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Geological Branch of the Department of
Mined to the Yukon Territory to be
ed as representative of the
\$ 16,378.95

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Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representative work under
Section 50 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

E. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

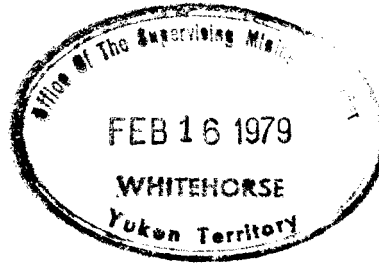
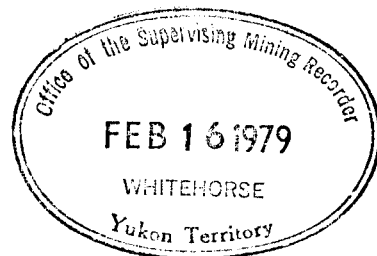
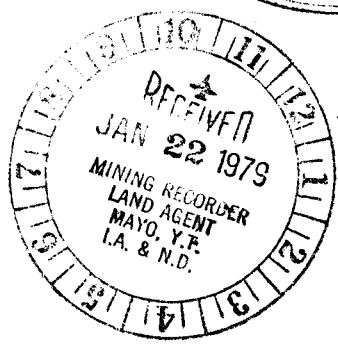


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1. INTRODUCTION

The DEE claims were staked in April and July, 1977, encompassing an area which produced anomalous silt samples in Pb, Zn, Ag in a survey conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1964. The central claims (1-48) were sampled in the summer 1977 by PRISM RESOURCES, at widely spaced intervals. Encouraging results showing an anomaly open to the northwest side of the grid (see assessment report filed in April, 1978) led to this years work, which consisted mainly of much more detailed soil sampling over a smaller area. Some trenching was also attempted, although permafrost and overburden caused some problems and bedrock was not reached, A considerable amount of gold-bearing mineralized float was uncovered in the overburden of one trench and native gold could be panned from the soil.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The DEE property is situated 96 km (60 miles) by air NE of MAYO, Y.T. on mapsheets 106D-2 and D-7 latitude 64°12' and longitude 134°35' (See Figure 1). It can be reached by helicopter only, either directly from MAYO or from a summer camp established at KATHLEEN LAKES 24 km (15 miles) to the east.

3. CLAIM INFORMATION

The DEE group of claims is located within the MAYO MINING DISTRICT. All claims listed below are held by PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED On behalf of PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977.

TABLE 1

CLAIM	DATE STAKED	STAKER	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
DEE 1-8	April 1/77	D. Penner	YA 15080-087	April 18/77	April 18/80
9-10	"	B. Dewonck	YA 15088-089	"	" /80
11-12	"	"	YA 15090-091	"	" /79
13-16	"	"	YA 15092-095	"	" /80
17-22	"	F. Lobkowicz	YA 15096-101	"	" /80
23-24	"	"	YA 15102-103	"	" /79
25-32	April 3/77	B. Whittingham	YA 15104-111	"	" /80
33-34	"	D. Whittingham	YA 15112-113	"	" /80
35-36	"	"	YA 15114-115	"	" /79
37-40	"	"	YA 15116-119	"	" /80
41-46	"	M. McClelland	YA 15120-125	"	" /80
47-48	July 2/77	"	YA 15126-127	"	" /79
49-56	"	V. Graham	YA 15606-613	July 19/77	July 19/78
57-62	"	M. McCreadie	YA 15614-619	"	"
69-72	"	R. Conant	YA 15626-629	"	"
73-80	"	D. Brown	YA 15630-637	"	"
81-84	"	D. McDairmid	YA 15638-641	"	"
91-96	"	G. Graham	YA 15648-653	"	"
97-104	"	D. Reid	YA 15654-661	"	"
106	"	B. Basaraba	YA 15663	"	"
111-112	"	"	YA 15668-669	"	"
113-120	"	B. Adair	YA 15670-677	"	"
121-124	"	D. Semple	YA 15678-681	"	"
129-136	July 8/77	L. McLoughlin	YA 15830-837	July 28/77	July 28/78
137-144	"	M. Buyck	YA 15838-845	"	"
145-152	"	E. Wallingham	YA 15846-853	"	"
153-160	"	P. Frank	YA 15854-861	"	"
161-168	"	R. McDevitt	YA 15862-869	"	"
169-174	"	A. Genier	YA 15870-875	"	"

The expiry dates indicated above are those in effect prior to the application of assessment work covered by this report.

4. GEOLOGY

An attempt was made this year to reach bed-rock by means of hydraulicking. Trench TR-1 (see Figure 2) is located at Line 25 E Station 600 N on the 1977 grid where a soil sample yielded 7.4 ppm silver, 2300 ppm lead and 307 ppm zinc. A small hand-dug pit at the same location ran 74 ppm silver, 21,500 ppm lead and 780 ppm zinc. When hydraulicking was first started at the beginning of July an area 10 m. long, 3 m. wide and 2½ m. deep was cleaned out, but permafrost prevented deeper penetration. It was decided to leave the trench to thaw and resume hydraulicking at a later date.

In the course of removing unconsolidated material from TR-1 a considerable amount of mineralized rubble was uncovered. Field examination suggested that the metallic-lustred mineral was probably boulangerite or Jamesonite. X-ray diffraction analysis at U.B.C. subsequently identified it as boulangerite. It is a lead antimony sulfosalt ($Pb_5 Sb_4 S_{11}$) whose characteristic occurrence is in low to moderate temperature hydrothermal vein deposits. A substantial amount of massive quartz was found in the trench, as well as some large blocks in the vicinity of Line 10,000 N, Station 9550 E - some 300 m. to the southwest. Also to be noted is a minor amount of galena in outcropping massive quartz near Line 10,100 N. Station 10,150 E - 300 m. to the east. This is the site of an old Cominco Camp whose people performed a limited amount of

trenching on the showing.

On the basis of the evidence cited above, it seems reasonable to suggest that there may be a hydrothermal quartz vein system underlying the grid. Hopefully, the geochemical anomaly discussed in Section 5 defines the location and dimensions of the deposit. Extensive trenching will be required to pinpoint mineralization, followed by diamond drilling to determine size and grade.

Perhaps the most interesting and exciting discovery on the DEE claims is that the mineralized rubble from TR-1 assays over one ounce of gold per ton. Two samples were assayed at different laboratories with the following results:

Gold (oz/ton)	Silver (oz/ton)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
1.11	10.02	47.2	0.01
1.15	16.96	23.26	0.06

The continuity of such grades would ensure a highly profitable operation based on a relatively small tonnage.

Just prior to the close of the field season explosives were used to clear the area around TR-1 of moss and some loose material to allow permafrost to thaw more quickly next spring and facilitate deeper trenching. Hydraulicking had been attempted a second time, but permafrost still proved to be a problem. A second trench (TR-2) was also cleared in preparation for further work. This trench is centered on Line 10,150 N, Station 9900 E where values of 23.8 ppm silver, 7400 ppm lead, 2730 ppm zinc and 560 ppb gold are recorded.

5 GEOCHEMISTRY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this year's sampling program was to more accurately define the dimension and magnitude of the anomalies delineated in the 1977 field season. To this end, the overall grid size was greatly reduced and sample intervals shortened considerably. Instead of sampling every 100 m. along lines 250 m. apart, samples were taken every 50 m. along lines 50 m. apart. A baseline was cut, chained and picketed over a 1000 m. length bearing 45° , paralleling L 25 E on the old grid and about 50 m. west of it. The new grid covers an area 1000 m. x 1200 m. and is roughly centered on Station 200 N, Line 25 E of the old grid (See Fig. 2) Lines were sampled in a NW-SE direction. Figures 2,3 and 4 show the grid values for lead zinc and silver respectively. The location of the grid with respect to the claims is shown in Figure 1.

Reconnaissance sampling was also done along claim lines and lines parallel to claim lines. The samples were taken at approximately 100 M intervals and the location of these lines is shown in Figure 5.

