

84-#325 - 12257

2

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY REPORT

ON

SS MINERAL CLAIM

OF

TAMARA RESOURCES INC.

50°04.8'N 120°44'W

NTS 92I/2E

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

DE LA MOTHE EXPLORATION  
SERVICES LTD.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

January 1, 1984

**12,257**

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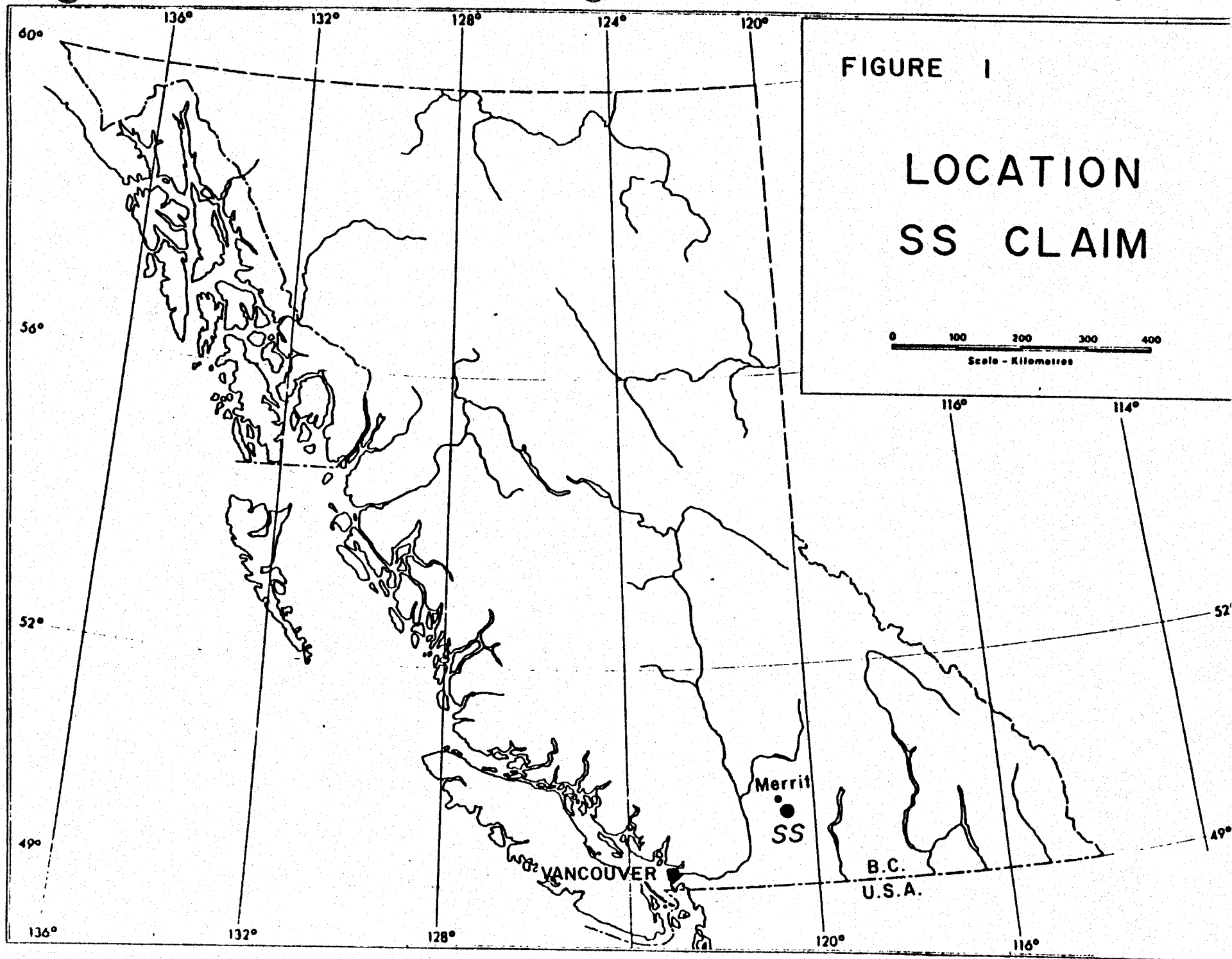
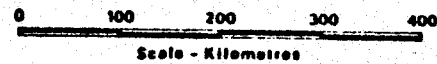
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FIGURE I

LOCATION  
SS CLAIM



SUMMARY

Tamara Resources Inc. holds the SS mineral claim, north of Iron Mountain and southeast of Merritt, in the Nicola Mining Division of south central British Columbia.

