AGIP CANADA LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND TRENCHING
MOUNT SKUKUM AREA

091061

KUKU 1-48 (YA 61199 - YA 61246)

KUKU 49-331 (YA 61623 - YA 61905)

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

NTS 105 D/3, 4, 5,6

LATITUDE: 60°12'N

LONGITUDE: 135°28'W

JULY 5th - July 15th and July 30th - September 18th, 1981

By: A. Doherty

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 $ 42,000—.

P. Walker

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The Mount Skukum property, consisting of the KUKU 1-331 and CHIEF 1-71 claims, covers an area of 84.02 square kilometers in southwestern Yukon. All claims were staked in 1981. The CHIEF claims were staked in November 1981 and work carried out in that area will be described in a subsequent assessment report.

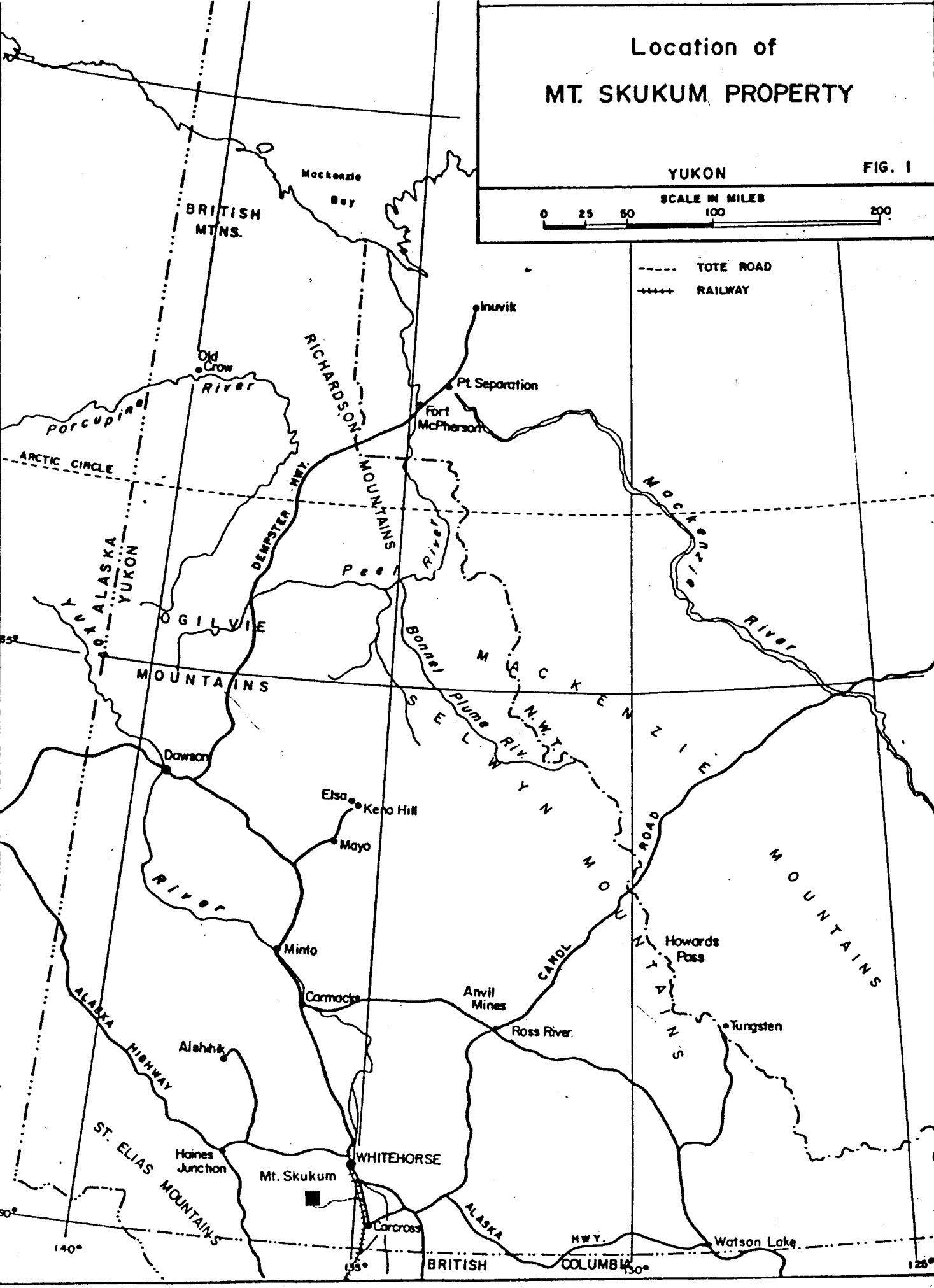
1.2 Location and Access

The Mount Skukum property is situated in southwestern Yukon at 60°12' North Latitude and 135°28' West Longitude, (NTS map sheet 105D; Figure 1). Whitehorse is 65 kilometers by air to the northeast. The southern boundary of the property crosses the south flank of Mount Skukum, which forms a block of high ground between the Watson River to the north and the Wheaton River to the south. These rivers follow parallel courses, first to the northeast and then turn sharply south and drain into Bennett Lake.

Good roads lead from Whitehorse for 75 kilometers, first southeast along the Alaska Highway and then south on the Carcross Road parallel to the White Pass and Yukon railroad, crossing the railroad onto secondary roads along the Wheaton River to the abandoned Wheaton River airstrip, 25 kilometers from Mount Skukum. From here a further 18 kilometers of four wheel drive road leads to within 7 kilometers of Mount Skukum.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Mount Skukum area ranges in elevation from 1000 meters to over 2350 meters. The main areas of interest lie


Location of
MT. SKUKUM PROPERTY
YUKON
FIG. 1
SCALE IN MILES
0 25 50 100 200
TOTE ROAD
RAILWAY
Mackenzie Bay
BRITISH MTNS.
Inuvik
Old Crow
Porcupine River
RICHARDSON MOUNTAINS
Pt. Separation
Fort McPherson
ARCTIC CIRCLE
DEMPSTER HWY.
YUKON ALASKA
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS
Peel River
Bonnet Plume River
MACKENZIE River
N.W.T.
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
Dawson
Elsa
Keno Hill
Mayo
ROAD
Minto
Howards Pass
CANOL
Carmacks
Anvil Mines
Ross River
Tungsten
ALASKA HIGHWAY
Alshihik
ST. ELIAS MOUNTAINS
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
Mt. Skukum
Carcross
ALASKA HWY.
Watson Lake
BRITISH COLUMBIA
140°
135°
130°
128°

between 1600 and 1900 meters. The topography is mountainous with sharp rugged peaks and serrated ridges surrounded by glacial cirques, deep U-shaped valleys and hanging valleys. Away from the higher peaks, the topography is much more subdued.

Vegetation in the area is very sparse above 1200 meters. The lower valleys are well-forested with white spruce and lodgepole pine at the lower elevations and alpine fir near treeline. Above treeline, the flora is typically alpine with stunted willows and dwarf birch along creeks near treeline and grasses, mosses and alpine plants occupying the floors of the lower cirques and hanging valleys. Large areas are barren and consist predominantly of felsenmeer. A few stagnant glaciers, permanent snowfields and a number of rock glaciers occur in the area.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 General Geology

The Mount Skukum area consists of a 10 kilometers wide circular erosional remnant of Tertiary intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of the Skukum Group. The Skukum Volcanics are considered part of the Sloko volcanic province (Aitkin, 1955) which extends through northcentral British Columbia into southern Yukon. In the Yukon, the Skukum group is considered part of the Mt. Nansen Group ranging in age from 70 to 50 Ma.

The Skukum volcanic sequence is unconformable over a basement consisting of metamorphosed Late Precambrian schist and marble intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Large remnants (roof pendants) of the Lake Precambrian metamorphosed rocks extend from the western margin of the Skukum complex several kilometers to the northwest.

Small Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyries, latite dykes

and late basalt and diabase dykes are intrusive into the Skukum Group. The late basalts possibly correlate with the Quaternary Miles Canyon basalts, or are a late phase of Skukum magmatism.

2.2 Volcanic Stratigraphy

2.2.1 General

The volcanic rocks of the Skukum complex are flat-lying to gently dipping; the stratigraphy is highly dissected and discontinuous due to normal faulting. Paleotopography also exerts a marked effect on the distribution and thickness of volcanic units. Lithologies in the area are predominantly andesite to rhyolite and quartz latite flows and pyroclastics, with a greater volume of pyroclastics than flows.

Preliminary mapping within the claim block (Figure 2) indicates that two volcanic cycles are preserved in the Skukum Complex; both cycles commence with felsic to intermediate pyroclastics and terminate with andesites and basaltic andesite pyroclastics.

The contact between Cycle I and Cycle II is marked in some areas by an angular unconformity. At the southeastern side of the Main Cirque, autobrecciated rhyolite flows and welded ash-flow tuff were deposited against a steep paleo-slope cut through flat-lying andesites of the upper portion of Cycle I. The unconformity between Cycle I and Cycle II is less obvious in other areas.

