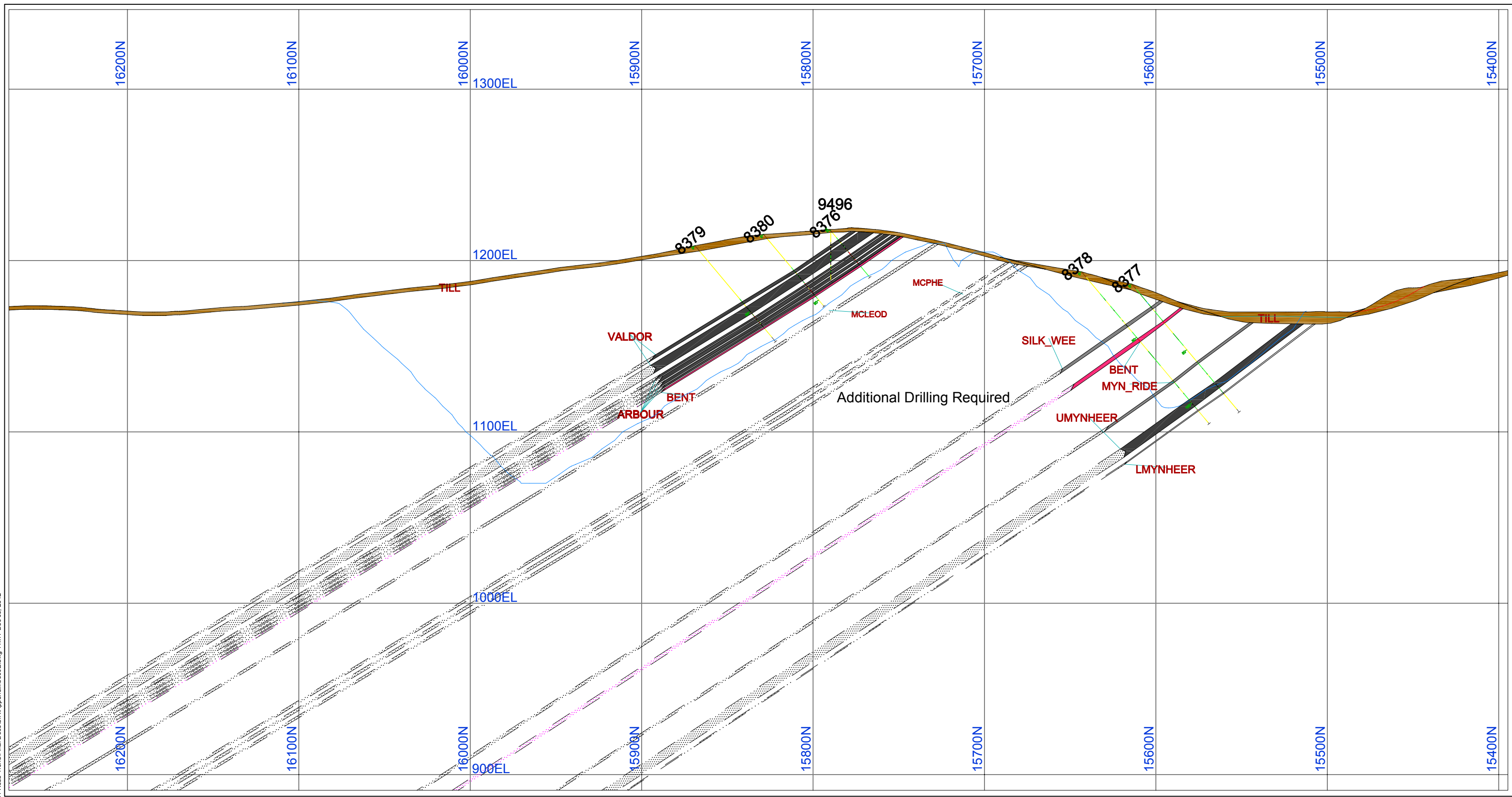


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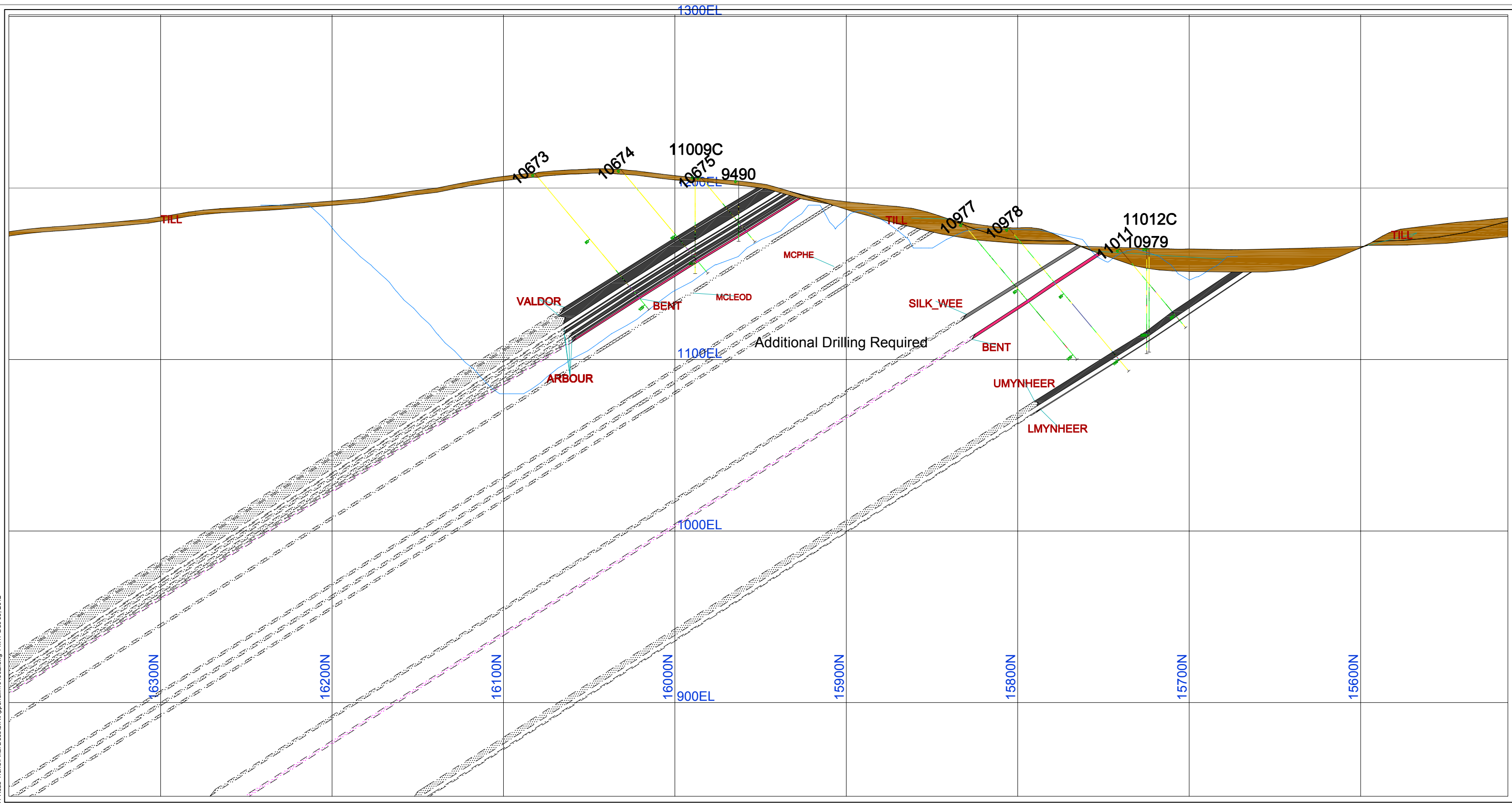


LEGEND							
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY	DATE	
CHECKED	MD	Nov 14, 2012	
SCALE	SL	Nov 19, 2012	DRAWING NO.
		ROBB TREND SEC 9500E (Section Looking East)	

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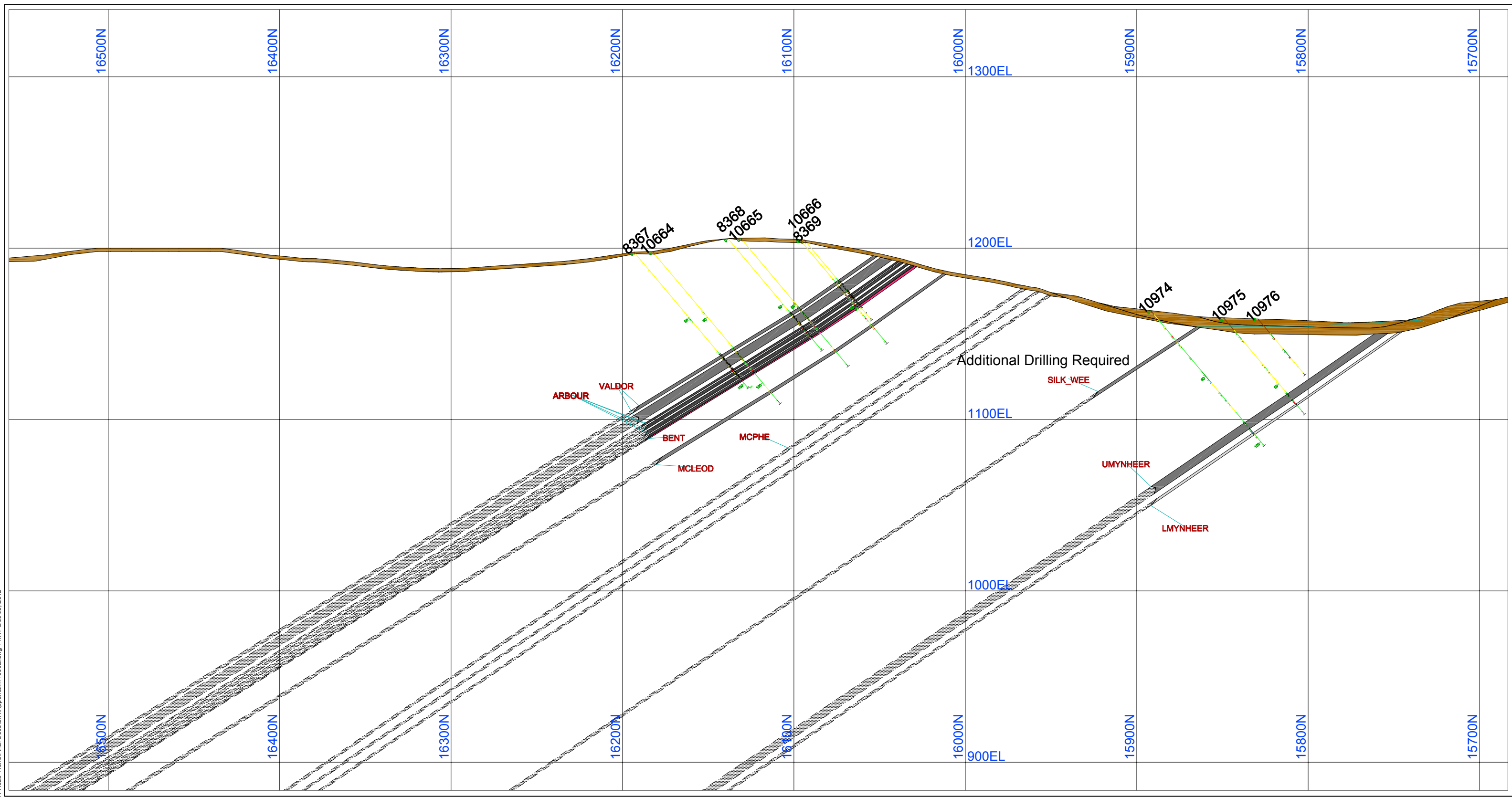


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	BY SL	DATE Nov 19, 2012	
SCALE			DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 10400E (Section Looking East)
		NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.	

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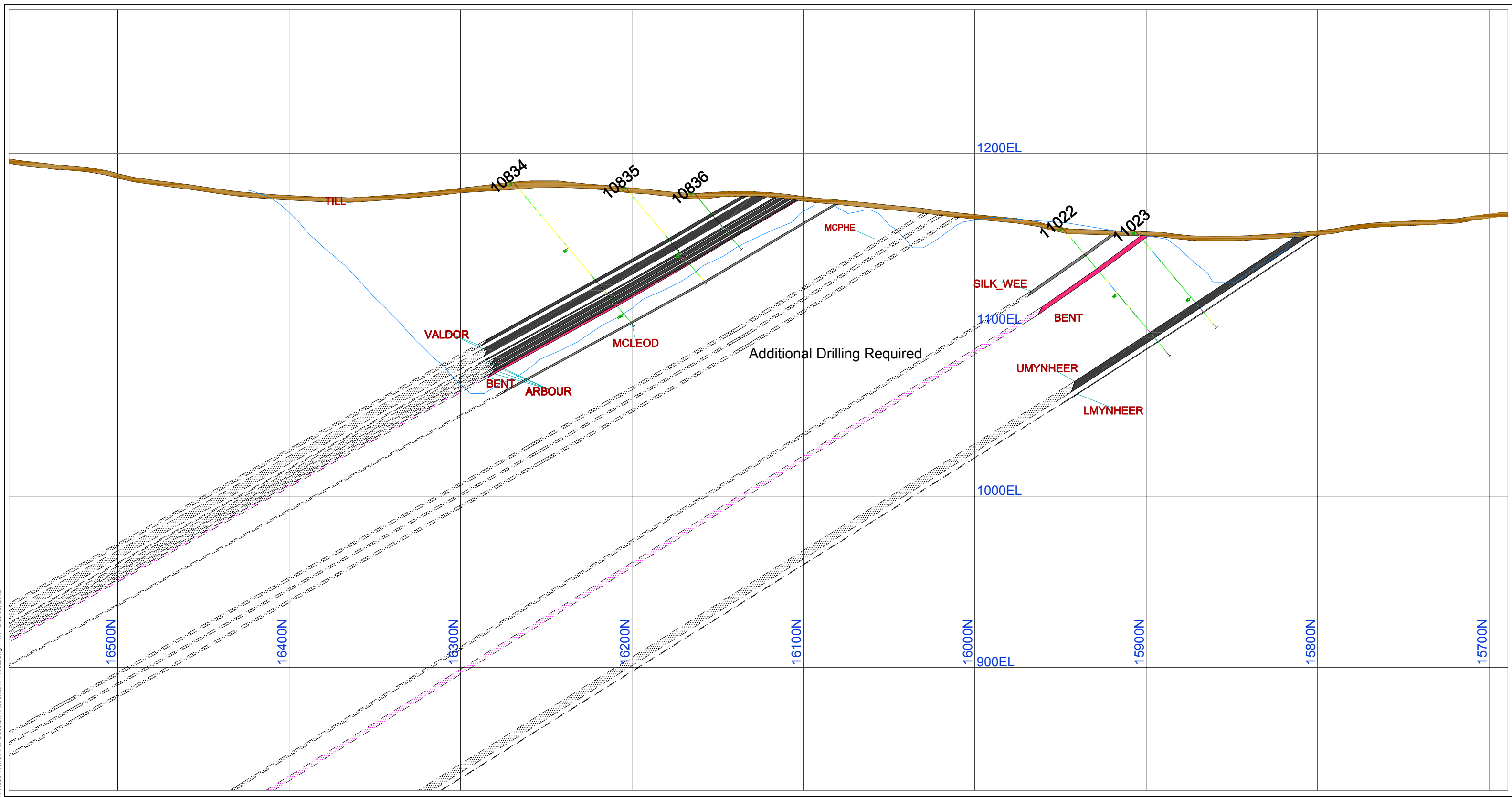


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite			
		Carby mudstone			
				Fault	
				Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
BY	MD	DATE	
DRAWN	SL	Nov 14, 2012	DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 11000E (Section Looking East)
CHECKED		Nov 15, 2012	
SCALE			
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.			

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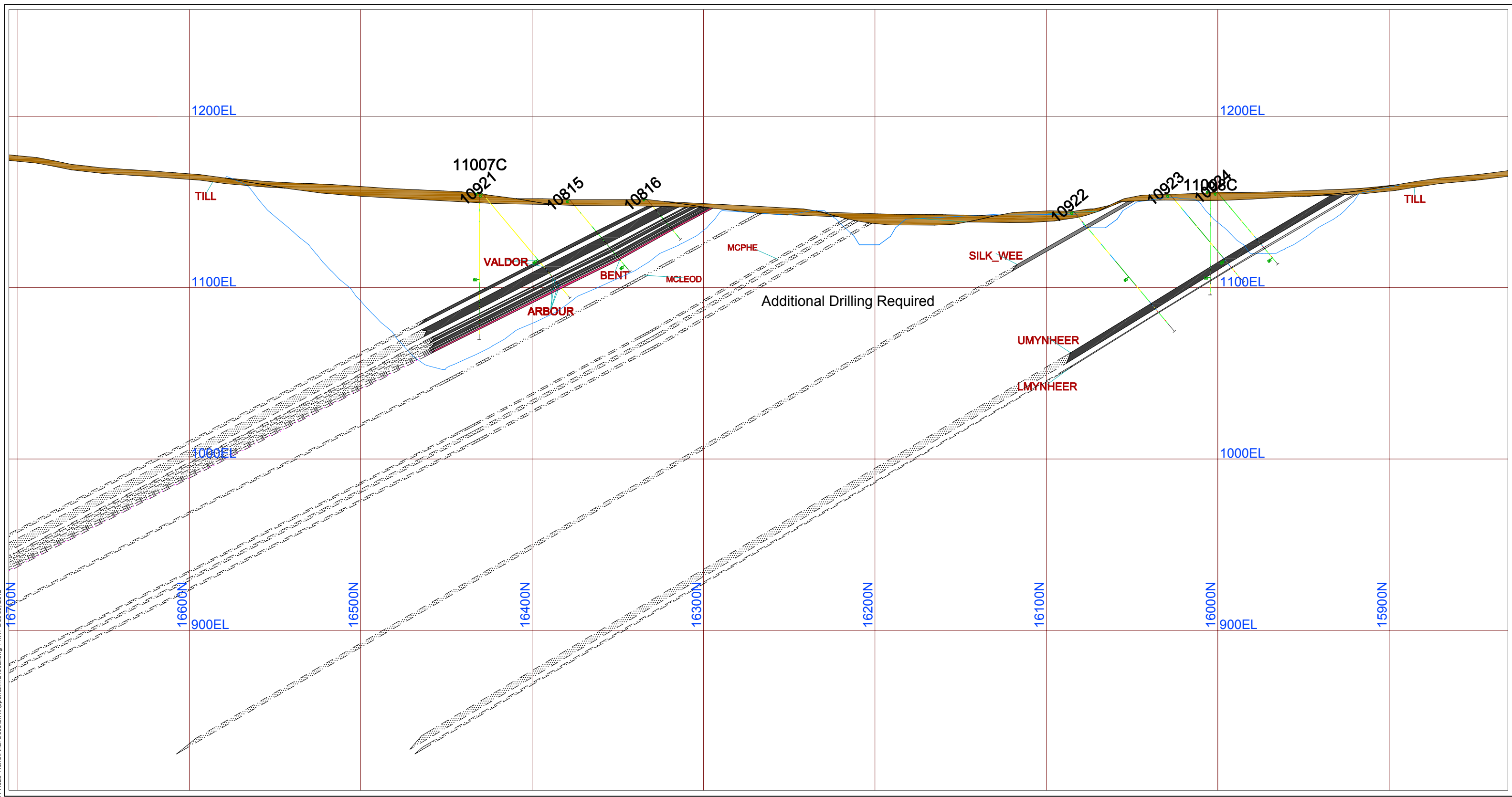


STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 19, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			
			ROBB TREND SEC 11400E (Section Looking East)

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

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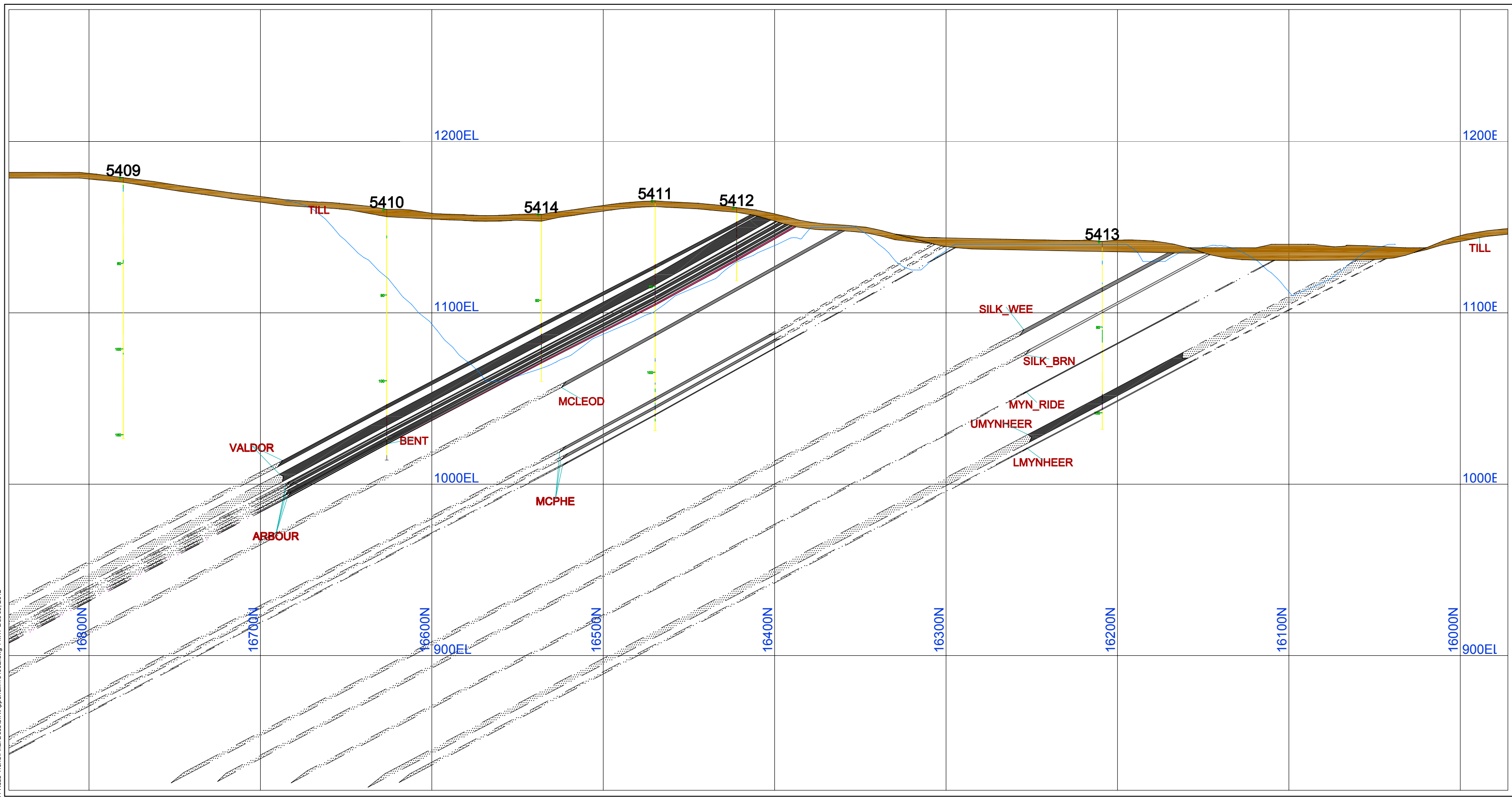
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 19, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			ROBB TREND SEC 12400E (Section Looking East)

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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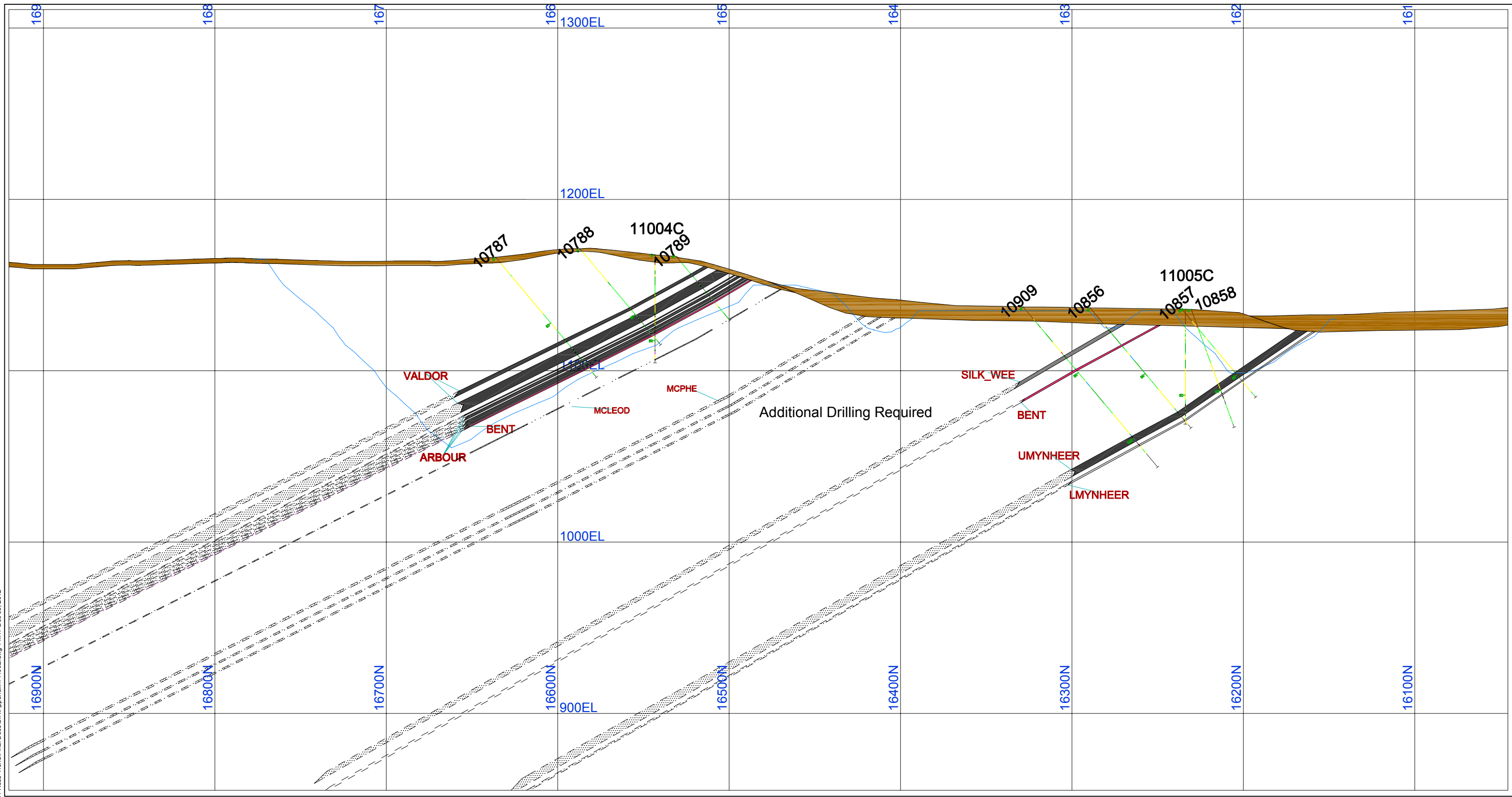
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 19, 2012	DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 13400E (Section Looking East)
SCALE			

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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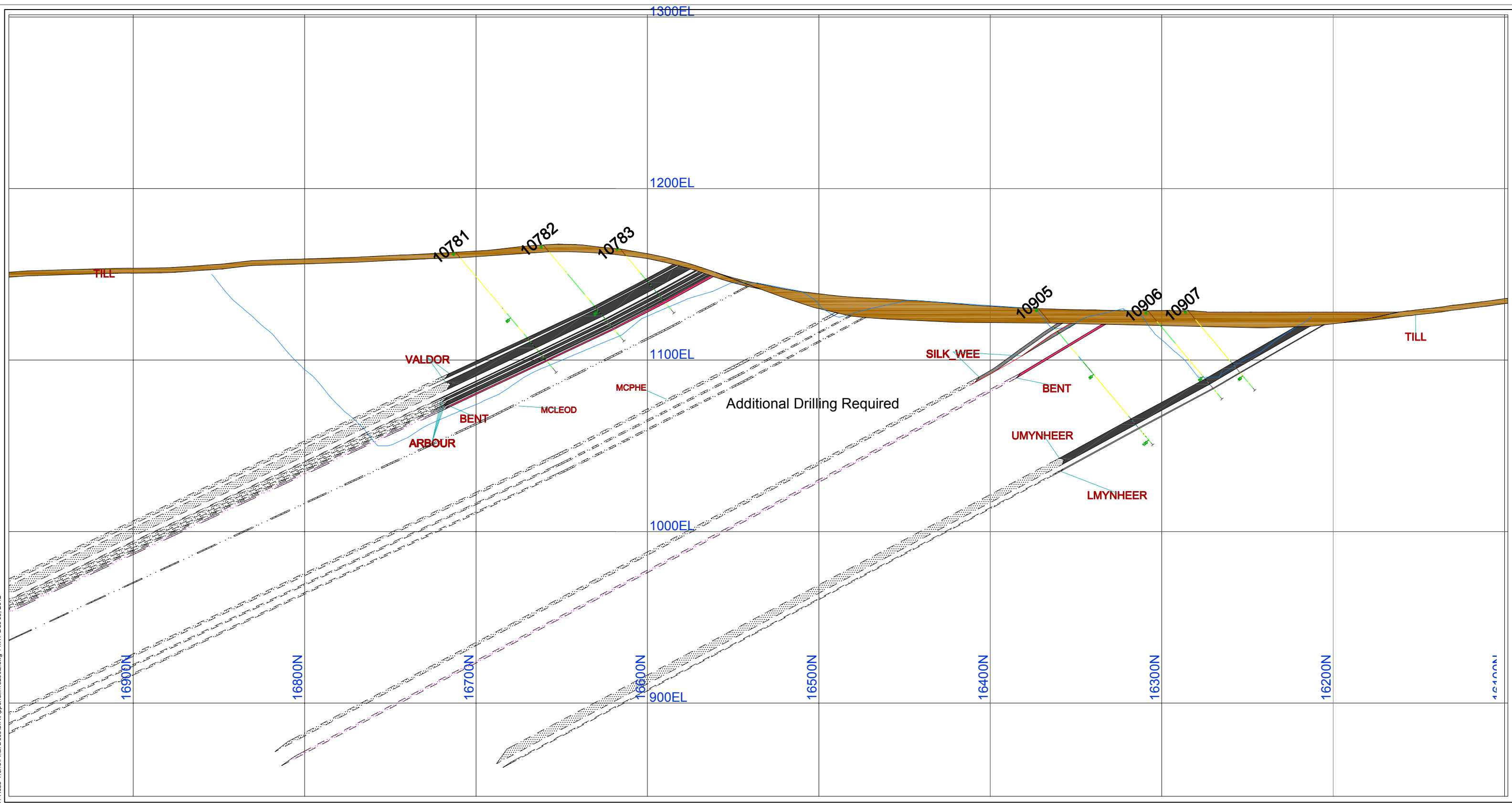


STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>MD</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>SL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 19, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		BY		MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012	CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 19, 2012
BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012							
CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 19, 2012							
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NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

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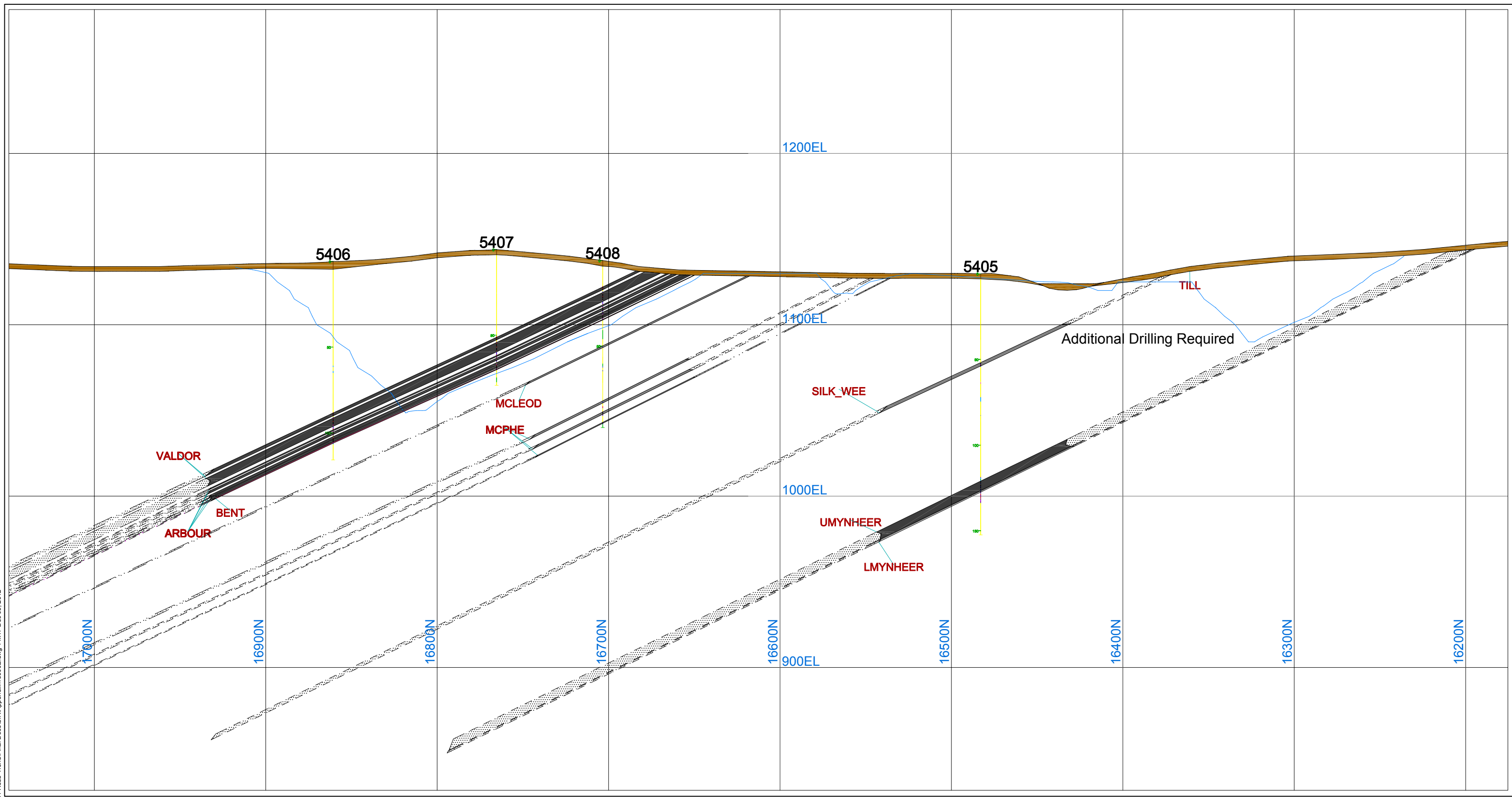
LEGEND							
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>MD</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>SL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 15, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		BY		MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012	CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012
BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012							
CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </table>		SCALE	0	50	100					ROBB TREND SEC 15200E (Section Looking East)
SCALE	0	50	100							

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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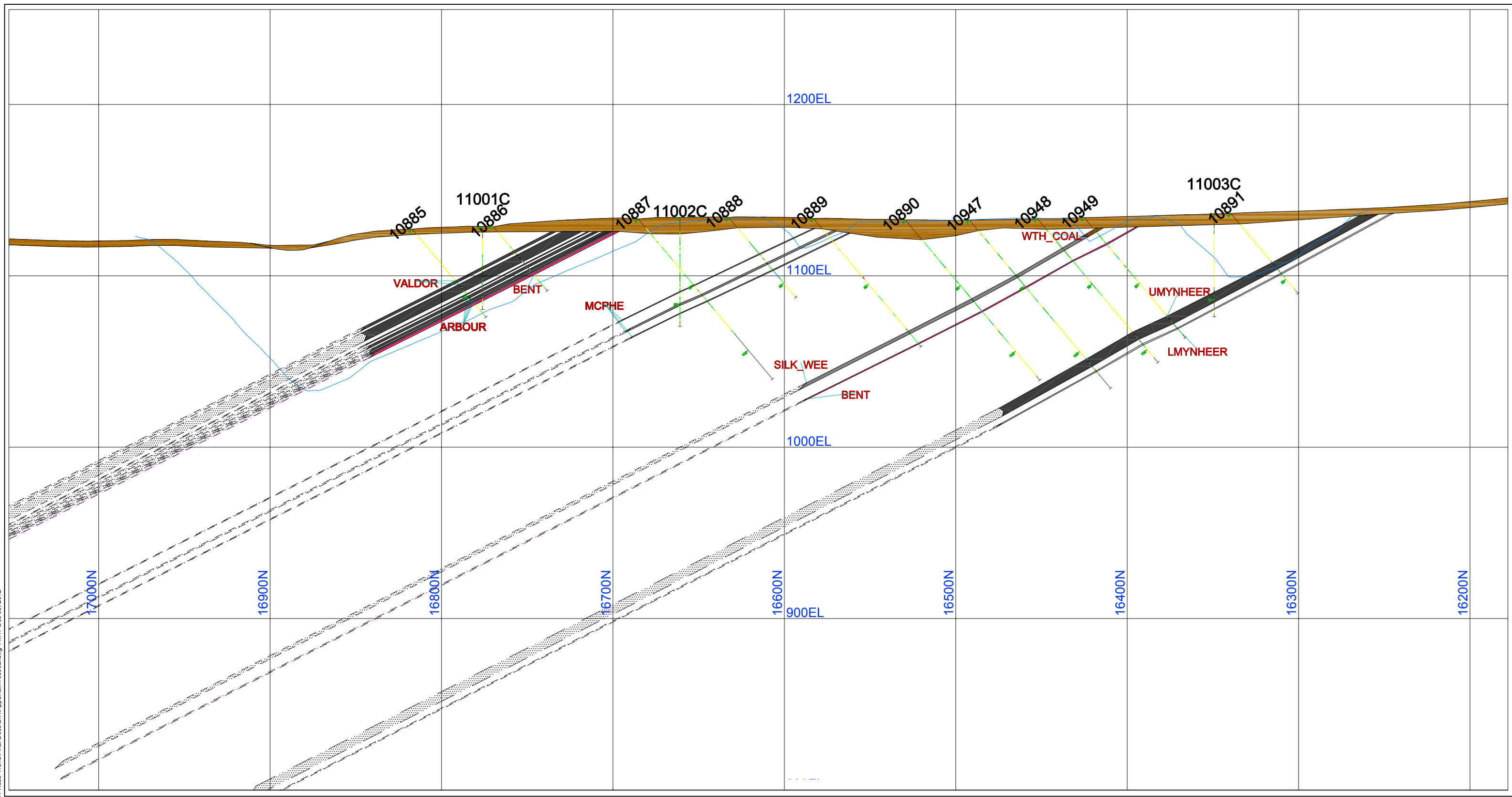


STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

<h2 style="text-align: center;">COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</h2>									
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BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012						
CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012						
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NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

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LEGEND							
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

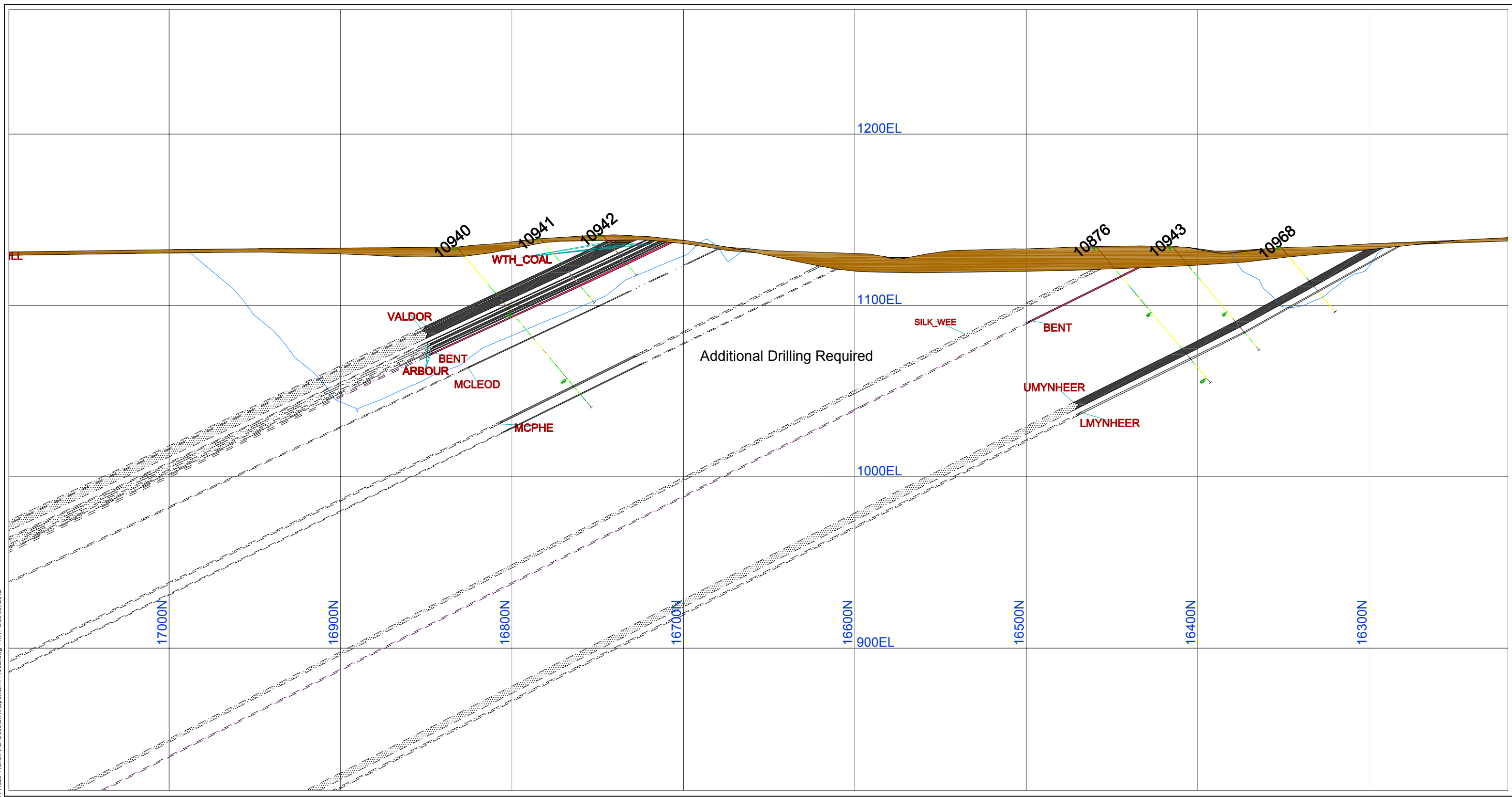
STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

TITLE		
COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE		
BY	MD	DATE
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012
SCALE		



ROBB TREND
SEC 16600E
(Section Looking East)

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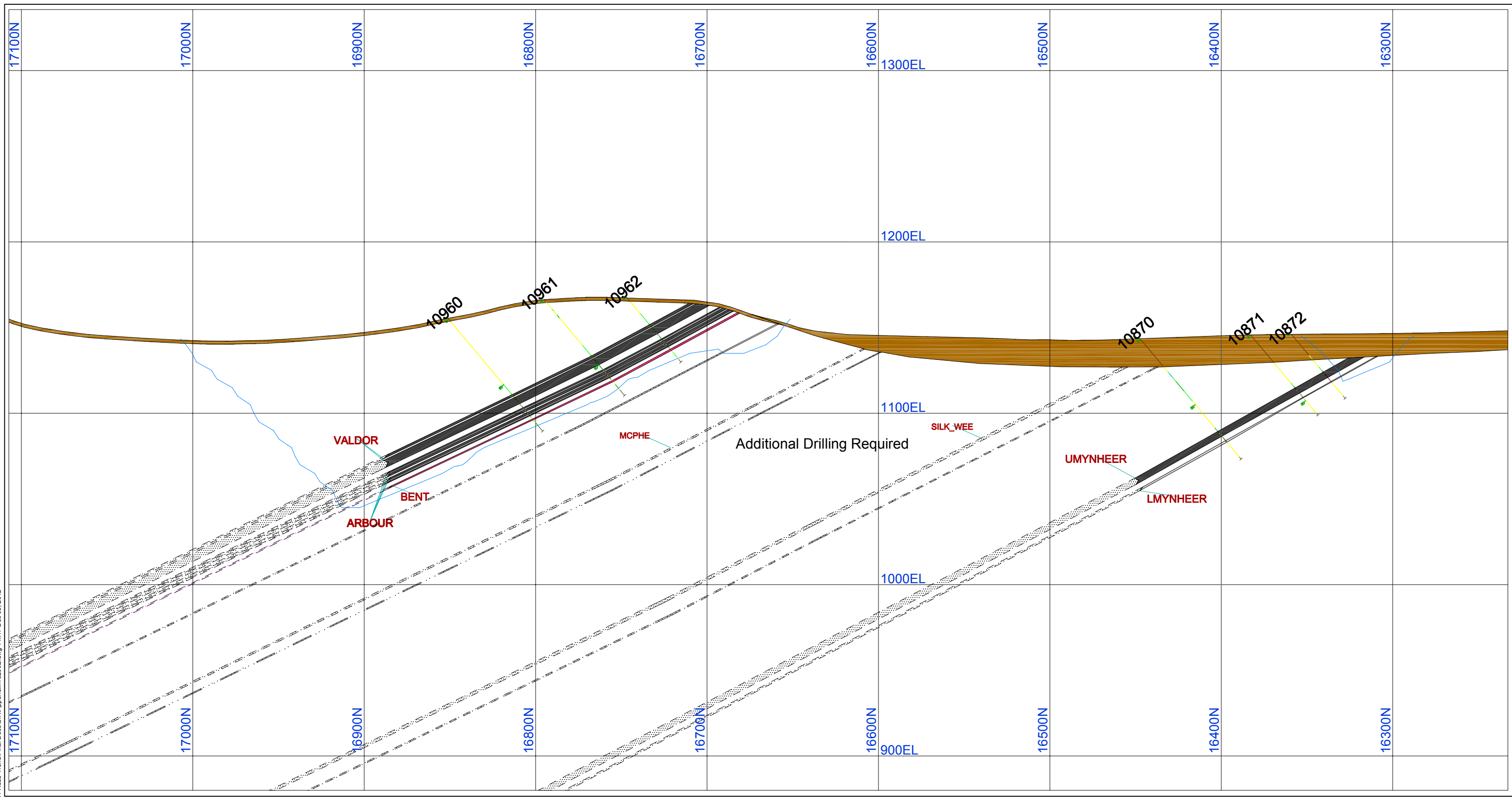
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MD</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		BY		DATE	MD	Nov 14, 2012	DRAWING NO.		
BY	DATE								
MD	Nov 14, 2012								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SL</td> <td>Nov 15, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		CHECKED	DATE	SL	Nov 15, 2012	ROBB TREND SEC 17400E (Section Looking East)			
CHECKED	DATE								
SL	Nov 15, 2012								
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SCALE	0	50	100						

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates

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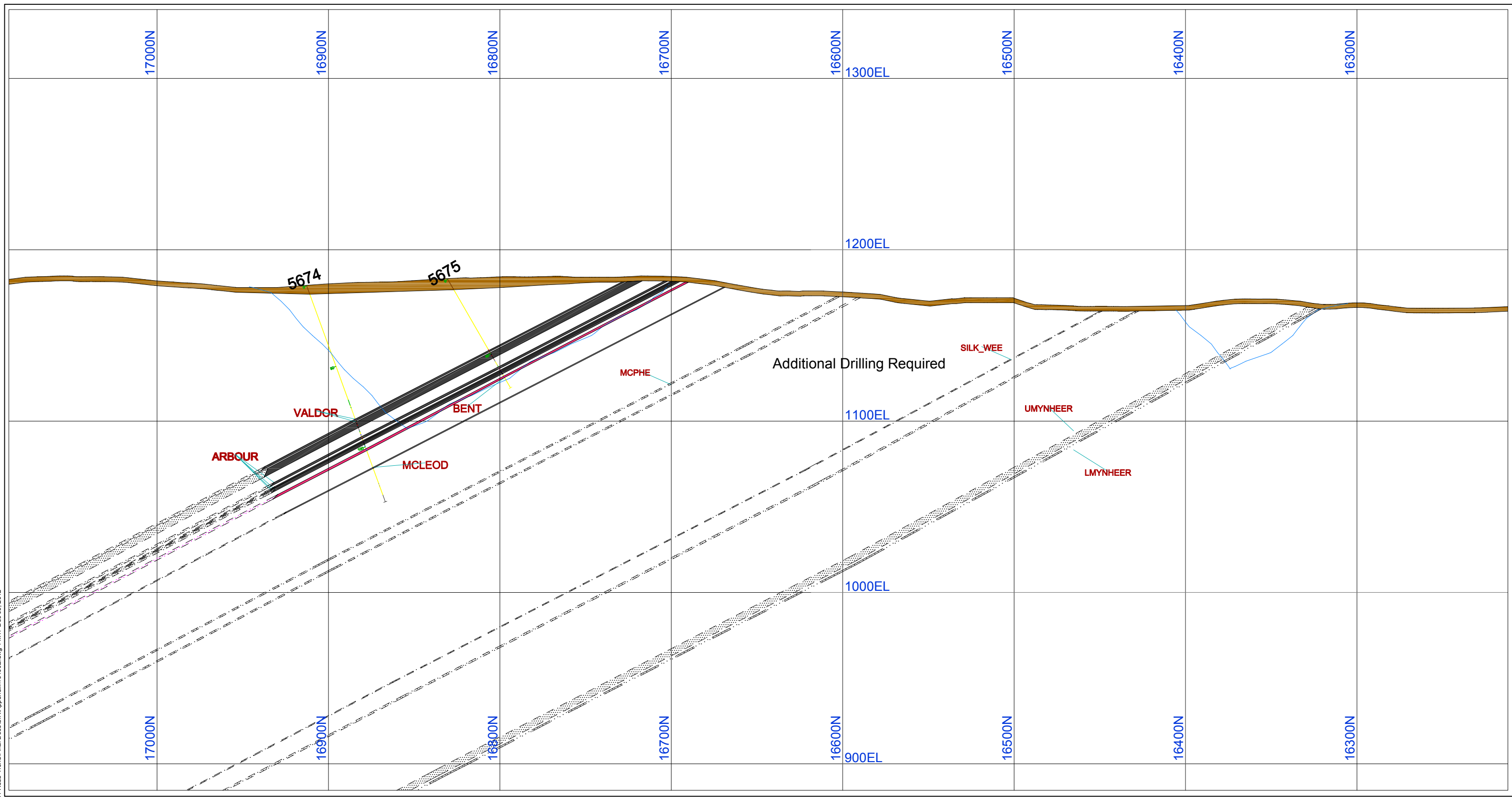


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			ROBB TREND SEC 18200E (Section Looking East)
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.			

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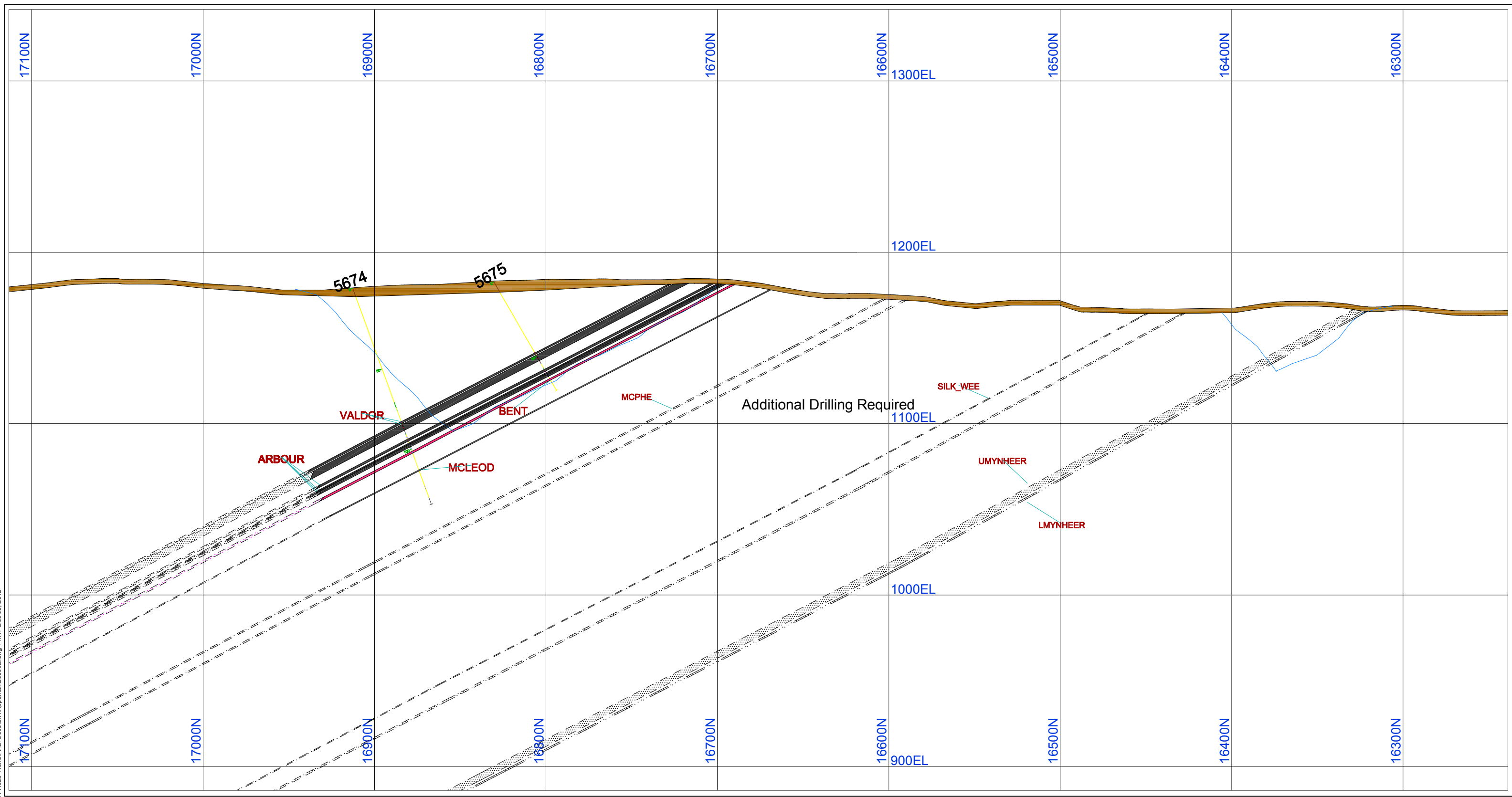
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
	Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface		
			Dump Design Surface		

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

<h2 style="text-align: center;">COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</h2>						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MD</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		BY		DATE	MD	Nov 14, 2012
BY	DATE					
MD	Nov 14, 2012					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>SL</td> <td>Nov 15, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012		
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012				
SCALE 						

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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LEGEND

Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY

Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

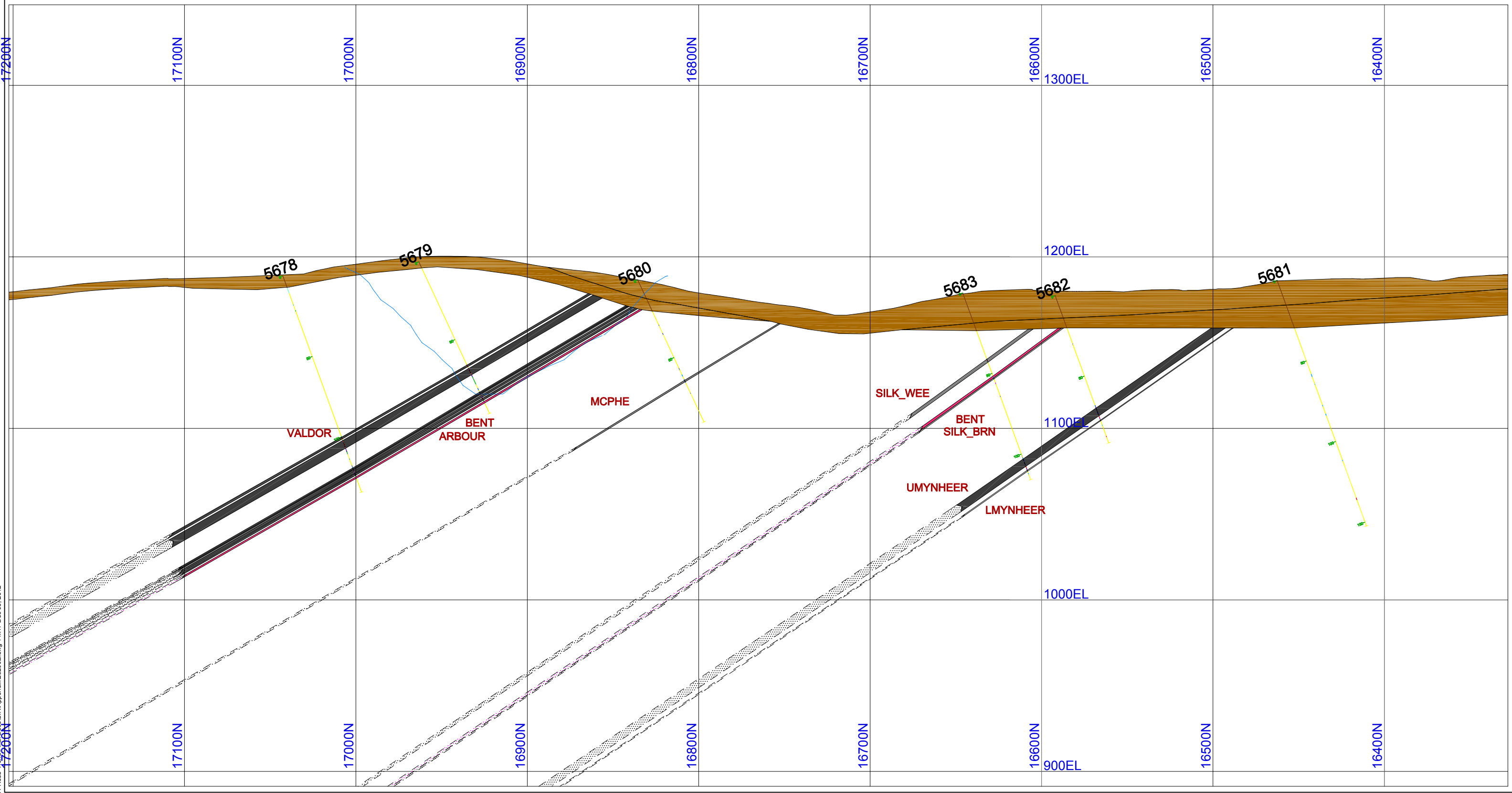
**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY: MD		DATE: Nov 14, 2012
DRAWN: MD		
CHECKED: SL		DATE: Nov 15, 2012
SCALE: 0 50 100		DRAWING NO.:

