

REPORT ON EXPLORATION WORK DURING 1982

DOME PROPERTY

CLAIMS INVOLVED:

Dome #1	9 Units
Molly Surprise	12 Units
Portal	6 Units

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93L/12E
Lat: 127° 40'
Long: 54° 37'

Owner: David A. Price (deceased)
Barry Price - Estate Executor

Work Completed For: Lacana Mining Corp.
#312, 409 Granville
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1T2

Author: David St. C. Dunn

Date : October 27, 1982

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APPENDICES

Appendix I - Sample Results
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Appendix III- Statement of Qualifications

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RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on this property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dome property is located in the Telkwa Pass area 1,350 m above sea level approximately 1 km north of Milk Creek, 2 km from the B.C. Hydro access road. Access is by four wheel drive road 45 km west from Telkwa then 3 km north by foot or helicopter to the property. (See maps after page 2)

OWNERSHIP

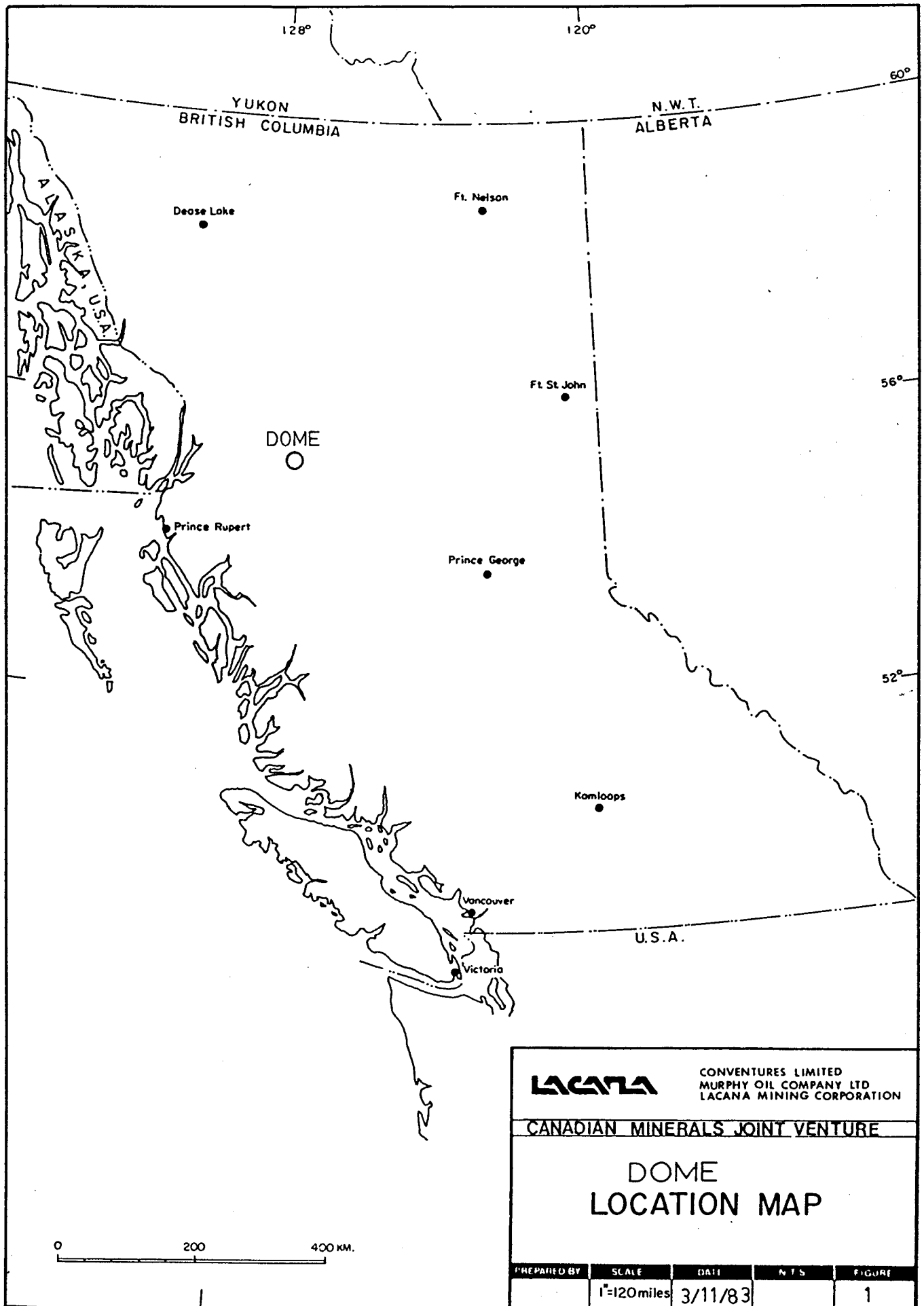
The Dome property is owned by:
The Estate of the late David A. Price
415 Dyke Road
New Westminster, B.C.

