



Note: covers the dame property as Mis report all last years 1980 Shell-Tent Mtn. see K-Shill-Tent Mt. 80(1)A



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K-SHELL-CORBIN-Middle Mtn. 81(1)A



January 31, 1982

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

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our report on the Corbin-Middle Mountain Project

Mr. Patrick C. Gilmar planned and supervised the 1981 geological field program on Corbin-Middle Mountain B.C. Coal Licences held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited. Terry Belke did the field work and compiled the geological information for 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.

Terry Belke, B.Sc., graduated in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1980.

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,

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



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COAL PROPERTY

Report on Coal Licence 413 Group 6

Kootenay Land District, British Columbia

Held by: SHELL CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

Operated by: CROWS NEST RESOURCES LIMITED

on work done June 8 to September 11, 1981

Lat: 49° 31' to 49° 33' Long: 114° 39' to 114° 42'

NTS 82 G/10

Authors:

Patrick C. Gilmar Terry Belke

Geologists Crows Nest Resources Limited January 31, 1982 $\left(\right)$

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Corbin-Middle Mountain property (Coal Licence No. 413) covers approximately 259 hectares of Crown Land north of Coal Mountain and south of Tent Mountain. Coal mining activities have taken place in the Corbin area since 1908.

The property lies 4 km directly west of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, 56 km directly north of the United States border, and 28 km east of Fernie, B.C. Byron Creek Collieries Limited's mine access road runs along the west and south sides of the property, providing access to Highway 3 near Sparwood, B.C., a distance of 23 km by road from Corbin townsite. A 20 km rail spur to Corbin townsite from the CP Rail line at McGillivray has been constructed by Byron Creek which is presently producing coal from the northern end of Coal Mountain.

In 1980-81 CNRL has done 1:5000 scale mapping, hand trenching, road construction (3.4 km), and drilling of 4 rotary drill holes (685 m).

The property lies within the Rocky Mountains and is an outlier of the Fernie coal basin. Strata of the lower Kootenay Group (Gibson, 1979), along strike with those mined at Coal Mountain and Tent Mountain, outcrop on Middle Mountain ridge.

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The strata along the ridge are repeated by a series of west dipping thrust faults. Over the western extension only repeats of Fernie shales and Morrissey sandstones occur. In the southeast corner of the licence the Morrissey and Mammoth seam have been thrust repeated and folded into a steeply south plunging structure. This is the only in-place coal occurrence found on the property.

Open pit potential is confined to this southeast corner, therefore only a small coal tonnage can exist. No quality analysis has been done but an oxidized Medium Volatile Bituminous coal is expected.

2.0 LOCATION

Enclosure 1 - Location Map

The Corbin-Middle Mountain property is located on B.C. Coal Licence No. 413 covering 259 hectares. It is in southeastern British Columbia and lies 4 km directly west of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, 56 km directly north of the United States border, and 28 km east of Fernie, B.C. (Enclosure 1).

The licence lies south of Andy Good Creek and north of Corbin Creek (Enclosure 2). Immediately south, Byron Creek Collieries is presently producing thermal coal from a surface mine on the northern end of Coal Mountain. Loadout facilities are adjacent to the Middle Mountain licence.



Enclosure 2 - Access Map

Byron Creek Collieries Limited's mine access road runs along the west and south boundaries of the property, providing access to Highway 3 near Sparwood, B.C., a distance of 23 km by road from the Corbin townsite. From this main road a four-wheel drive road branches eastward through the north end of the coal licence along Andy Good Creek. In 1981 a 3.4 kilometre drill access road was constructed on the licence block from the southern boundary.

A rail spur from Corbin townsite to the CP Rail Line at McGillivray, B.C. has been constructed by Byron Creek (Enclosure 3). It is 20 km long and follows Michel Creek, paralleling a newly built public road which extends south, from Highway No. 3. Unit trains are presently hauling coal from Corbin to Thunder Bay, Ontario, a distance of 2125 km. The rail distance from Corbin to Vancouver is 1140 km.



