

84-#195 - 12129

4

1983 SUMMARY REPORT
HIXON CREEK GOLD PROJECT
Cariboo Mining Division
British Columbia
N.T.S. 93G/7E
Latitude 53°26'30" North
Longitude 122°30'30" West

prepared for
CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.
Calgary, Alberta

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

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March 15, 1984

ABSTRACT

The Hixon Creek Gold Project is a 1250-hectare, road-accessible property located 54 km south-southeast of Prince George, British Columbia. The claims are underlain by Upper Triassic(?) greenstone and related diorites, quartz-sericite schist (felsic tuffs?), and graphitic meta-argillites.

Significant gold values are spatially associated with the greenstone-schist contact as evidenced by the presence of extensive underground exploratory workings (Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., 1870-1934), as well as numerous gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies. Gold enrichment has been attributed to carbonatization, kaolinization, pyritization, and the presence of a narrow stockwork zone of tensional quartz veins perpendicular to the contact (hydrothermal alteration?).

A geological/geochemical/trenching program, budgeted at \$23,000, is recommended to provide geologic control and target definition prior to drilling. Pending receipt of encouraging results, a six-hole 600-metre NQ diamond drill program is also recommended, tentatively budgeted at \$72,000.

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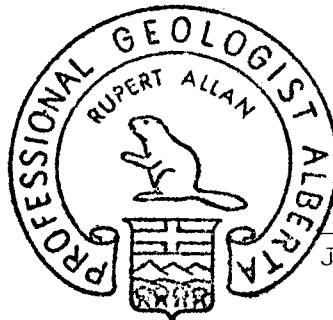
CERTIFICATE

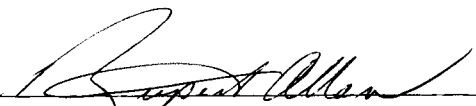
I, the undersigned, of 3609 - 1A Street S.W. of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

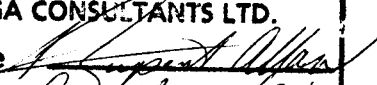
1. I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd., whose offices are located at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, B.Sc. in Geology (1969).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since 1969.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I have prepared this report based on a personal visit to the property in August 1982. I also personally supervised the work of Mr. Michael Fox during the 1980-81 field programs; and of Mr. Claude Aussant during the December 1983 drilling program.
6. Other than owning shares of Calpetro Resources Inc., I did not and do not, directly or indirectly, have any interest in and I did not and do not expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in the Hixon Creek Gold Project, or in the securities of Calpetro Resources Inc., in respect of services rendered in connection with the Hixon Project.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1984.

Respectfully submitted,




James Rupert Allan, P.Geol., F.GAC

PERMIT TO PRACTICE TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature 
Date <u>April 5/84</u>
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The Hixon Creek Gold Project is situated approximately 54 km south-southeast of Prince George and 4 km east of the town of Hixon. Access is via a well-maintained logging road which crosses the southern part of the property and connects with B.C. Highway 97 at a point about 10 km to the southwest. Alternative access exists in the form of a seasonally maintained road heading due east from the settlement of Hixon, crossing the central part of the property, and connecting to the northeast with the aforementioned logging road network.

Claims and Land Status

The Hixon Creek property consists of a contiguous block of four modified grid claims and six two-post mineral claims totalling approximately 1,250 hectares.

The claims are registered in the name of Golden Rule Resources Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, and are grouped for the purpose of assessment work submittals.

Ownership is subject to certain conditions of an option agreement with Golden Rule Resources Ltd. and with the original vendor, Esperanza Explorations Ltd.

The claims are described more specifically as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>In Good Assessment Standing to</u>
HQ	4	856(9)	Sep. 25, 1978	Sep. 25, 1986
HQ 2	20	969(4)	Apr. 9, 1979	Apr. 9, 1987
HQ 3	6	970(4)	Apr. 9, 1979	Apr. 9, 1987
HQ 4	20	1846(7)	July 29, 1980	July 29, 1986
Hixon Quartz 1	} two post claims	61413(12)	Dec. 16, 1970	Dec. 16, 1986
Hixon Quartz 2		61414(12)	Dec. 16, 1970	Dec. 16, 1986
Hixon Quartz 3		821(9)	Sep. 1, 1978	Sep. 1, 1986
Hixon Quartz 4		822(9)	Sep. 1, 1978	Sep. 1, 1986
Hixon Quartz 5		823(9)	Sep. 1, 1978	Sep. 1, 1986
Hixon Quartz 6		824(9)	Sep. 1, 1978	Sep. 1, 1986

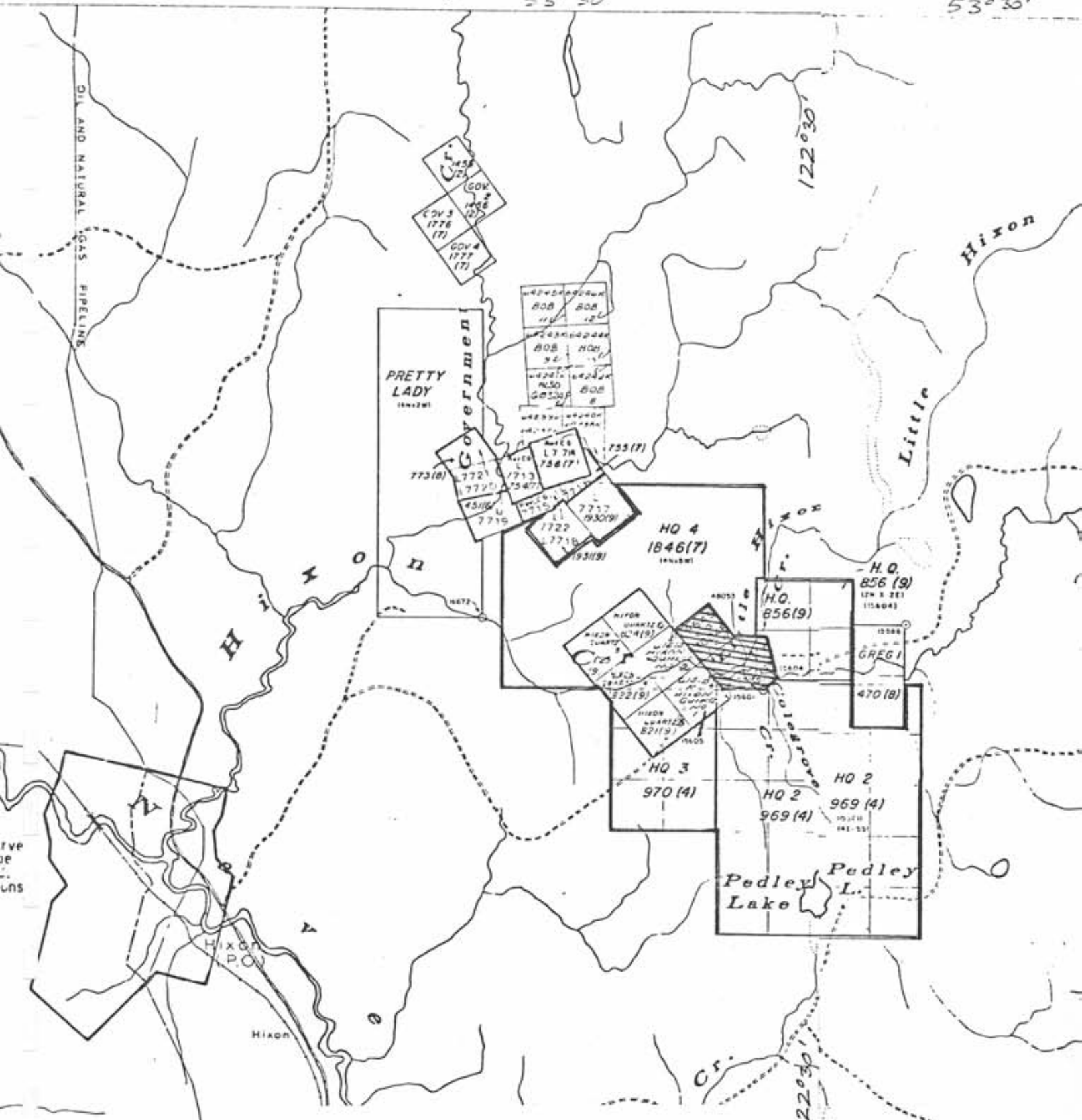


FIGURE 2. Claims Location Map.
Scale: 1:50,000



Claims not included in option

Physiography

The property is located within the Interior Plateau physiographic subdivision of British Columbia, in an area characterized by low, rolling, gently rounded or flat-topped hills and wide valleys. Topographic relief on the claims is in the order of 150 metres and elevations range from approximately 686 to 838 metres ASL. The pronouncedly drumlinoid terrain was produced by a northerly moving ice sheet with a consequent north-south orientation of drumlinoid ridges. This morphology is probably indicative of an underlying recessive weathering unit rather than the presence of thick glacial deposits as has previously been suggested.

A thick immature coniferous growth is present over most of the claims area. A few park-like stands of pine grow in restricted areas along well-drained ridge crests, but dense undergrowth and windfall predominates over the rest of the property.

Pedley Lake, located near the southern claim boundary, drains northward into Hixon Creek which in turn flows westerly through the centre of the property (ultimately draining into Fraser River).

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Placer and lode gold deposits have been known at Hixon Creek since the mid-1860's. Limited, small-scale placer production has continued sporadically from then until the present day. Operators included the 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. Lode exploration and development, however, has been much less consistent and is not well documented. The observance of free gold in angular quartz float in the placer deposits spurred considerable activity, culminating in the discovery of auriferous quartz veins in trenches in the vicinity of Briscoe's shaft.

In the 1870's, the "Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Ltd." was incorporated and subsequently carried out most of the presently existing underground development. The extent of these workings is reported as a shaft 207 feet deep and four levels with 600 feet of lateral drifts. This company also erected a stamp mill on the property and was reported to have treated 239 tons of ore averaging slightly more than one ounce per ton gold. Operations ceased in the 1880's and the property lay dormant until 1918, when the "Clarke" adit of about 100 feet in length was driven. This option lapsed and the property again lay dormant until 1929 when Cariboo Lode Mines Ltd. rehabilitated the old adits. They were, however, unsuccessful in their attempts to dewater the three shafts sunk in the late 1800's. In 1933/34, the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Ltd. (a reorganization of the original company bearing the same name) dewatered the shafts, permitting examination of the underground workings for the first time in half a century.

The "Koch" adit and shaft were started in 1933 on the opposite side of the creek from the Main Shaft. An additional 600 feet of headings, 250 feet of raises, and one or more winzes were driven from the existing workings. This work is described in the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. The mill was also up-graded to 100 tons per day capacity. Unfortunately, there are no corresponding production or detailed assay records. Work ceased abruptly in 1939, presumably because of the war.

The property lay dormant from 1939 until 1971. At that time, Bethlehem Copper Corp. Ltd. optioned four claims over the old workings and staked an additional 84 claims. Their exploration efforts, purportedly directed at the precious metal potential of the area, consisted of a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey (579 B-horizon soils; 500-foot station intervals with 700-foot line spacings), geological mapping, and a photogeological study. Surprisingly, only 10% of the soil samples were analyzed for gold content (i.e., only those samples with analytically "anomalous" results: in excess of 8 ppm arsenic and/or 1.5 ppm silver). Also, their grid was emplaced with crosslines in a near-parallel orientation to the regional geologic strike. Nevertheless, they were successful in partially delineating a coincidental, northwest-trending arsenic/silver soil geochemical anomaly in the order of 3000+ metres long by 500 metres wide.

In 1972, Bethlehem investigated the geochemical anomaly with four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 449 metres (1,472 feet). Two holes drilled northeast of the Main Zone intersected oxidized and faulted (or sheared) Miocene conglomerates. The other two holes, drilled northeast of Pedley Lake, encountered weakly pyritiferous meta-andesite with occasional dykes or sills of hornblende diorite. Trace amounts of native copper were noted in one hole. Fault gouge and weak shearing were prevalent throughout the core. No significant gold or silver assays were obtained and the project was allowed to lapse.

Esperanza Explorations Ltd. optioned the six two-post Hixon Quartz claims from Victor Guinett and Andrew Harman in March 1979. In April of the same year, Golden Rule Resources Ltd. of Calgary undertook an option to earn a 100% working interest in the property (with a Net Smelter Return Interest retained by Esperanza). Four modified grid claims were staked to protect the land position.

In 1980 and 1981, a 30.5 km blazed-and-flagged grid was established over the central portion of the property (c.f., Figure 3). Line spacing was generally at 200 metres. In the vicinity of the old Quesnelle Quartz



FIGURE 3. 1981 GRID.

Mining Co. Ltd.'s underground workings, a 1 km² area was gridded with 100-metre spaced lines to provide for more detailed coverage. Ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted with readings being taken at 25-metre intervals. 957 B-horizon soil samples were collected from the grid lines, again at 25-metre intervals, for multi-element analyses. Geological mapping was carried out over the 200-metre grid at a scale of 1:5000 and over the 100-metre grid at a scale of 1:2500.

Approximately 500 metres of bulldozer trenching was also carried out over the favourable greenstone-schist contact. Outcrops in the trenches, trench sample locations, old workings, and roads were all mapped at a scale of 1:1000 by a reconnaissance chain-and-compass survey.

Detailed descriptions of this work are excerpted here from M. Fox's July 15, 1981 report "Geological, Geophysical, and Geochemical Report, Hixon Creek Gold Project".

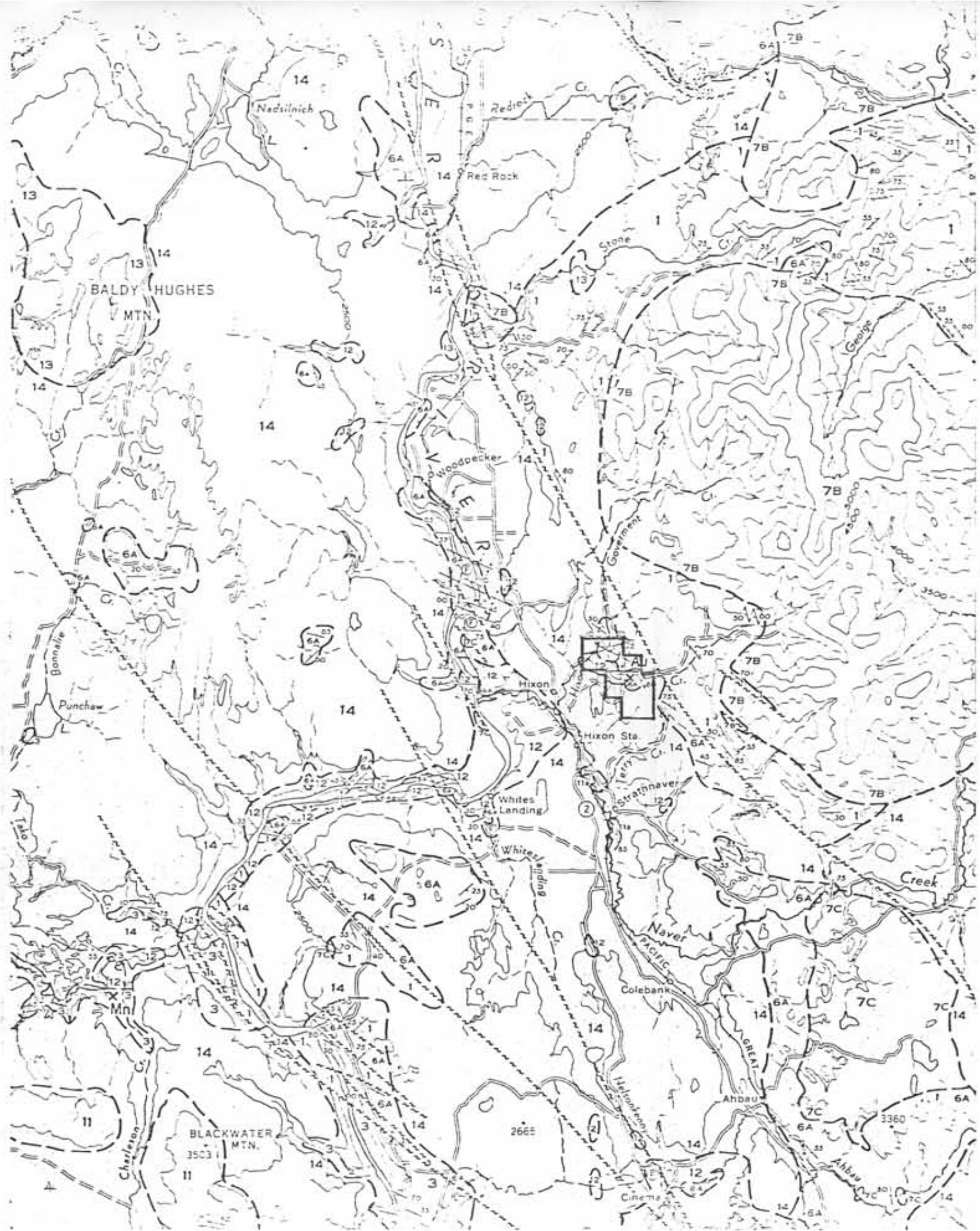
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

There is a paucity of bedrock exposure in the map-area as a consequence of the recessive nature of the underlying schistose units and the presence of reworked drumlinoid deposits. Additionally, there has been no published government mapping in this region subsequent to Tipper's 1961 1 inch = 4 mile compilation (G.S.C. Map 49-1960). Hence, the geologic setting is not at all well understood.

