

Skoonka Creek
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Skoonka Creek Gold Property - A new prospect in an emerging Epithermal Gold Belt
David Gale - Strongbow Exploration Inc. - Vancouver

M.E.G. Talk
(Dec. 13/06)

Recent discoveries of gold mineralization associated with massive to stockwork quartz vein systems highlight the potential of the Spences Bridge Group as a host to epithermal-style mineralization. Detailed soil and silt sampling carried out by Almaden Minerals in 2003 and 2004 led to the discovery of the Discovery and JJ gold showings, situated approximately 15 km northeast of Lytton, BC. Strongbow Exploration optioned the property in the spring of 2005 and in the subsequent two years, completed detailed and regional soil grids, geological mapping and prospecting, ground geophysics and diamond drilling on the claims.

The northwest-southeast trending Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group is part of the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The dominant rock types within the Skoonka property area comprise subaerial andesite flows and tuffs (Pimainus formation), overlain by amygdule-rich basaltic flows (Spius formation). Minor felsic flows occur within these intermediate and mafic rocks, along with some sandstone, shale and conglomerate units at the contact between the two formations. Local stratigraphy is cut by east-west-trending, feldspar- and hornblende-porphyritic dykes, and is in fault contact with older plutonic and related metamorphic rocks of the Triassic-Jurassic Mount Lytton Complex situated to the south and west of the property area. Mineralization on the property has been interpreted to be Cretaceous in age and spatially related to the Pimainus-Spius unconformable contact.

Major structural features in the region are steeply dipping, generally east-west striking syn-volcanic faults that divide the property into a series of grabens. Younger normal faults occur and are oriented subparallel to the western bounding Fraser (River) fault system. The younger faults have two dominant trends: northwest-southeast and north-south.

The high grade JJ showing consists of a northeast-striking corridor of moderate to intense clay alteration and quartz veining. Quartz veins are massive to colloform banded, up to 1.5m in thickness and have a steep, southeasterly dip. Hand trenching in 2005 exposed the quartz vein system over a 60 m strike length and has returned averaged grades of up to 19.3 gpt gold over 3.4 m. Detailed soil sampling has identified a broad gold and arsenic soil anomaly, coincident with mineralization. A detailed ground geophysical survey recognized a linear magnetic low, corresponding to the alteration system surrounding the quartz vein system. An IP survey conducted in 2006 recognized a resistivity anomaly defining the location of the JJ vein/fault system and the hanging wall volcanic tuff package. To date, 5500m of diamond drilling completed at the JJ zone has successfully extended the JJ vein system to a depth of 250m from surface.

The Discovery-Backburn trend (the "DBT"), is located 3,000 m northeast of the JJ Prospect and is a prominent gold in soil anomaly that has now been expanded to a 3,000 m strike length and remains open to the east and the west. The DBT defines a linear structural corridor of weakly to strongly clay and silica altered andesitic fragmental rocks within which numerous float and bedrock samples have returned anomalous gold values. Four bedrock gold showings have now been identified along the length of the DBT including the **Deadwood** showing where three best rock grab samples have returned 7.3 g/t, 13.2 g/t and 13.8 g/t gold.

The **Zebra** showing is defined by a 1,100 m by 700 m area of anomalous soil and bedrock samples that have returned elevated gold and silver values and the highest pathfinder element (As, Hg, Sb, Mo) concentrations within the property.

GEOLOGY
Spius Fm
Pimainus Fm
Contact
~10,000 m ddh in '07

M.E.G. talk Dec. 14/06
- Dave Gale
Fall '06 ddh: "gtz" material
~250 m down dip in vein struc.