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PROSPECTING REPORT

FILMED

ON THE ROO 1-12 MINERAL CLAIMS

NTS 92H/5E
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

MINERAL TITLES MAP NO. M92H-032

LONGITUDE 121° 37' LATITUDE 49° 22'

SUB-RECORDER
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APR 1 8 1990

M.R. # \$ VANCOUVER, B.C.

By
Bill Chase
Vancouver, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

March 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Location and Access	1
3.	Claims Information	1
4.	Regional Geology	2
5.	History	2
6.	Prospecting	3
7.	Summary and Conclusions	4
8.	Cost Statement	5
9.	References	. 6
10.	Appendices: Certificates (Chase, Acme Ana.)	
	LIST OF FIGURES	Following Page
1. 2. 3. 4.	Location Map Claims Map Geology Sample Locations, Prospecting Traverse	1 1 2 3

INTRODUCTION

This report was written by the author, who holds title to the Roo 1-12 mineral claims, for assessment purposes.

The report describes a small prospecting program undertaken on portions of the claims in an attempt to repeat possibly significant gold values obtained by a previous operator, some 12 years previous. The attempt was not entirely successful.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Roo 1-12 mineral claims are located on Ruby Creek, some 17 kilometres west of Hope, B.C. and north of Highway 7.

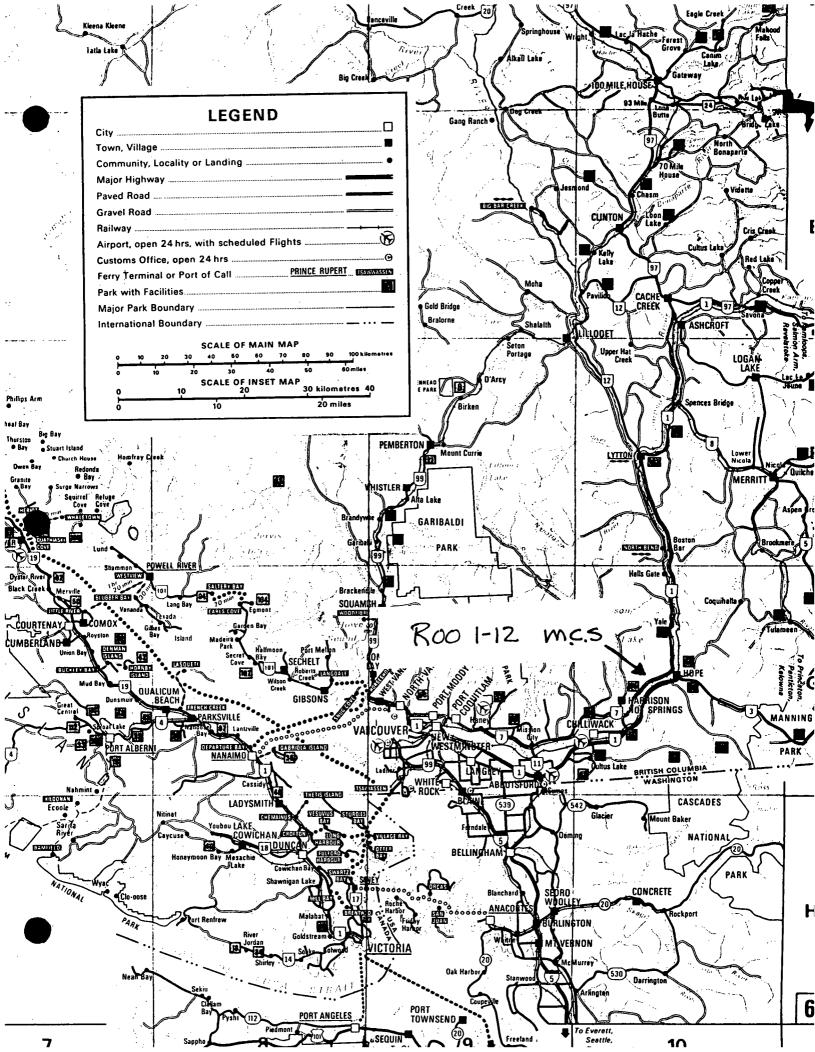
The eastern portions of the claims are accessible by a forest access road that runs up the east side of Ruby Creek. The road leaves Highway 7 one kilometre east of the Ruby Creek Bridge.

