

**BC Geological Survey
Coal Assessment Report
1038**



COAL ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Elkview Operations 2017 Exploration Report

TOTAL COST: \$884,508.00

AUTHOR(S): Esaias E. (Bert) Schalekamp
SIGNATURE(S): Esaias E. (Bert) Schalekamp

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 100198525

Mine Permit No.: C-2

Mine No.: 0600337201401

File: 14675-20

YEAR OF WORK: 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Elkview Operation, Teck Coal Limited

COAL LICENSE(S) AND/OR LEASES ON WHICH PHYSICAL WORK WAS DONE:

LOT 1 District LOT 4588 Kootenay

District PLAN 9330, Except parts included in PLAN 9591, 10218, RW PLAN 12980 and PLAN NEP89674

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 0600337

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele

NTS / BCGS: 082G10, 082G15 / 082G076

LATITUDE: 49° 47' 10" N

LONGITUDE: 114° 49' 39" W (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 11 EASTING: 49.702 NORTHING: -114.818

OWNER(S): Teck Coal Limited

MAILING ADDRESS:

Teck Coal Limited
Elkview Operations
RR 1, Hwy 3
Sparwood, BC
V0B 2G1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

Teck Coal Limited

MAILING ADDRESS:

Same as above

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

SUMMARY OF TYPES OF WORK IN THIS REPORT		EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH TENURES
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)		NA	
	Ground, mapping	NA	
	Photo interpretation	NA	
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)		NA	
	Ground (Specify types)	NA	
	Airborne (Specify types)	NA	
	Borehole	45 Drillholes completed	LOT 1, District LOT 4588, Kootenay District Plan 9330
	Gamma, Resistivity,	8,340 Meters	All exploration work was completed within active mining pits on the same property as above
	Resistivity	8,340 Meters	
	Caliper	8,340 Meters	
	Deviation	8,340 Meters	
	Dip	3,321 Meters	
	Others (specify)		
	Core	N/A	
	Non-core	8,340 Meters	
SAMPLING AND ANALYSES			
Total # of Samples			
120	Proximate		Currently estimates only, work still ongoing, will forward when completed
	Ultimate		
100	Petrographic		
100	Vitrinite reflectance		
	Coking		
	Wash tests		
PROSPECTING (scale/area)		NA	

PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL		
Line/grid (km)	NA	
Trench (number, metres)	NA	
Bulk sample(s)	NA	

Elkview Operations

Coal Assessment Report

2017 Exploration Program

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Appendix A – Cross Sections (North – South through Elkview Property)

Separated data:

2017 Geophysical Logs

2016 Composite Information, including interval, seam and requested analysis. *2017 ply information has not been finalized and therefore composites have not been selected. Information regarding 2017 composites will be forwarded when complete.*

2016 Petrography Laboratory certificates. *2017 petrography data will be forwarded when complete.*

Statements of Author's Academic and Professional Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Name: Esaias E. (Bert) Schalekamp, P. Geo.

Position: Senior Geological Supervisor

Company: Teck Coal Limited

Address: Elkview Operations
RR 1, Hwy. 3
Sparwood, BC
V0B 2G1

I, Esaias E Schalekamp, P. Geo., am employed as a Senior Geologist Supervisor, at Elkview Operations. This certificate applies to the report titled "Elkview Operations, Summary Report, 2017 Exploration Program". I graduated from the University of Pretoria, South Africa with a Master of Science Degree specializing in Geology, 2007. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#40404). I started my career in South Africa in 1991 with Anglo American plc, Coal Division. From 2007 to 2011, I worked for Peace River Coal Inc. (Anglo American plc) on the Roman Mountain and Horizon projects and various greenfields and brownfields projects in Tumbler Ridge, BC. From 2011 to the present, I have worked for Teck Coal Limited at the Fording River Operations (2011 to 2013) and from 2013 at the Elkview Operations. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

Esaias E Schalekamp, P. Geo.

1.0 Introduction

1. General Geography and History

The Elkview property is located approximately 3 km east of Sparwood. It is accessed by driving east on Highway 3, then turning on to the Elkview Mine access road as illustrated in Figure 1 – Elkview Property Lease Map, 2017 on the following page. The general coordinates of the property is Latitude: 49° 47' 10" N, Longitude: 114° 49' 39" W. The tenure associated with this site is LOT 1, DISTRICT LOT 4588, KOOTENAY DISTRICT PLAN 9330 as shown in Figure 2 – Elkview Property Tenure Map, 2017 on Page 3. Elkview Operations forms part of the larger group of TECK COAL LIMITED.

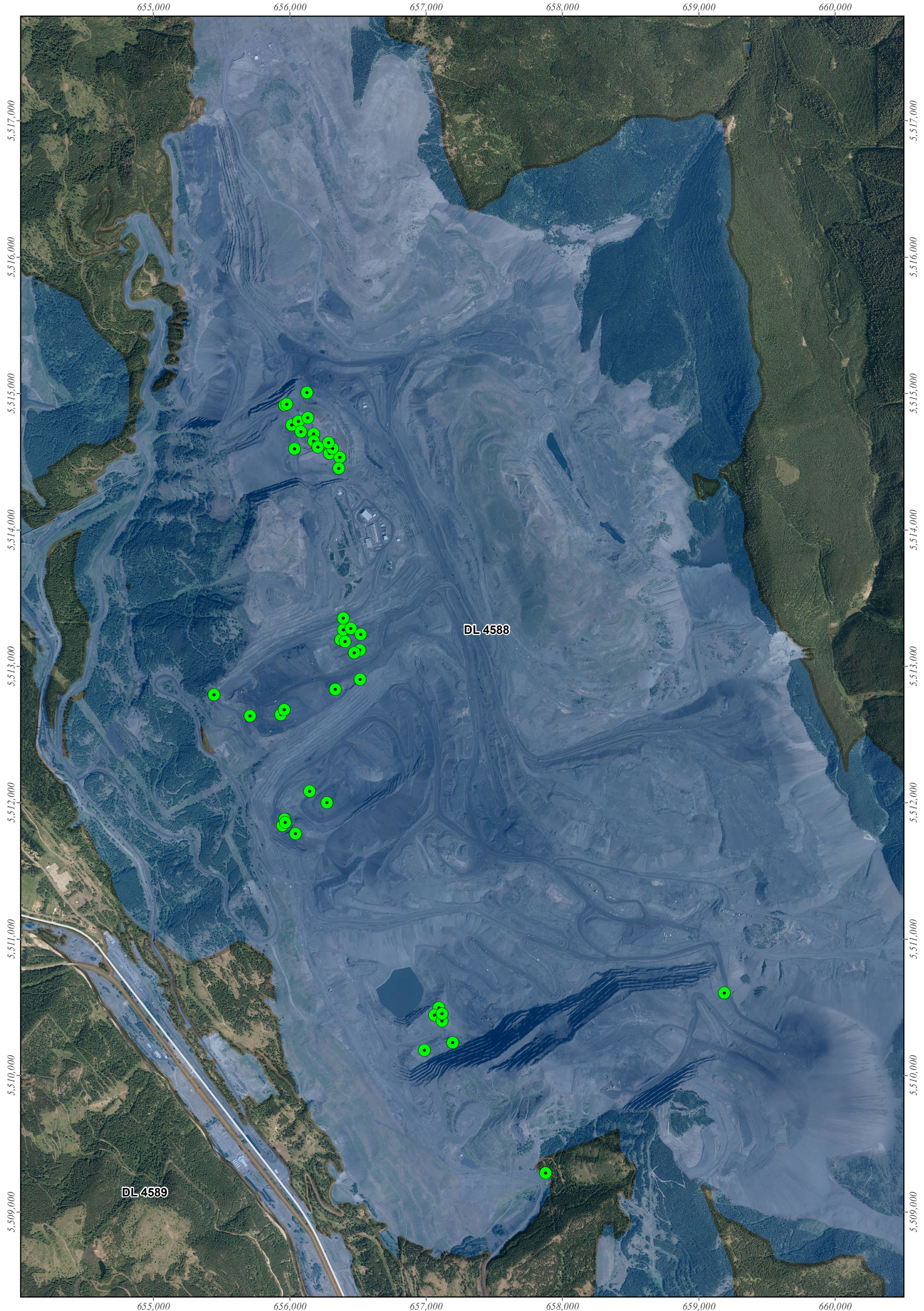
The Elkview mine site is situated within the front ranges of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains. The coal measures are contained within the Mist Mountain Formation of the Kootenay Group.

Historical mining on the Elkview property began late in the 19th century and included underground mining of upper coal seams on both Baldy and Natal ridges. By 1969, Kaiser Resources Limited progressed to large scale open pit operations of the Balmer Mine. Reclamation permit (C-2 permit) was approved in 1970 authorizing the operation of the Balmer Mine under the BC Mines Act.

On August 31, 1992, Westar Mining Limited (successor to Kaiser Resources Limited) was petitioned into bankruptcy. On December 9, 1992, Teck Corporation acquired the assets of the Balmer property including all fixed infrastructure related to the Balmer Mine, mine equipment owned by Westar, and clear title to a portion of the original Kaiser Lands where coal mining rights had been acquired from Crowsnest Industries. Elkview Coal Corporation (ECC) was formed to operate the newly renamed Elkview Mine as a wholly owned subsidiary of Teck Corporation.

All approvals previously issued to Westar Mining - Balmer Operations were considered to be in good standing. Elkview made an application to resume operations under Section 10(1) of the Coal Act on April 26, 1993. An amended reclamation C-2 permit was issued on May 3, 1993. Mining and coal processing re-started shortly thereafter and continues today. There have been a number of amendments to the C-2 permit since 1993, as new operating areas and supporting infrastructure have been required. In 1996, an Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) was issued for the development of Bodie Spoil.

Since 1970, EVO has produced steel-making coal for sale to various customers globally. As of 2013, total disturbance at EVO was 4,167 hectares (ha) with 2,902 ha of this area reclaimed.



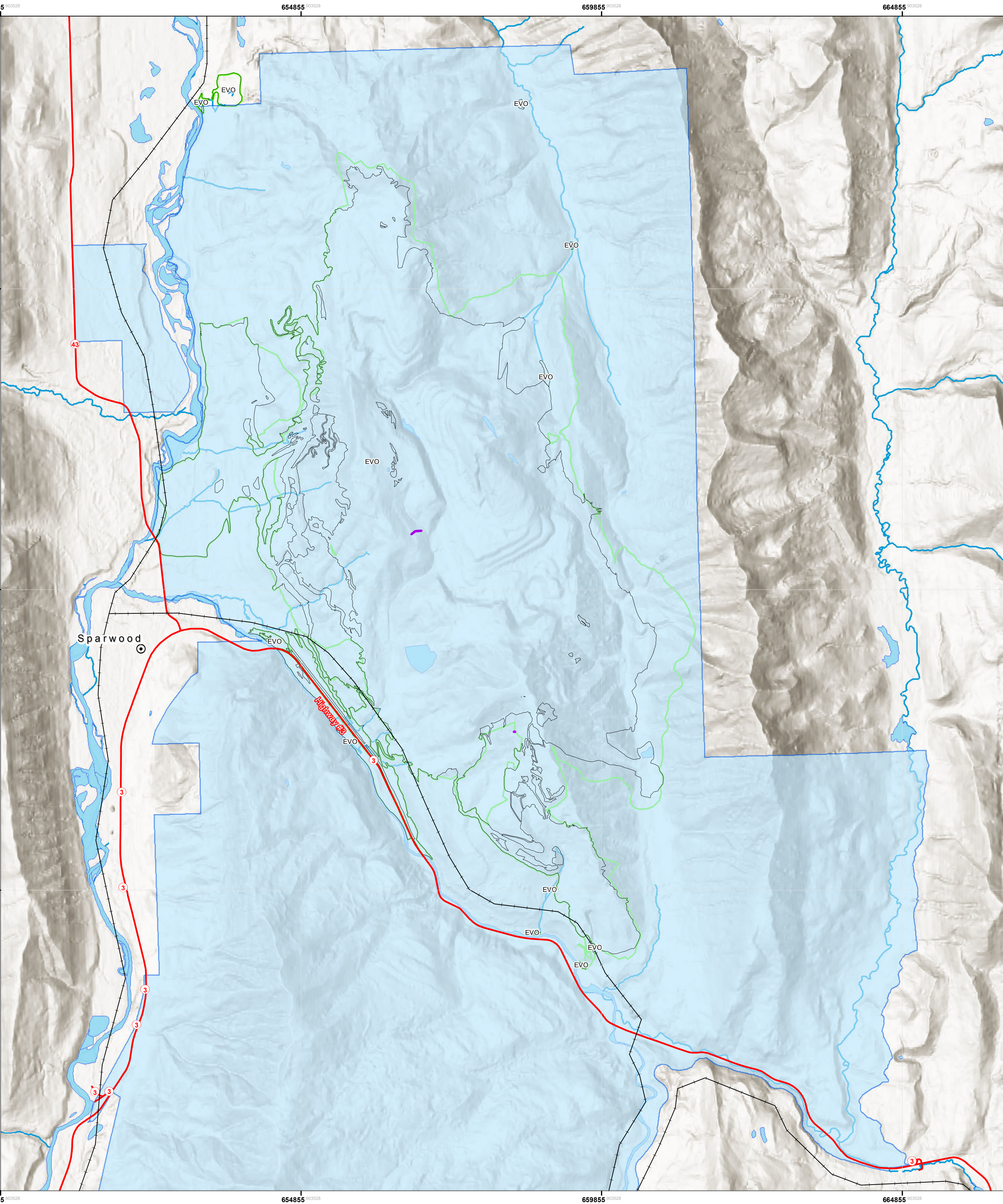
The maps and map data are provided 'as is' without any guarantee, representation, condition or warranty of any kind, either express, implied, or statutory. Teck Resources Limited assumes no liability with respect to any reliance the user places in the maps and map data, and the user assumes the entire risk as to the truth, accuracy, currency, or completeness of the information contained in the maps and map data.

**Figure 1:
Elkview Property Lease Map 2017**







- 2017 Exploration Actual DH UTM
- Parcel Fabric
- C-2 Permit Boundary

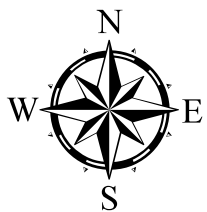
0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

DATE: 4/11/2018	MINE OPERATION: Elkview
SCALE: 1:25,000	COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

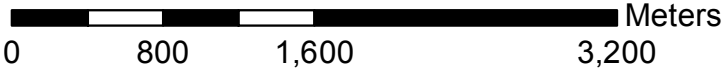


Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Rail |  C-2 Permit Boundary |
|  Highway |  Teck Fee Simple Land |
|  Stream |  Teck Coal Licences |



Scale: 1:40,000



Elkview Operations

District Lot 4588
Kootenay District Plan 9330

Projection: NAD 83 UTM11
Date: Q2, 2018

FIGURE: 2
ELKVIEW PROPERTY TENURE MAP

Teck

2. Geology

i. Stratigraphy

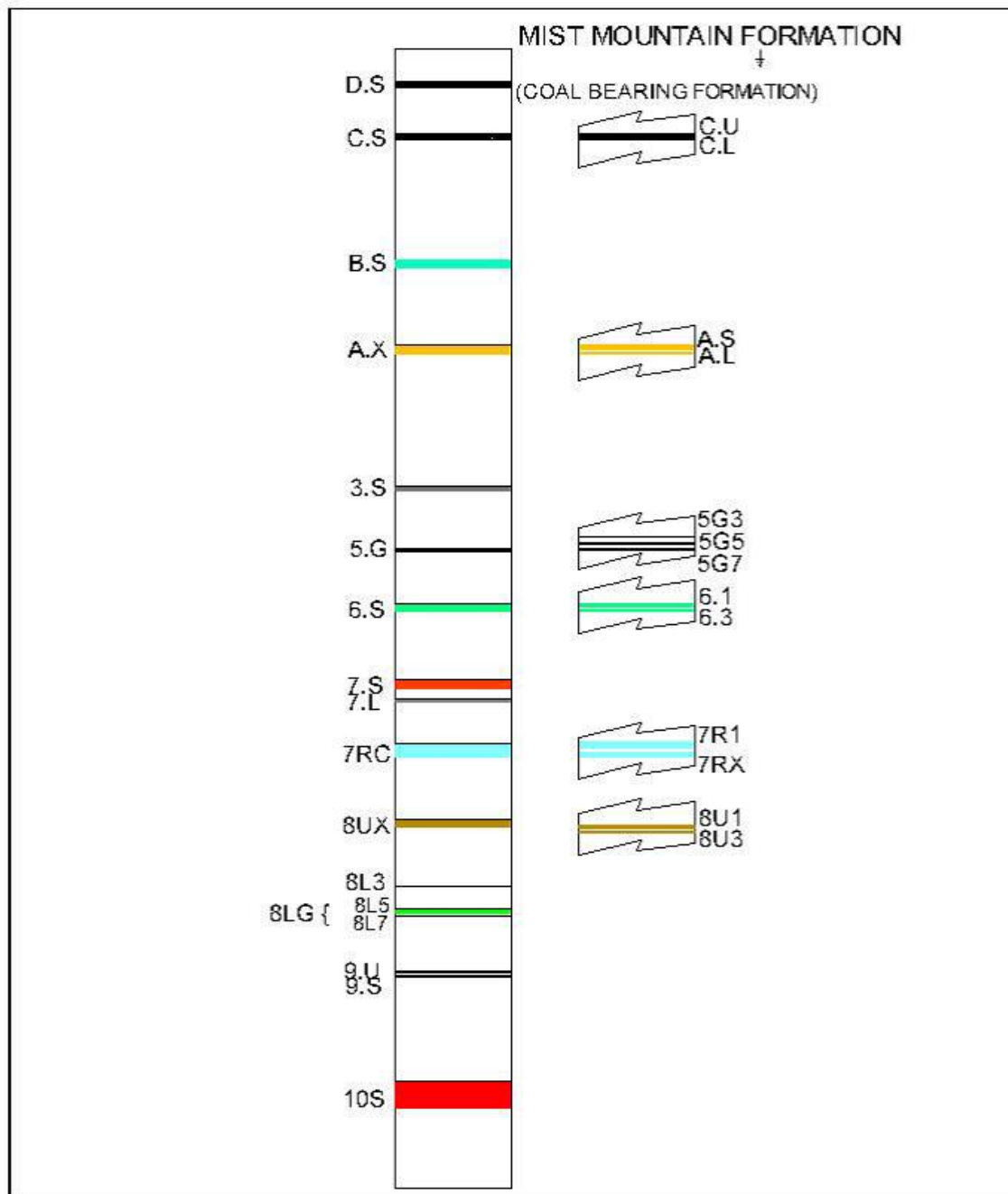
The general stratigraphy at Elkview Operations is summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Regional Stratigraphy

