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PEACE RIVER COAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for the

2006 South Ridge Property Exploration Program

PEACE RIVER COAL INC.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

2006 South Ridge Property Exploration Program

British Columbia Coal License No.'s 416840 & 416842

Owner and Operator: Peace River Coal Inc.

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February, 2007

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To: Ministry of Mines Energy and Petroleum Resources
Subject: South Ridge Property, Tumbler Ridge, BC
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1. Introduction and Property Description

1.1. Introduction

From late June to mid October 2006, Peace River Coal Incorporated conducted a campaign of geological mapping and drilling on the South Ridge property. A total of 8,710m was drilled and geophysically logged. Approximately 19.08 km of new exploration trails were constructed, but surface disturbance was limited to 11.09 hectares.

1.2. Location

The South Ridge property is situated in the Peace River Coalfield, northeast British Columbia, about 25 km southwest of Tumbler Ridge (Figure 1.1). The town of Tumbler Ridge is approximately 400 km northeast of Prince George, British Columbia via Highways 97 and 29, and 105 km southwest of Dawson Creek, British Columbia via Highways 97 and 52. The project area is located between the Murray River to the north, the Kinuseo Creek to the southeast and the Five Cabin Creek to the east. The property is approximately 10 km southwest of the Trend coal mine, operated by Peace River Coal Incorporated.

1.3. Accessibility

The South Ridge property is accessed firstly by the Heritage Highway, southwest of Tumbler Ridge, then via the all weather PDA-46 oilfield service road operated by Canadian Natural Resources Limited for approximately 14 km (Figure 1.2). The property is then a

further 12 km beyond the Trend coal mine site, along the seasonal Core Lodge forest service road to the southwest. A series of summer and winter exploration drill trails were constructed to access the borehole locations during the 2006 drilling campaign.

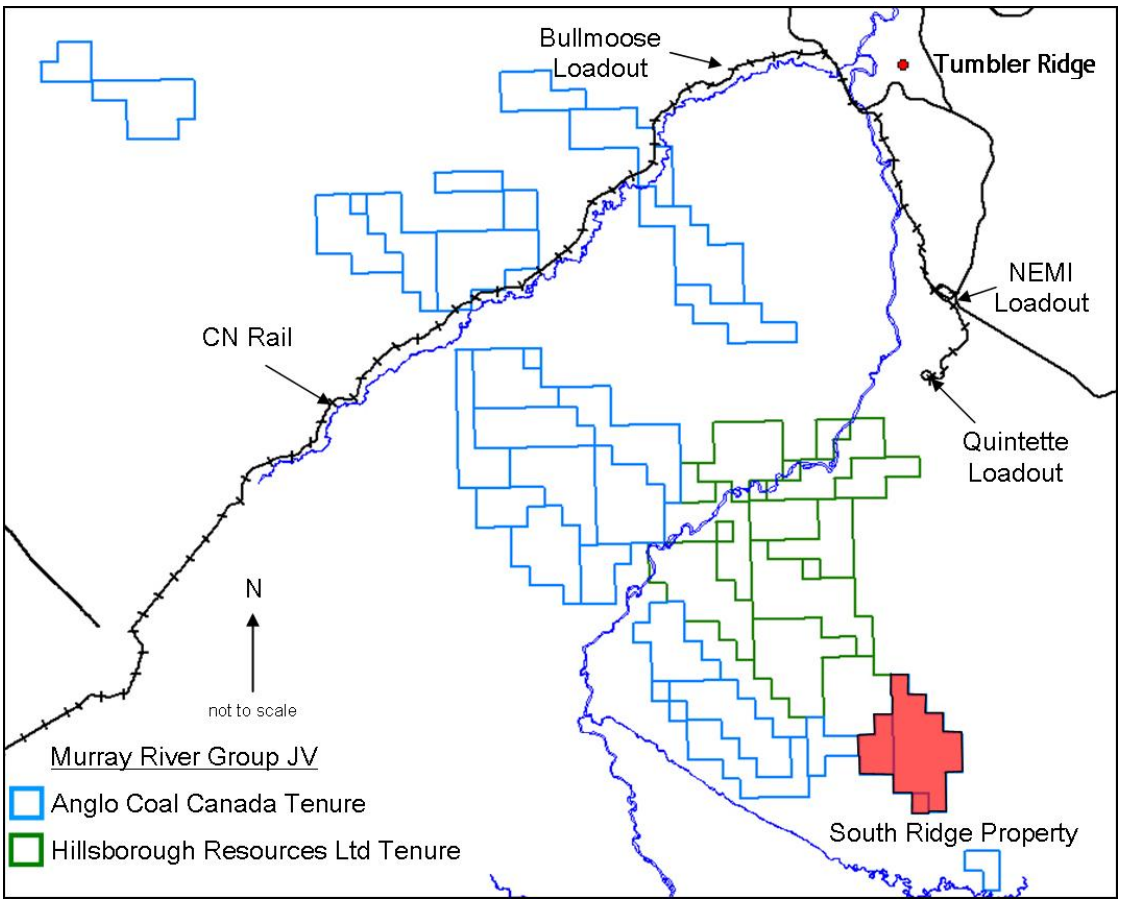


Figure 1.1: Locality plan of the South Ridge property (red) and surrounding areas

1.4. Climate

The South Ridge area is located approximately 25 km south southwest of the community of Tumbler Ridge in the Rocky Mountain Foothills, to the east of the Southern Hart Range of the Rocky Mountains. The climate in this area is influenced by the mountainous terrain to

the west and by the interactions of warmer, moister air masses originating in the Pacific and colder, drier Arctic air masses of northern continental origin. In general, winters are long, summers are short and relatively cool. Precipitation is substantial, particularly at higher elevations.

The South Ridge property is located between Roman Mountain to the east, the Terminator Ridge to the north and Kinuseo Creek to the south. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 1200 m to 2000 m above sea level. Due to the geographic extent of the area and the range in elevation, both temperature and precipitation vary significantly within the project area. There tends to be greater precipitation at higher elevations as well as greater temperature variations.

At Tumbler Ridge, mean daily temperatures average 14.8ºC in July and -11.1ºC in January according to Environment Canada, as outlined in Table 1.1. Mean daily temperatures are generally above freezing from April to October. However, it is possible to have freezing conditions throughout the year at higher elevations.

Table 1.1: Tumbler Ridge average temperature and precipitation

WEATHER		
Time	Average temperature	Average precipitation
January	−11.1 °C (12.0 °F)	40.2 mm (1.6 in)
July	14.8 °C (58.6 °F)	78.6 mm (3.1 in)
Average annual precipitation : 519 mm (20.4 in)		

In general, precipitation is common throughout the year. Historically, June and July receive the most precipitation and April the least. At the Bullmoose weather station to the northwest of the project area, the average annual rainfall is 450 mm and the average annual snowfall is 330 mm according to Environment Canada. Due to the area's proximity to the mountains, the snow pack can persist from November to June at the higher elevations.

1.5. Physiography

The South Ridge property is located within the Rocky Mountain Foothills physiographic region. The Rocky Mountain Foothills consist of low elevation ridges and river valleys that parallel the Rocky Mountains to the west. The project area ranges in elevation from approximately 1200 m to 2000 m above sea level and is generally underlain by faulted and folded sedimentary rocks. Surface deposits observed in this area include glacial till, glaciofluvial, colluvium, organics, as well as exposures of weathered bedrock *in situ*.

The property is located within the Peace Forest District, which is part of the larger Northern Interior Forest District. The property is situated within the Sub-Boreal Interior Eco-province (Ecology Home, 2006). The project area is primarily contained within Sub-Boreal Spruce bio-geoclimatic zones in the valleys and the Engelmann Spruce on the mid slopes. Smaller areas of Alpine Tundra bio-geoclimatic zones occur at the higher elevations to the north.

1.6. Infrastructure

The South Ridge project area is situated close to population centres with easy access to amenities. Regional airports are located in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, situated 125 km northeast and 205 km north of Tumbler Ridge, respectively. The property can be accessed via Tumbler Ridge from Chetwynd using Highway 29 and from Dawson Creek using Highways 97 and 52. From Tumbler Ridge, the South Ridge project area can be reached via the paved and all-weather gravel roads described in Section 1.3. The total road distance from Tumbler Ridge to the South Ridge property is approximately 55 km.

The property is also ideally located near to the existing Canadian National Rail line, which was built to service the Quintette and Bullmoose coal mines. This rail line provides direct access to the Ridley Terminals at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The rail line terminates at the Quintette load-out, approximately 17 km south of Tumbler Ridge. The South Ridge property is approximately 38 km southwest of the terminus of the rail line.

1.7. Coal Tenure

Anglo Coal Canada Incorporated acquired the British Columbia Coal Licenses, No. 416842 and No. 416840, when the Murray River Group joint venture agreement with Hillsborough Resources Limited was signed. Subsequent to the signing of the joint venture the licenses were assigned to Anglo Coal Licenses Inc. These licenses comprise of the South Ridge Central and South Ridge West properties and cover an area of 2756 hectares (Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2). It is important to note that in November, 2006, Anglo Coal Canada Inc.

entered a limited partnership agreement with Hillsborough Resources Limited, and Northern Energy and Mining Incorporated to form Peace River Coal Incorporated.

Table 1.2: South Ridge property coal tenure licences

TENURE NO.	MAP SHEET	AREA (ha)
416840	931085	1415
416842	931085	1341

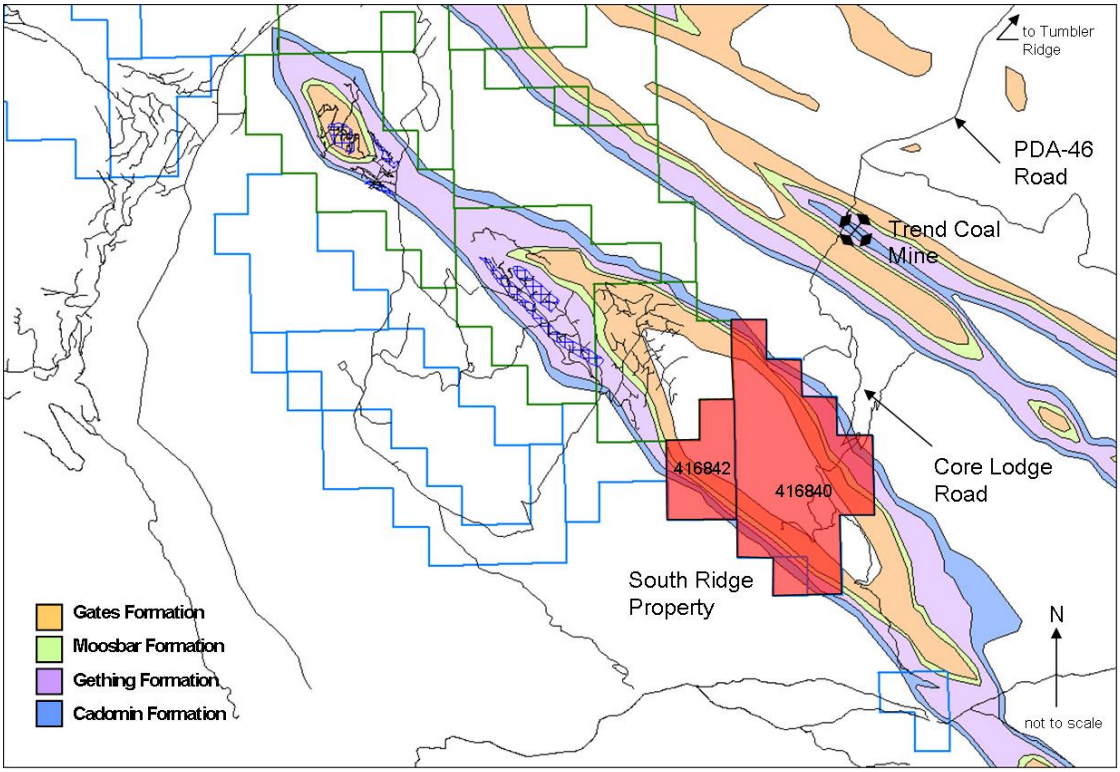


Figure 1.2: South Ridge licenses (red) and road infrastructure, with the superimposed regional geology

2. Exploration History

2.1. Mapping

2.1.1. Historical and Governmental Data

Northeast British Columbia, including the South Ridge project area was originally mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1970's at a scale of 1:50 000.

In 1980, surface mapping of the property by consultant personnel working for Crows Nest Resources Limited was conducted at a scale of 1:20 000. The work was regional in scope and verified stratigraphy and structure within the project area as outlined in Geological Survey of Canada and B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources maps.

2.1.2. Peace River Coal Mapping Program

Peace River Coal Incorporated conducted a program of geological mapping on the South Ridge property, during the summer of 2006. The objective of the geological mapping program was to define the general stratigraphy and geological structure of the project area, taking into cognisance trends of the regional framework and adjoining properties.

A series of traverses, recording strikes and dips of outcropping strata were taken over the project area. Please refer to Addendum A for all the geological mapping data collected during this exploration phase. A sequence of 1:10,000 scale cross-sections were constructed over the project area, based primarily on the mapping data collected. These cross-sections were potentially accurate to within 25 to 50 m, depending upon the basic thickness of the stratigraphic unit involved.

Bedding attitudes were analyzed stereographically and a geologic grid established on paper, designed to provide the best cross-section orientation and structural analysis. The results of the field mapping were compiled on aerial photographs and transferred to a 1:10,000 scale topographic map and lidar images. Major formations and potential structures were outlined partially by compass and partially by photographic evidence. The results of the complied mapping data formed the basis from which the 2006 drill campaign could be planned and implemented.

