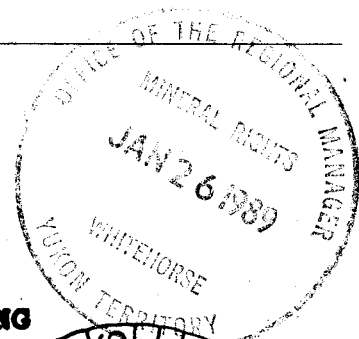




SKUKUM GOLD INC.



GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND TRENCHING R E P O R T

ON THE

BOB 1-95 (YA98093-YA98187)
Mineral Claims



Crozier Creek Area

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. : 105D/3

LATITUDE: 60 Degrees 04 Minutes North
LONGITUDE: 135 Degrees 20 Minutes West

SEPTEMBER 20 to 26, 1989

By

HUGH F. MacKINNON B.Sc.

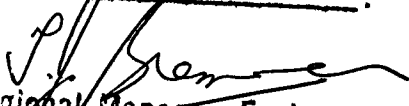
JANUARY 9, 1990

For

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

092807

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 \$16 500.00.


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

SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration work conducted by Skukum Gold Inc. on the BOB claims in 1989. The property consists of 95 contiguous mineral claims located at the west end of the Crozier Creek valley in the southern Yukon Territory. Access is provided by helicopter from Whitehorse, Y.T. or bases in the Wheaton River valley.

The property is underlain by Yukon Group metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Crystalline Complex, which have been intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These units are intruded or overlain by volcanic rocks and related sediments of the Eocene Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex. Eocene rhyolitic ring dyke and ring dyke related rocks of the volcanic complex cut through the property. 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 soil sampling in the northern cirque of the property and follow up trenching and grid geochemical sampling in the ERT zone. A total of 233 talus fines samples, 6 rock grab samples and 21 channel samples were collected in 1989.

Trench channel sample results from the ERT showing were not as high as last years results as no samples returned greater than 100 oz/ton silver. However several significant channel sample results were obtained including; 8.72 oz/ton (298.97 gm/ton) silver and 0.113 oz/ton (3.87 gm/ton) gold over 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) from trench 89-1 and 31.70 oz/ton (1086.83 gm/ton) silver and 0.077 oz/ton (2.64 gm/ton) gold over 0.8 meters (2.6 feet) from trench 89-3. The sulphide rich bands in the roughly 10.5 meter wide ERT breccia zone vary from 50 centimeters to 5.5 meters in width but pinch and swell along strike. Several sulphide breccia veins occur oriented parallel to west to southwest trending shears. Grid geochemical surveying suggests that the ERT zone may be offset by these faults and decrease in grade to the west. A weak to moderate arsenic and silver anomaly can be traced for 850 meters to the west from the ERT showing.

Prospecting in the cirque 1.2 kilometers northwest of the ERT zone found that many samples are anomalous in arsenic, silver, gold, copper and zinc \pm lead. This area has a similar geochemical signature and geological setting as the ERT zone.

A program of reconnaissance and follow up prospecting and sampling is recommended for most of the BOB claims. Within the ERT zone, geophysical surveying, detailed mapping and geochemical sampling is recommended for 1990.

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Map 5 - Grid 89-ERT - Zn	Geochemistry	In pocket
Map 6 - Grid 89-ERT - As	Geochemistry	In pocket

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APPENDIX - 1 : Sample descriptions

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

The BOB 1-95 claims are located on Crozier Creek in the southern Yukon Territory at 60 degrees 04 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 20 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 1060 meters (3500 feet) with valley floors at 1150 meters (3800 feet) and summits up to 2210 meters (7300 feet).

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

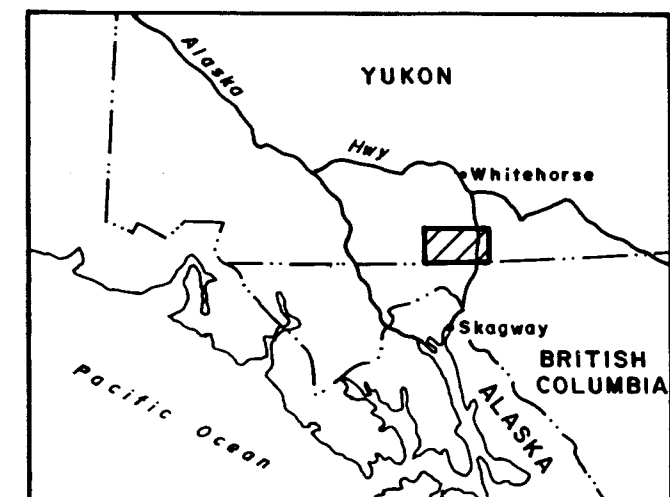
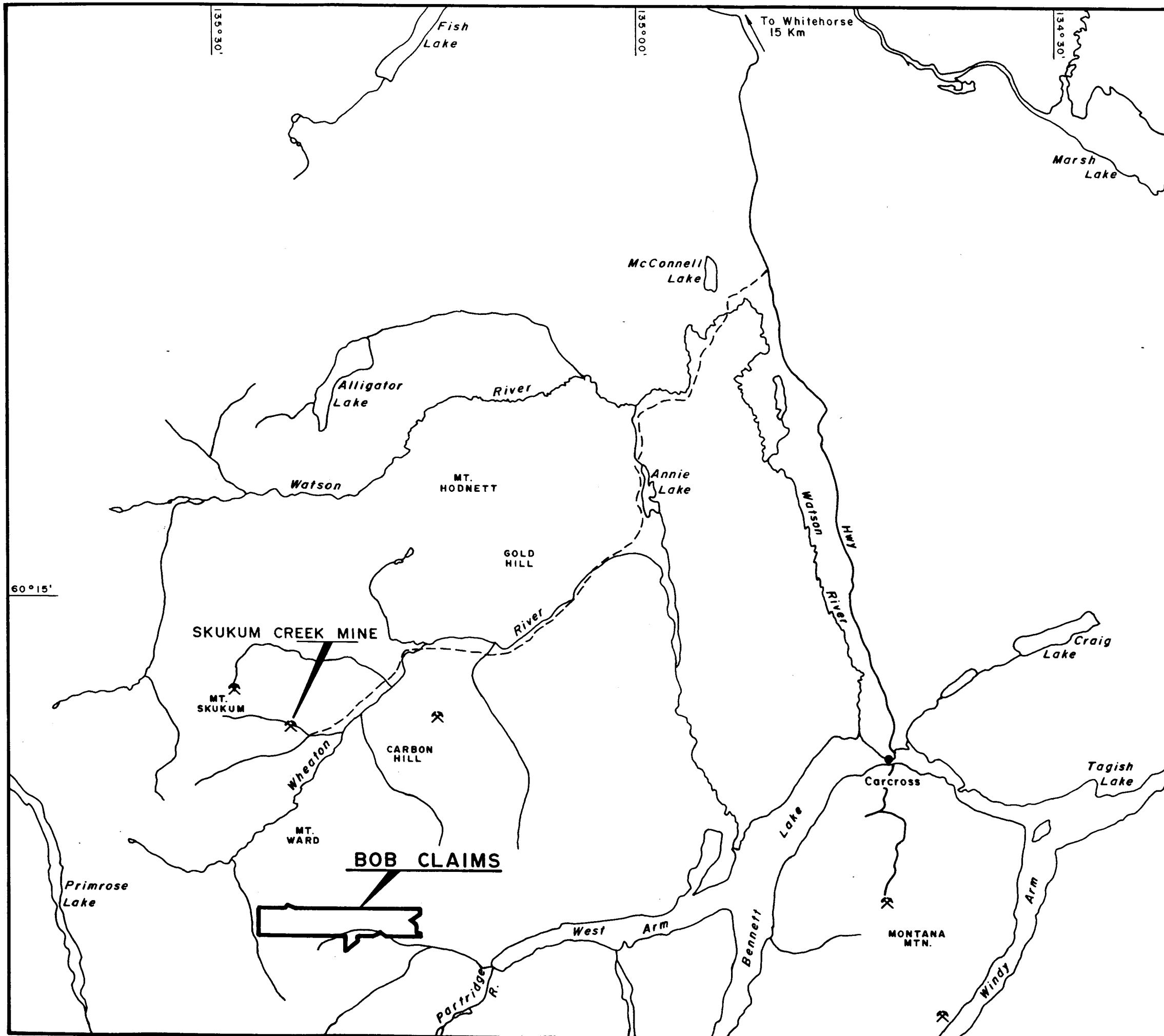
1.3 PROPERTY & CLAIM STATUS

The BOB property consists of 95 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.

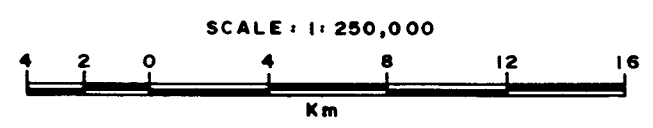
Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Recording Date	Renewal Period*	Total Claims
BOB 1-60	YA98093-152	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1990	60
BOB 61,62	YA98153,154	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1991	2
BOB 63,65	YA98155,157	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1990	2
BOB 64,66	YA98156,158	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1991	2
BOB 67-95	YA98159-187	July 2,1987	Oct.2,1990	29

* Pending acceptance of assessment report.



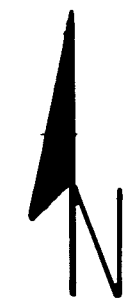
LOCATION MAP



SKUKUM GOLD INC.
BOB 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



SIN

1 YA98093	3 YA98095	5 YA98097	7 YA98099	9 YA98101	11 YA98103	13 YA98105	15 YA98107	17 YA98109	19 YA98111	21 YA98113	23 YA98115	25 YA98117	27 YA98119	29 YA98121	31 YA98123	33 YA98125	35 YA98127	37 YA98129	39 YA98131	41 YA98133	43 YA98135	45 YA98137
2 YA98094	4 YA98096	6 YA98098	8 YA98100	10 YA98102	12 YA98104	14 YA98106	16 YA98108	18 YA98110	20 YA98112	22 YA98114	24 YA98116	26 YA98118	28 YA98120	30 YA98122	32 YA98124	34 YA98126	36 YA98128	38 YA98130	40 YA98132	42 YA98134	44 YA98136	46 YA98138
47 YA98139	49 YA98141	51 YA98143	53 YA98145	55 YA98147	57 YA98149	59 YA98151	61 YA98153	63 YA98155	65 YA98157	67 YA98159	69 YA98161	71 YA98163	73 YA98165	75 YA98167	77 YA98169	79 YA98171	81 YA98173	83 YA98175	85 YA98177	87 YA98179	89 YA98181	91 YA98183
48 YA98140	50 YA98142	52 YA98144	54 YA98146	56 YA98148	58 YA98150	60 YA98152	62 YA98154	64 YA98156	66 YA98158	68 YA98160	70 YA98162	72 YA98164	74 YA98166	76 YA98168	78 YA98170	80 YA98172	82 YA98174	84 YA98176	86 YA98178	88 YA98180	90 YA98182	92 YA98184

MAC

BUG

CRO

Crozier Creek
WOO

MacAuley Creek

GLENLIVET

KURT

AUL

SKUKUM GOLD INC.		
BOB CLAIM MAP		
NTS: 105 D-3	Scale: 1:30,000	
DATE: Nov/88	Drawn by: PVAW	Figure: 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, arsenic, silver and or gold were found in several of these samples.

In 1988 Skukum Gold Inc. conducted a reconnaissance geological and geochemical evaluation of the property. Numerous showings and anomalies were delineated on the property, the most significant being the ERT zone (Wilkins & MacKinnon, 1988). Values of up to 165.44 oz/ton silver and 0.169 oz/ton gold were returned from grab samples of this 10 meter wide sulphide breccia zone.

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 between September 20 and 26 and consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling, and contract gridded geochemical surveying and trenching. 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.

Exploration work was conducted by the following personnel:

Project supervision, prospecting, mapping, geochemical sampling:

Hugh MacKinnon B.Sc., Project Geologist, Skukum Gold Inc.

Trenching by M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd.:

John Scarff; blaster

Louis McKenna; blasters helper

Jacques Moreau; blasting supervisor

Gridded geochemical surveying by Coureur des Bois Ltd.:

Denis Jacob; Supervisor, sampler
Peter Kemper; sampler
Rob Smith; sampler
Yvan Bouchard; sampler

1.6 TRENCHING METHOD

Trenching was undertaken by M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd. using the following techniques;

- 1) All loose material was mucked by hand, shovel and pick down to bedrock.
- 2) Two to six foot holes were drilled at regular intervals using a compressed air driven portable drill.
- 3) Holes were redrilled to remove ice if required and loaded with dynamite.
- 4) Fuses were set and the trench blasted.
- 5) Trench was mucked by hand, shovel and pick down to bedrock and walls stabilized.
- 6) Trench walls were blasted with compressed air to clean face prior to mapping and channel sampling.
- 7) A drill-chipper was used for sampling where necessary.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The BOB 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 Wilkins and MacKinnon (1988).

2.2 1989 PROSPECTING

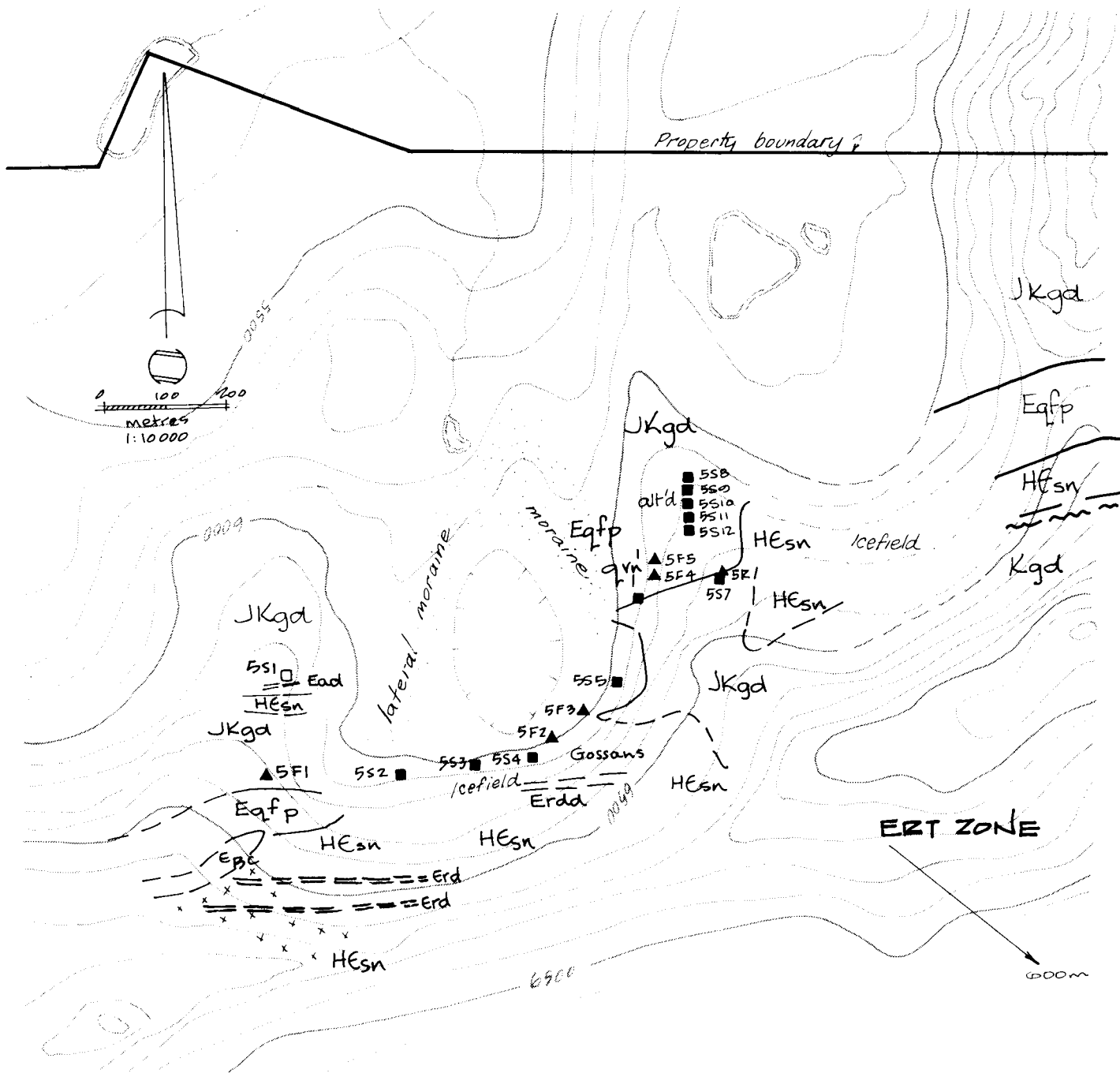
Mapping and prospecting, at a scale of 1:10,000, was conducted in the north facing cirque northwest of the ERT zone (figures 3). Outcrop comprises roughly thirty five percent of this area with the remainder covered in icefields, glacial till, moraine and talus.

