GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

ASCOT MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

for

THE DOME MOUNTAIN JOINT VENTURE PROJECT

TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.

and

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.

owners and operators

NTS 93L/15E

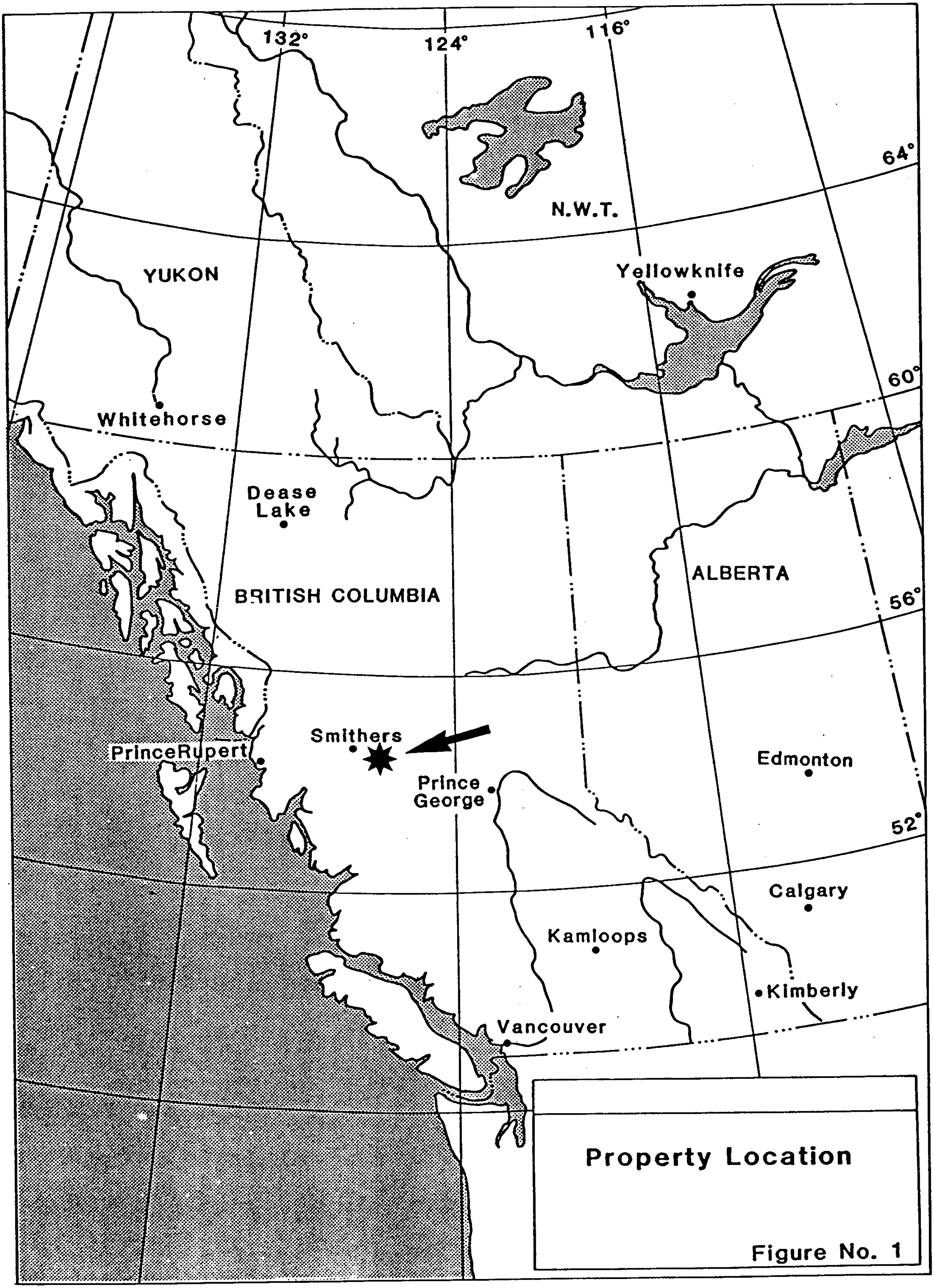
Omineca Mining Division

Latitude 54° 46'N

Longitude 126° 43'E

November 27, 1989

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



Property Location

Figure No. 1

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SUMMARY

The Ascot claim group, located in the Dome Mountain area near Smithers, B.C., is host to stratigraphically-controlled lead-zinc-barite mineralization within altered intermediate volcanic flows. The claims are owned by Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. and Teeshin Resources Ltd. as part of their Dome Mountain Joint Venture. Previous work on the property has been largely reconnaissance in nature and a number of targets exist which have not been fully evaluated. Work in 1989 included grid soil geochemistry and limited detailed geological mapping.

The property is underlain by various volcanic and sedimentary units of the Smithers and Nilkitkwa formations, intruded by small dioritic bodies, likely of similar age and origin. Rock types show a high degree of variability within the claims, however, nine lithological subdivisions were delineated within the areas of mapping.

Work in the vicinity of the Ascot Creek Showings has confirmed their stratigraphic nature. The mineralized horizon has been traced on surface for a distance of at least 250 meters, with variable widths to several meters. This horizon is open along strike and to depth. Preliminary results show significant lead-zinc concentrations, with elevated silver-gold, occur along the entire structure. Values to 3.37% lead and 4.72% zinc were obtained by limited sampling. Mineralization consists of sphalerite-galena-pyrite-smithsonite-hydrozincite-barite. A volcanogenic origin is can not be confirmed at this time and additional work is required to further test the continuity, width and grade of the known structure, and to locate and evaluate possible extensions.

Mapping in other areas failed to locate any new mineral occurrences or sizeable alteration zones. However a number of dioritic intrusive bodies were delineated which could provide a heat source for nearby mineral occurrences.

A total of 385 samples were collected as part of a soil geochemical survey on previously untested portions of the Ascot 4 claim. Results show several overburden covered areas to be significantly anomalous in Ba-Mn-Ag+/-Cu+/-As. The source of these anomalies is uncertain and follow up sampling is required.

Work to date has shown significant lead-zinc mineralization occurs along a structure of considerable strike length potential and continuity. Further work is warranted and required to further assess this prospect and a work program of further geological mapping, sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and drilling is proposed at an estimated cost of $110,400.

INTRODUCTION

In August 1989, an exploration program of geological mapping and soil geochemistry was proposed for the Ascot Claim Group, by Teeshin Resources Ltd. and Canadian-United Minerals, Inc., as part of their ongoing Dome Mountain Joint Venture. This program was designed to test and evaluate of target areas within the property and to carry out assessment work requirements on the claims. Field work was performed during the period August 1 to October 4, 1989, under the supervision of R. Holland, geologist.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ascot claims are located in north central British Columbia, 32 kilometers due east of the town of Smithers and approximately 700 kilometers north northwest of Vancouver. The claim group lies at the head of the east fork of Canyon Creek, within the Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick plateau upland area. Elevations range from 1220 to 1600 meters (4000-5250 feet) and the topography consists of rolling hills and broad intervening valleys with moderate to gentle, to locally steep slopes. The lower slopes are well vegetated with moderate stands of balsam fir and lesser pine and spruce. These give way uphill to thick subalpine stunted fir, spruce, juniper and buck brush, with numerous marshy subalpine meadows. Tree line occurs at about 1500 meters.

Access is via the old Dome Babine Road, a rough four-wheel drive track which starts at kilometer 20 of the Babine Lake Road, six kilometers west of the claims. The Dome Babine Road passes through the center of the property on its way to the peak of Dome Mountain and beyond and is truck accessible to the head of Canyon Creek from June to October. Access beyond Canyon Creek is best made by all-terrain vehicle or on foot. The Babine Lake Road is a publicly maintained all-weather route which accesses to Highway 16 just east of Smithers. Helicopter access is also readily available from a number of bases in Smithers.

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 routes and lies along important B.C. Hydro power and gas lines. Smithers also boasts an international airport with scheduled twice daily jet flights to Vancouver and other centers.

CLAIM STATUS

The Ascot Claim Group is comprised of the following contiguous mineral claims located within the Omineca Mining Division of B.C. Claim locations are shown in figure 2.

Claim	Record No.	Units	Record Date*
Ascot 1	6089	16	Mar. 14, 1991
Ascot 2	6090	20	Mar. 14, 1991
Ascot 3	6091	18	Mar. 14, 1991
Ascot 4	6092	20	Mar. 14, 1991
Ascot 5	6093	15	Mar. 14, 1991
MS 2	8033	9	Oct. 21, 1990
		98	

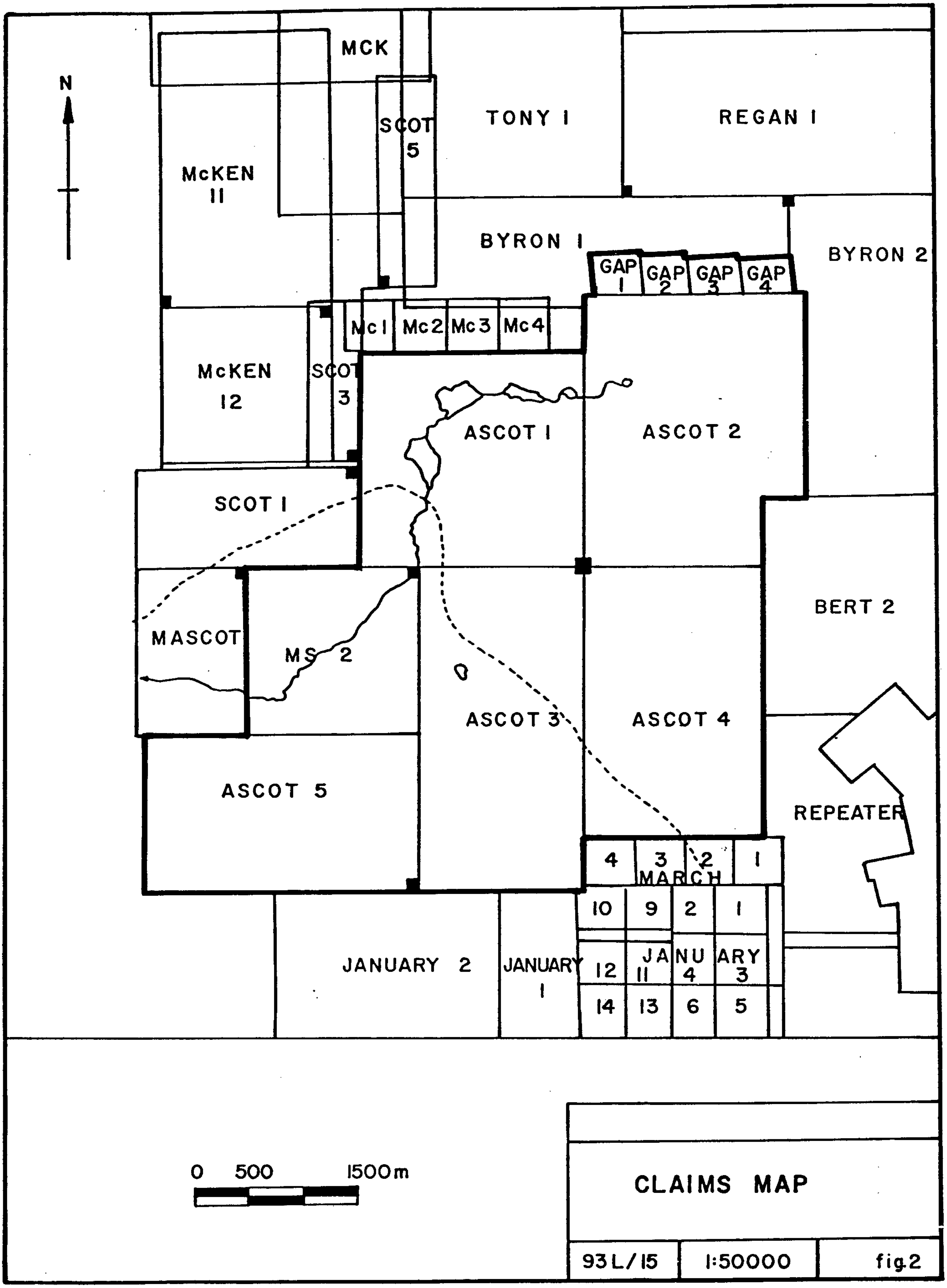
*Includes application of current work.

The above claims are currently registered under the names of Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. and Barry Price and are held jointly by Teeshin Resources Ltd. and Canadian-United as part of their Dome Mountain Joint Venture.

PREVIOUS HISTORY

Mineral exploration in the Dome Mountain area dates back to 1898 with the appearance of the first prospectors in the region. By 1914 several important gold-bearing veins had been discovered. The Dome Mountain gold camp saw considerable surface and underground exploration and development from 1916 to 1925, primarily on the Forks, Cabin, Jane and Ptarmigan Veins. A second period of development occurred between 1932 and 1935, with a focus on the newly discovered Free Gold Veins. In 1940, a shipment of sorted ore totalling 2235 tonnes was reported from the Free Gold occurrence, however activity was once more halted and the area again lay dormant.