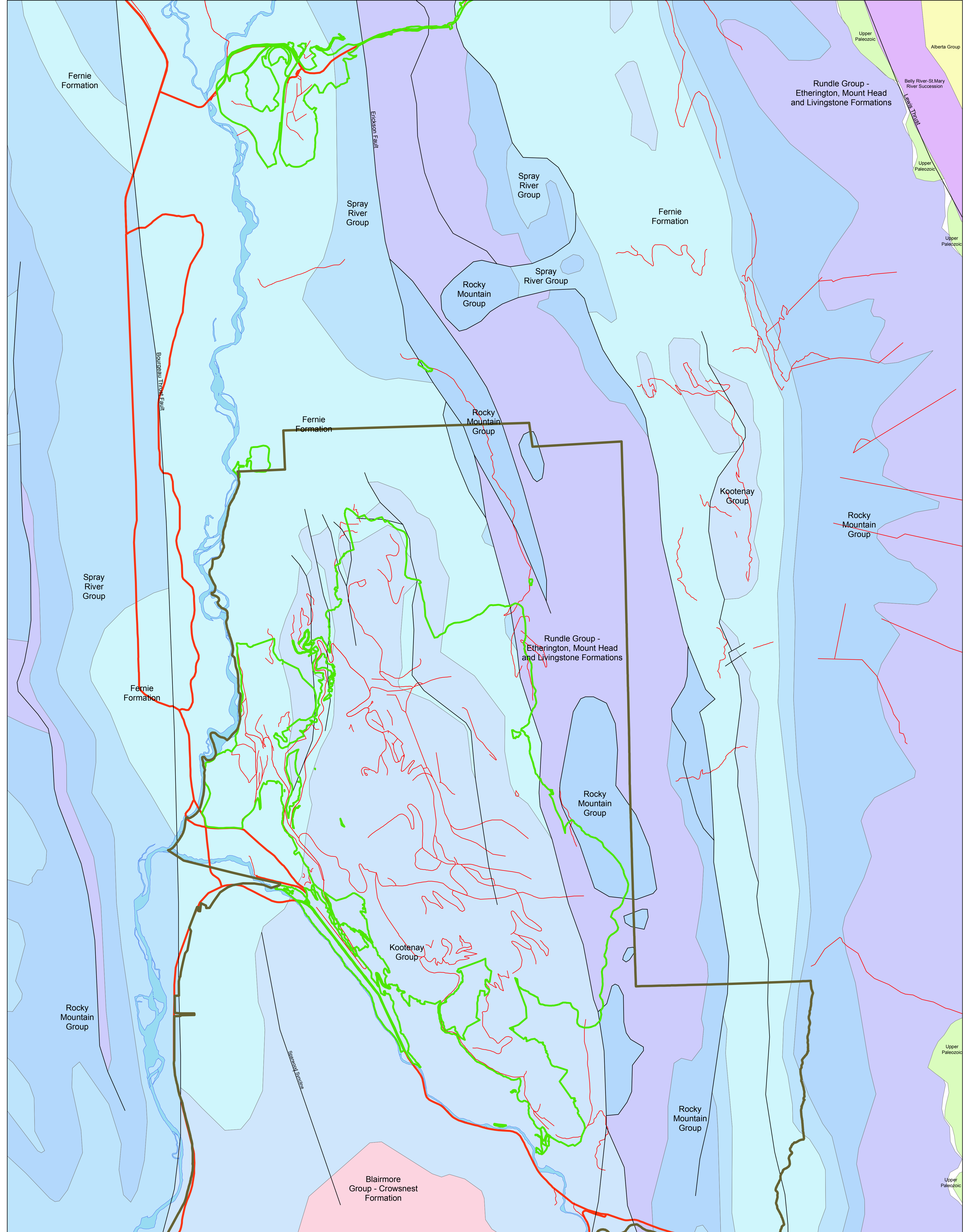
Period	Litho-Stratigraphic Units		Principle Rock Types
Recent			Colluvium
Quaternary			Clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles
Lower Cretaceous	Blairmore Group		Massive bedded sandstones and conglomerates
Lower Cretaceous to Upper Jurassic	KOOTENAY GROUP	Elk Formation	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstones, chert pebble conglomerate, minor coal
		Mist Mountain Formation	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, mudstones, thick coal seams
		Moose Mountain Member	Medium to coarse-grained quartz-chert sandstone
		Weary Ridge Member	Fine to coarse-grained, slight ferruginous quartz-chert sandstone
Jurassic	Fernie Formation		Shale, siltstone, fine-grained sandstone
Triassic	Spray River Formation		Sandy shale, shale quartzite
	Rocky Mountain Formation		Quartzite
Mississippian	Rundle Group		Limestone

Economic coal occurs in the Mist Mountain Formation of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Kootenay Group as shown in Table 1. The formation abruptly and conformably overlies the Morrissey Formation. It averages 500 to 600 meters in thickness and contains from 4 to 30 plus seams. There is approximately 60m of cumulative mineable coal thickness within the Mist Mountain Formation as illustrated in Table 2 – Mist Mountain Formation Coal Seam Stratigraphy. Seams range in rank from high to low-volatile bituminous coal. The Elk Formation overlies the Mist Mountain Formation at the top of the Kootenay Group. Its characteristics are similar to those of the Mist Mountain, but lack coal seams of potential economic thickness, and contain sapropelic coals in addition to humic coals. The data confirms a general fining-upward sequence typical of fluvial-alluvial depositional systems.

Table 2 – Mist Mountain Formation Coal Seam Stratigraphy



The coal-forming environment is believed to have been relatively isolated from sources of clastic material. Three coalfields lie within the Mist Mountain Formation in southeastern BC: Elk Valley Coalfield, Flathead Coalfield and the Crowsnest Coalfield. The Elkview mine is situated at the northern end of the Crowsnest Coalfield. It produces low to medium-volatile hard coking coal and lesser amounts of thermal coal from a large number of seams through a thick Mist Mountain Formation section. Refer to Figure 3 – “Regional Geology of Elkview Property” on the following page.



Legend

Elkview Property	2 Lane Gravel	KA
HWY	Haul Roads	KB-S
Sparwood Syncline	Faults	Pzu
Major River		DfSA
		JFe
		JKK
		KB
		MBE
		MRE
		PhPR
		TTSbf
		KTBC
		uDpa

Figure 3: Regional Geology of Elkview Property

Scale: 1:35,000

Elkview Operation
Kootenay District Plan 9330
District Lot 4588
Date: April 4, 2018

ii. Structure

The East Kootenay coalfields are underlain by the Lewis Thrust plate and form part of the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains. This area is characterized by initial compressional forces resulting in folding and thrust faulting followed by extensional structures such as normal faulting. The Crowsnest Coalfield is bounded by the west-dipping Erickson normal fault on the east and the Bourgeau thrust fault on the west.

The geology within the Elkview property dips towards the west at approximately twenty degrees and plunges gradually to the south at about four to eight degrees. Multiple thrust faults and normal faults occur throughout the property mostly striking in a north west to southeast orientation. This has resulted in coal seam repeats and structural deformation and complexity along the thrust fault boundaries.

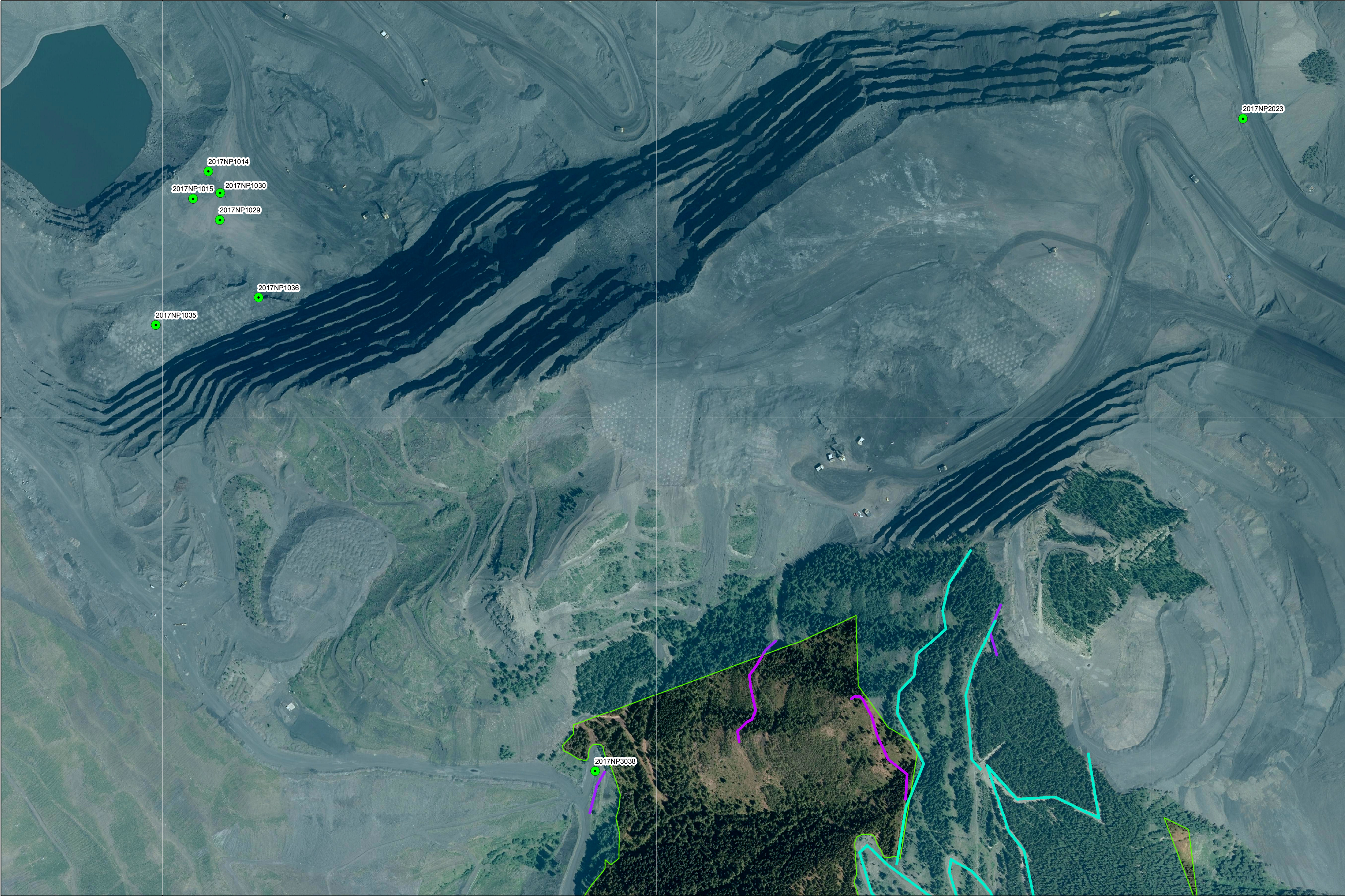
The geology at the Elkview Operations is classified as moderate and complex as per the Geological Survey of Canada Paper 88-21 *"A Standardized Coal Resource/Reserve Reporting System for Canada"*. There are numerous normal faults and thrust faults at the Elkview Operations that vary in structural displacement. Some of these faulted areas are associated with folds, over turned coal seams and other structural deformations.

2.0 Exploration Program 2017

1. Goals/ Objectives

The 2017 Exploration Program focused on drilling required to maintain a two to three year window of high geological confidence ahead of the active mine plan and to gain critical geotechnical information for high wall design of future pits.

The objective of the 2017 exploration program was to increase the geological data for mine planning in Baldy Ridge 2 (BR2), Baldy Ridge 6 (BR6) and Natal Phase 1 (NP1) pits. In addition, coal coking quality samples were planned from a Large Diameter Core hole in NP2. The program objective was also to increase the geotechnical data for mine design and high wall placement purposes of the planned Natal Phase 3 (NP3) pit. Figures 4-6 on the following pages are plan views of the 2017 drilling of BR6, BR2/1, and Natal Ridge.



Legend

2017 Exploration Actual DH UTM

Historical Trails

Highway

C2 Permit Boundary

Proposed New Trails

Stream

N

W

E

S

Scale: 1:5,000

0

310

620

1,240

Meters

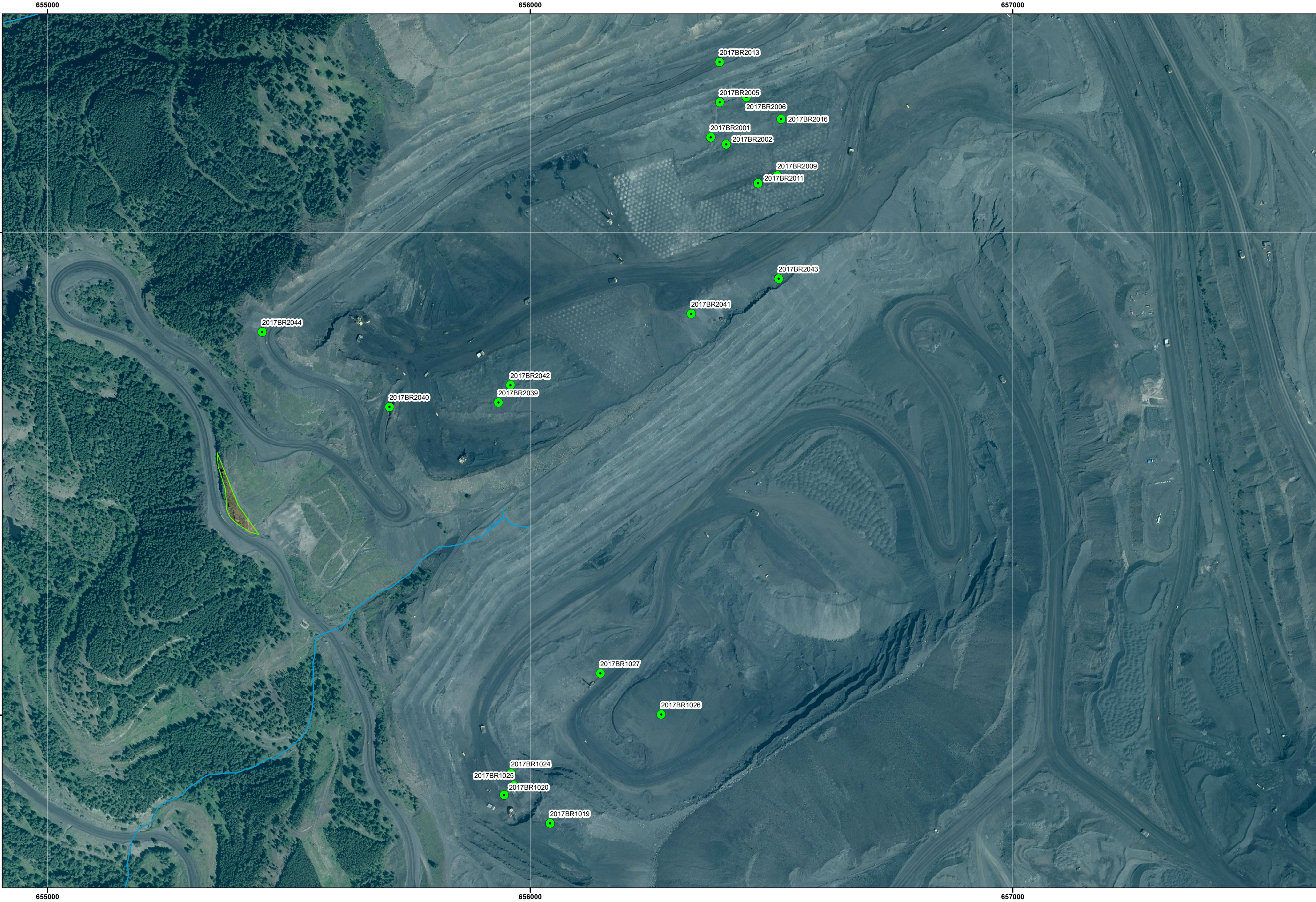
Elkview Operations

District Lot 4588
Kootenay District Plan 9330


Projection: NAD 83 UTM11
Date: Q1 2018
Ortho Date: Sept 2017
Author: Kimberly Pidwerbeski


