86-651-15149

/8

RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

MCKENDRICK GROUP

for

Canadian United Minerals Ltd.

Operator

NTS 93L/15E

Omineca Mining Division

Latitude 54°48'N

Longitude 126°42'W

November 3, 1986

Robert Holland, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Holland Geoservices Ltd.

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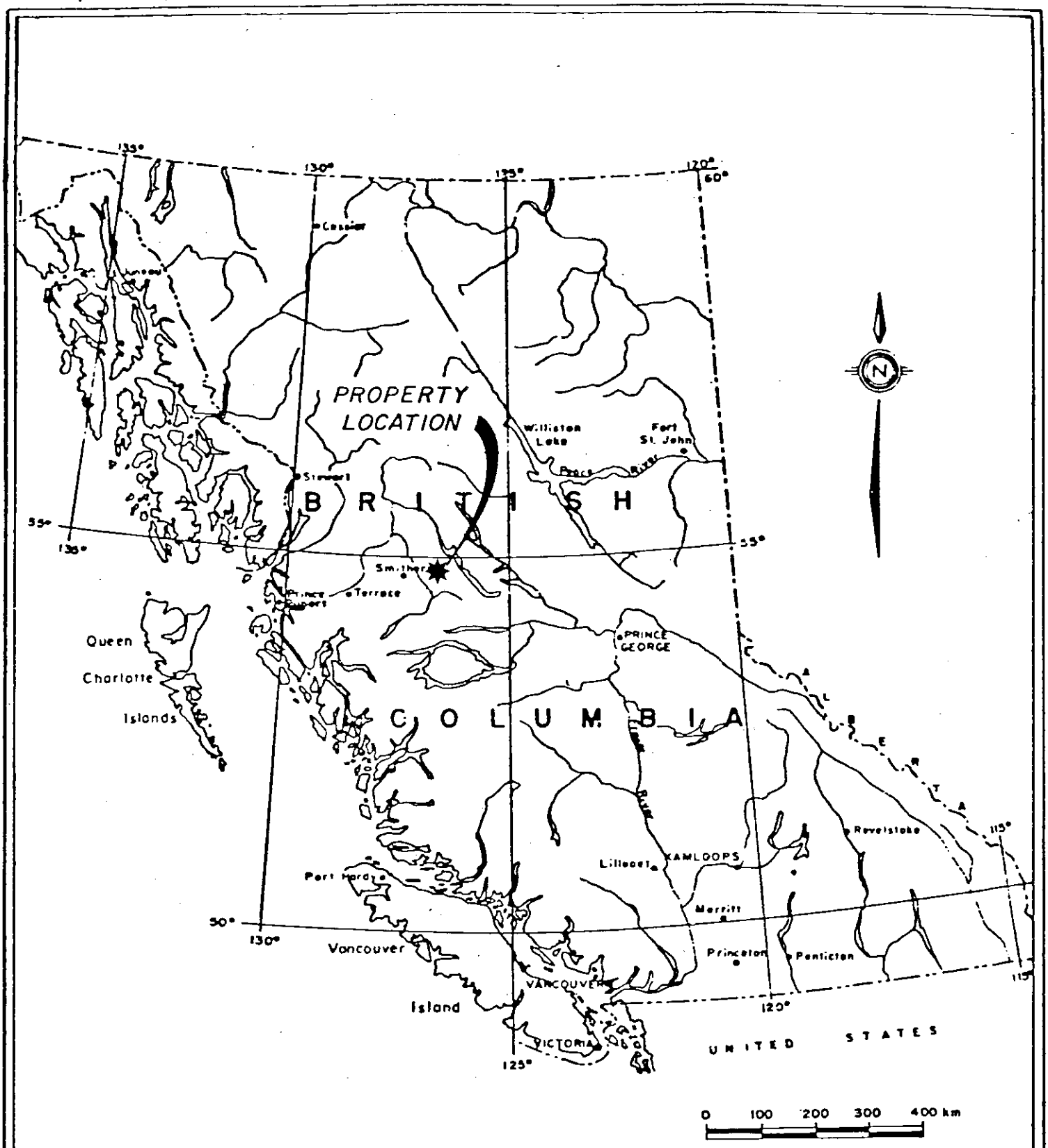


LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

SUMMARY

The McKendrick Group, consisting of five claims totalling 48 units, is located in the Mount McKendrick area near Smithers, B.C. The property lies within 3 kilometers of the Dome Mountain gold camp where important gold-silver mineralization is currently being developed by Canadian United Minerals Ltd. Drill indicated ore reserves from the Boulder Creek zone, on Dome Mountain, are estimated at nearly 250,000 tonnes grading approximately 16 grams per tonne gold and 78 grams per tonne silver. Significant gold-silver mineralization has also been reported on the Pioneer showing located within the northwestern part of the McKendrick Group property. In addition, stratabound lead-zinc mineralization has been reported on the Ascot property which adjoins the McKendrick Group to the south and west.

A reconnaissance soil geochemistry program was conducted by Canadian United Minerals Ltd. in the Mount McKendrick-Dome Mountain region during 1986. Approximately 1449 samples were collected in the vicinity of the McKendrick Group as part of this program. Results show a number of anomalous and strongly anomalous values for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic which are concentrated in a zone at least 4000 meters long by up to 1300 meters wide. This zone trends northwest, crosscutting the southern portion of the property. Many of the samples were anomalous for more than one element, and a coincidental relationship was noted particularly between copper-lead-zinc and copper-silver. Values to 4209 ppm zinc, 1188 ppm copper, 290 ppm lead, 3.3 ppm silver and 566 ppm arsenic were obtained.

Numerous strong targets have been outlined in the vicinity of the property. Work recommendations include more detailed infill and follow up soil sampling, plus geological mapping and prospecting, followed by trenching and eventually diamond drilling.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

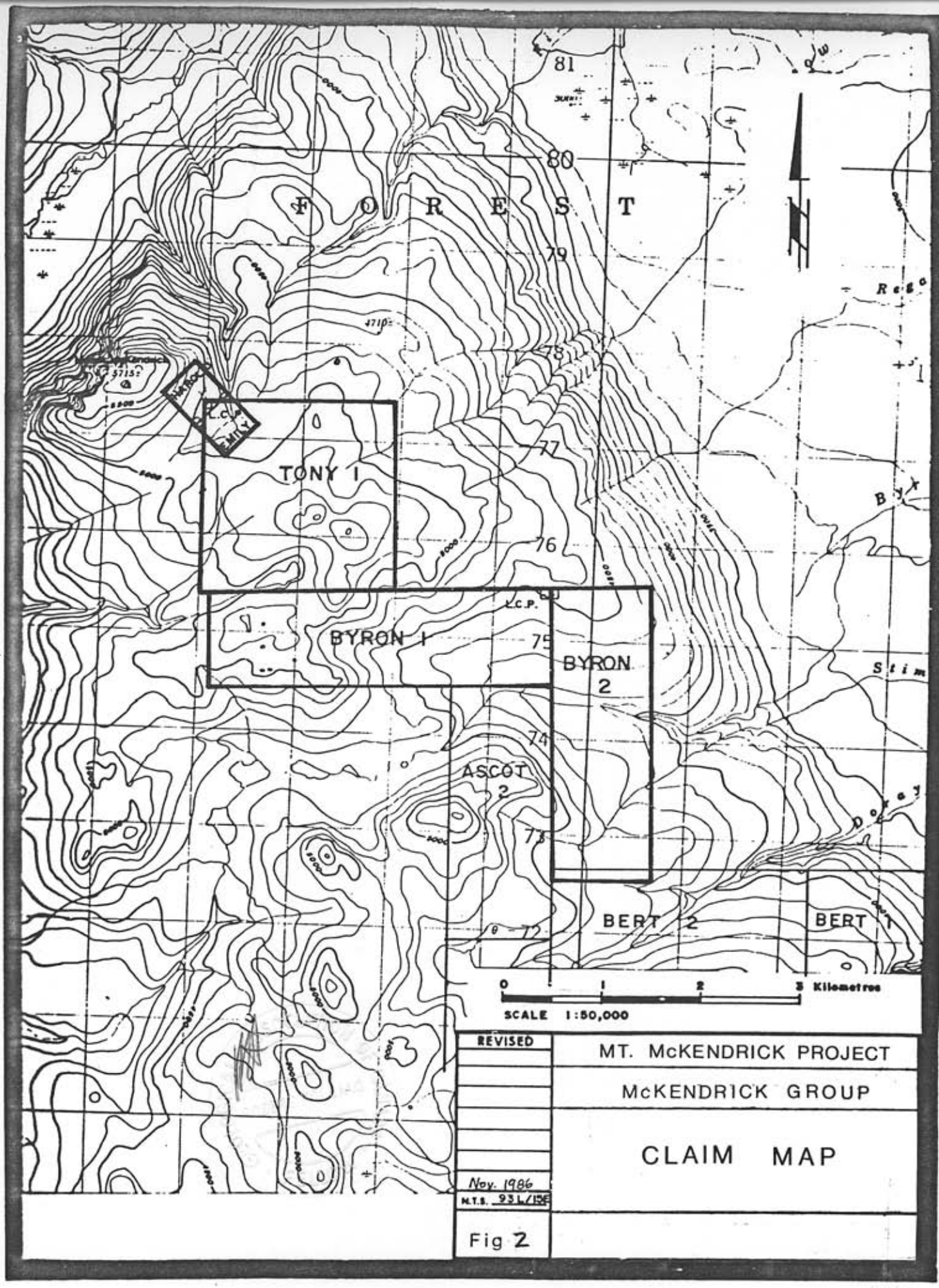
The McKendrick Group of claims is located in north central British Columbia, 30 kilometers east of the town of Smithers and approximately 700 kilometers north northwest of Vancouver. The property occupies a portion of the Mount McKendrick-Dome Mountain highland area, extending southeast from the peak of Mount McKendrick. The terrain is for the most part moderate to gently rolling with elevations ranging from 1190 to 1650 meters. In the western and northern regions, the vegetation is largely subalpine to alpine with numerous marshy meadows separated by thick growths of stunted balsam fir, spruce, juniper and buck brush. To the east and west, the claims are well timbered primarily with balsam fir and lesser spruce.

