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SAGE CREEK COAL LTD.

R RT ON EXPEDRATION D TOHER, 1970 - MAY, 19

VOLUME I OF II

K-SAGE CREEK 71 (1)A. C. Hart

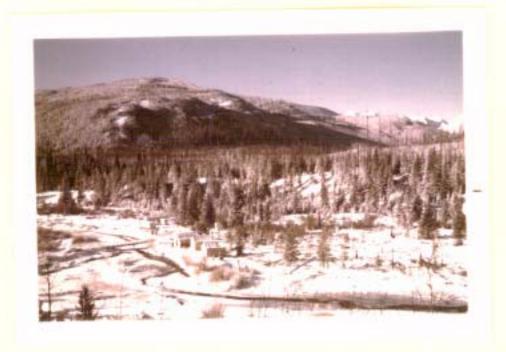
Toronto, Ontario.

R. A. Benkis_

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT DEPORT

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Sage Creek Coal in winter. Howell Creek and camp in foreground; Dally Hill and Cabin Creek Valley in background. Peaks of MacDonald Range visable in far background. Looking west.

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D-3366-5	Section 354+00N	1" = 200'
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SUMMARY

During the period October, 1970 to May, 1971, Rio Tinto
Canadian Exploration Limited carried out a program of drilling and
geological mapping on Sage Creek Coal Ltd. coal property in the
Flathead Valley of southeastern British Columbia. The drilling
consisted of 2,599 feet of diamond drilling and 10,264 feet of
reverse circulation rotary drilling. The presence on the property
of two major and two or three minor coal seams has been demonstrated
and the work has outlined two areas of possible geological coal

ACLAND MENTE TOTAL AS A COLUMBIC TOTAL
reserves of 53,563,210 short tons and 28,441,000 short tons,
respectively.

The quality of the coal is as yet in doubt, also indications suggest that the coal is coking. Additional work to establish the quality is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The exploration at Sage Creek Coal Ltd. was under the able supervision of Mr. O. Cullingham and his dedication to the task is much appreciated; in addition to the field work he is also responsible for major contribution to this report. Mr. L. Larkin of Roke Oil Enterprises Ltd. acted as expeditor on the project with much success; the help of Mr. N. Sunderland, also of Roke Oil Enterprises, is acknowledged. Mr. W. J. Hennessey of Calgary has been our consultant and his contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

In an option agreement dated June 30, 1970, between Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited, Mill City Petroleums Limited, Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. and Sage Creek Coal Limited, Rio Tinto undertook to explore certain coal lands located in the Flathead Valley in southeastern British Columbia.

During the period October, 1970 to May, 1971, the

Company carried out diamond and rotary drilling programs and a

limited amount of bulldozer trenching and geological mapping. The

geological evaluation of the property is incomplete and additional

field work is expected to be done during the summer of 1971. Con
sequently, the current presentation should be considered a

Progress Report and as such it will deal specifically with the

drilling programs; as a geological report is expected at a later

date, only a brief chapter on general geology has been included

in this report.

Property

The Sage Creek Coal Limited property consists of a number of surveyed lots and unsurveyed coal claims located in lower Flathead Valley, Kootenay Land District. Most of the acreage was acquired by Mill City Petroleums Limited and Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. and later transferred to Sage Creek Coal Limited. Certain additional Coal Licences were acquired during 1970 directly on behalf of Sage Creek Coal Limited.

Coal Licences acquired by Mill City Petroleums Limited and Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd.:

al Licence No.	Lot No.	Acreage	Date of Licence
374	3506	640	July 25, 1967
375	3508	535	n
376	3509	584	"
377	7130	640	u
378	7133	638	, u
379	7134	637	н
380	7135	577	H
381	7136	640	tt
382	7841	640	•
383	7842	502	. 11
384	7843	248	· II
385	7844	640	H
38 6	7846	643	if
387	7847	640	II
388	7848	640	n
389	7850	640	tt.
390	8588	585	H
391	8726	640	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
392	8727	639	It
393	8728	596	n
394	9381	150	11
395	9382	230	н
396	9385	640	tt
39 7	11712	293	H .
398	11948	593	u
399	11949	548	, 11
400	11950	194	Ħ
401	11952	639	tr
402	11953	190	ti
403	12118	237	n
404	12121	641	tt
405	12122	644	II .
406	12392	642	ff
407	14605	637	
409	Unsurveyed	616	August 25, 1967
410	Unsurveyed	586	
411	Unsurveyed	170	11
986	3510	558	September 4,197
987	W ¹ ⁄ ₂ of 9384	320	п
988	10450	254	II
989	9495	346	· H
<u></u>			

The following Coal Licences were acquired directly on behalf of Sage Creek Coal Limited:

Coal Licence No.	Lot No.	Acreage	Date of Licence
1880	11926	580	March 1, 1971
1881	9379	546	и .
1882	Unsurveyed	640	11
1883	н	245	tt
1884	11	65	11:
1885	44	224	n e
1886	11	640	u
7 Licences		2,940 Acres	

The present area held by Sage Creek Coal Limited under 48 Coal Licences totals 24,012 acres.

Location and Access

The Sage Creek Coal property lies in lower Flathead

Valley in southeastern British Columbia at the British Columbia
Montana border; the International Boundary also serves as the

southern boundary of the property. To date the centre of activity

has been some 6 air miles north of the border near the confluence

of Howell and Cabin creeks. Geographically this location lies at:

49° 06' north latitude 114° 34' west longitude N.T.S.: 82-G-1,2

The centre of the property is 35 air miles southeast of the town of Fernie, B.C., which is also the nearest settlement where supplies and services are available. Access to the property from Fernie is via paved Provincial Highway No. 3 to Morrissey and from there via gravel surfaced B.C. Forest Development Roads along Lodgepole and Harvey creeks and Flathead Valley. The last mile of travel to the Cabin Creek - Howell Creek junction is via a

trail over which travel by four wheel drive vehicles only is advisable (Plate 7).

The total driving distance from Fernie is 55 miles.

Because the Forest Development Roads carry heavy traffic of logging trucks, travel along these roads has been restricted by B.C.

Forest Service to vehicles equipped with two-way radios, or piloted by vehicles equipped in this manner. An alternate route into the property is south from Highway No. 3, east of Michel, B.C. along the Flathead Road. The Flathead Road continues across the International Boundary to Columbia Falls, Montana.

The nearest railway to the property is CP's line in Crows Nest Pass area and in Elk Valley at Morrissey. Electrical power is available in Elk Valley and the Crows Nest Pass area.

Topography

The Sage Creek Coal property is located on the west side of the Flathead Valley. Flathead Valley, which at this point is approximately six miles wide, is a more or less north-south situated depression between the two easternmost ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Along the east side the valley is bordered by Clark Range (Plate 2) whereas the west side is part of the MacDonald Range (Plate 1).

The area is drained by Flathead River which is part of the Columbia River system. Flathead Valley is filled with an accumulation of glacial drift and the river, a swift flowing stream, follows a meandering and braided channel eroded in the

drift. Couldrey, Burnham, Cabin and Howell creeks, eastwards and south-eastwards flowing tributaries of the Flathead River have eroded channels through the western flank of MacDonald Range.

The relief of the area is rugged. Elevations in the Clark Range exceed 8,500 feet above sea level (as1) and those of MacDonald Range are somewhat lower; the floor of the Flathead Valley in the area lies at approximately 4,200 feet as1. The relief of the area of our present exploration activity is somewhat more subdued; Cabin Creek and Howell Creek confluence is at approximately 4,250 feet as1 whereas the peck of Dally Hill (Plate 1), south of the creek, is at 6,396 feet as1; Dilly Hill (Plate 9), north of Cabin Creek, is approximately a thousand feet lower than Dally Hill.

In the past, vegetation in the area was destroyed by forest fires. The resulting tangle of fallen trees and the present second growth vegetation make travel in the area difficult.

Rock outcrops on the property are scarce and are found only along certain ridges and in man-made exposures.

History of the Property

The knowledge of coal occurrences on the hills north and south of Cabin Creek dates back to the early years of this century. During the period 1910 to 1915, tunnelling of coal seams was carried out at the north end of Dilly Hill, off Howell Creek, and on the northeast slope of Dally Hill, south of Cabin Creek.

J. D. MacKenzie of the Dominion Geological Survey, mapped the area

during the month of September, 1914; his report was published in 1916. Following World War I, the Flathead area saw little active prospecting for coal. Prior to 1914 a survey had been made for a railway line along Flathead Valley to join the Great Northern Railway in Montana with Canadian Pacific Railway in Crows Nest Pass area; however, these plans had been abandoned and adequate supplies of steam coal were available elsewhere close to Canadian Pacific Railway in the Crows Nest Pass area.

The Flathead area has been explored for oil and gas and during the years up to the 1950's small amounts of coal were mined in the area as fuel for steam engines on drilling rigs.

R. A. Price of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area during the summer of 1959.

The first coal licences of the present Sage Creek Coal property were obtained by Mill City Petroleums Limited and Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. in 1967. In august of 1968, the property was optioned to the Steel Company of Canada Ltd.; Stelco engaged Picklands Mather & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio to explore the property on their behalf. During the periods October-November, 1968 and June-August, 1969, seven diamond drill holes for an aggregate total of 3,911 feet were drilled on the property. Stelco terminated the option and negotiations during 1970 lead to the present agreement and the forming of Sage Creek Coal Limited.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Sage Creek Coal property is situated in the Lewis Thrust block at the south end of the Fernie Basin. The Fernie Basin is an area where Mesozoic rocks have been preserved above the Lewis Thrust fault in a broad synclinal basin. Subsequent normal and thrust faulting have resulted in a complex structural picture. The Flathead coal area has been protected from erosion in a small block of Mesozoic rocks down faulted into older formations.

The geological succession of the rocks in the area is as follows:

Era	Period or	Group or
	Epoch	<u>Formation</u>

Cenozoic Quarternary, Sand, gravel etc.

UNCONFORMITY

Tertiary Eocene (?) Kishenehn Formation

UNCONFORMITY

Mesozoic Lower Cretaceous Blairmore Group

Kootenay Formation

Jurassic Fernie Group

DISCONFORMITY

Triassic Spray River Formation

UNCONFORMITY

Palaeozoic Undivided

The coal seams of economic interest in the area occur in the lower half of the Kootenay formation, within an interval of

400 feet above the basal sandstone member of the formation.

Formerly, it was believed that Kootenay strata in the area had a thickness of 1,100 feet; our drilling to date has demonstrated that the Kootenay, in fact, varies in thickness between 675 feet and 800 feet. The Kootenay formation typically consists of an interbedded series of sandstones, siltstones, shales and coal seams; it is of non-marine origin.

The gross structure of Dally and Dilly Hills is an eastwardly dipping monocline. Normal faulting and minor thrust faulting have disrupted the strata and have maintained the Kootenay strata at a near surface position. The observed and calculated structural dips of the strata vary between 15° and 30° east and southeast and the strike is north to few degrees west of north.

EXPLORATION

General Comments

The field work on the Sage Creek Coal property began on October 1, 1970, with the arrival of a two-man mapping party who were later joined by bulldozer and drilling crews. The initial plans were for all field work to cease in December, but as drilling fell behind schedule, a decision was made to continue working through the winter months. The field work on the property ceased with the departure of the crews on May 27, 1971. All operations were halted between December 20 and January 3 for Christmas and

New Year holidays.

At first a trailer and tent camp were established near the Howell Creek-Cabin Creek junction (Plate 1); in March a second trailer camp was added 1/4 mile west of the initial camp in Cabin Creek Valley to accommodate additional drilling crews.

A major problem with respect to winter exploration for this area was heavy snow falls and difficulty in keeping the access road to Fernie open (Plate 10). As logging operations in the area were halted during December and January, it was necessary to plow 40 miles of road during these months; when these operations were resumed in February, it was still necessary for us to plow 25 miles of the road. The first snow fall in Flathead Valley occurred at the end of September and the last snow was recorded May 20 when 27 inches of snow fell on Dally Hill in a 24-hour period (19 inches at the camp). The total snow fall for the area during the past winter is estimated to be in excess of 15 feet. Cold weather never was a real problem; although temperatures as low as $-30^{\,\mathrm{O}}\mathrm{F}$ were recorded occasionally, the average temperature in the area was 20° to 25° F during the day with correspondingly lower temperatures at night.

With a rise in temperature during April and May, road conditions in the area deteriorated to the point (Plates 6 & 7) where travel by four-wheel drive vehicles had to be abandoned in favour of Nodwell Flextrac tracked vehicles. In preparation for the soft ground expected with the arrival of warmer weather,

corduroy was prepared during the winter and stocked along the access roads for use in the spring; it helped to alleviate the problem but did not solve it to any satisfaction. During this period, it was also necessary to have at least two D8H bulldozers on the property as one of them was constantly becoming mired down and a second machine was required to extricate it.

Problems were also experienced in the field of communications. The nearest access to telephone was in Fernie and therefore, to eliminate unnecessary travel a radiotelephone was placed in the camp. Unfortunately, the prevailing atmospheric conditions in the area were such that the equipment was, with an occasional exception, useless. Reasonable communications were established only in the spring with the arrival of rotary drilling crews, who came equipped with a single side band radio which worked reasonably well most of the time.

Topographical Mapping

During the month of October, J. C. Sproule and Associates of Calgary prepared a detailed topographical map to a scale of 1:4,800 (1" = 400') with 25-foot contour intervals for an area of approximately 25 square miles in the western half of the Sage Creek Coal property. The map was prepared using existing B.C. Government air photographs, supplemented by field altimetry.

In order to establish a reference system for the property, the southeastern corner of Lot No. 9384 (C.L. 987) was assigned the following co-ordinates:

350+00 North 700+00 East

Geological Mapping

As the first step in the present exploration program at Sage Creek Coal outcrops exposed in road cuts on Dally and Dilly Hills (Plates 8 & 9), made by previous operators of the property, were mapped. Compass traverses were also run across both hills in search for additional outcrop, but these were largely unsuccessful as both hills lie under a mantle of drift. Bulldozing

The nature of the work at Sage Creek Coal and the prevailing physical conditions were such that extensive use of Caterpillar D8H bulldozers was required at alltimes (Plate 6).

