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Chief, *J. M. Lettice*

Date: *Feb. 7, 1979.*

PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.

061805

REPORT ON THE
GEOLOGY OF THE BONNET PLUME BASIN
YUKON TERRITORY
AS DETERMINED BY THE 1978 FIELD SEASON

NTS 106-E
65° 15' N, 135° W

COAL EXPLORATION LICENCES
NOS. 77-92 and 94-98
DATED: November 14, 1977

Written By: James S. McKinney
Supervisor - Coal
Exploration

January, 1979

Pan Ocean Report No. 79-1

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SELECTED REFERENCES

- CAMSELL, C. (1906): Report on the Peel River and Tributaries; Geol. Surv. Can., Ann. Rept., New Series, V. 16, Pt. 55, 1904, p 1-49.
- MOUNTJOY, E.W. (1967): Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary Stratigraphy Northern Yukon Territory and Northwestern District of MacKenzie; Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 66-16.
- NORRIS, D.K., PRICE, R.A., AND MOUNTJOY, E.W. (1963): Geology Northern Yukon Territory and Northwestern District of MacKenzie; Geol. Surv. Can., Map 10 - 1963.
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- ROUSE, G.E. AND SRIVASTAVA, S.K. (1972): Palynological Zonation of Cretaceous and Early Tertiary Rocks of the Bonnet Plume Formation, Northeastern Yukon, Canada; Can. J. Earth Sci., V. 9, p. 1163-1179.

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GEOLOGY OF THE BONNET PLUME BASIN
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NTS 106-E
65° 15' N, 135° W

Coal Exploration Licences
Nos. 77-92 and 94-98

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the geology of the Bonnet Plume Basin as determined by regional field mapping, air-photo interpretation and the surface diamond drilling during the 1978 field season.

This was the first season that Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. conducted work on the 21 Coal Exploration Licences acquired in November, 1977.

LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The Bonnet Plume Coalfield is located in the northeastern portion of the Yukon Territory. (Plate 1, end pocket) The coalfield is contained entirely within the Wind River map area (NTS-106E).

The basin is bounded on the north by the Richardson Mountains, on the east by the Knorr Ranges, on the south by the Wernecke Mountains and on the west by a rather ill-defined low, hilly region about 5 miles west of the Wind River.

Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. controls 24 exploration licences in the Bonnet Plume basin of the Yukon Territory, (Plate 2, end pocket). These licences, covering 957,024 acres, are underlain by sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age containing lignitic coals in the north and Cretaceous age sedimentary rocks containing bituminous coal seams in the south.

The basin forms a depression which is relatively featureless having elevations between 300 and 500 meters above sea level. Much of the area is covered by muskeg and swamp with a lesser part of the basin covered by scrubby tree growth of spruce, larch and birch, interspersed with willow and berry patches.

Both the Wind and Bonnet Plume Rivers flow, from south to north through the basin, into the Peel River, which flows from east to west along the northern margin of the basin.

A winter road from Keno Hill runs 165 Km (100 miles) onto the property. Several lakes throughout the basin are of sufficient size and depth to allow float plane access. The Dempster Highway lies 130 km (80 miles) to the west of the property.

HISTORY

The earliest geological account of the Bonnet Plume Basin was written by Camsell (1906) about his journey through the Wernecke Mountains, down the Wind River to the Peel River and then onto Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories. He assigned the sediments encountered within the Bonnet Plume Basin along the Wind and Peel Rivers to the Tertiary period and reported several lignite occurrences along the Peel River.

Mountjoy (1967) examined the stratigraphy along the lower portion of the Wind River and on the Peel River. Norris et al (1963) produced a geological map of NTS 106-E which included the entire area of the Bonnet Plume Basin. They divided the Bonnet Plume Formation into an Upper or Tertiary age portion and a Lower or Cretaceous age portion.

Rouse and Srivastava (1972) conducted a palynological analyses of the Bonnet Plume Formation which confirmed Norris et al (1963) subdivisions.

Norris and Hopkins (1977) published a comprehensive study of the Bonnet Plume Basin. Cyprus Anvil acquired two Coal Exploration Licences covering the lignite occurrences along the Peel River in the Upper Bonnet Plume Formation.

Aran Oil and Gas Ltd. acquired three Coal Exploration Licences in the northwestern central portion of the Basin (CEL Nos. 72, 73 and 93). These have since been transferred to Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.

Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. acquired 21 Coal Exploration Licences covering the remainder of the Basin after the discovery of coal seams within the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation along the Wind River and Illyd Creek and its tributaries, during the 1977 field season. Regional geological mapping to verify air-photo analysis, measurement of stratigraphic sections, regional checks for coal occurrences and the drilling of surface boreholes to sample two major coal seams. was conducted during the 1978 field season.

GEOLOGY

Introduction

Most of the surface area within the Bonnet Plume Basin is masked by a cover of Recent age alluvial or lacustrine deposits which are remnants of the glacial period. Late Cretaceous or Tertiary age mudstones, sandstones and shales in which lignite beds occur are found in the northern portion of the Basin (Plate 3, end pocket). Cretaceous age sedimentary deposits consisting of conglomerate, sandstone and shale in which bituminous coal seams occur are found in the southern portion of the Basin, (Plate 4, end pocket). Local pre-Cretaceous age rocks which form fensters within the Basin have been produced by faulting. The Basin is bounded on all sides by pre-Cretaceous age rocks.

