



# **NORTH DAKOTA GEOLOGY: COAL-BEARING ROCKS IN THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS**

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**THE COTEAU PROPERTIES COMPANY FREEDOM MINE**



🌐 When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/ligniteenergy220**

💬 Text **LIGNITEENERGY220** to **22333** once to join

## What type or class of rock is coal?



Metamorphic **A**

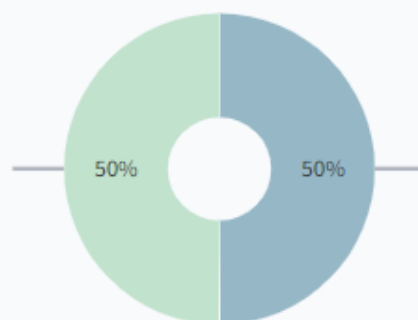


Igneous **B**



Sedimentary **C**

Sedimentary



Metamorphic

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# DEFINITION OF COAL

A dark brown to black, combustible rock of organic origin formed by the partial decomposition of plant material that accumulated in an oxygen deficient environment, and underwent increased pressure and temperature over millions of years

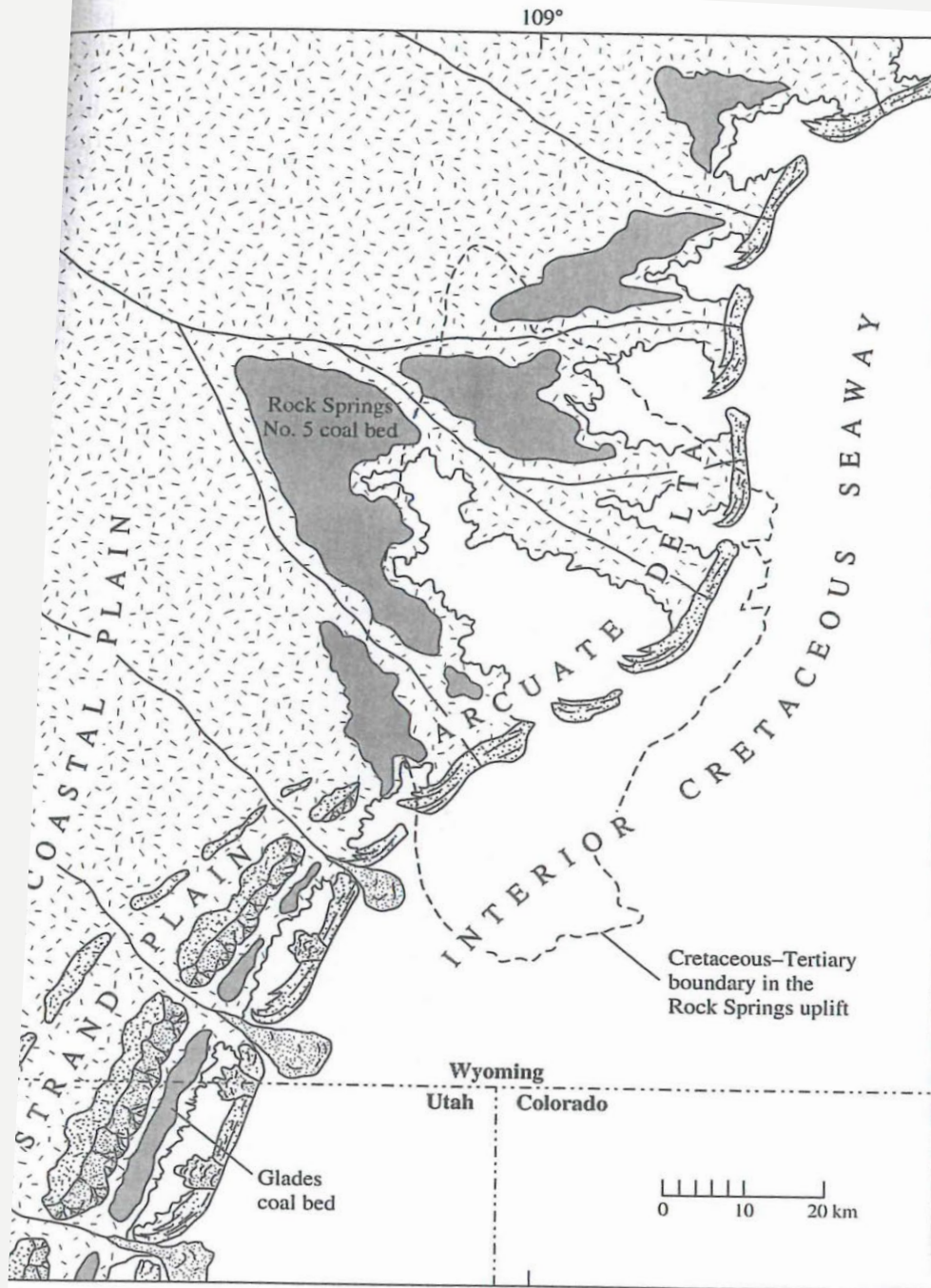




## **CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR PEAT FORMATION**

- Moderate to abundant plant growth
- Brackish to fresh water
- Lack of notable current activity
- Water table that prevents drowning of the environment but promotes preservation
- Stability of the depositional system through time



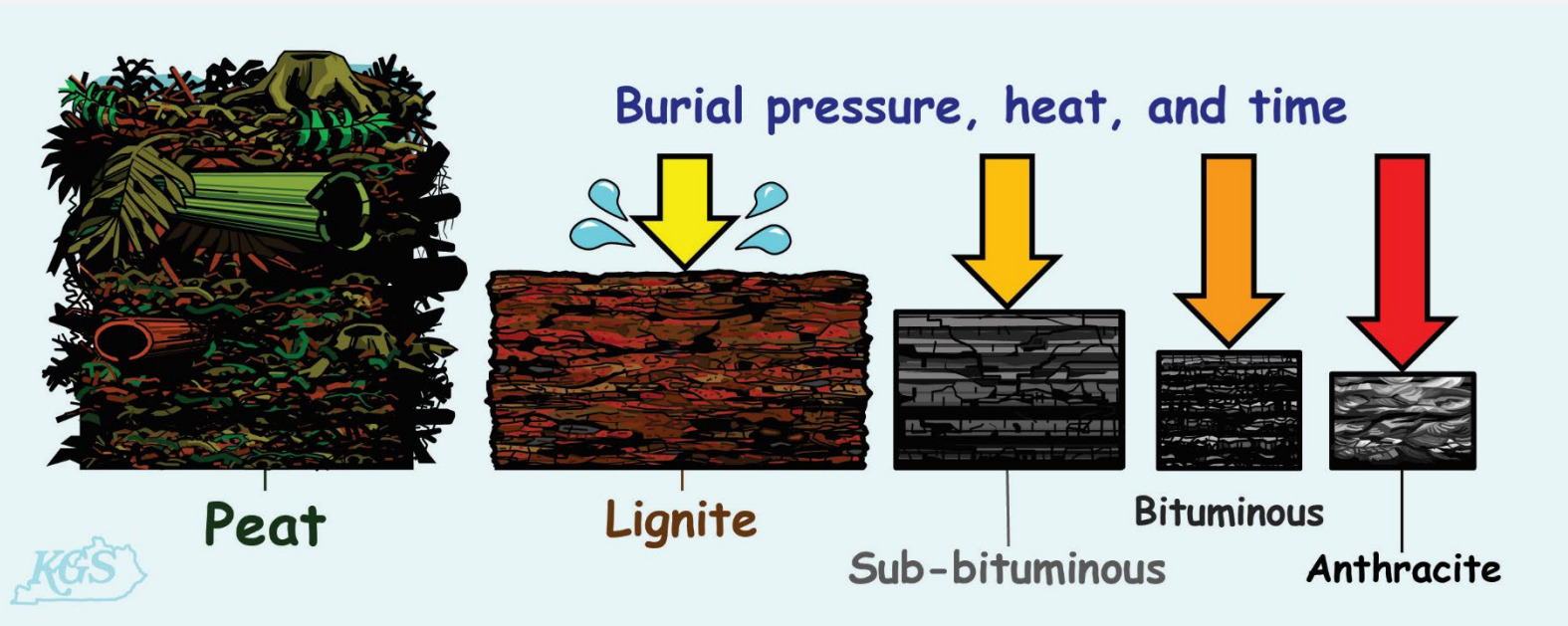


# DELTA ENVIRONMENT

- Swamps formed within the delta
- Plant material in swamps turned to peat
- The peat and swamps were covered by clay or sand-due to floods or rising of sea level
- More and more sediment accumulated and compressed the peat into coal



# COALIFICATION PROCESS



- Generally takes 10 feet of plant material to make 1 foot of coal



# COMMON U.S. COAL RANKS

Peat	Low-rank coal					Medium-rank coal					High-rank coal			Method for determining rank (dmmf) (U.S. ASTM)	
	Lignite		Sub-bituminous			Bituminous					Anthracitic				
						high volatile C	high volatile B	high volatile A	medium volatile	low volatile	Semi-anthracite	Anthracite	Meta-anthracite		
	B	A	C	B	A										
	5,000	6,300	8,300	9,500	10,500	11,500	13,000	14,000	Less distinct for changing rank				Calorific value (Btu/lb.)		
			Less distinct for changing rank						31	22	14	8	2	~0	Volatile matter (%)
			Less distinct for changing rank						69	78	86	92	98	~100	Fixed Carbon (%)

U.S. coal rank system showing the parameters used to define ranks.