2.2. Drilling

A total of 65 exploration boreholes have been completed within the project area and their positions, if accurately known, are shown in Figure 2.1. Drill campaigns associated with coal exploration started in 1972, with exploration campaigns having taken place in four phases. A summary of the boreholes drilled during the various drill campaigns on the South Ridge property can be observed in Table 2.1.

2.2.1. Historical Drilling

The earliest known record of exploration dates back to 1972 when two boreholes were drilled by Denison Mines Limited. In this preliminary phase of exploration, coal samples were taken and analysed but the resulting data is currently unavailable (Assessment Reports No. 600 and No. 601). The final surveyed position of the drilled boreholes is not certain.

In 1981, Crows Nest Resources Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell Canada Resources Limited, drilled a 240 m borehole on the western limb of the South Ridge property. The lower Gates Formation stratigraphy was cored and coal quality results from this program suggested a medium-high volatile bituminous ranked coal. In 1985, Crows Nest Resources Limited drilled a helicopter supported incline borehole on the eastern limb of the project area which cored the upper Gates Formation stratigraphy. The initial interpretation of these two boreholes differs slightly for the coal seam stratigraphy known to be more accurate today (Assessment Report No. 00718). The interpretation of the boreholes has since been reinterpreted. No final surveying of the borehole locations was conducted.

Table 2.1: Summary of exploration boreholes drilled on the South Ridge property

PERIOD	COMPANY	NO. of BOREHOLES	PURPOSE	TOTAL METERAGE
1972	Denison Mines Limited	2	Reconnaissance	528
1981 - 1985	Crows Nest Resources Limited	2	Reconnaissance	546
2005 to 2006	Hillsborough Resources Limited	14	Reconnaissance	1,852
2006	Peace River Coal Incorporated	47	Conceptual Study	8,710
		Total: 65		**Total**: 11,108

From 1985 to 2005, there was a hiatus in exploration campaigns on the property. During the period from 2005 to early 2006, renewed exploration interest in the property led to some 14 boreholes being drilled in the project area. This phase of drilling was to achieve a

broad assessment of future coal resources available to Hillsborough Resources Limited. The drilling program focussed on delineating the resource area and obtaining preliminary coal quality data. The 14 boreholes (85 mm) were drilled along both limbs of the main synclinal feature, testing the resource potential of both the Gates and Gething Formation coal seams. These exploration boreholes are illustrated in Figure 2.1 and highlighted in red. Of the 14 boreholes drilled during this phase, three boreholes were partially cored and two boreholes failed to attain any geophysical data. In this phase of exploration, coal samples were analysed for proximate and sulphur on a raw basis; proximate, sulphur, FSI, ash constituents, ultimates and fluidity properties on two washed fractions (f1.5 and f1.6).

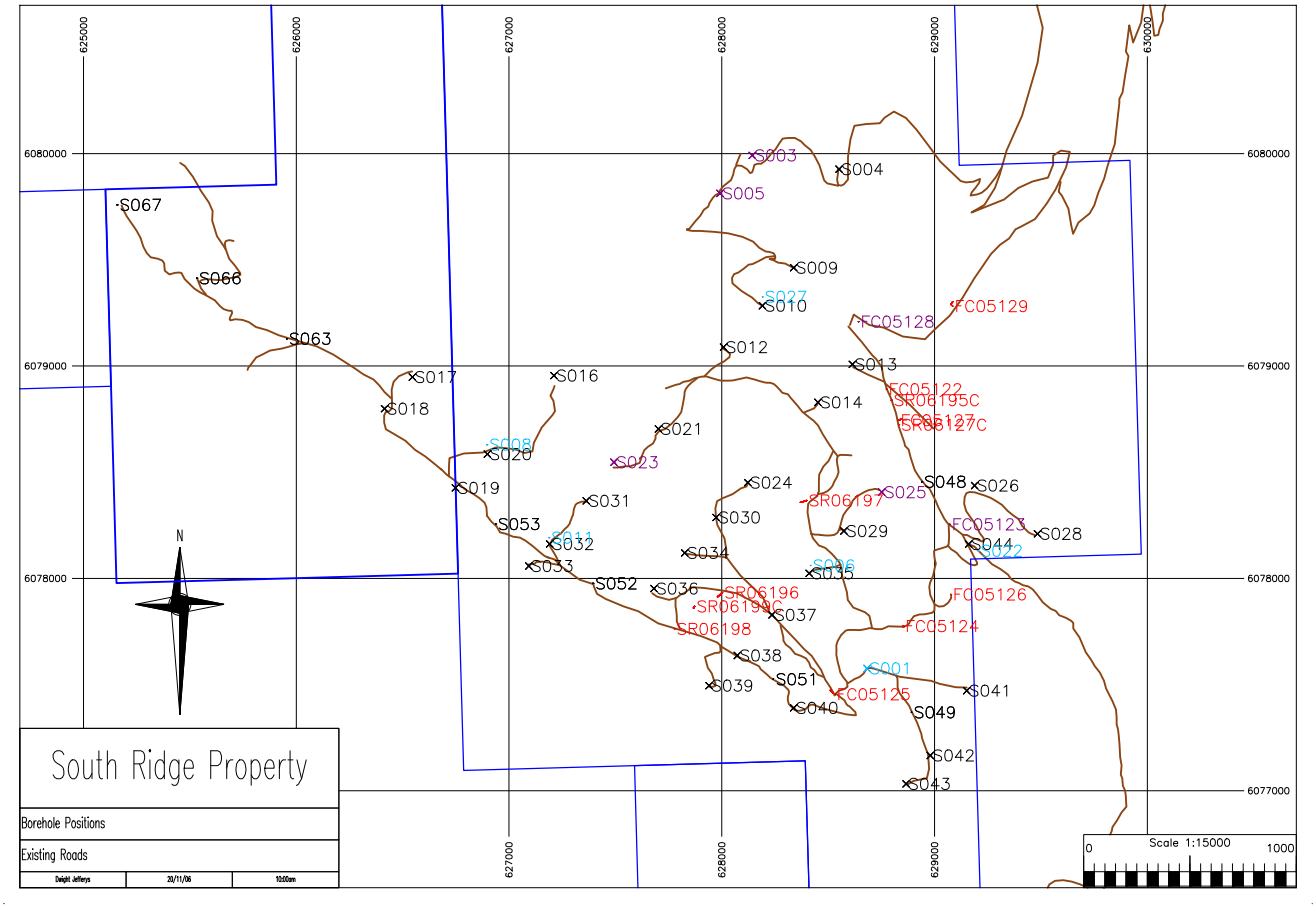


Figure 2.1: South Ridge borehole locations

2.2.2. Peace River Coal Drill Campaign

In 2006, the Peace River Coal Incorporated drill campaign was expanded and a total of 47 boreholes were drilled during the summer. In addition, the drill campaign was expanded to include specialist studies. A fully cored borehole (S001) was drilled for the purpose of obtaining samples for acid base accounting. The borehole was drilled at a strategic position in the resource area to best simulate any future mining scenarios.

Three partial core boreholes, producing 85 mm core, were drilled and analysed for proximate, CV and sulphur, as well as washability and coking characteristics. The detailed analytical methodology is described in Section 6. Of the 47 boreholes drilled during the campaign, only four boreholes failed to attain any geophysical data and were abandoned due to poor ground stability. Since these boreholes were not geologically logged, no information was added to the geological model. The position of the abandoned boreholes are illustrated in Figure 2.1 and highlighted in purple. All the remaining boreholes were open-holed and intersected the planned targeted coal seams. Accurate picks of the top and bottom of coal horizons were recorded by the down-hole geophysical logging.

2.3. Access

The South Ridge property is accessed firstly by the Heritage Highway, southwest of Tumbler Ridge, then via the all weather PDA-46 oilfield service road operated by Canadian Natural Resources Limited for approximately 14 km (Figure 1.2). The property is then a further 12 km beyond the Trend coal mine site, along the seasonal Core Lodge forest

service road to the southwest. Networks of seasonal drill trails were constructed to access the 47 planned borehole locations. During the summer of 2006, a total of 19.08 km of new roads were constructed.

3. Drilling and Logging Procedures

Geological drilling was conducted by outside contractors under the conditions specified in the Peace River Coal "Standard Drilling Contract". Typically full core was produced once competent rock was intersected or a "point to core" had been reached, with a minimum core recovery of 80% in all competent strata. Records and cuttings from the soft overburden were limited particularly when reverse circulation airflush drilling was used, as this type of drilling produces slurry. However, airflush drilling did allow some useful information to be recorded on a metre by metre basis.

Due to the structural complexity and depth below surface of most Canadian coal deposits and the fact that core drilling costs are incomparable to open-hole drilling, the overwhelming majority of boreholes were open-holed. During the 2006 drill campaign, all of the boreholes were completed using reverse circulation airflush drilling, producing core with a diameter of 85 mm.

Core logging procedures have developed over time and current standards are presented in the Peace River Coal Drilling Standards document. The primary objective of core logging is to record information, based on identifiable horizons and lithology intervals; and to take

coal samples from the boreholes (physical points of observation) to enable the generation of a 3D model which describes the structure and the coal quality of the deposit. It is therefore important to capture all relevant "horizon" and "interval" information during logging and to provide accurate and comprehensive descriptions of lithological intervals that will assist with correlation of coal seams, sedimentary units and various horizons.

Logging data was recorded by hand onto logging sheets and standardized (subject to the logger's expertise and personal bias) by using a dictionary of codes to describe the lithological units. During the logging of the sediments, the standard coding sheet was used to record lithological intervals, their description and the positions of identified horizons, within the sedimentary sequence intersected by the borehole. Geological logs were monitored and controlled by the capturing and checking of the logs at the Anglo Coal Geological Services (ACGS) offices in South Africa. A digital photograph archive was maintained for all coal and non-coal core logged.

4. Sampling Procedures

During drilling, the coal seams and the strata immediately above and below the seams were laid out in labelled wooden core boxes. Coal horizons were placed on plastic sheeting, lining the inside of the wooden core box, to minimize moisture infiltration. Polystyrene was used to indicate where core lost might have occurred in the run and placed at the end of each run, to secure the core for transport.

Core boxes are then transported back to the Peace River Coal Tumbler Ridge (PRCTR) office where the core was split and logged in detail by the responsible geologist. The core was marked with the depth of each run as determined by the driller. The calculation of core recovery was performed by recording the driller's depth for individual runs and measuring the length of core recovered in each run. A driller's log sheet was available at the drill site for inspection by the field geologist and this was consulted in the event of a discrepancy in core recoveries.

The geologist then defined and labelled the samples to be taken. All full coal intersections were sampled according to seams which were identified on the basis of geophysical logs, visual and quality characteristics. Previously identified geological sub-seams or horizons within the coal seam determined sampling intervals. If these had not yet been established, sampling was undertaken strictly on lithology, with all coal of a similar quality being taken as separate samples. If boreholes were geophysically logged, the depth recorded in geological logging was checked against the down-hole wireline log and reconciled. Geophysical logs were the final determinant for lithological interval depths.

The core was then sealed in heavy duty plastic bags and delivered to the designated laboratory. Typically, logging and sampling was completed within one week of the completion of drilling.

Sampling of the coal seams was typically done in 2 to 3 m intervals, on a sub-seam basis. Historically, no standards with respect to the sampling of partings were in place and a variety of previous sampling practices were evident. These include:

- sampling the parting as a separate entity,
- not sampling the parting at all, and
- including the parting with a coal sample.

Where the partings were developed, they were sampled separately, if they were greater than 15 cm thick. If the parting was less than 15 cm thick, it was included with the coal horizon immediately below the parting or not sampled, as there would be insufficient material to constitute an analytical result.

The sampling methodology was based on the objectives of the exploration campaign. For example, a raw coal PCI product would require different analyses compared to a washed coking coal product destined for the export market, where density washability analyses would be required.

5. Submission of Coal Samples

Sample requests were generated in an electronic format and submitted via email to the designated laboratory.

The sample requests contained the correct mask code for the type of analysis required. This conformed to a standard mask for the particular area, seam and sub-seam.

All samples sent to the laboratory were checked against the sample request sheets to ensure that all samples on the sheet were actually present and loaded for transport to the laboratory. On delivery, all samples were checked-in against the request sheet by the laboratory and a delivery notification was submitted via email to the responsible geologist.

6. Analytical Data

Previous exercises relating to the South Ridge property have investigated a washed product and a raw coal feed. During the 2006 drill campaign, all major coal horizons were analysed in one of three ways (i.e. raw analysis, short or long wash), while the partings were subject to raw analysis or a short wash.

Coal samples were subjected to a number of analyses, with the most common described below:

- **Proximate analysis:** determination of moisture, ash, volatile matter and fixed carbon in a coal sample. The fixed carbon is determined by difference and the four components total 100%.
- **Calorific value (CV):** determination of the amount of heat released during the combustion process. It is measured in units of energy per amount of coal.

- **Sulphur:** determination of the percent of sulphur in a coal sample. Coal seams within the South Ridge area have low sulphur contents, typically usually less than 1%.
- **Free swelling index (FSI)**: the simplest indicator of the potential of a coal for coking purposes.
- **Gieseler fluidity**: the determination of the plastic behaviour of coal when heated. The temperature range, in which the coal remains fluid, as well as the maximum fluidity, are important factors in blending of coals from different sources for coke production.
- **Dilatation**: the determination of the volume change of coal produced by heating. The temperature range in which the coal starts contracting, expanding and the % contraction/expansion (maximum dilatation) are important factors in blending of coals from different sources for coke production.
- **Hardgrove grindability:** a test to judge the grindability of the coal which is expressed as a number, generally between 30 and 100. Higher numbers indicate easier grindability of the coal.
- **Abrasive index:** the determination of the abrasiveness of the coal. The abrasive index gives an indication of the hardness of the coal and the influence the coal will have on the wear and tear of the plant.

An analysis completed on a long density wash included subdividing the coal sample on the following density (g/cc) cut-points: f1.3, f1.4, f1.45, f1.5, f1.6, f1.7, f1.8 and a sinks fraction.

