

MAP NO.: 105 D 3
ASSESSMENT REPORT X
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092778
MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
TYPE OF WORK: Geochemical

REPORT FILED UNDER: Skukum Gold Incorporated

DATE PERFORMED: 5 July-10 October, 1989 DATE FILED: 18 December, 1989

LOCATION: LAT.: 60°03'N AREA: Crozier Creek

 LONG.: 135°11'W VALUE \$: 2 100.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: JERRY 1-17 (YB20524-31,20390-97,26432)

WORK DONE BY: H.F. MacKinnon

WORK DONE FOR: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:	

REMARKS: ADJOINS #91 PART # 20 JERRY
Gold occurs in quartz veins associated with volcanic rocks of the Bennett Lake Caldera. Three areas of quartz veining, silicification sericite and clay alteration in Crozier Creek canyon contained up to 6.4 g/t Au. No other elements were anomalous. Fluorite and epithermal textures were evident.



SKUKUM GOLD INC.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT

ON THE

JERRY 1-8 (YB20524-YB20531)
JERRY 9-16 (YB20390-YB20397)
JERRY 17 (YB26432)
Mineral Claims



Crozier Creek - West Arm of Bennett Lake

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105D/3

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 02.5 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 135 Degrees 11 Minutes West

JULY 5 to OCTOBER 10, 1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

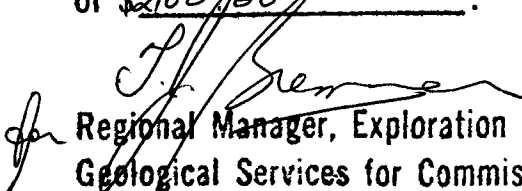
NOVEMBER 5, 1989

For

Skukum Gold Inc.
990 - 840 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2L2

092778

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$2100.00.


Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration work conducted by Skukum Gold Inc. on the JERRY claims in 1989. The property consists of 17 contiguous mineral claims located at the west end of the West Arm of Bennett Lake in the southern Yukon Territory. Access is provided by boat, from Carcross, Y.T., or helicopter from, Whitehorse, Y.T..

The property is underlain by Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous hornblende quartz monzonite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These rocks are intruded by Eocene Skukum Group Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex rhyolitic ring dyke and ring dyke related rocks. Many epithermal to mesothermal mineralized veins and structures occur throughout the Bennett Lake Complex and in the adjacent Wheaton River area.

Exploration work consisted of preliminary geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical rock and soil sampling. Three areas of quartz veining and silicification, sericitization, argillic and/or propylitic alteration were found in the Crozier Creek Canyon in the northeastern corner of the property. One vein from the CANYON BEE Zone returned 0.186 oz/ton (6.38 gm/ton) gold and a vein from the CANYON SEE Zone returned 0.014 oz/ton (0.48 gm/ton) gold. Several soils in these two zones are anomalous in gold. No anomalous samples were returned from the CANYON EH Zone. Gold is essentially the only anomalous element. The veins occur in both the quartz monzonite and the quartz porphyry rocks and strike northeast-southwest.

An epithermal origin for the veins is proposed based on the presence of fluorite, and the vuggy, drusy, cockscomb to cryptocrystalline character of the veins. Native gold may be present in the veins as indicated by the sporadic assay values.

A program of prospecting, geophysical surveying and geochemical sampling is recommended for 1990.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The JERRY claims cover the area northwest of the mouth of Crozier Creek at the West Arm of Bennett Lake in the southern Yukon at 60 degrees 02.5 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 11 minutes west longitude (NTS:105D/3) (Figure 1). The property is accessible by boat from Carcross, Yukon Territory, but lake crossings are weather dependent. Alternate access is provided by helicopter or float plane, with the nearest permanent base being Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the Bennett Lake area is variable with hot summers, enhanced by 18-20 hours of daylight, and long cold winters. Precipitation is moderate (90 centimeters annually) with about half falling as rain. Avalanche deposits and snow in the gullies lasts till mid June. Creeks and lakes are open from early May to mid October, however creek crossings are dangerous or next to impossible most of the summer due to heavy run off.

The western half of the property covers a steep to precipitous mountain side which is dissected by a deep creek gully. The eastern half is a swampy, uneven plateau which to the northeast is cut by the Crozier Creek canyon. Maximum relief in the property area is approximately 746 meters (2448 feet) with Bennett Lake at 656 meters (2152 feet) and the higher slopes at 1402 meters (4600 feet).

With the exception of the cliffed areas, all of the property is covered by a dense pine, spruce and poplar forest. Swamp and talus areas are often overgrown with alders and buckbrsh.

