86-60-14449
02187

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RESULTS OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE WINDY PROPERTY, B.C.

Cariboo Mining Division
Lat. 54°56.3' Long. 123°49.8'

Owner: R. Haslinger
Operator: Brinco Limited

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,449

Claims: Windy 1, (6831)
Windy 2, (6840)

N.T.S.: 93J/13W

Author: R.S. Hewton, P.Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

SUMMARY

Chalcopyrite and malachite with minor amounts of gold occur in scattered outcrop and trenches of locally sheared diorite. Samples assay on the average around 0.6 percent copper and 0.03 ounces gold per ton. A geochemical orientation survey was conducted to pinpoint areas of potential mineralization. Results show two areas requiring additional soil sampling with follow-up by trenching.

LOCATION

The Windy claims are 50 kilometers north-northeast of Fort St. James and are accessible by helicopter. Survey trails for logging roads come within a few kilometers of the property and logging roads should reach the claims within a couple of years.

HISTORY

There is no record of exploration having been conducted in the area. Showings were found along the creek by the owner who also trenched adjacent areas. Most trenches that reached bedrock contained at least anomalous values of copper.

CLAIMS

R. Haslinger of Fort St. James is the recorded owner of the Windy 1 and 2 claims. No attempt was made to check the accuracy of claim location or to validate ownership. The claims are

Windy 1, Record Number 6831
Windy 2, Record Number 6840

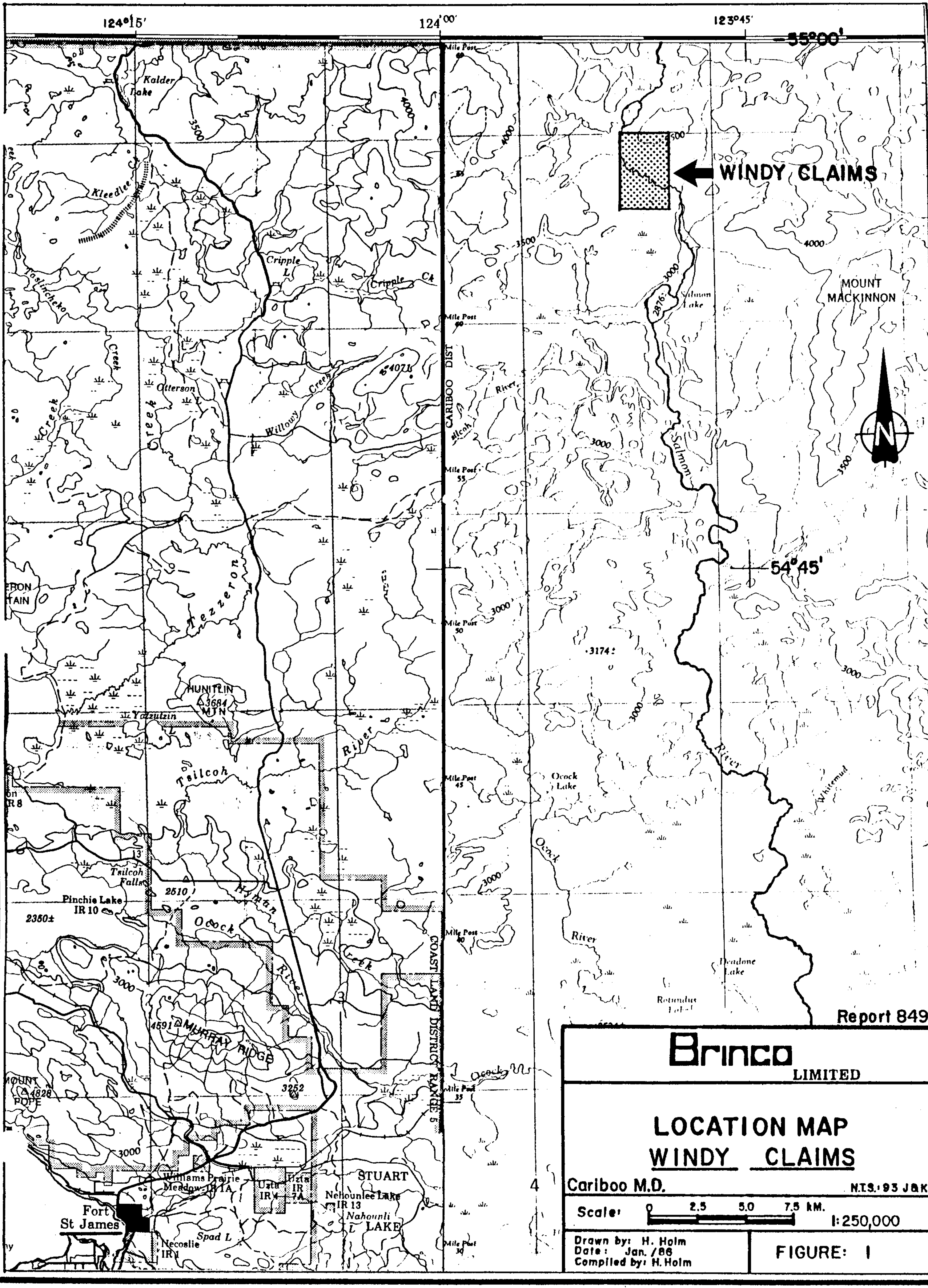
INTRODUCTION

At the request of the owner, R. Haslinger, Cassiar Mining Corporation carried out an examination of the property July 22-24, 1985. On October 1-5, 1985 a three-man crew returned to the property to carry out reconnaissance geochemical sampling. This report is a summary of both periods of work.

