

REPORT ON
GEOLOGY & MAGNETIC SURVEY
GOLDEN WONDER PROSPECT

GOLDEN WONDER & SHAMROCK 1-6 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, 93 M/4E

LATITUDE 55° 10.5' - LONGITUDE 127° 42'

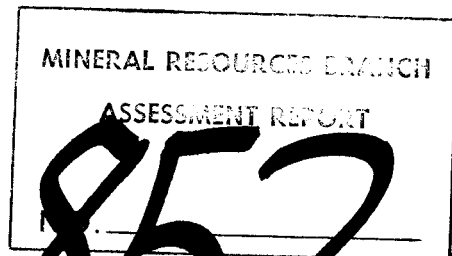
ASARCO EXPLORATION COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

(owner & operator)

by

D. H. OLSON

12 December 1980



GEOLOGY & MAGNETIC SURVEY

GOLDEN WONDER PROSPECT

Golden Wonder claim - (Reverted C.G.)

Shamrock 1-6 claims - (2 post claims)

Latitude 55^o 10.5'

Longitude 127^o 42'

by

D. H. OLSON

12 December 1980

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SUMMARY

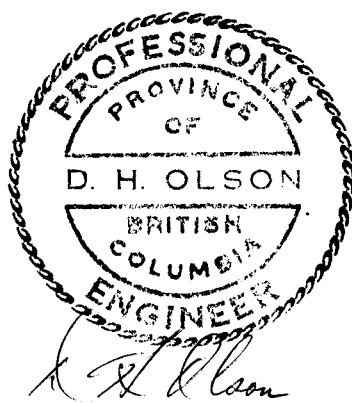
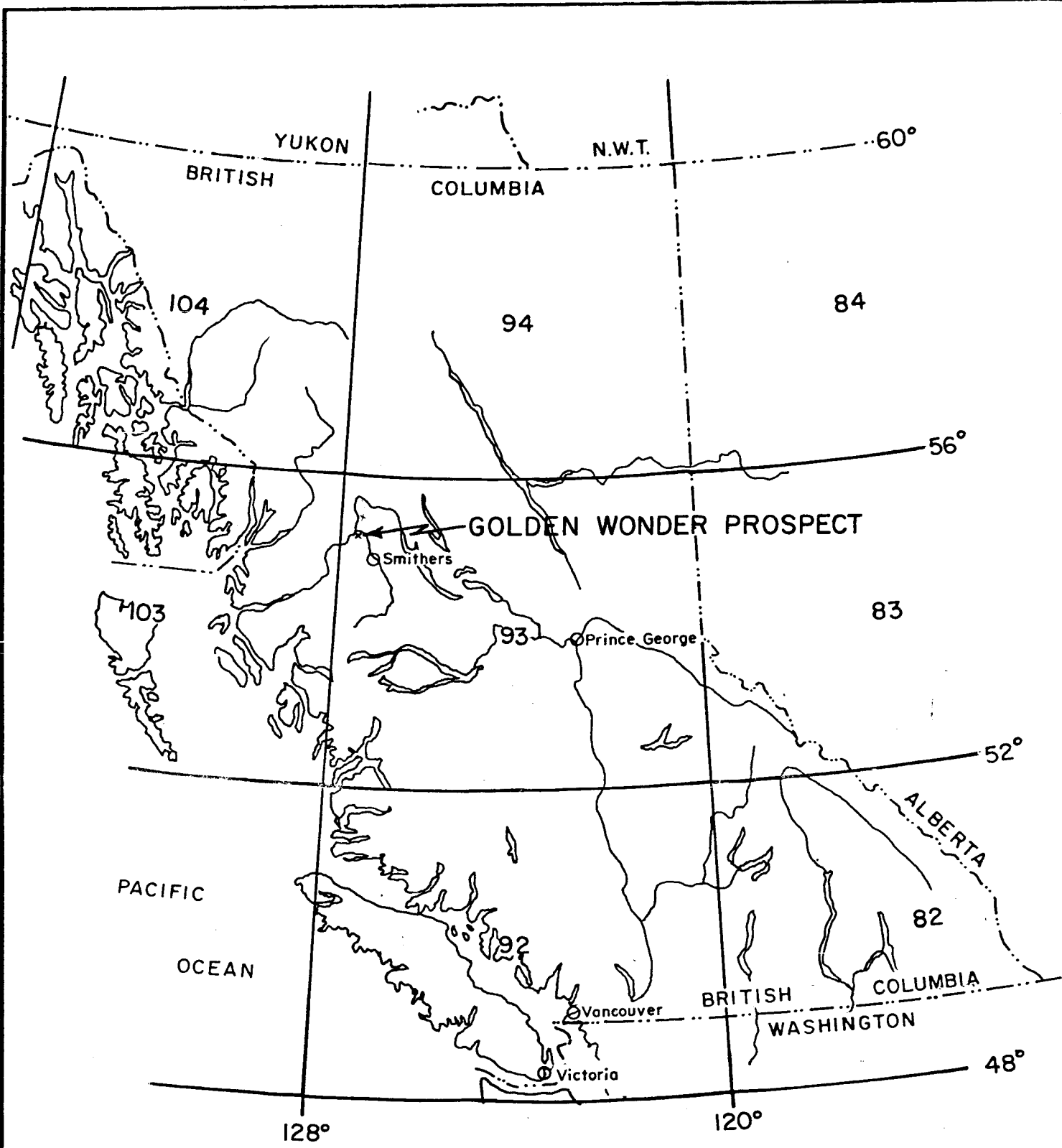
During the period June 1, 1980 to August 16, 1980 work on the Golden Wonder and Shamrock #1-6 claims consisted of topographic and orthophoto map preparation, grid establishment, detailed geologic mapping, sampling of mineral showings and a ground magnetic survey over the grid area. Data obtained from the above surveys suggest that the mineralized structures are not of sufficient grade and extent to be of further interest to ASARCO.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