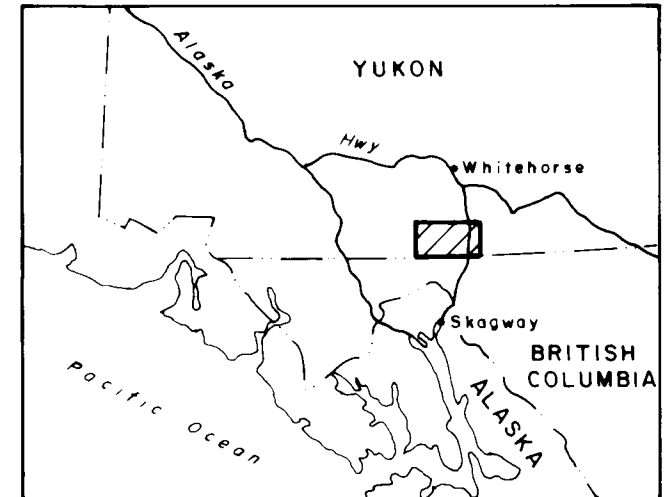
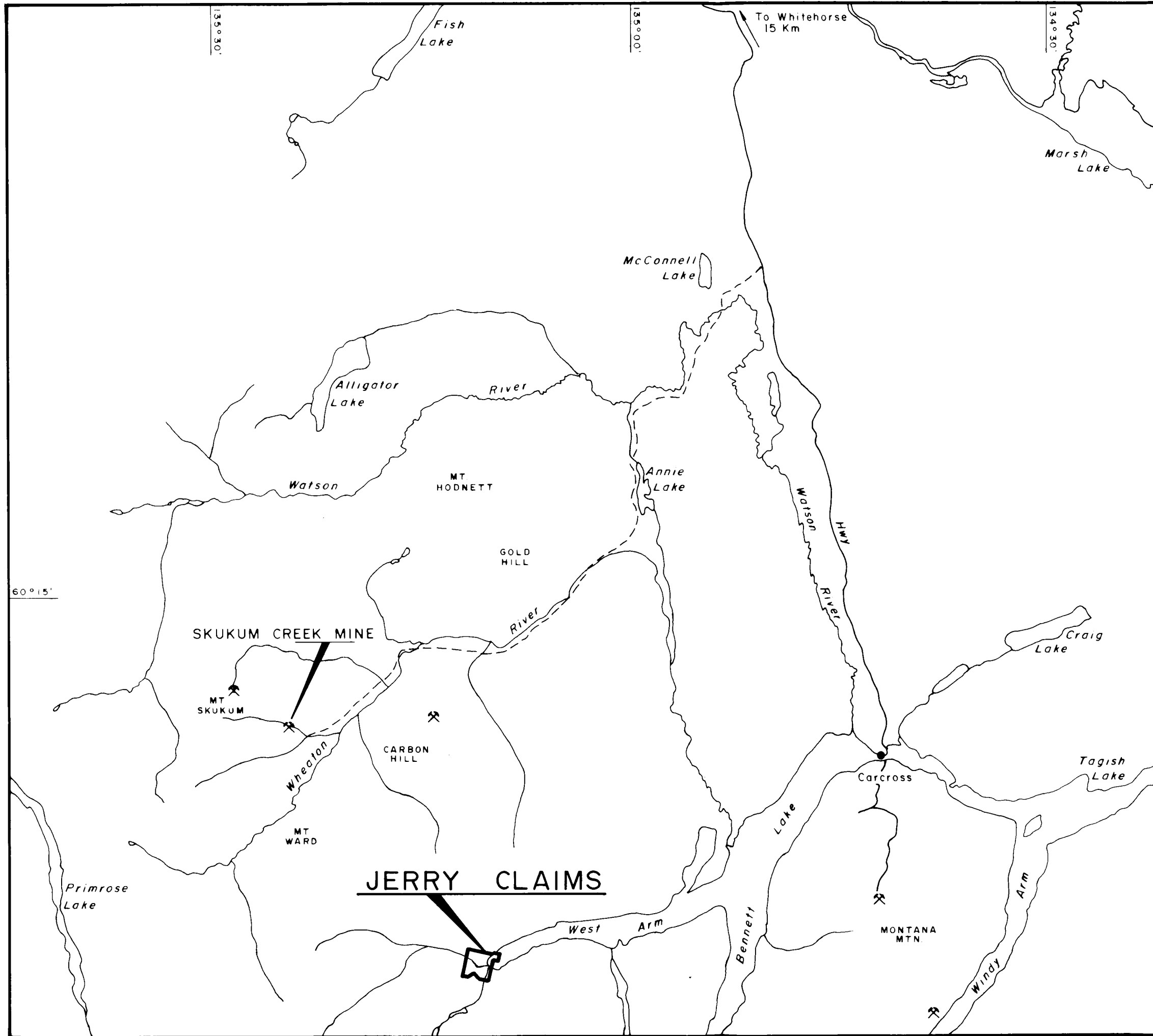
1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The JERRY property consists of 17 contiguous 2 post claims located within the Whitehorse Mining District and staked under the provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Figure 2). The claim status is listed in table 1 below.

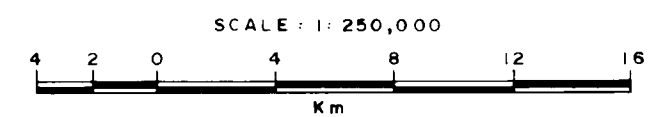
Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
JERRY 1-8	YB20524-531	July 22, 1988	Oct. 11, 1990	8
JERRY 9-16	YB20390-397	July 11, 1988	Oct. 11, 1990	8
JERRY 17	YB26432	July 14, 1989	July 14, 1991	1

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.



LOCATION MAP



SKUKUM GOLD INC.
JERRY CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION - YUKON TERRITORY

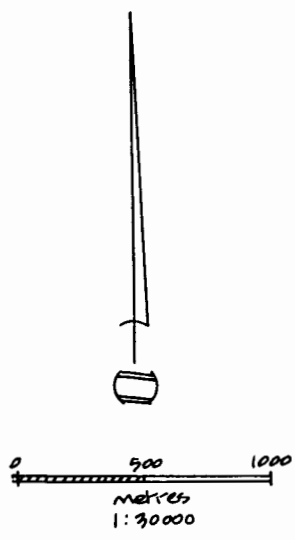
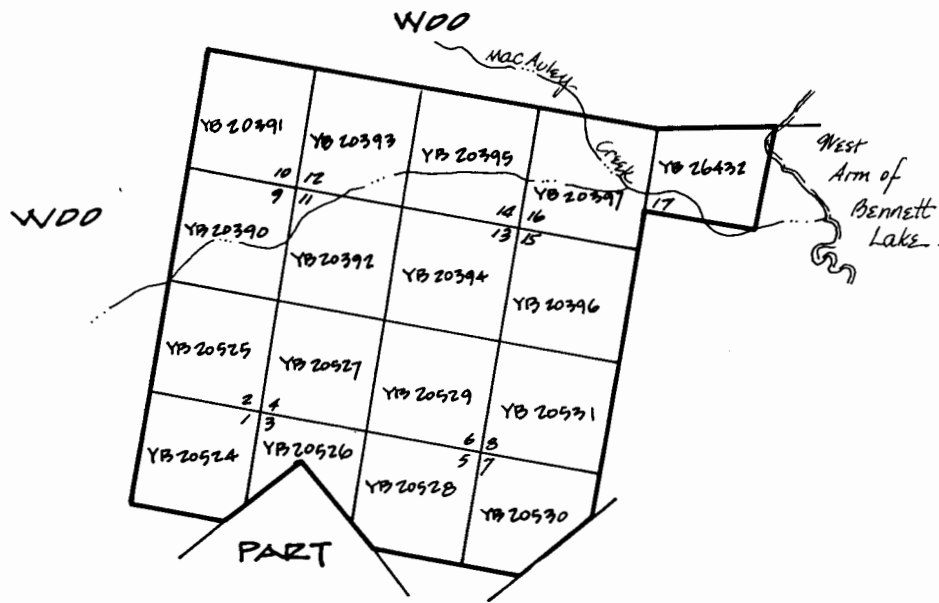
LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 105D3, 4, 5, 6
 DRAWN BY: A.L.W., H.F.M., T.M.

