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105 D 3 PROSPECTUS CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092803
MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
TYPE OF WORK: Geological, geochemical

REPORT FILED UNDER: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE PERFORMED: 24-29 September, 1989

DATE FILED: 23 January, 1990

LOCATION: LAT.: 60°02'N
LONG.: 135°23'W

AREA: Crozier Creek
VALUE \$: 3 800.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: KURT 1-52(YA98188-239); IIAL 1-42(YA98346-87); IIAL 43-44FR(YB20388-9)

WORK DONE BY: H.F. MacKinnon

WORK DONE FOR: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #~~152-MATT~~ 114 NAIAD
A new showing at the southwest corner of the IIAL claims is designated the WOODY zone. It consists of fluorite-quartz-calcite veins up to 4.5 m wide in a 20 m wide zone of rhyolite-sulphide breccia. Arseno pyrite, galena, pyrite and sphalerite occur as infillings in the breccia and in crackle fractures. Values up to 25 356 ppm As, 1610 ppm Pb, 875 ppm Zn, 272 ppm Cu, 27.7 g/t Ag and 0.62 g/t Au were obtained from this zone.



SKUKUM GOLD INC.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL R E P O R T



ON THE

KURT 1-52 (YA98188-YA98239)
HAL 1-42 (YA98346-YA98387)
HAL 43fr, 44fr (YB20388, YB20389)
Mineral Claims

Boudette Creek Area - Wheaton River Valley

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105D/3

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 02 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 135 Degrees 23 Minutes West

SEPTEMBER 24 to 29, 1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

DECEMBER 31, 1989

For

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



092803

092803

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 \$ ~~3840.00~~ .

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

SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration work conducted by Skukum Gold Inc. on the KURT and HAL claims in 1989. The property consists of 96 contiguous mineral claims located at the headwaters of Boudette, MacAuley, and Crozier Creeks in the southern Yukon Territory. Access is provided by helicopter from Whitehorse, Y.T..

The property is underlain by Yukon Group metamorphic rocks, of the Yukon Crystalline Complex, which have been intruded by Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex quartz monzonite. These rocks are intruded or overlain by Eocene Skukum Group Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex volcanic rocks or related sediments. Many epithermal to mesothermal mineralized veins and structures occur throughout the Bennett Lake Complex and in the adjacent Wheaton River area.

Exploration work consisted of preliminary geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical rock and talus fines sampling. An exciting new showing called the WOODY ZONE was discovered in the southwestern corner of the HAL claims. The zone consists of a 20 meter wide rhyolite sulphide breccia and up to 4.5 meter fluorite \pm quartz \pm calcite veins. Arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite and sphalerite are the principal metallic minerals present in the zone and occur as crackle fracture and breccia infillings. Values of up to 25,356 ppm arsenic, 1610 ppm lead, 875 ppm zinc, 272 ppm copper, 0.81 oz/ton (27.7 gm/ton) silver and 0.018 oz/ton (0.62 gm/ton) gold have been returned from the zone. The WOODY zone and the adjacent FL zone are believed to be part of a large epithermal system. A rhyolite breccia pipe at the edge of an eruptive center or ring dyke is a model proposed to explain the mineralization present. Breccia pipes are known to host rich gold deposits in other regions of the world.

An argentiferous galena bearing quartz vein striking about 200 meters and up to 1.5 meters wide was found northwest of the T-BONE vein. Values of up to 4945 ppm lead, 440 ppm zinc and 30.8 ppm silver were returned from the T-BIRD vein. Vein float below the EX vein returned up to 2608 ppm lead, 2001 ppm zinc and 12.2 ppm silver. The T-BIRD vein and vein float are similar geochemically, mineralogically and texturally to the veins previously discovered on the properties. These veins are believed to have formed from deposition of fluids in dilatant zones. No ore shots have been outlined to date.

An extensive exploration program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and mapping is recommended for 1990. Trenching and diamond drilling would be contingent on the results of this program.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The KURT and HAL claims are located north of and adjoining the Yukon Territory-British Columbia border at the headwaters of Boudette, Crozier, MacAuley and Jones Creeks at 60 degrees 02 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 23 minutes west longitude (NTS:105D/3) (Figure 1). The property is accessible by helicopter with the nearest permanent base being Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, some 80 kilometers to the northeast.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the Bennett Lake-Wheaton River 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 snow. Many of the northern exposure slopes are covered by permanent snowfields or seasonal snow year round. Avalanche deposits, cornices, and snow in the gullies on other exposures last till early July. Creeks and lakes are open from early June to late September.

The topography of the claims is fairly rugged with precipitous mountainsides, glacial sculpted cirques, valleys and passes. Maximum relief in the property area is approximately 1066 meters (3500 feet) with valley floors at 1220 meters (4000 feet) and summits up to 2286 meters (7500 feet).

All areas examined this year are above treeline. Alpine grasses and flowers are sparsely scattered throughout this alpine terrain.

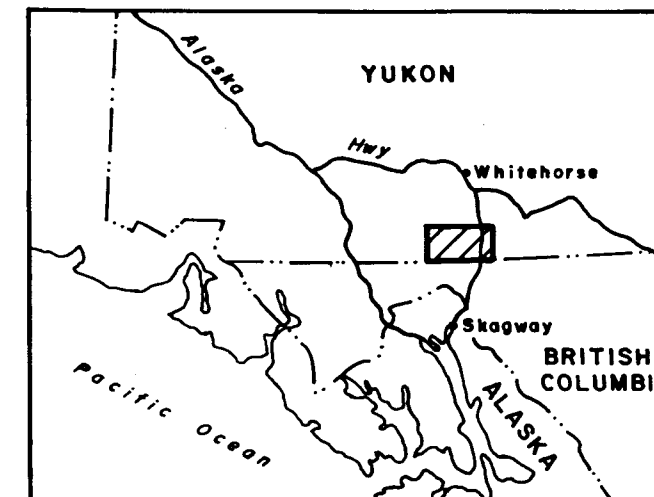
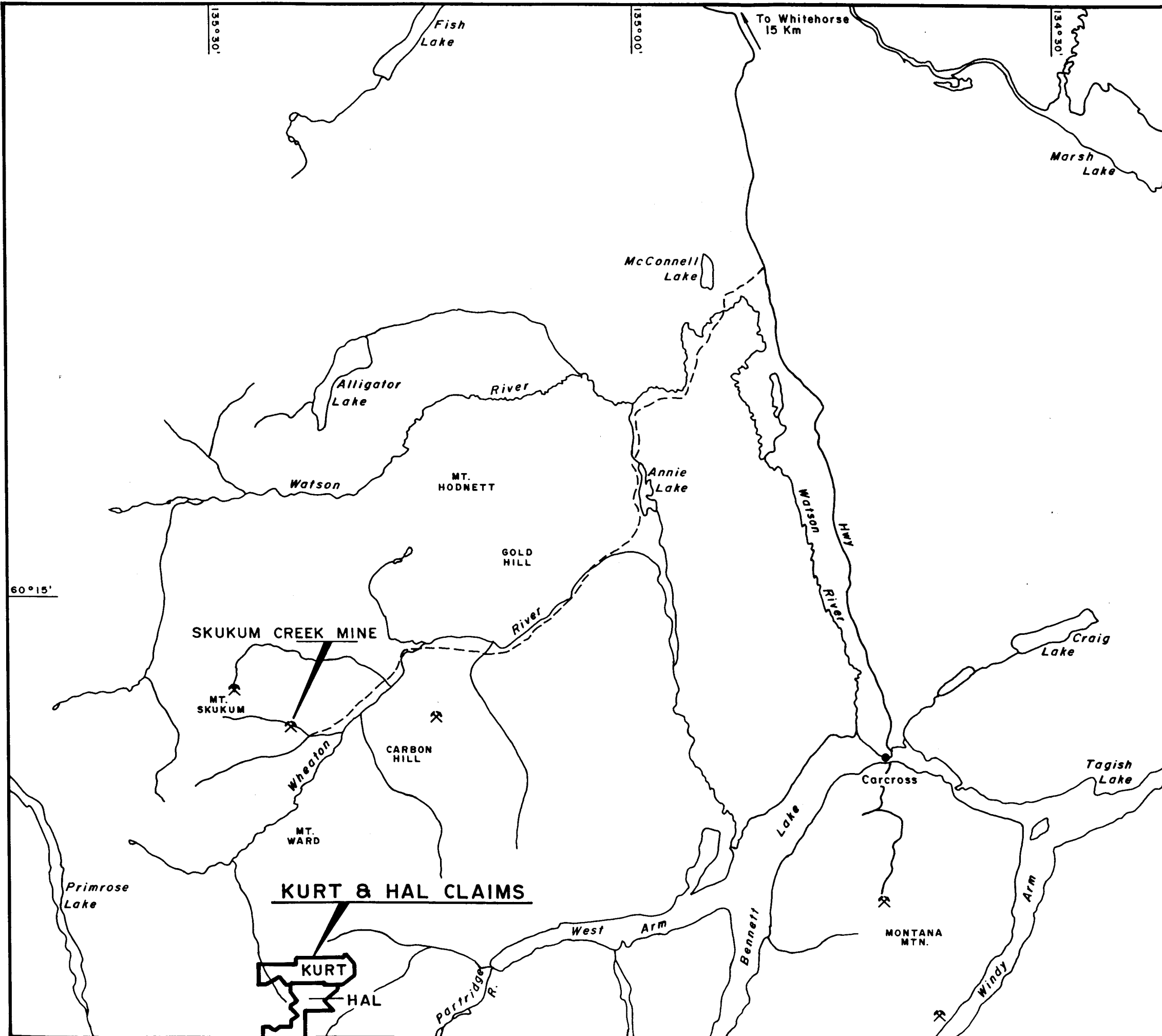
1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The KURT and HAL properties consists of 96 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.

