MAP NO.: 105 D 3,6	**ASSESSMENT REPORT** X **PROSPECTUS** **CONFIDENTIAL** X **OPEN FILE**	**DOCUMENT NO:** 092781 **MINING DISTRICT:** Whitehorse **TYPE OF WORK:** Geochemical	

REPORT FILED UNDER: Skukum Gold Incorporated

DATE PERFORMED: 5-7 July, 1989 **DATE FILED:** 18 December, 1989

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 60°04'N **AREA:** West Arm, Bennett Lake

LONG.: 135°10'W **VALUE $: 2 450.00**

CLAIM NAME & NO.: BUG 1-18, 31-38, 43-51 (YB20806-23,36-43,48-56)

WORK DONE BY: H.F. MacKinnon

WORK DONE FOR: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: NEAR MATT #152

Three creeks draining the BUG claims contained anomalous gold in silt (GSC 1985) and two of them were also contained anomalous lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and silver. Follow-up work in 1989 found two zones of malachite and azurite stained diorite and a few areas of quartz veining and alteration. Specular hematite and magnetite were found on the lower part of the property. The highest gold value in rock was 83 ppb.

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
R E P O R T

ON THE

BUG 1-18 (YB20806-YB20823)
BUG 31-38 (YB20836-YB20843)
BUG 43-51 (YB20848-YB20856)
Mineral Claims

Dry Creek - West Arm of Bennett Lake

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105D/3

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 04 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 135 Degrees 10 Minutes West

JULY 5 to JULY 7,1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

OCTOBER 30, 1989

For

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

092781

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 $2450.00.

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

SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration work conducted by Skukum Gold Inc. on the BUG claims in 1989 and 1988. The property consists of 35 contiguous mineral claims located at the west end of the West Arm of Bennett Lake in the southern Yukon Territory. Access is provided by boat, from Carcross, Y.T., or helicopter from, Whitehorse, Y.T..

The property is underlain by two Upper Jurassic to Tertiary hornblende granodiorite to hornblende diorite plutons of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These rocks are intruded by Eocene Skukum Group Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex ring dyke and ring dyke related rocks. Many epithermal to mesothermal mineralized veins and faults occur throughout the Bennett Lake Complex and in the adjacent Wheaton River area.

Prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the Main east-west lineament and Dry creek was the focus of the exploration program. Two areas of azurite and malachite staining were discovered. The LIN zone returned values of up to 2106 ppm copper from propylitic altered and sheared diorite. Cryptocrystalline quartz veins, stringers and breccias also occur in the 100 meter long exposure. In the AZURITE zone 543 ppm copper was returned from patches of mineralization. No significant precious metal values were found in either zone.

The geochemistry of the showings does not match that of the very strong gold-silver-lead-arsenic-antimony-zinc Geological Survey of Canada stream sediment anomalies for the BUG claims. The 371 ppb gold stream sediment anomaly from the GSC survey could not be duplicated by 20 samples taken at and above this sample, therefore this anomaly is likely due to a nugget effect. The other two anomalies remain unexplained but because of their occurrence with ring dyke and related rocks and structures remain very promising follow up targets.

A program of prospecting, sampling and geophysics on the BUG 1-18 mineral claims is recommended for 1989.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The BUG claims cover the lower drainage of Dry Creek and a portion of the south facing slopes, above Crozier Creek, at the West Arm of Bennett Lake in the southern Yukon at 60 degrees 04 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 10 minutes west longitude (NTS:105D/3) (Figure 1). The property is accessible by boat from Carcross, Yukon Territory, but lake crossings are weather dependent. Alternate access is provided by helicopter, with the nearest permanent base being Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the Bennett Lake area is variable with hot summers, enhanced by 18-20 hours of daylight, and long cold winters. Precipitation is moderate (90 centimeters annually) with about half falling as rain. The northern slopes and many of the gullies are snow covered till mid July. Creeks and lakes are open from early May to mid October.

The property is situated over a rugged, steep, mountainside, dissected by deep gullies and extends down to the broad U shaped West Arm of Bennett Lake Valley. Maximum relief in the area is approximately 1386 meters (4550 feet) with Bennett Lake at 656 meters (2152 feet) and the higher slopes at 2042 meters (6700 feet).

Roughly half of the property is below tree line. Higher elevations are cover by felsenmeer with minor stunted shrubs and alpine grass, the intermediate slopes mixed spruce, poplar, alder and 'buckbrush' and the valley floors mixed spruce, poplar and alder forests.

1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The BUG property consists of 35 contiguous 2 post claims located within the Whitehorse Mining District and staked under the provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Figure 2). The claim status is listed in table 1 below.

Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
BUG 1-18	YB20806-823	Aug. 11,1988	Nov. 11,1990	18
BUG 31-38	YB20848-843	Aug. 11,1988	Nov. 11,1990	8
BUG 43-51	YB20848-856	Aug. 11,1988	Nov. 11,1990	9

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.

135°30'

135°00'

134°30'

60°15'

Fish Lake

To Whitehorse 15 Km

Marsh Lake

McConnell Lake

Alligator Lake

River

Watson

MT. HODNETT

Annie Lake

Watson River Hwy

GOLD HILL

SKUKUM CREEK MINE

River

MT. SKUKUM

CARBON HILL

Wheaton

MT WARD

BUG CLAIMS

Primrose Lake

West Arm

Partridge R.

Bennett Lake

MONTANA MTN.

Windy Arm

Carcross

Craig Lake

Tagish Lake

N

Alaska

YUKON

Hwy

Whitehorse

Skagway

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALASKA

Pacific Ocean

LOCATION MAP

SCALE : 1: 250,000

4 2 0 4 8 12 16

Km

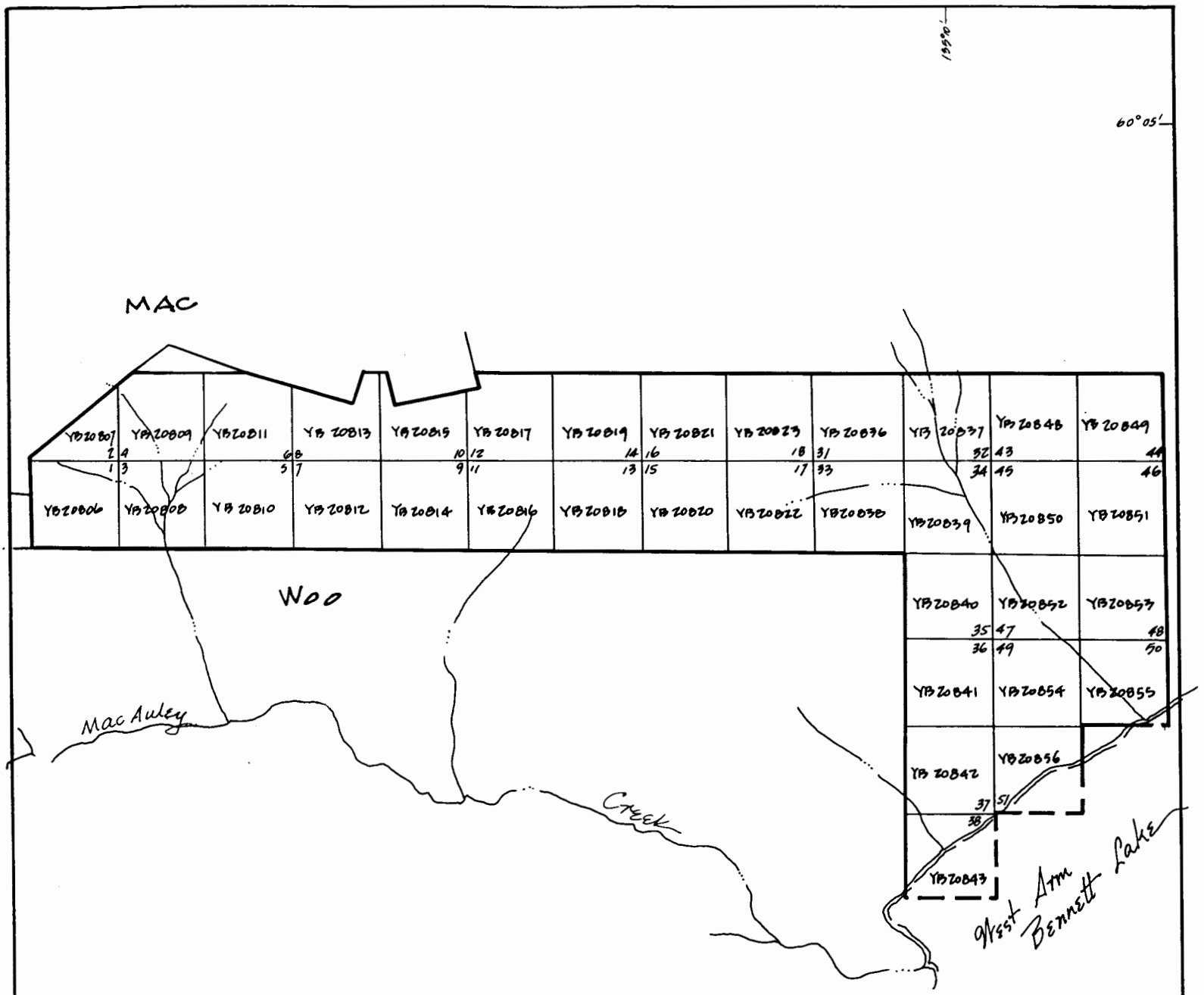
SKUKUM GOLD INC.