The first machine, supplied by Armsco Exploration Ltd. of Calgary, arrived on the property on October 9 and remained there for the duration of the entire programme. Additional bulldozers (two at certain times) were supplied by Don Mazur Lumber Company Ltd. of Cranbrook, B.C.; Mazure also supplied a Caterpillar D-7 bulldozer, a Caterpillar C-12 grader and a C-6 Tree Farmer wheel tractor (skidder) which were used in snow plowing on the access road.

During a seven day period in April, a D8H bulldozer owned by Hollowink Contracting Ltd. of Fernie, B.C., was added to the fleet of machinery at Sage Creek Coal.

The bulldozers were used in repairs to existing roads on the property (Plates 8 & 9), trenching of coal seams (Plates 11, 12, 13), plowing of snow and in the construction of new access

roads and drill site locations. In the spring a major chore of the machines was to assist in moving other equipment around the property (Plate 6).

Diamond Drilling

The first drilling rig in operation at Sage Creek Coal was an HQ Wireline diamond drill (Plate 2), supplied by Boyles Bros. Drilling (Alberta) Ltd., of Edmonton, which arrived on the property on November 4. Although the original plans called for the completion of 3,000 feet of core drilling before Christmas, the progress suffered many delays and the drill remained at Sage Creek Coal until March 30. When the diamond drilling program was halted, three bore holes had been completed for a total drilling of 2,599 lineal feet.

The first hole, SCC #1, was drilled near the north end of Dally Hill. It was inclined at -60°, and difficulties were experienced with caving of the hole and with core recovery. The next two holes were spotted on Dilly Hill. Hole SCC #2 was also started as an inclined hole, but because of caving it was halted at a depth of 105 feet. Hole SCC #2A was drilled from the same set-up as a vertical hole. At the depth of 509 feet the drill pipe was snapped below the 200-foot mark; after spending 15 days in an attempt to retrieve the rods, the contractor had to abandon the hole. The rig was moved to a new location 25 feet away where a new hole, SCC #2B, was drilled, reaching its objective. Drill hole SCC #3 was also a vertical hole.

at Sage Creek Coal property was difficult; this was especially true with regard to coring in coal seams. Although the contractor experimented with various types of equipment and methods of core retrieval, a satisfactory recovery of coal cores was never achieved. In our estimate the overall core recovery in coal amounted to approximately 60%.

As pumping water from Cabin Creek to the drill sites would have required a vertical lift of almost 1,000 feet and great lengths of pipe exposed to weather, pumping was never attempted. Water was transported in four-wheel drive trucks equipped with large water tanks. This method, although far from being perfect, was found to be most effective under the circumstances.

Rotary Drilling

In the light of the unsatisfactory and slow performance by the diamond drill at Sage Creek Coal, to speed up the pace of exploration, in March a contract for 10,000 feet of reverse circulation rotary drilling was awarded to Kenting Drilling of Calgary. The contractor commenced drilling on March 22 and at the conclusion of the program on May 24, nineteen bore holes had been drilled for an aggregate total of 10,264 lineal feet. During the first three weeks drilling was done on Dilly Hill where 10 bore holes were completed by two "sure-core"rigs. On April 16, one of the rigs was released and the second rig was moved to Dally Hill where it

continued to operate for the remainder of the program.

Although several bore holes on Dally Hill had to be abandoned because of heavy caving, caving had much less adverse effect on the rotary rigs than it had on the diamond drill. The progress of the drilling was satisfactory; however, a big disappointment was severe and serious contamination of coal samples resulting in high ash values in coal analyses.

Chip samples from the bore holes were collected at five intervals and coal seams were sampled for their entier width.

Cuttings from the hole above ground water level were passed through a dry cyclone and those mixed with water were separated in a wet cyclone separator (Plate 4) or a shale shaker (Plate 5).

During the first month of operation the wet cyclone separator was unavailable because of a shortage of parts and during this period one of the drill rigs used 45 gallon drums as setting tanks.

All bore holes, including diamond drill holes, were logged with gamma ray - neutron probes by Roke Oil Enterprises Ltd., of Calgary. The rotary holes on Dally Hill were also surveyed with sidewall densilogs and, in some cases, with a caliper tool.

Summary of Bore Holes

The locations of the bore holes are shown on the topographical maps (Dwgs. L-4381 & L-3365) accompanying this report. It should be noted that, pending a proper survey, these locations are approximate only. The locations of the three diamond drill / . <} holes, SCC #1 to SCC #3, were surveyed with chain and compass and are believed to be reasonably accurate. However, with the arrival of the rotary drilling rigs at Sage Creek Coal, the rate of drilling accelerated considerably and consequently even a chain and compass survey was impossible during the time available. The locations of holes SCC #4 to SCC #20A, as shown on the maps, are their intended locations; on the ground the holes were spotted by pace and compass on snow shoes and it is to be expected that the true locations of some of these holes will not agree with the intended locations.

Detailed information for each bore hole is appended to this report. Appended also are lithological strip logs and probe logs for the rotary holes; core logs as well are included for the diamond drill holes.

Five rotary holes SCC #16, SCC #16A, SCC #18, SCC #20 and SCC #20A had to be abandoned because of caving. Holes SCC #16A and SCC #20A were attempts to redrill abandoned holes at a new location close to the original hole.

ESTIMATE OF GEOLOGICAL COAL RESERVES

probable geological coal reserves have been calculated for two areas of the Sage Creek Coal property. The larges of the areas lies on Dilly Hill and is restricted to the south by co-ordinate 344+00 N, to the north by 404+00 N, to the west by the outcrop, or assumed outcrop, of the coal seams, and to the east by

elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level. Calculations were made with the aid of east-west structural sections constructed at 400-foot intervals. When coal seams were projected to their assumed outcrop at ground surface, certain areas outside of Sage Creek Coal boundaries were included in the calculations; coal believed to occur here has been shown separately in the summary table below and the detailed calculations appended to the report.

Only one east-west structural section, 294+00 N, has been constructed for Dally Hill. However, the geology for this particular area is believed to be sufficiently regular to permit an estimate of geological coal reserves for a block approximately 3,000 feet lone along the strike and 2,000 feet downdip to base level of 4,000 feet above sea level.

A factor of 22 cubic feet/ton was used to derive the reserves in short tons.

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS

Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons

Loca	tion	Section	CNI Property	SCC Property	<u>Total</u>
Dilly	Hi11	346 + 00N	152,300	1,964,440	2,116,740
u	11	350 + 00N	244,370	2,261,600	2,505,970
u .	11	354 + 00N	620,000	1,925,000	2,545,000
н	11	358 + 00N	909,300	3,207,800	4,117,100
H	н	362 + 00N	849,060	2,588,200	3,437,260
It	It	366 + 00N	1,144,510	2,785,400	3,899,900
11	Ħ	370 + 00N	1,159,000	3,244,000	4,403,000
11	11	374 + 00N	888,280	3,657,910	4,546,190
H	11	378 + 00N	799,000	4,063,100	4,862,100
Ħ	11	382 + 00N	910,000	4,046,800	4,956,800
11	H	386 + 00N	341,210	3,711,440	4,052,650
11	18	390 + 00N	151,000	2,967,000	3,118,000
	**	394 + 00N	,	2,773,400	2,773,400

Cont'd.		Probable Geolog	gical Reserves	in short tons
Location	Section	CNI Property	SCC Property	Total
Dilly Hill	398 + 00N 402 + 00N	354,000	3,069,000 2,806,100	3,423,000 2,806,100
		8,491,930	45,071,190	53,563,210
Dally Hill	294 + 00N		28,441,000	28,441,000
ma+a1 /5:11.	r c Dollar			
Total (Dilly	Hills		73,512,190	82,004,210

Coal seams are believed to continue outside the area for which the calculations were made but additional exploration is required to establish this as a fact.

COAL ANALYSES

Coal samples recovered from drill holes at Sage Creek

Coal Ltd. were analyzed by Cyclone Engineering Sales Ltd. in

Edmonton. A total of 114 samples were forwarded to the laboratory,

of which 28 samples were from diamond drill cores and 86 samples

were cuttings from rotary holes.

The tests performed on each sample from drill cores consisted of proximate analysis, float-sink analysis at 1.40 and 1.50 specific gravity, and size consist. For the samples from rotary drill holes only proximate analysis and single float-sink analysis at 1.50 specific gravity were provided.

The testing program was the biggest disappointment in the current program at Sage Creek Coal. Core recovery from coal

seams intercepted in the diamond drill holes was poor; in fact, it was virtually impossible to core #5 seam. Consequently, all results are suspect and probably do not reflect the true quality of the coal. Samples obtained from rotary bore holes were badly contaminated, which resulted in very high ash content. Here too, the results are suspect and do not represent the true character of the coal. All that really can be said regarding the coal at Sage Creek at the present time is that it is medium volatile, bituminous coal (22% - 26%) and that it shows a promise of being good coking coal. Although detailed results for each sample analyzed are available, because of their problematic nature they have been omitted from this report; instead four tables have been included which present the mean values and standard deviations for all of the 114 samples analyzed.

Mean Value and Standard Deviation for 28 Samples
From Diamond Drill Holes SCC #1 to SCC #3

	Ash %	Sulphur %	F.S.I.
Mean Value	21.89	0.60	3.7
Range	10.53 - 51.45	0.20 - 0.85	1.0 -
Standard Deviation of Single Value	7.97	0.29	1.8
Standard Deviation of Mean Value	1.51	.055	.034

(after C.E.S. Ltd.)

T A B L E 2.

Mean Values and Standard Deviations of Floats at 1.50 for 28 Samples from Diamond Drill Holes SCC #1 to SCC #3

	Yield %*	Ash %	Sulphur %	F.S.I.
Mean Value	70.06	9.70	0.45	5.0
Range	34.34 - 89.51	5.53 - 15.85	0.13 - 0.83	0.5 - 7.6
Standard Deviation of Single Value	11.84	2.59	0.19	1.9
Standard Deviation of Mean Value	2.24	0.49	.04	. 36

^{*} Yield includes floats at 1.50 and all of the - 200 mesh fraction.

(After C.E.S. Ltd.)

TABLE 3.

Mean Values and Standard Deviations for 86 Samples From Rotary Drill Holes SCC #4 to SCC #19

	Ash %	Sulphur %	F.S.I.
Mean Value	41.98	0.64	1.6
Range	17.77 - 78.15	0.21 -	N.A 4.5
Standard Deviation of Single Value	13.31	0.31	1.2
Standard Deviation of Mean Value	1.43	.03	.01

(After C.E.S. Ltd.)

TABLE 4.

Mean Values and Standard Deviations of Floats at 1.50 For 86 Samples From Rotary Drill Holes SCC #4 to SCC #19

	Yield %	Ash %	Sulphur %	F.S.I.
Mean Value	42.18	10.56	0.58	4.6
Range	1.91 - 73.26	5.50 - 21.36	0.16 -	1.0 - 8.5
Standard Deviation of Single Value	16.51	2.61	0.38	1.9
Standard Deviation of Mean Value	1.78	0.28	0.04	0.02

(After C.E.S. Ltd.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The work at Sage Creek Coal to date indicates that the property holds promise as a potential open-cut coal mine providing the question of quality of the coal can be favourably resolved.

Therefore, the following recommendations for future exploration are made:

- 1. A bulk sampling program of the coal be carried out, with at least one entry beyond the weathered zone made in seams #2 and #3, #4A and #4B and #5.
- 2. A property survey be made of all bore hole and coal outcrop locations. The survey should also establish the exact location on Dilly Hill of the boundary between Sage Creek Coal Ltd.

property and the Coal Licences belonging to Crows Nest Industries Ltd.

- 3. Additional geological mapping is recommended, particularly for Dilly Hill. If this is done in conjunction with the bulk sampling program, a bulldozer will be available for some limited trenching and attempts should be made to locate outcrops of coal seams away from Cabin Creek.
- 4. If bulk sampling results are favourable,
 additional drilling should be undertaken. A

 program of pattern drilling is required for
 Dilly Hill and additional exploratory drilling,
 as well as pattern drilling, should be planned
 for Dally Hill.

July 9, 1971 Toronto, Ontario. Rolands A. Benkis

Robert C. Hart.

Expiry Date, Mar. 3, 1972

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Diamond Drilling rig on Dilly Hill at Bore Hole SCC #3. Flathead Valley, Sage Creek Valley and Clark Range in the background looking east.



PLATE 3

Rotary Drilling rig on Dilly Hill at Bore Hole SCC #7. Looking northeast.



PLATE 4

Wet cyclone separator on Dilly Hill. Note bore hole probing truck in background.



Shale shaker in operation at bore hole SCC #6.



PLATE 6

Difficult road conditions during spring break-up period.



PLATE 7

Access road from Plathead Valley to Sage Creek camp in April.



October snow on Dally Hill: viewed south from Dilly Hill across Cabin Creek Valley.



PLATE 9

Access roads on Dilly Hill viewed north from Dally Hill across Cabin Creek Valley. Flathead Valley and Clark Range in upper right corner.



PLATE 10

Traffic problems on Flathead Road in January.



No. 4 coal seam exposed in road cut on the north flank of Dally Hill.



PLATE 12

No. 3 coal seam exposed in road cut on south flank of Dilly Hill.



PLATE 13

No. 4A and No. 4B coal seams exposed in road cut on south flank of Dilly Hill.

K Sage CREEK 71(2)A

SAGE CREEK COAL LTD.

FLATHEAD VALLEY, B.C.

