NAME OF PROPERTYTOPLEY RICEFIELD (RICHFIELD) (RED TOP) northeast corner of Red Top claim OBJECT LOCATED (Recorded No. 2924).HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT The property is located at the 3,600 foot elevation of the southwesterly slope of Tachek Mountain, 6 miles north of Topley.UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat 54'35'2?" Long 126'15'30" Mining Diwinon Omineca Diwine Range 5 Coast County Township of Wahn Concession of Mange StcThe Red Top group, comprising the Red Top, Last Cham Prancis, Lucky Boy, and Wesley claims, was staked in Jun to Concession of Mange StcThe Red Top group, comprising the Red Top, Last Cham Prancis, Lucky Boy, and Wesley Datas. A crosscut wait was acquired in November 1926 through option and staking, by The Porcupine Coldfield Evelopment & Finance Company, Limited, trenching was reported. Standard Silver-Leed Mining Co., of Spokane, optionse given up in July 1927. Owner 7.1. Ruyler and associates in October 1927 inco toronine the exploration and development work. Undergrou the 200 foot level, the workings on the two levels were extended to a total of over 5,000 feet for first and cros work began late in 1927 and continued until October 1929. includes them in sork- The volcanics are strongly sheared locally. One zone of post- ings and lies chiefly west of the mineral deposite, but also includes them in some places. The sheared locally. One zone of post- includes them in some places. The sheared locally. One zone of post- includes them in some places. The sheared locally. One zone of post- includes them in some places. The sheared locally. One zone of post- includes them in some places. The sheared locally consocut, but it is more than 75 feet wide. The sheared rook is a fissile, estit, chlorite excelst. Some shearing includes them in some places. The sheared locally. Consocut, but	PRODUCT	COPPER		TERRITORY	UISA VOLUMBIA	N.T.S. AREA 93 L/9	REF.CU 1					
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Mining DivisionOmitecaDutriatRange 5 Coast- Tax.CounnyTownship or ParishLotConcession or RangeSecTp.R.SecTp.R.OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESSThe Concession or RangeOWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESSStandard Silver-Lead Mining Co., of Spokane, optioned the Red Top group in December 1926. An inclined shaft was unk to 100 feet and about 600 feet of crosscutting and difting was carried out from the bottom; the option was given up in July 1927. Owner F.K. Taylor and associates in October 1927 inco portaed Topley Richfield Mining Company, Limited, to continue the exploration and development work. Undergrou work began late in 1927 and continued until October 1929. On the "North vein" the inclined shaft was deepend to the 220 foot level; the workings on the two levels were extended to a total of over 5,000 feet of drifts and cros tuffs, and breccias, which are intruded, on the northerly slopes of Tachek Mtn, by Jurassic and (?) Cretaceous granitic rocks. The volanics are strongly sheered locally. One zone of post- ore shearing is so far known. It is exposed by the mine work- ings and lies chiefly west of the mineral deposition and some, if no sheared rock is a fissile, soft, chlorite schist. Some shearing includes them in some places. The sheared zone has not been ompletely crosscut, but it is more than 75 feet wide. The sheared rock is a fissile, soft, chlorite schist. Some shearing includes them in some places. The sheared gone has not been ompletely took place prior to mineral deposition and some, if no an inclined shaft was gunden the vein for 35 feet, and " unnee vein", about 900 feet nor these of the working an inclined shaft was unk on the evein for 35 feet, and " an inclined shaft was gunden t	UNCERTAINTY IN	METRES 100.	Lat. 54°35'27"	Long. 126°15'30"	The Red Top gr	oup, comprising the Red Top	, Last Chance,					
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Near the mineral deposits the volcanics are intensely altered to a soft rock consisting chiefly of quartz, calcite, and dolomite, and showing pronounced epidotization; the altered rock is known locally as "topleyite". In places alteration is spread over wide areas; elsewhere it is confined to numerous narrow gones along fractures. The bottom of the shaft about 60 feet of drifting was carried out. A small amount of ore was shipped to the Provincial Government Sampling plant at Prince Rupert in 1941. Owner R.W. Innes reportedly optioned the property to Goodrich Mining Co., Ltd., in 1946 but no work was report is confined to numerous narrow gones along fractures.	DESCRIPTION C The countring tuffs, and bread of Tachek Mtn. The volcanics ore shearing in ings and lies includes them completely cross sheared rock in probably took all, certainly Near the maltered to a sand dolomite, rock is known In places	OF DEPOSIT ry rock is Jur eccias, which , by Jurassic are strongly is so far know chiefly west in some place osscut, but it is a fissile, place prior t y took place 1 nineral deposi soft rock cons and showing p locally as "t alteration is	assic basaltic are intruded, o and (?) Cretace sheared locally m. It is expos of the mineral s. The sheared is more than 7 soft, chlorite o mineral depos ater. ts the volcanic sisting chiefly pronounced epido copleyite".	and andesitic flows, on the northerly slopes ous granitic rocks. • One zone of post- ed by the mine work- deposits, but also zone has not been 5 feet wide. The schist. Some shearing ition and some, if not s are intensely of quartz, calcite, tization; the altered de areas; elsewhere it	extended to a total cuts. A raise was purposes. A cross workings on the "Ne about 150 feet belo this period apparent ing 1,847 feet, and The property was Richfield groups by and A. Chisholm of "Innes vein", about an inclined shaft the bottom of the carried out. A small Provincial Governme 1941. Owner R.W. Inne Goodrich Mining Co	l of over 5,000 feet of dri put up to the surface for cut was driven east for 400 orth vein" to intersect the ow its outcrop. Diamond dr ntly included 8 underground d 8 surface holes. as restaked in 1934 as the y R.W. Innes, of Topley, an Smithers. On the newly di t 900 feet northeast of the was sunk on the vein for 35 shaft about 60 feet of drif all amount of ore was shipp ent Sampling plant at Princ es reportedly optioned the ., Ltd., in 1946 but no wor	fts and cross- ventilation feet from the "East vein" illing during holes totall- Topley and d L.B. Warner scovered old workings, feet, and from ting was ed to the e Rupert in property to k was reported					
fractures are in places occupied by veins and in places there see Card 2	fractures are	in places occ	upied by veins	and in places there see Card 2	porated April 1951	, optioned from R.W. Innes see Car	the 4 claims d 2					
Associated minerals or products of value - Gold, silver, zinc, lead. Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resource 503304 *	Associated minerals or p	products of value –	Gold, silver,	zinc, lead.	Mineral	Development Sector, Department of Energy, 503304 *	Mines and Resources, Ottaw					

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

A shipment of 0.32 tons to the Provincial Government Sampling plant at Prince Rupert in 1941 assayed: gold, 0.72 ounce and silver 26.2 ounces per ton, copper, 4.7%, lead, 2.5%, zinc 4.6%.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 671 A, Houston, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, (1942).

Map 69-1, Smithers, Hazelton, and Terrace Map Areas, (Geological compilation), Sc. 1":4 miles, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Map 5312 G, Topley, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

#Map 93 L/9 W, Topley, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

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REMARKS						
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- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1926, p. 138; 1927, pp. C-140-147 +, 398; 1928, p. 173; 1929, p. 179; 1930, p. 363; 1935, p. C-39; 1937, p. C-26; 1941, p. 43; 1946, p. 89; 1951, p. 117; 1952, p. 95; 1955, p. 25; 1956, p. 28.
- ++Hanson, George and Phemister, T.C.; Topley Map-Area, British Columbia; Summary Report 1928, Pt. A., pp. 71-74, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
 - Kerr, F.A.; Preliminary Report, Mineral Resources along the Canadian National Railway between Prince Rupert and Prince George, British Columbia; Paper 36-20, p. 154, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
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 - Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Topley Richfield Mining Company, Limited"; "Seemar Mines Limited"; "Cobre Exploration Limited".
 - Whiting, F.B.; Geological Report on the Richfield Property; 24/01/80 - in VSE, SMF 22/02/80, Cobre Exploration Limited.
 - Geology, Exploration and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1975, pp. E 140, G 65.
 - Exploration in British Columbia, BCDM: 1979, p. 228; 1980, p. 343; 1981, p. 142; 1983, pp. 443, 444.

George Cross News Letter: 20/10/83.

BCI 93 L-18

CO

PRODUCT

COPPER

PROVINCE OR British Columbia TERRITORY

N.T.S. AREA 93 L/9

Card 2 -REF. CU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY TOPLEY RICHFIELD (RICHFIELD) (RED TOP)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

are tabular replacement deposits. All appear to be somewhat lenticular. They show great irregularity in attitude from flat to vertical, though there is a more common strike direction. Several occurrences, including what was known locally as the "North vein" and the "East vein", have been explored.

The development has shown that the "North vein" is not a single mineral deposit, but consists of veins and replacement deposits. The northern part of the workings expose a definite quartz sulphide vein striking north 30 degrees east and dipping 45 degrees west. The vein is 280 feet long and 3 to 12 feet wide. It consists essentially of quartz and pyrite and where exposed in the workings is below commercial grade. About 220 feet north of the shaft, near the south end of the quartz-pyrite vein first mentioned, a horizontal quartz sulphide vein has been followed east for 100 feet. South of the shaft a drift driven south for 100 feet encounters two vein-like replacement deposits each several feet wide and about 5 feet apart. They strike north 30 degrees east and dip 45 degrees to 10 degrees west. They may be faulted portions of a single deposit. In any case the deposits appear to enter the east wall of the drift and the northward continuation should pass east of the shaft. Another definite vein is exposed in the crosscut to the east, 60 feet north of the shaft. The strike of this vein is about north 30 degrees east and the dip is vertical. Between the shaft and the flat vein 220 feet farther north are at least three tabular replacement deposits, each several feet thick and 2 to 6 feet apart. They strike roughly north 30 degrees east and dip at varying angles west. The southward continuation of these deposits should pass west of the shaft. These deposits are folded and broken.

The replacement deposits are dark in colour, in general darker than the enclosing rock. The material of the deposits is hard and consists of quartz and calcite or dolomite and the sulphides pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, and tetrahedrite. The sulphides are fairly uniformly distributed through the gangue.

The "East vein" is about 370 feet east of the most northerly known point on the "North vein". It strikes north and dips 65 degrees west. Open-cuts prove a length of 100 feet and a width of 3 feet. This is a clear-cut vein occupying a single fissure.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) (Red Top group) covering the main workings, and staked 12 adjacent claims (North Star group). Geological mapping, trenching, and sampling were carried out in 1951-52.

Silver Standard Mines Limited in 1955 optioned the 18 claim property and during 1955-56 carried out 955 feet of diamond drilling in 3 holes. Early in 1958 the workings were unwatered and sampled, and some underground diamond drilling was carried out. The option was apparently given up in 1959.

Seemar Mines Limited in March 1967 acquired from Ethel Short, of Vancouver, an option to purchase the Red Top 1-7 and Short 1-7 claims, which had been recorded in May 1966. The company staked the adjacent H.H. 1-33 claims. Work to September 1967 included magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, and 2,700 feet of diamond drilling in 10 holes; drilling was continued to a total of about 14 holes. The option was subsequently given up.

Canadian Superior Exploration Limited held the property in 1975 as the Richfield 1-4, Red Top, and TR 1-36 claims. Work included geological mapping, an induced potential survey over 4.6 line-kilometres, a silt geochemical survey (99 samples), and surface diamond drilling in 4 holes totalling 405 metres on the Red Top claim; 3 of the holes failed to reach bedrock.

The ground was restaked in May 1979 by F.B. Whiting of West Vancouver as the CDF 1-4 claims and the Richfield 1 and 2 claims (40 units), which encompass the CDF group. Cobre Exploration Limited optioned a 100% interest in the property by an agreement dated August 1979. Reserves developed in the old workings were reported at 15,000 tons at 0.25 oz/t Au and 9.5 ozs/t Ag (NM 13/03/80). Work by Cobra in 1980-81 included a magnetometer survey, 5 410 m of dd in 29 holes, 151 m of percussion drilling and 141 m of rotary drilling. Based on 1980 work, drill indicated reserves were reported as 170,000 tons at 0.124 oz/t Au, 5.6 oz/t Ag (Northern Miner, Feb 12, 1981); Cobre earned a 92.5% interest in the property.

Cominco Ltd optioned a 20% interest in the property in 1983. Work that year included an induced polarization survey over 14 km, an electromagnetic survey over 12.5 km and 656 m of diamond drilling in 5 holes.

The company name (Cobra) was changed in December 1983 to Mountain-West Resources Inc.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

It is roughly banded in that one of the constituents, tetrahedrite, is commonly present in narrow bands a quarter of an inch or more wide. The vein consists of quartz and the sulphides, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite. Two diamond drill holes drilled to intersect the "East vein" showed narrow mineral deposits slightly below commercial grade from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. These, although not commercial, contain 0.6 to 0.2 ounce of gold and from 1 to 4 ounces of silver per ton.

In 1934 a discovery was made about 900 feet northeast of the old workings. This consists of a shear zone about 5 feet wide striking north to north 45 degrees east and dipping 45 degrees southeast. This zone contains a lenticular quartz vein up to 2 feet wide, well mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena.

The mineralization is erratic, the gold ranging up to 0.5 ounce a ton and the silver up to 35 ounces a ton. The altered wall-rock in places carries gold up to 0.13 ounce a ton with some silver. However, the high-grade deposits are too small and irregular to be of economic value and no zone is indicated that might be workable as a whole. The induced potential survey carried out in 1975 indicated the overall host alteration zone has a probable width of 1,300 to 1,400 feet and extends north-south for at least 2,000 feet.