Resurgence of mining exploration in the region during the 1960's led to further evaluation of Dome Mountain and adjoining areas. During the early 1980's, underground development was carried out on the Free Gold showings by Reako Explorations Ltd. and Panther Mines Ltd. By 1984 a small portable mill had been set up nearby and a reported 7931 grams (255 oz.) gold and 14,617 grams (470 oz.) silver had been recovered. In 1984, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. consolidated the many holdings in the area and carried out detailed surface exploration, including diamond drilling. The property was subsequently acquired by Canadian-United Minerals and Teeshin Resources who carried out extensive drilling and underground programs on the newly discovered Boulder Creek-Argillite Zone. Published proven and probable ore reserves


N
MCK
SCOT 5
TONY I
REGAN I
McKEN 11
BYRON I
BYRON 2
GAP 1
GAP 2
GAP 3
GAP 4
Mc I
Mc 2
Mc 3
Mc 4
McKEN 12
SCOT 3
ASCOT I
ASCOT 2
SCOT I
MASCOT
MS 2
BERT 2
ASCOT 3
ASCOT 4
ASCOT 5
REPEATER
4
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CLAIMS MAP
93L/15
1:50000
fig.2

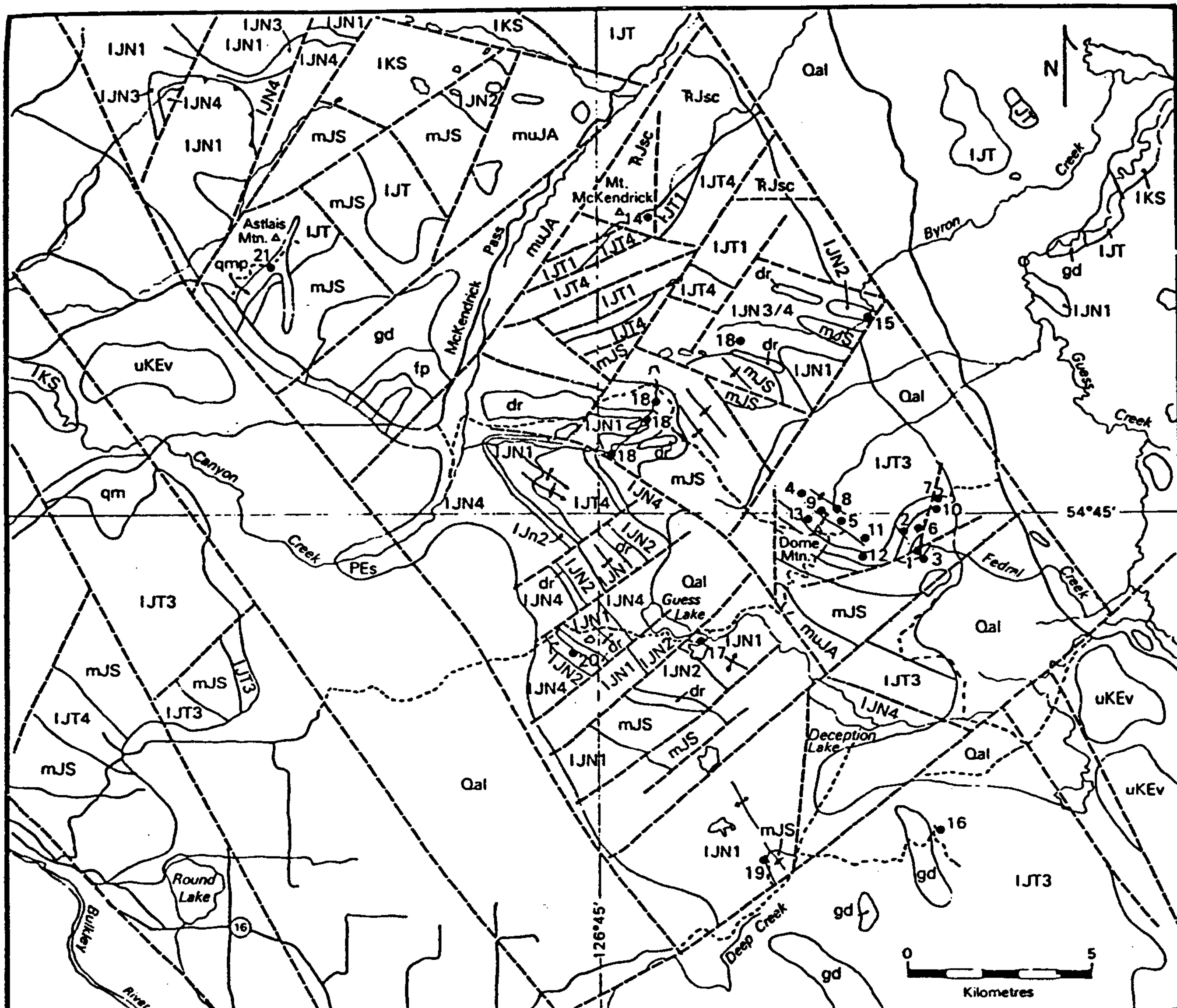
to date include 270,989 tonnes, cut and diluted, grading 12.17 g/t gold and 80.66 g/t silver (298,630 tons of 0.355 opt Au & 2.352 opt Ag).

The first known claims in the Ascot area were staked in 1951 by W. Silta, however no work was apparently recorded. In 1967, the area was staked by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company (now Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.) on the basis of anomalous silt geochemistry. Follow up work resulted in the discovery of a number of lead-zinc-barite and copper showings in the Canyon Creek area, several of which were stratigraphically controlled. Texas Gulf carried out considerable work between 1968 and 1973, including reconnaissance and detailed soil geochemistry, airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, geological mapping and three short diamond drill holes. One of these holes intersected disseminated lead-zinc mineralization in a limy tuff horizon.

The area was restaked in 1977 and acquired by Petra Gem Exploration, a private company owned by B. Price. Limited work was done, including trail construction, geological mapping and sampling, ground magnetics, and three short packsack drill holes. In 1985 the property was sold to Geostar Mining Corp which carried out extensive soil geochemistry, geological mapping, VLF E.M. and limited back hoe trenching in 1987. In early 1989 the claims were acquired by Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. and later included in their Dome Mountain Joint Venture with Teeshin Resources Ltd.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Much of the following geological description is summarized from MacIntyre (1985). The Dome Mountain-Mount McKendrick area is underlain predominantly by rhyolitic to basaltic volcanics, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group is a 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 pyroclastics and flow rocks with lesser intercalated sediments. Within the Dome Mountain area, these rocks form part of the Babine Shelf facies which separates predominantly subaerial volcanics to the west from their submarine equivalents to the east. Conformably to disconformably overlying the Telkwa formation are rocks of the Nilkitkwa formation. To the west, the Nilkitkwa consists largely of red pyroclastics while to the east it is represented mainly by marine sedimentary units with intercalated rhyolitic to basaltic flows. The Smithers formation disconformably overlies the Nilkitkwa and is comprised of fossiliferous sandstone, siltstone and lesser intercalated felsic tuff.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Qal	*alluvium*

PALEOCENE TO EOCENE

PEs	*mudstone, siltstone*

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

uKEv	*andesitic volcanic rocks*

EARLY CRETACEOUS – SKEENA GROUP

RED ROSE FORMATION

lKS	*micaceous wacke, siltstone, conglomerate, mudstone*

LATE JURASSIC

BOWSER LAKE GROUP

ASHMAN FORMATION

muJA	*argillite, shaly siltstone, quartzose turbidites*

EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

SMITHERS FORMATION

mJS	*tuffaceous wacke, siltstone, conglomerate*

NILKITKWA FORMATION

lJN4	*thin bedded argillite, chert and limestone*
lJN3	*tuffaceous conglomerate, siltstone, cherty tuff*
lJN2	*rhyolitic volcanic rocks*
lJN1	*red epiclastics, amygdaloidal flows, foliated lapilli tuff*

TELKWA FORMATION

lJT4	*phyllitic maroon tuff*
lJT3	*fragmental volcanic rocks*
lJT2	*porphyritic andesite*
lJT1	*polymictic conglomerate, epiclastic rocks*

TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

TrJsc	*greenstone – sill complex*

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

dr	*diorite*
gd	*granodiorite*
qmp	*quartz monzonite porphyry*
fp	*feldspar porphyry*
qp	*quartz porphyry*

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Type	Occurrence Name	Commodity
1 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Forks	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, (As, Sb)
2 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Cabin	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, (As, Sb)
3 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – 9800	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, (As, Sb)
4 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Ptarmigan	Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb, Cu
5 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Hawk	Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb, Cu
6 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Boulder	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu
7 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Free Gold	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu
8 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Eagle	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu
9 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Gem	Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb
10 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Chance	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb
11 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Hoopes	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn
12 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Jane	Au, Ag, Cu, (Zn, Pb, Ba)
13 Qz Vein	Dome Mtn. – Raven	Au, Ag, Cu
14 Qz Vein	Mt. McKendrick	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, (As, Sb)
15 Cu Vein	Tina	Cu, Ag
16 Cu Vein	Brenda, Tony	Cu, Ag
17 Cu Vein	Camp Lake	Cu, Ag
18 Massive	Ascot	Zn, Pb, Ba
19 Massive	Del Santo	Cu, Zn, Ag
20 Porph	Burbridge Lake	Cu, Mo
21 Porph	Big Onion	Cu, Mo

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
(From D.G. MacIntyre, 1986)

Figure 3

Several small elongate plugs and dykes of fine to medium grained diorite or diabase intrude the Hazelton sequence in the area. These mafic rich intrusions, although as yet undated, are possibly Jurassic in age (Topley Intrusions) and are potential feeders to the arc system. Outcrops of altered quartz porphyry and porphyritic quartz monzonite have also been reported.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ascot claims are underlain by a mixed and variable package of assorted andesitic to trachyandesitic tuffs, lesser related flow rocks, and variably calcareous fine grained clastic sediments. Mapping by MacIntyre et al.(1987) suggests these rocks belong to the Smithers formation and upper members of the Nilkitkwa formation. Numerous hypabyssal diorite, diabase and andesitic plugs and dykes, often chemically and texturally similar to the volcanics, passively intrude this sequence. Lithologies, particularly within the tuffaceous horizons, are extremely variable, often over short distances, making correlation of stratigraphy difficult. This is likely further complicated by block and thrust faulting, which previous work in the region has shown to be numerous and of significant displacement. Rock divisions described below are, therefore, based on general lithologies only and no stratigraphic order or age is implied. Difficulties were also encountered in trying to correlate this geology with previous geological interpretation in the area and so this was not done.

Three separate areas received attention during the 1989 work program. Mapping was carried out along a small tributary of Canyon Creek, referred to in this report as Ascot Creek, and its confluence area. This region is host to a number of stratigraphically controlled showings, referred to here as the Ascot Creek Showings (Area 'A'). The second area of interest was the 1989 soil geochem grid area located in the southeastern half of the Ascot 4 claim (Ascot 1 Grid Extension), an area previously unmapped and evaluated. Reconnaissance mapping was also done around a small diorite stock previously partially outlined in the southeast corner of the Ascot 3 claim (Area 'B'). Outcrop exposure within these regions is limited and generally restricted to small knolls and to deeper cut portions of the major creek tributaries. The geology of the various areas is shown in figures 4 to 7.

The following lithological units were recognized. A number of specimens were submitted for petrographic analysis and the locations of these are shown on the above figures. Petrographic descriptions are contained in Appendix 2 of this report.

Unit 1 Andesitic Crystal Tuff/Crystal Lapilli Tuff

This maroon, grey or green crystal tuff unit is widespread and typical of the Babine shelf facies on a regional scale. The rocks are generally subaerial to shallow marine and andesitic to, less commonly, dacitic in composition. They generally consist of abundant tuff and/or lapilli tuff fragments (locally to several centimeters) and lesser feldspar crystals in a fine grained clastic matrix of similar composition. The maroon color, caused by minutely disseminated hematite, is very common and typical of subaerial phases. Green, grey and mixed varieties are often intermixed with the maroon, possibly as local iron depleted zones or alteration, or may form sizable bodies unto themselves. Outcrops are often massive but weak to moderate cleavages are also common.

Specimen R89-57A, comes from the contact area between a large exposure of fine grained predominantly maroon tuffs and underlying carbonate-rich sediments. These rocks are brighter green in color, contain significant carbonate and have a very high percentage of altered glass matrix. This horizon is distinguished from maroon varieties in figure 7 as subunit 1a.

