

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE MAGEE CLAIM GROUP, SKEENA M.D., B.C.

Claims	Record No.	Units
Magee 1	1716	9
Magee 2	1717	9
Magee 3	1718	9

Crown Grants:	Record No.
Melvin	1867
Melvin 1 Fr.	1868
Melvin 2 Fr.	1869
Melvin 3 Fr.	1870
Tacoma	5107
Chinook	5108
Boise	5109
Grand Ridge	5110
Millie	5111
Snoqualmie	5112

Skeena Mining District, British Columbia

55° 56' North 129° 55' West

Owner: Western Hemisphere Mining Corporation

Consultant: Nevin, Sadlier-Brown, Goodbrand Ltd.

Author: John Ostler, M.Sc; Consulting Geologist

Work Done September 10-17, 1980

Submitted

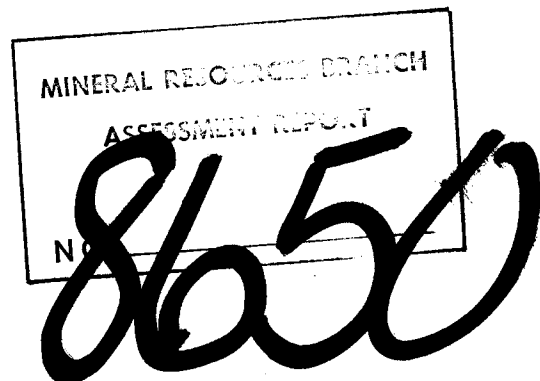


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SUMMARY

Nevin, Sadlier-Brown, Goodbrand Ltd. conducted a geological survey and physical work on Western Hemisphere Mining Corporation's Magee Claim Group, Skeena Mining District. This report is for submittal under Mineral Act Regulations to apply assessment work.

The property is located at 55° 56' north latitude and 129° 55' west longitude. The Magee Property consists of the Magee 1 to 3 mineral claims and the Melvin, Melvin 1 Fr., Melvin 2 Fr., Melvin 3 Fr., Tacoma, Chinook, Boise, Grand Ridge, Millie and Snoqualmie Crown Grants.

The property is located on the eastern margin of the Bowser Basin in the Coast Crystalline Belt.

The stratigraphy of the Magee Claim Group comprises Mesozoic-age andesitic and dacitic volcanics and pelitic sediments unconformably overlain by continental and shallow marine sediments of the Late Mesozoic Bowser Basin assemblage (Figure 3 in pocket).

A period of pervasive deformation and plutonism at the end of the Mesozoic affected all strata on the Magee Property, producing major folds and faults. The major folds on the claims are a tight north-northeast trending syncline on Mount Rainy and a synform-antiform pair on Mount Magee.

A sub-vertical fault trends north across the saddle between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee. Several shear zones parallel to the fault are exposed in andesites in the saddle. These zones contain quartz, jasper and hematite-filled veins. Mineralized veins near the western boundary of the claims are sub-parallel to the shear zones and probably related to them.

The geology was mapped at a scale of 1:5,000 (Figure 3, in pocket)

Soil anomalies defined by Brownlee and Fairbank (1980) and all economic mineral showings found on the property were investigated.

The Melvin Adit was located on Crown Grant 1866 near the Porter-Idaho- Magee Claim boundary. The adit was measured and sampled (Figure 6, Appendix B.).

No showings with any economic potential were found on the Magee Property.

I recommend that no further work be done on the Magee Claim Group.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Nevin, Sadlier-Brown and Goodbrand Ltd. has been retained by Western Hemisphere Mining Corporation as technical consultants on their Magee Property. During July, 1980, D.J. Brownlee and B.D. Fairbank, P.Eng. conducted reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys on the Magee Claims. They recommended that detailed geological mapping and exploration of mineral showings should be done on the claims. The recommended surveys and investigations were conducted by the writer on the claims from September 10 to 17, 1980.

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Magee Claims are located at $55^{\circ} 56'$ north latitude and $129^{\circ} 55'$ west longitude. The property is on N.T.S. map sheet 103 P/13 (Figure 1). Access is by helicopter from the Municipality of Stewart, B.C. 4 km. north-west of the claims. Despite it's proximity to the town, the property is difficult to fly to. It is on a mountain top at the margins of three ice fields and usually within a thick bank of cloud.

1.3 TERRAIN

The property is on the eastern margin of the Cambria Icefield in the Coast Mountains. The topography is mountainous, with local relief up to 1500 m. Drainage is dendritic and mostly glacial fed. The vegetation is alpine flowers, grasses and mosses with most of the property ice and talus covered.

1.4 PROPERTY

The Magee Property consists of three contiguous mineral claims and 10 adjacent Crown Grants (Figure 2):

Claim	Record No.	Units
Magee 1	1716	9
Magee 2	1717	9
Magee 3	1718	9

Crown Grant	Record No.
Melvin	1867
Melvin No. 1 Fr.	1868
Melvin No. 2 Fr.	1869
Melvin No. 3 Fr.	1870
Boise	5109
Snoqualmie	5112
Tacoma	5107
Chinook	5108
Grand Ridge	5110
Millie	5111

1.5 PREVIOUS WORK

The Melvin Group was bought by the Melvin Syndicate in 1928. That summer the claims were explored and two veins with economic potential were discovered.

One was a very small vein located on the Porter-Idaho- Melvin boundary between Crown Grants 4731 and 1867. A 2.5 cm. thick sample yielded 125 oz./t. (3221 gm./mt.) silver (Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. 1928, p. c95). The vein is covered by coarse talus on the Melvin Claims. The writer inspected the area and found no evidence of tunnelling or trenching. It is assumed that the vein was not explored due to the hazard of constantly- falling rock.

