Of this 5800 feet, up to 2200 feet consists of coal with some intercalations of minor siltstone and sandstone.

This thickness for the coal is derived by tentative correlation of coal strata from a number of drill holes in No. I deposit. However, in No. 2 deposit there may also be a true thickness of coal of around 2200 feet, but this is made up of a principal layer up to 1500 feet thick, and another layer (of lower quality than the former) of about 700 feet in thickness. The top of the principal layer has been recognized in several holes by the gradational character of its contact with overlying clayey siltstones, but no drill hole has yet traversed the entire thickness of this coal layer. As the two layers appear to be in fault contact, it cannot be entirely certain that there is no stratigraphic overlap.

The coal sequence is overlain by at least 1000 feet of uniform siltstone which may or may not have thin coal or coaly beds intercalated with it immediately above the main coal layer. This may be equivalent to a thick monotonous section (1000-2000 feet thick) of claystone that is adjacent to a fault zone that truncates No. 2 deposit on its west side. The claystone here is overlain by interbedded siltstone and conglomerate. The Coldwater Formation could thus be up to 9300 feet thick,

as follows:-

Siltstone or claystone with overlying conglomerate Coal	2000
Coarser clastics, including volcanogenic	S800.
sandstones and conglomerates	1600 ]
Remainder of coarse cyclical clastics as in	
northeast block	3500
	9300

An eroded surface was developed on this sequence, and this in turn was covered in part by Late Tertiary volcanic rocks.

#### c) Volcanic Rocks

These volcanic rocks, all probably of later Tertiary, e.g. Miocene age, comprise several phases whose interrelationships may be surmised, but cannot be proven because of the lack of contacts between rocks of different phases.

From older to younger (probable order), they are:-

i) Flow rhyolite and rhyolite tuff, lapilli tuff, tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate.

The most northerly exposure of this rock is in the nose of the low hills immediately east of the upper road and just north of Medicine Creek, where westerlydipping (40-45°) tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone appear to be roughly conformable with basalts and dacites that flank these hills. This rock is seen again in a series of exposures in the wooded hills of the east-central portion of Upper Hat Creek Valley, close to the road, from White Rock Creek for perhaps three miles to the north. They include lapilli tuff (with small 'nodules' of darker volcanics in a white matrix), massive dense tuffaceous sandstone, and silty to sandy tuffs that include conglomerates and clearly show water-laid, horizontal stratification. One such exposure even has large angular, rafted blocks of older basalts within well stratified tuffs. One occurrence of white rhyolite with very distinct flow banding, lying within a few hundred feet of a (probable) fault contact with Cache Creek Group limestones northeast of the head of White Rock Creek, probably also belongs to this unit.

No estimate of total thickness of the rhyolite volcanics can be made, but if the cliffs of conglomeratic tuff in Medicine Creek are part of this unit, they may be at least 150 to 200 feet thick.

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ii) Interfingered breccias and flows of basalt, or of reddishbrown volcanic rocks of slightly less basic composition. In places the breccia matrix consists of well-lithified material of composition comparable with that of the fragments, elsewhere (but commonly in close association with the former) it is of a more friable, less cohesive material resembling a volcanic mud.

These rocks flank the low hills that run northward from the White Rock Creek area to Ambusten Creek, and may include the area between Ambusten and Medicine creeks. In only two places are they actually exposed on the tops of these hills. They probably include the breccias resembling mud-flows that are seen along Upper Hat Creek road just south of Ambusten Creek. They may also include basalt breccias near Finney and Aleece Takes (NW margin of Upper Hat Creek Valley).

iii) Dacites and/or andesites, in flows and breccias, medium to light greenish-brown or green, in places with a pronounced platy parting habit that may reflect flow-structure or the cooling of sheets of molten flow material. In places they are almost cherty.

These rocks are seen almost exclusively flanking the hills just east of the road north of Medicine Creek, and because of their steep westerly-dipping flow structure and parting planes, at first seem roughly conformable with the nearby Coldwater beds intersected in DDH 74-36, and thus old enough to have undergone deformation along with the Coldwater Formation. However, the flow structure is probably an initial, not a secondary or deformational, structure, and these rocks are most likely to be part of the late Tertiary (Miocene) vulcanism.

iv) Basalt flows, dark brown, very fresh-looking, commonly with fine-grained olivine phenocrysts. These rocks are partially preserved as a capping of the line of hills in ii) above, and in a small area just north of Harry Lake (NE margin of Upper Hat Creek Valley), where they form a series of three or more sill-like ledges with abruptly stepped edges.

v) Basalt scoria and breccias, of relatively fresh appearance, partly surrounding the "Dry Lake" of the No. 1 coal deposit area, and forming a short ridge or bench about one mile northwest of Dry Lake, uphill to the west of the Houth meadows (NW corner of Upper Hat Creek Valley).

Amygdaloidal basalts that underlie a prominent elongate hill immediately south of Finney Lake appear to be old enough possibly to be Early Tertiary in age, perhaps older than the Coldwater Formation. Until radioactivity-dating of these various volcanics is available, it is reasonable to suggest that all of them (except the last-mentioned) formed part of a series of volcanic episodes that followed Coldwater deposition in late Tertiary time, i.e. they probably correspond generally to the Kamloops group of volcanic rocks seen near Cache Creek and between there and Kamloops. One is tempted to suggest that the striking linearity of the "flanking" volcanics along the eastern slopes of Upper Hat Creek Valley could be linked to a system of volcanic vents and fissures, perhaps controlled by the same fault systems that produced the Hat Creek graben structure. However, other than this partly-linear distribution of volcanic outcrops there is no evidence to support the suggestion.