The contact between pyroclastic rocks at the base of Cycle I and the Cretaceous Coast Crystalline Complex is exposed in a number of areas. Around Butte Creek and in the Pyroclastic Cirque (the large cirque 2 kilometers east of the Main Cirque) tuffaceous sediments and waterlain tuffs are draped over the underlying basement. In many of these locations, conglomerates consisting of weathered granite

boulders and cobbles in a silty hematite-rich matrix directly overlie the basement rocks and are interpreted as talus fans deposited along prominent fault scarps.

2.2.2 Cycle I Volcanic Rocks

Volcanic rocks of Cycle I are divisible into a lower pyroclastic sequence and an upper andesite flow sequence. The Cycle I pyroclastics consist of a layered sequence of ash-fall tuffs, waterlain tuff, lithic lapilli tuff, welded tuff, blocky tuff and breccia. Sections are well exposed to the northeast of the Main Cirque on cliffs above Butte Creek and within the Pyroclastic Cirque. The pyroclastics of Cycle I thin markedly to the north by ratios as high as 10 to 1.

The basal unit consists of 10-30 meters of well-bedded light green to grey ash-fall tuff and waterlain tuffs, transitional to siltstones and arkoses. The tuffs and epiclastic sediments contain a high proportion of crystal fragments and devitrified pumice shards in a matrix of volcanic dust.

The lower epiclastic sediments and tuffs are overlain by a massive unit of greenish to cream-yellow lithic lapilli tuff. The lapilli tuff unit varies in thickness from greater than 100 meters in the Pyroclastic Cirque to approximately 10 meters in the cliffs above Butte Creek, over a lateral distance of 2 kilometers. This lithology is a distinctive resistant cliff-forming unit.

The lapilli tuff contains a high proportion of andesite and trachyte fragments (lapilli) and broken crystals in a matrix of devitrified glassy shards, fine-grained crystal fragments and volcanic dust. Quartz crystals and lithic fragments of latite and rhyolite occur occasionally. The unit shows variable compaction and welding features.

A 10 meter thick unit of pink to reddish-weathering

densely welded tuff overlies the lapilli tuff in most areas. This unit is best exposed in cliffs on the south side of Butte Creek. The central portion of the tuff contains many flattened pumice fragments in a pink, crystal-rich, devitrified glassy groundmass. Numerous small fragments of granitic material are found in this unit.

Overlying the welded tuff is a section of 10-20 meters of light green tuff and epiclastic sediments. This unit is well bedded and is distinguished from the underlying horizon of tuffs and sediments by the presence of clasts of Late Proterozoic schist and marble (up to 30% of the rock). The tuffs are overlain by a thick section of andesitic to trachytic flow breccia (the term trachytic is used in the textural sense), porphyritic andesite flows, amygdaloidal trachyandesite and bedded andesite tuffs.

2.2.3 Cycle II Volcanic Rocks

Units of the Cycle II volcanic sequence are exposed in the southeastern side of the Main Cirque and over a large portion of the northeastern quarter of the KUKU claim block. Lithologies consist of autobrecciated rhyolite flows, flow-banded rhyolite, lapilli tuff, and densely-welded tuff.

Rhyolite autobreccia and flow-banded rhyolite capped by a thick section (over 100 meters) of densely-welded and columnar-jointed tuff and exposed in the southeast corner of the Main Cirque.

In the northeast corner of the claim block, the sequence of felsic volcanic rocks of Cycle II is not exactly the same as the section in the Main Cirque. The densely-welded tuff unit appears to be absent or is represented by non-welded lapilli or ash-fall units.

The final stage of Cycle II volcanism, (Unit 5a, Figure 2) covers most of the southwestern portion of the map area. Texturally, these flows consist of angular fragments of

porphyritic andesite in a highly comminuted and altered andesitic matrix. Generally the matrix is propylitically altered whereas the clasts are unaltered.

2.2.4 Dykes and Intrusions

Late dykes of rusty-yellow to cream-weathering quartz-latite are ubiquitous; minor microdiorite, diabase and basalt dykes are less common. One late rectilinear diabase dyke cuts the welded-tuff unit on the southeast side of the Main Cirque; this is a very fresh unit and may be of equivalent age to Quaternary Miles Canyon basalts.

Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs outcrop in two locations. A small body outcrops on cliffs northeast of the Main Cirque and a large plug outcrops in the northeast corner of the claim block.

The quartz-latite dykes occur predominantly along north to northeast trends, coincident with a prominent fault trend. Dykes are rarely greater than 40 meters in width and a few hundred meters in strike length. The latites weather a dark, yellow, rusty color, commonly display fine flow-laminations, spherulitic textures and brecciated margins. Thin dykes (1-2 meters) of similar composition weather a greyish-green colour.

The latites are fine-grained to slightly porphyritic. In thin sections they have a highly recrystallized siliceous matrix with phenocrysts of albite, orthoclase (sanidine) and rare quartz.

A plug-like body of quartz-latite outcrops just north of the Main Cirque overlooking Butte Creek. This plug has a coarse porphyritic texture with phenocrysts of altered plagioclase up to 1.5 cm in length. In thin section fresh orthoclase and muscovite are also present. The groundmass consists of secondary patches of recrystallized quartz mosaic, in a fine-grained dusty crypto-crystalline matrix

containing up to 1-2% of secondary calcite. In some areas the latite plug displays crude columnar jointing.

Microdiorite dykes cut porphyritic andesites in the Main Cirque but are of minor importance. Thin (1-2 meters) dykes of columnar-jointed basaltic andesite cut the upper andesites of Cycle II.

2.3 Structure

The Skukum complex is located in a broad circular depression in the metasedimentary and granitic basement rocks. Marginal contacts between volcanics and underlying basement appear to be quite steep, especially in the south-eastern side of the complex.

The primary structural features within the complex are normal and extensional faults cutting both the volcanics and the underlying basement rocks. The volcanic units within the Skukum Complex are generally flat-lying to gently dipping.

The predominant fault trend within the complex is 045° and steeply dipping with a possible conjugate set trending 350° and steeply dipping. A third set trends east-west.

The 045°-trending faults are closely spaced in the Pyroclastic Cirque with measured vertical displacements up to 100 meters. The faults are frequently the loci of quartz-latite dykes, mineralized quartz and carbonate veins and peripheral propylitic alteration related to ascending hydrothermal fluids.

2.4 Detailed Geology of the Main Cirque

2.4.1 Introduction

The majority of detailed geological mapping undertaken on the KUKU claims during the 1982 field season was concentrated within the initial KUKU 1-48 claims and specifically within the Main Cirque in KUKU claims 15-20, 27 and 29.

Work on KUKU 49-331 was undertaken mainly during August and consisted of mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling.

2.4.2 Stratigraphy; Main Cirque

Outcrops within the Main Cirque are confined to the cirque floors and upper sections of the cirque walls. Large areas within the cirque proper are mantled by ice, glacial moraines, active talus slopes, and felsenmeer. Outcrop is exposed in approximately 15-20% of the cirque floor. Areas of alpine meadows are common.

Andesites of Cycle I are the predominant lithology exposed in the lower parts of the cirque, and are overlain by rhyolite auto-breccia, flows and densely-welded tuff. The southwestern portion of the cirque exposes massive outcrops (over 200 meters) of andesite. This unit forms the prominent peaks and ridges of the Mount Skukum area and is thought to be the last volcanic unit deposited.

The upper andesites of Cycle I are massive dark green to grey porphyritic flows and flow breccias. Massive fresh black basaltic andesite occurs interlayered with the andesites and as sills and dykes.

Andesite flow breccia and massive well-bedded andesitic tuffs are common on the east wall of the cirque. The flow breccias frequently show strong limonitic alteration caused by primary oxidation of flow tops.

On the east side of the cirque, the andesite flow breccia are overlain unconformably by well-banded purple and grey rhyolite flows and rhyolite auto-breccias. These units have an aggregate thickness of approximately 30 meters and are in turn overlain by a thick (over 100 meters) densely-welded ash-flow tuff with well-developed basal lithophysae and columnar jointing. These units are not continuous across to the west side of the Main Cirque due to non-deposition, erosion or faulting.

The west wall of the cirque exposes massive andesite tuff breccia, overlain by andesite explosion breccia containing angular andesite fragments in an altered groundmass.

2.4.3 Latite dykes

Quartz-latite dykes are common within the Main Cirque. Two dykes up to 40 meters wide outcrop in the base of the cirque over a strike length of 300 meters. The dykes weather a rusty to cream-yellow colour and have a prominent, closely-spaced orthogonal joint set producing a highly fractured weathering surface. Fine-scale laminations are common and marginal areas of the dykes are brecciated, possibly indicating forceful injection of the dyke systems. Coarse-grained areas of latite contain scattered phenocrysts of altered plagioclase and orthoclase. Quartz phenocrysts are rare. These features are most apparent in the large body of latite outcropping in the east side of the lower, northern, part of the Main Cirque.

2.4.4 Structure

The presence of fault systems transecting the cirque is indicated by detailed mapping on the camp grid (Main Zone, Figure 3) where a possible conjugate fault set with a number of small splays hosts gold-bearing quartz-calcite veins. The fault trending 045° contains the veins defining the Main Zone and can be traced for over 800 meters. Where the fault has been trenched, the common sequence is highly sheared and altered andesite, quartz-calcite veining and a zone of clay gouge. These fault systems are also suggested by the contoured magnetic data (Figure 9).

