

*Old original*

520925  
93G/7

SUMMARY REPORT

HIXON CREEK GOLD PROPERTY

N.T.S. 93G-7

Latitude 53°25'N          Longitude 122°30'W

Mineral Claims: Hixon Quartz Group, 9 claims

INTRODUCTION

The Hixon Creek Gold property, situated 55 kilometers south of Prince George and 5 kilometers east of the town of Hixon Creek on the B.C. Provincial Highway, is a lode gold deposit hosted by Mesozoic altered volcanic greenstone intercalated with sericite schists and phyllites.

The property's history dates back to the late 1800's at which time active mining of placer and lode gold deposits yielded significant production from gravels and approximately 300 ounces of lode gold.

The property was mined as a placer deposit until 1970 at which time Bethlehem Copper Corporation conducted surface geological mapping and geochemical surveys followed by diamond drilling during 1971 and 1972 in order to test for lode gold potential.

The claims are currently held by Esperanza Explorations Ltd. through an option agreement which allows earning of a 100 percent interest subject to a royalty from production.

The Hixon Creek Gold property represents an excellent potential for deposits of volcanic-associated lode gold. Previous underground exploration and

extension of those gold-bearing zones as represented by geophysical interpretation of aeromagnetic anomalies and coincident geochemical anomalies represent an excellent target for further exploration.

Further exploration calls for ground magnetometer and soil sampling surveys coupled with geological assessment of the original Hixon workings. Diamond drilling of the immediate area of the previously mined zones and their extensions would follow.

### HISTORY

Hixon Creek first received attention for its gold potential in the late 1800's when Chinese placer miners discovered gravels rich in gold in several benches along Hixon Creek.

Later, the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company was formed to develop and mine lode gold showings in altered volcanic rocks near Hixon Creek, which lodes were believed to be the source of the placer deposits. This company successfully explored these showings with several thousand feet of drifting and actually milled 239 tons of ore averaging about 1 ounce of gold per ton prior to shutdown of operations in the 1880's.

The property remained idle until 1918, at which time further tunnelling was carried out.

During the period 1918 to 1938 several different companies conducted work on the property; 12 shafts and 7 tunnels were excavated not only in the vicinity of the original 1880 workings but 100 meters upstream from these workings and 3300 meters downstream at the junction of Hixon Creek with Government Creek.

In 1938 the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company again began preparations for

production of its lode gold deposit with the installation of a hundred ton per day mill and further underground development of its main workings. The operation was halted abruptly in 1939, presumably due to World War II, and was never resumed. The workings flooded and have reportedly not been pumped since.

Placer mining was carried out for the next 30 years on Hixon Creek by several companies including Reno Gold Mining Co., Hixon Placer Inc., and Chilco Explorations Ltd. An undetermined amount of gold was washed from over half a million cubic yards of gravel during this time.

Bethlehem Copper Corporation, under an option agreement, conducted geological surface mapping and grid-controlled geochemical soil sampling surveys in 1971, and 1472 feet (450 meters) of BQ diamond drilling in 4 holes in 1972.

Esperanza Explorations Ltd. optioned the Hixon property from Victor Guinet and Andrew Harman in March, 1979. Additional claims were staked at that time.

## HIXON ZONE

### Mineralization

Mineralization consists of native gold and silver, pyrite, chalcopryite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and molybdenite occurring in quartz veins, veinlets, and disseminations in greenstone.

### Host Rock

Mineralized quartz vein networks occur in hydrothermally altered greenstones at their contacts with schistose sediments with which the greenstones are intercalated. Mineralized quartz veins do not apparently extend into the schists. The quartz veins generally trend northeasterly vertically, some veins do parallel the northwesterly trending, steeply dipping contacts between the schist and the greenstone.

### Alteration

The greenstones, originally diorite intruded as sills and dykes, have undergone Tertiary hydrothermal alteration. Kaolinization and carbonatization are prevalent at or near the greenstone contacts. It is believed that gold and silver have been deposited in the quartz veins and the greenstone during some stage of this hydrothermal alteration.

Deep secular decay has been noted to a depth of 30 meters (100 feet) in one of the old shafts on the Hixon property, thus explaining the lack of fresh outcrop and the presence of abundant residual placer gold deposits along Hixon Creek.

### Area of Proposed Exploration

Most of the known gold occurrences are found within an area 1550 meters (5000 feet) wide and 4000 meters (12,000 feet) long. Depth of the mineralization has been proven to be at least 60 meters (200 feet) by the original underground workings from which ore was taken in the late 1800's.

A well defined aeromagnetic anomaly (Figure 1) appears to define the greenstone host to mineralization. The original Hixon underground workings are located within this magnetic expression, coincident and partially coincident geochemical anomalies further define the zone of interest.

### EXPLORATION TO DATE

Results obtained from sampling of underground workings are listed on the following page.

<u>Occurrence</u>	<u>Width</u>		<u>Weighted Average Assays</u>	
	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Meters</u>	<u>Au (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>
Cayenne Tunnel, 1929	25	7.6	0.24	0.4
Main Shaft, #3 level, 1935	4	1.2	0.20	-
Main Shaft, #3 level, 1935	6	1.8	0.04	-
Main Shaft, #2 level, 1935	5	1.5	0.50	-
Briscoe Adit, 1934	0.25 tons of ore		0.64	-
Main Shaft, 1933	"large volume of greenstone"		0.07	-
"	239 tons of ore		1.00	-
Briscoe Stringers, 1933	8 tons of ore		0.88	0.38

Geochemical soil sampling surveys conducted by Bethlehem in 1971 revealed several gold anomalies (Figure 1), 4 diamond drill holes were drilled in 1973, the results of which are listed below:

<u>Diamond Drill Hole</u>	<u>(meters)</u>	<u>Lithology</u>	<u>Pertinent Assays</u>
HX-72-1	151	Interbedded metavolcanic and hornblende diorite	15-meter sections of 0.01 Au/ton
HX-72-2	149	Meta-andesite and andesite	3, 6, and 13 meter section of 0.01 Au/ton
HX-72-3	91	Broken biotite quartz feldspar gneiss	3 meters of 0.02 Au/ton 3 and 6 meter sections of 0.01 Au/ton
HX-72-4	49	Broken biotite quartz feldspar gneiss	49 meters of 0.01 Au/ton 3 and 6 meter sections of 0.01 Ag/ton

No diamond drilling was conducted within the immediate area of exploration interest (Figure 1).