FIGURE No. 1
 DATE: DEC 1989

125°10'

60°05'



SKUKUM GOLD INC
 JERRY CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 CLAIM MAP

Drawn by:
 HM/vh
 NTS:
 105/D3

Date:
 Nov. 1989
 Scale:
 1:30000

Figure
 2

All the claims are 100 % owned by Skukum Gold Inc. of 990-840 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C..

1.4 PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

During the late 1970's and early 1980's several companies conducted regional uranium exploration programs in the area. The PART Au-Ag-Pb-U(?) showing 0.5 kilometers to the west of the claim group was discovered at this time and has undergone sporadic exploration in the 1980's. Values of up to 57.94 gm/ton gold and 3583 gm/ton silver have been returned from a 40 cm channel sample over the showing (Doherty et al., 1988).

The creek draining the cirque on the WOO claims, adjoining the property to the west, was sampled by the Geological Survey of Canada during a regional geochemical stream sediment survey conducted in the area in 1985 (G.S.C., 1985). The creek was found to be anomalous in antimony (2.9ppm).

Ashworth Explorations staked the CISCO claims in 1986 over the same ground now covered by the JERRY claims. A preliminary reconnaissance exploration mapping and sampling program conducted that summer failed to find any areas worth following up and the ground was allowed to lapse (Copland, 1986).

A small helicopter pad (?) was found on the east side of the Crozier Creek Canyon and suggests that more work has been done on the claims than is evident in the literature.

Since the early 1980's there has been exploration conducted on numerous properties located in the area since the discovery and development of TOTAL ERICKSON's MT. SKUKUM gold-silver mine and OMNI RESOURCES-SKUKUM GOLD's SKUKUM CREEK gold-silver-base metal deposit. Skukum Gold and other companies are conducting exploration work throughout the Bennett Lake - Jones Creek - Crozier Creek area.

1.5 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 work program was carried out intermittently by a one to two person crew between July 5 and October 10, 1989 and consisted of preliminary prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Work in July was conducted out of a boat accessed fly camp at the mouth of Crozier Creek, at the west end of the West Arm of Bennett Lake. October work was conducted out of the Skukum Gold - Omni Resources base camp in the Wheaton River Valley using a Bell 206 helicopter for access. The October work was hampered by extensive snow cover, particularly at higher elevations, and stormy weather.

The exploration was conducted by the following Skukum Gold

Inc. personnel:

Hugh MacKinnon B.Sc.Project Geologist
Erik BergvinsonProspector

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is presented in figure 3.

The JERRY claims lie on the eastern edge of the Nisling Terrane, near the boundary with folded Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse Trough to the east. The Nisling Terrane is composed of rocks of the Proterozoic to Permian Yukon Crystalline Terrane and the Triassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex.

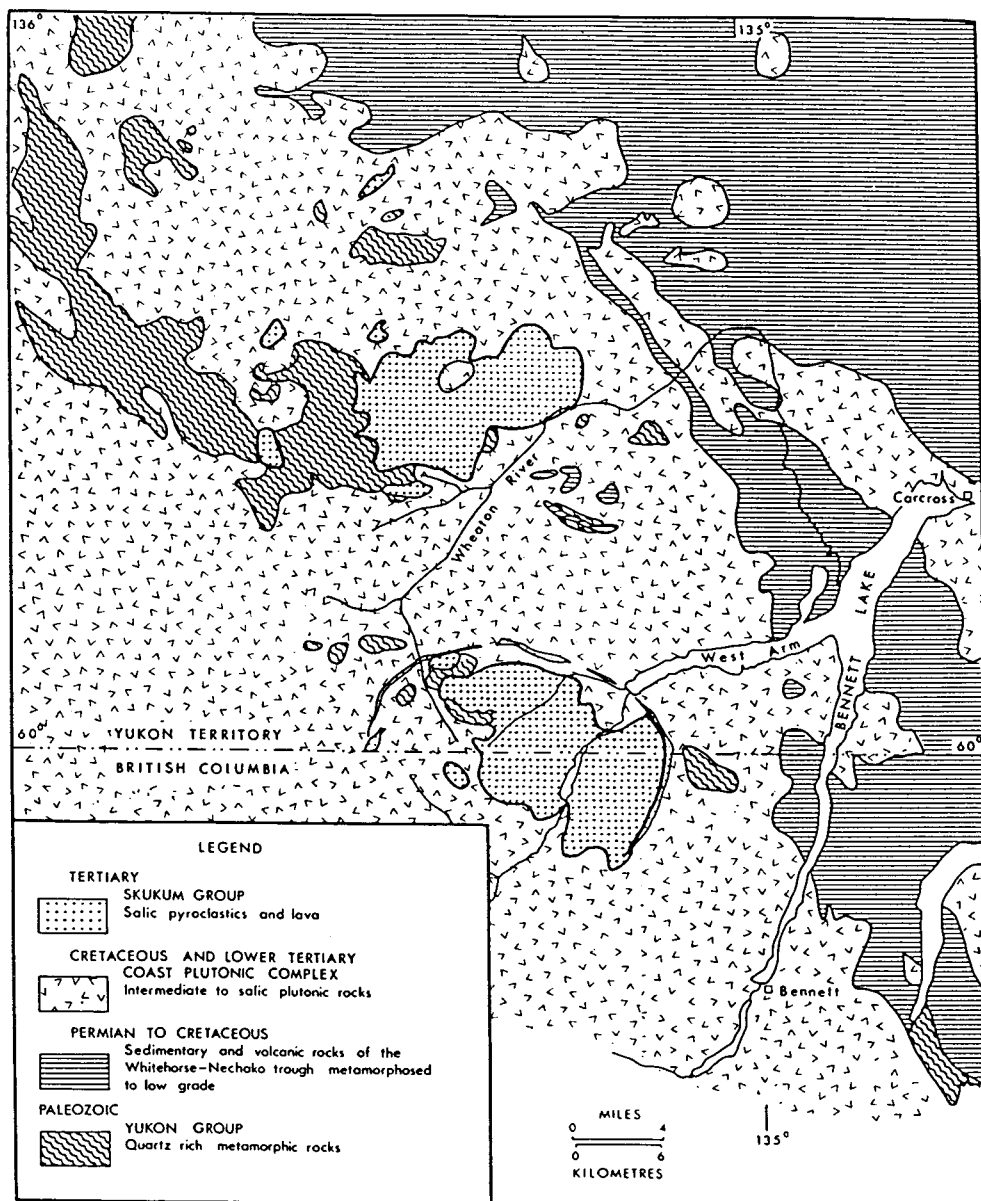
Lower Tertiary volcanics of the Skukum Group unconformably overlies and intrude the rocks of the Nisling Terrane. The Skukum Group, of Eocene age, is the northernmost part of the Sloko volcanic province and outcrops in two distinct areas. The Bennett Lake Calderon Subsidence Complex is the more southerly of the two complexes and consists of rhyolitic to andesitic tuffs, lavas and related epiclastic deposits. The outer edge of the complex is marked by a rhyolitic ring dyke.