Coal samples of the long wash were also subjected to a dry and wet tumble, screened at various size fractions and then washed. A detailed methodology of the long wash can be observed in Figure 6.1. An analysis completed on a short density wash, included subdividing the coal sample on the following density (g/cc) cut-points: f1.6, f1.7, f1.8 and a sinks fraction. All fractions were then analysed for proximate, calorific value, total sulphur and cumulative FSI. All analyses have been conducted on slim cores (75mm to 85 mm diameters) and washability analyses are restricted to the +1.4 mm and 1.4 mm to 0.30 mm size fractions. Fines (<0.30 mm) were weighed and sent through a modified tree flotation procedure.

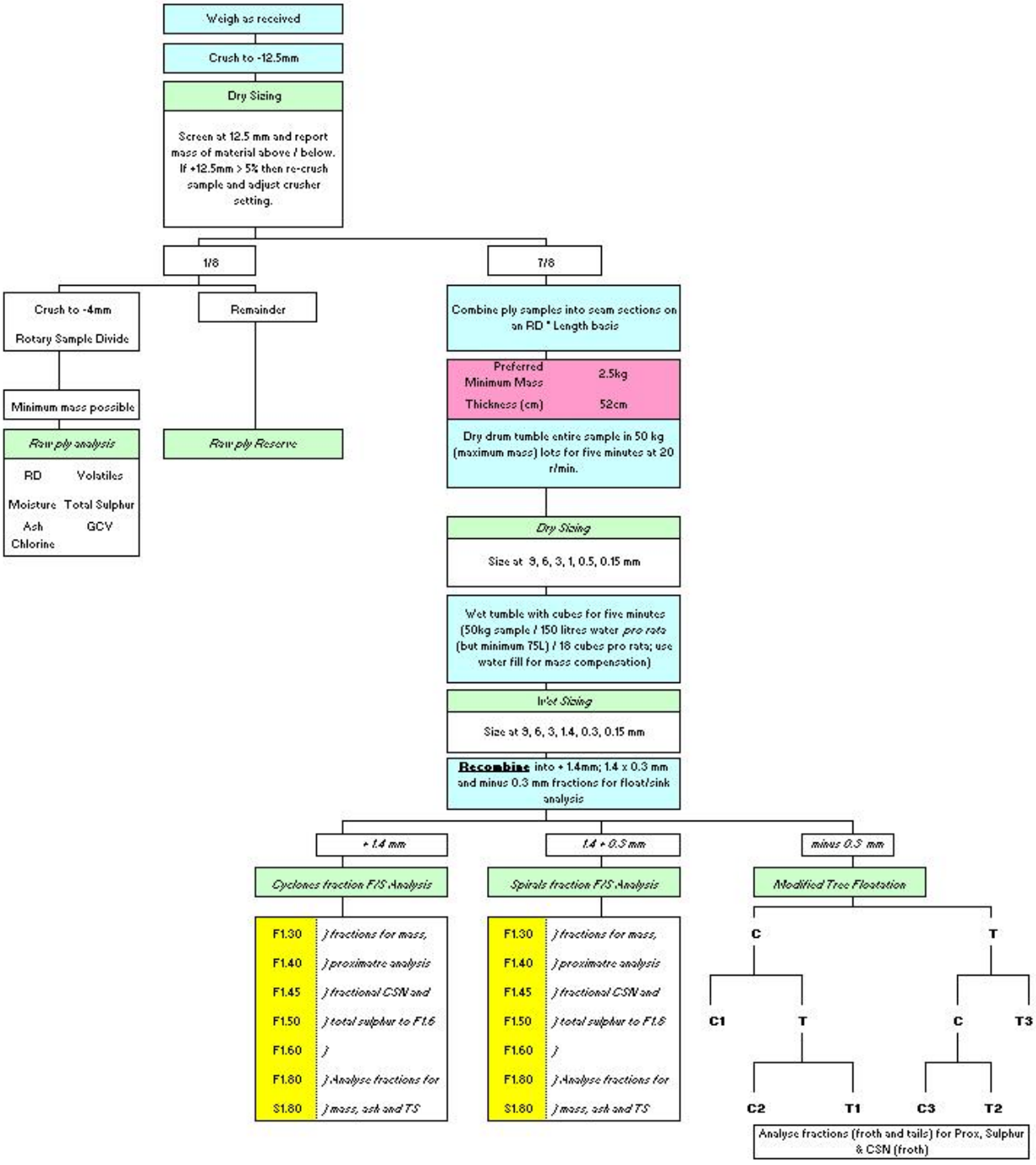


Figure 6.1: Flow sheet for the long wash

The majority of the analyses were conducted at Birtley Coal and Minerals Laboratory (BCML) in Calgary, according to the American Standard Testing Methods (ASTM).

All analytical results were submitted by BCML to the PRCTR offices for initial quality control and evaluation, who then forwarded the results to the ACGS offices for validation and entry into the geological database. An extensive in-house validation process has been established. Over and above the numerous controls and checks used at BCML, analytical data validation is completed at the ACGS offices using the Geological Database (GDB) checks, prior to loading the results into the database. At the time of writing, loading of results into GDB had not been completed and results were not available for inclusion.

7. Geology

7.1. Regional Stratigraphy

The South Ridge property lies within a belt of Mesozoic strata that forms part of the Rocky Mountain Foothills of northeast British Columbia. The project area contains lower Cretaceous sediments of the Minnes Group through to the Boulder Creek Formation (Figure 7.1). Regionally, coal seams with resource potential are found within lower Cretaceous strata, in the Gething Formation of the Bullhead Group and the Gates Formation of the Fort St. John Group. The internal stratigraphy of this succession can be broadly characterized as an alternating sequence of marine shales and marine and non-marine clastic lithologies deposited from a series of transgressive and regressive cycles. The coal seams found within the Gething and Gates Formations are believed to have formed within deltaic depositional environments. Thin, uneconomic seams may also be

encountered within the Boulder Creek Formation above the Gates Formation and in the Minnes Group, below the Cadomin Formation at the base of the Gething Formation. The project area is underlain by a stratigraphic sequence ranging from the Minnes Group strata to the Boulder Creek Formation.

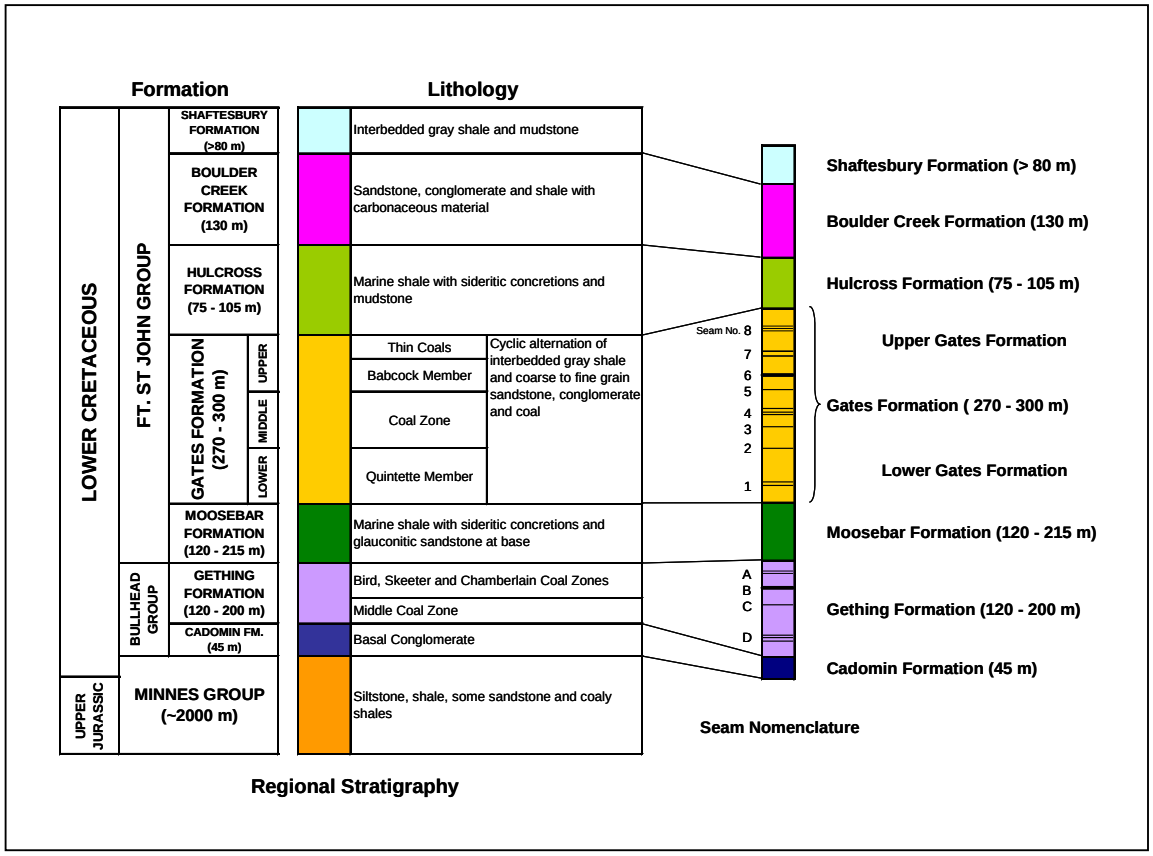


Figure 7.1: Regional stratigraphy and coal seam nomenclature

7.2. South Ridge Stratigraphy

7.2.1. Minnes Group

Minnes Group strata are mainly argillaceous with occasional shales, siltstones, fine sandstones and minor coaly shales; to date economic coal seams have not been found.

This unit straddles the Jurassic-Cretaceous period boundary at South Ridge and is approximately 2000 m thick (Figure 7.1).

7.2.2. Cadomin Formation

The Bullhead Group is comprised of the Cadomin Formation and the Gething Formation. The Cadomin Formation unconformably overlies the Minnes Group strata. The unit generally consists of coarse grained, quartz pebble, well cemented conglomerate. The Cadomin tends to be quite resistant to weathering and is an excellent regional stratigraphic marker. In the South Ridge area, the formation is approximately 45 m thick.

7.2.3. Gething Formation

The Gething Formation conformably overlies the Cadomin formation and is made up of predominately non-marine sediments. It can broadly be classified as alternating units of fine to coarse grained sandstone, carbonaceous shale, coal, siltstone and conglomerate. Two to three significant coal seams occur in upper part of this formation. The upper contact is a thin bed of pebble conglomerate, termed regionally as the Blue Sky Member, overlain by distinctive glauconitic, marine sandstones that form the base of the overlying Moosebar Formation. Its thickness ranges from 120 m to 200 m in the South Ridge area. The Gething Formation is recognizable not so much by its appearance in outcrop, but by its position between the Cadomin Formation below and the Moosebar Formation recession above.

7.2.4. Moosebar Formation

The Fort St. John Group is comprised of the Moosebar Formation through to the Shaftesbury Formation, all of which conformably overly the Bullhead Group strata. The Moosebar Formation consists of mainly homogeneous dark grey marine shales and siltstones, which are often sideritic. The formation grades into the continental shales of the lower Gates Formation above. The lower half of this unit is the most recessive-weathering rock in the area and commonly forms linear gullies and stream channels. Its thickness ranges from 120 m to 215 m.

7.2.5. Gates Formation

The Gates Formation ranges in thickness from 270 m to 300 m. The lower portion of the Gates Formation consists of massive, light-grey, medium-grained sandstone with minor carbonaceous and conglomeratic horizons. Historically, the majority of the coal is confined to the middle and lower Gates Formation, over an interval of approximately 90 m. Only thin seams occur in the upper Gates Formation, just below the Hulcross Formation. The cycles generally represent fining-upward sequences that culminate with coal deposition. Cycles normally begin with laminated, medium to fine-grained sandstone at the base; the sandstone gives way to carbonaceous shale that is in turn overlain by coal.

7.2.6. Hulcross Formation

The Hulcross Formation overlies the Gates Formation and consists of medium-dark marine grey shales with thin interbeds of siltstone and very fine sandstone. Its thickness ranges from 75 m to 105 m in the project area.

7.2.7. Boulder Creek Formation

The Boulder Creek Formation overlies the Hulcross Formation and generally consists of alternating sequences of shale and siltstone, overlain by fine conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone. Some thin, discontinuous coal seams exist but are not considered economically viable. The formation thickness at South Ridge is approximately 130 m.

7.2.8. Shaftesbury Formation

The Shaftesbury Formation is the uppermost unit exposed within the project area, and consists mainly of dark grey to black marine shales with minor siltstone. It is believed to have a thickness greater than 80 m.

7.3. Coal Seam Development and Correlation

The coal measures of the South Ridge property form part of the Peace River Coalfield. Regionally, 11 coal seams have been identified in the Gates Formation, and a further four coal seams have been identified in the Gething Formation. The coal seams of the project area are medium volatile bituminous in rank within the Gates Formation of the Fort St. John Group, which is lower Cretaceous in age. The coal sequences in the Gates Formation consist of a cyclic succession of carbonaceous sandstone, mudstone, siltstone, coal and some conglomerate. Coal seams of the Gates Formation are termed, from the base up, the No. 1 through No. 8 coal seams. However, only the No. 1, No. 6 and No. 7 coal seams shows economic viability within the project area, where thicknesses and qualities permit.

The Gething Formation coal seams are medium to low volatile bituminous in rank. The coal seams are termed, from the base up, the D through A seams, with only the B coal seam showing economic thicknesses. Due to the limited lateral extent and depth below surface, notwithstanding only two boreholes have interested these coals, the Gething Formation coal seams are not discussed in any detail in this report.