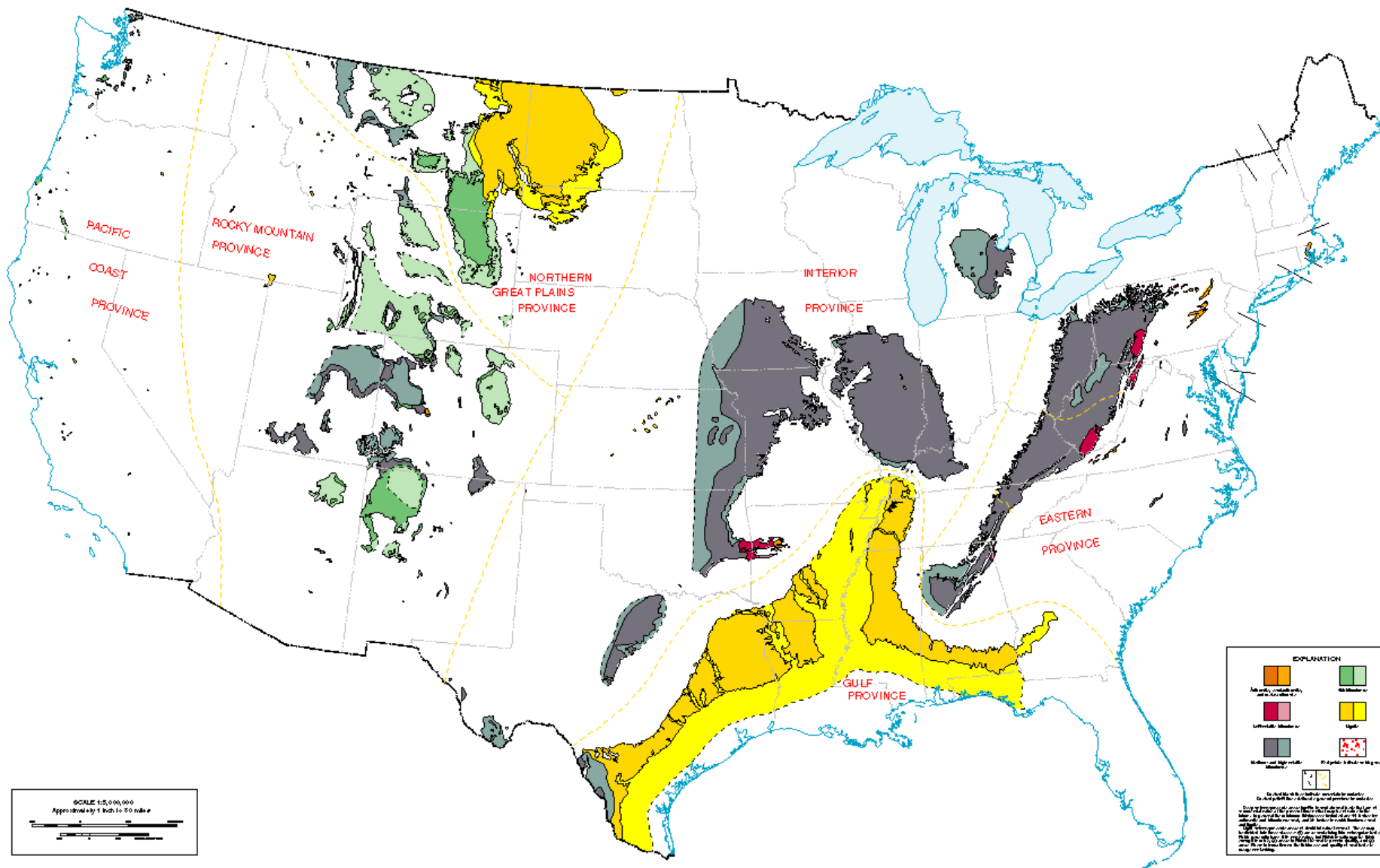


- Rank increases with increased pressure, heat, and time.



# COAL RESERVES

- In the United States, there is an estimated 252 billion short tons of recoverable coal reserves
- North Dakota contains an estimated 25 billion tons of economically mineable coal, enough to last for over 800 years at the present rate of about 30 million tons per year.





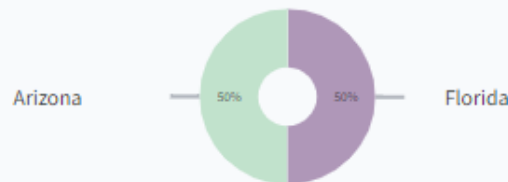


Respond at [Pollev.com/ligniteenergy220](https://Pollev.com/ligniteenergy220)

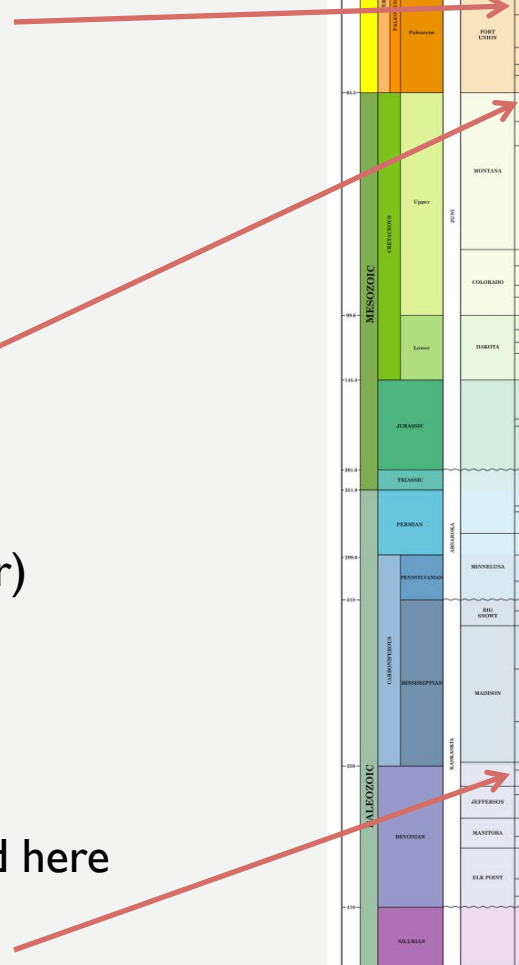
Text **LIGNITEENERGY220** to **22333** once to join, then **A, B, or C**

**What modern state has a climate that was similar to North Dakota's climate during peat formation 55-60 million years ago?**

Nebraska **A**   Florida **B**   Arizona **C**



(359 million years Old)



