831219

GEOLOGICAL AND SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
PROSPERITY-PORTER IDAHO MINE
ENCOMPASSING RYAN 2 MINERAL CLAIM
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
55° 54' N. Lat., 129° 57' W. Long.
103P/13W

Owned and Operated by
PACIFIC CASSIAR LIMITED

REPORT BY
J.M. Kenyon, P. Geol.

Richmond, B.C.

December, 1982

Table of Contents

	page
Introduction	1
Previous Work	1
Location and Access	3
Topography and Climate	3
Geology:	
General	3
Local	4
Structure	7
Mineralization	7
Analyses of Results	9
Analytical Procedure	10
Summary and Recommendations	11
Certificate	12
References	13
Statement of Costs	15

Illustrations

Figure 1 - Location	2
Map 1 - Underground Layout	in pocket
Map 2 - Surface Geology	in pocket

Appendix

I - Pacific Cassiar Claim Holdings	17
II - Trenches and Sample Intervals	19
III - Trench Assay Results	20
IV - Certificate of Assay	21

INTRODUCTION

During the period of August 11 to September 25, 1982, Pacific Cassiar Limited personnel carried out a program of reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping including limited trenching, and rock and soil sampling on the Company's claims covering the Prosperity-Porter Idaho mine site at Stewart, B.C.

Geological services were provided by J.M. Kenyon, J.A. Greig and S. Butler who undertook a more detailed examination of surface geology and structure than had been done previously. During the course of mapping a new vein exposure was discovered which was subsequently trenched and sampled.

A comfortable 2 building camp established at the 3 level portal in 1981 was refurbished after some moderate winter damage, and light, heat and hot water provided by a small portable generator. Radio contact was established to an expediter and helicopter base in Stewart to maximize the efficiency of infrequent service and supply flights.

PREVIOUS WORK

A short history of the property is contained in a previous assessment report (Kenyon, 1982). The mine workings produced 30,000 tons of direct shipping ore from late 1929 to early 1931 which contained 2.3 million ounces of silver, 3 million pounds of lead and lesser quantities of copper, zinc and gold. The mine closed when silver prices declined to 28 cents per ounce.

Pacific Cassiar commenced a program of re-examination and rehabilitation in 1980 that has continued to the present. The early history of the property is detailed in B.C. Minister of Mines reports from 1925 to 1932.

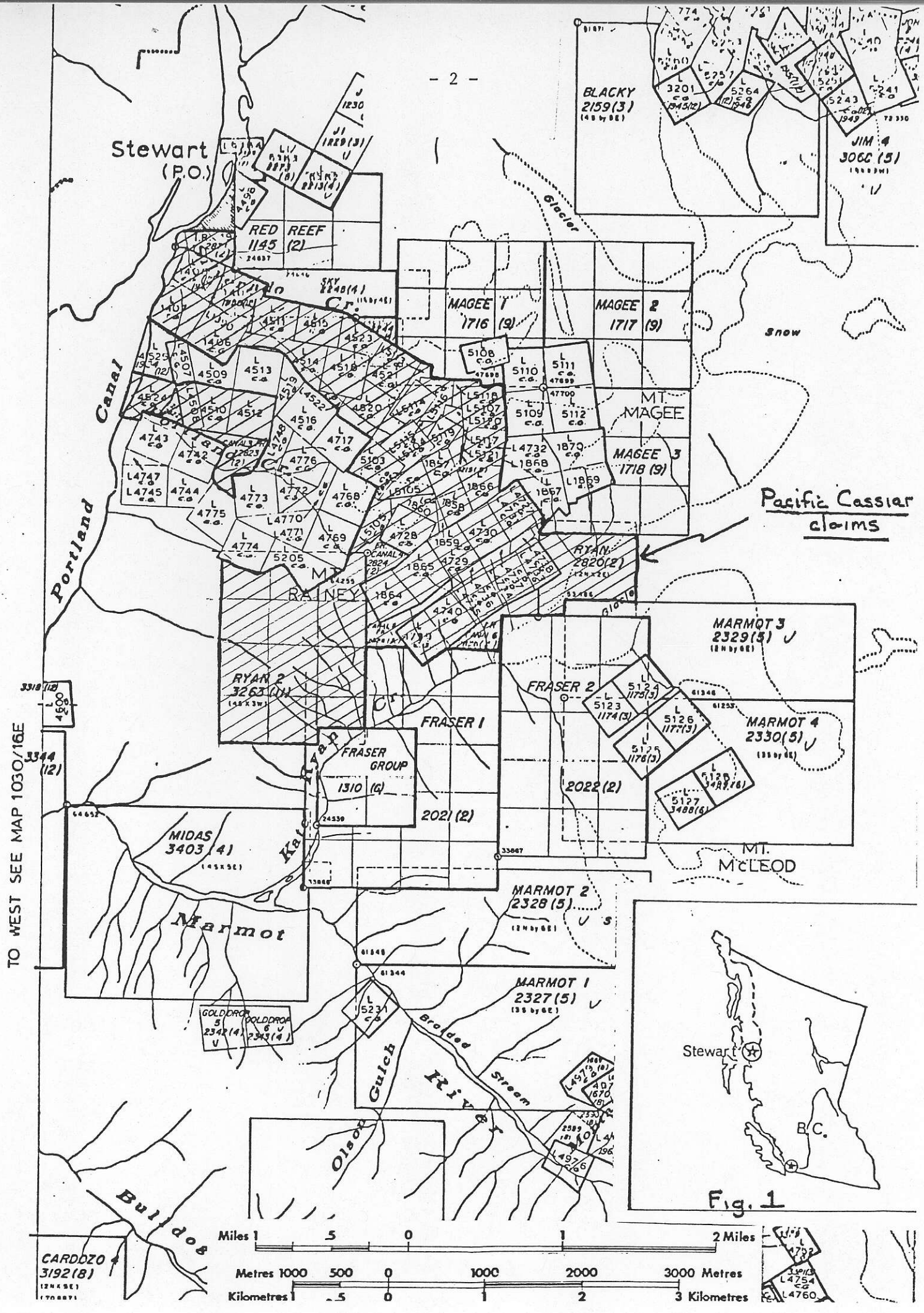
Stewart (P.O.)
BLACKY 2159(3)
JIM 4 3060 (5)
RED REEF 1145 (2)
MAGEE 1 1716 (9)
MAGEE 2 1717 (9)
MAGEE 3 1718 (9)
MT. MAGEE
Pacific Cassiar claims
RYAN 2820(2)
MT. RAINEY
RYAN 2 3263(1)
FRASER 1
FRASER GROUP 1310 (6)
2021 (2)
FRASER 2
2022 (2)
MARMOT 3 2329(5)
MARMOT 4 2330(5)
MT. McLEOD
MARMOT 2 2328 (5)
MARMOT 1 2327(5)
MIDAS 3403 (4)
Marmot
Katy Creek
Portland Canal
Glacier
Snow
Olson Gulch
Bradded Stream
River
Bulldog
CARDOZO 4 3192(8)
TO WEST SEE MAP 1030/16E
Stewart
B.C.
Miles 1 .5 0 1 2 Miles
Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
Kilometres 1 .5 0 1 2 3 Kilometres

