GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT AND COMPILATION OF THE

WAL 1-65 (YA86025-089)
WAL 66-77 Fr.(YA93981-992)
WAL 78-79 Fr.(YA95988-989)
WAL 81-88 Fr.(YA959990-997)
CHARLIE 1-16 (YA82409-424)
HEAVEY METAL 1-4 (YA86021-024)

MINERAL CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

July 8-11, 13-14, 16-17, 21-23, Aug. 11, 1987

N.T.S. 105D-3, 105D-6

LAT. 60°15'N LONG. 135°12'W

BY

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October 20, 1987

091963

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 $ 10,200.00 .

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

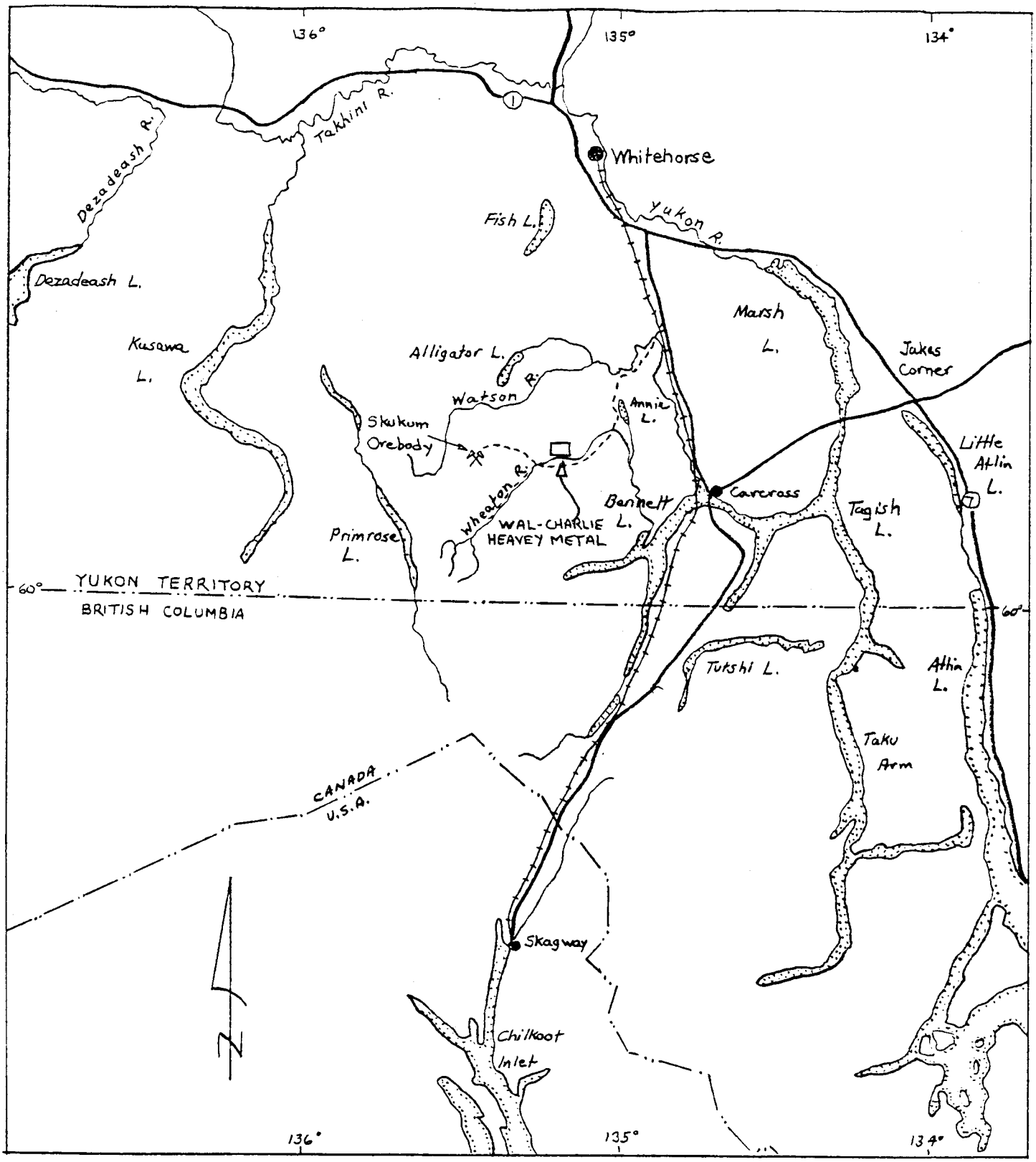
INTRODUCTION

This report describes silt sample, talus fine sample, and soil sample surveying, as well as geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling on the group of claims collectively known as the WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL group of claims. This report also compiles data from surveys previously conducted on these claims, with all data to date plotted on one map (see Fig. 3 and 4 PROPERTY COMPILATION MAP, back pocket). A total of 166 silt, soil and talus fine samples were collected from the WAL and CHARLIE claims this year, as well as 102 rock samples, and a total of 28 man days were spent prospecting and geologically mapping the claims. Mapping was done at a scale of 1:5000.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL group of claims are a contiguous block of 107 mineral claims located in southern Yukon Territory. Specifically, the group is centered approximately 2.5 km north of the Wheaton River between Vesuvius Hill and Gold Hill, at approximately 60°15'N latitude, 135°12'W longitude, straddling N.T.S. map sheets 105D-3 and 105D-6.

Access to the property is provided by the all weather road running along the south side of the Wheaton River. This road links the producing Mt. Skukum Au, Ag mine with the road linking Carcross with Whitehorse. Total distance by road from Whitehorse to the claim group is approximately 85 km (53 mi). Access to all points on the property is provided by helicopter, seasonally



10km 0 10 20 30 40 50km

SKUKUM VENTURES INC.		
WAL GROUP		
LOCATION		
OCT. 87	SCALE 1:1,000,000	FIG. 1

based at the Mt. Skukum mine, or from Whitehorse, 50 air km to the north.

