Fording Coal Limited
Fording River Operations

P.O. Box 100, Elkford, British Columbia V0B 1H0
Telephone (604) 865-5612 / Facsimile (604) 865-5699

July 26, 1996

Mineral Titles
Ministry of Employment and Investment
4th Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

ATTENTION: Mrs. Kim Stones, Coal Administrator

Dear Mrs. Stone:

Please find enclosed one copy of the report entitled "Summary Report - 1995 Exploration Program."

I trust this submission will fulfill the requirements under the Coal Act and Coal Act Regulations.

Yours truly,

K.A. Komenac, P. Eng.
Sr. Geologist
Fording River Operations

KAK:jjs

Enclosure

FORDING RIVER OPERATIONS

SUMMARY REPORT

1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

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Statement of Author's Academic and Professional Qualifications

The author of this report, K.A. Komenac, in 1973 received the degree of Bachelor of Science (Geology Major) from the University of British Columbia, and is registered as a Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia. The author has been an employee of Fording Coal Limited at the Fording River Operations since November of 1973, as Assistant Pit Geologist, Exploration Geologist, Senior Exploration Geologist and, since 1989, Senior Geologist.

SCHEDULE C

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

TITLE PAGE OF ASSESSMENT REPORT

GENERAL NATURE OF WORK — TOTAL COST

Exploration — $657,900

Author of Landsman ______ Signature (s) [signature]

K.A. Komenac (P. Eng.)

Date report filed 14-02-96 Year of work 1995

Property Name Fording River Operations

Coal type (if applicable) Medium to High Volatile Bituminous

Mining Division Fort Steele NTS 82J2W

Latitude 50º 10' Longitude 114º 52'

Coal Licence Numbers; Coal Leases; Freehold BC Coal Leases 1,2,5&9; Coal Licence 343

Owner(s)

(1) FORDING COAL LIMITED

Box 100, Elkford, B.C. V0B 1H0

Operator(s)

(a) Same

References to Previous Work

Annual Assessment Reports since 1970

FORDING RIVER OPERATIONS

SUMMARY REPORT

1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION

1. General Geography and History

The Fording River Coal property is located in the Fording River and Upper Elk Valleys, approximately twenty-five (25) kilometres north of Elkford, B.C. Access is by paved road north from Elkford along the Fording River Valley, or north along the Elk River Valley via the Forestry Service gravel road or the Kan-Elk Powerline road.

The Fording River minesite is situated within the front range of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains. At least ten (10) major coal seams, generally greater than four (4) metres thick, are contained in the Mist Mountain Formation of the Kootenay Group.

The Elk River portion of the property was actively explored by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the period 1902 - 1908. Until 1947, the property was comprised of 10,276 hectares in forty (40) Crown Granted Lots. In that year, the holdings were reduced to 2,979 hectares in fifteen (15) Crown Granted Lots. In 1967 and 1968, Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas re-acquired part of the coal lands which had been abandoned in 1947. At the present time, the Fording River Property consists of 19,780 hectares, held on four (4) Coal Leases, sixty-two (62) Coal Licences and fifteen (15) Crown Granted Lots.

Mining operations which commenced in 1971, have produced more than 95.9 million tonnes of clean metallurgical and thermal coal for markets in North and South America, Africa, Europe and Asia. Of this total, 7.2 million tonnes were produced in 1995.

Reference:

i) Illustration No. 1a: Index Map - Coal Properties

2. Geology

i) Stratigraphy

The general stratigraphic succession on the Fording River Property is summarized in the following table:

PERIOD	LITHO-STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS			PRINCIPAL ROCK TYPES
Recent				Colluvium
Quaternary				Clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles
Lower Cretaceous	Blairmore Group			Massive bedded sandstones and conglomerates
Lower Cretaceous to Upper Jurassic	KOOTENAY GROUP	Elk Formation		Sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstone, chert pebble conglomerate, minor coal
		Mist Mountain Formation		Sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstone, thick coal seams
		MORRISSEY FORMATION	Moose Mountain Member	Medium to coarse grained quartz-chart sandstone
			Weary Ridge Member	Fine to coarse grained, slightly ferruginous quartz-chart sandstone
Jurassic	Fernie Formation			Shale, siltstone, fine-grained sandstone
Triassic	Spray River Formation			Sandy shale, shaley quartzite
	Rocky Mountain Formation			
Mississippian	Rundle Group			Limestone

The oldest rocks present on the Fording River property are the Rundle Group limestones, located on the west bank of the Fording River, near the southern property boundary. They are in faulted contact with the Kootenay Group to the west, and unconformable contact with Rocky Mountain Formation quartzites to the north. The latter are best exposed on the eastern slope of the Brownie Creek Valley.

The Fernie Formation shales occur throughout the area, generally along the sides of valleys on the lower flanks of the mountains. The shales are recessive and, therefore, poorly exposed. The Fernie Formation is in conformable contact with the Morrissey, through the "Passage Beds," which are a transitional zone from marine to non-marine sedimentation.

The Morrissey Formation, which is the "basal sandstone" of the Kootenay Group, is a prominent cliff-forming marker horizon in many locations. On the Fording River Property, the top of the Moose Mountain member (Morrissey Formation) is in sharp contact with #1 or A seam, the lowermost bed of the Mist Mountain Formation.

The Mist Mountain Formation contains all of the economic coal seams, and is the most widely occurring formation on Fording River Property. This economically important formation is an interbedded sequence of sandstones, siltstones, silty shales, mudstones, and medium to high volatile bituminous coal seams. The volatile content of the coal increases up section, with decreasing rank. Lenticular sandstones comprise about 1/3 of the Mist Mountain sediments at Fording River, but very few laterally extensive sandstone beds exist.

The sandstone above and below seam #4 (B) and above #9 (F), are the most persistent units, and are often cliff-forming marker horizons.

The Mist Mountain Formation is generally overlain conformably by strata of the Elk Formation. On the Fording property, this formation is commonly a succession of sandstones, siltstones, shales, mudstones, chert pebble conglomerates and sporadic, thin, high volatile bituminous coal seams. The coal seams are characterized by a high alginate content and referred to as "Needle" coal. The Elk Formation is observed near the tops of the mountains, mainly on the east side of the Elk Valley on the Greenhills Range, and northward to the Mount Tuxford area.

The top of the Elk Formation marks the upper boundary of the Kootenay Group, which is unconformably overlain by the basal member of the Blairmore Group. This thick bedded, cliff forming sandstone and conglomerate unit is observed on the upper slopes of Mount Tuxford.

ii) Structure

Subsequent to deposition, the sediments were involved in the mountain building movements of the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary Laramide orogeny. The major structural features of the Fording River property are the north-south trending synclines with near horizontal to steep westerly dipping thrust faults, and a few high angle normal faults. Some of the thrust faults probably were folded late in the tectonic cycle.

The formation of the major fold structures began early in the tectonic cycle. In the current mining area, two (2) asymmetric synclines are evident; the Greenhills Syncline to the west, and the Alexander Creek Syncline to the east of the Fording River.

The thrust faulting (i.e. the Ewin Pass and Brownie Ridge Thrusts), was probably contemporaneous with the later stages of folding. The intervening anticline was subsequently faulted (Ericson Fault), then eroded.

The Alexander Creek Syncline can be traced from the southern property boundary on Castle Mountain to the northern end of the property on Weary Ridge. The strata of the west limb, on the west face of Eagle Mountain, dips easterly at 20 to 25°, decreasing gradually to zero (0) as the axis is approached. The east limb, however, attains a 20° westerly dip within a much shorted (500m) distance of the axis. This asymmetry is possibly due, at least in part, to the influence of the Ewin Pass Thrust which subcrops 600 to 800 metres east of the synclinal axis.

Further to the east, on Brownie Ridge, the strata dips westerly at a mean dip of 42°. The Brownie Ridge Thrust, which subcrops near the crest of the ridge, probably contributes to this steepening.

Within the mining area, the axis of the Alexander Creek Syncline plunges to the north at an average of 4°. Turnbull Mountain exhibits a localized series of en echelon fold structures, plunging both to the north and south. These subsidiary folds may be related to thrust faulting. From the south end of Mount Tuxford, the synclinal axis continues north-northwest along the base of Mount Veits and into the Elk River Valley near Aldridge Creek.

