86-175-14885
07/87

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
AND
SAMPLING
REPORT
ON THE
GREEN GOLD CLAIMS
OF

Owner/Operator: MARTIN ROBERT WAGNER

FILMED

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
MINFILE 92 I SW 029
NTS 92 I/4W
LONGITUDE 121°55'W
LATITUDE 50°09'N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,885

R.Tim Henneberry, B.Sc.
October 7,1985

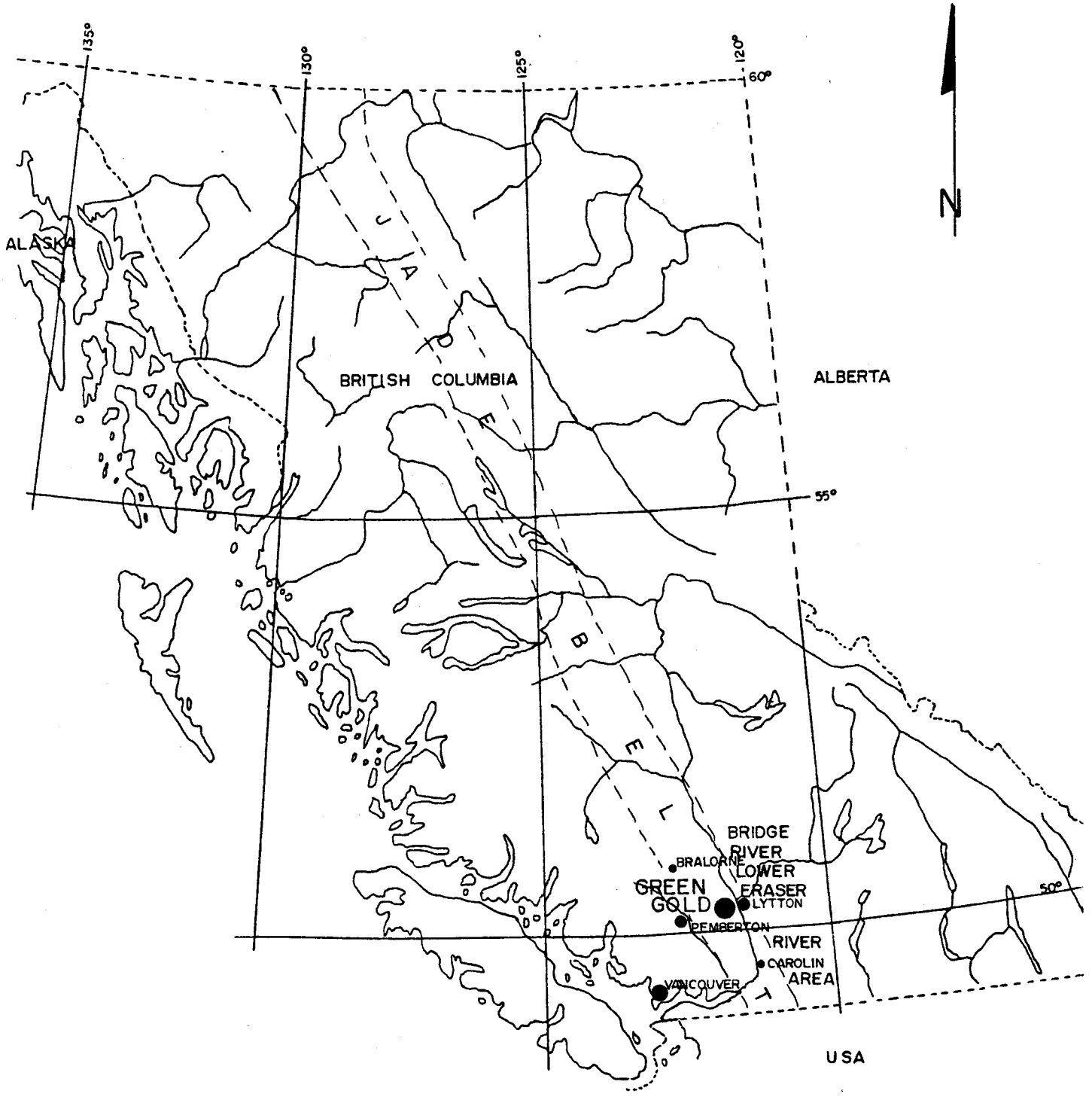
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction---------- 2
History---------- 2
Location, Access---------- 2
Regional Geology---------- 4
Property Geology---------- 6
Conclusions and Recommendations---------- 9
References Cited----------10
Statement of Qualifications----------11
Statement of Costs----------12
Appendix
I Green Gold Sample Descriptions----------13
II Certificate of Assay----------15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Property Location Map---------- 1
2. Claim Location Map---------- 3
3. Property Geology Map---------- 5
4. Assay Overlay Map---------- 7



