MAP NO.:	**ASSESSMENT REPORT** X	**DOCUMENT NO:**	092782
	PROSPECTUS	**MINING DISTRICT:**	Whitehorse
	CONFIDENTIAL X	**TYPE OF WORK:**	Geochemical
105 D 3,6	**OPEN FILE**		

REPORT FILED UNDER: Skukum Gold Incorporated

DATE PERFORMED: 21 June 1989 **DATE FILED:** 18 December, 1989

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 60°14.5'N **AREA:** Wheaton River

LONG.: 135°08'W **VALUE $:** 800.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: RM 17-20,26,28F-31F (YA94661-4,YA97930-33)

WORK DONE BY: H.F. MacKinnon

WORK DONE FOR: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #170 MR

Two new showings were discovered in 1989 with up to 0.6% chalcopyrite along fractures associated with carbonatized gneissic xenoliths in granodiorite. A rock sample contained 6282 ppb Cu, 445 ppm Pb, 41.14 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au.

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
R E P O R T

ON THE

RM 17-20 (YA94661-YA94664)
RM 26 (YA94670)
RM 28 fr, 29, 30, 31 fr (YA97930-YA97933)
Mineral Claims

Dawson Charlie Creek - Gold Hill Area
Wheaton River Valley

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105 D/3, D/6

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 14.5 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 135 Degrees 08 Minutes West

JUNE 21, 1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

OCTOBER 24, 1989

For

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

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 $ 800.00 .

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

SUMMARY .

This report describes the exploration work conducted on Skukum Gold and Berglynn Resources RM claims in 1989. The property consists of 9 contiguous mineral claims located at Gold Hill in the Wheaton River area. Access is provided by fording the Wheaton River at its junction with Partridge Creek and the all weather Annie Lake Road.

The property is underlain by a roof pendant of Paleozoic or older Yukon Group hornblende augen gneiss. The gneiss is intruded by a northwest trending Coast Plutonic Complex megacrystic granodiorite pluton of Upper Triassic to Jurassic age. Intermediate dykes which may be related to the Eocene Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex intrude these units. Adjacent to the eastern claims are rocks of the Upper Triassic to Jurassic Tally Ho Shear Zone. The Tally Ho Shear Zone trends northwest and is believed to be the northern extension of the Llewellynn fault. Numerous epithermal to mesothermal gold, silver and base metal veins and faults occur throughout the Wheaton River area.

Reconnaisance prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the western claims was the focus of the 1989 exploration program. Two showings and several other small zones of mineralization were found. The EAGLE showing returned up to 3666 ppm copper from pods or sweats of malachite and azurite stained, chalcopyrite and pyrite bearing propylitic alteration zones. The limited extent and weak nature of mineralization and alteration suggest this showing is uneconomic. The HAWK showing is a small chalcopyrite, malachite and pyrite bearing quartz vein, traceable for about seven meters, which returned up to 0.017 oz/ton (0.58 gm/ton) gold, 1.25 oz/ton (42.86 gm/ton) silver, 6282 ppm copper and 445 ppm lead. It too is deemed uneconomic.

The showings represent the two types of mineralization previously recognized on the property. The best mineralization found to date is still the MAIN NE SHEAR zone where ore grade assays of up to 0.432 oz/ton (14.81 gm/ton) gold have been returned. However its small width, shallow dip, weak alteration and discontinuous veining suggest it is uneconomic. The alteration zone associated with the CHALCEDONY Zone appears to widen to the northwest but is not anomalous in any element in that direction.

No further work is recommended at this time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES In back of report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The RM claims are situated on a steep south facing slope of Gold Hill overlooking the Wheaton River, in the southern Yukon Territory at 60 degrees 14.5 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 08 minutes west longitude (NTS:105D/3 & D6) (Figure 1). The property is accessible by fording the Wheaton River and walking uphill roughly 400 meters to the claim boundary. The best access/fording point is at the old Berglynn Resources camp at the Partridge Creek - Wheaton River junction. This camp is located on the all weather Annie Lake road approximately 85 kilometers from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Alternate access, particularily when the river is in flood, is provided by helicopter, with the nearest permanent base being Whitehorse.

