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GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE
CASSIDY CLAIM GROUP (NO. 1 and 2)
G.W.P. 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 40, 42,
DOUG'S AND BEAR

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 94E/6E, 6W

Lat. 57° 23.5' Long. 127° 14.5'

FILMED

OWNER: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
OPERATOR: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

Willard D. Tompson November 26, 1985

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SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Moosehorn fault zone strikes N.30° W. across Moosehorn Creek and appears to be continuous over a length of 2200 m. Width of the fault zone is observed to be from 150 to 450 m. Dip is steep and to the east.

Rocks in the footwall of the fault zone are silicified, feldspathized and contain anomalous concentrations of precious metals. Several silver analyses are greater than 50 ppm and a few gold analyses are greater than 1,000 ppb with one analysis greater than 10,000 ppb.

Rocks in the hanging wall of Moosehorn fault zone are strongly argillized.

Evidence from fluid inclusion thermometry suggests that the mineral assemblage in the Moosehorn prospect lies at a level which is about 100 m beneath the paleosurface. Therefore erosion has not penetrated the level at which gold-silver mineralization may be expected to occur.

It is recommended that the Moosehorn fault zone be exposed by trenching west of Moosehorn Creek in an area where trenching is expected to be productive.

Diamond drilling is recommended for exploring the rocks down dip from strong geochemical anomalies. The target zone is in feldspathized, silicified rocks, 150 m to 200 m down dip from outcrops.

Estimated cost of the exploration program outlined above is $240,527.

Geology of the Moosehorn Prospect
Toodoggone Gold-Silver Mining Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

PROPERTY

Moosehorn gold-silver prospect lies in mineral claims, G.W.P. Nos. 29 and 30 in the Toodoggone mining area of the northern interior of British Columbia (Figure 1). G.W.P. No. 29 is in Cassidy No. 1 claim group and G.W.P. No. 30 is in Cassidy No. 2 group (Figure 2).

Cassidy No. 1 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.27	3514	18
G.W.P. No.28	3515	12
G.W.P. No.30	3517	20
G.W.P. No.40	3519	8
G.W.P. No.42	3898	12
Bear	3899	1
Doug's	3897	1

Cassidy No. 2 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.29	3516	20
G.W.P. No.34	3518	15

Three more claim groups are contiguous with Cassidy No.1 and No. 2;

Cassidy No. 3 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.22	3509	16
G.W.P. No.24	3511	20
G.W.P. No.25	3512	18
G.W.P. No.26	3513	18

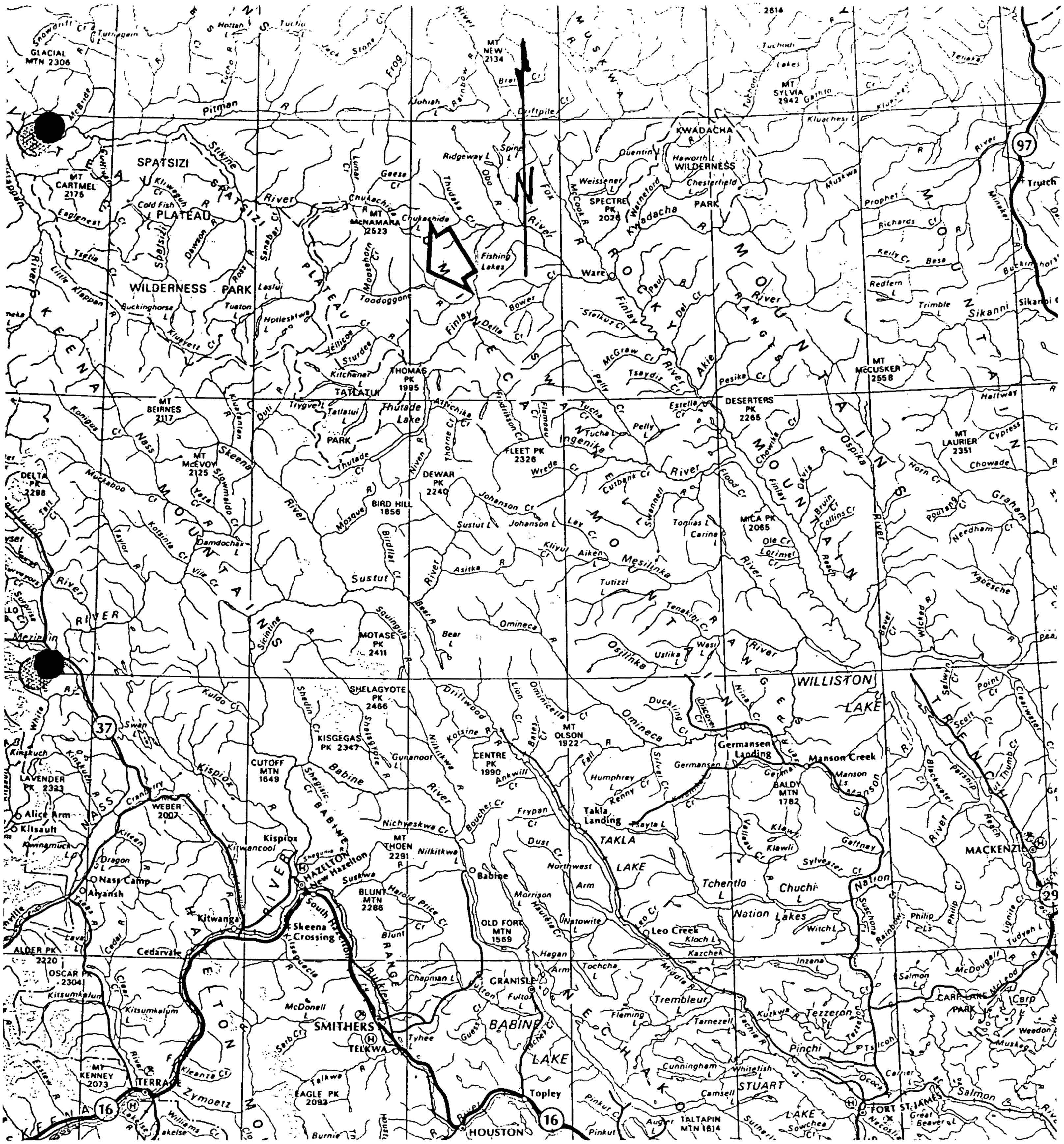


Figure 1. - Map showing location of Toodoggone gold-silver mining area.

SCALE – 1: 2 000 000

Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 Kilometres

Cassiday No. 4 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.13	3500	6
G.W.P. No.15	3502	12
G.W.P. No.17	3504	12
G.W.P. No.21	3508	15
G.W.P. No.23	3510	16

Cassidy No. 5 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.11	3498	3
G.W.P. No.12	3499	6
G.W.P. No.14	3501	12
G.W.P. No.16	3503	16
G.W.P. No.18	3505	16
G.W.P. No.19	3506	19
G.W.P. No.20	3507	20

Cassidy No. 6 Group

Claim Name	Record Number	Units
G.W.P. No.1	2870	20
G.W.P. No.41	3520	18
G.W.P. No.200	4731	8

Cassidy No. 1 and 2 groups lie along Moosehorn Creek and Toodoggone River, 12 to 18 kilometers west of Toodoggone Lake. Elevations are 1200 to 1500 meters (Figure 2).

The area is densely forested with spruce and balsam. Small local populations of lodgepole pine occur on well drained gravels 10 to 100 meters above the level of Toodoggone River. The river valley is 600 to 900 meters wide and is flat and swampy with many meander scars and oxbow lakes.

OWNERSHIP AND HISTORY

The Cassidy No. 1 to Cassidy No. 6 groups are owned by Cassidy Resources, Ltd., 303 - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B.C.

There is no record and very little evidence of exploration work at Moosehorn Creek prior to that which was done by Great Western Petroleum, Ltd. in 1982. Two very old claim posts were

