82-528-10523
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Geological Report

Chris Claims

Skeena Mining Division

103I 15W

129° 58'W 54° 47'N

Owned by: Prism Resources Limited

Operator: Prism Resources Limited

George Cavey
Geologist

November 1981

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

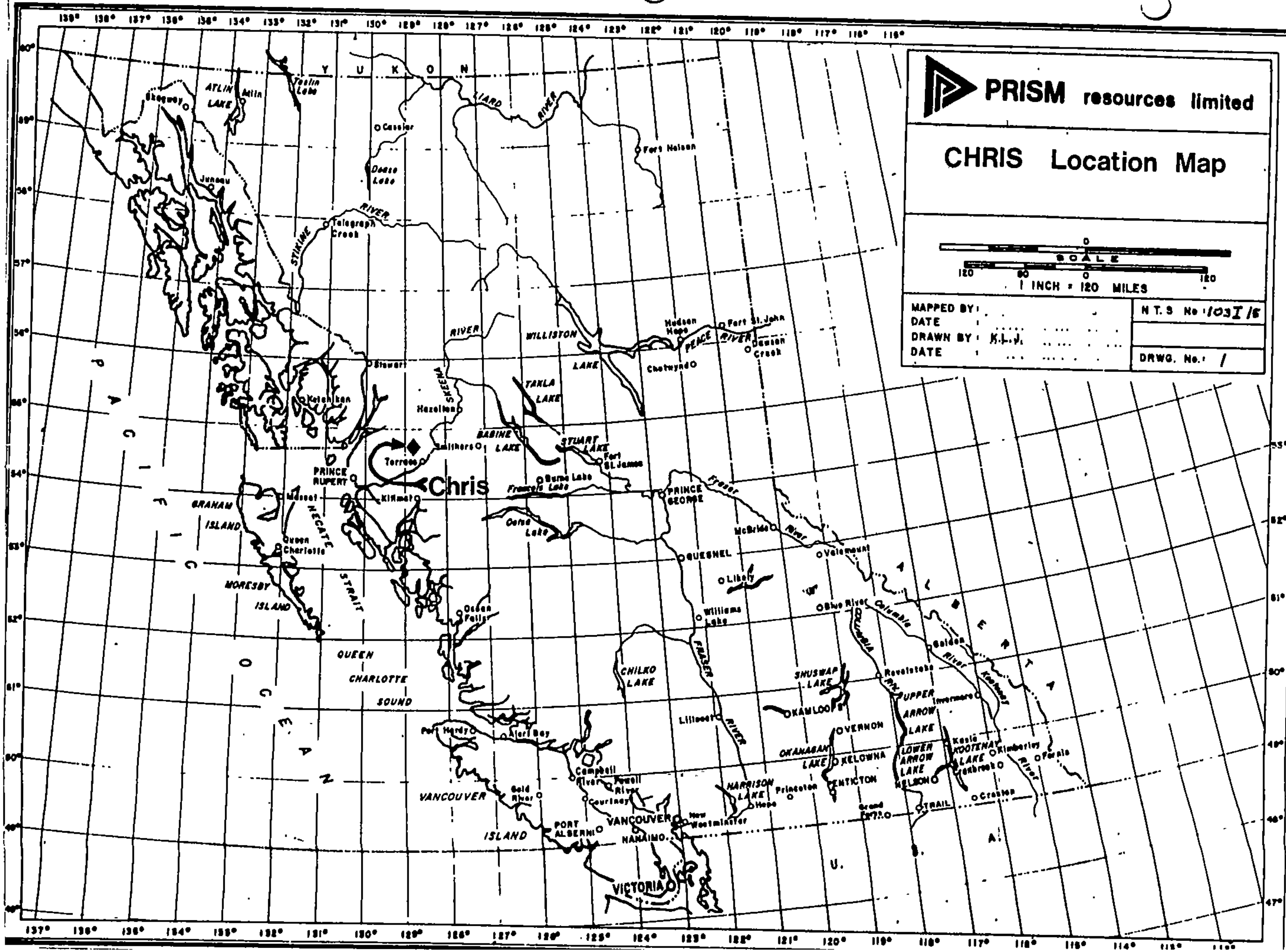
List of Appendix

INTRODUCTION:

The Chris mineral claims lie in the Coast Range physiographic belt, an area where cool winter temperatures and heavy snowfall are combined with cool rainy summer months. The claim block is located 37 km (22 miles) north-west of the town of Terrace. A good B.C. Timber gravel road passes 3 km east of the property, a distance of 40 km (25 miles) from Terrace (Figure 1). The coordinates of the claims are Latitude 129°58'N and Longitude 54°47'W. The claim block lies within elevations 670m (2,200') and 1,460m (4,800') with the area of most interest being above tree-line.

The property has been examined and has undergone various stages of development since its discovery in 1945 by S.R. Ling and W. Jorgenson. Minimal work was done by the original stakers. The first physical work, in the form of a number of trenches, was done in 1950 by Lake Expanse Gold Mines Ltd. No further work was done until 1959 when Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. located a number of new trenches and put in a good walking trail to the property from the existing logging road system. Samples from their trenching averaged 0.5 oz/ton Au and 2.8 oz/ton Ag. with assays up to 4.96 oz/ton Au and 173 oz/ton Ag. Conwest dropped their option on the property and nothing was done on it until 1962 when Kootenay Base Metals drove a 57.1m (202') adit into the vein structure. Through some poor planning the adit appeared to have missed the vein underground.

No other significant work was done on the property until Prism Resources Limited staked the Chris claims in September, 1979. Prism's 1980 work consisted of clearing the portal, cleaning the adit and doing a thorough mapping job of the adit. The 1981 work included: 122.7m (402.5') of IAX drilling in five holes; geological


PRISM resources limited
CHRIS Location Map
SCALE
1 INCH = 120 MILES
MAPPED BY
DATE
DRAWN BY K.L.J.
DATE
N.T.S. No 103 I /6
DRWG. No. 1
Chris
Terrace
PRINCE RUPERT
Kitimat
Smithers
Hazelton
Stewart
Ketchikan
Juneau
Atlin
ATLIN LAKE
Cassiar
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek
STIKINE
RIVER
Y U K O N
LIARD RIVER
Fort Nelson
WILLISTON LAKE
Hudson Hope
Fort St. John
PEACE RIVER
Dawson Creek
Chetwynd
TAKLA LAKE
BABINE LAKE
STUART LAKE
Fort St. James
Burns Lake
Francois Lake
PRINCE GEORGE
Fraser River
McBride
Valemount
QUESNEL
Likely
Williams Lake
Blue River
Columbia
Golden
Revelstoke
Invermere
CHILKO LAKE
FRASER
SHUSWAP LAKE
KAMLOOPS
Lillooet
RIVER
VERNON
OKANAGAN LAKE
KELOWNA
PENTICTON
Princeton
HARRISON LAKE
Hope
UPPER ARROW LAKE
LOWER ARROW LAKE
NELSON
KOOTENAY LAKE
Kimberley
Fernie
Cranbrook
Creston
TRAIL
GRAHAM ISLAND
Masset
HECATE STRAIT
Queen Charlotte
MORESBY ISLAND
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
Ocean Falls
Port Hardy
Alert Bay
Campbell River
Powell River
Courtenay
Gold River
VANCOUVER ISLAND
PORT ALBERNI
VANCOUVER
New Westminster
NANAIMO
VICTORIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALBERTA
U.S.A.

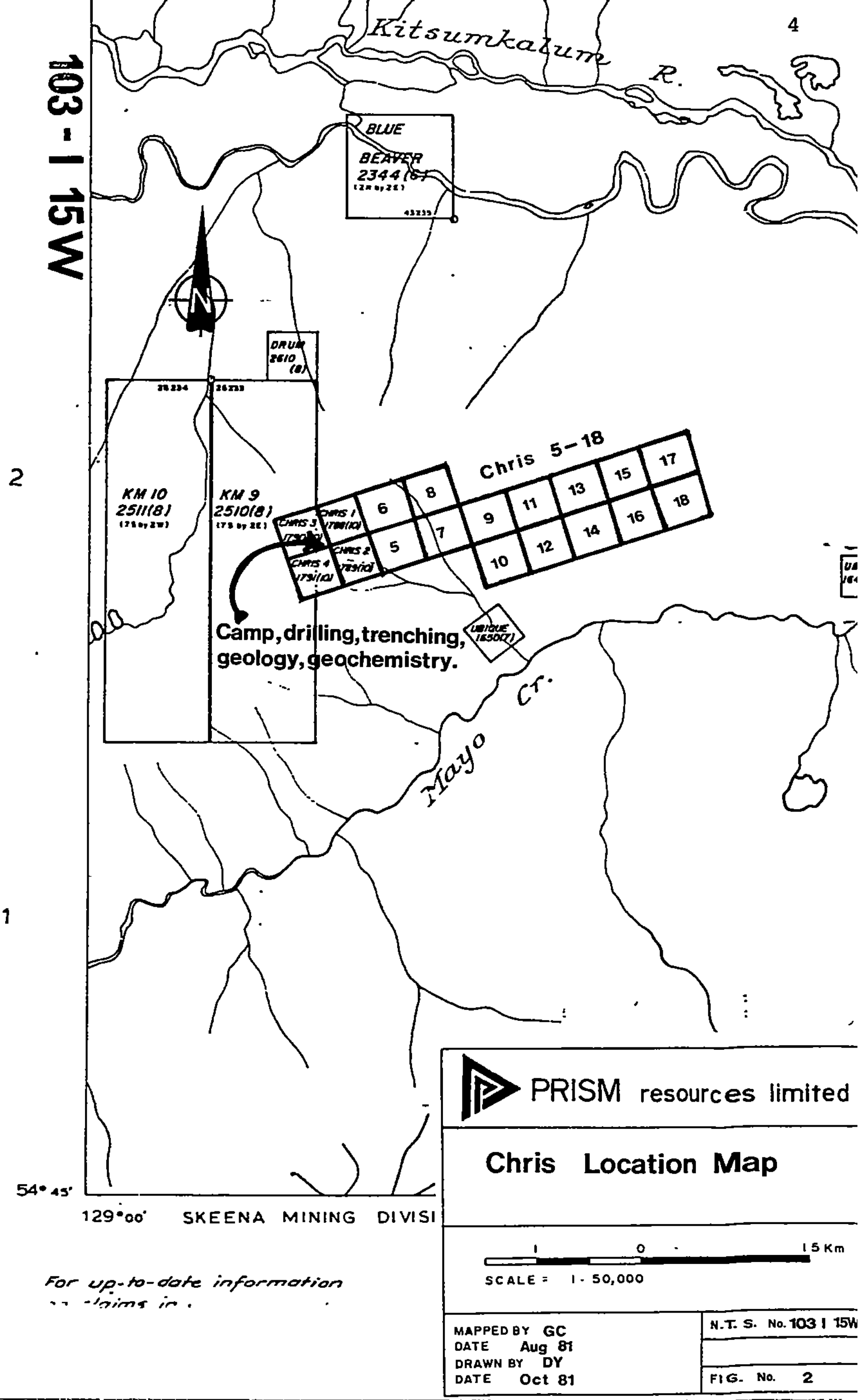
mapping at a scale of 1:1000 over a grid 300m x 200m; cleaning, blasting and sampling of 23 old and new trenches; installing a geochemical grid 400m x 250m with a 50m line spacing and a 25m sample spacing; collecting a total of 99 samples and conducting a topographic survey of the two previously mentioned grids. (Figure 2)