The property is situated over an intensely faulted zone that characterizes the regional boundary between the Omineca Crystalline Belt and the Intermontaine Belt geologic provinces (Figure 4). A short distance east of the property, a Lower Paleozoic section of quartzite, phyllite, argillite, and minor limestone has been domed over a large Lower Jurassic batholith composed of quartz monzonite, monzonite, and granitic phases.

Just east of the Hixon gold property, the Lower Paleozoic metamorphic rocks are in fault contact with Upper Triassic(?) greenstones, related tuffs and breccias, argillite, greywacke, and minor conglomerate and limestone. These latter rocks (Takla Group?) are the host rocks for gold mineralization at the property. Unconformably overlying the Triassic rocks is a Miocene formation consisting of conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, and lignite.

Although the extensive Pleistocene deposits preclude detailed surface geological mapping, the Triassic rocks are known to have a northwesterly regional strike and are tightly folded and in places overturned to the northeast (Tipper, 1961).



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
- 14 Till, gravel, sand, clay, and silt
- TERTIARY**
MIOCENE AND/OR LATER
ENDAKO GROUP
- 13 Basalt, andesite, related tuff and breccia
- MIOCENE (?)**
- 12 Conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, lignite, and diatomite
- PALEOCENE (?) TO OLIGOCENE**
- 11 Andesite, basalt, breccia, and tuff; 11a, minor sediments
- 10 Rhyolite, dacite, trachyte, related tuff and breccia; minor sediments
- 9 Andesite, basalt, breccia, and tuff; minor rhyolite
- JURASSIC**
MIDDLE JURASSIC
HAZELTON GROUP (in part)
- 8 Green to dark grey andesite and basalt, related pyroclastic rocks, chert-pebble conglomerate, argillite, and greywacke
- LOWER JURASSIC AND (?) LATER**
- 7 7A. TOPLEY INTRUSIONS: granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, biotite granite
7B. Quartz monzonite, monzonite, and granite; minor diorite
7C. Granodiorite, diorite, granite, minor gabbro
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**
UPPER TRIASSIC (?) AND LOWER JURASSIC (?)
- 6 6A. Eastern group: argillite, greywacke, green, grey, black, purple andesite and basalt and related tuffs and breccias; minor conglomerate and limestone
6B. Western group: chert-pebble conglomerate, red, brown, and black shale, greywacke; minor purple to green andesite
- TRIASSIC**
POST-PERMIAN, PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC (?)
- 5 Serpentinized peridotite, serpentinite
- PENNSYLVANIAN (?) AND PERMIAN**
CACHE CREEK GROUP
- 3 4 3. Black to dark grey ribbon chert, black argillite
4. Green to black basic volcanic rocks, grey limestone; minor argillite and chert; 4a, mainly grey limestone
- MISSISSIPPIAN (?)**
SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP
- 2 Grey and buff chert, argillite, basalt and related pyroclastic rocks; 2a, diabase
- CAMBRIAN AND/OR LATER**
LOWER CAMBRIAN AND/OR LATER
CARIBOO GROUP
- 1 Grey micaceous quartzite, black to dark grey phyllite and argillite; minor grey limestone

CENOZOIC

MESOZOIC

PALAEZOIC

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping undertaken in 1971 by D. C. Miller, P.Eng. of Bethlehem Copper Corp., outlined a few scattered outcrops of greenstone near the northern end of Pedley Lake; fewer than a dozen small outcrops of phyllite and sericite schist approximately 1 km west of the confluence of Hixon and Little Hixon Creeks; and two small outcrops of biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist approximately 2 km north of Pedley Lake. Foliations in the greenstone range from 310° to 335° Azimuthal, and dips are 80° NE to 80° SW. Attitudes in the schists are similar. Miller also mapped a number of exposures in intrusive rocks approximately 3 km west of the exposures of phyllite and sericite schist. The intrusive exposures are outside the limits of the present claim group.

In 1933 and 1934, personnel of the British Columbia Department of Mines mapped the old underground workings which were open at that time and dewatered. It was determined that the greenstones (meta-andesites?) were in contact with quartz-sericite schists (felsic tuffs?) along a highly sheared and hydrothermally altered zone. The greenstones were seen to be highly carbonatized adjacent to the contact; this zone of carbonate alteration is represented by a friable, orange-brown weathering, kaolinized zone at surface. The distribution of precious metals values is closely related to this zone.

"A large number of fairly closely spaced quartz veins striking almost entirely northeasterly with varying but steep dip (were observed underground). In a few instances, quartz veins follow the schist-greenstone contact for a limited distance. The width of the veins varies from a few inches up to 6 feet, and nine of them are from 2 feet to 4 feet in width. In the northwest working, twenty-six such veins were cut; and in the southeast working, three were cut, of which one near the face is 4 feet in width. Wherever the contact is exposed, these veins are seen to terminate abruptly at it. Many of the veins have frozen walls. Only two veins to date have been followed in a direction away from the contact, in one case 52 feet and in another 24 feet." (BCDM Annual Report 1935, p.C3)

Reconnaissance mapping carried out in 1981 located several more exposures of fresh, unweathered greenstone at the north end of the grid. A number of outcrops of quartz-sericite schist and decomposed greenstone(?) were also mapped in the vicinity of the old underground workings. The "greenstone" in the latter area is a dark brown, completely kaolinized, very soft rock, marked by bright orange zones of clay at surface. It is not clear whether the extent of decomposition here is due to the breakdown of hydrothermal alteration products of the greenstone or to the fortuitous preservation of a zone of deep, pre-glacial weathering. (A few exposures of Tertiary sediments are reported to be present along Hixon Creek. Although none were observed by the writer [M. Fox], it is possible that a zone of deep Tertiary weather may exist at the Tertiary unconformity.) According to earlier workers (BCDM Annual Report 1935), the zone of oxidation extends to a depth of approximately 100 feet below creek level.

Several suites of rock samples were collected from the dump around the main shaft to assist in detailed mapping. Major rock types included:

1. fresh, unaltered, massive greenstone
2. heavily pyritized greenstone
3. grey or brownish-grey, pyritized greenstone, containing 0.5% to 3% galena, cut by numerous quartz and calcite stringers
4. quartz-carbonate-mariposite rock
5. black graphitic argillite
6. vein quartz

The presence of the quartz-carbonate-mariposite rocks is a little surprising since, in the writer's (M. Fox) experience, high concentrations of mariposite usually occur in quartz-carbonate assemblages derived from or spatially related to ultramafic rocks. Apart from a few weakly serpentinized shear zones in greenstones, no ultramafic rocks are known on the

property. However, the greenstone outcrops do not bear a consistent relationship to magnetic "highs" in the grid area, and it is possible that ultramafic rocks may be present.

Although the greenstones on the property have been mapped as Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic in age (i.e., correlative with the Nicola-Takla Groups), no associated sediments or diagnostic fossil assemblages are found within the greenstones on the property. The degree of metamorphism of the greenstones and associated schists is atypical of the Nicola-Takla Groups and the greenstone/graphitic shale/sericite schist/ultramafic(?) assemblage, as a whole, more closely resembles rocks of the Mississippian to Triassic Nine Creek Group, located to the northwest.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The old Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Ltd. workings on Hixon Creek are located at a greenstone-schist contact that has a northwesterly strike (N42°W) and a steep southwesterly (-80°) dip. The greenstone along the contact appears to be hydrothermally altered to carbonate, quartz, a "green, chloritic mineral" (probably mariposite), and an "unidentified chocolate-colored iron silicate" (perhaps ankerite). Along the north-easterly striking, sheared contact, a network of short, northeasterly striking quartz veins (from a few centimetres to two metres thick) are developed in the greenstone. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, native gold, and native silver occur both in the veins and in the greenstone. Sampling carried out in the 1930's indicated erratic values in the quartz veins, although it was suggested that "...a considerable width of vein and country rock (greenstone) in the vicinity of the contact (might) constitute commercial ore" (BCDM Annual Report 1935, p.C4). The results of the sampling carried out by B.C. Department of Mines personnel in 1934 are shown in Table I, and a plan of the old workings is shown in Figure 5, below.

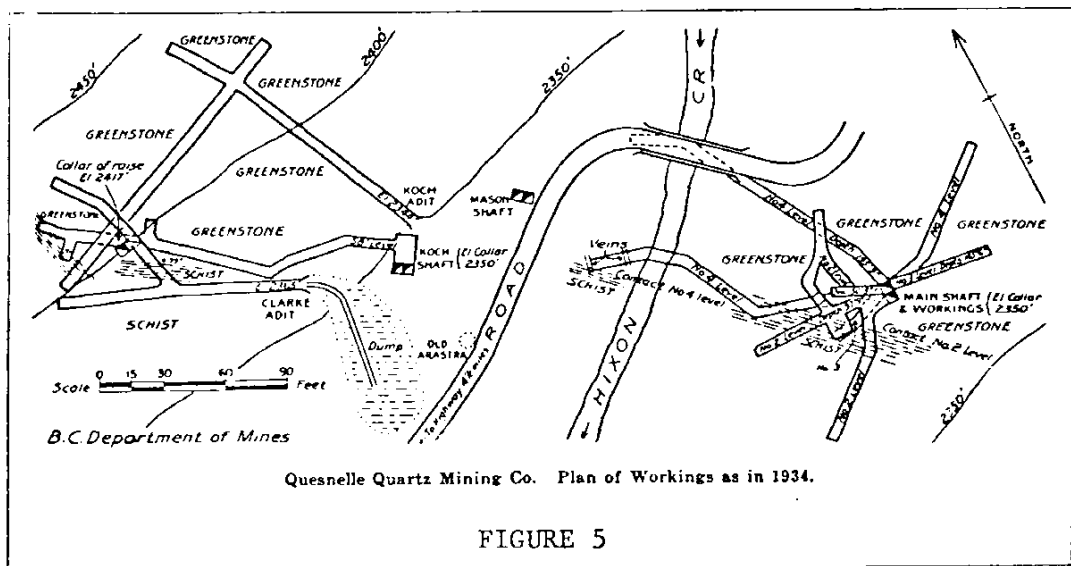


FIGURE 5

TABLE I
Results of 1934 Sampling - Main Shaft

No. 4 Level

The following samples were taken from the veins in the north-west working at the respective distances given from the shaft:—

- At 60 feet, across 2.2 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton.
- At 150 feet, across 6 inches. Assay: Gold, trace.
- At 162 feet, across 3.2 feet. Assay: Gold, trace.
- At 170 feet, across 4.5 feet. Assay: Gold, trace.
- At 250 feet, across 2 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.08 oz. per ton.
- At 265 feet, across 6 inches. Assay: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton.
- At 290 feet, across 1.5 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.10 oz. per ton.
- At 299 feet, across 2.6 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton.
- At 324 feet, across 2 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton.
- At 356 feet, across 2 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.10 oz. per ton.
- At 440 feet, across 4 feet. Assay: Gold, 0.20 oz. per ton.

The following sample was taken in the south-east working from a vein 6 inches wide, 90 feet south-east of shaft:—Assay: Gold, 0.30 oz. per ton.

No. 3 Level

No. 3 level is driven wholly in greenstone. In the east drift from the shaft close to the latter a steeply dipping fairly well-mineralized quartz vein about 6 feet wide is exposed, striking north 38 degrees east and cut diagonally by the working. A sample taken across a width of 4 feet assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton.

No. 2 Level

On No. 2 level the greenstone-schist contact was reached 25 feet west of the shaft. At this point a shallow winze and a short raise follow one quartz vein 18 inches in width and two adjoining parallel stringers each about 3 inches in width. These strike north-easterly and their continuation is intercepted by the more easterly of two parallel north branch workings, which also exposes another quartz vein on its east side 6 feet in width striking north-east. A sample taken at this point across 6 feet assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton. On the west side of the working opposite the last-mentioned vein, a sample was taken across a width of 5 feet, being mainly oxidized greenstone with a little quartz. This sample assayed: Gold, 0.5 oz. per ton.

No. 1 Level

On No. 1 level, wholly in highly oxidized greenstone, a vein 6 feet in width, striking north-east, is cut 12 feet from the shaft. A sample taken across this width assayed traces of gold only.

Other Workings

The other workings, consisting of the old Koch shaft and Koch adit, and new Clarke adit, are on the right bank of the creek about 230 feet north-westerly from the main shaft.

The westerly working from the Koch adit cuts some well-mineralized quartz veins in oxidized greenstone within the first 90 feet of its length, but samples taken from these veins showed no values. For the last 66 feet this working is in schist which passes into graphitic schist near the face.

The north-westerly working from the Koch shaft is driven entirely in schist, in the immediate vicinity of the contact of the latter with oxidized greenstone. Although lagging prevents thorough inspection, there is evidence of quartz veins on the east side of the working. The face has entered graphitic schist. Near the face a short crosscut west discloses a quartz stringer in the schist, one of the very few examples on this property of the occurrence of a vein in the schist.

The Clarke adit is a recent working chiefly in schist, except where it enters oxidized greenstone in the region immediately below the raise shown on the plan. The purpose of this adit was to explore the region immediately below the bench-ground 60 feet above the adit on which rich stringers were discovered in 1932. Near the top of the raise a quartz vein 4 feet in width is exposed in which free gold was found. These veins did not prove to be continuous.

1981 TRENCHING

The locations of areas trenched in 1981 with respect to the old workings are shown on Map 1 (back pocket). One of the trenches intersected a greenstone-schist contact between the Koch shaft and the Clarke adit. Rock geochemical analyses indicated anomalous gold values over a 4 metre wide zone of highly sheared quartz-sericite schist adjacent to the greenstone contact (samples HT-34 and HT-35, 322 and 244 ppb Au respectively). Resampling in 1982 yielded .02 oz/ton over 1.0 metre, .018 oz/ton over 1.0 metre, and .017 oz/ton over 2.0 metres. A second trench, located 200 metres west of the Clarke adit, also intersected a greenstone-schist contact in the vicinity of another old adit. Anomalous gold-in-rock geochemical values occur here over an 11 metre wide zone of sheared quartz-sericite schist adjacent to the greenstone contact (samples HT-71 to HT-74). A third zone, located approximately 20 metres northwest from the latter area, returned highly anomalous and potentially economic gold-in-rock geochemical values over a 10 metre long zone (samples HT-76 and HT-77, 7160 and 992 ppb respectively). This would represent a true width of approximately 4 metres due to the acute angle between the strike of the schist and the direction of trenching at this point. Resampling of this site in 1982 yielded 0.154 oz/ton Au over a width of 3.0 metres.

The deep weathering and complete oxidation of sulphide minerals in all of the trenched areas suggest that either considerable depletion or enrichment of gold values may have occurred as a consequence of leaching in the zones of oxidation. Apart from re-opening the old workings, drilling would be the only way to assess the relationship of values encountered in surface sampling to gold values in unoxidized zones of mineralization.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The regional aeromagnetic pattern is depicted in Figure 6. The ground survey outlined a 150 to 300 metre wide 58,500+ nanoTesla magnetic high, 3,600 metres long, still open at the south end of the zone. The zone averages 1,000 to 3,000 nanoTeslas above background and several offsets in the trend of the more intense "highs" suggest a possible northwesterly striking right-lateral fault regime. The magnetic high gradually narrows towards the southeast where it appears to split into three or more trends in the vicinity of Pedley Lake (see Map 4).

Although the orientation magnetic survey carried out in 1980 suggested a good correlation between magnetic highs and those areas underlain by greenstone, this was well substantiated by the 1981 survey results. Extensive exposures of greenstone occur at the northern end of the grid area, well beyond the limits of the magnetic high, as mapped to date.

Bethlehem drill hole HX-72-1 may have intersected a portion of the magnetic high northeast of Pedley Lake. Traces of magnetite and disseminated pyrite are reported in altered and sheared "meta-andesites".

As stated previously (see "Property Geology"), the presence of abundant quantities of mariposite in rocks on the Main Shaft dump is somewhat surprising. In the writer's (M. Fox) experience, quartz-carbonate rocks containing abundant mariposite are often derived from or occur in close spatial association with ultramafic rocks. It is further possible that ultramafic rocks occur in the geologic section at the Hixon Creek prospect, thus accounting for the magnetic high. Unfortunately, the only bedrock exposures within the magnetic high occur in the trenched areas where the rocks are so thoroughly decomposed that they cannot be positively identified.