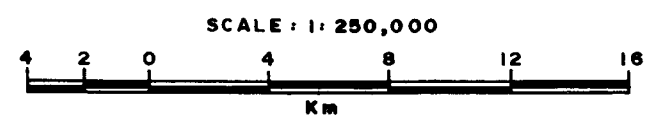
Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
KURT 1-52	YA98188-239	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1990	52
HAL 1-42	YA98346-387	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1990	42
HAL 43fr	YB20388	July 11,1988	Oct.2,1990	1
HAL 44fr	YB20389	July 11,1988	Oct.2,1990	1

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.



LOCATION MAP



SKUKUM GOLD INC.
KURT & HAL CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION - YUKON TERRITORY

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 105D3	FIGURE No. 1
DRAWN BY: A.L.W., H.F.M., T.M.	DATE: NOV. 1988

GLENLIVET

24
YA8821

23
YA98216

⁷
KURT

7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
YA98194	YA98196	YA98198	YA98200	YA98202	YA98204	YA98206	YA98208

Bouldeau Creek

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
YA98198	YA98189	YA98190	YA98191	YA98192	YA98193	YA98195	YA98197	YA98199	YA98201	YA98203	YA98205	YA98207	YA98209
25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
YA98212	YA98214	YA98216	YA98218	YA98220	YA98222	YA98224	YA98226	YA98228	YA98230	YA98232	YA98234	YA98236	YA98238
26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
YA98213	YA98215	YA98217	YA98219	YA98221	YA98223	YA98225	YA98227	YA98229	YA98231	YA98233	YA98235	YA98237	YA98239

BOLD

BOLD

HAL

1	18	17	26
YA98347	YA98346	YA98363	YA98362
4	3	20	19
YA98349	YA98348	YA98365	YA98364
6	5	22	21
YA98351	YA98350	YA98367	YA98366
8	7	24	23
YA98353	YA98352	YA98369	YA98368
10	9		
YA98355	YA98354		
12	11		
YA98357	YA98356		

ALW

MATT

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

KURT & HAL
CLAIM MAP

35	37	39	41	14	13
YA98380	YA98382	YA98384	YA98386	YA98389	YA98388
36	38	40	42	16	15
YA98381	YA98383	YA98385	YA98387	YA98361	YA98360

NTS: 105'D3	SCALE: 1-30,000
DATE: SEPT/88	DRAWN: ALW
	FIG: 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. In 1985 the Geological Survey of Canada conducted a regional geochemical stream sediment survey in the area and sampled several of the creeks draining the properties (G.S.C., 1985). Anomalous values for lead, zinc, silver and or arsenic were found in most of these samples.

In 1988 Skukum Gold Inc. conducted a preliminary geological and geochemical evaluation of the properties. Eight argentiferous galena bearing quartz veins and several clusters of geochemical anomalies were discovered during this program (MacKinnon & Wilkins, 1988).

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 Hugh MacKinnon, project geologist for Skukum Gold Inc., on September 24 and 29, 1989 and consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Work was conducted out of the Skukum Gold-Omni Resources base camp in the Wheaton River Valley using a Bell 206 helicopter for access. The work was hampered by a light snow cover, particularly at higher elevations and on northern aspects.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

Lower Tertiary volcanics of the Skukum Group unconformably 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 Calderon Subsidence Complex is the more southerly of the two complexes and consists of rhyolitic to andesitic tuffs, lavas and related epiclastic deposits. The outer edge of the complex is marked by a rhyolitic ring dyke.

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

Additional information can be obtained by consulting Wheeler (1961), Lambert (1974), Doherty and Hart (1988) or MacKinnon and Wilkins (1988).

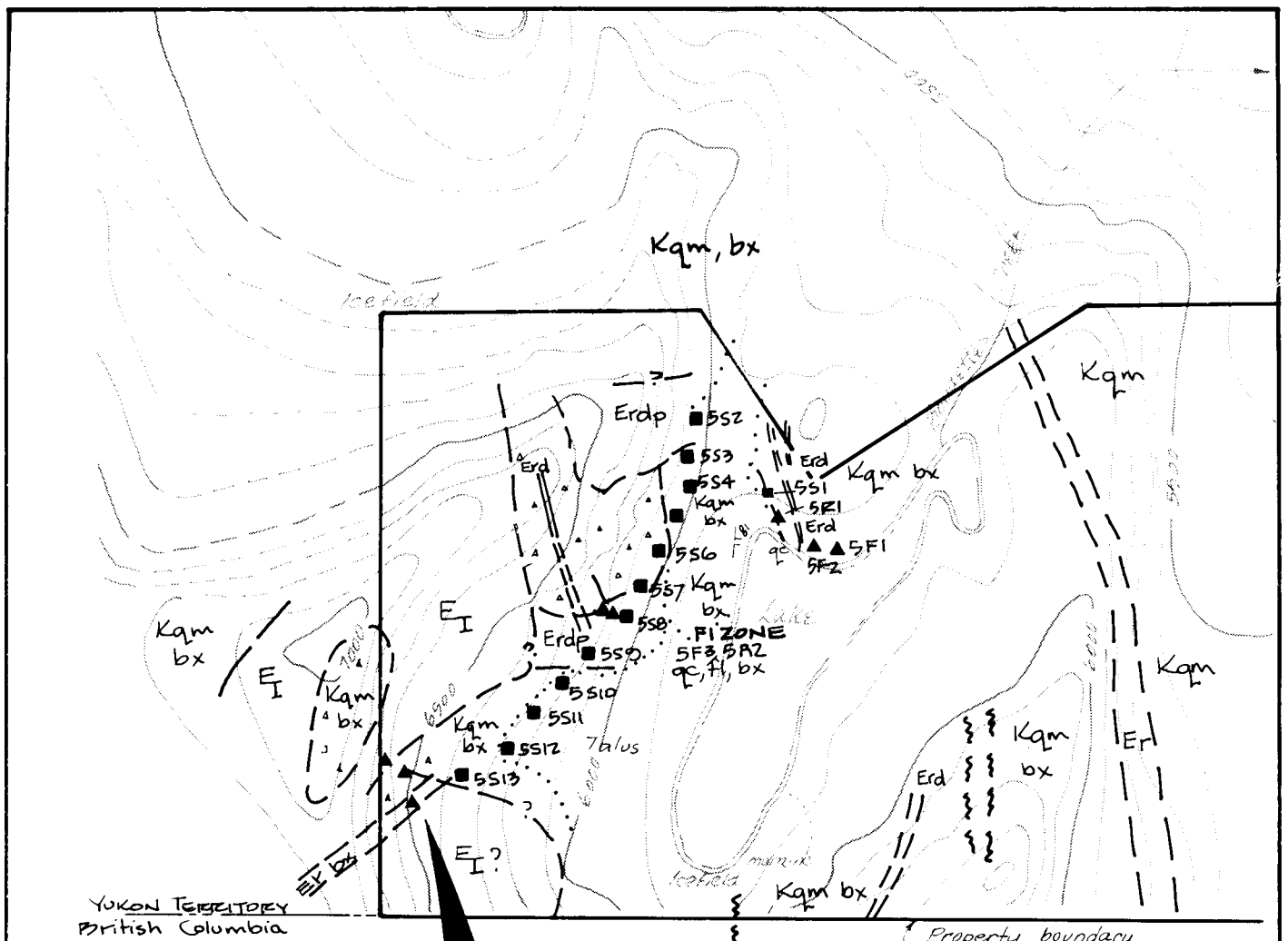
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping and prospecting, at a scale of 1:10,000, was conducted in the northwest corner of the KURT claims and the southwest corner of the HAL claims (figures 3 and 4). Outcrop comprises roughly thirty five percent of these areas with the remainder covered in ice, felsenmeer, glacial till, moraine and talus.