A shear zone up to 1 m. thick with about 20 cm. of sulphide mineralization next to the foot wall was discovered. "A 4 inch sample from this short lens assayed nearly 700 oz./t. (18,037 gm./mt.) silver, but the quantity of this grade of material is very limited." (Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. 1928, p. c95).

The showing was tunnelled in autumn 1928 and summer 1929. At the completion of work, the tunnel was driven 40 m. along the shear zone. During mining, four samples were taken for assay:

Location	Width		Au		Ag.		Pb. %	Zn. %
	Ft.	m.	oz./t.	gm./mt.	oz./t.	gm./mt.		
Portal+36Ft.	1	.3048	0.01	0.26	25.24	650.36	1.5	Tr.
Portal+40Ft.	1	.3048	Tr.	Tr.	13.88	357.65	Tr.	Tr.
Portal+115Ft.	3	.9144	Tr.	Tr.	4.76	122.65	Tr.	Tr.
Portal+128Ft.	6	1.8288	Tr.	Tr.	0.72	18.52	Tr.	Tr.

Twenty feet (6m.) from the portal, a winze was sunk to a depth of seven feet (2.1 m.). Two samples were taken from a 26 inch (66 cm.) vein and assayed:

Width		Ag.		Pb %	Zn %
ft.	m.	oz./t.	gm./mt.		
14	4.27	2.0	51.52	Tr.	7.0
12	3.66	0.5	12.88	Tr.	7.0

In 1929, pits were dug on the south slope of the saddle between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee along the northern boundary of Crown Grant 5109. Of interest there, were quartz veins containing jasper, hematite, specular hematite and minor amounts of pyrite. Pits and adits were also dug into pyrite-bearing shear zones and veins below the ice field on Crown Grant 5107. One digging extends for 10 m. into the hill side.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology pertaining to the Magee Property as summarized by Brownlee and Fairbank (1980) is as follows:

The property is situated on the western boundary of the Bowser Basin in the Coast Crystalline Belt. There are four plutons, ranging in composition from granite through to porphyritic augite diorite in the region.

Of these four plutons, two, the Hyder and Glacier Creek Plutons are significant in the geological setting of the property. The Hyder quartz monzonite is situated in the area of Hyder and Stewart, extending up along

the Marmot River. The quartz monzonite ranges from a medium grained porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite near Hyder, to a hornblende quartz monzonite along the Marmot River. The Glacier Creek augite diorite is situated north of Mount Magee on the Glacier Creek. The pluton is basically a massive dark brownish green augite diorite which unlike the Hyder pluton has been extensively and intensively altered.

These plutons intrude the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton assemblage. The Hazelton assemblage is composed of volcanogenic sediments with interbedded siltstone, sandstone and limestone. The Hazelton assemblage is unconformably overlain by the Bowser assemblage, Upper Jurassic in age, also intruded by the Glacier Creek pluton.

The overlying Bowser assemblage found in the area is a lower unit comprised mainly of red and green conglomerates grading into thin bedded dolomites and sandstones.

Intruding these sediments are lamprophyre dykes and minor basalt dykes.

2.2 STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MAGEE CLAIMS

Geological mapping was conducted on the Magee Claims to gain an understanding of the relation between geological environment and economic mineralization. This is necessary to define potential exploration targets and to assess the economic potential of the property.

The stratigraphy of the Magee Claim Group comprises Mesozoic-age andesitic and dacitic volcanics and pelitic sediments of the Hazelton Group unconformably overlain by continental and shallow marine sediments of the Bowser Basin Assemblage (Figure 3 in pocket).

On the Magee property, the Hazelton assemblage is represented by three formations: the Bitter Creek Formation, the Bear River Formation and the Nass Formation. The local environment of deposition progresses from the deposition of deep-water muds through andesitic submarine volcanism to

intermediate to felsic pyroclastic extrusion.

Rocks of the Bitter Creek Formation (Unit 1, Figure 3), are the oldest on the property. They are unconformably overlain by Bowser Basin sediments to the east and are conformably overlain by Bear River andesites to the west. Only the uppermost part of the Bitter Creek Formation is exposed on the Magee Claims. There, it consists of dark grey and Hematite-stained red slates and siltstones.

Overlying the Bitter Creek Formation, is the Bear River Formation (Unit 2, Figure 3). It comprises andesitic submarine flows deposited as three members.

A lower member of fine-grained massive andesite or diorite is exposed along the ridge between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee. It is dark green and weathers dark green to rusty brown. It is sparsely porphyritic, containing 2 mm. long euhedral phenocrysts of calcic plagioclase. On some surfaces this member appears to have an ophitic texture. Recognizable flow textures are absent, indicating that it may be a subvolcanic intrusion.

Conformably above and flanking the lower andesitic member, is a middle member of massive to porphyritic andesitic flows. Very poorly preserved pillows measuring up to 0.75 m. across were observed in this member at several locations. This rock is dark green and weathers dark green to brown. It is much less rusty on weathered surfaces than the andesite of the lower member, probably due to a comparatively low pyrite content.

In fault contact with the pillowed andesites of the middle member and assumed to conformably overlie them, are green and mauve porphyritic flows of the upper member. These andesitic flows appear to be from three to 10 m. thick. They are conspicuously porphyritic, containing abundant white plagioclase phenocrysts (probably andesine) that are commonly 3 mm. long. Mafic phenocrysts have been altered to blue-green hornblende and biotite.

Conformably overlying the andesitic flows of the Bear River Formation are andesitic and dacitic pyroclastics of the Nass Formation (Unit 3, Figure 3). This formation comprises two members on the Magee Property; a lower andesitic tuff member and an upper member containing dacitic pyroclastics.

Clasts of the lower andesitic tuff member are composed of porphyritic andesite resembling that of the flows below, and may have been deposited during a late pyroclastic phase of continuous andesitic extrusion. These rocks are green to mauve and weather grey to mauve. Some fine-grained beds weather a distinctive deep mauve, enabling them to be used as marker horizons.

