1

MAP NO.: 105 D 2	**ASSESSMENT REPORT** X **PROSPECTUS** **CONFIDENTIAL** X **OPEN FILE**	**DOCUMENT NO:** 092805 **MINING DISTRICT:** Whitehorse **TYPE OF WORK:** Geochemical	

REPORT FILED UNDER: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE PERFORMED: 1 October, 1989 **DATE FILED:** 26 January, 1990

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 60°02'N **AREA:** Dundalk Mountain

LONG.: 134°49'W **VALUE $:** 3 300.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: NORM 1-16(YB08340-55);DALK 1-33(YB24153-84)

WORK DONE BY: H.F. MacKinnon

WORK DONE FOR: Skukum Gold Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #66 RAILROAD

Chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite are associatedwith carbonate alteration along the Dundalk Fault. 153 soil samples were collected in 1989. The survey outlined numerous multielement anomalies including one sample which contained 3210 ppb Au, 23 ppm Ag, 5365 ppm Pb, 3356 ppm Cu and 1800 ppm Zn. The most strongly anomalous element is copper. The largest copper anomaly covers a 400 x 450 m area.

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

NORM 1-16 (YB08340-YB08355)
&
DALK 1-33 (YB24153-YB24184)

Mineral Claims

Dundalk Mountain Area

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105D/2

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 1.5 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 134 Degrees 49 Minutes West

OCTOBER 1, 1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

JANUARY 8, 1990

For

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

092805

092805

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 $ 3 300/00 .

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

SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration work conducted by Skukum Gold on the NORM and DALK claims in 1989. The property consists of 49 contiguous mineral claims located on Dundalk Mountain and Dundalk Creek in the Montana Mountain area of the southern Yukon Territory. Access is provided by helicopter out of Whitehorse, Y.T..

The claims are underlain by Upper Triassic Lewes River Group mafic metavolcanic and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group metasedimentary rocks. These rocks are intruded by Cretaceous biotite granodiorite. The northwest trending Dundalk fault crosscuts the property. Chalcopyrite, galena, and pyrite mineralization and carbonate alteration has been found associated with this fault at the MYSTERY showings.

Preliminary grid geochemical sampling was the focus of the 1989 exploration program. One hundred fifty three soil samples were collected during this program. Numerous strong multielement geochemical anomalies were outlined including one sample which returned 3210 ppb gold, 23.0 ppm silver, 5365 ppm lead, 3356 ppm copper and 1800 ppm zinc. The most strongly anomalous element is copper with an anomaly which covers an area of over 0.18 sq.km. (400m x 450m). Strong lead, zinc and gold anomalies are associated with portions of this copper anomaly. Arsenic anomalies rim the copper anomaly. Silver is not strongly anomalous in the grid area but displays an affinity for gold.

Grid geochemistry of the multielement anomalies matches that of the polymetallic showings and suggests extensive zones of undiscovered mineralization may be present. Geochemical anomalies are not restricted to any particular lithology nor are they strongly associated with the Dundalk fault. Given the magnitude of the anomalies a strong hydrothermal system has been active on the properties. Several deposit models are proposed to explain the anomalies.

A program of prospecting and mapping, regional and detailed grid soil geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching is proposed for 1990.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES In back of report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The NORM and DALK claims are located southwest of Mt.Matheson and Montana Mountain on the east shore of Bennett Lake in the southern Yukon at 60 degrees 1.5 minutes north latitude and 134 degrees 49 minutes west longitude (NTS:105D/2) (Figure 1). The NORM claims cover Dundalk Mountain and the DALK claims a portion of the Dundalk Creek valley. The property is accessible by helicopter, with the nearest permanent base being Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in this area of the Yukon 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 the end of June. Creeks and lakes are open from early May to mid October.

The NORM and DALK claims lie in undulating mountainous terrain, dissected by the Dundalk Creek canyon. Maximum relief in the properties area is approximately 980 meters (3200 feet) with valley floors of 820 meters (2700 feet) and the higher slopes at 1800 meters (5900 feet).

Roughly fifteen percent of the property is above tree line. Higher elevations are cover by alpine grasses, shrubs, mixed stunted spruce, poplar, alder and `buckbrush'and the valley floors spruce, pine, alder, aspen poplar and balsam poplar forests.

1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The NORM and DALK properties consist of 49 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
NORM 1-16	YBO8340-355	Oct.7,1987	Oct.7,1990	16
DALK 1-8	YB24153-160	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1990	8
DALK 9,10	YB24161,162	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1991	2
DALK 11-14	YB24163-166	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1990	4
DALK 15,16	YB24167,168	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1991	2
DALK 17-25	YB24169-177	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1990	9
DALK 26,28	YB24178,180	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1991	2
DALK 27,30	YB24179,182	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1990	2

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 Hwy

GOLD HILL

River

SKUKUM CREEK MINE

MT. SKUKUM

Wheaton

CARBON HILL

NORM — RR
DALK CLAIMS

Carcross

Craig Lake

Tagish Lake

Lake

MT. WARD

Primrose Lake

West Arm

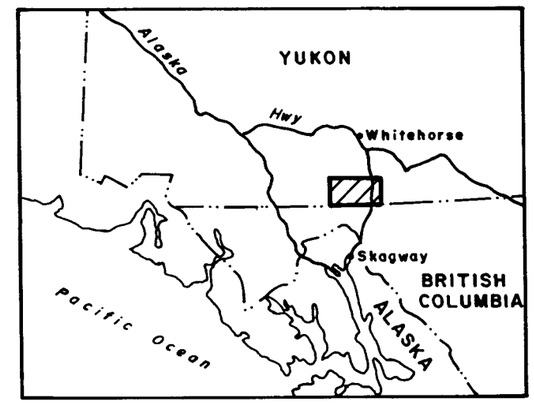
Partridge R.

Bennett

MONTANA MTN.

Windy Arm

N



LOCATION MAP

SCALE : 1: 250,000

4 2 0 4 8 12 16

Km

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM — RR — DALK 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 : APRIL, 1989

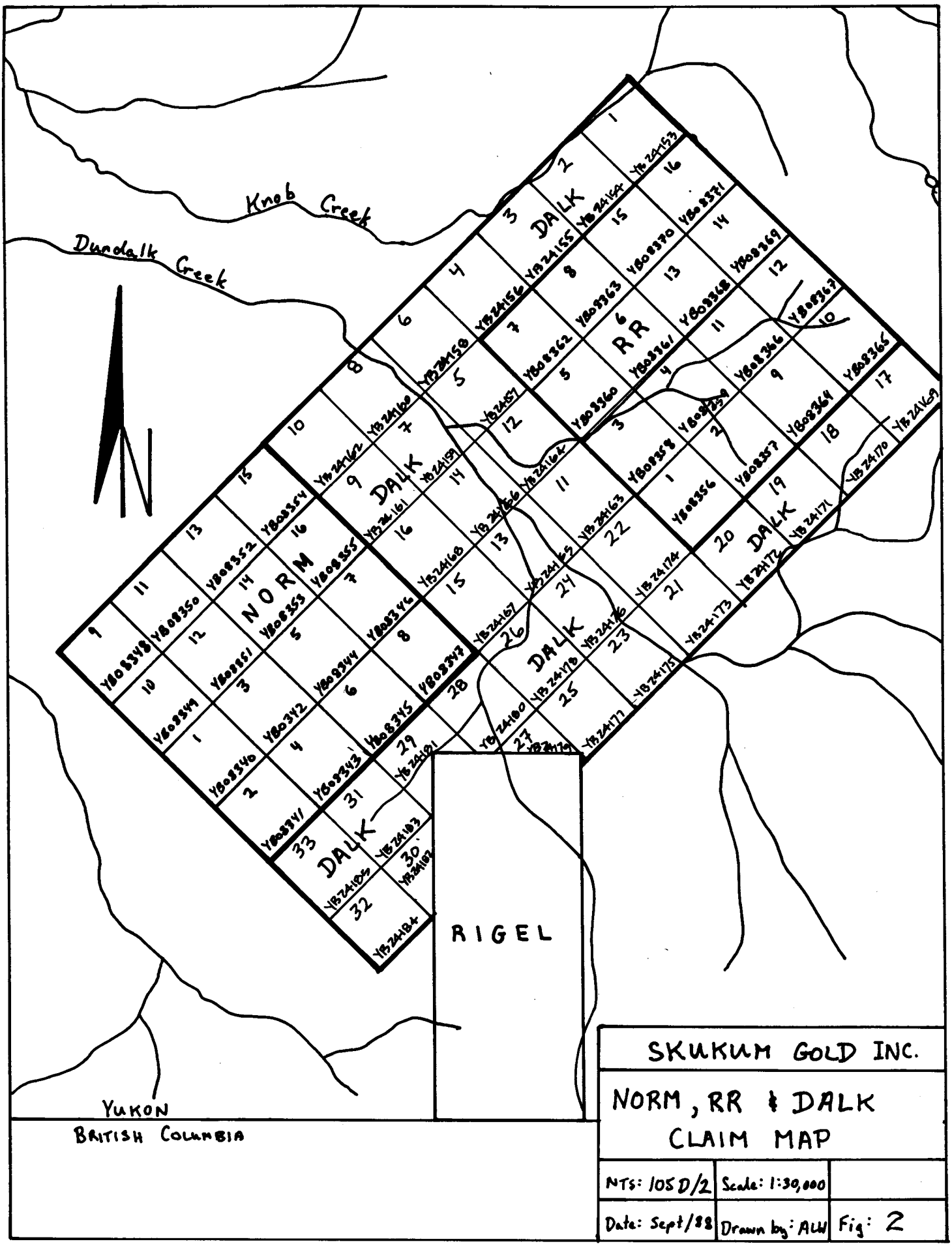

Knob Creek
Dundalk Creek
NORM
DALK
RR
RIGEL
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKUKUM GOLD INC.
NORM, RR & DALK
CLAIM MAP
NTS: 105 D/2
Scale: 1:30,000
Date: Sept/88
Drawn by: ALW
Fig: 2

Table 1; cont'd

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
DALK 29,31	YB24181,183	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1991	2
DALK 32,33	YB24184,185	Nov.2,1988	Nov.2,1990	2

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.

The NORM and DALK claims are 100% owned by Skukum Gold Inc. of 990-840 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C..

1.4 PREVIOUS WORK HISTORY

The Montana Mountain area has been the site of mineral exploration and mining activity since 1901 when arsenopyrite and galena bearing veins were discovered west of Windy Arm. Wheeler (1961), Roots (1981) and Hart and Pelletier (1989) document and describe the main showings and mines in the area.

On the northwest side of Dundalk Mountain an old adit is located. No reference has been found for this showing.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducted a regional geochemical stream sediment survey in the area in 1985 (G.S.C.,1985). Several creeks in the Montana Mountain area are anomalous in base metals, arsenic, gold and silver.

Skukum Gold conducted a reconnaissance mapping and sampling program on the NORM and RR claims in 1988 (Wilkins and MacKinnon, 1989). The adit, Mystery Adit, on the NORM claims was relocated and the shear zone in which it is collared was sampled. Assays of up to 1.29% copper and 1280 ppb gold were returned from this zone. Seven hundred feet above the adit, in the same gully, another showing, the MYSTERY SHOWING, was located and assays of up to 39.90 oz/ton silver, 0.428 oz/ton gold, 5.37% lead, and 1.34% copper were obtained. Contour soil sampling around Dundalk Mountain showed that most of the mountain is very strongly anomalous in gold, silver, copper, lead and arsenic. One soil sample returned 10,070 ppb gold. The DALK claims were staked on the basis of these anomalies and showings.

1.5 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 work grid soil geochemical surveying program was carried out, on October 1, 1989, by a contract geochemical sampling crew from Coureur des Bois Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Teritory. Work was conducted out of the Skukum Gold - Omni Resources base camp at Skukum Creek, using a Bell 206 helicopter for access.

The exploration was conducted by the following personnel:

David Sufady, Supervisor, sampler
Diane Brent, B.Sc., sampler
Peter Kemper, sampler
Yurg Hofer, sampler

Hugh MacKinnon B.Sc., Project Geologist

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The NORM and DALK claims lie at the boundary between the Nisling Terrane to the west and the Intermontane Belt 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 Intermontane Belt is represented here by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Mesozoic Whitehorse Trough which overlie the Mississippian to Permian Atlin Terrane Rocks.

Middle Cretaceous felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Montana Mountain Complex unconformably overlie and intrude Cretaceous or older rocks along the western flank of the Whitehorse Trough.

