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REPORT
on

BANACKBURN GROUP, SLOCAN, M.D.

REPORT

on

BANACKBURN GROUP

SLOCAN M.D.

by

G.E. APPS

1955

MINE
COPPER MOUNTAIN
B.C.

CONCENTRATOR
ALLENBY
B.C.

THE GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING, SMELTING AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

Copper Mountain, B.C.
October 27, 1955

Mr. L.T. Postle, President
The Granby Cons. M.S. & P. Co. Ltd.
Copper Mountain, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit a report on the Banackburn group of claims of the Wagner property, situated on the Northeast slope of Mount Abbott in the South Lardeau area of the Slocan Mining Division.

The report is the result of an exploration program in the summer of 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Apps
Field Geologist

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MAPS in POCKET

INTRODUCTION

On July 17th, 1955, a crew of three men and a cook, under the direction of Mr. E.H. Pickard of Copper Mountain, established a camp at Gerard, B.C. and started repairing and building the road and bridges, and clearing a trail to provide access to the Banackburn group of claims.

On August 15th, 1955, the writer arrived at a tent camp on the Banackburn claim to begin mapping and laying out an exploration program.

By August 23rd, the Packsack drill and equipment was on the property, and drilling was started. Drilling continued to Sept. 15th when a lack of bits and a 4" snowfall ended the exploration program.

SUMMARY

The Banackburn group of claims lies in a basin on the north-east side of Mount Abbott. In 1954, J. Sullivan examined the showings, and recommended a program of surface mapping and sampling for 1955.

In the summer of 1955, parts of the Banackburn, Silver Bottom, Buckeye, Superior, Shelagh No. 1, and Shelagh Fraction claims on the northeast side of Mount Abbott, were mapped on a scale of 200' to the inch. The areas sampled and drilled were mapped at 40' to the inch.

The rocks in this area are a conformable series of sediments which are on the west limb of a syncline, and which dip steeply to the northeast. One narrow quartzite member carries a fine grained dissemination of galena and pyrite with minor sphalerite. Work was

concentrated on this occurrence. Diamond drilling, trenching, and sampling of outcrops gave 23 sampled intersections over a strike length of 3400 feet.

Of the 3400 feet, about 1900 feet was covered by talus too heavy to penetrate with the equipment on hand. Of the remaining sections, with an aggregate length of about 1500 feet, approximately 800 feet is mineralized with an average width of 7.2 feet and a grade of 4.0% Pb, 0.3% Zn, and .49 oz/ton Ag. Deleting the lowest grade section gives an average of 4.6% Pb, 0.4% Zn and .60 oz/ton Ag over a 7.0 ft width for a 545 ft length. All samples assayed a trace of gold.

Tonnage estimates for the 3400 ft. length, assuming the talus-covered areas yield the same per centage of ore as the tested ground, are 1252 tons per vertical ft. at 7.2 ft. width, 4.0% Pb, 0.3% Zn, .49 oz/ton Ag.

The best ore section exposed is a 140 ft. length averaging 9.8 ft. wide, 5.3% Pb, 0.2% Zn and .90 oz/ton Ag. The widest intersection was 39 ft. of 5.8% combined lead and zinc. This intersection has not been included in the averages of width as the wide zone has not been successfully traced in any direction.

The mineralized zone is not terminated at either end by any geological feature.

The quartzite, at the keel of the syncline, would probably be at a depth of about 1000 ft. below the surface outcrop. Rolls in the dip could be favorable areas for wider or better grade mineralization. Such features are not recognized along the outcrop,

but are exposed in the overlying beds further down the mountain side, and may be reflected at greater depth in the quartzite.

The high grade Banackburn vein was not prospected except for the drilling of two short holes 80 and 140 ft. southeast of the last ore showing. Neither hole intersected ore. No work was done on the Superior showings 2000 ft. southeast of the Banackburn vein.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The principal mineralized zone on the Banackburn group of claims is a low grade dissemination of galena, pyrite, and sphalerite in a quartzite exposed along the northeast slope of Mount Abbott. The work done indicates that this zone is continuous over at least 3400 ft. and that about 36% of the zone averages 5% combined lead and zinc over a 7 foot width.

2. The mineralized quartzite is a member of a steeply dipping series of sediments which are on the southwest limb of a syncline that plunges gently to the southeast.

3. The vein type showings on the Banackburn and Superior claims could provide a small tonnage of high grade ore. These veins strike parallel to the mineralized quartzite.

4. The location of the property, at 5000 to 7000 ft. elevation in a mountainous area, make access difficult, and would make for high initial exploration and development costs.

5. The results of thw work done to date, in my opinion, should justify continued exploration on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Should the exploration of the Banackburn group of claims be continued, the following program is recommended.

1. A road should be built from the end of the present road to the Banackburn claims. This wouldtake about 2 weeks, employing 2 cats.

2. A diamond drilling program should be designed to;

A) Test the quartzite formation for mineralization with depth by drilling holes to intersect 100, 300 and 500 ft. below the best mineralized showings. If mineralization is shown to persist and the assumed structure is confirmed, a hole should be drilled to intersect the quartzite where the dip has flattened to the northeast.

B) Test the quartzite formation beneath the areas covered by talus wherever possible.

C) Intersect the quartzite formation to the northwest of the bluffs where ore shows over a 39 foot width, and to further test this occurence if favorable results are obtained.

This program would require a minimum of about 2500 ft. of drilling, which would require one drill working for 5 to 8 weeks.

3. Trenching and Sampling

Because of the generally heavy talus, most of the quartzite formation cannot be tested by stripping and sampling. However, as much information as possible should be gathered by this method , which may be supplemented by that of the Packsack Diamond Drill.

A large sample of clean representative ore should be obtained for mill tests.

4. Mapping

The areas being drilled and sampled should be mapped in detail, geology and topography, at 20 feet to the inch.

A geologic section should be mapped, at 100 ft. th the inch, across the Shalagh Fraction, the northern half of Banackburn claim and most of the Magnolia claim to determine the structure of the Hamill series in this area.

5. Prospecting

The strike of the quartzite formation should be prospected in both north and south directions. The mineralized quartzite shows no abnormal surface staining, discoloration or weathering, so that the sulfides may be seen only by chipping the rock.

The area to the northeast of the Banackburn and Silver Bottom claims should also be examined,

Any favorable ground indicated should be staked.

A program as outlined above would be expected to cost $40,000.

