GEOLOGICAL REPORT

COOD HOLE - NIGHTHAWK CLAIMS

(JUMBO GROU!)

49° 120° NE

3 1/2 Miles Southeast of Hedley

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GEOLOGY OF NIGHTHAWK - GOOD HOPE CLAIMS

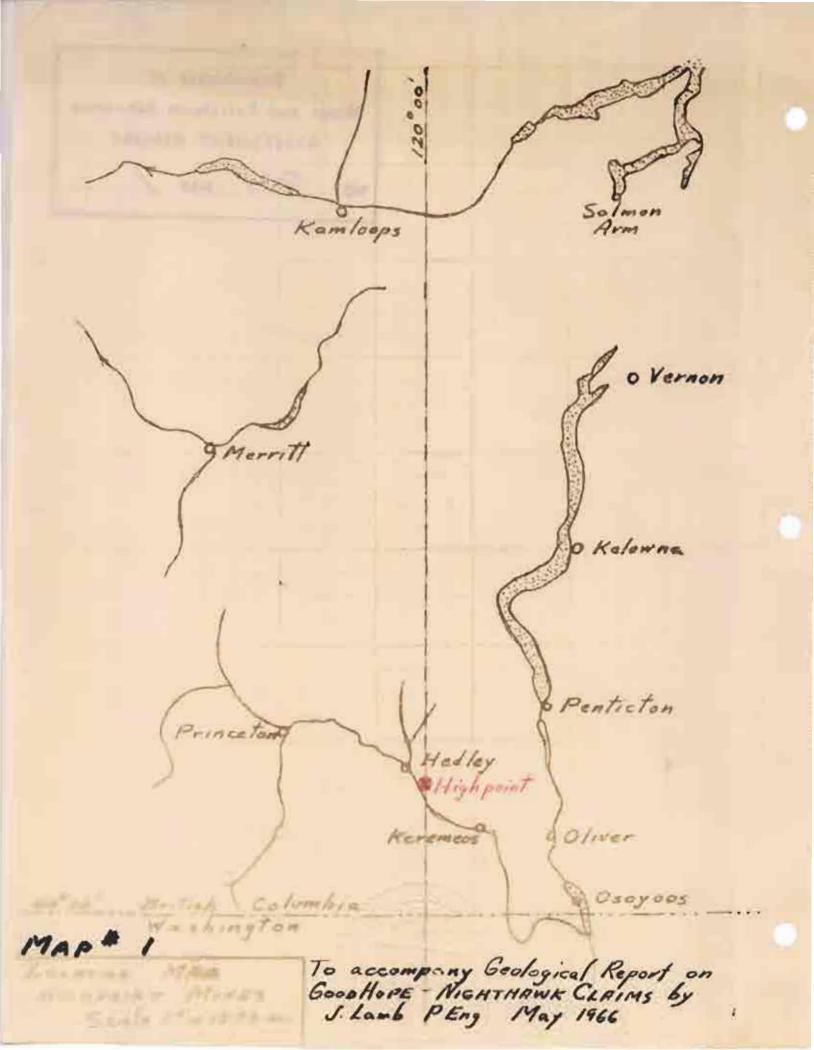
INTRODUCTION

In October 1966, all available rock outcrops were mapped on the southern half of the Good Hope - Nighthawk group, excepting those in the Good Hope pit area, which were mapped previously. Survey control was available from the corner pins of crown granted claims, most of which were located in the field by the writer. Topography was determined both from compass surveys and precise altimeter readings. The accompanying geological map (map No. 3) is a result of this field work. The claim boundaries shown were all re-plotted and tied into the original Good Hope co-ordinate grid of 1946.

The claim group covers a steep to gently rolling upland surface astride the ridge (Winters ridge) between Cahill Creek and Winters Creek, approximately 3 1/2 miles southeast of Hedley (see Map No. 1, opposite). The ground surface is partly forested open range land, typical of the Interior dry belt. Elevations vary between 4000 and 5700 feet.