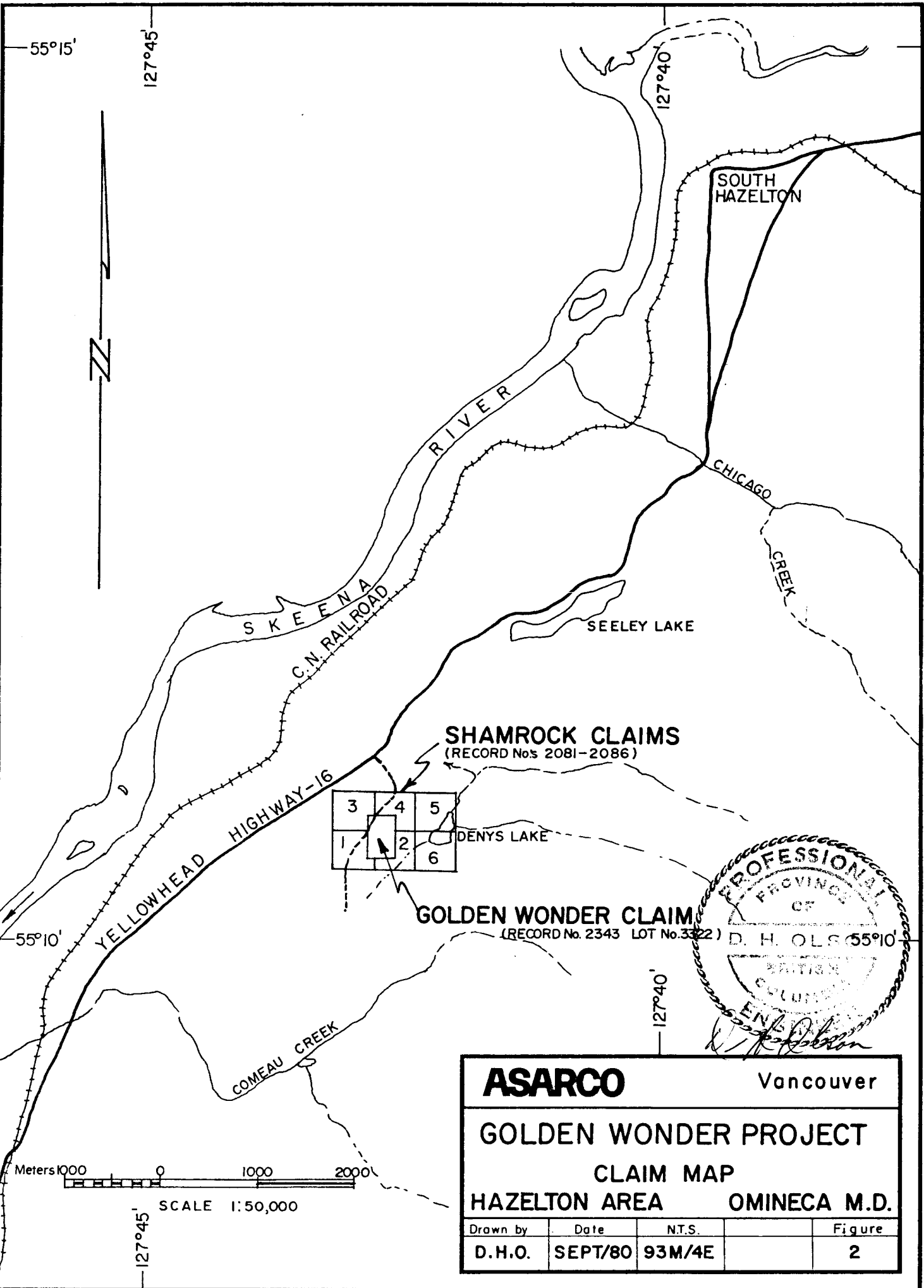
The Golden Wonder Prospect is located 11 kilometers southwest of New Hazelton, B.C. at Denys Lake near $55^{\circ}10.5'N - 127^{\circ}42'W$ in 93M/4E, Omineca Mining Division, Figures 1 & 2. The Golden Wonder and Shamrock 1-6 claims straddle a large rock drumlin located within 0.8 kilometers of Highway 16. Elevations on this forested terrain range from 305 to 412 meters. Access is by automobile from South Hazelton.

HISTORY

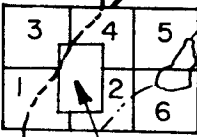
The showings were first investigated about 1912 but not much work was done until 1917 & 1918 at which time work on the Golden Wonder and Golden Crown, crown granted claims, consisted of sinking of 3 shafts, the deepest of which reached a depth of 30 meters and excavation of numerous pits and trenches. In 1951 National Exploration Company Limited, acquired the claims. During 1970, Siegel



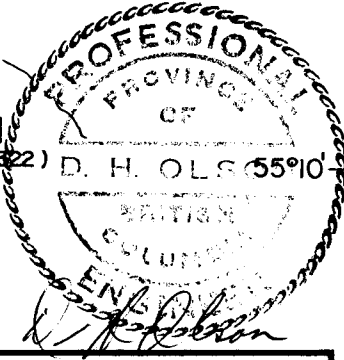
ASARCO			Vancouver	
GOLDEN WONDER PROSPECT LOCATION MAP				
HAZELTON AREA			OMINECA M.D.	
Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.		Figure
D.H.O	SEPT/80	93M/4E		I



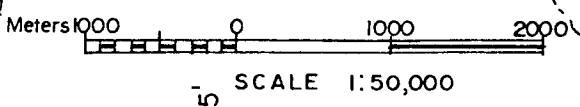
SHAMROCK CLAIMS
(RECORD No.s 2081-2086)



GOLDEN WONDER CLAIM
(RECORD No. 2343 LOT No. 3322)



ASARCO		Vancouver	
GOLDEN WONDER PROJECT			
CLAIM MAP			
HAZELTON AREA		OMINECA M.D.	
Drawn by	Date	N.T.S.	Figure
D.H.O.	SEPT/80	93M/4E	2



VanCal

and Associates Ltd., carried out an induced polarization and magnetics survey for Chapparal Mines on the Loudel property. The foregoing work coincided with a geochemical soil survey, reconnaissance geologic mapping, followed by some trenching, road building and drilling by percussion and diamond drilling methods under the direction of L. J. Manning and Associates for Chapparal Mines Ltd. During 1970 & 1971 ten diamond drill holes totaling 3279.5' (1000 meters) and 6 percussion holes totaling 1030' (314 meters) were drilled on the Loudel property.

