

B.C. Coal Licence Numbers: 302, 303, 370

held by Shell Canada Resources Limited

operated by Crows Nest Resources Limited

Kootenay Land District Briting Columbia

Longiller 2014° 41 West Coulling 2019 53' North Experiation Debod: May - September, 1989



Crows Nest Resources P.O. Box 2003, Sparwood, British Columbia VOB 2G0

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February 13, 1990

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources 525 Superior Street Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find our report on the TeePee Mountain Project.

This report has been prepared by Mr. A. Sharma and Mr. T. Hannah, both of whom are employed by Crows Nest Resources Limited as geologists.

Mr. A Sharma, B.Sc., graduated in Geophysics from the University of Calgary in 1989. Prior to his graduation, Mr. Sharma worked as an assistant for a major coal company in the Crows Nest coalfields. Mr. Sharma has been employed by Crows Nest Resources Limited as a Project Geologist since May 1989.

Mr. T. Hannah, B.Sc. P.Geol., graduated in Geology from the University of New Brunswick in 1973. Since graduation, Mr. Hannah has spent 17 years working for Shell Canada Ltd. and Crows Nest Resources on a wide variety of coal exploration projects in B.C. and Alberta. His present position is that of Senior Geologist, Development Engineering Group, Line Creek Mine.

In my opinion, these personnel are fully qualified, by training and experience to prepare this report.

Yours truly,

CROWS NEST RESOURCES LTD.

R. Williams, P. Eng Chief Engineer

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Teepee Mountain Project is contained partially within four British Columbia coal licences, CL302, 303, 370 and 300. In addition a portion of the project lies on Freehold Land Lot 2 Plan 9330. The licences are held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by its wholly owned subsidiary Crows Nest Resources Limited.

The property is located in the Crowsnest Pass area of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia, 1150 kilometres east of Vancouver and 25 kilometres northeast of Sparwood. Teepee Mountain lies directly south of Horseshoe Ridge and is approximately 17 kilometres from the Line Creek preparation plant and rail loop.

The coal bearing strata of the Kootenay Group has been eroded from most of Teepee except at the southern and western parts of the property, where it is preserved over an area of approximately 1.2 square kilometres. Here roughly 55 metres of coal bearing section exist with up to four mappable seams averaging approximately nine metres in aggregate thickness.

The 1989 exploration program entailed geological mapping on a 1:5000 scale. Coal showings were backhoe trenched on existing roads. Three sections of new road were constructed to provide access to four proposed drillsites. Two rotary holes were completed; one is located in Group 331.

From cross sections that were drawn in 1982, geological in place reserves were calculated to be four million tonnes at an overburden ratio of 4.39 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal. Drilling in 1989 discovered an additional 400,000 tonnes of coal at an overburden ratio of 3.74 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal. Total in place reserves now stand at 4.4 million tonnes with an overburden ratio of 4.06 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal. 2.4 million tonnes at an overburden ratio of 2.20 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal can be placed into a probable category, the rest is possible reserves. 1980 analysis of drill hole samples indicate the coal to be medium volatile bituminous, of thermal rank (ASTM).

The total field expenditures in 1989 for the Teepee Mountain Project was \$34,081.00, of which \$30,712.00 was spent on Group 331.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

Enclosure 1: Index Map Enclosure 2: Location Map Enclosure 3: Access Map

The Teepee Mountain Project is located in the front ranges of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia. Teepee Mountain is centred at approximately:

Longitude 114° 41' West Latitude 49° 53' North

The licences lie immediately south of the Horseshoe Ridge Property, 17 kilometres from the Line Creek preparation plant and rail loop.

Vehicular access is via the Line Creek haul road or via the Grave Lake road from the south.

2.2 Tenure

Enclosure 4: Coal Licence Map

Group 331 consists of three British Columbia Coal Licences (numbers 302, 303 and 370) and covers an area of 519 hectares. These licences are held by Shell Canada Resources Limited and operated by its wholly owned subsidiary Crows Nest Resources Limited.

Group 331 covers the south and east section of Teepee Mountain. In addition the north end of Teepee Mountain is contained within Coal Lease #4 and the west side of Teepee Mountain lies within Freehold Land, Tree Farm, Lot 2 Plan 9330.

3.0 WORK DONE

3.1 Summary of Previous Work

Prior to 1978 work was conducted by Crows Nest Industries and consisted of road construction and bulldozer trenching.