Access to the claims is by helicopter from several bases in the Smithers area. In addition, an old road in poor repair (Dome Babine Road) extends from the Babine Road, a major logging access route, east for about 7 kilometers to within one kilometer of the property. Upgrading and extending this road onto the property should not be a major problem.

The town of Smithers is an important government and supply center for the outlying Bulkley Valley region. The area is serviced by major highway and railway links as well as airport facilities with daily scheduled flights to Vancouver, Prince George and Terrace.

CLAIM STATUS

The McKendrick Group consists of the following contiguous mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division (see Figure 2).



REVISED	MT. McKENDRICK PROJECT
	McKENDRICK GROUP
	CLAIM MAP
Nov. 1986	
N.T.S. 93L/15E	
Fig 2	

Claim	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Tony 1	6040	16	Feb. 15/83
Byron 1	6575	14	Aug. 17/84
Byron 2	6576	12	Aug. 17/84
Emily	4703	1	Aug. 13/82
Harold	4704	1	Aug. 13/82

INTRODUCTION

Mineral exploration in the Dome Mountain area dates back to 1898, and important gold mineralization was first reported in 1914. The Dome Mountain gold camp saw extensive development on a number of veins between 1916 and 1925 and again from 1932 to 1935. A shipment of 2235 tonnes of ore was reported from the Free Gold occurrence in 1940. From 1940 to the 1970's, only sporadic work and development was conducted in the area. In the early 1980's, Reako Exploration Ltd. and Panther Mines Ltd. did further underground and surface work at the Free Gold and by 1984 had recovered a total of 7931 grams (255 ounces) of gold and 14,617 grams (470 ounces) of silver using a small portable mill. In 1984, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. acquired an option on many of the Dome Mountain claims and conducted a program of soil geochemistry, geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. Canadian United Minerals Ltd. subsequently acquired Noranda's option and, with partner Teeshin Resources Ltd., has succeeded in intersecting, in the Boulder Creek zone, a drill indicated reserve of almost 250,000 tonnes. The estimated grade of this zone is about 16 grams per tonne gold and 78 grams per tonne silver.

The McKendrick Group of claims lies less than 3 kilometers north of the Dome Mountain gold camp and within 5 kilometers of the Boulder Creek zone. The area immediately south and west of the claims was investigated for strata-

bound lead-zinc mineralization between 1966 and 1969 by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. Work included three diamond drill holes, totalling 300 meters, one of which was drilled less than 1 kilometer south of the Byron 1 claim and intersected weak mineralization over a width of about 15 meters.

Further north on Mount McKendrick, gold-silver mineralization was first reported in 1911 at what was later known as the Pioneer showing. By 1934, at least two short adits and several open cuts and pits had traced this vein for upwards of 600 meters. No further records are available on the Pioneer until recently, when this showing was staked on the Emily and Harold claims in 1982 by A. L'Orsa. The claims were later optioned to Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. who staked the Tony 1 and Byron 1 and 2 claims. Noranda conducted reconnaissance soil geochemistry and geological mapping on the Byron claims in 1985. Canadian United Minerals Ltd. acquired the ground from Noranda as part of their Dome Mountain agreement. In 1986, the McKendrick Group area was covered as part of a regional reconnaissance soil program conducted in the Mount McKendrick-Dome Mountain area for Canadian United Minerals Ltd. A total of 1449 samples were collected from on or about the McKendrick Group claims.

GEOLOGY

Much of the following geological description is summarized from MacIntyre (1985). The Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick area is underlain predominantly by subaerial to submarine volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group is an island-arc assemblage that was deposited in the northwest trending Hazelton Trough during Early to Middle Jurassic time. Three major formations have been recognized in the Smithers area.

The oldest, thickest and most extensive is the Telkwa Formation which is comprised of subaerial and submarine pyroclaclastic and flow rocks with lesser intercalated sedimentary rocks. Within the Mount McKendrick area, the Telkwa Formation forms part of the Babine Shelf facies which separates the subaerial Howson facies to the west from the submarine Kotsine facies to the east. The Nilkitkwa Formation conformably to disconformably overlies the Telkwa Formation. East of Mount McKendrick, it is comprised of marine sedimentary rocks with intercalated rhyllite to basalt flows. West of Mount McKendrick, it consists of mainly red pyroclastic rocks. The Smithers Formation disconformably overlies the Nilkitkwa Formation and is comprised of fossiliferous sandstone, siltstone and lesser intercalated felsic tuff.

Several small elongated plugs or dykes of fine to medium grained diorite or diabase intrude the Hazelton Group rocks in the area. These mafic rich intrusions are probably Jurassic in age, and therefore members of the Topley Intrusions. Outcrops of altered quartz porphyry and porphyritic quartz monzonite, with related quartz veining, have also been reported.

Previous geological investigations within the McKendrick Group area appear to be restricted to the Byron claims (Noranda, 1985) and the Pioneer showing area (L'Orsa, old records). Outcrop exposure is very limited in most areas. Reconnaissance work by Noranda found the Byron claims to be underlain by mainly green and maroon andesitic tuffs and lapilli tuffs with lesser dacitic tuffs and siltstones. These appear to be part of the Telkwa Formation. Dioritic intrusives have been reported at the Pioneer showing and to the south on the adjoining Ascot claims (Peatfield and

Louden, 1968). An acid dyke was also reported associated with mineralization at the Pioneer. No intrusive rocks have been found on the Byron claims.

MINERALIZATION

At least 13 major veins and mineralized structures have been investigated in the Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick area. Most trend northwest, dipping steeply northeast or southwest; however, several, including the Boulder Creek zone, trend northeast. Most of the veins are hosted in foliated and altered tuff, both paralleling and crosscutting the foliation. Wall rock alteration consists largely of sericite-quartz-carbonate replacement and varies vein to vein from minor to intense.

Sulfide mineralization occurs mainly as pyrite with lesser amounts of sphalerite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-galena-arsenopyrite in order of decreasing abundance. Gold occurs, associated with sulfide mineral boundaries, as electrum containing 18 to 23% silver. Silver also occurs as 2 to 4% in tetrahedrite. Silver to gold ratio is roughly 5 to 1.

Mineralization on the Ascot property, south and west of the Byron claims, consists largely of disseminated galena-sphalerite-pyrite, and lesser chalcopyrite in acid lapilli tuffs and along bedding planes in limestone. Mineralization appears to be stratabound and is possibly volcanogenic in nature.

Within the McKendrick Group, the Pioneer is the only known significant mineral occurrence found to date. Old records indicate that this structure strikes roughly northwest, dips steeply to the northeast, and is hosted in an

acid dyke. The vein apparently ranges from 40 to 110 centimeters in width and is traceable on surface for some 600 meters. Mineralization occurs in quartz in the form of arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, with some sphalerite and galena.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Previous work in the Dome Mountain and nearby regions has shown soil geochemistry to be an effective exploration tool. The Boulder Creek zone, for example, does not outcrop at surface and was found primarily from soil responses with follow up trenching and drilling. Gold geochemistry, however, has proven expensive and unreliable in tracing mineralization. It has been determined by previous work, that there is a much better correlation between zinc geochemistry and gold mineralization, and that therefore zinc is probably the best pathfinder element. Copper, silver, lead and arsenic are also used as potential sulfide indicators due to their presence in the mineralized structures.

