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1.0 SUMMARY

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The Merritt coal prospect is located in the Merritt Coalfield in south-central British Columbia. Twenty-three coal licences, covering 2185 hectares, are held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited. An additional 1128 ha. of coal land are optioned to Shell by Imperial Metals and Power Limited (506 ha) and Chutter Ranch Limited (622 ha).

The project area borders on Merritt townsite, which is 100 km south of Kamloops on Highway No. 5. Merritt is approximately 385 km by CPR line from the Vancouver area ports. This line traverses through the middle of the property. All areas on the coal licences are easily accessible by gravel road or on the sagebrush covered grazing lands.

The coal measures lie within the Coldwater Formation, Tertiary Age. They occupy a depression in Triassic volcanics and are in places overlain by younger valley basalts. These measures are predominantly non-marine conglomerates and sandstones which accumulated in a restricted inland lake environment. Coal generally grades to shale both horizontally and vertically rather than forming continuous seams.

Nearly 3 million tons of thermal coal was underground mined in the coalfield between 1906 and the late 1950's. Later exploration concentrated in the old mine workings area called Coal Gully Hill and

1 - 1

Coldwater Hill. Between 1960 and 1969, twenty exploration holes totalling 1415 metres were drilled there by Imperial Metals and Power Limited and Sumicol Consultants Limited.

In 1979 and 1980, Crows Nest Resources Limited drilled 21 rotary holes totalling 3877 metres. Detailed geological mapping and backhoe trenching was also done. This work was carried out in the Coal Gully Hill, Coldwater Hill and Diamond Vale areas.

In 1981, work was concentrated on the eastern limit of the Merritt coal basin or the Normandale Mine area. Three rotary holes were drilled totalling 663 metres. This work failed to delineate any coal seams of mining potential.

The property is regarded as a thermal project with High Volatile Bituminous "B" coal. Exploration has delineated an area just south of Merritt townsite as the only place with any near surface mineable seams. Here a 5.1 million tonne geological in place coal resource has been delineated at an overburden ratio of 8.2 bank cubic metres of rock per tonne of coal. It must be emphasized that mining and cleaning losses were not considered in computing this overburden ratio. Open pit mining of this small reserve is probably not feasible.

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2.0 LOCATION

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Enclosure No. 1 - Location Index Map Appendix A - Coal Licence Map, Access Map

Merritt Coal Prospect is located in the Merritt Coalfield in south-central British Columbia, Township 91, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District, N.T.S. (921/1 and 2). The licences are located at N. Lat. 50° 08', W. Long. 120° 49', surrounding Merritt townsite.

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3.0 ACCESS

Appendix A - Coal Licence Map, Access Map

From the Trans Canada Highway Merritt is 65 km west of Spences Bridge on Highway No. 8 and 100 km south of Kamloops on Highway No. 5. Southward 90 km from Merritt, Highway No. 5 joins Highway No. 3 at Princeton.

Merritt is approximately 385 km by CPR line from the Vancouver area ports. This line traverses through the middle of the property.

The Merritt Prospect has moderate relief - less than 300 metres on the coal bearing land. The area is easily accessible by gravel road or on the sagebrush covered grazing lands. Two major drainages, the Nicola and Coldwater Rivers, flow through the area joining at Merritt townsite.

The prospect is subdivided into three areas. South of the Merritt townsite are Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill. On the east boundary of Merritt townsite is a nearly flat area called Diamond Vale. Three miles east of Merritt townsite is Normandale.

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4.0 TENURE

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Appendix B - B.C. Coal Licences Tenure Standing Appendix C - Coal Land Disposition Map

The B.C. coal licences granted on September 27, 1978, held by Shell Canada Resources Limited, operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited, cover a total of 2185 ha of Crown coal land. These 23 licences are in one licence area.

An additional 1128 ha of coal land are optioned to Shell by Imperial Metals and Power Limited (506 ha) and Chutter Ranch Limited (622 ha).

5.0 WORK DONE

5.1 Prior to 1979

The earliest reference to coal in the Merritt area is dated 1877-78. Regular underground production totalling 2.7 million tons occurred between 1906-1945, 80% from the Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill area, Middlesboro Collieries the main producer. Diamond Vale Mine produced only a small tonnage. Limited production continued until late 1950's. Prior to and during regular production numerous prospect holes were drilled and adits dug throughout the coalfield. Mapping was scattered and incomplete.