The dacitic pyroclastic member is extruded through and overlies the andesitic tuffs. Near the northwest corner of Crown Grant 5109, blocks of mauve andesite tuff several metres in diameter are suspended in a matrix of dacitic tuff breccia containing clasts of all underlying units. This may be close to a vent where dacitic material was extruded through the andesitic pile. Elsewhere, the dacitic pyroclastic member comprises lapilli tuff, tuff and chaotic lahar material containing porphyritic dacite and andesite clasts. Near the base of this member, graded beds up to 2 m. thick are common. They are difficult to recognize farther up in the sequence. The dacitic pyroclastics are light green and weather white. Some of the andesitic clasts within weather rusty brown.

The youngest strata on the Magee Property are Jurassic age Bowser Basin sediments (Unit 4, Figure 3). They overlie the volcanics above an angular unconformity near the eastern boundary of the property. Bowser rocks on the property comprise grey, brown weathering conglomerate, siltstone and argillite.

On the ridge extending to the northwest corner of the Magee Claims is a north-trending, steeply-dipping lamprophyre dyke that intrudes the Nass Formation pyroclastics.

2.3 STRUCTURE OF THE MAGEE CLAIMS

The earliest deformation recorded on the Magee Property was caused by mild folding and erosion between the deposition of the Hazelton and Bowser Basin assemblages. This is revealed by the angular unconformity at the contact of the two assemblages.

A period of pervasive deformation and plutonism at the end of the Mesozoic affected all strata on the Magee property, producing major folds and faults. The major folds on the claims are a tight north-northeast trending syncline on Mount Rainy and a synform antiform pair on Mount Magee. The folds on Mount Magee are in part overturned to the east.

There are several ages of veins and silicified zones on the property.

Rootless quartz veins are common in the Bear River Formation andesites. They have variable attitudes and may be related to tension gash formation due to ductility differences of various strata during deformation. These veins may contain chlorite, epidote, hematite and pyrite in the lower, more mafic members. In the porphyritic flows, they commonly have conspicuous amounts of jasper, hematite and specular hematite.

A barite vein is exposed in the pillowed andesites on the south slope of Mount Magee. It may have been a volcanosedimentary barite lens remobilized during deformation.

A major sub-vertical fault trends north-south across the saddle between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee. Several shear zones parallel to the fault are exposed in Bear River andesites in the saddle. These zones contain quartz, jasper and hematite-filled veins.

Late stage shear zones and veins are exposed on the west boundary of the property. They strike from north to west and dip moderately to steeply westward. They contain quartz, jasper and hematite, perhaps derived from local rocks and small amounts of copper lead zinc and silver sulphides, perhaps

derived from the Porter-Idaho area to the west.

3.0 ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

3.1 GEOCHEMISTRY

Two soil geochemical lines were laid out across the saddle between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee in July 1980 (Brownlee and Fairbank, 1980). Four areas along the lines were considered anomalous.

Two of the areas near the west end of the saddle were very close to outcrop at the head of the Barney Glacier and were investigated by direct observation of surface outcrop. The two anomalies near the east end of the saddle were not sufficiently close to outcrop to be investigated in surface outcrop. They were trenched through soil and debris by dynamite and hand tools (Figure 4, Appendix A).

The writer agrees with Brownlee and Fairbank (1980) that the anomalies are related to shear zones, however the writer has seen no evidence that they are related to economic quantities of metals in the rocks.

Soil samples are from an area where slopes are steep, physical weathering is very active and soil development is minimal. All anomalies are situated in illuviated concave parts of slopes where soil has been developed above weak sheared rocks and soil grain size is comparatively small. It is probable that metals have been transported laterally to the anomalous areas where they have adhered to clay particle surfaces.

The soil anomalies are defined by values only a few times background. For a soil only a few metres from the source rock, this indicates that the source rock probably contains only a small amount of metal. This was confirmed upon inspection of the outcrops adjacent to the anomalies and in the trenches. They contain no economic mineralization.

3.2 INVESTIGATION OF MINERALIZED SHOWINGS

An emerald green tetrahedrite stained quartz vein outcrops on the ridge near the north west corner of the claims. The stain is confined to fracture surfaces on the 30 cm. thick vein and in adjacent dacitic tuff. A sample of the stained rock was taken and assayed (Appendix B):

Sample No.	Width	Ag. oz./t.	gm./mt.	Cu %	Pb %
M13-1	40 cm.	0.10	2.58	0.46	Tr.

The showing was trenched down 2m. (Figure 5A). No economic mineralization was encountered. It is suspected that the stain is from fluids transporting metals through fractured rock during Tertiary age weathering.

Copper stains composed of malachite and minor azurite are exposed on rocks adjacent to a narrow shear zone on Crown Grant 5109. The shear zone is one of a series of parallel vertical zones that strike north west. The showing was trenched to a depth of 1 m. (Figure 5B). Minute amounts of chalcopyrite and bornite were found with quartz and specular hematite in the shear. A sample was taken and assayed:

Sample No.	Width	Ag. oz./t.	gm./mt.	Cu %	Pb %
M15-1	1 m. along vein	0.30	7.73	0.11%	0.04%

3.3 MELVIN ADIT

The Melvin Adit is located on Crown Grant 1866 near the common post of Crown Grants 1866, 1868 and 4732 (Figure 6). The adit was measured by chain and sampled. The winze, located 20 ft. (6m.) from the portal was not sampled. It was flooded.

The tunnel was driven for 40 m. along an anistmosing shear zone in Bear River porphyritic flows. The shear zone strikes north and dips steeply west. In the shear zone, blocks of porphyritic andesite are suspended in a

matrix of white quartz. There is a 10 cm. thick sulphide-rich zone at the footwall containing badly leached sulphides of lead and zinc. Unleached high grade samples on the sorting pile at the portal contain coarse crystalline galena and sphalerite.

Two minute wires of native silver were found in vugs in samples from the sorting pile. Samples were taken from locations in the tunnel as close as possible to the 1929 sample locations. It must be remembered that the 1980 samples were taken from less economic wall rock and the 1929 samples were taken from the mining face. The highgrade bulk sample from the sorting pile is probably a more accurate approximation of ore that was mined from the adit than samples taken from the tunnel itself.

Location	Width m.	Au		Ag.		Pb. %	Zn. %
		oz./t.	gm./mt.	oz./t.	gm./mt.		
Highgrade on Dump	Bulk Grab	0.128	3.30	405.68	10453.17	11.10	22.90
Portal+11m.	0.3	0.10 -	0.26	2.96 -	76.27	0.08	0.41 -
Portal+13m.	0.3	0.003	0.08	0.70	78.04	0.06	0.20
Portal+35m.	0.5	0.064	1.65	0.28	7.21	Tr.	0.01
Portal+39m.	1.0	0.012	0.31 •	2.80 -	72.15	0.15 -	0.46 -


4.0 CONCLUSION

No showings with any economic potential were found on the Magee Property. There may be economic mineralization below the Melvin Adit, but it is on the Porter-Idaho Property not the Melvin Property.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

I have found nothing on the property that warrants further exploration. I recommend that no further work be done on the Magee Claim Group.

Respectfully submitted


John Ostler, M.Sc.

6.0 REFERENCES

Brownlee, D.J.; and Fairbank, B.D.; 1980: Geological and Geochemical Report on the Magee Property; Nevin, Sadlier-Brown, Goodbrand Ltd.

B.C. Dept. Mines; 1928: Report of the Minister of Mines, 1928; North-western District (No. 1); p. C95

APPENDIX A

PHYSICAL WORK ON THE MAGEE CLAIM GROUP

A. Soil anomalies on the saddle between Mount Rainy and Mount Magee
(Figures 3,4)

Trench 1	24 cubic metres	rubble and soil moved by dynamite and hand boulders were drilled and blasted
Trench 2	15 cubic metres	rock and rubble drilled and blasted

B. Tetrahedrite-stained quartz vein on the ridge near the northwest corner of the property (Figures 3,5)

Trench 3	4 cubic metres	rock drilled and blasted
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C. Malachite-azurite stained shear zone on Crown Grant 5109 (Figures 3,5)

Trench 4	6 cubic metres	rock drilled and blasted
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Drill used: Pionjar portable rock drill

Explosives used: C.I.L. Forcite 40% detonated with primacord and fuse set caps

APPENDIX C

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Method used for Assaying: Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc

Samples are crushed, split and pulverized to -100 mesh. A $\frac{1}{2}$ assay ton sample then is fused and the resulting button is cupelled. Silver prill is weighed, parted with dilute nitric acid, annealed, then the sample is weighed for gold. The difference is silver.

Copper, lead, and zinc tests are done on two gram sub samples which have been decomposed with a prechloric-nitric acid mixture for 2 hours. Transferred into volume metric flasks then analyzed by atomic adsorption procedures.

APPENDIX D

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

WAGES

Ernest Buck, Sept. 9-17, 1980, @ \$125/day	\$ 1,170.00
Alex Black, Sept. 8-21, 1980, @ \$125/day	1,820.00
Harry Malbet, Sept. 5-17, 1980, @ \$80/day	<u>832.00</u>

\$ 3,822.00

CONSULTANTS FEES

8,630.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Airfare	951.60
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Helicopter - Vancouver Island Helicopters

Bell 206B - Sept. 10 & 20, 1980, 2.7 hrs. @ \$340/hr, 2.7 V.I.H. fuel hrs. @ \$35/hr.	1,012.50
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Bell 206L-1 - Sept. 16 & 17, 1980, 1.3 hrs. @ \$440/hr, 1.3 V.I.H. fuel hrs. @ \$42/hr.	<u>626.60</u>
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1,639.10

Groceries	542.63
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Blasting supplies	601.69
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Freight - equipment transport	211.13
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Meals, hotels, camp support, etc.	713.55
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Miscellaneous supplies	190.57
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Vehicle Rental - 10 days truck rental @ \$25/day, 835 miles @ \$.25/mile, plus gasoline @ \$218.82	<u>677.57</u>
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TOTAL	<u><u>\$17,979.84</u></u>
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APPENDIX E

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, John Ostler, of 1902-1501 Haro Street in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

That I am a consulting Geologist with business addresses at 1902-1501 Haro Street, City of Vancouver, British Columbia, and at Box 193 (Lot 4 Block 6) in the Local Improvement District of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory.

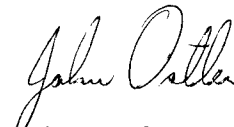
That I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa, Ontario where I obtained my Master of Science degree in Geology in 1977.

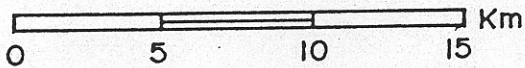
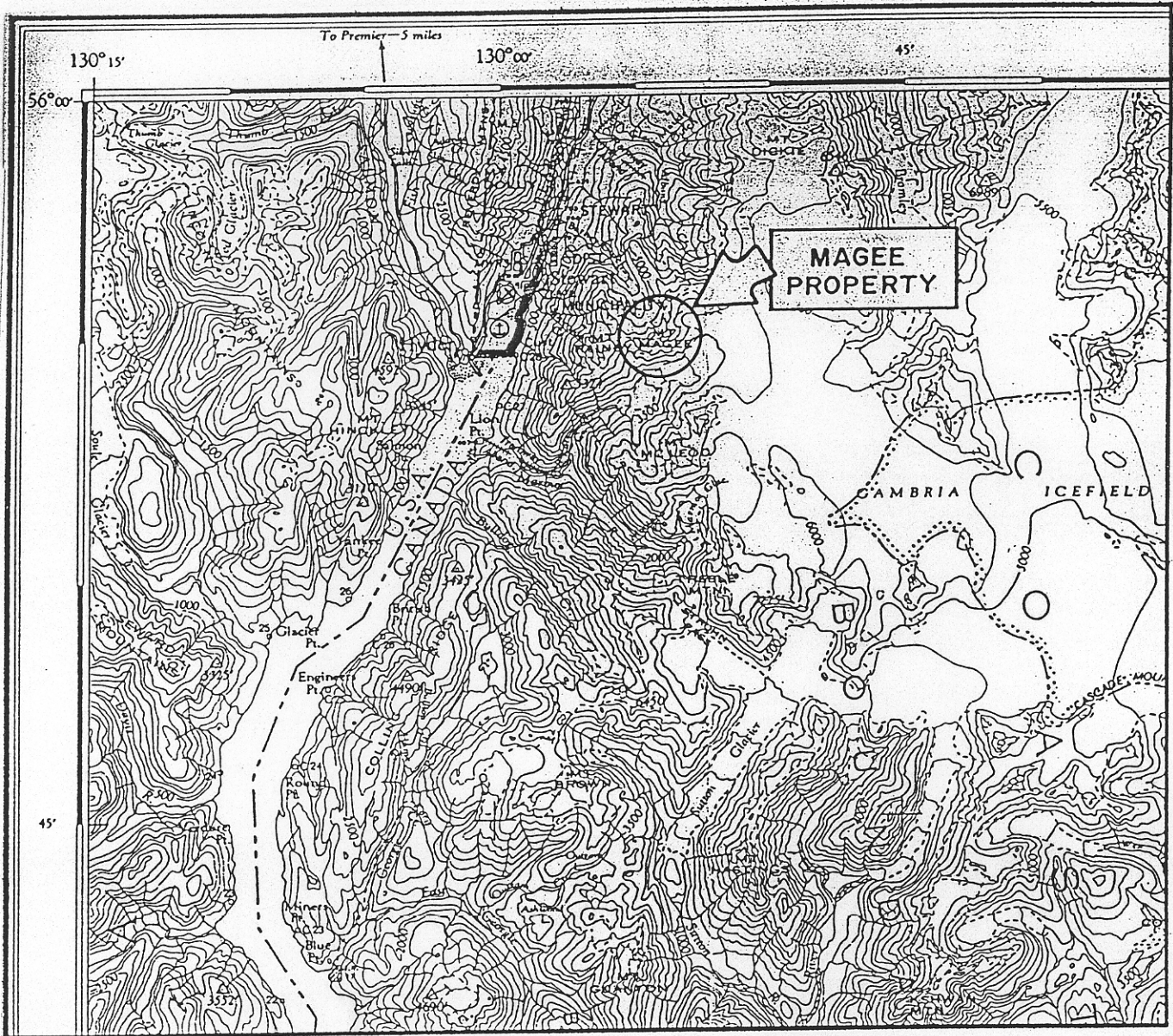
That I have been engaged in the study and practice of the geological profession for over ten years and that I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

That this report is based on a personal examination of the Magee Claim Group from September 10th. to 17th., 1980.

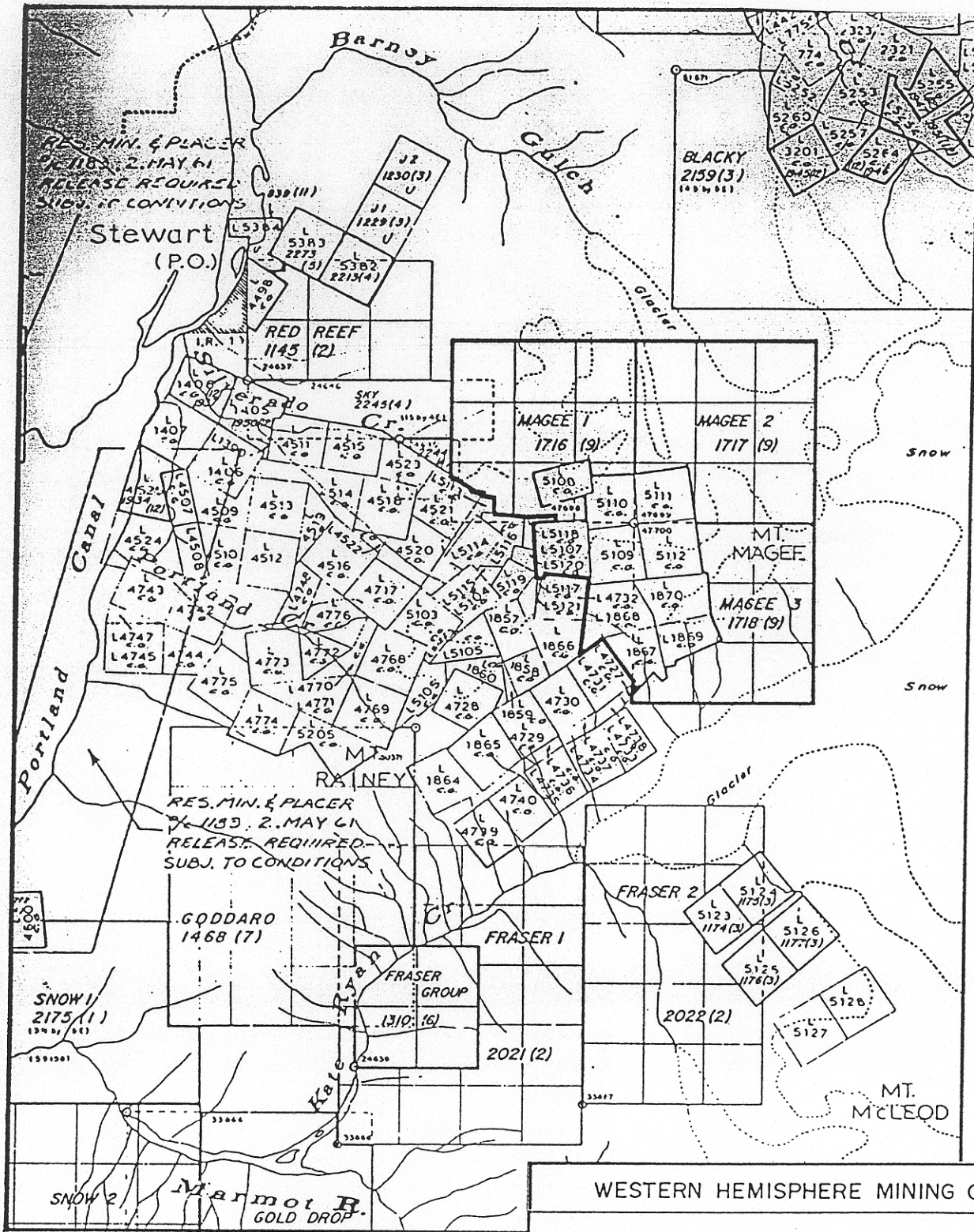
That I have no interest in the Magee Claim Group nor in the securities of Western Hemisphere Mining Corporation, nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 30th day of October, 1980.


John Ostler, M.Sc.



WESTERN HEMISPHERE MINING CORP.	
LOCATION MAP MAGEE PROPERTY	
SKEENA M.D., B.C.	N.T.S. MAP 103P/NW
DRAWING BY B.E.M.	DRAWING N° 1
SCALE 1:250,000	
NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.	
OCTOBER 1980	



WESTERN HEMISPHERE MINING CORP.

**CLAIM MAP
MAGEE PROPERTY**

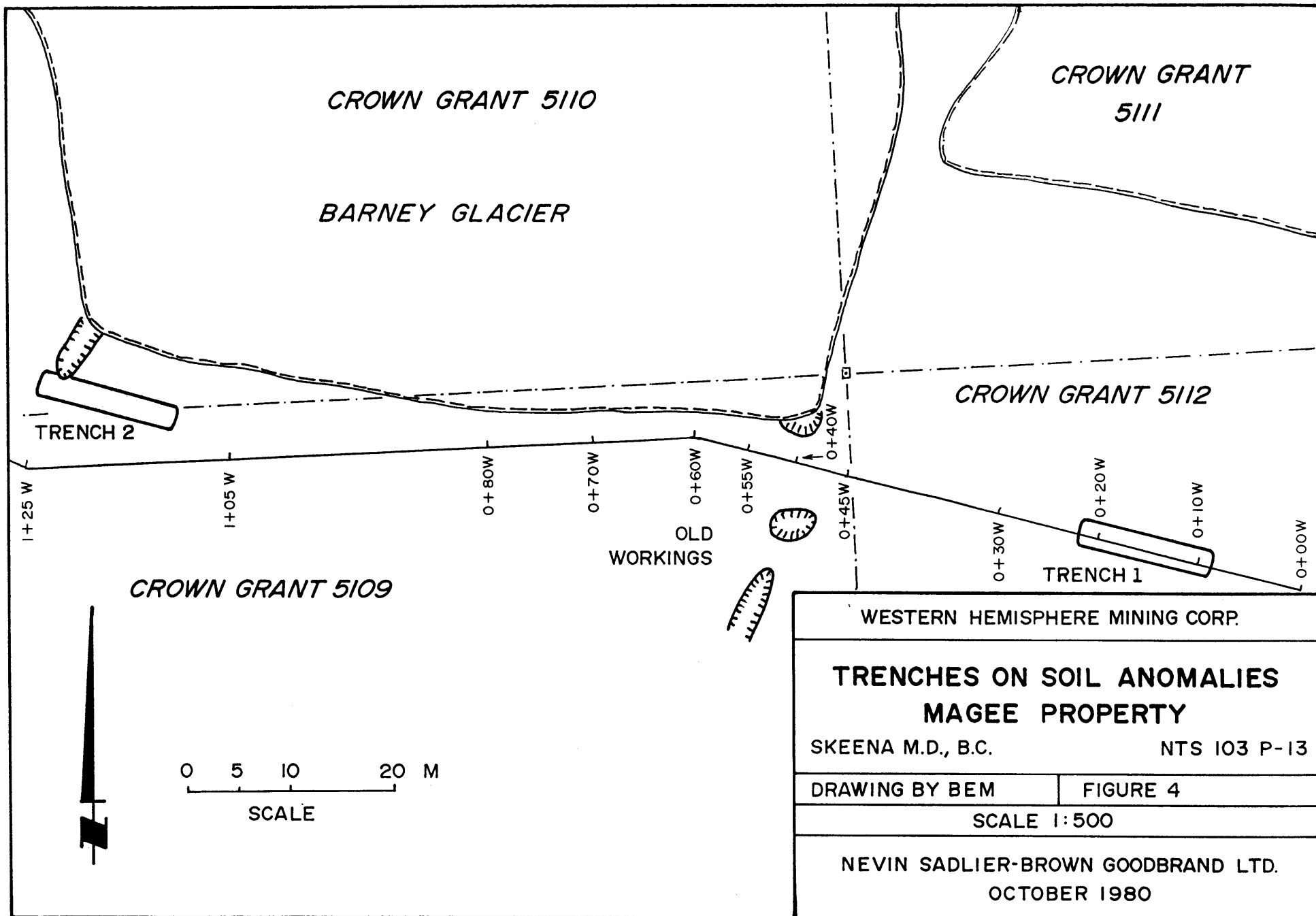
SKEENA M.D., B.C. N.T.S. MAP 103P/13W