GREEN GOLD CLAIMS

PROPERTY LOCATION

DR. BY: R TIM HENNEBERRY	SCALE:
DATE: AUGUST 31, 1985	APPRD. BY:
CHK'D. BY:	REV.:
DWG. NO. FIGURE 1	R.T.H.

INTRODUCTION

The Green Gold mineral claims (Green Gold - 98621 and Green Gold 2 - 98622) are located 3 kilometres southwest of Skihist Mountain in the Kamloops Mining Division. The claims are presently owned by Martin Robert Wagner of Edmonton, Alberta and are in good standing until July 30, 1986.

The property was staked for vesuvianite, a semi-precious stone with similar properties to jade.

HISTORY

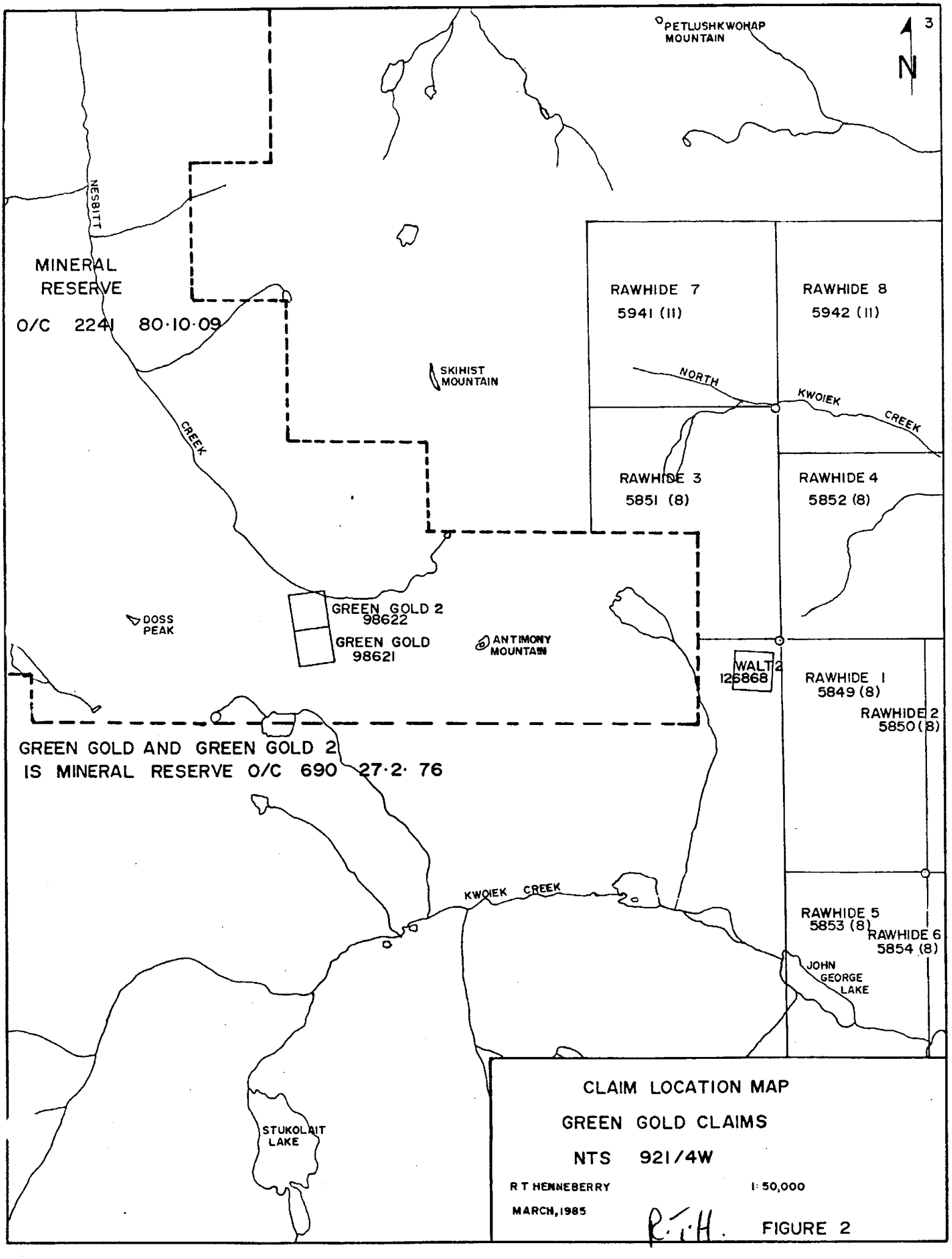
The present Green Gold claims were first staked by R.Dunstan and M.Dunstan in 1945 (Duffell and McTaggart,1952). No production is mentioned and the claims lapsed. The claims were next staked as the Pep 1 and Pep 2 claims by L.G.Woodman in 1959; the Pep claims were transferred to H.G.Spencer-Lewis in 1960; then transferred to S.May in 1965 (Vincent,1970). Again the claims lapsed and were staked as the Green Gold and Green Gold 2 by K.S.Morris in 1971.