2.2.1 LITHOLOGIES

The property is underlain by roof pendants of Paleozoic or older biotite or muscovite quartz gneiss and quartzite (HESn) within light grey weathered, medium grained, equigranular Cretaceous hornblende quartz monzonite (Kqm). In the southwest corner of the HAL claims the quartz monzonite is shattered and or brecciated (Kqm-bx). In the same area, adjacent to the contact with the volcanic rocks, the quartz monzonite is very strongly brecciated with 10-30% of the rock consisting of a dark green, milled and chloritized rock fragment and fine grained volcanic matrix. Small areas of dioritic xenoliths(?) are present in the quartz monzonite in the northwest corner of the KURT claims. Eocene Skukum Group Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex volcanic rocks intrude and overlie the older units (table 2).

In the northwest corner of the KURT claims the volcanic rocks are mostly light grey to pale brown weathered, black to dark grey, felsic ignimbrite, tuff and welded tuff, belonging to the Boudette Creek Formation (EBC). In the southwestern corner of the HAL claims the main exposure of volcanic rocks consists of ignimbrites, felsic tuff and lapilli tuff (EI). Light greyish green porphyritic rhyodacite (Erdp), with 18% lmm plagioclase laths and less than 1% hornblende, outcrops to the north of these rocks. Lambert (1974) reports that this area is an eruptive center. Later rhyolitic to dacitic (Er) dykes intrude all the above units.



YUKON TERRITORY
British Columbia

Property boundary

WOODY ZONE
fl, qc, bx, qvn, cc;
aspy, py, gl
(See figure 5
for Detail)

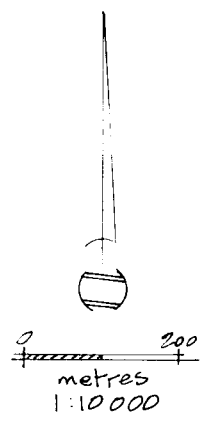
LEGEND ~

- Eocene - Bennett Lake Complex**
- Erd · Rhyolite to dacite dyke
 - Erdp · Rhyodacite porphyry
 - E_I · Felsic tuff, lapilli tuff and ignimbrite

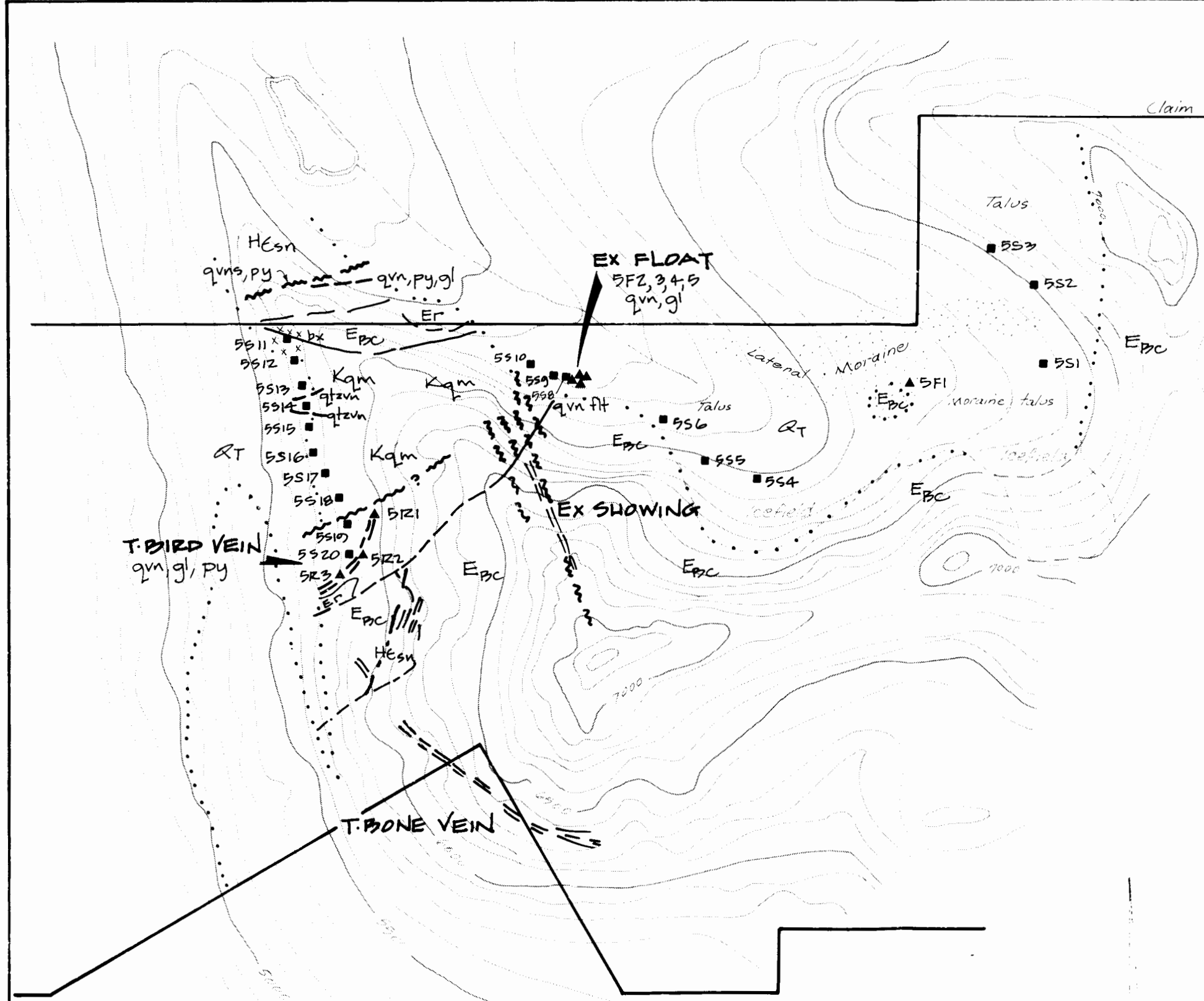
- CRETACEOUS**
- Kqm · Quartz monzonite; Kqm bx - shattered and/or as granitic breccia
 - · Geologic contact
 - ⋯ · Outcrop line

- qc · cryptocrystalline quartz, qvn · quartz vein
- fl · fluorite or fluorite vein, cc · calcite, bx · breccia
- aspy · arsenopyrite, py · pyrite, gl · galena
- ~ ~ · Fault
- ▲ · Rock(s) sample location
- · Soil/talus fines sample location

Additional information after Lambert (1974)

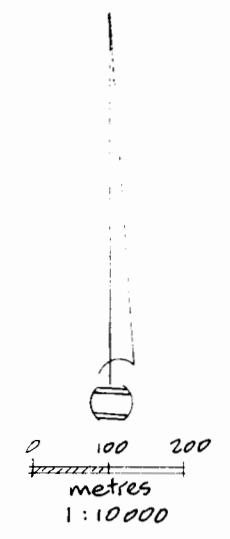


SKUKUM GOLD INC.
HAL CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
S. W. CORNER
GEOLOGY
and
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Figure: **3**
Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Jan 90
NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10000



