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090582

ZAP CLAIM GROUP

1 INTRODUCTION

The ZAP claim block consists of 292 fullsized mineral claims located on the west side of the RACKLA RIVER about six kilometers (4 miles) northeast of KATHLEEN LAKES.

In 1977 the ZAP 1-16 claims were staked to cover lead, zinc, silver mineralization discovered late that summer. Another 64 claims were staked early in the winter to cover high silver in the streams and soils of the ZAP area. During the early summer of 1978 more mineralization was discovered north of the existing block so 72 PIKA claims were staked. Finally, to cover more anomalies in streams and further zinc lead mineralization, 152 CAROL claims were staked.

Work in 1977 consisted of soil sampling, chip sampling, and geolgical mapping of the main mineralized areas. In 1978, further chip sampling in hand trenches, soil sampling and geological mapping were completed. A topographic control survey and a gravity survey were completed by Kenting Exploration in 1978 over the area of interest. D.W. Coates Diamond Drilling Company drilled 1,730 feet of BQ core in 5 holes on the central ZAP claim block.

In 1979 the favourable ground in the THRILL, TRUMPETER, ELITE, CAROL, and PIKA claims was tested with soil geochemistry. D.W. Coates drilled 3,128 ft. of NQ core in eight holes over a surveyed grid. Further geological mapping was completed with the aid of approximately 1.5 km. of D-6 caterpillar roads and trenches.

CLAIM INFORMATION

The ZAP-CAROL group of claims lies within the MAYO MINING DISTRICT. All claims are held in the name of PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED. The following table list pertinent information.

TABLE 1

CLAIM	DATE STAKED	STAKER	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
ZAP 1-8	Sept.9/77	R. Thurston	YA16383-90	Jan 20,1988
" 9-16	"	J. Montgomery	YA16391-98	"
ELITE 1-8	Oct. 24/77	J. Grette	YA17371-78	"
9-16	"	D. Runkle	YA17379-86	"
THRILL 1-8	"	A. MacDonald	YA17363-70	"
TRUMPETER 1-8	"	R. Forshaw	YA17387-94	"
GRANDMA 1-8	"	E. Graham	YA17347-54	"
9-16	"	D. Brown	YA17355-62	"
PIKA 1-8	June 6/78	H. Grond	YA30615-22	Jan 19,1985
9-16	"	G. Sivertz	YA30623-30	"
17-24	"	D. McGregor	YA30631-38	"
29-36	June 22/78	D. Dorval	YA30685-92	"
37-44	"	D. Berryman	YA30693-700	"
45-52	"	M. Hayes	YA30701-08	"
53-60	"	J. Haase	YA30709-16	"
61-68	"	S. Boultbee	YA30717-24	"
69-76	"	N. Carroll	YA30724-32	"
CAROL 1-8	July 1/78	Y. Nishimura	YA30938-45	"
9-16	"	D. Beatty	YA30946-53	"
17-24	"	K. Kusembo	YA30954-61	"
25-32	July 2/78	D. Penner	YA30962-69	"
33-40	"	G. Cavey	YA30970-77	"

CLAIM	DATE STAKED	STAKER	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
CAROL				
41-48	June 30/78	B. Dalzall	YA30978-85	Jan 19,1985
49-56	"	C. Labelle	YA30986-93	"
57-64	July 1/78	D. Carriere	YA30994-37002	"
65-72	"	B. Dewonck	YA37003-10	"
73-80	"	M. McCreadie	YA37011-18	"
81-88	"	S. Woods	YA37019-26	"
89-96	"	D. Whittingham	YA37027-34	"
97-104	June 30/78	B. Clayards	YA37035-42	"
105-112	"	J. Smith	YA37043-50	"
113-120	"	S. Woods	YA37051-58	"
121-128	"	D. Murphy	YA37059-66	"
129-136	"	P. Harris	YA37067-74	"
137-144	"	B. Dewonck	YA37075-82	"
145-152	"	D. Reid	YA37084-90	"
153-156	July 1/78	M. Labelle	YA37091-94	"

3 GEOLOGY

The geology of ZAP was mapped on three scales; a 1:2000 scale map was done over the main portion of the grid (Figure 2), BL 10,000 N to BL 9000 N, grid lines 9500 E to 10,400 E; a 1:20,000 scale detailed geology map of the ZAP 1-16, THRILL 1-8, TRUMPETER 1-8, ELITE 1-16 and GRANDMA 1-16 (Figure 1); finally, a 1:20,000 scale regional map is being compiled of all the area immediately surrounding the ZAP group, the CAROL claims (Figure 1).

There are 4 main rock units in the ZAP group, each with minor rock divisions. The youngest rock is a well bedded, massive, medium grained ortho-quartzite. On the surface there is approximately 50 m. exposed and there could be up to 500 m. of total thickness in the unit. Within the quartzite are minor beds, up to 5 m. in combined thickness, of orange weathering, laminated, well bedded dolomite. Also a brown weathering slightly limy shale occurs stratigraphically within the quartzite with an estimated thickness of up to 50 meters (Figure 1).

On the ZAP property a fault separates the quartzite package from the next major unit, a massive, well bedded, medium grained grey dolomite. Elsewhere in the area away from the ZAP property the quartzite has a conformable contact with the same grey dolomite.

The dolomite weathers in four colours. The uppermost section of dolomite is an orange weathering variety approximately 50 m. thick. Below that is a contact grading into grey weathering dolomite that covers most of the south-western portion of the ZAP group. Within this unit

is a thin section approximately 10 meters thick of oncolitic dolomite. Under the grey dolomite is another gradational contact with a dark grey weathering, well bedded, finely laminated dolomite, fracture-filled crystal dolomite and large amounts of breccias composed of crystalline dolomite. This dolomite occupies most of the N.W. portion of the claim group. The massive grey dolomite and the black finely laminated dolomite are members of the Pinguicula Group; a Hadyrian package named and identified by Dr. S. Blusson of the Geological Survey of Canada. The bottom of the dolomite assemblage is a well bedded, well laminated, platey orange weathering variety of the dolomite. It can be found in the N.W. corner of the claim block, traced along the PIKA and CAROL claims.

Under the orange dolomites is either a fault or an uncomformable contact with a very thinly bedded, grey fresh surface, brown weathering shale, with greyish brown, silvery grey varicoloured hues on the bedding planes. There is no estimate of thickness of these shales. They are found N.E. of the small lake on the N.E. edge of the GRANDMA claims. A greenstone dyke has been injected into the area to the west of the shales subjecting them to some heat and possible deformation.

Within the upper orange weathering dolomites, directly below or faulted against the quartzite is a mineralized unit called the carbonaceous unit. It is a black, barite-rich, chert-rich often brecciated unit with tetrahedrite and galena within the rock in various locations. The unit is bedded at times and brecciated in other areas. There may be more than one of these units in various stratigraphic positions within the upper portions of the dolomite package. A series of faults through the main showings could have altered their original positions to move them to their present positions on the surface. Adjacent to the quartzite on a possible splay fault from the

main cirque fault, the carbonaceous unit has been ground up into a shear or fault gouge.

