19549

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S): GEOLOGICAL

TOTAL COST: $5037.54

AUTHOR(S): C. E. FIPKE

SIGNATURE(S): [signatures]

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED: OCTOBER 15, 89

YEAR OF WORK: 1989

PROPERTY NAME(S): HONK

COMMODITIES PRESENT

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION: ATLIN

NTS: 104 K8W

LATITUDE: 58° 19" N.

LONGITUDE: 132° 16" E.

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

OWNER(S)

(1) CHEVRON MINERALS LTD.

(2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1900 - 1055 West Hastings
Vancouver B.C. V6E 2E9

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

(2) CORONA CORPORATION

MAILING ADDRESS

1675 Powick Rd
Kelowna B.C
V1X 4L1

1440 - 800 W. Pender
Vancouver B.C
V6C 2V6.

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

GOLD SULFIDE MINERALISATION IS PRESENT WITHIN A ± 500 METER WIDE N-S TRENDING VERTICAL ULTRAMAFIC FAULT ZONE CUTTING VOLCANIC AND DIORITIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK

(over)

ASSESSEMENT REPORT

Honk Cliams Record # 3476

Atlin Mining Division N.T.S. 104 K/8

58o 19" N. Lat.
132o 16" E. Long

by C.E. Fipke
January 1990

Assessment Report on Honk Claims (Record # 4022 Atlin Mining Division NTS 104 K/8)

By C.E. Fipke

Revised Nov.1,1990

Introduction

Geologists Darrel Johnson and Chuck Fipke made a helicopter supported property examination to the Honk (and Misty Nie) claims on September 22, 1989. The objective of the visit was to assess the geologic potential of the area from an economic stand point. An original geologic map utilizing the author's findings and incorporating previous regional work was compiled for this report (figure 4).

Location and Access

The Honk claim (Fig. 1) is located 13 Km north of the Golden Bear Mine at Bearskin Lake (Fig. 2) situated in Northwest, B.C., 140 kilometers west of Dease Lake and 80 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek. Access was gained by flying to Telegraph Creek where a T.N.T. helicopter was chartered to the Honk property area.

Geology

A compilation of the general geology of the area including the geology of the Misty Nie claims completed by Chevron Minerals Ltd. and Lightning Creek Mines is given as Figure 3. A 1:10,000 scale geologic map compiled on the basis of the author's field observations and incorporating the foregoing findings is given as figure 4. The claims area was mapped in additional detail during the summer of 1989 by geologist Jim Oliver as a Queens University MSc project. His map results, petrographic findings and report completed for Dia Met Minerals Ltd. are appended to this report. The succeeding is a summary of the claims area based primarily on the examination and on previous geology completed by Chevron Minerals geologists.

The Honk claim is underlain by Triassic diorite intrusive and the Upper Triassic, intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks truncated by a major north trending vertically dipping, +/- 500 meter wide, fault block zone. The fault block zone consists primarily of strongly fractured amphibolite blocks mapped by J.G. Souther (G.S.C. map 122A, 1960) as part of the gabbro - pyroxinite - peridotite ultramafic complexes thought to have intruded the area during Permian (?) times. The fault contact zones are mostly sheared in nature. Iron carbonate alteration, silica veining, and silicification occur sporadically along the contacts affecting primarily the contact volcanics.

The Ultramafic Fault is the locus of a series of grab samples rich in sulfides from various locations along strike that range in value from 3.4 to 8.6 grams/ton gold (1987, TATS project summary report by G. Walton of Chevron Canada Resources Ltd). To the south the N-S trending Ultramafic fault zone interconnects with the 16 Km long NNW trending Misty Nie fault that hosts the Golden Bear, Fleece, and Bear Totem gold deposits.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Golden Bear gold deposits occur in porous areas of a major NNW trending fault where Au-As-Sb mineralization infills fault gauge areas adjaccent reactive carbonate rocks in contact with porous bleached tuffaceaus Pre Upper Triassic volcanics.

Additional geological mapping, trenching, channel sampling and channel sample analysis for Au-As-Sb are needed to properly access whether or not the amphibolites and Pre Upper Volcanics of Ultramafic fault zone on the claims may contain the reactivity and porosity necessary for formation of gold ore bodies.

As-Sb and other pathfinder element geochemistry could be useful data that could indicate whether or not the gold values present are associated with a +/- 171 MY mineralizing event, as present at the Bear Au deposits. If the high gold values are associated with a Permian (?) gold-quartz ultramafic differentiate event, the economic significance of the high gold analysis would be significantly less.

Statement of Expenditures

R.T. Kelowna - Telegraph Creek	$ 962,98
Expenses of C. Fipke	$ 399.56
4 days traveling & field examination of Geologist Chuck Fipke 4 X $350.00 /day	$1,400.00
3 hrs helicopter @ $600.00/hr with fuel, etc.	$1,900.00
1 day report writing by geologist C. Fipke including drafting, mapping, typing & materials	$ 375.00
Total Expenditures	$5,037.54

$

Please apply any excess credits to the PAC account of Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

RESUME OF CHARLES FIPKE

1966 Graduated from Kelowna Secondary School. Was a Queens Scout with Bushmans Thong & Gold Chord.

1966 - 70 Completed undergraduate and graduate work at the University of British Columbia which resulted in graduation with a BSc. in Honors Geology. Worked summers on geochemistry and as a geologist's assistant for Amax Exploration (Smithers area, BC), Atlas Exploration (Yukon) and the Geological Survey of Canada (N.W.T.).

1970 - 72 Worked as a geologist in New Guinea and Irian Barat for Kennecott Copper on porphyry copper exploration using heavy mineral approaches. Mapped the geology of limonite leach capping and the alteration of the OK Tedi porphyry copper, Papua, New Guinea.

1973 Worked as a mineral geologist for Samedan Oil in North Queensland, Australia completing regional mapping and detailed geophysics - geochemistry and diamond drilling of a Mo-W deposit area. Completed some heavy mineral exploration work for scheelite.

1974 Worked as a geologist, in charge of the Barberton Division (staff of 60), for Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, South Africa. Completed geological heavy mineral exploration and geological mapping and diamond drilling for Sb & massive Cu-Ni and Cu-Zn sulfides in Barberton, South African Southwest Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana. Completed heavy mineral development and orientation research in all of the foregoing areas. Visited the underground and open pit operations of DeBeers at the Finch Diamond Mine and the Kimberley diamond mines.

