

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

HIXON CREEK LODE GOLD - VIC GUINET CLAIMS
(QUESNEL DISTRICT)
HIXON CREEK, B.C.

N.T.S. 93G-7E
CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT

FOR
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

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INTRODUCTION

Two days were spent on the Hixon ground (May 27 and 28) in the company of Gerald Rayner and Vic Guinet, the owner of the ground, currently consisting of 3 Crown Grants, 6 two-post and 30 conventional claim units.

This brief report, written without benefit of maps, is intended to convey merely my impressions of the geology and related aspects of the property which will be covered in greater detail by Gerald Rayner in his forthcoming report which will have additional data, including maps and analyses.

IMPRESSIONS, PROBLEMS, AND GEOLOGY

The property is by no means easy to evaluate for a couple of reasons; mainly poor outcrop exposure and current lack of knowledge vis-a-vis the factors influencing the concentration of any lode-gold present.

The HIXON ground is presently of interest because of its past history as indicated in Minister of Mines reports which attest to small, though reasonably high grade gold tonnages derived from placer as well as lode mining.

For purposes of our examination, placer gold is excluded from consideration as much of the length of Hixon Creek is presently held under placer claims. This could be a nuisance factor should a modest scale open cast type operation be ultimately contemplated. It none the less illustrates the presence of gold as evidenced by a group of panners which had been winning a few flakes from alluvium during the time of our examination.

Underground lode exploitation would be a tough proposition. It would appear as though the vein structures, which undoubtedly hosted the higher grade gold portions, are narrow, discontinuous and segmented because of the often intense

shearing of the country rock. An extensive degree of support would be required in an underground situation in addition.

Geology of the property is comprised of argillaceous sedimentary rocks (mudstones, graphitic shales, siltstones) interbedded with occasional arenaceous types (sandstones, greywackes) and broad bands or zones of greenstones, probably volcanic in origin. The entire sequence strikes about 145° to 115° and dips generally 20° to 60° to the northeast with some sections sub-vertical.

Most of the section has a strong schistosity corresponding directionally to and in most instances dominating the few bedding exposures observed. In fact, the term schist would more correctly describe 75 percent of the rock exposures.

Minor quartz-carbonate veining was seen, most of which ran parallel to the schistosity, as well as tension fractures oriented obliquely and perpendicularly to it. Associated with carbonate veining in particular were minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite, as well as an apple-green product, stichtite.

Certain greenstone portions contained up to 10 percent pyrite by volume.

COMMENTS ON BETHLEHEM'S WORK

Work undertaken by Bethlehem included soil geochemistry and some diamond drilling. I would not regard their activity on the property as definitive, for several reasons:

1. Soil sample lines ran obliquely to the main structural trend.

2. Soil samples were tested for gold only in a few instances.
3. Lines were widely spaced (approximately 500 feet) as were sample points (approximately 200 feet).
4. No detailed follow-up geochem was attempted.
5. Their geologic mapping omitted numerous outcrops.
6. It would appear in their diamond drilling that core recovery was non-existent in the upper 60 to 90 feet in two of their boreholes.

CONCLUSIONS

All subsequent work will be required to prove:

1. The extensive presence of gold;
2. its control;
3. the quantities involved.

Pending analyses may give some indications with respect to gold localization and presence. Control may involve one or more of the following features:

- a) Concentration in more siliceous sedimentary members.
- b) Concentration in greenstone bands.
- c) Correlation with high pyrite concentrations.
- d) Structural correlation (the major fault shown on the G.S.C. map which coincides with a trend of magnetic highs may be an influencing factor).

Geochemistry may not have applicability because of variation in overburden type (residual and transported), variation in overburden thicknesses and slope, presence of clay layers and some organic material, and development of soil horizons.

The highly sheared, broken nature of the bedrock may render conventional core drilling difficult, expensive and non-productive. Keystone or cable-tool drilling would be more suitable, particularly in view of the fact that not very deep drilling would be required for open-pit consideration. A closely-spaced series of holes across the section in regions of former high-grade production could be interesting.

Although not considered lode-gold, the bedrock-overburden interface of the fractured, vertical, weathered schists would make an excellent trap for elluvial or alluvial gold.

Should gold content show correlation with pyrite concentration, induced polarization could likely be utilized to good effect.

In summary, recommendations should await the results of pending analyses. Should these be favourable or should the decision be made to proceed with further exploration, the open pit possibilities of the property could be examined basically via a relatively modest expenditure of funds through a series of shallow Keystone or cable-tool drill holes closely spaced across the geologic section.