LEGEND ~

- QUATERNARY
 - RT Glacial till, talus, alluvium
- Eocene - BENNETT LAKE COMPLEX
 - Er Rhyolite dike (?)
 - Ebc Ignimbrite, tuff
- CRETACEOUS
 - Kqm Quartz monzonite
- PALEOZOIC or OLDER
 - Hcsn Biotite - quartz or muscovite gneiss, quartzite
- Geologic contact (observed; inferred)
- ~~~~ Fault or shear zone
- === Quartz vein
- Outcrop outline
- Soil sample location
- ▲ Rock sample location
- NOTE: Prefix all samples '89.4E'
- qvn Quartz vein
- gl Galena
- py Pyrite



SKUKUM GOLD INC
 KURT CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 N.W. CORNER
 GEOLOGY
 and
 SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89 Figure
 NTS 109/03 Scale: 1:10000 4

Table 2: Table of Formations (1989 Mapping)

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qt.....Talus, glacial till, moraine and
alluvium.

Unconformity

TERTIARY

EOCENE

SKUKUM GROUP (Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex)

Er.....Rhyolitic to dacitic dyke

EBC.....Boudette Creek Formation: ignimbrite,
minor tuff.

Erdp.....Rhyodacite porphyry

EI.....Boudette or Jones Creek Formation?:
ignimbrite, tuff, lapilli tuff.

Unconformity

CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

Kqm.....Hornblende quartz monzonite.

PALEOZOIC OR OLDER

YUKON GROUP

HEsn.....Biotite-muscovite quartz gneiss and
quartzite.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION & ALTERATION

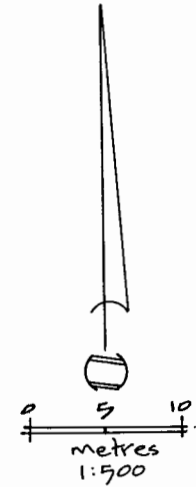
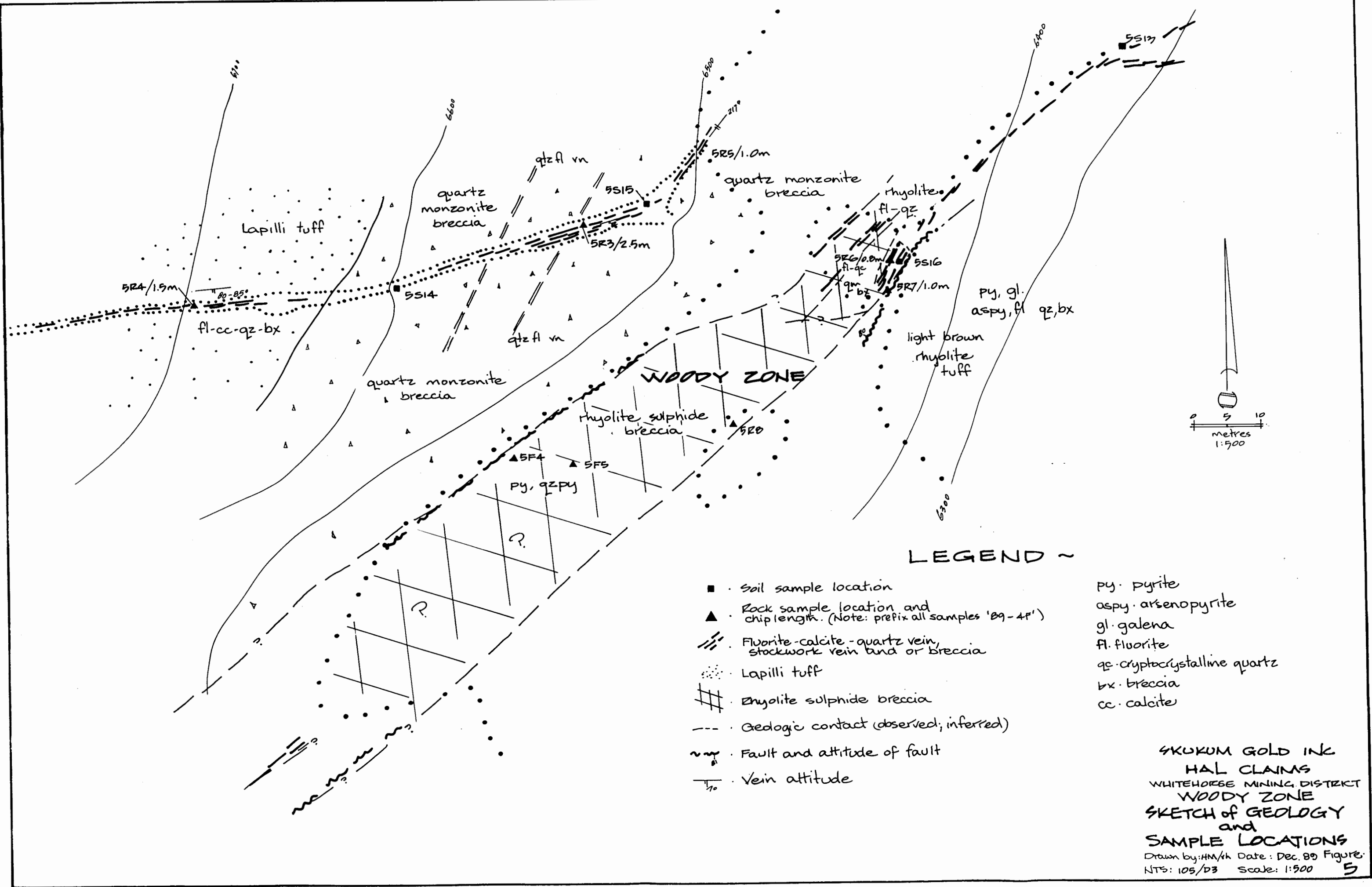
NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE KURT PROPERTY :

One mineralized quartz vein, a zone of quartz vein float and several small quartz veins were discovered in 1989 (figure 4). The T-BIRD vein consists of a series of white bull quartz vein lenses up to 1.5 meters wide and traceable over approximately 200 meters. Galena and pyrite were found in trace amounts disseminated within the vein and the surrounding halo of propylitic altered quartz monzonite. The quartz monzonite is often brecciated by the vein and the vein trends 079/46SE. Five hundred meters northeast of this showing is a zone of bull quartz vein float. Up to 0.6% galena and 0.2% pyrite were found in selected fragments of vein float. The float ranges in size from 1 to 150 centimeters and in general it is the smaller fragments that are better mineralized. Quartz chlorite breccia, quartz breccia, graphitic pyritic quartz breccia and propylitic altered quartz monzonite float was found along with the vein float. The EX showing is believed to be the source of the float because the float was found 600 feet below the EX Showing -at the talus fan coming from the gully out of the showing area -and the mineralogy and character of the float is similar to that of the EX Showing.

SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE HAL PROPERTY :

Numerous fluorite + cryptocrystalline quartz ± calcite vein and vein breccia zones are present in this corner of the property (figure 3). The most interesting of these zones is the WOODY Zone (figure 5).

The WOODY ZONE consists of a southwest trending rhyolite - sulphide breccia and a series of massive fluorite - cryptocrystalline quartz ± calcite veins within a 150 meter by 80 meter (minimum) area. The breccia zone is not well exposed and has only been examined very briefly. This zone consists of bleached white, rusty weathered, silicified and argillic altered rhyolite, that has been crackle fractured and or brecciated (autobrecciated ?) and rehealed by sulphides. The sulphides are fine grained and are comprised of up to 3% arsenopyrite, 0.5% galena and 1-2% pyrite. Sulphide bearing outcrop and float have been found over a twenty meter width at the center of the breccia zone. The zone trends southwest into a wide ice gully which at time of examination was snow covered and too dangerous to prospect. To the northeast the sulphide rich zone grades (?) into massive fluorite cryptocrystalline quartz veins and vein breccia systems within rhyolite and shattered and brecciated quartz monzonite. Vein bands are up to three meters wide and within the bands are individual veins of massive fluorite up to 1.0 meters wide. Fluorite occurs as up to 4 centimeter violet, green to clear euhedral crystals which are commonly



LEGEND ~

- · Soil sample location
- ▲ · Rock sample location and chip length. (Note: prefix all samples '89-41')
- /// · Fluorite-calcite-quartz vein, stockwork vein and or breccia
- · · · · Lapilli tuff
- ### · Rhyolite sulphide breccia
- · Geologic contact (observed; inferred)
- ~ ~ ~ · Fault and attitude of fault
- |— · Vein attitude

- py · pyrite
- aspy · arsenopyrite
- gl · galena
- fl · fluorite
- qc · cryptocrystalline quartz
- bx · breccia
- cc · calcite

SKUKUM GOLD INC
 HAL CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 WOODY ZONE
 SKETCH OF GEOLOGY
 and
 SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 Drawn by: HM/ik Date: Dec. 89 Figure:
 NTS: 105/03 Scale: 1:500 **5**

encrusted with secondary quartz and or calcite. The southeastern contact of this zone may be sheared, with a trend of 207/81 NW. Fine crystal lined (frosted) cavities in silicified and brecciated rhyolite, accompanied by trace to 1% galena and arsenopyrite occur at this contact.