Little is known as yet of the detailed stratigraphy of the Cretaceous and Tertiary age sedimentary rocks found within the Bonnet Plume Basin. Future stratigraphic mapping and surface diamond drilling accompanied by palynological analysis will hopefully provide a complete picture of the stratigraphic sequence. To date, the scattered stratigraphic sections that have been measured over such a vast area are difficult to correlate as a whole. However, within the area studied in detail and partially drilled during the 1978 field season, correlation does appear to be possible, at least within the section of the sequence explored by drilling.

During the 1978 field season, geological investigations were primarily confined to the southern half of the Basin. It is within this area that Cretaceous age

sedimentary rocks occur which were named by Norris (1976), the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation. Preliminary palynological analysis indicates, Rouse and Srivastava(1972), that the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation is lower to mid-Cretaceous in age. As exploration progresses within the Basin, more detailed palynological investigations are being conducted in order to arrive at a more detailed model of the age and correlation of the sedimentary rocks found within the Basin.

Upper Bonnet Plume Formation

This unit consisting of unconsolidated sandstones, mudstones and conglomerates of Cretaceous, Maastrichtian to Paleocene age (Rouse and Srivastava, 1972) containing lignite beds was not studied in detail during the 1978 field season.

Based on the limited observations made of this unit during the 1978 field season, it is separated from the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation by a structural unconformity and in places is deposited directly on pre-Cretaceous age rocks.

Lower Bonnet Plume Formation

The Lower Bonnet Plume Formation is composed of conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, shale and coal seams. The Formation is middle or late Albian in age (Rouse and Srivastava, 1972). The Formation rests unconformably on Permian or older age rocks within the Basin.

In the southernmost portions of the Bonnet Plume Basin, conglomerates are the most conspicuous units. They

are fairly well sorted, very poorly cemented and well compacted. Most surface samples can be crumbled by hand, and bedrock surface weathering is such that in drill holes it is hard to tell where overburden ends and weathered conglomerate begins.

Although poorly cemented, the conglomerates form prominent ridges and cliffs. They are exposed in well defined outcrops.

The pebbles, cobbles and boulders within the typical conglomerate consist of light grey quartzite, black chert, white quartz with minor clasts of grey chert and a distinctive green chert. The matrix, not always present, is composed of quartz, chert and sericite grains. Though mega cross-bedding is common within this rock type.

The conglomerate beds range in thickness from less than one meter to greater than 100 meters. Individual beds are traceable over large distances, at least 70 square kilometers within Blocks A and B.

A conglomerate, poorly sorted, having a reddish muddy-sand matrix and large well rounded boulders consisting of quartzite, various quartz, igneous rocks and minor amounts of smaller pebbles of chert and limestone was found at coal site C-7 (Plate 4) immediately overlying rocks of pre-Cretaceous age. This conglomerate is in turn overlain by typical rocks of the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation.

Sandstones form the second most conspicuous surface outcropping, particularly in the south central portions of the Bonnet Plume Basin. They are usually, grey to buff coloured, fine to medium-grained quartz and black chert

sandstone having a sericitic matrix, forming a poor cementing agent. The sandstone is a typical "salt and pepper" rock type.

Inter-related zones of siltstone, mudstone, shale and coal form recessive outcrop zones having little or no surface rock outcrop except in incised stream channels. These rocks were best noted from surface borehole cores. The siltstone is grey to dark grey having minor thin, pebble conglomerates and grits and frequently grades directly into a grey mudstone.

Carbonaceous shale or mudstone occur as lenses within the coal seams and at the floor of the coal seams. These grade into a black silty mudstone. These weather rapidly when brought to the surface.

Insufficient data exists to date to allow a complete lithostratigraphic section to be constructed for the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation. Plate 5 illustrates the limited stratigraphic section known from surface mapping in coal reserve Blocks A and B (coal areas 1, 3 and 5) (Plate 4). Correlation of the remaining coal areas throughout the southern portion of the basin is not as yet possible. A more complete picture of the regional lithostratigraphy is to be obtained during the 1979 field season.

Coal Areas of the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation
Located During the 1977 Field Season

(C-1) Wernecke (Reserve Block A) This area is characterized by an outcropping of conglomerates, sandstones and recessive zones representing siltstones, mudstones and coal horizons. Coal seams outcrop under a thick conglomerate in the creek adjacent to surface borehole site BP 78-1. Borehole BP 78-1 (Plate 6) was collared in conglomerate and sampled two coal seams below the conglomerate. The conglomerate is measured to be 120 meters thick and may be traced over an outcrop distance of 7000 meters. The dip of outcrops in coal area C-1 is 25-30 degrees to the south-southwest.

Coal float has been found in frost boils in several of the recessive zones throughout coal area C-1. The thickness and quality of these occurrences must be confirmed by surface drilling before their significance can be judged.

(C-2) Spaceship Creek Outcropping in this creek indicates a conglomerate overlain by a coal seam dipping to the south at 35 degrees. The coal is at least 3 meters thick. Its base and top are not exposed. Coal float occurs in a cut-bank 50 meters north of the seam described above suggesting a second stratigraphically higher seam. No estimate of thickness is possible since no complete exposure was achieved or found.

(C-3) Illtyd Creek Southwest This area encompasses a syncline and an anticline lying immediately to the north. The exposed rock outcroppings are primarily sandstones and conglomerate. These units are presumed to lie below

the 120 metre thick conglomerate found in coal areas C-1 and C-5. Float in frost boils indicate that there may be four coal seams of unknown thickness occurring within the recessive units between the conglomerate beds.

(C-4) Illytd Creek Northwest The area is formed by a shallow dipping syncline having an east-west axis plunging gently to the east.

