

MORRIS GEOLOGICAL Co. Ltd.

R.J. Morris, M.Sc.

P.O. BOX 1364
FERNIE, B.C.
V0B 1M0
(604)423-4531

FROST GROUP AND WEAVER 2, 4, 7 AND 8

CLAIMS

Southeastern B.C. (82 F/8 E)

Geological and Geochemical

Assessment Report of

work performed in 1984

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BRANCH REPORT

14,254

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

FROST GROUP AND WEAVER 2, 4, 7 AND 8 CLAIMS

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

N.T.S MAP: 82 F/8 E ; ZONE 11

(centered at approximately)

NORTHINGS: 5 473 000 N.

EASTINGS: 570 000 E.

ELEVATION: 1 494 m

LATITUDE: 49° 24' N.

LONGITUDE: 116° 03' W.

OWNED BY: FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

OPERATED BY: FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

CONSULTANT: R. J. Morris
Morris Geological Co. Ltd.

AUTHOR: R. J. Morris

DATE: November 30, 1984.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Fenway Resources Ltd. holds a 123 unit block of claims in the Baldy Mountain area southwest of Cranbrook B.C. Previous work consists of two adits and two winzes driven in the mid 1890's and over 18 000 m of roads, 300 m of trenching, 114 soil samples, 29 rock assays and 4 100 m of magnetometer survey completed in 1983.

The 1984 work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. More than 400 soil samples and 10 rock samples were collected, up to 20% of the total property was prospected and six mineralized areas were mapped geologically.

The claims are underlain by Proterozoic, Purcell Supergroup metasediments of the Aldridge and Creston Formations and the Moyie Intrusives. It is proposed that the mineralization is a late stage event associated with faulting. Differential movement during folding and faulting created voids which were later infilled with quartz veins of possible Cretaceous age. Cretaceous quartz monzonite and granodiorite intrusives occur north of Cranbrook and at the head of Hell Roaring Creek, seven miles west of the claims.

The Prospectors Dream area, Hill vein and Galena vein appear similar in that they host high grade veins and appear to be structurally controlled by well defined north-south faults. The Weaver No. 2 M.C., Baldy shear and Baldy south shear are all along strike on the same shear zone which may be the footwall of the Old Baldy Fault. This zone has potential as a large tonnage lower grade deposit.

Geochemical studies showed that soil sampling can be used to indicate gold mineralization and the anomaly strength and extent can indicate the grade and size of the source.

Sampling on the Prospectors Dream and Hill vein area revealed

erratic high anomalies which could portray a vein system which has discontinous high grade zones. Anomalies on Weaver No. 2 M.C. and Baldy shear are more extensive and generally lower which could reflect a more uniform lower grade deposit.

It is recommended that fifteen geochemical anomalies be followed up and physical work including drilling and blasting be conducted on Weaver No. 2 M.C., Baldy shear, Galena vein, Prospectors Dream and Hill vein. If the geochemistry and trench sampling is positive, geophysical techniques including EM - 34, T.E.M. 37, I.P. and S.P. should be tried.

A preliminary budget for 1985 is for \$100,000 which will take the showing to the dirlling phase if all stages are positive en route.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location, access and physiography

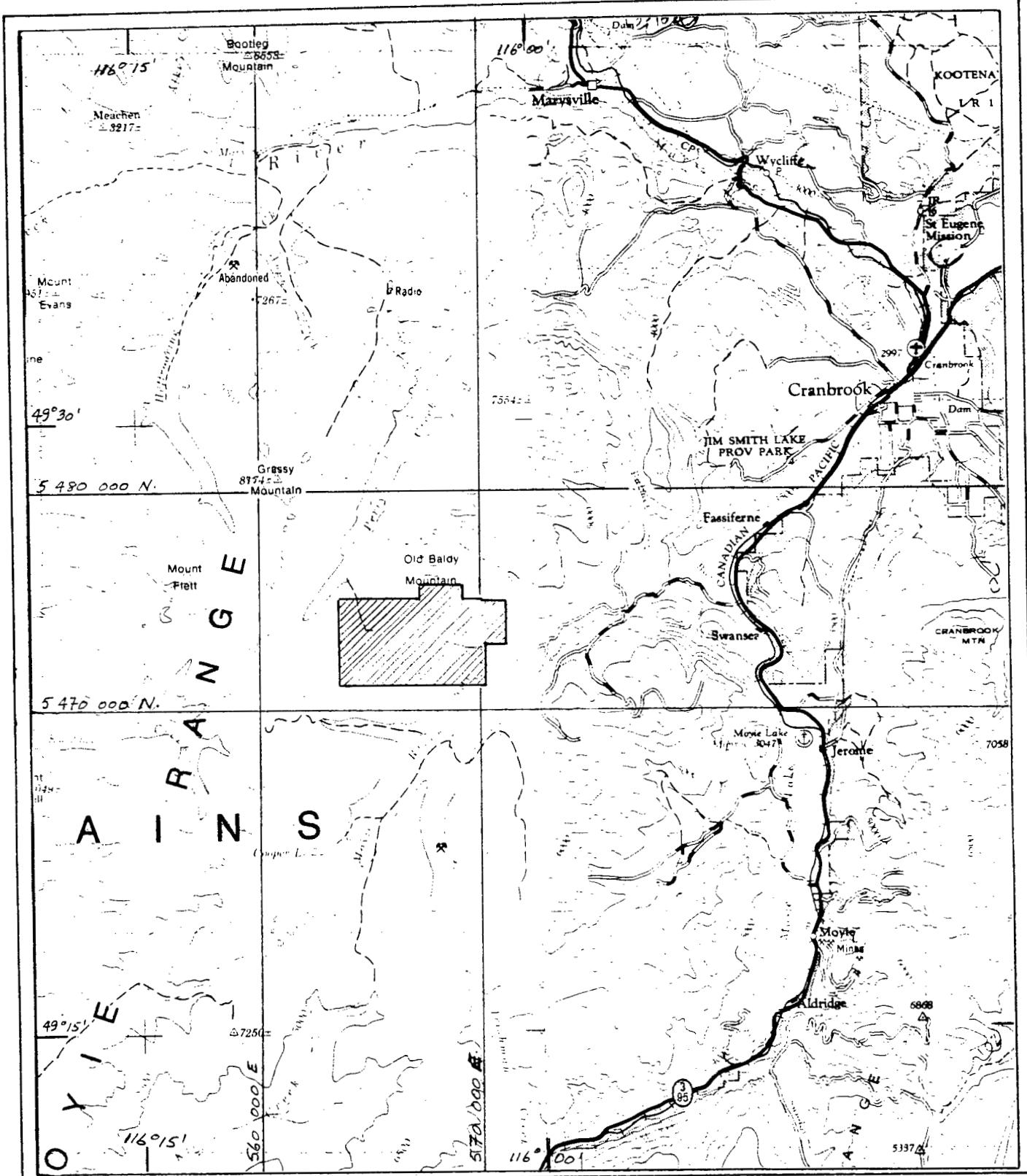
The Frost Group and Weaver 2, 4, 7 and 8 claims are in the Purcell Mountains approximately 27 kilometres southwest of Cranbrook. They are centered approximately at latitude $49^{\circ} 24' N$ and longitude $116^{\circ} 03' W$ (Figure 1).

Access to the claims is via a good forestry maintainance road which leaves Highway 3 twelve kilometres southwest of Cranbrook. The reverted crown grants, Weaver 1 and the Ken claims are accessable from Noke Creek which leaves the forestry road ten kilometres from the highway. It is six and one half kilometres up Noke Creek to the claims. The Weaver 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 claims are accessable from the North Moyie Creek road which leaves the forestry road nineteen and one half kilometres from the highway. It is five and one half kilometres up North Moyie and Ryder Creeks to the claims (Figure 2).

Geographically the claims cover most of Weaver Creek and portions of Ryder Creek and Noke Creek all of which drain south into the Moyie River. The Weaver 7 claim covers the headwaters of Galway Creek which drains into Perry Creek. The claims cover several peaks and major ridges down almost to the Moyie River. The elevations vary from 2164 to 1433 metres.

1.2 Claim status

A total of 123 units are held by Fenway Resources Ltd., including;



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INDEX MAP

DRAWN BY R.J.M.

DATE: NOV. 19~~84~~

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 1

0 5 10

Kilometres

SCALE = 1:250 000

82 F, G

Name	No. of units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Ken 1 to 8	1 each	1144 to 1151	Nov. 5, 1987
Prospectors Dream	1	581	Nov. 5, 1986
Old Abe	1	582	Nov. 5, 1986
Ben d'Or	1	583	Nov. 5, 1986
Weaver 1	20	2076	Feb. 17, 1985
Weaver 2	20	1411	May 12, 1987
" " 3	12	1412	May 12, 1988
" " 4	12	1413	May 12, 1987
" " 5	8	1414	May 12, 1988
" " 7	20	1456	June 9, 1987
" " 8	20	1457	June 9, 1987

1.3 Summary of previous work

As early as the 1890's the Prospectors Dream saw mining activity including trenching and limited inclined tunnel work. There is no record of production or shipment.

Among the first publications for the area are G.S.C. Memoir 38 (1912) by R.A. Daly which covers the 49th Parallel, G.S.C. Memoir 76 (1915) by S.J. Schofield "Geology of Cranbrook Map Area, B.C." and G.S.C. Memoir 207 (1937) by H.M.A. Rice "Cranbrook Map Area, B.C."

More recent publications are dominated by Trygve Hoy with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. His most recent publication is "Geology of the Cranbrook Sheet and Sullivan Mine Areas" preliminary map No. 54.

In 1983 Fenway Resources Ltd., conducted a large program which included road building, trenching, prospecting, geology, geochemistry and magnetometer surveys. This work located six mineralized areas.

A summary of the 1983 work is shown in Table 2.

SUMMARY OF 1983 WORK

TABLE 2

New roads	18 562 m
Trenching	271 m
Soil samples	114
Rock sampling	29
Magnetometer survey	4 100 m

1.4 Scope and objectives of 1984 exploration

The scope of the work in 1984 included geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting. The objective of the 1984 work was to study the mineralized areas to learn the geology and determine the extent and control of ore with geochemistry and prospecting.

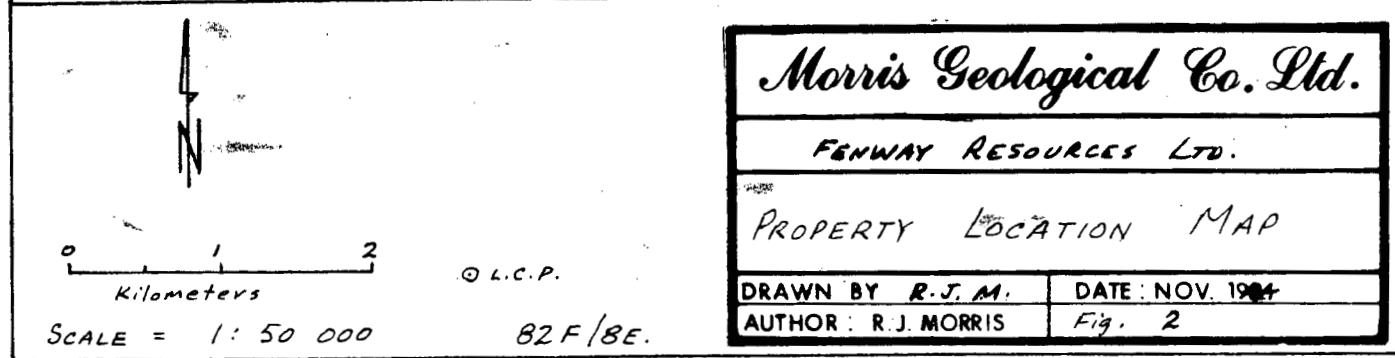
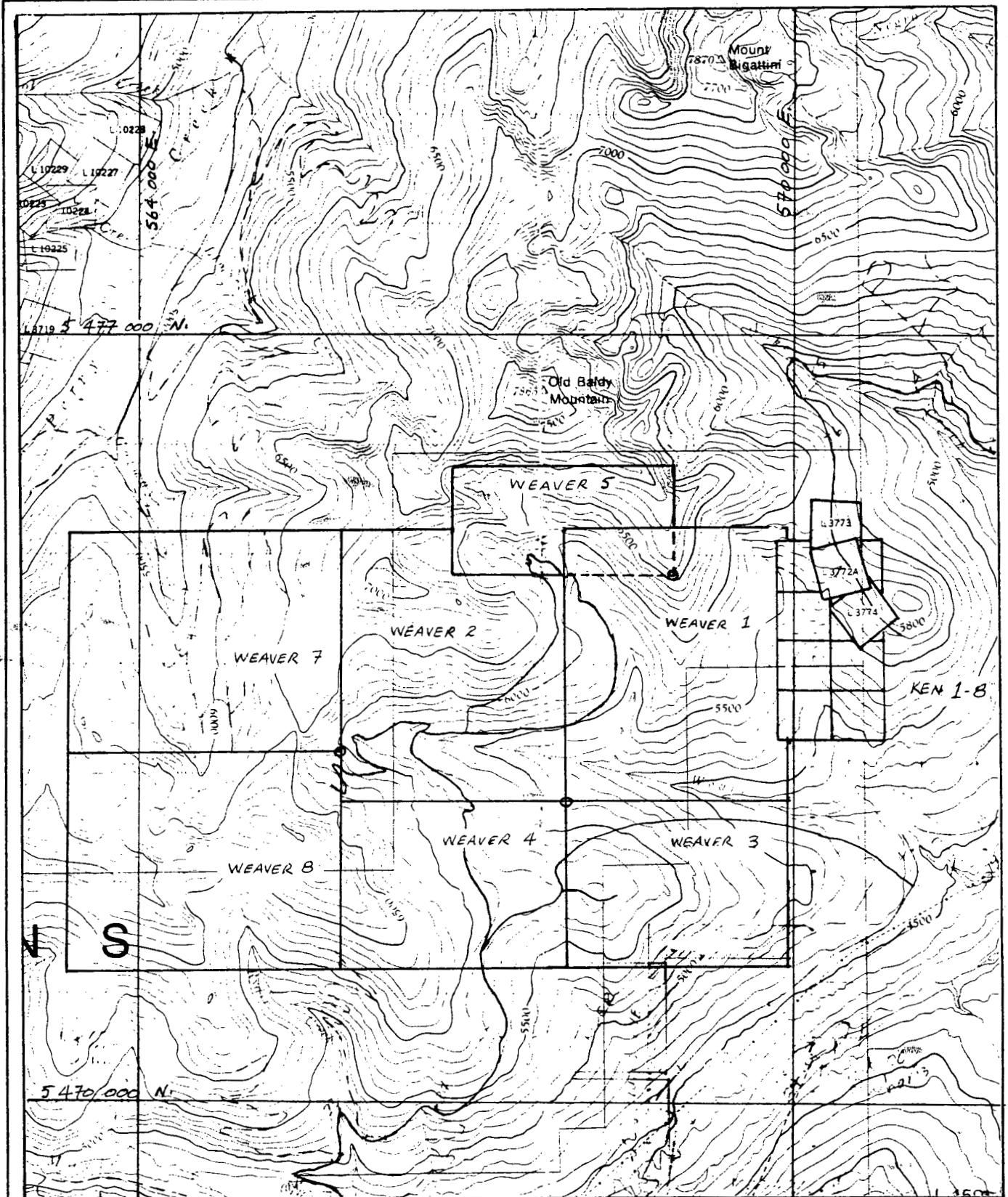
1.5 Summary of 1984 work

A total of twenty-five man days were spent on the property mapping, prospecting and sampling. Seven days were spent prospecting (Art Louis) on the Weaver 1, 2, 5 and 7 claims. Ten man days were spent collecting soil samples (Rick Schroeder and Clayton Podraski) on the reverted crown granted claims, Ken claims, Weaver 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 claims. Eight days were spent by the author mapping and prospecting on the reverted crown granted claims, Ken, Weaver 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 claims.

A total of 415 soil and stream sediment samples were collected as well as 10 rock chip samples.

Prospecting revealed numerous quartz veins and an old adit with numerous trenches just north of Weaver 2 and west of Weaver 5. All potentially mineralized rocks were sampled.

Geological mapping was confined to the mineralized areas and immediate area.



2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Geological overview

The Frost group and Weaver 2, 4, 7 and 8 claims are in the Columbia Mountains, a distinctive physiographical province of the Eastern Cordillera Fold Belt. The claims are within the Purcell anticlinorium which is characterized by broad box-shaped folds separated by transverse faults.

Deposition in the Cordilleran Geosyncline was initiated more than 1,300 million years ago comprising fine siliceous clastics and carbonates. These sediments accumulated in a westward prograding continental terrace wedge on the western flank of the North American craton and thickened westward to over 10,000m.

The Lower Purcell comprises shallow-water sediments in its eastern facies and deeper water, northward transported turbidites in the west. Later the Lower Purcell sediments were intruded by basic sills, deformed into north-trending folds, and intruded by a granite stock.

The outer part of the miogeocline underwent regional metamorphism followed by uplift more than 750 million years ago. This event, referred to as the East Kootenay Orogeny, separated Purcell and succeeding Windermere sedimentation.

2.2 Regional stratigraphy

The oldest rocks exposed in the Purcell Anticlinorium to the west are quartzites, siltstones and argillites of the Aldridge Formation. The Lower Aldridge comprises 1500 m of rusty-weathering argillite, siltstone and quartzite.

The Middle Aldridge comprises thick, grey quartz-wacke beds and laminated siltstone layers intruded by a number of regionally extensive metabro sills. The Middle Aldridge is up to 3000 metres thick.

The Upper Aldridge includes 300 to 400 metres of rusty-weathering laminted dark grey argillite and lighter grey siltstone.

The Creston Formation consists of green, grey and mauve siltstone and quartzite. The formation has an estimated thickness not less than 2 400 m.

Intrusive into these formations are mafic bodies known as the Moyie sills with minor dikes. The bodies are dominantly gabbro and diorite.

2.3 Regional structure

The Purcell Anticlinorium is a broad, generally north-plunging anticlinal structure characterized by large, relatively open folds cut by north and northeast trending structural grain that is delineated by late transverse faults with attendant localization of granitic intrusions. The grain is inherited from older, fundamental faults that were active during Windermere sedimentation in late Proterozoic, Hadryian time and early Paleozoic time.

Faults are vertical to near - vertical, north - trending, normal faults with the west side down.

2.4 Detailed geology

The claims are dominantly covered by glacial debris with outcrops confined to ridges and south facing slopes. The property can be divided into two geological areas, the oldest being the east side of the Old Baldy Fault comprising Middle Aldridge sediments and Moyie sills while west of the Old Baldy Fault is Creston sediments.