PROPERTY

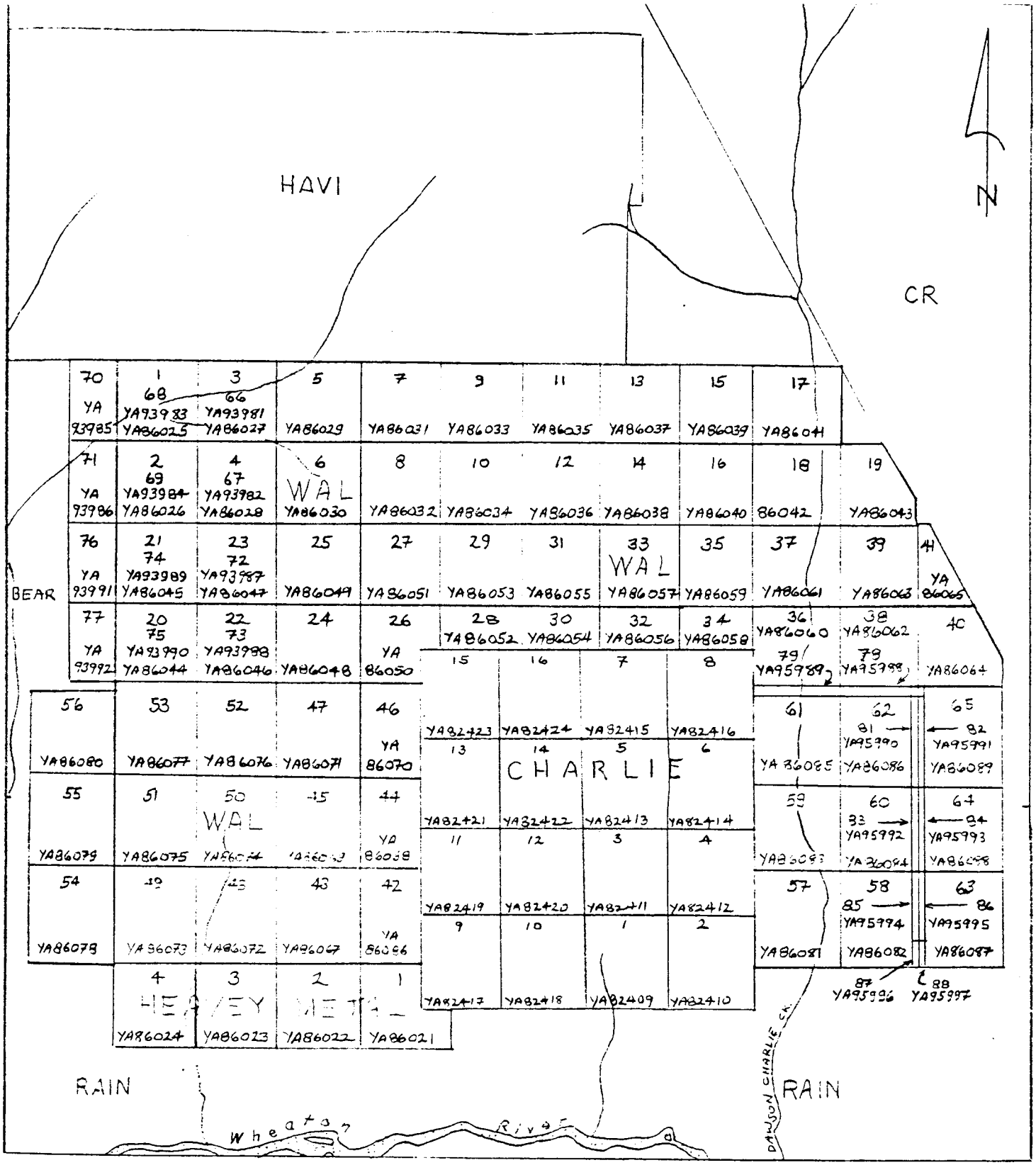
The claims discussed in this report consist of 85 contiguous two-post unsurveyed mineral claims and 22 fractional claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and total approximately 1824 hectares (4497 acres). The claims are listed as follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NO's	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE	TOTAL
WAL 1-65	YA 86025-089	Oct. 20, 1984	Oct. 25, 1987	65
WAL 66-77 Fr.	YA 93981-992	Nov. 6, 1985	Nov. 6, 1987	12
WAL 78-79 Fr.	YA 95988-989	Aug. 27, 1986	Aug. 22, 1988	2
WAL 81-88 Fr.	YA 95990-997	Aug. 27, 1986	Aug. 22, 1988	8
CHARLIE 1-16	YA 82409-424	June 14, 1984	Dec. 14, 1988	16
HEAVEY METAL 1-4	YA 86021-024	Oct. 20, 1984	Oct. 25, 1987	4

Work done on the CHARLIE 1-16 claims this year will not be applied for assessment pursuant to Yukon Quartz Mining Act Section 53(4). The claims are shown on D.I.A.N.D. Quartz and Placer Sheets 105D-3 and 105D-6 and lie within the Whitehorse Mining District. All the claims are 100% owned by Skukum Ventures Inc.

PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

Exploration began in the Wheaton River Valley in the late 1800's with the discovery of gold bearing veins and shears on Carbon Hill, Chiefton Hill and Mt. Anderson, and turned into a staking rush in 1906 with the discovery of high grade gold and



500m 0 500 1000m

SKUKUM VENTURES INC.

WAL GROUP

CLAIM MAP

OCT. 87

NTS 105D 3,6 | 1:31,680 | FIG. 2

gold telluride bearing veins on Gold Hill. By the first world war, adits had been driven into structures on Gold Hill, Tally Ho Mountain, Mount Stevens and Carbon Hill. Higher grade zones on Tally Ho Mountain, Mt. Stevens and Gold Hill saw "limited production" until the mid 1920's. From the mid 1920's to the mid 1970's the Wheaton River area saw only sporatic exploration activity, and mainly in search of base metals. In 1981 AGIP Canada Ltd. discovered a high grade gold-silver deposit near Mt. Skukum that soon developed into a reported 165,000 tons grading 0.73 opt Au, 0.63 opt Ag. Production began in early 1986. The consequences of this discovery has influenced a dramatic increase in claims staked and in exploration work being performed in the Wheaton River district. In 1985 OMNI Resources Inc. announced the discovery of a deposit at Skukum Creek. Reserves to 1986 were reported as 418,000 tons grading 0.27 opt Au and 13.2 opt Ag.

The claims encompassing the WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL group were staked between June, 1984 and Aug. 1986. There is no record of mineral showings or claims staked over this ground in the past.

The CHARLIE claims underwent a brief exploration program in the summer of 1985, consisting of prospecting, geological mapping, and the collection of 31 soil samples and 8 rock samples One of the rock samples returned moderately anomalous in gold at 660 ppb from a quartz breccia on the east central side of the property. This work was done for SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

The CHARLIE claims were sold by SHAKWAK to SKUKUM VENTURES - BERGLYNN in 1986. The exploration program conducted on the CHARLIE claims in 1986 was similar to the 1985 program, culminating in the collection of 73 soil or talus fines samples and 18 rock samples. One of the talus fines samples returned moderately anomalous in gold at 255 ppb, downslope from a chalcedonic breccia on the northeast side of the property, and a rock sample of quartz-charcopyrite veinlet returned 325 ppb Au from the northwest side of the property.

