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CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

*For Skeena
Annual Report*

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RES.: 987-9520

801028

*also long enough for Stock Exchange, on
application for addnl. underwriting - very
different from Sec. Comm.
listing requirements.*

STE. 808, 900 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

December 20, 1967

Mr. F.A. McGonigle, President,
Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.),
716 - 602 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Dear Mr. McGonigle:

Summary Report
Geological-Geochemical Exploration
Tommy Lake - Boot Lake Area, Nicola M. D.

The aggregate property presently consists of separate 170-claim and 85-claim westerly and easterly groups, situated south of Tommy and Boot Lakes, respectively. These have been almost completely explored via Cu-Mo-Hg geochemical exploration during the past two field seasons. On the basis of the geochemically-indicated mineral potential, it is estimated that over one-half of these may be safely allowed to lapse; on the same basis some local property extensions are indicated.

Both claim groups straddle the general easterly-trending contact of the Pennask granodiorite-quartz diorite body with the older Nicola volcanic-sedimentary group. As within most of the map area, bedrock is obscured by a general cover of glacial drift, alluvium, and soil. However, occasional outcrops indicate that extensive areas of Nicola rocks have been fractured, dioritized and/or hydrothermally altered for considerable distances outward of the intrusive contact. Some of these contain significant amounts of disseminated pyrite; some occurrences of predominantly fracture-filling chalcopyrite have been observed within the infrequent outcrops of granitic and volcanic rocks. - *There may be undetected concealed bodies of intrusives (small stocks etc. Tertiary age)*

The association of the principal geochemical anomalies with regional fracture zones or lineaments is indicated by local topographic features.

Exploration of the claims has been accomplished by preliminary soil-sampling in 1966, followed by an airborne geophysical survey and a full geochemical investigation during 1967 - the latter being largely directed from the airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data.

" over "

Major geochemical (Cu) anomalies have been delineated on both the Toe and Mal-Chal claim blocks. The larger, or Toe anomaly has a currently-indicated gross length of 11,500 feet and average width of about 3,000 feet. Within this the copper content of individual soil samples ranges from an arbitrary minimum of 40 p.p.m. to a maximum of 735 p.p.m. A coincident Hg fringe halo strongly suggests that the anomaly has developed from a bedrock source of copper mineralization. The average copper concentration is approximately 5 x background.

*over avg
H copper
dimension*

The principal Mal-Chal anomaly has a currently-delimited length of 3,200 feet, and width varying from 300 to 1200 feet. Individual soil samples range from 40 to 300 p.p.m. Cu; the local geochemical "background" is in the range of 10-15 p.p.m. Another anomaly of secondary importance extends over general 800 by 1,800 foot area. Smaller, subordinate anomalies have been revealed at other parts of the Toe and Mal-Chal claim groups.

*about
avg. H-Cu
(Arizona)
dimension*

Of the three major anomalies, two appear to have rather certain bedrock mineral affiliations. The third, comprising the more northerly Mal-Chal zone, may have developed as a drainage concentration within the local flat topography. However, the fact that a significant body of copper mineralization lies at the northerly, and presumably lower end of the anomaly suggests that it has developed from fairly local bedrock mineral sources.

Geochemical exploration has indicated two, and possibly three large, potentially mineralized areas, plus three or more geochemically-similar subordinate zones. The writer believes that these comprise significant exploration targets on which a comprehensive, detailed follow-up geophysical exploration is fully warranted, and recommends that this be done via the following work schedule - subject to revision in accordance with the results obtained during any phase of exploration:

1. Conduct detailed flux-gate magnetometer surveys over and beyond the geochemically-anomalous areas.
2. Arrange for I.P. exploration of the above area via the current soil-sample grid and subsequent local extensions of this.
3. Explore coincident or related geochemically, and geophysically-indicated targets by bulldozer trenching and/or diamond drilling.
4. Provide for possible extensions of the above exploration, and for local electromagnetic survey checks if the latter method is indicated.






