

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING  
on the  
MEK, CL, AND KUKU GROUP OF CLAIMS**

MEK1 – 3 (YC09082 – YC09084)

CL 26, 27 (YC14153, YC14154)

KUKU 35, 36 (YA61235, YA61236)

KUKU 43 (YA61241)

KUKU 49, 50 (YA61623, YA61624)

KUKU 65-68 (YA61639 – YA61642)

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 105D/3

Latitude: 60°14'

Longitude: 135°29'

094198

*for*

**TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.**

302-856 Homer Street

Vancouver, BC, V6B 2W5

*by*

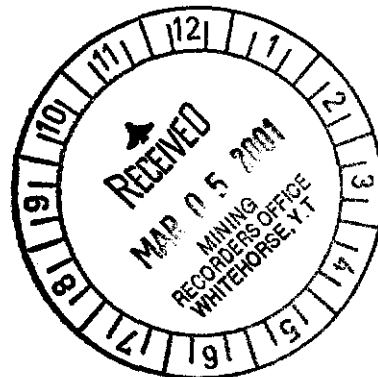
C.O. Naas, *P. Geo.*

CME Consulting Ltd.

302-856 Homer Street

Vancouver, BC, V6B 2W5

October 31, 2000



This 14.5.64 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 \$ 1400.00

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

## SUMMARY

The MEK, CL and KUKU group of claims are located 3 kilometres north of Mt. Skukum and are found on Yukon Quartz and Placer sheet 105D/3. Access to within 600 metres of the claims is by the abandoned Mt. Skukum mine haulage road.

The claims occur wholly within the Skukum Group rocks of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex. To the east, in both fault and unconformable contact are granite and quartz monzonite of the Bennett Pluton and Carbon Hill Plug. To the west the Paleozoic and older metamorphic Nisling Assemblage rocks are exposed.

Little outcrop exists (probably <5% of surface exposure) and slopes are covered in talus and felsenmeer. A one-day traverse was undertaken to prospect for possible strike extensions of the auriferous quartz-carbonate veins found at Mt. Skukum. A total of three rock samples were taken from outcrop. All three samples were of quartz-carbonate stringers and returned background precious metal values.

Due to their location along strike of the auriferous quartz-carbonate veins of the Mt. Skukum mine area, the claims remain prospective. Future work of geophysical surveying, including test surveying over the Mt. Skukum auriferous veins, is recommended. Trenching should be undertaken on any anomalous areas defined from the geophysical surveys.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A one-day prospecting and sampling traverse on the KUKU 50, 67 and 68 claims (grouped with MEK 1-3, CL 26, 27, and KUKU 35, 36, 65) was undertaken on August 5, 2000 at the request of Mr. Robert J. Rodger, President of Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. The objective of the program was to locate possible strike extensions of the auriferous quartz-carbonate veins found at the Mt Skukum gold mine area.

A list conversion factors and abbreviations used in this report, may be found in Appendix I

## 1.1 LOCATION

The MEK 1 –3, CL 26, 27, and KUKU 35, 36, 43, 49, 50, 65 – 68 claims are located in southwestern Yukon, within the Whitehorse Mining District in the Wheaton River area, on NTS mapsheet 105D/3. The claims cover fairly rugged terrain, approximately 3 kilometres north of Mt. Skukum and 1.5 to 2 kilometres northwest of the Mt. Skukum mine (Figures 1 and 2).