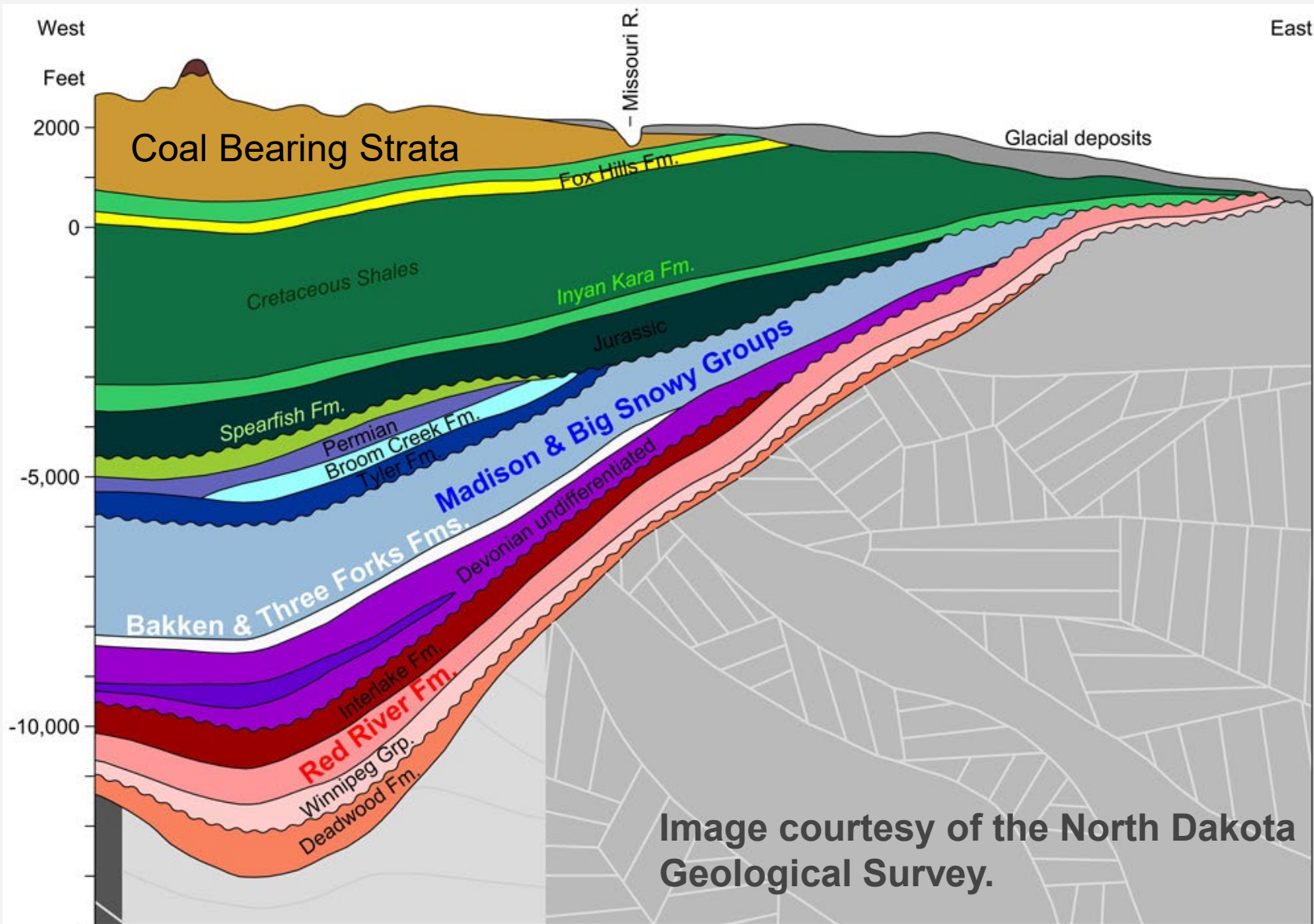
to Educator: Stephen H. Nearing, Bruce J. Beaton, and John W. Heggen



# SENTINEL BUTTE FORMATION

- Part of the Fort Union Group (age 55-65.5 million years)
- River, lake, and swamp deposits
- Located in the Williston Basin

# WILLISTON BASIN





# GLACIATION

- Three Glaciation Episodes
  - Latest was 18,000-25,000 years ago



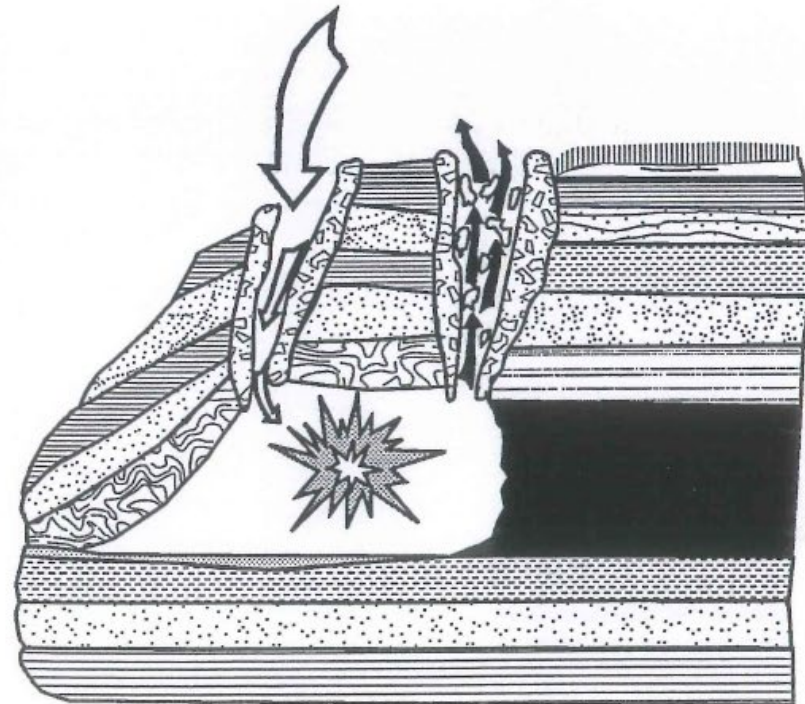
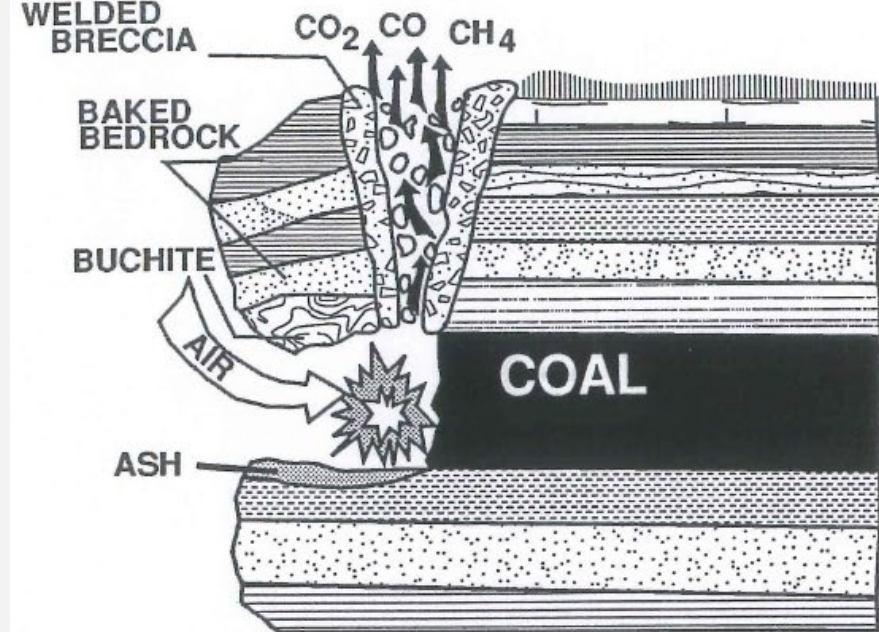




(By Edward C. Murphy, 2007 NDGS)