Fig. 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The area is located on the eastern flank of Mt. Rainey approximately 6 kilometers southeast of the town of Stewart, B.C. which is located on tidewater at the head of Portland Canal. The co-ordinates for the centre of the mine site are 55° 54' latitude and 129° 57' longitude. Current access to the property is entirely by helicopter from Stewart, although overgrown pack horse trails follow a much longer route from Stewart to the Marmot River and then up Kate Ryan Creek to the mine site.

The mine workings cover a vertical interval from 1287 meters (4,222 feet) to 1707 meters (5,600 feet). Map 1 (in pocket) presents a surveyed layout of the underground workings.

TOPOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

Mount Rainey rises to 1950 meters and is capped by ice fields which in places, descend to 1150 meters elevation. The country is rugged and a typical coast range climate results in long periods of fog and low cloud in the valleys which limits flying conditions. The extensive Cambria icefield begins several kilometers east of the property and differential ground heating conditions result in periods of high winds down Kate Ryan Creek valley. Winter snow fall is heavy and generally remains on the ground until early June, and returns in the latter part of October. The reported average precipitation at Stewart is 178 centimeters per year.

GEOLOGY

GENERAL

The Stewart area has been the focus of much mining attention since the early 1900's and several writers have summarized the

general geological characteristics of the district, which summaries have been adequately updated and redefined by Groves (1971).

A basically non-marine (Groves 1971) assemblage of Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been intruded by Jurassic to Tertiary plutons and dike swarms giving rise to replacement and fissure vein deposits that are precious metals-rich. The Hazelton group and to the lesser extent, the Bowser group are the predominant host units for the precious and base metal veins. Resurgent periods of folding and faulting have provided channelways for hydrothermal solutions with localized vein flexures generally confining economic ore shoots.

LOCAL

Until 1982, geological mapping had been confined to reconnaissance examination despite the property being a former producer. Minor and often incorrect underground mapping was carried out during the production period but no attempt has yet been made to correlate this work with surface geology.

During the period August 11 to September 25, 1982 surface geological mapping was undertaken in the immediate mine area on a scale of 1:5,000 using a blow up of an aerial photograph as a base. Some surveying of pertinent points was accomplished to tie specific features to an existing mine grid. (Map 2 in pocket)

All currently known mineral occurrences are associated with Hazelton volcanic rocks which comprise pyroclastics, tuffs and possible intrusive rhyolite. Minor discontinuous volcanic greywackes, siltstones and dirty carbonates are the only true sedimentary sequences apparent.