If the drilling and sampling showed encouraging results, some underground development should be considered. Re-opening of the Banackburn tunnel and driving about 600 feet of cross-cut from it's end, would intersect the quartzite about 400 feet below surface.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

The group of claims referred to as the Banackburn Group in this report includes the Banackburn and adjacent claims optioned from

Mr. J. Gallo, the Shelagh No. 1 and Shelagh Fraction optioned from the Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd., and the claims staked for Granby M. S. & P. Co. Ltd. in 1955.

It should be noted that the Silver Reef claim is not included in this group. As this claim is on the strike of the mineralized zone. An effort should be made to gain control of it if exploration is continued.

Staking of ground further north and south should be governed by the results of prospecting the strike of the mineralized zone.

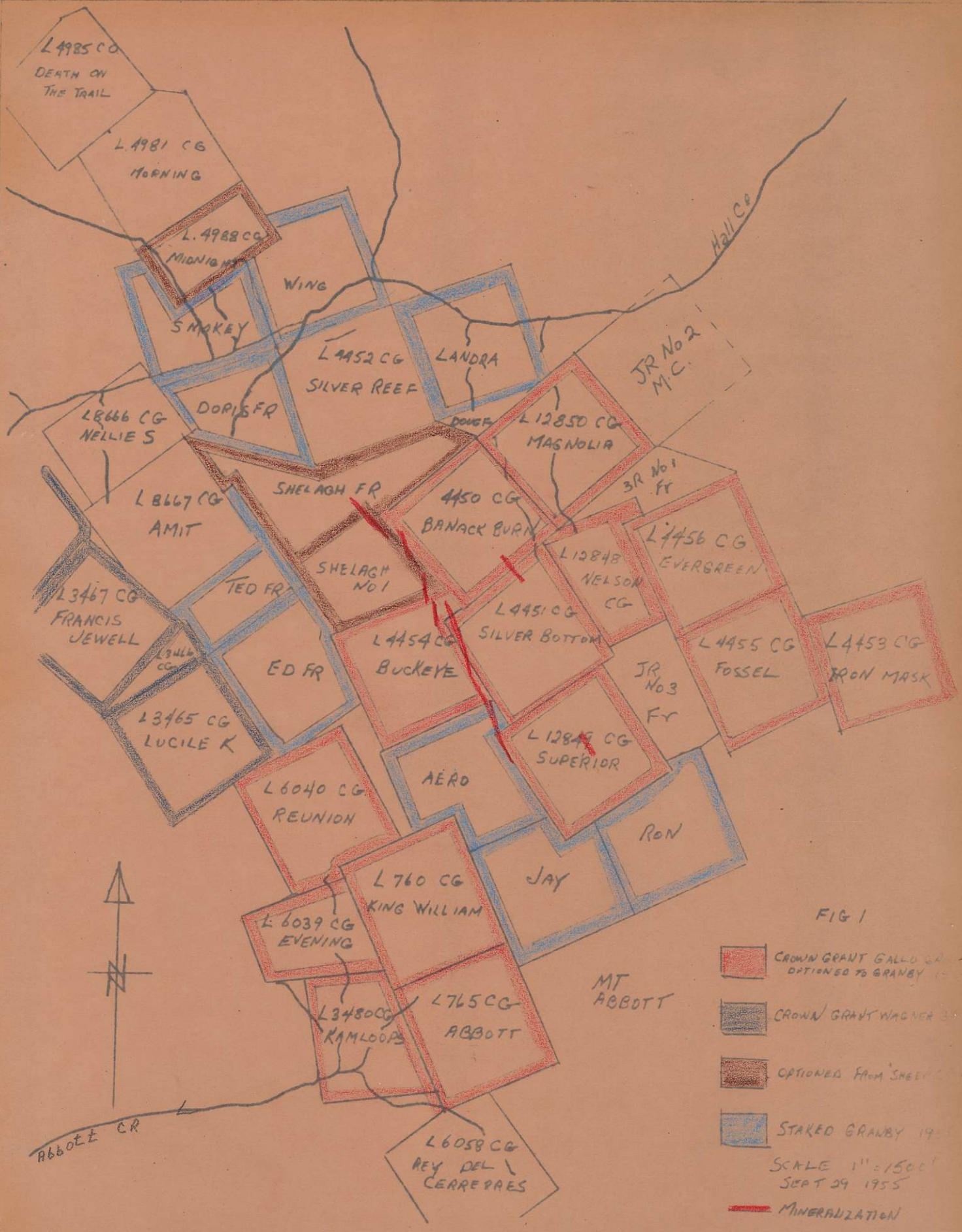
The claim map following (Fig.1) shows the location of the group of claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Banackburn group of claims is situated in a valley on the north side of Mount Abbott, at the headwaters of a tributary of Hall Creek, which flows into the Duncan River about 19 miles north of the head of Duncan Lake.

Access at present is from the Lardeau River valley. A dirt truck road crosses the Lardeau River about 3 miles south of Gerard and follows Healy Creek for 15½ miles to the divide between Mount Abbott and Mount Wagner at 6700 ft. elevation. Excessive wet weather or snow makes this road impossible for anything but 4 wheel drive vehicles. From the divide camp, a road was started, switchbacking down into the Hall creek valley, but was abandoned because the cat building the road was repeatedly stuck in mud.

A trail from the divide camp, about 2½ miles long, leads


L 4985 CG
DEATH ON THE TRAIL
L 4981 CG
MORNING
L 4988 CG
MIDNIGHT
WING
SMOKEY
L 4452 CG
SILVER REEF
LANDRA
DORIS FR
L 8666 CG
NELLIE S
L 8667 CG
AMIT
SHELAGH FR
4450 CG
BANACK BURN
L 12850 CG
MAGNOLIA
JR No 2
M.C.
3R No 1
Fr
L 4456 CG
EVERGREEN
L 12848
NELSON
CG
SHELAGH
No 1
TED FR
L 3467 CG
FRANCIS
JEWELL
L 4454 CG
BUCKEYE
L 4451 CG
SILVER BOTTOM
L 4455 CG
FOSSEL
L 4453 CG
IRON MASK
JR
No 3
Fr
ED FR
L 3465 CG
LUCILE K
L 12847 CG
SUPERIOR
AERO
L 6040 CG
REUNION
RON
JAY
L 760 CG
KING WILLIAM
L 6039 CG
EVENING
L 3480 CG
KAMLOOPS
L 765 CG
ABBOTT
MT
ABBOTT
L 6058 CG
REY DEL
CERREDRES
ABBOTT CR
FIG 1
CROWN GRANT GALLOWAY - OPTIONED TO GRANBY
CROWN GRANT WAGNER
OPTIONED FROM SHEE
STAKED GRANBY
SCALE 1" = 150'
SEPT 29 1955
MINERALIZATION

MAP 50-45-2

to the Banackburn claim. This trail drops about 1200 ft. into the Hall Creek valley, circles the north end of Mount Abbott at the base of the cliffs, and climbs about 1000 ft. on to the Banackburn claim. The trail could not be used for packing by horses and is difficult and in places hazardous even for back packing, particularly in wet weather.