The WAL claims underwent a brief exploration program in 1985 consisting of preliminary soil grid geochemistry (228 samples) and geological mapping. Data from these surveys are unavailable, but reportedly values are low. The exploration program conducted on the WAL claims in 1986 was more intensive than the 1985 program, and consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling (resulting in 23 rock samples collected and 117 soil and stream sediment samples collected). This work was done for WALHALA EXPLORATION LTD. One vein in the "East Zone" assayed 2.71 opt Au, 2.44 opt Ag and had several talus fines samples in the vicinity, also anomalous in gold and silver. This anomalous vein reportedly trends northeasterly and is situated at the southeast corner of the WAL claims. As well, three consecutive silt samples taken from streams draining the south central part of the WAL claims returned highly anomalous values in gold (2000, 870, 1700 ppb).

PERSONNEL

This year's surveys were conducted by Pat Varas, Mike Genn, Lorne Rowan, and Ian Coster, all certified geologists. Data compilation, interpretation and report preparation were completed by Ian Coster and Mike Genn.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the Wheaton River area is variable with hot summers enhanced by 18-20 hours of daylight and long, cold winters. Precipitation is relatively light (40 cm annually), with about half falling as rain. The rivers and lakes are open from early May to late October.

Regional topography consists of upland plateaus, incised by V-shaped drainage systems. The average elevation of the plateau surface is approximately 5000 feet (1525 m), giving a relative relief of about 3000 feet (900 m). The WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL property lies at an elevation of between 2900 feet and 5700 feet, most of which is above treeline.

Vegetation on the claim group is variable. Above treeline, stunted willow, alpine grasses and shrubs thrive. Below treeline, mixed spruce, pine and poplar forests prevail.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

The WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL claim group lies on the eastern edge of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Belt, near the boundary with folded Mesozoic and Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks

of the Whitehorse Trough. The region was mapped in detail by J.O. Wheeler of the G.S.C. and reported on in 1961, and the Mt. Skukum area was mapped in detail by M.J. Pride in 1982-84 and reported on in 1986. In general, Wheeler concludes that this part of the Coast Plutonic Belt comprises foliated and non-foliated Mesozoic (Cretaceous) granitoid rocks flanked by metamorphosed and unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Irregular belts of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Mesozoic, Paleozoic and Precambrian age occur as roof pendants. All of the above geology in the Wheaton River area is overlain and intruded by a coeval suite of Tertiary (Eocene) rhyolite to andesite flows, dikes and stocks derived from volcanic complexes at Montana Mountain, Mount Macauley and Mt. Skukum. Most mineral occurrences in the Wheaton River area are associated with the Tertiary igneous event of the MOUNT SKUKUM VOLCANIC COMPLEX. The complex is Paleocene-Eocene in age, covers roughly 140 square km and is elliptical in plan.

TABLE 1.
TABLE OF FORMATIONS: WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL GROUP

UNIT	AGE	EVENT/LITHOLOGY
Qs	Quaternary	Unconsolidated surficial debris, felsenmeer
--	Pleistocene	Glacial erosion; unconformity
Trf	Eocene	Skukum Group: Rhyolitic flows
Trt	Eocene	Skukum Group: Rhyolitic tuffs
Trd	Eocene	Skukum Group: Rhyolite dikes
Tdf	Eocene	Skukum Group: Dacitic(?) flows(?)
Tdbx	Eocene	Skukum Group: Intermediate Heterolithic Breccia
Taf	Eocene	Skukum Group: Andesitic flows
Tad	Eocene	Skukum Group: Andesitic dikes
Tmd	Eocene	Skukum Group: Mafic dikes
Te	Eocene	Skukum Group: Epiclastic deposits
--	Paleocene(?)	Unconformity
Kgd	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt: Granodiorite
Kqm	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt: Quartz Monzonite
Kap	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt: Related Aplitic rocks
--	Cretaceous	Folding, faulting, metamorphism, erosion
--	L. Cretaceous(?)	Unconformity
Hcs	Hadrynian-Cambrian	Yukon Group: Gneiss, Schist

(modified after Wheeler 1961, Pride 1985, Keyser 1987)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Portions of the WAL and CHARLIE properties have undergone geological mapping in 1985 and 1986. Most of this mapping was done at scales of 1:10,000 and 1:30,000, except for part of the southeast portion of the WAL known as the EAST ZONE, which was mapped at a scale of 1:1000. Our mapping (1987) was, in part, check mapping of previously mapped areas, and initial mapping of previously unmapped areas at a scale of 1:5000.

The following lithologic descriptions are from rocks observed during this year's mapping. Lithologic descriptions from the previous two years' mapping on the property are adequately described by Keyser (1987), Garagan (1986), Davidson (1986) and Verley (1985), and will not be described in this report.

On the WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL claim group, outcrop amounts to approximately 20% of the area of the property, and concentrated mainly in gullies and along the south facing wall, facing the Wheaton River. The HEAVEY METAL property is entirely overlain by Quaternary unconsolidated glacio-fluvial debris and talus.

Cretaceous Coast Range granodiorite to prophyritic quartz monzonite is the most common rock type exposed on the property. The porphyritic quartz monzonite phase, typically hosting up to 10% large, euhedral phenocrysts of potassic feldspars, is found sporadically in the north west and central part of the property. The remainder of the intrusive rock is medium to coarse grained,

equigranular biotite granodiorite. These intrusive rocks are relatively fresh except for a minor degree of chloritization of biotite and saussuritization of feldspar. No definite contact between the porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite has been as yet determined. Investigations of the QFP dike 450 m north of CHARLIE, that was mapped by AURUM (Keyser, 1987), has revealed that it, in fact, is an intrusive related series of pinch and swell aplite to pegmatite dikes. Another QFP dike was mapped by us in the north central part of the WAL claims, although it will require more mapping to determine whether this dike is intrusively or volcanically derived.

Most of the rest of the geology exposed on the claim group is volcanic or volcanically derived rock comprising part of the MOUNT SKUKUM VOLCANIC COMPLEX (Eocene aged Skukum Group). Numerous members of this Group were mapped on the property this year (see Table 1, Figure 3), with more attention paid to different lithologies. (The genesis and composition of several of these rock types were difficult to determine, and this, combined with the the finer scale of mapping done by us, caused some discrepancies in our mapping with mapping done in previous years.)

Buff to pale pink colored, aphanitic to fine grained rhyolite outcrops in irregular, near flat lying flows, all of which occur at the higher elevations along the north half of the property. The rhyolite commonly portrays thin flow banding and is generally oxidized with limonite and Mn oxides. The rock

hosts from trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite, and occasionally several percent fine dark quartz eyes.