BUG CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION — YUKON TERRITORY

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 105D3,4,5,6	FIGURE No. 1
DRAWN BY : A.L.W., H.F.M., T.M.	DATE : DEC. 1989



SKUKUM GOLD INC

BUG CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

CLAIM MAP

Drawn by: HM/vh

NTS: 105/D3

Date: Nov. 1989

Scale: 1:30000

FIGURE NO. 2

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

1.4 PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

During the late 1970's and early 1980's several companies conducted regional uranium exploration programs in the area. This resulted in the discovery of the WEST uranium showing, one kilometer east of the claims.

Three of the creeks draining the BUG claims were sampled by the Geological Survey of Canada during a regional geochemical stream sediment survey conducted in the area in 1985 (G.S.C.,1985). All three creeks were either anomalous or strongly anomalous in gold, with the highest value of 371 ppb coming from Dry creek. The two creeks to the west were also strongly anomalous in lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and silver! On the basis of these results Skukum Gold Inc. conducted a preliminary prospecting program on open ground around these anomalies in July of 1988. No significant mineralization was found in this program and it was recommended that the ground not be staked at that time. As ground further up the mountainside came open Skukum Gold staked the BUG claim block in order to evaluate further the original anomalies.

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

1.5 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 work program was carried out by a two person crew between July 5 and July 7, 1989 and consisted of preliminary prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Work was conducted out of a boat accessed fly camp at the mouth of Crozier Creek, at the west end of the West Arm of Bennett Lake.

The exploration was conducted by the following Skukum Gold Inc. personnel:

Hugh MacKinnon B.Sc. .....Project Geologist
Erik Bergvinson .....Prospector

The results of the 1988 prospecting program conducted by Hugh MacKinnon and Andrew Wilkins are presented along with this report.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is presented in figure 3.

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

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

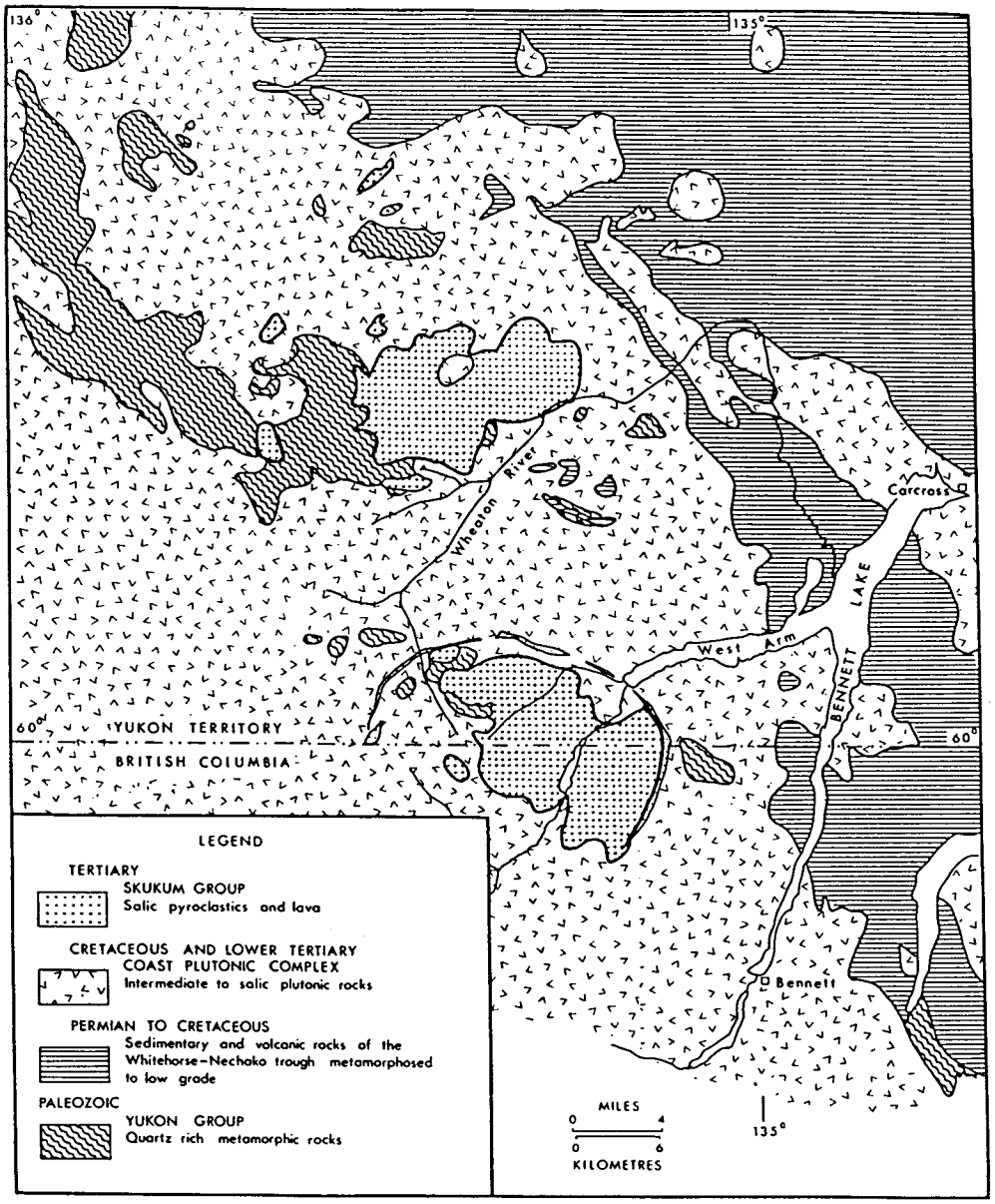
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop comprises roughly thirty five percent of the property and is concentrate mainly in gullies and at the higher elevations. The remainder of the property is overlain by felsenmeer, talus and a sequence of glacial till, glaciofluvial and lacustrine sediments.