## 1.2 ACCESS

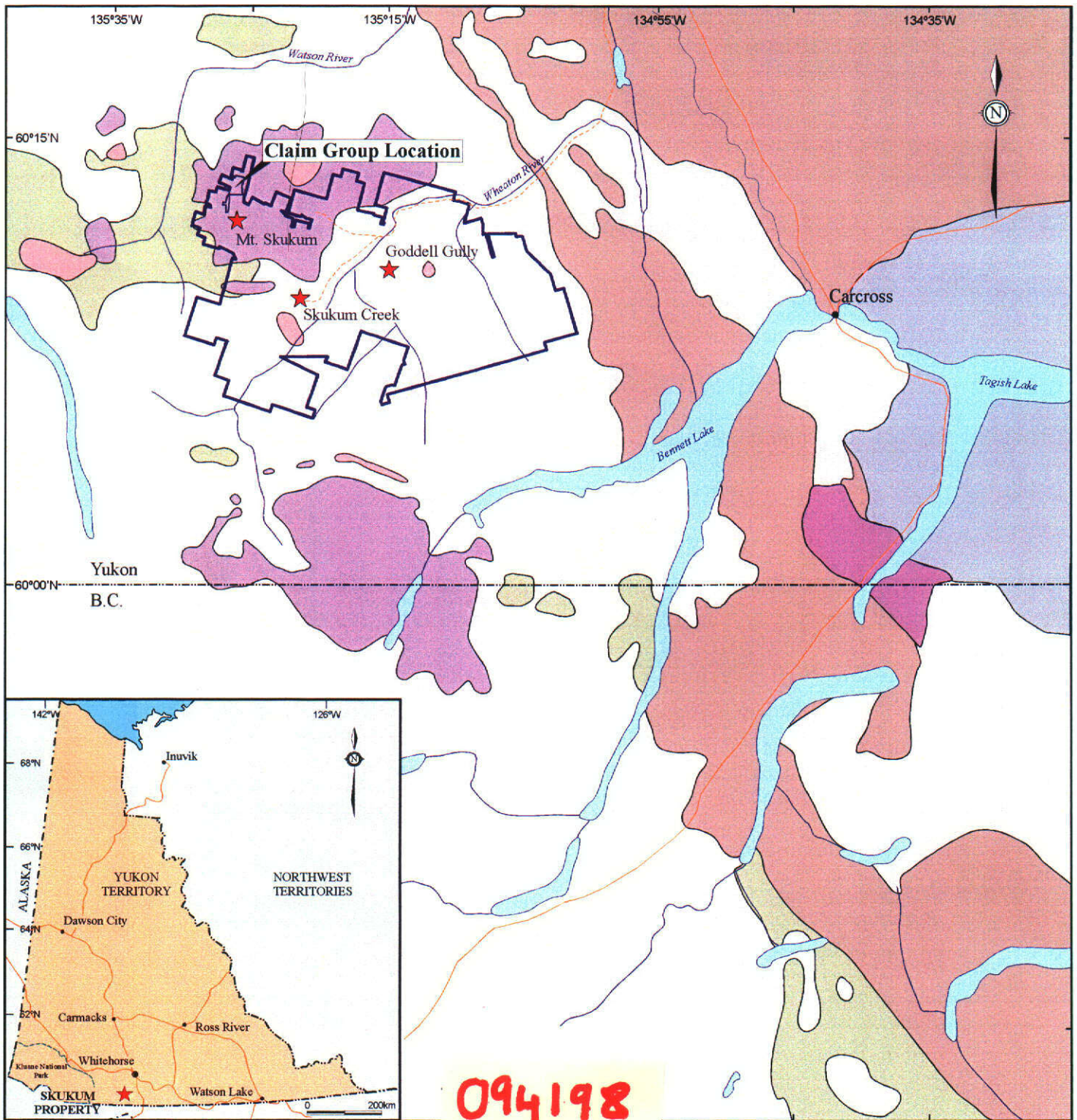
Access previously could be made by vehicle from Whitehorse via the Alaska and Klondike Highways then along the Annie Lake Road to the old Mt. Skukum Mill site and on to the property. At present, all bridges have been washed out over the Wheaton River, though the river could be forded at low water by 4x4 vehicle. Access from the mill site to within 600 metres of the claims is by ATV only as the road is in serious disrepair.

## 1.3 TITLE

Claim status is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Ownership</u>
MEK 1–3	YC09082 – 09084	Omni Resources Inc.
CL 26, 27	YC14153, 14154	Larry Crittenden
KUKU 35, 36	YA61235, 61236	Omni Resources Inc.
KUKU 43	YA61241	Omni Resources Inc.
KUKU 49, 50	YA61623, 61624	Omni Resources Inc.
KUKU 65–68	YA61639-61642	Omni Resources Inc.

The CL claims were staked on behalf of Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. (TYG), but as of the date of this report, they have not been transferred to TYG.