### CONCLUSIONS

- 1) As demonstrated by records of previous lode and placer mining, economically recoverable reserves of gold may exist on the Hixon property.

- 2) Recent exploration efforts have failed to establish the ore-bearing potential of the original Hixon workings and their postulated extensions.
- 3) The Hixon property represents a volcanic origin for gold mineralization with implications for large tonnage potential.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Grid-controlled magnetic and soil sampling surveys over the main Hixon Zone, cross-lines of northeasterly orientation. Bethlehem grid (1971) was cut parallel to regional strike.
- 2) Geological mapping of workings (where accessible) and surface exposures.
- 3) Diamond drilling, vicinity of old Hixon workings and potential extensions as defined geophysically and geochemically.

HIXON GOLD (GOLD)

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION

The HIXON GOLD property lies about 50 kilometers south of Prince George, B.C., and 5 kilometers east of the village of Hixon on the Cariboo Highway.

The claims lie on the upstream edge of the Hixon Creek Placer workings, which have had intermittent production since the 1860's.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The HIXON GOLD claims are currently held by Esperanza Explorations Ltd. through an option agreement which allows earning of a 100 percent interest subject to a royalty from production.

Gold occurrences in bedrock have been known in the area since the 1870's. From time to time they have been investigated by limited underground workings. The higher grade gold is found in quartz veins and veinlets in carbonate altered greenstone. Lower values have been reported in sections of altered greenstone as well as in the vein material.

The oldest rocks on the property are a series of fissile sericite schist of Mesozoic age. Bands of altered greenstone are interlayered with the schists with maximum exposed widths of about 30 meters in the mineralized area.

The greenstone is a massive fine to medium grained rock of intermediate to basic composition. The exposures show no flow structures, pyroclastic beds or other evidence to suggest that they are extrusive in origin. Contacts against the schist are sharp and show a suggestion of chilling.

On the basis of the limited exposures seen it appears most likely that the greenstones are a series of dykes or sills interleaved into the schist. Quartz-carbonate alteration and associated gold mineralization appears to be closely restricted to the greenstone with negligible values reported from schists in the old work.

Most of the known gold occurrences are found within an area 1550 meters (5000 feet) wide and 4000 meters (12000 feet) long. Depth of the mineralization has been proven to be at least 50 meters (160 feet) by the original underground workings from which ore was taken in the late 1800's.

A well defined aeromagnetic anomaly appears to delineate the greenstone host to mineralization. The original Hixon underground workings are located within this magnetic expression; coincident and partially coincident geochemical anomalies further define the zone of interest.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

The history of the property dates back to the late 1800's at which time active mining of placer and lode gold deposits yielded significant production from gravels and approximately 300 ounces of lode gold. Previously reported results from underground workings are tabled below.

<u>Occurrence</u>	<u>Width</u>		<u>Weighted Average Assays</u>	
	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Meters</u>	<u>Au (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>
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Briscoe Adit, 1934	0.25 tons of ore		0.64	-
Main Shaft, 1933	"large volume of greenstone"		0.07	-
	239 tons of ore		1.00	-
Briscoe Stringers, 1933	8 tons of ore		0.88	0.38

The property was mined as a placer deposit until 1970 at which time Bethlehem Copper Corporation conducted surface geological mapping and geochemical surveys followed by diamond drilling during 1971 and 1972 in order to test for lode gold potential, none of which tested the immediate vicinity of the underground workings.

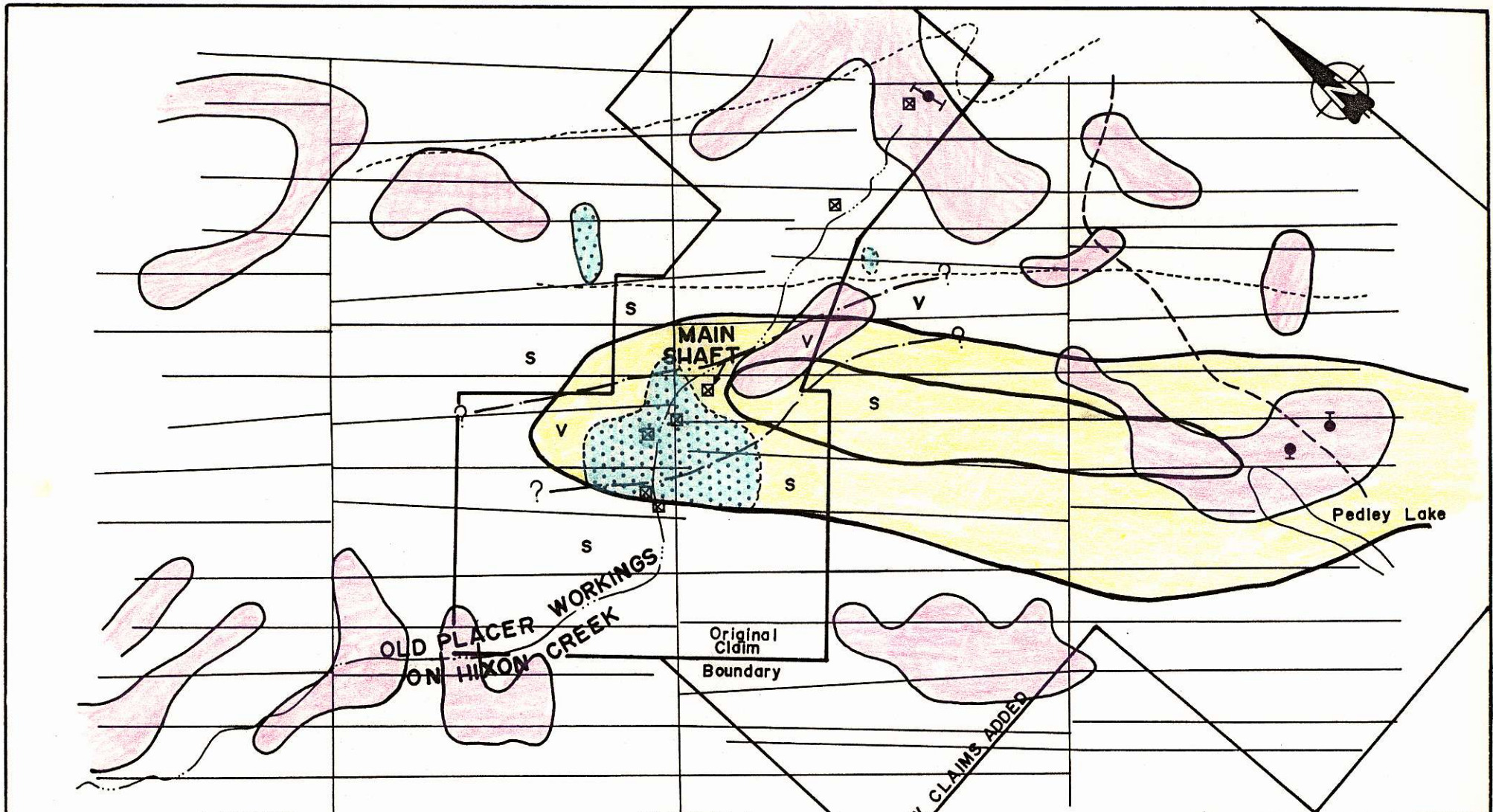
Work performed by Esperanza in 1979 consisted of a re-examination of the property and compilation of data derived from previous work. Six separate dump areas were sampled, they returned an arithmetic average of 0.027 ounces/ton gold with the highest single value of 0.102 ounces/ton.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS





The Hixon Creek Gold property represents potential for deposits of volcanic-associated lode gold. Previous underground exploration and extension of those gold-bearing zones as represented by geophysical interpretation of aeromagnetic anomalies and coincident geochemical anomalies presents an excellent target for further exploration.










Further exploration calls for ground magnetometer and soil sampling surveys coupled with geological assessment of the original Hixon workings. Diamond drilling of the immediate area of the previously mined zones and their extensions would follow.




**LEGEND**

-  ZONE OF ABUNDANT AURIFEROUS QUARTZ VEINS
-  GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
-  AIRBORNE MAGNETIC ANOMALY
-  BOUNDARY OF MINERALIZED SCHIST ZONE

**SYMBOLS**

-  CUTLINE 1972
-  DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 1972
-  OLD ADITS AND SHAFTS
-  ROAD
-  GREENSTONE
-  GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
-  SCHIST

	WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.		
	ESPERANZA EXPL. LTD.		
<b>HIXON CREEK PROPERTY</b>			
<b>COMPILATION MAP</b>			
Scale: 1" = 2000'	Date: May 1979	N.T.S.	
Revised:	By: E.E.	Fig.	

HIXON GOLD

January 21, 1980.

1) Cash payment on signing of agreement	\$10,000.00
2) Optional Cash Payments	
January 1, 1981	\$15,000.00
January 1, 1982	\$20,000.00
and annually thereafter	\$20,000.00
until total payments of	\$115,000.00 have been received

3) Earning of Interest

The Participant/Optionee will earn a 100 percent interest in the property at which time total cash option payments of \$115,000 have been made, which interest will be subject to a 5 percent net royalty return interest to Esperanza.

# Hixon Creek reports in BCDM Reports.

- 1939 p108 - Briscoe placer
- 1941 p88 - Briscoe options to Reno Gold Mng Co.  
- was relinquished.
- 1948 p175 - Hixon Placer - 30,000 cu ft worked on Briscoe placer.
- 1949 p240 - Hixon Placer - 125,000 cu ft worked on Briscoe placer  
- installed pumps, pipes, camp, boxes.
- 1950 p198 - Hixon Placer Inc. - 250,000 cu ft worked.
- 1951 p202 - " " " 50,000 yds "
- 1952 p236 - " " " 100,000 " "
- 1953 p175 - " " " 70,000 " "
- 1954 p169 - " " " 50,000 " "
- 1955 p83 - " " " 40,000 " "
- 1956 p139 - " " " 25,000 " "
- 1957 p74 - " " " 10,000
- 1958 p78 -  
- work on Govmt ck by H Schmalz  
- some Au recovered.
- 1959 p146 - Hixon Placer Inc - 40,000 cu ft worked
- 1960 p121 - " 25,000  
149 - gravel operation
- 1961 p129 - Little Hixon Ck small placer operation Au?
- 1962 p137 - Hixon Placer Inc. - 17,000 cu yds
- 1964 p174 - option to Chileo Exp/ Ltd.  
- development on placer.
- 1965 p250 - " " 60,000 cu yds "
- 1967 p295 - no gravel washed.
- 1969 p375 - development on placer

1971

1972 - option to Bethlehem  
- mapping, prospecting, geochem, drilling 1472 ft  
in 4 holes.

1902 - 7 Chinese working placer on Hixon.

1915 - Govnt Ck - Cameron Ewing leases.

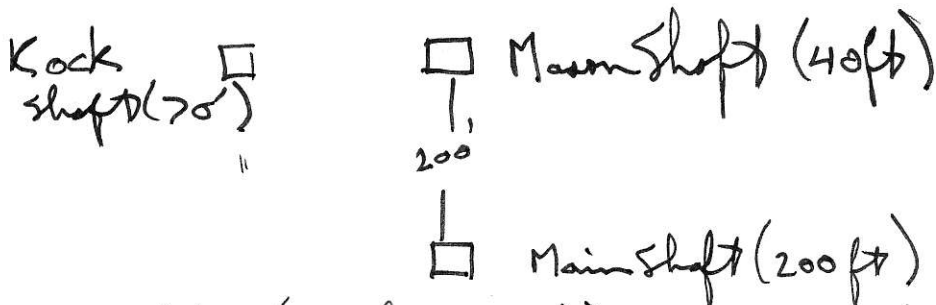
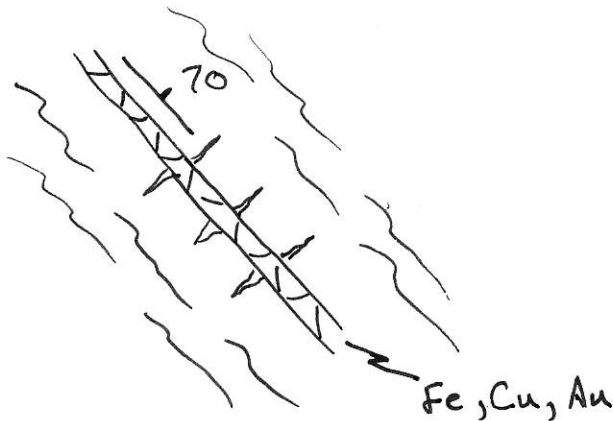
- 4 mile belt of schist + gneiss with qtz veins
- recovered coarse gold from numerous test pits.

