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May 4, 1986

Mr. Bert Reeve
Laramide Resources Ltd.
#904-675 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B. C.
V6B 1N2*Map in original Jack File NTS 921/11*

Dear Bert:

As per your request, I have reviewed the submittal on the True Blue massive sulphide prospect located near Kaslo, B. C.

A brief summary is as follows:

- a) The mineralization appears to be volcanogenic
- b) The main mineralization consists of fine-grained, banded massive sulphides (py, cpy, sph) within a siliceous argillite unit. Siliceous sericitic schists (acid tuffs?) reportedly occur in close proximity to the sulphide lenses. Other rock types present include: argillite, chloritic schist, calcareous schist and mafic tuffs
- c) The massive sulphide lenses are very small
- d) Although copper values are impressive, precious metal values are relatively low
- e) Topography is steep and rugged with apparently good bedrock exposures over most of the claim area
- f) The most recent work on the property (ESS0 in 1979 and SMDC in 1982) did not identify new showings or any obvious geochemical or geophysical targets

The property is not recommended for acquisition at this time for the following reasons:

1. Small size of the showings

2. The area has undoubtedly been well prospected and it is unlikely that further surface prospecting will lead to the discovery of significantly larger mineralized zones
3. The results of geophysical and geochemical surveys carried out to date are largely negative
4. Topography is steep which will make exploration difficult and costly

Time permitting, the property would be worth examining this summer in order to get a better understanding of the nature and potential significance of the mineralization and its regional setting. A potential may exist for the acquisition of a better property elsewhere in the district.

Regarding the TJ claims by Ashcroft, I have enclosed a copy of the VLF map showing the locations of the test pits. The trenching program evaluated a moderate to strong conductor in the central part of the claim area which occurs at or near the contact between or rhyolite sequence to the east and an argillite/chert sequence to the west. This contact could be a favourable site for massive sulphide mineralization.

Test pits No. 1 to No. 6 failed to reach bedrock. The maximum depth attained was about 17 ft. and all pits terminated in a hard, compact boulder till. A rusty rhyolite unit was exposed along the west end of trench No. 7. The overburden/bedrock interface falls off sharply to the east (toward the trace of the conductor). The east end of the trench terminated in boulder till similar to that exposed along trench sites 1

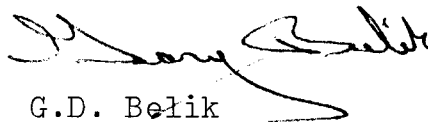
and 2.

No mineralized erratics were observed during the trenching program and samples of till collected from the bottom of pits 1 to 7 all returned background values for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au and Ag.

The conductor evaluated is associated with a narrow to relatively broad draw which is occupied near the south end by a alkali pond. Although the pond and associated draw could account for the VLF response, the I.P. work carried out in 1984 indicates a probably bedrock source which is moderate to strongly polarizable.

In summary, the 1986 trenching program failed to prove or disprove whether the target tested is associated with significant sulphide mineralization. Although soils collected from the pits were not anomalous, our experience with the Lara project has shown that this is not necessarily a determining factor. Nonetheless, without definite indications of mineralization it is difficult to justify further expenditures on the property. As you have suggested, probably the best approach is to wait and see what develops on B.P. Selco's ground before making a final decision. A possible alternative would be to drill 1 or 2 short holes. This could be carried out for about \$6000 considering the easy access, nearby water source and availability of drill equipment these days.

Yours truly,



G.D. Belik

Summary
 Test Pits --1986
 TJ claims, Ashcroft

<u>Pit</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Max. Depth</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
1	29'	4'	15'	0'-2' Soft white leached zone 2'-11' Light to medium brown hardpan 11'-15' Grey hardpan
2	20'	3'-7'	17'	0'-1' "A" horizon 1'-2' Leached zone 2'-13' Light to medium brown hardpan 13'-17' Hardpan
3	20'	4'-6'	13'	0'-2' 'B' horizon and leached zone 2'-10' Brown hardpan 10'-13' Grey hardpan
4	20'	4'-6'	12'	0'-2' 'B' horizon and leached zone 2'-8' Brown hardpan 8'-12' Grey hardpan
5	22'	4'	15'	0'-2' 'B' horizon and leached zone 2'-10' Brown hardpan 10'-15' Grey hardpan
6	17'	4'	12'	0'-12' Brown to grey hardpan
7	75'	4'-10'	13'	westend: Buff to white foliated rhyolite; generally rusty eastend: wet sandy till

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

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DATE APRIL 21, 1986

FILE NO. G 1452

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	AU	CU	PB	ZN	PAGE 1 / 1
						AG
1	TJ-86-1	3.0	42.0	23.0	110.0	0.0
2	TJ-86-2	3.0	47.0	29.0	118.0	0.3
3	TJ-86-3	3.0	39.0	27.0	107.0	0.2
4	TJ-86-4	3.0	44.0	25.0	113.0	0.1
5	TJ-86-5	3.0	47.0	38.0	114.0	0.3
6	TJ-86-6	3.0	39.0	22.0	107.0	0.2
7	TJ-86-7	3.0	34.0	25.0	105.0	0.2

IN AU COLUMN 3 INDICATES <5 PPB

IN AG COLUMN 0.0 INDICATES <.1 PPM