The east side of the Old Baldy Fault is dominated by flat lying sidements and sills folded into anticlines and synclines which trend approximately 150° . The folds are generally low amplitude and broad with dips up to 30° on the limbs (Figure 4).

The Weaver No. 2 M.C. shear zone is underlain by highly altered sediments with intense quartz veining paralleling the bedding. The host rock is altered white and is very rusty, containing up to five percent pyrite.

The Baldy shear, Baldy shear south and Galena vein areas are similar to the Weaver No. 2 M.C. shear zone. All areas host a stockwork of quartz veining with abundant pyrite.

The areas are east of the Old Baldy fault but are possibly within the fault zone. The alteration, quartz vein stock-work and gossans may indicate structural control which follows a fold axis trend and prominent joint set towards 035° .

The Prospectors Dream area is underlain by Middle Aldridge sediments and Moyie intrusives. A major north-south high angle fault cuts through the Ben d'Or, Prospectors Dream and Ken 4 claims. The relative movement of the fault is at present unknown. The east side of the fault is dominated by Moyie intrusives which vary in composition from gabbro to diorite and have inclusions or remnants of sediments

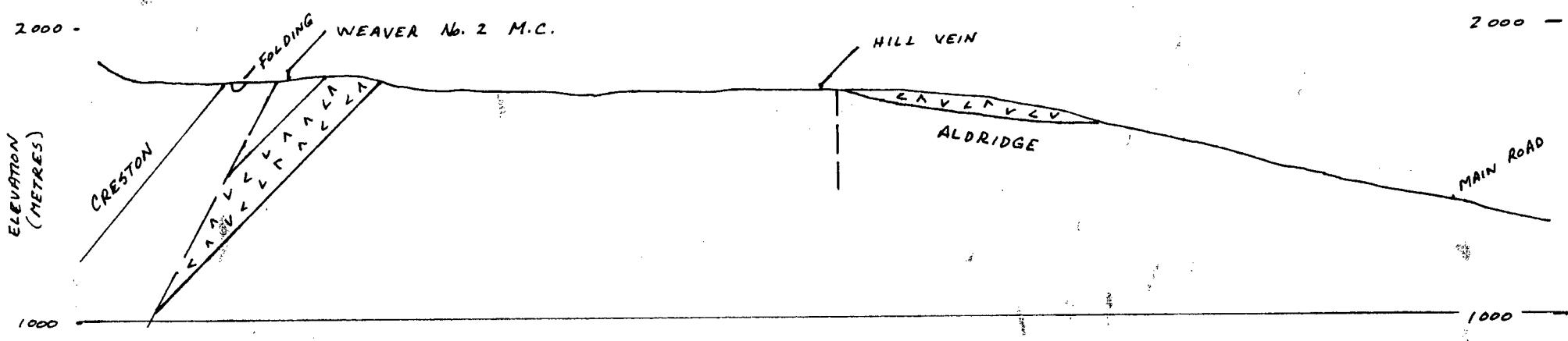
throughout. The west side of the fault is dominantly sediments though a thin gabbro sill outcrops between areas A and C. A major gabbro sill crops out at the extreme northeast corner of Weaver 1.

A study of jointing orientations indicates that there is no rotation across the fault. Joint set A is an east-west striking plane with a steep northward dip. Joint set B is a north-south striking plane with a steep dip to the east. Set B shows only a six degree variance in strike though Set A has a 33 degree variance in strike across the fault. As joint set B and the bedding is very conformable across the fault it is suggested that the variance in Set A is statistical (Figure 16).

The mineralization is confined to quartz veins which were tested in earlier times by two adits, two winzes and numerous trenches. The gold is associated with pyrite and becomes highly concentrated with weathering. The quartz veins appear to fill voids caused by faulting and differential folding and movement. The veins are confined to a structural orientation and not to lithology. One adit on Prospectors Dream shows a quartz vein intruding gabbro along a footwall contact while the south adit has a quartz vein between a thin sediment wedge and diorite. The winzes on Ben d'Or have quartz veins along bedding in Aldridge sediments.

The Hill vein area is poorly exposed though numerous trenches and roads have been completed. A major joint set or fault was observed just east of the trenching and separates a gabbro knoll on the east from sediments which host the quartz vein system.

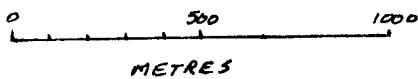
Copper, lead, zinc and arsenic were studied for the Prospectors Dream area to determine if these elements could be used as indicators for gold. It was found that the best correlation was with lead and arsenic though only 27% of the gold anomalies had corresponding lead and arsenic anomalies. Table 6 summarizes the correlation.



SECTION A-A'
(See Fig. 4)

LOOKING TO THE NORTHEAST

SCALE = 1: 20 000



FAULT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE

FOLDING

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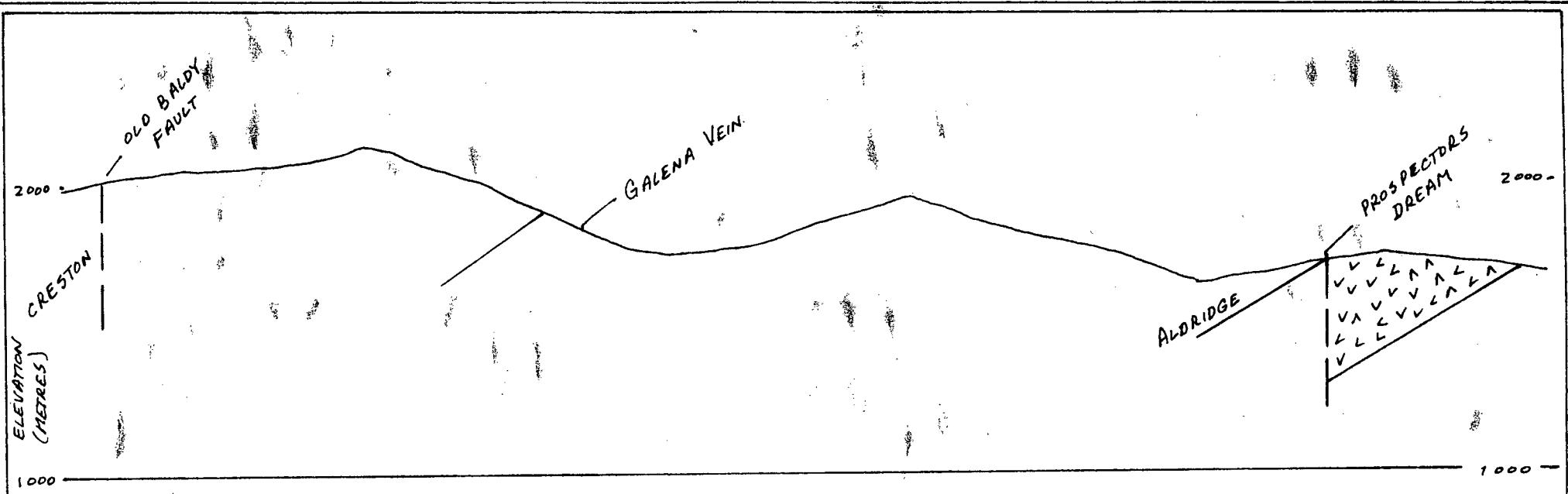
CROSS - SECTION A-A'

DRAWN BY R.J.M.

DATE: NOV. 1984

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 5



SECTION B - B'

(see Fig. 4)

LOOKING TO THE NORTH

SCALE = 1:20 000



FAULT

(LA) MAFIC INTRUSIVE

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FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

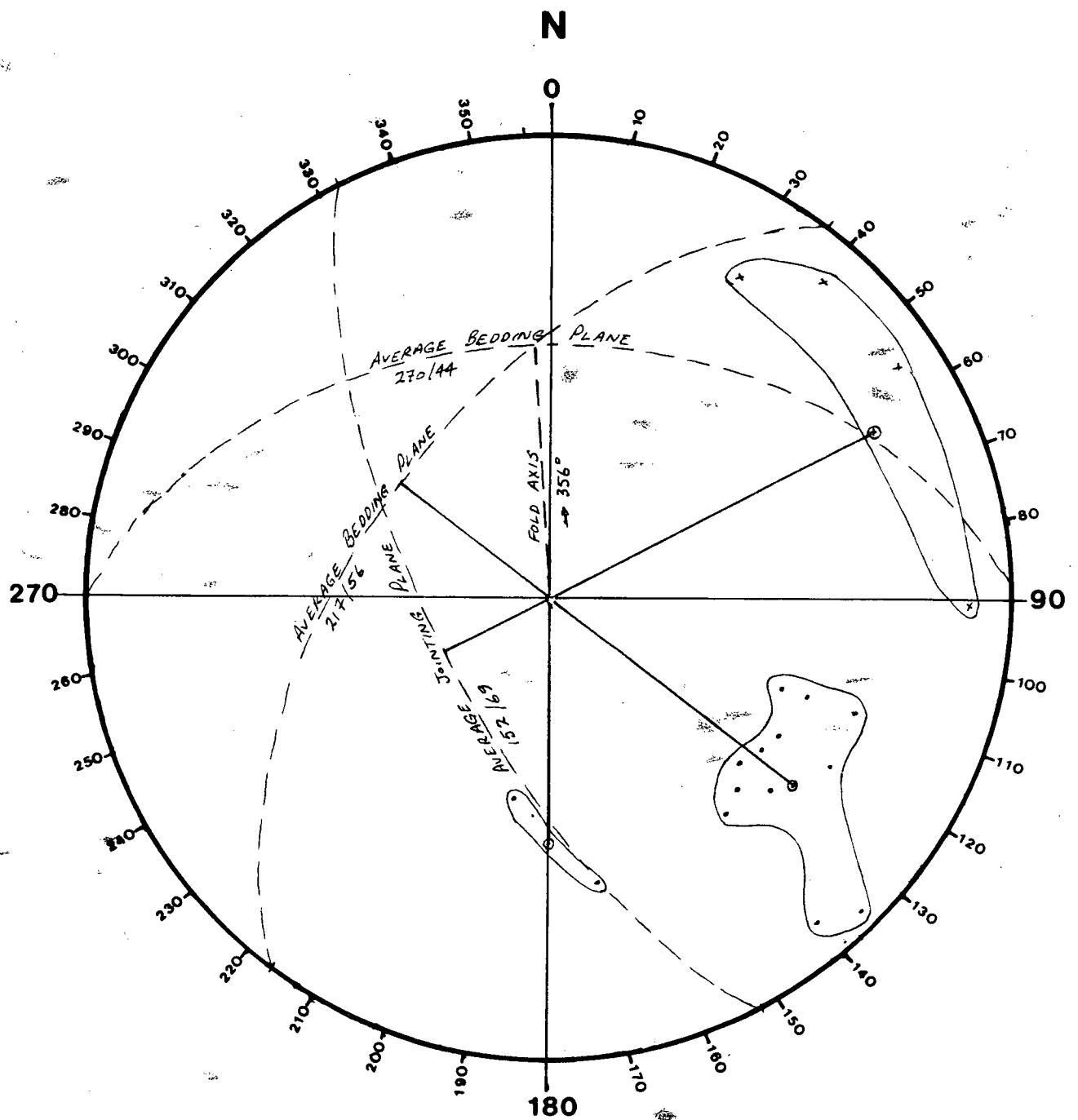
CROSS - SECTION B - B'

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AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 6



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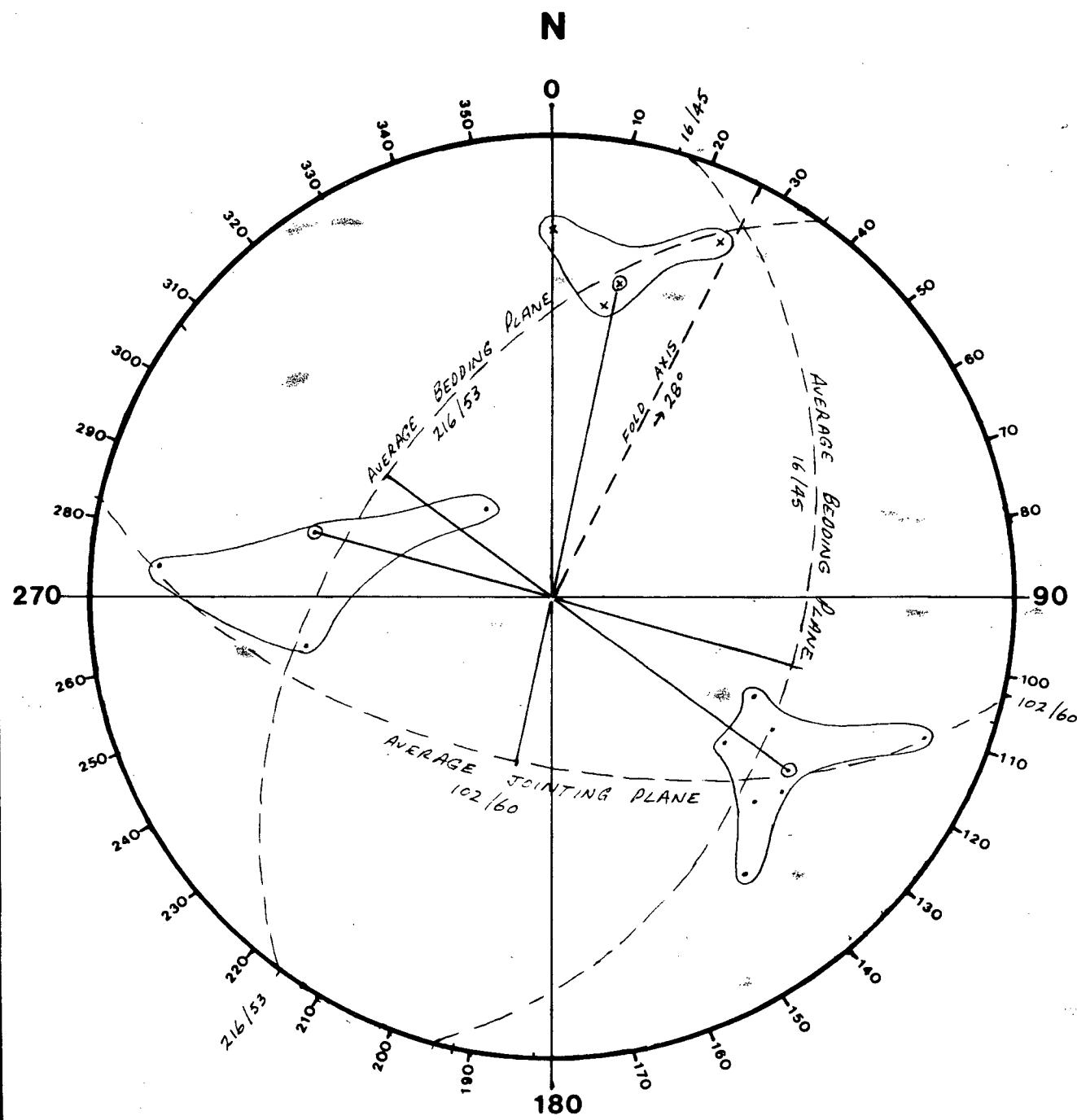
WEAVER AREA

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DATE: NOV. 1964

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 8

LEGEND

- x POLES TO JOINTING
- ◎ POLE TO AVERAGE JOINTING
- POLES TO BEDDING
- ◎ POLE TO AVERAGE BEDDING

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BALDY AREA

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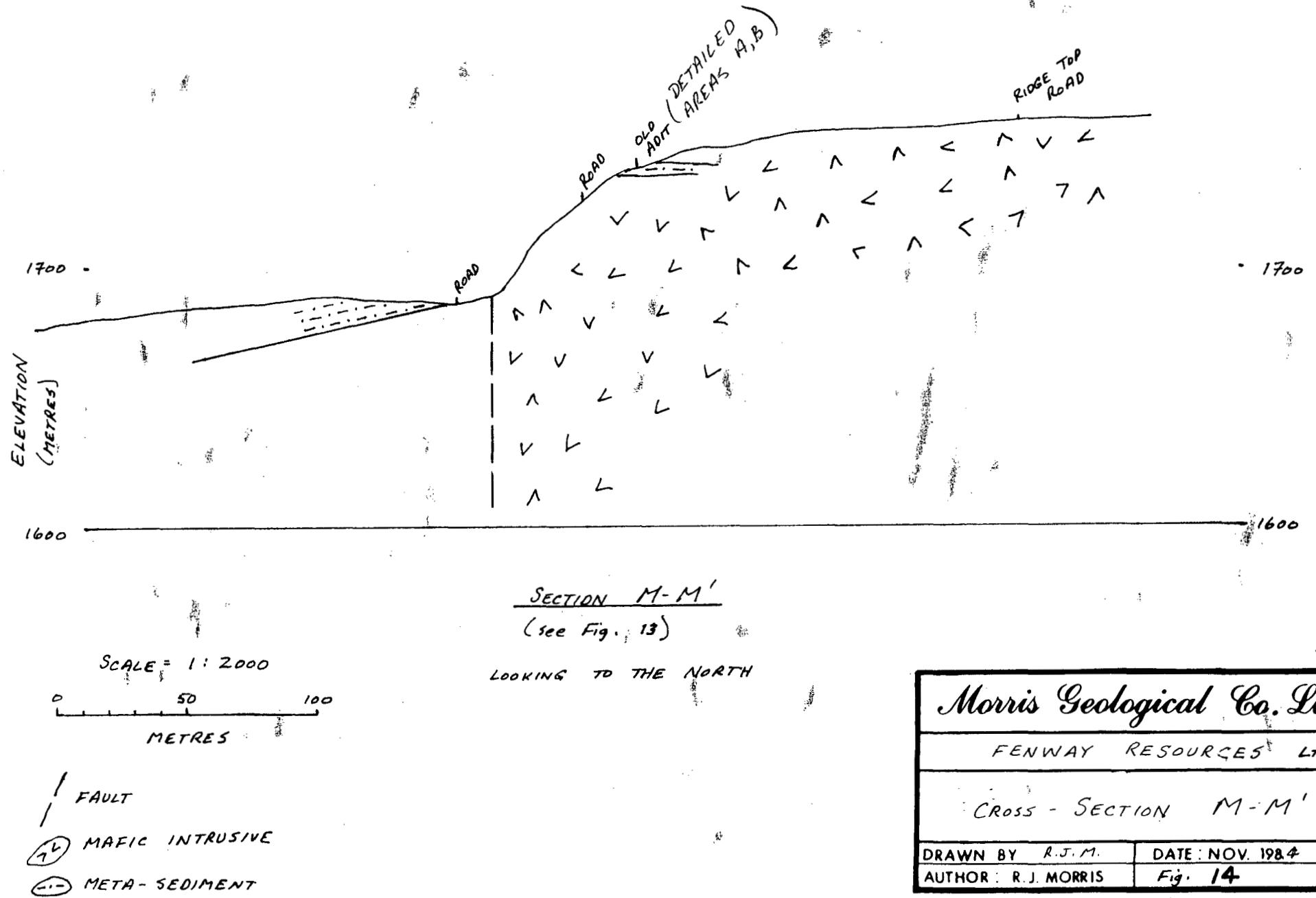
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