3. WORK PROGRAM

3.1 Summary of Previous Work

In May 1981, a block of claims (KUKU 1-48) were staked to cover an area of highly gossaned zones on the cirque walls surrounding the Main Cirque. Additional claims (KUKU 49-331), were staked in July 1981.

3.2 Orthophoto Mosaic

An orthophoto mosaic with superimposed topographic contour at 20 meter intervals was prepared by Pacific Survey Corporation in April 1982. The orthophoto mosaic covers all of the KUKU and CHIEF claims.

3.3 Sampling Program

Work at the Skukum Property consisted of an extensive program of soil sampling, chip sampling, trenching, detailed mapping, and a ground magnetometer survey within the Main Cirque. In addition, reconnaissance soil sampling, chip sampling and mapping were undertaken in other areas within the claim block. A detailed stream sediment sampling program within the claim block was also initiated with stream sediment samples collected at 100 meter intervals and panned heavy mineral concentrates at 200 meter intervals.

Soil samples from the camp grid, Main Zone were collected in duplicate (i.e. two separate samples, not sample splits) and sent to Bondar-Clegg in Whitehorse and Chemex in Calgary for replicate analyses of gold and silver.

4. MAIN ZONE; GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

4.1 Introduction

Areas within the Main Cirque containing either veins of quartz and calcite, or alteration, and returning anomalous gold values in soil and chip samples have been separated into zones to facilitate data management. Figure 4 shows the disposition of zones within the Main Cirque; these are the Main Zone, Lake Zone, Gully Zone, Pika and Fox Zones.

This section briefly describes the work undertaken in the Main zone and describes the geochemical and geophysical surveys and results.

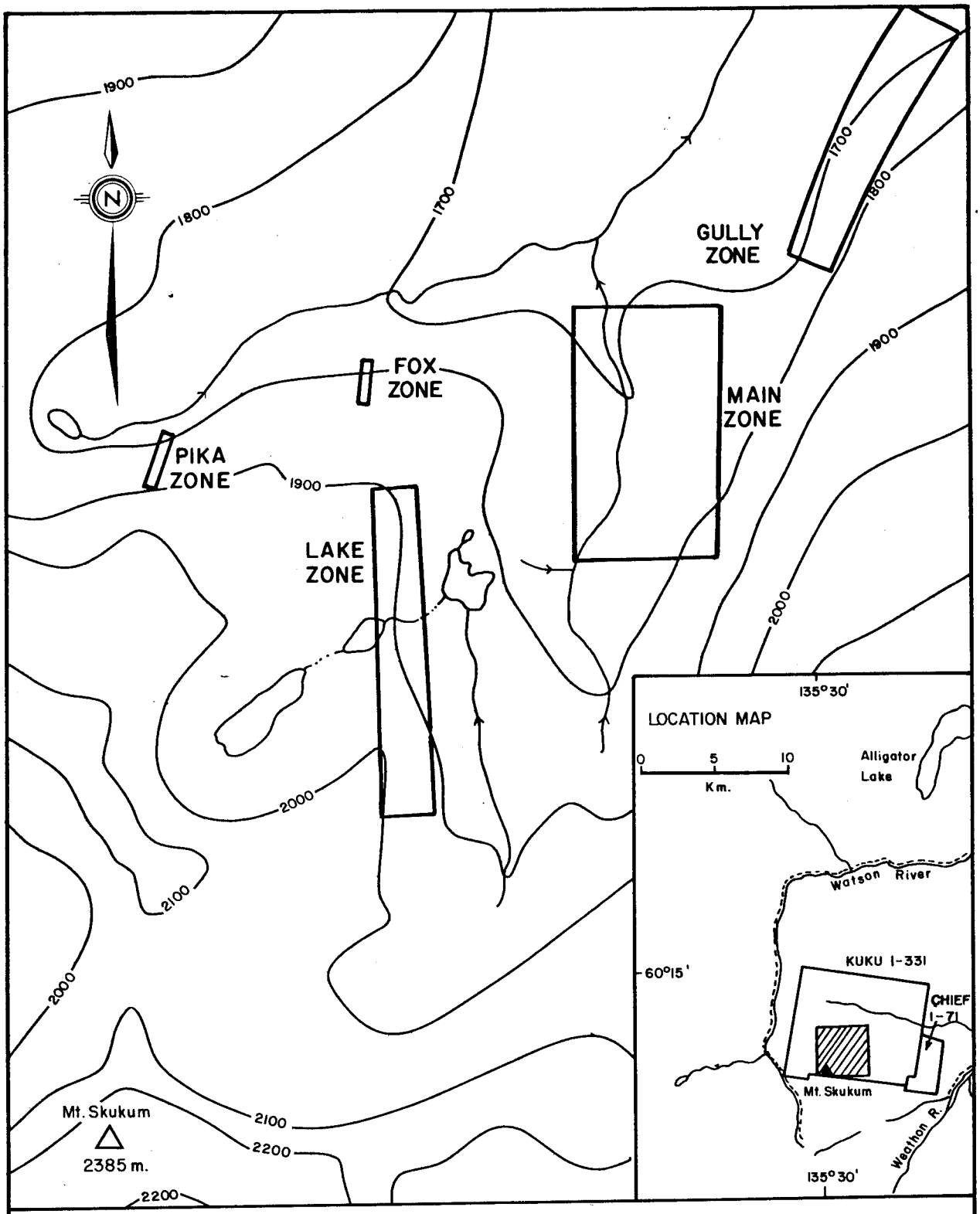
4.2 General

The Main Zone is a rectangular grid (800 by 500 meters) covering the base of the cirque and straddling the creek which contained the original stream sediment anomalies.

In the floor of the cirque there is approximately 20% outcrop of andesite flows and breccia, minor basaltic andesite and latite dykes. Outcrops of quartz-calcite veins occur discontinuously along a zone trending 045° over a strike distance of 375 meters with a maximum width of 100 meters. Minor north-south trending splays off the main vein system outcrop along the creek north of Trench #3 and are intersected in Trench #2. The geology of this area, the distribution of vein material and trench locations are shown in Figure 3.

4.3 Soil Samples

Extensive soil geochemical sampling for gold and silver was carried out on the Main Zone. Soil samples were collected in duplicate at each site and analysed at two laboratories to check sampling representivity. Figures 5 and 5a show



AGIP CANADA LTD.		
ZONE LOCATION MAP MT. SKUKUM MAIN CIRQUE *YUKON*		
Scale: 1:16,000	NTS: 105 / D	Date: DEC. 1981
Author: R.A.D.	Drawn by: J.B.	Figure: 4

contoured gold anomalies in soil samples from the camp grid. Contoured silver anomalies over the same grid are plotted on Figure 6 and 6a. One set of data (ie Figs. 5 and 6) is from Bondar-Clegg and a control set of data (Figs. 5a and 6a) is from Chemex Labs.

Soil samples were collected, where possible, at 15-20 cm depth, below the organic horizon. Samples generally consisted of grey to orange sandy gravel and clays, some sample variability resulted from lobes of transported colluvium washed into the base of the cirque from steep talus slopes on the east wall. Where possible, samples were pre-screened through a 10 mesh stainless steel sieve and the fraction analysed was normally -20 mesh.

. Maximum values for gold in soil on the camp grid are 1817 ppb gold over Trench 1, 1500 ppb gold adjacent to Trench 3 and 400 ppb gold near Trench 4. A prominent linear anomaly occurs along the creek where a wide zone of quartz and calcite veining is exposed. The anomaly is 110 meters long and 30 meters wide and values range from 300 ppb to 800 ppb gold. Four other isolated anomalies (over 400 ppb gold) occur along the strike of the 045° fault zone.

4.4 Trenches 3 and 4

Trench 3 was laid out to intersect outcrop of strongly veined quartz-latite. This trench is 47 meters long by 2.0 meters wide by 1.5 meters deep and approximately 141 m^3 were excavated. Figure 7 shows the plan view and section of Trench 3 with geology, sample locations and results. Maximum values are at the east end of the trench, 3200 ppb and 2150 ppb gold were found in two consecutive 1 meter chip samples at the east end of the quartz latite. Soil samples taken in overburden adjacent to one chip sample run 440, 490 and 205 ppb gold.

Trench 4 (Figure 8) was located over an isolated outcrop of quartz and calcite veining in andesite. The dimensions of

this trench are 39 meters long by 2 meters wide by 0.75 meters deep and approximately 58 m^3 of material was excavated. Results from this trench were generally poor, with a maximum value of 270 ppb gold in a 1.0 meter chip sample and 245 ppb gold from a 1 meter-long continuous soil sample in fault gouge. Analyses of gold, silver, mercury, antimony, copper and lead from Trench 4 are tabulated in Figure 11. Antimony is generally less than 2 ppm, mercury ranges from 20 to 150 ppb and copper and lead rarely exceed 15 ppm. Both trenches 3 and 4 are located with respect to the nearest claim post and are shown in Figure 3.

4.5 Magnetic Survey

From August 18th to August 26th, 1981, AGIP personnel completed 5.0 kilometers of magnetic survey on the camp grid at Mount Skukum.