1975 Worked as a geologist for Cominco involving management and logging of diamond drilling of Mo and Cu-Mo deposits if British Columbia. Worked for Cominco Research as a research geologist on heavy mineral orientation and heavy mineral research and was responsible for setting up Cominco's's heavy laboratory and procedures. The report based on Fipke's heavy mineral results was distributed world wide.

From 1977 Worked as a geologist for Cominco in Brazil in charge of exploration for Pb-Zn in carbonate rocks. Used stratigraphic and heavy mineral exploration and Orientation techniques to discover Pb-Zn deposits in the Proterozoic Bambui of Minus Gerais.

1977 - 86 Founded C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. Obtained patents for heavy mineral processing techniques in Canada, the United States, Australia, and South Africa. Completed other research projects funded by the National Research Council.Step program which led to obtaining a patent in Canada for an acid leach process. Coordinated and assisted in the design of a heavy mineral and conodont laboratory unique to the Western world. Managed and coordinated a 1.4 million dollar exploration program for Superior Oil which led to the discovery of 34 kimberlite and lamproite diatremes, 18 gold deposits, two massive sulfide target areas and a new scheelite discovery in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and the Mackenzie Mountains, NWT. Managed many other diamond exploration field and laboratory programs in Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Idaho, Montana and California with a staff of up to 36 persons. The Fipke methods of heavy mineral geochemistry are taught in an advanced geochemistry course at U.B.C. Fipke has given many heavy mineral talks to geologists of major corporations and universities. Fipke and other CFM staff operate Canada's first commercial (windowless) scanning electron microscope that is set-up using South African standards to completed diamond indicator mineral chemistry, unique microdiamond scans and a trace element enhancement techniques for gold exploration.

1986 - 89 Completed gold, platinum and diamond heavy mineral consulting assignments for the United Nations in Peru, for Sigma Resources in New Zealand, the Geological Survey of Canada, in Sweden, in France, for Westmont Mines in Mexico and Dia Met Minerals Ltd. in British Columbia, and Northern Canada. Coordinated a recently completed $300,000 diamond exploration technology program to enable exploration companies to utilize the most advanced technology available to successfully explore for diamondiferous kimberlites and lamproites. The later (+1,300 page) project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada involved world leading diamond experts such as Dr. John Gurney, Dr. Rory Moore, Dr. Malcolm MacCallum, Dr. Barbara Smith etc.

