DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The Cassiar asbestos deposit occurs within the Sylvester Group, a thick assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of late Devonian to early Mississippian age. These rocks are intruded by a number of ultramafic bodies of Mississippian age known as the McDame intrusives. The Sylvester group occurs in a syncline formed during the upheaval caused by the implace-
ment of the Cassiar batholith in Jurassic-Cretaceous time.

Locally, the Sylvester rocks comprise argillite, argill-
aceous quartzite, volcanics (greenstones) and graphic schist. The contact between these rocks and the serpentinite is conspic-
uously marked on the footwall by a zone of broken and inco-
tent argillite and graphic schists. On the hanging wall, the contact is much less conspicuous and consists of a zone of indurated argillite locally referred to as the "alteration zone". This zone is composed of a zoisite-quartz-tremolite hornfels with local irregular bodies of nephrite jade and garnet.

Numerous seemingly random joints, shear zones and vein systems occur throughout the orebody. Faults and shear zones can be generalized into two groups. One group strikes east-
see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products - Jade.
HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

During the period 1953-1979, inclusive, 8,769,169 tons of ore were milled. From this ore 1,761,228 tons of fibre were recovered (Company data). Jade sales in 1980 amounted to $860,000.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE


Stephens, Fred H.; Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited; Western Miner, Vol. 37, August 1964, pp. 48-54.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:


Mineral/Policy Corporation Files: "Conwest Exploration Company Limited"; "Cassiar Resources Limited".
### NAME OF PROPERTY
**CASSIAR**

### DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

The Cassiar orebody occurs in a sill-like body of serpentinite which intruded the west limb of the McDame syncline near the base of the Sylvester Group. The orebody strikes approximately north-south, with a dip of 30-45 degrees to the east. Approximate surface dimensions (1978) are 700 ft. (213 m) by 1,500 ft. (457 m). The northern limit has been partially eroded by glacial action, leaving a large cirque filled with serpentinite and argillaceous talus and debris. The host body consists of blocky, locally slickensided, light to dark green serpentinite containing numerous veinlets of chrysotile asbestos. Magnetite is fairly abundant, occurring in microscopic veinlets and larger veins throughout the serpentinite. Disseminated magnetite is conspicuously absent. Other minerals associated with the serpentinite emplacement include: picrolite, magnesite, nemalite, brucite, tremolite and antigorite.

Most of the asbestos occurs in cross-fibre veins in which the chrysotile crystals are oriented at large angles to the walls. One or more partings are generally present in the veins and are emphasized by magnetite grains or stringers and serpentinite chips. Individual veins may persist for as much as 10 or 15 feet but generally they are much shorter, particularly where the fractures are densely spaced. The fibre is exceptional both for length and quality. Fibres ranging from half an inch to an inch in length are common.

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**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)**

The downward extension of the known ore zone about 100 feet below the predicted open pit bottom. Diamond drilling from the adit indicated a downward faulted extension of the ore zone, or a separate lens, containing in excess of 5,000,000 tons of asbestos-bearing material (NM 13/11/80).

The company name was changed on August 1, 1980 to Cassiar Resources Limited. By December 31, 1980 Brinco Limited had acquired 98% of Cassiar's stock. Early in 1981 the property was transferred to Brinco Mining Limited.