The survey was performed using an Exploranium Unimag Model G-846B proton magnetometer and all data was corrected for diurnal variation using a CMG MR-10 Base Station magnetometer and recorder. Readings were collected at 10 meter station intervals and the corrected data is presented in contour form (Figure 9).

The results show two different magnetic patterns over the survey area with the eastern 200 meters of each survey line generally being quite quiet magnetically and the rest of the survey area being subject to steep magnetic gradients of up to 350 gammas peak to peak. There is no obvious lithological boundary between the different magnetic signatures, but faulting is inferred. The high gradients are probably due to an increase in the amount of pyrrhotite and magnetite in the porphyritic andesite.

There is a good correlation between the rhyolitic dykes and areas of low magnetic strength and a possible relationship between areas of weak magnetic strength and the quartz-calcite veins. Elsewhere the magnetic characteristics of the different lithologies are not diagnostic.

Structurally, several faults can be inferred from distortions and offsets in the contours of the magnetic data and they have been indicated on the contour map. Those interpreted faults have been edited on a geological basis and included, where justified, on the geological map (Figure 3).

5. WORK ON KUKU 49-331

5.1 Soil Samples

Figure 10 shows results and sample locations for soil samples, talus fines and chip samples within the claim block.

. A line of samples (talus fines) collected along the east wall of the Pyroclastic Cirque (approximately 2 kilometers east of the Main Cirque) has returned a number of anomalies over approximately 750 meters with a maximum value of 950 ppb gold.

5.2 Stream Sediment and Heavy Mineral Concentrate Samples

Figure 10 presents the data from stream sediment and heavy mineral concentrate sampling over most of the creeks within the claim block. The creek draining the Main Cirque is highly anomalous throughout its course. Values range up to 2,350 ppb gold in stream silts and 2950 ppb gold in heavy mineral concentrates. Most other streams within the claims returned only background values. One tributary to the north of Butte Creek returned two contiguous samples at 105 ppb and 400 ppb gold in silt. The creek draining the valley to the west of Mount Skukum has silver values up to 3.5 ppm over 300 meters with only background values for gold. These anomalies could be related to silver in marbles of the Late PreCambrian Yukon Group.

6. REFERENCES

Aitkin, I.D., 1955: Altin, British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 54-9.

APPENDIX A

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Stream Sediment and Heavy Mineral Concentrate Samples

Stream sediment samples were collected at intervals of 500 meters during reconnaissance surveys, and at 100 - 200 meter intervals in detailed surveys. Ideally the samples were collected from the centre of the streams and the width, depth and flow rate of the stream noted as well as silt colour, size, composition and organic content when present. Sample weight ranged from 300 to 500 g and samples were stored in brown kraft paper bags and dried before shipping to the laboratory.

Heavy mineral concentrates were collected at 500 meter intervals in reconnaissance surveys and 200 meter intervals in detailed surveys. Concentrates are commonly collected at the same site as a stream sediment sample to allow comparison of both methods and to determine the concentration ratios. A 40 cm diameter gold pan was filled three-quarters full with silt and sand, screened through a 10 mesh stainless steel sieve, and then panned down to a 20-50 g heavy mineral concentrate. Samples were collected in a 15 cm x 25 cm plastic sample bag. Attempts were made to collect the heavy mineral concentrate in natural heavy mineral traps in the streams. Theoretically, ideal sites for collection of heavy mineral concentrates are less suitable for collecting silt samples;

in practice, in mountain areas, streams have high gradient and rapid runoff so that stream channels form a series of falls and pools. In such streams, sediment accumulation is often minimal and heavy and light minerals often tend to be deposited at the same site.

Soil and Talus Fine Samples

Soil samples were collected on soil grids and talus fine samples were collected along contour lines at the top of talus slopes below cliffs and outcrops showing evidence of mineralization or alteration. Sampling intervals varied from as little as 10 meters over detailed soil grids to 100 meters on reconnaissance soil or talus fine traverses. Average spacing on talus fine lines was 20-25 meters.

Samples were collected using small collapsable shovels at depths between 15-30 cm in the B horizon; in many areas, soil profiles are poorly developed. Frequently in talus slopes this proved impractical due to the very coarse blocky nature of the material, although generally sufficient fine material could be collected near the top of the talus slope. Where possible, the samples were field-screened through a 10 mesh stainless steel sieve. Field notes on color, size fraction and organic content were taken.

Chip Sampling

Chip samples were collected using a small sledge hammer and moil into sample bags held by a sampling ring. Samples were collected in narrow 5-10 cm swaths as continuous chips across the strike of lithological units or veins. All samples were terminated at prominent lithological contacts. Lengths of samples ranged from 1-5 meters. In trenches, samples were normally collected over a maximum width of 1 meter. One to three kilograms of sample were collected.

Analytical Methods

Samples were collected as described in the previous section. Most samples were analysed for U, Au, Ag; a few selected samples were also analysed for As, Hg, Sb, Te, Cu, Pb, and Zn. The elements analysed were selected on the basis of sample types, previous surveys and geological criteria. Most samples were analysed for gold and silver only becuase initial geochemical surveys indicated that these elements produced the optimum results.

Samples were analysed by Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Whitehorse, Ottawa, Vancouver and Denver. Inter-laboratory variability appears to be within acceptable ranges. A group of 800 soil samples were collected in duplicate on the camp grid at Mount Skukum and were analysed by both Bondar-Clegg in Ottawa and Chemex Laboratories in Calgary. Results for both laboratories were comparable.

Soil and stream sediment samples are dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock chip and heavy mineral concentrate samples are pulverized and a split of the minus 100 mesh fraction is analysed.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 10 g sample, but after preparation of the lead bead, the bead is dissolved in acid and the gold content determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Gold assays are by standard fire assay techniques using a 16 g sample (one-half assay ton). After preparation of the bead, silver is removed by dissolving with nitric acid and the bead weighed to determine the gold content of the original sample.

Copper, Lead, Zinc and Silver are analysed by atomic absorption techniques; for most elements the sample is dissolved in hot aqua regia. Lead and Silver analyses require a correction for background. Silver values greater than 4.0 ppm are checked using a nitric acid digestion.

Mercury analysis is by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry after sample digestion.

Arsenic analyses are by perchloric-nitric acid digestion and colorimetric determination.

Antimony and Barium was analysed by x-ray fluorescence using a pressed pellet of pulverized rock.

Uranium analyses are by hot nitric acid digestion and fluorometric determination.

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APPENDIX B

CLAIM NAMES AND GRANT NUMBERS

KUKU 1-48

KUKU 1	YA 61199	KUKU 25	YA 61223
KUKU 2	YA 61200	KUKU 26	YA 61224
KUKU 3	YA 61201	KUKU 27	YA 61225
KUKU 4	YA 61202	KUKU 28	YA 61226
KUKU 5	YA 61203	KUKU 29	YA 61227
KUKU 6	YA 61204	KUKU 30	YA 61228
KUKU 7	YA 61205	KUKU 31	YA 61229
KUKU 8	YA 61206	KUKU 32	YA 61230
KUKU 9	YA 61207	KUKU 33	YA 61231
KUKU 10	YA 61208	KUKU 34	YA 61232
KUKU 11	YA 61209	KUKU 35	YA 61233
KUKU 12	YA 61210	KUKU 36	YA 61234
KUKU 13	YA 61211	KUKU 37	YA 61235
KUKU 14	YA 61212	KUKU 38	YA 61236
KUKU 15	YA 61213	KUKU 39	YA 61237
KUKU 16	YA 61214	KUKU 40	YA 61238
KUKU 17	YA 61215	KUKU 41	YA 61239
KUKU 18	YA 61216	KUKU 42	YA 61240
KUKU 19	YA 61217	KUKU 43	YA 61241
KUKU 20	YA 61218	KUKU 44	YA 61242
KUKU 21	YA 61219	KUKU 45	YA 61243
KUKU 22	YA 61220	KUKU 46	YA 61244
KUKU 23	YA 61221	KUKU 47	YA 61245
KUKU 24	YA 61222	KUKU 48	YA 61246

All above claims, KUKU 1-48 (YA 61199-YA61246) owned by AGIP Canada Ltd.

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KUKU 49-331

KUKU 49 YA 61623
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KUKU 54 YA 61628
KUKU 55 YA 61629
KUKU 56 YA 61630
KUKU 57 YA 61631
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KUKU 330 YA 61904
KUKU 331 YA 61905

All above claims, KUKU 49-331 (YA-61623-YA61905) owned by AGIP Canada Ltd.