EPORT ON EXPLORATION,

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K-SAGE CREET (2) / R. C. Hart

Toronto, Ontario. R. Al Benkis

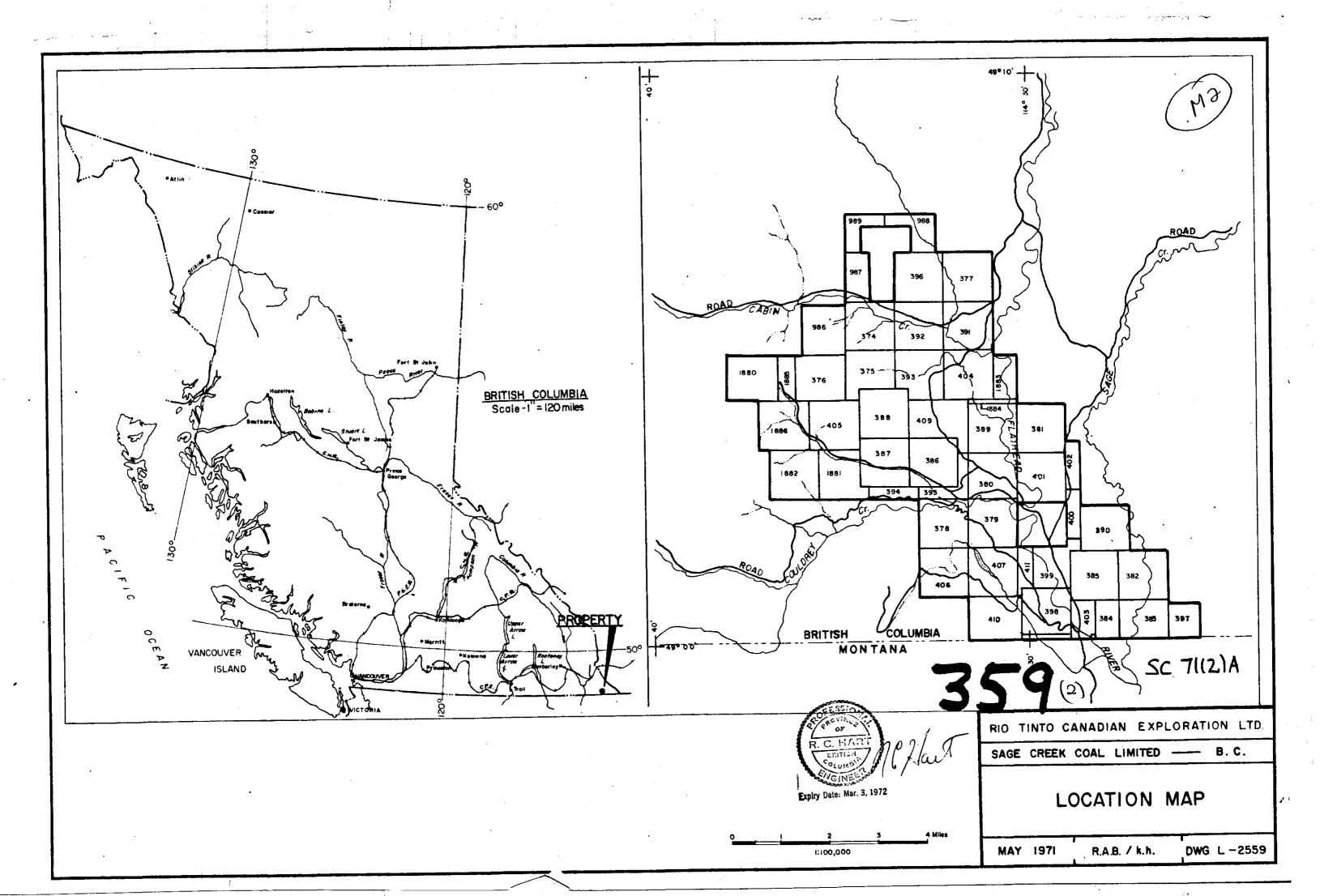
GEOLOCICAL BRANCH ASSECHMENT REPORT

K-SAGE CREEK 71(2)A
MAP & CROSS SECTIONS
SAGE CREEK COAL LTD
RIO TINTO

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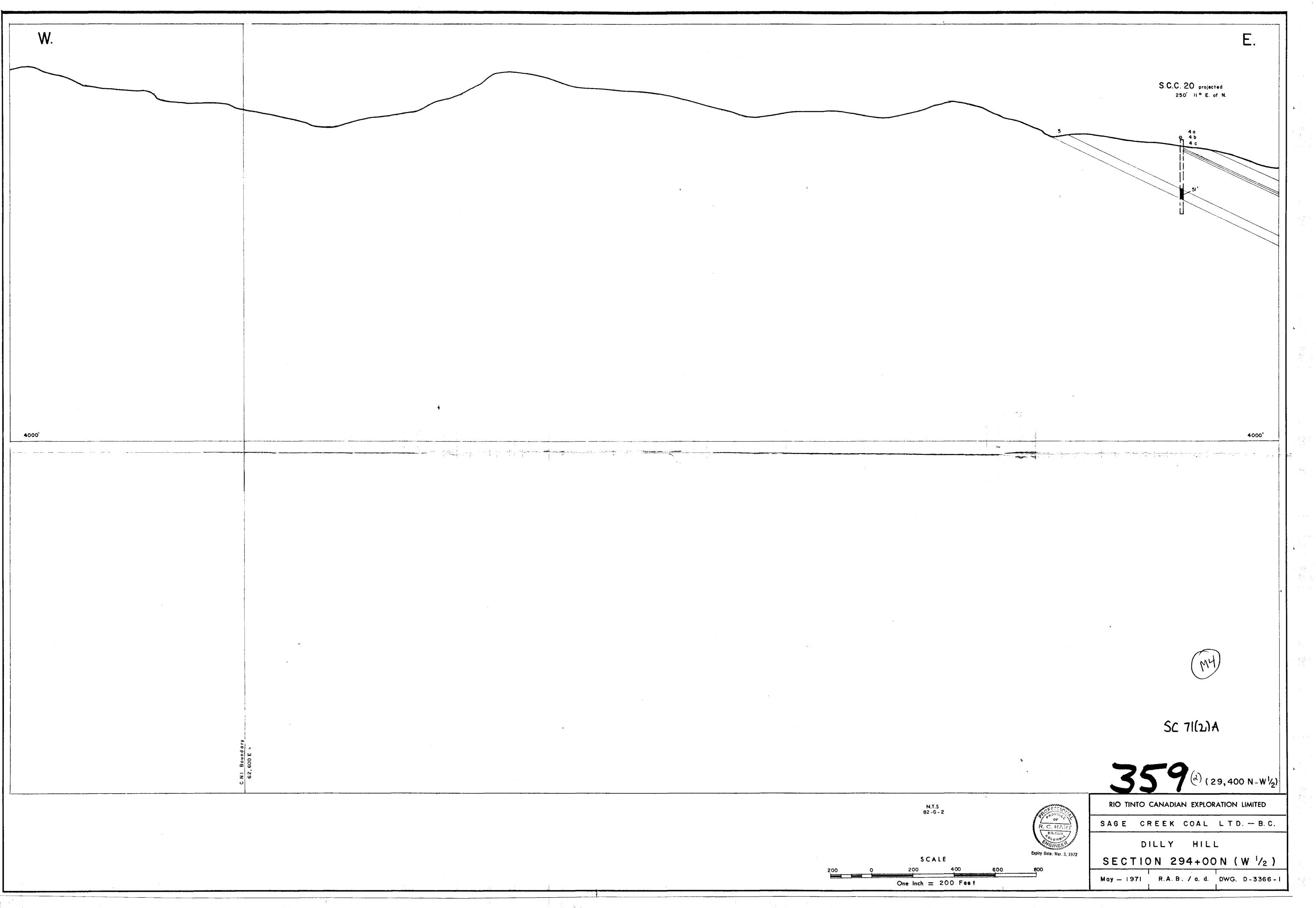
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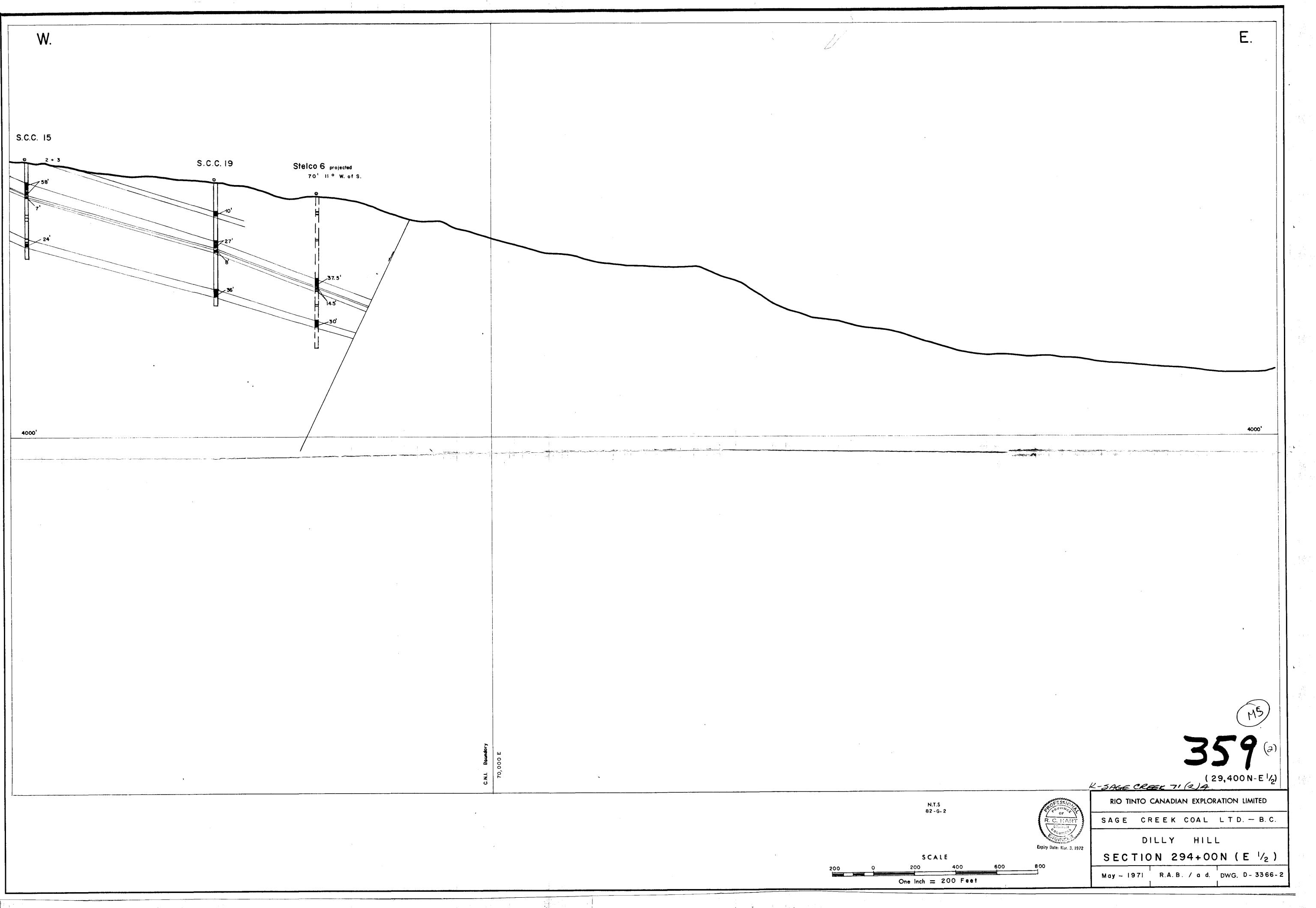




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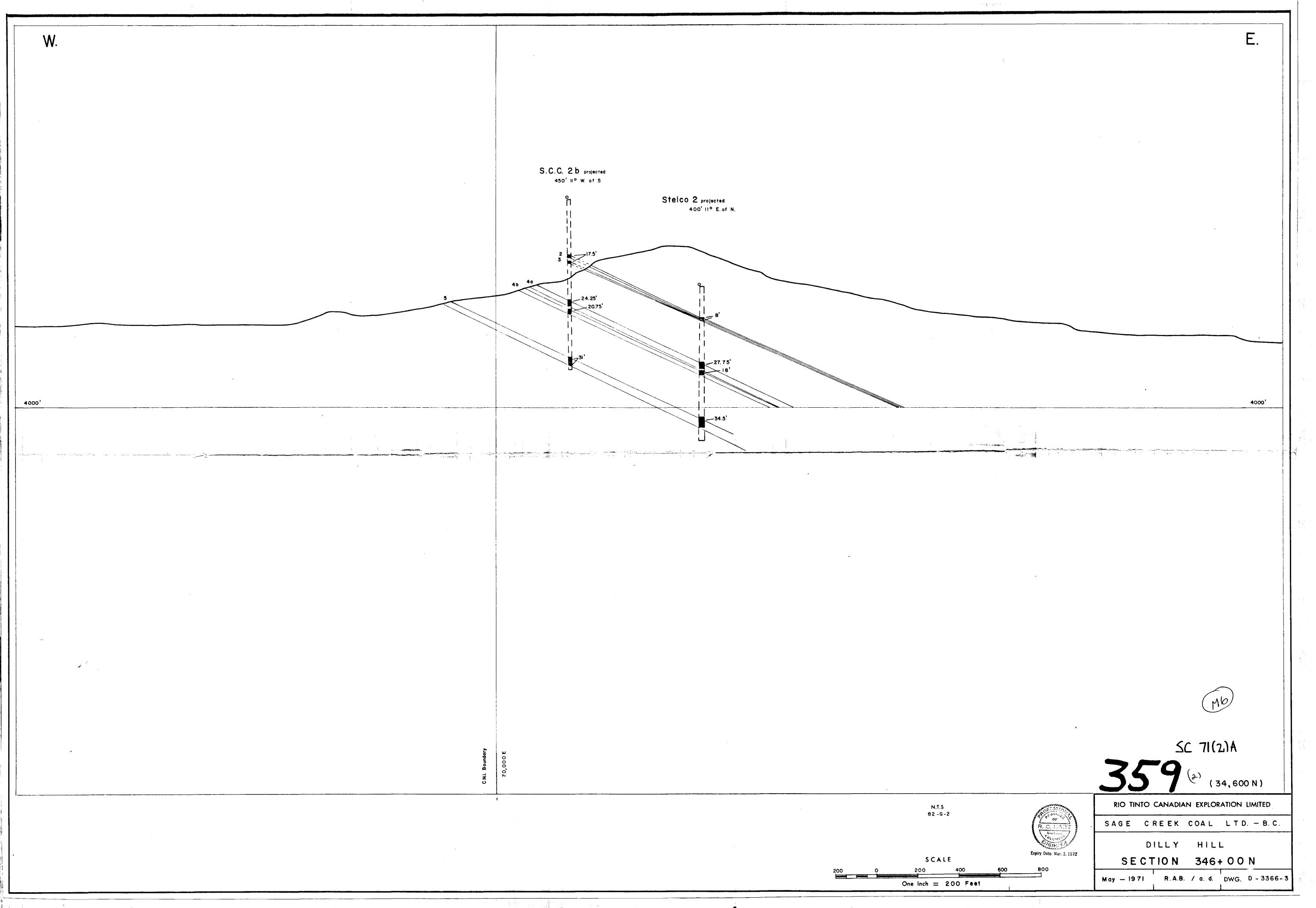