Quartzite, biotite gneiss and biotite-quartz gneiss (HESn) basement rocks of the Paleozoic or older Yukon Group are exposed as roof pendants in Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks. In the southwest corner of the area examined these basement rocks are rusty weathered and brecciated, with angular fragments of quartzite or gneiss in a grey to black silicious matrix. The granitic rocks are light grey weathering, medium grained, occasionally weakly foliated and vary in composition from hornblende granodiorite to diorite (JKgd). These rocks are intruded or overlain by Eocene Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex volcanic rocks. The last phases of the Complex evolution are represented here as the rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry to feldspar porphyry (Eqfp) ring dyke and several smaller rhyolite, rhyodacite porphyry (Erdd) and andesitic (Ead) dykes. The ring dyke is up to 190 meters wide, trends east-northeast and is composed of buff white to orangish brown weathering, white to pale grey rhyolite with 15% 1-2mm grey quartz eyes, and 6% 1-2mm white to pink feldspars phenocrysts. The rhyodacite porphyry is white to light grey weathered and has 3% fine hornblende laths and 20% 1 mm white feldspar crystals in a silicious aphanitic matrix. Most of the rhyolite dykes trend east-west, are 1-4 meters wide, rusty weathered, flow banded and have a pale greenish white to white aphanitic fresh face.

In the southwestern corner of the area lapilli tuff, partially welded to welded tuff and volcanic breccias of the Boudette Creek formation (EBC) are exposed. The breccias are composed of mixed felsic porphyritic volcanic and granitic fragments in a black silicious matrix.

Several areas of alteration and veining were discovered within the quartz feldspar porphyry at the saddle between the two main cirques. Proceeding south to north from the southern contact of the QFP the zones are:

- 1) 4.5 meter wide zone of quartz and carbonate veined



EOCENE

- Eqfp Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry
- Erdd Rhyodacite porphyry dyke
- Erd Rhyolite dyke
- Ead Andesite dyke
- Ebc Volcanic breccia, lapilli; tuff

UPPER JURASSIC and CRETACEOUS

- Kgd Hornblende granodiorite to diorite

PALEOZOIC or OLDER

- HEsn Quartzite, quartz biotite gneiss

- Geological contact
 - Talus fine sample
 - ▲ Rock sample
 - xxxx Brecciated area
- NOTE: All samples prefixed 89-40

SKUKUM GOLD INC
 7000 CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
1989 PROSPECTING

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: 1/90 Figure
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10,000 **3**

and brecciated qfp with brecciated and fractured hornblende granodiorite at the contact.

2) Argillic and sericitic alteration zones with accompanying vuggy, drusy quartz stringer stockworks and trace fine grained brassy pyrite.

3) Argillic altered, silicified, bleached, quartz \pm ankerite veined, hematitic and or brecciated qfp.

The last zone is roughly 30 meters wide.

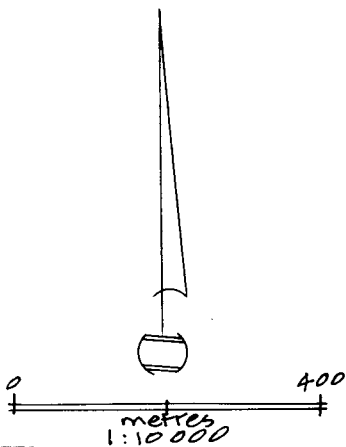
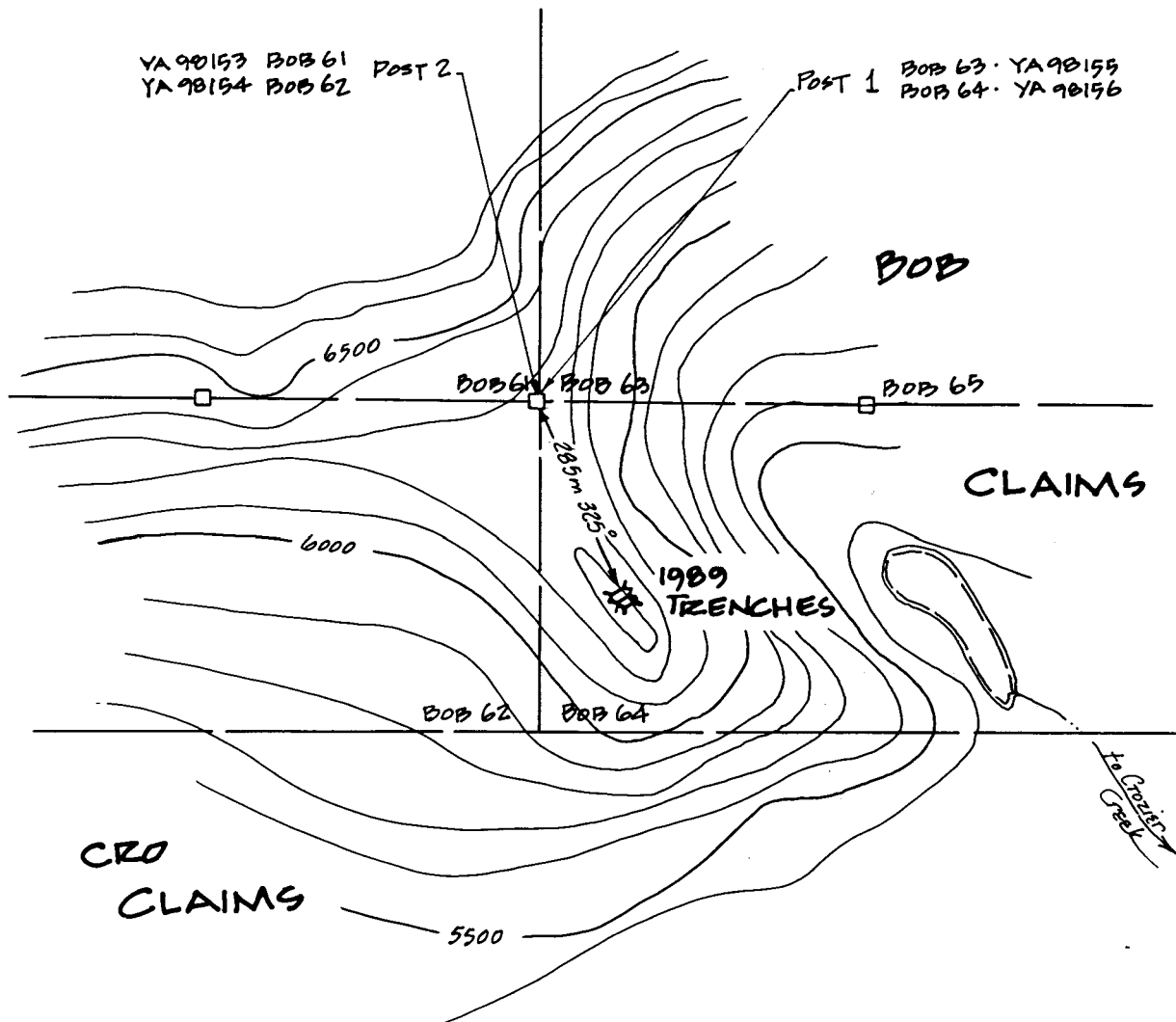
Several gossans are present on the cliff face in the main cirque. Up to 6% pyrite and trace amounts of molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and galena were found in float samples below these gossans.

2.3 PRELIMINARY TRENCH GEOLOGY

Three trenches were excavated in the ERT zone in 1989 (figures 4, 5 & 6) to provide a cross section of the zone and better exposure for channel sampling. Trenches 89-2 and 3 were excavated at sample 88-4D-4R25 and 88-4D-4R19 sites respectively. These samples returned 147.17 and 165.44 oz/ton silver with high gold, arsenic, zinc, lead and antimony values. Trench 89-1 was excavated along strike from these samples. Trench locating was difficult due to the overburden cover and snow covered, cliffed, exposed, nature of the showing.

Wilkins and MacKinnon (1988) report that the zone is a breccia zone at the contact between granodiorite and Yukon Group schists and gneisses. Reexamination suggests that the zone may include a group of volcanic rocks between these two units. The silicified Yukon Group rocks are now interpreted as a rhyolite and rhyolite breccia band (Erbx). This unit is buff grey to white weathered, has a pale greenish white to light grey fresh face and is variably silicified, chloritized, and or sericitized. Small quartz stringers are present throughout the unit. The unit lacks a granular texture, layering-banding and foliation typical of Yukon Group quartzites. The rhyolitic unit is intruded/crosscut by several thin black breccia diatreme (?) bands (ED). The bands dips approximately 135/30 SW and consist of 10% up to 5 centimeter silicious fragments and trace amounts of pyrite in an aphanitic black matrix. The main band is in contact with a rusty grey weathered, grey, finely banded, pyritic, lithic lapilli felsic tuff (ET). This unit trends 139/50 SW and is variably silicified, and carbonate altered.

The main zone of interest is an up to 10.5 meter wide pyritic, manganese oxide stained, fractured and sheared silicious rhyolite and quartz fault(?) breccia band with quartz sulphide breccia veins. Within the veins are massive to disseminated sections of fine grained arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite. The

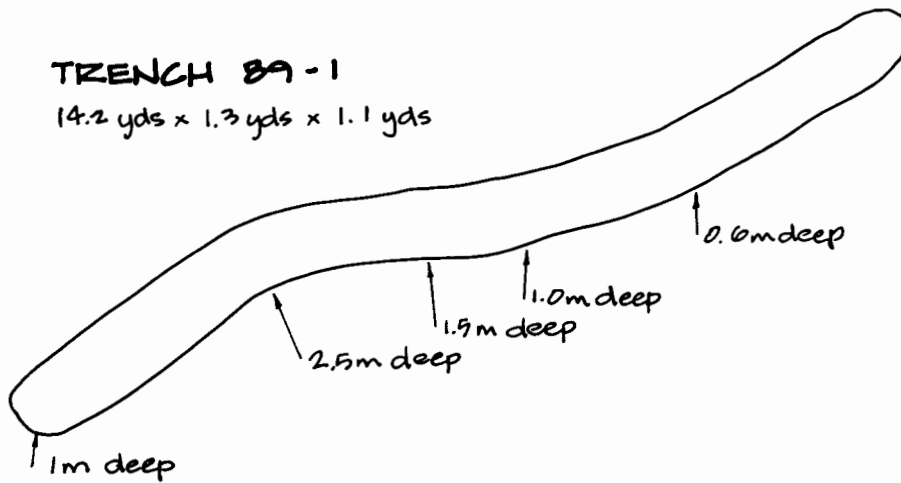


SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 BOB CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT ZONE
 1989 TRENCHES
 LOCATION MAP

Drawn by HM/vh Date: 12/89 Fig. No.
 NT3: 105/D3 Scale: 1:10000 4

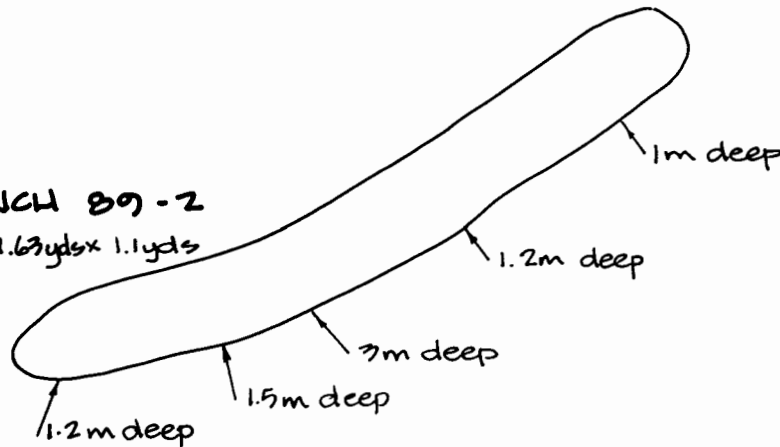
TRENCH 89-1

14.2 yds x 1.3 yds x 1.1 yds



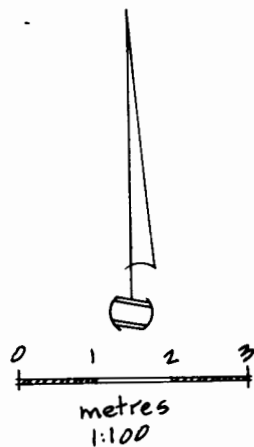
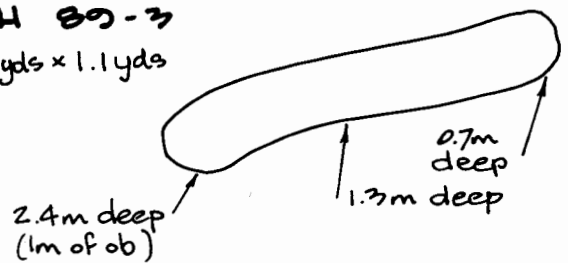
TRENCH 89-2