Three shipments of vesuvianite totalling 6.8 tonnes were made during 1973. Litigation followed and the claims were awarded to the present owner, M.R.Wagner. Leaming (1978) states that at least 45 tonnes of lapidary grade vesuvianite have been shipped from the Green Gold claims (referred to as the Skihist showing by Leaming) throughout their history, although this has not been substantiated by the annual reports of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources (BCMEMPR).

LOCATION,ACCESS

The Green Gold claims are located 25 kilometres southwest of Lytton. The claims are 3 kilometres southwest of Skihist Mountain, on the ridge between Doss Peak and Antimony Mountain, near the headwaters of Nesbitt Creek. The area is in the heart of the Coast Ranges and the topography is extremely rugged, with a relief of 835 metres on the property. Tree line is at 1980 metres.

The center of the property is at 2666 metres necessitating helicopter access from Pemberton or Lillooet. The nearest road access ends at Kwoiek Lake, 10 kilometres to the southeast.


PETLUSHKWOHAP MOUNTAIN
N
NESBITT
MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 2241 80·10·09
RAWHIDE 7
5941 (11)
RAWHIDE 8
5942 (11)
SKIHIST MOUNTAIN
NORTH
KWOIEK
CREEK
CREEK
RAWHIDE 3
5851 (8)
RAWHIDE 4
5852 (8)
GREEN GOLD 2
98622
GREEN GOLD
98621
DOSS PEAK
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN
WALT 2
126868
RAWHIDE 1
5849 (8)
RAWHIDE 2
5850 (8)
GREEN GOLD AND GREEN GOLD 2
IS MINERAL RESERVE O/C 690 27·2· 76
KWOIEK CREEK
RAWHIDE 5
5853 (8)
RAWHIDE 6
5854 (8)
JOHN GEORGE LAKE
STUKOLAIT LAKE
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
GREEN GOLD CLAIMS
NTS 921/4W
R T HENNEBERRY
1:50,000
MARCH, 1985
R.T.H.
FIGURE 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

In British Columbia jade deposits are closely associated with a belt of alpine ultramafic rocks that extend for 1600 kilometres from Hope, east of Vancouver, northwestward to the Yukon border. Three major jade producing areas are located in the belt. The Green Gold claims are located within the Bridge River - lower Fraser River area. (Fraser,1972).

The oldest rocks in the area are the Mesozoic phyllites and schists, with minor quartzitic - feldspathic siliceous horizons. No group or formation name has been assigned to these rocks. They have been intruded by Mesozoic ultramafic rocks (largely peridodite). The region has then been intruded by the Late Cretaceous Scuzzy Pluton. (Roddick et al,1979).

The jade is a contact metasomatic deposit associated with the intrusion of the ultramafic bodies (Fraser,1972). The Bridge River - lower Fraser River area has produced a total of 250 tonnes of jade since 1959, the start of record keeping, largely from placer deposits (BCMEMPR annual report for 1979).

Gold is also associated with these rocks in the area, as evidenced by the Bralorne and Carolin Mines. The prescence of antimony (Antimony Mountain) may indicate gold mineralization in the immediate area, as antimony can be associated with underlying gold mineralization in the upper levels of an epithermal system.