# CLINKER "SCORIA" FORMATION













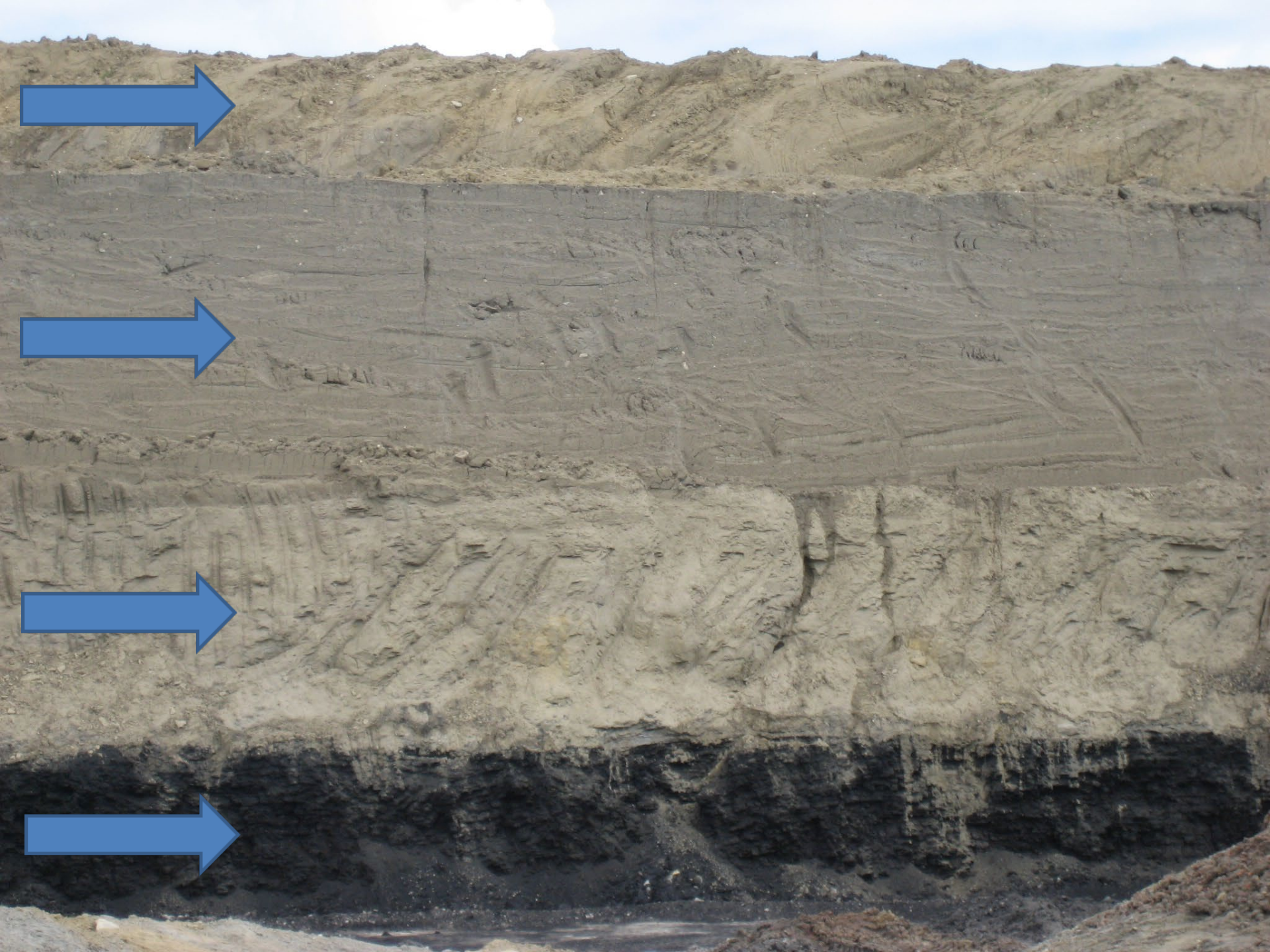




# Field Observations



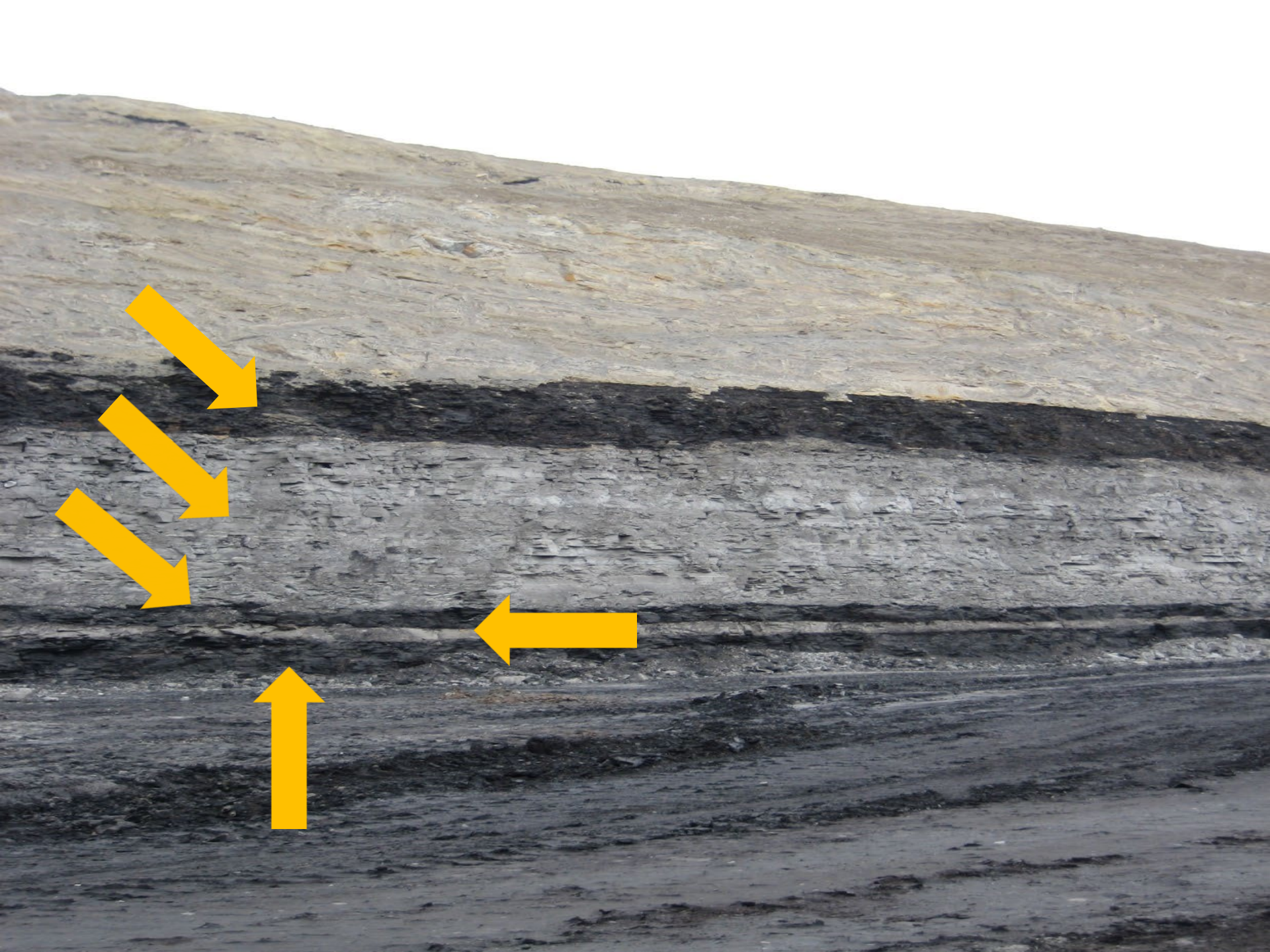






























# GREEN CLAY/SAND

- Glauconite-mineral that makes the material green-deposited in reducing (oxygen deficient) marine environments-organic influence
- Paleosol-ancient soils that the trees of the swamp grew in
- This area was the outer limit of the Schoolhouse seam swamp
- There was not enough tree material here to accumulate enough peat to make a coal seam-









# ***GEOLOGY* OBJECTIVES**

- Define Mining Limits
- Croplines-coal/no coal, hard/soft coal
- Characterize OB type and thickness
- Characterize coal thickness and quality
- Develop Geologic Model of stratigraphy and coal quality
- Predict coal quality for customers
- Collect data for regulatory requirements
- Explore New Areas