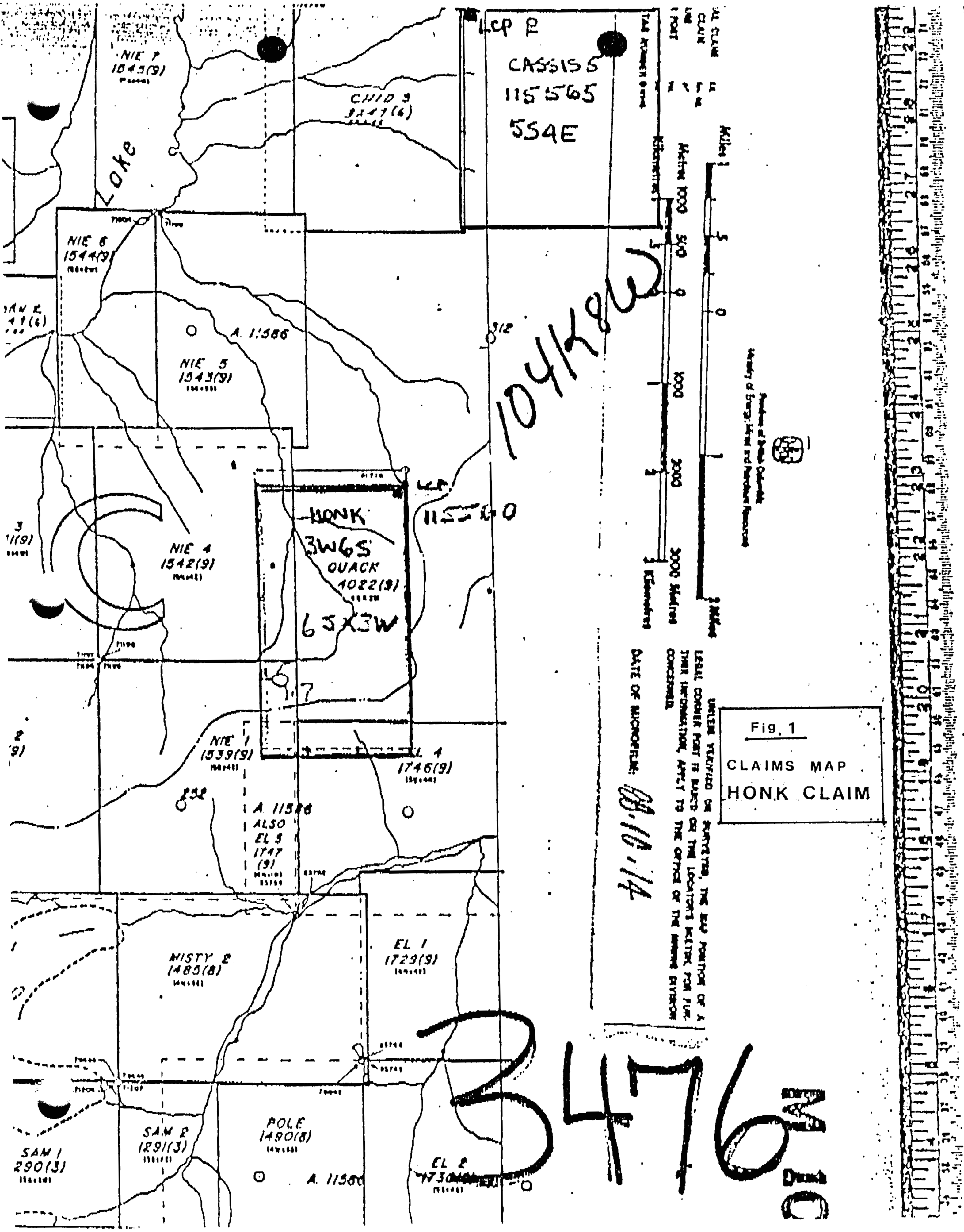
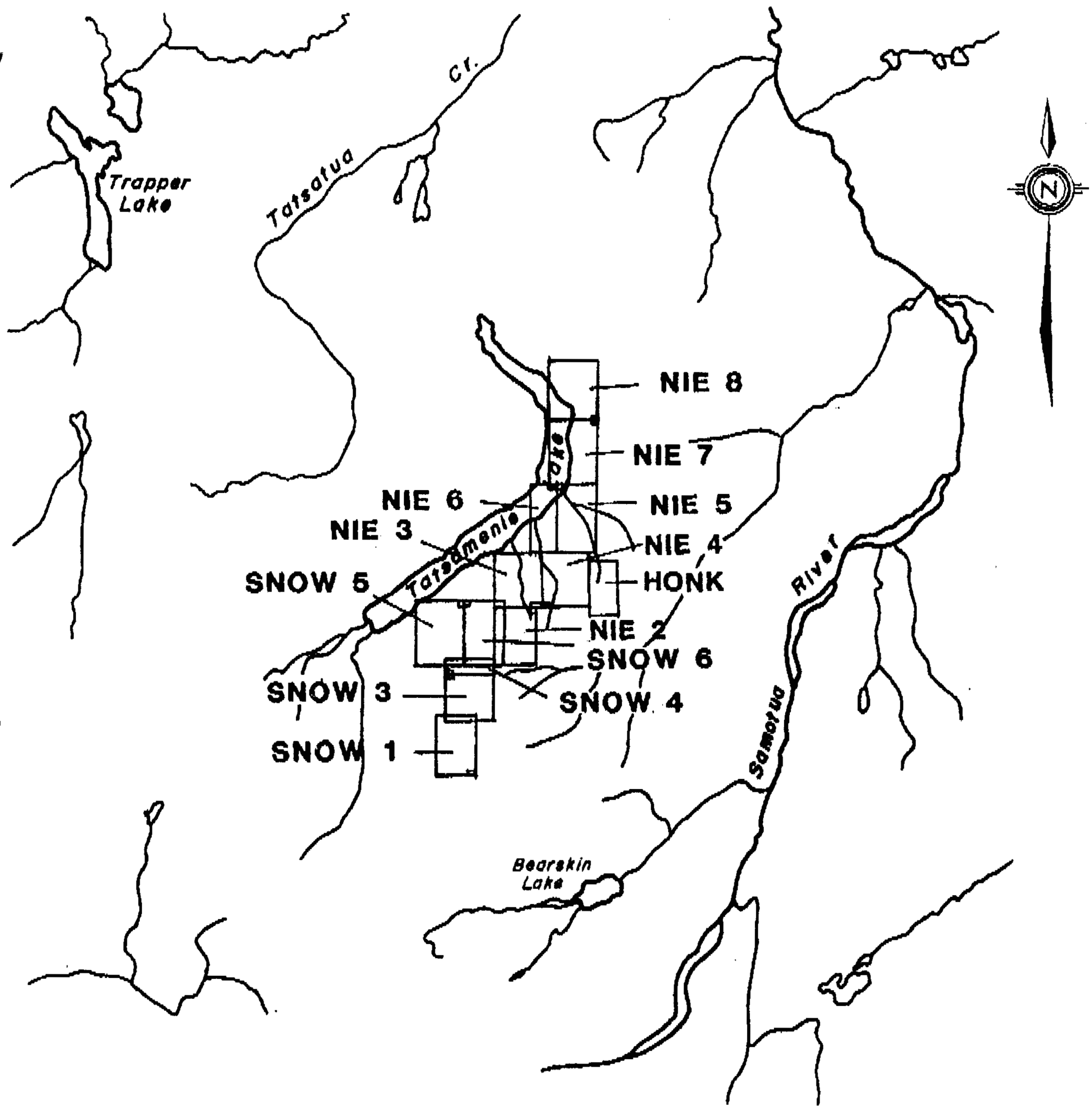