5.2 RESULTS

Lead values produced the strongest anomaly, delineating an area 50 to 250 m. wide and 1100 m. long, across the northern half of the grid. Most of the highest values are concentrated in the vicinity of the trenches. The zinc plan indicates an anomalous zone generally coincident with the lead zone, as well as a few scattered highs with no coincident lead. Anomalous silver values are scattered over most of the grid with the highest located in the trench area. Other high values in the southern part of the grid are unaccompanied by either zinc or lead anomalies.

Upon discovering the occurrence of substantial gold values in TR-1, all samples with values ≥ 100 ppm lead and/or ≥ 2.5 ppm silver were analysed for gold. The highest values were obtained on Line 10,150 N Stations 9800 E and 9900 E (TR-2) - 500 ppb and 560 ppb respectively. Another high value (195 ppb gold) was recorded at Line 9650 N Station 9900 E, the site of a high silver (13.6 ppm) but of no anomalous lead or zinc values. For the most part, the gold values averaged 10 to 20 ppb. Not all samples anomalous in lead and/or silver yielded gold values. They were then analysed for arsenic, antimony and mercury to see if better correlation could be achieved. The results are listed in Table 2.

The soil profile above the permafrost in TR-1 was sampled with the following results:

Depth below surface (cm)	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	AS(ppm)	Sb(ppm)	Hg(ppb)
50	1340	32.8	9400	920	35	695	1250
100	3040	35.5	14600	840	35	980	1500
150	2900	32.5	16900	840	70	1125	1575

The results of the soil profile samples serve to emphasize the magnitude of the geochemical anomalies in the trench area and further underline the necessity to carry out extensive trenching in the area.

Values for the reconnaissance samples collected along the lines shown in Figure 5 are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 2: Arsenic, Antimony, Mercury and Gold Analyses
of Selected Grid Samples

Sample Marking	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb		
9450 E Line 9850 N	20	nd	1850	nd		
500	10	nd	13900	nd		
550	4	nd	1875	nd		
600	20	nd	2720	nd		
9650 E	15	5	900	10		
9500 E Line 9900 N	10	10	13000	nd		
550	4	nd	5000	nd		
600	15	nd	4680	nd		
650	20	5	7200	nd		
700	nd	nd	5500	nd		
750	nd	nd	3500	nd		
900	20	nd	11500	nd		
9950 E	10	nd	13900	nd		
9700 E Line 10000 N	40	5	550	10		
9500 E Line 10100 N	30	nd	400	10		
550	300	10	7400	30		
600	400	nd	1900	20		
650	250	15	1600	10		
700	20	20	300	nd		
750	70	30	1950	10		
800	20	5	3800	nd		
9850 E	20	5	35000	nd		
10150 E Line 10100 N	40	nd	3875	nd		
10350 E Line 10100 N	30	5	2800	nd		
400	10	nd	3600	20		
450	20	nd	1250	nd		
500	20	20	1800	nd		
550	10	nd	1400	10		
10600 E Line 10100 N	nd	10	1775	nd		
9800 E Line 9900 N	2	nd	12400	nd		
9450 E Line 10000 N	25	nd	1475	10		
500	20	nd	675	20		
550	20	nd	900	10		
9600 E Line 10000 N	30	nd	1050	10		
9400 E Line 10050 N	120	nd	3800	10		
450	--	--	--	20		NO MORE SAMPLE
500	40	nd	825	10		
600	70	nd	725	10		
9700 E Line 10050 N	35	15	1025	40		

Sample Marking	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb	
10000 E Line 9500 N	nd	nd	1725	nd	
9400 E Line 9550 N	5	nd	600	nd	
9550 E	15	nd	1375	nd	
600	20	nd	3900	nd	
650	15	nd	1700	nd	
700	25	nd	3750	10	
750	nd	nd	900	nd	
800	10	nd	1200	10	
850	15	nd	2000	10	
900	10	nd	925	10	
950	10	nd	400	20	
10000	20	nd	4600	nd	
050	nd	nd	850	nd	
100	10	nd	300	nd	
150	30	nd	775	nd	
200	30	nd	1200	10	
25250	10	nd	575	nd	
300	10	nd	300	nd	
350	30	nd	550	nd	
400	60	nd	550	nd	
10450 E Line 9550 N	20	nd	1050	10	
9450 E Line 9600 N	15	nd	1200	nd	
500	5	nd	3100	10	25 mesh
9550 E	15	nd	1025	nd	
9400 E Line 9650 N	--	--	--	nd	NO MORE SAMPLE
9700 E	40	nd	450	nd	
750	40	nd	9000	20	
800	40	nd	475	nd	
850	30	35	275	nd	
900	120	nd	275	150	
950	40	nd	650	10	
10000 E	20	nd	750	nd	
9500 E Line 9800 N	30	nd	11000	nd	
550	30	nd	1725	nd	
9600 E	20	--	--	nd	NO MORE SAMPLE
9850 E	30	nd	1200	nd	
9900 E	20	nd	675	nd	
10150 E Line 9950 N	20	nd	975	nd	
10500 E	15	nd	1750	nd	
10550 E Line 9950 N	4	nd	1300	nd	
10600 E	30	nd	9750	nd	
10150 E Line 10000 N	nd	nd	875	nd	
350	10	nd	525	nd	
10400 E	20	nd	525	nd	
9800 E Line 10150 N	60	100	175	500	
900	350	--	nd	560	
950	200	5	1150	nd	
10000 E	60	nd	1525	20	
9400 E Line 10200 N	30	nd	375	10	
450	20	nd	500	10	
700	--	--	--	80	NO MORE SAMPLE
7500	--	--	--	nd	NO MORE SAMPLE
800	30	nd	1275	nd	
850	110	nd	450	10	
900	60	nd	575	10	
950	60	nd	700	nd	
10000 E	120	nd	1200	nd	

STER PRINTING LTD.

Sample Marking	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb		
10050 E L 9600 N	10	nd	700	nd		
10300 E	nd	nd	225	nd		
10100 E L 9650 N	25	nd	1150	nd		
150	25	nd	550	nd		
200	10	nd	325	nd		
250	40	nd	825	10		
10300 E	25	nd	350	10		
10050 E L 9850 N	10	nd	200	10		
10100 E L 9900 N	8	nd	1050	nd		
10500 E	30	nd	4200	nd		
500 10550E	30	nd	800	nd		
10600 E	25	nd	4400	nd		
10400 E L 10150 N	40	nd	700	nd		
10550 E	40	nd	450	nd		
9650 E L 10250 N	200	10	7900	20		
700	60	nd	1050	nd		
750	100	nd	1200	nd		
800	50	nd	525	nd		
850	100	nd	1550	10		
950	120	nd	250	nd		
10000 E	100	nd	1125	10		
10050 E L 10250 N	10	20	450	nd		
150	80	nd	250	nd		
200	70	nd	925	10		
250	80	nd	600	20		
10550 E	35	nd	400	10		
9500 E L 10300 N	40	—	—	10		NO MORE SAMPLE
9750	80	nd	675	10		
850	90	nd	2400	19		
9950 E	40	nd	1550	nd		
10000 E	70	5	325	nd		
050	70	25	450	10		
100	100	20	1800	nd		
150	180	10	1900	nd		
200	180	nd	675	nd		
250	70	nd	100	10		
300	20	nd	900	nd		
500	nd	20	7700	50		
10600 E	70	nd	725	nd		
10050 E L 10350 N	20	nd	1650	10		
10350 E	80	15	5100	nd		
10250 E L 10200 N	70	nd	575	10		
300	30	10	425	10		
10350 E	70	35	450	nd		
9900 E L 10250 N	70	5	600	nd		
10100 E	100	10	725	20		
300	120	20	525	10		
350	60	nd	200	10		
10400 E	60	15	900	nd		
10350 E L 10300 N	100	10	1200	10		
400	200	nd	775	nd		
450	90	nd	1700	nd		
10550 E	70	35	1575	10		
10450 E L 10350 N	400 40	40	5000	nd		
500	10	nd	1350	nd		
550	25	nd	225	nd		
10600 E	70	nd	800	nd		
9750 E	90	nd	775	nd		
9900 E L 10400 N	30	nd	13000	10		
10300 E	80	nd	1300	10		

ASTER PRINTING LTD.