To gain access to the property by truck, from the divide, approximately 4 miles of road are required, which would switch-back down into Hall Creek basin, follow Hall Creek on the south side to Banackburn Creek, and follow up Banackburn Creek on the west side to the Banackburn claim. An additional mile of relatively easy road building would be required on the claims to reach the mineralized showings.

Topography, Timber and Water

The topography of the area is generally rugged. Elevations range from about 2000 ft. in the Lardeau and Duncan River valleys to 8000 to 10,000 feet at the peaks of the mountain. The valleys tributary to the Lardeau and Duncan valleys are generally narrow and steep-sided, beginning in cirque-like basins. The Banackburn group of claims lie in the valley of Banackburn Creek, a tributary to Hall Creek. Elevations range from about 4500 ft. at Hall Creek below the Silver Reef claim to about 7000 ft. at the base of Mount Abbott on the Superior claim. At the head of the valley, and on the south west side, almost sheer cliffs rise from 6500 or 7000 ft. to the mountain peeks at 8000 to 9000 ft.

Glaciers surmount the cliffs at the head of the valley

(Superior claim) and most of the Superior claim is covered by glacial debris estimated up to several hundred feet deep.

Water for drilling and camp supplies is plentiful during the early summer, coming from snow patches and glaciers. By September many or most of these small streams have dried up above 6000 ft. elevation.

Banackburn creek at 5650 ft. elevation would give a supply of water sufficient for mining and mine camp operation, and would be expected to run year round. Sufficient water for milling would probably be supplied by Hall creek.

The timber requirments for a mine and mine camp can be obtained from timbered slopes of the valleys, generally below 5000 ft. elevation. Small stands of good timber grow on the Banackburn claim up to about 5800 ft.

1955 Exploration Program

The 1955 exploration program on the Banackburn group was directed mainly to explore and examine the occurrence of replacement type mineralization reported on the Shelagh claims.

Previous information on this occurrence indicated that it was about 800 ft. south west of the Banackburn vein. Specimens collected in 1954 by J. Sullivan assayed 8.7% Pb, 3.2% Zn and 3.60%oz/ton Ag, over a width of 3½ ft.

In 1955, the writer spent from August 16th to September 17th on the Banackburn group of claims. During this time the north east slope of Mount Abbott from the Shelagh fraction to the Superior claim was examined and mapped at 200 feet to the inch. When it became

evident that a narrow (40 ft.) band of quartzite carried the lead mineralization, attention was concentrated on that member.

The areas diamond drilled and sampled were mapped at 40 ft. to the inch.

DIAMOND DRILLING

414 ft. of core drilling was done from August 23rd. to September 15th.

Due to the scarcity of water high on the mountain-side and the lack of a suitable pump and hoses, the first holes were, of necessity, drilled close to a stream. Holes #1 and #2 were laid-out to intersect the extension of the Banackburn high grade vein about 150 and 210 ft. south east of the old shaft. Both holes intersected only a few stringers with traces of sulfides.

Holes #3 and #4 were drilled about 60 feet apart, to intersect the mineralized quartzite formation above the south corner of the Banackburn claim. Hole #3 intersected a narrow width of good grade mineralization and Hole #4 intersected only very low grade material.

Hole #3 made water in sufficient quantity to be used for most of the remainder of the drilling. A pump and 1500 ft. of plastic hose was dropped on August 30th, so that the drilling was no longer dependant on an adjacent waster supply.

Holes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were laid out to intersect the mineralized zone 50, 150, 250 and 350 ft. south east of and 50 ft. northeast of a 39 ft. mineralized exposure near the west corner of the Banackburn claim.

Holes 5, 6 and 7 intersected low grade mineralisation over 5 to 10 foot widths. Hole #8 was not drilled as talus was too deep in that position. Hole #9 and Hole #10 located 60 ft. below #9, failed to intersect the mineralized quartzite. The quartzite is apparently faulted to the southwest near this point.

Holes #11 and #12 were laid out to test formation on either side of an apparent displacement above the north east corner of the Buckeye claim. Hole #12 intersected 4.8 ft. of 5.8% Pb. Lack of bits, and adverse weather conditions ended the drilling program before Hole #11 was drilled.

All Holes were drilled at an inclination of -17° to -35°. Performance of the Packsack drill was satisfactory, with an average footage per shift of over 20 feet. Penetration speeds and bit consumption varied widely in the different rock types encountered. A bit life of 40 feet or more and drilling speed of about 40 feet per shift were indicated for the softer limey and schistose rocks. Most of the drilling, however, was in quartzite varying from hard to very hard, where bit life was occasionally as little as 2 feet and penetration speeds as low as 1 inch per minute.

Core recovery was generally good, approaching 100% in the quartzite.

Sampling

Samples were cut covering 17 intersections of the mineralized zone. Some trenching was done to expose the zone where overburden was not heavy. Mineralized sections of drill core were split and sampled.

All sample and drill hole locations and assays are shown on the maps accompanying this report.

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the area mapped are a conformable series of sediments, part of the Hamill formation, conformably underlying the Badshot limestone which forms the main masses of Mounts Abbott and Tampleman. (1)

Immediately north east of the Badshot limestone, above the Banackburn and Silver Bottom claims, lies a green calcareous shist about 300 feet wide. This rock is covered by snow and talus in most places, but is well exposed on the Shelagh Fraction near the north west end of Mount Abbott. These shists contain some thin beds of limestone and buff sediments which generally slow drag folding on a small and large scale. All drag folds observed indicate a synclinal structure to the north east.

North east of the green shists lies a 100 to 150 foot thick band of massive limestone which often outcrops as north westerly trending bluffs high on the slope above the Banackburn claim. The observed dip of the limestone is generally 65° to 70° N.E.