4.0 TENURE

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

The B.C. Coal Licences granted to Crows Nest Industries Limited on September 19, 1974, are now held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited. These three coal licences, Nos. 412, 413 and 414, Group No. 6, cover 713 ha. of Crown land.

The Corbin-Middle Mountain property is on C.L. No. 413, covering 259 hectares.

5.0 WORK DONE

5.1 Prior to 1981

No work was done on Middle Mountain by Crows Nest Resources Ltd. prior to the 1980 exploration program. However, a sizeable pile of coal spoil was found downhill from one of the coal outcrops, indicating excavation in the past. The date of this excavation is not known.

Field work on the Middle Mountain property in 1980 consisted of reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, hand trenching of coal exposures, and flagging of a route for a proposed access road.

Sheltech Canada set up eight geological control stations in the area using control stations set up for Corbin-Coal Mountain.

5.2 1981 Exploration Program

Appendix C - Application to Extend Term of Licence Appendix D - Downhole Geophysical Logs Appendix E - (Part 1) Drill Hole Summaries (4) Appendix E - (Part 2) Drill Hole Stratigraphic Sections (4) Appendix F - Hand Trenching Summaries Appendix G - Traverse Survey Map

Field work on the Middle Mountain property in 1981 consisted of reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, hand trenching of

coal exposures, building a 3.4 kilometre road for drill access, machine trenching for outcrop exposure along the road and drilling four rotary drill holes.

Sheltech Canada surveyed in the road and set up two additional geological control stations.

Overburden, consisting mainly of glacial till, is very thick (up to 15 m) on Middle Mountain ridge and the roadcut exposed only 600 metres of nearly continuous outcrop along the southern face of the ridge. A Bantam C260 backhoe and a rubber-tired backhoe were brought in to dig trenches along the road to expose additional outcrop. The overburden was too thick along most of the road and outcrops occurred in only six trenches on the northwest face of the ridge. This thick overburden accounts for the low percentage of outcrop exposure (less than 5 percent) on the Middle Mountain property.

Four reverse circulation rotary drill holes were drilled on the Middle Mountain property on sites located along the road. The principle aim of the drilling program was to prove or disprove the occurrence of coal bearing strata in the western half of the coal licence. Outcrop exposure on the western half is very sparse.

Hand trenching of coal exposures was continued in the area of the ridgetop outcrop on the east side of the property. Attempts at hand trenching in other areas met with failure primarily due to thick overburden.

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6.0 GEOLOGY

Enclosure 3 - Geology Compilation Map

6.1 Regional

Coal deposits of the Corbin area occur within the Kootenay Group of Jurassic-Cretaceous age. These have been mined at Tent Mountain, 4 km NW of Middle Mountain, and have been mined since 1908 at Coal Mountain, 1 km to the south. The Kootenay Group is underlain by shales, siltstones, and fine sandstones of the Fernie Formation.

Structurally, the area is within the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Numerous closely spaced thrust faults and tight folds have been observed on Coal Mountain and Tent Mountain. These structures have caused intense deformation of the coal seams, in some cases resulting in structural thickening.

6.2 Regional Stratigraphy

The Corbin area is underlain by strata of the upper portion of the Fernie Formation and the lower portion of the Kootenay Group (Table 1). The Fernie Formation is Jurassic in age. The Kootenay Group spans the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary but the portion of



(Gibson, 1979), which in ascending order are Morrissey, Mist Mountain, and Elk (not present). In this report the coal-bearing Mist Mountain Formation is subdivided into the Lower Mammoth Seam and the Upper Sandstone and Shale Series.

Fernie Formation

The Fernie Formation consists of a thick sequence of marine sediments. This formation is recessive in nature and is very poorly exposed on the Corbin coal licences.