Unit 2 Near Glassy Trachyandesite? Tuff

Unit 2 rocks are generally rusty weathering, well fractured and light to pale green or grey in color. They are usually fine grained to sandy textured with local bedding. These tuffs are largely matrix dominated and consist primarily of fine tuff to lesser lapilli tuff fragments, in a cryptocrystalline (near glassy) to very fine clastic matrix. Fragments are generally rounded and buff to rusty colored, and are strongly carbonatized. Pervasive carbonate and sericite? alteration also occurs within the matrix material. The clast-poor, near glassy phases are similar in appearance to altered phases of quartz keratophyre (unit 6), while the coarser, more clastic phases appear similar to some of the finer phases of trachyandesite tuff (unit 5) or carbonate altered trachyandesite flows (unit 4).

Unit 3 Impure Limestone/Calcareous Sediments

Grey to buff weathering, grey to blue-grey, thin bedded sandy limestone and strongly calcareous sandstone/siltstone horizons occur as several distinct and mappable units within the Ascot claims. Within the mapped areas these are generally found associated with unit 1 lithologies. Minor calc-silicate alteration (skarn) occurs locally along the contacts with these enclosing volcanics.

Unit 4 Altered Andesite-Trachyandesite Flow

This unit appears to be restricted in distribution, but is significant in its association with the Ascot Creek Showing. It is a massive, green to rusty weathering, highly altered, dark green, volcanic flow horizon, of primarily andesitic composition.

This andesitic unit consists largely of close packed aggregates of plagioclase and mafic phenocrysts, totally altered to sericite and chlorite-carbonate respectively. The matrix is comprised of finely intergrown carbonate-chlorite with accessory rutile-leucoxene. The crystals are generally weakly trachytic. Sample R89-22B is typical of this unit.

Within this andesitic horizon, are poorly outlined zones or flows of trachyandesite, distinguished by its rusty weathering, pronounced pale lime green to yellowish color and abundance of large, flow elongated, grey carbonate-filled amygdules. These rocks are also characterized by the presence of K-feldspar, the absence of mafics, and its weak sericite-moderate carbonate alteration. This is similar in appearance to the carbonate-sericite alteration envelopes at the Boulder Creek Zone on Dome Mountain. In figure 6, this facies is delineated as subunit 4a, and is typified by sample R89-59B.

A third variation of this unit occurs locally, but is not mappable. This is distinguished by its very strongly rusty weathering and pale yellowish grey color. Compositionally it lacks chlorite alteration or mafics and is less altered (sericite-carbonate). It also contains abundant very fine, carbonate filled amygdules. Specimen R89-59C is representative of this facies.

Unit 5 Trachyandesite Lithic-Crystal Tuff

These rock are widespread and variable within the map areas. They are generally light green to grey in color, fine to medium grained, and are characterized by an abundance of fine lithic and feldspar crystal fragments. The clasts are most commonly sub-angular to rounded, felsitic, feldspar-rich volcanic fragments and disaggregated plagioclase crystals with minor amounts of chloritic matrix (devitrified glass?). Chloritization is common (10 - 20%) and pervasive carbonate alteration (5 - 20%) occurs in most areas. Rocks within this suite range in composition from mainly trachyandesite to lesser andesite. Rock specimen R89-48 is a sample of a latite interbed within this lithology, while R89-54C represents an strongly chloritic variation.

Unit 6 Quartz Keratophyre

This rather unusual rock type is characterized by a green, glassy-looking, felsic appearance. It is generally comprised predominantly of a fine mesh-work of albite, with 10-15% chlorite (after amphibole?) and biotite crystals, and minor quartz and sericite,. These rocks grade locally into large zones of strongly rusty-weakly manganese stained phases in which pervasive carbonate alteration is prevalent, and biotite and chlorite are largely absent. This altered phase, represented by specimen R89-50A, has been termed albitite and where distinguishable is referred to as unit 6a.

Unit 7 Andesite Tuff

These rocks are characteristically fine grained, massive to locally poorly bedded and dark grey to greenish-grey in color. Compositionally and in outcrop appearance, they are similar to finer grained phases of diabase (unit 9). The fragments, up to 0.3 mm in size, are generally close packed and sub-rounded. They consist largely of very fine plagioclase crystals with lesser chlorite (after pyroxene?). Matrix material is generally minor and is comprised mainly of chloritic vitric ash. Sample R89-47 is a typical example of this lithology.

Unit 8 Fine Grained Sediments

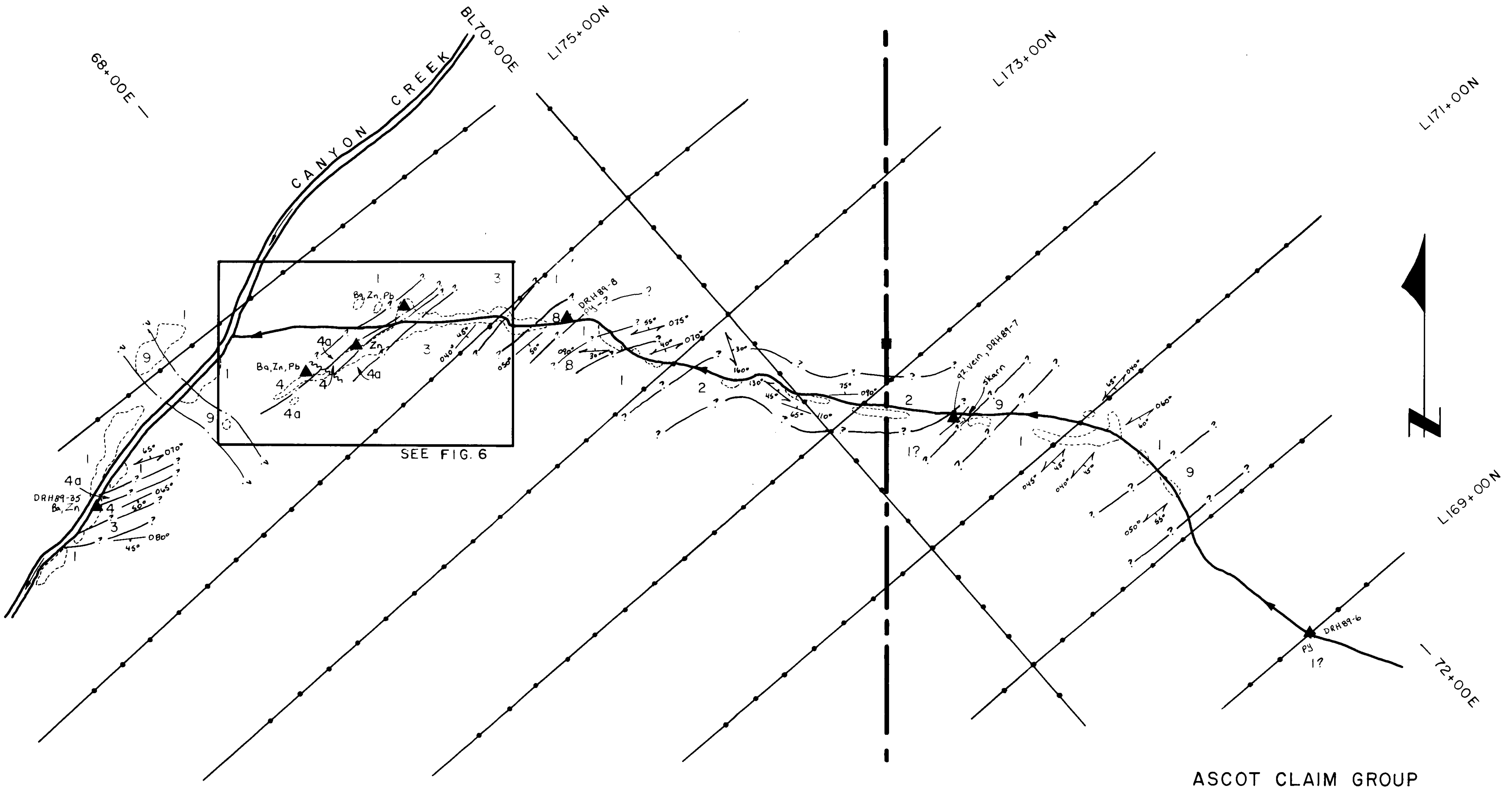
This unit is typified by poorly exposed, dark grey, weakly calcareous to noncalcareous shales with lesser silty and sandy shale components. They are generally massive to strongly fractured, often with a weak to moderate cleavage, and weather grey to buff or rusty. They also tend to be weakly hornfelsed, with up to 2% disseminated pyrite, and are locally fossiliferous (Trigonia and clam-like bivalves were noted at several locales). Thick mappable interbeds of chloritic unit 5 tuffs are common.

Unit 9 Diabase, Diorite Porphyry, Hypabyssal Andesite

A number of fine to medium grained intrusive dykes and plugs were noted on the property and many others may exist due the difficulty in distinguishing them from their volcanic equivalents. In outcrop they are massive, grey to brown weathering and sandy textured with a pronounced green coloration speckled with white feldspar phenocrysts. These rocks are generally plagioclase-rich (typically >65%), consisting of variable concentrations of phenocrysts, (0.5-4.0 mm in size) in a meshwork aggregate matrix of finer laths. Intergrown with the plagioclase in the matrix are variable amounts of pyroxene (augite), chlorite (after amphibole or glass), and occasionally K-feldspar. Weak saussuritization (sericite-epidote) of the plagioclase is common. Specimens R89-45 and R89-55A are representative of the coarser members of this unit.

<u>Ascot 4 Claim - Ascot 1 Grid Extension</u> Fig. 4

Much of the 1989 soil grid area is underlain by poorly exposed trachyandesite lithic-crystal tuffs of unit 5. These form in a few scattered outcroppings mainly in the northern corner of the grid area and along the northern edge of the prominent knoll grid west of TL80+00E. In most cases these rocks are massive, however, fine grained sandy or silty interbeds are locally common. These suggest areas of water lain and/or reworked material. An outcrop east of Doray Creek also shows a well developed and tightly folded schistosity. Unit 5 lithologies also occur as thick, strongly chloritic interbeds within weakly calcareous shales of unit 8 grid west of the Dome Babine Road.



FOR LEGEND SEE FIG. 4, FOR GEOLOGY
LEGEND SEE REPORT

ROCK GEOCHEM (ppm)

Sample	Type	Width	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
DRH89-7	Chip	2.00 m	15	25	0.3	.002
DRH89-8	Chip	1.50 m	18	35	0.3	.021
DRH89-35	Chip	1.20 m	194	20,334	1.0	.001
DRH89-6	Grab		51	102	0.5	.011

DRH89-8 ▲ Rock Sample

SCALE 1:2500

0 100 200m

ASCOT CLAIM GROUP

AREA 'A' – ASCOT CREEK SHOWINGS

GEOLOGY

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Fig. 5

Unit 7 dark grey andesitic tuffs are well exposed along the northwestern end of the above knoll. The contact relationship with unit 5 is uncertain but appears to be discordant. Cleavages within unit 7 are often well developed and consistently trend 125o-150o, dipping 80o south to vertical. Shell fossils were found locally within this unit in this area.

The southeastern two thirds of the knoll is underlain by a small plug of medium grained, unit 9 diabase. The contacts with both tuffs units are sharp and appear in part to be controlled by north trending, near vertical joints. The diabase is generally massive with minor local jointing and stringers oriented parallel to the unit 7 cleavage.

