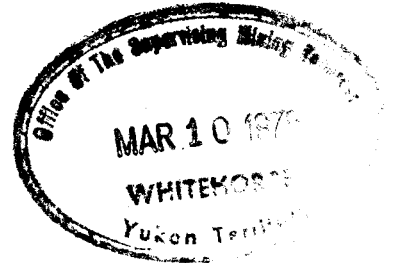


ASSESSMENT REPORT

JAZ 1-8 CLAIMS
Mayo Mining District
NTS 106D-9



by

J.H. Montgomery, Ph.D., P.Eng.

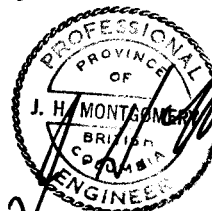
D.F. Penner, B.Sc.

for

Prism Resources Limited,
214-850 W. Hastings,
Vancouver, B.C.



Donald F. Penner



J. H. Montgomery

090298

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation value of the amount of \$900.00

[Signature]
Member Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 23 (9) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

[Signature]
B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

[Signature]
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
3.1	CLAIM INFORMATION	4
4.1	GEOLOGY	5
4.11	GENERAL GEOLOGY	5
4.12	LOCAL GEOLOGY	5
4.13	MINERALIZATION	8
5.1	RADIOMETRIC SURVEY	10
5.11	INTRODUCTION	10
5.12	INSTRUMENTATION	10
5.13	RESULTS	11
5.14	INTERPRETATION	11
6.1	RECOMMENDATIONS	16
7.1	COST BREAKDOWN	17

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1	3
Figure 4.12-A	6
Figure 4.12-B	7
Figure 5.13-A	12
Figure 5.13-B	13
Figure 5.13-C	14
Figure 5.13-D	15