On Mount Tuxford, the beds exposed are those of the Elk Formation and the overlying (non-coal bearing) Cadomin Formation. The area has not been extensively explored. The stratigraphic sequence of the east limb, in the more extensively explored Mist Mountain strata near Aldridge Creek (Elco property), closely resembles the east limb strata found on Henretta Ridge, ten (10) kilometres to the south.

On the northwest corner of Eagle Mountain, the lower Kootenay-upper Fernie section is the locus for a zone of near horizontal thrust faulting. The effect is to cause a double repetition of the lower coal seams and basal sandstone on the west synclinal limb. This fault zone is synclinal in form, and continuous with the Ewin Pass Thrust zone found on the east limb.

The Greenhills Syncline in the mining area, is essentially a "mirror-image" of the Alexander Creek structure. The east limb of the asymmetric syncline dips westerly at 15 to 25°, except in areas near the Ericson Fault, where 45 to 55° dips are common. The west limb exhibits much steeper dips; commonly in the 35 to 45° range. The Greenhills Syncline plunges northward (340 to 350°), at less than 5°, then apparently dies out to the north in the area of the Osborne Creek Depression.

The Ericson Fault, which locally runs along the base of the Greenhills Range west of the Fording River, is one of the major regional faults. From south to north, this westerly dipping (40 to 70°) normal fault, brings Mist Mountain strata progressively into contact with Rundle, Rock Mountain, Spray River, Fernie and Morrissey strata. The downthrown block is to the west.

Near the south end of Lake Mountain, the Ericson Fault begins to "splay" into two (2) zones. The main fault runs along the eastern margin of Lake Mountain, and the subsidiary fault runs to the west, and appears to "die out" northward. The steep northward dip exhibited in the Lake Mountain strata could be due to influence from these flanking "splays" of the fault. The flat lying region to the north of Lake Mountain (Osborne Creek Depression area) is completely void of outcrop, and the Ericson Fault has not been traced either through or to the north of this area.

Reference:

i) Illustration No. 1b: General Geology Map

3. Summary of Work Done in 1995

Fifty-six (56) reverse circulation drill holes were completed for a total of 10,548 metres. Geological field mapping was conducted by staff geologists on Henretta Ridge.

Rotary drilling was done by SDS Drilling using a Jaswell 2400, an Ingersol Rand TH60, and an Ingersol Rand TH100.

All holes were geophysically logged through the rods using the gamma-neutron method. Holes that remained open after the rods were pulled were logged for hole deviation, and selected holes were logged for gamma-density. Logging was done by Fording Coal Limited staff and Roke Oil Enterprises Ltd.

Coal seams encountered by rotary drilling were sampled in 0.5m intervals. Representative composite samples for each coal seam encountered in the hole were prepared at Fording's Process Plant Laboratory. Each seam composite was tested for proximate analysis, % Sulphur and Free Swelling Index. Samples from selected seam composites were sent to David E. Pearson and Associates for petrographic analysis.

Fording Coal Limited Environmental Services staff laid out the access road and drillsite locations. Pre-logging and slashing was done by Raymond Myles Contracting Limited.

Road and drillsite construction was done by Elkford Industries Ltd. and Fording Coal Limited. Staff surveyors provided the required survey control and drillhole pickups.

The following table shows the drillhole locations with respect to Coal Lease and Licence boundaries:

Lease/Licence	**Drillholes**
B.C. Coal Lease #1	RH# 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511
B.C. Coal Lease #2	RH# 2430, 2433, 2434, 2501
B.C. Coal Lease #5	RH# 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471
B.C. Coal Lease #9	RH# 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500
Coal Licence #343	RH# 293, 295, 296

Reference:

i) Illustration No. 2: 1995 Exploration Program

II INDIVIDUAL AREA PROGRAMS

1. Henretta Ridge Area Program

i) Objectives

Results from the 1994 and previous drilling programs indicate a good potential for significant volumes of high and medium volatile coal, at acceptable stripping ratios, may exist on Henretta Ridge Seam 130, a thick high volatile seam thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of "I" seam, was shown to thin quite dramatically to the west (down dip). This thinning appears to be due to the "shaleing out" of the lower portion of the seam.

The objective of the 1995 drilling and field mapping program was to:

1. better define the location of the "transition zone" where the bottom portion of 130 seam shales out;
2. extend the drillhole and surface information northward to the Fording River; and
3. provide the additional fill-in information, over the entire ridge area, at a density that allows the completion of a 3D Block Model and preliminary economic evaluation.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Twenty-two (22) reverse circulation rotary drillholes were completed for a total of 4,811 metres. Coal seams exposed on drillsite access roads were mapped and surveyed (GPS).

All of the holes were gamma-neutron logged through the drill rods and all but two (2) holes were also logged for gamma density and deviation.

iii) Results and Conclusions

Of the twenty-two (22) holes drilled on Henretta Ridge in 1995; nineteen (19) intersected seam 115 and thirteen (13) intersected seam 130.

Seam 130, which was intersected near outcrop in RH #2485, varies dramatically in both thickness and character. In RH #2485, seam 130 is 7.4 metres thick. A thin parting (1.4 metres) separates 130 from 121 seam, which is 5.6 metres thick. This situation persists down dip (northwest) for approximately 550 metres. In RH #2482 located 620 metres down dip, seam 130 has thinned to 4.6 metres, and the 130/121 parting has increased to 10.4 metres. This situation occurs to the north, between RH #2478 and RH #2442, and to the south between RH #2438 and RH #2489. In the extreme southwest corner of Henretta Ridge, approximately 1,600 miles down dip from outcrop, seam 130 has thinned to 2.3 metres, and the 130/121 parting has increased to 77.5 metres.

Seam 115, which is the most persistent commercially important seam on Henretta Ridge, also thins dramatically from northeast to southwest. Near outcrop, seam thickness in the 10 metre range are common (RH #2485, RH #2372). Further down dip, however, seam thicknesses in the 3 to 6 metre range are the norm (RH #2481, RH #2482).

The variability of seam and parting thickness in the 130 to 115 horizon appears to be depositional in origin, as evidenced by the gradational nature of these changes. Although several minor thrust faults are found on Henretta Ridge the somewhat dramatic seam thickening does not seem to be directly related to the faulting. Indirectly, lateral displacement along the fault planes may interrupt the gradational nature of the thickness changes.

Of the holes drilled on the lower north facing slope, only RH #2449 intersected a recognizable 130 seam. In the drillholes located at the base of the north slope, (RH #2446, 2447 and 2448), seam 130 has shaled out almost completely (1.0 metres thick). The section downward from seam 121, however, is intact and continuous.

Results from the 1995 exploration program allowed the completion of a 3D Block Model for Henretta Ridge. Economic evaluation and a conceptual pit design were completed in the first quarter of 1996.

References:

- i) Illustration No. 3a: Henretta Ridge Area Program
- ii) Illustration No. 3b: Geological Cross Section 155,400N
- iii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs
- iv) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

2. Turnbull Ridge Area

i) Objectives

Previous drillhole information on the south face of Turnbull Ridge was confined to the lower one-third of the slope. Field mapping on the crest of the ridge encountered up to twenty (20) seam exposures. Seam identifications and correlations with those on Eagle Mountain and Brownie Ridge, however, could not be confirmed without drillhole information.

The objective of the 1995 Turnbull Ridge program was to intersect the entire section of strata from the two easternmost fault blocks, and provide the seam location, thickness, and quality information required to identify and correlate the ridge crest seams with those on the lower flank of Turnbull Mountain and ultimately, with those on Eagle Mountain and Brownie Ridge.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Three (3) reverse circulation rotary holes were completed for a total of 1,507 metres. All three holes were geophysically logged for gamma-neutron, density and deviation.

iii) Results and Conclusions

All three holes intersected seams from the lower two fault blocks (220 and 230). The easternmost hole (RH #295) is entirely within the lower block (230). The two westernmost holes (RH #296 and RH #293) are entirely within the middle fault block (220).

In the easternmost hole section from the #9 seam horizon down to basal sandstone was intersected. The #5 seam series is missing entirely in this hole.

In the middle hole, RH #296, seams from the #9 seam to basal sandstone horizon were intersected. The westernmost hole (RH #293) intersected seams from the #14 to #5 seam horizon.

The coal seams intersected on Turnbull Ridge are generally thinner and more widely spaced than their counterparts in upper Clode Creek and in Brownie Pit. Stripping ratios are therefore much less attractive; at least in the area investigated by the 1995 drillholes.

