PR-QUINTETTE 80(11A)
QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED

1980 GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

JANUARY 1981

C L # 3279 - 3406, 3592 - 3606, 3618 - 3633, 3656 - 3602, 4530 - 4524, 4755 - 4757, 6039

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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QUINTETTE COAL LIMITED

1980 EXPLORATION ASSESSMENT REPORT - JANUARY 1981

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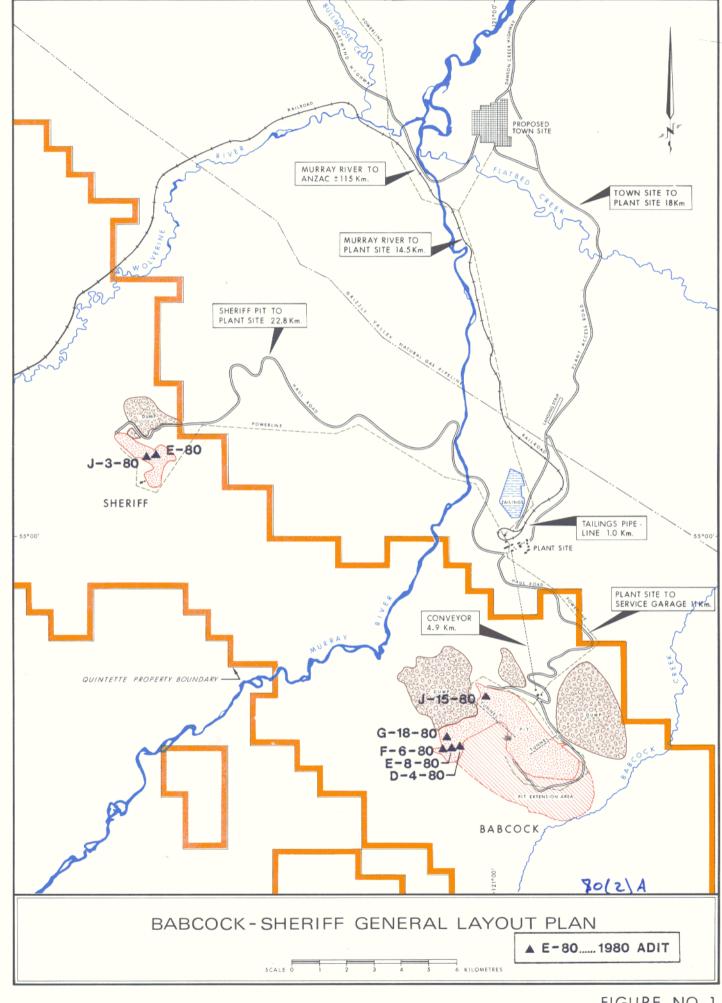


FIGURE NO. 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 1980 Quintette exploration program was carried out to obtain bulk samples of metallurgical and thermal coal from all major seams in the planned open pit mine areas of the Babcock and Sheriff coal deposits (Figure 1).

The primary objectives were:

- To provide clean coal samples of metallurgical coal to prospective customers, and
- To obtain washability and quality data of thermal coal.

To accomplish these objectives seven adits were sampled; five adits which were constructed in previous programs were resampled and two new adits were constructed and sampled.

In addition, a limited amount of geological mapping and one rotary drill hole was completed in the Johnson area. (See geology maps, Appendix 1)

The field program commenced in the beginning of June and was completed by the end of August.

2.0 ADIT CONSTRUCTION AND SAMPLING

During the 1980 Quintette exploration program, adit construction and sampling were carried out by Pyramid Mining & Tunneling Limited in the Babcock area and by Target Tunneling Limited in the Sheriff area. were advanced for a minimum distance necessary in order to ensure that coal was not oxidized. Geological sampling was carried out every 2.5 metres or less and the free swelling index (F.S.I.) of coal sample determined as a test for oxidization. Once consistent high F.S.I. values were obtained over a 10 to 15 metre interval, the seam was cross-cut from floor to roof. The cross-cut was geologically logged in detail, sampled intervals were marked off and subsequently, samples were taken. to obtain thermal coal samples, a detailed F.S.I. profile from the portal to the non-oxidized zone was established and the area with F.S.I. values between 2 - 4 was selected for sampling. (In some instances, due to mining difficulties, thermal coal samples were taken at the adit portal, i.e. adit J-3-80.) The thermal coal samples were taken following the same procedures as for the metallurgical coal samples. The sampled adits, their location and driveage in 1980 are presented in the following table.