The claim is underlain by a volcanic sequence potentially favourable for hosting volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits.

A magnetometer survey was carried out by de la Mothe Exploration Services Ltd. from November 26 to December 2, 1983 to establish location and extend area of previous magnetometer survey, and in particular to locate former drill target and potential new targets.

## INTRODUCTION

Tamara Resources Inc. holds one mineral claim in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia.

This report is a review of published reports and maps and unpublished information on open file with the Mineral Resources Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and magnetic survey carried out by de la Mothe Exploration Services Ltd.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SS mineral claim is situated southeast of Merritt in the southern interior of British Columbia, (Figure 1). The claim has been located south of Highway 5 and north of the summit of Iron Mountain, (Figure 2) in NTS map area 92I/2E. The centre of the SS claim is at latitude  $50^{\circ}04.8'$  North and longitude  $120^{\circ}44'$  West.

The town of Merritt is at the junction of Highways 5 and 8, 230 highway miles, (370 km), northwest of Vancouver and 58 miles, (93 km), south of Kamloops.

Access to the central part of the SS mineral claim is by a 4-wheel drive road which leaves Highway 5, two and a half miles (4 km) southeast of Merritt and extends up the east side of Godey Creek, (Figure 3). Another road from Highway 5 provides access to the east boundary of the claim.