Mineralization occurs in four main forms; (1) in the carbonaceous unit, mainly tetrahedrite, barite and galena; (2) in breccias within the dolomite on the western portions of the main grid, and in scattered areas on the CAROL and PIKA claims, predominantly sphalerite and galena with some high silver values; (3) in the shales to the east of the GRANDMA claims, mainly sphalerite with minor galena; (4) and in veins on GRANDMA 1 and 2 claims, predominately solid galena with good silver values (Figure 1).

In 1978 trenches were dug in the carbonaceous unit to explain the high geochem associated with the unit. None of them hit significant lead-silver mineralization although float was encountered in a couple of trenches that ranged from 40-100 oz./ton silver. The mineralization in the carbonaceous unit is closely related to the main cirque fault, the fault may be the avenue through which lead zinc silver solutions oozed into the permeable dolomite.

Mineralization also occurs in a crystal dolomite breccia within the main host grey and orange dolomites. Crystals of sphalerite are common, along with blebs of sphalerite in fractures. Galena is quite common and can be found in most areas of the mineralized breccias.

The third main area of mineralization is in the shales east of the lake and north of the GRANDMA claims. Sphalerite and galena occur in calcite veins and in some cases as open space filling in the shales. A secondary stage of mineralization coats nodules of carbonate (or stromatolites??)

with galena and sphalerite. Sphalerite in some cases completely infills the carbonate nodules making them almost pure sphalerite. The shales are generally high in zinc geochemically; the intrusion of the greenstone dyke may have provided a heat source to release and reconcentrate the zinc and lead. The dykes in the area are mapped as Cretaceous by Green in G.S.C. Memoir 364.

The fourth area of mineralization is on the GRANDMA claims. Mineralization occurs in veins from 0.15 m. wide to very thin veinlets. The mineralization is found as massive galena and sphalerite with high silver values.

A possible source of this mineralization was proposed by S. Blusson, (G.S.C.) in 1977. A major E-W trending fault named the Dawson thrust fault of approximately Tertiary age has faulted Devonian-Mississippian against Hadrynian rock. Mineralization within the general area occurs along either side of this fault trace. A northern offshoot or branch of this mineral avenue could have disrupted the rock on ZAP and allowed the porous rock of the breccias and carbonaceous units to be mineralized.

This simple theory becomes more complex when the faulting in the cirque on ZAP is considered. The major fault separating the quartzite and the dolomite trends about 140^{o}, but there is no surficial indication of dip. The regional picture in the ZAP claims shows the quartzites as a downdrop fault block relative to the dolomite block thrust from the S.W. The present erosion surface eliminates the carbonates thrust above the quartzites on the west side of the cirque and also eliminates the quartzites and shales from above the dolomites on the east side of the cirque (Figure 3). Some lateral movement would be expected on a fault of that size although due to

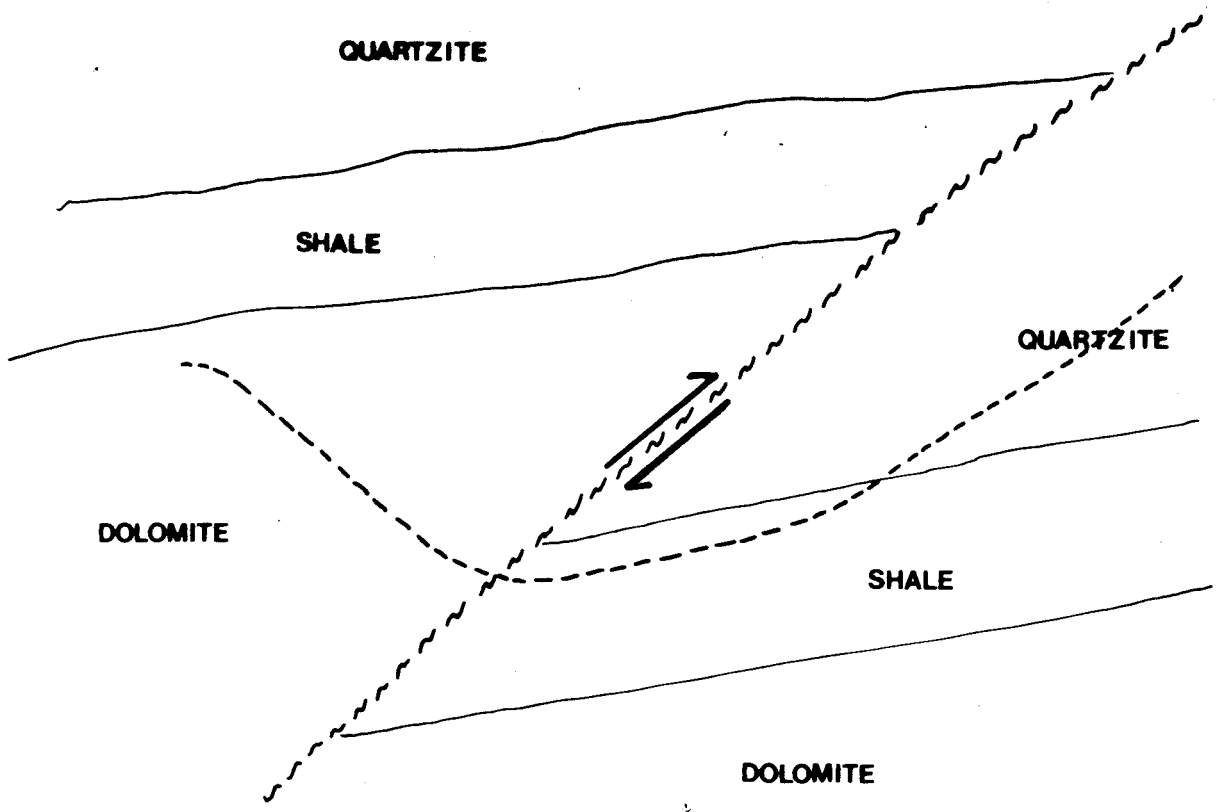


FIGURE 3a. Stratigraphic position of ZAP cirque outcrop after thrust fault, before erosion to present day position. Present day erosional surface is represented by dashed line.

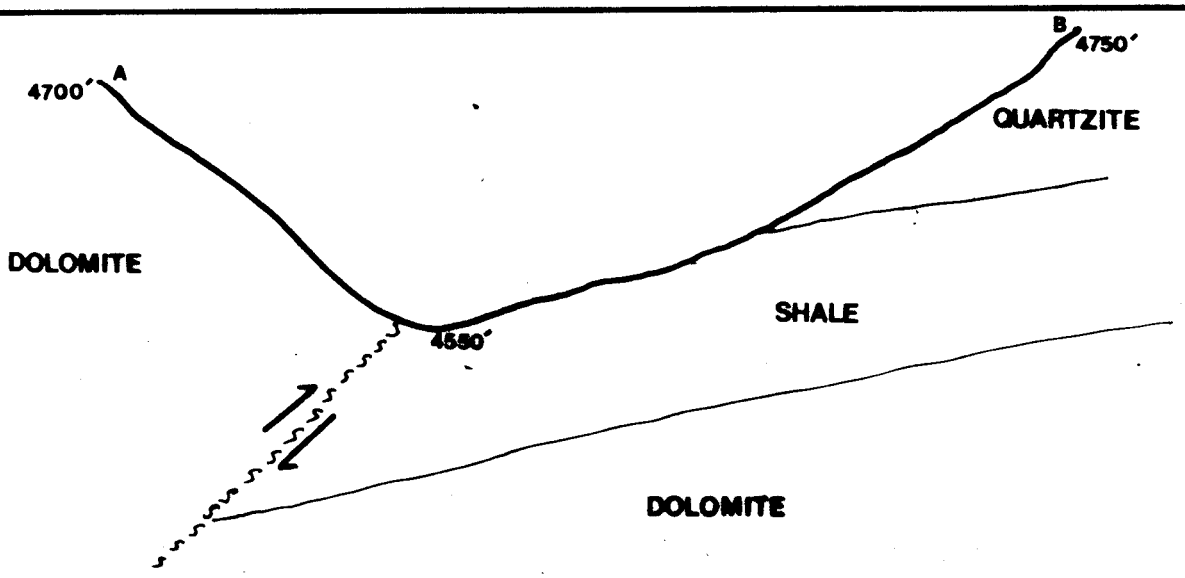


FIGURE 3b. Section A-B, present day surface in ZAP cirque looking northwest. See Figure 2 for section A-B location.

poor exposure none can be definitely seen.