Two coal seams, one 3 metres thick and the other 1 metre thick were located in outcrop along the banks of Illytd Creek in this coal area. Coal also occurs in frost boils scattered throughout the area.

(C-5) Illytd Creek East (Reserve Block B) This area on the east side of Illytd Creek extends along that creek from the site of surface Borehole BP 78-2 (Plate 7) to about one kilometer north of surface Borehole BP 78-3 (Plate 8), a distance of about 4,000 metres. The thick conglomerate occurring in coal area C-1 immediately above the outcropping coal seams near Borehole 78-1, forms the surface outcrop along Illytd Creek throughout the above distance. The unit forms a broad shallow syncline plunging gently to the east. Dips taken on this unit indicates 10-15 degrees to the east.

The stratigraphic sequence as investigated by surface borehole drilling in coal area C-5 is the same as that found in coal area C-1 (Plate 5). Illytd Creek forms the western boundary of coal area C-5. The eastern boundary is probably faulted at a distance of about 5,000 metres from that Creek thus giving the area a size of about 20 square kilometers.

The two coal seams intersected in Borehole BP 78-2 outcrop at the base of a cliff on Illtyd Creek immediately below that borehole site.

- (C-6) Koubasa Lake Bounded on all sides by faulting, this area consists of a steeply dipping (70-90 degrees) sediments of the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation and is characterized by a series of upright ribs formed by beds of conglomerate with deeply cut depressions which represent less competent layers.

No definitively measurable coal occurrences have been located within this area, however, coal float was noted in some scattered frost boils.

- (C-7) Garlic Ring Lakes A low flat hill formed by pre-Bonnet Plume Formation rocks is marked upon the northeast side by an unconformable contact of Bonnet Plume Formation.

Immediately above the unconformable contact is a conglomerate unit having a lithology distinct from the conglomerates forming the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation noted elsewhere in the basin. This unit in this locale appears to be 200 meters thick. Near its base, the clasts are pebbles, cobbles and boulders 1-20 cm long, mainly greenish altered siltstones and quartzite, surrounded by a matrix of crumbly, reddish-brown weathering silty mudstone. Most clasts are elongate or tubular and very well rounded. Sorting is poor. Higher in this unit the clasts become smaller, generally less than 10 cm, and are dominantly quartzite and quartzitic siltstone. The matrix remains muddy but is better cemented and weathers yellow.

Above this basal unit the exposed rocks are typical of the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation having an estimated thickness of 100 meters. An outcrop of coal occurs at the base of a conglomerate bed. The basal contact was not exposed. It would appear to be at least 3 meters thick. Coal float in a gully suggested a lower seam, but no exposure could be found. On the plain below the hill, no outcrops of any type could be found to indicate whether or not additional coal might be found.

(C-8) Wind River This area is designated basal on several outcroppings of Lower Bonnet Plume Formation sedimentary rocks containing several coal horizons located on the west side of the Bonnet Plume River just upstream from its confluence with Illtyd Creek. These rocks appear to form a dip slope having dips of 5-15 degrees to the east. To the north of this structure, several other potential sites exist, but have not been mapped.

A series of coal outcrops occur below a sandstone cap, indicate a thick seam locally dipping 4 degrees to the east. The bottom of the seam is not exposed. At its southern occurrence, the seam has a measurable exposed portion about 3 meters thick. A second seam 2 to 3 meters thick is exposed in the Wind River approximately 400 meters north of the occurrence described above. It appears to be stratigraphically higher than the 3 meter thick seam.

To the south of these occurrences and along the bank of the Wind River, several other coal seams outcrop. They range in thickness up to 4 meters.

(C-9) Wind River - Southeast A large area of Lower Bonnet Plume Formation outcroppings dipping to the north at 5 to 15 degrees. The area is bounded on the north by a fault and on the south by a probable thrust fault bringing pre-Lower Bonnet Plume Formation rocks to the surface.

No significant coal outcrops have been found in this block, but one surface occurrence of burnt coal has been located.

(C-10) Wind River - Northeast An even larger area of Lower Bonnet Plume Formation, having some outcrop exposure on Illtyd Creek to the east, along a minor unnamed creek on the south and the Wind River to the west.

No seams have been located. Possible coal float has been seen in frost boils, however most of the area is well-covered, thus masking any outcrops.

(C-11) Upper Wind River Located on the west bank of the Wind River is a northwest-southwest trending syncline having an apparent length of 2-5 kilometers and a width of 1.5 kilometers. The few outcrops exposed are typical Lower Bonnet Plume Formation.

A possible coal seam was noted from the air, but was not investigated on the ground.

(C-12) Lower Illtyd Creek Lower Bonnet Plume Formation rocks were noted here during a boat traverse of Illtyd Creek in 1977. These coal seams occurred along the west side of the creek.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The dominant structural features of the Bonnet Plume Basin appear to be thrust faulting of pre-Bonnet Plume Formation rocks forming the south and western margins of the Basin and a set of tear faults having a northwest-southeast trend which offset the older thrust faults. Minor cross faults running east-west appear to be adjustment phases of the tear faulting.

Most of these faults and/or lineaments are apparent on air-photos, but the ground cover within the Basin proper precludes observations in the field. Individual fault-lines and blocks will have to be determined by surface diamond drilling.

Folding within the deposits of the Lower Bonnet Plume Formation does not appear to be sharp except adjacent to the major faults. Outcrops within the Basin proper are rare and most of the folds or sedimentary rock contact structures are alluded to from air-photo lineaments. Again, surface diamond drilling will be necessary to finally determine the structures.