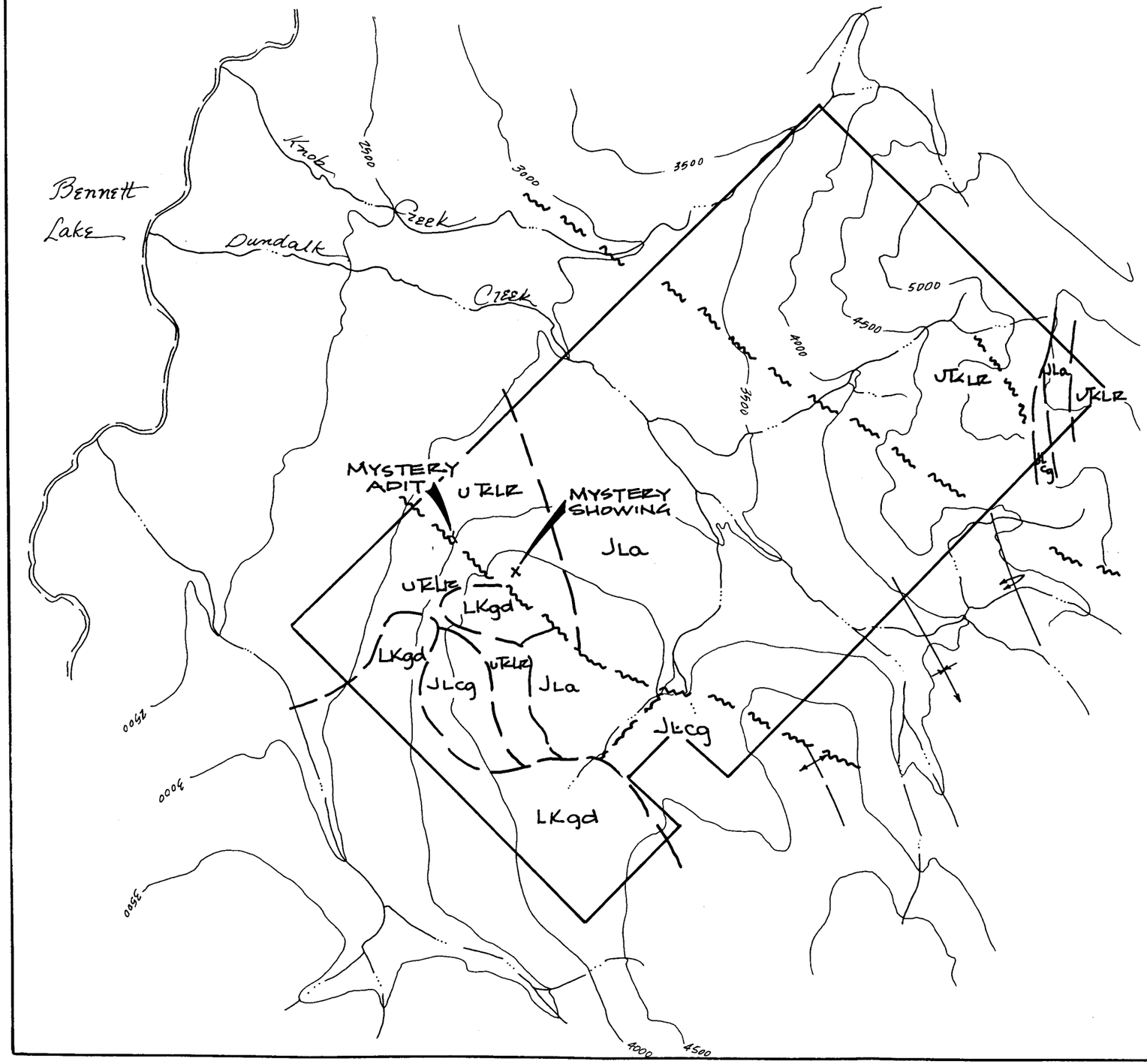
The Paleocene Carcross pluton intrudes the older units.

Precious metal mineralized mesothermal quartz veins occur throughout the Montana Mountain area. Mineralization is believed (Hart and Pelletier, 1989) to be Paleocene or younger in age and related to the Nahlin Fault.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The NORM and DALK claims lie on the western edge of the Montana Mountain Complex and are underlain by Upper Triassic Lewes River Group andesite and basalt flows and related epiclastics, and Lower Jurassic siltstones and argillites of the Laberge Group. The southwestern half of the NORM property is underlain by Cretaceous biotite granodiorite.

Two northwest trending faults cut the properties. These faults are subparallel to the major Nahlin fault to the east and Llewellynn fault to the west. The sedimentary rocks are folded into a series of southeast plunging synclines and anticlines in which the rocks to the east are overturned. Disseminated chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite and extensive carbonate alteration have been found associated with the major fault transecting the NORM property. The property geology is summarized in figure 3.



LEGEND ~

LITHOLOGY ~

CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

LKgd — Biotite granodiorite to quartz monzonite

JURASSIC

Laberge Group ~

JLa — Siltstones and argillites

JLcg — conglomerates

UPPER TRIASSIC

LEWES RIVER GROUP

UTKLR — Andesite, basalt flows and related pyroclastics

SYMBOLS ~

- Major fault
- Geologic contact
- Anticline axis
- Syncline axis and direction of plunge
- Overturned bedding

0 50 100 200
metres
1:30 000

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM · DALK · RR CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

PROPERTY GEOLOGY SUMMARY

Drawn by: HM/vn Date: Nov. 1989 FIGURE 3

NTS: 105/D2 scale: 1:30 000

A more detailed description of the property geology is given in Wilkins and MacKinnon (1989) and Hart and Pelletier (1989).

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Reconnaissance sampling in 1988 showed that soil sampling is very useful in determining anomalous areas on Dundalk Mountain. Grid 89-NORM was set out to provide preliminary (100 meter by 50 meter) follow up of the 1988 results, including; the one area which returned 10,070 ppb gold, in sample 88-10B-7S7; and the main northwest fault trend.

Grid 89-NORM was established by a slope corrected, hip chain, and compass survey. The baseline was picketted and crosslines flagged, with double flagging at each sample station. Samples were collected, using a mattock, from the brown to orangish brown, loamy, B horizon, some 10 to 40 centimeters below the surface.

All sample locations and results are shown on figures 4 to 9. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 1.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Soil 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. 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. 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.

3.3 TREATMENT AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

NORM, DALK and RR soil sample results from 1989 and 1988 were combined together to provide a larger sample population for statistical interpretation of the data. Graphical methods were used to separate background from anomalous metal concentrations. To prevent a biasing of the data by very high numbers the following limits were placed on the data included in the statistical analysis performed by ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES:

Au	<250 ppb
Ag	< 33 ppm

As <400 ppm
Cu <150 ppm
Zn <500 ppm
Pb <150 ppm

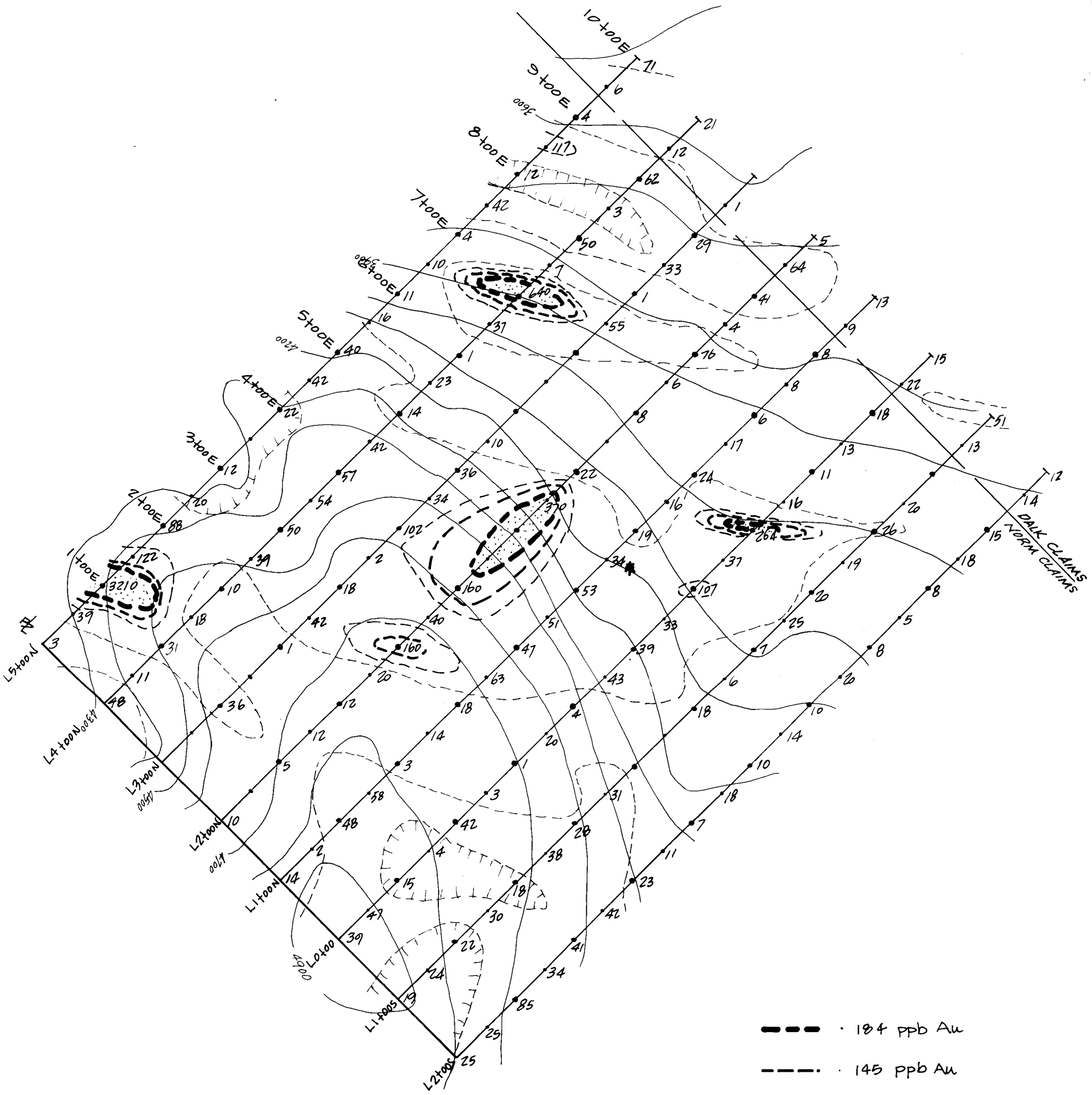
Threshold, anomalous and strongly anomalous values were determined as the mean plus two standard deviations (x+2s), the mean plus three standard deviations (x+3s) and the mean plus four standard deviations (x+4s) respectively. A possibly anomalous category was created as it is felt that the NORM claim are an anomaly in itself and not representative of the norm in the area. Anomalous sample divisions are presented in table 2 below. Statistical summaries and histograms are presented in appendix 2.

Table 2: Satistical Summary of Anomalies

Mean (x)	Possibly Anomalous	Threshold x+2s	Anomalous x+3s	Strongly Anomalous x+4s
Cu 64 (ppm)	100-133	134-165	166-199	200+
Pb 34 (ppm)		90-117	118-145	146+
Zn 133 (ppm)	200-272	273-342	343-412	413+
As 55 (ppm)	100-158	159-210	211-262	263+
Ag 0.6 (ppm)	1.0-3.7	3.8-5.3	5.4-6.9	7.0+
Au 28 (ppb)	50-105	106-144	145-183	184+

3.4 GRID 89-NORM GEOCHEMISTRY

Four samples from the grid area are strongly anomalous in gold. The highest value, 3210 ppb, was obtained at L5N/1E and is not associated with any previously identified mineralization. A possibly anomalous to strongly anomalous gold zone trends east from this sample for 900 meters and is up to 325 meters wide. Silver is not as anomalous as the other elements. The highest value, 23.0 ppm, occurs along with the highest gold value. Anomalous to possibly anomalous values trend similar to that for gold suggesting that silver has an affinity for gold. Copper is very strongly anomalous over the northern half of the grid. As with silver the highest copper value is associated with the highest gold value. The main copper anomaly covers an area of roughly 0.18 sq.km. (450 metres x 400 meters) and stretches from the baseline to 7+50 E. Arsenic anomalies rim the copper anomaly. The main arsenic anomaly stretches from the baseline to 2+25E along line 0+00. Values of up to 741 ppm arsenic occur within this zone. A strongly anomalous to anomalous lead zone is associated with this anomaly. The largest lead anomaly is associated with a copper, gold and zinc anomaly centered at L2N/5E. This lead anomaly is up to 225 meters long and 175 meters wide. The highest lead and zinc values occurs along with the highest gold value. A