Respectfully submitted,

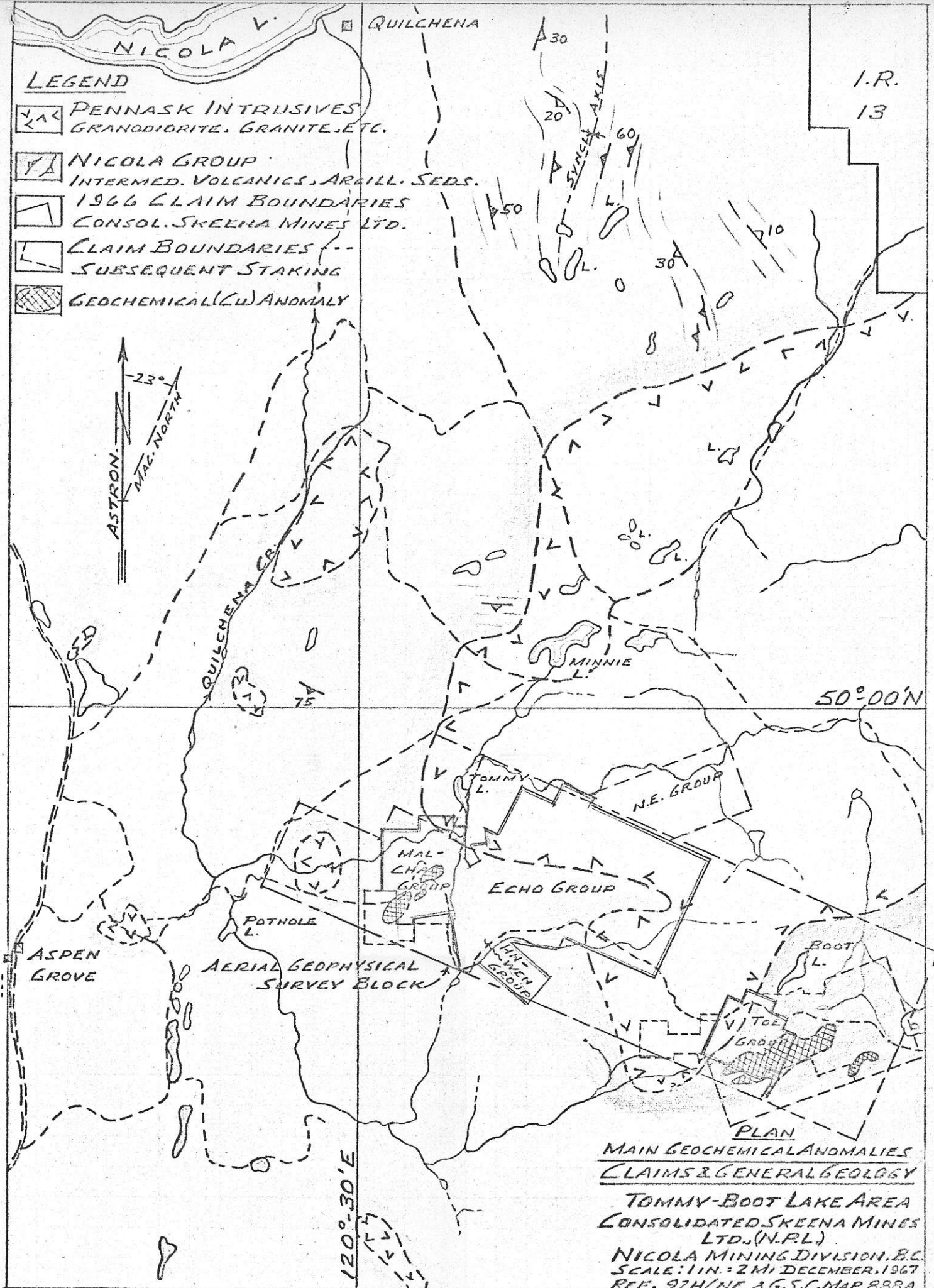
W.M. Sharp

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I.R.
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LEGEND

-  PENNASK INTRUSIVES
GRANODIORITE, GRANITE, ETC.
-  NICOLA GROUP
INTERMED. VOLCANICS, ARGILL. SEDS.
-  1966 CLAIM BOUNDARIES
CONSOL. SKEENA MINES LTD.
-  CLAIM BOUNDARIES
SUBSEQUENT STAKING
-  GEOCHEMICAL (CU) ANOMALY



PLAN
MAIN GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
CLAIMS & GENERAL GEOLOGY
TOMMY-BOOT LAKE AREA
CONSOLIDATED SKEENA MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
SCALE: 1 IN. = 2 MI. DECEMBER, 1967
REF. 92H/NE A.G.S.C. MAP 888A

W.M. SHARP, P. ENG.