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EXAMINATION REPORT

ON THE

HIXON CREEK LODE GOLD PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93G/7E

Latitude 53°27'N

Longitude 122°31'W

EXAMINATION DATE: MAY 27-28, 1979

EXAMINED BY:

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The lode gold deposits of the Hixon Creek area are probably the source for the considerable placer gold production from the creek.

These lode deposits are located in greenstones of probably intrusive origin. There has been a small production of vein quartz material and low gold values have been reported from the greenstone wall rocks.

The low grade potential for the camp appears to be for stockwork or shatter zone deposits in the vicinity of the gold quartz veins.

INTRODUCTION

The Hixon Gold Quartz property lies on the upstream edge of the Hixon Creek placer workings. It has attracted attention since the 1870's and has a limited production history from quartz veins.

Placer miners have reported washing free gold from weathered bedrock in the area. This gold has been considered to originate in the bedrock rather than in the overlying placer gravels.

In the past limited sampling of underground exposures indicated that low gold values occurred in the greenstone wall rocks as well as in the veins. Grades were on the order of 0.07 oz./ton gold.

The present examination was intended to look at the possibility for a large tonnage of low grade ore including both the vein and greenstone values.

LOCATION

The property lies about 50 kilometers south of Prince George and 5 kilometers to the northeast of the village of Hixon on the Cariboo Highway. Access to the property from Hixon is by good gravel road.

PROPERTY

The initial posts for 2-post claims HIXON QUARTZ 1 and 2 were seen in the field. They were staked by E.O. Johnson on December 15, 1970.

The Legal Claim Posts for M.G.S. claims H.Q. 2 (V. Guinet, March 21, 1979) and H.Q. 3 (J.O. Yeager for V. Guinet, March 25, 1979) were also examined.

All the above claims appear to be properly staked in accordance with the Mineral Act.

Property status was not further investigated.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The district has a long and continuing history as a placer gold camp. The quartz veins have been known since the 1870's and have had a lode gold production of about 300 ounces. Most of this was from the Quesnelle Quartz workings which are on the ground now being considered. There are several hundred feet of underground development in these workings. In 1933 the greenstone wall rocks were extensively sampled by P.E. Peterson who reported low but interesting gold values.

In 1971 Bethlehem Copper held the area under option. They ran a soil geochemistry survey and did limited geological mapping. Following this they drilled four diamond drill holes which encountered some sections grading 0.01 gold. None of these holes were near the Quesnelle Quartz workings.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

In the Hixon Creek area lode gold deposits occur within a dominantly sedimentary group of rocks of Upper Triassic (?) and Lower Jurassic (?) age. On the property these rocks are presently composed of sericite schist and are interleaved with greenstone bands in which the gold veins occur.

These rocks are in part overlain by Tertiary conglomerate of irregular thickness.

Quaternary deposits mantle most of the area severely restricting bedrock exposure.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

On the property rock exposures are restricted to areas along the creek bed and banks. Other rock exposures on high ground to the north and in the Pedley Lake area are known from old maps and the Bethlehem work. Of these only the Pedley Lake exposures were seen.

The old underground workings are all caved and inaccessible. The site of the Cayanne adit could not be certainly located. As a result conclusions must be based mainly on the old data supported by an examination of the dumps and limited surface exposures.

The youngest rock unit exposed is a Tertiary conglomerate of rather unusual nature. Texturally it is clastic and completely unsorted. The fragments are angular and are made up of variable proportions of schist and greenstone indicating a local origin. The matrix is composed of small fragments and a high proportion of clay. It is quite variable in thickness and is probably mud flow material which has been deposited on an irregular Tertiary land surface.

The older rocks are irregularly exposed in the creek bed above and below the Quesnelle Quartz workings and also in some of the tributary draws.

The schists are strongly sericitic, fissile and do not outcrop well. The attitude of the schistosity is fairly uniform at about 330° to 340° and steep. Graphitic schist was noted on the dump at the Main Shaft but none was seen in outcrop. Over large areas fragments of schist are abundant in the rubble but true outcrops are scarce.

Greenstone makes up the bulk of the material on the dump at the Main Shaft and is exposed at several places in the creek bed in widths up to 30 meters. It 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 dominant sericite schist of the area.

If this is the case, the type of mineralization that can be hoped for is a quartz stockwork or shatter zone rather than a gold deposit with volcanic-exhalative affiliations.

The greenstone seen on the dump would support this view. It is shot through with quartz-carbonate veinlets and much of it shows a light brown colour indicative of carbonate alteration.

The dump is quite spread out and the materials of the different sections quite

varied. Six separate dump areas were sampled with the following results:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au (oz./T)</u>	<u>Ag (oz./T)</u>
D1	0.015	0.14
D2	0.014	0.08
D3	0.102	0.13
D4	0.002	0.04
D5	0.002	0.03
D6	0.029	0.09

Sample D1 is of graphitic schist. All the others are of greenstone with reticulate quartz-carbonate veinlets.

The workings were driven to follow and test the quartz veins so the greenstone encountered would consist largely of wall rock to the veins. Presumably the rock sampled by P.E. Peterson in 1933 would mainly be of this material.

Peterson reports that a "large tonnage" of greenstone would run 0.07 oz./T gold, however with no plan of his sampling available it is not possible to know how large a tonnage he was considering, nor how much of his sampling was close to the quartz veins.

Previous workers in this camp all state that the vein material is almost entirely confined to the greenstones or their margins. It seems reasonable to accept this and to restrict present efforts to testing greenstone areas. These greenstone areas should be readily outlined by ground magnetometer surveys.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The whole thesis on the property rests on the assays by Peterson and others in the underground workings and on limited dump sampling. Consequently the

first move should be to confirm the presence of interesting widths and grades in the area in which they have been reported. Since the workings are not accessible this must be done by drilling through the old workings.

If encouraging zones are encountered they should be traced with short drill step-outs.

At this stage a ground magnetometer survey should be run to delineate the favourable greenstone.

A geochemical soil survey testing for gold might be tried on a limited basis. However this technique will probably not be too definitive in view of the abundant placer gold, the widespread cover of Tertiary chaotic conglomerate.

June 19, 1979

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