(1) General Geology

The Chris claims are underlain by a rock unit known as the Bowser Group, a name applying to greywackes, conglomerates, argillites and minor tuff. The rocks of this unit are well exposed along the ridge crests, peaks and in the northwest facing cirques. A contact with the younger Coast Intrusives, consisting of undifferentiated granodiorite, diorite, quartz diorite etc., occurs in the eastern portion of the claims in an area of heavy tree cover. The exact contact lies hidden by overburden. Close to the contact, in the sediments, can be found diorite dykes extruding from the main intrusive mass. Along the contact between the Bowser and the Coast Intrusives are the only documented mineral showings: the Oro and the Martin, #174 and #20 respectively on the BCDM Mineral Inventory map. The Oro showings are where Chris 1-4 are located and the Martin are where Chris 9-18 are located (the Oro are incorrectly plotted on the MIM).

(2) Property Geology

This year's mapping encompassed the immediate area surrounding the adit and the trenches. Outside of this area there is very poor outcrop exposure. The property geology is relatively consistent with the general description applied to the Bowser Group; that is, argillites, greywackes and conglomerates. The only (slight) deviation from



For up-to-date information

this description is in the greywackes where there is a coarse grained member, mapped as greywacke, and a fine grained member, mapped as siltstone. (Figure 3)

The predominant unit in the mapped area is a siltstone; grey weathering, medium-fine grained, grey-black on fresh surfaces, ± minor quartz stringers, ± intercalated layers of medium and fine grained intraformation breccia, ± flute casts and flame structures. It can also be divided into two subdivisions; the one described above, and a second unit that is essentially the same but is blacker, contains disseminated pyrite and develops rusty fractures and limonite staining. This segment of the siltstone is exposed over most of the grid (Figure 3) especially the southern and western portion. These two subdivisions of the siltstone make up greater than 90% of the outcrop mapped. The north limit of mapping is controlled by a cliff that contains interbedded siltstone, shale and greywacke with minor conglomerate beds for at least 200 vertical stratigraphic feet. The presence of the Coast Intrusive in the vicinity of the siltstone may be responsible for the introduction of the abundant disseminated pyrite.

Contained in the pyritic black siltstone are three minor rock types: a tuff bed, aplite dykes and a granodiorite dyke (Figure 3). The pyroclastic water lain tuff occurs in one location (line 145E, station 125S) and is partly obscured by snow cover. It appears to be part of the sedimentary sequence: there is no evidence of any heat involved. Intruding the rusty siltstone unit are a number of aplite dykes. Some of the siltstones demonstrate minor baking along the dyke contact, with small amounts of siltstone caught up in the dyke, while other contacts show no evidence of thermal alteration or wall rock disruption. The aplite does not contain any visible sulphides, but it does contain numerous quartz veinlets and quartz crystals. The granodiorite is found around line 180E, station 125S but its exact relationship between it and the siltstone cannot be seen due to the cover of overburden and rubble in the area. It does not contain any sulphides, nor does it appear to contribute any degree of contact metamorphism to the area. The granodiorite, in general, may be part of the main intrusive mass to the east, but it is too small to gain any significant information from it.

The main source of economic interest is a gold-bearing quartz vein in the siltstone; a separate section will deal with this later in this report. Elsewhere on the property are a number of small quartz veins, some containing moderately high gold geochemical responses while others are barren. These veins pinch and swell in width and in length, a typical example varies from 1cm to 30cm wide over a length of 15m where it is pinched out, only to appear weakly further along trend. These veins can be found in the rusty siltstone and in the grey siltstone. The veins generally carry small amounts of pyrite but none of the other economic minerals found in the main vein. These veins can appear singly as veins or boudins in the siltstone or they can appear in a cluster of three or four veins. The general trend of the small veins is roughly consistent with the main vein, the strike varying from 70° to 90° and the dip between 80° to 90° north. Quartz also occurs as infilling in intraformational breccias, developing a crystalline form in vugs within the breccia.

The third subdivision of the property sediments is the coarse member of the greywacke package (mapped as greywacke). It is grey weathering, grey-black on a fresh surface, medium-coarse grained, ± flame and load structures and can be found in beds from ½ - 1m thick to thickness of greater than 10m. Aside from the small beds within the finer grained siltstone there are two occurrences of greywacke on the property. The smallest of the two is on the contact between the rusty weathering pyritic black siltstone and the grey siltstone near line 65E and station 50S (Figure 3). Snow and overburden cover the grey siltstone and greywacke contact, but the other contact is well exposed. In this exposure the greywacke occurs as beds between one and three meters thick within the rusty black siltstones. The other area is in a topographically flat locality, which has no solid outcrop but has abundant greywacke float. It occurs between line 375E and the eastern edge of the mapping and north of station 75N. Within this region are many boulders in the 15cm - 1m diameter range and very little of anything else. This area represents the largest occurrence of greywacke, but in the overall stratigraphy it is only a thick bed within the sedimentary package.

The greywacke unit varies in composition from an almost pure dark quartzite to the general composition which is a mixed amount of light-dark detrital quartz and feldspars, shale fragments and fragments of other rocks derived through the sedimentary processes that form such a rock. (Thin section work has not been done so an exact compositional breakdown can not be given at this time).

The overall stratigraphic picture shows very little deformation of the sediments. The average strike and dip is 030°/35° SE which is consistent throughout the entire property. Some deformation takes place, but it does not affect the overall stratigraphic picture. Local areas surrounding the aplites and the granodiorite dykes have been thermally altered. The siltstone has been recrystallized, to a grey, medium grained, rusty, weakly chloritized rock with some pyrrhotite disseminated in the matrix. These areas of metamorphism have been tested geochemically for a full spectrum of elements, (Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, W and Sn) with no significant results. Some of the siltstones have been fractured and filled by small quartz veins containing some crystalline and disseminated pyrite, but again nothing turned up geochemically.

Some fault movement has taken place in the siltstones although nothing of great significance. Minor development of slickensides occurs near some of the areas of intrusive dykes, although the attitude is not similar to either the main quartz veins, or the aplite dykes. A number of minor faults occur in the vicinity of the contact between the grey siltstone and the black pyritic siltstone striking 30° with a 65° N dip. There is no development of quartz or concentrations of economic minerals along these fracture sets.

(3) Mineralization

Crosscutting the attitude of the host sediments is a gold bearing quartz vein, known as the Main vein. Several other veins exist on the property; the South vein, the Rex and the Oro vein, but none carry as promising gold values as the Main vein.

The Main vein is exposed on surface for 300m and has widths ranging from 0.30m up to 1.34m with the average width being 0.59m (Figure 4). Twenty trenches were blasted, hand dug and chip sampled over the entire 300m length. The average gold assay was 0.328 oz/ton with values ranging from 0.1 to 0.642 oz/ton; the average silver assay was 2.35 oz/ton with values ranging from 0.47 to 15.96 and the average lead assay was 1.4% with values from 0.04 to 12.9%

(In calculating the average assay, the high and low analysis has been eliminated from the calculation).

Where mineralization was observed, it was 90% massive arsenopyrite with 10% cubic galena distributed randomly throughout the arsenopyrite. This mineralogy was relatively consistent over the entire length except in one trench where the percentages were reversed; that is, 90% steel galena and 10% arsenopyrite.

The Ag/Au ratio and the Ag/Pb ratio had quite a range in values, the former being 2/1 to 20/1 and the latter being 1/1 to 3/1. Although the ratios do vary, a number of trends were observed. Whenever there was an increase in the lead assays, the silver values increased as well, suggesting that the silver is carried in the galena. The other important point noted was that the gold assay was totally independent of the lead and the silver values; it neither increased or decreased consistently with a change in the lead or silver regardless whether the assay was 15.96 oz/ton Ag and 12.9% Pb or 0.47 oz/ton Ag and 0.04% Pb. The obvious conclusion to this is that the gold is carried in the arsenopyrite alone and is not influenced by the galena.

The vein occurs in two styles, as a semi-solid quartz vein with layers of massive mineralization or as a highly oxidized vein detritus. The latter example, when sampled, results in very poor assays. Au averaged 0.023 oz/ton, Ag averaged 0.31 oz/ton and Pb averaged 1.1%. The material sampled was a dark orange to dark red limonite soil, occasionally containing quartz rubble. This material was presumed to be the remnants of the main vein because of its proximity to the trend of the vein. The widths of the limonite average slightly larger than the true vein; 0.77m verses 0.59m, but this is to be expected as it is limonitic soil and not rock. The former style carries all the good values for gold, silver and lead. The vein consists of alternating layers of grey white quartz, grey host siltstone layers, massive mineralized layers, yellow leached boxwork horizons and ± orange stained boxwork structures with massive arsenopyrite. The vein is coated with a green arsenic stain, scorodite, covering both the mineralized sections and the bull quartz. The vein is not solid, the layers of yellow stained leached boxwork create a plane of weakness that causes the vein to be friable at surface. The deepest sampling from surface is 10 feet; the vein is still friable at this point but not as seriously as near the surface. The main vein was only sampled once at this depth, but as a very tentative correlation, the gold, silver and lead values increased 40-45% from the surface. This does not necessarily indicate that all values will do the same, but is encouraging and much further sampling would be required to confirm this theory.

