86-708 - 15415 MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES Rec'd NOV 2 5 1986 SUBJECT _____ FILE __ VANCOUVER, B.C.

NTS 92J/15 W Lat. 50°461′ Long. 122°4544′ 1.

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

HOLLAND CLAIM GROUP

Bralorne Area, British Columbia Lillooet Mining Division

Owner and Operator:

UNICORN RESOURCES LTD.

Written by:

FILMED

Elizabeth A. Scroggins, Geologist ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

> Submitted: November 25, 1986 15, 415

SUMMARY

The Holland Claim Group is a valuable land holding as it is located very close to the Bralorne-Pioneer Gold Mining Camps of British Columbia. Reconnaissance work carried out in 1981 and 1982 did not reveal any new ore discoveries of interest. A geochemical survey performed in 1985 delineated three anomalous areas.

Past work has indicated values of up to 0.15 oz/ton Au across 0.6 metres of vein meterial in the old Holland adit. Samples taken from the eastern Holland adit in October, 1986 indicated values of up to 0.05 oz/ton Au.

Prior to any intensive exploration program, there must be better low cost definition of potential targets through geochemical and geophysical surveys.

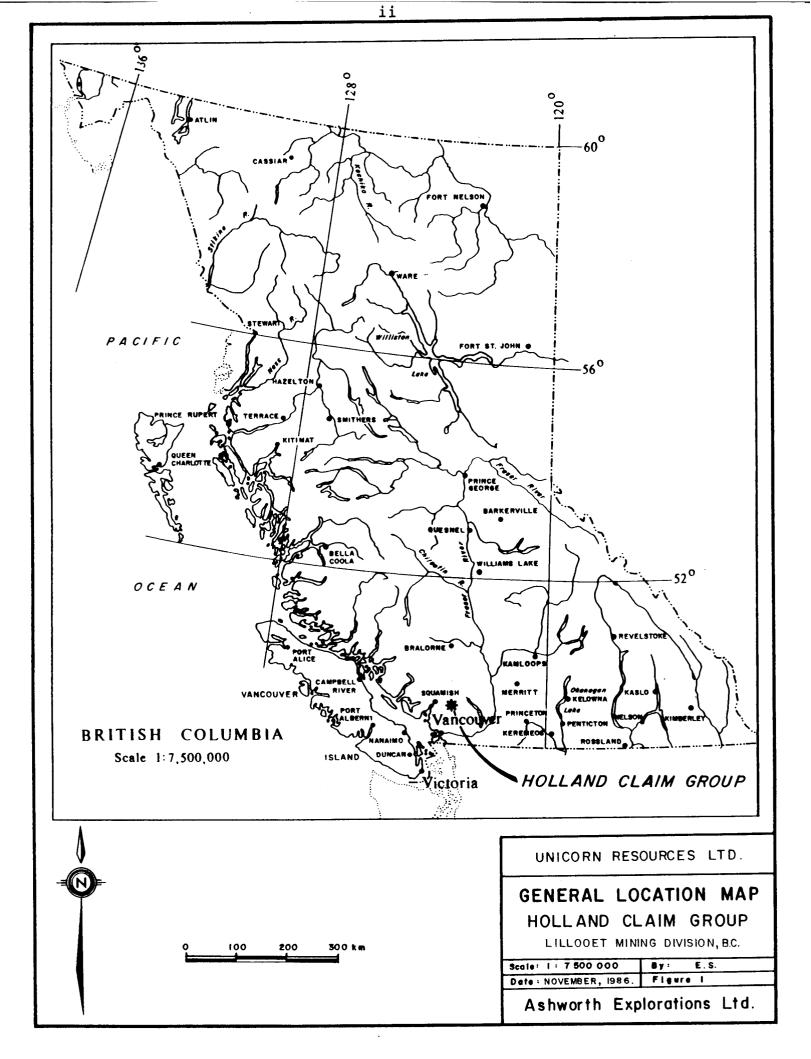


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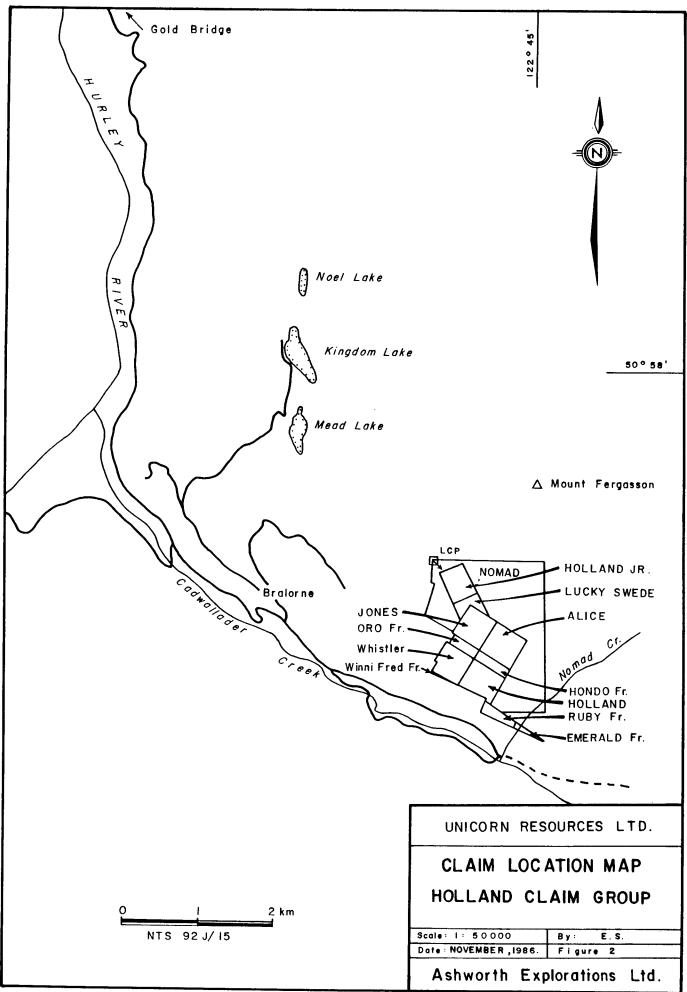
