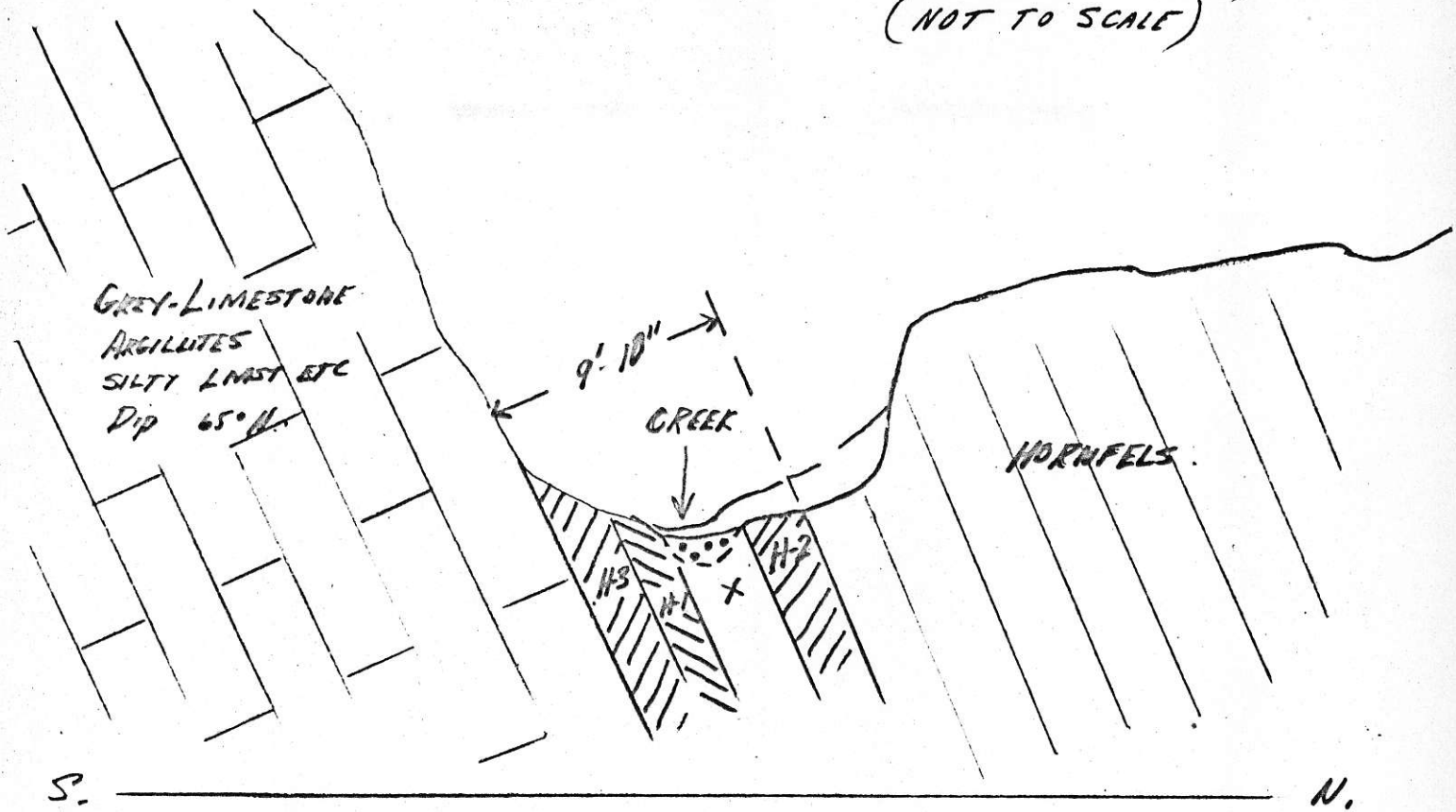


mt. Haley 520453
82G/11W

x APPROX. POSITION R.B. 2

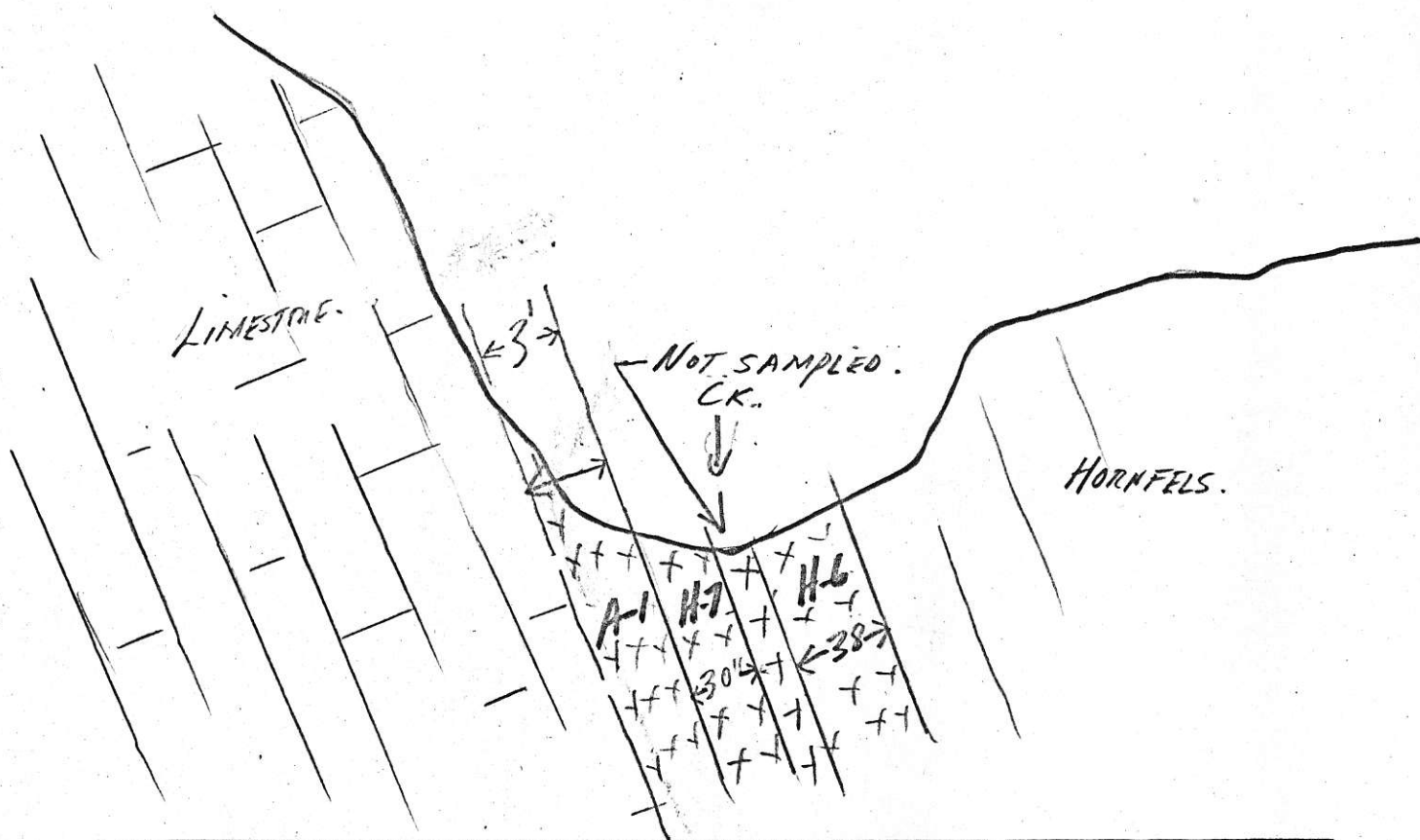


SECTION A. (TRENCH)
(NOT TO SCALE)



Sample	Width	Assay
H-3	1' 10" (TRUE)	ASSAY - 1.4% Cu. 1.20 ounces Ag.