Fig. 1

CLAIMS MAP

HONK CLAIM

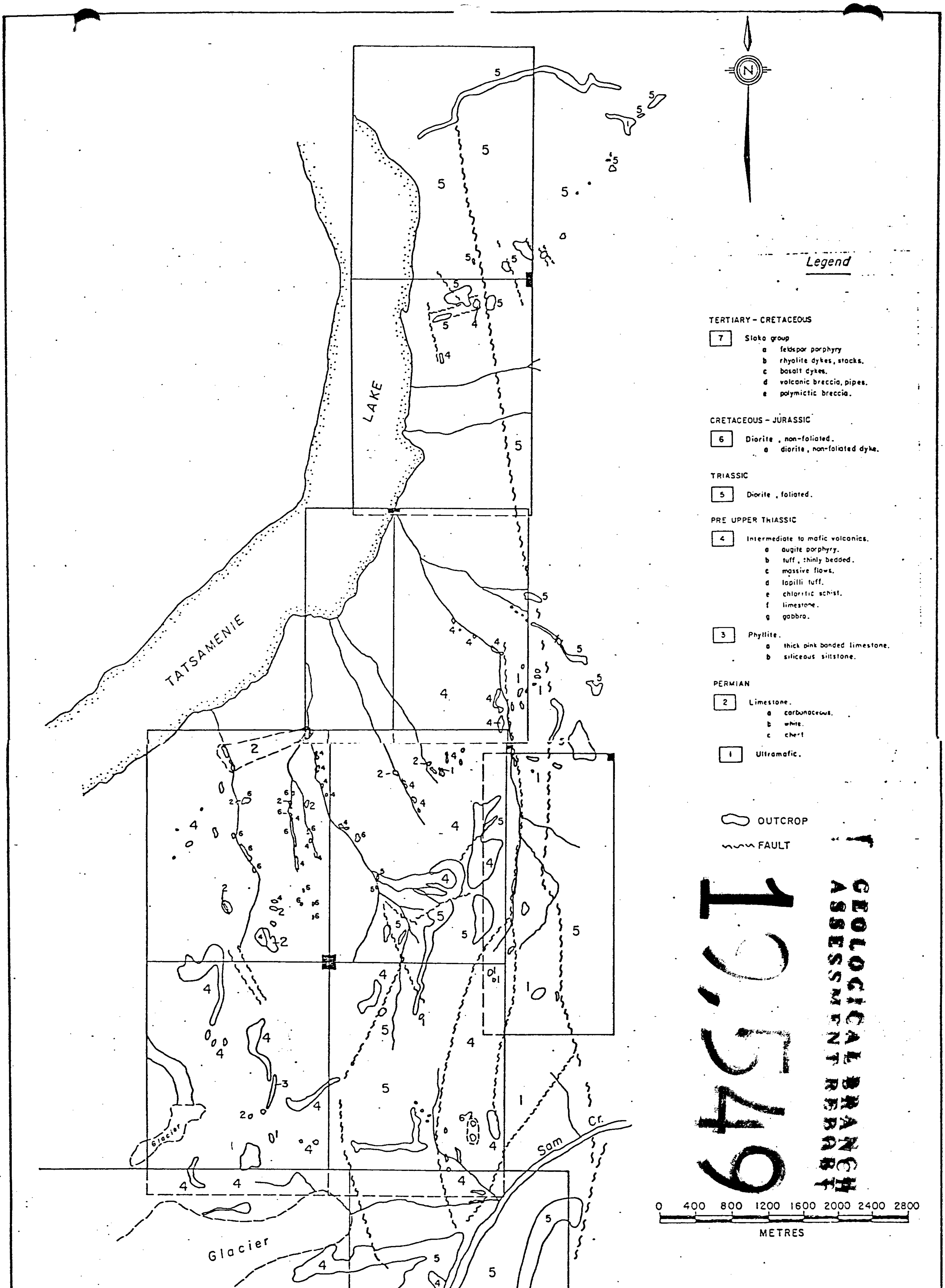


NIE + SNIE CLAIMS GROUPS, HONK & NIE 8 CLAIMS

0 10 Km

M523

FIG. 2



MISTY-NIE CLAIM BLOCK
ATLIN M.D., B.C. NTS: 104 K/8

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

DIA MET MINERALS LTD. 1989

FIGURE: 3

HONK MINERAL CLAIMS

A Synoptic Geological Evaluation of:

LITHOLOGIC, STRUCTURAL AND PETROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Latitude 58° 19 ', Longitude 132° 16'

Atlin Mining Division

N.T.S. 104K/8

October 31, 1990
Kamloops, British Columbia

Jim L. Oliver M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

3.1 Lithology

The subject claims are underlain by five intrusive suites and two supracrustal suites. Supracrustral rocks include strongly foliated, augite porphyroblastic mafic flows and lesser fragmentals (AgPMV, Figure 1). These rocks crop out in the extreme northwestern portion of the claim block. They are strongly chloritized, dull grey-green weathering, and sometimes weakly carbonaceous. They are likely to be Lower Triassic in age. Thin sections of these rocks show that the pyroxenes have been partially replaced by chlorite, and that syndeformational tails of chlorite and quartz may form pressure shadows adjacent to altered pyroxene phenocrysts, Plate 1.

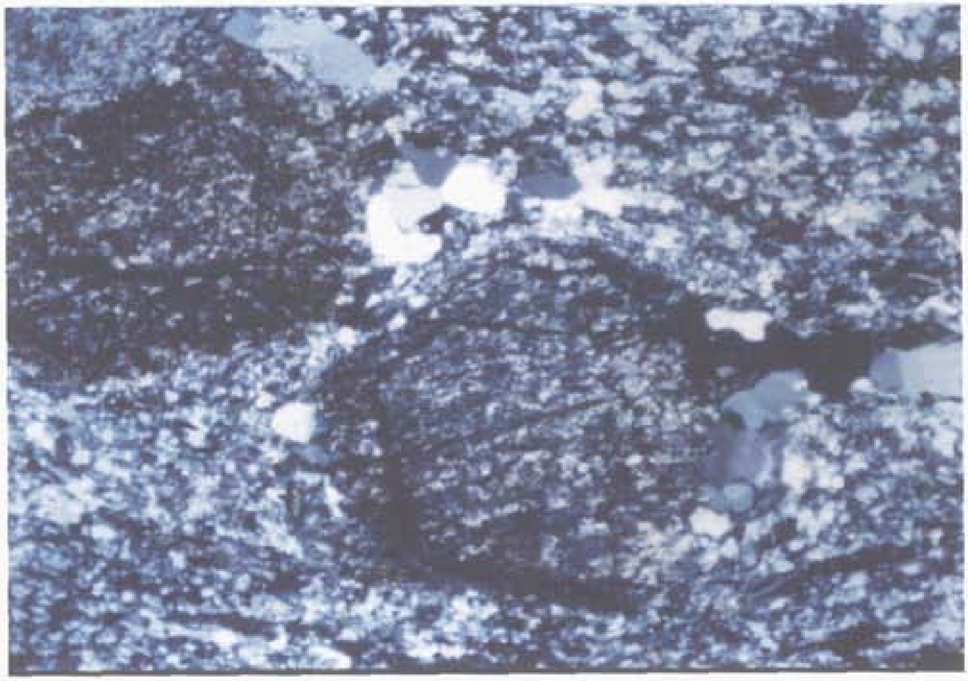


Plate 1. Thin section of a strongly porphyroblastic mafic volcanic. The chloritized pyroxene phenocrysts are 3 - 4 mm in diameter, and show well developed pressure solution tails of chlorite and quartz. The photograph is taken under crossed polars at a magnification of 60 X.

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1.0 Summary

The results of geological mapping across the Honk mineral claims in July and August of 1989 may be summarized as follows:

1. The claims overlie an elongate, north-south trending ultramafic body, which is juxtaposed between the contacts of Triassic granodiorites and Mid to Late Triassic mafic volcanics.

2. The ultramafic is an olivine clinopyroxenite, of an Alaskan type intrusive affinity. It is not part of an ophiolite sequence.

3. The intrusion lacks amphibolite contact aureoles which are normally associated with Alaskan type ultramafic bodies. The small size of the intrusion, less than three square kilometres, and retrograde low grade metamophic overprints, may obscure this contact aureole.

