GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
On The

RED CLAIMS

Red #1, Red #2, Red #3,Red #4, Red #5, Red #6, Red #7, Red #8
(3596, 3606,3607, 3608, 3609, 3599, 3598, 3597)

TAKU RIVER AREA

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S.: 104K/11W+E, 104K/14W+E

LATITUDE: 58°45'N LONGITUDE: 133°15'W

For
Owner / Operator
ERIK BERGVINSON

BY
Gary L. Wesa B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

July 30, 1990

SUMMARY

The Red Claims are located in the Tulsequah and Taku River area of northwestern British Columbia. The 1990 exploration program was conducted on the Red 1 and 2 Claims, west of Red Cap Lake and comprised geological mapping, prospecting and rock and contour soil sampling.

The claims are underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the King Salmon Formation of the Stuhini Group in the north and intermediate to felsic volcanics of Stuhini Group to the south. These volcanics have been intruded by granodiorite and diorite intrusives of undetermined age.

Numerous significant mineralized showings have been discovered on the Red Cap prospect to the east and the possibility of further base and precious metal mineralization is indicated by an extensive area of silicification and gossanous surface weathering west of and northwest of Red Cap Lake. This may be caused by hydrothermal solutions driven by the intrusive igneous complexes. Sulfide (pyrite) mineralization occurs primarily as micro-fracture fillings and fine disseminations. Strongly gossanous and siliceous alteration zones occur in proximity to the intrusive contact and along major structures.

Exploration work, conducted by a 5 man crew, focused attention on an extensively gossanous rugged area west and northwest of Red Cap Lake. A series of possibly anomalous gold values (>10ppb) were recorded from the beginning of the lower of two contour soil lines run west to east, northwest of Red Cap Lake in the southeast corner of Red #1. Three probably anomalous gold values were recorded in rock samples collected immediately north of the northeast corner of Red #2, southeast of Red Cap Lake.

Mineralization on the Red Claims is probably related to the contacts of small granodiorite to diorite stocks and has been concentrated in limonitic shear and fault zones. These targets should be searched out and warrant detailed examination in the form of detailed mapping, prospecting, rock geochem survey and follow-up geophysics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

The Red Claims are located in the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia, 90 kilometers south of Atlin and 80 kilometers northeast of Juneau, Alaska. The property is situated on the east side of the Taku River and includes the mountainous area between the Taku River (elev. 25 meters ASL) and Red Cap Lake (elev. 800 meters ASL) plus the area east and northeast of Mount Lester Jones (elev. 2138 meters ASL). Approximate geographic co-ordinates are 58° 45'N latitude and 133° 15'W longitude.

For the purpose of this program, accommodation was provided for a 5 man crew in tents initially at the gravel airstrip near Tulsequah, approximately 16 kilometers southwest of the property. However, due to rising Tulsequah River waters, the camp was remobilized to the Polaris - Taku minesite and access from that point to the property provided by Bell-47 helicopter.

1.2 Climate, Topography and Vegetation

The Red Claims lie on the eastern edge of the Coast Range Mountains resulting in highly variable and unstable weather patterns influenced by moist Pacific air from the west. Precipitation is in the range of 200 - 300 centimeters annually.

Weather during the period of examination was characterized by low dense cloud cover, light to heavy rain alternating with periods of broken cloud and clear skies.

Topography in the claims area is steep and rugged with ice sculptured spires and deeply incised valleys and gullies. High elevations and cirques are occupied by glaciers. The lower valley of the Taku River and lower slopes below 1000 meters elevation are choked with dense forest, devil's club and nearly impenetrable undergrowth.

1.3 Property and Claim Status

The Red property consists of 8 contiguous mineral claims comprising 119 units and is wholly owned by Erik Bergvinson. Work was performed on Red 1 and 2 Claims and applied to the 98 units enclosed by Red #1, #2, #5, #6, #7, and #8 Claims. On Red #3 and #4 Claims, money was paid in lieu of work. The claims are shown in Fig. 2 and specific data is presented in Table 1.

