83-#403 - 11579

# GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,579

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE

FOR

CHIMERA RESOURCES LTD.

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

NTS 92H 7E

(LAT. 49 degrees 17' North, LONG. 120 degrees 43' West)

Vancouver, B.C.

September 9, 1983

George Cavey, Consulting Geologist

OreQuest Consultants Ltd.

# TABLE of CONTENTS

Table of Contents	
List of Maps	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and Access	1
1.2 Claim Status	1
1.3 History	1
2.0 Exploration Results	2
2.1 Geology	2
2.2 Geochemistry	3
3.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	4
4.0 Itemized Cost Statement	5
Statement of Qualifications	
Bibliography	
Appendix A	

# LIST of MAPS

Figure	1	Property Location	following page 1
Figure	2	General Geology	following page 2
Figure	3	Soil Geochemistry	following page

Appendix A - VanGeochem Anaylsis Method

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 LOCATION and ACCESS (Figure 1)

The Violet claims are centered at 120 degrees 43' West longitude and 49 degrees 17' North latitude located NTS map sheet 92H/7E and is located 25 kilometers southwest of the mining town of Princeton, B.C.

Easiest access to the claims is via an all-weather gravel road which exits off the Hope-Princeton Highway #3, 10 kilometers south of Princeton.

### 1.2 CLAIM STATUS

The Violet claim is one claim block consisting of 9 contiguous units staked in late July 1982.

The claim block is held in good standing (100% by Chimera Resources Ltd.)
and has a 1988 expiry date pending approval of assessment work.

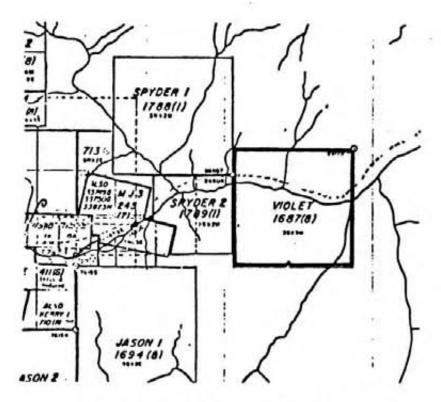
The claim is as follows:

	Record No.	Staked	Expiry
Violet	1687	Aug.5, 1982	Aug. 5, 1988

#### 1.3 HISTORY

It is probably in the post war years, in the area of the Violet claim block that some prospecting had been done. Earliest recorded activity was in 1962 when a 61 metre adit was constructed to test mineralization at depth discovered on surface. A total of three tonnes of ore producing 124 gm/silver, (4 oz/) and





CHIMERA RESOURCES LTD.
VIOLET CLAIM
LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP

62 kg (36 lbs.) of lead were extracted.

In 1969-1972 new prospecting and exploration in the area uncovered new mineralization west of the present Violet claims. Minor trenching was reported but no results recorded.

There has been no further work done until Chimera Resources Ltd. restaked the property as the Violet claims.

#### 2.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS

#### 2.1 GEOLOGY (Figure 2)

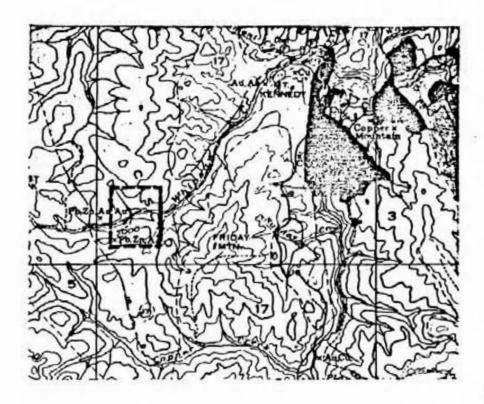
Outcrop exposure is sparse and largely confined to gulleys of Whipshaw creek and the northeast portion of the claims. Glacial alluvium consisting of an impermable clay layer masks a great deal of the claim area.

Oldest rocks on the claim group are Upper Jurassic dominantly andesitic to dacitic epiclastics, flows and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group.

Intrusive to this package and located to the west is the Eagle Granodiorite.

Copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold values are contained within breccia zones and as disseminations within a porphyritic dyke zone. It is felt that the mineralization is related to the emplacement of the Eagle Granodiorite.