#### CORRELATION

Correlation of coal and other rock types from drilling results is difficult from the amount of data presently available. Lithological and downhole geophysical logging and proximate analytical results are all employed where available. Physical problems encountered are wide hole spacing (due to the early stage of exploration, topographic conditions, and land ownership) and hole squeezing (which results in non-completion of some holes and the inability to geophysically log others). Geological hindrances to correlation are faulting, lensing of units along strike and/or dip, folding, variation in ash or carbonaceous components in coal and coaly rock, and lack of marker horizons.

Gross correlations can be based on coal versus non-coal sections, and on conglomerate or conglomeratic sandstone zones. More detailed correlations generally must rely on geophysical signatures of rock units which, because of the reasons noted above, are often non-consistent even over short lateral intervals.

It is expected that as more data becomes available from closer spaced drilling, correlations within the coal deposits will become easier and the configuration of the coal seams will be much better understood.

#### NATURE AND CONFIGURATION OF COAL

Exploration conducted since the early summer of 1974, and still continuing, has indicated two separate coal deposits in Upper Hat Creek Valley. The No. 1 deposit is situated near the north end of the valley, and the No. 2 deposit in the approximate north-south centre of the valley (Fig. 3). The drilling filed as work-assessment on the RED and ORANGE Groups was all done in and about the north end of the No. 2 deposit. The No. 1 deposit contains two major coal layers; No. 1 Seam, 400 to 600 feet in thickness, and No. 2 Seam, about 1600 feet in thickness. At least three major, steeply-dipping normal faults have dislocated the coal-bearing strata into several blocks which have yet to be positively correlated stratigraphically with one another.

The No. 1 deposit consists principally of a one-mile north-trending length of No. 2 Seam which is dipping steeply westward, flattening in dip at a depth of about 1600 feet. The deposit is terminated on the south and east by block faults and rises gradually to the surface to the north and west (as No. 1 Seam). The main body of the coal deposit, represented by No. 2 Seam, is approximately 5000 feet in length and 3000 feet in width at the surface and reaches its maximum depth below surface of about 1600 feet at its south end.

The No. 2 deposit is not well understood as yet. It is elongated in a NNW direction; total length is approximately 19,000 feet and average width about 2500 feet. It locally subcrops at bedrock surface but elsewhere may be overlain by up to 600 feet of fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Maximum drilled vertical thickness is 1950 feet. Present, rather sparse, information suggests that the coal may occur as a gentle anticline with axis approximately along the elongate centre of the deposit. Both limbs may be disrupted or terminated by steeplydipping normal faults.

#### COAL ANALYSES

Results of proximate analyses indicate the following characteristics for the Hat Creek coal deposits, (at 20% moisture):

	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean
Ash (%)	65.7	9.6	56.1	28.4
Volatile Matter (%)	39.1	9.9	29.2	26.8
Fixed Carbon (%)	39.4	1.7	37.7	23.9
Gross Calorific Value (Btu/Ib.)	9013	519	8494	5814
Sulphur (%)	1.9	0.0	1.9	0,13

Moisture (%) - in-situ moisture is estimated to be 20%

The relationship between ash and calorific value can be expressed by the following regression equation: Ł

# Ash (%) = 13080 - 160.6 x CV (Btu/lb.)

As more data becomes available these figures may alter slightly. As well, results for the No. 1 and No. 2 deposits will be determined separately.

The rank of the coal is Subbituminous B; it is non-coking.

## CONCLUSIONS

At least two major coal deposits, termed No. 1 and No. 2, occur in Upper Hat Creek Valley within coal licences held by British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. Exploration work conducted within portions of these licences, the RED group and the ORANGE group, during the periods 16 May to 23 September, 1975 and 10 February to 23 September, 1975 has helped to indicate the extent, limits, configuration, and quality of the No. 2 deposit and, to a much lesser degree, of the No. 1 deposit.

Diamond drilling results (lithologic logs, geophysical logs and analyses) have provided the most definitive information about the coal characteristics and configuration. The geological mapping has contributed to a better understanding of relationships of various rock units and of the composition and structure of the individual units. The gravity survey results have shown that the two known deposits occur in a distinct linear gravity low; it can therefore be postulated that more deposits or coal occurrences may be situated elsewhere within this anomalous zone.

Exploration of the deposits and the valley is continuing.

Respectfully submitted,

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

L.T. Jory, Ph.D., P. Eng. Exploration Manager.

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HAT CREEK PROJE	1280'Hole N8. 1 _75 - 70					
<u>19,768'E</u> Azimut Reference Elev. 1 3456' Dip	N Dete JUNE 1975.					
Ground Elev, 1 <u>3454</u> Core S						
STRATIGRAPHY	DETAIL & STRUCTURE					
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DOL MAGE CAMPBELL AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY HAT CREEK PROJECT - DRILL RECORD



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DOLMAGE CAMPBELL AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY

				HAT	CREEK	PROJ	ECT	- DRIL	L RECORD					
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DOLMAGE CAMPBELL AND ASSOCIATES LTD

## BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORIT HAT CREEK PROJECT - DRILL RECORD

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APPENDIX II GEOPHYSICAL LOGS

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DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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## APPENDIX III