DATE: NOV. 1964

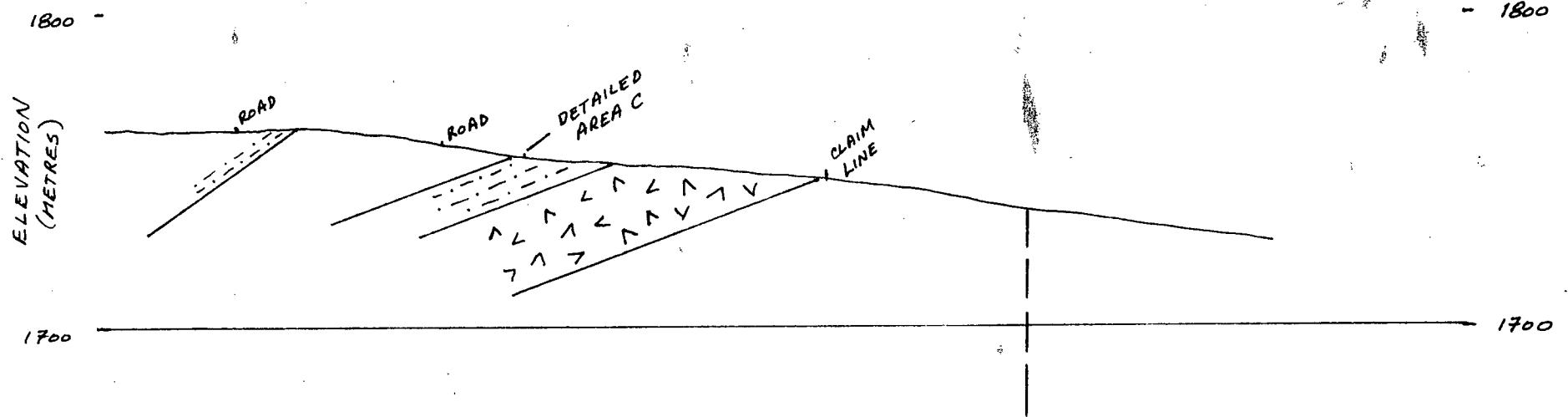
Fig. 10

SUMMARY OF GEOLOGICAL FEATURESTABLE 3

AREA	AVG. BEDDING		AVG. JOINTING		FOLDS
WEAVER	217/56 (W)	270/44 (E)	152/69 (W)		$45^\circ \rightarrow 356^\circ$
BALDY	216/53 (W)	16/45 (E)	102/60 (W)		$10^\circ \rightarrow 28^\circ$
PROSPECTORS DREAM	195/35 (W)	169/22 (E)	262/83 360/65 (W)	292/80 006/72 (E)	
HILL	338/15		103/81	213/82	



Morris Geological Co. Ltd. FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.	
CROSS - SECTION M-M'	
DRAWN BY R.J.M.	DATE: NOV. 1984
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS	Fig. 14



SECTION N-N'

(see Fig. 13)

SCALE = 1:2000

LOOKING TO THE NORTH

0 50 100

METRES

FAULT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE

META-SEDIMENT

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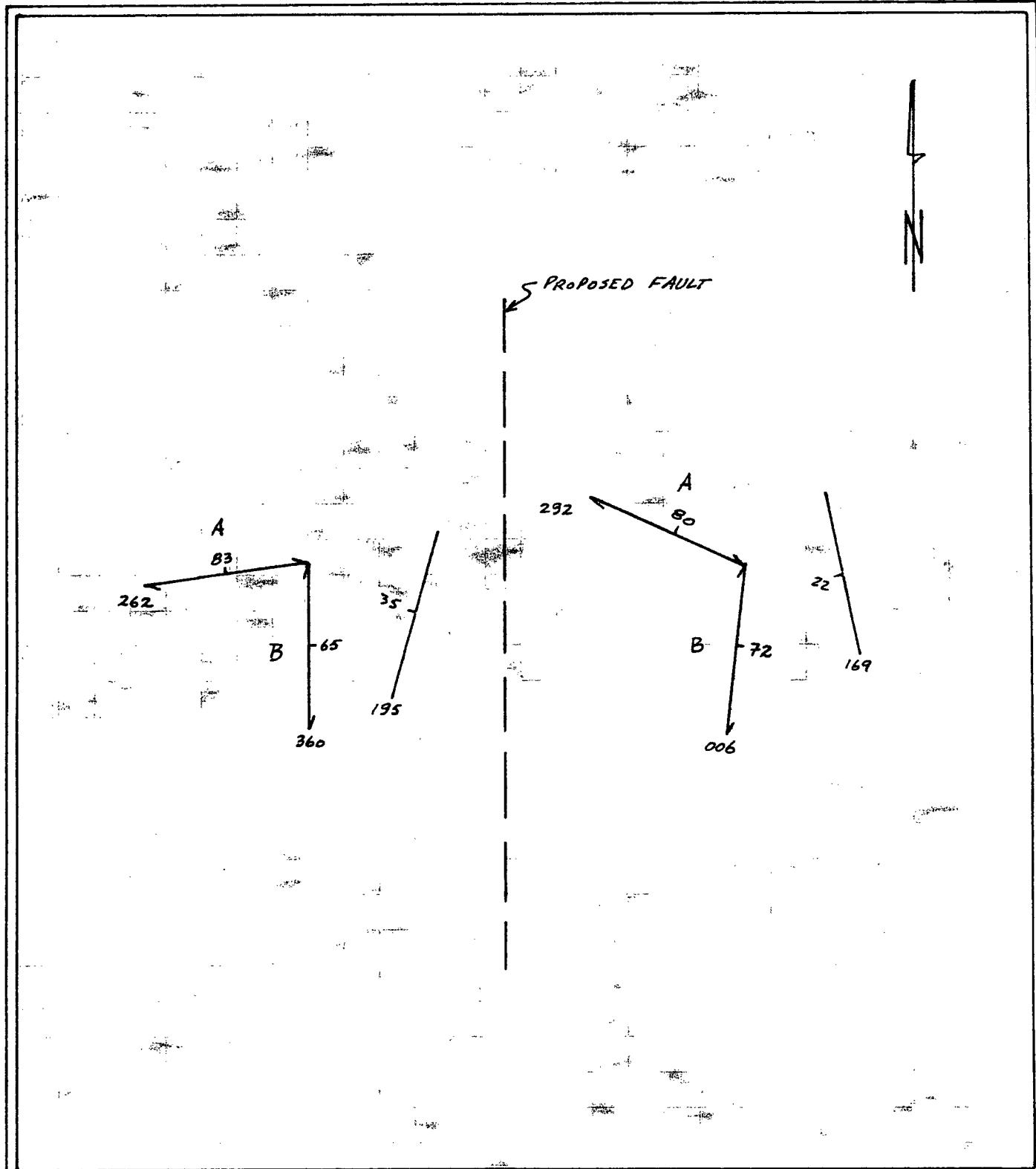
CROSS- SECTION N-N'

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DATE: NOV. 1984

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 15



JOINTING
 BEDDING
 A, B
 JOINT SETS
 PROPOSED FAULT

NOT TO SCALE.

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PROSPECTORS DREAM

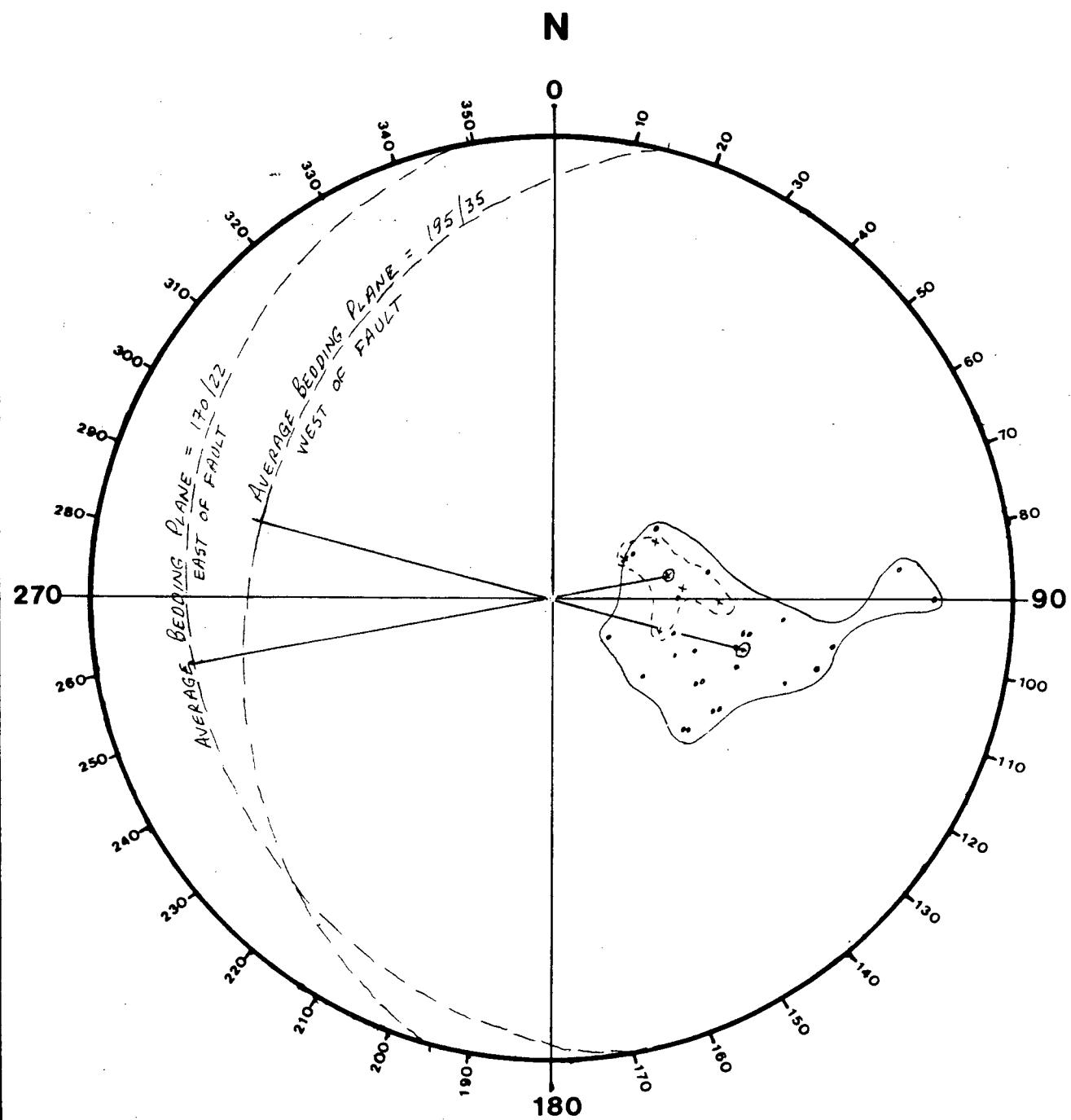
SKETCH OF STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

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AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

DATE: NOV. 19~~19~~

Fig. 16

LEGEND

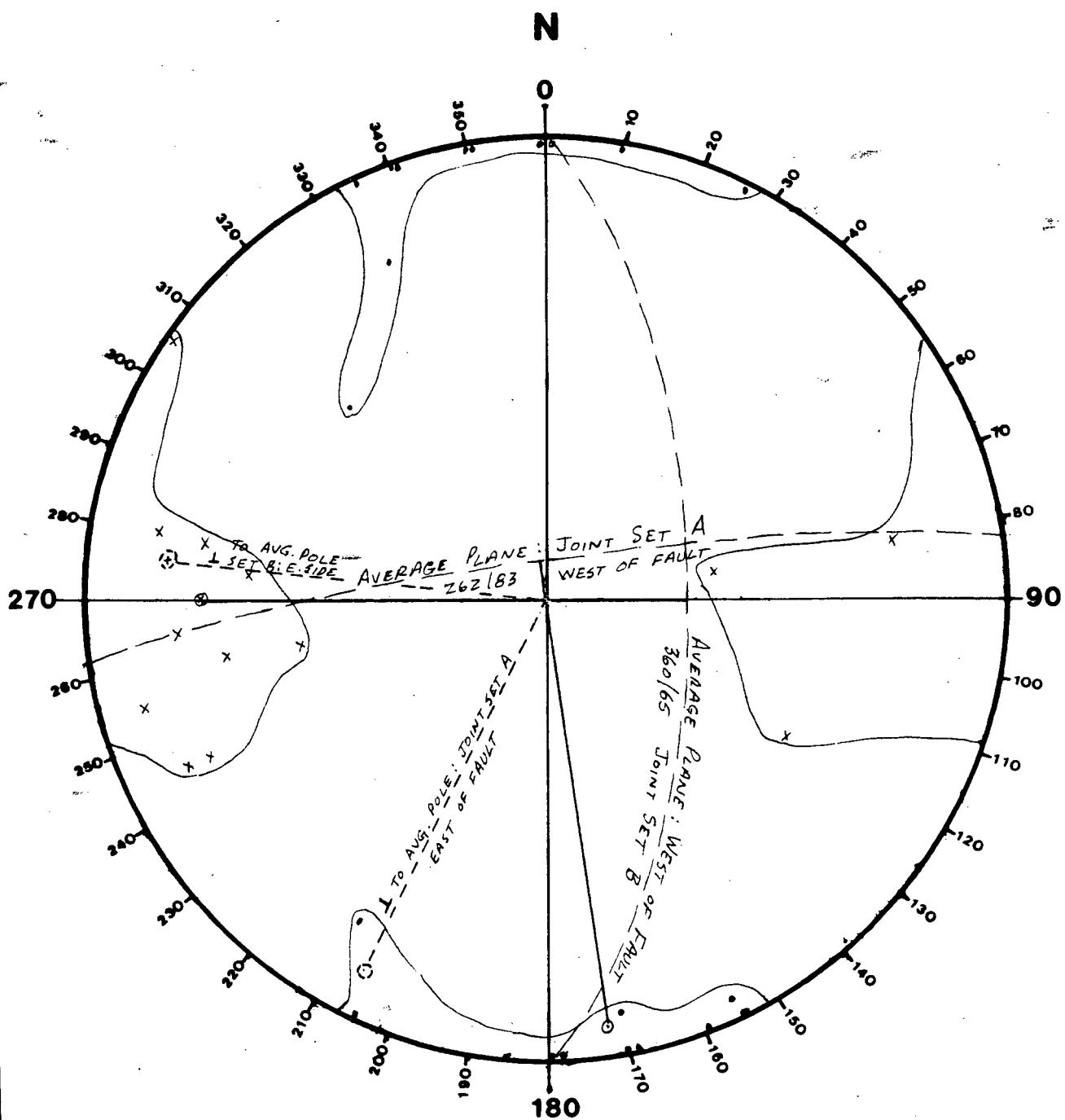
- ✗ POLE TO BEDDING ; EAST OF FAULT
- Ⓐ POLE TO AVG. BEDDING ; EAST OF FAULT
- POLE TO BEDDING ; WEST OF FAULT
- ◎ POLE TO AVG. BEDDING ; WEST OF FAULT

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FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

PROSPECTORS DREAM AREA : BEDDING

DRAWN BY R.J.M.	DATE NOV 1984
AUTHOR R.J. MORRIS	Fig. 17

LEGEND

- ✖ POLE TO JOINT SET B
- ✖ POLE TO AVERAGE JOINT SET B
- POLE TO JOINT SET A
- POLE TO AVERAGE JOINT SET A

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FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

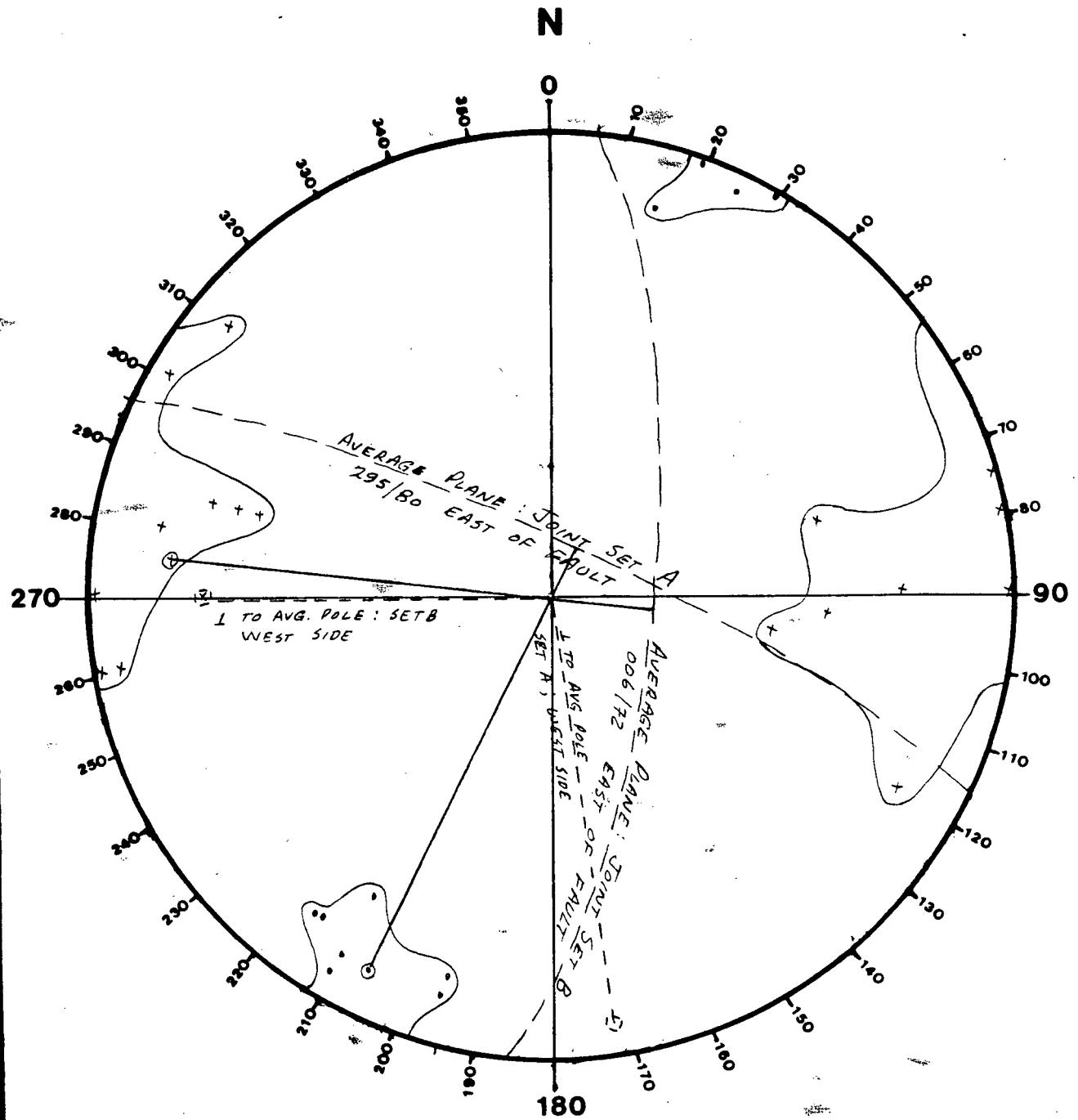
JOINTING W.
PROSPECTORS DREAM AREA: OF FAULT

DRAWN BY R.J.M.