In October 1979, ASARCO acquired the Golden Wonder claim, a reverted crown granted claim, and optioned the Shamrock #1-6 claims from the recorded owner Ralph H. Dieter et al of Smithers. In 1980 ASARCO carried out a program of detailed geologic mapping and a magnetic survey on the Golden Wonder and Shamrock #1-6 claims.

CLAIMS

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Month of Record</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Golden Wonder	1	October	2343
Shamrock #1	1	October	2081
Shamrock #2	1	October	2082
Shamrock #3	1	October	2083
Shamrock #4	1	October	2084
Shamrock #5	1	October	2085
Shamrock #6	1	October	2086

WORK DONE

Four people spent a total of 67 work days establishing a 30 meter grid (11.7 kilometers) utilizing a topochain and compass and marking stations with numbered flagging tape; doing detailed

LEGEND

- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
 11 Drift and alluvium
- PALEOCENE OR LATER**
 10 Andesite, basalt flows and dykes
- PALEOCENE**
 9 Greywacke, shale, conglomerate, coal
- CRETACEOUS**
 BULKLEY INTRUSIONS (5-8)
 6-7 ROCHER DEBOULE STOCK: 6-porphyrific granodiorite; 7-quartz monzonite; 8 Undivided
 5 Diorite dykes
- UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS**
 HAZELTON GROUP (IN PART) (1-4) 4a Related sill
 4 BRIAN BORU FORMATION: varicoloured porphyritic andesitic flows and breccias, tuffs, minor volcanic sandstone and conglomerate
 RED ROSE FORMATION (1-3)
 3 MEMBER D: conglomerate, greywacke, shale, and hornfelsic equivalents
 1-2 1-MEMBER B: shale, siltstone, and hornfels. 2- MEMBERS A and C: greywacke, shale, siltstone, and hornfelsic equivalents; minor conglomerate and coal

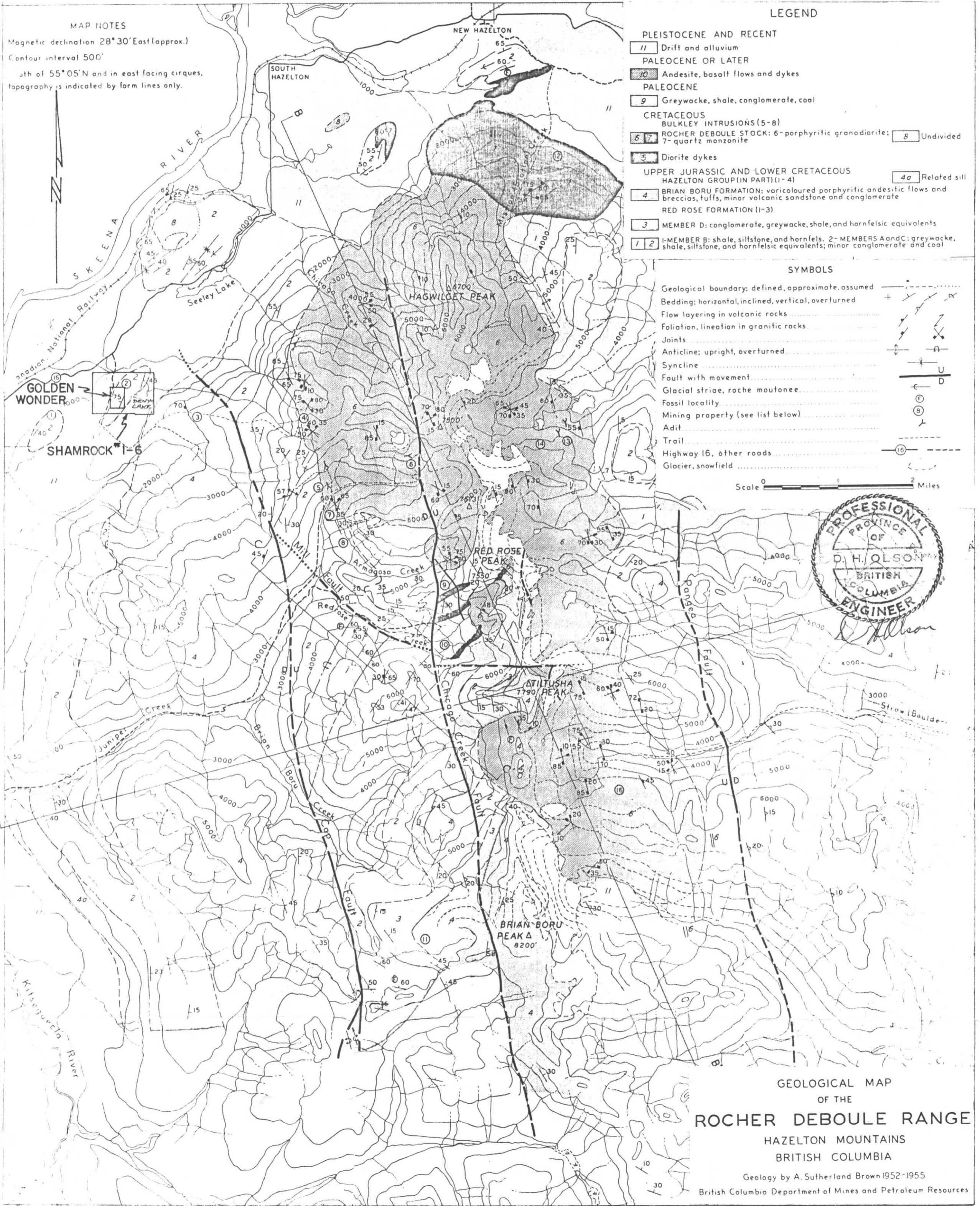
SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary; defined, approximate, assumed
 Bedding; horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned
 Flow layering in volcanic rocks
 Foliation, lineation in granitic rocks
 Joints
 Anticline; upright, overturned
 Syncline
 Fault with movement
 Glacial striae, roche moutonee
 Fossil locality
 Mining property (see list below)
 Adit
 Trail
 Highway 16, other roads
 Glacier, snowfield