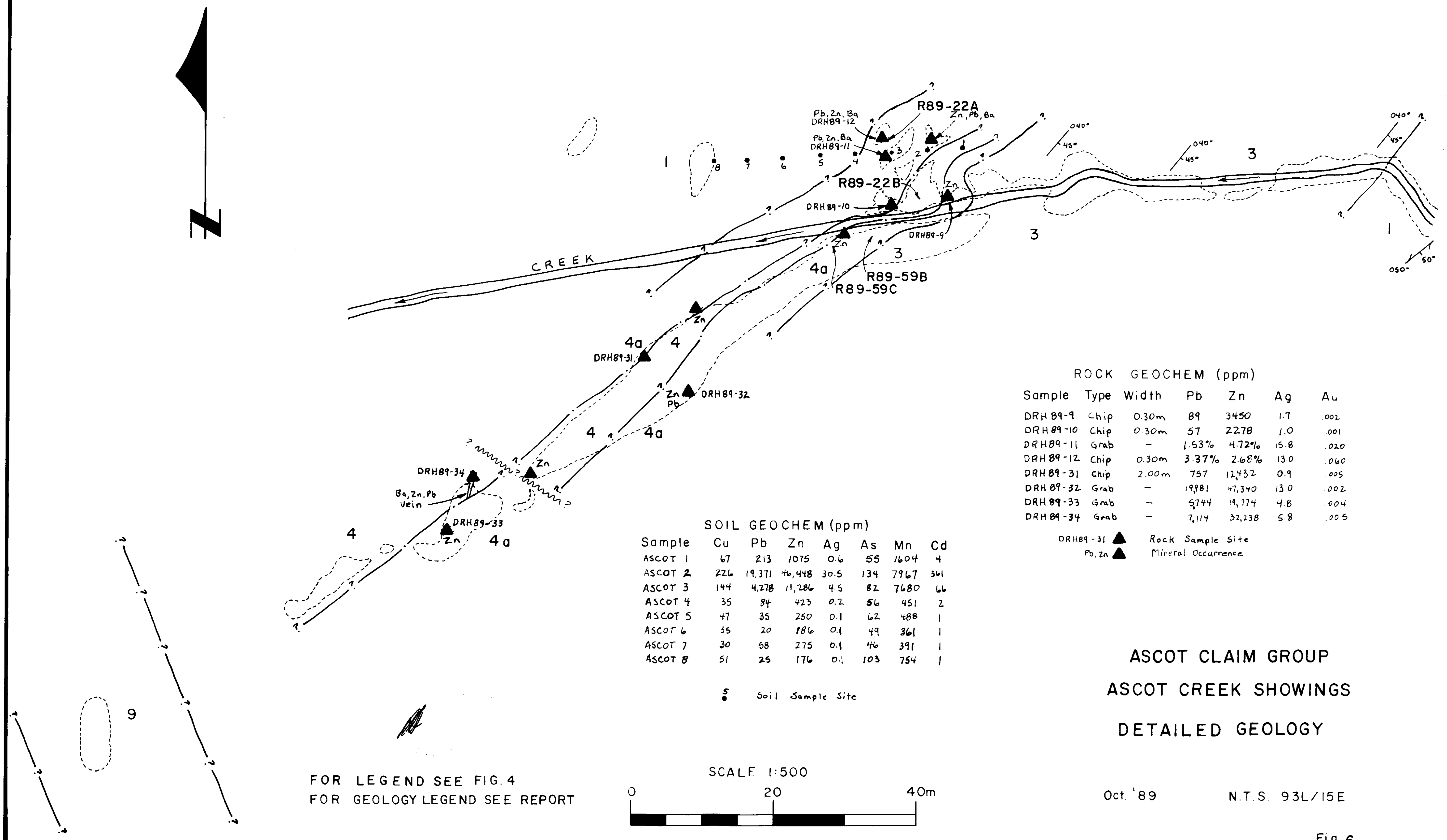
Along those portions of L150+00N and 152+00N between the Dome Babine Road and 85+00E is an extensive area of small outcrops of unit 6 quartz keratophyre. These grade locally, particularly to grid west, into large rusty weathering zones of related albitite (unit 6a).

<u>Area 'A' - Ascot Creek Showing</u> Fig. 5 & 6

The upper Ascot Creek area is underlain mainly by variable tuffs and lapilli tuffs of unit 1. They are locally maroon or partially maroon in color but more commonly are green or grey. Locally they have poor to moderately well developed cleavages which largely parallel bedding in adjoining rock types. In the vicinity of Baseline 70+00E there is a thick interbed of unit 2 which sub-parallels the creek for at least 300 meters. Unit 2 contains several shaly interbeds with well developed cleavages particularly near the baseline. Further downstream, near the base of this section, are at least two major interbeds of unit 8 shale, up to 15 meters thick.

Conformably? underlying unit 1 is sequence of thin bedded sandy limestones of unit 3, approximately 35 meters thick. This in turn is conformably underlain at the Ascot Creek Showing by a unit 4 altered andesite-trachyandesite flow unit, at least 12 meters thick. The trachyandesite member (subunit 4a) can be seen to both overlie and underlie the andesitic member in this area as shown in figure 6. It is this unit and particularly the trachyandesite member that hosts lead-zinc-barite mineralization as discussed in later sections. Underlying the showing area are more green-grey tuffs and lapilli tuffs of unit 1.

At least three fine grained diabase or diorite dykes were noted in this area. Two occur well upstream from the showings and are strongly chloritic. No orientations were obtained on these but they likely emanate from a large diorite body to the south. The third dyke, which cuts the mineralized horizon 150 meters southwest of the main showing, is somewhat different from



ROCK GEOCHEM (ppm)

Sample	Type	Width	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
DRH 89-9	Chip	0.30m	89	3450	1.7	.002
DRH 89-10	Chip	0.30m	57	2278	1.0	.001
DRH 89-11	Grab	–	1.53%	4.72%	15.8	.020
DRH 89-12	Chip	0.30m	3.37%	2.68%	13.0	.060
DRH 89-31	Chip	2.00m	757	12,432	0.9	.005
DRH 89-32	Grab	–	19,881	47,340	13.0	.002
DRH 89-33	Grab	–	5,744	19,774	4.8	.004
DRH 89-34	Grab	–	7,114	32,238	5.8	.005

DRH89-31 ▲ Rock Sample Site
Pb, Zn ▲ Mineral Occurrence

SOIL GEOCHEM (ppm)

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Mn	Cd
ASCOT 1	67	213	1075	0.6	55	1604	4
ASCOT 2	226	19,371	46,448	30.5	134	7967	341
ASCOT 3	144	4,278	11,286	4.5	82	7680	66
ASCOT 4	35	84	423	0.2	56	451	2
ASCOT 5	47	35	250	0.1	62	488	1
ASCOT 6	35	20	186	0.1	49	361	1
ASCOT 7	30	58	275	0.1	46	391	1
ASCOT 8	51	25	176	0.1	103	754	1

5 • Soil Sample Site

ASCOT CLAIM GROUP

ASCOT CREEK SHOWINGS

DETAILED GEOLOGY

Oct. '89 N.T.S. 93L/15E

Fig. 6

typical diorites in that it is unaltered and contains abundant hornblende needles. It trends northwest and where exposed in Canyon Creek, is 22 meters wide.

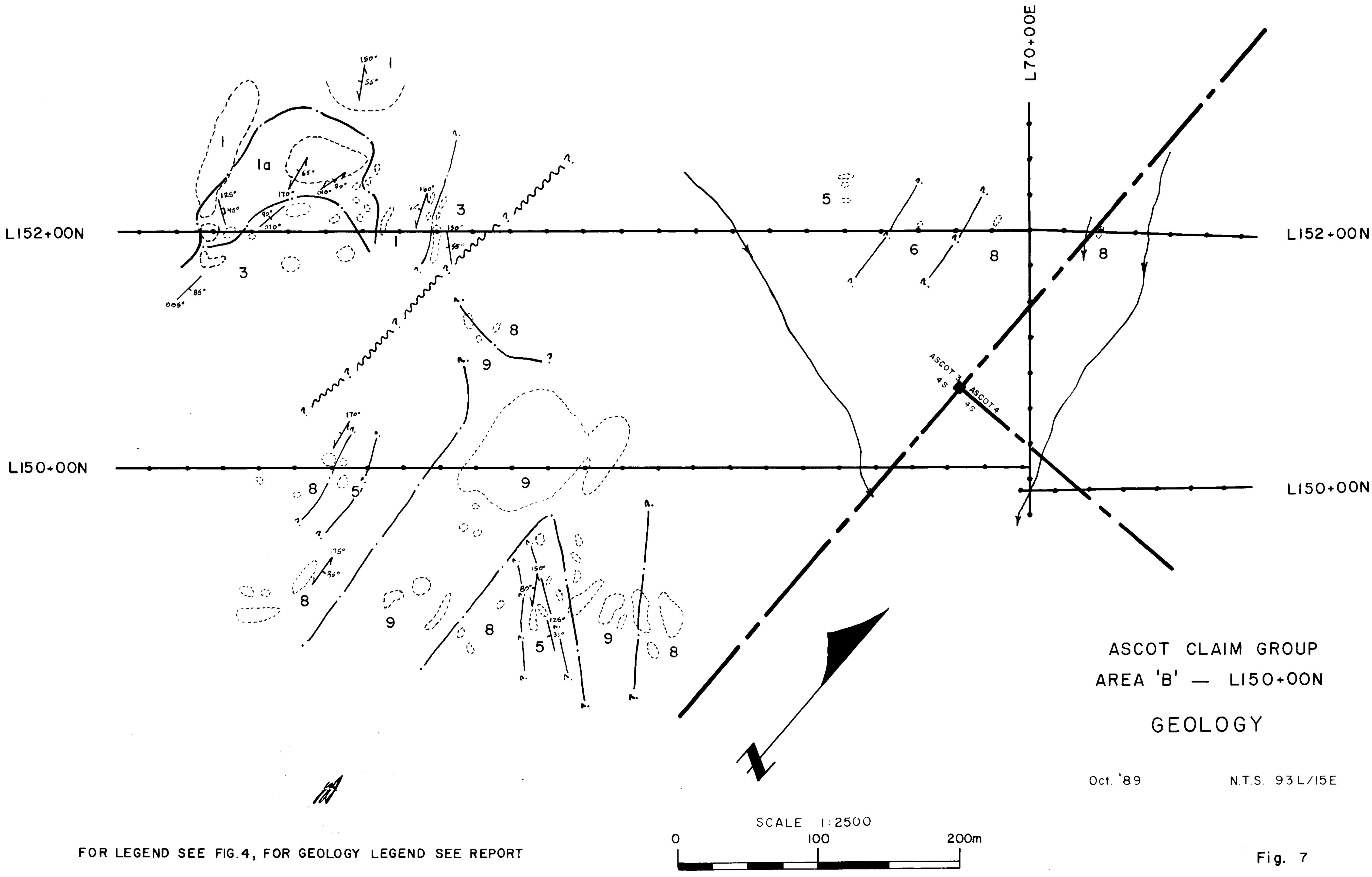
In the Ascot Creek area, the stratigraphy appears to uniformly strike 040°-070° and dip 040°-055° south as defined by cleavages and, where apparent, bedding. These become east to southeast, northerly dipping in the vicinity of BL70+00E, where they appear to outline a gentle, steeply plunging fold set. The structure is complicated by locally well developed, cross cutting cleavages, commonly at 070°-090°, dipping moderately to steeply north, but also folded. Local shearing was noted, but no important fault zones or displacements were observed in this section.

<u>Area 'B' - Ascot 3 Claim</u> Fig. 7

Outcrop exposure within Area 'B' is largely confined to two adjacent small knolls in the grid western region. The southernmost of these is underlain by a large branching dyke-like body of medium grained diorite porphyry (unit 9). At least two major dyke branches, 80 and 50 meters wide respectively, were delineated. The dykes cut weakly hornfelsed sediments of unit 8 and several thick interbeds of chloritic tuff or volcanic sandstone-siltstone (unit 5). Similar sediments and tuffaceous lithologies occur in limited outcrop to grid east. In this area a small outcrop of quartz keratophyre (unit 6) was also noted.

The northernmost knoll is underlain by strongly calcareous sediments and impure limestones of unit 3, capped to grid north by extensive, fine grained, uniformly maroon, crystal tuffs (unit 1). The contact appears unconformable with local minor skarn. A lensoidal body of green, glassy, carbonate altered tuff of subunit 1a lies along this contact and may be a result of local quenching of the tuffs with related remobilization of adjoining carbonate material.

Bedding is not often discernable within unit 8 sediments and is variable and locally highly contorted within unit 3. Poorly developed cleavages are found in both sediments and maroon tuffs. These most often strike 150°-170° and dip moderately to steeply west, but can be variable. In places they parallel bedding and elsewhere they may parallel dyke contacts. The geology of the two knolls is markedly different and a north trending fault is proposed to separate the two areas.



FOR LEGEND SEE FIG.4, FOR GEOLOGY LEGEND SEE REPORT

Fig. 7

MINERALIZATION

The Dome Mountain area is host to numerous shear-controlled veins containing appreciable values in gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. On the adjoining Dome Mountain property, individual vein systems consist of lensoidal quartz-sulfide and quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins, in a typical pinch and swell format, within persistent shear structures. These shear zones have often been traceable on surface for several kilometers. Mineralization typically consists of pyrite with lesser amounts of sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite. Gold commonly occurs in the native form along the margins and in fractures within the other sulfides. Silver appears to occur largely in galena and/or tetrahedrite. Small quartz-tetrahedrite and barite-tetrahedrite veins also occur locally. Vein alteration assemblages consist primarily of pervasive carbonate-sericite-(fuchsite?) replacement envelopes ranging up to several meters in width. These are typically pale to lime green bleached zones and may contain disseminated pyrite and quartz-carbonate+/-sulfides stringers.

On the Ascot property, stratigraphically controlled lead-zinc-barite mineralization occurs in Ascot Creek near the contact between altered intermediate flows (unit 4) and impure limestones (unit 3). On the north side of Ascot Creek, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and lesser smithsonite-hydrozincite occur as streaks, irregular blebs and disseminations in small, erratic, lensoidal carbonate-barite cemented breccia zones within carbonatized amygduloidal trachyandesites (unit 4a). Sulfides occur both in the matrix and within altered breccia fragments. Samples DRH89-11, -12 were collected from well mineralized breccia areas and assayed 1.53% Pb, 4.72% Zn and 3.37% Pb, 2.68% Zn respectively, both with low but anomalous gold-silver values. Silicified quartz-carbonate stockwork stringer zones, with pyrite, also occur locally within the showing area and samples (DRH89-9, -10) showed low but anomalous zinc. Sample locations and assays values are shown in figure 6.