FIGURE 6:
2017 ELKVIEW DRILLHOLE MAP
NATAL RIDGE


Teck





Legend


 2017 Exploration Actual DH UTM

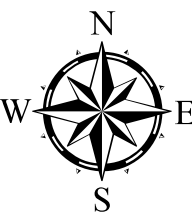
 Highway

 C2 Permit Boundary

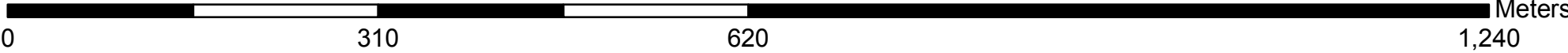
 Proposed New Trails

 Historical Trails

 Stream



Scale: 1:5,000




03106201,240Meters

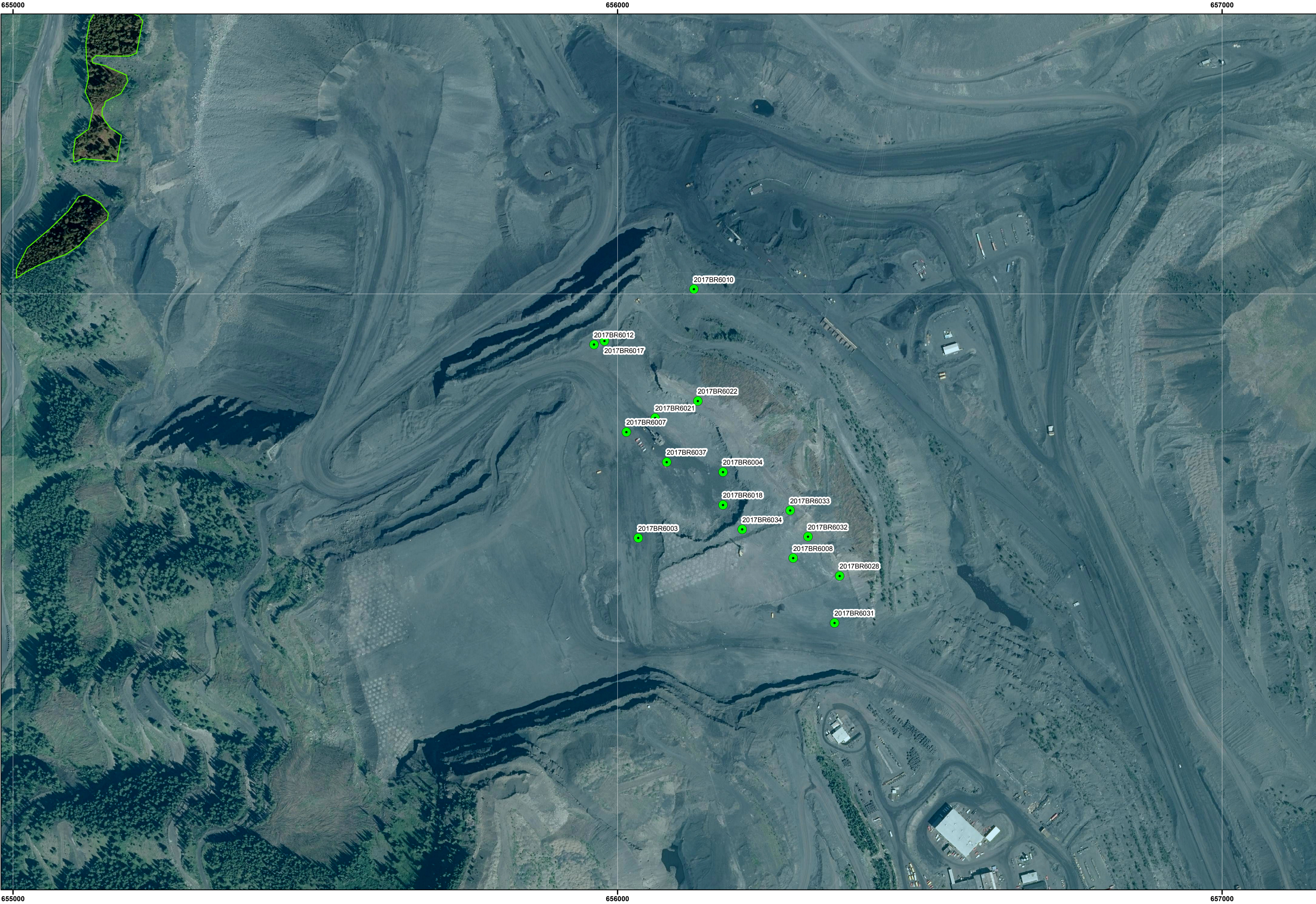
Elkview Operations

District Lot 4588
Kootenay District Plan 9330

Projection: NAD 83 UTM11
Date: Q1 2018
Ortho Date: Sept 2017
Author: Kimberly Pidwerbeski

FIGURE 5:
2017 ELKVIEW DRILLHOLE MAP
BALDY RIDGE 1 & 2





Legend

2017 Exploration Actual DH UTM

Historical Trails

Highway

C2 Permit Boundary

Proposed New Trails

Stream

N

W

E

S

Scale: 1:4,000

0

245

490

980

Meters

Elkview Operations

District Lot 4588
Kootenay District Plan 9330

Projection: NAD 83 UTM11
Date: Q1 2018
Ortho Date: Sept 2017
Author: Kimberly Pidwerbeski

FIGURE 4:
2017 ELKVIEW DRILLHOLE MAP
BALDY RIDGE 6

Teck

2. Summary of Work Done

Forty-five (45) reverse circulation drillholes were completed in the Baldy Ridge and Natal Ridge areas at Elkview Operations for a total of 8,335m of drilling and 0.1ha disturbed. Existing mine roads and runout lanes were utilized for all drill pads. Drilling locations are illustrated in Figures 4-6 on the previous page and were located within the C-2 boundary.

Sixteen drillholes were drilled in BR6 pit and fifteen drillholes were drilled in BR2 for a total of 6,291m in 2017. The majority of these drillholes were placed within the complex fault zone to provide additional geological confidence for the model and production forecast.

In-pit drilling was also completed within the BR1 pit (6 drillholes) and NP1 pit (6 drillholes) for a total of 1554m in 2017. Drilling in BR1 focused on confirming 10.S footwall location and ensuring the existing pit design does not intersect the Balmer North underground mine. Drilling in NP1 pit focused on confirming 10 seam structure and volumes.

One drillhole drilled in NP2 was advanced as a pilot for a potential Large Diameter Core hole. The intent of the Large Diameter core hole was to gain quality information on 10P prior to mining.

One hole of 340m was drilled in Natal Phase 3 (NP3) for geotechnical, mine design and wall placement purposes.

Reverse circulation rotary drilling was performed by Foraco Drilling with one drill rig with the capability to drill to 650 meter depths. The geophysical logging was performed by Cordax Evaluation Technologies Inc. Gamma, neutron, open-hole density, and drillhole deviation were logged through the drill pipe on all drillholes. In addition, dipmeter analysis was performed on select drillholes.

All the drill holes were logged with slim tool equipment consisting of gamma density, gamma-neutron and downhole deviation. A total of 2229 coal sample increments were collected and an estimated 120 seam composites will be analyzed to confirm coal quality, petrography, mineral ash analysis and Sulphur.

Coal seams intersected in reverse circulation drillholes were sampled at half meter intervals (plys) and sent to the Elkview Central Lab. Raw ash, FSI, and, Residual Moisture were performed on ply samples. Current mining practices, geophysical log signatures and ply sample analysis are the main pieces of information used to generate composite samples from plys and determine core sample intervals. Lab analysis will determine Ash, VM, RM, Sulfur, Phosphorous, FSI, LT, FC and Rheology for composite samples at specific gravities 1.35 and 1.50 S.G. Raw and clean proximate analysis and rheological analysis was performed by the Elkview Central Lab. All mineral ash analysis work was send to the Greenhills Operations

lab. Select composites and core samples were selected for additional petrographic analysis, performed by David E. Pearson and Associates (Victoria, BC).

The following table shows drillhole locations with respect to Coal Lease and District Lot boundaries:

Table 3 – Elkview Operations 2017 Drillhole locations

Mine pit / area	Drillholes
Baldy Ridge 1 (BR1)	2017BR1019, 2017BR1020, 2017BR1024, 2017BR1025, 2017BR1026, 2017BR1027
Baldy Ridge 2 (BR2)	2017BR2001, 2017BR2002, 2017BR2005, 2017BR2006, 2017BR2009, 2017BR2011, 2017BR2013, 2017BR2016, 2017BR2039, 2017BR2040, 2017BR2041, 2017BR2042, 2017BR2043, 2017BR2044, 2017BR2045
Baldy Ridge 6 (BR6)	2017BR6003, 2017BR6004, 2017BR6007, 2017BR6008, 2017BR6010, 2017BR6012, 2017BR6017, 2017BR6018, 2017BR6021, 2017BR6022, 2017BR6028, 2017BR6031, 2017BR6032, 2017BR6033, 2017BR6034, 2017BR6037
Natal Phase 1 (NP1)	2017NP1014, 2017NP1015, 2017NP1029, 2017NP1030, 2017NP1035, 2017NP1036
Natal Phase 2 (NP2) and Natal Phase 3 (NP3)	2017NP2023, 2017NP3038

Table 4 – 2017 Drillhole Collar Survey

Hole ID	Dip	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m)	Date Surveyed
2017BR2001	-90°	5513198.123	656373.844	1755.002	22-Apr-17
2017BR2002	-90°	5513183.597	656405.870	1754.890	23-Apr-17
2017BR2003	-90°	5514596.141	656033.860	1873.780	25-Apr-17
2017BR6004	-90°	5514705.619	656174.262	1890.400	26-Apr-17
2017BR2005	-90°	5513270.528	656393.091	1755.670	28-Apr-17
2017BR2006	-90°	5513281.068	656447.993	1755.260	29-Apr-17
2017BR6007	-90°	5514771.709	656014.238	1871.800	2-May-17
2017BR6008	-90°	5514562.914	656290.331	1891.140	1-May-17
2017BR2009	-90°	5513118.499	656512.413	1740.050	11-May-17
2017BR6010	-90°	5515007.930	656126.213	1794.100	12-May-17
2017BR2011	-90°	5513102.203	656472.050	1740.020	13-May-17
2017BR6012	-90°	5514916.298	655960.727	1854.370	16-May-17
2017BR2013	-90°	5513353.895	656392.702	1854.370	16-May-17
2017NP1014	-90°	5510498.783	657092.918	1425.220	17-May-17
2017NP1015	-90°	5510443.736	657061.900	1424.610	17-May-17
2017BR2016	-90°	5513235.586	656519.889	1740.340	29-May-17
2017BR6017	-90°	5514922.354	655978.017	1854.600	20-May-17
2017BR6018	-90°	5514651.174	656174.126	1875.120	15-Jun-17
2017BR1019	-90°	5511834.774	655945.671	1601.130	16-Jun-17
2017BR1020	-90°	5511834.774	655945.671	1501.050	16-Jun-17
2017BR6021	-90°	5514795.074	656062.240	1875.140	19-Jun-17
2017BR6022	-90°	5514822.916	656132.717	1875.130	20-Jun-17

2017NP2023	-90°	5510605.972	659186.077	1726.050	23-Jun-17
2017BR1024	-90°	5511878.730	655960.234	1470.870	7-Sep-17
2017BR1025	-90°	5511854.675	655966.367	1471.050	7-Sep-17
2017BR1026	-90°	5512001.148	656271.335	1440.770	7-Sep-17
2017BR1027	-90°	5512086.172	656145.089	1440.640	7-Sep-17
2017BR6028	-90°	5514533.509	656367.169	1875.840	3-Nov-17
2017NP1029	-90°	5510400.619	657116.235	1409.360	3-Nov-17
2017NP1030	-90°	5510454.961	657116.767	1409.100	6-Nov-17
2017BR6031	-90°	5514455.717	656358.939	1875.850	6-Nov-17
2017BR6032	-90°	5514598.478	656314.842	1874.790	8-Nov-17
2017BR6033	-90°	5514641.752	656285.489	1875.830	10-Nov-17
2017BR6034	-90°	5514610.210	656206.241	1860.170	10-Nov-17
2017NP1035	-90°	5510187.883	656986.405	1410.550	10-Nov-17
2017NP1036	-90°	5510243.359	657194.434	1409.690	13-Nov-17
2017BR6037	-90°	5514721.862	656081.036	1859.940	13-Nov-17
2017NP3038	-90°	5509284.954	657875.545	1552.660	20-Nov-17
2017BR2039	-90°	5512647.843	655934.036	1725.380	19-Nov-17
2017BR2040	-90°	5512638.640	655708.261	1725.400	19-Nov-17
2017BR2041	-90°	5512831.606	656333.813	1725.440	20-Nov-17
2017BR2042	-90°	5512684.024	655959.153	1725.440	22-Nov-17
2017BR2043	-90°	5512904.668	656514.905	1725.110	23-Nov-17
2017BR2044	-90°	5512794.282	655444.574	1731.460	24-Nov-17
2017BR2045	-90°	5512932.964	656562.621	1724.980	25-Nov-17

3. Results

Geophysical logging data obtained in 2017 was incorporated into the existing geological model.

2017 coal samples are being analyzed for raw ash, fsi and moisture prior to composite selection. Composite results for 2017 will be added to the seam's qualities in the Elkview acQuire database. Seam qualities increase the knowledge of the coal's marketability and assist long-term mine planning in the region.

The 2016 composite list, laboratory analysis and Petrographic certificates have been attached as a separate document (note that some MAA results are still outstanding). All data from the 2017 exploration program will be submitted when available.

4. Statement of Costs

The 2017 exploration program total cost was \$884,508.29 and the cost breakdown is as follows.

Drilling cost, \$ 704,707 (Foraco Drilling)

Geophysical logging, \$ 179,801 (Cordax Evaluation Services)

The analytical work is being completed by the Teck Coal Laboratory.

The Petrographic work will be completed by Pearson and Associates.

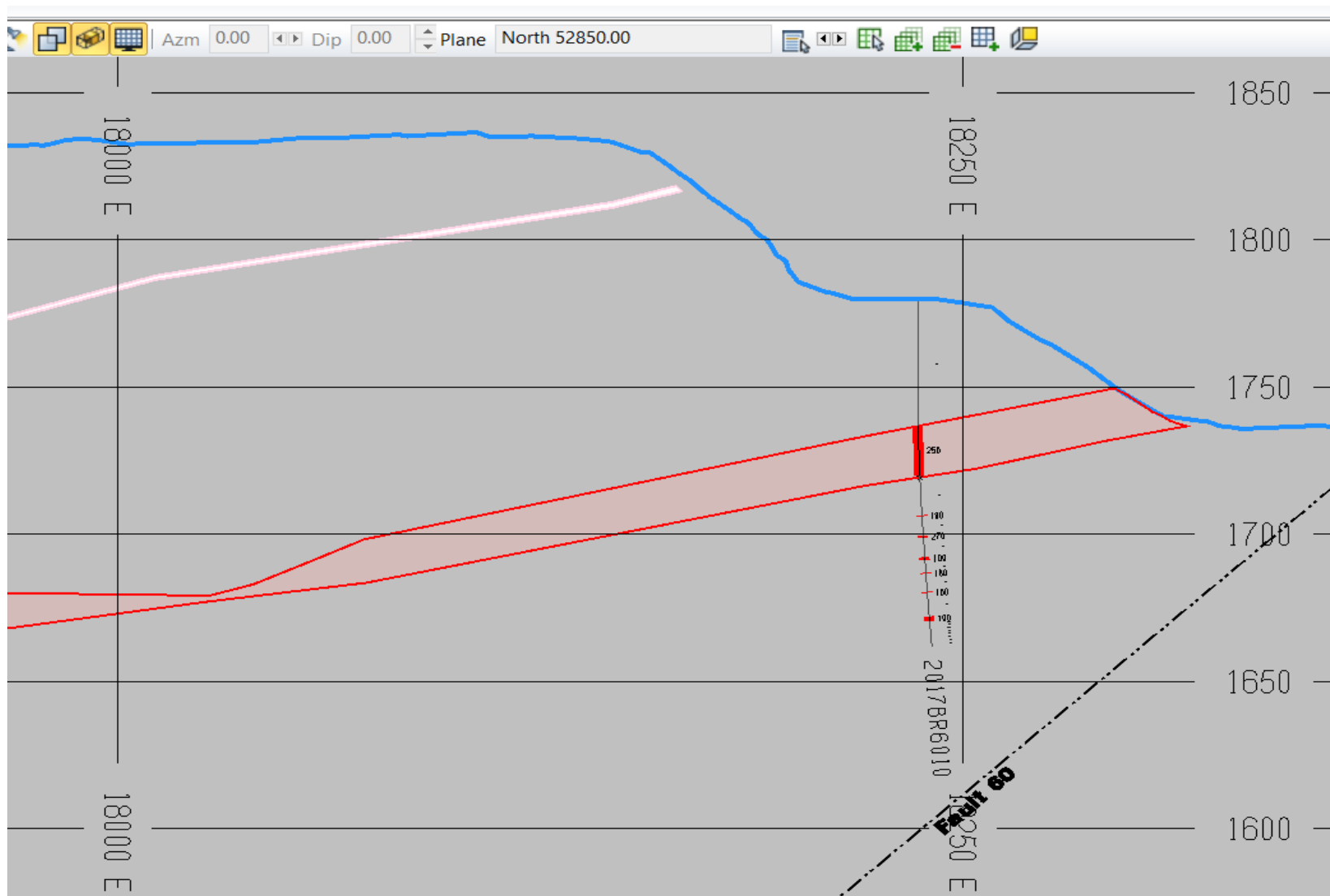
3.0 Conclusion

Drillhole data from the 2017 exploration program was entered and interpreted as the program progressed. This enabled EVO to incorporate the newly updated geological structure and volumetric data into the 2017 End of Year (EOY) reserve and resources (R&R) model. Analysis of the 2017 coal samples is in progress. Results will be incorporated into Mid-Year (MY) and EOY models for 2018.