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Sample Marking	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Am ppb		
9600 E L 10450 N	30	nd	1700	10		
650	100	nd	8300	nd		
9700 E	20	nd	400	20		
9800 E	40	nd	1575	nd		
850	30	nd	900	nd		
900	20	nd	6700	20		
9950	30	nd	1225	20		
10000 E	40	nd	1650	nd		
10100 E	150	nd	625	nd		
10600 E	150	50	8000	nd		
10050 E L 10500 N	40	nd	800	10		

TABLE 3: Reconnaissance Geochemical Sampling Results

	Sample No	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	
Line 1	81010	32	126	1.2	nd	
	11	26	16	0.8	nd	
	12	15	148	1.2	20	
	13	28	106	1.0	nd	
	14	38	104	1.9	10	
	15	29	124	1.0	10	
	16					
	17	26	118	0.9	20	
	18	35	140	1.0	20	
	19	33	106	0.9	10	
	20	24	96	1.0	20	
	21	25	108	1.0	10	
	22	30	138	1.2	10	
	23	26	141	1.1	10	
	24	30	150	1.0	20	
	26	34	144	0.9	20	
	27	34	209	1.4	20	
	28	36	230	1.3	20	
	29	49	198	1.4	20	
	31	67	207	1.2	20	
	32	15	570	0.6	nd	
	33	56	175	1.4	20	
	34	34	119	1.0	20	
	35	46	146	1.2	20	
	36	36	110	1.1	20	
	37	41	110	1.0	nd	
		81038	42	125	1.2	nd
	Line 2	84062	25	115	1.2	10
		63	59	840	3.4	20
		64	31	85	1.3	10
		65	27	96	1.4	10
		66	57	156	1.4	nd
		67	23	125	1.1	10
		69	53	164	1.4	10
		70	61	162	1.6	30
		71	36	155	1.4	10
		72	31	150	1.2	10
73		29	147	1.2	nd	
75		31	170	1.2	10	
79		36	260	1.0	10	
80		40	270	1.2	nd	
82		57	258	1.2	nd	
83		64	460	1.3	nd	
84		59	258	1.4	10	
86		76	220	1.5	nd	
87		51	148	1.4	nd	
88		45	94	1.4	10	
89		36	88	1.2	10	
	84090	75	238	1.3	10	

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)
Line 3	84020	100	1300	2.4	10
	21	18	60	0.5	10
	22	16	790	0.9	10
	23	22	243	1.0	20
	24	77	146	1.0	10
	25	37	213	1.2	nd
	26	30	232	3.3	nd
	27	26	177	2.7	40
	28	56	540	2.5	10
	29	31	520	1.2	20
	30	31	850	1.2	10
	31	31	900	1.2	20
	32	37	450	1.3	10
	33	90	480	2.2	20
	34	68	309	1.6	20
	35	56	193	1.7	10
	36	23	82	1.1	nd
	37	21	62	0.8	10
	38	16	81	0.7	10
	39	27	95	1.0	10
	40	31	111	1.0	10
	41	34	105	1.3	30
	42	31	87	1.2	10
	43	29	77	1.2	nd
	44	32	82	1.4	10
	45	26	100	1.2	10
	46	32	94	1.3	30
	47	29	90	1.3	20
	48	16	71	0.8	20
	49	28	147	1.1	10
	50	37	166	1.2	10
	51	34	178	1.0	10
	52	40	132	1.4	20
	53	47	146	1.6	30
	54	39	211	1.0	20
	55	50	154	1.4	20
	56	37	20	1.8	10
	57	25	63	1.1	20
	58	27	109	1.2	20
	59	50	165	1.4	20
	60	58	109	1.5	20
	84061	51	211	1.2	20

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)
Line 4	81039	25	163	0.8	nd
	40	26	80	1.3	nd
	41	48	74	1.8	nd
	42	21	85	3.0	nd
	43	17	105	1.0	nd
	44	26	520	3.0	nd
	45	27	279	2.4	nd
	46	38	480	2.7	10
	47	26	510	1.6	nd
	48	12	228	0.8	nd
	49	35	366	1.4	10
	50	35	164	1.2	10
	51	23	114	0.9	10
	52	18	97	0.8	nd
	53	57	201	1.1	30
	54	27	59	0.9	nd
	55	38	119	1.3	nd
	56	35	138	1.1	nd
	57	75	216	1.2	10
	58	34	103	1.2	nd
	59	34	103	1.1	nd
	60	30	99	0.9	nd
	61	30	90	1.1	nd
	62	35	88	1.2	nd
	63	30	86	1.0	nd
	64	31	83	1.1	nd
	65	40	106	1.4	nd
	66	30	69	1.8	10
	68	43	150	1.4	nd
	69	45	153	1.4	10
	70	37	98	1.2	nd
	71	47	137	1.4	nd
	72	38	25	1.4	nd
	73	39	165	1.2	nd
74	44	107	1.4	20	
	81075	40	123	1.1	nd
Line 5	86000	29	23	1.0	10
	01	60	53	0.7	nd
	02	05	30	0.8	nd
	03	10	27	0.4	nd
	04	11	35	0.4	nd
	05	05	11	0.4	nd
	06	12	95	0.2	nd
	08	51	367	0.8	20
	09	21	82	0.5	10
	11	38	18	1.4	10
	12	09	12	1.2	10
	13	35	54	1.5	10
	14	37	188	1.4	nd
	15	34	21	1.6	10

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)
Line 5	86016	25	48	1.7	10
	17	44	06	1.5	nd
	18	29	20	1.2	10
	19	41	45	1.3	20
	20	36	32	1.2	10
	21	40	41	1.8	20
	22	09	20	0.6	nd
	23	10	26	0.4	10
	24	25	25	0.9	20
	25	24	121	1.4	20
	26	24	45	1.4	10
	27	43	16	1.5	20
	28	43	17	1.3	20
	29	25	23	1.2	20
	30	10	42	0.6	nd
	31	32	10	1.3	10
	32	33	26	1.4	10
	33	34	06	1.4	20
	34	29	08	1.2	20
	35	40	18	1.3	30
	36	29	12	1.1	20
37	35	62	1.4	20	
38	34	14	1.4	20	
39	33	22	1.4	20	
41	13	197	1.1	20	
Line 6	86042	134	369	1.0	20
	43	39	114	1.2	30
	44	15	06	0.6	nd
	45	22	79	1.8	20
	46	48	224	1.4	40
	49	42	226	1.2	nd
	50	35	180	2.0	10
	51	15	127	1.0	nd
	52	34	77	1.4	10
	53	34	98	1.0	nd
	54	36	66	1.4	30
	55	30	92	1.2	nd
	56	35	117	1.0	nd
	57	59	110	1.1	nd
	58	28	67	1.0	10
	59	54	186	1.1	10
	60	35	118	1.0	10
	61	34	124	0.9	nd
	62	30	99	0.8	10
	63	22	60	1.5	nd
64	29	09	1.1	nd	
65	37	91	1.3	10	