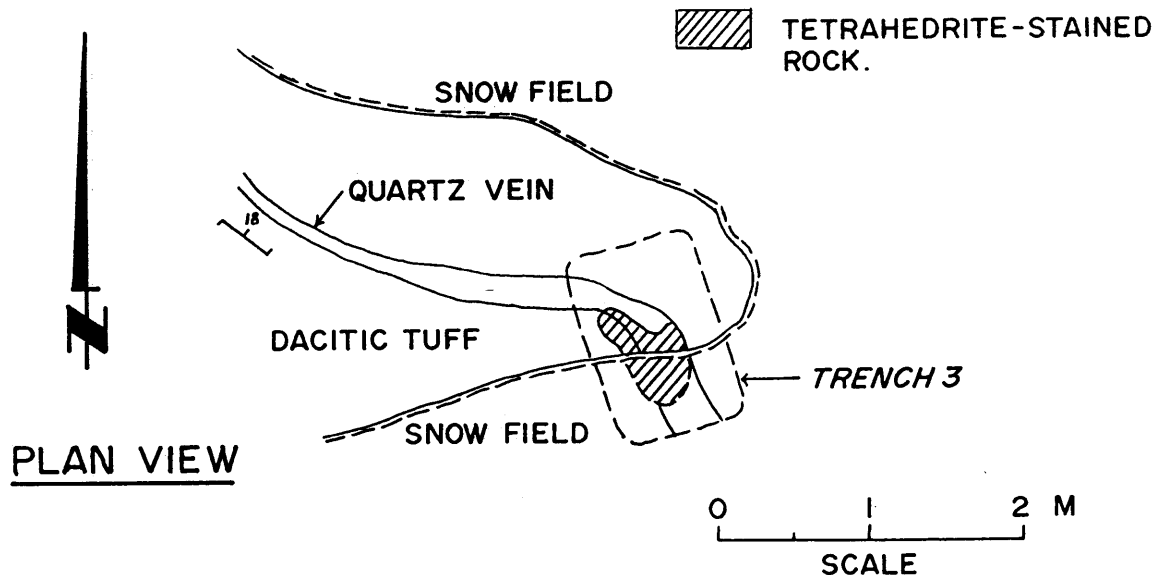
DRAWING BY B.E.M. DRAWING N° 2

SCALE 1:50,000

NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.

OCTOBER 1980



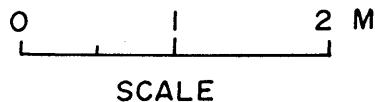
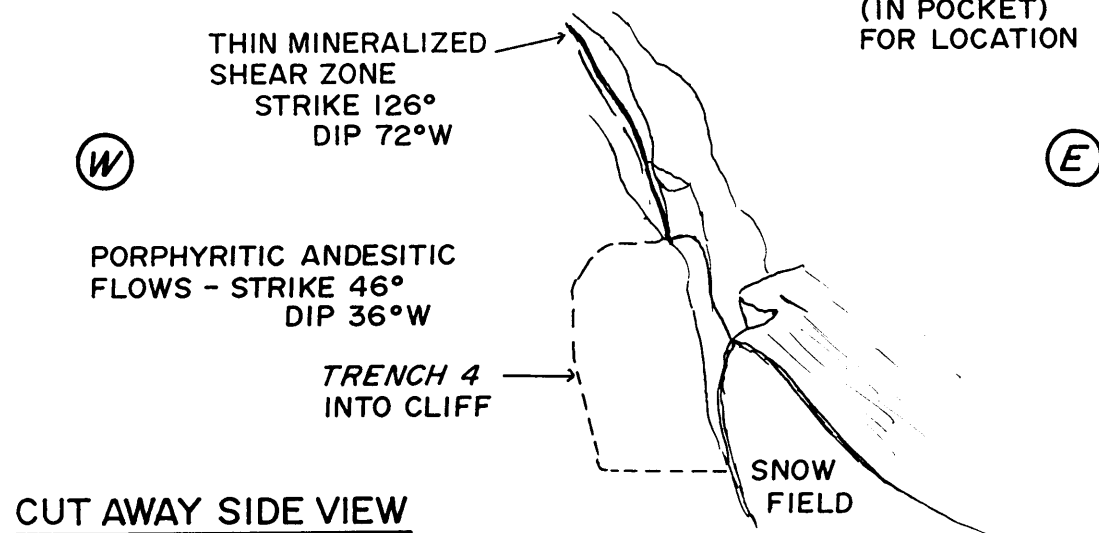


5A. TETRAHEDRITE-STAINED VEIN ON THE RIDGE NEAR THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE MAGEE CLAIMS.