H-1	2' 0"	ASSAY - 1.05% Cu. .014% Mo.
X	3' 2"	ASSAY - NOT SAMPLED.
H-2	2' 10"	ASSAY - .80% Cu. .003% Mo.
9' 10"		

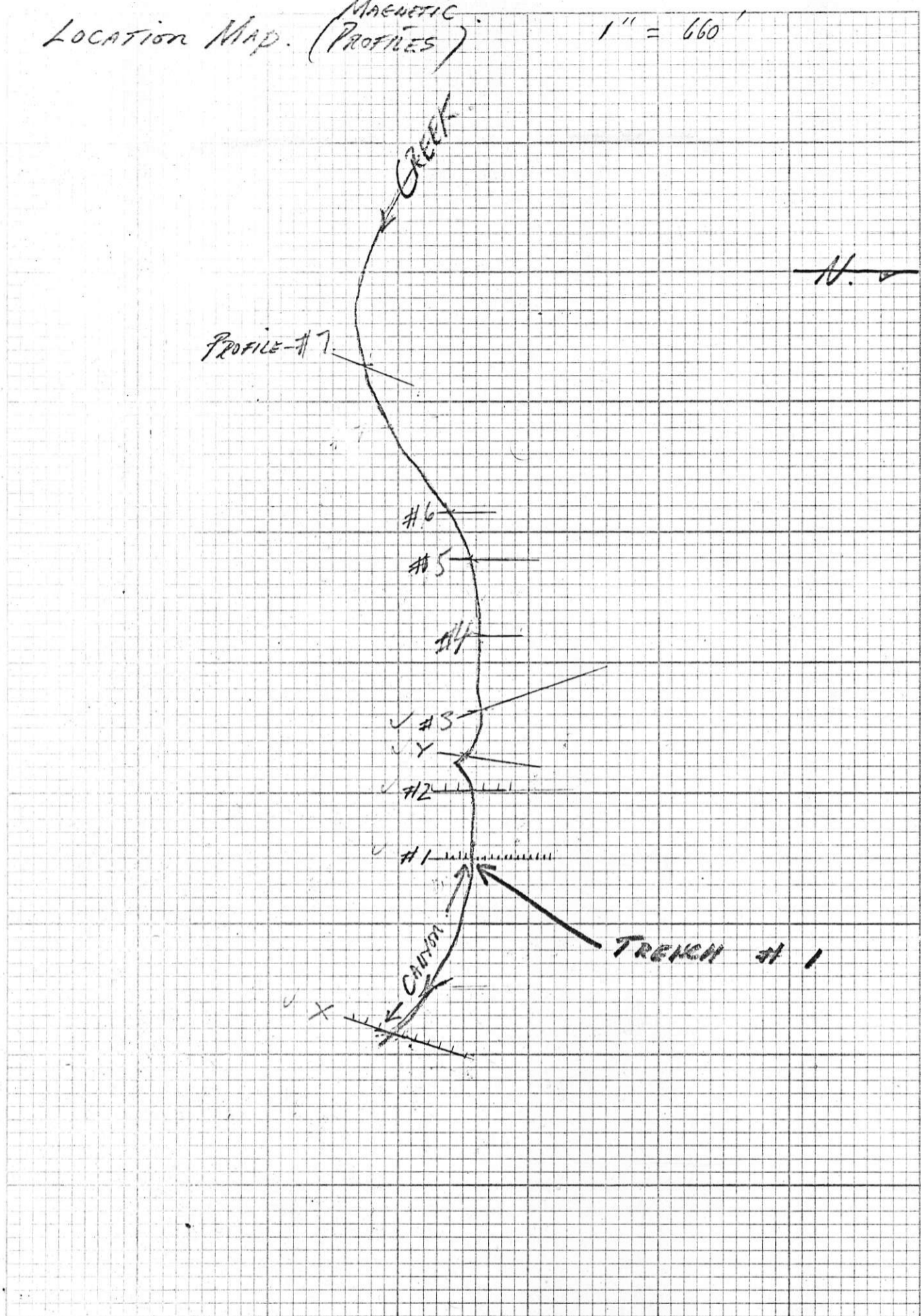
10' W. OF
SECTION B. (TRENCH)
 NOT TO SCALE.