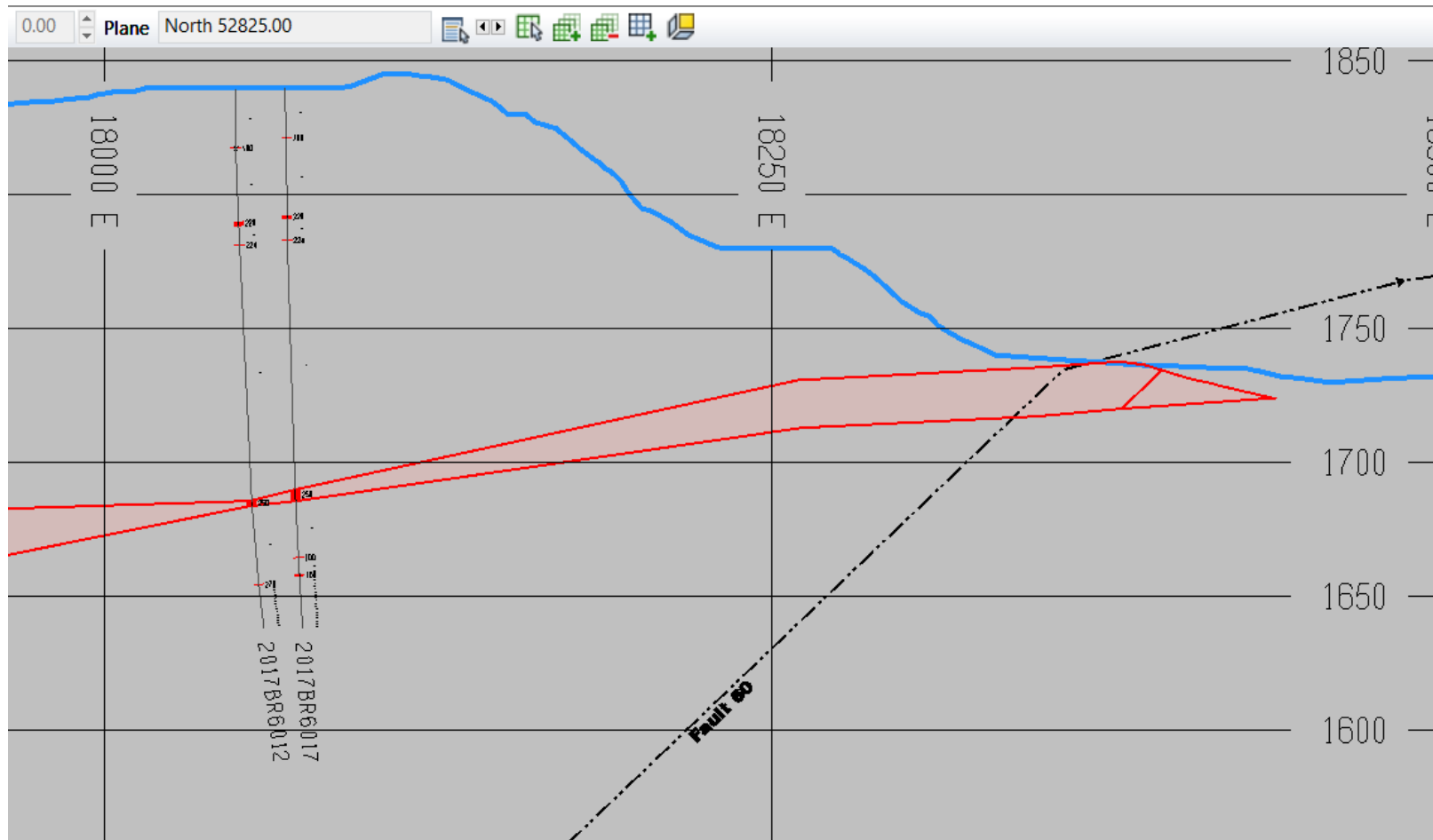
The 2017 exploration program has successfully increased drillhole density in all the mentioned mining pits/areas. Televue data and geotechnical logging information have improved current pit shell design and are essential to ongoing mine design and planning of the Elkview Operations.

Appendix A – Cross Sections (North – South through Elkview Property)

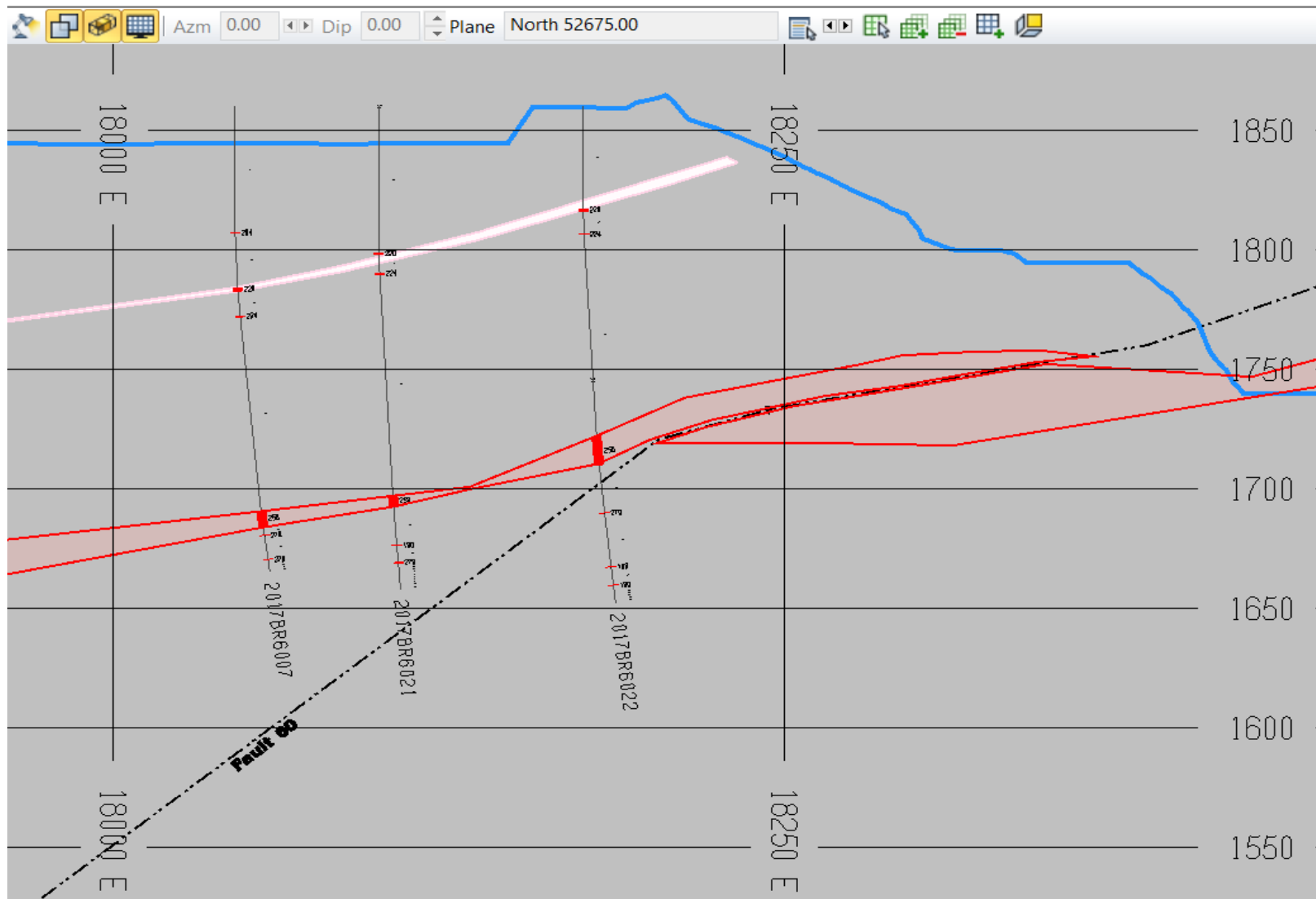
2017BR6010 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



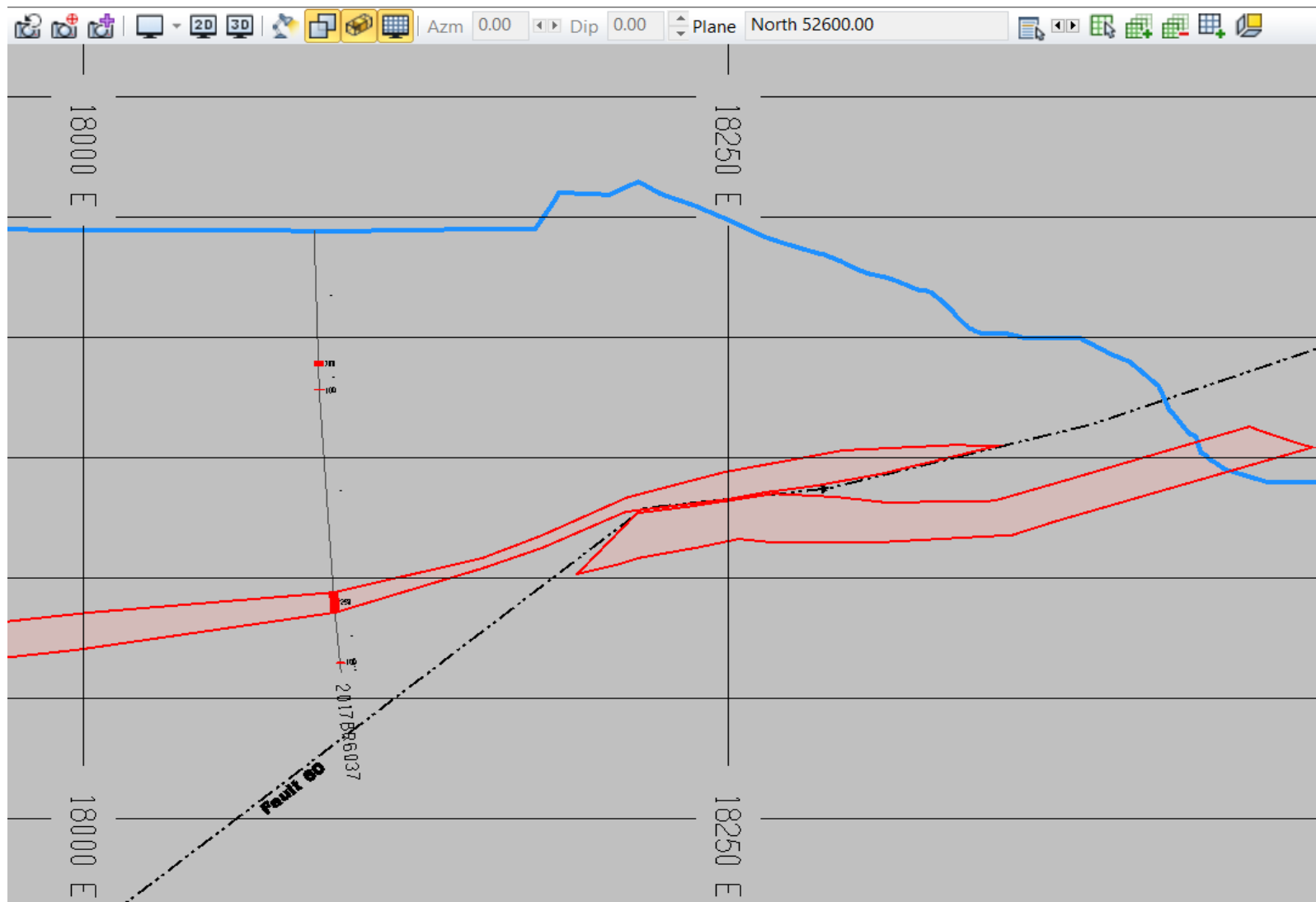
2017BR6012 & 2017BR6017 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



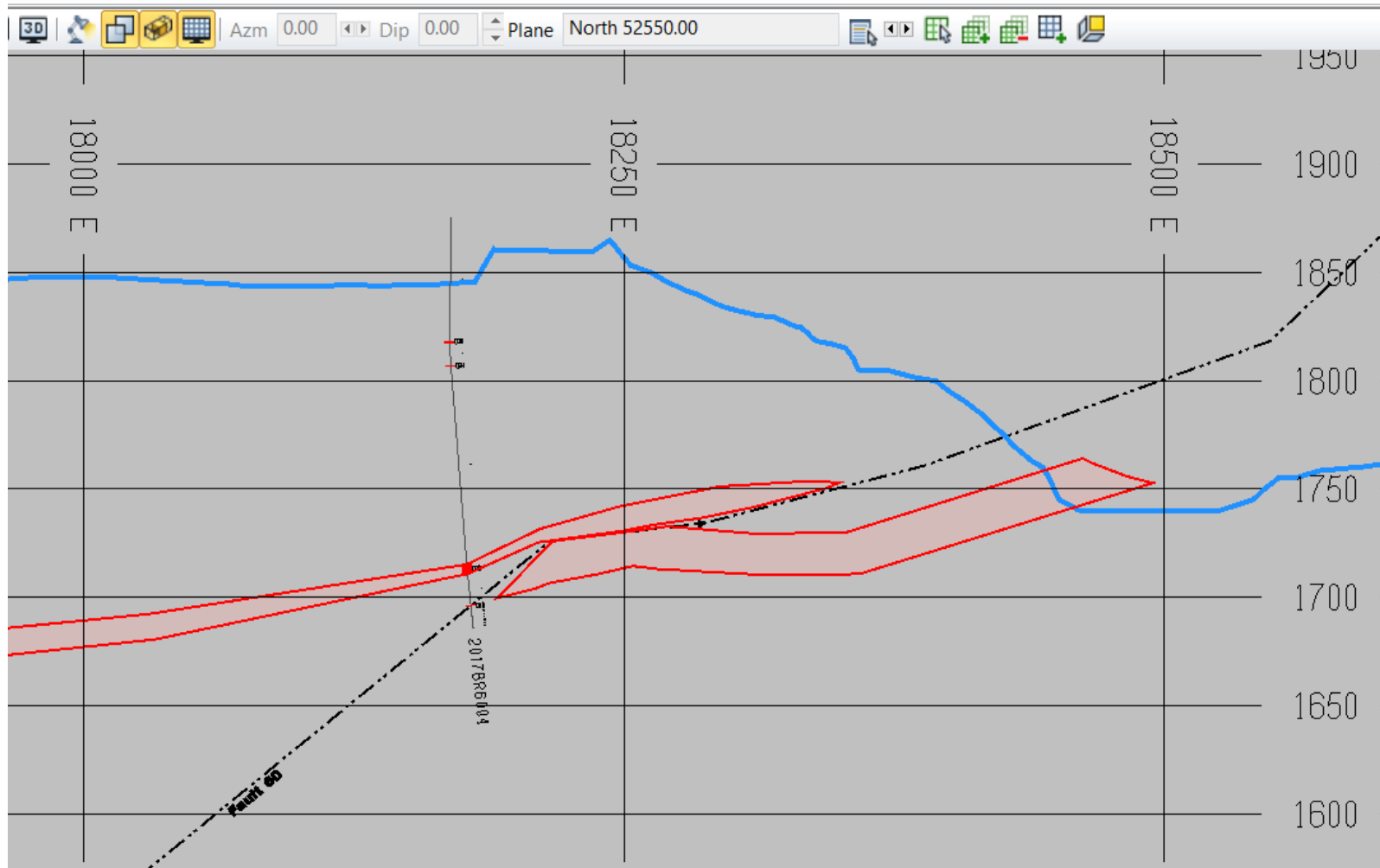
2017BR6007, 2017BR6021 & 2017BR6022 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



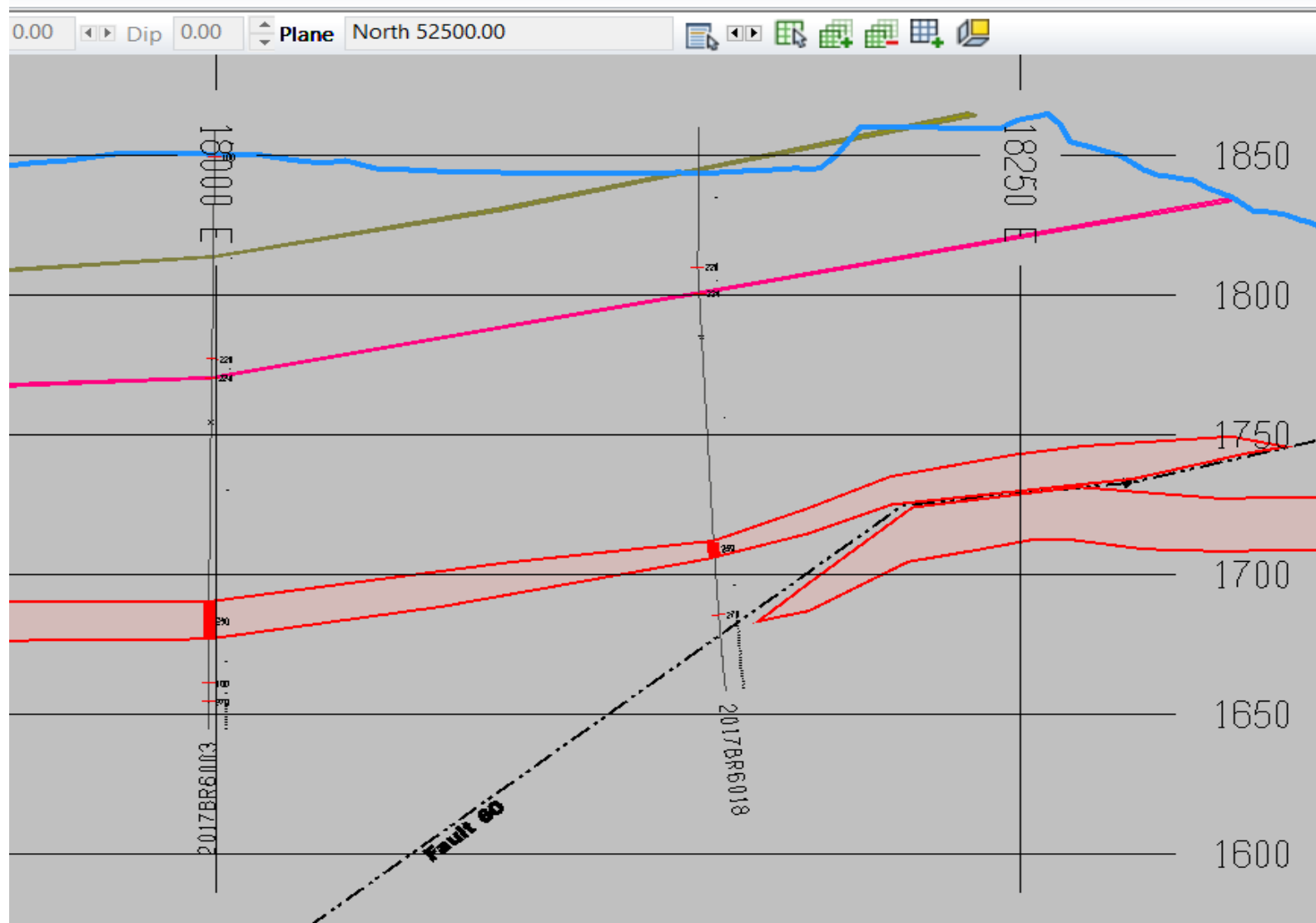
2017BR6037 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