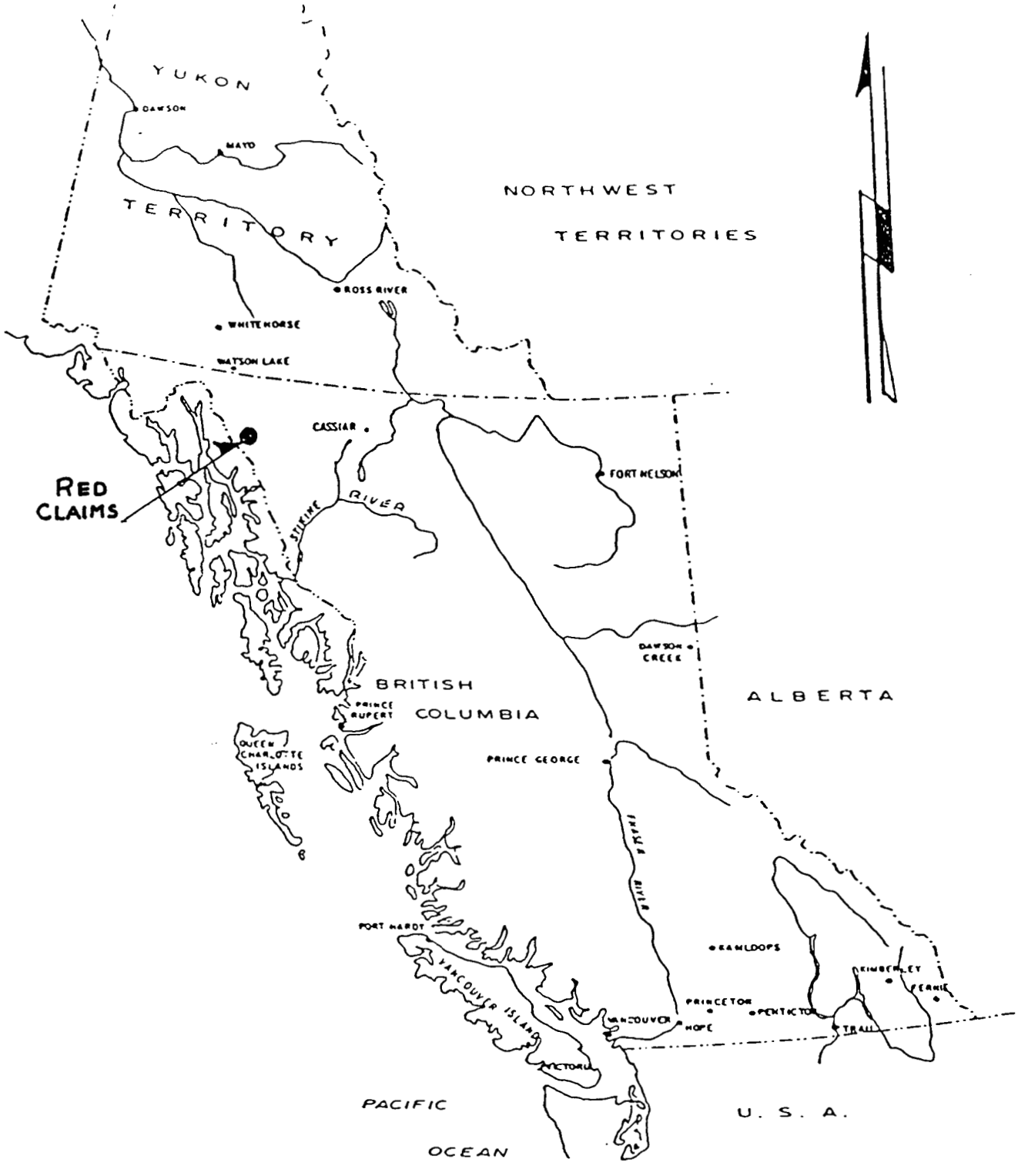
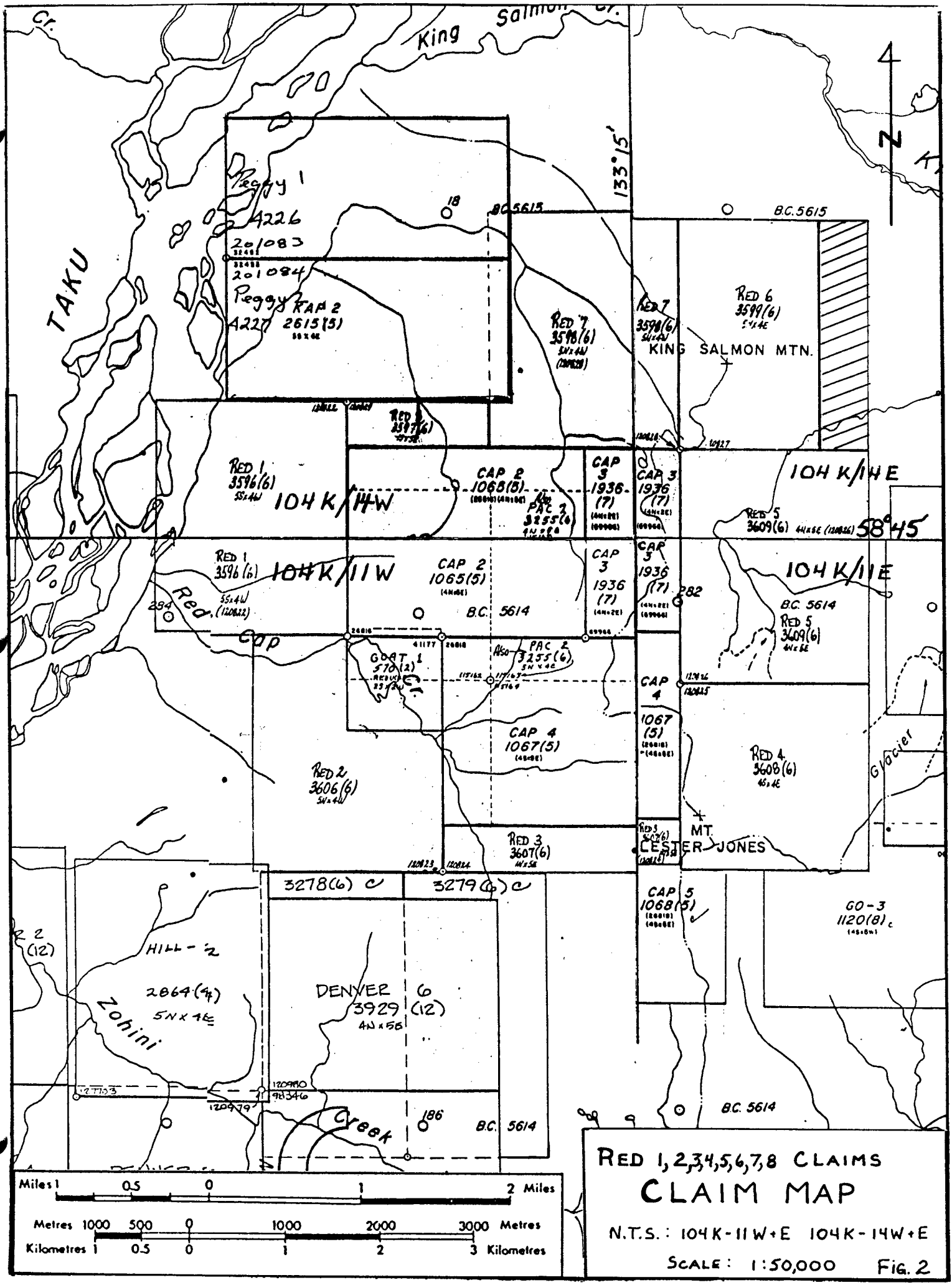