Later exploration concentrated in the Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill area, on lots optioned by Imperial Metals and Power Limited. In 1960 they drilled 16 rotary holes totalling 1157 meters. Two of these holes were later deepened by diamond drilling.

In 1968 Sumicol Consultants Company Limited cored 258 meters in one diamond hole between Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill. In 1969 they completed 3 diamond holes coring 563 meters in the same area.

5.2 1979 Exploration Program

On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale on sedimentary outcrop areas
- reconnaissance mapping throughout the coal basin
- 3 open holes drilled totalling 445 meters by Garity & Baker Drilling Limited
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- sampling of major drill hole coal intersections
- hand trenching through coal seams
- reclamation by hand seeding of drill sites, access trails, and hand trenches
- location survey of drill holes and mapping control points by Surveying Department, Shell Canada Resources Limited.

On Imperial Metals and Power Option (Lot 166):

- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale
- drilling of ten rotary holes totalling 1857 meters by Garity and Baker Drilling Limited.
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- sampling of major drill hole coal intersections
- hand trenching through coal seams
- backhoe trenching (21) totalling 105 meters
- 10 old mine entries sealed as directed by the mines inspector
- location survey of drill holes and control points by Surveying Department, Shell Canada Resources Limited

reclamation by hand seeding of drill sites, trenches and access trails.

On Chutter Ranch Option:

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- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale
- one open hole drilled totalling 243 meters.

5.3 1980 Exploration Program

On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- regional mapping to confirm the boundary of the coal basin
- 4 open holes drilled totalling 707 meters by Simpson Drilling Limited. (One drill hole was abandoned in overburden.)
- drill hole spot cores taken for bedding attitude checks
- 3 drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- location survey of drill holes and baseline by Sheltech Canada.

On Imperial Metals and Power Option:

- 3 open holes drilled totalling 625 metres by Simpson Drilling Limited
- drill hole spot cores taken for bedding attitude checks
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited

In addition to the regular exploration program, two coal research projects were tested within the drilling area. Merritt was chosen for these tests because of favorable terrain and ground conditions. Shell Seismic conducted a short reflection and refraction seismic program in the early spring. D.T. Fudge Consultants tested resistivity methods during mid-summer and late autumn. Results from the seismic project are still being evaluated. A report on the resistivity testing has been completed.

5.4 1981 Exploration Program

Appendix D - Application to Extend Term of Licences
Appendix E - 1981 Drill Hole Summaries (3)
Appendix F - Drill Hole Stratigraphic Sections (3)
Appendix G - Downhole Geophysical Log
Appendix H - Traverse Survey Map

The only work on the Merritt coal licences in 1981 was on the eastern limit of the coal basin or the Normandale Mine area. Three rotary holes were drilled to determine the extent of the coal seam outcropping near the old mine portal.

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On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- two rotary holes by Can-West Drilling (TH-60 cyclone) totalling 511 metres on June 15-16 and August 8-11, 1981
- both drill holes intersected small coal seams. One rotary hole (RM 301) caved and no logs were run. Rotary hole RM 303 was geophysically logged by BPB Instruments
- location survey of drill holes by Sheltech Canada
- drill hole RM 303 cemented by Alta-West Pressure Cementing
- drill sites hand seeded with range mix

On Chutter Ranch Option:

- one rotary hole by Can-West Drilling (TH-60 cyclone), totalling 152 metres on June 16-17, 1981. The hole was abandoned in Quaternary clays; no bedrock reached
- location survey of drill hole by Sheltech Canada
- drill site hand seeded with range mix

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6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional

> Enclosure No. 2 - Table of Formations Appendix I - Regional Geology Map

The Merritt Coalfield of south-central British Columbia is one of several remnant early Tertiary basins within the Cordilleran intermontane belt. The coal deposits in the Merritt, Tulameen, Princeton and Hat Creek basins may have been originally interconnected but are now isolated from each other.

Coal deposits of the Merritt Coalfield lie within the Coldwater Formation, Kamloops Group, Tertiary age. These measures are predominantly conglomerate and sandstone with shale and lensing coal seams.

Lying unconformably below the Coldwater beds are Triassic Nicola Group rocks. They consist principally of volcanics of diverse types, grouped under the general term of greenstone.