GEOLOGY

No geological mapping has been done on the claims. The 1:250,000 scale GSC map shows the general area to be underlain by Takla Group andesite and basalt flows and tuffs of Triassic age. Granitoid gneiss, pegmatite and garnetiferous chloritic schist are shown on the map about 6 kilometers to the east. Major faults are shown to criss-cross the area. Generally the area of interest is overburden covered.

During the field examination samples collected were chloritic and very sheared. Four specimens were sent for petrographic reports which are included as Appendix I.



Brinco LIMITED

LOCATION MAP
WINDY CLAIMS

Cariboo M.D. N.T.S. 93 J&K

Scale: 0 2.5 5.0 7.5 kM. 1:250,000

Drawn by: H. Holm
Date: Jan. /86
Compiled by: H. Holm

FIGURE: 1

The petrographic reports determine the rock type to be diorite with greenschist facies alteration. Although shearing is present it has not caused a foliation. Shears are sericitic.

Veinlets and patchy networks of epidote are common, giving the greenish colouration mistaken for chlorite in the field. Chalcopyrite is associated with the epidote. A vein of quartz with tourmaline was recognized in thin section and is the dark veining common in outcrops throughout the trenched area.

Magnetic maps of the area were examined but magnetic response cannot be related to geology. The area is underlain by moderate response on the margins of larger regional trends.

MINERALIZATION

Chalcopyrite occurs at numerous locations and was noted on fractures and as disseminations. Assay sheets provided by the owner show variation in the copper and gold content to highs in excess of 1% Cu and 3 g/t Au. Although many of the reported values have low Cu:Au ratios, most of the earlier samples were taken from outcrops along the river, where mineralization demonstrates characteristics of replacement. Samples collected further uphill, where alteration is more intense, contain higher gold values.

During the initial examination samples were collected from trenches dug by the owner and three soil samples were collected near known mineralization to determine the efficacy of geochemistry.

Results for samples collected are:

Sample	Description	% Cu	oz/t Au
W 85-1	- sheared basalt from Trench 1 - numerous quartz-calcite veins with chalcopyrite - grab of a number of samples from the 1 x 2 m trench	1.35	0.106
W 85-2	- sheared basalt with abundant chalcopyrite from Trench 1, some narrow quartz veins, manganese staining	0.53	0.038
W 85-3	- grab of numerous samples from Trench 1, minor chalcopyrite	0.35	0.030
W 85-4	- sample of large boulder (till?) 4 m from Trench 1	0.71	0.009

Sample	Description	% Cu	oz/t Au
W 85-8	- sheared basalt from Trench 2 material similar in appearance to sample 85-2	-	-
W 85-9	- sheared basalt from Trench 1 chip over 1 m thick	0.41	0.011
W 85-10	- sheared basalt from Trench 2 with chalcopyrite	0.35	0.028
W 85-5	- soil sample, B horizon, Trench 1	427 ppm	235 ppb
W 85-6	- soil sample, B horizon, from pit 50 m west of Trench 1, no outcrop	57	16
W 85-7	- soil sample, C horizon, 1.5 m	1318	160

It was seen that results were encouraging if the model was a large tonnage copper-gold deposit with a high Au to Cu ratio. Limited soil sampling suggested a survey might provide useful information.

GEOCHEMISTRY soil from B horizon about 15cm below surface

A three-man crew was sent to the property to further evaluate the targets. 236 soil samples were collected, placed in kraft envelopes and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for geochemical analysis for Cu, Pb and Au. Results for Cu and Au are plotted on Map 1 and all results are in Appendix II.

Surprisingly, samples adjacent to the trenches were not anomalous. Looking at the values there are two areas of interest: between the two southern lines east of the base line and between the two northern lines east of the base line. This northern area may also extend further east and north outside of the grid.

It should be emphasized that the grid is wide-spaced as the target was a porphyry-type of deposit. Areas of elevated gold and copper have been found but their significance is unknown. Additional sampling is required in more detail to further enhance the anomalies. The highest gold value, 3660 ppb, is the last sample on the line.

CONCLUSIONS

Alteration, rock types and mineralization are compatible with a porphyry style of mineralization. This is supported by diorite with sericite, epidote and chlorite alteration and quartz-tourmaline veinlets. Assays from the area of more intense alteration have high gold values (average 0.037 oz/t Au and 0.614% Cu for 6 samples).

The area has poor exposure and potential for a large tonnage deposit cannot be easily determined. Some areas with anomalous samples for gold and copper need additional sampling. Trenching or overburden drilling of all targets is required because of extensive overburden.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Soil sampling should be conducted on the eastern half of the grid with samples collected at 50 m intervals on lines 50 m apart. The grid should be extended to the east and north.