**LEGEND**  
**GEOLOGY**

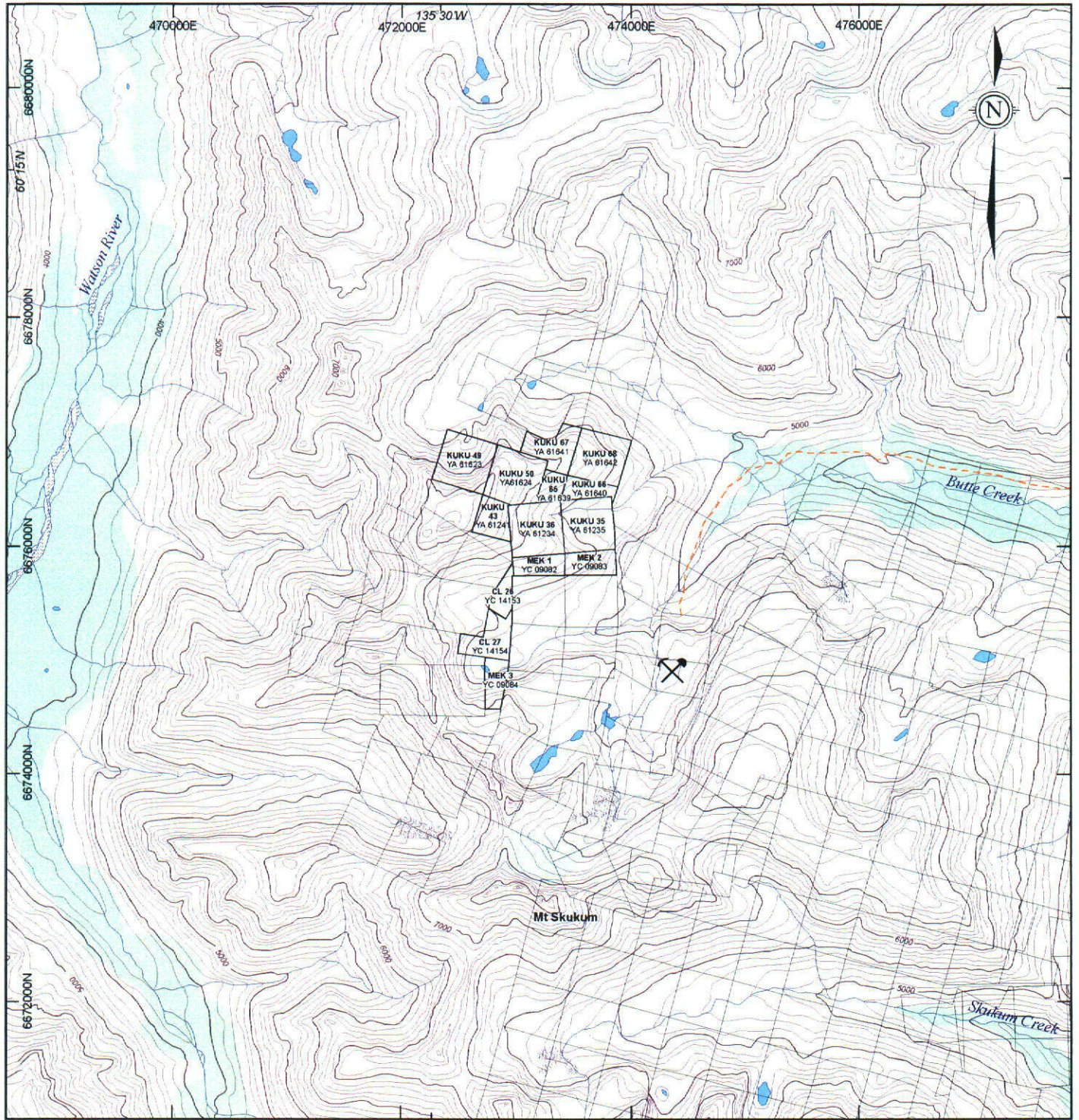
- Eocene**
- Skukum Group volcanics
  - Skukum Group rhyolite
- Cretaceous**
- Coast Plutonic Complex
  - Mount Nansen Group
- Triassic to Jurassic**
- Whitehorse Trough Overlap Assemblage
  - Labege and Lewes River Groups
- Permian**
- Taku Group  
(Northern Cache Creek Terrane)
- Paleozoic or Older**
- Nisling Assemblage

**SYMBOLS**










- Geological contact
- Skukum Property boundary
- ★ Deposit location
- Town
- Road
- River and lake
- - - International border
- · - - Provincial/territorial border



<b>C. TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.</b>			
<b>LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP</b>			
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada			
Project No:	CP56	By:	GD
Scale:	1:400,000	Drawn:	CK, TV
Figure:	1	Date:	October 2000




**LEGEND**  
**SYMBOLS**

-  Claim boundary, name and tag number
-  Other claims
-  Contour line (100' interval)
-  Moraine
-  Icefield
-  Creek, lake
-  Vegetated area
-  Mt Skukum mine
-  Gravel road

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<b>TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.</b>	
<b>CLAIM GROUP LOCATION MAP</b>	
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada	
Project No: CP56	By: TV
Scale: 1:50,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: 2	Date: October 2000
	

0  1km  
NTS 105D/3, 4, 5, 6  
UTM Zone 8, NAD83

## 2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following regional geology section is drawn from C. Hart and J. Radloff, Open File 1990-4.

Two primary terranes are located in the Wheaton River area, namely the Nisling Terrane and Stikine Terrane, which are parts of the Intermontane superterrane. The intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex intrude these terranes throughout particularly in the west and central part (Figure 2).

The Paleozoic and older(?) Nisling Terrane (previously known as Yukon Crystalline Terrane) has many stratigraphic similarities with coeval rocks of ancestral North America but is separated by the other terranes of the Intermontane superterrane. This suggests it may be a rifted continental fragment.

Upper Triassic arc-style volcanics (Lewes River) and the associated plutonic rocks characterize the Stikine Terrane in this area. Basalts and andesite feldspar porphyry flows (and associated sedimentary rocks) are characteristic of the volcanic arc.

The Whitehorse Trough Overlap Assemblage parallels the arc and represents an area of deposition from the Lewes River and Laberge Groups during Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic time. The sedimentary rocks were sourced from the Stikine and Nisling Terranes and primarily deposited on the Stikine, and possibly part of the Northern Cache Creek Terrane to the east.