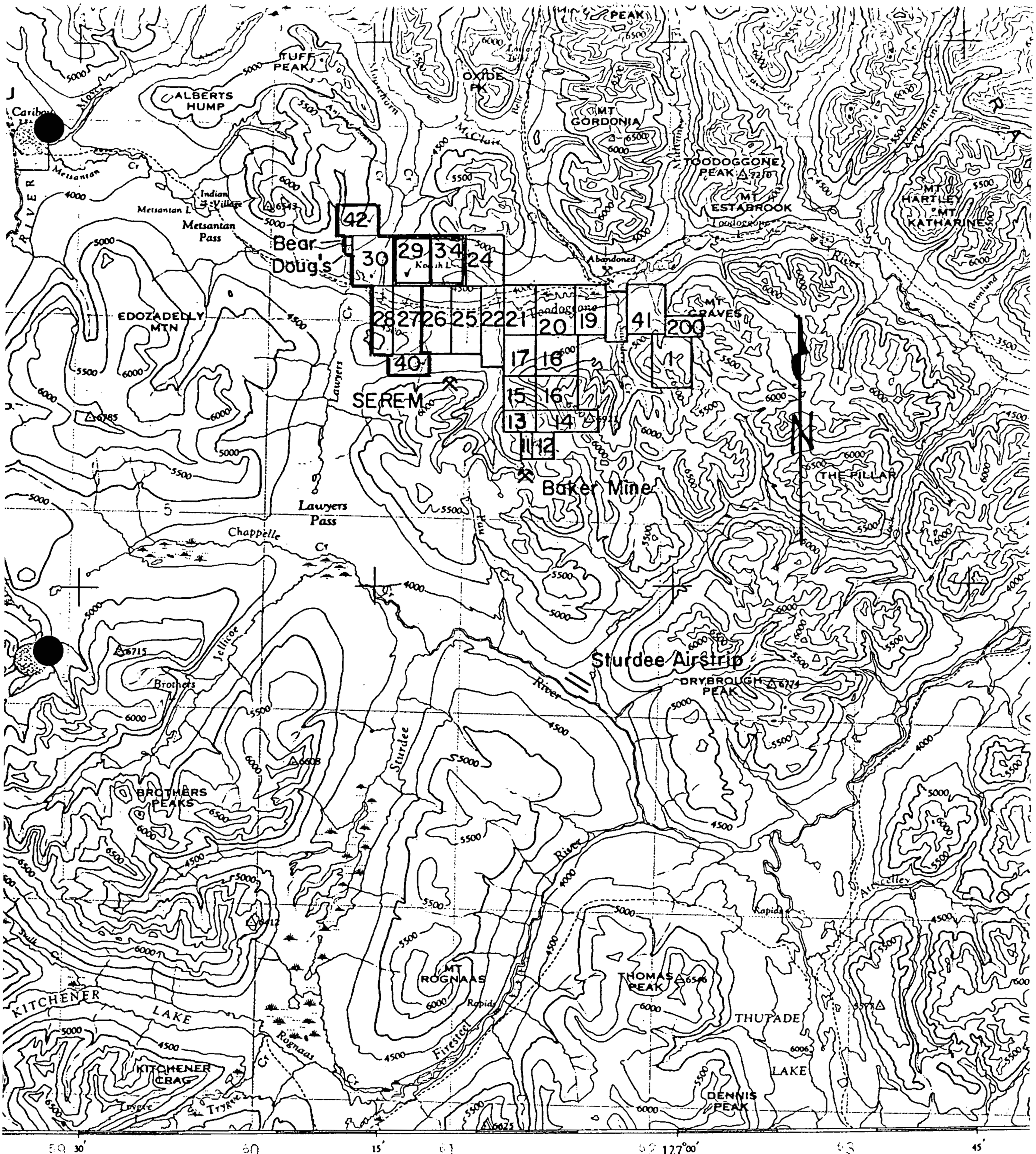


Figure 2. - Map showing G.W.P. claims owned by Cassidy Resources, Ltd.

0 5,000 10,000 25,000 m

Scale

found at the north end of Moosehorn Canyon and a few, old placer test pits were observed in terrace gravels of Toodoggone River, near the mouth of Moosehorn Creek.

Great Western Petroleum, Ltd. conducted a broad geochemical survey over the claims of Moosehorn Creek (Eccles, 1982) and sampled rock outcrops in the walls of Moosehorn Canyon.

Forster (1984) conducted petrographic work and fluid inclusion geothermometry on rocks from Moosehorn Canyon.

LOCATION

The Toodoggone area lies in the central interior of British Columbia, about 285 kilometers north of Smithers, in the Omineca Mountains of the Central Plateau and Mountain Area.

There are no prominent landmarks within Cassidy No. 1 and 2 groups, but 10 kilometers west of the claim boundary, the broad, flat expanse of Edozadelly Mountain stands against the skyline at an elevation of 1850 meters. Edozadelly Mountain lies at the eastern boundary of Spatsizi Park and is underlain by flat dipping strata of the Sustut formation.

There are no roads in the Toodoggone area at this time, but plans are underway to extend the Omineca road northward from Johanson Lake to the SEREM gold-silver property, starting in 1986 or 1987. The SEREM property is 5 kilometers southeast from Moosehorn Creek.

Present access to the Moosehorn area is by fixed wing aircraft to the Sturdee airstrip, thence by helicopter 22 kilometers northerly to Moosehorn Creek (Figure 2).

A good tent camp is established on the east side of Moosehorn Creek with accomodation for 12 to 15 people (Figure 3). The camp is suitable for occupancy from early spring until late fall, or from June 1 to November 1.

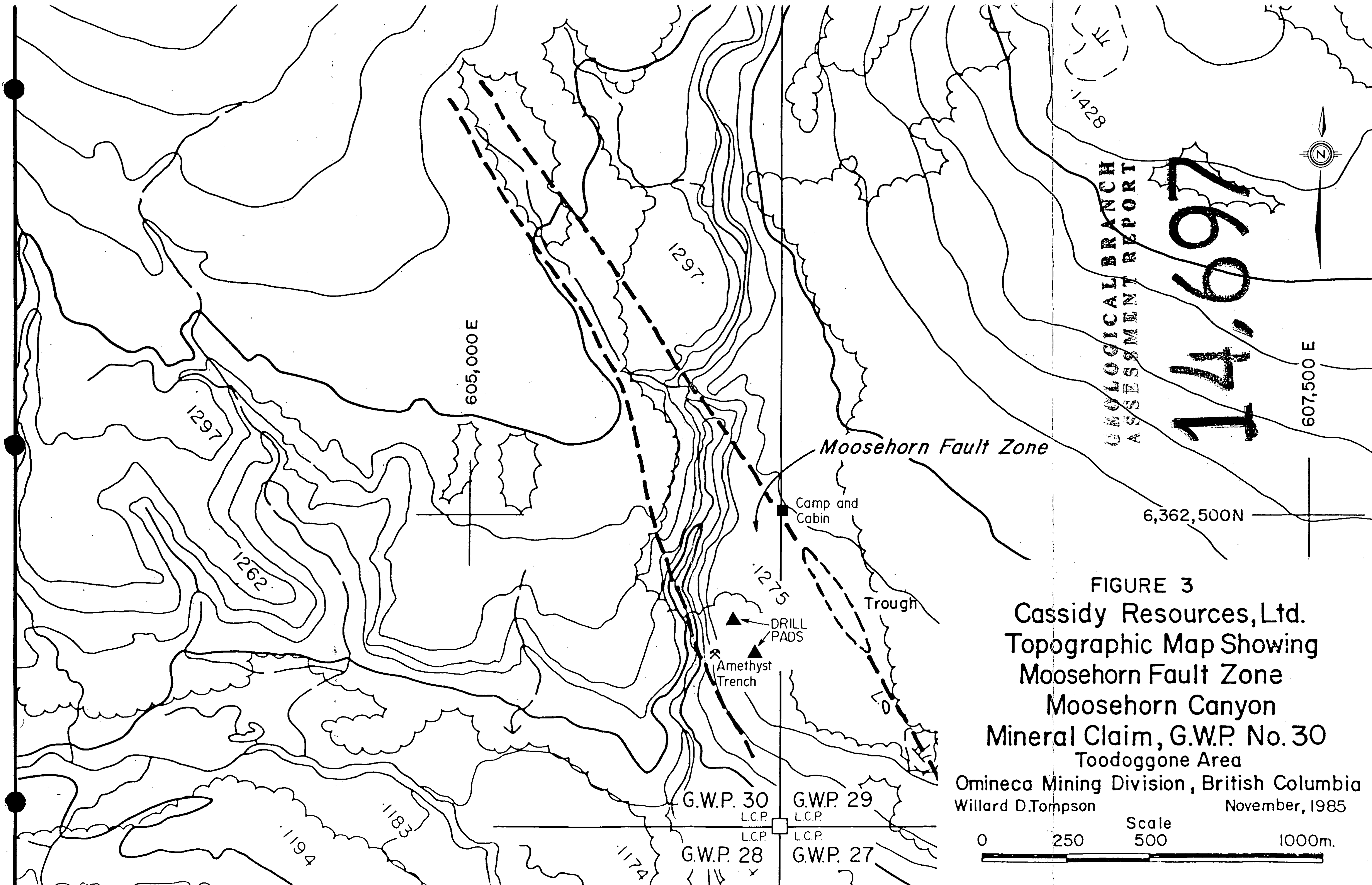


FIGURE 3
Cassidy Resources, Ltd.
Topographic Map Showing
Moosehorn Fault Zone
Moosehorn Canyon
Mineral Claim, G.W.P. No. 30
Toodoggone Area
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia
Willard D. Tompson November, 1985

Scale
0 250 500 1000m.