3.0 ADIT SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Bulk and incremental channel samples of both metallurgical and thermal coal were taken from each of the adits. The bulk samples were shipped to Birtley Coal and Minerals Testing in Calgary for analyses and bulk washability tests. Channel samples were taken from the same location as the bulk samples and shipped to General Testing Laboratories in Vancouver for detailed laboratory float-sink analyses.

3.1 BULK SAMPLE TESTS

3.1.1 Metallurgical Coal

Approximately 10 tonnes of metallurgical raw coal was taken from each of the adits and washed at Birtley's pilot plant. Details of the pilot plant analytical flowsheet are schematically presented in Figure 2. Each sample was washed to a clean coal product of 7.5 per cent ash level (air dry basis). Individual samples of the clean coal product were sent to Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology Laboratories (CANMET) in Edmonton for carbonization tests and a petrographic study. In addition, samples of product clean coal have been sent abroad to the prospective customers.

3.1.2 Thermal (Oxidized) Coal

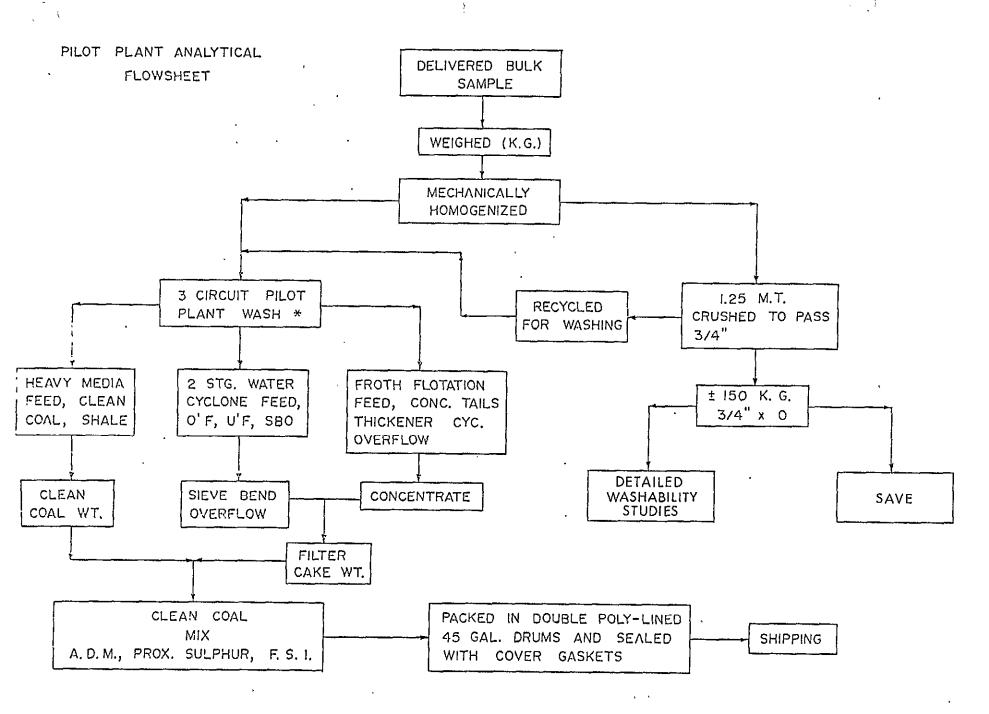
Similar to metallurgical coal, thermal coal samples were taken from each of the adits and sent to Birtley Coal and Mineral Testing. The amount of sample taken from a given seam was in proportion to the thermal coal reseres of the seam. The quantity of sample varied from 6 to 16 drums (approximately 200 kg. each drum). Both individual and blend samples were processed in the same manner as the metallurgical coal samples following Figure No. 2. The clean coal from the blend sample was sent to the E.M.R.'s Canadian Combustion Research Laboratories in Ottawa for a burn test.