**ROBB TREND
SEC 20500E
(Section Looking East)**

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

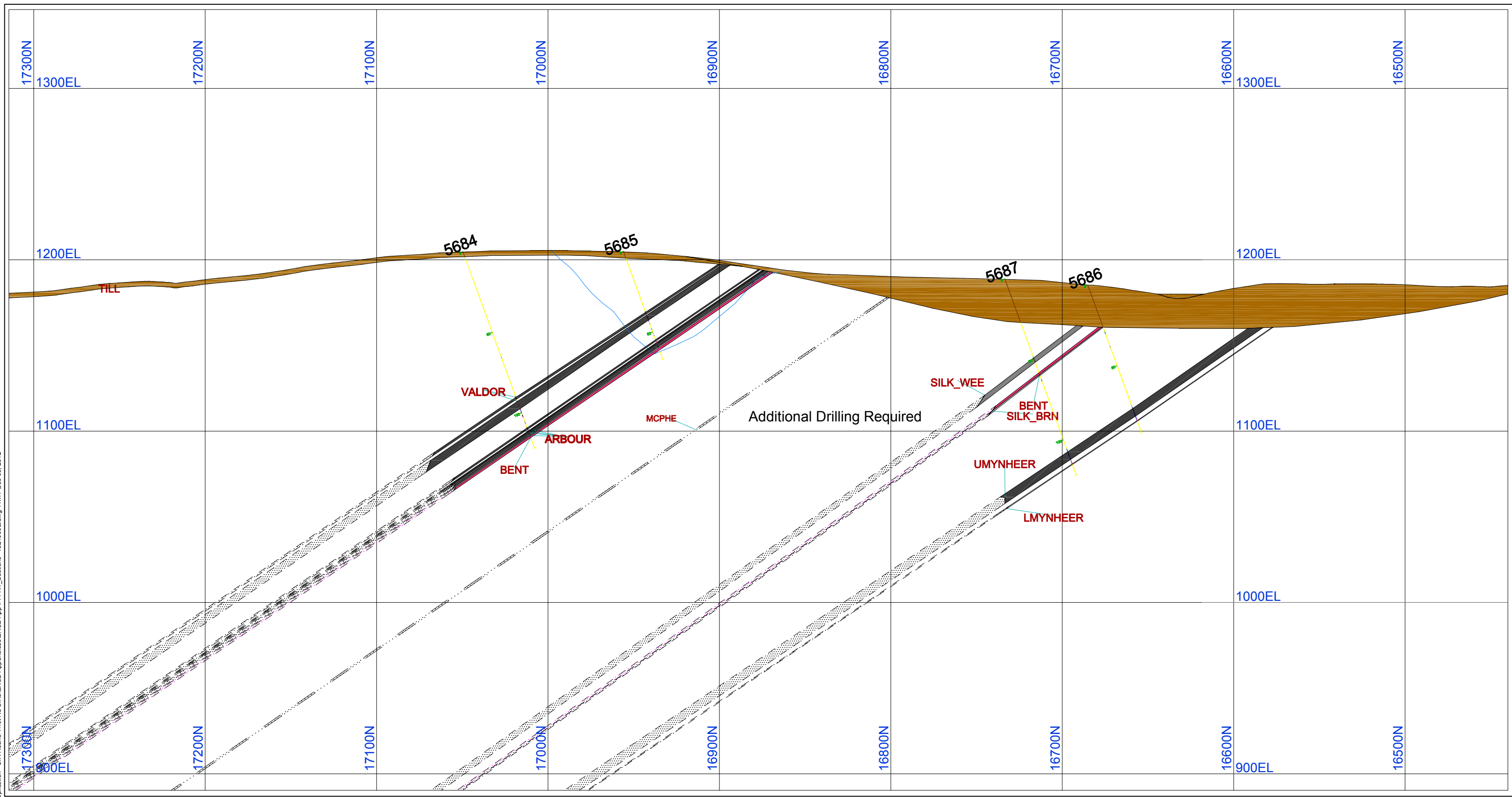
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STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY	DATE	
	MD	Nov 14, 2012	DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 23200E (Section Looking East)
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	
SCALE			
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates			

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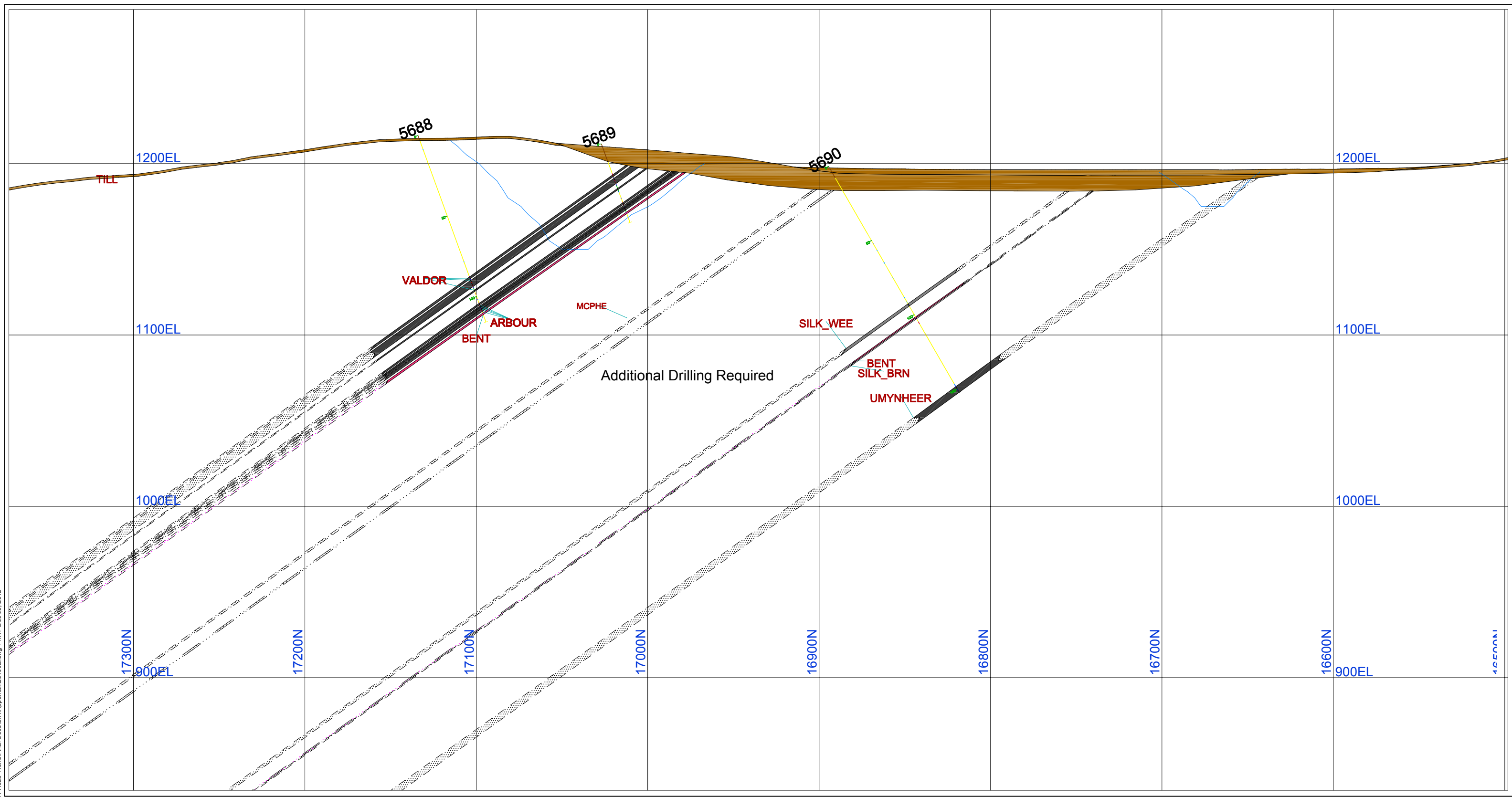


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY	DATE	
	MD	Nov 14, 2012	DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 24000E (Section Looking East)
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	
SCALE			
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.			

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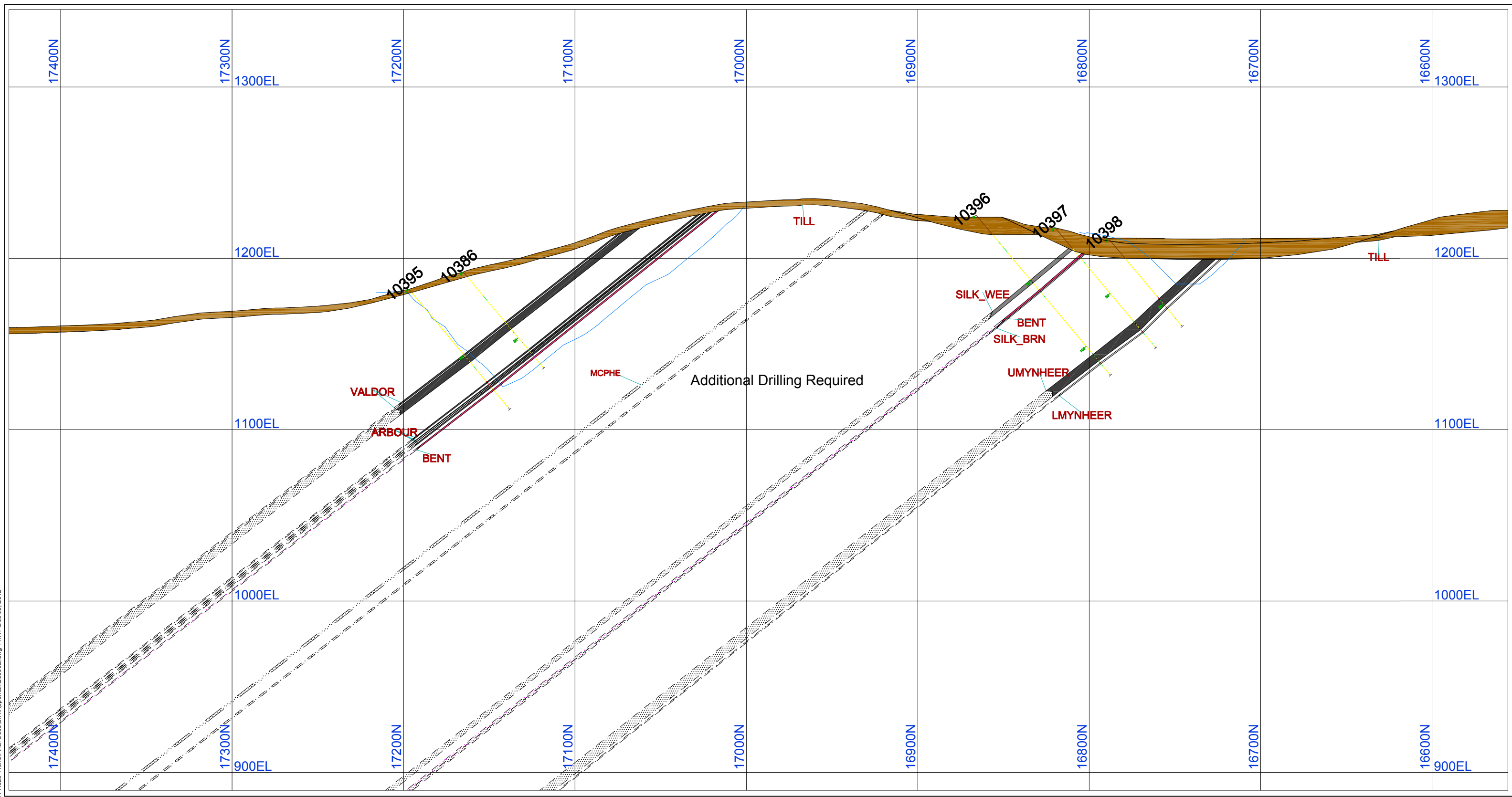


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

<p>COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</p>											
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>MD</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>SL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 15, 2012</td> </tr> </table>	BY	MD		DATE	Nov 14, 2012	CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DRAWING NO.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DRAWING NO.
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CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012								
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<p>SCALE</p> <p>NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.</p>	<p>ROBB TREND SEC 25100E (Section Looking East)</p>										

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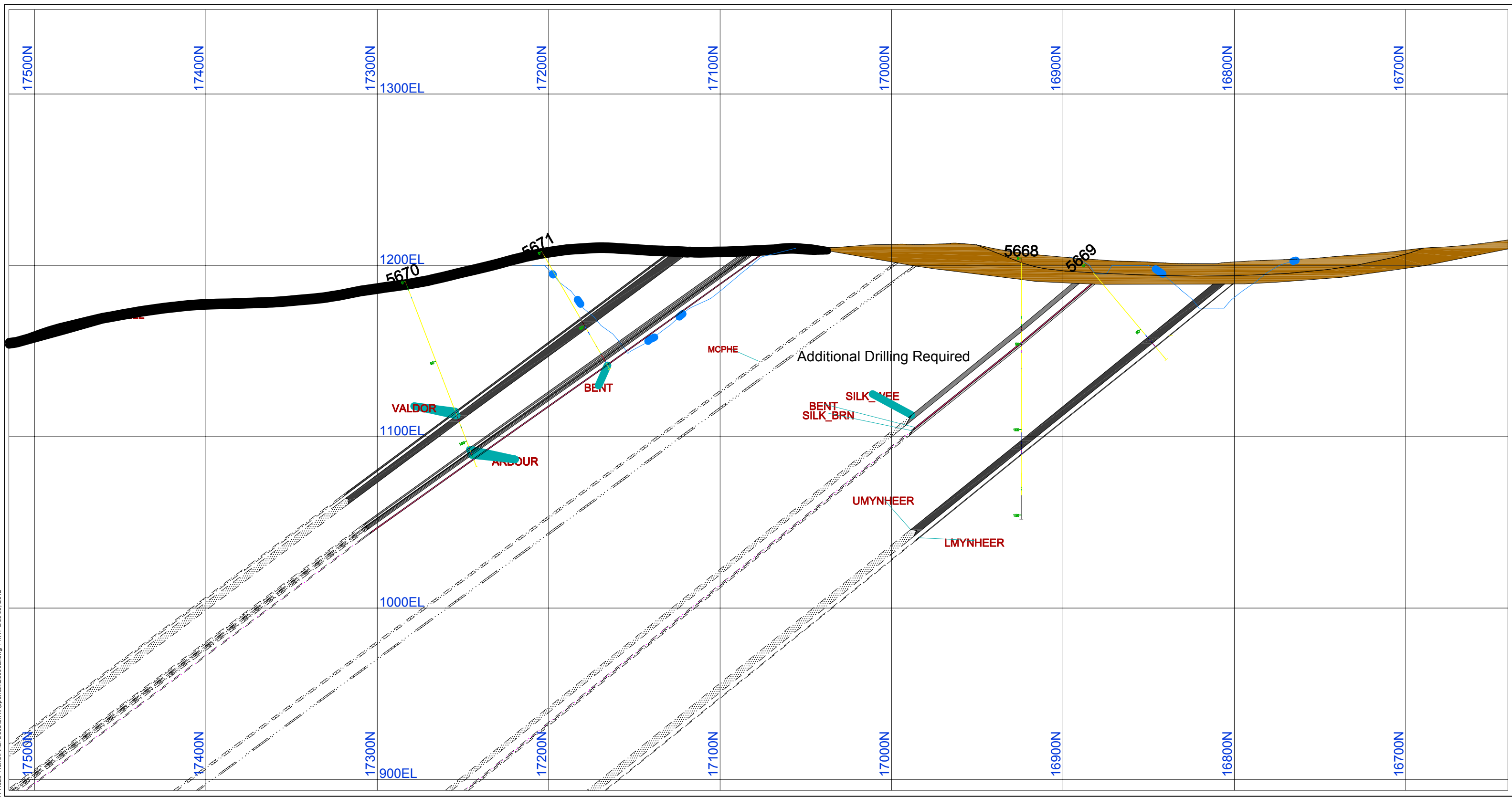


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
BY	MD	DATE	
DRAWN	MD	Nov 14, 2012	DRAWING NO. ROBB TREND SEC 26000E (Section Looking East)
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	
SCALE			
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates			

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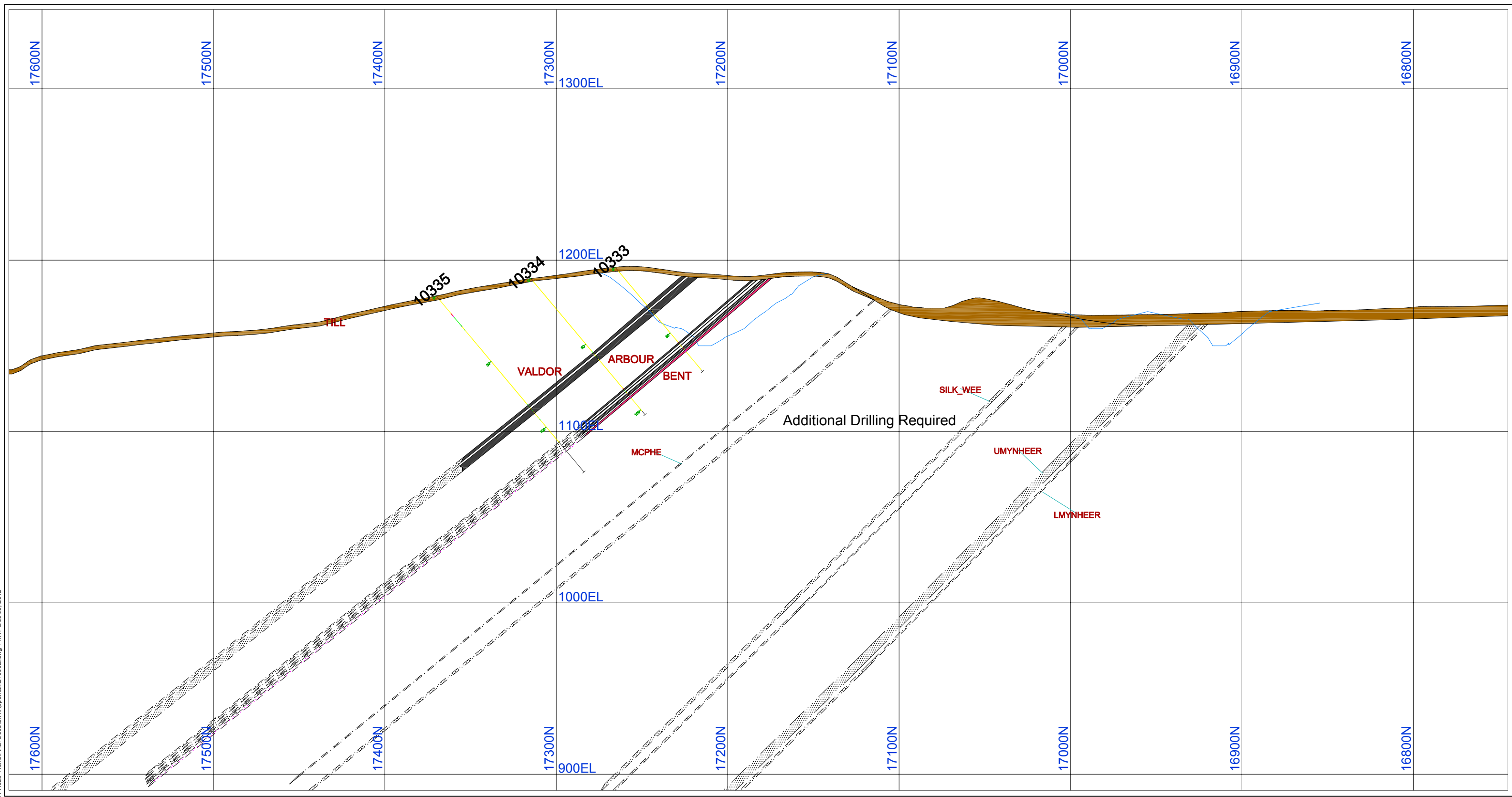


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite			
		Carby mudstone			
				Fault	
				Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MD</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> </table>		BY		DATE	MD	Nov 14, 2012
BY	DATE					
MD	Nov 14, 2012					
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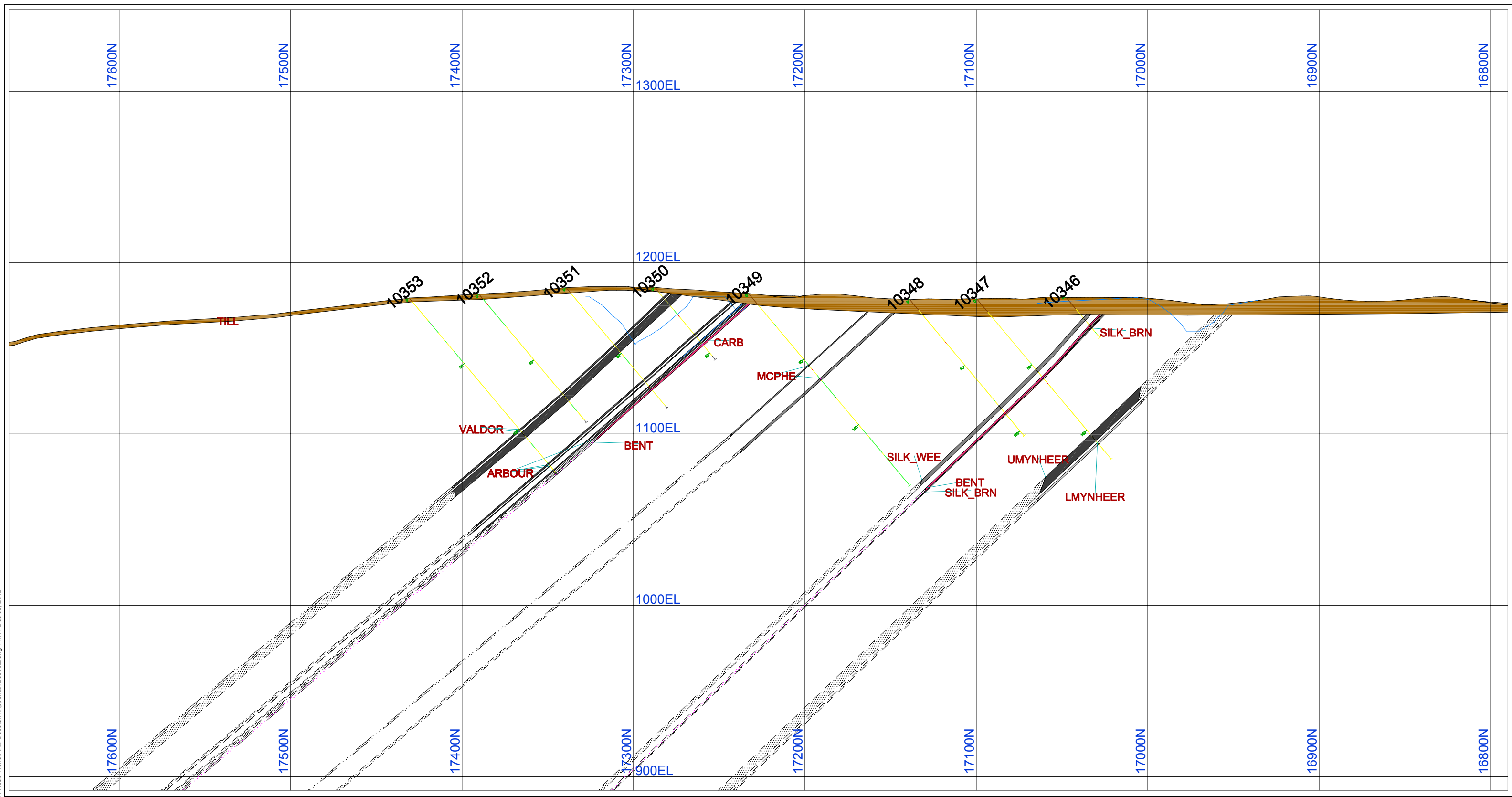
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	BY SL	DATE Nov 15, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			ROBB TREND SEC 27600E (Section Looking East)

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates

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LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

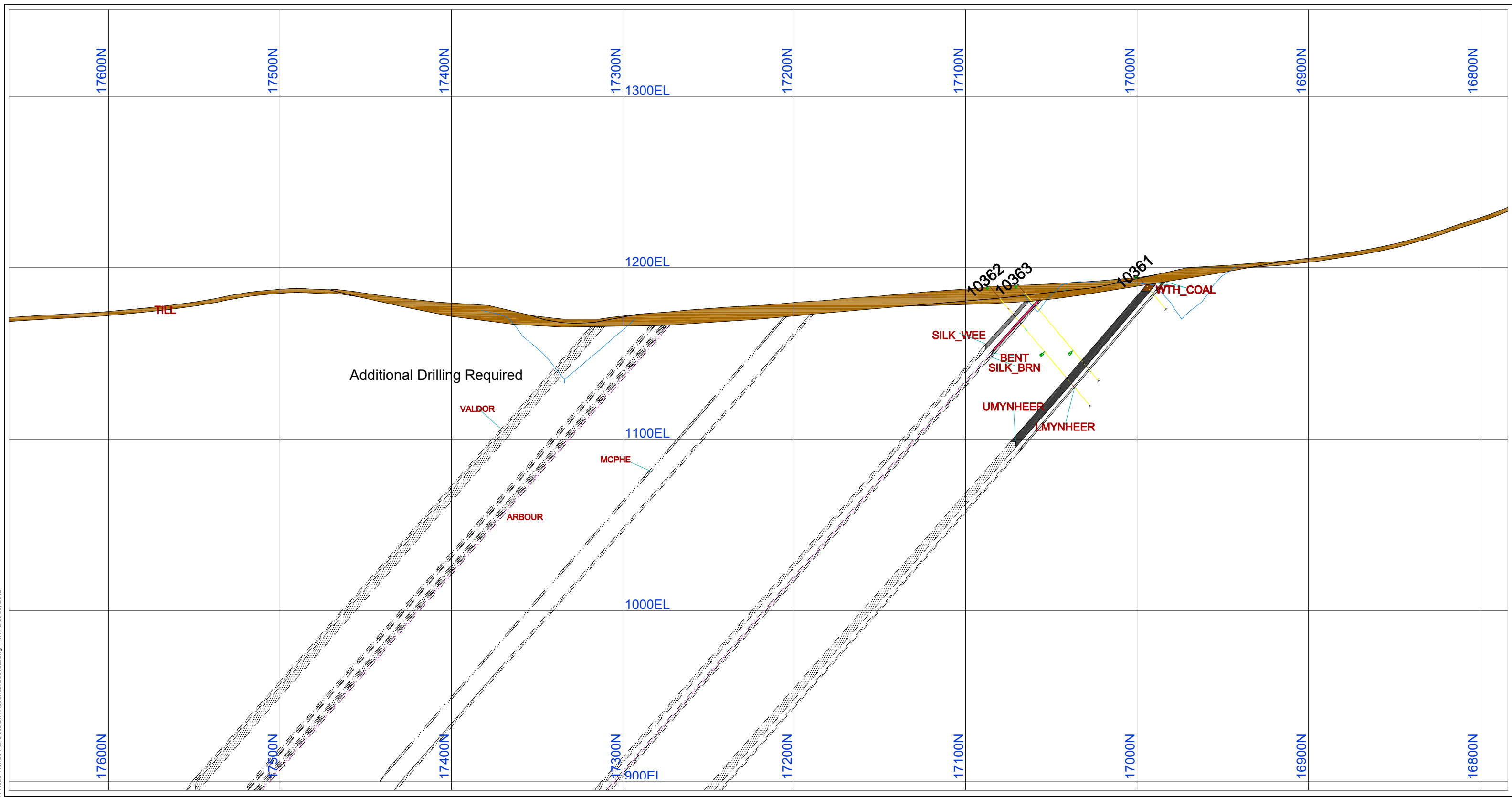
STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

TITLE		
COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE		
BY	MD	DATE
CHECKED	SL	Nov 14, 2012
SCALE	0 50 100	

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates

ROBB TREND
SEC 28500E
(Section Looking East)

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LEGEND

Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY

Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY		DATE	
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		Nov 15, 2012	

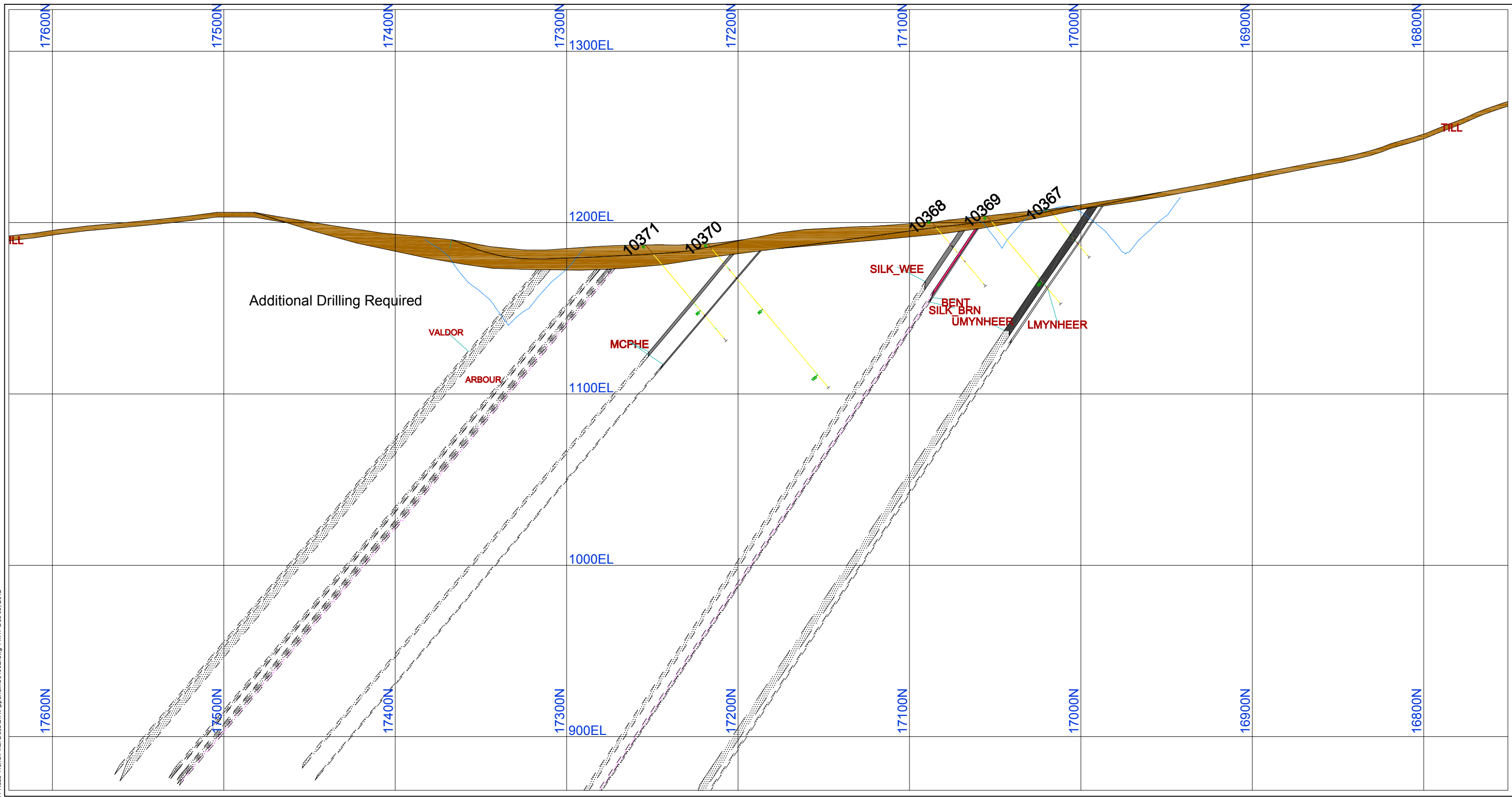
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SCALE: 0 50 100

**ROBB TREND
SEC 29500E
(Section Looking East)**

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

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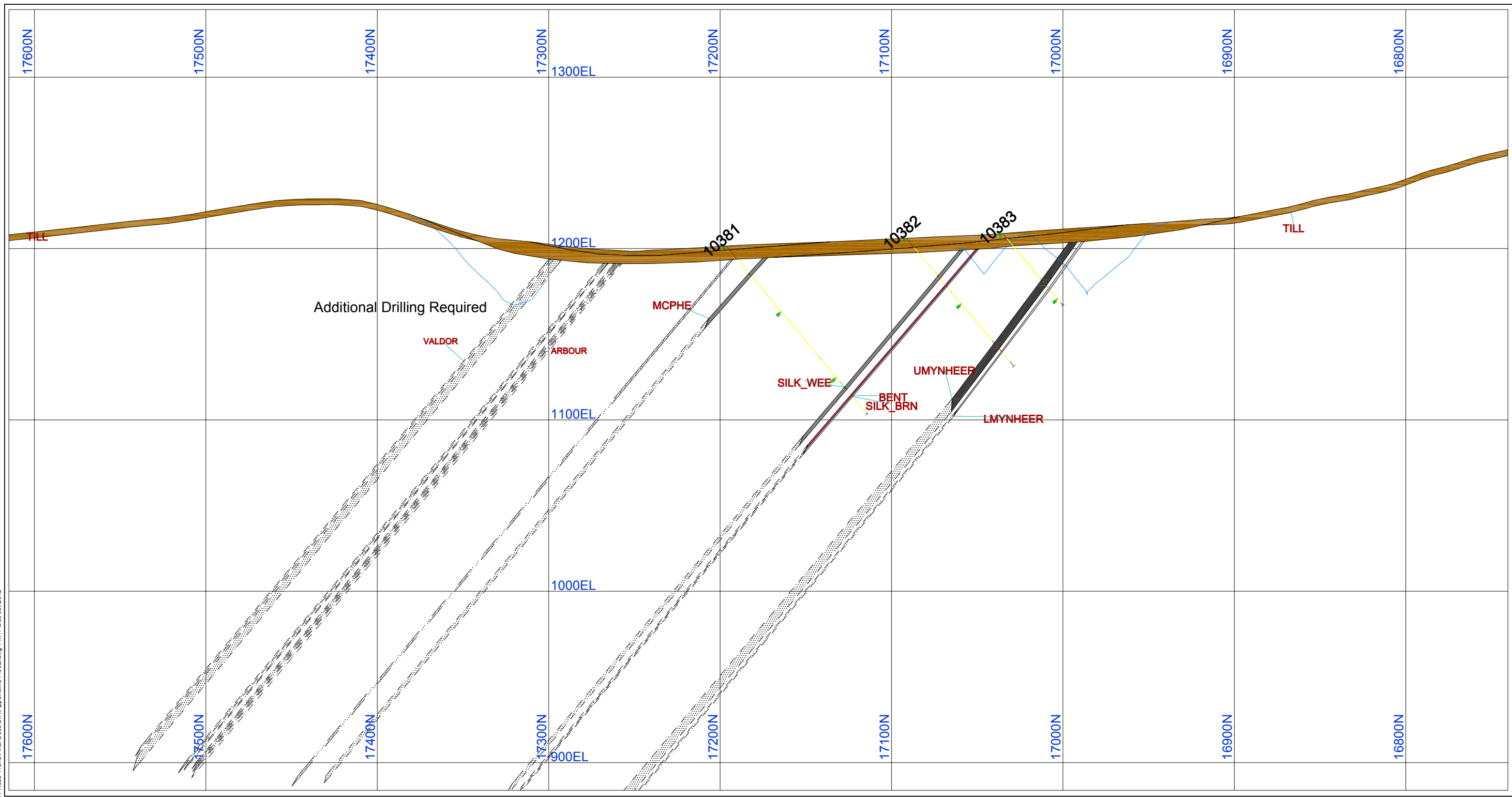


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY	DATE	
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SCALE			
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.			