In 1980 work was conducted by Crows Nest Resources Ltd. and included:

reconnaissance geological mapping (1:5000)

- detailed geological mapping (1:2000)
- construction of four road spurs
- backhoe trenching
- seven rotary and one diamond drill hole

In 1981 field operations were supervised by Dave Handy and Steve Cameron of Crows Nest Resources Ltd. Exploration included:

- geological mapping (1:5000)
- construction of two road spurs
- backhoe trenching
- 10 rotary drill holes
- bulk sampling
- reclamation

In 1988 field operations were supervised by Barry Ryan of Crows Nest Resources Ltd. Exploration included:

- geological mapping (1:5000)
- four rotary drill holes

In 1989 field operations were supervised by Anil Sharma of Crows Nest Resources Ltd. Exploration included:

- geological mapping (1:5000)
- two rotary drill holes
- backhoe trenching
- construction of three road spurs
- computer modelling

Prior to the 1989 exploration program, field mapping and extensive drilling had been conducted over most of Teepee Mountain. On the eastern and southern portions of the mountain the contact between the coal bearing Mist Mountain Formation and the sandstone of the Morrissey Formation had been defined. 1620 metres of drilling had delineated a north plunging syncline in the southern part of the mountain covering an area of 0.6 square kilometres.

In 1989 the northern extent of the Mist Mountain Formation had been determined. A drill hole placed on the western slope intersected 13.2 metres of coal in 71 metres of section. Cross sections have been made correlating this drill hole with the eight previous drill holes in the area. Geological in place reserves now stand at 4.4 million tonnes and the areal extent of the coal bearing area at 1.2 square kilometres. Coal blooms that were backhoe trenched on the northern part of the mountain showed no continuity.

Lithology and survey data from all the drill holes plus topography data have been entered into the MINER2 database. A geological model and several cross sections have been constructed using the MINER2 software.

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Stratigraphy

Figure 1: Table of Formations

FIGURE 1

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| | | | | RMATIONS (S.E. B.C.) | | |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| ERA | PERIOD | FORMATION | | ON | LITHOLOGY | THICKNESS (M) |
| | LOWER CRETACEOUS | <u></u> | CADOM | IN FM. | NON-MARINE: SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE AND SHALE | |
| | | | POCATER | RRA | NON-MARINE: SANDSTONES, CONGLOMERATE SILTSTONES AND SHALES | 360 - 1980 |
| MESOZOIC | | KOOTENAY | | elk Formation | NON-MARINE: INTERBEDDED MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAIN SANDSTONE, CHERT-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE WITH | |
| | | GROUP | | | MINOR SILTSTONE SHALE AND UNECONOMIC COALS | 28-488 |
| | JURASSIC | - | | MIST MTN. | NON-MARINE AND BRACKISH: INTERBEDDED COAL, SILTSTONES, | |
| | | | | FORMATION | SHALES AND SANDSTONES | 74-665 |
| | | | MORRISSEY FORMATION | <u>MOOSE MTN.</u> WEARY RIDGE | NON-MARINE: MASSIVE CLIFF- FORMING SANDSTONE | 4-36 5-55 |
| | JURASSIC | FE | I RNIE FM. | l | MARINE: SHALES, SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE | 180-380 |

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(AFTER GIBSON, 1981)

The Mist Mountain Formation of the Kootenay Group of Upper Jurassic -Lower Cretaceous age is the coal bearing sequence in southeastern British Columbia. It is a thick sequence of clastic sediments representing delta progradation over marine shales, siltstones and sandstones of the Jurassic Fernie Formation.

Deposition was initiated by an epeirogenic uplift of the source area in early phases of the Columbia Orogeny in Late Jurassic time. The Mist Mountain section thickens from east to west; the source of sediments being southwest and the shoreline on the east and northeast. Its thickness within the Upper Elk Coalfield ranges up to 1100 metres.

The Kootenay Group has been subdivided into three formations. The lower, Morrissey Formation is composed predominantly of sandstones with minor siltstones and shales. It is a prograding sequence of delta front sheet sands, barrier bars and tidal channel deposits.

The cliff-forming Moose Mountain Member serves as a useful marker horizon between the Weary Ridge Member and the main coal bearing strata of the Mist Mountain Formation.