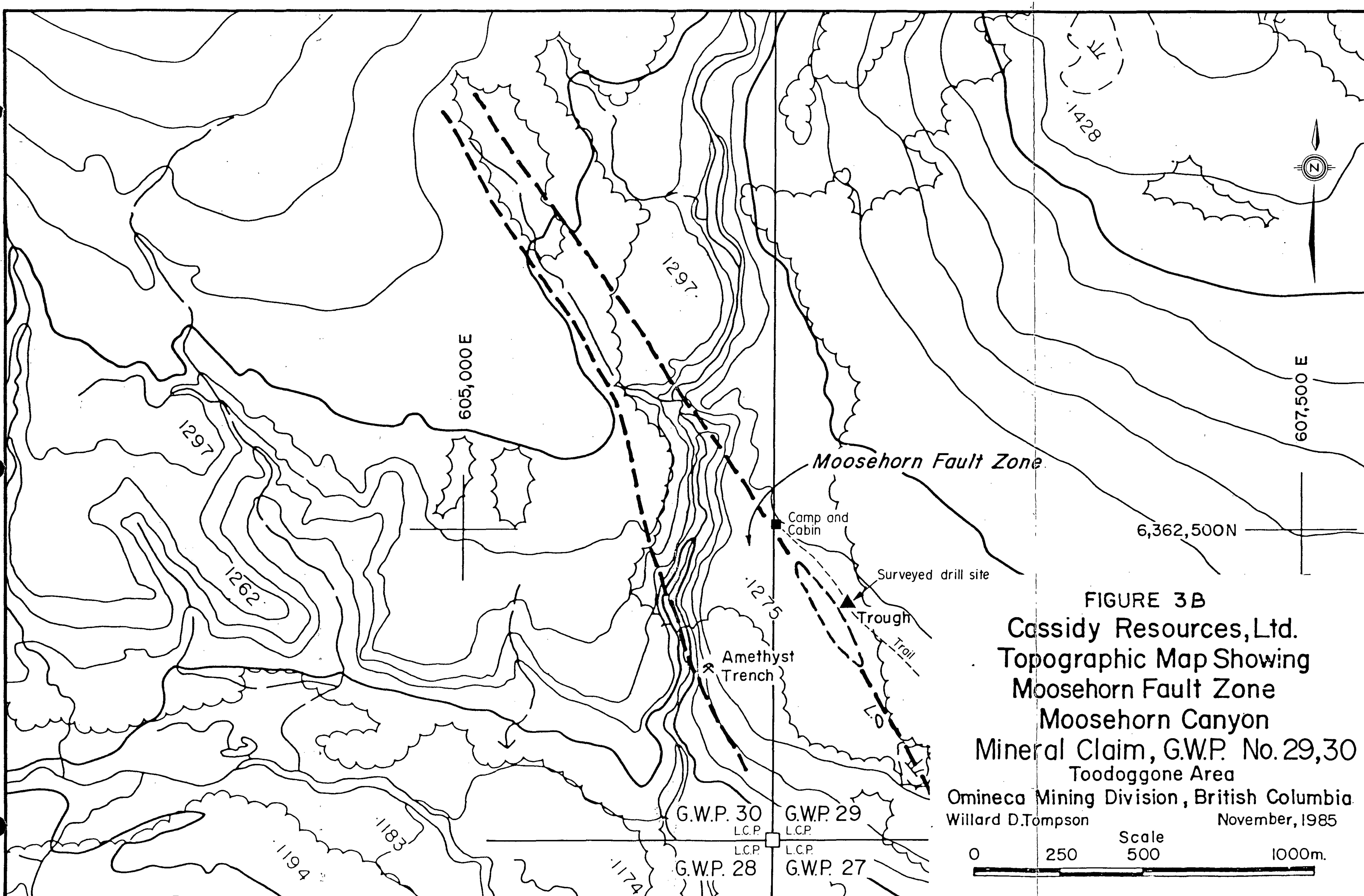


FIGURE 3B
Cassidy Resources, Ltd.
Topographic Map Showing
Moosehorn Fault Zone
Moosehorn Canyon
Mineral Claim, G.W.P. No. 29,30
Toodoggone Area
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia
Willard D. Tompson
November, 1985
Scale
0 250 500 1000m.

GEOLOGY

Areal Geology

The Moosehorn area is underlain by lavas and tuffs of the Toodoggone volcanics, a thick sequence of felsic to intermediate flows and tuffs which are Upper Jurassic in age (Carter, 1971).

Panteleyev (1983) identified six map units of the Toodoggone volanics:

Unit 1	Tuff and tuffaceous sandstone "red beds".
Unit 1a	Volcanic flow exposed only in Moosehorn Creek.
Unit 2	Andesite flows.
Unit 3	Andesite flows and tuffs.
Unit 4	Quartzose andesitic pyroclastic rocks.
Unit 5	Andesite and trachyandesite flows.
Unit 5a,b,c	A basaltic sequence.
Unit 5ai	Pyroxene basalt intrusion.
Unit 6	Grey dacite.

Forster (1984) used eleven map units in mapping a slightly different area. Both Panteleyev and Forster mapped the Moosehorn Canyon area.

Diakow, Panteleyev and Shroeter (1985) show nine map units for the Toodoggone volcanic rocks with several variations in each of the map units. These correspond closely to the map units of Panteleyev (1983).

The rocks which are exposed in Moosehorn Canyon belong to Unit 1a as mapped by Panteleyev (p.145) and are Unit 16 as mapped by Forster (p.38).

Scattered remnants of ground morraine occur along the rim of Moosehorn Canyon, interspersed with and covering blocky sub-outcrops of volcanic rocks. Small patches of river gravels are perched along the high rims of the canyon, 60 meters above the present water level.

Percent of Outcrop

Glacial debris is widespread and covers bedrock for a distance of several kilometers to the east and west of Moosehorn Canyon. The valley of Moosehorn Creek is mostly broad and flat throughout it's length of 23 kilometers, and has a gradient of only about 6.5 meters per kilometer through most of it's length.

Depth of the glacial debris is not known, but is likely to vary from a thin edge up to several meters.

Moosehorn Creek terminates where it empties into Toodoggone River. At this point the valley of Toodoggone River is 900 meters wide, very flat and no doubt contains thick alluvial deposits.

Topographic Relationships

Both Moosehorn Creek and Toodoggone River have the characteristic "U" shaped profile of valleys which were shaped by alpine glaciation. Several remnants of alpine glaciers still exist in the high peaks near the headwaters of Moosehorn Creek.

Moosehorn Creek, which has a gentle gradient of 6.5 meters per kilometers over a distance of 21 kilometers, forms a small waterfall where it encounters the shattered, hydrothermally altered and soft volcanic rocks which make up the walls of Moosehorn Canyon and for the next kilometer, is a rushing torrent with a gradient of 65 meters per kilometer.

Rocks of Moosehorn Canyon

Three principal rock types are recognized at Moosehorn Canyon;

1. Porphyritic rhyolite
2. Trachyandesite
3. Tuffaceous sandstones with thin shale beds.

Petrographic descriptions of the rocks are shown in the Appendix. Rock specimen locations are shown on Figure 4.

Porphyritic Rhyolite

Composition of the rhyolite at Moosehorn Canyon is as follows:

Total K-spar (phenocrysts/groundmass not determined)	48-60 percent
K-spar phenocrysts (0.5 to 5.0 mm)	7-15 percent
K-spar groundmass or K-spar and quartz groundmass	50-60 percent
Plagioclase (always strongly corroded)	Nil-20 percent
Quartz	5-18 percent
Vein quartz	10-20 percent
Sericite and chlorite	Tr- 5 percent
Calcite	0- 8 percent
Limonite and opaques	2-12 percent

Porphyritic rhyolite is characterized by large (0.5 to 5.0 mm) K-spar phenocrysts set in a fine grained K-spar and quartz groundmass.

Plagioclase is typically clouded by micron-sized hematite and clays or is sericitized.

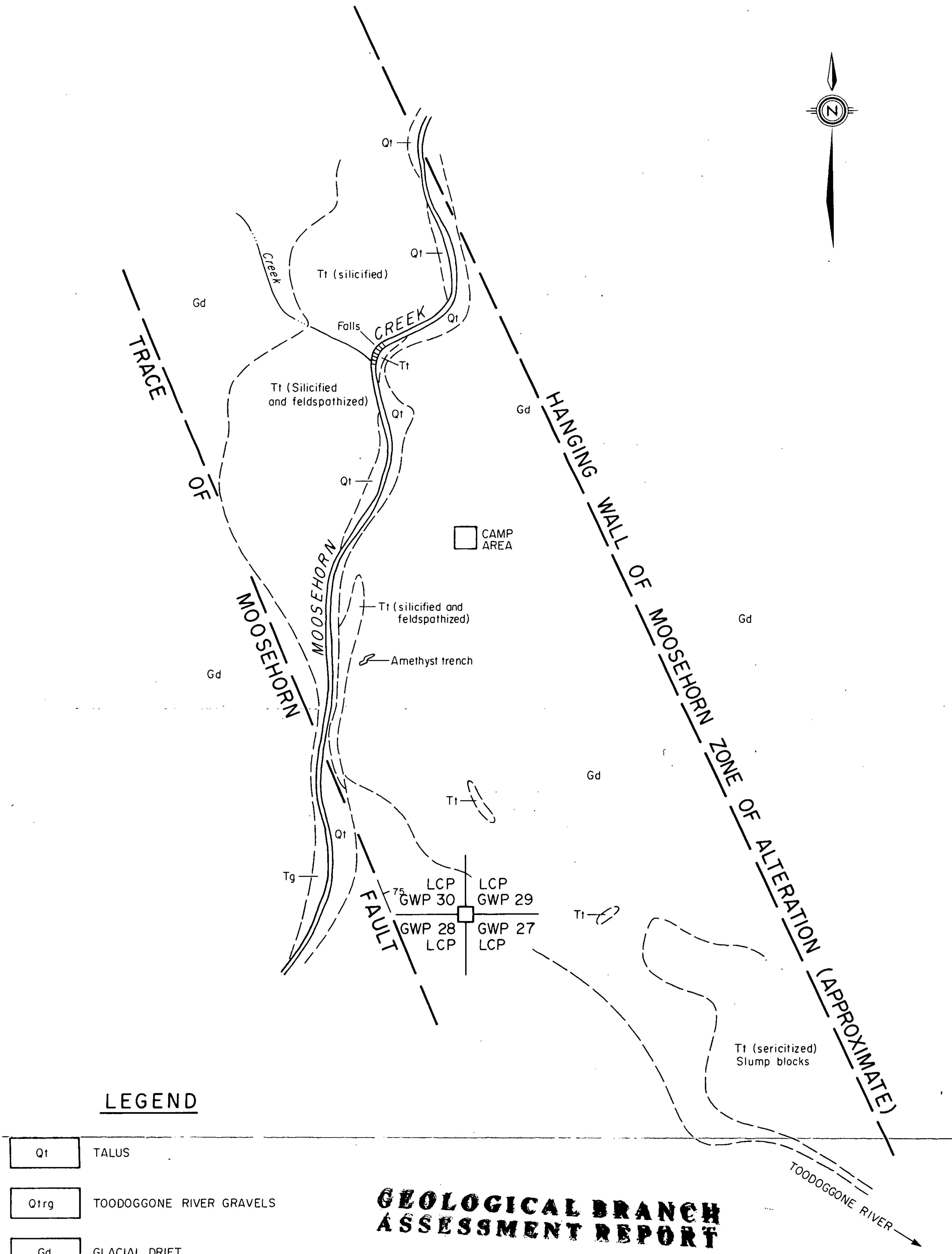
The groundmass is commonly argillized and contains fine grained, felted brown-altered material that may be sericite or chlorite stained by limonite. The rocks display prominent staining by limonite. Feldspars are commonly sericitized.

It is noted that some of the porphyritic rhyolite contains no plagioclase or ferromags and has up to 70 percent K-spar. It is suggested that these rocks are feldspathized.

Quartz veins which are observed in thin sections transect the porphyritic rhyolite and are up to about 3 mm wide. Quartz veins and amethystine quartz veins which occur in outcrops are up to 9 cm wide.

Trachyandesite

Trachyandesite in outcrops has prominent pink to orange feldspar phenocrysts in a medium grey to slightly greenish matrix. Both plagioclase and orthoclase are stained pink to orange by fine-grained, disseminated hematite.