Light to medium grey colored, fine grained dacite(?) outcrops in the eastern portion of the CHARLIE claims. This rock is generally porphyritic, hosting up to 20% fine grained plagioclase feldspars(?). Outcrops weather more massive than surrounding units.

Several irregular flows of medium to dark green andesite outcrop within the central and northern portions of the WAL property. This rock is usually variably porphyritic (plagioclase) and variably weakly to strongly magnetic. In the andesite flow situated in the central part of the WAL, breccias were mapped showing subangular to subrounded andesite fragments supported in an andesitic matrix (flow breccia). Outer margins of these andesitic flows are often propylitically altered, showing quartz-epidote-chlorite flooding hosting minor pyrite.

Underlying the rhyolitic flows in the central and western parts of the WAL claims and on the east side of the CHARLIE claims are variable rhyolitic tuffs. Macroscopic texures vary from outcrop to outcrop, but most rocks are comprised of ash size to lapilli sized subangular, felsic fragments. Many of the fragments exhibit flow banding and some fragments are of near block sizes up to 3" across.

On the east side of CHARLIE are a series of outcrops of intermediate heterolithic breccia. Although this rock was termed breccia, it may in fact be partially or purely pyroclastically

derived. The rock typically hosts up to 60% fragments, generally between 1/2" and 1 1/2" in size, comprised mainly of andesite, with minor felsic volcanic, and pyroclastic fragments and rare intrusive fragments. The matrix is variably light grey to black colored, comprised of fine grained to granular intermediate volcanic, occasionally hosting feldspar crystals. This breccia may be the one described by Garagon (1986) as being phreatic (gas charged) breccia.

Andesite dikes are common throughout the property, with preferred northeasterly and northwesterly orientations and highly variably dips. These dikes range in width from less than one foot to up to 25 feet wide.

Rhyolite dikes are less common but have the same northeasterly and northwesterly orientations. These rocks are typically aphanitic to fine grained, hosting several percent fine black quartz eyes and up to 2% finely disseminated pyrite. These dikes are also highly variable in width, ranging up to 150 feet wide.

Mafic dikes are relatively uncommon and are found only in the south half of the property. These are typically less than two feet wide, magnetic, variably porphyitic to lamprophyric, and often weather rusty.

Certain geologic conclusions may be reached when comparing property geology with the geologic sequence mapped regionally by Pride (1985, 1986). Pride describes the Mount Skukum Volcanic Sequence as being comprised of five formations.

Andesitic flow rocks, found as flows of irregular and limited extent with minor contained basal breccias (on central WAL) are typical of the later (upper) stages of Pride's Formation 3. Pyroclastic and flat lying felsic flow rocks, including rhyolitic (and occasionally spherulitic) dikes are indicative of the younger sequence described by Pride (1986) as being Formation 4, although many of the rhyolite dikes are representative of very late stage dike emplacement along radial and ring fractures due to caldera collapse of the MOUNT SKUKUM VOLCANIC COMPLEX. Some of the fragmental and flow rocks mapped on the east side of the CHARLIE claims, being of dacitic to andesitic composition, may form parts of Formation 5 as described by Pride (1986). Fault-scarp epiclastic deposits, located on the west side of the WAL claims (as described by Keyser (1987)) may belong to rocks at or near the contact of Formations 3 and 4, and are possibly a result of the slumping of the KOPJE-VESUVIUS Caldera wall (Pride, 1986), which is fault bounded on the west side of the WAL claims.

On the east side of the CHARLIE claims, the geology is quite complex with numerous flows, pyroclastics and breccias of differing compositions, cut by dikes of different compositions in several orientations. It appears that most of these volcanics have been deposited over a steep (Cretaceous) paleosurface, not too dissimilar from the present topography, and subsequent erosion of these volcanic units has exposed windows of underlying Cretaceous intrusive.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Mineralization and alteration noted on the WAL and CHARLIE properties is best subdivided into the following categories: Quartz veins (massive and chalcedonic); Shear zones; Propylitically altered zones; Hematite alteration zones; Clay alteration zones.

Two occurrences of chalcedonic quartz have been positively identified on the property. (Several other were mapped as such by Aurum, but were unlocated by us.) The first is a zone up to one meter wide on the east side of CHARLIE property. The southern extent of this zone, which has been traced for approximately 250 m, is hosted in a clay altered and limonitic, calcareous, north-northeast trending shear in granodiorite, and the northeastern extent is hosted within a northeastern trending rhyolite dike. The zone is typified by narrow ($\leq$1/2") anastomosing veinlets of barren chalcedony, often brecciating and floating fragments of silicified wall rock. Several small specks of flourite were noted at the zone's northeast limit.

The only other occurrence of chalcedonic quartz noted in this year's field work, was as a thin northest trending veinlet with no accompanying alteration in the gully of the central creek, in the north central part of the WAL property.

Massive quartz veins have been mapped in most areas of outcrop on the property. Most of these veins are barren except for minor hematite staining and most are hosted within the granodiorite. The quartz vein in the EAST ZONE (2.71 opt Au,

Keyser, 1986) averages 4 cm in thickness and hosts minor chalcocite, bornite(?), malachite and pyrite. The vein is variably vuggy and accompanied by calcareous selvages and thin chloritic seams. This vein is hosted within, and along a narrow andesite dike.

Several major areas of intense shearing have been mapped, namely, in the southwest part of the WAL and in the north central part of the WAL, just northeast of the northeast corner of CHARLIE. Both shears are northwesterly trending. The shear (actually two parallel shears) in the southwest part of the WAL, trends approximately 130° and forms a gully. Rock within the shear, originally granodiorite, now comprises roughly 8 m of variable slab-like quartz-sericite-pyrite schist and sericite-quartz-chlorite schist. The other major area of shearing is merely inferred from the zone of clay and hematite alteration, several meters wide, exemplified by an air photo lineament. This zone is located northeast of the northeast corner of CHARLIE, near and at the intersection with the major north-northeast trending lineament mapped in previously by Aurum with a northwest trending lineament. This general area is also moderately pervasively bleached due to the extensive amount of rhyolite and andesite diking localized here along similar north to northeasterly trends.

A zone of pervasive hematite alteration exists within the granodiorite in a roughly northeasterly trend form the west WAL-

CHARLIE boundary to the north WAL-CHARLIE boundary. The zone, roughly 1500 m in length represents a strong fracture zone within the intrusion. It is unclear at this time why this area is so hematized, but may be caused by the contact with tertiary volcanic flows.

Propylitic alteration is commonly found at the periphery of the andesitic flows and dikes. Alteration is exemplified by quartz-calcite-chlorite-epidote-magnetite-pyrite as flooding and veinletting. Most common is quartz-chlorite-epidote with variable amounts of pyrite including occasional massive pods.

