

### Location/Identification

<b>MINFILE Number:</b>	093A 071	<b>National Mineral Inventory Number:</b>	093A14 Au1
<b>Name(s):</b>	<b><u>CARIBOO HUDSON</u></b> CARIBOO-HUDSON, HUDSON, SHASTA, CUNNINGHAM, BLACK MARTIN, 605, MINERAL LEASE M32, WELBAR, GOLDEN CARIBOO		
<b>Status:</b>	Past Producer	<b>Mining Division:</b>	Cariboo
<b>Mining Method</b>	Underground	<b>Electoral District:</b>	Cariboo North
<b>Regions:</b>	British Columbia	<b>Forest District:</b>	Quesnel Forest District
<b>BCGS Map:</b>	093A084		
<b>NTS Map:</b>	093A14W	<b>UTM Zone:</b>	10 (NAD 83)
<b>Latitude:</b>	52 53 19 N	<b>Northing:</b>	5861188
<b>Longitude:</b>	121 19 42 W	<b>Easting:</b>	612470
<b>Elevation:</b>	1707 metres		
<b>Location Accuracy:</b>	Within 500M		
<b>Comments:</b>	Mine workings near the height of land near Cunningham Creek, about 25 kilometres southeast of the towns of Wells and Barkerville (Assessment Report 17114).		

### Mineral Occurrence

<b>Commodities:</b>	Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tungsten		
<b>Minerals</b>	<b>Significant:</b>	Gold, Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrrhotite, Scheelite, Pyrite	
	<b>Associated:</b>	Quartz, Ankerite	
	<b>Mineralization Age:</b>	Unknown	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Character:</b>	Vein, Shear	
	<b>Classification:</b>	Hydrothermal, Replacement, Epigenetic	
	<b>Type:</b>	I01: Au-quartz veins, I02: Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins, I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	
	<b>Shape:</b>	Bladed	<b>Modifier:</b> Folded, Sheared
	<b>Dimension:</b>	520x275x0 metres	
	<b>Comments:</b>	Area over which quartz veins are exposed.	

### Host Rock

<b>Dominant Host Rock:</b>	Metasedimentary		
<b>Stratigraphic Age</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Formation</b>	<b>Igneous/Metamorphic/Other</b>
Proterozoic-Paleoz.	Snowshoe	Undefined Formation	-----
<b>Isotopic Age</b>	<b>Dating Method</b>	<b>Material Dated</b>	
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<b>Lithology:</b>	Micaceous Quartzite, Micaceous Calcareous Quartzite, Calcareous Sericitic Phyllite, Chlorite Schist, Limestone		

### Geological Setting

<b>Tectonic Belt:</b>	Omineca	<b>Physiographic Area:</b>	Quesnel Highland
<b>Terrane:</b>	Barkerville		

**Metamorphic Type:** Regional  
**Grade:** Greenschist

### Inventory

**Ore Zone:** ORE SHOOT **Year:** 1996  
**Category:** Inferred **Report On:** Y  
**Quantity:** 70,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** N

Commodity	Grade
Silver	21.0000 grams per tonne
Gold	13.0000 grams per tonne

**Comments:** Exploration by Imperial Metals Corporation and Cathedral Gold Corporation has defined a mineral resource potential in one ore shoot within the Shasta vein, west of and parallel to the Hudson vein. Half of this resource is drill indicated, and is therefore classed as mineral inventory.

**Reference:** Property File - see 093H 006, Gold City Mining Corporation Brochure.

**Ore Zone:** CARIBOO-HUDSON **Year:** 1987  
**Category:** Indicated **Report On:** Y  
**Quantity:** 32,655 tonnes **NI 43-101:** N

Commodity	Grade
Gold	12.3000 grams per tonne

**Comments:** Drill indicated.

**Reference:** Cathedral Gold Corp. Annual Report 1987.

### Summary Production

	Metric	Imperial
<b>Mined:</b>	12,240 tonnes	13,492 tons
<b>Milled:</b>	12,240 tonnes	13,492 tons
<b>Recovery</b>		
Gold	161,300 grams	5,186 ounces
Silver	81,677 grams	2,626 ounces

### Capsule Geology

The Cariboo-Hudson property is located 25 kilometres southeast of the towns of Wells and Barkerville. The property is easily accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle. A well maintained forestry road (3100) branches off the Wells-Barkerville highway at the Bowron Lake turnoff; at kilometre 17 a secondary road leads up Cunningham Creek past several placer operations to the old Hudson mine workings near the height of land.

The region is underlain by Proterozoic-Early Paleozoic Snowshoe Group rocks, which occur within the Barkerville Terrane of south-central British Columbia. These metasedimentary rocks consist primarily of marble, quartzite and phyllite which in the area of the Cariboo Canyon showing comprise the Downey succession (informal name). Metamorphism of the region varies from chlorite grade to sillimanite and higher. The lode gold deposits of the region occur in rocks metamorphosed no higher than greenschist facies.

Rocks underlying the Cariboo-Hudson workings consist of fine grained micaceous quartzite, in places calcareous, calcareous sericitic phyllite, chlorite schist and limestone. These rocks are complexly folded and exhibit a penetrative fabric in finer grained rocks. The metasedimentary rocks generally strike to the northwest and dip steeply to the northeast.

Mineralization is reported to occur in quartz veins associated with north-striking shears or faults. These quartz veins have been exposed on the surface and in underground workings over an area of about 520 by 275 metres. Three types of mineral assemblages have been noted: gold-galena, galena-sphalerite-pyrrhotite and scheelite (with ankerite). The two main veins are the Hudson and Shasta veins. Other types of mineralization present are massive pyrite and massive lenses of galena and pyrrhotite, occurring as replacement bodies. Gold mineralization is closely associated with

sulphides, mainly pyrite.

A 1.2-metre sample taken from the adit in 1938 assayed 102.09 grams per tonne gold, 188.43 grams per tonne silver and 24 per cent lead (Geological Survey of Canada Paper 38-16, page 29).

The Cariboo-Hudson workings are again receiving attention due to the fact that the geological setting is similar to that of the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine (093H 019).

In 1975, Zelon Chemicals Limited completed geochemical sampling on the Roundtop mountain area, including the Cariboo-Hudson area. Drill indicated reserves are 32,655 tonnes grading 12.3 grams per tonne gold (Cathedral Gold Corp. Annual Report 1987).

Exploration by Imperial Metals Corporation and Cathedral Gold Corporation has defined a mineral resource potential in one ore shoot within the Shasta vein, west of and parallel to the Hudson vein, of 70,000 tonnes grading 13 grams per tonne gold and 21 grams per tonne silver. Half of this resource is drill indicated, and is therefore classed as mineral inventory (Property File - see Island Mountain (093H 006), Gold City Mining Corporation Information Brochure).

Placer mining has been carried out intermittently on Cunningham Creek and its tributaries since the 1860s Cariboo Gold Rush. The close association of placer gold with seams of detrital pyrite and the presence of quartz crystals with some of the nuggets indicated a nearby source. However, it was not until the 1920s that lode gold was discovered at the head of Pearce Creek. Short adits were driven to explore the gold-bearing Hudson vein. Full scale development did not commence until 1937 when Cariboo-Hudson Mines Ltd. acquired the property. The following year, 2440 metres of drifting and crosscutting was carried out on 6 levels, with most development on the 200 foot and 600 foot levels which were accessed from portals on the hillside. Much of this development work was done to investigate two adjacent veins - the Shasta and 605 Veins. Stopping was carried out on the Hudson Vein between the 250 foot level and surface. Some 12,938 tons of ore were mined from which 6186 ounces of gold were recovered using a 100 tons per day cyanide mill. The mine was closed in 1939, and in 1948 the mill was dismantled and sold. During the 1940s and 1950s, intermittent exploration, including extensive bulldozer trenching, was carried out in the area of the Hudson, Shasta and 605 veins. Tungsten mineralization was discovered near the junction of Peter and Pearce creeks in the early 1950s. Two adits were driven to test the extent of the tungsten mineralization. To facilitate this exploration several of the remaining Cariboo-Hudson buildings were moved to the junction of Peter and Pearce creeks. In 1971, the claims reverted to the Crown and were acquired by Resoursex and TVI Mines Ltd. These companies carried out geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys in 1973 and 1976. Five holes were drilled in 1977 to test geochemical anomalies and exposed structures. InveX Resources, a predecessor company of Imperial Metals, acquired the property the following year and in 1979 tested the Shasta Vein with 3 diamond-drill holes. Imperial Metals carried out a soil geochemical program in 1983 and continued testing of the Shasta Vein with 12 short holes. In 1984, a fairly major program of drilling, trenching, mine rehabilitation (200 foot level) and sampling was carried out. Drilling concentrated on the Shasta Vein; 32,000 tons of ore grading 0.36 ounces per ton were outlined. The 1986 drilling program indicated continuity of the Shasta vein to a depth of at least 600 feet below surface. Two encouraging intersections were obtained along the southern extension of 605 Vein and newly discovered "replacement" sulphide body was tested with several short holes. On July 1, 1987, Imperial Metals Corporation assigned its interest in Cunningham Creek to Cathedral Gold Corporation. In 1987, Cathedral Gold conducted property mapping, a magnetic survey, soil survey extensions, rock sampling, and diamond drilling totalling 1098 metres. Four holes tested the south extension of the 605 Vein, 2 holes tested anomalous chlorite schist, 4 holes tested magnetic-indicated 'replacement' targets, and 1 hole tested the north extension of the Cariboo-Hudson vein system. In 1995, Gold City Mining Corporation conducted a 1865 metre (13 holes) diamond drill program on the Cariboo-Hudson property. In 2000, Cathedral Gold completed a program of relogging and resampling of three 1984 drillholes. In 2003, Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. controls a large land package that covers the Cariboo-Hudson mine property and completed geological mapping and prospecting with concurrent rock and soil geochemical sampling, the establishment of 35.5 line kilometres of grid and the collection of 2235 grid soil samples from the Maude Creek, Shy Robin and Cunningham grids.

## ***Bibliography***

EM FIELDWORK 2002, pp. 77-96

EM OF 1999-3

EMPR AR 1922-N119; 1923-A122; 1925-A150; 1927-C171; 1929-C191; 1930-A167; 1933-A124; 1937-C33; 1938-C47; 1939-A35,A42,A71; 1940-A57; 1946-A94; 1947-A115; 1948-A91; 1951-A120

EMPR ASS RPT \*6226, \*6314, 8281, \*11916, 15443, 16262, 16743, \*17114, 24791, 26327, 27367

EMPR BC METAL MM00447

EMPR BULL 1, p. 63; \*34, p. 57

EMPR EXPL 1976-E137; 1977-E182; 1978-E193; 1979-209; 1980-311; 1983-393; 1986-A51; 1987-C256

EMPR GEM 1973-294

EMPR INF CIRC 1995-9, p. 24; 1996-1, p. 24

EMPR MAP 65 (1989)

EMPR OF 1992-1, 1999-3, 2001-11, 2004-12

EMPR PF (Progress Report Cariboo-Hudson Gold Mines Ltd. 1938; Report of Director in Charge of Development includes claim map,1938;

\*Lay, D. (1938): Letter to Minister of Mines re: Cariboo-Hudson Gold Mines, Ltd.; Scheelite occurrences on Level plans and open

cuts and notes, Cariboo Hudson 1942; Cariboo Hudson excerpt from unknown publication circa 1942; Map of Underground Workings 1947;

Claim Map 1947; Miscellaneous Correspondence 1951-1954; Underground workings with notes, date unknown; see Island Mountain (093H

006), Gold City Mining Corporation Information Brochure (1995); Gold City Mining Corporation (1995): Introducing the Welbar Gold Project)

EMPR PF Rimfire (Sirola, W.M. (1975-01-06): Round - Top Mtn. BC: Gold Lode Zelon Chemicals)

EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 207

GSC MAP 562A; 59-1959; 1424A; 1538G

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N MINER Dec.8, 1983; Jul.12, 1984

WWW [http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/CARIBOO\\_HUDSON\\_CUNNINGHAM\\_CREEK.html](http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/CARIBOO_HUDSON_CUNNINGHAM_CREEK.html)

<b>Date Coded:</b>	1985/07/24	<b>Coded By:</b>	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N
<b>Date Revised:</b>	2009/08/19	<b>Revised By:</b>	George Owsiacki (GO)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N