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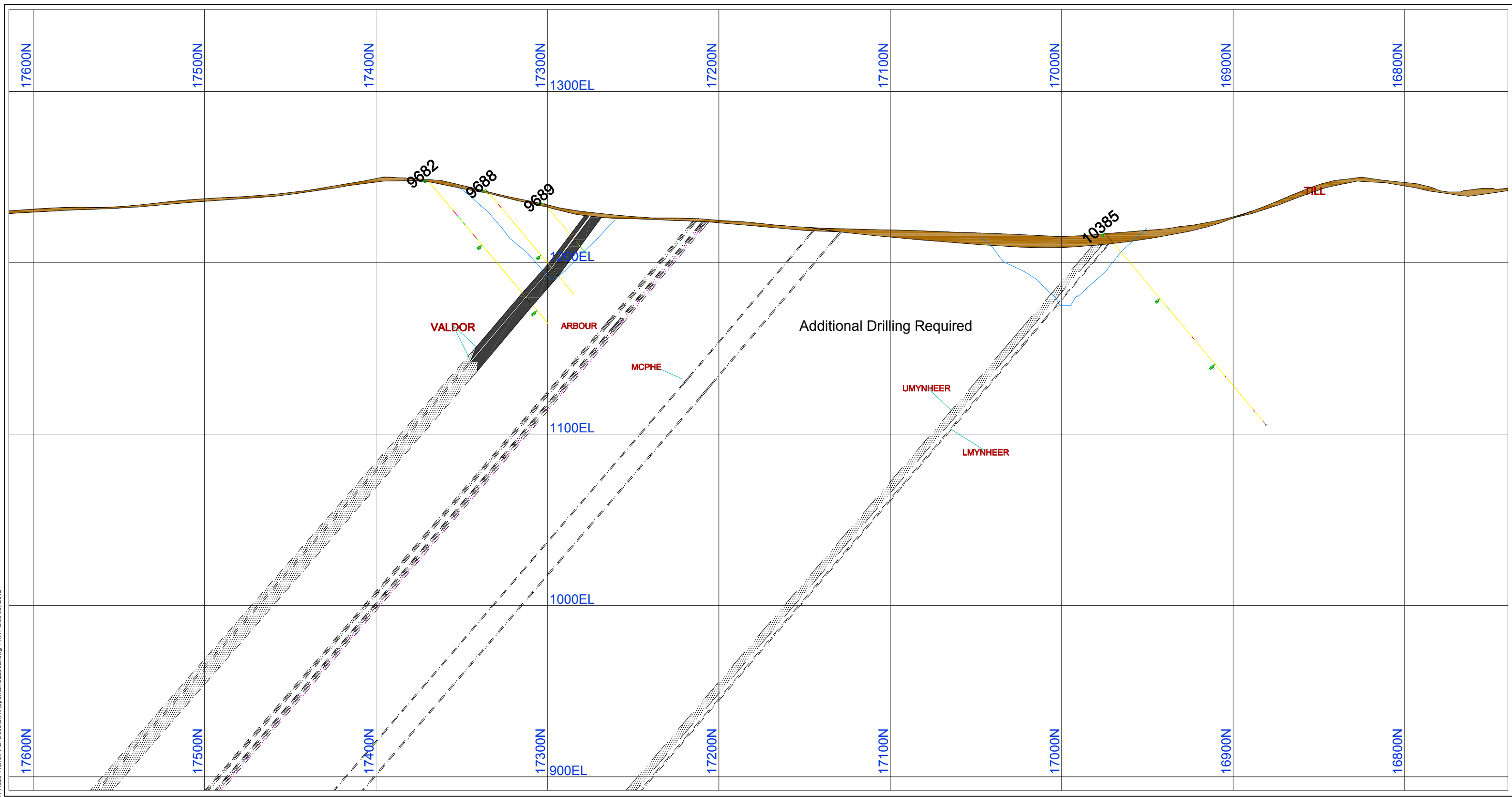
LEGEND							
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY	DATE	
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SCALE			ROBB TREND SEC 31400E (Section Looking East)

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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LEGEND

Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY

Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY		DATE	
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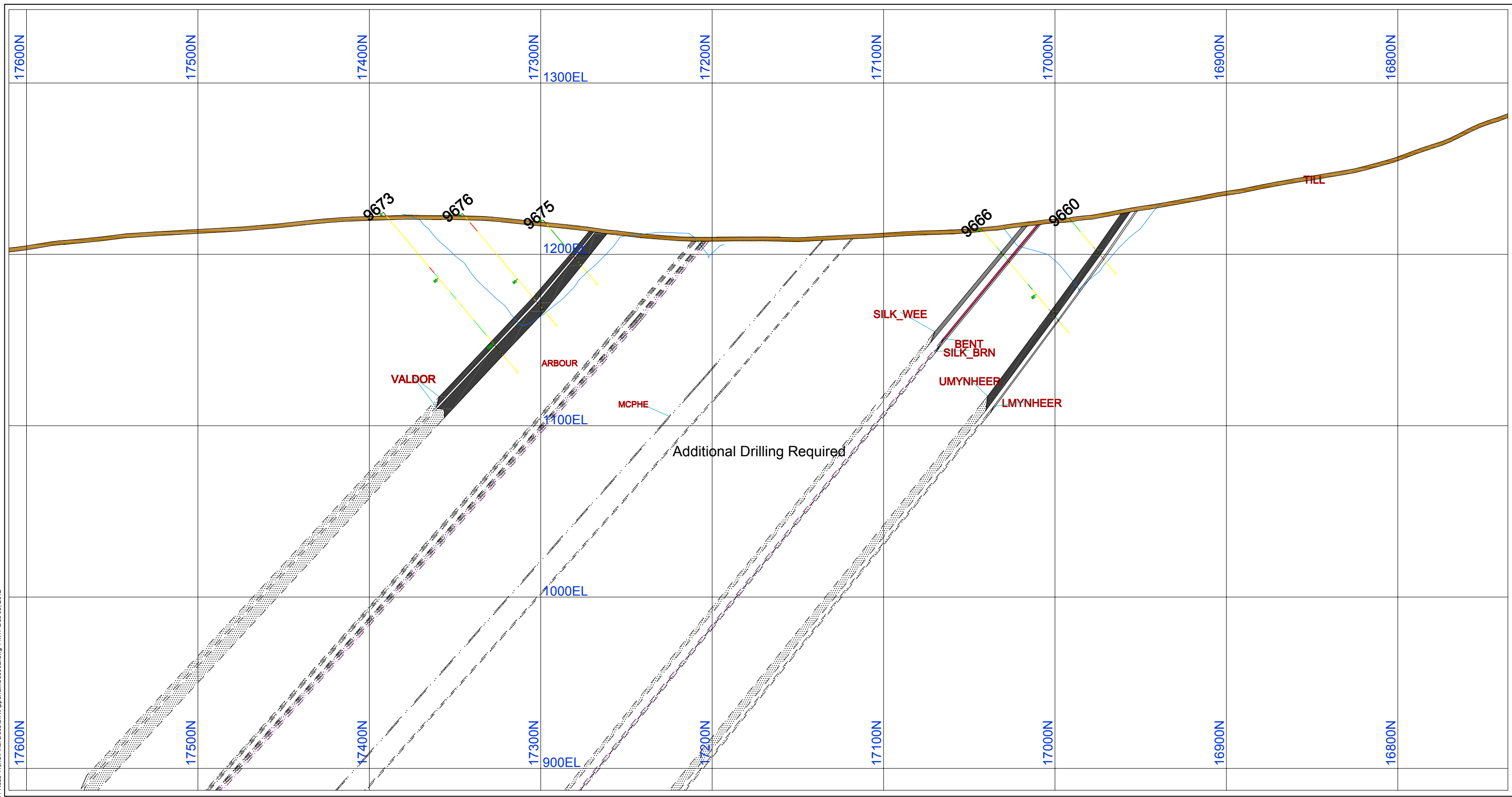
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**ROBB TREND
SEC 32200E
(Section Looking East)**

SCALE: 0 50 100

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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LEGEND

Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY

Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

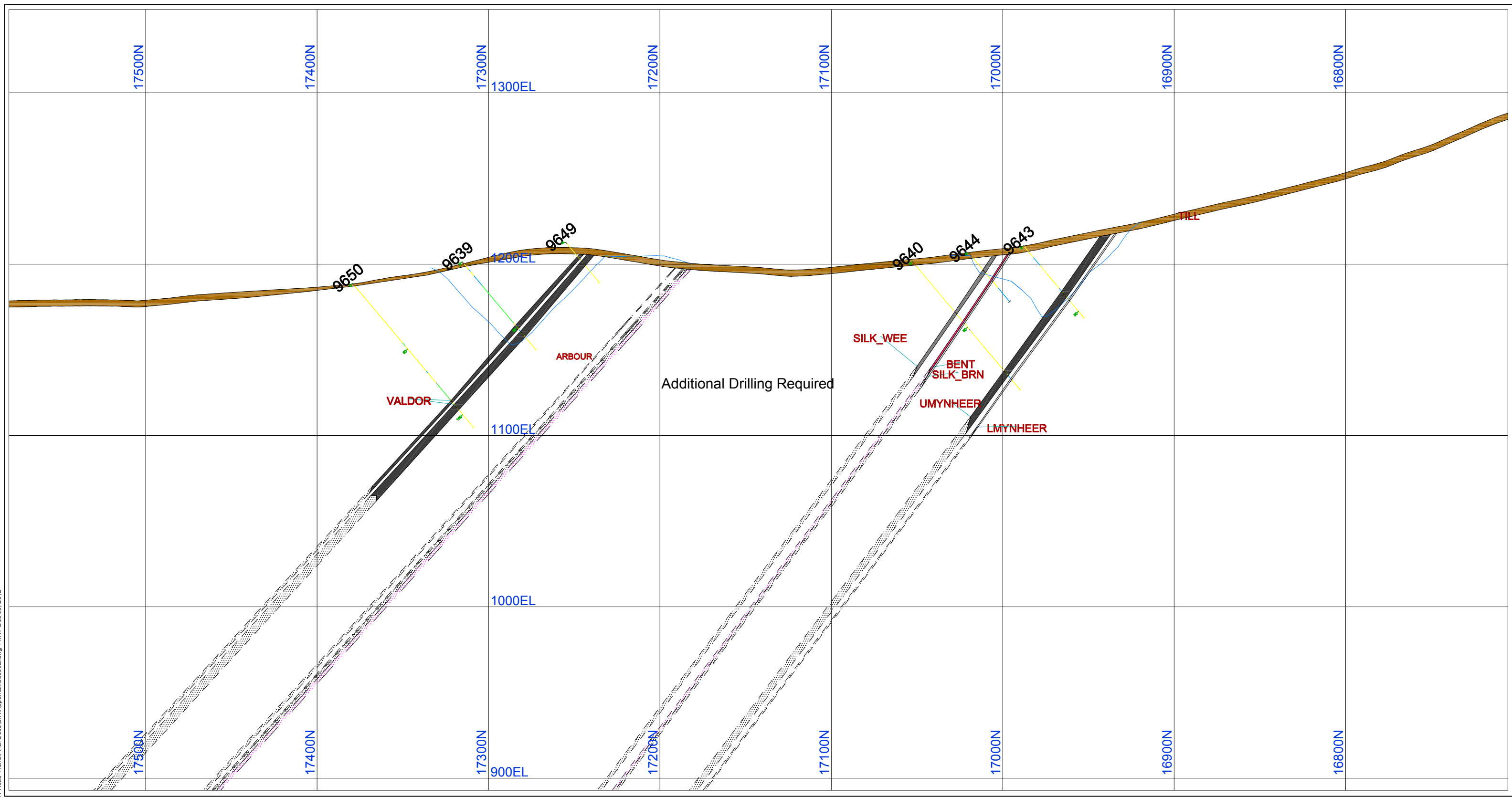
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SCALE: 0 50 100

**ROBB TREND
SEC 33000E
(Section Looking East)**

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LEGEND

Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock		Fault	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void		Pit Design Surface	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal		Dump Design Surface	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite					
		Carby mudstone					

STRATIGRAPHY

Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

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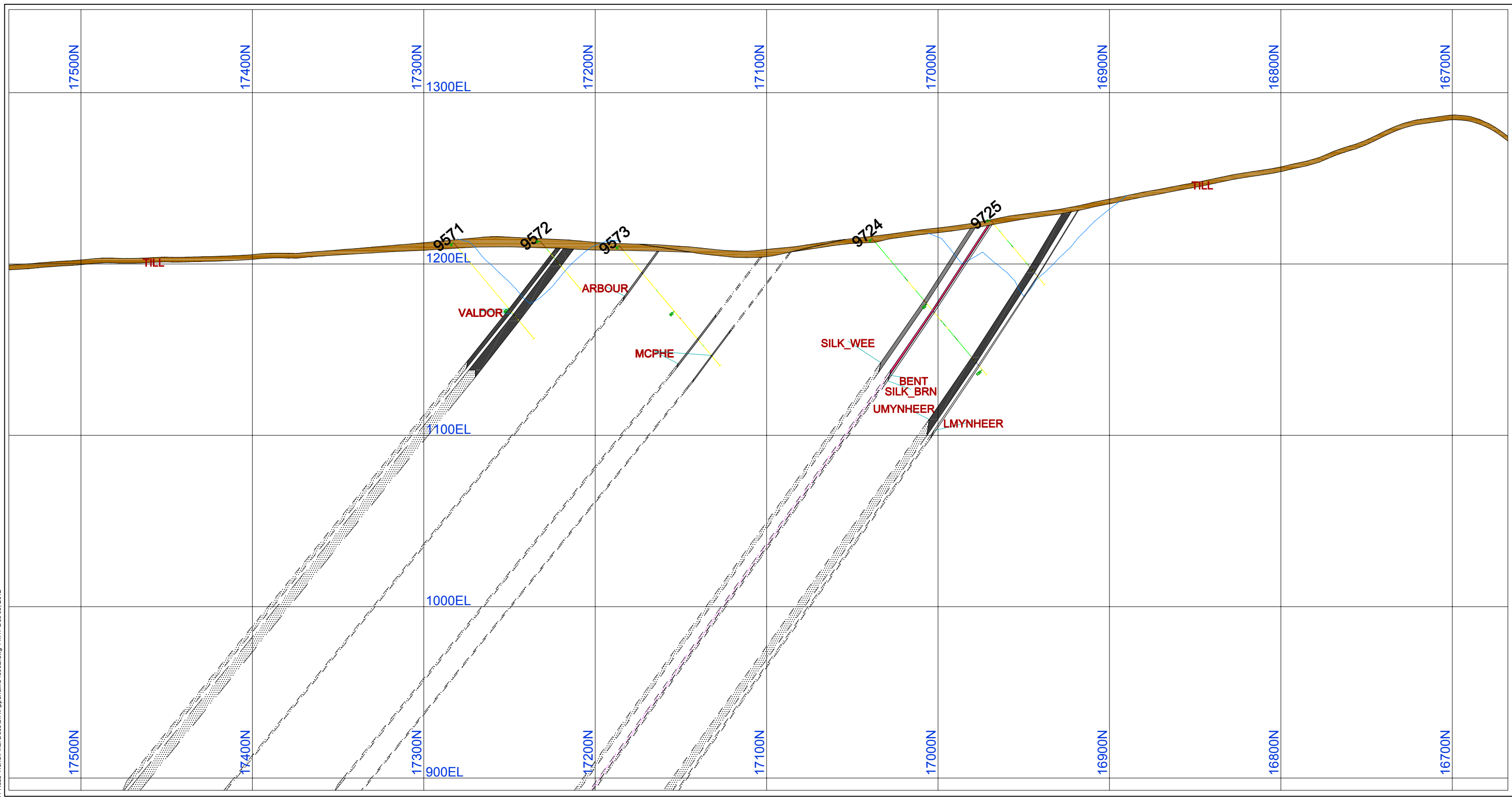
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates

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**ROBB TREND
SEC 33800E
(Section Looking East)**

DRAWING NO.

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LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY	DATE
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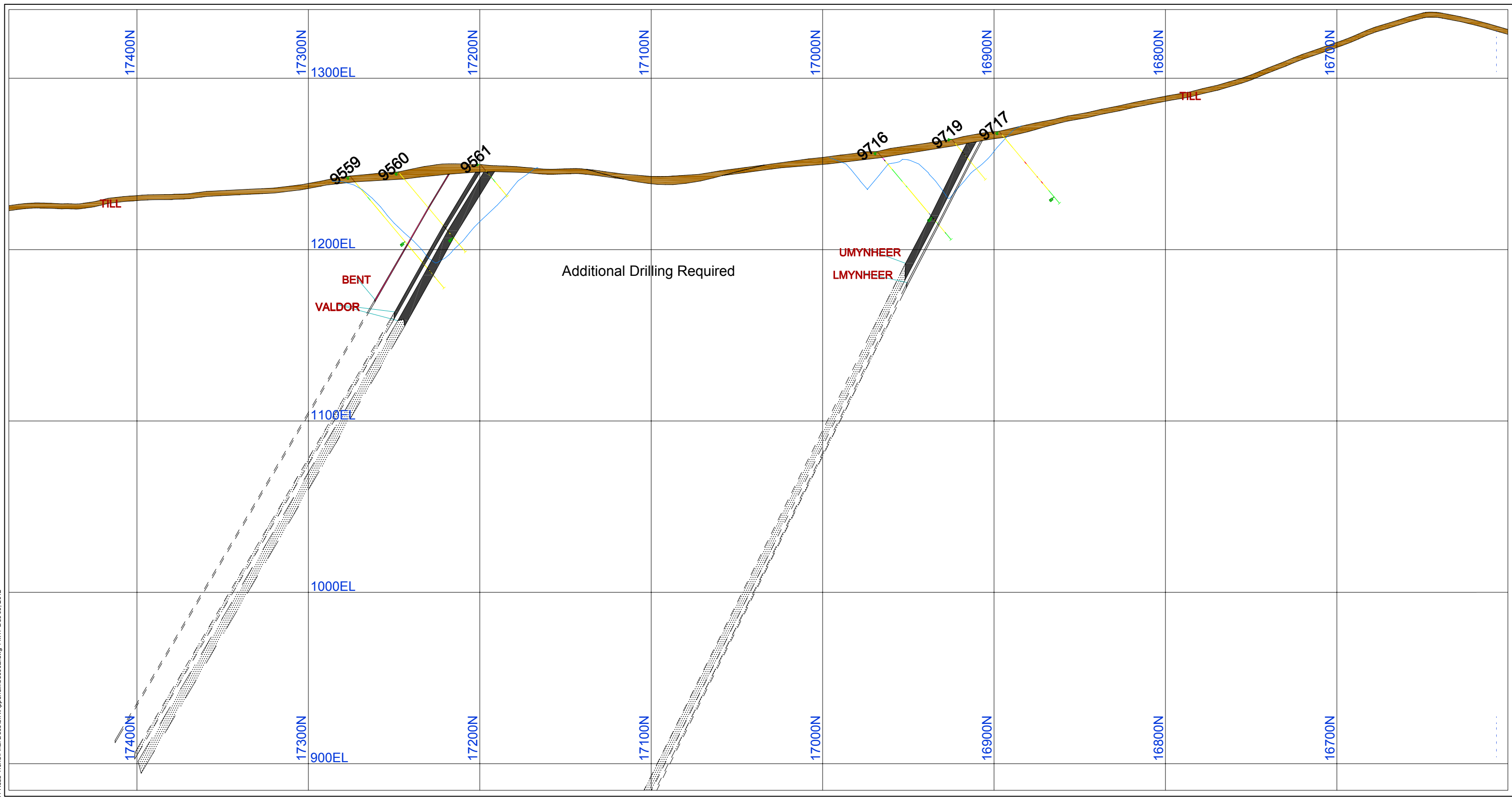
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NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates

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DRAWING NO. **ROBB TREND
SEC 34800E**
(Section Looking East)

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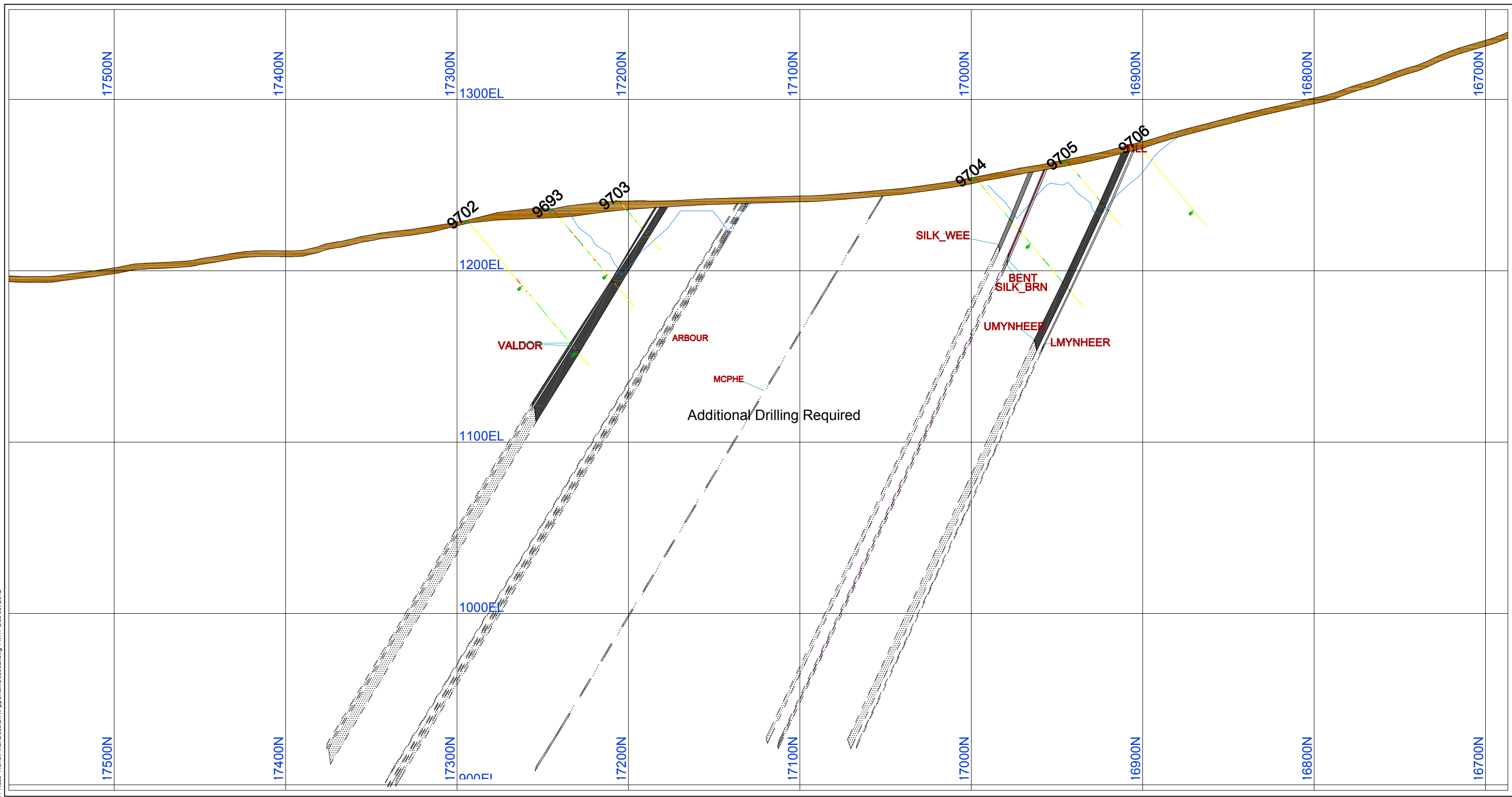
LEGEND	
Primary Coal	
Secondary Coal	
Tertiary Coal	
Inferred Lithology	
Glacial Till	
Sandstone	
Siltstone	
Bentonite	
Carby mudstone	
Burnt rock	
Mined out/Void	
Weathered Coal	
Fault	
Pit Design Surface	
Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
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SCALE			
<p>ROBB TREND SEC 35600E (Section Looking East)</p>			

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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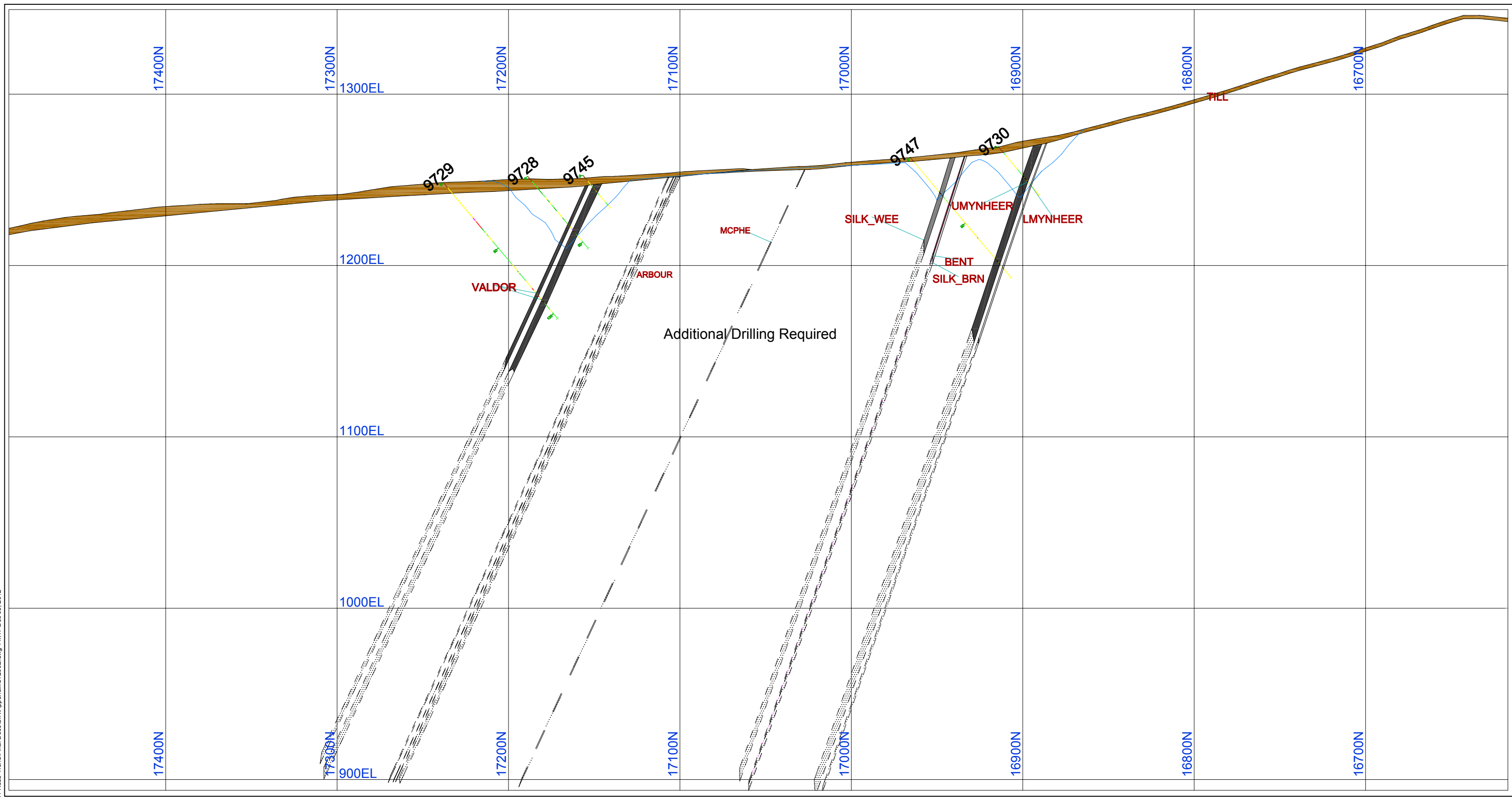
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
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SCALE 0 50 100 			