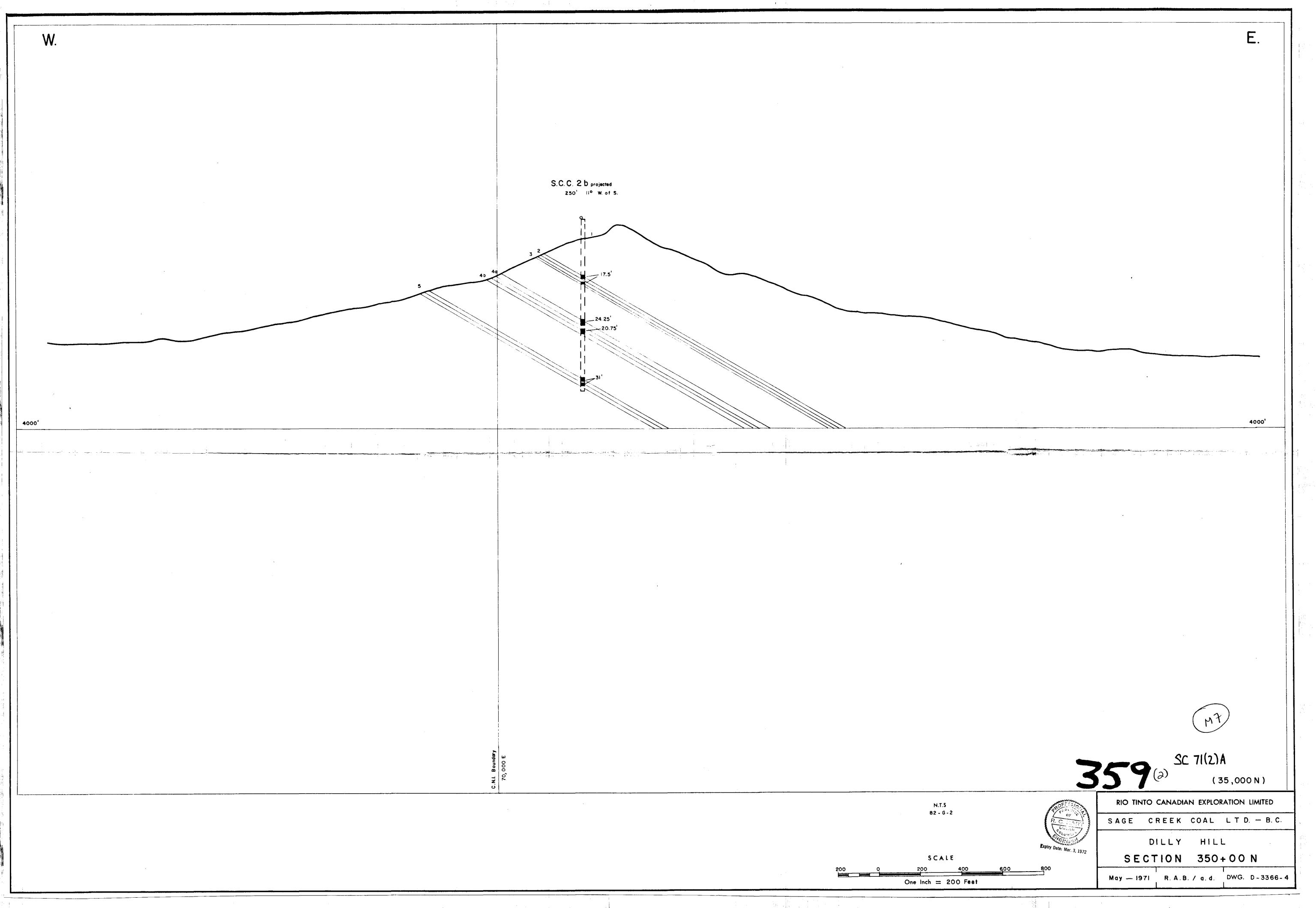


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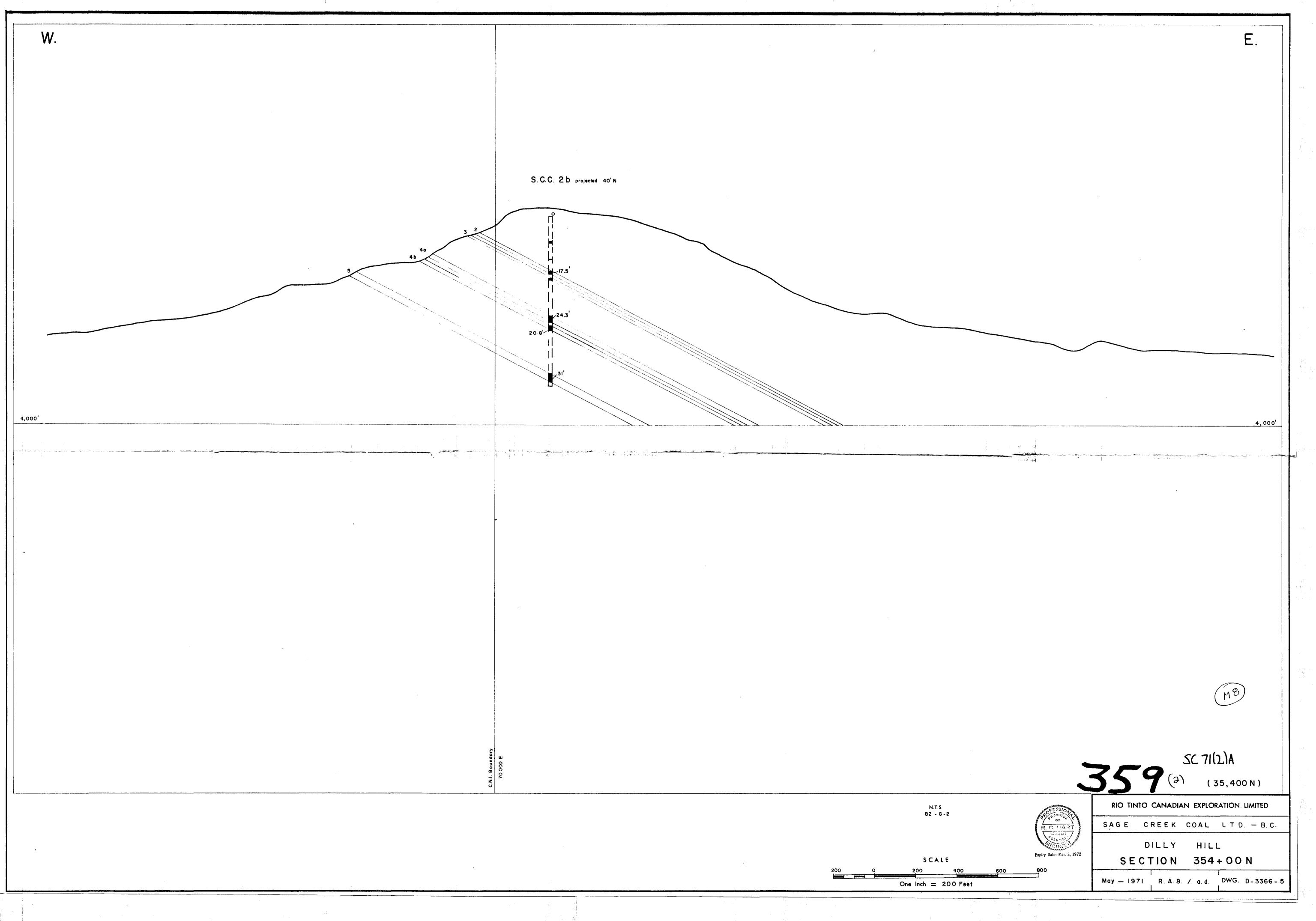