Scale 0 1 2 Miles



MAP NOTES
 Magnetic declination 28° 30' East (approx.)
 Contour interval 500'
 Azimuth of 55° 05' N and in east facing cirques, topography is indicated by form lines only.



GEOLOGICAL MAP
 OF THE
ROCHER DEBOULE RANGE
 HAZELTON MOUNTAINS
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Geology by A. Sutherland Brown 1952-1955
 British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources

FIGURE-3

geologic mapping at a scale of 1:1000 (40 hectares), sampling significant mineral showings (24 rock samples) and carrying out a magnetic survey over the gridded area (31 hectares).

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The area of interest within the Golden Wonder & Shamrock 1-6 claims lies approximately 3.2 kilometers west of the west margin of the Rocher Deboile stock of Cretaceous age. This porphyritic granodiorite stock has thermally metamorphosed the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous rocks of the Hazelton Group. The Red Rose formation which forms the older or lower portion of the Hazelton Group underlies the Golden Wonder and Shamrock 1-6 claims. The Red Rose formation is composed entirely of sedimentary rocks of the greywacke suite. Volcanic rocks of the Brian Boru formation overlie the Red Rose formation to the east of Denys Lake.

Dykes of porphyritic andesite, feldspar porphyry and quartz monzonite porphyry traverse the Red Rose formational rocks in general east-west and north-south directions.

Glaciation is evident by the glacial till which covers the claim group and by glacial stria which indicate a northeasterly direction of movement by the glaciers.

Local Geology (Figure 4)

The sedimentary rocks of the Red Rose formation underlying the Golden Wonder and Shamrock 1-6 claims are of greywacke suite with the majority of the detritus appearing to be of volcanic origin.

The formation trends N25-30°E with steep easterly dips on the Golden Wonder claim and with progressively flatter easterly dips in the vicinity of Denys Lake. At this location the bedding has an average dip of 35° easterly. Within the claim group the Red Rose formation can be categorized as two subdivisions which correlates with A. Sutherland Browns Members B & C classification (Bul. No.43, pp 18-20). On the northwest side of the mapped area, black argillite or shale, not prominently bedded is overlain by very fine grained, brown, siltstone which in part is hornfelsed. These rocks constitute Member B. Overlying rocks of Member B are massive to well bedded greywackes, which are interbedded with subordinate amounts of argillite and hornfelsed siltstone. This group of rocks constitute Member C. To the east of subdivision Member C, rock units of Member D were not observed. Member D rocks are either not exposed or may be missing due to possible NE faulting thru Denys Lake. Traversing immediately east of Denys Lake encountered porphyritic andesite flows, breccias and tuffs of the Brian Boru formation. These rocks appear to overlie the Red Rose formation.

Pyrite is a common constituent of all rocks on the claim group. Pyrite occurs predominantly as disseminated grains and occasionally as discontinuous coatings on fracture planes. The amount of pyrite within the rocks rarely exceeds 2% by volume.

Dykes of feldspar porphyry, quartz monzonite porphyry and porphyritic andesite transect the Red Rose formation in general east-west and north-south directions. These dykes, which vary from 2 to 30 meters in width and are steeply inclined. The dykes often intrude along shear zones and are often accompanied by chalcopryrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz and calcite mineralization.

MINERALIZATION

Three areas of significant sulfide copper mineralization were found to occur within the Golden Wonder and Shamrock 1-6 claims. These are Area 1- Quartz-calcite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite veining associated with feldspar porphyry dike near the west margin of the Golden Wonder claim; Area 2- Quartz-calcite veining containing chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite in the vicinity of the two shafts along the common boundary of Shamrock #2 and #4 claims and, Area 3- Quartz-calcite-tourmaline veins which carry chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite and sphalerite, and occupy shear zones within and adjacent to a feldspar porphyry dike at the north end of the drumlin ridge near the north boundary of Shamrock #5 claim.

Area 1

Near the west margin of the Golden Wonder claim, quartz-calcite veining containing pyrrhotite pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor scheelite attains a maximum thickness of 1.2 meters and is exposed by stripping over a length of 105 meters. Over most of the exposed length the veining averages less than 0.2 meters in width. The best assays were obtained from sample taken across the vein at its widest increments and are recorded as follows. (Figure 4)

<u>#</u> <u>Sample</u>	<u>Vein</u> <u>Width</u>	<u>oz. Ag/t</u>	<u>oz. Au/t</u>	<u>%Cu</u>	<u>%Pb</u>	<u>%Zn</u>	<u>%Co</u>	<u>%W</u>
3190	.9 m.	.49	.050	.93	.01	.01	.05	.32
3191	1.2 m.	.53	.023	1.20	.02	.03	.07	.01
3192	1.1 m.	.32	.029	.76	.02	.01	.14	.01
3183	.6 m.	.63	.162	1.21.	.01	.02	.13	Tr

Over a strike length of 20 meters and an average width of .95 meters the above samples have a weighted average assay of 0.476 oz. Ag/t, 0.053 oz. Au/t, 1.01% Cu, 0.016% Pb, 0.017% Zn, 0.09% Co, and 0.08% W.