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
 MOYENS DE TRANSPORT

1974

NORTHWESTERN CANADA
 NORD-OUEST DU CANADA

SCALE 1:3,168,000 ÉCHELLE



Produced by the Survey and Mapping Branch
 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1974

LEGEND - LÉGENDE

RAILWAY - CHEMIN DE FER	—————
MOTOR ROAD - CHEMIN POUR VÉHICULE À MOTEUR	—————
WINTER ROAD - CHEMIN D'HIVER	—————
HIGHWAY NUMBER - NUMÉRO DE LA ROUTE	—————
FERRY - TRAVERSER	—————
SHIPPING SERVICE - SERVICE DE MESSAGERIE	—————
AIRPORT - AÉROPORT	—————
AIRFIELD - CHAMP D'ATTERRISSEGE	—————
SEAPLANE ANCHORAGE - MOULAGE D'HYDRATIONS	—————

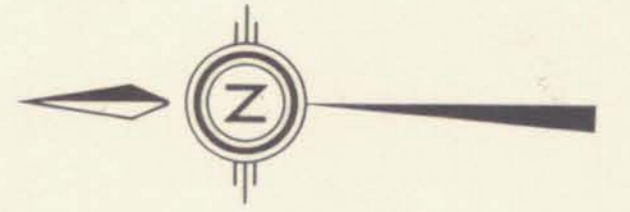
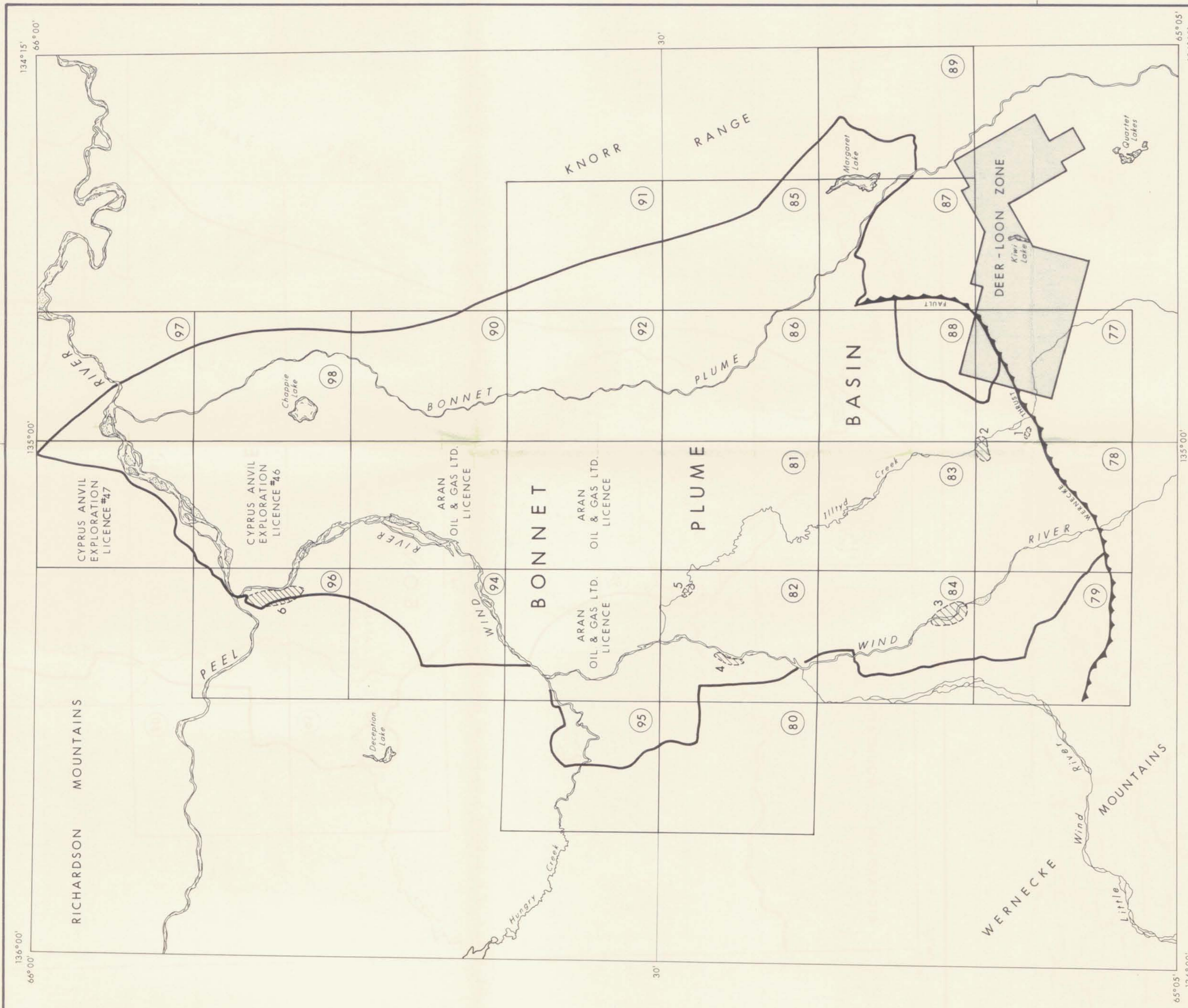
AIR DISTANCES BETWEEN MAIN CENTRES (in statute miles)

DISTANCES AÉRIENNES ENTRE CENTRES (en milles statistiques)