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

2.2.1 LITHOLOGIES & STRUCTURES

The western half of the property is underlain by Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous hornblende biotite granodiorite (JKgd) and hornblende biotite diorite and quartz diorite (JKdi) of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The dioritic rocks have a salt and pepper appearance are medium grained, equigranular and contain up to 50% 0.4-5 mm hornblende and biotite crystals. Locally these rocks are rusty weathered. To the east the property is underlain by a northwest trending hornblende biotite granodiorite (KTgr) to quartz diorite



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

pluton. This unit is medium to coarse grained, has up to 40% hornblende and biotite, and locally has large xenoliths (?) of diorite.

Table 2: Table of Formations

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

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

Unconformity

TERTIARY
EOCENE

SKUKUM GROUP

Er.....Rhyolitic to dacitic dyke.

Eqfp.....Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry (Ring dyke or related intrusion)

Unconformity

LATE CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

KTgr.....Hornblende biotite granodiorite to quartz diorite.

Disconformity

UPPER JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

JKdi.....Hornblende biotite diorite and quartz diorite.

JKgd.....Hornblende biotite granodiorite

In the southwestern corner of the property and at several other scattered localities the granitic rocks are intruded by Eocene Skukum Group volcanic rocks. The most distinctive of these, rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry (Eqfp), represents the ring dyke intrusion and marks the outer margin of the Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence complex. This unit is light green to light grey on a fresh face and has 5% $\leq$ 5mm quartz

eyes and 5% subhedral to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic matrix. A rusty to buff white weathered, light grey to grey rhyolite to rhyodacite dyke, up to 150 meters wide, with numerous irregular apophyses outcrops adjacent to the QFP. This dyke is also believed to be part of the ring dyke.

A strong east-west satellite and air photo lineament crosscuts the central portion of the claims. No evidence was found to suggest that this is a major fault, however to the east a similar lineament, which may be an extension of this one, is coincident with the WEST fault. This suggests that the lineament may be structurally controlled. The zones of weakness caused by the doming and subsidence of the caulderon are responsible for the ring dyke intrusion and may also control the east-west to northwest trending structural features on the property.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION & ALTERATION

Two malachite and azurite stained zones were located on the property. The AZURITE zone consists of a 50 meter by 50 meter area of patchy azurite stained, carbonate, epidote and hematite altered granodiorite and diorite. The strongest mineralization occurs along a 091/90 fracture or fault(?) surface. No chalcopyrite was observed but small zones of magnetite are present with the mineralization.

In the LIN zone malachite and azurite stained, chlorite and epidote altered and sheared diorite occur over a 100 meter exposure. Within the same zone are areas of cryptocrystalline comb textured quartz veins and stringers, and quartz vein breccias up to 5 centimeter wide. Mineralization is very patchy within the zone. Several float samples of quartz veins, some with pyrite and malchite, were found above this zone over the main lineament.

Small zones of epidote $\pm$ carbonate $\pm$ chlorite $\pm$ clay $\pm$ sericite $\pm$ hematite alteration were found in the Dry Creek and lineament gully. Specular hematite and magnetite are common in the outcrops below 3500 feet.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Stream sediment and rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses from selected portions of the property during the 1989 exploration program. Rock samples were collected from interesting lithologies, float, alteration and mineralization. A total of 20 stream sediment samples and 3 rock samples were collected. An additional 29 soils, 2 stream sediments and 13 rock samples were collected for

analyses in 1988.