· 184 ppb Au

· 145 ppb Au

· 106 ppb Au

· 25 ppb Au

✱ 10,070 ppb Au 1988 Sample

Strongly anomalous zone

0 50 100 200m

1:5000

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

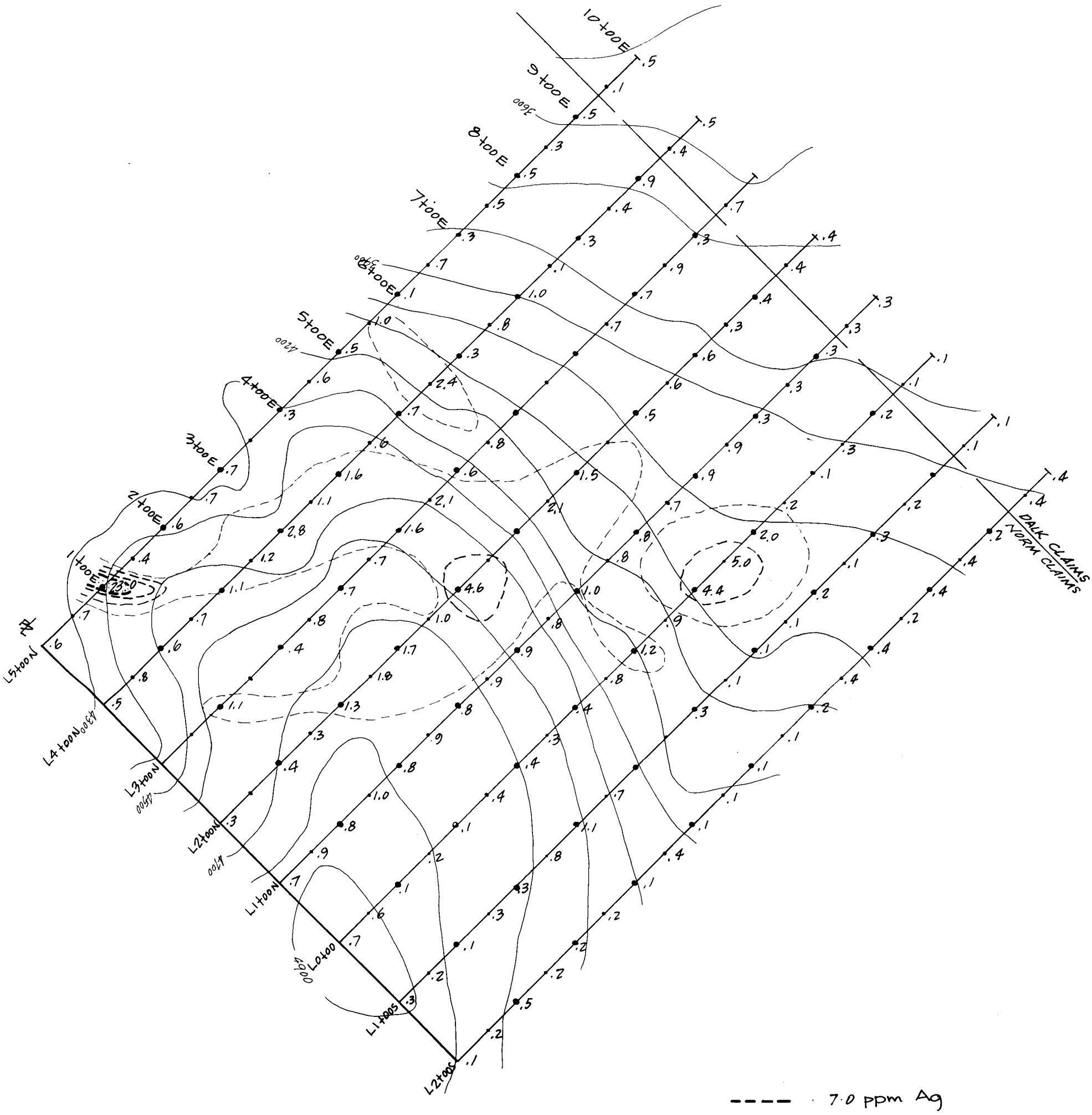
GRID 89 - NORM

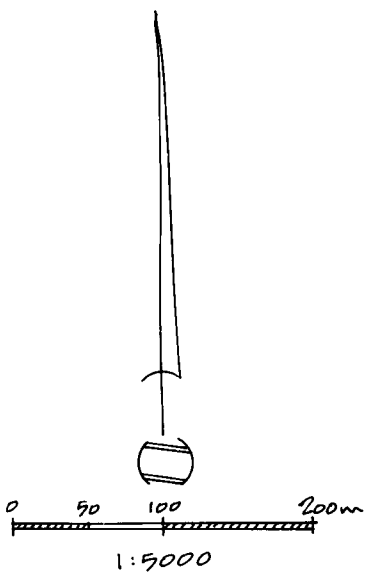
Au (ppb)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000

Figure No. 4





N 315°

---- 7.0 ppm Ag

---- 5.4 ppm Ag

---- 3.7 ppm Ag

---- 1.0 ppm Ag

Strongly anomalous zone

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

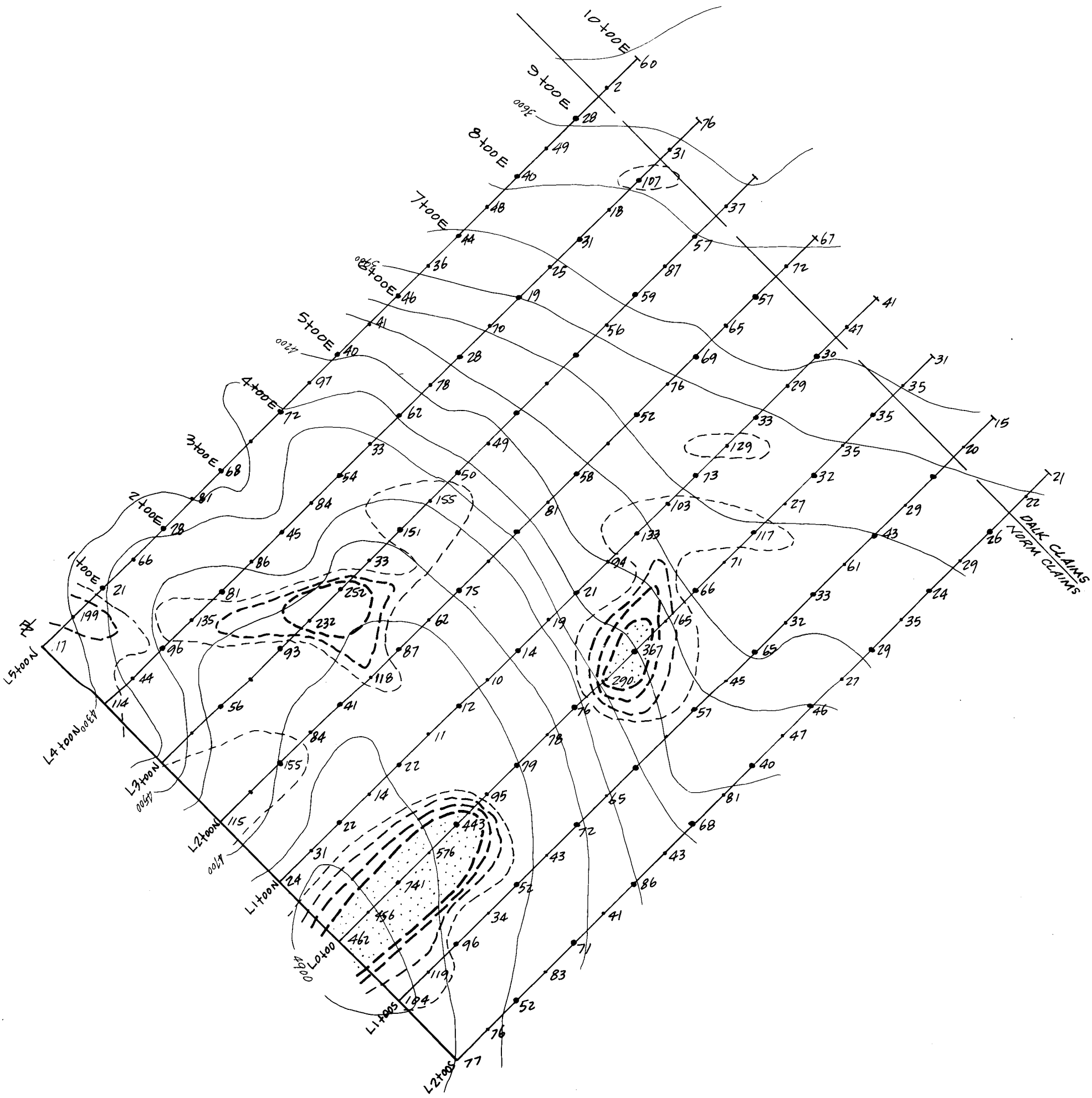
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

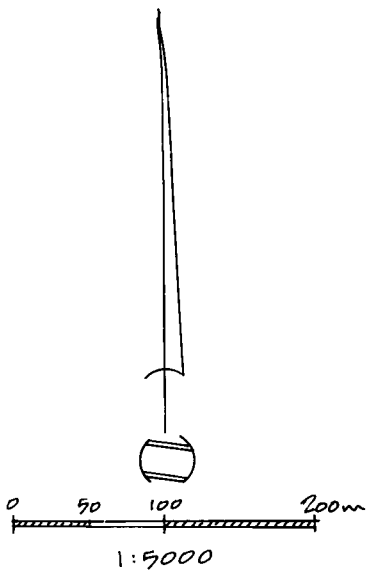
GRID 89 - NORM

Ag (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989 Figure No 5

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000





N 315°

---- . 263 ppm As

---- . 211 ppm As

----- . 159 ppm As

----- . 100 ppm As

. Strongly anomalous zone

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

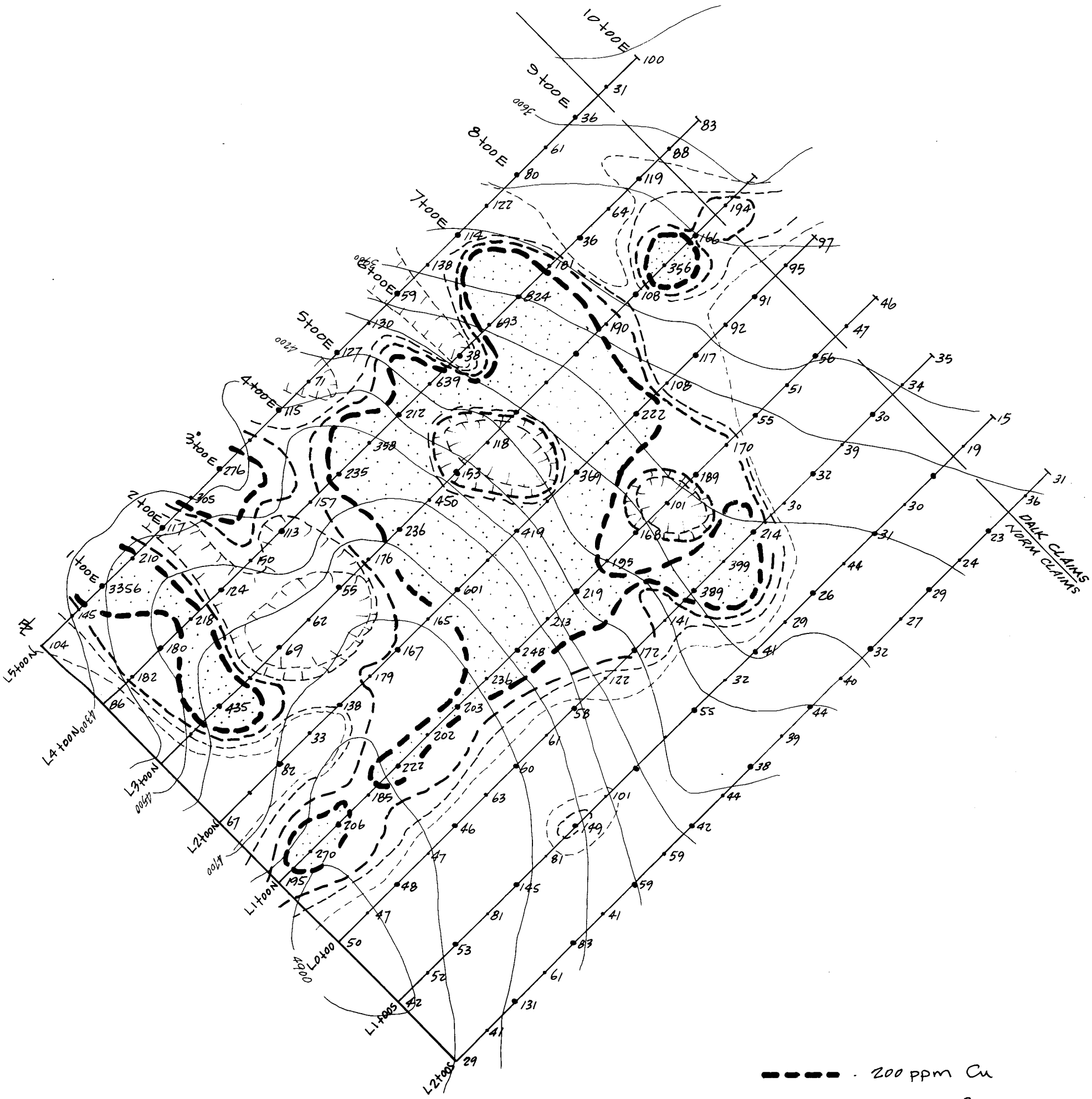
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