The vein is relatively constant in strike and dip; the average is 75°/75° N. It varies from 70°-80° in strike and 65°-85° in dip. The only inconsistency is in the width. Over the 300m length the main vein will pinch to 0.30m and then swell to 1.34m, although the mean value and the average are close to 0.6m. At the east end of the vein some confusion is present; the vein is slumped to give a south dip. This could be from the vein rolling over to the south or it could just represent weak ground conditions. This area will have to be drill tested in the future. Associated with the main vein are two secondary features, a hanging wall gouge and hanging wall veins. The hanging wall gouge is usually 5m wide, black, composed of ground-up siltstone and lacks any visible sulphides. The hanging wall veins are composed of rusty bull quartz, with minor crystalline pyrite filling vugs and along fracture surfaces. The veins have been sampled twice and average 0.013 oz/ton Au, 0.14 oz/ton Ag. and 0.29% Pb. over widths of 0.013m and 0.53m. One other hanging wall vein sampled ran a surprising 0.013 oz/ton Au, 0.14% Pb and 6.16 oz/ton Ag over 0.28m. No explanation for these values is given at this time; further sampling will be done in the future. The term veins is used because the hanging wall vein is not always visible and is discontinuous, therefore a parallel non-economic vein system is probably a better explanation than just a single hanging wall vein.

The property contains a 57.1m adit driven by Kootenay Base Metals Ltd. during the fall of 1962. The adit was driven along the vein trend as seen on the surface. It had several short crosscuts perpendicular to the vein but no mineralization or vein structure was seen similar to that exposed in the surface trenching. The presence of the main vein at depth was to be tested by drilling this past season (1981) but due to poor core recovery, this question was not adequately answered. Further testing is planned.

A second vein exists in close proximity to the main vein; it is known as the South vein, located 40m south of the main vein (Figure 4). This vein outcrops for 35m and ranges in width from 0.16m to 0.52m where sampled. It actually pinches out at the east end. The vein is identical in mineralogy and geology, complete with the scorodite weathering, but does not carry the same values as the main vein. It averages 0.061 oz/ton Au, 0.24 oz/ton Ag. and 0.1% Pb. Nine trenches were dug along the trend including two deep trenches at both the east and west ends, but no further vein material was discovered.

A number of other veins exist on the Chris property but none carry the values that the Main vein contains. These veins are referred to on the Mineral Inventory Maps as #20-the Martin and Rex claims and #174-the Oro, Beaver and

Ike claims. The Main vein on the Chris property is part of the Oro, Beaver and Ike veins; the names all refer to the same mineralization. The Rex and Martin are also the same system. The Rex-Oro vein system consists of nine mineralized veins, the Chris Main vein referred to as #7 vein. The other eight were resampled during the past season and of the eight, only two, Vein #1 and #2, were worth any detailed sampling. Veins #8, 9, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are all white quartz veins with crystalline pyrite filling vugs and present along fracture faces. None of these veins assayed more than 0.05 oz/ton Au, 0.05 oz/ton Ag or 0.01% Pb. The mineralization is not like that seen on veins 7, 1 or 2. Vein #1 and #2 are narrow quartz veins with sections of 100% massive arsenopyrite. The average grades are; vein #2 - 0.087 oz/ton Au, 0.10 oz/ton Ag, 0.20% Pb and 0.05% Cu. Vein #1 was intersected in an adit 23m below #1 vein but the portal was caved so no sampling could be done. From old reports the vein intersected in the adit is similar in mineralization to the surface exposure with similar gold and silver values. Neither of these veins is considered economic at this time but the possibility of better size and grades along trend or at depth cannot be overlooked.

(4) Drilling

A J.K. Smit Winkie drill was employed this summer to test the surface and underground extensions of the Main vein. A total of 122.7m (402.5') IAX sized core was drilled. The contract was terminated because the drill was not getting the recoveries necessary to properly evaluate the property. A total of five holes were drilled, three on the surface for 107m (351.5') and the remainder 15.5m (51') underground in the adit. A short summary of each hole follows, although because of the poor recovery, none of the results are conclusive.

C81-1: Total footage 39.2m (128.5'), total casing 3.3m (11'). This hole was drilled to test the continuity and grade of the vein at depth and is located 100m east of the portal (azimuth 070°). The first 5.8m (19') was a grey, fine-medium grained clastic impure greywacke. Core recovery through this section was approximately 60%. The remaining 33.4m (109.5') was a dark fine grained siltstone. Recovery through this section was approximately 80% except through the area of most interest, the quartz vein where recovery was a poor 13%. The vein did not core very well; rock in the core box was mostly cave-in from the wall of the hole. A few pieces of white quartz with seams and disseminations of arsenopyrite were present but not in enough quantity to give a good representative assay. The vein was encountered between 35m (115') and 37.8m (124') so the resultant dip of the vein is as expected, between 75-80° to the north. Assays from the rubble in the quartz vein intersection run 0.064 oz/ton Au, 0.12 oz/ton Ag and 0.03% Pb.

C81-2: The second hole was drilled parallel to C81-1, 30.5m (100') to the west at the same angle -45°. Total depth was 32.9m (108') with 1.5m (5') of overburden. This hole started in siltstone and then drilled through greywacke until 11.7m (38.5'). For the next 4m (13.5') there were alternating beds of siltstone, greywacke and a very fine grained black argillite. From this point to the end of the hole 17.1m (56') the siltstone is similar to that in the last hole. Core recovery was slightly better for this hole, 85%, but the recovery was still hampered by bedding being sub-parallel to the core axis, as was the problem in C81-1. The vein was intersected between 28.2m (92.5') and 29.7m (97.5') and again the recovery through the area of most interest was poor, 20%. The quartz vein occurred as it did in the last hole, mostly rubble and material ground up from the walls. The vein averaged 0.133 oz/ton Au, 0.32 oz./ton Ag. and 0.24% Pb in the rubble that was sampled throughout the 1.5m (5') intersection. The vein appears to be dipping between 72°-76° to the north from the results of this intersection.

C81-3: The third hole is drilled parallel to C81-1 and C81-2, 61m (200') east of C81-2 and 30.5m (100') east of C81-1 at the same angle -45°. The total footage was 35.1m (115') with only 1.5m (5') of overburden. Recovery was about the same, 83% but again core recovery was poor through the main mineralized section, less than 5%. This hole was geologically similar to the other two, alternating beds of siltstone, fine grained siltstone (argillite??) and greywacke until the end of the hole where a new rock type was intersected. This is a medium-fine grained white, aplite, possibly a dyke, with a minor amount of disseminated pyrite. It was encountered right at the main vein intersection. It may have been post mineral, and cuts off the vein at this point; no further vein material was seen beyond the aplite. The main vein occurs somewhere between 32.9m (108') and 34.7m (114') but the core recovery of the vein through this section is almost zero; only fragments of quartz bearing arsenopyrite are present as well as arsenopyrite-rich mud and redrilled wall rock. The mud and quartz fragments assay 0.090 oz/ton Au, 0.65 oz/ton Ag. and 0.26% Pb. The vein appears to be dipping between 70°-75° to the north at this point, still fairly consistent with the overall trend of the main system. The same problems were encountered in this hole as the others; bedding sub-parallel to the core axis caused bad ground and poor friable walls that always caved in had to be constantly redrilled.

Two underground holes were drilled at flat angles into the walls of the adit, perpendicular to the direction of the adit, (170°) to try and solve the problem of lack of mineralization in the adit. The results are as follows:

C81-4U: This hole was drilled near the face, at 56m and went 9.1m on an azimuth of 170°. None of the poor ground conditions encountered in the surface holes were experienced in the flat underground holes; core recovery was almost 100%. The bedding was at a greater angle to core axis (40°) so the ground was much more stable. This was true until the vein was intersected, where again core recovery was poor. The sulphides seen in the core of the three surface holes were not observed, but an increase in pyrite was noted, and a very minor amount of arsenopyrite was present. The assays for the underground drilling are equally poor, averaging 0.003 oz/ton Au, 0.10 oz/ton Ag. and 0.015% Pb.

The geology of this hole is similar to the surface holes, alternating beds of fine and medium grained siltstone. Towards the end of the hole 7.6m (25') is a 0.3m (1') layer of an altered siltstone or a possible altered intrusive felsic aplite dyke. There is no evidence of baking along the siltstone dyke contact.

C81-5U: The second underground hole went 6.4m (21') before it had to be abandoned due to a combination of poor ground conditions and a drill not powerful enough for the job. The projected intersection of the vein was at the point at which the drill could proceed no further, although a small amount of quartz did turn up at the end of the core. The piece was analyzed-0.004 oz/ton Au, 0.08 oz/ton Ag., and 0.01% Pb., but because of its size it is not a representative sample.

The geology is again similar to the preceding hole, interbedded siltstone both medium and fine grained.

This hole was drilled at 165°, 42m from the portal, 14m west of C81-4U. The ground was good until the vein was encountered, then the hole had to be abandoned.

(5) Geochemistry

A tight grid was established at the east end of the known mineralization to determine if the vein continued in an area of overburden and partial brush cover. A second smaller grid was done at the west end of the south vein in an area where small amounts of mineralized float were discovered and no outcrop exists.

The main grid is 400m x 250m with a 50m line spacing and a 25m sample spacing for a total of 99 samples. The baseline was established at 70° with crosslines at 160° (340°) over topography that varies from 1,310m (4,300') to 1,158m (3,800'). All samples were analyzed for lead, silver, gold, arsenic and antimony. Only the first four will be discussed as no antimony was present in any of the results.

All four elements show anomalous values that are superimposed over the same area. The four anomalous elements outline a geochemical target 300m long by 100m wide located between lines 350E and 650E and stations 25N to 75S (Figure 5a). The values for the various elements are not extremely high when compared to other gold-silver properties, but the fact that they are all conincident creates interest for further exploration. The results cut diagonally across topography so glacial action is probably ruled out as would be downslope gravity movement. The anomaly changes 76m (250') topographically so the possibilty that the buried mineralization is raking to the east can not be overlooked. The raking could also explain why nothing is seen on the surface.