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## COAL ANALYSES SUMMARIES

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ILAB	DRL ++++        HCL I/D    #   #	******* ******* FROM 1	++++++ FODTAGE +++++++ TD 1	******        ENGTH	**************************************	*******   **     *	****** \$ V.M.	******* 	***** GROSS BTU   /LB.	****** *   SULFR	*******     ۲    SODA	***** % POTAS	******     5   ASH	******     %   V.M.	*******     % :   F.C.	*******  GROSS    Btu     /LB.	***** 3 SULFR	******   %   \$004	+*+*+*    3    PDTAS	   
***	<b> </b> *** ***	*****	** * * * *	*****	****	***** <b> </b> 	****	*****	*****[	*****	*****1	****	***** 	<b> </b> * * * * *	<b>*</b> * <b>*</b> *	* * * * *	*****	** * * *	*****	
į	77-301	2.O	97.0	95.0	10.00	99.99		·····					1			<b>.</b>				
1	77-30Z	<b>57.</b> 0	101.0	4.0	10.00	99.99							1							
ļcī	77-001	101.0	139.0	38-0	30.05	22.27	36.67	41.06	9518	0.71			17.82	25.34	32.85	7615	0.57			
ic T	77-002	139.0	167.0	28.0	28,25	24.57	38,09	37.34	9088	0.72	•459	.221	19.66	30.47	29.87	7271	0.58	.368	.177	
ict.	77-003	167.0	188.0	21.0	28.28	29.80	37.10	33.10	8192	1.05			23.84	29.68	26.48	6553	0.84			
icr	77-004	188.0	210.0	22.0	28.90	33.81	32.56	33.63	7896	0.53			27.05	26.05	26.90	6317	0.43		1	
ļ¢T	77-005	210.0	227.0	17.0	26.24	43.38	29.79	26.83	6518	0,47			34.71	23.83	21.46	5215	0.38			
ict.	77-006	227.0	240.0	13.0	29.46	20.61	37.55	41.83	9715	0.38			16.49	30.04	33.47	7772	0.31			
ст	77-007	240.0	260.0	20.0	28.02	37.77	31.41	30.81	7160	0.42			30.22	25.13	Z4.65	5728	0.33			
ICT	77-008	260.0	283.0	23.0	30.82	26.24	34.85	38.91	8865	0.53			20,99	Z7,88	31.13	709Z	0.43			 
I ICT	77-009	283.0	289.5	6.5	28.06	56.17	23.89	19.93	4807	0.33			44.94	19.12	15.95	3845	0.27			1
ICT	77-010	285.5	339,5	50.0	27.59	33.19	35.00	31.82	7848	0.64	.554	-252	26.55	28.00	25.46	6279	0.51	.443	- 202	1
ICT	77-011	339.5	389.5	50.0	26.48	34.87	32.74	32.39	7618	0,92			27.90	26.19	25.91	6095	0.74			•   • • • • • • •
ICT	77-012	   389.5	443.0	53.5	27.04	28.15	34.44	37.40	8562	0.73			22.52	27.55	29.92	6850	0.58			1
1   C T	77-013	i 1 443.0	501.0	58.0	26.97	31.07	33.51	35.42	8193	0.64			124.86	26.81	28.34	6554	0.51			
I ICT	77-014	501.0	541.0	40.0	26.53	1 30.82	33.58	35.61	8401	0.68		_	24.65	26.86	28.49	6721	0.54			
I ICT	77-015	 1 541.0	581.0	40.0	26.97	125.87	35.16	38.97	8968	0.88			120.69	28,13	31.18	7174	0.70			
l Ict	77-016	   581.0	618.5	37.5	l   25.73	136.38	32.93	30.69	7558	0.69			  29.10	26.35	24.55	6046	0.55			l
I ICT	77-017	1 618,5	629.5	11.0	21.88	165.19	22.38	12.43	3150	0.52			1 52.16	17.90	9.94	Z520	0.42		<b>.</b>	1 (
1	77-303	629.5	649 5	20.0	10.00	99.99														1
1   ст	77-019	ł 1 649.5	697.0	47.5	1 t 21.03	48.85	27.16	23.98	5582	0.58			  39.08	21.73	19.19	4465	0.47			1
1   C T	<b>77-</b> 020	1 697.0	717.0	20.0	   11.35	69.86	24.61	5.53	1663	0.28			1 55.89	19.69	3 4.42	1330	0.23			 
1	77-071	1 717 0	737.0	20.0	1 21-34	134-01	32.69	33.30	7542	Ú.61			127.21	26.15	26.64	6034	0.49			1