Twenty five kilometers to the north is another group of Skukum Volcanics that is also an Eocene aged caldera complex. Precious metal and base metal mineralized epithermal to mesothermal veins and faults occur associated with both volcanic complexes and throughout the Wheaton District. No economic deposits have as yet been found in the Bennett Lake Complex, but work is ongoing by numerous companies.

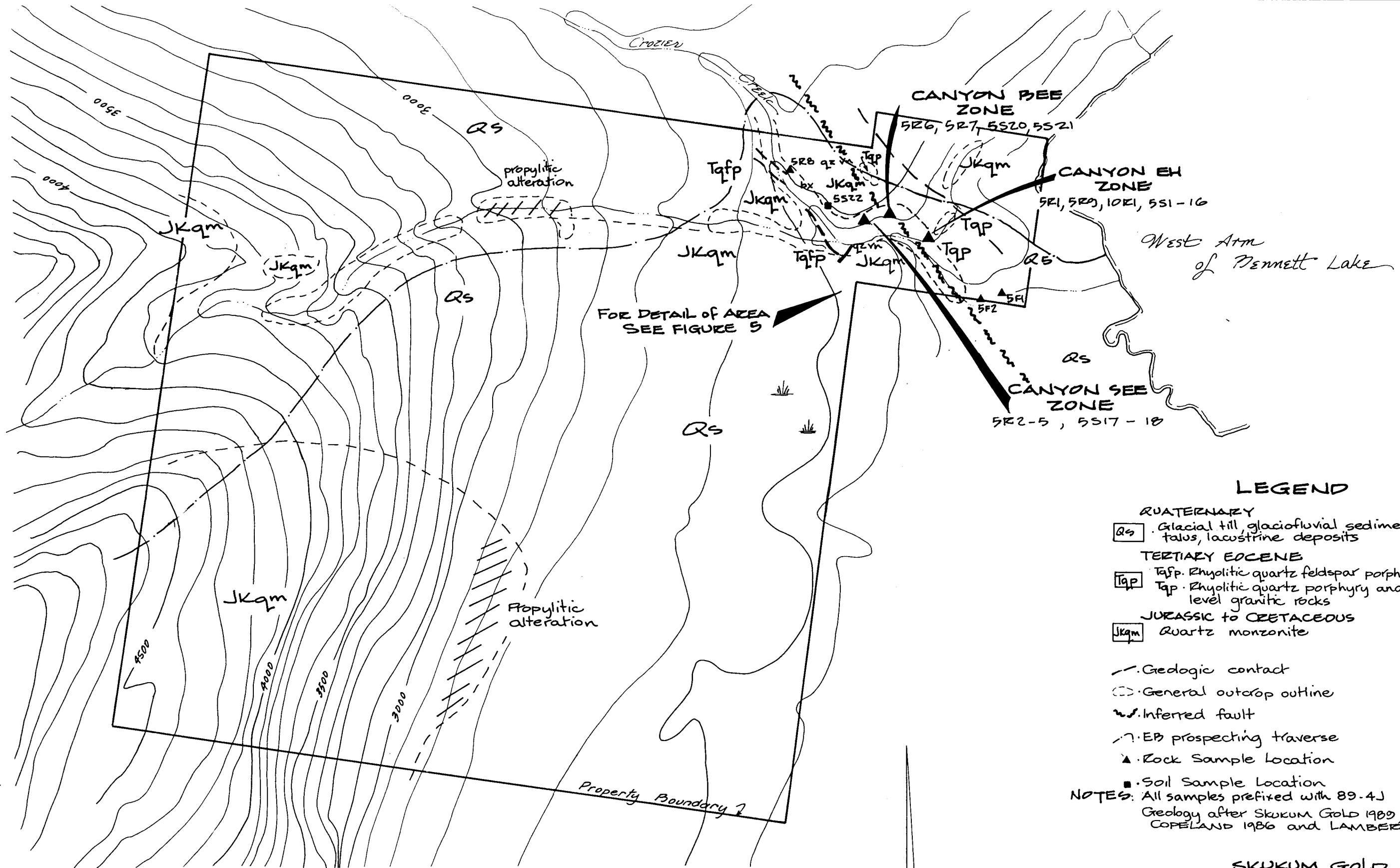
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop comprises roughly twenty percent of the property and is concentrated mainly in the canyons and the cliffed areas. The remainder of the property is overlain by talus and a sequence of glacial till, glaciofluvial and lacustrine sediments.

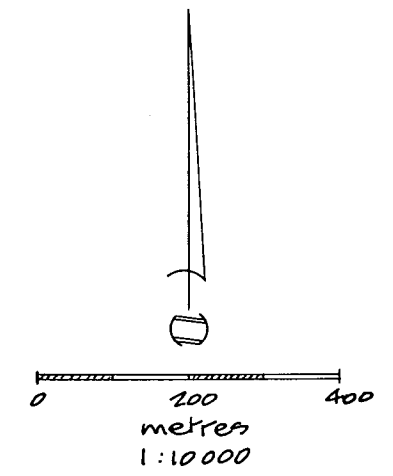
Mapping and prospecting was conducted at a scale of 1:10,000 (figure 4) in 1989. Additional geological information was obtained from Doherty and Hart's (1988) report, Lambert's (1974) and Copland's (1986) report and map.



SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 After Lambert (1974)
 Figure 3



- ### LEGEND
- QUATERNARY**
 - Qs - Glacial till, glaciofluvial sediments, talus, lacustrine deposits
 - TERTIARY EOCENE**
 - Tqfp - Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry
 - Tqp - Rhyolitic quartz porphyry and high level granitic rocks
 - JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS**
 - JKqm - Quartz monzonite
 - - Geologic contact
 - - General outcrop outline
 - ~ - Inferred fault
 - - - - - EB prospecting traverse
 - ▲ - Rock Sample Location
 - - Soil Sample Location
- NOTES: All samples prefixed with 89-4J
 Geology after SKUKUM GOLD 1989,
 COPELAND 1986 and LAMBERT 1974



SKUKUM GOLD INC
 JERRY CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
GEOLOGY
 and
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 Drawn by: HM/vh Date: 12/89 Figure No.
 NTS: 105/03 Scale: 1:10000 **4**

2.2.1 LITHOLOGIES & STRUCTURES

The property is underlain by Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous, light grey weathered, equigranular, medium grained hornblende quartz monzonite (JKqm). Small areas of dioritic rocks are also present. Near the contact with Skukum Group rocks the granitic rocks are brecciated. Lambert (1974) maps the whole area of granitic rocks as being shattered and/or brecciated. Prospecting by Skukum Gold and Copeland (1986) have found that the shattering and brecciation is not as wide spread as previously indicated.

East-west to northwest trending pale grey weathered Tertiary (Eocene) rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry (Tqfp) and orange (gossanous) to pale brown weathered rhyolitic to granitic quartz porphyry (Tqp) outcrop in the Crozier Creek canyon in the northeastern corner of the claims. The quartz porphyry has $\leq 4\%$ $\leq 6\text{mm}$ smokey grey to clear quartz eyes in an aphanitic to fine grained matrix. The quartz porphyry dyke is approximately 150 meters wide and the contacts with the granitic rocks are steep and often faulted, fractured or sheared. These rocks are related to, or represent, the ring dyke complex which marks the outer margin of the Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex.

Andrew Wikins (pers. comm., 1988) reports that the southeast end of Crozier Creek Canyon has outcrops of chlorite and magnetite altered volcanic rocks and some quartz monzonite breccia with a volcanic matrix. This area was not examined in the 1989 program.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION & ALTERATION

Three areas of quartz veining and alteration were found over a 200 meter cliffed canyon exposure at the contact between the ring dyke rocks and the granitic rocks in the Crozier Creek canyon (figure 5). Prospecting of the creek draining the W00 claims and the area to the south of this creek failed to find any mineralization.

The CANYON EH Zone consists of a 5 meter band of vuggy drusy crystalline cockscombed quartz \pm calcite veins and stringers within strongly silicified and moderately sericitized quartz porphyry. Additional veins and areas of alteration are present on the cliff walls at the base of the cliffs. The rhyolite is bleached white to rusty orange and forms a distinct gossan over this zone. Veins are generally less than 15 centimeters wide are partially wad stained and trend 020/90. Most of the veining is concentrated in a 1.5 meter wide area.

The CANYON BEE Zone occurs at the right angle bend in the canyon and consists of areas of alteration, quartz veining

Table 2: Table of Formations

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qs.....Talus, glacial drift, glacialfluvial
deposits, lacustrine deposits, alluvium.

Unconformity

TERTIARY

EOCENE

SKUKUM GROUP (Ring dyke or related intrusion)

Tqp.....Rhyolitic quartz porphyry or high level
granite porphyry.

Tqfp.....Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry

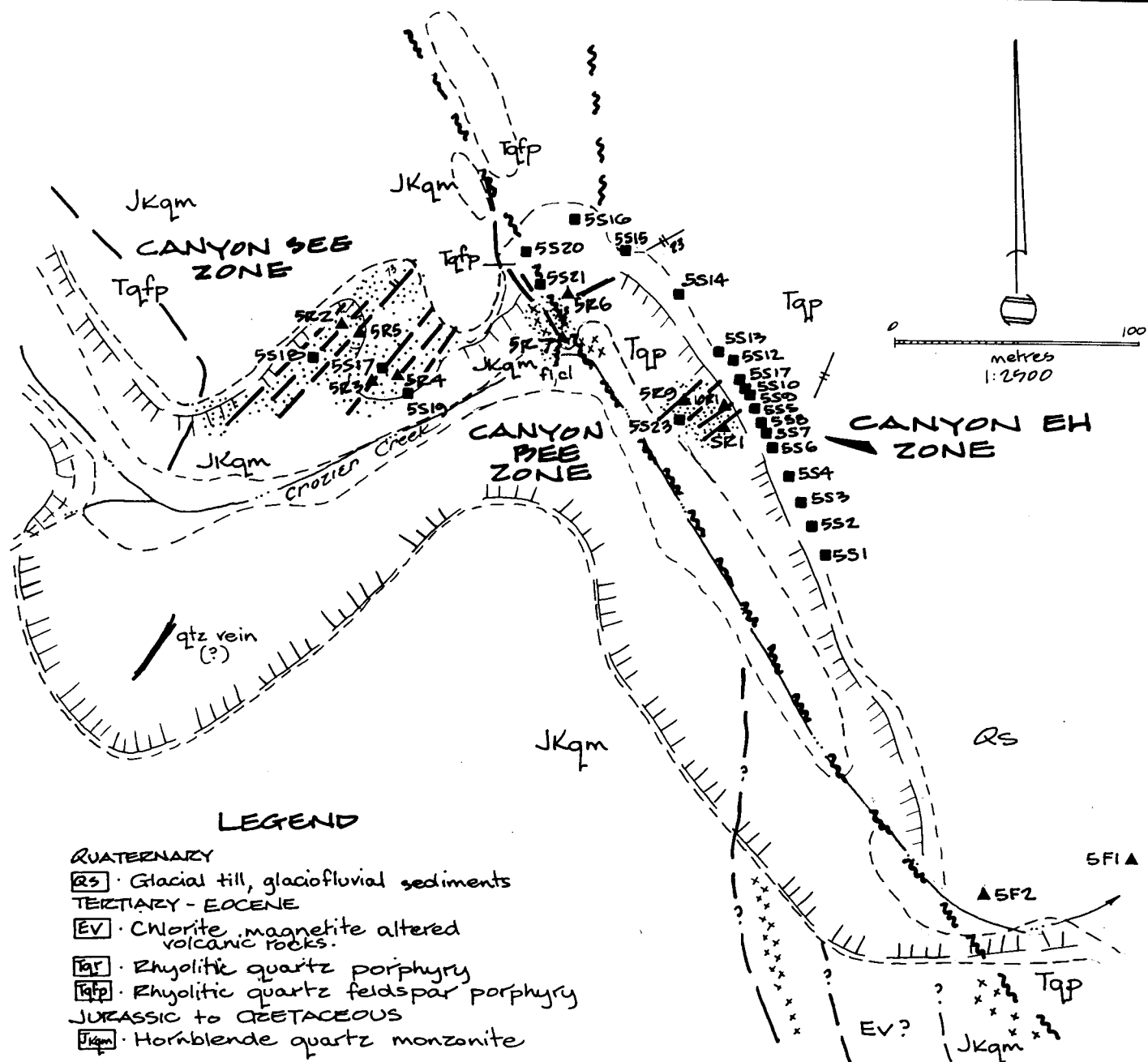
Ev.....Altered volcanic rocks?