Volcanics are believed on the basis of field evidence and appearance, to be sub-aerially ejected but deposited in a submarine environment. Oxidation is evident in both clast and matrix material of the pyroclastics but some units, particularly tuffs display prominent bedding attitudes suggesting submarine deposition. Therefore an active volcanic vent at or above wave-base is envisaged.

VOLCANICS

PYROCLASTICS

These rocks are the most abundant on the property and an attempt was made to subdivide on the basis of clast size. The subdivisions, including fine, medium and coarse pyroclastics differentiates clast sizes of less than 2 cm, 2-5 cm and greater then 5 cm respectively. Physically, all of the subdivided units appear to be andesitic in composition with plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts in both clasts and matrix. The phenocrysts are rarely up to 5 cm long and more often range between 5 and 10 mm.

The clasts and matrix of the pyroclastics appear to be of the same composition apart from occassional exotic clasts and irregular patches of hematization. This may suggest they are partially of laharic derivation. Some of the pyroclastic exposures appear to grade imperceptibly into a different clast size until although not in the same sense as graded bedding sequences.

TUFFS

Tuffaceous units are subdividable into fine grained bedded tuff, felsic siliceous tuff, welded tuff and crystal tuff (2 varieties). The bedded tuffs show occasional graded bedding features and are green to purple in colour. Individual beds seldom exceed 10 m

thicknesses. Felsic tuffs are buff coloured and may contain free quartz and generally have a pyrite content of 2% or greater. They are probably related to nearby rhyolitic rocks.

Welded and crystal tuffs are the most prominent and constitute the next most abundant unit to the pyroclastics. The welded tuffs are dense, compact and range from grey to purple in colour with irregular bedded features due to compacted pumice (?) clasts. Outcrops are usually well-jointed and blocky and often form small steep-side cliffs. Crystal tuffs include 2 varieties with phenocrysts of either feldspar or augite in a fine grained matrix. The feldspar phenocryst variety is more common and has weak bedding features whereas the augite phenocryst variety does not show any internal attitude.

SEDIMENTS

The minor sedimentary units are too small for the mapping scale used and are known in only 3 surface and 1 underground exposure, all of limited extent. They are mainly contorted exposures of dirty carbonate and graphitic greywacke rarely several meters across and rarely more than 20 m long.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Some extensive rhyolite exposure north of the mine workings are clearly intrusive in part. Some prominent gossans are associated with these exposures and have been trenched in the past with no economic result. Weathering of a sporadic pyrite content of up to 20% in places is responsible for the gossan development.

Several lamprophyre dikes less than 1 m across are known from underground exposures but none are evident on surface. In addition, 2 dikes of dioritic composition outcrop for limited distances north and west of the mine site.

STRUCTURE

The structure of the area is complex and has not been deciphered in detail. It is clearly evident the silver-bearing shears are cross-cutting features with a shallower dip than that of the host rocks. Where measurable the volcanics strike between 20° and 40° and dip steeply to the west. The mineralized shears wander somewhat in attitude but strike about 350° and dip 45°-65° west.

The mineralized shears have had considerable repeated movement evidenced by various slickenside attitudes and by displacement of the volcanic units. Because the individual volcanic units are often of limited extent, it has not yet been possible to correlate units across the shears and determine the amount of displacement.

All of the veins terminate at their southern end against the Big Rig fault and appear to have been dragged to the west by the fault with an associated flattening of dip to 40° west, from 65° further north. The Big Rig fault may form the south and eastern edge of a poorly defined, volcanic collapse feature.

MINERALIZATION

As previously described (Kenyon, 1982) the veins of interest are actually mineralized shear zones bearing varying amounts of silver

with associated base metals. Over the width of these shears, which may vary between 2 and 10 meters, are several thinner highgrade bands scattered between which is disseminated and stringer mineralization of the same composition. Steel galena is the dominant sulphide.

A polished section prepared from a sample of high grade material from the 'D' vein shows the following proportion of identified metallic minerals:

argentiferous galena	- 70%
sphalerite	- 10%
pyrite	- 8%
tetrahedrite	- 7%
polybasite	- 3%
pyrargyrite	- 1%
chalcopyrite	- <1%
native silver	- <1%
arsenopyrite	- <1%

The host matrix of the shears consists of crushed and altered siliceous and serecitic volcanic fragments veined by thin quartz and chlorite - bearing fractures. Abundant manganese staining is characteristic of shear zones on the property irrespective of economic mineral content.

During 1982 a new exposure of the Angelo vein was uncovered by a melting glacier and trenched and sampled. Results are appended. The mineralization is of a slightly different character than previously known on the property in that the galena is coarser grained and much less argentiferoua. There is also a moderate

cadmium content as evidenced by greenockite in fractures. The nature of this new exposure is similar in vein morphology but is less altered and hardly manganese stained.

In late 1981 a new exposure and continuation of the 'D' vein was discovered which was trenched and channel sampled in September 1982. The results of sampling are appended. (This exposure is identical in character to the previous normal vein-shear description.) A total of 8 man-days was spent trenching and sampling the two exposures.

Since the vein-shears terminate at their southern end against the Big Rig fault, a single line of soil samples was taken some distance below the fault and across the strike of the veins to assess the soil response and to determine if further geochemistry might be used as a tool to explore for the vein locations below the fault.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLING RESULTS

The good silver values obtained from the 'D' vein extention outcrop confirm both the vertical and horizontal continuity of this vein. The exposure is at 1683 meters elevation, more than 327 meters higher than the lowest known 'D' exposure at the Big Rig fault. The horizontal distance between these two extremes is 765 meters. The mineralization characteristics are the same as well as the vein morphology. It can be concluded therefore that over a significant vertical and horizontal distance the vein does not exhibit the normal, high-level emplacement constraints generally associated with typical epithermal vein systems. This conclusion has a significant impact on the ultimate mineralized tonnages available for exploitation.

With respect to the new Angelo vein exposure, it has not yet been determined why there is such a significant change in silver content from south to northern most exposures. At its southern end the Angelo vein exhibits characteristics and mineralogy very comparable to the other known veins on the property. The new trenched exposure has a silver content 1/10 of thet expected based on lead-zinc values. Several hundred meters north of the new exposure, a small adit on the Angelo vein exposes abundant native silver mineralization which is again inconsistent with the other veins' characteristics. It is obvious more geological and mineralogical investigation is needed in this area.

From the single line of soil geochemistry it can be seen that this may be a valuable tool in assessing talus and overburden covered areas. Due to the lack of good soil development in the area, the B soil horizon is largely non-existent and samples are a compromise of A and C material. However, the fact that good lead, zinc and silver values were returned from these samples indicate that a broader grid pattern sampling program may pinpoint some soil anomaly trends. The single line sampled is too limited to determine either background or anomalous value parameters.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

All rock samples were submitted to Chemex Laboratories who conducted standard fire assays for silver content. Lead and zinc content was determined through atomic absorption spectroscopy of a 2 gram sub-sample treated to hot perchloric-nitric acid digestion.

Soil samples were also submitted to Chemex who performed standard geochemical analysis by atomic absorption spectroscopy with reported values in ppm silver, lead and zinc based upon comparison with laboratory standards.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A limited program of geological mapping and sampling has demonstrated to some extent the relationship of mineralized shear structures to volcanic host rocks. The offset of volcanic rocks against the shears is substantial. There has been multiple periods of movement and the whole complex may be related to a large volcanic pile collapse feature with the Big Rig fault forming one boundary.

It has been demonstrated that the 'D' vein has significant vertical and lateral continuity with no appreciable change in metal ratios in mineralized outcrops.

A new exposure on the Angelo vein has increased the traceable strike length of this structure although the mineralization characteristics are inconsistent over the exposed strike length.

In light of some of the above conclusions it is recommended that further detailed mapping be carried out particularly with respect to determining in more detail, the structural history of the area and its impact on the genesis of the mineral deposits.

Since soil geochemistry may prove an effective tool at lower elevations where some soil cover exists, it is recommended that an expanded soil grid be established to determine if any vein extentions south of the Big Rig fault may be located.

Respectfully submitted

J.M. Kenyon, P. Geol.

Richmond, B.C.
December, 1982

CERTIFICATE

I, John Michael Kenyon certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with degrees in Geology. (B.Sc. 1974, M.Sc. 1978)

2. I am a Professional Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have been practising my profession for the past 5 years.

5. This report is based on field work and examination carried out during the period August 11 to September 25, 1982.

6. I am a geologist for and a director and officer of Pacific Cassiar Limited and thereby hold an interest in the properties and securities of Pacific Cassiar Limited.

Richmond, B.C.
December, 1982

J. Michael Kenyon
P. Geol.

REFERENCES

Bacon, W.R. and Tompson, W.D., 1973. Report on The Mines on Mt. Rainey Stewart Area, British Columbia. Private company report.

Clarke, W.E., 1980. Appraisal of the Data and Proposed Exploration/ Development Program, Prosperity-Porter Idaho Group Near Stewart, B.C. Private company report.

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Seraphim, R.H., 1975. Report on Silverado-Prosperity-Porter Idaho, Stewart, British Columbia. Private company report.

Sharp, W.M., 1964. Tunnel and Plant Inspection and Recommended Exploration - Development. Private company report.

Skerl, A.C., 1961. The Prosperity-Idaho-Silverado Property, Cassiar Consolidated Mines. Private company report.

———— 1966. Cassiar Consolidated Mines Prosperity-Idaho Property, Private company report.

Stevenson, W.G., 1974. Geological Report on the Prosperity, Porter Idaho and Silverado Mines, Skeena Mining Division British Columbia. Private company report.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PERSONNEL EXPENSE

Geological

J.M. Kenyon - P. Geol.

August 11 to September 25, 1982

46 days at $150/day - $ 6,900

Sean Butler - Geologist

August 11 to September 25, 1982

46 days at $64/day - 2,944

J.A. Greig - P. Geol.

August 11 to August 28, 1982

18 days at $150/day - 2,700

$ 12,544

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Truck - $500/mo x 1.5 months	$ 750
4.5 KW power plant - $400/mo x 1.5 months	600
Cobra plugger - $400/mo x 1 month	400
Radio - $280/mo x 3 months	810
Transit - $100/mo x 1.5 months	150
	$ 2,710

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Assays: rock - 13 at $20.50 each	$ 266
soil geochemistry - 16 at $6 each	96
Expediting services - $400/mo x 1.5 months	600
Report preparation	450
Helicopter support - 8.4 hrs. at $600/hour	5,040
Fuel and propane	310
	$ 6,762

Statement of Costs Cont'd

FOOD & ACCOMMODATION

110 man days x $30/man day		$ 3,300
	TOTAL	$ 25,316

PACIFIC CASSIAR LIMITED CLAIM HOLDINGS - MT. RAINEY

Reverted Crown Grant

	Lot No.	Record No.
Warden	5121	3215

Staked Claims

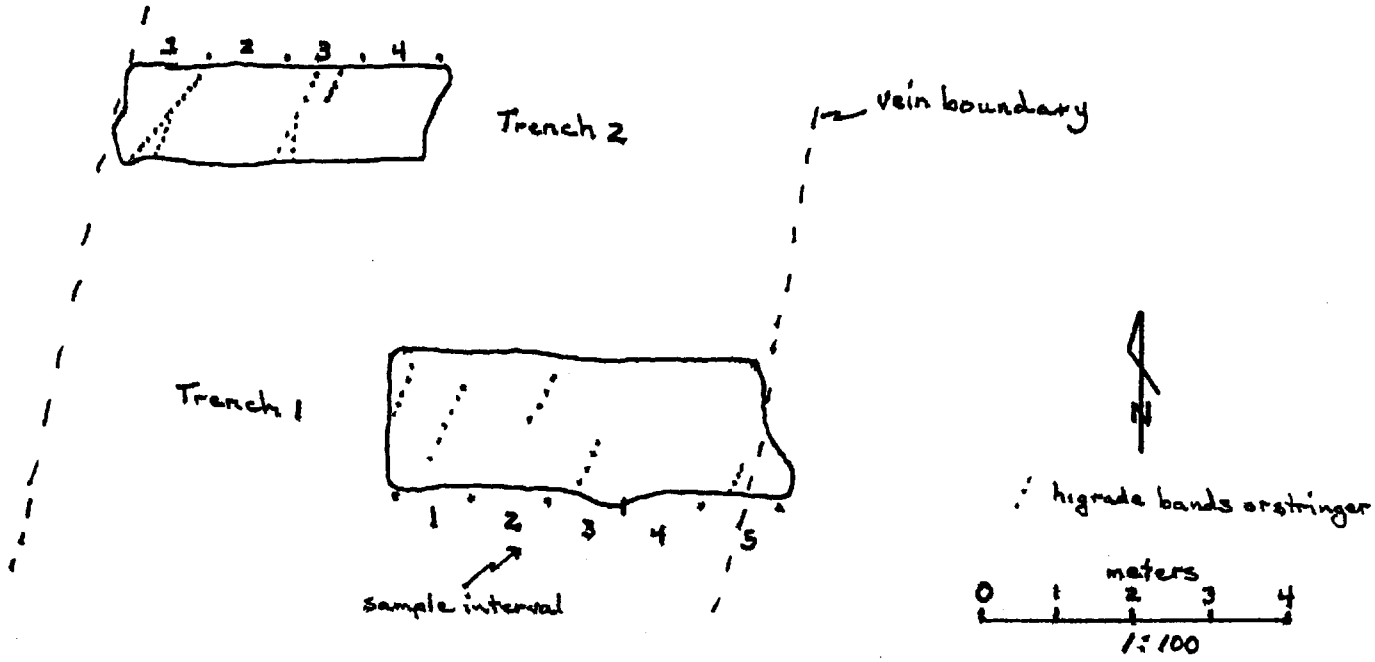
Name	Record No.
Ryan	2820
Ryan 2	3263
Canal 4 Fr.	2824
Canal 5 Fr.	2825
Canal 6 Fr.	2826

PACIFIC CASSIAR LIMITED CLAIM HOLDINGS - MT. RAINEY

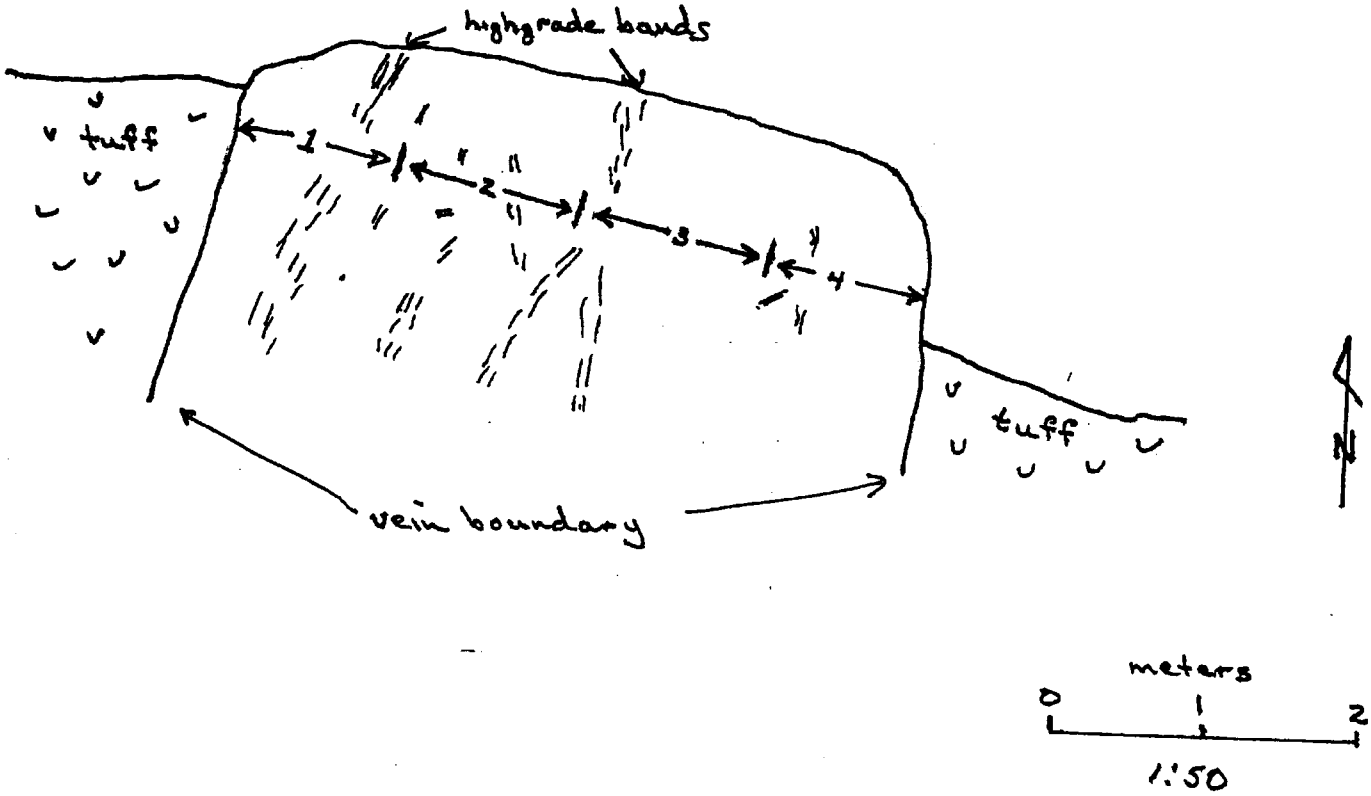
CROWN GRANT

Name	lot no.
Red Reef 2	1406
Red Reef 3	1407
Tea Pot Dome	1857
Prosperity	1858
Prosperity Fr.	1859
Honest John	1860
Copper King	1864
Copper Queen	1865
Gargoyle Fr.	1866
Iron Hill	4508
Glenearn	4510
Fortune	4512
Silver Bow 3 Fr.	4514
Glacier Fr.	4515
Silver Bow 1	4518
Silverado 3	4520
Silverado 4	4521
Silverado 4 Fr.	4523
Canyon	4524
Melvin 3 Fr.	4727
Slide	4728
Lucille	4729
Nettie L.	4730
Sunday	4731
Eureka	4732
Never Sweat	4733
Prickly Heat	4734
Gem of the Mts.	4735
Gem of the Mts. Fr.	4736
Prickly Heat Fr.	4737
Never Sweat Fr.	4738
Triumph	4739
Victoria	4740
Silver Key Fr.	5103
Silver Key 1	5104
P.G. 1 Fr.	5105
P.G. 2 Fr.	5106
Key Fr.	5113
Silver Key 3	5114
Silver Key 4	5115
Silver Key 5	5116
Silver Key 6	5117
Silver Key 7	5118
Cambria	5119
Guard	5120
Silver Key 2	5122

PLAN VIEW ANGELO TRENCHES



CROSS-SECTION D VEIN EXTENTION TRENCH



TRENCH ASSAY RESULTS

			Ag oz/ton	% Pb	% Zn
Angelo Vein:	Trench 1 - sample interval:	1	2.12	1.96	0.42
		2	1.10	0.50	0.76
		3	1.34	0.63	0.65
		4	0.48	0.23	0.66
		5	0.84	0.38	0.55
	Trench 2 - sample interval:	1	2.68	1.28	2.26
		2	0.56	0.31	1.09
		3	7.74	6.25	4.60
		4	0.70	0.23	1.26
'D' Vein Extention:	Trench sample interval:	1	24.18	1.63	2.39
		2	55.74	1.96	1.46
		3	4.78	0.30	0.27
		4	8.86	0.44	0.20

		Ag oz/ton	% Pb	% Zn
Angelo weighted assay:	Trench 1 -	1.12	0.75	0.61 - 15 feet
	Trench 2 -	2.92	2.02	2.30 - 12 feet
'D' extention weighted assay:		23.4	1.08	1.08 - 15.5 feet

Appendix IV cont'd.

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : PACIFIC CASSIAR LIMITED

166 - 10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY
RICHMOND, B.C.
V6X 2W9

ATTN: MICHAEL KENGON

CERT. # : A8213665-001-
INVOICE # : I8213665
DATE : 5-OCT-82
P.O. # : NONE

Soils below I level

Sample description	Prep code	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm			
RYE. BREC ZONE	201	192	95	1.2	--	--	--
0+00	201	14	42	1.1	--	--	--
0+50	201	13	58	2.4	--	--	--
1+00	201	260	185	4.2	--	--	--
2+00	201	27	46	2.1	--	--	--
2+50	201	36	55	0.9	--	--	--
3+00	201	38	91	0.8	--	--	--
3+50	201	295	520	11.8	--	--	--
4+00	201	475	560	5.8	--	--	--
4+75	201	188	258	5.2	--	--	--
5+00	201	208	2300	3.6	--	--	--
5+50	201	439	475	7.1	--	--	--
6+00	201	263	600	4.9	--	--	--
6+50	201	350	310	7.3	--	--	--
7+00	201	370	478	7.9	--	--	--
7+50	201	128	175	2.5	--	--	--
8+00	201	90	175	3.1	--	--	--

MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

Certified by Hart Bichler

Appendix IV

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : PACIFIC CASSIAR LIMITED

166 - 10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY
RICHMOND, B.C.
V6X 2W9

ATTN: MICHAEL KENYON

CERT. # : A8213666-001
INVOICE # : I8213666
DATE : 12-OCT-82
P.O. # : NONE

Rock sample assays

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag FA oz/T	Au FA oz/t	
53301	207	--	1.81	4.35	23.92	--	--
53302	207	--	2.71	1.39	18.40	--	--
53303	207	--	0.78	1.51	6.68	--	--
53304	207	--	0.24	0.62	0.96	--	--
53305	207	--	0.89	1.46	5.82	--	--
53306	207	--	0.02	0.03	0.20	--	--
53307	207	--	0.14	0.21	1.06	--	--
53308	207	--	0.26	1.39	2.08	--	--
53309	207	--	0.27	0.76	1.78	--	--
53310	207	--	0.57	0.78	4.80	--	--
53311	207	--	0.20	0.92	1.40	--	--
53312	207	--	1.08	6.72	52.44	--	--
53313	207	--	2.50	2.02	38.60	--	--
53314	207	--	0.17	0.17	4.40	--	--
53320	207	--	0.69	1.37	11.10	0.003	--
53321	207	--	1.39	2.02	15.58	0.003	--
53322	207	--	2.06	5.92	50.33	0.010	--
-4' 53323 (D' vein extention)	207	--	1.63	2.39	24.18	--	--
8' 53324	207	--	1.96	1.46	55.74	--	--
12' 53325	207	--	0.30	0.27	4.78	--	--
16' 53326	207	--	0.44	0.20	8.86	--	--
53327	207	--	0.10	0.14	0.44	--	--
53328	207	--	0.06	0.10	0.28	--	--
53329	207	--	<0.01	0.02	0.06	<0.003	--
53330	207	--	3.56	0.67	243.04	--	--
53331	207	--	0.23	1.37	20.28	--	--
53332	207	--	0.49	0.67	6.36	--	--
53333	207	--	24.90	13.70	33.35	0.044	--
53334	207	--	1.57	3.97	1.54	<0.003	--
3' 53335 (Angelo trench 1)	207	0.03	1.96	0.42	2.12	<0.003	--
6' 53336	207	0.08	0.50	0.76	1.10	<0.003	--
9' 53337	207	0.01	0.63	0.65	1.34	<0.003	--
12' 53338	207	<0.01	0.23	0.66	0.48	<0.003	--
15' 53339	207	<0.01	0.38	0.55	0.84	<0.003	--
-3' 53340 (Angelo trench 2)	207	0.02	1.28	2.26	2.68	0.003	--
-6' 53341	207	<0.01	0.31	1.09	0.56	<0.003	--
-9' 53342	207	0.10	6.25	4.60	7.74	0.005	--
-12' 53343	207	0.02	0.23	1.26	0.70	<0.003	--
53344	207	--	4.34	1.49	34.96	0.003	--
53345	207	--	0.57	0.59	5.16	<0.003	--