Gold geochemistry (Figure 5b) ranges from 0 to 130 ppb; the anomalous values range from 25 ppb to 130 ppb. The silver (Figure 5c) varies from 0 to 2.8 ppm with the anomalous areas being between 0.75 and 2.8 ppm. Lead geochemistry (Figure 5d) ranges from 12 ppm to 371 ppm the area of most interest between 100 ppm and 371 ppm.

Arsenic geochemistry (Figure 5e) contains the widest range of values, from 4 ppm to samples above the analytical machines testing limits, greater than 1,000 ppm. The area considered anomalous contains those values greater than 250 ppm.

The trend of the vein in the area of Prism's anomaly has been tested by several shallow trenches by previous explorationists. These trenches never reached bedrock, but when sampled geochemically (1B260-1B263) they produced values consistent with the grid anomaly. (Table 1)

TABLE 1

Trench Samples

Trench Sample	Line	Station	Pb ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm
1B260	585E	0	158	80	1.4	400
1B261	585E	0	88	100	0.2	80
1B262	425E	12N	201	10	nd	300
1B263	430E	12S	203	220	0.4	1,000
1G216	440E	65S	46	40	.7	
1G217	460E	60S	142	20	.7	
1G218	475E	50S	75	70	1.1	

Further testing of this anomaly will be necessary next season, either by trenching or more likely by drilling.

The second grid was established to detect western extension of the south vein but the results failed to show anything definite. The grid was 20m long x 20m wide with 15 samples taken of 5m sample spacing and 10m line sampling. No further work will be required on this grid.

(6) Trenching

A total of 24 trenches were hand dug and blasted removing 34.3m^3 of soil and allowing for 27 samples to be taken (Figure 4). Three pre-1962 trenches were sampled without removal of any material. Two trenches on the main vein and seven on south vein were never sampled because no vein was intersected. A list of the trench dimensions is on the following page: TABLE 2 - Trench Dimensions.......

TABLE 2

Trench Dimensions

Trench #	Sample Number (s)	Dimensions (m)	Volume Removed
531	531, 532	1.5 x 1.5 x .6	1.35m³
533	533	1.0 x 1.0 x 0.25	0.25m³
534	534	1.0 x 0.5 x 0.5	0.25m³
535	535	1.0 x 1.0 x 0.5	0.5m³
536	536, 537	-	-
538	538	1.0 x .5 x .5	0.25m³
539	539	1.5 x .75 x 1.0 x 1.5 x 1.5 x 1	3.38m³
540	540	0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3	0.027m³
541	541, 542	0.3 x 0.3 x .6	0.054m³
543	543	-	-
544	544	1 x .25 x .5	0.125m³
545	545	2 x 1.5 x 2	6.0m³
546	546, 547	1.0 x 1.5 x 2	3.0m³
601	601	1.0 x 2.0 x 2.0	4.0m³
602	602	1.0 x .75 x 1.0	0.75m³
603	603, 604	2.0 x 2.0 x .5	2m³
South Vein	610, 611	Nine (9) trenches	12.38m³
615	615, 616	-	-
617	617, 618	1 x 1 x 1	1m³
27 samples,	24 trenches	Total volume removed	34.3m³

(7) Conclusions

The gold and silver values were relatively consistent throughout the 300m length of the main vein. The vein remains strong through the entire length, and pinches and swells in width but never disappears completely. The greatest widths of the vein are at the east and west ends; the west end is cut off by cliffs but the east end is still open to further exploration. The geochemistry points to a possible mineralized structure along strike to the east of the known vein continuing for another 300m. The depth of the vein has not been adequately tested to date this year; drill holes only showed that the vein exists at depth, they showed nothing of size or grade.

To do a proper job on this property, a much larger drill, either a BBS-1, a Hydro-wink or a Super 38, drilling NQ or HQ with a good mud system will be required to overcome the bad ground conditions. With the proper equipment the vein can be tested at great depths, the geochemical anomaly can be drilled and with encouragement, the drilling can be stepped out to the base of the cliffs adding 300-400' to the testing depth.

The property is 3km west of and 990m (3,250') above a good all weather road. Some consideration must be given to road access to the property from the present road system. With a number of switch backs and the right location, road construction would present no great problem.

The property has remained interesting through the first phase of exploration. The next step is a large drill program with possible road construction. Only after these steps can the property be properly evaluated.

Summary of Costs

(1)	Wages	-	$10,445.67
(2)	Helicopter - (Drilling)	-	4,296.01
(3)	Drilling	-	19,992.99
(4)	Camp Costs - (including Helicopter)	-	9,082.38
(5)	Assays & Geochemistry	-	2,974.94
(6)	Accomodation	-	331.88
(7)	Vehicle	-	1,318.00
(8)	Typing & Binding	-	150.00
		TOTAL	$48,591.87

Cost Statement

(1a) Wages

Name	Per Diem Rate	Specific Dates	No. of Days	Amount
G. Cavey (Geologist)	$124.63	July 11-August 14	35	$ 4,362.05
R. Beattie (Sampler)	53.66	July 11-August 14	35	1,878.10
C. Brard (Sampler)	53.66	July 14-August 14	32	1,717.12
R. Doell (Cook)	45.52	July 14-August 3	21	955.92
T. Forshaw (Sampler)	45.52	July 13-August 3	22	1,001.44
I. Hribar (Cook)	66.38	August 6-August 14	8	531.04
			TOTAL	$10,445.67

(1b) Wages - Physical Work (Trenching)

G. Cavey	$124.63	3.5	$ 436.20
R. Beattie	53.66	15.5	831.73
C. Brard	53.66	13	697.58
T. Forshaw	45.52	9.5	432.44
		41.5 days	$2,397.95

Physical Work Wages - (Figure is included in (1a) Wages, above) $2,397.95

(2) Helicopter

Okanagan Helicopters -

Camp (General)	- 7.1 hrs. @ $430/hr. + fuel =	$4,181.52
	- 1.6 hrs. @ $550/hr. + fuel =	965.92
	- 1.8 hrs. @ $415/hr. + fuel =	860.68
	Total Camp related Helicopter Costs	$6,008.12

Drill (General) - 2.5 hrs. @ $430/hr. + fuel =	$1,012.76
C81-4, C81-5 - 1.1 hrs. @ $550/hr. + fuel =	664.07
Drill Mobilization - 3.6 hrs. @ $430/hr. + fuel =	1,653.26
Drill De-Mobilization - 1.6 hrs. @ $550/hr. + fuel =	965.92
Total Drill related Helicopter Costs	$4,296.01

(3) Drilling

Drilcor Industries -

Invoice No. 8111/1 -	$ 2,000.00
Invoice No. 8111/2 -	7,937.77
Invoice No. 8111/3 -	10,055.22
Total	$19,992.99

(4) Camp Costs

Terrace Co-operation - Invoice of August 15/81 - (Food - Lumber)	$3,054.2
Helicopter ÷ (see Section 2)	6,008.1
Total	$9,082.3

Man days - Prism -	152 days
Drilcor -	42 days
	194 days

Costs per man/per day - $46.82

(5) Assays and Geochemistry

VanGeochem	- Invoice 81296 -	$ 202.40
	- Invoice 81228 -	1,504.65
	Geochemistry Total	$1,729.44

Min-En Labs - Invoice 1-837	$ 749.00
Chem Ex Labs - Invoice 18112973	496.50
Assaying Total	$1,245.50

(6) Accomodation - Slumber Lodge

R. Beattie - June 8 -	$ 27.56
R. & C. Clark - June 8 -	47.65
G. Cavey & R. Beattie - June 12 - 14 -	78.33
T. Forshaw - June 12 - 14 -	59.62
G. Cavey - July 26 -	27.56
G. Cavey - August 7 -	27.56
G. Cavey & R. Beattie - August 14 -	36.04
I. Hribar - August 14 -	27.56
Total	$331.88

(7) Vehicle

$30/day x 36 days =	$1,080
1,400 km x .17/km =	238
Total	$1,318

(8) Typing & Binding - $150

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS

Abbreviations for Drill Hole Logs

grw - greywacke

mnz - mineralization

oxid - oxidation

py - pyrite

qtz - quartz

w̄ - with

xtal - crystal

volc - volcanic

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

HOLE No. C 81-1 | PAGE NO. 1

AZIM: 160° | ELEV:

DIP: 45° | LENGTH: 128.5 Feet

CORE SIZE: AXT

STARTED: 26 July 1981

COMPLETED: 31 July 1981

PURPOSE: To intersect mineralized quartz vein

CORE RECOVERY: 73.6%

PROPERTY: CHRIS

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY: C. Lalonde

DATE LOGGED: 31 July 1981

DRILLING CO: Drill Core

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY From	CORE RECOVERY To	Rec'd
0	3	Overburden									3	11	5.0
												13	1.2
3	19	Greywacke - grey, fine-medium grained										14	0.7
		quartz and biotite grains; clastic impure										15	0.5
		sandstone, possibly some feldspar (arkosic)										16	0.8
		very broken core.										18	1.0
		13', 17' -bedding at 10° to 15° to core axis										20.5	0.7
		Some limonite along fracture										22.5	0.5
												23.5	0.8
19	115	Siltstone - dark grey fine-grained										25.5	1.5
		bedding at low, angle to core axis										29	3.0
		e.g. 72'-10°; 93.5' - 0-15°; 102'-35°;										30	1.0
		limonitic along fracture planes;										35	2.7
		80-84 biotite in quartz veinlets.										37	2.0
		84-89.5 slightly coarser grained										39.5	2.0
		73-83 dark grey-black probably argillite										42.5	1.0
		97.5 - 98 quartz-carbonate veinlets, vuggy,										43.5	0.1
		limonitic, minor dissem. arsenopyrite										49	2.0
		93.5 - 101.5 several vuggy quartz veinlets	0548	93.0'	101.5'	8.5'		.01	<.003			49.5	0.3
		103.5 quartz lense 3" long parallel to										51.5	2.8
		core axis, minor dissem. arsenopyrite										53	1.8
		and pyrite, limonitic										53.5	0.1
		106-113 dark grey-black, probable argillite										54	0.3
												54.5	0.5
115	124	Quartz Vein Zone - very poor core recovery	0549	115	124	9.0'	.03	.12	.064	.01		55.5	1.0
		rock in core box is mostly cave from										58.5	0.5
		sides of hole, only a few pieces of										59	0.5
		quartz vein material with seams of										60	1.0
		arsenopyrite, some dissem arsenopyrite										61	0.7
		sampled only quartz vein material and									61	63	2.0