Unconformity

UPPER JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

JKqm.....Hornblende quartz monzonite.



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
 [RS] - Glacial till, glaciofluvial sediments
- TERTIARY - EOCENE**
 [EV] - Chlorite magnetite altered volcanic rocks.
 [Tqf] - Rhyolitic quartz porphyry
 [Tqfp] - Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry
- JURASSIC to CRETACEOUS**
 [JKqm] - Hornblende quartz monzonite

- SYMBOLS**
- - - Geologic contact
 - + Vein attitude
 - Quartz vein
 - (---) Approximate outcrop outline
 - xxx Breccia zone
 - Strong alteration
 - ~ ~ ~ Inferred fault
 - H Fluorite
 - cl Chlorite
 - EV Cliff edge
 - ▲ Rock Sample
 - Soil Sample

NOTE: Prefix all Samples "89-4J"

SKUKUM GOLD INC
 JERRY CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 SKETCH of CANYON ZONES
 GEOLOGY
 and
 SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: HM/m Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 105/03 Scale: 1:2500

and quartz-fluorite-calcite-chlorite slickensides at the sheared and brecciated rhyolite-quartz monzonite contact. The contact is likely a fault contact and is marked not only by the canyon but also by a prominent northwest trending lineament/gully depression. Small quartz stringers and areas of silicification, clay and sericitic alteration occur in the quartz porphyry. One two meter wide band of drusy quartz and cryptocrystalline quartz veining with strong silicification and sericitization halos trends 061/23(?) SE; roughly perpendicular to the contact. The granitic rocks at the contact are more strongly sheared and brecciated than the rhyolitic rocks. Quartz, calcite and fluorite slickenside bands up to 6 centimeters thick coat the fracture and fault surfaces. Fluorite occurs as white to violet, subhedral to euhedral, up to 3mm crystals. Trace amounts of fine grained pyrite are also present.

The most extensive area of veining and alteration is the CANYON SEE Zone which is exposed over a roughly 50 meter by 40 meter area. The zone occurs within the quartz monzonite and consists of a series of parallel cryptocrystalline to vuggy drusy, crystal lined, quartz veins trending 223/75 NW. Each vein is surrounded by a strong carbonate, moderate chlorite and clay(?) alteration halo.

A band of weakly to moderately epidotized, chloritized and carbonate (propylitic) altered shattered and brecciated quartz monzonite trends north-south across the central portion of the property. No mineralization has been found associated with this band.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