I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geochemical and geological work done on the Holland Claim Group from October 22 to October 25, 1986. Ashworth Explorations Limited was retained to perform assessment work and prepare a report for filing with the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, at the request of Unicorn Resources Ltd.

2. PROPERTY

The Holland Claim Group is wholly owned and operated by Unicorn Resources Ltd. It consists of one mineral claim (Nomad) and eleven Reverted Crown Grants. The details of the claims are listed below:

Claim Name	No. of <u>Units</u>	Lot/Record Number	Expiry Date					
Located								
Nomad	12	1634	Dec. 2, 1986					
Reverted Crown Grants								
Holland Jr Lucky Swede Jones Alice Oro Fr. Hondo Fr. Whistler Holland Ruby Fr. Emerald Fr. Winnifred Fr.		L7086/1033 L7085/1052 L7084/1032 L7083/1031 L7082/1051 L7081/1050 L7080/1030 L7079/1029 L7256/992 L7257/992 L7258/1272	Nov. 9, 1986 Nov. 16, 1986 Nov. 9, 1986 Nov. 9, 1986 Nov. 16, 1986 Nov. 16, 1986 Nov. 9, 1986 Nov. 9, 1986 Oct. 26, 1986 Oct. 26, 1986 Mar. 7, 1986					



- 2 -

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 3.5 km. southeast of the town of Bralorne, and 3.0 km. northeast of the Pioneer Mine. The area of the claim is covered by NTS sheet 92J/15, and is within the Lillooet Mining Division.