Individual coal seams of both the Gates and Gething Formations may comprise a number of coal sub-seams ranging from a few centimeters to a few meters in thickness, separated by intra-seam clastic partings, also varying in thickness. Correlation of partings between boreholes may be difficult due to their variable nature over negligible distances. Coal sub-seams may also coalesce to form a single coal horizon. Structurally, these rocks are part of the Foreland Thrust and Fold Belt of the North American Cordillera, therefore significant folding and faulting is expected.

A typical Gates Formation stratigraphic section is shown in Figures 7.2 and 7.3. Figure 7.2 illustrates the nomenclature of the lower Gates Formation coal seams, where as Figure 7.3 illustrates the upper Gates Formation coal seams. The potential economic coal seams are described in detail below and attributes associated with individual coal seams are presented in Table 7.1. The geophysical compensated density logs for a spread of boreholes covering the project are attached in Addendum B.

7.3.1. The No. 1 Gates Formation Coal Seam

Coal measures of the lower Gates Formation primarily consist of the No. 1 coal seam, which is divided into the S1_1 and S1_2 sub-seams (Figure 7.2). Both coal seams occur sporadically within the project area and have with an average thickness of 0.87 m and 0.42 m, respectively (Table 7.3). The S1_1 and S1_2 subs-seams are separated by the No. 1 sub-seam parting (P1_1), which has an average thickness of 5.41 m. Although the S1_1 and S1_2 sub-seams have been logged and modelled, they are of no economic significance.

7.3.2. The No. 6 Gates Formation Coal Seam

A coal seam of economic importance is situated in the upper Gates Formation and term the No. 6 coal seam (Figure 7.3). The coal seams consists of several sub-seams ranging in thickness from a few centimetres up to more than 3.55 m, separated by intra-seam clastic partings varying in thickness from a few centimetres to nearly 4.98 m. The thickness and frequency of these partings tend to increase towards the limbs of the syncline and are generally thicker in the south. Correlation of these partings between boreholes is made reasonably difficult due to their lenticular and variable nature over negligible distances. Coal sub-seams may also coalesce to form a single coal unit. In general, the No. 6 coal seam is typically bright to lustrous with occasional dull coal laminae in the poorer quality zones. The upper part of the No. 6 coal seam is of better quality than the lower part.

The No. 6 coal seam is divided into a number of sub-seams. The S6_0 sub-seam represents the basal coal horizon of the No. 6 coal seam (Figure 7.3) and has an average

thickness of 0.39 m. The S6_0 sub-seam comprises predominately of hard, dull to lustrous coal with bright laminae. The S6_0 and S6R1 sub-seams are separated by a clastic parting termed the P6_0 parting. The P6_0 parting it is typically a thin (2.08 m) carbonaceous mudstone horizon with gritty lenses. When present, the S6R1 sub-seam is poorer in quality when compared to the S6_0 sub-seam and has an average thickness of 0.33 m. The thickest of the No. 6 coal seam horizons is the S6_1 sub-seam, which averages 2.23 m. The S6_1 sub-seam is typically bright to lustrous coal with occasional dull coal laminae at the base. The S6_1 sub-seam is separated from the S6_2 sub-seam above by the P6_1 parting. Generally, the P6_1 parting is a horizon of interlaminated, carbonaceous to coaly mudstone with occasional grit bands and pebbles. The P6_1 parting has an average thickness of 0.42 m and displays a complex gradational characteristic. The S6_2 sub-seam has an average thickness of 0.59 m and is generally bright to dull lustrous coal. A composite of the No. 6 coal seam can be correlated with a high degree of confidence throughout the project area.

The No. 6 and No. 7 coal seams are separated by a significantly clastic parting termed the P6_2 parting. The P6_2 parting has an average thickness of 24.24 m and varies in thickness between the north of the project area, where it is thickest and the south.

7.3.3. The No. 7 Gates Formation Coal Seam

The No. 7 coal seam is divided into seven sub-seams, with only the S7_1 / S7_2 and S7_3 / S7_4 sub-seams being of economic importance (Figure 7.3). The S7_1 sub-seam is predominantly dull, inferior coal and is typically 0.40 m thick. The S7_1 sub-seam is well

developed in the northeast and southwest of the project area, but shales-out completely in some areas. This coal horizon is separated by the S7_2 sub-seam by a mudstone carbonaceous, sometimes sandy parting. The parting is referred to as the P7_1 parting and is typically 1.97 m thick, but varies significantly throughout the project area. The S7_2 sub-seam is generally well developed throughout the project area, with an average thickness of 1.77 m. The S7_1 and S7_2 sub-seams exhibit evidence of coalescing in the south-eastern portion of the project area. The S7_2 and S7_1 coal sub-seams can be correlated with a moderate degree of confidence throughout the project area, due to their lateral distribution and parting variability.

Further up the stratigraphic sequence, the S7_2 and S7_3 sub-seams are separated by the P7_2 parting. This parting comprises of carbonaceous mudstone, sandstone and/or siltstone, with pebbles. The P7_2 parting has an average thickness of 3.93 m.

The S7_3 sub-seam represents a major economic coal seam of the upper Gates Formation. The coal seam comprises of predominately brittle, lustrous to dull lustrous coal. The abundance of bright laminae increases towards the upper portion of the horizon. The coal horizon is generally homogenous, but other intra-seam partings may also be present towards the base. The coal seam is typically 1.64 m thick and separated from the S7_4 sub-seam by the P7_3 parting. The P7_3 parting (0.57m) is typically carbonaceous mudstone and interlaminated with sandy material. An abundance of plant fragments can also be observed. The S7_4 sub-seam is typically the same quality coal when compared to the S7_3 sub-seam, but is poorly developed in the southern portion of the project area.

Typically, coal of the S7_4 is 1.84 m thick, lustrous to dull lustrous coal with abundant bight laminae. Calcite cleats are rare, but can be seen over areas where groundwater has infiltrated the coal horizon due to fracturing.

Table 7.1: South Ridge Seam Statistics

Seam	Sub - Seam	Vertical Depth to Roof (m)			True Thickness (m)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum
No. 7	S7_4	182.19	1.68	359.53	1.84	0.02	3.55
	P7_3	183.87	1.70	361.58	0.57	0.00	2.26
	S7_3	183.84	1.73	362.68	1.64	0.00	2.96
	P7_2	183.39	1.69	364.41	3.93	0.00	35.63
	S7_2	187.02	1.69	367.98	1.77	0.00	3.16
	P7_1	167.62	2.82	304.34	1.97	0.00	21.63
	S7_1	161.80	1.74	317.25	0.40	0.00	1.57
	P6_2	181.51	1.72	369.95	24.24	0.00	64.80
No. 6	S6_2	207.99	1.78	398.74	0.59	0.00	1.23
	P6_1	195.50	1.79	399.94	0.42	0.00	4.98
	S6_1	208.06	1.76	400.07	2.23	0.00	4.48
	P6R1	192.86	2.75	327.92	0.26	0.00	2.37
	S6R1	210.72	2.21	401.99	0.33	0.00	1.25
	P6_0	207.69	1.80	402.69	2.08	0.00	9.45
	S6_0	214.04	2.57	403.07	0.39	0.00	4.98
No. 1	S1_2	222.38	3.69	461.30	0.42	0.00	3.29
	P1_1	263.02	1.91	482.60	5.41	0.00	23.82
	S1_1	259.24	1.97	486.05	0.87	0.00	6.43

Note: Rock partings are highlighted in red

South Ridge Property

Typical Stratigraphic Section

Lower Gates Formation

Coal Seams and Partings

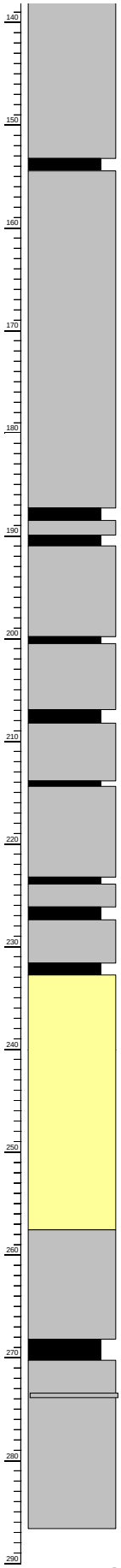


Figure 7.2: Lower Gates Formation Coal Seams and Partings

LEGEND

- Interburden and Partings
- Sandstone
- Coal

PEACE RIVER COAL INC.		
SOUTH RIDGE PROPERTY		
TYPICAL STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION		
Geology Department		Figure: 7.2

South Ridge Property

Typical Stratigraphic Section

Upper Gates Formation

Coal Seams and Partings

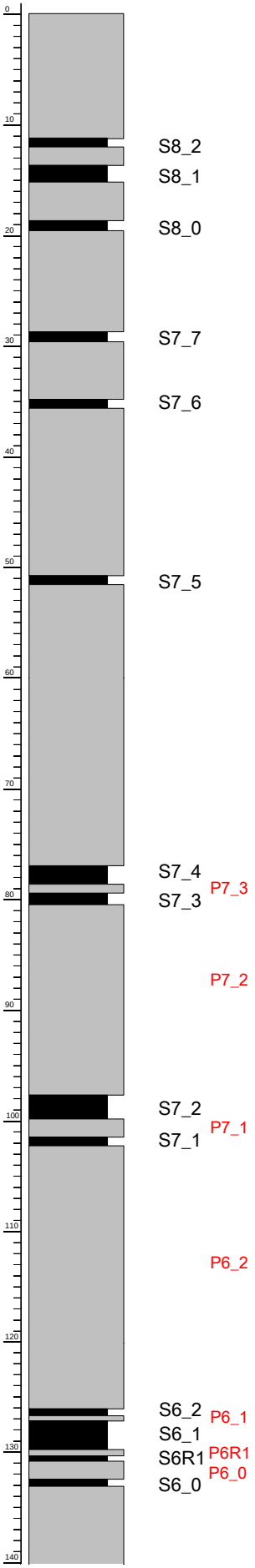


Figure 7.3: Upper Gates Formation Coal Seams and Partings

LEGEND

- Interburden and Partings
- Sandstone
- Coal

PEACE RIVER COAL INC.		
SOUTH RIDGE PROPERTY		
TYPICAL STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION		
Geology Department		Figure: 7.3

7.4. Geological Structure

7.4.1. Folding

The regional structural fabric throughout the northeast British Columbia coalfields trends predominantly northwest-southeast. Folding within the finer-grained rocks of the Minnes Group, which underlies the Cadomin Formation, is extremely complex and typified by short-wavelength, inclined, chevron folds. Above the Minnes Group, more competent formations such as the Cadomin Formation and those containing the coal measures, form macroscopic, long-wavelength folds that range from tight, slightly inclined, anticline-syncline pairs to large box shaped anticlines.

The structure of the South Ridge project area is dominated by a regional-scale northwest trending syncline as illustrated in Figure 7.4. The Five Cabin syncline (historical name for the South Ridge property syncline) is a relatively symmetrical open fold with generally less steeply dipping limbs than the adjacent Roman Mountain syncline to the northeast. Structural information collected over the course of Peace River Coal's 2006 summer mapping program is shown in Figure 7.5. Stereonet plots of the mapping data collected, indicates a slightly eastward - skewed overall orientation (Figure 7.6), which is also evident in cross-sections displayed in Figures 7.8 through 7.10. The syncline plunges gently at 5^0 to the northwest with a trend of 315^0. The eastern limb dips at 35 to 55^0 to the west and the western limb dips at 25 to 50^0 to the east.

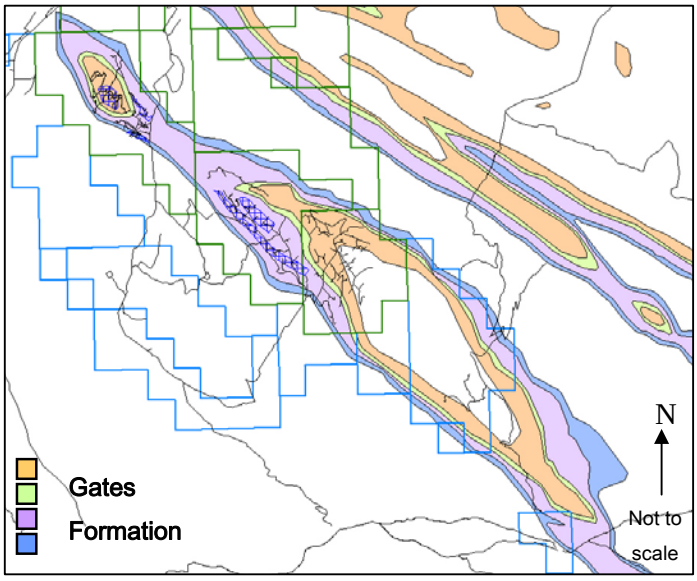


Figure 7.4: South Ridge property geology, illustrating the prominent synclinal feature