DATE: NOV. 19

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 18

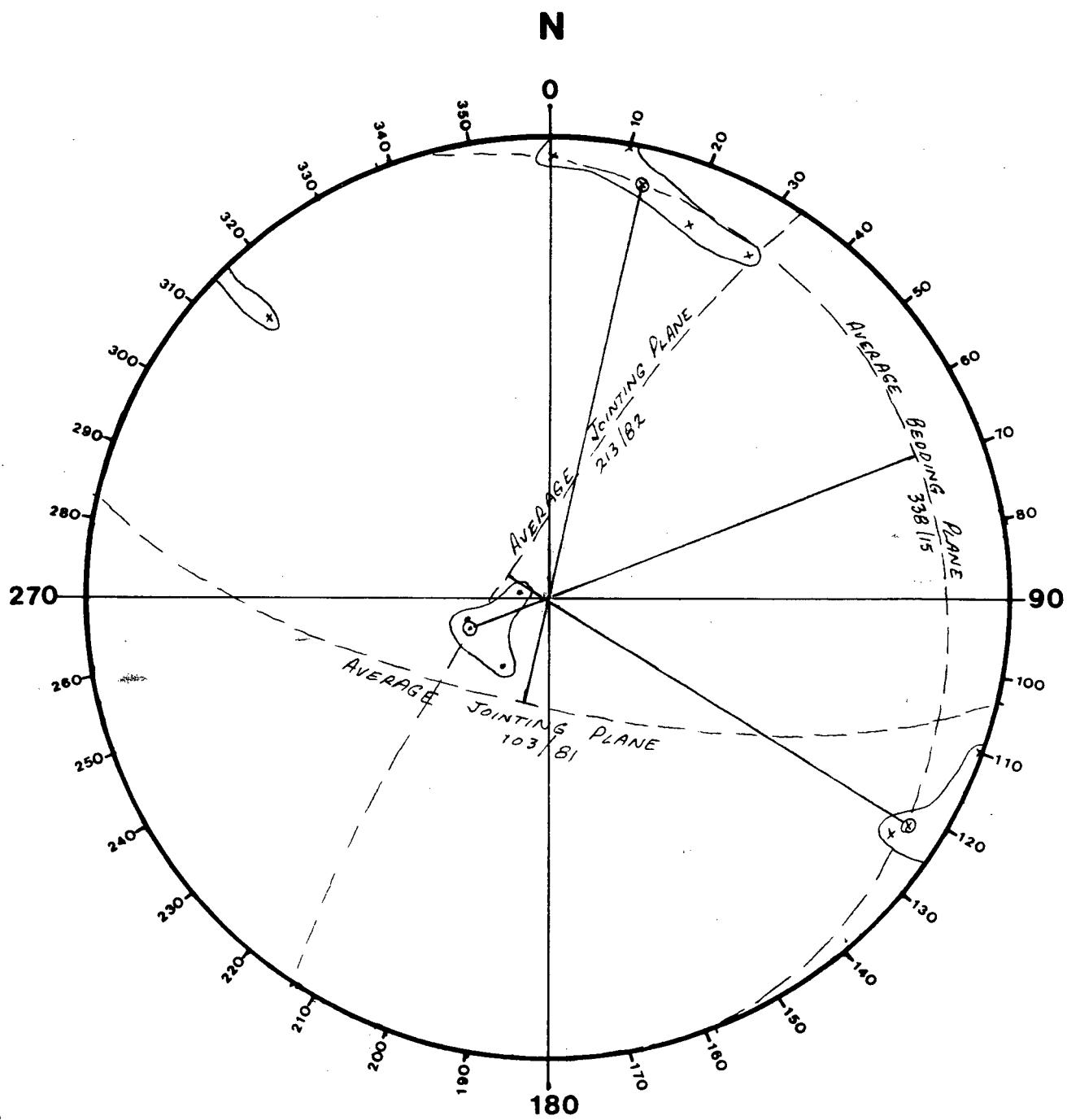
LEGEND

- POLE TO JOINT SET A
- POLE TO AVERAGE JOINT SET A
- × POLE TO JOINT SET B
- ◎ POLE TO AVERAGE JOINT SET B

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PROSPECTORS DREAM : JOINING E.
OF FAULTDRAWN BY R.J.M.
AUTHOR : R.J. MORRISDATE : NOV. 19~~66~~
Fig. 19

LEGEND

- POLES TO JOINTING
- ◎ AVERAGE JOINT PLANE POLE
- POLE TO BEDDING
- ◎ POLE TO AVERAGE BEDDING

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HILL VEIN AREA

DRAWN BY R.J.M.

DATE: NOV. 1984

AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS

Fig. 23

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Summary of sampling procedures

A total of 413 soil samples were collected mostly from detailed grids over mineralized areas. The samples represent the "B" soil horizon where possible or weathered debris under an organic layer.

Two stream sediment samples were collected and represent active stream sediment from similar locations of an alluvial deposit.

Ten rock and chip samples were collected to determine the grade of various exposures of quartz veins, old mine dumps or shear zones.

3.2 Summary of analytical techniques

Acme Analytical Lab. Ltd., of Vancouver did the inductively coupled argon plasma (I.C.P.) analysis on the majority of the soil samples. The samples were dried, disaggregated and screened to -80 M. A 0.5 gram sample was digested with 3 ml of 3 : 1 : 3 HCl : HNO₃ : H₂O at 95°C for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water. The same lab later analysed the prepared sample pulps for gold by atomic absorbtion. This analysis uses a ten gram sample which is ignited, digested with aqua regia and determined by atomic absorption (see appendix I for details).

Loring Laboratories of Calgary did some soil sample geochemistry as well as the assays on seven rock samples. The soil samples are dried and screened to minus 80 mesh, the gold is determined by fire assay and atomic absorption. (see Appendix II for details).

3.3 Interpretation of results

Eight field duplicate samples were collected and the results are shown on Figure 28. The plot shows that 63% of the samples fall within a 20% variance. It should be noted that one sample showed enough variance to range from low background (5 p.p.b.) to anomalous (20 p.p.b.). This variance may be lab related but it could be variance in sampled material. The conclusion regarding precision is that low anomalies, 20 p.p.b., must be checked with duplicate field sampling as they may be laboratory variance.

The distribution of gold in soil samples is shown on Figure 24. A threshold value of 20 p.p.b. is indicated to separate the background from anomalous values. There are 84 soil samples with values greater than 20 p.p.b. representing 22% of the population.

The gold distribution in soil samples was plotted for most of the areas separately, Table 5.

SUMMARY OF THRESHOLD VALUES AND ANOMALIES

TABLE 4

AREA	NO. OF SAMPLES	THRESHOLD p.p.b.	NO. OF ANOMALIES	% OF TOTAL
TOTAL SAMPLES	378	20	84	22
Prospectors Dream	189	20	26	14
Weaver No. 2 M.C.	44	20	29	66
Baldy Shear & Galena vein	72	20	12	17
Hill vein (1983 data)	136	20	22	16
Hill vein (1984 data)	28	20	9	32
Baldy South	34	20	1	3

The number of anomalous samples in each area may be an indicator of its significance. For example the Weaver No. 2 M.C. area has three times the average number of anomalies while the Baldy South area has only 14% of the average number of anomalies.

C

C

C

SUMMARY OF GEOCHEMICAL CORRELATION

TABLE 5

ELEMENT	NO. OF SAMPLES	THRESHOLD VALUE	NO. OF ANOMALIES	NO. OF CORRESPONDING ANOMALIES WITH Au	% INTERSECTION	MISC. CORRELATION
Cu	189	110	22	6	23	
Pb	189	50	19	7	27	Zn to Pb=63%
Zn	189	145	22	6	23	Pb to Zn=55%
As	189	11	20	7	27	Pb to As=50%
Au	189	20	26	26	100	

Figure 7 is a plot of the soil sampling over the Weaver No. 2 M.C. mineralized zone. In 1983 the shear zone was exposed by trenching and rock chip samples were collected along the exposures. The highest value reported was 0.042 oz/ton Au over a three metre section. Soil sampling clearly outlines the mineralized zone and also indicates several area for follow-up. The south soil line, samples CW-55 to 57 indicate an anomalous extension along bedding. Sample CW-66 to the northeast may be an extension of the same zone. This anomalous zone (A) is interpreted to be 20 m wide and 70 m long, following the strike of the bedding. Approximately 60 m northwest is another linear anomaly (B) which has the same trend and is 10 m wide by 40 m long. The exposed shear zone is discontinuous to the southwest though it extends for at least 40 m to the northeast. Anomaly C is interpreted to be 40 m long by 20 m wide. Two samples, BW13 and 14 are from an exposed zone within anomaly A. BW14 is rock chips taken every 0.5 m along the exposed cut while BW13 is "C" horizon material from above the cut and represents weathered, broken rock. There is a two times concentration factor with weathering which is due to the residual nature of gold.

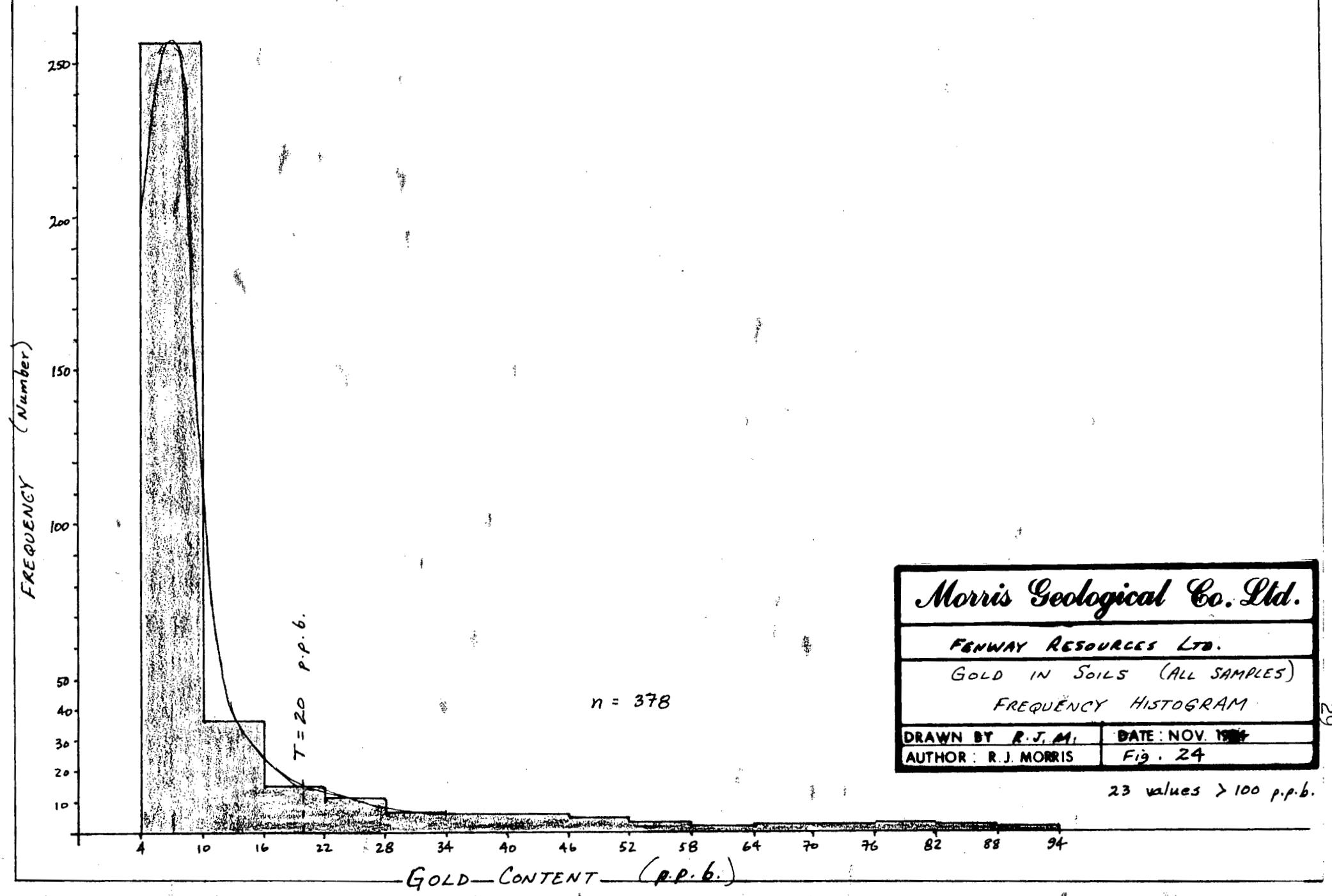
Figure 9 shows the soil sampling along the Baldy shear zone. Only the southwest corner of the area is anomalous (D) with values up to 110 p.p.b. The anomalies are erratic, probably due to the steep slopes above the road, though the lower 200 m of the road is generally anomalous (samples XB-131 to XB-142). One sample BB-17 was a composite soil sample over five metres to test a gossan. The samples indicate a source above the road which may be related to the stockwork quartz vein system which outcrops above sample BB-17. Sampling in 1983 indicated up to 0.140 oz/ton Au from a float sample along the Baldy shear road.

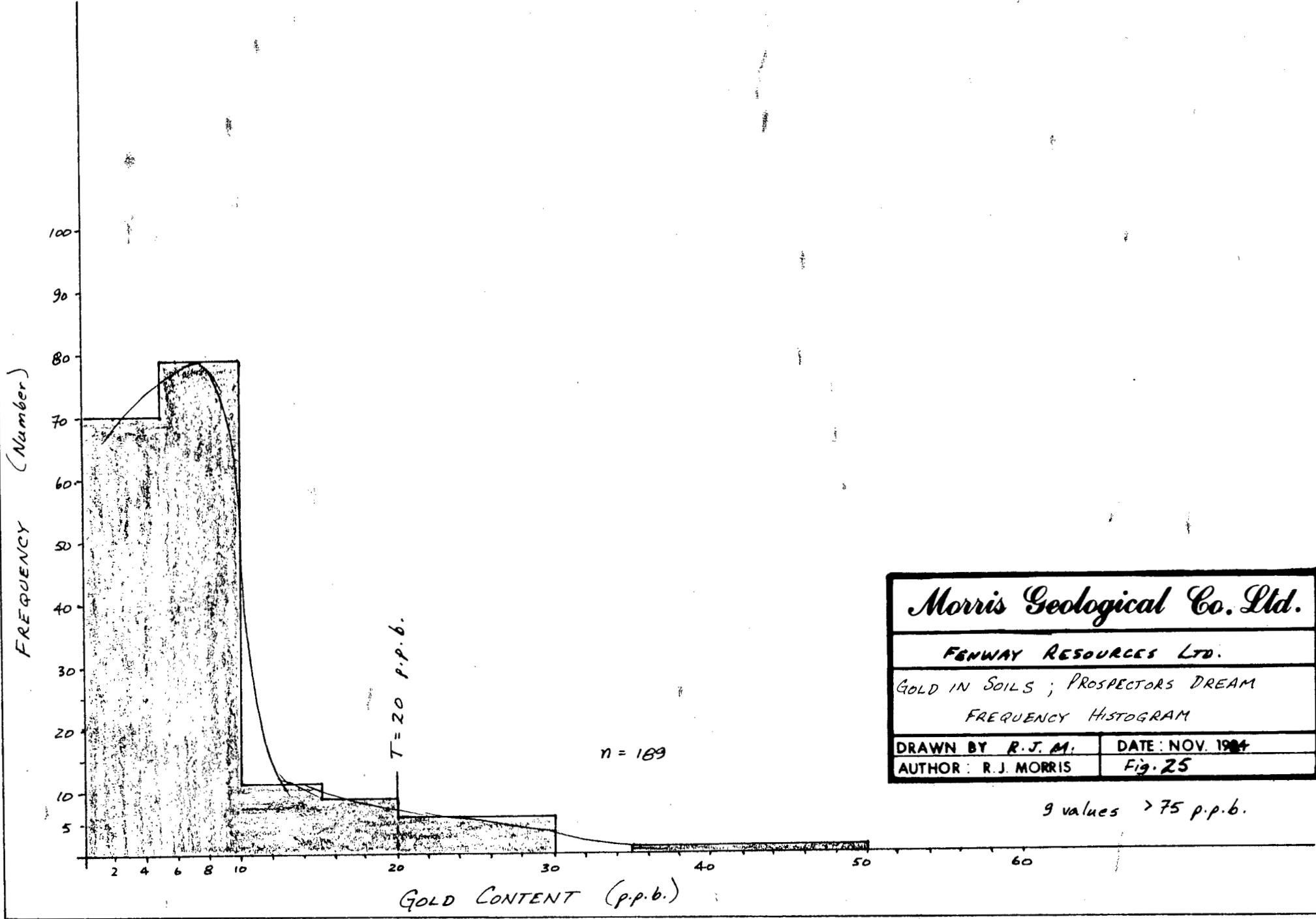
Figure 11 shows the Baldy shear south zone. A total of 34 samples were taken, only CW-16 has more than low background gold content. As it is a single anomaly (E) the best test is a field duplicate sample.