Within the main showings or discovery zone, a fault, or series of faults, between quartzite and the carbonaceous unit trends 100^{o} and is near vertical. This fault could be representative of a splay of the main fault that runs at 140^{o} through the cirque. The splay faulting could be reason for the various positions of the carbonaceous unit with the discovery zone.

The dolomites of ZAP are relatively undeformed. The strike and dip of the unit is usually around $060^{o}/30^{o}S$ throughout the area.

Brecciation is very common in the drill core of all the holes on ZAP. The fragments are coarse angular fragments with a matrix of white carbonate infilling between the fragments. Pyrite in crystalline form is common in the matrix.

The quartzites show a fractured anticlinal system that doesn't continue into the dolomites across the splayed faults. The axis of the anticline strikes approximately 100^{o}. At the head of the cirque is a fault that strikes about 30^{o} separating the anticline from the head of the cirque. At the top are vertically dipping, 130^{o} striking quartzites that have been faulted upright. To the west of the vertical block about 50 m. is a block that forms the nose of an anticline. It may have been part of the present anticline, but now it appears to be faulted out of place.

A rock talus slope approximately 200 m. by 300 m. fills the bottom of the cirque to a depth greater than 60 m. Trenches dug in the talus show metal content generally increases with depth. Being very optimistic, this indicates that mineralization may be found beneath the talus pile. The rock slide covers the fault between the quartzite and the dolomite. This

fault, as mentioned previously, has a good chance of carrying mineralization. The geochemistry indicates a highly anomalous area over the fault in the cirque. The gravity survey shows a coincident anomaly with the geochemistry and traces of mineralization along the fault demonstrate that there is mineral present. The 1979 drilling (DDH 79-8) cut across some mineralization along the fault structure but the grade intersected was not high enough in the intersection to explain the large geochemical anomaly in the cirque area.

4 TRENCHES

In the 1978 field season nine hand trenches were blasted on the claim block. On the central ZAP claims no significant mineralization was encountered but float from one trench (T-9A) assayed 102 oz/ton silver and from one other trench (T-11) up to 88.68 oz/ton silver. One trench on the GRANDMA claims reached mineralization with values up to 44.65 oz/ton silver.

The D-6 Cat dug approximately 1.5 kilometers of roads, trenches and drill sites but due to the steep topography the cat could not reach some of the more interesting areas along the west wall of the cirque (Figure 2). In digging the roads the cat discovered a new showing and also exposed more outcrop for geological mapping.

The mineral seep (T-11) was cut by two parallel trenches, the lower cut was 30 meters long by 6 meters wide by 3 meters deep. It went across the original seep, but only encountered float. A further 5 meters uphill the second trench was cut, 20 meters long by 6 meters wide by 3 meters deep. It intersected a small vein of lead silver mineralization striking 80^{o} and dipping 90^{o}, 15 cm. wide, assaying up to 112 oz/ton silver, 68% lead and 6% zinc. An attempt to locate this seam at depth proved negative and will be discussed in the drilling section (Section 5). The seam continued to the west, pinching and swelling for approximately 30 meters but not the same grade as in the trench.

Further west along the cat road 300 meters a new showing was exposed by the cat while it was making the road between two drill sites. Using the 1978 grid co-ordinates (Figure 2) it is located at line 9880E, station 9300N. The new showing is an extension of the mineralized seam discovered last season in the regular course of property mapping, the original showing is a

small breccia in a fracture. The mineralization increases from a few centimeters to 5 meters; the breccia seam pinches and swells with length, this remaining consistent with other veins on the ZAP property. The values from the 1978 showing were 10.6 oz/ton silver, 10.6% zinc and 9.4% lead, the 1979 values from the road cut are up to 43.6 oz/ton silver, 13.3% zinc and 39.9% lead.

No other significant information was turned up during the cat work on the property this season although the trenching and road building exposed much outcrop for examination and the information gained was used to plot drill sites.

5 DRILLING

In 1978 five diamond drill holes were attempted on the ZAP property (Figure 2). The first three holes did not intersect any significant mineralization. The fourth hole encountered some mineralization but the core recovery was so poor that the results were not representative. The last hole was abandoned before reaching mineralization. Of the five holes, numbers 1, 4 and 5 were abandoned before the targets were reached due to poor drilling conditions.

A larger, more powerful drill was used in the 1979 drilling program to overcome the problems encountered during the 1978 program. Eight holes were drilled for a total of 3,128 feet (Figure 2). Only two holes (DDH 5 & 7) were abandoned due to bad ground.

DDH 79-1 the first hole of the 1979 season was drilled near 78-4, the hole that intersected some mineralization last seaon. The hole was designed to test the gravity high detected by Kenting in the 1978 gravity survey. This hole went 644 feet, well through any projected lateral extension of the '78 mineralization and intersected nothing significant. The majority of the core in the hole was a grey - dark grey fine to medium grained massive dolomite, with many white carbonate filled fractures. The other common rock type is a grey dolomite breccia with the white carbonate filling the matrix. Minor amounts of pyrite are common in the white carbonate matrix.

At 490 feet there is a four inch intersection of mineralization consisting of disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrite and appears to have no economic importance. The total mineral content is approximately 10% of the 4 inch intersection, py 60%, galena 20% and sphalerite 20%.

In 78-4 the mineralized section was intersected in a sandy dolomite, the same sandy dolomite was encountered in 79-1 between 197 to 266 feet and 370 to 432 feet. Neither section in the 1979 drilling carried any visible galena or sphalerite, some minor pyrite was encountered.

DDH 79-2 - This hole went 436 feet into fine to medium grained grey dolomite without intersecting any significant mineralization. There was minor pyrite in the bottom of the hole from 228 - 436 feet, but only as minor disseminations in the dolomite or breccia. The breccia is the same breccia as in 79-1, white carbonate matrix between angular grey dolomite fragments.

DDH 79-3 - This hole went 468 feet without intersecting anything of economic interest. The core consists of fine-medium grained grey dolomite with white carbonate fractures and sections of dolomite breccia. Pyrite occurs as disseminations within some sections of the dolomite and as crystals in the white carbonate fractures, but not in any significant concentrations.

The first three drill holes of the 1979 season, DDH 79-1, 79-2, 79-3 were all drilled on the gravity high, since none of these holes intersected mineralization the gravity high must be a reflection of the topography rather than mineralization. No further drilling will be required to test this area.

