

LOG NO: 0213	RD. 1	LOG NO: 1006	RD.
REASON: Date received report back from amendments		ACTION:	
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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
 LAKE #1 CLAIM 6287(7)
 FOR FERDINAND SCHOMIG

SUB-RECORDER
 RECEIVED
 SEP 20 1988
 M.R. # _____ \$ _____
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION
 NTS 104B9W, 104B10E
 LAT. 56°38'N LONG. 130°30'E

FILMED

TIM SANDBERG
 COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
 SEPTEMBER 10, 1988

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Part 1
 of 2 17,817

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes work done on the Lake #1 (6287)(7) claim in July of 1988 for assessment purposes by Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd. for Ferdinand Schomig. The work was undertaken by a two man crew that camped on Tom MacKay Lake to complete a regional prospecting, soil and silt program to cover assessment work on several claims in the area.

Location and Access (Figure #1)

The Lake #1 Claim is located about 80km NNW of Stewart, B.C. and encompasses the northern half of Tom MacKay Lake. The claim lies within the Skeena Mining Division and is bisected by map sheets M104B10E and M104B9W (Figure #2). The crew mobilized from Smithers, B.C. using a Cessna 206 aircraft to land them at the Bronson airstrip and then a Hughes 500D from Bronson strip to Tom MacKay Lake, where camp was set-up on the eastern shore, some 700m northwest of the L.C.P.

Topography and Climate

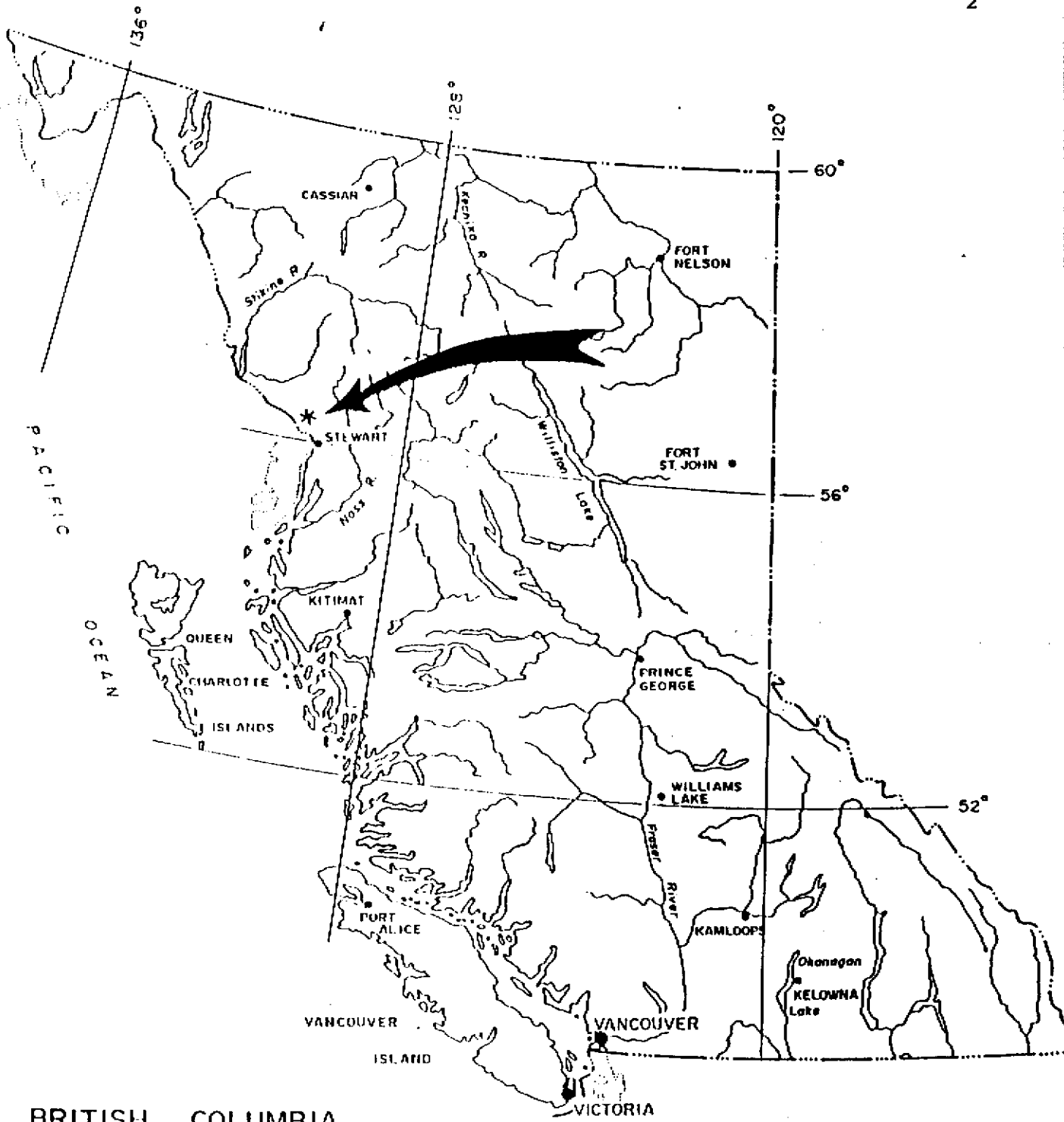
The claims lies on a fairly high alpine plateau ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation. The area is typified by northeast trending hills and valleys with sparse vegetation of mountain hemlock and spruce. Many small ponds and lakes dot the plateau and are fed by large, winter, accumulated snow melts and the rains of the cool wet summers.