APPENDIX C
AGIP PERSONNEL

J.A. Climie	Exploration Manager	Program Supervision.
D.G. Bailey, Ph. D.	Chief Geologist	Program Supervision.
R.C.R. Robertson	Area Geologist	Program supervision, mapping, report writing.
D.R. Eaton	Chief Geophysicist	Geophysical survey supervision.
R.A. Doherty	Project Geologist	Project supervision, mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, map and report preparation.
S. Logan Gordanier	Project Geologist	Project supervision, mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, map and report preparation.
T. Garagan	Project Geologist	Mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling.
P. Van Angeren	Project Geologist	Mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling.
R. Hulstein	Senior Assistant	Mapping, sampling.
D. Charron	Senior Assistant	Mapping, sampling.
M. Fortier	Intermediate Assistant	Sampling, prospecting.
C. Malboeuf	Junior Assistant	Sampling, prospecting.
J. Pollock	Junior Assistant	Sampling, prospecting.
L. Mongeon	Cook	
A. Rousseau	Junior Assistant	Sampling, prospecting.
A. Malnasi	Junior Assistant	Sampling, prospecting.
J. MacRae	Contract Field Assistant	Sampling, prospecting, mountaineering

APPENDIX D
STATEMENT OF COSTS
KUKU 1-48

1. Surface Work, (KUKU 1-48), July 5th to September 16th

Preparation of contoured orthophoto map (1:10,000 scale) prepared by Pacific Survey Corporation, Vancouver.
Total cost $9,500 - the area covered is 148 km^2 and covers all of KUKU 1-331 and CHIEF 1-71, prorated by claims is 9500/402 = $23.50 per claim.

KUKU 1-48 = 48 x $23.50	1,128

Labour Costs

J.A. Climie 1 day @ $200	200
D.G. Bailey 1 day @ $160	160
R.C.R. Robertson 4 1/2 days @ $140	630
D.R. Eaton 1 day @ $170	170
A. Doherty 13 1/2 days @ $110	1,485
S. Logan Gordanier 16 days @ $110	1,760
B. Morrison 11 days @ $80	880
P. Van Angeren 2 days @ $110	220
M. Fortier 12 1/2 days @ $75	930
A. Rousseau 11 days @ $60	660
A. Malnasi 6 days @ $55	330
C. Malboeuf 13 days @ $55	715
J. Pollock 14 days @ $55	770
	8,910

Analytical Costs

Soil samples, Camp Grid; Main Zone
Duplicate samples collected and analysed for gold and silver by Bondar-Clegg in Whitehorse and Chemex Labs in Calgary.
Bondar-Clegg data is contoured in Figures 5 and 5a, Chemex data on Figures 6 and 6a.

Analytical costs per sample - Bondar-Clegg		$ 7.60
- Chemex Labs		$ 7.40
	TOTAL	$15.00
944 samples x $15.00		$14,160

Helicopter Costs

July 5th to July 29th, Bell 206 Long Ranger, casual helicopter contract from Shirley Helicopter, Whitehorse (costs include fuel).

4.8 hours	$ 2,540

Total surface costs - KUKU 1-48

Orthophoto	1,128
Labour	8,910
Analytical costs	14,160
Helicopter costs	2,540
TOTAL	$26,738

AGIP CANADA LTD.

APPENDIX E
STATEMENT OF COSTS
KUKU 49-331

1. Surface Work

Preparation of contoured orthophoto map (1:10,000 scale) by Pacific Survey Corporation, Vancouver.

KUKU 49-331	$23.00 x 283 claims	$ 6,650

Labour Costs (KUKU 49-331)

D.G. Bailey 5 days @ $160	850
R.C.R. Robertson 2 days @ $140	280
J.A. Climie 1/2 day @ $200	100
A. Doherty 14 1/2 days @ $110	1,595
S. Logan Gordanier 3 days @ $110	330
T. Garagan 1 day @ $90	90
P. Van Angeren 1 day @ $110	110
R. Hulstein 5 days @ $80	400
D. Charron 6 days @ $80	480
J. MacRae (contract) 8 days @ $165	1,320
B. Morrison 1 day @ $80	80
M. Fortier 1 day @ $75	75
A. Rousseau 7 days @ $60	560
A. Malnasi 1 day @ $55	55
C. Malboeuf 8 days @ $55	440
J. Pollock 4 days @ $55	220
	6,985

Share of cooks wages August 14 - September 12th

$75/day x 35 days	2,625

Analytical Costs

KUKU 273-275	12 chip samples @ $9.50	114
KUKU 51	2 soil samples @ $7.60	15
KUKU 244-281	33 soil samples (-20 mesh) @ $7.60	250
	33 soil samples (-80 mesh) @ $8.85	292
KUKU 49-331	192 stream silts @ $7.60	1,489
	33 heavy mineral concentrates @ $8.25	314
		$2,474

Helicopter Costs

Hughes 500 D helicopter, contract machine from Liftair International Ltd., Calgary.

KUKU 49-331	23.8 hours @ $379/hour	9,020
	fuel at 25 gal/hour x $1.98 per gallon	1,178
		$10,198

CAMP AND FIELD COSTS

1. Food costs, estimated at $20/man day
   KUKU 49-331, 86 man days x $20 = $ 1,720

2. Camp and field equipment rental
   share of rental equipment (radios, scintillometers, generators, theodolite, etc).
   estimated at $40/day for 30 days,
   30% to KUKU 49-331 = 0.30 x (30 x 40) = $ 360

3. Cost of field supplies estimated at $10/day
   30% to KUKU 49-331, $10 x 30 $ 300

4. Demobilization Costs (Helicopter)
includes camp moves, supply and crew mobilization to and from Whitehorse

July 30th to September 18th, 32.2 hrs - total cost	$14,678
30% applied to KUKU 49-331, (0.30 x 14,678) =	4,403

Total Surface Cost - KUKU 49-331

Orthophoto	6,650
Labour (inc. cooks wages)	9,610
Analytical costs	2,474
Helicopter costs	10,198
Camp and field costs	2,180
Demobilization	4,403
	$35,515

Trenching Costs (July 30th - Sept. 1st, 1981) KUKU 17

Trench #3, KUKU 17, (47 m x 2.0 m x 1.5 m = 141 m^3)

Labour Costs

Contract blasting crew, Bema Industries Ltd. (1 supervisor @ $200/day, 1 blaster @ $175/day and 1 technical assistant @ $145/day)

Supervisor	10 days @ $200	2,000
	1 day @ $175	175
Blaster	10 days @ $175	1,750
	1 day @ $175	145
Technical	10 days @ $145	1,450
Assistant	1 day @ $105	105
		5,625

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Mobilization, Demobilization, Labour and Helicopter

Share of contract labour - 1 man day	110
Helicopter August 13, 1.5 hours (inc.fuel)	830
Hotel and accommodation	195
	$1,135

AGIP Personnel

R.C.R. Robertson 1/2 day @ $140	70
A. Doherty 2 days @ $110	220
R. Hulstein 1 day @ $80	80
J. Pollock 1 day @ $55	55
A. Rousseau 1 day @ $60	60
	$485

Equipment Rental

Drilling and blasting equipment rental from Bema Industries for 10 days @ $50/day	500
Share of Wild T-16 Theodolite	50
	$550

Explosives

Including Forcite, Amex, blasting caps, cord
Total cost for 91 m of trenching (248.3 m^3)
is $4,902 or $19.76/$m^3$ x 141 m^3 = $2,786

AGIP CANADA LTD.

Helicopter Costs

Transporting blasting crew to site	
Bell 206 Long Ranger Aug. 14-16, 1.9 hours (including fuel)	1,032.00
Hughes 500 D Aug. 17-22, 3.8 hours x 379/hour	1,440.20
and 25 gal fuel/hour x 1.98 per gallon	188.10
AGIP personnel to site	
Hughes 500 D 2.0 hours x 379/hour	758.00
and 25 gal/hour x 198 per gallon	99.00
	$3,517.30

Analytical Costs

10 soil samples (42105-42114) gold & silver @ 7.60	76.00
20 chip samples (41219-41224) gold & silver @ 9.50	190.00
oversize charge on 20 rock chips 136 lb. x $0.30/lb.	40.80
8 assays for gold	64.00
6 assays for silver	48.00
	$418.80

Food Costs

Estimated at $20/day x 38.5 days	$770.00

Trench #3, Total Costs

Labour Costs, contract	5,625.00
Mobilization, Demobilization	1,135.00
Labour costs, AGIP	485.00
Equipment rental	550.00
Explosives	2,786.00
Helicopter costs	3,517.30
Analytical costs	418.80
Food Costs	770.00
	$15,287.10

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Trench #4, KUKU 19

Dimensions 39.0 m x 2.0 m x 0.75 m = 58 m^3

Labour Costs

Blasting crew - Supervisor -	9 days	@ $200	1,800.00
	1 day	@ $175	175.00
Blaster	9 days	@ $175	1,575.00
	1 day	@ $145	145.00
Technical Assistant	3 days	@ $145	435.00
AGIP Labour - A. Doherty	1 1/2 days	@ $110	165.00
- R. Hulstein	1 1/3 days	@ 80	120.00

Mobilization, Demobilization, Labour and Helicopter

Labour 1 man day	110.00
Helicopter 1.7 hr @ 379/hour	644.30
fuel at 25 gal/hour x $1.98/hour	84.15
Hotel costs and airline tickets	200.00
	$5,453.45

Equipment Rental

Drilling and blasting equipment rented from Bema Industries for 10 days @ $50/day	500.00
share of Wild T-16 Theodolite	50.00
	550.00

Explosives

Including Forcite, Amex, blasting caps and cord

58 m^3 x $19.76/$m^3$ $1,146.00

Helicopter Costs

Hughes 500D Helicopter	
6 hours @ $379/hour =	2,274.00
25 gal fuel per hour x $1.98 per gallon	297.00
	$2,571.00

Analytical Costs

21 chip samples (41240-41263) analysed for Au, Ag, Hg, Sb, Cu, Pb + samples preparation = 21 x $18.25 =	383.25
3 chip samples Au and Ag = 3 x $9.50 =	28.50
8 soil samples (42115-42122) analysed for Ag, Ag - 20 mesh 8 x $7.60 =	60.80
- 80 mesh 8 x $8.85 =	70.80
	$543.35

Equipment Rental

Blasting equipment @ $50/day x 11 days	500.00
share of Wild T-16 Theodolite	100.00
	$600.00

Food Costs estimated at $20/day x 26 days $520.00

Total Costs - Trench #4

Labour	5,453.45
Equipment rental	550.00
Explosives	1,146.00
Helicopter costs	2,571.00
Analytical costs	543.35
Equipment rental	600.00
Food Costs	520.00
	11,383.80

AGIP CANADA LTD.