2) Trenching should be conducted in areas with coincident elevated copper and gold values to attempt to determine the source of the increased values.

3) Careful prospecting should be conducted in the area of the sample with a value of 3660 ppb Au with particular attention paid to mineralogy of boulders in the overburden.

R.S. Hewton, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

PETROGRAPHIC REPORTS

SEP 12 1985

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8887 NASH STREET
FORT LANGLEY, B.C.
V0X 1J0

PHONE (604) 888-1323

Invoice 5363

Report for: R. S. Hewton,
Brinco Mining Ltd.,
#704 - 602 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
V6B 1P2.

September 10, 1985

Samples: W85-1, W85-1B, W85-4, W85-8.

Summary:

These samples are clearly intrusive diorites, rather than andesite and consist of plagioclase and amphibole with traces of apatite. W85-4 and W85-8 are similar while W85-1 and W85-1B are similar and are leucocratic diorites with only small amounts of amphibole.

Alteration (or metamorphism) has occured under greenschsit facies conditions with the development of actinolitic amphibole from original hornblende. The rocks could be called meta-diorites. There has clearly been some shearing but this was not so intense as to produce a strong foliated fabric. Rather there has been development of thin veinlets and diffuse shears zones around and partly within the plagioclase. The veinlets are filled with epidote while the shears are sericitic. As well as veinlets, a "disconnected patchy network" of epidote has developed around and partly within the plagioclase. Minor chlorite and sphene are alteration minerals.

Chalcopyrite is intimately associated with epidote in both veinlets and patches. Small amounts of pyrite occur with the chalcopyrite.

Sample W85-1B is different in that there is a broad dark vein in it. This vein consists of coarse quartz crowded with acicular grains of tourmaline. Patches of tourmaline also occur. There is a large patche of chalcopyrite in the vein. Calcite is the dominant alteration in the dioritic part and has pervasively altered the plagioclase.

A. L. Littlejohn

A. Littlejohn, M.Sc.

W85-1: SHEARED LEUCO-DIORITE WITH CHALCOPYRITE.

This sample is a medium to fine grained, more or less equigranular intrusive rock consisting mainly of plagioclase with small amounts of actinolitic amphibole intergrown with it. The actinolite appears to have been derived from hornblende during alteration under greenschist facies conditions and has been partly redistributed during deformation. There is a thin, discontinuous network of fine vein-like streaks of sericite within the plagioclase. Discontinuous vein-like patches of epidote and chalcopyrite occur throughout the rock amongst the plagioclase. These are sometimes associated with actinolite. Minerals are:

plagioclase	77%	
actinolite	5	
epidote	8	
chalcopyrite	6	(trace of malachite alteration)
sericite	3	
pyrite	1	(minor goethite alteration; pyrrhotite inclusions)
apatite	minor	
sphene	minor	(rutile inclusions)
chlorite	minor	

Plagioclase forms subhedral to subrounded grains with somewhat irregular interlocking margins which vary in size from 0.1 to 1.0mm, averaging about 0.5mm. Ragged subhedral actinolite grains 0.3 to 1.0mm in size are intergrown with the plagioclase, often occuring in aggregates or clusters of a few grains. Fine acicular grains pass from the aggregates into the surrounding plagioclase. There are also small clusters of small acicular actinolite grains which have developed within the plagioclase. Sometimes these occur in a very thin elongated zone between plagioclase grains, in a similar manner to the epidote and sericite but the amphibole is not intergrown with these.

There is a widely spaced, discontinuous network of thin sericitic zones between and within the plagioclase. The sericite forms a very thin, massive streaky zone of flakes less than 0.05mm in size which become dispersed in the plagioclase over a distance of about 0.5mm. Most of the plagioclase grains are weakly speckled with fine sericite. Fine chlorite is sometimes intergrown with the sericite in the core of these zones. Where concentrated, chlorite and sericite may partly surround small epidote and chalcopyrite.

Epidote forms rounded grains 0.05 to 0.5mm in size, averaging about 0.2mm in size. These occur in small rounded or larger vein-like patches 1 or 2mm in length between and within the plagioclase. These form a "disconnected network" spaced one or two millimeters apart. Fine epidote grains are scattered within and between the plagioclase throughout the rock.

(continued)

W85-1 (cont.)

The epidote is closely associated with chalcopyrite. This forms highly irregularly shaped grains 0.1 to 0.5mm in size occuring sandwiched between the epidote grains. Many of the epidote patches contain up to 30% chalcopyrite. Sometimes there are shapeless, elongated grains of chalcopyrite up to 2mm in size with only little epidote associated with it. Small patches of fine chlorite sometimes occur adjacent to the epidote-chalcopyrite intergrowths. Rounded chalcopyrite grains less than 0.05mm in size are disseminated within the plagioclase. Shapeless pyrite grains 0.1 to 0.5mm in size are also intergrown with the epidote in the larger patches. Small cubic grains are scattered in the plagioclase. The chalcopyrite may surround the pyrite grains. Small patches of malachite have developed from the chalcopyrite and several of the pyrite grains are partly altered to goethite.