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-	- 1 1 1	1 77-02	1 773		117•2 111-0	37-5		19.77	34.36	30.94	34.70	7852	0.84			27.49	24.75	27.76	6282	0.67		i	
		77-02	1	.0 8	47.0	36-0		18.55	42-43	29.04	28.53	6546	0.65		Ì	33.94	23.23	22.83	5237	0.52		į	
	101	r 77-024	     847.	0 8	84.0	37.0		12.76	57.97	27.56	14.48	3480	ú. 36	- 313	487	46.37	22.04	11.58	2784	0.28	. 250	i .3901	
	101	1 77-02	1 884.	.0 <	904.0	20.0	i · -	16.75	60.25	21.85	17.90	4143	0.66			48.20	17.48	14.32	3314	0.53			
	1	T 77-02	1 3  904.	.0	928.0	24.0		19.22	43.85	27.90	28.25	6572	0.56		ļ	35.08	22.32	22,60	5258	0.45		i	
	1	T 77-02'	    928.	.0 4	953.0	25.0	1	18.28	54.28	26.38	19.33	4749	0.78			43.43	21.11	15.47	3799	0.63		ł	
	  C1	T 77-031	 )  953.	.0 9	969.0	16.0	1	19.69	   46.13	29.05	Z4.8Z	5964	0.73			  36.91	23.24	19.85	4772	0.59			
		T 77-03.	1 11 969,	.0 9	984.0	15.0	1	19.25	  46.02	29.54	24.45	5981	0.57			36.81	23.63	19.56	4785	0,46		1	
	  C1	t <b>77</b> -03.	 2] 984.	.0	992.0	0 <b>.</b> 0	1	17.10	   56.76	23.09	20.16	4250	0.99		l	  45•40	18.47	16.13	3400	0.79		1	
ĺ		77-03.	 5  992.	0	999.0	7.0	1	15.64	  71.60	18.14	10.27	2262	0.36			  57.28	14.51	8.21	1809	0.28		 	, .
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	101	r 77-03.	 5 1033.	0 10	040.0	7.0		16.54	44.28	26.74	28.97	6325	0.99			35.43	21.39	23.18	5060	0.80		l	
		T 77-03	 5 1040	0 10	064.0	24.0		16.29	1 59.06	22.35	18.59	4231	0.57		:	47.25	17.88	14.87	3385	0.46			
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	ļcī	r 7 <b>7-</b> 03	911094	0 12	104.0	10.0		16.63	47.69	29.70	22.61	5748	0.32			38.15	23.76	18.09	4598	0.26		1	
	le	T 77-04	11104	.0 1	138.0	34.0	   	19.31	45.53	28.27	26.20	6220	0.33			36.43	22.61	20.96	4976	0.27		ļ	
	ic.	77-04	1 1138	0 1	156.0	18.0		10.69	59.56	36,92	3.53	2471	0.26			47.65	29.53	2.82	1977	0.21			
	ic.	1 77-04	2 1156	0 1	196.0	40.0	ļ	20.26	  45.03 	26.57	28.39	6412	0.34	.486	.378	36.03	21.26	22.71	5130	0.27	.389	.303	
	je.	T 77-04	3 1196	.0 12	234.0	38.0	 	22.02	133.05	35.82	31.14	7975	0.35			26 - 44	28.65	24.91	6380	0.28			
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1	ic.	T 77-04	5 1253	.0 1	287.0	34.0	1	18.71	43.23	29.75	27.03	5359	0.25			34.58	23.80	21.62	428 <b>7</b>	0.20			
ļ	- ic	T 77-04	611287	0 1	327.0	40.0	i	21.68	137.51	30.52	31.97	7472	0.29			30.01	24,41	25.58	5978	0.23			