DDH 79-4 - This hole was set up to intersect the mineralization exposed by the D-6 Cat on the mineralized seep (Trench T-11). The hole went 463 feet but never intersected the massive galena that can be found on the surface, the mineralization exposed on the surface must represent a minor swelling of a mineralized fracture.

The predominate rock type in this hole is the medium to fine grained, massive thick bedded grey dolomite with sparry white carbonate fracture filling.

From 177 feet to 190 feet there is 13 ft. of 1.71% lead, 5.25% zinc, and 1.29 oz/ton silver. The grey dolomite has been well fractured, sphalerite and galena have been deposited in the matrix. The best section in the 13 feet is from 180 feet - 181 feet; 8.86% Pb, 13.57% Zn and 6.89 oz/ton silver.

The rest of the hole is mixed breccia with white sparry carbonate matrix and the grey dolomite. Sphalerite is common along fractures in the dolomite and breccia to the end of the hole but never in greater concentration than from 177 feet to 190 feet.

Drill holes 5 and 6 were in the major cirque and were to test the fault in the middle of the cirque for mineralization.

DDH 79-5 went 236 ft. in overburden without intersecting bedrock, and it was stopped due to poor drilling conditions found at such a great depth in loose rock rubble. Any further attempt to deepen the hole would have resulted in lost drilling equipment.

DDH 79-6 - The hole was moved higher up in the cirque where it was assumed the overburden was not as thick, bedrock was reached at 200 feet but it was not the dolomite as hoped. The rock was a black laminated fissile fine grained shale, similar to that found in 78-3, and believed to be the shale belonging to the foot wall of the fault. Any mineralization in the fault was passed over while still in the overburden.

From the information gained in 79-6 and 78-3 the fault appears to be dipping to the south west. To avoid the problems encountered in 79-5 and 79-6, the next hole was drilled from the top ridge above the cirque to intersect the south west dipping fault.

DDH 79-7 - Hole 7 was plagued with many problems right from the start. It was stopped after 53 feet and the dip of the hole was steepened to alleviate some of the problems encountered with the shallower hole.

DDH 79-8 - Hole 8 was just a steeper version of 79-7 and was drilled from the same site. None of the problems that occurred in 79-7 appeared in 79-8, the hole went to 547 feet with no problems.

The first 430 feet of 79-8 are basically the same as the other holes, medium to fine grained grey dolomite and sparry white carbonate matrix, dolomite breccia. There are occasional stylolites and minor amounts of sphalerite along some of the fractures from 317 feet to 411 feet. Trace amounts of galena were intersected, but were not in any significant economic concentrations.

The first major fault intersected in the hole is between 430 and 431 feet. The dolomite has undergone severe crushing; it has been pulverized to sand. Some pyrite appears in the sand, in crystal form and disseminated in the sand matrix. This gouge zone contains moderate sphalerite but no galena.

Between 432 and 465 feet is one of the two mineralized zones 79-8 intersected, a zone of carbonate sand matrix and clasts (or pebbles?) of dolomite shale and fine grained pyrite. In the matrix are large amounts of fine grained massive disseminate pyrite. Short sections are 2-15%

sphalerite, the crystal and disseminated sphalerite occurring in the matrix and also as crystals in some of the dolomite clasts. Galena is not as abundant. The best mineralized section assays 3.04% Pb, 2.57% Zn and 1.42 oz/ton Ag. The whole section from 432 - 465 feet averages 1.68% Pb, 2.57% Zn and 0.83 oz/ton Ag.

The section with the clasts of pyrite, dolomite and shale looks like a conglomerate although it could be an unconformity or even a fault breccia.

After the mineralized zone is 14 feet of unmineralized medium grained grey dolomite, then from 486 - 502 feet is another zone of mineralization similar to the one between 432 and 465 feet. The average grade for this section is 0.15% Pb, 1.42% Zn and 0.22 oz/ton Ag. This section contains no visible galena but up to 10% sphalerite over small widths (4 inches) and up to 10% disseminated pyrite in the 16 feet of the intersection.

The next 16 feet is a poorly mineralized grey dolomite breccia. Minor crystalline sphalerite is visible in fractures and disseminated pyrite in the matrix. The breccia has a sharp contact with the footwall shales at 518 feet. These shales are the same as intersected in 79-6, thinly laminated, some white calcite partings with minor thin (1/2 inch) dolomite beds. The contact between the shales and the breccia is sharp but the shales are very fissile and friable.

The intersection can be summarized as follows: dolomite, then a fault gouge, two zones of mineralized conglomerate either by an unconformity or sedimentary origin, then another fault separating the dolomite package from the shales. The zone of interest in this hole is quite strong and would probably be traceable with other drill holes in the area. Although

the mineralization is weak in this intersection with a conglomerate such as this, the posibility of stronger mineralization elsewhere cannot be ruled out.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The trenching, geochemistry and drilling information accumulated during the 1979 field season enable the summary and conclusions to be drawn as follows:

1) Trenching

The trenching done this season with the D-6 cat was much more efficient than last season's hand blasting. Most of the drill sites were cut by the Cat, and in between drill sites roads were cut revealing more information for geological interpretation. The trenching done by the Cat exposed one showing over the seep (T-11) but unfortunately the drilling did not intersect the surface mineralization. Another cat trench on the road between 79-2 and 79-4 uncovered a showing in a mineralized fracture, this did not show enough encouragement to be drilled. At this time no further trenching is required on the key ZAP claims, but some will be needed on the outlying claims at some future date.

2) Geochemistry

The aggressive geochemical program planned in 1978 for the 1979 season was completed with some encouragement. On the large PIKA grid there were several unexplained highs. On the CAROL claims nothing new was discovered, the mineralization discovered in 1978 was the only thing that showed up well on the grid. On the THRILL grid several single sample anomalies were discovered, none being very important.

The D-6 Cat will at some point in time have to go back to ZAP on its way out. It can be wintered on the ZAP claim block but can do a little late fall trenching on some of the more encouraging highs on the PIKA grid before it finishes for the season.

3) Drilling

The larger drill enabled the program to be completed without many major problems. Two holes were shut down early because of bad ground and the amount of equipment lost in the holes compared with last season was negligible.

The other holes were not all that encouraging, only holes 79-4 and 79-8 intersected any mineralization worth reporting. The other holes did not encounter anything worth assaying.

Hole 79-4 did not intersect the seep but it did hit a zone of weak sphalerite mineralization. The grade was not high enough to warrant another hole in that area.

Hole 79-8 intersected the two zones of slightly mineralized "conglomerate", previously described, over a width of 49 feet. The potential for better mineralization elsewhere cannot be ruled out from just the information gained in the one hole. The very high geochemistry in soil on the ZAP grid cannot be explained by such a weakly mineralized zone.

A combination of geological information gained by mapping and trenching, geochemical information and drilling has enhanced a better understanding of the geology on and around the ZAP claims. The geology and geochemistry outlined areas of interest not previously unknown. The drilling was not as encouraging as expected but valuable information was gained.

CERTIFICATE

I,GEORGE ROSS CAVEY, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at #401-2310 West 2nd Avenue,Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I received a B.Sc degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1976.

3. I have been practing my profession since June 1976.

4. I am the author of this report and personally supervised the work done for this report.

5. I have been employed with PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED since August,1976, with previous intermittent employment with various companies since 1974.