Host rocks for the above veining are fractured dense, black argillites and a nearly parallel feldspar porphyry dike, weakly pyritized and hornfelsed in part.

Area 2

The area peripheral to the two shafts near the common boundary of Shamrock #2 and #4 claims contains numerous narrow veins less than 0.1 meters in width and undetermined strike lengths. Reportedly the widest and best vein, gradewise, was investigated when the most northerly of the two shafts was sunk in 1917-18. All of the veins occupy narrow shear zones which in general trend east-west and dip steeply to the north. All of the veins consist of a quartz-calcite gangue carrying lenses, pods and grains of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Singly not one of the veins is of sufficient width or grade to support a mining venture and collectively the veins are too widely spaced to constitute a large zone of economic importance. Assay data obtained from diamond drill hole 70-1 tends to corroborate the above statements.

Virtually all of the veins in Area 2 are hosted by massive to thick bedded greywacke interbedded with minor siltstone and argillite.

Area 3

On the north end of the drumlin ridge approximately 70 meters south of the north boundary of the Shamrock #5 claim numerous cuts and trenches expose numerous narrow veins which course along narrow

shear zones. The veins contain chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization in a gangue of quartz, calcite and tourmaline. Rarely do these discontinuous veins attain a width of 0.3 meters. Generally the vein widths average 0.1 meters with the sulfides occurring as irregular lenses and patches. Locally chalcopyrite occurs as disseminated grains in the wallrock hosting the veins but rarely does the grade of copper exceed 0.1%. The veins and shear zones have a general strike of 115° and dip steeply to the north. The shear zones occupied by the veining are in general subparallel to the walls of the feldspar porphyry dike which host the shear zones and mineralization.

Diamond drilling within Area 3 by Chapparal Mines, Ltd. in 1970 & 1971 obtained intercepts up to 13% Cu over core lengths to 8 feet (214 meters), however, the holes were drilled nearly parallel to the dip of the veining so the true widths of the mineralization could be considerably less than the reported width. While the grades are interesting, the extent and grade of mineralization are not sufficiently large to be of further interest to ASARCO.

MAGNETIC SURVEY (Figure 5)

A magnetic survey of the gridded area was undertaken to see if a correlation exists between the mineralized shear zones and the magnetic intensity as measured by the MF2 Fluxgate magnetometer. All values in gammas are relative and represent the total intensity of the magnetic field. Establishment of a base station with an assigned value of 2000 gammas near 10000N - 10000E coordinate, allowed corrections to be made for diurnal variation.

The time and value of the readings were recorded at 30 meter intervals along grid lines with a 30 meter separation. At four hour intervals, the base station was reoccupied and a reading obtained and the values corrected for diurnal variation by plotting the difference in base station readings against the time intervals. The time intervals for all intents and purposes were found to be of equal increments.

The two most obvious features depicted by the contoured magnetic map (Figure 5) are strong north-south magnetic high-low trends between 10,480E and 10,510E and the obvious north-south magnetic high low trend more or less along 10,090E. Both of the trends above are expressed by topographic lineaments in areas essentially devoid of rock outcrop. These trends probably represent post mineral, north-south faults. Note the apparent northeasterly termination of the mineralized shear and feldspar porphyry dike thru Area 1. The porphyry dike and mineralized shear trend northeasterly thru Area 1 (9940N-10,000E) is suggested by the "break" between magnetic highs on the south and magnetic lows on the north.

In Area 3 (along 10,330N) an alignment of magnetic lows suggests a correlation with the feldspar porphyry dikes and mineralized shears.

The N 15°E alignment of the broad magnetic highs thru the centre of the grid area suggests a correlation with the underlying massive greywackes. Similarly the general trend of magnetic lows N 25E thru 10,270N - 10,630E correlate with the underlying siltstone unit.

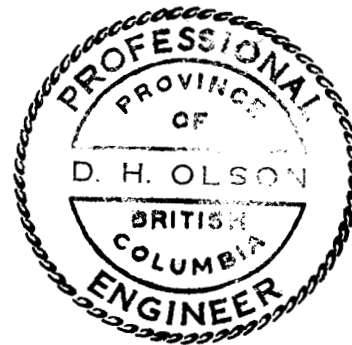
The extreme magnetic lows at 10,060N - 10,300E and 10,000N - 10,360E are located in areas of substantial rock outcrop and numerous

narrow mineralized shear zones. The significance of the extreme low anomalous values is not clearly understood.

CONCLUSIONS

Detailed geologic mapping and sampling disclosed numerous narrow mineralized shear zones which are too limited in extent and grade in terms of ASARCO's requirements for further work.

The magnetometer survey indicates probable post mineral faulting in areas devoid of outcrop and suggests that the magnetic intensities are partially correlative with the lithologies. None of the magnetic anomalies are of a size and intensity so as to warrant further exploration by ASARCO.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. H. Olson".

D. H. Olson, P. Eng.

REFERENCES

- Kindle, E. D., 1954: G.S.C. Memoir 223 Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia.
- O'Neill, J.J., 1919: Canada Department of Mines, Memoir 110. Preliminary Report on the Economic Geology of Hazelton District, British Columbia.
- Sutherland Brown, A., 1960: B.C. Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 43, Geology of the Rocher Deboule Range.
- Baird, J.G., Oct. 13, 1970: Report on Magnetics and induced polarization survey by Siegal Associates Ltd. for Chapparral Mines Ltd.
- L.J. Manning & Associates Ltd., 1970 & 1971: Various reports on Soil Geochemical Surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping, diamond drilling for Chapparel Mines (Loudel Property).
- Richards, T.A., 1980: Geological compilation Open File 720 - Geology of Hazelton (93M) Map Area.