LEGEND

LATE CRETACEOUS

/ QUARTZ VEIN, dip

1 SCUZZY PLUTON - GRANODIORITE with dyke phases

MESOZOIC

2 PERIDODITE with dyke phases

3 Interbedded PHYLLITES and SCHISTS

4 with local SILICEOUS HORIZONS

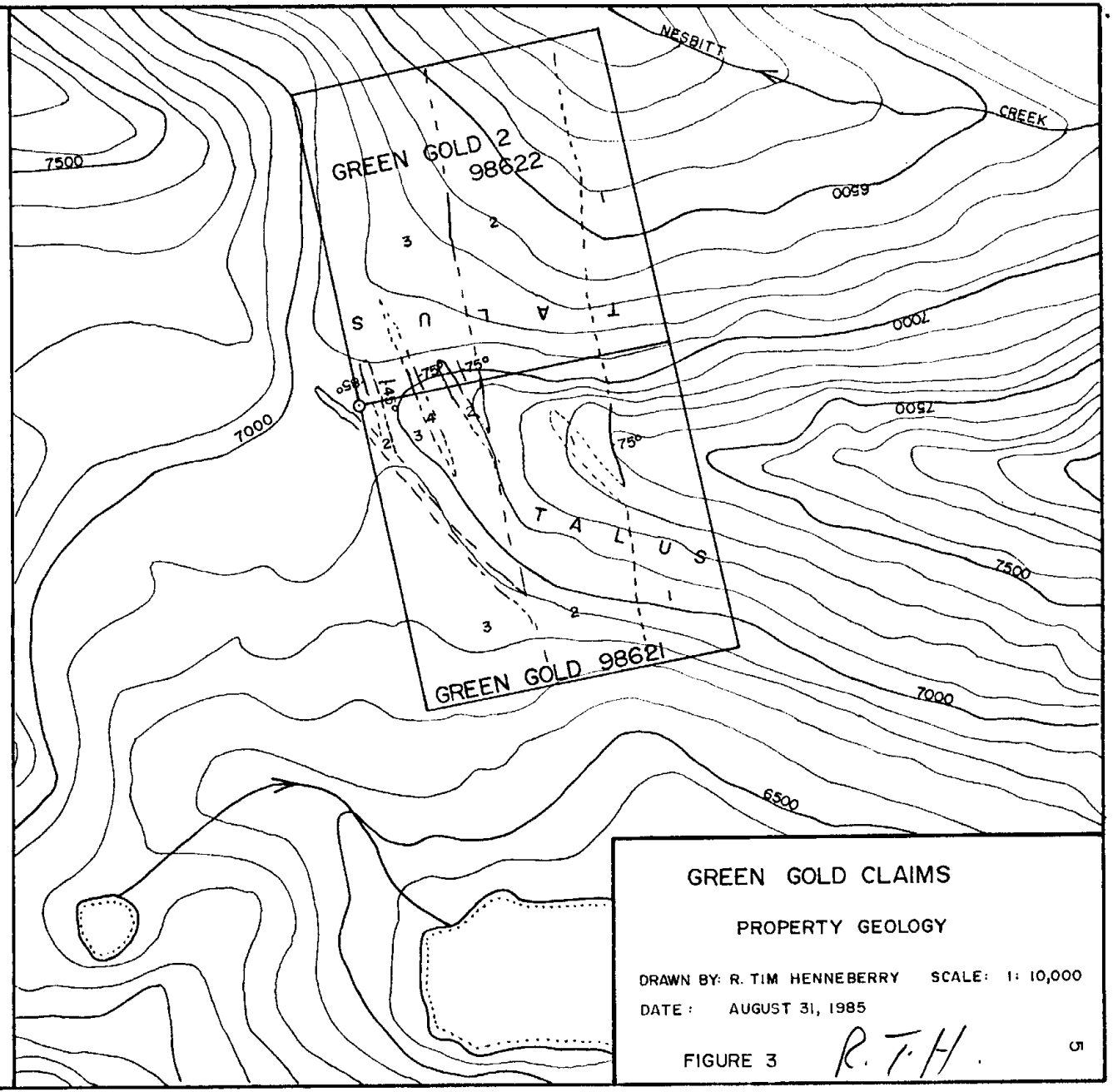
Bedding - strike, dip

Lithologic Contact - defined, assumed

Pond

Creek, flow direction

BASED ON REGIONAL MAPPING COMPILED BY RODDICK ET AL (1979)



0 100 500 Metres

GREEN GOLD CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

DRAWN BY: R. TIM HENNEBERRY SCALE: 1: 10,000

DATE : AUGUST 31, 1985

FIGURE 3 R. T. H.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The complete area of the Green Gold and Green Gold 2 mineral claims (1 kilometre by 500 metres) was mapped at 1:10,000. Most of the exposure occurred on the ridge running between Antimony Mountain and Doss Peak. Ocassional outcrop was noted on the north slope of the ridge.