Northeast of the limestone is a thin band, outcropping 10 to 30 ft. wide, of thin-bedded limestone, green shist, impure and fine grained quartzites. Adjacent to this transitional band of rocks is a quartzite member about 40 ft. thick. This rock varies from a coarse grained rock of white rounded quartz grains cemented

(1) G.S.C. Memoir 161 P.11.

with white quartz to a fine grained quartzite. Most of the rock as exposed is rusty colored, or rust flecked, probably from the oxidation of fine grained disseminated pyrite, which is in most of the rock.

This quartzite member, as exposed across the claims, carries a fine grained disseminated lead-zinc mineralization which is usually localized at or near the west side (footwall) of the member. Some of the coarse grained beds may have been porous enough at the time of mineralization to form a passageway for the mineralizing solutions. The mineralization is often concentrated in one or more narrow bands of relatively high grade, with low grade or a trace of mineralization extending for 5 to 10 ft. on either side.

For about 300 ft. down hill from the quartzite there outcrops rocks varying from grey to buff shists to fine grained soft sediments and occasional quartzites. Bedding where shown dips steeply (65°) to the northeast. In one place drag folds indicate a syncline to the northeast.

Further northeast or down the hill is a band of rocks, mostly quartzite, about 100 ft. thick. These rocks outcrop as bluffs midway between the mineralized quartzite showings and the Banackburn vein. Fine grained disseminated pyrite is common in some of these rocks. Lenses of vein quartz are also common, probably deposited at rolls in the bedding. In one place, above the upper tent camp, first-sized blebs of coarse galena may be found in the quartz.

Next to the quartzite on the northeast, lies a band of shist and fine grained limey sediments exposed over 200 to 300 ft. Dips observed in the north end of the mapped area averaged about 65° northeast.

Northeast of the shists is another limestone member. The Banackburn vein occurs near the southwest edge of this limestone. Bedding is not recognized in most parts of this rock, but where found near the north end of the area mapped, dips average about 40° northeast, with flatter and steeper rolls.

Sufficient mapping has not been done below this member to determine the order of rock types further down the hill. Outcrops are mainly limestone and shist, with minor quartzite.

STRUCTURE

All evidence in the area mapped suggests that the rocks described above lie on the limb of a gently southeasterly plunging syncline with the trough to the north east of the showings. A synclinal keel is observed in limestone near Banackburn creek, dips changing from 30° northeast to 15° southeast in about 40 ft. Dips on the higher slopes of the mountain are all steep, generally 65° to 85° northeast. Drag folds varying in size from inches to 20 feet are common in the thin bedded parts of the less competent members. All drags folds indicate a syncline to the north east. Rolls in the bedding are common. Dips observed below 6000 ft. elevation are generally flatter, ranging from 30° to 20° north east, generally rolling. The limestones and quartzites, being the more competent members of the series, would not be expected to have the drag folds and rolls, particularly on a small scale, that are present in the less competent thin-bedded and shistose members.

Plunge of the structure is to the south east, observations

ranging from 4° to 18°.

The structure as interpreted above does not fit in simply with the accepted structure of the area in that rocks of the Hamill series on the northeast slope of Mount Abbott apparently on the west limb of a syncline (east limb of an anticline) are adjacent to the Badshot limestone which is at that point on the east limb of a syncline.(1) This is possibly here if a strike fault displaces downward the west limb of the anticline in the Hamill series.

Very little faulting is displayed in the area mapped. The apparent displacement of the quartzite near the north corner of the Buckeye claim and near the west corner of the Banackburn claim, and the north easterly trending bluffs near these points, suggest faulting.

Ore Possibilites

Sampling and drilling has indicated a mineralized zone 3400 ft. long and open at both ends. Of the 3400 ft. between north and south exposures, about 1900 ft., or 56% of the length is covered by talus too heavy to penetrate by hand stripping or with the Packsack diamond drill. Drilling and sampling of the remaining 1500 ft. indicates mineralized zones with an aggregate length of 810 ft. or 56% of the "exposed" length, averaging 7.2 ft. wide, 4.0% Pb, 0.3% Zn, .49 oz/ton Ag, calculated to give 552 tons per vertical foot. Assuming the covered ground is as productive as the ground tested, the expected yield for the 3400 ft. zone would be 1252 tons per vertical foot of the same grade.

By deleting the lowest grade section, an "ore" length of 545 ft., or 36% of the tested length, averaging 7.0 ft. wide, 4.6% Pb, .4% Zn and .60 oz/ton Ag is obtained. The expected yield of the

(1) G.S.C. Memoir 161 Page 11

3400 ft. zone would be 850 tons per vertical foot at this width and grade.

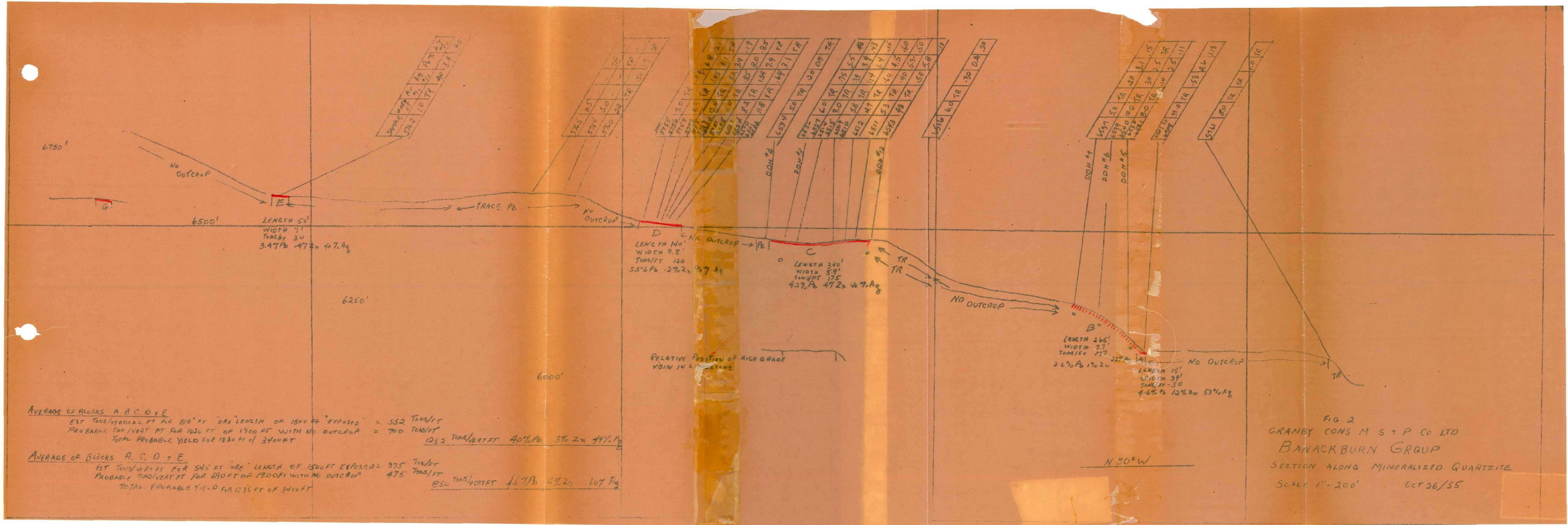
The long intersection of 39 feet of 4.6% Pb, 1.18% Zn, .53 oz/ton Ag has not been included in the averages of width, as a drill hole 50 ft. to the southeast failed to show similar mineralization, and two holes to the north west on the projected strike and dip failed to intersect the formation. The formation is believed to be faulted to the south west at this point, and further work would have to be done to determine whether the wide mineralized zone is a small local feature associated with the fault or whether it persists north west of the fault. For tonnage and grade estimations an arbitrary length of 15 ft. has been assigned to this occurrence and it has been called block A. This and following blocks are shown on an assay section, Fig.2.