4. The eastern contact of the intrusion, is at least partly fault bounded against foliated granodiorites. The western contact relations of this ultramafic body are covered by extensive drift. There is no strong evidence to suggest that the western contact is a tectonic (fault) contact.

5. The ultramafic has been partially serpentinized. Petrographic data indicates that serpentinization is post-deformational. It is unlikely that the Honk ultramafic has been tectonically transported.

6. The age of the ultramafics may be inferred from contact relations. These rocks are intruded by, and are therefore older than, Mid to Upper Triassic granodiorites. The ultramafics likely intrude, and are therefore younger than, or contemporaneous with, Mid to Lower Triassic porphyroblastic mafic volcanics.

7. These rocks are cut by several east northeast trending structural zones. These zones may be intruded by aplitic dykes and are often extensively carbonitized. They appear to be secondary structures to the main Ultramafic Fault and form significant exploration targets for lode gold mineralization.

2.0 Reporting Parameters

The following report details principle geological features of the Honk mineral claims. It has been designed to be used as an Appendix to a full assessment report on this property. All field work for this report was completed on the dates July 12, 1989, and August 4 and 5, 1989. This work was conducted in conjunction with a regional mapping program which forms part of Oliver's doctoral thesis.

This synoptic geological report has been prepared at the request of Mr. C. Fipke, representing Dia Met Minerals of Kelowna B.C.

3.0 Geology: Honk Mineral Claims

The principle geological relations of the Honk Mineral claims are shown on Figure 1: Geology Honk Mineral Claim. Regional geological features in this area, NTS 104/K, have been described by Souther (1971) and G.S.C. Map 1262A. Property scale and semi-regional geological features, in the area of the subject claims, have been outlined by Shaw (1984) and by Oliver and Hodgson (1989). The principle geological features of the Honk claims may be briefly outlined with respect to lithology, structural relations, alteration and mineralization.

In the extreme southwestern corner of the property, Tertiary Olivine Basalts (OB, Figure 1) unconformably overlie all other lithologies. These rocks are equivalent to the Level Mountain Group and have not been affected by regional metamorphic or deformational processes.

The oldest intrusive rocks on the property are dark green-black weathering, ultramafic rocks (UM, Figure 1). One of these bodies trends north-south across the entire length of the Honk claims. This ultramafic has a gradational contact with a gabbroic (Gbb, Figure 1) intrusion to the south. Thin sections of this rock indicate that it is a relatively unaltered olivine clinopyroxenite, Plate 2. Orthopyroxenes are present in very low quantities, less than five percent. In terms of petrogenesis, the dominance of clinopyroxene to orthopyroxene suggests that these rocks are simple Alaskan type intrusions and not ophiolite related ultramafics.

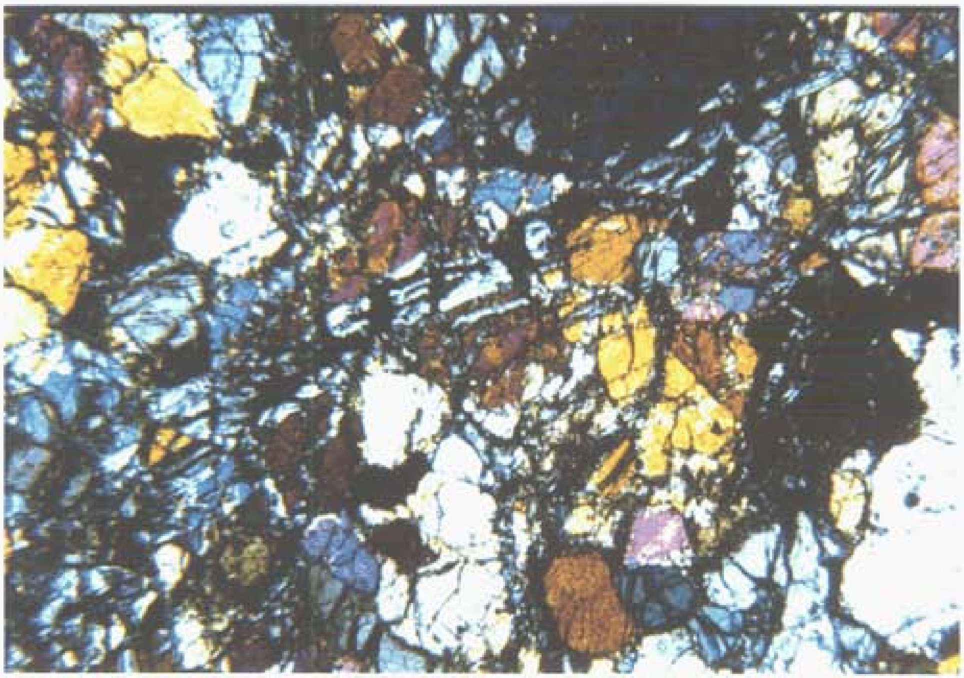

Plate 2. Weakly serpentintized, olivine clinoproxenite, under crossed polars, 40X magnification. Equant phenocrysts of olivine and clinopyroxene, do not show any preferred tectonic fabric, ie., the rock is non-foliated.

The main ultramafic mass is intruded by a series of diorite dykes (DDy, Figure 1). These dyke rocks have chilled contact margins and contain non-aligned hornblende phenocrysts. This suggests that these intrusions post-date emplacement of the main ultramafic body, and are not equivalent to sheeted dyke complexes common to ophiolitic sequences. The general contact relations are shown on Plate 3.

Plate 3. Hornblende diorite dykes intrude olivine clinopyroxene ultramafic rocks. Field of view is approximately 50 metres. Diorite dykes range from 50 cm to 2.0 metres in width.

Intrusive rock suites on the Honk claims are dominated by Mid to Upper Triassic age hornblende granodiorites (Gd, Figure 1). These rocks are often extensively altered, dominantly by an assemblage of iron-carbonate, hematite, magnetite, and lesser potassic feldspars. The controls on this alteration form are poorly understood, but it often appears to be semi-conformable to intrusive - volcanic contacts. This alteration style is present in the northwestern portion of the claim block, where it strikes north northeast. At this locale, the alteration may envelope a north northeast trending fault zone.