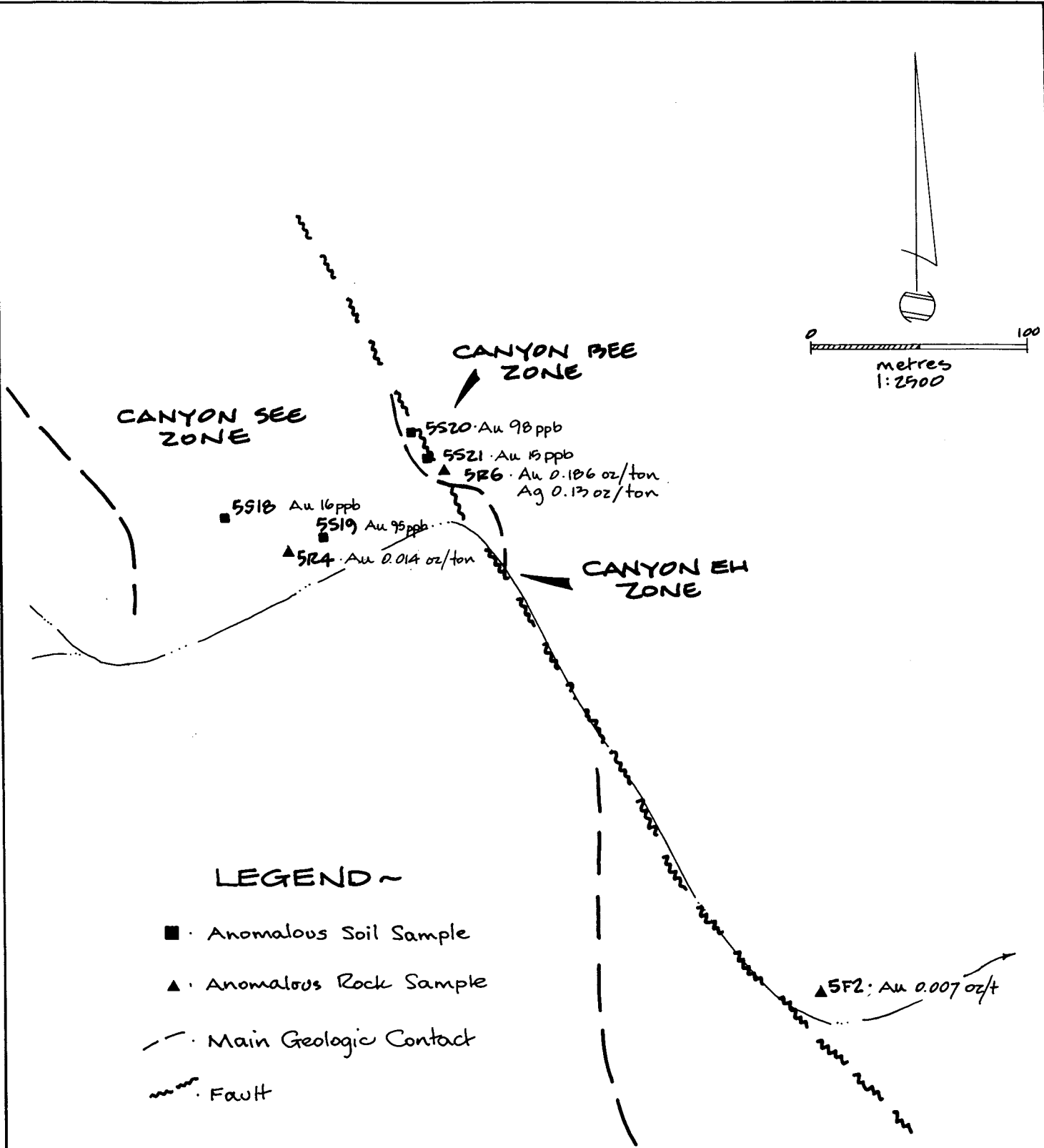
3.1 INTRODUCTION

Soil and rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses from selected portions of the property during the 1989 exploration program. Rock samples were collected from interesting lithologies, float, alteration and mineralization. A total of 23 soil samples and 12 rock samples were collected.

All sample locations are shown on figures 4 and 5 and anomalous samples on figure 6. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 2.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Soils were collected in KRAFT gusseted paper bags and sent to ACME ANALYTICAL LABS of Vancouver, B.C.. At ACME, samples were oven dried at approximately 60 degrees Celsius and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock samples were collected in plastic bags and also sent to ACME. Samples were then



SKUKUM GOLD INC
 JERRY CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

**ANOMALOUS
 SAMPLES**

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89 Figure
 NTS: 105/D33 Scale: 1:2500 **6**

crushed down to minus 3/16 of an inch, and then a 1/2 pound is pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the minus 80 fraction of all samples was digested in hot, dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and then diluted to 10 ml. with distilled water. Soil samples were analyzed for silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. In addition gold was analyzed from a 10 gm. fraction by the conventional Atomic Absorption (AA) technique. Rock samples were analyzed for the same suite of elements but gold and silver were assayed using conventional assay techniques.

3.3 LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

Of the 12 rocks sampled 3 are anomalous in gold. The highest gold value within the property area is 0.186 oz/ton from sample 89-4J-5R6, a grab sample of a 2 meter wide band in the CANYON BEE Zone. This sample was also slightly anomalous in silver (0.013 oz/ton Ag) and lead (83 ppm Pb). Two other samples were anomalous in gold; sample 89-4J-5R4 from the CANYON SEE Zone returned 0.014 oz/ton gold; and sample 89-4J-5F2 of quartz-carbonate breccia vein float returned 0.007 oz/ton gold. Additional samples collected in 1989 were not anomalous in gold or any other elements.

3.4 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were collected at 25 meter to 5 meter intervals and over selected areas in the CANYON ZONE. Orangish brown to brown, silty to sandy, B to C horizon soils, 10-25 centimeters below the surface, were the principal type sampled. Results were compared with the 1988 Skukum Gold Inc. Bennett Lake Complex regional exploration program for determination of anomalies. The anomalous divisions are outlined in table 3 below and the method of determining anomalies in MacKinnon and Wilkins (1988).

Table 3: Summary of Anomalies

Element	Possibly Anomalous	Threshold	Anomalous	Strongly Anomalous
Cu ppm	75-105	105-179	180-254	255+
Pb ppm	100-193	194-325	326-457	458+
Zn ppm	200-260	261-372	373-484	485+
As ppm	100-249	250-464	465-679	678+
Ag ppm	1.0-2.5	2.6-4.5	4.6-6.5	6.6+
Au ppb	15-29	30-53	54-77	78+

Of the 23 soils collected 2 are strongly anomalous in gold (figure 6). The highest value, 98 ppb, comes from the CANYON BEE Zone. Two additional samples are possibly anomalous in gold. The anomalies are clustered in the CANYON BEE and SEE

Zones. Gold is the only element that is anomalous in the soils collected in 1989.

4. DISCUSSION

Anomalous gold values have been returned from the CANYON BEE and CANYON SEE Zones. No anomalous values were returned from the CANYON EH Zone. The best gold value, 0.186 oz/ton, comes from a series of veins in altered rhyolitic quartz porphyry adjacent to the northwest trending fault-lineament in the CANYON BEE Zone. Two soil samples taken in the fault gully are also strongly anomalous in gold. The fluorite bearing quartz-calcite slickensides in the sheared and brecciated quartz monzonite at the contact were not anomalous in gold. Several samples in the CANYON SEE Zone are anomalous in gold. However, none of the channel samples over the veins and altered quartz monzonite returned anomalous values.

Since gold values are elevated in residual soils and only occur in selected veins the following hypotheses may be suggested to explain the findings:

- 1) Gold occurs as native gold and is erratically distributed within the veins.
- 2) The gold is very fine grained and may not show up using standard geochemical test methods.
- 3) There may be several different generations of veins, some auriferous, some not.
- 4) Gold is present in very low amounts in the selected veins and alteration haloes and is concentrated during weathering.

The prominent vein trend- northeast-southwest- is roughly perpendicular to the ring dyke-granitic rock contact. The veins in each zone are roughly parallel and follow the same general trend for all three zones. Preliminary measurements suggests the vein attitude varies within and between zones. How this relates to the gold content of the veins is uncertain.

An epithermal origin for the veins is suggested by their vuggy, drusy (fine euhedral crystal lined vugs), comb textured to cryptocrystalline character. Fluorite-calcite-quartz veining/slickensides in the CANYON BEE Zone suggest a high level low temperature, epithermal, environment for hydrothermal fluid movement. Apparent high gold:silver ratios and lack of anomalous base metal values also support this view.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three zones of alteration and quartz veining in the Crozier Creek Canyon were found in 1989. The veins have an epithermal character and in a few cases are auriferous. Gold

values of up to 0.186 oz/ton gold were returned from the CANYON BEE Zone and 0.014 oz/ton gold from the CANYON SEE Zones. Anomalous soil values are coincident with the rock anomalies. Base metal, silver and arsenic values are for the most part not anomalous. Several generations of veins may be present based on the difference in vein attitudes, the variability in gold values and occurrence of both cryptocrystalline and vuggy veins in the same vein system. To the north of the zones - along strike with the ring dyke complex - are several very strong gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony GSC (1985) stream sediment anomalies. These anomalies may be caused by another hydrothermal system along the same area of weakness as at the CANYON showings.