A program of reconnaissance soil geochemistry was undertaken by Canadian United Minerals Ltd. and associated companies in 1986, to cover a large portion of the Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick highland area. This project covered a region of approximately 90 square kilometers with nearly 9000 samples being collected. Work was carried out on a contract basis by Holland Geoservices Ltd., under the direction of the author. A field crew of three to five persons was used, and field work was carried out during the period of June 15 to September 15, 1986.

The program involved expanding and extending the 1984-5 Noranda grid established near Dome Mountain. Baseline 100+00E was used as control for the 1986 work and was exten-

ded at 320° azimuth for 8200 meters, from grid coordinates 145+00N to 227+00N. Parallel secondary baselines were also established, at 2000 to 2500 meter spacings where required for further control. In the vicinity of the McKendrick Group, secondary baselines were established at 125+00E, from 130+00N to 180+00N, and at 120+00E from 180+00N to 250+00N. Crosslines were established at 250 meter spacings along Baseline 100+00E and run at an azimuth of 50°. Lines extended past the secondary baselines were corrected back to their appropriate stations on the baselines before continuing. Sample sites and stations were established at 50 meter intervals along crosslines and appropriate portions of the baselines.

For the purpose of this survey, Baseline 100+00E is taken as being straight and accurate and all other lines are corrected and adjusted on that basis. No control points have been established, so survey points are accurate only relative to each other and to physical features represented on the enclosed plan maps. Other information such as claim posts, claim lines and previous soil grid lines were tied into the grid where noted. These points have been used to determine the approximate positions of pertinent claim boundaries and previous work.

A total of 1449 soil samples were collected from the grid area on or in the vicinity of the McKendrick Group claims. Sampling was carried out with the aid of a prospector's mattock, as nearly as possible from the 'B' soil horizon. An effort was made to avoid organic rich, leached or disturbed material. If a good sample could not be taken at a station, an attempt was made to collect one from nearby. Due to sampling difficulties, ten samples were missed entirely.

Samples were collected in labelled kraft soil bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. At the lab, the samples were oven dried overnight, then screened to -80 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of screened material was digested with 3ml of aqua regia (3-1-2 $HCl-HNO_3-H_2O$) at 95° for 1 hour and then diluted to 10ml with distilled water. The solution was then analysed by standard ICP (inductively coupled argon plasma) techniques for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. All results are reported in parts per million (ppm).

Treatment of Data

During the course of the program, statistical evaluation and interpretation was made on 1986 soil results in the Dome Mountain area. A total of 4019 data points were used, covering much of the area extending south from the Byron 2 claim. Soil values were subjected to computerized normal histogram plots for each element, and mean and standard deviation calculations were made. The anomalous threshold was taken as the mean plus two standard deviations. Strongly anomalous thresholds were chosen arbitrarily at approximately twice the anomalous threshold. Some rounding was done for convenience. This technique yields results which are compatible with threshold numbers used by Noranda and other operators in the area and can be extrapolated to include the McKendrick Group area data. Histogram plots are shown in Appendix 1 and threshold levels are summarized below.

Element	Background	Anomalous	Strongly Anomalous
Copper	0-55 ppm	56-100 ppm	100 ppm+
Lead	0-25 ppm	26-50 ppm	50 ppm+
Zinc	0-240 ppm	241-400 ppm	400 ppm+
Silver	0-0.7 ppm	0.8-1.4 ppm	1.4 ppm+
Arsenic	0-35 ppm	36-100 ppm	100 ppm+

Results for the McKendrick Group area, including values from 313 samples collected by Noranda in 1985, are plotted by element in Figures 3 to 7. The wide line spacing and low sample density are not conducive to standard sample contouring techniques. Anomalous values are therefore denoted by a small solid triangle, and strongly anomalous values by a larger solid triangle.

Discussion of Results

A number of anomalous and strongly anomalous values were obtained from the 1985 and 1986 sample data. Many of these were anomalous for more than one element. A summary of anomalous data within the McKendrick Group area is shown below.

Element	No. of Anomalous	No. of Strongly Anomalous	Maximum Value
Copper	74	17	1188 ppm
Lead	46	17	290 ppm
Zinc	67	32	4209 ppm
Silver	84	14	3.3 ppm
Arsenic	127	23	566 ppm

The anomalous values for all five elements are mainly concentrated in a large northwest trending belt extending from the southern part of the Byron 2 claim to the western part of the Byron 1 claim. This zone covers an area at least 4000 meters long by up to 1300 meters wide, the central portion of which extends off the property and onto the adjoining Ascot 2 claim. Within this trend, individual values are often clustered to form anomalous zones, commonly in excess of 200 meters long for some elements. The strongest concentrations of values generally occur in the central and southeastern regions where the belt is at its widest.

This anomalous trend is still open to the southwest.

Zinc shows a very strong response, particularly in the southeastern regions of the anomalous trend, and has a high proportion of strongly anomalous values. These commonly exceed 1000 ppm. Lead also has a high proportion of strongly anomalous readings and is largely coincidental with zinc. Copper shows a greater dispersion of anomalous values than either lead or zinc, but is also commonly associated and coincidental with these elements. Silver has the greatest dispersion of highs and also the lowest proportion of strongly anomalous readings. Silver is often coincidental with copper but less commonly with other elements. Arsenic has a strong response and more even distribution within the anomalous zone, and the stronger responses are generally spatially associated but often not coincidental with strongly anomalous values for other elements.

Outside the main anomalous trend, anomalous values tend to be weak, scattered and few in number. Silver shows the greatest despersion and largest number of anomalous values, particularly to the north, on the Tony 1 claim. Copper is largely restricted to the Byron claim area to the northeast of the main zone, where a number of strongly anomalous values occur. Very few zinc responses occur outside the main trend; however, three scattered strongly anomalous values were outlined on the Tony 1 claim and two more on the Byron 2 claim. One of these coincides with strongly anomalous silver. Lead and arsenic highs are virtually nonexistant in this region with the exception of a cluster of arsenic values in the area of the Pioneer showing.

Twelve of the more significant anomalous stations or zones on the property are highlighted below. Weakly anomalous values are denoted by the word 'low', and background

values are omitted entirely. Where anomalous zones encompass more than one station, the strongest response is given for each element, and the values are proceeded by the words 'up to'. In these cases, the grid coordinate denotes the center of the zone or the station of strongest response.

1) L157+50N, 111+00E - 4209 ppm Zn, 135 ppm Cu, 3.3 ppm Ag, with low Pb and As

2) L157+50N, 113+00E - 1226 ppm Zn, 1188 ppm Cu, 3.0 ppm Ag, with low Pb and As

3) L160+00N, 107+50E - up to 1053 ppm Zn, 118 ppm Cu, 1.2 ppm Ag, 146 ppm Pb, with low As

4) L162+50N, 107+00E - up to 1509 ppm Zn

5) L165+00N, 106+00E - up to 1000 ppm Zn, 157 ppm Cu, 1.4 ppm Ag, 54 ppm Pb, 177 ppm As

6) L80+00N, 100+00E (1985) - up to 3000 ppm Zn, 120 ppm Cu, 100 ppm Pb, 90 ppm As

7) L170+00N, 101+50E - 1909 ppm Zn, 290 ppm Pb, 83 ppm As

8) L170+00N, 110+50E - up to 1275 ppm Zn, 93 ppm Pb, with low Ag and As

9) L172+50N, 104+50E - up to 1253 ppm Zn, 92 ppm Cu, 1.3 ppm Ag, 66 ppm Pb

10) L175+00N, 100+50E - 1342 ppm Zn, 101 ppm Pb, 69 ppm As, with low Cu

11) B/L 100+00E, 193+00N - up to 493 ppm Zn, 104 ppm Cu, 2.3 ppm Ag, 493 ppm As, with low Pb

12) L207+50N, 118+50E - 624 ppm Zn, 1.6 ppm Ag

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the 1986 reconnaissance soil program have indicated a strong copper-lead-zinc-silver-arsenic response over a large area on the Byron 1 and 2 claims, and extending onto the adjoining Ascot property. Individual values are comparible or better than anomalies generated by more detailed sampling around known mineral occurrences on Dome Mountain, including the Boulder Creek zone. Anomalous values are much more extensive in the vicinity of the Byron claims, commonly forming individual anomalous zones in excess of 200 meters long. Outside the zone of concentrated anomalous response, anomalies are generally small, weak, scattered and few in number; however, several strongly anomalous zinc, copper, silver and arsenic values were obtained.

Mineralization is widespread and common in the Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick area. At least one gold-silver vein is known to occur on the property and several strata-bound lead-zinc occurrences with volcanogenic implications have been reported in the area just west of the strongest geochemistry. Soil geochemistry has proven to be an effective exploration tool in the region and has resulted in the recent discovery of significant new mineral occurrences. The extent and strength of these anomalies is very encouraging and it is felt that this area has an extremely good potential to host significant mineralization.

Work to date is insufficiently detailed to provide individual targets for follow up work. The strongly anomalous regions should therefore be evaluated by further geochemistry, prospecting, and geological mapping to better delineate the source of these zones. It is recommended that a more detailed cut line grid be established for control in

the area of the strongest soil responses and that the grid area be sampled, mapped and prospected in detail. A maximum line spacing of 100 meters, with 20 meter stations is suggested. Smaller anomalous zones outside the main anomalous trend should also be further assessed using mini soil grids and prospecting. Targets delineated by this work should be followed up by trenching and eventually diamond drilling. In addition, it is strongly recommended that an effort be made to obtain the Ascot property or, in particular, the Ascot 2 claim which hosts many of the strongly anomalous responses.

SELECTED REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on behalf of Canadian United Minerals Ltd. for work conducted on or about the McKendrick Group of mineral claims located near Mount McKendrick in the Smithers region. Work was carried out during the period July 12 to November 3, 1986.

Camp Costs 46 man-days @ $20.25/day	$931.43
Geochemical Analyses (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As) 1449 samples @ $4.75/sample	6882.75
Drafting 22.5 hours @ $20/hr	450.00
Equipment and Supplies	734.16
Equipment Rental 11 days @ $20/day	220.00
Office Costs clerical - 18 hours @ $10/hr printing and copying	180.00 311.15
Transportation (gas, freight, airfare)	285.80
Truck Rental 11 days @ $30/day	330.00
Wages	
R. Holland, geologist-supervisor 14 days @ $200/day July 18, 22, Aug. 1, 5, 6, 14, 29, 30 Sept. 9, 26, Oct. 17, 22-25, 29-31 Nov. 1-3	2800.00
T. Wilkins, field assistant 12 days @ $125/day July 12, 15, Aug. 1-8, 11, 12, 25	1500.00
M. Allen, field assistant 10.5 days @ $125/day July 13, Aug. 1-12	1312.50
B. Ryan, field assistant 10.5 days @ $125/day July 12, 13, Aug. 1-10, 12 Sept. 10	1312.50
S. George, field assistant 9 days @ $125/day Aug. 1-10, 12	1125.00
Total Costs	$18375.29

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Holland, of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.

2. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist with Holland Geoservices Ltd. of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining exploration companies for the past ten years.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. The information contained in this report was obtained as a result of field work carried out by Holland Geoservices Ltd. under my supervision.

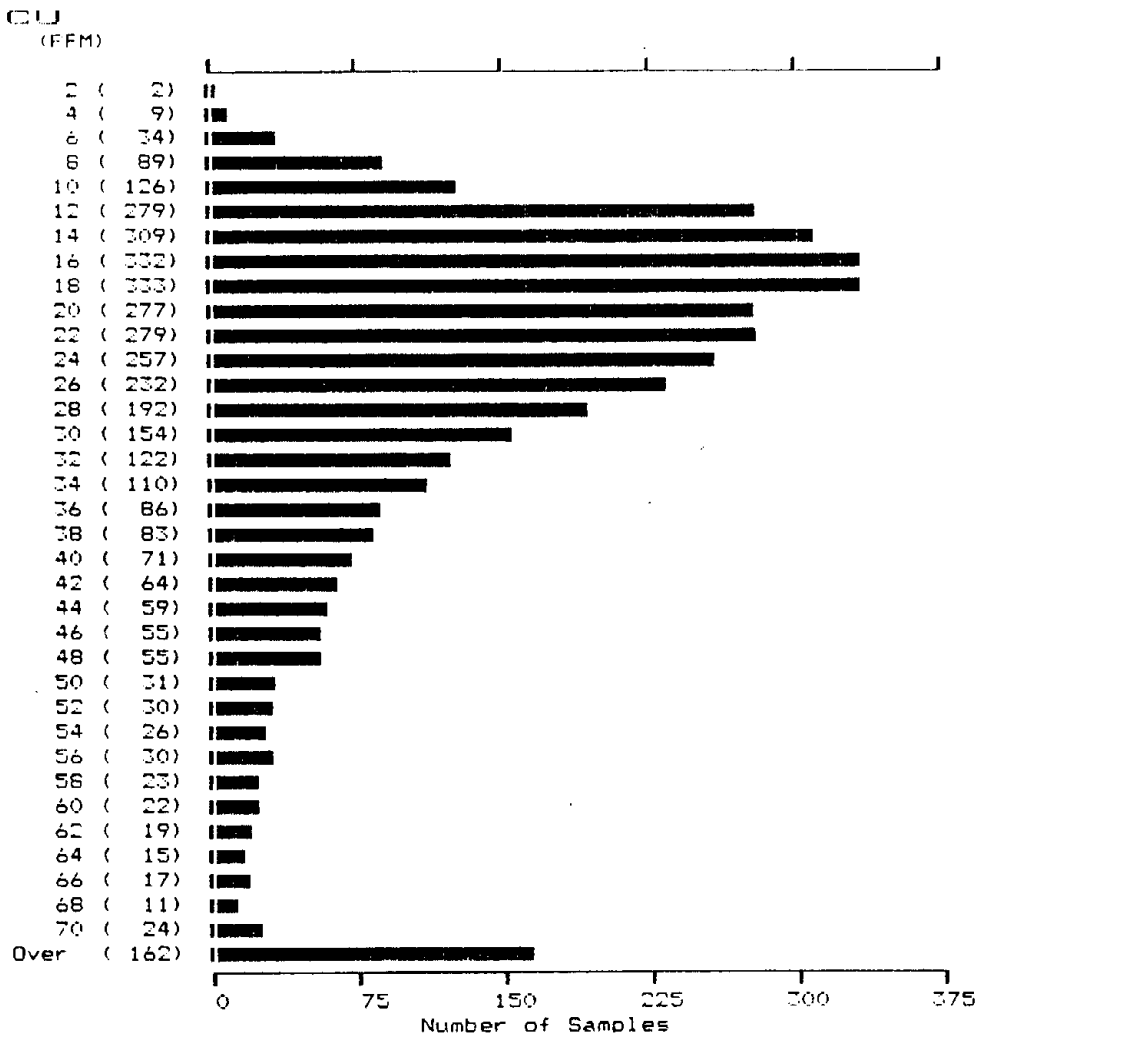
6. Neither Holland Geoservices Ltd., nor myself have any interest, direct or indirect, in the property described, nor in the securities of Canadian United Minerals Ltd. or its associated companies, nor do I expect to.

Robert Holland, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
geologist

APPENDIX

HISTOGRAM PLOTS

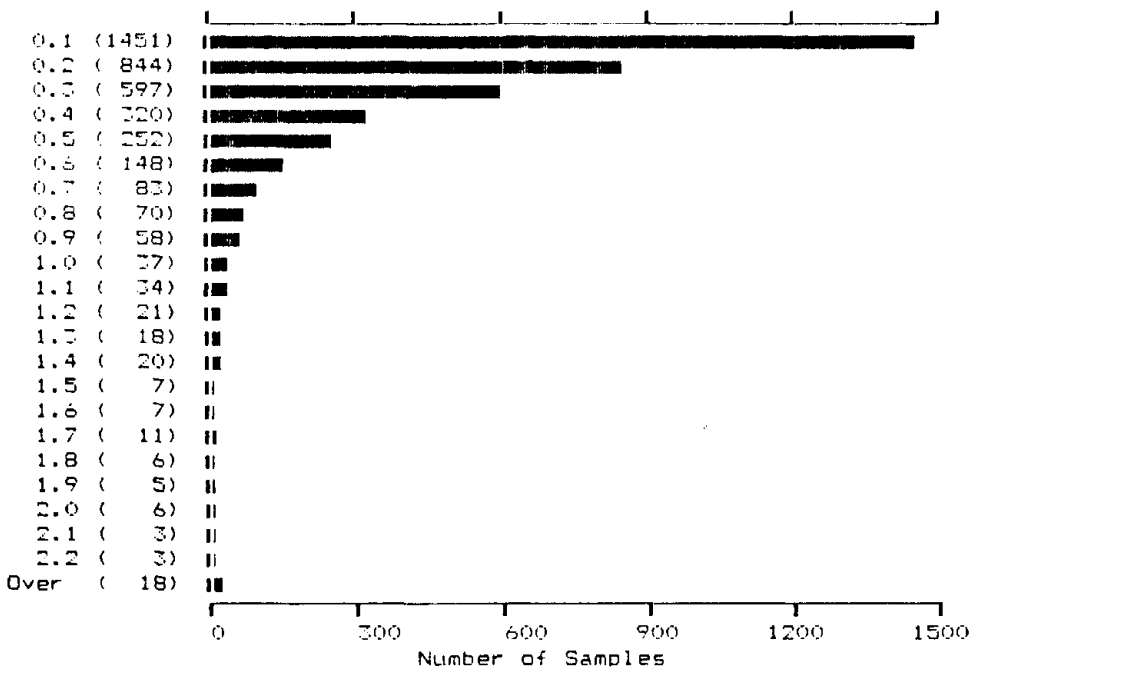
CANADIAN UNITED



4019 Samples Maximum: 1840 Mean: 29
Minimum: 2 Standard Deviation: 27

CANADIAN UNITED

AG
(PPM)

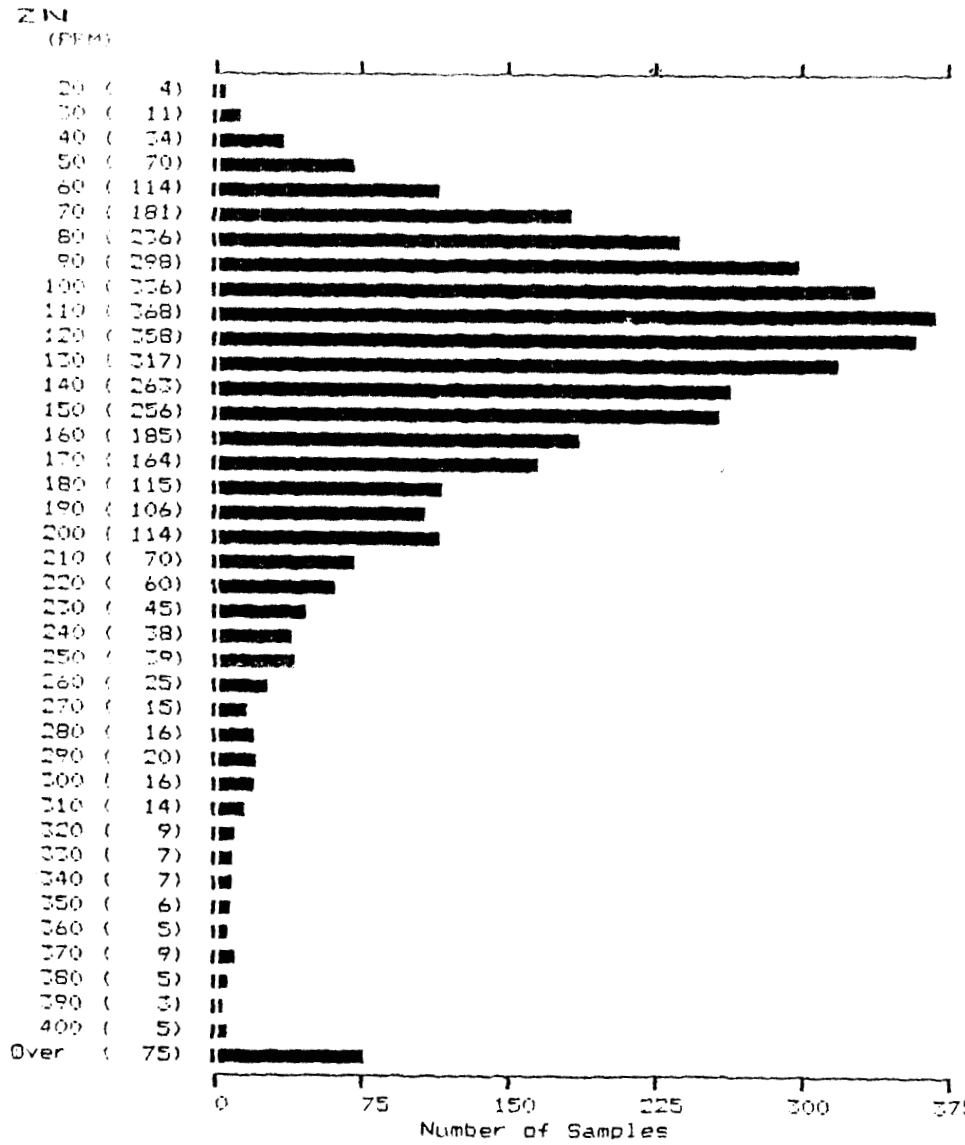


4019 Samples

Maximum: 10.5
Minimum: 0.1

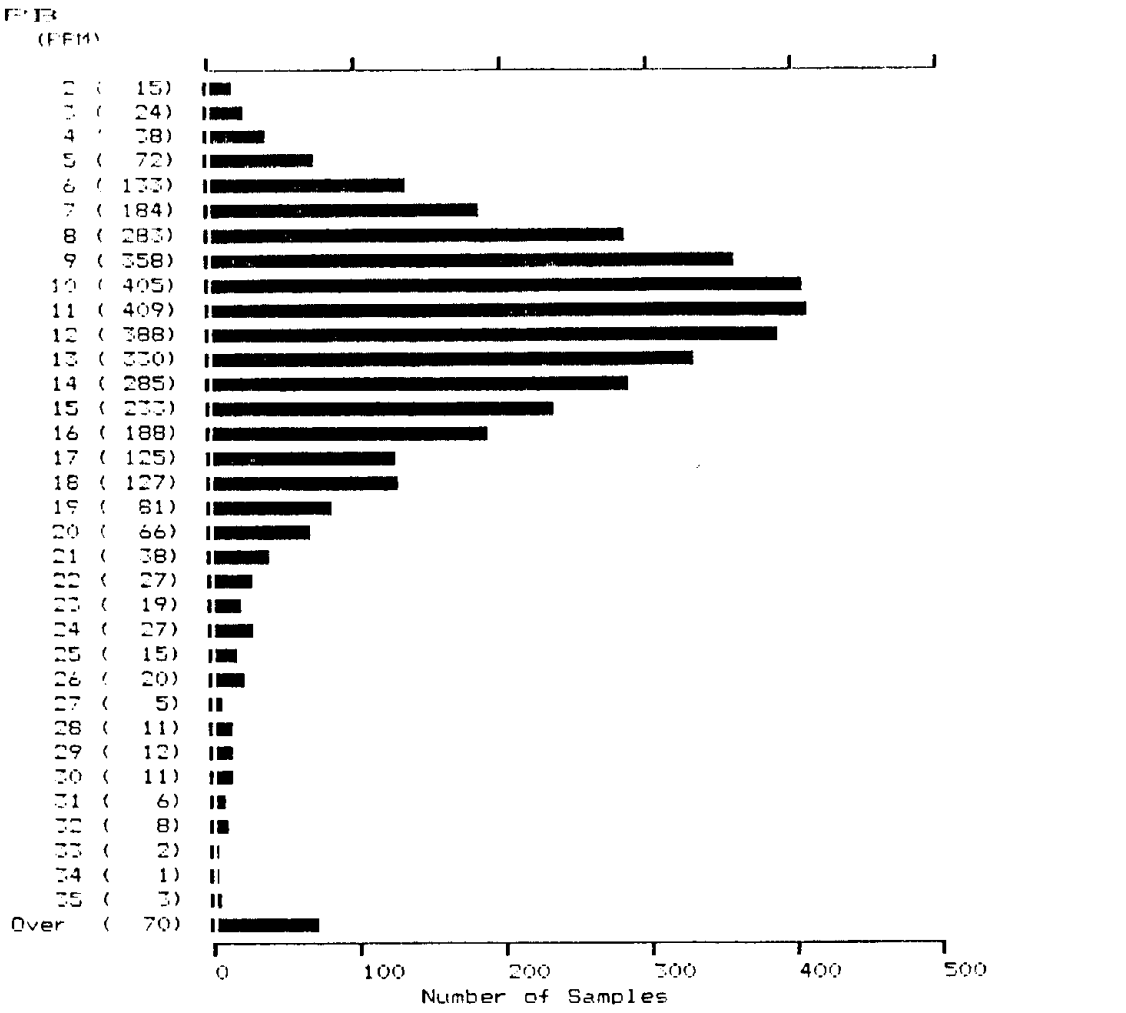
Mean: 0.3
Standard Deviation: 0.4

CANADIAN UNITED



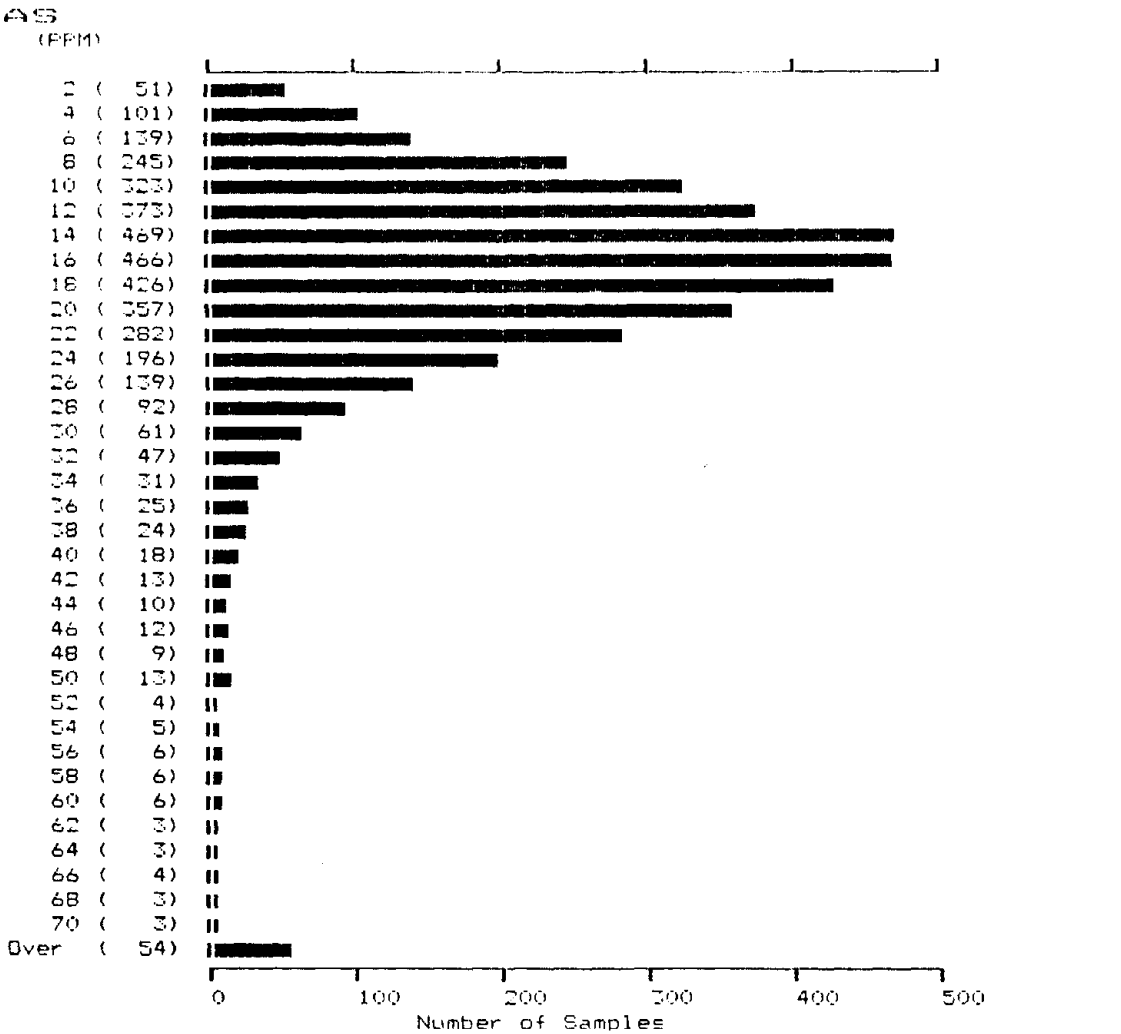
4019 Samples	Maximum:	2052	Mean: 140
	Minimum:	17	Standard Deviation: 97

CANADIAN UNITED



4019 Samples	Maximum:	397	Mean: 14
	Minimum:	2	Standard Deviation: 14

CANADIAN UNITED



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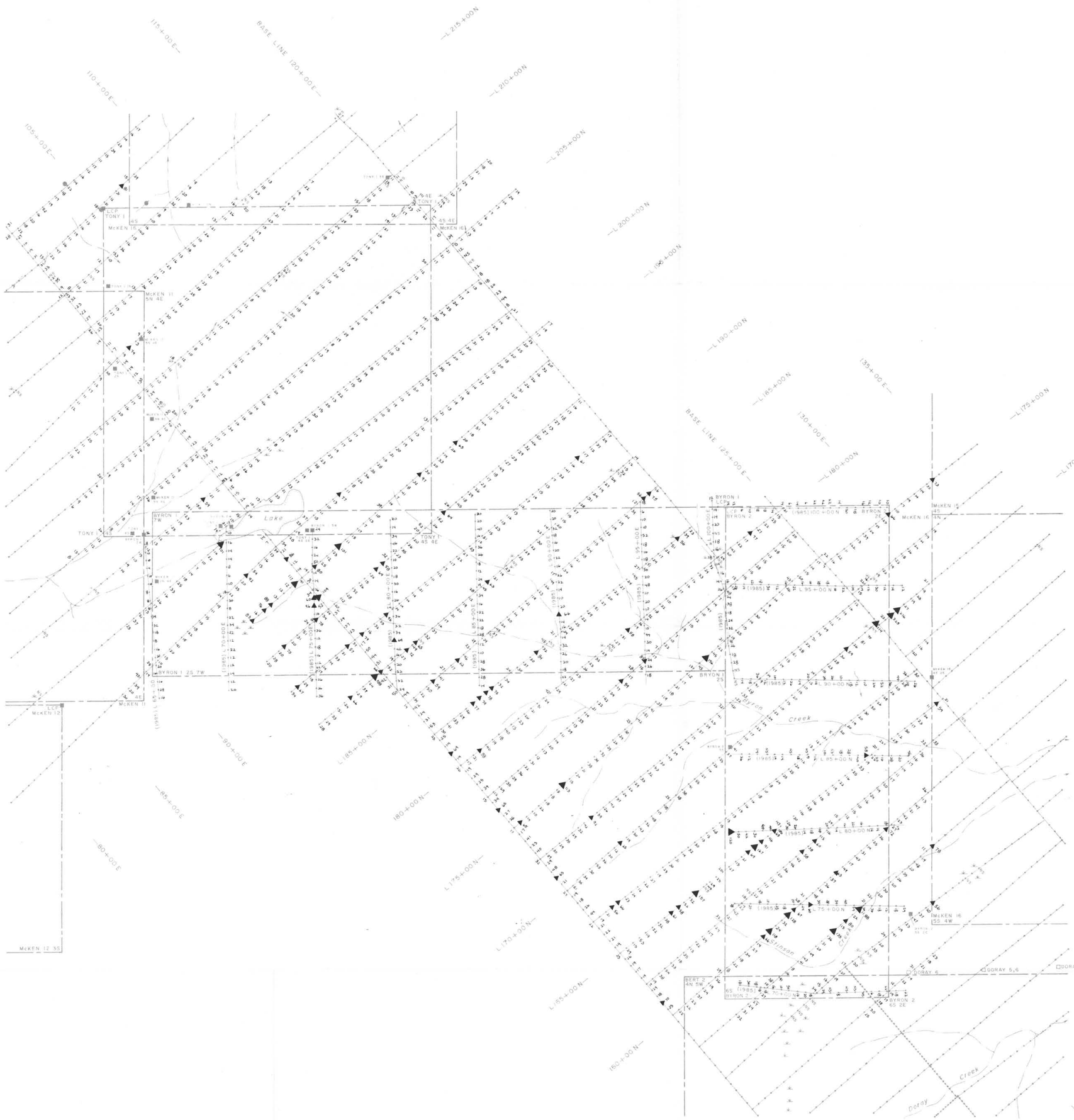
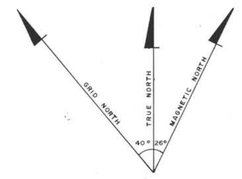
	Minimum:	2	Standard Deviation: 18





LEGEND

- Claim Boundary.
- Claim Line.
- Claim Post Located/Approximate.
- Grid Lines/Stations.
- Creek.
- Marshy.
- NS No Sample.

0—55 ppm Background.
56—100 ppm Anomalous.
>100 ppm Strongly Anomalous.

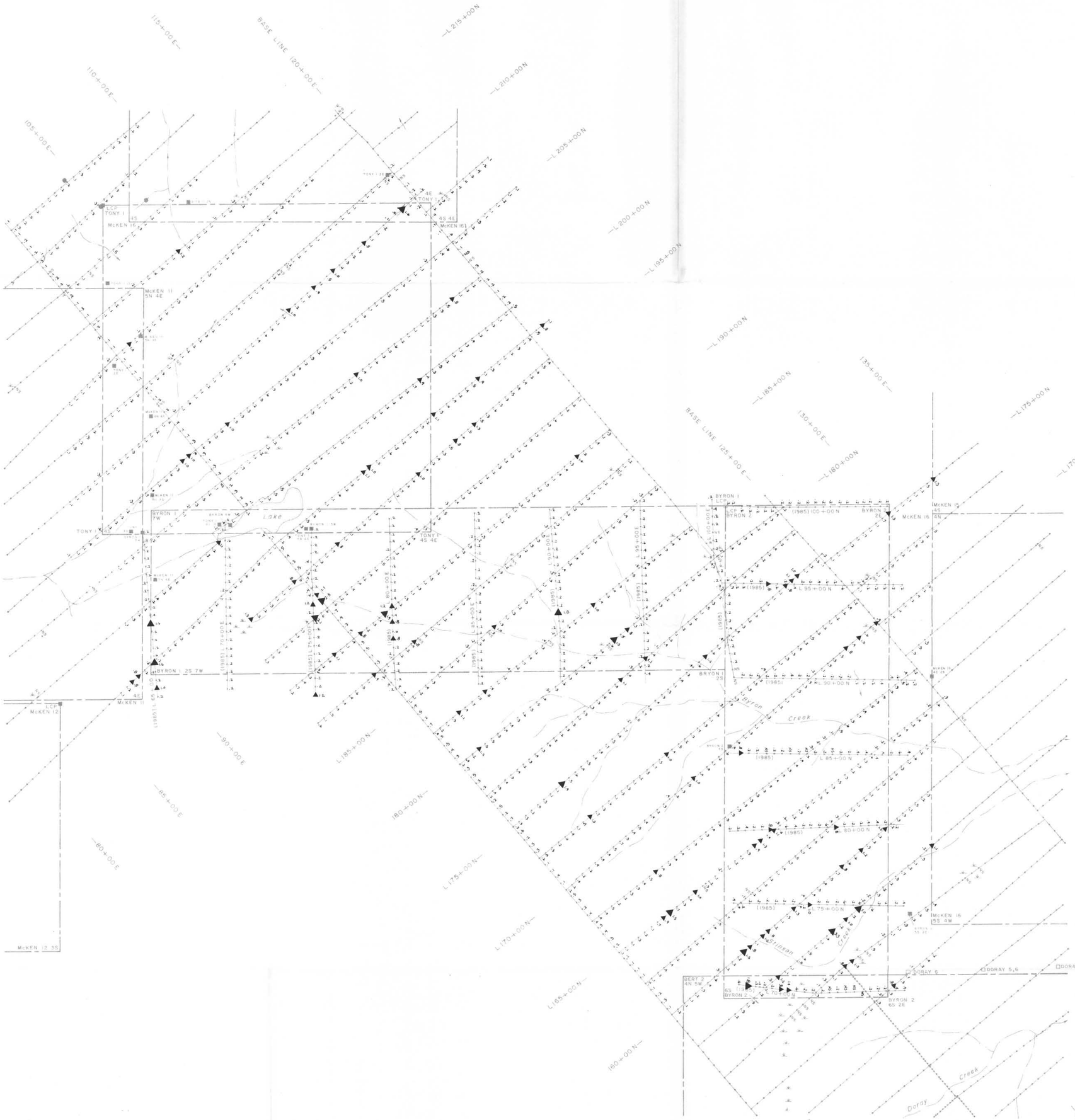
- ▲ Anomalous.
- ▲ Strongly Anomalous.
- ● Mineral Occurrence.

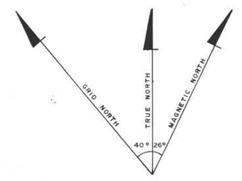
1:10,000
200 0 400 600 800
Meters

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS LTD.
—MOUNT McKENDRICK PROJECT—
TONY 1, BYRON 1,2 CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION—BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
—COPPER—

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD. SURREY, B.C.	DWN. BY: T.M.	FIG. No.
	DATE: OCT. 1986	3





LEGEND

- Claim Boundary.
- Claim Line.
- ■ □ Claim Post Located/Approximate.
- Grid Lines/Stations.
- Creek.
- Marshy.
- NS No Sample.

0 – 0.7 ppm Background.
0.8 – 1.4 ppm Anomalous.
>1.4 ppm Strongly Anomalous.

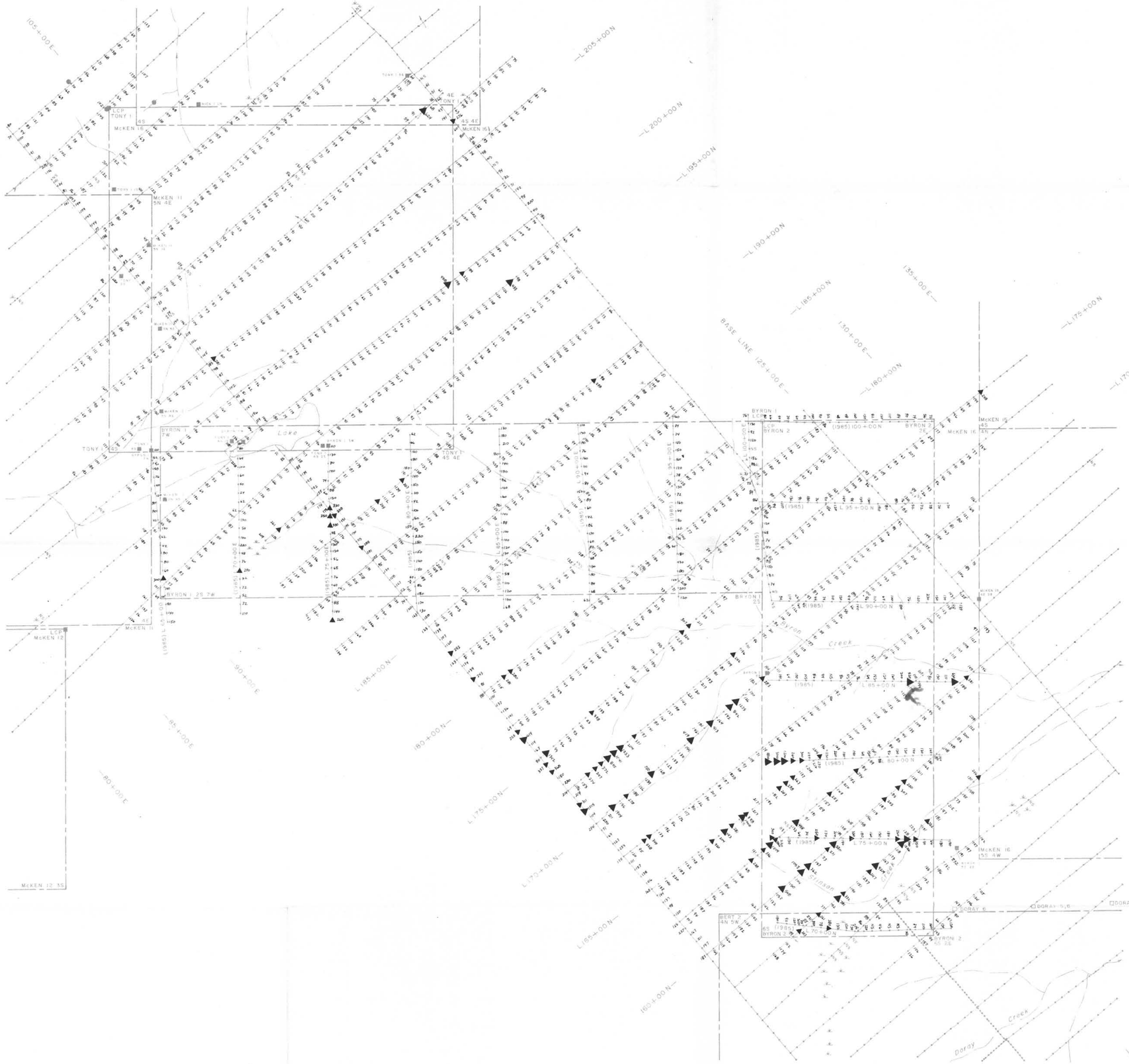
- ▲ Anomalous.
- ▲ Strongly Anomalous.
- ● Mineral Occurrence.

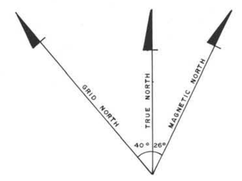
1:10,000
200 0 200 400 600 800
Meters

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS LTD.
— MOUNT McKENDRICK PROJECT —
TONY 1, BYRON 1,2 CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
— SILVER —

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD. SURREY, B.C.	DWN. BY: T.M.	FIG. No.
	DATE: OCT. 1986	4





LEGEND

- Claim Boundary.
- Claim Line.
- Claim Post Located/Approximate.
- Grid Lines/Stations.
- Creek.
- Marshy.
- NS — No Sample.

0—240 ppm — Background.
241—400 ppm — Anomalous.
>400 ppm — Strongly Anomalous.