10.9 yds x 1.63 yds x 1.1 yds



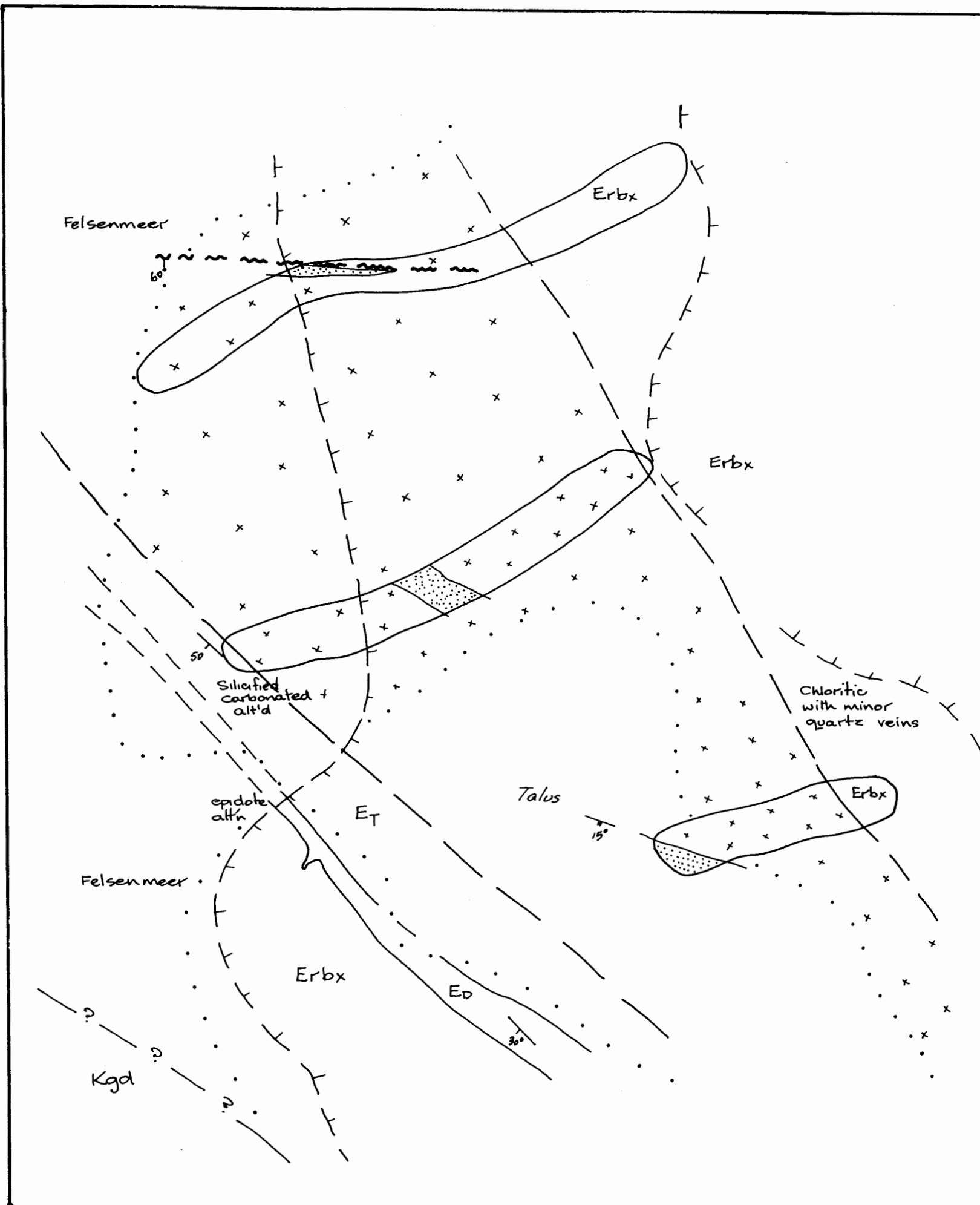
TRENCH 89-3

6.0 yds x 1.51 yds x 1.1 yds








SKUKUM GOLD INC.
909 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
ERT ZONE
DIMENSIONS OF
1989 TRENCHES

Drawn by: HMY/vh Date: 1/90 Figure
NTS: 109/03 Scale: 1:100 **5**




LEGEND







LITHOLOGY EOCENE

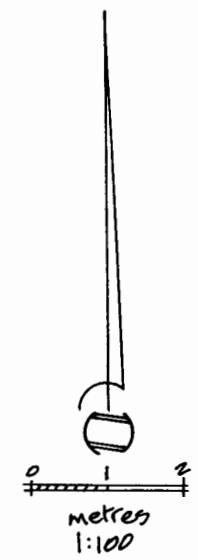
-  Quartz sulphide breccia with massive to disseminated fine grained arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite.
-  Pyritic, manganese oxide stained, fractured and sheared silicious rhyolite and quartz fault (?) breccia
-  Pale greenish white to light grey, silicious, rhyolite and rhyolite breccia
-  Black breccia with silicious fragments in an aphanitic matrix
-  Grey, banded, pyritic, altered lithic lapilli felsic tuff

UPPER JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS

-  Propylitic altered medium grained granodiorite

SYMBOLS

-  Escarpment face
-  Trench outline
-  Approximate outcrop outline
-  Geologic contact (observed, inferred)
-  Attitude of structure
-  Shear / fracture



SKUKUM GOLD INC
 BOB CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT SHOWING
 PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY
 OF
 1989 TRENCHES

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct. 1989 Figure No.
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:100 **6**

veins are variable in attitude, and their location may in part be controlled by shear/fault bands. No massive continuous vein system was identified in the trenches.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Soil, talus fines and rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses during prospecting, gridded talus fines sampling and trenching of the property during the 1989 exploration program. A total of 221 gridded talus fines/soil samples, 12 ungridded talus fines, 6 rock grab samples and 21 rock channel/chip samples were collected.

All ungridded sample locations are shown on figures 3 and 8 and gridded samples locations and results on maps 1 to 6. Analytical results for all samples are included in appendix 2.

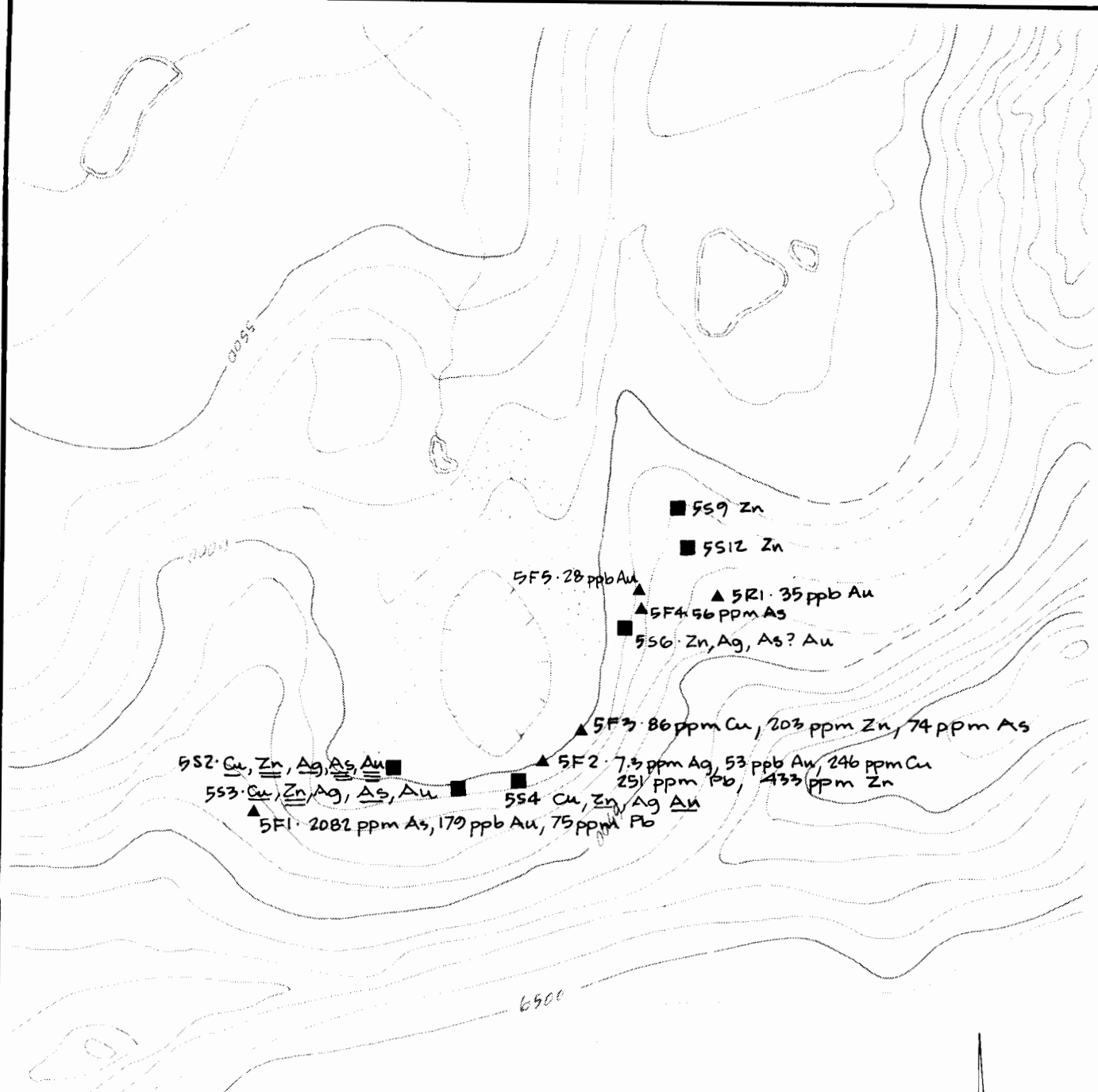
3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Talus fines and soils were collected in KRAFT gusseted 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 sent to Northern Analytical Laboratories of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (trench samples) and 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, antimony 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. All trench channel samples were assayed, by Northern Analytical Laboratories of Whitehorse, Y.T., for gold and silver using conventional assay techniques. Pulps of these samples were then sent to ACME for analysis for the remaining elements.

3.3 LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

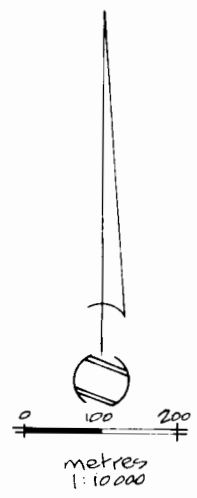
3.3.1 PROSPECTING

Of the 6 rocks sampled 4 are anomalous in gold (table 2, figure 7). The highest gold value is 179 ppb from a black quartz vein breccia float sample. This same sample also returned 2082 ppm arsenic and 73 ppm lead. Two other samples returned slightly anomalous arsenic values. Two graphitic samples are considered anomalous in copper,



- • Talus fines sample
- ▲ • Rock sample

Possibly Anomalous	Threshold	Anomalous	Strongly Anomalous
Cu 75 - 105 ppm	<u>Cu</u> 105 - 179 ppm	<u>Cu</u> 180 - 254 ppm	<u>Cu</u> > 253 ppm
Zn 200 - 260 ppm	<u>Zn</u> 261 - 372 ppm	<u>Zn</u> 373 - 457 ppm	<u>Zn</u> > 458 ppm
As 100 - 249 ppm	<u>As</u> 250 - 464 ppm	<u>As</u> 465 - 679 ppm	<u>As</u> > 678 ppm
Ag 1.0 - 2.5 ppm	<u>Ag</u> 2.6 - 4.5 ppm	<u>Ag</u> 4.6 - 6.5 ppm	<u>Ag</u> > 6.6 ppm
Au 15 - 29 ppb	<u>Au</u> 30 - 53 ppb	<u>Au</u> 54 - 77 ppb	<u>Au</u> > 78 ppb



SILVIM GOLD INC
 BOB CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 1989 PROSPECTING
 ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMISTRY
 Drawn by: HM/VM Date: 1/90 Figure
 NTS: 105/03 Scale: 1:10 000 7

including sample 5F2 which contained trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena.

Table 2: Anomalous Rock Samples

Sample #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
5F1	19	73	97	2082	0.7	179
5F2	246	251	433	12	7.3	53
5F3	86	14	203	74	0.9	9
5F4	5	26	12	56	0.1	2
5F5	5	11	3	23	0.1	28
5R1	12	18	45	5	0.4	35

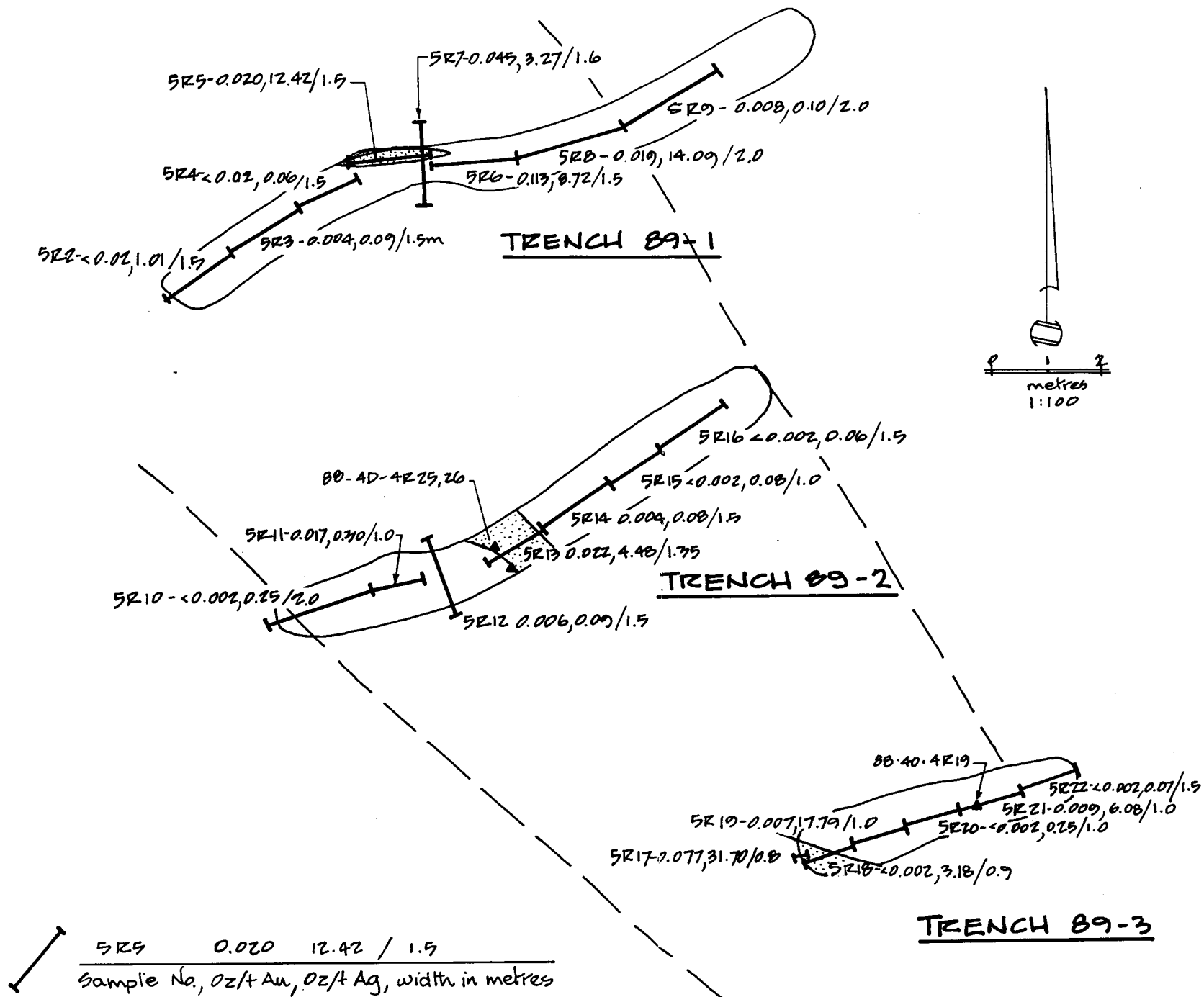
3.3.2 TRENCH CHANNEL SAMPLING

All channel sample results are presented on figure 8. Gold values up to 0.113 oz/ton over 1.5 meters were returned from trench 89-1 and silver values up to 31.70 oz/ton over 0.8 meters from trench 89-3. Edited gold and silver values for the trenches are presented in table 3 and figure 9. Arsenic values are highest in trench 89-1 with up to 29,282 over 1.5 meters, the same sample also has the highest lead (1,206 ppm) and gold results of the trenches. Zinc values of up to 2,395 ppm over 1 meter from trench 89-3 were returned from the trenches. Copper and antimony values are elevated in the trenches but are not as strongly anomalous as the other elements.

