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From 12P

Subject Property Exam, Tia Claims NTS 92P

Tia Claims

823877

Introduction

On Saturday, Oct 26th, 1985 I visited the Tia Claims of New Crown Resources. They are located on the south side of the Thompson River valley just west of Vaverby. Work is being supervised by Gary Belik, Consultant, who is also ~~the~~ principal of New Crown.

History

The claims were originally owned by Union Oil, for whom Belik used to work. They flew Dighem over the area and followed up with geology, VLF and soil geochem, but did not drill test targets. When Union Oil decided to let them lapse Belik, by that time a private consultant, sought and received permission to pick them up. Through private investors, using New Crown Resources as a vehicle, he has funded some \$55,000 worth of IP and diamond drilling which is due to be completed in early November.

Geology

The property is underlain by relatively undeformed rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation bounded by faults occupying the Lute Creek and Baker Creek valleys. On either side are volcanic-derived 'phyllites' of the EBF typified by the Birk Creek area south of the Baldy Batholith. The Rexspar U-F deposit and Barriere Peak's Feghorn Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu deposit lie 3 and 6 km to the west respectively. Noranda's Harper Creek deposit (150 tonnes 0.4% Cu) lies less than 2 km to the south east.

Previous mapping has indicated the presence of intermediate and felsic pyroclastics as well as minor basalts and sediments. Due to poor exposure, their relationships are obscure but the general strike is E-W and dips moderate (30-60°) to the N.

The current drill program is designed to test IP and/or VLF targets in an area of anomalous Cu, Zn, Pb in soils. This

First three holes have intersected rocks directly correlative with those at Pea Gold. Coarse mafic (-intermediate??) pyroclastics structurally overlie more feldspathic material with intermixed argillite. I would positively equate these with the footwall mafic pyroclastics and the hangingwall andesites at Pea. However, there are notable differences;

- a) The footwall pyroclastics are strongly vesicular
- b) there is almost no chert formation
- and c) there is only a limited amount of argillite / geyserite
apparent

To me, this suggests that the local environment was much shallower than at Pea, upslope from a sedimentary basin. Siliceous fluids did not have sufficient confining pressure to prevent boiling within the host rocks and therefore deposited silica as argillites rather than as cherty horizons