A line of eight soil samples was collected, at 5 meter intervals across the main showing area, to test the geochemical response into adjacent overburden areas. Results for these samples are also shown in figure 6. Very highly anomalous values were obtained for lead-zinc-silver, with weaker copper-manganese-cadmium, over the showing area, as expected. This did not however, extent into the adjoining areas, and the postulated width of the mineralized zone at this point is about 15 meters.

From the main showing, the mineralized stratigraphy can be traced continuously along strike to the southwest for at least 120 meters. Within this section, mineralization is found primarily in the vicinity of the contacts between chloritic andesite (unit 4) and non chloritic trachyandesite (unit 4a). Significant amounts of smithsonite, hydrozincite, and lead, probably as carbonates, occur in fracture fillings and carbonate-(barite?)-rich streaks and stringers. The mineralized zone is poorly defined but widths up to several meters were observed. Local remobilized barite veins and stringers were also noted. Samples DRH89-31 to -34 were collected at various location along this trend and all returned appreciable lead-zinc values (see figure 6).

In addition, sample DRH89-35 was collected in Canyon Creek, from the apparent extension of this horizon roughly 130 meters further along strike (see figure 5). This sample was also high in lead-zinc. Similar mineral occurrences have been reported in Canyon Creek, further downstream, but these were not examined or evaluated.

Small quartz-carbonate stringer or silicified breccia zones were also noted at other several locales, particularly east to the Ascot Creek Showings. Some of these are weakly pyritic. One such occurrence is found near the contact between a dioritic dyke and enclosing calcareous tuffs. Fine grained skarn alteration is prevalent and a +2.0 meter rusty quartz-carbonate vein was exposed in the creek bank. Chip sample DRH89-7, however, failed to return anomalous values. Other similar showings were also not anomalous where sampled.

Widespread mineralization occurs elsewhere on the Ascot property mainly in association with calcareous sediments and adjacent volcanics, in the vicinity of dioritic intrusions. A number of these occurrences have been previously sampled and trenched. At these locales, discontinuous and erratic mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate stringer zones, sweats and veins and are related to local remobilization of metal values from the sediments, by the diorites. Values were mainly in lead-zinc with generally low to trace gold-silver content.

A small massive pyrite occurrence, of possible volcanogenic significance has also been reported along Canyon Creek in the southwestern corner of the MS 2 claim. This previously examined showing is small and contains no significant metal values. No work was done in this area in 1989.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The southeastern half of the Ascot 4 was untested during previous geochem programs and due to its proximity to the adjoining Dome Mountain prospects and favorable geological setting, it was deemed a likely target for further work. As a result, the existing Ascot 1 grid was extended along Tieline 80+00E from 150+00N to 138+00N at the southeastern claim corner. Crosslines were run at 050° and 200 meter spacings, from 74+00E to the eastern claim boundary. Previous grid lines L150+00N and

L152+00N were also extended northeasterly to the edge of the claims. Stations and sample points were established at 25 meter intervals along each line and a total of 377 samples were collected for analysis. All lines were put in using hip chain and compass and were marked with flagging tape. Eight samples were also collected from the main Ascot showing area, however these are dealt with under Mineralization.

Sample collection was carried out using a standard sampling mattock or 'grub hoe' from a depth of 15 - 30 centimeters. The 'B' soil horizon was sampled, where possible and the sample quality was in most cases good. Organic-rich samples were avoided, and no sample was collected if the 'Ao' horizon was not penetratable. Samples were stored in kraft soil bags, labelled as to grid co-ordinates, air dried, and shipped to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver for analysis. At the lab, the samples were oven dried overnight, then screened to -80 mesh. A 0.5 gram portion of screened material was digested in 3 ml. of aqua regia at 95^{o} for 1 hour, then diluted to 10 ml. with distilled water. The solution was then analyzed by standard ICP (inductively couple argon plasma) techniques for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, manganese, cadmium, antimony, chromium and barium. Leaching for manganese and barium is only partial for this extraction technique and results are therefore only relative for these two elements. All results are reported in parts per million (ppm) and the original lab geochem sheets are contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

Previous work in the area by a number of operators has established anomalous threshold values for the various elements as approximately equal to the mean plus two standard deviations, or roughly at the 96th percentile. The highly anomalous threshold has been arbitrarily chosen at roughly twice the anomalous level. Previous work in the Ascot claims area (Helgason, 1987) plus visual evaluation of data has resulted in the following threshold levels being chosen.

Element	Background	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Copper	0 - 60 ppm	61 - 120 ppm	+120ppm
Lead	0 - 25 ppm	26 - 50 ppm	+50 ppm
Zinc	0 - 250 ppm	251 - 400 ppm	+400 ppm
Silver	0 - 0.9 ppm	1.0 - 1.8 ppm	+1.8 ppm
Arsenic	0 - 50 ppm	51 - 100 ppm	+100 ppm
Manganese	0 - 2000 ppm	2001 - 4000 ppm	+4000 ppm
Barium	0 - 450 ppm	451 - 700 ppm	+700 ppm

Geochem results for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, manganese and barium are plotted and contoured by element in figures 5 - 8.

Discussion of Results

Using the above threshold parameters, the following number of anomalous values were obtained for each element.

Element	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Copper	12	1
Lead	2	0
Zinc	4	0
Silver	11	0
Arsenic	1	1
Manganese	19	2
Barium	16	2

Several spatial and coincidental relationships between elements can be distinguished. Anomalous zinc and lead values, for instance, are concentrated within the northeastern corner of the grid area, along the extended portions of L150 and L152. Zinc values are generally weak and scattered, however they are associated with elevated to weakly anomalous copper-silver+/-barium+/-manganese. Lead is weak and spatially independent of other elements. There is also a very strong coincidental relationship between barium and manganese, and to a lesser degree amongst barium-manganese-silver-copper.

Barium and manganese had the strongest overall response with anomalous and highly anomalous values being concentrated into three loosely grouped areas centered at L140+00N 80+25E; L146+00N 88+25E; and TL80+00E 147+50N respectively. Many of the strongest responses for silver and copper are coincidental with the above three areas, however there are two small but significant copper+/-silver anomalies in adjoining sections. Only two anomalous arsenic values were obtained, one of which is associated with a strong Ba-Mn high. There is, however, a noticeable elevation of background arsenic (30-45ppm) associated with many of the barium, copper and lesser silver anomalies. Results for antimony, chromium, and cadmium were consistently low and no anomalous readings or trends were noted. Some of the more significant anomalous areas are summarized in more detail below.

1) Area A - L140+00N 80+25E — Ba-Mn-Ag+/-Cu
   Numerous barium-manganese anomalies, with associated silver and copper, occur within a 200 meter radius of this point. Values to 720ppm Ba, 4396ppm Mn, 105ppm Cu and 1.6ppm Ag were obtained.

2) Area B - L146+00N 88+25E — Ba-Mn+/-Cu+/-As+/-Ag
   Two well defined barium-manganese highs, with variable associated copper-silver-arsenic, occur adjacent to this site. Values to 575ppm Ba, 7027ppm Mn, 73ppm Cu, 98ppm As and 0.9ppm Ag were obtained.

3) Area C - TL80+00E 147+50E Ba-Mn+/-Cu
Several weak scattered barium-manganese highs, with a single copper response, occur within 170 meters. Values to 553ppm Ba, 3689ppm Mn and 66ppm Cu were received.

4) Area D - L142+00N 77+00-77+25E Cu-(Ag-As)
This small but strong copper anomaly returned values to 125ppm, with elevated silver and arsenic.

5) Area E - L144+00N 85+75-86+00E Cu-Ag-(Ba-Mn-As)
Significantly anomalous copper (to92ppm) and silver (1.3ppm) results here are associated with elevated barium, manganese and arsenic.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ascot Creek Showings were confirmed to be stratigraphically-controlled, but within the volcanics rather than the adjoining calcareous sediments as originally thought. The continuity of mineralization and the mineralized horizon is very encouraging, and whilst grades are currently sub-economic, they have interesting potential and more detailed sampling is needed. Mineralization is somewhat erratic and of concern and mineralized width determinations and ore controls remain to be established. In addition, the on-strike potential has not been evaluated fully but appears good as the structure is open in both directions. The low precious metal content is, however, disappointing. Insufficient work has been done to fully assess the mineral potential of this zone and other showings in the vicinity are largely untested and could hold significant potential.

Despite the stratigraphic control, alteration, stockwork mineralization and barite association, it is difficult say with any confidence that this zone is volcanogenic in origin. Elsewhere on Dome Mountain carbonate-barite veining is clearly epigenetic and alteration within the Ascot volcanics is very similar to that at the Boulder Creek Zone. It is possible that the volcanics were simply favorable hosts possibly due to porosity, competency and proximity to a carbonate source. The intense alteration is however suggestive of a large mineralizing hydrothermal system which could produce a sizable ore body.

No new mineral occurrences were discovered, however a number of interesting soil geochem anomaly clusters were outlined on the Ascot 4 claim. The fact that most of these anomalies were high in either or both manganese and barium, with associated silver, copper and arsenic, is encouraging in light of the nature of known mineral occurrences on the property. None of the anomalous areas are associated with outcrop exposures and potential sources of these anomalies is unknown.

A number of areas of mineral potential remain to be further explored on the Ascot property. The most significant of these, at present, is obviously the Ascot Creek and related showings in Canyon Creek. This area needs to be mapped and sampled in much greater detail to better determine the continuity, grade, structure and geological environment of the mineralization. Extensions to these zones should also be pursued geologically and geophysically (magnetics and E.M.). The massive pyrite showing should also be re-evaluated and this horizon traced. Follow up geochem work should be carried out on untested anomalous areas previously delineated, including those on the Ascot 4 claim. Trenching and limited drilling of favorable targets are also proposed as follow up to the above work. The following estimation of costs for the above exploration program is presented for consideration.

Phase 1

Wages		
Sr. Geologist	35 days @ $300/day	$9,900
Jr. Geologist	20 days @ $250/day	5,000
Field Assistant	30 days @ $150/day	4,500
Field Assistant	20 days @ $150/day	3,000
Cook	20 days @ $200/day	4,000
Mob. and Demob.		5,000
Room and Board	120 man-days @ $60/day	7,200
Assay and Geochem	300 soils @ $8/sample.	2,400
	200 rocks @ $25/sample	5,000
Helicopter	15 hrs. @ $600/hr.	9,000
Truck Rental	30 days @ $60/day	1,800
Field Equipment/Supplies		2,000
VLF E.M. Rental	20 days @ $40/day	800
Mag. Rental	20 days @ $40/day	800
Back Hoe Trenching	50 hr. @ $100/hr.	5,000
Diamond Drilling	1000 ft. @ $30/ft.	30,000
Data Compilation/Report		5,000
Contingency @10%		10,000
	Total	$110,400

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on behalf of Teeshin Resources Ltd. and Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. for work conducted on the Dome Mountain Joint Venture's Ascot mineral claims located on Dome Mountain near Smithers, B.C. Field work was carried out during the period August 1 to October 4, 1989.

Wages	
R. Holland - project geologist	
23 days @ $275/day	$6325.00
Aug 4-5, Sept 5,16-30,Oct 4,15-17, Nov 20-25	
T. Kent - field assistant	
3 days @$150/day	450.00
Sept 17,20-21	
Room and Board - 17 days @ $70.27/day	1194.56
Truck Rental - 17 days @ $60/day	1020.00
All Terrain Vehicle Rental - 15 days @ $30/day	450.00
Transportation (gas, freight, travel)	456.32
Field Equipment and Supplies	251.51
Assays and Geochem	
385 soils @ $7.30/sample	2811.46
13 rocks @ $15.81/sample	205.56
Petrographic Study	947.24
Misc. Office (phone, copying, reports)	410.00
Drafting - 45 hr. @ $20/hr	900.00
Total	$15,421.65

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Holland, of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that the following are true and correct:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1976 and hold a Bachelor of Science 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 and clients for the past thirteen years.

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

5. The information contained in this report entitled Geological and Geochemical Report on the Ascot Mineral Claim Group was obtained as a result of field work and research carried under my direction and supervision.

6. I am a former employee of Canadian-United Minerals, Inc. (1987-1989) and a minor shareholder of that company. Neither myself, nor Holland Geoservices Ltd., have any interest in the property described, nor in the securities of Teeshin Resources Ltd. or its associated companies, except as stated above, nor do I expect to.