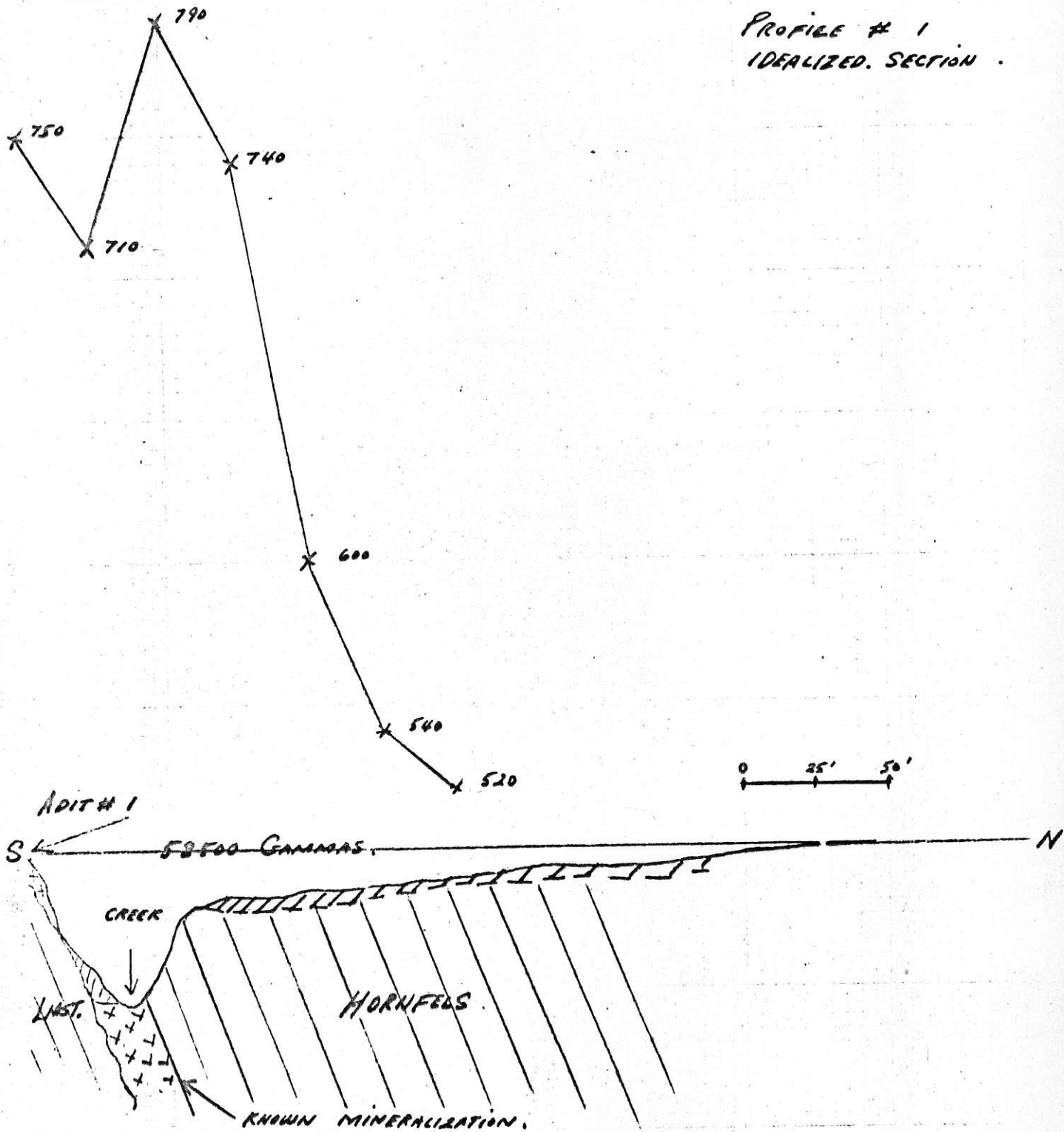
H-6	- WIDTH 3' 2"	ASSAY	.40 Cu.	.10 Ag	.001 Mo.
H-7	- WIDTH 2' 6"	ASSAY	1.50 Cu.	.14 Ag.	.047 Mo.
A-1	- WIDTH 3' 0"	ASSAY	.45 Cu.	—	.02 Mo.

LOCATION MAP. (MAGNETIC PROFILES)

1" = 660'