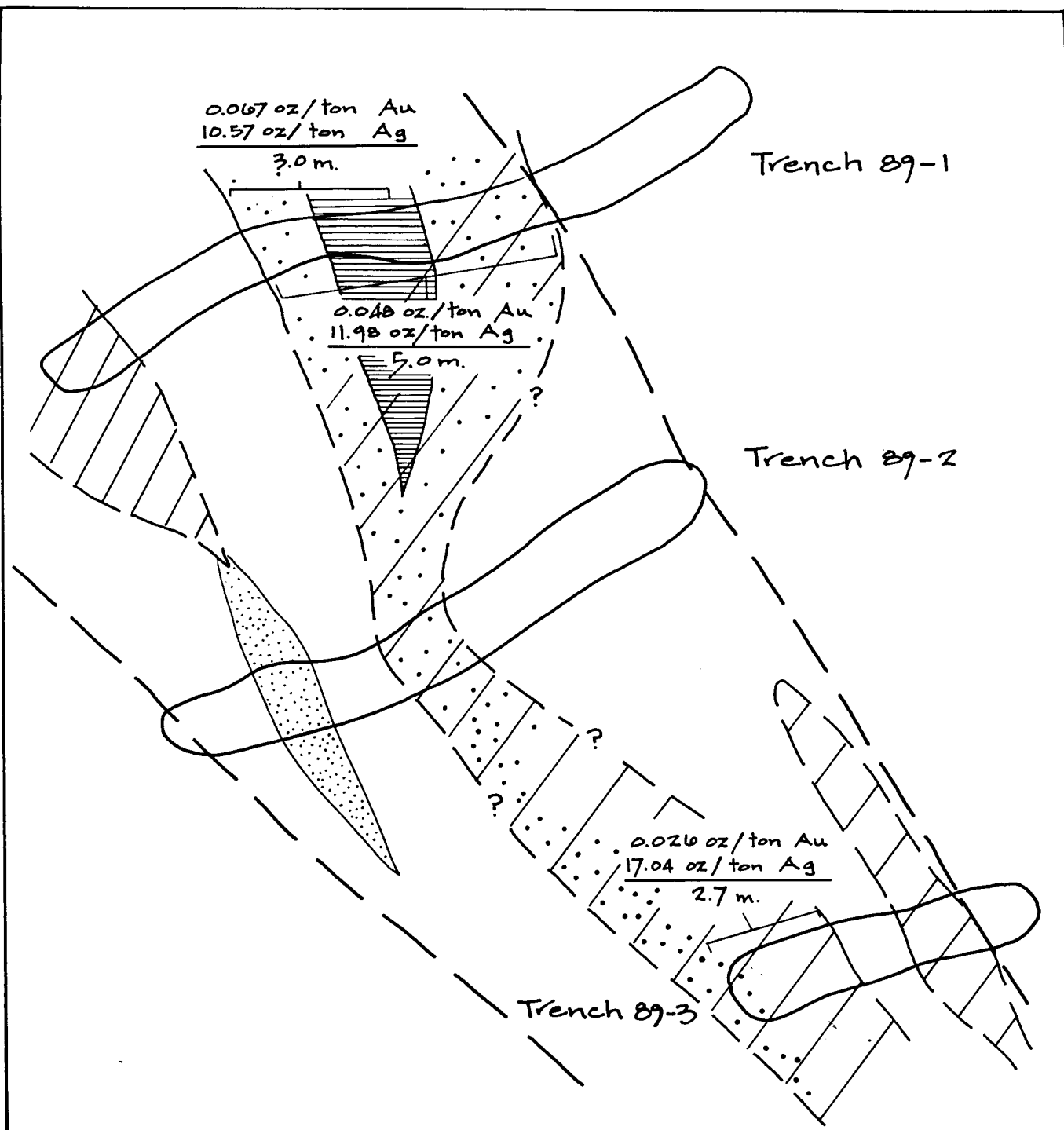
Table 3: Edited Channel Sample Results




	Gold		Silver		Width	
	oz/ton	gm/ton	oz/ton	gm/ton	meters	feet
Trench 89-1	0.067	2.30	10.57	362.39	3.0	9.8
or	0.048	1.65	11.98	410.73	5.0	16.4
including	0.113	3.87	8.72	298.97	1.5	4.9
Trench 89-2	0.022	0.75	4.48	153.59	1.35	4.4
Trench 89-3	0.026	0.89	17.04	584.22	2.7	8.9
including	0.077	2.64	31.70	1086.83	0.8	2.6

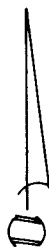
Sample Number	As PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Sb PPM
5R2	1716	27	173	654	9
5R3	197	4	181	263	2
5R4	140	6	125	221	2
5R5	5938	278	1101	1052	190
5R6	29,282	145	1206	1473	111
5R7	18,008	79	460	1224	53
5R8	5,450	156	934	561	96
5R9	237	30	24	132	2
5R10	400	101	24	126	6
5R11	567	39	23	95	3
5R12	233	12	20	105	2
5R13	6335	62	481	1772	68
5R14	222	11	33	210	8
5R15	352	19	62	182	2
5R16	98	7	53	306	2
5R17					
5R18	8072	74	500	1092	86
5R19	1465	207	560	2395	249
5R20	459	30	98	459	20
5R21	2406	121	598	563	46
5R22	158	17	16	229	2



SIKUKUM GOLD INC.
 BOB CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT ZONE
 SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 and
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Oct 89
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:100



-  > 1.0 oz/ton Ag
-  0.015 - 0.099 oz/t Au
-  > 0.100 oz/t Au



SKUKUM GOLD INC.
BOB CLAIMS
ERT - ZONE
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
ANOMALOUS Au, Ag
GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Dec. 09 Figure No
NTS: 109/D3 Scale: 1:100

3.4 TALUS FINES/SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Talus fines samples were collected, during prospecting and in the gridded survey, from small pits dug in fine sediment (residual - C horizon) accumulations within the talus and felsenmeer. Grid 89-ERT was established by a slope corrected hipchain and compass survey with picketed sample stations at 25 meter intervals on lines spaced 100 meters apart.

3.4.1 TREATMENT AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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	150-260	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+

3.4.2 PROSPECTING SAMPLE RESULTS

Of the 12 talus fines collected one sample is strongly anomalous and three others possibly anomalous to anomalous in gold (table 5, figure 7). Most of these anomalous samples are concentrated below the north facing cliff. All samples collected below the cliff face are anomalous to strongly anomalous in arsenic and possibly anomalous to anomalous in zinc and silver. Three other samples are possibly anomalous in zinc. Only one sample 5S12 is possibly anomalous in lead.

Table 5: Anomalous Talus Fines Samples

Sample #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
5S2	<u>164</u>	77	<u>402</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>150</u>
5S3	<u>156</u>	41	<u>379</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>74</u>
5S4	<u>94</u>	97	<u>275</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>31</u>
5S6	41	71	<u>212</u>	80	<u>1.8</u>	<u>22</u>
5S9	10	43	<u>155</u>	14	0.1	2
5S12	10	<u>118</u>	<u>157</u>	20	0.2	13

3.4.3 GRID 89-ERT RESULTS

Of the 221 samples collected only one, at L4W/0+50S, is strongly anomalous in gold. Several weak spot anomalies for gold are also present on the grid.

Examination of the data suggested that the threshold value for arsenic may be too high so in contouring the results a somewhat arbitrary value of 33 ppm was used to help define trends. Using this figure a broad weak arsenic anomaly stretching from L6W/4+75S to L1E/1+50S was defined. This anomaly is roughly coincident with a possibly anomalous to anomalous silver anomaly. A possibly anomalous arsenic anomaly and a zone of anomalous silver values are centered about L0/2+50S. The silver and arsenic anomalies trend southwestward away from the ERT showing.

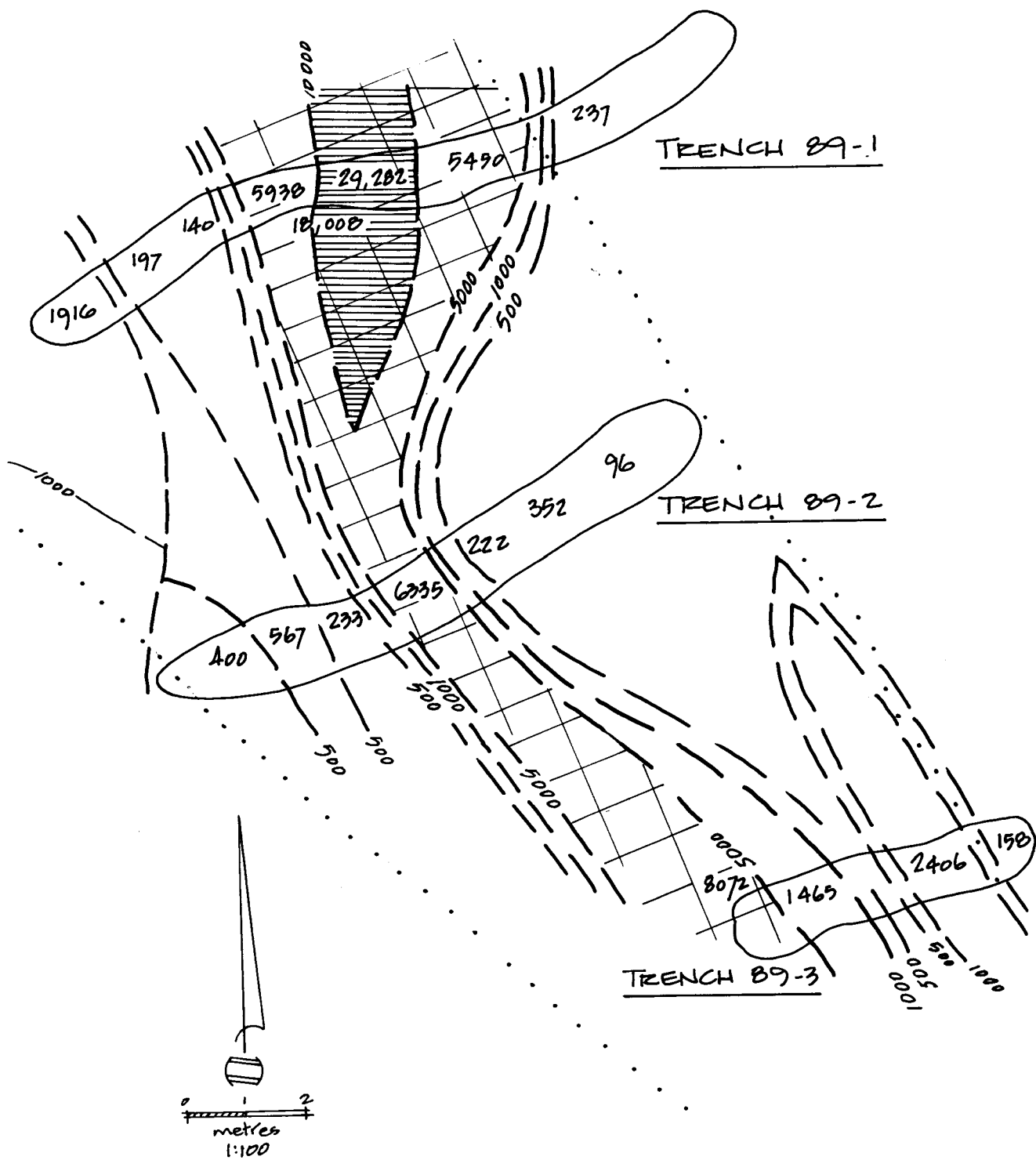
In the western half of the grid two samples anomalous in zinc and several bands of possibly anomalous or at threshold for zinc are roughly coincident with the weak arsenic anomalies. With the exception of one sample at threshold value for copper, at 3W/3+75S, copper and lead are not anomalous in the grid area.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 ERT ZONE