All sample locations are shown on Map 1 and anomalous samples on Map 2. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 2.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Soil, talus fines and stream sediment/silt samples were collected in KRAFT gussetted paper bags and sent to ACME ANALYTICAL LABS of Vancouver, B.C.. At ACME, samples were oven dried at approximately 60 degrees Celsius and seived to minus 80 mesh. Rock samples were collected in plastic bags and also sent to ACME. Samples were then crushed down to minus 3/16 of an inch, and then a 1/2 pound is pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the minus 80 fraction of all samples was digested in hot, dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and then diluted to 10 ml. with distilled water. Soil, silt and talus fines samples were analyzed for silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. In addition gold was analyzed from a 10 gm. fraction by the conventional Atomic Absorption (AA) technique. Rock samples were analyzed for the same suite of elements but gold and silver were assayed using conventional assay techniques.

3.3 LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

Of the 16 rocks sampled 2 are possibly anomalous in gold (Table 3). The highest gold value within the property area is 83 ppb from a float sample in the LIN zone. This sample is also strongly anomalous in copper and silver. Three other sample are anomalous in silver, one in lead, one in zinc and one in arsenic, all of which are from the LIN zone or the main east-west lineament. Five samples are anomalous in copper with the highest value 2106 ppm coming from the LIN zone.

Table 3: Anomalous Rock Samples

Sample #	Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
89-4I-5R2	Azurite Zone	543					
88-4-4F3	Lineament	604			1.3		
88-4-5F1	"					39	
88-4-5F2	"	314	295		2.9		
88-4-5F3	Lin Zone	500			35.5		84
88-4-5R2	"	2106		221	23.3		20

3.4 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

Stream sediment silt samples were collected from the active

portion of streams draining the BUG claims. Results were compared with those from the GSC regional stream sediment geochemistry program in 1985. Anomalous values were determined visually and are outlined in table 4 below.

Table 4: Stream Sediment - Anomalous Divisions

Element	Anomaly
Copper	>50 ppm
Lead	>30 ppm
Zinc	>150 ppm
Arsenic	>25 ppm
Silver	>0.5 ppm
Gold	>10 ppb

None of the steam sediment samples collected in 1989 were anomalous in any element. This may in part be due to a lack of fine sediments in Dry creek. One sample, 88-4-4L1, collected below the LIN zone in 1988, is anomalous in copper and silver.

As stated earlier the three Geological Survey of Canada stream sediments taken from creeks draining the BUG claims are anomalous; see Map 2.

3.5 SOIL AND TALUS FINES GEOCHEMISTRY

No soil samples were collected in 1989. 1988 results were visually examined and compared with results from the 1988 Skukum Gold Inc. Bennett Lake Complex regional exploration program for determination of anomalies.

Three soils from the LIN zone are anomalous in one element; 4-4S14 28 ppb gold, 4-4S17 108 ppm lead and 4-5S3 185 ppm zinc.

4. DISCUSSION

Anomalous samples are clustered in the area of the east - west lineament and LIN zone. Soil samples are not anomalous in the zone with the exception of three weak single element gold, zinc and lead anomalies. Copper, as seen as malachite and azurite staining, and silver are the principal anomalous elements from the area. A stream sediment below the zone is also anomalous in these elements. Quartz veining and vein breccia and propylitic alteration within the zone indicate hydrothermal activity has taken place along the lineament. The source for the fluids is unknown but may be related to the ring dyke and related intrusions.

Mineralization in the AZURITE zone is very patchy and the extent of alteration limited. The copper mineralization is

not reflected in the geochemistry of the stream sediments taken below the zone. A small quartz feldspar porphyry dyke associated with the showings suggests that the mineralization is related to the ring dyke complex.

In both showings no significant precious metal values were returned from any of the samples so the zones are likely uneconomic. Since the geochemistry of these showings does not match that of the anomalous GSC samples, that is they lack high antimony, arsenic and gold, they are not the source of the anomalies.

The stream sediment sampling program failed to duplicate the GSC result for Dry Creek. This could be due to several factors:

1) Nugget effect in the GSC sample.
2) Most of the 1989 samples required pulverizing and thus lacked fine sediments and possibly fine gold.
3) As the creek is a major avalanche trap the sediments in the creek are too diluted by avalanche debris and may not reflect the presence of an ore body.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1989 and 1988 exploration programs of mapping, sampling and prospecting concentrated on the examination of the area of the Main east-west lineament and Dry Creek. Although several small showing of malachite and azurite were found, these showings lack sufficient alteration and precious metal values to warrant further work at this time. What is interesting though is that mineralization has been found along the lineament and thus there is the potential for finding more significant mineralization elsewhere.

The source of the 371 ppb gold stream sediment anomaly for Dry Creek remains unexplained. Since 20 stream sediments taken above this sample failed to return any anomalous gold values it appears as though this anomaly is due to nugget effect. This portion of the claim group can be allowed to lapse.