Two ages of volcanics unconformably overly the Coldwater beds in the Merritt Coalfield. Near the western edge, Early Miocene lavas overly with gentle dips. Eastward, nearly horizontal benches of

TABLE OF FORMATIONS MERRITT COALFIELD

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, ,	PERIOD	EPOCH		FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
	QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE & RECENT			STREAM ALLUVIUM GLACIAL DRIFT
	TERTIARY	MIOCENE OR LATER		VALLEY BASALT	MAINLY VESICULAR BASALT
		MIOCENE OR EARLIER	đ	VOLCANIC	RHYOLITE, ANDE SITE BASALT WITH ASSOCIATED TUFF'S BRECCIAS, AND AGGLOMERATES
			AMLOOPS GROU	TRANQUILLE FM	CONGLOMERATE SANDSTONE, SHALE AND TUFF, THIN COAL SEAMS
*			У	COLDWATER FM*	CONGLOMERATE SANDSTONE, SHALE & COAL
				COPPER CREEK INTRUSIONS	GRANITE, GRANODIORITE GRANITE PORPHYRY
•	TRIASSIC	UPPER TRIASSIC		NICOLA GROUP	GREENSTONE; ANDESITE, BASALT; AGGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, TUFF; MINOR ARGILLITE LIMESTONE, AND CONGLOMERATE

Late Miocene vesicular basalt flows are the most recent consolidated rocks of the area.

The Merritt coal basin is roughly 19 km long, stretching north eastward, and from 1.5 to 5 km wide. It occupies a depression in Triassic greenstones and mapped boundaries are largely conjectural due to heavy glacial drift cover.

6.2 <u>Stratigraphy</u>

Unconformably overlying the Nicola Volcanics, the lower beds of the Coldwater Formation contain considerable detrital material and often resemble a breccia. Upwards through the coal measures, interstratified conglomeratic sandstones predominate. Rapid vertical and lateral variations in thickness and nature of individual beds suggest deposition in an unstable environment. Lack of uniformity and continuity in texture and rock type has greatly hindered correlations, even over short distances. Coal seam correlation has been further complicated by seam splitting and wedge-outs.

This non-marine sequence of coal-bearing sedimentary rocks probably accumulated in a restricted inland lake environment. A greater degree of sediment variation is reflected than that of a deltaic setting. Coal generally grades to shale both horizontally

and vertically rather than forming continuous seams. Fluctuating amounts of coarse clastic material prevail.

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The best outcrop of the coal measures in the Merritt area occurs in Coal Gully. Here 4 seams are in 129 metres of section. For Coal Gully Hill, Middlesboro Collieries showed 7 seams in 235 meters but no recognizable agreement has been seen in recent drill holes.

Elsewhere in the basin several isolated outcrops of coal measures exist. These occurrences are predominantly sandstone sections barren of coal or with coal of no commercial interest. At Normandale, on the eastern margin of the coal basin, a 1.5 metre coal seam can be seen in outcrop.

6.3 Structure

Appendix J - Geology Compilation Map 1 Appendix K - Geology Map 1-B (Normandale) Cross-Section A-A' Appendix L -

Extensive glacial drift cover, rapid textural changes of the clastics, and lenticular nature of the coal seams has rendered it difficult to work out the nature of folds and faults throughout the basin. Since drilling in the basin is mostly open-hole, few

subsurface attitudes are known beside those in worked out mine areas.

At Normandale, on the eastern end of the coal basin, a small coal seam striking north with near vertical dip can be seen in outcrop. A small tonnage was mined from this location in the early 1900's. Immediately east of this seam the Nicola Volcanics outcrop and to the west, drilling indicates a rapid thickening of glacial deposits. One drill hole south of this seam intersected several thin seams located beneath approximately 80 metres of Quaternary material. This area probably has a complicated structure similar to the western fringe of the basin at Coal Gully Hill.

6.4 <u>Mineability</u>

Coal seams in the Normandale area are thin (0.5 to 2.0 metres) and occur at considerable depth below surface. Therefore these seams have no surface mineable potential.

Exploration (1980 Report) has delineated an area just south of Merritt townsite as the only place with any near surface mineable seams. Here a 5.1 million tonne geological in place coal resource has been deliniated at an overburden ratio of 8.2 bank cubic metres of rock per tonne of coal. It must be emphasized that

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mining and cleaning losses were not considered in computing this overburden ratio. Open pit mining of this small reserve is probably not feasible.