Access to the property is by an all-weather road which passes through the towns of Goldbridge and Bralorne. At present, a dirt road running below the property is being upgraded and this provides excellent access. Many small trails and old mining roads extend off the main road and come very close to the property's boundaries.

4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated in the Coast Mountains Physiographic Region, with the claims lying on the southern flank of the Bendor Range, just south of Mount Fergusson. Drainage is south into Cadwallader Creek which flows west into the Hurley River, and slopes vary from moderate to steep.

The underbrush is relatively sparse in the mature timber but stands of alder and willow occur on the steeper creek banks while aspen and poplar stands occur on talus slopes and several areas on the ridge. Game appears plentiful with black bear and deer quite common.

5. HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The earliest mining in the Bridge River area was placer mining on the creeks, which dates back to 1858. The first discoveries of lode gold occurred in 1896 on Cadwallader Creek and on Hurley River. Within several years most of the showings in the Bralorne camp had been staked.

The next two prominent mines in the Bralorne Camp are the Pioneer Mine which went into production in 1928, and the Bralorne Mine which went into production in 1932. The Pioneer ceased production in 1962, and the Bralorne in 1971. Total combined production for the two mines was 7,950,931 tons which produced 4,154,119 ounces of gold and 950,510 ounces of silver (Bacon, 1979).

The Holland claim received attention during the 1930's and early 40's. Extensive surface prospecting was done along with exploring the vein on the Holland, and the Riel vein on the Nomad. Adits were driven on the aforementioned veins. In 1939, a diamond-drill hole was collared at the face of the exploratory adit, and 230 feet of drifting was completed in 1940 on that hole. Results from this work were not encouraging.

Since that time, no further work had been done until the claims were optioned to Texacana Resources Ltd. (now Unicorn Resources Ltd.) from Tarbo Resources Ltd. in 1981. Sawyer Consultants Inc. carried out three days of field reconnaissance and research work in 1981, and an updated report of recommendations was prepared by the above company in 1982. Ashworth Explorations Limited performed a geochemical survey around the Holland adits in 1985, to further delineate geochemical trends along the strike of the veins. Three anomalous areas were recognized by this program.

During the October 1986 visit, an old adit was located approximately 50 metres south of the 1985 base line just east of line 0+00 (Map 3). This adit had been worked quite extensively as there were several compressor pipes and old rail tracks coming out of the adit. The opening is entirely sluffed in and would require considerable work to clear it out. It should also be noted that an old claim post was located for the Whistler, Oro Fr., Hondo Fr., and the Holland claims. This post was located north of the adit, hence placing the adit on the Whistler Claim. However, up to date claim maps place the adit just 50 metres off the property (see Map 3). Obviously, there is some discrepancy between the old claim post and the new claim maps. This should be investigated quite thoroughly. If the adit is in fact off the property, the hole most likely goes under the Holland Claim Group and would be owned by Unicorn Resources Ltd.

6. GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional Geology

The Bralorne area is underlain by highly deformed Middle Triassic (and older ?) sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River Group. The Group forms the core of a complex antiform that plunges northwesterly beneath and is faulted against Jurassic and Cretaceous marine and non-marine clastic rocks (Woodsworth et al, 1977). Intrusions of dykes and ultrabasic pipes occurred in the Upper Triassic with the deposition of the Cadwallader Group of quartzose sediments, argillites, and limestones. Intrusion of an augite diorite stock during the Jurassic was preceded by uplift and doming in the Bridge River area. Volcanism continued into the Cretaceous and ended with the intrusion of a quartz diorite and granodiorite batholith - Bendor Batholith (House, 1985).

The basal Bridge River Group is composed of cherts, argillites, and sandstone/mudstone interbeds. Intercalated volcanics include pillowed basalts, and phyllites are quite common. The Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group is mixed with more quartzose sediments, greenstones, and dioritized greenstones. Volcanic activity in the Lower Cretaceous was also intermixed with the deposition of arkoses and conglomerates. Tertiary sediments consist of conglomerates, sandstones, and shales.