1916 - p39 - 150' tunnel on Hixon; 2nd started farther down creek.

- work on Terry Ck by Pedley & Smith - find specimens.

1917 - p132 - Govnt Ck - source of gold? - qtz veins in schist? - assays yielded only traces.

1919 -

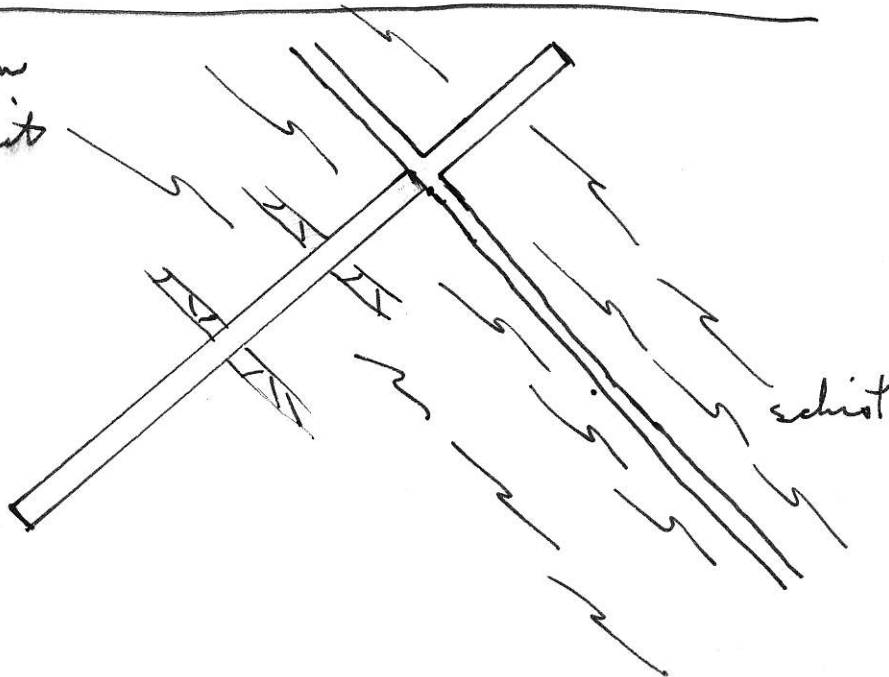


3 drifts (Koch, Clark) run westward  
 Koch drift is 174 ft long

- work at main shaft drifting along strike at various levels - no great discoveries.

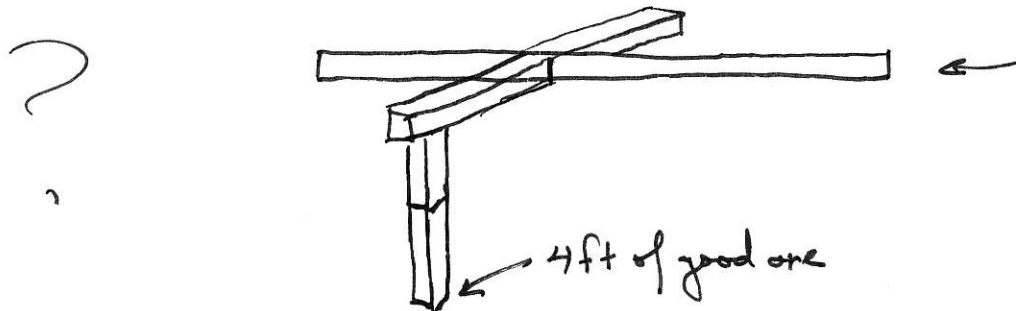


1929 Plan View  
 Koch Adit



# 1919 Workings Description

- old tunnel. 1" = 40'



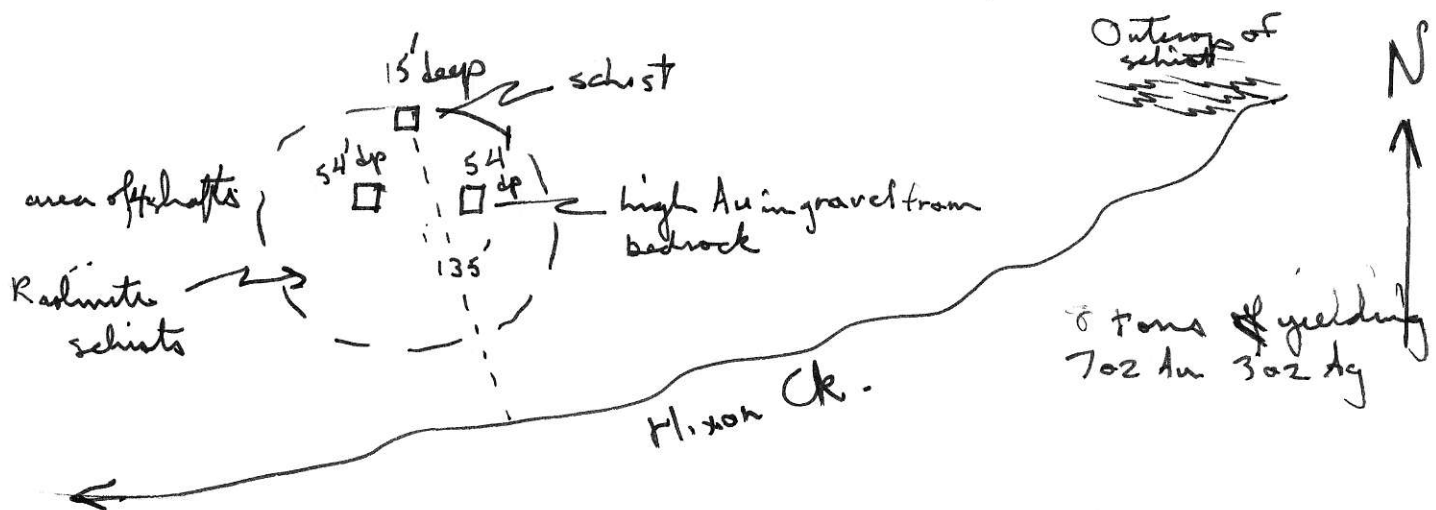
- new tunnel driven



tunnel beside Q or W

- ore dump - qtz containing py, cpy, galena, hematite,  $\text{CuCO}_3$ 's  
minor free gold and native Ag.