RESULTS

After choosing anomaly threshold values of:

	ROCK	SOIL, SILT, TALUS FINES
Gold	75 ppb	50 ppb
Silver	3.0 ppm	1.4 ppm
Arsenic	60 ppm	15 ppm
Antimony	25 ppm	12 ppm
Lead	250 ppm	100 ppm
Zinc	500 ppm	300 ppm

several rough clusters of anomalies can be defined.

1) The first is in the southeast corner of WAL and includes the EAST ZONE. Anomalous samples include:

Sample	Number	Anomalous Values
Rock	866407	140 ppb Au
Soil	W86-4027	80 ppb Au
Rock	8746-1001	1460 ppb Au
Rock	866406	113,000 ppb Au, 101 ppm Ag, 1450 ppm Pb
Rock	866405	760 ppb Au
Silt	W86-13	60 ppb Au
Silt	W86-12	60 ppb Au
Silt	W86-11	240 ppb Au

Sample	Number	Anomalous Values
Rock	874c-1003	151 ppm Pb
Silt	W86-08	170 ppb Au
Soil	1040-4	80 ppb Au
Soil	1000-1	2.4 ppm Ag
Soil	1000-3	50 ppb Au
Soil	1060-6	80 ppb Au
Rock	866401	140 ppb Au
Rock	874e-1003	104 ppb Au

These are all scattered along the south-facing wall of outcrop facing the Wheaton River. The outcrop is fresh granodiorite cut by numerous narrow andesite dikes, with several narrow shears and veinlets.

2) The second cluster of anomalies is situated on the east side of WAL on the east side of Dawson Charlie Creek. Here, consecutive talus fine samples define a strong arsenic-antimony anomaly with corresponding high values in gold, silver, lead and zinc. Anomalous samples include:

Sample	Number	Anomalous Values
Talus Fine	874d-6015	17 ppm As
Talus Fine	-6010	39 ppm As, 86 ppm Sb
Talus Fine	-6009	113 ppm As, 310 ppm Sb
Talus Fine	-6008	136 ppm As, 452 ppm Sb
Talus Fine	-6007	97 ppm As, 926 ppm Sb, 339 Pb, 659 Zn, 1.4 ppm Ag (43 ppb Au)
Talus Fine	-6006	241 ppm As, 502 ppm Sb, 114 Au
Talus Fine	-6005	27 ppm As
Talus Fine	-6004	24 ppm As, 33 ppm Sb
Talus Fine	-6003	46 ppm As, 25 ppm Sb
Talus Fine	-6002	25 ppm As, 39 ppm Sb
Rock	86409	200 ppb Au

The rock sample reportedly was from a drusy, brecciated and clay altered quartz vein bearing 020°.

3) The third cluster of anomalies is small, and is located immediately northeast of the CHARLIE northeast corner. The

anomalous samples include: 8746-1003 (39 ppm Sb), W86-49 (10.0 ppm Ag), 866410 (240 ppb Au). These are from an extensively diked area between Dawson Charlie Creek and the major north trending lineament to the west.

4) The fourth cluster of anomalies is weak, and is located northwest of the northwest CHARLIE corner. The anomalous samples include:

Sample	Number	Anomalous Value
Rock	874a-1001	39 ppm Sb
Soil	W86-71	100 ppb Au
Soil	874c-6003	1.5 ppm Ag
Soil	874d-6053	28 ppm As
Soil	874d-6054	18 ppm As

These were taken from an area of brecciated andesite flow cut by a wide rhyolite dike.

5) The fifth cluster of anomalies is situated west-northwest of the northwest CHARLIE corner, and in the corner. Anomalous samples include:

Sample	Number	Anomalous Value
Silt	W86-302	2000 ppb Au, 15.3 Ag, 660 ppm Pb
Silt	W86-303	870 ppb Au, 8.6 Ag, 270 ppm Pb
Silt	W86-305	1700 ppb Au, 10.5 ppm Ag, 295 ppm Pb
Rock	866416	540 ppb Au
Rock	661003	375 ppb Au, 10.0 ppm Ag, 1975 ppm As, 938 ppm Sb
Soil	6T1004	185 ppb Au, 2.1 ppm Ag

The first four noted anomalous samples are from the west side of the main south flowing creek, while the last two are from the east side of the creek.

Isolated anomalous samples include: silt 874c-5023 (62 ppb Au) located on Dawson Charlie Creek in the northeast WAL

corner; rock 5108-1 (660 ppb Au) is from chalcedonic breccia found on the east side of CHARLIE; talus fine 666004 (225 ppb Au) from the northeast corner of CHARLIE; and silt 874b-5004 (196 ppm Pb) from the northwest corner of WAL.

CONCLUSIONS

The geologic sequence of rocks found on the WAL-CHARLIE-HEAVEY METAL property is possibly equivalent to portions of Formations 3, 4 and 5 of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Sequence as described by Pride (1986). The obvious high variability in volcanic deposition on the claim group, including the pyroclastics and breccias mapped, implies a proximal vent or vents. It is suggested that the source of these volcanics is the inferred KOPJE-VESUVIUS Caldera (Pride 1985, 1986) situated 3 to 7 km to the west.

Several clusters of geochemically anomalous samples are found on the property that may reflect underlying zones of precious metal mineralization that has economic potential. The EAST ZONE found by AURUM in 1986 hosts one highly auriferous quartz vein, but it is very narrow. Prospecting and mapping by us this year failed to locate any new mineralization, yet the area remains a viable target due to the large number of anomalous sample (of soil, especially) collected over a wide area.

One kilometer north of the EAST ZONE lies another cluster of strongly anomalous samples. Although the source of these anomalies is as yet undiscovered (but may be from 020° trending

vein), it may be related to EAST ZONE sources. Grid soil geochem on the plateau between these zones may resolve their relation and delineate trends.

The anomalous cluster on the west side of WAL, as defined by anomalous Au, Ag and Pb in consecutive silts, still has an unlocated source, even after methodical prospecting by us this year. Again, the source area may be better defined by grid soil geochem immediately above (west) of the anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on prospecting, mapping and sampling done on the WAL and CHARLIE properties during the last three field seasons, the following work is recommended:

1) Small grids should be established and subsequently soil sampled in the following areas:
   a. the plateau area between the EAST ZONE and the anomalous cluster to the north, utilizing a 1300 x 600 metric grid.
   b. the plateau area west of the anomalous cluster on the west side of WAL, utilizing a 700m x 700m grid.
   c. the plateau area north of the outcrop area on CHARLIE, between Dawson Charlie Creek and the main creek to the west, utilizing an 800m x 1000m grid.
2) Contingent upon results of the above mentioned soil surveys, VLF-EM surveying should be conducted on the grids to better delineate structures to the drill target stage. All data

should be FRASER filtered in order to minimize topographic noise.