The source of the multielement GSC anomalies to the west has not been located. These anomalies are **very strong** and geochemically similar suggesting a mineralized system of possibly 2.5 kilometers strike length! The magnitude of this suggests a major system is responsible. Since the anomalies correspond with the ring dyke and related intrusions it appears that the faults and fractures caused by the emplacement of the ring dykes may have acted as a favourable host for mineralizing fluids. The MAC claims on the ridge above these anomalies may cover the mineralized area but these claims are more distal to the ring dykes and thus may not be the source of the anomalies. Based on this analysis

more work is warranted for this area. This work should include;

1) Extensive prospecting of the BUG 1-18 claims.

2) Contour talus fines sampling at 100 feet or 200 feet intervals with 25 to 50 meters between samples.

3) Follow up prospecting and mapping of anomalous areas and the slopes above the anomalies.

4) In areas of extensive overburden a magnetometer, EM-VLF and possible IP survey may be conducted particularily over the projected trace of the ring dyke and related structures. It may be better to have an airborne survey flown over this area, in conjunction with other airborne work, to delineate initial targets.

6. REFERENCES

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

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

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

7. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour Costs:	
H. MacKinnon; July 5 - 7, 1989, 1.75 days field work, 3 days report preparation; 4.75 days at $220 per day.	$ 1045.00
E. Bergvinson; July 5-7 1989, 1.75 days at $175 per day.	$306.25
Total Labour Costs	**$1351.25**
Analytical Costs:	
Stream Sediments: 20 at $9.85 per sample	$197.00
Rock Samples: 3 at $19.50 per sample	$58.50
Sample Shipping: Estimated $0.60 per sample	$8.28
Total Analytical Costs	**$263.78**
Camp & Transportation Costs:	
Truck Costs: 3 days at $60.00 per day	$180.00
Boat Rental:	$110.00
Boat and Camp fuel:	$ 97.50
Camp Supplies and Room & Board: 6.5 man days at an estimated $40.00 per day	$260.00
Total Camp & Transportation Costs	**$647.50**
Report & Miscellaneous Costs:	
Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags etc.)	$ 20.00
Drafting: Estimated	$150.00
Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated 20.00 per report	$120.00
Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs	**$290.00**
Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment on the BUG 1-18, 31-38 and 43-51 claims:	**$2552.53**

8. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree with Honours in Geology from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, in 1986.

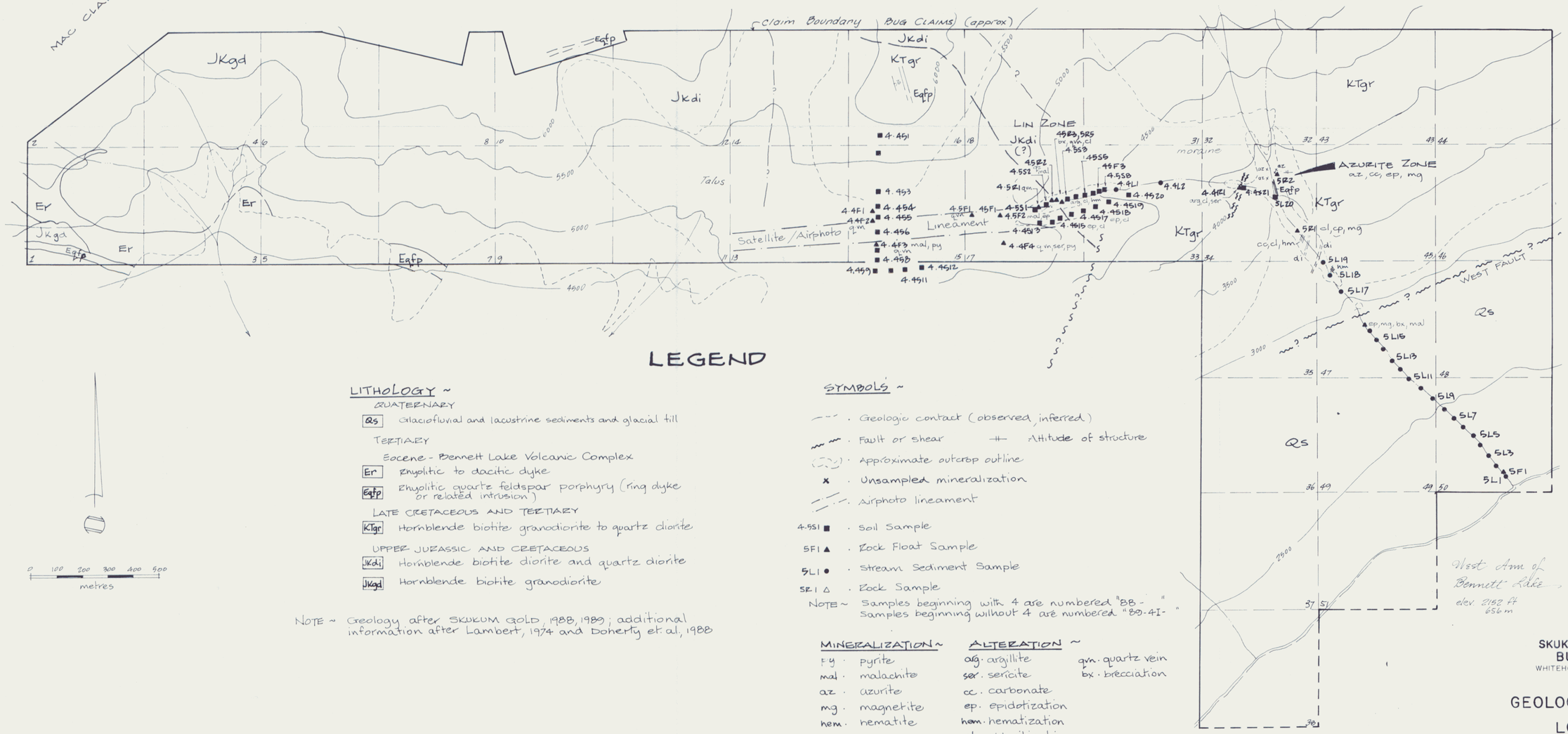
2) I have been engaged in mineral exploration since 1980 in Ontario, Saskatchewan, The Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and The Yukon Territory.

