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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE RUBY FRACTION
LILLOOET MINING DISTRICT

LATITUDE: 50 Deg. 45.5' N.
LONGITUDE: 122 Deg. 45.5' E.
NTS: 92J 15W

OWNER-----
OPERATOR-|--> Bill McConechy
AUTHOR-----

Date: March 20, 1992

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,222

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SUMMARY

The Ruby Fraction claim consists of one pie-shaped fractional unit of 7.44 hectares, about one kilometer east of the Pioneer Mine in the Lillooet Mining District.

It is within an area of known quartz veins and gold mineralization. The current study, conducted from June 7-10, 1991 consisted of a ground magnetometer survey at roughly 50 m. points around the perimeter. It's aim was to locate any quartz veins by anomalously low magnetic values.

As no such lows were found, it can only be concluded that the method or spacing could not detect such veins, or they do not exist.

Regardless, this property has obvious value due to it's proximity to other properties and should be kept for possible future sale to neighbouring property owners.

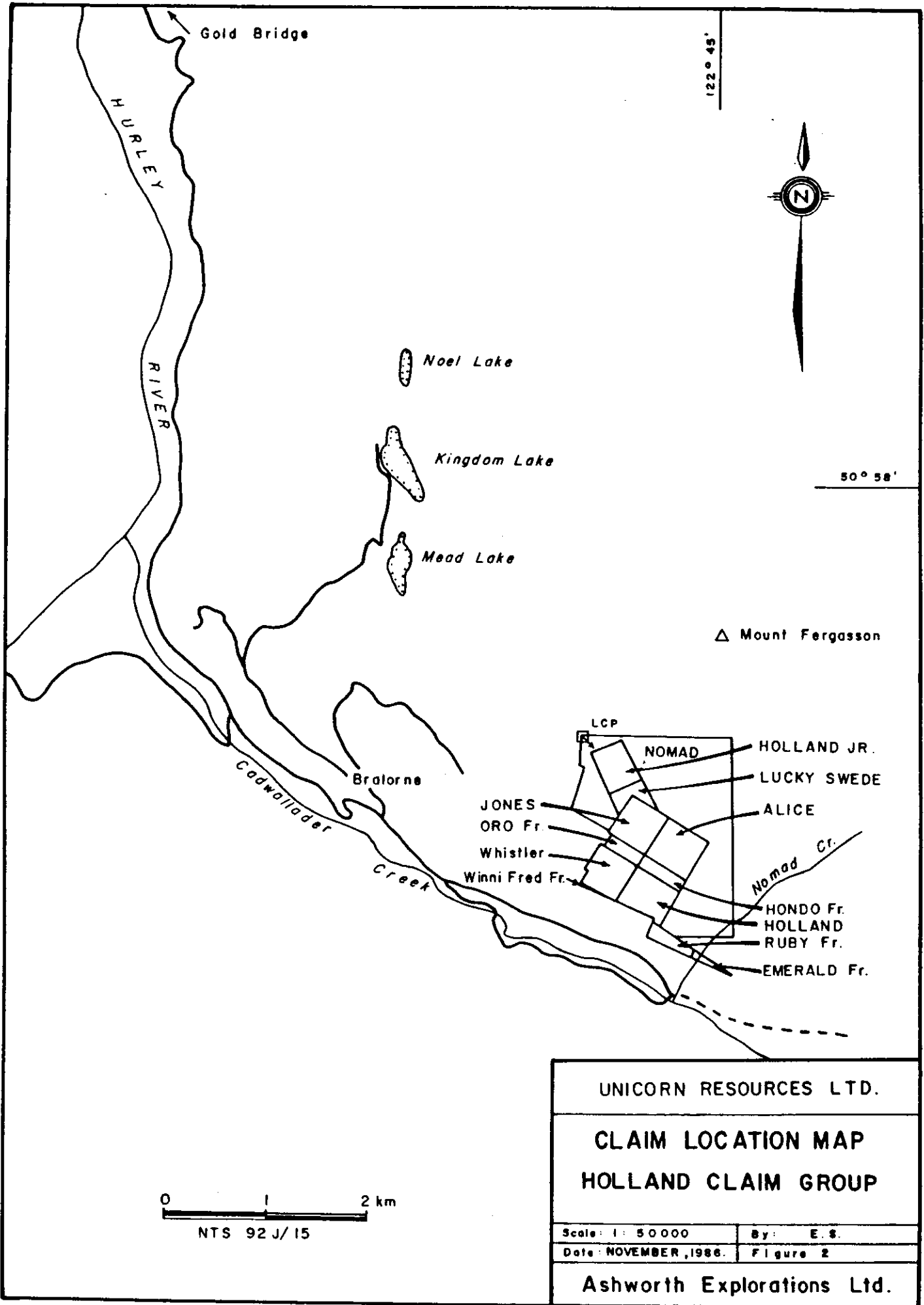
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ruby Fraction claim consists of one pie-shaped fractional unit of 7.44 hectares. It was acquired by the author in 1990 via a sale of crown-granted two-post claims by the province. It is also known as lot # 7256.

The property is located approximately 4 km. southeast of the town of Bralorne and 1 km. east of the Pioneer Mine, in the area covered by NTS sheet 92J/15, within the Lillooet Mining District.

Access to the property is via the Kingdom lake Forest Road, and is found at the point where this road meets the (washed-out) Bralorne/Pioneer Rd. where it crosses Cadwallader Cr. The claim is 200 m. above the road on a very steep (60%) slope, between 4600 & 5000 ft. elevation.

The property is situated in the Coast Mountains on the southern flank of the Bendor Range, just south of Mount Fergusson. Drainage is south into Cadwallader Cr. which flows west into the Hurley River. Much of the claim has steep talus slopes which make traversing difficult and dangerous. This explains the irregular spacing of readings in the current study.



UNICORN RESOURCES LTD.	
CLAIM LOCATION MAP	
HOLLAND CLAIM GROUP	
Scale: 1: 50000	By: E.S.
Date: NOVEMBER, 1986.	Figure 2
Ashworth Explorations Ltd.	

Figure 1.0

2.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The property, as mentioned, is adjacent to the Pioneer & Bralorne Mines. Between 1928-1971 these two mines produced almost 5 million ounces of gold. As shown on the location map (Fig. 1.0, page 3), the Ruby Fraction was part of what once was the Holland claim group. This group was first prospected in the 1930's, when several surface quartz veins were discovered. This was followed (much later) by reconnaissance field work in 1981, and geochemical work in 1985 & 1986.

Several areas with anomolous gold values were found, including near the Holland & Riel veins (not on the Ruby Fraction). There is apparently another vein, on the Ruby Fraction, which is exposed for 75 ft., but this has not been located in recent times. The veins are narrow quartz-filled shears with pyritized wall rock. Although anomolous, no economic gold values have been found as yet.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geology is well documented by, for example, J.A. Roddick and W.W. Hutchison in G.S.C Paper 73-17 and will only be summarized here.

The Bridge River or Fergusson Group consists mainly of a "thick sequence of thin-bedded chert, cherty argillite, and argillite intercalated with altered basaltic flows and minor limestone". This is the oldest unit in the area and is probably Middle Triassic and older.

The Cadwallader Group consists of the Noel, Pioneer, and Hurley Formations, all Upper Triassic. Pioneer, the oldest, consists mainly of greenstone. Noel, is essentially thin-bedded black argillite. The youngest member, the Hurley, is composed of green, brown, black, limy argillite, limestone, and tuff.

Igneous intrusions include the Bralorne Diorite (Paleozoic), the Cretaceous ultrabasics, and the Coast plutonic rocks, eg. granodiorite (Mesozoic).

Gold mineralization at Bralorne is associated with altered ultramafics, but more importantly gold-bearing quartz veins are found along with the major fault system.

Any of the diorite, greenstone, argillite, and tuffs have been found to host mineralized quartz veins. Also there are many theories as to which structures may produce ore grade veins and which portions of the vein may be the richest.

The Ruby Fraction is underlain by the Fergusson Series.

4.1 Methodology

It was hoped that any veins on the Ruby Fraction could be found by conducting a magnetometer survey to locate the associated magnetic lows. There was also the hope that the vein could be found visually in performing the survey.

A Scintrex MF-2-100 fluxgate magnetometer was used to take readings roughly every 50 m. around the claim perimeter.

The magnetometer measures relative values of the vertical component of the magnetic field intensity. It was set on the 40,000 gamma range and fine tuned to give mid-scale values throughout the area of study. The unit was leveled, a reading taken off the scale, and recorded. Care was taken that the instrument man removed all possible magnetic sources such as keys, watch, belt & knife, so as not to interfere with the readings.

Corrections for diurnal & temperature variation on magnetic field were made by the loop method. Repeat readings were taken at the same station approximately every 2 hours. These corrections were not large.

Distance measurements were made using chain and compass.

4.2 Results

Figure 2.1 (pg. 8) shows the location and values of the corrected magnetometer readings in the claim area. Figure 3.2 (pg. 9) shows the contours of these values.

1991 PROJECT - Ruby Ranch MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

MAGNETOMETER (Gauss) VALUES

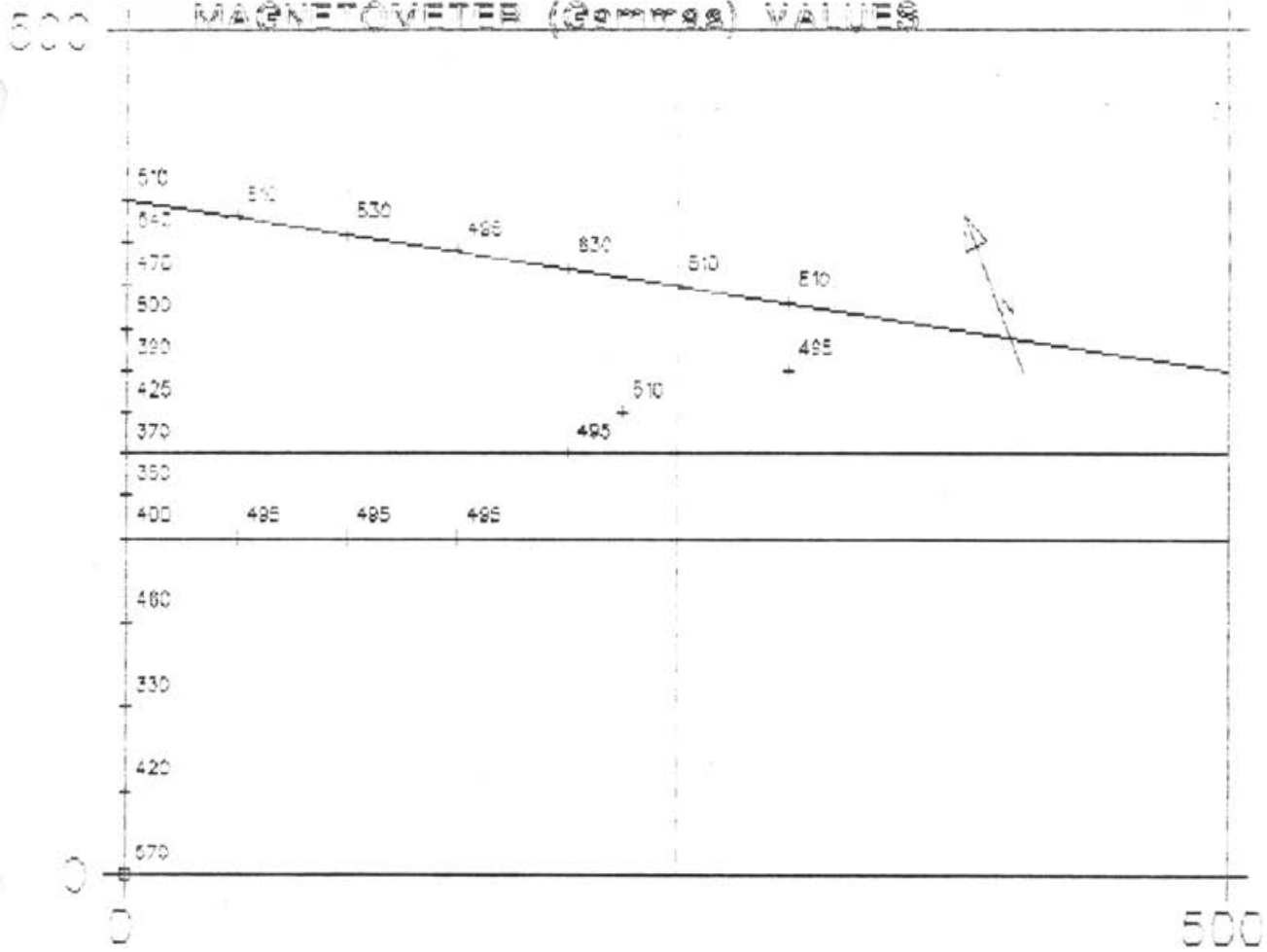


Figure 2.1

1991 PROJECT - Ruby Fraction MAGNETOMETER Survey
MAGNETOMETER (Gammac) Contours

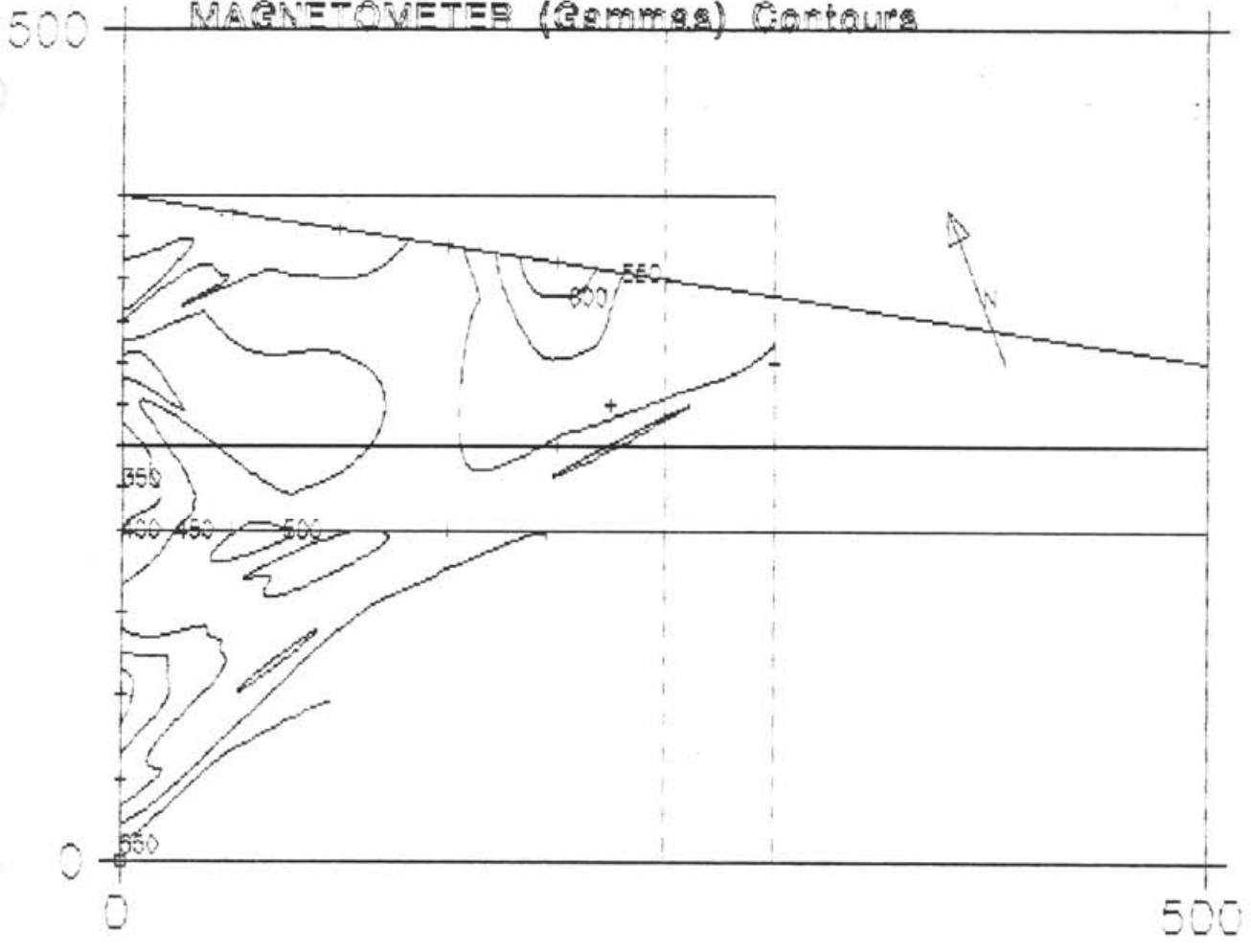


Figure 2.2

5.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

No veins were discovered visually, and the magnetic contours show no obvious vein traces. One can only conclude that this method or spacing does not work in this area to locate quartz veins, or the vein does not exist in this area.

6.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Transportation	\$	445
Supplies & Camping Equipment.....	\$	150
Maps/Office Supplies	\$	100
Room & Board (\$50 X 3 day X 2).....	\$	300
Equipment Rental	\$	300
Wages: Project Manager: Prep. Work: 1 day X \$ 250 ...	\$	250
Field Work: 3 day X \$ 250 ...	\$	750
Post. Work: 1 day X \$ 250 ...	\$	250
Helper : Field Work: 3 day X \$ 75 ...	\$	225
Report Preparation	\$	300
Total:	\$	3070

7.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

The author of this report, Bill McConechy, graduated from B.C.I.T., in Mining Technology, in 1973. He completed a B.Sc. (Honours) in Statistics from S.F.U. in 1978. Since 1972 he has been employed on several exploration crews performing drill logging, surveying, and geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys for companies such as Canadian Superior Explorations, Hazelton Joint Ventures, and Noranda. He has led several other private exploration ventures, the most notable being 3 km. south of the present Cirque deposit in the Rocky Mountains (Family group of claims, Omenica Mining District, July 28, 1975). This project was aided by the B.C. Propector's Assistance Grant. The author has more recently been employed as a computer specialist for mining applications for Placer Dome and Manalta Coal.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the quartz vein was not found, the proximity to the Holland group and Bralorne/Pioneer Mines make this a valuable to retain for possible future acquisition by local claim owners.

9.0 REFERENCES

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