

Mine Geologist - Jim

- Lower quiescent peat bog environment up to #2 seam overlain by higher energy fluvial deltaic setting.
- maps off areas
- fault = 0-3m displacements on dip slip and also strike slip
- has good examples of slickensides in coal formed shortly after deposition

- also have "kettle bottoms" = tree trunks that collapse out of roof in Eastern USA

2N & 3N mine



at Quinsam get root structures like "kettle bottoms"

- usually collapse during mining, more a dilution problem - slickensides also weaker rocks/coal

4S mine



washout - different roof ?

bolting - 4' x 4' pattern everywhere

- width @ establishes the critical span

- also use nothing
- puts rock under compression

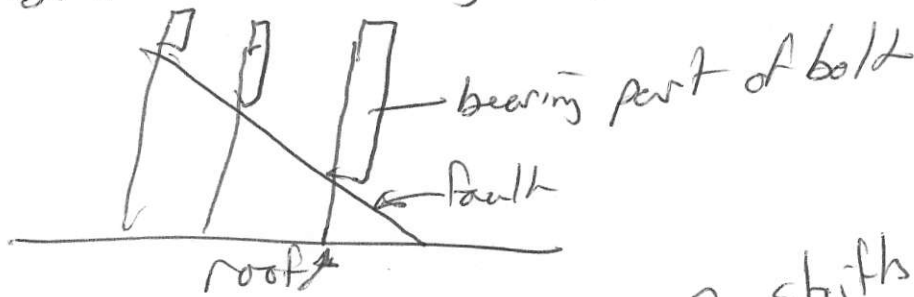
- discussed all types of faults and possible collapse

- avoid faults
 - ① 11el to roadways
 - ② footwall over roadway of normal fault (potential block failure)
 - ③ low angle faults worst
 - once it fails it is easy to support it

- opening on a fault plane would drive a wood wedge into it - if it moved, means movement on fault

- water running out of a fault, means fault open and can act as a lubricant

- need to have at least 2' of ϕ ' rocks both extending beyond fault plane



2 shifts, 5 days a week
 - 2000 tonnes per day of coal
 thermal coal sub-bituminous
 cement industry, utility (41%)
 for power generation
 longer ~~ship~~ to Japan
 Cdn \$44 a ton Cdn \$32-36

Kresho G.

Coal 28% ash from undersd
 - lower S 0.42%
 - no scrubbers required at cement plant

3

- can also produce PCI coal
- more costly - clean it to 9% ash
- mining panel II
 - 5 km walk - easy to walk in,
walking out tougher
- watch out for cable for shuttle
car - can jump around