APPENDIX F
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, RICHARD ALLAN DOHERTY, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify:

That I am a geologist employed by AGIP Canada Ltd. and that I caused to be performed the work described in this report.

That I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with Honours in Geology from the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton in 1977 and carried out graduate studies at Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland.

That I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full-time and part-time basis for eight years of which five have been on mineral exploration programs in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

That I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Signed at Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 25th day of May, A.D., 1982.

R. ALLAN DOHERTY

MT SKUKUM AREA
SCALE 1:10 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES
KUKU 1/331 CHIEF 1/71
AGIP CANADA

135°30'

135°25'

60°15'

60°12'

WATSON RIVER

BUTTE CREEK

SKUKUM CREEK

Icefield

MT. SKUKUM

N

SYMBOLS

- Pyrite ; gossan
- Jointing; vertical, inclined
- Flow layering in volcanics
- Bedding; inclined
- Fault, defined, approx., assumed (solid circle indicates downthrown side)
- Geological contact, defined, approx., assumed
- Stream
- Lake
- Claim block KUKU 1-331

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

- 10 Alluvium, glacial deposits
- 9 Basalt dykes and sills

TERTIARY

- 8 Quartz feldspar porphyry

Skukum Group

- 7 Quartz Latite
  - 7a Latite dykes, domes, possible flows in part, possible feeder dykes for unit 6
  - 7b Coarse-grained porphyritic quartz latite plug
- 6 Rhyolite to latite flows and pyroclastics
  - 6a Densely welded tuff ignimbrite
  - 6b Collapse breccia
  - 6c Rhyolite flows, spherulitic flows and breccia
- 5 Andesite
  - 5a Andesite breccia, monolithologic explosion breccia
  - 5b Massive porphyritic andesite
  - 5c Andesite to trachyte flow breccia
  - 5d Well bedded pale to dark green chlorite tuff, volcaniclastic sediments.
- 4 Felsic to intermediate pyroclastics
  - 4a Light pink to red densely welded tuff
  - 4b Light yellow green massive lapilli tuff--unwelded to partly welded
  - 4c Light grey to maroon well bedded tuff and volcaniclastics

CRETACEOUS

- 3 Conglomerate coarse monolithologic conglomerate, cobbles of unit 2
- 2 Coast crystalline complex, hornblende-biotite granite

LOWER PALEOZOIC

- 1 Yukon Group
  - 1a Quartz-biotite gneiss
  - 1b Grey and white marble with interbedded quartz-biotite gneiss

GEOLOGY
Kuku 1-331

SCALE: 1:10,000

PROJECT: MT. SKUKUM
YUKON

AGIP CANADA LTD.

PROJECT NO. 4006

SURVEYED BY R.A.D.

DRAWN BY G.T.Sz.

DATE October, 1981

APPROVED

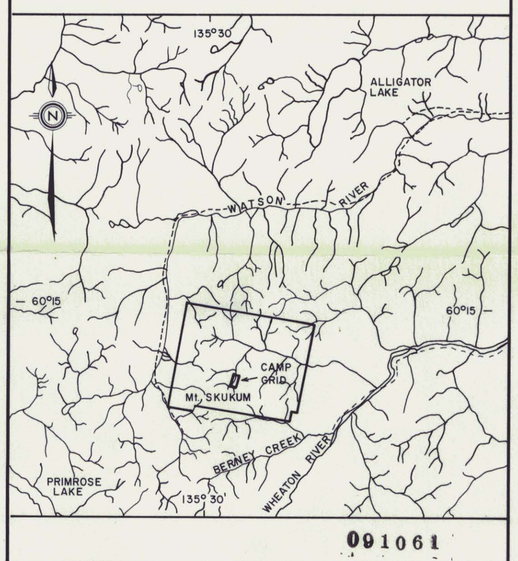
FIGURE 2

LEGEND

- 5 — Diabase dyke
- Massive quartz-calcite veins
- 3b — Intrusive breccia margin, latite dyke
- 3a — Flow laminated latite to rhyolitic dyke
- 2 — Dark massive basaltic andesite
- 1b — Andesitic flow breccia, trachytic in part.
- 1a — Massive porphyritic andesite

- Fault; defined, approx., assumed
- Limit of active talus slope, dotted line on upslope side
- Stream, intermittent stream
- Swamp
- Frost heaved soil
- Outcrop
- Frost heaved subcrop, angular float
- Attitude of quartz-carbonate vein; vertical, inclined
- Pyrite gossan
- Trench location
- Geological contact defined, approximate, assumed
- 20 19 / 18 17 — Claim post with claim numbers

0 10 20 30 40 m
SCALE



091061

AGIP CANADA LTD.

MT. SKUKUM
MAIN ZONE-KUKU-15-22
GEOLOGY CAMP GRID

YUKON

SCALE: 1:1000	AUTHOR: R.A.D	DATE: Sept. 1981
DRAWN BY: J.B.	N.T.S: 105 D/3	FIGURE: 3

26 JUNE 79
24 JULY 68
3 June 66
60° 15'
25'
KUKU
KUKU
KUKU
BUTTE
CHIEF
CHIEF
CHIEF
MT. SKUKUM
7815'
SKUKUM
CREEK
NOMEN DUBUM
UBIUM
NORM
RACA
JON
JON
MIKE
5500
5000
6000
6500
4500
4000
7000

SYMBOLS

Stream, intermittent stream

Swamp

Sample site

Contour interval :

50 - 99

100 - 199

200 - 499

500 - 999

> 1000

Analyses by Bondar and Clegg Whitehorse

Threshold value 40 ppb

Fraction analysed :-20 mesh

Snow

Snow

Snow

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

5+00N

4+00N

3+00N

2+00N

1+00N

0+00

1+00S

2+00S

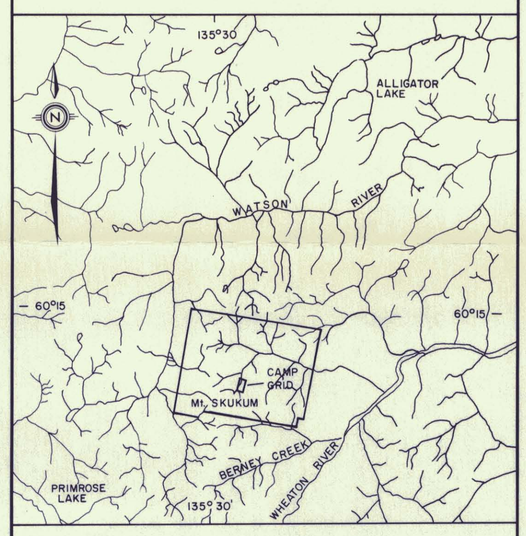
3+00S

4+00S

1+50W 1+00W 0+50W 0+00 0+50E 1+00E 1+50E 2+00E 2+50E 3+00E 3+50E

0 10 20 30 40m

SCALE



AGIP CANADA LTD.