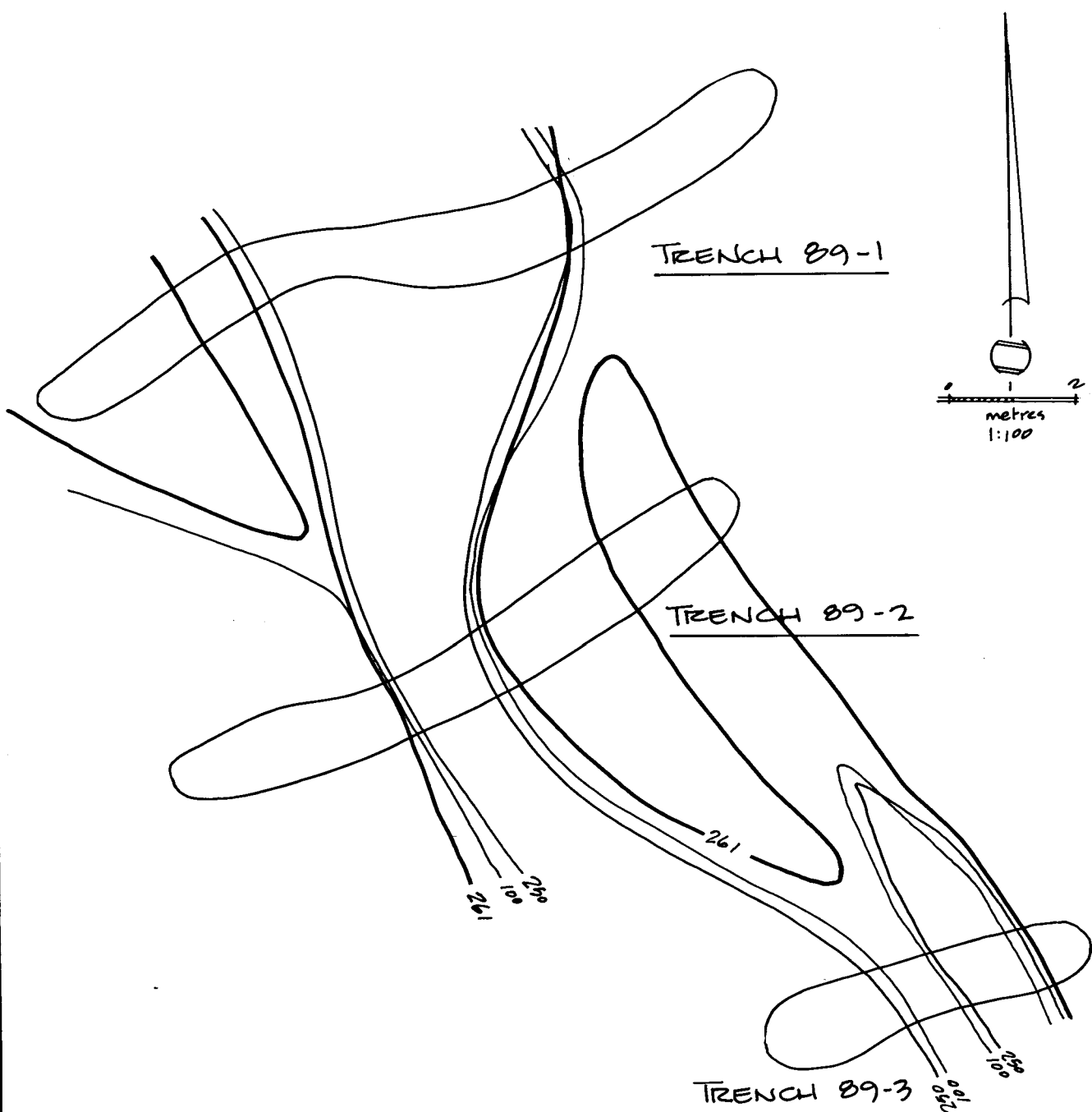
Trenching failed to find as wide or as high grade a sulphide breccia as hoped for based on the 1988 results. Sulphide rich zones pinch and swell, varying from 0.5 to 5.5 meters wide, and appear to be concentrated along east west trending shear bands (figures 6, 10, 11 and 12). Gold and silver values correlate well with the other sulphide values. Silver values of greater than 100 oz/ton were not encountered in channel sampling. Arsenic and silver are the most strongly anomalous elements in the trenches. Antimony values are fairly low and are scattered in the central portion of trench 89-1 and 2 and over most of trench 89-3. High silver values may be related to the presence of silver sulphosalts and or native silver.

Possibly anomalous to strongly anomalous silver and weakly anomalous to anomalous arsenic zones trend outward from the trench area. The anomalies stretch roughly 140 meters directly northwest from the trenches, along the baseline, and southwestward for 375 meters to L2W/4S. From line 2W the anomaly becomes alot weaker but continues as a roughly 60 meter wide band westward to L6W/5S. Possibly anomalous to anomalous zinc and copper anomalies are associated with the silver and arsenic anomalies. Gold values are in general very weak over the grid area and only two possibly anomalous spot anomalies occur within the arsenic-silver anomaly.



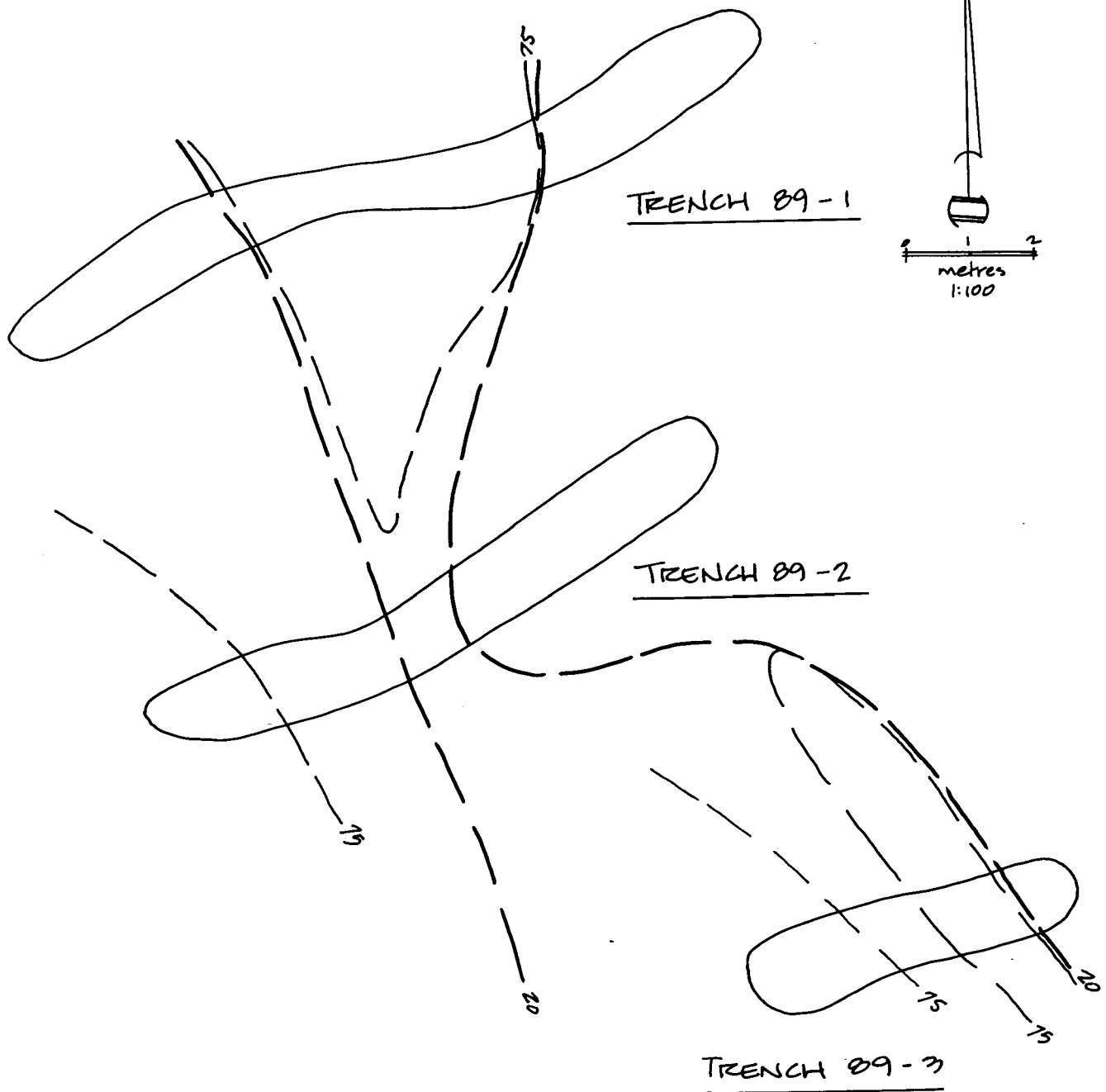
Arsenic values in ppm

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 P003 CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT - ZONE
 1989 TRENCHES
 ANOMALOUS ARSENIC
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 Drawn by: HM/gh Date: 1/90 Figure:
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:100 10



- 250 ppm Pb
- 100 ppm Pb
- 261 ppm Zn

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 BOB CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT - ZONE
 1989 TRENCHES
 ANOMALOUS Pb, Zn
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 Drawn by: HM/vh Date: 1/90 Figure:
 NTG: 109/03 Scale: 1:100 11



——— .75 ppm Cu
 ——— .20 ppm Sb

SKUKUM GOLD INC.
 P003 CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
 ERT - ZONE
 1989 TRENCHES
 ANOMALOUS CU, SB
 GEOCHEMISTRY

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: 1/90 FIGURE:
 NTS: 105/D3 Scale: 1:100 12

The ERT zone trends roughly 135 degrees with moderate to shallow dips to the southwest. Since the grid geochemistry does not continue this trend for much farther beyond the trench it may be that the zone is faulted off along one or more southwestward to westward trend shears. Since some of the sulphide veins appear to be lined up along these structures this explanation may be plausible. One or more of the west to southwest trending gullies on the east facing cliff face may represent fault zones as one marks the contact between the granitic rocks to the north and Yukon Group and volcanic rocks to the south. Alternately there may be a parallel zone to the south of the ERT zone. As the samples collected were principally residual felsenmeer talus fines geochemical dispersal of elements is believed to be fairly minimal. In general, the ERT zone appears to become weaker to the southwest and west and may not contain ore shoots in these areas.

The ERT zone has still only been examined briefly and thus needs more work to evaluate its potential. The geology and geochemistry of the zone is fairly complex. Initial ideas on the zone suggest it may be a late stage of mineralization emplaced along a structure developed early in the evolution of the Bennett Lake Complex and reactivated during ring dyke emplacement. Geochemistry suggests that mineralization is upper mesothermal in origin, below the boiling level in a subvolcanic epithermal system. The following hypothetical origin for the zone may be envisaged:

- 1) The fault zone developed at the contact between a granitic stock and metamorphic rocks, downdropping and preserving Yukon Group rocks.

- 2-3) Boudette creek formation volcanic rocks may have used this zone as a feeder pipe and or were deposited along this fault scarp. Movement occurred along fault as caldera complex evolved.

- 4) Later rhyolite dykes were emplaced along the zone and brittle faulting occurred syn or post dyke emplacement.

- 5) Hydrothermal fluids moved along this zone driven by a possible subvolcanic intrusion (ring dyke related?) and deposition of sulphides occurred within the fault.

- 6) Later movement along secondary structures offset the zone.

4.2 OTHER AREAS

Prospecting has been successful in defining a new area of interest in the cirque 1.2 kilometers northwest of the ERT zone. Gossans within Yukon group rocks and associated with felsic dykes occur on the cliff face above a series of talus fines samples anomalous in gold, copper, silver, zinc and arsenic. Pyritic black breccia and graphitic float samples from this area contained trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena and may hint of structurally controlled mineralization similar to that in the ERT zone. One float sample (5F1)

collected adjacent to ring dyke rocks and below a brecciated volcanic rock - Yukon Group contact returned 2082 ppm arsenic and 170 ppb gold. This sample suggests more mineralization may be present in that area.

Several samples collected over the alteration zones on the ridge between the two cirque were possibly anomalous in only zinc. This zone is no longer considered that significant.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The ERT zone was tested for continuity and grade of mineralization through a series of three hand trenches and a talus fines geochemical grid. Mineralization in the trenches was not as high a grade as encountered in 1988, possibly due to channel sampling instead of grab sampling. Results are still quite good though with up to 0.113 oz/ton gold with 8.72 oz/ton silver over 1.5 meters and 0.067 oz/ton gold and 10.57 oz/ton silver over 3.0 meters being returned from trench 89-1, and 0.077 oz/ton gold and 31.70 oz/ton silver over 0.8 meters returned from trench 89-3. Arsenic values in the trenches are extremely high and correspond well with the observed arsenopyrite quartz breccia veins mapped in the trenches. Lead, zinc, copper and antimony values are all elevated in the trenches. The sulphide rich zones, as inferred from mapping and channel sampling, vary in width from 0.5 meters to 5.5 meters. Sulphides in the breccia zone are generally very fine grained.

Gridded sample results are rather disappointing as no continuous strongly anomalous targets were identified. However an arsenic and silver anomaly was identified which extends southwestward from the ERT zone for roughly 850 meter. Spot zinc and copper anomalies occur associated with this anomaly. Grid geochemistry suggests that the ERT zone may be faulted off and displaced to the southwest at baseline/L0+00. Other than the ERT zone trench area only one potential target area, centered at 2+25S/0+00, was identified from the grid work.

Prospecting in the cirque 1.2 kilometers northwest of the ERT zone discovered several areas of interest. A cluster of three talus fines samples over a distance of 250 meters all returned anomalous values for copper, arsenic, zinc, silver and gold. Rock float samples in this area are also anomalous in several elements. One float sample 200 meters west of this zone returned 2082 ppm arsenic and 179 ppb gold. This area is favourable for further exploration due to presence of numerous gossans on the cliff face, faulting associated with the ring dyke intrusions and similarity in geology and geochemistry to the ERT zone.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The ERT zone and much of the rest of the BOB claims are still in the preliminary stages of examination. More work is definitely warranted throughout the claim block. Recommendations are as follows:

- 1) Production of a professional 1:5,000 scale orthophoto and contour map for the western portion of the claims in the vicinity of the ERT zone.
- 2) Further mapping prospecting and sampling on a 1:5,000 scale of the ERT zone and more detailed mapping in the area of the trenches and geochemical anomalies.
- 3) Further blasting and trenching of the ERT zone.
- 4) Geophysical surveying of the ERT zone area to help define structures, contacts and mineralized zones. As much of the area is rather precipitous an airborne survey may be required.
- 5) Possible drilling of the ERT zone contingent on the results of the above programs.
- 6) Mapping and prospecting between the ROB and ERT showings.
- 7) Talus fines sampling and prospecting in those areas not yet examined. As the initial surveys were conducted when the slopes were extensively snow covered much of the claim group, particularly the gullies, should be reexamined late in the season.
- 8) Follow up prospecting of all strong anomalies.

As much of the terrain is rather steep, particularly in the ERT zone cliff, climbing geologists and mountaineering equipment will be required in selected areas. The deadline for non physical work assessment credits is July 2, 1990.

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.
- Wilkins, A.L. and MacKinnon, H.F., 1988** Preliminary Geological and Geochemical Report on the BOB 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; Sept. 20, 25 & 26, 1989
2.5 days field work; 6 days report
preparation; 8.5 days at \$220 per day.....\$1870.00

Coureur Des Bois Ltd. Contract Geochemical
Surveying - September 23, 24, 1989
6 man days at \$250.00 per day.....\$1500.00
Invoice Number 084

M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd. Contract
Trenching - Sept. 20 to 25, 1989
5.0 days at \$700.00 per day.....\$3500.00
0.5 days at \$350.00 per day\$ 350.00

\$3,850.00

Total Labour Costs \$7,220.00

Trenching Costs Calculation (Weighted average depths used)

Trench 89-1

14.2 yds x 0.2 yds x 1.1 yds = 3.12 cu yds
at \$6.00 per cu yd..... \$ 18.72
14.2 yds x 1.1 yds x 1.1 yds = 17.18 cu yds
at \$30.00 per cu yd..... \$515.40

Trench 89-2

10.9 yds x 0.1 yds x 1.1 yds = 1.20 cu yds
at \$6.00 per cu yd..... \$ 7.20
10.9 yds x 1.53 yds x 1.1 yds = 18.43 cu yds
at \$30.00 per cu yd..... \$550.20

Trench 89-3

6.0 yds x 0.77 yds x 1.1 yds = 5.08 cu yds
at \$6.00 per cu yd..... \$ 30.48
6.0 yds x 0.74 yds x 1.1 yds = 4.88 cu yds
at \$30.00 per cu yd..... \$146.40

Trenching Representation Work Costs \$1268.40*

Analytical Costs:

Talus Fines: 233 samples at \$10.35 per sample. \$2411.55
Rock Samples: 21 samples at \$16.00 per sample. \$336.00
 21 samples at \$4.50 per sample... \$94.50
 5 samples at \$12.00 per sample... \$ 60.00

Sample Shipping: \$ 75.85

Total Analytical Costs \$2,977.90

Camp & Transportation Costs:

Helicopter Costs: 9.725 hours at \$610.00
per hour + fuel at \$57.00 per hour..... \$6486.58
Truck Costs: 7 days at \$60.00 per day..... \$ 420.00
Camp Supplies and Room & Board: 20 man
days at an estimated \$40.00 per day..... \$ 800.00

Total Camp & Transportation Costs \$7,706.58

Report & Miscellaneous Costs:

Explosives, blasting caps and fuses..... \$392.39
Compressor fuel..... \$50.00
Field Supplies (flagging, sample bags,
pickets etc.)..... \$150.00
Drafting: Estimated..... \$500.00
Photocopying, binding, map copying; estimated
30.00 per report..... \$180.00

Total Report & Miscellaneous Costs \$1,272.39

Total Costs \$20,445.27

**Total 1989 exploration expenditures for assessment
on the BOB 1-95 claims: \$20,445.27 - 1,268.40 = \$19,176.87***

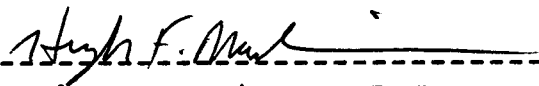
* Trenching assessment cost is reported as actual expenditure rather than representation work/trenching costs; so calculated representation trenching costs (*) are not included in total.