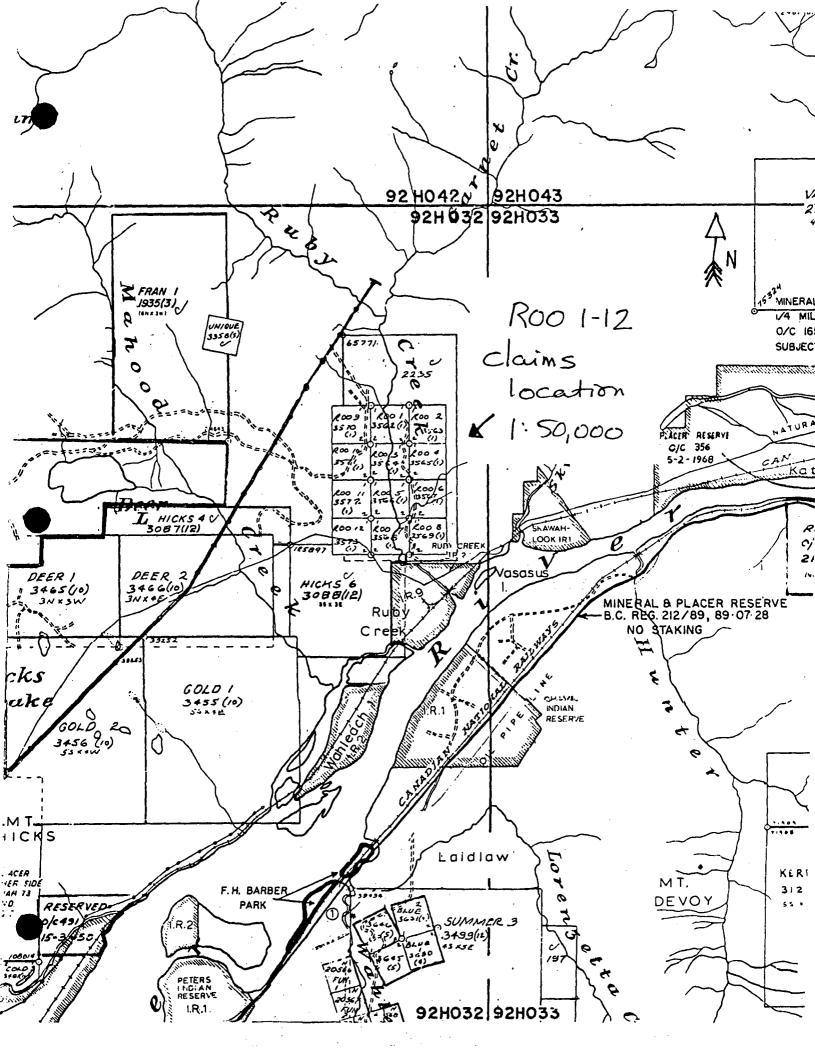
Access to western portions of the claims are via a pipeline maintenance road commencing about 500 metres west of the bridge on Highway 7.

CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Roo group (Notice to group filed January 22, 1990) consists of the following contiguous two-post mineral claims in the New Westminster Mining Division:

Name		Record Number	of Units	Expire Date*		
Roo	1	3562	1	Jan. 20, 1991		
	2	3	1	11		
	3	4	1	11		
	4	5	1	11		
	5	6	1	11		
	6	7	1	11		





Nam	<u>ne</u>	Record Number	Expire Date*	
	7	8	1	11
	8	9	1	10
	9	3570	1	11
	10	1	1	11
	11	2	1	11
Roo	12	3573	1	11

Title is held by the author. *after assessment credits.

See attached claims map 92H/5E for location.