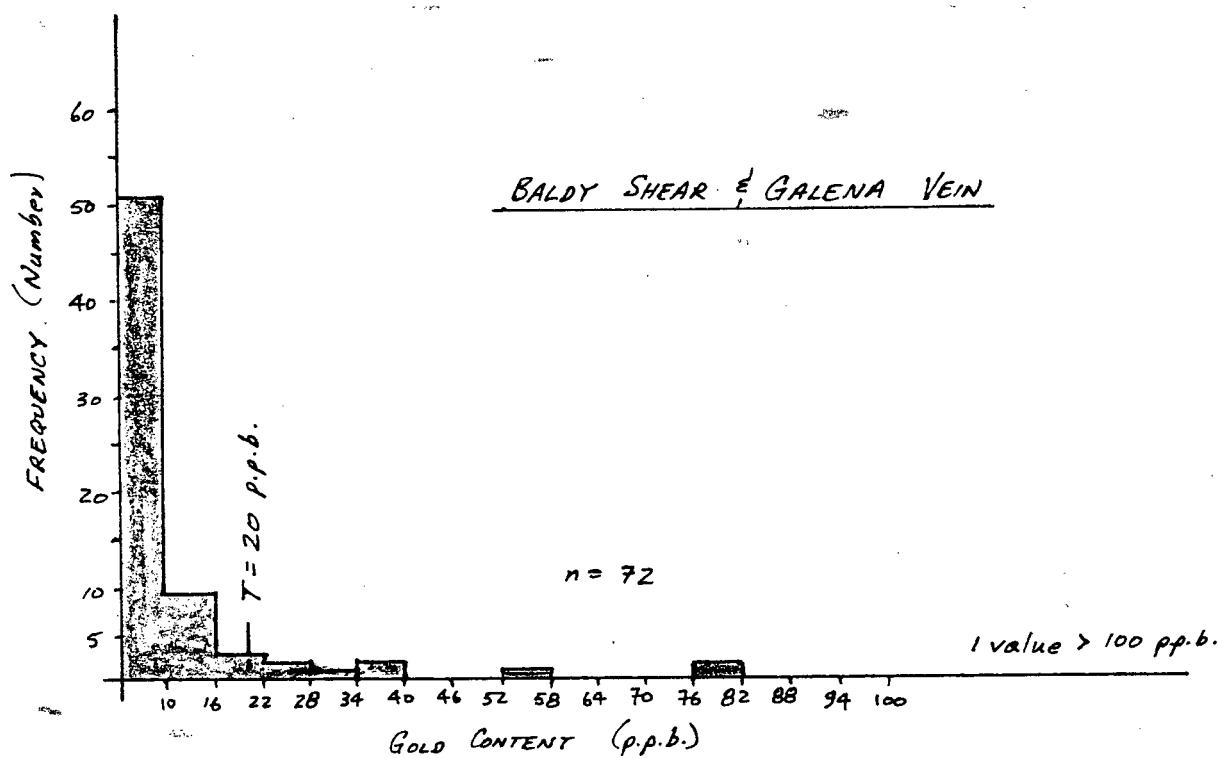
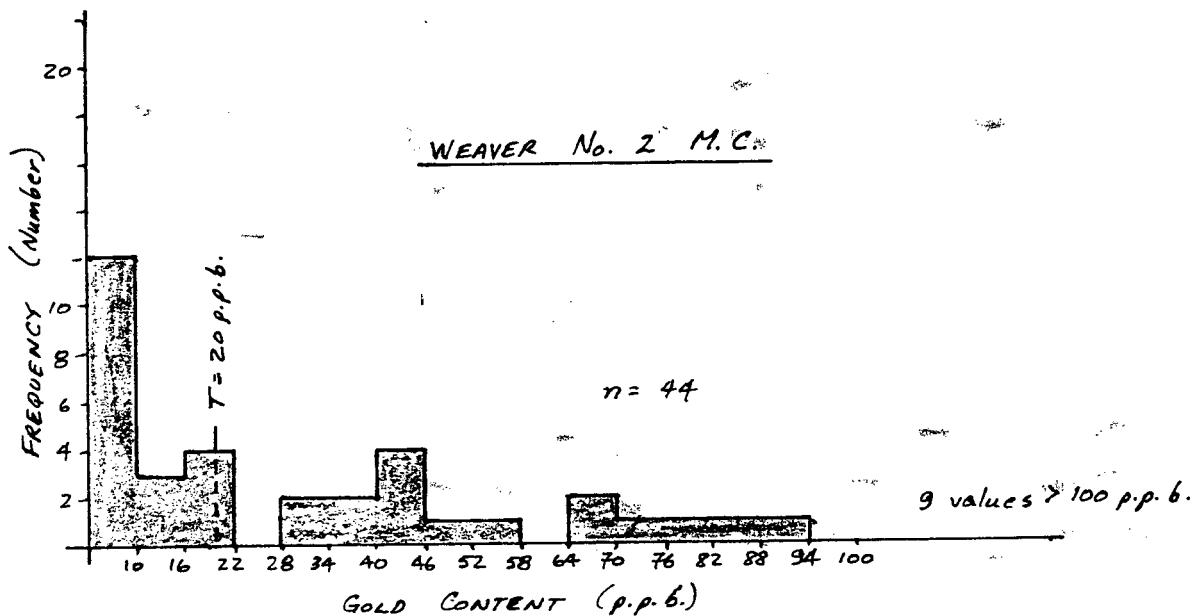
Figure 12 shows soil sampling along the road past the galena vein. Only two samples are anomalous but because of the high grade vein exposed, (1983 sample) up to 0.410 oz/ton Au, soil sampling should be completed below the vein (area F) and above the road (area G) in more detail.

Figure 20 shows soil sampling in detailed areas A and B on Prospectors Dream. The anomalies are erratic and show minor dispersion around known sources of gold. The area (H) below the adits, to the south, indicates an area for follow-up. Area I indicates an anomalous zone above the main adit and area J is an open anomaly possibly related more closely to the main structural control. Figure 21 shows soil sampling over detailed area C on Prospectors Dream. Anomaly K is along a mineralized zone which was earlier explored by several winzes and in 1983 by trenching which exposed rock carrying up to 0.173 oz/ton Au. The anomaly is 10 m wide by 60 m long and trends exactly northward. Anomaly L is open to the north and is at least 30 m wide by 15 m long (open) with values up to 490 p.p.b. Au.

Figure 22 shows the soil sampling along a road over the Hill vein. The geochemistry shows several spot highs, anomaly M is up to 50 m long with values up to 590 p.p.b. (+ 1000 p.p.b. from 1983), anomaly N is a single sample of 60 p.p.b. (135 p.p.b. from 1983), anomaly O is at least 30m long and open to the north. The area deserves a grid sampling program as it may be controlled structurally.

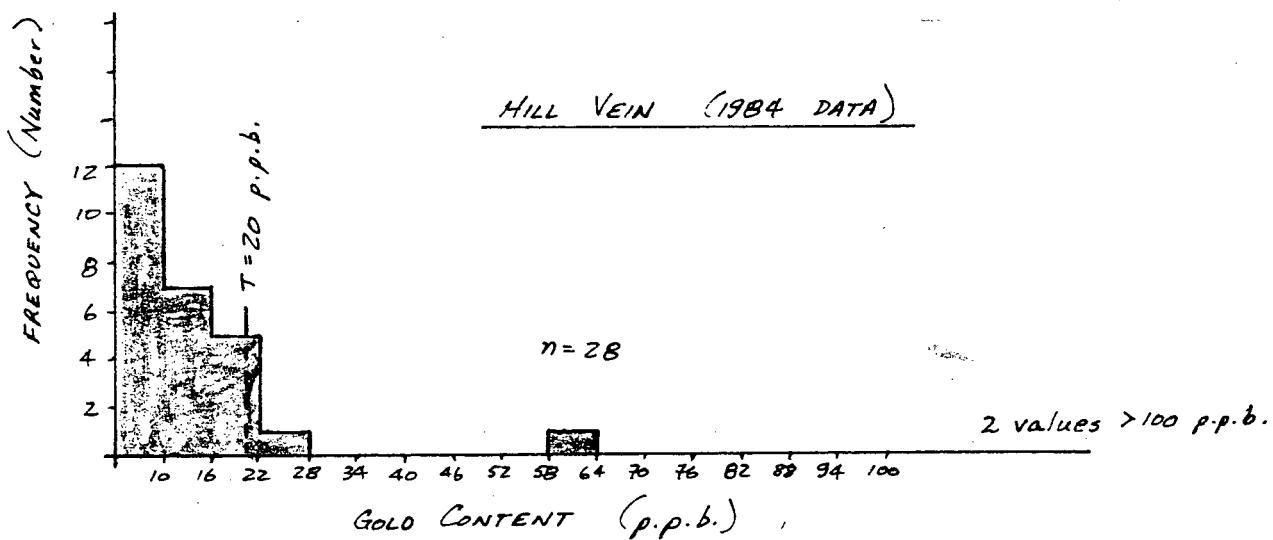
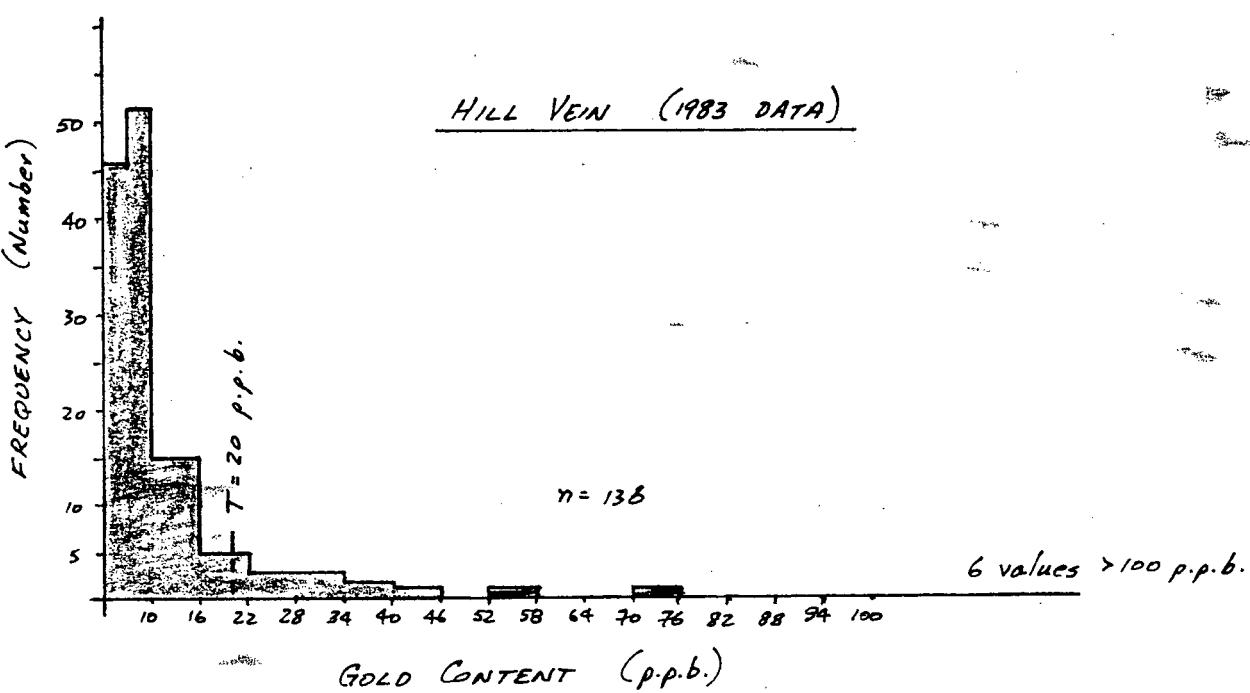






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FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLD IN SOILS ; WEAVER No. 2 M.C.	
BALDY SHEAR & GALENA VEIN	
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM	
DRAWN BY R.J.M.	DATE: NOV. 1964
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS	Fig. 26



Morris Geological Co. Ltd.

FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

GOLD IN SOILS ; HILL VEIN (1983, 1984 DATA)

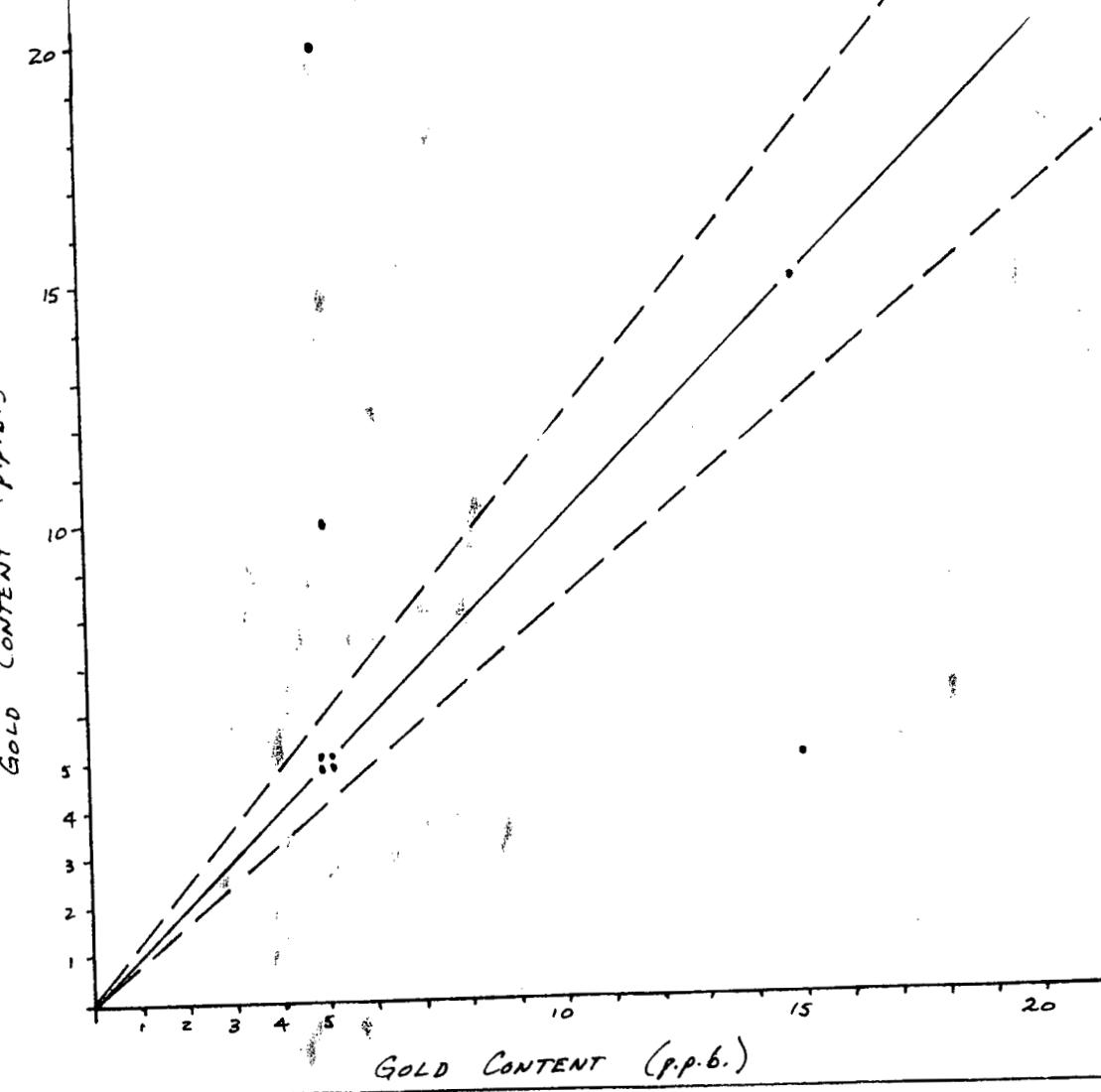
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM

DRAWN BY R.J.M.