6.5 Coal Quality

Merritt coal is ranked as High Volatile Bituminous "B". The property is regarded to be a thermal prospect but at least one of the seams has fairly good coking properties.

The processed quality for the Merritt coal is summarized as follows:

Moisture	2.7%
Ash	9.5%
Volatile Matter	37.4%
Fixed Carbon	50.4%
Sulphur	0.7%
Calorific Value	7200 KCAL/KG
F.S.I.	0-5 I
Rank	hvbB ASTM



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Sandstone, grey, medium to coarse grained

Drawing No.: HB-98

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Drawing Number: HB-98A APPENDIX E DRILL HOLE PART 1 OF <u>1</u> DESIGNATION: RM-302-81 STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION AUTHOR: SHASTA ABBOTT DATE: 1981 11-16 PROJECT: MERRITT, B.C. (1981) SOURCE OF DATA: NORMANDALE CAN-WEST DRILLING INC. - DRILLER'S LOG AREA: LOCATION: CHUTTER RANCH OPTION - LOT 494 DESCRIPTION INTERVAL SCALE STRIKE SAMPLE CONTROL POINT 1.× 1 LITHOLOGY & DIP AMPLIFIED MAIN 5554618.51 NORTHING: 664675.45 EASTING: 100:1 SCALE: [m] 0.0 -0 Clay - brown 6.0 - 10 Glacial till - brown 20 24.0 - 30 Clay - brown









Glacial till - silty, grey

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Sandstone - grey, fine grained



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March 8, 1982

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Victoria, British Columbia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our report on the Merritt Coal Prospect

Mr. Patrick C. Gilmar planned and carried out the 1980-1981 geological field program on Merritt, B.C. Coal Licences held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited. He and Shasta Abbott prepared this report.

Pat Gilmar, B.Sc., graduated in Geology from the University of Calgary in 1978. Prior to his graduation Mr. Gilmar worked as a field assistant for a number of major mining companies in British Columbia and Alberta. Pat Gilmar has been employed with the company as a geologist since 1978.

Shasta Abbott, B.Sc., graduated in Geology from the University of New Brunswick in 1979.

Their work was carried out under the supervision of our District Manager, British Columbia, Mr. Frank Martonhegyi.

In my opinion, all of these personnel are fully qualified, by training and experience to prepare this report and this account of work done under their direct supervision.

Yours very truly,

H.G. Rushton, P. Geologist Vice-President-Exploration

MERRITT COAL PROSPECT

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MERRITT

COAL PROSPECT

Report on Coal Licences 6216,6217,6220 to 6223 incl. and 6226 to 6242 incl. Kamloops Division of Yale Land District, British Columbia Held by: SHELL CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED Operated by: CROWS NEST RESOURCES LIMITED

on work done in period June 1981 to August 1981

N. Lat. $50^\circ08^\prime,$ W. Long. $120^\circ40^\prime$ to $120^\circ49^\prime,$ NTS 921/1 and 2

Authors:

Patrick C. Gilmar Shasta A. Abbott

Geologists Crows Nest Resources Limited March 8, 1982

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In 1979 and 1980, Crows Nest Resources Limited drilled 21 rotary holes totalling 3877 metres. Detailed geological mapping and backhoe trenching was also done. This work was carried out in the Coal Gully Hill, Coldwater Hill and Diamond Vale areas.

In 1981, work was concentrated on the eastern limit of the Merritt coal basin or the Normandale Mine area. Three rotary holes were drilled totalling 663 metres. This work failed to delineate any coal seams of mining potential.

The property is regarded as a thermal project with High Volatile Bituminous "B" coal. Exploration has delineated an area just south of Merritt townsite as the only place with any near surface mineable seams. Here a 5.1 million tonne geological in place coal resource has been delineated at an overburden ratio of 8.2 bank cubic metres of rock per tonne of coal. It must be emphasized that mining and cleaning losses were not considered in computing this overburden ratio. Open pit mining of this small reserve is probably not feasible.