(i.e. Hedley, Newmont Mines).



#### MIOCENE OR EARLIER

PRINCETON GROUP



16, Mainly shale, sandstone, and conglomerate; coal 17, Varicoloured andesite and basalt

5,6,7

COAST INTRUSIONS: 5, grey, slightly gneissic granediorite; 6, mainly reddish, coarse-grained, siliceous granite and granediorite; 7, light coloured granediorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro

#### TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP



Varicoloured lava: argillite, tuff, limestone, chlorite and sericite achiet

GENERAL GEOLOGY

### 2.2 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure 3)

A total of 159 soil samples were collected over a flagged line grid totalling 18.0 linee kilometers.

Soil samples were collected on lines 100 metres (north half) to 200 metres (south half) at 100 metre stations using a heavy grubhoe. Every effort was made to collect the "B" horizon (20-30 cm depth).

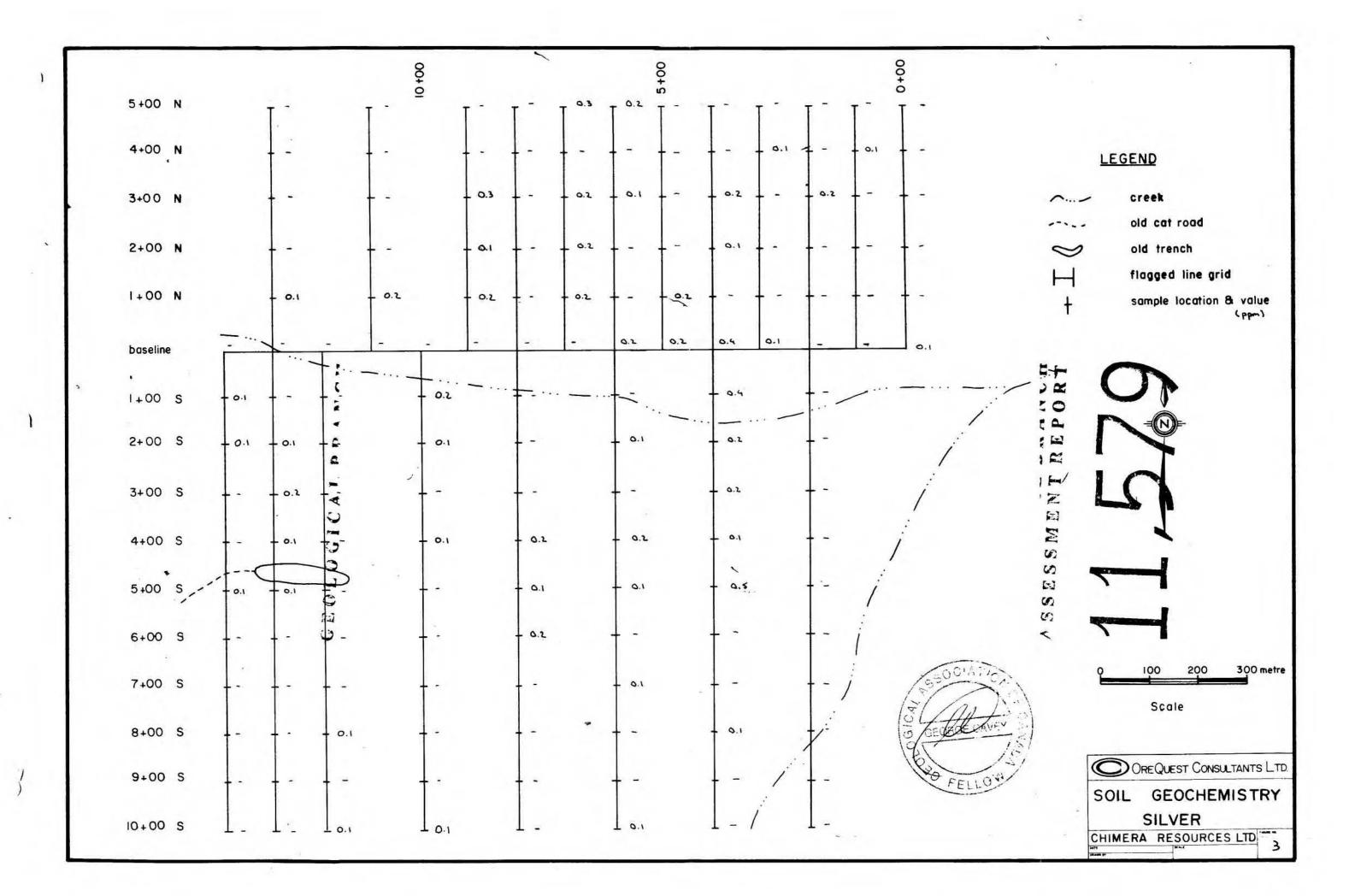
All samples were analyzed for lead, silver, zinc and copper by VanGeochem