Edmonton (98) - Fort McMurray	240	Edmonton (98) - Grande Prairie	230
Fort McMurray - Fort Smith	234	Grande Prairie - Fort St. John	103
Fort Smith - Hay River	142	Fort St. John - Fort Nelson	192
Hay River - Fort Simpson	192	Fort Nelson - Watson Lake	236
Fort Simpson - Wrigley	122	Watson Lake - Whitehorse	217
Wrigley - Norman Wells	175	Whitehorse - Dawson	264
Norman Wells - Inuvik	277		

Fort Smith - Fort Resolution	99	Grande Prairie - Prince George	176
Fort Resolution - Yellowknife	93	Prince George - Smithers	193
Yellowknife - Cambridge Bay	529	Smithers - Terrace	81
		Terrace - Prince Rupert	76

CARTER MAPPING LIMITED
 510-5 Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta
 254-1224



COAL OCCURRENCES

- 1 - WERNECKE
- 2 - UPPER ILLTYD CREEK
- 3 - WIND RIVER - West of Illtyd Range
- 4 - WIND RIVER - Between Little Wind River and Illtyd Creek
- 5 - LOWER ILLTYD CREEK
- 6 - WIND-PEEL JUNCTION

SYMBOLS

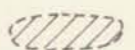



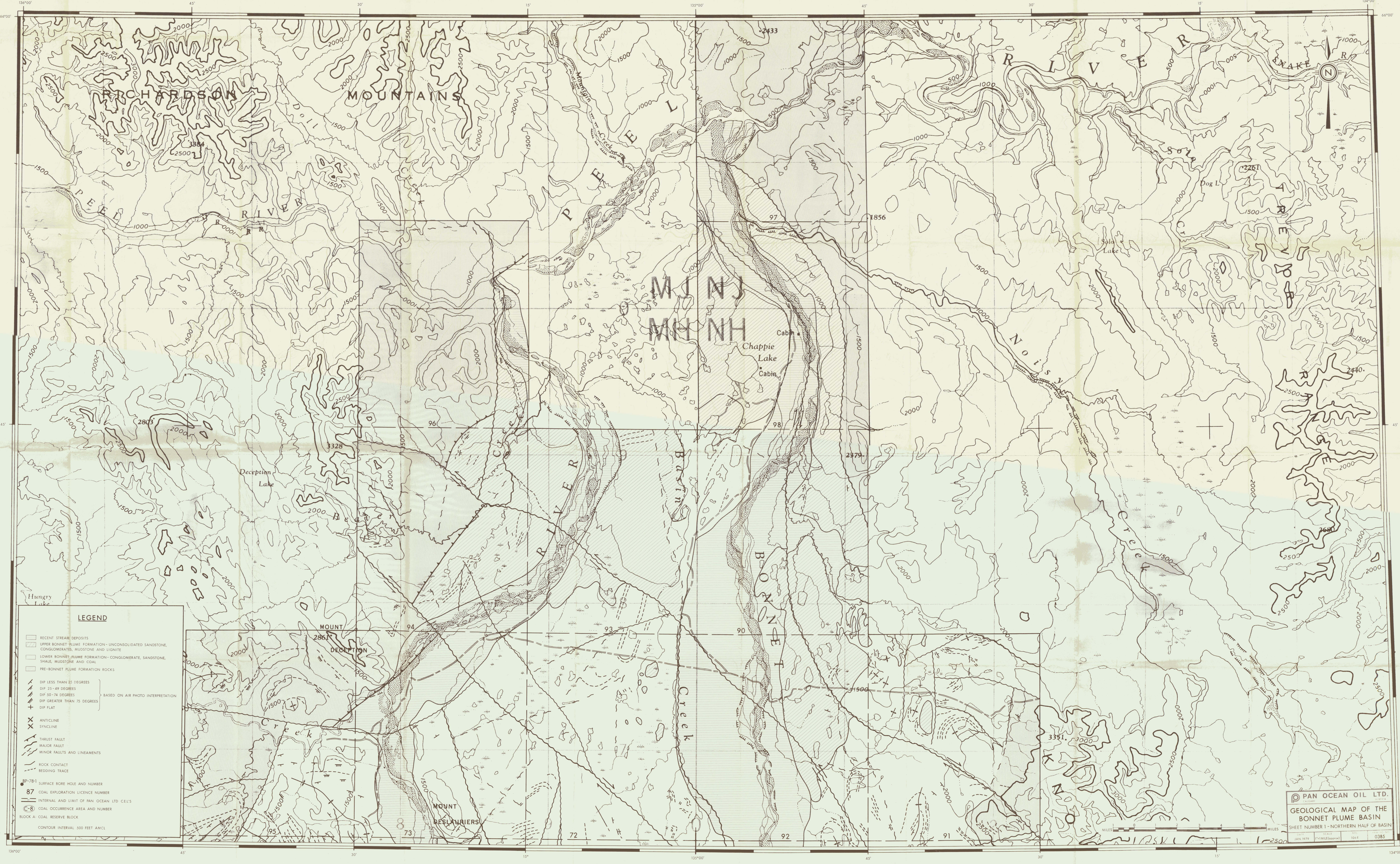
-  COAL OCCURRENCES
-  BONNET PLUME BASIN BOUNDARY
-  COAL EXPLORATION LICENCE NO.