FIGURE 1

PROPERTY LOCATION

Scale

0 100 200 Km



RED 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S.: 104K-11W+E 104K-14W+E

SCALE: 1:50,000 FIG. 2

TABLE 1: - Claim Status

Claim	Record No.	Units	Date Recorded	Expiry Date
RED 1	3596	20	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 2	3606	20	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 3	3607	5	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 4	3608	16	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 5	3609	20	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 6	3599	15	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 7	3598	20	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991
RED 8	3597	3	29 June, 1989	29 June,1991

1.4 History

The Taku River was used as an access route to the Klondike gold fields during the late 1890's. Consequently, extensive prospecting was conducted into interior country accessible from the Taku Valley. In 1923 the Tulsequah Chief property was discovered on the east side of the Tulsequah River followed, in 1929, by discovery of the Big Bull, Polaris - Taku and Erickson - Ashbey deposits above the confluence of the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers.

The Polaris - Taku mine was brought into production in 1937 followed in 1938 with Cominco commencing production at Big Bull and Tulsequah Chief.

Little information is available regarding the early history of the Red Claims. A large gossanous area and numerous small high grade veins attracted prospectors to the area in the late 1920's and the prospect area is mentioned in the 1930 and 1931 Minister of Mines Annual Reports where assayable gold, silver and base metals were discovered.

In 1959 - 60, J. G. Souther of the G.S.C. mapped Red Cap Creek area as part of the Tulsequah regional survey (G.S.C. Memoir 362) and reported veins containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in a large area of pyritization, silicification and carbonate alteration. In 1971, Archer - Cathro Ltd. staked the MIKE claims over the Red Cap prospect and drilled 6 vertical holes totalling, 88 feet on a bench north of Red Cap Lake.

In 1979, the GOAT #1 and DA #1 claims were staked by Omni

Resources who initiated a program of prospecting and staking in the surrounding area. Results from subsequent grid soil geochem surveys and geological mapping surveys were encouraging and indicated a large area of significant mineralization. Geological and geochemical data suggests that a large porphyry copper system with excellent precious metal potential underlies the survey area. During September, 1979 one hole was drilled on CAP #3 claim. In late September and October, three exploratory diamond drill holes were completed on CAP #11 to test a gold mineralized vein-fault.

Seven holes, totalling 1203.6 meters, were completed in an area previously outlined by a geochemical survey. Independent geological consultants, H. Wall and G. Rayner, examined different portions of the claims area during 1980.

During 1982, only 31.2 meters of drilling was performed on the property due to water and weather problems.

No further work was done on the Red Cap prospect until June, 1988 when Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. conducted 92 kilometers of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM geophysics.

On June 29, 1989 the Red Claims were staked by owner & operator, Erik Bergvinson to cover areas of extensive gossanous and silicious alteration of volcanic rocks.

1.5 1990 Work Program

The object of the 1990 exploration program was to examine gossanous, rugged terrain north and west of Red Cap Lake in Red 1 and 2 Claims. Work performed consisted of mapping, prospecting and rock and contour (talus fines) soil sampling an area displaying characteristics similar to those existing in the Cap claims to the east.

Rock grab samples were collected from rusty weathering, gossanous volcanic rocks containing shear zones and minor quartz veining, plus intermediate volcanics - diorite intrusive contacts. A total of 11 rock samples were collected from float and outcrop.

Soil profiles are not developed on steep slopes at elevations examined, therefore, soil samples are classified as talus fines. Two reconnaissance contour lines were run, west to east, spaced approximately 75 meters apart with samples collected at 25 meter spacings. Total samples collected numbered 48 from 1475 meters of line. Mapping and prospecting data was recorded at 1:10,000 scale.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Red Claims on the Tulsequah map sheet (G.S.C. MAP 1262A) lie at the western edge of the Intermontane Belt where the Whitehorse Trough overlies the Atlin Terrane and Stikine Arch. The Coast Plutonic Complex occurs to the west of the claims.

Basement rocks are Permian and older, intensely folded and regionally metamorphosed sediments and volcanics belonging to the Atlin Horst in the northeast and Stikine Arch in the south.

The Whitehorse Trough is an elongate Mesozoic Basin containing volcanic and sedimentary rocks derived mainly from the southwest and separates the older, more folded rocks of the Stikine Arch and Atlin Horst. The Whitehorse Trough is believed to be a fore arc basin with the Coast Plutonic Belt as the reactivated root of the associated arc. According to Templeman - Kluit (1979), the basin and arc collided with cratonic North America in late Jurassic and Cretaceous times.

Felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the late Cretaceous to Tertiary Sloko Group unconformably intrude and overlie Cretaceous and older rocks along the eastern edge of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

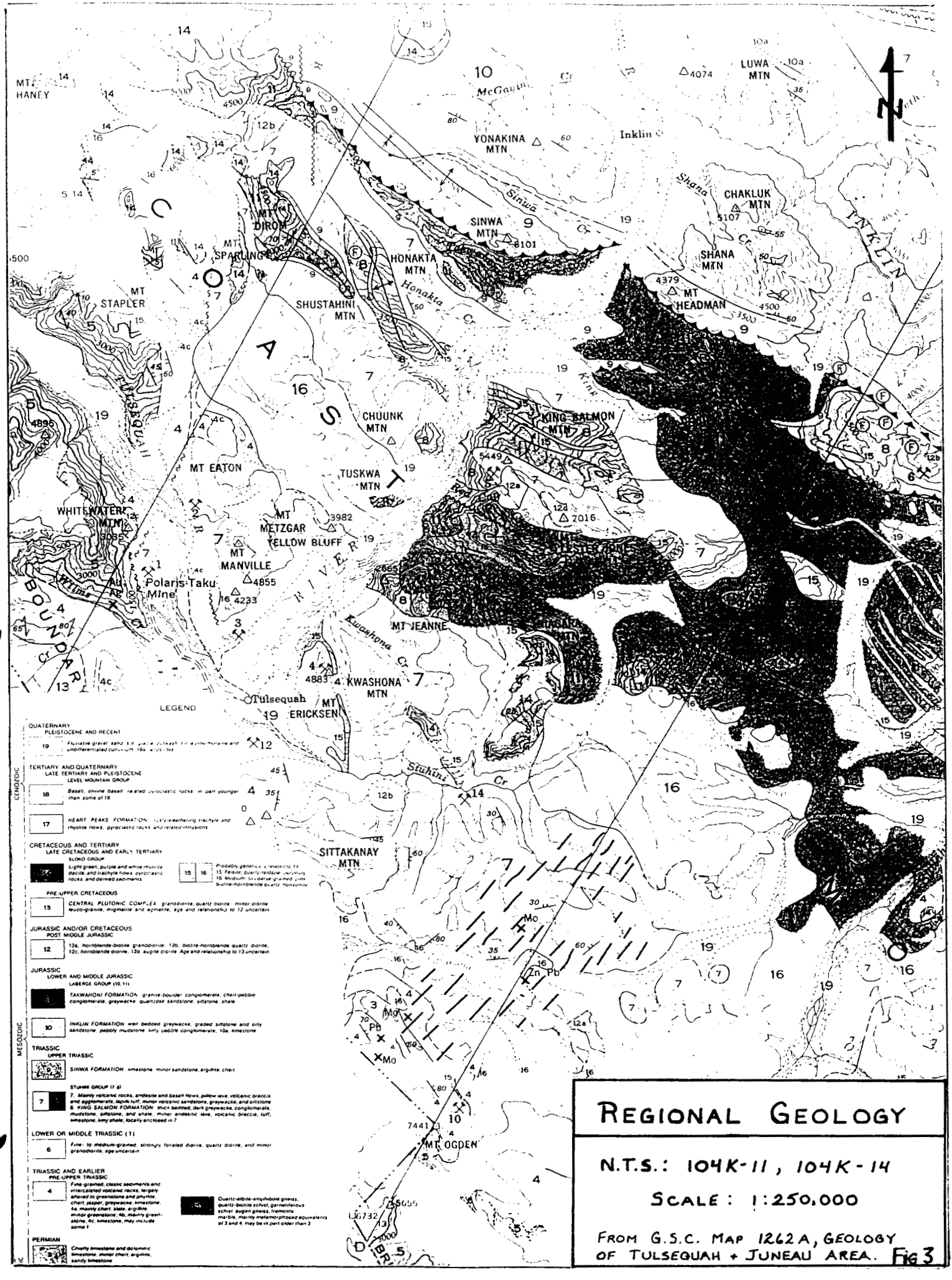
Associated with the latter are mineralized quartz veins and porphyry systems, notably the Tetsamenie, Iskut and Stewart gold camps to the southeast and Montana Mountain and Wheaton River gold camps to the northwest. Silver bearing massive sulfide mineralization, related to upper Paleozoic volcanics, occurs at Tulsequah Chief, Big Bull and Erickson - Ashbey deposits.

2.2 Property Geology

2.2.1 Lithologies and Structure

The area investigated is underlain primarily by felsic volcanic rocks probably classified as quartz latites to dacites, moderately to strongly siliceous intermediate volcanic rocks and granodiorite to diorite intrusive rocks.

The felsic volcanic units and andesitic rocks appear to be intruded by small stocks of granodiorite as observed north and northwest of Red Cap Lake. The granodiorite is coarse crystalline, light grey and hosting 10% - 15% mafics. Minor chlorite alteration of mafics occurs.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S.: 104K-11, 104K-14

SCALE: 1:250,000

FROM G.S.C. MAP 1262A, GEOLOGY OF TULSEQUAH + JUNEAU AREA.

FIG 3

Widespread rusty surface weathering and gossaning accompanied by silicification of the overlying felsic and intermediate volcanics is observed west and northwest of Red Cap Lake, on steep rugged terrain. South and southwest of the lake, massive felsic volcanics (MAP unit 14) plus coarse to fine clastic sedimentary rocks (MAP unit 11) form towering cliffs. These units are less gossanous, however, they are cut and incised by deep gullies of possible fault origin

Outcrop exposure for the area examined is good, varying between 85% - 100%. The valley bottom is masked by glacial debris and boulder talus.