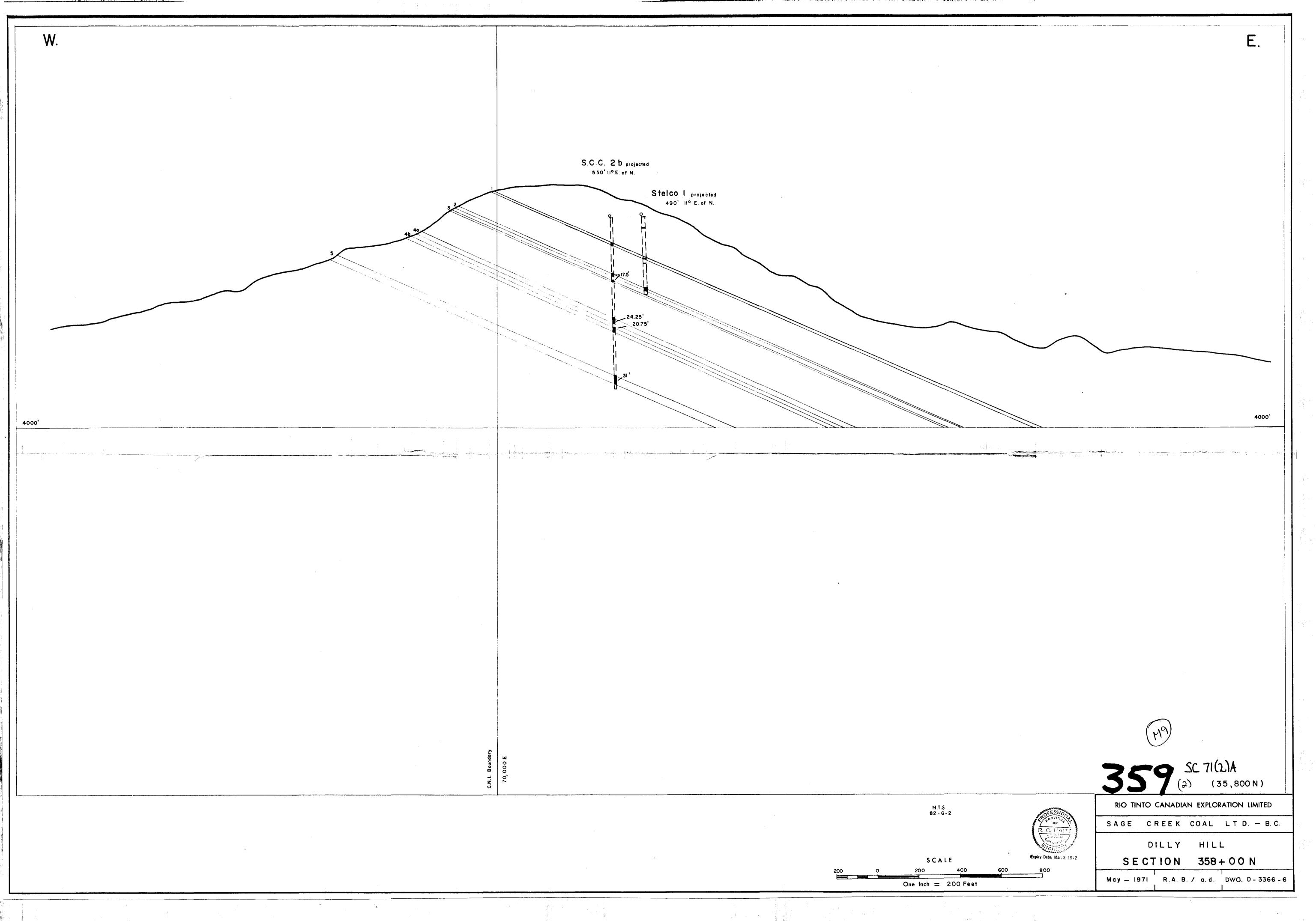


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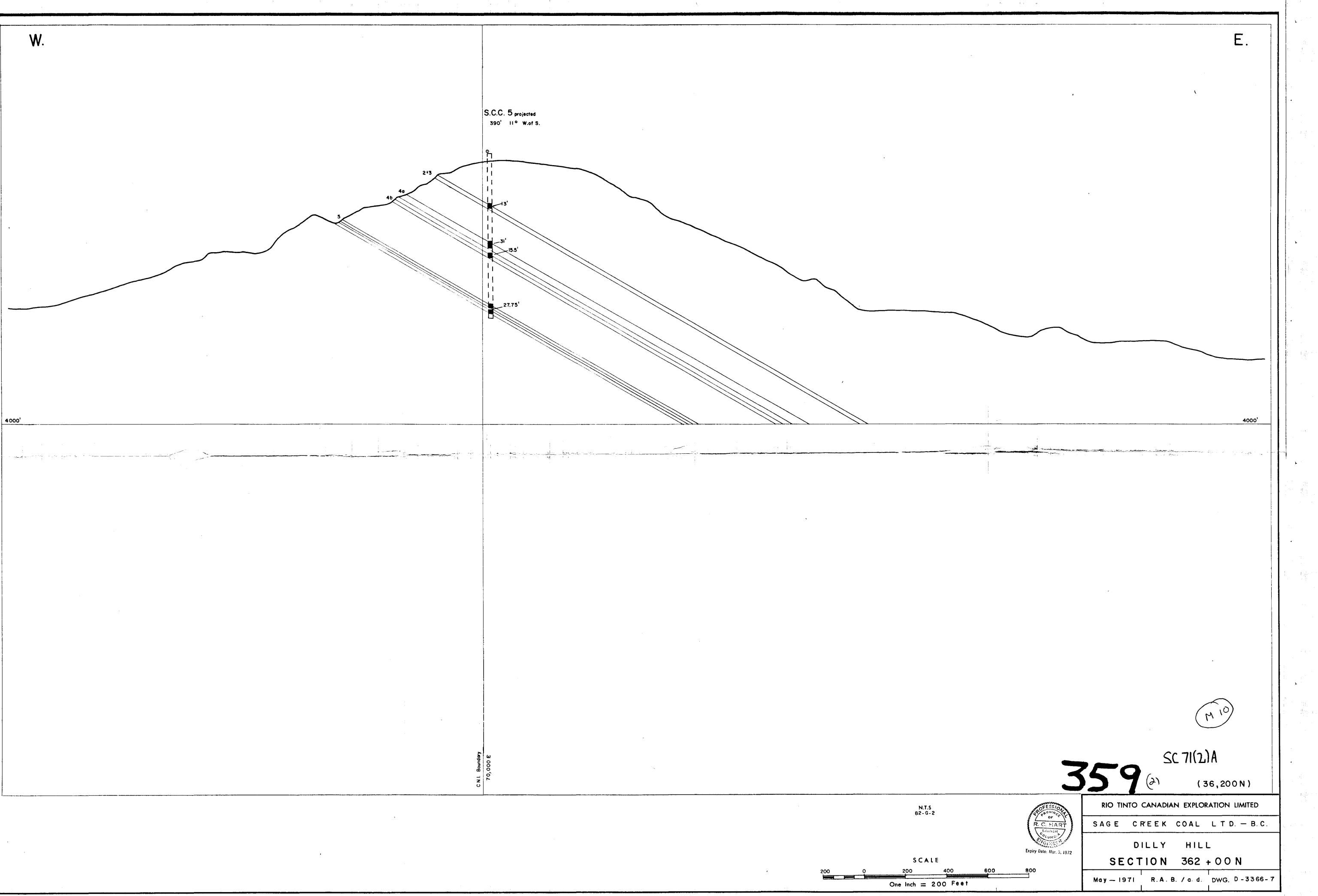
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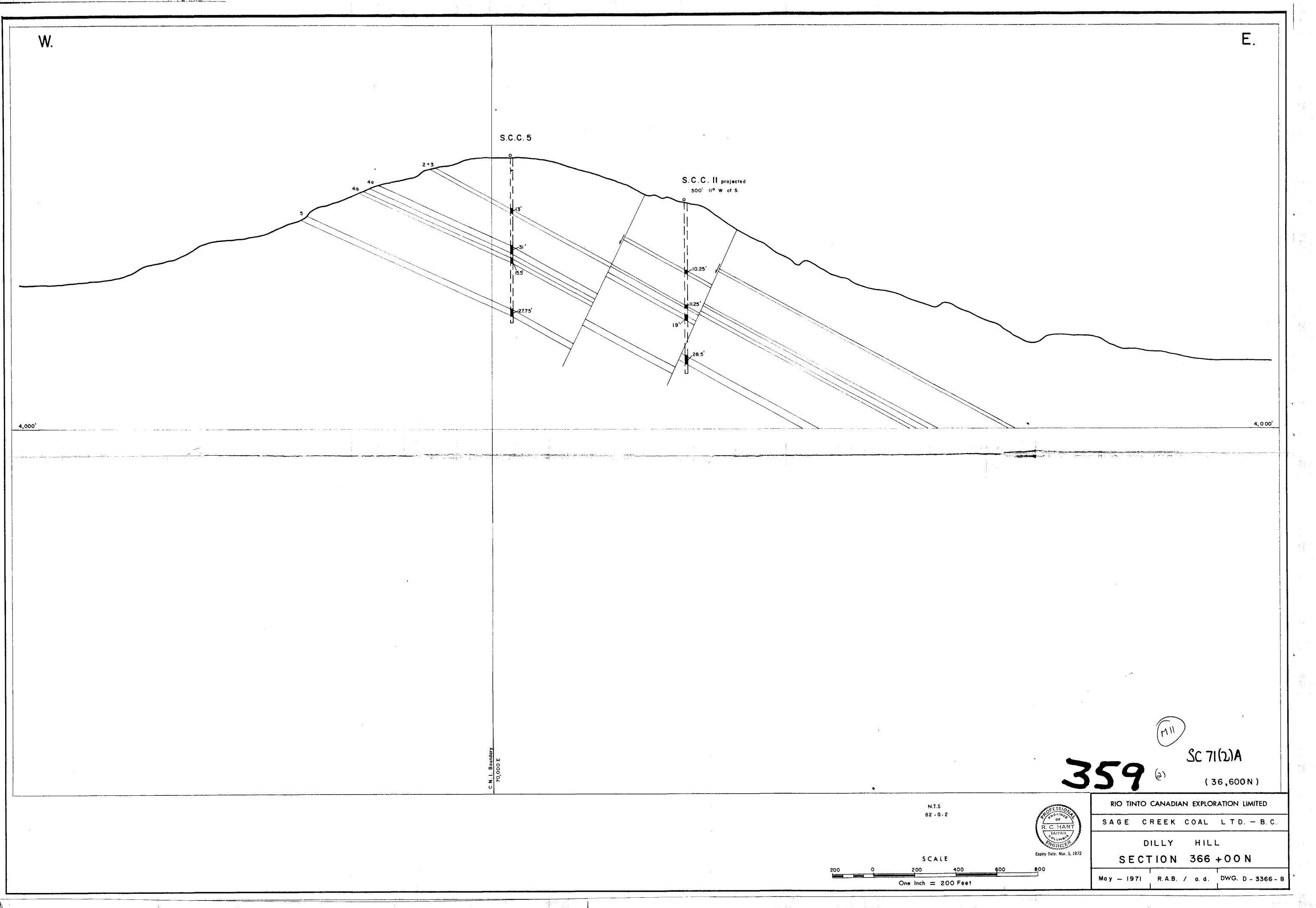




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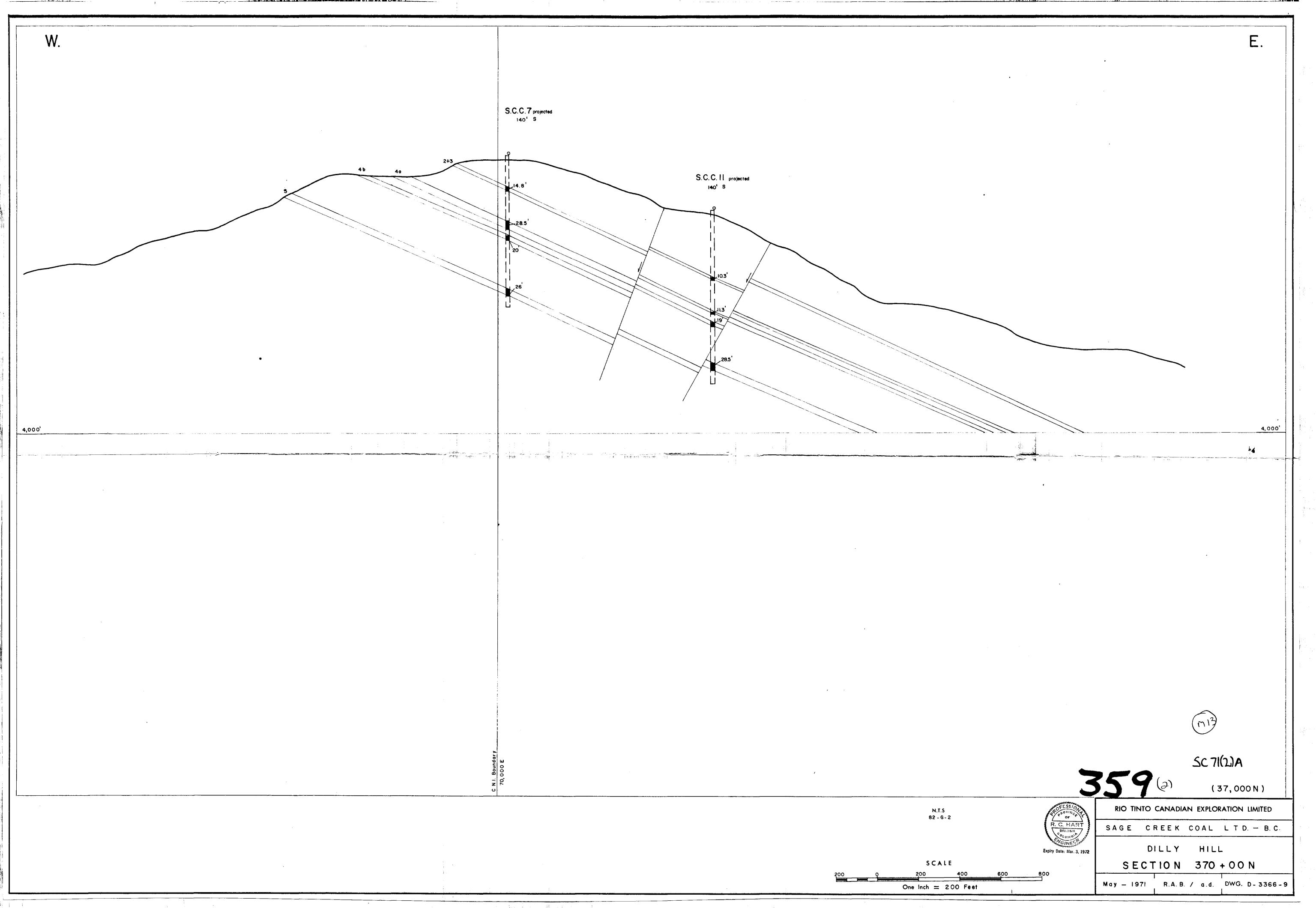