1.2 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 moderate (60 centimeters annually) with about half falling as rain. The upper plateaus are snow covered till late May. Creeks and lakes are open from early May to mid October.

The northern half of the property covers a portion of the rolling upland peneplain plateau of Gold Hill while the southern half the steep, cliffed and talus covered slope above the Wheaton River. Maximum relief in the area is approximately 625 meters (2050 feet) with valley floors of 900 meters (2950 feet) and the upper plateau slopes at 1525 meters (5000 feet).

Eighty percent of the property is above tree line. The upper plateau is covered by alpine grasses and shrubs and the lower slopes a mixture of stunted spruce, poplar, buckbrush and alder.

1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The RM property consists of 9 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
RM 17-20	YA94661-664	May 28,1986	August 26,1990	4
RM 26	YA94670	June 24,1987	August 26,1990	1

135°30'

135°00'

134°30'

60°15'

To Whitehorse
15 Km

Fish Lake

Marsh Lake

McConnell Lake

Alligator Lake

River

Watson

MT HODNETT

Annie Lake

Watson River Hwy

GOLD HILL

RM CLAIMS

SKUKUM CREEK MINE

MT SKUKUM

Wheaton River

CARBON HILL

MT WARD

Primrose Lake

Craig Lake

Tagish Lake

Carcross

Bennett Lake

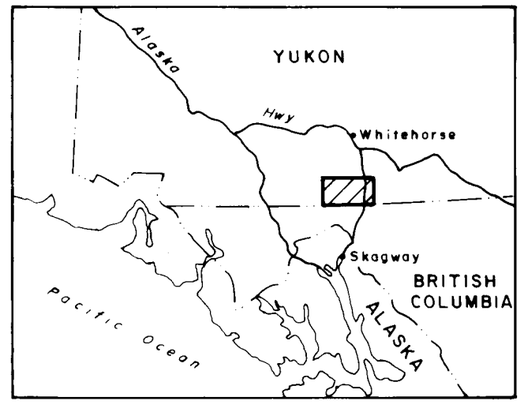
West Arm

Parrridge R.

MONTANA MTN.

Windy Arm

N



LOCATION MAP

SCALE : 1: 250,000

4 2 0 4 8 12 16

Km

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

RM CLAIMS

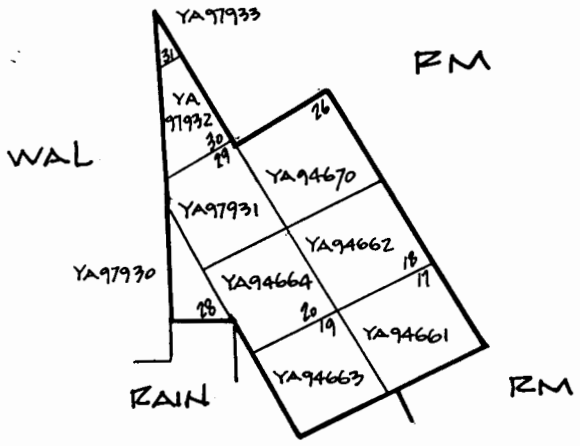
WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION — YUKON TERRITORY

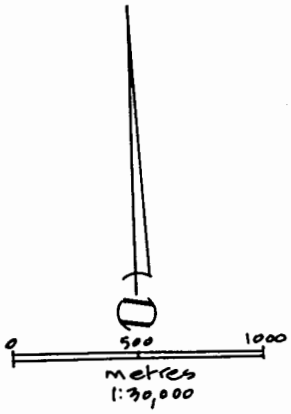
LOCATION MAP

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

135°08'

60°15'





SKUKUM GOLD INC
BERGLYNN RESOURCES INC. J.V.

RM CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

CLAIM MAP

Drawn by: HM/vh
NTS: 105/D3, D6

Date: Nov. 89
Scale: 1:30,000

FIGURE NO 2

Table 1: cont'd

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
RM 28 fr	YA97930	June 24,1987	August 26,1990	1
RM 29	YA97931	June 24,1987	August 26,1990	1
RM 30	YA97932	June 24,1987	August 26,1989	1
RM 31 fr	YA97933	June 24,1987	August 26,1989	1

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.