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:
AZIM: ELEV:
DIP: LENGTH:
CORE SIZE:
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE:
CORE RECOVERY:

HOLE No. C-81-1 PAGE NO. 2

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY From	CORE RECOVERY To	Rec'd
		Cylindrical pieces of siltstone core.									63	63.5	0.5
		123-123.5 several quartz veinlets with some										64.5	0.7
		dissem. arsenopyrite and pyrite										68	2.8
		117' fragments of quartz cein with areseno-										69.5	1.7
		pyrite and pyrite stringers										71	1.5
		123.7'-2" quartz vein with seams of										73.5	2.5
		arsenopyrite										76.5	2.0
												77.5	1.0
124	128.5	Siltstone - numerous quartz veinlets	0550	124.0	128.5	4.5'		.32	0.012	< .01		79	1.3
		containing sparse grains of arsenopyrite										82	3.3
		some limonitic, dissem. pyrite and pyrite										85	3.3
		veinlets										87	1.6
		124.5 - 0.25 inch quartz vein with										88.5	1.7
		dissem. chalcopyrite and bornite										89.5	1.0
		126 (approx) - 1 inch quartz vein with										90.5	0.8
		dissem pyrite										92	1.3
												93.5	1.5
												98	3.7
												99.5	1.8
												102.5	3.0
												105.5	3.3
												107	1.1
												108	0.7
												110	2.3
												113	2.6
												114.5	1.7
												115	0.5

DRILL HOLE LOG

HOLE No.	PAGE NO.
C 81-1	3

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE		LENGTH	ASSAYS				CORE RECOVERY		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO						FROM	TO	Rec'd
										(*	115	117	0.2
										(*		122	0.2
						Recovery ~ 12.9%				(*		123	0.2
										(*		123.5	0.5
												124.5	0.8
												127	2.0
												218.5	1.3
								TOTAL:					92.4'
								Recovery =				73.6%	
												92.4	
												125.5	

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: Chris

AZIM: 160° | ELEV:
DIP. -45° | LENGTH: 108'
CORE SIZE: AXT

STARTED. 31 July 1981
COMPLETED: 4 August 1981
PURPOSE: To intersect mineralized quartz vein

CORE RECOVERY: 85.3%

HOLE No. C81-2 | PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: C. Lalonde & G. Cavoy
DATE LOGGED: 1 August 1981
DRILLING CO: Drilcor
ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	Ag	Au	Cu	CORE RECOVERY From	To	Rec'd
0	1	Overburden											
											1	2.0	0.8
1	5.5	Siltstone - grey, fine-grained, indistinct										3.5	1.0
		laminations at 22°										4.5	1.0
		4-5.5 intercalated fine-grained siltstone										5.5	1.4
		& coarser grained clastic greywacke										7.0	1.5
												8.5	1.7
5.5	38.5	Greywacke - grey, slightly coarser grained										11	2.5
		size than siltstone above, occasional										14	5.0
		distinct bedding plane, e.g., 7.0'-28',										15	1.3
		10'-20°, 27'-17°.										17	2.0
		55-70 finer-grained siltstone fragments										19.5	2.3
		interbedded within greywacke matrix										22	3.0
		26-27 laminated siltstone layers, showing										24	2.0
		flame structures										27	2.9
		27-28 siltstone - finer grained											
		Occasional vuggy narrow quartz vein, limonite										29.5	1.7
		along fractures, e.g., 37-38'										31	1.7
												32	0.7
												33	1.7
38.5	46½	Argillite - very fine-grained, limonite										35.5	2.0
		along fractures. Qtz veinlets @ 38.5 , 43										38.5	2.0
		some remanant qtz. in limonite fractures										44	2.2
		with minor pyrite										45½	1.5
												49	3.6
46.5	49.5	Siltstone - grey fine-grained, limonite										51	2.0
		fractures. Minor qtz stringers in a										54	3.0
		biotite infilling											
49.5	52	Greywacke - grey, slightly coarser grain											
		Occasional distinct bedding, e.g.,											
		49.5 - 20°, 52-20°.											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:		HOLE No.	PAGE NO.
		C 81-2	2

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY: 85.27%

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Au	Ag	Pb	Cu	CORE RECOVERY From	To	Rec'd
52	108	Siltstone, grey fine-grained, some minor									54	56	2.0
		qtz. stringers. Rusty fractures and										59	3.0
		some fractures with a pale green										62	2.5
		oxidation and some minor pyrite										64	2.0
		e.g., 52.5 , 51.5. Distinct										66	1.5
		bedding plane, e.g., 54-55.5-20°										67	1
		lime green oxid with pyrite and qtz in										68½	1
		fractures										70	1.25
		67½ - 71 highly fractured siltstone	0605	67½	71	3½'	.02	.001	.01			71	1
		iron-stained, qutz stringers, fine										72	1
		grained pyrite										73	1
		82½-84½ hanging wall	0606	82½	84½	2'	.10	.002	.01			74½	1½
		Vein, qtz, py, limonite										77	2½
		stain, some grey oxide										79½	1
												81	1
		92½ - 97½ qtz vein										82½	1
		97½-103, Siltstone, breccia	0607	97½	103	5½'	.20	.002	.03			85	2½
		with qtz infilling, py										86	1
		disseminated and in blebs										87	1
		in the qtz										92	2
												97	1.25
		Between 103-108 siltstone										98.1	
		demonstrates flame structure										99	1
		load structures, qtz stringers										100½	1½
		limonite staining on fractures										103	2½
		green stain on frac @ 106.5										104½	1½
												106	1½
92½	97	Next page										108	1½
													92.1

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	
AZIM:	ELEV:
DIP:	LENGTH:
	CORE SIZE:
STARTED:	
COMPLETED.	
PURPOSE:	
CORE RECOVERY:	

HOLE No. C 81-2 | PAGE NO. 3

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	Ag	Au	Pb	Cu		
92½	97	20% core recovery in qtz vein. Two good areas of arsenopyrite, at the end of run (Block lost) and beginning of second run. And after 97' for 6". From 96½ - 97 is a mid seam, containing many metallic fragments, py, arsenopyrite, qtz.										
		Hole was drilled dry to get the mud recovery.										
		Mineralization - arsenopyrite in blebs in qtz.										
		Mud seam	0609	96½	97	½'	.29	.104	.39			
		Rest of Mineralized Core	0608	92½	96½	4½'?	.34	.161	.09			
		20% core recovery		97	97½							

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: 160°
DIP: 45°
ELEV:
LENGTH: 115'
CORE SIZE: AXT
STARTED: August 4th
COMPLETED: August 9th
PURPOSE: To test for qtz. vein.
CORE RECOVERY:

HOLE No.: C-81-3
PAGE NO.: 1
PROPERTY: Chris
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: G.C.
DATE LOGGED: August 10
DRILLING CO: Drilcor
ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	Ag	Au	Cu	CORE RECOVERY From	To	Rec'd
0	6	Casing									6	7½	1
												9½	2
6	24	Siltstone laminated layers of med-fine										12	2½
		grained grey-black siltstone										13½	1½
		black layers show flame										15	1.25
		structures e.g. 6½', 8½', 10-12'										18½	2.75
		Occasional layer of grey, med										20	1.5
		grained, greywacke, e.g., 13½-14½										21	1
		bedding close or parallel to										24	3
		core axis, e.g., 6½'-0°, 8'-20°										26	2
		8½-15°, 10'-10°, 13-15°, 15½-10°,										28	1.5
		18½-10°, 22'-15°										31	2.5
		Occasional qtz. stringers parallel										35	4
		to bedding, e.g, 17½, 20½, 21½										37	2
		Some rusty fracture both										41½	4½
		parallel to the bedding, and other										43	1½
		angles										46½	.75
		Flame structures @ 20½, 23										49	.75
												52	1.0
24	27½	Black, very fine-grained siltstone										54	1.5
		with no visible bedding planes											.5
27½	43	Siltstone- grey, less black and not											
		as well laminated. Med- to fine grained,											
		some rusty fract. flame structures @ 33,											
		40, 43. Bedding 32½ - 10°,											
		Occasional areas of minor qtz and x'aline											
		biotite or bitumin, e.g., 36, 36½, 37.											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	HOLE No. C 81-3
AZIM:	ELEV:
DIP:	LENGTH:
CORE SIZE:	PAGE NO. 3
STARTED:	PROPERTY:
COMPLETED:	CLAIM NO:
PURPOSE:	SECTION:
CORE RECOVERY:	LOGGED BY:
	DATE LOGGED:
	DRILLING CO:
	ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS				CORE RECOVERY FROM	CORE RECOVERY TO	Rec'd
43	55	Greywacke, med. gr. grey greywacke									54	56	3
		with minor siltstone lens (e.g., 47½)										57½	1.5
		Badly broken rock, many pieces										59	1½
		rounded, poor recovery in										61½	2½
		many spots										64	3
		Weak, rusty fractures on some surfaces										67	3
		Rubble , e.g., 43-49(25%), 49-52 (33%)										71	4
												73½	2½
55	60	Siltstone - med to fine-grained- many										74½	1
		flame structures, load clasts and some										76½	2
		intercalated fragments										78	1.25
		Flames @ 55,57,58,59½										80	2
												81½	1½
61½	96	Greywacke - med grained grey greywacke										82½	1
		with intercalated fragments										84	1½
		and/or loads clasts of black										87	2½
		siltstone. Some of the clasts										89	2½
		have a rusty coating around										90½	1.25
		them.										93	3.0
		Quartz stringer @ 60½, 62,										96	2
		with rusty qtz and rusty contacts										100½	4½
		with greywacke (width .25 cm)										102	.5
		Some clasts contain blebs of										104	1½
		py within the clasts (@ 76').										106	1½
		Bedding to core axis 70'-10°										108	2
		Beginning @ 78 the fractures are quite										112	1
		rusty, more than before										114	2
		Flame structures are common										115	.5
		in siltstone lens within the greywacke											
		e.g., 79, 81, 86, 88.											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. 81-3