References:

- i) Illustration No. 4a: Turnbull Ridge Area Program
- ii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs
- iii) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

3. Turnbull West Area

i) Objectives

Results from the 1993 and previous drilling programs allowed completion of a preliminary dragline mining plan for the lower slope on the west face of Turnbull Mountain. Although the present drillhole density is quite good, the area is affected by several minor normal and thrust faults.

The objective of the 1995 drilling program was to bring the drillhole density within the pit area to a level sufficient for detailed dragline mine design.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Eleven (11) reverse circulation rotary holes were completed for a total of 1,063 metres. All holes were geophysically logged (gamma-neutron) through the drill rods. All but one hole (RH #2506) were also logged for gamma-density.

iii) Results and Conclusions

In the three northernmost holes (RH #2501, 2502 and 2503) seam #7 is split into several thin bands. This is due to proximity to the Ewin Pass Thrust Fault which defines the northern and eastern pit limits. In RH #2504 an intact thickness (10.9 metres) of seam #7 was intersected. A 1.0 metres band of coal at 75 metres represents the location where seam #5 has been cut off by the Ewin Pass Thrust.

The remaining seven (7) holes intersected full thicknesses of both #7 and #5 seam. RH #2057 continued through the Ewin Pass Thrust and intersected a 4.5 metre seam approximately 5 metres below the footwall of #5 seam. This is probably a repeat of seam #7. RH #2508 continued below the footwall of #5 seam and intersected 3.5 metres of #4 seam, 25.7 metres below #5 seam.

Results from the 1995 program will allow completion of the final Pit Design for West Turnbull.

References:

i) Illustration No. 5a: Turnbull West Area Program

ii) Illustration No. 5b: Geological Cross Section 152,000N

iii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs

iv) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

4. Henretta North Pit Area

i) Objectives

Upon completion of the final pit design in 1994, it became evident that a few "gaps" existed in the drillhole information; particularly in the extreme northeast corner of the pit and in the synclinal axis region.

The objective of the drilling program in Henretta North Pit was to provide the required fill-in information for seams 121, 120 and 115.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Six (6) reverse circulation rotary holes were completed for 453 metres. All holes were gamma-neutron logged through the drillrods. All but RH #2495 were logged for density as well. Seam 121 and 120 subcrop exposures were mapped and surveyed.

iii) Results and Conclusions

All six (6) holes intersected seam 115/113. Three (3) holes intersected seams 121 and 120 as well as 115. Two (2) holes, RH #2494 and #2500 were collared below seam 121. The most striking feature revealed by the 1995 drillholes in Henretta North Pit is the rapid increase in thickness of the 121 to 120 seam parting from southwest to northeast. Parting thickness increases from 2.5 metres in RH #2496 to over 21.0 metres in RH #2499, a horizontal distance of only 300 metres.

Results from the 1995 program provided the fill in information required for short range mine planning.

References:

- i) Illustration No. 6a: Henretta North Pit Area Program
- ii) Illustration No. 6b: Geological Cross Section 154,300N
- iii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs
- iv) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

5. Brownie Pit Area

i) Objectives

The dip of seam 090 in the 230 fault block in Brownie Pit is almost parallel to the dip of the fault plane, making it difficult to accurately project where the seam is truncated by the fault. Accurate location of this cutoff is critical to the final highwall design.

The objective of the drilling program in this area was to accurately define the 090 seam cutoff over the entire width of Brownie Pit.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Eleven (11) reverse circulation rotary drillholes were completed for 2,041 metres. All holes were geophysically logged for gamma-neutron, gamma-density and hole deviation.

iii) Results and Conclusions

Eight (8) holes intersected seam 090 (230 block) after passing through the Brownie Ridge Thrust Fault. In the remaining three (3) holes, seam 090 was cutoff by the thrust fault and 070 seam was intersected below the fault.

In several holes, the Brownie Ridge Thrust has up to two splays off the main thrust plane. These splays range from 10 to 80 metres (vertical) from the main fault, and cause minor repeats of seam 052 in RH #2462, 040 in RH #2469, and seam 090 in RH #2466. Splays exist both above and below the main thrust plane.

Results from the 1995 drilling program allowed completion of the final design for the eastern highwall in Brownie Pit.

References:

- i) Illustration No. 7a: Brownie Pit Area Program
- ii) Illustration No. 7b: Geological Cross Section 150,462N
- iii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs
- iv) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

6. <u>Eagle South Pit Area</u>

i) <u>Objectives</u>

The ultimate pit bottom in Eagle South Pit is determined by the stripping ratio below seam #7 footwall. This stripping ratio is determined by:

- i) the thickness of the #5 seam series, which thins drastically from north to south and;
- ii) the location of the Ewin Pass Thrust plane, which could bring "repeated" seams within acceptable stripping ratios of the footwall of #7 seam.

The objective of the drilling program in Eagle South Pit was to obtain thickness and location for the #5 seam series and "repeated" seams beneath the Ewin Pass Thrust Fault. It is realized that additional drilling will be required over the next several years, as the pit elevation decreases, and areas further to the south become accessible.

ii) Summary of Work Done

Three (3) reverse circulation rotary drillholes were completed for 673 metres. All three holes were geophysically logged for gamma neutron and gamma density. All but RH #2433 were logged for hole deviation.

iii) Results and Conclusions

All three holes intersected "normal" thicknesses for seams 110 to 070. In the two westernmost holes (RH #2434 and RH #2433), more than 100 metres of section was drilled below #7 seam. No significant coal seams were encountered below #7 seam, in either hole. The #5 seam series, when present, is normally within 50 to 60 metres of the #7 seam footwall.

In the easternmost hole, RH #2430, seam 11 was intersected 65 metres below the footwall of #7 seam; obviously on the opposite side of the Ewin Pass Thrust. A 1.2 metre seam located 50 metres below #7 seam is likely a thinned out remnant of 051 seam.

Results from the 1995 drilling program in Eagle South Pit show that the seam 070 footwall will be the bottom of the pit in all areas except, possibly, along the eastern pit limit. Additional drilling will be required to determine whether seams from the lower thrust block can be economically mined below 070 seam.

References:

i) Illustration No. 8a: Eagle South Pit Area Program

ii) Illustration No. 8b: Geological Cross Section 148,900N

iii) Appendix 1: Drillhole Logs

iv) Appendix 2: Sample Analyses

GEOL	2433	25598.040	148699.100	2075.274
GEOL	2434	25500.200	148799.510	2075.380
~~GEOL~~	~~2438~~	~~24997.641~~	~~154921.738~~	~~1998.060~~
GEOL	2446	24332.872	155369.894	1792.380
GEOL	2447	24203.956	155237.181	1788.750
GEOL	2448	24075.344	155095.086	1796.250
GEOL	2449	24359.024	155144.096	1875.530
GEOL	2450	24550.204	155297.718	1882.930
GEOL	2461	27089.020	150545.140	2209.160
GEOL	2462	27033.286	150509.107	2208.880
GEOL	2462	27033.290	150509.100	2208.880
GEOL	2463	27085.840	150360.800	2209.820
GEOL	2464	27090.404	150276.700	2209.092
GEOL	2465	27160.110	150099.000	2208.980
GEOL	2466	27182.624	149990.500	2194.060
GEOL	2467	27248.870	149789.710	2174.562
GEOL	2468	27049.240	150645.200	2209.682
GEOL	2469	27067.001	150466.689	2210.100
GEOL	2469	27067.001	150466.700	2210.100
GEOL	2470	27037.430	150467.100	2209.420
GEOL	2471	27066.521	150588.300	2209.190
GEOL	2476	24735.370	155457.530	1891.310
GEOL	2477	24554.235	155146.166	1934.510
GEOL	2478	24775.146	155247.886	1958.190
GEOL	2479	24174.923	154742.049	1903.770
GEOL	2480	24367.799	154798.260	1922.270
GEOL	2481	24585.657	154913.958	1960.900
GEOL	2482	24876.402	155089.063	2053.110
GEOL	2483	25337.747	155223.251	2083.250
GEOL	2484	25212.677	155410.780	2076.750
GEOL	2485	25425.692	155381.464	2164.420
GEOL	2486	24226.394	154596.628	1883.030
GEOL	2487	24371.013	154539.691	1874.970
GEOL	2488	24723.248	154667.289	1898.750
GEOL	2489	25091.418	154927.337	1997.690
GEOL	2490	25364.351	155074.688	2003.630
GEOL	2491	24894.853	155400.000	1969.130
GEOL	2492	25237.120	155281.660	2142.410
GEOL	2495	24620.280	153974.030	1740.089
GEOL	2496	24594.142	154270.752	1803.160
GEOL	2497	24755.071	154347.133	1825.580
GEOL	2498	24568.244	154379.214	1820.370
GEOL	2499	24791.986	154502.713	1861.360
GEOL	2500	24859.390	154552.849	1878.640
GEOL	2501	23707.614	152489.058	1793.650
GEOL	2502	23690.546	152414.668	1790.570
GEOL	2503	23749.966	152412.705	1821.050
GEOL	2504	23752.401	152295.065	1833.890
GEOL	2505	23733.602	152226.422	1817.480
GEOL	2506	23789.032	152129.642	1845.940
GEOL	2507	23803.275	152068.876	1853.660
GEOL	2508	23776.658	151986.223	1839.410
GEOL	2509	23817.221	151895.979	1858.150
GEOL	2510	23877.559	151848.849	1886.910
GEOL	2511	24045.246	151673.695	1840.980
GEOL	4-45	27508.207	149560.030	2121.830
GEOL	4-46	27535.578	149462.143	2122.220
GEOL	4-47	27558.240	149388.400	2120.360
GEOL	4-48	27568.572	149335.430	2121.030
GEOL	4-49	27570.590	149240.230	2120.750