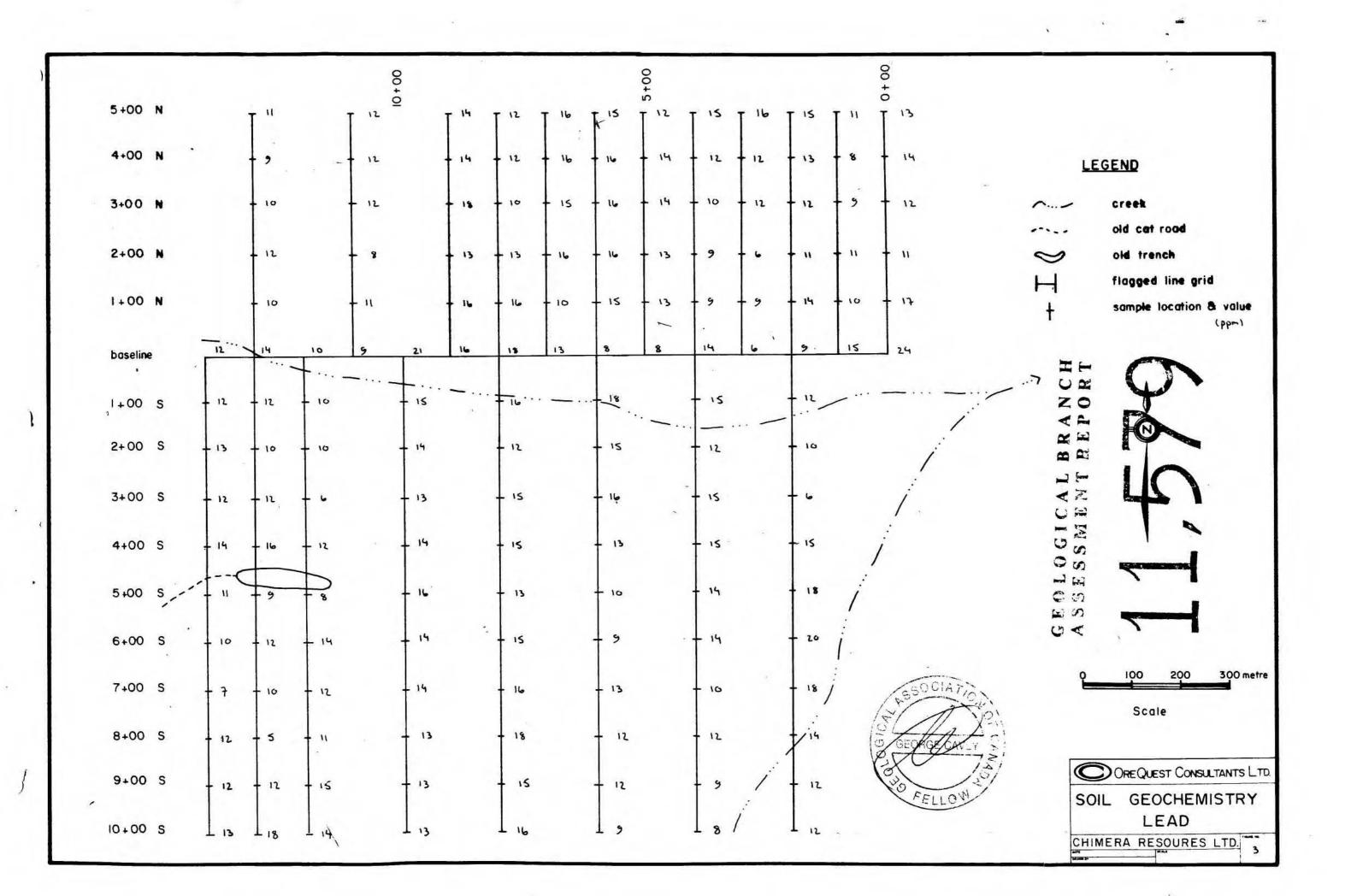
Labs at their laboratory in Vancouver, employing the AA method. (Appendix A)