NOTE: SEE FIG. 3 (IN POCKET) FOR LOCATION

5B. MALACHITE-AZURITE STAINED SHEAR ZONE ON CROWN GRANT 5109

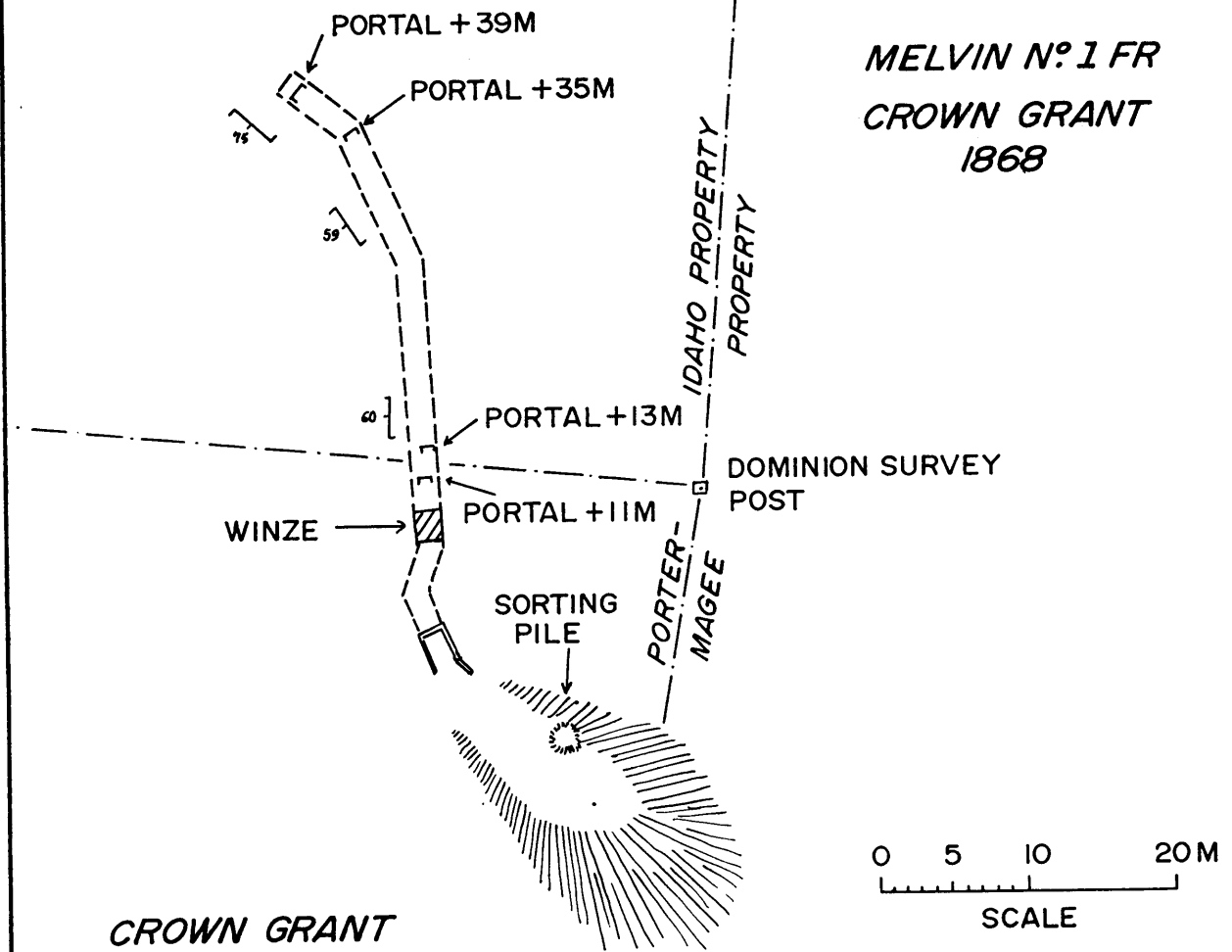
NOTE: SEE FIGURE 3 (IN POCKET) FOR LOCATION



WESTERN HEMISPHERE MINING CORP.	
TRENCHES ON MINERALIZED SHOWINGS MAGEE PROPERTY	
SKEENA M.D., B.C.	NTS 103 P-13
DRAWING BY BEM	FIGURE 5
SCALE 1:50	
NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD. OCTOBER 1980	

CROWN GRANT 4732

MELVIN N°1 FR
CROWN GRANT
1868



CROWN GRANT
1866

WESTERN HEMISPHERE MINING CORP.

MELVIN ADIT

SKEENA M.D., B.C.

NTS 103 P-13

DRAWING BY BEM

FIGURE 6

SCALE 1:500

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OCTOBER 1980

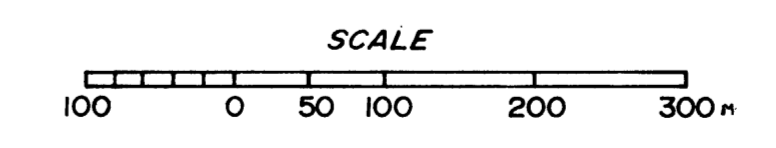
8650



LEGEND

- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- LIMIT OF ICE
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT observed, assumed
- FAULT observed, assumed
- BEDDING**
 - UPRIGHT
 - OVERTURNED
 - PILLOW TOP
 - TOPS UNKNOWN
- CLEAVAGE**
 - FIRST
 - SECOND
 - THIRD
- SHEAR PLANE OR VEIN ORIENTATION
- OLD WORKING
- TRENCH I TRENCH EXCAVATION 1980
- M13-1 ASSAY LOCATION
- 6000 CONTOUR in feet

- PLEISTOCENE - HOLOCENE**
 - UNCONSOLIDATED DEBRIS
 - TALUS
 - MORAINE
- JURASSIC**
 - BOWSER BASIN ASSEMBLAGE 4 Grey siltstone and minor basal conglomerate, weathers grey-brown to red
- TRIASSIC - JURASSIC**
 - UNCONFORMITY**
 - 3b DACITIC PYROCLASTIC MEMBER
Light green, white-weathering lapilli tuff, tuff and minor tuff breccia partly welded with some graded bedding, minor lahars
 - 3a ANDECITIC TUFF MEMBER
Maue, mauve to grey-weathering andecitic tuffs
 - 2c UPPER PORPHYRITIC MEMBER
Maue to green, mauve to grey-weathering porphyritic andesite flows with conspicuous plagioclase phenocrysts
 - 2b MIDDLE MASSIVE MEMBER
Green, green to brown-weathering andesitic flows, pillowed in part
 - 2a LOWER PORPHYRITIC MEMBER
Dark green andesite or diorite containing fine-grained calcic plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts, green to rusty brown weathering
 - 1 BITTER CREEK FORMATION (pallites)
Dark grey, grey and red-weathering siltstone and slate



WESTERN HEMISPHERE MINING CORP.

GEOLOGY OF THE MAGEE PROPERTY

SKEENA M.D., B.C. NTS 103 P-13

DRAWING BY BEM DRAWING N° 3

SCALE 1:5000

NEVIN SADLER - BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.
OCTOBER 1980