Penetrative fabric development within granodiorites is extremely variable. Thin sections typically show weakly aligned hornblende phenocrysts, and slightly strained quartz phenocrysts. The foliation patterns within the granodiorite are irregular enough to suggest that this planar fabric may reflect primary igneous processes, rather than regional tectonic events.

Small, orange weathering aplitic dykes (ApDy, Figure 1) cut virtually all rock types, except olivine basalts. These rocks appear to be apophyses to the main granodiorite intrusions. Intense hematite and iron-carbonate alteration may replace many of the primary minerals within these rocks.

3.2 Structural Relations

Initial mapping of the Honk claims (Shaw, 1984) shows the ultramafic intrusion to be fault bounded on both the eastern and western contacts. As is shown on Figure 1, some evidence suggests that the eastern contact is partially fault bounded, but the movement across this structure is probably very modest. Neither the east or west contacts, which are sometimes weakly serpentinized, may be identified as either incohesive serpentinites or as serpentinitic mylonites. These structural forms are strong indicators of the presence of shear or fault zones in ultramafic bodies (Norrell et al., 1989), and are not well developed within the Honk claim ultramafic.

Although the ultramafic body is locally fractured and serpentinized, these brittle failures may not be related to a large scale fault system. At temperatures less than 550° C, and in the presence of water, olivine is not stable and converts to antigorite, (Labotka and Albee, 1979). This conversion is accompanied by a large volume increase and subsequent localized fracturing of the rock mass. In this case, brittle failures are introduced through the action of a metamorphic, as opposed to, tectonic processes.

The strongest faults within the ultramafic, which may be convincingly related to tectonic processes, strike east northeast, and may be secondary faults to the Ultramafic Fault. These zones of weakness may be used by aplitic to granodiorite dykes as preferred sites of emplacement. Plate 4 illustrates the general contact and structural relations associated with these faults and their subsequent intrusions. Alteration and structural parameters suggest that these zones may afford some of the better loci for the development of gold mineralization.

Plate 4. East northeast structural zones, are dissected by aplitic dykes and are extensively carbonitized, orange weathering rocks. Dark green-black ultramafic talus is present in the foreground. The field of view is approximately 400 metres, looking north.

3.3 Alteration and Mineralization

Two principle alteration forms are identified on the Honk claims. Zones of iron-carbonate, hematite, and modest silicification are associated with the emplacement of felsic dykes, possibly within secondary fault structures. These zones are strongly discordant to the overall trend of the ultramafic body. Sulphide development, within the alteration envelopes to these zones, is generally weak, with pyrite averaging less than 2%. The general contact relations of one of these iron carbonate, dyke related, alteration zones are show on Plate 5.

Plate 5. Strong iron-carbonate and lesser zones of silicification envelope felsic dykes. The main axis of the ridge is parallel to the ultramafic contact and the alteration zones are strongly discordant to the strike of the ultramafic rocks. The field notebook, in the centre of the photograph, may be used for scale.

The second principle alteration form is serpentinization and talc carbonate alteration developed within the ultramafic. Petrographic, and field relations, demonstrate:

1. Antigorite and brucite (sepentine) form a cross-hatched pattern, and are not aligned to any particular regional fabric, Plate 6. This suggests that the processes of serpentinization is post-deformation, ie. serpentinization post-dates the Mid-Triassic Talhtanian orogeny (Souther, 1971).

2. Serpentinization is irregularrly distributed across the ultramafic body. It does not appear to be preferentially developed near the ultramafic contacts. This suggests that the contacts of the rock mass are intrusive rather than fault contacts.

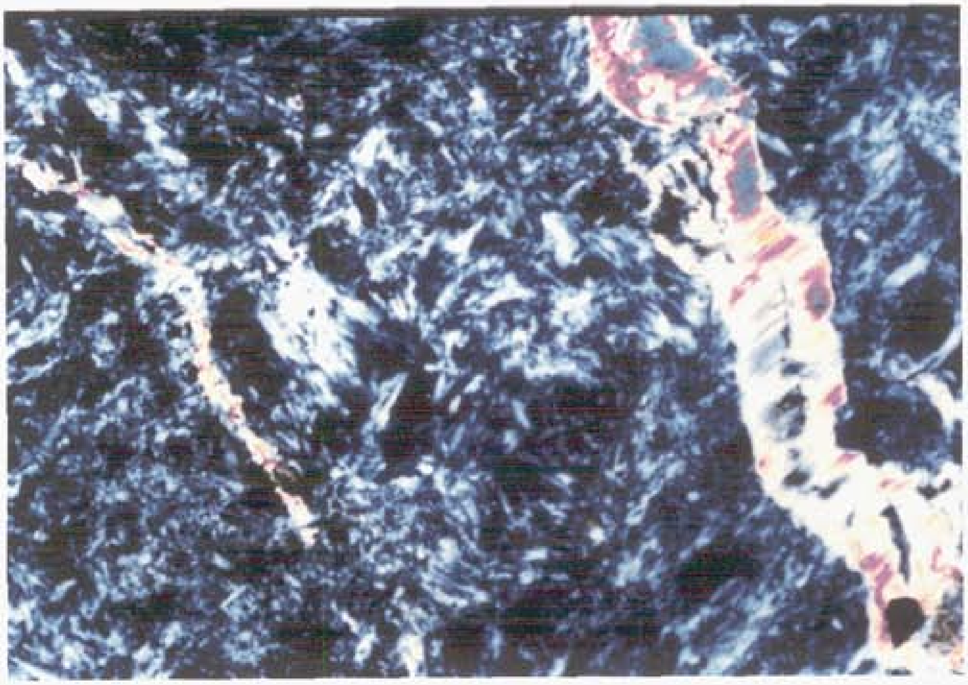

Plate 6. Cross-hatched patterns of antigorite (white to light blue) and brucite (violet) dominate the field of view. Two talc veinlets post-date serpentinization. These non-aligned mineral fabrics should be compared and contrasted to the foliated mafic volcanics show in Plate 1. Magnification 40X, crossed polars.