Numerous faults and shear zones observed may influence mineralization, however, with respect to large, extensive rusty exposures, the primary structural feature appears to be intense rock fracturing controlled by major faults and shear zones. Quite often, fresh rock surfaces were difficult to obtain due to rock breaking along rusty fractures and joints.

A contact between granodiorite and invaded rusty weathering intermediate volcanics was observed north of Red Cap Lake. The volcanics appear to be roof pendants overlying intrusives and appear, locally, sheared and fractured with strongly silicified wallrock contacts. Granodiorite appears fresh and unaltered but exhibiting finer grained, chilled margins near the contact.

On steep cliff terrain to the northwest, numerous fault zones exist, characterized by strong Fe and Mn - oxide weathered fault gouge and limonite breccia.

2.2.2 Alteration and Mineralization

Extensive rusty exposures, particular on cliffs and rugged terrain northwest of Red Cap lake, serve to outline zones of limonite alteration and silicification.

Silicification appears to be a common form of alteration in the rhyolitic, or felsic, rocks. Oxidation is, locally, very intense and abundant gossanous material occurs along narrow shear zones in intermediate volcanics northwest of the lake.

The limonitic alteration observed probably derives from pyrite mineralization in the rock, however, the significant degree of oxidation of the area may be the result of preglacial leaching of sulfides. Sulfide content of rock examined in the study area was minimal <1% to 1% pyrite, commonly occurring in hairline fractures, very fine disseminations and in limonitic shear zones.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Introduction

The purpose for conducting the geochem survey was to define and evaluate the potential for precious metal minerals in an area of intense silica alteration and gossanous surface weathering.

More important is the fact that the specific area examined lies in close proximity to "porphyry style" mineralization, and the possibility of significant gold - silver values based upon the location of the prospect within a base metals (Cu - Mo) district.

Rock samples were collected from interesting looking lithologies, silica alteration and pyrite mineralized showings in an extensive area of gossanous surface weathering.

The soil survey consisted of establishing two roughly parallel contour soil lines, run from west to east using hip chain to measure out 25 meter sample stations. The survey was conducted northwest of Red Cap Lake at the mouth of a hanging valley. The lines were run at the base of steep rocky slopes. Soil profiles and development do not exist in this environment therefore samples collected comprised talus fines of clay and silt. A total of 48 contour samples were collected from LINE A (725 meters) and LINE B (750 meters). See Figs. 4 and 5.

3.2 Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedure

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 sieved to minus 80 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the minus 80 fraction was digested in hot, dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and then diluted to 10 ml. with distilled water. All samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and silver using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. In addition, gold was analyzed from a 10 gram fraction by the conventional Atomic Absorption (AA) technique.

3.3 Discussion of Results

Of the 11 rock samples collected, three were anomalous in gold: 90-9-1R1 (58ppb), 90-9-10R1 (210 ppb), 90-9-10R2 (95 ppb). Sample 90-9-1R1 was also anomalous in Cu (197 ppm), Pb (510 ppm), Zn (87 ppm), Ag (4.3 ppm) and As (206 ppm). Sample 90-9-10R1 was also strongly anomalous in Cu (1647 ppm), Pb (1306 ppm), Zn (97 ppm), Ag (38.2 ppm) and As (216 ppm). These three rock samples were collected in a gully immediately

north of the northeast corner of Red 2, southeast of Red Cap Lake. The gullies in this area probably represent the surface trace of northeast-southwest trending shear zones as evidenced by the presence of limonite and clay fault gouge mineralized with sulfides. It was not possible to trace these fault zones southwest into Red 2. Other rock samples collected on Red #1 and #2 failed to produce anomalous values corresponding to the above three samples. Clearly, structure plays a key role in concentrating precious and base metals in this environment.

Of the talus fines collected, LINE B failed to return any values of significance, however, the lower contour line, LINE A, returned values higher in base metals plus gold. Highest values were: Cu (876 pm), Pb (94 ppm), Zn (301 ppm), As (739 ppm). LINE A was run across a better sample medium comprised of talus clays and silts at the base of slope thus producing more positive results.

High gold values do not appear to be directly related to corresponding high base metal values suggesting that gold may not be associated with base metals. Silver values are low for all soil samples. Alternatively, gold may require specialized assay techniques such as fire assay, as opposed to geochem (AA) methods to produce more accurate results. Gold in silicified, limonite shear zones and wallrock may be very fine grain, requiring fire assay for accurate detection.

Clearly, the results of both rock and contour soil sampling indicate that this area, characterized by widespread silicification and gossanous weathering of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, is mineralized in base metal sulfides and gold. Volcanics, in contact with underlying granodiorite intrusives, exhibit extensive rusty surface weather for considerable distance outward from the contact. Although geochem values from rock analysis were low, except for samples taken from mineralized shear zones, values from the contour soil survey indicate that this large alteration zone hosts sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralization.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping, prospecting, rock and contour soil sampling was the focus of exploration activity on the Red 1 and 2 claims in June, 1990.

Although geochem values for base and precious metals were generally low, there exist positive indications from rock samples 90-9-1R1, 90-9-10R1, 90-9-10R2 and from analysis of LINE A soils that mineralization exists in an area of altered felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks in contact with small granodiorite stocks. Intrusion of these stocks has caused extensive silicification and weak but pervasive pyritization of the volcanics plus, locally, very strong gossaning. Sulfides plus gold has definitely concentrated along shear and fault zones and may possibly be related to the contacts of granodiorite stocks at depth.

The property warrants further work and the writer recommends that the search continue for targets such as major fracture and fault zones within the Stuhini and King Salmon volcanic rocks.