GRID 89 - NORM

As (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989 Figure No. 6

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000



SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

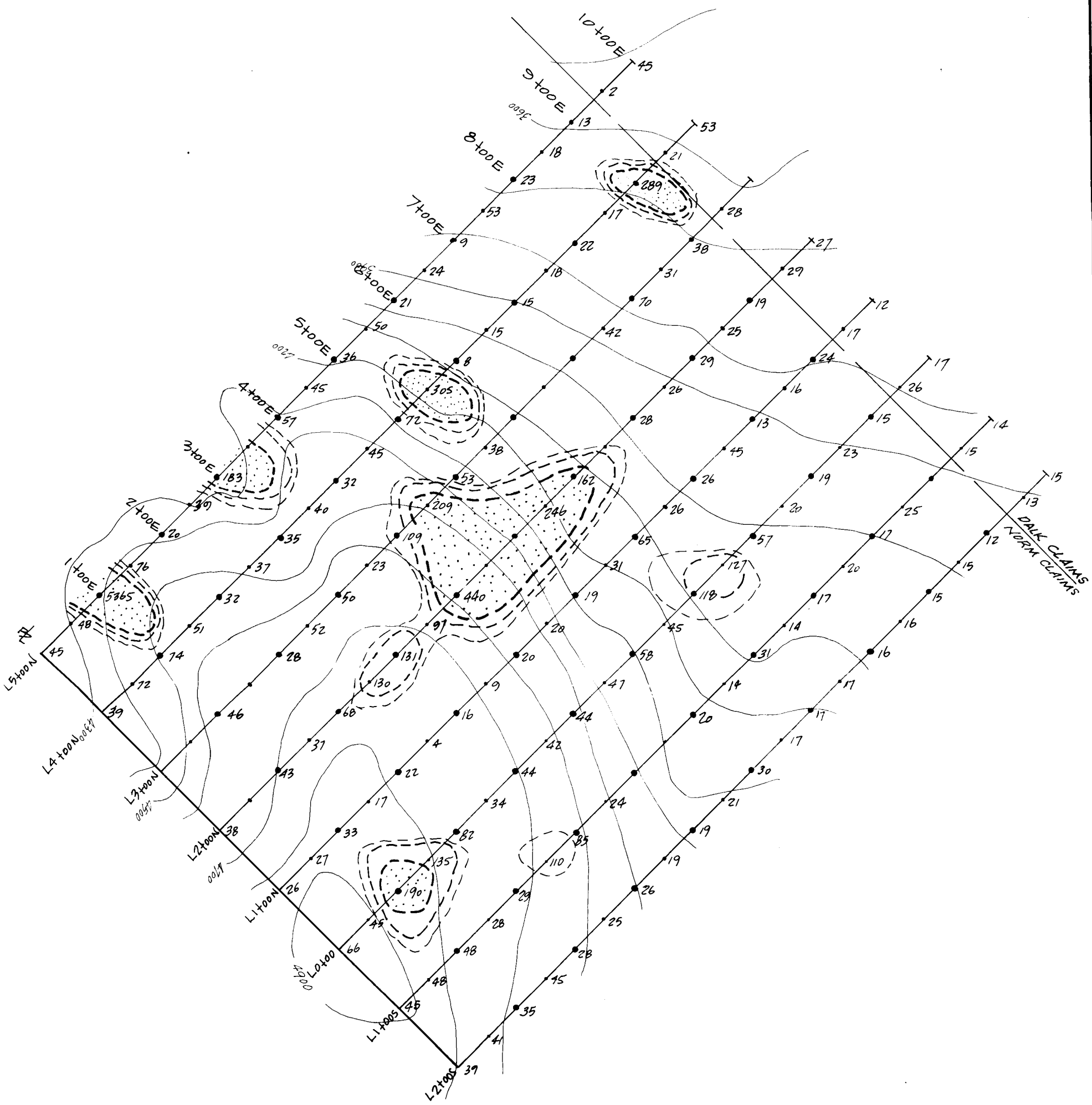
GRID 89 - NORM

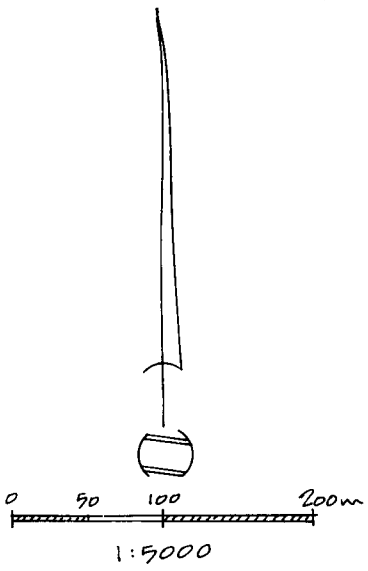
Cu (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000

Figure No 7





Pb 350

--- 146 ppm Pb

---- 118 ppm Pb

---- 90 ppm Pb

Strongly anomalous zone

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

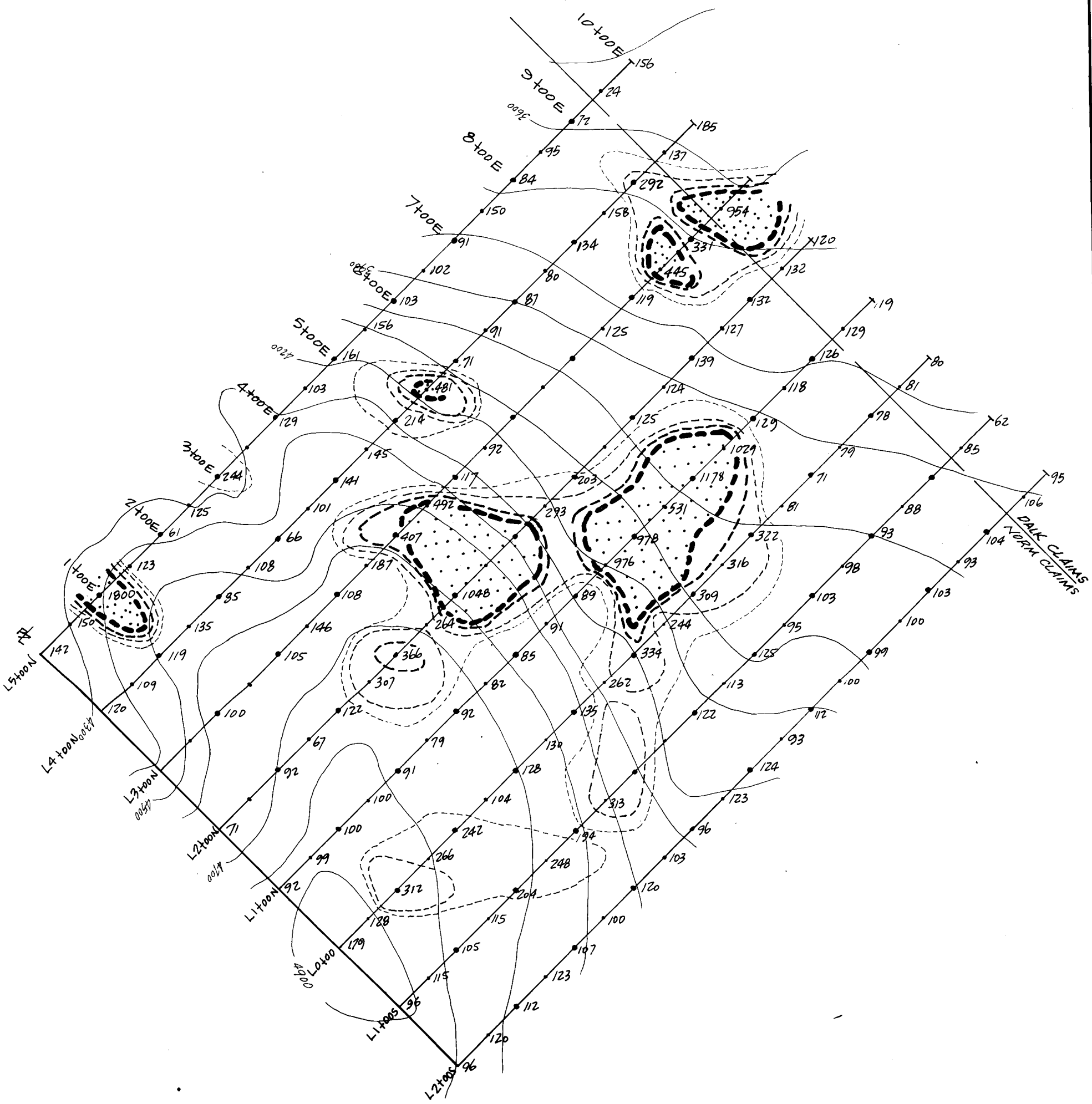
GRID 89 - NORM

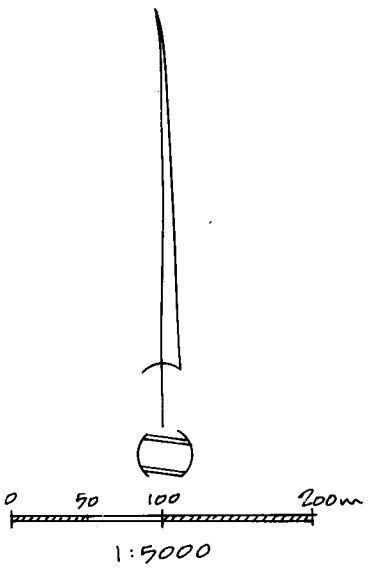
Pb (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000

Figure No. 8





- ▬▬▬ . 413 ppm Zn
- ▬ ▬ ▬ . 343 ppm Zn
- ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ . 273 ppm Zn
- ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ . 200 ppm Zn
- ⁘ . Strongly anomalous zone

SKUKUM GOLD INC.

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

GRID 89 - NORM

Zn (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989 Figure No. 9

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000

large east west trending zinc anomaly occurs from L3N/4E to L0/7E.

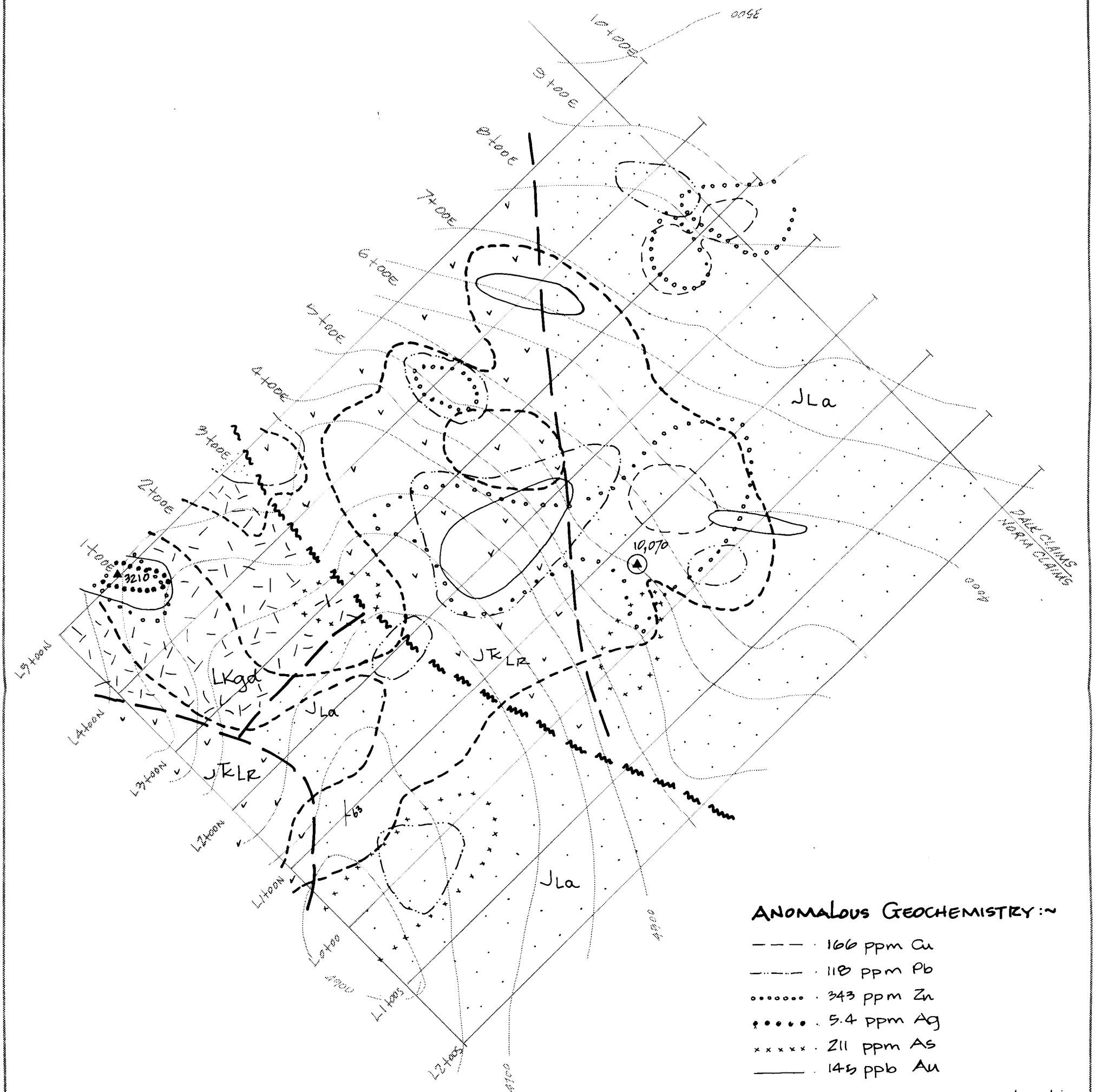
4. DISCUSSION

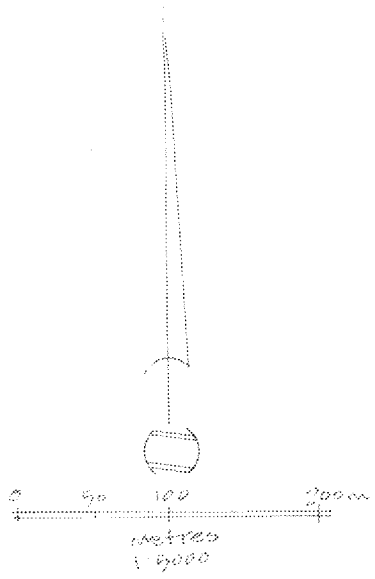
Grid soil geochemical surveying has been successful in outlining several strongly anomalous zones (figure 10).