LEGEND

Qt	TALUS
Qtrg	TOODOGGONE RIVER GRAVELS
Gd	GLACIAL DRIFT
Tt	TOODOGGONE TRACHYANDESITE
Tg	TOODOGGONE GREYWACKE
75	STRIKE AND DIP OF FAULT

FIGURE 3A

CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MOOSEHORN CANYON AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

m 0 100 200 400 600 m

DRAWN BY W.D. TOMPSON

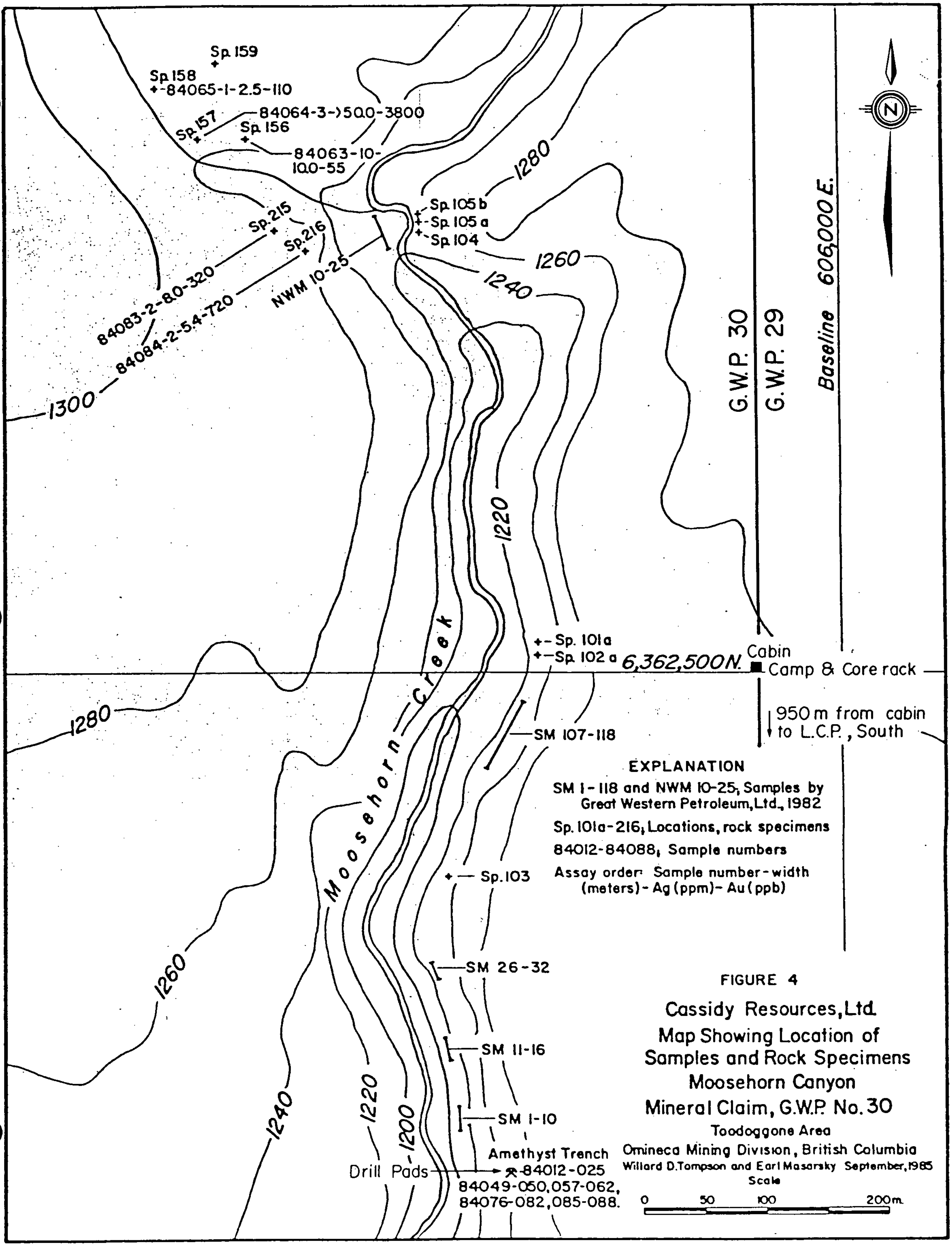


FIGURE 4

Cassidy Resources, Ltd.
Map Showing Location of Samples and Rock Specimens
Moosehorn Canyon
Mineral Claim, G.W.P. No. 30

Toodoggone Area
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia
Willard D. Tompson and Earl Masarsky September, 1985

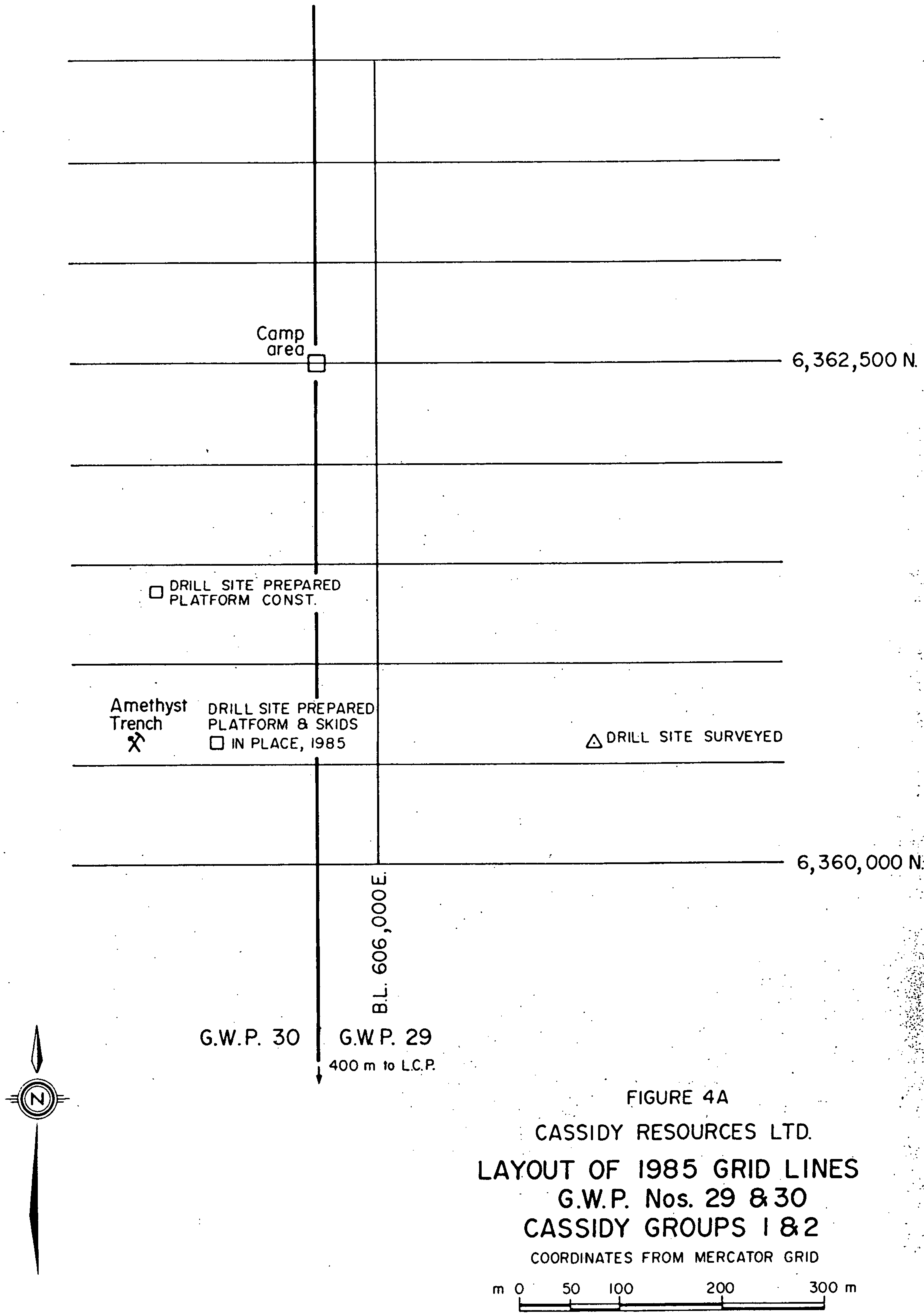


FIGURE 4A

CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

LAYOUT OF 1985 GRID LINES
G.W.P. Nos. 29 & 30
CASSIDY GROUPS 1 & 2

COORDINATES FROM MERCATOR GRID

Well defined, euhedral plagioclase crystals are up to 5 mm in size. These have patchy internal intergrowths (replacements ?) of K-spar.

The groundmass consists of tiny euhedral plagioclase crystals in a microcrystalline aggregate of K-spar. Quartz occurs as sparse, small, corroded phenocrysts, scattered through the groundmass and as euhedral grains in replacement carbonate masses.

There is a high content of very fine grained opaque minerals disseminated through the groundmass.

Composition of the trachyandesite is as follows;

K-feldspar	40-49 percent
Plagioclase	30-40 percent
Quartz	3-10 percent
Chlorite and sericite	2- 5 percent
Carbonate minerals	Nil- 8 percent
Opaque minerals and limonite	3- 8 percent

Tuffaceous Sandstones

Sedimentary rocks are exposed in canyon walls along Moosehorn Creek immediately north of Toodoggone River valley. Continuous outcrops of the flat-lying beds occur through a distance of 450 meters.

The beds are epiclastic sandstones and are mostly dark grey in color. Some beds are dark maroon or a reddish color. A few thin beds of black, sandy shale occur interbedded with the sandstones.

These sedimentary rocks correspond to Unit 1, as mapped by Panteleyev (1983) or Unit 7A of Diakow and others (1985) and are Lower to Middle Jurassic in age.