PAGE NO. 3

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	Ag	Au	Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	To	Rec'd
96	98½	Black siltstone, fractured and infilled with qtz. Much rust in fractures and in qtz fracture fillings. Minor peg.	0613	96	98½	2½	.01	.10	.001				
98½	100½	Siltstone of grey qtz vein to rusty fractures and rusty vugs											
100½	104	Black siltstone, not as much qtz as rust											
104	112½	Siltstone, grey med-fine grained, laminated with mudstone in some places (108). Some qtz veining											
		Main vein occurs somewhere between 108 and 114. 0% Core recovery, but definitely fragments of the vein persent around 113. Could be material from cave-in. Exact location of vein uncertain. Vein material consists of qtz, mud and arsenopyrite in frags within the mud. With the injection of the intrusive dyke @ around 113, the vein could have been obliverated. The drilling was very bad here. Two pails of cement were used, but they never worked, the cement went out the walls of the hole before it set. From then on the drilling was extremely bad, blocking, caving redrilling old cave-in, having to drill to											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	Underground 56 m in rear face
AZIM:	160°
ELEV:	4290
DIP:	0°
LENGTH:	30'
CORE SIZE:	AXT
STARTED:	12 August 1981
COMPLETED:	12 August 1981
PURPOSE:	To test for vein at depth
CORE RECOVERY:	

HOLE No.	PAGE NO.
C 81-4 U	1

PROPERTY:	CHRIS
CLAIM NO:	
SECTION:	
LOGGED BY:	
DATE LOGGED:	G.C.
DRILLING CO:	August 13
ASSAYED BY:	Drilcor

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	CORE RECOVERY TO	Rec'd
											0	3½	3.25
0	9.75	Black fine gr. siltstone, many										5	1.75
		qtz fracture fillings, stringers										8	2.75
		and veins. The vein usually contains										11	3.25
		py. Occasional fractures										13	3
		filled with py -7.8										14	.75
		Sample with a lot of py blebs, qtz	0619	9	9.75	.75'(8")	.02	.10	.006			17	3
		and a lime green stain on the										29	2.25
		qtz (or an alteration of the lost rx)										24	3
		Vein angle to core axis 40°										27	3.5
9.75	22	Grey, med-fine grained siltstone										29	
		qtz veins common, py common										30	
		Heavy conc. of py/qtz in	0620	12	13	1'	.02	.09	.003				
		the siltstone.											
		Core axis to vein angle 40°											
		13-14 Qtz vein, similar to	0621	13	14	1'	.01	.09	.003				
		that seen on the surface near adit,											
		poor in the amount of tt , arsp., but											
		contains py. Core recovery is 75 and the core											
		is fractured. In drilling this section											
		some material was probably lost.											
		Core @ 20° to core axis? (@ 15½)											
		From 14 22 core has many qtz vein, rusty											
		fractures and open spaces in the fractures											
		and vein. Goethite is present. Py											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. C 81-3

PAGE NO. 4

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	CORE RECOVERY TO	Rec'd
		get out of the hole and then drill down to get the rods back in the hole. Final day footage - 3'.											
112½	115	Aplite - med-fine grained igneous rx, no mafic. Py dissem in rx and minor py. These rocks were much harder than the silt-stone, many problems were encountered drilling it. Some pale green fragments in the aplite.											
		(Some sort of alteration?) A weak alteration exists on some of the fedlspars?? sericite											
		Qtz vein rubble includes mud, qtz chips and probably some siltstone. Rock appeared as if it is cave -in from the walls. No good intersection was en-countered.	0614	around	113'		.26	.65	.090				

DRILL HOLE LOG

HOLE No. C 81-4U

PAGE NO. 2

LOCATION:

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	CORE RECOVERY TO	Rec'd
		very common . Lime green staining in qtz											
		and along fractures is common.											
		A typical example of py qtz	0622	19	23	4'	.01	.10	.001				
		green stain and rust in											
		badly fractured grey siltstone											
		Core recovery through this entire											
		section was good. Occasional mud seams were											
		encountered but posed no major problems.											
23	25	Black siltstone, badly fractured with less qtz											
		than above. Py associated with qtz.											
25	26½	Grey fine or intrusive rock? Possible	0623	25	26½	1½'	.01	.12	.002				
		aplite or an altered siltstone or volc. rx.											
		Felsic in composition with some siltstone											
		fragments along fractures and open spaces											
		in volc. There are qtz veins with py.											
		forming open spaces // to core axis through-											
		out entire section. Green stain again,											
		possible alteration from volc?											
26½	27	Black siltstone again, rust and qtz veins											
		evident											
27	30	Grey med gr siltstone, reworked as before.											
		In some places the rock appears almost brecc-											
		iated. Others have many vugs or open spaces											
		and filled by pyrite or quartz, and some that											
		are just vugs filled with qtz crystals.											
		Pyrite, remains present until the end of											
		the hole. A possible underground reflection											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:
AZIM: ELEV:
DIP: LENGTH:
CORE SIZE:
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE:
CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. C-81 4-U
PAGE NO. 3

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	Ag	Au	Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	TO	Rec'd
		of the rusty pyritic black shale.											
		Rock chip for geochemistry	1G221	27			101	2.0	20				
		Rock ship for geochem	1G222	29½			141	1.3	10				

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: East wall of crosscut at 42 m.
Brg. 5° off 90° from adit

HOLE No. 0-81 -5U
PAGE NO. 1

AZIM:
ELEV: 4291
DIP: 0°
LENGTH: 21'
CORE SIZE: AXT
STARTED: 13 August
COMPLETED: 13 August
PURPOSE: To test for underground vein
CORE RECOVERY:

PROPERTY: CHRIS
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: G.C.
DATE LOGGED: August 14
DRILLING CO: Drilcor
ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au	ASSAYS Cu	CORE RECOVERY FROM	CORE RECOVERY TO	Rec'd
0	7½	Grey, med-grained to fine grained siltstone									0	4	4
		Minor qtz stringers good core reocvery										7½	3½
		No evident bedding or flame structures										10	2½
												13	3
												15½	2½
		7-7½ Qtz vein with py, green	0624	7	7½	½'	.01	.11	.002			17	1½
		stain and siltstone										19	1.25
												21	.75
7½	10½	Black fine grained siltstone. Some rusty											
		fractures. Qtz stringers and qtz vein evident											
		some minor py veins (8'-9').											
10½	12	Black crystalline sediment ??	1G226	11 &12	Rx Chip		14 ppm	0.3 ppm	ND				
		(xals 1 mm) with minor py and a little qtz.											
		Could be biotite. Very light piece @ 11 ft.											
		taken for sample.											
12	21	Grey med-fine gr siltstone, Minor qtz blowouts,											
		some with py (12½', 14, 20')											
		Qtz veins with py sampled	0625	14	14½	½	.01	.09	.001				
		Gouge zones to pyrite, qtz	0626	14 3/4	15½	½	.01	.15	.001				
		and green alt.	0627	18 3/4	19½	½	.01	.27	.002				
		Main qtz vein?? Drill washed out lost bit	0628	21	?	?	.01	.08	.004				
		of core, recovery in last 2 ft. < 50%. Qtz											
		rubble recovered, but not very much (A 11 sent											
		for assay). Drill could go no further, lost											
		water. No method of stopping											
		in hole. A fault or seam @ zone.											

CERTIFICATE

I, GEORGE ROSS CAVEY, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 3926 Valley Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I received a B.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1976.

3. I have been practising my profession since June 1976.

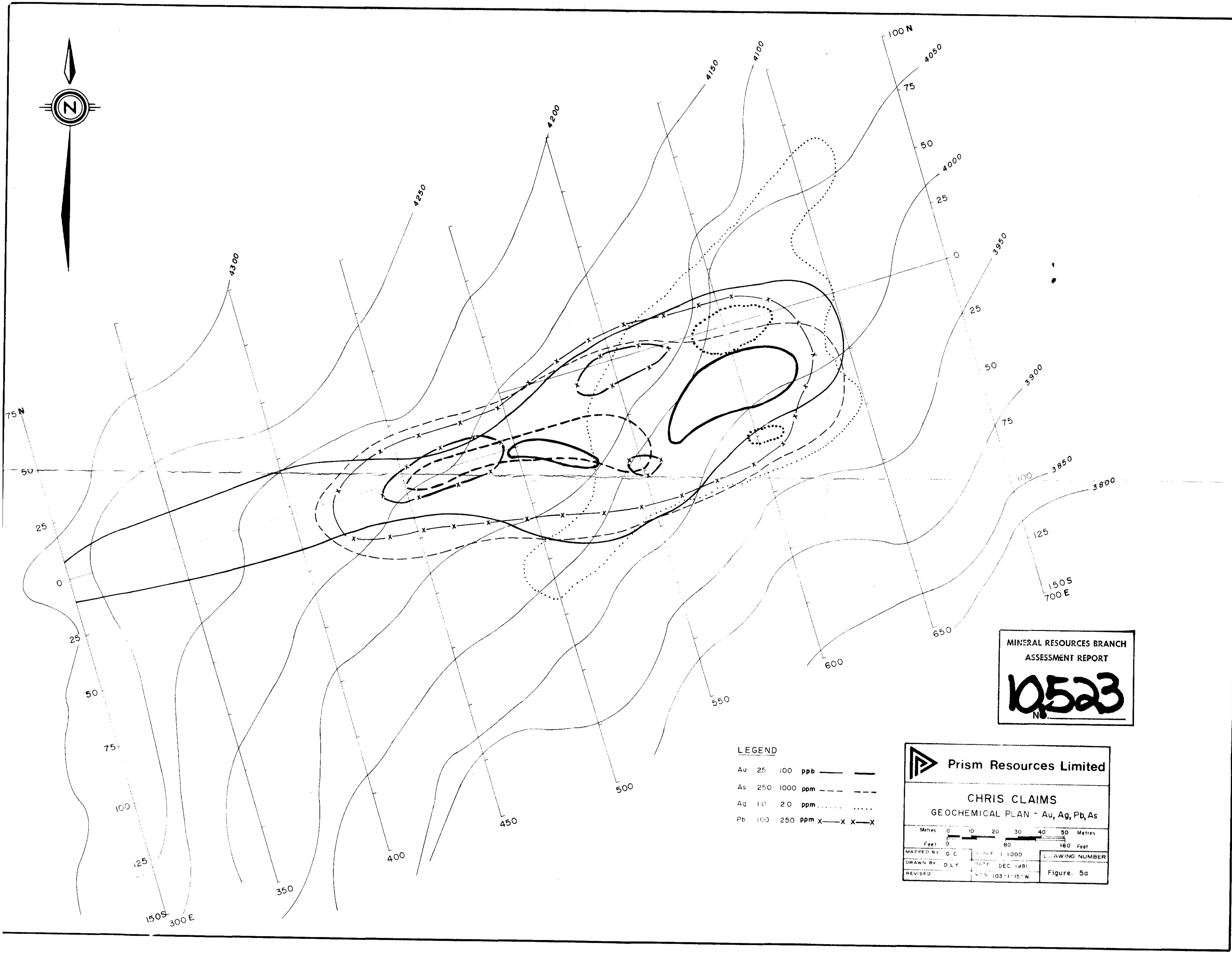
4. I am the author of this report and personally supervised the work done for this report.