Two spot anomalies with greater than 1000 ppb gold have now been defined within the grid area. The first of these is a 10,070 ppb sample (collected in 1988) which is located at approximately 0+75 N/5+50 E. This sample is also strongly anomalous in copper, silver, lead and zinc. 1989 grid results show that the sample occurs within a broad copper and zinc anomaly and is proximal to arsenic and lead and gold anomalies. The second spot anomaly is a 3210 ppb gold sample at L5N/1E. This sample also returned 5365 ppm lead, 3356 ppm copper, 1800 ppm zinc and 23.0 ppm silver. Both these sample locations are not located near any known mineralization. Other gold anomalies in the grid area are associated with copper $\pm$ zinc $\pm$ lead anomalies. In the mineralized zones discovered to date (Wilkins and MacKinnon, 1989) gold and silver values were found associated with high copper $\pm$ lead $\pm$ zinc values. Since the grid geochemistry closely matches that of the showings the grid geochemistry reflects polymetallic auriferous source areas.

The most extensive soil anomaly on the grid is copper. With the exception of arsenic most other anomalies on the property are associated with the copper anomalies. Since copper is a fairly mobile element and most of the anomalies occur on a continuous slope the size of the copper anomaly may be due to downslope hydromorphic dispersion from mineralized sources. Arsenic anomalies occur on the flanks of the copper anomalies and are generally restricted to higher elevations. This apparent elemental zonation may be a function of relative mobility of elements but since arsenic values are fairly low in the showings, found to date, a different deposit type (arsenic bearing) or mineralogical zonation within the deposit(s) may be present. Lead is a fairly immobile element and may be used to aid in defining source areas. Based on the distribution of lead anomalies there may be at least seven possible source areas (figure 8). The largest of these anomalies goes from L2N/2+25E to 6+50E and 1+75N to 3+25N. The anomalies at L5N/3E and L2N/3E occur along the Dundalk fault (shear zone) and may be due to similar mineralization as at the MYSTERY showings which occur below this zone, along the same fault. Other lead anomalies remain unexplained.

The very strong zinc anomaly which extends from L3N/4E to L0/7E is 475 meters long and apparently up to 150 meters wide has strong gold, copper and lead anomalies over much of its lenght. Soil over this area is reported to be rusty orange





ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMISTRY:~

- 166 ppm Cu
- 118 ppm Pb
- 343 ppm Zn
- 5.4 ppm Ag
- 211 ppm As
- 145 ppb Au
- ▲ . >1000 ppb Au Sample location

GEOLOGY~

- LKgd . Coast Plutonic Complex: Granitic rocks
- JLa . Laberge Group: Sedimentary rocks
- JKLR . Lewes River Group: Mafic volcanic rocks

SKUKUM GOLD INC

NORM - DALK CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

GRID 89 - NORM

COMPILATION MAP

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 1989 Figure No. 10

NTS: 105/D2 Scale: 1:5000

coloured and thus may represent inplace mineralization. The strong zinc, copper, lead anomaly occuring at the edge of the grid at L3N/9+50E is separated from most of the other anomalies and therefore may also represent inplace mineralization.

The anomalies are generally multielemental and occur in all lithologies. This suggests that the anomalies may be caused by late stage structurally controlled mineralization. Further discussion of anomaly/deposit genesis is presented in table 3 below.

Table 3: Proposed Deposit Models

MODEL	ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST MODEL
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	Correct lithologies in Lewes River Group but lack felsic horizon (s). Anomalies occur in all lithologies and are not oriented parallel to the stratigraphy.
Epithermal	On margin of Montana Mountain volcanic complex; an excellent heat source for driving hydrothermal systems. Chalcedony veins on adjacent RR claims indicate high level activity. Predominance of base metal and high silver values in MYSTERY showing suggest a mesothermal environment.
Porphyry Copper/ Sub volcanic intrusive	Huge copper anomaly and disseminated rather than vein type mineralization. Extensive carbonate alteration in volcanic and granitic rocks and apparent Cu-As zonation. Granitic intrusion on southern half of properties. Lack of stockwork veining and lack of `typical' alteration assemblages.
Structurally controlled upper mesothermal mineralization	Mineralization discovered to date occurs disseminated in altered shear zones. Showings are base metal rich and have high silver values. Mapping to date has not located sources for other anomalies. The Dundalk fault is not marked by anomalies covering its entire length (this may in part be due to wide sample spacing). Anomaly trends do not parallel the major structures. (This may in part be due to down slope dispersion and or secondary-splay fault mineralization).

5. CONCLUSIONS

Grid geochemical surveying has been successful in delineating numerous multielemental anomalies. Several of these anomalies have similar geochemical signatures as the showings found to date and are believed to be derived from similar polymetallic showings. Four areas of strongly anomalous gold values have been outlined, in addition to those found in 1988. Most of these anomalies are spot anomalies within broader possibly anomalous to anomalous zones.

The most extensive anomaly on the property is for copper. This anomaly covers roughly 0.18 sq km and is partially open to the northwest, southwest and northeast. Strongly anomalous lead and zinc values are associated with much of this anomaly and arsenic anomalies rim the copper anomaly.

Anomalies are present over all lithologies and are not lined up over any particular structure. Mineralization identified to date is restricted to fairly narrow (<2 meter) bands within the Dundalk shear/fault zone. These narrow zones may not have been picked up in the grid survey although broader dispersion haloes around each band should have been located. The relative effect of downslope elemental dispersion is unknown. Glacial dispersion of anomalies does not appear to be that important as anomaly trends generally do not mimic inferred glacial movement trends.

Given the magnitude of most of the anomalies and that previous mapping has shown that Dundalk Mountain is extensively altered it is believed that a large hydrothermal system has been active in this area. To date mineralization has been found as shear zone hosted (structurally controlled) copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic bearing zones believed to be upper mesothermal (?) in origin. Other deposit models may be envisaged to explain the grid anomalies.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Discoveries on the NORM claims are very encouraging and warrant further work. Recommendations are as follows:

1) More detailed sample spacing (25 meters x 50 meters) of the existing grid and extension of the grid to the northwest and southwest with similar detailed spacing.

2) Geophysical surveying of the grid including 1) magnetometer for definition of alteration zones, stratigraphy and granitic stock contacts - 2) VLF for identification of structures - 3) follow up IP survey to define chargeability zones. The IP survey will require cut lines.

3) Gridded 100 meter x 50 meter spacing geochemical surveying of the DALK and RR claims.

4) Reconnaisance prospecting of the DALK and RR claims.

5) Detailed mapping and prospecting of the NORM claims, with emphasis on the areas of geochemical anomalies and up slope extensions of these anomalies.

6) Hand trenching of strongly anomalous zones.

7. REFERENCES

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

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.

Roots, C.F., 1981 Geological Setting of Gold-Silver Veins on Montana Mountain; Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-80; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Wilkins, A.L., & MacKinnon, H.F., 1989 Geological and Geochemical Report on the NORM and RR Mineral Claims; Skukum Gold Inc. unpublished asessment report.

8. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour Costs:

Coureur des Bois Ltd., October 1, 1989, 4 man days at $250.00 per day..... Invoice number 084	$1000.00
Hugh MacKinnon, 3 days report preparation, project supervision at $220.00 per day.....	$ 660.00
Total Labour Costs	**$1,660.00**

Analytical Costs:

Talus Fines/Soils: 153 at $9.85 per sample ...	$1507.05
Sample Shipping: 84 lbs	$ 54.80
Total Analytical Costs	**$1,561.85**

Camp & Transportation Costs:

Truck Costs: 1 day at $60.00 per day	$ 60.00
Helicopter Costs: Oct. 1,1989 1.25 hours at $610 per hour + fuel at $57 per hour	$833.75
Room & Board: 7 days at an estimated $40.00 per day	$280.00
Total Camp & Transportation Costs	**$1,173.75**

Report & Miscellaneous Costs:

Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags etc.)	$ 60.00
Drafting: Estimated	$250.00
Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated 20.00 per report	$120.00
Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs	**$430.00**

Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment on the NORM 1-16 and DALK 1-32 mineral claims: $4,825.60

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 directed the work performed on the NORM and DALK claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this eighth day of January, 1990

Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

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: OCT 17 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 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 AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 10B-NORM/10D-DALK FILE # 89-4323 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-NORM L5N 0+00E	104	45	142	.6	117	3
89-NORM L5N 0+50E	145	48	150	.7	199	39
89-NORM L5N 1+00E	3356	5365	1800	23.0	21	3210
89-NORM L5N 1+50E	210	76	123	.4	66	122
89-NORM L5N 2+00E	117	20	61	.6	28	88
89-NORM L5N 2+50E	305	39	125	.7	81	20
89-NORM L5N 3+00E	276	183	244	.7	68	12
89-NORM L5N 4+00E	115	57	129	.3	72	22
89-NORM L5N 4+50E	71	45	103	.6	97	42
89-NORM L5N 5+00E	127	36	161	.5	40	40
89-NORM L5N 5+50E	130	50	156	1.0	41	16
89-NORM L5N 6+00E	59	21	103	.1	46	11
89-NORM L5N 6+50E	138	24	102	.7	36	10
89-NORM L5N 7+00E	114	9	91	.3	44	4
89-NORM L5N 7+50E	122	53	150	.5	48	42
89-NORM L5N 8+00E	80	23	84	.5	40	12
89-NORM L5N 8+50E	61	18	95	.3	49	117
89-NORM L5N 9+00E	36	13	72	.5	28	4
89-NORM L5N 9+50E	31	2	24	.1	2	6
89-NORM L5N 10+00E	100	45	156	.5	60	71
89-NORM L4N 0+00E	86	39	120	.5	114	48
89-NORM L4N 0+50E	182	72	109	.8	44	11
89-NORM L4N 1+00E	180	74	119	.6	96	31
89-NORM L4N 1+50E	218	51	135	.7	135	18
89-NORM L4N 2+00E	124	32	85	1.1	81	10
89-NORM L4N 2+50E	150	37	108	1.2	86	39
89-NORM L4N 3+00E	113	35	66	2.8	45	50
89-NORM L4N 3+50E	157	40	101	1.1	84	54
89-NORM L4N 4+00E	235	32	141	1.6	54	57
89-NORM L4N 4+50E	358	45	145	.6	33	42
89-NORM L4N 5+00E	212	72	214	.7	62	14
89-NORM L4N 5+50E	639	305	481	2.4	78	23
89-NORM L4N 6+00E	38	8	71	.3	28	1
89-NORM L4N 6+50E	693	15	91	.8	70	37
89-NORM L4N 7+00E	824	15	87	1.0	19	640
89-NORM L4N 7+50E	181	18	80	.1	25	7
STD C/AU-S	61	42	132	7.1	39	52

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-NORM L4N 8+00E	36	22	134	.3	31	50
89-NORM L4N 8+50E	64	17	158	.4	18	3
89-NORM L4N 9+00E	119	289	292	.9	107	62
89-NORM L4N 9+50E	88	21	137	.4	31	12
89-NORM L4N 10+00E	83	53	185	.5	76	21
89-NORM L3N 1+00E	435	46	100	1.1	56	36
89-NORM L3N 2+00E	69	28	105	.4	93	1
89-NORM L3N 2+50E	62	52	146	.8	232	42
89-NORM L3N 3+00E	55	50	108	.7	252	18
89-NORM L3N 3+50E	176	23	187	.7	33	2
89-NORM L3N 4+00E	236	109	407	1.6	151	102
89-NORM L3N 4+50E	450	209	492	2.1	155	34
89-NORM L3N 5+00E	153	53	117	.6	50	36
89-NORM L3N 5+50E	118	38	92	.8	49	10
89-NORM L3N 7+50E	190	42	125	.7	56	55
89-NORM L3N 8+00E	108	70	119	.7	59	1
89-NORM L3N 8+50E	356	31	445	.9	87	33
89-NORM L3N 9+00E	166	38	331	.3	57	29
89-NORM L3N 9+50E	194	28	954	.7	37	1
89-NORM L2N 0+00E	67	38	71	.3	115	10
89-NORM L2N 1+00E	82	43	92	.4	155	5
89-NORM L2N 1+50E	33	37	67	.3	84	12
89-NORM L2N 2+00E	138	68	122	1.3	41	12
89-NORM L2N 2+50E	179	130	307	1.8	118	20
89-NORM L2N 3+00E	167	131	366	1.7	87	160
89-NORM L2N 3+50E	165	97	264	1.0	62	40
89-NORM L2N 4+00E	601	440	1048	4.6	75	160
89-NORM L2N 5+50E	419	246	293	2.1	81	370
89-NORM L2N 6+00E	369	162	203	1.5	58	22
89-NORM L2N 7+00E	222	28	125	.5	52	8
89-NORM L2N 7+50E	108	26	124	.6	76	6
89-NORM L2N 8+00E	117	29	139	.6	69	76
89-NORM L2N 8+50E	92	25	127	.3	65	4
89-NORM L2N 9+00E	91	19	132	.4	57	41
89-NORM L2N 9+50E	95	29	132	.4	72	64
89-NORM L2N 10+00E	97	27	120	.4	67	5
STD C/AU-S	61	43	132	7.0	43	52