Sphene form rounded to ovoid grains 0.05 to 0.3mm in size which occur between and within the plagioclase throughout the rock but tend to occur adjacent to the epidote (and sulphides) or to the amphibole. A few occur within the amphibole. There is usually a dark core and this due to the occurence of small rutile grains.

Apatite forms rounded grains 0.05 to 0.2mm in size which are disseminated throughout the rock between the plagioclase grains. It is a primary mineral.

W85-1B: SHEARED LEUCO-DIORITE WITH QUARTZ-TOURMALINE VEIN AND CALCITE.

This sample is a medium grained, somewhat inequigranular intrusive rock originally consisting mainly of plagioclase with a small amount of amphibole. It is sheared and there is a wide dark vein through it. This consists of quartz which is crowded with acicular tourmaline grains. Chalcopyrite is associated with this. Calcite occurs in a patchy network within the plagioclase. Minerals are:

plagioclase	38%	
calcite	17	
quartz	25	
tourmaline	11	
chalcopyrite	5	
chlorite	4	
sphene	minor	(rutile inclusions)
actinolite	minor	
pyrite	minor	(pyrrhotite inclusions)
sericite	trace	
apatite	trace	
epidote	trace	

Plagioclase forms subhedral to subrounded grains 0.1 to 1.5mm in size, averaging about 0.8mm, which have somewhat irregular interlocking margins. In places there are small patches of very fine grains which appear to have recrystallised from the larger ones during the deformation. Twinning in some of the larger grains is bent. Rounded apatite grains 0.05 to 0.2mm in size occur disseminated between the plagioclase grains.

There are no original mafic minerals recognisable in the section but actinolite is present in association with chlorite. The actinolite forms fine acicular grains up to 0.2mm in length which are present amongst thin streaks of chlorite occuring between and partly within the plagioclase. These are only one or two millimeters in length and up to 0.5mm in width. Fine sericite is intergrown with the chlorite in the thiner streaks. In the wider chloritic streaks there are sometimes clusters of small epidote grains. There are also fine epidote grains in the plagioclase close to these.

There is a dark vein 5 to 10mm wide. This consists mainly of subrounded quartz grains 2 to 5mm in size but the quartz is crowded with acicular tourmaline grains 0.2 to 1.0mm in length. They tend to be aligned along the length of the vein. In places the tourmalines are so crowded that elongated, more or less massive patches are present. In these the tourmaline forms thin prismatic grains up to 0.5mm in length. The quartz is highly strained and in places there are thin zones of fine recrystallised quartz between them.

(continued)

W85-1B (cont.)

Part of a tourmaline patch at the edge of the vein is intergrown with fine calcite. Occasional small calcite grains occur between the quartz in the vein. However almost all the calcite in the section occurs intergrown with the plagioclase. It forms shapeless grains 0.05 to 0.3mm in size which are sandwiched between the plagioclase and form a partly interconnected patchy network throughout. In the section most of the calcite occurs in the largest part of the diorite; there is little calcite on the other side of the vein where most of the chlorite and associated minerals occur.

Chalcopyrite is associated with the quartz and tourmaline. There is a massive, elongated patch of chalcopyrite a few millimeters in size at the edge of the quartz-tourmaline vein. A pyrite grain about 1.5mm in size is intergrown with this. Small pyrrhotite inclusions occur in it. Chalcopyrite is also disseminated throughout the rock where it forms shapeless grains 0.05 to 0.3mm in size occuring between the plagioclase or calcite. Small elongated aggregates, subparallel to the vein, occur. A few small pyrite grains are associated with these.

Sphene forms rounded to ovoid grains 0.1 to 1.0mm in size. The smaller ones occur in the chloritic streaks of between the plagioclase. Clusters of the larger ones occur between plagioclase and within patches of carbonate. The smaller ones sometimes have a dark core which is due to the occurence of small rutile inclusions. The large sphene appear to have grown during the addition of calcite.

W85-4: DIORITE.

This sample is a medium grained, equigranular intrusive rock with a hypidiomorphic-granular texture. It consisted mainly of an intergrowth of plagioclase and hornblende. Moderate alteration under greenschist facies conditions has resulted in the formation of actinolite from the original amphibole. This is associated with mild shearing and the development of epidote and sericite in thin veinlets. The epidote is associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite. Minerals are:

plagioclase	50%	
actinolite	34	
epidote	7	
sericite	5	
sphene	2	(rutile inclusions)
chlorite	1	
chalcopyrite	1	
calcite	minor	
pyrite	minor	(pyrrhotite inclusions)
apatite	trace	

Plagioclase forms subhedral laths with somewhat irregular interlocking margins which vary in size from 0.3 to 1.0mm, averaging about 0.7mm. It is intergrown with hornblende (presumably) which has altered to actinolite. This forms ragged subidiomorphic grains 0.4 to 1.5mm in size, averaging about 1.0mm. Small aggregates and clusters often occur. Fine acicular grains at the edges of the larger ones pass from the aggregates into the surrounding plagioclase. Rounded apatite grains about 0.1mm in size occur between the plagioclase.