# GEOLOGIC DRILLING

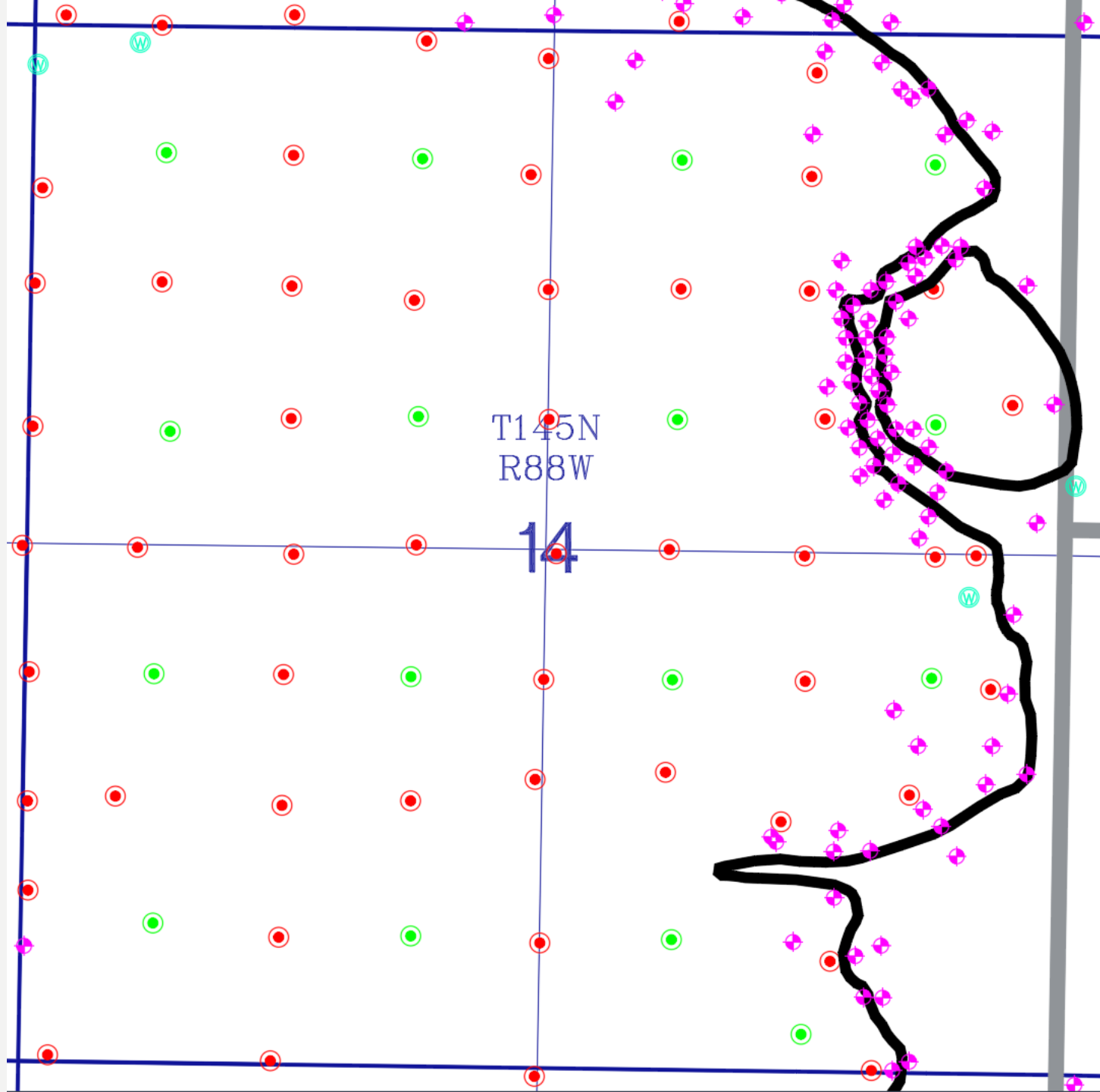


# EXPLORATION DRILLING PROCEDURE

- New Area-Drill 1 core hole every mile
- Permitting-Drill 1 OB core hole every 40 acres-16 per Section
- Fill in for better modeling for quality and OB characteristics-1320' spacing pattern
- Fill in for even better modeling for more accurate mine plan projections-660' spacing pattern-3yrs ahead of mining-





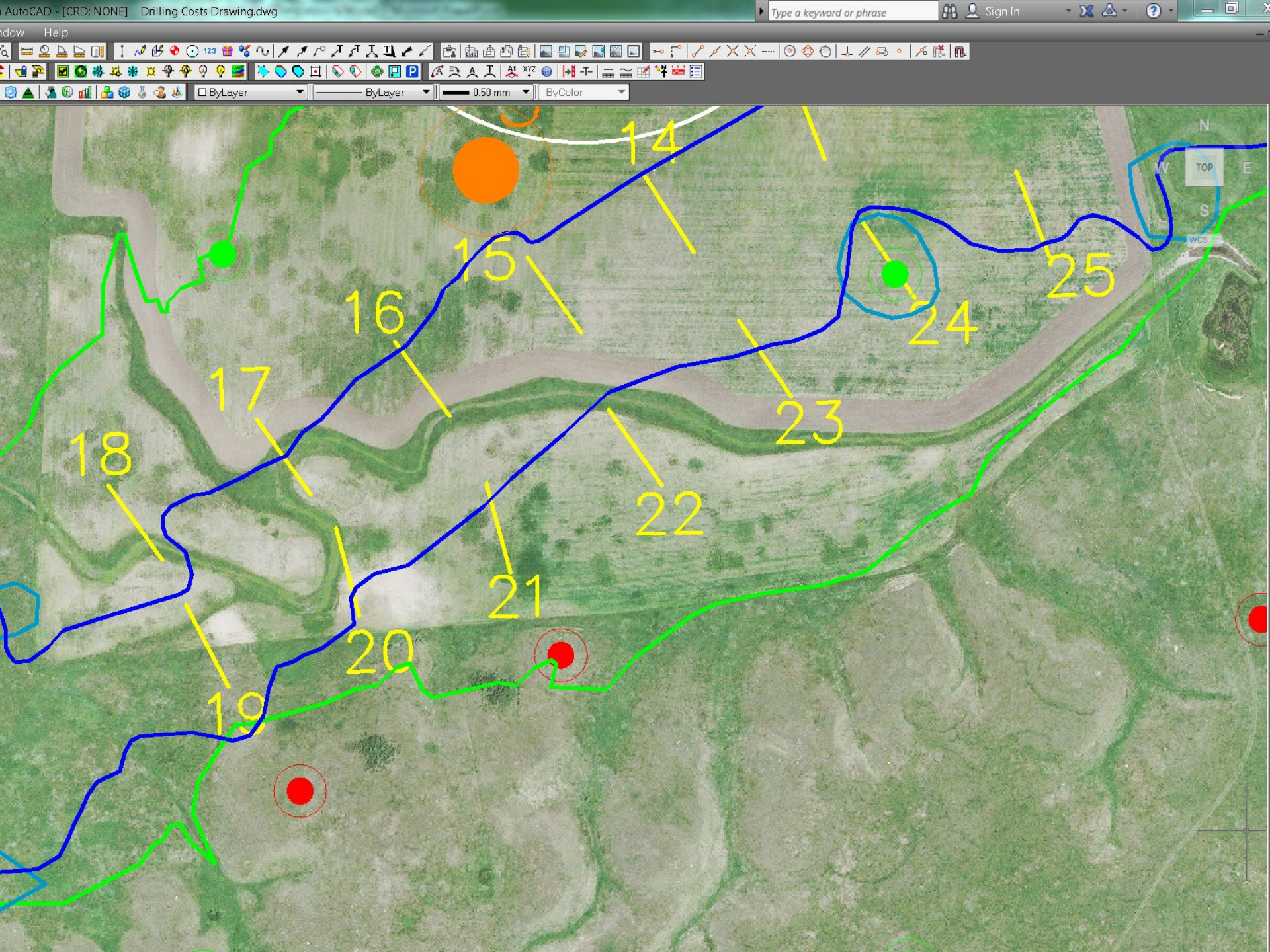




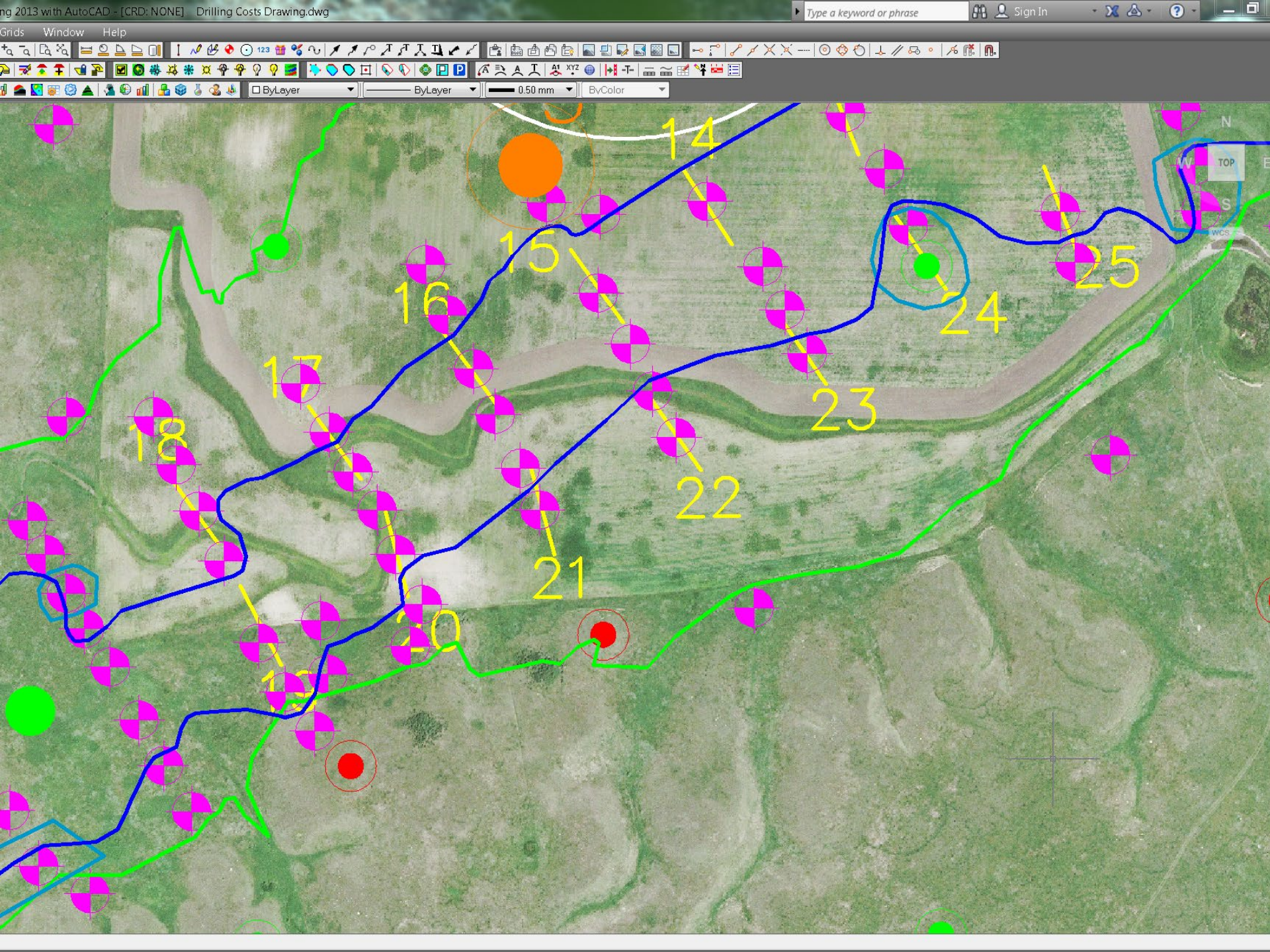
# CROPLINING PROCEDURE

- Cropline=edge of mineable coal
- Start with estimated cropline
- Locate traverses every 300' along the estimated cropline
- Drill rotary holes along traverse perpendicular to cropline at a 100' spacing
- Find complete profile of full thickness hard coal, and no coal
- Adjust cropline accordingly-