In the Corbin area the base of the Fernie Formation is marked by a few feet of phosphatic shale and oolitic phosphate rock. This is overlain by grey and black shales containing abundant spherical sideritic concretions and some glauconitic beds. Interbeds of siltstone and mudstone become increasingly common in the upper portion of the formation as the gradational contact with the basal sandstone of the Kootenay Group is approached. The transition from the Fernie Formation to the Kootenay Group is called the Passage Beds. The Fernie Formation is estimated to be in the order of 200 meters thick in the Corbin area.

Morrissey Formation

The Morrissey Formation of the Kootenay Group is a cliff-forming quartz-chert sandstone which conformably overlies the Fernie Formation. The lower portion, the Weary Ridge Member, consists of slightly ferruginous, fine to coarse grained sandstone, commonly argillaceous and carbonaceous. The upper portion, the Moose Mountain Member, is medium to coarse grained and is more resistant.

The Morrissey Formation is approximately 70 to 80 meters thick in the Corbin Area. Its exact thickness has not been determined due to structural complexity and poor exposure of the lower contact.

Mist Mountain Formation

In the Corbin area only the lower part of the Mist Mountain Formation is present. It has been divided into the coal-bearing Mammoth Seam and the Upper Sandstone and Shale Series.

The Mammoth Seam is comprised of coal with discontinuous lenses and interbeds of shale. Because of structural complexity, the thickness of this unit is hard to establish. The Upper Sandstone and Shale Series consist of interbedded sandstone, silstone, and shale. While this unit occurs on Coal Mountain, it has not been found on the Tent Mountain property.

6.3 Detailed Stratigraphy

Enclosure 4 - Stratigraphic Table

Outcrops of Fernie Formation and Kootenay Group rocks have been found on Middle Mountain. Due to forest cover on most of the property, outcrop is poor. The main area of outcrop is along the ridgetop on the east side of the property, and on the SW facing slopes below the ridge. The section exposed here starts in brown shales of the Fernie Group and passes upward through interbedded sandstones, siltstones, and shales of the Passage Beds. Overlying this is orange-brown weathering sandstone of the Weary Ridge Member of the Morrissey Formation. On top of this is light grey, medium grained massive sandstone of the Moose Mountain Member of the Morrissey Formation. It is overlain by a coal seam at least 7.5 meters thick. The upper contact of the seam was not found.

On the west end of Middle Mountain, a cut into the hillside above Byron Creek Collieries Ltd.'s loadout exposes fine greenish to purplish sandstones of the Fernie Formation.

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Enclosure 4 - STRATIGRAPHY OF THE CORBIN COAL LICENCES

PERIOD	FO	RMATION	MEMBER	BEDS	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS
RETACEOUS					Interbedded sandstone, silty sandstone and mudstone; minor carbonaceous horizons	Greater than 190 m
		MIST MOUNTAIN FORMATION		Upper Mammoth Seam	Coal, with discontinuous lenses and interbeds of claystone	Up to 35 m
	Y GROUP			Lower Mammoth Seam	Claystone, with thin discontinuous lenses and interbeds of coal and stoney coal	Up to 58 m
JURASSIC-(KOOTENA	MORRISSEY	Moose Mountain Member		Sandstone, medium to coarse-grained, highly resistant	70 - 80 m
		FORMATION	Weary Ridge Member		Sandstone, very fine to coarse-grained, slightly ferruginous, commonly argillaceous - carbonaceous	
JURASSIC		FERNIE FORMATION			Gray and black marine shales with sideritic concretions and glauconitic beds; abundant interbeds of siltstone and sandstone at top; base marked by a thin phosphatic unit	200 m (approximate)

A section similiar to that described above, except for the coal occurrence, was exposed in the 1981 roadcut on the southern face of Middle Mountain ridge. No indications of the Mammoth coal seam or the Upper Sandstone and Shale series of the Mist Mountain formation have been found in roadcut exposures or drill holes on the western extension of the ridge.