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

APPENDIX 1

SOIL GEOCHEM ASSAY SHEETS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P11 SOIL P12 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 6 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 17/89 SIGNED BY. C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

CUN Management Group Inc. PROJECT ASCOT File # 89-4152 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L152+00N 88+75E	22	12	118	.2	409	18	1	2	19	170
L152+00N 89+00E	30	15	161	.3	337	12	1	2	22	223
L152+00N 89+25E	18	9	108	.2	289	14	1	2	18	86
L152+00N 89+50E	12	12	72	.1	222	12	1	2	14	73
L152+00N 89+75E	14	12	71	.1	154	4	1	2	13	92
L152+00N 90+00E	64	18	350	.6	1137	23	1	2	32	288
L152+00N 90+25E	30	15	142	.2	334	20	1	2	24	126
L152+00N 90+50E	11	12	61	.1	170	10	1	2	14	59
L152+00N 90+75E	13	10	42	.1	89	3	1	2	10	74
L152+00N 91+00E	41	15	245	.4	805	24	1	2	25	263
L152+00N 91+25E	22	15	102	.1	312	19	1	2	20	96
L152+00N 91+50E	9	9	43	.1	125	7	1	2	11	47
L152+00N 91+75E	42	28	188	.4	1071	17	1	2	27	167
L152+00N 92+00E	40	17	202	.9	1160	12	1	2	28	247
L152+00N 92+25E	22	14	99	.1	330	20	1	2	17	87
L152+00N 92+50E	21	7	183	.2	1162	12	1	2	21	250
L152+00N 92+75E	36	12	197	.2	950	20	1	2	26	251
L152+00N 93+00E	53	21	279	.6	2169	25	1	2	32	456
L152+00N 93+25E	20	13	162	.3	435	15	1	2	21	230
L152+00N 93+50E	10	9	73	.3	217	10	1	2	15	172
L152+00N 93+75E	12	10	61	.1	188	8	1	2	12	116
L152+00N 94+00E	30	12	147	.5	659	15	1	2	26	276
L152+00N 94+25E	45	22	273	.6	3440	26	1	2	35	472
L150+00N 88+00E	27	22	109	.1	412	25	1	2	21	90
L150+00N 88+25E	25	16	113	.2	349	35	1	2	24	136
L150+00N 88+50E	23	14	104	.2	328	23	1	2	21	94
L150+00N 88+75E	25	15	136	.4	683	15	1	2	20	130
L150+00N 89+00E	27	9	133	.3	608	15	1	2	24	145
L150+00N 89+25E	21	14	93	.1	235	16	1	2	18	76
L150+00N 89+50E	27	14	130	.2	351	20	1	2	25	93
L150+00N 89+75E	20	11	110	.3	273	15	1	2	20	84
L150+00N 90+00E	13	13	81	.3	243	12	1	2	15	79
L150+00N 90+25E	16	12	77	.2	153	21	1	2	18	88
L150+00N 90+50E	17	13	92	.1	235	21	1	2	22	76
L150+00N 90+75E	14	15	78	.1	226	18	1	2	17	63
L150+00N 91+00E	13	11	56	.1	170	7	1	2	12	64
STD C	57	39	132	6.6	1018	39	18	15	52	175

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L150+00N 91+25E	37	12	123	.5	2205	21	1	2	22	123
L150+00N 91+50E	9	40	117	.2	304	7	1	2	18	70
L150+00N 91+75E	17	11	85	.1	348	22	1	2	18	63
L150+00N 92+00E	28	13	192	.2	567	21	1	2	22	123
L150+00N 92+25E	64	18	259	1.1	1392	21	2	2	27	191
L150+00N 92+50E	31	11	189	.3	754	27	1	2	21	150
L150+00N 92+75E	26	14	161	.6	403	17	1	3	18	155
L150+00N 93+00E	32	16	149	.5	564	25	1	2	19	210
L150+00N 93+25E	22	15	123	.1	471	20	1	2	20	172
L150+00N 93+50E	32	16	148	.5	784	26	1	2	24	170
L150+00N 93+75E	51	10	165	.8	1088	23	1	2	20	196
L150+00N 94+00E	30	19	153	.4	713	19	1	2	22	264
L150+00N 94+25E	29	12	152	.4	500	23	1	2	21	210
L150+00N 94+50E	21	9	112	.2	337	14	1	2	19	217
L148+00N 74+00E	22	12	100	.2	221	22	1	2	18	124
L148+00N 74+25E	19	8	120	.1	436	18	1	2	17	154
L148+00N 74+50E	16	12	134	.3	381	15	1	3	20	253
L148+00N 74+75E	36	13	157	.4	735	23	1	3	21	295
L148+00N 75+00E	36	16	129	.3	509	31	1	2	24	206
L148+00N 75+25E	38	13	200	.4	507	26	1	2	27	283
L148+00N 75+50E	22	14	82	.3	364	14	1	3	20	125
L148+00N 75+75E	22	13	139	.1	455	20	1	2	20	228
L148+00N 76+00E	43	17	211	.4	818	18	1	2	22	359
L148+00N 76+25E	36	15	169	.2	694	22	1	3	21	258
L148+00N 76+50E	20	9	92	.3	320	17	1	2	17	256
L148+00N 76+75E	12	17	62	.3	285	14	1	2	20	128
L148+00N 77+00E	28	14	107	.3	439	24	1	2	21	131
L148+00N 77+25E	17	10	71	.2	336	18	1	2	19	105
L148+00N 77+50E	25	13	101	.2	359	23	1	2	21	74
L148+00N 77+75E	19	12	89	.1	206	16	1	2	20	117
L148+00N 78+00E	10	3	49	.2	128	6	1	2	15	83
L148+00N 78+25E	20	9	110	.1	694	16	1	2	19	156
L148+00N 78+50E	21	10	95	.3	298	11	1	2	43	482
L148+00N 78+75E	29	18	199	.2	3689	24	1	2	24	288
L148+00N 79+00E	30	10	152	.4	537	21	1	2	25	240
L148+00N 79+25E	24	11	88	.2	286	16	1	2	19	127
STD C	62	39	132	6.8	1024	43	19	16	54	176

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L148+00N 79+50E	14	13	47	.1	194	5	1	2	15	90
L148+00N 79+75E	36	13	148	.1	534	18	1	2	26	345
L148+00N 80+25E	66	18	232	.3	1222	31	1	2	33	430
L148+00N 80+50E	39	12	218	.5	540	24	1	2	25	390
L148+00N 80+75E	40	19	211	.1	913	18	1	2	27	469
L148+00N 81+00E	21	14	103	.1	278	26	1	2	23	104
L148+00N 81+25E	25	16	118	.1	330	25	1	2	24	117
L148+00N 81+50E	48	15	241	.3	1772	21	1	2	33	553
L148+00N 81+75E	17	13	92	.1	222	13	1	2	20	144
L148+00N 82+00E	21	9	97	.2	279	13	1	2	20	100
L148+00N 82+25E	41	17	142	.1	839	21	1	2	27	164
L148+00N 82+50E	31	13	189	.1	1413	22	1	2	26	302
L148+00N 82+75E	18	14	92	.2	225	5	1	2	20	117
L148+00N 83+00E	18	9	106	.1	432	9	1	2	19	218
L148+00N 83+25E	15	12	90	.1	245	8	1	2	18	172
L148+00N 83+50E	20	14	108	.1	456	15	1	2	21	223
L148+00N 83+75E	30	8	129	.1	464	10	1	2	23	297
L148+00N 84+00E	20	12	86	.3	130	16	1	2	19	219
L148+00N 84+25E	16	8	120	.2	145	10	1	2	17	271
L148+00N 84+50E	22	10	153	.4	464	12	1	2	21	179
L148+00N 84+75E	26	15	151	.2	494	16	1	2	23	179
L148+00N 85+00E	34	14	160	.2	407	15	1	2	26	157
L148+00N 85+25E	27	13	137	.1	253	22	1	2	25	112
L148+00N 85+50E	19	8	116	.1	262	14	1	2	19	152
L148+00N 85+75E	21	10	98	.1	215	20	1	2	19	75
L148+00N 86+00E	24	9	104	.1	384	17	1	2	23	76
L148+00N 86+25E	25	15	133	.4	343	22	1	2	21	197
L148+00N 86+50E	26	14	117	.1	296	23	1	2	24	168
L148+00N 86+75E	21	12	116	.1	520	13	1	2	22	159
L148+00N 87+00E	20	10	106	.1	354	19	1	2	21	132
L148+00N 87+25E	45	15	195	.3	1351	14	1	2	28	329
L148+00N 87+50E	30	9	135	.2	778	20	1	2	26	237
L148+00N 87+75E	37	14	149	.1	560	16	1	2	25	309
L148+00N 88+00E	27	13	140	.1	614	20	1	2	23	175
L148+00N 88+25E	26	9	132	.1	573	20	1	2	22	209
L148+00N 88+50E	25	14	141	.3	809	18	1	2	24	234
STD C	60	38	132	7.1	1028	40	17	15	55	175

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L148+00N 88+75E	21	12	121	.1	300	20	1	2	19	150
L148+00N 89+00E	33	17	142	.3	664	27	1	2	24	211
L148+00N 89+25E	36	16	132	.3	608	20	1	2	23	174
L148+00N 89+50E	28	15	132	.2	680	25	1	2	22	158
L148+00N 89+75E	26	15	140	.3	411	22	1	2	23	225
L148+00N 90+00E	22	7	126	.3	328	12	1	2	20	188
L148+00N 90+25E	37	16	133	.2	782	21	1	2	24	150
L148+00N 90+50E	29	12	128	.1	635	17	1	2	24	204
L148+00N 90+75E	37	16	139	.3	1082	18	1	2	24	208
L148+00N 91+00E	33	11	143	.3	763	22	1	2	23	197
L148+00N 91+25E	32	15	171	.4	946	24	1	2	26	229
L148+00N 91+50E	42	15	138	.1	1304	27	1	2	23	170
L148+00N 91+75E	26	15	99	.1	427	22	1	2	18	135
L148+00N 92+00E	25	12	130	.3	313	27	1	2	22	184
L148+00N 92+25E	29	13	140	.2	657	19	1	2	23	178
L148+00N 92+50E	25	11	146	.2	650	19	1	2	22	196
L148+00N 92+75E	24	13	115	.1	928	16	1	2	19	156
L148+00N 93+00E	32	15	177	.5	1080	17	1	2	22	240
L146+00N 74+00E	25	13	164	.1	786	17	1	2	20	217
L146+00N 74+25E	22	11	141	.2	508	18	1	2	20	186
L146+00N 74+50E	22	16	188	.2	1128	22	1	2	22	167
L146+00N 74+75E	28	14	116	.3	589	22	1	2	21	111
L146+00N 75+00E	18	11	99	.2	366	13	1	2	17	117
L146+00N 75+25E	18	13	83	.1	282	16	1	2	17	76
L146+00N 75+50E	24	12	135	.2	294	17	1	2	22	99
L146+00N 75+75E	26	11	108	.1	329	14	1	2	20	101
L146+00N 76+00E	32	11	128	.1	342	20	1	2	23	109
L146+00N 76+25E	14	13	60	.1	169	14	1	2	12	50
L146+00N 76+50E	19	7	77	.1	268	12	1	2	16	62
L146+00N 76+75E	15	12	69	.2	130	5	1	2	17	68
L146+00N 77+00E	53	7	118	.1	610	18	1	2	15	135
L146+00N 77+25E	27	14	84	.1	178	2	1	2	18	112
L146+00N 77+50E	25	7	140	.2	323	18	1	2	20	123
L146+00N 77+75E	56	18	127	.1	318	10	1	2	22	251
L146+00N 78+00E	34	15	137	.1	1909	105	1	2	10	197
L146+00N 78+25E	18	21	179	.1	477	21	1	2	16	184
STD C	62	43	132	6.8	1026	42	18	15	56	178