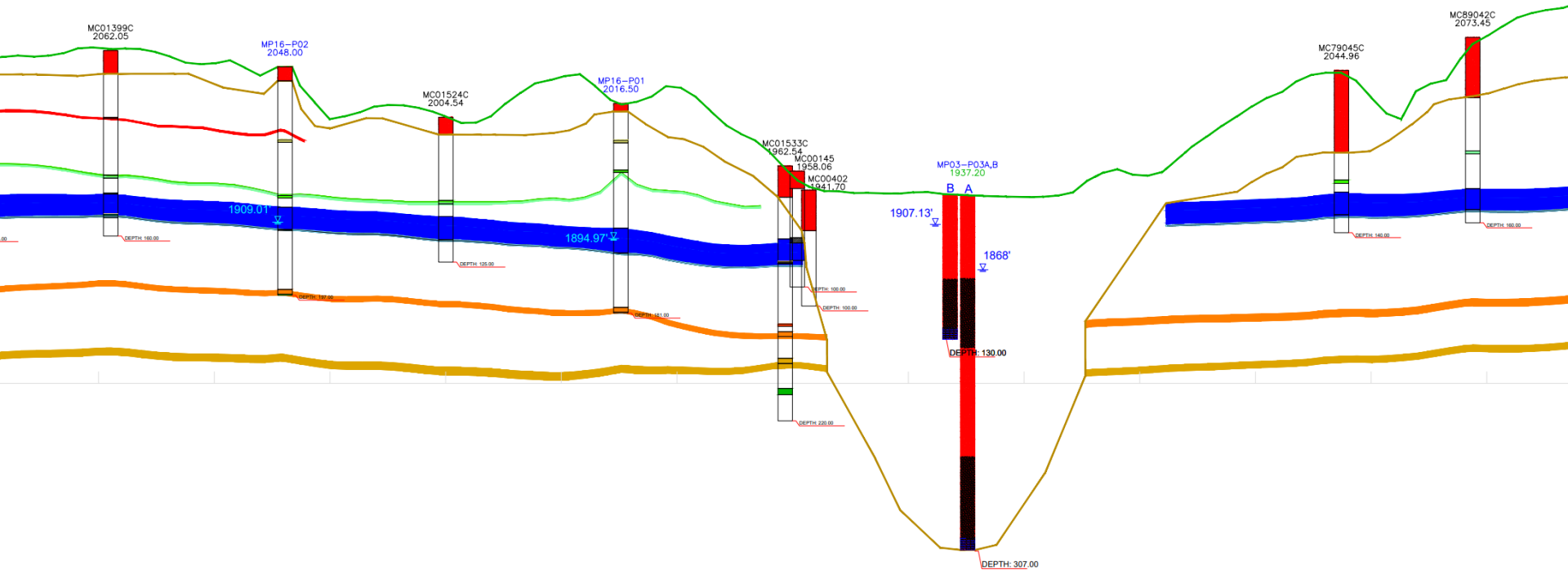




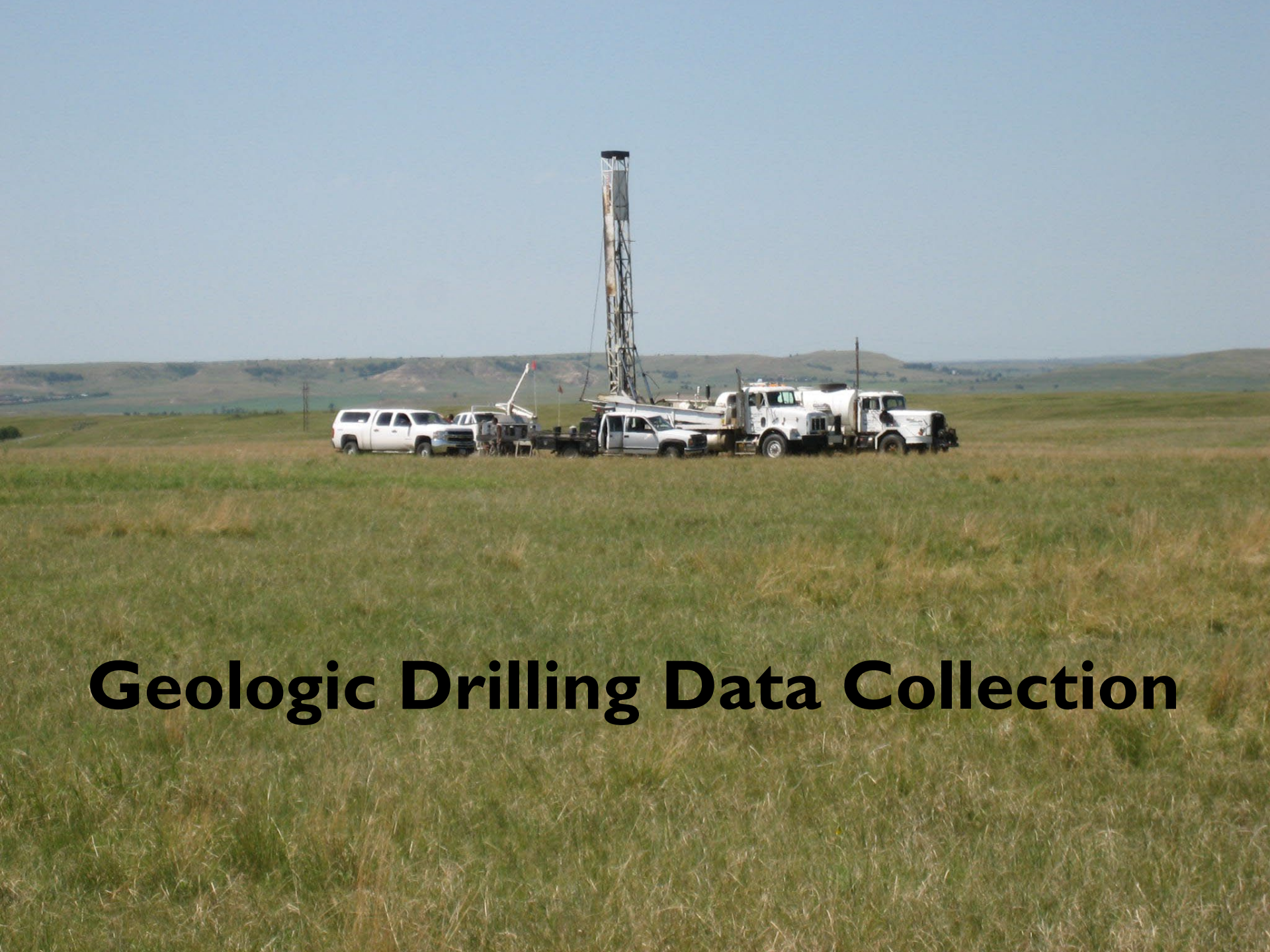




# CROSS-SECTION







# **Geologic Drilling Data Collection**



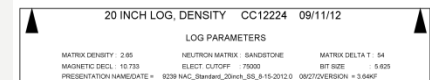
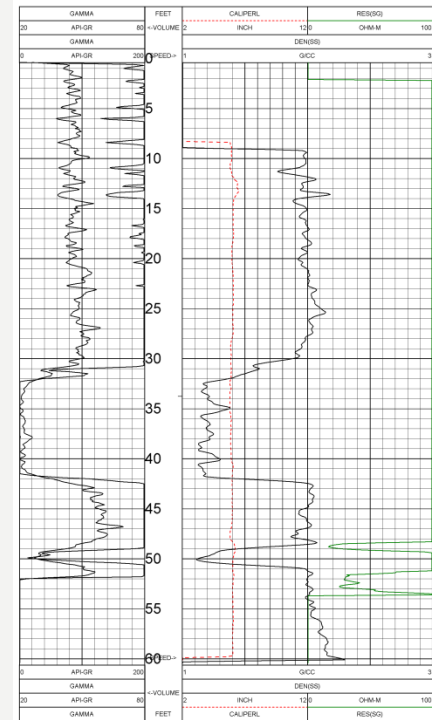
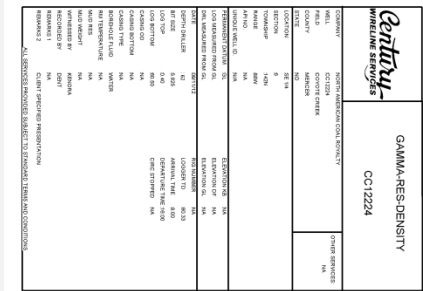
# Geologist's Drilling Log