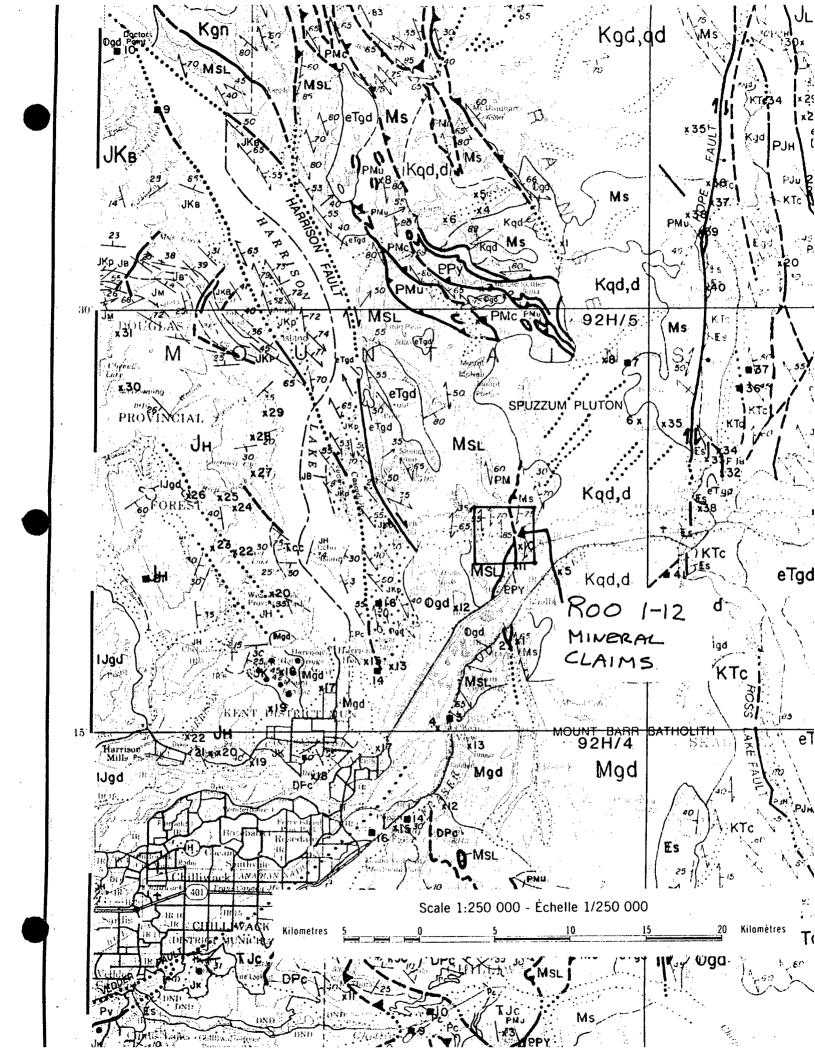
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Roo claims was described by J.W.H. Monger (G.S.C. paper 69-47):

The claims are mainly underlain by lower Pennsylvanian to lower Permian basic volcanic rocks and pelites of the Chilliwack group. On the east side of Ruby Creek a small band of rocks described by Mr. Monger as schist and amphibolite are separated from the Chilliwack volcanics by a north-south trending fault. These rocks are in contact to the east with the quartz diorite of the Late Cretaceous Spuzzum Pluton. Two small outcrops of serpentinite and serpentized peridotite were found on the east side of the fault.

HISTORY

Previous work in the claim area was conducted by Black Mastadon Mining Ltd. on the Clover Leaf Mineral claims located one mile north of the mouth of Ruby Creek. The showing is reported as pyrrhotite carrying some nickel and copper values in talc enveloped in a serpentinite shear zone. In the period from 1966 to 1973 the B.C. Annual Minister of Mines Reports describes the work done on the property: surface trenching, open pits, 17 surface diamond drill holes totalling 1,115 feet and 2 underground diamond drill holes totalling 500 feet.



