



To: All Geological Staff/Mineral Policy

Date: 3 April 1986

Our File:

LARA

884791

Re: MEG TALK - LARA PROJECT - Wednesday, March 26, 1986

The following are a few brief comments gleaned from an excellent talk by Rick Bailes.

OWNERS: Albermin Corp./Laramide Res.

OPERATOR: Albermin

Rick gave particular praise to Gary Belik (Consultant) Gerry McArthur, Barry Smee and Don Blackadore for bringing the LARA property to Albermin's (at the time Aberford) attention and for following up on the project to bring it to the advanced stage to date.

HOST ROCKS: Sicker volcanic rocks (à la Buttle Lake) with synvolcanic dioritic intrusive rocks (which may have been responsible for the hydrothermal solutions). Interbedded sedimentary interals (e.g. buff mudstone, argillite) may be used as marker horizons). A sequence of andesites overlies 'rhyolites' which includes quartz porphyry rhyolite and quartz-sericite schists.

MINERALIZATION: The mineralized zone has been traced over a distance 1 km with the Coronation Zone being the most important to date. The zone ranges from 3 to 10 metres in thickness and averages 6 metres. It dips 60° to the North. Polymetallic mineralization (pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena plus gold-silver values) is classified as being stratabound (cf. classic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit). Some cross cutting, epigenetic relationships exist. Apparently fifty percent of ore values are contained within the precious metals. Mineralization discovered to date occurs in the rhyolite sequence below the contact with overlying andesite. Locally, the footwall rhyolite is called a coarse, quartz porphyry rhyolite which is tentatively interpreted by Albermin as possibly representing a paleotopographic high (i.e. felsic dome!). Sedimentary interbeds within the rhyolite sequence may offer some potential for correlation using marker horizons. In areas of mineralization the host rhyolite has undergone intense cataclastic deformation, including quartz 'eyes' stretched 3 to 1.

The average total sulphide content of ore is estimated at 20-25% (i.e. low). Sphalerite is a light brown, low iron variety.

One of the better diamond drill intersections to date is:

DDH#62 - 8.2m @ 0.7% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 4.7% Zn, 3.34 oz/T Ag and 0.136 oz/T Au.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A clay horizon was recognized below the B Horizon. As a result, Barry Smee (Albermin geochemist) developed a technique of sampling the humus and generating CuxZn humus anomalies. A great number of such anomalies remain to be tested. Locally, the overburden is 15 metres deep. Barium is present.

GEOPHYSICS:

VLF (Fraser-filtered) worked well. Several anomalies remain to be tested).

PHYSICAL WORK:

Use of backhoe trenching proved successful.

CORRELATION:

Several references (correlations?) made to Westmin's ore bodies at Buttle Lake (Note: Bailes just returned from a 2-day visit to same). Rick suggest that the high gold content of the deposit(s) is the result of slowly rising hydrothermal fluids in a high level environment (à la Jim Franklin, March 19, 1986 MEG talk).

WORK PLANNED:  
(1986)

- 1) Drill known zones along strike and down dip
- 2) Test other anomalies: and,
- 3) Drill through the footwall rhyolite to test for H-W type mineralization.

COMMENT:

Good looking project - lots of potential along strike between Mt. Sicker and IARA.

Tom Schroeter, P. Eng.,  
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Vancouver.

TS/ek