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L146+00N 78+50E	17	13	121	.2	400	15	1	2	16	131
L146+00N 78+75E	21	13	67	.2	224	17	1	2	15	75
L146+00N 79+00E	46	22	173	.3	1891	24	1	2	27	396
L146+00N 79+25E	30	11	136	.3	738	18	1	2	22	359
L146+00N 79+50E	30	17	174	.3	962	21	1	2	23	314
L146+00N 79+75E	52	22	209	.5	1420	25	1	2	31	520
L146+00N 80+00E	17	11	111	.3	239	9	1	2	19	272
L146+00N 80+25E	24	13	80	.3	196	15	1	2	19	105
L146+00N 80+50E	29	12	130	.2	761	17	1	2	24	248
L146+00N 80+75E	39	19	123	.3	834	22	1	2	24	125
L146+00N 81+00E	21	12	99	.1	829	16	1	2	19	193
L146+00N 81+25E	21	9	127	.2	630	17	1	2	21	207
L146+00N 81+50E	20	10	93	.3	291	10	1	2	18	185
L146+00N 81+75E	23	12	99	.2	283	17	1	2	19	141
L146+00N 82+00E	21	13	103	.3	288	15	1	2	19	174
L146+00N 82+25E	18	10	92	.1	294	12	1	2	21	130
L146+00N 82+50E	38	13	189	.3	634	20	1	2	29	265
L146+00N 82+75E	36	13	137	.2	1327	16	1	2	27	299
L146+00N 83+00E	38	11	160	.4	783	18	1	2	27	322
L146+00N 83+25E	29	12	132	.2	772	23	1	2	25	258
L146+00N 83+50E	39	18	198	.5	1131	24	1	2	28	393
L146+00N 83+75E	37	12	158	.3	922	20	1	2	28	373
L146+00N 84+00E	29	10	138	.3	1293	16	1	2	23	263
L146+00N 84+25E	21	11	94	.4	292	17	1	2	19	70
L146+00N 84+50E	40	17	147	.6	1365	19	1	2	26	279
L146+00N 84+75E	26	12	105	.4	876	17	1	2	22	186
L146+00N 85+00E	45	20	146	1.0	2829	26	1	2	26	271
L146+00N 85+25E	40	21	169	.4	1748	22	1	2	27	255
L146+00N 85+50E	41	18	141	.5	2753	23	1	2	22	350
L146+00N 85+75E	46	17	145	.5	1180	20	1	2	22	313
L146+00N 86+00E	45	14	152	.6	875	21	1	2	23	261
L146+00N 86+25E	51	16	201	.7	953	22	1	2	29	358
L146+00N 86+50E	28	14	156	.3	662	16	1	2	22	205
L146+00N 86+75E	25	10	172	.3	432	19	1	2	21	277
L146+00N 87+00E	26	12	103	.5	528	18	1	2	22	202
L146+00N 87+25E	46	19	196	.5	1033	20	1	2	28	402
STD C	62	40	132	6.7	1005	38	18	15	57	175

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L146+00N 87+50E	26	6	94	.1	179	15	1	2	19	215
L146+00N 87+75E	73	15	248	.6	1825	35	1	2	36	553
L146+00N 88+00E	59	12	214	.9	2397	23	1	3	30	492
L146+00N 88+25E	30	9	144	.2	514	18	1	2	22	278
L146+00N 88+50E	30	13	157	.4	7027	98	1	2	26	575
L146+00N 88+75E	36	21	158	.3	1544	21	1	2	25	317
L146+00N 89+00E	30	13	164	.2	1087	20	1	2	25	317
L144+00N 74+00E	74	18	211	.4	1211	20	1	2	30	403
L144+00N 74+25E	27	8	153	.2	628	16	1	2	22	228
L144+00N 74+50E	27	17	167	.4	805	19	1	2	22	238
L144+00N 74+75E	33	13	170	.5	1296	17	1	2	21	274
L144+00N 75+00E	24	5	125	.2	612	18	1	2	21	154
L144+00N 75+25E	17	8	82	.1	198	11	1	2	16	76
L144+00N 75+50E	30	7	96	.2	286	19	1	2	25	100
L144+00N 75+75E	39	10	151	.5	317	6	1	2	20	203
L144+00N 76+00E	34	13	184	.2	464	17	1	2	20	217
L144+00N 76+25E	12	13	52	.1	94	9	1	2	14	57
L144+00N 76+50E	30	8	127	.1	265	22	1	2	23	118
L144+00N 76+75E	33	7	189	.2	572	13	1	2	25	217
L144+00N 77+00E	22	13	97	.2	286	19	1	2	21	83
L144+00N 77+25E	45	7	241	.6	1365	16	1	2	26	253
L144+00N 77+50E	16	11	114	.1	330	13	1	2	17	168
L144+00N 77+75E	27	13	175	.2	1209	17	1	2	22	183
L144+00N 78+00E	48	13	142	.5	798	21	1	2	25	163
L144+00N 78+25E	75	8	159	.7	994	16	1	2	24	181
L144+00N 78+50E	52	13	205	.4	1269	16	1	2	21	192
L144+00N 78+75E	51	8	166	.5	1091	17	1	2	24	206
L144+00N 79+00E	27	10	135	.1	417	13	1	2	21	195
L144+00N 79+25E	44	9	140	.2	847	20	1	2	24	214
L144+00N 79+50E	34	11	138	.1	863	20	1	2	23	173
L144+00N 79+75E	39	11	161	.2	715	19	1	2	24	213
L144+00N 80+25E	12	10	95	.1	201	8	1	2	15	163
L144+00N 80+50E	22	10	83	.2	299	13	1	2	17	87
L144+00N 80+75E	24	6	141	.1	584	13	1	2	23	156
L144+00N 81+00E	15	11	84	.2	188	10	1	2	16	187
L144+00N 81+25E	20	10	136	.3	717	11	1	2	21	249
STD C	58	37	132	7.1	965	39	17	15	54	173

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L144+00N 81+50E	22	6	71	.1	240	13	1	2	17	77
L144+00N 81+75E	12	11	67	.1	238	7	1	2	12	118
L144+00N 82+00E	19	10	106	.2	299	9	1	2	17	180
L144+00N 82+25E	23	5	118	.1	421	13	1	2	18	249
L144+00N 82+50E	24	11	111	.1	601	20	1	2	20	219
L144+00N 82+75E	35	9	168	.2	1035	22	1	2	23	353
L144+00N 83+00E	18	9	59	.1	152	17	1	2	13	86
L144+00N 83+25E	23	6	110	.1	490	16	1	2	18	216
L144+00N 83+50E	54	15	192	.3	619	31	1	2	20	165
L144+00N 83+75E	26	9	123	.3	492	16	1	2	19	186
L144+00N 84+00E	23	12	103	.2	550	22	1	2	19	173
L144+00N 84+25E	18	8	111	.3	280	8	1	2	14	291
L144+00N 84+50E	36	11	131	.5	529	19	1	2	21	262
L144+00N 84+75E	29	11	114	.4	632	17	1	2	20	388
L144+00N 85+00E	27	9	136	.2	694	19	1	2	22	240
L144+00N 85+25E	35	17	139	.1	655	23	1	2	22	293
L144+00N 85+50E	56	11	119	.5	1741	24	1	2	22	344
L144+00N 85+75E	79	13	121	.5	1529	26	1	2	24	342
L144+00N 86+00E	92	18	140	1.3	1885	34	1	3	29	400
L144+00N 86+25E	35	11	134	.2	593	21	1	2	24	153
L144+00N 86+50E	35	15	132	.1	743	23	1	2	22	147
L144+00N 86+75E	42	15	144	.2	571	18	1	2	20	248
L144+00N 87+00E	26	7	112	.1	489	15	1	2	20	166
L144+00N 87+25E	16	9	123	.1	514	17	1	2	19	149
L144+00N 87+50E	29	11	124	.3	941	18	1	2	20	148
L144+00N 87+75E	26	8	102	.2	614	17	1	2	19	127
L144+00N 88+00E	28	14	127	.2	1177	23	1	2	19	166
L144+00N 88+25E	30	18	136	.3	813	24	1	2	20	165
L144+00N 88+50E	18	15	129	.3	462	16	1	2	20	183
L144+00N 88+75E	32	13	106	.1	1054	18	1	2	18	146
L144+00N 89+00E	32	12	111	.1	1092	20	1	3	18	165
L142+00N 74+00E	41	15	128	.3	908	19	1	3	21	202
L142+00N 74+25E	36	12	96	.2	726	26	1	3	23	96
L142+00N 74+50E	43	9	168	.3	1253	25	1	2	24	409
L142+00N 74+75E	33	12	98	.2	610	24	1	2	24	111
L142+00N 75+00E	23	4	75	.3	316	16	1	2	17	111
L142+00N 75+25E	18	9	84	.2	291	13	1	2	19	72
STD C	63	40	132	6.7	998	42	18	14	56	175

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L142+00N 75+50E	20	11	92	.1	331	16	1	2	19	83
L142+00N 75+75E	23	13	124	.1	843	15	1	2	20	105
L142+00N 76+00E	29	11	118	.1	502	18	1	2	22	145
L142+00N 76+25E	20	9	97	.1	265	14	1	2	14	107
L142+00N 76+50E	19	10	101	.1	223	13	1	2	15	91
L142+00N 76+75E	25	9	141	.1	477	17	1	2	19	180
L142+00N 77+00E	125	17	129	.8	938	44	1	2	25	212
L142+00N 77+25E	69	10	95	.2	1624	32	1	2	10	287
L142+00N 77+50E	52	11	148	.7	558	17	1	2	24	290
L142+00N 77+75E	21	14	166	.1	663	17	1	2	19	210
L142+00N 78+00E	37	14	154	.1	1055	23	1	2	23	239
L142+00N 78+25E	43	13	176	.3	902	22	1	2	22	285
L142+00N 78+50E	40	11	134	.5	789	23	1	3	21	225
L142+00N 78+75E	45	21	203	.2	1470	21	1	2	24	356
L142+00N 79+00E	43	15	206	.2	2158	20	1	2	25	351
L142+00N 79+25E	32	17	158	.2	487	22	1	3	22	303
L142+00N 79+50E	16	9	96	.3	190	9	1	2	15	156
L142+00N 79+75E	33	14	102	.5	3051	8	1	2	14	379
L142+00N 80+25E	53	24	202	.1	4396	28	1	2	30	720
L142+00N 80+50E	24	14	114	.4	986	19	1	2	21	246
L142+00N 80+75E	35	13	137	.4	719	15	1	2	21	330
L142+00N 81+00E	10	10	66	.1	122	8	1	2	12	144
L142+00N 81+25E	15	10	117	.1	287	9	1	2	16	199
L142+00N 81+50E	22	11	122	.2	426	16	1	2	18	272
L142+00N 81+75E	18	8	105	.1	588	12	1	2	16	213
L142+00N 82+00E	33	13	156	.3	818	15	1	2	21	351
L142+00N 82+25E	25	15	102	.1	364	16	1	2	20	112
L142+00N 82+50E	26	12	140	.1	659	14	1	2	20	253
L142+00N 82+75E	25	19	136	.3	736	18	1	3	19	172
L142+00N 83+00E	27	19	136	.1	980	20	1	2	21	191
L142+00N 83+25E	27	18	148	.1	1661	19	1	2	22	171
L142+00N 83+50E	15	11	52	.1	110	8	1	2	12	133
L142+00N 83+75E	32	18	101	.1	368	14	1	2	21	168
L142+00N 84+00E	29	19	107	.2	696	24	1	2	21	149
L142+00N 84+25E	33	19	128	.1	934	18	1	2	22	190
L142+00N 84+50E	29	14	129	.1	608	21	1	2	21	184
L142+00N 85+00E	35	16	108	.1	736	21	1	3	18	178
STD C	60	44	132	6.6	1032	39	18	16	54	175

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L140+00N 75+00E	40	15	168	1.3	1212	20	1	2	24	311
L140+00N 75+25E	19	8	166	.3	693	15	1	2	20	231
L140+00N 75+50E	16	10	94	.3	255	13	1	3	17	188
L140+00N 75+75E	21	16	89	.3	242	20	1	2	18	64
L140+00N 76+00E	26	15	93	.3	381	24	1	2	22	71
L140+00N 76+25E	21	7	80	.4	337	17	1	4	19	60
L140+00N 76+50E	35	13	171	.6	684	28	1	2	20	312
L140+00N 76+75E	27	10	230	.4	821	19	1	2	22	224
L140+00N 77+00E	38	13	174	.4	806	17	1	2	23	239
L140+00N 77+25E	27	12	156	.3	644	17	1	2	20	202
L140+00N 77+50E	31	13	162	.2	836	19	1	2	22	300
L140+00N 77+75E	34	8	119	.2	516	17	1	2	21	215
L140+00N 78+00E	51	10	193	.6	1078	24	1	2	28	413
L140+00N 78+25E	26	9	130	.1	338	22	1	2	22	83
L140+00N 78+50E	20	14	77	.3	727	18	1	3	16	112
L140+00N 78+75E	105	19	214	1.5	2888	30	1	2	36	702
L140+00N 79+00E	26	14	136	.2	956	19	1	2	20	217
L140+00N 79+25E	32	18	134	.2	1282	22	1	2	21	224
L140+00N 79+50E	28	21	145	.2	1139	20	1	3	22	180
L140+00N 79+75E	40	21	162	.2	2058	28	1	3	20	259
L140+00N 80+50E	29	23	156	.2	2132	20	1	2	19	221
L140+00N 80+75E	35	16	162	.2	1871	19	1	3	21	213
L140+00N 81+00E	31	16	137	.2	1017	18	1	2	21	290
L140+00N 81+25E	27	16	144	.3	582	17	1	2	21	200
L140+00N 81+50E	65	18	192	1.4	882	27	1	2	33	542
L140+00N 81+75E	22	11	82	.4	346	19	1	2	21	87
L140+00N 82+00E	12	10	44	.2	187	6	1	2	16	95
L140+00N 82+25E	33	11	82	.8	263	16	1	2	15	216
L140+00N 82+50E	96	18	230	1.6	2165	31	1	2	34	591
L140+00N 82+75E	34	10	147	.2	843	19	1	3	23	285
L140+00N 83+00E	46	16	182	.8	1408	25	1	2	25	345
L140+00N 83+25E	32	9	177	.4	1121	14	1	2	22	299
L140+00N 83+50E	42	11	167	.3	950	22	1	2	25	298
L140+00N 83+75E	19	11	70	.3	228	19	1	2	16	64
L140+00N 84+00E	34	12	99	.2	681	21	1	2	20	117
L140+00N 84+25E	30	14	105	.2	444	21	1	5	22	97
STD C	63	37	132	7.2	1044	43	18	15	55	176