A west trending fluorite - quartz - calcite vein splay off of the main zone occurs above the main zone. This zone is up to 4.5 meters wide and trends to the top of the ridge through both the shattered quartz monzonite and lapilli tuff. Spectacular up to 1.0 meter zones of massive fluorite are present in this splay. Angel wing structures, quartz after calcite crystals, secondary silica and calcite encrustations of crystals, altered breccia fragments and vuggy spaces indicate that this zone has likely undergone several influxes of boiling fluids.

Fluorite-quartz vein and cryptocrystalline quartz vein float were found scattered in the talus for 300 meters, to the northwest, to the next main fluorite - quartz vein showing. This showing, the FL zone consists of an at least 2.1 meter wide west trending series of massive fluorite - quartz (cryptocrystalline to chalcedony) - calcite veins at the contact between rhyodacite porphyry and quartz monzonite breccia. Vugs within the zone are frosted with fine quartz crystals. Minor fragments at the north contact contain up to 5% fine grained pyrite. Calcite and epidote(?) or chlorite also occur at this contact.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Soil, talus fines and rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses from selected portions of the properties during the 1989 exploration program. Rock samples were collected from interesting lithologies, float, alteration and mineralization. A total of 33 talus fines/soil samples and 21 rock samples were collected.

All sample locations are shown on figures 3, 4 and 5 and anomalous samples on figures 6, 7 and 8. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 2.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Talus fines and soils 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 sieved 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. In addition to the above elements all HAL claims samples were analyzed for antimony. Rock samples were analyzed for the same suite of elements. Four samples from the WOODY Zone were assayed, by Northern Analytical Laboratories of Whitehorse, Y.T., for gold and silver using conventional assay techniques.

3.3 LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

Of the 21 rocks sampled 6 are anomalous in gold (table 3). The highest gold value is 0.018 oz/ton from a float sample of rhyolite sulphide breccia from the WOODY zone. Three other samples from the WOODY zone are anomalous in gold. Silver values are anomalous in most of the samples from the WOODY zone, EX float and T-BIRD vein, however no samples returned greater than one ounce silver. Four samples of rhyolite sulphide breccia from the WOODY zone returned very strongly anomalous values for arsenic and lead. Two of these samples were also anomalous in copper and/or zinc. Most of the vein and float samples collected on the KURT claims are anomalous in lead \pm zinc. One sample of pyritic graphitic breccia in the EX float area is anomalous in arsenic. Slightly elevated values for antimony are present in the WOODY zone.

Table 3: Anomalous Rock Samples

Sample #	Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm OPT	Au ppb OPT
KURT CLAIMS:							
5F1	NE of EX	15	15	13	2	0.5	<u>15</u>
5F2	EX FLOAT	32	<u>2608</u>	<u>2001</u>	10	<u>12.2</u>	8
5F3	"	30	12	80	<u>66</u>	0.4	5
5F4	"	40	<u>1810</u>	<u>1666</u>	16	<u>12.0</u>	5
5R1	T-BIRD VEIN	28	<u>2260</u>	<u>440</u>	16	<u>12.7</u>	4
5R2	"	17	<u>4349</u>	130	4	<u>28.0</u>	1
5R3	"	52	<u>4945</u>	<u>328</u>	12	<u>30.3</u>	8
HAL CLAIMS:							
5F3	FL ZONE	5	4	58	14	0.2	<u>15</u>
5R4	WOODY ZONE	5	8	25	15	0.4	<u>16</u>
5F4	"	32	<u>409</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>14243</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.018</u>
5F5	"	30	<u>144</u>	84	<u>7141</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.006</u>
5R7	"	<u>272</u>	<u>1610</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>8591</u>	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.015</u>
5R8	"	<u>221</u>	<u>1470</u>	77	<u>25365</u>	<u>0.81</u>	0.001

3.4 TALUS FINES/SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Talus fines samples were collected from small pits dug in fine sediment accumulations over selected areas during prospecting. Most talus fines were a greyish brown to grey colour; except in the WOODY zone where more commonly they were orangish brown coloured. Analytical results were compared with the 1988 Skukum Gold Inc. Bennett Lake Complex regional exploration program for determination of anomalies. The anomalous divisions are outlined in table 3 below and the method of determining anomalies in MacKinnon and Wilkins (1988).

Table 4: Summary of Anomalies

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

Of the 33 talus fines collected 1 is at the threshold for gold and 2 others are possibly anomalous in gold (table 5 and figures 6,7,8). These samples were collected in the NW corner of the KURT claims. Six samples to the north of the WOODY zone, in the SW corner of the HAL claims, are possibly anomalous in zinc. Five of these samples, in particular those around the FL zone, are also possibly anomalous in lead. One sample of soil over a series of fluorite veins in the WOODY zone is at the threshold for lead, is possibly anomalous in zinc and silver and has an elevated arsenic value.

Table 5: Anomalous Talus Fines Samples

Sample #	Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
KURT CLAIMS:							
5S1	Icefield Area	18	74	<u>209</u>	43?	0.1	6
5S5	"	23	36	153	17	0.3	<u>22</u>
5S6	"	34	<u>123</u>	185	14	0.4	<u>32</u>
5S9	EX float	26	54	137	22	0.5	<u>21</u>