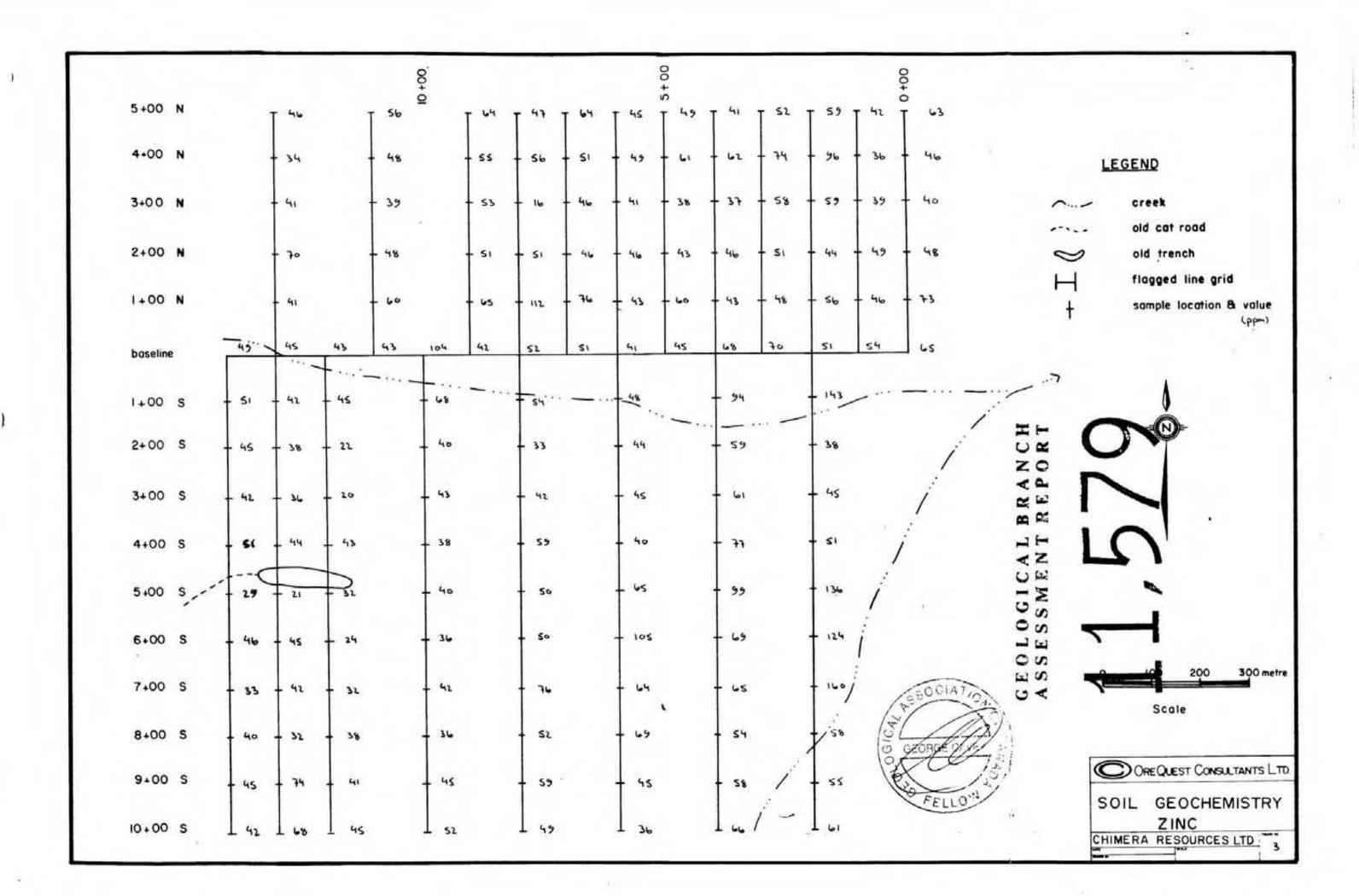
#### Anomalous values were selected as follows:

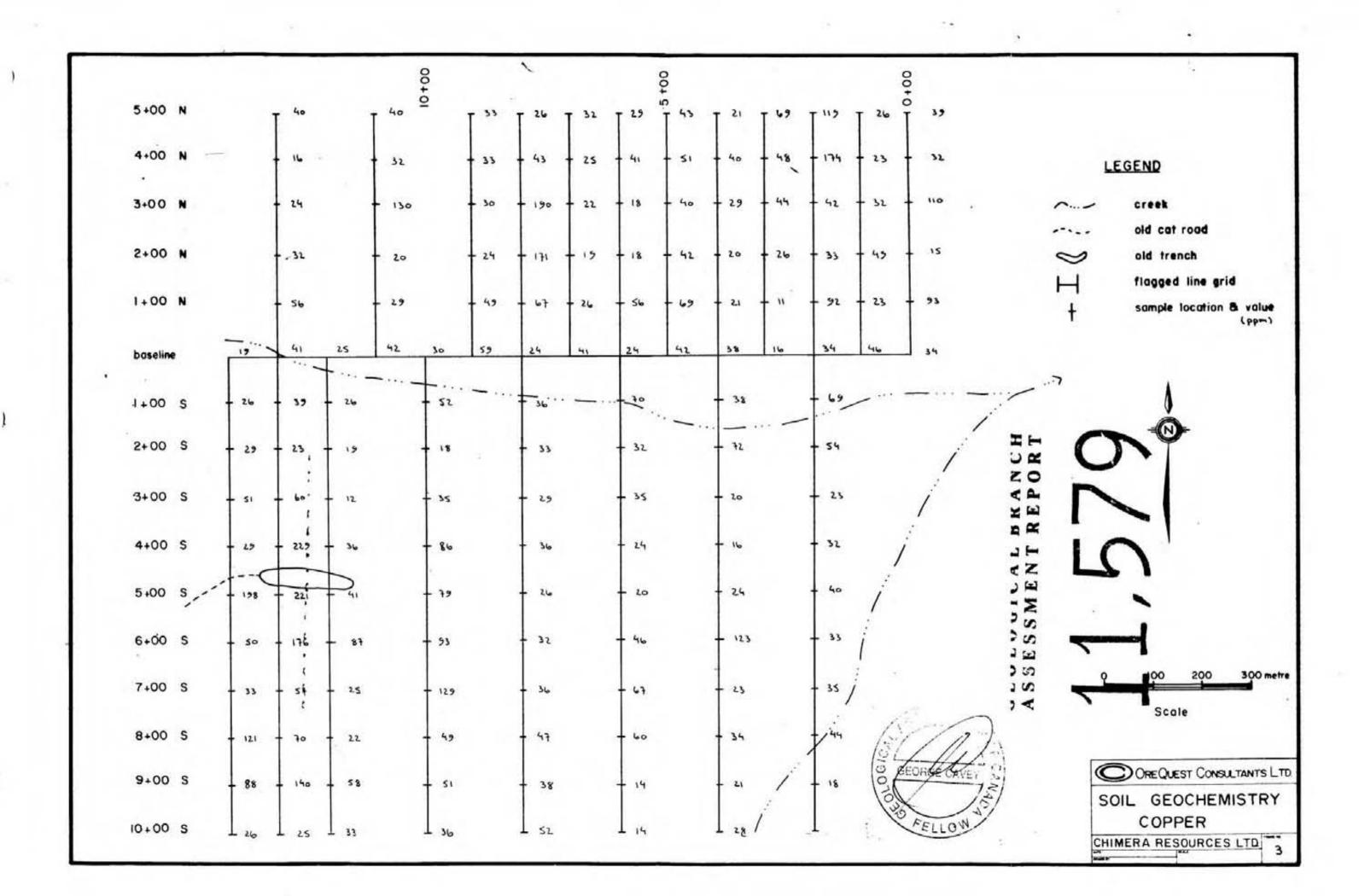
Element	Range (ppm)	Threshold (ppm)	Anomalous (ppm)
Copper (Cu)	detection to 121	50	greater than 150
Zinc (Zn)	detection to 160	100	greater than 150
Lead (Pb)	detection to 21	20	
Silver (Ag)	detection to 0.5	0.3	