6.4 <u>Detailed Structure</u> APPENDIX F - Geology Map APPENDIX G - Cross Sections

> The main fold structure on the property is a north - south trending anticline-syncline pair outcropping near the eastern boundary. These folds plunge steeply S at about 35°. Their shape is defined by nearly continuous outcrops of the Moose Mountain Member. To the SW of these folds are two other panels of Moose Mountain Member which have been thrust over them in an imbricate fashion.

> Two separate bodies of coal were found. The first sits directly on the Moose Mountain Member, and wraps around the folds. It is cut out to the NW by the thrust at the base of the middle panel of Moose Mountain Member. The second body sits on top of the middle Moose Mountain Member panel, and is bounded to the SW by the thrust at the base of the westernmost Moose Mountain Member panel. Since both coal occurrences are in the same stratigraphic position, it seems likely that they are the same seam.

The seam that wraps around the south-plunging folds should be found at depth in the SE part of the property, since the 35° plunge of the folds is greater than the angle of the slope.

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The structure on the west side of the Middle Mountain property is a series of westward dipping high angle reverse faults thrusting the Fernie Formation over the Morrissey Formation. These imbricate thrusts produce two repeats of the Morrissey Formation; however the Lower Mammoth coal seam generally found overlying the Moose Mountain member of the Morrissey Formation is absent. This was seen in RDH-MM-1 where the Fernie Formation is directly overlying the Moose Mountain Member.

6.5 Coal Reserves and Quality

1981 work indicates limited, if any, open pit potential for the Middle Mountain coal licence. Exploration on the western portion of the ridge has revealed only repeats of Fernie shales thrust directly over the Moose Mountain Member. The only in-place coal found was in the fold structures and accompanying thrust panels on the extreme southeast corner of the licence. These structures apparently continue plunging steeply southward onto Byron Creek Collieries property and possibly under Corbin Creek. Raw coal potential on CNRL's licence could be in the one million tonne range.

To properly evaluate this corner of the property, an information exchange with Byron Creek would be necessary. If conditions look favorable a short spur road off the 1981 Drill Access road would provide good drill access to test down the plunge of the outcropping folds.

No coal quality testing has been done on the property. A Coal Mountain or Tent Mountain type coal quality (Medium Volatile Bituminous) is expected. Due to the structural complexity and near-surface orientation of the reserve area, an oxidized coal is probable.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- <u>GIBSON, D.W. (1979)</u> THE MORRISSEY AND MIST MOUNTAIN FORMATIONS NEWLY DEFINED LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS OF THE JURA-CRETACEOUS KOOTENAY GROUP, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, Bull. Can. Petrol. Geol, V. 27, No. 2, pp. 183 - 208.
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CROWS NEST RESOURCES LIMITED (Exploration)

B.C. COAL LICENCES	BLOCK: CORBIN PROJECT:	YEAR: 1981
TENURE STANDING	GROUP: #6 CORBIN	DATE: JANUARY 1982

LICENCE				Q/ADM	RENTALS REQUIREMENT WORK								BL	DGET	DGET EXP		
NO.	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA Total AC/HA.	YEAR	FEES \$	ANNUAL	TOTAL TO NEXT ANN. \$ 10 ³	EXPIRED \$ 10 ³	CURRE	NT YEAR	PRE-FU YEAR	LFILMENT	ANNIVERSARY DATE	CURR AFE	ENT YEAR	TOTAL: \$ 10 ³	SHELL CLASS.	REMARKS
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K-SHELL - CORSIN MIDDLE MAN SIL31 #1