The oldest rocks on the property are the Mesozoic phyllites and scists. They are grey-brown to brown in color, and are extremely fine-grained. The phyllites are strongly friable in contrast to the schists, which locally appear to be silicified. Fracture limonite and carbonate have also been noted. Traces of sulfides have been observed, though the sulfides have been weathered leaving brown vugs.

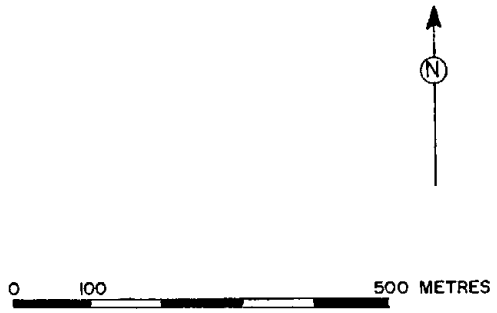
The siliceous horizon has been mapped conformably within the phyllites and schists. The horizon is grey-pink in color and is banded. The black bands of mafics are one to three millimetres thick. The grey and pink bands of quartz and feldspars are up to one centimetre thick. Fracture limonite and carbonate has been noted. The horizon is locally well mineralized (1 to 2 percent sulfides, now weathered leaving brown vugs). The banded nature of the rock and the mineral constituents suggest this may be a banded flow, though this is only an observation not a conclusion.

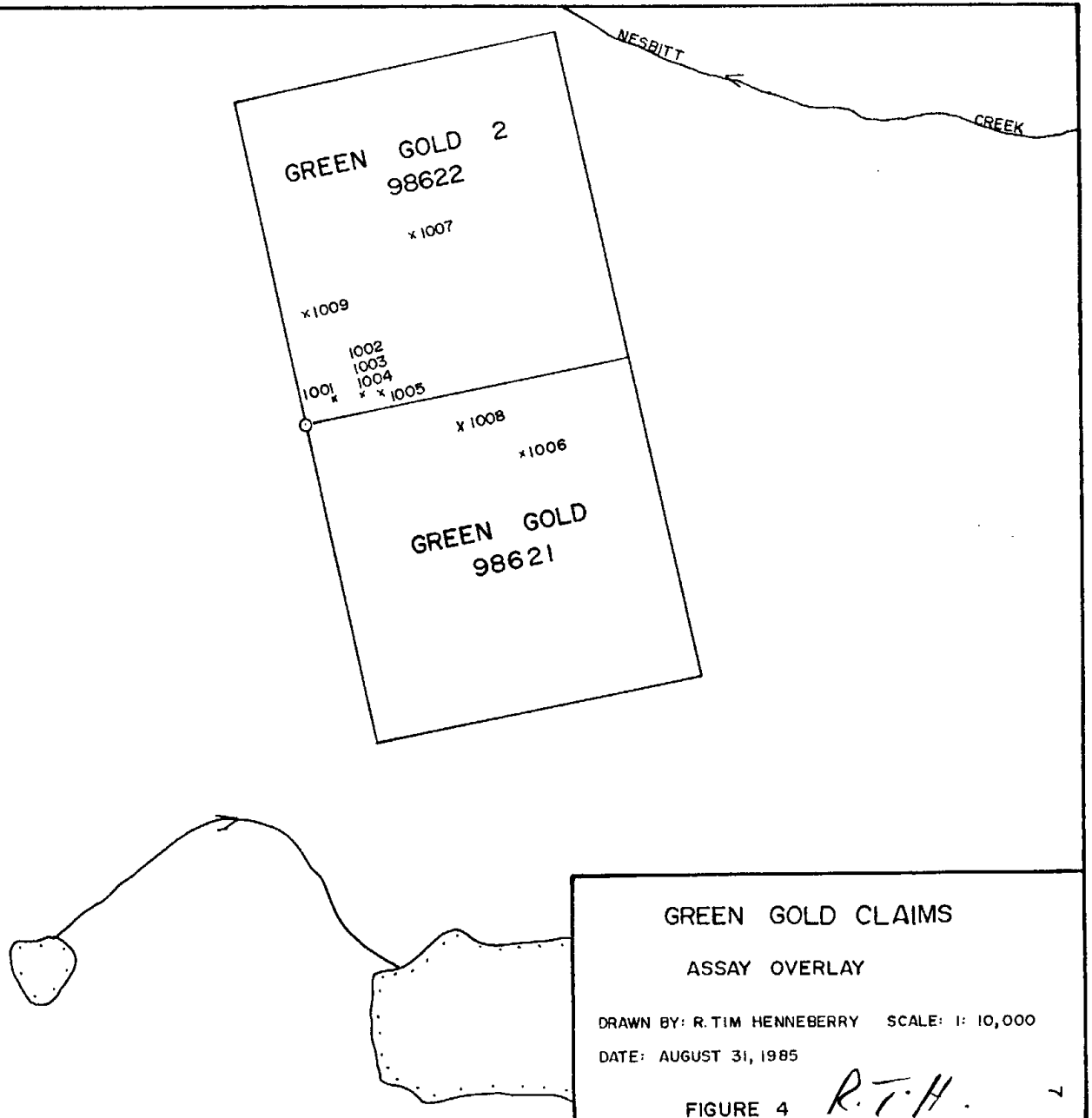
The peridodite body has intruded the phyllites and schists. This intrusive has a weathered brown exterior appearance, but is dark to medium green on fresh surfaces. The weathered shell is one centimetre thick. Alteration minerals include chlorite and minor epidote and limonite. Anhedral olivine crystals are one to three millimetres in size. No visible sulfides have been noted. Dykes of peridodite have been mapped within the sediments.