The age of the Bralorne Intrusions is still uncertain, however zircon dating is being performed on the intrusions by a U.B.C. Ph.D student in affiliation with the GSC, Vancouver Branch (Dawson, per. comm., 1986). Intrusions of augite diorite composition and dykes of "soda granite" or trondjhemite occur in the area and are host rocks for the gold-quartz vein mineralization of the Pioneer and Bralorne Camps. Several augite diorite outcrops have been mapped on the claims by Sawyer (1981).

6.2 Structure

The Bridge River Group forms the core of a complex antiform that plunges northwesterly (Woodsworth et al, 1977). Doming of these rocks preceded the intrusive event, the Bralorne Intrusions of augite diorite composition. The Cadwallader fault zone which runs down Cadwallader Creek provides a conduit for hydrothermal events and deposition of gold. This hydrothermal activity is thought to be related to the Bendor Batholith to the east.

The dominant structural trend of the area is northwesterly, indicated locally by the strike of the shear zones. These shear zones host gold mineralization in the Bralorne area while gold-sulphide mineralization is associated with drusy, quartz-filled fissures elsewhere.

6.3 Mineralization

Auriferous quartz veins in the Bralorne area occur in greenstone, dioritized greenstone and sediments. The veins consist of milky quartz (commonly ribboned) and metallic minerals including pyrite, arsenopyrite, gold, scheelite, and stibnite (Woodsworth et al, 1977). At Bralorne, a gold-scheelite-molybdenite core is surrounded and overlapped by a chalcopyrite-silver-gold zone containing sphalerite and galena.

Bralorne is primarily a gold centre with subordinate silver and scheelite and the area is characterized by deposits containing antimony minerals such as jamesonite, stibnite, and tetrahedrite (Woodsworth et al, 1977).

6.4 Local Geology

The Holland claim is situated approximately one kilometre due east of the main soda granite mass that intrudes the productive augite diorite of the Bralorne camp. The claim group is underlain by the Bridge River Group of chert, argillite, greenstone, basalt and serpentinized peridotite (mapped by Woodsworth, 1977). Sawyer Consultants Inc. in October 1981 located an outcrop of augite diorite in the northwestern most corner of the property. The Holland vein trends east-west and varies up to 1 metre wide. Cairnes (1935) reported the vein being traced for about 30 feet (9 metres) and assaying 0.15 oz/ton gold across 2 feet (0.6 metres). The vein consist of quartz infilled shears within pyritized wallrock.

A band of greenstone rocks in contact with the Bridge River sediments to the northeast and southwest runs through the centre of the property (mapped by Sawyer in 1981).

7. GEOCHEMISTRY

7.1 Field Procedures

Sampling of the Holland Claim Group consisted of 16 rock samples. Rock samples were taken in areas of intense alteration, shearing, and mineralization.

7.2 Analytical Techniques

Vangeochem Lab Limited was retained to perform the analysis. All samples were dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. A 28-element ICAP Geochemical Analysis was performed on all samples and gold was determined by fire assay and detected by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

7.3 Results

For complete geochemical lab report, see Appendix A. The elements of interest are Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. As and Sb were analysed due to their relationship with the gold-bearing quartz veins in the area. Only the high values will be examined in this section. **Copper** – The copper values range from 22 ppm to 263 ppm. Five samples assayed greater than 100 ppm and are considered to be anomalous. There does not appear to be any correlation with high copper values and lead, zinc, silver or gold.

Lead - The lead values are low, returning values between 6 ppm and 19 ppm. There is no correlation noted between lead and the other elements reported upon.

Zinc – Zinc values are quite scattered and range between 21 and 188 ppm. Generally, the values are quite low and do not appear significant.

Gold - The gold values range from 5 ppb to 1,540 ppb. Four highly anomalous values were taken from the eastern Holland adit in the vicinity of a crosscut which was 42 m. from the opening. The cross cut follows a 3.0 metre wide vein which is trending at approximately 100°. The four samples with encouraging results were taken along this vein and in shear zones close to the vein, and the highest value of 1,540 ppb represents 0.05 oz/ton gold.

Silver – The range of silver values is from 0.1 ppm to 0.7 ppm. Three anomalously low values occur but are spread out and do not correspond with high gold values.

Arsenic and Antimony – Arsenic values exhibit a wide range from 4 ppm to 436 ppm. Two highly anomalous arsenic values correspond with the only two antimony values, 360 ppm As/4 ppm Sb and 436 ppm As/3 ppm Sb. The highest gold value of 1,540 ppb corresponds with the highest arsenic value of 436 ppm and an antimony value of 3 ppm.

7.4 Interpretation

The copper, lead, and zinc values are quite low and do not suggest that there is a lot of chalcopyrite, galena or sphalerite present in the grab samples taken. Also, the silver values are quite low. However, the gold results are more encouraging and four highly anomalous values were obtained from samples taken within the eastern Holland adit. One sample (HL-05) ran as high as 0.05 oz/ton gold. This sample also had the best arsenic and antimony overprint, suggesting that the vein from which this was taken is related to characteristic antimony deposits in the Bralorne area. The low base metal results could possibly indicate that this area is higher in the system than the Bralorne-Pioneer Camps, and that the characteristic zone of chalcopyrite (with Ag and Au) containing sphalerite and galena, which surrounds the gold core, is at depth (see Section 6.3).

8. CONCLUSIONS

The Holland Claim Group is located just east of the once very productive Bralorne-Pioneer gold mining camp making the property a very valuable land holding.

Favourable geology occurs in the area including the Cadwallader Creek fault zone and several intrusive plutons. Mapping carried out by Sawyer in 1981 confirmed the existence of a band of greenstone rocks in contact with the Bridge River sediments which runs through the property.

Previous work done in the area has not provided encouraging results, although Cairnes (1935) reported a high value of 0.15 oz/ton gold over 0.6 metres in the old Holland adit.

Three anomalous areas were delineated by the 1985 work program and should be studied more closely.

The 1986 program determined that the eastern Holland adit is of definite interest and should be sampled in detail. The location of another adit was quite interesting and could add tremendous value to the property.

Future programs should include extending the 1985 grid systems and soil sampling to better delineate a surface expression of the vein. Further search for extensions of the known mineralization in the sediments along strike and into the volcanic rocks may provide possible targets for further delineation. Detailed surface geological mapping and geophysics should be carried out to provide more information before large expenditures are made.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. The Holland Claim Group should be maintained in good standing given its proximity to the Bralorne Pioneer gold camps.
- 2. A legal survey should be conducted on the property to properly map the Reverted Crown Grants and to determine if the old adit which was found, is in fact within the Holland Claim Group.
- 3. The 1985 grid, which is still in good condition, should be extended and "tightened up" to 50 metres X 25 metres, to better delineate anomalous areas.
- 4. Geophysical surveys, consisting of VLF and Mag should be carried out over the extended grid to trace fracture and fault/shear zones.
- 5. Systematically channel sample the Holland adits to their full extent.
- 6. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting on the remainder of the claim to locate the Riel vein and adit on the Nomad Claim, and another vein on the Ruby Fraction which is reportedly exposed for over 75 feet.

Respectfully submitted,

Elyabeth A. Scrogges

Elizabeth A. Scroggins ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

REFERENCES

Bacon, W.R. 1979	Report on the Pacific Eastern Property of Monitor Resources Ltd.
Cairnes, C.E. 1935	Cadwallader Creek area; Geol. Surv. Can. Map 431 A, Mem. 213.
Dawson, K. 1986	Geology of the Bralorne Area, Geol, Surv, Can., Personal Communication.
Hawkins, T.G. 1981	Report on the Holland Claim Group for Texacana Resources Ltd., October 20, 1981, Sawyer Consultants Inc.
House, G.D. 1985	Report on the EROS A and B Claim Groups for Lode Resource Corporation, July 30, 1985, Sawyer Consultants Inc.
Woodsworth, G.J., Pearson, D.E., and Sinclair, A.J., 1977	Metal Distribution Patterns across the Eastern Flank of the Coast Plutonic Complex, South-Central British Columbia. Economic Geology, Vol. 72, pp. 170–183.

CERTIFICATE

I, Elizabeth A. Scroggins, of 204 – 1549 Barclay Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6G IJ8, do hereby state that:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario, with a B.Sc.(Hon.) degree in Geology, 1986.
- 2. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for four years in Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.
- 3. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property or securities of Unicorn Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. November 18, 1986

Elizabeth A. Scroggins,

APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL LAB RESULTS



HL-85-15

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE 1521 PEMBERTON AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 2S3 (604) 986-5211 TELEX: 04-352578 BRANCH OFFICE 1630 PANDORA ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 (604) 251-5656

PAGE 1 OF 1 ASHMORTH EXPLORATION LTD. REPORT NUMBER: 860574 GA JOB NUMBER: 868574 SAMPLE # Au app HL-86-01 nd HL-86-02 10 5 HL-86-03 850 HL-86-04 HL-86-85 1540 HL-85-86 130 685 HL-86-07 HL-86-08 10 HL-86-89 nd HL-06-10 5 HL-86-11 5 HL-86-12 10 HL-86-13 nd HL-86-14 nd HL-86-15 nd

DETECTION LIMIT 5 nd = none detected -- = not analysed is = insufficient sample

10

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE: 1521 PEMBERTON AVE. N.VANCOUVER B.C. V7P 253 PH: (604)986-5211 TELEX:04-352578 BRANCH OFFICE: 1630 PANDORA ST. VANCOUVER B.C. VSL 1L6 PH: (604)251-5656

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .S GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 5 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2D AT 95 DEB. C FOR 90 NIMUTES AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR SN.MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.PD.AL.NG.K.W.PT AND SR. AU AND PD DETECTION IS 3 PPM. IS= INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE. ND= NOT DETECTED. -= WOT ANALYIED

COMPANY: ASHWORTH EXPLORATION	REPORT#: 860574PA	DATE RECEIVED: 86/10/27
ATTENTION:	JOB#: 860574	DATE COMPLETED: 86/10/31
PROJECT: HOLLAND 86	INVOICE#: 860574NA	COPY SENT TO:

ANALYST a Preme

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE MARE	ag PPN	AL 2	as PPN	AU PPM	ba PPM	B1 PPM	CA 1	CD PPN	CO PPM	CR PPN	CU PPH	FE 1	K I	MG I	MN PPM	MŪ PPM	NA I	NI PPN	P I	PB PPM	PD PPR	PT PPM	SB PPM	SN PPH	SR PPM	U PPM	8 P9K	2N 998
HL-86-01	.7	3.55		ND	509	6	.23	.1	35	61	103	5.16	.40	1.98	41B	ND	.01	86	.09	13.24	ND	ND	ND	NÐ	13	ND	é	180
HL-86-02	.1	1.21	360	ND	256	ND	. 11	.1	4	56	104	6.07	.17	. 75	245	4	.01	26	.07	16.24	¥0	ND	- 4	ND	17	ND	XD	71
		,78	21	ND	130	ND	.06		2	81	81	1.24	.05	. 56	153	2	.01	6	.01	19.36	ND	ND	ND	1	15	ND	ND	24
HL-86-03	•1			ND	148	NC	.10	1	÷	120	30	1.66	.07	. 46	190	7	.01	19	.03	10.9	ND.	KD	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	44
HL-86-04	.1	. 89	46					• •		25	26	1.27	.04	.29	124	;	.01	24	.02	12.46	ND	ND	τ.	NÐ	5	ND	X9	27
HL-86-05	.1	. 45	436	ND	55	ND	.07	.1	•	20	20	1.27		.23	127	2	. • 1	24		11. 48		~~	-	~	-	~-		•
						· .	1 44		11	145	81	5.64	.53	2.25	797	ND	.01	125	. 23	11.49	ND	ND	ND	жD	61	2	13	158
HL-86-06	. i	4.80	ND	ND	1055	6	1.06		36			3,29	.13	.47	212	7	.01	34	.02		ND	ND	ND	KD	20	ND	ND	50
HL-86-07	-1	1.24	71	ND	265	ND	.16	.3	4	86	67					2	.01		.23		ND	ND	ND	ND	123	ND	5	114
ML-86-08	.1	6.73	ND	ND	167	6	2.05	.1	42	295	150	4.23	.44	1.63		ND		61						14	45	NB	1	45
HL-86-09	.5	1.91	4	NÐ	223	9	1.40	.1	33	84	125	3.36	.26	1,36	307	ė	.01	95	,26		ND	ND	ND	19				34
HL-86-10	.1	1.43	7	ND	97	4	2.22	.1	17	112	85	2.82	.15	1.01	440	2	.01	58	,07	9.69	NC)	ND	ND	5	107	X0	NC	34
	_								24	49	263	4.68	. 25	.91	433	,	.01	47	.24	12.09	ND	ND	ND	5	42	7	ND	51
HL-86-11	.2		ND	ND	241	•	1.91	.1	24						248	4	.01	10	.02		ND	ND	ND	XD	7	ND	ND	40
HL-86-12	.1	1.23	7	ND	259	ND	.06	.1	2	91	94	1.67	.15	. 67		1					-	ND	ND	ND	47	ND	ND	188
HL-86-13	.1	5.04	ND	NÐ	1013	6	. 86	.1	25	191	61	7.01	. 57	1.58	222	ND	.01	83	. 23		ND						ND ND	47
HL-86-14	.1	.75	13	ND	223	жQ	6.77	.1	6	42	22	1.45	.20	.61	1441	1	.01	30	,02		NG	ND	ЖÐ	ND	122	0		
HL-86-15	.1	.79	13	ND	255	ND	.13	.2	5	51	53	1.52	.13	. 48	177	2	.01	18	,02	13.58	NÐ	ND	ND	NÐ	13	ND	NG	40
				**					-	113	22	. 48	.06	.10	112	,	.01	13	.01	11.76	NÐ	ND	ND	1	9	NG	ND	21
HL-86-16	1		162	ND	64	ND	.15		4	113					112	4	.01	15	.01		1	, e	5	;	i	5	I	1
DETECTION LINIT	.1	.01	2	2	1	2	.01	.1	1	1	1	.01	.01	. 01	1	i.	.01	1	.01	4	3		-	2	•	-		•

APPENDIX B

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages	
Geologist 4 days (u \$250.00/day (incl. mob and demob) \$1,00	0.00
Geotechnician	0.00
Supervision	
l day @ \$450.00/day45	<u>60.00</u> \$2,210.00
Food and Accommodation	
8 man days @ \$60.00/day	480.00
Transportation	
Truck and fuel - 4 days @ \$90.00/day	360.00
Analysis	
Rock samples (28 elements + Au) 16 samples @ \$16.00/sample	256.00
ro samples @ \$16.00/sample	230.00
Materials	150.00
Office	
	0.00
Drafting - 10 hrs. @ \$22.00/hr. 22	0.00
	<u>0.00</u> <u>820.00</u>
	\$4276.00
Administration (@ 15%)	\$ 641.40
ATOT	L <u>\$4917.4</u> 0

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