Property Description (Figure #2)

The Lake #1 Claim (6287)(7) was staked by Ferdinand Schomig in July 1987 and recorded on the 20th day of the same month. The L.C.P. was located about midway, on the eastern shore of Tom MacKay lake and encompasses a 20 unit area, 5 units north and 4 units east. Upon acceptance of this work the claim will expire July 20th, 1989.

History

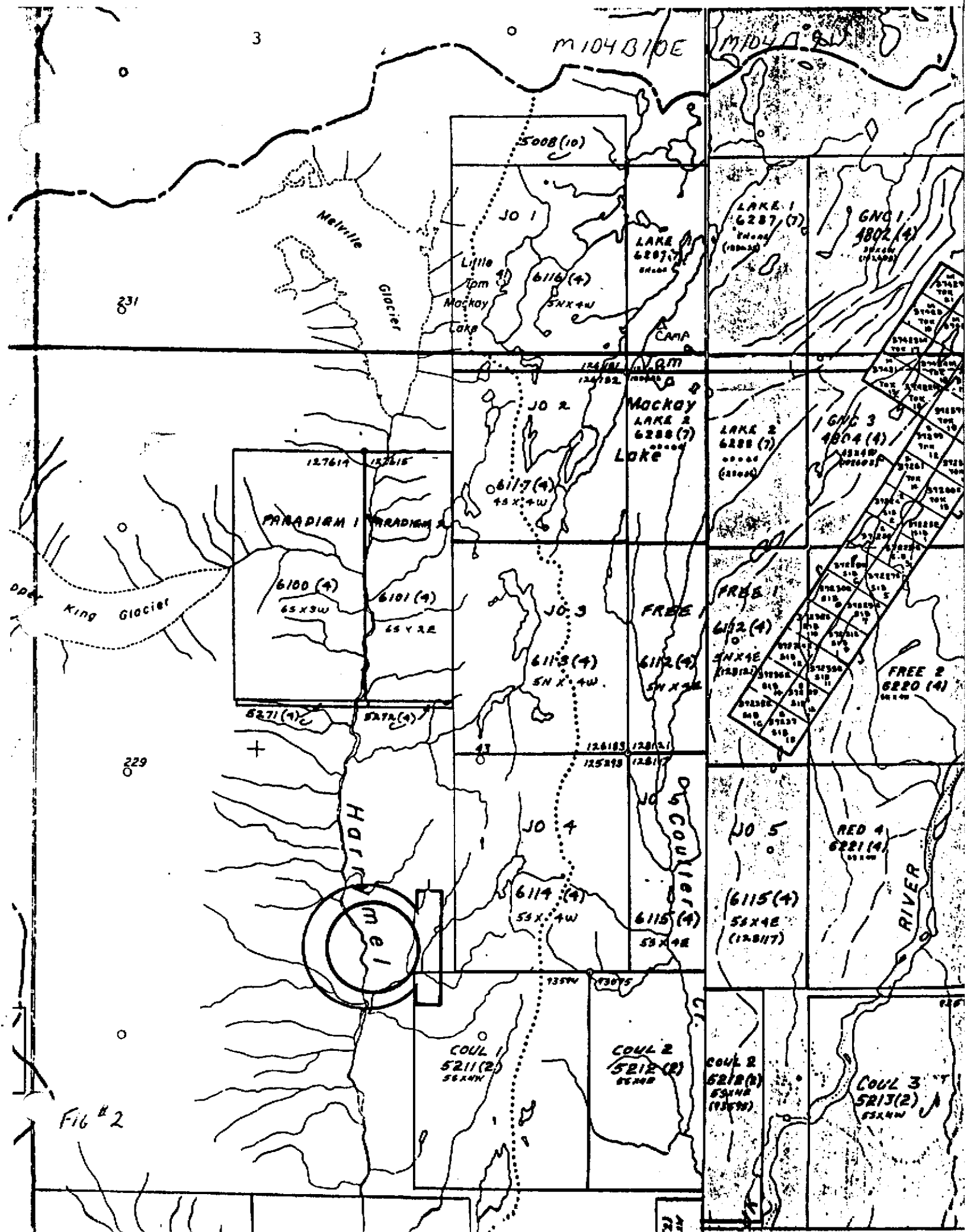
Although this is the first years assessment on the Lake #1 claim, the area has a long history of mining activity. The claim lies about 2 km west of the Tok-Kay claims presently owned by Consolidated Stikine Silver and Calpine Resources. These, two-post claims have been active since 1932 when Tom MacKay discovered a large, low grade, gold-bearing, northeast trending structure containing high grade shoots of gold-silver-lead-zinc and copper.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:7,500,000 approx.

