INVESTIGATION OF JAFFRAY GRAVITY LOW FOR CRETACEOUS INTRUSIVES

JOY AND BEA CLAIMS (JOY GROUP #1 & JOY GROUP #2)

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA 5470000N, 618500E, UTM Projection NAD83

| GEOLOGICAL SUBVEY OF ANCH ASSESSMENT REPORTS |
|---|
| DATE RECEIVED |
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For R. H. Stanfield 350 - 4723 1st Street S.W Calgary, Alberta

By Pilsum P. Master, M.Sc., P.Geol. MASTER MINERAL RESOURCE SERVICES LTD. Calgary, Alberta

GEOLOGICAL SUBVEN BRANCH



December 1996

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INTRODUCTION:

The Stanfield holdings, include a considerable portion of the Rocky Mountain Trench tecteno-stratigraphic terrain between Fort Steele and Elko. A large portion of the holdings over the Rocky Mountains has been investigated by airborne geophysical surveys, and future plans include extending the surveys over portions of the Trench.

Due to the potential for thick conductive overburden in the Trench, selection of proper frequencies for the multi channel electromagnetic surveys is important, and the opportunity to test the depth and nature of the overburden in a portion of the Trench selected for the next survey presented itself, when a percussion drill became available this Fall between two assignments elsewhere on the property.

It has been known for sometime (1962) that the Trench in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia consists of a string of gravity lows. These lows are bounded on the sides of the trench by gravity highs interpreted as due mainly to the specific gravity of the intrusive dykes and sills. The gravity lows are separated from each other by structural highs that generally coincide in part with major linears that extend from one side of the Trench to the other.

In addition, the R. H. Stanfield group is in the process of investigating a monzonite intrusive on its property for commercial feldspar (industrial mineral), and several of the above mentioned cross Trench features and divides between gravity lows are associated with Cretaceous intrusives of quartz monzonite. Some of these intrusive bodies exhibit distinct geophysical signatures.

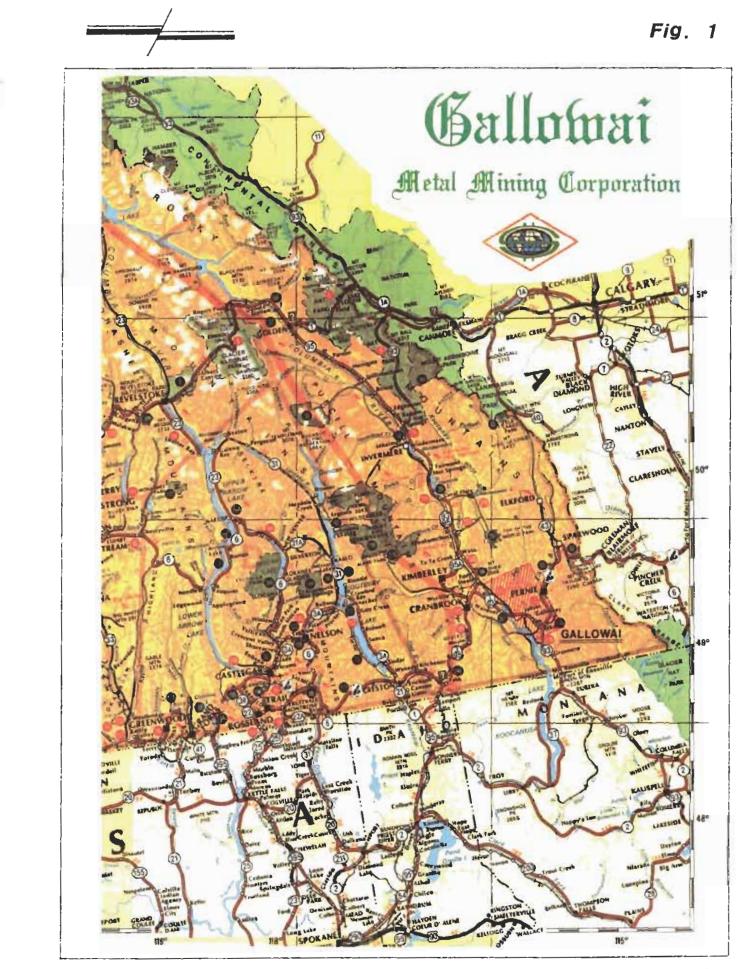
The drilling program is considered preliminary, because only a small prism of the Trench and of one of four known gravity lows could be investigated. The holes also were placed where the drill platform could be mobilized with minimum disturbance of the surface, using existing roads. The sites selected were just east of Lake Koocanusa valley, west northwest of the town of Jaffray, on the Joy and Bea claims of the Stanfield Holdings.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY & TOPOGRAPHY:

The Joy and Bea claims in Joy Groups #1 and 2, extend from just north of the north end of Lake Koocanusa to just south of the town of Jaffray. The are approximately 40 kilometers by Highway 3 from Cranbrook, and then by secondary roads into the Wapiti Lakes area. **Figure 2** shows the regional setting on a Satellite imagery (321plus4 spectral bands). The UTM grid is superimposed and major cultural features are labeled. Most of the claims are in open parkland with ridges of glacial moraines. Thicker vegetation of secondary growth is concentrated on moraine ridges.

The claims are in the Fort Steele Mining Division in N.T.S. 82G/6, , centered approximately at 49⁰23'N, 115⁰22'W. Topographic relief ranges from 750 meters to 880

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SITE LOCATION

TIE LAKE

Galloway

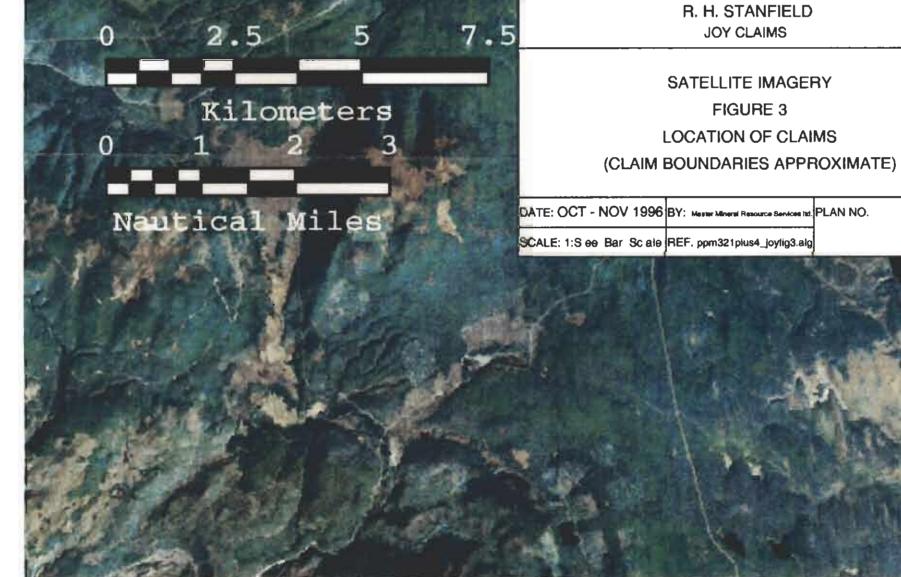
Wapiti Lake Jaffray

LAKE KOOCANUSA

- DE

100

25



LOCATION OF CLAIMS

549000N-

CRANBROOK

BOC

BUL RIVER MINE

U- 8 - 27

18

10

Kilometers

Nautical Miles

547000N

48000N

MOYIE LAKE

5460.00N-

5450 M

JOY & BEA CLAIMS

LAKE KOOCANUSA

R. H. STANFIELD JOY CLAIMS

FERNIE

SATELLITE IMAGERY FIGURE 2 REGIONAL LOCATION

meters. Figure 3 is a larger scale satellite imagery (also 321plus4 multi spectral) showing the approximate outline of the claims with respect to physiographic and cultural features.

PROPERTY:

Figure 4 shows the boundaries of the claims in Joy Groups #1 and 2 and the location of drill collars for percussion drill holes Joy 1-96 and Joy 2-96.