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)	
Line 6	86066	29	07	1.4	nd	
	67	55	271	0.9	10	
	68	40	127	1.2	10	
	69	34	10	1.4	nd	
	70	45	125	1.1	10	
	71	45	145	1.4	10	
	72	34	10	1.1	nd	
	73	73	193	1.6	nd	
	74	37	24	6.4	nd	
	75	156	550	2.2	10	
	76	64	86	1.5	nd	
	77	76	228	1.6	10	
	Line 7	80000	72	330	1.8	nd
		01	52	298	1.8	nd
02		35	302	1.7	nd	
04		23	226	1.2	nd	
05		39	232	1.6	10	
06		33	222	1.4	nd	
07		41	236	2.0	10	
08		30	83	1.2	nd	
09		36	65	3.2	10	
10		37	75	1.4	nd	
11		29	117	1.2	nd	
12		24	150	1.0	nd	
13		29	74	1.1	nd	
14		33	79	1.4	nd	
15		47	112	1.6	nd	
16		33	96	1.1	nd	
17		32	100	1.1	10	
18		39	110	1.0	10	
19		49	51	2.0	20	
20		60	103	1.4	nd	
21		32	63	1.0	10	
22		47	62	1.3	nd	
23		39	56	1.6	20	
24		61	181	1.0	nd	
25		36	110	1.5	10	
26		35	35	1.4	nd	
27		41	34	1.6	10	
28		40	11	2.0	10	
29		32	87	0.9	nd	
30		58	290	1.1	nd	
31		29	11	1.2	10	
32		83	318	1.7	10	
33		41	29	1.4	10	
34		35	34	1.4	10	
35		57	330	1.0	10	
36		67	410	1.0	nd	

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)	
Line 8	80037	36	280	1.9	nd	
	38	20	500	1.1	10	
	39	21	326	1.5	10	
	40	07	16	0.9	nd	
	41	45	262	2.2	20	
	42	36	107	1.1	nd	
	43	32	151	1.0	10	
	44	23	59	1.3	20	
	45	32	168	1.4	20	
	46	33	133	1.0	10	
	47	43	140	1.4	10	
	48	36	135	1.2	10	
	49	35	100	1.0	10	
	50	40	109	1.1	20	
	51	46	90	1.0	nd	
	52	38	49	1.2	10	
	53	33	42	0.7	10	
	54	41	16	1.4	20	
	55	45	17	1.6	10	
	56	51	200	1.2	20	
	57	40	132	1.2	10	
	58	43	62	1.4	10	
	59	80	171	1.6	nd	
	60	56	171	1.5	10	
	61	58	156	1.2	10	
	62	94	277	1.5	10	
	63	45	19	1.6	20	
	64	52	144	1.2	20	
	65	73	312	1.6	10	
	66	56	276	1.3	20	
	67	54	95	2.0	10	
	68	820	890	8.0	30	
	69	600	1000	4.0	10	
	70	74	356	1.5	20	
	71	52	850	1.3	20	
	72	51	231	1.5	10	
	73	50	207	1.2	nd	
	Line 9	84091	30	69	1.5	20
		92	30	110	1.2	20
		93	21	109	1.8	10
		94	24	98	0.9	10
		95	23	131	1.0	nd
		96	28	152	1.0	10
97		29	95	1.4	10	
98		23	117	1.0	20	
99		25	136	1.1	10	
100		24	118	1.2	20	
101		20	103	1.0	50	
102		25	174	1.0	20	
103		44	196	1.4	10	
104		36	111	1.2	10	
105		21	144	1.2	10	

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)	
Line 9	84106	34	109	1.4	10	
	07	36	117	1.4	nd	
	08	92	324	1.3	nd	
	09	37	61	1.4	20	
	10	37	15	1.4	30	
	11	52	630	1.1	nd	
	12	87	440	1.7	10	
	13	130	230	1.6	10	
	14	172	490	2.0	nd	
	15	1780	1150	2.8	30	
	16	213	400	1.9	10	
	17	1940	2450	2.1	nd	
	18	102	940	1.5	nd	
	19	81	490	1.6	10	
	20	52	285	1.0	nd	
	21	39	290	1.3	nd	
	Line 10	86116	21	157	0.6	
		17	124	358	1.5	
		18	81	750	1.0	
		19	94	450	1.0	
		20	770	1650	2.6	
21		42	59	1.6		
22		72	236	1.2		
23		112	300	1.3		
24		100	285	1.3		
25		33	85	0.6		
26		40	150	0.8		
27		30	49	1.2		
28		86	400	1.0		
29		74	89	1.6		
30		38	162	0.4		
31		34	85	0.6		
32		29	90	0.7		
33		28	185	1.0		
34		34	124	1.2		
35		31	87	1.0		
36		35	125	1.2		
37		36	106	1.2		
38		35	126	1.1		
39		34	102	1.0		
40	36	17	1.2			
41	27	90	0.9			
42	30	125	0.8			
Line 11	84122	26	79	1.1		
	23	41	218	1.0		
	24	53	300	1.8		
	25	38	345	1.1		
	26	49	370	2.0		
	27	31	74	1.0		
	28	120	640	1.4		
	29	90	224	1.6		
	30	64	234	1.7		
	31	107	267	3.2		

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Au(ppb)
Line 11	84133	34	158	1.1	
	34	47	150	1.0	
	35	39	19	1.2	
	36	49	198	1.3	
	37	45	240	1.3	
	38	42	131	1.9	
	39	40	62	1.6	
	40	41	135	2.2	
	41	26	146	5.8	
	43	36	172	1.6	
	44	36	176	1.4	
	45	36	175	1.6	
	46	38	165	1.1	
	48	34	196	1.5	
	49	30	263	1.8	
	51	24	500	1.2	
Line 12	84153	65	188	1.4	
	54	51	62	1.3	
	55	32	44	1.4	
	56	52	100	1.2	
	57	81	353	2.0	
	58	78	100	1.8	
	59	46	95	1.4	
	60	51	110	0.7	
	61	24	62	0.7	
	63	35	137	1.3	
	64	46	365	0.8	
	65	68	368	1.4	
	66	63	650	1.3	
	67	43	170	1.4	
	68	42	680	1.3	
	70	32	286	1.4	
	71	26	650	1.1	
	73	30	148	2.0	
75	24	337	1.6		
76	26	290	1.5		
Line 13	86078	25	116	0.8	
	79	44	162	1.3	
	80	52	294	1.5	
	81	45	319	1.1	
	82	530	56	11.2	
	83	72	179	1.1	
	84	49	15	1.6	
	85	67	48	2.2	
	86	460	307	1.2	
	87	420	324	1.1	
	88	260	339	1.8	
	89	63	241	1.2	
	90	67	231	1.0	
	91	32	230	1.1	
92	61	220	1.8		
93	44	56	1.7		

	Sample No	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Ag(ppm)
Line 13	86094	38	64	1.6
	95	43	124	1.4
	96	27	142	1.6
	97	43	147	1.5
	98	38	156	1.4
	99	39	171	1.6
	101	41	600	1.6
	102	30	175	1.5
	103	28	395	1.5
	104	28	160	1.2
	105	23	293	1.4
	106	21	270	1.2
	107	15	90	1.2
	108	30	56	1.2
	109	43	18	1.3
110	72	117	1.4	
111	92	127	1.2	
Line 14	86112	40	49	1.2
	113	44	255	1.5
	114	25	136	0.9
	115	40	295	0.9

5.3 INTERPRETATION

The grid results indicate that the most promising area is in the general vicinity of the two trenches. As mentioned before, the lead anomaly is the strongest and most continuous, however, it should be noted that values, contoured by dashed lines in the northeast corner of the grid are the result of rock geochemistry as opposed to soil. These values (marked with an "R") are considerably higher than back round values for rock geochemistry elsewhere on the grid, but should not be considered in the same frame of reference as the soils. It is unknown at present exactly what is causing these higher values. One possibility is that they delineate an unusually metal-rich zone with no visible mineral species present, however, a small piece of quartz with a trace of lead antimony oxide was found near the sample site that yielded 1100 ppm lead. Also possible is that the rocks in this area are particularly porous and the metals have been leached from surrounding rocks and collected here. The possibility of a hydrothermal quartz vein mineralized in the same manner as the rubble found in TR-1, should be thoroughly examined.

The abundance of higher silver values indicate that the rocks underlying the grid area have a basically silver-rich composition. Unless there are coincident high values for other metals the contoured areas in the southern half of the grid require little further investigation.