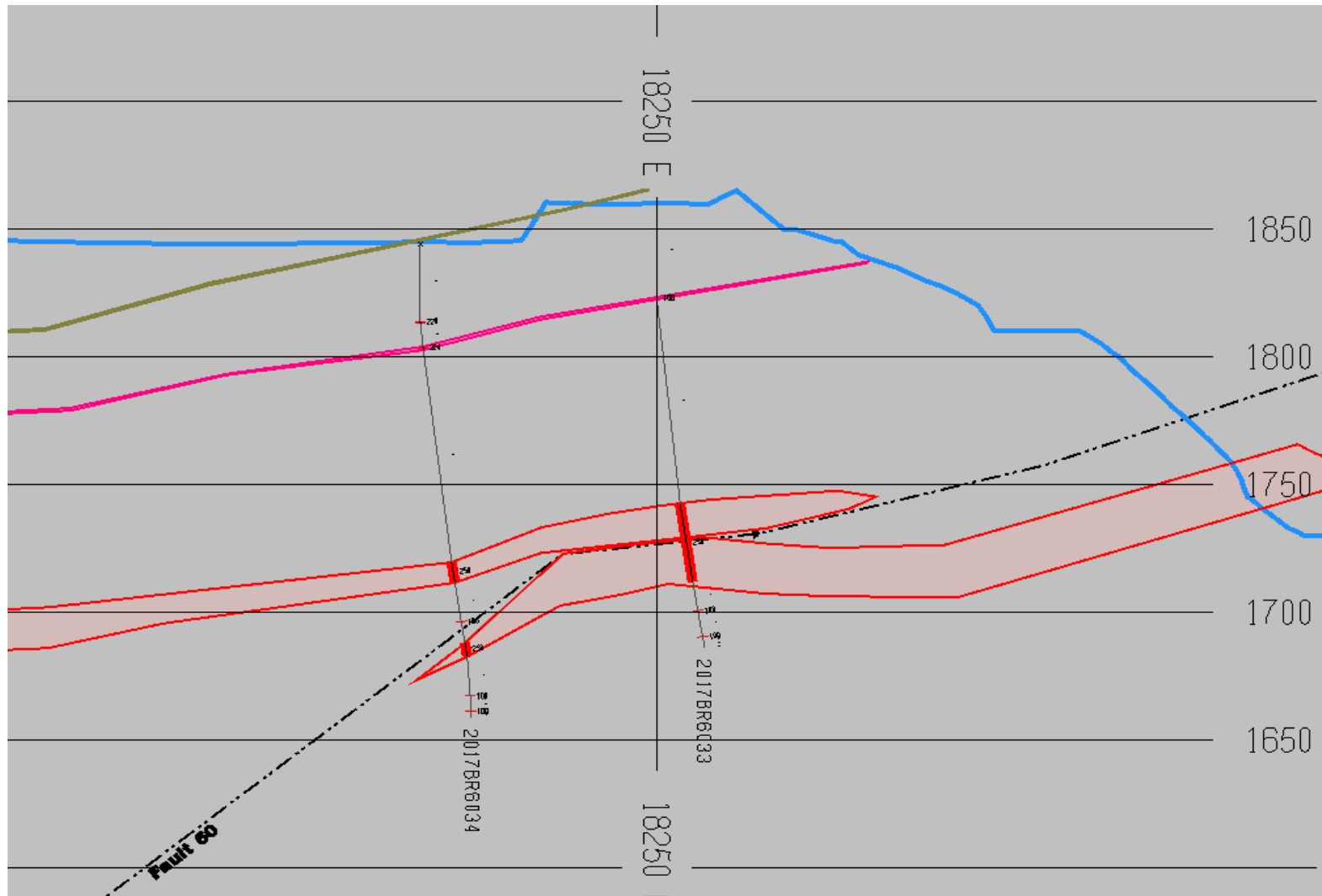
2017BR6004 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



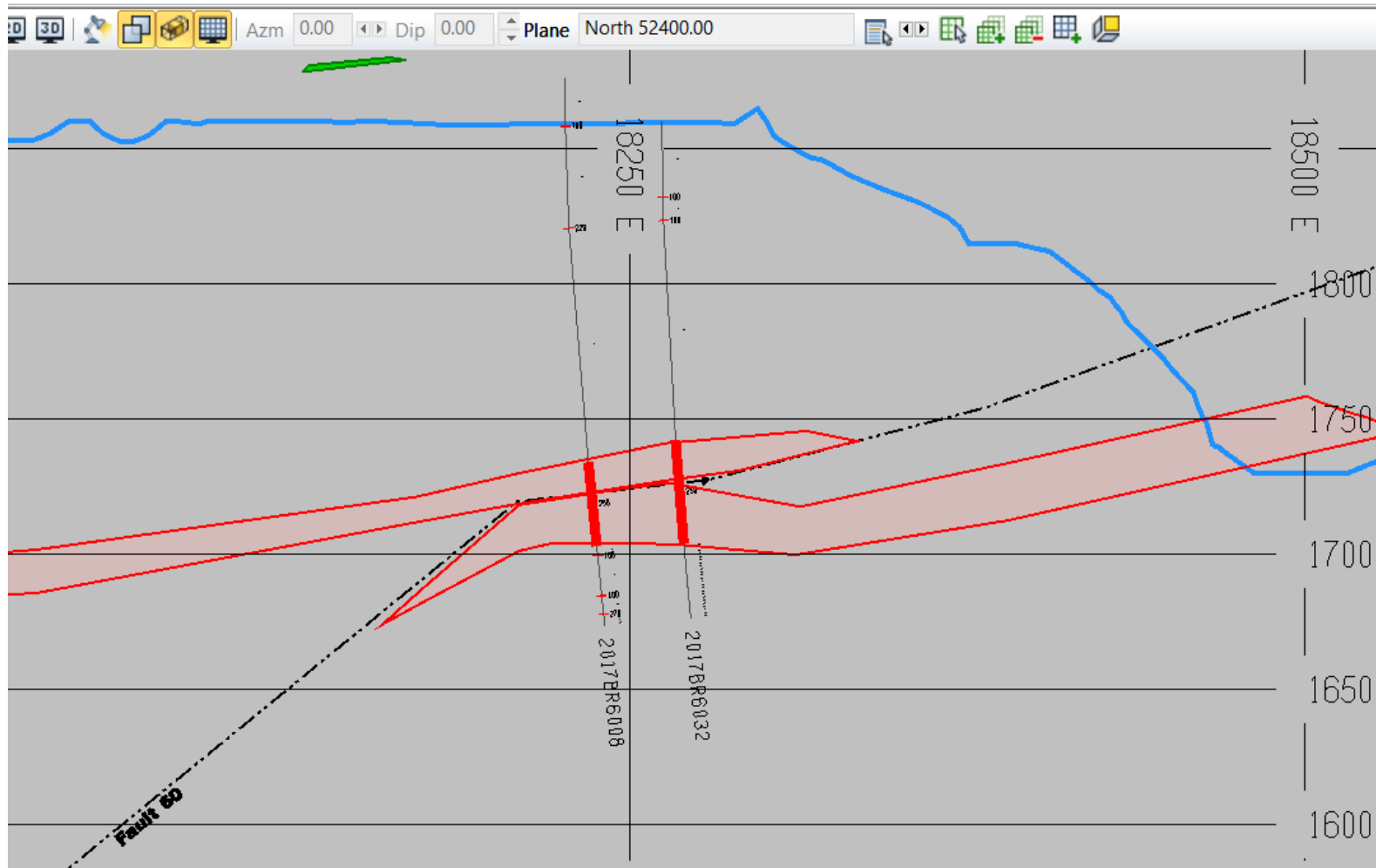
2017BR6003 and 2017BR6018 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



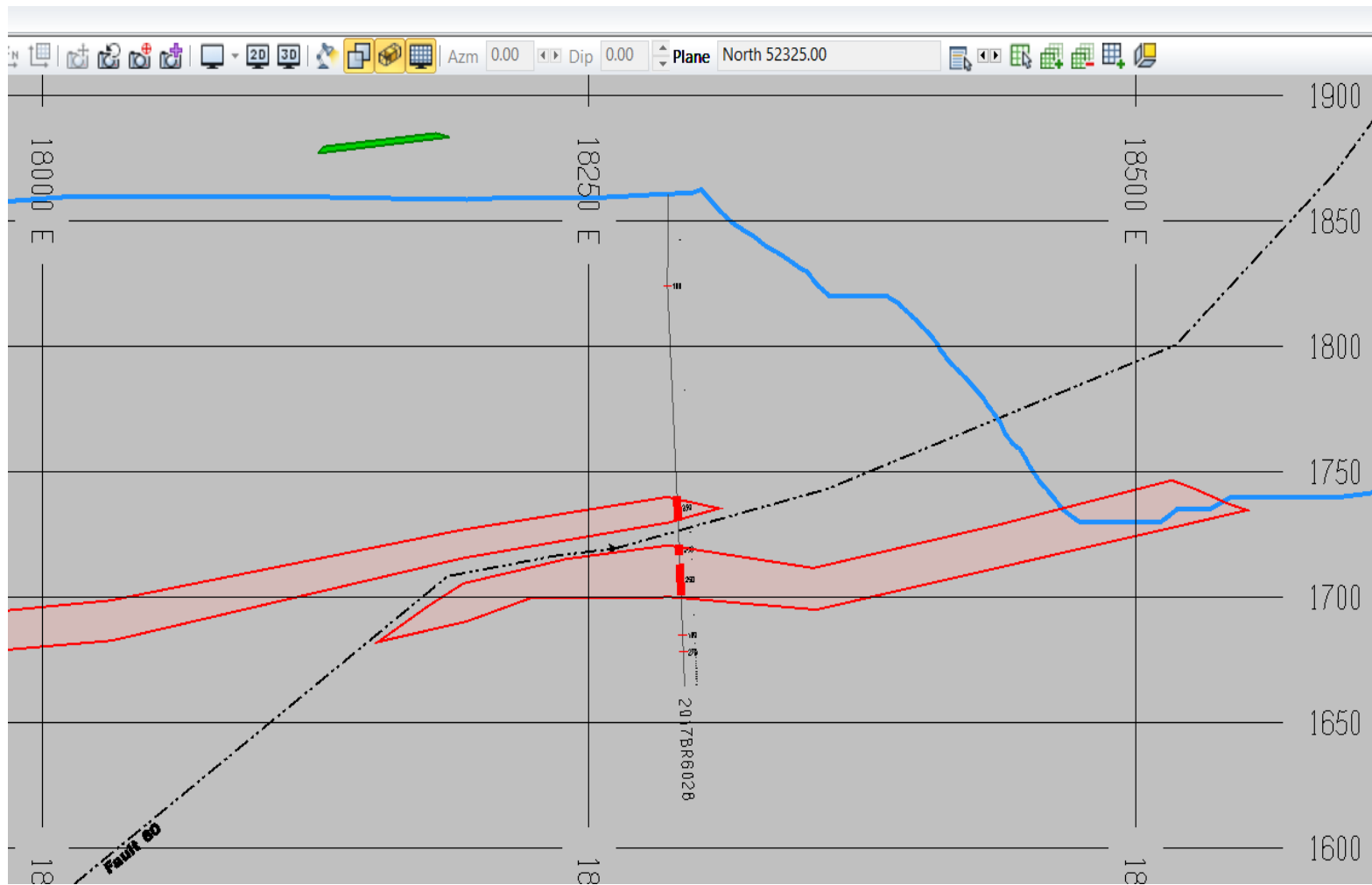
2017BR6034 and 2017BR6033 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



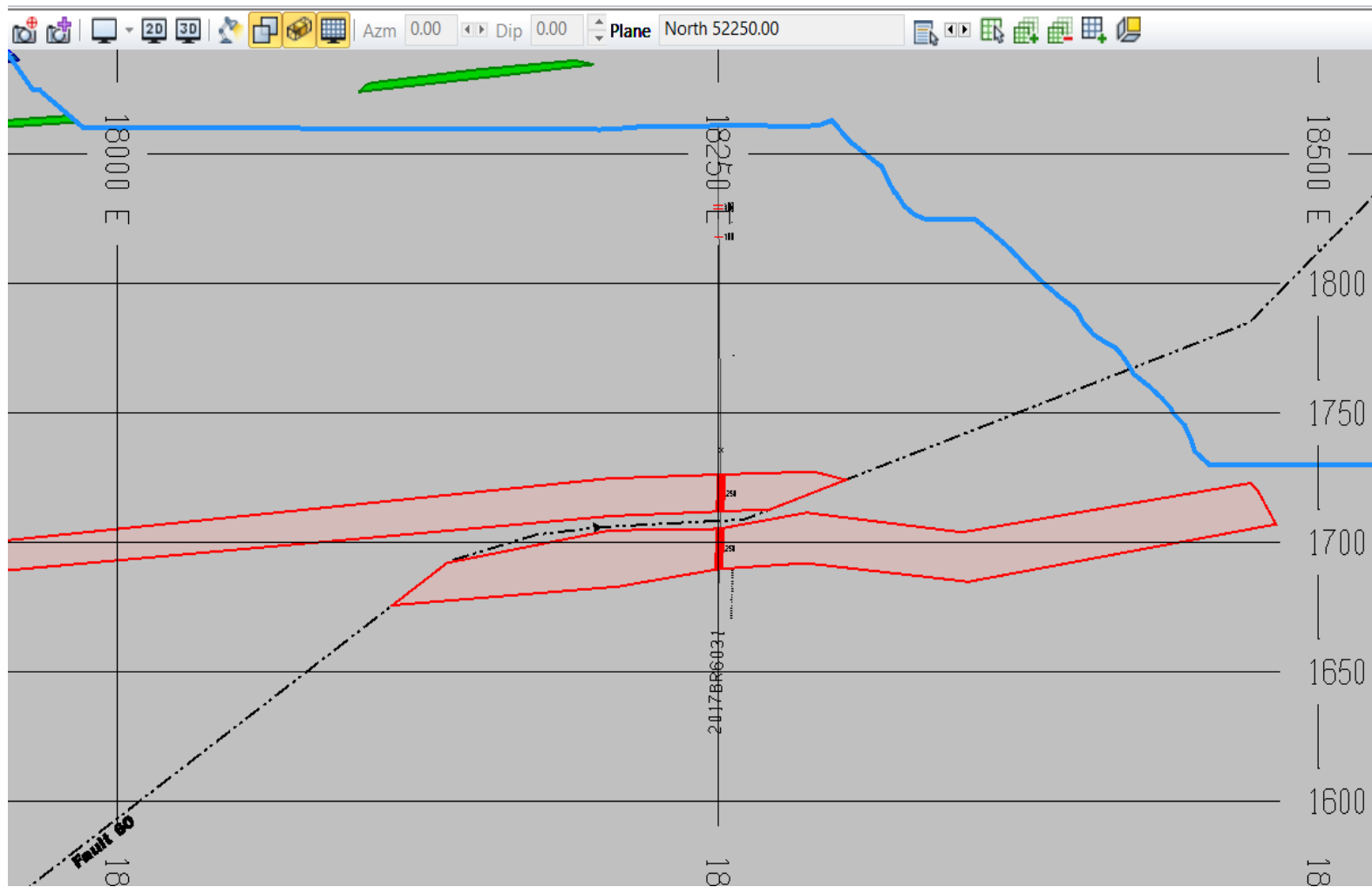
2017BR6008 and 2017BR6032 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