The following work program is suggested:

1) Detailed mapping and prospecting of structural linears on Red 1 and 2 plus the remaining 6 claim blocks. Climbing geologists possessing specialized technical skills may be required for much of the terrain covered by the claims.

2) Detailed prospecting and sampling of fracture and altered shear zones at or near the contacts with intruded granodiorite or diorite stocks.

3) Detailed prospecting and rock sampling of the large gossanous area in steep rugged terrain in the central and northern part of Red 1 Claim.

4) Contingent upon favorable mapping and rock geochem analysis, gridded VLF-EM across selected gossanous areas of the claims to define deep seated structure.

5) Fire assay pulps of the 11 rock samples collected during the June, 1990 program to produce more accurate gold detection.

5. REFERENCES

Clouthier, G. A. & Elliot, T. M., 1981: A Diamond Drilling Report on the Red Cap Property, Omni Resources Inc., Assessment Report for the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Elliot, T. M., 1982: Diamond Drilling on the Red Cap Claims, Omni Resources Inc., Assessment Report for the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Souther, J. G., 1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tulsequah Map Area, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir #362

Wahl, H., 1980: Preliminary Evaluation Report for Omni Resources Inc.

6. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Camp and Transportation Cost:

Mobilization and Demobilization:	$ 644.70
Food and Supplies:	501.77
Truck Rental:	
4 days @ $80.00/day	320.00
Travelling and Accommodations:	806.91
Helicopter Costs:	3,966.99
TOTAL CAMP COSTS:	**$ 6,240.37**

Labour Costs:
Salaries:

Project Geologist: 8 days @ $275.00/day:	$ 2,200.00
Field Assistant: 8 days @ $200.00/day:	1,600.00
Soil Sampling Crew (3 men):	2,140.00
TOTAL LABOUR COSTS:	**$ 5,940.00**

Analytical Costs:

Soil Samples:	
48 @ $8.60/sample	$ 412.80
Rock Samples:	
11 @ $10.75/sample:	118.75
Shipping and Freight:	35.73
TOTAL ANALYTICAL COSTS:	**$ 567.28**

Report and Miscellaneous Costs:
Salaries:

Project Geologist: 6 days @ $275.00/day:	$ 1,650.00
Report Preparation, Map Copying, Maps, etc.	419.08
TOTAL REPORT COSTS:	**$ 2,069.08**
TOTAL EXPLORATION COSTS:	**$14,816.73**

7. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gary Leonard Wesa, of Burnaby, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

I am a consulting geologist with an office at #309 - 6669 Telford Ave., Burnaby, British Columbia.

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B. Sc. (1973) in Geology.

I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in this property nor do I expect to acquire any such interest in the future.

I have based this report upon a personal examination of this property, a review of accumulated geological field data and published assessment reports.

I consent to the inclusion of this report in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts or Prospectus.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this day of , 1990.

Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G.L. WESA
FELLOW

APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description
90-9-1R1	Altered, pale buff-grey pyritiferous rhyolite with 5% - 10% disseminated pyrite and possibly stibnite.
90-9-1R2	Argillic altered rhyolite tuff with white to pale pink clay matrix and rusty weathered surface. Pervasively (2% - 5% pyrite) sulfide mineralized with quartz filled fractures.
90-9-1R3	Float sample of silicious andesite with 2% - 3% very finely disseminated pyrite. Strong limonitic surface weathering.
90-9-1R4	Gossanous andesite, highly siliceous, from limonitic shear zone.
90-9-1R5	Limonitic, siliceous intermediate volcanic with trace pyrite.
90-9-1R6	Limonitic, siliceous intermediate volcanic with trace (<1%) pyrite.
90-9-10R1, -10R2	Pervasively sulfide mineralized (2% - 5% pyrite) in strongly altered, siliceous rhyolite tuff.
90-9-10R3	Limonitic fault zone material with abundant Fe and Mn oxides.
90-9-10R4	Limonitic fault gouge and breccia from narrow shear zone.
90-9-10R5	Limonitic fault zone breccia with trace pyrite (fragmental limonite breccia)

APPENDIX 2

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

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

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 6 1990

DATE REPORT MAILED: July. 11/90

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 9 FILE # 90-2301 Page 1

990 - 840 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2L2

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au* ppb
LINE A 0+00	419	94	159	.8	739	9	49
LINE A 0+25	107	41	71	.5	163	4	13
LINE A 0+75	253	38	60	.8	338	4	24
LINE A 1+00	220	28	57	.6	222	4	14
LINE A 1+25	86	18	45	.2	162	5	6
LINE A 1+50	126	15	45	.4	204	2	1
LINE A 1+75	96	15	54	.5	172	4	1
LINE A 2+00	92	13	56	.2	202	3	6
LINE A 2+25	137	29	109	.5	439	6	44
LINE A 2+75	163	93	133	.5	552	10	21
LINE A 3+00	270	93	132	.4	439	9	25
LINE A 3+25	165	87	133	.4	426	11	10
LINE A 3+75	844	49	242	.2	108	6	10
LINE A 4+00	736	37	247	.1	94	5	11
LINE A 4+25	857	37	264	.1	100	5	10
LINE A 4+50	807	38	265	.4	98	5	7
LINE A 4+75	834	42	265	.1	102	4	1
LINE A 5+00	876	38	263	.2	97	5	8
LINE A 5+25	674	42	245	.1	113	4	15
LINE A 5+50	654	37	225	.1	105	2	7
LINE A 5+75	711	35	255	.2	104	4	9
LINE A 6+00	841	41	301	.1	95	4	6
LINE A 6+25	757	33	255	.1	96	2	6
LINE A 6+50	606	40	228	.1	106	3	2
LINE A 6+75	742	40	249	.1	105	4	9
LINE A 7+00	715	43	234	.1	109	5	1
LINE A 7+25	738	45	236	.2	103	4	2
LINE B 0+00	96	14	54	.2	118	2	1
LINE B 0+25	79	13	63	.1	344	2	10
LINE B 0+50	104	14	58	.2	87	3	1
LINE B 0+75	76	9	23	.2	31	2	1
LINE B 1+00	73	15	49	.2	69	3	1
LINE B 1+25	143	22	50	.4	85	7	1
LINE B 1+75	76	18	69	.1	88	3	1
LINE B 2+00	90	6	39	.2	114	4	5
LINE B 2+50	53	14	47	.2	129	2	7
STANDARD C/AU-S	58	42	132	7.1	40	15	45