Revised 11/09







[illegible]



# Core Descriptions/ Observations





Page 1 of 2 Geologist's Coring Log Date 10/30/12  
 Core Hole Designation CC12471C Seam Designation Upper Penn  
 Geologist K. King Driller Mohi / JASON Logger Centy / Katy  
 Location SE4 Section 23  
 T 143 R 99 Elevation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grid Coordinates \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landowner Varuh  
 Surface Lease ☐ Yes ☐ No Coal Lease ☐ Yes ☐ No N ↑  
 Coring Interval From 40 To 58 (Depth From Surface) Total Recovery 11.55'  
 Total Coal Recovered 10.35' Percent Coal Recovered 100%  
 Core Size 3" Drilling Fluid mist Percent Core Recovered 91%



% Core Recovery	Sampled Intervals	Depth	Joints	Strat Column	Visual Description	Coal Quality % Moisture % Ash % Sulfur BTU % NA2O	Depth
		0			Slacken sulf in seam @ top		
		1			coal, hard, black, slightly fractured		
		2			brown fine woody matter @ 2.9, 3.35		
		3					
		4			bladed pyrite @ 3.85, 5.15		
		5			pyrite nodules @ 4.3, 4.75, 6.5, 7.2		
		6					
		7			tan pyrite staining on wet coal		
		8					

T. D. \_\_\_\_\_ Land Use: primarily pasture No. OB Samples: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pilot Hole #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remarks: - cleaned up 1' core  
- bit the seam  
- 1st core ending in