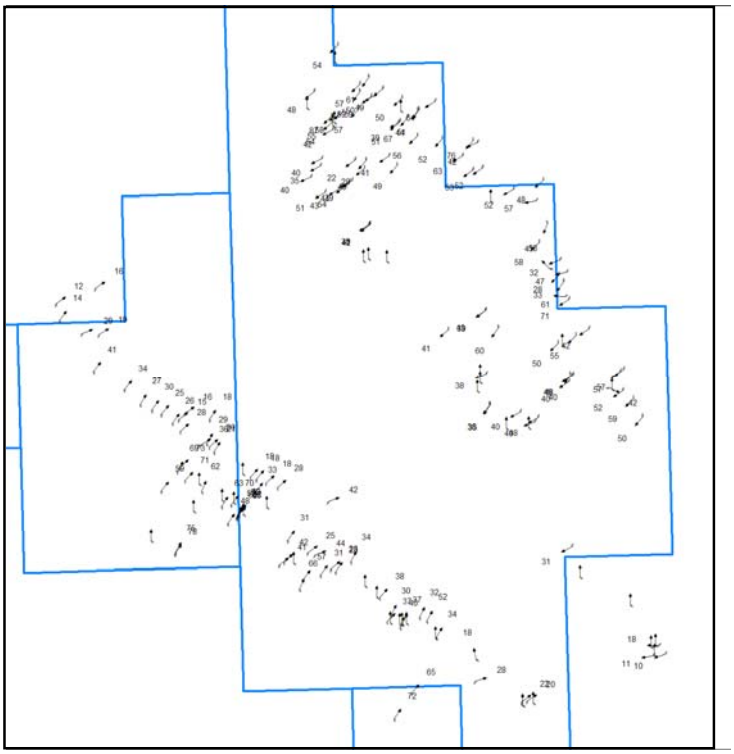


Figure 7.5: South Ridge structural mapping data

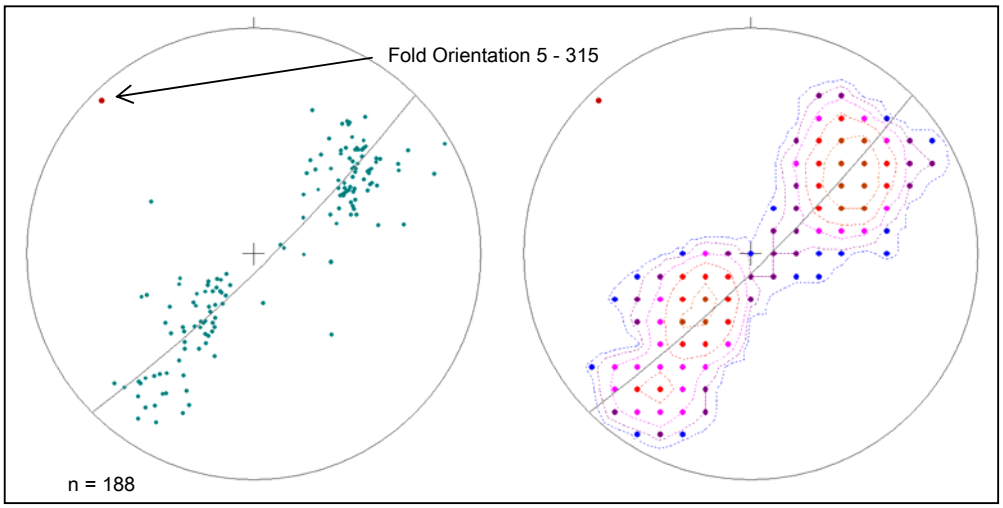


Figure 7.6: Stereonet plots of all South Ridge structural mapping data

7.4.2. Faulting

Regionally, large scale faulting has been interpreted throughout the northeast British Columbia coalfields, with most faults predominantly striking in a southerly direction. A number of thrust faults have been interpreted within the project area, which are evident both at surface and in sub-surface borehole geophysical data. Interpretations confirm the presence of two major thrust faults and a potential normal fault, located on the western limb of the syncline (Figures 7.8 through 7.10). Such faults can be considered, in part, as a mechanism for stress release and space compensation in tight geometric folds, while in some areas these thrust faults are also initiated by a change in thickness and competency of a particular rock formation. Similarly, in areas where such faults occur, the marine Moosebar and Hulcross Formations should be highly deformed, being the most likely units to fail. The thrust faults generally conform to the expected Foothill tectonic pattern, having steeply dipping western plunging fault planes, showing a listric shape in cross-section. On

the eastern limb of the syncline, a thrust fault with several small imbricate thrusts is evident. Throws on the faults vary between 15 m and 35 m on the western limb and between 5 m and 10 m on the eastern limb. Due to the limited throws of these faults, the faults are generally related and remain within the formation in which they began. Slips and small scale faults associated with regional stresses are also expected along both limbs of the syncline.

7.4.3. Cross-Sections

A series of 1:5000 scale hand drawn structural cross-sections were completed over the project area, at a spacing of 250 m and an azimuth of 047° NE/SW. The structural cross-sections were constructed using all available surface and borehole data. Boreholes were plotted along eight cross-section lines, which were chosen to most accurately depict the structural control throughout the property. Once the borehole geophysical data was interpreted and the boreholes positions were surveyed, then individual coal seams were plotted and the corresponding structural information correlated. Due to the scale of the cross-sections, only selected Gates Formation coal sub-seams were illustrated. They are, in ascending order, the S1_1, the S6_2, the S7_2/S7_1 and S7_4/S7_3 sub-seams. On occasion, where other coal seams within the down-hole stratigraphy exhibit duplication, attributed to faulting, then they were also included on the cross-sections. Please refer to Figure 7.7 for the locations of the South Ridge cross-sections A - B, C - D and E - F, with their corresponding cross-sections illustrated in Figures 7.8 through 7.10. The cross-sections were continually re-interpreted over the course of the 2006 drill campaign as more data became available and the borehole spacing was reduced.

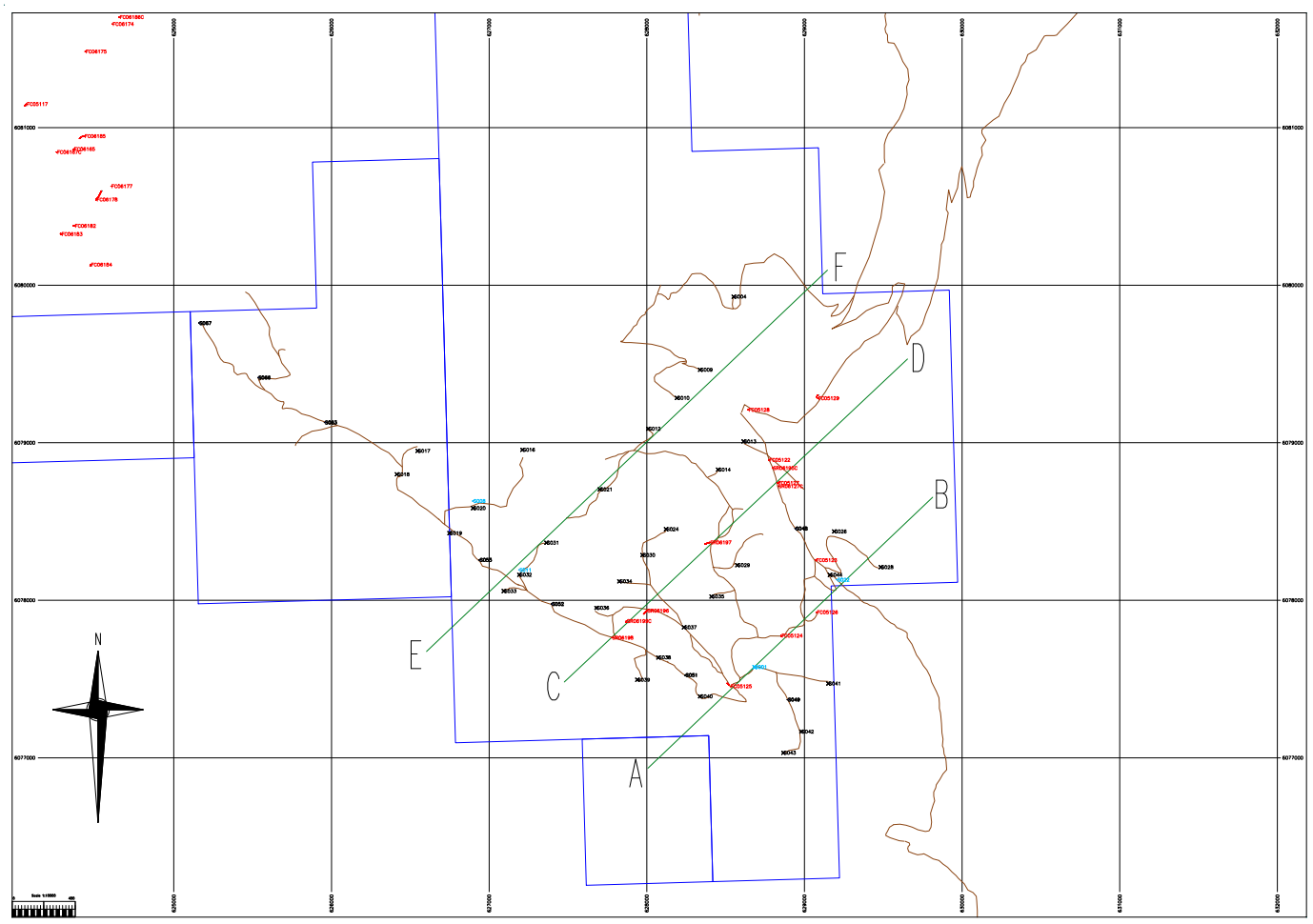


Figure 7.7: South Ridge structural cross-section locations

The structural cross-sections displayed in Figures 7.8 through 7.10 were selected to best illustrate the correlation and distribution of the Gates Formation coal seams. Attention is drawn to the apparent change in parting thickness between the S6_2, S7_4/S7_3 and S7_2/S7_1 sub-seams from southeast to northwest through the project area. In the southeast, the parting thickness between the S7_4/S7_3 and S7_2/S7_1 sub-seams is significant and quite thin between the S7_2/S7_1 and S6_2 sub-seams. Sections C - D

and E - F show the parting between the S7_4/S7_3 and S7_2/S7_1 sub-seams significantly thinning (within 15 m) and the P6_2 parting significantly thickening.