Alaskan type ultramafic intrusions are often associated with strong, amphibolite grade, contact aureoles. This thermal aureole is not well defined peripheral to the Honk claim ultramafic. The very small size of this intrusion, less than three square kilometres, would limit the size of any thermal aureole. This contact aureole may be further obscurred by retrograde overprinting of lower grade regional metamorphic assemblages.

4.0 Conclusions

Field and petrographic data indicate that the olivine clinopyroxenite ultramafic body which underlies much of the Honk mineral claims is an Alaskan type intrusion, and does not form part of a dismembered ophiolite sequence. It has many similarites to several other Upper Triassic ultramafic intrusions notably the Johanson Lake Mafic - Ultramafic complexes and to the ultramafic body exposed on the west side of the Hickman Batholith (Nixon et al., 1989; Nixon et al., 1988).

The Honk ultramafic body may be fault bounded on portions of it's eastern contact, and is also cut by several east northeast trending faults. Iron-carbonate alteration zones, sometimes associated with felsic dyke emplacement, and with the east northeast faults, appear to be the strongest targets for the development of lode gold mineralization.

5.0 References

Labotka, T.C. and Albee, A.L. 1979: Serpentinization of the Belviedere ultramafic body, Vermont; Mass balance and reaction at the metasomatic front. Can. Mineral. Vol 17, p. 831 - 846.

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Oliver, J. L. and Hodgson, C.J. 1989: Geology and Mineralization Tatsamenie Lake District Northwestern British Columbia. B.C.M.E.M.P.R. Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990 - 1, p. 163 - 173.

Shaw, D. 1984: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Survey, Nie, Misty, and Snie Groups, Duck and Nie 8; B.C.M.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report 12688, 19 pages.

Souther, J.G. 1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tulsequah Map-area, British Columbia; G.S.C. Memoir 362, 84 pages, and Map 1262A.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **JIM L. OLIVER**, of the City of Kamloops, Province of British Columbia, **DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:**

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at 4377 Karindale Road, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2C 1Z3.

2. I hold a combined degree, Bachelor of Science, Honors Geology and Geophysics, granted by the University of British Columbia (1982), a Master of Science in Geology, granted by Queen's University (1985) and I am currently enrolled in a Doctoral program at the latter university.

3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have actively practiced my profession as a geologist for the past nine years.

   Pre-graduate work experience includes base and precious metal exploration in British Columbia and the Yukon (1979 - 1981).

   Postgraduate work experience includes exploration for gold and base metals in Ontario, the Northwest Territories, the southwestern United States and in British Columbia (1982 - 1990).

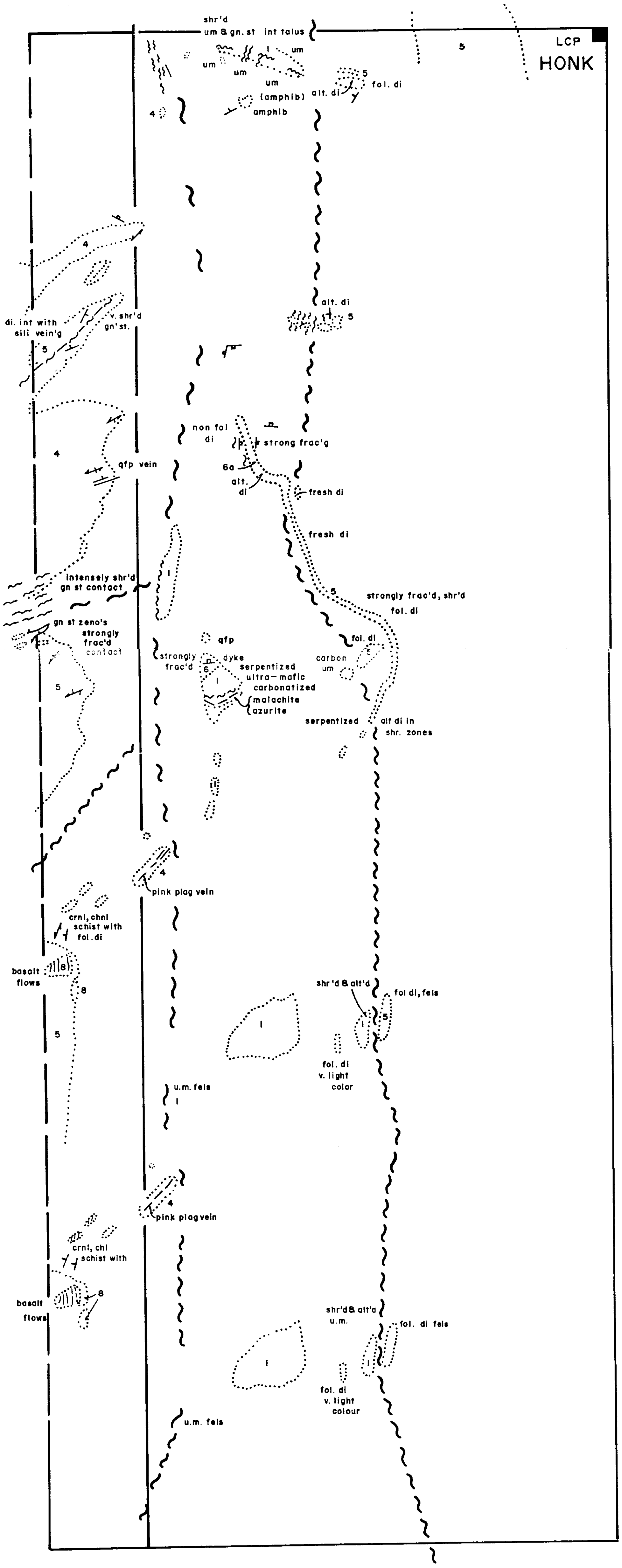
5. Between the periods July 12, Aug. 4 & 5, 1989, I geologically mapped portions of the Honk mineral claims, NTS 104K/8. The results of mapping were documented in a synoptic geological report on this property, dated Oct. 31/1990.

6. That I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the Honk mineral claims, nor in the securities of Dia Met Minerals Inc., nor do I intend to receive such interest.

Jim L. Oliver

Jim L. Oliver, M.Sc.; F.G.A.C.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 31 day of October, 1990.