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 was involved in the work performed on the BOB claims in the summer of 1989 and am the author of this report.

Dated this ninth day of January, 1990



Hugh F. MacKinnon, B.Sc.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - SKUKUM GOLD INC.

PROJECT: BOB - 4D

SAMPLER: HUGH MACKINNON

SAMPLE #	DATE	LOCATION	SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
89-4D-SS1	Sept. 20 1989	N. face main Bobridge. elv. 6250	Soil / talus fine
- SF1	"	"	Black qtz vein breccia, small 1mm qtz stringer. w a black aphanitic matrix
- SS2 to SS4	"	"	Talus fines
- SF2	"	"	Black breccia w graphitic patches, qtz stringers, tr molybdenite? (or galena?) scpy, py
- SF3	"	" elv. 5990'	Pyritic, black, graphitic, silicious rusty stained gneiss(?) - Approx 6% py disc + fracture filling.
SS5-SS12	"	"	
SS5-SS12	"	"	Talus fines.
- SF4	"	" 6190'	Strongly silicified, weak arg + sericite alt'd. Helderberg porphyry, tr py.
- SF5	"	"	Strongly silicified qtz stockwork qtz; light green color; tr py
- SR1	"	6300' "	qtz + Fe carb vein and brecciated qtz at contact w pre-oxidated + fractured g.
- SR2	Sept. 25/ 26	ERT ZONE Trench #1	1.5m Channel sample.
- SR3	"	"	1.5m
- SR4	"	"	1.2m
- SR5	"	"	1.5m
- SR6	"	"	1.5m
- SR7	"	"	1.6m
- SR8	"	"	2.0m
- SR9	"	"	2.0m
- SR10	"	ERT ZONE Trench #2	2.0m
- SR11	"	"	1.0m
- SR12	"	"	1.5m
- SR13	"	"	1.35m
- SR14	"	"	1.5m
- SR15	"	"	1.0m
- SR16	"	"	1.5m
- SR17	"	ERT ZONE Trench #3	0.8m
- SR18	"	"	0.9m

APPENDIX 2
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

October 3, 1989

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

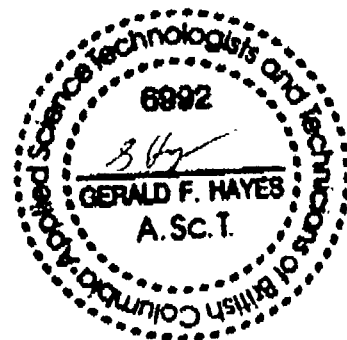
ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLES PROVIDED

WORK ORDER # 29219

AD-1303

Sample	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
5R2	<0.002	1.01
5R3	0.004	0.09
5R4	<0.002	0.06
5R5	0.020	12.42
5R6	0.113	8.72
5R7	0.045	3.27
5R8	0.019	14.09
5R9	0.008	0.10
5R10	<0.002	0.25
5R11	0.017	0.30
5R12	0.006	0.09
5R13	0.022	4.48
5R14	0.004	0.08
5R15	<0.002	0.08
5R16	<0.002	0.06
5R18	<0.002	3.18
5R19	0.007	17.79
5R20	<0.002	0.25
5R21	0.009	6.08
5R22	<0.002	0.07

Au -- 1A^T Fire Assay/AAS
 Ag -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS





October 3, 1989

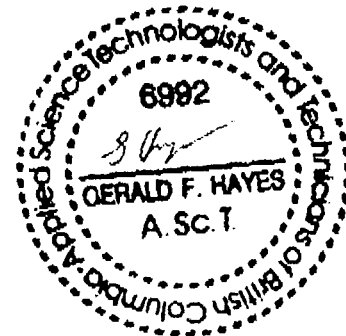
Skukum Gold Inc
 990 - 840 Howe St.
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6Z 2L2

ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLES PROVIDED

WORK ORDER # 29219

Metallic Gold Assay

Sample	+100 Au	-100 Au	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
5R17	0.027	0.080	0.077	31.70



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

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 26 1989

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 1/89*

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: ROCK PULP

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4D-BOB FILE # 89-4491

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM
89-4D-5R2	27	173	654	1916	9
89-4D-5R3	4	181	263	197	2
89-4D-5R4	6	125	221	140	2
89-4D-5R5	278	1101	1052	5938	190
89-4D-5R6	145	1206	1473	29282 ✓	111
89-4D-5R7	75	460	1224	18008 ✓	53
89-4D-5R8	156	934	561	5450	56
89-4D-5R9	36	24	132	237	2
89-4D-5R10	101	24	126	400	6
89-4D-5R11	39	23	95	567	3
89-4D-5R12	12	20	105	233	2
89-4D-5R13	62	481	1772	6335	68
89-4D-5R14	11	33	210	222	8
89-4D-5R15	19	62	182	352	2
89-4D-5R16	7	53	306	98	2
89-4D-5R18	74	500	1092	8072	86
89-4D-5R19	207	560	2395	1465	249
89-4D-5R20	30	98	459	459	20
89-4D-5R21	121	598	563	2406	46
89-4D-5R22	17	16	229	158	2
STD C	62	41	131	40	15

✓ ASSAY RECOMMENDED

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

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: Rock Chips AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P-pulverized, -30 mesh.

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4D-BOB FILE # 89-4315 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4D-5F1	19	73	97	.7	2082	179
89-4D-5F2	246	251	433	7.3	12	53
89-4D-5F3	86	14	203	.9	74	9
89-4D-5F4	5	26	12	.1	56	2
89-4D-5F5	5	11	3	.1	23	28
89-4D-5R1	12	18	45	.4	5	35
STD C/AU-R	62	44	132	7.2	43	505

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
89-4D-5S1 P	21	17	111	.1	12	2
89-4D-5S2	164	77	402	3.6	870	150
89-4D-5S3 P	156	41	379	2.2	281	74
89-4D-5S4 P	94	97	275	7.8	578	31
89-4D-5S5	65	22	97	.2	18	1
89-4D-5S6	41	71	212	1.8	80	22
89-4D-5S7 P	41	21	109	.9	8	7
89-4D-5S8	7	22	120	.1	4	2
89-4D-5S9	10	43	155	.1	14	2
89-4D-5S10	18	26	128	.1	6	4
89-4D-5S11 P	27	21	81	.2	18	1
89-4D-5S12 P	10	118	157	.2	20	13
STD C/AU-S	60	41	132	7.2	44	51

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: Soil -80 Mesh AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P- pulverized, -20 mesh.

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

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 4D-BOB FILE # 89-4321 Page 1

SAMPLE#		Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-ERT L6W 1+00N P		7	18	52	.1	4	2	2
89-ERT L6W 0+75N P		45	40	74	.3	5	2	6
89-ERT L6W 0+50N P		19	15	57	.2	3	2	3
89-ERT L6W 0+25N P		16	17	46	.2	13	2	2
89-ERT L6W 0+00S P		23	15	60	.1	9	2	15
89-ERT L6W 0+25S P		31	9	68	.3	11	2	4
89-ERT L6W 0+50S P		28	14	64	.2	7	2	8
89-ERT L6W 0+75S P		20	8	53	.2	14	2	7
89-ERT L6W 1+00S P		24	21	75	.2	22	2	16
89-ERT L6W 1+25S P		19	6	45	.3	19	2	9
89-ERT L6W 1+50S P		21	17	51	.1	9	2	8
89-ERT L6W 1+75S P		62	40	113	.5	68	2	12
89-ERT L6W 2+00S P		18	16	77	.3	24	2	11
89-ERT L6W 2+25S P		18	17	61	.2	12	2	8
89-ERT L6W 2+50S P		56	193	240	1.5	72	2	13
89-ERT L6W 2+75S P		77	33	300	1.2	50	2	7
89-ERT L6W 3+25S P		31	27	109	.7	43	2	6
89-ERT L6W 3+50S P		51	20	186	.4	33	2	1
89-ERT L6W 3+75S P		41	26	126	.7	28	2	4
89-ERT L6W 4+00S P		42	25	118	.7	30	2	4
89-ERT L6W 4+50S P		53	28	159	1.0	40	2	3
89-ERT L6W 4+75S P		57	35	220	.5	46	2	9
89-ERT L6W 5+00S P		55	47	184	3.1	68	2	11
89-ERT L6W 5+25S P		28	19	108	.7	22	2	1
89-ERT L6W 5+50S P		28	16	104	.5	21	2	6
89-ERT L6W 5+75S P		71	23	175	1.6	47	2	7
89-ERT L6W 6+00S P		37	31	96	.5	48	2	6
89-ERT L6W 6+00S A P		45	33	179	.6	48	2	2
89-ERT L5W 2+00N P		62	29	64	.3	7	2	25
89-ERT L5W 1+75N P		36	33	59	.2	7	2	6
89-ERT L5W 1+50N P		6	8	46	.1	3	2	1
89-ERT L5W 1+25N P		45	18	61	.2	5	2	3
89-ERT L5W 1+00N P		28	18	58	.2	7	2	7
89-ERT L5W 0+75N P		55	14	58	.1	8	2	1
89-ERT L5W 0+50N P		11	12	60	.2	15	2	2
89-ERT L5W 0+25N P		33	9	59	.1	7	2	11
STD C/AU-S		63	43	132	7.3	45	15	52

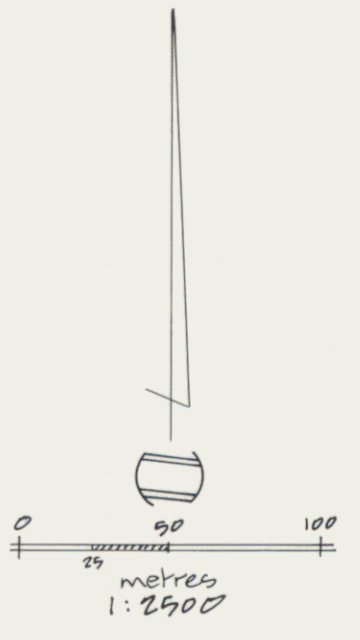
SAMPLE#		Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-ERT	L5W 0+00S P	47	9	63	.1	4	2	2
89-ERT	L5W 0+25S P	14	5	50	.1	4	2	9
89-ERT	L5W 0+75S P	25	2	57	.1	8	2	2
89-ERT	L5W 1+00S P	25	4	60	.1	12	2	6
89-ERT	L5W 1+25S P	18	2	47	.1	3	2	1
89-ERT	L5W 1+50S P	21	12	60	.1	20	2	5
89-ERT	L5W 1+75S P	28	14	66	.1	23	2	6
89-ERT	L5W 2+00S P	30	2	46	.1	6	2	4
89-ERT	L5W 2+25S P	85	7	136	.1	15	2	1
89-ERT	L5W 2+50S P	37	11	82	.2	24	2	3
89-ERT	L5W 2+75S P	29	9	73	.1	28	2	4
89-ERT	L5W 3+00S P	36	13	91	.3	26	2	6
89-ERT	L5W 3+25S P	34	14	93	.2	26	2	5
89-ERT	L5W 3+50S P	32	18	88	.1	23	2	6
89-ERT	L5W 3+75S P	30	20	91	.2	21	2	4
89-ERT	L5W 4+00S P	41	56	153	.9	35	2	9
89-ERT	L5W 4+25S P	44	40	152	.8	40	5	5
89-ERT	L5W 4+50S P	33	41	120	.5	31	2	4
89-ERT	L5W 4+75S P	37	29	130	.4	31	2	2
89-ERT	L5W 5+00S P	35	27	111	.3	29	2	8
89-ERT	L5W 5+25S P	38	30	132	.4	31	2	5
89-ERT	L5W 5+50S P	34	17	101	.3	28	2	5
89-ERT	L5W 5+75S P	20	12	54	.1	9	2	1
89-ERT	L5W 6+00S P	25	7	60	.1	9	2	1
89-ERT	L4W 2+50N P	29	2	56	.1	2	2	3
89-ERT	L4W 2+25N P	31	9	59	.1	9	2	6
89-ERT	L4W 2+00N P	40	9	63	.2	6	2	3
89-ERT	L4W 1+75N P	56	12	65	.1	10	2	5
89-ERT	L4W 1+50N P	46	8	57	.1	8	2	4
89-ERT	L4W 1+25N P	77	11	78	.2	6	2	5
89-ERT	L4W 1+00N P	46	12	66	.1	6	2	4
89-ERT	L4W 0+75N P	39	14	64	.1	5	2	2
89-ERT	L4W 0+50N P	25	9	56	.1	3	2	5
89-ERT	L4W 0+25N P	27	12	55	.1	5	2	6
89-ERT	L4W 0+25S P	29	4	57	.1	8	2	2
89-ERT	L4W 0+50S P	33	10	65	.1	10	2	101
STD	C/AU-S	61	40	132	6.6	41	14	51