1930 Briscoe adits downstream from Quessel Qtz  
on Hixon Ck.



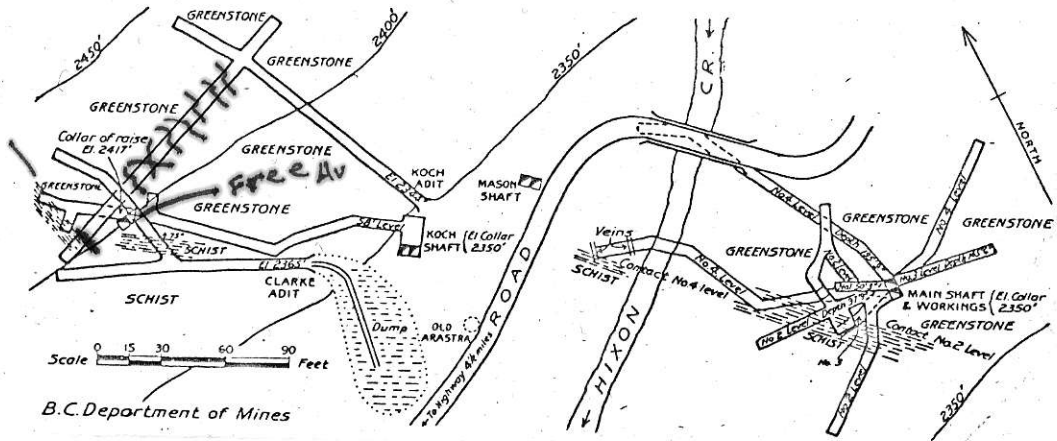
1930 Quessel Qtz

- Placer ~~leach~~ now on Hixon Ck.
- coarse gray gravels of quartz + mica schist
- 15 bench deposit a few feet above Ck.
- gold looks residual

1933 - Cayenne group - adit - 3000' east of Quessel Qtz shafts  
Site C - spotty gold here in "rotted schist"

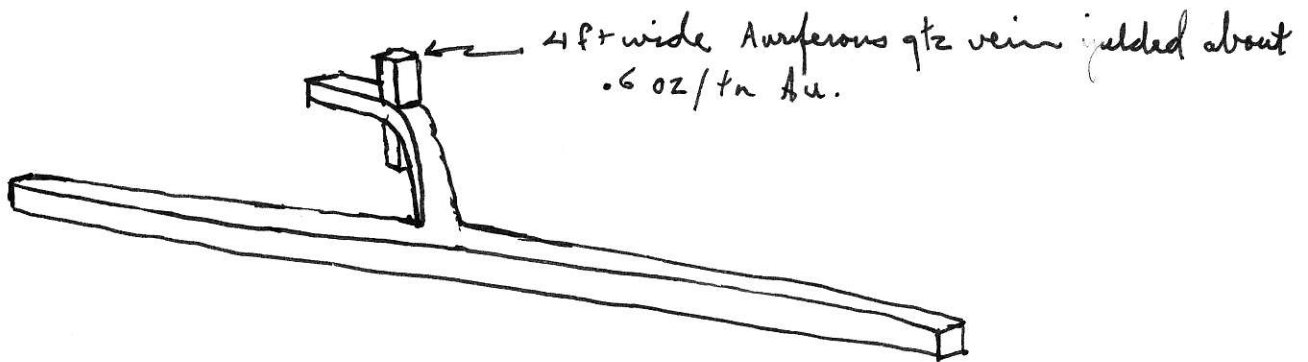
- Site D
- Briscoe placer downstream from ~~Hixon~~ Quessel yielded spectacular gold in Qtz vns which punched out at several feet
  - evaluated area as altered greenstone with network Qtz vns - Tertiary 2 day enrichment in vns thru alteration.
  - main adits re opened.