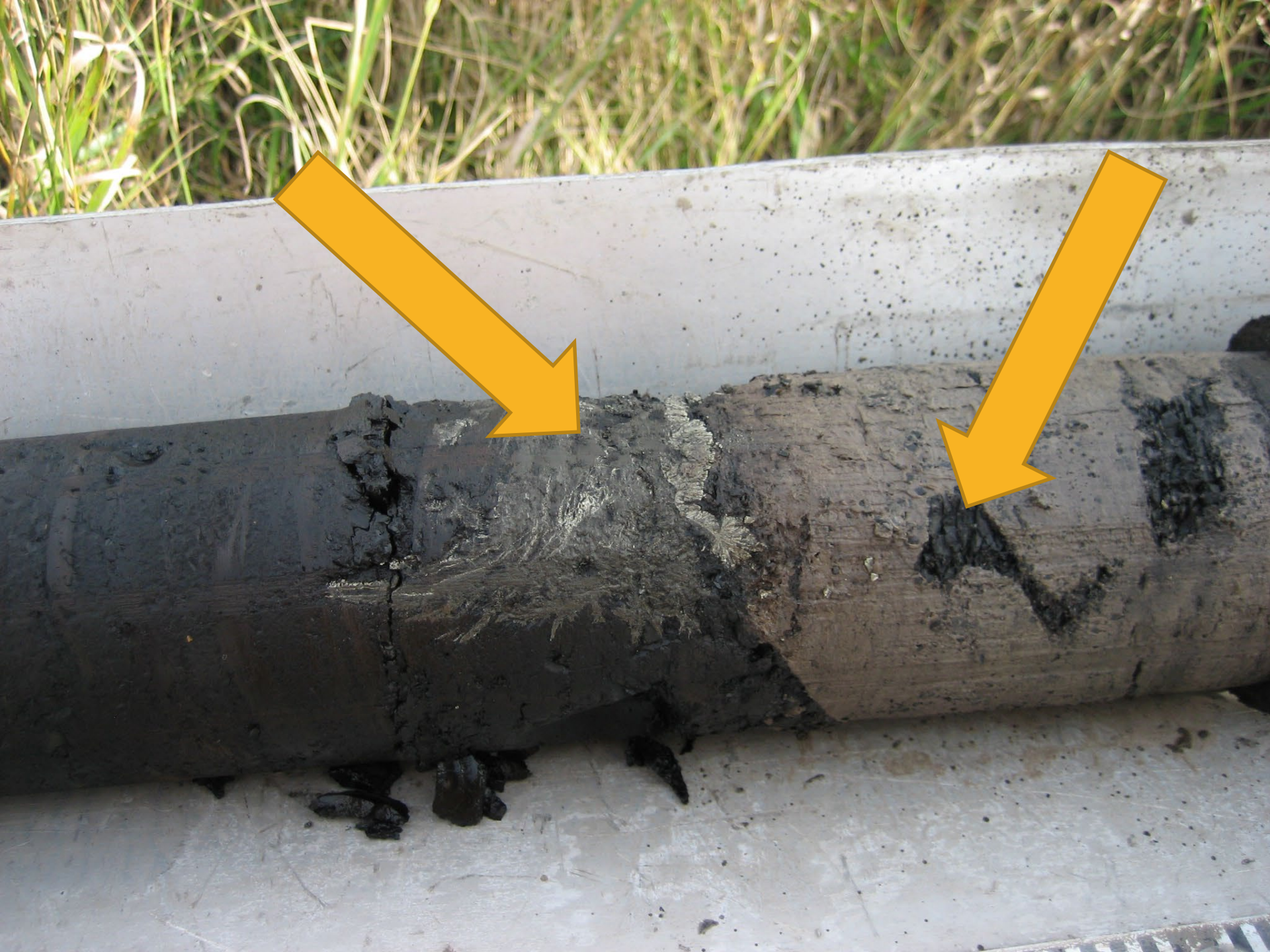




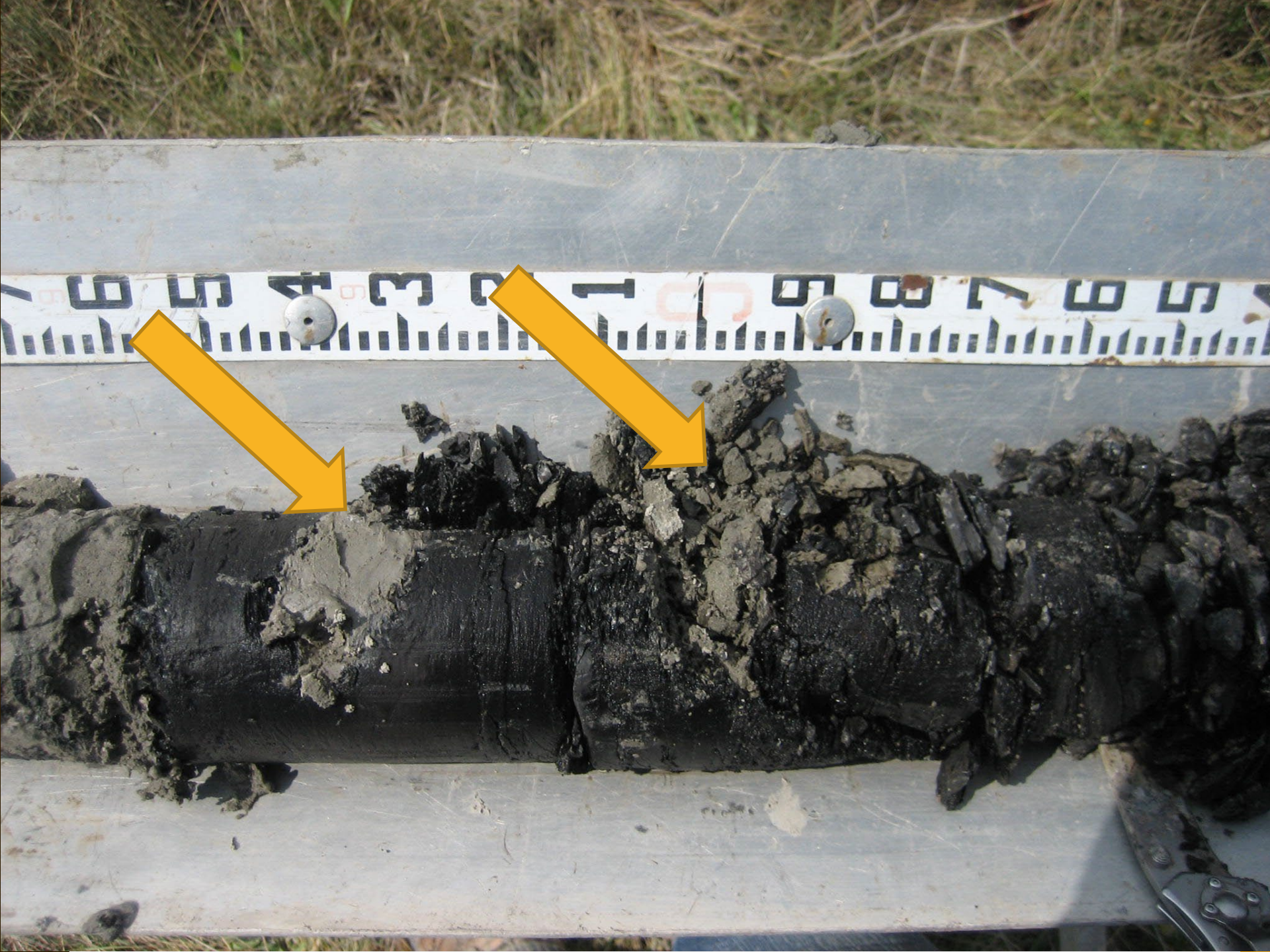




















Sample Number: 12-C1089

Report Date: 8/ 3/12

Kendra Kungu  
 Coteau Properties Co  
 204 County Rd 15  
 Beulah ND 58523

Work Order #: 89-442  
 P.O. #: Coyote Creek  
 Date Collected: 7/12/12

Date Received: 7/13/12

Thickness: 3.4-13.0

Sample Description:  
 Hole #: CC12031C  
 Seam #: Upper Beulah

* PROXIMATE *			
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS	
Total Moisture	36.75 wt. %		
Ash	7.98 wt. %	12.62 wt. %	
Volatile Matter	25.61 wt. %	40.49 wt. %	
Fixed Carbon	29.66 wt. %	46.89 wt. %	
BTU/lb	6869	10860 BTU/lb	
Total Sulfur	1.01 wt. %	1.60 wt. %	

* ULTIMATE *			
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS	
Total Moisture	36.75 wt. %		
Ash	7.98 wt. %	12.62 wt. %	
Carbon	42.68 wt. %	67.48 wt. %	
Hydrogen	6.79 wt. %	4.23 wt. %	
Nitrogen	0.55 wt. %	0.87 wt. %	
Total Sulfur	1.01 wt. %	1.60 wt. %	
Oxygen by Difference	40.99 wt. %	13.21 wt. %	
Chlorine	20.6 ug/g	32.6 ug/g	

* SULFUR FORMS *			
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS	
Sulfur Forms, Organic	0.32 wt. %	0.51 wt. %	
Sulfur Forms, Pyritic	0.68 wt. %	1.08 wt. %	
Sulfur Forms, Sulfate	0.01 wt. %	0.02 wt. %	
Total Sulfur	1.01 wt. %	1.60 wt. %	

* ASH FUSION *			
ANALYTE	REDUCING	OXIDIZING	
Initial Def. Temp.	2095 Degrees F	2281 Degrees F	
Softening Temp.	2198 Degrees F	2312 Degrees F	
Hemispherical Temp.	2221 Degrees F	2340 Degrees F	
Fluid Temp.	2290 Degrees F	2399 Degrees F	

* MINERAL ANALYSIS OF ASH *		
ANALYTE	DRY BASIS	
Silicon Dioxide in Ash	21.35 wt. %	
Aluminum Oxide in Ash	10.28 wt. %	
Titanium Dioxide in Ash	0.39 wt. %	
Iron Oxide in Ash	16.05 wt. %	
Calcium Oxide in Ash	17.18 wt. %	
Magnesium Oxide in Ash	4.62 wt. %	
Potassium Oxide in Ash	0.29 wt. %	
Sodium Oxide in Ash	9.68 wt. %	
SO3 in Ash	15.30 wt. %	
P2O5 in Ash	0.20 wt. %	
Strontium Oxide in Ash	0.60 wt. %	
Barium Oxide in Ash	1.21 wt. %	
Manganese Dioxide in Ash	0.02 wt. %	

* MISCELLANEOUS *		
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS
Beryllium, Air Dried Coal	0.82 ppm	
Cadmium, Air Dried Coal	< 0.11 ppm	
Chromium, Air Dried Coal	3.12 ppm	
Cobalt, Air Dried Coal	0.69 ppm	
Arsenic, Air Dried Coal	8.52 ppm	
Manganese, Air Dried Coal	8.83 ppm	
Nickel, Air Dried Coal	4.20 ppm	
Lead, Air Dried Coal	2.21 ppm	
Selenium, Air Dried Coal	< 0.54 ppm	
Uranium, Air Dried Coal	0.80 ppm	
Antimony, Air Dried Coal	< 0.54 ppm	
Mercury, Trace	0.103 ug/g	0.163 ug/g

Approved By:

# COAL ANALYSIS

-Based on Customer needs and requests

-Long Analysis-every mile

-Full Prox, Ultimate, Trace Elements, Mineral Ash, Ash Fusion, Sulfur Forms

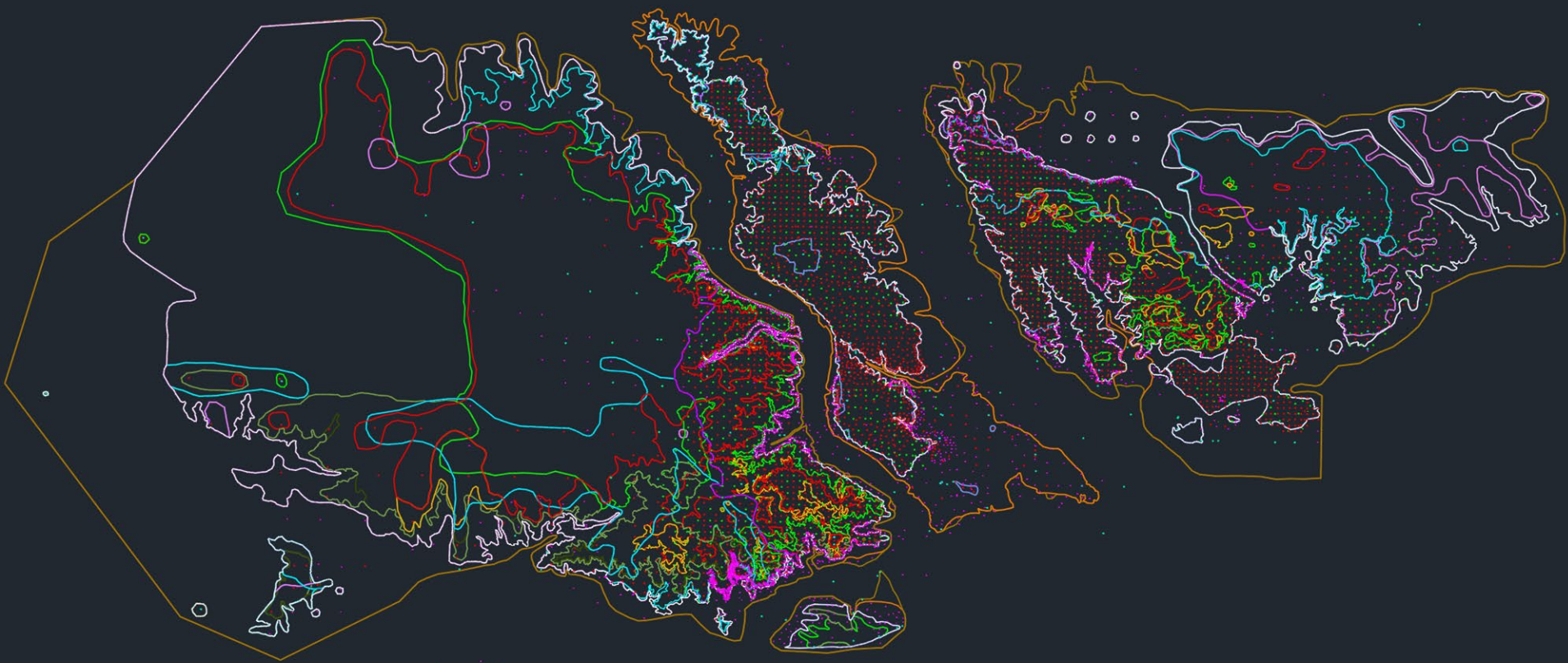
-Short Prox + Na and CaO and Sulfur Forms-all other holes



# GEOLOGIC MODEL

- All drilling data gets inputted into the geologic model
- It is the foundation for the entire mine
- It characterizes the thickness and type of overburden, the thickness and quality of the coal, and coal seam extent and splits
- Utilized for long range and short range mine planning, it tells the mining engineers:
  - How much dirt we need to move to get to a certain quantity and quality of coal based on customer needs
  - How much equipment we need to move the dirt and mine the coal
  - How many people we need to run the equipment, and the schedules for the equipment and employees
  - Helps predict geologic obstacles
  - Utilized to determine expansion areas and future resources







# ***Questions?***