The middle Mist Mountain Formation is generally in sharp contact with the underlying Morrissey Formation (sandstone-coal, or sandstone-bioturbated silty shale). It consists of alternating beds of sandstone, shale, siltstone and coal representing prograding delta plain environments. The Mist Mountain Formation is 74 - 665 metres thick, including 6 - 61 metres of coal

in the south contained within two to eight seams, and up to 90 metres of coal in 23 seams in the north.

The upper portion of the Kootenay Group, the Elk Formation consists of alternating sandstone, siltstone, shale and conglomerates with minor lenticular coal beds. It represents progradation of the alluvial plain over the delta plain coal forming environments.

4.2 Regional Structure

Coal bearing Mist Mountain Formation occurrences in the front ranges of southeastern British Columbia are preserved in north-south trending synclines referred to as the Crowsnest Coalfields. The structure within the synclines is complicated to varying degrees, mostly by thrust faults and folds, but also by normal faults. This structural complexity increases towards the thinner, east side of the coalfields where they have been thrust against underlying Paleozoics.

The Crowsnest Coalfields can be subdivided into three coal bearing areas. From south to north they are the Flathead Coalfield, the Fernie Coalfield and the Upper Elk Coalfield. Since they are all part of the same depositional complex, their subdivision is based on erosional and structural boundaries.

Upper Elk Coalfield

The Upper Elk Coalfield is an elongate basin composed of two major synclines (Greenhills and Fording) separated by an anticline and the northern extension of the Erickson normal fault. The

eastern, Fording Syncline, can be traced northward from Alexander Creek to the Kananaskis Lakes. Only erosional remnants of the Kootenay Group are preserved in the southern portion of the Fording Syncline where the Teepee Mountain Project is located.

4.3 Teepee Mountain Stratigraphy - General

Kootenay Group strata occur along most of Teepee Mountain. Recessive shales (Fernie Formation) underlie the Kootenay Group and form most of the eastern slope of the mountain and lie in the valley to the west. Sandstone of the Basal or Moose Mountain Member comprise most of the mountain.

The Mist Mountain Formation has been eroded from a large part of the mountain. Approximately 55 metres of lower coal bearing strata have been preserved near the southern end of the mountain and cover an area of roughly 1.2 square kilometres. Four mappable coal seams have been identified with an aggregate thickness averaging 9.0 metres. The Teepee Mountain coal seams have been designated Basal Sandstone Seam, #10A, #10B, and #9 Seam in ascending order, using Line Creek correlatable seam numbers. The upper section of the Mist Mountain Formation and the Elk Formation of the Kootenay Group are not present at Teepee Mountain.

Coal Stratigraphy

Basal Sandstone Seam -

measures 1.82 metres in outcrop but varies to 1.17 metres in drill holes;

continuity of this seam is questionable over the pit area.

lies directly above the Basal Sandstone: measures 1.35 metres in outcrop, but varies from 1.15 metres to 1.80 metres in drill holes; appears to thin and become separated from the Basal Sandstone toward the south.

Seam 10B separated from 10A by a predominantly shaley unit; varies from less than 1.0 metre to 1.6

metres in drill holes.

the stratigraphic interval between 10B and Seam 9 is approximately 15 to 20 metres;

measures 4.65 metres in outcrop and varies from 5.60 to 1.60 in drill holes:

appears to thin towards the south;

contains the bulk of the surface mineable reserves at Teepee Mountain.

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Seam 10A

Seam 9

An additional seam of 1.25 metres was measured stratigraphically above Seam 9 in outcrop. It is not intersected by any drill hole and appears to have insignificant areal extent in the proposed pit area.

4.4 Teepee Mountain Structure

Teepee Mountain is located on the axis of the Fording River Syncline.

The mountain shows evidence of intense thrust faulting and to a lesser degree, normal faulting. An air photo interpretation of the Teepee structure was compiled by Walley Drew (Sproule and Associates Ltd.) in 1980. This served as a base for the Teepee Geology Map (Enclosure 6). A cross section has been constructed (Enclosure 7) showing the general imbricate structure that has been interpreted for Teepee Mountain.

In the proposed pit area (the main syncline) an east-west trending normal fault displaces the coal bearing strata a few metres. A fairly major thrust fault defines the western limit of the syncline.