The gold, arsenic and antimony analyses

confirmed that the anomaly across the northern half of the grid is definitely a metal-rich zone that warrants thorough investigation. The great majority of the highest values obtained for each element lies in this area, although direct correlation with high lead values is not always possible. Some of the highest mercury values are located here as well, but their pattern resembles that of the silver values, indicating a generally mercury-rich rock composition.

The anomalous values in the reconnaissance samples are primarily in lines 8,9 and 10. Nothing is known at present of the nature of these anomalies nor of the geology in their immediate areas. The sample sites will have to be accurately located and investigated in the course of the next field season to determine the source and importance of these values.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

1) LINE CUTTING

The present baseline (Line 10000E) appears to run perpendicular to the trend of the metal-rich zone. For the purposes of an electromagnetic survey and for fill-in geochemistry a new baseline should be cut along Line 10100N (parallel to the anomalous zone) so that sample and survey lines can be run across the zone. This baseline can then be extended to the northwest, beyond the present grid, to test for any extension of the zone.

2) GEOCHEMISTRY

Some fill-in sampling should be done in the immediate vicinity of the highest anomalies to accurately define trenching limits. Samples should be taken at 25 M or 10 M intervals along lines which can be tied into the new baseline at 10100N. Also, more grid sampling should be done to the northwest on a 50 M x 50 M spacing. Initially, the grid should be extended 300 M to the northwest (i.e. to 9100E) with sampling done to 10500N and to 9750N. Further sampling would be carried out as warranted. Anomalous samples in the reconnaissance lines should be investigated.

3) GEOPHYSICS-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY (C.E.M.)

Survey lines should be run at 50 M intervals in a NE-SW direction tied into the new baseline at 10100N. The survey area should encompass the lead-anomalous zones as defined on Figure 2. It is recommended that readings be

recorded on the medium frequency only and that stations be 25 m. apart with the two instruments 25 m. apart.

4) TRENCHING

Trenches TR-1 and TR-2 will be deepened to bedrock by means of blasting and hydraulicking. These trenches can be expanded to include nearby anomalous sample sites or new trenches established.

Also, the following sites should be
trenched:

- Line 9550 N, Station 10000 E
- Line 9550 N, Station 9700 E
- Line 9650 N, Station 9900 E

5) DRILLING

- 2000' of diamond drilling, hole locations to be determined on the basis of above work.

APPENDIX 1

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 986-5211
604 XXXXXXXX

V7P 2S3

January 20, 1978

TO: Prism Resources Ltd.,
214 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1E1

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble Mo, Cu,
Pb, Zn, Ag, and Cd in geochemical silt and soil samples.

1. Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil or silt samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- (c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine with 80-mesh stainless steel sieves. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.

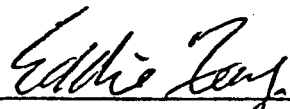
2. Methods of Digestion

- (a) 0.50 gram of the minus 80-mesh samples was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.
- (b) Samples were heated in a sand bath with nitric and perchloric acids (15% to 85% by volume of the concentrated acids respectively).
- (c) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume and shaken.

3. Method of Analysis

Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Cd analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 or Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air and acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the atomic absorption unit.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and the laboratory staff.



Eddie Tang

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

ET:mb



APPENDIX 2

986-5211

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 604-XXXXXXX

V7P 2S3

January 20, 1978

TO: Prism Resources Ltd.,
214 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1E1

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold
in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- (c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- (d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to 80-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analysis.

2. Method of Digestion

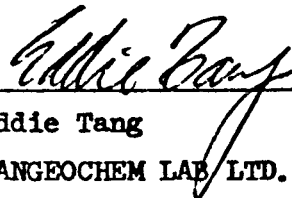
- (a) 5.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance into beakers.
- (b) 20 ml of Aqua Regia (3:1 HCl:HNO₃) were used to digest the samples over a hot plate vigorously.

- (c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded and the filtrate was reduced to about 5 ml.
- (d) The Au complex ions were extracted into diisobutyl ketone and thiourea medium. (Anion exchange liquids "Aliquot 336").
- (e) Separate funnels were used to separate the organic layer.

3. Method of Detection

The gold analyses were detected by using a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. A hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences. The gold values in parts per billion were calculated by comparing them with a set of gold standards.

- 4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.



Eddie Tang

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

ET:mb

APPENDIX 3

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 604-988-2072 ⁹⁸⁶⁻⁵²¹¹

V7P 2S3

To: Prism Resources Ltd.
#605, 850 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E1

From: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.
1521 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C. V7P 2S3

Subject: Geochemical analytical procedures to determine acid soluble Sb, As, and Hg in geochem silt, soil and rock samples.

1. Sample Preparation:

- (a) Geochemical soil or silt samples were received in the laboratory in hi-wet-strength 3½ x 6½ Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated drier.
- (c) The dried samples were sifted by hand by using a 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- (d) The rock chips samples were crushed and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using disc mill. The pulverized samples were then mixed and put in a new bag for analysis later.

2. Method of analysis: Arsenic

(a) Acid Digestion

- (i) 0.25 gram of the minus 80-mesh sample was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.
- (ii) Samples were heated in a sand bath with concentrated perchloric acid (70 - 72% HClO₄ by weight) at a medium heat for four hours.
- (iii) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water.

(b) Method of Analysis

- (i) Potassium iodide and stannous chloride in HCl were added to the digested samples.

- (ii) Zinc metal was introduced and the arsenic in solution was gassed off as arsene through a glass wool scrubber plug saturated with lead acetate and into a solution of silver diethyldithiocarbamate in chloroform with l-ephedrine, forming a red complex with the silver diethyldithiocarbamate.
- (iii) The concentration of the arsenic was determined colorimetrically by comparing the intensity of the color of the red complex with a set of known standards prepared in a similar fashion as the samples.

3. Method of analysis: Antimony

(a) Acid Digestion

- (i) 0.50 gram of minus 80-mesh fraction samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.
- (ii) Samples were seated over night and then digested over low heat with mixture of 10% tartaric acid and concentrated nitric acid.
- (iii) The digested samples were then diluted to a fixed volume.

(b) Method of Detection

The Sb were detected by using a Techtron model AA5 atomic absorption spectrophotometer with a Sb hollow cathode lamp. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air and acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the unit.

4. Method of analysis: Hg vapour

(a) Acid Digestion

- (i) 0.50 gram samples of the minus 80-mesh fraction were weighed out by using a top-loading balance into the test tubes.
- (ii) The samples were digested with aqua-regia in a hot water bath for an hour.
- (iii) The samples were shaken and diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume.

(b) Method of detection

- (i) An aliquot of the digested samples were mixed with H_2SO_4 acid, NaCl, & hydroxylamine sulphate-stannous sulfate as the reductant.
 - (ii) The vapour of the mixture was then drawn into the absorption cell and the Hg vapour was detected by the Techtron model AA-5 atomic absorption spectrophotometer.
 - (iii) The results were recorded on a strip chart recorder. The concentration were calculated in parts per billion by comparing with a set of Hg vapour standards.
5. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Eddie Tang or Mr. Conway Chun and their laboratory staff.