Block B has a length of 265 ft. and is southeast of and adjacent to Block A. The average width of 7.7 ft. and grade of 2.6% Pb, 0.1% Zn, .23 oz/ton Ag are from the intersections in drill holes #5, 6 and 7, spaced 100 feet apart.

Block C with a length of 340 ft. average width of 5.9 ft. and grade of 4.1% Pb, .4% Zn and .46 oz/ton Ag begins about 600 ft. south west of Block B and is the average of 4 intersections sampled on surface and 2 drill hole intersections, Holes #3 and #12.

Block D is indicated by 6 sampled intersections in a 140 ft. length which averages: 9.8 ft. wide, 5.5% Pb, 0.2% Zn, .90 oz/ton Ag. Both ends of this block are talus-covered.

Block E is about 1100 ft. south east of Block D. One



AVERAGE OF BLOCKS A, B, C, D & E

EST TONS/VERTICAL FT FOR 810' FT "ORE" LENGTH OF 1500 FT "EXPOSED" = 552 TONS/FT

PROBABLE TON/VERT FT FOR 1020 FT OF 1900 FT WITH NO OUTCROP = 700 TONS/FT

TOTAL PROBABLE YIELD FOR 1830 FT OF 3400 FT

1252 TONS/VERT FT 4.0% Pb 3% Zn 1.9% Ag

AVERAGE OF BLOCKS A, C, D & E

EST TONS/VERT FT FOR 545 FT "ORE" LENGTH OF 1500 FT EXPOSED = 375 TONS/FT

PROBABLE TONS/VERT FT FOR 690 FT OF 1900 FT WITH NO OUTCROP 475 TONS/FT

TOTAL PROBABLE YIELD FOR 1235 FT OF 3400 FT

850 TONS/VERT FT 4.6% Pb 4% Zn .607 Ag

FIG 2

GRANBY CONS M S & P Co LTD

BANACKBURN GROUP

SECTION ALONG MINERALIZED QUARTZITE

SCALE 1" = 200' OCT 26/55

sample, width 7.0 ft., 3.4% Pb, .5% Zn, .40 oz/ton Ag has been assigned a length of 50 ft. to form this block. The formation both to the northwest and southeast of this sample is covered by heavy talus.

Blocks F and G shown on Fig. 2 are the high grade vein type showings on the Bamackburn and Superior claims. No average grades or tonnage estimates have been made on these showings as continuity has not been demonstrated by earlier work done. It would be reasonable to assume about 3000 tons of high grade ore (15 to 30% combined lead and zinc) with a width of 4 to 5 ft. for these showings.

The mineralized quartzite deposit is open at both ends. No work has been done to determine depth.

The quartzite member projected to the keel of the syncline should be at least 1000 ft. below the outcrop on surface.

Rolls in the dip were observed in the rocks 700 to 1500 ft. northeast of the mineralized quartzite outcrops. If these rolls are reflected in the underlying quartzite they could provide areas favorable for wider or better grade mineralization.

MINING CONDITIONS

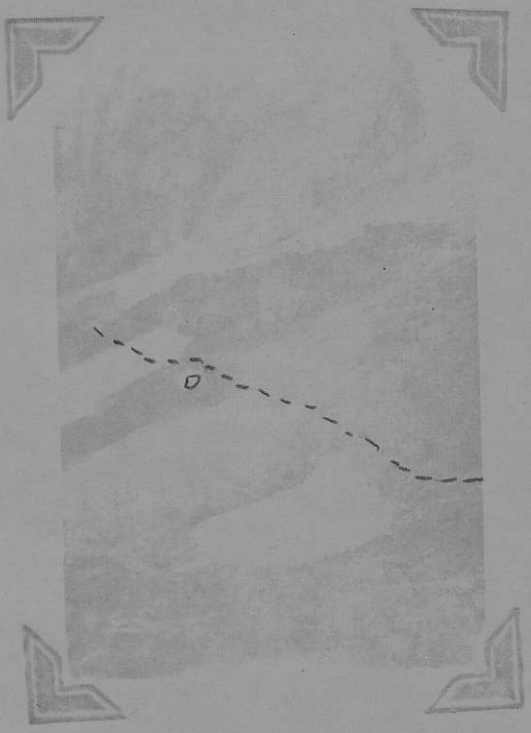
Mining the mineralized quartzite by shrinkage stoping, variation, should not give any abnormal problems. The mineralized zone is tabular and has fairly well-defined assay walls. The hanging wall is quartzite, and the footwall is generally the thin-bedded soft rocks underlying the quartzite. Drilling and blasting costs might be above normal due to the hardness and toughness of the quartzite.

Looking Southeast from Buckeye Claim to the head of Banacksburn basin. Superior Claim is covered by glacial debris in foreground.