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-		DATE	1 22	SEP	75						HAT C	RE	EK CO	AL PRO	JECT (		STA Mond	TISTI DRILL	CAL HC	L ANAL DLE 75	YSIS ( -077	DF PR	0×1	MATE	TESI	r da	TA				PA	GE	3	]_
-		****	(*****	***** !	***	**** Sa M	*** PLE	**** Dat	**** A	*****	* * * * *   MO I	*** (STI	***** URES	+*****   	*****	***	***** D	*****	** \$1\$	*****	*****	****	***	**** E 5 T	***** [Mate	**** 50 I	***** N~ 5 1 1	***** 10 MO1	**** STURE	**** E Of	***** 20+0	*****	k 	
	}				****     **	****	*** FO(	**** 0 T A G * * * *	**** E ****	***	****	***:	***** \$ **	*****	*****		*****	******  GR09	*** S	*****	******	****	*1*	****	** * * *   	****   	****	GROSS	****	****	****	****		$\left\{ \right.$
		1 ***	#   #	#   #	F   **	ROM ****	     **:	TC ****	LEN	GTH ***	EQŬ I   ****	( <b>,</b>     • #   •	RECVO *****	1 ASH   *****	V .!   ×∗∗∗	₩_  **1:	F.C. *****		. 14	SULFR	\$0DA   *****	РОТА ****	.s  ≠ ≠	- ASH ≠≠≠≠	V     V	1. 1.   5.#   #	⊼ F.C.	/L8.	[ 3. [SUL]	 FR  **1*	ة الم SODAI ****1	4 POTAS		
		ICT	7	7-047	  13/	27.0	13	57.0		0.0			24.46	   29.20	34.;	22 :	36.58	886	.4	0.28	•		i 12	3.36	z7.	38 Z	9.26	7091	0.;	22				
		ICT.	7	7-048	113!	57.0	13	87.0	3	10.0			23.05	1   30+44	33.	20	36.36	670	4	0.22			1	4.35	26.5	>6 Z	9.09	6963	0.1	18	•			
		ст	77	7-049	113	37.0	14	37.0	5	0.0			25.53	1 27.90	34.0	66 :	37.44	894	9	0.24			1	2.32	27.7	13 2	9.95	7159	0.1	19				
		ст	77	7-050	14:	87.0	14	87.0	5	0.0		i	21.84	27.06	36.3	87	36.07	901	5	0.23	.438	.09	712	1.65	29.5	50 Z	8.85	7212	0.1	18	.351	.078	-	
		ict I	7	7-051	1146	37.0	15	37.0	5	0-0		;	21.01	133.98	32.0	6Z (	33.40	812	8	0.20			12	7.18	26.1	10 Z	6.7Z	6502	0.1	16				
		ict I	71	1-052	1153 	37.0	15	79.0	4	2.0		i	21.38	22.48	38.	15	39,38	980	7	0.19			'n	7.98	30.5	52 3	1.50	7845	0.1	15				
•		lct f	77	7-053	151 	79.0	le.	21.0	4	2.0			22.62	(22.81 1	1 37.3	19.	39,93	983	8	0.19			1	8.30	29.7	15 3	1.95	7871	0.1	16		<b>.</b>		ì
3		ICT I	7	7-054	16) 	21.0	16	32.0	1	1.0			19.96	28.16 1	33.3	21 3	38.63	884	1	0.22			12	2,53	26.5	573	0.90	7072	0.1	18				
	ĺ		77	7-055	163    177	32.0	16	82.0	5	0.0			18.80	135.06	33.0	03 :	31.91	785	3	0.20			12	8.05	26.4	+2 2	5,53	6283	0.1	16				
		107	· - / · 	7-055	110	92.0 22.0	17		2	0.0	 		20.47	128.24	3:	27 :	36.49	901	4	0.28		· · · · · ·	12	2.59	28.2	22 2	9,19	7211	0.2	22				
۲		1 1 101	7	7=058	117:     17:	32.0	16	14.0		12-0	1		23.92 19.90	110.92	1 36 1 1 36 1	94 ·	44.1J	1072	2 6	0.24	2 8 1			5+15 4 44	29-5		- 02.50	8410	0.1	18	365	05.2		1
G	ŀ	I ICT	73	7-059	  18]	14.0	18	46.0	2	2.0			73.46	120.77	36.	58	47.54	1038		0.24	. 201	.00	    1	4.00	29.3	+1 3 97 3	4.12	8304		10	• > 0 >	. 023		1
		****	****	****	* * *	****	***	****	****	****	****	***	** * * *	* * * * * * *	*****	***	****	****	- 李谦 -	*****	*****	****	* * *	****	****	****	****	*****	****	****	****	*****	•	
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-DATE: 22 SEP 75 HAT CREEK COAL PROJECT - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROXIMATE TEST DATA PAGE DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 75-077 **a b** TOTAL LENGIH COUNT | MOISTURES | DRY BASIS | ESTIMATED IN-SITU MOISTURE OF 20.00% | SAMPLE TYPE ~ | \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \* \*\* | \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\* SERIES 1-195 : 1725.0 STATION AND STATES 58 1 I SEPIES 201-299 : 0.0 SERIES 301-399 : 119.0 3 LEQUILIRECVOL ASH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODATPOTASI ASH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODATPOTASI SODA & POTASH TESTS: 30.82171.60 38.15 44.13 10725 1.05 0.554 0.487157.28 30.52 35.30 8580 0.84 0.443 0.3901 MAXTNUM MINIMUM 10.69118.33 18.14 3.53 1663 0.19 0.313 0.066114.66 14.51 2.82 1330 0.15 0.250 0.0531 RANGE 20-13 53-27 20.01 40.60 9062 0.86 0.241 0.421 42.62 16.01 32.48 7250 0.69 0.153 0.3371 22.42 35.63 32.39 31.97 7614 0.48 WEIGHTED MEAN 58 28.51 25.91 25.58 6091 0.39 (EXCLUDING SERIES 301-399) . . . . . 1 ..... ARITHMETIC MEAN 21.89 38.52 31.37 30.11 7156 0.50 0.444 0.268 30.81 25.09 24.08 5725 0.40 0.356 0.214 58 1 (SERIES 1-199) STANDARD DEVIATION 4.65 13.42 4.83 9.36 2176 0.24 0.078 0.155 10.74 3.86 7.49 1741 0.20 0.063 0.124 1 CCEFF. OF VARIATION % 21-23134.84 15.40 31.09 30.41 48.70 134.84 15.40 31.10 30.41 49.37 REGRESSION EQUATIONS (DRY BASIS): Y = + 82.43 - 0.00613XWHERE Y = PERCENTAGE OF ASH. X = +13426.70 - 162.87YX = GROSS BTU PER POUND. LINEAR CORRELATION COEFFICIENT # -0.9868 <>>> NOTE: IN DERIVING THE ABOVE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FROM THE 1-199 SERIES SAMPLES, ONLY THE 49 SAMPLES CONTAINING ASH VALUES < 55.00% HAVE BEEN USED. { 55.00% DRY ASH = 44.00% ASH AT 20.00% MDISTURE } U

FGOTAGE \$ </th <th>    ¥  D4 P3TAS  ** *****</th>	   ¥  D4 P3TAS  ** *****
*** *	***
301 1.5 50.0 48.5 10.00 99.99   302 50.0 1172.0 1122.0 10.00 99.99	
302 50.0 1172.0 1122.0 10.00 99.99	
002 1172.0 1222.0 50.0 17.28 21.01 36.22 42.77 9669 0.62 116.81 28.97 34.22 7735 0.49	
003 1222.0 1272.0 50.0 17.08 26.03 35.81 38.17 8795 0.62 20.82 28.64 30.54 7036 0.49	
004 1272.0 1322.0 50.0 16.78 24.86 35.27 39.87 9120 0.71 19.89 28.21 31.90 7296 0.57	
005 1322.0 1364.0 42.0 15.48 26.46 34.77 38.77 8900 0.70 21.16 27.82 31.02 7120 0.56	
006 1364-0 1388.0 24.0 13.86 30.18 33.31 36.51 8442 0.55	
007 1388.0 1427.0 39.0 15.32 38.04 31.19 30.77 7137 0.66 30.43 24.95 24.62 5710 0.53	
08 1427.0 1482.0 55.0 17.50 25.98 33.72 40.30 8975 0.76 20.78 26.98 32.24 7180 0.61	
009 1482.0 1510.0 28.0 17.02 19.72 36.53 43.76 9902 0.72 .179 .026 15.77 25.22 35.01 7922 0.58 .	.44 .020
010 1510.0 1524.0 14.0 16.70 36.73 32.63 30.64 7307 0.64 29.39 26.10 24.51 5846 0.51	
011 1524.0 1574.0 50.0 14.76 24.94 35.85 39.21 9172 0.72 19.95 28.68 31.37 7337 0.57	
012 1574.0 1624.0 50.0 17.42 20.89 36.19 42.92 9947 0.61 16.71 28.96 34.33 7957 0.48	
013 1624.0 1674.0 50.0 17.48 32.43 32.82 34.75 8038 0.71 25.94 26.25 27.80 6430 0.57	
014 1674.0 1702.0 28.0 17.64 33.16 28.86 37.98 8322 0.61 126.53 23.09 30.38 6658 0.49	
615 1702.0 1731.5 29.5 16.48 24.74 36.12 39.14 9331 0.74 119.79 28.90 31.31 7465 0.59	
01011731.5 1752.0 20.51 16.34 35.03 30.92 34.04 7924 0.72 .182 .077 28.03 24.74 27.23 6339 0.57 .	.46 .062