5S11	N of T-Bird	24	<u>151</u>	138	6	0.7	2

Table 5: Cont'd

Sample #	Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
HAL CLAIMS:							
5S3	N of FL zone	20	99	<u>219</u>	17	0.6	2
5S7	FL zone	30	<u>130</u>	<u>222</u>	12	0.2	4
5S8	"	33	<u>186</u>	<u>231</u>	18	0.3	1
5S9	"	49	<u>150</u>	<u>291</u>	13	0.3	6
5S10	N of WOODY	21	<u>128</u>	<u>225</u>	11	0.1	3
5S12	"	20	<u>107</u>	<u>201</u>	17	0.1	2
5S13	WOODY zone	14	59	119	48?	0.1	5
5S16	"	50	<u>311</u>	<u>203</u>	80?	<u>1.5</u>	5

4. DISCUSSION

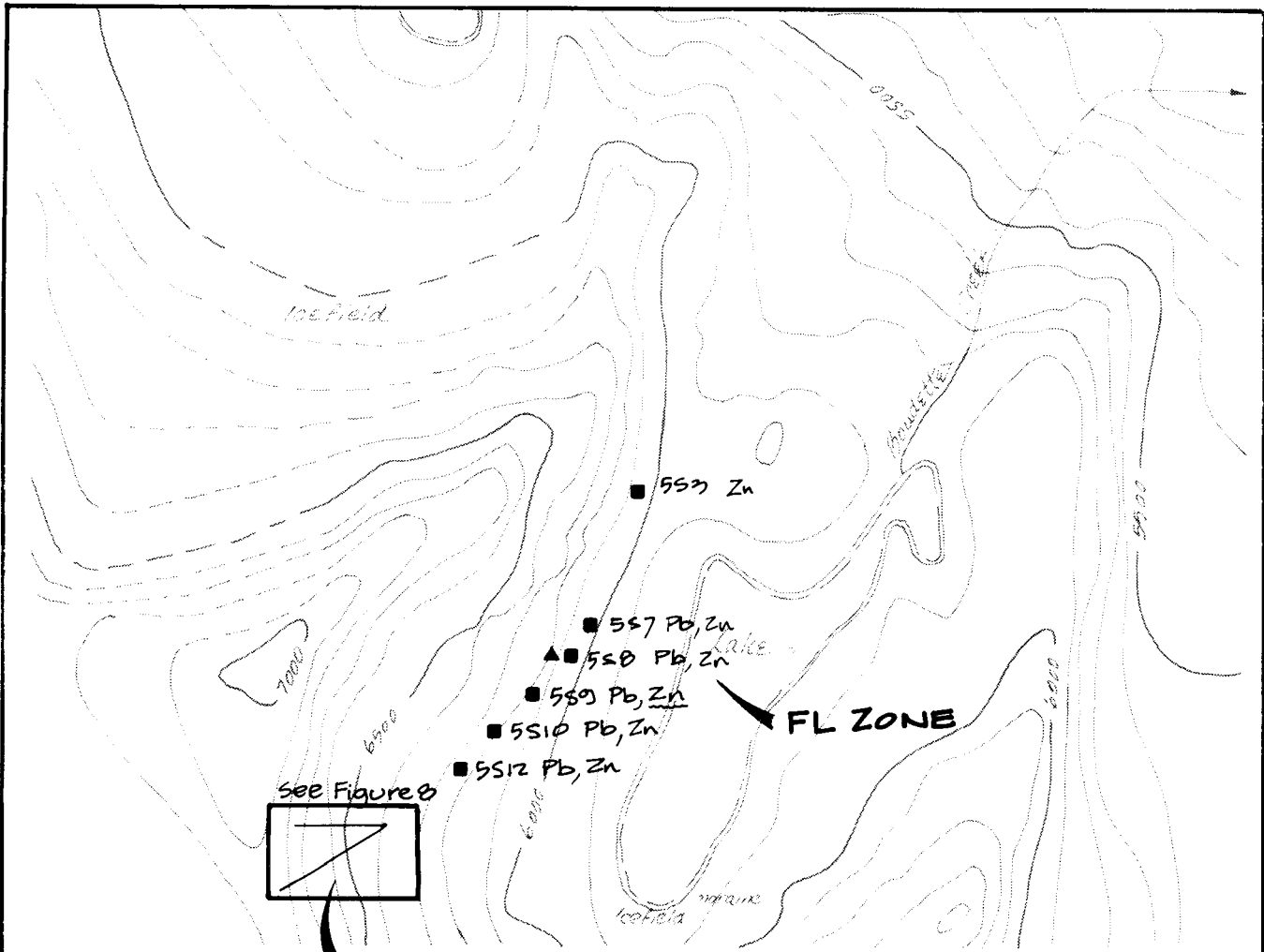
4.1 Southwest Corner of HAL Claims: WOODY and FL ZONES

The WOODY ZONE constitutes the most promising showing found on the property to date. This zone and the adjacent FL zone are considered to represent high level epithermal type activity based on;

- 1) presence of massive fluorite veins;
 - 2) textures such as silica replacement of calcite (angel wing structures), silica and or calcite encrustation of fluorite crystals and open space-vuggy cavities lined (frosted) with quartz;
 - 3) chalcedonic to cryptocrystalline rather than massive quartz;
 - 4) argillic and silicious (low ph) alteration of the rhyolite;
 - 5) apparent low silver:gold ratios;
- and 6) low copper and zinc values relative to arsenic and lead.

Gold and silver values for the WOODY zone are rather disappointing but not discouraging. It is believed that better value will be obtained at depth in the system.

The WOODY zone differs from other showings in the Bennett Lake Complex in that the silver values are low. This may be explained on the basis of an epithermal system rather than mesothermal system model.



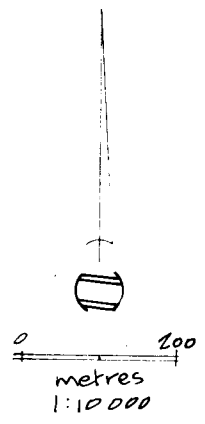
see Figure 8

WOODY ZONE

25,365 ppm As 272 ppm Cu
 1,610 ppm Pb 0.81 oz/t Ag
 875 ppm Zn 0.018 oz/t Au

LEGEND ~

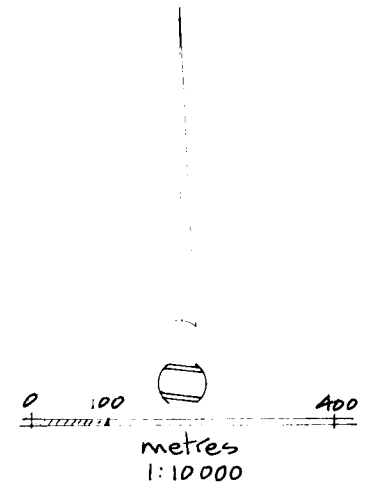
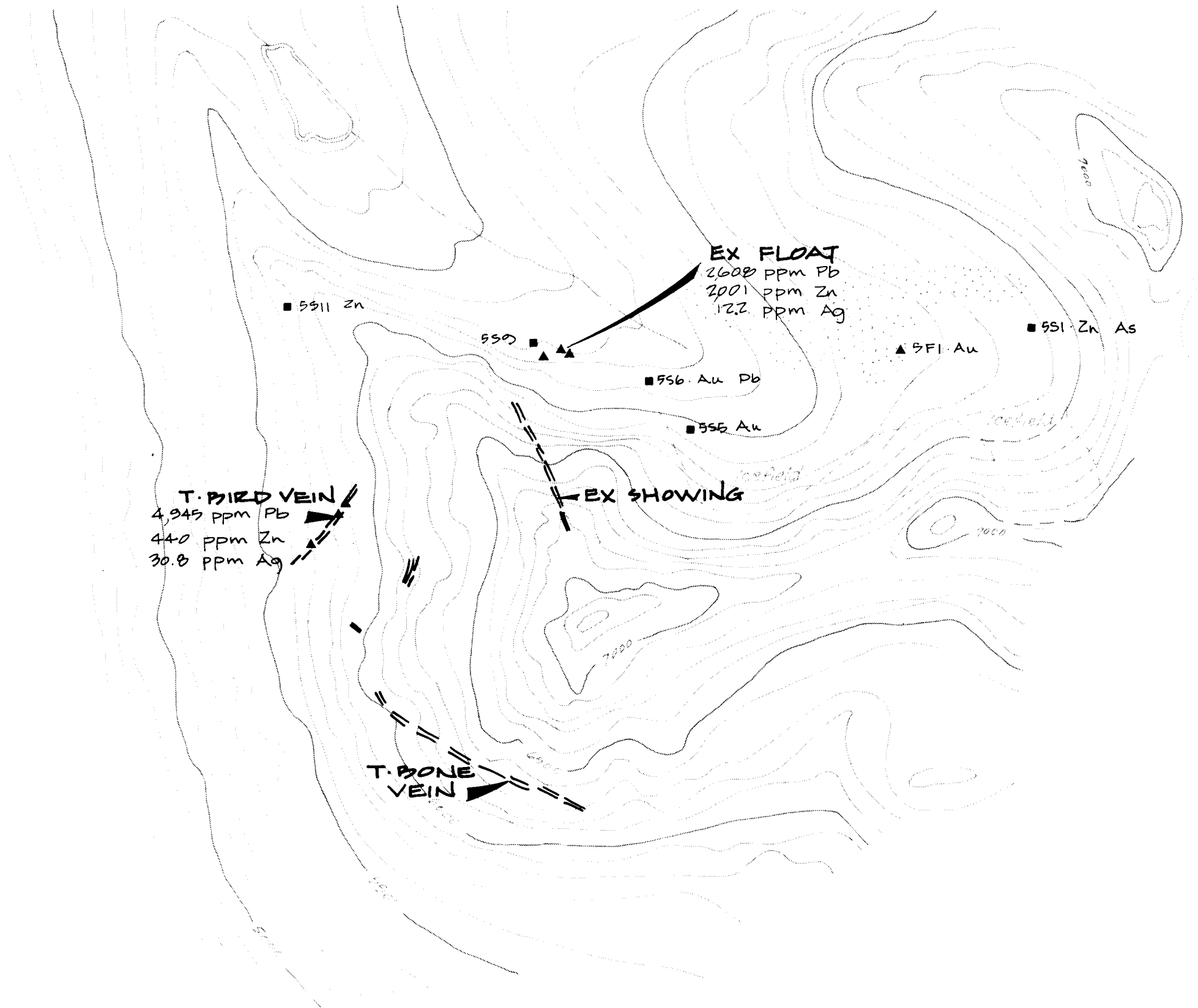
- Zn · 261 - 372 ppm (anomalous)
- Pb · 100 - 193 ppm (possibly anomalous)
- Zn · 200 - 260 ppm (possibly anomalous)



- 100 - 193 ppm Pb
- · Talus fine sample
- ▲ · Rock sample

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 HAL CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 S. W. CORNER
 ANOMALOUS SAMPLES

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Dec '89 Figure:
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10,000 6

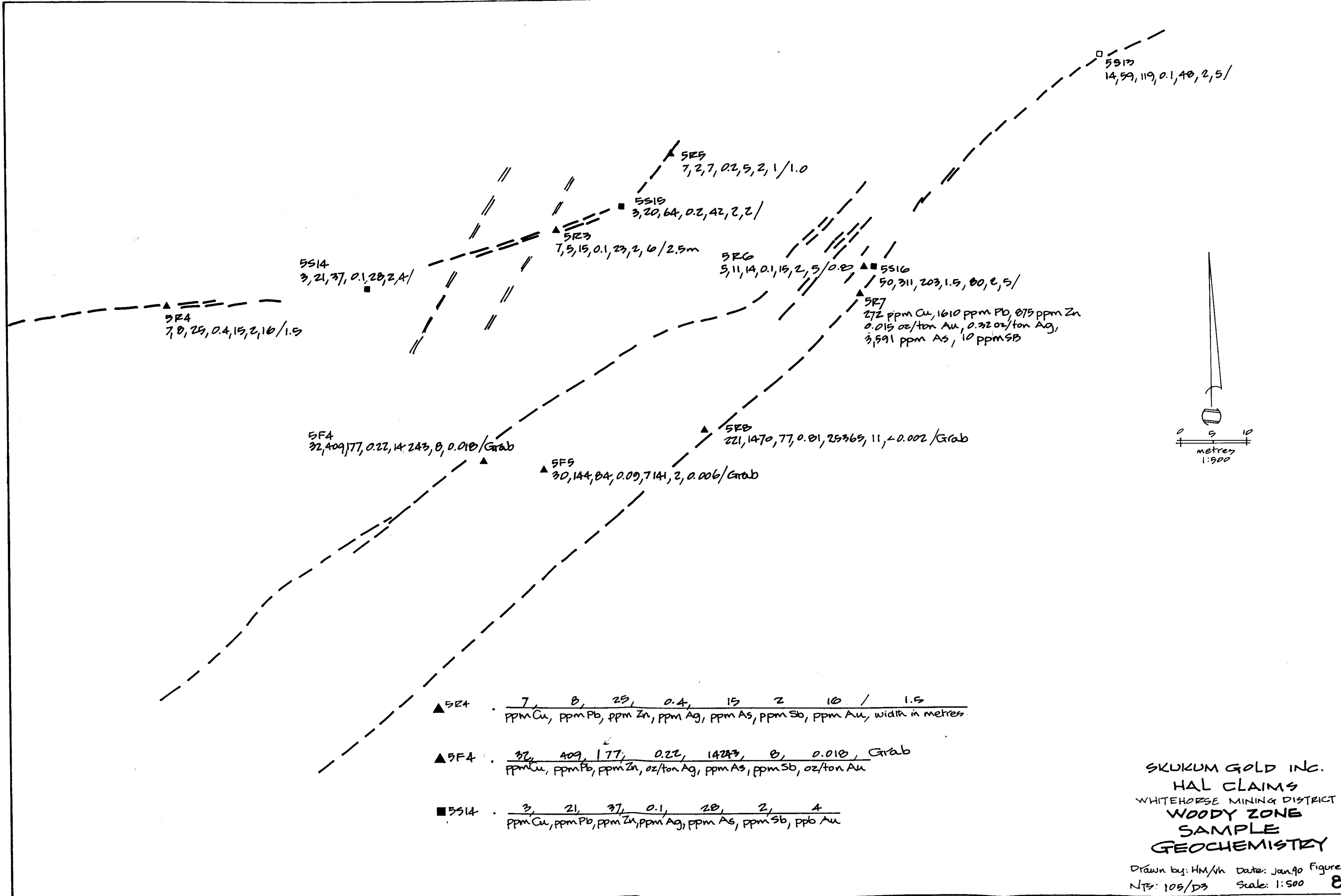


LEGEND ~

- Zn . 200 - 260 ppm (possibly anomalous)
- Pb . 100 - 193 ppm (possibly anomalous)
- As . 40 - 249 ppm (possibly anomalous)
- Au . 15 - 29 ppb (possibly anomalous)
- . Anomalous Soil Sample
- ▲ . Anomalous Rock Sample

SILKUM GOLD INC.
 KURT CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 N. W. CORNER
 ANOMALOUS
 GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Jan 90 Figure:
 NT9: 109/P3 Scale: 1:10,000 **7**



SR4
7, 8, 25, 0.4, 15, 2, 10 / 1.5

SS14
3, 21, 37, 0.1, 28, 2, 4

SF4
32, 409, 177, 0.22, 14, 243, 0, 0.010 / Grab

SR3
7, 5, 15, 0.1, 23, 2, 6 / 2.5m

SF5
30, 144, 84, 0.09, 7, 141, 2, 0.006 / Grab

SS19
3, 20, 64, 0.2, 42, 2, 2

SR5
7, 2, 7, 0.2, 5, 2, 1 / 1.0

SR6
5, 11, 14, 0.1, 15, 2, 5 / 0.2

SR7
272 ppm Cu, 1610 ppm Pb, 875 ppm Zn
0.015 oz/ton Au, 0.32 oz/ton Ag,
3,591 ppm As, 10 ppm Sb

SS16
50, 311, 203, 1.5, 80, 2, 5

SR8
221, 1470, 77, 0.01, 25369, 11, 0.002 / Grab

SR4 : 7, 8, 25, 0.4, 15, 2, 10 / 1.5
ppm Cu, ppm Pb, ppm Zn, ppm Ag, ppm As, ppm Sb, ppm Au, width in metres.

SF4 : 32, 409, 177, 0.22, 14, 243, 0, 0.010, Grab
ppm Cu, ppm Pb, ppm Zn, oz/ton Ag, ppm As, ppm Sb, oz/ton Au

SS14 : 3, 21, 37, 0.1, 28, 2, 4
ppm Cu, ppm Pb, ppm Zn, ppm Ag, ppm As, ppm Sb, ppb Au

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
HAL CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
WOODY ZONE
SAMPLE
GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Jan.90 Figure
NTS: 105/DS Scale: 1:500 8

Veining occurs in a variety of lithologies, but the best sulphide mineralization is restricted to the crackle fractured and brecciated (autobrecciated?) rhyolite porphyry. One model which may be proposed for the showing is a late stage rhyolite sulphide breccia pipe at the margins of a volcanic center or ring dyke. Stockwork and vein systems about the pipe and in zones of weakness may be represented by the fluorite veins. Since Lambert (1974) documents this area as being an eruptive center this theory is quite plausible.

The creation of zones of weakness (radial and ring fractures faults and dykes) during successive stages of eruptions during the development of the center and the Bennett Lake Complex as a whole created a favorable environment for mineral deposition. In addition to the development of the center it should be noted that this area is on the outer margin of the caldera and late stage ring dyke structural ground preparation and rhyolitic intrusions also took place.

Fluid rich specialized Eocene granitic plutons occur to the north and west of this zone and may have contributed heat flow and or magmatic fluids to one or more stages of hydrothermal fluid activity.

Fluorite ± calcite ± quartz vein float and a series of lead and zinc anomalies northeast of the WOODY ZONE and over the FL zone suggests there is potential for more mineralization being discovered in the area. The WOODY and FL occur along a NE trending lineament which may represent a deep seated structure and fluid conduit.

4.2 Northwestern KURT claims