APPENDIX "A"

1980 Statement of Expenditures

Golden Wonder Property - Omineca Mining Div.

Golden Wonder & Shamrock claims

WAGES

S. Lear - June 1-5, 8-10, 12-13,15,17-19, 26,28-30; July 1 & 7; Aug. 16 (21 days)	\$ 1,176.00
K. Lear - Same dates as S. Lear (21 days)	798.00
B. Saunders - July 14-16, & 19 (4 days)	152.00
D. Olson - June 9-10, 12-13, 24, 27-30; July 1,3,7-13, 16 & 17; Aug 16 (21 days)	2,040.00

TRUCK RENTAL & FUEL

June 1/80 thru July 17/80 - New Westminster Auto Leasing	1,343.26
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TRANSPORTATION

(Air - Vancouver-Smithers-Vancouver) 6 days - June 9, 13,23/80; July 14,24,29/80	791.70
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MEALS AND ACCOMODATION

Total of 67 days from June 1 to August 16, 1980	2,065.95
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MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Topographic & Othophoto Mapping - Pacific Suvery Corp.	664.64
	2,895.00

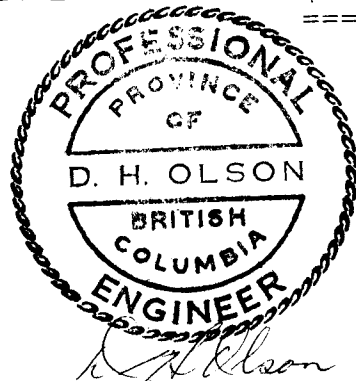
ASSAYING

24 rock samples for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, W & Sn	91.50
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DRAFTING AND REPORT PREPARATION

4 days @ \$100.00/day	400.00
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TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$12,418.05
=====





To: Asarco Exploration Co. Of Canada Ltd., 852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
504 - 535 Thurlow St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3L2
Telephone: 253 - 3158

APPENDIX "B"

File No. 80-466

Type of Samples Rocks

Disposition

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

No.	Sample	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton	Co%	W%	Sn%	No.
1	003183	1.21	.01	.02	.63	.162	.13	Trace	Trace	1
2	003184	.23	.01	.01	.07	.004	.03		Trace	2
3										3
4										4
5										5
6										6
7										7
8										8
9										9
10										10
11										11
12										12
13										13
14										14
15										15
16										16
17										17
18										18
19										19
20										20

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DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED June 28, 1980

DATE REPORTS MAILED July 8, 1980

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER



To: Asarco Explorat. Co. of Canada Ltd.,
504 - 535 Thurlow St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Sampling & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1R6
Telephone: 253 - 3158

APPENDIX "B"
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

File No. 80-501
Type of Samples Rocks
Disposition _____

No.	Sample	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	W%	Co%	No.
1	3185	.01			.001	.05			1
2	3186	.06			.001	.06			2
3	3187	.01			.001	.02			3
4	3188	.01	.01	.01	.001	.03	Trace	.01	4
5	3189	.08	.01	.01	.001	.03	Trace	.01	5
6	3190	.93	.01	.01	.050	.49	.32	.05	6
7	3191	1.20	.02	.03	.023	.53	.01	.07	7
8	3192	.76	.02	.01	.029	.32	.01	.14	8
9	3193	.01	.02	.01	.001	.03	.01	.01	9
10	3194	.01	.01	.01	.001	.03	Trace	.01	10
11	3195	.01	.01	.01	.001	.04	Trace	.01	11
12	3196	.01	.02	.01	.001	.01	.01	.01	12
13	3197	.05	.02	.01	.001	.05	Trace	.01	13
14	3198	.02	.02	.01	.001	.05	.01	.01	14
15	3199	.06	.01	.01	.001	.04	Trace	.01	15
16	3200	.48	.02	.01	.001	.18	.01	.01	16
17	6176	.74	.01	.07	.002	.35	.03	.01	17
18	6177	.03	.01	.02	.003	.05	Trace	.01	18
19	6178	.13	.01	.01	.005	.52	Trace	.01	19
20	6179	.15	.02	.01	.003	.25	Trace	.01	20

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DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 4, 1980

DATE REPORTS MAILED July 9, 1980

ASSAYER _____

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER



To: Asarco Exploration Co. of Canada Ltd.,

APPENDIX "B"

File No. 80-1047

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Type of Samples Rocks

Disposition

No.	Sample	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Co%	No.
1	26993	.07	.01	4.26	.001	.49		1
2	26994	.10	.01	13.50	.002	.54		2
3	26995	.05	.15	10.02	.001	.85		3
4	26996	.06	2.40	9.05	.001	4.67		4
5	26997	.01	.03	.36	.001	.15		5
6	26998	.01	.02	.36	.001	.11		6
7	26999	.04	.02	1.01	.001	.48		7
8	27000	.38	.36	16.18	.002	4.17		8
9	27011	.01			.001	.04	.01	9
10	27012	.10			.001	.05		10
11	27013	.02	2.44	4.02	.006	4.65		11
12	27014	.02	5.96	12.85	.001	12.30	.01	12
13	27015	.03	3.54	5.07	.002	6.97	.01	13
14	27016	.01	1.34	3.69	.001	2.73	.01	14
15	27017	.04	1.71	9.93	.001	4.95	.01	15
16	27018	.01			.001	.07	.01	16
17	27019	.01			.001	.04	.01	17
18	27020	.01			.001	.01	.01	18
19	27021	.01			.001	.01	.01	19
20								20

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DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Sept. 12, 1980