Yours truly,



Conway Chun
Vangeochem Lab Ltd.

cc: at

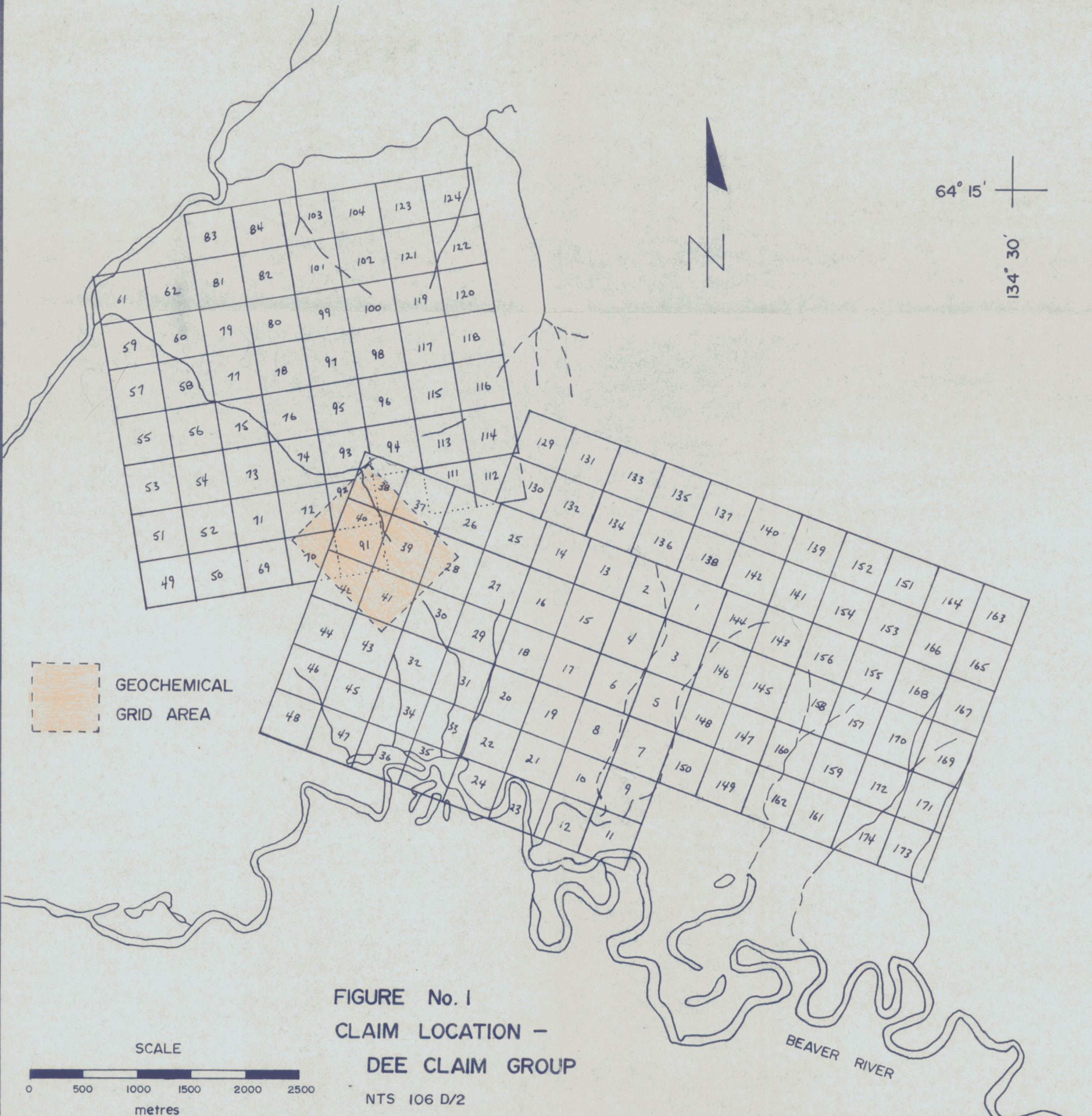
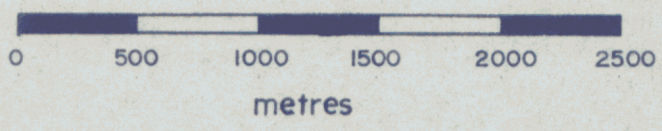
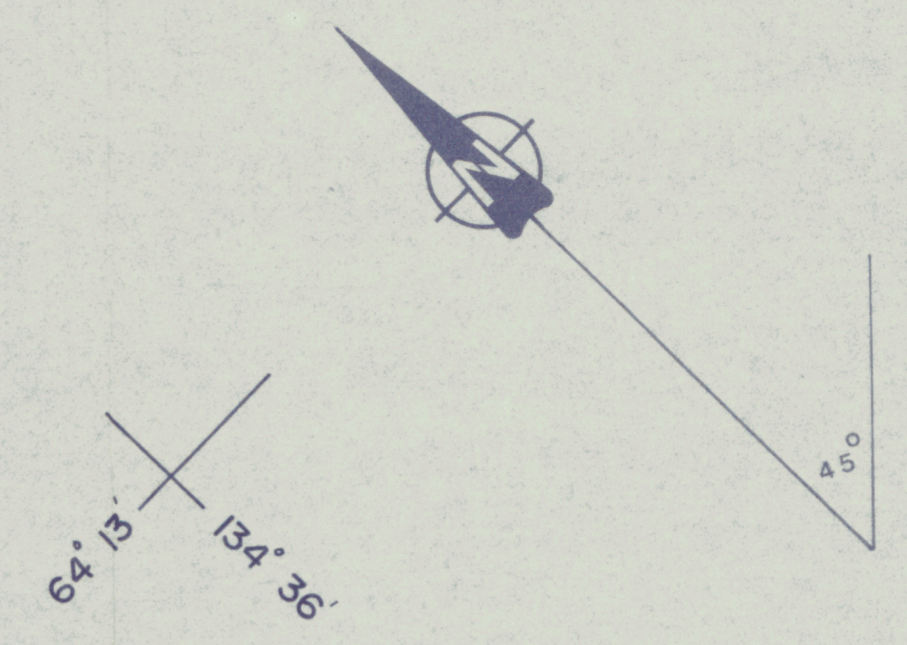
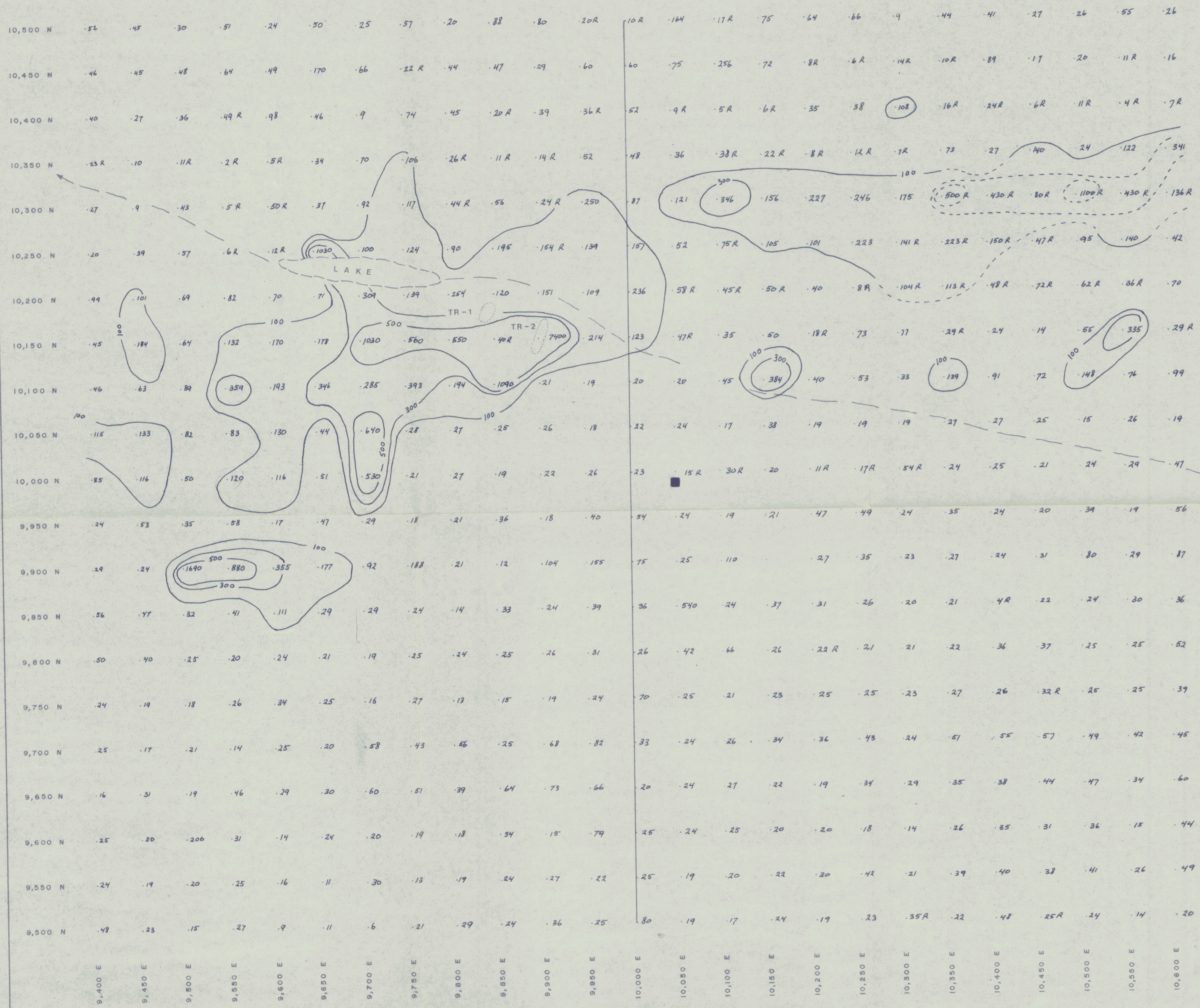