The property is currently under option to Lacana Ex (1981) Inc. on behalf of Canadian Minerals Joint Venture.

HISTORY

The property was staked in 1914 and produced during the period 1927-1929. During this time a shipment of 36 sacks of ore was made to the smelter which returned values of 375.0 oz/ton Ag, 0.6 oz/ton Au, and 2.4% Cu. During the thirties the property was dropped and restaked by Jack Hemelspeck a local Smithers prospector.

Hemelspeck carried out some blasting and trenching to keep the ground in good standing, however, after his death



YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.W.T.
ALBERTA

Dease Lake

Ft. Nelson

Ft. St. John

DOME

Prince Rupert

Prince George

Kamloops

Vancouver

Victoria

U.S.A.

LACANA

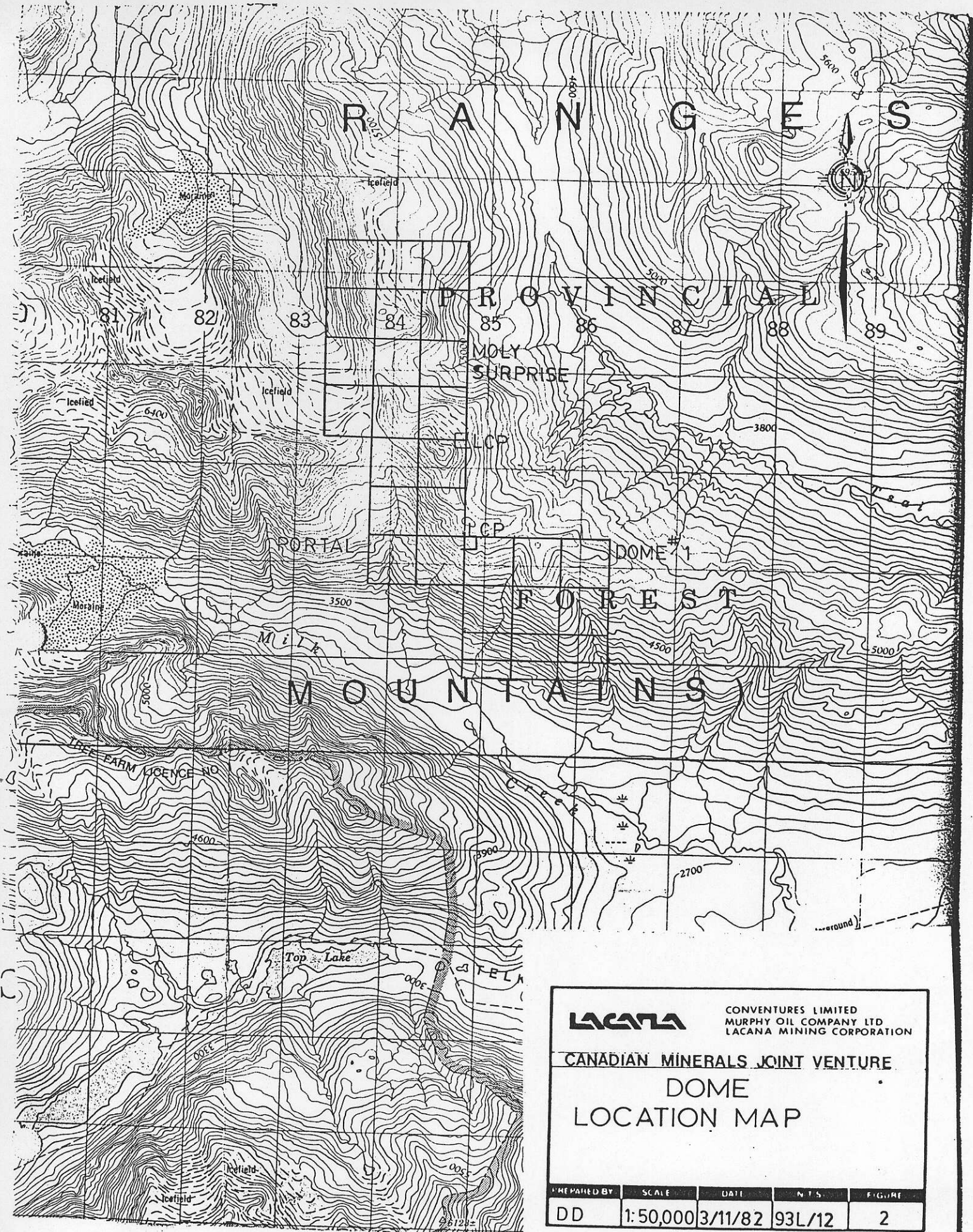
CONVENTURES LIMITED
MURPHY OIL COMPANY LTD
LACANA MINING CORPORATION

CANADIAN MINERALS JOINT VENTURE

DOME
LOCATION MAP

0 200 400 KM.