3.2 CHANNEL SAMPLE TESTS

Channel samples are generally used to verify quality of various bulk lots. Incremental samples (metallurgical and thermal coal) were taken from each adit after the section was logged and subsequently sent to General Testing Laboratories. Each incremental sample was floated at 1.5 specific gravity to determine the yield and then composited in the given ratio to represent the mining section for subsequent analytical tests according to the Flowsheet in Figure No. 3. The increments of the individual channel samples taken from each adit are presented on adit drawings in Appendix 2.

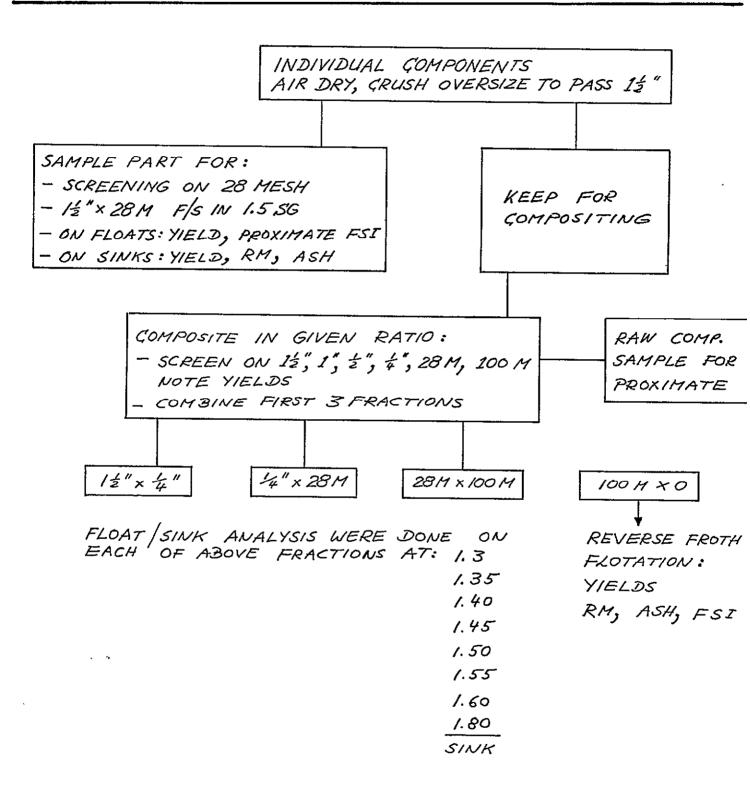
Coal Seam & Adit Number	Deposit	Status	Driveage (m) 1980	Total <u>Driveage(m</u>)
D-4-80	Babcock	Resampled	15.0	46.0
E-8-80	Babcock	Resampled	10.5	36.5
F-6-80	Babcock	Resampled	4.0	20.0
G-18-80	Babcock	New	42.0	42.0
J-15-80	Babcock	Resampled	5.5	60.0
		-		
E-80	Sheriff	Resampled	8.0	52.0
J-3-80	Sheriff	New	69.0	69.0

At the completion of the sampling of an adit, the adit was surveyed and sealed as stipulated by the Coal Regulation of the Province of British Columbia. The adit locations are illustrated on Figure I and shown in detail on geology maps of Babcock and Sheriff included in Appendix 1. Further details of each adit, including seam section, lithology, F.S.I. values and sampled intervals for new and resampled adits, are presented as drawings in Appendix 2 at the end of the text.



^{*} ALL PLANT SAMPLES ANALYSED FOR ASH AND F. S. I.

QUINTETTE CHANNEL SAMPLE ANALYSIS FLOW DIAGRAM



RECORD YIELDS ANALYSIS:
- RM, ASH, FSI (cum) ON FLOATS
RM, ASH ON SINKS

4.0 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND DRILLING PROGRAM

The Johnson area is located in the central part of the Quintette trend, southeast of the Sheriff Mountain. All the natural bedrock exposures of the area were mapped prior to this year's program. In 1980, mapping was restricted to newly constructed road cuts in which hitherto undetected coal seams were exposed.