Finally, the Coast Plutonic Complex is an elongate composite batholith, primarily mid-Cretaceous in age and is believed to be the magmatic and metamorphic response of accretion of the Insular and Intermontane superterranes. Granodiorite and quartz monzonite is the most common rock types found.

Two Eocene volcanic caldera complexes, the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex (MSVC) and Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex are located within this area. They are comprised of the Skukum Group rocks belonging to the Sloko Group volcanic province that straddle the BC/Yukon border.

The Mt. Skukum complex is an early Eocene, bimodal sequence of sub-aerial volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks that have been deposited over approximately 140 km<sup>2</sup>. The complex trends northeast in a 20 kilometre by 11 kilometre ellipsoid, bounded by faults to the south and east, and divided into two parts by two north-south trending faults. The eastern part has been down-dropped by as much as 300 metres relative to the western block (Pride, 1986). The eastern portion of the complex is comprised of mainly felsic pyroclastic rocks intercalated with brecciated flow-banded and spherulitic rhyolite lava flows. These felsic units are particularly thick in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the complex where prominent large-scale arcuate fracture systems, large slump blocks, vent facies pyroclastic rocks and other features indicate centres of volcanism and associated margins of nested

caldera subsidence. The western block is underlain by at least 850 metres of andesite, which host the Mt. Skukum gold deposit. The andesite unconformably overlies the basement of metamorphic Nisling Terrane and intrusive Coast Plutonic Complex on a highly irregular erosional surface (Jago, 1991).

The stratigraphy of the MSVC has evolved over time by the various workers. The following terminology is based on the work of Hart and Radloff (1990).

*Ibex Formation*: dark, vitreous, flow-banded rhyo-dacite flows with sparse feldspar phenocrysts and welded tuff and common granitic fragments. This unit may or may not be part of the Skukum Group but is found overlain by Butte Creek Formation.

*Mount Reid Formation*: Massive, hematitic, clast-supported, cobble and boulder conglomerate with locally derived basement fragments.

*Butte Creek Formation*: consists of three sub-units of well-bedded, pastel coloured felsic and altered felsic pyroclastic rocks with interbeds of grey, green and purple interbeds, interlayered epiclastic sediments and tuffs, and undivided tuff and epiclastics.

*Watson River Formation*: massive to poorly-bedded, dark-brown and purple to pale green columnar-jointed andesite and andesite porphyry flows, as well as pale green dacitic to andesitic lithic tuff.

*Vesuvius Formation*: consists of a variety of rhyolite tuffs and flows, lithic tuffs, and a collapse breccia of large blocks of flow-banded rhyolite. The various sub-units range in colour from dark reddish-brown to green to tan to grey.

### **3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY**

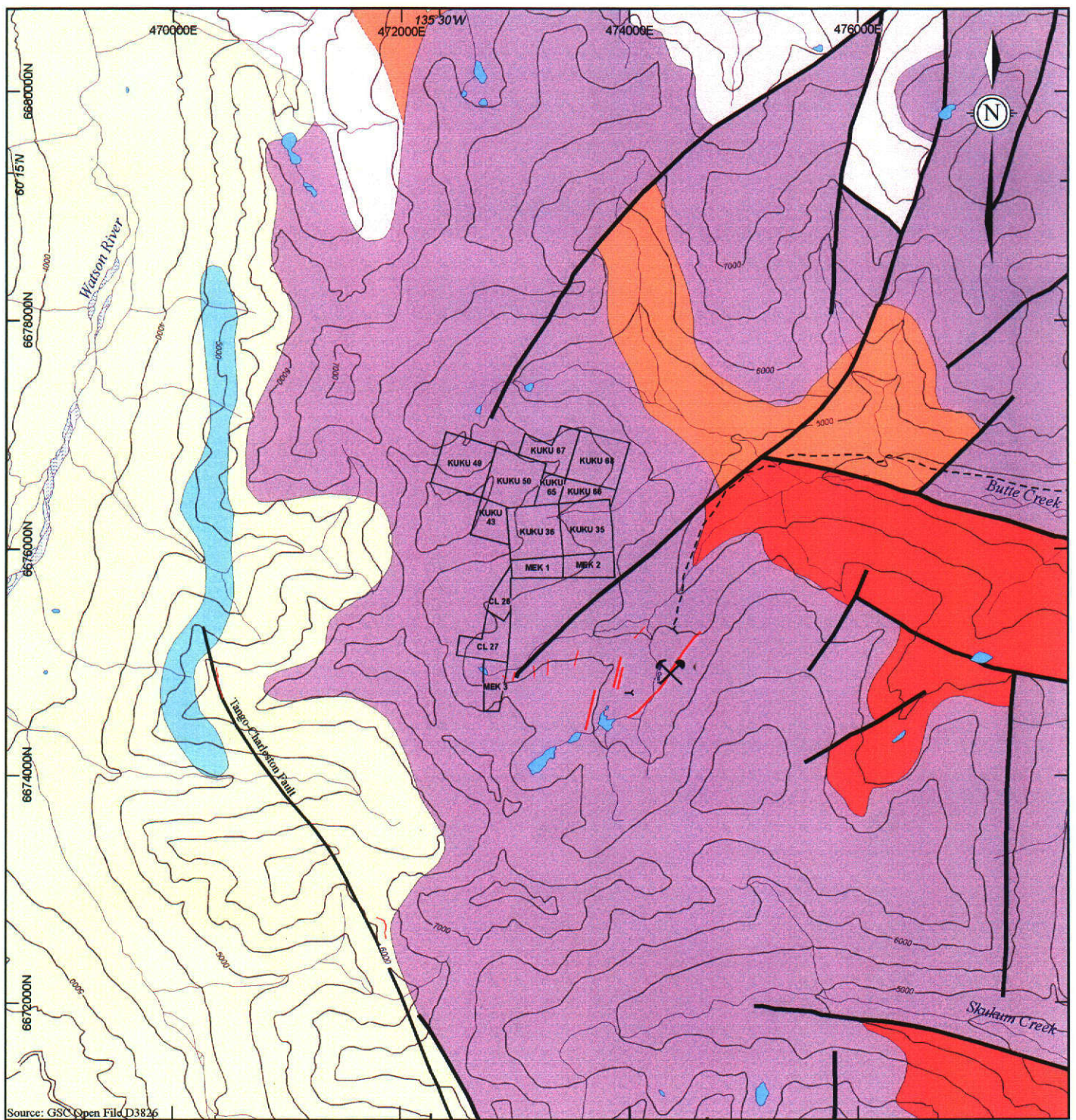
The claims occur wholly within the Skukum Group rocks of the Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex. To the east, in both fault and unconformable contact are granite and quartz monzonite of the Bennett Pluton and Carbon Hill Plug. To the west the Paleozoic and older metamorphic Nisling Assemblage rocks are exposed.

The claims cover rocks of the Watson River Formation as indicated by mapping of Hart et al (1990). Geology is presented in Figure 3.

Little outcrop exists (probably <5% of surface exposure) and slopes are covered in talus and felsenmeer.

### **4.0 WORK HISTORY**

Agip Canada Ltd. did the original staking of the area in 1981 as part of the land acquisition surrounding the Mt. Skukum deposit.



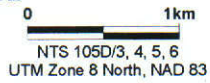
Source: GSC Open File D3826

**LEGEND**  
**GEOLOGY**

- Tertiary**
- Mt Skukum Volcanic Complex: rhyolite, andesite flows and breccia
  - Nisling Range Plutonic Suite - alaskite, quartz monzonite, granite
- Cretaceous**
- Carbon Hill plug - granite, quartz monzonite
- Jurassic**
- Bennett Pluton - quartz monzonite
- Proterozoic to Paleozoic**
- Nisling Assemblage
- Schist, gneiss, quartzite
  - Marble

**SYMBOLS**

- Fault
- Contact
- Quartz vein
- Creek, lake
- MEK 2  
YCE 888 Claim boundary and name
- Mt Skukum mine
- Gravel road
- Topographic contour (500' interval)



<b>TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.</b>			
<b>GEOLOGY MAP</b>			
Skukum Project Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada			
Project No:	CP56	By:	TV
Scale:	1:50,000	Drawn:	TV
Figure:	3	Date:	October 2000

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Most of the work in this area has been undertaken to the southeast (1.5 - 2 km) at the Mt. Skukum mine area at the Lake, Marmot and Wolverine zones

The Lake zone was discovered in 1982 as the regional exploration program in the Mt. Skukum Complex was expanded. Drilling up to 1988 delineated three vertically plunging shoots of gold-bearing vein material within a mineralized structure approximately 550 metres in strike length. Regional prospecting suggests the host structure continues to the south and north, although in this region it is covered by talus. Drilling commonly encountered intersections of 17 g/t Au over 1.5 metres.

The Marmot and Wolverine veins are two structures found 750 metres and 820 metres respectively, west of the Lake zone. These structures, which run parallel to the Lake Zone, were discovered during the regional prospecting programs of Mount Skukum Gold Mines.

The Marmot vein is between 0.15 and 0.2 metres wide and has been traced only 12 metres on surface before it pinches to the south and is covered by overburden to the north. The vein has returned up to 328.8 g/t Au and 3,774.7 g/t Ag over 20 cm.

The Wolverine vein is over 2 metres in width and has been traced for 35 metres along strike before being covered by overburden to the north and south. Channel sampling across the vein has returned up to 11.8 g/t Au and 12.0 g/t Ag over an average width of 0.25 metres.