The west slope of Teepee Mountain contains rock of the Mist Mountain Formation. Holes drilled in 1980/81 intersected seams which seemed to be discontinuous and uncorrelatable. DH8 which was drilled in this same area in 1989 intersected 13.2 metres of coal in 71 metres of stratigraphic section. Cross sections of this area have been constructed correlating DH8 to the 1980/81 drill holes on the west slope (Enclosure 7). Lack of outcrops make it difficult to determine the orientation of the strata but drill hole correlation would suggest west dipping strata, and a thickening of seams to the north. Coal bloom that had been backhoe trenched on the northern part of the mountain showed no continuity. If the source for this bloom was located at a higher elevation, it is suspected that this source has now been eroded away. Therefore, the Mist Mountain Formation has a northern limit approximately at TP7.

5.0 MINEABILITY AND COAL RESERVES

Using 1989 data, geological in place reserves stand at 4.4 million tonnes at an overburden ratio 4.05:1 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal. 2.4 million tonnes at an overburden ratio 2.20:1 bank cubic metres waste per tonne of coal can be placed into a probable category. The other two million tonnes can be listed as possible reserves or resources.

A Teepee Mountain Mining Study of nine seam was completed by Bill Moir of Crows Nest Resources Ltd. in 1989.

6.0 COAL QUALITY

In 1981, Teepee Mountain coal samples were obtained from rotary drill cuttings and a bulk sample taken from nine seam.

The nine seam bulk sample washability tests data are in Appendix 1.

Teepee Mountain coal is medium volatile bituminous by ASTM rank, of thermal grade and of low (0.5%) sulphur content. The following is a weighted average of the analytical (proximate) results:

CLEAN COAL, AIR DRIED BASIS WASHED AT S.G. 1.6

| Moisture | 1.62% |
|-------------|--------|
| Ash | 10.19% |
| V.M. | 21.10% |
| F.C. | 67.10: |
| K. Cal./Kg. | 6717 |

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

- A minimum of three drill holes should be placed on the west slope to better define the thickening of seams that occur here.
- Further backhoe trenching up slope from bloom zones.
- Drilling and backhoe trenching to better define bedding attitudes and coal quality.

8.0 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Schlender, J.

1979 Geological Report - Horseshoe Ridge Coal Project - Crows Nest Resources Limited







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SECTION 5 527 600 NORTH

SECTION 5 526 800 NORTH

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

DEVIATION LOG

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1.7

2.3

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1.5

1.8

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HOLE HO: TEEPEE ON ET

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WATER LEVEL:

LOCATION: 5528150 N, 661542 E

GROUND ELEVATION: 1937 -

HOLE DIRECTION: UERTICAL

LOGS RUK: GAMMA, DEVIATION

| | | | ; | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | 208 | €.7 | 132 |
|------|-------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------|
| SEAM | GEOPI | HYSICAL | DRILLED | TRUE | KEC. | SI | 550 600 | 0.6 0 2 | 350 |
| | 100 | BULLON | TATCKIESS | | | | 650 | 0.3 0.2 | 102 |
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| 1.1. | | | | | . . | | 750 | 0.7 0.5 | 162 |
| N/C | 1 | 1 · · · | | | - | | 830 | 0.J | 107 |
| | | | | | | | 850 | 0.9 | 121 |
| | | | } | j : | | | 900 | 1.7 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | 950 | 2.3 | 112 |
| | 1 | | | | | | 1000 - | 3.0 | 49 |
| ~0 | 152 | | | | | | 1050 | 3.6 | 345 |
| 12 | | | | 1 | | | 1190 | 4.0 | 301 |
| | | | | | | | 1150 | 4.6 | 133 |
| | | | | | | | 1200 | 5.9 | 46 |
| | | | | • • | | | 1250 | 6.9 | 229 |
| | | | | | | | 1300 | 7.8 | 352 |
| | | | | | | | 1350 | 8.8 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | 1400 | 9.6 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | 1450 | 9.9 | 04 |
| | | - | | | | | 1500 | 11.3 | 202 |
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| | GROUID | ELEVATIO | N: 19131 | м, | 1 | | 150 | 0.9 | 256 | | | | | |
| | 110LE 01 | RECTION: | VERTICA | ٢ | | | 200 250 | 1.0 1.4 | 138 100 | | | | | |
| | LOGS RUI | N: GAA | MA DEVI | ATION | : | | 300 350 400 | 1.8 1.9 1.9 | 74 179 85 | | | | | |
| | SEAM NO. | GEOPI TOP | BOTTOH | DRILLED THICKNESS | TRUE | REC. | 450 500 | 2.0 1.6 | 236 351 216 | | | | | |
| | COAL | 40.0 | 43.6 | 3.6 | | | 600 650 | 0.3 0.6 4.2 | 145 211 | | | | | |
| | COAL | 45.0 | 48.3 | 3.3 | | | 700 750 | 1.7 0.7 | 238 85 | | | | | |
| | COAL | 57.0 | 59.7 | 2.7 | | | 800 850 | 1.0 0.1 | 295 257 | | | | | |
| | (#AL | 71.5 | 72.5 | 1.0 | | | 900 926 0EPTH | 1.0 2.0 INCLN | 143 258 DIR | | | | | |
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TEEPEE PIT ROTARY SAMPLES