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1/CXe.7

Enclosure No. 1 - Location Index Map Appendix A - Coal Licence Map, Access Map

Merritt Coal Prospect is located in the Merritt Coalfield in south-central British Columbia, Township 91, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District, N.T.S. (921/1 and 2). The licences are located at N. Lat. 50° 08', W. Long. 120° 49', surrounding Merritt townsite.



3.0 ACCESS

1/CXe:8

Appendix A - Coal Licence Map, Access Map

From the Trans Canada Highway Merritt is 65 km west of Spences Bridge on Highway No. 8 and 100 km south of Kamloops on Highway No. 5. Southward 90 km from Merritt, Highway No. 5 joins Highway No. 3 at Princeton.

Merritt is approximately 385 km by CPR line from the Vancouver area ports. This line traverses through the middle of the property.

The Merritt Prospect has moderate relief - less than 300 metres on the coal bearing land. The area is easily accessible by gravel road or on the sagebrush covered grazing lands. Two major drainages, the Nicola and Coldwater Rivers, flow through the area joining at Merritt townsite.

The prospect is subdivided into three areas. South of the Merritt townsite are Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill. On the east boundary of Merritt townsite is a nearly flat area called Diamond Vale. Three miles east of Merritt townsite is Normandale.

4.0 TENURE

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Appendix B - B.C. Coal Licences Tenure Standing Appendix C - Coal Land Disposition Map

The B.C. coal licences granted on September 27, 1978, held by Shell Canada Resources Limited, operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited, cover a total of 2185 ha of Crown coal land. These 23 licences are in one licence area.

An additional 1128 ha of coal land are optioned to Shell by Imperial Metals and Power Limited (506 ha) and Chutter Ranch Limited (622 ha).

5.0 WORK DONE

5.1 Prior to 1979

The earliest reference to coal in the Merritt area is dated 1877-78. Regular underground production totalling 2.7 million tons occurred between 1906-1945, 80% from the Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill area, Middlesboro Collieries the main producer. Diamond Vale Mine produced only a small tonnage. Limited production continued until late 1950's. Prior to and during regular production numerous prospect holes were drilled and adits dug throughout the coalfield. Mapping was scattered and incomplete.

Later exploration concentrated in the Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill area, on lots optioned by Imperial Metals and Power Limited. In 1960 they drilled 16 rotary holes totalling 1157 meters. Two of these holes were later deepened by diamond drilling.

In 1968 Sumicol Consultants Company Limited cored 258 meters in one diamond hole between Coal Gully Hill and Coldwater Hill. In 1969 they completed 3 diamond holes coring 563 meters in the same area.

5.2 1979 Exploration Program

On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale on sedimentary outcrop areas
- reconnaissance mapping throughout the coal basin
- 3 open holes drilled totalling 445 meters by Garity & Baker Drilling Limited
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- sampling of major drill hole coal intersections
- hand trenching through coal seams
- reclamation by hand seeding of drill sites, access trails, and hand trenches
- location survey of drill holes and mapping control points by Surveying Department, Shell Canada Resources Limited.

On Imperial Metals and Power Option (Lot 166):

- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale
- drilling of ten rotary holes totalling 1857 meters by Garity and Baker Drilling Limited.
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- sampling of major drill hole coal intersections
- hand trenching through coal seams
- backhoe trenching (21) totalling 105 meters
- 10 old mine entries sealed as directed by the mines inspector
- location survey of drill holes and control points by Surveying Department, Shell Canada Resources Limited

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reclamation by hand seeding of drill sites, trenches and access trails.

On Chutter Ranch Option:

- detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale
- one open hole drilled totalling 243 meters.

5.3 1980 Exploration Program

On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- regional mapping to confirm the boundary of the coal basin
- 4 open holes drilled totalling 707 meters by Simpson Drilling Limited. (One drill hole was abandoned in overburden.)
- drill hole spot cores taken for bedding attitude checks
- 3 drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited
- location survey of drill holes and baseline by Sheltech Canada.

On Imperial Metals and Power Option:

- 3 open holes drilled totalling 625 metres by Simpson Drilling Limited
- drill hole spot cores taken for bedding attitude checks
- drill holes geophysically logged by BPB Instruments Limited

In addition to the regular exploration program, two coal research projects were tested within the drilling area. Merritt was chosen for these tests because of favorable terrain and ground conditions. Shell Seismic conducted a short reflection and refraction seismic program in the early spring. D.T. Fudge Consultants tested resistivity methods during mid-summer and late autumn. Results from the seismic project are still being evaluated. A report on the resistivity testing has been completed.