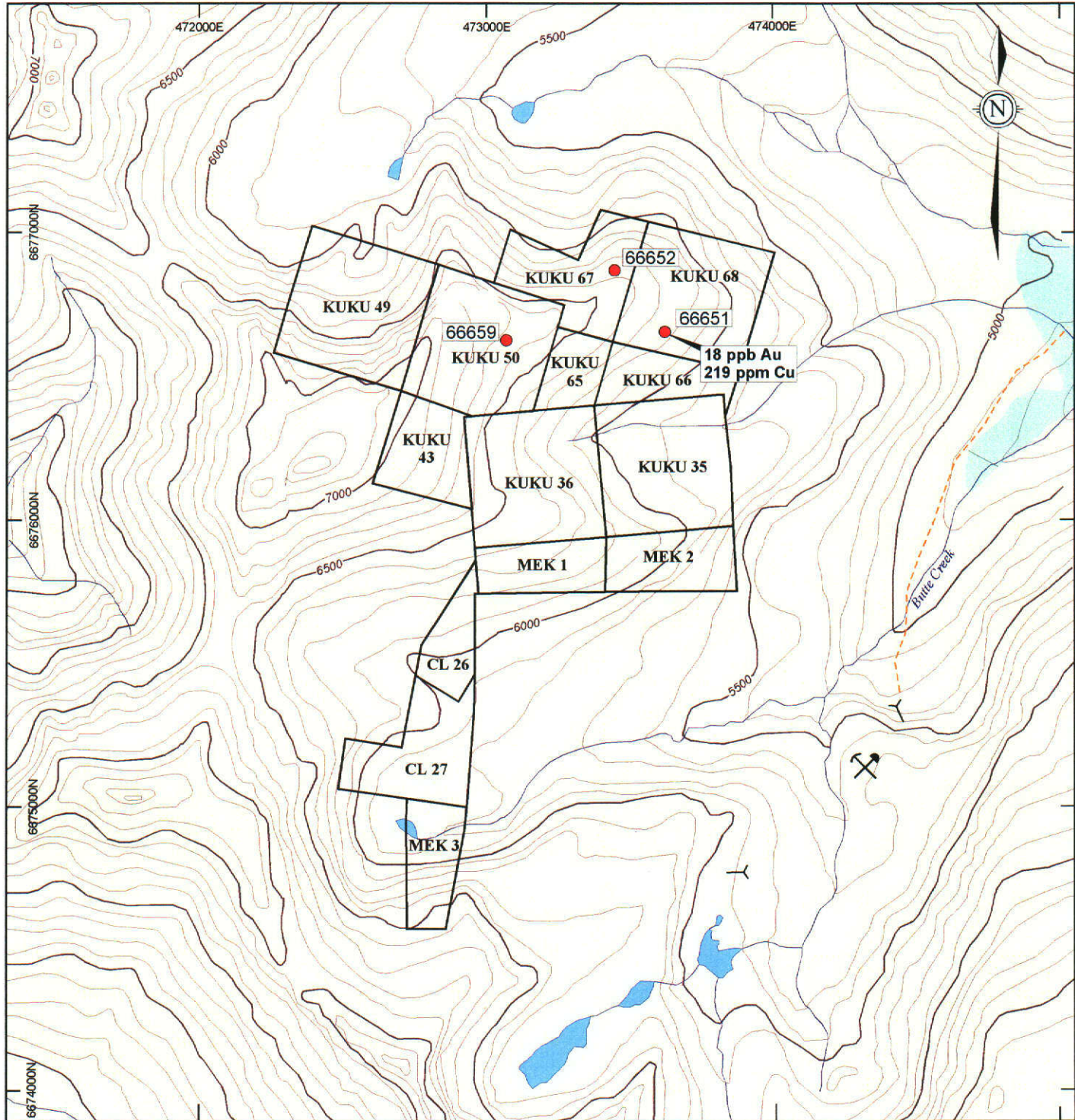
## **5.0 CURRENT WORK**

The current work program consisted of a one-day traverse on August 5, 2000 to investigate the strike potential of the auriferous quartz-carbonate veins found at the Mt. Skukum mine area. Access is by ATV along the old Mt. Skukum haulage road, then by foot to the KUKU claims. The traverse was routed along the ridge tops, where outcrop was visible.









A total of 3 samples were taken. All were GPS located in UTM co-ordinates (NAD27). All samples were bagged and sent to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for gold geochemical analysis and 30 element analysis by ICP. Selected results are shown in Table 1. Certificate of analysis is found in Appendix II. Rock descriptions and locations can be found in Appendix III. Figure 4 shows sample locations and anomalous results.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**


Due to talus cover, little outcrop was found and thus mapping of potential strike extensions was made difficult. Three locations of quartz-carbonate veining were found from which samples were taken. No significant results were returned from these samples.



**LEGEND  
SYMBOLS**

-  Claim boundary and name
-  -5000 Topographic contour (100' interval)
-  Creek, lake
-  Vegetated area
-  Mt Skukum mine
-  Portal
-  Gravel road
-  66652 Rock grab sample location and number

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TRUMPETER YUKON GOLD INC.

SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND  
ANOMALOUS RESULTS PLAN MAP

Skukum Project  
Whitehorse M.D., Yukon, Canada

Project No: CP56	By: TV
Scale: 1:20,000	Drawn: TV
Figure: 4	Date: October 2000

CME



0 400m

NTS 105D/3  
UTM Zone 8, NAD83

Table 1: Anomalous rock samples

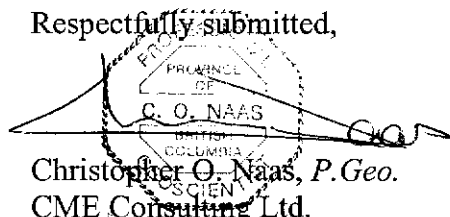
Sample No.	Location (UTM)			Results		
	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
66651	473623	6676657	1900m	18	1.9	219
66652	473447	6676868	1942m	4	2.7	4
66659	473070	6676624	2038m	<2	1.4	10

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The MEK, CL and KUKU claim group covers the potential northern strike extensions of the western portion of the auriferous quartz-carbonate veins found at Mt. Skukum. Due to talus cover, outcrop was limited which made prospecting difficult. Minor quartz-carbonate stringers were located, but sampling returned background precious metal values.

Although no quartz veins were located the claims cover prospective ground and should be maintained in good standing. Future work should include geophysical surveying over the entire strike potential of the Mt. Skukum veins. This survey should include test lines over the auriferous veins at Mt. Skukum mine area. Follow up work would include trenching of anomalous areas defined by the geophysical surveys.

Respectfully submitted,



Christopher O. Naas, *P. Geo.*  
 CME Consulting Ltd.  
 October 31, 2000

## 8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Christopher O. Naas, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate in geology of Dalhousie University (B.Sc., 1984).
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3. I have practiced as a geologist in mineral exploration for the past 13 years.
4. The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of previous records and fieldwork carried out under my supervision on the day of August 5, 2000.
5. I own no direct, indirect, or contingent shares in the subject property or shares or securities of Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc., or associated companies.

I hereby authorize Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc. to use this report for the purpose of raising investment capital and meeting obligations as defined by the stock exchange.



Christopher O. Naas

Vancouver, Canada  
October 31, 2000

## 9.0 REFERENCES

Gordey, S.P., and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.),

1999 Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey, and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826, and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D).

Hart, C.J.R. and Radloff, J.K.,

1990. Geology of Whitehorse, Alligator Lake, Fenwick Creek, Carcross, and part of Robinson Map Areas (105 D/11, 6, 3, 2, & 7). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs: Yukon Region, Open File 1990-4.

Pride, M.J.,

1986. Description of the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex in southern Yukon; in Yukon Geology, vol. 1, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, INAC. Open File, 1:25,000 Scale Map.

Wheeler, J.O.,

1961. Whitehorse Map-Area, Yukon Territory, 105D, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS**

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Ag	silver
As	arsenic
aspy	arsenopyrite
Au	gold
Az	azimuth
C\$	Canadian dollars
CA	core axis
cm	centimetre
cpy	chalcopyrite
cu. cm	cubic centimre
cu. m	cubic metre
cu. yd	cubic yard
eqAu	equivalent gold
ft	foot
g	gram
g/cu. m	grams per cubic metre
g/t	grams per metric ton
kg	kilogram
kg/t	kilograms per metric ton
km	kilometre
lb	Pound avoirdupois
m	metre
l	litre
mi	mile
mm	millimetre
n	number of items in a statistical array
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
oz	troy ounces
oz/cu. yd	troy ounces per cubic yard
oz/T	troy ounces per short ton
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
sq. km	square kilometre
Sb	antimony
sq. mi	square mile
T	short ton
t	metric ton (tonne)
tpd	short tons per day
t/d	metric tons per day
yd	yard
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
x	statistical mean
%	percent
±	plus or minus
o / ' / "	degree/minute/second of arc