Moosehorn Fault

Moosehorn fault strikes N.20° W. to N.30° W. across Moosehorn Creek, which in this area, is flowing directly south. Fractured, hydrothermally altered rocks which lie within the

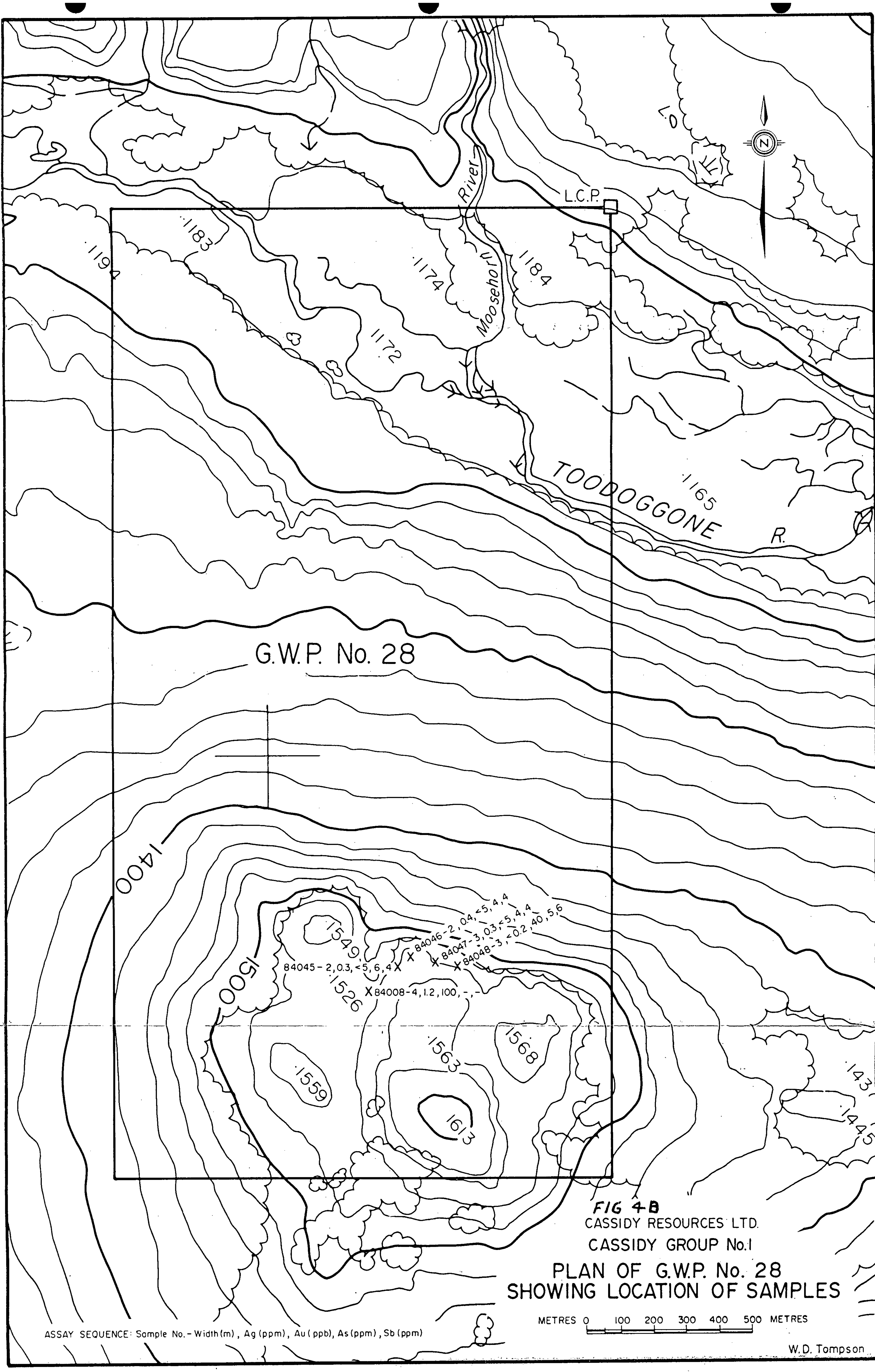


FIG 4B
CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
CASSIDY GROUP No.1
PLAN OF G.W.P. No. 28
SHOWING LOCATION OF SAMPLES

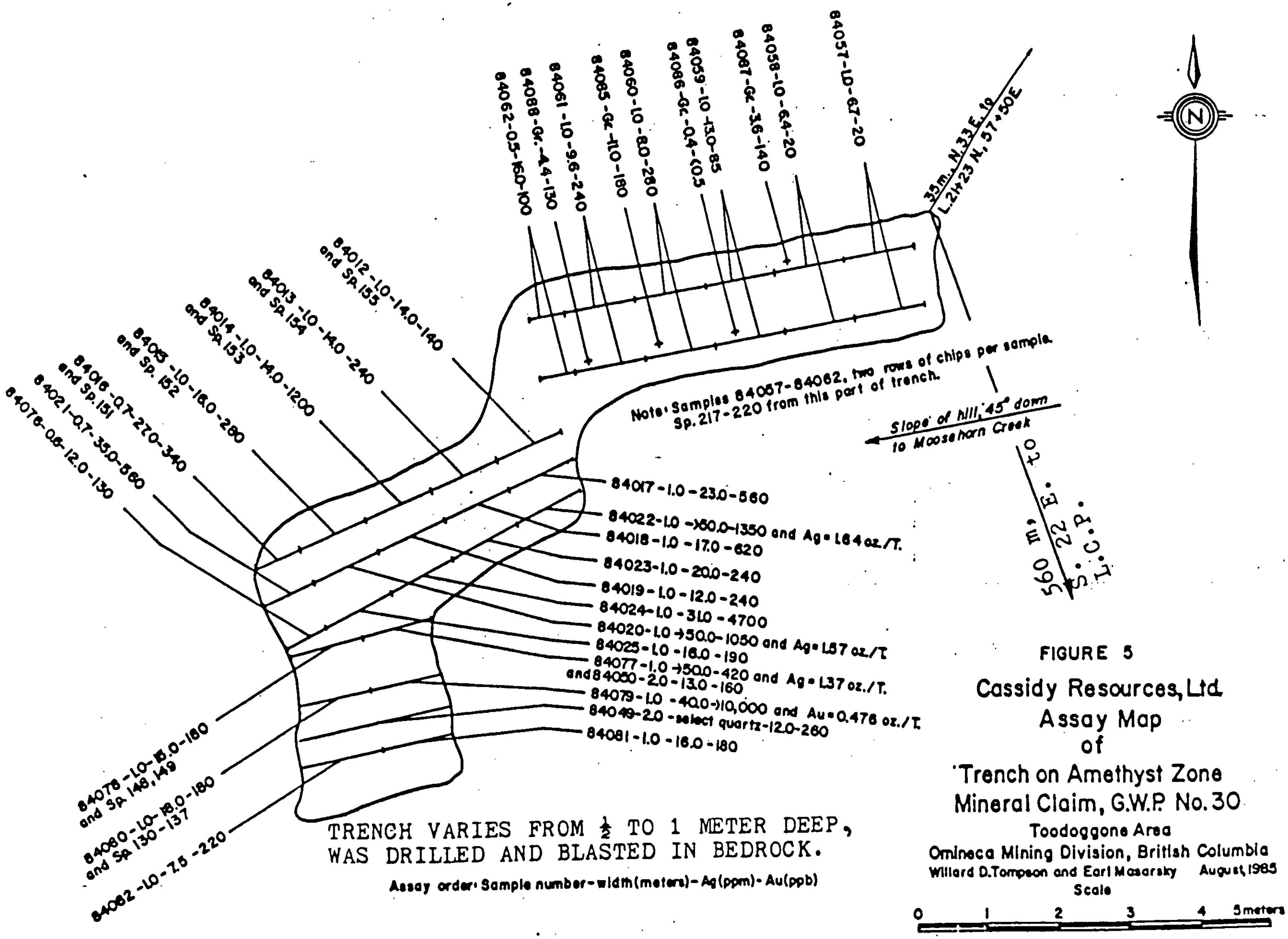


FIGURE 5

Cassidy Resources, Ltd.
Assay Map
of
Trench on Amethyst Zone
Mineral Claim, G.W.P. No. 30

Toodoggone Area
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia
Willard D. Tompson and Earl Masarsky August, 1985

fault zone, make distinctive brown and rusty-brown outcrops in the walls of Moosehorn Canyon over a distance of 600 meters (Figure 3). True width of the fault zone is believed to be from 200 to 300 meters. Dip appears to be about 75 degrees east.

The fault zone is reflected by topography over a strike length of 2200 meters. West of Moosehorn Creek (Figure 3) a small tributary flows S. 30° E. near the western contact of the fault and exposes feldspathized, silicified volcanic rocks which contain high geochemical values in gold and silver. East of Moosehorn Creek the location of the fault is reflected by a linear trough (Figure 3) which strikes N. 30° W. and makes a prominent linear depression over a length of 300 meters. Otherwise, the fault zone is not visible on the east side of Moosehorn Creek, as it is covered by a mantle of overburden which sustains dense growths of spruce trees and willows.

ROCK ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

It is shown above (pp. 8 to 11) that the rocks of Moosehorn Canyon are strongly pyritized and argillized and in some parts of the fault zone, are silicified and feldspathized (see petrographic descriptions in Appendix).

Gold and silver geochemical anomalies were discovered by Louise Eccles in 1982 during a comprehensive sampling program of rocks in the walls of Moosehorn Canyon (Eccles,1982). The anomalies occur in intervals from one to seven meters through most of the sampled areas of the canyon. Values range up to 1500 ppb Au and 500 ppm Ag.

During September, 1985, Cassidy Resources, Ltd. trenched an amethystine quartz occurrence near the rim of Moosehorn Canyon (Figures 4 and 5). Geochemical values from that trench range up to greater than 50 ppm Ag and greater than 10,000 ppb Au. Fire assays of samples which produced the high geochemical values gave 0.476 oz./T. for gold and 1.64 oz./T. for silver.

CONCLUSIONS

The Moosehorn fault zone appears to be at least 2200 meters long and from 150 to 450 meters wide (Figure 3). Rock outcrops in Moosehorn Canyon suggest that the western (footwall) part of the fault zone is strongly silicified and feldspathized. The eastern (hangingwall) rocks are strongly argillized. The highest geochemical values occur in the silicified and feldspathized rocks.

Fluid inclusion studies which were done by Forster (1984, p.105, 149 and 157-158) show that the epithermal assemblages of Moosehorn Canyon occur well up in the epithermal system, about 100 meters beneath the paleosurface.

Therefore, if gold-silver mineralization of ore-making volumes was emplaced, it has not been removed by erosion and it may be expected to exist between the present surface and 150 to 200 meters of depth. Thus the target area for drilling lies within the zone of potassic alteration, and between the present surface and a depth of 150 to 200 meters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The area on the west side of Moosehorn Creek which is underlain by feldspathized volcanic rocks is well suited for exploration by trenching. It is recommended that a small compressor be employed for drilling and blasting trenches in the feldspathized rocks. Trenching along the zone will help to show the extent of the areas of alteration and mineralization and will provide vital information for planning the diamond drilling program.

It is recommended that several diamond drill holes be drilled beneath the areas in which high geochemical values for gold and silver occur. The holes should be drilled at minus 45 to 50 degrees, westerly across the structure into rocks which are down dip from the geochemical anomalies. An initial program of 1000 meters is recommended.

Estimated costs of the program are as follows:

Diamond drilling	$ 75,900
Prospecting and trenching	19,240
Management and geology	34,626
Sample and assay	8,490
Tools	120
Miscellaneous supplies	300
Fuel	3,775
Food and kitchen	26,150
Power plant and pump	3,000
Fixed-wing aircraft	19,783
Helicopter	25,017
Trucking	1,000
Communications	4,500
Administration, insurance, legal	18,626
Total	$240,527

Respectfully submitted

Willard D. Tompson
Consulting Geologist

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Panteleyev, A., 1983; Geology between Toodoggone and Sturdee Rivers (94E): B.C. Min. Energy, Mines and Pet. Res., Geol. Fieldwork, 1982, paper 1983-1.

Schroeter, T.G., 1981; Toodoggone River (94E): Min. Energy, Mines and Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork 1980, pp.124-131.

CERTIFICATE

I, Willard D. Tompson, of Smithers, British Columbia do hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a consulting geologist residing at Van Gaalen Road, Smithers, British Columbia;
2. THAT I hold a Master of Science Degree (Geology) from Montana State University;
3. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;
4. THAT I have practiced my profession for more than 26 years;
5. THAT I have examined the geology of the area of Moosehorn Canyon and the areas of claims G.W.P. Nos. 29 and 30 and have personally conducted trenching and sampling of the rocks in and near Moosehorn Canyon;
6. THAT I have not received, directly or indirectly nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of the company or any affiliate of the company, nor do I beneficially own, directly or indirectly any securities of the company or any affiliate of the company;
7. THAT this report may be used for any corporate purpose the Company deems necessary, including its insertion, in whole or in part, in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts or Prospectus of the Company.

Dated at Smithers, British Columbia this 26th day of November, 1985.

Willard D. Tompson
Consulting Geologist

Appendix I

Petrographic Descriptions

Sample 101a RHYOLITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	55
Plagioclase	18
Quartz	10
Sericite) Chlorite)	5
Limonite) Opaques)	12
Apatite	trace

This is a porphyritic volcanic in which plagioclase phenocrysts, 0.5 - 5.0mm in size, are set in a cryptocrystalline to feathery textured, partly glassy, groundmass composed dominantly of K-feldspar.

The phenocrysts typically show a patchy texture of exsolved K-feldspar. In some cases this makes up 50% of the grain in question, but the original lamellar twinning of plagioclase is still preserved.

The plagioclase of the phenocrysts is typically clouded by a content of micron-sized hematite and clays. The intergrown K-spar tends to be less turbid. In some cases the phenocrysts are further ferruginized by limonite or hematite in irregular microfractures and cleavages, and as partial rims.

Rare corroded phenocrysts of quartz are present.

The majority of the quartz occurs interstitially in the groundmass and especially as small pockets of microgranular material. Sometimes these appear to be drusy centres of late crystallization, but often they possess angular prismatic form and appear to be pseudomorphs of some earlier-formed constituent. Local replacement by granular quartz is, in fact, seen in a few of the feldspar phenocrysts.

The groundmass is typically dusted with a brownish haze of argillization. It also contains diffuse flecks, wisps and tiny pseudomorphic forms of a fine-grained, felted, brown altered material thought to be sericite and/or chlorite, more or less stained by limonite.

The rock contains no recognizable mafic minerals. Remnants of these, mainly in the form of rims of fine-grained opaques, are, however, widespread, ranging in size up to 0.5mm.

The groundmass is dusted throughout with tiny granules of limonite and opaques. Coarser grains are sometimes associated with quartz pockets and mafic pseudomorphs.

The rock is traversed by rather irregular, semicontinuous fracture zones of diffuse limonite impregnation.

Some of the opaques in this rock may have been sulfides. These are now totally oxidized.

Sample 102a RHYOLITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	48
Plagioclase	20
Quartz	15
Sericite) Chlorite)	5
Limonite	12
Apatite	trace

This is a generally similar rock to 101a, although there are some slight differences.

The groundmass tends to be more heterogenous, partly by virtue of the patchy alternation of more felsitic material and areas of trachytic texture (with small sub-oriented laths of plagioclase), and partly as a result of the rather abundant quartz which forms irregular pockets, networks and veinlets.

Feldspar phenocrysts (0.5 - 5mm in size) are somewhat less abundant then in 101a. They seldom show twinning and appear to be largely composed of crypto-perthitic K-feldspar. They lack the pervasive ferruginous dusting which causes their pink appearance in 101a, but are often strongly impregnated by limonite (or hematite) via networks of microfractures and cleavage fillings. In addition they commonly show fairly extensive replacement by polygranular quartz.

As in 101a, mafics are totally altered - usually to rims and pseudomorphs of limonite, sometimes with chlorite and/or quartz. Mafic pseudomorphs are relatively sparse in the slide, partly because of the tendency for the soft limonitic alteration products to pluck out during preparation.

Limonitic fine-grained sericite/chlorite occurs as disseminated tiny wisps and pseudomorphs and is associated with the irregular limonitic microfractures and sub-parallel zones of diffuse impregnation which traverse the sample.

Sample 103 RHYOLITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	60
Plagioclase	11
Quartz	12
Sericite	5
Limonite	10
Sulfides	2
Apatite	trace

This is another rock of similar type to its predecessors in the suite.

Slight differences are that the feldspar phenocrysts tend to be fairly sparse and small (maximum 2mm). They show occasional plagioclase twinning and mostly appear mineralogically homogenous: however, their reaction to cobaltinitrite (see stained chip) suggests that they are of quite strongly potassic composition.

A distinctive feature is that the feldspar phenocrysts show a weak to moderate pervasive sericitization.

The groundmass is felsitic to feathery textured, apparently composed largely of K-feldspar. Little if any quartz can be recognized in the groundmass.

Quartz in this rock is strongly segregated as discrete granular mosaic pockets and as gashes and veinlets (sometimes with intergrown feldspars and minor interstitial sericite). Some of these quartz segregations contain granular sulfides and/or their limonitized remains.

Mafics are small (to 0.5mm) and sparse. They are now composed of ferruginous rims and/or Fe-stained chloritic alteration products.

The rock contains rather abundant disseminated opaques and limonite, as granules, wisps, diffuse impregnations and networks of microfractures.

The history of the alteration (ferruginization and silicification) is complex. Quartz veinlets clearly cross-cut early formed constituents, including feldspar phenocrysts. Sometimes these have associated limonite as rims and interstitial fillings. Some limonitic fractures off-set quartz veinlets, but others are cut by quartz.

The origin of the limonite is uncertain. It probably includes both endogenetic and exogenetic (or redistributed) forms. Some fresh sulfides are present but they are also seen showing various degrees of oxidation.

Sample 104 TRACHYANDESITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	40
Plagioclase	36
Quartz	6
Chlorite	2
Carbonate	8
Opaques	8

This sample, although clearly another fine-grained porphyritic felsic volcanic, differs significantly from the three previous rocks of the suite. It has a somewhat lower content of quartz and a lower K-spar/plagioclase ratio. This places it in a compositional slot equivalent to a monzonite. It may be classified as a trachyandesite.

It is further distinguished from the previous rocks by its content of carbonate (calcite) and a lack of fracture-controlled limonitization.

It contains well-defined euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts,0.5 - 5.0mm in sze. These show some patchy internal intergrowths of K-spar (similar to those in 101a), readily visible as clearer areas in the otherwise strongly argillized, turbid plagioclase.

The groundmass consists of abundant small prismatic euhedral plagioclase crystals (0.05 - 0.2mm) set in a felsitic aggregate of K-feldspar. Quartz occurs sparsely, as rare small corroded phenocrysts, scattered tiny individual grains or pockets in the groundmass, and small euhedral grains associated with replacement patches of carbonate.

The groundmass has a high content of disseminated fine-grained opaques as equant granules (sulfides?) and lath-like forms (altered mafics?) in the size range 5 - 100 microns. Occasional flecks and pockets of chlorite in the groundmass are also probably altered mafics. There are some coarser altered mafic phenocrysts consisting of lamellar intergrowths of chlorite and/or carbonate with opaques.

It is apparent from the cut-off chip that the rock contains traces of disseminated sulfides (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) but it is unclear whether the coarser individual grains (often associated with carbonate pockets) and groundmass granules are altered sulfides or primary oxides. Reflected light study of a polished thin section would be necessary to clarify this point.

Carbonate forms occasional wisps and flecks throughout the groundmass but is mainly segregated as veinlets, euhedral pseudomorphs and irregular replacement areas with unreplaced silicate inclusions. Minor quartz and opaques are sometimes associated. It is notable that although the feldspar phenocrysts are sometimes cut by through-going carbonate veinlets, they show no pervasive alteration by carbonate.

This rock shows a distinct patchy fragment-like structure in which areas containing a higher content of disseminated opaques and a more turbid, finer-grained groundmass are separated by a network of clearer, slightly better crystallized groundmass with less opaques. Both forms have a similar content of plagioclase microphenocrysts and their outlines are somewhat ill-defined. This probably represents a form of late-magmatic autobrecciation with segregation of volatile-rich residual material.