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HAT CREEK COAL PROJECT - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROXINATE TEST DATA DATE: 22 SEP 75 PAGE DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 75-080 ~ TOTAL LENGTH COUNT | MOISTURES ( DRY BASIS | ESTIMATED IN-SITU MOISTURE OF 20.00% \_\_SAMPLE\_IYPE ~ \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SERIES 1-199 : I IGROSSI I I I I I IGROSSI I 580.0 1 8 [ 15 SERIES 201-299 : 0.0 01 z SERIES 301-399 : 1170.5 2 TEQUILIREGVOL ASH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODAIPOTASI ASH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODAIPOTASI SODA & POTASH TESTS: MAXIMUM 17.64138.04 36.53 43.76 9947 0.76 0.182 0.077130.43 29.22 35.01 7957 0.61 0.146 0.0621 MINIMUM 13.861 19.72 28.86 30.64 7137 0.55 0.179 0.026 15.77 23.09 24.51 5710 0.44 0.144 0.0201 3.78118.32 7.67 13.12 2810 0.21 0.003 0.051 14.66 6.13 10.50 2247 0.17 0.002 0.042 RANGE WEIGHTED MEAN 15 9 16.57 27.07 34.35 38.58 8854 0.68 121.65 27.48 30.86 7083 0.54 LEXCLUDING SERIES 301-3991 16.48128.01 34.01 37.97 8732 0.67 0.181 0.052122.40 27.21 30.37 6986 0.53 0.145 0.041 ARITHMETIC MEAN 15 (SERIES 1-199) STANDARD DEVIATION 1.13 5.89 2.35 4.03 865 0.06 0.002 0.036 4.71 1.88 3.22 692 0.05 0.061 0.0301 COEFF. OF VARIATION \$ 6.86 21.03 6.90 10.61 9.91 9.52 (21.03 6.90 10.61 9.91 9.59 \*\* \*\*\*\*\* REGRESSION EQUATIONS (DRY BASIS): Y \* + 86.53 - 0.00670X WHERE Y = PERCENTAGE OF ASH.X = +12912.16 -149.21Y X = GROSS BTU PER POUND. LINEAR CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = -0.9844 <>> NDTE: IN DERIVING THE ABOVE REGRESSION EQUAT ONS FROM THE 1-199 SERIES SAMPLES. ONLY THE 15 SAMPLES CONTAINING ASH VALUES < 55.00% HAVE BEEN USED. 1 55.00% DRY ASH = 44.00% ASH AT 20.00% MUISTURE ) .