SAMPLE#			Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB	
89-ERT	L4W	0+75S	P	20	16	57	.2	7	2	10
89-ERT	L4W	1+00S	P	20	13	55	.2	7	2	7
89-ERT	L4W	1+25S	P	16	9	53	.2	6	2	2
89-ERT	L4W	1+50S	P	21	7	53	.2	6	2	3
89-ERT	L4W	1+75S	P	16	7	50	.1	5	2	1
89-ERT	L4W	2+00S	P	17	13	50	.2	8	2	6
89-ERT	L4W	2+25S	P	20	12	56	.2	9	2	3
89-ERT	L4W	2+50S	P	20	11	53	.2	9	2	13
89-ERT	L4W	2+75S	P	17	11	57	.2	5	2	1
89-ERT	L4W	3+00S	P	50	27	141	2.2	57	3	5
89-ERT	L4W	3+25S	P	55	34	183	1.8	67	4	7
89-ERT	L4W	3+50S	P	40	27	155	1.5	52	2	6
89-ERT	L4W	3+75S	P	48	23	147	.7	33	2	4
89-ERT	L4W	4+00S	P	47	29	138	1.3	43	2	6
89-ERT	L4W	4+25S	P	16	2	51	.2	5	2	6
89-ERT	L4W	4+50S	P	13	7	51	.2	2	2	1
89-ERT	L4W	4+75S	P	23	18	69	.4	18	2	4
89-ERT	L4W	5+00S	P	22	15	72	.4	17	2	5
89-ERT	L4W	5+25S	P	20	19	66	.2	16	2	6
89-ERT	L4W	5+50S	P	22	13	63	.2	13	2	4
89-ERT	L4W	5+75S	P	20	14	64	.3	15	2	4
89-ERT	L4W	6+00S	P	25	20	70	.3	17	2	4
89-ERT	L3W	2+50N	P	38	14	59	.2	3	2	3
89-ERT	L3W	2+25N	P	30	5	58	.1	3	2	1
89-ERT	L3W	2+00N	P	35	14	61	.2	5	2	7
89-ERT	L3W	1+75N	P	24	18	58	.2	5	2	3
89-ERT	L3W	1+50N	P	27	9	53	.3	7	2	7
89-ERT	L3W	1+25N	P	23	14	53	.1	6	2	4
89-ERT	L3W	1+00N	P	37	12	58	.2	4	2	1
89-ERT	L3W	0+75N	P	37	23	56	.1	3	2	7
89-ERT	L3W	0+50N	P	32	17	55	.1	5	2	1
89-ERT	L3W	0+25N	P	34	6	58	.2	3	2	6
89-ERT	L3W	0+00S	P	25	16	62	.2	4	2	1
89-ERT	L3W	0+25S	P	35	20	70	.2	6	2	6
89-ERT	L3W	0+50S	P	22	21	58	.2	6	2	4
89-ERT	L3W	0+75S	P	20	15	61	.1	8	2	1
STD	C/AU-S			62	44	132	7.2	42	15	51

SAMPLE#		Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-ERT L3W 1+00S P		29	12	47	.1	2	2	2
89-ERT L3W 1+25S		52	25	79	.2	10	2	1
89-ERT L3W 1+50S P		44	17	77	.2	12	2	3
89-ERT L3W 1+75S P		56	19	100	.4	21	2	2
89-ERT L3W 2+00S		54	31	111	.2	22	2	3
89-ERT L3W 2+25S P		34	23	106	.2	25	2	2
89-ERT L3W 2+50S P		25	14	84	.2	11	2	1
89-ERT L3W 2+75S		32	20	81	.1	9	2	1
89-ERT L3W 3+00S P		29	13	96	.1	12	2	1
89-ERT L3W 3+25S P		46	14	110	.1	12	2	1
89-ERT L3W 3+50S		37	20	89	.2	15	2	4
89-ERT L3W 3+75S	179	21	273	.5	69	2	1	
89-ERT L3W 4+00S	74	21	163	.3	17	2	1	
89-ERT L3W 4+25S P	26	14	117	.2	15	2	1	
89-ERT L3W 4+50S P	26	13	102	.1	11	2	1	
89-ERT L3W 4+75S P	35	25	139	.7	29	2	1	
89-ERT L3W 5+00S	37	29	145	1.0	42	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 2+25N P	24	7	57	.1	3	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 2+00N	25	12	57	.1	4	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 1+75N	31	18	74	.1	7	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 1+50N	44	20	93	.1	6	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 1+25N	33	15	75	.1	3	3	1	
89-ERT L2W 1+00N P	24	11	67	.1	8	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 0+75N	35	16	80	.1	8	2	5	
89-ERT L2W 0+50N	47	21	96	.1	9	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 0+25N	38	20	96	.2	7	2	1	
89-ERT L2W 0+00S P	38	18	78	.1	10	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 0+25S	38	17	89	.4	7	2	3	
89-ERT L2W 0+50S	31	17	75	.1	8	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 0+75S	44	21	84	.1	7	2	3	
89-ERT L2W 1+00S	45	18	85	.1	14	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 1+25S P	45	18	86	.1	8	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 1+50S	47	25	96	.2	10	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 1+75S	48	17	101	.1	14	2	11	
89-ERT L2W 2+00S	42	20	104	.1	10	2	2	
89-ERT L2W 2+25S	41	19	107	.1	10	2	3	
STD C/AU-S	58	38	132	7.1	36	15	47	

SAMPLE#		Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-ERT	L2W 2+50S	45	22	124	.1	10	2	5
89-ERT	L2W 2+75S P	52	14	93	.1	12	2	2
89-ERT	L2W 3+00S	65	22	116	.1	16	2	3
89-ERT	L2W 3+25S	58	30	114	.2	18	2	2
89-ERT	L2W 3+50S	67	36	131	1.1	51	2	5
89-ERT	L2W 3+75S	58	47	124	.5	40	2	4
89-ERT	L2W 4+00S	61	38	146	.4	36	2	4
89-ERT	L2W 4+25S P	51	27	117	.3	27	2	1
89-ERT	L2W 4+50S	26	24	88	.2	20	2	5
89-ERT	L2W 4+75S	39	26	106	.1	42	2	5
89-ERT	L2W 5+00S	44	18	104	.3	90	2	6
89-ERT	L1W 1+00N P	21	7	63	.1	9	2	3
89-ERT	L1W 0+75N	29	15	85	.1	13	2	1
89-ERT	L1W 0+50N	32	20	87	.4	25	2	6
89-ERT	L1W 0+25N P	30	18	92	.4	24	2	1
89-ERT	L1W 0+25S P	36	16	90	.1	15	2	4
89-ERT	L1W 0+50S P	29	15	73	.1	13	2	1
89-ERT	L1W 0+75S P	21	13	90	.1	12	2	3
89-ERT	L1W 1+00S P	47	20	98	.1	21	2	2
89-ERT	L1W 1+25S	64	25	94	.2	36	2	6
89-ERT	L1W 1+50S	65	23	106	.3	36	2	6
89-ERT	L1W 1+75S	57	20	111	.3	43	2	11
89-ERT	L1W 2+00S	60	28	116	.3	49	2	7
89-ERT	L1W 2+25S P	35	18	89	.1	27	2	2
89-ERT	L1W 2+50S	66	23	113	.3	57	2	6
89-ERT	L1W 2+75S P	39	46	147	4.6	130	3	2
89-ERT	L1W 3+00S	39	75	148	3.3	106	3	11
89-ERT	L1W 3+25S P	34	23	102	.9	47	2	5
89-ERT	L1W 3+50S	63	25	140	.4	47	2	3
89-ERT	L1W 3+75S	47	32	104	.2	43	2	4
89-ERT	L1W 4+00S	53	32	136	.7	35	3	3
89-ERT	L1W 4+25S P	21	17	105	.5	11	2	1
89-ERT	L1W 4+50S	78	25	110	.4	23	6	2
89-ERT	L1W 4+75S P	61	33	189	.9	61	2	28
89-ERT	L1W 5+00S	47	27	112	.5	30	2	8
89-ERT	L0 0+25N	42	47	126	1.8	75	3	19
STD	C/AU-S	59	40	132	7.1	41	14	52

SAMPLE#		Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au* PPB
89-ERT	L0 0+00S	53	87	161	20.0	202	2	11
89-ERT	L0 0+25S P	26	33	76	1.5	78	2	3
89-ERT	L0 0+50S P	31	24	97	.4	30	2	3
89-ERT	L0 0+75S P	47	38	104	1.7	56	2	4
89-ERT	L0 1+00S P	29	23	89	.1	42	2	5
89-ERT	L0 1+50S	45	30	98	1.6	59	2	8
89-ERT	L0 1+75S	46	40	120	1.1	79	2	2
89-ERT	L0 2+00S	49	40	134	3.2	127	2	9
89-ERT	L0 2+25S	46	54	147	5.4	164	2	7
89-ERT	L0 2+50S P	35	36	122	3.5	105	2	8
89-ERT	L0 2+75S P	39	45	133	4.8	127	2	9
89-ERT	L0 3+00S P	28	28	97	1.2	58	2	5
89-ERT	L0 3+25S P	26	18	78	.4	27	2	1
89-ERT	L0 3+50S P	89	46	200	1.4	66	2	5
89-ERT	L0 3+75S P	15	31	90	.1	11	2	1
89-ERT	L0 4+00S	53	21	132	.6	18	2	1
89-ERT	L1E 0+00S P	25	23	67	.6	37	2	3
89-ERT	L1E 0+25S	26	93	147	6.9	210	3	5
89-ERT	L1E 0+50S P	47	44	112	4.1	202	2	16
89-ERT	L1E 0+75S P	23	21	103	1.1	55	2	4
89-ERT	L1E 1+00S P	42	89	171	3.5	141	2	12
89-ERT	L1E 1+25S P	23	28	108	.7	35	2	2
89-ERT	L1E 1+50S	49	140	203	3.9	109	2	5
89-ERT	L1E 1+75S P	22	22	92	.4	21	2	3
89-ERT	L1E 2+00S P	17	31	88	.4	25	2	3
89-ERT	L1E 2+25S P	22	21	92	.5	27	2	1
89-ERT	L1E 2+50S P	10	6	41	.1	7	2	2
89-ERT	L1E 2+75S P	22	7	74	.1	9	2	1
89-ERT	L1E 3+00S P	27	9	75	.1	10	2	3
89-ERT	BLO 5+50W P	25	8	49	.1	7	2	2
89-ERT	BLO 4+50W	44	14	64	.1	11	2	6
89-ERT	BLO 3+50W	43	22	72	.2	9	2	3
89-ERT	BLO 2+50W	47	14	77	.3	14	2	4
89-ERT	BLO 1+50W	38	15	83	.3	24	2	5
89-ERT	BLO 0+50W P	33	28	106	.6	40	2	3
89-ERT	BLO 0+00	68	60	167	2.1	116	2	13
89-ERT	BLO 0+50E P	53	69	115	2.4	173	2	3
STD	C/AU-S	61	41	132	7.2	40	15	53



092807

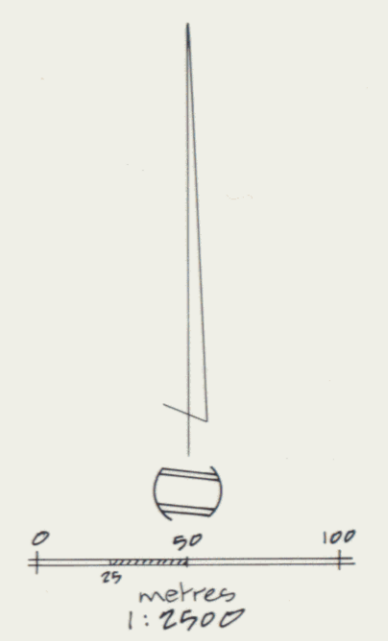
- 101 . ppb Au
- . 78 ppb Au
- . 54 ppb Au
- . 30 ppb Au
- . 15 ppb Au

256

SIKUKUM GOLD INC
 P30B CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS
 GRID 89 - ERT
 Au (ppb)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 106/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
1



032807

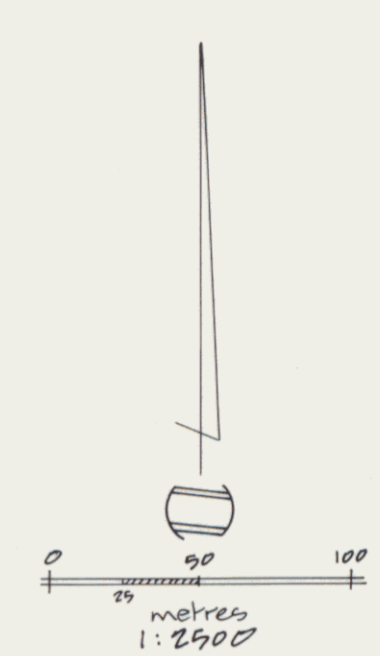
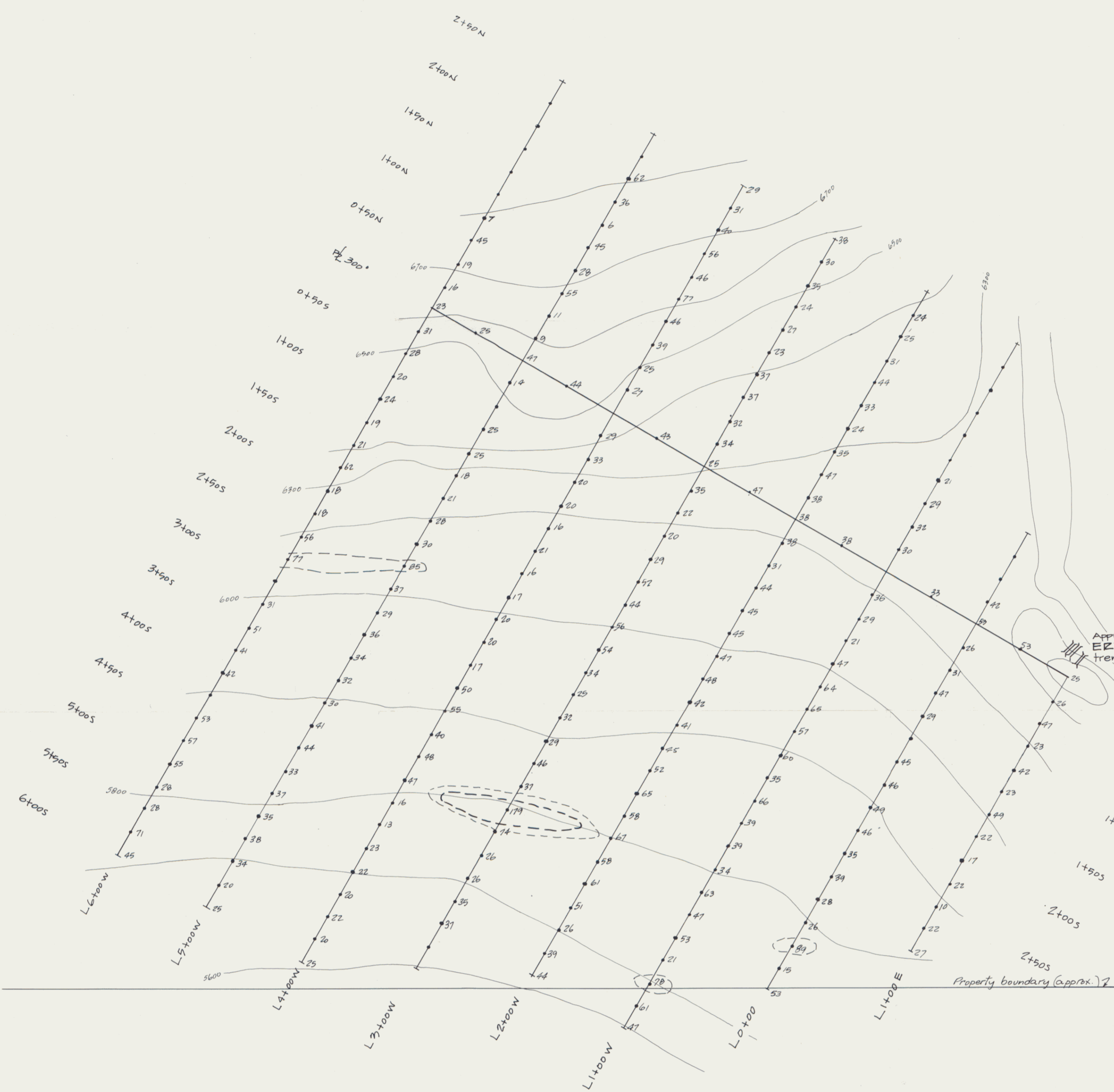
- 200 ppm Ag
- 6.6 ppm Ag
- 4.6 ppm Ag
- 2.6 ppm Ag
- 1.0 ppm Ag