Sample 105a TRACHYANDESITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	42
Plagioclase	40
Quartz	3
Carbonate	8
Opaques	3
Limonite	4
Apatite	trace

This is basically a similar rock to 104 but has a few differences.

The plagioclase phenocrysts (some with patchily intergrown K-spar) are generally smaller (0.2 - 1.0mm) and show a strong pervasive dusting with Fe-oxides which imparts a strong pink colour (readily noticeable on the cut-off chip, especially when wet). Some show replacement by minor patches of carbonate.

The groundmass is similar to that of 104 being a turbid, cryptocrystalline to felsitic aggregate of K-spar packed with small prismatic plagioclase grains. Locally it shows development of trachytic texture with sub-parallel orientation of plagioclase laths.

As in 104, there is a tendency for a fragmental structure, with texturally distinctive patches (more cryptocrystalline, or more trachytic, less potassic) "cemented" by clearer, slightly more coarsely granular and/or more quartzose material.

Carbonate is prominent, partly as small disseminated flecks but also as irregular to euhedral patches, 0.1 - 2mm in size, prominently rimmed and impregnated with brown limonite. The more euhedral prismatic areas are clearly pseudomorphs. This carbonate is a ferruginous variety, probably ankerite.

A few coarse mafic phenocrysts, totally altered to lamellar carbonate, limonite and chlorite, are also present.

Small granules and needles of opaques occur disseminated throughout, and sometimes show an association with the carbonate patches. They are not as abundant as in 104. These opaques (partially sulfides?) are distinct from the more diffuse limonite and limonite/carbonate areas which mostly represent altered mafics.

This rock shows no veining by ferruginous material - nor, for that matter, by quartz or carbonate.

Sample 105b TRACHYANDESITE

Estimated mode

K-feldspar	49
Plagioclase	30
Quartz	10
Sericite)	5
Chlorite)	
Limonite	3
Opaques	3
Apatite	trace

This is another rock of similar general type to 104 and 105a.

It contains plagioclase phenocrysts (with more or less intergrown K-feldspar) ranging from 2mm down to 0.1mm in size, in a felsitic aggregate of K-feldspar.

This rock differs from the other trachyandesites by having no carbonate alteration, and by a higher content of quartz.

The feldspar phenocrysts show reddening due to finely divided iron oxides.

Quartz occurs mainly as discrete small pockets, patches of granular aggregate up to 1mm in size, often showing clear euhedral (pseudomorphic) outlines, and well-defined gashes and veinlets. These quartz segregations often have plucked holes which may have contained opaques (possibly sulfides, traces of which can be seen in the cut-off chip along with dark oxides).

The rock also contains a little fine-grained chlorite and sericite, as Fe-stained wisps and patches probably representing altered mafics, and as a minor interstitial phase in some of the quartz pockets and veinlets.

Opaques occur as disseminated grains ranging from 0.5mm down to a few microns. There are also some veinlets and diffuse network zones of limonite (similar to those in 101 - 103).

The rock shows similar patchy, fragment-like heterogeneities as 104 and 105a.

136: PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE WITH QUARTZ VEINS.

This sample is a rhyolitic volcanic rock consisting of large K-spar phenocrysts in a fine K-spar/quartz groundmass. It is cut by a widely spaced system of criss - crossing quartz veins and veinlets. Minerals are:

K-spar phenocrysts	15%	(mildly sericitic)
K-spar groundmass	50	
quartz	15	
quartz vein	15	
limonite/hematite	5	
opaque (pyrite)	minor	
apatite	minor	
chlorite	trace	

K-spar phenocrysts form broad euhedral grains 1 to 3mm in size. They are speckled with fine sericite. Thin streaks of limonite occur along the cleavages and sometimes a film of this outlines the grain. The groundmass consists of irregularly shaped and lath-like interlocking K-spar grains 0.05 to 0.2mm in size. These are intergrown with shapeless patches of quartz up to 1mm in size consisting of irregularly shaped interlocking grains less than 0.2mm in size.

Tabular apatite grains 0.2 to 0.4mm in size are scattered amongst the groundmass K-spar grains. Subcubic opaque grains (pyrite) 0.1 to 0.5mm in size are also scattered throughout the groudmass.

Quartz veins are 0.5 to 2.5mm in width. Some of the thinner veinlets grade into the patches within the groundmass. Small vugs occur in the core of the wider ones and in patches occuring at vein intersections. The quartz forms subidiomorphic grains up to 1mm in size, along with many highly irregularly shaped grains less than 0.1mm in size which occur in small patches between the larger ones.

The rock is incipiently stained with limonite and throughout the rock this coalesces into small diffuse patches and thin discontinuous veinlets. There are several tabular patches of hematite/limonite about 1.5mm in size which contain thin streaks of chlorite. These are replacements of another mineral, perhaps biotite or hornblende ?

153: PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE WITH QUARTZ VEINS AND CALCITE.

This sample is a rhyolitic volcanic rock consisting of large K-spar phenocrysts scattered in a fine K-spar/quartz groundmass. There is a few quartz veins and also many thin criss-crossing veinlets. Later calcite has formed in veins and vein-like patches which may offset the quartz veins. Minerals are:

K-spar phenocrysts	7%
K-spar groundmass	55
quartz	5
quartz vein	20
calcite	8
limonite/hematite	5
apatite	trace

K-spar phenocrysts form broad euhedral grains 0.5 to 3.0mm in size. These are scattered about a groundmass which consists mainly of an aggregate of shapeless to lath-like K-spar grains less than 0.1mm in size. Irregularly shaped quartz grains less than 0.1mm in size are intergrown with the K-spar and are scattered throughout the groundmass. Most of the quartz in the groundmass is in a system of criss-crossing discontinuous veinlets about 0.1mm in width. Tabular apatite grains 0.2 to 0.4mm in size occur amongst the groundmass K-spar, sometimes in clusters.

Quartz veins are 0.5 to 3.0mm in width. The quartz forms subidiomorphic grains of variable size up to 1.5mm in size along with small patches of much finer rounded grains.

Calcite has been intoduced along veins and vein-like patches most of which are subparallel to the widest quartz vein. The veins are up to 3mm wide and are crowded with small rounded fragments of the rhyolite. Thinner ones offset the quartz veins. Patches of calcite one or two millimeters in size have developed within the groundmass and the phenocrysts. These usually contain many small pieces of the rhyolite. Grain size of the calcite is 0.01 to 0.1mm. It is quite highly stained with limonite.

The whole rock is incipiently stained with limonite and this coalesces into small diffuse patches. There are several small subcubic patches which may be altered pyrite. There are also several tabular patches up to 1mm in size which could be hematised biotite or hornblende ?

158: PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE WITH QUARTZ VEINS.

This sample is a rhyolitic volcanic rock consisting of large K-spar phenocrysts scattered in a fine grained K-spar/quartz groundmass. It is cut by a few quartz veins and many vein-like patches. Minerals are:

K-spar phenocrysts	10%	(mildly sericitic)
K-spar groundmass	60	
quartz	18	
quartz vein	10	
limonite/hematite	2	
jarosite	minor	
apatite	trace	
zircon	trace	
sericite	trace	

K-spar phenocrysts form broad euhedral grains 1 to 3mm in size. They are scattered about a groundmass consisting of about equal amounts of shapeless K-spar grains about 0.05mm in size and lath-like grains up to 0.3mm in size. Quartz forms highly irregularly shaped grains 0.1 to 0.4mm in size occuring in small patches intergrown with the K-spar. Very fine sericite flakes are scattered within the groundmass and some of the phenocrysts are speckled with sericite. A few rounded zircon and apatite grains, both about 0.1mm in size, are scattered within the groundmass.

Quartz veins are up to 2mm wide and consist of subidiomorphic grains up to 1.5mm in size along with small patches of finer shapeless grains. Small vugs occur in places. There are also many discontinuous vein-like patches of quartz and in places these appear to grade into the groundmass quartz.

The whole rock in incipiently stained with limonite and this has coalesced into small diffuse, ragged patches. Thin veinlets are present and in some of these there is a core of jarosite. Small interstitial patches of jarosite have formed between quartz grains in the veins. There are many subcubic patches of limonite up to 0.3mm in size which appear to be altered pyrite; a few of these have altered to jarosite.

APPENDIX II

Geochemical Sampling Information

Cassidy Group No. 1
(GWP #27, 28, 30, 40, 42, Bear and
Doug's claims)

and

Cassidy Group No. 2
(GWP #29 and 34 claims)

November, 1985

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Sample No.	Source	Description
84008	Rock, exposure sample	Silicified andesite with minor carbonate and pyrite, 4 m.
84012	Rock, chip channel samples	Breccia with quartz stingers, some amethyst, 1 m.
84013, 14, 15	Same	Same
84016	Same	Same, 0.7 m.
84017 - 20	Same	Same, 1.0 m.
84021	Same	Same, 0.7 m.
84022 - 25	Same	Same, 1.0 m.
84045	Rock, exposure sample	Talus, Andesite, 2 m chip
84046	B/R	Rusty argillic altered andesite 2 m chip
84047	O/C	1 mile S of Moosehorn Creek mouth. Andesite 3 m chip
84048	Open gosson	1 mile s of Moosehorn Creek mouth, andesite, 3 m chip
84049	Rock, pit	Quartz sample from pit blasted in amethyst breccia, Moosehorn Canyon, grab sample, 2 m.
84050	Rock, pit	Breccia, with quartz stringers, some amethyst, from pit above 2 m.
84057 - 62	Rock, trench	2 rows of chips, 1 m, extension of above pit. Altered volcanic with quartz stringers up to 2 in.
84063	Rock	10 m chips from outcrop, quartz breccia. West side Moosehorn Creek.
84064	Rock	3 m chips from outcrop, quartz breccia. West side Moosehorn Creek.
84065	Rock	1 m chips from outcrop, quartz breccia. West side Moosehorn Creek.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Sample No.	Source	Description
84076 - 79	Rock, Trench	Breccia with quartz stringers, some amethyst. Chip channel sample. 1 m.
84080	Rock, trench	Breccia with quartz stringers, some amethyst. Chip channel sample. 2 m altered volcanic.
84081 - 82	Rock, trench	Breccia with quartz stringers, some amethyst. Chip channel sample. 1 m altered volcanic.
84083	Rock	Quartz vein material. West side Moosehorn Creek, 2 m.
84084	Rock	Silicified jarosite and andesite. West side Moosehorn Creek, 2 m.
84085 - 88	Rock	Amethyst breccia zone, Moosehorn Canyon. Grab sample.