Float found below the EX zone (vein) is believed to have come from this zone on the basis of similarities in mineralogy and texture. However the geochemistry of the vein float differs in that the lead and zinc values are much higher than previously reported (MacKinnon and Wilkins, 1988). Since samples in 1988 were collected 300 feet above this area a vertical geochemical zonation in the vein system may explain the difference.

Gold ± zinc ± lead ± arsenic values are slightly elevated east of the EX float suggesting a weakly mineralized system is present. This may be the same system responsible for the other veins on the property.

The T-BIRD vein is similar in style, mineralogy and geochemistry to the T-BONE and EX veins. All the vein systems are weakly mineralized, argentiferous galena bearing massive quartz veins. These veins are believed to have developed from the deposition of fluids in dilatant zones. Since most of the veins on the properties occur in the Yukon

Group rocks they may be metamorphic in origin.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A significant new discovery, the WOODY ZONE, has been made during prospecting of the HAL claim in 1989. The WOODY ZONE consists of a 20 meter wide argillic altered and silicified rhyolite porphyry sulphide breccia and up to 4.5 meter wide massive fluorite \pm quartz \pm calcite veins within an 80 meter x 150 meter area. Fine grained arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite and sphalerite infill the crackle fractured and brecciated rhyolite. Values of up to 25,356 ppm arsenic, 1610 ppm lead, 875 ppm zinc, 272 ppm copper, 0.81 oz/ton silver and 0.013 oz/ton gold have been returned from the zone. The WOODY zone and the adjacent FL zone are believed to be part of a large epithermal system. A rhyolite breccia pipe at the edge of an eruptive center or ring dyke may be a model which explains the mineralization present. Breccia pipes are known to host rich gold deposits in other regions of the world.

Mineralized float from the EX showing and a galena bearing quartz vein which strikes for roughly 200 meters and is up to 1.5 meters wide were found on the KURT claims. Values of up to 4945 ppm lead, 1666 ppm zinc and 30.8 ppm silver were returned from the vein and vein float. The T-BIRD vein is believed to be genetically related to the T-BONE vein and other quartz veins on the properties. No ore shoots have as yet been delineated within any of these veins.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the 1989 exploration program are encouraging and warrant additional work. It is recommended that further work include:

- 1) Detailed prospecting and geochemical sampling of the WOODY ZONE and the remainder of the southwestern HAL claims.
- 2) Detailed mapping, trenching blasting and channel sampling of the WOODY ZONE and other anomalous areas contingent on the results of the above surveys.
- 3) Diamond drilling of the WOODY ZONE to test for precious metal values at depth in the epithermal system.
- 4) Further mapping and prospecting on a regional scale in late July or August when the snow cover is at a minimum.
- 5) More prospecting and sampling of the east central cirque on the KURT claims and the area around the volcanic center.

6) Follow up 1:5,000 scale mapping of all showing areas, in particular the T-BONE vein area. To better facilitate mapping a 1:5,000 scale orthophoto contour map should be professionally prepared for these areas. Production of such a map would cover much of the assessment costs for non physical work. The deadline for this type of work is July 2, 1990.

7) Detailed mapping, sampling and trenching would be contingent on the results of the above work.

7. 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.
- MacKinnon, H.F., and Wilkins, A.L., 1988** Preliminary Geological and Geochemical Report on the HAL and KURT claims. Unpublished assessment report for Skukum Gold Inc..
- Wheeler, J.O., 1961** Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 105D; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 312, 156 pp.

8. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour Costs:

H. MacKinnon; September 24, 29, 1989
 2 days field work; 4 days report
 preparation; 6 days at \$220 per day. \$1320.00

Total Labour Costs \$1,320.00

Analytical Costs:

Soil Samples: 33 at \$9.85 per sample \$325.05
 Rock Samples: 4 at \$16.00 per sample \$ 64.00
 17 at \$12.00 per sample \$204.00
 4 at \$4.50 per sample \$ 13.00
 Sample Shipping: \$ 65.30

Total Analytical Costs \$676.35

Camp & Transportation Costs:

Helicopter Costs: 1.9 hours at \$610.00 per hour
 + 190 liters fuel at \$0.57 per litre \$1267.30
 Camp Supplies and Room & Board: 6 man
 days at an estimated \$40.00 per day \$ 240.00

Total Camp & Transportation Costs \$1,507.30

Report & Miscellaneous Costs:

Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags etc.) \$ 15.00
 Drafting: Estimated \$250.00
 Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated
 20.00 per report \$120.00

Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs \$385.00


**Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment
 on the KURT 1-52, HAL 1-42, 43fr, 44fr claims: \$3,888.65**

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 HAL and KURT claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this thirty first day of December, 1989



Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - SKUKUM GOLD INC.

PROJECT: 4F-HAL