35'

122°30'

25'

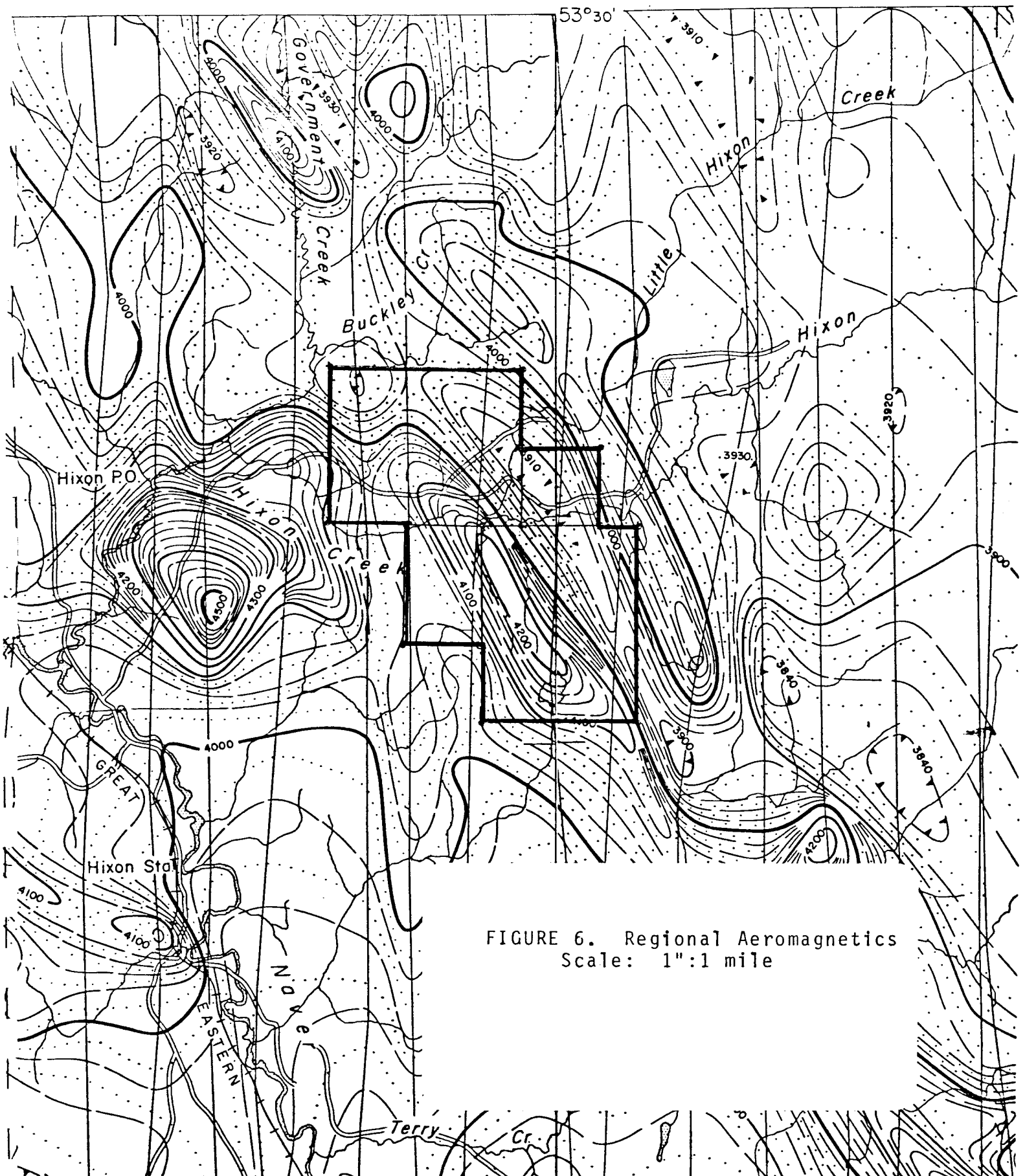


FIGURE 6. Regional Aeromagnetics
Scale: 1"=1 mile

GROUND VLF-EM SURVEY

Approximately 30.5 line km of ground VLF-EM surveying were carried out over the grid area. Readings (both in-phase and out-of-phase) were taken at 25-metre intervals along grid lines, utilizing a Geonics EM-16. The transmitter used was Seattle, Washington (18.6 kHz); direction to the transmitter was determined to be 175° Azimuthal.

Survey results along grid lines 200 metres apart are plotted in profile format at a scale of 1:5000 on Map 2a. Survey results along grid lines spaced 100 metres apart in the detailed grid area are plotted in profile format at a scale of 1:2500 on Map 3a. Maps 2b and 3b present the Fraser filtered EM data in a contoured format.

A series of strong, northerly trending conductors, labelled 'A' to 'S', appears to be parallel or subparallel to formational geologic contacts interpreted from the ground magnetic survey.

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Geochemical sampling consisted of the collection of 957 B-horizon soil samples at 25-metre intervals along the grid lines. The samples were collected with mattocks and were placed in bellows-type heavy kraft paper sample envelopes. The samples were dried, sieved to -80 mesh, and analyzed for 26 elements by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, using an ICP (induction coupled plasma) technique. The elements for which the samples were analyzed included:

Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Cd
Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	In	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	W

An aqua regia leach was used to digest the samples. The leach is only partial for Ca, P, Mg, Al, Ti, La, and W; very little Ba is taken into solution. A separate analytical technique was used for Au, consisting of an aqua regia leach, followed by atomic absorption.

Only the analytical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Fe %, As, and Sb were tabulated and plotted (these are available separately from this report). Gold-in-soil (Map 5) is included in the appendix of this report for ease of reference.

A total of 91 rock samples were collected by chip sampling from outcrops in the trenches. An additional 27 rock samples were collected from the Main Shaft dump, the ore bin, and at various locations in the grid area during the course of property mapping. All of these samples were geochemically analyzed for Au by combined fire assay and atomic absorption techniques by TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. of Calgary. Significant results of this sampling are described elsewhere in this report (see "Economic Geology"). The locations of these samples are shown on the accompanying 1:5000 property geology map and the 1:1000 map of the trenched areas. Significant geochemical responses are described as follows:

Gold

Several moderately to strongly anomalous zones define a number of discontinuous linear trends, each several hundred metres long, located as follows:

1. A northwesterly trending zone extends from L36N-7+50E to L44N-5+25E (best value of 460 ppb Au).
2. A north-northwesterly trending zone extends from L16N-10+00E to L30N-9+50E. Conceivably, 1 and 2 may be related to the same stratigraphic horizon. These one- and two-sample site anomalies are situated over a linear magnetic low.
3. A northwesterly trending zone (unrelated to the continuation around the mine dumps) extends from L28N-5+00E to L32N-2+75E (best value of 720 ppb Au).
4. A northwesterly trending zone extends from L6N-7+25E to L14N-6+25E (best value of 345 ppb Au). The zone flanks VLF-EM conductor S and is characterized by a linear magnetic low.
5. A northwesterly trending zone extends from L6N-6+25E to L18N-3+50E (best value of 960 ppb Au). This 1 km+ long geochemical response is directly associated with the strong linear magnetic trend north-east of Pedley Lake.
6. A northwesterly trending zone extends from L8N-2+75E to L14N-2+75E, located parallel to and 100 m south of anomaly (5) above, and flanks the magnetic high on the western side.
7. A marginally anomalous set of sample sites (40 to 50 ppb Au) is located at L36N-3+00E to L38N-2+75E.
8. Two anomalous single sample sites on adjacent lines (150 and 250 ppb) are located on L44N-8+75E and L42N-9+00E and constitute a 'significant' geochemical target worthy of additional investigation.

Two highly anomalous areas in the vicinity of the "Main Shaft" and the "Raven" adit are attributed to contamination from the mine dumps in these areas.

Au- and Zn-in-soil values exhibit fair correlation; Zn values greater than 200 ppm show a good correlation with gold anomalies.

Au- and Pb-in-soil values show only a fair correlation, notwithstanding the presence of galena in the gold-bearing rocks collected from the "Main Shaft" dump and ore bin. One very high Pb-in-soil value (379 ppm) occurs at L40N-5+00E with no associated anomalous Au values.

Au- and Cu-in-soil anomalies show only a fair correlation although most Au anomalies have high background Cu-in-soil values associated.

Coincident Au- and Sb-in-soil zones occur within the magnetic high on L10N to L12N, 3+50E to 3+25E, and at L10N-3+00E.

Au- and Ni-in-soil anomalous values show a good correlation in a zone extending from L31N-4+00E to L32N-3+00E, and several other isolated highs occurring at L40N-6+00E, L36N-7+25E, L44N-9+00E, L42N-8+75E, and L28N-5+00E.

Au- and As-in-soil values, aside from the contaminated areas around the mine dumps, show no apparent relationship.

Au- and Ag-in-soil values also show a poor to non-existent relationship.

Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni

The relationship of anomalous values of these elements to Au-in-soil anomalies has been discussed above. A statistical analysis of the various metals is indicated in Table II.

All these elements are present in anomalous amounts in the vicinity of the mine dumps. These anomalous zones are attributed to contamination around the dumps due to dispersion by natural agents and placer mining activity. The relative correlation of anomalous or high background response of the above metals to one another is indicated in Table III.

TABLE II
CONTOURED VALUES ON GEOCHEM PLOTS

	Threshold	Moderately Anomalous	Anomalous
Au	20 ppb	40 ppb	80 ppb
Ag	0.6 ppm	1.0 ppm	2.0 ppm
As	20 ppm	40 ppm	80 ppm
Sb	3 ppm	4 ppm	5 ppm
Cu	40 ppm	70 ppm	100 ppm
Pb	20 ppm	40 ppm	80 ppm
Zn	100 ppm	200 ppm	400 ppm
Ni	50 ppm	100 ppm	200 ppm

TABLE III
CORRELATION CHART

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni
Au		Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Ag	Poor		Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair
As	Poor	Poor		Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Sb	Fair	Fair	Good		Good	Good	Poor	Good
Cu	Fair	Good	Fair	Good		Fair	Fair	Good
Pb	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair		Poor	Good
Zn	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor		Fair
Ni	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	

1981 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

In addition to the trench sampling, several suites of unoxidized rock samples were collected from the mine dump around the "Main Shaft" and from the ore bin located south of the "Main Shaft". Representative hand specimens were also routinely collected during the course of grid-controlled geological mapping. All 27 rock samples collected were submitted for geochemical analysis, with the following results:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>
<i>Main Shaft Dump</i>		
H-18	524	Brownish-grey carbonatized, pyritized 'greenstone'
H-20	204	Quartz-carbonate-mariposite rock cut by quartz stringer
H-21	2	Massive, unaltered greenstone
H-23	4	Siliceous, greyish-green, quartz-carbonate-mariposite rock
H-24	124	Brownish, slightly oxidized, carbonatized, pyritized 'greenstone'
H-25	<2	Rusty weathering vein quartz
<i>Ore Bin</i>		
H-11	4	Quartz-carbonate-mariposite rock
H-12	262	Vein quartz
H-13	4,900	Grey, carbonatized, pyritized 'greenstone' cut by quartz stringers, minor galena
H-14	1,642	as above
H-15	242	as above
H-16	1,226	Brownish, carbonatized, pyritized 'greenstone', >5% pyrite, approx 2% galena
H-17	<2	Vein quartz
H-22	1,068	Brownish, carbonatized, pyritized 'greenstone', minor (<1%) galena
<i>Grid Samples</i>		
H-1	<2	33+50N-6+60E Deeply weathered quartz-carbonate rock
H-2	<2	34+00N-6+75E as above
H-3	16	36+50N-6+50E Massive unaltered greenstone
H-4	<2	37+20N-6+10E as above
H-5	<2	38+00N-7+10E Massive greenstone, weakly serpentinized and chloritized on narrow shears
H-6	<2	37+50N-7+00E as above
H-7	4	36+10N-7+30E Quartz vein
H-8	<2	36+10N-6+50E Quartz vein

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>
H-9	2	36+05N-6+50E Incipiently carbonatized greenstone
H-10	18	Adjacent to trench sample HT-57; strongly sheared, chloritized greenstone
H-19	76	Fault gouge, fault breccia; outcrop in Hixon Creek, 50 m downstream from Main Shaft dump
H-26	596	36+00N-7+25E Brownish, fine-grained, siliceous, pyritized, massive greenstone
H-27	<2	38+00N-7+15E Massive, medium-grained, weakly epidotized greenstone

The above sampling confirms the presence of potentially economic grades in rocks collected from the ore bin and the mine dump. Also of interest is the 596 ppb Au-in-rock value obtained from sample H-26. This sample location coincides with a gold-in-soils anomaly which forms part of an anomalous trend several hundred metres in length.

1983 DRILL RESULTS

In December 1983, Golden Rule Resources Ltd. undertook to further explore the potential for extensive, low-grade precious metal distribution along the carbonatized and pyritized greenstone-schist contact with a limited drill program. Four diamond drill holes totalling 353 metres were completed, as described below (see also Map 1a for locations). Drill logs, sections, and assays are appended.

DDH 83-1

Location: L30+04.5N-3+62.5E
Bearing: 228°
Angle: -45°
Total Depth: 131.7 metres (432 feet); BQ core

0.0- 4.6 Casing - Till
4.6- 28.0 Intensely altered meta-andesite
28.0- 52.4 Diorite dykes; occ included band of felsic tuff
52.4-101.3 Felsic tuff; lt.grey, siliceous
101.3-107.9 Intensely altered meta-andesite
107.9-131.7 Metasediment; extremely altered, slightly graphitic

Sludge samples were collected at 1.5 metre intervals down to 84.4 metres. Loss of circulation at 84.4 metres prevented further collection of sludges. Core recovery generally averaged 80% although was very poor throughout the weathered zones. The surface casing was left in the hole.

Significant Core Assays:	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag
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	0.6
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).

DDH 83-2

Location: L31+50N-0+94E
Bearing: 257°
Angle: -45°
Total Depth: 82.9 metres (272 feet); NQ core

0.0- 2.1 Casing (glacial till)
2.1-82.9 Black, very carbonaceous meta-argillite; minor disseminated pyrite; numerous very narrow quartz stringers.

Sludge samples were collected at 1.5 metre intervals throughout the hole. Core recovery was very poor (average <60%) due to the extremely weathered nature of the shale. Surface casing was left in the hole.

There were no anomalous gold or silver assays in either core or sludge.

DDH 83-3

Location: 22.5 metres at a bearing of 300° from the drill hole to the centre of the "Main Shaft"

Bearing: 313°

Angle: -45°

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

0.0- 5.1	Till
5.1- 12.8	Andesite; highly oxidized
12.8- 43.5	Felsic tuff; intensely oxidized
43.5- 48.8	Felsic tuff
48.8- 52.0	Andesite; very chloritic
52.0- 68.8	Felsic tuff
68.8- 70.7	Diorite dyke
70.7- 75.3	Andesite
75.3-101.2	Felsic tuff

Sludge samples were collected at 1.5 metre intervals throughout the hole. Core recovery averaged 85%. Surface casing was recovered.

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

Good correlation exists between the sludge and core sample assays (refer to appended section).

DDH 83-4

Location: L31+50N-0+16E

Bearing: 032°

Angle: -45°

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

0.0- 6.1	Casing (glacial till)
6.1-37.8	Black, very carbonaceous meta-argillite with minor disseminated pyrite

Sludge samples were collected at 1.5 metre intervals throughout the hole. Core recovery was very poor (<60%) due to the extremely weathered nature of the shale. The drill hole was abandoned after several unsuccessful attempts to recover stuck drill rods. Surface casing was recovered.

No significant gold or silver assays were obtained from either the core or the sludge samples.

All core recovered was split-sampled and assayed for Au and Ag by TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary. Analytical techniques consisted of their combined fire assay - AA analysis with a 25 gram sample aliquot.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Data obtained on the Hixon Creek Gold Project by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. during the course of their 1980 and 1981 field seasons confirmed the presence of "significant" gold values previously reported by Esperanza et al., and further attested to by the presence of old underground exploratory workings and the remains of a 100-ton per day mill and tailings spill pile.

Ground magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, 31 line kilometres of soil geochemical sampling, a limited 'cat'-trenching program, and four diamond drill holes have identified a series of targets which warrants further detailed investigation.

Zones of anomalous precious metals values in soils exhibit a fairly consistent spatial relationship to geologic contacts as inferred from the magnetic survey. In most instances, Au-in-soil anomalies lie along the margins of a prominent, regional magnetic high, the latter here interpreted as a narrow band of meta-andesite and related diorite dykes and sills (a minor ultramafic component is also suggested by some workers). These rocks are bounded, both to the east and west, by an intercalated sequence of felsic tuffs(?) (quartz-sericite schists) and thin interbeds of calcareous metasediments, and are overlain(?) to the west by graphitic meta-argillites.

Where observed, the mafic volcanics have undergone moderate hydrothermal alteration (carbonatization, kaolinization, and weak pyritization) at or near their contacts. Additionally, a 20 - 25+ metre wide zone within the greenstone and subjacent to the quartz-sericite schist contact contains a stockwork of tensional quartz veins nearly perpendicular to the contact. Gold grades within the quartz veins, which vary from a few centimetres to greater than 2 metres thick, were reported to be highly erratic (from trace to nearly 1 oz/ton). Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, tetrahedrite, native gold, and native silver.

In decreasing order of priority, the targets which warrant detailed investigations are set out below.

1. Pedley Lake Zone

Gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly #5 (best value of 960 ppb Au) is the highest priority of the as yet completely untested anomalies. It exhibits good similarity to the Koch Zone in that it is characterized by a coincidental VLF-EM conductor and a strong magnetic anomaly.

Anomaly #6, located parallel to and 100 metres west of #5, occurs in a similar environment and should be examined simultaneously.