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au* ppb
LINE B 2+75	62	14	51	.2	159	2	13
LINE B 3+00	89	41	78	.6	419	4	4
LINE B 3+25	82	22	71	.2	49	2	1
LINE B 3+50	98	47	128	.5	503	5	14
LINE B 3+75	30	32	59	.2	97	2	1
LINE B 4+75	47	11	54	.3	124	2	10
LINE B 5+00	37	20	89	.5	37	2	1
LINE B 5+50	39	22	84	.2	131	3	1
LINE B 6+50	8	21	115	.3	16	2	3
LINE B 6+75	22	128	112	.4	61	2	1
LINE B 7+00	25	35	98	.1	49	2	4
LINE B 7+25	19	35	63	.3	27	2	1
STANDARD C/AU-S	63	40	129	7.8	42	15	52

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

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 6 1990

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Skukum Gold Inc. PROJECT 9A,9,13,14. FILE # 90-2305 Page 1

990 - 840 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2L2

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au* ppb
90-9-1R1	197	510	87	4.3	206	2	58
90-9-1R2	64	15	7	1.2	14	3	9
90-9-1R3	132	12	22	.2	13	2	6
90-9-1R4	157	18	3	1.6	8	2	3
90-9-1R5	243	12	51	.4	56	4	7
90-9-1R6	134	14	38	.4	39	2	8
90-9A-1R1	222	15	105	1.2	5	7	3
90-9A-1R2	67	14	24	.4	124	2	12
90-9A-1R3	135	12	200	.3	18	8	4
90-9A-1R4	75	5	51	.3	4309	46	4
90-9A-1R5	49	15	75	.7	790	25	4
90-9A-1R6	64	18	47	.6	34	2	49
90-9A-1R6 (A)	278	105	3761	4.7	236	16	109
90-9A-10R1	16	2	34	.1	6	2	6
90-9-10R1	1647	1306	97	38.2	216	4	210
90-9-10R2	33	21	27	.5	55	2	95
90-9-10R3	353	11	22	.7	20	7	6
90-9-10R4	145	2	11	1.1	18	6	2
90-9-10R5	245	6	8	1.2	19	9	5
90-13-1R1	21	11	46	.2	43	2	3
90-13-1R2	35	28	25	.7	35	7	3
90-13-1R3	25	82	67	.5	63	2	3
90-13-1R4	121	80	2818	2.0	544	2	5
90-13-1R5	17	75	92	.9	27	2	6
90-13-1R6	23	47	81	.4	59	2	6
90-13-1R7	7	40	86	.1	10	2	1
90-13-1R8	3	27	10	.1	64	2	1
90-13-1R9	5	7	1	.1	19	2	2
90-13-1R10	13	24	89	.1	24	2	1
90-13-1R11	5	6	3	.1	30	2	2
90-13-10R1	15	25	92	.2	36	5	2
90-13-10R2	10	18	42	.1	27	2	3
90-13-10R3	2	13	3	.1	8	2	1
90-14-1R1	38	7	77	.1	10	2	2
90-14-1R2	89	10	91	.1	31	19	3
90-14-10R1	70	11	103	.3	61	21	5
STANDARD C/AU-R	60	38	133	7.1	42	16	510

RED CLAIMS

RED CLAIMS

BAKER CLAIMS

TAKU CLAIMS

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 AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au* ppb
90-14-10R2	39	5	151	.2	2756	115	18
90-14-10R3	106	13	163	.3	85	15	6
90-14-10R4	52	2	91	.1	78	7	4