1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

RDH-MM-1

DATE:	AUGUST 18/81
LOCATION:	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, S.E. B.C.
DRILL COMPANY:	SPECIALIZED DRILLING SERVICES
DRILL TYPE:	IR-1700
HOLE DIAMETER:	13 cms (5 1/8")
ELEVATION (m):	1685.1 grd.; 1685.5 cas.
NORTHING:	5488139.55
EASTING:	669037.47
TOTAL DEPTH (m):	118
LOGS RUN:	CALIPER, NAT.GAM., RES., DENS.; NAT.GAM. AND NEUT.
DEPTH LOGGED (m):	117
LDGGER:	DAVIES EXPLORATION

COMMENTS:

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NO COAL INTERSECTIONS

2A/CQd.21

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1981 DRILL HOLE SUNMARIES

RDH-MM-2

DATE:	AUGUST 20/81
LOCATION:	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, S.E. B.C.
DRILL COMPANY:	SPECIALIZED DRILLING SERVICES
DRILL TYPE:	IR-1700
ELEVATION (m):	1660.9 grd.; 1661.4 cas.
NORTHING:	5488058,22
EASTING:	668692.07
TOTAL DEPTH (m):	240
LOGS RUN:	CALIPER, NAT.GAM., RES.,DENS.;NAT.GAM. AND NEUT.
DEPTH LOGGED (m):	241
LOGGER:	DAVIES EXPLORATION
COMMENTS:	

NO COAL INTERSECTIONS

2A/CQd.22

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1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

RDH-MM-3

DATE:	AUGUST 22, 1981
LOCATION:	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, S.E. B.C.
DRILL COMPANY:	SPECIALIZED DRILLING SERVICES
DRILL TYPE:	IR-1700
HOLE DIAMETER:	13 cms. (5 1/8")
ELEVATION (m):	1746.6 grd.
NORTHING:	5487799.41
EASTING:	669816.76
TOTAL DEPTH (m):	100
LOGS RUN:	CALIPER, NAT. GAM., RES., DENS.
DEPTH LOGGED (m):	98
LOGGER:	DAVIES EXPLORATION

COMMENTS:

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NO COAL INTERSECTIONS

2A/CQd.23

1981 DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

RDH-MM-4

ÐATE:	AUGUST 22, 1981
LOCATION:	MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, S.E. B.C.
DRILL COMPANY:	SPECIALIZED DRILLING SERVICES
DRILL TYPE:	IR-1700
HOLE DIAMETER:	13 cms (5 1/8")
ELEVATION (m):	1631.9 grd.
NORTHING:	5487701.34
EASTING:	668950.09
TOTAL DEPTH (m):	227
LOGS RUN:	CALIPER, NAT.GAM.,RES.,DENS.;NAT. GAM. AND NEUT.
DEPTH LOGGED (m):	227
LOGGER:	DAVIES EXPLORATION
COMMENTS:	

NO COAL INTERSECTIONS

2A/CQd.24

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APPENDIX F

1981 HAND TRENCHING SUMMARIES

Trench

Tm-80-4

Thickness

(Metres) Description

2.4	-	Footwall black, carbonaceous, medium gr Ss	094/35°	S
		(Moose Mountain)		
1.5	-	COAL soft, dull, dirty, traces of claro-vitrain		
0.12	· **	Shale, dark grey, carbonaceous		
0,44	-	COAL soft, dull	094/34°	S
0.60	-	Shale, dark grey, carbonaceous		
0.61	-	COAL soft, dull		
0.33	-	Shale dark grey, carbonaceous		
3.87	-	COAL dull, vitrain bands, claro-vitrain,		
		clean	090/36°	S
1.02	-	COAL dull, crumbly		
1.25	-	COAL dull, dark grey carbonaceous shale lenses,	shaly	
		in places		
2.0	-	COAL dull, dirty, shaly in places, vitrain band	S	

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APPENDIX F - CONTINUED

1981 HAND TRENCHING SUMMARIES

Description

Trench

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TM-80-4 (continued)