3) I was the project geologist for Skukum Gold's regional claims program.

4) I was involved in the work performed on the BUG claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this thirtieth day of October, 1989

Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY ~

QUATERNARY

Qs — Glaciofluvial and lacustrine sediments and glacial till

TERTIARY

Eocene - Bennett Lake Volcanic Complex

Er — Rhyolitic to dacitic dyke

Eqfp — Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry (ring dyke or related intrusion)

LATE CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

KTgr — Hornblende biotite granodiorite to quartz diorite

UPPER JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

JKdi — Hornblende biotite diorite and quartz diorite

JKgd — Hornblende biotite granodiorite

NOTE ~ Geology after SKUKUM GOLD, 1988, 1989; additional information after Lambert, 1974 and Doherty et al, 1988

SYMBOLS ~

- Geologic contact (observed, inferred)
- Fault or shear
- Attitude of structure
- Approximate outcrop outline
- Unsampled mineralization
- Airphoto lineament
- 4.451 ■ . Soil Sample
- 5F1 ▲ . Rock Float Sample
- 5L1 ● . Stream Sediment Sample
- 5R1 △ . Rock Sample

NOTE ~ Samples beginning with 4 are numbered "88- "
Samples beginning without 4 are numbered "89-41- "

MINERALIZATION ~

py · pyrite
mal · malachite
az · azurite
mg · magnetite
hem · hematite

ALTERATION ~

arg · argillite
ser · sericite
cc · carbonate
ep · epidotization
hem · hematization
cl · chloritization