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-NORM L1N 0+00E	195	26	92	.7	24	14
89-NORM L1N 0+50E	270	27	99	.9	31	2
89-NORM L1N 1+00E	206	33	100	.8	22	48
89-NORM L1N 1+50E	185	17	100	1.0	14	58
89-NORM L1N 2+00E	222	22	91	.8	22	3
89-NORM L1N 2+50E	202	4	79	.9	11	14
89-NORM L1N 3+00E	203	16	92	.8	12	18
89-NORM L1N 3+50E	236	9	82	.9	10	63
89-NORM L1N 4+00E	248	20	85	.9	14	47
89-NORM L1N 4+50E	213	20	91	.8	19	51
89-NORM L1N 5+00E	219	19	89	1.0	21	53
89-NORM L1N 5+50E	195	31	976	.8	94	34
89-NORM L1N 6+00E	168	65	978	.8	133	19
89-NORM L1N 6+50E	101	26	531	.7	103	16
89-NORM L1N 7+00E	189	26	1178	.9	73	24
89-NORM L1N 7+50E	170	45	1029	.9	129	17
89-NORM L1N 8+00E	55	13	129	.3	33	6
89-NORM L1N 8+50E	51	16	118	.3	29	8
89-NORM L1N 9+00E	56	24	126	.3	30	8
89-NORM L1N 9+50E	47	17	129	.3	47	9
89-NORM L1N 10+00E	46	12	119	.3	41	13
89-NORM L0 0+00E	50	66	179	.7	462	39
89-NORM L0 0+50E	47	45	128	.6	456	47
89-NORM L0 1+00E	48	190	312	.1	741	15
89-NORM L0 1+50E	47	135	266	.2	576	4
89-NORM L0 2+00E	46	82	242	.1	443	42
89-NORM L0 2+50E	63	34	104	.4	95	3
89-NORM L0 3+00E	60	44	128	.4	79	1
89-NORM L0 3+50E	61	42	130	.3	78	20
89-NORM L0 4+00E	58	44	135	.4	76	4
89-NORM L0 4+50E	122	47	262	.8	290	43
89-NORM L0 5+00E	172	58	334	1.2	367	39
89-NORM L0 5+50E	141	45	244	.9	165	33
89-NORM L0 6+00E	389	118	309	4.4	66	107
89-NORM L0 6+50E	399	127	316	5.0	71	37
89-NORM L0 7+00E	214	57	322	2.0	117	264
STD C/AU-S	62	37	132	7.2	41	49

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-NORM L0 7+50E	30	20	81	.2	27	16
89-NORM L0 8+00E	32	19	71	.1	32	11
89-NORM L0 8+50E	39	23	79	.3	35	13
89-NORM L0 9+00E	30	15	78	.2	35	18
89-NORM L0 9+50E	34	26	81	.1	35	22
89-NORM L0 10+00E	35	17	80	.1	31	15
89-NORM L1S 0+00E	42	45	96	.3	104	19
89-NORM L1S 0+50E	52	48	115	.2	119	24
89-NORM L1S 1+00E	53	48	105	.1	96	22
89-NORM L1S 1+50E	81	28	115	.3	34	30
89-NORM L1S 2+00E	145	29	204	.3	52	18
89-NORM L1S 2+50E	81	110	248	.8	43	38
89-NORM L1S 3+00E	149	85	194	1.1	72	28
89-NORM L1S 3+50E	101	24	313	.7	65	31
89-NORM L1S 5+00E	55	20	122	.3	57	18
89-NORM L1S 5+50E	32	14	113	.1	45	6
89-NORM L1S 6+00E	41	31	125	.1	65	7
89-NORM L1S 6+50E	29	14	95	.1	32	25
89-NORM L1S 7+00E	26	17	103	.2	33	20
89-NORM L1S 7+50E	44	20	98	.1	61	19
89-NORM L1S 8+00E	31	17	93	.3	43	26
89-NORM L1S 8+50E	30	25	88	.2	29	20
89-NORM L1S 9+50E	19	15	85	.1	20	13
89-NORM L1S 10+00E	15	14	62	.1	15	51
89-NORM L2S 0+00E	29	39	96	.1	77	25
89-NORM L2S 0+50E	41	41	120	.2	76	25
89-NORM L2S 1+00E	131	35	112	.5	52	85
89-NORM L2S 1+50E	61	45	123	.2	83	34
89-NORM L2S 2+00E	83	28	107	.2	71	41
89-NORM L2S 2+50E	41	25	100	.2	41	42
89-NORM L2S 3+00E	59	26	120	.1	86	23
89-NORM L2S 3+50E	59	19	103	.4	43	11
89-NORM L2S 4+00E	42	19	96	.1	68	7
89-NORM L2S 4+50E	44	21	123	.1	81	18
89-NORM L2S 5+00E	38	30	124	.1	40	10
89-NORM L2S 5+50E	39	17	93	.1	47	14
STD C/AU-S	61	40	132	7.1	42	53

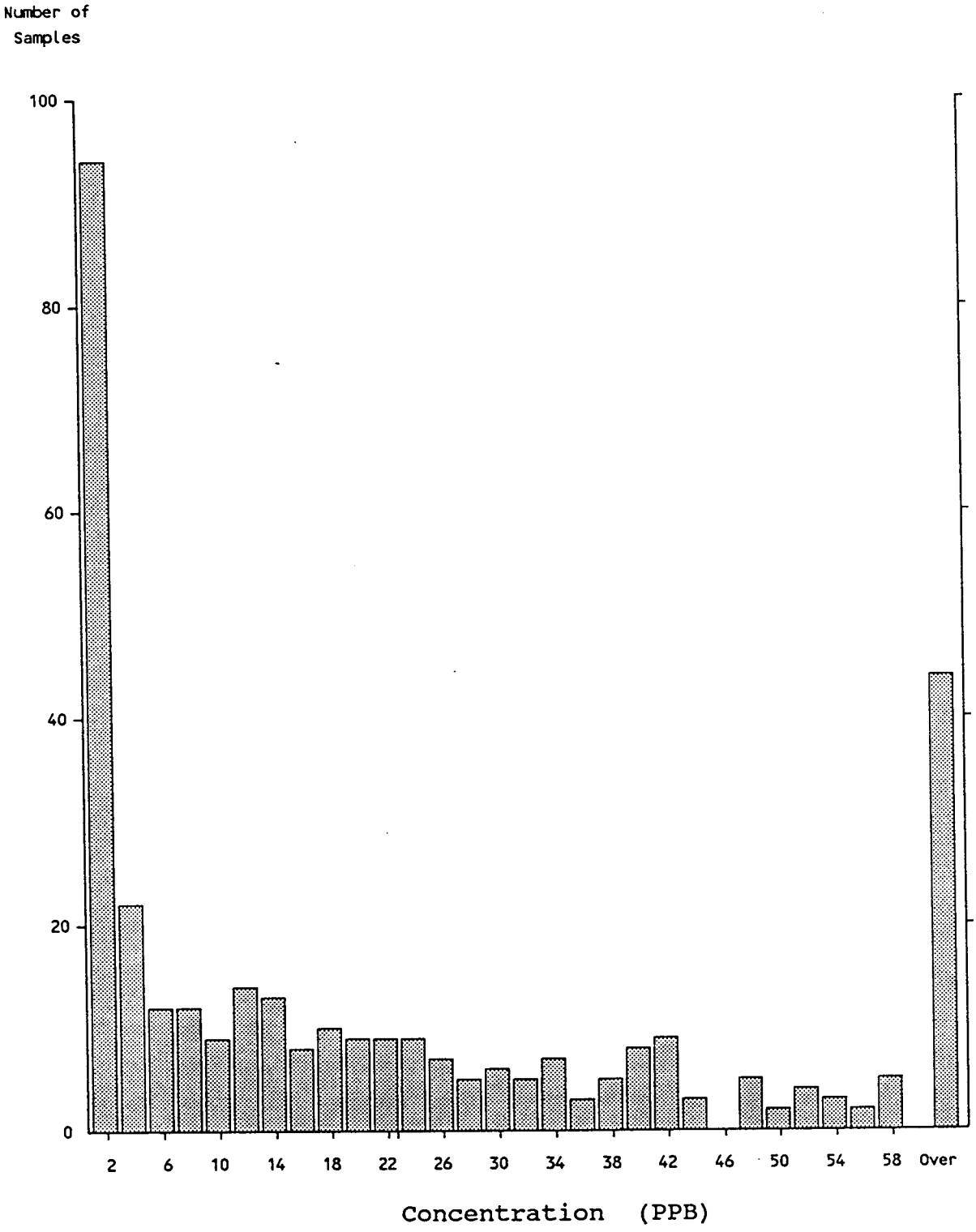
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-NORM L2S 6+00E	44	17	112	.2	46	10
89-NORM L2S 6+50E	40	17	100	.4	27	20
89-NORM L2S 7+00E	32	16	99	.4	29	8
89-NORM L2S 7+50E	27	16	100	.2	35	5
89-NORM L2S 8+00E	29	15	103	.4	24	8
89-NORM L2S 8+50E	24	15	93	.4	29	18
89-NORM L2S 9+00E	23	12	104	.2	26	15
89-NORM L2S 9+50E	36	13	106	.4	22	14
89-NORM L2S 10+00E	31	15	95	.4	21	12
STD C/AU-S	60	37	132	7.1	42	52

