

84-998-12723

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TYPE:	GEOCHEMICAL
CLAIM:	DIXIE
MINING DIVISION:	KAMLOOPS
NTS LOCATION:	92P/8E
LATITUDE:	51° 25'
LONGITUDE:	120° 06'
OWNER:	M. FENNELL
OPERATOR:	RAPID CANADIAN RESOURCE CORP.
AUTHOR:	N.B. VOLLO, P.ENG.
DATE:	NOV. 8TH, 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,723

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MAP IN POCKET

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN, Au, Ag, 1:2500, 92P/8GH2

SUMMARY

The Gold Hill prospect is located east of Dunn Lake, about 30 km north of Barriere, B.C. During the 1920's and early 1930's about 300 m of drifting and crosscutting was done and 11 holes diamond drilled on a westerly striking vein system in Fennell basalt. High, but very erratic gold values were obtained. In the present program, a topographic map was prepared, the old workings located on it and 27 soil samples collected and analyzed for Au and Ag in preparation for further work.

GENERAL

The Dixie claim covering the Gold Hill prospect is located on the ridge between Dunn Lake and Dunn Creek, about 30 km north of Barriere, B.C. Access is by good secondary road to Dunn Lake, then by four wheel drive road up Dunn Creek and finally by foot along old horse trails to the workings. Elevations range from 450 m to 1400 m above sea level with the workings between 800 and 1200 m. The property is in a relatively dry belt with annual precipitation of about 50 cm and is covered with a sparse mature timber growth.

CLAIMS

The property consists of the Dixie MGS claim, 6 units, Record No. 4238, held by Marston Fennell and under option to Rapid Canadian Resource Corporation.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Gold Hill prospect has been known since the early 1920's (BCDM 1923, p.153; 1927, p.192; 1928, p.211; 1929, p.225; 1930, p.191). About 300 m of drifting and crosscutting was done in 9 adits at elevations from 800 to 1200 m above sea level and over a strike length of 500 m. 11 x-ray holes were drilled, probably mostly in 1935, but results from these have been lost. Little work has been done since that time though the property was frequently staked by various interests.

GEOLOGY

The property is entirely underlain by Fennell basalts, which form extensive outcrop areas above the vein system but are very sparsely exposed below it. The No. 1 and No. 2 veins strike westerly and occur in ferrodolomite zones which dip steeply north, into the mountain. These zones appear to be conformable with the volcanics but strike at nearly 90° to the regional trend of the Fennell formation in this area. Northerly striking quartz veins are also present.

The ferrodolomite zones are irregularly silicified and sparsely mineralized with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Coarse gold was reported to occur erratically and the "nugget" affect on assays was probably extreme. Gold assays reported ranged from trace amounts to several ounces, with the silver to gold ratio between 5 and 10 to 1.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

27 samples were collected, using a grubhoe, downslope from the vein system, at 50 m intervals along trails or contours. No well developed soil profile is present because of the steep slope and the samples are essentially fine talus. They were screened and the -80 mesh fraction analysed for Au and Ag using hot aqua regia extraction. Silver was determined by AA; gold by fire assay, MIBK extraction and AA finish. Sample preparation and analysis was done by Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops.

Gold background is about 10 ppb with an apparent buildup to +30 ppb within 100 m of the veins. A single high of 455 ppb occurs just below #1 adit and is probably due to contamination from it.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The apparent conformable character of the veins; their erratically high gold content over a strike length of 500 m and vertical range of 300 m makes them an intriguing exploration target.

Most of the adit mouths on the No. 2 vein are caved but could be easily cleaned out and the adits resampled. Few records remain from the original operators, and in any case, they guided themselves largely by pulverizing vein material and panning it.

Other veins should be explored for downslope. Soil geochemistry may be effective and sampling should be continued along approximately the 750 m and 850 m contours to the north boundary.

The old horse trails should be widened with a small bulldozer to allow vehicle access and a road, effectively a trench, continued northwesterly along about the the 800 m contour to explore for new veins.

N. B. Vollo
N. B. Vollo, P. Eng.
Nov. 8th, 1984
PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER
N. B. VOLLO
BRITISH
COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

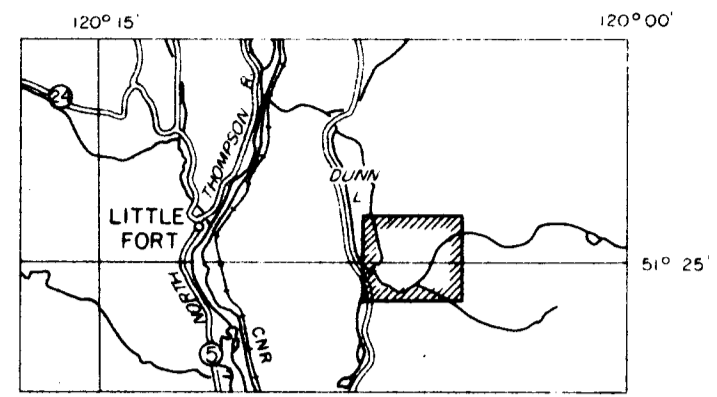
Topographic Map, The McElhanney Group Ltd., ----\$2000.00

N.B. Vollo, P.Eng., supervision, relocation
of workings and trails, Sept. 18, Oct. 25, 2
days at \$400 ----- 800.00
Vehicle expense, 218 miles at \$0.50 ----- 109.00
Report preparation, 1 day ----- 400.00

L. Loranger, sample collection, Oct. 23, 1 day- 200.00
vehicle expense, 175 km at \$0.30 ----- 52.50

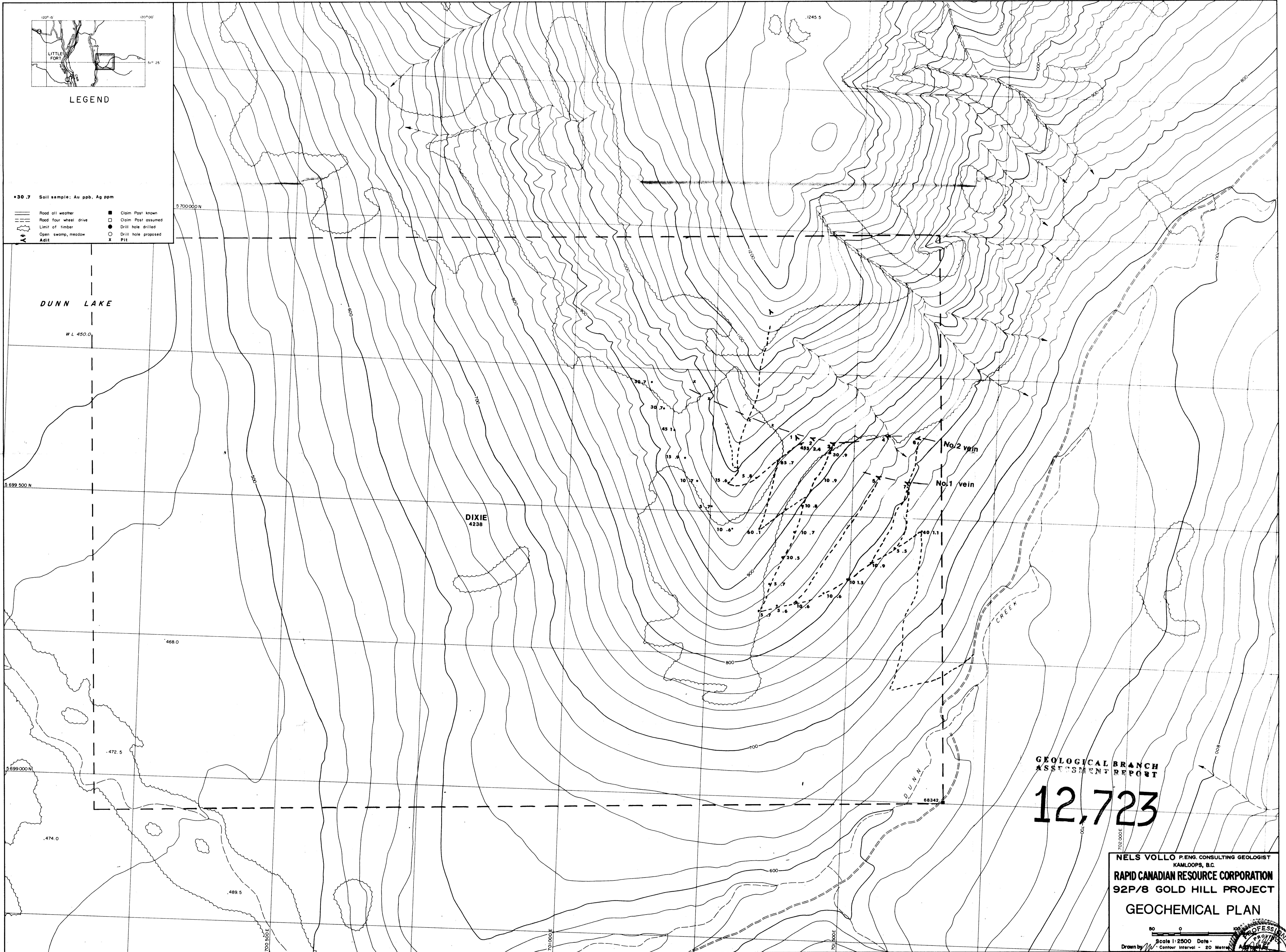
Geochemical analysis, Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd.
27 samples for Au and Ag at \$9.20 ----- 248.40

TOTAL \$3809.90



LEGEND

- 30.7 Soil sample: Au ppb, Ag ppm
- Road all weather
- Road four wheel drive
- Limit of timber
- Open swamp, meadow
- Adit
- Claim Post known
- Claim Post assumed
- Drill hole drilled
- Drill hole proposed
- x Pit



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KAMLOOPS, B.C.
RAPID CANADIAN RESOURCE CORPORATION
92P/8 GOLD HILL PROJECT
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN

Scale 1:2500 Date
Contour Interval - 20 Metres