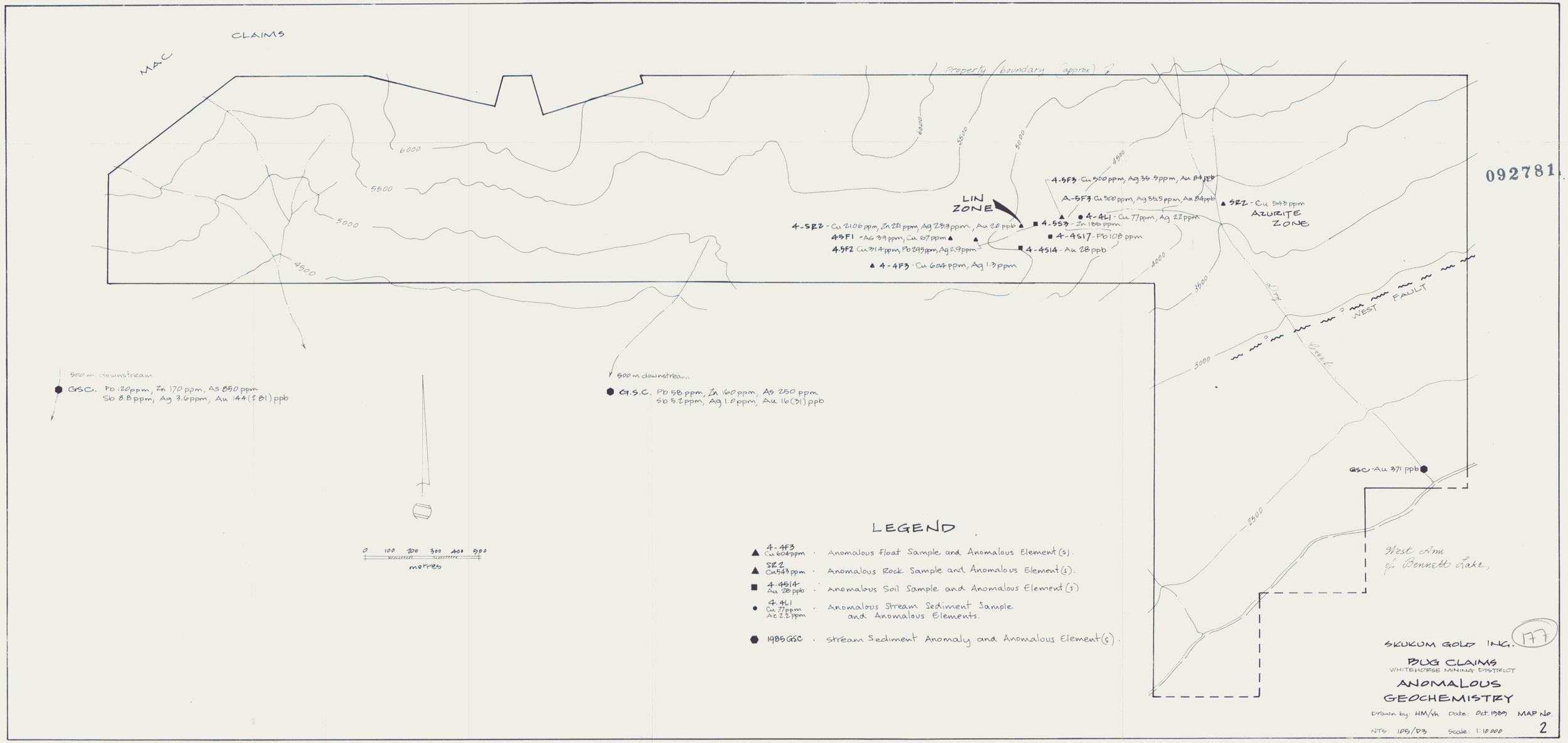
qvn · quartz vein
bx · brecciation

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
BUG CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

178

GEOLOGY and SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct. 1989 MAP No. 1
NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10000



092781

LEGEND

- ▲ 4-4F3 Cu 604 ppm · Anomalous Float Sample and Anomalous Element(s).
- ▲ SR2 Cu 543 ppm · Anomalous Rock Sample and Anomalous Element(s).
- ■ 4.4514 Au 28 ppb · Anomalous Soil Sample and Anomalous Element(s)
- ● 4.4L1 Cu 77 ppm Ag 2.2 ppm · Anomalous Stream Sediment Sample and Anomalous Elements.
- ⬢ 1985 GSC · Stream Sediment Anomaly and Anomalous Element(s).

SKUKUM GOLD INC. (177)

BUG CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct. 1989 MAP No. 2

NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10 000

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - SKUKUM GOLD INC.

PROJECT: BUG - 4I SAMPLER: HUGH MACKINNON

SAMPLE #	DATE	LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
-5L1-20	July 6	Creek w strong Au anomaly	Galena? or specular hematite bearing float. Strong silicification chl & epidote altered sheared & fractured granodiorite porphyry. Tr py, black chlorite or sulphide bands, minor magnetite.
-5R1			
-5R2		Azurite zone	Strong malachite and azurite stained zone. tr sphalerite? Magnetite rich.

APPENDIX 2

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 19/89

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 SILT P2 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P - pulverized, -30 mesh.

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

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SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4I-5L-1	27	26	91	.1	2	4
89-4I-5L-2 P	17	14	69	.1	4	1
89-4I-5L-3 P	14	13	63	.1	4	1
89-4I-5L-4 P	12	11	56	.1	3	1
89-4I-5L-5 P	12	9	57	.1	4	1
89-4I-5L-6 P	12	9	56	.1	5	2
89-4I-5L-7 P	14	12	61	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-8 P	12	13	55	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-9 P	11	10	58	.1	4	2
89-4I-5L-10 P	10	9	54	.1	3	1
89-4I-5L-11 P	13	9	58	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-12 P	9	10	51	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-13 P	13	11	56	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-14 P	17	15	63	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-15 P	15	13	61	.1	2	2
89-4I-5L-16 P	10	13	54	.1	2	2
89-4I-5L-17 P	28	9	55	.2	2	3
89-4I-5L-18 P	13	7	61	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-19 P	13	11	63	.1	2	1
89-4I-5L-20 P	15	11	63	.1	2	1
STD C/AU-S	58	44	133	6.6	40	52

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Ag** OZ/T	Au** OZ/T
89-4I-5F1	14	4	10	2	.01	.001
89-4I-5R1	12	7	50	5	.01	.001
89-4I-5R2	543	6	34	7	.03	.001