All units have been intruded by granodiorite of the Scuzzy Pluton. The granodiorite is grey-black in color with an equigranular groundmass of quartz and plagioclase with one to two percent k-feldspar. Biotite and hornblende make up a combined 5 percent of the rock. Minor limonite along fractures has been noted. Minor chlorite and clays have been noted as well. Traces of sulfides have been observed

ASSAY LEGEND

Number	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Mo(ppm)
1001	5	0.1	1	20	1
1002	5	0.1	1	19	1
1003	5	0.1	1	17	1
1004	5	0.1	1	18	1
1005	5	0.1	4	49	1
1006	5	0.2	1	70	1
1007	5	0.1	1	32	1
1008	5	0.1	1	40	1
1009	5	0.1	1	8	1





GREEN GOLD CLAIMS

ASSAY OVERLAY

DRAWN BY: R. TIM HENNEBERRY SCALE: 1: 10,000

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1985

FIGURE 4 R.T.H.

disseminated within the intrusive. Granodiorite dykes have been noted in the peridodite.

The vesuvianite showing (Duffell and McTaggart,1952) was examined, and appears to be exhausted. Only a few cobbles of vesuvianite were found in the talus, and these have very little economic value.

The siliceous horizon is approximately one metre thick. Sampling failed to uncover anomalous gold values.

One vein was noted striking 075° and dipping 45° south. The vein is comprised of quartz with minor plagioclase. Vein width is 5 centimetres. Minor limonite and fracture carbonate were noted. No visible sulfides were observed. No anomalous values were obtained from the sampling.

A total of nine rock samples were taken. Rock geochemistry for gold, silver, lead, zinc and molybdenite was done on all samples. No anomalous values were returned.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The vesuvianite showing appears to be exhausted. Prospecting of the claims failed to locate any further indications of economic vesuvianite. Diamond drilling beneath the showing may locate further vesuvianite bodies, but they would likely be small, as the previous showing was (ie. less than 10 tonnes), making any further discovered bodies sub-economic at best.

The possibility of finding metal deposits also appears to be small. Very little quartz veining was noted in place; very little quartz float was noted in the talus as well. This leads to the conclusion that very little in place veining exists on the Green Gold claims.

The siliceous horizon is interesting. The three samples taken failed to uncover a hint of gold. The lack of anomalous values, combined with the small size of the horizon, leads to the conclusion that no further work is warrented.

The Green Gold claims lie in a geologically interesting area. If further ground could be staked in the area, something of economic interest may be located. Unfortunately, the area surrounding the claims is presently part of a mineral reserve, making further ground acquisition impossible at this time.