FIGURE No. 1
 CLAIM LOCATION -
 DEE CLAIM GROUP
 NTS 106 D/2

SCALE



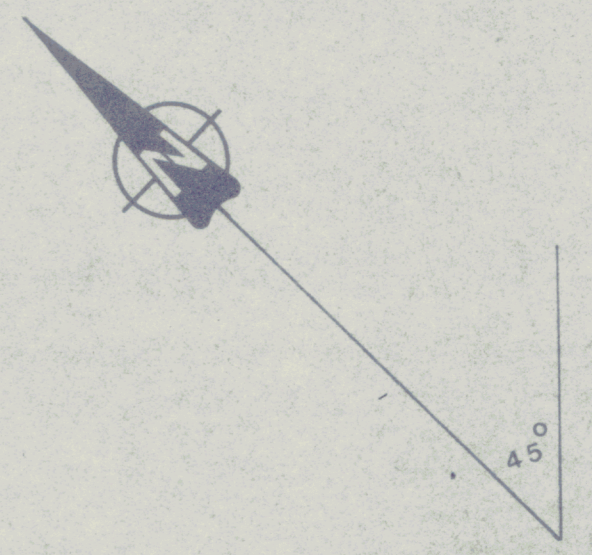
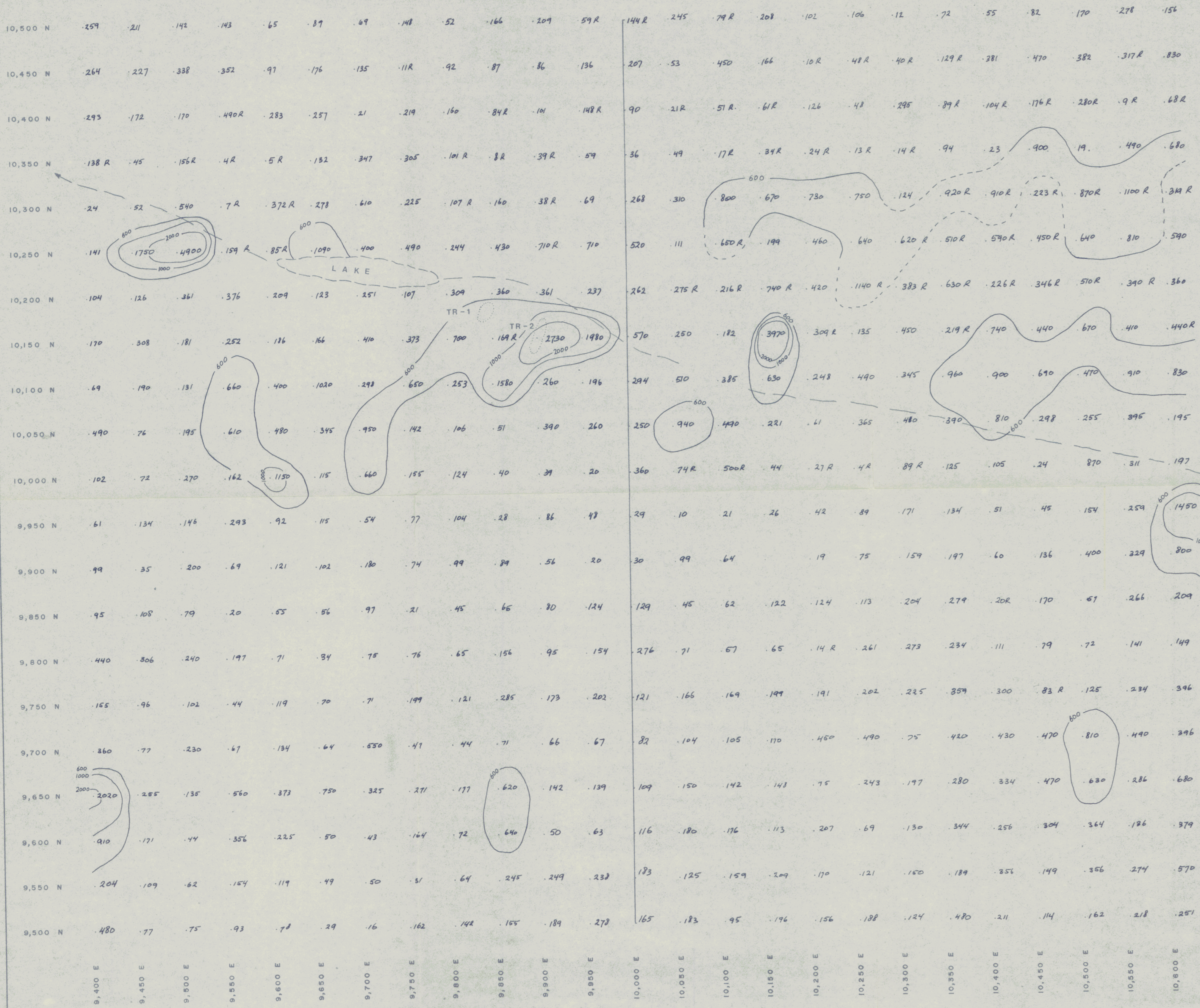
BEAVER RIVER



■ approx. location of
Line 25E, Station 200N - 1977 grid

PRISM resources limited
PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977 - 2