257

SIKUKUM GOLD INC
 P003 CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS
 GRID 89 - ERT
 Ag (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 108/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
 2



092807

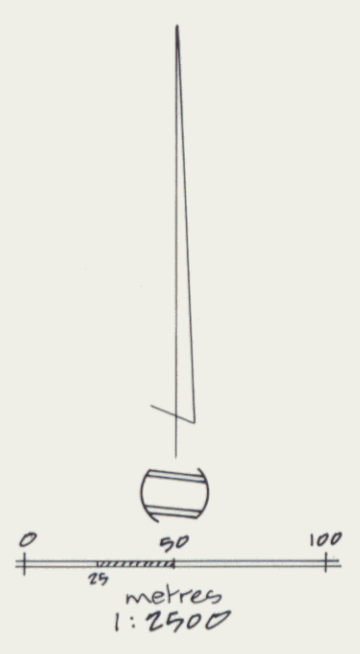
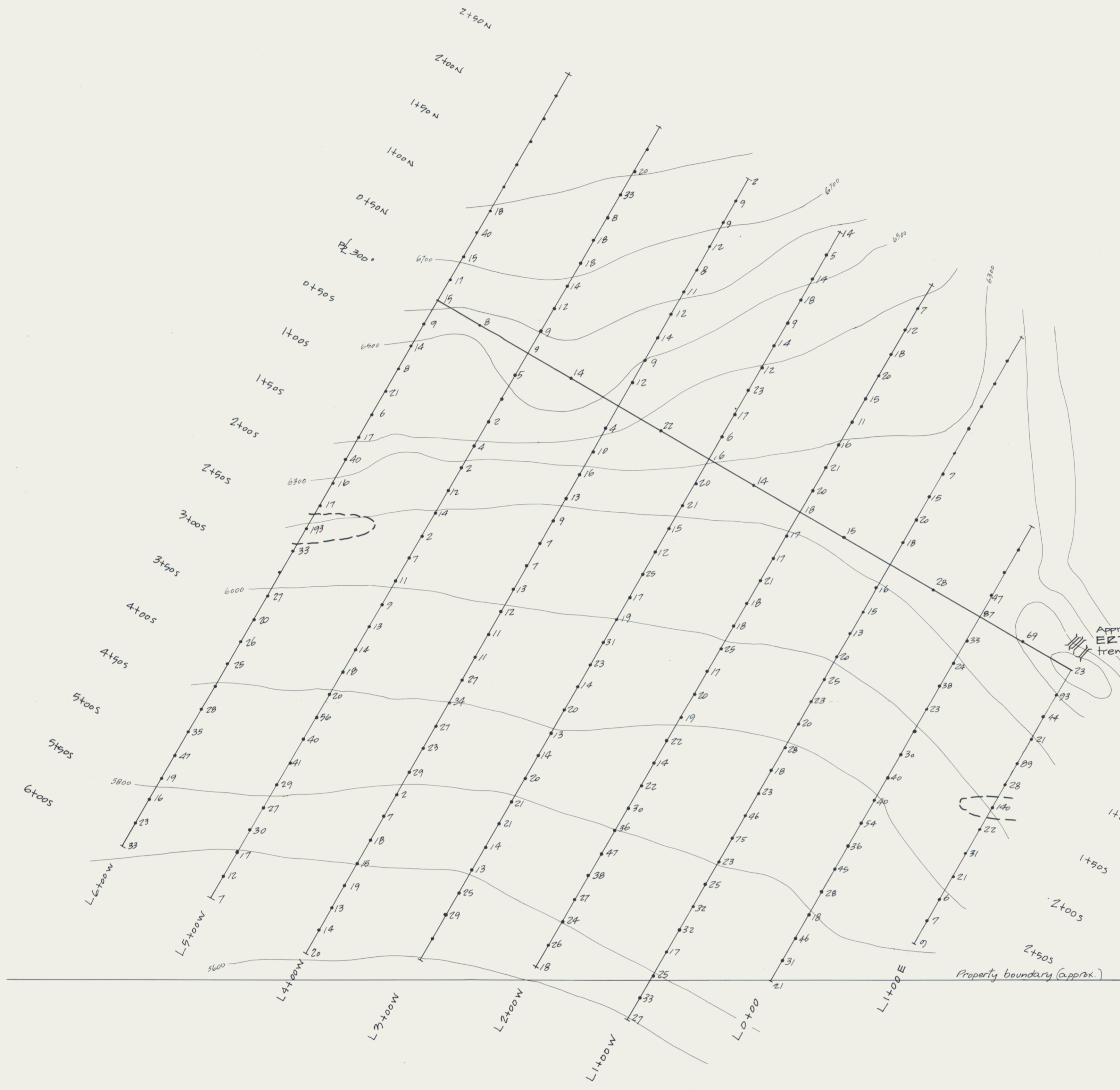
- 170 ppm Cu
- - - 100 ppm Cu
- - - 75 ppm Cu

258

SKUKUM GOLD INC
 PDP CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS
 GRID 89 - ERT
 Cu (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 108/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
 3



Approx. location of ERT SHOWING trenches

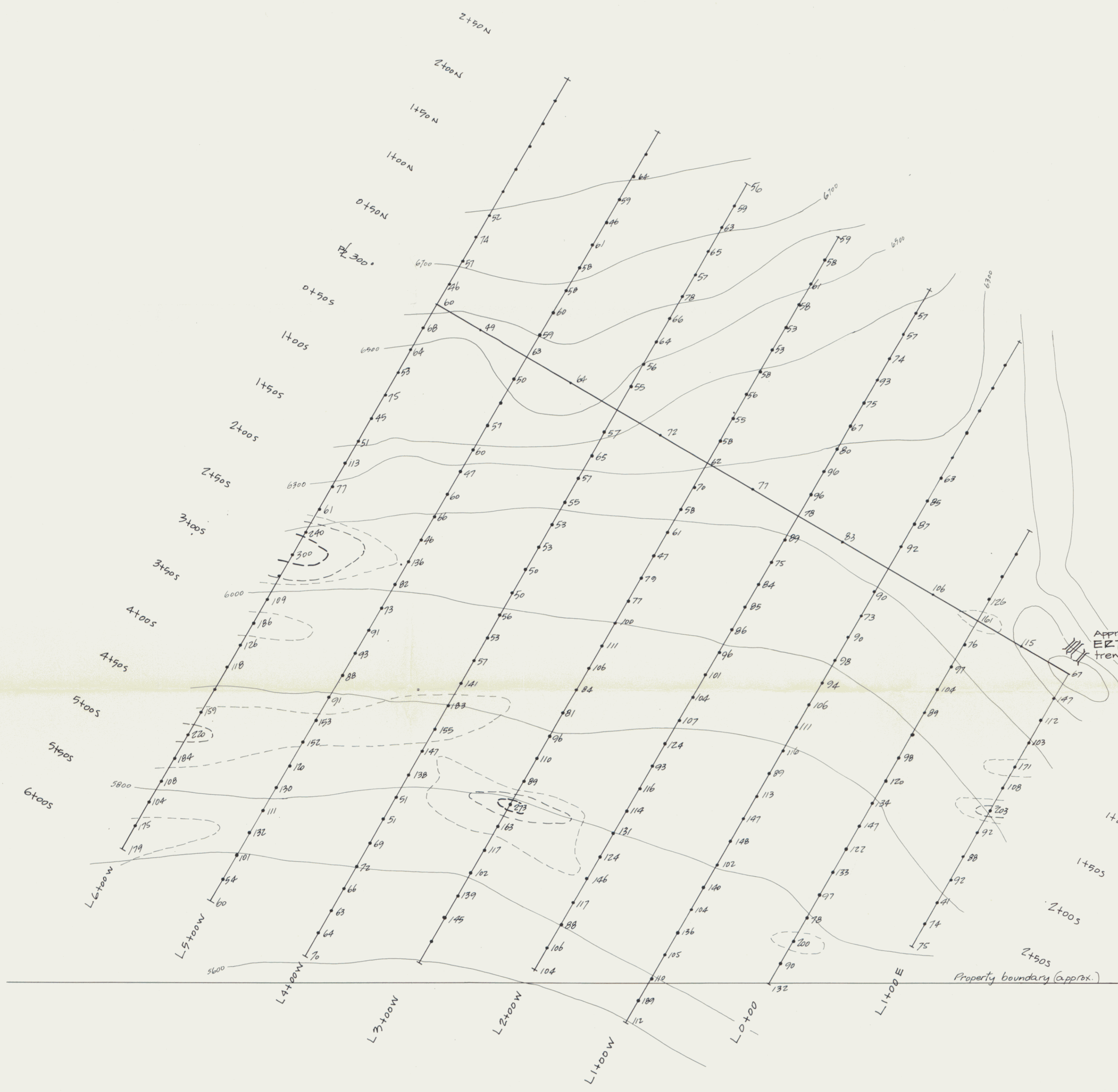
0928071

— 193 ppm Pb
 - - - 100 ppm Pb

259
 SIKUKUM GOLD INC
 P303 CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS
 GRID 89 - ERT
 Pb (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vk Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 106/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
 4



092807

300 ppm Zn
 --- 260 ppm Zn
 -.- 200 ppm Zn
 - - - 150 ppm Zn

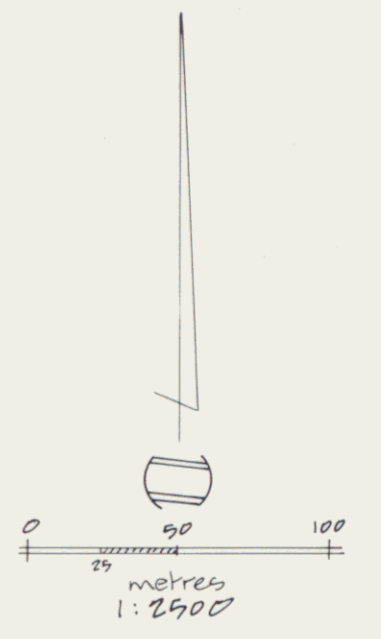
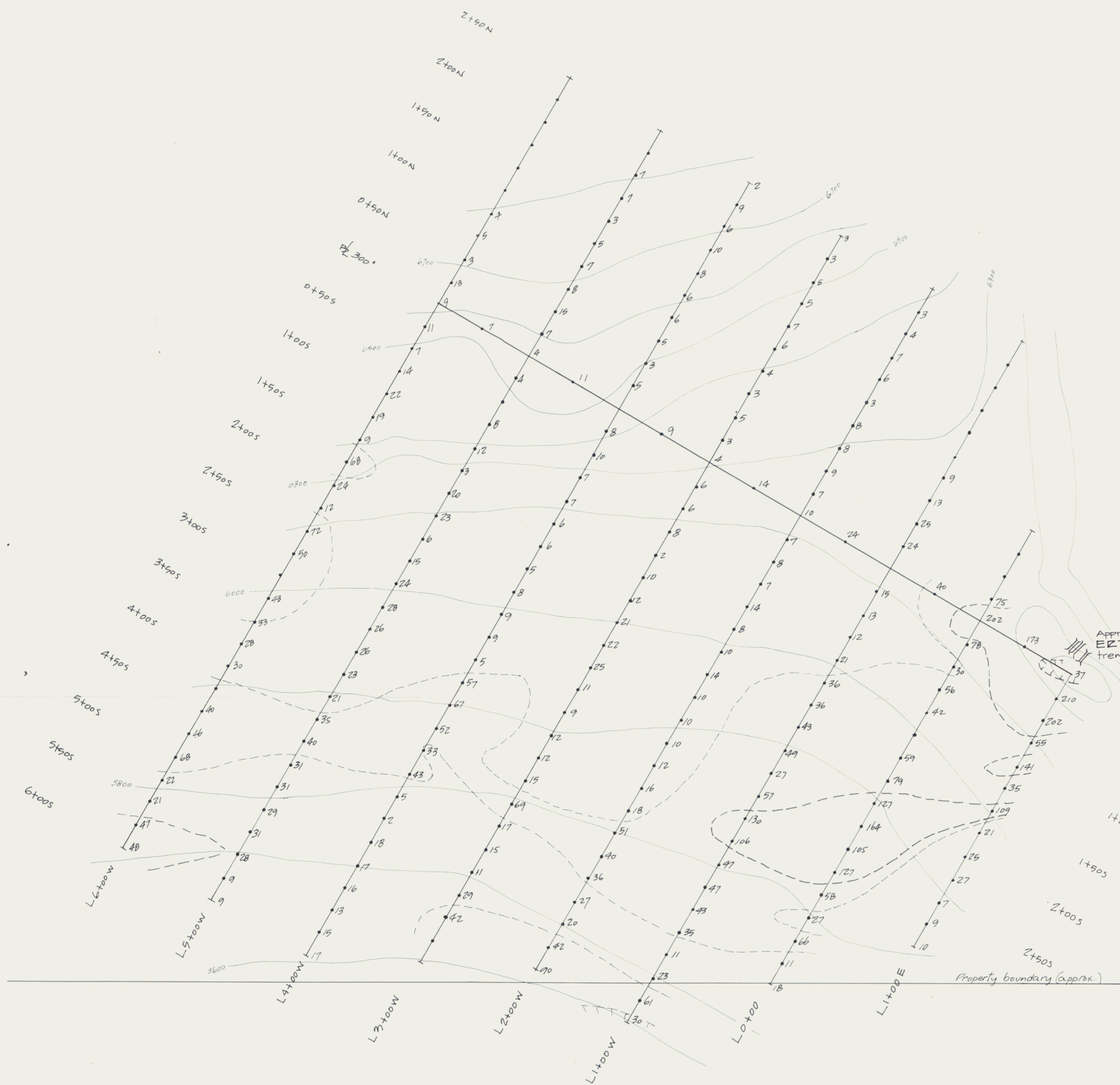
260

SIKUKUM GOLD INC
 P30B CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
 WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS

GRID 89-ERT
 Zn (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89
 NTS: 106/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
 5



Approx. location of
ERT SHOWING
trenches

092807

502 ppm As
--- 100 ppm As
--- 33 ppm As

261

SILKCOM GOLD INC
PDP CLAIMS - ERT ZONE
WHITEHORSE MINING CLAIMS
GRID 89-ERT
As (ppm)

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: Nov. 89
NTS: 108/D3 Scale: 1:2500

MAP No.
6