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COM 1995 EXPLORATION GEOLOGY DRILL HOLE P/U MASTER FILE

GEOL	1-6	27580.417	149560.624	2121.370
GEOL	1-7	27598.958	149483.809	2122.050
GEOL	1-8	27612.240	149334.300	2121.270
GEOL	11-100	26271.830	148940.200	2089.200
GEOL	11-103	25720.800	149083.920	2092.142
GEOL	11-104	25651.894	149037.600	2074.802
GEOL	11-105	25576.322	148985.930	2090.020
GEOL	11-106	25618.490	149152.640	2075.930
GEOL	11-107	25660.840	149244.810	2088.881
GEOL	11-108	25589.170	149316.700	2089.230
GEOL	11-111	25517.240	149140.900	2073.792
GEOL	11-112	26694.833	150405.200	2225.130
GEOL	11-113	26739.900	150241.200	2225.190
GEOL	11-114	26771.150	150110.400	2226.320
GEOL	11-115	26784.710	150034.540	2224.750
GEOL	11-116	26803.460	149958.300	2224.940
GEOL	11-92	26163.830	149265.730	2111.580
GEOL	11-93	26080.082	149244.710	2089.480
GEOL	11-94	26157.990	149167.400	2089.850
GEOL	11-95	26084.902	149170.740	2089.660
GEOL	11-96	26175.001	149074.810	2091.120
GEOL	11-97	26099.933	149085.200	2089.970
GEOL	11-98	26255.050	149034.700	2090.110
GEOL	11-99	26314.980	148966.430	2090.050
GEOL	11.110	25487.506	149225.250	2075.000
GEOL	110-2	24289.461	153680.629	1719.350
GEOL	110-3	24263.614	153731.327	1718.800
GEOL	12-104	25946.370	149340.640	2088.970
GEOL	12-105	25844.980	149258.000	2082.440
GEOL	12-106	25784.760	149186.400	2088.450
GEOL	12-107	25779.100	149352.230	2081.560
GEOL	12-108	25053.322	149599.200	2165.420
GEOL	12-109	24996.210	149776.820	2166.882
GEOL	12-110	24953.800	149869.310	2164.322
GEOL	12-111	26754.070	150021.900	2226.040
GEOL	12-98	25992.380	149185.400	2089.622
GEOL	12-99	25992.722	149270.400	2090.502
GEOL	121-1	24381.648	154054.189	1763.800
GEOL	13-169	25295.232	149549.820	2165.690
GEOL	13-170	26527.664	150560.200	2223.240
GEOL	13-172	26611.660	150338.640	2224.480
GEOL	13-173	26638.210	150241.900	2224.060
GEOL	13-174	26657.210	150160.700	2225.300
GEOL	14-149	25657.474	149549.500	2164.820
GEOL	14-150	25501.380	149812.500	2165.822
GEOL	14-152	25554.525	150025.378	2182.700
GEOL	14-154	25464.040	150169.979	2183.620
GEOL	14-155	25566.342	150340.586	2155.250
GEOL	14-156	25478.629	150305.552	2159.110
GEOL	14-157	25380.980	150290.400	2168.250
GEOL	14-158	25258.500	150084.430	2181.252
GEOL	14-160	26598.208	150036.092	2268.640
GEOL	14-161	26669.775	150056.813	2272.510
GEOL	14-162	26687.957	149968.807	2269.140
GEOL	14-163	26548.442	149779.673	2271.380
GEOL	14-164	26512.845	149737.809	2270.010
GEOL	14-165	26462.952	149773.361	2255.730
GEOL	2430	26325.450	148898.510	2089.780

GEOL	4-50	27239.344	149475.203	2119.190
GEOL	4-51	27204.175	149417.680	2121.910
GEOL	4-52	27252.514	149369.237	2123.320
GEOL	4-53	27273.068	149296.666	2120.740
GEOL	4-54	27301.674	149175.417	2121.950
GEOL	4-55	27100.450	150489.540	2210.600
GEOL	4-56	27131.800	150366.000	2209.540
GEOL	4-57	27180.646	150160.661	2208.710
GEOL	5-72	27470.970	149303.710	2120.470
GEOL	5-73	27497.201	149154.000	2120.890
GEOL	5-74	27086.654	150416.400	2209.192
GEOL	7-59	27331.730	149531.400	2120.910
GEOL	7-60	27327.135	150075.389	2210.200
GEOL	7-60	27401.790	149392.900	2120.430
GEOL	7-61	27416.093	149219.030	2120.170
GEOL	7-62	27411.124	149119.000	2120.470
GEOL	7-63	27428.574	149066.900	2121.830
GEOL	7-64	27194.122	150614.814	2210.090
GEOL	7-65	27214.031	150540.499	2209.330
GEOL	7-66	27232.789	150451.530	2210.320
GEOL	7-67	27258.773	150369.547	2210.480
GEOL	7-69	27327.101	150075.382	2210.200
GEOL	7-70	26861.620	150550.282	2209.940
GEOL	7-71	26881.585	150476.051	2209.840
GEOL	7-72	26899.847	150406.331	2209.960
GEOL	7-73	26920.189	150307.328	2210.406
GEOL	7-73	26920.890	150308.073	2209.860
GEOL	7-76	26978.410	150012.429	2210.450
GEOL	9-100	27100.361	150700.500	2209.842
GEOL	9-101	27104.537	150624.757	2210.352
GEOL	9-102	27149.823	150557.472	2209.190
GEOL	9-103	27176.191	150481.620	2209.270
GEOL	9-104	27208.755	150396.093	2209.950
GEOL	9-107	26750.320	150465.875	2210.951
GEOL	9-107	26750.339	150465.839	2211.000
GEOL	9-108	26772.057	150375.413	2211.260
GEOL	9-108	26772.160	150375.375	2211.401
GEOL	9-109	26793.322	150281.437	2210.852
GEOL	9-111	26851.977	149972.281	2222.530
GEOL	9-112	27366.220	149357.900	2121.330
GEOL	9-113	27382.852	149215.476	2120.590
GEOL	9-97	25156.770	149161.600	2087.650
GEOL	9-98	25002.943	149023.930	2089.820
GEOL	9-99	27389.357	149113.740	2122.100
GEOL	rh293	26286.562	152018.088	2390.520
GEOL	rh295	27363.106	151804.943	2398.820
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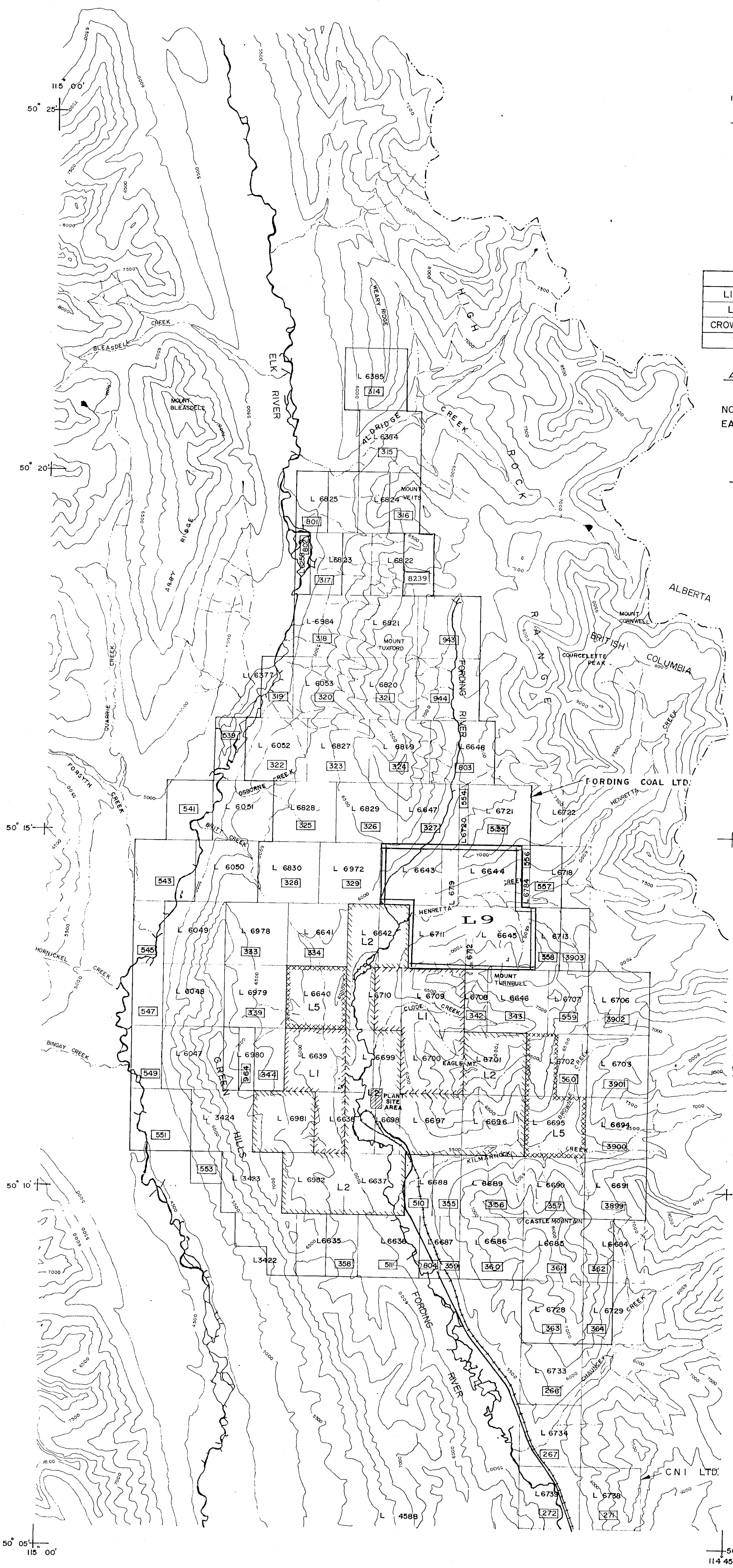
GEOL	rh296	26846.014	151876.606	2393.280