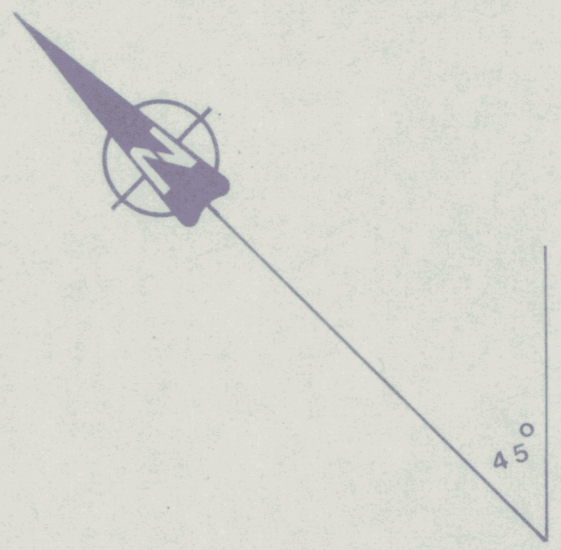
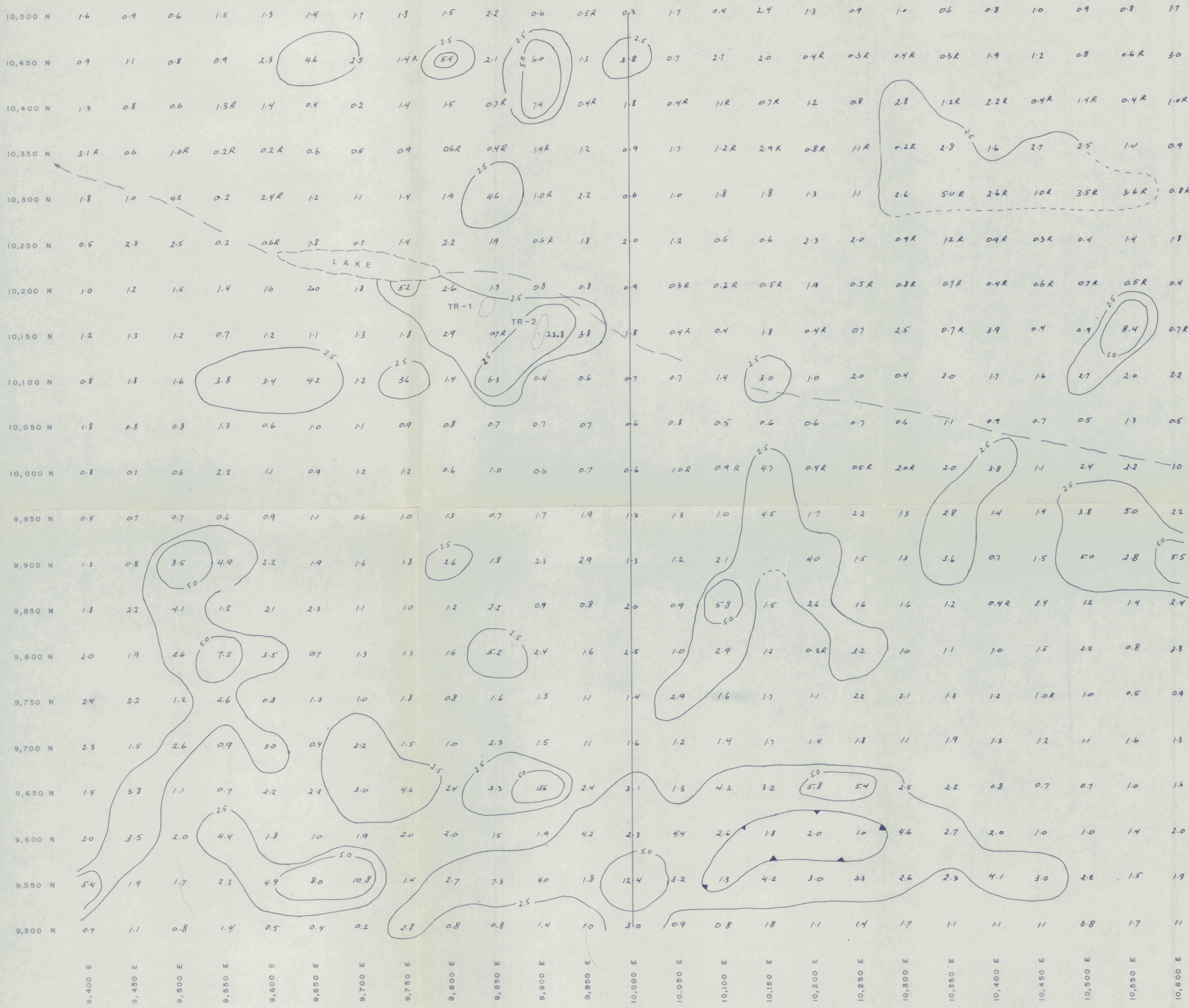
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DATE: Nov 78	FIGURE No: 2 DRAWN BY: R.W. SCALE: 1 : 2500



PRISM resources limited

PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977 - 2

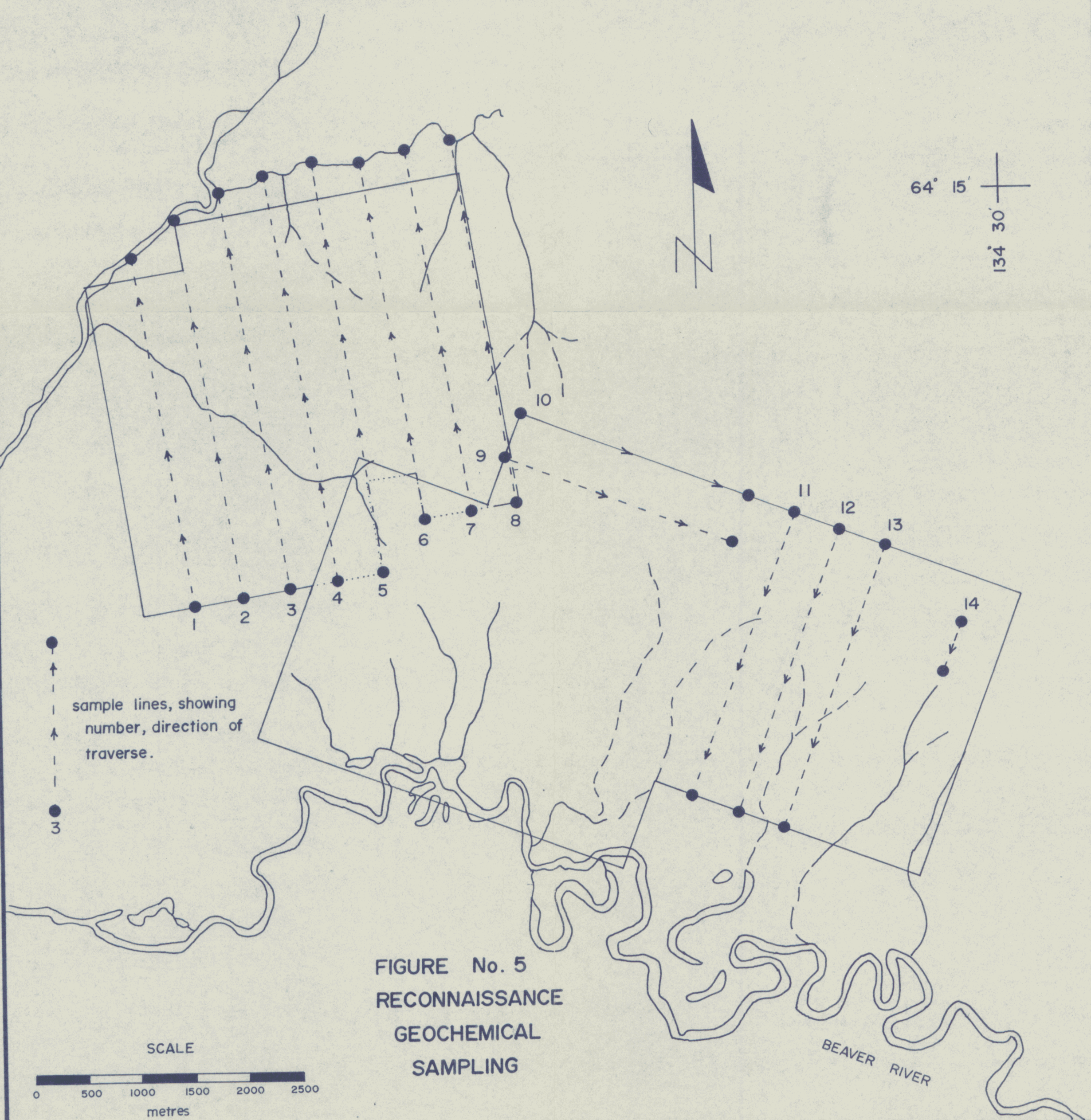
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SCALE : 1 : 2500	

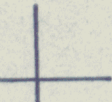
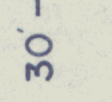



PRISM resources limited

PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977 - 2

DEE Group	
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY.	N T S : 106D/2
Geochemical Plan	Silver, ppm
DATE: Nov 78	FIGURE No: 4 DRAWN BY: R.W.
SCALE: 1 : 2500	



64° 15' 
 134° 30' 



 sample lines, showing
 number, direction of
 traverse.

FIGURE No. 5
RECONNAISSANCE
GEOCHEMICAL
SAMPLING

SCALE

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
 metres

BEAVER RIVER