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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LEGEND			
Primary Coal		Glacial Till	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite	
		Carby mudstone	
		Burnt rock	
		Mined out/Void	
		Weathered Coal	
		Fault	
		Pit Design Surface	
		Dump Design Surface	

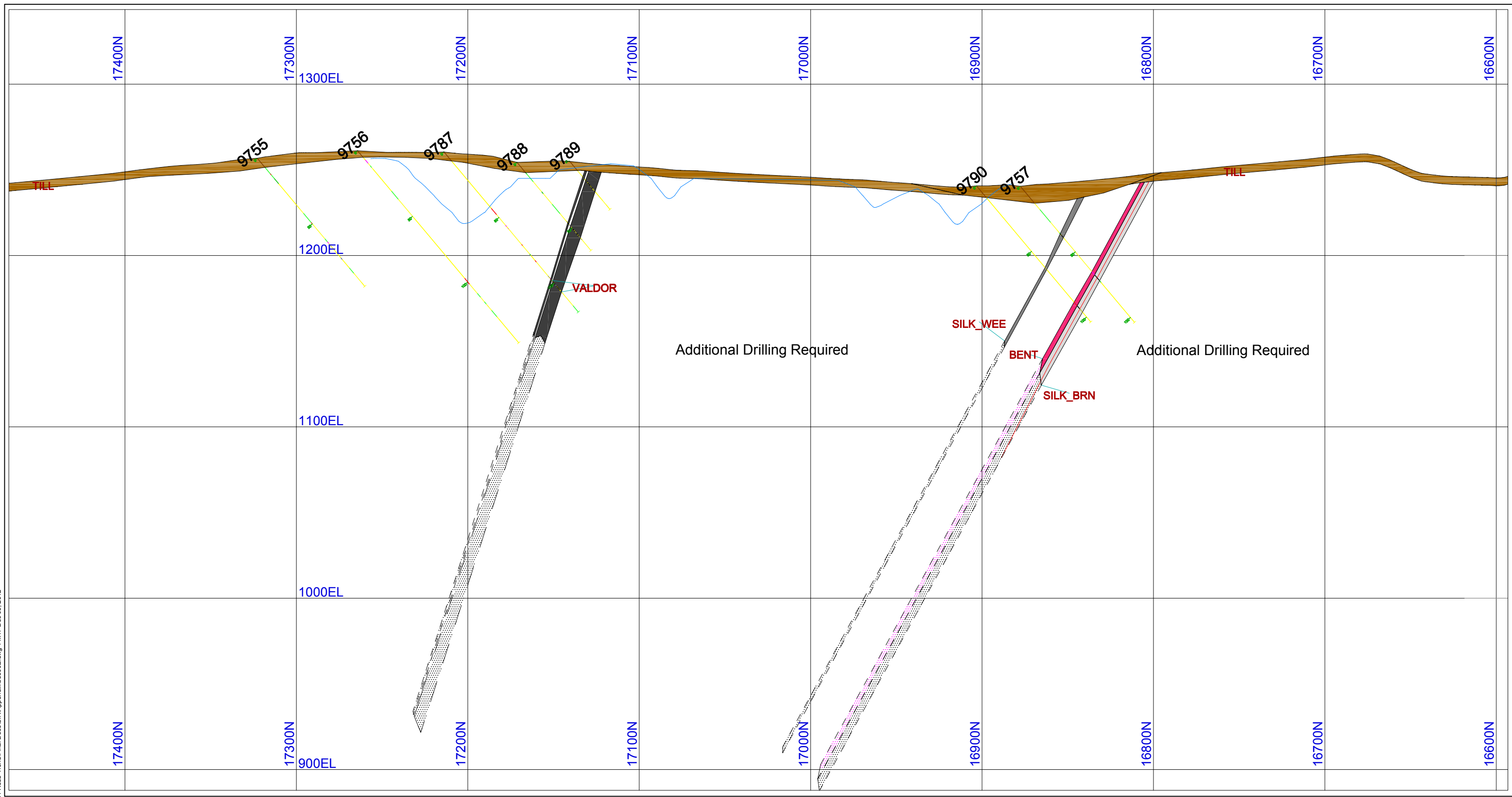
STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

TITLE		
COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE		
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012
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SCALE		
<small>NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates</small>		



**ROBB TREND
SEC 37200E**
(Section Looking East)

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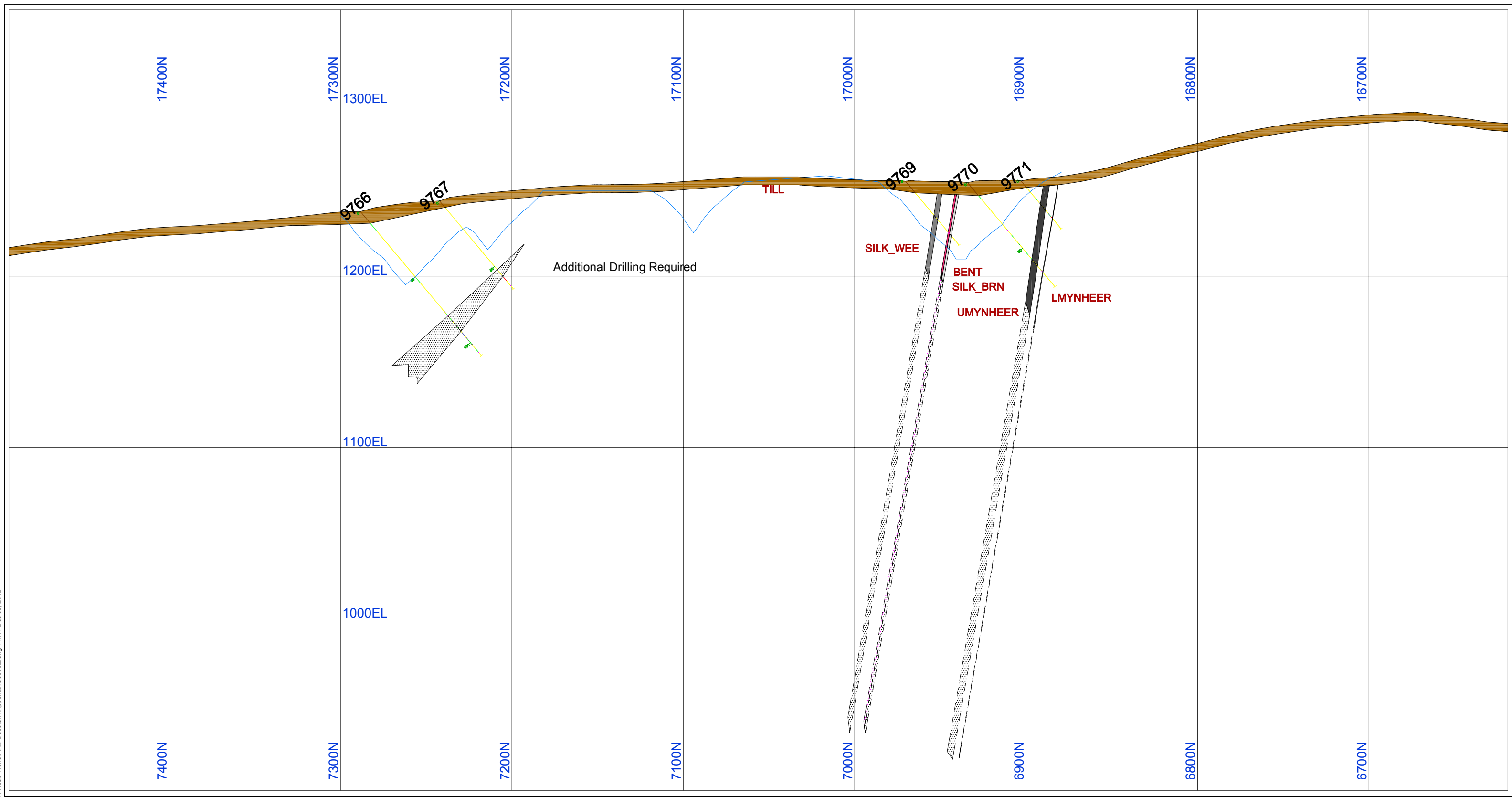
LEGEND			
Primary Coal		Glacial Till	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite	
		Carby mudstone	
		Burnt rock	
		Mined out/Void	
		Weathered Coal	
		Fault	
		Pit Design Surface	
		Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

<h2>COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</h2>			
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SCALE			

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

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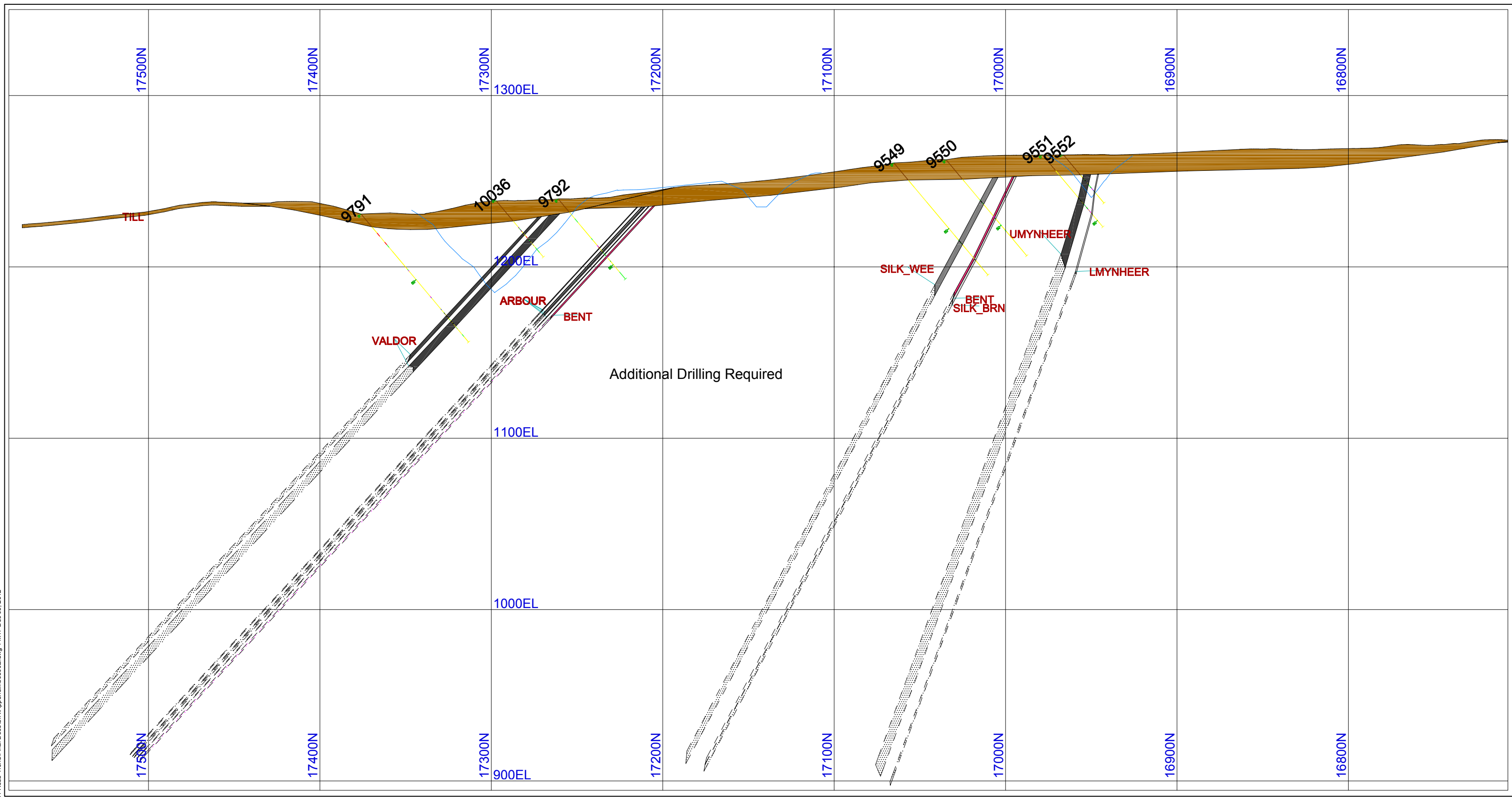
LEGEND	
Primary Coal	
Secondary Coal	
Tertiary Coal	
Inferred Lithology	
Glacial Till	
Sandstone	
Siltstone	
Bentonite	
Carby mudstone	
Burnt rock	
Mined out/Void	
Weathered Coal	
Fault	
Pit Design Surface	
Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

<p>COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</p>									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY</td> <td>MD</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 14, 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED</td> <td>SL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>Nov 15, 2012</td> </tr> </table>	BY	MD		DATE	Nov 14, 2012	CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012
BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012						
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NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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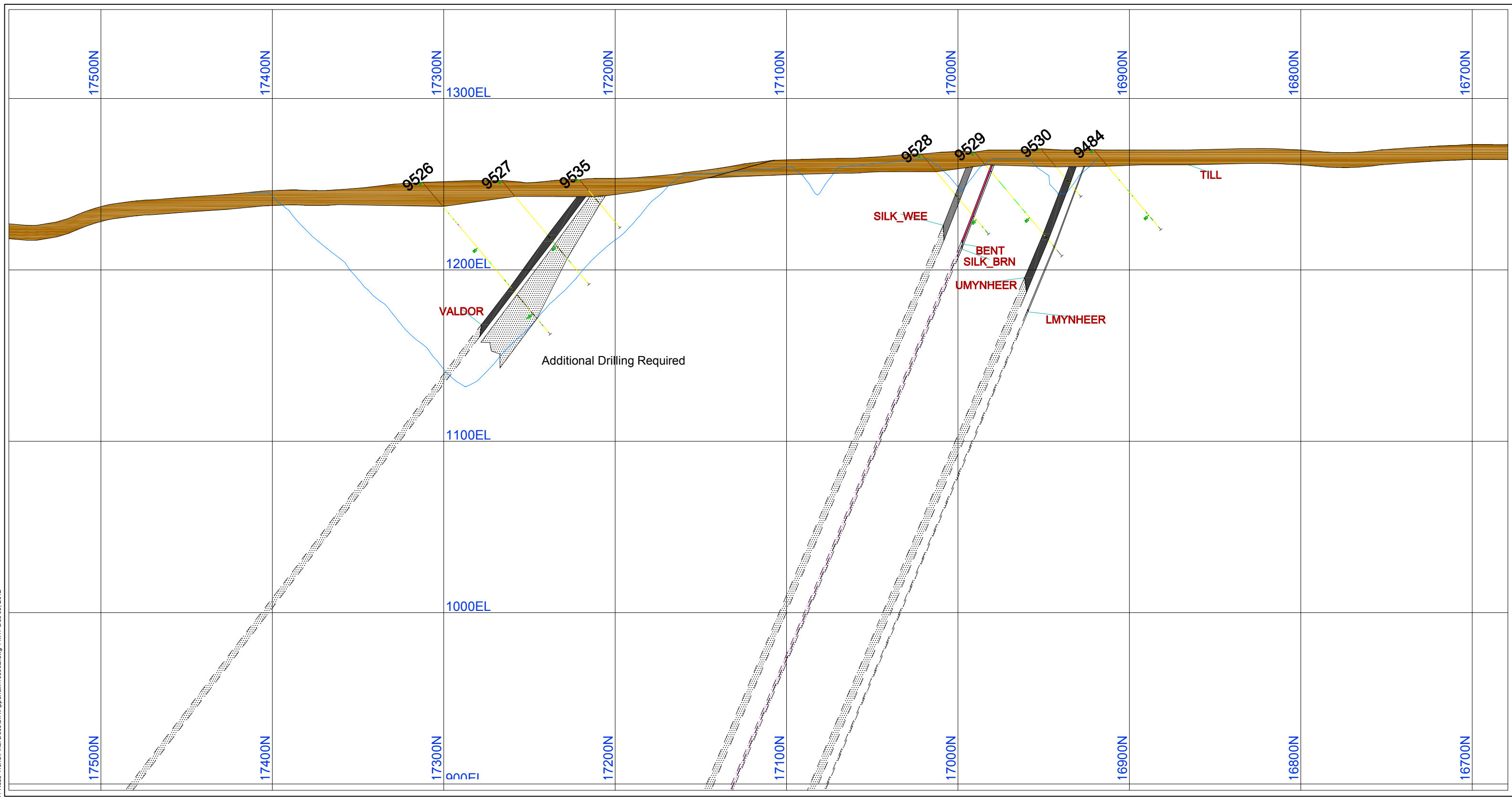
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

TITLE		
COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE		
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012
SCALE		

ROBB TREND
SEC 39800E
(Section Looking East)

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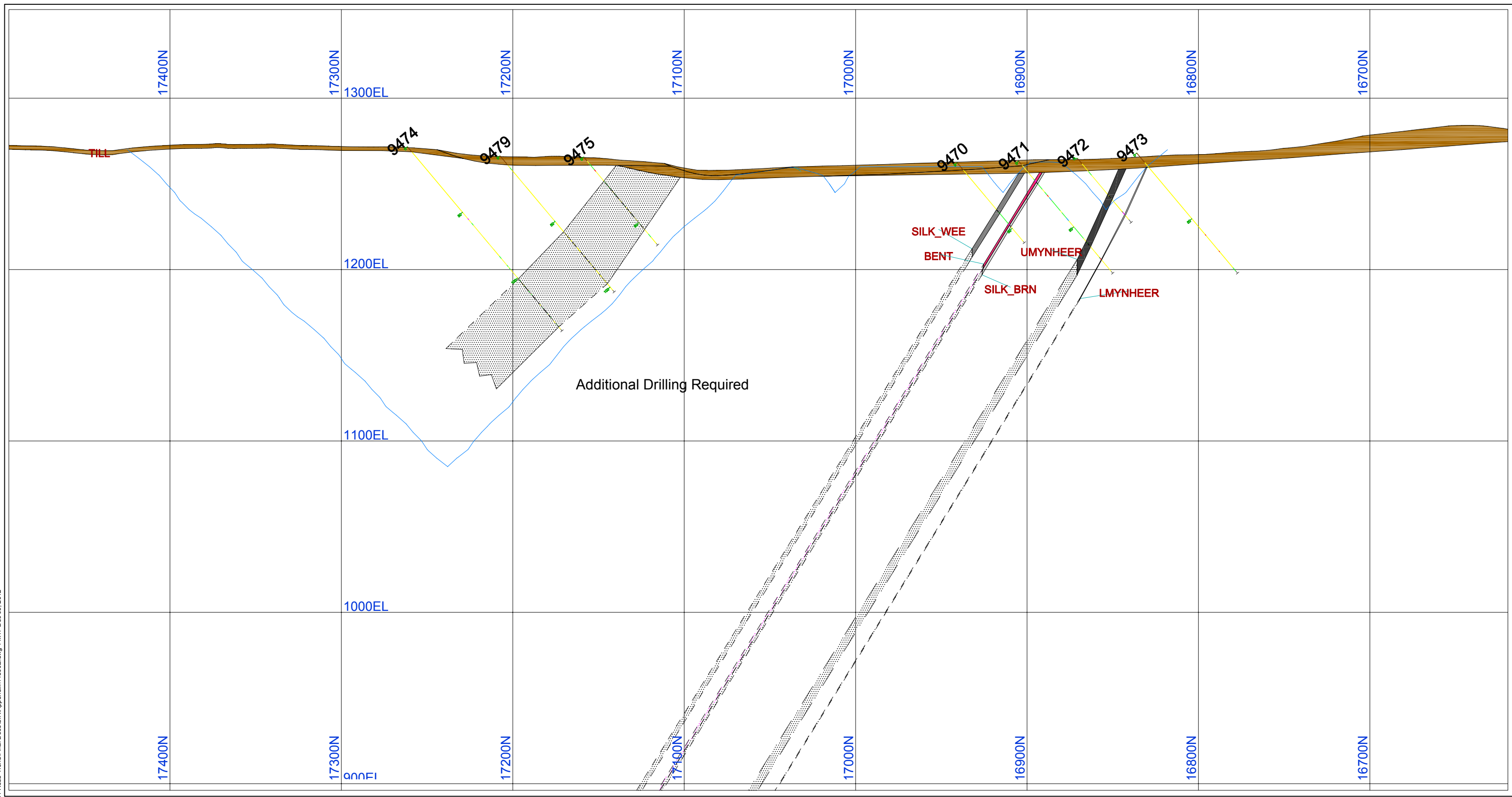
LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
Val D'Or Seam	VALDOR
Arbour Seam	ARBOUR
McLeod Seam	MCLEOD
McPherson Seam	MCPHE
Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WE
Silkstone - Borne Seam	SILK_BRN
Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			
			ROBB TREND SEC 40800E (Section Looking East)

NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

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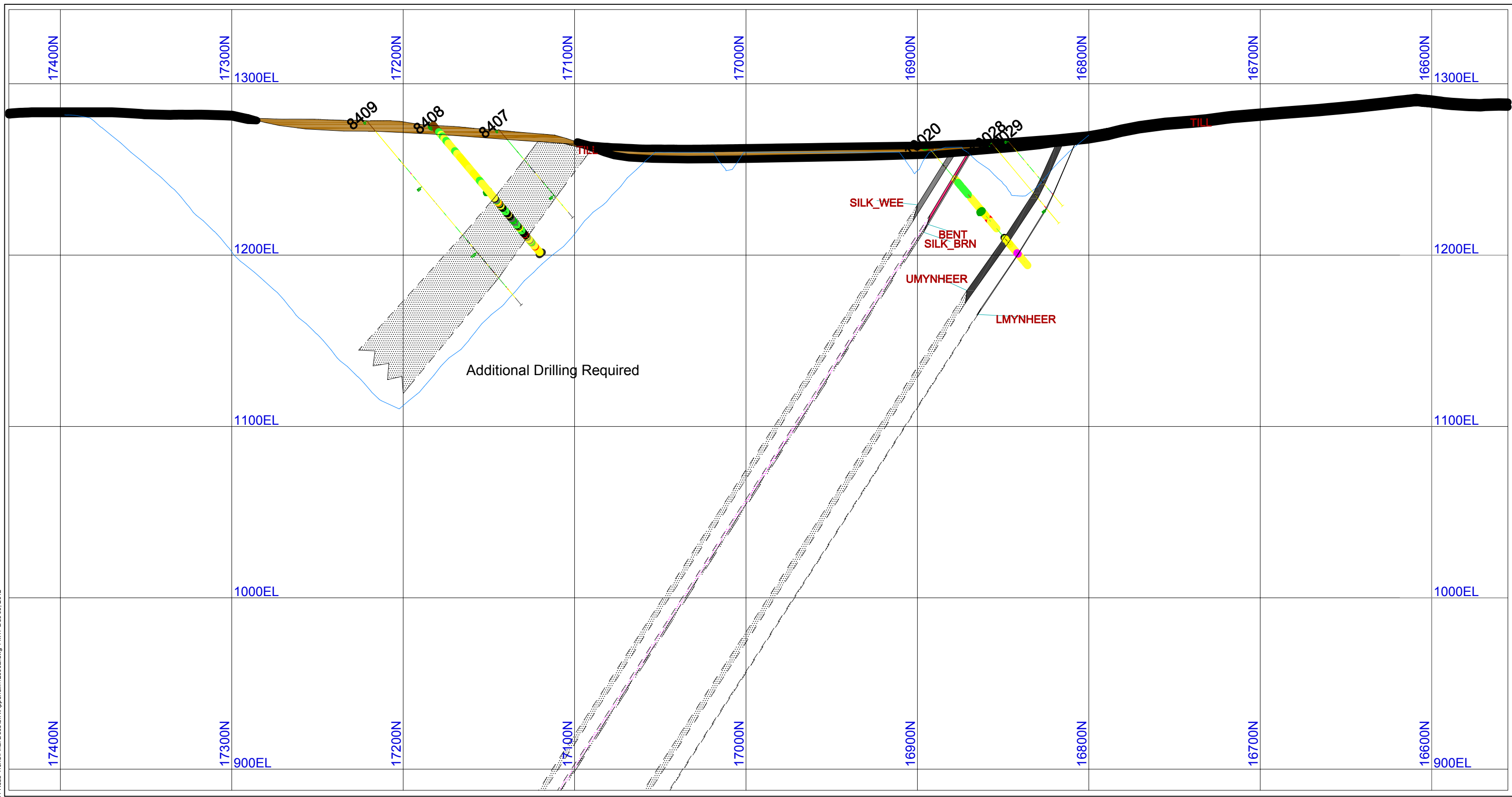


LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

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Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE			
DRAWN	BY MD	DATE Nov 14, 2012	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	DRAWING NO.
SCALE			ROBB TREND SEC 41800E (Section Looking East)

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LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
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Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012
CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012

SCALE: 0 50 100

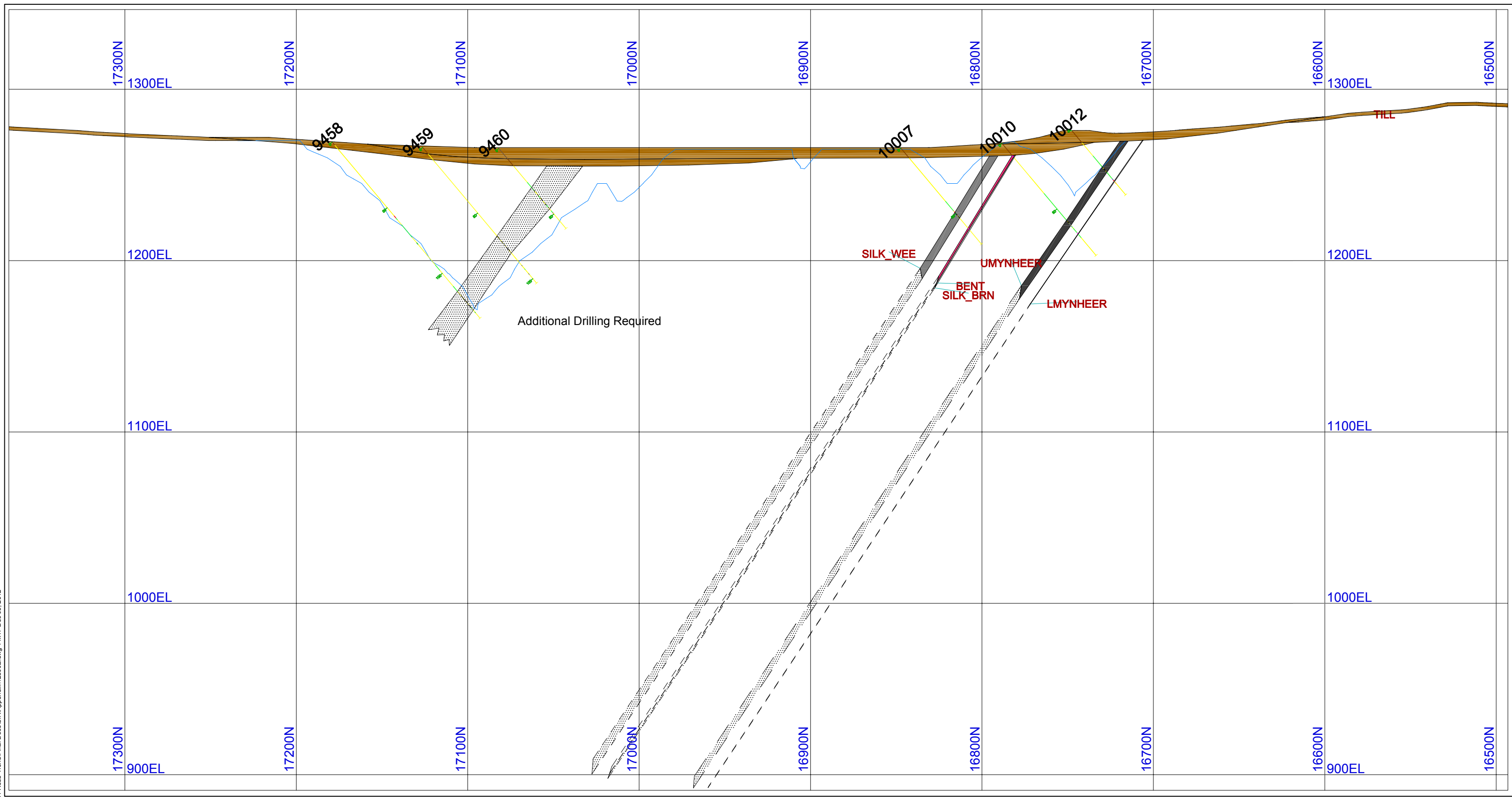
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Mine Coordinates.

cvri

**ROBB TREND
SEC 42000E
(Section Looking East)**

DRAWING NO.