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|--------|-------|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| FIELD# | LAB # | SEAM | TOP | BASE | ASH (ADB) | FSI |
| 441 | 7373 | | 14.5 | 15 | 79.0 | 0.0 |
| 442 | 7374 | | 36 | 37 | 72.1 | 0.0 |
| | 7375 | | 37 | 38 | 63.7 | 0.0 |
| | 7376 | | 38 | 38.5 | 71.9 | 0.0 |
| 443 | 7377 | | 40 | 41 | 29.5 | 0.0 |
| | 7378 | | 41 | 42 | 34.7 | 0.0 |
| | 7379 | | 42 | 43 | 35.6 | 0.0 |
| | 7380 | | 43 | 44 | 29.7 | 0.0 |
| 444 | 7381 | | 45 | 46 | 27.5 | 0.0 |
| | 7382 | | 46 | 47 | 15.8 | 0.0 |
| | 7383 | | 47 | 48 | 24.4 | 0.0 |
| | 7384 | | 48 | 48.5 | 62.8 | 0.0 |
| 445 | 7385 | | 57 | 58 | 31.4 | . 0.0 |
| | 7386 | | 58 | 59 | 43.5 | 0.0 |
| | 7387 | | 59 | 60 | 47.5 | 0.0 |
| 446 | 7388 | | 71.5 | 72 | 28.6 | 0.0 |
| | 7389 | | 72 | 72.5 | 34.8 | 0.0 |

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FROJECT: THEPHE MOUNTAIN BULK SAMPLE

LAB NO.: 906

| SINK-FLOAT ANALYSIS:adb: 50mm x Gmm (Attrited | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| SG FRACTION | WTZ | R:1% | ASH% | CUK WT% | ULATIVE ASH& | | | |
| - 1.30 | nil | [| - |] - | - | | | |
| 1.30-1.35 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.5 | | | |
| 1.35- 1.40 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 6.2 | | | |
| 1.40- 1.45 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 8.2 | | | |
| 1.45- 1.50 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 10.0 | | | |
| 1.50- 1.55 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 42.4 | | | |
| 1.55 - 1.60 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 13.9 | | | |
| 1.60- 1.70 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 33.6 | 22.8 | 19.4 | | | |
| 1-70- 1-80 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 41.1 | 28.1 | 23.5 | | | |
| +1.80- | 71.9 | 2.1 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 57.1 | | | |
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| SINK -FLOAT ANALYSIS, adb: 6mm x 0.6mm (Attrited) | | | | | | | | | |
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| SG FRACTION | WT3 | RM% | ASH% | CUMUL. WT% | ATIVE ASH% | | | | |
| - 1.30 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1,6 | | | | |
| 1.30 - 1.35 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | | | | |
| 1.35 - 1.40 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 2.5 | | | | |
| 1.40 - 1.45 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 4.4 | | | | |
| 1.45 - 1.50 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 22.2 | 6.7 | | | | |
| 1.50 - 1.55 | 18.6 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 40.8 | 9.6 | | | | |
| 1.55 - 1.60 | 114 | 5.2 | 18.5 | 52.2 | 11.5 | | | | |
| 1.60 - 1.70 | 10.6 | 4.8 | 25.6 | 62.8 | 13.9 | | | | |
| 1.70 - 1.80 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 36.6 | 71.3 | 16.6 | | | | |
| +1.80 | 28.7 | 3.2 | 63.9 | 100.0 | 30.2 | | | | |
| | | L | | | | | | | |

Copy pg. E fable of raw analysis-rest is confi-dential.