Somewhat sinuous veinlets of epidote up to 0.3mm in width cut through the rock. These are widely spaced and subparallel to one another. The epidote forms rounded grains 0.05 to 0.2mm in size. Small patches and clusters of epidote occur around the amphibole, and sometimes within it. Very fine epidote occurs disseminated in plagioclase. The epidote is closley asociated with chalcopyrite which forms shapeless grains 0.05 to 0.1mm in size with a few grains up to 0.5mm, occuring in clusters between epidote grains within the veinlets and patches. Very fine grains sometimes occur in plagicolase and hornblende. Pyrite is also associated with the epidote but tends to occur in the plagioclase near epidote veinlets and patches, although some is intergrown with it. It forms subcubic grains 0.1 to 0.2mm in size. Small pyrrhotite inclusions are occasionally present in the pyrite.

The epidote is associated with diffuse shear zones up to 1mm in width in which sericite has developed within the plagioclase. These are subparallel to the epidote veinlets. The sericite forms thin flakes about 0.05mm in length. Discontinuous streaks of sericite also occur. The plagioclase is speckled with fine sericite throughout. The sericite is sometimes intergrown with chlorite which tends to occur in streaky patches in the sericitic shears but small amounts are forming from the amphibole.

(continued)

Sphene is also associated with the epidote and forms rounded to ovoid grains 0.05 to 0.2mm in size occuring at the edge of the epidote patches and around and within the amphibole. Small aggregates of fine grains occur. Most of the sphene grains have an opaque core which consists of clusters of fine rutile inclusions.

Calcite is a minor part of the alteration and forms shapeless grains 0.1 to 0.3mm in size occuring in small patches between and partly within the plagioclase.

W85-8: DIORITE.

This sample is a medium grained equigranular intrusive rock with a hypidiomorphic-granular texture. It consisted mainly of plagioclase and hornblende but moderate alteration under greenschist facies conditions has resulted in the formation of actinolite. This is associated with weak shearing resulting in the development of sericite in diffuse shears and in the development of epidote in veinlets and patches. Chalcopyrite (and some pyrite) is intimately intergrown with the epidote. Minerals are:

plagioclase	50%	
actinolite	32	
epidote	10	
sericite	4	
chalcopyrite	3	
pyrite	1	(pyrrhotite inclusions)
sphene	minor	(rutile inclusions)
chlorite	trace	

Plagioclase forms subhedral laths with somewhat irregular interlocking margins 0.3 to 1.0mm in size, averaging about 0.7mm. The actinolite forms ragged idiomorphic to subidiomorphic grains 0.4 to 1.5mm in size, averaging about 1.0mm. Small clusters and aggregates are common. Fine acicular actinolite may pass from the edges of the ragged grains into the surrounding plagioclase. Rare dark green hornblende remnants occur within the actinolite.

Epidote forms rounded grains 0.05 to 0.4mm in size which occur in widely spaced sinuous veinlets 0.1 to 0.5mm in width. The edges are not sharp but grade into the plagioclase. Epidote also occurs in patches and clusters around the amphibole and very fine grains occur in within the plagioclase. The epidote is closely associated with chalcopyrite with which it is intergrown in both the veinlets and patches. It forms shapeless grains 0.05 to 0.5mm in size. There is a concentration in the widest veinlet and pyrite is also intergrown with the epidote in this. It forms shapeless grains 0.2 to 0.5m in size and is sometimes intergrowm with the chalcopyrite. Cubic grains less than 0.2mm in size are scattered in the rock close to epidote patches. Small pyrrhotite inclusions sometimes occur in the pyrite.

The epidote veinlets are associated with thin diffuse shear zones in which a streaky mass of fine sericite flakes have developed in the plagioclase. These zones are up to 1mm wide but are not strongly developed. Small discontinuous streaky patches of sericite also occur. The shears are subparallel to one another and to the epidote veinlets. Epidote grains sometimes occur in the sericitic parts. Small patches of chlorite sometimes develop within the sericite adjacent to amphibole.

Sphene forms rounded to ovoid grains 0.05 to 0.3mm in size which occur within the plagioclase adjacent to the epidote veinlets and patches or at the edge of the actinolite grains. Small aggregates and clusters occur. Many of the larger ones have a dark core which consists of clusters of fine rutile inclusions.