DATE REPORTS MAILED Sept. 22, 1980

ASSAYER

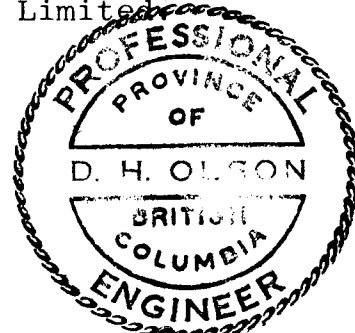
DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

APPENDIX "C"

CERTIFICATE

I, D.H. Olson of 8125 Gray Avenue, Burnaby, B.C.
hereby certify:

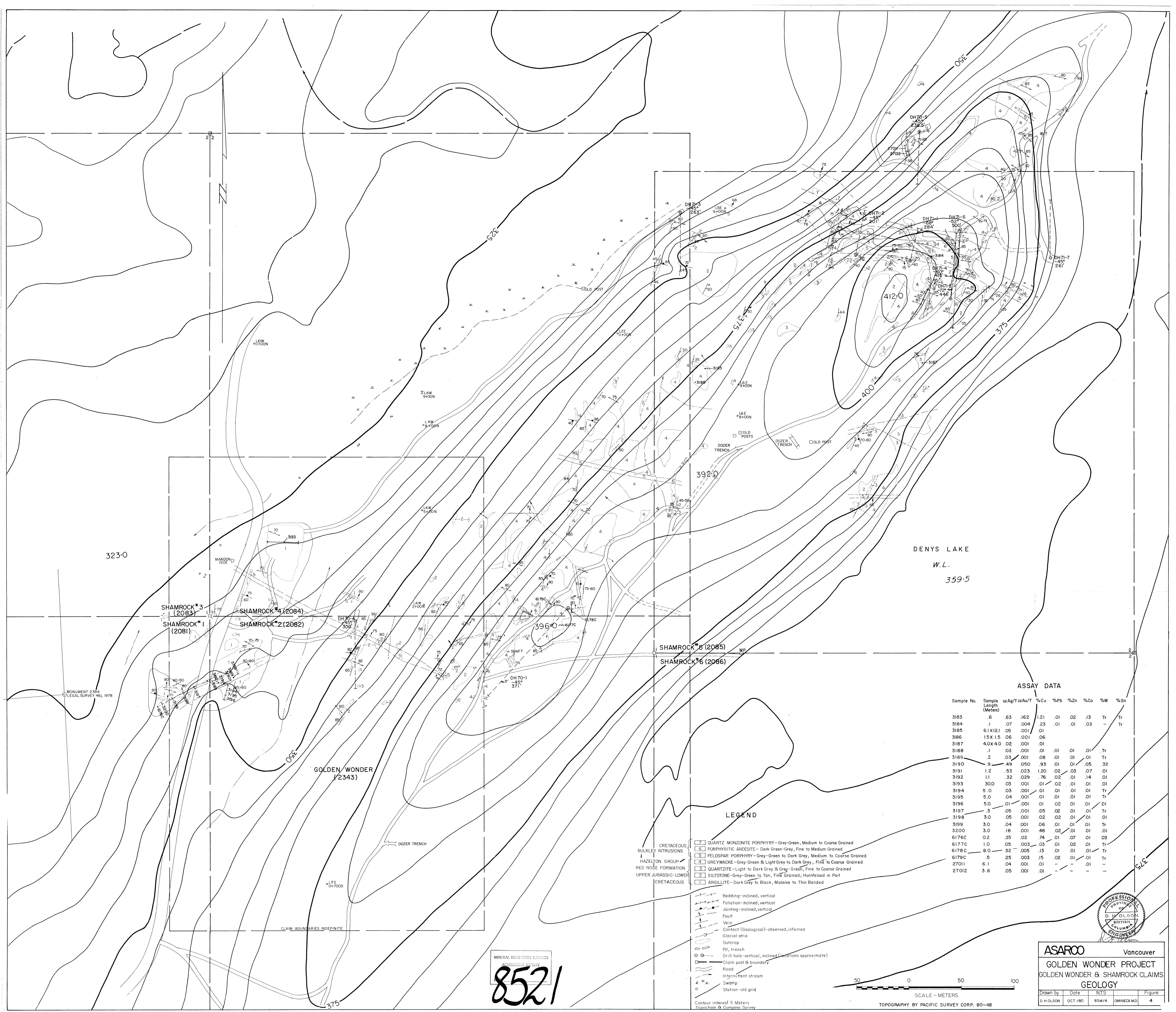
1. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
2. I am a university graduate with the degree B.A. - Geology, University of British Columbia, 1950.
3. I have practiced my profession for the past 28 years.
4. I am presently employed as a Geologist with Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited.



D. H. Olson

D. H. Olson, P. Eng.

12 December 1980



DENYS LAKE
W.L.
359.5

GOLDEN WONDER
(2343)

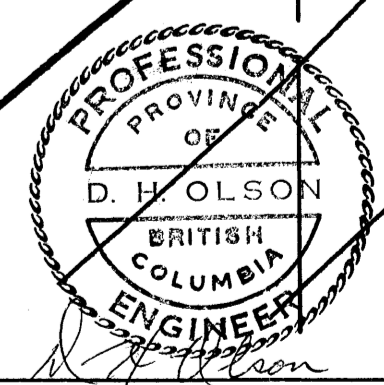
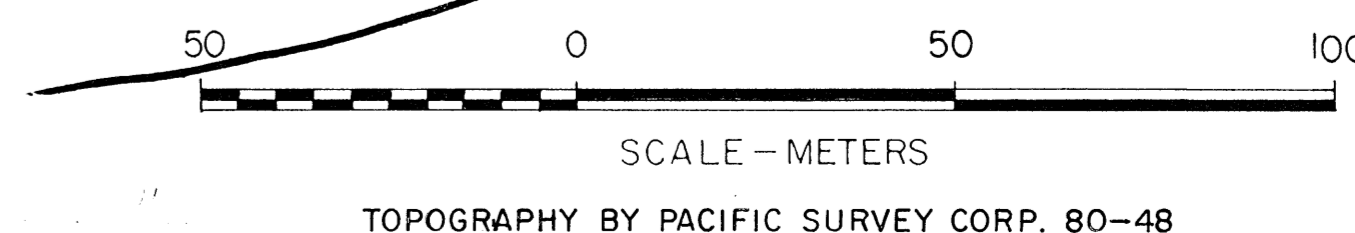
ASSAY DATA