LAND TENURE

	NO.	AREA – ACRES	AREA – HECTARES
LICENSES	62	29190	11813
LEASES	4	12353	4999
CROWN GRANTS	15	7,333	2,968
TOTAL		48876	19780

APPROXIMATE MAXIMUM PROPERTY DIMENSIONS

NORTH – SOUTH	15.9 MILES	;	25.5 KILOMETRES
EAST – WEST	8.4 MILES	;	13.5 KILOMETRES

LEGEND

COAL LEASES (NOS., OWNERSHIP)

L2 — FORDING COAL LIMITED

COAL LICENSES (NOS., OWNERSHIP)

547 — FORDING COAL LIMITED

CROWN GRANTS (LOT NOS., OWNERSHIP)

L 6048 — FORDING COAL LIMITED

RAILROAD

EXISTING HIGHWAYS

ILLUSTRATION 1a

FORDING RIVER OPERATIONS

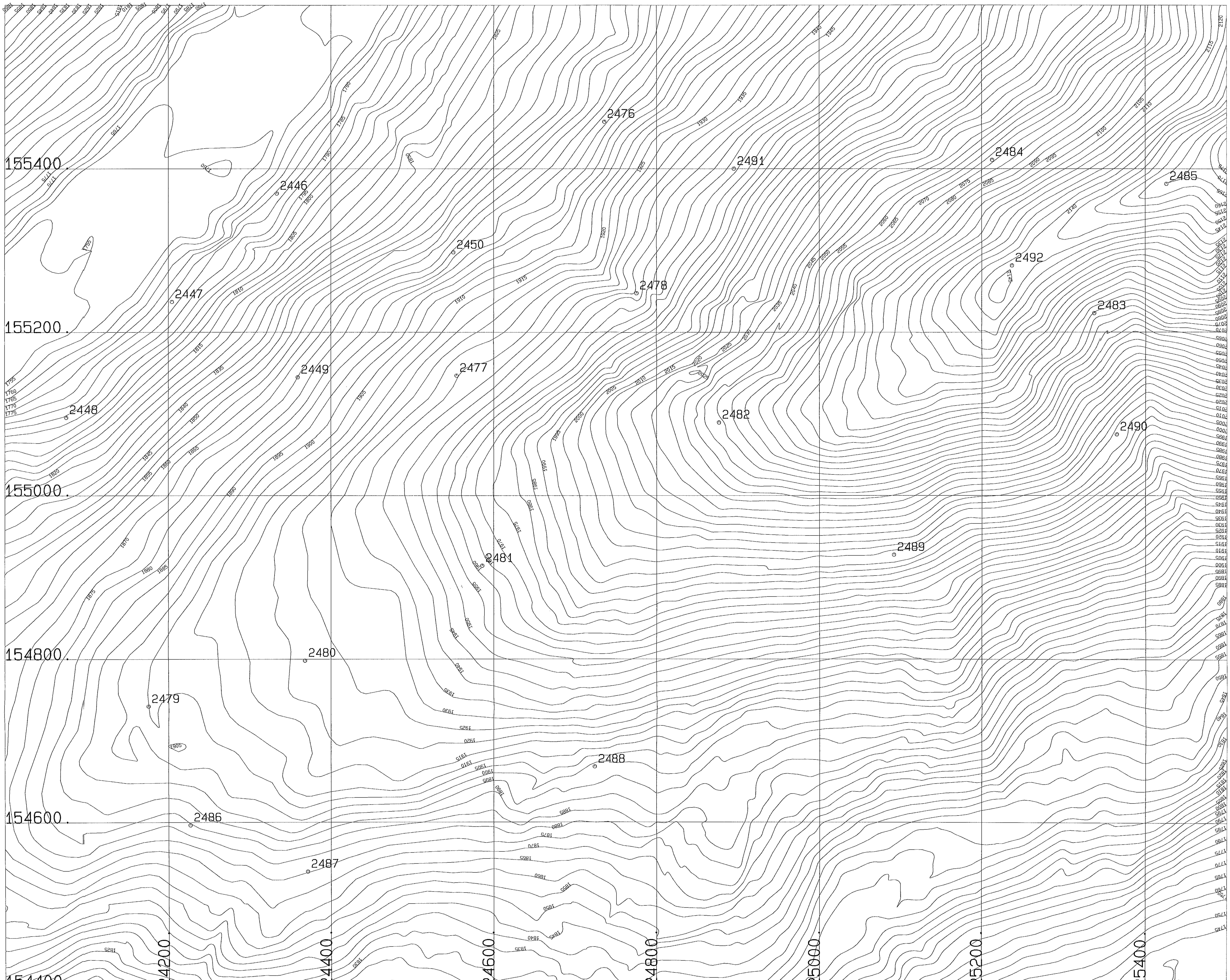
COAL PROPERTIES

FORDING COAL LIMITED

RK		RK	
R K	JULY '78		
J.S.	JUNE '83		
KK	OCT94		
1 : 50,000	OCT. 31, 1972		

Job No.06333-7 Date Flown: August 1977	Function:	Drawn by J.S. JUNE 1983		Metric Scale 200 0 400 800 1200
McELHANNEY SURVEYING & ENGINEERING LTD.	Activity:	Checked by	GEOLOGY MAP — ILLUSTRATION Ib	1:25000
1:25000	Section:	Design Eng.	fording COAL LIMITED	
	Job:	Proj. Eng. Approved	ENGINEERING	