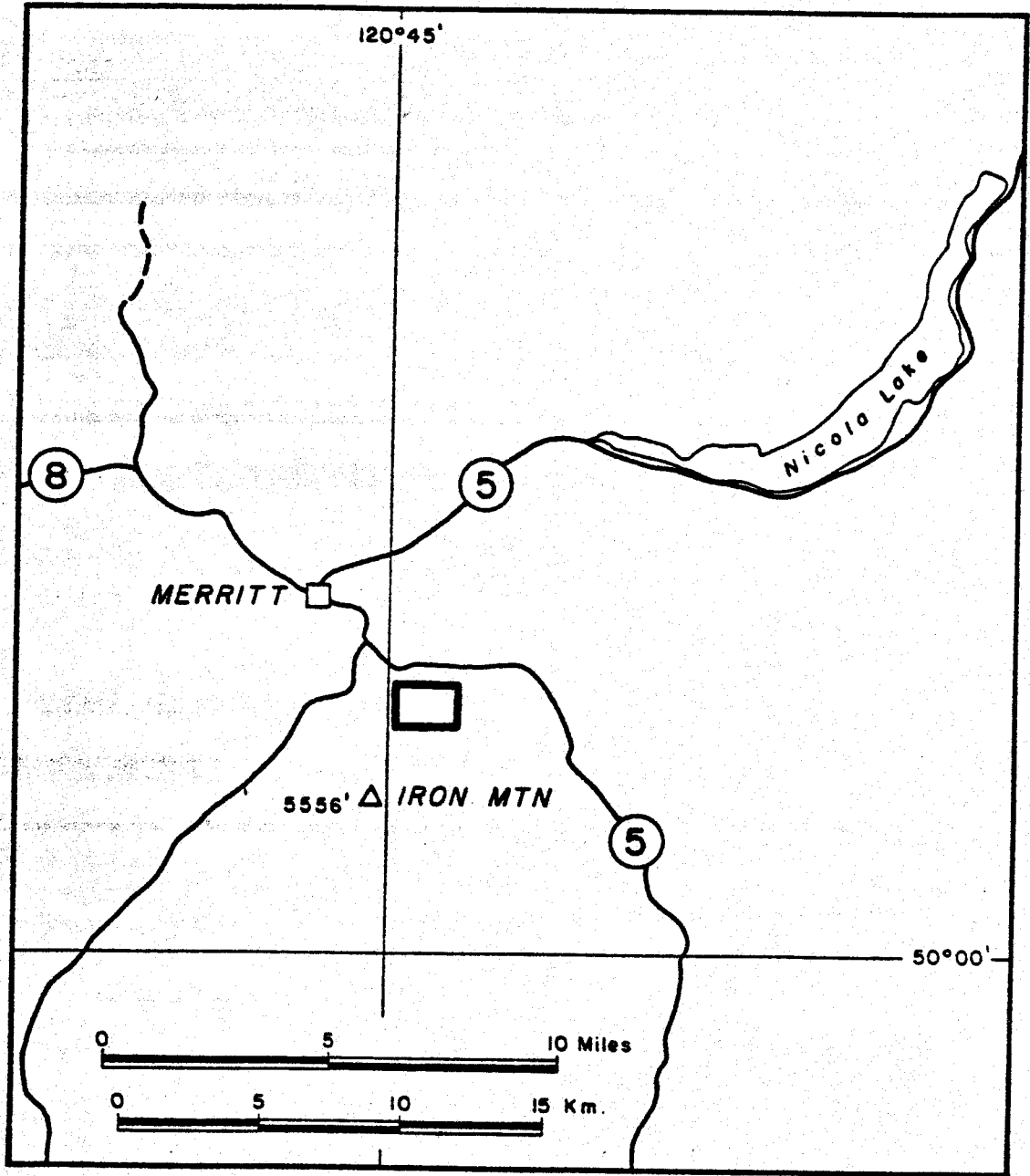


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - SS CLAIM

MINERAL PROPERTY

Tamara Resources Inc. holds the following mineral claim in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia.

<u>Mineral Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
SS (15 units)	1239	January 19, 1984

The Legal Corner Post was inspected by the writer and the claim appears to have been located in accordance with regulations of the Mineral Act of British Columbia.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The SS claim is situated in the Thompson Plateau, a southern subdivision of the Interior Plateau. Iron Mountain, elevation 5556 feet (1684 metres), is 3500 feet (1060 metres) above Merritt.

The claim covers an area south of Highway 5 with elevations ranging from 2300 to 3700 feet, (700 to 1120 metres). Steep slopes are confined to Godey Creek canyon. Much of the claim is open range land with isolated stands of lodgepole pine.

HISTORY

Mineral occurrences in the Merritt area were first investigated in the early 1900's. The LD copper-silver-lead-zinc prospect near the summit of Iron Mountain has been explored by trenching and a shaft and had some recorded production in 1935.

Exploration work, dating back to the late 1950's and consisting of geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys, has been conducted on the present SS claim. Previous work also included trenching and driving of a 5 feet (1.5 metre) adit on a mineral showing on the north side of Godey Creek

(Figure 3). The most detailed surveys over what is now the SS mineral claim were carried out on the previously held Chatko and Boy mineral claims (Wober, 1969).

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Merritt area is situated in the southern Intermontane Tectonic Belt. Oldest rocks exposed are volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks of the late Triassic Nicola Group. As defined by Preto (1979), Nicola Group rocks in this area are part of the Western Belt and are comprised of andesitic to rhyolitic flows and fragmental rocks interbedded with limestones and clastic sedimentary rocks. These layered rocks are intruded by granitic plutons ranging in age from late Triassic (Guichon batholith) and Jurassic (Jesse Creek pluton) north of Merritt to early Tertiary (Nicola batholith) north of Nicola Lake.

Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks are in fault contact with Nicola rocks east of Iron Mountain. The town of Merritt and environs is underlain by the late Cretaceous-early Tertiary Coldwater Series sedimentary rocks including coal measures which have been exploited in the past.

Youngest rocks of the area include early Tertiary Kamloops Group volcanic rocks and a remnant of Quaternary plateau basalt south of Highway 5 between Merritt and Nicola Lake.