3) Contingent upon results from the soil and VLF-EM surveys, initial trenching and/or diamond drilling could be conducted on targeted zones. Heavy equipment could be mobilized up an existing track up the Watson River to the north slope of Gold Hill.

Respectfully submitted,

Ian Coster, B.Sc. F.C.A.C.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ian P.D.A. Coster of P.O. Box 27, Atlin, B.C., hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist with Skukum Ventures Inc., of 706-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.;

2) I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, in 1981;

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association;

4) I have been engaged in mineral exploration since 1979 in Ontario, Quebec, N.W.T., British Columbia, and Yukon;

5) I oversaw this year's mapping, prospecting and sampling on the WAL and CHARLIE properties and am the author of this report.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1987

Ian P.D.A. Coster, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Assessment Valuation; WAL 1-65, WAL 66-77 Fr., WAL 78-79 Fr., WAL 81-88 Fr., HEAVEY METAL 1-4 Mineral Claims, Whitehorse M.D., Yukon.

Ian Coster, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. of Atlin B.C.	
10 days @ $120.00/day	$ 1,200.00
Mike Genn, B.Sc., of Vancouver, B.C.	
13 days @ $67.00/day	871.00
Pat Varas, B.Sc., of Vancouver, B.C.	
8 days @ $67.00/day	536.00
Lorne Rowan, B.Sc., of Vancouver, B.C.	
8 days @ $90.00/day	720.00
Camp Costs	
28 man days @ $35.00/man day	980.00
Helicopter	2,725.63
Analytical Costs	
89 rock samples @ $11.50/sample	1,023.50
166 soil/silt samples @ $9.25/sample	1,535.50
shipping	400.00
Report Preparation	
Typing, binding, copying	300.00
TOTAL 1987 EXPENDITURES	$ 10,291.63

091963

SKUKUM VENTURES INC.

WAL and CHARLIE Properties

East Portion

Legend

- Qs - unconsolidated surficial debris
- - Pleistocene glacial erosion
- Trf - Skukum Group: Rhyolitic flows
- Trd - Skukum Group: Rhyolitic dikes
- TdF - Skukum Group: Dacitic (?) flows (?)
- Tdbx - Skukum Group: Intermediate Heterolithic Breccia
- Taf - Skukum Group: Andesitic flows
- Tad - Skukum Group: Andesitic dikes
- Tmd - Skukum Group: Mafic dikes
- Kqm - Coast Plutonic Belt: Quartz Monzonite
- kgd - Coast Plutonic Belt: Granodiorite
- Kap - Coast Plutonic Belt - Related Aplitic rocks
- outcrop
- contact
- assumed contact
- + rock sample
- o soil sample
- · silt sample

0 1 2 3 hundred metres

Scale = 1 : 5000

M. Gunn
oct. '87

WAL CLAIMS

CHARLIE CLAIMS

Approximate Claim Boundary

Approximate Claim Boundary

(1267)

091963

WAL, CHARLIE and HEAVY METAL

Claim Groups : west portion

SKUKUM VENTURES INC.

(1368)

Legend

Unit	Age	Event/Lithology
Qs	Quaternary	Unconsolidated surficial debris
	Pleistocene	Glacial erosion ; unconformity
Trf	Eocene	Skukum Group : rhyolitic flows
Trt	Eocene	Skukum Group : rhyolitic tuffs
Trd	Eocene	Skukum Group : rhyolite dikes
Tdf	Eocene	Skukum Group : dacitic (?) flows (?)
Tdbx	Eocene	Skukum Group : intermediate heterolithic breccia
Taf	Eocene	Skukum Group : andesite flows
Tmd	Eocene	Skukum Group : mafic dikes
Te	Eocene	Skukum Group : epiclastic deposits
	Paleocene	unconformity
Kgd	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt : granodiorite
Kqm	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt : quartz-monzonite
Kap	Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Belt : related aplitic rocks
	Cretaceous	Folding, faulting, metamorphism, erosion
	L. Cretaceous	unconformity
HCs	Hadrynian-Cambrian	Yukon Group : Gneiss, schist

(modified after Wheeler 1961, Pride 1985, Keyser 1987)

- outcrop
- contact
- assumed contact
- rock sample
- silt sample
- soil sample
- drainage

100 foot contours

1 0 1 2 3 hundred metres

Scale = 1 : 5000

M Genn
oct. 87

WAL CLAIMS

CHARLIE CLAIMS

HEAVY METAL CLAIMS

Approximate Claim Boundary

N

-20 MESH, PULVERIZED

SKUKUM VENTURES FILE # 87-2616

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4C-5001	4	45	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-5002	10	53	.1	9	5	1
87-2H-4C-5003	7	40	.1	7	2	1
87-2H-4C-5004	2	43	.1	5	2	2
87-2H-4C-5005	9	45	.1	5	2	1
STD C/AU-S	42	127	6.8	39	15	51
87-2H-4C-5006	3	44	.1	4	2	3
87-2H-4C-5007	5	46	.1	6	4	2
87-2H-4C-5008	2	46	.1	7	2	3
87-2H-4C-5009	3	44	.1	3	2	11
87-2H-4C-5010	7	48	.1	2	4	5
87-2H-4C-5011	6	44	.1	3	3	2
87-2H-4C-5012	3	49	.1	3	2	2
87-2H-4C-5013	4	55	.1	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-5014	7	48	.1	5	2	2
87-2H-4C-5015	4	45	.1	4	2	1
87-2H-4C-5016	9	43	.1	2	2	2
87-2H-4C-5017	16	75	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-5018	11	61	.2	7	2	4
87-2H-4C-5019	4	44	.1	5	2	3
87-2H-4C-5020	11	46	.1	2	2	2
87-2H-4C-5021	5	44	.1	7	3	1
87-2H-4C-5022	6	51	.1	6	2	3
87-2H-4C-5023	9	48	.1	6	2	62
87-2H-4C-5024	10	48	.1	5	3	1
87-2H-4C-5025	7	50	.2	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-5026	8	44	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-5027	7	50	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-5028	6	40	.1	2	2	2
87-2H-4C-5029	9	57	.1	3	2	5
87-2H-4C-5030	8	49	.1	5	2	2
87-2H-4C-5031	6	38	.2	3	2	1
87-2H-4C-5032	7	39	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-5033	7	43	.3	2	2	2
87-2H-4C-5034	12	53	.1	7	2	1