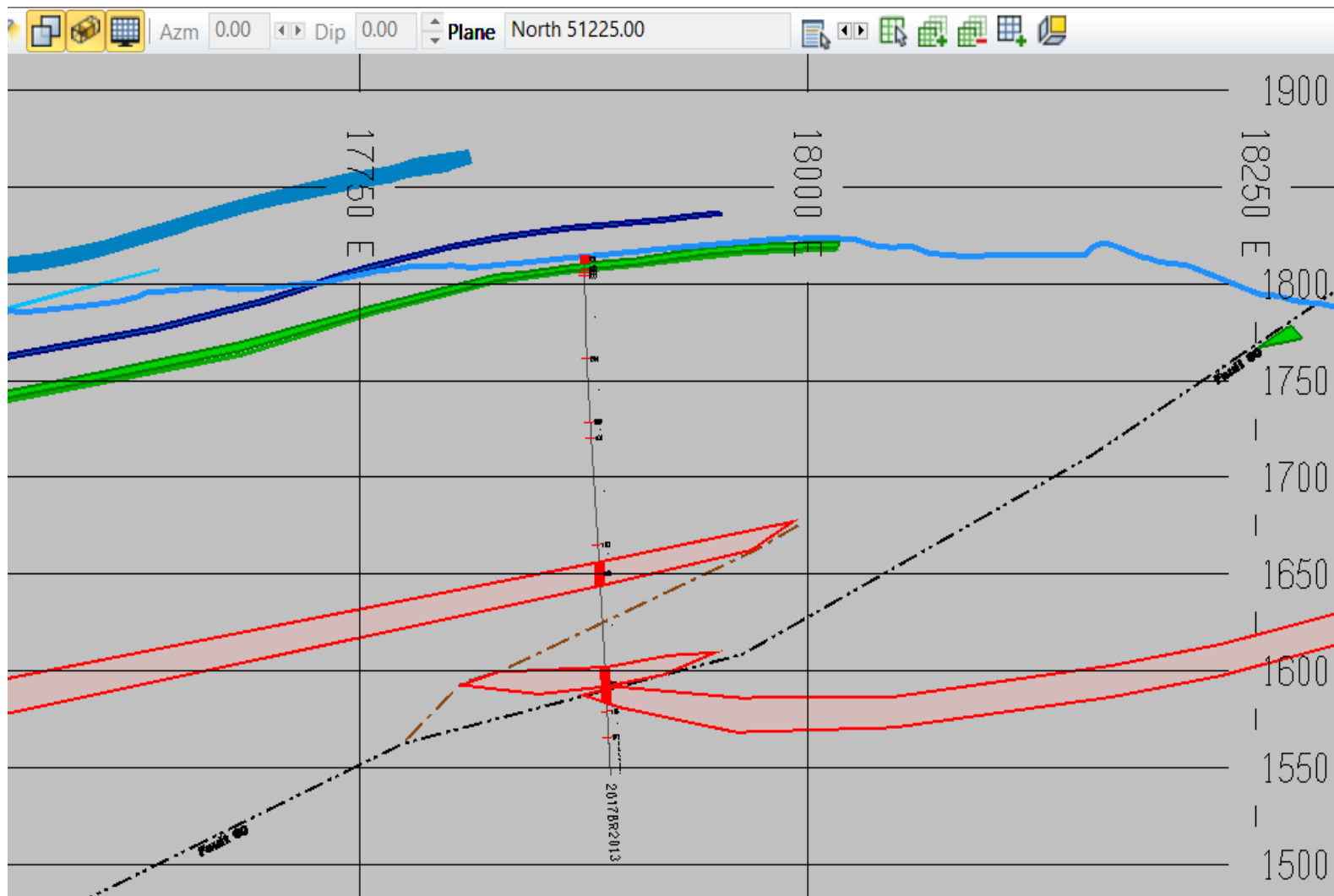
2017BR6028 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



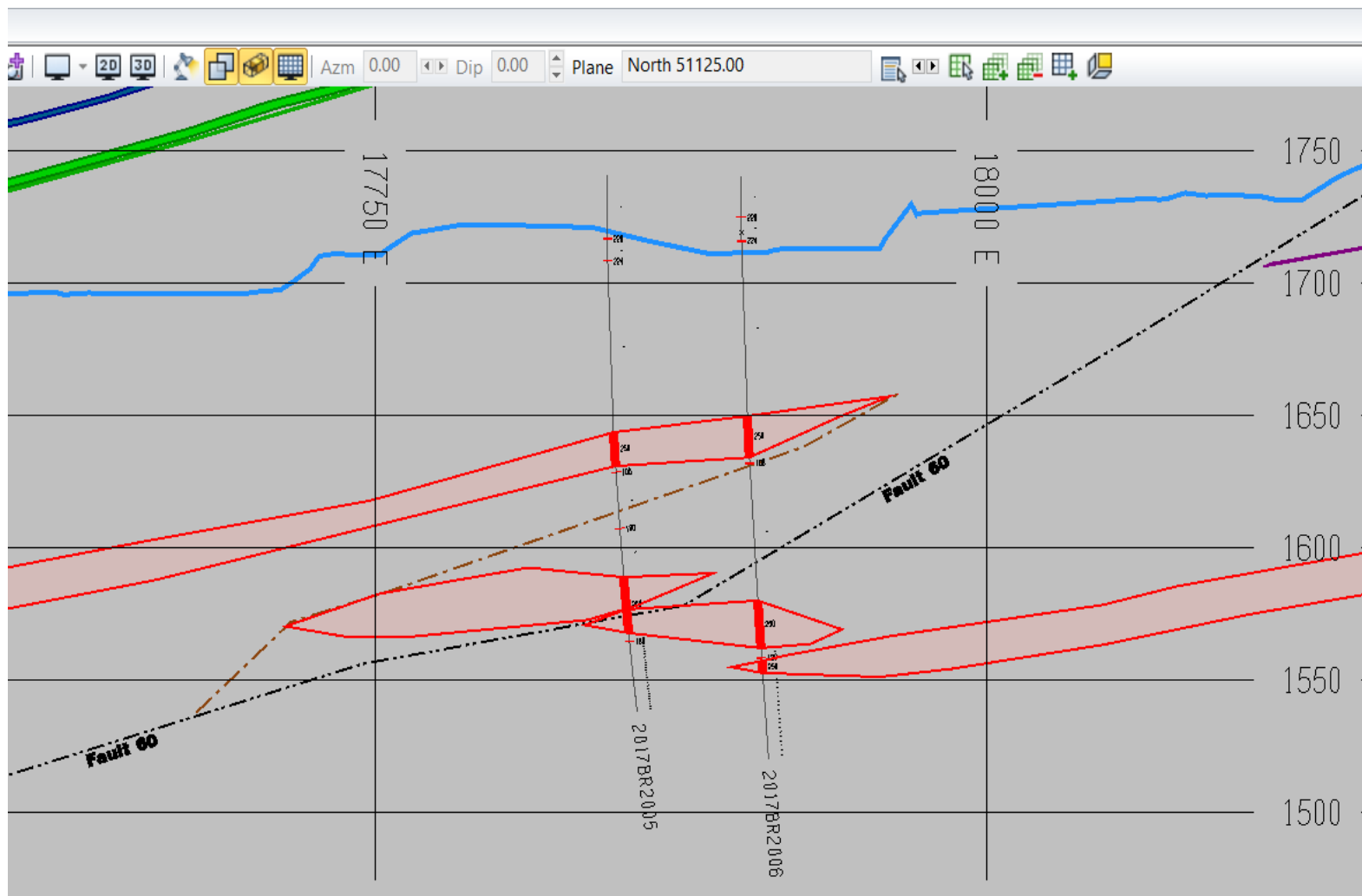
2017BR6031 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



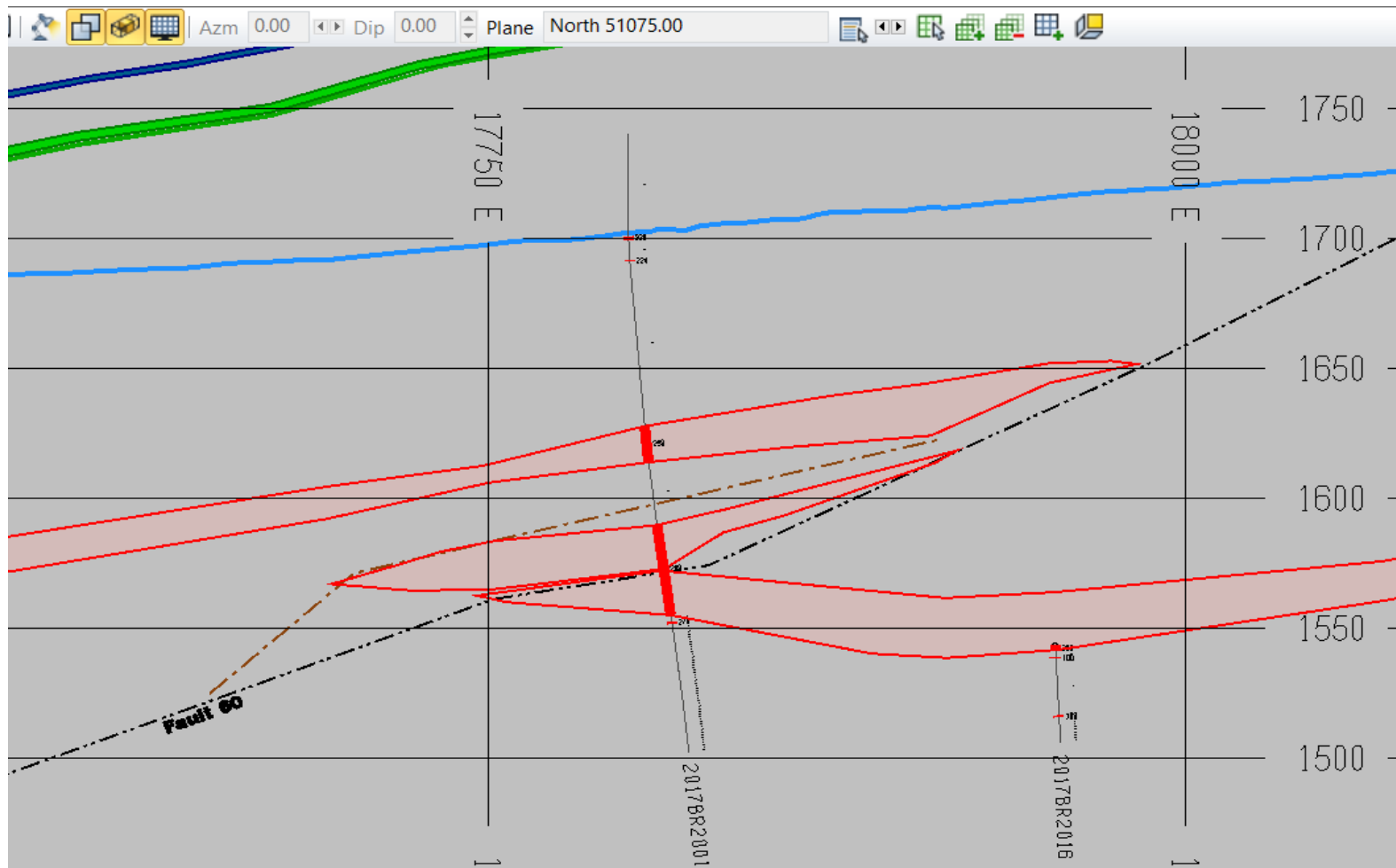
2017BR2013 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



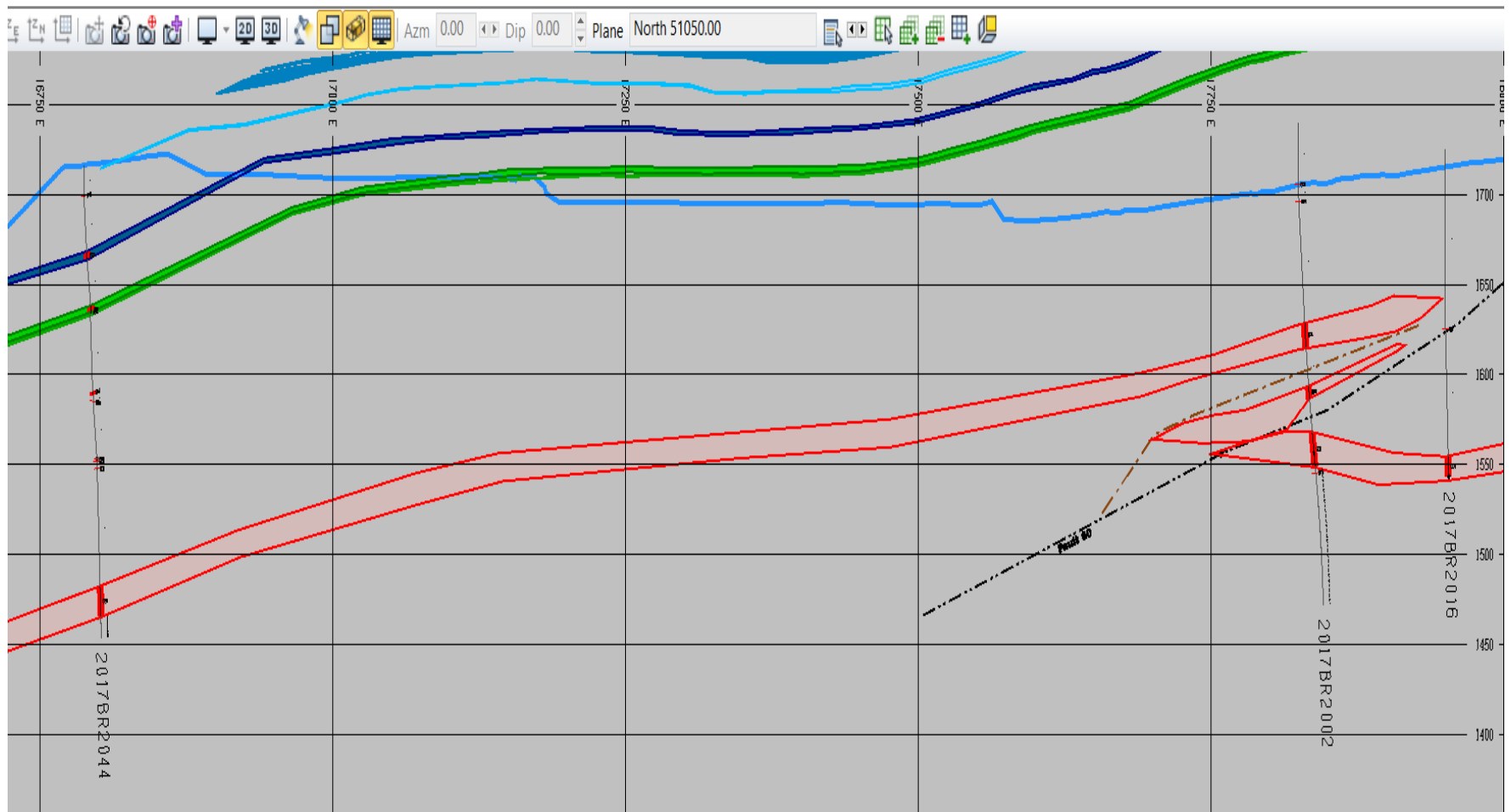
2017BR2005 & 2017BR2006 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



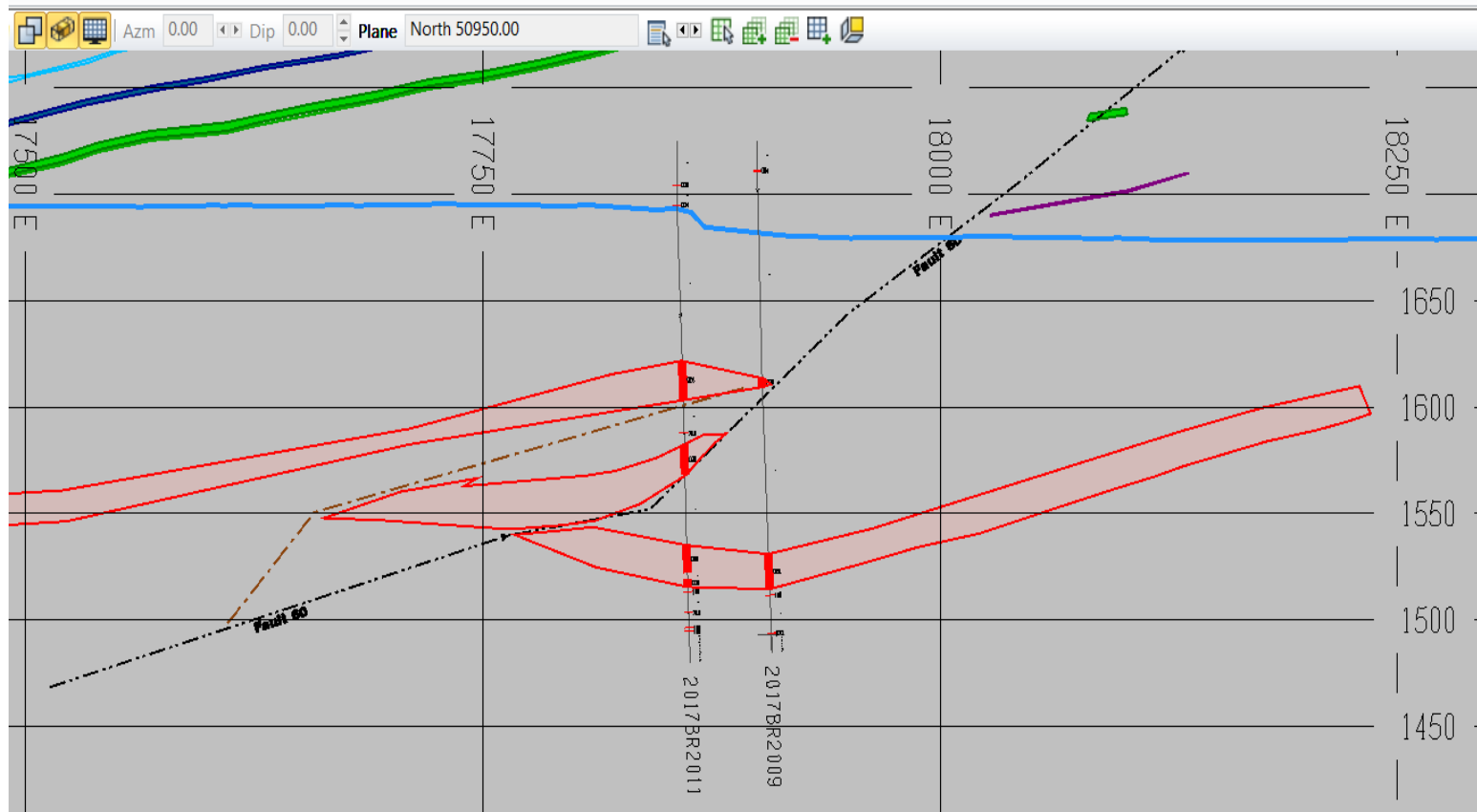
2017BR2001 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