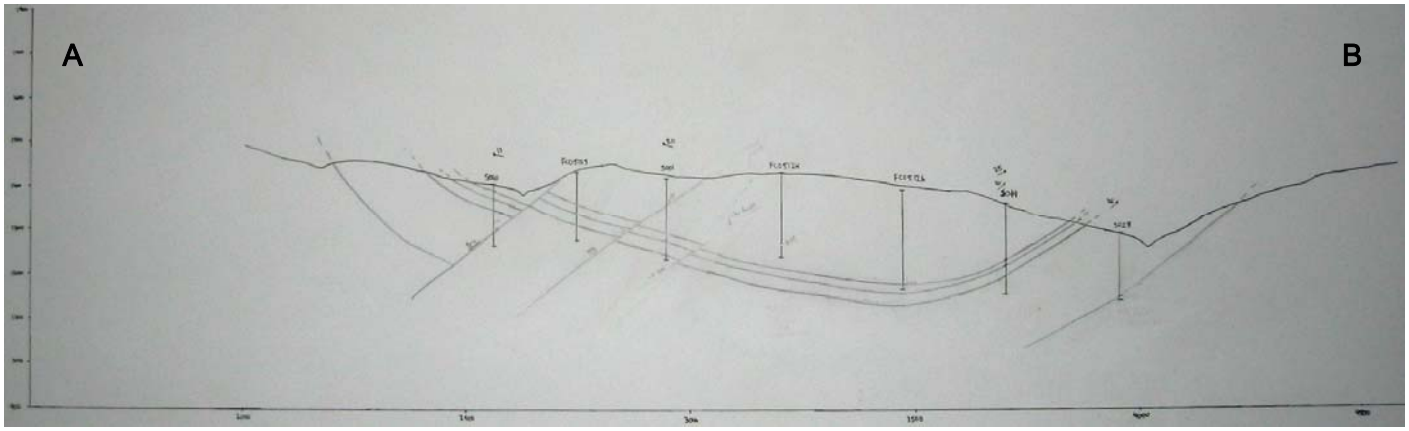


Figure 7.8: South Ridge structural cross-section A - B

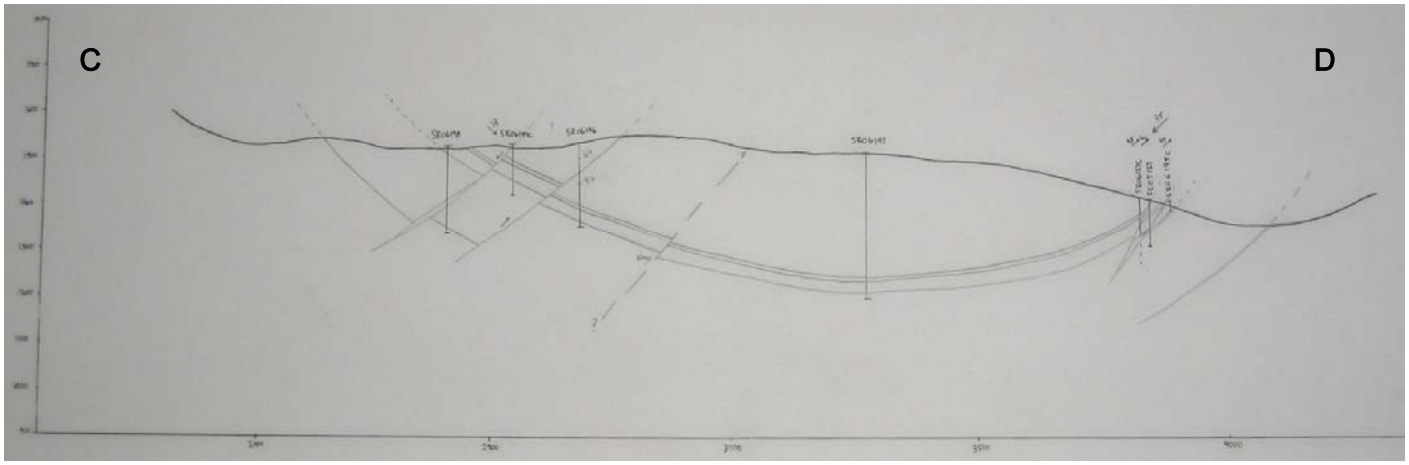


Figure 7.9: South Ridge structural cross-section C - D

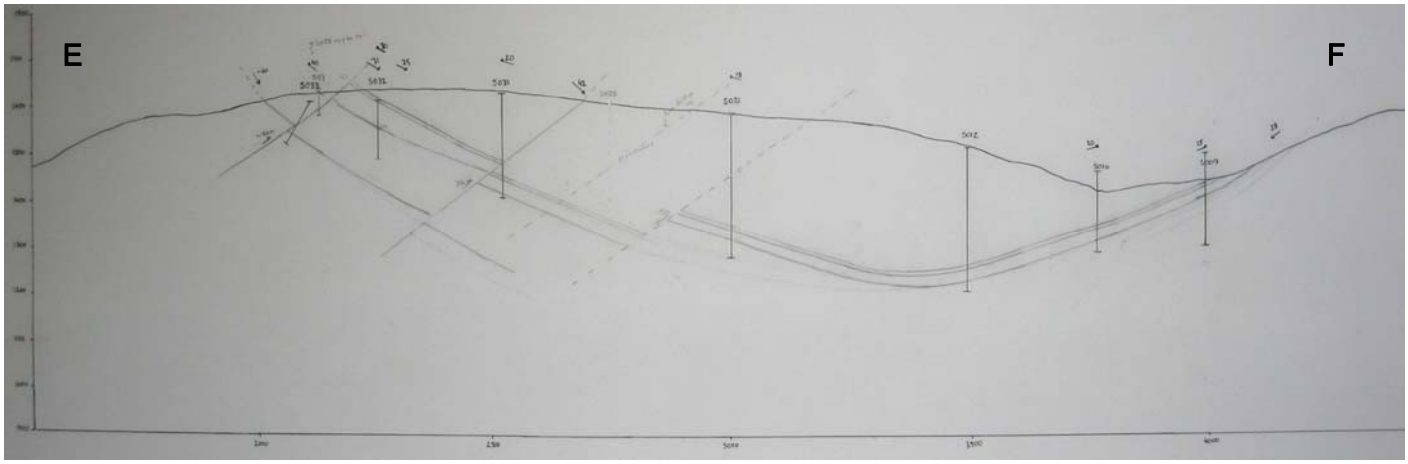


Figure 7.10: South Ridge structural cross-section E - F

7.5. Quality Characteristics

In the South Ridge area, coal measures of the Gates Formation are ranked high to medium volatile bituminous coal. Variable ash, medium volatile coal seams of the Gates Formation on the eastern limb of the South Ridge syncline provide sharp comparison to the relatively low ash, high volatile coal seams on the western limb. Tabulated analytical results from the 2006 drill campaign were unavailable at the time of publication.

No specific sampling was conducted to test for coal oxidation of near surface coal. The type of metallurgical product produced depends on the coking properties of the coal. The use of these coals for coke making will be determined by further rheological testing. Coking properties can be partially estimated by petrographic analysis. However, no petrographic analysis has been completed at this time. Definitive methodologies for coal processing and plant design have not been made at this time due to the lack of formatted washability data.

Bulk sampling will eventually provide test samples to simulate blend washability characteristics and product determinations.

8. Geophysics

8.1. Introduction

Down-hole geophysical wireline logs were used extensively during the 2006 drill campaign to identify coal seams, their positions and to distinguish between coal sub-seams during sampling. During the 2006 drill campaign, all boreholes were geophysically logged by Century Geophysical Corp. Accurate picks of the top and bottom of coal intersections were recorded by the wireline logging and this information was converted into a geological log. Electronic and hard copies of the wireline logs are kept at the PRCTR office.

8.2. Down-hole Geophysics

The drill campaign encompassed logging each borehole using the Series 9139 compensated density logging tool, to determine the relative density (RD) of the coal horizons. The dual density capability of the instrument recorded both the short and long spaced densities. The RD of the coal horizons was determined by the short spaced or bed resolution density run. Additionally, the tool also recorded natural gamma, single arm caliper, medium guard resistivity and borehole temperature.

A dipmeter tool was used during the drill campaign to record the formation strike and dip direction, primarily used in mining and environmental logging applications. Additionally, the tool also recorded natural gamma, X-Y calipers and borehole deviation. Borehole deviation

was computed from the slant angle and bearing measurements calculated from the inclinometer and magnetometer sensors. To ensure accurate strike and dip measurements were recorded in small-diameter boreholes, special care was taken to calibrate the calipers to maximize their accuracy.

On occasion the natural gamma, neutron logging tool was used to log certain boreholes. The neutron log was a good formation identifier when converted to porosity units based on a limestone, sandstone or dolomite matrix. The tools small diameter proved useful when logging through drill rods, when the stability of the borehole annulus was compromised and conventional tools proved inefficient.

9. Reclamation

Peace River Coal has an environmental policy to keep disturbance related to exploration activities, contained to the smallest practical area. Existing roads were used as much as possible on the South Ridge property. Approximately 19.08 km of new exploration roads were constructed. This meant that in 2006, new surface disturbance was limited to 11.09 hectares. Drill pads and access roads were not rehabilitated, as they will be reused in the next exploration season.

10. Expenditure

The expenditure for the 2006 drill campaign on the South Ridge property is summarized in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Costs for the 2006 drill campaign for the South Ridge property.

Activity	Amount (CAD)
Drilling	$672,775.66
Road Construction	$494,757.93
Geophysics	$68,061.48
Survey	$9,929.55
TOTAL	**$1,245,524.62**

* Note costs include GST.

Total expenditure, including mapping, helicopter access, staff and overheads was **$2,417,396.**

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2006 exploration campaign of geological mapping and drilling on the South Ridge property found evidence of viable Gates Formation coal seams. In addition, the structural control of the project area was greatly defined and quantified. The upper Gates Formation coal seams appear to have the best potential for exploitation, due to their thickness and potential metallurgical coal properties. The No. 6 coal seam shows the most promising resource potential.

The western limb of the South Ridge synclinal feature is enticing, not only because of its resource potential, but its relatively flat lying topography could provide an ideal open-pit location, with a sizable strike length. Currently the borehole spacing of 200 – 300 m on the western limb is sufficient for a reasonable structural resource estimate, but additional in-fill

drilling is needed to reduce the borehole spacing further and supplement the existing coal quality data. Bulk sampling will be required to provide test samples to simulate blend washability characteristics and aid plant design.

More information is required to better understand the structure of the eastern limb of the South Ridge syncline. The current borehole spacing of 250 – 400 m on the eastern limb is insufficient to fully understand coal seams variances and the complex fault regimes of the area. Since the area also displays evidence of micro folding and is possibly highly fractured, the addition of more exploratory boreholes would hopefully provide more data on both the degree of tectonic deformation and thickness variations of the Gates Formation coal seams. However, because the upper Gates Formation coal seams thicknesses appear to be reduced on this limb, it is suggested that this remain a secondary priority.

To date, no geological drilling has taken place on the northern most portion of the eastern limb. This area could possibly provide additional resources, although access to this area could prove problematic. Winter exploration roads will need to be constructed to access this area, as it's situated in a predominantly alpine bio-geoclimatic zone. A single row of boreholes, at a spacing of 500 m along the northern portion of the limb could independently verify the coal seam dips and thicknesses. The Gething Formation was mapped on adjoining license areas during past mapping programs, but coal seams were not targeted during this exploration campaign. Future drilling should potentially target the Gething Formation coal seams along the north-eastern limb of the South Ridge syncline.

Future mapping efforts should be focused along the Five Cabin Creek and the western limb. This would potentially define sub-crop positions of the Gates Formation coal seams and these positions could aid the control of modelled surfaces and intervals in the geological model.

12. References

Ecology Home. 2006. Ecological Classification in British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, snrwww.gov.bc.ca/ecology/index.html

Johnson, A.A. 1972. Exploration Results: Quintette Coal Limited (Coal Assessment Report 0600). Denison Mines Limited, submitted on behalf of Quintette Coal Limited.

Johnson, A.A. 1972. Interim Regional Report: Quintette Coal Limited (Coal Assessment Report 0601). Denison Mines Limited, submitted on behalf of Quintette Coal Limited.

McKinstry, B. 1986. Five Cabin Creek Project (Coal Assessment Report 0718). Crows Nest Resources Limited.

Addendum A

Mapping Data Points

PROJECT NAME	STATION NO	UTM EAST	UTM NORTH	ELEVATION	DATE	OUTCROP or FLOAT	LITHOLOGY	FORMATION	S0 STRIKE	S0 DIP	DIP AZ	DIP DIR
South Ridge	52001	629322	6085090		9-Jun-06	Float	Conglomerate	Unknown				
South Ridge	52002	629160	6079714		9-Jun-06			Unknown				
South Ridge	52003	629221	6079718		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	135	55	225	SW
South Ridge	52004	629317	6079773		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	146	42	236	SW
South Ridge	52005	629185	6079421		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	146	49	236	SW
South Ridge	52006	629186	6079421		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Siltstone	Unknown	121	40	211	SW
South Ridge	52007	628909	6079090		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Siltstone	Unknown	159	40	249	SW
South Ridge	52008	628591	6079194		9-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale, Siltstone & Coal w/ overlying Sandstone	Gates	126	38	216	SW
South Ridge	52009	629289	6077986		10-Jun-06			Unknown				
South Ridge	52010	629828	6077445		10-Jun-06	Float	Siltstone	Hullcross	181	18	271	SW
South Ridge	52011	629664	6077777		10-Jun-06	Float	Siltstone	Unknown				
South Ridge	52012	628743	6079090		10-Jun-06	Float	Sandstone	Unknown				
South	52013	629817	6077465		11-Jun-06	Float	Sandstone	Unknown				

Ridge												
South Ridge	52014	629852	6077479		11-Jun-06	Float	Sandstone	Gates				
South Ridge	52015	629873	6077357		11-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	162	10	252	SW
South Ridge	52016	629784	6077357		11-Jun-06	Outcrop		Unknown	170	11	260	SW
South Ridge	52017	629843	6077404		11-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Hullcross				
South Ridge	52018	628591	6079194		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale, Siltstone & Coal w/ overlying Sandstone	Gates	123	35	213	SW
South Ridge	52019	628802	6079154		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	152	40	242	SW
South Ridge	52020	628910	6079092		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates				
South Ridge	52021	628935	6079109		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	silty-Sandstone	Gates	151	48	241	SW
South Ridge	52022	629168	6079373		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	146	40	236	SW
South Ridge	52023	629190	6079430		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Siltstone, Coal	Unknown	142	46	232	SW
South Ridge	52024	629086	6079660		12-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	135	50	225	SW
South Ridge	52025	628528	6079366	1419	13-Jun-06	Float	Shale	Unknown				
South Ridge	52026	628549	6079433		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale	Gates				
South Ridge	52027	628542	6079451	1473	13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Coal, Shale, Siltstone, Sandstone	Unknown	158	38	248	SW
South Ridge	52028	628549	6079488		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale, Sandstone	Hullcross				

South Ridge	52029	628652	6079767	1602	13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	126	60	216	SW
South Ridge	52030	628538	6079909		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, pebble Conglomerate	Gates	145	43	235	SW
South Ridge	52031	628539	6079909		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, pebble Conglomerate	Unknown	142	39	232	SW
South Ridge	52032	627682	6080549		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, pebble Conglomerate	Gates	146	38	236	SW
South Ridge	52033	627683	6080550		13-Jun-06	Outcrop		Unknown	142	42	232	SW
South Ridge	52034	627684	6080551		13-Jun-06	Outcrop		Unknown	144	41	234	SW
South Ridge	52035	627532	6080870	1931	13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, pebble Conglomerate layers	Unknown	147	44	237	SW
South Ridge	52036	627717	6080358		13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Siltstone	Unknown				
South Ridge	52037	627680	6080343		13-Jun-06	Outcrop		Unknown				
South Ridge	52038	627856	6080336	1757	13-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Siltstone	Unknown				
South Ridge	52039	628272	6079766	1581	13-Jun-06	Outcrop	slty/Sandstone	Unknown	139	41	229	SW
South Ridge	52040	629181	6078147	1363	15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Siltstone	Hullcross	153	31	243	SW
South Ridge	52041	627494	6078017		15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Shale/Coal	Gates	307	23	37	NE
South Ridge	52042	627474	6078032		15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	321	28	51	NE
South Ridge	52043	627385	6077993		15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	308	31	38	NE
South	52044	627256	6077960	1581	15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	308	57	38	NE

Ridge												
South Ridge	52045	627221	6077895	1579	15-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	294	66	24	NE
South Ridge	52046	627456	6078511	1607	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	339	42	69	NE
South Ridge	52047	627072	6078635	1671	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	318	28	48	NE
South Ridge	52048	626983	6078671	1683	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	318	18	48	NE
South Ridge	52049	626911	6078699	1692	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	310	18	40	NE
South Ridge	52050	626867	6078716	1716	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Boulder Creek	312	18	42	NE
South Ridge	52051	626786	6078746	1701	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Conglomerate	Boulder Creek				
South Ridge	52052	626202	6078617	1712	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	309	59	39	NE
South Ridge	52053	626418	6078471	1721	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown				
South Ridge	52054	626302	6078165	1669	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Gething	300	75	30	NE
South Ridge	52055	626304	6078146	1682	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	305	78	35	NE
South Ridge	52056	626106	6078252	1684	16-Jun-06	Outcrop		Unknown				
South Ridge	52057	626696	6078373	1678	16-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale	Moosebar	305	48	35	NE
South Ridge	52058	627969	6077606	1464	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Siltstone	Gates	291	40	21	NE
South Ridge	52059	627900	6077703	1498	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Unknown	298	30	28	NE