George Cavey , B.Sc.

Notary Public

NOTARY PUBLIC
IN & FOR THE PROVINCE
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
January 15, 1989

APPENDIX B

MONEY ALLOCATION

ZAP 2

Total	$17,934.57
PIKA use	-
	17,934.57
CAROL use	10,150.00
	7,784.57
ZAP, THRILL, ELITE, GRANDMA, TRUMPETER use	5,975.00
	1,809.57
Remaining	$1,809.57

ZAP 4

Total	$60,812.04
PIKA use	4,250.00
	56,562.04
CAROL use	24,800.00
	31,762.04
ZAP, THRILL, ELITE, GRANDMA, TRUMPETER use	10,050.00
	21,712.04
Remaining	$21,712.04

ZAP 9

Total	$14,464.35
PIKA use	250.00
	14,214.35
CAROL use	6,800.00
	7,414.35
ZAP, THRILL, ELITE, GRANDMA, TRUMPETER use	7,250.00
	164.35
Remaining	$164.35

ZAP 11

Total	$39,649.23
PIKA use	13,500.00
	26,149.23
CAROL use	~~2,150.00~~ 2,050.00
	24,099.23
ZAP, THRILL, ELITE, GRANDMA, TRUMPTER use	4,325.00
	20,374.23 19,7
Remaining	$20,374.23 19,7

APPROVED

Mining Recorder
P. O. Box 10
Mayo, Yukon

APPENDIX F

Core [illegible] 41

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: Line [illegible]00E '78 coordinates
Station 9504N

AZIM:
ELEV:
DIP: Vert
LENGTH: 644
CORE SIZE: NQ
STARTED: June 3 '79 (Night Shift)
COMPLETED: June 10 '79
PURPOSE: Test Gravity High
CORE RECOVERY: >90%

HOLE No. Z-79-1
PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY: Zap
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED: Who else could write [illegible]
DRILLING CO: [illegible]
ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
0	11	Casing.					
11	97	gry - dk gr., m-fg dolo. [illegible]					
		@ 11-19 breccia [illegible] w/ consolidated [illegible]					
BCA	50°	Core is highly fract w/ abunt Dolo					
FCA	10°	filled fract. All open fract Rs there					
		is a yllw weath mineral (Siderite?)					
		@ 92' blk carb sltstn (3" in length)					
		highly sheared.					
		@ 51' dolo becomes vuggy w/ Dolo					
		rhomb infillings.					
		@ 54'-55' Hard dolo intermixed w/ friable dolo					
FCA	30°	Has a distinct Red col					
		@ 70' - blk, carb., friable dolo (mg)					
		@ 83' - 6" of breccia w/ distinct BA [illegible]					
		@ 89' - 3" " brick red weath dolo					
97	197	gry - gn gry, f-mg dolo, Bdg is					
		med - thk					
		Highly brecciated in part, Contains blk					
		carb dolo "sect" 99'-100' + 103'-109'.					
		@ 119-127 - core highly fract. Crumbles					
		easily in hand.					
FCA	20-25°	Alg fract Rs, there is a yllw weath					
		mineral (Siderite, Smithsonite?) in assoc w/					
		sm [illegible] xln (SP?) Zn test, little response					

LOCATION:		DRILL HOLE LOG	LE No. 2-79-1	PAGE NO. 2

AZIM:
ELEV:
DIP:
LENGTH:
CORE SIZE:
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE:
CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
160			Dolo is silty yellowish in places.						
170			Core badly fract & broken						
180									
190									
200	197	266	Gouge 199'-203'						
			gry, md dolo. Texture very "sugary"						
210			pieces easy to break by hand.						
			Has red (Fe oxide?) lam. Alg fract Rx						
220			there is diss Py alg w/ Smithsonite?	Py					
				Sp					
230									
240	FCA	25°-30°	fract becoming more vuggy.						
250			Small min. in fract, Py [illegible] & some						
			mnr Sp	Py					
260				Sp					
			@ 265 Gouge. (yellowish-pinkish in color)						
270	266	327							
			lt gry, f-gr, dolo w/ mass bdg						
280	BCA	50°	w/ thk lam.						
290			Bx brecciated @ 287-293 & 300-302						
			Core badly broken throughout						
300									
310									

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

[…]LE No.:

PAGE NO. 3

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
		@ 306 ABUT DOL FILLED FRACT w/											
		fg. mass Py. Py bleb is about 6"											
		long & occurs in the breccia											
327	370	@ 315' has more "sugary"											
		@ 323-325' core v. badly broken.											
		@ 335 gouge.	Δ Δ										
		Dolo breccia gry-dk gry	Δ Py										
		frags are sugary & assoc w/ Diss	SP Δ										
		Py (also occurs as blebs) & few SP	Δ										
		DISS. XLS	Δ										
			Δ										
370	432	f-mg unconsolidated gry dolo. Crumbles	Δ										
		easily between fingers. Core looks like											
		Sd.											
		Contains sm amts of Diss Py											
432	475	Grey m-gr dol.											
		core broken up.											
		thick bedded.											
		C ∅ (?) 45°											
		minor bxx w same py xtal infill.											

DRILL HOLE LOG

LE No. Z-79-1 | PAGE NO. 9

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
475	494½	Grey med gr dol w fine gr grey bands					
490	490¼	4" slightly mn/z core. Band of py rich shale(?) in dol w gn + spk disseminated cp 20°					
494½	571	Grey med-fine gr dol tr Sph; minor carb fracture infilling 515½ - 518 - med-cse gr grey dol w carb (calcite) beds 518 - dk gr fine gr dol					
571	- 696	Grey dol drkr; frags 2-15 mm size Minor bands of py mn/z in matrix Some py as fracture infilling, some blebs.					

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

HOLE No. Z-79-2 | PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO: DW Coates

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
610			Within this breccia are bds of blk.					
620			highly carbon. "mudstones" which have Py. bcs					
			syngenetic? with the mudstone bcs					
630			@ 609.4-609.5 & 602-613 : 618-620.6					
			: 622-623.5 : 632-634					
640	BCA	30°						
			The					
650			End					
660								
670								
680								
690								
700								

Boyes [illegible] 29

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	Line .170 E '78 Coordinates Station 9330 N
AZIM:	
ELEV:	
DIP:	Vertical
LENGTH:	436
CORE SIZE:	NQ
STARTED:	June 12 /79
COMPLETED:	June 19 /79
PURPOSE:	Test Gravity High
CORE RECOVERY:	> 95%
HOLE No.	Z-79-2
PAGE NO.	1
PROPERTY:	ZAP
CLAIM NO:	
SECTION:	
LOGGED BY:	
DATE LOGGED:	
DRILLING CO:	D W Coates
ASSAYED BY:	

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
55	66	vf-mg, dk gry dolo. faint lam in upper sect? downhole, grades coarser. Silty carb in part grades into lower unit										
BCA	60°											
66	69	blk carb, silty mudstone unit @ 67' 1" band fg Py // to bdg @ 68.5 shearing										
69	119	vf-fg, gry-dk gry. lam. [illegible] lam contorted near top. Abut [illegible] [illegible] fract within fract. Small Py [illegible]. Core [illegible] @ 79-85'										
BCA	90°											
119	125.5	fg gry dolo, vuggy. abdt sm dolo fract SP [illegible] [illegible] in vugs. 6" band wht dolo at bottom										
125.5	195.6	vf-mg gry dolo, mass bdg w/ some thn lam. Sm amts of Py, SP diss. in fract @ 139.5 - 135 .5" bd of wht dolo										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	
AZIM:	ELEV:
DIP:	LENGTH:
	CORE SIZE:
STARTED:	
COMPLETED:	
PURPOSE:	
CORE RECOVERY:	