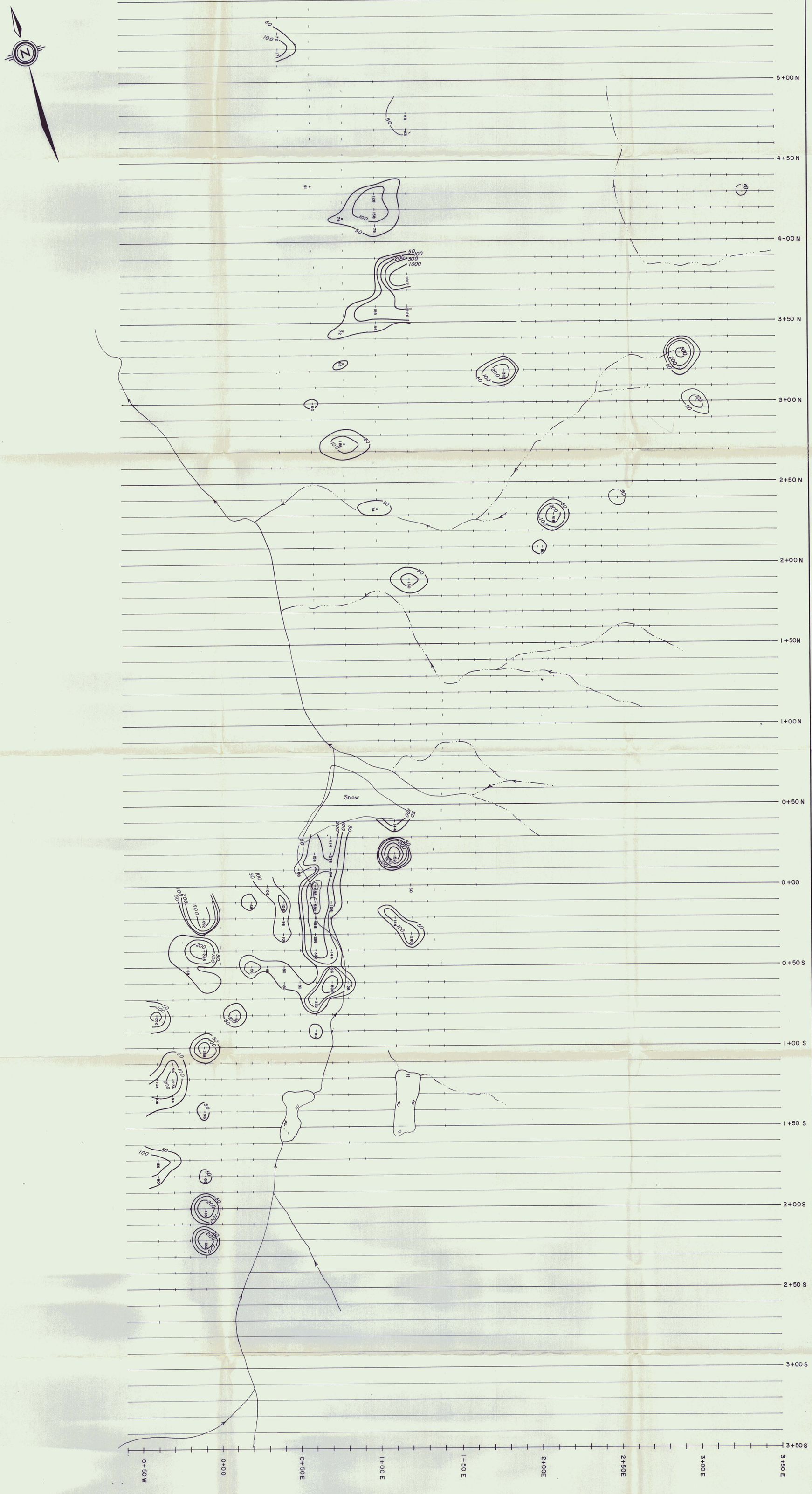
MT. SKUKUM

MAIN ZONE-KUKU-15-22

GOLD ANALYSES SOILS

091061 YUKON

SCALE: 1:1000	AUTHOR: R.A.D	DATE: Sept. 1981
DRAWN BY: S-B.	N.T.S: 105 D/3	FIGURE: 5



LEGEND

- Streams
- Intermittant streams
- Lake
- Reference coordinate lines

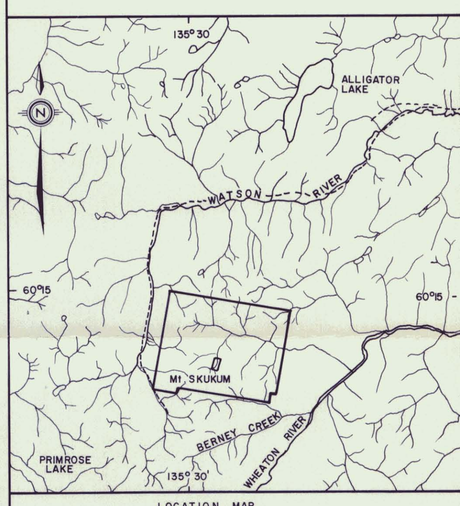
Contour interval:

- 50 – 99
- 100 – 199
- 200 – 499
- 500 – 999
- > 1000

Analyses by CHEMEX Calgary

Threshold value 40 ppb

Fraction analysed: – 20 mesh



LOCATION MAP

0 2.5 5 10 Km
SCALE

091061

CAMP GRID - MAIN Zone GOLD ANALYSES (ppb) SOIL SAMPLES	PROJECT: 4008
	APPROVED:
	NTS: 105-O-13
PROJECT: YUKON MT. SKUKUM	DATE: Sept. 22 /1981
	DRAWN BY: R.A.D. R.H.
	SCALE: 1: 1,000
AGIP CANADA LTD.	FILE:
	FIGURE: 5A

SYMBOLS

Stream, intermittent stream

Swamp

Contour Interval (0·2 ppm)

Sample location

0·8 – 1·2 ppm

1·2 – 1·4 ppm

1·4 – 1·6 ppm

1·6 – 1·8 ppm

> – 1·8 ppm

Analyses by Bondar & Clegg Whitehorse

Fraction Analysed - 20 mesh.

Background 0·2 ppm.

Threshold 0·8 ppm.

Snow

Snow

Snow

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

5+00N

4+00N

3+00N

2+00N

1+00N

0+00

1+00S

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

1+50W 1+00W 0+50W 0+00 0+50E 1+00E 1+50E 2+00E 2+50E 3+00E 3+50E

0 10 20 30 40m

SCALE

135°30

ALLIGATOR LAKE

WATSON RIVER

60°15

CAMP GRID

MT. SKUKUM

BERMEY CREEK

WHEATON RIVER

PRIMROSE LAKE

135°30'

AGIP CANADA LTD.

MT. SKUKUM 091061

MAIN ZONE-KUKU-15-22

SOIL SAMPLES

SILVER ANALYSES (ppm)

YUKON

SCALE: 1:1000	AUTHOR: R.A.D	DATE: Sept. 1981
DRAWN BY: S.B.	N.T.S: 105 D/3	FIGURE: 6

SYMBOLS

Stream, intermittent stream

Swamp

I Sample site

Contour interval :

0.8 – 1.2

1.2 – 1.4

1.4 – 1.6

1.6 – 1.8

Analyses by CHEMEX Calgary

Threshold value 40 ppb

Fraction analysed : – 20 mesh

Snow

Snow

Snow

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

Clay Pan

5+00N

4+00N

3+00N

2+00N

1+00N

0+00

1+00S

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

1+50W 1+00W 0+50W 0+00 0+50E 1+00E 1+50E 2+00E 2+50E 3+00E 3+50E

0 10 20 30 40m

SCALE

135°30

ALLIGATOR LAKE

WATSON RIVER

60°15

CAMP GRID

MT. SKUKUM

BERNEY CREEK

WHEATON RIVER

PRIMROSE LAKE

135° 30

60°15

AGIP CANADA LTD.

MT. SKUKUM 091061

MAIN ZONE-KUKU-15-22

SILVER ANALYSED SOILS

YUKON

SCALE: 1 : 1000	AUTHOR: R. A. D	DATE: Sept. 1981
DRAWN BY: S.B.	N.T.S: 105 D/3	FIGURE: 6A

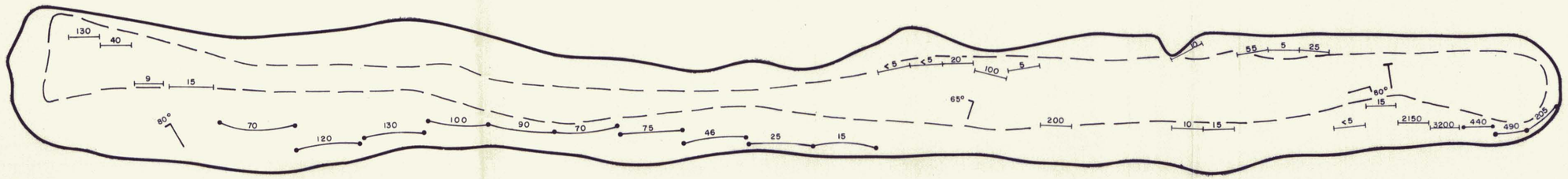
0+80 E

1+00 E

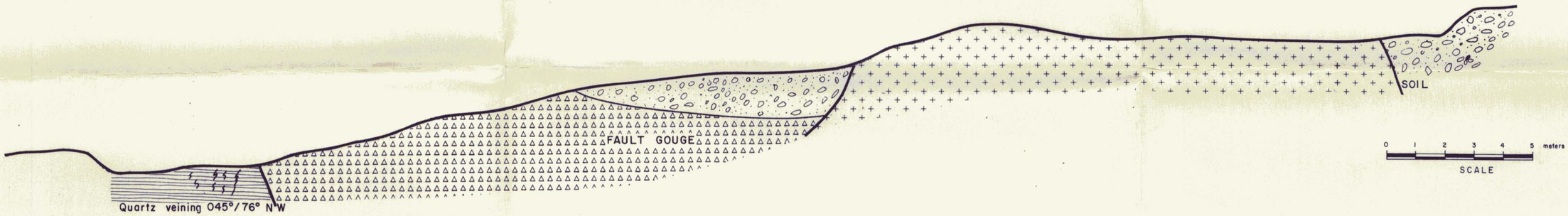
1+10 N

1+20 N

1+10N



PLAN VIEW



CROSS SECTION (FACING NORTH)

LEGEND

- Fault gouge
- Porphyritic Quartz Latite, with very minor Quartz vein and variable 0 – 1% Pyrite highly silicified and fractured
- Light grey to brown weathering, blue-green silicified Andesite? Strongly veined with Quartz and with > 1% disseminated Pyrite in matrix
- Soil colluvium

SYMBOLS

- Outline of trench
- Outline of base of trench
- 480 Continuous chip sample gold in parts per billion
- 250 Soil sample interval gold in parts per billion -80 Mesh
- Joints (inclined, vertical)

GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION
MAIN ZONE, TRENCH #3

SCALE: 1:100

PROJECT: YUKON 091061
MT. SKUKUM

AGIP CANADA LTD.