Metallic mineral deposits include copper-iron skarns north of Merritt, an example of which is Craigmont mine which ceased operations recently after producing more than 800 million pounds of copper.

A variety of mineral deposit types is known on Iron Mountain (McMillan, 1979). Skarn mineralization is known, but many of the occurrences have volcanogenic massive sulfide affinities and are comprised of base metal-iron veins with barite in rhyolitic fragmental rocks, commonly near contacts with sedimentary rocks including limestone. The LD showing near the summit of Iron Mountain consists of banded veins and possibly bedded lead-zinc-barite mineralization in flow-banded rhyolite (McMillan, 1979). The showing in Godey Creek (Wober, 1969) on the present SS claim consists of magnetite with chalcopyrite in limestone and has characteristics of skarn mineralization although it is in close proximity to rhyolitic rocks.

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Iron Mountain, including the SS claim, is underlain by a northeast-striking, steeply southeast-dipping differentiated sequence of andesitic to rhyolitic flow and fragmental rocks with intercalated sedimentary horizons (McMillan, 1979).

Bedrock exposures are numerous in the southern part of the SS claim including a nearly continuous section in Godey Creek canyon.

The claim is underlain by a northeasterly striking sequence of volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks cut by intermediate to felsic intrusions. Volcanic rocks include acid pyroclastic rocks which are overlain by and interfingered with basaltic and andesitic flow and fragmental rocks.

The principal mineral showing on the north side of Godey Creek consists of a semi-concordant, northeast trending, 220 x 120 feet (65 x 35 metres) established by previous magnetic survey. This semi-concordant is said to be a zone of massive and disseminated magnetite with veins and seams of chalcopyrite and hematite. The showing has been described by Casselman (1978) as cupriferous stratiform iron formation.

Other magnetite showings are situated within a magnetic high (1000 - 1600 gammas above background) (Wober, 1969, Mar, 1976) which extends easterly from the principal showing a distance of 5000 feet (1500 metres).

Soil samples collected from the present SS claim (Wober, 1969) returned background values of 20 - 40 ppm copper.