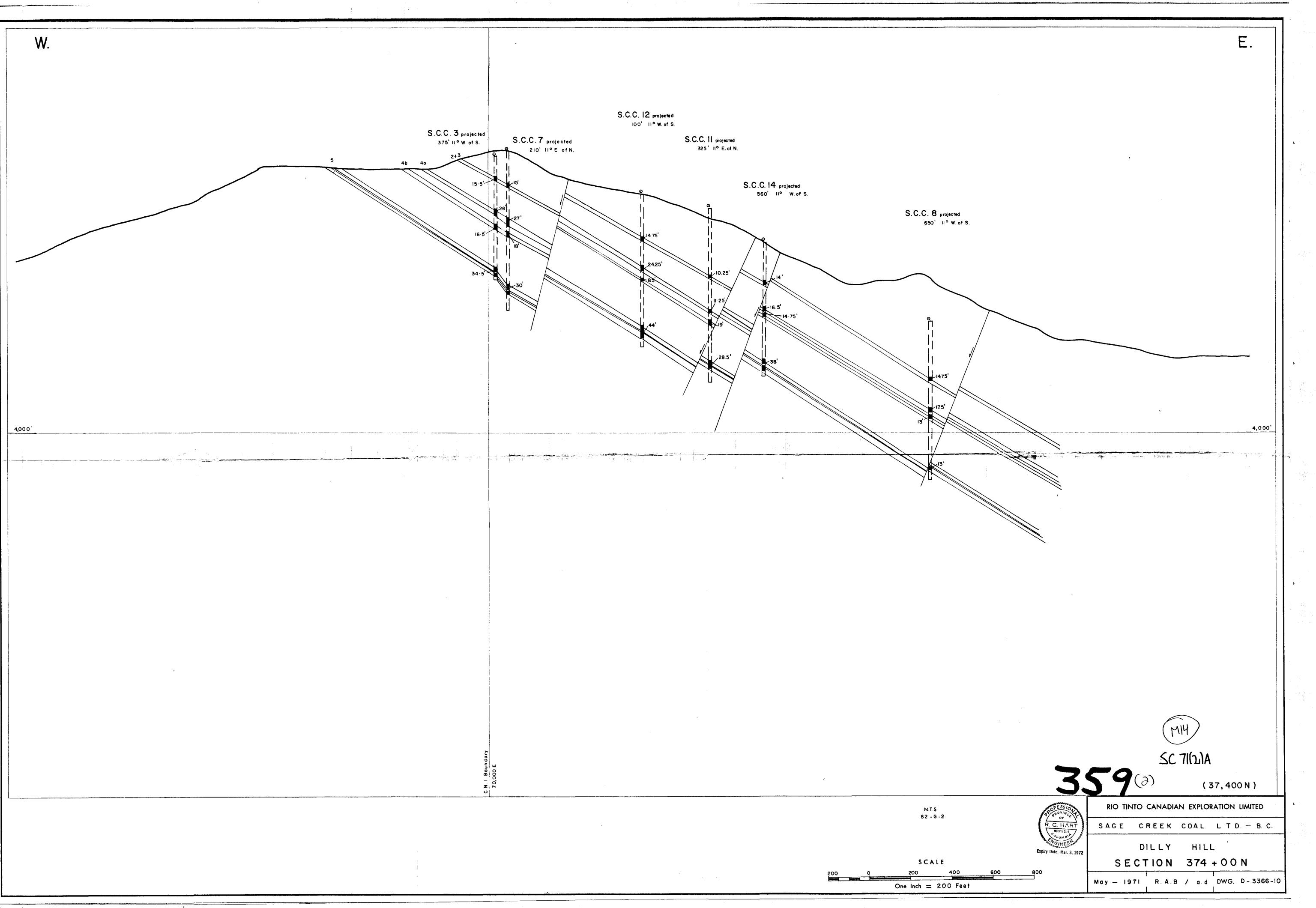


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M 13-14



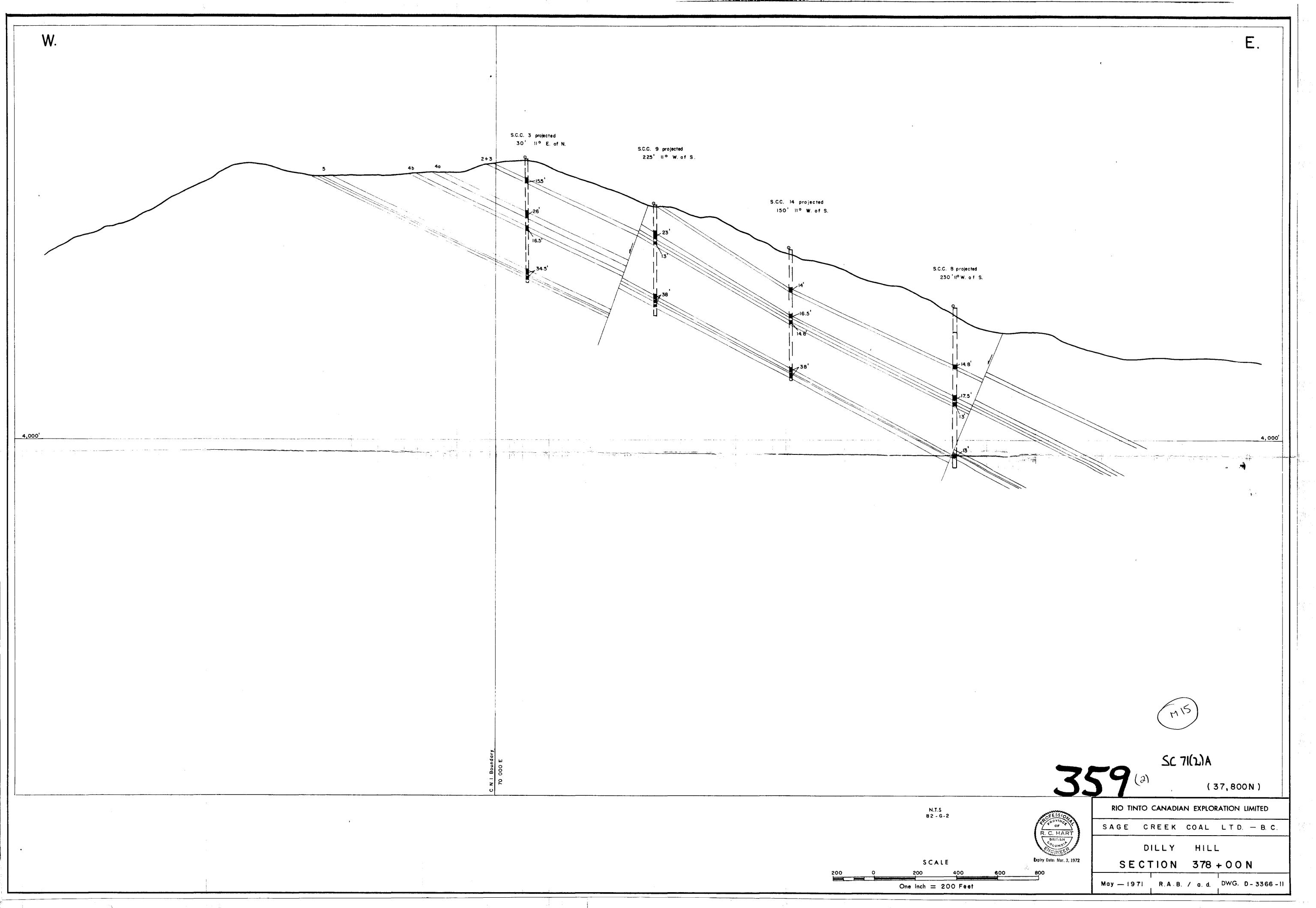


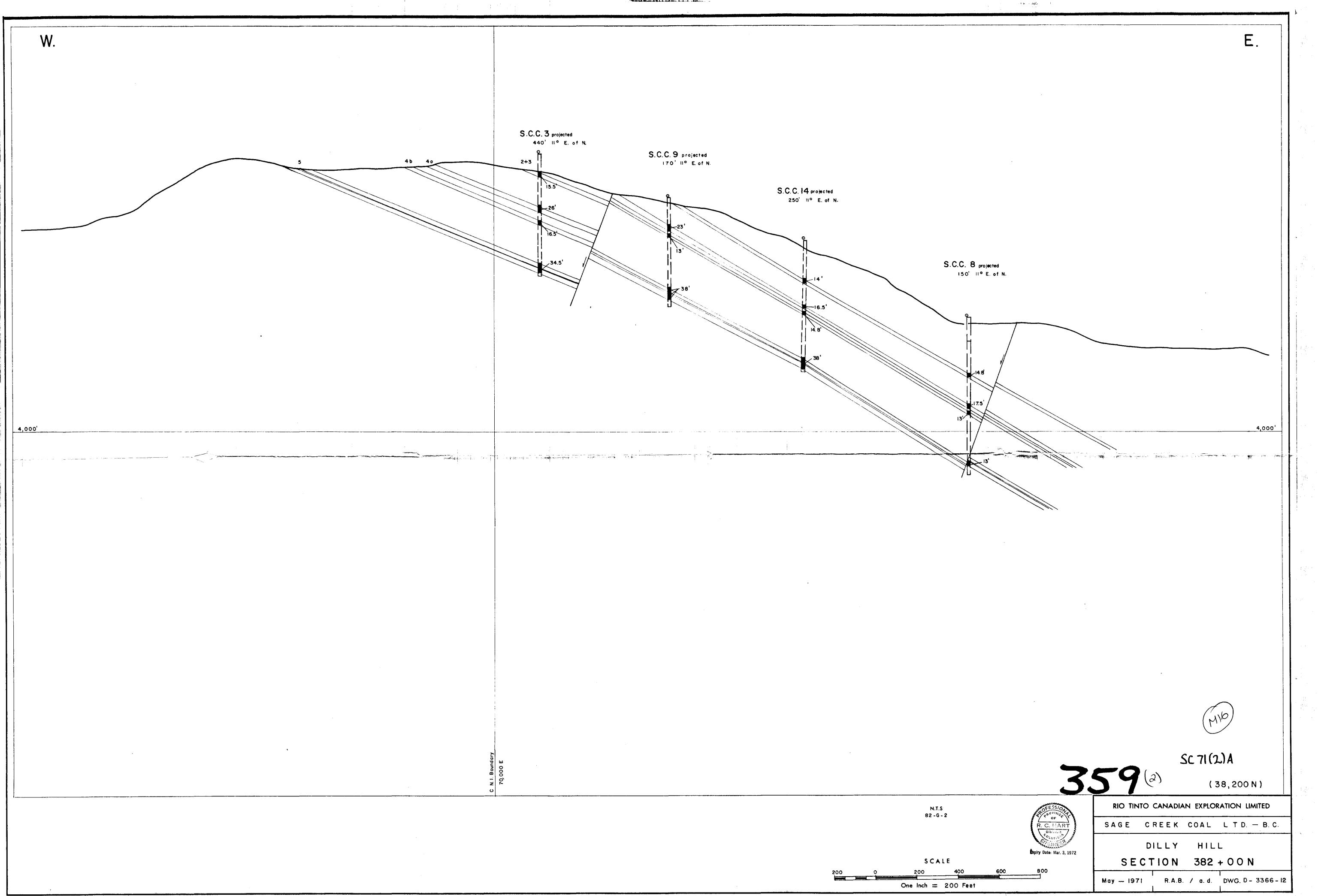


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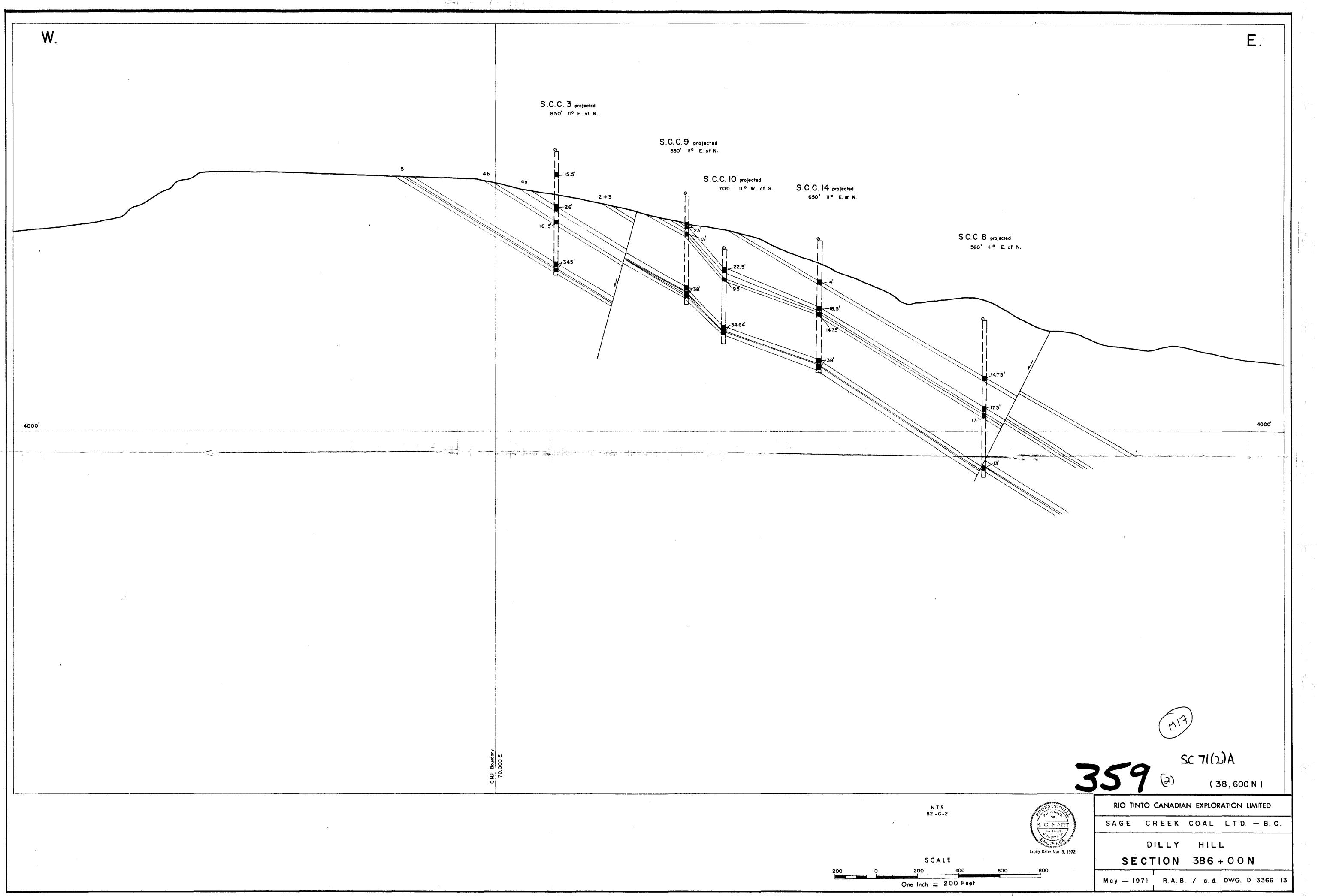