B. Twaites
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AV
NORTH VANCOUVER, B
CANADA V7J 2
TELEPHONE (604)984-02
TELEX: 043-525

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : PACIFIC CASSIAR LTD.
166-10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY
RICHMOND, B.C.
V6X 2W9

CERT. # : A8114698-001
INVOICE # : I8114698
DATE : 06-NOV-81
P.O. # : NONE

Prosperity Vein 305 S Drift

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag FA oz/T		Au FA oz/t	FT	
53215	207	--	0.10	0.23	0.70		--4'		--
53216	207	--	0.09	0.19	0.70		--8'		--
53217	207	--	0.03	0.06	2.64		--12'		--
53218	207	--	0.02	0.03	0.06		--16'		--
53219	207	--	0.03	0.04	0.24	TH16	--20		--
53220	207	--	0.14	0.40	2.48		--24'		--
53221	207	--	4.28	0.77	25.50	*	--28'		--
53222	207	--	0.17	0.22	1.48		--30'		--
53223	207	--	0.80	1.08	15.56		--2'		--
53224	207	--	1.22	0.37	13.16		--4'		--12.8
53225	207	--	0.61	0.41	11.20		--8'		-- 8
53226	207	--	0.02	0.02	0.16	TH15	--12		--
53227	207	--	0.02	0.06	0.14		--16		--
53228	207	--	0.02	0.02	0.14		--20'		--
53229	207	--	<0.01	0.02	0.04		--24		--
53230	207	--	0.02	0.02	0.10		--28'		--
53231	207	--	0.01	0.02	0.08		--30		--
53232	207	--	0.11	0.19	0.60		--2'		--
53233	207	--	0.09	0.15	0.46		--4		--
53234	207	--	0.02	0.03	0.06	TH17	--8		--
53235	207	--	<0.01	0.01	0.04		--12'		--
53236	207	--	<0.01	0.01	0.02		--16		--
53237	207	--	0.01	0.01	0.04		--20'		--
53238	207	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

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glacier
glacier
glacier
glacier
glacier
glacier
Silverado glacier
mp
snow
snow
snow
snow
1982 Angela pits
1982 B pit
soil line
values in ppm
Big Big fault
talus
talus
talus

21,000 E
21,500 E
22,000 E
22,500 E
23,000 E
23,500 E
16,500 N
16,000 N
15,500 N
15,000 N
14,500 N
14,000 N
13,500 N
13,000 N
12,500 N
12,000 N
11,500 N
Glacier
TEA POT DOME
L. 1837
GARGOYLE FR.
L. 1866
MELVIN 1 FR.
L. 1868
PROSPERITY
L. 1858
PROSPERITY FR.
L. 1859
NETTIE L.
L. 4730
SUNDAY
L. 4731
LUCILLE
L. 4729
PRICKLY HEAT FR.
L. 4737
NEVER SWEAT FR.
L. 4738
NEVER SWEAT
L. 4733
PRICKLY HEAT
L. 4734
GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS FR.
L. 4736
GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS
L. 4735
COPPER QUEEN
L. 1865
VICTORIA FR.
L. 4741
Angelo exposure
Vertical Bluff
PROSPERITY VEIN
BLIND VEIN
"D" VEIN
WAKE VEIN
ANGELO VEIN
Prosperity West
301 X-CUT
301 Dr.
302 Dr.
304 Dr. N
305 Dr. N
201 Dr. N
101 Dr. N
304 Dr. S
305 Dr. S
"A" TUNNEL
EL. 5272'
EL. 5235'
PORTAL OF No. 2
TUNNEL PROSPERITY
EL. 5384'
PORTAL OF No. 3
TUNNEL PROSPERITY
EL. 5085'
Camp
TRAM
TERMINAL
Bunkhouse
PORTAL OF "N" No. 1
TUNNEL PROSPERITY
EL. 5392'
PORTAL OF "B" TUNNEL
EL. 5271'
PORTAL OF "C" TUNNEL
EL. 5246'
PORTAL OF "D" TUNNEL
EL. 4691'
CAMP TUNNEL "F"
EL. 4490'
SHAFT
TUNNEL "E"
EL. 4511'
PORTAL OF SLIDE
TUNNEL "G"
EL. 4422'
PORTAL OF "H" TUNNEL
EL. 4360'
PORTAL OF "I" TUNNEL
EL. 4222'
"I" TUNNEL APPROACH
5750
5700
5600
5500
5400
5300
5200
5100
5000
4900
4800
4700
4600
4500
4400
4300
elevations in feet
20 10 0 20 40 60 80
Meters
100 50 0 100 200 300
Feet
inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
Pacific Cassiar Limited
Underground Workings
Prosperity - Porter Idaho
DWN. BY: T.M.
CHK. BY: M.K.
DATE: DEC. 1981
PROJECT No.
FIG. No.