PREPARED BY	SCALE	DATE	N.T.S.	FIGURE
	1"=120miles	3/11/83		1



LACANA CONVENTURES LIMITED
 MURPHY OIL COMPANY LTD
 LACANA MINING CORPORATION

CANADIAN MINERALS JOINT VENTURE
 DOME
 LOCATION MAP

PREPARED BY	SCALE	DATE	N.T.S.	FIGURE
DD	1:50,000	3/11/82	93L/12	2

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in 1974, the ground was allowed to lapse. David Price staked the ground in 1981 and the property was examined by Lacana Staff in September of that year.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED

Geochemical Survey:

483 soil samples

36 rock samples

Geological Survey:

An area of one square kilometre was mapped at a scale of 1:1,000.

Grid Establishment:

Four km of line were flagged. Ten metre stations on 20 lines, 25 m apart were established.

Physical Work:

Forty-one metres of trenches were drilled, blasted and mucked.

N.B. All work was performed on the Dome and Portal claims.

GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by maroon vesicular tuffs in the north-eastern corner in fault contact with

propylitically altered andesite flows ? and tuffs underlying the remainder of the property. Both units are probably Jurassic members of the Hazelton Group according to G.S.C. open file 351. The andesite has been intruded by granodiorite to syenite plugs and stocks probably of Eocene age, again, according to G.S.C. open file 351.

Economic Geology

Excellent control was established for mapping using a 1:1,000 blow-up of an air photo, (B.C. 7746 #195). This blow-up clearly shows all old workings, the major structural features, and many lithological contacts. The photo has been used as a base from which geographic and lithologic data have been traced onto geological and soil geochemical maps (See folder at end of report).

The small (<.75m), gently dipping, quartz veins, which contained minor galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite, were ignored in the sampling which was concentrated on the quartz breccia, which contained minor pyrite and malachite, the associated quartz-sericite altered intrusive, and the area of the old workings. Various other mineralized quartz pods up to 2 metres in thickness and 20 metres in length, containing minor galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite were mapped, but not sampled, as they all lacked continuity. These pods are always found on the intrusive-propylitically altered andesite contact. The "quartz-breccia", 30 metres by 50 metres, probably represents a larger version of these pods and is the only one from which significant tonnage could be developed.

In the area of the old workings, high grade mineralization, consisting of massive tetrahedrite, minor galena, malachite and azurite, is confined to an area approximately 5 metres in diameter at the junction of three faults. The major fault, which offsets the other, is easily discernible on the air photo, represents a fault contact between the propylitically altered andesite and a maroon, vesicular, porphyritic volcanic and has an attitude of S 155°D 80°W. The other two faults probably represent a splay fault from the main fault S180°D? and a cross fault S55° D 70° N with a 50 metre sinistral displacement. The high grade mineralization continues for at least 50 metres south on the splay fault but is less than 10 cm thick. There may be a very rich ore shoot following the fault intersection to depth, but the tonnage potential would not be significant. Samples were taken over 2 metre intervals in trenches 10 metres north of the fault intersection on the major fault and 40 metres south on the splay fault. A pit, previously dug 50 metres south of the fault intersection on the main fault, was also sampled.

The "quartz breccia" was drilled, blasted, and sampled over 31 metres at 2 metre sample intervals.

The quartz-sericite altered intrusive was chip sampled over a 25 metre width at 5 metre sample intervals.

All rock samples, assays and geology are plotted on Figure 1 in back pocket.

Four hundred eighty three soil samples were taken on a grid with 25 metre line spacing and 10 metre

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sample spacing to cover areas of poor (<50%) rock exposure. Soil development is very poor and rock chips and/or humus had to be taken in many areas.

SAMPLING

Rock Samples

Rock samples in trenches were taken by removing overburden to bare rock, drilling the rock with a Cobra drill, blasting, and taking approximately 10 kg of chips over the 2 metre sample lengths.

Chip samples were taken from bare rock over varying widths by chipping a continuous sample with a chisel of at least 5 kg for every 2 metres.

All rock samples were assayed by Chemex Labs Ltd., 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. utilizing a one ton fire assay and A.A. finish (See Appendix A for results).

Soil Samples

Soil samples were taken at approximately 15cm depth of "B" horizon where available. Poor soil development in many areas meant that rock chips and/or humus were taken in approximately 25% of the samples where "B" horizon was not obtainable. A kraft bag 3/4 full of material was taken at each site.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. where