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

1 cop t ra.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604)253-3158 COMPUTER LINE:251-1011

DATE RECEIVED JULY 30 1985
DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug 3/85

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

A .50 GM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 MLS OF 3:1:2 HCl:HNO3:H2O AT 90 DEG. C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER. ELEMENTS ANALYSED BY AA : Cu Zn Ag
SAMPLE TYPE : ROCKS AND SOILS
Au* - 10 GM IGNITED, HOT AQUA REGIA LEACHED, MIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER T. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRINCO MINING PROJECT 7500-51 FILE# 85-1642 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au* ppb	Au oz/t
W-85-1	13470	-	4.3	-	.106
W-85-2	5260	-	1.3	-	.038
W-85-3	3495	-	1.2	-	.030
W-85-4	7070	-	1.9	-	.009
W-85-9	4145	-	.8	-	.011
W-85-10	3466	-	1.6	-	.028
C-85-1	189	40	.2	-	.001
C-85-2	68	51	.2	-	.001
C-85-3	295	40	.4	-	.001
C-85-4	2515	36	2.2	-	.009
W-85-5 SOIL	427	-	.4	235	-
W-85-6 SOIL	57	-	.3	16	-
W-85-7 SOIL	1318	-	.3	160	-

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604)253-3158 COMPUTER LINE:251-1011

DATE RECEIVED OCT 7 1985
DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct 12, 1985

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

A .50 GM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 MLS OF 3:1:2 HCl:HNO3:H2O AT 90 DEG. C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER. ELEMENTS ANALYSED BY AA : Cu And Pb with background correction
SAMPLE TYPE : P1-7 SOILS -80 MESH P8-ROCKS
Au* - 10 GM.IGNITED. HOT AQUA REGIA LEACHED. MIBK EXTRACTION. AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER D. Toye DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRINCO MINING PROJECT WINDY FILE# 85-2694 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-101	86	11	21
W1-85-102	94	8	410
W1-85-103	92	10	4
W1-85-104	162	12	14
W1-85-105	92	6	31
W1-85-106	52	9	11
W1-85-107	150	12	4
W1-85-108	136	13	14
W1-85-109	58	8	55
W1-85-110	70	9	11
W1-85-111	64	11	55
W1-85-112	52	8	12
W1-85-113	102	9	16
W1-85-114	25	10	2
W1-85-115	66	9	23
W1-85-116	90	11	5
W1-85-117	40	10	1
W1-85-118	76	12	1
W1-85-119	56	11	3
W1-85-120	32	9	18
W1-85-121	23	8	3
W1-85-122	60	11	1
W1-85-123	44	10	7
W1-85-124	42	10	1
W1-85-125	31	11	5
W1-85-126	22	11	2
W1-85-127	38	9	6
W1-85-128	74	10	1
W1-85-129	49	11	11
W1-85-130	60	10	39
W1-85-131	96	13	4
W1-85-132	58	9	2
W1-85-133	92	12	4
W1-85-134	56	10	2
W1-85-135	104	13	1
W1-85-136	25	10	1

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-137	28	7	23
W1-85-138	32	8	6
W1-85-139	48	10	4
W1-85-140	90	11	80
W1-85-141	58	9	5
W1-85-142	54	10	2
W1-85-143	38	8	3
W1-85-144	39	9	6
W1-85-145	40	11	1
W1-85-146	39	11	1
W1-85-147	42	10	3
W1-85-148	44	5	2
W1-85-149	30	8	4
W1-85-150	118	11	105
W1-85-151	124	10	15
W1-85-152	45	12	5
W1-85-153	39	9	8
W1-85-154	46	6	7
W1-85-155	31	10	42
W1-85-156	57	9	3
W1-85-157	60	10	34
W1-85-158	40	11	14
W1-85-159	198	11	10
W1-85-160	94	10	6
W1-85-161	62	9	3
W1-85-162	60	10	6
W1-85-163	180	12	50
W1-85-164	250	13	11
W1-85-165	186	10	22
W1-85-166	136	13	2
W1-85-167	39	8	14
W1-85-168	144	9	9
W1-85-169	235	11	10
W1-85-170	26	9	70
W1-85-171	34	10	1
W1-85-172	35	8	6

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-173	27	9	18
W1-85-174	36	8	8
W1-85-175	28	7	8
W1-85-176	23	8	3
W1-85-177	52	12	9
W1-85-178	60	9	15
W1-85-179	75	10	9
W1-85-180	110	9	8
W1-85-181	60	7	6
W1-85-182	58	8	28
W1-85-201	24	10	8
W1-85-202	22	8	3
W1-85-203	22	9	8
W1-85-204	24	9	11
W1-85-205	25	11	5
W1-85-206	24	8	8
W1-85-207	29	7	5
W1-85-208	23	9	4
W1-85-209	22	9	7
W1-85-210	33	11	8
W1-85-211	142	12	13
W1-85-212	80	11	10
W1-85-213	90	10	17
W1-85-214	102	8	9
W1-85-215	60	10	13
W1-85-216	32	7	9
W1-85-217	54	9	6
W1-85-218	47	10	12
W1-85-219	86	9	28
W1-85-220	28	7	7
W1-85-221	94	12	19
W1-85-222	78	9	10
W1-85-223	116	10	6
W1-85-224	80	8	14
W1-85-225	20	9	14
W1-85-226	82	7	4