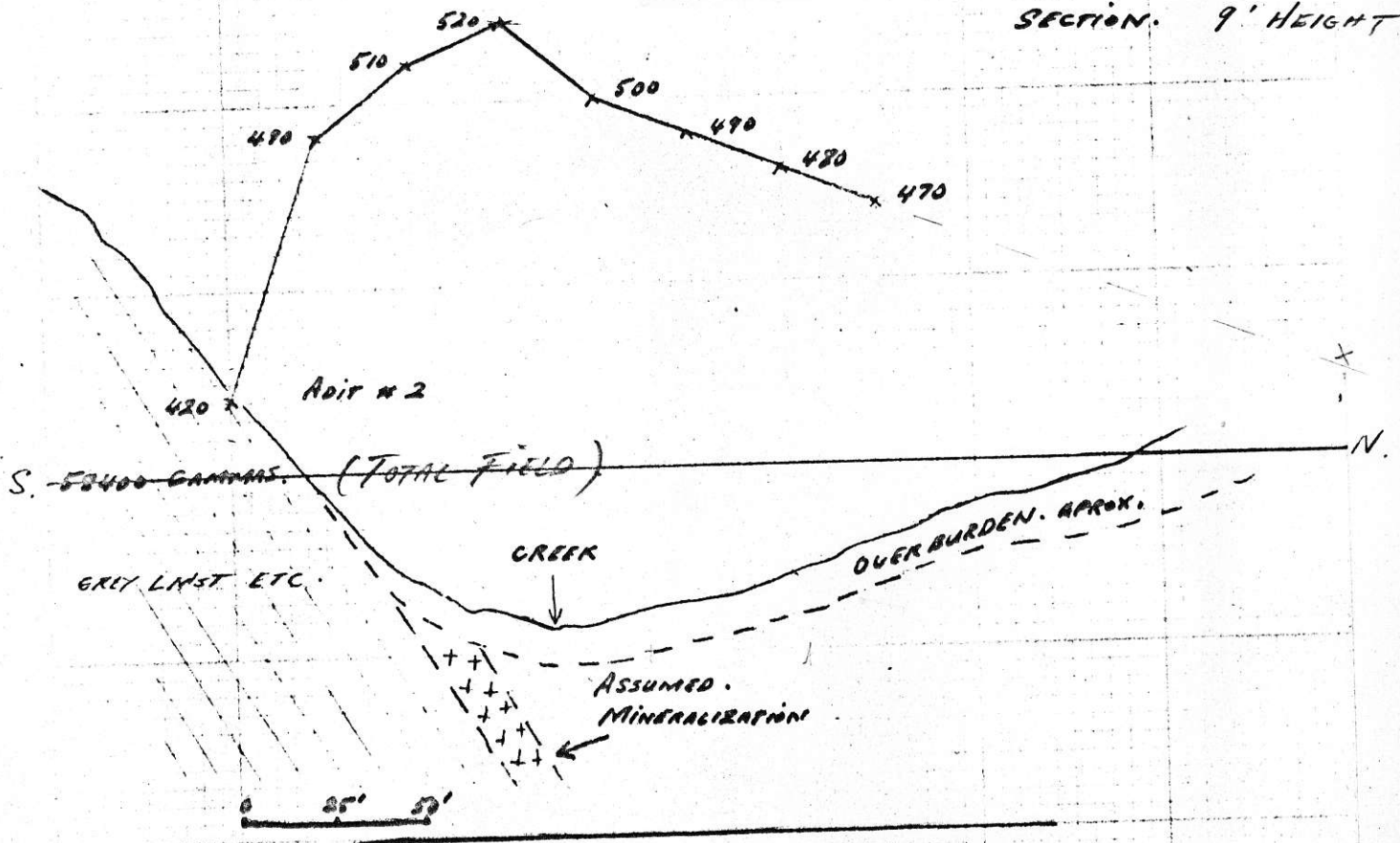


PROFILE # 1
IDEALIZED SECTION



NOTE. All readings with BARRINGER, GM102
TAKEN AT 9' HEIGHT AND ARE
ACCURATE TO ± 10 GAMMAS.

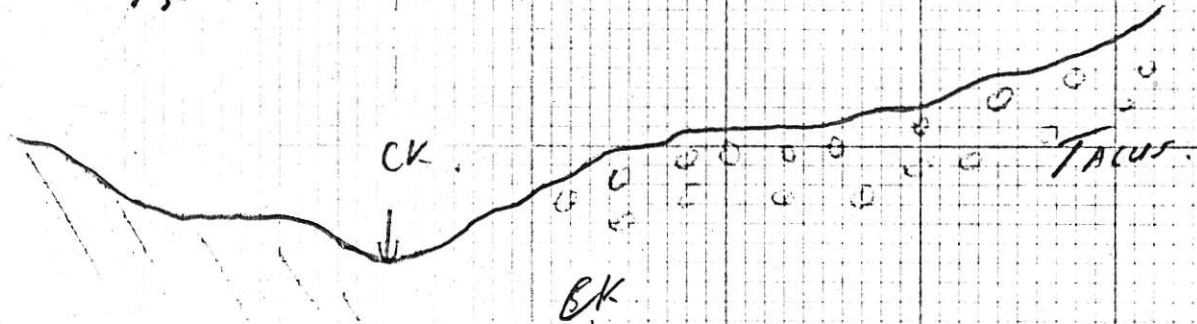
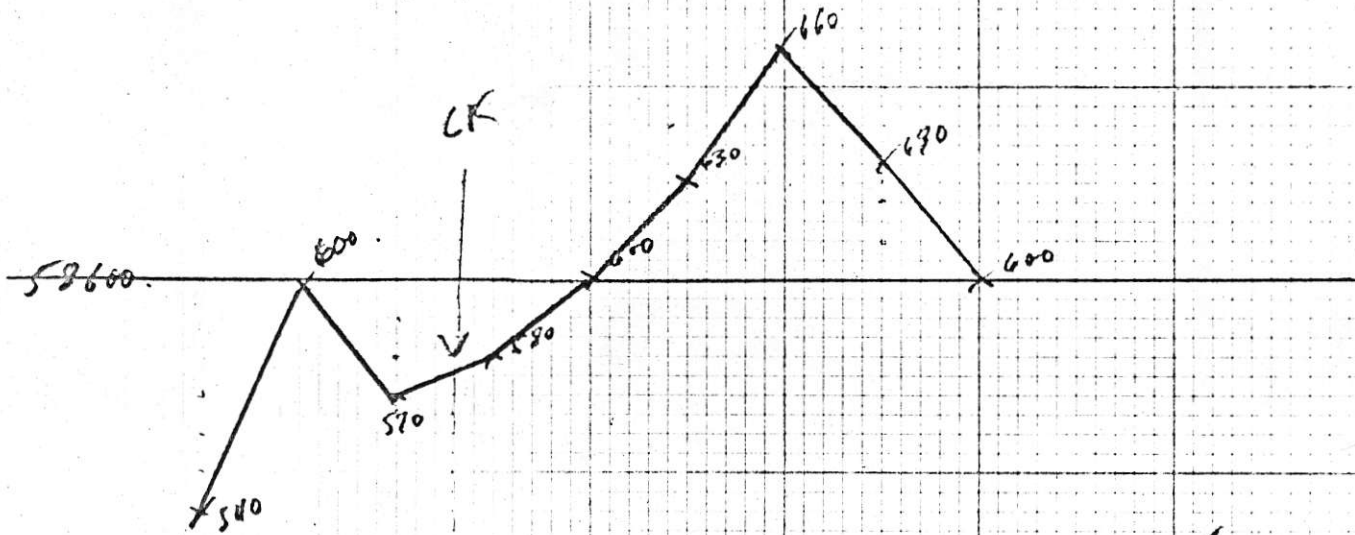
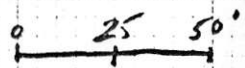
PROFILE # 2.
WITH PROBABLE
SECTION. 9' HEIGHT.



425'