In addition, one rotary drill hole was accomplished in the Johnson area. A new oil well site (Well D-83-J-93-1-14) and a road, built in 1980 by B.P. Exploration Canada Ltd., were mapped by a two-man team. Based on new geological information, drilling was undertaken and carried out by Bertram Drilling Company from Carbon, Alberta. The hole was drilled to a depth of 123 metres, using a Mayhew 1000 Nodwell mounted rig. For structural and stratigraphic information, 1.5 metres of core (H.Q. size) was obtained at depths of 39, 87 and 123 metres. The hole was geophysically logged by Roke Oil Enterprises Ltd. and the following response tests were run: Gamma Ray, Sidewall Density, Focused Beam Resistivity, Caliper and Directional Survey. These logs were run at a scale of 1:200 and supplemented by a Sidewall Density Log, run at a detailed scale of 1:20 over the coal bearing intervals. A complete set of logs is enclosed in Appendix 3.

The structure of the area was found to be a synclinal basin with an erosional reminent of the coal bearing Middle Gates member of Commotion Formation in the core. The newly mapped sequence of conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone, overlying a 1.8 metres thick coal seam, was considered an equivalent to the uppermost part of the Middle Gates in the Sheriff area. One rotary hole was drilled in the center of the structure to establish coal seam development and stratigraphy in the area. This drill hole confirmed that three economical coal seams were present, with an aggregate mining thickness of 9.8 metres, all within 35 metres from the surface. The seams have been designated as: D, E_1 , and E_2 from younger to older. The following table summarizes the seam thickness and calculated in-place reserves.

Seam	Seam Thickness (m)	Reserves (x 10 ⁶ tonnes)
D	1.8	0.7
Ε ₁	6.5	4.5
E ₂	1.5	1.2
TOTAL	9.8	6.4

It is suspected that coal within the structure may be extensively oxidized, however, more definitive programs in the future will be required to confirm coal quality. The geology of coal seam development in Johnson area is presented in detailed geology map 1:5000, and accompanying cross sections (drawings included in Appendix 4).

6.0 FIELD CAMPS AND ROADS

Previously established camp facilities at the Babcock and Mast camps and existing roads were utilized for the 1980 field programme. Only 100 metres of road access was built near Adit J-3-80 in the Sheriff area.

Babcock camp was utilized from June 1 until July 16 and Mast camp from July 17 until August 27. Both camps were winterized and left on site.

7.0 RECLAMATION

The areas of environmental disturbance associated with the 1980 exploration programme have been reclaimed in accordance with guidelines set forth by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. This reclamation has been inspected by the appropriate authorities. The recontouring and establishing of water barriers was found to be satisfactory. However, during the inspection, it was found that some seeding may be required next year because germination of the seed has occurred, which raises the possibility of winter kill (see letter in Appendix 5). Therefore, reclamation for the 1980 exploration program should be considered pending.

8.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CONTRACTORS

During the 1980 exploration programme for Quintette Coal Limited, technical supervision and data analyses were carried out by the staff of Denison Mines Limited. The professional members of the Denison staff involved and major contractors are listed below:

Denison Mines LImited

G. Gormley Manager of Exploration

R. Sagi Chief Geologist

I. Delas Project Geologist

L. Samoil Geological Assistant

Contractors

1. Bertram Drilling Company Ltd. Rotary Drilling

2. Birtley Coal & Mineral Testing Coal Sample Analyses

General Testing Laboratories Coal Sample Analyses

4. Pyramid Mining & Tunneling Adit Construction

5. Roke Oil Entreprises Ltd. Geophysical Logging

6. Target Tunneling Adit Construction

7. Tompkins Contracting Ltd. Heavy Equipment

APPENDIX 1 GEOLOGY MAPS - BABCOCK AND SHERIFF DEPOSIT