All the claims are jointly owned by Berglynn Resources Inc. and Skukum Gold Inc. of 990-840 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C..

1.4 PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

During the summer of 1987 a preliminary program of prospecting, talus fines and soil contour and gridded geochemical sampling was conducted by Skukum Ventures Inc. (now Skukum Gold Inc.) on the RM 1-31 claims (Coster,1987). This program delineated several strong talus fines gold anomalies at the base of the cliffs.. Follow up of these anomalies lead to the discovery of numerous mineralized showings (Coster,1988). The most significant of these is a pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite $\pm$ galena mineralized thin NE trending shear zone which is traceable for 1100 meters. Up to 0.432 oz/ton gold was returned from grab samples of small, less than 20 centimeter, quartz veins within the shear zone.

No work has been recorded for the claims prior to 1987. However several old claim posts were located on the upper plateau suggesting previous examination by prospectors.

The Wheaton district has been the focus of exploration activity since the discovery of gold-silver and antimony-base metal veins in the late 1800's. Of particular interest are the GOLD REEF and DAIL high grade gold-silver showings on Gold Hill some 5 kilometers to the north.

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 Wheaton River area.

1.5 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 work program was carried out by Hugh MacKinnon, of Skukum Gold Inc., 990-840 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., on June 21, 1989 and consisted of reconnaisance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling (figure 3). Work was conducted out

of the Skukum Gold - Omni Resources base camp at Skukum Creek, approximately 14 kilometers by road from the Partridge Creek-Wheaton River junction.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The RM claims occur adjacent to the border between the Nisling Terrane to the west and the Whitehorse Trough to the east. The Nisling Terrane is composed of rocks of the Proterozoic to Permian Yukon Crystalline Terrane and the Triassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Whitehorse Trough consists of folded Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Tally Ho Shear Zone seperates the two terranes and consists of mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, augite porphyry, marble, and ultramafic intrusions variably metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies with a penetrative fabric indicative of semi-ductile to brittle deformation. Hart and Pelletier (1989) report that the Tally Ho Shear Zone represents the northern extension of the Llewellynn fault; a major fault undergoing extensive exploration to the south in British Columbia.

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 Mount Skukum Complex is the more northerly of the two complexes and consists of predominantly felsic to andesitic tuffs and flows and related epiclastics.

Rhyolite dykes and stocks cross cut all the above units and are believed to be the last phase of Eocene volcanism.

Precious metal and base metal mineralized epithermal to mesothermal veins and faults occur throughout the Wheaton District. Mineralization is predominantly related to the Eocene vulcanism.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop comprises less than 30 percent of the property and is concentrate mainly in precipitous cliffs overlooking the Wheaton River. The upper plateau of the property represents an old peneplain surface and is covered by felsenmeer and glacial till. Uplift, possibly in response to the intrusion

LEGEND ~

LITHOLOGIES ~

TERTIARY (?)

Ta,d Ta - Andesite dyke; Td - porphyritic dacite dyke

UPPER TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

Tkgd Megacrystic to coarse grained granodiorite

PALEOZOIC OR OLDER

HEsn Coarse grained hornblende augen orthogneiss

ABBREVIATIONS ~

ap	aplite	py	pyrite
di	diorite	qvn	quartz vein
cpy	chalcopyrite	cl	chloritization
mal	malachite	ep	epidote
az	azurite	cc	carbonization

SYMBOLS ~

- Alteration zone
- Attitude of vein; foliation; shear
- Geologic contact: observed, inferred
- Shear fault
- Outcrop
- ▲SR1 . Rock Sample
- ■SS1 . Soil Sample
- X . Area of mineralization (usually malachite or azure staining)

Property boundary (approx)

Tkgd felsenmeer

Ta

Td

CHALCEDONY ZONE

cpy, py, mal, qvn

py, cpy, mal, qvn

qvn, py

MAIN NE SHEAR

qvns

HAWK SHOWING
cpy, az, qvn, cl, ep, cc

di

SS1 SS2 SR3 SR4 SR5 SR6 qz

HEsn

EAGLE SHOWING
mal, az, ep, cc

SR1 SR2

qp

5000 4500 3500

0 200
metres
1:5000

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
BERGLYNN RESOURCES INC. - J.V.

RM CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

GEOLOGY PROSPECTING
and
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct 1989
NTS: 105/D3, D6 Scale: 1:5000

FIGURE 3

of the Skukum Volcanic Complex, and glaciation has resulted in the erosion of deep gullies, and steep slopes along the flanks of the broad Wheaton River Valley. The lower elevations are covered by a combination of talus, glacial till and lacustrine/glaciofluvial stranded beach sand and gravel deposits.

2.2.1 LITHOLOGIES & STRUCTURES

The oldest units on the property belong to the Paleozoic or older Yukon Group (HEsn) and are exposed as a roof pendant underlying the southwestern portion of the property (Table 2). Coarse grained hornblende-plagioclase augen orthogneiss with a foliation trend of 342/66 NE is the principal lithology of this unit. Amphibolite bands, with up to 1 cm hornblende laths, diorite dykes, of uncertain age, and aplitic dykes and segregations occur locally within the gneiss.

These older rocks are intruded by a northwest trending belt of pink potassic feldspar megacrystic to coarse grained granodiorite (Tkgd). The granodiorite is composed of approximately 25% light grey to clear quartz, 10 to 15% hornblende and biotite and 30% 0.5-2cm pink potassic feldspars. Occassionally the mafic minerals display a preferred orientation. Minor aplitic dykes and segregations, and dioritic xenoliths are present throughout much of the western claims.

Table 2: Table of Formations

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Q.....Glacial drift, glacialfluvial deposits, lacustrine deposits, alluvium and felsenmeer.

Unconformity

TERTIARY
EOCENE (?)

SKUKUM GROUP

Tad, Tdd.....Andesite dyke, Porphyritic dacite dyke.

di.....Diorite dyke.

UPPER TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

ap.....aplite (exact age uncertain).

Tkgd.....Megacrystic granodiorite.

Intrusive contact or Unconformity

PALEOZOIC OR OLDER

YUKON GROUP

HEsn.....Hornblende-plagioclase augen orthogneiss

The above units are intruded by several northeast trending dark green, up to 2 meters wide, andesite and porphyritic andesite dykes (Ta), of possibly tertiary age. An additional group of Tertiary (?) age northwest trending, light grey porphyritic dacite dykes (Td) crosscuts the granodiorite.

The granodiorite cliffs display a prominent steeply dipping northwest trending joint pattern. Secondary jointing patterns occur as 1) shallow angle, east-west trending and 2) steeply dipping northeast trending sets. Shear/fault zones observed principally trend northeast and are shallow north dipping. A secondary (congugate ?) set trends northwest and is steeply eastward dipping. One kilometer to the west the northwest trending Tally Ho Shear Zone outcrops. Structures observed on the property likely developed in response to movement along this shear zone and to the evolution of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION & ALTERATION

Two mineralized showings and several small zones of mineralization were discovered in 1989. The EAGLE Showing consists of pods of malachite and azurite staining with trace to 0.5% finely disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. Mineralization is concentrated along fractures, joints and shears/faults in areas of moderately carbonatized and strongly epidotized amphibolitic or dioritic (xenoliths?) gneiss at or near the contact with the granodiorite. Similar pods of mineralization were found in the area of, and above, the HAWK showing and in the granodiorite.

The HAWK Showing consists of an up to 20 centimeter milky white to clear quartz vein traceable for about 7 meters. Up to 3 mm blebs of chalcopyrite in trace to 0.6% amounts occur within the vein and adjacent gneiss. Strong malachite staining is present on the weathered exposures of the vein. Within 5 to 10 centimeters of the vein the gneiss is moderately carbonatized and epidotized and weakly chloritized. The vein trends 308/62 NE and follows a northwest trending steep joint pattern.

An 8 meter band of alteration was found at the contact of the gneiss and granodiorite 400 feet above the Hawk Showing. Moderate chloritic and argillic alteration as well as strong carbonate -iron carbonate and calcium carbonate- alteration occur along shears and pervasively within the zone.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Soils were collected for geochemical analyses from selected portions of the property during the 1989 exploration program. Rock samples were collected from interesting lithologies, alteration and mineralization. A total of 2 soil samples and 6 rock samples were collected.

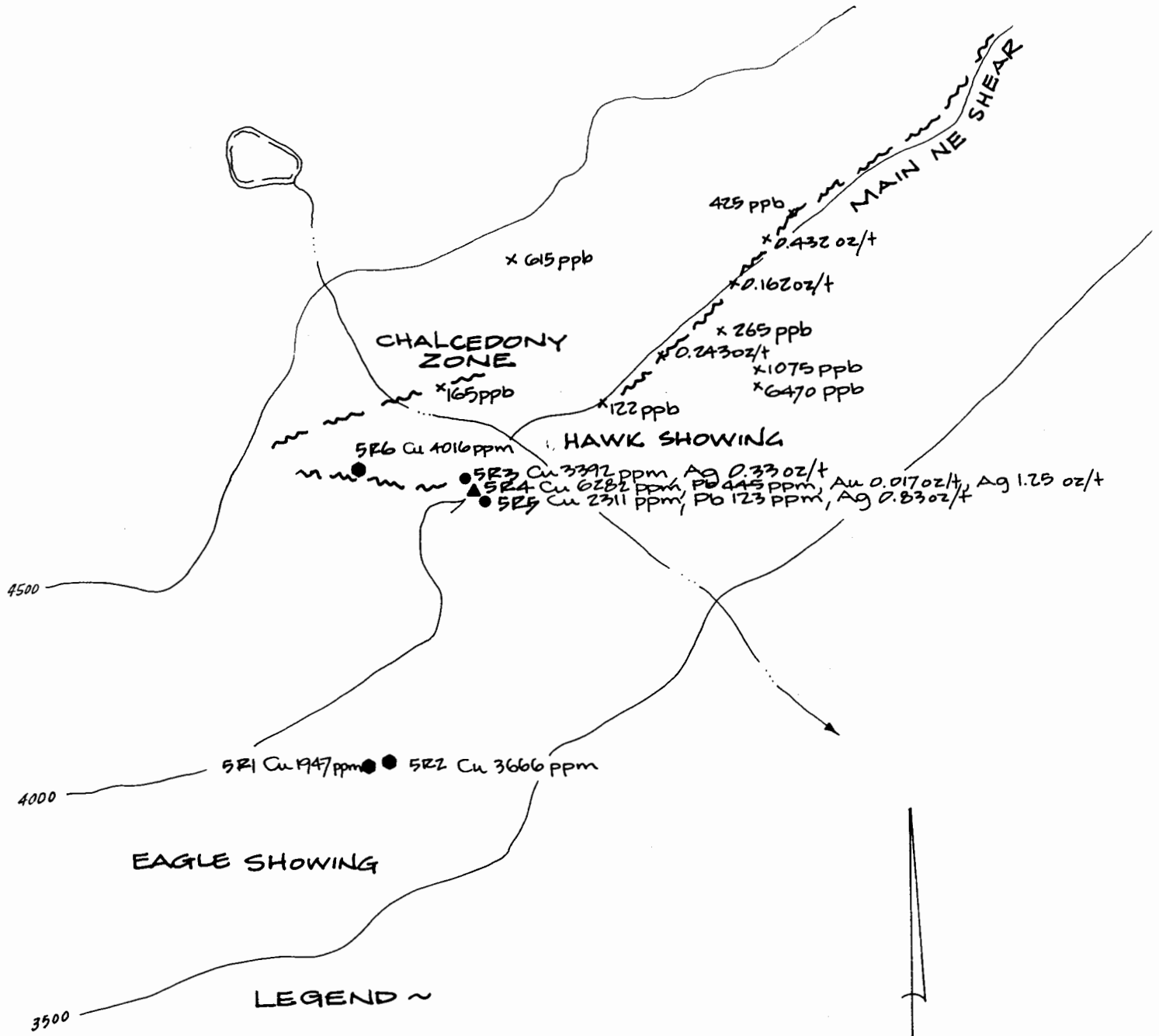
All sample locations are shown on figure 3 and anomalous samples on figure 4. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 2.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Soil/ talus fines 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 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. Most 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 six rocks sampled only one (5R4) is anomalous in gold, with a value of 0.017 oz/ton (table 3). The same sample is anomalous in copper and lead and has the highest silver value. An additional three samples are anomalous in silver. Copper values are very high in all samples. Lead values are anomalous in three samples and none of the samples are anomalous in arsenic or zinc although two samples (5R2 and



LEGEND ~

- ● . Samples anomalous in copper
- ● . Samples anomalous in more than one element
- ▲ . Samples anomalous in gold and other elements

X 0.432 oz/t . 1987 Rock Sample anomalous in gold; gold in oz/ton or ppb

NOTE . Prefix all samples with 89.21

~~~ . Main Structures

0 50 100 150 200

metres
1:5000

SKUKUM GOLD INC
BERCLYNN RESOURCES INC., J.V.

RM CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct 1989 FIGURE: 4

NTS 105/D3,D6 Scale: 1:5000
~~~

5R6) have slightly elevated zinc relative to the other samples.

Table 3: Anomalous Rock Samples

Sample #	Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag OPT	Au OPT
5R1	Eagle Showing	**1947**	20	26	4	0.02	0.001
5R2	"	**3666**	**90**	70	2	0.09	0.001
5R3	Hawk Showing	**3392**	13	20	5	**0.33**	0.001
5R4	"	**6282**	**445**	21	2	**1.25**	**0.017**
5R5	"	**2311**	**123**	10	2	**0.83**	0.002
5R6	N. of Hawk	**4016**	6	95	5	**0.12**	0.001

3.4 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Two samples of clay rich bleached and slightly rusty soil were collected from small holes dug in the alteration zone 400 feet above the Hawk Showing. Neither one of these samples was anomalous in any elements.

4. DISCUSSION

As stated by Coster (1988) there are two types of mineralization on the property. The first type, typified by the EAGLE Showing, consists of patchy, discontinuous, small pods of copper mineralization, with primary chalcopyrite and secondary malachite and/or azurite. Propylitic alteration accompanying the mineralization is restricted to the immediate area adjacent to it. These showings are usually anomalous in only copper.

The second type of mineralization on the property is the more significant of the two and is represented by the HAWK Showing, MAIN NE SHEAR Zone and CHALCEDONY Zone. The first two showings are essentially upper mesothermal(?) polymetallic, multielement auriferous quartz veins while the CHALCEDONY zone is an epithermal (?) gold enriched cryptocrystalline quartz vein. All are structurally controlled and have limited alteration haloes adjacent to the veins. Values of up to 0.432 oz/ton gold were returned from the veins in 1988 and up to 0.017 oz/ton gold with 1.25 oz/ton silver in this years program. The attitude and mineralogy, as deduced from the geochemistry, of the HAWK vein is similar to other veins south of the MAIN NE SHEAR suggesting a genetic affinity. However the HAWK vein differs in that gold values are lower and silver values higher than the MAIN NE SHEAR showings. The alteration zone that was sampled above the HAWK showing appears to be the extension of the CHALCEDONY zone however it is not anomalous in gold. What this zone tells us though is that the alteration zone widens to the west and thus the mineralized zone, at depth,

may be wider than previously observed to the east.

Prospecting on the upper plateau failed to find any areas of economic interest.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several additional zones of anomalous samples and mineralization have been discovered during the course of the 1989 exploration program. These zones are similar to those already found on the property and occur in the hornblende augen gneiss instead of the granodiorite.

The EAGLE showing is strongly anomalous in copper as expected from the chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite found at the showing but the lack of precious metals and small, discontinuous and patchy nature of mineralization and alteration suggest the EAGLE, and similar showings, are uneconomic. The HAWK showing is similar to the MAIN NE SHEAR showings and related veins. Values of up to 0.017 oz/ton gold, 1.25 oz/ton silver, 6282 ppm copper and 445 ppm lead were returned from this showing. The small width and short strike length of the vein make it uneconomic.

Although ore grade assays have been returned from the MAIN NE SHEAR and related veins it is too narrow, and the mineralization too discontinuous to be economic at this time. Coster (1988) expressed the optimistic veiw that the vein may dilate to an economic width at depth. However, the characteristics of the showings, the fresh nature of the adjacent rocks and its generally shallow dip, suggest it is a distal high grade stringer and being 600 to 1000 feet below the plateau would be difficult to drill inexpensively.