APPENDIX 2

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

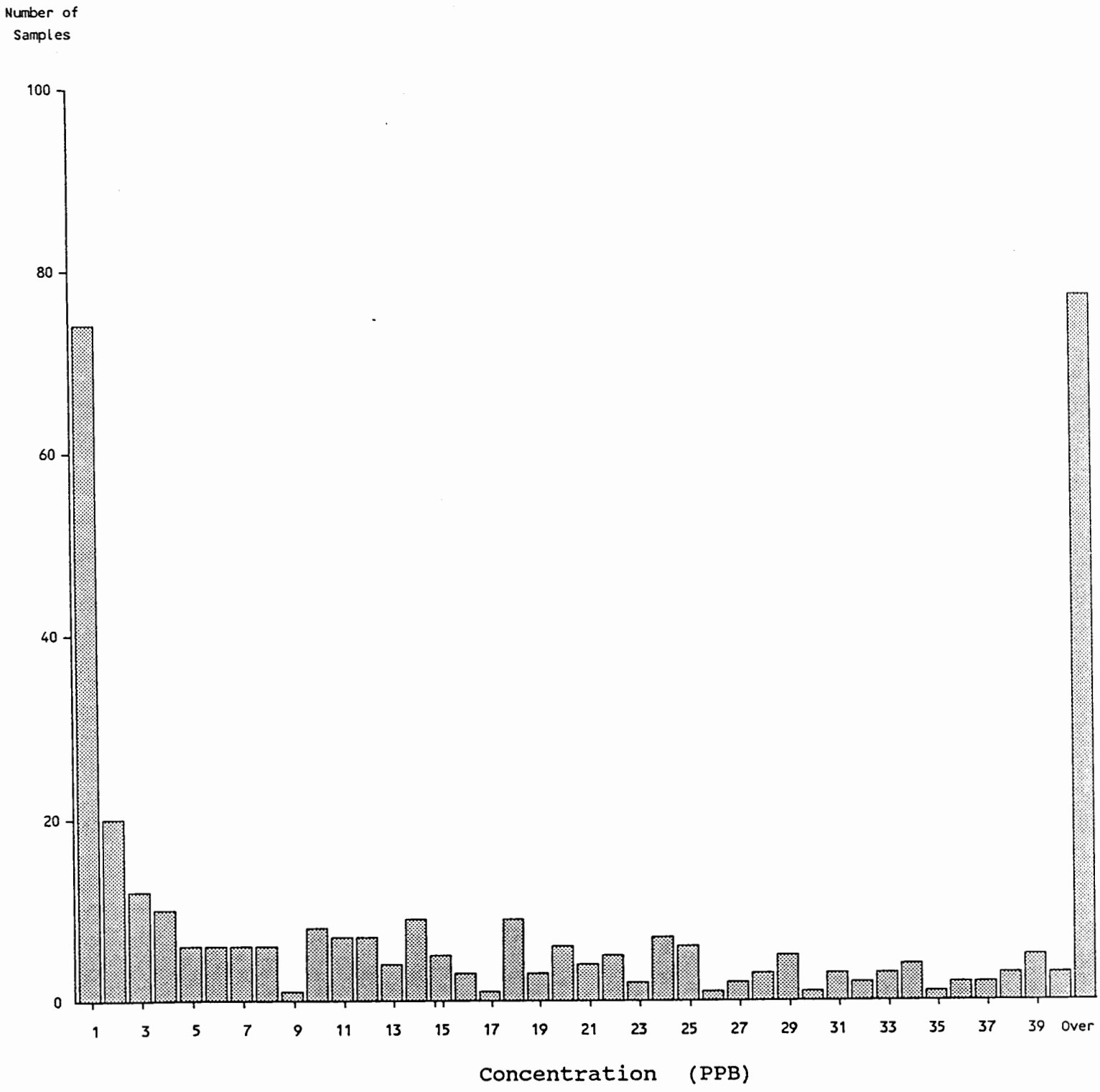
Au*



344 Samples	Maximum:	245	Mean:	28
	Minimum:	1	Median:	14
			Standard Deviation:	39

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

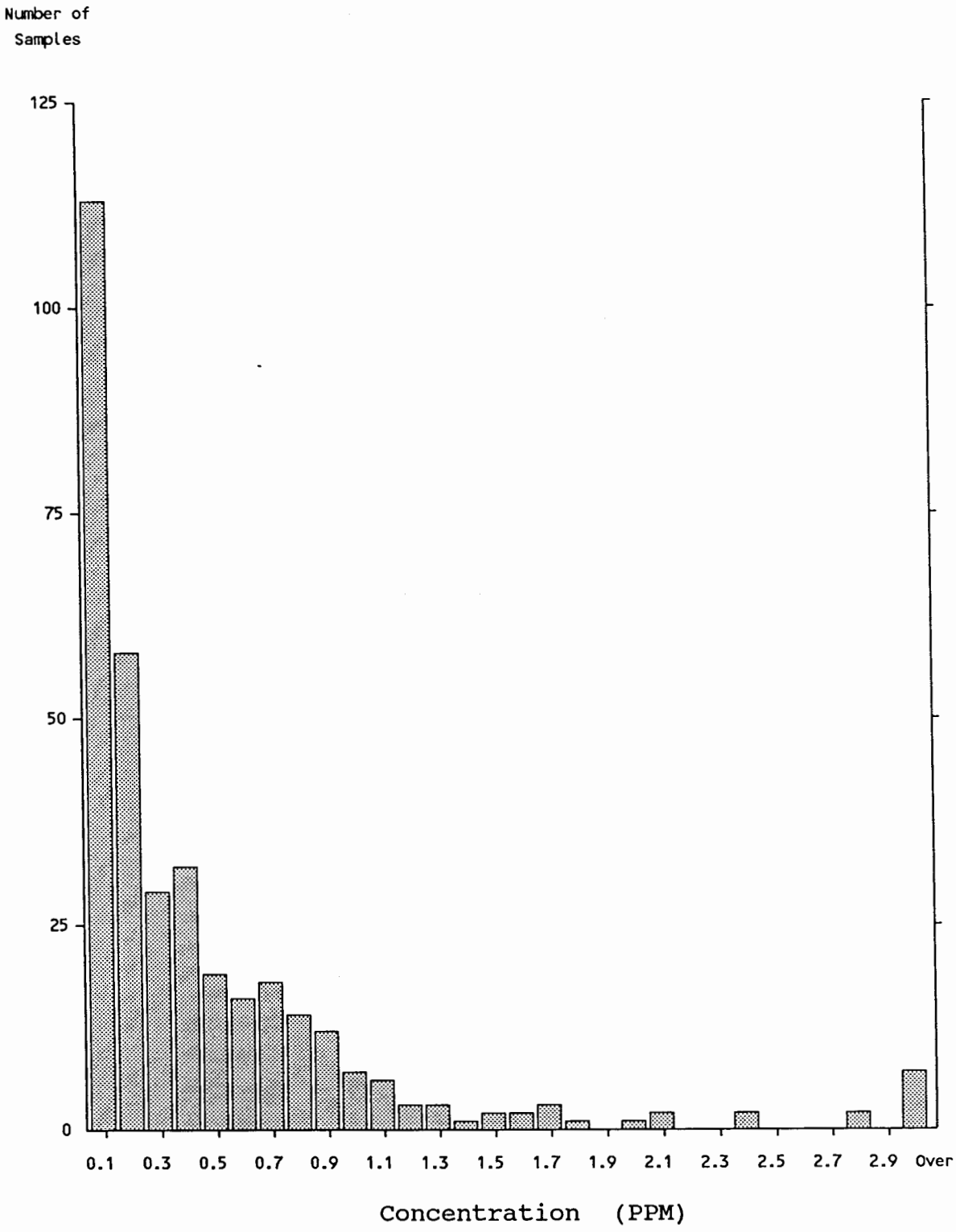
.u*



344 Samples	Maximum:	245	Mean:	28
	Minimum:	1	Median:	14
			Standard Deviation:	39

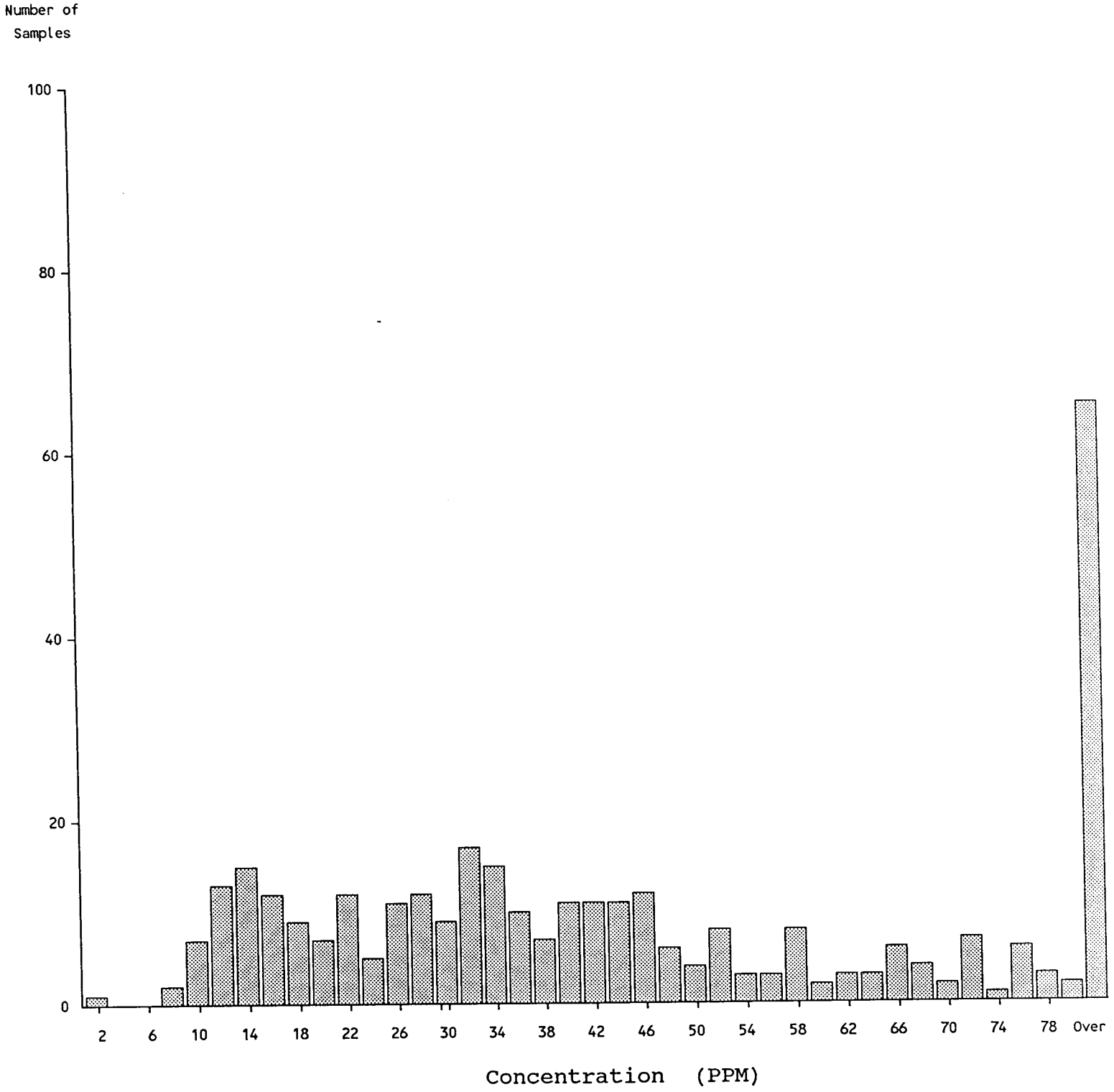
SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

Ag



353 Samples	Maximum:	23.0	Mean: 0.6
	Minimum:	0.1	Median: 0.3
			Standard Deviation: 1.6

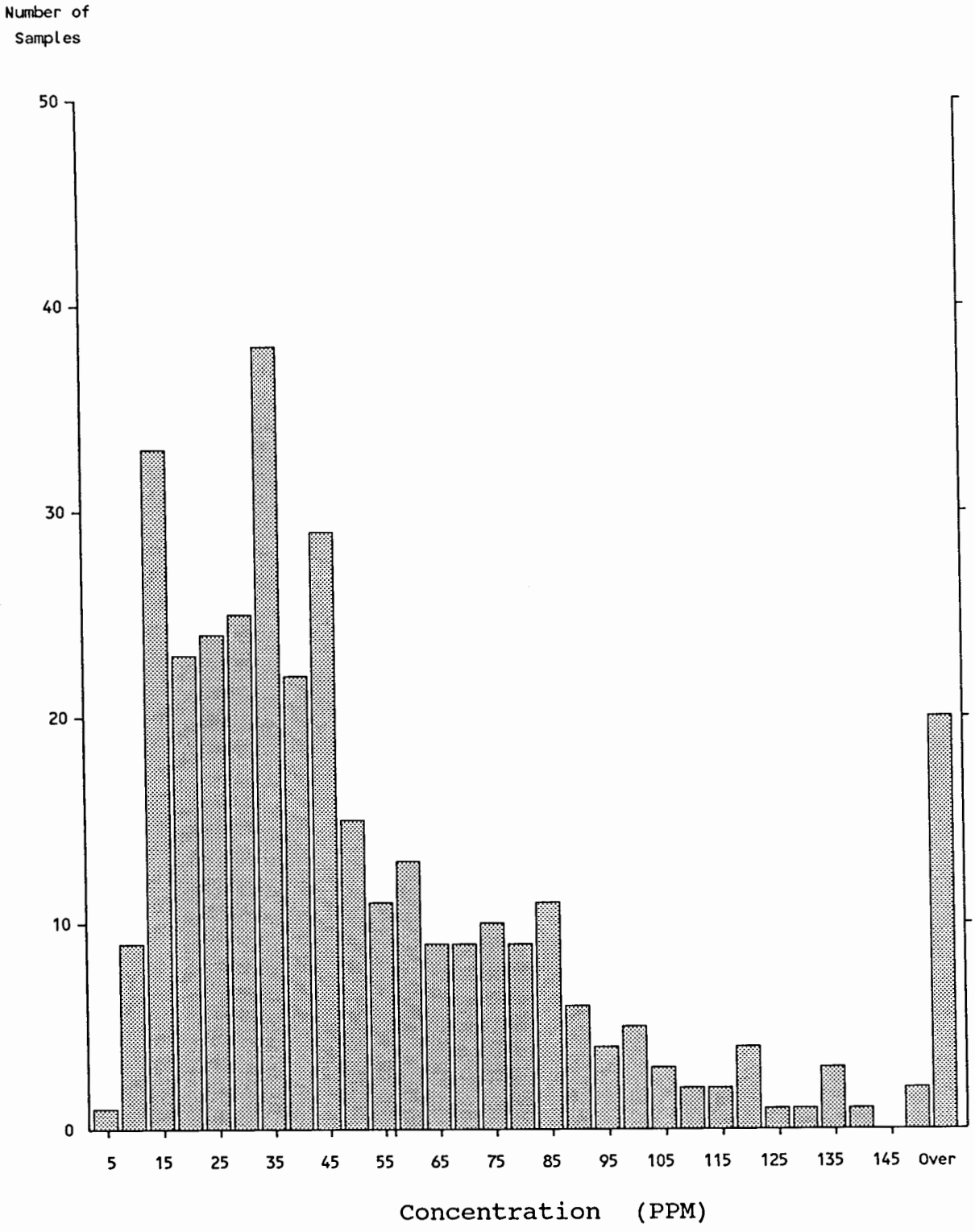
SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK



345 Samples	Maximum:	367	Mean:	55
	Minimum:	2	Median:	40
			Standard Deviation:	52

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

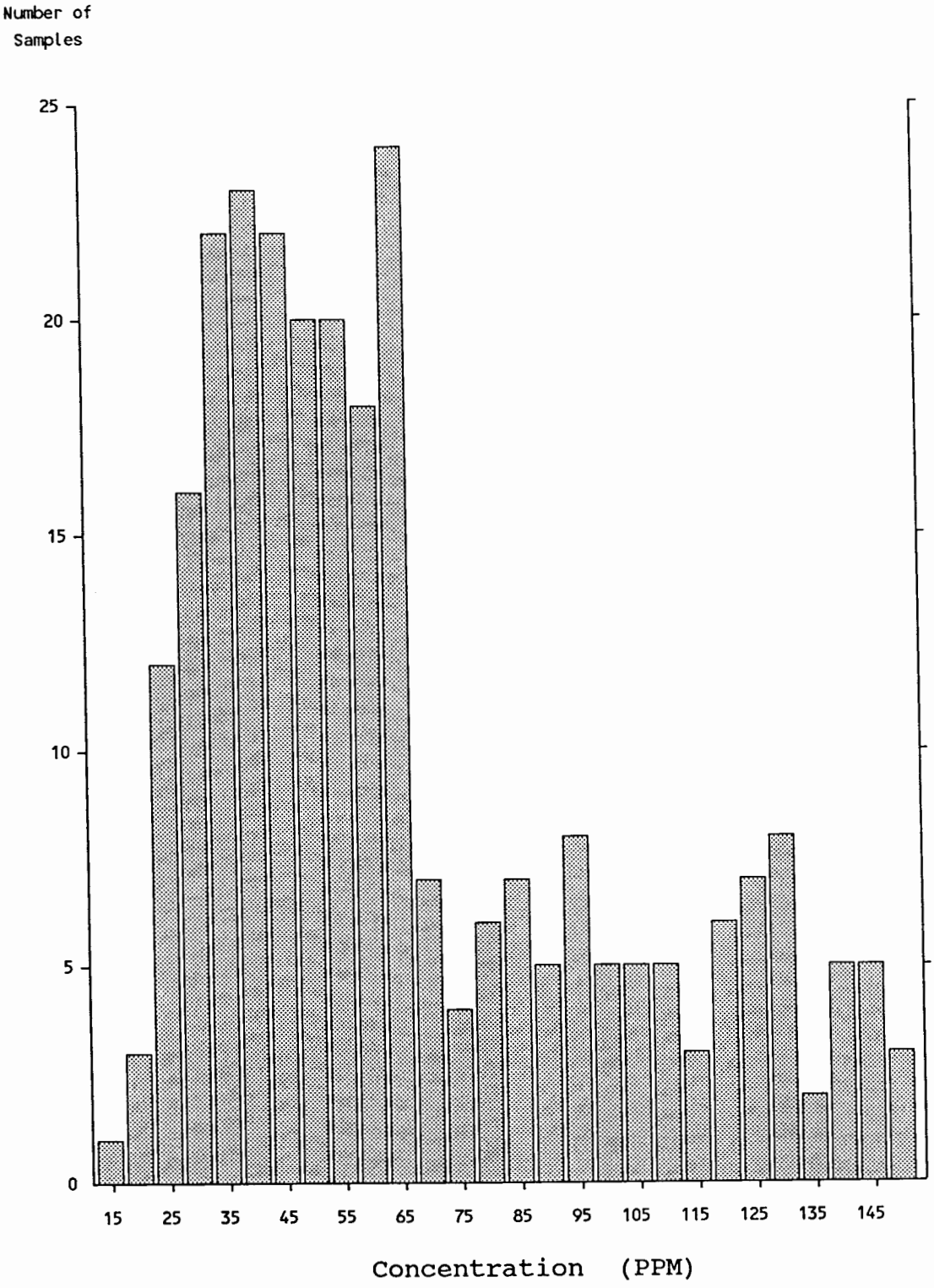
As



345 Samples	Maximum:	367	Mean:	55
	Minimum:	2	Median:	40
			Standard Deviation:	52

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

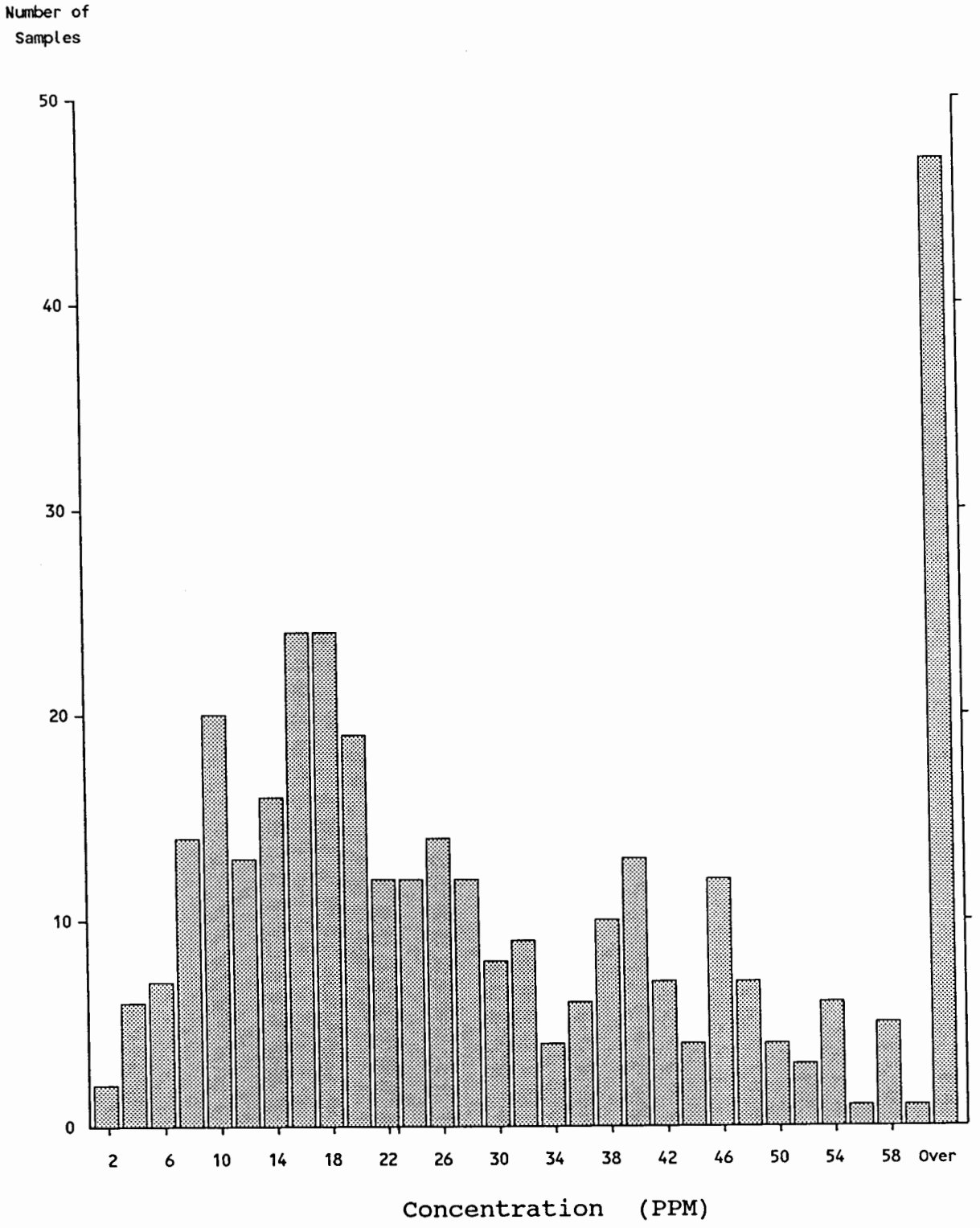
Cu



272 Samples	Maximum:	150	Mean:	64
	Minimum:	15	Median:	55
			Standard Deviation:	34

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

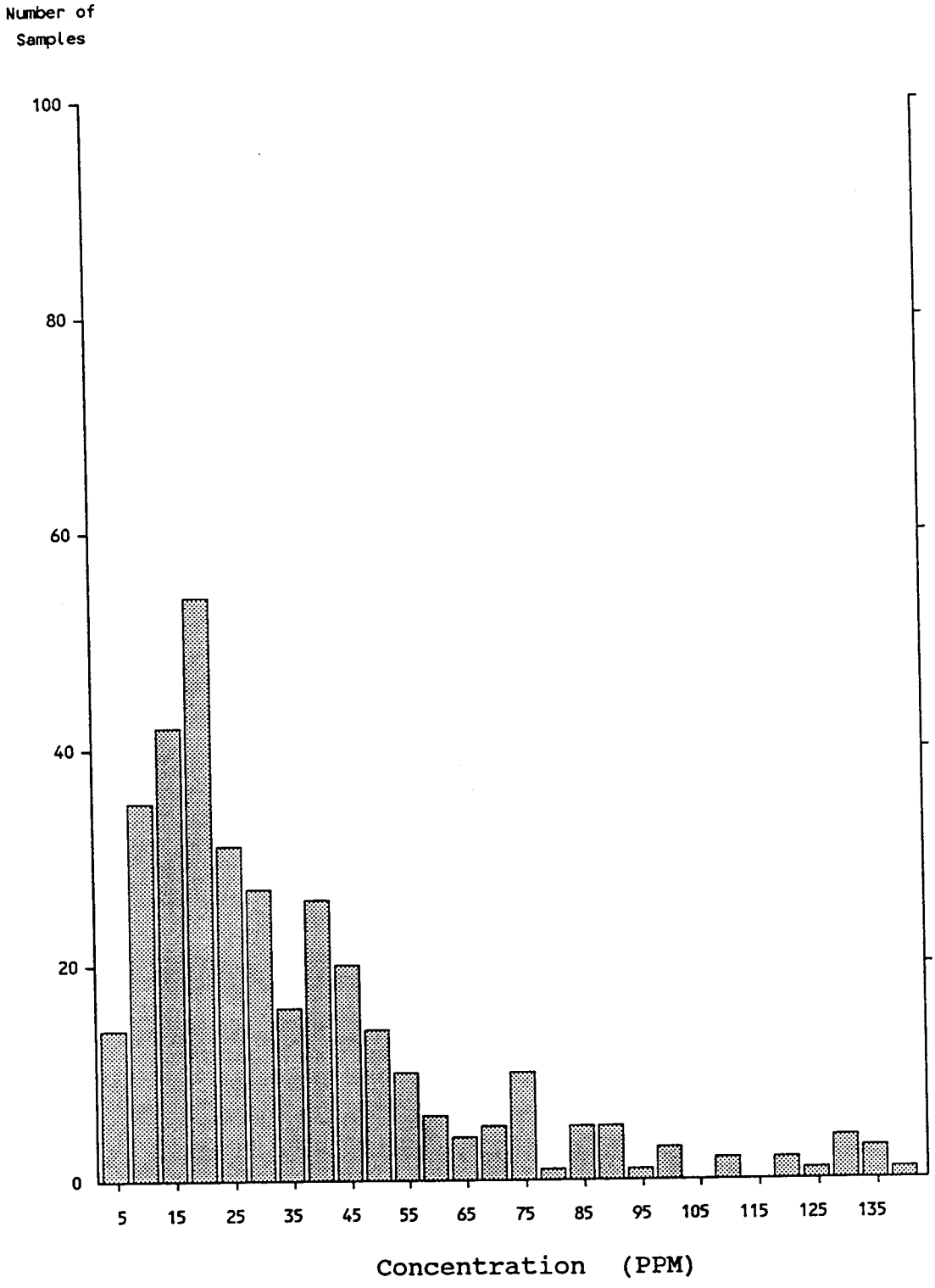
Pb



342 Samples	Maximum:	136	Mean:	34
	Minimum:	2	Median:	25
			Standard Deviation:	28

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

Pb



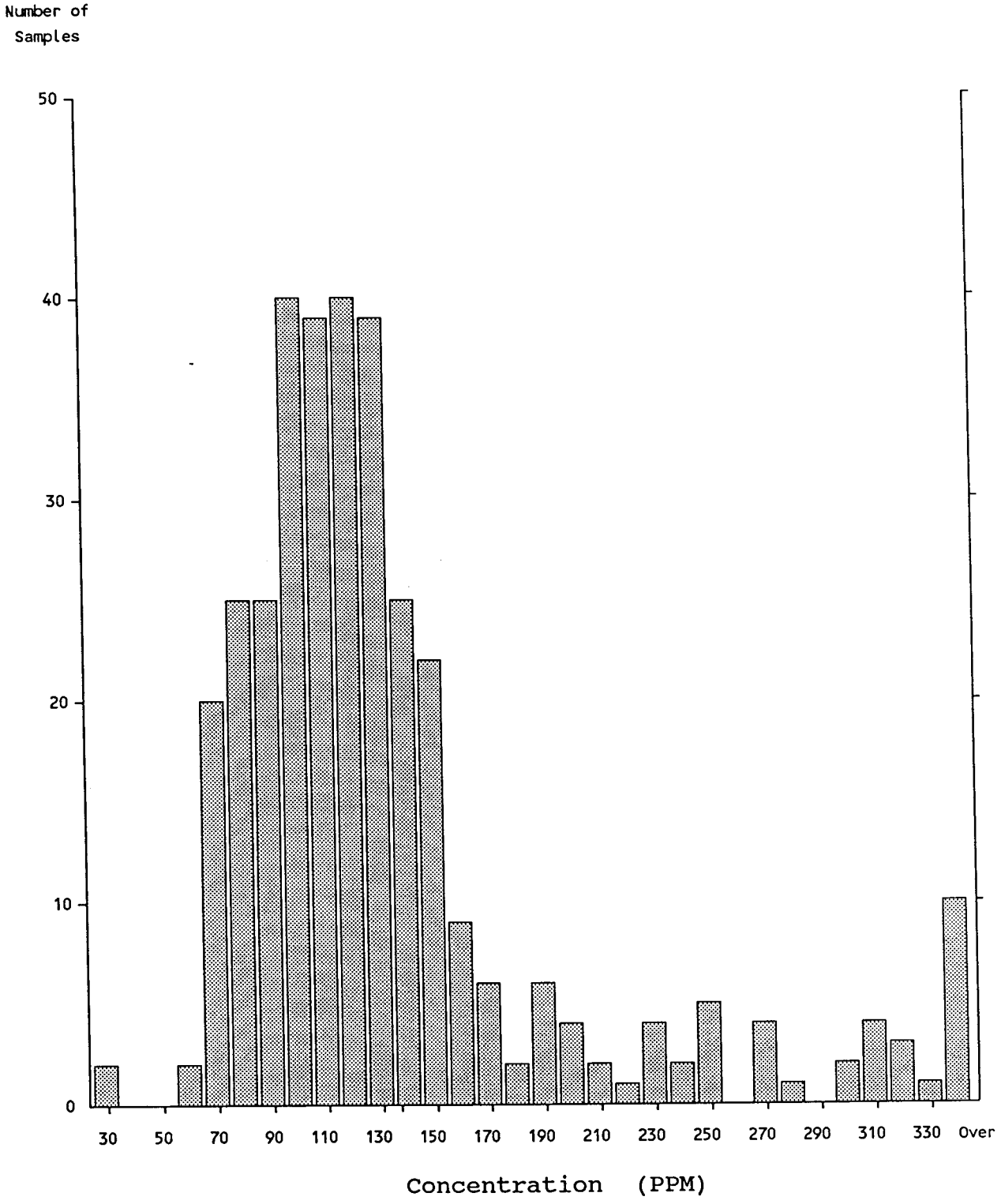
342 Samples

Maximum: 136
Minimum: 2

Mean: 34
Median: 25
Standard Deviation: 28

SKUKUM GOLD - RR, NORM, DALK

Zn



345 Samples	Maximum:	492	Mean:	133
	Minimum:	24	Median:	116
			Standard Deviation:	70