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4B-7001	19	102	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-7002	19	92	.1	4	2	15
87-2H-4B-7003	20	109	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-7004	43	132	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-7005	38	123	.3	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-7006	239	197	.5	2	2	10

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4C-6001	7	78	.5	7	2	3
87-2H-4C-6002	10	90	.5	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-6003	16	134	1.3	8	2	11
87-2H-4C-6004	24	146	.6	7	2	2
87-2H-4C-6005	25	114	.4	5	2	2
87-2H-4C-6006	24	109	.4	7	2	2
87-2H-4C-6007	26	63	.5	4	2	3
87-2H-4C-6008	19	75	.2	7	2	2
87-2H-4C-6009	23	85	.3	10	4	2
87-2H-4C-6010	13	59	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-6011	24	84	.2	3	2	1
87-2H-4C-6012	34	70	.2	3	2	3
87-2H-4C-6013	20	75	.2	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-6014	15	72	.1	4	2	2
87-2H-4C-6015	16	86	.2	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-6016	22	84	.1	4	2	1
87-2H-4C-6017	27	99	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-6018	23	64	.2	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-6019	20	72	.1	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-6020	19	84	.1	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-6021	25	75	.1	8	2	2
87-2H-4C-6022	22	108	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-6023	26	68	.1	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-6024	18	83	.1	6	2	2
87-2H-4C-6025	19	70	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-6026	24	82	.3	9	2	1
87-2H-4C-6027	19	98	.1	7	2	6
87-2H-4C-6028	17	86	.1	7	2	2
87-2H-4C-6029	18	42	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-6030	23	73	.1	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-6031	27	63	.1	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-6032	21	40	.1	4	2	1
87-2H-4D-6051	30	125	.4	11	2	1
87-2H-4D-6052	20	91	.1	7	2	3
87-2H-4D-6053	36	87	.2	36	4	1
87-2H-4D-6054	28	98	.6	18	2	1
STD C/AU-S	41	132	7.2	40	17	47

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
97-2H-40-6055	15	62	.3	6	2	4
97-2H-40-6056	15	59	.1	6	2	1
97-2H-40-6057	15	62	.1	4	2	1
97-2H-40-6058	22	60	.3	6	2	1
97-2H-40-6059	18	73	.4	6	2	1
97-2H-40-6060	70	111	.8	12	2	4
97-2H-40-6061	19	55	.2	8	2	1
97-2H-40-6062	23	79	.2	7	2	1
97-2H-40-6063	21	49	.2	6	2	1
97-2H-40-6064	20	47	.1	8	2	4
97-2H-40-6065	33	41	.2	8	3	1
97-2H-40-6066	24	53	.3	9	2	1
97-2H-40-6067	21	40	.2	6	2	21
97-2H-40-6068	33	88	.2	9	2	1
97-2H-40-6069	18	65	.1	4	2	1
97-2H-40-6070	14	50	.2	7	2	1
97-2H-40-6071	22	60	.2	8	2	1
97-2H-40-6072	25	60	.1	4	2	1
97-2H-40-6073	17	50	.1	6	2	1
97-2H-40-6074	22	49	.2	7	2	1
97-2H-40-6075	20	46	.2	8	2	1
97-2H-40-6076	22	60	.3	10	2	1
STD C	39	127	7.3	40	16	52

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
1+00W 7+50N	19	63	.4	7	2	8
1+00W 7+25N	23	74	.5	7	2	3
1+00W 7+00N	48	115	1.1	8	2	1
1+00W 6+75N	24	83	.5	8	2	6
1+00W 6+50N	25	107	.4	8	2	3
1+00W 6+25N	41	111	.7	10	2	23
1+00W 6+00N	26	98	.6	9	2	6
1+00W 7+75N	24	99	.4	9	2	18
87-2H-4D-7002	24	74	.2	7	2	23
87-2H-4D-7003	15	33	.4	4	2	1
87-2H-4D-7004	23	59	.3	4	2	12
87-2H-4D-7005	14	56	.2	4	2	1
STD C/AU-S	40	129	7.3	40	17	50

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 27 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: July 31/87

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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 CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-ROCK P2-SILT/SOIL P3-4 TALUS FINES AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SKUKUM VENTURES INC File # 87-2742 Page 1

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4A-1001	2	12	.4	3	2	2
87-2H-4A-1002	2	17	.5	13	2	5
87-2H-4A-1003	2	1	.1	2	2	3
87-2H-4A-2001	2	26	.5	13	2	3
87-2H-4A-2003	14	10	.1	11	3	1
87-2H-4B-1015	35	8	1.2	2	2	17
87-2H-4B-1016	11	23	.2	2	2	8
87-2H-4B-1018	8	78	.4	11	2	7
87-2H-4B-2001	2	48	.4	11	2	2
STD C/AU-R	40	132	7.6	41	17	480

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4D-6001	18	106	.1	13	4	4
STD C/AU-S	31	126	7.1	38	18	53
87-2H-4D-6002	54	137	.1	25	39	6
87-2H-4D-6003	20	92	.3	46	25	4
87-2H-4D-6004	113	56	.1	24	33	5
87-2H-4D-6005	28	91	.1	27	6	8
87-2H-4D-6006	51	107	.7	241	502	114
87-2H-4D-6007	339	659	1.4	97	926	43
87-2H-4D-6008	79	101	1.1	136	452	14
87-2H-4D-6009	58	94	.5	113	310	25
87-2H-4D-6010	40	103	.1	39	86	11
87-2H-4D-6011	25	81	.4	10	3	4
87-2H-4D-6012	11	85	.1	3	6	14
87-2H-4D-6013	8	49	.1	2	4	3
87-2H-4D-6014	33	107	.1	9	2	4
87-2H-4D-6015	31	112	.5	17	2	6
87-2H-4D-6016	29	93	.1	8	3	2
87-2H-4D-6017	20	83	.1	10	2	1
87-2H-4D-6018	25	99	.2	3	8	4
87-2H-4D-6019	19	107	.1	9	2	6
87-2H-4D-6020	20	84	.1	9	4	1
87-2H-4D-6021	26	76	.1	12	11	6
87-2H-4D-6022	35	121	.4	7	2	2
87-2H-4D-6023	14	83	.1	5	7	23
87-2H-4D-6024	24	87	.1	13	2	7
87-2H-4D-6025	14	73	.1	9	4	2
87-2H-4D-6026	29	77	.1	12	2	4
87-2H-4D-6027	39	94	.2	10	2	2

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 30 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug. 7/87

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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 CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-2 ROCK P3-SILT P4-SILT/SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye.. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SKUKUM VENTURES File # 87-2869 Page 1