Revisions: No. | Made by | Date | Description



MAP SCALE

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

APPROVALS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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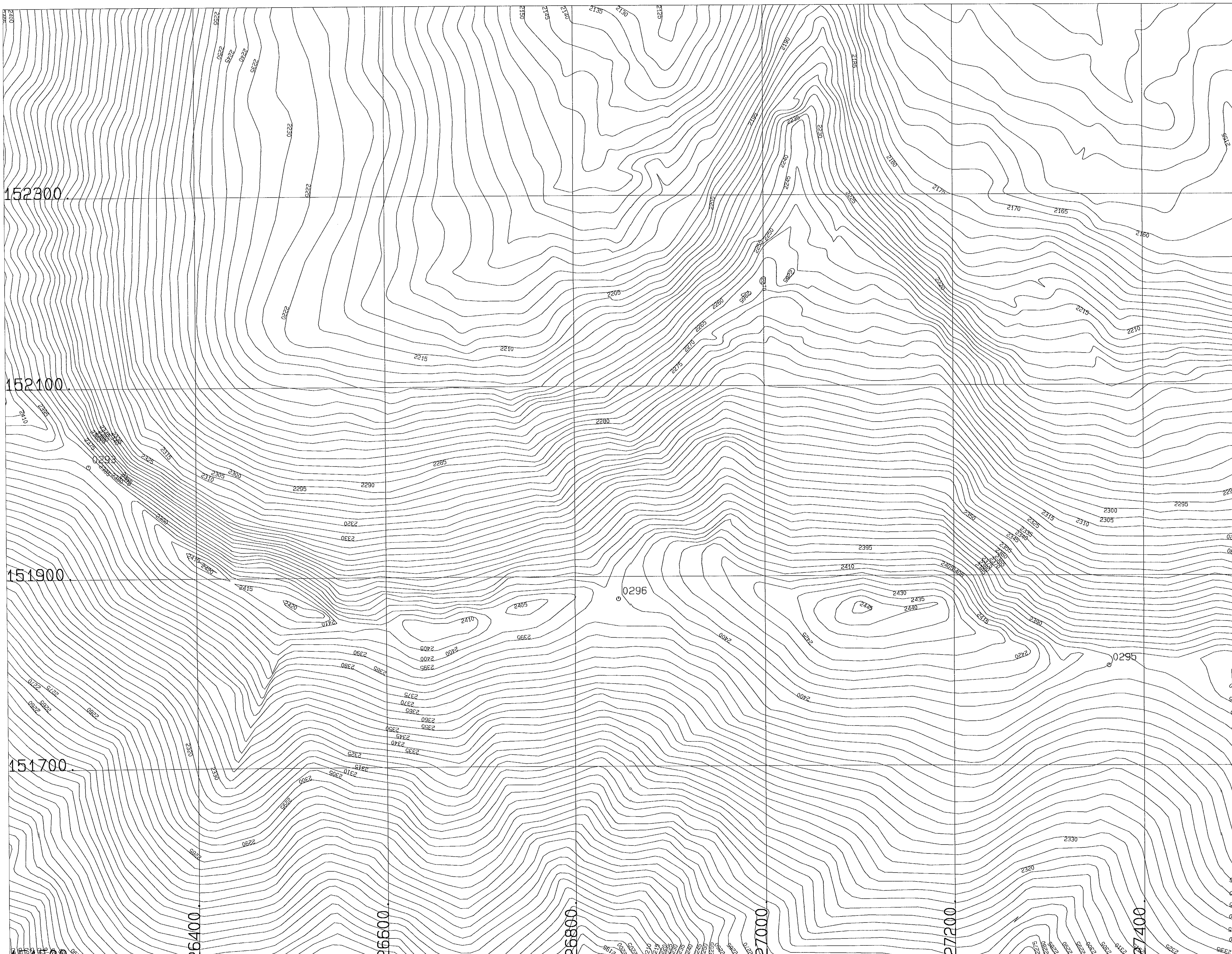
2			
3			
4			
5			

DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-17-96	D.J.D.		

HENRETTA RIDGE AREA PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.A

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:2000.M	



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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-17-96	D.J.D.		

TURNBULL RIDGE AREA PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATION 4.A

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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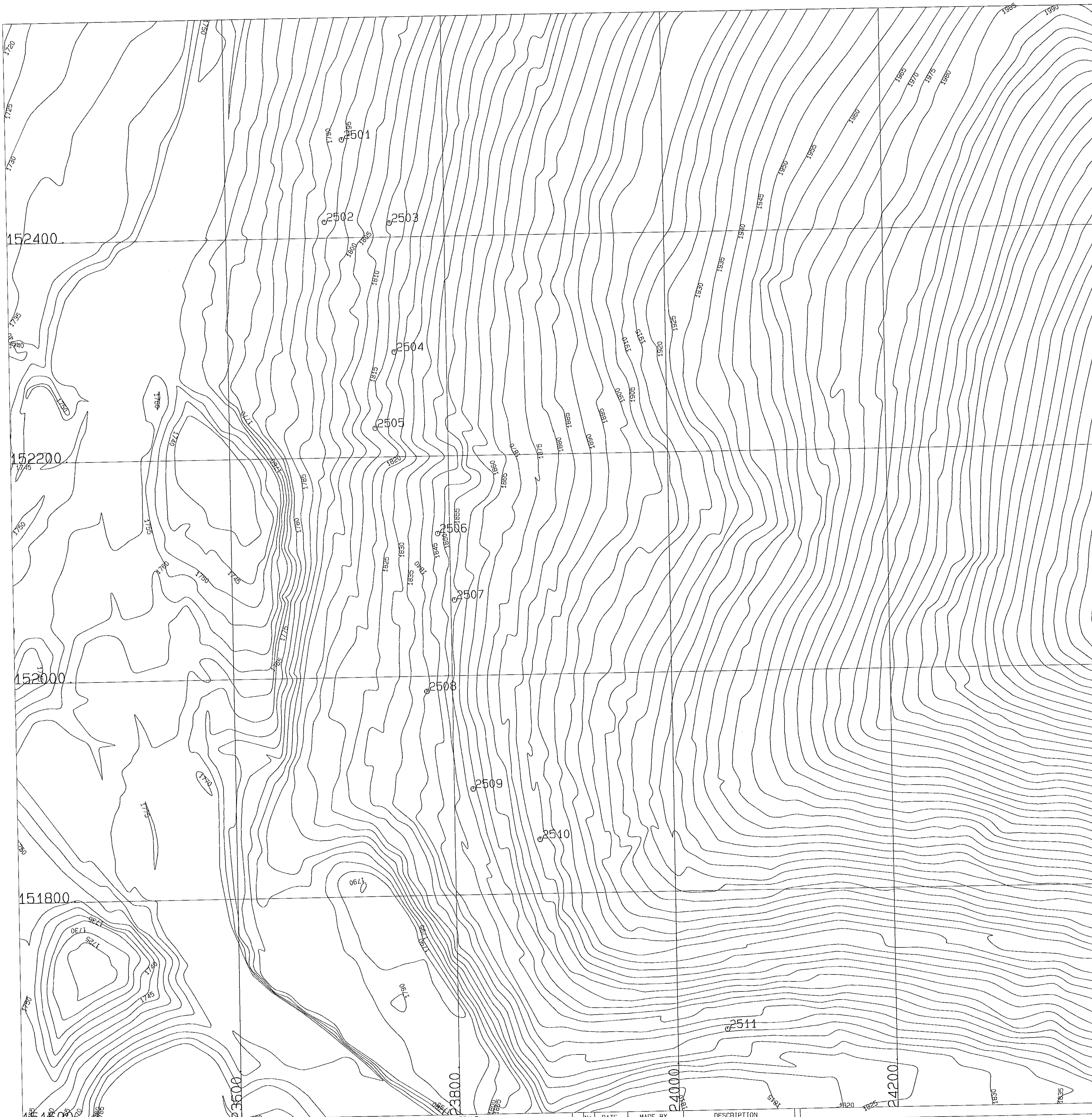

MAP SCALE

FORDING COAL LIMITED

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REVISIONS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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2			
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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-17-96	D.J.D.		

TURNBULL WEST AREA PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATION 5.A

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:2000.M	

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2			
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APPROVALS

MAP SCALE

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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-17-96	D.J.D.		