5.4 1981 Exploration Program

Appendix D - Application to Extend Term of Licences Appendix E - 1981 Drill Hole Summaries (3) Appendix F - Drill Hole Stratigraphic Sections (3) Appendix G - Downhole Geophysical Log Appendix H - Traverse Survey Map

The only work on the Merritt coal licences in 1981 was on the eastern limit of the coal basin or the Normandale Mine area. Three rotary holes were drilled to determine the extent of the coal seam outcropping near the old mine portal.

5/CXe.12.1

On Shell Canada Limited Coal Licences:

- two rotary holes by Can-West Drilling (TH-60 cyclone) totalling 511 metres on June 15-16 and August 8-11, 1981
- both drill holes intersected small coal seams. One rotary hole (RM 301) caved and no logs were run. Rotary hole RM 303 was geophysically logged by BPB Instruments
- location survey of drill holes by Sheltech Canada
- drill hole RM 303 cemented by Alta-West Pressure Cementing
- drill sites hand seeded with range mix

On Chutter Ranch Option:

5/CXe.12.2

- one rotary hole by Can-West Drilling (TH-60 cyclone), totalling 152 metres on June 16-17, 1981. The hole was abandoned in Quaternary clays; no bedrock reached
- location survey of drill hole by Sheltech Canada
- drill site hand seeded with range mix

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional

Enclosure No. 2 - Table of Formations Appendix I - Regional Geology Map

The Merritt Coalfield of south-central British Columbia is one of several remnant early Tertiary basins within the Cordilleran intermontane belt. The coal deposits in the Merritt, Tulameen, Princeton and Hat Creek basins may have been originally interconnected but are now isolated from each other.

Coal deposits of the Merritt Coalfield lie within the Coldwater Formation, Kamloops Group, Tertiary age. These measures are predominantly conglomerate and sandstone with shale and lensing coal seams.

Lying unconformably below the Coldwater beds are Triassic Nicola Group rocks. They consist principally of volcanics of diverse types, grouped under the general term of greenstone.

Two ages of volcanics unconformably overly the Coldwater beds in the Merritt Coalfield. Near the western edge, Early Miocene lavas overly with gentle dips. Eastward, nearly horizontal benches of

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a a		TABL MEF	E OF RITT	FORMATIONS COALFIELD	
	PERIOD	EPOCH	FORMATION		LITHOLOGY
	QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE & RECENT			STREAM ALLUVIUM GLACIAL DRIFT
	TERTIARY	MIOCENE OR LATER		VALLEY BASALT	MAINLY VESICULAR BASALT
		MIOCENE OR EARLIER	0	VOLCANIC	RHYOLITE, ANDE SITE BASALT WITH ASSOCIATED TUFF'S BRECCIAS, AND AGGLOMERATES
			AMLOOPS GROUI	TRANQUILLE FM	CONGLOMERATE SANDSTONE, SHALE AND TUFF, THIN COAL SEAMS
	- -		Ŷ	COLDWATER FM*	CONGLOMERATE SANDSTONE, SHALE & COAL
				COPPER CREEK INTRUSIONS	GRANITE, GRANODIORITE GRANITE PORPHYRY
ľ	TRIASSIC	UPPER TRIASSIC		NICOLA GROUP	GREENSTONE; ANDESITE, BASALT; AGGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, TUFF; MINOR ARGILLITE LIMESTONE, AND CONGLOMERATE

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Late Miocene vesicular basalt flows are the most recent consolidated rocks of the area.

The Merritt coal basin is roughly 19 km long, stretching north eastward, and from 1.5 to 5 km wide. It occupies a depression in Triassic greenstones and mapped boundaries are largely conjectural due to heavy glacial drift cover.

6.2 Stratigraphy

Unconformably overlying the Nicola Volcanics, the lower beds of the Coldwater Formation contain considerable detrital material and often resemble a breccia. Upwards through the coal measures, interstratified conglomeratic sandstones predominate. Rapid vertical and lateral variations in thickness and nature of individual beds suggest deposition in an unstable environment. Lack of uniformity and continuity in texture and rock type has greatly hindered correlations, even over short distances. Coal seam correlation has been further complicated by seam splitting and wedge-outs.