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-227	182	10	3
W1-85-228	265	8	7
W1-85-229	37	7	8
W1-85-230	92	12	4
W1-85-231	72	11	5
W1-85-232	45	12	2
W1-85-233	26	9	1
W1-85-234	21	7	3660
W1-85-235	210	11	275
W1-85-236	20	10	10
W1-85-237	84	8	21
W1-85-238	90	10	3
W1-85-239	108	10	4
W1-85-240	98	12	9
W1-85-241	100	10	8
W1-85-242	112	9	12
W1-85-243	84	8	11
W1-85-244	100	9	17
W1-85-245	118	8	12
W1-85-246	140	8	20
W1-85-247	54	7	115
W1-85-248	52	8	130
W1-85-249	25	6	7
W1-85-250	26	8	17
W1-85-251	30	8	12
W1-85-252	46	9	1
W1-85-253	42	8	1
W1-85-254	22	7	1
W1-85-255	26	7	1
W1-85-256	14	6	25
W1-85-257	18	8	3
W1-85-258	21	4	1
W1-85-259	21	9	3
W1-85-260	25	7	4
W1-85-261	44	9	9
W1-85-262	23	7	2

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-263	37	7	8
W1-85-264	40	9	5
W1-85-265	38	8	1
W1-85-266	88	11	4
W1-85-267	89	10	9
W1-85-268	37	9	6
W1-85-269	38	8	12
W1-85-270	36	7	7
W1-85-271	39	7	16
W1-85-272	74	9	8
W1-85-273	126	6	5
W1-85-274	72	9	9
W1-85-275	74	8	7
W1-85-276	42	9	11
W1-85-277	116	10	7
W1-85-278	122	12	4
W1-85-279	96	9	3
W1-85-280	76	9	6
W1-85-281	68	8	5
W1-85-282	70	10	7
W1-85-283	66	9	4
W1-85-284	48	8	80
W1-85-285	29	7	17
W1-85-286	38	9	9
W1-85-287	25	10	13
W1-85-288	32	12	6
W1-85-289	28	13	16
W1-85-290	164	14	3
W1-85-291	29	11	2
W1-85-292	38	9	9
W1-85-293	28	10	85
W1-85-294	30	9	24
W1-85-295	86	10	4
W1-85-296	76	11	3
W1-85-297	74	12	8
W1-85-298	96	11	1

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-299	82	9	24
W1-85-300	47	5	2
W1-85-301	33	5	3
W1-85-302	66	7	2
W1-85-303	45	8	1
W1-85-304	23	5	3
W1-85-305	19	4	1
W1-85-306	22	5	2
W1-85-307	21	8	1
W1-85-308	23	5	2
W1-85-309	31	7	1
W1-85-310	36	6	1
W1-85-311	32	7	2
W1-85-312	52	8	4
W1-85-313	40	5	2
W1-85-314	22	9	1
W1-85-315	23	6	3
W1-85-316	19	5	5
W1-85-317	20	6	1
W1-85-318	16	5	1
W1-85-319	20	6	4
W1-85-320	22	6	3
W1-85-321	18	5	6
W1-85-322	17	4	7
W1-85-323	29	7	8
W1-85-324	23	7	36
W1-85-325	59	8	3
W1-85-326	27	6	37
W1-85-327	20	6	7
W1-85-328	52	5	1
W1-85-329	21	8	8
W1-85-330	28	7	125
W1-85-331	64	8	150
W1-85-332	186	9	75
W1-85-333	320	11	31
W1-85-334	54	9	11

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-335	66	7	3
W1-85-336	62	6	22
W1-85-337	110	9	6
W1-85-338	74	5	4
W1-85-339	41	13	1
W1-85-340	30	7	4
W1-85-341	29	11	9
W1-85-342	23	11	1
W1-85-343	32	10	6
W1-85-344	29	8	5
W1-85-345	25	9	1
W1-85-346	33	10	1
W1-85-347	37	9	3
W1-85-348	31	11	7
W1-85-349	37	12	2
W1-85-350	36	11	4
W1-85-351	35	10	6
W1-85-352	32	9	5
W1-85-353	33	11	2
W1-85-354	36	10	3

SAMPLE	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Au* ppb
W1-85-1	10500	5	200
W1-85-2	43	3	2
W1-85-3	700	19	4
W1-85-4	415	31	6

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF COSTS

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Labour		
R.S. Hewton @ $216/day July 22-24, January 27	$864.00	
D.B. Petersen @ $202/day October 1, 2	404.00	
G. Cooper @ $134/day October 1-5, 7	804.00	
F. Thrane @ $108/day October 1-5	540.00	$2,612.00
Vehicle/Gasoline		650.87
Helicopter		1,459.90
Supplies/Groceries		370.82
Meals		208.39
Accommodation		231.82
Freight		131.30
Petrography		326.00
Analytical		1,920.15
	TOTAL	$7,911.25

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert S. Hewton of West Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist residing at 2709 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C. and am currently employed by Cassiar Mining Corporation of #704 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P2.

2) I graduated from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario with a B.Sc. in geology in 1969 and have practised my profession since.