<i>LAKE #1 CLAIM</i>		
GENERAL LOCATION		
SKEENA M.D., B.C.		SOUTH UNUK RIVER
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.		
Scale see above	Drawn by	Figure
N.T.S. 101 B/9W	Date July 1988	1



3

MIDWAY

MIDWAY

231

Melville
Glacier

5008(10)
JO 1
LITTLE
Tom
Mackay
Lake
6116(4)
5N X 4W
CAMP

LAKE 1
6287(7)
126000
126000

GNC 1
4802(4)
126000
126000

127614 152615
PARADISE I
PARADISE II
6100(4)
65 X 3W
6101(4)
65 X 3E
5271(4)
5272(4)

124181 124182
JO 2
6117(4)
45 X 4W
Mackay
LAKE 2
6288(7)
LAKE
124181 124182

LAKE 2
6288(7)
126000
126000

GNC 3
4804(4)
126000
126000

King
Glacier

JO 3
6113(4)
5N X 4W

FREE 1
6112(4)
5N X 3E

FREE 1
6112(4)
5N X 3E

FREE 2
6220(4)
5N X 3E

229

HARRIS

JO 4
6114(4)
55 X 4W

JO 5
6115(4)
55 X 4E
(128117)

RED 4
6221(4)
5N X 3E

Mel

COULIER

COUL 1
5211(2)
56 X 4W

COUL 2
5212(2)
56 X 4E

COUL 2
5212(2)
56 X 4E
(128117)

COUL 3
5213(2)
56 X 4W

Fig # 2

GEOLOGY

Regional

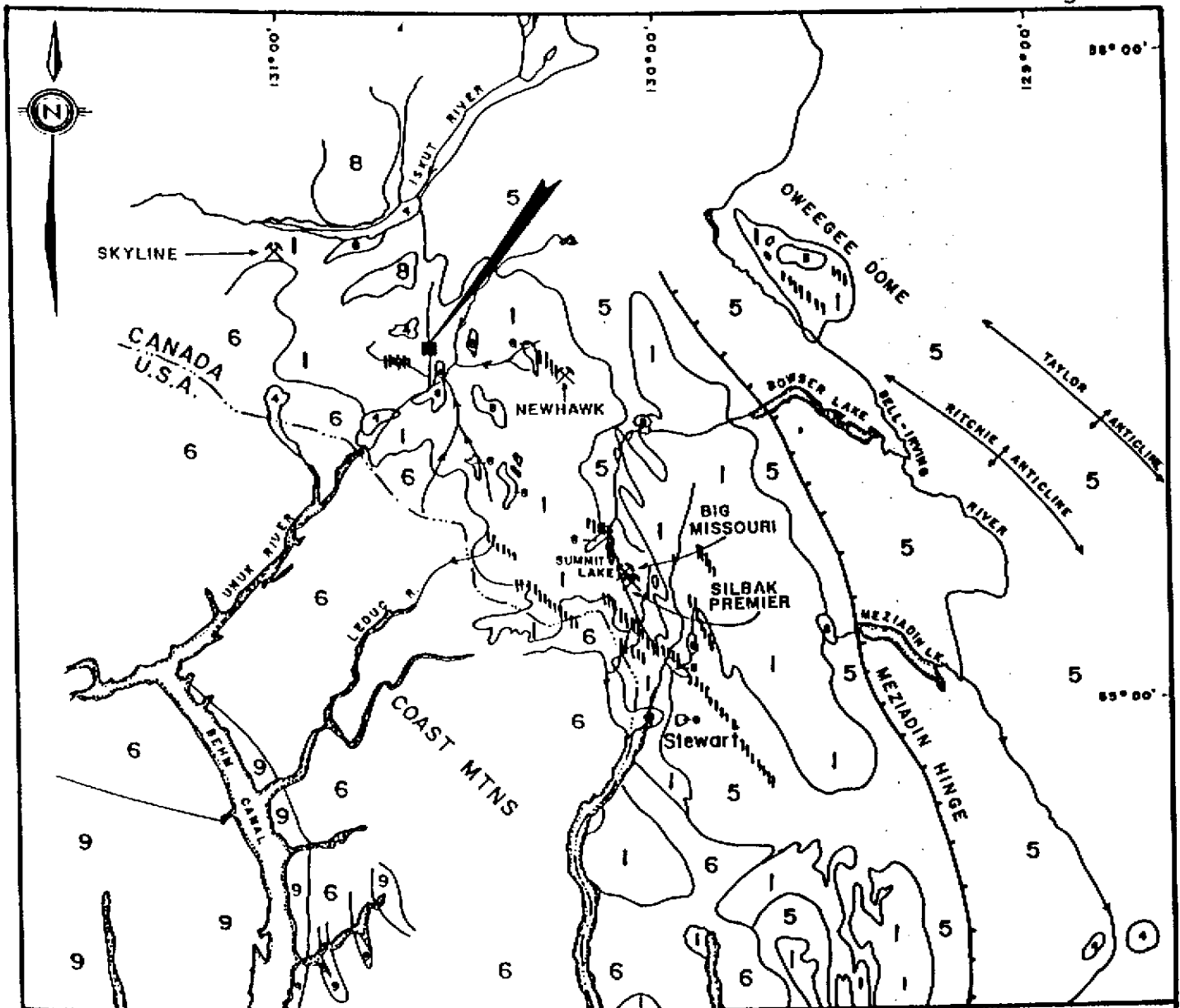
The Stewart gold-silver mining district lies at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks where it meets the Coast Plutonic Complex of plutonic and metamorphic rocks. Local geological elements include Triassic to Jurassic, volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Stewart Complex, the primary host rocks to gold-silver mineralization in the region; Triassic to Tertiary, plutonic rocks of the Coast Intrusions, possible source rocks to gold-silver mineralization; and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Basin, cover rocks to the Stewart Complex (Figure 3).

Upper Triassic clastic sediments of the Takla Group have been metamorphosed to layered schists-cataclasites and intruded by felsic plutons; overlain by Lower Jurassic, mafic volcanics and clastic sediments of the Unuk River Formation that are metamorphosed to hornfel-schists and intruded by dioritic plugs; followed by deposition of Middle Jurassic mafic to felsic volcanics and clastic sediments of the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, which were intruded by felsic sills and dikes; overlapped by Upper Jurassic clastic sediments of the Nass Formation; metamorphosed to hornfels and intruded by Lower Tertiary felsic plutons of the Coast Intrusions; and capped by Quaternary flood basalts and unconsolidated deposits (Table 1).

The Stewart mining camp has been a major producer of gold (>2 million oz.), silver (>45 million oz.) and copper (>385 million lbs.) for British Columbia. Premier-Silbak, the largest gold-silver mine in the district, operated continuously from 1918 to 1968.

Several recent discoveries of gold-silver vein deposits northwest of Stewart have fueled a boom in exploration activity. Delaware Resources (1 million tons ore grading 0.75 oz/ton gold), Skyline Explorations (1 million tons ore grading 0.75 oz/ton gold), Newhawk Gold Mines (2 million tons ore grading 0.45 oz/ton gold and 2 oz/ton silver) and Westmin Resources (10 million tons grading 0.08 oz/ton gold and 2 oz. silver) all have new mines now under development.


Gold-silver (copper, molybdenum) quartz veins follow narrow fractures and broad shears in Stewart Complex volcanics and sediments near felsic porphyry sills and dikes. They form part of a regional zoning from copper-rich mineralization in the west to molybdenum-bearing zones moving eastwards, and from gold-rich veins in the north to silver-dominant mineralization moving southwards.



SEDIMENTS - VOLCANICS

- 1 STEWART COMPLEX - TRIASSIC & JURASSIC
- 2 SUSTUT ASSEMBLAGE - CRETACEOUS & TERTIARY
- 3 PALEOZOIC
- 4 TERTIARY & RECENT VOLCANICS
- 5 BOWSER ASSEMBLAGE - MIDDLE JURASSIC TO UPPER JURASSIC

INTRUSIVES

- 6 COAST
- 7 OMINECA - TOPLEY
- 8 SKEENA
-  DYKE SWARMS
- 9 WRANDELL - REVILLAGIBEDO METAMORPHICS

AFTER: GROVE, 1970

<i>LAKE #1 CLAIM</i>		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
SKEENA M.D. - SOUTH UNUK RIVER AREA		
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.		
N.T.S. 104B/9W	SCALE: 1:1,000,000	FIG.
DATE: JULY 1968	DRAWN: J.R./dw	3

TABLE 1: FORMATION LIST

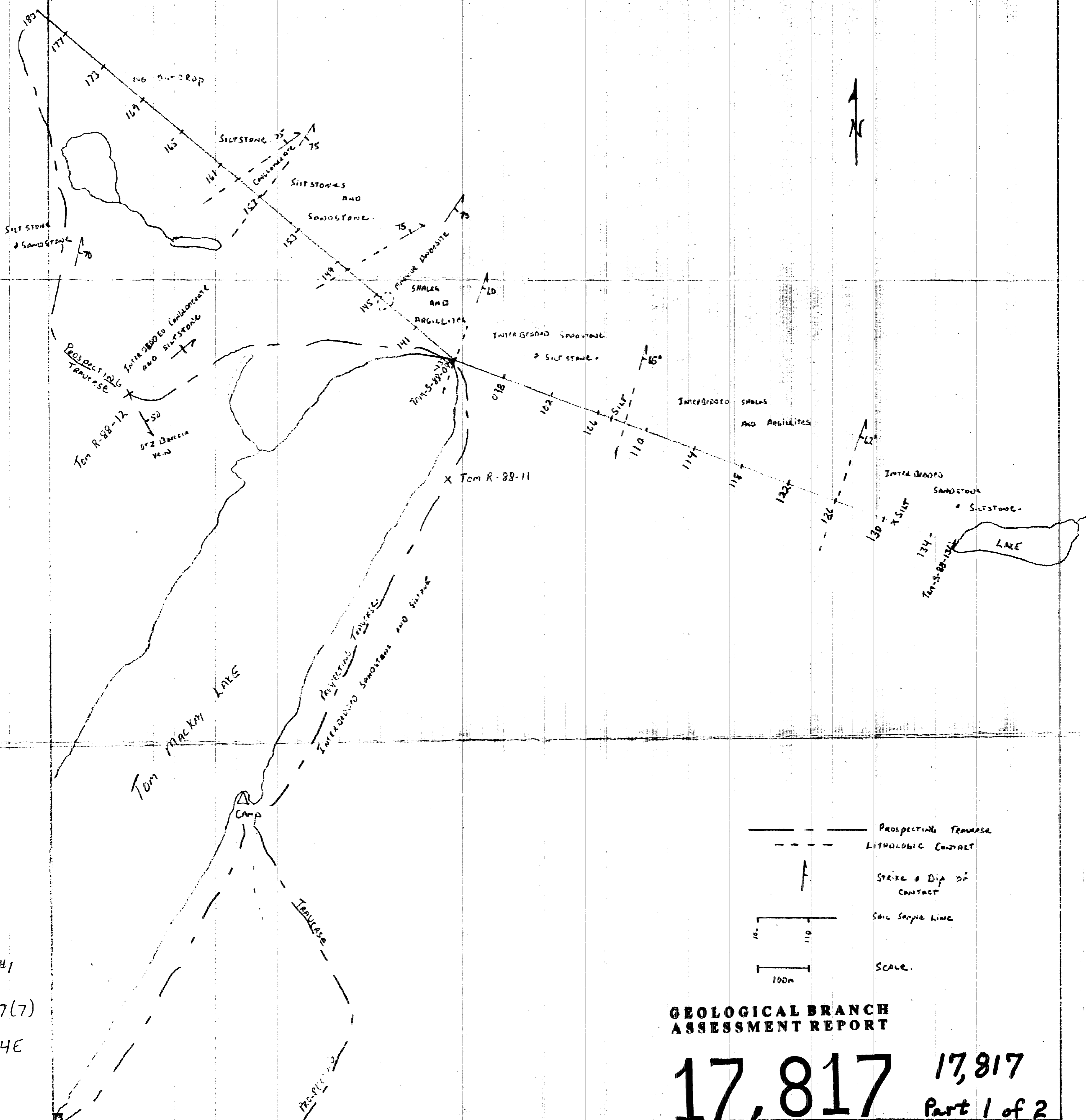
PERIOD	UNIT	LITHOLOGY	LEGEND
Quaternary	Unconsolidated deposits	Fluvial, glacial sediments	20
	Volcanic Flows	Basalt	18, 19
Lower Tertiary	Coast Intrusions	Quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite	7, 8, 9
	Metamorphic Rocks	Hornfels, schist, gneiss	3
Upper Jurassic	Nase Formation	Mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate	17
Middle Jurassic	Plutonic Rocks	Granodiorite, syenodiorite, monzonite, alaskite	6
	Salmon River Formation	Siltstone, sandstone, rhyolite, tuff	15, 16
	Betty Creek Formation	Andesite, basalt, conglomerate, sandstone	13, 14
Lower Jurassic	Plutonic Rocks	Diorite, syenite	5
	Unuk River Formation	Andesite, tuff, sandstone, siltstone	11, 12
	Metamorphic Rocks	Hornfels, schist, gneiss, cataclasite	2
Upper Triassic	Plutonic Rocks	Diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite	4
	Takla Group	Siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, tuff	10
	Metamorphic Rocks	Schist, gneiss, cataclasite	1

Property

The Lake #1 property is underlain predominantly by rocks of the Stewart Complex, including andesite, rhyolite and greywacke of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, unconformably overlain by argillite, sandstone and conglomerate of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation. These rocks strike to the northeast and dip steeply northwest, along several northeast-trending fold axes, intruded by feldspar porphyry plugs, dikes and sills of Jurassic age (Figure #4). The shaly argillite was by far the dominant rock type to the NE and was characterized by a well defined axial planar cleavage. The ridges to the southeast were capped by the volcanics and conglomerate, while the valleys representing the eroded cores of anticlines were hosted by shales.

Prospecting and Physical Work

During the four-man days spent prospecting the Lake #1 claim, two men traversed the areas illustrated in Figure 5. Lithological units were checked and corresponded very closely with the local geology map (Figure #4). A grid line extending 2.25km across the claim was established for control. The line started at the head of the outflow creek from Tom MacKay Lake and extended southeast along bearing 110° for 1050m, and northwest along bearing 130° for 1075m. Soil samples were collected from the B Horizon at 25m intervals and a total of 87 soils were collected. Two silt samples were taken on the southeast leg from small creeks that were crossed. Prospecting turned up an abundance of quartz float in various regions and quartz seams were located along joining and bedding planes within the shales and silts. Two rock samples were taken but no visible signs of sulphide mineralization were noted. Quartz veins that were located tended to be a maximum of 15cm wide and hold very little economic potential. One vein on the northeast side of the lake was up to 40cm wide and was hosted by the conglomerate which showed signs of silicification but both rock types were barren of sulphides.



LAKE #1
CLAIM
6287(7)
SN 4E

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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Part 1 of 2

FIGURE #5