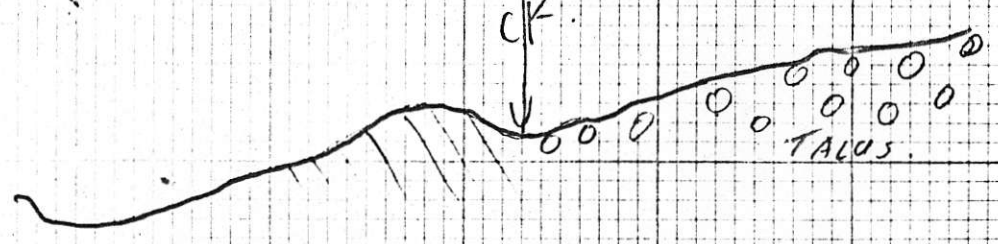
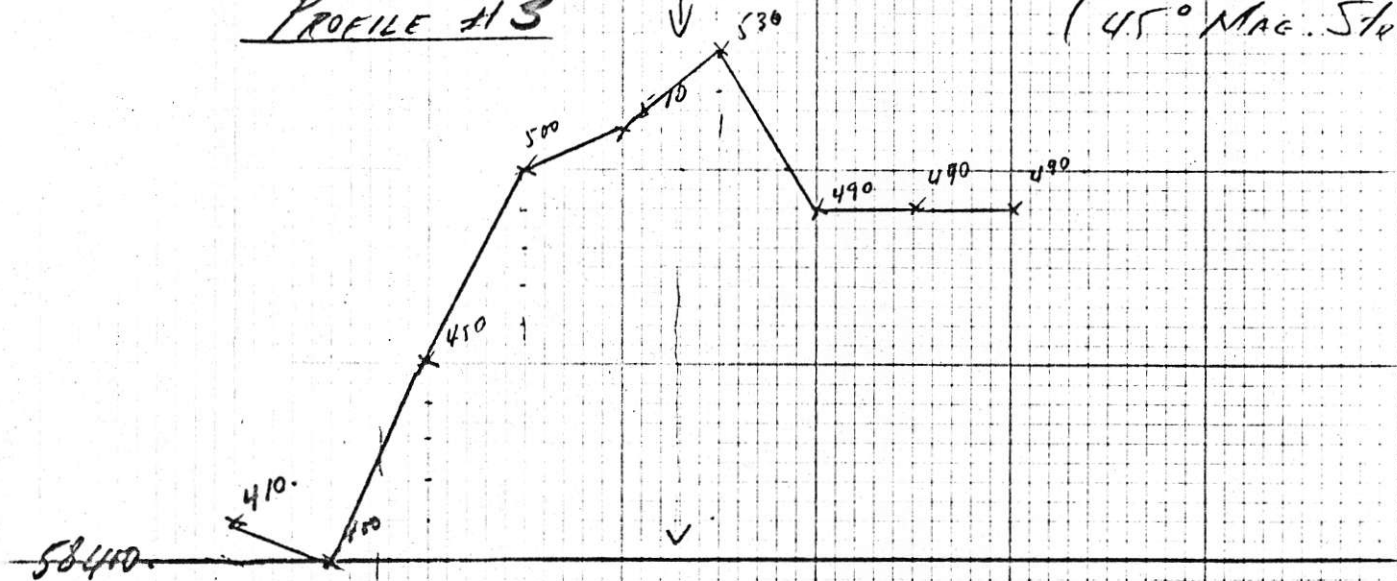
ADD 40'

PROFILE #4

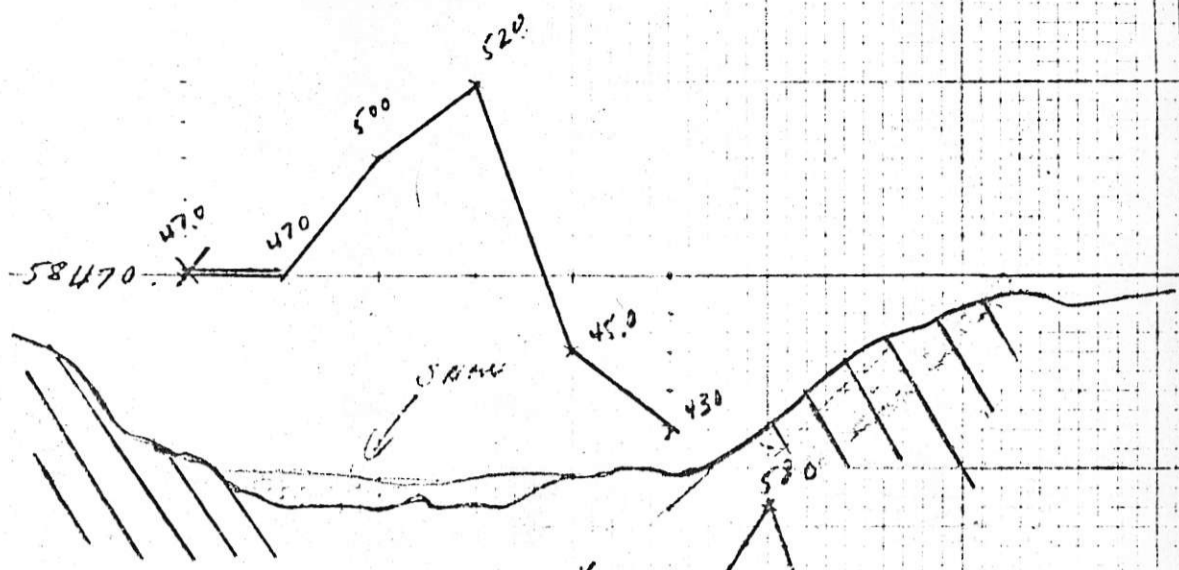
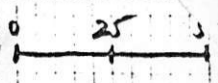


PROFILE #3

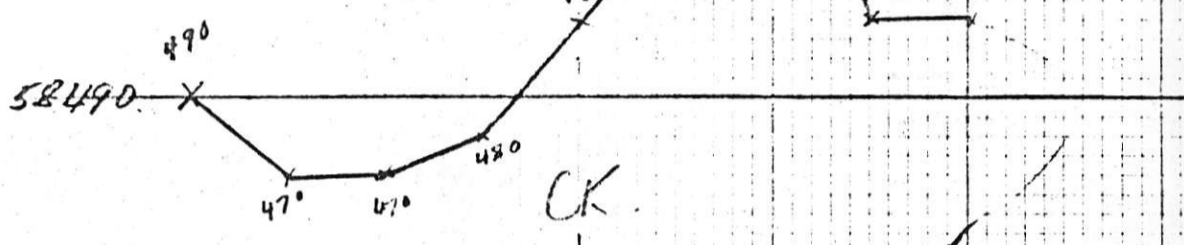
(45° MAG. 5/4)



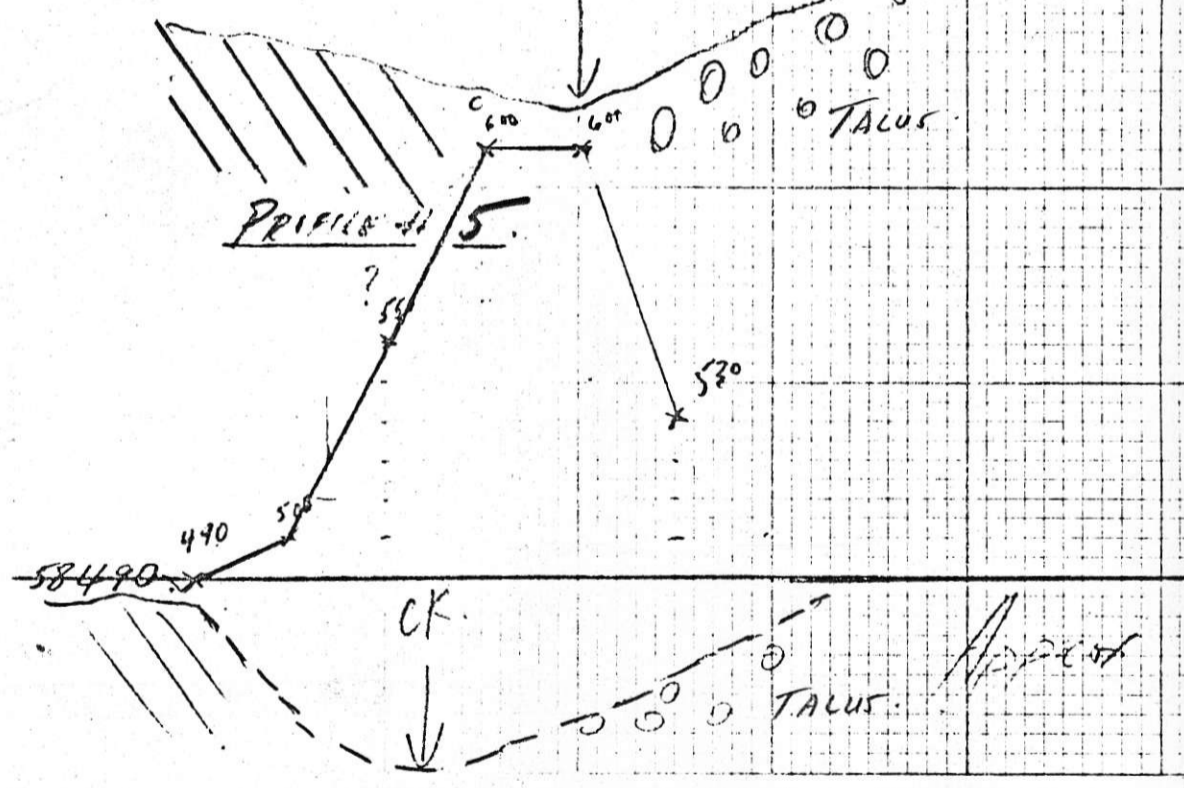
PROFILE #17.



PROFILE #16.



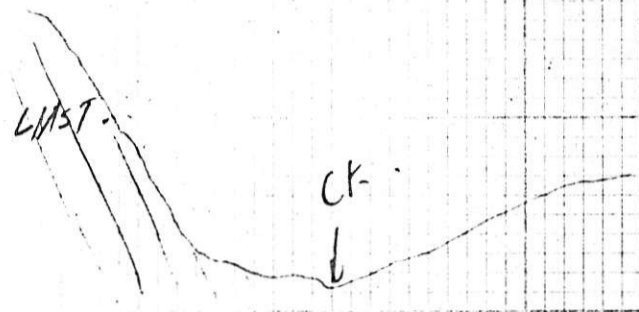
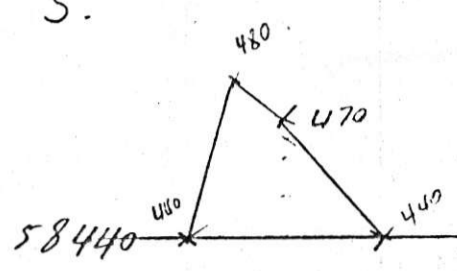
PROFILE #15.



PROFILE Y

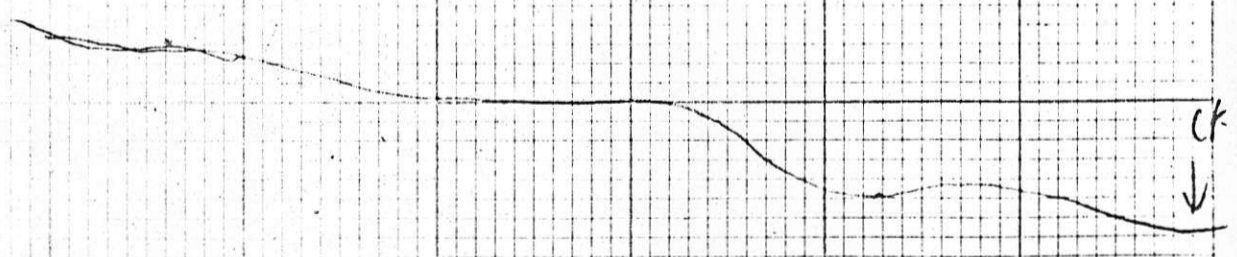
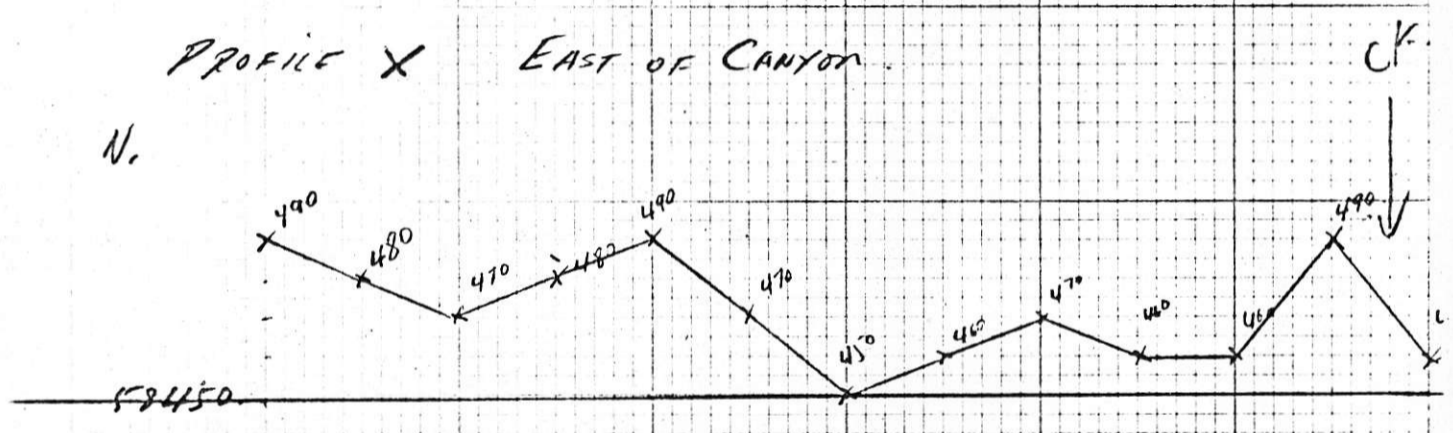
S.

N.



PROFILE X EAST OF CANYON

N.



Haley #1

Sept. 6/74
Fernie B.C.