SAMPLER: MUGH MACKINNON

SAMPLE #	DATE	LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
89-4F-SF1	Sept. 24	SW corner of claims, elev. 5870'	Hematitic & mud stained vuggy cryptocrystalline qtz veins in brown qtz.
-SF2	"	5870'	Rusty stained dark grey silicious volcanic(?) w 5% < 0.5mm py xtls diss throughout.
-SR1	"	5870'	20 cm chalcedony vein, banded & slightly vuggy - vugs are frosted w small qtz xtls, minor calcite xtls present. White to light green qtz weakly brecciated.
-SS1 to SS13	"	"	Talus fine traverse moving south.
-SF3	"	6120'	Qtz-calcite-fluorite breccia; vuggy qtz stringers w small frosted xtls, coarse (up to 6 mm) fluorite xtls, strong red & limonite staining.
-SR2	"	6160'	Rough 2.1 m chip across main fluorite-calcite-chalcedony qtz breccia.
-SR3	"	WOODY BONE 6530'	Massive fluorite w cockscomb qtz, calcite and blue trace to grey chalcedony.
-SR4	"	6690'	Fluorite-calcite qtz stockwork breccia, less massive than before.
-SR5	"	6470'	1.0 m chip across qtz-calcite-fluorite vein and stockwork - purple to green fluorite; massive fluorite qtz-calcite vein
-SR6	"	6450'	along w other veins - 80 cm chip.
-SR7	"	"	1.0 m channel across other side of vein: High grade zone - cryptocrystalline qtz-rhyolite-sulphide breccia with 1% argentiferous galena, tr-1% aspy, 1-3% py, massive fluorite away from contact.
-SR8	"	"	V. fn. grained massive fracture infilling of brecciated light grey to white rhyolite - 3% aspy, galena, tr py, tr argentite??
-SF4	"	6450'	} Fine grained fracture filling aspy (2%), galena (3%?), pyrite (2%) in silicified brecciated rhyolite.
-SF5	"	6460'	

APPENDIX 2
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 17 1989

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

PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE REPORT MAILED:

Oct. 20/89

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS 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 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 ROCK P2 SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P- pulverized, -30 mesh.

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4E-KURT FILE # 89-4316 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4E-5F1	15	15	13	.5	2	15
89-4E-5F2	32	2608	2001	12.2	10	8
89-4E-5F3	30	12	80	.4	66	5
89-4E-5F4	40	1810	1666	12.0	16	5
89-4E-5F5	15	14	5	.3	17	1
89-4E-5R1	28	2260	440	12.7	16	4
89-4E-5R2	17	4349	130	28.0	4	1
89-4E-5R3	52	4945	328	30.8 ✓	12	8
STD C/AU-R	62	42	132	7.0	41	520

✓
- ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4E-5S1	18	74	209	.1	43	6
89-4E-5S2 P	16	34	138	.1	3	3
89-4E-5S3 P	13	33	120	.1	2	1
89-4E-5S4 P	16	38	139	.1	16	3
89-4E-5S5 P	23	36	153	.3	17	22
89-4E-5S6 P	34	123	185	.4	14	32
89-4E-5S7 P	24	51	164	.2	10	4
89-4E-5S8 P	41	73	176	.5	35	5
89-4E-5S9 P	26	54	137	.5	22	21
89-4E-5S10 P	15	33	81	.1	11	7
89-4E-5S11	24	151	138	.7	6	2
89-4E-5S12 P	10	26	63	.2	3	4
89-4E-5S13	16	31	85	.3	2	3
89-4E-5S14	20	35	107	.1	7	1
89-4E-5S15	22	27	131	.1	8	3
89-4E-5S16	13	34	91	.1	7	1
89-4E-5S17	17	55	119	.2	8	1
89-4E-5S18	21	28	127	.1	8	1
89-4E-5S19	16	42	106	.2	14	1
89-4E-5S20	30	71	129	.3	13	2
STD C/AU-S	60	40	132	6.6	38	52

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

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 17 1989

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 23/89*

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 ROCK P2 SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P - pulverized, -30 mesh.

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4F-HAL FILE # 89-4314 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-4F-5F1	10	13	14	.1	8	2	1
89-4F-5F2	14	3	131	.5	3	2	2
89-4F-5F3	5	4	58	.2	14	2	15
89-4F-5R1	5	5	11	.1	3	2	4
89-4F-5R2	17	14	61	.8	24	2	2
89-4F-5R3	7	5	15	.1	23	2	6
89-4F-5R4	5	8	25	.4	15	2	16
89-4F-5R5	7	2	7	.2	5	2	1
89-4F-5R6	5	11	14	.1	15	2	5
STD C/AU-R	60	37	132	7.1	42	15	510

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-4F-5S1	4	61	80	.1	11	2	6
89-4F-5S2	23	83	154	.1	10	2	11
89-4F-5S3	20	99	219	.6	17	2	2
89-4F-5S4 p	14	25	139	.1	3	2	6
89-4F-5S5 p	8	17	111	.4	2	2	1
89-4F-5S6	22	40	133	.2	6	2	2
89-4F-5S7	30	130	222	.2	12	2	4
89-4F-5S8	33	186	231	.3	18	2	1
89-4F-5S9	49	150	291	.3	13	2	6
89-4F-5S10	21	128	225	.1	11	2	3
89-4F-5S11 p	13	37	123	.1	8	2	3
89-4F-5S12	20	107	201	.1	17	2	2
89-4F-5S13	14	59	119	.1	48	2	5
89-4F-5S14 p	3	21	37	.1	28	2	4
89-4F-5S15 p	3	20	64	.2	42	2	2
89-4F-5S16	50	311	203	1.5	80	2	5
STD C/AU-S	61	38	132	7.0	42	16	49

September 29, 1989

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

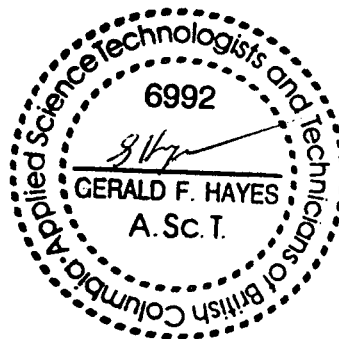
ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLES PROVIDED

WORK ORDER # 29220

HAL - 4F

Sample	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
5R7	0.015	0.32
5R8	<0.002	0.81
5F4	0.018	0.22
5F5	0.006	0.09

Au -- 1AT Fire Assay/Grav
Ag -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 26 1989

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

PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov. 1/89.*

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS 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 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: ROCK PULP

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4F-HAL FILE # 89-4490

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM
89-4F-5F4	32	409	177	14243 ✓	8
89-4F-5F5	30	144	84	7141	2
89-4F-5F7	272	1610	875	8591	10
89-4F-5F8	221	1470	77	25365 ✓	11

✓ **ASSAY RECOMMENDED**