AUTHOR : R.J. MORRIS

DATE : NOV. 1984

Fig. 27

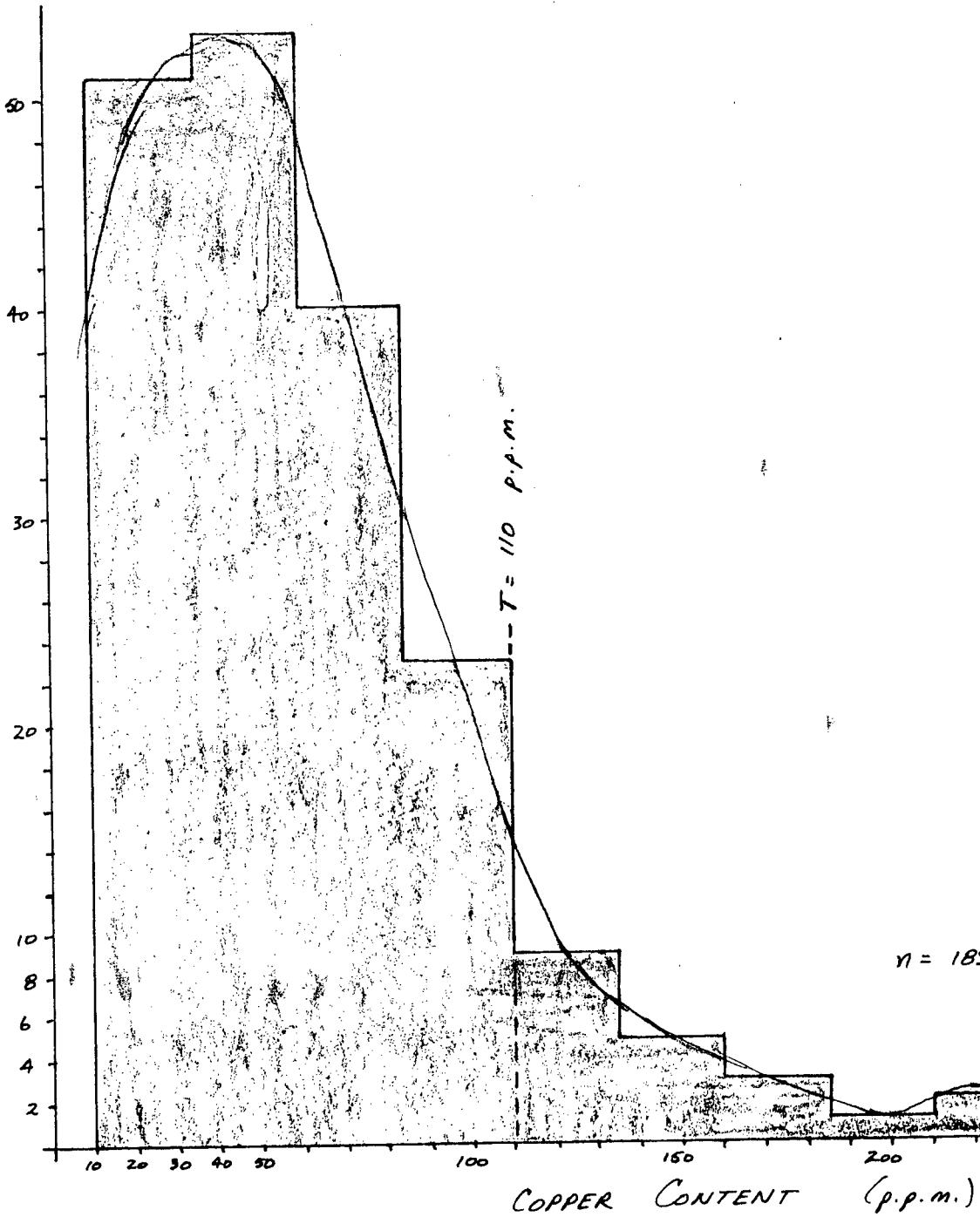


DUPLICATE ANALYSES

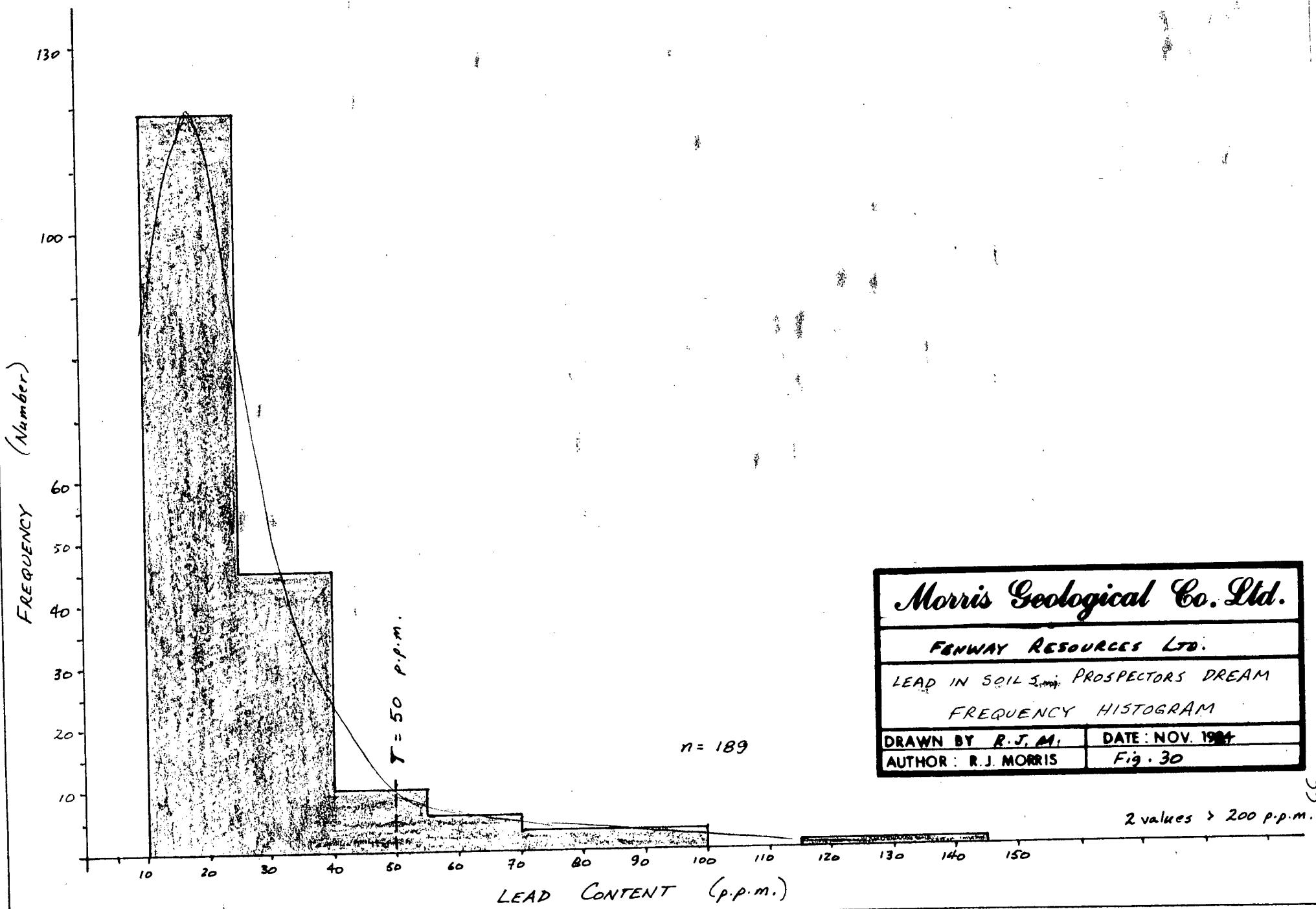
<u>samples</u>	<u>p.p.b.</u>
CP-94 ↔ CH-115	(5, 5)
CW-50 ↔ CH-116	(15, 5)
CW-70 ↔ CH-117	(5, 20)
CB-90 ↔ CH-118	(5, 5)
CH-110 ↔ CH-119	(15, 15)
XP-51 ↔ XP-52	(5, 10)
XB-101 ↔ XB-101	(5, 5)
XB-134 ↔ XB-135	(5, 5)

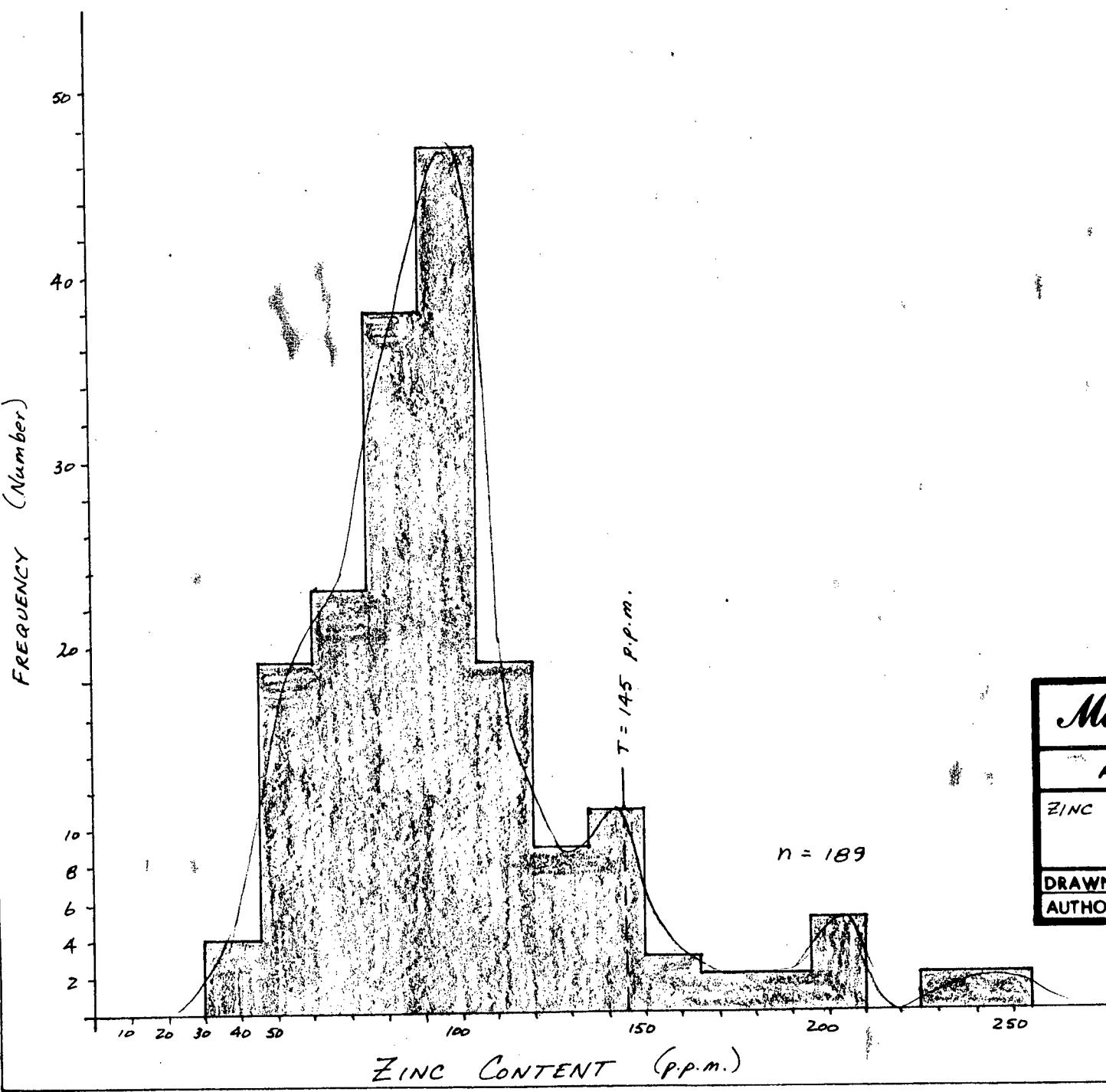
<i>Morris Geological Co. Ltd.</i>	
FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.	
PRECISION	
DUPLICATE FIELD SAMPLES	
DRAWN BY R.J.M.	DATE: NOV. 1964
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS	Fig. 2B

FREQUENCY (Number)



Morris Geological Co. Ltd.
FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.
COPPER IN SOILS; PROSPECTORS DREAM
FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
DRAWN BY R.J.M. DATE: NOV. 1954
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS Fig. 29





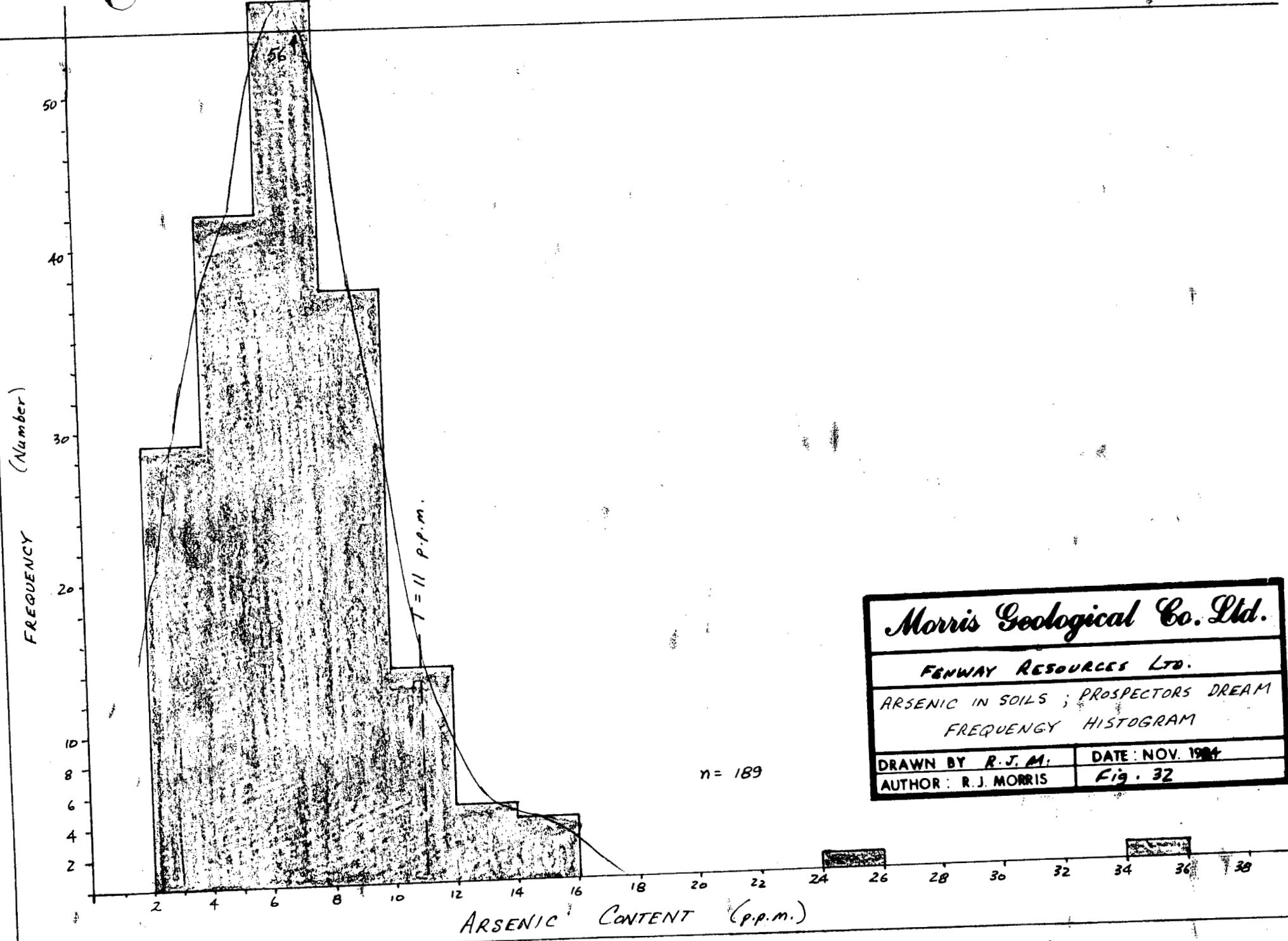
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ZINC IN SOILS ; PROSPECTORS DREAM

FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM

DRAWN BY R.J.M.	DATE : NOV. 1964
AUTHOR : R.J. MORRIS	Fig. 31



Morris Geological Co. Ltd.
 FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.
 ARSENIC IN SOILS ; PROSPECTORS DREAM
 FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM
 DRAWN BY R.J.M. DATE : NOV. 1984
 AUTHOR : R.J. MORRIS Fig. 32

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Work in 1983 located six mineralized areas, three areas with quartz veins and high gold values and three areas with potential large tonnage lower grade ore. The 1984 field work was to learn if geochemistry could aid in exploration and possibly determine the control of mineralization.

The Weaver No. 2 M.C. shear zone is a highly altered and sheared exposure with potential high tonnage and lower grade. Further work should include more soil sampling to delineate the three anomalies A, B and C. Soil samples should be taken along two lines between the three existing lines. A third line should run 15 m to the northeast of the lower line and a fourth line 15 m up the hill to the southwest, all sampling should be on 10 m centers. A large representative sample of the highest grade material should be tested and if it is potentially economical some geophysical tests should be tried. The sample should be taken, using the 1983 testing as an indicator, by trenching using a small drill and blasting. The various geophysical tools include EM-34, T.E.M.-37, I.P. and S.P.

The Baldy Shear zone appears to be a strike extension of the Weaver No. 2 M.C. zone. Further work should include several soil sample lines above the road, 25 m, 50 m and 100 m up, with samples taken every 10 m along approximately level lines. The lines should be started on the large outcrop directly above sample BB-17 and should run 200 m both east and west. It is also proposed that a trench be blasted across the quartz vein stockwork outcrop above sample site BB-17 for grade determination.

The only work recommended for the Baldy south zone is resampling number CW-16 to test its value. If it remains anomalous a soil sample line should be run between the existing lines and one line below the road to the north. All samples should be on 10 m centers.

The Galena vein area requires minor soil sampling in area F, 10 m below the road and area G, 10 m above the road. If these samples indicate any anomalies a level line should be run southward from sample XB-98 for 200 m to test for any up slope extension of the Galena vein. All samples should be on 10 m centers. This exposure also requires physical work including drilling and blasting to determine a thickness and grade.

The Prospectors Dream area requires more soil sampling to test the small anomalies H, I, J. This should be done by a 50 m 50 m grid on 10 m centers over open areas of the anomaly. Anomaly L should be tested with an extension of the existing sample grid. The detailed area A, B and C are up to 300 m apart and straddle a major fault structure. To test the hypothesis that the fault controls the late stage vein systems extensive work including soil sampling and trenching should be conducted at and around the five-road junction near the northeast corner of Ken 4. If soil sampling indicates an anomalous area geophysical tests should be conducted.

The Hill vein area is geologically very similar to the Prospectors Dream area although the amount of outcrop is very limited. Further soil sampling should be conducted with 80 m by 80 grids on 10 m centers over all three anomalies. If geophysical tests on Prospectors Dream are positive they should be tried here.

Soil samples should be tested for gold only as there doesn't appear to be any indicator elements.

Analytical testing should not involve the most sensitive techniques as anomalous areas should have more than 20 p.p.b. A technique which will determine Au value with detection limits of 5 p.p.m. is satisfactory.

Field duplicates should be run for laboratory precision every twentyeth sample.

5.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

LABORATORY CHARGES

378 soil samples (Acme Analytical)	x \$0.60 preparation	= \$ 226.80
	x \$6.00 I.C.P. analysis	= 2268.00
	x \$4.00 Au analysis	= 1512.00
Loring Lab		= 559.75
sample bags		= 42.80
topofil chain		= 32.10
shipping		= 75.75

FIELD EXPENSES

field assistance: Clayton Podraski 6 days x \$100	= 600.00
Rick Schroeder 4 days x \$100	= 400.00
Art Louis 8 days x \$112.50	= 900.00
geologist: R. J. Morris 8 days x \$350	= 2800.00
fuel	= 285.26
hotel, meal, fuel (Art Louis)	= 400.00
Bill Inverarity - supervision	= 2500.00
- travel	= 630.00

REPORT PREPARATION

R. J. Morris	70 hrs x \$35	= 2450.00
typing		= 100.00
copying		= 30.00
printing		= 50.00
		<hr/>
		= \$15 862.46

6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- Robert J. Morris - 1973 B.Sc. Geology, U.B.C.
 - 1973 - 76 Coal Exploration, Kaiser Resources
 - 1976 - 77 M.Sc. Geology, Queen's
 - 1977 - 80 Mineral Exploration, Kaiser Res.
 - 1980 - Present Consultant Geologist
- Clayton Podraski - 1984 B.Sc. Geology, U.B.C.
- Richard D. Schroeder - 1973 B.Sc. Psychology, Carlton
 - 1979, 1981 to present, mineral and coal
 exploration.
- Art Louis - prospector

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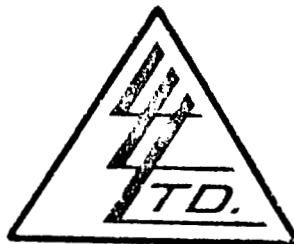
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TABLES 7, 8

To: FENWAY RESOURCES LTD
 3916 - 17th Street S.W.,
 Calgary, Alberta T2T 4P2
 Attn: Bill Inverarity
 cc: R.J. Morris



File No. 27011
 Date November 2, 1984
 Samples Soil Samples
 PROJECT: WEAVER CREEK

Certificate of
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Page # 2

TABLE 7 (continued)

SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	
"Geochemical Analysis"					
BB-21	24	22	.8	200	AROUND ADIT 1
-22	122	16	1.5	80	
-23	27	23	1.0	10	
ALSS- 1	20	51	1.2	20	
- 2	17	39	1.0	Nil	
- 3	27	75	1.1	35	
- 4	20	76	1.6	15	
- 5	16	21	1.0	20	
- 6	18	32	.9	10	
- 7	15	32	1.0	5	
- 8	10	29	.7	5	
- 9	15	36	.6	Nil	
-10	16	26	.9	10	
-11	15	38	.8	Nil	
-12	17	48	1.1	Nil	
-13	19	45	2.2	10	
-14	22	47	.7	Nil	
-15	20	43	1.1	Nil	
-16	63	49	1.0	5	
-17	15	46	1.0	Nil	
ALSS- 1A	26	30	.2	30	
- 2A	37	40	.4	55	
- 3A	21	42	.6	25	
- 4A	22	48	.8	15	
- 5A	21	80	.3	Nil	
- 6A	19	78	.2	20	
- 7A	21	80	.2	Nil	
<i>I hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . .</i>					

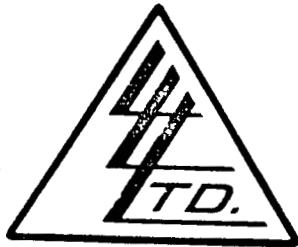
Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulps Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance.