Clarke adit

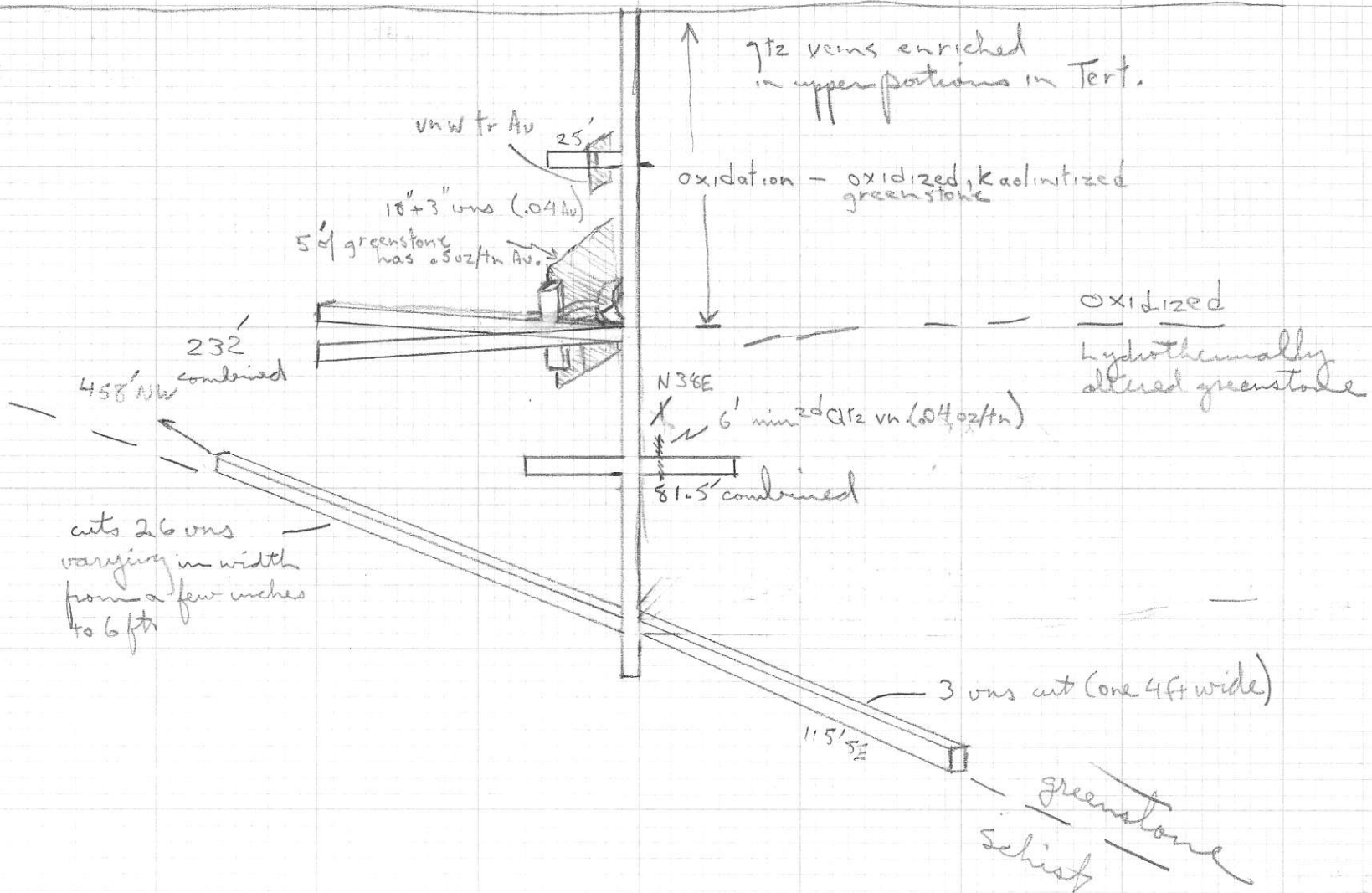
rich stringers found by Bishop in 1932  
on surface above this adit



Workings as of 1918 prior to Koch work (opened up in 1933)  $\frac{1}{1} = 50'$

W

E



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

4. Cambrian and/or later

3. Carbon Group.

[1] ~~Grey~~ micaceous quartzite, ~~black to dark grey~~ phyllite and argillite; minor ~~grey~~ limestone

Permian and Pennsylvanian  
Cache Creek Group

[3] ~~Black to dark grey~~ ribbon chert, ~~black~~ argillite

Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic

[6A] Eastern group: argillite, greywacke, ~~green, grey,~~  
~~black, purple~~ andesite, and basalt and related  
tuffs and breccias; minor conglomerate and  
limestone.

Lower Jurassic and later

[7A] Topley Intrusions: granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite,  
biotite granite

[7B] Quartz monzonite, granite, minor diorite

[7C] Granodiorite, diorite, granite, minor gabbro

Paleocene - Oligocene

[11a] ~~Andesite, basalt, breccia and tuff~~ sediments

[7A, B, C] Topley Intrusions: granite, monzonite, diorite,  
minor gabbro.

- highly kaolinized formation interstratified with schistose sediments + phyllites
- fm contains qtz veins min<sup>2d</sup> w py and varying from 1 in' to several ft in width
- qtz veins also follow contact of altered greenstone
- fm - at 100' depth unaltered = greenstone of dioritic composition. sills.
- 2ndary enrichment in qtz veins during Tert times
- Au mainly in qtz veins
- minor amt in large volume of greenstone.
- no Au in sediments,

## Geology

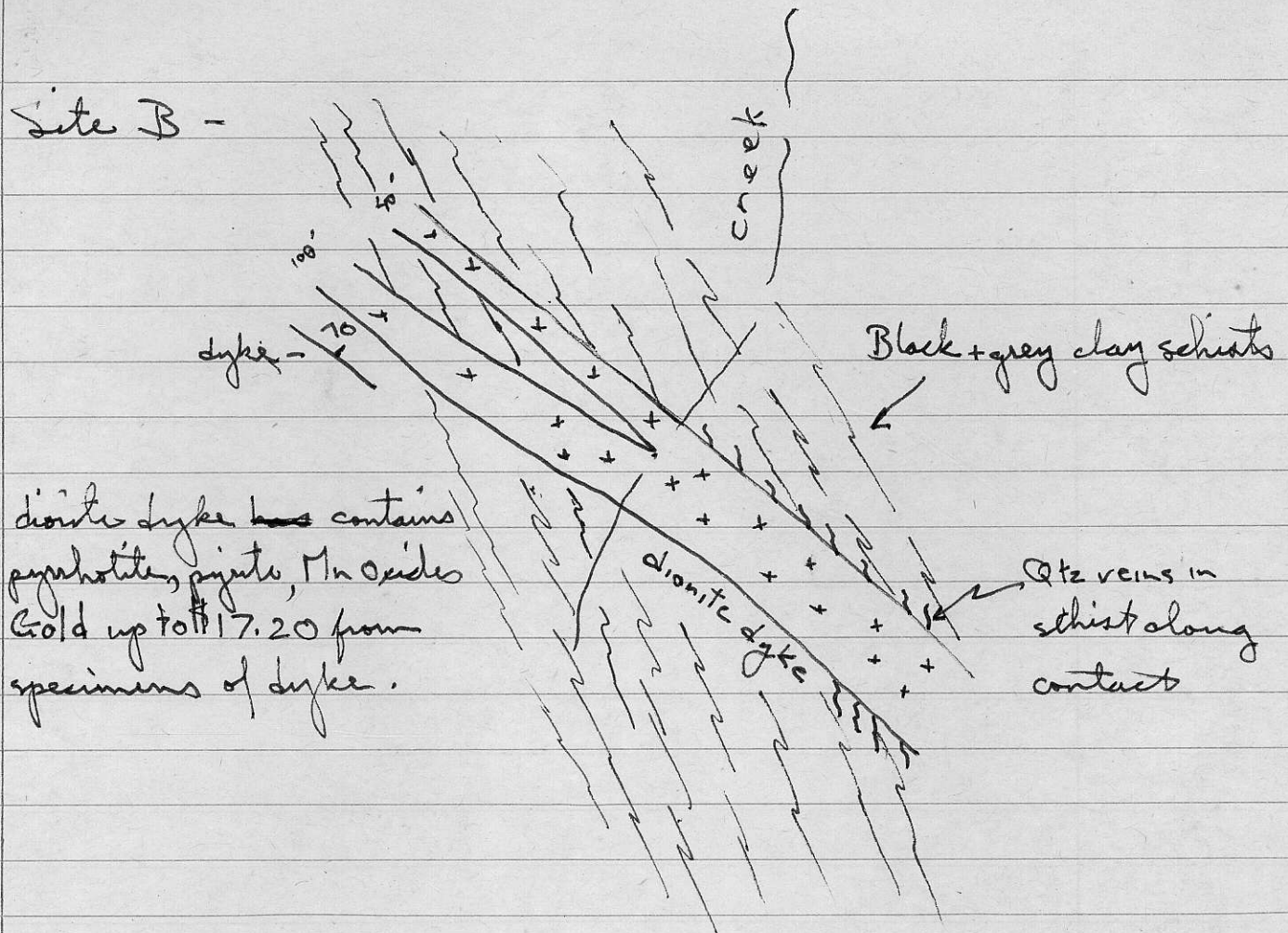
- northwest trending sericite schists locally intercalated with altered andesite or basalt greenstone.
- qtz veins dominantly trending northeasterly but some trend // to schistosity and greenstone contacts
- vary in width from inches to 6 feet.
- 
- main shaft workings - ones in greenstone terminate abruptly at contact with sediments
  - ones have chilled margins
  - kaolinization in immediate vicinity of contact only
  - hydrothermal alteration in greenstone and many qtz veinlets
- mineralogy - pyrite, cpy, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, moly, native Au, native Ag