EARLY TERTIARY



intrusions of granodioritic (gd) and intermediate (i) composition

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

KTC

CUSTER GNEISS: pegmatitic granite gneiss; pelitic schist and amphibolite, minor marble and ultramatic rocks, probably derived mainly 'rom lower Mesozoic and possibly Paleozoic and (?) Precambrian rocks, and metamorphosed in Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary time

Garnet-biotite, staurolite, kyanite and sillimanite schist (in part. MS SETTLER SCHIST), local amphibolite, minor ultramatic rock and siliceous schist; south of Fraser River includes greenschist-grade sandstone, pelite and broken formation; metamorphosed in Cretaceous

> SLOLLICUN SCHIST: mainly greenschist-grade, mafic to intermediate volcanics, phyllite, minor volcanic- and carbonate-clast conglomerate; metamorphosed in Cretaceous

CRETACEOUS

MSL

LATE CRETACEOUS



Granodiorite (qd), quartz monzonite (qm) (SCUZZY PLUTON)

MIDDLE AND LATE CRETACEOUS



Mainly granite, in part miarolitic, locally porphyritic and locally fine grained (VERDE CREEK, CATHEDRAL LAKE. SUMMERS CREEK PLUTONS)



Felsic intrusions, probably sub-volcanic equivalents of SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP

SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP



Intermediate, locally felsic and malic volcanics, sandstone, shale, conglomerate



SPIUS CREEK FORMATION of SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP: mafic volcanics



Chert-grain sandstone and conglomerate

LATE EARLY, EARLY LATE CRETACEOUS PASAYTEN GROUP



(a) undifferentiated sandstone, conglomerate, argillite; (b) "Winthrop facies" (Pw) of PASAYTEN GROUP, arkose, conglomerate, argillite and minor red beds and tuff; (c); "Virginian Ridge facies" (Pv) of PASAYTEN GROUP, chert-grain sandstone, argillite): as mapped, Pasayten lies east of Chuwanten Fault, but is probably a non-marine facies equivalent of the upper part of the JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

EARLY AND MIDDLE CRETACEOUS JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

ΚJ

Sandstone, argillite, conglomerate; lies west of Chuwanten Fault; marine and non-marine; upper part is probably a facies equivalent of PASAYTEN GROUP



Quartz diorite (qd), diorite (d), granodiorite (qd), minor ultramafic rock (SPUZZUM PLUTON); local gneissic phases



Felsic and matic gneiss (Breakenridge gneiss)

JURASSIC(?) AND CRETACEOUS



BROKENBACK HILL FORMATION: intermediate pyroclastics and flows



PENINSULA FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate; gradational upwards into BROKENBACK HILL FORMATION

LATE JURASSIC AND EARLY CRETACEOUS TO THE STATE OF TH



SPIDER PEAK FORMATION: malic volcanics



Granite-gneiss of Hornet Creek



Carbonate in MOUNT LYTTON COMPLEX



Cogburn schist, meta-chert, pelite, amphibolite, marble, ultramatic possible correlative of HOZAMEEN/BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEXES. metamorphosed in Cretaceous



Ultramafic rock, local gabbro

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC

HOZAMEEN COMPLEX (PJH-PJHv)



Undifferentiated, chert, pelite, mafic volcanics, minor limestone, qu and ultramatic rock



PALEOZOIC AND/OR MESOZOIC

Mafic volcanics

BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX

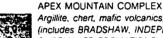
PJBR

Siliceous and chlorite schist, phyllite; correlative with HOZAMEEN COMPLEX but west of Fraser River



Ultramafic rock and local gabbro, associated with HOZAMEEN and BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEXES

ORDOVICIAN TO TRIASSIC



Argillite, chert, mafic volcanics, minor carbonate and ultramatic roc (includes BRADSHAW, INDEPENDENCE, OLD TOM and SHOEMAKER FORMATIONS)

PERMIAN

PALEOZOIC

VEDDER COMPLEX



Amphibolite, gneiss, minor ultramafic rock

DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

CHILLIWACK GROUP



Undifferentiated pelite, sandstone, minor conglomerate, mafic and volcanics; Permian carbonate (Pc); Pennsylvanian carbonate (Pc)



YELLOW ASTER COMPLEX

Metadiorite and gabbro (includes BAIRD DIORITE on Old Settler Mountain)

Area of outcrop

Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage foliation (inclined, vertical) . . .