LIST OF TABLES

Table I	4
Table II	4

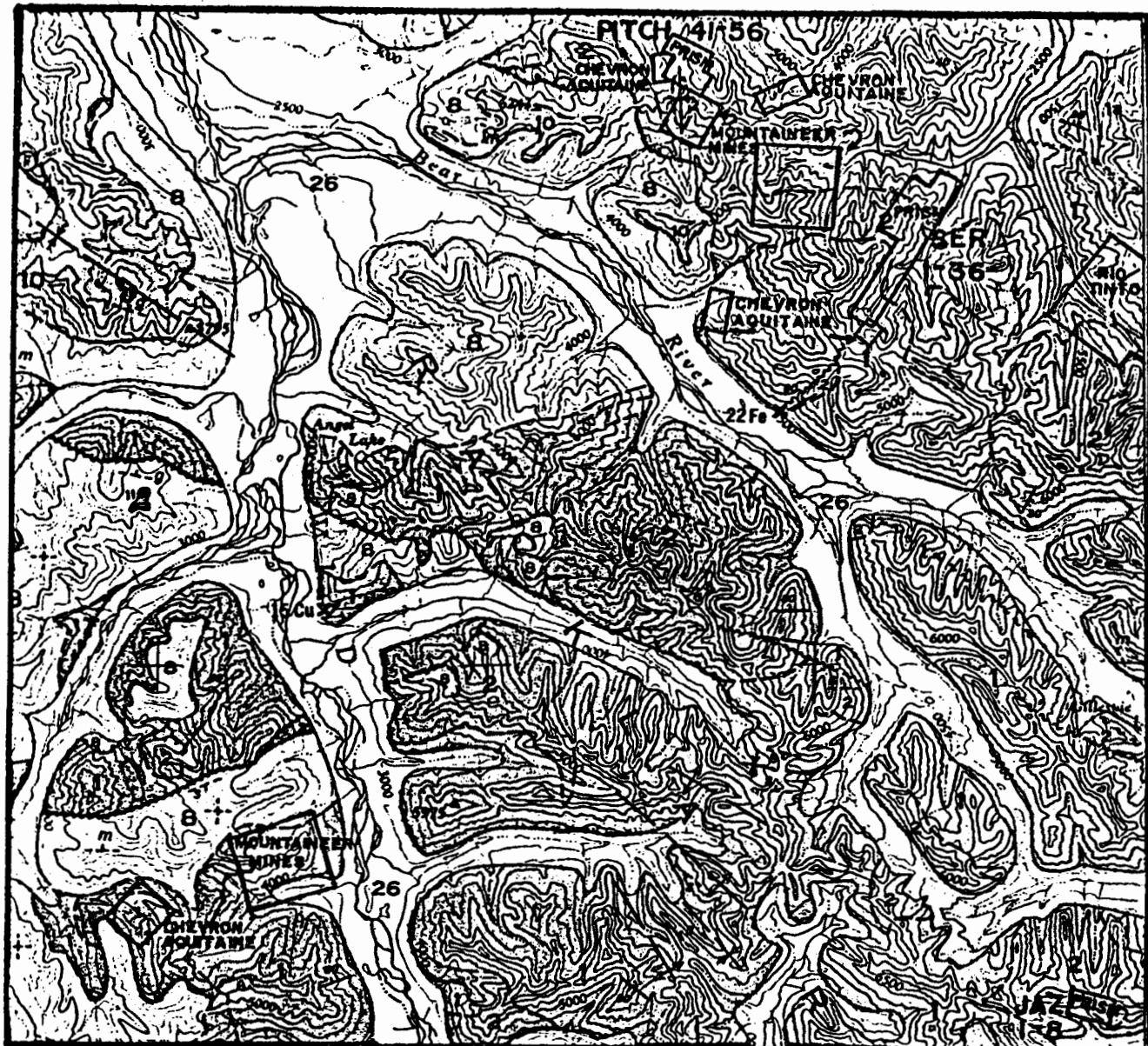
JAZ CLAIMS1.1 INTRODUCTION

The JAZ 1-8 mineral claims were staked on September 3, 1976 to cover an airborne radiometric anomaly detected during the 1976 field season. The anomaly occurs on or near the contact between (Unit 2) orange dolomite (Green, G.S.C. Memoir 364) and an exotic, heterogeneous breccia. Such breccias have generated considerable exploration during the past several years.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The JAZ group of mineral claims is located about 150 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of Mayo, Y.T. The claims lie between elevations of 1650 meters (4800 feet) and 2200 meters (6600 feet). N.T.S. Map Reference 106D-9: Latitude - $64^{\circ} 38' N$; Longitude $134^{\circ} 3' W$. See Figure 2-1.

Access to the property is by helicopter.


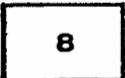




64°37'
134°00'

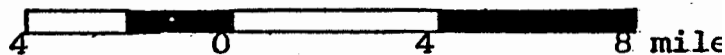
FIGURE 2 - 1

LOCATION MAP SER, JAZ and PITCH CLAIMS

LEGEND

-  Limestone (Dev)
-  Dolomite and limestone (O-S)
-  Orange Dolomite (PE)
-  Black Argillite (PE)

SCALE 1:250,000



3.1 CLAIM INFORMATION

The JAZ 1-8 claims are all located within the Mayo Mining District. They are held in the name of Prism Resources Limited on behalf of Prism Joint Venture (1976). The following tables list pertinent claim information:

TABLE I
CLAIM INFORMATION

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
JAZ 1 -8	YA7060 - YA7067	Sept. 21, 1977

TABLE II
STAKING INFORMATION

CLAIM	STAKER	DATE STAKED
JAZ 1 - 8	A.J. MacDonald	Sept. 3, 1976

4.1 GEOLOGY

4.11 General Geology

Unit 2 (L.H. Green, G.S.C. Memoir 364) and Unit 1 rocks are host rock to uranium bearing exotic breccia bodies. Unit 2 is described by Green as orange weathering, platy, grey-green dolomite, dark slate, minor phyllite and quartzite. The breccias which also appear in Unit 1 argillites are never any higher stratigraphically than Unit 3. The breccias are injected into the host dolomites vertically. Blocks within the breccia are up to 100 m wide. Uranium in the form of brannerite is found within the breccias and near contacts.

Originally, the breccia on JAZ was mapped as Unit 1 argillites by Green (see Figure 2-1), but during follow-up ground surveys in 1976 and 1977, the area was found to be underlain by a large, roughly circular breccia pipe.

4.12. Local Geology

A large pipe-like breccia body intrudes into the host Unit 2 orange dolomites. It constitutes about 60 percent of the exposed rock on the property, the orange dolomite making up the other 40 percent. Vertical contacts with the flat-lying orange dolomites can be seen on the north side of the breccia. See Figure 4.12-A and 4.12-B.