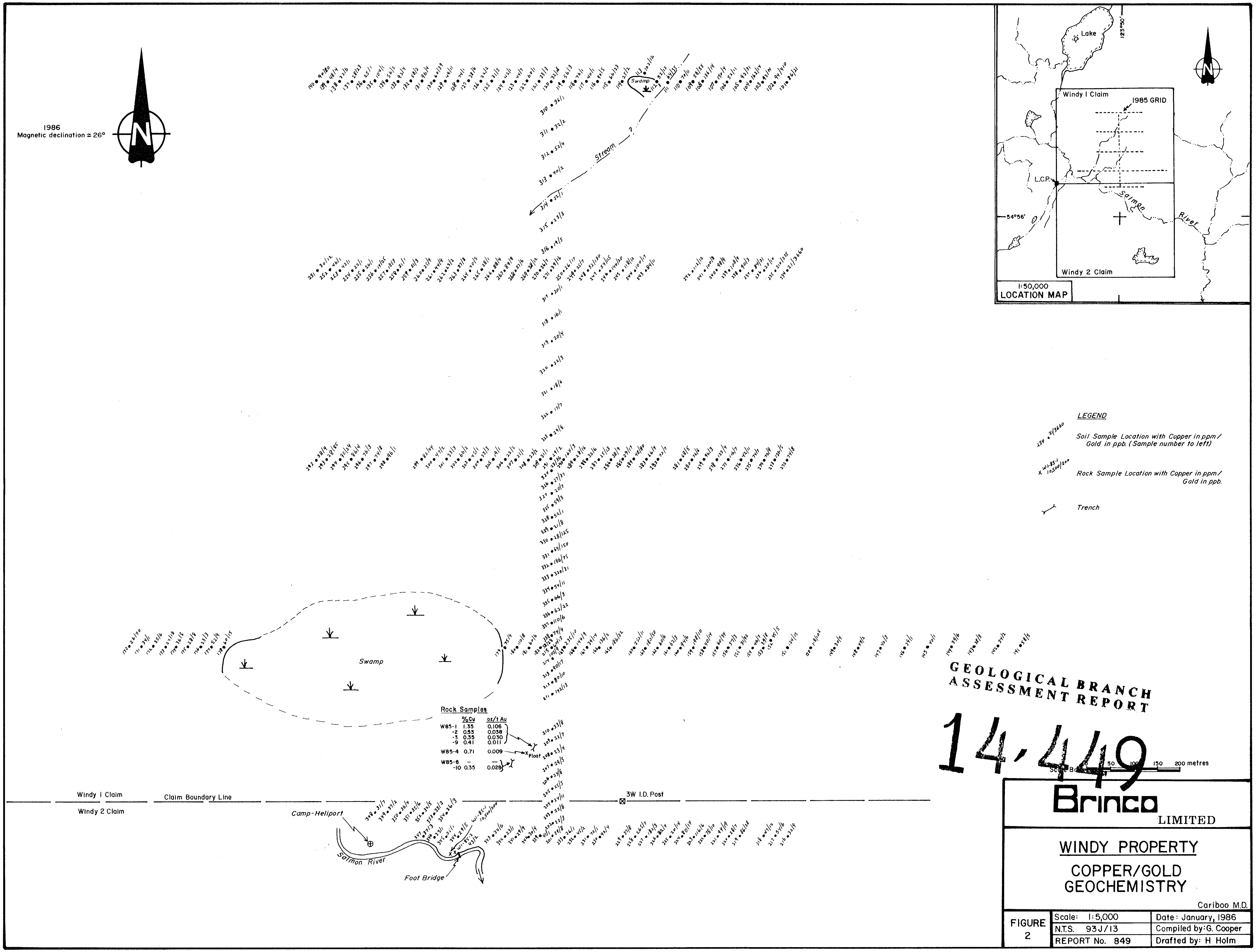
3) I am currently registered with the Association of Professional Engineers for the Province of British Columbia, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon Territory, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) Work on the property was done under my direct supervision.

Respectfully,

CASSIAR MINING CORPORATION

R.S. Hewton, P.Eng.


1986
Magnetic declination ≈ 26°
N
Swamp
Stream
Swamp
Rock Samples
%Cu oz/t Au
W85-1 1.35 0.106
-2 0.53 0.038
-3 0.35 0.030
-9 0.41 0.011
W85-4 0.71 0.009
W85-8 — —
-10 0.35 0.028
Float
Windy I Claim
Windy 2 Claim
Claim Boundary Line
3W I.D. Post
Camp-Heliport
Salmon River
Foot Bridge
Lake
123°50'
Windy I Claim
1985 GRID
L.C.P.
Salmon
River
54°56'
Windy 2 Claim
1:50,000
LOCATION MAP
LEGEND
Soil Sample Location with Copper in ppm / Gold in ppb. (Sample number to left)
Rock Sample Location with Copper in ppm / Gold in ppb.
Trench
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,449
Scale Bar 50 100 150 200 metres
Brinco LIMITED
WINDY PROPERTY
COPPER/GOLD
GEOCHEMISTRY
Cariboo M.D.
FIGURE 2
Scale: 1:5,000
N.T.S. 93J/13
REPORT No. 849
Date: January, 1986
Compiled by: G. Cooper
Drafted by: H Holm