## Assays

- main shaft 1933 - greenstone - \$2.04 Au (30/oz)
- late 80's - previous production - 239 tons averaging \$20.91 /tn with gold valued at \$20.67/oz from Main shaft
- later assessment of main workings
  - numerous veins ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet gave values up to 0.3 oz/tn Au.
  - one 5 ft section of greenstone gave 0.5 oz/tn Au
- 1930's - placer downstream field 8 tons of ore running 7oz Au and 3oz Ag (Briscoe)
- Clarke adit? - 4 ft vein yielded \$19.16 /ton Au (Au valued at \$30/oz) - was driven to seek source of Briscoe placer.



Site B -



Site C

- tunnel into rotted schistose rock and spotty gold values.
- 3 short tunnels

Bethlehem  
Drilling

Hole 72-1 Depth 511 ft

0-94	OB	10, 20, and 50 ft
94-142	Metavolcanic	sections of 0.01 Au/tn.
142-173	Hornblende Diorite	
173-500	Metavolcanic	
500-511	Hornblende Diorite	

Hole 72-2 Depth 501 ft

0-60	OB	
0-501	Meta-andesite and andesite	10, 20, 40 ft sections of 0.01 Au/tn.

Hole 72-3 Depth 300 ft

0-300	Tertiary? conglomerate composed of residual bedrock fragments and boulders of biotite quartz feldspar gneiss	one 10 ft section of 0.02 Au/tn <del>see</del> several 10, 20 ft sections of 0.01 Au/tn.
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Hole 72-4 Depth 160 ft

0-30	OB	
30-160	broken biotite quartz feldspar gneiss 0.01 Au/tn throughout the hole, sections of 0.01 Au/tn.	10 and 20 foot



## Bibliography

Bowman, Amos "Report on geology of Carbon Mining  
District BC GSC Rep vol III pt 1,  
p48C with Map; 1887-1888.

Annual Report for 1927.  
" 1929.



# TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

AUG 12 1981

SUITE 100, 1300 - 8TH STREET S.W.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2R 1B2  
PH. (403) 233-7004

1981 June 26

Esperanza Explorations Ltd.  
1027 - 470 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1V5

*Copy delivered to Lucy  
for Claim Records  
Aug 12/81*

ATTENTION: Irene Wilson

Dear Ms. Wilson:

RE: HQ 4 Claim, Hixon Gold Project

Enclosed please find a progress report describing work carried out on the HQ Claims in May of this year.

The claims will be regrouped to include the HQ 4 Claim for purposes of applying assessment work. Approximate exploration expenditures to date on this property in 1981 are \$25,000.00.

Yours very truly,

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

M. Fox, P.Geol.

MF/mpc  
enclosure

*Progress  
NTS - HIXON*

HIXON PROJECT

HQ Claim Group

Progress Report to June 10, 1981

From May 4 to May 16, 1981, an eight-man crew established a 30.5 line kilometre grid over the HQ claim group. Soil samples were collected at 25m intervals along lines spaced 100m and 250m apart. Ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveying were also carried out over the grid, with readings being taken at 25m intervals. Grid lines spaced 100m apart were established in a 1 km<sup>2</sup> area in the vicinity of the old Quesnelle Quartz Mines Ltd.'s underground workings to provide for more detailed exploration in this area. Geological mapping was carried out over the 200m grid at a scale of 1:5000 and over the 100m grid at a scale of 1:2500.

Approximately 500m of bulldozer trenching was also carried out over the mineralized greenstone-schist contacts described in earlier reports on the property. Outcrops in the trenches, trench sample locations, old workings, and roads were all mapped at a scale of 1:1000 by a chain and compass survey.

Geochemical analyses of the soil samples have been returned from the lab and indicate a number of anomalous Au-in-soils trends. These results are currently being evaluated. Analyses of rock samples have not yet been completed.

9367E

HIXON

NTS

OCT 29/81 →

- report 34,000 end of May '81
- 5 yr assessment filed to '86
- need to drill 2 zones. next year.
- 1 other area for trucking.
- "encouraged" - 6 shot holes to test 2 zones.  
recommended for next year.

NTS.