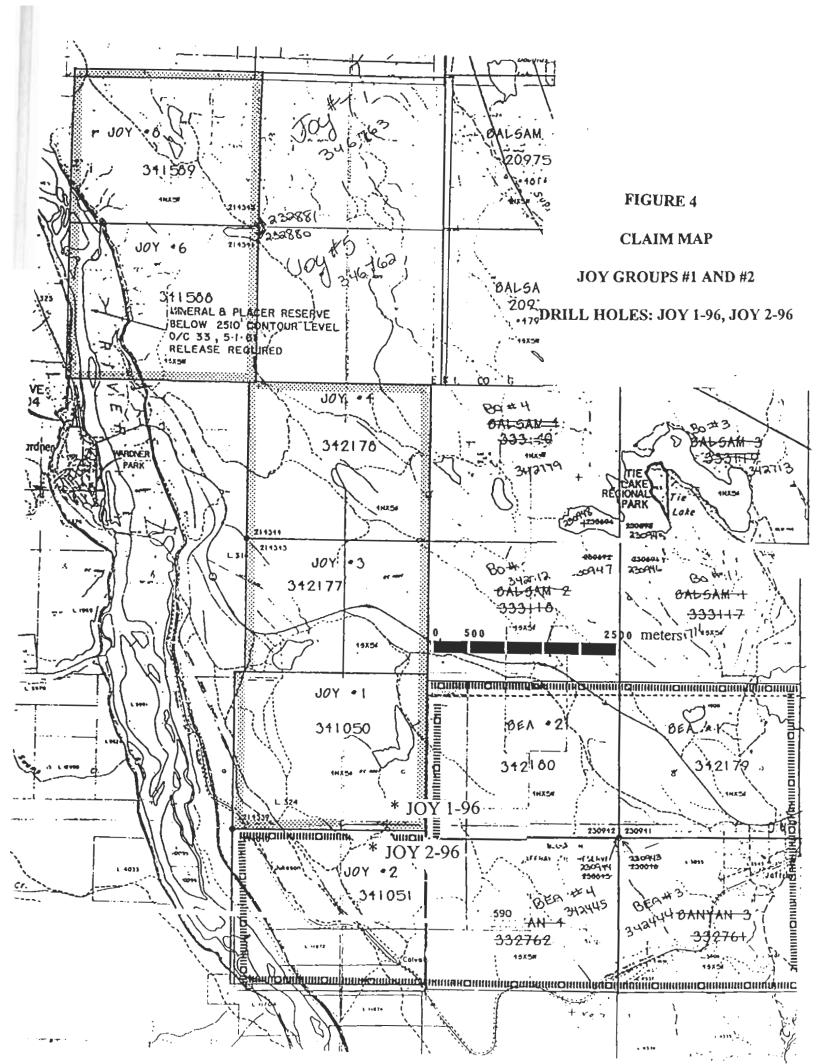
| <u>Group</u> | Name of Claim | Number of Units | <u>Tenure Number</u> |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Joy #1 | Joy #1 | 20 | 341050 |
| | Joy #3 | 20 | 342177 |
| | Joy #4 | 20 | 342178 |
| | Joy #6 | 20 | 341588 |
| | Joy #8 | 20 | 341589 |
| Joy #2 | Joy #2 | 20 | 341051 |
| | Bea #1 | 20 | 342179 |
| | Bea #2 | 20 | 342180 |
| | Bea #3 | 20 | 342444 |
| | Bea #4 | 20 | 342445 |

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORK DONE:

Four gravity lows are recognized and named after small towns of Wasa, Fort Steele, Jaffray and Waldo (Thompson, 1962) from northwest to southeast. Each of these Trench lows are separated by "ridges" that coincide with known northeast trending structures, that extend from one side of the Trench to the other. For example the St. Mary's - Wild Horse Fault Systems separate the Wasa from the Fort Steele depressions, while the south end of the Fort Steele low is marked by the Moyie - Dibble Fault Systems (Hoy and Carter, 1993). The Hosmer Fault trends into the Trench between the Jaffray and Waldo lows.

Of particular interest is the association of monzonite intrusives with the St. Mary's -Wild Horse systems and the age relationship (Cretaceous) between these systems and the intrusives (Rice, 1941). Thompson (1962) also reports that the specific gravity of the monzonite stock near Bull River was 2.56 and "might logically cause the Trench lows". This stock is probably the same one indicated on Hoy and Carter's 1993 map, which is currently being explored for production of feldspar (Master, 1996). Although Thompson (1962) indicates that the Trench lows are probably due to large volumes of Tertiary

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sediments in pre-glacial depressions bounded by Mesozoic age gravity faults, there is a distinct possibility that, some of the Mesozoic cross Trench structures are made up of or associated with monzonite intrusives -- potential sources of feldspar.

One such ridge between the Fort Steele and Jaffray Trench lows is covered by the R. H. Stanfield holdings, and also contains the area of monzonite southwest of the Bul River Mine site now being evaluated for feldspar (Master, 1996). An airborne geophysical survey is planned to test the hypothesis, but the selection of frequencies for the multi-channel survey, the spacing and direction of flight lines, etc. has not been decided on. As a first step, due to the availability of a percussion drill this Fall, two drill holes were completed near Wapiti Lake, well within the Jaffray gravity low to find out the nature of the "sediments".