****   	********   	******* 5&MP		k≠ k * k * k * k * { 	******* MOIS1	ŧ≉≉≉≉≉ TURES ¦	*******     ******	*****	***** D *****	****** RY BASI	******* [5 ******	*****	*****	******   EST  *****	****** [Mated *****	****** IN-SI	******* TU MOI!	******* STURE C	+++++	****** 002 ******	₽   
(/0) (/0) +++	HOL ( 1/D + ( # +++ (+++)		FCDTAG8 ****** TO   ******	++++++ L ENGTH	3 11093 +++++	\$ AS RECVD	*****	\$ V.M. ≠≠≠≠≠	   %   F.C.  *****	GROSS    BTU   /LB-   *****	\$   \$   \$ULFR   *****	\$   \$00a     *****   1	# 01AS	%   %   ASH  ++++	   %   V.M.  ****	   %   F.C.  ****	GROSS    BTU   /LB.  *****	%     %     SULFR     ***	¥ \$004	%   POTAS   *****	     
	82-301	2.0	182.0	180.0		10.00	99,99							1							1
	82-302	182.0	476.5	294.5		10.00	99,99							ŀ							1
ιι	82-00Z	476.5	507.0	30.5	1	24.32	15.76	39.30	44.94	10262	0.62			12.61	31.44	35-95	8209	0.50			ļ
LL	82-003	507.0	542.0	35.0		17.94	28.66	32.67	38.67	8444	0.74			22.93	26.14	30.93	6755	0.59			ļ
LL	82-004	542.0	565.0	23.0	ļ	17.12	38.82	31.30	29.89	6731	0.42			31.05	25.04	23.91	5385	<b>0.3</b> 4			!
LL	82-005	565.0	598.0	33.0	1	15.50	45.09	26.76	28.15	6070	0.65			36.07	21.41	22.52	4856	0.52			1
ιι	82-006	590.0	634.0	36.0	1	20.30	33.75	32.84	33.41	7364	0.70			27.00	26.27	26.73	5891	0,56			1
LL	82-007	634.0	673.5	39.5	1 [	20.60	136.90	30.96	32.14	6929	0.65			29.52	24.77	25.71	5544	0.52			1
ιι	82-008	673.5	700.0	26.5	1 !	18.00	  39.21	28.67	32.12	7004	0.73			  31.37	22.94	25.70	5603	0,59			1
<u></u>	82-009	700.0	715.5	15.5	     •	15.18	135.42	34,58	30.00	6816	0.54	.273	.067	28.33	27.66	24.00	5452	0.43	. 218	. 054	1
LL	82-010	715.5	751.0	35.5	ł	19-84	46.31	31.57	22.12	5722	0.46			  37.05	25.26	17.69	4578	0.37			l I
LL	82-011	751.0	783.5	32.5	i i	19.12	54.95	23.23	21,82	4587	0,68			143.96	18.59	17.46	3670	0.54			ļ
LL	82-012	783.5	814.0	30.5		17.12	50.59	26.42	22.98	5210	0.58			40.47	21.14	18.39	4168	0.46			ļ ļ
LL	82-013	814.0	850.0	36.0		18.60	34.89	31.13	33.98	7631	0.68			27.91	24.90	27.18	6105	0.54			
LL	82+014	850.0	869.0	19.0	1	20.58	51.20	24.77	Z4.04	4980	0.64			40.96	19.81	19.23	3984	0.51			}
	82-303	869.0	924.0	55.0	) 	10-00	99.99							Ì					···- · ·		}
LL	82-015	924.0	951.5	27.5	; [	18.58	,   54.38	25.50	20.12	4437	0,42			43.51	20.40	16.09	3550	0.33			
LL	82-016	951.5	1001.0	49.5	İ	16.28	39.00	30.49	30.51	7004	0.57			31.20	24.40	24.41	5603	0.46			1
	82-304	1001.0	1027.0	26.0	i	10.00	99.99		-				<u></u>	ļ							1
LL	82-017	1027.0	1053.0	26.0	i	12.18	44.18	24.72	31.10	5605	0.71	.362	.376	135.35	19.78	24.88	4484	0.56	.290	.360	ł
LL	82-018	1053.0	1072.5	19.5	i	14.36	57.89	21.05	21.05	4337	0.56			46.31	16.84	16.84	3469	0.45			ļ
	82-305	1072.5	1084.5	12.0	ł	10.00	99.99				<b></b>	<b></b>		i			• •		<u>.</u> .		
	82-019	1084.5	1117.0	32.5	i	13.98	54.15	25,96	19.89	4602	0.47			43.32	20.77	15.91	3682	0.37			1