South Ridge	52060	627831	6077826	1490	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	312	38	42	NE
South Ridge	52061	627881	6077644	1473	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	314	37	44	NE
South Ridge	52062	627881	6077644	1473	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale/Siltstone	Gates				
South Ridge	52063	Creek 2	?		17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Siltstone	Gates	300	40	30	NE
South Ridge	52064	628170	6077658	1455	17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale	Unknown	300	52	30	NE
South Ridge	52065	628114	6077687		17-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Siltstone/Shale	Gates	298	32	28	NE
South Ridge	52084	627606	6078095	1556	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Siltstone	Hullcross?	299	34	29	NE
South Ridge	52085	626962	6078499	1656	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown				
South Ridge	52086	626770	6078425	1678	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	312	65	42	NE
South Ridge	52087	626756	6078423	1696	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	296	57	26	NE
South Ridge	52088	626652	6078505	1719	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	303	63	33	NE
South Ridge	52089	626495	6078618	1716	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	293	62	23	NE
South Ridge	52090	626379	6078689	1712	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	314	71	44	NE
South Ridge	52091	626319	6078765	1707	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	303	69	33	NE
South Ridge	52092	626342	6078785	1706	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	317	73	47	NE
South	52093	626501	6078942	1700	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Siltstone	Unknown	328	36	58	NE

Ridge												
South Ridge	52094	626567	6078938	1709	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	318	20	48	NE
South Ridge	52095	627135	6078249	1612	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates?	306	31	36	NE
South Ridge	52096	627300	6078147	1605	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Siltstone	Unknown	325	25	55	NE
South Ridge	52097	627359	6078113	1581	20-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Siltstone	Unknown	339	44	69	NE
South Ridge	52098	629577	6079466	1514	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes?	143	57	233	SW
South Ridge	52099	629553	6079449	1515	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Conglomerate	Cadomin?	143	57	233	SW
South Ridge	52100	629526	6079379	1528	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin?				
South Ridge	52101	629536	6079330	1526	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin?	27	42	117	SW
South Ridge	52102	629559	6079307	1542	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin?	145	52	235	SW
South Ridge	52103	629651	6079241	1583	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Gething?	134	59	224	SW
South Ridge	52104	629715	6079104	1566	21-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Unknown	130	50	220	SW
South Ridge	52105	628064	6077113	1451	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale/Siltstone	Moosebar?	311	65	41	NE
South Ridge	52106	627936	6076927	1469	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	305	72	35	NE
South Ridge	52107	628551	6077183	1360	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	342	28	72	NE
South Ridge	52108	628944	6077046	1356	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				

South Ridge	52109	628931	6077045	1349	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Coal	Gates	326	20	56	NE
South Ridge	52110	628891	6077040	1346	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Shale	Gates	322	22	52	NE
South Ridge	52111	628862	6077030	1337	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Coal, Shale (sample)	Gates				
South Ridge	52112	628862	6077030	1337	22-Jun-06	Outcrop	Coal (sample), Shale	Gates				
South Ridge	52113	626596	6078904	1711	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	302	21	32	NE
South Ridge	52114	626351	6079053	1676	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone/Siltstone	Unknown	318	28	48	NE
South Ridge	52115	626386	6079182	1691	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	326	16	56	NE
South Ridge	52116	626562	6079146	1650	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	304	18	34	NE
South Ridge	52117	626347	6079137	1698	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	322	15	52	NE
South Ridge	52118	626282	6079122	1710	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	307	26	37	NE
South Ridge	52119	626202	6079184	1722	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate/Sandstone	Unknown	310	25	40	NE
South Ridge	52120	626127	6079223	1730	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone and Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	306	30	36	NE
South Ridge	52121	626044	6079263	1743	23-Jun-06	Outcrop	Sandstone, Conglomerate	Boulder Creek	301	27	31	NE
South Ridge	50119	626538	6078973	1680	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	301	29	31	NE
South Ridge	50120	626463	6078675	1703	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South	50121	626632	6078554	1702	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				

Ridge												
South Ridge	50122	626773	6078445	1681	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Siltstone	Gates	306	43	36	NE
South Ridge	50123	626766	6078440	1669	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Siltstone	Gates	306	55	36	NE
South Ridge	50124	626895	6078605	1707	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	306	33	36	NE
South Ridge	50125	626721	6078512	1693	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	309	70	39	NE
South Ridge	50126	626720	6078532	1693	7/12/2006	Outcrop		Gates				
South Ridge	50127	626759	6078414	1697	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	302	62	32	NE
South Ridge	50128	626775	6078432	1685	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	311	62	41	NE
South Ridge	50129	626787	6078446	1678	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50130	627113	6078080	1606	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates	316	42	46	NE
South Ridge	50131	627161	6078084	1609	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50132	627693	6077920	1532	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50133	627093	6078054	1603	7/12/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates	322	41	52	NE
South Ridge	50134	627950	6077633	1472	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Shale	Gates				
South Ridge	50135	627983	6077635	1476	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	298	37	28	NE
South Ridge	50136	627969	6077638	1473	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				

South Ridge	50137	628001	6077640	1473	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50138	627782	6077836	1505	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50139	628218	6077534	1450	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50140	628240	6077531	1450	7/13/2006	Outcrop	Coal	Gates	301	34	31	NE
South Ridge	50141	628508	6077380	1400	7/13/2006		Coal	Gates	259	18	349	NE
South Ridge	50532	629166	6079995	1577	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	146	71	236	SSW
South Ridge	50533	629138	6080112	1620	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	126	61	216	SSW
South Ridge	50534	629094	6080170	1642	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	135	33	225	SW
South Ridge	50535	629147	6080211	1637	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Cadomin	167	47	257	WSW
South Ridge	50536	629029	6080270	1670	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Unknown	226	41	316	SW
South Ridge	50537	629096	6080293	1668	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	160	32	250	WSW
South Ridge	50538	628956	6080413	1707	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes?	136	58	226	SW
South Ridge	50539	629020	6080546	1753	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes?	112	58	202	SSW
South Ridge	50540	628915	6080748	1869	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes?	169	57	259	WSW
South Ridge	50541	628977	6080871	1852	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	139	48	229	SW
South	50542	628753	6080812	1910	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes Top?	151	52	241	SW

Ridge												
South Ridge	50543	628524	6080967	1913	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	144	52	234	SW
South Ridge	50544	628477	6081166	1934	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	156	76	246	WSW
South Ridge	50545	628457	6081162	1946	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate / Sandstone	Cadomin Base	132	42	222	SW
South Ridge	50546	628371	6081060	1915	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin Top?	150	63	240	WSW
South Ridge	50547	628452	6080953	1898	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	144	53	234	SW
South Ridge	50548	628628	6080785	1859	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin				
South Ridge	50549	629130	6080043	1605	25-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	186	28	276	SW
South Ridge	50550	628166	6081464	1759	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes	148	64	238	WSW
South Ridge	50551	628052	6081388	1792	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin Base	124	44	214	SW
South Ridge	50552	628065	6081394	1798	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Minnes Top	123	51	213	SW
South Ridge	50553	627974	6081337	2051	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	129	67	219	SW
South Ridge	50554	627905	6081315	1791	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething Base??	147	39	237	SW
South Ridge	50555	627900	6081301	1798	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething?	139	51	229	SW
South Ridge	50556	627926	6081483	1749	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	137	50	227	SW
South Ridge	50557	627961	6081455	1756	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin Base?				

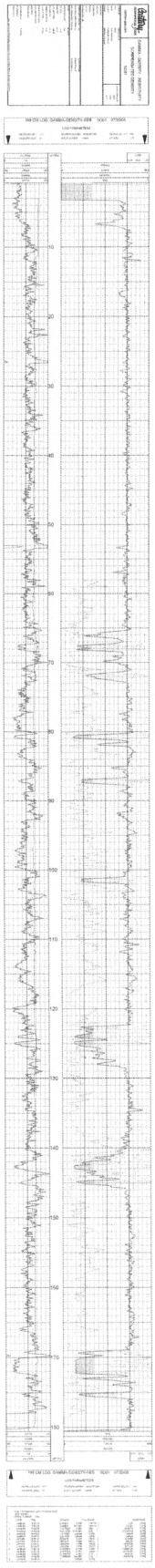
South Ridge	50558	627455	6081876	1700	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	134	54	224	SW
South Ridge	50559	627468	6081814	1721	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin				
South Ridge	50560	627689	6081631	1767	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	125	61	215	SW
South Ridge	50561	627605	6081402	1840	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething Base?	130	57	220	SW
South Ridge	50562	627623	6081586	1785	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething?	136	57	226	SW
South Ridge	50563	627620	6081526	1790	27-Sep-06	Float	Sandstone	Gething?	124	59	214	SW
South Ridge	50564	627700	6081496	1773	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething	143	59	233	SW
South Ridge	50565	627721	6081515	1773	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething	149	50	239	SW
South Ridge	50566	627780	6081551	1770	27-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	140	49	230	SW
South Ridge	50567	627483	6081384	1855	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	142	58	232	SW
South Ridge	50568	627464	6081367	1857	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50569	627453	6081364	1867	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone / Siltstone	Gates	150	87	240	SW
South Ridge	50570	627452	6081344	1859	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Coal	Gates				
South Ridge	50571	627413	6081351	1882	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sst/Sist/Mst/Shale/Coal	Gates	134	55	224	SW
South Ridge	50572	627412	6081301	1889	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sst/Sist/Mst/Congl./Coal	Gates	138	54	228	SW
South	50573	627409	6081258	1892	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sst / Siltstone / Mudstone	Gates	152	42	242	SW

Ridge												
South Ridge	50574	627262	6081474	1904	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Coal?	Gates?				
South Ridge	50575	627274	6081533	1900	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	141	48	231	SW
South Ridge	50576	627325	6081044	1916	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate / Sandstone	Gates	154	40	244	SW
South Ridge	50577	627314	6080989	1907	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	152	35	242	SW
South Ridge	50578	627243	6080909	1885	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates top?	156	40	246	SW
South Ridge	50579	627353	6080794	1891	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates top?	149	51	239	SW
South Ridge	50580	627452	6080813	1903	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	148	43	238	WSW
South Ridge	50581	627506	6080833	1909	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	144	54	234	SW
South Ridge	50582	627559	6080873	1932	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone / Siltstone	Gates	146	39	236	SW
South Ridge	50583	627649	6080963	1905	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	139	49	229	SW
South Ridge	50584	627577	6081024	1885	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	144	22	234	SW
South Ridge	50585	627660	6081017	1875	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Coal	Gates	130	28	220	SW
South Ridge	50586	627831	6081057	1865	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate / Sandstone	Gates	146	41	236	SW
South Ridge	50587	627901	6080980	1877	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate / Sandstone	Gates	131	49	221	SW
South Ridge	50588	628236	6081179	1886	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Cadomin	131	52	221	SW

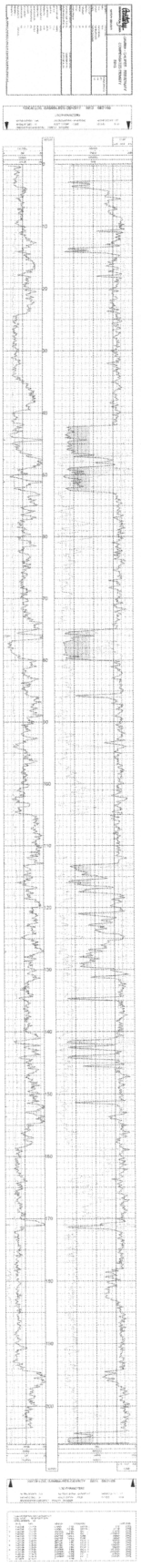
South Ridge	50589	628051	6081200	1825	28-Sep-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gething	136	56	226	SW
South Ridge	50590	625929	6079372	1769	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Gates	309	34	39	NE
South Ridge	50591	625703	6079511	1786	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	308	41	38	NE
South Ridge	50592	625446	6079894	1790	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	307	14	37	NE
South Ridge	50593	625430	6080007	1782	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	324	12	54	NE
South Ridge	50594	625724	6080123	1760	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate	Gates	326	16	56	NE
South Ridge	50595	625753	6079769	1778	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Conglomerate / Sandstone	Gates	329	19	59	NE
South Ridge	50596	625633	6079775	1792	4-Oct-06	Outcrop	Sandstone	Gates	338	29	68	NE

Addendum B

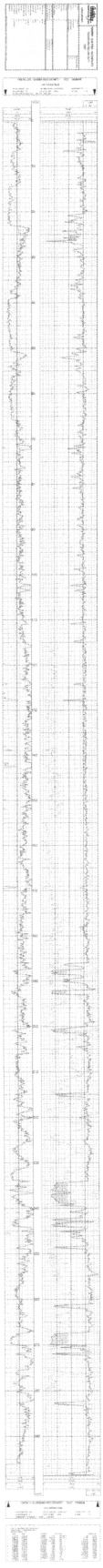
Borehole S001



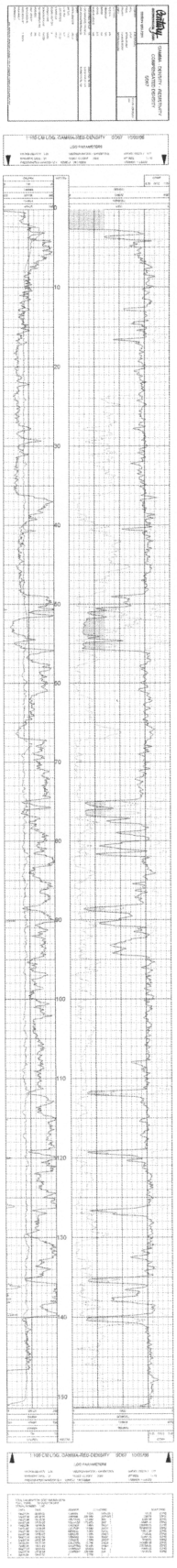
Borehole S013



Borehole S021



Borehole S067



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GAMMA - DENSITY - RESISTIVITY
COMPENSATED DENSITY
SO01

COMPANY	:ANGLO COAL
WELL	:SO01
FIELD	:SOUTH RIDGE
COUNTY	:TUMBLER RIDGE
STATE	:BRITISH COLUBIA

OTHER SERVICES:
9056
9239
9411

LOCATION	:
SECTION	:
TOWNSHIP	:
RANGE	:
API NO.	:
UNIQUE WELL ID.	:
PERMANENT DATUM	:GL
LOG MEASURED FROM	:GL
DRL MEASURED FROM	:GL