Thirty crown granted claims and one located claim comprise the present complete group, as follows:

Crown Grants	Lot No.
Nighthawk #2	3913 S
Nighthawk #4	3914 S
Nighthawk #6	3915 S
Nighthawk #8	3916 S
Good Hope #1	3917 S
Good Hope #2	3918 S
Good Hope #3 Fr	3919 S
Nighthawk #10	3920 S
Nighthawk #11	3921 S
Nighthawk #12	3922 S
Nighthawk #13	3923 S
Nighthawk #14	3924 S



Crown Grants	Lot No.
Tungsten Lode Fr	3925 S
Royal Fr	3926 S
Crown Fr	3927 S
Nighthawk #7	3928 S
Nighthawk #15 Fr	3929 S
Nighthawk #16 Fr	3930 S
Good Hope #4 Fr	3931 S
Tungsten Lode #1	3933 S
Tungsten Lode #2	3934 S
Sunny Fr	3935 S
#2 Star	3936 S
#3 Star	3937 S
#1 Star	3938 S
Star #4	3939 S
Strike #1	3940 S
Strike #5	3941 S
Strike #6	3942 S
Cabin #2	3943 S

LOCATED CLAIM

Jumbo M.C.

Record No. 15356

All are owned by Highpoint Mines Ltd. (Map #2)

The area of the claims has probably been investigated by prospectors many times in the past 70 years. It was not, however, until World War 2 that any real discovery was made. During an intensive search for tungsten at that time, W. R. Wheeler located gold bearing skarn on a small knob at the site of the present Good Hope pit. Taken over by Hedley Mascot Gold Mines Ltd., the property was opened up and produced several thousand tons of high grade ore. Subsequently the French mine, about one mile southwest of the Good Hope, produced 70,000 tons of good grade gold ore. The latter mine lies in another claim grouping, adjoining the Good Hope - Nighthawk claims on the south.

GEOLOGY (See Map #3)

Regionally, the geology is that of a great thickness of sedimentary and volcanic rocks, surrounded by large spreads of Similkameen granodiorite, which is itself a part of the much larger Okanagan batholith. The contact between granodiorite and older rocks trends southerly across the western side of the claim group, specifically on the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Star mineral claims. This contact passes into the French group, swings easterly just below the French mine and ultimately turns northeast up the valley of Winters Creek. It is anticipated that the contact lies just east of the eastern boundary of the claim group. In other words, the contact is 'U' shaped, with the bend being below the French Mine and the limbs running close to the west and east boundaries of the Good Hope - Nighthawk claims.

In the southwest corner of Nighthawk No. 7 claim (L3928) is a stock-like body of granodiorite, 500 feet wide. It may continue southward across the Good Hope draw to join with an even larger mass of granodiorite outcropping of the boundary between Nighthawk #12 and #14 claims (L 3922, L 3924). This latter body terminates against tuffs just southeast of the crest of Winters ridge.

On the Molly claim (L 3886), south of Nighthawk #2 (L 3913), some porphyritic, diorite-type dikes were observed. They bear a resemblance to the diorite-gabbro complex on nearby Nickel Plate mountain.

Typical granodiorite is buff to gray colored, moderately coarse grained, containing much biotite with minor hornblende and quarts. It can

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very to a pale siliceous type, poor in biotite, especially in the smaller sill-like masses. Around the Good Hope pit and near Star bluff there are several examples of these sills in the sediments.

The sedimentary and volcanic rocks, covering the main central area of the claims, are part of the Nicola group, of Triassic are. This group is widespread in south central B.C. and is associated with many mineral occurrences in the region. On the Good Hope - Nighthawk claims these rocks are largely tuffaceous, varying from distinctly thin-bedded, dark gray tuff to striped cherty tuff and on to massive brown to purplish types. Some bands of knobby-weathering fragmental rock were seen near the south end, in a few localities. Occasionally a band of dark green finely crystalline volcanic flow-rock, may be seen. On at least two horizons in the tuffaceous sediments are narrow beds of impure limestone.

The structure of the sedimentary volcanic pile, as deduced from many field observations of bedding attitudes, is that of a gentle westerly dipping sequence, lightly folded and crinkled. Reversals of this westerly dip indicate more intense local folding but its nature is not yet obvious.