D *End 5*

To: FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

 3916 - 17th Street S.W.,

 Calgary, Alberta T2T 4P2
 Attn: Bill Inverarity
 cc: R.J. Morris



File No. 27011
 Date November 2, 1984
 Samples Soil Samples
 PROJECT: WEAVER CREEK

Certificate of
ASSAY
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 3

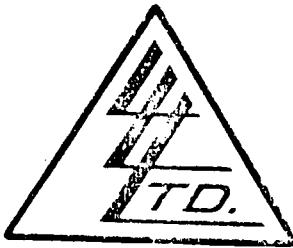
SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
<u>"Geochemical Analysis"</u>				
ALSS- 8A	14	52	.1	Nil
- 9A	21	38	.2	Nil
- 10A	20	48	.5	10
- 11A	17	45	.2	Nil
- 12A	21	51	.1	5
ALSS- 1B	17	52	.1	10
- 2B	16	55	.1	15
- 3B	25	90	.5	15
- 4B	73	69	1.0	30
- 5B	26	82	.6	65
- 6B	26	75	.5	45
- 7B	21	57	.4	20
- 8B	15	32	.8	10
				EAST OF GALENA VEIN (Fig. 4)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
 Pulps Retained one month
 unless specific arrangements
 made in advance

D. Endo

To: FENWAY RESOURCES LTD
3916 - 17th Street S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T2T 4P2
Attn: Bill Inverarity
cc: R.J. Morris



File No. 27011
Date November 2, 1984
Samples Rock
PROJECT: WEAVER CREEK

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Page # 1

TABLE 8

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Pb	
<u>Assays</u>				<u>(See Fig. 4)</u>
Adit 1	Trace	Trace	.01	N.W. OF GALENA VEIN
Adit 1D	Trace	Trace	.07	GRAB SAMPLE FROM ADIT DUMP
AL Channel # 2	Trace	Trace	Trace	N.E. OF ADIT 1 (ABOVE)
# 3	Trace	Trace	Trace	" " " "
AL Rock # 1	Trace	Trace	.01	N.W. OF BALOY SHEAR
# 2	Trace	Trace	.01	" " " "
TRENCH 1A	.002	Trace	.01	WEST OF ADIT 1 (ABOVE)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE
ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month
unless specific arrangements
made in advance.

D. Enders

Maren Dierks

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Assaying & Trace Analysis

852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1984

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, Tl, V, Zn
(* denotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au*

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with hot dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 5 ppb direct AA and 1 ppb graphite AA.)

Geochemical Analysis for Au, Pd, Pt, Rh**

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt and Rh are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.1 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 10 ml.

Ba is determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption or ICP.

Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

1.0 gram samples are fused with KCl, KNO₃ and Na₂CO₃ flux in a test tube, and the fusions are leached with 20 ml water. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.



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Appendix II

629 Beaverdam Rd. N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W2

Au Geochems (Soils & Sediments) *-1

1. Weigh 10 g sample to fire assay crucible (carry blank)
2. Place crucibles in fire assay furnace at fusion temperature for 15 minutes.
3. Allow crucibles to cool on steel table.
4. Add 1 tablespoon flux and 1 inquart to each crucible.
5. Fuse for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at fusion temperature.
6. Pour pots, remove slag and cupel.
7. Place beads into 50 ml flasks.
8. Pipette stds. and blank into 50 ml flasks.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \text{ ml of } 10 \text{ ppm} & = & 1000 \text{ ppb} \\ 1 \text{ ml of } 5 \text{ ppm} & = & 500 \\ 1 \text{ ml of } 1 \text{ ppm} & = & 100 \\ 0 \text{ ml} & = & 0 \end{array}$$

9. Add 5 mls H₂O, 2 mls HNO₃ and place on 1 switch plate for 5 minutes. Take off plate. Add 5 mls HCl.
10. Digest until total dissolution approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
11. Bulk flasks to approximately 25 mls with distilled H₂O. Cool to room temperature.
12. Add 5 mls MIBK. Stopper and shake each flask for exactly 1 minute. *-2
13. Allow MIBK to settle.
14. Set 1100 AA unit as follows:

mu - 2428
slit - .5
lamp MA - 3
flame - air-acetylene - extremely lean

Stds. 100 ppb - 10
 1000 ppb - 100
 500 ppb - reading

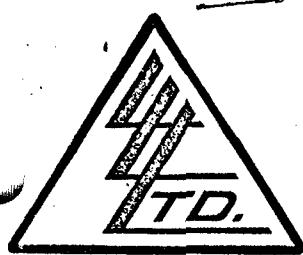
15. Report directly in ppb. Detection limit 5 ppb at reading of .5.

*-1 - for rock geochems steps 2 and 3 can be eliminated.

*-2 - it is important to maintain as closely as possible standard conditions for all samples and standards in a series.

Reagents & Material

- MIBK - 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone
- HCl - conc
- HNO₃ - conc
- Flux - 2980 g PbO
777 g Na₂CO₃
68 g Na₂B₄O₇
68 g SiO₂
167 g Flour



LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Phone 274-2777

629 Beaverdam Rd. N.E.
Calgary 67, Alberta

METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR GEOCHEMS

1. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, NICKEL, COBALT, SILVER

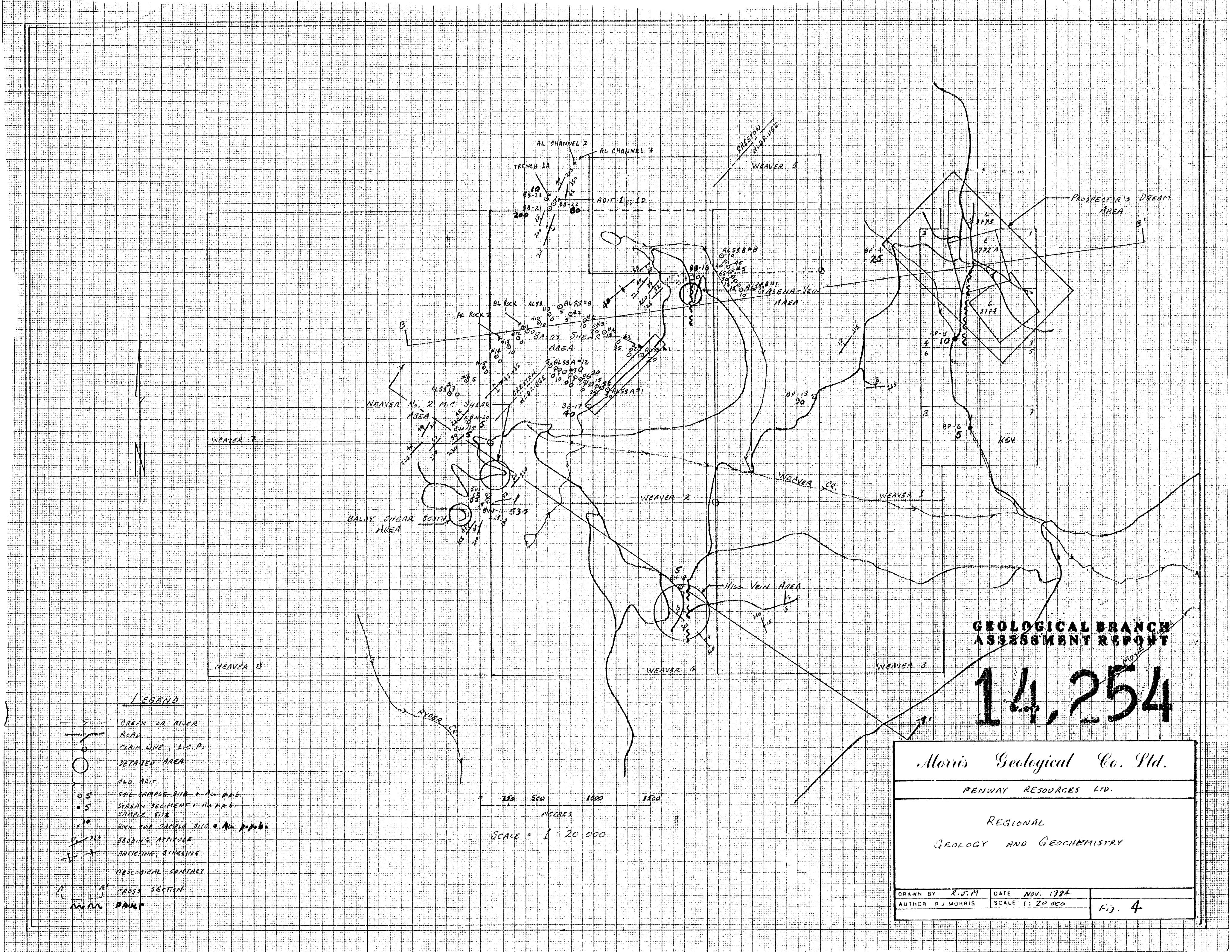
500 milligrams of -80 mesh material are weighed into coor cups, placed in muffle at 500 C to remove organics. The oxidized samples are then transferred to test tubes, aqua regia added and digested in water bath at 100 C for three hours.

The test tubes are then bulked to the 10 ml. level, mixed and allowed to settle overnite.

The samples are then put through the atomic absorption with appropriate standards and reported in PPM.

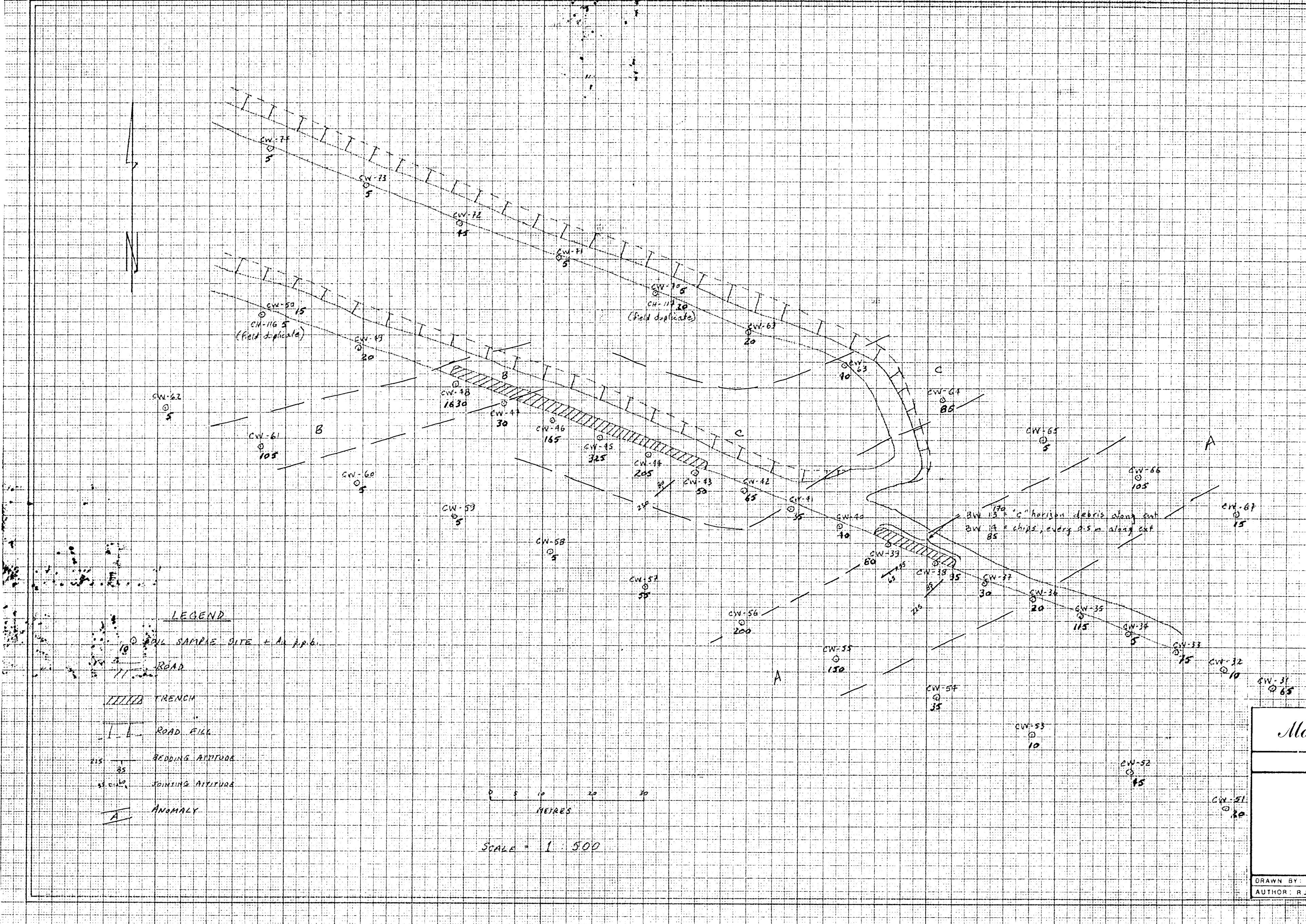
2. MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMS

The same sample weight is used; the organics are also removed; aqua regia is also used, but just prior to bulking up to 10 mls. volume, 3 mls. of aluminum chloride solution is added to enhance the molybdenum atom. After standing overnite the samples are put through the atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide and acetylene flame. Reported in PPM Mo.



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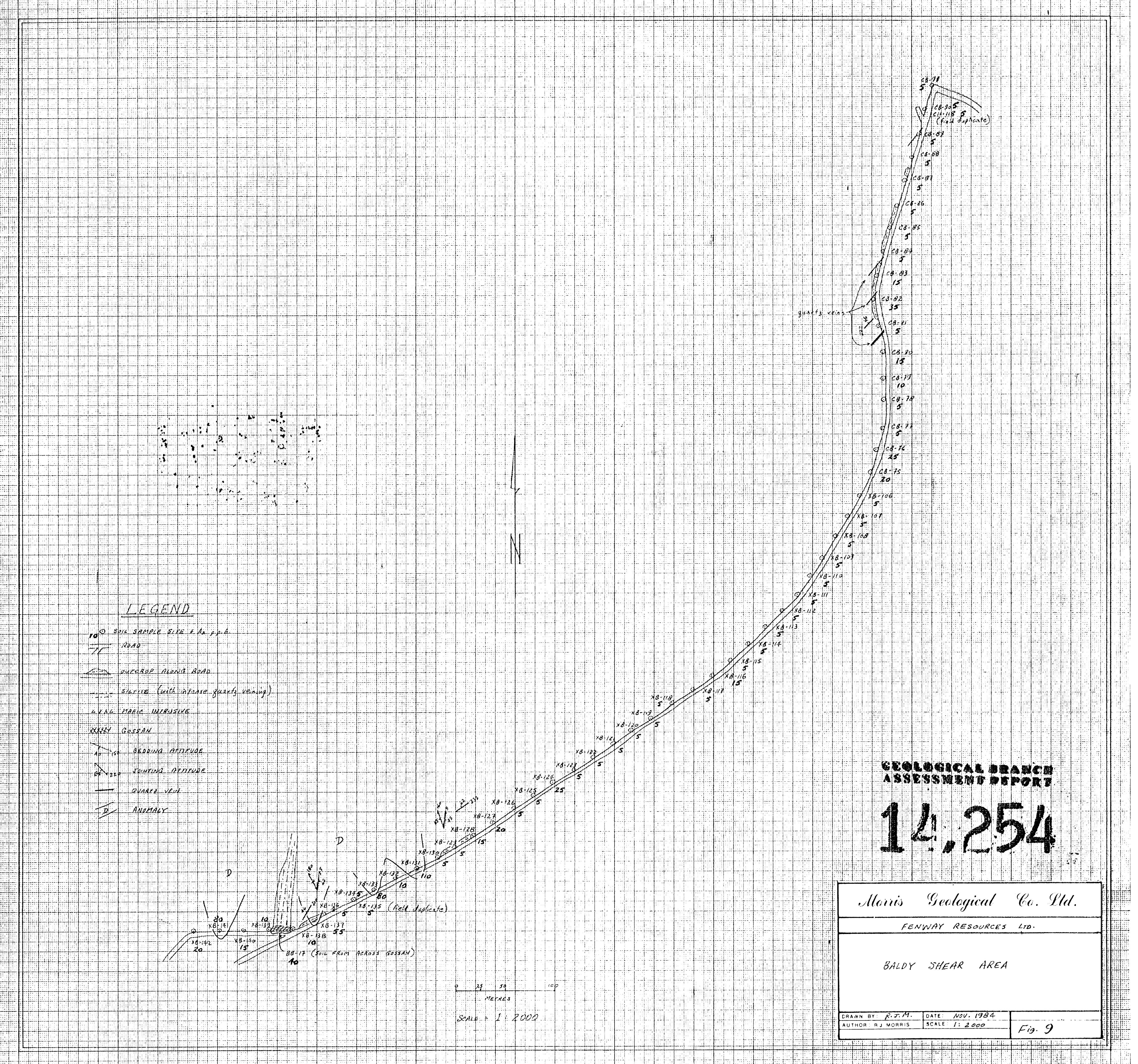
Morris Geological Co. Ltd.