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2C-4D-1001	24	57	.1	18	2	13
87-2H-4A-1004	3	6	.1	5	3	24
87-2H-4A-1005	12	78	.1	5	2	11
87-2H-4A-1006	8	27	.1	5	2	8
87-2H-4A-1007	25	52	.1	7	2	10
87-2H-4A-1008	15	58	.8	15	3	3
87-2H-4A-1009	12	98	.1	7	2	1
87-2H-4A-2004	15	11	1.4	51	2	38
87-2H-4B-1017	2	18	.1	2	2	9
87-2H-4B-1019	9	62	.2	2	2	3
87-2H-4B-1020	9	17	.1	4	2	3
87-2H-4B-2002	76	13	.3	3	3	1
87-2H-4B-2003	4	51	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-2Z01	7	22	.1	2	3	1
87-2H-4B-2Z02	49	30	1.5	11	2	32
87-2H-4B-2Z03	16	7	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4B-2Z04	12464 ✓	23	34.1	16	2	750
87-2H-4B-2Z05	69	9	.3	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-1009	293	4	.8	6	2	9
87-2H-4C-1010	24	63	.3	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-1011	32	68	.1	7	2	5
87-2H-4C-1012	19	88	3.7	25	22	1
87-2H-4C-1013	44	25	.2	6	2	1
87-2H-4C-1014	18	18	.5	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-2001	3	3	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-2002	3	7	.1	3	2	1
87-2H-4C-2003	54	17	3.3	2	3	1
87-2H-4C-2004	1413	80	232.0 ✓	8	164	31
87-2H-4D-1005	18	39	.1	2	2	15
87-2H-4D-1006	21	16	2.1	3	2	1
87-2H-4D-1007	25	27	1.0	46	2	1
87-2P-4A-1001	5	7	.1	4	2	1
87-2P-4A-1002	5	8	.3	8	2	1
87-2P-4A-1003	5	5	.2	8	2	2
STD C/AU-R	37	127	6.9	41	17	520

✓ ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4C-6001	12	70	.4	2	2	2
87-2H-4C-6002	10	88	.2	6	3	4
87-2H-4E-7004	7	72	.3	8	6	10
87-2H-4E-7005	3	84	.1	3	2	34
87-2H-4E-7006	7	59	.2	2	3	13
87-2H-4B-1021	18	18	.2	16	2	5
87-2H-4B-1022	19	77	.4	16	2	1
87-2H-4B-1023	2	12	.4	5	3	6
87-2H-4B-1024	9	32	.5	26	2	13
87-2H-4B-1025	29	9	.5	3	4	3
87-2H-4B-1026	23	84	.1	2	2	4
87-2H-4C-2005	22	28	.2	2	2	5

P³D (Horseshoe & Goldhill) ...

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES DATE RECEIVED: JULY 14 1987
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 21/87

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

.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 CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-ROCK P2-SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. AU** BY FIRE ASSAY

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SKUKUM VENTURES File # 87-2425 Page 1

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB	AU** OZ/T
87-2H-4B-1001	10	19	.8	2	5	1460	-
87-2H-4D-1001	2	82	.2	2	6	3	-
87-2H-4D-1002	6	158	.2	6	5	1	-
87-2H-4D-1003	7	33	.1	2	4	2	-
87-2H-4D-2001	109	198	.9	2	4	1	-
87-2H-4E-1001	2	42	.2	5	2	4	-
87-2H-4E-1003	35	53	.1	2	3	104	-
87-2H-4E-1007	22	69	.8	5	2	890	-
87-2H-4E-1008	6	9	.1	2	2	4	-
87-2H-4E-1009	11	3	.1	2	4	3	-
STD C/AU-R	40	132	7.1	41	16	490	-

JAL

ASSAY REQUIRED FOR Sb >1000 ppm

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 22 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: July 30/87...

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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 CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-ROCK P2-3 TALUS FINES P4-5 SOIL/SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SKUKUM VENTURES File # 87-2616 Page 1

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4A-1001	33	128	.5	2	33	3
87-2H-4B-1002	19	31	.3	7	15	1
87-2H-4B-1003	23	29	.7	5	39	28
87-2H-4B-1004	32	30	.1	7	8	1
87-2H-4B-1005	32	45	.1	10	18	1
87-2H-4B-1006	6	132	.1	9	2	1
87-2H-4B-1007	39	44	.1	2	21	1
87-2H-4B-1008	16	117	.3	4	2	2
87-2H-4B-1009	14	35	.1	3	12	1
87-2H-4B-1010	9	41	.1	7	2	1
87-2H-4B-1011	14	51	.1	2	6	1
87-2H-4B-1012	22	43	.1	7	7	1
87-2H-4B-1013	9	64	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4B-1014	9	21	.1	8	2	1
87-2H-4C-1001	7	78	.2	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-1002	8	3	.1	5	2	1
87-2H-4C-1003	151	72	.7	7	3	1
87-2H-4C-1004	17	6	.7	6	2	17
87-2H-4C-1005	16	30	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-1006	9	23	.1	3	2	1
87-2H-4C-1007	7	40	.2	9	5	1
87-2H-4C-1008	14	60	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4C-1009	37	49	.1	9	12	1
87-2H-4C-1010	13	33	.1	7	2	1
STD C/AU-S	41	138	7.2	41	18	490
87-2H-4C-2001	107	49	.3	8	8	270

ASSAY REQUIRED FOR Zn > 20,000 ppm
Sb > 1000 ppm

SAMPLE#	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	AU* PPB
87-2H-4D-6028	10	73	.1	8	3	1
87-2H-4D-6029	16	78	.2	4	2	1
87-2H-4D-6030	21	83	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4D-6031	22	80	.1	9	2	1
87-2H-4D-6032	13	74	.2	7	2	1
87-2H-4D-6033	17	83	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4D-6034	15	70	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4D-6035	17	80	.1	3	2	1
87-2H-4D-6036	13	63	.2	6	2	1
87-2H-4D-6037	22	85	.2	7	3	1
87-2H-4D-6038	17	73	.1	5	2	8
87-2H-4D-6039	13	79	.1	4	2	1
87-2H-4D-6040	16	80	.1	3	4	1
87-2H-4D-6041	14	71	.1	6	2	10
87-2H-4D-6042	11	75	.1	4	2	1
87-2H-4D-6043	14	70	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4D-6044	10	94	.2	2	2	1
87-2H-4D-6045	7	73	.1	5	2	1
87-2H-4D-6046	11	85	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4D-6047	17	87	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4D-6048	13	71	.1	6	2	1
87-2H-4D-6049	29	130	.1	2	2	1
87-2H-4D-6050	15	84	.1	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	40	132	7.4	41	18	48