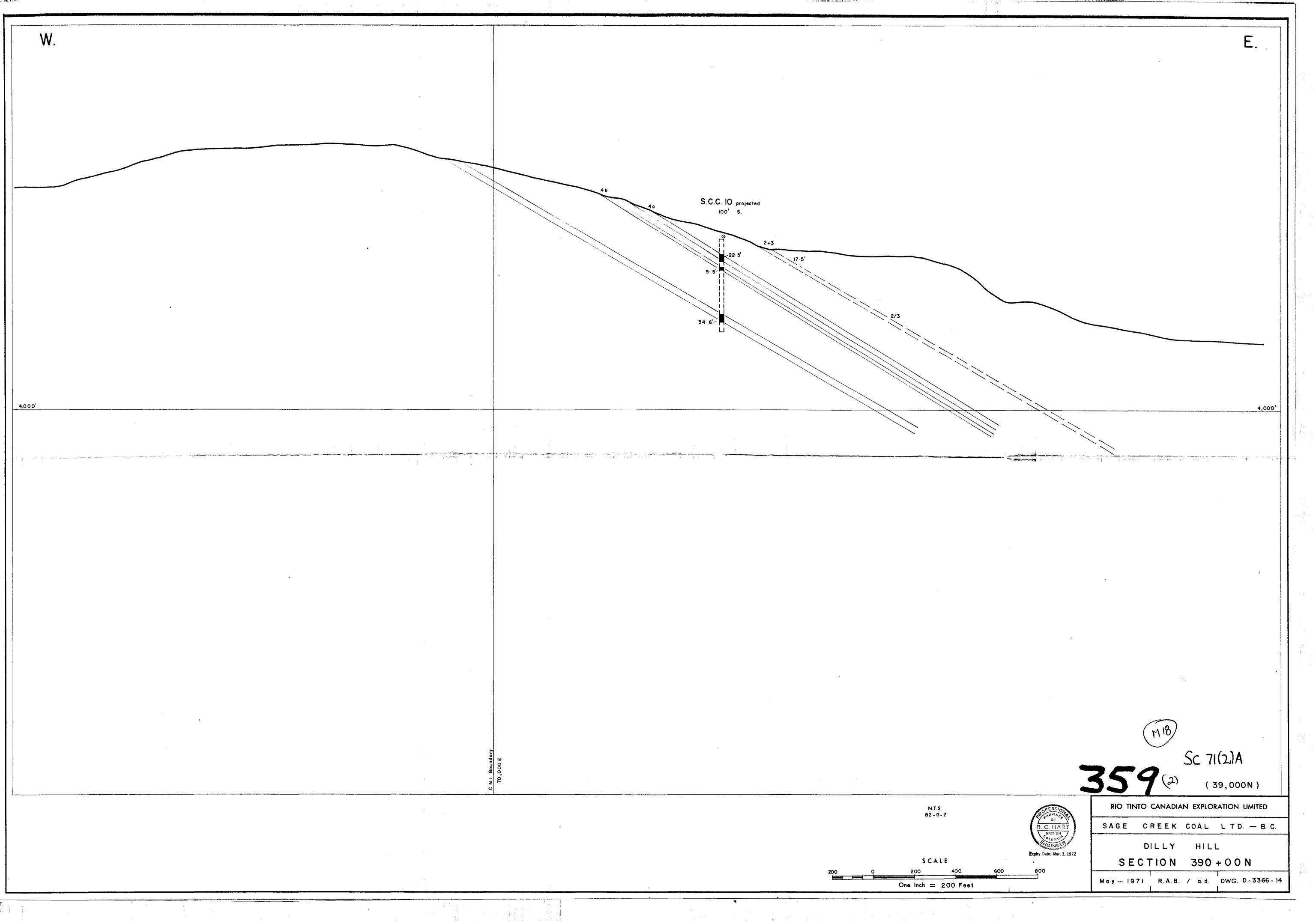


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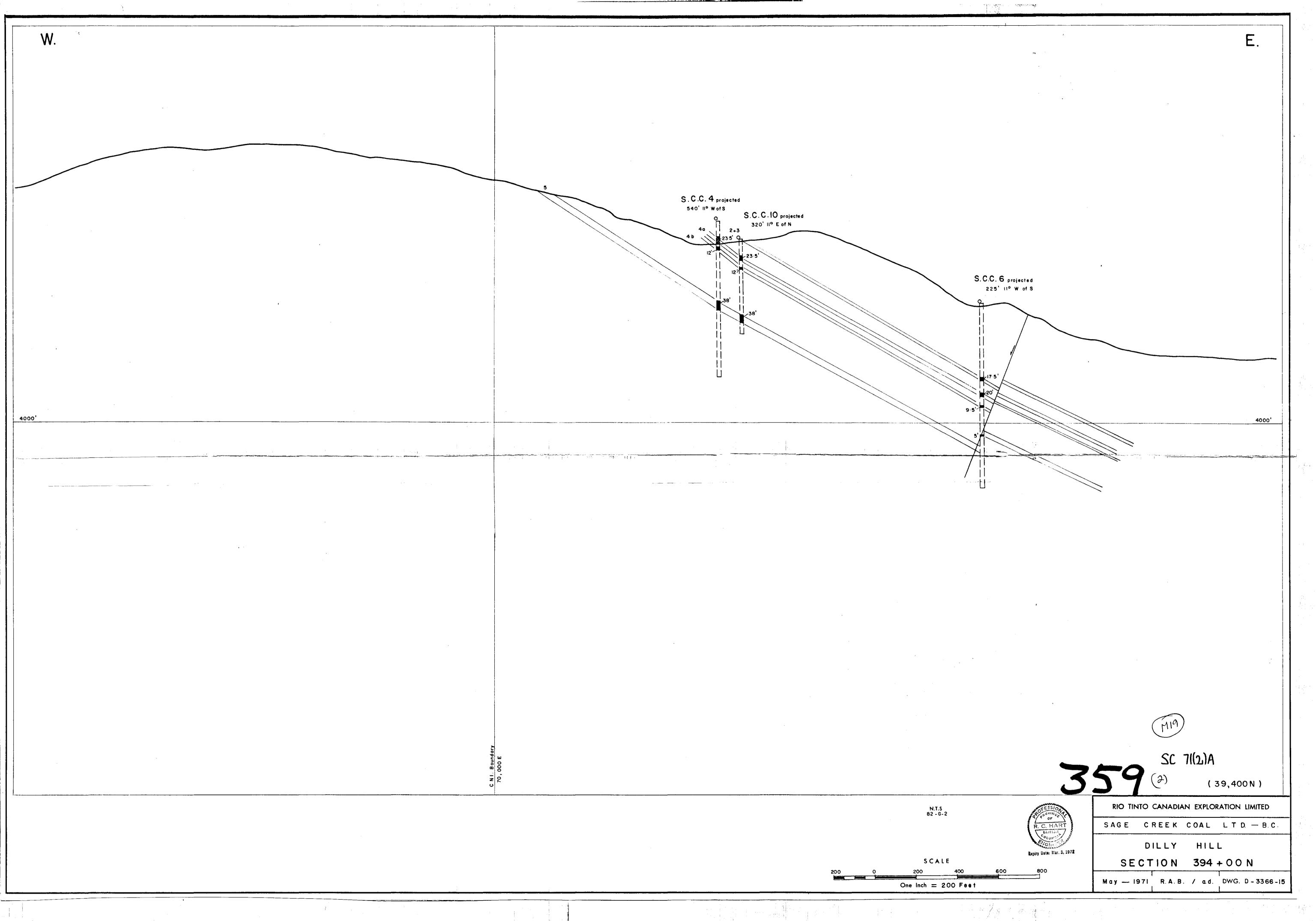


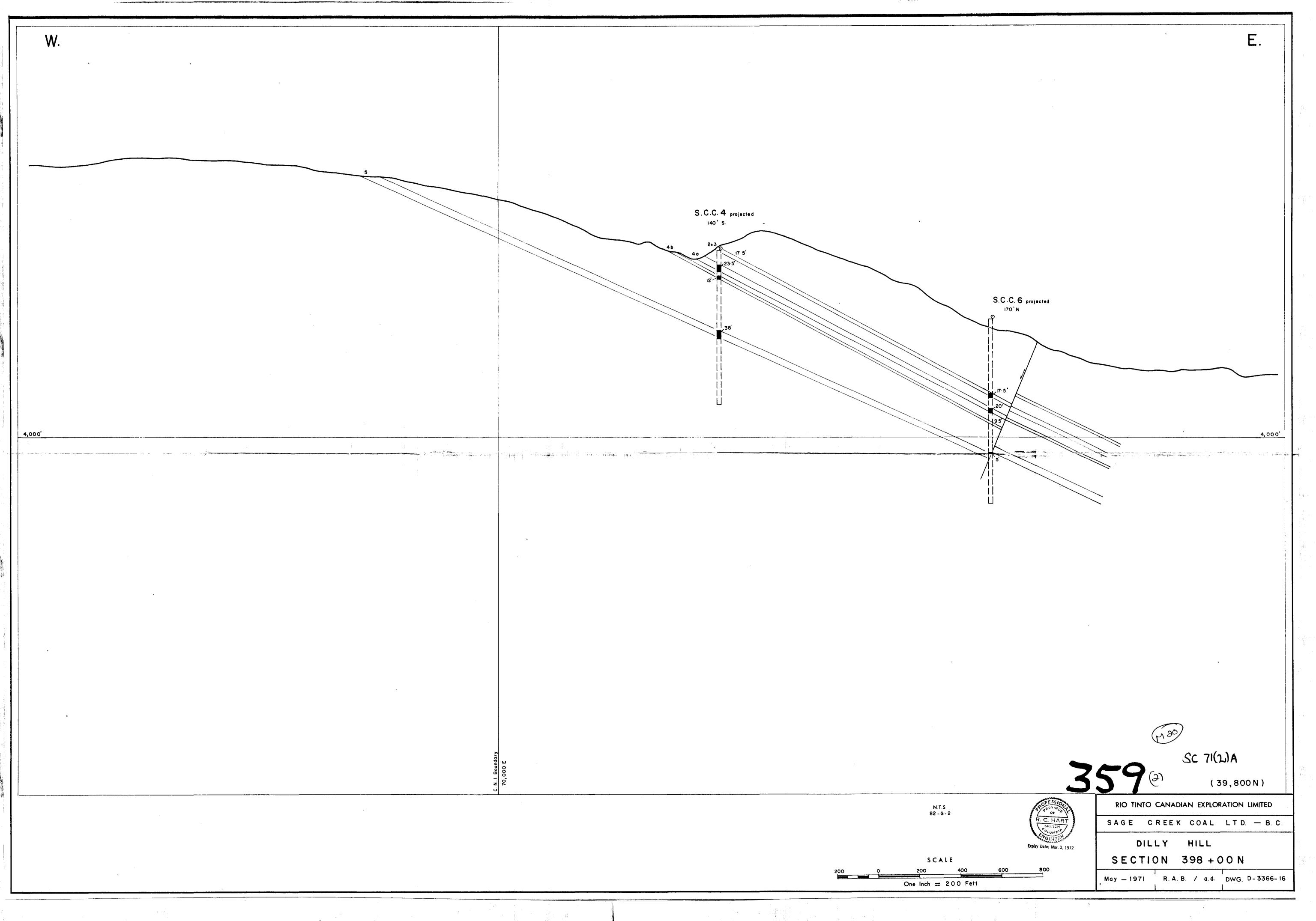


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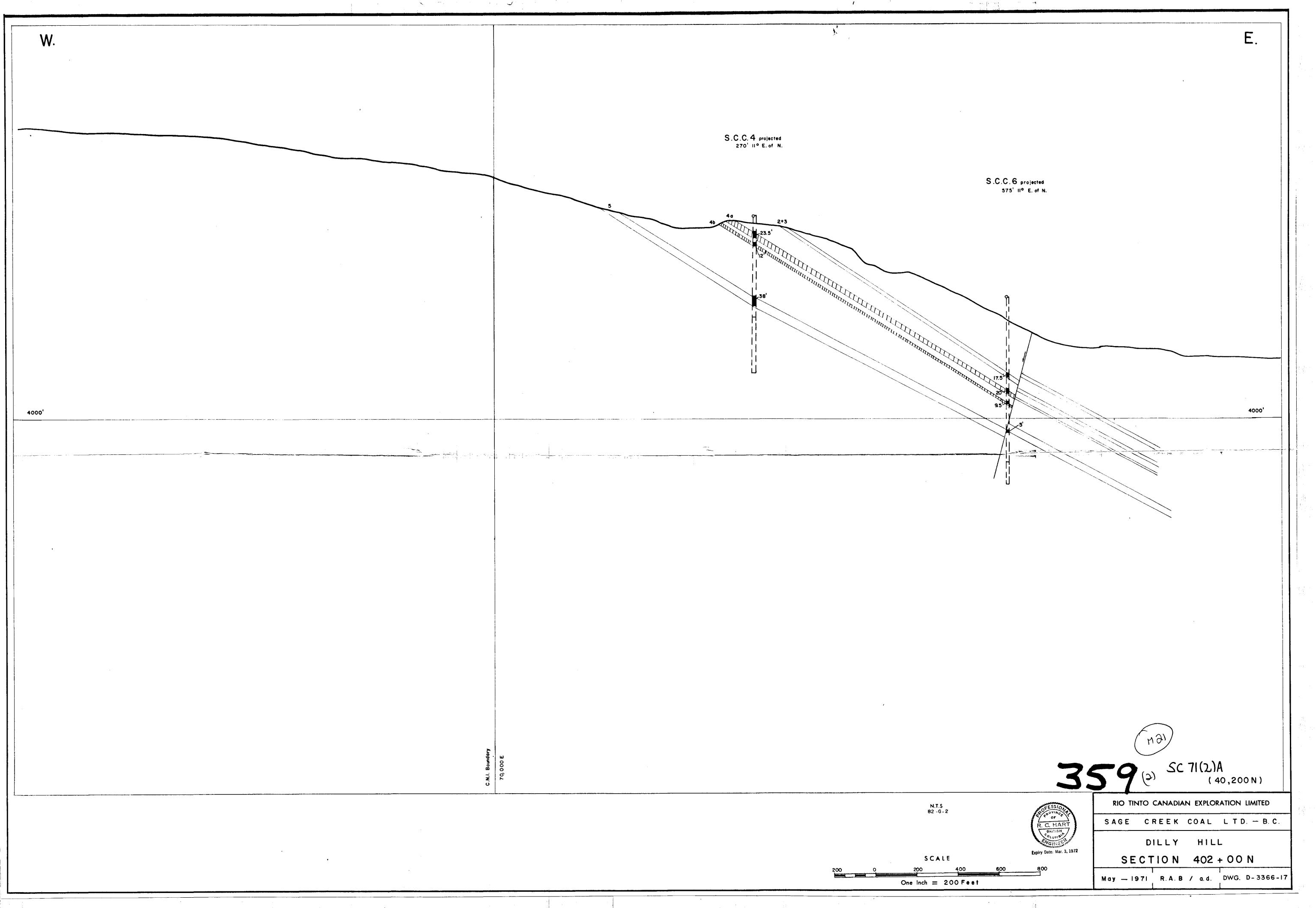
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K · SAGE CREEK 71(6)A

Detailed Reserve Calculations

Sage Creek Com Ltd.

Pro Tunto.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Section 294 4 00M

Appendix No. 21

Drill Hole	NO AL	hickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	Short Tons	
s.c.c. #20A	5	M	420	3000	2,920,000	
S.C.C. #20A	5		320	3000	2,200,000	
S.C.C. #15	2+3	6	320	. 3000	262,000	
	4a	. 41	320	3000	1,790,000	
	4b	17	320	3000	743,000	-
	4c	7	320	. 3000	306,000	
	5	24	320	• 3000	1,050,000	
S.C.C. #15	2+3	6	490	3000	400,000	
	4a	41	490	3000	2,740,000	
	4b	17	490	3000	1,135,000	
•	4c	7	490	3000	469,000	
	5	24	490	3000	1,600,000	
s.c.c. #19	2+3	10	730	3000	995,000	
	4a	9	730	3000	895,000	
	4b	18	730	3000	1,795,000	
	4c	8	. 730	3000	796,000	
	5	36	730	3000	3,580,000	
telco #6	4a	37.5	450	3000	2,240,000	
	4b	9.5	450	3000	583,000	
	4c	. 5	450	3000	307,000	
·	5	30	450	3000	1,635,000	
					28,441,000	

Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #2B	5	31'	270 '	400 '	152,300		152,300
S.C.C. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	17.5' 24.25' 20.75' 31'	250' 540' 610' 740'	400 ' 400 ' 400 ' 400 '		79,540 238,100 230,100 417,200	965,040
Stelco #2	2+3 4a 4b 5	8' 27.75' 18.0' 34.5'	1440' 830' 750' 200'	400' 400' 400' 400'		209,500 418,900 245,600 125,400	999,400
					152,300	1,964,440	2,116,740
							1

Section 350 + 00N

<u>Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons</u>

Drill Hole	Seam No	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	S.C.C.	Total
S.C.C. #2B	4b 5	20 .7 5 31	50 400	400 400	18,870 225,500		244,370
S.C.C. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	1.75 24.25 20. 7 5 31	1680 1510 1440 940	400 400 400 400		522,400 665,700 543,600 529,900	2,261,600
					244,370	2,261,600	2,505,970

Section 354 + 00N

Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	B Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	17.5 24.3 20.8 31	50 300 335 610	400 400 400 400	16,000 133,000 127,000 344,000	,	620,000
S.C.C. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	17.5 24.3 20.8 31	1,620 1,250 1,160 740	400 400 400 400		516,000 553,000 439,000 417,000	1,925,000
					620,000	1,925,000	2,545,000
							ď

Section 358 + 00N

<u>Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons</u>

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	17.5 24.25 20.75 31	220 410 460 860	400 400 400 400	70,000 180,800 173,600 484,900		909,300
s.c.c. #2B	2+3 4a 4b 5	17.5 24.25 20.75 31	2425 1900 1 77 5 1250	400 400 400 400	•	771,600 837,900 669,900 928,400	3,207,800
					909,300	3,207,800	4,117,100
							1

Section 362 + 00N

Drill Hole	Saam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
					} .	·	
s.c.c. #5	2+3	13	260	400	61,460		
	4a	31	440	400	248,000		
	4b	15.5	500	400	140,900		
	5	27.75	7 90	400	398,700		849,060
0.00.00	2.2	,,	27.50	400		500 300	
S.C.C. #5	2+3 4a	13 31	2150 1810	400 400		508,200	
	4b	15.5	1680	400		473,500	
	5	27.75	1160	400		585,500	2,588,200
					849,060	2,588,200	3,437,260
							,
		}					
				·		•	
]]		1	•

Section 366 + 00N

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #5	2+3 4a 4b 5	13 31 15.5 27. 7 5	300 620 690 990	400 400 400 400	70,910 349,500 194,500 499,600	:	1,144,510
S.C.C. #5	2+3 4a 4b 5	13 31 15.5 27.75	780 710 690 600	400 400 400 400		184.400 400,300 194,500 302,800	1,082,000
s.c.c. #11	2+3 4a 4b 5	10.25 11.25 19 28.5	1800 1500 1420 1100	400 400 400 400		335,500 307,100 490,700 570,100	1,703,400
					1,114,510	2,785,400	3,899,900

DETAILED CALCULATIONS OF COAL RESERVES ON DILLY HILL.