Both air and water were used as drill fluids. Cuttings from every five feet (1.5 meters) were accumulated, from which a grab sample was picked and placed in labeled plastic bag. The cuttings from the drill were examined for visual criteria and cut for chemical analysis for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and nickel. The logs with lithological description of cuttings and the chemical analysis are in **Appendix 1**.

RESULTS:

Within 80 to 120 meters of the surface, the drilling indicates the presence of limestonedolomite bedrock. The overlying sediments were mostly glacial till, with no strong evidence of older (Tertiary) sediments. This suggests that the Paleozoic sediments shown on Troy and Carter's map (1993) extend further south, and perhaps cover a large portion of the Jaffray gravity low. If this is true, then the gravity low is not due to Tertiary sediments, but due to other causes indicated by Thompson (1962), i.e. buried granitic (monzonite) masses of low density, and /or infaulted Paleozoic rocks of low density.

The other modes of origin suggested by Thompson (1962), such as glacial plucking and pre-Pleistocene stream channel sediments, and rocks of volcanic origin have been discounted by Thompson (1962).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For the airborne geophysical surveys, magnetic susceptibility differences as seen on the St. Mary's batholith and the Bull River feldspar stock should be used to locate other stocks and batholiths of similar lithology within the Jaffray basin.

COSTS STATEMENT:

(Based on information provided by R. H. Stanfield and Bul River Mineral Corporation Ltd.)

Drilling Program Joy 1-96 Hole

Direct Costs

| Mobilization and Demobilization | 1,000.00 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Drilling Costs (420' x \$30) | 12,600.00 |
| 12 Bags Seisgel Mud @ \$24.00/per | 288.00 |
| 1- 6 5/8" drive shoes @ \$98.50/per | 98.50 |
| 86'- 6 5/8 Casing @ \$8.75/ft | 752.50 |
| 1- 6 ¼ Button Bit @ \$600/per | 600.00 |
| 420'- 4 1/2" Casing @ \$4.70/ft | 1,974.00 |

Total Direct Costs

\$<u>17,313.00</u>

Indirect Costs

| R+B @ \$65/man/day -5 days | 975.00 |
|---|----------|
| Foreman 50 hrs. @ \$20.00 per/hour | 1,000.00 |
| Foreman 5 days 4X4 @50.00 | 250.00 |
| Foreman R+B \$65/day 5 days | 325.00 |
| Consultant Fees 2 Days @ \$350.00/day | 700.00 |
| Consultant R+B \$65/day 1days | 65.00 |
| Consultant days 4X4 @ \$50.00/1 days | 50.00 |
| Chemical Analysis | 300.00 |
| Co-ordinator sampling, site reclaim. \$140/day x4 | 560.00 |
| Co-ordinator 4X4 \$50/day x4 | 200.00 |
| Co-ordinator R+B \$65/day 4 days | 260.00 |

Total Indirect Costs

<u>\$4685.00</u>

Total Costs S21,998.00

General Information

| Contractor Crew | Schmidt Drilling Ltd. P.O. Box 98, Tees, Alberta T0C 2N0 Driller-Darcy Schmidt Helpers-Bob Bell, Don Brown |
|----------------------|---|
| | • • |
| Contractor Equipment | Ingersol Rand TH60 Truck Mounted Rotary Percussion |
| | Drill Rig, 600CFM |
| | Air Compressor. |
| | Western Star Flatbed, 1000 Ga. Tanker and Pipe Truck |
| | 915 Weldco Casing Hammer, |
| | 5 x10 mud pump |
| | Tool Shed Trailer (8x15) and ³ / ₄ ton 4x4 Diesel Crew Cab |
| | and Slip Tank |
| Company Equipment | F250 Bush Box 4x4 Pickups |

Drilling Program Joy 2-96 Hole

Direct Costs

| Mobilization and Demobilization | 1,000.00 |
|---|----------|
| Drilling Costs (305' x \$30) | 9,150.00 |
| 14 Bags Seisgel Mud @ \$24.00/per | 336.00 |
| 1- 6 5/8" drive shoes @ \$98.50/per | 98.50 |
| 245'- 6 5/8 Casing @ \$8.75/ft | 2,143.75 |
| 1- 5 7/8" Tricone Button Bit @ \$1120/per | 1,120.00 |
| 1- 8" Ring Bit@ \$450.00/per | 450.00 |
| 20 L Pail Foam @ \$120/per | 120.00 |
| | |

Total Direct Costs

Indirect Costs

| R+B @ \$65/man/day -4 days | 780.00 | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Foreman 40 hrs. @ \$20.00 per/hour | 800.00 | |
| Foreman 4 days 4X4 @50.00 | 200.00 | |
| Foreman R+B \$65/day 4 days | 260.00 | |
| Consultant Fees 2 Days @ \$350.00/day | 700.00 | |
| Consultant R+B \$65/day 1 days | 65.00 | |
| Consultant days 4X4 @ \$50.00/day | 50.00 | |
| Chemical Analysis | 300.00 | |
| Co-ordinator sampling, site reclaim. \$140/day x2 | 280.00 | |
| Co-ordinator 4X4 \$50/day x2 | 100.00 | |
| Co-ordinator R+B \$65/day 2 days | <u>130.00</u> | |
| Total Indirect Costs | | <u>\$3665.00</u> |

<u>\$14,418.25</u>

Total Costs

General Information

| Contractor | Schmidt Drilling Ltd. P.O. Box 98, Tees, Alberta T0C 2N0 |
|----------------------|---|
| Crew | Driller-Darcy Schmidt Helpers-Bob Bell, Don Brown |
| Contractor Equipment | Ingersol Rand TH60 Truck Mounted Rotary Percussion |
| | Drill Rig, 600CFM |
| | Air Compressor. |
| | Western Star Flatbed, 1000 Ga. Tanker and Pipe Truck |
| | 915 Weldco Casing Hammer, 5 x10 mud pump |
| | Tool Shed Trailer (8x15) and ³ / ₄ ton 4x4 Diesel Crew Cab and Slip Tank |
| Company Equipment | F250 Bush Box 4x4 Pickups |
| | |

Note: Took from PAC

\$ <u>1916.75</u>

REFERENCES:

Hoy, T.;1993; Geology of the Purcell Supergroup in the Fernie West-Half Map Area, Southeastern British Columbia; Bulletin 84, Mineral Resource Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia

Hoy, T. and Carter, G.; 1993; Geology of the Fernie W1/2 Map Sheet (and part of Nelson E1/2), Map to accompany Bulletin 84.

Master, P.; 1996; Further Investigation of Commercial Feldspar Resource on Aspen Group #1; Assessment Report filed in October 1996.

Thompson, T.L.; 1962; Origin of the Rocky Mountain Trench in Southeastern British Columbia by Cenozoic Block Faulting; Journal of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists, volume 10, number 7, pp. 408-427.

CERTIFICATE

I, Pilsum Master of 32 Midpark Gardens S.E. Calgary, Alberta certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Bombay, India and a graduate of the University of New Mexico, U.S.A., and hold the following degrees:

B.Sc., 1963, Geology/Chemistry M.Sc., 1965, Geology M.Sc., 1968, Geology/Mineralogy

I am a Registered Professional Geologist (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta) and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am the President of Master Mineral Resource Services Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta with Permit to Practice Number P5336 from the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

I have practiced my profession for the past twenty seven years.

This Report on the Joy Groups #1 and #2 is based upon my involvement in the compilation of geological literature, selection of drill targets, examination of drill sites, logging of drill cuttings, splitting of samples, and the evaluation and compilation of data.

I and my company do not hold any interest in the properties or securities of R. H. Stanfield, or affiliates thereof, nor do I and my company expect to receive any directly or indirectly.

Pilsum Master, M.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geol. President Master Mineral Resource Services Ltd.

| PERMIT TO PRACTICE |
|--|
| MASTER MINERAL ASSOURCE SERVICES LTP. |
| Signature |
| Date D16 19 96 |
| PERMIT NUMBER: P 5000 |
| The Association of Professional Engineers, |
| Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta |

CERTIFICATE

December 20, 1996

I, Phil D. de Souza, certify that:

I am a graduate of the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England and that I hold the degree of ACSM First Class in Mining Engineering therefrom.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am a licensed Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, and have been practicing my profession for the past thirty two years.

This report by Pilsum master, P.Geol. (Alberta) entitled: "Investigation of Jaffray Gravity Low For Cretaceous Intrusives, Joy and Bea Claims", for R. H. Stanfield has been reviewed by me and results from my direct involvement in the Stanfield Group since 1987.

I certify that neither I nor my Associates or Partners hold any interest or securities in any of the four corporations owning an interest in the properties, nor do I, or we expect to receive any directly or indirectly.

Phil D. de Souza, A.C.S.M., P.Eng. Mining Engineer



APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOGS & CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

S. .1

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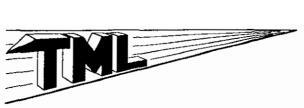
| BUL RIV | ER MIN | ERAL CO | RPORAT | ION LTD. | | R. H. S7 | ANFIEL | D | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|--|---------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| PROJECT | Jaffray Gra | vity Low | LOCATIO | 5470000N, 618500E UTM Coordinates | | | | | | | |
| CLAIMS: | | #1 | | | | | | | | | |
| DRILL HO | DLE NO: | Joy 1-96 | | DRILLED BY: Schmidt Drilling Ltd | | | | | | | |
| | | | | DATES DRILLED: September 9-13, Octobe | er 16,17, 199 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | LOGGED BY: Pilsum Master, P.Geol | | | | | | | |
| | | | | DATES LOGGED:November 5, 1996 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | · | | | | |
| ··· | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FROM (Ft) | FROM | TO (Ft) | то | DESCRIPTION | SAMPLE # | Au | Ag | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ni |
| | (Metres) | | (Metres) | | | ppb | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 393.00 | | Overburden, Glacial Till | No Samples | | | | | | |
| 393.00 | 119.09 | 398.00 | 120.61 | White-gray Limestone, argillaceous, strong | 393-398 | 6.00 | 0.13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 3 |
| | | | | effervescence with 10% HCI | | | | | | | |
| 398.00 | 120.61 | 403.00 | 122.12 | Gray argillaceous limestone | 398-403 | 2.00 | 0.11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 4 |
| 403.00 | 122.12 | 408.00 | 123.64 | Gray argillaceous limestone | 403-408 | 2.00 | 0.17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 4 |
| 408.00 | 123.64 | 413.00 | | Gray argillaceous limestone | 408-413 | 6.00 | 0.24 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 4 |
| 413.00 | 125.15 | 418.00 | | Gray argillaceous limestone | 413-418 | 2.00 | 0.19 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 5 |
| 418.00 | 126.67 | 420.00 | 127.27 | Gray argillaceous limestone | 418-420 | 2.00 | 0.24 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 4 |
| | Hole to be | continued | by Diamo | nd Drilling | | | | | | | |

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| R. H. STANFIELD | | | | | R. H. STANFIELD | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------|------|---------|-----|-------|------|
| PROJECT | Jaffray Gra | wity Low | LOCATIO | 5470000N, 618500E UTM Coordinates | | | | | | | |
| CLAIMS: | Joy Group | | | Joy Claim #2 | | | | | | | |
| DRILL HOLE NO: Joy2-96 | | | DRILLED BY:Schmidt Drilling Ltd. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | DATES DRILLED: October 9-15, 1996. | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | LOGGED BY: Pilsum Master, P.Geol. | | | | | | · · · | ···· |
| | | | | DATES LOGGED:November 6, 1996 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FROM (Ft | FROM | TO (Ft) | то | DESCRIPTION | SAMPLE # | Au | Ag | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ni |
| | (Metres) | | (Metres) | | | dad | daa | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| 0.00 | | | | | No Samples | | | 1.00 | | | |
| 140.00 | 1 | 145.00 | | Mixed cobbles and gravel | | 8.00 | 0.01 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 8 |
| 160.00 | | 165.00 | | Mixed pebbles and gravel | | 18.00 | 0.09 | · · · · | + | 17 | |
| 180.00 | | 185.00 | | Mixed pebbles and gravel | | 2.00 | 0.05 | | | | |
| 200.00 | | | | Mostly gravel mainly of gray limestone | | 6.00 | 0.04 | | | 19 | |
| 220.00 | | | | Mixed cobbles and gravel again | | 2.00 | 0.02 | | 2 | 23 | 9 |
| 240.00 | 72.73 | 245.00 | | Mostly gray/brown dolomitic limestone, | | 2.00 | 0.17 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| | | | | strong effer. with 10% HCl | | | | | | | |
| 245.00 | 74.24 | 250.00 | 75.76 | White-gray Limestone more argillic, cuttings quite | pulverised | 14.00 | 0.12 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 |
| 250.00 | 75.76 | 255.00 | | White-gray more argillic limestone | | 4.00 | 0.12 | 3 | 2 | 22 | |
| 255.00 | | 260.00 | | White-gray more argillic limestone, darker argillic | | 2.00 | 0.16 | 4 | 2 | 25 | |
| 260.00 | | 265.00 | | White-gray more argillic limestone, darker argillic | | 4.00 | 0.26 | 4 | | 23 | |
| 265.00 | | 270.00 | | Cuttings too fine for detail, mostly argillic limeston | Э | 4.00 | 0.12 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 7 |
| 270.00 | | 275.00 | | Gray limestone with darker argillic fractions | | 2.00 | 0.15 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| 275.00 | | 280.00 | | Gray limestone with darker argillic fractions | | 2.00 | 0.11 | 4 | 1 | 14 | |
| 280.00 | | | | Gray limestone with darker argillic fractions | | 2.00 | 0.09 | 3 | | 10 | |
| 285.00 | | | | Gray limestone, increasing proportion of darker an | | | 0.05 | 4 | 2 | 59 | |
| 290.00 | | 295.00 | | Gray limestone smaller proportion of argillic dark f | | 2.00 | 0.15 | 3 | | 19 | |
| 295.00 | | | | Gray limestone smaller proportion of argillic dark f | raction) | 6.00 | 0.12 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 4 |
| | Hole to be | continued | by Diamo | nd Drilling | | | | | | | |

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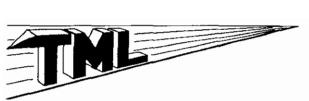
14, 2235 - 30 Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, T2E 7C7 Phone (403) 250-9460 Toll Free (800) 363-0962 FAX (403) 291-7064

30 April 1997

FIRE ASSAY / AA PROCEDURE FOR

GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM

Approximately one assay-ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine the precious metals.



14, 2235 - 30 Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, T2E 7C7 Phone (403) 250-9460 Toll Free (800) 363-0962 FAX (403) 291-7064

30 April 1997

ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR BASE METALS

TOTAL DISSOLUTION

Ag, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Mo, Ni, Zn

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in a mixture of acids (hyfrofluoric / nitric / perchloric / hydrochloric) to effect a total dissolution of the sample.

The elements are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.



14, 2235 - 30 Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, T2E 7C7 Phone (403) 250-9460 Toll Free (800) 363-0962 FAX (403) 291-7064

30 April 1997

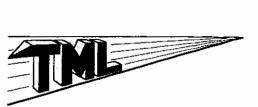
ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR BASE METALS

TOTAL DISSOLUTION

Ag, Cd, Co, Cr(soluble), Cu, Fe (soluble), Pb, Mn (soluble), Mo, Ni, Zn

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in hot nitric / perchloric acid mixture, or hot aqua regia (nitric / hydrochloric acids).

The elements are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.



ANALYTICAL REPORT

R.H. Stanfield 350. 4723 - 1st Street S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2G 0A1

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Ross Stanfield / Pilsum Master

Date: Nov. 1, 1996

Job No: 96-277

Project: Joy Claims

24 Drill Cuttings

Signed: <u>frank</u>

14, 2235 30th Avenue N.E., Calgary, AB, T2E 7C7 Phone: (403)250-9460 Fax: (403)291-7064



| Job No: | 96-277 | | | | | Client: Project: | R.H. Stanfield Joy Claims | | |
|-------------|--------|-----|-----|------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| Sample | | | Au | Ag | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ni | |
| Number | from | to | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | |
| Joy 1-96 | 393 | 398 | 6 | 0.13 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 3 | |
| Joy 1-96 | 398 | 403 | 2 | 0.11 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 4 | |
| Joy 1-96 | 403 | 408 | 2 | 0.17 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 4 | |
| Joy 1-96 | 408 | 413 | 6 | 0.24 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 4 | |
| Joy 1-96 | 413 | 418 | 2 | 0.19 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 5 | |
| Joy 1-96 | 418 | 420 | 2 | 0.24 | 5 | 3 | | 4 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 140 | 145 | 8 | 0.01 | 11 | 5 | | 8 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 160 | 165 | 18 | 0.09 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 7 8 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 180 | 185 | 2 | 0.05 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 8 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 200 | 205 | 6 | 0.04 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 8 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 220 | 225 | 2 | 0.02 | 7 | 2 | | 9 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 240 | 245 | 2 | 0.17 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 1 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 245 | 250 | 14 | 0.12 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 15 | 1 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 250 | 255 | 4 | 0.12 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 4 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 255 | 260 | 2 | 0.16 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 6 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 260 | 265 | 4 | 0.26 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 6 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 265 | 270 | 4 | 0.12 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 7 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 270 | 275 | 2 | 0.15 | 4 | 2 | | 9 3 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 275 | 280 | 2 | 0.11 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 3 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 280 | 285 | 2 | 0.09 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 285 | 290 | 2 | 0.05 | 4 | 2 | 59 | 5 5 | |
| Joy 2-96 | 290 | 295 | 2 | 0.15 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 5 | |
| "A"Joy 2-96 | 295 | 300 | 6 | 0.12 | 3 3 3 | 2 | | 4 | |
| "B"Joy 2-96 | 295 | 300 | 8 | 0.15 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 3 | |



MASTER MINERAL RESOURCE SERVICES LTD.

Pilsum Master, M.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geol. 32 Midpark Gardens S.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2X 1N7 Telephone (403) 256 - 6220 * Facsimile (403) 254 - 4333

Project / Property Evaluation & Management.

Base / Precious Metals, Industrial Minerals, Diamonds - Geology, Reserves Calculation, Mineralogy Industrial Minerals: Material Characterisation, Process / Product Research, Market Development Computer Imaging: Geophysical Data/GIS, AutoCAD: Drafting Services

April 28, 1997

Mr. A. Wilcox.
Geoscience Information Section,
Geological Survey Branch
Ministry of Employment and Investment,
5- 1810 Blanshard Street,
Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

Re. Assessment Report #24689 Your File No. 24500-03-AME

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

Further to your letter of March 12, 1997 (copy enclosed) to Mr. R. H. Stanfield regarding the above mentioned Assessment Report, I am enclosing two copies of the report with the amended drill logs and the analytical method description attached to Appendix 1.

Please note that these two drill holes were necessary to put casing down in the deep glacial overburden and through the Paleozoic sediments. The holes will then be extended by diamond drilling. The percussion drilling costs in the report include the cost of six hundred and forty five feet of 6 and 5/8 casing, which is left in the holes through which the diamond drilling program will continue. This method has been used in the past by the R. H. Stanfield group of companies and reported in separate assessment reports. Please refer to Assessment Report #23632 "Drilling -PBR 2.94", 1994 by Phil de Souza for percussioned drill hole for casing to complete diamond drill hole Br 2-95 reported by myself in 1995 Assessment Report titled "Drilling Report on Steeples Group #1C, Steeples Group #2B". On the Stanfield claim group in certain areas the only way to drill through overburden and younger sedimentary piles is by diamond drilling through pre-placed casing that has been advanced by percussion drilling.

The fixed costs reported are for deep percussion drill holes, and show no change from the ones reported and accepted in assessment reports submitted by the Stanfield Group since 1994 and even earlier. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter by Cora Lynn Drilling (a previous percussion drilling contractor on the property) that describes the problems in drilling in this area.

continued pg 2/-

Master Mineral Resource Services Ltd.

The logs of the drill cuttings are as detailed as can be possible through carbonate sediments with no distinctive features or metallic mineralisation. Based on my experience in industrial minerals the carbonate sediments did not also exhibit obvious characteristics of value as industrial minerals. The analysis of the drill cuttings support the lack of obvious mineralisation. The drill cuttings may provide data to select some criteria for airborne geophysical surveys planned in the area. To complete this line of investigation, we intend to extend the drill holes by diamond drilling to determine if a deep seated younger intrusive body(s) is present (one of the objectives in my report).

I regret not mentioning in my report the objectives of leaving the casing behind for diamond drilling, and for not including descriptions of analytical method used.

Yours_truly max

Pilsum Master, P.Geol.

Encl.

2 copies of amended assessment report #24689 Copy of your covering letter of March 12, 1997 Copy of letter from Cora Lynn Drilling Co. Ltd.

Cora Lynn DRILLING CO. LTD.

P.O. BOX 1149 STRATHMORE, ALBERTA TOJ 3H0 PHONE: (403) 934-3645

Mr. Phil Desouza, P. Eng., Professional Engineer Mining Stanfield Group 3rd Floor 4723 1st S.W. Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Desouza:

As per your inquiry I am of the opinion that the Stanfield property near Galoway B.C. is some of the most difficult drilling in the World certainly in Canada.

The overburden is a mixture of sands, swelling clays and hudge boulders. Usually the boulders are followed by a void under which is a pressurized water filled sand thus what works for one type will not work for the other thus extreme conditions. The Odex system has worked the best in the past however its service life is imensely shortened by the conditions. Thanking youfor interest if there is anything further please do not hesitate to call.

1.1.1

Sincerely, Don Murray

Cora Lynn Drilling Co.

Sept. 1/92