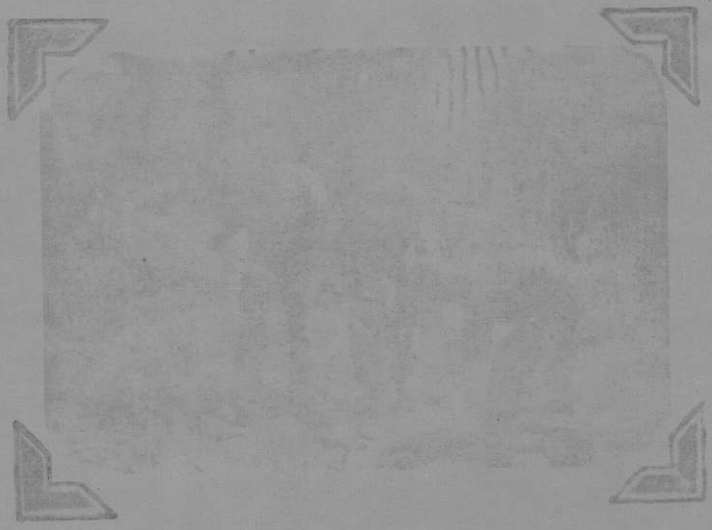
Looking Northwest from Buckeye Claim across Hall Creek valley to Mount Templeman. Plane approaching for Air Drop.

Divide Camp. Mount Templeman in Right Background.

Mount Abbott from the divide camp. Banackburn group lies behind grey limestone peaks.



least slope of
ott. Red line is
ineralised quartzite.
B" is "Ore Block" B
to in report.



Jackpack Diamond
Drill.

Drag folds
in thin-bedd
sediments.

APPENDIX I

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS

Hole No.1

Location: Silver Bottom Claim

Elevation: 6078'

Bearing: 235°

Slope: -32°

Length: 27'

		Run	Short
0-27'	Limestone-light grey to white massive		
	limestone (marble).		
	At 10'-banding at 40° to the hole.	1	0.3
	At 2' & 3'-a few specks of PbS, ZnS &	4½	1.1
	FeS_2 in partings @ 80° to the hole.	9½	0.5
	At 18½ & 19' are 2" quartz stringers	15	2.5
	with specks ZnS & FeS_2, at 70°	18	-
	to 80° to the hole.	22	1.0
	At 23 & 23½' are ½" barren quartz	27	-
	stringers at 70° to the hole.		
	Core breaks (poor parting) at 75 to 80°		
	to the hole.		
	No samples taken.		

Hole No.2

Location: Silver Bottom Claim

Elevation: 6085'

Bearing: 240°

Slope: -32°

Length: 26'

		Run	Short
0-5½	Limestone-massive grey fine grained		
	limestone (marble) which shows some poor	2	0.5
	Banding at 70 to 90° to thehole. Poor parting	5½	-
	at 90° to the hole. At 2' is 3" barren quartz.	7½	-
5½-9	"Vein" zone.	8	-
	5½' to 6'-barren calcite.	8¼	0.2
	6 to 6.8'-quartz with a few blebs ZnS.	9	0.2
	6.8 to 7.3-grey limestone, minor quartz.	13½	-
	1/16" stringer with PbS & FeS, at 70°	15	-
	to the hole at 7 ft.	17	-
	7.3 to 8.1 quartz and calcite, barren	22	-
	8.1 to 90 rusty mud, a little calcite	26	-
	and limestone.		
9-26	Limestone, same as from 0-5½		
	At 9½ ft. are two 1/4" stringers of quartz		
	with ZnS and minor FeS_2 at 70° to the hole.		
	At 10½ ft. is a 1/2" stringer of quartz with		
	FeS_2 and minor PbS @ 70° to the hole.		
	At 15 ft. is 2" of grey mud.		
	At 20' is a 1" stringer of quartz with		
	minor ZnS & FeS_2 at 80° to the hole.		
	At 25 ft. is 1/4" quartz stringer with		
	a few specks of ZnS.		
	No Samples Taken.		

Hole No.3

Location: Buckeye Claim

Elevation: 6388

Bearing: 239°

Slope: -21°

Length: 50'

0-33½ Quartzite. From 1 to 3', 8 to 9',
10 to 12' and 22 to 33½', rock is white to grey massive quartzite, generally showing quartz grains up to 2mm size cemented with quartz. From 15 to 18' rock is buff to white, very fine grained and poorly fissile at 60° to the hole. Remaining rock is buff rust-flecked quartzite. Contacts between the rusty & white quartzite are generally sharp at 60° to the hole.

Mineralization: Minor fine grained disseminated pyrite from 19 to 33½'. From 22 to 33½, fine grained disseminated FeS, sparse except 22 to 23.5 and 29.5 to 29.7'

Run	Short
15	?
18½	0.1
19	0.2
19½	0.3
20½	0.4
22	0.6
25½	0.3
31	-
34½	0.5
36½	0.5
40½	0.5
42	0.5
47	1.5
50	3.0

33½-50 Very fine grained poorly fissile sediments. From 33½' to 36' and 40' to 47' are white to pale greenish fine grained limey rocks that splits readily at 75 to 90° to the hole and shows some banding at the same angle. From 36 to 40' is fine grained buff rock, not as

soft as rock preceding & following; poorly fissile at 70° to 85°, and showing banding (bedding) at 70° to the hole.

No core recovered 47 to 50'.

SAMPLES

Footage	Sample No.	Pb%	Zn%	Ag o/T	Au o/T
19' to 22'	E 6526	2.0	Tr.	.40	Tr.
22 to 25'	E 6527	9.0	.97	1.10	Tr.
25 to 29'	E 6528	0.7	.20	.20	Tr.
29 to 33½'	E 6532	2.0	.20	.10	Tr.

Hole No.4

Location: Silver Bottom Claim

Elevation: 6398

Bearing: 241°

Slope: -26° 30'

Lengths: 34'

0-25½	Quartzite. From 1 to 2' and 11 to 25½' rocks is white massive quartzite of white rounded quartzite grains up to 2mm size cemented with quartz. From 0-1' & 8½ to 11' - rusty impure quartzite, containing up to 10% rust and to 25% dark grey grains. From 2 to 8' is a fine grained slightly greenish hard rock (quartzite) Occasional banding is at 55 to 65° to the hole.	Hgt.	Short
		2	.5
		5½	.5
		8½	.6
		11½	1.5
		13	.3
		15	-

Mineralization: Sparse fine grained		17½	-
disseminated PbS & FeS_2 from 10 to		20½	-
25½'. Stringers of quartz at 15 ' 18'		24½	.3
@ 30° to the hole. Some banding of mineralization		27	-
is at 45° to the hole.		30	1.4
		34	.7

25½-34 Very fine grained pale grey-green to white rock. Fairly soft (scratched by knife) and slightly fissile at 65° to the the hole. Some banding at 60°. Contains occasional pyrite crystal.