The CANYON Zones warrant further work but will be difficult to evaluate because of the 1) sporadic (?) nature of the gold values, 2) lack of indicator elements, 3) lack of exposure beyond the canyon and probable geochemical dilution of bedrock values by glaciofluvial sediments, and 4) dense bush. A follow up program may include:

- 1) Further prospecting and sampling of the CANYON Zones and all outcrop in the canyon and area.
- 2) Gridded VLF-EM and magnetometer survey over the projected contacts of the ring dyke and adjacent rocks.
- 3) Several trial soil geochemical survey lines, including a series of full horizon/profile sample holes, to determine the effectiveness of this type of survey in the area. If this survey is successful then a more extensive survey may be undertaken.

Prospecting of the other areas of the property has not as yet found any areas worthy of follow up. However, much of the property has not been examined as yet so if time is available several prospecting and sampling traverse may be run to evaluate the area to the west of the showings.

6. REFERENCES

Copland, H., 1986 Geological and Geochemical Report on the CISCO Claims. Unpublished assessment report for Ashworth Explorations Ltd.

Doherty, R.A., & Hart, C.J.R., 1988 Preliminary Geology of Fenwick Creek (105D/3) and Alligator Lake (105D/6) Map Areas; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Open File 1988-2, 80pp. With 1:50,000 scale maps.

G.S.C., 1985 Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Survey Southern Yukon Territory. G.S.C. Open File 1218.

Lambert, M.B., 1974 The Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 227, 213pp. With 1:25,000 scale map.

Mackinnon, H.F., and Wilkins, A.L., 1988 Preliminary Geological and Geochemical Report on the WOO claims. Unpublished assessment report for Skukum Gold Inc..

7. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**Labour Costs:**

H. MacKinnon; July 5 - 7, 1989,
1.5 days field work, 2.5 days report
preparation; 4 days at \$220 per day. \$880.00

E. Bergvinson; July 5-7, October 10, 1989,
2.5 days at \$175 per day. \$437.50

Total Labour Costs \$1317.50

Analytical Costs:

Soil Samples: 23 at \$9.85 per sample \$226.55
Rock Samples: 12 at \$19.50 per sample \$234.00
Sample Shipping: Estimated \$0.60 per sample \$21.00

Total Analytical Costs \$481.55

Camp & Transportation Costs:

Truck Costs: 3 days at \$60.00 per day \$180.00
Boat Rental: \$100.00
Helicopter Costs: 2.5 hours at \$610 per hour \$1525.00
Fuel- 250 litres at \$0.57 per litre \$142.50
Camp Supplies and Room & Board: 6.5 man
days at an estimated \$40.00 per day \$260.00

Total Camp & Transportation Costs \$2207.00

Report & Miscellaneous Costs:

Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags etc.) \$ 15.00
Drafting: Estimated \$100.00
Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated
20.00 per report \$120.00

Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs \$235.00

**Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment
on the JERRY 1-17 claims:**

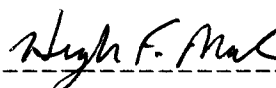
\$4241.05

8. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Hugh Francis MacKinnon of P.O. Box 1785, Rossland, B.C., hereby certify that:

- 1) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree with Honours in Geology from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, in 1986.
- 2) I have been engaged in mineral exploration since 1980 in Ontario, Saskatchewan, The Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and The Yukon Territory.
- 3) I was the project geologist for Skukum Gold's regional claims program.
- 4) I was involved in the work performed on the JERRY claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this fifth day of November, 1989



Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX 2
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 1989

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE(604)253-3158

FAX(604)253-1716

DATE REPORT MAILED:

Sept. 19/89.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 SOIL P2 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY... *C. Leong*... D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Skukum Gold PROJECT 4J-JERRY FILE # 89-3609 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4J-5S1	13	35	155	.3	11	5
89-4J-5S2	14	30	150	.3	15	2
89-4J-5S3	15	29	72	.2	15	4
89-4J-5S4	18	29	78	.7	15	2
89-4J-5S5	13	38	85	.5	14	3
89-4J-5S6	22	48	121	.4	13	10
89-4J-5S7	14	25	99	.5	15	2
89-4J-5S8	12	20	75	.4	8	1
89-4J-5S9	10	30	106	.3	13	1
89-4J-5S10	10	24	67	.3	14	5
89-4J-5S11	14	42	110	.2	21	5
89-4J-5S12	10	33	150	.2	12	1
89-4J-5S13	8	21	140	.3	15	1
89-4J-5S14	10	31	143	.1	17	1
89-4J-5S15	17	17	58	.5	16	2
89-4J-5S16	12	26	107	.3	18	1
89-4J-5S17	13	26	117	.5	13	5
89-4J-5S18	6	37	124	.2	38	16
89-4J-5S19	13	23	70	.1	9	95
89-4J-5S20	12	95	180	.4	27	98
89-4J-5S21	9	27	143	.3	6	15
89-4J-5S22	6	20	74	.1	9	3
89-4J-5S23	3	18	116	.1	7	1
STD C/AU-S	61	40	132	7.0	43	51

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Ag** OZ/T	Au** OZ/T
89-4J-5F1	5	16	20	2	.03	.001
89-4J-5F2	4	51	16	2	.03	.007
89-4J-5R1	4	18	19	10	.01	.001
89-4J-5R2	3	29	20	6	.03	.001
89-4J-5R3	12	38	30	2	.01	.001
89-4J-5R4	3	3	9	2	.01	.014
89-4J-5R5	5	18	40	2	.01	.001
89-4J-5R6	27	83	48	5	.13	.186
89-4J-5R7	5	9	22	2	.01	.001
89-4J-5R8	2	10	6	5	.01	.001
89-4J-5R9	3	17	18	2	.01	.001
89-4J-10R1	2	2	19	3	.01	.001
STD C	59	42	136	40	-	-