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

LE No.	PAGE NO. 2
PROPERTY:	
CLAIM NO:	
SECTION:	
LOGGED BY:	
DATE LOGGED:	
DRILLING CO:	
ASSAYED BY:	

Depth	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
150													
160			@ 158-159 vuggy, brecc dolomite										
	fca	30°											
170													
180													
190													
	195.6	216	dolomite breccia. breccia pieces dk gry, matrix 50% white 50%. frags 3mm → 3cm. abnt f.g. Py infilling around frags. Some sm xtl of SP										
200													
210													
220	216	288.6	f.g. gry dol interbd w/ breccia (as above but not as abnt Py fracs infilling)										
230	fca	30°	within the gry dol, there are thn lam. or mass bdg & also f.g. sections										
240			X lam present - bdg variant										
250			brecciation @ 262.6 - 265.6										
			267 - 270										
260			273 - 275										
			280 - 296										
270													
280													
290	288.6	329	f.-cg., gry-dk gry dolomite. Mass w/ some vuggy fracs. Some Py diss. & few										
300	fca	50	SP along fract Pys										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM:	ELEV:
DIP:	LENGTH:
	CORE SIZE:
STARTED:	
COMPLETED:	
PURPOSE:	
CORE RECOVERY:	

LE No.:

PAGE NO.: 3

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
324	337	dolomitic breccia Matrix wht 70% Breccia frags gy 30% Py blebs ↑1cm within matrix										
337	436	f.g.-m.g. gy dolo, mainly massive but lam in some parts, few [illegible] filled fract: contains sq. breccia [illegible] zones (~6") scattered throughout In some breccia f.g. Py mineralization										
bca	60°											
		breccia @ 427 - 434.6 (no mineralization)										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: ZAP Line 9900E '78 Coordinates Station 9600 N
AZIM: VERTICAL ELEV:
DIP: LENGTH: 468'
CORE SIZE: NQ
STARTED: June 15 (DAY)
COMPLETED: June 16 (NIGHT)
PURPOSE: Gravity high
CORE RECOVERY:

LE No. DDH 79-3 | PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY: ZAP
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: GC
DATE LOGGED: 17th
DRILLING CO: Coasts
ASSAYED BY: General

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
0 -	15	Casing					
15 -	99	Med-fine gr grey dol; many white sparry carbonate fractures some limonite iron stained -36 Black mud seam					
		c @ 45°					
99	- 178	- 100 - 103 - minor bedding fractures No white carb fracture filling c @ 40° Med grey speckled dolomite; rusty fractures No white carb fractures - 129' a black mud seam 2" 134 - Black clay matrix - grey dol frag brx - 135 a black mud seam					

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. K-79-3

PAGE NO. 2

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
		171-176 - Brnx; medandel frags; dolmatic					
178 -	307	Fine gr gray dol.; very little white carb fracture filling; minor carbon rich fractures (stylolites)					
		295 = Fossils? (Algal forms)					

150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. E-79-3

PAGE NO. 3

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
307	-416	Med grained grey dol; minor white carb br xx. (white carbonatic)					
		328- Py seam					
416	442	419 Py blebs } disseminated <421 Py in fractures }					
		Grey med gr mottled dol. Py common in fractures + blebs					
442	-468						

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

HOLE No. # 79-3 | PAGE NO. 1

AZIM: | ELEV:
DIP: | LENGTH:
CORE SIZE:
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE:
CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:
CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
450			Fine gr grey dol w minor white carb matrix of brxa's										
460													
		468											
470			END Box 32										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: ZA. Line 10034E '78 Coordinates Station 9112 N

AZIM: 170° ELEV:

DIP: 50° LENGTH: 463'

CORE SIZE: NQ

STARTED: DAY 18th June

COMPLETED: DAY 19th June

PURPOSE: SEEP Mole

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT
450	50°				

DRILL HOLE No. 78-4 PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY: ZAP

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY: GC

DATE LOGGED: 20th June

DRILLING CO: D W Coates

ASSAYED BY: General Testing

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
0	14	Casing
14	39	Fine gr grey dol; white carb fractures common.
39	46	Solid fracture of white carb, sparry carb; rusty fractures, smithsonite
46	158	Med-fine gr grey dol; white carb fract fillings, massive flecks bedded.
		63-79 Well fractured grey dol, rusty fractures; carbon stylolites; smithsonite
		- black carbon stylolites common
		c @ 85° 105-109 well defined dolomite bedding
		145 - Fine gr grey dol, carbon stylolite; Minor gr fractures, Goethite stylolite.

SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS

LOCATION:

DRILL HOLE LOG

LE No. 79-4 | PAGE NO. 2

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION
158	176	158 → From 158 to 176 grey dol is well fractured. Sph common in fractures, paragenet mineral is the white carb. From 171 to 176 Black carbon fractures are common. The rock is more brecciated between these points. From 176 on the breccia matrix contains sph in many places. Where the rock becomes very galena is often found. The sph is fine grained & assoc w calcite in all ways. The best sections are 178-179 184-189, (the best being 188-189) Core recovery 100%
Bar 11+12		
176	210	From 189-210 CX remains the same grey dol, med grained 193-194 well fractured & white carbonate C.A 75° 205-206 white carb fracture

SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/T
79001	177	178	1'	.03	1.47	tr
79002	178	179	1'	0.14	4.51	0.03
79003	179	180	1'	1.46	6.56	1.42
79004	180	181	1'	8.86	13.57	6.89
79005	181	182	1'	0.27	3.7	0.28
79006	182	183	1'	0.33	2.18	0.27
79007	183	184	1'	4.25	0.73	0.38
79008	184	185	1'	0.55	2.09	0.30
79009	185	186	1'	0.16	1.17	0.05
79010	186	187	1'	0.65	3.01	0.54
79011	187	188	1'	2.59	14.39	3.36
79012	188	189	1'	2.74	13.44	3.12
79013	189	190	1'	0.22	1.41	0.09
				(1.71)	(5.25)	(1.29)

DRILL HOLE LOG

LE No. 79-4 | PAGE NO. 3

LOCATION:

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
150								
160	158	176	SEE LAST PAGE					
170								
180	176	210						
190								
200								
210	210	213.	Brecciated section of grey dol Spary white carb as matrix paragenesis ① dolomite ② Brecciation & white carb. ③ Fracturing & sph + (gn minor) py (vfine gr) infilling Fractures w py sph + gn are // to bedding and ⊥ to bedding showing NO dominate direction					

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

LE No. 79-4 PAGE NO. 4

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
		SEE LAST PAGE					
213	349	MEd - Fine gr grey dol - minor white calc fracts - black carbon stylolitgs fg often assoc w stylolites -221 sph blebs ¼" dia w sph fractures + stylolites 244-247 red + tol sph on fracture surfaces + sph in fractures - stylolites assoc. -251 broken up dol + black stylolites, red sph + fats assoc.					