109-199 feet - (93 feet .096 Au oz/ton - .09 Ag oz/ton)  
153-199 feet - (46 feet .174 Au oz/ton - .14 Ag oz/ton)  
177-194 feet - (17 feet .349 Au oz/ton - .23 Ag oz/ton)

"There is no doubt we have a large gold structure in mineral area #1" stated J.H. Aitken, president of Gladiator Resources Ltd. "It's getting richer and opening up at depth. Our engineers state that hole 83-3 indicates tonnage of approximately 115,000 tons of 0.1 and since the structure is still open to the east, the west and to depth, this tonnage potential should be easily enlarged several fold."

Mr. Walter Passaglia, president of Bowes Lyon Resources Ltd., stated: "It has taken a total of 2,179 feet of diamond drilling to locate and correlate the gold structures to the detailed geochemical, electromagnetic and ground magnetic surveys. Now, with diamond drill holes 83-2 and 83-3 intercepting the structures and substantiating excellent results from the intervening material, our situation looks most attractive indeed. Our engineer states: "If the intervening material is found to be consistent, the tonnage potential would be increased enormously."

Recently, Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng., has joined the boards of directors of both Gladiator Resources and Bowes Lyons Resources. Both Mr. Sookochoff and the resident engineer, V.Cukor P.Eng., are analyzing the results of the working program. An additional 4,000 feet of NQ core size diamond drilling will begin shortly.

### GOLDEN CONCORD MNG (GCC)

### News Release

SHARES ISSUED: 4,587,701

Mr. John Hay reports:

Golden Concord Mining Corporation wishes to announce that on May 14, 1984 the company received a summons and complaint in respect of its interest in certain mining properties located in the State of Idaho which had been assigned to Interstate Energy Corporation by agreement dated July 18, 1983.

Interstate has not met the obligations assigned to it and the plaintiff is suing for damages of approximately \$840,000 (U.S.) plus interest.

A foreclosure action is threatened. The company is presently negotiating with the plaintiff.

A field program has been recommended to systematically evaluate the geochemical anomalies. This program will include detailed geology and trenching prior to continuing the drill evaluation of the property.

### GOLDEN RULE (GNU)

### News Release

SHARES ISSUED: 5,543,900

### CALPETRO RES INC (COZ)

Mr. Ronald Netolitzky reports:

The Hixon property, which is situated 55 km south of Prince George, is a joint venture between Calpetro Resources Inc. 25% and Golden Rule Resources Ltd. 75% (operator). The property is comprised of fifty units and six two-post claims (2875).

The Hixon property is situated in the Quesnel Trough which has become one of the more active regions for precious metals exploration in British Columbia. Recent activity has been triggered by the QR discovery by Dome Mines who are developing a major stratiform gold deposit. The Quesnel Trough has been historically the source for significant placer gold. The source of which was unknown. Recent hard-rock discoveries of significant strata-controlled gold deposits have resulted in a staking rush throughout the area.

The Hixon property historically has had both lode deposits and placer operations. The early records refer to the presence of gold values within the wallrocks of the high-grade vein systems which were partially mined. The gold occurrences are situated along a mafic volcanic-sedimentary contact with associated VLF-EM conductors.

Bulldozer trenching and soil geochemical programs completed by Golden Rule outlined ten soil anomalies warranting follow-up exploration and one bedrock zone (Raven zone) in the "cat" trenching which returned 0.21 oz/ton Au over a five metre sample interval.

The Golden Rule/Calpetro joint venture conducted an exploratory diamond drill program in December 1983 to test the stratiform possibilities of the Hixon property and to drill test for high grade vein

systems in proximity to the old workings. Four diamond drill holes totalling 353 metres were completed, as described below.

DDH 83-1

Total depth: 131.7 metres (432 feet); BQ core

SIGNIFICANT CORE ASSAYS		OZ/TON AU
81.4- 82.9	1.5 m	0.065
87.5- 90.5	3.0 m	0.054
96.6- 97.5	0.9 m	0.064
104.2-105.7	1.5 m	0.105
108.8-110.3	1.5 m	0.167
119.3-121.0	1.7 m	0.055

The best sludge sample (22.0-23.5) assayed 0.213 oz/ton Au (no corresponding core assay at this level). Elevated gold values are evident between 60 metres and 128 metres.

DDH 83-3

Total Depth: 101.2 metres (332 feet); NQ core

SIGNIFICANT CORE ASSAYS		OZ/TON AU
20.4- 25.0	4.6 m	0.037
40.2- 43.5	3.3 m	0.056
64.6- 65.8	1.2 m	0.057

Total Depth: Abandoned at 37.8 (124 feet); NQ core

DDH 83-2 and 83-4 were drilled to intersect the Raven zone at depth. DDH 83-2 did not intersect the zone due to a change in dip of the formations. DDH 83-4 was lost at 37 metres and also did not intersect the Raven zone.

### GOLDEN SCEPTRE RES (GOD)

### Share Split

SHARES ISSUED: 4,553,918

Mr. R.W. Hughes reports:

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Golden Sceptre Resources Ltd. will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia on June 27, 1984 to consider proposed special resolutions providing for the subdivision of the issued and unissued share capital for the company on a 3 for 1 basis. The alterations in capital will require both shareholder and regulatory approval, and if approved will become effective at a date to be determined by the British Columbia Registrar of Companies and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

The proposed subdivision would result in each registered holder of shares on the effective date receiving two additional shares for each share held, but will not result in any change in the rights of the shareholders or the book value of their investment in the company.

### GOLIATH GOLD (GOH)

### Share Split

SHARES ISSUED: 3,710,478

Mr. R.W. Hughes reports:

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Goliath Gold Mines Ltd. will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia on June 27, 1984 to consider proposed special resolutions providing for the subdivision of the issued and unissued share capital for the company on a 3 for 1 basis. The alterations in capital will require both shareholder and regulatory approval, and if approved will become effective at a date to be determined by the British Columbia Registrar of Companies and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

The proposed subdivision would result in each registered holder of shares on the effective date receiving two additional shares for each share held, but will not result in any change in the rights of the shareholders or the book value of their investment in the company.

### GRANDE TRUNK RES (GAD)

### Share purchase

SHARES ISSUED: 2,790,001

See ANGLO-BOMARC MINES (ANB) Share purchase

Ans/84