HENRETTA NORTH PIT AREA
PROGRAM ILLUSTRATION NO. 6.A

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:2000.M	

MAP SCALE

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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-16-96			

GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 155400MN ILLUSTRATION 3.B

845

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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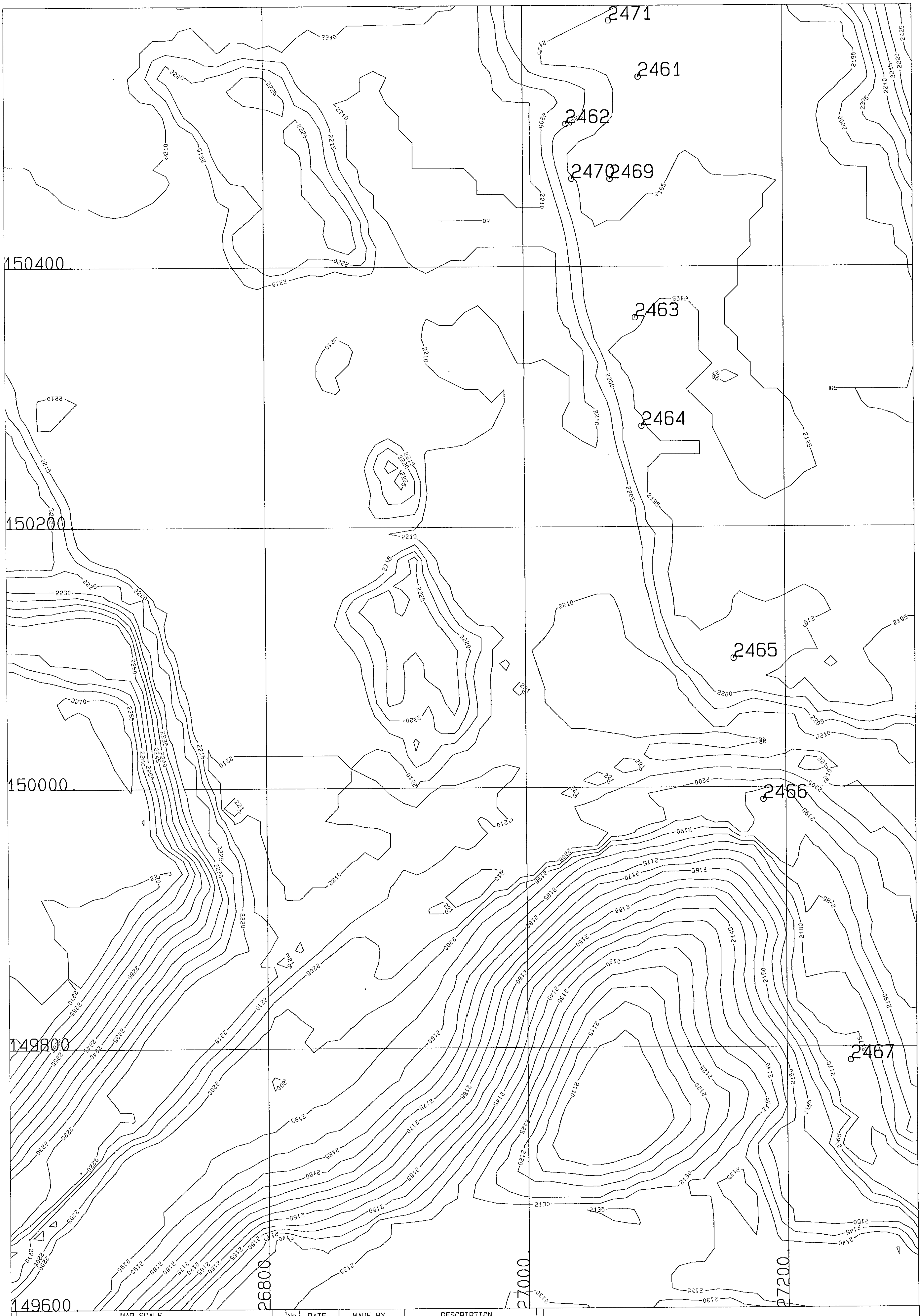

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APPROVALS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-18-96	D.J.D.		

BROWNIE PIT AREA PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATION 7 A.

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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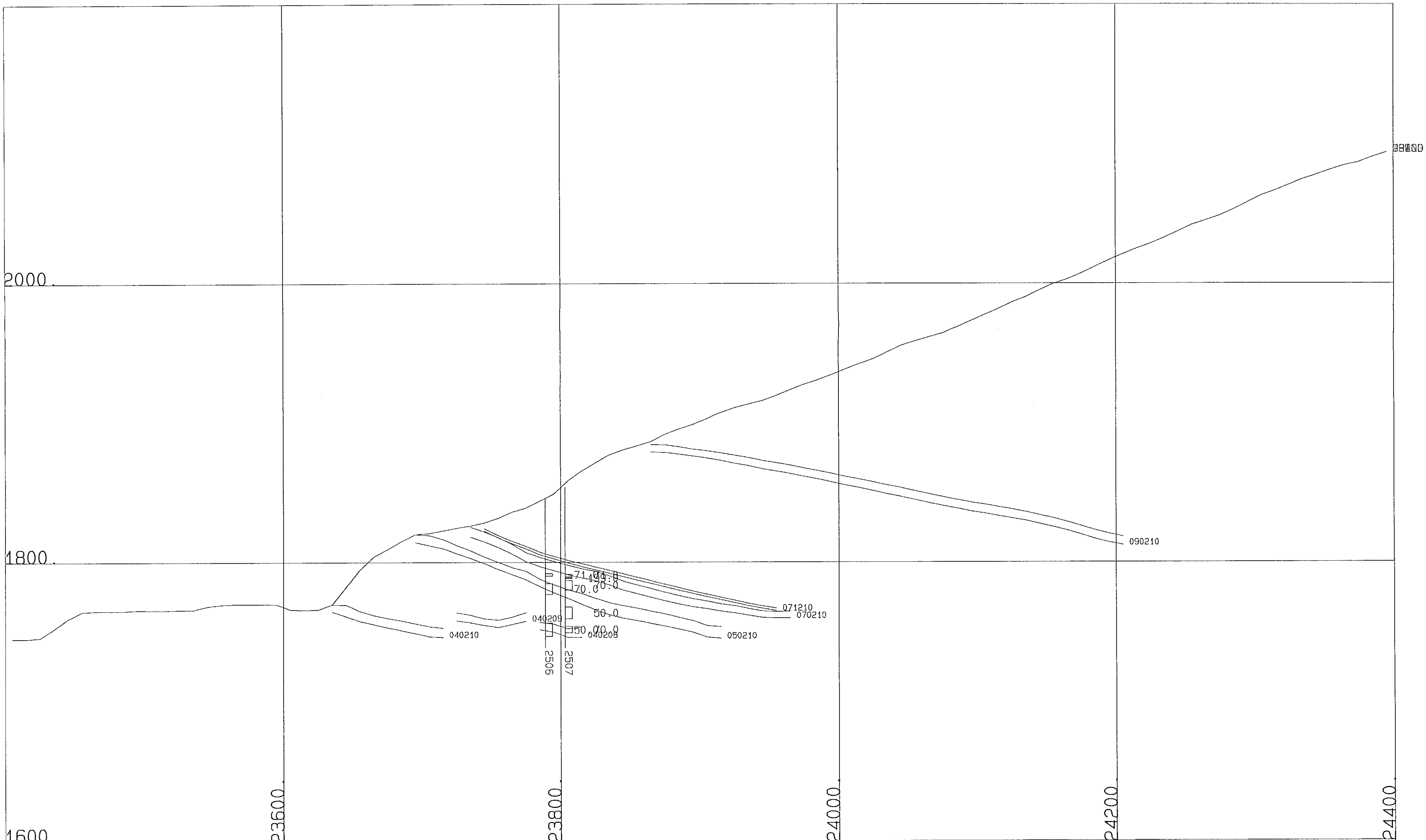