Figure 1 TO ACCOMPANY REPORT NO. 78-3 BY RJM

 PAN OCEAN OIL LTD. CALGARY ALBERTA			
COAL OCCURRENCES OF THE BONNET PLUME BASIN YUKON TERRITORY			
DATE LB / NOV., '77	SCALE 1: 250,000	NTS 106 E	DRAWING NO. C-0069



LEGEND

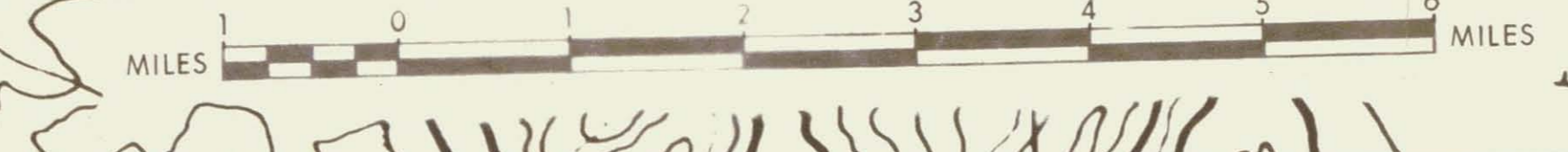
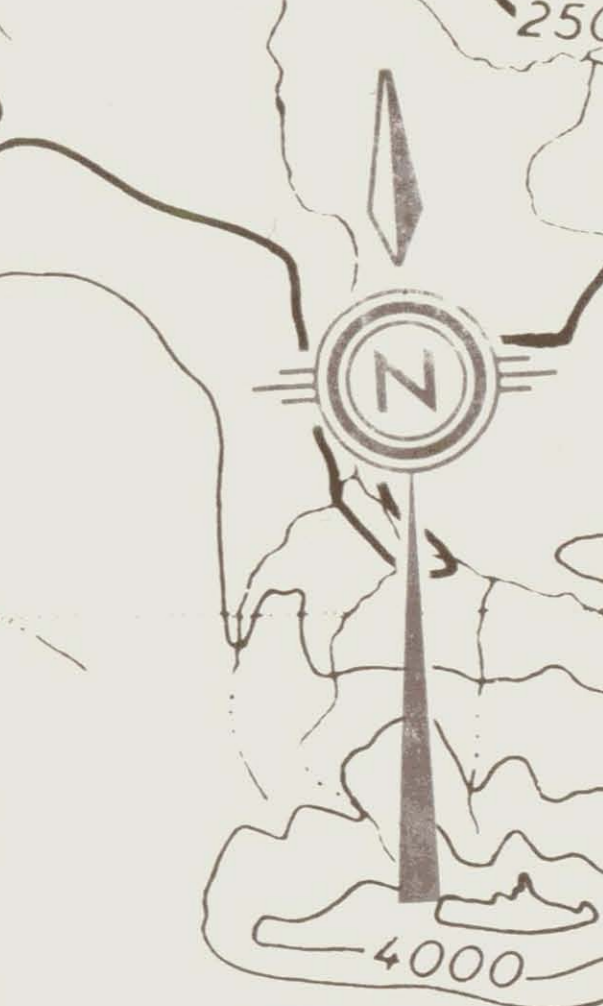
- RECENT STREAM DEPOSITS
- ▨ UPPER BONNET PLUME FORMATION - UNCONSOLIDATED SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATES, MUDSTONE AND LIGNITE
- ▩ LOWER BONNET PLUME FORMATION - CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, SHALE, MUDSTONE AND COAL
- ▧ PRE-BONNET PLUME FORMATION ROCKS
- ∠ DIP LESS THAN 25 DEGREES
- ∠ DIP 25-49 DEGREES
- ∠ DIP 50-74 DEGREES
- ∠ DIP GREATER THAN 75 DEGREES
- ⊕ DIP FLAT
- ⊕ ANTICLINE
- ⊕ SYNCLINE
- ⊕ THRUST FAULT
- ⊕ MAJOR FAULT
- ⊕ MINOR FAULTS AND LINEMENTS
- ⊕ ROCK CONTACT
- ⊕ BEDDING TRACE
- BP-781 SURFACE BORE HOLE AND NUMBER
- 87 COAL EXPLORATION LICENCE NUMBER
- INTERNAL AND LIMIT OF PAN OCEAN LTD CELLS
- ⊕ COAL OCCURRENCE AREA AND NUMBER
- ⊕ COAL RESERVE BLOCK
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET AMCL

PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE BONNET PLUME BASIN
 SHEET NUMBER 1 - NORTHERN HALF OF BASIN
 DATE: JAN 1979 SCALE: 1"=1 MILE (approx) 100% 0385