ELEVATION KB :
ELEVATION DF :
ELEVATION GL :

DATE	:07/20/06
DEPTH DRILLER	:180
BIT SIZE	:11.43
LOG TOP	:0.76
LOG BOTTOM	:180.53
CASING OD	:15.24
CASING BOTTOM	:6.09
CASING TYPE	:STEEL
BOREHOLE FLUID	:
RM TEMPERATURE	:
MUD RES	:
MUD WEIGHT	:
RECORDED BY	:T. BOOS
REMARKS 1	:
REMARKS 2	:

ALL SERVICES PROVIDED SUBJECT TO STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

198 CM LOG, GAMMA-DENSITY-RES SO01 07/20/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.71 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 140
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 99999 BIT SIZE : 11.43

CALIPERL 5 CM 25	METERS		COMP -0.25 G/CC 0.25
GAMMA 250 API-GR 500		RES(SG) 0 OHM-M 4000	
GAMMA 0 API-GR 250		DEN(CDL) 1 G/CC 3	

GAMMA 0 API-GR 250		DEN(CDL) 1 G/CC 3	
GAMMA 250 API-GR 500		RES(SG) 0 OHM-M 4000	
CALIPERL 5 CM 25	METERS		COMP -0.25 G/CC 0.25

198 CM LOG, GAMMA-DENSITY-RES SO01 07/20/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.71 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 140
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 99999 BIT SIZE : 11.43

TOOL CALIBRATION SO01 07/20/06 16:02
TOOL 9239C1
SERIAL NUMBER 1268

	DATE	TIME	SENSOR	STANDARD		RESPONSE	
1	Jun09,06	15:51:10	GAMMA	0.000	[API-GR]	2.00	[CPS]
	Jun09,06	15:51:10	GAMMA	283.000	[API-GR]	320.00	[CPS]
2	Jun09,06	15:52:19	VOLTAGE	0.800	[MV]	4510.00	[CPS]
	Jun09,06	15:52:19	VOLTAGE	2014.000	[MV]	272651.00	[CPS]
3	Jun09,06	15:46:25	CALIPER	Default	[CPS]	Default	[CPS]
	Jun09,06	15:46:25	CALIPER	Default	[CPS]	Default	[CPS]
4	Jul15,06	22:07:47	DEN(LS)	1.106	[G/CC]	8013.00	[CPS]
	Jul15,06	22:07:47	DEN(LS)	2.400	[G/CC]	603.33	[CPS]
5	Jul15,06	22:08:07	DEN(SS)	1.106	[G/CC]	15023.00	[CPS]
	Jul15,06	22:08:07	DEN(SS)	2.400	[G/CC]	5513.00	[CPS]
6	Jun29,06	21:02:16	CALIPERL	13.120	[INCH]	122808.00	[CPS]
	Jun29,06	21:02:16	CALIPERL	26.240	[INCH]	232352.00	[CPS]
7	Jun09,06	15:52:39	CURRENT	0.000	[UA]	5452.00	[CPS]
	Jun09,06	15:52:39	CURRENT	288.500	[UA]	29645.00	[CPS]
8	Jun09,06	15:46:25	F	Default	[CPS]		

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GAMMA - CALIPER - RESISTIVITY COMPENSATED DENSITY
S013

COMPANY	ANGLO COAL
WELL	S013
FIELD	SOUTH RIDGE
COUNTY	TUMBLER RIDGE
STATE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
OTHER SERVICES:	9411
	NA
	NA
LOCATION	NA
SECTION	NA
TOWNSHIP	NA
RANGE	NA
API NO.	NA
UNIQUE WELL ID.	NA
PERMANENT DATUM	GL
ELEVATION KB	NA
LOG MEASURED FROM	GL
ELEVATION DF	NA
DRL MEASURED FROM	GL
ELEVATION GL	NA
DATE	08/21/06
DEPTH DRILLER	85.0392
BIT SIZE	11.43
LOG TOP	0.29
LOG BOTTOM	206.10
CASING OD	15.55
CASING BOTTOM	10.668
CASING TYPE	SURFACE
BOREHOLE FLUID	WATER
RM TEMPERATURE	NA
MUD RES	NA
MUD WEIGHT	NA
WITNESSED BY	NA
RECORDED BY	J. SINKWICH
REMARKS 1	
REMARKS 2	

ALL SERVICES PROVIDED SUBJECT TO STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

100CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY S013 08/21/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 50000 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C1.0 08/18/2006

METERS
COMP -0.25 G/CC 0.25
CALIPERL 5 CM 25
GAMMA 0 API-GR 250
RES(SG) 0 OHM-M 3500
DEN(CDL) 1 G/CC 3

0 API-GR 250 GAMMA
5 CM 25 CALIPERL
1 G/CC 3 DEN(CDL)
0 OHM-M 3500 RES(SG)
-0.25 G/CC 0.25 COMP
METERS

100CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY S013 08/21/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 50000 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C1.0 08/18/2006

TOOL CALIBRATION S013 08/21/06 15:21
TOOL 9239C1 TM VERSION 2015
SERIAL NUMBER 408

	DATE	TIME	SENSOR	STANDARD		RESPONSE	
1	Aug07,06	13:17:25	GAMMA	0.000	[API-GR]	2.00	[CPS]
	Aug07,06	13:17:25	GAMMA	283.000	[API-GR]	271.00	[CPS]
2	Aug07,06	13:17:52	VOLTAGE	0.000	[MV]	4574.00	[CPS]
	Aug07,06	13:17:52	VOLTAGE	2064.000	[MV]	277806.00	[CPS]
3	Aug07,06	13:17:56	CALIPER	Default	[CPS]	Default	[CPS]
	Aug07,06	13:17:56	CALIPER	Default	[CPS]	Default	[CPS]
4	Aug21,06	15:20:43	DEN(LS)	1.000	[G/CC]	6923.00	[CPS]
	Aug21,06	15:20:43	DEN(LS)	2.383	[G/CC]	654.00	[CPS]
5	Aug21,06	15:20:58	DEN(SS)	1.000	[G/CC]	12500.00	[CPS]
	Aug21,06	15:20:58	DEN(SS)	2.383	[G/CC]	5200.00	[CPS]
6	Aug07,06	15:41:08	CALIPERL	8.800	[INCH]	156135.00	[CPS]
	Aug07,06	15:41:08	CALIPERL	22.000	[INCH]	331932.00	[CPS]
7	Aug07,06	13:19:15	CURRENT	0.000	[UA]	4878.00	[CPS]
	Aug07,06	13:19:15	CURRENT	295.000	[UA]	28390.00	[CPS]
8	Apr19,06	09:10:53	F	0.790	[ ]		

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GAMMA - CALIPER - RESISTIVITY COMPENSATED DENSITY
S021

COMPANY	:ANGLO COAL		OTHER SERVICES:
WELL	:S021		DIP
FIELD	:SOUTH RIDGE		NA
COUNTY	:TUMBLER RIDGE		NA
STATE	:BRITISH COLUMBIA		
LOCATION	:NA		
SECTION	:NA		
TOWNSHIP	:NA		
RANGE	:NA		
API NO.	:NA		
UNIQUE WELL ID.	:NA		
PERMANENT DATUM	:GL	ELEVATION KB :NA	
LOG MEASURED FROM	:GL	ELEVATION DF :NA	
DRL MEASURED FROM	:GL	ELEVATION GL :NA	
DATE	:09/06/06		
DEPTH DRILLER	:300.23		
BIT SIZE	:11.43		
LOG TOP	:0.31		
LOG BOTTOM	:298.62		
CASING OD	:15.55		
CASING BOTTOM	:NA		
CASING TYPE	:SURFACE		
BOREHOLE FLUID	:WATER		
RM TEMPERATURE	:NA		
MUD RES	:NA		
MUD WEIGHT	:NA		
WITNESSED BY	:NA		
RECORDED BY	:J. SINKWICH		
REMARKS 1	:		
REMARKS 2	:		

ALL SERVICES PROVIDED SUBJECT TO STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

100CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY S021 09/06/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 50000 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C1.0 09/05/2006

100CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY S021 09/06/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 50000 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C1.0 09/05/2006

TOOL CALIBRATION S021 09/06/06 18:49
TOOL 9239C1 TM VERSION 2015
SERIAL NUMBER 410

	DATE	TIME	SENSOR	STANDARD		RESPONSE	
1	Aug22,06	18:59:38	GAMMA	0.000	[API-GR]	2.00	[CPS]
	Aug22,06	18:59:38	GAMMA	283.000	[API-GR]	270.00	[CPS]
2	Aug22,06	18:59:55	VOLTAGE	0.000	[MV]	4627.00	[CPS]
	Aug22,06	18:59:55	VOLTAGE	2019.000	[MV]	272837.00	[CPS]
3	Aug22,06	20:50:53	CALIPER	8.890	[CM]	152525.00	[CPS]
	Aug22,06	20:50:53	CALIPER	17.780	[CM]	361025.00	[CPS]
4	Aug29,06	14:45:57	DEN(LS)	1.000	[G/CC]	12531.00	[CPS]
	Sep06,06	19:22:07	DEN(LS)	2.383	[G/CC]	1106.00	[CPS]
5	Aug29,06	14:46:03	DEN(SS)	1.000	[G/CC]	22004.00	[CPS]
	Sep06,06	19:22:07	DEN(SS)	2.383	[G/CC]	9203.00	[CPS]
6	Aug22,06	21:03:45	CALIPERL	8.890	[CM]	116975.00	[CPS]
	Aug22,06	21:03:45	CALIPERL	25.400	[CM]	303810.00	[CPS]
7	Aug22,06	19:01:00	CURRENT	0.000	[UA]	5271.00	[CPS]
	Aug22,06	19:01:00	CURRENT	289.000	[UA]	26912.00	[CPS]
8	Aug22,06	19:01:07	F	Default	[CPS]		

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GAMMA - DENSITY - RESISTIVITY
COMPENSATED DENSITY
SO67

COMPANY	:ANGLO COAL
WELL	:SO67
FIELD	:SOUTH RIDGE
COUNTY	:TUMBLER RIDGE
STATE	:BRITISH COLUBIA

OTHER SERVICES:
DIP

LOCATION	:
SECTION	:N/A
TOWNSHIP	:N/A
RANGE	:N/A
API NO.	:N/A
UNIQUE WELL ID.	:N/A

PERMANENT DATUM	:GL	ELEVATION KB :N/A
LOG MEASURED FROM	:GL	ELEVATION DF :N/A
DRL MEASURED FROM	:GL	ELEVATION GL :N/A

DATE	:10/03/06
DEPTH DRILLER	:152.40
BIT SIZE	:11.43
LOG TOP	:0.21
LOG BOTTOM	:151.38
CASING OD	:16.51
CASING BOTTOM	:3
CASING TYPE	:STEEL
BOREHOLE FLUID	:WATER
RM TEMPERATURE	:N/A
MUD RES	:N/A
MUD WEIGHT	:N/A
WITNESSED BY	:
RECORDED BY	:T. BOOS
REMARKS 1	:
REMARKS 2	:

ALL SERVICES PROVIDED SUBJECT TO STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1:100 CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY SO67 10/03/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 9500 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C.0 09/17/2006 VERSION = 3.64EB

1:100 CM LOG, GAMMA-RES-DENSITY SO67 10/03/06

LOG PARAMETERS

MATRIX DENSITY : 2.65 NEUTRON MATRIX : SANDSTONE MATRIX DELTA T : 177
MAGNETIC DECL : 21 ELECT. CUTOFF : 9500 BIT SIZE : 11.43
PRESENTATION NAME/DATE = 9239C.0 09/17/2006 VERSION = 3.64EB

TOOL CALIBRATION SO67 10/03/06 08:55
TOOL 9239C TM VERSION 2015
SERIAL NUMBER 1245

	DATE	TIME	SENSOR	STANDARD		RESPONSE	
1	Sep27,06	09:30:09	GAMMA	0.000	[API-GR]	12.00	[CPS]
	Sep27,06	09:30:09	GAMMA	283.000	[API-GR]	290.00	[CPS]
2	Sep27,06	09:30:26	VOLTAGE	31.850	[MV]	5358.30	[CPS]
	Sep27,06	09:30:26	VOLTAGE	572.000	[MV]	76681.10	[CPS]
3	Oct02,06	16:28:08	CALIPER	8.890	[INCH]	218140.00	[CPS]
	Oct02,06	16:28:08	CALIPER	15.240	[INCH]	355650.00	[CPS]
4	Sep27,06	09:32:02	DEN(LS)	1.000	[G/CC]	14011.00	[CPS]
	Sep27,06	09:32:02	DEN(LS)	2.383	[G/CC]	1125.00	[CPS]
5	Sep27,06	09:32:36	DEN(SS)	1.000	[G/CC]	22981.00	[CPS]
	Sep27,06	09:32:36	DEN(SS)	2.383	[G/CC]	9150.00	[CPS]
6	Oct02,06	16:27:50	CALIPERL	15.240	[INCH]	242068.00	[CPS]
	Oct02,06	16:27:50	CALIPERL	25.400	[INCH]	375794.00	[CPS]
7	Sep27,06	09:33:04	CURRENT	99.600	[UA]	10840.00	[CPS]
	Sep27,06	09:33:04	CURRENT	232.300	[UA]	25120.00	[CPS]
8	Apr14,06	08:47:07	F	0.790	[ ]		