A good example of cross-laminated bedding, observed near corner pin No. 7 (map #3), indicates that bedding is upright at this point. It is likely that this is the normal pattern of bedding on the claims.

CONTROLS OF MINERALIZATION

Gold in the Good Hope and French mines lies in altered skarn zones, associated with limey members of the sedimentary pile. Apart from the limey rocks, already known at these mines, the writer mapped

GOOD HOPE - NIGHTHAWK GROUP -HEDLEY Sketch of the Star Bluff Mineral Showings Scale 1" - 50' (approx). gently dipping contact seems is later grate arrows represent hill slope at 25°-30° - approx claim boundary Nº3 Star M.C. Nighthowk " 2 MC. Notes I storm is associated with impure limey rock is starm in dense greenish color with pyroxene and garnet some specks of "moly" 3 grandworste beneath the flattish contact resembles sell in good hope pits, being rusty weathering but pale in contrast to courser fresh looking grandworste in Star Bluff. I show at least 10 ft think in one 4- limestone place Some coarse pegmatite quartz a grandiante Map 4

To accompany Geolgical Report

on Good Hope NICHT Hawk Gp.

at least three other limey horizons. They are:

- next to the granodiorite contact on the boundary between No. 3 Star and Nighthawk No. 2 claims (L3937, L3913).

 Just to the west lies a prominent cliff, known as Star

 Pluff. A detailed picture of this area is shown on Map

 No. 4 (opposite),
- b) close to the "ranodiorite, near the northwest corner of Nighthawk No. 8 claim (L3916),
- c) on the crest of Winters ridge, close to the bush road that meanders along the ridge, into the French claims.

In locations a) and b), above, several old prospect pits reveal skarn that looks favorable for gold mineralization. This material is medium to fine grained, green pyroxene skarn with red-brown tints of garnet. Except for a few flakes of molybdenite and some pyrite, little sulphide was observed. It is probable that the pits yielded only low gold values but it must be realized that the values are very erratic and may change in a short distance. Such was the pattern of gold distribution in the French mine. A trail of limey float along the hillside between a) and b), above, has been tested by old trenches, now caved. The implication is that a) and b) may be on the same altered lime zone which trends eastwest and dips gently northward into the mountain. At a) the skarn band lies above a gently dipping sill (map No. 4), similar to the ore occurrence at the Good Hope mine, 3,500 feet to the east-northe. St. Taking account of structure and topography it is quite possible that a), b) and the Good Hope mine, may all be on the same limey horison.

The limestone band, mentioned in c), has been traced by an old series of open cuts. The writer observed skarn but little metallic mineralization. This horizon seems to be erratic. It is probably lower in the stratigraphic sequence than that at a) and b) and may be continuous with one of the upper limey bands on the French group.

Associated with gold in this area are minor amounts of the following sulphides; pyrite, chalcopyrite, bernite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, are enopyrite and minute quantities of some telluride minerals. On the whole, metallic minerals are sparse and provide no obvious clues to gold values. While in all cases gold is found in skarn, not all skarn carries gold. This anomaly renders difficult the finding of ore.

CONCLUSION

Gold on the Good Hope - Nighthawk claims is associated with limey horizons, partly altered to skarn, lying within a thick pile of tuffs, siliceous sediments and velcanic flows. The most favorable exploration zones are

- 1. that which extends easterly from Star Bluff to the Good Hope mine
- 2. that which traces northeasterly along the top of Winter's ridge, across Lots 3922 and 3923.

John Lamb, P. Eng. Geological Engineer.

4 May, 1967

STATEMENT OF COSTS

GOOD HOPE - NICHTHAWK

October, 1966

FEES & WAGES

Consulting geologis	t - 19 days @ \$100.	\$ 1,900.00
Field assistant	- 4 days @ \$12.50	50.00
ROOM AND BOARD		120.14
SUPPLIES AND MATERI	ALS	21.45
TRANSPORTATION		
(vehicle rental)		134.21
MISCELLANEOUS		5.90
	TOTAL	\$ 2,271.70

4 May, 1967

John Lamb, P. Eng.