LOCATION:

DRILL HOLE LOG

HOLE No. 19-4

PAGE NO. 5

AZIM:

ELEV:

DIP:

LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
349	355	Breccia, white carb matrix, grey dol, sph in fractures Xcutting brxx (355)										
355	463	Med-Fine gr grey dol, light to dark grey; mina carb fractures, stylolites not common: -373 black stylolite + py -sph on fracture surfaces 379, 389, 391, 413, 414, 447, 454 -py stylolite 403 -py + sph 418, py stylolites 405-424 - cse gr grey dol. -389- stylolite; py + sph w mina gn xcutting brxx										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: ELEV:

DIP: LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

LE No. 79-4 | PAGE NO. 6

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
450		458-459 Brxx white carb matrix, grey dol fro c-ins					
460							
	463	END					
470							
		Box 30 463'					

DRILL HOLE LOG

LE No. 79-5 | PAGE NO. 1

LOCATION: ZAP 1E 10168E 78 Coordinates Station 9512 N
AZIM: 205°
DIP: 055
ELEV:
LENGTH: 236'
CORE SIZE: NQ
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE: to test cirque fault
CORE RECOVERY: 0

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

PROPERTY: ZAP
CLAIM NO: ZAP 2
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: GC
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO: Coates
ASSAYED BY: —

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
0	236	Casing w NW casing shoe and drilling ahead with NQ rods. - core recovery is 90% quartzite rubble and boulders with some mud & shale in the rubble. - Hole stopped due to bad drilling and lack of casing.					

LOCATION: ZAP Line 10106E '78 Coordinates Station 9700N

AZIM: 025 ELEV:

DIP: 55 LENGTH: 279

CORE SIZE: NQ

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE: To test circuit fault

CORE RECOVERY:

DRILL HOLE LOG

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

HOLE No. 79-6

PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY: ZAP

CLAIM NO: ZAP 9

SECTION:

LOGGED BY: GC

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO: [illegible]

ASSAYED BY: —

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
0	200	Casing w tricone					
200	281	Footwall shales.					
		@ 250					
		- black laminated fissile fine gr shales; occasionally with carbonate lens // to bedding					

DRILL HOLE LOG

[illegible]E No. 79-7 | PAGE NO.

LOCATION: ZAP [illegible]ine 10001 E '78 Coordinates
Station 9640 N

AZIM: [illegible] 0
ELEV:
DIP: -45
LENGTH: 53'
CORE SIZE: [illegible]

STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE: to [illegible]
CORE RECOVERY:

PROPERTY: ZAP
CLAIM NO: ZAP [illegible]
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: [illegible]
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO: [illegible]
ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
-	0	tricone [illegible] to anchor [illegible] Ke[illegible] [illegible] to 55° hole. [illegible] No core.										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION: ZAP L 10001E '78 Coordinates
Later 3540N

AZIM: 250° ELEV:
DIP: 55° LENGTH: 549
CORE SIZE: HQ+NQ
STARTED:
COMPLETED:
PURPOSE:
CORE RECORDING:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

LE No.

PAGE NO. 1

PROPERTY: ZAP

CLAIM NO: ZAP 1
SECTION:
LOGGED BY: G.O.
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS
0	+24	Cased with HW					
24	76	Badly fractured dolomite					
76	95	Thinly laminated fine gr grey dolomite @ 20°					
82-95'		Int. laminational breccias and load casts					
95	164	- Medium - gr gradational - No load cast - 97' a minor mylonite zone. Rock is smashed up, but trace of bedding can still be seen 106-107 white breccia 85% of rock - the rest is black carbonaceous dolomite.					

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:	
AZIM:	ELEV:
DIP:	LENGTH:
	CORE SIZE:
STARTED:	
COMPLETED:	
PURPOSE:	
CORE RECOVERY:	

HOLE No. 79-8 | PAGE NO. 2

PROPERTY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

CLAIM NO:
SECTION:
LOGGED BY:
DATE LOGGED:
DRILLING CO:
ASSAYED BY:

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS					
150			148-153, section of white										
160			sparry dol, some xtal py										
	164	166	Phlummectite breccia, carbonate										
170			sand matrix; fragments of:										
			dolomite shale, white sparry dol,										
			$\angle$ 10° – 90° – it waves around										
			At the contact its 10° + in the										
190			middle its 90° – + at bottom contact										
			MoS_2 occurs in clasts of black										
200			dolomitic material, speckled with sph										
	166	176	Below brxx is mottled carbonate										
			well fractured probably from										
			the event from 164-166										
			From 168-176 a tan brown dol well										
			fractured; rusty fracture. The tan										
			dol grades into grey dol.										
		$\angle$ 70°	184 orange sparry dol + py stylolite										
			– minor brxx										
	176	203	Fractured & brxx light gr dol										
250			fine gr to orange sparry matrix										
	203	347	Fine-Med gr grey dol, minor brxx & sparry										
			fractures, some carbon stylolites										
			212 - 221 - orange-tan iron stain med gr dol										
			227 - oncolite bed ?										
			247 minor dol brxx										
			259 - 266 - mottled grey & dk grey med gr dol.										

DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:

AZIM: | ELEV:

DIP: | LENGTH:

CORE SIZE:

STARTED:

COMPLETED:

PURPOSE:

CORE RECOVERY:

HOLE No. 79-8 | PAGE NO. 3

PROPERTY:

CLAIM NO:

SECTION:

LOGGED BY:

DATE LOGGED:

DRILLING CO:

ASSAYED BY:

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/t			
		317-318 Fine gr grey dol w sparry dol fractures.										
		sph replaced dol in many fractures										
		and fracture (∠ 65°) w .5-1mm thick galena										
		321 - speckled dissem xtal py in										
		mottled + unmottled fine - med										
		grained grey dol										
		344 - tr sph + [illegible] in fractures in dol										
341	383	Recrystallized med gr grey dol										
		353 - fracture zone w sph infilling fractures										
		(1-13 mm thick)										
		373 } fractures w sph // to ¢										
		378-380 }										
		TRACE sph throughout section.										
		382 - diss py stylolite, tr sph										
383	398	Fine gr grey dol; well fractured.										
		occasional brxx (391).										
398	399	Dol sand breccia										
399	402	med - fine gr grey dol										
		401 - oncholite (?) bed										
402	411	Polymictic mosaic brxx. occasion [illegible]										
		of gm in sparry dol matrix. Brxx matrix										
		combination of dol frags + sparry dol xtal										
		Brxx frags 90% grey dol 5% [illegible] 5% [illegible]										
411	412	White dol marl - (white w 20% black swirls)	10014	432	435	3'	2.23	3.11	0.39			
412	436	Fine gr grey cart	15	435	438	3'	1.23	4.08	0.73			
436	462	SEE NEXT SHEET	16	438	441	3'	2.59	3.66	1.24			
		Mineralized	17	441	444	3'	1.30	2.66	0.66			