This non-marine sequence of coal-bearing sedimentary rocks probably accumulated in a restricted inland lake environment. A greater degree of sediment variation is reflected than that of a deltaic setting. Coal generally grades to shale both horizontally

and vertically rather than forming continuous seams. Fluctuating amounts of coarse clastic material prevail.

The best outcrop of the coal measures in the Merritt area occurs in Coal Gully. Here 4 seams are in 129 metres of section. For Coal Gully Hill, Middlesboro Collieries showed 7 seams in 235 meters but no recognizable agreement has been seen in recent drill holes.

Elsewhere in the basin several isolated outcrops of coal measures exist. These occurrences are predominantly sandstone sections barren of coal or with coal of no commercial interest. At Normandale, on the eastern margin of the coal basin, a 1.5 metre coal seam can be seen in outcrop.

6.3 Structure

Appendix J - Geology Compilation Map 1 Appendix K - Geology Map 1-B (Normandale) Appendix L - Cross-Section A-A'

Extensive glacial drift cover, rapid textural changes of the clastics, and lenticular nature of the coal seams has rendered it difficult to work out the nature of folds and faults throughout the basin. Since drilling in the basin is mostly open-hole, few

subsurface attitudes are known beside those in worked out mine areas.

At Normandale, on the eastern end of the coal basin, a small coal seam striking north with near vertical dip can be seen in outcrop. A small tonnage was mined from this location in the early 1900's. Immediately east of this seam the Nicola Volcanics outcrop and to the west, drilling indicates a rapid thickening of glacial deposits. One drill hole south of this seam intersected several thin seams located beneath approximately 80 metres of Quaternary material. This area probably has a complicated structure similar to the western fringe of the basin at Coal Gully Hill.

6.4 <u>Mineability</u>

Coal seams in the Normandale area are thin (0.5 to 2.0 metres) and occur at considerable depth below surface. Therefore these seams have no surface mineable potential.

Exploration (1980 Report) has delineated an area just south of Merritt townsite as the only place with any near surface mineable seams. Here a 5.1 million tonne geological in place coal resource has been deliniated at an overburden ratio of 8.2 bank cubic metres of rock per tonne of coal. It must be emphasized that mining and cleaning losses were not considered in computing this overburden ratio. Open pit mining of this small reserve is probably not feasible.

6.5 <u>Coal Quality</u>

Merritt coal is ranked as High Volatile Bituminous "B". The property is regarded to be a thermal prospect but at least one of the seams has fairly good coking properties.

The processed quality for the Merritt coal is summarized as follows:

Moisture	2.7%
Ash	9,5%
Volatile Matter	37.4%
Fixed Carbon	50.4%
Sulphur	0.7%
Calorific Value	7200 KCAL/KG
F.S.I.	0-5 I
Rank	hvbB ASTM

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AERIAL PH	OTO INDEX		92-1/2	2] ^{50°30'00''}
92-1/	6	92-1/7	92-1/8	- 50°15'00''
92-1/	3	92-1/2	92-1/1	- 50° 00'00''
92-1	1/14	92-H/15	92-H/16	
° 30'00''	121°00'00''	120°3	1 30'00 120°	- 1 49°45'00'' '00' 00''