Lineament (from airnhoto)

Lineation, axis of minor fold, mineral/clast elongation (horizontal, inclined) .

Major fold axis (syncline, anticline, overturned fold.) arrow indicates plunge)

MESOZOIC

Aquarius Resources Ltd. carried out a reconnaissance geochemical survey for gold in the Fall of 1978 (A.R. 7109). Possibly significant gold values returned include sample 7381, a grab sample that carried 0.14 oz/ton Au.

The property is listed on J.W.H. Monger's sheet 4, mineral occurrences, Hope, B.C.; GSC, Map 41 - 1989, scale 1:250,000, as "92H/05/10, Min Dep number 67, Clover Leaf, Ruby Creek: commodities present: Au, Ag, Ni, Co, Tc. Deposit type is listed as a shear, in the Host Unit Settler Schist."

The RN deposit, where Bema Gold Corp. is actively blocking out tonnage by underground drilling, is some nine kilometres to the west-southwest of the Roo claims.

The Pride of Emory, a former producing nickel-copper mine owned by Giant Mascot Mines Ltd., is some 14 kilometres to the northeast.

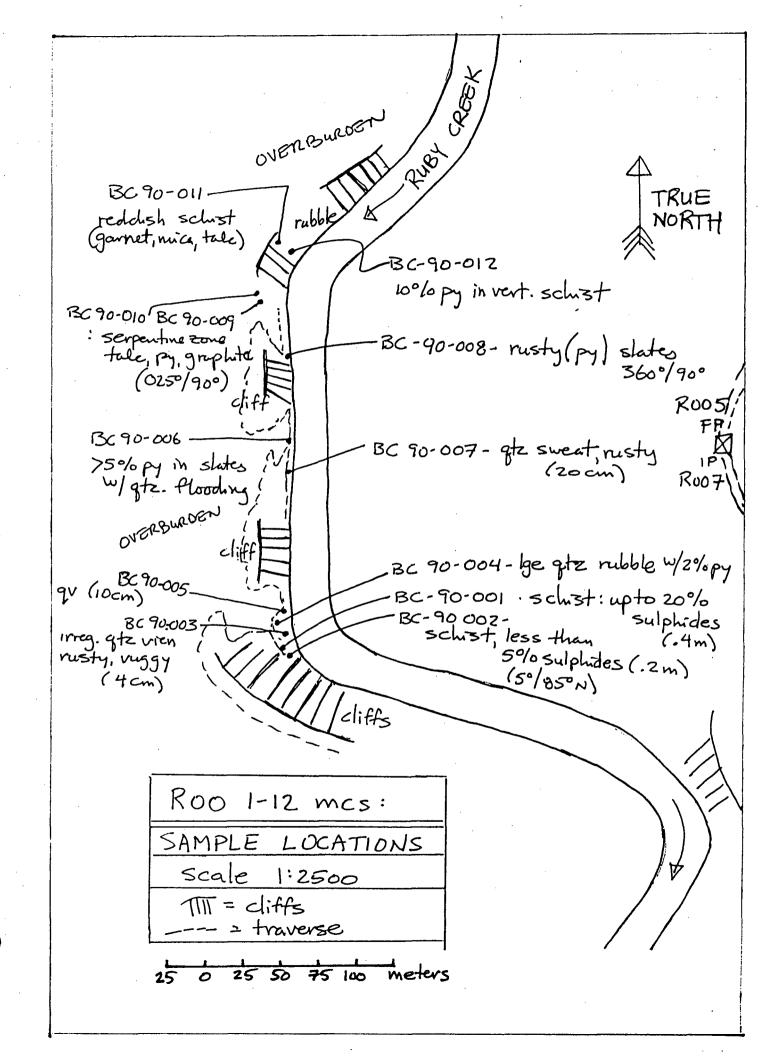
PROSPECTING

Two days (January 15 and 16, 1990) were spent prospecting by the author and a partner, in an attempt to locate the site of sample #7381, reported to carry a value of 0.14 oz/ton Au (AR #7109). We were unsuccessful (see appendix for geochemical analysis sheet).