Anomaly #4, a third-priority response, is located parallel to and 200 metres east of #5. It is situated on the east flank of the regional magnetic anomaly and appears to be directly coincidental with VLF-EM conductor S. (Bethlehem drill hole HX-72-2 appears to have adequately sectioned both the conductor and the trend of gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly with negative results.) This requires a limited prospecting check and verification of the drill hole location.

2. Koch Zone

The Koch Zone (c.f. Map 1a for details) covers the main northwest trending contact between the highly altered greenstone and quartz-sericite schist.

Drill holes 83-1 and 83-3 partially tested the contact in the vicinity of the old "Main Shaft", albeit with marginally encouraging results. Exceptionally poor core recovery detracted from the evaluation of the previously inferred low-grade potential of this zone (i.e., it is still not known whether the gold values occur exclusively in quartz veins and stringers, or are associated with hydrothermal alteration and extend into the wallrocks). VLF-EM Conductor A, located 25 - 50 metres west of the contact, has not yet been drill intersected.

Additionally, gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly #3 (best value of 720 ppb), coincidental with the axis of the magnetic high, has yet to be field examined.

3. Gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies #1 and #2, which exist as a northwest trending discontinuous string of single-sample site anomalies, may or may not be related to the same geologic horizon (or structure?). The geochemical anomalies obliquely transgress the VLF-EM conductor trends but are all within a magnetic low regime.

Sufficient bedrock exposure should be available between L34N and L40N to map this zone in considerable detail before having to either trench or drill the targets.

4. Gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies #7, #8, and #9 (50, 250, and 930 ppb Au respectively) all warrant a prospecting and mapping investigation.

5. Raven Zone

This zone is situated 175 metres west of the Koch Zone contact, and represents a nearly identical geologic setting (a sheared and altered greenstone/quartz-sericite schist contact). A somewhat irregular, folded, 2-metre thick quartz vein appears to roughly parallel the contact 5 metres out into the schist. This was previously explored with the 'Raven' adit, although no values were ever reported from this site. 20 metres above this location, a continuous chip sample (from the 1981 trenching program) yielded 0.154 oz/ton Au over a trench width of 3.0 metres.

Drill holes 83-2 and 83-4 were emplaced to test for a possible extension of the Raven Adit quartz vein, as well as to test the above noted trench values. DDH 83-2 intersected a continuous section of black graphitic meta-argillite. No anomalous assays were obtained from this core. It was subsequently assumed that the hole had been drilled down-dip and DDH 83-4 was undertaken as a second test of this

target. Unfortunately, DDH 83-4 had to be abandoned (due to stuck rods) at 37.8 metres; as the section again consisted of black, graphitic meta-argillite, the structural interpretation obviously has not been resolved.

Remapping of this area will be required prior to additional drilling.

In summary, exploration to date has identified a series of gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies along a strike length of 4 km in a geologic environment with good potential for a large-tonnage low- to moderate-grade gold deposit. In view of drilling problems encountered to date (both technical and geologic/interpretative), a detailed surface program directed at the above-mentioned targets is herein proposed as a first-stage investigation. A budget of \$23,000 is also recommended.

Contingent upon encouraging results from this first-stage work and adequate target definition, a second drill program of 600 metres, budgeted at \$72,000 is further recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Detailed mapping and prospecting of the five priority target areas.
2. A re-evaluation of the surficial environment (and a detailed classification of surficial deposits) in the five target areas in order to assess the soil geochemical coverage to date. Provision should be made for in-fill B-horizon soil sampling and perhaps limited basal-till geochemical sampling.
3. In view of the good road access, provision should be made for either backhoe or 'cat' trenching, particularly in the Pedley Lake Zone and in the area of Geochemical Anomalies #1 and #2.
4. Drill target definition should also entail additional detailed VLF-EM profiles.

Program

Stage I	Geological and Geochemical Investigations	
	- drill target definition	\$ 23,000
Stage 2	600 m NQ diamond drilling @ \$120/m	
	- drilling, supervision, assays, reports	<u>72,000</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 95,000</u>

December 1983
SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

R. K. Netolitzky, P.Geol. 74 Wildwood Drive S.W. Calgary, Alta. T3C 3C4	Supervisor	Nov.-Dec./83	0.5 day
J. R. Allan, P.Geol. 3609 - 1A St. S.W. Calgary, Alta. T2S 1R4	Supervisor	Nov.-Dec./83	3.5 days
C. H. Aussant, P.Geol. 31 Templebow Way N.E. Calgary, Alta. T1Y 5B5	Project Geologist	Dec.1-31/83	22.0 days
D. D. Dancer 5 Fraser Rd. S.E. Calgary, Alta. T2H 1E4	Sampler	Dec.2-17/83	16.0 days
T. B. Millinoff 116 MacEwan Dr. N.W. Calgary, Alta. T3K 2P7	Geologist	Nov./83	1.0 days
			<hr/> 43.0 man days

December 1983
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

Professional Services and Field Personnel including data compilation, pre-field preparation, field supervision, sample preparation, travel, final report	8,520.50	
Drafting and Reproductions	1,025.17	
Equipment and Vehicle Rentals	1,650.00	
Travel Expenses and Freight	468.65	
Camp and Accommodation	1,500.00	
Disposable Field Supplies	294.28	
Handling Charges	204.63	
Drill-site Preparation and Road Building Hilltop Contracting Ltd. (TD25C tractor)	<u>1,960.00</u>	15,623.23

CONTRACT DRILLING

Drilcor Ltd., Delta, B.C.		39,021.51
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ASSAYS

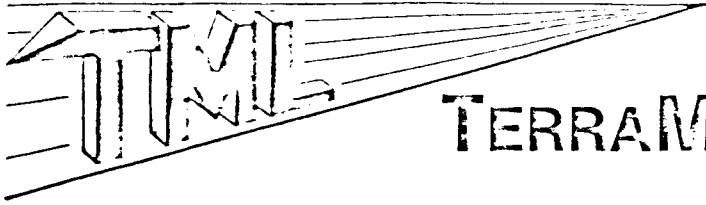
TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. 242 drill core samples; 174 sludge samples Au and Ag assays, sample prep, freight		3,893.64
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TOTAL \$ 58,538.38

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| 1919 | p.189 |
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A P P E N D I X



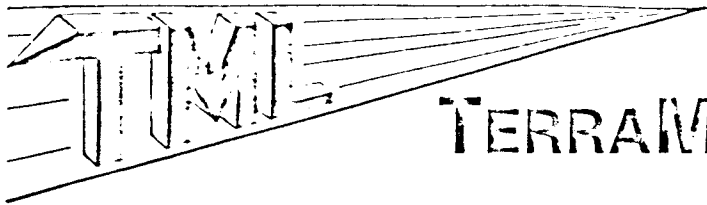
TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

14-2235 - 30th Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7
(403) 276-8668

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 100 mesh (180 micron particle size).



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

14-2235 - 30th Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7
(403) 276-8668

FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine the precious metals.



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-409-A

Taiga Consultants

Date Dec.19, 1983

CORE SAMPLES

Client Project GR-BC-8

DDH-83-1

Page 1/4

Sample No.	Au	Ag
<u>Drill Core</u>	ppb	ppb
<u>Meterage</u>	<u>% Recovery</u>	
4.9-6.0 4001	88% 2	70
6.0-7.0 4002	100% 4	120
7.0-8.0 4003	100% -2	40
8.0-9.0 4004	75% 4	120
9.0-10.0 4005	75% 12	230
10.0-11.0 4006	88% -2	190
11.0-12.0 4007	90% -2	250
12.0-13.0 4008	100% 4	300
13.0-14.3 4009	100% 14	450
14.3-15 4010	60% 2	310
15-16 4011	90% 8	390
16-17 4012	100% 38	510
17-18 4013	100% 174	450
18-19 4014	73% 48	370
19-20 4015	100% 8	210
20-21 4016	100% 192	300
21-22 4017	100% 10	200
22-23 4018	100% 4	120
23-24 4019	100% 4	120
24-25 4020	93% 4	70
25-26.5 4021	65% 2	80
26.5-28 4022	40% -2	50
28-29.8 4023	33% -2	70
29.8-30.8 4024	64% -2	70
30.8-32 4025	90% -2	90



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

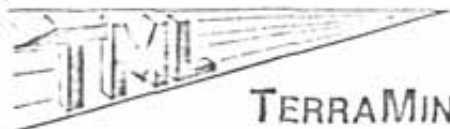
Job # 83-409-A

Date

Client Project

Page 2/4

Sample No. Drill Core Meterage	Au ppb	Ag ppb
32-33 4026	93% 2	80
33-34 4027	100% -2	100
34-34.4 4028	100% 8	40
34.4-34.8 4029	100% 4	30
34.8-36 4030	100% 6	40
36-37 4031	100% 4	30
37-38 4032	95% -2	40
38-38.9 4033	90% 2	220
38.9-40 4034	83% -2	260
40-41 4035	95% 4	200
41-41.8 4036	95% 4	150
41.8-42.8 4037	95% 8	120
42.8-43.3 4038	95% -2	130
43.3-44.3 4039	90% 26	180
44.3-45 4040	100% 2	90
45-46.3 4041	100% -2	80
46.3-47.8 4042	62% -2	160
47.8-49.3 4043	100% -2	70
49.3-50.9 4044	65% -2	100
50.9-52.4 4045	66% -2	60
52.4-53.9 4046	83% 2	50
53.9-55.5 4047	95% -2	80
55.5-57 4048	100% -2	20
57-58.5 4049	80% 2	70
58.5-60.0 4050	100% 10	60



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-409-A

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Client Project

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Sample No. <u>Drill Core</u> <i>MeTeraGe</i>	Au ppb	Ag ppb
60.0-60.7 4051	100% 4	60
60.7-61.4 4052	100% 2	160
61.4-61.7 4053	100% 14	560
61.7-63.1 4054	100% 32	1120
63.1-64.6 4055	95% 286	620
64.6-66.2 4056	87% 166	990
66.2-67.7 4057	100% 308	950
67.7-69.2 4058	46% 694	2400
69.2-70.7 4059	97% 6	100
70.7-72.2 4060	100% -2	160
72.2-73.7 4061	100% 4	160
73.7-75.3 4062	100% 4	120
75.3-76.8 4063	100% 6	100
76.8-78.3 4064	100% 6	560
78.3-79.8 4065	100% 4	190
79.8-81.4 4066	100% 744	2100
81.4-82.9 4067	100% <u>2240</u>	4300
82.9-84.4 4068	58% 482	2100
84.4-85.9 4069	100% 182	760
85.9-87.5 4070	100% 60	930
87.5-89 4071	100% <u>2040</u>	6100
89-90.5 4072	100% <u>1710</u>	7500
90.5-92 4073	93% 58	1550
92-93.5 4074	100% 44	3000
93.5-95.1 4075	100% 508	3000

*Lost Circulation
at 84.4 meters
No sludge recovered*



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
<u>Drill Core</u>	ppb	ppb
<u>Meterage</u>	<u>% Recovery</u>	
95.1 - 96.6 4076	100% 112	860
96.6 - 97.5 4077	100% <u>2200</u>	4000
97.5 - 98.1 4078	100% 388	750
98.1 - 99.6 4079	100% 614	2600
99.6 - 101.2 4080	100% 302	2200
101.2 - 102.7 4081	56% 146	1270
102.7 - 104.2 4082	21% 8	310
104.2 - 105.7 4083	35% <u>3600</u>	4900
105.7 - 106.7 4084	83% 12	270
106.7 - 107.3 4085	83% 26	330
107.3 - 107.9 4086	65% 8	430
107.9 - 108.8 4087	65% 604	4100
108.8 - 110.3 4088	30% <u>5720</u>	<u>21000</u> ← Numerous gTz veins recovered very little schist recovered.
110.3 - 111.8 4089	53% 244	2100
111.8 - 113.4 4090	38% 78	4200
113.4 - 114.9 4091	60% 92	2100
114.9 - 116.1 4092	65% 254	4000
116.1 - 118 4093	10% 34	4100
118 - 119.3 4094	60% 28	1130
119.3 - 121 4095	51% <u>1880</u>	1450
121 - 122.5 4096	15% 14	430
122.5 - 124 4097	28% 80	1250
124 - 125.5 4098	33% 80	3400
127.1 - 128.6 4099	13% 106	2200
128.6 - 130 4100	33% 2	440
130 - 131.7 4101	76% 12	300



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-412

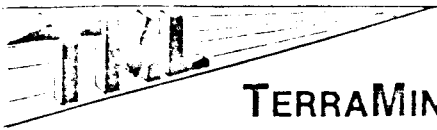
Golden Rule Resources

Date Jan.23, 1984

Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
Drill Core 4102	420 660	4500 3600
83-3 4103	62	4200
4104	282	5200
4105	58	4800
4106	76	3400
4107	58	2700
4108	162	3900
4109	58	2700
4110	20	2500
4111	58	1650
4112	<u>1180</u>	3800
4113	<u>1200</u>	3500
4114	<u>1440</u>	3800
4115	48	2600
4116	32	2700
4117	116	3200
4118	6	3100
4119	104	3100
4120	580	4300
4121	44	4200
4122	2	3300
4123	266	2600
4124	26	3300
4125	<u>2320</u>	6300
4126	<u>1600</u>	<u>35000</u>



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

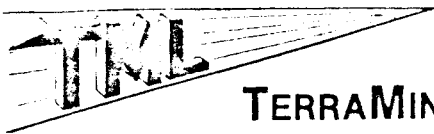
Job # 83-412

Date

Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
83-3 4127	526	2800
4128	514	3200
4129	186	490
4130	4	520
4131	6	310
4132	4	250
4133	6	400
4134	12	730
4135	2	290
4136	388	1300
4137	20	580
4138	30	660
4139	62	1600
4140	4	70
4141	2	50
4142	16	120
4143	6	2600
4144	12	470
4145	<u>1940</u>	6300
4146	26	640
4147	6	60
4148	6	110
4149	2	240
4150	4	120
4151	34	440



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
83-3 4152	12	180
4153	10	350
4154	830	5900
4155	434	1820
4156	16	330
4157	372	1230
4158	250	280
4159	18	260
4160	18	290
4161	2	100
4162	-2	60
4163	32	600
4164	10	120
4165	2	90
4166	24	280
4167	332	320
4168	28	320
4169	8	170
4170	192	1270
4171	-2	50
83-2 4172	20	1700
4173	10	870
4174	12	1050
4175	8	900
4176	4	890



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
83-2 4177	6	850
4178	8	860
4179	10	920
4180	10	1230
4181	34	1010
4182	26	1030
4183	12	830
4184	12	850
4185	8	650
4186	14	870
4187	12	800
4188	12	770
4189	18	880
4190	28	960
4191	36	1100
4192	38	1060
4193	28	820
4194	32	1090
4195	28	900
4196	24	1070
4197	20	720
4198	16	670
4199	20	620
4200	12	450
4201	22	670



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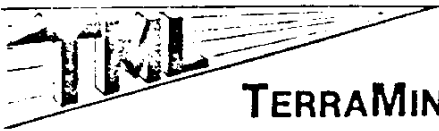
Job # 83-412

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
83-2 4202	12	440
4203	42	660
4204	40	660
4205	16	710
4206	12	790
4207	14	790
4208	18	820
4209	8	500
4210	10	490
4211	32	690
4212	22	410
4213	28	700
4214	12	390
4215	2	50
4216	16	500
4217	18	550
4218	20	590
4219	18	580
4220	20	600
4221	16	530
4222	10	340
4223	16	450
83-4 4224	40	1070
4225	48	1640
4226	46	1360



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
Drill 4227	46	1250
Core ⁸³⁻⁴ 4228	50	1480
4229	48	1210
4230	50	1460
4231	48	1330
4232	50	1320
4233	44	1150
4234	54	900
4235	52	650
4236	56	700
4237	56	740
4238	42	590
4239	64	970
4240	72	980
4241	72	1180
4242	62	1280
4243	50	1020
Sludge H-1 17-22 5.2-6.7	4	90
72-77 2.2-2.5	<u>7300</u>	1480
77-82 2.5-2.5	30	150
H-2 7-12 2.1-3.65	22	1050
12-17 3.65-5.2	44	1020
17-22 5.2-6.7	8	540
22-27 6.7-8.2	10	910
27-32 8.2-9.7	6	1120



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

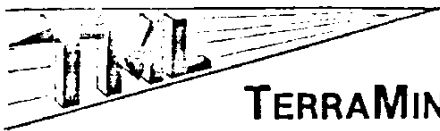
Job # 83-412

Date

Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
Sludge H-2 32-37 9.7-11.3	16	1020
37-42 11.3-12.5	10	780
42-47 12.5-14.3	10	720
47-52 14.3-15.8	12	820
52-57 15.8-17.4	10	960
57-62 17.4-18.9	14	950
62-67 18.9-20.4	12	830
67-72 20.4-22	14	800
72-77 22-23.5	14	830
77-82 23.5-25	14	970
82-87 25-26.5	14	950
87-92 26.5-28	12	790
92-97 28-29.6	10	840
97-102 29.6-31.1	10	1340
102-107 31.1-32.6	24	950
107-112 32.6-34.1	28	1200
112-117 34.1-35.6	26	1070
117-122 35.6-37.2	18	860
122-127 37.2-38.7	14	690
127-132 38.7-40.2	10	580
132-137 40.2-41.75	10	800
137-142 41.75-43.3	12	720
142-147 43.3-44.8	16	930
147-152 44.8-46.3	16	960
152-157 46.3-47.85	20	750



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

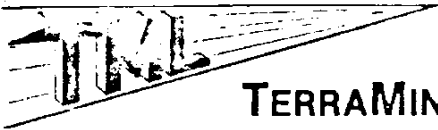
Job # 83-412

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Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
H-2 157-162 47.5-49.4	12	700
162-167 49.4-50.7	14	740
167-172 50.9-52.4	14	3600
172-177 52.4-53.9	12	760
177-182 53.9-55.5	14	610
182-187 55.5-57	12	720
187-192 57-58.5	10	750
192-197 58.5-60	12	890
197-202 60-61.6	12	1100
202-207 61.6-63.1	14	760
207-212 63.1-64.6	14	740
212-217 64.6-66.1	12	640
217-222 66.1-67.6	16	740
222-227 67.6-69.2	16	630
227-232 69.2-70.7	12	640
232-237 70.7-72.2	10	530
237-242 72.2-73.7	10	560
242-247 73.7-75.3	16	640
247-252 75.3-76.8	12	600
252-257 76.8-78.3	10	720
257-262 78.3-79.85	14	1020
262-267 79.85-81.4	12	830
267-272 81.4-82.9	10	670
H-3 22-27 6.7-8.2	<u>1050</u>	5500
27-32 8.2-9.7	848	6100



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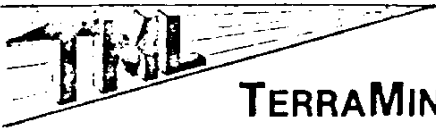
Job # 83-412

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Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
H-3 32-37 9.7-11.3	<u>1220</u>	6200
37-42 11.3-12.8	432	4100
42-47 12.8-14.3	208	3400
47-52 14.3-15.55	670	4200
52-57 15.55-17.4	420	3900
57-62 17.4-19.4	304	4200
62-67 19.4-20.4	360	4000
67-72 20.4-21.45	<u>1160</u>	4000
72-77 21.45-23.5	<u>2300</u>	4900
77-82 23.5-25	<u>2300</u>	4500
82-87 25-26.5	816	4300
87-92 26.5-28	486	4000
92-97 28-29.5	642	5200
97-102 29.5-31.1	<u>1270</u>	5000
102-107 31.1-32.6	802	4300
107-112 32.6-34.1	490	6000
112-117 34.1-35.6	368	4200
117-122 35.6-37.2	596	4600
122-127 37.2-38.7	<u>1180</u>	4700
40.2-41.75 132-137 38.7-40.2	<u>2400</u>	5500
41.75-43.3 137-142 40.2-41.75	<u>2760</u>	<u>12400</u>
43.3-44.8 142-147 41.75-43.3	<u>1860</u>	6700
44.8-46.3 147-152 43.3-44.8	<u>1310</u>	8100
46.3-47.85 152-157 44.8-46.3	<u>1560</u>	6400
47.85-49.4 157-162 46.3-47.85	<u>1070</u>	4300



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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
49.4-50.9		
H-3 162-167 49.4-50.9	556	4000
50.9-52.4 167-172 49.4-50.9	792	6500
52.4-53.9 172-177 49.4-50.9	134	1360
53.9-55.5 177-182 49.4-50.9	272	2000
55.5-57 182-187 49.4-50.9	358	2700
57-58.5 187-192 49.4-50.9	442	4500
192-197 58.5-60	388	2300
197-202 60-61.6	62	650
202-207 61.6-63.1	496	2100
207-212 63.1-64.6	366	3100
212-217 64.6-66.1	<u>2800</u>	7600
217-222 66.1-67.6	238	1350
222-227 67.6-69.2	286	1330
227-232 69.2-70.7	564	2200
232-237 70.7-72.2	752	3200
237-242 72.2-73.7	610	5400
242-247 73.7-75.3	<u>1130</u>	5200
247-252 75.3-76.8	960	6300
252-257 76.8-78.3	<u>1280</u>	5400
257-262 78.3-79.85	<u>1030</u>	3300
262-267 79.85-81.4	<u>1420</u>	4700
267-272 81.4-82.9	<u>1870</u>	4800
272-277 82.9-84.4	<u>1720</u>	5400
277-282 84.4-85.95	<u>1730</u>	5100
282-287 85.95-87.5	<u>1260</u>	4400



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ANALYTICAL REPORT

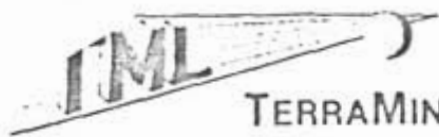
Job # 83-412

Date

Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
H-3 287-292 87.5-89	<u>1940</u>	5500
292-297 89-89.5	698	1830
297-302 89.5-92	534	2100
302-307 92-93.6	752	1950
307-312 93.6-95.1	<u>2740</u>	4500
312-317 95.1-96.6	656	3500
317-322 96.6-98.1	734	2400
322-327 98.1-99.6	<u>1290</u>	5100
327-331 99.6-100.9	484	2000
H-4 72-77 24.95-23.5	66	1440
77-82 23.5- 24.5 25	64	1240
82-87 25-26.5	82	1580
87-92 26.5-28	88	1420
92-97 28-29.6	82	1240
97-102 29.6-31.1	90	1510
102-107 31.1-32.6	96	1660
107-112 32.6-34.1	90	1440
112-117 34.1-35.6	96	1330
117-122 35.6-37.2	72	1450



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-409- B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-B

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Sludge	Sample No. footage metragr	Au ppb	Ag ppb
H-1	22-27 6.7-8.2	4	100
	27-32 8.2-9.7	4	180
	32-37 9.7-11.3	6	210
	37-42 11.3-12.8	10	260
	42-47 12.8-14.3	496	470
	47-52 14.3-15.85	60	450
	52-57 15.85-17.4	112	520
	57-62 17.4-18.9	108	430
	62-67 18.9-20.4	42	320
	67-72 20.4-21.95	628	320
	82-87 20.9 26.5	24	70
	87-92 26.5-28	28	70
	92-97 28-29.6	40	80
	97-102 29.6-31.1	<u>1364</u>	460
	102-107 31.1-32.6	38	120
	107-112 32.6-34.1	48	140
	112-117 34.1-35.6	6	140
	117-122 35.6-37.2	2	50
	122-127 37.2-38.7	6	180
	127-132 38.7-40.2	4	170
	132-137 40.2-41.75	10	150
	137-142 41.75-43.3	12	210
	142-147 43.3-44.8	18	320
	147-152 44.8-46.3	8	140
	152-157 46.3-47.85	4	130



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-409-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-8

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Sludge	Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
	<i>Fontaine Metacore</i>		
H-1	157-162 47.85-49.4	-2	190
	162-167 49.4-50.9	-2	100
	167-172 50.9-52.4	4	120
	172-177 52.4-53.9	16	290
	177-182 53.9-55.5	8	90
	182-187 55.5-57	6	60
	187-192 57-58.5	4	130
	192-197 58.5-60	6	130
	197-202 60-61.6	12	220
	202-207 61.6-63.1	40	1460
	207-212 63.1-64.6	30	700
	212-217 64.6-66.1	218	690
	217-222 66.1-67.6	336	640
	222-227 67.6-69.2	642	3000
	227-232 69.2-70.7	256	1110
	232-237 70.7-72.2	44	200
	237-242 72.2-73.7	78	480
	242-247 73.7-75.3	104	300
	247-252 75.3-76.8	22	110
	252-257 76.8-78.3	14	310
	257-262 78.3-79.85	24	330
	262-267 79.85-81.4	176	520

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

CLIENT:	GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
PROJECT:	Hixon Project, B.C.	GR-BC-8
Date Started	Dec. 7/83	Hole No. 83-1
Date Completed	Dec. 9/83	Logged by C. Aussant
Total Length	131.7 metres	Sheet 1 of 7

Area	Main Shaft	Latitude	L 30+04.5 N	Bearing	228°
Contractor	Drilcor	Departure	362.5 E	Inclination @ collar	-45°
Core Size	BQ	Elevation		Inclination @ 118 m,	-45°
				Inclination @ _____ m,	_____

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	metreage	Au ppb
0.0	4.6	4.6	BW Casing									
4.6	4.9	0.3	GLACIAL TILL, recovery consisting of cored boulders									
4.9	28.0	23.1	Intensely altered ANDESITE, rusty brown, v.f.g. biotite	88	4001	4.9	6.0	1.1	2	70	52-6.7	4
			Core broken, very clayey due to weathered nature of the core	100	4002	6.0	7.0	1.0	4	120	6.7-8.2	4
		7.0	weak fol @ 50° to c.a.; manganese stringers parallel	100	4003	7.0	8.0	1.0	-2	40		
			to fol throughout	76	4004	8.0	9.0	1.0	4	120	8.2-9.7	4
		13.1	fol. @ 45° to c.a.	76	4005	9.0	10.0	1.0	12	230	10.7-11.3	6
		14.3-15.8	greenish brown	88	4006	10.0	11.0	1.0	-2	190		
		17.0	very narrow qtz stringers parallel to fol.	90	4007	11.0	12.0	1.0	-2	250	11.3-12.8	10
		19.2	fol @ 45° to c.a.	100	4008	12.0	13.0	1.0	4	300	12.6-14.3	496
		21.0-28.0	core more of a greenish colour	100	4009	13.0	14.3	1.3	14	450		
		21.1	qtz stringer @ 75° to c.a.	60	4010	14.3	15.0	0.7	2	310	14.3-15.0	60
				90	4011	15.0	16.0	1.0	8	390		
				100	4012	16.0	17.0	1.0	38	510	15.9-17.4	112
				100	4013	17.0	18.0	1.0	174	450	17.4-18.0	108
				73	4014	18.0	19.0	1.0	48	370		
				100	4015	19.0	20.0	1.0	8	210	18.9-20.4	42
				100	4016	20.0	21.0	1.0	192	300	20.4-22.0	628
				100	4017	21.0	22.0	1.0	10	200		
				100	4018	22.0	23.0	1.0	4	120	22.0-23.5	7300
				100	4019	23.0	24.0	1.0	4	120	23.5-24.0	30
				93	4020	24.0	25.0	1.0	4	70		
				65	4021	25.0	26.5	1.5	2	80	25.0-26.5	24
				42	4022	26.5	28.0	1.5	-2	50	26.5-28.0	28

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

PROJECT NO. GR-BC-8
HOLE NO. 83-1 Page 2 of 7

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au pph	Ag pph	meterage	Au pph
28.0	29.8	1.8	DIORITE DYKE, f.g., dark green, chloritic	33	4023	28.0	29.8	1.8	-2	70	280-296	40
29.8	30.8	1.0	FELSIC TUFF, greyish green, v.f.g., purple and green banded, chloritic	60	4024	29.8	30.8	1.0	-2	70	296-311	1364
30.8	34.0	3.2	DIORITE DYKE, chloritic (as 28.0-29.8)	90	4025	30.8	32.0	1.2	-2	90	311-326	38
		31.6	rusty strained qtz stringers @ 40° to c.a.	90	4026	32.0	33.0	1.0	2	80	326-341	48
				100	4027	33.0	34.0	1.0	-2	100		
34.0	34.4	0.4	FELSIC TUFF greyish green, v.f.g. (as 29.8-30.8)	100	4028	34.0	34.4	0.4	8	40	341-356	6
		34.1	qtz stringer @ 80° to c.a.									
34.4	34.8	0.4	DIORITE DYKE, chloritic (as 28.9-29.8)	100	4029	34.4	34.8	0.4	4	30		
		34.4	chlorite stringer @ 40° to c.a.									
			contact sharp @ 40° to c.a.									
			fol @ 40-45° to c.a.									
		34.8	contact sharp @ 45° to c.a.									
34.8	38.9	4.1	FELSIC TUFF, greyish green (as 29.8-30.8)									
		35.0	3 cm qtz-felds stringer @ 55° to c.a.	100	4030	34.8	36.0	1.2	6	40	356-372	2
		35.7	chlorite stringer @ 50-60° to c.a.	100	4031	36.0	37.0	1.0	4	30		
		37.6	1.7 cm qtz vein @ 25° to c.a.	95	4032	37.0	38.0	1.0	-2	40	372-387	6
		38.1-38.8	mud seams	90	4033	38.0	38.9	0.9	2	220		
		38.4	qtz and pyrite stringers @ 20° to c.a.									
		38.7	convoluted fol @ 40° to c.a.									
38.9	41.8	2.1	DIORITE DYKE, dark green, chloritic, core broken, numerous mud seams, weathered	83	4034	38.9	40.0	1.1	-2	260	387-402	4
				95	4035	40.0	41.0	1.0	4	200	402-417	10
				95	4036	41.0	41.8	0.8	4	150		
41.8	42.8	1.0	DIORITE DYKE, highly broken, rusty stained; fol. @ 40° to c.a. numerous narrow qtz stringers @ 40° to c.a., weathered	95	4037	41.8	42.8	1.0	8	120	417-433	12
42.8	43.3	0.5	DIORITE DYKE, dark green (as 38.9-41.8), weathered	95	4038	42.8	43.3	0.5	-2	130		
43.3	44.3	1.0	(as 41.8-42.8)	90	4039	43.3	44.3	1.0	26	180	433-444	18
44.3	52.4	8.1	DIORITE DYKE, dark green, chloritic, becoming less weathered	100	4040	44.3	45.0	0.7	2	90		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ANALYSES			
									Au pph	Ag pph		
			85.0 2 cm qtz vein @ 35° to c.a.	100	4069	84.4	85.9	1.5	182	760		
			85.5 ½ cm qtz vein @ 60° to c.a.									
			85.6 very weak fol. @ 45-55° to c.a.									
86.3	87.2	0.9	FELSIC TUFF, med.grey, containing numerous narrow qtz stringers @ 25° to c.a.	100	4070	85.9	87.5	1.6	60	930		
87.2	93.0	2.8	FELSIC TUFF, lt.grey, siliceous, diss cubic pyrite, occasional chlorite stringers									
			88.1 qtz vein @ 5° to c.a.; core broken	100	4071	87.5	89.0	1.5	2040	6100		
			89.0 pyrite stringer @ 45° to c.a.	100	4072	89.0	90.5	1.5	1710	7500		
			89.3 pyrite stringer @ 30° to c.a.									
			89.3-89.8 qtz stockwork									
			89.6 2 cm qtz vein @ 25° to c.a.									
			90.2 qtz stringer @ 25° to c.a.	93	4073	90.5	92.0	1.5	58	1550		
			90.8 qtz stringer @ 55° to c.a.	100	4074	92.0	93.5	1.5	44	3000		
93.0	101.3	7.7	FELSIC TUFF, lt.grey, very siliceous, occasional qtz and plag phenos weathering out in relief; diss Py, slightly weathered throughout section.									
			93.4-94.3 numerous narrow qtz stringers; core broken; qtz and pyrite and manganese stringers @ 30° to c.a.	100	4075	93.5	95.1	1.6	508	3000		
			95.2-96.3 weathered, core washed and etched	100	4076	95.1	96.6	1.5	112	860		
			95.5 3 cm qtz vein @ 70° to c.a.									
			96.0 3 cm qtz vein @ 75° to c.a.									
			96.3-97.5 chloritic, very pyritic, lt.grey to dk.green	100	4077	96.6	97.5	0.9	2200	4000		
			96.6 qtz stringer perpendicular to c.a.									
			96.65 1 cm qtz vein @ 10° to c.a.									
			96.9 ½ cm qtz vein @ 70° to c.a.									
			97.5-98.1 MASSIVE WHITE QUARTZ	100	4078	97.5	98.1	0.6	388	750		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ANALYSES		
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	
			98.1-98.3 chloritic, very pyritic, lt.grey to dk.green (as 96.3-97.5)	100	4079	98.1	99.6	1.5	614	2600	
			99.0 1 cm qtz vein @ 45° to c.a.								
			99.7 4 cm qtz vein @ 35° to c.a.								
			99.7-102.7 (as 96.3-97.5)								
			99.8 2 cm qtz vein @ 15° to c.a.								
			100.3 1 cm qtz vein @ 70° to c.a.; core becoming iron stained along fracture surfaces	100	4080	99.6	101.2	1.6	302	2200	
			101.2 4 cm qtz vein @ 80° to c.a.								
101.3	106.7	5.4	ANDESITE rusty extremely weathered; diss flakes biotite; fol @ 45° to c.a.; occasional chlorite and qtz stringers or blebs	56	4081	101.2	102.7	1.5	146	1270	
			103.0 5 cm qtz vein @ 45° to c.a.	35	4083	104.2	105.7	1.5	3600	4900	
			ANDESITE med.grey, extremely weathered; minor bright green chlorite; occasional pyrite cubes; becoming iron stained @ 107.3	83	4084	105.7	106.7	1.0	12	270	
106.7	107.9	1.2	107.3 fol @ 45° to c.a.	83	4085	106.7	107.3	0.6	26	330	
			107.9 qtz vein @ 35° to c.a.; core highly fractured	65	4086	107.3	107.9	0.6	8	430	
107.9	116.1	8.2	(Gossan) METASEDIMENT rusty brown, highly altered and weathered, siliceous, highly schistose	65	4087	107.9	108.8	0.9	604	4100	
			108.8-110.3 numerous qtz veins recovered, very little sediment recovered	30	4088	108.8	110.3	1.5	5720	21,000	
			111.9 bright green clavery mineral present; fol @ 60° to c.a.	38	4090	111.8	113.4	1.6	78	4200	
			113.7 earthy bright green mineral (as 111.9)	60	4091	113.4	114.9	1.5	92	2100	
			115.2 bright green glassy mineral; fol @ 35° to c.a.	65	4092	114.9	116.1	1.2	254	4000	
116.1	119.3	3.2	METASEDIMENT med.grey, slightly graphitic, highly weathered, numerous pyrite cubes; well fol @ 55° to c.a.; talc lining fracture surfaces, highly schistose	10	4093	116.1	118.0	1.9	34	4100	
			After 117.9 weathering less intense	60	4094	118.0	119.3	1.3	28	1130	