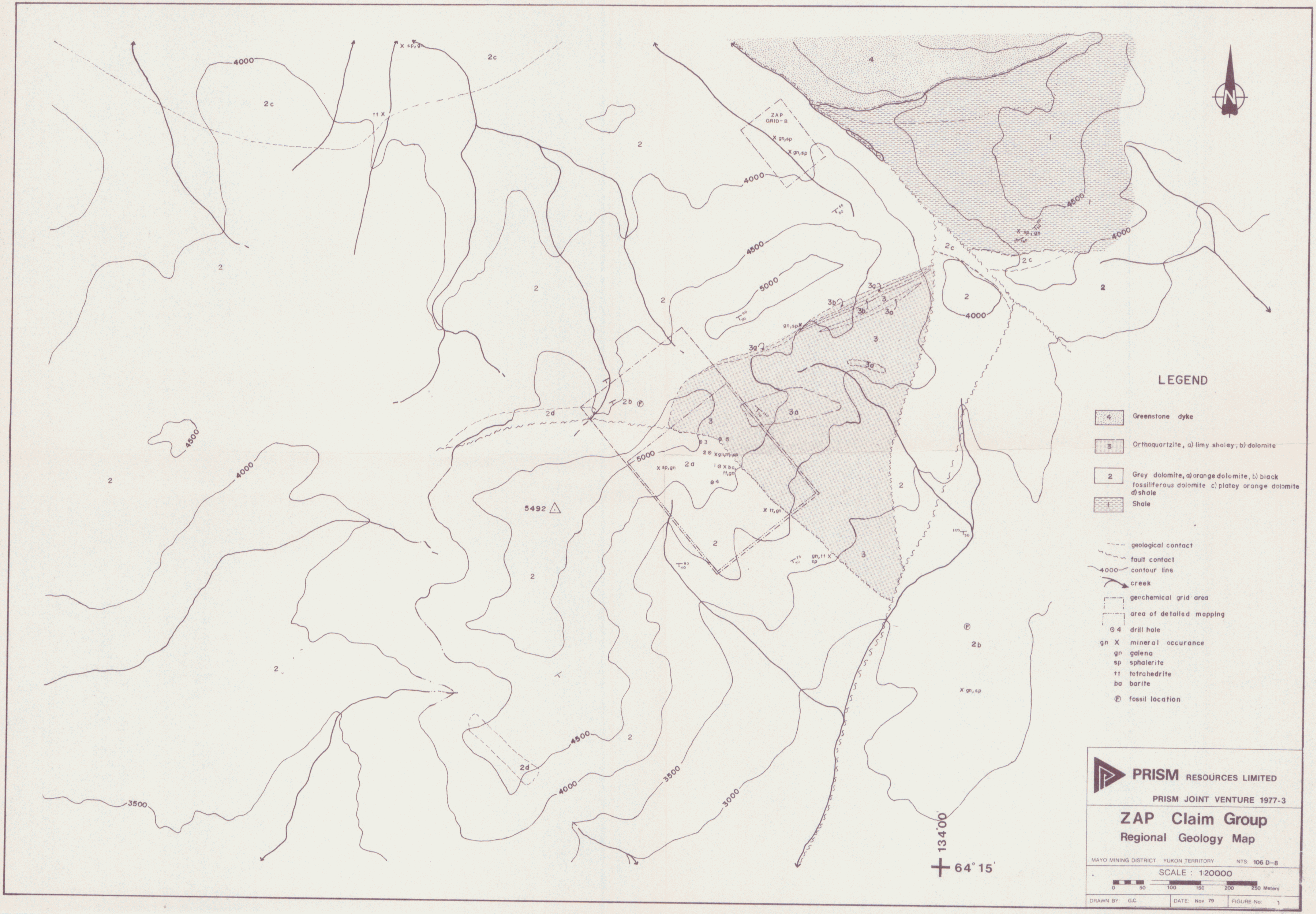
DRILL HOLE LOG

LOCATION:		HOLE No. 79-8	PAGE NO. 4
AZIM:	ELEV:	PROPERTY: ZAP	
DIP:	LENGTH:		
	CORE SIZE:	CLAIM NO:	
STARTED:		SECTION:	
COMPLETED:		LOGGED BY:	
PURPOSE:		DATE LOGGED:	
		DRILLING CO:	
CORE RECOVERY:		ASSAYED BY:	

DIP TEST

FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT	FOOTAGE	READING	CORRECT

	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	LENGTH	ASSAYS Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz		
450			}Mineralized	790018	444	447	3'	0.8	1.50	0.48		
				790019	447	450	3'	2.23	2.84	1.20		
	462 –	486	Med grain grey dol. (immediately below	20	450 –	453	3'	3.04	2.57	1.42		
			fault its sandy textured) Sph in fracture	21	453	456	3'	1.36	2.66	0.90		2.58% Zn
			throughout. Minor brxx, white	22	456 –	459	3'	1.30	1.72	0.71		.93
			sparry dol fractures common. At 486	23	459 –	462	3'	1.18	2.33	0.71	1.65% Pb	
			dol turns sandy again	24	462 –	465	3'	1.17	1.09	0.73		
	486 –	502	}	25	486 –	489	3'	0.13	1.01	0.15		
			}Mineralized	26	489	492	3'	0.22	1.83	0.52		
			}	27	492 –	495	3'	0.20	1.66	0.22		
	502 –	518	Grey dol brxx – fault breccia	28	495 –	498	3'	0.11	0.78	0.13		
			502 sandy at hn'z fault contact	790029	498 –	502	3'	0.11	1.82	0.10		
			The breccia is a pulverized dol, dol making									
			up frags & matrix, not much size diff									
			between Frags + matrix. Sph very									
			common in blebs and along									
			fracture planes to diss py									
			504-507' sph 5-10%, py 2%.									
			518 – slug of sph in x cutting fracture									
550			pattern.									
		518 –	main foot wall fault.									
560	518 –	559 –	Foot wall shales ∠ 85°									
			– black thinly lamin shales, some									
			white calcite partings; minor									
			1.5 cm dolomite beds. Shales at									
			contact are very crumbly +									
			fissile									


LEGEND
4 Greenstone dyke
3 Orthoquartzite, a) limy shaley, b) dolomite
2 Grey dolomite, a) orange dolomite, b) black fossiliferous dolomite c) platey orange dolomite d) shale
1 Shale
geological contact
fault contact
4000 contour line
creek
geochemical grid area
area of detailed mapping
⊙4 drill hole
gn X mineral occurance
gn galena
sp sphalerite
tt tetrahedrite
ba barite
Ⓕ fossil location
ZAP GRID-B
5492
134°00'
64°15'
PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED
PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977-3
ZAP Claim Group
Regional Geology Map
MAYO MINING DISTRICT YUKON TERRITORY NTS: 106 D-8
SCALE : 1:20000
0 50 100 150 200 250 Meters
DRAWN BY: G.C.
DATE: Nov 79
FIGURE No: 1


LEGEND
Orthoquartzite, minor shale & dolomite
Brecciated dolomite
Carbonaceous unit
Orange dolomite
Grey dolomite
rock outcrop boundary
fault
talus boundary
3 drill hole 1978
T-7 trench
claim post
X gn mineral occurance
gn galena
sp sphalerite
ba barite
tt tetrahedrite
strike & dip
8 1979 drill hole
cat trench & road
shearing & dip
A B cross section, Figure 3a,b
PRISM RESOURCES LIMITED
PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1977-3
ZAP GRID
Outcrop Geology Map
MAYO MINING DISTRICT YUKON TERRITORY NTS: 106 D-8
SCALE : 1:2000
0 50 100 150 200 Meters
DRAWN BY: G.C.
DATE: Nov 79
FIGURE No: 2