The recent mapping program should be filed for assessment to keep the claims in good standing, in the hope that the mineral reserve is lifted, enabling further ground acquisition. If the mineral reserve is still in place when the assessment runs out, it would be best to let the claims lapse.

REFERENCES CITED

Duffell,S. and McTaggart,K.C. (1952). Ashcroft map area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 262.

Fraser,J.R. (1972). Nephrite in British Columbia. M.Sc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Leaming,S.F. (1978). Jade in Canada. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 78-19.

Roddick,J.A; Muller,J.E. and Okulitch,A.V. (1979). Fraser River, British Columbia - Washington. Map Sheet 92. Geological Survey of Canada Map 1386A (1 to 1 million).

Vincent,J.S. (1970). Geological Report on the Jade Group. British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 2528.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ralph Timothy Henneberry am a consulting geologist residing at 3363 Anzio Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

I graduated from Dalhousie University with a B.Sc. in geology in May, 1980, and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

I am presently employed by Terra Mines Limited as a senior geologist at the Bullmoose Lake Gold Project on a 28 day rotational basis.

I am an associate member of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in the Green Gold mineral claims presently held by M.R.Wagner.

R.Tim Henneberry
October 7,1985

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Geologist - property - 2 days @ $175.00 per	350.00
- documentation - 3 days @ $175.00 per	525.00
Assistant - property - 2 days @ $150.00 per (A.Stanta)	300.00
Assistant - property - 2 days @ $125.00 per (M.R.Wagner)	250.00
Transportation - Vancouver to Pemberton return 362 kilometres at $.30 per	108.60
- Pemberton to Green Gold return 1.9 hours at $440.00 per	836.00
helicopter fuel	119.00
Food Supplies - 3 people - 2 days	80.99
Maps - topography, claim and blow-ups	25.73
Assay - 9 samples at $13.45 per	121.05
Documentation -	25.74
TOTAL COST FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT	$2742.11

ASSESSMENT REQUIRED TO HOLD THE GREEN GOLD CLAIMS FOR ONE YEAR IS $400.00

THEREFORE 2742.11 DIVIDED BY $400.00 EQUALS 6.85 YEARS

THEREFORE THIS WORK PROGRAM IS SUFFICIENT TO HOLD THE GREEN GOLD MINERAL CLAIMS IN GOOD STANDING FOR 6 YEARS

GREEN GOLD SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample 1001 - quartz plagioclase vein.
minor limonite / fracture carbonate
no visible sulfides.

Sample 1002 - siliceous horizon (possible flow ?)
pink and black bands of quartz - feldspar - mafics
black bands 1 to 3 millimetres
pink bands to 1 centimetre
fracture limonite ± carbonate
minor sulfides.

Sample 1003 - siliceous horizon
strongly limonitized
grey bands to 1 centimetre (quartz and feldspar)
black bands to 2 millimetres (mafics ?)
sulfides are weathered out leaving a vuggy texture.

Sample 1004 - siliceous horizon
as 1003

Sample 1005 - granodioritic dyke
quartz, plagioclase, minor k-feldspar; 5 % mafics
minor limonite
traces of sulfides

Sample 1006 - phyllite
grey color; strongly schistose
fracture limonite
weathered sulfide vugs

Sample 1007 - peridodite
dark green color
minor limonite, moderate chlorite
no visible sulfides

Sample 1008 - peridodite
medium green color
strong chlorite, minor limonite, minor epidote
no visible sulfides

Sample 1009 - quartz float
limonite staining
weathered sulfide vugs

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : WAGNER, MARTY

9333 - 37TH AVE.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 5N4

**

CERT. # : A8516664-001-A
INVOICE # : I8516664
DATE : 1-OCT-85
P.O. # : NONE
GREEN GOLD

ATTN: MARTY WAGNER CC: R. TIM HENNEBERRY

Sample description	Prep code	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb FA+AA	
1001	205	1	1	20	0.1	<5	--
1002	205	1	1	19	0.1	<5	--
1003	205	1	1	17	0.1	<5	--
1004	205	1	1	18	0.1	<5	--
1005	205	1	4	49	0.1	<5	--
1006	205	1	1	70	0.2	<5	--
1007	205	1	1	32	0.1	<5	--
1008	205	1	1	40	0.1	<5	--
1009	205	1	1	8	0.1	<5	--

Certified by Hartt Bichler