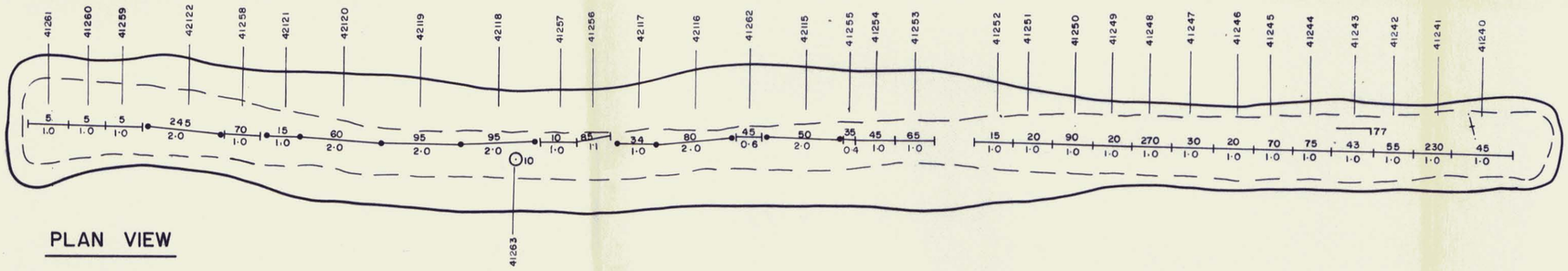
PROJECT NO.	4008
SURVEYED BY	R.A.D.
DRAWN BY	
DATE	Sept. 1981
APPROVED	
FIGURE	7

2+00 E

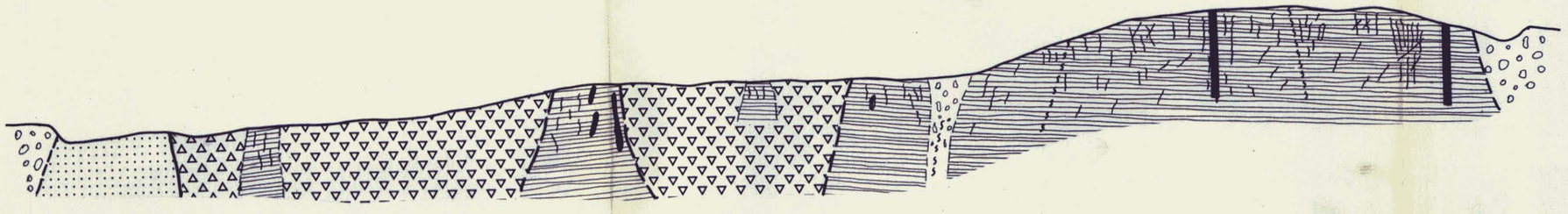
2+20 N

2+20 E

2+10 N



PLAN VIEW



CROSS SECTION (FACING NORTH)

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Fault gouge, containing milled rock fragments, vein material and gray to yellow clays
- Massive fresh basaltic andesite
- Quartz veins: heavy lines, veins > 10 cm; light lines veins less than 1 cm and millimeter scale net veins
- Pale to brown weathering, blue green silicified andesite Strongly veined with quartz + calcite and with < 1% disseminated pyrite

SYMBOLS

- Strike and dip of quartz vein (vertical, inclined)
- Jointing
- Quartz vug
- Fault
- Geological contact (defined, approximate)
- Au — Chip sample. Gold in ppb over interval
- Continuous soil sample. Gold in ppb −80 mesh
- Grab rock sample Gold in ppb
- Outline of trench margin
- Outline of bottom of trench
- 2+00 E / 2+10 N — Grid lines
- 41640 — Sample number

CHIP SAMPLES — TABULATED ANALYSES

Sample No.	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppb Hg	ppm Sb	ppm Cu	ppm Pb
41240	45	0·8	110	< 2	5	12
41241	230	1·0	150	< 2	6	8
41242	55	0·8	90	< 2	8	12
41243	45	0·9	80	5	4	10
41244	75	1·2	40	–	8	12
41245	70	1·0	50	< 2	8	12
41246	20	0·6	40	< 2	8	6
41247	30	0·3	40	< 2	7	8
41248	270	0·2	30	< 2	6	6
41249	20	0·6	40	< 2	15	8
41250	90	0·8	20	< 2	40	8
41251	20	0·8	20	< 2	15	12
41252	15	0·4	20	< 2	15	16
41253	65	0·9	20	< 2	10	10
41254	45	1·4	60	4	7	8
41255	35	1·0	60	< 2	6	11
41256	85	1·1	30	< 2	8	10
41257	10	0·6	20	< 2	15	8
41258	70	1·0	30	< 2	12	8
41259	5	0·2	15	< 2	11	8
41260	5	0·2	20	< 2	11	8
41261	5	0·2				
41262	45	1·0				
41263	10	0·6				

Soil Samples	MESH SIZE			
	-80		-20 +80	
Sample No	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppb Au	ppm Ag
42115	50	0·8	35	0·8
42116	80	1·4	60	2·1
42117	34	1·4	70	0·7
42118	95	1·0	25	0·6
42119	95	0·8	65	0·4
42120	60	0·7	15	0·4
42121	15	0·4	10	0·2
42122	245	0·5	35	0·2

0 1 2 3 4 5 m
SCALE

091061

091062

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

MAIN ZONE, TRENCH # 4

SCALE: 1 : 100

PROJECT: MT. SKUKUM - KUKU 19

YUKON

AGIP CANADA LTD.

PROJECT NO. 4008

SURVEYED BY R.A.D.

DRAWN BY J. B.

DATE Oct. 1981

APPROVED

FIGURE 8

2+00W 1+00W 0+00 1+00E 2+00E 3+00E 4+00E

4+00N 3+50N 1+50N 1+00N 0+50N 0+00 0+50S 1+00S 1+50S 2+00S

LEGEND

Grid

Contour Interval : 50 gammas

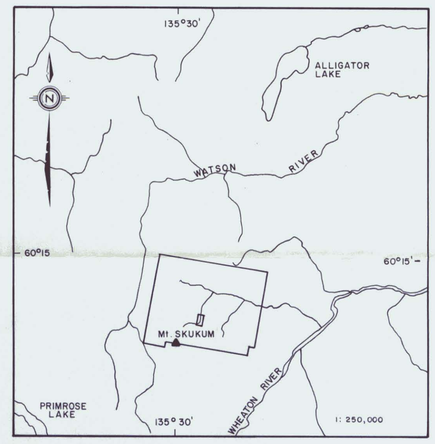
Instrument : GEOMETRICS UNIMAG

DATUM : 57000 gammas

Interpreted faults

N

0 10 20 30 40 50 m



091061

MAGNETIC SURVEY	PROJECT NO. 4008
SCALE: 1:1000	SURVEYED BY J. POLLOCK Aug. 18,20/1981
PROJECT: MT. SKUKUM YUKON	DRAWN BY J.B.
	DATE OCT. 1981
AGIP CANADA LTD.	APPROVED
	FIGURE 9

STREAM SEDIMENT and HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE LOCATIONS GOLD AND SILVER ANALYSES

SCALE: 1:10,000

PROJECT

MT SKUKUM

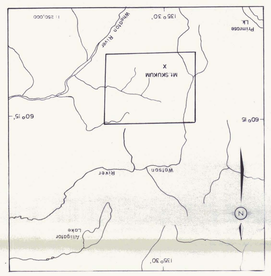
YUKON

AGIP CANADA LTD.

PROJECT NO	4008
SURVEYED BY	R A D
DRAWN BY	GT Sz
DATE	October, 1981
APPROVED	
FIGURE	10

09106I

0 100 200 300 400 500m



LEGEND

QUATERNARY
- 5 Alluvium, glacial deposits

TERTIARY
- 4 Quartz feldspar porphyry
- 3 Skukum Group-porphyritic andesite, andesitic tuff, lithic tuff, lapilli tuff, rhyolitic flows and dykes

CRETACEOUS
- 2 Coast Crystalline Complex-megacrystic to equigranular hornblende biotite granite to monzonite, minor mafic phases

PRE-CAMBRIAN
- I Yukon Group-metasediments Ia quartz biotite gneiss Ib grey to white marble with minor interbedded quartz biotite gneiss

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact defined approx., assumed
- Stream
- Lake
- Claim boundary KUKU 1-48
- Claim boundary KUKU 49-331
- Soil sample
- Chip sample
- Stream sediment
- heavy mineral concentrate
- Stream sediment heavy mineral concentrate
- Gold in parts per billion (ppb)
- Silver in parts per million (ppm)
- Outline of zone