In general values in most elements are low. There were no anomalies detected in lead or silver. In copper, there are three anomalous zones outlined. The most significant copper anomaly is found on lines 13+00W and 14+00W between stations 4+00S and 6+00S, centered around an old trench. It is partially coincedent to a copper anomaly outlined in 1970 by Whipshaw Mines Ltd. The second copper anomaly is located on Line 8+00W between stations 3+00N and 2+00N. The third anomaly is found on Line 2+00W at









station 4+00N. There is no statisfactory explanation for these anomalies, therefore further work is recommended.

One isolated zinc anomaly is found on Line 2+00W at station 7+00S.

Resampling of this area is recommended.

#### 3.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Nicola group of rocks in southwestern B.C. host two producing mines in the Similkameen area (Newmont Copper Mines Ltd, Hedley Gold Mines).

Since mineralization similar to that at Newmont has been observed in and around the area of the Violet claims, this makes the Violet area an attractive target as a potential to host an economic orebody.

Heavy overburden cover severely inhibits conventional methods of geochemical sampling and prospecting. Emphasis towards using geophysical surveys, particularly magnetic and electromagnetic methods may prove more useful. Trenching with detailed lithogeochemistry is also recommended.

# 4.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT (September 21-September 29, 1982 - 8 days)

W	ages:	
	Ceol	,

Geologist - 8 days @ \$400	\$3,200.00
Assistant - 8 days @ \$87.50	700.00
Food and Accommodation	1,000.61
Equipment	40.92
Truck Rental - 8 days @ \$75	600.00
Soil Geochem Anaylsis - 152	
samples @ \$4.90 a sample	744.80
Report Writing and	
Preparation - 2 days @ \$400	800.00

TOTAL

\$7,086.33

### QUALIFICATIONS

- I, George Cavey, of 3926 Valley Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.
- I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants
   Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies for the past nine years.
- 4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- The information contained in this report was obtained during the completion of the Phase I work program conducted by OreQuest Consultants in July of 1983.
- Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have direct or indirect interest in the property described nor in the securities of Chimera Resources Ltd.

7. This report may be used by Chimera Resources Ltd. for all corporate purposes and including any public financing.

George Cavey

Consulting Geologist

GEOFICE

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 9th day of September, 1983.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A





# VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON TYE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 504-9XXXXXXX

June 16, 1983

To:

Omineca Consultants #403 - 595 Howe Street Vancouver, B C V6C 2T5

Attention: Mr. George Cavy

From:

Vangeochem Lab Ltd. 1521 Pemberton Avenue North Vancouver, B.C. V7P 2S3

Subject: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold in geochemical samples.

## 1. Method of Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil, silt of rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags or rock samples sometimes in 8" x 12" plastic bags.
- (b) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hands using a 8" diameter 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- (c) The dried rock samples were crushed by using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100 - mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analysis.

# 2. Method of Digestion

- (a) 5.00 10.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance into beakers.
- (b) 20 ml of Aqua Regia (3:1 HCL : HNO<sub>3</sub>) were used to digest the samples over a hot plate vigorously.
- (c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded and the filtrate was reduced to about 5 ml.
- (d) The Au comples ions were extracted into diisobutyl ketone and thiourea medium. (Anion exchange liquids "Aliquot 336").

... 2

(e) Separate Funnels were used to separate the organic layer.

## 3. Method of Detection

The gold analyses were detected by using a Techtron model AA5
Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode
Lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. A
hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences.
The gold values in parts per billion were calculated by comparing
them with a set of gold standards.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Eddie Tang and his laboratory staff.

Eddie Tang

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

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