## CONVERSION FACTORS

<b>Length</b>			
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inches (in)	1 inch (in)	25.40 millimetre (mm)
1 centimetre (cm)	0.394 inches(in)	1 inch (in)	2.540 centimetres (cm)
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet (ft)	1 foot (ft)	0.3048 metres (m)
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)	1 mile (mi)	1.609 kilometres (km)
<b>Area</b>			
1 sq. centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.1550 sq. inches (in <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	6.452 sq. centimetres (cm <sup>2</sup> )
1 sq. metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	10.76 feet (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1 foot (ft)	0.0929 sq. metres (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 hectare (ha) (10,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectare (ha)
1 hectare (ha)	0.003861 sq. miles (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	640 acres
1 hectare (ha)	0.01 sq. kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	259.0 hectare (ha)
1 sq. kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.3861 sq. miles (mi <sup>2</sup> )	1 sq. mile (m <sup>2</sup> )	2.590 sq. kilometres (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Volume</b>			
1 cu. centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.06102 cu. inches (in <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	16.39 cu. centimetres (cm <sup>3</sup> )
1 cu. metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1.308 cu. yards (yd <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	0.7646 cu. metres (m <sup>3</sup> )
1 cu. metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	35.310 cu. feet (ft <sup>3</sup> )	1 cu. foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	0.02832 cu. metres (m <sup>3</sup> )
1 litre (l)	0.2642 gallons (U.S.)	1 gallon (U.S.)	3.785 litres (l)
1 litre (l)	0.2200 gallons (U.K.)	1 gallon (U.K.)	4.546 litres (l)
<b>Weights</b>			
1 gram (g)	0.03215 troy ounce (20dwt)	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.6430 pennyweight (dwt)	1 pennyweight (dwt)	1.555 grams (g)
1 gram (g)	0.03527 oz avoirdupois	1 oz avoirdupois	28.35 grams (g)
1 kilogram (g)	2.205 lb avoirdupois	1 lb avoirdupois	0.4535 kilograms (kg)
1 tonne (t) (metric)	1.102 tons (T) (short ton)	1 ton (T) (short ton) (2000 lb)	0.9072 tonnes (t)
1 tonne (t)	0.9842 long ton	1 long ton (2240 lb)	1.016 tonnes (t)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
1 cm/second	0.01968 ft/min	1 ft/min	50.81 cm/second
1 cu. m/second	22.82 million gal/day	1 million gal/day	0.04382 m <sup>3</sup> /second
1 cu. m/minute	264.2 gal/min	1 gal/min	0.003785 m <sup>3</sup> /minute
1 g/cu. m	62.43 lb/ cu. ft	1 lb/cu. ft <sup>3</sup>	0.01602 g/m <sup>3</sup>
1 g/cu. m	0.02458 oz/cu. yd	1 oz/cu. yd	40.6817 g/m <sup>3</sup>
1 Pascal (Pa)	0.000145 psi	1 psi	6985 Pascal
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)	1 troy ounce/short ton (oz/T)	34.2857 grams/tonne (g/t)
1 g/t	0.583 dwt/short ton	1 dwt/short ton	1.714 g/t
1 g/t	0.653 dwt/long ton	1 dwt/long ton	1.531 g/t
1 g/t	0.0001 %		
1 g/t	1 part per million (ppm)		
1 %	10,000 part per million (ppm)		
1 part per million (ppm)	1,000 part per billion (ppb)		
1 part per billion (ppb)	0.001 part per million (ppm)		

**APPENDIX II**  
**CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS**



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



CME Managing Consultants Inc. File # A002624

302 - 856 Homer St., Vancouver BC V6B 2W5

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
066651	9	219	33	256	1.9	52	16	4517	23.13	129	<8	<2	2	101	1.9	<3	<3	32	.92	.131	18	17	.59	35	.03	<3	1.76	.01	.05	<2	18
066652	15	4	20	20	2.7	2	<1	46	1.14	17	<8	<2	7	3	<.2	<3	<3	1	.01	.004	9	12	.01	20	<.01	4	.20	.08	.11	3	4
066659	7	10	50	102	1.4	4	3	682	1.58	6	<8	<2	5	10	1.0	5	4	8	.67	.017	7	24	.02	494	<.01	7	.13	.03	.08	10	<2
STANDARD C3/AU-R	25	63	32	170	5.5	34	11	738	3.23	59	20	3	19	28	22.8	19	21	72	.56	.085	17	156	.57	140	.09	24	1.72	.04	.16	19	471
STANDARD G-2	1	4	<3	45	<.3	7	4	543	2.06	<2	<8	<2	4	74	<.2	<3	3	37	.66	.098	8	75	.60	221	.14	3	.98	.08	.48	3	<2

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU\*\* GROUP 38 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.  
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 27 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 28/00* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

**APPENDIX III**  
**ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

## ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description
66651	Andesite porphyry with milky white quartz-calcite stringers; weak chloritic alteration; no visible sulphides..
66652	Massive pale green andesite porphyry flow(?) with minor quartz-calcite stringers.
66659	Weakly silicified brownish-green andesite. Moderate chlorite alteration. Fine 1-2mm quartz-stringers along fracture surfaces.

**APPENDIX IV**  
**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

### *Labour Costs*

C. Naas	1 day @ \$500/day	\$500
T. VanderWart	1 day @ \$350/day	\$350
L. Crittenden	1 day @ \$300/day	\$300
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$1,150.00</u></b>

### *Analytical Costs*

Analyses by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, BC.

3	Rock Sample preparation @ \$5.75	\$17.25
3	30 Element ICP + Au (30gm) @ \$18.56	\$55.68
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$72.93</u></b>

### *Camp Costs*

3 man-days @ \$64.00/man-day	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$192.00</u></b>
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### *Report Costs*

Photocopying, binding 5 reports @ 11.80 ea.	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$59.00</u></b>
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**Total Costs of Surface Work for Assessment on the KUKU 35, 36, 43,  
49, 50, 36-38, CL 26, 27, and MEK 1-3 claims** **\$1,473.93**