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	ANALYSES	
									Au Ppb	Ag Ppb
119.3	121.0	1.7	MASSIVE WHITE QUARTZ	51	4095	119.3	121.0	1.7	1880	1450
121.0	130.0	9.0	metasediment? Extremely altered lt.to med.grey; weathered to nearly a clay in sections; containing weathered pyrite cubes, schistose							
			122.8-124.0 lt.brown clayey-altered schist	15	4096	121.0	122.5	1.5	14	430
				28	4097	122.5	124.0	1.5	80	1250
			125.6 fol @ 45° to c.a.	33	4098	124.0	125.5	1.5	80	3400
			128.6 13 cm MASSIVE WHITE QUARTZ	0	--	125.5	127.1	1.6		
			128.8-128.9 black graphitic schist grading back into a lt.grey albitized (feldspathized) rock	13	4099	127.1	128.6	1.5	106	2200
			metasediment? albitized (feldspathized) rock	33	4100	128.6	130.0	1.4	2	440
130.0	131.7	1.7	metasediment? FELDSPATHIZED ROCK, lt.grey, highly altered, containing pyrite cubes throughout.							
			130.6 bright green mineral lining edges of Py cubes	76	4101	130.0	131.7	1.7	12	300
	131.7		END OF HOLE							

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

CLIENT:	GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.		
PROJECT:	Hixon Project, B.C.	GR-BC-8	
Date Started	Dec. 13/83	Hole No. 83-2	
Date Completed	Dec. 15/83	Logged by C. Aussant	
Total Length	82.9 metres	Sheet 1 of 3	

Area	Raven Adit	Latitude	L 31+50 N	Bearing	257°
Contractor	Drilcor	Departure	0+94 E	Inclination @ collar	-45°
Core Size	NQ	Elevation		Inclination @ 82.9 m,	-45°
				Inclination @ _____ m,	_____

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Ag ppb
0.0	2.1	2.1	NW Casing									
0.0	3.65	3.65	GLACIAL TILL, recovery consisting of cored greenstone boulders									
3.65	82.9	79.25	META-ARGILLITE, very schistose, black, mod.graphitic			2.1	3.6	1.5			22	1050
			3.6- 8.2 core is competent; containing numerous narrow qtz stringers parallel to foliation	85	4172	3.6	5.2	1.6	20	1700	44	1020
			5.2 Fol. @ 10° to c.a.	60	4173	5.2	6.7	1.5	10	870	8	540
			7.9 Fol. @ 45° to c.a.	78	4174	6.7	8.2	1.5	12	1050	10	910
			8.2-36.9 core recovered as a fine carbonaceous qtz sand; minor pieces recovered in competent form.	20	4175	8.2	9.7	1.5	8	900	6	1120
			The sand is speckled with pyrite	40	4176	9.7	11.3	1.6	4	890	16	1020
				20	4177	11.3	12.8	1.5	6	850	10	780
				20	4178	12.8	14.3	1.5	8	860	10	720
				40	4179	14.3	15.8	1.5	10	920	12	820
				20	4180	15.8	17.4	1.6	10	1230	10	960
				40	4181	17.4	18.9	1.5	34	1010	14	950
			18.9 } minor sections recovered in competent form	85	4182	18.9	20.4	1.5	26	1030	12	830
				40	4183	20.4	21.9	1.5	12	830	14	800
			23.5 }	43	4184	21.9	23.4	1.5	12	850	14	830
				30	4185	23.4	25.0	1.6	8	650	14	970
				35	4186	25.0	26.5	1.5	14	870	14	950
				40	4187	26.5	28.0	1.5	12	800	12	790
				30	4188	28.0	29.5	1.5	12	770	10	840
				30	4189	29.5	31.1	1.6	18	880	10	1340
				30	4190	31.1	32.6	1.5	28	960	24	950

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

CLIENT:	GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.		
PROJECT:	Hixon Project, B.C.	GR-BC-8	
Date Started	Dec. 10/83	Hole No.	83-3
Date Completed	Dec. 13/83	Logged by	C. Aussant
Total Length	101.2 metres	Sheet 1 of	6

Area	Main Shaft	Latitude	L 29+61 N	Bearing	313°
Contractor	Drilcor	Departure	3+14 E	Inclination @ collar	-45°
Core Size	NQ	Elevation		Inclination @ 70.4 m,	-45°
				Inclination @ _____ m,	_____

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	metrage	Au ppb
0.0	19.8	19.8	NW Casing									
0.0	5.1	5.1	GLACIAL TILL, recovery consisting of core boulders									
5.1	12.8	7.7	ANDESITE extremely oxidized, weathered rusty brown (cut core with jack knife)	33	4102	5.1	6.7	1.6	660	3600		
		8.2	White Quartz (broken core)	38	4103	6.7	8.2	1.5	62	4200	67-82	1050
		10.2	malachite staining along fracture surfaces	11	4104	8.2	9.7	1.5	282	5200	82-97	848
		10.7	qtz fragments (broken core)	60	4105	9.7	11.3	1.6	58	4800	97-113	1220
12.8	17.4	4.6	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered, oxidized pale rusty brown; evidence of weathered phenos (white speckles in core); pyrite cubes present mostly weathered out.	100	4106	11.3	12.8	1.5	76	3400	113-128	432
		15.8	qtz fragments (broken core)	40	4107	12.8	14.3	1.5	58	2700	128-143	208
		17.4	qtz fragments (broken core)	20	4108	14.3	15.8	1.5	162	3900	143-158	670
17.4	24.4	7.0	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered dark rusty brown	20	4109	15.8	17.3	1.5	58	2700	158-174	420
		20.7/21.9/23.5	qtz fragments (broken core)	60	4110	17.3	18.9	1.6	20	2500	174-189	304
		24.1	colour banding dark rusty brown - med. grey @ 5° to c.a	46	4111	18.9	20.4	1.5	58	1650	189-204	360
				41	4112	20.4	21.9	1.5	1180	3800	204-219	1160
				60	4113	21.9	23.4	1.5	1200	3500	219-234	2300
24.4	28.0	3.6	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered (oxidized), colour banded med. grey - rusty brown.	88	4114	23.4	25.0	1.6	1440	3800	234-250	2300
				95	4115	25.0	26.5	1.5	48	2600	250-265	816
28.0	30.5	2.5	FELSIC TUFF extremely altered and weathered (oxidized), dark brown, flaky	100	4116	26.5	28.0	1.5	32	2700	265-280	486
				95	4117	28.0	29.5	1.5	116	3200	280-295	642
		28.6 - 29.2	qtz sand, med. grained									
30.5	31.1	0.6	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered (oxidized), dk. rusty brown	100	4118	29.5	31.1	1.6	6	3100	295-311	1270

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	meterage	Au ppb
31.1	32.3	1.2	FELSIC TUFF colour banded med. grey/rusty brown @ 25° to c.a., very pronounced banding (oxidized).	100	4119	31.1	32.6	1.5	104	3100	31.1-32.6	802
		32.1	7 cm qtz vein									
32.3	34.1	0.8	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered, rusty brown (oxidized)	28	4120	32.6	34.1	1.5	580	4300	32.6-34.1	490
		32.6	qtz fragments (broken core)									
34.1	37.5	3.4	FELSIC TUFF extremely weathered, dark brown (oxidized)	60	4121	34.1	35.6	1.5	44	4200	34.1-35.6	368
		35.7	fracture surfaces @ 55° to c.a. (Fol.?)	100	4122	35.6	37.2	1.6	2	3300	35.6-37.2	596
37.5	43.5	6.0	FELSIC TUFF dark and light rusty brown (pinkish) oxidized, becoming more competent, with very narrow qtz stringers, bright green clayey mineral lining fracture surfaces									
		38.7	white qtz fragments (broken core)	100	4123	37.2	38.7	1.5	266	2600	37.2-38.7	1180
		39.9	½ cm qtz-calcite stringer @ 15° to c.a.; fractures generally @ 45° to c.a. (possibly Fol.)	100	4124	38.7	40.2	1.5	26	3300	—	—
		41.4	qtz fragments (broken core)	92	4125	40.2	41.7	1.5	2320	6300	40.2-41.7	2400
		41.7	bright green chlorite banding	100	4126	41.7	43.5	1.8	1600	35000	41.7-43.5	2760
		42.0 - 42.5	diss Py cubes throughout									
		42.7	qtz fragments (broken core)									
43.5	46.3	2.8	FELSIC TUFF mod. weathered dark grey.									
		44.0	pyritic qtz stringers @ 55° to c.a., speckled with small pyrite cubes, chloritic	100	4127	43.5	44.8	1.3	526	2800	43.5-44.8	1860
		44.3	3 cm qtz vein @ 55° to c.a., very pyritic halo along edge of qtz vein									
		45.4	½ cm qtz stringer @ 45° to c.a.; ½ cm qtz-calcite stringer @ 15° to c.a.; pyrite halo	100	4128	44.8	46.3	1.5	514	3200	44.8-46.3	1310
		46.0 - 46.3	very chloritic									
46.3	48.8	2.5	FELSIC TUFF clayey, dark greenish-brown, chloritic	100	4129	46.3	47.8	1.5	186	490	46.3-47.8	1560
		47.5 - 48.0	pyrite cubes speckled throughout	100	4130	47.8	48.8	1.0	4	520	47.5-48.0	1070

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC.	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au ppb	Ag ppb	meterage	Au ppb
48.8	50.0	1.2	GREENSTONE, dk.green, v.f.g., chloritic, minor Py cubes	70	4131	48.8	50.0	1.2	6	310	49.4-50.9	556
50.0	50.9	0.9	GREENSTONE, dk.green, v.f.g., chloritic (core missing thru section)	70	4132	50.0	50.9	0.9	4	250		
50.9	52.0	1.1	GREENSTONE(?), well banded, colour bands parallel to c.a., greenish-brown colour.	100	4133	50.9	52.0	1.1	6	400	50.4-52.4	792
			51.5 calcareous stringers @ 20° to c.a.									
52.0	58.2	6.2	FELSIC TUFF dk.greyish-green, slightly chloritic; occ narrow calcite stringers; colour bands @ 25° to c.a.; diss Py; Py stringers @ 25° to c.a. and parallel to colour bands (Fol.); qtz-calcite stringers @ 40° to c.a. and perpendicular to colour bands.									
			52.7 minor galena speckled along narrow qtz stringer @ 45° to c.a. and perpendicular to colour bands	100	4134	52.0	53.0	1.0	12	730	52.4-53.9	134
			53.9 1 cm qtz stringer @ 10° to c.a.	100	4135	53.0	53.9	0.9	2	290		
			54.2-55.2 pale grey, speckled with pyrite, siliceous; Py stringers perpendicular to qtz stringers (altered zone surrounding qtz veining)	100	4136	53.9	55.1	1.2	388	1300	53.9-55.5	272
			54.4 qtz stringer @ 55° to c.a.	100	4137	55.1	56.4	1.3	20	580	55.5-57.0	358
			54.5 qtz stringer perpendicular to c.a.									
			54.6 ½ cm qtz stringer @ 50° to c.a.									
			54.7 ½ cm qtz stringer @ 55° to c.a.									
			54.8 qtz stringer @ 55° to c.a.									
			55.5 Fol. and calcite stringer and colour banding @ 25° to c.a.									
			56.1 calcite stringer @ 80° to c.a.	100	4138	56.4	57.8	1.4	30	660	57.0-58.5	442
			56.1-58.2 mixed lt.grey (as 54.2-55.2) and dk.grey felsite, numerous v.narrow tension fractures filled with clear qtz and calcite (alteration zone surrounding qtz veining), siliceous	100	4139	57.8	58.2	0.4	62	1600		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	% REC	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	CORE		SLUDGES	
									Au pph	Ag pph	meterage	Au pph
			67.9 convoluted qtz stringer @ 70° to c.a.	100	4147	67.0	67.8	0.8	6	60		
			68.6 qtz stringer parallel to c.a.	94	4148	67.8	68.9	1.1	6	110	87.1-89.2	286
68.8	70.7	1.9	DIORITE DYKE, speckled white and dark green, chloritic, siliceous, Fol. @ 25° to c.a.; diss pyrite	100	4149	68.9	70.1	1.2	2	240	89.2-70.7	564
			68.9 qtz stockwork (broken core) @ contact to dyke									
			70.4 Fol. parallel to c.a.	100	4150	70.1	70.7	0.6	4	120		
70.7	75.3	4.6	GREENSTONE dk.greish-green, chloritic, diss Py.									
			71.6 two qtz stringers @ 55° to c.a.; bleached halo (med.to lt.grey) 15 cm on either side of stringers	95	4151	70.7	72.2	1.5	34	440	70.7-72.2	752
			72.5 chloritic qtz stringer @ 60° to c.a.	92	4152	72.2	73.7	1.5	12	180	72.2-73.7	610
			73.0 qtz stringer @ 10° to c.a.	100	4153	73.7	75.3	1.6	10	350	73.7-75.3	1130
75.3	76.8	1.5	FELSIC TUFF siliceous, rusty brown oxidized, highly altered, diss Py (weathered).	100	4154	75.3	76.8	1.5	830	5900	75.3-76.8	960
			76.5 10 cm qtz fragment (pod)									
76.8	77.7	0.9	FELSIC TUFF med.grey, altered (weathered); rusty and dk.green stained pyritic	100	4155	76.8	77.7	0.9	434	1820	76.8-77.3	1280
77.7	79.8	2.1	FELSIC TUFF med.grey, num.v.narrow qtz stringers									
			78.3 qtz stringer @ 55° to c.a.	100	4156	77.7	78.7	1.0	16	330		
			78.6 qtz stringer parallel to c.a.									
			79.0 pyrite stringer @ 25° to c.a.	100	4157	78.7	79.8	1.1	372	1230	78.3-79.8	1030
			79.0-79.1 2 cm qtz vein heavily pyritized halo on either side of vein, @ 25° to c.a.									
			79.8 altered zone 10 cm wide (silicified), lt.grey									
79.8	83.8	4.0	FELSIC TUFF lt.grey, num. narrow qtz stringers; minor diss Py.									
			79.8-80.5 speckled with bright green malachite blebs	100	4158	79.8	81.4	1.6	250	280	79.8-81.4	1420
			81.1 two 1/4 cm qtz stringers @ 55° and 30° to c.a.									
			81.1-82.6 rusty (oxidized) staining along frac surfaces	100	4159	81.4	82.9	1.5	18	260	81.4-82.9	1870



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

LEGEND
 HX-72-1 Diamond drill hole, projected vertically. Bethlehem, 1972
 Mapped by: M. Fox

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP I - GEOLOGY	JULY, 1981
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93G/7,8
SCALE 1:5000	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	
July, 1981	

4 + 00 E

3 + 00 E

2 + 00 E

1 + 00 E

BL 00

L 32 N

L 31 N

L 30 + 50 N

L 30 + 00 N

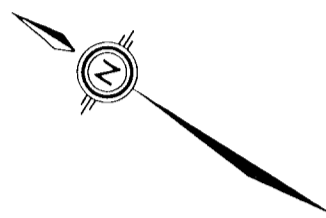
L 29 + 75 N

L 29 N

L 28 + 50 N

L 28 N

L 27 N



bright orange - weathering 'blocky', decomposed greenstone(?) Occasional siliceous zones and narrow qtz veins

numerous narrow decomposed sulphide veinlets in greenstone(?)

old cabin

HIXON QUARTZ No. 1

HIXON QUARTZ No. 2

HIXON QUARTZ No. 4

HIXON QUARTZ No. 3

DDH 83-1 (-45°) 131.7m

DDH 83-3 (-45°) 101.2m

DDH 83-2 (-45°) 82.9m

DDH 83-4 (-45°) Abandoned @ 37.8m (rods lost in hole)

blocky - bright orange weathering, decomposed greenstone(?)

4" wide Q.V. with visible gold reported in raise

TL 250E

BRISCOE'S SHAFT

cat trench

black, graphitic argillite containing num. narrow quartz stringers parallel to foliation

black graphitic argillite (50% core recovery)

mine dump

mine dump

intensely weathered, strongly sheared

Q.V. - 20cm thick 211/90°

isoclinally folded Q.V. - 20cm thick

MANSON ADIT

KOCH ADIT

KOCH SHAFT

CLARKE ADIT

Q.V. at surface

kaolinized, rusty-weathering qtz-ser schist. Occ. narrow rusty-weathering qtz veins and black cherty zones

qtz-ser schist(?)