Traverses were made into the deep creekcut of Ruby Creek. Steep cliffs limit accessibility: one has to pick and choose a route into the canyon formed by the creek.

Samples BC 90-010 and BC 90-009 were taken at the serpentine contact. A bright yellow talc, as well as pyrrotite and graphite were observed. The serpentine is very altered, crumbling easily to a fine powder.

Twenty metres north, the western contact of the serpentinite was observed(?). Here it is in contact with a reddish schist, comprised almost entirely of garnets, mica and talc.



South and east of the serpentinite, most rocks observed tended to be variations of a meta-schist, often so worked over it is difficult to come to a conclusion as to its origin. Much of the meta-schist has abundant sulphides: up to 20% pyrite was observed in samples taken.

The meta-schist contains pods of quartz flooding. Some of this quartz was observed as being vuggy and limonitic, with up to 2% sulphides. Irregular quartz veins likewise tended to be vuggy and rusty, however, no significant values were obtained.

The work was hindered by high water in the main creek. Outcrops that needed to be sampled, were still under several feet of water.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is fairly obvious that only further investigation would possibly help decide the future of the prospect. Any further work should be done at low water, and the previous work locations, especially the trenches and adit, should be located and resampled.

COST STATEMENT

B. Chase	2 days @ \$200	\$ 400
M. Bashford	2 days @ \$150	300
Room:	1 night @ \$40	40
Groceries		40
Truck:	2 days @ \$40	80
Fuel		40
Geochemical analys	is	185
Report preparations		115
Applied to Roo grou	P	\$ 1,200

REFERENCES

J.W.H. Monger (G.S.C. Paper 69-47)

J.W.H. Monger (G.S.C. Map 41-1989)

BCMOMAR: 1966-1973

Assessment Report #7109

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATE

I, William F. Chase, of the City of Vancouver, B.C., do here state:

I have been employed in mineral exploration in the Province of British Columbia for the past twenty years, by such companies as Cochrane Consultants Ltd, Montgomery Consultants Ltd., SEMCO, Scope Exploration Services Ltd., Bill Chase and Associates Ltd., and Rangex Services Ltd.

Most of the time I have been employed as a party chief for geophysical and/or geochemical surveys, and as a prospector.

I was a participant in the B.C. - Yukon Chamber of Mines Prospecting School 1975 - 1976.

I was a participant in the B.C. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Advanced Prospecting course, Nelson, 1980.

William F. Chase

Date

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 19 1990

DATE REPORT MAILED:

Feb 23 90.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Bill Chase FILE # 90-0441 407 W. 16th ave, Vancouver BC V5Y 1T2 Attn: GEORGE R. KING

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au* PPB	Hg PPB
BC-90-001	83	16	120	.7	2	. 3	4	5
BC-90-002	57	11	108	.7	2	3	1	5
BC-90-003	20	3	49	.1	6	2	1	5
BC-90-004	16	6	20	.1	2	2	1	10
BC-90-005	10	2	6	.1	4	2	1	5
BC-90-006	91	10	103	.5	2	5	1	5
BC-90-007	4	2	1	.1	2	2	1	5
BC-90-008	18	12	51	. 2	5	2	1	5
BC-90-009	19	3	17	.1	3	• 2	1	5
BC-90-010	146	8	10	.1	3	2	1	5
BC-90-011	10	3	8	.1	3	2	1	5
BC-90-012	71	2	30	. 2	3	2	1	5
STD C/AU-R	58	42	127	7.1	43	16	495	1400

1CP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA.

D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS