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# **PROSPECTING REPORT**

ON

# **ROCK SAMPLING**

**OVER THE** 

## **RUBY PROPERTY**

# RUBY CREEK, HARRISON LAKE AREA

# NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION	:	Ruby 1 to 10 are 1.0 km @ 347° from Ruby Creek - Fraser River Confluence 49° 23' 30"N 121° 36'W 92H/5E
WRITTEN FOR	:	Advance Recycling Corp. 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 1100 Melville St. Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4A6
WRITTEN BY	:	GERRY DIAKOW 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 1100 Melville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4A6
REVISED	:	April 27, 2000

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH



## SUMMARY

The Ruby claims were prospected on November 15, 16, and 17, 1999. One day was spent on a general reconnaissance and two days specifically prospecting the metamorphic "Settler Schist". Rocks containing sulfide mineralization were assayed at Acme Analytical laboratories using a 30 element aqua regia digestion plus a atomic absorption analysis for gold and platinum.

Five silts which were part of a regional survey came from the Ruby claims they a had a 30 element ICP plus geochem Au Pt and Pd by Ultra/ICP.

### CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The Ruby claims are underlain by geology similar to the nearby Zofka Ridge and the past producing Giant Mascot Nickle mine. Massive sulfide float was observed along the Garnet Creek logging road which connects to the Emory Creek logging roads where the nickel producing Giant Mascot mine is located approximately 16 kilometers northeast of the Ruby claims
- 2. The west side of Ruby Creek has serpentine with interesting nickel-chrome values. Further prospecting is needed to determine whether any massive sulfides are associated with these metamorphic rocks.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Explore the ground that lies on the west side of Ruby Creek, the location of sample # R4.

2. The steep rugged terrain should be prospected with a helper. A "buddy system" is necessary in case an accident occurs while traversing the many steep small cliffs.

This report discusses rock sampling and prospecting carried out at certain locations within the Ruby claim group. The Ruby claims are located on Ruby Creek within the Harrison Lake area of British Columbia. Work was carried out on the following claims:

Ruby #1 - Record #367646

Ruby #2 - Record #367647

Ruby #3 - Record #367648

Ruby #4 - Record #367649

Ruby #5 - Record #367650

Ruby #6 - Record #367651

Ruby #7 - Record #367652

Ruby #8 - Record #367653

Ruby #9 - Record #367654

Ruby #10 - Record #367655

The rock sampling and prospecting-mapping was carried out by Gerry Diakow, a mineral exploration technician from November 15th to November 17<sup>th</sup> 1999. Three days spent prospecting the Ruby claims resulted in 10 rock samples and 5 silt samples being sent to Acme analytical laboratories.

The purpose of the prospecting and mapping was to test for nickel, copper, chromium, gold and platinum. The pride of Emory - Giant Nickel mine lies 10 miles northeast of the Ruby claims. Here small mines along Emory Creek have been developed since the 1920's the commodities include nickel, copper, chromium, gold, platinum and palladium. Seventeen main ore bodies from these early works were later mined by the Giant Nickel mining company which was in operation from 1958 - 1974 inclusive. Nickel and copper were the prime metallic products with cobalt as a byproduct, however chrome oxide, platinum, gold and silver were also reported.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ruby 1-10 mineral claims are located on Ruby Creek on the side of the Fraser river some 13 kilometers west of Hope. National Topographic Series Map reference 92 H/5E, latitude 49° 23' 30' N, longitude 121° 36' W.

Access to the property is by a dirt road which parallels the east side of Ruby Creek and runs north from Highway 7 at a point 12 kilometers south west of the juncture of Highway 7 and the Trans Canada Highway (Figure 1).

## **PROPERTY STATUS**

The property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims comprising 250 hectares in the New Westminster Mining Division. Map Number: 92H5W Mining claims (Figure 1).

Claim Name	Record #	Expiry Date
Ruby #1	367646	January 16, 2002
Ruby #2	367647	January 16, 2002
Ruby #3	367648	January 16, 2002
Ruby #4	367649	January 16, 2002
Ruby #5	367650	January 16, 2002
Ruby #6	367651	January 16, 2002
Ruby #7	367652	January 16, 2002
Ruby #8	367653	January 16, 2002



Ruby #9	367654	January 16, 2002
Ruby #10	367655	January 16, 2002

## Physiography

The Ruby claims are found within the Southern Coast mountains. The coast mountains extend for 1700 km, are between 100-200 km wide, and reach elevations of over 4000 m, although summits are only 2000 m, in the vicinity of the claims. The Ruby claims are on stretch of Ruby Creek that parallel a major North-South fault. James W.H. Monger and J. Murray Journeay in the 'Geological Survey of Canada' open file 2490 have mapped the Garnet Creek-Ruby Creek fault at approximately one kilometer west of the latter creeks. The coast mountains are characterized here by steep rugged hillsides and cascading creek flows.

On the Ruby claims, the terrain varies from near flat flood plains and creek benches to vertical cliff faces up to 300 meters in height. The elevation of the Ruby claims ranges from 100 feet at Ruby Creek to 2000 feet.

The Ruby claims are completely covered with second growth west coast rain forest. The original forest was being actively logged in 1946 (personal communication with Ed Glendinning old time resident of Ruby Creek).

Ruby Creek in the month of November has a medium flow and forms a series of boulder pools and riffles, the creek was 10 meters wide and between 2 meters and 0.5 meter in depth.

Tributary creeks flowing into Ruby Creek have cut deep ravines into the side hills and are

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awkward and dangerous to traverse

## History

The only recorded work near the claim area was conducted by Black Mastodon 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 1966 to 1973 the British Columbia Annual Minister of Mines Reports describes the work done on the property: surface trenching, open pits, 17 surface diamond drill holes totaling 1115 feet and 2 underground diamond drill holes totaling 500 feet.

## **Prospecting Traverses**

Three traverses were undertaken on the Ruby claims one on the west side of Ruby Creek and two on the east side of the creek. Traversing parallel and down slope from the road always ended at very steep rock exposures that necessitated using a rope and having a partner familiar with rock climbing.

Pyrite mineralization was present in most of the dark metamorphic rocks on the Ruby claims. J.M. Journeay and J.W.H. Monger, G.S.C. open file 2490 have mapped the metamorphic rocks on the Ruby claims as a late Cretaceous metamorphic assemblage named the "Settler Schist". The "Settler Schist" include granite-biotite, staurolite, sillimanite schist, siliceous schist the whole package of rocks is described as metamorphosed in mid to early late Cretaceous. The intrusive rocks are mapped as the 'Spuzzum Pluton' a granodiorite.

The first traverse into Ruby Creek ended at a small canyon only about 300 metres onto the claim group from the south end of Ruby #1. The rock here was a black biotite schist with quartz veins

interbedded between schist bedding the quartz is 4" to ½ " wide. The next day a traverse was made up the west side of Ruby Cr. here the terrain is less steep but with a lot less rock exposed.. The rock that was visible was black mica schist grading into argillite-mudstone. No serpentine was found in place though lots was observed as subcrop and I assume I was close to the source , there is very little sulfide in most of the serpentine. The rock sample R4 came from the west side of Ruby creek..This area contained mostly dark metamorphic rock iron rich but without visible sulfides of other elements ,R4 was serpentinite.

Traversing and prospecting the east side was most interesting along the road where numerous road cuts had been blasted . The road is approximately 200 to 400 metres above the creek bed the best rock exposures of rock were found by following tributary creeks down into Ruby's streambed. The rock was predominantly schist with very little sulfides other than pyrite.

The sulfide mineralization sampled on the east side of Ruby Creek contained over 5% visible sulfides but very little base metals. Sample locations were marked with orange flagging with the sample number written on the flagging (Map 1). The sampling was selective in as much that only high grade samples were selected for assaying. The samples do not represent true widths of mineralization but were intended to assist searching for precious metal anomalies that would be followed up after the initial analysis. VMS boulders were noted on the claims.

Sample Number	Location of Sample	Elevated Value	Comments
R1	float in Ruby Creek		garnet schist with sulfides
R2a	Float in Ruby Creek	Cu	schist with sulfides
R2b	float in Ruby Creek	841 ppm Zn	quartz with sulfides
R3	outcrop in Ruby Creek	159 ppm Zn	schist with sulfides
R4	Ruby #1 west of Ruby Cr	Ni 1180 ppm Cr1436 ppm	serpentine with sulfides
R5	old miners cabin west side of Ruby Cr. Ruby #5	Cu 106 ppm	sulfide rich meta sediment
R7	road cut Ruby #6	Cu	schist-granite contact
<b>R8</b>	road cut		quartz breccia at fault
R9	road cut at Ruby #10	Cu 69 ppm	grey quartzite pale garnets
R10	road cut Ruby #10	Cu	graphitic schist
Silt #1	Tributary of Ruby Cr.	4 ppb Au	
Silt #2	Tributary of Ruby Creek	2 ppb Pd, 189 ppm Ni	Pd is always interesting
Silt #3	tributary of Ruby Cr.	9 ppb Au	
Silt #4	tributary of Ruby Cr.		
Silt #6	tributary of Ruby Cr.	40 ppm Cu	

# **COMPILATION OF SAMPLES**

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852 East Hastings Street + Vancouver, British Columbia + CANADA + V6A 186 Telephone: (604) 253-3158 + Fax: (604) 253-1716 + Toll free: 1-800-990-ACME (2263) + e-mail: info@acmelab.com

## METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 3B - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE GEOCHEM

### **Analytical Process**

### **Receive Samples** Sort and Log Samples Oven Dry at 60°C Solls and Sediments **Rocks and Core** Label and Sieve samples Label, crush and pulverize to -80 Mesh to-150 Mesh Weigh out 30 to 50 gm of sample pulp into fire-assay crucibles. Add standard Re-solit reference materials, bianks and duplicates to sample Carbon and sequence suiphur-rich ₽ samples are Add Fire Assay flux and ignited fuse in Fire Assay Ovens Recover dore bead from lead button Part dore bead in HNOs. digest Au # Pt ± Pd ±Rh by adding HCI Analyse by ICP-ES Re-Analyze No Data correction and ie data di verification based on all acceptable QC samples quality? Data Entry, Checking and Yes Analytical Report Generation Final Varification and Certification

Document Methods and Specifications for Group 3B.doc

Date: Feb 3, 2000

Prepared By: J. Gravel

### Comments

#### Sample Preparation

Solis and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh ASTM (-177 m). Rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to 95% -150 mesh ASTM (-100  $\mu$ m). Splits of 30.00 gm (or 50.00 gm) are weighed into fire assay crucibles. Quality control samples comprising blanks, duplicates and reference materials Au-S, Au-R, Au-1 or FA-100S (in-house standard reference materials) added to each batch of 34 samples monitor background, precision and accuracy, respectively.

#### Sample Digestion

A fire assay charge comprising fluxes, litharge and a Ag inquart is custom mixed for each sample. Fusing at 1050°C for 1 hour liberates Au, Ag, Pt, Pd and Rh (samples having Rh > 10 ppb require a fusion digestion containing a Au inquart) After cooling, lead buttons are recovered and cupeled at 950°C to render Ag  $\pm$ Au  $\pm$ Pt  $\pm$ Pd  $\pm$ Rh dore beads. Beads are weighed then leached in hot, conc. HNOs to dissolve Ag leaving Au ( $\pm$  PGE) sponges. Large sponges are weighed, otherwise conc. HCl is added to dissolve the sponges.

### Sample Analysis

Au, Pt, Pd and Rh are analysed in sample solutions by ICP-AES (Jarrel Ash AtomComp model 800 or 975). Rh can be determined quantifiably up to 10 ppb from the same sample solution, however a Au inquart must be used to accurately determine higher concentrations

### Data Evaluation

Data is inspected by the Fire Assay Supervisor then undergoes final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before release to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

02-03-00 16:50

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION STEPHEN G. DIAKOW

- 1. I attended Vancouver City College and the University of British Columbia completing courses leading to a B.Sc in chemistry.
- 2. Studied Civil and Structural Engineering at British Columbia Institute of Technology.
- I have worked in Mineral Exploration for the past 34 years. Including the major companies Union Carbide Mining Exploration, Canadian Superior Mining Exploration and Anaconda Mining Exploration.
- 4. I have received 3 British Columbia prospector assistance grants, the first from Dr. Grove in 1975 and last in 1998.

## S.G.DIAKOW

## **AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES**

Prospecting and general reconnaissance was carried out within the Ruby claims belonging to Advance Recycling Corp., from November 15, 1999 to November 17, 1999 located on Ruby Creek in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia, to the value of the following:

## Mob/Demob:

## Field:

Grand total:	\$2176.00
Report	\$200.00
Laboratory 10 rock samples @ \$18.75 5 silt samples @ \$18.70	\$187.50 \$93.50
1 men, 3 days @ \$300/day Room & board, 3 days @ \$140/day Truck & fuel,. 3 days @ \$125/day \$1695.00	\$900.00 \$420.00 \$375.00

Respectfully submitted,

S. R. Diehou

S.G. Diakow Project Manager