5. I have been employed with PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED since August, 1976, with previous intermittent employment with various companies since 1974.

George R. Cavey, B.Sc.

N
SILTSTONE CLIFF
CLIFF
ABUNDANT SILTSTONE FLOAT
GREYWACKE FLOAT
RUBBLE
GULLY
Snow
BL
1000 E+
1100 E+
1200 E+
1300 E+
1100 N
1050 N
100 N
950 N
TR IB261
TR IB262
TR IB263
TR IG216
TR IG217
TR IG218
IG205
IG206
IG207
F12
F15
LEGEND
RS rusty shale
Gd granodiorite
Slst siltstone
GW greywacke
AP Aplite
TR Trench
Rock Sample
Outcrop Area
Geological Contact
Boundary For Snow & Rubble
Geological Mapping Station
Survey Station
Strike and Dip
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,523
Prism Resources Limited
CHRIS CLAIMS
Property Geology
METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES
FEET FEET
MAPPED BY: G.C.
DRAWN BY: D.L.Y.
REVISED:
SCALE: 1:1,000
DATE: DEC 1981
N.T.S. 103-I-15W
DRAWING NUMBER
Figure 3


VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
SURFACE ON SURVEY LINE
ELEVATIONS
C-81-2
C-81-1
C-81-3
DDH Nº 1 (1962)
DDH Nº 2 (1962)
C81-5U
C81-4U
Vein
MAIN VEIN
SOUTH VEIN
CLIFF
Location Line
1962 ADIT
Average attitude of host sandstone and shale
1980 PRISM SAMPLING
1959 SAMPING OF MAIN VEIN
(approximate locations deduced from old report)
LEGEND
SURVEY STATION , ELEVATION IN METRES
TRENCH
VEIN
SAMPLE NUMBER
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
V VEIN
OX HIGHLY OXIDIZED VEIN MATERIAL
C-81-1 DRILL SITE
HW HANGING WALL VEIN
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,523
PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED
CHRIS CLAIMS
SURFACE PLAN
SKEENA M.D. - BC
SCALE 1:500
DATE OCT. 1980
FIGURE Nº 4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4250
4200
4150
4100
4050
4000
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3900
3850
3800
100 N
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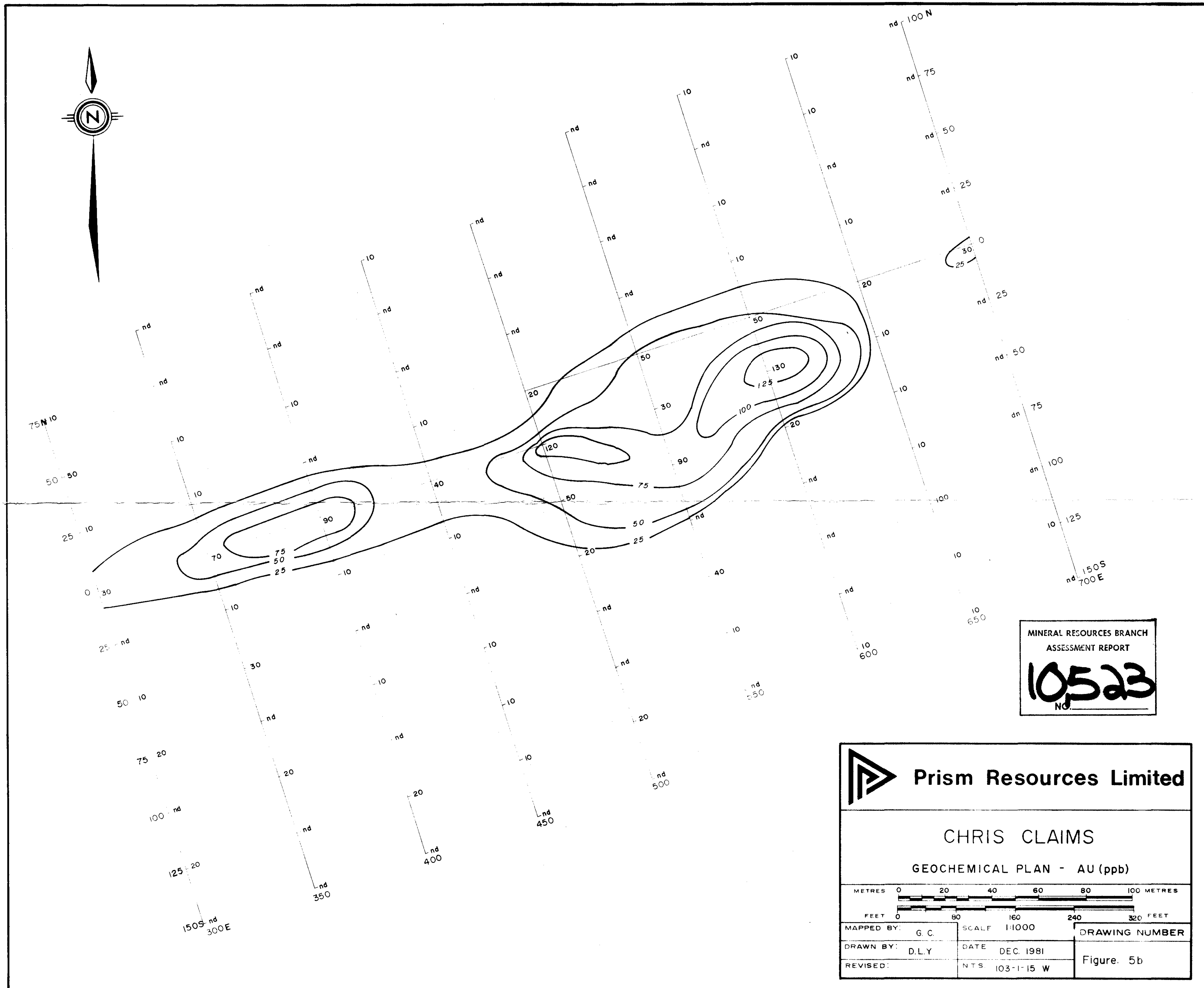
50
25
0
25
50
75
100
125
150S
700 E
75 N
50
25
0
25
50
75
100
125
150S
300 E
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
LEGEND
Au 25 100 ppb
As 250 1000 ppm
Ag 1.0 2.0 ppm
Pb 100 250 ppm
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No. 10,523
Prism Resources Limited
CHRIS CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN - Au, Ag, Pb, As
Metres 0 10 20 30 40 50 Metres
Feet 0 80 160 Feet
MAPPED BY G.C.
DRAWN BY D.L.Y.
REVISED
SCALE 1:1000
DATE DEC. 1981
N.T.S. 103-I-15-W
DRAWING NUMBER
Figure. 5a



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 10523

Prism Resources Limited

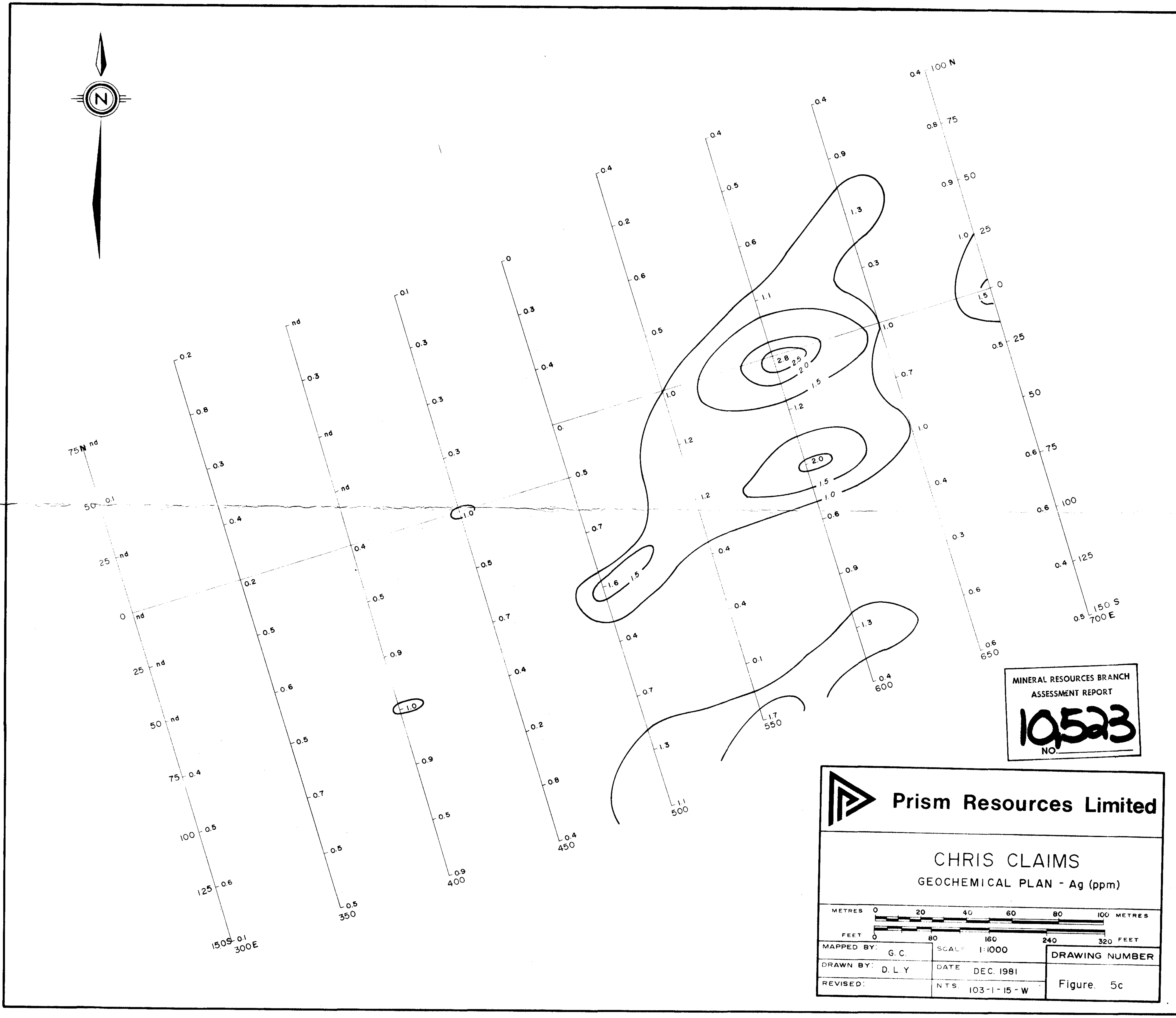
CHRIS CLAIMS

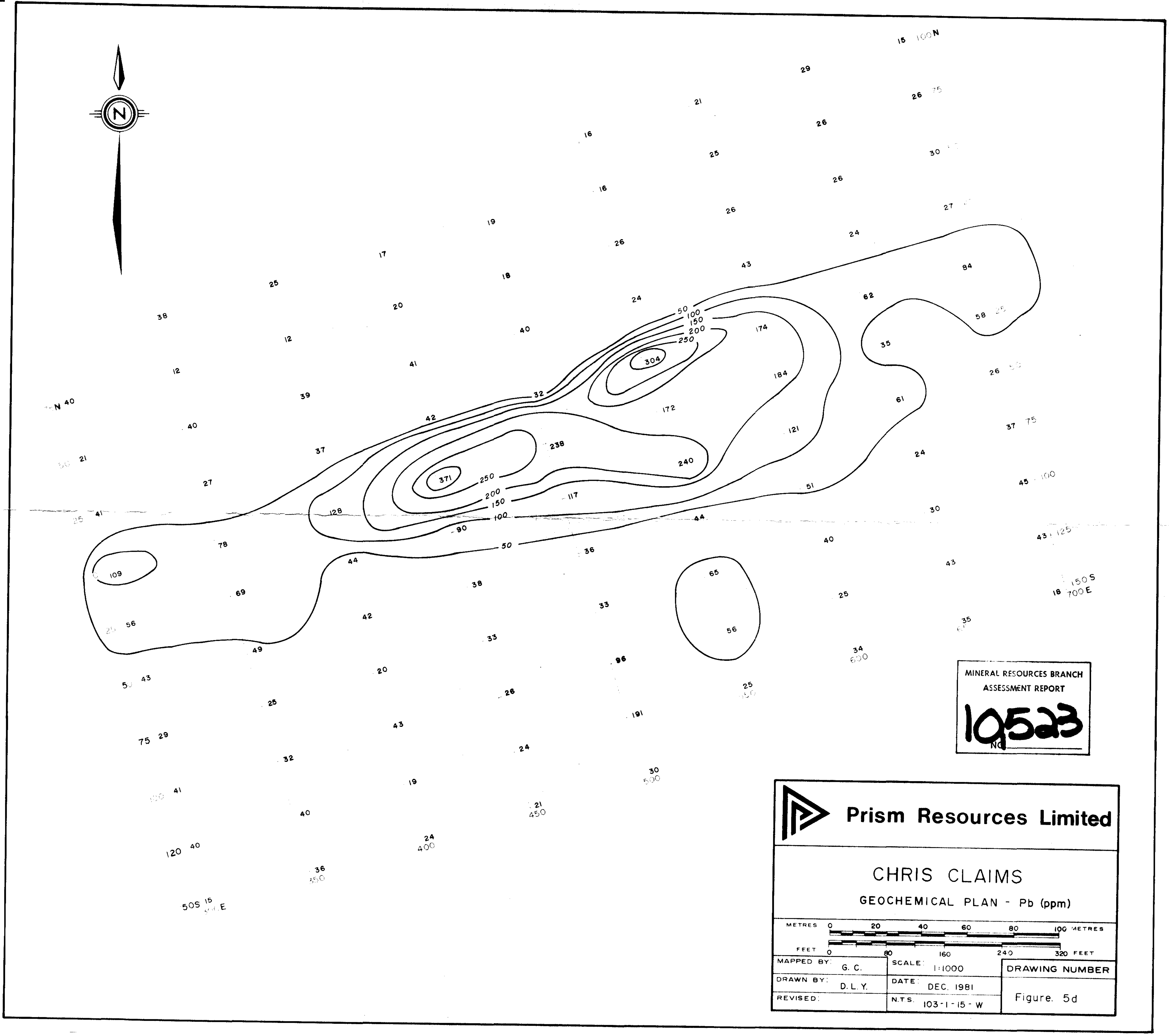
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN - AU (ppb)

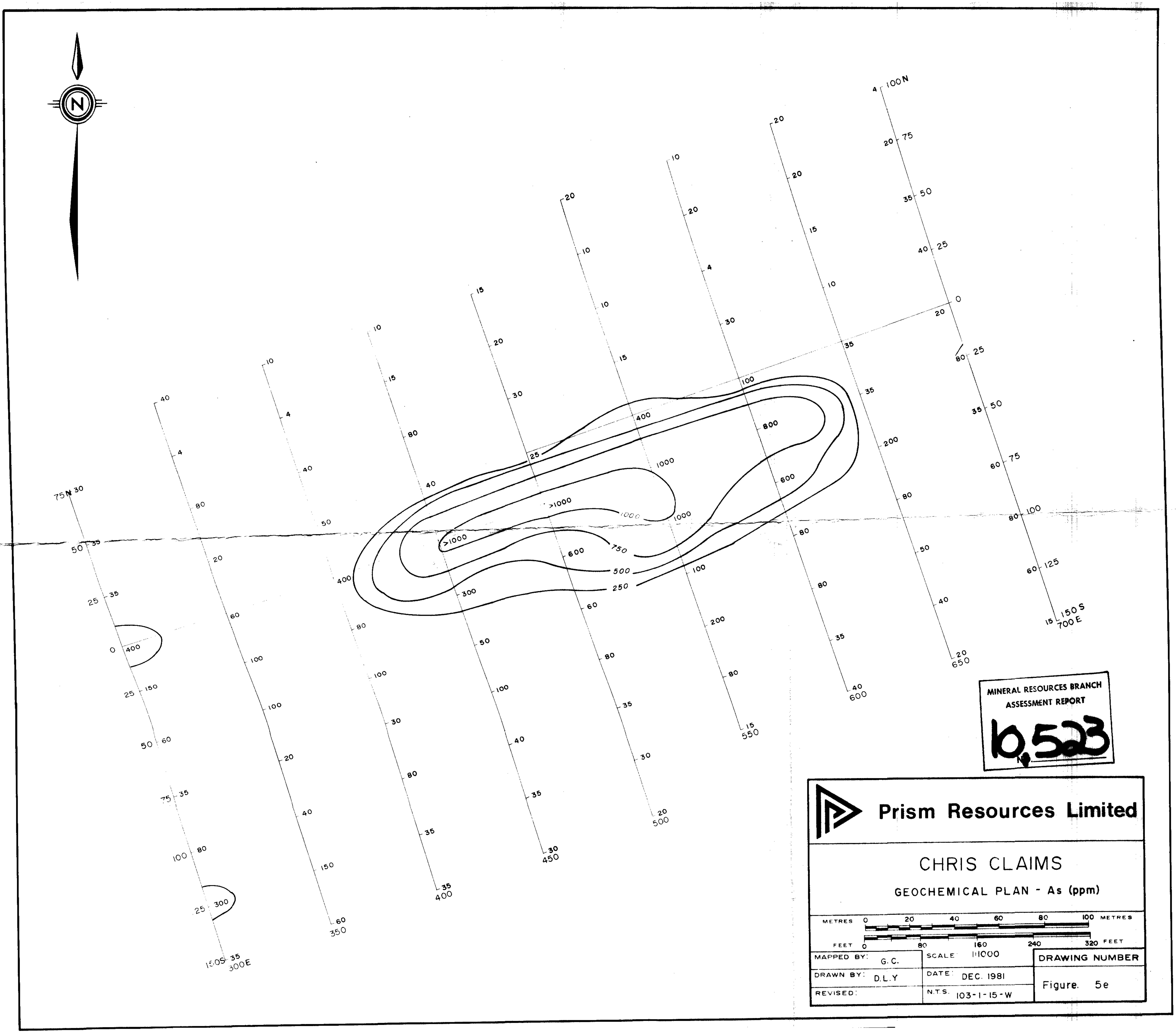
METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES

FEET 0 80 160 240 320 FEET

MAPPED BY: G. C.	SCALE 1:1000	DRAWING NUMBER
DRAWN BY: D.L.Y	DATE DEC. 1981	Figure. 5b
REVISED:	N T S 103-I-15 W	


N
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,523
NO.
Prism Resources Limited
CHRIS CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN - Ag (ppm)
METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES
FEET 0 80 160 240 320 FEET
MAPPED BY: G. C.
SCALE 1:1000
DRAWING NUMBER
DRAWN BY: D. L. Y.
DATE DEC. 1981
Figure. 5c
REVISED:
NTS 103-I-15-W
300E
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
700E
75N
100N
150S


MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 10523
Prism Resources Limited
CHRIS CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN - Pb (ppm)
METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES
FEET 0 80 160 240 320 FEET
MAPPED BY: G. C.
SCALE: 1:1000
DRAWN BY: D. L. Y.
DATE: DEC. 1981
REVISED:
N.T.S. 103-I-15-W
DRAWING NUMBER
Figure. 5d


N
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75N
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0
25
50
75
100
125
150S
300E
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
700E
>1000
1000
750
600
500
400
300
250
100
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,523
Prism Resources Limited
CHRIS CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN - As (ppm)
METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES
FEET 0 80 160 240 320 FEET
MAPPED BY: G.C.
DRAWN BY: D.L.Y
REVISED:
SCALE 1:1000
DATE: DEC. 1981
N.T.S. 103-I-15-W
DRAWING NUMBER
Figure. 5e