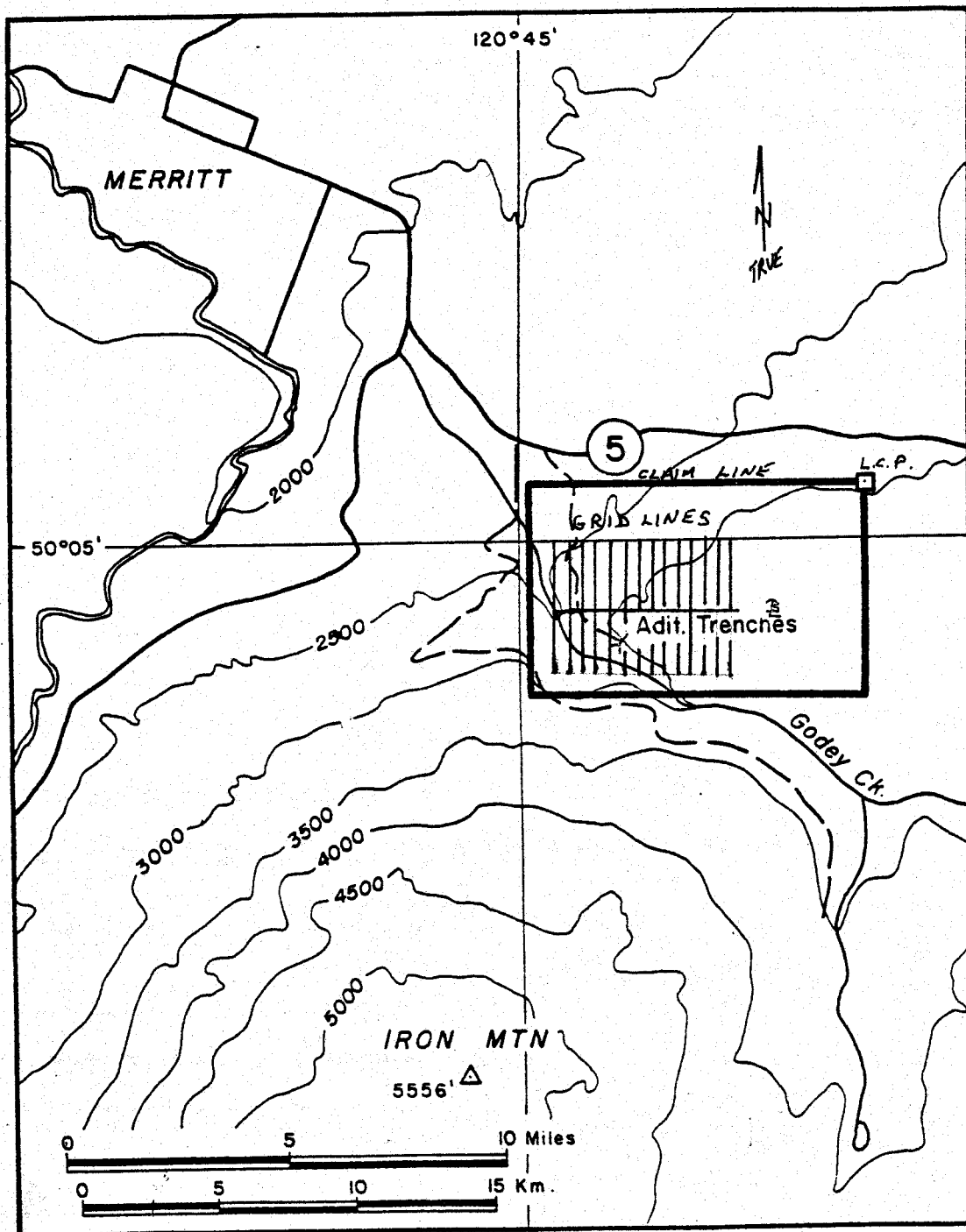


FIGURE 3 - SS CLAIM & GRID LOCATION

PROPERTY SURVEY AND RESULTS

A magnetic survey was performed on the SS Claim between November 26 and December 2, 1983. A grid was laid out over the claim with a 90 degree true base line, 100 metre line spacing and 25 metre stations.

The magnetic survey was successful delineating the magnetics of the property. A magnetic picture has now been successfully completed showing magnetic anomalies. A general east west structure is revealed by this survey.

MAGNETOMETRE SURVEY METHODS

Magnetometre readings were taken at stations established on a grid at 25 metre intervals. A Sintrex proton magnetometre model 767014 was used for this survey. The magnetometre survey measured the total intensity of the magnetic field and the values represent absolute values. Diurnal and shift corrections were made from an established base line with base stations. Tie ins to the base stations were made at regular short time intervals. Results from the survey have been plotted on Figure 4 magnetometre map after diurnal and shift corrections were made. For mapping clarity 50,000 gammas have been removed from the results plotted on Figure 4. Results thereby were contoured at regular intervals.

*de La Mothe*  
EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

1026 DEEP COVE RD., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7G 1S3

BUS. (604) 929-2989

RES. (604) 922-5829

COST STATEMENT

November 26 to December 2; seven days; 1 man  
Proton magnetometer survey; 14 line-kilometres  
at \$85/line-kilometre - \$1,190.00 TOTAL COST

Food - \$250.00 TOTAL COST

Transportation - \$275.00 TOTAL COST

Instrument rental - \$175.00 TOTAL COST

Report writing - \$110.00 TOTAL COST

\$2,000.00

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CERTIFICATION

I. Dean De La Mothe of West Vancouver, of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I have been employed in mineral exploration for six years with various companies.
2. I am president of De La Mothe Exploration Services Ltd.
3. I am Graduate of British Columbia's Ministry of Energy Mines and Resources Mineral Exploration Course.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

TAMARA RESOURCES  
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY ON  
S.S. MINERAL CLAIM NICOLA M.D.

FIG. 4  
12,257

RESULTS REDUCED BY 50,000 GAMMAS



S.S. CLAIM S.W.  
CORNER POST

I.D. POST  
4 S 4 W

CLAIM LINE