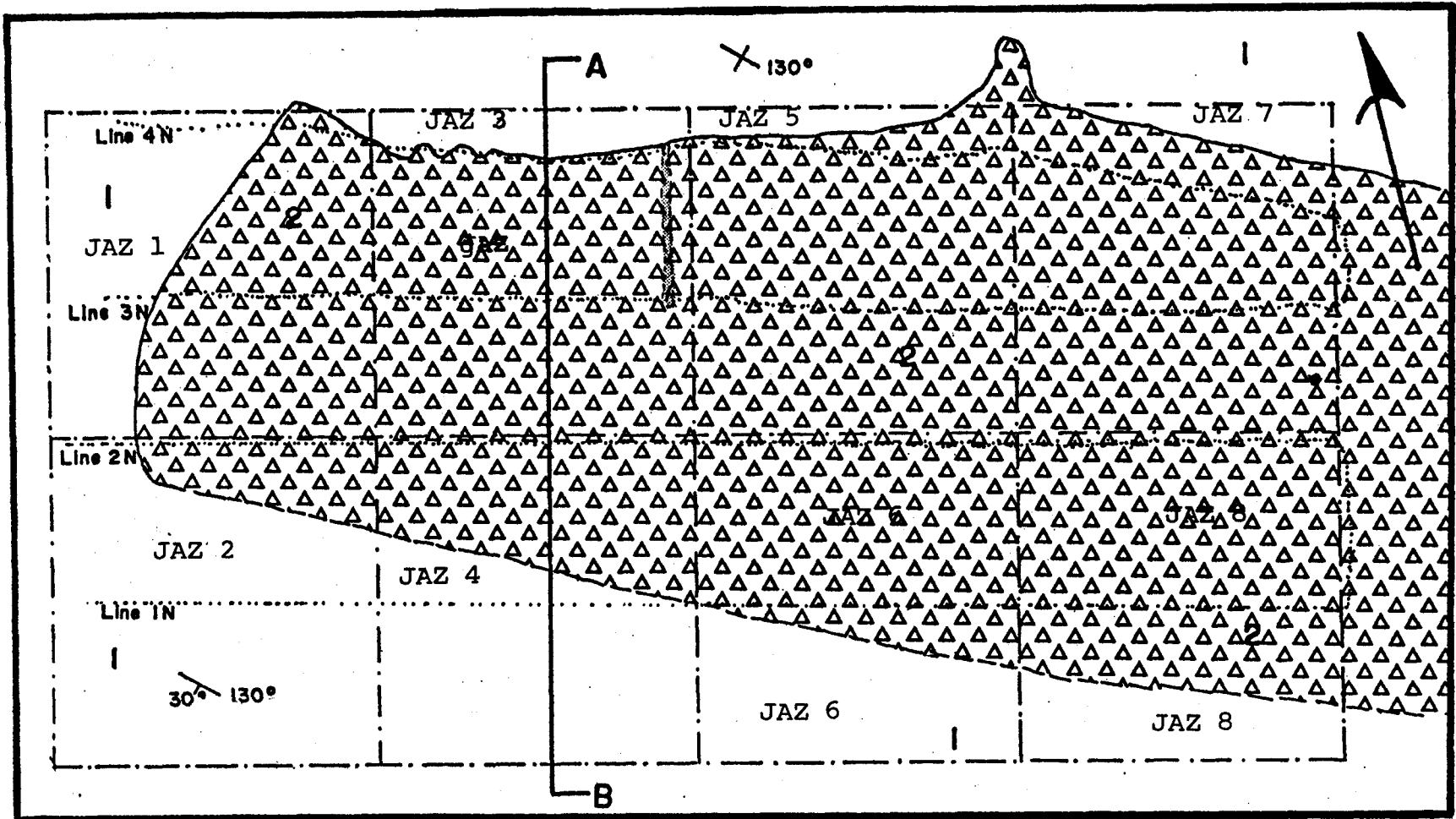


Figure 4.12-A

LEGEND



Breccia

..... Scintillometer survey



Orange Dolomite

----- Claim boundary



Cross-section line



Mineralized Talus



Geological contact

GEOLOGICAL MAP JAZ CLAIMS

SCALE



PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1976

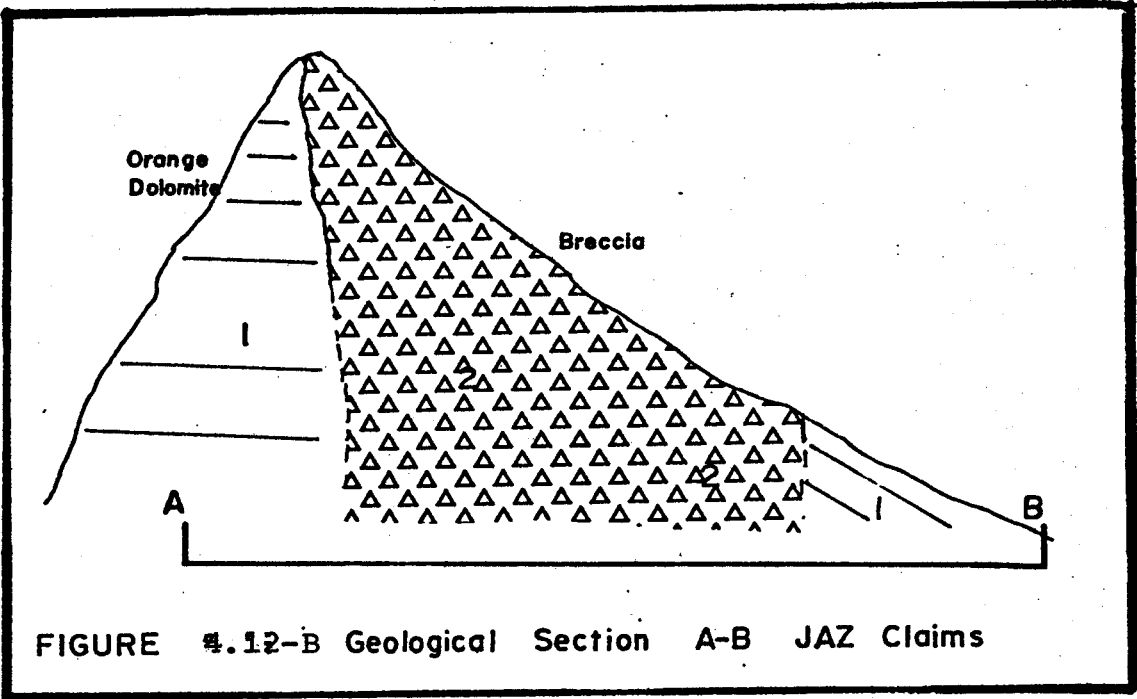


FIGURE #.12-B Geological Section A-B JAZ Claims

The breccia can be described as: red weathering, jasper colored fragments on fresh surface; specularite throughout matrix; minor carbonates in matrix; chalcopyrite abundant. Fragments range in size from 1 mm - 15 cm in diameter in a hand specimen but up to 100 meters on a macro scale.

The contact between the breccia and the orange dolomite has a 50 meter wide contact aureole. It is a bleached, white, talc-rich limy, sheared dolomite, originally Unit 2 dolomite.

The breccia is of varied composition but no mapable horizons could be defined. The breccia matrix ranges from a fine, green chloritic material to a reddish material, with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and/or specularite.

Most of the clasts (75%) are jasper-colored, recrystallized dolomite, and the remaining 25% are black and green argillite. The dolomite clasts come from Unit 2 and the argillite clasts from Unit 1. They are very angular and very variable in shape. Some minor carbonate and mafic minerals are often seen.

The breccias, in outcrop, exhibit castellate weathering and are very easy to spot because of this. The terrain around the bodies is very steep.

4.13 Mineralization

There are three main types of mineralization:

1) specular hematite 2) chalcopyrite and 3) brannerite. Specular hematite and chalcopyrite content ranges from trace to abundant amounts but can generally be found in every

location. Brannerite occurs in breccia in the matrix and along contacts with breccia fragments. It is usually less than 0.5 cm in size but can give very high scintillometer reading and good assays (up to 3 lbs./ton).

The mineralization is found over at least 250 meters in talus. The blocks that react positively to a scintillometer may be anywhere from 15 cm to 150 cm in diameter. They are very angular and fresh and are probably close to their original source. Mineralization was not found in place.

5.1 RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

5.11 Introduction

The radiometric survey was done on July 28, 1977. Because of the claim configuration, four lines were run with readings taken at intervals of 25 meters.

Lines 1 and 2 were done with an Exploranium GRS-101 scintillometer and lines 3 and 4 were done with a McPhar TV1A scintillometer.

The locations of the lines are shown on Figure 4.12-A.

5.12 Instrumentation

Two types of scintillometers were used for follow-up work on the radiometric anomalies detected by airborne radiometric survey during the 1976 field season. An Exploranium GRS101 Gamma Ray Spectrometer and a McPhar TV1A were the units used for most of the work. The former is powered by two "D" cells (alkali batteries) and is equipped with a direct readout meter with scales ranging from 10 to 1000 counts per minute. An audio alarm with an adjustable threshold is also present. The Model TV1A also is powered by standard D cells (two), has scales ranging from 1 to 10,000 c.p.m., and has a constant audio monitor which increases in volume with a corresponding increase in counts per minute. The relative scale ratio between the two instruments is about 300:1 (GRS: TV1A c.p.m.).

5.13 Results

Figure 5.13-A,B,C,D shows radiometric profiles of the property. There are several very high readings. On line 3N/station 863 meters, readings were as high as 100,000 counts per minute.

5.14 Interpretation

From Figure 5.13, it is clear that breccias have an unusually high radioactive content.

Within breccias, there are several narrow zones with above background values. One of these zones was sampled and the geochemical results showed uranium content of 2.8 lbs/ton.

The background value for orange dolomites is about 1000 c.p.m. and it is about four times that value (4000 c.p.m.) in the breccia. Anomalous values are up to 100 times background.

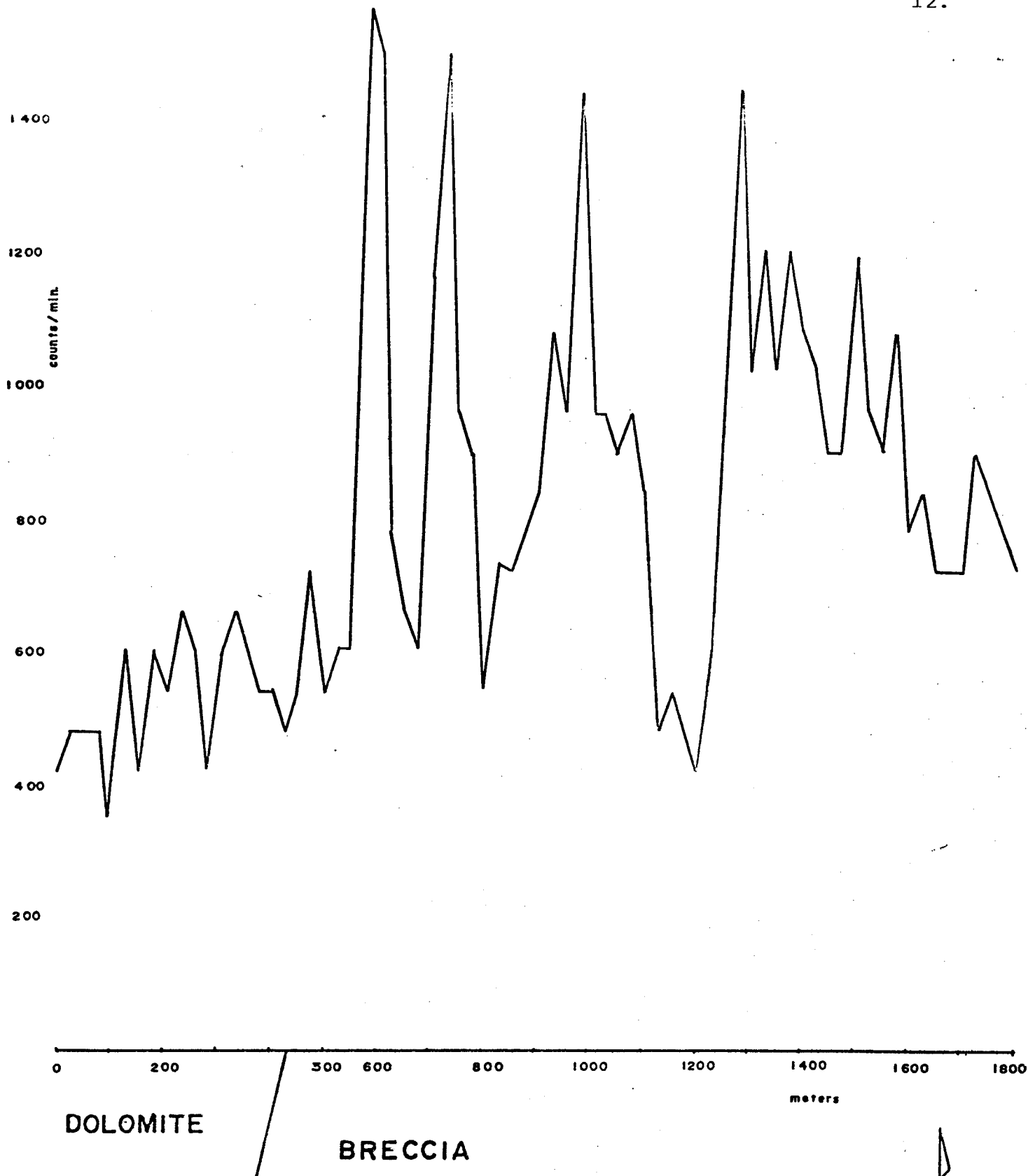
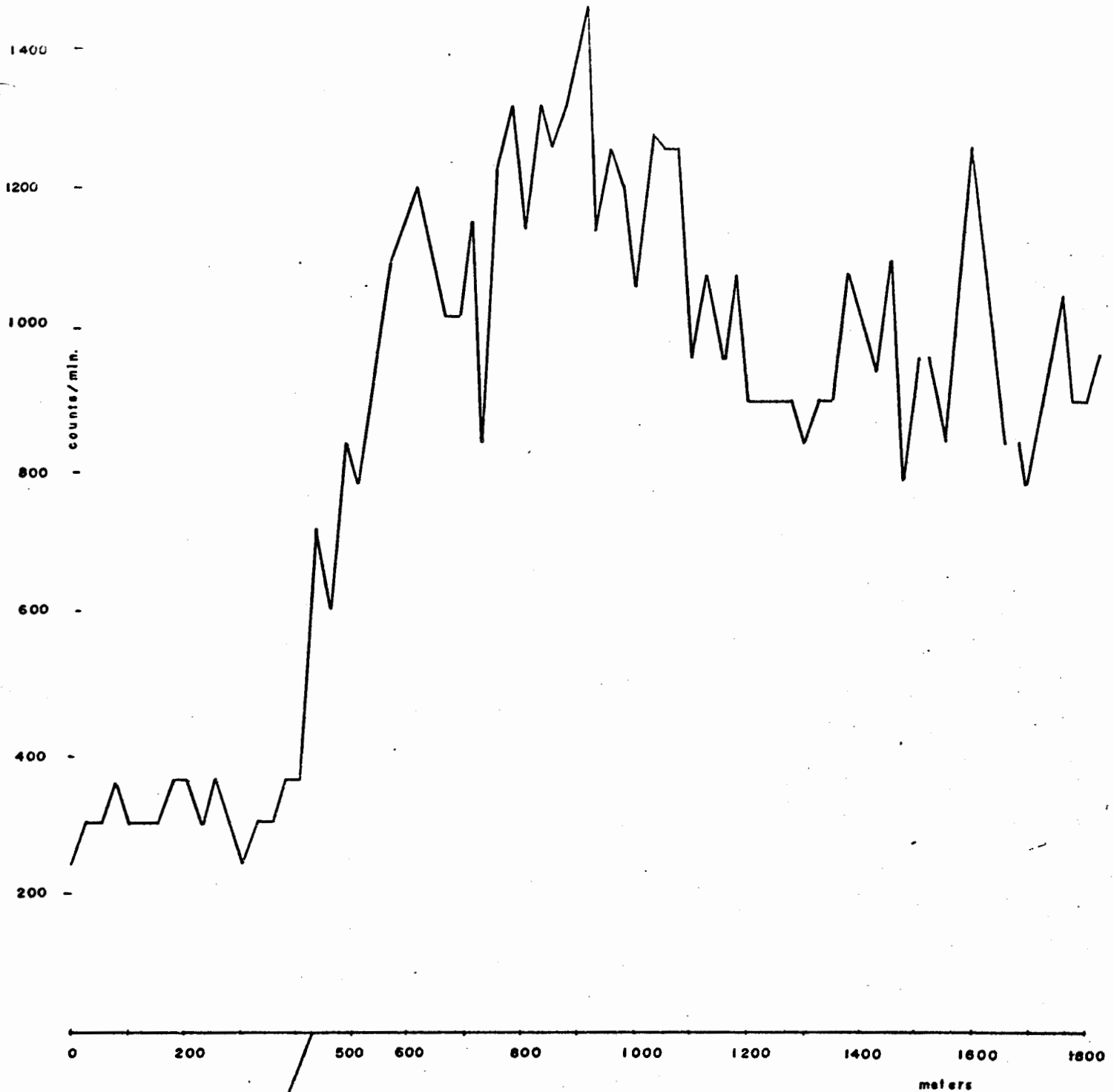