Thickness

(Metres)		Description		
1.86	-	Shaly COAL soft, dirty	095/35°	S
5.45	-	COAL dull, soft, crumbly dirty, minor shale bands		
5.30	-	COAL dull, dirty, crumbly		
5.90	-	Shaly COAL dull, dirty, oxidized surfaces, thin		
		shale beds		
0.30	-	Shale dark grey, carbonaceous	108/37°	S
3.5	-	Coaly Shale	117/39°	S
3.7	-	Shale, dark grey,	124/38°	SW
4.50	-	Shaly COAL dull, dirty, soft, some vitrain bands		
3.90	-	Shaly COAL dull, dirty, soft, thin mudstone beds		
1.95	-	Shale dark grey, carbonaceous		
2.0	-	Shaly COAL, dull, soft		
2.6	-	Shale dark grey, carbonaceous, thin coal bands		
2.35	-	COAL, dull, dirty, soft		
0.7	-	Shale, medium grey, some deformation	137/45°	SW
		lose exposure after this shale outcrop - take as		
		hanging-wall		

APPENDIX F - CONTINUED

1981 HAND TRENCHING SUMMARIES

<u>MM-81-1</u>		
T L 1		
Interness		
(Metres)		Description
		footwall - medium grey, medium grained SS
		(Moose Mountain)
1.0	-	COAL, dull, soft, dirty
1.6	-	COAL, shiny, blocky, clean
1.85	-	COAL, shiny, blocky, dirty in places, claro-durain
	-	trench ends in coal
	-	no good surfaces for strike and dip were found
	-	bedding appears to be dipping steeply west

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Trench

MEMORANDUM

DATE : JANUARY 26, 1982

T 0 : CROWS NEST RESOURCES LIMITED (C.N.R.L.)

FROM : SHELTECH CANADA

SUBJECT: MIDDLE MOUNTAIN (4151-L) - S.E. BRITISH COLUMBIA

All surveying done in the Middle Mountain area is based on the 1979 Doppler Satellite Control Stations "Quest" and "Pin".

From these two stations a road traverse about 3.2 km. long and consisting of 23 traverse points was surveyed, including references at most of the points. Also 4 geological points were surveyed.

Conventional survey methods using both a 1" and 20" theodolites and electronic distance measuring equipment were used to obtain survey data. All calculations were done in the UTM system with distances being reduced to plane and bearings referenced to 117°W. The relative accuracy of the road traverse was better than 1/20,000. The results were given to C.N.R.L. personnel in both tabular and map form.

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A. L. Melton

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MAP PROJECTION: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERICATOR CENTRAL MERIDIAN REFERENCE 117 W.

LOGICAL LEGEND			571	
CRETACEOUS			14(a)	
Kbl Blairmore Group		s Nest Resources	s Limited	
JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS		EXPLORATION		
JKk Kootenay Group JKe Elk Formation JKmm Mist Mountain Formation JKm Morrissey Formation MsM Moose Mountain Member WrM Weary Ridge Member JURASSIC Jf Fernie Formation	1981	CORBIN-MIDDLE MOUNTA S.E. BRITISH COLUMBIA		/
	N.T.S. 82/G/10		ZONE	. 11
<u>TSr</u> Spray River Group	AUTHOR: BELKE- GILMAR	SCALE: 1: 2 000	APPENDIX H	
Geological boundary(approximate)	DATE: JAN. 1982	REVISED:	DRAWING No: HI-9	3F
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GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

c	RETACEOUS
КЫ	Bialinnare Group
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JKk	Koctanay Group
JKe	Elk Formation
JKmm	Mist Mountain Formation
	Morrison Stoce Maustein Mamber
WrM	Weary Ridge Member
	URASSIC
H	Fernie Formation
T	RIASSIC
TSr	Spray River Graup
	Sandatone (Se) Medium Grain
	Sandstone (Se) Fine Grein
	Situtone (Stut)
	Shale (sh)
	Coal
?-?-	Geological Contact - defined, approx., inferred
7	Thrust Fault (arrow represents direction
	of thrusting
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