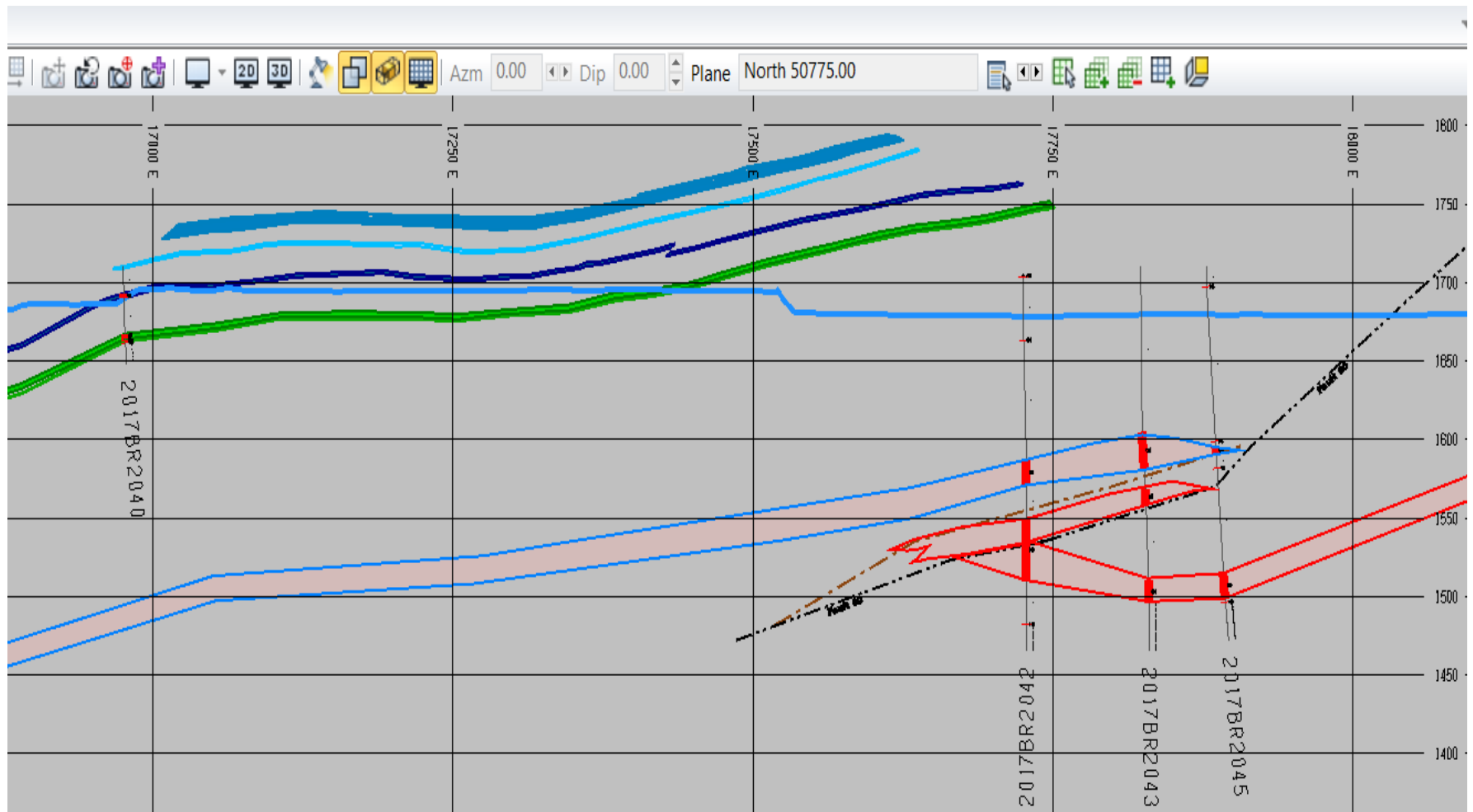
2017BR2002 & 2017BR2016 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



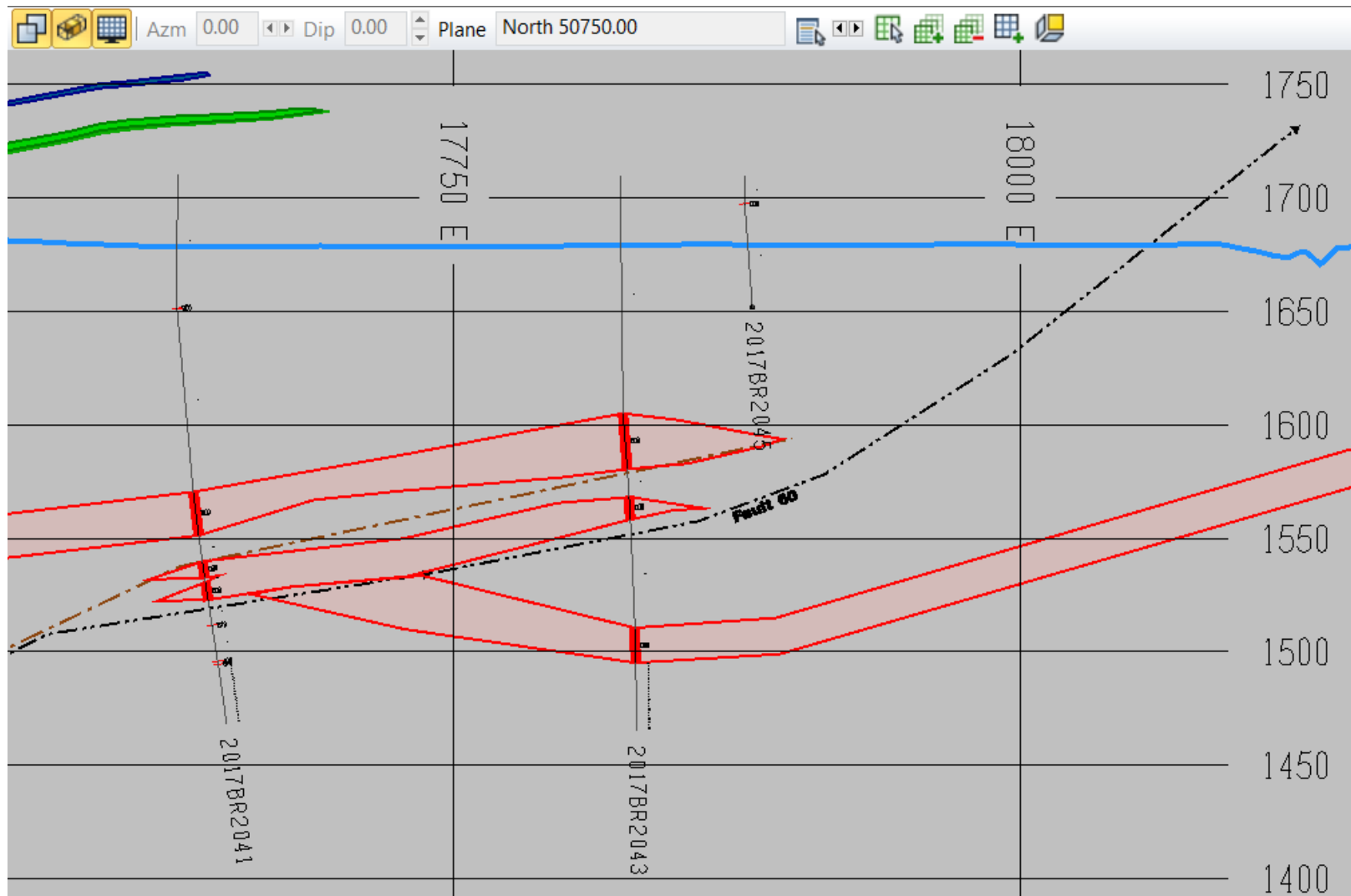
2017BR2011 & 2017BR2009 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



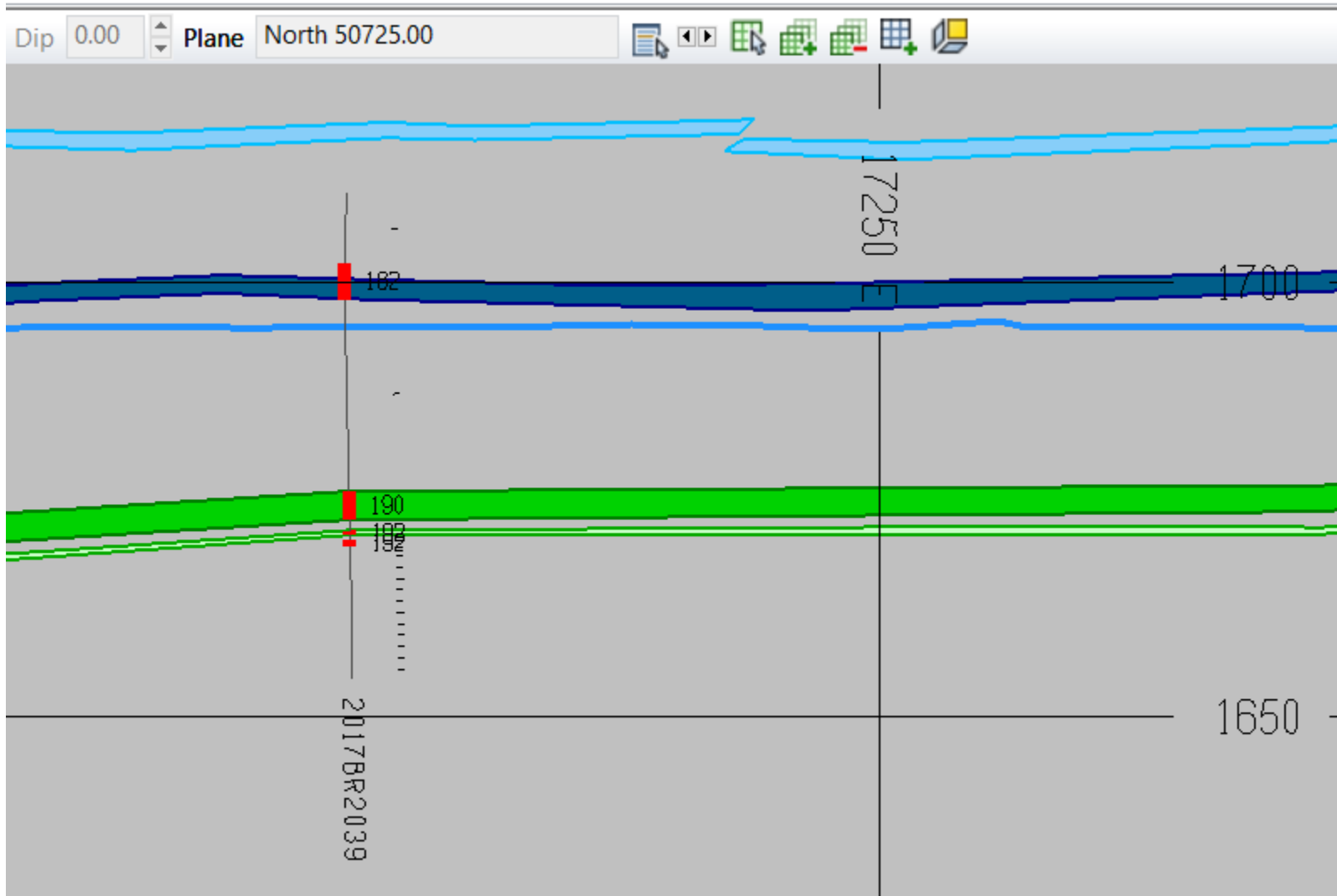
2017BR2040, 2017BR2042, 2017BR2043 & 2017BR2045 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



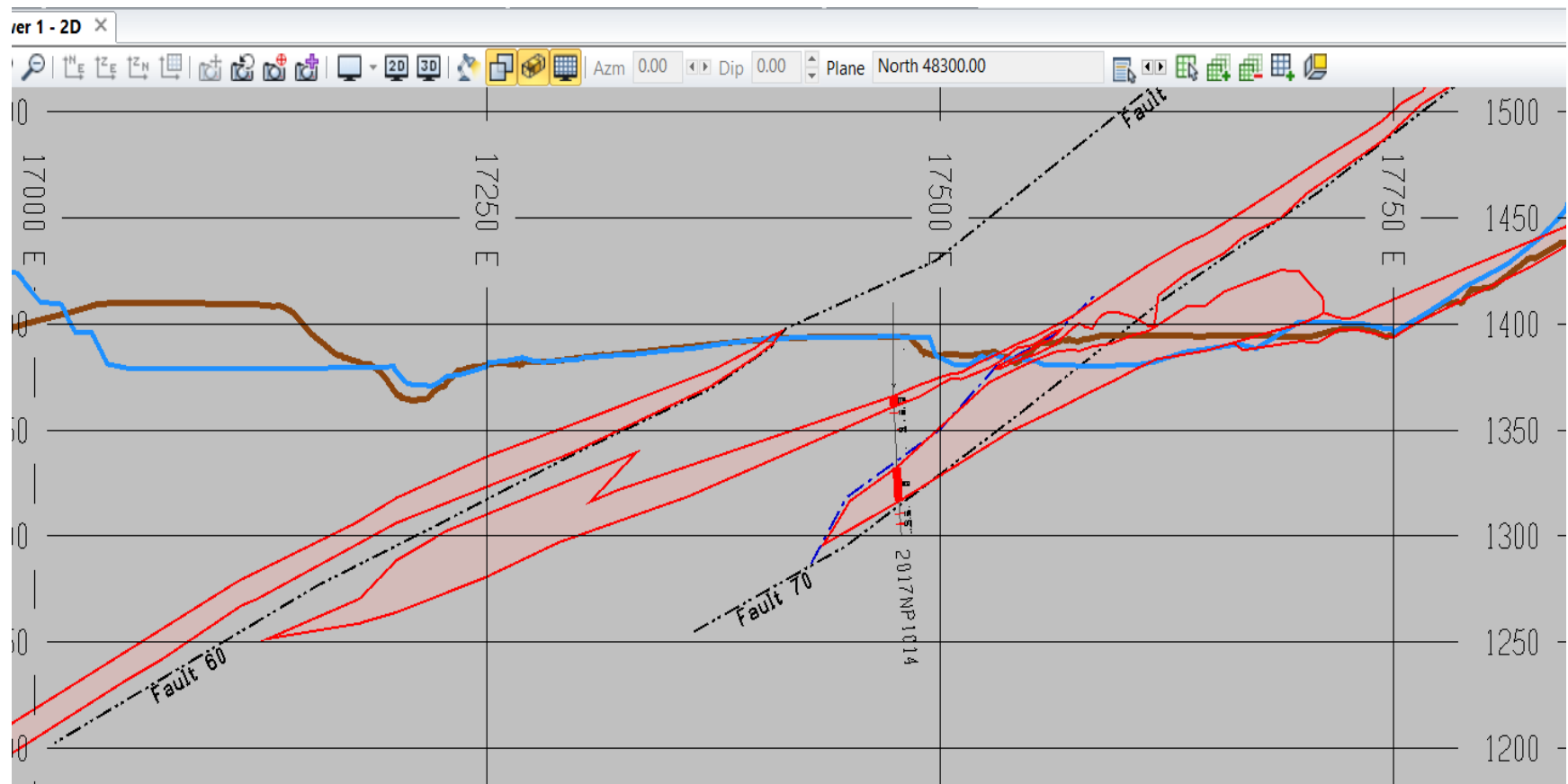
2017BR2041, 2017BR2043 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60