The CHALCEDONY Zone now appears to extend off to the northwest to the contact between the basement and plutonic rocks. That the alteration zone width is increasing westward is encouraging but the coincident decrease in gold values and quartz veining is discouraging.

Since prospecting on the upper plateau found nothing but fresh granodiorite, with minor intermediate dykes, the plans for a geochemical and geophysical survey were scrapped.

In light of these findings no further work is recommended at this time. However if sufficient money is available a program of further prospecting of the MAIN NE SHEAR and related veins and the CHALCEDONY Zone, followed by 1:1,000 mapping, as warranted, may be undertaken. The emphasis of the program would be to locate trenching locations to fulfill the physical work requirements for RM 17-20.

6. REFERENCES

Coster, I.P.D.A., 1987 Soil Geochemical Survey on part of the RM 1-27 Mineral Claims; Skukum Ventures Inc. unpublished asessment report.

Coster, I.P.D.A., 1988 Geological Survey of the RM 1-31 Mineral Claims; Skukum Ventures Inc. unpublished asessment report.

Hart, C.J.R., & Pelletier, K.S., 1989 Geology of Carcross (105D/2) and part of Robinson (105D/7) Map Areas; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Open File 1989-1, 84pp. With 1:50,000 scale maps.

8. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour Costs:	
H. MacKinnon; June 21 1989, 1 day field work; 2 days report preparation; 3 days at $220 per day.	$660.00
Total Labour Costs	**$660.00**
Analytical Costs:	
Talus Fines/Soils: 2 at $10.35 per sample	$20.70
Rock Samples: 6 at $19.50 per sample	$117.00
Sample Shipping: Estimated $1.00 per sample	$8.00
Total Analytical Costs	**$145.70**
Camp & Transportation Costs:	
Truck Costs: 1 day at $60.00 per day	$60.00
Room & Board: 3 days at an estimated $40.00 per day	$120.00
Total Camp & Transportation Costs	**$180.00**
Report & Miscellaneous Costs:	
Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags etc.)	$8.00
Drafting: Estimated	$150.00
Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated 20.00 per report	$120.00
Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs	**$278.00**
Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment on the RM 17-20, 26, 28fr, 29, 30, 31fr claims:	**$1263.70**

9. 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 performed the work on the RM claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this twenty fourth day of October, 1989

Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

BERGLYNN RESOURCES INC. a.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS – SKUKUM GOLD INC.

PROJECT: ~~BEER~~ RM - 2I SAMPLER: HUGH MACKINNON

SAMPLE #	DATE	LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
-5R1	June 21	West edge of claims	Malachite and Azurite stained gd & gneiss, w tr cpy. Ep altered amphibilite patches. Minorcc.
-5R2		Eagle showings	Strong azurite staining w tr malachite in joints in augen gneiss.
-5R3		Hawk showings	Series of samples along 7m strike of up to 20 cm qtz vein in gneiss. Tr cpy in up to 3mm blebs, weak chl, carb(cc), & epidote alt'n.
-5R4			
-5R5			
-5R6			Azurite stained fractures in augen gneiss.
-5S1,2			2 soils over 8m wide alt'n band (chl, arg, carb(cc&fe)).

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. 20/89.

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: Soil -80 Mesh AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

Skukum Gold PROJECT 2I-RM FILE # 89-3611 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-2I-5S1	37	4	40	.1	2	3
89-2I-5S2	23	24	71	.1	2	5

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. 20/89.

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

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

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

Skukum Gold PROJECT 2I-RM FILE # 89-3611 Page 2

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Ag** OZ/T	Au** OZ/T
89-2I-5R1	1947	20	26	4	.02	.001
89-2I-5R2	3666	90	70	2	.09	.001
89-2I-5R3	3392	13	20	5	.33	.001
89-2I-5R4	6282	445	21	2	1.25	.017
89-2I-5R5	2311	123	10	2	.83	.002
89-2I-5R6	4016	6	95	5	.12	.001