MAP SCALE

Fording COAL LIMITED

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

REVISIONS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-17-96			

GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
152000N ILUSTRATION 5.B

845

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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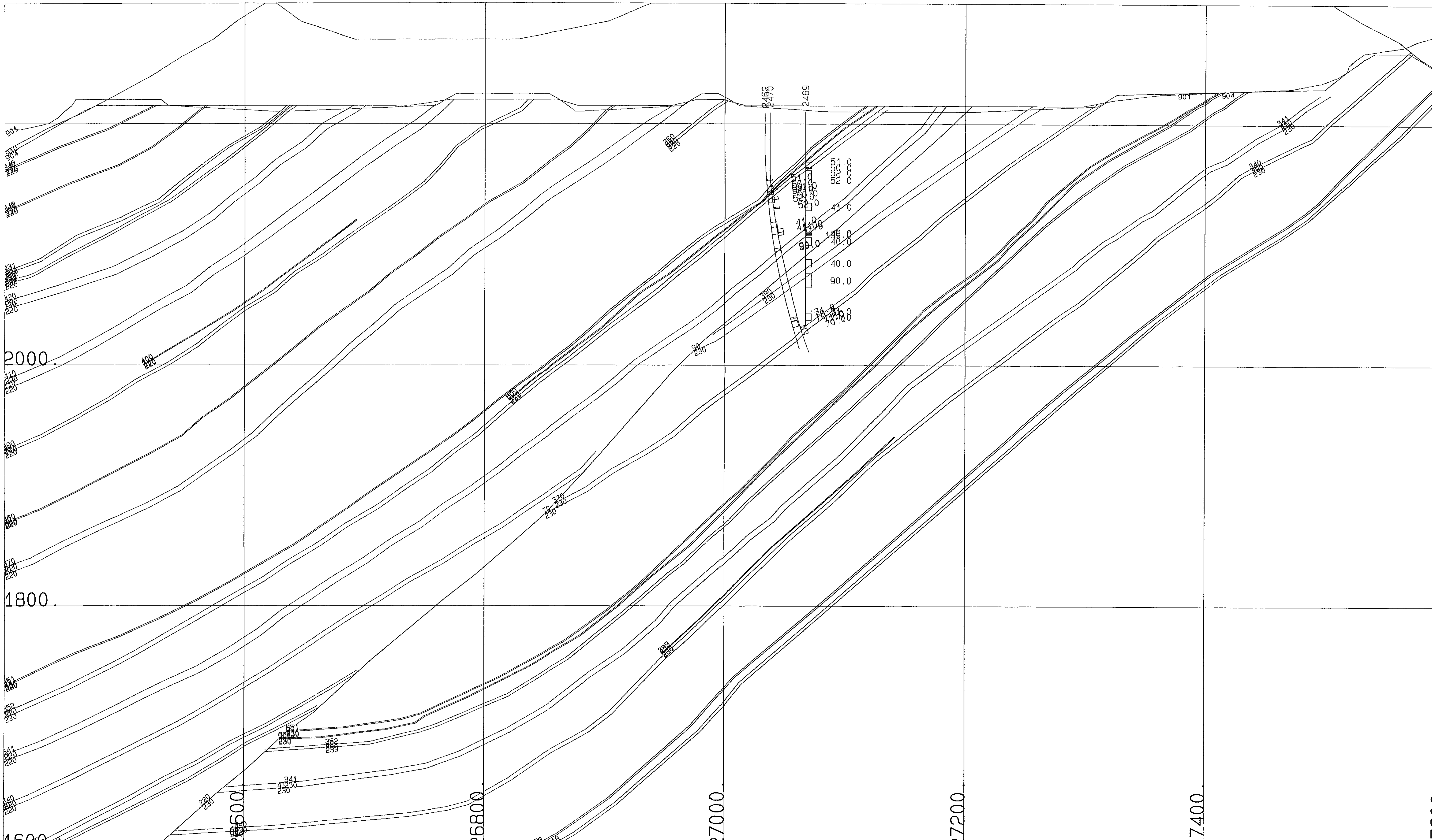

MAP SCALE

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APPROVALS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-18-96	D.J.D.		

GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 150462MN ILLUSTRATION 7.B.

845

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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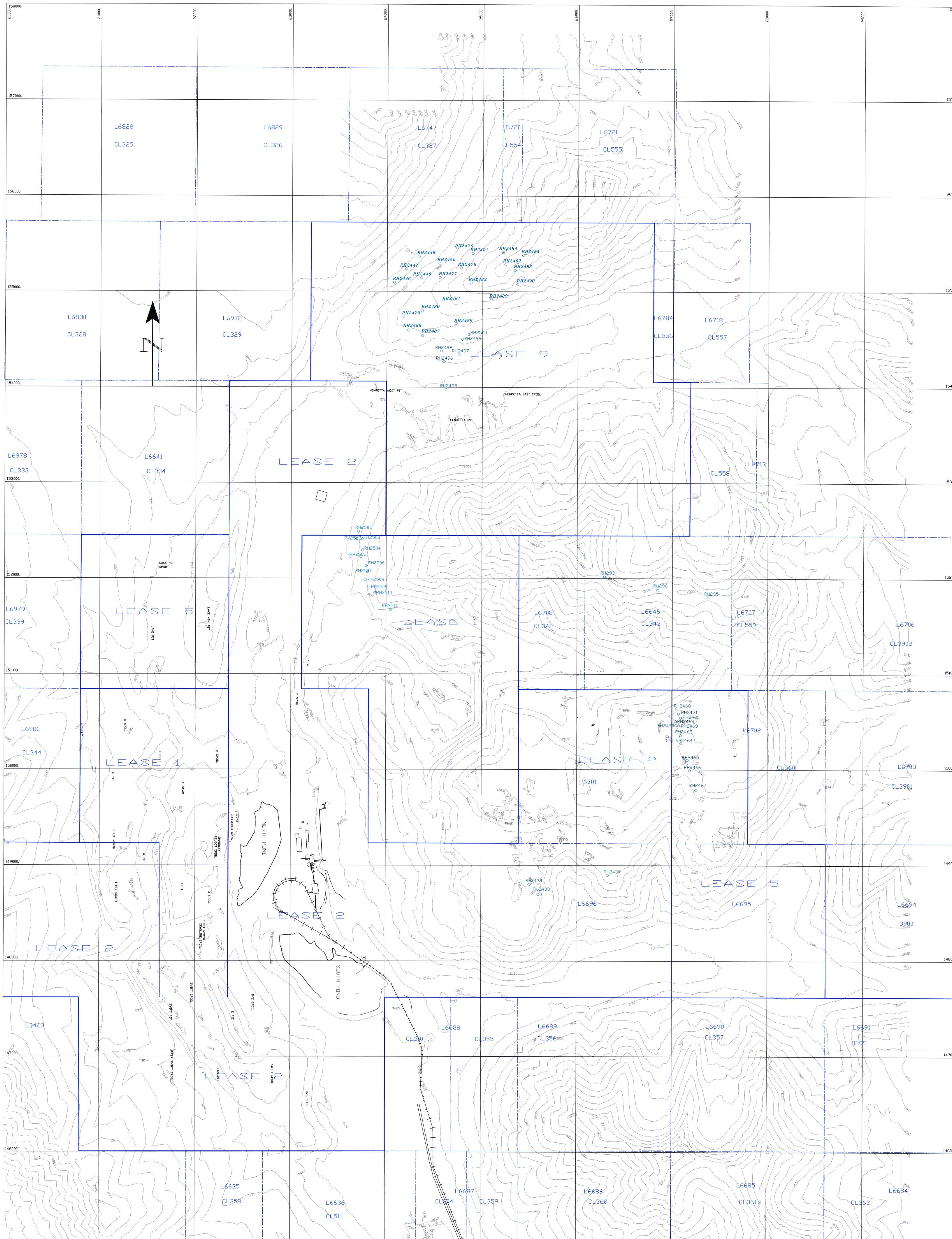

LEGEND

1995 ROTARY DRILLSITE ○

845

Fording Coal Limited
FORDING RIVER OPERATIONS.

ILLUSTRATION NO.2a

1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

DESIGNER: K.KOMENAC	DATE: 10 MAY 96
SCALE: 1:12000	DRAWING #:

MAP SCALE

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No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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APPROVALS

DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-18-96			

GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 154300N ILLUSTRATION 6.B.

845

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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APPROVALS

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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-18-96	D.J.D.		

EAGLE SOUTH PIT AREA PROGRAM
ILLUSTRATION 8.A.

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:2000.M	

MAP SCALE
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APPROVALS No	DATE	MADE BY	DESCRIPTION
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DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	APPROVED
07-18-96	D.J.D.		

GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 148900MN ILLUSTRATION 8.B.

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
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