HIXON CREEK

fault (320/90?)

mine dump

cabins

mill foundations

ore bin

To Highway 97

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

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cabins

cabins

cabins

cabins

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,129

LEGEND

- 1 Andesite (?) or mafic dyke; intensely altered
- 2 Quartz - sericitic schist, minor graphite schist
- Quartz Veins
- trench
- adit
- shaft
- Outcrop
- Subcrop
- Geological contact (known, inferred)
- Fault, shear zone
- Attitude of foliation? Bedding?
- Jointing attitude
- Mapped by: M. Fox - 1981
J. R. Allan - 1982
D. Hoy
- 0.2/4.0' Gold assays reported as oz. per ton over sample width
- Diamond drill hole; projected vertically

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.

HIXON GOLD PROJECT

MAP IA - DETAILED GEOLOGY

Revised December, 1983

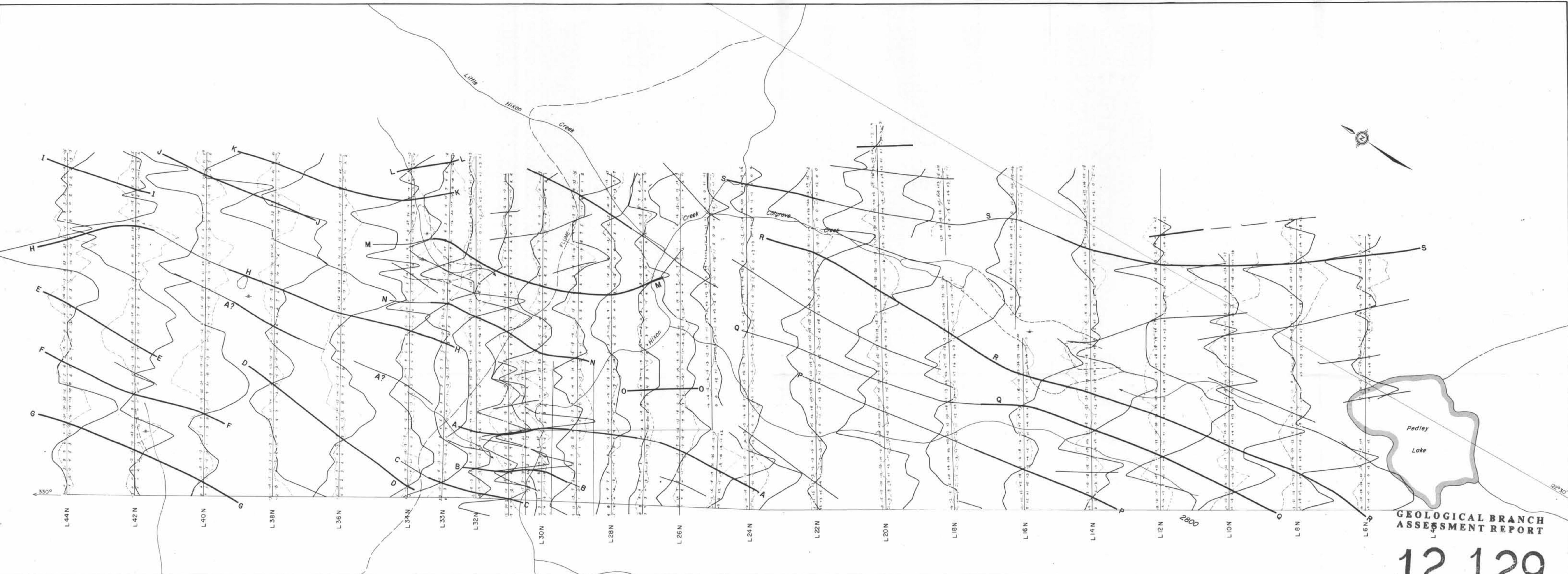
PROJECT GR-BC-8

NTS 93G/7,8

SCALE 1:1,000



TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

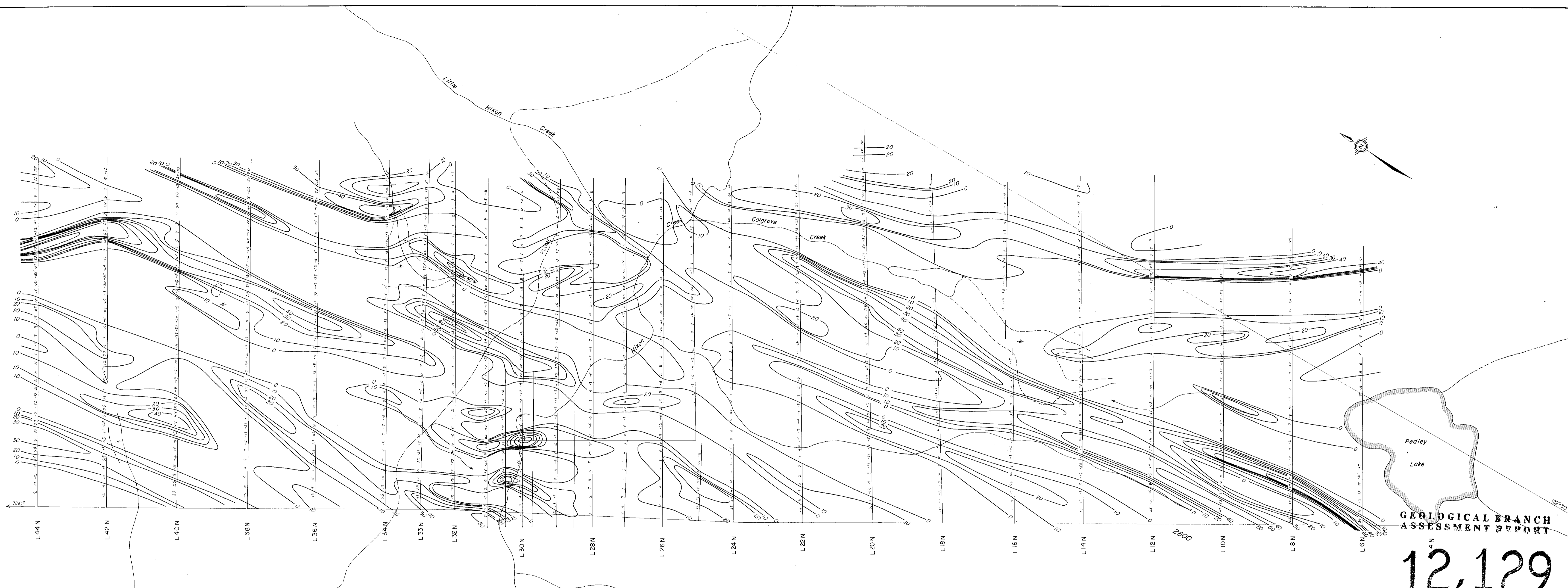


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,129

Instrument: Geonics EM-16
 Transmitter Station: Seattle, Washington (24.8 kHz)
 Direction to Station: 175° Az
 Operator: T. Nelson
 Readings taken facing South
 East dip: positive
 West dip: negative
 Profile scale: 1cm = 10°
 In phase: ———
 Out of phase: - - - - -
 Conductor axis: ———
 Data plotted by C. H. Aussant

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 2a - GROUND VLF-EM SURVEY - Main Grid	PROFILED DATA
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93G/7,8
SCALE 1:5000	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	
JULY, 1981 Revised: December, 1983	



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,129

Contour interval: 10
Data plotted by C. H. Aussant

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 2b- FRASER FILTERED VLF-EM DATA	
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93G/7,8
SCALE 1:5000	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	

JULY, 1981 Revised: December, 1983



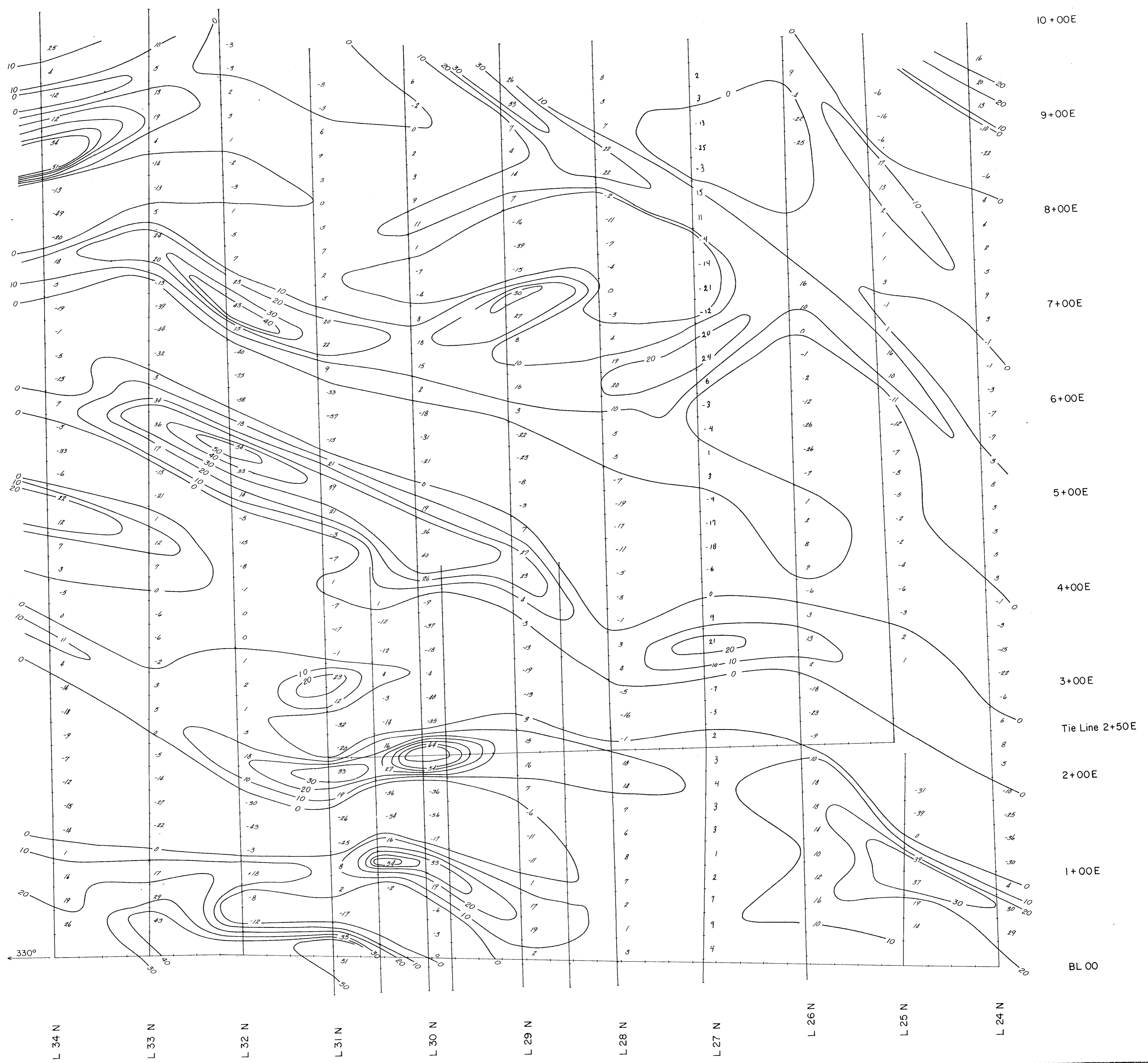
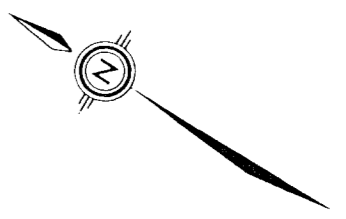
Instrument: Geonics EM-16
Transmitter Station: Seattle, Washington (24.8kHz)
Direction to Station: 175° Az
Operator: T. Nelson
Readings taken facing South
East dip: positive
West dip: negative
Profile scale: 1cm = 10%
In phase ———
Out of phase - - - -
Conductor axis ———
Data plotted by C. H. Aussant

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 3a- GROUND VLF-EM SURVEY-Detailed Grid	PROFILED DATA
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93G/7,8
SCALE 1:2 500	0 25 50 75 100 METRES
TUGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	

JULY, 1981 Revised: DECEMBER, 1983



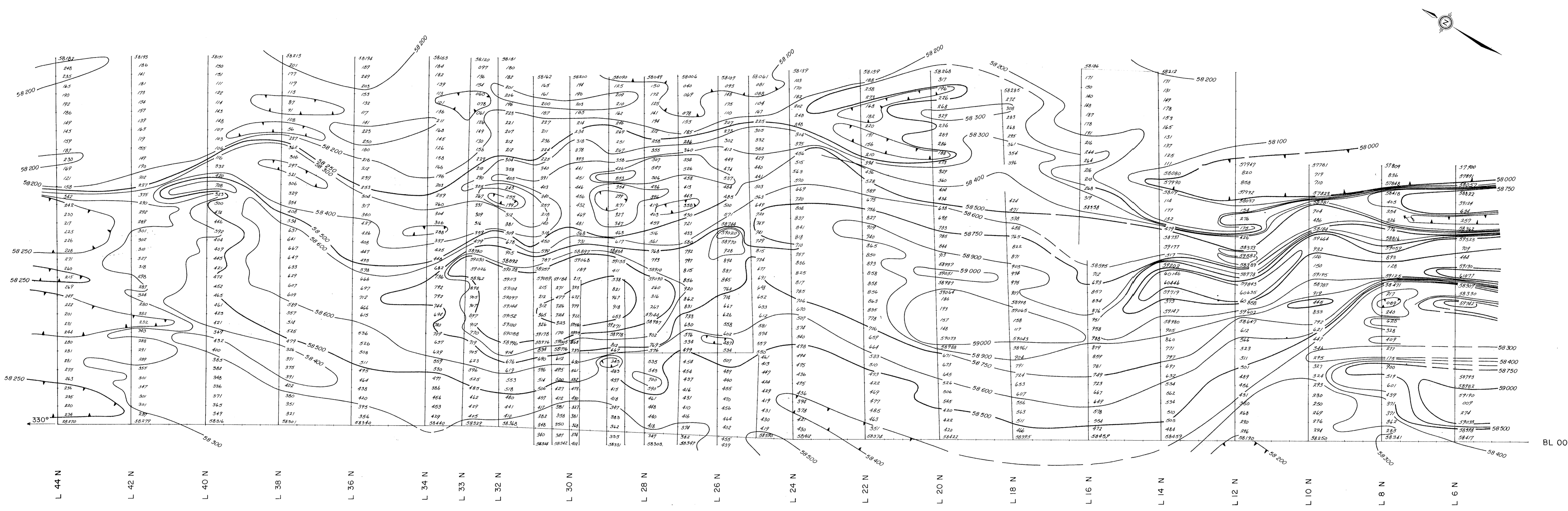
Contour interval: 10
Data plotted by C.H. Aussant

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 3b - FRASER FILTERED VLF - EM	
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93G/7,8
SCALE 1:2 500	0 25 50 75 100 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	

JULY, 1981 Revised: DECEMBER, 1983



Instruments: Scintrex MP-2 proton magnetometre
 Scintrex MBS-2 base station
 Data corrected for diurnal variation
 Operator: T. Nelson

Contour intervals
 58 000
 100
 200
 250
 300
 400
 500
 600
 750
 58 900
 59 000
 59 500
 60 000

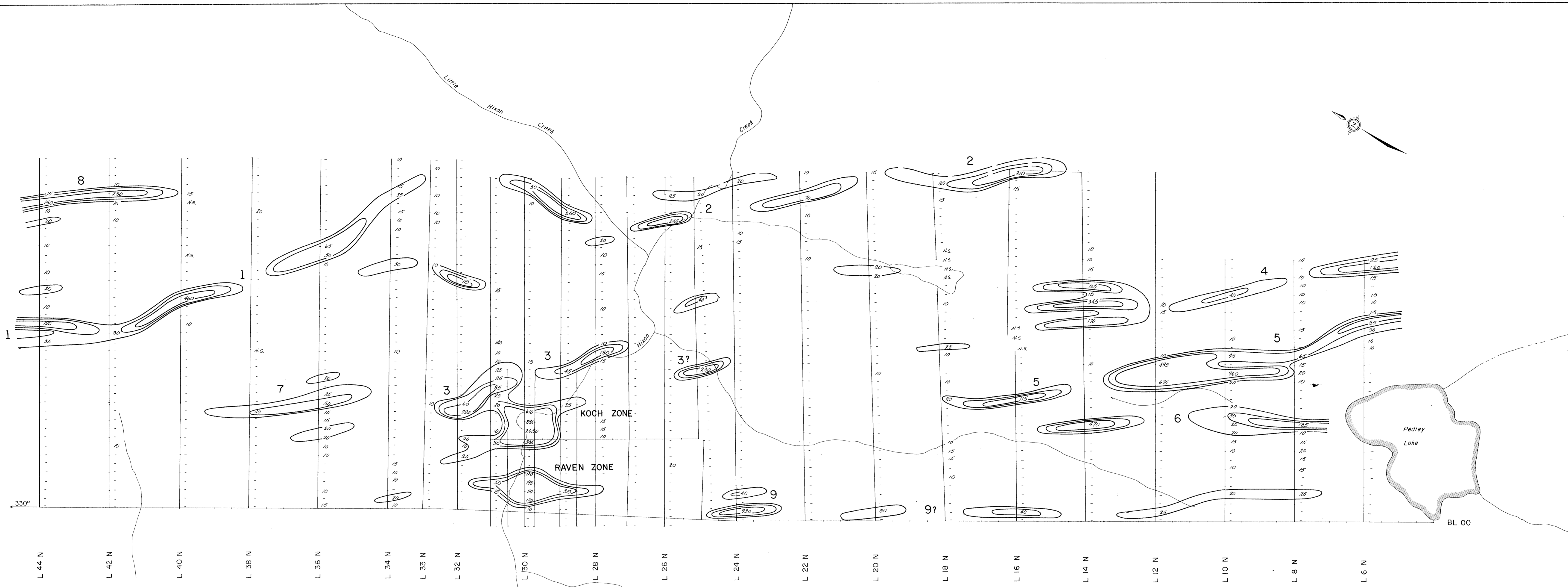
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

