

COPY

008782

D.A. Lowrie

W.M. Sirola

Ross River Coal Area, Ross River, Y.T.
105-F-16

June 28, 1978

Two years ago, when we were casting about for coal areas, somewhere in the proximity of the Grum deposit, we selected the coal area at Big Salmon in preference to the coal area at Ross River, largely because of the fact that the former had occurrences of bituminous coal, whereas the latter was classed as lignite.

In recent conversations with Fred Chow, and Dirk Templemann-Kluit, I get the impression that the coal in the road cut two miles south-west of Ross River, has more of the appearance of bituminous, or sub-bituminous, coal rather than a lignite. Be that as it may, the coal is certainly well-situated, is about 1.5 metres thick, and dips about 15° to the southeast.

Apart from some hand trenching, very little work appears to have been done to trace the coal. Certainly there is almost nothing in the literature. The only information we have been able to find is one paragraph written by Milner and Craig in 1973 which reads as follows:-

" Ross River Coal (61° 58' north, 132° 33' west), consists of a seam roughly 5 ft. thick in an area of poor exposure, half a mile north of a granite pebble conglomerate - black shale repetitive sequence which dips south under the lake a mile south of Ross River. The sediments are at a bench roughly 200 ft. above the Pelly River."

There is a second occurrence on the Lapie River, located 2,200 metres southwest of the road exposure, and this is described as follows:-

" The Lapie River coal occurrence described by Kindle (in 1946), (61° 57' north, 132° 37' west), consists of a few inches of coal in about 500 ft. of Pliocene conglomerate sandstone and shale where the Lapie River enters the southern margin of the Tintina Valley."

Recent mapping by Templemann-Kluit, indicates that the Tertiary basin in which the coal occurs, has been sliced into north-westerly trending strips and down-faulted against older carboniferous Permian rocks. In

COPY

D.A. Lowrie

W.M. Sirola

Ross River Coal Area, Ross River, Y.T.
105-K-6

June 28, 1978

page 2

consequence, the maximum strike range of the coal in a north-easterly direction would be about 2,000 metres. This is true of both occurrences.

We could obtain an exploration licence for the coal occurrences on the Highway by application to Ottawa, and the payment of \$2,264.00, or 5¢ per acre for the first year. The area involved is approximately 64 square miles, or 42,280 acres. Before doing this, however, I would like to feel that it is worthwhile. I would have Fred Chow spend a day looking at this occurrence - if I can reach him on the radio telephone, but recently he has been incommunicado. Also, there is a GSC geologist, by the name of Darel Long, who is looking at coal occurrences in the Y.T., and it would be interesting if either Fred, or I, could meet him while he is in Ross River. According to Templeman-Kluit, he is going to be there at the end of this month, and will be around for about a week.

Hopefully, I will be able to finalize the Carlos-Harris option, at least in a verbal manner, by June 30, and I will then head for Ross River, look at the coal, and have a visit with Fred and Alex. If we can establish the likelihood of continuity for the coal seam, and if the calibre of the coal is not too poor, then we should consider applying for the exploration licence.

W.M. Sirola

WMS:ps
enclosures