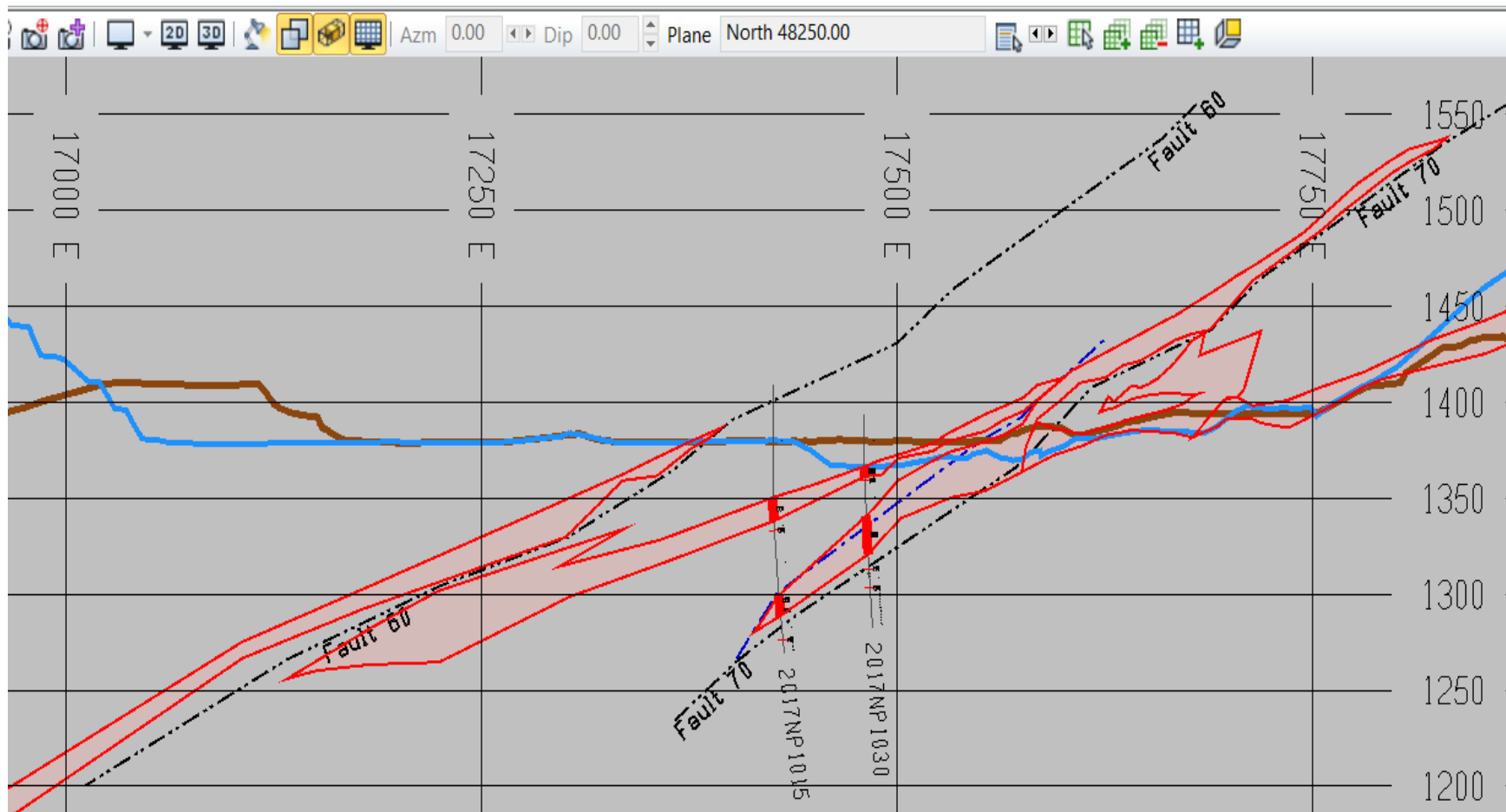
2017BR2039 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology



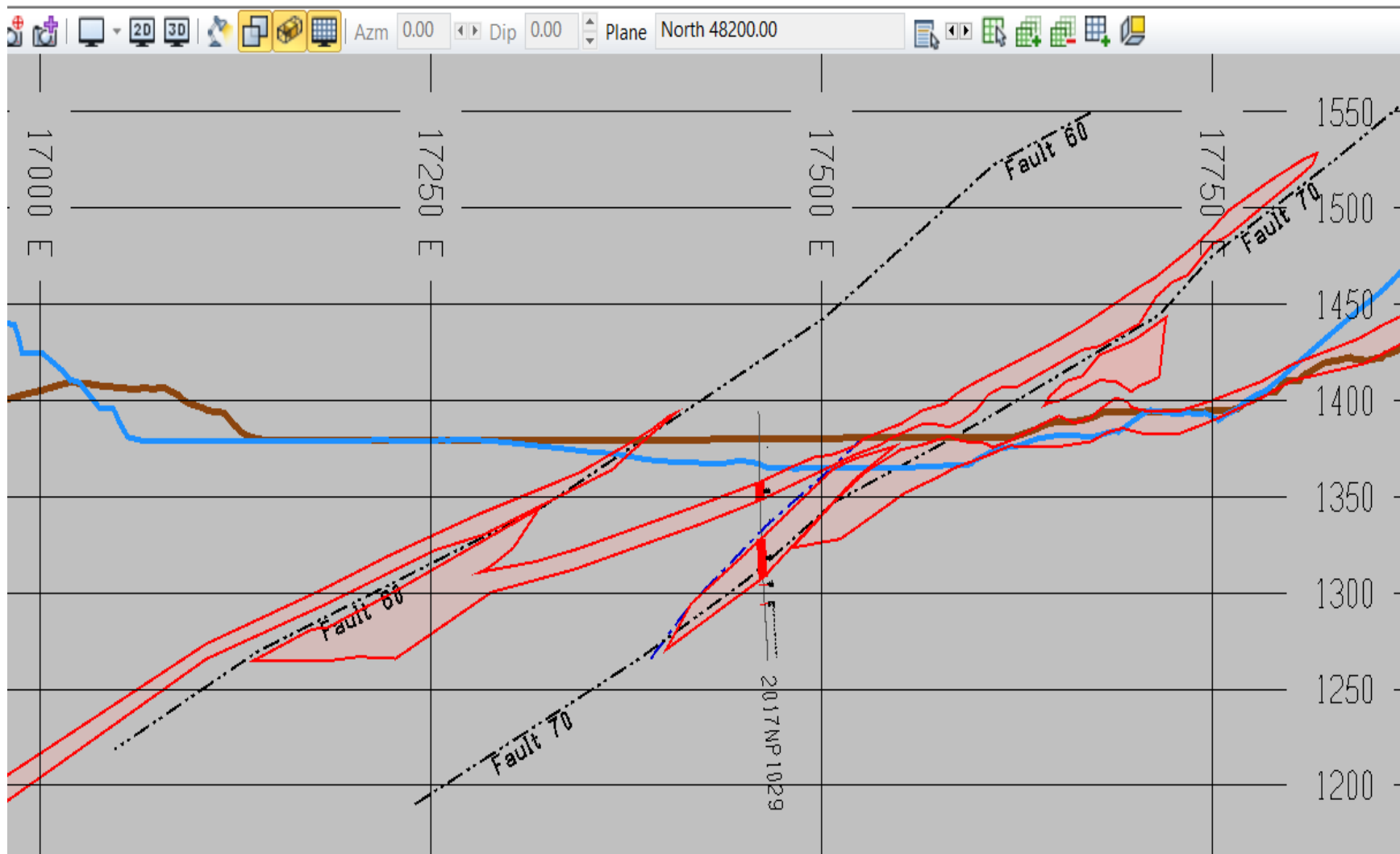
2017NP1014 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60 and Fault 70



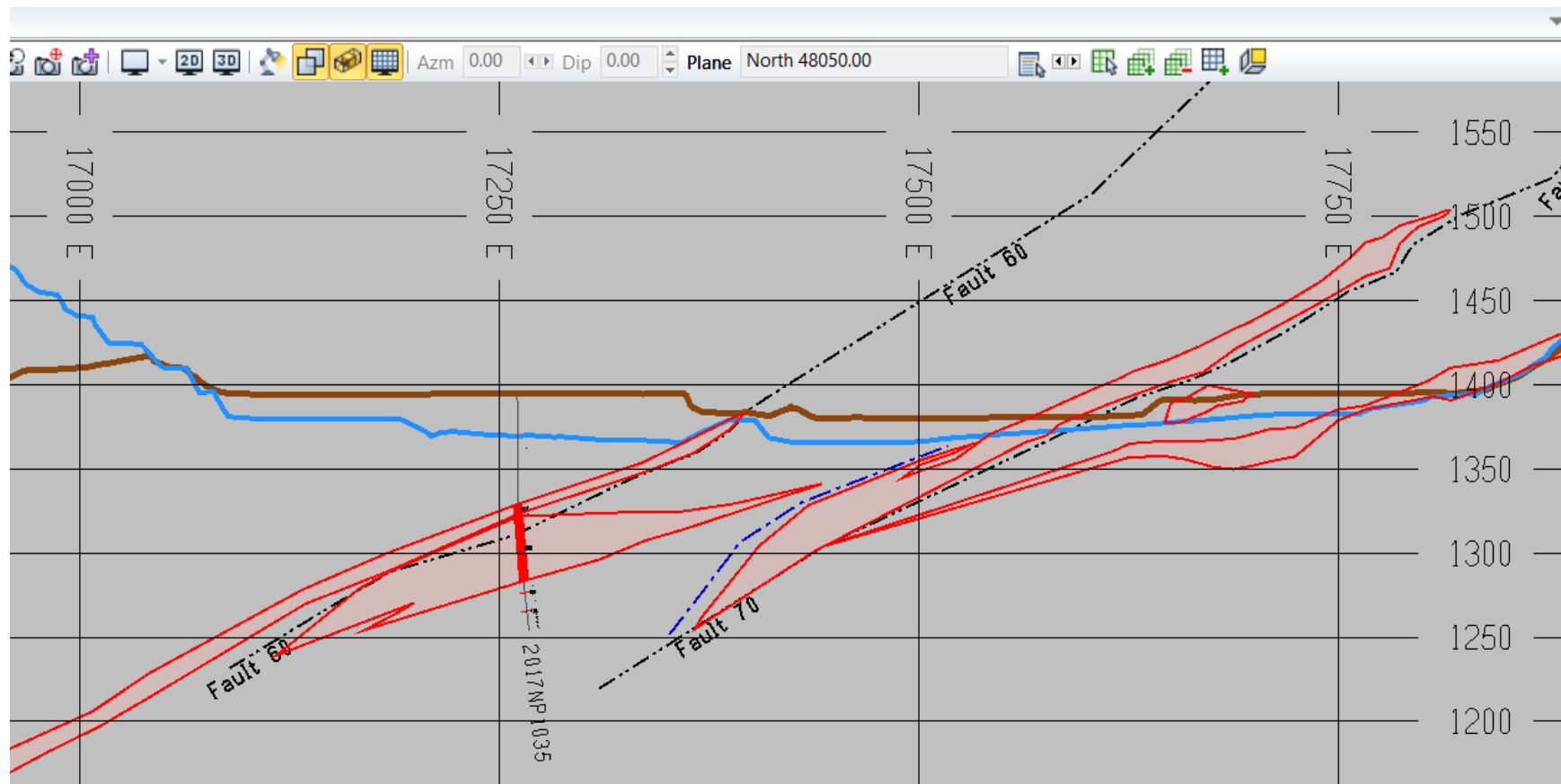
2017NP1015 & 2017NP1030 Cross Sections – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60 and Fault 70



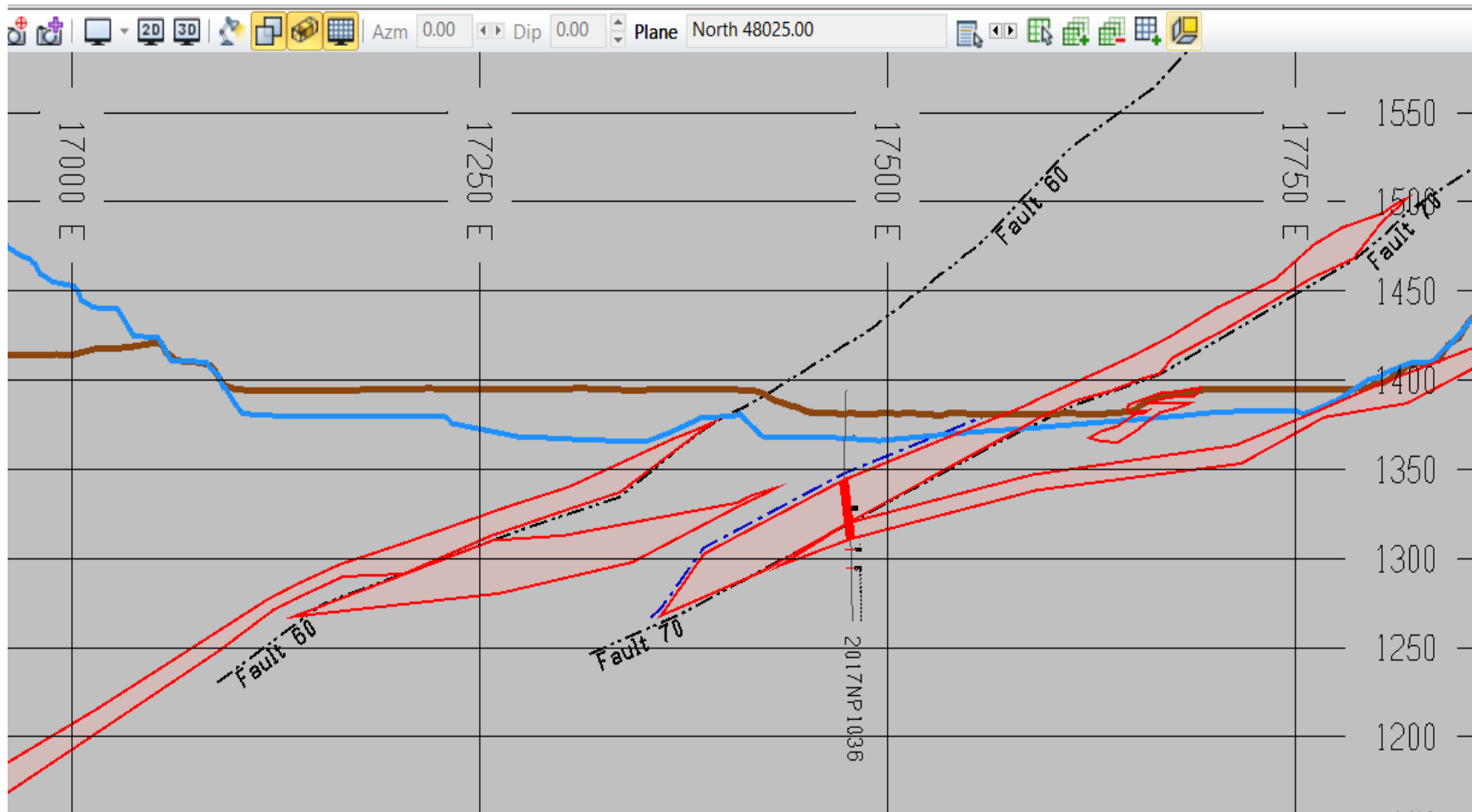
2017NP1029 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60 and Fault 70



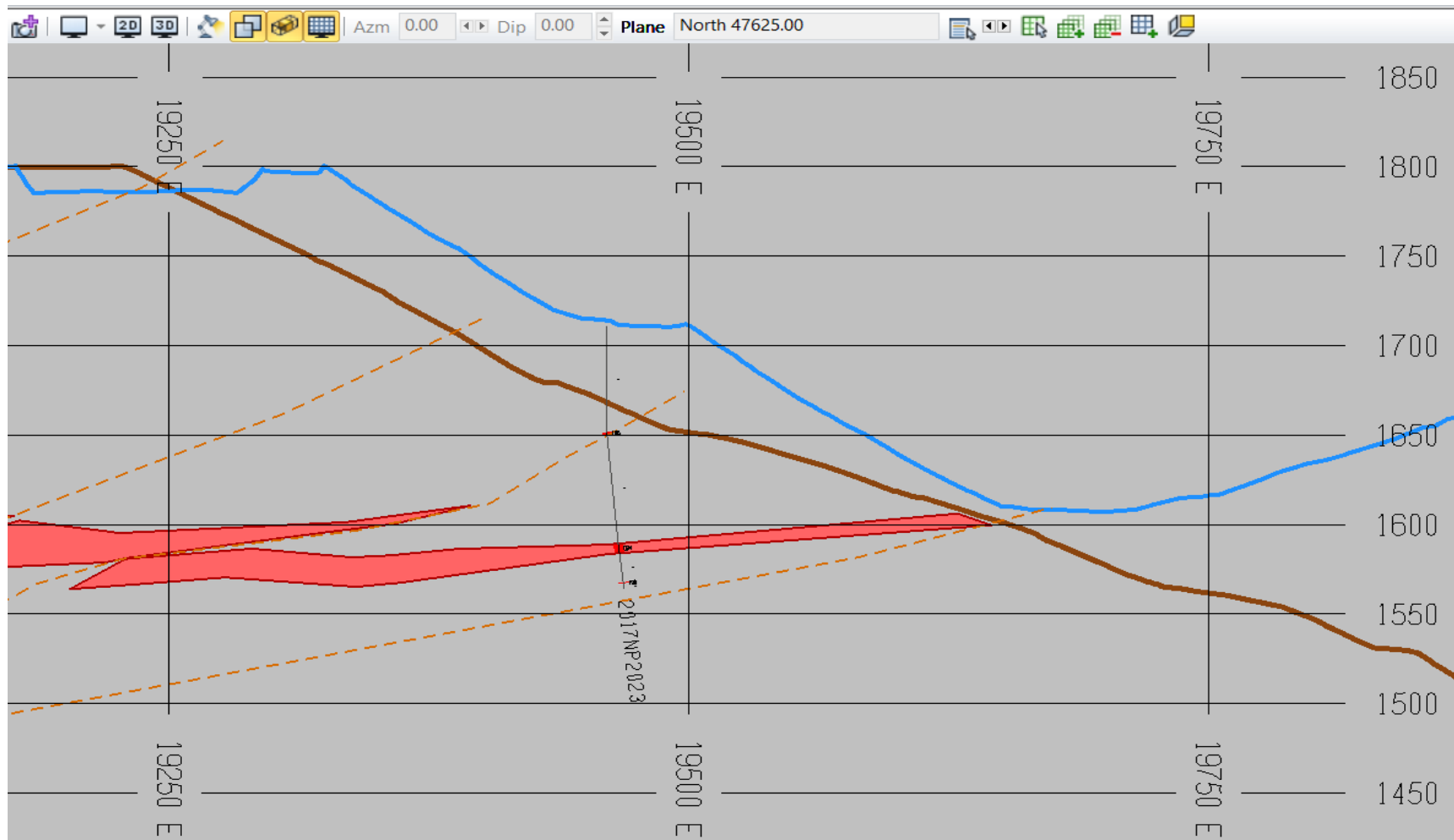
2017NP1035 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60 and Fault 70



2017NP1036 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface, updated geology, updated Fault 60 and Fault 70



2017NP2023 Cross Section – April 2, 2018 surface. Updated geology



2017NP3038 Cross Section – April 2, 2018. Updated geology