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LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

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Silkstone - Wee Seam	SILK_WEE
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Mynheer Rider Seam	MYN_RIDE
Upper Mynheer Seam	UMYNHEER
Lower Mynheer Seam	LMYNHEER

**COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE**

BY	MD	DATE	Nov 14, 2012
CHECKED	SL	DATE	Nov 15, 2012

SCALE: 0 50 100

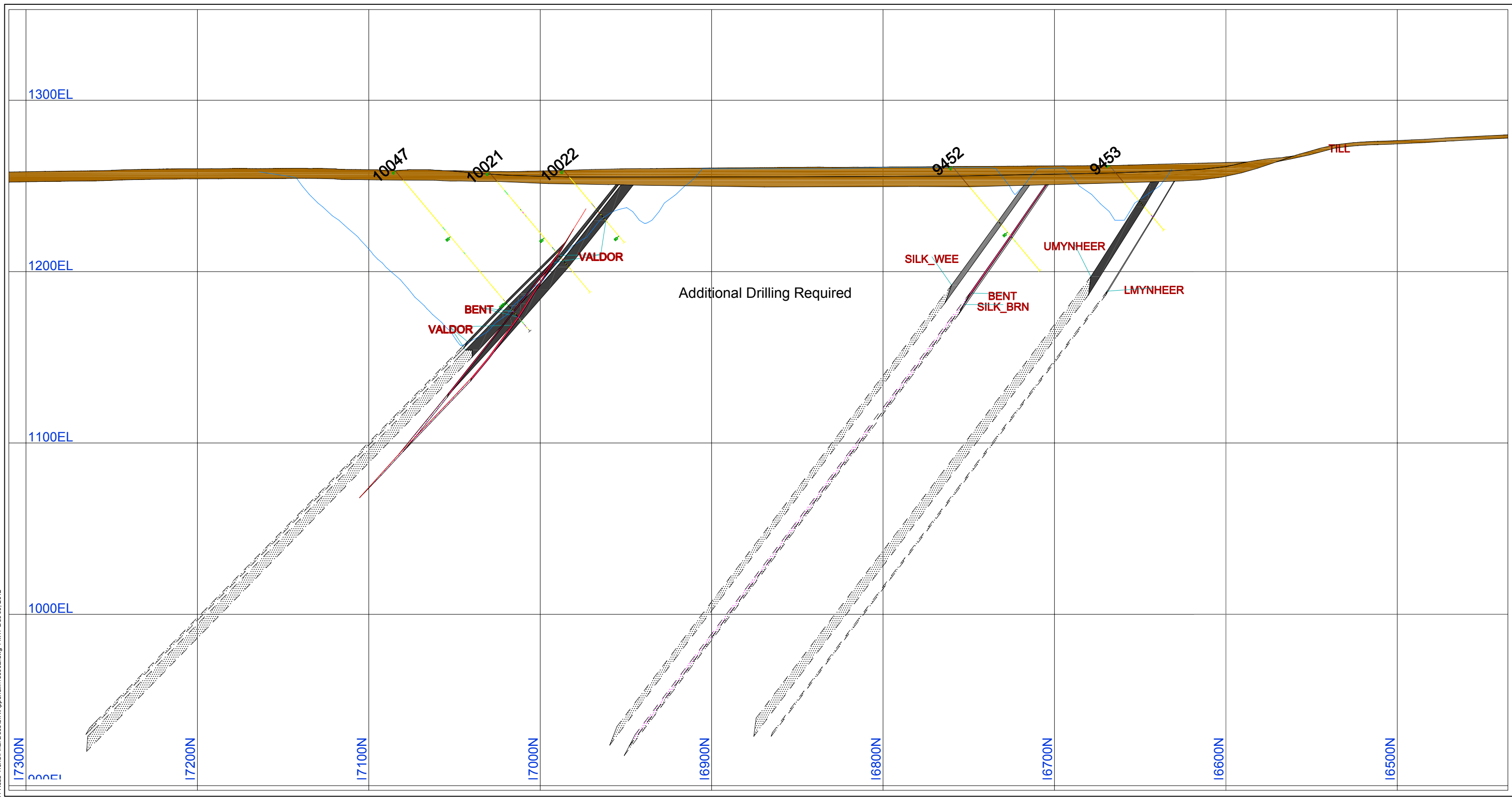
NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.

cvri

**ROBB TREND
SEC 42800E
(Section Looking East)**

DRAWING NO.

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LEGEND					
Primary Coal		Glacial Till		Burnt rock	
Secondary Coal		Sandstone		Mined out/Void	
Tertiary Coal		Siltstone		Weathered Coal	
Inferred Lithology		Bentonite		Fault	
		Carby mudstone		Pit Design Surface	
				Dump Design Surface	

STRATIGRAPHY	
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<h2 style="text-align: center;">COAL VALLEY RESOURCES INC. ROBB TREND COAL STRUCTURE</h2>			
BY	MD	DATE	
CHECKED	SL	Nov 15, 2012	
SCALE: 0 50 100 			
<small>NOTE: All coordinates and references are Coal Valley Map Coordinates.</small>			

Appendix 17

Norwest Corporation: Technical Report Robb Trend Coal
Property Alberta

**TECHNICAL REPORT
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
ALBERTA**

Submitted to:
SHERRITT INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

November 5, 2010

Norwest Corporation
Suite 2700, 411 – 1st Street SE
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Y5
Tel: (403) 237-7763
Fax: (403) 263-4086
Email calgary@norwestcorp.com

www.norwestcorp.com

Qualified Persons: S. Braithwaite, P. Eng.
G. Jordan, P.Geol.

NORWEST
CORPORATION

1 TITLE PAGE

**TECHNICAL REPORT
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
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3 SUMMARY

In mid 2010, Sherritt International Corporation commissioned Norwest Corporation (“Norwest”) to prepare a Technical Report for its coal holdings referred to as the Robb Trend Coal Property located in west-central Alberta in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101. The interest of Sherritt International Corporation in this coal property is held through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coal Valley Resources Inc, which acts as operator for a new mine intended for development on the property.

The location of this area is shown on Figure 4-1. The confirmation of documented geology and coal development and the verification of coal reserves and resources were completed through data reviews, geologic modeling, and reserve and coal quality validation. A qualified Person who is an author of this report also conducted a site visit. The resource areas are found in a northwest trending contiguous block of leases located east of and trending parallel to the Coal Valley Mine pits. They are also found on a strike extension but separate block of the leases further to the northwest. This lease block, in the Bryan Mountain area, is referred to as Robb West.

The Robb Trend Coal Property is located southwest of Edson, Alberta, and approximately 220 km. west of Edmonton, as shown on Figure 4-1. The coal leases of the Robb Trend occupy areas in Townships 46 through 49, Ranges 18 through 21 West 5. The Robb West area is separated from the southern leases by an infrastructure corridor. To the southeast, the main part of the deposit is called the Robb East, but the present study addresses both of these areas and they are collectively referred to here as the “Robb Trend”. Mining at CVRI’s Coal Valley Mine is taking place in adjacent deposits in the same coal seam sequence to the southwest of the Robb Trend. Provincial Government Mine Permits, issued to Coal Valley Resources Inc. for that mine do not include the Robb Trend Coal Property. The coal lease areas and various aspects of the local infrastructure and geography are shown on Figure 6-1.

The coal seams of the Robb Trend are classified as high volatile C bituminous in rank and are found within the Coalspur Formation of the Saunders Group, which is Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary in age. The main coal zones identified within the Coalspur Formation, in ascending order, are the Mynheer, Silkstone, Wee, McPherson, McLeod Arbour and Val d’Or, however the Arbour does not contain coal currently considered to be mineable. The Val d’Or and Mynheer are subdivided in the present study into Upper and Lower seams that form those coal zones.

It is Norwest’s opinion that the exploration on and adjacent to the lease and lease application areas have been sufficiently drilled and otherwise explored for the estimation and classification of coal resources in these areas.

CVRI provided a drill hole database table for use in the preparation of a new geological model for the Robb Trend Coal Property. This database includes 599 holes for a total drilling depth of 58,386 m. Of there, 118 holes were drilled in the Robb West area and 481 were drilled in the Robb East lease block to the southeast.

To facilitate the estimation of resources and reserves Norwest used a new MineSight geological model for the area that was developed by Norwest's staff. Key horizons or "surfaces" were modeled to provide the required inputs for volume estimation. Volumes were converted to tonnage by the application of density values representative of each coal seam mined. The validation of the data used for the construction of this model by Norwest is discussed in Section 16.

Resources are classified as to the assurance of their existence into one of three categories, Measured, Indicated or Inferred. The category to which a resource is assigned depends on the level of confidence in the geological information available. GSC Paper 88-21 provides guidance for categorizing various types of coal deposits by levels of assurance. These were considered by the Qualified Person during the classification of the resources. The in-place resource to a cut-off ratio of 6:1 bcm/tonne, summarized in Table 3-1, covers an area of approximately 9,546 ha. The resource areas occur on the two lease blocks referred to as the "Robb East Block" and the "Robb West Block". These resources include coal of the Val d'Or, McPherson, McLeod and Mynheer Seams; although there are other seams in the sequence from place-to-place, these four seams are the ones that are the candidates for mining within the project area.

TABLE 3.1
IN-PLACE COAL RESOURCES SUMMARY (KTONNES)
(AS AT OCTOBER 15, 2010)

Lease	BLOCK	ASTM GROUP	IN-PLACE COAL RESOURCES (KTONNES)		
			MEASURED	INDICATED	INFERRED
Coal Valley Resources Inc. Lands Robb Trend Lease Area	Robb East	high vol. Bituminous	51,933.9	9,079.1	2,178.5
	Robb West		3,323.3	2,857.6	13,993.6
Total			67,193.9		16,172.1

The density of drilling on this coal property is adequate for the delineation of in-place coal resources but additional data and testing is required before an estimate of the coal reserve can be made. This additional data relates to the minability of some of the seams on the deposit. The report includes a recommendation for the completion of such a program.

4 INTRODUCTION

In mid 2010, Sherritt International Corporation commissioned Norwest Corporation (“Norwest”) to prepare a Technical Report for its coal holdings referred to as the Robb Trend Coal Property located in west-central Alberta in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101. The interest of Sherritt International Corporation in this coal property is held through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coal Valley Resources Inc, which acts as operator for a new mine intended for development on the property. Further details of the ownership structure for the property are provided in Section 6.

The location of this area is shown on Figure 4-1. The confirmation of documented geology and coal development and the verification of coal resources were completed through data reviews, geologic modeling, and reserve and coal quality validation. A qualified Person who is an author of this report also conducted a site visit. The resource areas are found in a northwest trending contiguous block of leases located east of and trending parallel to the Coal Valley Mine pits. They are also found on a strike extension but separate block of the leases further to the north. This lease block is referred to as the Robb West area. Specifically, the tasks undertaken to complete the review were as follows:

1. Construction of a new MineSite geological model and estimation of tonnage of in-place resources over the coal leases within the Robb Trend Coal Property. The boundaries of the areas being assessed were checked using descriptions and maps provided by Sherritt International Corporation and by reference to public records available on the provincial Department of Energy web site.
2. Review of existing and historic coal quality data provided by the company and, with respect to previous historic exploration by former operators of the property, as obtained from the Alberta Coal Hole Database and other independent sources.
3. Confirmation of the geological interpretations and their relationship to the raw data was accomplished through the inspection of geological maps and cross-sections and construction of a new computer geological model.
4. Confirmation of applied geological complexity in terms of resource reporting classification was accomplished during the review of the geological maps and sections.
5. Review of the drill hole spacing to confirm adequacy for reported resource classes was accomplished through the inspection of the model and drill hole location maps.

The present report is accordingly designed to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 for Technical Reports for reporting of Coal Resources and Reserves. Norwest personnel, who have extensive and varied experience with the coal deposits of western Canada, prepared this report.

5 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared for Sherritt International Corporation by Norwest Corporation. The findings and conclusions are based on information developed by Norwest from data provided by Sherritt International Corporation.

Norwest has relied wholly on information and data provided by Sherritt International Corporation as the basis for classification and reporting of coal reserves in the mine area. Norwest did not conduct field work, other than site visits, and did not independently drill or complete geophysical logs on drill holes, take samples or subject any coal samples to analysis specific to the preparation of this report. However, members of Norwest staff have participated on some of the past exploration programs in the field, supervising logging and sampling activities and performed geological modelling and interpretation work.

6 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Robb Trend Coal Property is located southwest of Edson, Alberta, and approximately 220 km. west of Edmonton, as shown on Figure 4-1. The coal leases of the Robb Trend occupy areas in Townships 46 through 49, Ranges 18 through 21 West 5. The northwestern portion of the lease block is an area that is referred to as Robb West. This area is separated from the southern leases by an infrastructure corridor. To the southeast, the main part of the deposit is called Robb East, but the present study addresses both of these areas and they are collectively referred to here as the “Robb Trend”. Coal mining is taking place in adjacent deposits in the same coal seam sequence to the southwest of the Robb Trend. The coal lease areas and various aspects of the local infrastructure and geography are shown on Figure 6-1.

Ownership of the Robb Trend Coal Property is held by Coal Valley Resources Inc. (CVRI), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sherritt International Corporation. Table 6-1 includes the legal descriptions of the leases and lease applications held in the name of Coal Valley Resources Inc. The legal descriptions were obtained from public records available on the Alberta Energy web site and from other data that uses government records. The total area on the Robb Trend held by CVRI is 9,546 ha. Of this 7,746 ha is held as leases and 1,800 ha is under application. The author is not aware if any of the lease areas have been legally surveyed or not.

TABLE 6.1
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF COAL LEASES AND LEASE APPLICATIONS

Lease Area	Agreement Number	Area		Legal Description				
		(ac)	(ha)	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	LSD
Robb	1307090804	480	194.25	5	46	18	15	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
East		280	113.31				16	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
		520	210.44				22	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
		200	80.94				27	3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		360	145.69				28	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16
		240	97.12				32	8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16
		280	113.31				33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
	1307100713	40	16.19	5	46	18	31	16
		200	80.94				32	6, 7, 11, 12, 13
		200	80.94	5	47	18	5	2, 3, 5, 6, 12
		120	48.56				6	9, 15, 16
	1308090610	200	80.94	5	47	18	7	2, 3, 5, 6, 12
		120	48.56	5	47	19	12	9, 15, 16
		200	80.94				13	2, 3, 5, 6, 12
	1307100715	120	48.56	5	47	19	14	9, 15, 16
		200	80.94				23	2, 3, 5, 6, 12
	1307090805	240	97.12	5	47	18	4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		400	161.87				5	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
		400	161.87				7	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16

		240	97.12				8	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		240	97.12				18	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		400	161.87	5	47	19	13	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
		360	145.69				23	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
		240	97.12				24	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		120	48.56				26	3, 4, 5
		480	194.25				27	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
	1307090800	40	16.19	5	47	19	28	16
		40	16.19				34	4
	1307100718	120	48.56	5	47	19	22	9, 15, 16
		80	32.37				27	3, 5
		80	32.37				28	9, 15
		200	80.94				32	8, 9, 10, 14, 15
		120	48.56				33	3, 4, 5
	1307090806	40	16.19	5	47	19	32	16
		400	161.87				33	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
		40	16.19	5	48	19	4	4
		360	145.69				5	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14
		120	48.56				8	3, 4, 5
	130709801	360	145.69	5	48	19	7	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
	1307100719	120	48.56	5	48	19	5	3, 4, 5, 12
		240	97.12				6	8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16
		240	97.12				7	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		200	80.94	5	48	20	12	8, 9, 10, 15, 16
		80	32.37				13	2, 3
	130860421	120	48.56	5	48	20	13	4, 5, 12
	130709807	120	48.56	5	48	19	18	3, 4, 5
		400	161.87	5	48	20	13	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
		40	16.19				22	16
		360	145.69				23	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
		120	48.56				24	3, 4, 5
		160	64.75				26	3, 4, 5, 12
		440	178.06				27	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
		120	48.56				28	9, 15, 16
	130860422	360	145.69	5	48	20	14	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
		360	145.69				22	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
		240	97.12				23	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
		80	32.37				27	3, 4
		360	145.69				28	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
	1308060423	120	48.56	5	48	20	29	9, 15, 16
		200	80.94				31	8, 9, 10, 14, 15
		160	64.75				32	2, 3, 5, 6
		40	16.19	5	49	20	6	4
	1307060430	40	16.19	5	48	20	28	14
		40	16.19				31	16
		440	178.06				32	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
		400	161.87				33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13
	1399120007	320	129.50	5	48	20	34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
	1307060431	200	80.94	5	49	20	5	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
		560	226.62				6	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
								10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
		120	48.56				7	2, 3, 4
	1308060424	280	113.31	5	49	21	1	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14
	1307060432	120	48.56	5	49	21	1	9, 15, 16
		280	113.31				11	8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16

NORWEST

CORPORATION

		600	242.81				12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
		440	178.06				14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13
Robb West	1395080003	170	68.80	5	49	21	15	Portion 11, N12, 13, 14, S15
		40	16.19				16	16
		80	32.37				22	3,4
		340	137.59				21	1, 2, E6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
	1308050896	20	8.09	5	49	21	15	N15
		80	32.37				21	15, 16
		200	80.94				22	2, 5, 6, 7, 12
		40	16.19				28	2
	1308050897	10	4.05	5	49	21	21	NE14
		150	60.70				28	3, N & SE4, 5, 6
		260	105.22				29	NE7, N&SE8, 9, 10, N&SE11, N&SE13, 14, 15
	1308050898	10	4.05	5	49	21	30	NE16
		220	89.03				31	1, N2, 7, 8, 9, 10
		120	48.56				32	3, 4, 5,
Lease Total		19,140	7,746					
Application	Agreement	Area		Legal Description				
Area	Number	(ac)	(ha)	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	LSD
Robb East	A13 070053701		1344	5	46	18	27	2,7,11,13
							33	7,8,11,13
							34	4
				5	47	18	4	1,7,11,13
							8	1,7,11,13
							18	1,7,11,13
				5	47	19	23	16
							24	1,7,11,13
							25	4
							26	1,2,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14
							27	16
							33	9,15,16
							34	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14
							35	4
				5	48	19	4	1,2,3,5,6,7,11,12
							5	9,15,16
							7	16
							8	2,6,12
							18	2,6,12
				5	48	20	13	16
							23	16
							24	2,6,12
							26	2,6,11,13
							27	14,15,16
Robb West	A13 070117102		160	5	49	21	30	7N,8,9,10,11,12NE,13,14,15,16S,16NW
							31	2S,4
Robb West	A13070117101		192	5	49	21	20	8E,9,14N,15,16
							21	3,4NE,5,6SW,6SWNW,6NWSW,6NWNW,13, 14S,14NW
							28	4SW
							29	1, 7S, 7NW, 8SW, 11SW, 12, 13SW
Robb West	A13100404302		104	5	49	21	20	13N
							29	SW, 2,
							30	1

Provincial Government Mine Permits, issued to Coal Valley Resources Inc. for the Coal Valley Mine do not include the Robb Trend Coal Property. The location of the existing Coal Valley Mine permit areas and the extent of the leases along the Robb Trend are shown on Figure 6-1. Apart from the obligation to Provincial Coal Royalties, the author has no knowledge of any additional private financial obligations or constraints that may be applicable.

7 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The center of the property is located at about Latitude 53.1283°, Longitude 116 .7376°. This location occurs towards the southwest corner of Township 48 Range 19W5. The property extends for a distance of about 25 km either side of the center point trending in a generally linear northwesterly direction. The center of the property is located about 6 km northeast of the existing Coal Valley surface mine pits and the Forestry Trunk Road (Highway 40). It is also approximately 20 km east southeast of the town of Coalspur and Highway 47.

All season access to the property is available from Highway 47 which passes thru the hamlet of Robb; Robb is near the north-western end of the property. Township Road 492A and a network of logging roads parallel the coal trend from Robb and head to the southeast. Highway 40 branches off Highway 47 at Coalspur, heading south east along the Mine Permit area of the Coal Valley Mine. The region surrounding the coal deposit is sparsely settled. Population centers in the immediate vicinity of the deposit include the hamlet of Robb and the towns of Hinton, 65 km to the northwest, and Edson, 63 km to the north.

The general topography consists of a level to rolling glaciated terrain, with uplands controlled by bedrock relief. The topography within and around the mine consists of low ridges with rolling terrain in the inter-ridge area. The undulating to gently rolling bedrock plain covered with glacial lacustrine deposits of varying thickness. Less surficial material has been retained on higher ground along ridges and knolls. Ground surface elevations range from 1200 m to 1480 m (asl).

Regional surface drainage tributaries flow into the McLeod and Embarras Rivers which eventually flow northeast into the Athabasca River. The Pembina River flows to the east just south of the Coal Valley Mine Permit and the Robb Trend Lease. The soil cover in the Robb Trend coal property consists of glacial lacustrine deposits with a clay loam texture. Soil thickness tends to diminish on higher ground along ridges and knolls.

The Robb coal trend area lies within the Upper Boreal – Cordilleran Ecoregion and Foothills Zone of western Alberta. Most of the land within the mine lease area consists of natural vegetation dominated by coniferous forests composed mainly of lodgepole pine with ericaceous shrubs and feathermosses. Mixed aspen and pine sometimes occur on south aspects and crests of knolls with understories of herbaceous and deciduous shrubs.

The climate in the area of the Robb coal trend is characterized by long cold winters and relatively short cool summers interspersed with occasional hot periods. Summer precipitation can be slightly higher than winter. Winter accumulations vary according to slope, elevation and aspect. January is generally the coldest month with a mean daily temperature of -11°C. July is the warmest with a mean daily temperature of 15°C.

8 HISTORY

The coal resources of the Coalspur area were first commercially exploited in the early 1900's. Since then and to the Second World War, many underground and open pit mining operations extracted coal for domestic heating and steam generation; several of these are still evident in the areas now controlled by CVRI. At the peak of activity, these mines supported in excess of 16,000 people in various communities throughout the area. The introduction, however, of the diesel locomotive and the use of natural gas forced the closure of almost all of the mines during the late 1940's and early 1950's.

A renewed interest in the thermal coal potential of the area developed in the late 1960's and early 1970's, when several companies, including Luscar-Sterco Limited, acquired thermal coal leases; one such area acquired by Luscar-Sterco included the main portion of the Robb Trend block. The interest in the development of coal in this area was highlighted in 1975 when Luscar-Sterco applied to the Alberta Government for a license to mine approximately 60 million tonnes of coal at an annual rate of about 3.0 million tonnes for shipment to Ontario Hydro. That application was approved and it led to the development of the Coal Valley Mine. The Coal Valley Mine, originally operated by Luscar Ltd., began commercial production in 1978. Luscar acquired the assets of Manalta in 1998, which added to undeveloped coal properties in the Coal Valley area.

One of the other companies that was acquiring coal properties in the Coalspur area in the late 1960's and early 1970's was Denison Mines. Denison, operating as Dentherm Coal Limited, began geological reconnaissance in 1969 and drilling and sampling in 1971 and then in 1973. Shortly thereafter, Denison applied for leases in the north part of the Robb Trend area and these were issued early in 1977. The company conducted extensive drilling and bulk sampling exploration programs on their Robb property in the early to mid 1980's. Denison Mines and Dentherm Coal later ceased to exist and their holdings on the Robb Trend were eventually incorporated into those of CVRI.

During the period of lease holding by CVRI and Luscar before it on the Robb Trend, the company conducted drilling on the various leases of the main southeast portion. The records of these are incorporated into the company's coal database. The drilling, which has occurred as recently as this year, has been done using rotary methods and no core drilling has been done. A small number of seams were tested for coal quality but these tests were only performed on drill cutting samples.

In the Robb West area coal leases were held at least until the late 1990's by Shell Canada Limited. The only records that the author is aware of and that now exist for this area are those in the Alberta Coal Hole Database.

9 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Coal is widely distributed throughout Alberta, underlying about 45% of the province in a variety of geological formations ranging in age from the Upper Jurassic/Lower Cretaceous Kootenay Formation to the Tertiary Paskapoo Formation. The coal occurs in each of three physiographic regions; the Mountains Region, the Foothills Region and the Plains Region and coal mines exist in all three regions. The Robb Trend area lies within the Outer Foothills region of the province.

Regardless of geologic age, certain trends in rank and quality are apparent in the coals of Alberta. The lowest rank coals occur in the eastern regions of the province, with a progressive rank increase toward the mountain coals in the west. The local coal quality relationship on the Robb Trend area is consistent with these regional trends.

For the most part, the coal deposits at Coal Valley are typical of those in the Outer Foothills. The structures observed in the Robb Trend area can be characterized as northwesterly-trending open folds and widely spaced southwest-dipping thrust faults. These deposits are characterized by homoclines or broad open folds with bedding inclinations of generally less than 30°. Faults may be present, but are relatively uncommon and generally have displacements of less than 10 m. The coal-bearing strata in the area are directly overlain by till units except in areas of high topographic relief.

9.1 STRATIGRAPHY

Much of the available regional stratigraphic information originally comes from published reports of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Alberta Research Council. This information was condensed into reports prepared by Manalta Coal Ltd., Denison Mines Limited and Dentherm Coal Limited. The following discussion is extracted from those sources.

The great thickness and similarity of the sediments, combined with a lack of unconformities and presently recognized marker horizons has made it difficult to divide these strata into mappable units. This has resulted in a variety of poorly defined formation names which have complicated stratigraphic nomenclature in the area. Tyrell (1887) introduced the name Paskapoo for beds lying above his “Edmonton Series” first described along the Blindman River in the central Alberta Plains. Subsequent attempts made by Russell (1932), MacKay (1943), Douglas (1958), and Irish (1965) to introduce this name into the stratigraphy of the Foothills belt were not successful. Malloch (1911) was first to introduce the name “Brazeau” for beds above the Cretaceous Wapiabi Formation in the Bighorn Basin of the central Foothills. MacKay (1929, 1930) introduced the

Brazeau Formation to the Coal Valley area. Lang (1947) used the name “Brazeau” for the interval from the top of the Wapiabi Formation to the base of a prominent conglomerate bed for which he introduced the name Entrance Conglomerate. The term Brazeau Formation has been subsequently used by Douglas (1958) Irish (1947, 1949, 1950, 1952) and Ollerenshaw (1966, 1968, 1971, 1978). Allan and Rutherford (1923) introduced the name Saunders Group to the entire section which lies above the Wapiabi Formation. The name “Saunders” was not used in subsequent work by MacKay (1929, 1930) or Evans (1930), and used only for partial definition by Russell (1932). In 1934 Allan and Rutherford proposed to use the “Foothills Series” instead of their previously proposed Saunders Group. Jerzykiewicz and McLean (1950) reintroduced the term Saunders Group for the entire interval lying above the Wapiabi Formation. This group was further subdivided into the Brazeau Formation, Coalspur Beds, and Paskapoo Formation. The “Coalspur Beds” were recently renamed as the Coalspur Formation. The major coal bearing section is included in the Coalspur Formation. Figure 3-1 is a summary Table of Formations applicable to this report.

Brazeau Formation

The Upper Cretaceous Brazeau Formation is up to 2,000 m thick and is composed of non-marine sandstone, mudstone, pebble conglomerate, coal seams and minor tuffaceous and bentonitic beds. Although the Brazeau Formation lies below the main coal-bearing sequence, its seams have been exploited from time-to-time by small mining operations.

Coalspur Formation

The lower part of the Coalspur Formation includes the Entrance Conglomerate which has Member status. Lang (1947) mapped the top of the Brazeau Formation at the base of the conglomerate because it was an easily mappable unit in the vicinity of Hinton and Entrance. Paleo-botanical work by Bell (1949) indicated that this unit is of uppermost Cretaceous age, with the overlying strata being transitional to Paleocene age. The Entrance Conglomerate is up to 15 m thick at Entrance. It consists of closely packed pebbles of quartzite and chert averaging 2.5 cm to 5.0 cm in diameter; the matrix is sandy, and the rock tends to fracture around the pebbles. Usually the bed only consists of conglomerate, but in some places there are some sandstone interbeds.

The principal coal-bearing sequence on the property consists of approximately 600 m of interbedded non-marine sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and coal seams of a similar nature to that of the strata of the underlying Brazeau Formation. The main difference is the presence of the major coal seams that occur over a stratigraphic interval of 250 m, approximately 180 m above the Entrance Conglomerate. This coal bearing interval is correlative with the coal-bearing Scollard Member of the Alberta Plains.

Paskapoo Formation

This formation includes the youngest strata of the area and is correlated on the basis of lithology and stratigraphic position with the Paskapoo Formation in south central Alberta. The lower part of this Formation, immediately above the Coalspur Formation is composed of massive, crossbedded sandstone. The formation includes the economically important coal seams of the Obed-Marsh deposit, which lie about 600 m above the uppermost beds of the Coalspur Formation (Jerzykiewicz and McLean 1980).

Surficial Deposits

The thin mantle of till overlying bedrock on the Robb Trend consists of a ground moraine with local post glacial alluvial, colluvial and organic deposits. The thickness of these materials averages 7.6 m through the leases but is typically about 10.6 m thick in the central part of the lease block. The local maximum thickness in that area is as much as 29.6 m. The present-day physiography has been primarily shaped by the most recent stages of glaciation and the topographic surface that resulted has subsequently been modified by post glacial erosion and deposition. The till consists of a loose, silty-to-sandy loam texture and is moderately stony with clasts varying up to boulder size. Clasts consist predominantly of limestone, sandstone and quartzite with subangular to rounded shape. The source of most of the material is from the front ranges of the Rocky Mountains, immediately to the west.

9.2 STRUCTURE

The regional geologic structure is characterized by a pair of large folds called the Entrance Syncline and the Prairie Creek Anticline. The Entrance Syncline is about 80 km long and averages about 8 km in width. The syncline is first found north of the Athabasca River near Hinton and plunges in a south-easterly direction. Generally, the syncline is somewhat asymmetric, with a shallower-dipping west limb and steeper east limb. East of the Entrance Syncline is the Prairie Creek Anticline; a major fault zone is located along the axis of this structure. The abandoned mines at Bryan Mountain, northwest of the town of Robb, as well as the Robb Trend lease block are located on the east limb of this anticline and east of the fault zone. Dips on the east limb decrease rapidly with proximity to the axis of the Alberta syncline located further to the east.

Within the region as a whole, faulting is a common feature. The most common type of fault is a south-westerly dipping thrust with variable dips and sinuous traces. These faults occur on both a

regional and local scale. Faulting has been responsible for increased seam thicknesses in some cases, an example large of which was found in the Coal Valley Mine.

All strata within the lease boundaries of the Robb Trend dip in a northeasterly direction into the Alberta syncline. However, dips vary along strike from minimum of 22.6° to a maximum of 63.3°. At the northwest on the lease area in the Robb West area the average dip is 32°, near the center of the Robb East lease trend the average dip is about 30° and towards the south end on this lease block is about 52°.

9.3 LITHOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

On the Robb Trend the Coalspur Formation consists of interbedded sandstone, siltstone, coal, bentonitic to carbonaceous mudstone, true bentonite and tuff beds.

Sandstone is the dominant lithology and ranges from coarse, trough crossbedded units with local pebble zones, to very fine-grained, planar-to-massive bedded units. Commonly, sandstone occurs in thick fining-upward sequences. Individual beds are up to 70 m thick, but more commonly occur as units of 10 m to 30 m thickness. Thinner beds of finer grained sandstone are also present. These commonly display poor sorting and are found in greater proportions in the lower part of the coal-bearing section.

Siltstone and mudstone consist of thin bedded to laminated layers with varying silt content. Plant remains are common constituents and are generally found disseminated throughout the beds.

Coal is characterized by its hard, dull, banded and cleated appearance. Individual plies range from less than 5.0 cm to over 2.0 m. Coal seams are commonly associated with numerous thin interbeds of carbonaceous mudstone, bentonite and tuff, and occasionally with sandstone and siltstone layers. Coal is characteristically hard on fresh and weathered surfaces, and has been found in many locations to be more resistant to erosion than the adjacent strata.

Carbonaceous mudstone is found mostly associated with coal seams, but also occurs as thin interbeds in siltstone and sandstone units. These beds are generally silty, fissile and range from dark brown-to-black. Cleating is rare in the carbonaceous mudstone making it relatively easy to visually differentiate from adjacent coal layers. Individual carbonaceous mudstone units rarely exceed 0.2 m thickness.

Bentonite and tuff beds are also most commonly found associated with coal beds. They occur as thin, light grey-to-yellow, and sometimes reddish-purple layers. They are very continuous and form excellent marker horizons.