Haley #1

Wm. Shenfield.
R. Shenfield.

See Main Report for history, access etc.

General

This prospect is located just to the south of the southern contact of the monzonite intrusive and is believed to be in the Main zone as projected from the south. It receives slight mention by Leech in Paper 58-10. It occurs in a fault zone - which strikes east-west, appears to dip steep to the north, and marks the division between the altered sediments to the north and the relatively unaltered sediments to the south. Photo-geology and ground work indicate its occurrence on the nose of a steep north plunging anticline, which is apparently a regional structure and which is occupied axially, to the north, by the intrusive. The bedding in the vicinity of the deposit dips north at 65-70 degrees and the fault appears to do likewise. To the north the sediments are rusty weathering, hornfels, due to the introduced iron sulphides. To the south they are comparatively unaltered grey shales, limestones, and possibly some quartzites probably belonging to the McKay formation. Marblization is present in some places. In this unaltered southern area, a number of narrow quartz-veins occur, particularly where marblization is present, in which galena, sphalerite are present. A number of old adits have been driven on these showings and the amount of work done by the old timers does not seem justified by assays of some of the material from these dumps. The best assay gave .605 ounce gold and 2.80 ounce silver. (Speciman)

Some of these adits are caved and cannot be examined but appear to be typical of the above.

In the footwall of the Main zone to the east of the above showings an adit has been driven on a narrow quartz vein (3-4 in.) which is apparently conformable with that zone but a few feet into the footwall. The quartz gangue contains small amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and some molybdenite. The amount of development on this showing likewise seems excessive. The possibility that gold was present was entertained but assays were negative. Massive sulphides carrying the same minerals as the above occur in the creek immediately below this adit but have not been tested by the old timers. Our trench was put down just to the east of this adit. Perhaps a full assay should be performed on some of this material, in the event that we are overlooking something.

Massive Sulphides cont'd

Below this sample another 2' (approx.) of mineralization occurs, but as our water diversion flume was in the way of sampling we took a sample "H3" on its projection approx. 4' to the east and across a true width of 1' 10" (one ft. ten inches). The best -- looking mineralization occurs in this footwall zone but varies considerably in thickness due to the uneven nature of the footwall. The above sample consisted of fairly massive sulphides, -- mainly pyrrhotite, but containing a fair amount of chalcopyrite. Banding of the sulphides seemed much more pronounced in this -- zone. The occurrence of small amounts of fine grained, lead-grey sulphide was also noted in this zone and was assumed to be molybdenum sulphide. Section A is somewhat idealized but serves to illustrate the positions of samples and gives an overall idea of the nature of the deposit.

Another occurrence of mineralization occurs in a small canyon to the NE of the above, the contact of the intrusive or a satellite being there exposed over a very limited area. At this point disseminated pyrrhotite and smaller amounts of chalcopyrite occur in the intrusive near its contact with the sediments. A dark sulphide possibly molybdenite also occurs but in such extremely fine state as to be virtually unidentifiable even with a lens. The copper -- sulphide is similarly fine but can be identified on a polished surface. An assay for copper gave .09% Cu.

Molybdenite does occur in float from this canyon and a molybdenum determination should be made.

The metal values appear to be quite low but the nature of this -- disseminated material would probably justify further work since the similarities to the porphyry type of mineralization cannot be overlooked.

Assays

Assays for the samples from the Main zone are given below;

"H1" ---- 1.05% Cu.
 .014% Mo.

"H2" ---- .80% Cu.
 .003% Mo.

"H3" ---- 1.40% Cu.
 1.20 ounces Ag.
 Trace Au.

} SEE SECTION A.

Massive Sulphide

Massive pyrrhotite occurs in place and as scattered boulders and fragments along what appears to be a fault zone, for a distance of about 1500 feet. The mineralized zone marks the contact between the altered sediments (Hornfels) and the relatively unaltered sediments to the south, where however some marblization is present in the footwall. The colour change is quite abrupt. Structurally, the sediments strike approximately east-west and dip 65 degree's to the north and are on the nose of a regional, steep north plunging (65°) anticline, which is occupied axially by a monzonite stock approx. 1000-2000 feet to the north. To the east, this fold appears to be overturned to the NE, perhaps as a result of dragfolding along a major - fold believed to occupy the creek valley to the east.

The in place sulphide occurrences in the Main Zone appear as isolated pockets in the footwall, frequently in or near minor, vertical, southerly striking slips or fractures. Their position in the footwall has apparently protected them from the erosion which has removed the Main zone. Generally speaking the only - visible part of the Main zone is this footwall zone, a dip slope, the sulphides occurring as occasional remnants and the main mineralization laying under the creek, which has apparently -- followed this zone of weakness. However, in a small canyon to the east which has been formed by erosion along the Main zone the mineralization is much better exposed and we managed to put a trench across almost the entire width and obtained samples - across all but 3' 2". The width at this point was (9' 8") nine feet ~~eight~~ inches including the above 3' 2".

READ.
9' 10"

In this Main zone the mineralization was primarily massive and - disseminated pyrrhotite with varying amounts of chalcopyrite, the banding of the sulphides suggesting selective replacement. Narrow veins of calcite occur interbanded with the sulphides, particularly near the footwall. On the surface, sulphide boulders (Mainly pyrrhotite) occur in the creek bed but do not appear to survive far downstream, suggesting that they are easily decomposed, as is indicated by the generally rotten condition of the - boulders. As exposed the hanging wall contact was quite abrupt - the hanging wall itself of a red and yellow shale grading in a few feet into the silicified country rock. All contacts appeared conformable.

We took a rough channel sample "H2" across a true width of 2' 10" from the contact down, composed of streaks, nodules, and generally erratic inclusions of weathered pyrrhotite with occasional visible blebs of chalcopyrite in an oxidized tremolitic? matrix. From the bottom of this sample, we had a gap of 3' 2" where we could not reach bottom, the material in this zone for the most part, consisting of ocherous, cemented gravel, vein material, etc. We were unable to - reach bottom due to water problems. This zone is probably not too deep and would pose no problems with the water diverted. From the bottom of this zone (stratigraphically) we obtained a further 2' of sample "H1" (True width) which was essentially unweathered material and was similar to the above but contained more chalcopyrite. Most of this sample was taken under water and is quite rough. Some lime garnet, feldspar, and quartz were noted in this sample, but in minor amounts.

Cont'd next page.