Data contoured by C.H. Aussant

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 4 - GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY	CONTOURED DATA
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93 G/7,8
SCALE 1:5,000	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	
July, 1981 Revised: December, 1983	

BL 00



330°

L 44 N L 42 N L 40 N L 38 N L 36 N L 34 N L 33 N L 32 N L 30 N L 28 N L 26 N L 24 N L 22 N L 20 N L 18 N L 16 N L 14 N L 12 N L 10 N L 8 N L 6 N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

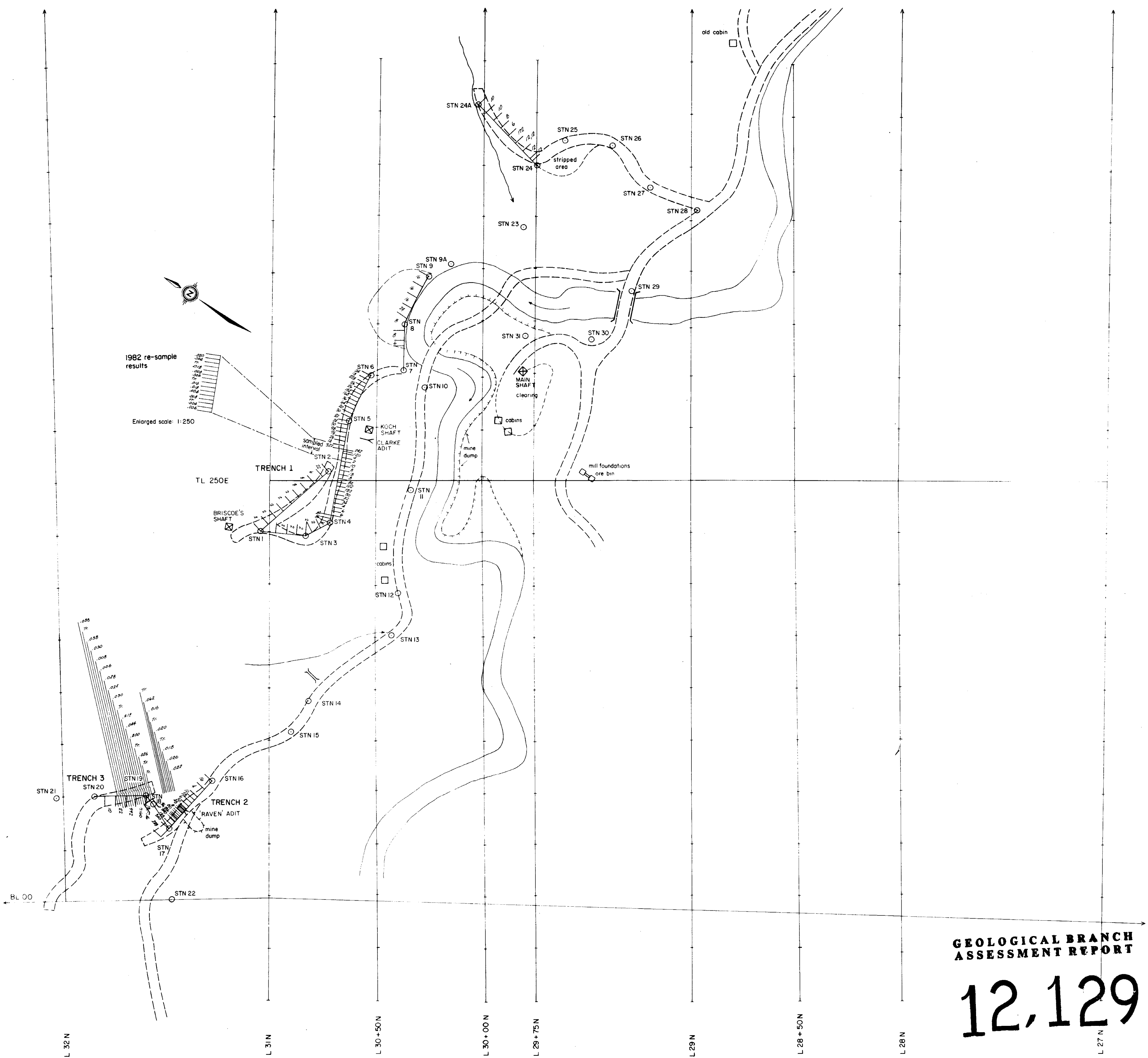
12,129

Values in ppb
Contour values 20,40,80ppb
Anomaly designation

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
MAP 5 - GOLD	'B' ZONE Soil Geochemistry
PROJECT GR-BC-8	NTS 93 G/7,8
SCALE 1:5,000	0 50 100 150 200 250 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	

July, 1981 Revised: December, 1983

BL 00



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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LEGEND

- 10 1981 chip samples (ppb)
- .022 1982 chip samples (oz/ton)

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.

HIXON GOLD PROJECT

MAP 6 - Au in Rocks (Trench Samples)

August 10, 1982

PROJECT GR-BC-8

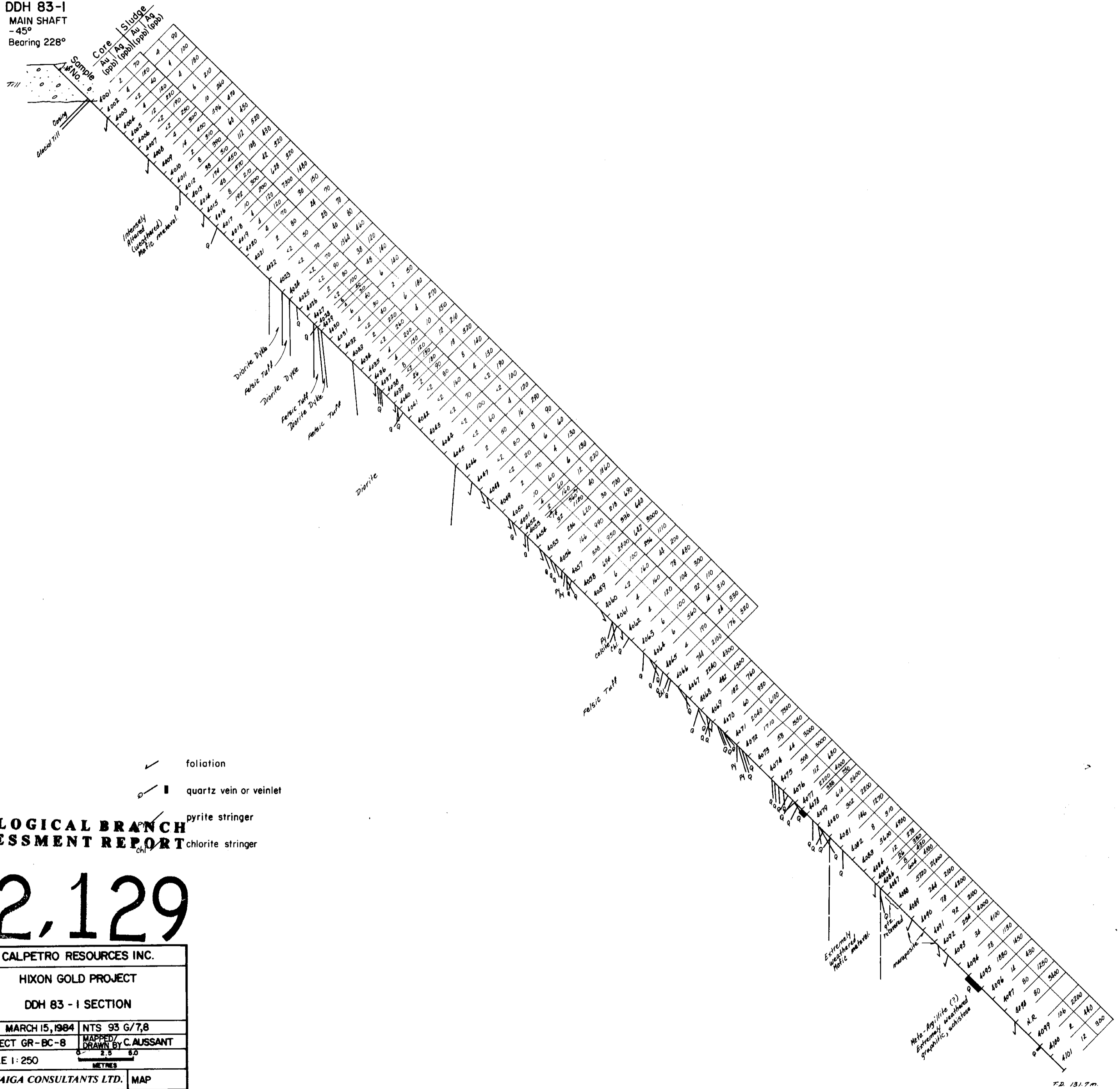
NTS 93G/7,8

SCALE 1:1,000



TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

DDH 83-1
 MAIN SHAFT
 -45°
 Bearing 228°



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
DDH 83 - I SECTION	
DATE MARCH 15, 1984	NTS 93 G/7,8
PROJECT GR-BC-8	MAPPED/DRAWN BY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:250	0 2.5 5.0 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP

T.D. 131.7m

DDH 83-2
 RAVEN ADIT
 -45°
 Bearing 257°

Till

Sample No.	Core	Sludge	
		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)
4172	20	1700	22
4173	10	870	44
4174	12	1050	8
4175	8	900	10
4176	6	890	14
4177	8	850	10
4178	10	860	12
4179	10	1230	14
4180	34	1010	12
4181	26	1030	14
4182	12	850	14
4183	12	850	14
4184	8	650	10
4185	14	870	12
4186	12	770	14
4187	12	880	10
4188	18	960	10
4189	28	1100	24
4190	36	1060	28
4191	28	820	26
4192	38	1090	18
4193	28	900	14
4194	52	1090	10
4195	28	720	12
4196	28	670	16
4197	20	620	20
4198	16	650	12
4199	20	670	14
4200	12	670	10
4201	12	660	12
4202	12	660	14
4203	12	710	12
4204	14	790	10
4205	14	790	12
4206	14	820	12
4207	14	500	14
4208	8	490	14
4209	10	690	16
4210	32	700	12
4211	22	700	10
4212	28	390	12
4213	12	50	16
4214	2	500	10
4215	16	550	16
4216	18	580	12
4217	20	580	10
4218	18	600	12
4219	20	580	14
4220	16	340	12
4221	10	450	10
4222	16	450	10
4223	16	450	10

Black, very graphitic meta-
 argillite. Highly schistose
 containing numerous narrow
 qtz stringers parallel to
 foliation.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

✓ foliation
 ○ quartz vein

Clay seam

Schist lens

Schist lens

T.D. 82.9m

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
DDH 83-2 SECTION	
DATE MARCH 15, 1984	NTS 93 G/7, 8
PROJECT GR-BC-8	MAPPED/DRAWN BY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:250	0 2.5 5.0 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP

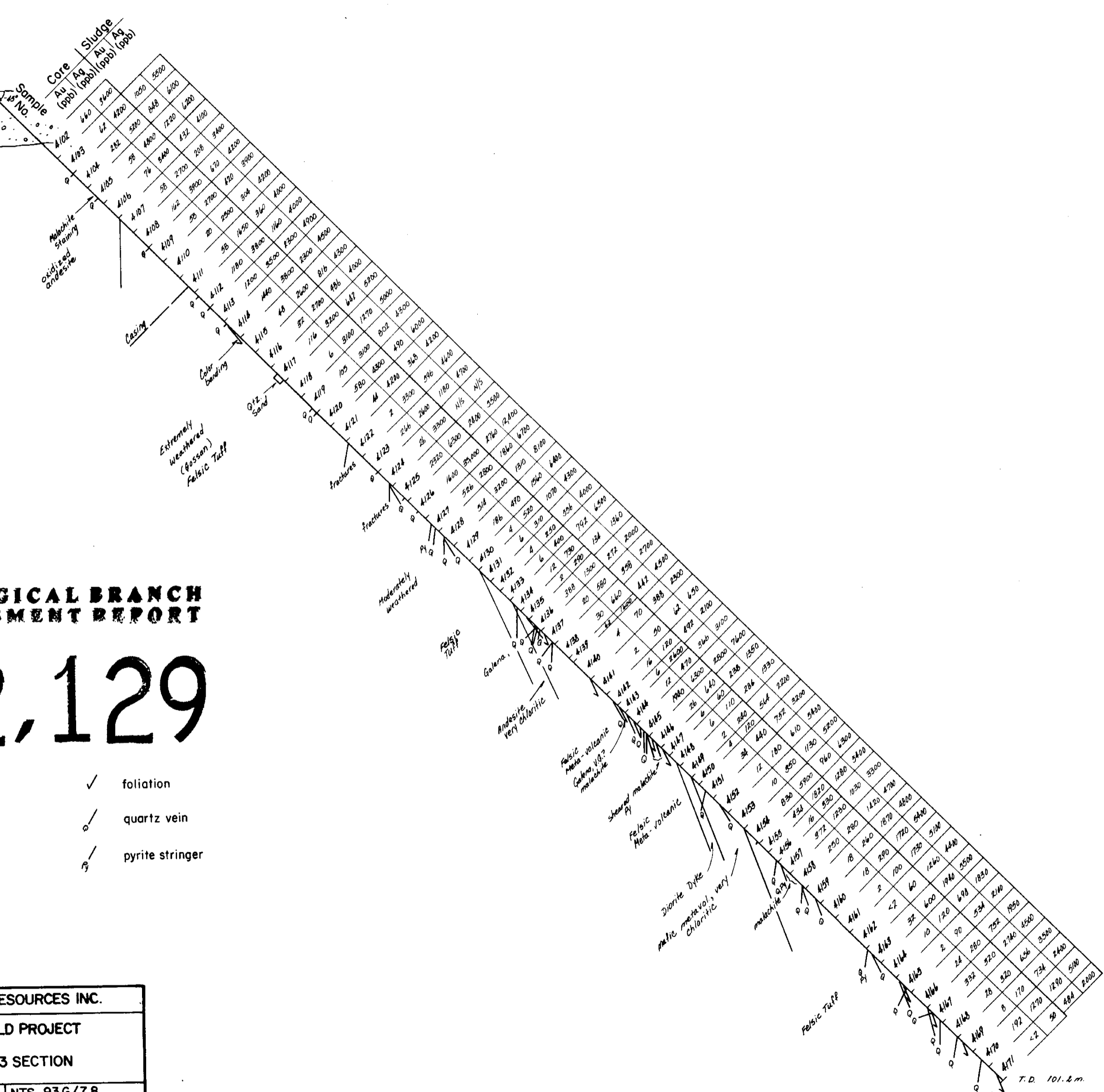
DDH 83-3

MAIN SHAFT

-45°

Bearing 313°

7:11



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129

- ✓ foliation
- quartz vein
- ⌘ pyrite stringer

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
DDH 83-3 SECTION	
DATE MARCH 15, 1984	NTS 93G/7,8
PROJECT GR-BC-8	MAPPED/DRAWN BY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:250	0 2.5 5.0 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,129


DDH 83-4
RAVEN ADIT
-45°, Bearing 032°

Sample No.	Core		Sludge	
	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)
4224	40	1070		
4225	48	1640		
4226	46	1360		
4227	46	1250		
4228	46	1480		
4229	50	1210		
4230	48	1460		
4231	50	1330		
4232	44	1320		
4233	54	1150		
4234	52	900	66	1440
4235	56	650	64	1280
4236	56	700	82	1580
4237	56	740	88	1420
4238	42	590	82	1280
4239	64	970	90	1510
4240	72	980	96	1660
4241	72	1160	90	1440
4242	62	1280	96	1330
4243	50	1020	72	1480

*Black meta-argillite
schistose, graphitic*

T.D. 37.8
(Abandoned @ 37.8 m.)

✓ foliation

CALPETRO RESOURCES INC.	
HIXON GOLD PROJECT	
DDH 83 -4 SECTION	
DATE MARCH 15, 1984	NTS 93 G/7,8
PROJECT GR-BC-8	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:250	0 2.5 5.0 METRES
 TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP.