Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical and Trenching Report on the Fireweed Mineral Claim Groups

for
Canadian-United Minerals, Inc.
owner - operator

NTS 93M/1W
Omineca Mining Division

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

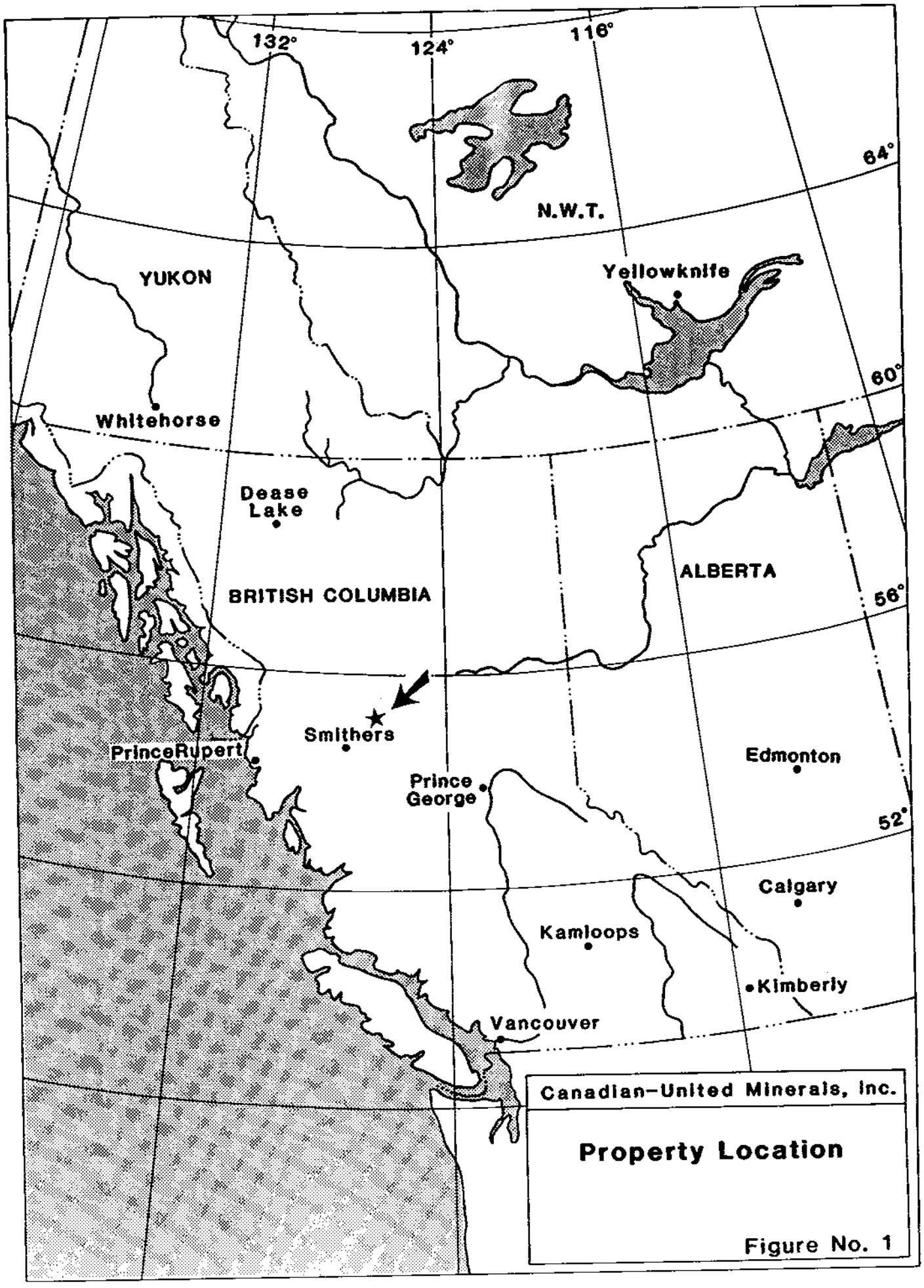
Latitude 55° 1' W Longitude 126° 25' W

September 21, 1988

Robert Holland
CUN Management Group Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures


132°
124°
116°
64°
N.W.T.
YUKON
Yellowknife
60°
Whitehorse
Dease Lake
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
56°
Smithers
PrinceRupert
Edmonton
Prince George
52°
Calgary
Kamloops
Kimberly
Vancouver
Canadian-United Minerals, inc.
Property Location
Figure No. 1

SUMMARY

Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. optioned the Fireweed prospect, located at Babine Lake near Smithers, B.C., as a grassroots exploration target in September 1987. Initial work during 1987 and early 1988 included geological mapping, soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys, I.P. and trenching.

Outcrop exposure is very poor throughout most of the surveyed area, however mapping has indicated much of the central and northern claim region to be underlain by a deltaic mudstone/siltstone/sandstone unit. The southern portion of the property is underlain by locally altered tuffaceous volcanics.

Disseminated sulfides have been found litho-graphically controlled within manganiferous coarse grained sandstone horizons at the Mn showing. Silver values to 10.49 oz/ton have been found over mineralized widths to 4.6 meters. The zone has been traced by trenching for over 65 meters along strike. Low grade sphalerite stringer mineralization has also been discovered nearby at the Sphalerite showing. In addition high grade disseminated sulfide and pyrrhotite rich sulfide breccia float occurrences have been found over a four kilometre strike length to the east of these showings. Values to 22.87 oz/ton silver and 0.09 oz/ton gold, were obtained from float specimens.

An I.P. Survey has succeeded in outlining at least five, well defined, weak to moderate chargeability highs, four of which are co-linear over a strike length of at least four kilometers. The strongest portions of two of these zones, the West and East zones, are associated with sharply defined magnetic anomalies. Mineralization exposed at the Mn and Sphalerite Showings are also coincidental with weak chargeability highs associated with the edges of the West zone.

The presence of economically important mineralization, in outcrop and float, over a large area is very encouraging, especially in light of the association of this mineralization with the fringes of strong geophysical targets. Diamond drilling of these showings and geophysical anomalies is definitely warranted, to be followed up by further drilling, and more reconnaissance surveys on peripheral areas of the property. The estimate cost of this work, in two phases, is $530,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Fireweed property was initially staked in July 1987, as a result of the discovery of mineralized float in an area of recent logging activity. In August 1987, an option agreement was reached between the owners, J. Leask, T. Eldridge and associates and Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. whereby Canadian-United can earn 100% interest in the claims. Commencing in September 1987, Canadian-United, under the direction of the author, carried out a work program that included geological mapping and evaluation, soil geochemistry, magnetometer and I.P. surveys, and backhoe trenching. The results of this work are contained herein.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Fireweed claim group is located on the southwest side of Babine Lake, near the resort of Smithers Landing, 54 kilometers northeast of the town of Smithers, in north central British Columbia. The centre of the claims sits at latitude 55° 01' N and longitude 126° 25' W. Elevations range from 710 meters (2,335 feet) at the lake up to 1,160 meters (3,800 feet) along the south edge of the claims. Topography is mainly gently sloping to flat. Large areas of the claims have been clear cut and replanted. The remaining area is generally well timbered with balsam fir and lesser spruce and pine. Alder, willows and devil's club occur commonly in wetter areas and along creeks.

Access to the Fireweed from Smithers is excellent. The Babine road, a government maintained secondary road in good repair, passes within a kilometre to the west of the claims. From kilometre 58 of this road, a network of rough but passable logging roads crisscross the property, accessing all but the easternmost areas. In addition, the northern and eastern regions can be reached by boat from Smithers Landings. Helicopter access is also available from several bases in Smithers.

The town of Smithers is an important local supply and service centre boasting a population of 5,000 and supporting an area population of about 20,000. Major area industries include logging, mining, ranching and farming, tourism and regional government. Smithers is situated on major highway (Yellowhead Highway 16) and rail lines (CNR northern mainline) and is also served by a good airport, with twice daily flight to Vancouver, a natural gas pipeline, and a 138 kV power transmission line. A 19.9 kV powerline also crosses the eastern and northern parts of the Fireweed property.

HISTORY

The Smithers region has seen active mineral exploration since the turn of the century. Initial focus was on the numerous small gold, silver and base metal vein systems common to the area. These yielded a number of small scale intermittent producers including the Duthie, and Cronin Mines.

During the 1960's and 1970's the area saw a boom of exploration associated with the search for porphyry type, Cu-Mo mineralization. Several major large tonnage discoveries were made including the Equity Silver Mine (92 km south of Fireweed), Granisle Mine (10 km southeast) Bell Copper Mine (5 km east), and Morrison deposit (17 km northeast). Both Bell Copper and Equity Silver are still in production and plans are currently being made to develop the Morrison deposit.

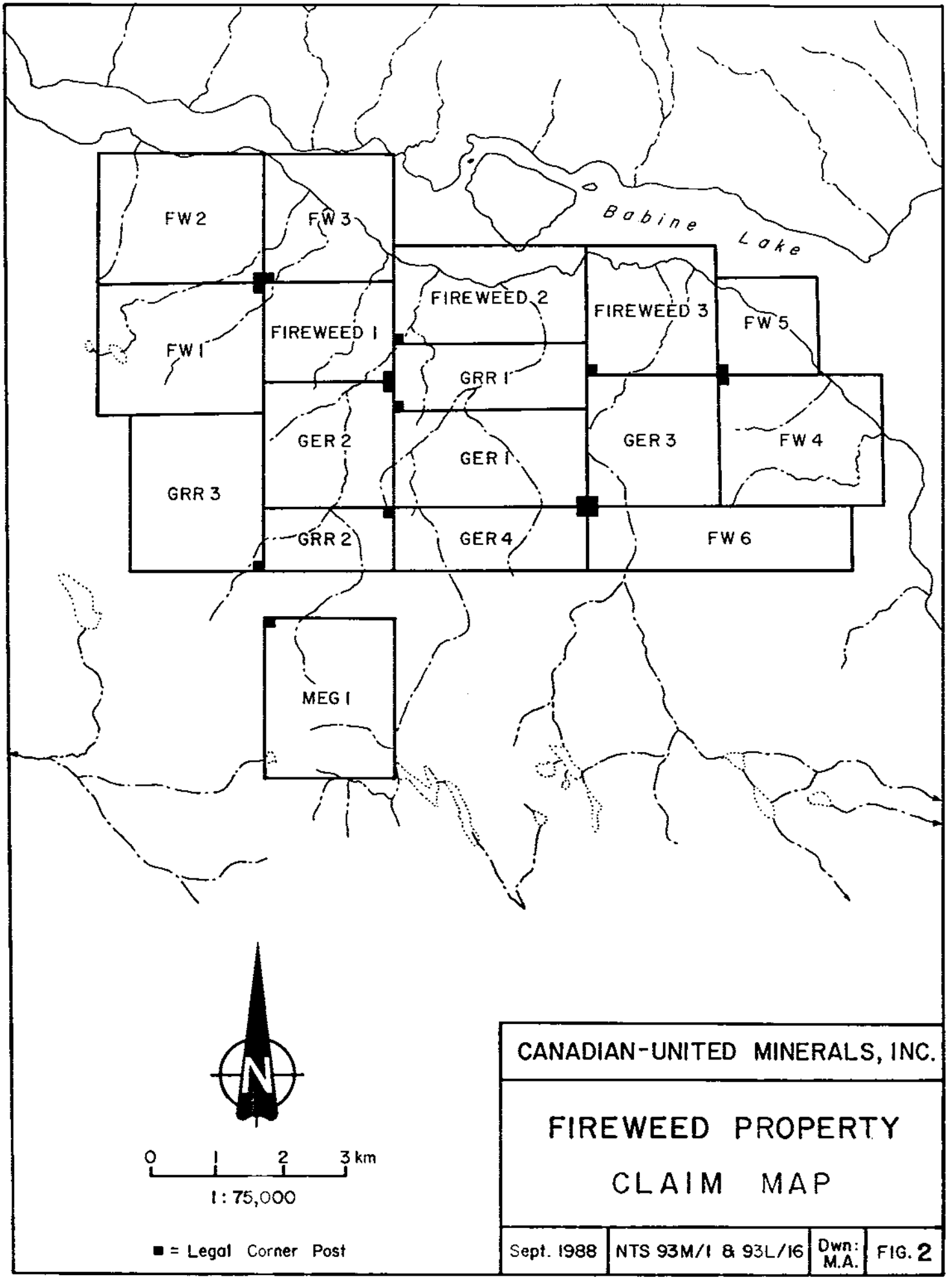
More recent activity has explored the potential once again for precious metals. Several old camps in the area, including Dome Mountain, New Nadina (Houston Minerals) Duthie and Topley Richfield are being extensively re-evaluated and developed.

There is no evidence of previous work on the Fireweed claims although claims were held in the area during the early 1950's. In 1966 and 1967, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. conducted geological mapping and soil geochemistry surveys in the area just to the south. In 1970 and 1971, Summit Oil Ltd. also carried out magnetometer, soil geochemistry, geological and I.P. surveys on ground adjoining Texas Gulf's to the west. There is no evidence of drilling on either of these properties and the claims are no longer current.

CLAIM STATUS

The Fireweed claim group is comprised of the following contiguous claims, totalling 249 units, located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are currently registered in the names of T.L. Eldridge and Canadian-United Minerals, Inc.

CLAIM	RECORD #	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE *
Ger 1	8544	18	July 21, 1998
Ger 2	8677	16	Aug. 10, 1998
Ger 3	8975	16	Sep. 15, 1998
Ger 4	9148	12	Nov. 20, 1989
GRR 1	9233	12	Dec. 04, 1997
GRR 2	9215	8	Dec. 04, 1989
GRR 3	9216	20	Dec. 04, 1989



CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.

FIREWEED PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

Sept. 1988	NTS 93M/1 & 93L/16	Dwn: M.A.	FIG. 2

CLAIM STATUS (cont.)

CLAIM	RECORD #	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE *
Fireweed 1	9234	12	Jan. 04, 1990
Fireweed 2	9235	18	Jan. 04, 1990
Fireweed 3	9236	16	Jan. 04, 1990
FW 1	9264	20	Feb. 26, 1990
FW 2	9265	20	Feb. 26, 1990
FW 3	9266	16	Feb. 26, 1990
FW 4	9267	20	Feb. 26, 1990
FW 5	9268	9	Feb. 26, 1990
FW 6	9269	16	Feb. 26, 1990
		249 units	

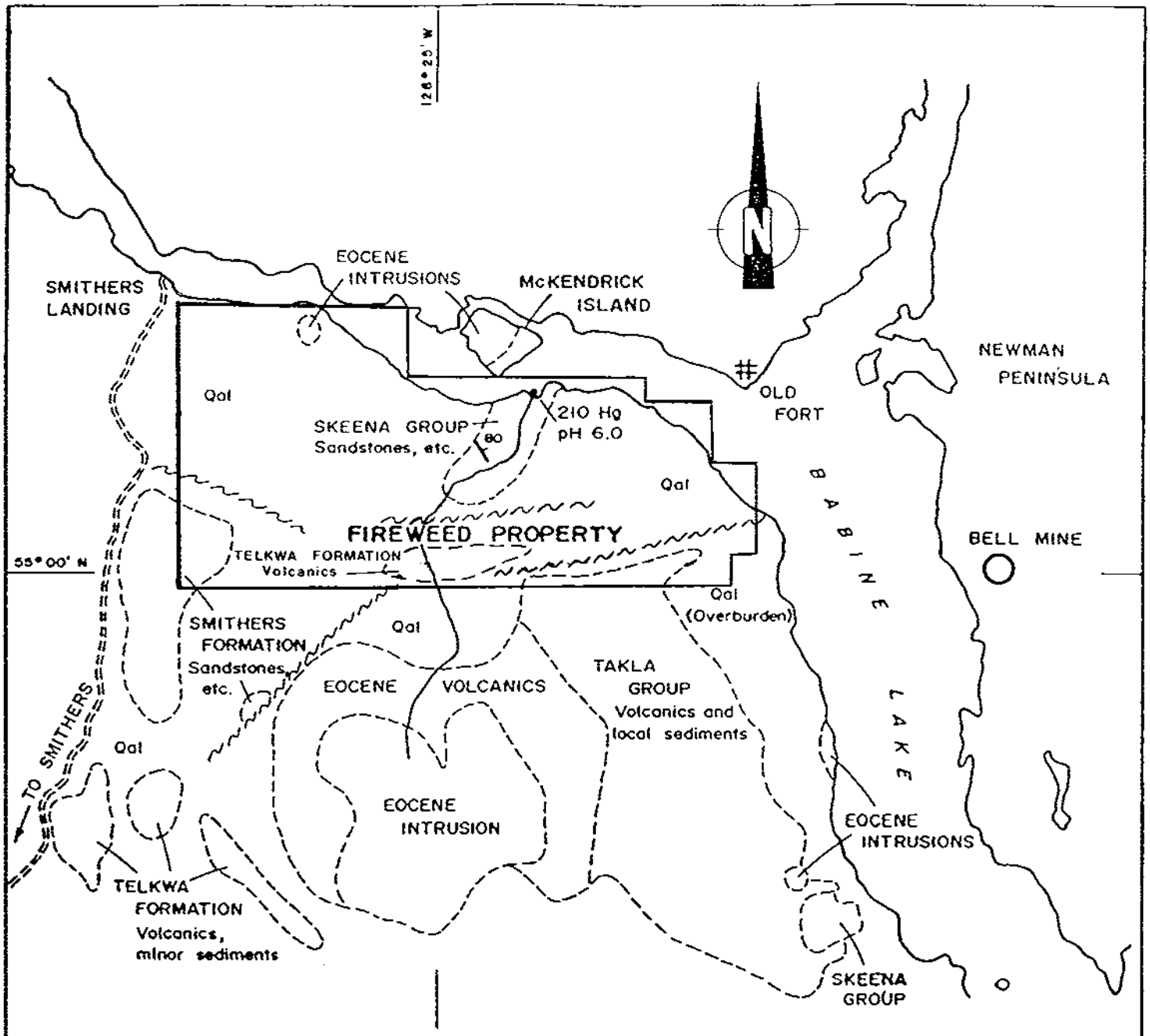
* includes work covered by this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Fireweed prospect is located geologically within the Skeena Arch province of the Intermontane Belt of B.C. The setting is that of an emerging eugeosynclinal volcanic sequence of upper Triassic to lower Jurassic age giving way to predominately sedimentary sequences of the middle Jurassic to upper Cretaceous. Block faulting is very common in the area and major graben structures have been suggested for the Babine Lake area.

The oldest rocks in the region are upper Triassic age Takla Group volcanics consisting largely of augite-feldspar porphyry flows. These have been mapped along the western margin of Babine Lake southeast of the property as shown in figure 3. Lower to middle Jurassic Hazelton group volcanics and sediments are also common in the area primarily to the south and west of the Fireweed. These consist of maroon to green tuffs and lapilli tuffs, likely of the Red Tuff member, overlain by volcanic sandstones, greywackes and shales of the Smithers formation. The youngest bedded rocks are lower Cretaceous aged Skeena group which occur mainly within the claim group area and to the north. These are mapped mainly as sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and shale of the Kitsun Creek Sediments. To the northeast these sediments give way to a similar aged pyritic black shale member.

Intruding the Mesozoic rocks are numerous small stocks and plugs of the Tertiary aged Babine Intrusions. These rocks are age dated at 47 to 52 million years and consist largely of biotite-feldspar or hornblende-feldspar porphyries. The Babine intrusives have been spatially and genetically related to other mineralization in the region and have been mapped within a few kilometers of the Fireweed on all sides.



After: Richards, T.A., 1980
Tipper, H.W., 1976

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY A. L'ORSA.

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

FIREWEED PROPERTY AREA

15th Oct. 1987	Drawn by E.C.	FIG. 3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological investigations have been severely hampered by a lack of outcrop throughout much of the claim area. Work to date has been concentrated in the central portion of the property, an area which is largely underlain by glacio-lacustrine clay up to 40 meters thick. Outcrop exposures are mainly restricted to a few creek cuts and to small knolls in the south. Figure 5 shows areas of mapped outcrop as well as angular float occurrences.

Most of the mapped area appears to be underlain by a thick deltaic sequence of interbedded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone belonging to the Kitsun Creek member of the late Cretaceous aged Skeena Group. These are often thinly interbedded or laminated with graded bedding and load casting textures. The sandstone ranges from fine to coarse grained, with grit sections, and is comprised of well sorted, angular to subrounded chert or siliceous felsic volcanic fragments with lesser quartz. The coarse grained sandstone horizons generally occur as thicker interbeds, up to several tens of meters thick, possibly as stream channel like structures, within the finer grained rocks. Terrestrial plant fragments are common locally. The rocks generally strike roughly 080° and dip vertically to near vertically. Local undulations are common and in the vicinity of the Mn showing, the sediments strike 020° - 030°.

The southern portions of the property contain more numerous outcroppings of typical Hazelton Group lithologies. The most common rock types are fine grained maroon or green tuffs and lapilli tuffs. Other Hazelton rocks seen locally include green to light green dacite-rhyolite tuffs with occasional interbeds of pale green chert. These more felsic rocks are exposed in outcrop and creek cuts south of the grid area, west of L30+00E.

To the north of the grid area, in the vicinity of Creek 1, there are several outcrop exposures of young unaltered vesicular or amygdaloidal basalt flows. This area has not been explored extensively but these flows appear to be of relatively restricted areal extent.

No intrusive rocks have been found within the mapped areas however a major Tertiary aged stock of biotite-feldspar porphyry composition has been mapped just south of the property and a small area of similar outcrop occurs to the north in the vicinity of Babine Lake.

Angular, altered and often pyritic rhyolite tuff and breccia float is common in heavy overburden covered portions of the central claim area. The source of this is not known but it is likely glacially transported from a nearby source.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Zones of extensive and intense propylitic alteration are common within the Hazelton Group rocks. Common alteration assemblages usually include pervasive chloritization with chlorite-epidote stringers and patches. Secondary magnetite, hematite and carbonate are also locally abundant as dissemination and fine fracture fillings.

Alteration within the sediments is much less distinct and appears to be largely restricted to the coarser more porous sandstone lithologies. Common secondary minerals include quartz, ankerite, sericite-chlorite, kaolinite and sulfides in varying proportions. The alteration is predominately within the ground mass but has locally partially replaced or destroyed fragment boundaries.

Mineralization appears to occur in two forms, as 1) sulfide stringers, veins and breccia zones and as 2) fine grained disseminations within the sandstone horizons. The vein - breccia mineralization consists of brecciated sandstone infilled by massive pyrite - pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite and dark brown sphalerite. These rocks commonly carry economically important values in copper, zinc and gold. Mineralization of this type has not been found in outcrop to date and on surface is restricted to float occurrences mainly in the eastern claim areas in the vicinity of Creek 4. Values to 4.51% Cu and 0.02 oz/ton gold have been reported from grab samples. A light brown sphalerite stringer or crackle zone also occurs in a small rusty sandstone outcrop known as the Sphalerite Showing. This is located in Creek 1 near grid co-ordinates 19+50E, 3+25N. Initial sampling showed elevated zinc values. The area was subsequently trenched and results are further discussed under trenching.

The disseminated mineralization appears to be lithologically controlled within the coarser grained sandstone and related to the aforementioned alteration. Sulfides are dominantly pyrite/marcasite with lesser light brown sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and local pyrrhotite. Minor amounts chalcopyrite and traces of tetrahedrite and ruby silver have also been noted. Individual pyrite/marcasite grains are generally less the 0.5 mm in size while sphalerite forms patches up to 0.3 mm. The remaining sulfides occur as minute inclusions and grains often in the order of .05 mm in size.

Several angular float occurrences of disseminated sulfides were found, the most significant being sample WR 88-50 located near grid co-ordinates 32+00E, 10+50S. This sample assayed 22.87 oz/ton silver, 0.09 oz/ton gold, 2.66% zinc, and 1.33% lead.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The main exposure of disseminated sulfide occurs near grid co-ordinates 0+15N 19+50E in Creek 1. The Mn showing consists of a strongly manganiferous and rusty sandstone, with some remnant pyrite and galena and sphalerite, exposed in outcrop over a length of some 38 meters. An initial grab sample of this assayed 1.87 oz/ton silver and roughly 6% manganese. Follow up chip sampling returned an average of 9.45 oz/ton silver over an outcrop length of 9.5 meters. The area was subsequently trenched and results are discussed further under Trenching.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

During September - October 1987, 93.8 line kilometers of flagged and compassed grid was established over the central claims area. A total of 46 north-south crosslines were run at 100 and 200 meter spacings from a 7 kilometre long, east-west baseline (BL5+00S). Lines extended from 1.0 to 1.4 kilometers north of and 0.2 to 1.1 kilometers south of this baseline. Tielines were also run for control. Roughly 3,300 soil samples were collected at 25 meter intervals from this grid area. In addition soil traverses were made down each of the four main creeks which drain northerly through the grid area. An additional 140 samples were collected from these traverses.

Samples were collected as nearly as possible from the 'B' soil horizon using a prospectors 'grub' hoe. A special effort was made to avoid organic, or leached material, or soil disturbed by logging. Where questionable samples were taken, details were recorded by the samplers. In the case of creek samples, 'B' horizon was sampled away from the creek bed, near the base of the creek ravine. Each sample was stored in a labelled brown kraft soil envelopes and air dried prior to shipping.

All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver for analysis for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. At the lab, samples were oven dried and screened to a -80 mesh size fraction. A 0.5 gram portion of each sample was digested in 3 ml of 3-1-3 HCl - HNO_3 - H_2O (aqua regia) at 95° for 1 hour, then diluted to 10 ml with water. The solutions were then analyzed by standard I.C.P. techniques with results reported in parts per million (ppm).

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (cont.)

Anomalous threshold levels for each element were determined based on visual evaluation of computer generated histogram frequency plots and upon extensive previous experience in the region. While these determinations are approximate, reasonable variations would not significantly affect the size and distribution of anomalies. Highly anomalous thresholds have been arbitrarily chosen at roughly twice the anomalous level.

For presentation purposes, the grid area has been divided into east and west halves. Results are plotted by element and location in figures 6 to 15. Anomalous and highly anomalous results are highlighted using enlarged dot symbols.

Discussion of Results

The overall geochemical response was poor despite choosing lower than normal background levels. No significantly anomalous results were associated with areas of known mineralization with the exception of samples taken in the creek cut immediately below the Mn showing outcrops. Here, values to 65.9 ppm silver, 1,364 ppm lead, 1,416 ppm zinc, and 361 ppm arsenic, were obtained.

Elsewhere, there appears to be a association between anomalous values for copper, lead, zinc and silver. No strongly anomalous zones of appreciable size were outlined, however there are several areas and smaller zones worthy of note and these are summarized below:

a) L21+00E - 12+00S - strong copper response, with weaker arsenic, silver and lead, over a 75 meter length along the east fork of Creek 1. Values to 449 ppm Cu and 50 ppm As. A similar response occurs downstream where L21+00E recrosses the creek. Propylitically altered volcanics outcrop in these areas.

b) L19+00E,L20+00E - 7+00S to 9+00S - large area of weak to moderate copper-zinc, with weak silver-lead, in disturbed area along edge of road and Creek 1. This appears to be a false anomaly related to the road and culverts.

c) L7+00E - 1+00N - small, moderate to strong copper-silver (weak lead) response in older clearcut. No outcrop in area. Values to 2.6 ppm Ag and 133 ppm Cu.

d) L31+00E-9+75S - weak to moderate copper-silver-zinc response in area where high grade silver-gold float (sample WR 88-50) was found. Values to 109 ppm Cu, 1.6 ppm Ag, and 211 ppm Zn. Numerous weakly anomalous zinc values also occur over a broad area along Creek 2 immediately to the east.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Discussion of Results (cont.)

e) L58+00E-1+50S - moderate silver-copper response over 75 meters in unlogged area. No outcrops in vicinity. Values to 1.9 ppm Ag and 89 ppm Cu.

f) L42+00E 0+75N - single silver value of 2.2 ppm in unlogged overburden covered area.

The above anomalies are considered to be low priority targets at this time. Other anomalous results also evident but these are generally even weaker, well dispersed and appear not to be of any particular significance at this time.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

A magnetic survey was also conducted over the soil grid area during 1987. A total of 87.3 line kilometers of grid were surveyed using a Scintrex model MP-2, manually operated, proton magnetometer with a back pack mounted remote sensing head. Diurnal variation was determined and corrected using a standard line looping technique, with approximately 2 hour loops; and twice daily base station readings.

In February 1988, the grid area was re-established at 200 meter line spacings and extended to 1.5 to 2.0 km north of baseline 5+00S. A second magnetic survey was conducted, under contract to Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver, on the extended portions of the grid. A total of 24.0 line kilometers of grid was surveyed using a Scintrex model IG52 field unit. Included in this was approximately 3.2 kilometers of overlap with the first survey for control. A Scintrex MP4 magnetometer was used to monitor diurnal variations at 6 second intervals. Field readings were computer merged and corrected for drift.

Data from both surveys were merged and integrated in a single data file. Corrected readings are tabulated in ideal grid format in figures 16 and 17 as west half and east half. A half size contoured plan is also shown in figure 18.

Discussion of Results

Most of the survey area shows a flat background magnetic expression, usually with less than 100 gammas relief, over large areas. This was expected in an area largely underlain by rapidly deposited, non-magnetic sediments. Within this area of low relief are two distinct, strong, sharply defined highs as summarized below:

MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS
Discussion of Results (cont.)

1) centered at L23+00E, 1+25N - 250 m, x 100 m east trending zone with relief to 300 gammas above background.

2) centered at L47+00E, 8+75N - 500m x 180m east northeast trending zone with relief to 1150 gammas above background.

The portion of the grid area east of line 30+00E and south of roughly 2+00S lies within an area of scattered tuffaceous volcanic outcrop and appears to have a significantly different magnetic signature. This includes increased background relief and numerous, variably sized moderate to strong highs. The most significant of these is a large northeast trending zone at least 500 meters wide by 2,000 meters long, with relief to 1,300 gammas above background. Two sections of this were backhoe trenched revealing propylitically altered volcanics. This trenching is discussed further under trenching. The remaining magnetic anomalies on this region are much smaller, in the order 100 - 300 meters in diameter, and weaker, in the range of 100 - 300 gammas relief (locally to 850 gammas). No follow up has yet been done on these anomalies and several are open to the south.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

During November 1987, a few short test lines of I.P. were run over the Mn-Sphalerite showing areas and the associated magnetic high to the east. These results indicated weak chargeability highs associated with the showings and a larger strongly defined, higher chargeability zone coincidental with the magnetic anomaly. A full scale I.P. survey was commissioned in early 1988 to cover much of the enlarged grid area north of baseline 5+00S. This was run in conjunction with the previously discussed expanded magnetic survey. Work was contracted out to Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver.

A total of 51.65 line kilometers of I.P. survey was conducted with a Scintrex model IPR11 time domain microprocessor based receiver using a pole - dipole array. The signal was supplied by a 10 kW Scintrex TSP4 transmitter. Readings were collected, at 25 meter intervals along 200 meter spaced, rough cut lines, to an N=5 level. Pseudo-sections for both chargeability and resistivity are contained on Appendix 1 of this report. Contoured plan maps at 1:10,000 scale are shown in figures 19 & 20.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Discussion of Results

Chargeabilities for the most part are quite low as may be expected of sulfide-poor sediments. However at least five, weak to moderate, well defined chargeability highs were outlined within the survey area, with N=2 values to 22.4 m-sec. Three of these are co-linear and tied together in a broad, weak, easterly trending chargeability anomaly over 3,000 meters long by up to 550 meters wide.

A fourth, stronger zone, parallels the first three to the north east and appears to be the fault displaced extension of these anomalies. Apparent displacement is about 500 meters northwesterly and the apparent fault zone is marked by Creek 3. The fourth zone is roughly 1,200 meters long by up to 300 meters wide.

The final chargeability anomaly forms a long linear, weaker zone, traceable for at least 2,500 meters. This zone parallels the above trends and lies roughly 700 to 1,200 meters to the south.

A summary of the five chargeability highs is shown below:

1) Centered on L24+00E, 1+00N - N=2 values to 17.8 m-sec
   - stronger core area approximately 550 meters by 250 meters and is coincidental with a 300 gamma magnetic high

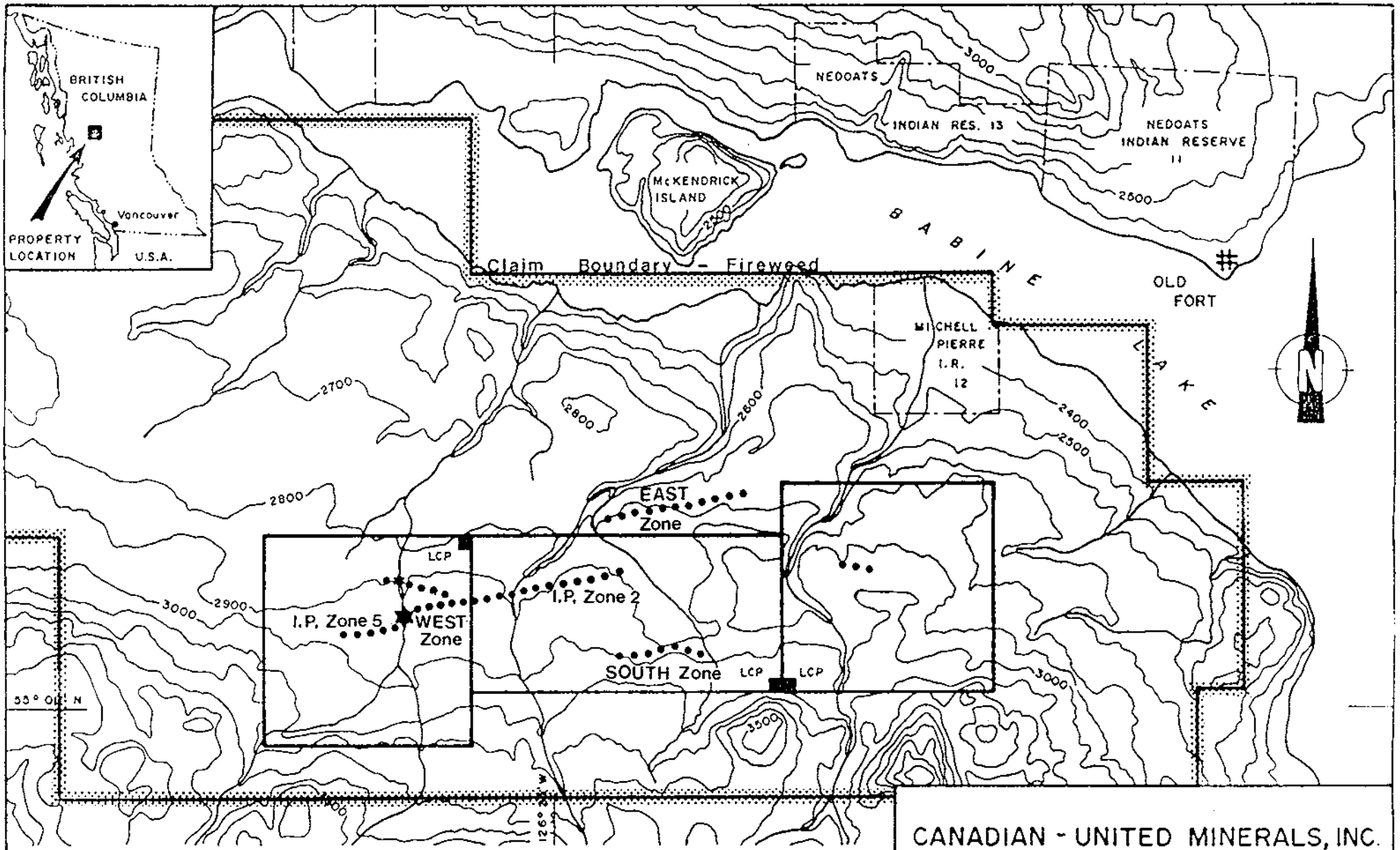
2) Centered on L32+00E, 2+50N - N=2 values to 6.0 m-sec (n=5 to 7.2 m-sec) - covering a core area of 300 meters by 200 meters

3) Centered on L48+00E, 9+50N - N=2 values to 22.4 m-sec
   - stronger core area approximately 800 meters by 250 meters and is coincidental with a 1,300 gamma magnetic high

4) Centered on L46+00E, 1+75S - N=2 values to 8.4 m-sec
   - U-shaped core area about 800 meters by 350 meters with long tails to the east and west - lies immediately north of large Mag anomaly

5) Centered @ L16+00E, 0+50S - N=2 values to 6.6 m-sec
   - stronger core area approximately 300 meters x 150 meters

Anomalies 1, 3 and 4 are referred to as the West zone, East zone and South zone respectively and are considered stronger targets for follow-up drilling. These five zones are summarized in figure 4.



CANADIAN - UNITED MINERALS, INC.

FIREWEED PROPERTY
I. P. SUMMARY MAP

15th Oct. 1987	Drawn by E.C.	FIG. 4

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Discussion of Results (cont.)

Resistivities were generally low overall, commonly less than 100 ohm - meters. The chargeability trends of anomalies 1-4 are distinguished only by a very weak series of +100 ohm-meter bumps. Several areas of higher resistivities however were outlined to the north and one to the south.

The southern resistivity high is coincidental with the southern limb of South zone chargeability high and also with the adjacent large magnetic high to the south. These resistivities appear to be related to altered volcanics which occur in the vicinity. Resistivities to 843 ohm-meters were obtained (for N=2). This zone is open to the south towards the strongest parts of the mag anomaly.

To the north, the survey shows a series of weaker resistivity highs across the whole span of the grid area. Values from 100 to 300 ohm-meters are common and individual highs often cover areas several hundred meters across. There is no correlation to chargeabilities or magnetics in this area although several of the resistivity anomalies lie along strike to the east of the East zone. This northern region is beyond the area of geological mapping and the source or significance of these zones is not known at this time.

TRENCHING

Based on favorable surface assays from the Mn and Sphalerite Showings, a program of backhoe trenching was initiated in November 1987. A John Deere skidder with backhoe attachment was contracted from and operated by Joe Hidber of Telkwa. A total of 44 machine hours were spent on the property. Five target areas were tested including the Mn and Sphalerite showings, and several magnetic highs, as discussed below.

a) Mn Showing - Five trenches were excavated along the trend of the manganiferous sandstone, exposing it for a distance of some 65 meters as shown in figure 21. A series of pits were also dug roughly 25 meters further along strike to the northeast but all failed to hit bedrock at the 3.5 meters maximum depth extension of the backhoe. Trenching exposed a 9 to 12 meter wide, coarse grained sandstone horizon within a sequence of fine grained sandstone and siltstone. The sediments strike at 010° to 025° and dip vertically to near vertically. The coarse sandstone is weakly to moderate manganiferous and rusty, with minor remnant pyrite, sphalerite and galena grains. The westernmost 4 to 6

meters, however, are strongly manganiferous (often greater than 10% Mn) and contains increased disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and galena with elevated silver values. Chip sampling results from the trenches are shown in figure 21. Silver values ranged from 0.41 to 4.07 oz/ton over widths to 4.6 meters within this strongly manganiferous horizon. The zone is open along strike in both directions but is masked by heavy overburden and the creek.

b) Sphalerite Showing - The rusty sandstone outcrop was blasted to expose fresh rock and a single trench dug to the northeast as shown in figure 22. This work revealed mudstone in fault contact with a narrow sandstone horizon. Cross cutting sphalerite stringers are common, particularly in the mudstone, trending mainly east northeasterly and dipping vertically. Chip sampling returned zinc values to about 2.5% with silver to 0.59 oz/ton. The mineralized zone was not traceable further due to heavy overburden in adjacent areas.

c) L23+00E, 1+25N - Six pits were dug along L23+00E, over a 75 meter section, to test the source of the magnetic anomaly in this area. No bedrock was encountered and the pits penetrated over 4 meters of tight glacio-lacustrine clays.

d) L39+00E, 6+60S - Seven test pits were also dug along L39+00E over a 75 meter section as shown in figure 23. These pits were put in to test a portion of the large strong mag response in this area. Bedrock was encountered in only three pits, at the limit of excavation. In all cases the rock was strong propylitically altered, dark green tuffs containing abundant secondary chlorite and magnetite. No sulfides were noted.

e) L40+00E, 9+00S - A second area of strong magnetics associated with the same large mag anomaly as above was trenched as shown in figure 24. In this area bedrock was normally less than 1 meter deep and trenching exposed similar propylitically altered tuffs in shear contact with unaltered maroon lapilli tuffs. Alteration assemblages include chlorite-magnetite with lesser epidote-hematite-calcite. No sulfides were noted and no elevated trace element content was indicated.

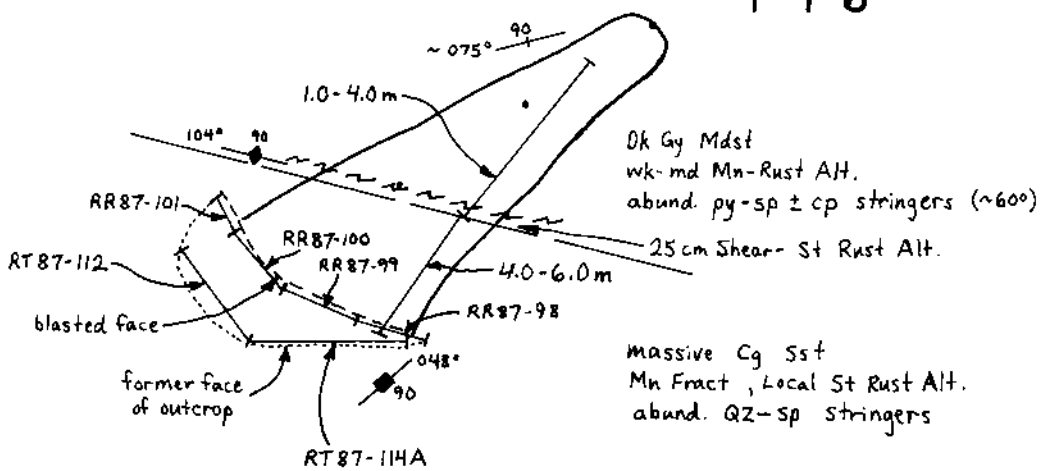
SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %
RR87-96	grab	.02	.04	.43
97	selected	.07	.03	1.46
98	1.0 m	.01	.02	.68
99	1.0	.03	.02	.80
100	1.0	.09	.01	.60
101	0.5	.08	.02	.05

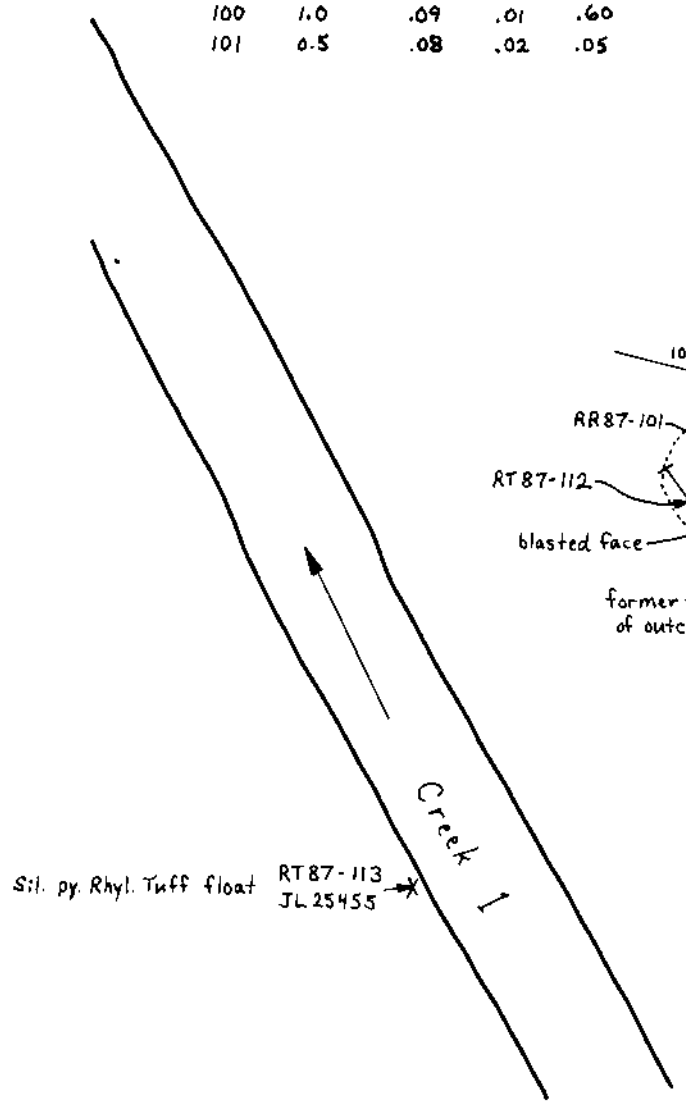
SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
RT87-112	1.5m	1.8	98	1725	2033	–
-114A	2.0	.9	139	557	2297	–
1.0-4.0	3.0	21.8	1707	24511	2113	.59
4.0-6.0	2.0	4.8	148	12901	2731	–
RT87-113	grab	0.9	19	12	363	–
JL25455	grab	0.3	39	222	916	.01

LEGEND

- 1.0-4.0m — Chip Sample
- 075° 90 — Bedding Orientation
- 104° 90 — Shear Orientation
- 048° 90 — Fracture Orientation
- Geological Contact
- Outcrop
- Zone of Shearing

FT 6





19+50E
3+50N

X RR87-96 : Dump
X RR87-97 : Dump

T.N.
25°
M.N.

1:100

2.0 1.5 1.0 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5

metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SPHALERITE SHOWING

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	Dec. 1987	FIG. NO. 22

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The work detailed in this report has succeeded in defining a number of excellent targets for further exploration. Results from sampling and trenching of the Mn Showing are suggestive of a large scale, lithographically controlled, hydrothermal system possibly of an Equity Silver type. Grades encountered at surface are very encouraging although not of ore grade. This zone shows good on-strike potential into heavy overburden covered areas.

The deep, impervious drift cover has rendered soil geochemistry ineffective. What weaker anomalies that were outlined appear more associated with alteration in the volcanics in areas of shallow overburden and have little correlation to known or potential mineralized zones. Geochem targets are considered very low priority at this time and no further soil surveys are being considered.

Geophysics has emerged as an important exploration tool in these areas. Weak chargeability highs, associated with both the Mn and Sphalerite showings, can be traced eastward to the West Zone where they merge and strengthen dramatically. This trend is parallel to the regional strike of the sediments and suggests that mineralization also likely strengthens dramatically to the east. It is postulated that the high grade mineralization in similar sandstone float near Creek 2, came from this area. In addition, the coincidental mag high in this area also indicates a possible source for pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization similar to that found in Creek 4, four kilometers to the east.

The discovery of a second stronger magnetic - I.P. anomaly 2.5 kilometers further east at the East zone substantially increases the mineral potential of the property. This zone is much closer to the above float occurrence and is very likely the source of it. And while these two zone remain the most exciting targets, the three other I.P. chargeability highs are also important exploration targets.

The existence of large strong propylitic alteration zones within the volcanics, with their associated high magnetics, is suggestive of potential mineralization within these volcanics. This is enhanced by the proximity of Eocene intrusive rocks, similar to Bell Copper and Equity Silver, in this area.

The above work is preliminary in nature but has established a good basis for more detailed exploration. It is strongly recommended that as many of the following targets as possible be drill tested by an initial 1,500 meter program. These are listed by priority.

a) Mn Showing - test mineralization to depth and along strike
b) West Zone - test source of strong I.P. - Mag
c) East zone - test source of strong I.P. - Mag
d) South Zone - test source of high chargeability and resistivity
e) Sphalerite Showing - test extent of stringer mineralization
f) test source of two weaker chargeability highs

If initial drill results are favorable, the program should be expanded to 4,500 meters of drilling. Grass roots exploration should also be conducted on the peripheral claim areas to evaluate the potential for new zones. This work would entail greatly expanding the current grid to cover the entire property and to conduct a large scale prospecting, geological mapping and magnetic survey over this area. Target areas generated would be followed up with detailed I.P. surveys.

The estimated cost of this work is summarized below:

Phase 2 1,500 meters of drilling

Contract NQ Diamond drilling 1,500 m @ $100/m	$150,000	
Crew and Equipment Mobilization	2,200	
Contract Geologist 15 days @ $250/day	3,750	
Contract Assistant 15 days @ $150/day	2,250	
Project Supervision and Preparation 5 days @ $300/day	1,500	
Room and Board 30 days @$60/day	1,800	
Field Supplies and Transportation	2,000	
Report Preparation	5,000	
Administration and Contingencies	11,500	
		$180,000

Phase 3 3,000 meters of drilling plus peripheral surveys

Contract NQ diamond drilling 3,000 m @ $100/m	$ 300,000	
Crew and Equipment Mobilization	2,000	
Contract Geologist 30 days @ $250/day	7,500	
Contract Assistant 30 days @ $150/day	4,500	
Project Supervision and Preparation 10 days @ $300/day	3,000	
Room and Board 60 days @ $60/day	3,600	
Field Supplies and Transportation	4,000	
Report Preparation	5,000	
Administration and Contingencies	20,400	
		$350,000
Total Both Phases		$530,000

SELECTED REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Canada, 1984, National Geochemical Reconnaissance 1:250 000 map series, Hazelton (NTS 93M): Geological Survey, Canada, O.F. 1000.

Richards, T.A., 1980, Geology of Hazelton (93M) map area, B.C., 1:250 000: Geological Survey, Canada, O.F. 720.

Tipper, H.W., 1976, Smithers map area, British Columbia: Geological Survey, Canada, O.F. 351.

Tipper, H.W., and Richards, T.A., 1976, Jurassic stratigraphy and history of north-central British Columbia: Geological Survey, Canada, Bulletin 270.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the Fireweed property on behalf of Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. during the period September 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988. For the purposes of filing assessment work, the claims have been divided into 3 groups. These costs are prorated per group as detailed below.

Fireweed Group 1

Assays and Geochemistry	
1173 soil geochem @ $ 5.75/sample	$ 6,745
20 rock geochem @ $14.77/sample	295
24 rock assay @ $12.60/sample	302
Drafting and Printing	1,962
Equipment Rental (Mag)	298
Field Equipment and Supplies	1,160
Geophysics - contract	
Mag 4.8 km @ $140/km	672
I.P. 12.5 km @ $1215/km	15,188
Room & Board	
48 man-days @ $22.00/day	1,056
Transportation (gas, freight, airfare)	1,523
Trenching 31 hr @ $69/hr	2,139
Truck Rental 12 days @ $50/day	600
Personnel	
R.Holland - Senior Project Geologist	
12 days @ $350/day	4,200
R.Helgason - Project Geologist	
8.5 days @ $300/day	2,550
M.Allen, S.Hachey, K.Walker, T.Wilkins, W.Rieberer, S.Norfolk-Field Technicians	
32 days @ $150/day	4,800
Total	$ 43,490

Fireweed Group 2

Assays and Geochemistry	
2278 soil geochem @ $ 5.75/sample	$ 13,099
38 rock geochem @ $14.77/sample	561
Drafting and Printing	1,962
Equipment Rental (Mag)	577
Field Equipment and Supplies	2,253
Geophysics - contract	
Mag. 2.2 km @ $ 140/km	308
I.P. 23.8 km @ $1215/km	28,917
Room and Board	
93.5 man days @ $22.00/day	2,057
Transportation (gas, freight, airfare)	2,957
Trenching 21 hrs @ $69/hr	1,449
Truck Rental 24 days @ $50/day	1,200
Personnel	
R.Holland, Senior Project Geologist	
18 days @ $350/day	6,300
R.Helgason, Project Geologist	
16 days @ $300/day	4,800
M.Allen, S.Hachey, K.Walker, T.Wilkins, W.Rieberer, S.Norfolk-Field Technicians	
63 days @ $150/day	$ 9,450
Total	$ 75,890

Fireweed Group 3

Geophysics - Contract	
Mag 17.0 km @ $ 140/km	$ 2,380
I.P. 15.4 km @ $1215/km	18,711
Drafting and Printing	500
Personnel	
R.Holland, Senior Project Geologist	
5 days @ $350/day	1,750
R.Helgason, Project Geologist	
1.5 days @ $300/day	450
Total	$ 23,791
Total of all Groups	$143,171

STATEMENT OF 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 have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1969 and have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since 1976.

3. I am currently employed as exploration manager with CUN Management Group Inc. of 325 - 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

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 between September 1987 and August 1988 under my supervision, by CUN Management Group Inc., on behalf of Canadian-United Minerals, Inc.

September 15, 1988
Vancouver, B.C.

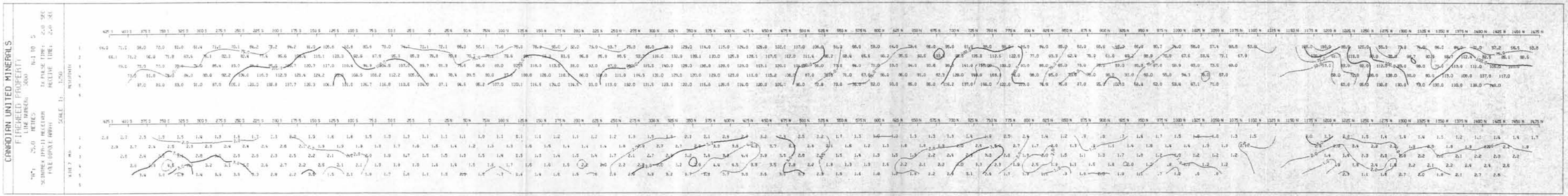
Robert Holland, B.Sc. F.G.A.C.
Exploration Manager

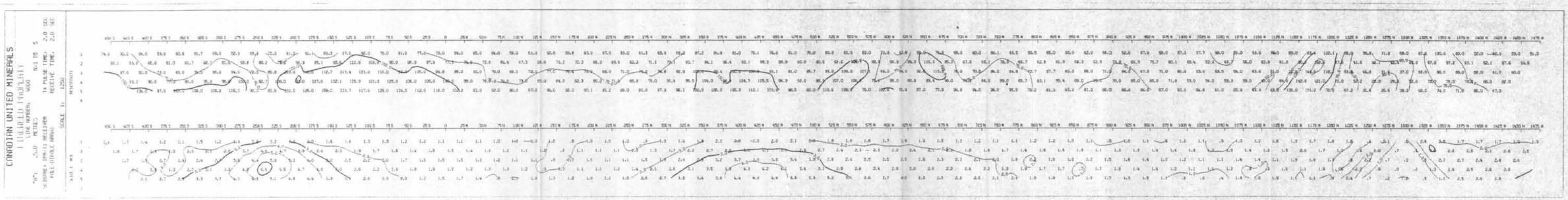
APPENDIX 1

I.P. PSEUDO-SECTIONS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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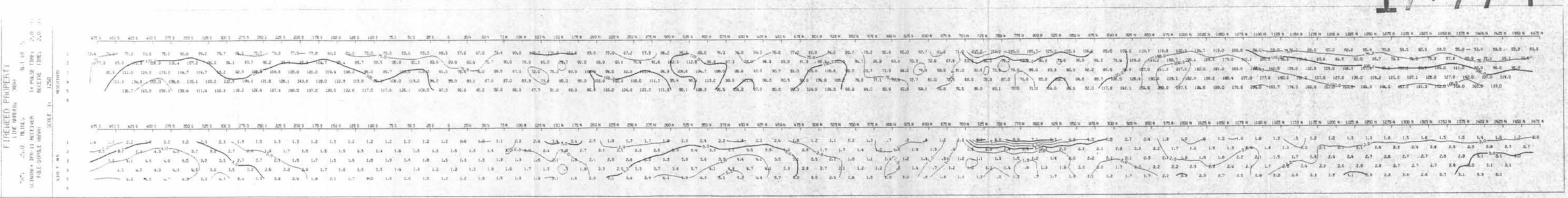

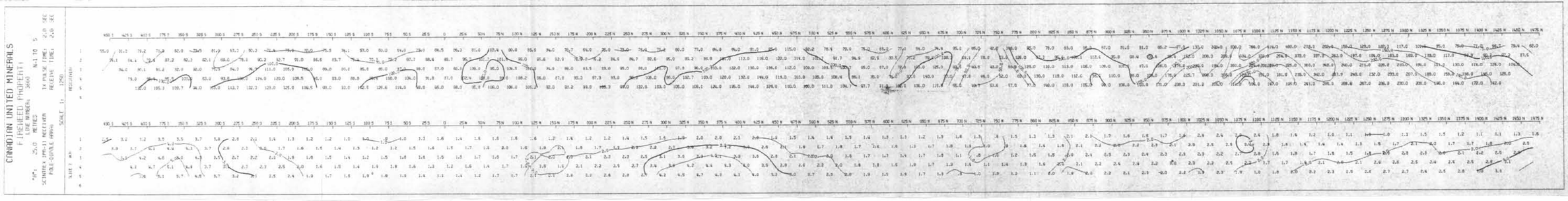

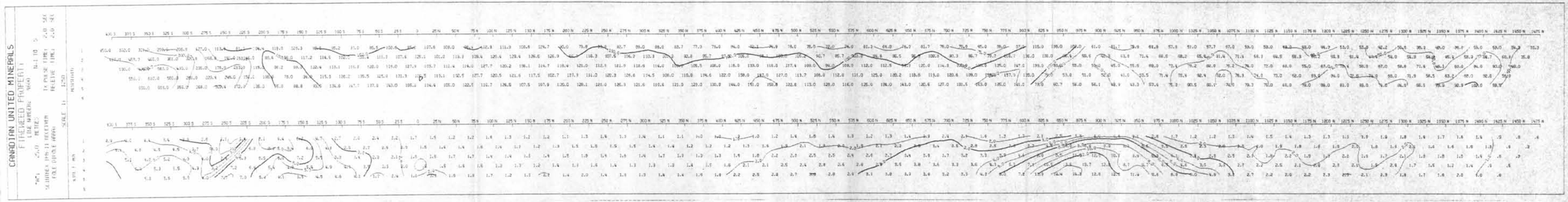

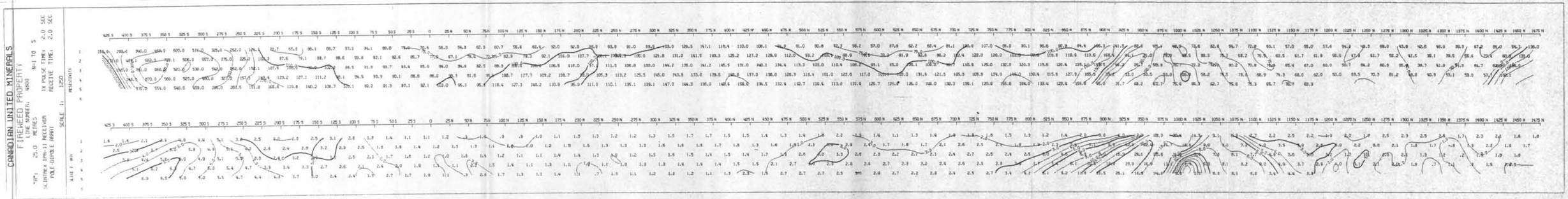


CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS
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SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC
SCALE 1: 1250
RESISTIVITY
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS
FIREWEED PROPERTY
LINE NUMBER: 2600
"A": 25.0 METRES N=1 TO 5
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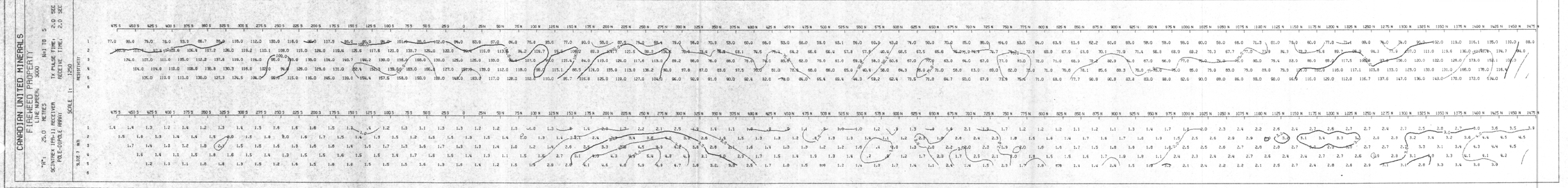
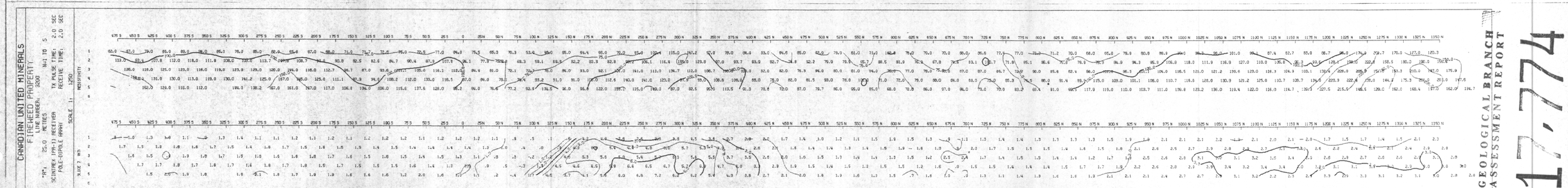
RESISTIVITY





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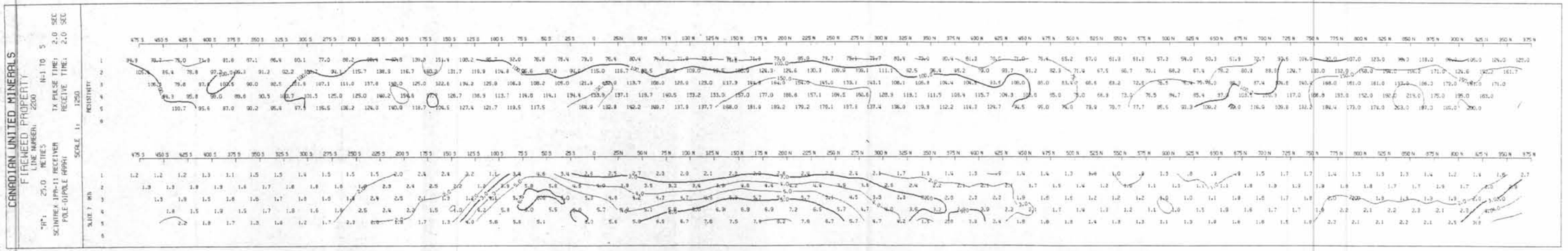

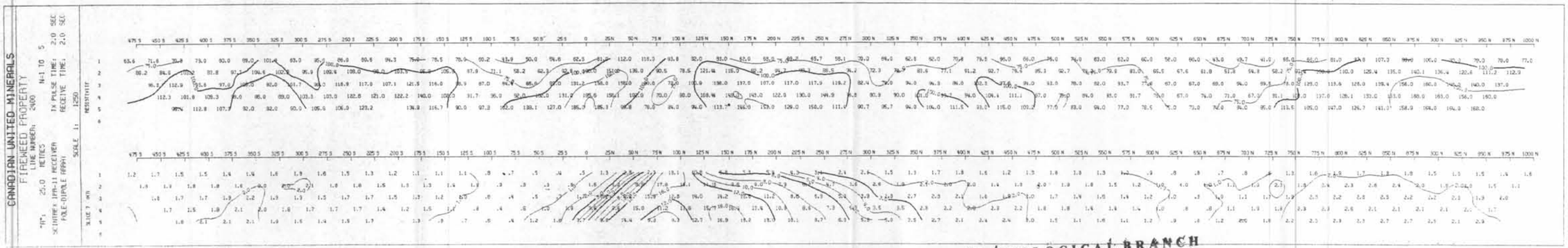

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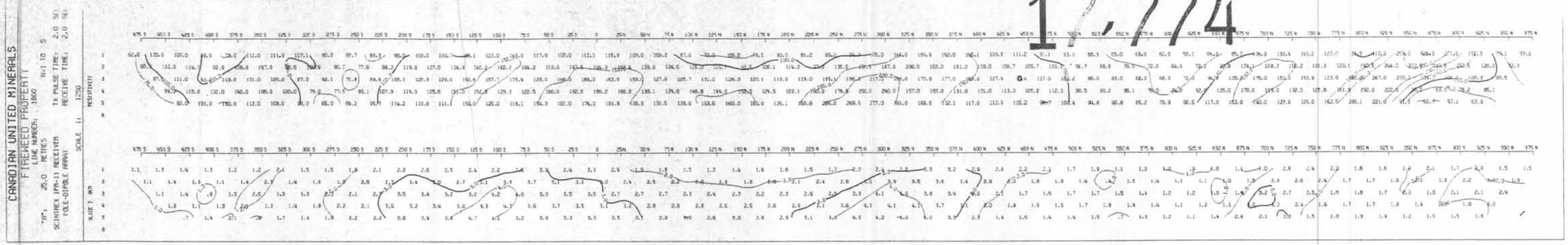

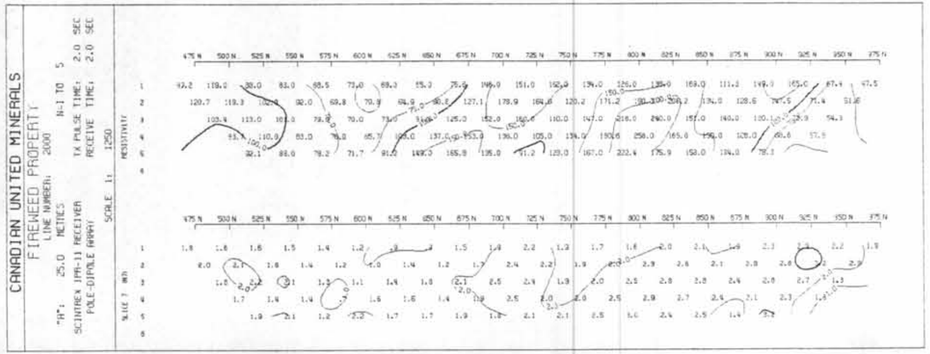

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS

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POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC

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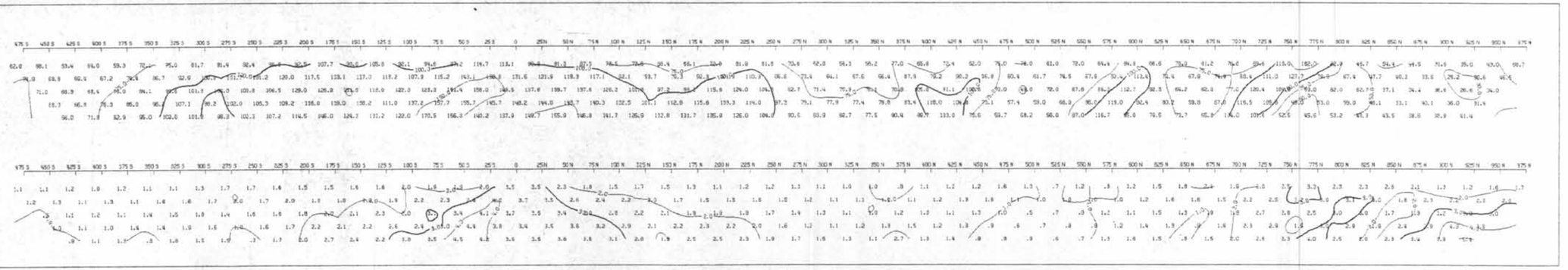
PERSISTIVITY

SCALE 7 mm



CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS

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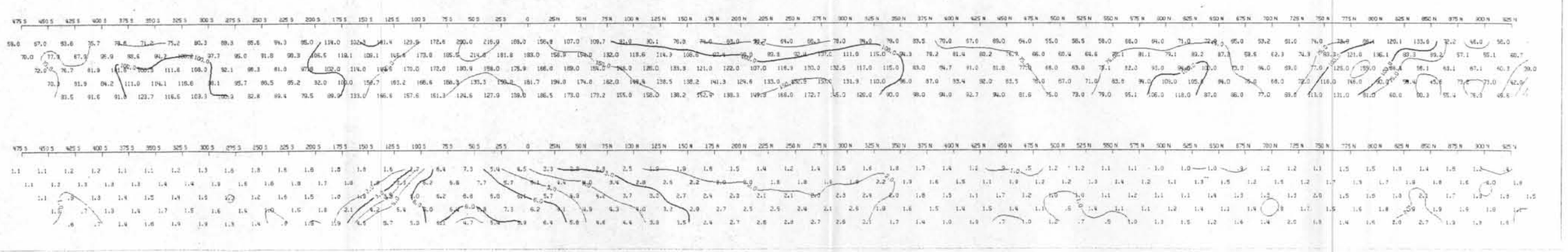
PERSISTIVITY

SCALE 7 mm



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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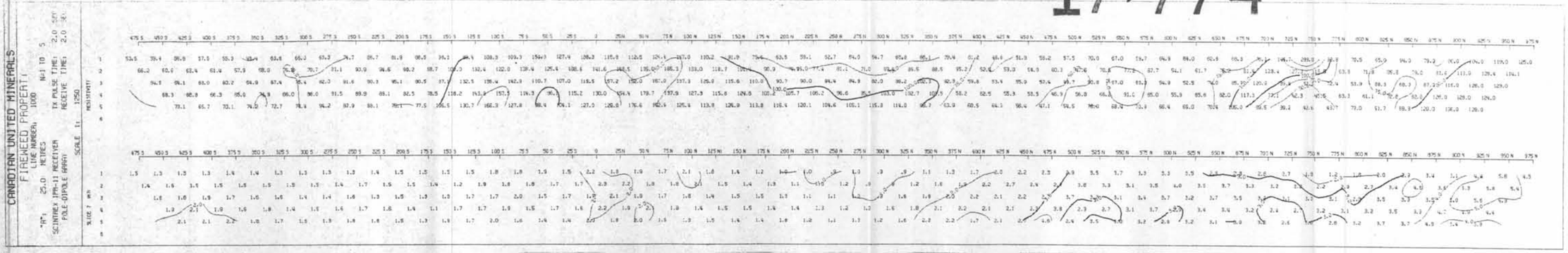

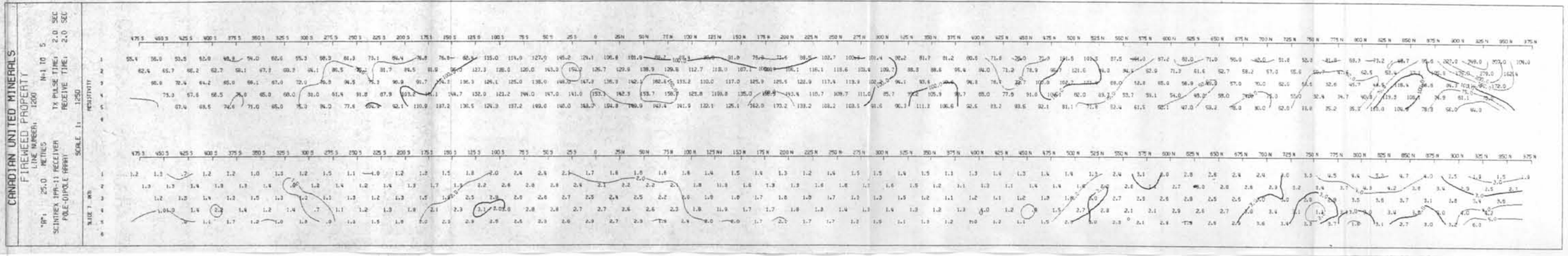

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FIREWEED PROPERTY

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POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

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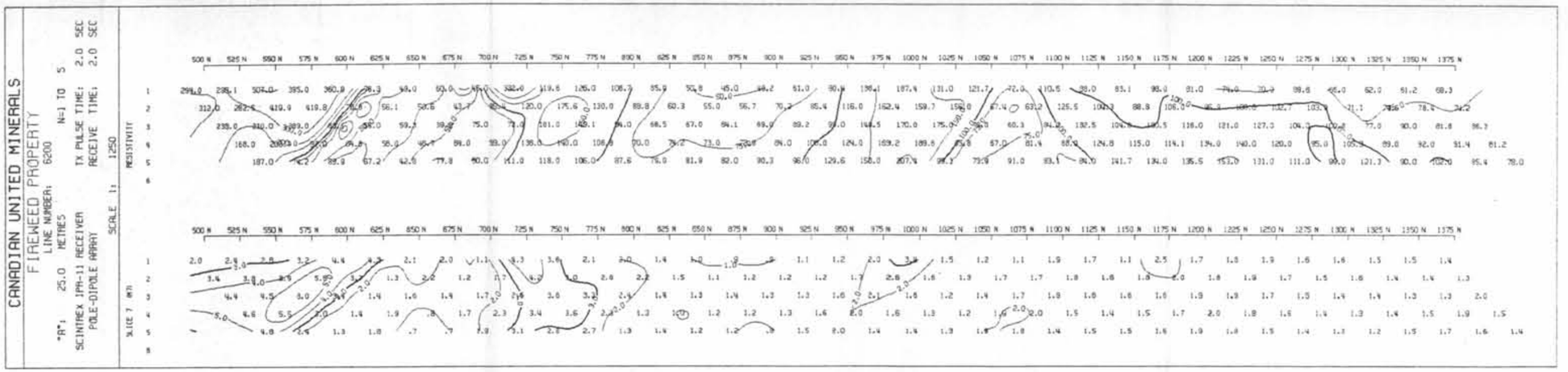

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POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

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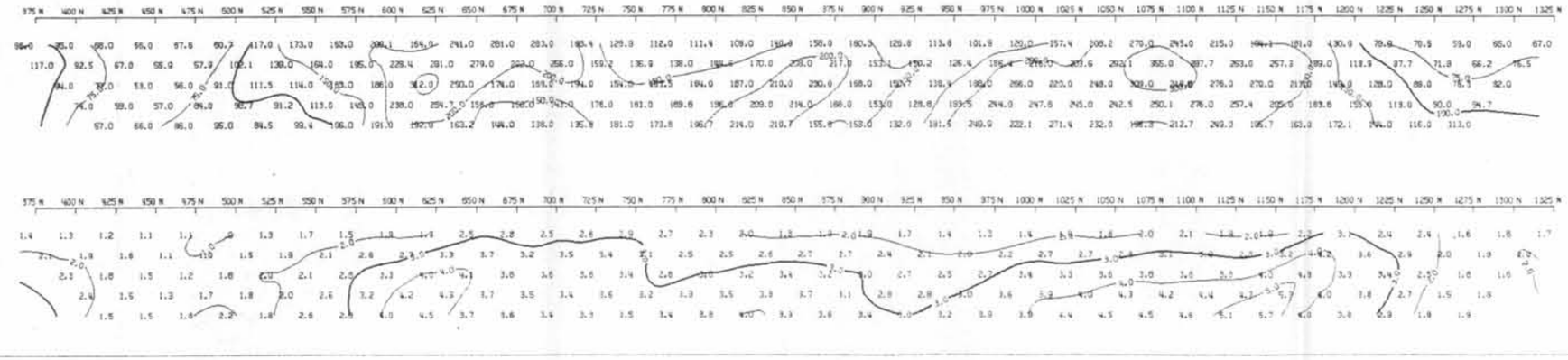

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS
FIREWEED PROPERTY
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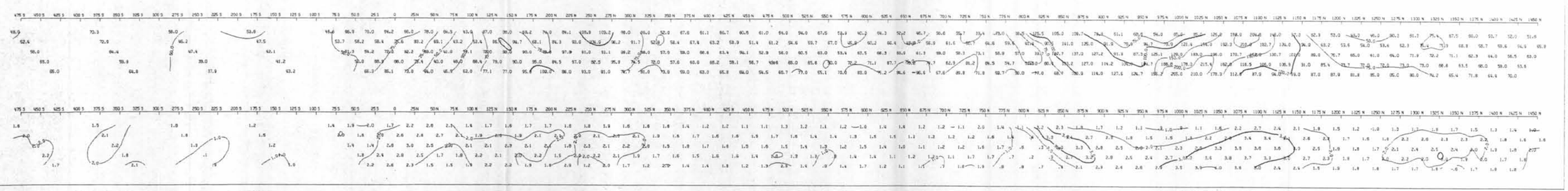

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LINE NUMBER: 6000 N-S TO S
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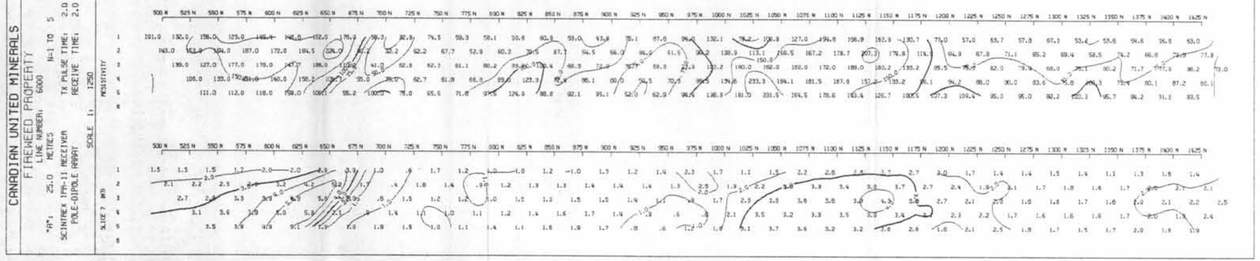


CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS

FISHERHEAD PROPERTY

LINE NUMBER: 6000 N+1 TO 5

"M": 25.0 METRES

SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER

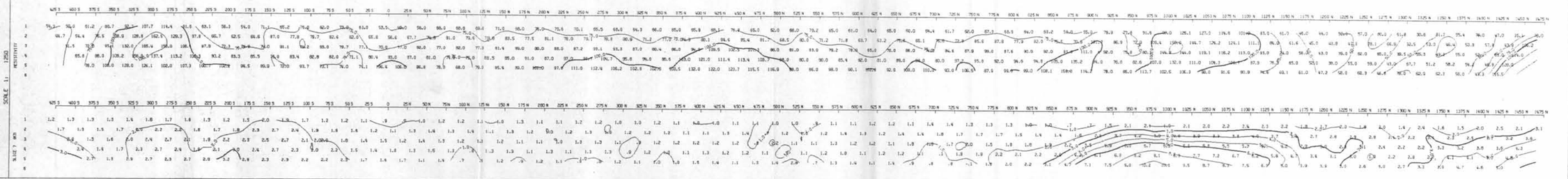
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC

RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC

SCALE 1: 1250

RESISTIVITY



CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS

FISHERHEAD PROPERTY

LINE NUMBER: 5000 N+1 TO 5

"M": 25.0 METRES

SCINTREX IPR-11 RECEIVER

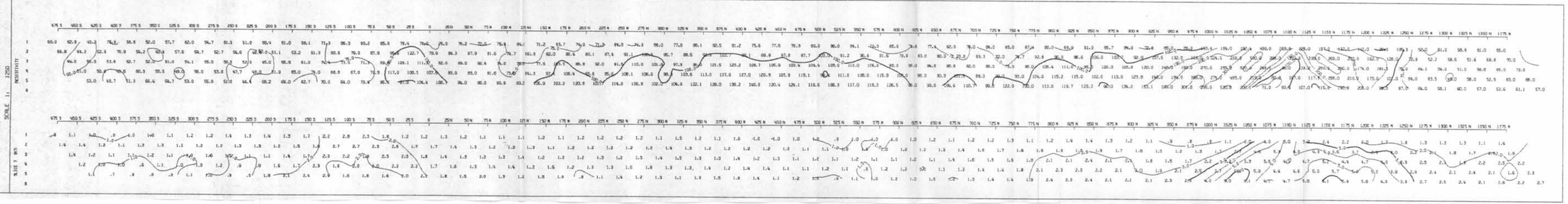
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

TX PULSE TIME: 2.0 SEC

RECEIVE TIME: 2.0 SEC

SCALE 1: 1250

RESISTIVITY



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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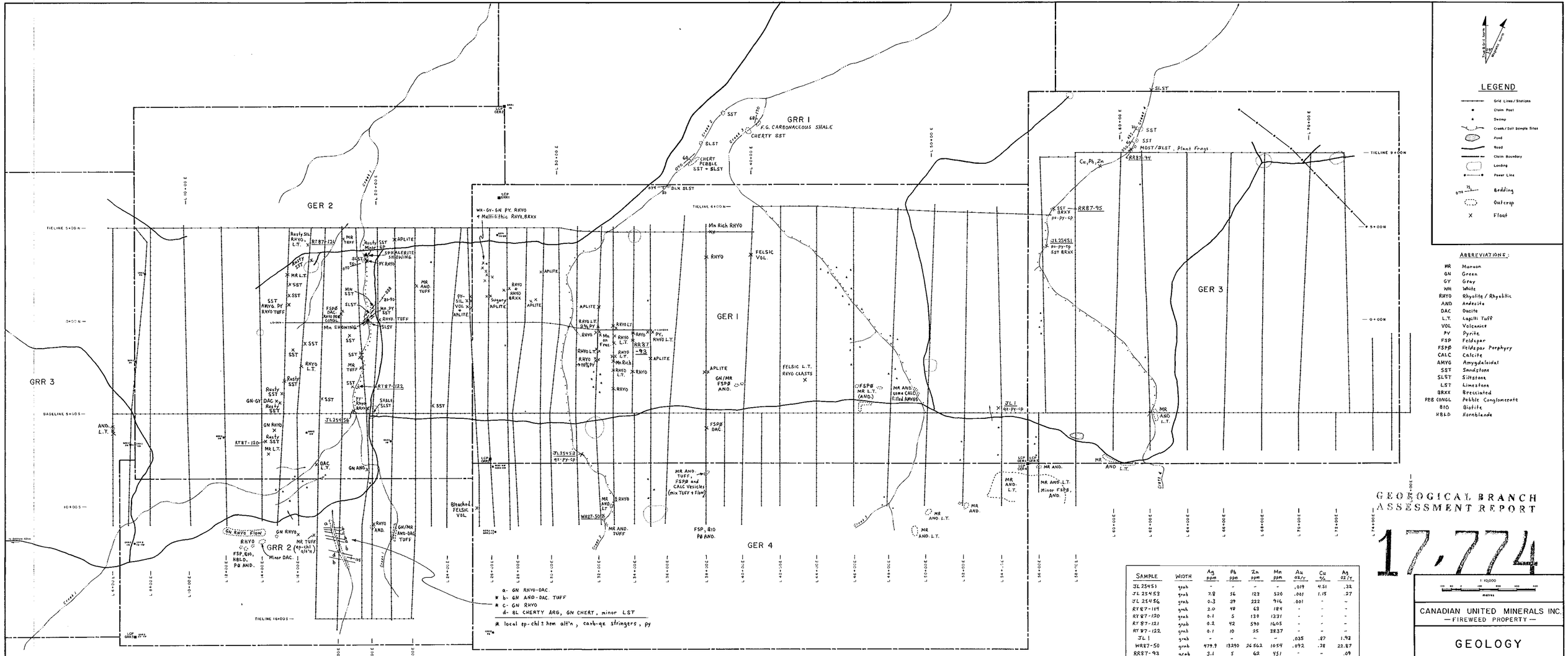


LEGEND

- Grid Lines / Stations
- Claim Post
- Swamp
- Creek / Soil Sample Sites
- Pond
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Landing
- Power Line
- Bedding
- Outcrop
- Float

ABBREVIATIONS:

MR	Maroon
GN	Green
GY	Gray
WH	White
RHYO	Rhyolite / Rhyolitic
AND	Andesite
DAC	Dacite
L.T.	Lapilli Tuff
VOL	Volcanics
PY	Pyrite
FSP	Feldspar
FSPØ	Feldspar Porphyry
CALC	Calcite
AMYG	Amygdaloidal
SST	Sandstone
SLST	Siltstone
LST	Limestone
BRXX	Brecciated
PEB CONGL	Pebble Conglomerate
BIO	Biotite
HBLD	Hornblende

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Au oz/t	Cu %	Ag oz/t
JL 25451	grab	-	-	-	-	.019	4.51	.32
JL 25453	grab	7.8	56	123	520	.001	1.15	.27
JL 25456	grab	0.3	39	222	914	.001	-	-
RT87-119	grab	2.0	98	63	184	-	-	-
RT87-120	grab	0.1	5	130	1321	-	-	-
RT 87-121	grab	0.2	92	590	1605	-	-	-
RT 87-122	grab	0.1	10	25	3837	-	-	-
JL 1	grab	-	-	-	-	.035	.87	1.92
WR87-50	grab	479.9	13290	26562	1059	.092	.28	22.87
RR87-93	grab	3.1	5	62	951	-	-	.09
RR87-94	grab	.1	7	38	125	-	-	-
RR87-95	grab	12.2	43	96	1974	-	.19	.36

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1:10,000

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

GEOLOGY

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC. | 93M/1W | December 1987 | FIG. NO. 5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

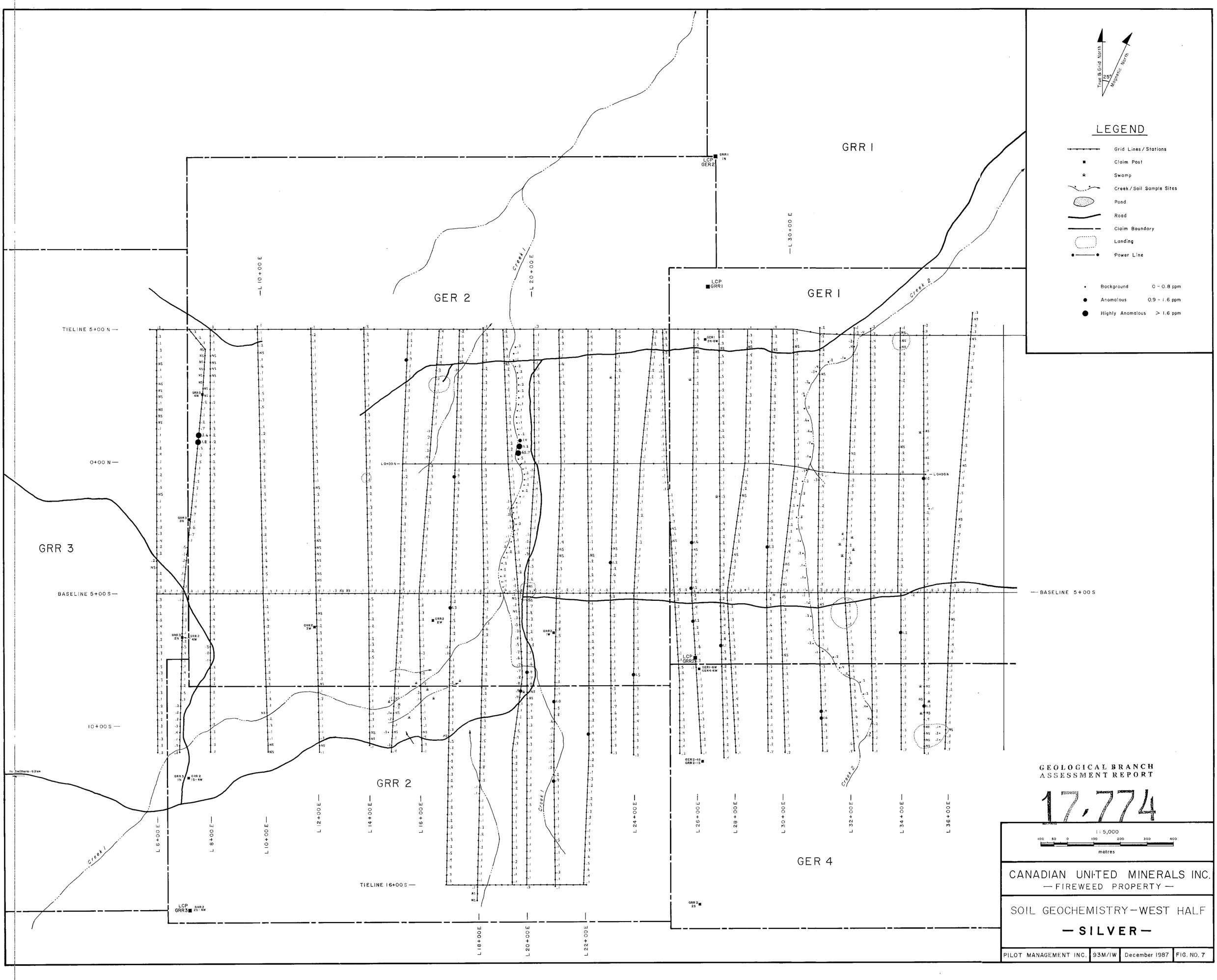
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — WEST HALF

— COPPER —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 6



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

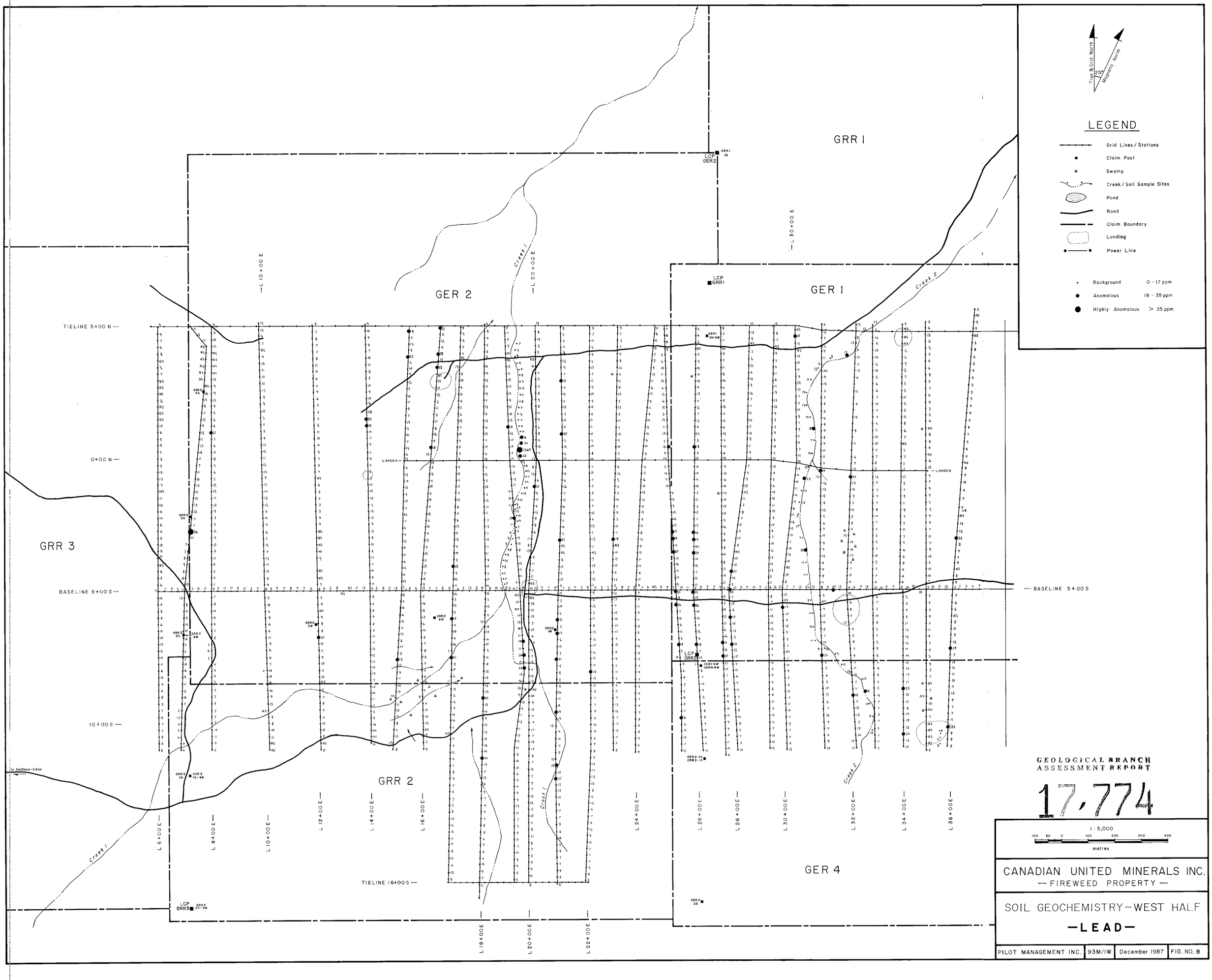
17,774

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — WEST HALF

— SILVER —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 7



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 80 0 100 200 300 400

metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — WEST HALF

— LEAD —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 8

True & Grid North
25°
Magnetic North
LEGEND
Grid Lines / Stations
Claim Post
Swamp
Creek / Soil Sample Sites
Pond
Road
Claim Boundary
Landing
Power Line
Background 0 - 170 ppm
Anomalous 171 - 350 ppm
Highly Anomalous >350 ppm
GRR 1
GER 1
GER 2
GRR 2
GRR 3
GER 4
LCP GER2
LCP GRR1
LCP GRR2
LCP GRR3
Creek 1
Creek 2
TIELINE 5+00 N
0+00 N
L 0+00N
BASELINE 5+00 S
10+00 S
TIELINE 16+00 S
L 6+00E
L 8+00E
L 10+00E
L 12+00E
L 14+00E
L 16+00E
L 18+00E
L 20+00E
L 22+00E
L 24+00E
L 26+00E
L 28+00E
L 30+00E
L 32+00E
L 34+00E
L 36+00E
to Smithers - 63 km
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,774
1 : 5,000
metres
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY—WEST HALF
—ZINC—
PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.
93M/1W
December 1987
FIG. NO. 9

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — WEST HALF

— ARSENIC —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 10

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — EAST HALF

— COPPER —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 11

GRR I

GER I

GER 3

GER 4

Creek 2

Creek 3

Creek 4

L 40+00 E

L 50+00 E

L 60+00 E

L 70+00 E

TIELINE 9+00N

TIELINE 6+00 N

TIELINE 5+00 N

5+00 N

0+00N

BASELINE 5+00 S

LCP GER1

LCP GER3

LCP GER4

L 76+00E

L 60+00E

L 62+00E

L 64+00E

L 66+00E

L 68+00E

L 70+00E

L 72+00E

L 74+00E

L 38+00E

L 40+00E

L 42+00E

L 44+00E

L 46+00E

L 48+00E

L 50+00E

L 52+00E

L 54+00E

L 56+00E

L 58+00E

True & Grid North

23°

Magnetic North

LEGEND

- Grid Lines / Stations
- Claim Post
- Swamp
- Creek / Soil Sample Sites
- Pond
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Landing
- Power Line

•	Background	0 - 0.8 ppm
•	Anomalous	0.9 - 1.6 ppm
●	Highly Anomalous	> 1.6 ppm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — EAST HALF

— SILVER —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 12

GRR I

GER I

GER 3

GER 4

Creek 2

Creek 3

Creek 4

Creek 5

Creek 6

L 40+00 E

L 50+00 E

L 60+00 E

L 70+00 E

TIELINE 6+00 N

TIELINE 5+00 N

TIELINE 9+00N

5+00N

0+00N

BASELINE 5+00 S

LCP GER1 LCP GER3 LCP GER4

L 38+00E L 40+00E L 42+00E L 44+00E L 46+00E L 48+00E L 50+00E L 52+00E L 54+00E L 56+00E L 58+00E L 60+00E L 62+00E L 64+00E L 66+00E L 68+00E L 70+00E L 72+00E L 74+00E L 76+00E

LEGEND

- Grid Lines / Stations
- Claim Post
- Swamp
- Creek / Soil Sample Sites
- Pond
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Landing
- Power Line

•	Background	0 - 17 ppm
•	Anomalous	18 - 35 ppm
●	Highly Anomalous	> 35 ppm

True & Grid North

25°

Magnetic North

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — EAST HALF

— LEAD —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 13

True & Grid North
2.5°
Magnetic North

LEGEND

- Grid Lines / Stations
- Claim Post
- Swamp
- Creek / Soil Sample Sites
- Pond
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Landing
- Power Line

•	Background	0 - 170 ppm
●	Anomalous	171 - 350 ppm
●	Highly Anomalous	> 350 ppm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

1 : 5,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — EAST HALF

— ZINC —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 14

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

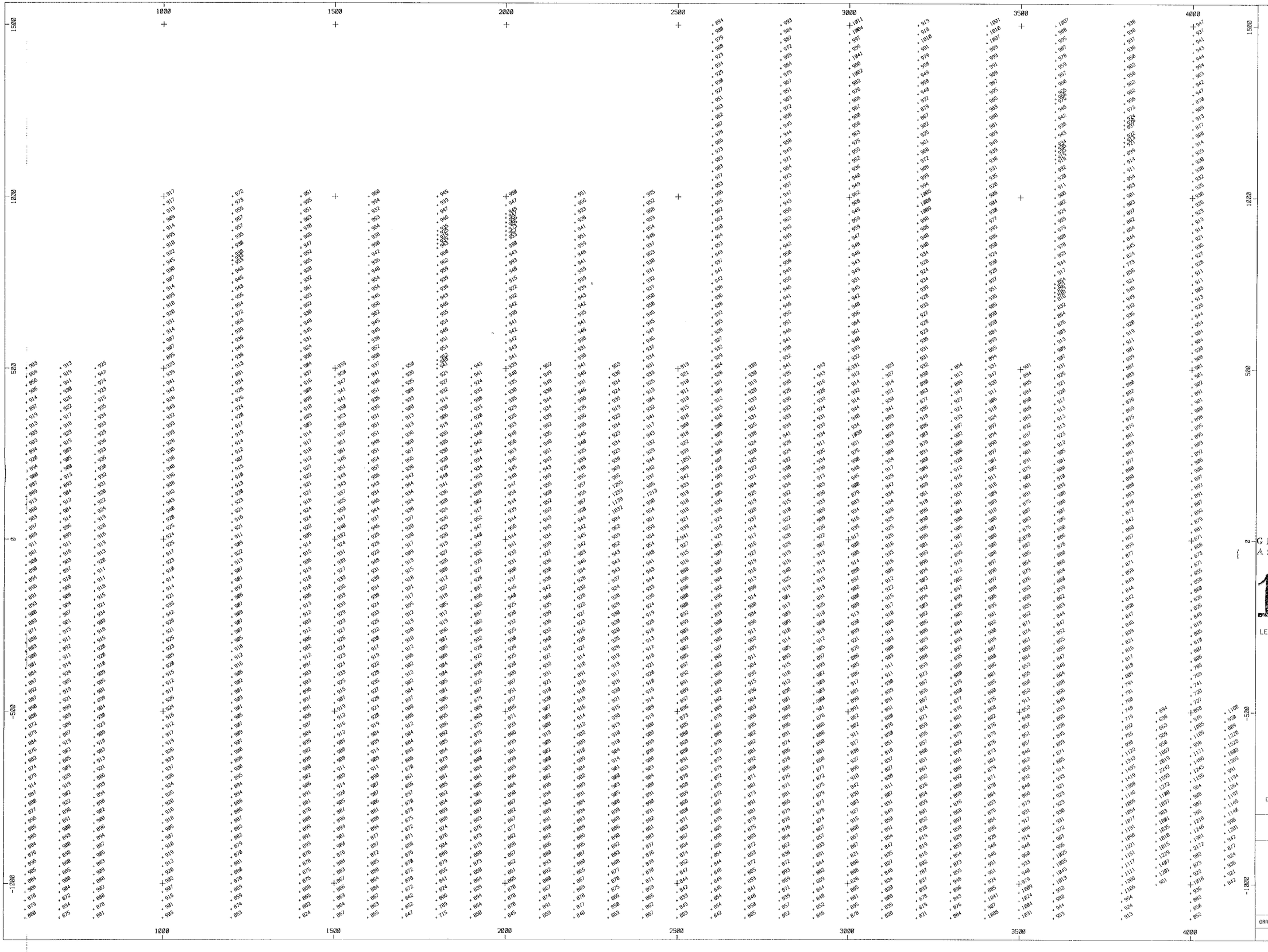
17,774

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.
— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY — EAST HALF

— ARSENIC —

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 15



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

LEGEND:

Equipment: IGS2 Scintrex MP-4
. Scintrex MP-2

Note: 57000 nT removed

0 100 200 300 400
METERS

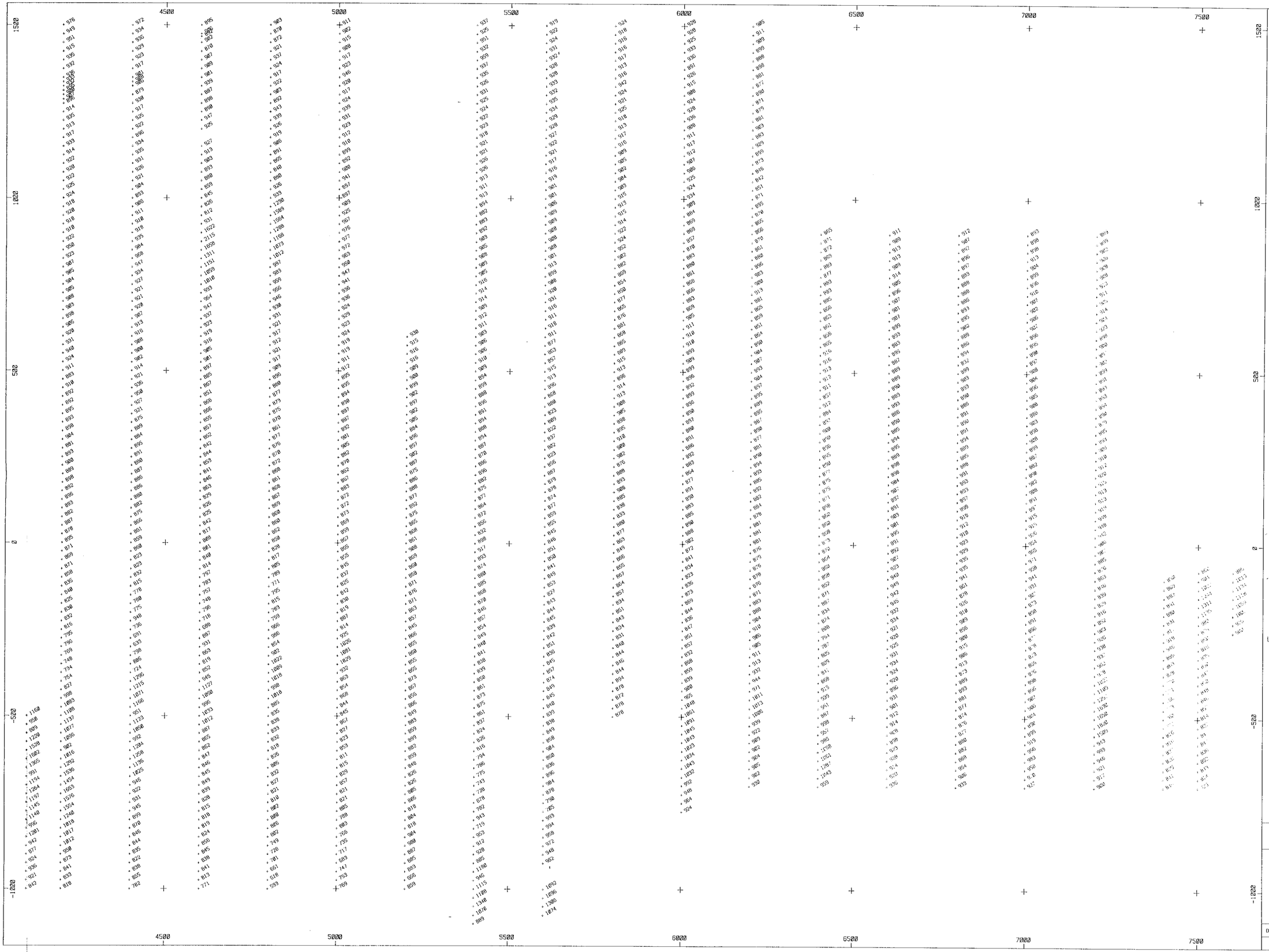
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

Fireweed Property
NTS 93-M-01W

Ground Magnetometer Survey
Total Field Data
(WEST HALF)

DRAWN BY:	jmt	DATE:	May 1988

FIGURE NO. 16



17774

LEGEND:

Equipment: IGS2 Scintrex MP-4

. Scintrex MP-2

Note: 57000 nT removed

0 100 200 300 400
METERS

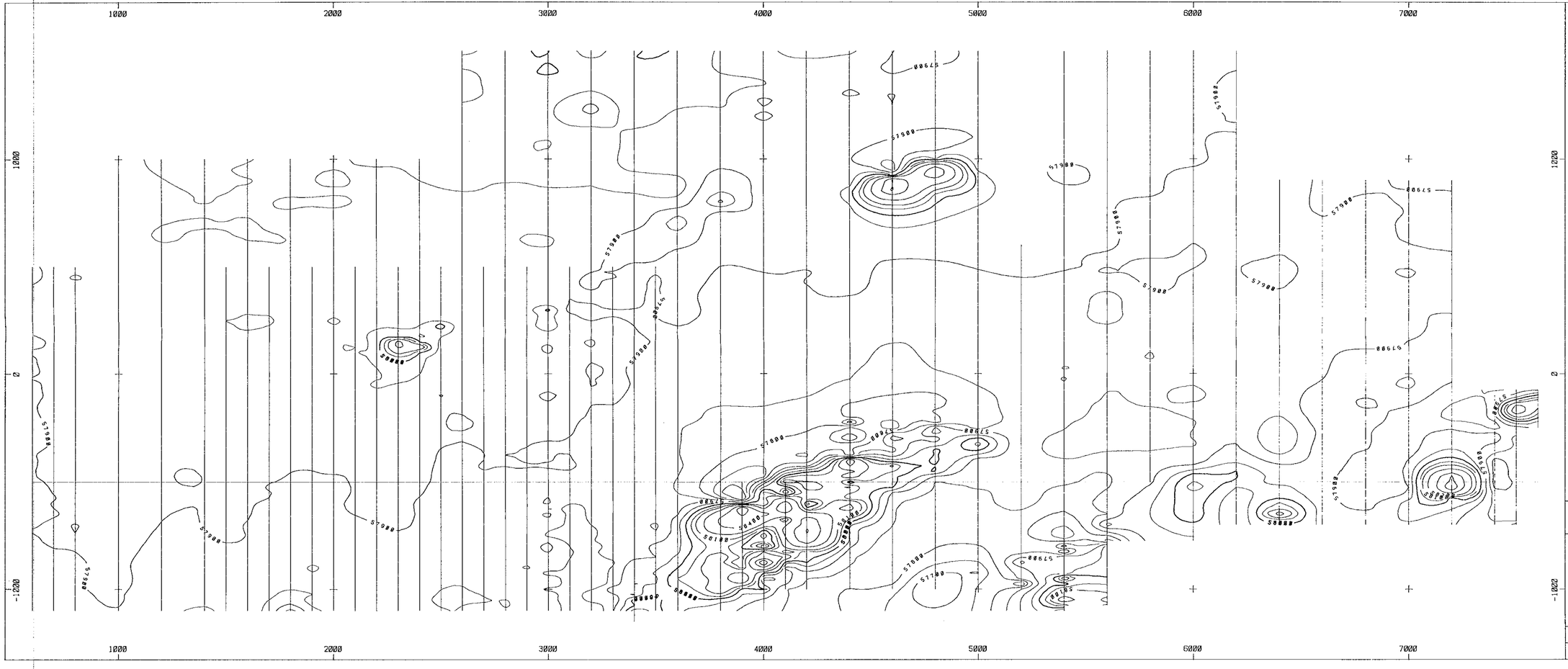
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

Fireweed Property
NTS 93-M-01W

Ground Magnetometer Survey
Total Field Data
(EAST HALF)

DRAWN BY:	jmt	DATE:	May 1988

FIGURE NO. 17



LEGEND:

Equipment: IGS2 Scintrex MP-4
. Scintrex MP-2
Contours: light 50nT
medium 100nT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

0 200 400 600 800
METERS

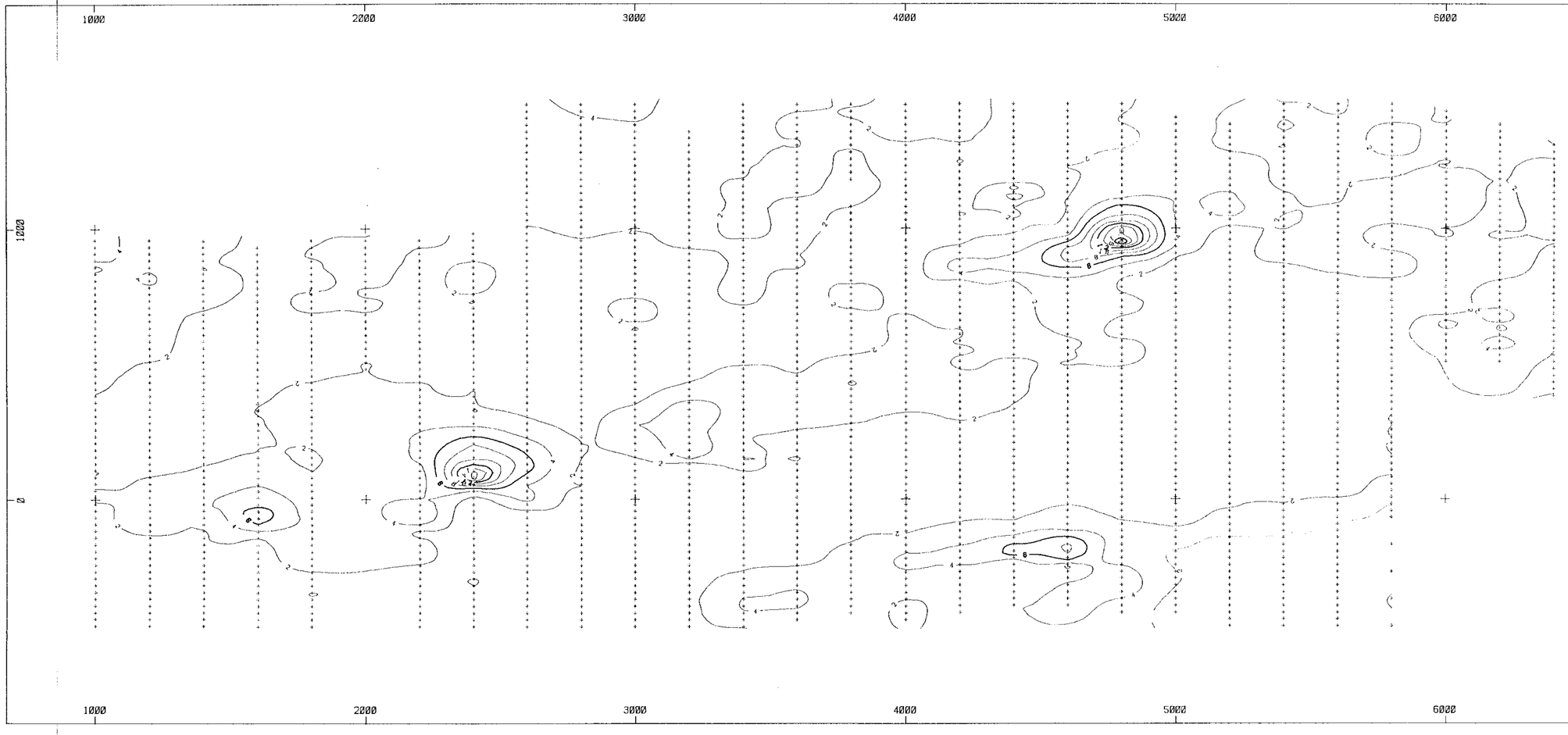
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

Fireweed Property
NTS 93-M-01W

Ground Magnetometer Survey
Total Field Contour Plan

DRAWN BY:	jmt	DATE:	May 1988

FIGURE NO. 18



LEGEND:

Equipment: Scintrex IPR-11 Rx
. TSQ-4 Tx
Contours: light 2 msec
. heavy 6 msec

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

0 200 400 600 800
METERS

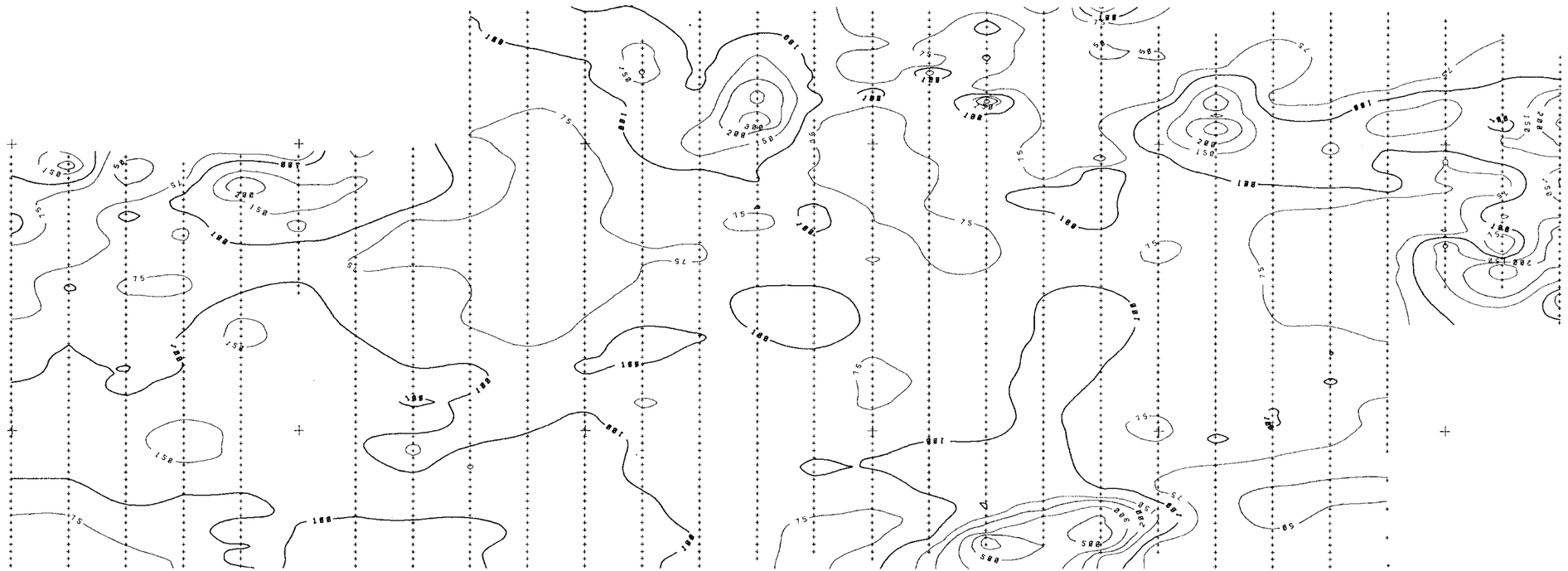
CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

Fireweed Property
NTS 93-M-01W

IPR-11 Survey
Chargeability (msec) N=2
Contoured Data

DRAWN BY:	jmt	DATE:	May 1988

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD. FIGURE NO. 19



LEGEND:

Equipment: Scintrex IPR-11 Rx
. TSQ-4 Tx
Contours: 20,30,50,75,100
. 200,300,500,750 ohm-m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,774

0 200 400 600 800
METERS

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

Fireweed Property
NTS 93-M-01W

IPR-11 Survey
Resistivity (Ohm-m) N=2
Contoured Data

DRAWN BY:	jmt	DATE:	May 1988

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD. FIGURE NO. 20

LEGEND

- Chip Sample (16.0-18.0 m)
- Bedding
- Geol. Contact — defined — approx.
- Outcrop
- Zone of Fracturing

True & Grid North

25°

Magnetic North

1:100

2.0 1.5 1.0 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5

metres

Creek 1

Cg Sst WK-Md Mn-Rust Alt.
022° 85
17.2-18.5 m
15.8-17.2 m
024° 85
Intercal Fg-Mg Sst ↔ Dk Gy Slst
Fg Dk Gy Sst md Mn-Rust Alt. local py.
12.0-14.0 m
10.0-12.0 m
Cg Sst St-v.st Mn-Rust Alt. local py.
010° 80
7.5-10.0 m
5.0-6.5 m
Cg Sst Wk Mn-Rust Alt. local py.
3.0-5.0 m
Fg-Mg Dk Gy Sst Mn-Fract.

FT 5

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
3.0-5.0	2.0m	5.4	236	626	24366	–
5.0-6.5	1.5	3.1	155	320	19850	–
7.5-10.0	2.5	43.4	417	2302	36599	1.23
10.0-12.0	2.0	95.8	1979	3753	99184	2.88
12.0-14.0	2.0	7.9	230	553	13031	–
15.8-17.2	1.4	1.9	15	115	6102	–
17.2-18.5	1.3	1.7	59	181	7277	–

5.5 @ 54.6

15.0-17.1 m
13.0-15.0 m
012° 90
Cg Sst md-St Mn-Rust Alt.
10.0-13.0 m
Cg Sst wk-Md Mn-Rust Alt. (incr to W)
Cg Sst St-v.St mn-Rust Alt.
7.7-10.0 m
016° 90
017° 90
Intercal Fg dk Gy Sst Mg Lt Gr-Gy SSt (mg incr to W) wk Mn-Rust Fract.
~015° 90

FT 4

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
7.7-10.0	2.3m	4.8	206	441	15898	–
10.0-13.0	3.0	5.7	202	289	16268	–
13.0-15.0	2.0	130.3	1784	981	52631	4.07
15.0-17.1	2.1	14.6	509	1934	99999	0.43

18.6-20.0 m
fg Gr Sst md Mn-Rust Alt.
16.0-18.6 m
014° 85
14.0-16.0 m
Cg Sst md-st Mn-Rust Alt.
12.0-14.0 m
Cg Sst wk-md Mn-Rust Alt.
Cg Sst St-v.st mn-Rust Alt.
88
014°
10.0-12.0 m
RT87-111 grab
Intercal. Fg Gy Sst mg Lt Gr-Gy Sst wk mn-Rust Fract (incr. to W)
Fg Gy Sst wk mn-Rust Fract.
Lt Gr-Gy Sandy Slst
23.5-24.0 m
Fg-mg Gr Sst wk Mn-Rust Alt.
014° 85

FT 3

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
10.0-12.0	2.0m	3.2	133	269	10284	–
12.0-14.0	2.0	3.1	95	202	7928	–
14.0-16.0	2.0	41.4	987	1745	45358	1.31
16.0-18.6	2.6	77.9	1858	2979	99999	2.50
18.6-20.0	1.4	5.6	131	409	11066	–
RT87-111	grab	92.4	1882	1245	93101	2.75

20.0-21.9 m
018° 84
18.0-20.0 m
020° 88
09° 82
Cg Sst st.-v st. Mn-Rust Alt. (incr to W)
85
010°
16.0-18.0 m
Cg Sst (some mg) wk-md Mn-Rust Alt. (incr. to W)
12.0-16.0 m
09° 90
RT87-110 2.4m
Intercal Fg Gy Sst mg Lt Gr-Gy Sst (occ m d clasts) Mn-Rust Fract (incr. to W)
8.0-12.0 m
Fg Gy Sst wk Mn-Rust Fract.
~020° 90
Lt Gr-Gy fg sandy Slst

FT 2

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
8.0-12.0	4.0m	0.7	12	113	2974	–
12.0-16.0	4.0	2.5	80	176	7184	–
16.0-18.0	2.0	3.5	131	214	21731	–
18.0-20.0	2.6	18.0	418	294	26685	0.51
20.0-21.9	1.9	24.7	584	917	39750	0.79
23.5-24.0	0.5	2.0	21	145	7445	–
RT87-110	2.4	41.6	1298	577	88772	1.17

030° 88
18.0-20.0 m
Cg Sst st Mn-Rust Alt.
028° 90
14.0-16.0 m
12.0-14.0 m
60cm Shear
026° 85
9.2-12.0 m
Intercal Fg Gy Sst 4 mg Lt Gr-Gy Sst (occ Mn-Rust Fract. (incr. to W) 6.0-9.2 m
Fg Gy Sst w/minor mg seams wk Mn-Rust Fract.
024° 90
Cg Sst v st. Mn-Rust Alt.
16.0-18.0 m
RT87-108 2.5m
Cg Sst st Mn-Rust Alt. local py.
JL25452
RT87-107 4.0m
RT87-44 grab
RT87-106 3.0m
Cg. Sst wk-st Mn-Rust Alt. (incr. to W)
Interbed fg-cg Sst wk Mn-Rust Alt. minor dissem py.
120° 32
Lt Gr-Gy Fg sandy Slst Mn-Rust Fract.

FT 1

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Ag oz/t
6.0-9.2	3.2m	0.3	11	122	1575	–
9.2-12.0	2.8	0.8	17	107	5846	–
12.0-14.0	2.8	4.9	132	370	11886	–
14.0-16.0	2.0	15.0	195	263	15292	0.41
16.0-18.0	2.0	22.1	229	220	15093	0.64
18.0-20.0	2.0	39.4	758	956	99999	–
RT87-106	3.0	332.2	4249	2839	99999	10.13
RT87-107	4.0	360.5	4187	1532	82005	10.49
RT87-108	2.5	227.2	3054	1706	45950	7.12
RT87-109	2.0	4.8	103	154	8479	–
RT87-44	grab	64.2	378	1786	61818	–
JL25452	grab	76.1	945	783	97156	2.38

Sandy Slst
Cg Sst wk Mn-Rust Alt.
RT87-109 2.0m

L 0+00 N

19+50 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

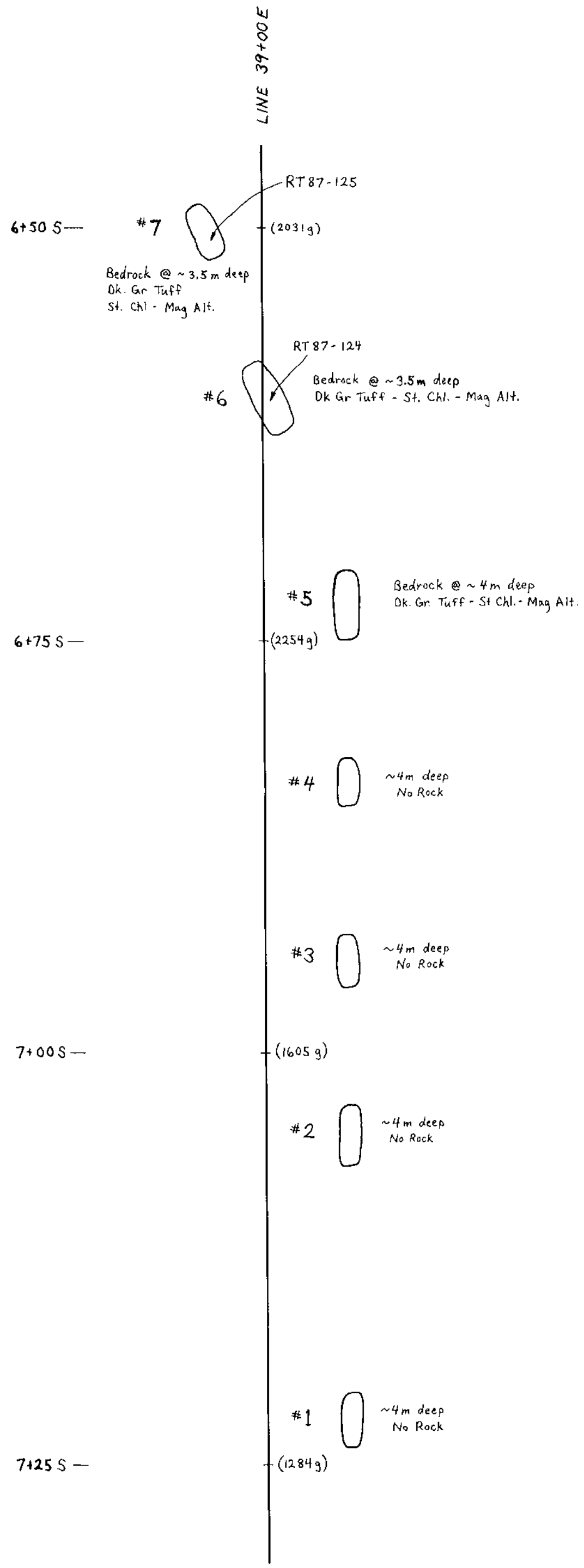
17,774

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

MN SHOWING TRENCHES

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	December 1987	FIG. NO. 21



SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm
RT87-124	grab	0.7	14	217	2949
RT87-125	grab	0.6	7	226	2766

LEGEND

Test Pit

(2254g) Magnetometer Reading (corrected)

RT 87-124,125 Rock Samples

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17774

T.N. 25° M.N.

1 : 250

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

MAG. ANOMALY #2

L 39+00E TEST PITS

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	Dec. 1987	FIG. NO. 23

LEGEND

0-12.6 N — Chip Sample Interval

(1034g) — Magnetometer Reading (corrected)

Zone of Fracturing / Shearing

Geological Contact

8+50 S (1299g)

8+75 S (1954g)

9+00 S (2225g)

9+25 S (1034g)

12.6-22.6 m N

0-12.6 m N

Dk Gr-Gy Tuff
St. Chl. - Mag ± Ep ± Hem ± Ca Alt.

0-12.3 m S

Md-St Fract / Shear

?

90

~050°

Mr. Lap. Tuff

12.3-23.0 m S

Flooded Deep O.B.

LINE 40+00E

FT 7

SAMPLE	WIDTH	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm
0 - 12.6 N	12.6 m	.5	17	249	1579
12.6-22.6 N	10.0	.4	4	171	1450
0 - 12.3 S	12.3	.3	14	290	1780
12.3-23.0 S	10.7	.6	16	115	1029

Deep O.B. — pass Bedrock
Dk Gr-Gy Tuff
St Chl ± Mag Alt.

T.N. / M.N. 25°

1:250

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

metres

CANADIAN UNITED MINERALS INC.

— FIREWEED PROPERTY —

MAG. ANOMALY #3

L 40+00 E TRENCH

PILOT MANAGEMENT INC.	93M/1W	Dec. 1987	FIG. NO. 24