Section 370 + 00N

Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons

Drill Hole	Seam NO	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #7	2+3 4a 4b 5	14.8 28.5 20 26	260 535 720 1,165	400 400 400 400	70,000 277,000 262,000 550,000		1,159,000
S.C.C. #7	2+3 4a 4b 5	14.8 28.5 20 26	600 600 600 600	400 400 400 400		161,000 311,000 218,000 284,000	974,000
s.c.c. #11	2+3 4a 4b 5	10.3 11.3 19 28.5	2,400 2,040 1,880 1,450	400 400 400 400		450,000 419,000 650,000 7 51,000	2,270,000
					1,159,000	3,244,000	4,403,000

Section 374 + 00N

	Drill Hole	Seam No	.Thicknes	s Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
. [,	
1	s.c.c. #3	2+3	15.5	150	400	42 200		
	5.0.0. #3	4a	26	350	400	42,280		
		4a 4b	16.5	4 7 0	400	165,500	:	
ļ		5	34.5	860	400	141,000 539,500		888,280
}] 3	34.5	800	400	539,500	,	888,280
- }		-						
١	S.C.C. #3	2+3	15	390	400		106,400	
۱		4a	2 7	350	400		171,900	
ł	S.C.C. #7	4b	18	330	400		108,000	
1		5	30	290	400		158,200	544,900
			j					
ı	S.C.C. #12	2+3	14.75	610	400	·	163,600	
	•	4a	24.25	660	400	•	291,000	
ĺ		4b	8.5	680	400	[105,100	
ļ	•	5	44	710	400		568,200	1,127,900
				0.7.0				Í
1	S.C.C. #11	2+3	10.25	350	400		65,240	
		4a	11.25	300	400		59,960	,
1		4b	19	290	400		100,200	
		5	28.5	180	400		93,280	318,680
i		-				ļ		
	S.C.C. #14	2+3	14	620	400		159,700	
	D. 0. C. 1714	4a	16.5	675	400		202,500	
١		4b	14.75	680	400		182,400	
		5	38	750	400		518,300	1,062,900
					}			1,002,000

Section 374 + 00N cont'd

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #8	2+3 4a 4b 5	14.75 17.5 13 13	920 620 575 100	400 400 400 400		246,800 197,200 135,900 23,630	603,530
				•	888,280	3,657,910	4,546,190
							,
				·			
						•	

Section 378 + 00N

Probable Geological Reserves in Short Tons

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #3	2+3 4a 4b 5	15.5 26 16.5 34.5	290 440 930	400 400 400	82,000 132,000 585,000		799,000
s.c.c. #3	2+3 4a 4b 5	15.5 26 16.5 34.5	520 520 520 520 520	400 400 400 400		147,000 246,000 156,000 326,000	875,000
S.C.C. 韓9	2+3 4a 4b 5	14 23 13 38	360 720 720 720 720	400 400 400 400		91,600 301,000 170,000 498,000	1,060,600
s.c.c. #14	2+3 4a 4b 5	14 16.5 14.8 38	825 825 825 825	400 400 400 400		210,000 247,000 222,000 570,000	1,249,000
s.c.c. #8	2+3 - 4a - 4b - 5	14.8 17.5 13 13	1,270 890 810 260	400 400 400 400		342,000 284,000 191,000 61,500	878,500
					799,000	4,063,100	4,862,100

Section 382 + 00N

S.C.C. #3 2+3 4a 26 575 400 272,000 173,000 360,000 912,00 S.C.C. #9 2+3 4a 23 790 400 350,000 187,000 350,000 187,000 5 38 790 400 S.C.C. #14 2+3 4a 16.5 840 400 214,000 252,000 24b 14.0 840 400 252,000 256,000 5 38.0 840 400 S.C.C. #8 213 14.8 1020 400 275,000 226,000 581,000 1,273,00 266,000 155,000 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 697,30	Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thicknes	s Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #3	S.C.C. #3	4a	26	320	400	151,000	,	
S.C.C. #3 2+3 4a 26 575 400 272,000 173,000 360,000 912,000 S.C.C. #9 2+3 4a 23 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 S.C.C. #14 2+3 4a 16.5 840 400 5 38 790 400 5 S.C.C. #14 2+3 4a 16.5 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 581,000 1,273,000 1,273,000 400 275,000 226,000 1,273,000 400 155,000 41,000 697,300 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,800		4b	16.5	440	400	•		
4a 26 575 400 16.5 575 400 272,000 173,000 360,000 912,00 313,000 360,000 320 400 4a 23 4b 13 790 400 4b 13 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 214,000 546,000 1,164,50 5 38.0 840 400 400 214,000 226,000 226,000 581,000 1,273,00 5.C.C. #8 213 4a 17.5 710 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 910,000 4,046,800 4,046,800 4,956,80		5	34.5	1000	400	627,000		910,000
4a 26 575 400 272,000 173,000 360,000 912,00 S.C.C. #9 2+3 14 320 400 81,500 350,000 912,00 S.C.C. #9 2+3 14 320 400 350,000 187,000 350,000 187,000 187,000 187,000 546,000 1,164,50 S.C.C. #14 2+3 14 840 400 214,000 252,000 1,164,50 S.C.C. #8 14.0 840 400 226,000 581,000 1,273,00 S.C.C. #8 2:3 14.8 1020 400 275,000 226,000 155,000 4b 13 655 400 155,000 41,000 697,30 5 13 175 400 400 4,046,800 4,956,80								
4b 16.5 575 400 173,000 360,000 912,00 S.C.C. #9 2+3 14 320 400 81,500 350,000 187,000 187,000 187,000 187,000 1,164,5	S.C.C. #3	2+3	15.5	380	400		107,000	
5 34.5 575 400 360,000 912,00 S.C.C. #9 2+3		4a	26	5 7 5	400		272,000	
S.C.C. #9 2+3 4a 23 790 400 350,000 187,000 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 214,000 252,000 4b 14.0 840 400 252,000 5 38.0 840 400 S.C.C. #8 2+3 4a 16.5 840 400 252,000 581,000 1,273,000 8.C.C. #8 2+3 4a 17.5 710 400 275,000 226,000 155,000 226,000 155,000 41,000 697,30		4b	16.5	575	400		173,000	
4a 23 790 400 350,000 187,000 187,000 1,164,50 5 38 790 400 214,000 2,14,		5	34.5	575	400		360,000	912,000
4a 23 790 400 4b 13 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 38 790 400 5 14 840 400 4a 16.5 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 13 17.5 710 4b 13 655 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 400 400 41,000 400 41,000 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80					400		01 500	
4b 13 790 400 187,000 546,000 1,164,50 S.C.C. #14 2+3 14 840 400 214,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 252,000 26,000 1,273,00 S.C.C. #8 2+3 14.8 1020 400 275,000 226,000 1,273,00 S.C.C. #8 13 655 400 155,000 41,000 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80	S.C.C. #9	l I					•	
5 38 790 400 546,000 1,164,500 S.C.C. #14 2+3 14 840 400 214,000 252,000 4a 16.5 840 400 226,000 226,000 581,000 1,273,000 S.C.C. #8 2+3 14.8 1020 400 275,000 226,000 1,273,00 4a 17.5 710 400 226,000 155,000 41,000 697,30 5 13 175 400 4,046,800 4,956,80		i i					•	
S.C.C. #14		1					•	1
4a 16.5 840 400 4b 14.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 14.8 1020 400 4a 17.5 710 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 400 155,000 41,000 697,30		5	38	790	400		546,000	1,164,500
4a 16.5 840 400 4b 14.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 5 14.8 1020 400 4a 17.5 710 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 41,000 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80								
38.0 840 400 4b 14.0 840 400 5 38.0 840 400 400 275,000 1,273,00 4a 17.5 710 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80	S.C.C. #14	2+3	14	840	400		214,000	
5 38.0 840 400 581,000 1,273,00 5.C.C. #8 2+3 14.8 1020 400 400 226,000 155,000 155,000 41,000 697,30 226,000 41,000 697,30 4b 13 655 400 581,000 41,000 41,000 697,30 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80		4a	16.5	840	400		252,000	
S.C.C. #8 2:3 14.8 1020 400 275,000 4a 17.5 710 400 226,000 155,000 4b 13 655 400 155,000 41,000 697,30 5 13 175 400 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80		4b	14.0	840	400		226,000	
4a 17.5 710 400 4b 13 655 400 5 13 175 400 41,000 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80		5	38.0	840	400		581,000	1,273,000
4a 17.5 710 400 226,000 155,000 4b 13 655 400 155,000 41,000 697,30 5 13 175 400 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80	s.c.c. #8	243	14.8	1020	400		275,000	
5 13 175 400 41,000 697,30 910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80		4a	17.5	710	400		226,000	
910,000 4,046,800 4,956,80		4b	13	655	400		155,000	
		5	13	175	· 400		41,000	697,300
	•		,			910.000	4,046,800	4,956,800
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Section 386 + 00N

Drill Hole	Seam No.	.Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #3	4b	16.5	50	400	15,010		
	5	34.5	520	400	326,200		341,210
			·				
S.C.C. #3	2+3	15.5	120	400		33,830	
	4a	26	580	400		274,300	
	4b	16.5	720	400		216,000	0.20 1.20
	5	34.5	660	400		414,000	938,130
S.C.C. #9	4a	23	210	.400		87,820	
S.C.C. #9	4b	13	350	400	i.	65,610	ļ
	5	38	460	400		317,900	471,33
		30	400			327,300	
S.C.C. #10	2+3	14	400	400		101,800	
	4a	22.5	420	4 00		171,800	
	4b	9.5	410	400		70,820	
	5	34.64	340	400		213,300	557,72
S.C.C. #14	2+3	14	650	400		165,500	
	4a	16.5	680	400		204,000	
	4b	14.75	700	400		187,800	
	5	38	780	400		539,100	1,096,40
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Section 386 + 00N cont'd

Drill Hole S	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #8	2+3 4a 4b 5	14.75 17.5 13	975 680 600 120	400 400 400 400	341,210	261,500 216,400 141,600 28,360 3,711,440	647,860 4,052,650

Section 390 + 00N

_	Drill H	ole :	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
	s.c.c.	#10	5	34.6	240	400	151,000		151,000
	s.c.c.	#10	4a	17.5 22.5	1560 1830	400 400		497,000 758,000	
			4b 5	9.5 34.6	1970 2180	400 400		342,000 1,370,000	2,967,000
		;					151,000	2,967,000	3,118,000
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Section 394 + 00N

Drill Hole :	Seam No.	Thickness	E Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
S.C.C. #4	2 + 3 4a 4b 5	17.5 23.5 12 38	590 760 800 1,710	400 400 400 400		189,000 325,000 175,000 1,180,000	1,869,000
s.c.c. #6	2 + 3 4a 4b 5	17.5 20 9.5 5	1,160 1,015 900 570	400 400 400 400		369,000 369,000 155,000 11,400	904,400
				•		2,773,400	2,773,400
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Section 398 + 00N

Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thickness	Dip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #4	5	27.8	700	400	354,000		354,000
s.c.c. #4	2 + 3	17.5	780	400		248,000	
	4a	23.5	845	400		334,000	
	4b 5	12 38	1,020 1,900	400 400		222,000	2,114,000
	,	30	1,900	400		1,310,000	2,114,000
s.c.c. #6	2 + 3	17.5	1,190	400		379,000	
	4a	20	1,020	400		371,000	
	4b	9.5	905	400		156,000	055 000
	5	5	540	. 400		49,000	955,000
					354,000	3,069,000	3,423,000
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Section 402 + 00N

 Drill Hole	Seam No.	Thicknes	sDip Length	Strike Length	CNI	s.c.c.	Total
s.c.c. #4	2 + 3 4a 4b 5	17.5 23.5 12 38	280 580 640 1,250	340 340 340 340		75,700 363,000 119,000 735,000	1,292,700
S.C.C. #4	2 + 3 4a 4b 5	17.5 23.5 12 38	270 270 270 270	400 400 400 400		86,000 115,000 59,000 334,000	594,000
s.c.c. #6	2 + 3 4a 4b 5	17.5 20 9.5 5	1,130 980 870 565	. 400 400 400 400	·	360,000 358,000 150,000 51,400	919,400
						2,806,100	2,806,100
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