FIG. 5.13-A JAZ, Radiometric profile - line IN
(INSTRUMENT 1)





DOLOMITE

BRECCIA

FIG. 5.13-B

JAZ, Radiometric profile - line 2N

(INSTRUMENT 1)



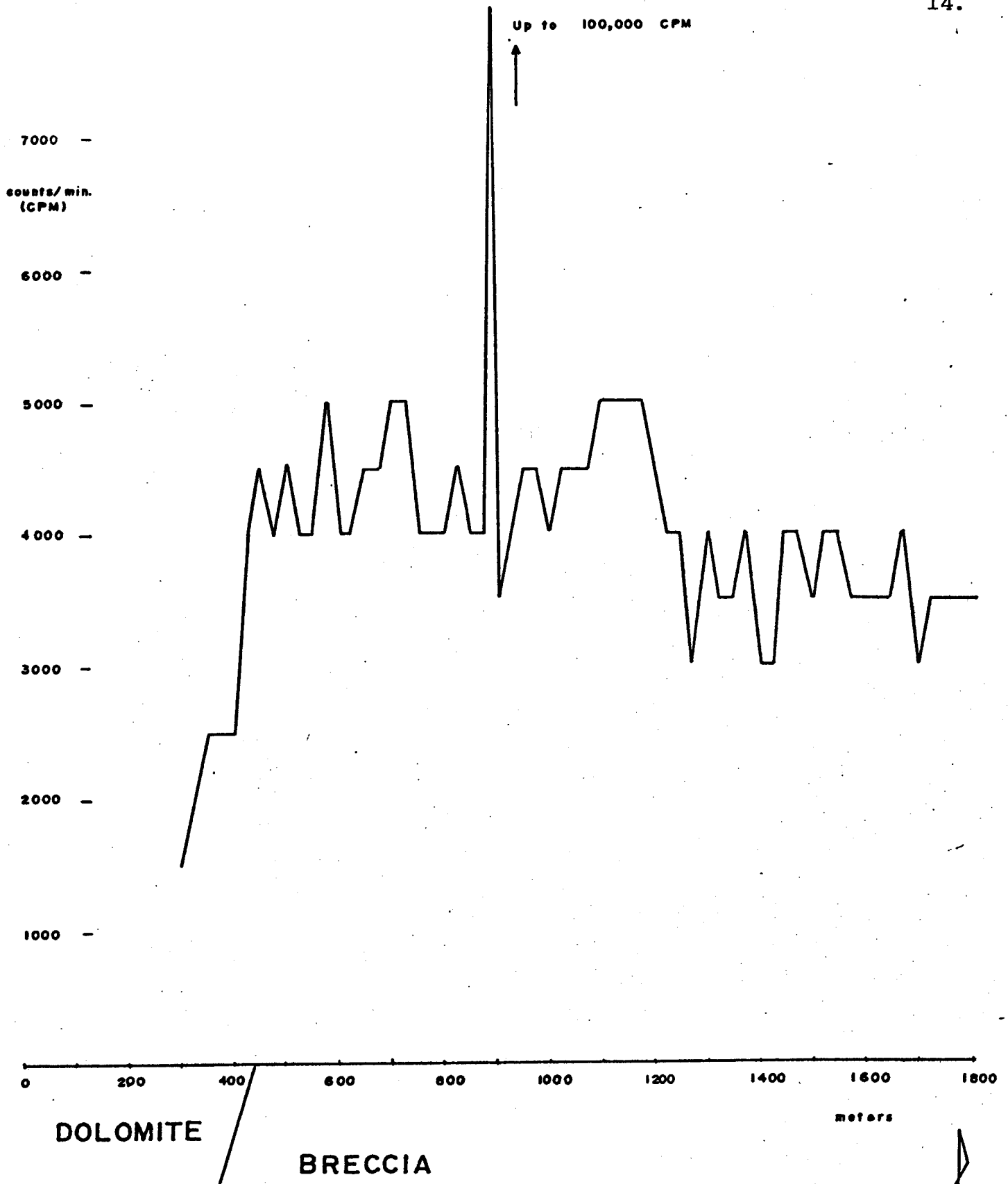


FIG. 5.13-C

JAZ, Radiometric profile - line 3N

(INSTRUMENT 2)