8	MIOCENE	LEVEL MOUNTAIN - PLATEAU BASALTS
7	TERTIARY-CRET.	SLOKO GROUP a - feldspar porphyry; b - rhyolite dykes, stocks; c - basalt dykes
6	CRET.- JURASSIC	DIORITE NON-FOLIATED; a - diorite non-foliated dyke; b - albitite sill; c - porphyritic diorite
5	TRIASSIC	DIORITE FOLIATED
4	PRE UPPER TRIASSIC	INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC VOLCANICS; a - augite porphyry; b - tuff - thinly bedded; c - massive flows; d - lapilli tuff; e - chlorite schist
3	PHYLLITE	a - massive pink banded limestone; b - siliceous siltstone; c - thin banded pink limestone; d - buff weathering limestone; e - mafic flows
2	PERMIAN	LIMESTONE a - carbonaceous; b - white
1	ULTRAMAFIC	

ALTERATION

C	IRON CARBONATE AND QUARTZ VEIN
Q	QUARTZ STOCKWORK
D	DOLOMITIZED
S	SILICIFIED

SYMBOLS

- COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (So)
- PLANAR FOLIATION
- FOLD HINGE
- FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

- KNOWN
- ASSUMED
- PROJECTED
- JOINT
- STATION

0 .5 1 km

scale: 1:10,000

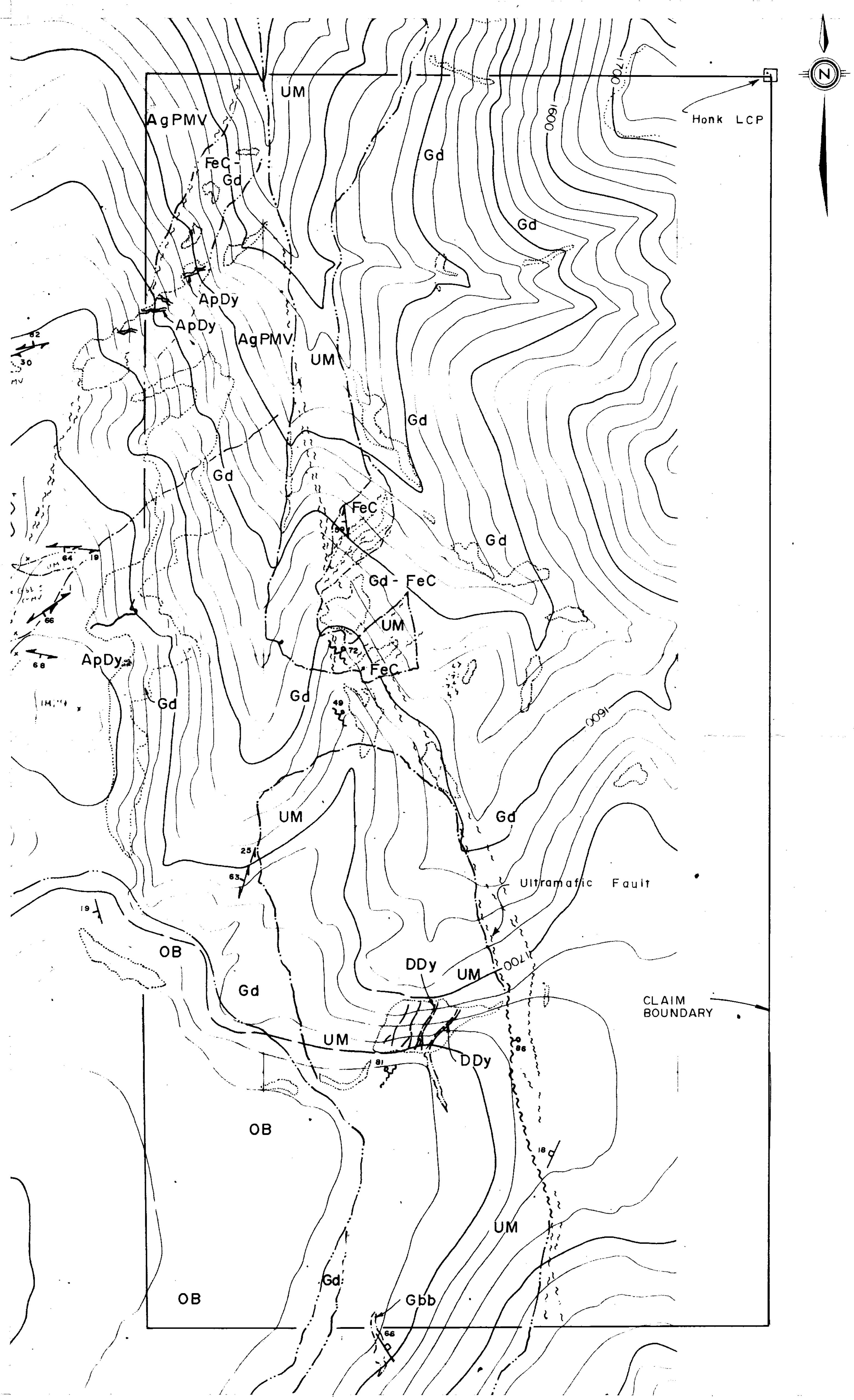
DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

GEOLOGY MAP

HONK CLAIM

DATE: 1990	SCALE: 1: 10,000
DRAWN BY: SM	FIGURE: 4

A.R. 19549



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE LITHOLOGIES

ApDy	Aplitic Dyke
DDy	Dioritic Dyke
Gd	Granodiorite
Gbb	Gabbro
UM	Ultramafic

SUPRACRUSTAL LITHOLOGIES

OB	Olivine Basalt
AgPMV	Augite Porphyritic Mafic Volcanic

SYMBOLS / ABBREVIATIONS

60	Foliation , F1
6	Lineation , L1
42	Joint
42	Shear or Fault Plane
	Fault Known , Inferred
	Geological contact
	Outcrop
	Sub - crop , boulder
FeC	Iron - carbonate alteration

0 500 m

Scale : 1 : 10,000

A.R. 19549

J.L. OLIVER - CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

GEOLOGY :
HONK MINERAL CLAIM

NTS :	104 K - 8W	GEOLOGY BY :	J. OLIVER
DATE :	OCT. / 1990	SCALE :	1 : 10,000
DWN. BY :	DBM	FIGURE :	1