Birtley Coal & Minerals Testing CLIENT ; CROES NEST RESOURCES LIMITED PROJECT: TEEPEE BOUNTAIN BULK SAMPLE LAB NO.: 906

2

HEAD RAW AVALYSIS

| ADM® | MOISTS | ASH% | VOL% | F.C.% | S% | C.V. Cal/gm | CALC BASIS |
|------|--------|------|------|-------|------|----------------|---------------|
| 16.6 | 2.6 | 28.7 | 24.7 | 44.0 | 0.38 | 4658 | a.d.b. |
| | 18.8 | 23.9 | 20.6 | 36.7 | 0.52 | 5385 | a.r.b. |
| l | | 29.5 | 25.4 | 45.1 | 0.39 | 4782 | d.b. |

SIZE CONSIST , a.d.b.; HEFORE ATTRITION

| | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Tu |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| SIZE FRACTION | hT% | CUM WT% |
| 50 mm x 25 mm | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 25 הות 12 | 12.2 | 16.4 |
| <u>12 x 6</u> | 5.4 | 21.8 |
| <u>6 x 0.6</u> | 49.3 | 71.1 |
| 0.6 x 0.3 | 10.5 | 81.6 |
| 0.3 x 0.15 | 8.2 | 89.8 |
| 0.15 x 0.075 | 5.9 | 95.7 |
| 0.075 x 0 | 4.3 | 100.0 |

WT + 50 mm = 0.2 crushed to pass 50 mm

| SIZE AND | RAN ANAL | YSIS, z. | d.b. | AFTER AT | TRITION |
|---------------|----------|----------|------|------------|---------|
| SIZE FRACTION | WT% | RM% | ASH% | CUMULATIVE | |
| 50 mmx 25mm | 0.2 | 1.6 | 76.7 | 0.2 | 76.7 |
| 25 x 12 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 69.2 | 1.3 | 70.4 |
| 12 x 6- | 6.1 | 3.3 | 54.0 | 7.4 | 56.9 |
| _6 x 0.6 | 52.6 | 5.8 | 30.7 | 60.0 | 33.9 |
| 0.6 x 0.3 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 18.9 | 70.5 | 31.7 |
| 0.3 x 0.15 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 80.0 | 29.9 |
| 0.15 x 0.075 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 16.8 | 90.0 | 28.5 |
| 0.075x 0 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 27.5 |

& Minerals Testing

CLIENT : CROWS NEST RESOURCES LIMITED PROJECT: TEEPEE MOUNTAIN BUEK SAMPLE LAB NO.: 006

| S.G. FRACTION | WT% | RM% | ASH% | CUMULA WT% | TIVE ASH% |
|---------------|------|-----|------|---------------|--------------|
| - 1_30 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| 1.30 - 1.35 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| 1.35 - 1.40 | 9.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 2.5 |
| 1.40 - 1.45 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 23.6 | 3.6 |
| 1.45 - 1.50 | 17.0 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 40.6 | 5.3 |
| 1.50 - 1.55 | 18.3 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 58.9 | 7.2 |
| 1.55 - 1.60 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 15.7 | 70.4 | 8.6 |
| 1.60 - 1.70 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 23.5 | 81.0 | 10.5 |
| 1.70 - 1.80 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 33.6 | 85.2 | •11.7 |
| + 1.80 | 14.8 | 2.8 | 61.1 | 100.0 | 19.0 |
| | | | | | |

SINK-FLOAT ANALYSIS, adb: 0.6mmx0.3 mm(Attrited)

FROTH FLOTATION TEST, adb:0.3mmx0 (Attrited)

| PRODUCT | ÀT. | RM\$ | ASH\$ | CUMULATIVE WT\$ ASH\$ | |
|----------|------|------|-------|--------------------------|------|
| STAGE 1 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 18.0 | 4.5 | 18.0 |
| STAGE 11 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 8.7 | 18.1 |
| TAILINGS | 91.3 | 7.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 17.6 |

F.F. Parameters-

Pulp Density = 10% Reagent = 4:1=Ker:MIBC Dosage = 0.48 lb/Ton Conditioning Time= 60 seconds Stage 1 = 1st minute froth Stage 11 = 2nd minute froth