Sample No.	Sample Length (Meters)	ozAg/TozAu/T	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	%Co	%W	%Sn
3183	.6	.63	.162	.121	.01	.02	.13	Tr
3184	.1	.07	.004	.23	.01	.01	.03	Tr
3185	6.1X12.1	.05	.001	.01				
3186	1.5X1.5	.06	.001	.06				
3187	4.0X4.0	.02	.001	.01				
3188	.1	.03	.001	.01	.01	.01	.01	Tr
3189	.2	.03	.001	.08	.01	.01	.01	Tr
3190	.9	.49	.050	.93	.01	.01	.05	.32
3191	1.2	.53	.023	1.20	.02	.03	.07	.01
3192	1.1	.32	.029	.76	.02	.01	.14	.01
3193	3.00	.03	.001	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01
3194	5.0	.03	.001	.01	.01	.01	.01	Tr
3195	5.0	.04	.001	.01	.01	.01	.01	Tr
3196	5.0	.01	.001	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01
3197	.3	.05	.001	.05	.02	.01	.01	Tr
3198	3.0	.05	.001	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
3199	3.0	.04	.001	.06	.01	.01	.01	Tr
3200	3.0	.18	.001	.48	.02	.01	.01	.01
6176C	0.2	.35	.02	.74	.01	.07	.01	.03
6177C	1.0	.05	.003	.03	.01	.02	.01	Tr
6178C	8.0	.52	.005	.13	.01	.01	.01	Tr
6179C	.5	.25	.003	.15	.02	.01	.01	Tr
27011	6.1	.04	.001	.01			.01	
27012	3.6	.05	.001	.01				

LEGEND

- CRETACEOUS
- BULKLEY INTRUSIONS
- HAZELTON GROUP
- RED ROSE FORMATION
- UPPER JURASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS
- QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY - Grey-Green, Medium to Coarse Grained
- PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE - Dark Green-Grey, Fine to Medium Grained
- FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - Grey-Green to Dark Grey, Medium to Coarse Grained
- GREYWACKE - Grey-Green & Light Grey to Dark Grey, Fine to Coarse Grained
- QUARTZITE - Light to Dark Grey & Grey-Green, Fine to Coarse Grained
- SILTSTONE - Grey-Green to Tan, Fine Grained; Hornfelsed in Part
- ARGILLITE - Dark Grey to Black, Massive to Thin Banded

- Bedding-inclined, vertical
- Foliation-inclined, vertical
- Jointing-inclined, vertical
- Fault
- Vein
- Contact (Geological)-observed, inferred
- Glacial stria
- Outcrop
- Pit, trench
- Drill hole-vertical, inclined (Locations approximate)
- Claim post & boundary
- Road
- Intermittent stream
- Swamp
- Station-old grid



ASARCO Vancouver
GOLDEN WONDER PROJECT
 GOLDEN WONDER & SHAMROCK CLAIMS
GEOLOGY

Drawn by: Date: NTS: Figure:
 D. HOLSON OCT./80 93M/4 MINNECA MD. 4

MINERAL RIGHTS CLAIMS
 8521



10390 N
10360 N
10330 N
10300 N
10270 N
10240 N
10210 N
10180 N
10150 N
10120 N
10090 N
323.0
10060 N
10030 N
10000 N
9970 N
9940 N
9910 N
9880 N
9850 N
9820 N
9790 N
9760 N
9730 N
9700 N
9670 N

SHAMROCK #3 (2083)
SHAMROCK #1 (2081)

SHAMROCK #4 (2084)
SHAMROCK #2 (2082)

SHAMROCK #5 (2085)
SHAMROCK #6 (2086)

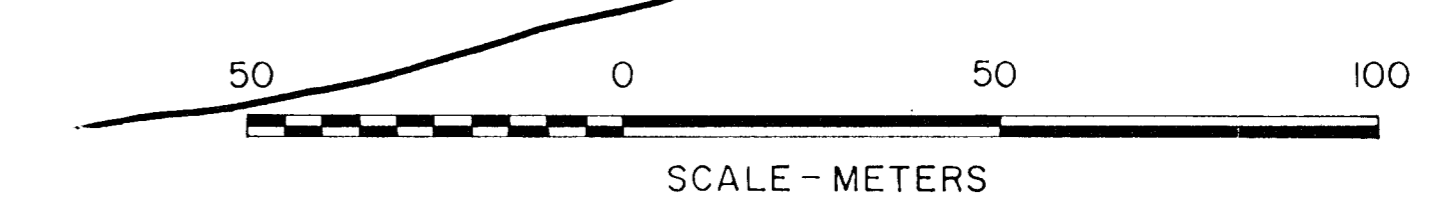
GOLDEN WONDER (2743)

DENYS LAKE
W.L.
359.5

8521



ASARCO Vancouver
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
GOLDEN WONDER & SHAMROCK CLAIMS
INSTRUMENT: FLUXGATE MF-2 MAGNETOMETER
DRAWN BY: DATE: NTS: SCALE: FIGURE:
B.A.S. JULY 1980 93M/A 1/1000 5



NOTE - MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOUR INTERVAL - 100 GAMMAS
GRID BY TOPOCHAIN & COMPASS
TOPOGRAPHY BY PACIFIC SURVEY CORP. 80-48