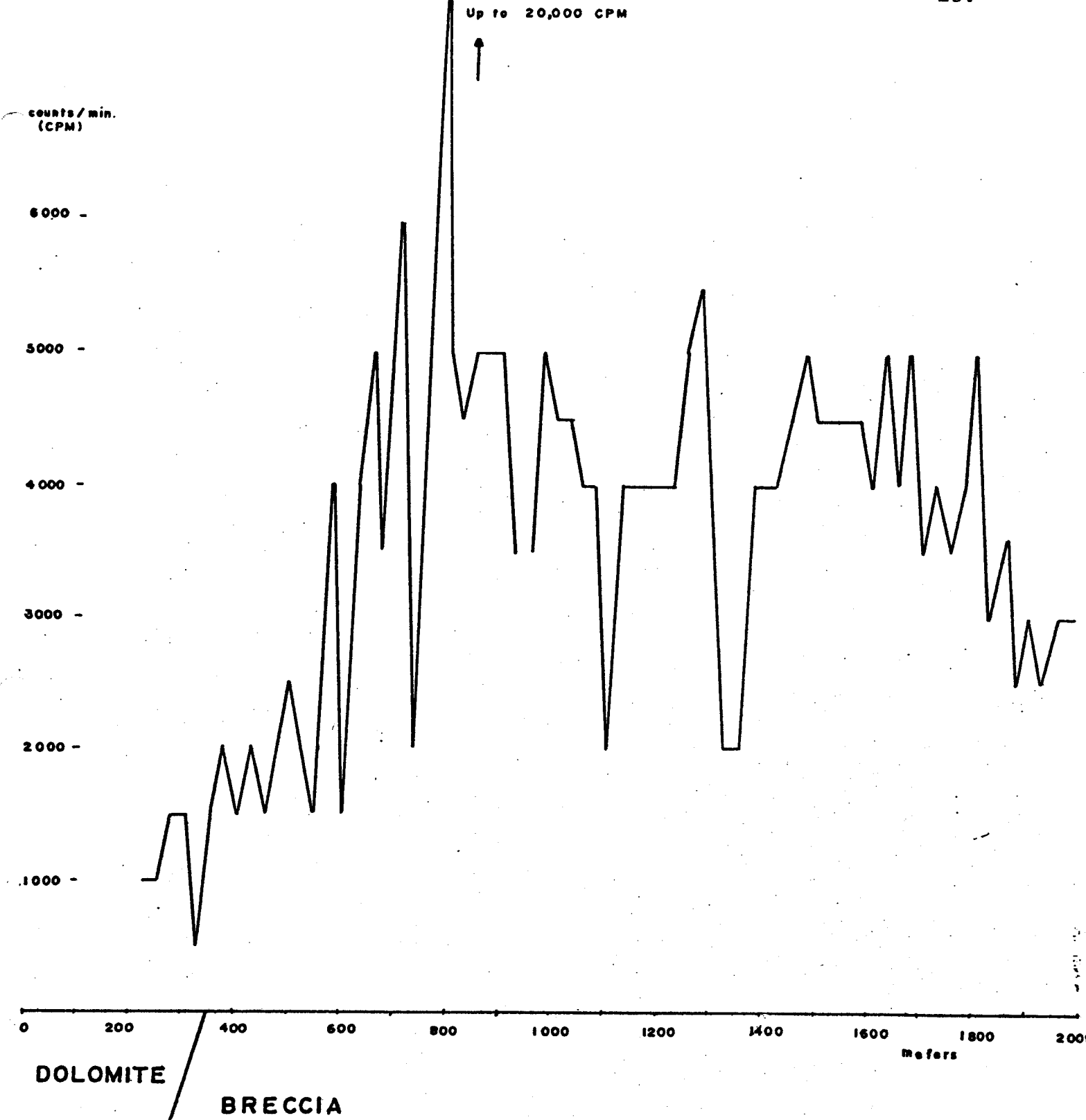



FIG: 5.13-D JAZ, Radiometric profile - line 4N
(INSTRUMENT 2)



6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Uranium mineralization has been found in talus blocks and anomalous radioactivity has been detected in several areas within the claim block. Trenching of anomalous areas is recommended and additional closer-spaced, radiometric surveys and detailed mapping should also be done.


Donald F. Penner