SAMPLES

Footage	Sample No.	Pb%	Zn%	Au o/T	Ag o/T
10½ to 15½	K 6533	0.5	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
15½ to 20½	K 6534	0.9	Tr.	.20	Tr.
20½ to 25½	K 6535	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.

Hole No.2

Location: Shelagh No.1 Claim

Elevation: 6141

Bearing: 240° 30'

Slope: -23° 30'

Length: 50'

		Mmn	Short
0-30½	Quartzite. Hard white rock	1½	0.3
	Quartz grains, rounded & up to 1½mm size	4½	4.2
	cemented with white quartz make up most	5½	0.6
	of the rock from 0 to 9 and 25 to 30 ft.	6½	0.3

The remainder is white quartzite in which	7½	0.9
definate grains cannot be determined and	8	-
buff (rusty) quartzite. A little	12	1.7
banding, shown by rusty quartzite in	13	0.3
contact with white quartzite is at 45 to	14½	0.8
50° to the hole.	18½	1.7
Mineralization: At 1', minor PbS &	22	1.8
FeS$_2$.(1/16" stringer and dissemination	23½	1.0
over ½") A few specks of PbS	25½	0.3
at 10', 13' and 22'. PbS & ZnS	26½	-
disseminated through the rock	28	1.3
from 23½ to 30½ ft, sparsely	30½	-
	32½	-
except 28 to 30 ft, where three	36½	0.5
4" stretches may contain 10% Pb & Zn.	40½	-
Minor disseminated pyrite 0 to 14 ft.	45	2.0
	47	0.8
	50	-

30½-50 White to pale greenish limey fine grained sediments - poorly fissile at 90° to the hole.

At 34' is 6" of grey to buff limestone.

Bedding at 70° to the hole.

SAMPLES

Footage	Sample No.	Pb%	Zn%	Ag O/T	Au o/T
18½ to 23½	E 6529	0.4	Tr.	.10	Tr.
23½ to 28	E 6530	2.6	.15	.20	Tr.
28 to 31½	E 6531	2.3	.05	.10	Tr.

Hole No.8

Location: Shaleigh No.1 Claim

Elevation: 6230

Bearing: 240°

Slope: -13° 40'

Length: 50'

		Assay	Short
0-45½	Quartzite. From 0-28½ ft. rock is rust-flecked medium grained impure quartzite and fine grained grey to white quartzite. At 24' are some thin beds (-½") of pale green soft fine grained rock at 60° to the hole. From 21-23½ and 28½ to 45½ ft. is white quartzite composed of rounded quartz grains cemented with quartz. Occasional banding is at 45 to 55° to the hole.	1	0.4
		2	0.6
		4½	2.0
		10	4.5
		12	1.3
		13	0.3
		13½	0.1
		15	0.7
	Mineralisation. A little quartz with specks of PbS & ZnS is at 12 ft. (at 10° to hole) and at 19½'. From 28½ to 45½ ft. the quartzite contains fine grained disseminated PbS & FeS_2, which is sparse except from 30 to 40 ft, where it is sparse to moderate Banding of the mineralisation is shown occasionally at 55° to the hole.	16	0.4
		16½	-
		17½	0.5
		19½	0.5
		20½	0.2
		21½	0.2
		26	0.4
		28½	-
		32½	0.4
		33½	-

45½-50	Thin bedded fine grained quartzite	35	-
	and fine grained grey-green soft rock	40	-
		42½	-
	Bands are 1/8" to 1" and at 60 to 65° to the	45½	0.3
	hole.	50	-

SAMPLES

Footage	Sample No.	Pb%	Zn%	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
30-35	E 6538	2.0	Tr.	.20	Tr.
35-40	E 6540	3.0	Tr.	.40	Tr.
40-42	E 6541	0.9	-	-	-

Hole No.7

Location: Shelagh No.1 Claim

Elevation: 6265

Bearing: 245°

Slope: -17½°

Length: 54'

0-49½	Quartzite. From 0 to 33½ ft,	Run	Short
	rock is bedded impure quartzite and pale	½	-
	green to buff poorly fissle fine grained soft	5	3.0
	rocks. Beds vary from 1/16" to 1' and	7	0.3
	are at 80 to 90° to the hole. About 60%	8	0.2
	of the rock from 7½ to 33½' on is quartzite.	9	0.4
	From 33½ to 49½' rock is white massive	12	0.6
	quartzite showing rounded grains of quartz	12½	-
	up to 2mm. cemented with quartz.	14½	0.6
	Occasional banding at 70 to 80° to the hole.	16	0.3

	Mineralization: Fine grained disseminated	21	4.4
	PbS from 33½ to 49½ ft. - sparse to	29	6.5
		31½	1.0
	moderate (8% Pb + Zn) locally. Minor	32	-
	ZnS visible.	34	0.2
		35	0.3
49½-54	Very fine grained	36.5	0.9
	grey to white hard rock (quartzite)	38.5	0.2
	with partings at ⅛" to 1" intervals filled	40	0.4
		43½	-
	to 1/32" with soft light green micaceous	43	-
	rock. Bands at 75 to 80° to the hole.	47½	0.2
	At 53 ft. is a ¼" stringer of PbS, ZnS	54	0.4
	& FeS2 at 75° to the hole.		

SAMPLES

Footage	Sample No.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
33½ to 38½	E 6536	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
38½ to 43½	E 6537	3.1	.15	.20	Tr.
43½ to 49½	E 6538	0.1	.15	.10	Tr.

Hole No.9

Location: Bunackburn Claim

Elevation: 6051

Bearing: 245½°

Slope: -35°

Length: 35.5'

		Run	Short
0-23'	Mostly quartzite. Fine grained		
	(½mm. and smaller) quartzite,	4	4
	light green (impure) to 8', and white	6½	0.5
	from 8 to 23', with some rusty area.	11½	2.2

	Contains some 1" to 8" bands of soft	14½	1.0
	very fine grained greenish-grey rock	16½	0.6
	at 12½, 15, & 18', which make an	17	0.1
	angle of 40 to 50° to the hole.	19	-
23-35½	Bedded fine grained light	21	-
	grey quartzite and fine grained limey	23	1.0
	grey-green poorly fissile to schistose	27½	2.1
	rock. Beds vary from ¼" to 1" and	31	0.6
	are at 35° to 40° to the hole. Schistosity	35½	0.3
	is at 15° to 20° to the hole.		
	Mineralization: Nil.		