Summary (mineralization)

Altered limestone (9-10ft.) is sparsely mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite, partly by replacement, partly as a fracture filling, and partly as a dissemination, along an apparent fault zone.

Slickensides, with dragged sulphides, etc. are common.

Samples of this material, where no, or only minor cross-fractures occur indicate probable grades between .40% and .80% Cu. However, superimposed on this structure is a much larger set of fractures, including in part, perhaps, jointing, which contain a much better grade of mineralization, up to 2-3% Cu. over widths of a foot or so, persistent, but commonly lensey, along strike in particular.

This, along with the variable spacing and crosscutting attitudes of these fractures, makes accurate sampling impossible without bulk sampling.

Sections A&B illustrate this point, Section B being only a few feet west of Section A.

Conclusions

A strong mineralized zone exists on this group, which topography, structure, float, and preliminary magnetometer work, indicate has a strike length of 2000 feet with a fair degree of certainty, and perhaps up to 3000 feet with less certainty.

The only exposure of this mineralized zone shows relatively low values in copper of about 1% with values in silver and molybdenum. The possibility that this exposure, which occurs near the east end of the structure where an apparent thinning takes place, is representative (or worse) of the deposit at depth and along its entire strike length is possible, but the possibility that better grades and widths might occur elsewhere is equally possible, likewise the occurrence of a zinc showing in the footwall, in a structurally similar setting raises other possibilities.

Bulldozer work in this area might or might not be productive depending on how deep the talus overburden is and whether or not the machine could handle some of the large boulders, and in any event would not give much information at depth. Opening up one of the old adits might be productive but the material on the dump indicates that the adit was too far into the footwall.

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303-623-2842 2244 BROADWAY

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EDMUND E. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.—Gen. Mgr.

M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303-623-2842 2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201 September 24, 1975

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
Box #933
Fermie, B. C., Canada

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
H - 1	Copper Molybdenum			1.05% 0.014%	\$12.	60
H - 2	Copper Molybdenum			0.80% 0.003%	9.	60

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT \$12. _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By *Ed Phillips*

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M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303-623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

October 23, 1975

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
 Box #933
 Fernie, B. C.,
 Canada

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
H - 3	Gold	trace				
	Silver	1.20				\$6.00
	Copper			1.40%		16.80

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE
 LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT \$5. _____ PER OUNCE
 COPPER AT \$12. _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By *Ed Phillips*

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M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303-623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

Jan. 4, 1978

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR—

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
Box #933
Fernie, B. C., Canada

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Ton Hds.		Dollars	Cents
#A - 1	Copper			0.45%	\$5.	40
	Molybdenum			0.02%	-	-

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

GOLD AT _____ PER OUNCE

SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE

LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

COPPER AT \$12. _____ PER UNIT

By *Ed Phillips*

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303-623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLO. 80201 November 12, 1970

SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
Box #933
Femie, B. C.,
Canada

**SPECTROGRAPHIC
ANALYSIS**

SAMPLE NO. " A "

PERCENTAGES ARE APPROXIMATE

Antimony	_____
Arsenic	trace
Aluminum	2.-3.%
Boron	_____
Barium	.05
Beryllium	_____
Bismuth	_____
Calcium	3.-5.
Columbium	_____
Cadmium	_____
Cerium	_____
Cobalt	.01-.02
Chromium	.005
Caesium	_____
Copper	.5-1.
Dysprosium	_____
Erbium	_____
Europium	_____
Gallium	.002
Gadolinium	_____
Germanium	_____
Hafnium	_____
Holmium	_____

Indium	_____
Iron	Major
Iridium	_____
Lanthanum	_____
Lead	.003
Lithium	.002
Lutecium	_____
Magnesium	2.-3.
Manganese	.08
Mercury	_____
Molybdenum	.003-.005
Neodymium	_____
Nickel	.01-.02
Osmium	_____
Palladium	_____
Potassium	1.
Praseodymium	_____
Platinum	_____
Radium	_____
Rubidium	_____
Rhenium	_____
Rhodium	_____
Ruthenium	_____

Scandium	_____
Silicon	Major
Samarium	_____
Strontium	.002
Sodium	1.
Tantalum	_____
Terbium	_____
Thallium	_____
Thulium	_____
Thorium	_____
Tin	trace
Titanium	.2
Tungsten	_____
Uranium	_____
Vanadium	.001
Yttrium	_____
Ytterbium	_____
Zinc	.003
Zirconium	.005
Uranium, Thorium, Rare Earths	_____
	- none
Gold	trace
Silver	0.05 ounces per ton.

REMARKS: This sample consists mostly of the metallic pale bronze Pyrrhotite (iron and sulphur), hard white Quartz (silica) and green Amphibole (calcium, magnesium iron aluminum silicate).
A little white Feldspar (sodium, potassium, calcium aluminum silicate) is present.
The metallic golden- yellow mineral is Chalcopyrite (copper, iron and sulphur).
The Copper content is of interest, but is quite small.

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By Ed Phillips

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ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303—623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201

J May 28, 1974

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
Box #933
Fernie, B. C., Canada.

Charges \$13.00 - Paid \$10.00

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Ton Hds.		Dollars	Cents
Haley #1	Gold	none		<i>min</i>	<i>adit</i>	
Haley #2	Gold	none		<i>rusty lump</i>	<i>(could adit)</i>	
Haley #3	Gold	0.005		<i>ZINC ADIT.</i>		\$0.75
	Silver	2.80				14.00

Do not confuse with samples of in Canyon is on Main gate which are similarly numbered.

GOLD AT \$150. PER OUNCE

SILVER AT \$5. PER OUNCE

LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

COPPER AT _____ PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

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M. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

303—623-2842

2244 BROADWAY

DENVER, COLORADO 80201 November 22, 1974

REPORT ON DETERMINATIONS MADE FOR —

Mr. Wm. Shenfield
Box #933
Fernie, B. C., Canada

SAMPLE MARKS	METALS	Amount per Ton		PER CENT	Value per Ton	
		Ozs.	Hds.		Dollars	Cents
N D - 1 -	Gold	0.01			\$2.00	
OD - 1 - <i>ROAD DIKE</i>	Gold	none				
Diorite - <i>SILL</i>	Gold	none				
Stock <i>CONTACT CAMPION</i>	Copper			0.09%	\$1.35	

GOLD AT \$200. PER OUNCE
LEAD AT _____ PER UNIT

SILVER AT _____ PER OUNCE
COPPER AT \$15. PER UNIT

THE COLORADO ASSAYING COMPANY

By *Ed Phillips*