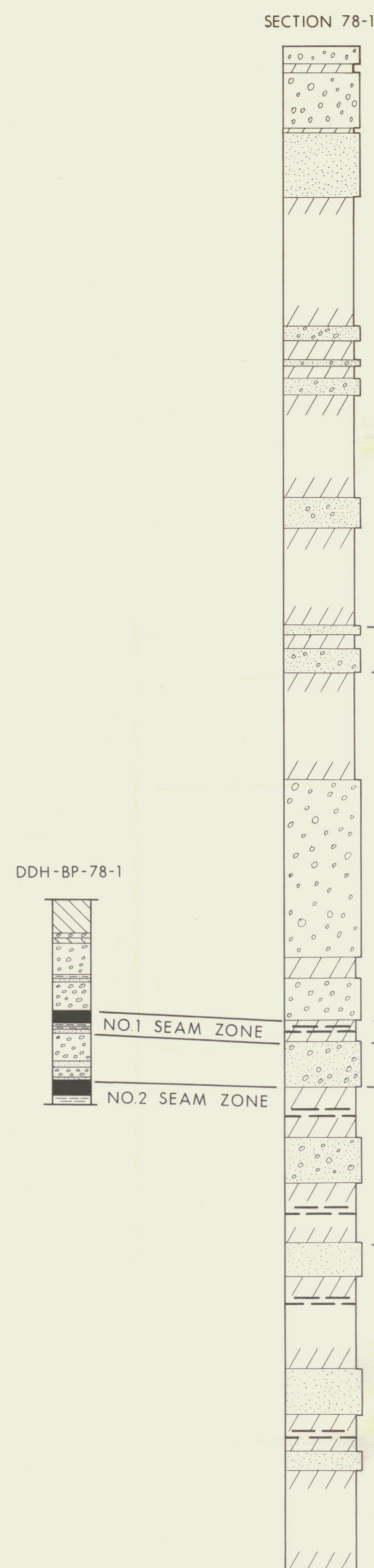
LEGEND

- RECENT STREAM DEPOSITS
- ▨ UPPER BONNET PLUME FORMATION - UNCONSOLIDATED SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATES, MUDSTONE AND LIGNITE
- ▩ LOWER BONNET PLUME FORMATION - CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, SHALE, MUDSTONE AND COAL
- ▧ PRE-BONNET PLUME FORMATION ROCKS
- DIP LESS THAN 25 DEGREES
- DIP 25-49 DEGREES
- DIP 50-74 DEGREES
- DIP GREATER THAN 75 DEGREES
- DIP FLAT
- ANTICLINE
- SYNCLINE
- THRUST FAULT
- MAJOR FAULT
- MINOR FAULTS AND LINEAMENTS
- ROCK CONTACT
- BEDDING TRACE
- BP-78-1 SURFACE BORE HOLE AND NUMBER
- 87 COAL EXPLORATION LICENCE NUMBER
- INTERNAL AND LIMIT OF PAN OCEAN LTD. CE1'S
- C-8 COAL OCCURRENCE AREA AND NUMBER
- BLOCK A: COAL RESERVE BLOCK
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET AMCL

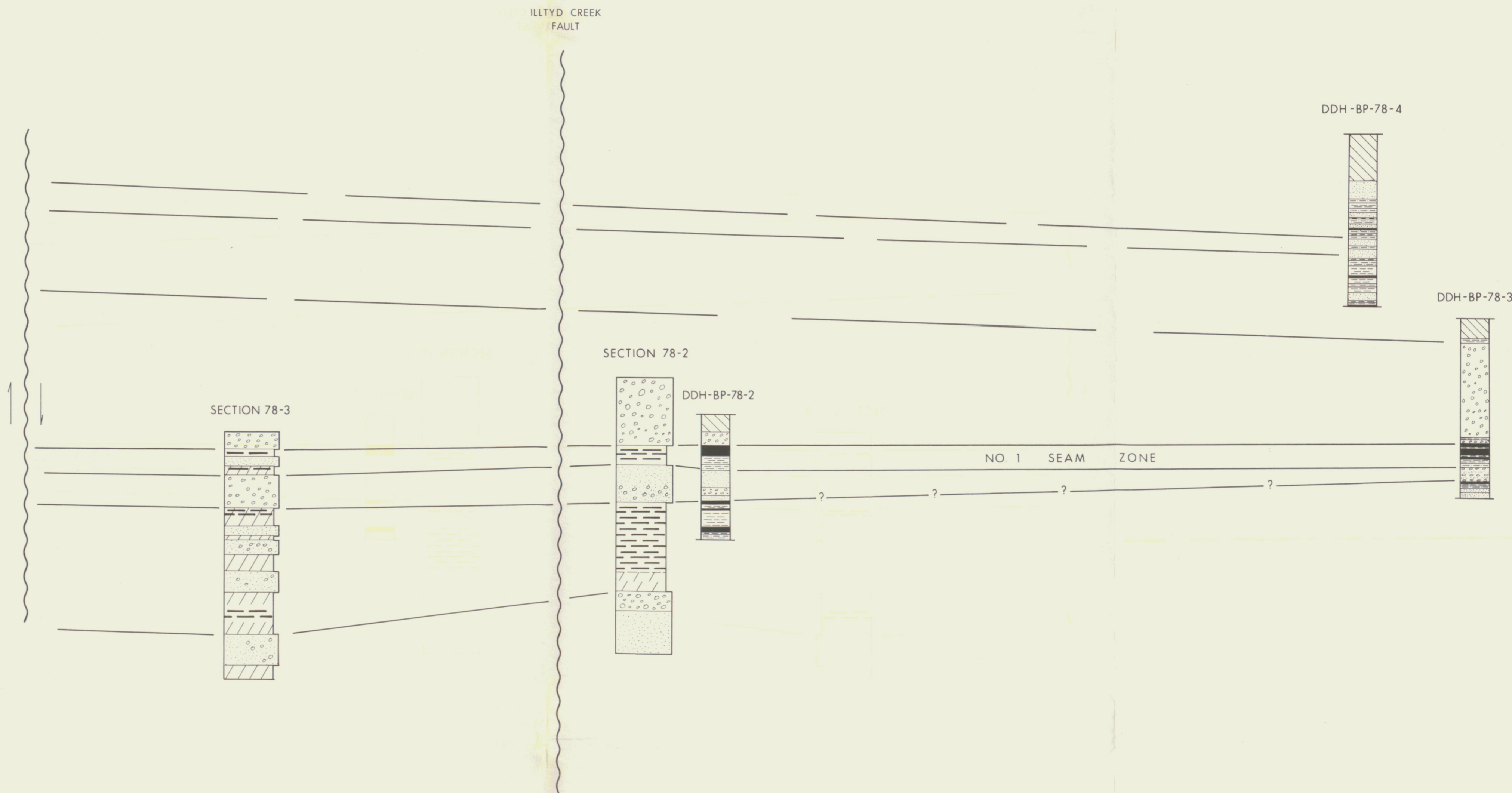


PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.
 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE
 BONNET PLUME BASIN
 SHEET NUMBER 2 - SOUTHERN HALF OF BASIN
 DATE: 1978
 SCALE: 1:50,000
 SHEET NO: 0384