- ▲ Anomalous.
- ▲ Strongly Anomalous.
- ● Mineral Occurrence.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,149

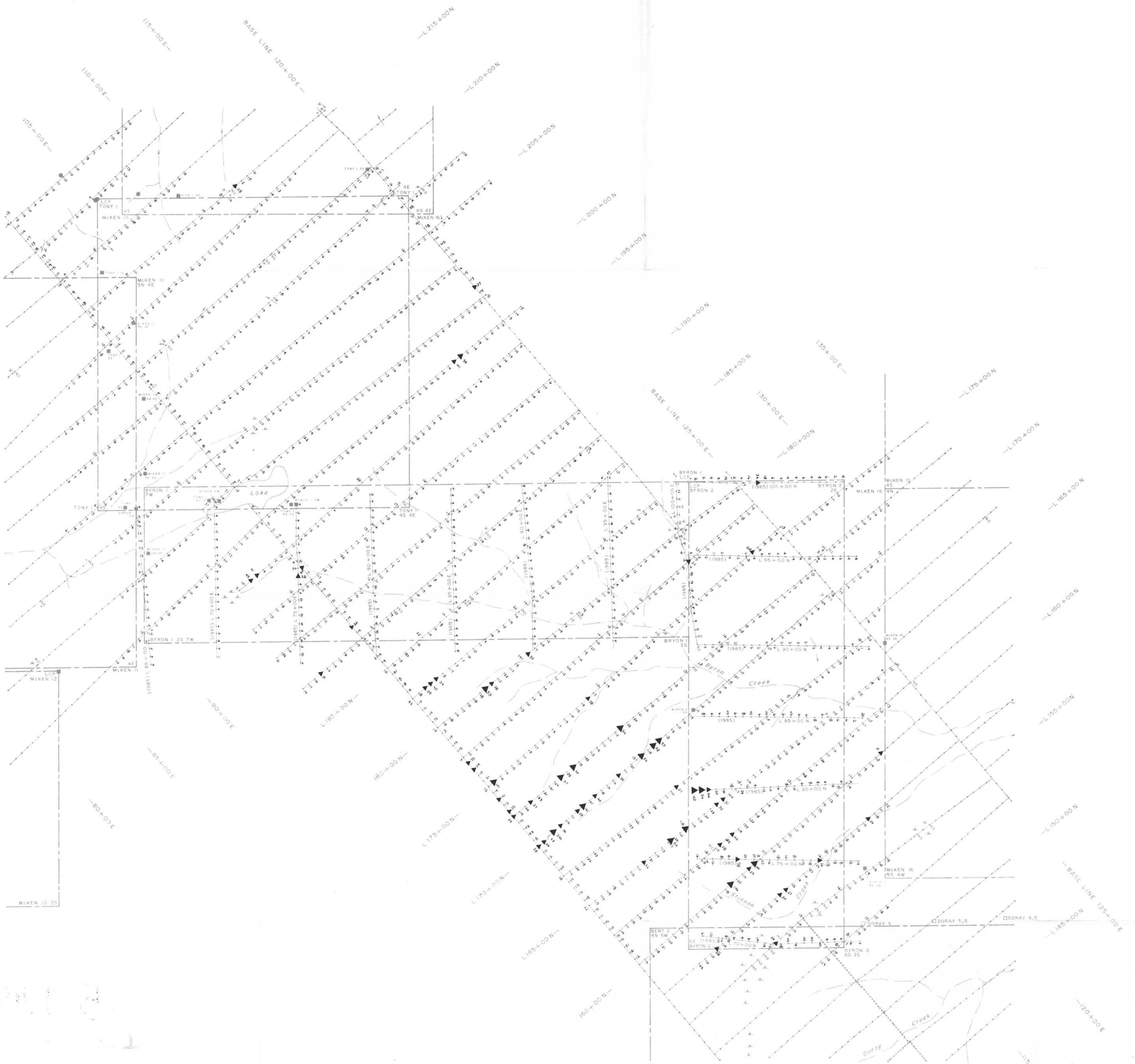
1:10,000

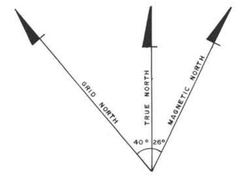
200 0 200 400 600 800
Meters

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS LTD.
— MOUNT McKENDRICK PROJECT —
TONY 1, BYRON 1,2 CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — ZINC —

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD. SURREY, B.C.	DWN. BY : T.M.	FIG. No.
	DATE : OCT. 1986	5





LEGEND

- Claim Boundary.
- Claim Line.
- ■ □ Claim Post Located/Approximate.
- Grid Lines/Stations.
- Creek.
- Marshy.
- NS No Sample.

0–25 ppm	Background.
26–50 ppm	Anomalous.
>50 ppm	Strongly Anomalous.

- ▲ Anomalous.
- ▲ Strongly Anomalous.
- ● Mineral Occurrence.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,149

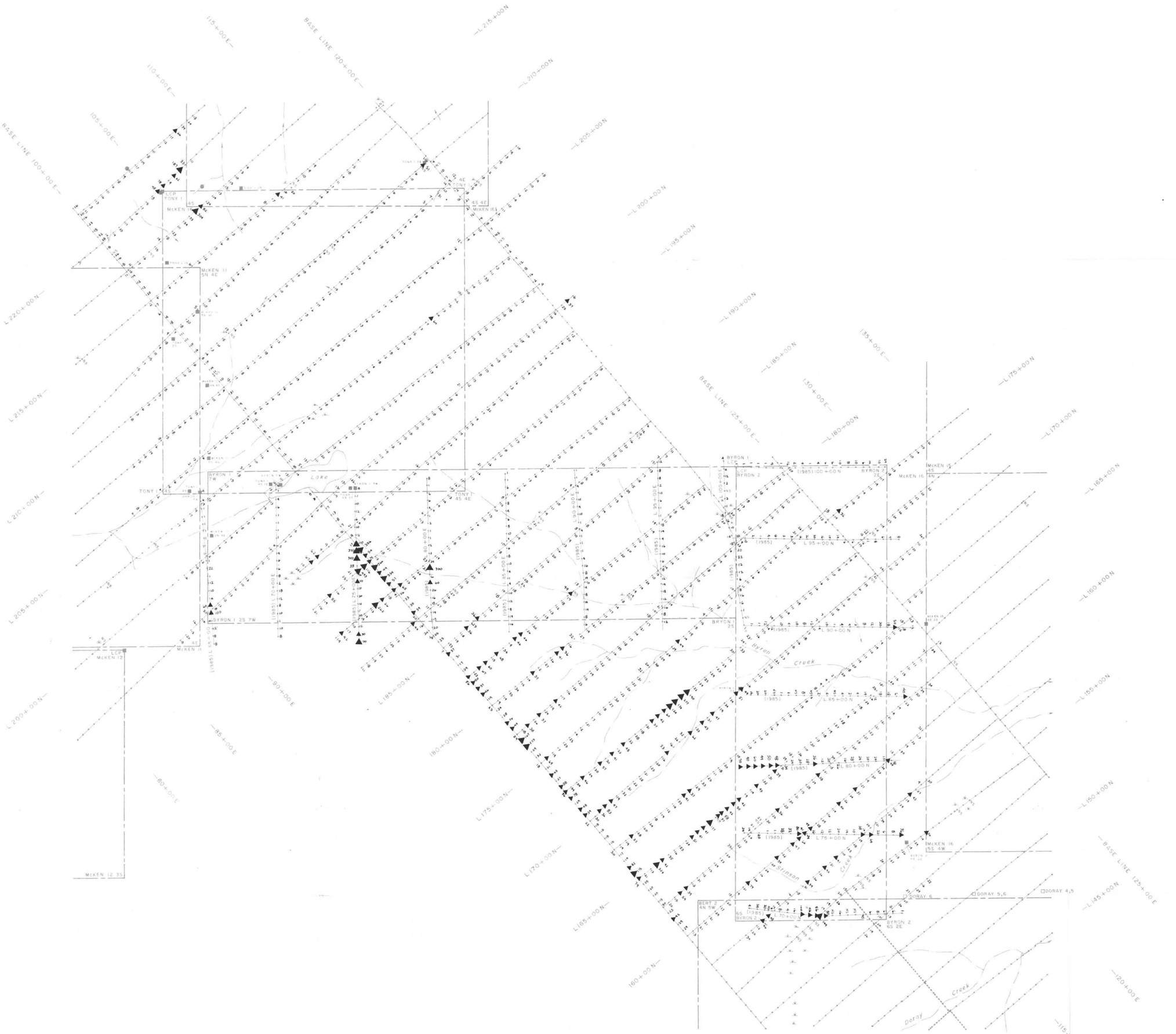
1:10,000

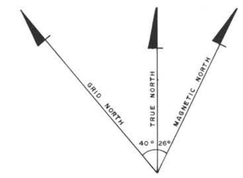
200 0 200 400 600 800 Meters

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS LTD.
— MOUNT McKENDRICK PROJECT —
TONY 1, BYRON 1,2 CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — LEAD —

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD. SURREY, B.C.	DWN. BY : T.M.	FIG. No.
	DATE : OCT. 1986	6





LEGEND

- Claim Boundary.
- Claim Line.
- Claim Post Located/Approximate.
- Grid Lines/Stations.
- Creek.
- Marshy.
- NS — No Sample.

0 – 35 ppm	Background.
36 – 100 ppm	Anomalous.
>100 ppm	Strongly Anomalous.

- ▲ Anomalous.
- ▲ Strongly Anomalous.
- ● Mineral Occurrence.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,149

1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600 800
Meters

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS LTD.
— MOUNT McKENDRICK PROJECT —
TONY 1, BYRON 1,2 CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — ARSENIC —

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD. SURREY, B.C.	DWN. BY : T.M.	FIG. No.
	DATE : OCT. 1986	7