APPENDIX III

Cassidy Group No. 1 and 2

Geochemical Analytical Reports

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

November, 1985

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-2942 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 26-SEP-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag Silver	12	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
2	Au Gold - Fire Assay	12	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA
3	As Arsenic	4	2 PPM	NITRIC PERCHLOR DIG	Colourimetric
4	Sb Antimony	4	2 PPM		X-RAY Fluorescence

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	12	2 -150	12	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	12

REPORT COPIES TO: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

INVOICE TO: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-2942

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Au PPB	As PPM	Sb PPM
R2 84008		1.2	100		
R2 84045		0.3	<5	6	4
R2 84046		0.4	<5	4	4
R2 84047		0.3	<5	4	4
R2 84048		<0.2	40	5	6
R2 84049		12.0	260		
R2 84050		13.0	160		

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Telex: 04-352667

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-3122 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 7-OCT-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag Silver	21	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
2	Au Gold - Fire Assay	21	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	21	2 -150	21	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	21

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH AG, & AU TO FOLLOW ON 625-3122.

REPORT COPIES TO: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

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Telex: 04-352667

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-3122

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Au PPB
R2 84012		14.0	140
R2 84013		14.0	240
R2 84014		14.0	1200
R2 84015		16.0	280
R2 84016		27.0	340
R2 84017		23.0	560
R2 84018		17.0	620
R2 84019		12.0	240
R2 84020		>50.0	1050
R2 84021		35.0	560
R2 84022		>50.0	1350
R2 84023		20.0	240
R2 84024		31.0	4700
R2 84025		16.0	190
R2 84076		12.0	130
R[illegible]77		>50.0	420
R2 84078		15.0	180
R2 84079		40.0	>10000
R2 84080		18.0	180
R2 84081		16.0	180
R2 84082		7.5	220

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Certificate of Analysis

CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
303 - 535 THURLOW
VANCOUVER, BC
V6E-3L2

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North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

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REPORT: 625-3122 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 10-OCT-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold - FIRE ASSAY	1	0.001 OPT		
2	Ag Silver	3	0.01 OPT		

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	4	2 -150	4	AS RECEIVED, NO SP	4

NOTES: = indicates SEE OBS REMARKS

REMARKS: = Au WAS FOUND IN THE +100 MESH FRACTION
AFTER SCREENING AND CALCULATED INTO
THE TOTAL.

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 625-3122

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2 84020			1.57
R2 84022			1.64
R2 84077			1.37
R2 84079		0.476=	

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-3183 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 9-OCT-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold - Fire Assay	19	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	19	2 -150	19	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	19

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 125-3183

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB
R2 84057		20
R2 84058		20
R2 84059		85
R2 84060		280
R2 84061		240
R2 84062		100
R2 84063		55
R2 84064		3800
R2 84065		110
R2 84083		320
R2 84084		720
[illegible]085		180
R2 84086		<5
R2 84087		140
R2 84088		130

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 225-3183 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: W. THOMPSON
DATE PRINTED: 25-OCT-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag Silver	19	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	19	2 -150	19	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	19

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH Ag TO FOLLOW ON 625-3183

REPORT COPIES TO: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

INVOICE TO: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

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Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 225-3183

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Aq PPM
R2 84057		6.7
R2 84058		6.4
R2 84059		13.0
R2 84060		8.0
R2 84061		9.6
R2 84062		16.0
R2 84063		10.0
R2 84064		>50.0
R2 84065		2.5
R2 84083		8.0
R2 84084		5.4
R[illegible]085		11.0
R2 84086		0.4
R2 84087		3.6
R2 84088		4.4

1-02

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 625-3183 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: W. THOMPSON
DATE PRINTED: 29-OCT-85

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold - FIRE ASSAY	1	0.001 OPT		
2	Ag Silver	1	0.01 OPT		

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1	2 -150	1	AS RECEIVED, NO SP	1

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REPORT: 625-3183

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2 84064		0.118	2.97

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX IV

Cassidy Group 1 and 2

Detailed Costs Report

November, 1985

CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

Cassidy Group #1 and #2
Physical Work

Wages

W.D. Tompson -- Aug. 23(½), 25, 26(½). Total 2 days @ $260.00	$ 520.00	
F.J. Hemelspeck -- Aug. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, Sept. 6, 9, 10, 12-18, 19(½), 20(½), 21(½), 26(½). Total 17 days @ $156.00	2,652.00	
Earl Masarsky -- Aug. 23, 25, 26(½). Total 2½ days @ $69.68	174.20	
Mark Melbourne -- Aug. 21, 22, 23, 26, Sept. 6, 9, 10, 12-17, 18(½), 19(½), 20(½), 21(½). Total 15 days @ $104.00	1,560.00	
Stephen Steciw -- Aug. 21-31, Sept. 1, 2. Total 13 days @ $72.80	946.40	
Marjorie DeGrasse (prorated) 24 days @ $68.92	1,654.08	
Total Wages	$7,506.68	$7,506.68

Total Days 73.5

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CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

Geological Work

Wages

W.D. Tompson -- June 27, July 9, 10, 11, Aug. 21, 22, Sept. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12(½), 13, 17(½), 18, 20(½), 21(½), 22(½), 24, 25 Total 18½ days @ $260.00	$4,810.00	
F.J. Hemelspeck -- July 10, 11, 12, Sept. 3, 22(½), 24, 25. Total 6½ days @ $156.00	1,014.00	
Earl Masarsky -- Sept. 3, 6, 12(½), 13-19, 22(½), 24, 25. Total 12 days @ $69.68	836.16	
Mark Melbourne -- Sept. 3, 22(½), 24, 25. Total 3½ days @ $104.00	364.00	
Marjorie DeGrasse (prorated) 14 days @ $68.92	964.88	
Total Wages	$7,989.04	$7,989.04
Total Days 54.5		

Interpretation and Final Report

Final report, write report W. Tompson, 4 days @ $260.00	$1,040.00	
Drafting, 28 Hours @ $25.00	700.00	
Typing	150.00	
Copies	50.00	
Courier and postage	100.00	
	$2,040.00	$2,040.00

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CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

Supply Costs

Room and Board

Physical Work 73.5 days @ $50.00	$3,675.00	
Geological Work 54.5 days @ $50.00	2,725.00	
	$6,400.00	$6,400.00

Equipment Rental and Supplies

2 Chain Saws @ $10.00/day, 27 days	$ 540.00	
1 Cobra Drill @ $25.00/day, 10 days (Rented from J. Hemelspeck)	250.00	
1 Steel Sharpener @ $5.00/day, 10 days (Rented from J. Hemelspeck)	50.00	
Steel used (J. Hemelspeck)	100.00	
2 Bags Nilite (Free Spirit Ventures)	102.84	
2 Rolls Bee Line	80.00	
20 Fuses	40.00	
1 Case Powder	165.44	
	$1,328.28	$1,328.28

Petrographic Examinations

6 Polished Thin Sections and Report Vancouver Petrographic	$ 391.01	$ 391.01

Air Photos

McElhanney	$ 573.00	$ 573.00

Base Maps

Winfield	$ 200.00	$ 200.00

Head Office Costs

File search for reports and maps, sample examination

W. Tompson, 1 day @ $260.00	$ 260.00	
E. Campbell, 1½ days @ $200.00	300.00	
Report and map copies	42.00	
	$ 602.00	$ 602.00

Transportation

Helicopter Support

Geological

June 26, Northern Mountain Helicopter 0.9 hours	$ 540.00	
July 9, Okanagan Helicopter 0.9 hours	477.90	
Sept. 3, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Move geological crew) 1.1 hours	440.00	
Sept. 11, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Move geological crew) 1.9 hours	1,045.00	
Sept. 25, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Set out and pick up geological crews) 1.0 hours	538.00	
	$3,040.90	$3,040.90

Physical

Aug. 21, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Sling drill pad logs) 0.9 hours	$ 495.00	
Aug. 22, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Sling logs for drill set up) 1.7 hours	935.00	
Aug. 23, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Drill pad construction and crew set out) 0.6 hours	366.00	
Sept. 3, Northern Mountain Helicopter (Sling timbers)	235.00	
	$2,031.00	$2,031.00
Total helicopter re field work	$5,071.90	$5,071.90

Fixed Wing Aircraft

Geological

June 27	$ 497.78	
July 9	835.80	
July 12	853.60	
	$2,187.18	$2,187.18

Mobilization and Demobilization

Aug. 14	$ 871.30	
Aug. 14	1,719.00	
Aug. 15	863.60	
Aug. 15	835.80	
Sept. 27	868.50	
Sept. 27	868.50	
Sept. 27	841.20	
	$6,867.90	$6,867.90

Prorated by field man days to			
Physical Work	$3,629.00		
Geological	3,238.90		
Air Fares			
Masarsky, Vancouver-Smithers-Vancouver		$ 322.65	$ 322.65

CASSIDY RESOURCES LTD.

Geochemical Analyses

Bonder-Clegg

Freight samples, truck	$ 109.95	
Freight samples, aircraft	46.20	
3 Assays Ag @ $7.50	22.50	
1 Assay Au @ $8.50	8.50	
1 Assay, Au-Ag @ $11.50	11.50	
4 Geochem analyses, Ag-Au-As-Sb @ $20.25	81.00	
39 Geochem analyses, Ag-Au @ $12.00	468.00	
	$ 638.15	$ 638.15

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