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TABLE OF COORDINATES STATION NORTHING EASTING ELEVATION _____ IRON ` PROM M 1 †1 12 660 666.**38** 644 836.0**4** 5 5**46 250.73** 1692.86 5 562 093.82 5 551 168.48 1732.6**8** 658 383.16 700.72 5 551 323.06 658 391.51 695.20 5 554 278.14 665 540.77 665 433.33 869.25 M 101 M 102 5 554 998.67 826.01 7**63.15** M 103 5 554 890.55 665 079.03 674 939.35 M 104 5 552 478.86 1210.40 M 105 M 106 5 550 993.28 968,99 679 422.1**2** 1207.12 5 552 465.41 674 937.45 RESITIVITY BASELINE 0+00 1+50 N 3+00 N 4+34N 5 551 862 5 551 994 657 522 657 450 5 552 1**25** 657 377 5 **552 242** 657 312 5 551 732 1+50 S 657 59**5** 3+00 S 5 551 600 657 66**8** 4+50 S 6+00 S 7+50 S 9+00 S 10+50 S 12+00 S 13+50 S 15+00 S 16+50 S 5 551 469 5 551 338 657 7**40** 657 **813** 5 551 207 5 551 07**6** 5 550 944 657 8**86** 657 959 658 031 5 550 81**3** 658 104 5 550 68**2** 658 177 5 550 551 5 550 420 658 250 658 322 DRILL HOLES RM 201 RM 201 A RM 202 RM 203 5 552 042.46 **657 784.33** 608.24 5 551 996.2**6** 657 741.54 607.11 5 551 831.75 5 551 705.42 657 783,93 605.73 657 844.19 607.37 RM 204 5 551 549.01 657 880.90 612.67 RM 205 5 551 186.71 657 858.02 649.76 RM 206 5 550 876.50 5 550 972.14 5 550 915.66 657 917.87 679 551.37 666.01 965.30 RQ 101 RQ 102 679 394.05 945.95 RQ 201 5 550 **954.10** 679 174.36 915.70 grd 916.13 casing RQ 202 5 550 878.62 678 999.08 896.41 RM 301 665 230.82 812.98 grd 813.22 casing 5 5**54 618.51** 664 675.45 RM 302 727,55 grd 728.15 casing RM 303` 5 553 541.82 665 234.40 868.65 grd 869.15 casing

-(N)= M 101 6229

163 $m - m_{\text{Erre}, \text{TT}} = s_1^*(a) A + (b)$ Sheltech Canada 3**Crows Nest Resources Limited** ENGINEERING MERRITT - QUILCHENA S.E. B.C. TRAVERSE SURVEY MAP AUTHOR: SHELTECH SCALE: AS SHOWN APPENDIX H DATE:81 02 24 To Accompariy REVISED: 81 09 15 DRAWING NO: HA-69

APPENDIX F

1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

ROTARY HOLE RM-301

DATE:	June 15 - June 16, 1981		
LOCATION:	Merritt - Normandale, C.L. 6229		
RIG TYPE:	Can-West Drilling, TH-60 cyclone, single wall rotary with		
	casing hammer		
ELEVATION(m)	812.98		
NORTHING:	5554397.81		
EASTING:	665230.82		
TOTAL DEPTH (m):	213		
ANGLE:	Vertical		
COMMENTS:	Quaternary to 62.2 m, hole caved, no logs run, hole not		
	cemented.		

Coal discence: 6229

Coal Intersections (driller's log)

Thickness Meters	Depth Meters
1.6	91.4 - 93.0
1.0	104.2 - 105.2
1.5	117 - 118.5
0.5	119 - 119.5
0.2	131 - 131.2
1.0(?)	201 - 202(?)

page 1

APPENDIX F

1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

ROTARY HOLE RM-302

DATE: June 16 - June 17, 1981

LOCATION: Merritt - Normandale, on Chutter Ranch Option, Lot No. 494

RIG TYPE: Can-West Drilling, TH-60 cyclone, single wall rotary with casing hammer

ELEVATION(m) 727.55

NORTHING: ' 5554618.51

EASTING: 664675.45

TOTAL DEPTH (m): 152

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ANGLE: Vertical

COMMENTS: Still in Quaternary at T.D., no logs run, hole not cemented

Coal liscence: 00pL

No Coal Intersections

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page 3

APPENDIX F

1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

ROTARY HOLE RM-303

DATE: August 8 - August 11/81 LOCATION: Merritt - Normandale, C.L. 6227 Can-West Drilling, TH-60 cyclone, single wall rotary with RIG TYPE: casing hammer ELEVATION(m) 868.65 NORTHING: 5553541.82 EASTING: 665234.40 TOTAL DEPTH (m): 298 ANGLE: Vertical COMMENTS: Quaternary to 82.0 m; hole was cemented full length Coal liscence: 6229 SCALE: DEPTH: LOGS RUN: (BPB Instruments) 105 m 100:1 Gamma Ray **Coal Intersections** Thickness Meters Depth Meters 83.0 - 84.0 (chip sample) 1.0 85.0 - 87.0 (driller's log) 2.0 2.0 98.0 - 100.0 113.0 - 113.5 (driller's log) 0.5 2.0 128.0 - 130.0 (driller's log) 158.0 - 160.0 (driller's log) 2.0 180.0 - 180.5 (driller's log) 0.5 211.0 - 212.5 (driller's log) 1.5