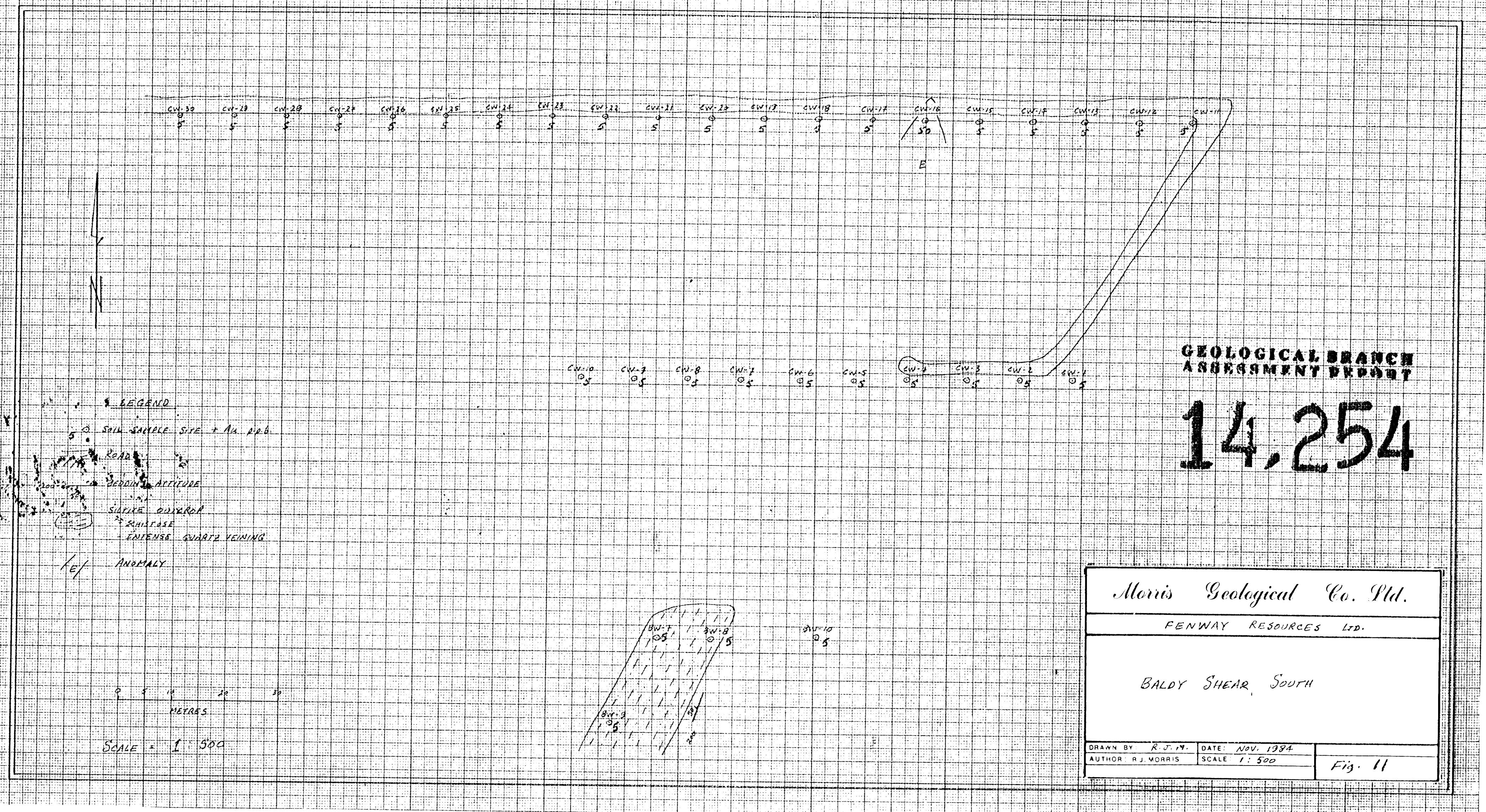
FENWAY RESOURCES LTD.

WEAVER No. 2 M.C.

SHEAR AREA

DRAWN BY: RJM	DATE: NOV. 1984
AUTHOR: R.J.MORRIS	SCALE: 1: 500





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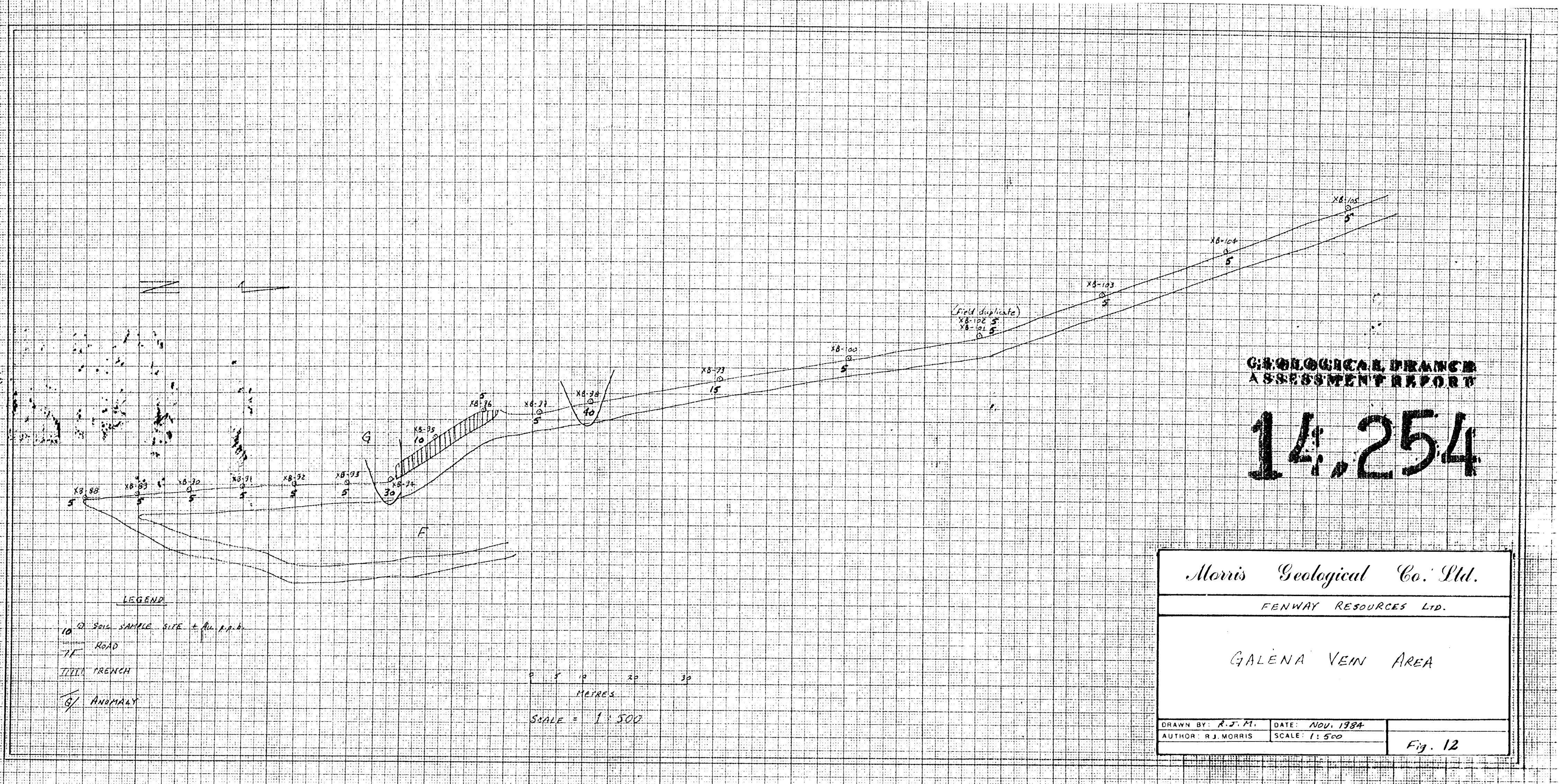
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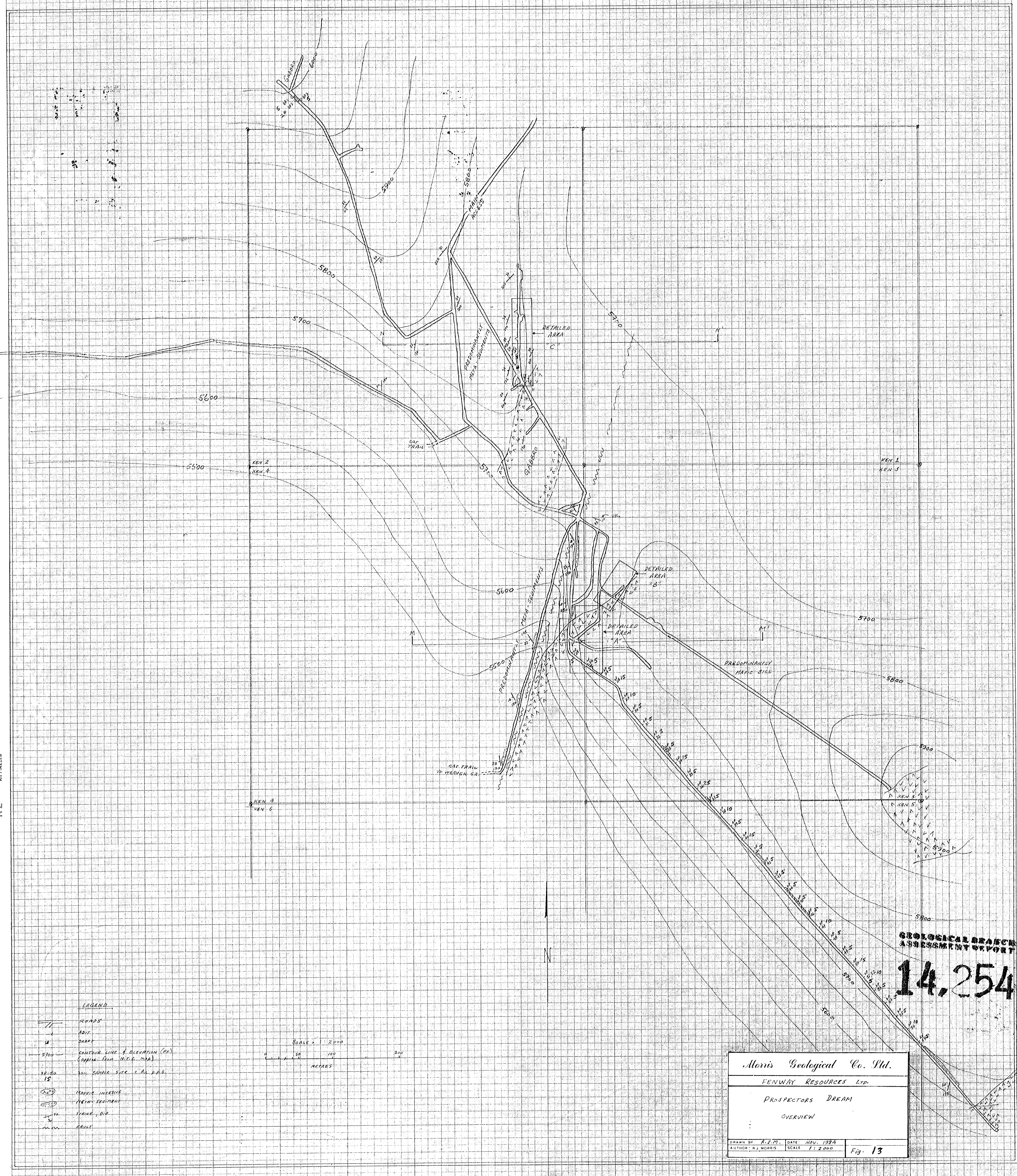
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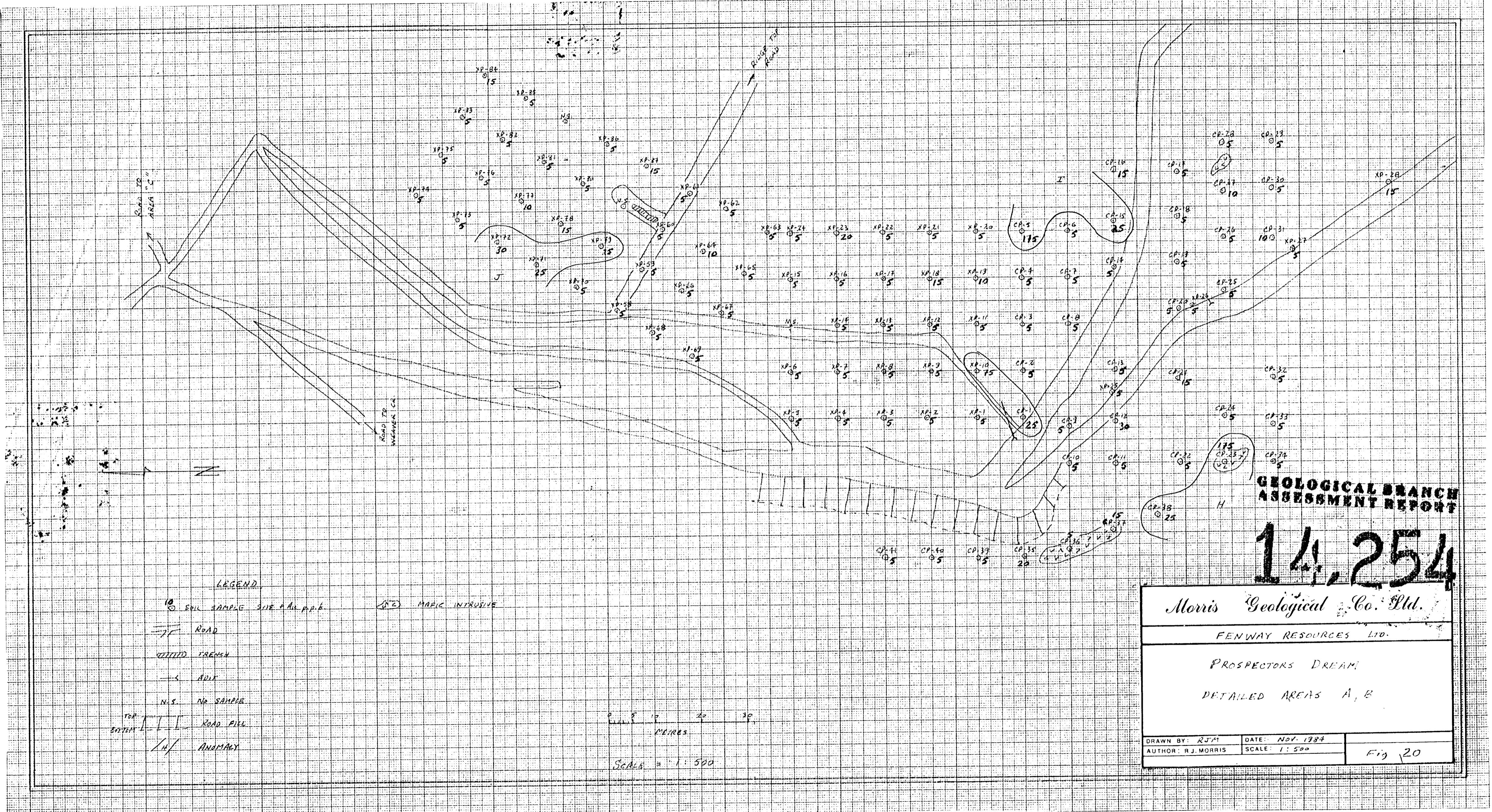
GALENA VEN AREA

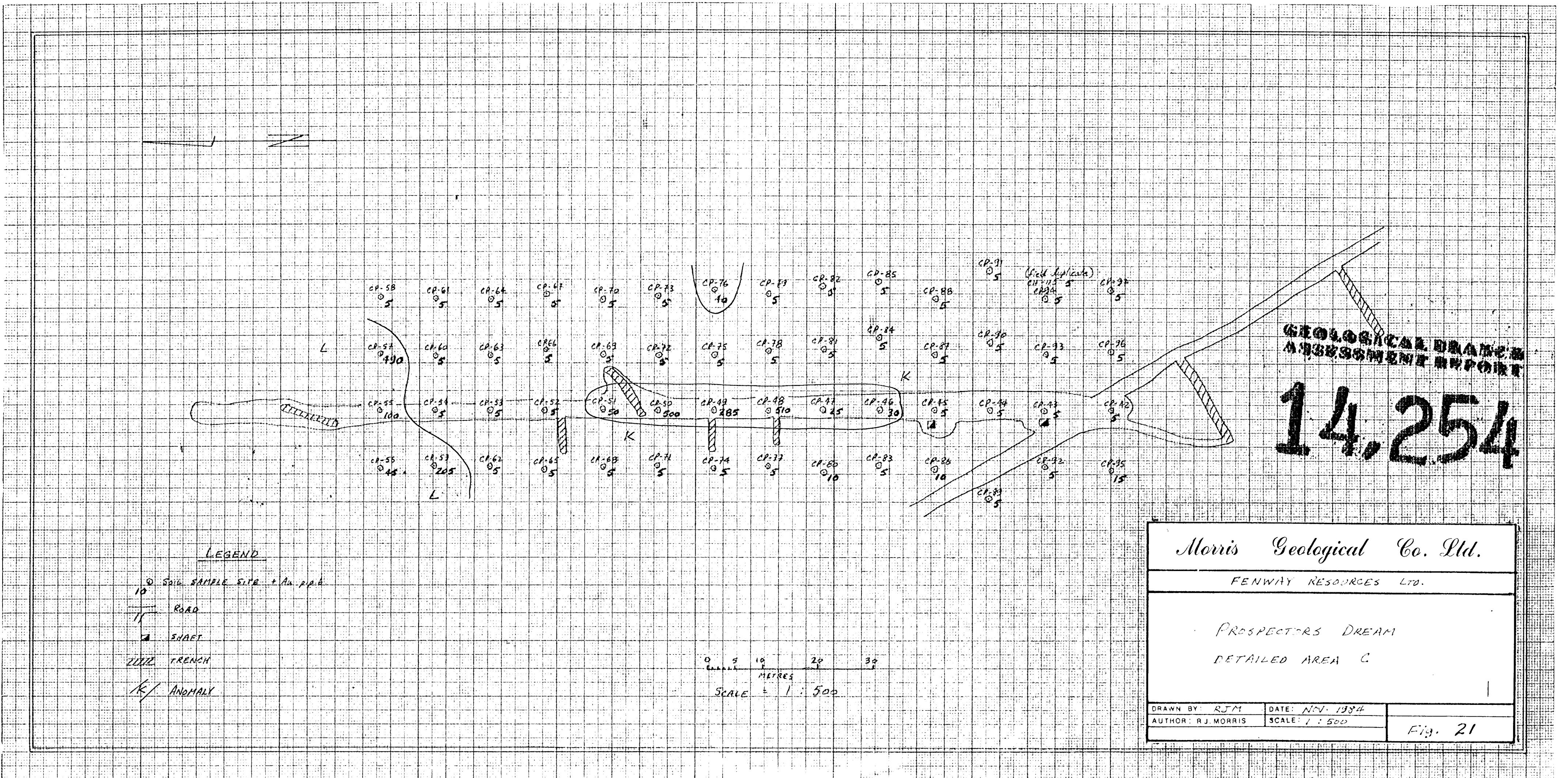
DRAWN BY: R.J.M. DATE: NOV. 1984
AUTHOR: R.J. MORRIS SCALE: 1:500

Fig. 12









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