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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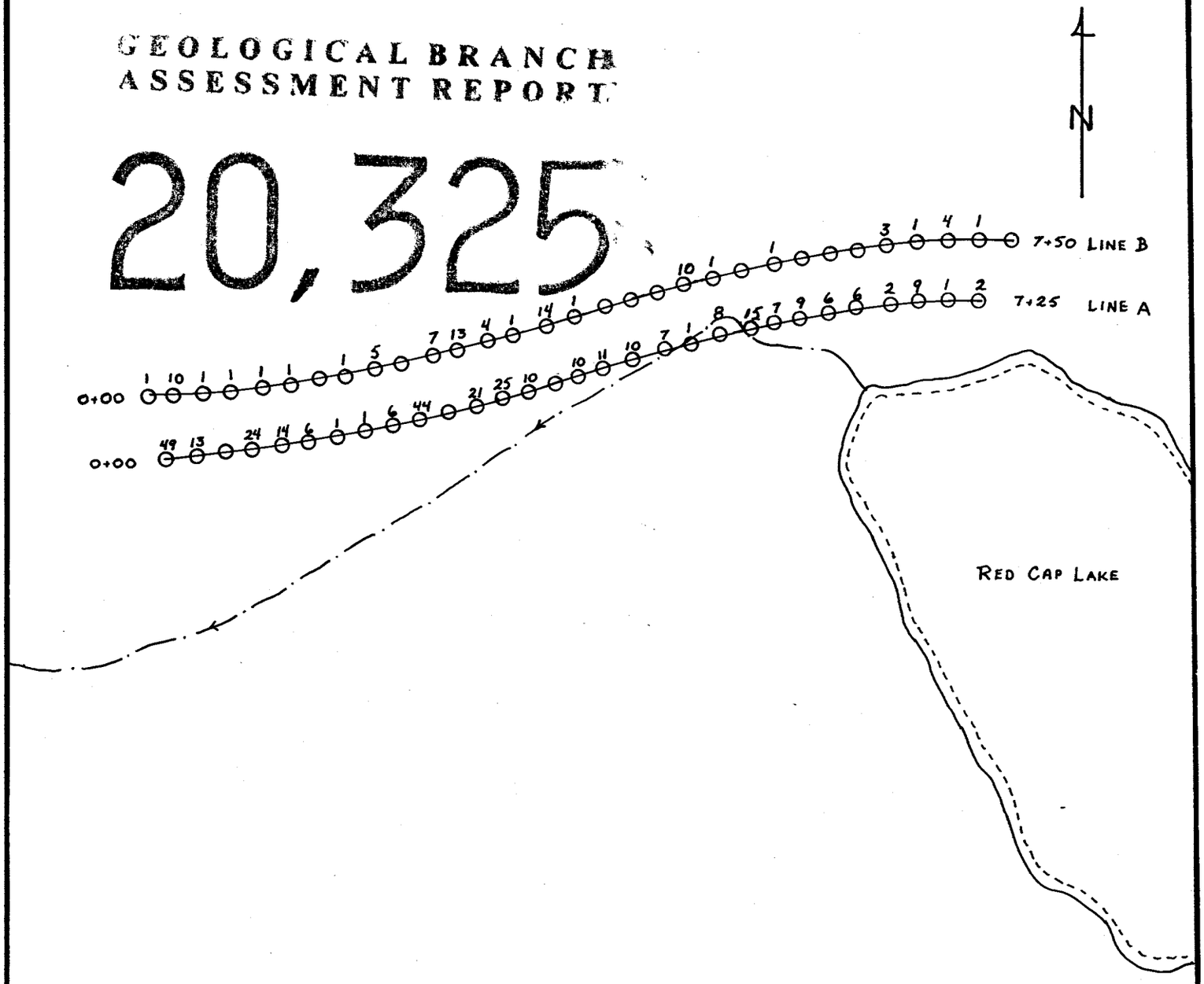

0 50 100 150 200 m
METERS

LEGEND

STREAM

SOIL SAMPLE

ERIK BERGVINSON

RED CLAIMS

GEOCHEM (PPb) VALUES (Au)

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

DATE: JULY, 1990. SCALE: 1:5000

N.T.S.: 104K-11W+E FIG: 5
104K-14W+E

N

TAKU RIVER

RED 1

RED 2

Strongly gossanous, Rust stained volcanics

STRONGLY GOSSANOUS, RUSTY WEATHERING VOLCANICS.

Felsic to andesitic volcanics, intensely silicified w tr. pyrite

STRONGLY GOSSANOUS CONTACT

90-9-10R5

90-9-10R4

90-9-10R3

Py, Mn + Fe oxides in shear zone

90-9-1R6

90-9-1R5

Andesitic Vole intensely silicified and gossanous

90-9-1R4

Fn. dissem sulfides

silicified andesite

Hornblende granodiorite

CONTOUR SOIL LINE B

90-9-1R3

CONTOUR SOIL LINE A

CONTOUR SOILS SEE FIG. 5

Silicified int. Volc.

Intensely silicified, cherty felsic Volc.

RED CAP LAKE

Qtz. Diorite to hornblende Diorite

(210 ppb) 90-9-10R1

90-9-10R2 (95 ppb) 90-9-1R1, 2

ICE

500

1500

2000

3500

4000

5000

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

19 Glacial till, glaciofluvial sediments, talus, lacustrine deposits.

CRETACEOUS + TERTIARY

14 Light green, purple + white rhyolite, dacite and trachyte flows and pyroclastics

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

12 Hornblende-biot Granodiorite, hrnbl diorite, biotite-hrnbl quartz diorite

JURASSIC (TAKWAHONI Fm)

11 Granite boulder conglomerate, chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke, sandstone, siltone, shale

TRIASSIC (STUHINI GROUP)

8 King Salmon Fm: greywacke, conglomerate, shale, siltstone, andesitic lava, Volc. breccia, tuff.

7 Volcanics, andesitic + basaltic flows, pillow lavas, Volc. agglomerate + breccia, lapilli tuff.

Outcrop Boundary

Geological Contact: Defined, Approx.

Fault / Shear

90-9-1R1 Rock Sample

90-9-1L1 Silt Sample

Soil Sample

Area of Gossanous Weathering

20 Bedding; Volcanic Layering

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Regional Geology based on G.S.C. MAP 1262A; GEOLOGY OF TULSEQUAH and JUNEAU AREA.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600m
METERS

ERIK BERGVINSON

RED CLAIMS

GEOLOGY + SAMPLE LOCATIONS

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

DATE: JULY, 1990	SCALE: 1:10,000
N.T.S.: 104K-11W+E, 104K-14W+E	FIG.: 4