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•		DATE	: 22	SEP	75			· · ···· ··· ···	HAT CR	EEK CO	AL PRO.	JECT A	STAT	TISTICA RILL F	IL ANAL	YSIS OF -082	PRO	KI MATE	TEST	ATA			PA	GE 2	2	
•		****    LAB	****     DF L	•***: [ [****	***** 5A *****	*** MPL ***	***** E DAT/ *****	****** 4 *******	***** MOIS *****	****** TURE\$ *****	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	******	******* DF ******	*******	****** S *******	*******	****	****** E\$T: ******	***** [MATED *****	****** IN-SI' ******	****** TU MOI: ******	****** STURE 10 ******	****** F 20.0	***** 0% *****	*   	
		1/0    +++	↓  HOL   #  ≠**	   /D   #  ***	  *****   FRCM  *****		001AG: ***** TO *****	= * * * * * * * * L ENGTH   * * * * * *	i I 3  EQUIL  ≄∻***	14   AS  RECVD  *****	*****	¥ V.M. *****	=====================================	GKUSSI   BTU     /LB.    *****	¥ 1   \$ULFR   \$+++++	*   SODA   PC *****  *1	\$ ]TAS !***	₹ ASH *****	%   %   V,N,  *****	3   5.C.  *****	GRUSS    BTU   /LB.  *****	   %    \$ULFR   *****	2 SOD4   ** ** *	\$ PGTAS *****	   	~
~			82	-306	1129.	01	148.0	19.0	 	10.00	99.99															
		i.	82	-022	1149.	01	179.0	31.0	I	10.18	47.85	28.90	23.25	5963	0.73		:	38.28	23.12	18.60	4770	0.59				; 1 .
		LL	82	-023	11179.	01	204.0	25.0	1 ]	11.92	50.86	25.49	23.65	5454	0.73		:	40.69	20.39	18,92	4363	0.58				
-	i i		82	-307	1204.	0 1	225.0	21.0		10.00	99. <u>99</u>						i		-							!
		LL	82	-024	1225.	0 1	248.0	23.0	1 1	12.92	55.58	22.45	21.97	4740	0.41		I	44.46	17.96	17,57	3792	0.33				
		LL	82	-025	1248.	01	276.0	28.0		10.10	70.09	17.64	12-27	2222	0.46	.189	400	56.07	14.11	9.82	1778	0.36	.151	• 320		;
÷		LL_	62	-026	1276.	ò 1	310.0	34.0		11.02	57.14	21.69	21-17	4435	0.55			45.71	17.35	16.94	3548	0.44				
			82	-308	1310.	0 1	329.5	19.5	į	10.00	99.99							Ì								
		LL	82	+027	1329.	51	351.0	21.5		12.84	47.58	26.51	25.91	5778	0.68			38.06	21.21	20.73	4622	0.54				
			82	-309	<u>.</u> 1351.	01	360.0	9.0		10.00	99.99					····· .		į	A							
د.		   L L   1	82	-028	1360.	0 1	378.0	18.0	Ì	14,96	44.39	27.28	28.33	6315	0,75			35.51	21.83	22.66	5052	0.60		;		•
		ĺ	82	-310	1378.	0 1	389.0	11.0	, 1	10.00	99,99							Ì								
C)		LL	82	-058	1389.	0 1	412.0	23.0		10.30	56.37	25,93	17.70	4135	0.50			45.09	20.74	14.16	3308	0.40			· ·	
_,		( (	82	-311	1412.	0 1	421.5	9.5	,   	10.00	99.99		-					i I							•   	
			δ2	-030	1421.	5 1	441.0	19.5	Ì	14.34	56.63	23.23	20.14	4410	0.69			45.30	18.59	16.11	3528	0.55			 }	:
		   	82	-312		.0 1	727.0	286.0 ******	*****	10.00 ******	99.99 ******	*****	*****	*****	******	*******	****	******	*****	*****	******	******	*****	*****	: •	•
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HAT CREEK COAL PROJECT - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROXIMATE TEST DATA DATE: 22 SEP 75 PAGE DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 75-082 TOTAL \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SAMPLE TYPE LENGIH COUNT MOISTURES | ORY BASIS ESTIMATED IN-SITU MOISTURE OF 20.00% \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SERIES 1-199 : 782.5 21 **IGROSSI** IGROSSI 28 SERIES 201-299 : 0.0 0 2 12 LEQUILIRECYDI ACH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODAIPOTASI ASH I V.M.I F.C.I /LB.ISULFRI SODAIPOTASI SERIES 301-399 : 942.5 SODA & POTASH TESTS: 3 | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* | \*\*\*\*\* MAXIMUM 24.32170.09 39.30 44.94 10262 0.75 0.362 0.400156.07 31.44 35.95 8209 0.60 0.290 0.3291 MINIMUM 10.10/15.76 17.64 12.27 2222 0.37 0.189 0.067/12.61 14.11 9.82 1778 0.30 0.151 0.054 RANGE 14.22 54.33 21.66 32.67 8040 0.38 0.173 0.333 43.46 17.33 26.13 6431 0.30 0.139 0.2661 WEIGHTED MEAN 16.11145.55 27.75 26.70 5919 0.60 28 136.44 22.20 21.36 4735 0.48 (EXCLUDING SERIES 301-399) . . . . . . . . . ARITHMETIC MEAN 28 15.78 46.61 27.36 26.04 5757 0.60 0.275 0.281 37.28 21.88 20.82 4605 0.47 0.220 0.2251 (SERIES 1-199) STANDARD DEVIATION 3.71 11.24 4.65 7.09 1621 0.12 0.087 0.186 8.99 3.72 5.67 1296 0.10 0.070 0.148 CDEFF. OF VARIATION % 23.48124.11 17.01 27.22 28.15 19.80 24.11 17.00 27.23 28.15 20.08 REGRESSION EQUATIONS (DRY BASIS): Y = + 85.76 - 0.00682XWHERE Y = PERCENTAGE OF ASH. X = +12565.20 -146.49Y X = GROSS BTU PER POUND. LINEAR CORRELATION COEFFICIENT = -0.9847 <>> NDTE: IN DERIVING THE ABOVE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FROM THE 1-199 SERIES SAMPLES, ONLY THE 21 SAMPLES CONTAINING ASH VALUES < 55.00% HAVE BEEN USED. 1 55.00% DRY ASH = 44.00% ASH AT 20.00% MOISTURE 1 . . ·...'

 $\gamma$  $\mathbf{C}$ ; Later it at 15 THAT CHEEK CUAL PROJECT - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROXIMATE TEST DATA PAGE 1 DIAMOND DRILL HULE 75-085 0 6 1 1 SAMPLE DATA MEISTUKES | LKY 64515 I ESTIMATED IN-SITU NUISTURE OF 20.00%  $\circ$ • I TA LA TAREA TO MERCANICUTLINECVOLASH & V.M. F.C. TEB. (SUEAN SUDATPOTAST ASH ) V.M. F.C. (ZLG. (SUEAN SUDATPOTAST  $\cap$ 0  $\mathbf{a}$ 25-2011 2+1 = 14+0 = 12+00 16.06 59.99 1 55-2021 21460 75660 556.01 10.00159.99 ٦ 10 65-002 750.0 7:4.6 39.01 23.82 23.81 56.02 40.17 9244 0.00 14.05 28.82 32.13 7595 0.55 2 161 25-4011 769.0 618.0 22.34 27.80 24.62 37.56 8564 0.57 39.61 122.24 27.09 20.00 6651 0.46 101 25-00-1 628.0 6.8.5 16.51 21.20 JU. 37 SU. 62 21.01 6986 U.48 130.70 24.49 24.81 5590 0.39  $\overline{}$ ICT. 65-1.51 136.5 BELLE 24.73/22.00 30.10 41.60 9477 0.58 22.21 117.02 26.44 33.44 75BL 0.47 . L1 01-001 162.0 142.0 1.6.6 24.84175.37 35.18 39.45 9075 0.78 120.30 26.14 31.56 7260 0.63 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* . . . . . . .. .. . - . . ... -... . . . . . . . . . . . Γ
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