True bentonite beds consist of 60% and 90% montmorillonite, but most mudstone contains some bentonite content (0% to 60% montmorillonite) which makes bentonite layer definition difficult. True bentonite beds tend to be lighter in color, are very soft, and display swelling characteristics in core. Tuff or tonstein beds are similar to bentonite but are harder and contain a higher proportion of kaolinite.

10 DEPOSIT TYPES

The definition of “Deposit Type” for coal properties is different from that applied to other types of geologic deposits. Criteria applied to coal deposits for the purposes of determination of coal resources and reserves include both “Geology Type” as well as “Deposit Type”. For coal deposits this is an important concept because the classification of a coal deposit as a particular type determines the range of limiting criteria that may be applied during the estimation of Reserves and Resources.

“Geology Type” for coal deposits is a parameter that is specified in Geological Survey of Canada Paper 88-21, which is a reference for coal deposits as specified in NI 43-101. Coal “Geology Type” is a definition of the amount of geological complexity, usually imposed by the structural complexity of the area, and the classification of a coal deposit by “Geology Type” determines the approach to be used for the Resource/Reserve estimation methodology and the limits to be applied to certain key estimation criteria. The identification of a particular Geology Type for a coal property defines the confidence that can be placed in the extrapolation of data values away from a particular drill hole.

The classification scheme of GSC Paper 88-21 is similar to many other international coal reserve classification systems but it has one significant difference. This system is designed to accommodate differences in the degree of tectonic deformation of different coal deposits in Canada. Four classes are provided for that range from the first, “low”, which is for deposits of the Plains type with low tectonic disturbance, to the fourth, “severe”, which is for Rocky Mountains type deposits.

The Robb Trend Coal Property is characterized by homoclines or broad open folds with bedding inclinations of generally less than 30°. Faults may be present, but are relatively uncommon and generally have displacements of less than 10 m. This Geology Type is classified as “Moderate”.

“Deposit Type” as defined in GSC Paper 88-21 refers to the extraction method most suited to the coal deposit. There are four categories, which are “surface”, “underground”, “non-conventional”, and “sterilized”.

The Robb Trend Coal Property is a surface mineable deposit.

11 MINERALIZATION

For coal deposits, “mineralization” refers to coal development and coal seam stratigraphy.

The coal seams of the Robb Trend are classified as high volatile C bituminous in rank and are found within the Coalspur Formation of the Saunders Group, which is Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary in age.

The main coal zones identified within the Coalspur Formation, in ascending order, are the Mynheer, Silkstone, Wee, McPherson, McLeod Arbour and Val d’Or, however the Arbour does not contain coal currently considered to be mineable. The Val d’Or and Mynheer are subdivided in the present study into Upper and Lower seams that form those coal zones.

The following table, Table 11.1, shows the coal seams or zones in ascending order and the average thickness for each of them. The average thickness of the interburden between them is also shown. This is also illustrated on Figure 11-1. Table 11.2 shows details of the thickness of the net coal in each seam or zone. The average and thickness range for each, including the upper and lower benches for both the Val d’Or and Mynheer Seams are included.

TABLE 11.1
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
TYPICAL COAL SEAM OR ZONE THICKNESS

Seam Name	Average Zone Thickness (m)	Average Interburden Thickness (m)
Val d’Or	11.2	
		14.4
Arbour	5.0	
		22.5
McLeod	1.3	
		33.3
McPherson	8.5	
		73.8
Wee	2.2	
		7.3
Silkstone	1.2	
		43.5
Mynheer	9.4	

TABLE 11.2
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
NET COAL THICKNESS AND RANGE

Seam Name	Minimum Thickness (m)	Maximum Thickness (m)	Average Thickness (m)
Val d'Or Upper	0.4	5.4	1.7
Val d'Or Lower	1.2	27.4	5.8
Arbour	0.2	10.7	5.5
McLeod	0.3	1.9	1.1
McPherson Upper	0.4	2.2	1.1
McPherson Middle	0.6	11.0	2.3
McPherson Lower	0.4	2.7	1.0
Wee	0.4	4.1	1.7
Silkstone	0.6	1.6	1.1
Mynheer Upper	1.3	10.0	4.3
Mynheer Lower	0.1	3.2	0.7

12 EXPLORATION

The vast majority of the exploration that has been conducted on the Robb Trend is in the form of drilling. The drilling techniques used are of different types including diamond coring, rotary coring and conventional rotary drilling. The drilling activities are further discussed in the next section of the report.

Other exploration activities have been performed along the trend. In the areas previously held by Denison Mines and Dentherm Coal Limited, exploration in the 1970's and 1980's included a gravity geophysical survey which was used to identify the location of near surface coal occurrences. Denison conducted extensive surface geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000. Dentherm also constructed large trenches on the outcrop from place to place; from these, ten-tonne coal bulk samples were recovered and shipped to an independent coal laboratory to perform detailed bulk sample testing. These samples were used for washability studies and to conduct pilot scale burn tests. Most of the results of this work are not available for inclusion in the present report.

Other programs in the area have used similar techniques. All drilling was of the diamond coring, rotary coring and conventional rotary types. Several programs included the construction of trenches along the seam subcrops where this technique was suitable. This was done to establish the locations of the seam croplines in all cases and to obtain bulk samples in some of them. Many programs in the 1970's and 1980's included surface geological mapping.

It is our opinion that the exploration on and adjacent to the lease and lease application areas have been sufficiently drilled and otherwise explored for the estimation and classification of coal resources in these areas.

13 DRILLING

CVRI provided a drill hole database table for use in the preparation of a new geological model for the Robb Trend Coal Property. This database includes 599 holes for a total drilling depth of 58,386 m. Of these, 118 holes were drilled in the Robb West area of the property and 481 were drilled in the Robb East lease block to the southeast. However, several of these holes were drilled to the west of the trend and these have no significant impact on the interpretation of the geology of the Robb Trend leases.

Other data were used to evaluate the drilling on the Robb West lease block and in areas that have an impact on the geological interpretation of it. Except for the Bryan Mountain area, based on the drilling records of the Alberta Coal Hole Database, drilling carried out on the Robb Trend Coal Property between 1981 and 2007 resulted in 324 exploratory holes being drilled throughout the leases. This includes four holes for which the actual drilling year is not available. For the remainder, Table 13.1 shows the year in which drilling was conducted, the total number of meters drilled and the number completed.

TABLE 13.1
SHERRITT INTERNATIONAL
ALBERTA COAL HOLE DATABASE
EXPLORATION DRILLING ON THE ROBB TREND AREA

Year	Holes Drilled	Depth Drilled (m)
1981	18	2,284.1
1982	2	181.0
1983	7	825.6
1984	92	8,323.3
1985	41	4,728.6
1986	33	4,595.7
1987	18	1,623.1
1992	7	847.2
1994	3	353.5
1995	14	1,353.2
1997	20	2,127.3
2000	2	162.3
2004	1	1200.0
2006	48	3,392.9
2007	14	1,458.7
TOTAL	320	33,456.5

Statistical data on drilling on the Robb West area has been obtained from the CVRI database. These data include the date drilled for a total of 112 holes. The following table shows the year of drilling, number of holes per year and the total meterage in each year.

TABLE 13.2
SHERRITT INTERNATIONAL
CVRI DATABASE
EXPLORATION DRILLING ON THE ROBB WEST AREA

Year	Holes Drilled	Depth Drilled (m)
1980	27	2,373.2
1981	56	8,507.8
1982	27	3,617.2
1989	1	209.0
2010	1	183.0
TOTAL	112	14,890.2

Drill holes were surveyed for collar data which includes the “x”, “y” and “z” coordinates of the surface location of the hole. A large number of these holes, a total of 599, have been used to construct the current geological model. For these holes, the drill hole data, including coal and other intersections interpreted from geophysical logs, geologists’ lithological descriptions, sample intervals and drillers’ logs, have been compiled and transcribed into a digital database containing the “from”, “to” and “thickness” of lithologic units per drill hole, including coal and till, coal seam identification as well as analytical results from sampled coal core are components of the geological model.

14 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

All of the coal samples, collected and submitted for analysis, were handled using methods that are standard for the coal industry. No Norwest staff participated in the sampling of cores from the drill programs.

15 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

For historic samples collected by the staff of a previous property owner from drill core and submitted for analysis to an independent laboratory, testing was conducted using ASTM testing procedures. These are standard for the coal industry. The specific process used is described below:

1. Core from the drill hole is logged (i.e. measured and described) using standard geological terms to document various attributes including lithology, color, hardness and grain size.
2. Each core hole is subject to a down-hole geophysical logging program. The logging program produces a geophysical log suite consisting of caliper, density (gamma-gamma), natural gamma and resistivity trace. The geophysical logs are used to identify rock types, including coal intersected in the hole.
3. Coal intervals are collected in a split tube core barrel that is opened and logged at the drill site by a geologist. The geologist's core log consists of the measured thickness and description of the coal, inter-seam partings, adjacent roof and floor rock, and details of any sample intervals removed for analysis.
4. Recovered core is measured to determine an overall recovery (reported in percent) by comparing the recovered core length with the coring run length recorded by the driller. Recovered core is measured and compared to the coal interval thickness determined from the geophysical log suite.
5. Recovered coal intervals are sampled using the following criteria:
 - The minimum thickness for a coal sample is 30 cm.
 - All non-carbonaceous partings >10 cm are not sampled.
 - In-seam partings, to a maximum thickness of 10 cm, will be included in a coal sample.
6. Collected samples are cleaned of any mud contamination and placed in individual plastic bags. The bags are labelled on the outside with both the core hole and sample number and sealed with plastic tape to prevent excessive moisture loss. The sample bags are placed together in a collection bag for the core hole before being placed in palletized containers and shipped to an independent lab for analysis.

In coal work, additional special security methods for the shipping and storage of samples are not commonly employed, as coal is a relatively low value bulk commodity.

16 DATA VERIFICATION

Norwest was retained to produce a new computer model of the Robb Trend property using drill hole data files provided by CVRI. These data included coal location and intercepts, lithological descriptions and seam identifications. In addition a separate coal quality data file was also provided.

The interpretation of the geological structure did not require validation since it was developed in the computer model by Norwest. However Norwest conducted work to validate the following aspects:

- Coal quality of the property; and
- Seam nomenclature and identification.

Mr. Scott Braithwaite of Norwest visited the Coal Valley Mine offices on the 27th of November, 2009 for the purpose of examining supporting documentation and interviewing mine personnel.

16.1 COAL QUALITY DATA REVIEWED

Original borehole data has been stored in notebooks at the on-site mine offices. Some of this material was provided for examination and for use in the present study. The results provided are brief and an interview was conducted with the CVRI geologist. It appears that the samples that were tested were collected from drill cuttings and no special equipment was used to collect these samples. It was concluded that these results may be used for the general description of basic coal quality parameters for in place coal resources but they are not adequate for the evaluation of reserves.

Data of a superior quality exists for core holes drilled by Denison Mines Limited in the northwest portion of Robb East. Existing Denison data shows hole numbers, locations and sampled intervals. Those reports did not include the coal test results but these are contained in the files of the Alberta Coal Hole Database.

16.2 SELECTION OF BOREHOLES FOR AUDIT

A random sampling of boreholes was selected for review. A summary of the boreholes checked is shown on Table 16-1.

TABLE 16.1
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
SUMMARY OF BOREHOLES INSPECTED

TOTAL BOREHOLES IN DATABASE	QUALITY HOLES	BOREHOLES CHECKED	QUALITY HOLES CHECKED
599	25	40	8

16.3 COAL QUALITY DATA EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The locations for the Denison drill holes were plotted in plan view as were all holes in the same general area from the Coal Hole Database. It became clear that it was possible to match the holes from both sources and to recreate a single file with hole names and coal quality test result values.

When this was complete a selection of the Denison core holes were chosen for evaluation of the coal test data. A total of eight holes were used for this purpose. Each of these holes was chosen because each included several tests where the same interval was first tested for its “as received” raw coal parameters and then, after floating in a heavy liquid at 1.55 g/cc, for its clean coal properties. The raw coal test results include moisture tested on an “air dried” basis plus ash, volatiles and fixed carbon on a “dry” basis. The same tests were conducted on the float fraction of the coal once the sample was “washed”. Both samples were also tested for their sulphur and heat content. The clean coal samples were also subject to ultimate analysis.

Denison also conducted a very large number of similar tests on the numerous other core holes that they drilled on this part of the property. In addition, a small number of ten-tonne bulk samples were sent for “pilot” quality testing. Various other tests besides proximate and ultimate analysis were performed. These included ash fusion analysis, flue gas composition, sieve analysis, low-temperature corrosion, fly-ash loading, ash fouling and others.

16.4 CORRELATION BASIS

The different reports and illustrations show that the various operators in this area used different nomenclature and intervals to describe the seams. For the most part this is of little concern except that the Arbour Seam has proven to be difficult to mine and process; its identification is most important.

It was noticed that in the northwest part of Robb East, the identification of the Arbour Seam in the existing CVRI database was different from that in Denison’s historic records. This was resolved by adopting the nomenclature of CVRI.

16.5 SEAM THICKNESS VALIDATION

The CVRI database is stored on the Coal Valley Resources Inc. server. Copies of a random selection of the logs for 40 holes were provided. These logs were used to validate the coal thicknesses included in the database.

Norwest personnel picked the contact depth between coal and rock on each low. The depths of these intercepts were tabulated. The results from this table were compared with the equivalent intersection on the CVRI database. The cumulative coal thickness on a hole-by-hole basis for both data sets was determined and the results were compared. The results show that the thicknesses in the CVRI database are acceptable for resource estimation in this report.

16.6 VALIDATION OF BENTONITE BEDS

While the data was being collected concerning coal seam thickness, another table was also prepared to report the depth and thickness of bentonite that could be seen on the geophysical log. This table was compared with the CVRI database and the locations of these intervals and the seams that they occurred in were established. The results, which show that bentonite occurs as beds in seams other than the Arbour Seam was noted and was reported to the mining engineers for consideration in their engineering study.

16.7 CONCLUSIONS

This validation process showed that the data are suitable for the estimation of resources as is discussed in Item 19 of this report. However, additional information is required for the reporting of reserves with respect to coal quality and the geotechnical properties of the coal seam mining sections in this area. The recommendations of Item 22 include a proposed drilling exploration program designed to provide the data needed for this issue.

17 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This technical report does not utilize any data and/or interpretations from adjacent properties. However it does include data obtained by a previous owner for a portion of the same area. That work was completed in the late 1970's and early 1980's by Dentherm Coal Limited who used Denison Mines Limited as its operator.

18 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The equivalent terminology, which will be used in this report on coal in the mine, is “Coal Quality and Processing”.

18.1 COAL QUALITY TESTING BY CVRI

The rank of the coal on the Robb Trend has been described as classed as high volatile ‘C’ Bituminous. The following data on the quality of the coal on the Robb Trend Coal Property was provided by CVRI.

TABLE 18.1
ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY
CVRI COAL QUALITY (AS RECEIVED BASIS)

HOLE NUMBER	SEAM	DEPTH (m)	HEAT CONTENT (Kcal/Kg)	HEAD ASH (wt%)	DRY SULPHUR (wt%)
RT-14-70	McPherson	66.8 - 70.0	7581	27.43	0.34
RT-10-75	U. Mynheer	65.1 - 73.2	7727	72.12	0.41
RT-09-316	Val D'Or	9.89 - 19.06	7483	25.98	0.28
RT-15-309	Val D'Or, Arbour	41.5 - 60.4	7428	29.76	0.3
RT-15-341	Val D'Or, Arbour	17.1 - 30.8	6649	21.21	0.23
RT-05-350	Val D'Or, Arbour	43.0 - 55.0	6678	35.87	0.33
RT-08-396	U. Myn / L. Myn	16.4 - 24.0	7602	25.96	0.34
RT-10-414	Val D'Or	15.6 - 18.3	7520	33.5	N/A
RT-09-288	Val D'Or	15.2 - 20.8	7288	33.18	0.23
RT-10-303	U. Mynheer	48.8 - 54.8	7461	36.19	0.29
RT-10-306	U. Mynheer	10.0 - 16.0	7374	34.54	0.29
RT-10-297	U. Myn / L. Myn	64.3 - 69.1	7575	34.37	0.31
RT-10-282	U. Mynheer	24.8 - 28.0	7559	30.09	0.34
RT-10-289	U. Myn / L. Myn	96.5 - 104.6	7607	38.73	0.32
RT-10-273	Val D'Or	21.3 - 24.4	7416	61.24	0.35
RT-10-273	Val D'Or	24.4 - 28.2	7259	59.38	0.49
RT-10-264	Val D'Or	66.0 - 70.0	7659	56.19	0.55
RT-10-259	N/A	24.4 - 28	7613	38.87	0.45

However, based on a description by CVRI of the sampling method used to collect these samples, it is determined that these results are only adequate for the classification of resources and not for the classification of reserves.

Some of the staff of Norwest have personal knowledge of part of this property and participated in the original exploration that occurred there in the late 1970's and early 1980. This is for the northwest part of the main lease block which was previously held by Dentherm Coal Ltd. The operator at that time, Denison Mines Limited, conducted very extensive coal quality testing on core and bulk samples. Not all of these records are available now for inclusion in this report but there are some company reports and the Alberta Coal Hole Database includes the results of coal quality testing on several of the cores.

A selection of the core holes drilled in the original Dentherm lease area was examined and duplicate samples for each hole and interval were found. These samples were tested for the as received (head) ash and were then subject to a gravity separation to separate the clean coal from rock included in each sample. The analyses for the as received samples are shown as a summary on Table 18.2. Except for the moisture content, the results are presented on a "dry" basis.

TABLE 18.2
NORTHWEST ROBB EAST LEASES
RAW COAL
PROXIMATE ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND RANGE SUMMARY (DRY BASIS)

	RESIDUAL MOISTURE (AIR DRIED WT%)	ASH (WT%)	VOLATILE MATTER (WT%)	FIXED CARBON (WT%)	CALORIFIC VALUE (KJ/KG)
AVG	7.59	32.17	27.33	40.50	20,627
MAX	8.19	35.12	28.34	43.12	21,455
MIN	7.05	29.84	26.78	38.10	19,649

The clean coal was then analysed for Proximate and Ultimate properties. Table 18.3 shows a summary of the proximate analysis and calorific value of the clean coal in the northwest part of the Robb East Block and Table 18.4 shows a similar summary of the ultimate analysis for the same samples

TABLE 18.3
NORTHWEST ROBB EAST LEASES
CLEAN COAL
PROXIMATE ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND RANGE SUMMARY (DRY BASIS)

	RESIDUAL MOISTURE (AIR DRIED WT%)	ASH (WT%)	VOLATILE MATTER (WT%)	FIXED CARBON (WT%)	CALORIFIC VALUE (KJ/KG)
AVG	1.83	9.41	34.84	55.76	28,166
MAX	3.02	12.27	38.99	59.74	29,881
MIN	0.97	6.22	30.65	51.02	27,026

TABLE 18.4
NORTHWEST ROBB EAST LEASES
CLEAN COAL
ULTIMATE ANALYSIS AVERAGE AND RANGE SUMMARY

	CARBON (%)	HYDROGEN (%)	OXYGEN (%)	NITROGEN (%)	SULPHUR (%)
AVG	69.39	4.58	15.32	0.95	0.30
MAX	73.50	5.03	22.61	1.18	0.42
MIN	59.75	4.01	11.25	0.54	0.17

18.2 COAL SAMPLE TESTING PROCEDURES

Each coal core sample is 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 sample: The fixed carbon is determined by difference and the three components including ash, volatiles and fixed carbon total 100%. Moisture is determined on an “air dried” basis.

Sulphur

Determination of the percent of sulphur in a sample: Coal seams within the trend have low sulphur contents, usually less than 0.5 %.

Heating Value

This is a very important parameter with respect to thermal coals. It is traditionally referred to as “calorific value” and is the determination of the amount of energy. For the samples of Tables 18.2 and 18.3 it is reported in kilojoules per kilogram of sample.

19 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The following is a discussion of the criteria and results obtained for coal resource estimation for lands held by Coal Valley Resources Inc. on the Robb Trend Coal Property. No reserves are estimated and presented in this report as there is additional information that is needed to do this. That work is described in the recommendations section of this report. In accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards, one or more Qualified Persons, employees of Norwest, supervised the data validation and the coal resource estimation and classification work. The certificates for the Qualified Persons are provided in Section 24 of this report.

19.1 APPROACH

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101, Norwest has used the referenced document, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum “Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves” adopted by CIM Council on November 14, 2004”. We also referred to the Geological Survey of Canada Paper 88-21 “A Standardized Coal Resource/Reserve Reporting System for Canada” during the classification, estimation and reporting of coal resources and reserves for the Coal Valley Resources Inc. lands on the Robb Trend Coal Property; because that document, written in 1987, is now obsolete with respect to certain numerical parameters, we used the written guiding principles for assistance in resource estimation. The procedure used for resource estimation is described in Section 19.3.

To facilitate the estimation of resources and reserves Norwest used a new MineSight geological model for the area that was developed by Norwest’s staff. Key horizons or “surfaces” were modeled to provide the required inputs for volume estimation. Volumes were converted to tonnage by the application of density values representative of each coal seam mined. The validation of the data used for the construction of this model by Norwest was discussed in Section 16.

19.2 CLASSIFICATION

Reserves and resources are classified according to the confidence level that can be placed in each estimate. In accordance with the criteria of the CIM Definition Standards, which apply to coal deposits in Canada, resources are classified in Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, proceeding from that with the highest confidence level to the lowest. Besides the reserve and resource classification scheme of the CIM Definition Standards, National Instrument 43-101 suggests that the criteria of Geological Survey Paper 88-21 be referred to if necessary. The distinction between different classes of resources in that paper are based on the spacing of valid data points which, in this case, are coal drillhole intersections. The concept is that the closer the holes are spaced the higher the confidence that can be placed in the resource estimate.

In the Robb Trend model, the classification of resources is treated separately for each seam. The distribution of the resource classes varies from one seam to the next depending on whether a particular drill hole penetrated that seam. However, where a seam has been penetrated, the resources are always appropriately classified. Figure 19-1 shows the distribution of the resources in various classes for all of the seams where each seam is penetrated by a particular drill hole. The geological model applies the classification to model blocks of square plan areas but the figure, which is diagrammatic, shows the distribution of the classes as a series of circular areas about each drill hole. The radial distance for classification used on the Robb Trend is 636 m from a data point, for Measured Resources. This is equal to a grid datapoint spacing of 450 m. The radial distance for the classification of Indicated Resources is from 636 m to 1,273 m which is equal to a grid spacing between points of 450 m to 900 m. For Inferred Resources the radial distance for resource classification is from 1,273 m to 3,394 m which is equal to a grid spacing from 900 m to 2,400 m.

19.3 COAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The term “resource” is utilized to quantify coal contained in seams occurring within specified limits of thickness and depth from surface. The term “resource” refers to the in-place inventory of coal that has ‘reasonable prospects for economic extraction’. Coal resources are always reported as in-place tonnage and not adjusted for mining losses or recovery. However, minimum mineable seam thickness and maximum removable parting thickness are considered.

Resources are classified as to the assurance of their existence into one of three categories, Measured, Indicated or Inferred. The category to which a resource is assigned depends on the level of confidence in the geological information available. GSC Paper 88-21 provides guidance for categorizing various types of coal deposits by levels of assurance. These were considered by the Qualified Person during the classification of the resources.

The in-place resource, summarized in Table 19-1, covers an area of approximately 9,546 ha. The resource areas occur on the two lease blocks described in Item 6 and that are illustrated on Figure 6.1. These resource blocks are referred to as the “Robb East Block” and the “Robb West Block”. The in-place resource areas are shown on Figure 19-2. These resources include coal of the Val d’Or, McPherson, McLeod and Mynheer Seams; although there are other seams in the sequence from place-to-place, these four seams are the ones that are the candidates for mining within the project area and that have minimum thickness consistent with the recommendations of GSC 88-21.

For the estimation of in-place surface mineable coal resources, GSC 88-21 permits tonnage estimates to include all those to a cut-off ratio of up to 20:1 cu. m/tonne for mines of immediate interest in the “Moderate” category. This ratio is a very large one, when compared with limiting

values in many western Canadian operating mines of today. The purpose of recommending such a ratio was originally provided so that there was sufficient allowance for the effects of changing technology and coal selling prices. In addition, GSC 88-21 was intended for application to all Canadian coal mines, not just those of the Coal Valley region. In many cases, including that of the Robb Trend, the use of such a large ratio today and the estimation of an in-place resource based on it, leads to surface mineable resource tonnages that do not have a reasonable expectation to be economically mined. The in-place coal resource summary for the Robb Trend, presented in Table 19.1, is based on a much lower cut-off ratio than the maximum provided for in GSC 88-21 and the definition of that resource limit included consideration of reasonable mining constraints that apply today.

The procedure used to identify this ratio limit was to first use the computer model to define a possible pit and find the limits of it based on economic constraints. Next, a larger geological resource area was identified within which coal might be economically recovered with a maximum coal price increase that might conceivably apply in the future. Finally an arbitrary allowance to that area was made to allow for area-losses that always occur between the identified geological resource and that of a planned pit. The geological model was then interrogated to find the cut-off ratio that most closely satisfied all of these considerations. That cut-off ratio is 6:1 bcm/tonnes and that value was used to define the limit to the geological resource in this study.

TABLE 19.1
IN-PLACE COAL RESOURCES SUMMARY (KTONNES)
(AS AT OCTOBER 15, 2010)

Lease	BLOCK	ASTM GROUP	IN-PLACE COAL RESOURCES (KTONNES)		
			MEASURED	INDICATED	INFERRED
Coal Valley Resources Inc. Lands Robb Trend Lease Area	Robb East	high vol. Bituminous	51,933.9	9,079.1	2,178.5
	Robb West		3,323.3	2,857.6	13,993.6
Total			67,193.9		16,172.1

This estimate does not include the Arbour Seam since exploration work has yet to be completed to demonstrate that this seam is economically mineable.

20 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

A mining study at a scoping level is presently in preparation for this property. Information from that study is not yet available for inclusion in the present report.

21 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The lands on the Robb Trend Coal Property are underlain by coal seams that generally demonstrate a reasonable level of lateral stratigraphic continuity. The sequence includes one seam, the Arbour Seam which is not regarded as being mineable due to the concentration of bentonite within it, and which appears to be irregular in its continuity along the strike of the deposit.

The Robb Trend Coal Property is located in the outer foothills of the Rocky Mountain physiographic trend and is characterized by homoclines or broad open folds with bedding inclinations of generally less than 30°. Faults may be present, but are relatively uncommon and generally have displacements of less than 10 m. This Geology Type is classified as “Moderate” according to guidelines set forth in Geological Survey of Canada Paper 88-21.

The verification of the local geology and the estimation of in-place resources were accomplished through the preparation of computer models. The base data and other information were provided by CVRI and this was used to produce a new MineSight model for the deposit.

The density of drilling on this coal property was adequate for the delineation of in-place coal resources but additional data and testing is required before an estimate of the coal reserve can be made. This additional data relates to the minability of some of the seams on the deposit and this aspect is discussed further in the next section of this report. As at October 15, 2010, the in-place coal resource to a cut-off ratio of 6:1 bcm/tonne that is suitable for surface mining on the whole of the Robb Trend Coal Property, estimated in this study, is 67,193 kt in the Measured plus Indicated categories and 16,172 kt in the Inferred category.

22 RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed previously, the exploration data presently available for the Robb Trend is suitable for the estimation and classification of coal resources but more work is required before a reserve can be estimated. This work is mostly concerned with evaluating the quality of the mining and product quality and assessing the mining properties, particularly of bentonitic rocks, for the materials in the coal zones.

The name “bentonite” is a common term used to describe all expanding clays and all “mixed layered” clays as well. Most rocks referred to as bentonite are actually composed of various clays in combination, and one of these components is montmorillonite. The amount of montmorillonite present in the “bentonite” determines the degree to which the rock will “swell” when wet. This may be a very significant amount, as occurs to the west at the Coal Valley Mine, or it may be relatively slight as occurs in the coal mines of the same sequence located further to the east of the Robb Trend. At present there are no test results available to show the degree and potential impact, if any, due to swelling clay on the Robb Trend. There are geophysical logs that are available for the property with high gamma responses such as those due to clay-rich rocks. However these responses do not reliably indicate that bentonite is present. Normally these high gamma responses are due to the radioactive decay of an isotope of potassium which is a common element in many different clay minerals, including ones that have no swelling properties. In addition trace amounts of thorium and uranium will also cause such a response and these elements can be present in all rock types. The only way to be sure of the presence of bentonite and bentonitic rocks is by sampling the section by core drilling.

Core drilling will also provide material to reliably evaluate the ash composition and other quality properties of the various component coal, coaly rock and clastic rock band types. The results that are presently available from the historic sample and testing work on the Robb Trend, are most useful. However, they still do not give “type section” data for any detailed assessment of the ROM or production quality.

It is recommended therefore, that a core drilling, sampling and testing program be initiated to address these issues. The program should include at least ten holes with eight of these located in the Robb East area and two located in the Robb West area. These holes do not have to intersect the whole of the coal sequence at each site; the primary target for sampling is the Val d’Or and Arbour Seam sequence since the Val d’Or is the main contributor to the potential coal reserve.

The next most important seam, due to its potential reserve contribution is the Mynheer Seam. There is no expectation of mining problems due to the presence of bentonite in this seam but detailed coal quality data is required. Only a few tests of this seam are presently needed.

The start of core sampling of the top of the seam sequence should be such that the sequence is not affected by weathering or oxidation. Core that is affected by weathering is usually easily observed, but the effects of oxidation are much more subtle and difficult to detect. The depth to the top of the first seam to be sampled and tested will have to be greater than 50 m to avoid these effects.

In addition to core drilling each hole will have to be logged at a level of detail sufficient for the core results to be applied to other drill holes in the area and for other holes drilled in the future. Testing will include detailed coal analytical work and this may be completed in the laboratory at the mine. In addition material properties and composition tests for the rocks will be needed. These may also be completed at the mine laboratory if the equipment to do them is available there, or it may be necessary to employ an external laboratory such as that of CANMET for this purpose. It is difficult to estimate the cost for such a program since much of the work may be completed by CVRI using its own facilities, equipment and personnel. However the total cost of contracted services and assistance may be \$200,000 or more.

There is another aspect of the geology of the Robb Trend deposit that also needs further investigation. The identification and correlation of the Arbour Seam in the southern half of Robb East should be reviewed to ensure that this seam is indeed the Arbour. The public logging data available for the McLeod River deposit to the north showed that the Arbour Seam is not always present and the same condition could exist in the south. If the seam in that area, presently identified as the Arbour is, in fact, a different one, the mining potential of the southern part of the deposit will be enhanced.