Hole No.10

Location: Banacksburn Claim

Elevation: 6014

Bearing: 233°

Slope: -32°

Length: 40'

		Run	Shorth
0-40	Mostly quartzite. Fine grained	3	1.0
	hard rock, predominantly greenish	7½	0.5
	but varying to white, grey & buff.	12	2.5
	Fairly massive to 17', and bedded	14	-
	in layers of 1/32" to 1' from 17' to 40'.	16½	0.7
	Beds vary in color, greenish,	20½	0.3
	buff, creamy and white, and in	25½	2.0
	hardness. Most of the rock cannot be	29	-

	scratched with a knife, but some beds	31	-
	are very soft (limey).	34	0.5
	Banding is at 30° to the hole.	37	1.0
	At 31 ft. is 6" of quartz at 80° to 90° to	40	1.0
	the hole.		
	Mineralization: Nil.		

Hole No.12

Location: Buckeye Claim

		Elevation: 6431	Bearing: 249°	Slope: -19°	Length: 35'	Elev.	Short
						1	-
						3	0.5
						3½	-
						5½	-
0-35	Quartzite. From 0-25', rock					7½	0.2
	is light grey to buff (rusty) fine grained					9	0.4
	quartzite. From 25 to 35' is white					10	-
	coarse grained quartzite with occasional					11½	0.3
	short sections of white or grey fine grained					14	1.0
	quartzite. At ½', 12 to 16' and at 18'					16	0.5
	are a few bands of light green fine grained					18	0.5
	soft rock at 55° to 60° to the hole.					20	0.8
	From 3 to 8', core is mostly quartz,					21	-
						22	-
	intersecting the hole at 10° to 30°, and					23½	-
	carrying a little pyrite at 6½ ft. At 11 ft.					24½	-
						26½	-
	and 28½ ft. are narrow quartz bands at 60°					27	-
	and 40° to the hole.					28½	0.2
						29	-

Mineralization.

20 to 30 ft. Sparse very fine grained disseminated pyrite, with occasional speck of galena.	31½ 35 41½ 45	0.5 1.0 4.0 1.5
30 to 35 ft. Moderate disseminated pyrite and minor to locally moderate fine grained disseminated galena. Lination of the mineralization is at 70° to 75° to the hole.		
35-45 Bedded fine grained light greenish grey quartzite, impure buff quartzite, and green limey rock. Banding at 75o to the hole. Much core missing.		

SAMPLES

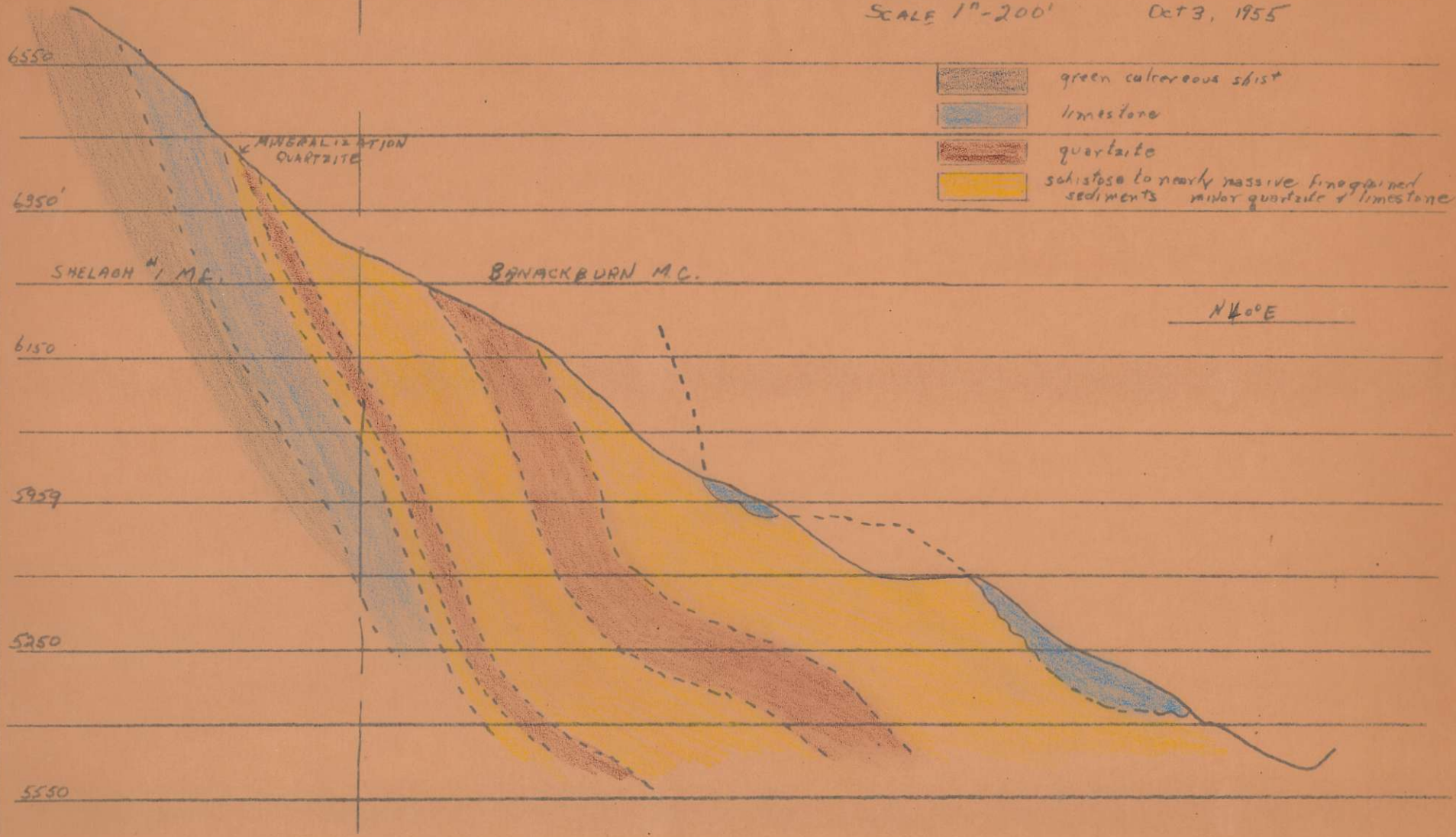
Footage	Sample No.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
26-30	6542	Tr.	-	-	-
30-34.8	6543	5.8	.10	.50	Tr.

GRANBY CONS MS & P Co LTD

BANACKBURN GROUP

SECTION (N 40° E) THROUGH CENTRE of BANACKBURN M.C.

SCALE 1"-200' Oct 3, 1955



MAP 50-46-2