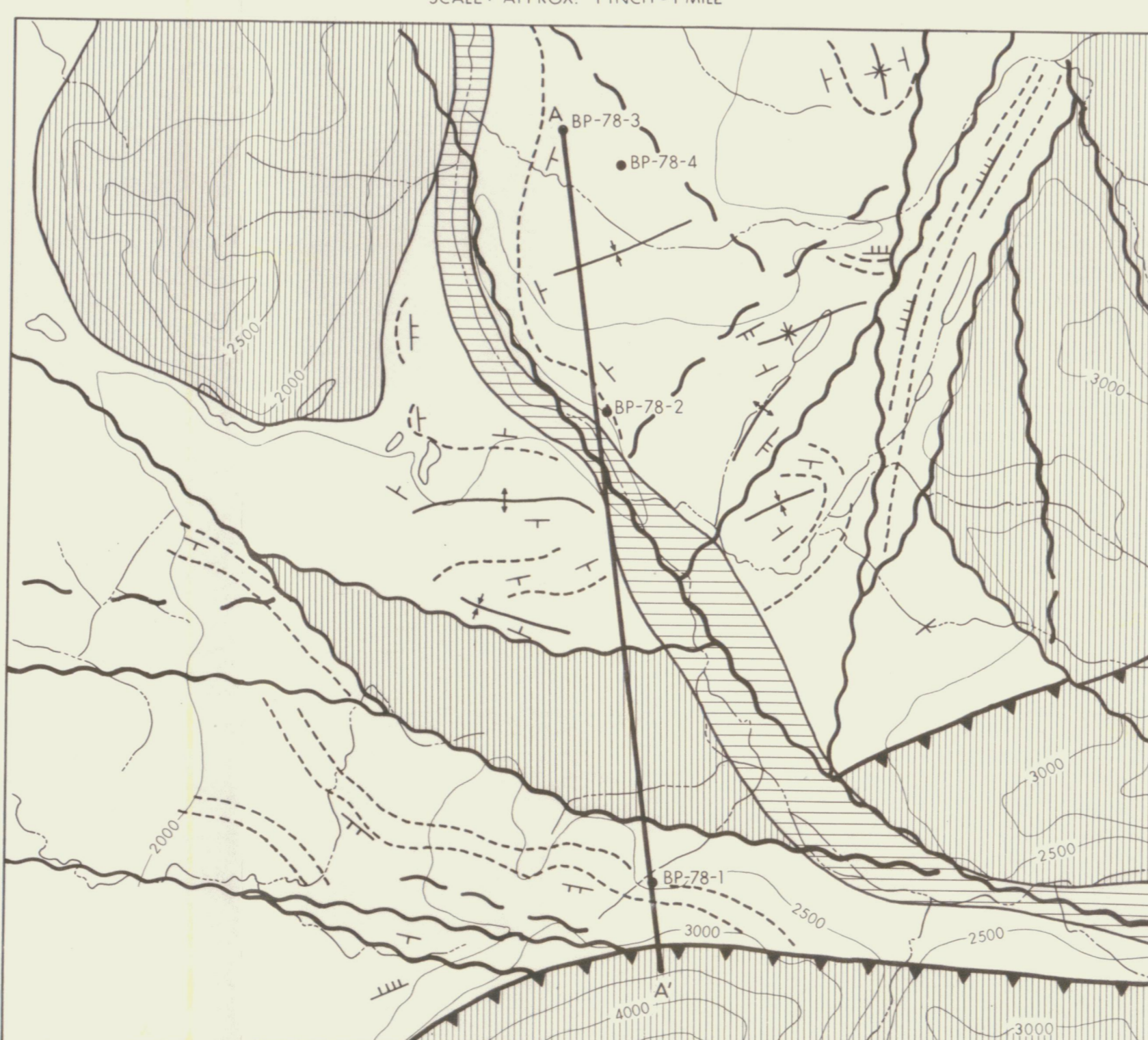
WERNECKE THRUST
WERNECKE SUPERGROUP
HELKIAN CARBONATES
AND CLASTICS



UNNAMED CAMBRIAN CARBONATES AND CLASTICS



GEOLOGICAL LOCATION MAP
SHOWING LINE OF SECTION
SCALE - APPROX. 1 INCH = 1 MILE



LEGEND

- ▲ THRUST FAULT
- FAULT
- ▨ QUATERNARY
- ▨ PRE-COAL

BOREHOLE LOG

- ▨ NO RECOVERY
- ▨ CONGLOMERATE
- ▨ SANDSTONE
- ▨ SILTSTONE
- ▨ MUDSTONE
- ▨ COAL

MEASURED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

- ▨ CONGLOMERATE
- ▨ RECESSIVE UNIT, COVERED
- ▨ PEBBLY SANDSTONE
- ▨ RECESSIVE UNIT WITH PROBABLE COAL SEAM
- ▨ SANDSTONE

PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.
CALGARY ALBERTA

SCHMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF
MEASURED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS
AND
SURFACE BOREHOLE LOGS
IN THE
ILLTYD CREEK COAL AREA

DATE JAN, 1979	SCALE VERTICAL 1:2000 HORIZONTAL 1:10000	NTS 106 E	DRAWING NO. X-0386
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