23 REFERENCES

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Canadian Securities Administrators. 2005. National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP. Ontario Securities Commission Bulletin, Volume 28, Issue 51, p 10355-10367 (Rules and Policies) p 10368-10374 (Form 43-101F1 Technical Report, Table of Contents) and p 10375-10383 (Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

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24 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Geoffrey R. Jordan, P.Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Senior Geologist by Norwest Corporation, Suite 2700, 411 – 1st Street SE., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4Y5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of New South Wales in 1971.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, (Member #22095) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC, (#30827).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of forty years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections of the report titled “Technical Report Robb Trend Coal Property Alberta” dated November 5, 2010 (the Technical Report”).
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 5th day of November, 2010.

“ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED BY AUTHOR”

Geoff Jordan, P. Geol.,
Senior Geologist

CONSENT of AUTHOR

TO: Commission des Valeurs Mobilières du Québec
Ontario Securities Commission
Manitoba Securities Commission
Saskatchewan Financial Services Commission – Securities Division
Alberta Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission

I, Geoff Jordan do hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report Robb Trend Coal Property Alberta” dated November 5, 2010” (the Technical Report) and to extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report by Sherritt International.

Dated this 5th Day of November, 2010

“ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED BY AUTHOR”

Signature of Qualified Person

Geoff Jordan, P. Geol.
Print name of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Scott Braithwaite, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Vice President Resources by Norwest Corporation, Suite 2700, 411 – 1st Street SE., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4Y5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1998.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, (Member #75524).
4. I have worked as a Geological Engineer for a total of twelve years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report Robb Trend Coal Property Alberta” dated November 5, 2010 (the Technical Report”) that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I conducted a visit to the site and inspection of the Coal Valley Mine and Robb Trend Property on November 27, 2009
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 5th Day of November, 2010.

“ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED BY AUTHOR”

Scott Braithwaite, P. Eng.
Vice President Resources

CONSENT of AUTHOR

TO: Commission des Valeurs Mobilières du Québec
Ontario Securities Commission
Manitoba Securities Commission
Saskatchewan Financial Services Commission – Securities Division
Alberta Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission

I, Scott Braithwaite do hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report Robb Trend Coal Property Alberta” dated November 5, 2010” (the Technical Report) and to extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report by Sherritt International.

Dated this 5th Day of November, 2010

“ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED BY AUTHOR”

Signature of Qualified Person

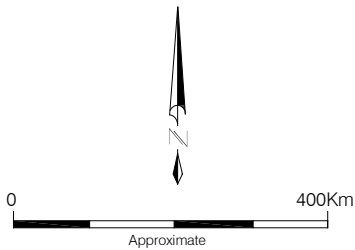
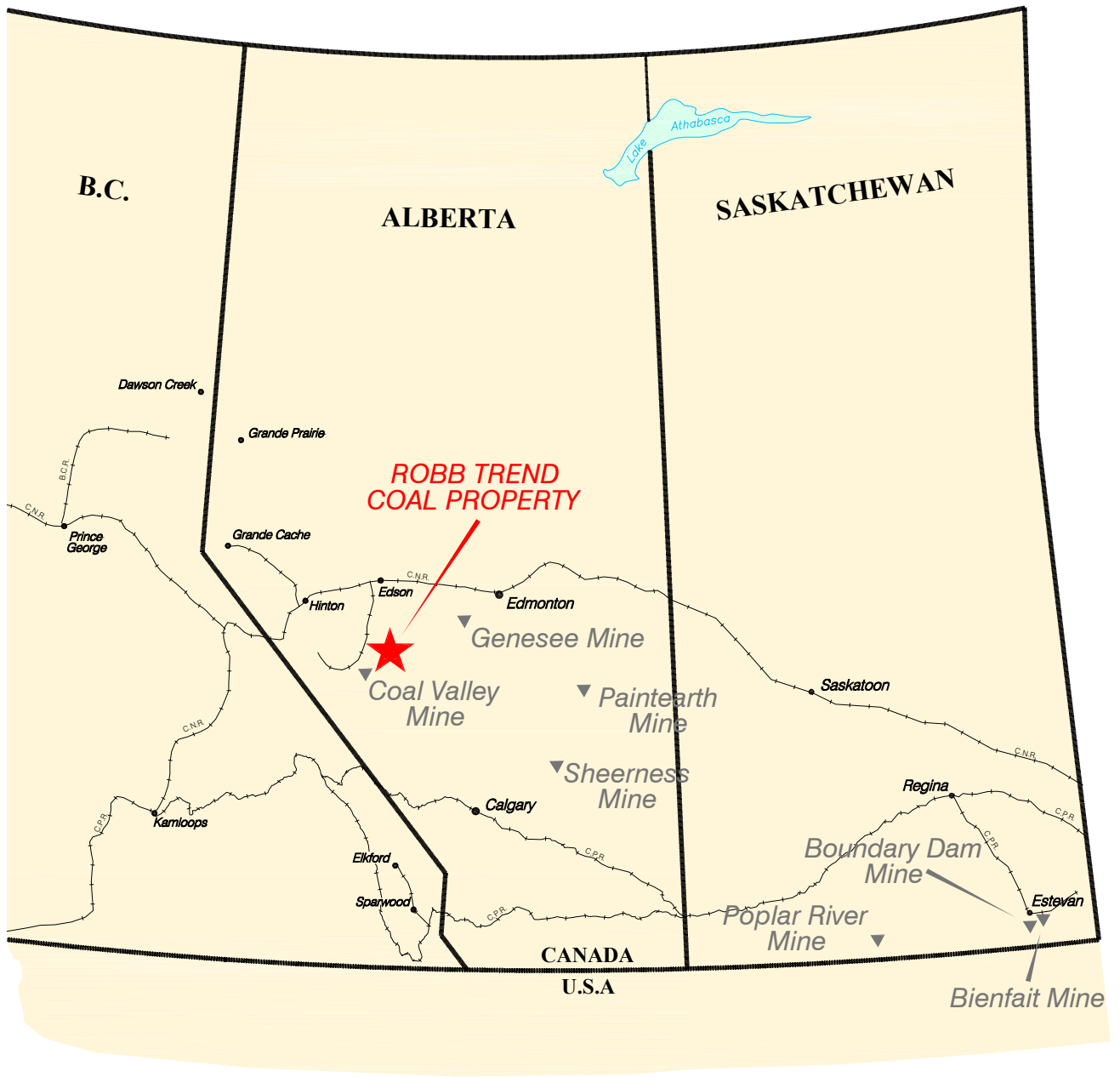
Scott Braithwaite, P. Eng.
Print name of Qualified Person

**25 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON
DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES**

There is no additional information for this section of the report since the property is not presently a producing mine and is not as yet under development.

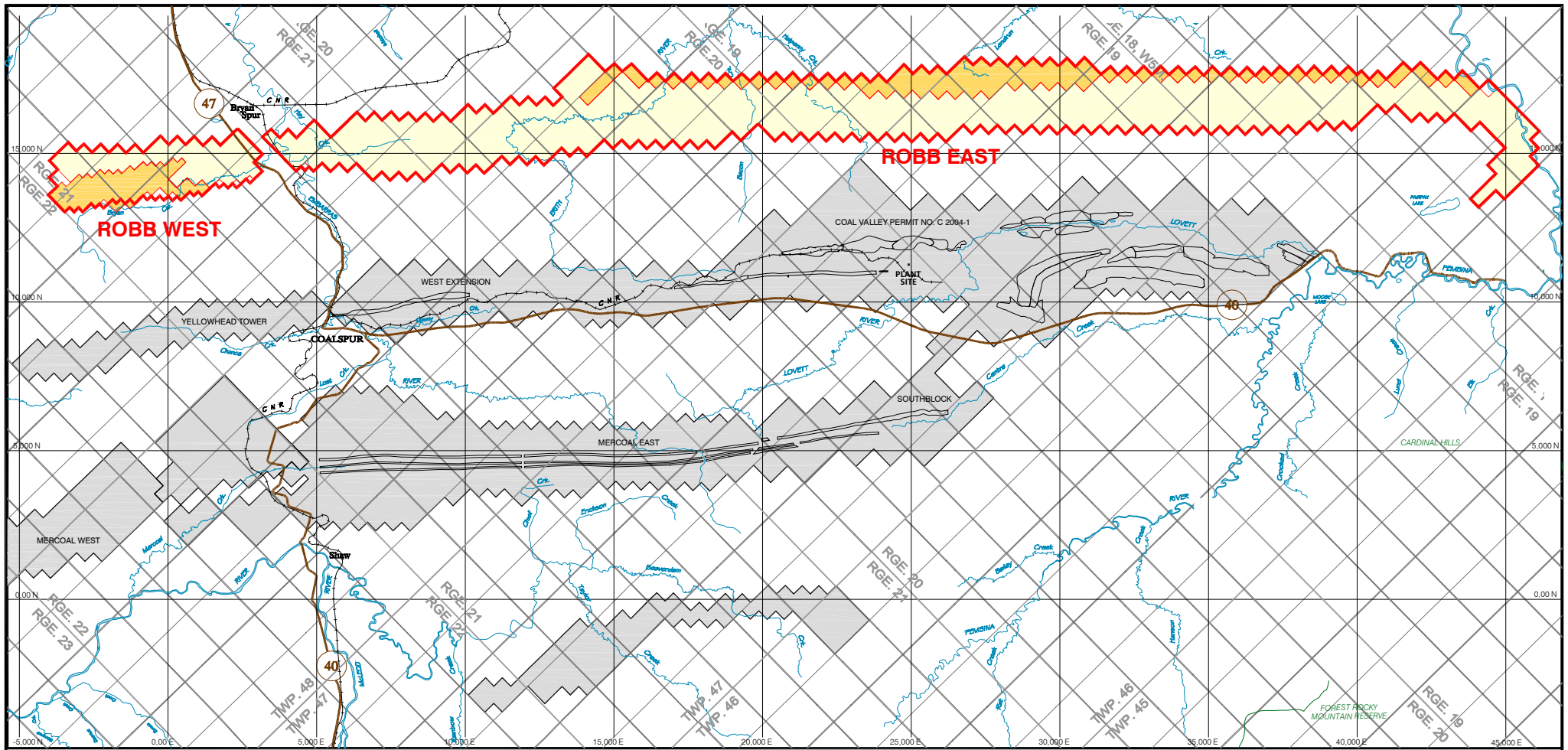
26 ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 4-1	LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 6-1	COAL OWNERSHIP MAP
FIGURE 9-1	STRATIGRAPHIC TABLE
FIGURE 9-2	REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
FIGURE 9-3	TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION
FIGURE 11-1	COAL ZONE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
FIGURE 19-1	RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION MAP
FIGURE 19-2	RESOURCE AREAS

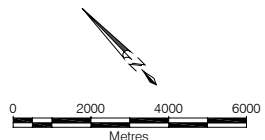


sherritt		
Technical Report - Robb Trend Coal Property		
LOCATION MAP		
FIGURE 4-1		
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CHKD BY: J.R.G.	10-4882(Report)Technical Report, Figures	
DATE: 10 10 13		

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- AREA OF INTEREST
- COAL LEASES
- COAL LEASES UNDER APPLICATION
- OTHER COAL VALLEY MINE LEASE



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sherritt

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COAL OWNERSHIP MAP

FIGURE 6-1

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PERIOD	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS	
EROSIONAL UNCONFORMITY					
PALEOCENE Early Paleocene <hr/> Late Maastrichtian Middle to Early Maastrichtian UPPER CRETACEOUS	SAUNDERS GROUP	Paskapoo Formation	Hard, light grey or yellowish brown, thick bedded sandstone.	up to 1810m	
		Coalspur Formation	Val D'Or - Arbour Seam	Recessive sandstone, siltstone, claystone, bentonitic claystone and coal	20 - 40m
			Mynheer Seam		210m
			Entrance Conglomerate		100 - 150m
			Brazeau Formation		Alternating beds of black and brown shale with greenish grey sandstone containing chert pebbles, coal
	SMOKY GROUP				



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STRATIGRAPHIC TABLE

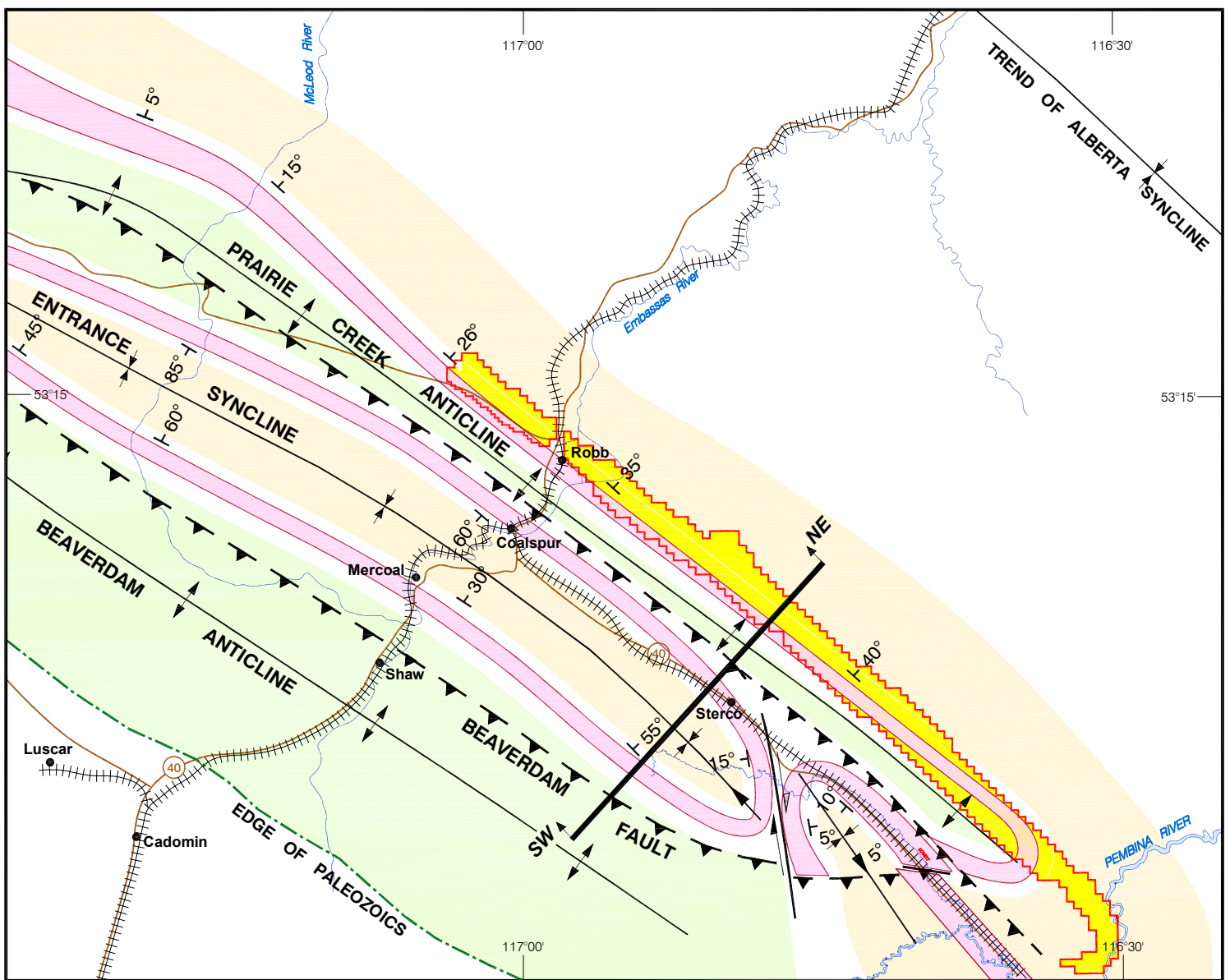
FIGURE 9-1









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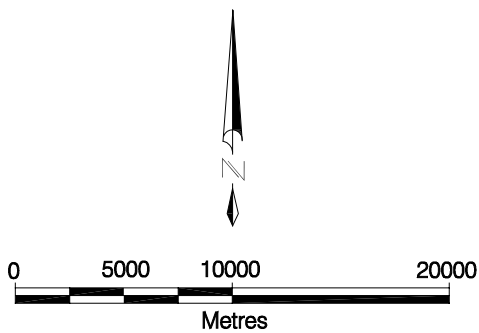
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CHKD BY: J.R.G.
DATE: 10 10 14


FILE: Strat Table.dwg
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- | | |
|--|---|
|  ROBB TREND COAL PROPERTY |  ANTICLINE |
|  COAL ZONE |  SYNCLINE |
|  PASKAPOO FORMATION |  FAULT |
|  BRAZEAU FORMATION |  30° DIP |

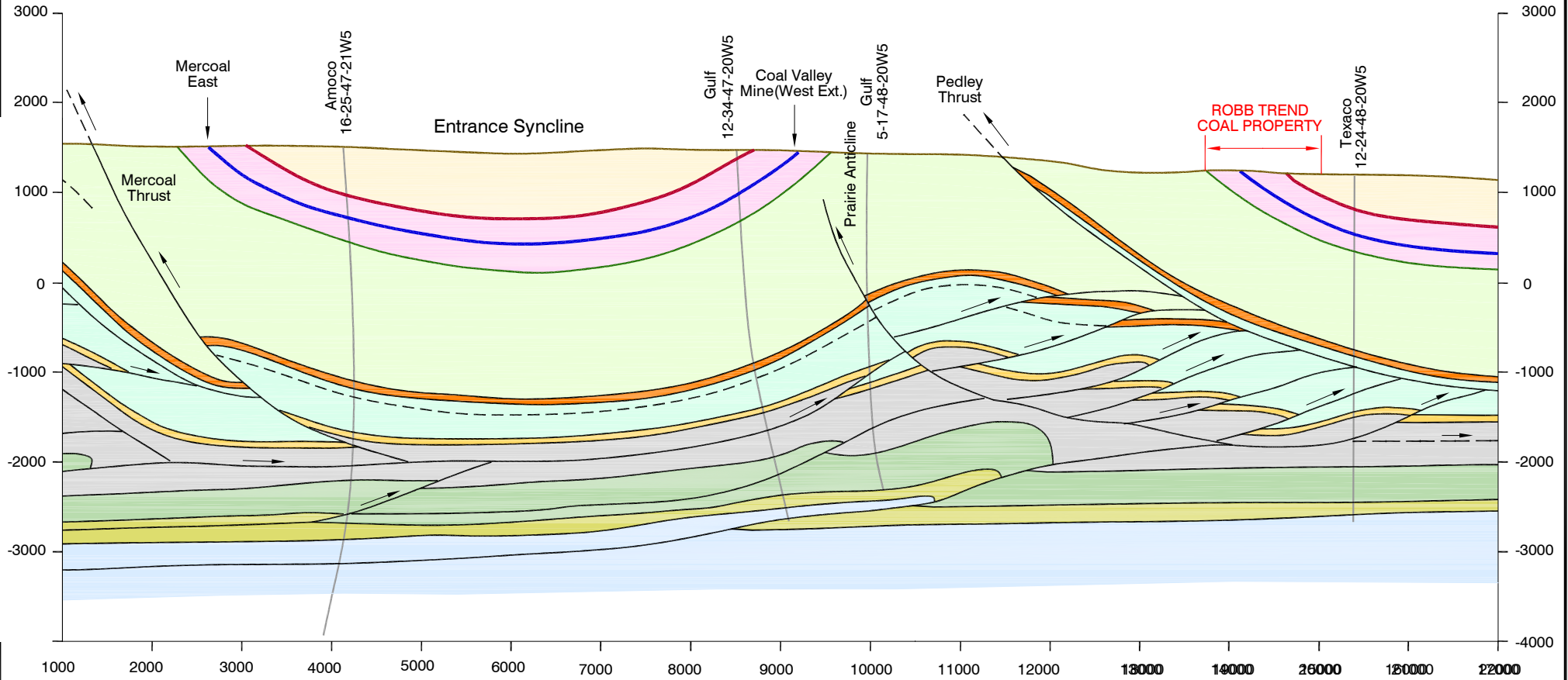


		
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REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP		
FIGURE 9-2		
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SW

NE



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| | PASKAPOO FORMATION | | LUSCAR GROUP |
| | COALSPUR FORMATION | | SPRAY RIVER GROUP |
| | BRAZEAU FORMATION | | FERNIE FORMATION |
| | UPPER WAPIABI FORMATION | | NIKANASSIN FORMATION |
| | LOWER WAPIABI FORMATION | | PALEOZOIC ROCKS |
| | CARDIUM FORMATION | | VAL D'OR COAL SEAM |
| | BLACKSTONE FORMATION | | MYNHEER COAL SEAM |
| | | | ENTRANCE CONGLOMERATE |
| | | | FAULT WITH SENSE OF MOVEMENT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE) |
| | | | GAS WELL |



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TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

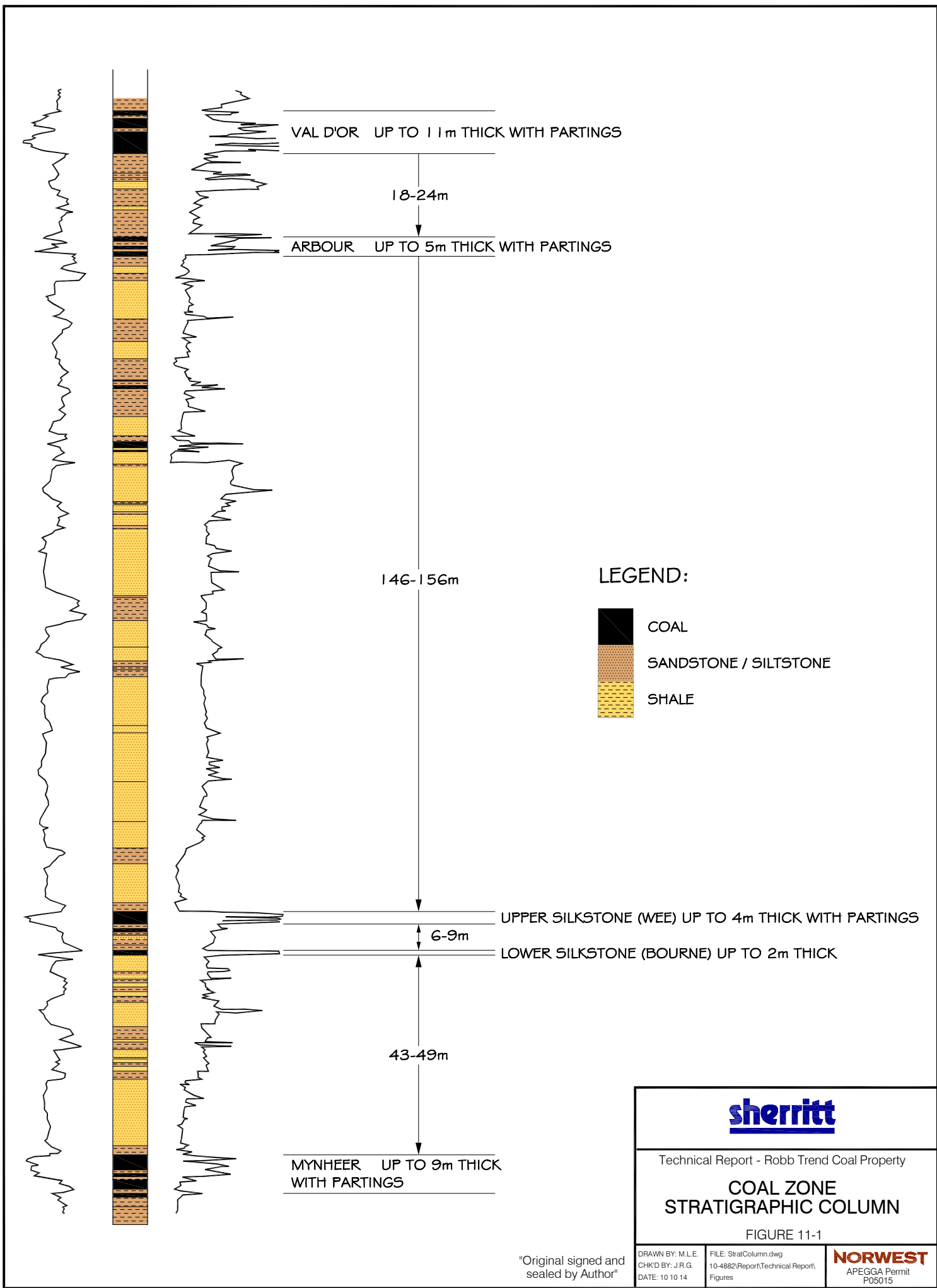
FIGURE 9-3

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**COAL ZONE
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN**

FIGURE 11-1

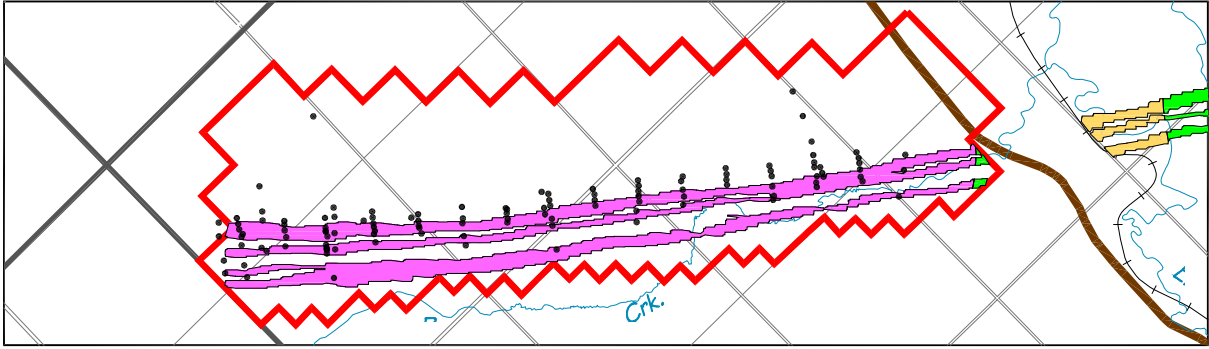
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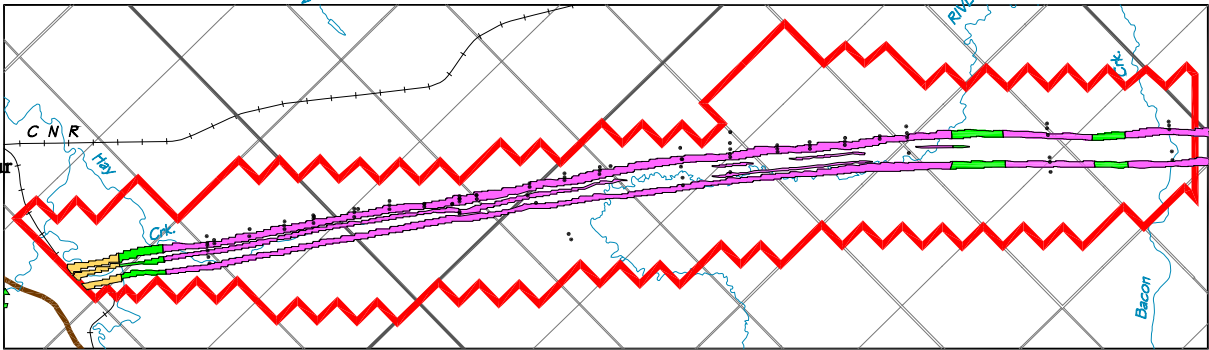
FILE: StratColumn.dwg
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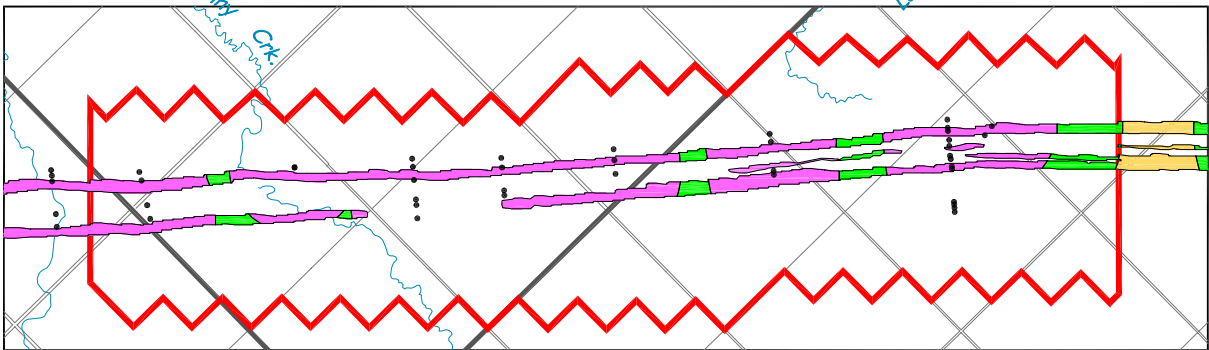
ROBB WEST



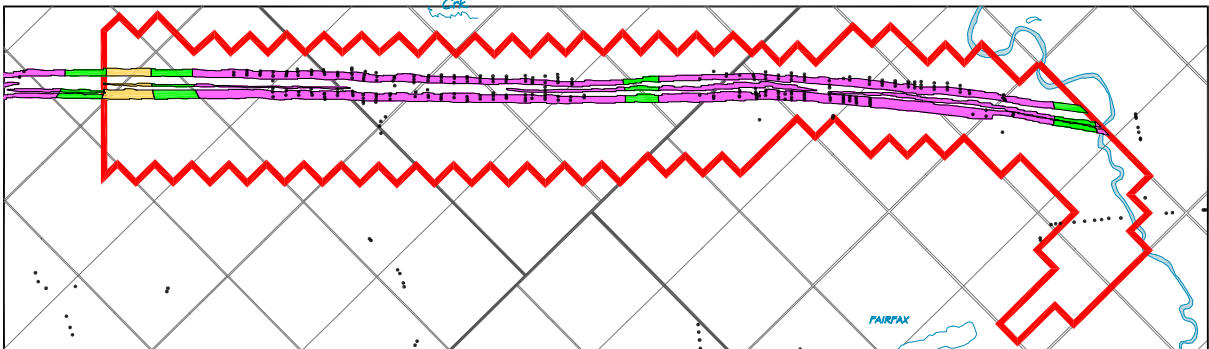
ROBB EAST (NW)









ROBB EAST (CENTRAL)



ROBB EAST (SE)



-  PROJECT AREA
-  DRILL HOLE
-  RESOURCE LIMIT
-  MEASURED RESOURCE
-  INDICATED RESOURCE
-  INFERRED RESOURCE



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RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION MAP

FIGURE 19-1

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