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
L140+00N 84+50E	27	12	91	.1	236	19	1	2	21	65
L140+00N 84+75E	47	13	177	.7	2039	19	1	2	27	434
L140+00N 85+00E	14	7	47	.1	121	6	1	2	10	134
BL 80+00E 149+75N	22	8	136	.2	421	24	1	2	23	214
BL 80+00E 149+50N	18	9	132	.1	406	15	1	2	22	292
BL 80+00E 149+25N	20	9	136	.1	444	17	1	2	23	261
BL 80+00E 149+00N	20	10	109	.1	412	18	1	2	20	243
BL 80+00E 148+75N	34	12	191	.3	890	20	1	2	25	410
BL 80+00E 148+50N	19	12	107	.1	402	16	1	2	21	254
BL 80+00E 148+25N	33	15	127	.1	755	23	1	2	25	223
BL 80+00E 148+00N	50	14	158	.5	847	21	1	2	29	385
BL 80+00E 147+75N	18	8	77	.2	249	17	1	2	18	82
BL 80+00E 147+50N	41	13	139	.4	775	21	1	2	28	395
BL 80+00E 147+25N	36	14	94	.1	1079	23	1	2	21	213
BL 80+00E 147+00N	51	12	189	.7	1551	21	1	2	28	437
BL 80+00E 146+75N	54	14	186	.3	2011	29	1	2	34	494
BL 80+00E 146+50N	22	10	134	.2	371	15	1	2	22	260
BL 80+00E 146+25N	20	9	109	.1	375	15	1	2	22	217
BL 80+00E 146+00N	25	9	115	.1	275	14	1	2	19	273
BL 80+00E 145+75N	28	11	89	.1	251	19	1	3	23	107
BL 80+00E 145+50N	27	7	119	.1	340	22	1	2	24	229
BL 80+00E 145+25N	33	13	178	.1	439	23	1	2	25	300
BL 80+00E 145+00N	23	13	136	.1	337	17	1	2	22	300
BL 80+00E 144+75N	50	17	205	.3	859	21	1	2	30	372
BL 80+00E 144+50N	32	9	162	.3	716	16	1	2	24	449
BL 80+00E 144+25N	21	8	98	.1	262	27	1	2	19	172
BL 80+00E 144+00N	48	18	190	.6	1477	44	1	2	28	344
BL 80+00E 143+75N	51	15	149	.3	1502	23	1	2	24	244
BL 80+00E 143+50N	35	11	126	.2	524	17	1	2	20	235
BL 80+00E 143+25N	25	14	127	.3	410	15	1	2	20	234
BL 80+00E 143+00N	10	7	55	.1	225	8	1	2	13	170
BL 80+00E 142+75N	27	16	134	.6	1350	13	1	2	15	295
BL 80+00E 142+50N	35	10	102	.5	395	23	1	2	19	242
BL 80+00E 142+25N	20	11	77	.1	216	17	1	2	15	105
BL 80+00E 142+00N	38	13	116	.2	947	25	1	2	24	279
STD C	62	39	132	7.1	997	41	18	15	55	173

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Cr PPM	Ba PPM
BL 80+00E 141+75N	27	12	165	.6	358	11	1	2	24	295
BL 80+00E 141+50N	39	17	142	.8	682	14	1	2	28	385
BL 80+00E 141+25N	26	19	106	.4	451	20	1	2	25	230
BL 80+00E 141+00N	38	19	157	.5	2287	23	1	2	26	301
BL 80+00E 140+75N	32	17	133	.5	2626	24	1	2	29	325
BL 80+00E 140+50N	25	22	155	.1	1347	21	1	2	21	162
BL 80+00E 140+25N	36	14	118	.2	1727	19	1	2	21	257
BL 80+00E 140+00N	21	16	129	.1	798	13	1	2	21	195
BL 80+00E 139+75N	49	22	179	1.2	1314	36	1	4	33	463
BL 80+00E 139+50N	44	15	138	1.2	825	13	1	2	21	511
BL 80+00E 139+25N	49	18	194	.8	1622	19	1	2	27	540
BL 80+00E 139+00N	39	19	168	.5	2857	28	1	2	29	563
BL 80+00E 138+75N	31	18	151	.4	523	15	1	2	27	421
BL 80+00E 138+50N	34	15	168	.4	1135	19	1	2	26	379
BL 80+00E 138+25N	32	15	126	.4	555	14	1	2	21	276
BL 80+00E 138+00N	28	20	112	.4	382	24	1	2	22	198
ASCOT 1	67	213	1075	.6	1604	55	4	4	28	1227
ASCOT 2	226	19371	46448	30.5	7967	134	361	36	13	91
ASCOT 3	144	4278	11286	4.5	7680	82	66	17	19	324
ASCOT 4	35	84	423	.2	451	56	2	2	30	485
ASCOT 5	47	35	250	.1	488	62	1	2	28	197
ASCOT 6	35	20	186	.1	361	49	1	2	27	145
ASCOT 7	30	58	275	.1	391	46	1	2	23	270
ASCOT 8	51	25	176	.1	754	103	1	2	25	150
STD C	57	44	131	7.2	977	41	18	15	56	173

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
DRH89-29	2	6	8	35	.1	45	1	232	1.52	20	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	1	.24	.101	17	11	.02	271	.01	7	.45	.04	.17	1	6
DRH89-30	1	74	491	18066✓	1.5	24	23	2442	4.83	30	5	ND	1	134	77	4	2	21	10.39	.084	3	14	.18	65	.01	8	.50	.02	.18	1	5
DRH89-31	1	70	757	12432✓	.9	27	26	2057	4.48	40	5	ND	1	164	44	2	2	51	13.59	.072	4	32	.58	52	.01	5	.98	.02	.09	1	5
DRH89-32	1	125	19981✓	47340✓	13.0	9	11	1279	1.55	39	5	ND	1	142	198	82	2	5	7.71	.030	2	3	.08	80	.01	8	.14	.01	.06	4	2
DRH89-33	1	96	5744	19774✓	4.8	21	24	2407	4.56	50	5	ND	1	179	82	13	2	18	13.56	.074	4	9	.11	64	.01	23	.35	.02	.16	3	4
DRH89-34	2	24	7114	32238✓	5.8	2	3	1437	.21	11	5	ND	1	167	122	13	2	1	6.83	.002	2	1	.01	70	.01	2	.02	.01	.01	3	5
DRH89-35	1	36	194	20334✓	1.0	18	23	1909	2.15	47	5	ND	1	201	69	2	2	14	14.38	.060	3	10	.09	44	.01	7	.28	.01	.13	2	1
STD C/AU-R	17	59	38	139	6.7	68	30	1034	4.08	39	22	8	36	47	18	16	18	57	.48	.096	37	55	.87	173	.06	33	1.92	.06	.14	12	510

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

COMP: CUN MANAGEMENT GROUP INC.
PROJ: DOME MOUNTAIN
ATTN: R.HOLLAND

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 9S-0117-RJ2
DATE: AUG-12-89
* TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM
DRH8906	.5	10120	1	4	122	.8	6	8520	.9	26	44	61790	2490	8	14430	2054	4	380
DRH8907	.3	1810	36	4	70	.1	2	5760	.1	4	6	13180	400	1	430	437	2	850
DRH8908	.3	4490	853	12	150	.5	2	19490	4.8	9	10	35750	2770	1	2460	1431	1	70
DRH8909	1.7	3140	1	3	640	.7	11	123620	31.9	38	68	45470	2120	2	33000	4272	9	120
DRH8910	1.0	5020	8	2	1164	.5	8	116840	16.8	31	62	55720	2250	2	3950	3012	1	230

SAMPLE NUMBER	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	U PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	AU PPB
DRH8906	1	900	51	1	11	1	1	62.6	102	1	1	1	3	11
DRH8907	1	520	15	1	5	1	1	3.7	25	1	1	2	154	2
DRH8908	1	850	18	2	3	1	1	8.5	35	1	1	1	47	21
DRH8909	24	890	89	11	67	1	1	24.1	3450	1	2	2	1	2
DRH8910	15	1070	57	2	44	2	1	38.5	2278	2	1	1	1	1

MIN • EN LABORATORIES

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

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Assay Certificate

9S-0117-RA2

Company: CUN MANAGEMENT GROUP INC.
Project: DOME MOUNTAIN
Attn: R.HOLLAND

Date: AUG-12-89

Copy 1. CUN MANAGEMENT GROUP, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CANADIAN UNITED, C/O MIN-EN LABS
3. CUN MANAGMENT GROUP, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Assay of 3 ROCK samples submitted AUG-08-89 by R.HOLLAND.

Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON	AG G/TONNE	AG OZ/TON	CU %	PB %	ZN %
DRH 89 11	.02	.001	15.8	.46	.003	1.53	4.72
DRH 89 12	.06	.002	13.0	.38	.002	3.37	2.68
DRH 89 13 FW 89-19	2.87	.084	21.4	.62	.420	.02	.01

Certified by [signature]

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

APPENDIX 2

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

VP **Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.**

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist
CRAIG LEITCH, Ph.D. Geologist
JEFF HARRIS, Ph.D. Geologist
KEN E. NORTHCOTE, Ph.D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8080 GLOVER ROAD,
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Report for: Robert Holland,
Holland Geoservices Ltd.,
13451 - 112A Ave.,
Surrey, B.C.
V3R 2G7

Invoice 8576

November 8th, 1989

SAMPLES:

16 rock samples from the Ascot Claims, for thin sectioning and petrographic examination.

Samples are numbered R89-22A, 22B, 36C, 36D, 37B, 40A, 41B, 45, 47, 48, 50A, 54C, 55A, 57A, 59B and 59C.

SUMMARY:

The rocks of this suite fall into 3 main groups, as follows:

A. Probable Flows:

i) Amygdaloidal andesites. Samples 36C, 59C. Aphanitic plagioclase-rich rocks with carbonate amydgules. 36C includes some clays. 59C is sericitized.

ii) Dacite(?). Sample 36D. Aphanitic felsic rock, probably relatively siliceous.

iii) Trachyandesite. Sample 59B. Flow-textured, holocrystalline; possibly amygdaloidal. Could be a dyke rock

B. Probable Hypabyssal Intrusives:

i) Diabase. Sample 45

ii) Diorite porphyry. Sample 55A

iii) Albitite. Sample 50A.

iv) Altered andesite. Sample 22B. Totally altered to sericite, carbonate and chlorite. Could be extrusive.

C. Tuffs:

i) Andesite. Samples 40A, 41B, 47, 57A. Listed in order of decreasing average clast size. Clasts are mixed lithic and crystals. Composition is leucocratic.

ii) Trachyandesite. Samples 37B, 48, 54C. The first two are relatively coarse and contain abundant crystals. The last is finer grained and strongly chloritic.

D. Other:

i) Mineralized breccia. Sample 22A. Brecciated, carbonated trachyandesite with pyrite and sphalerite. Cemented and replaced by fine-grained barite and carbonate.

Details of styles and relative intensities of alteration may be found from the individual petrographic descriptions (attached).

J.F. Harris Ph.D.

(929-5867)

Copy to: Canadian United Minerals Inc.
325-1130, West Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A4

SAMPLE R89-22A **MINERALIZED BRECCIA**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	10
K-feldspar	5
Carbonate	49
Barite	30
Sphalerite	4
Pyrite	2

This is a rock of specialized mineralogy, unlike any other of the suite.

As is clearly apparent from the cut-off block, it is a breccia of sub-angular fragments, 2 - 10mm in size.

The rock is texturally heterogenous, and it is not easy to relate observations in thin section to the macroscopic features.

The fragments are of various kinds. Some are blocky to meshwork aggregates of plagioclase and K-feldspar with semi-coalescent, pockety segregations of carbonate. The latter appear to be amygdules in a crystalline trachyandesite or latite.

Other fragments are composed of sparry carbonate with clumps of pyrite and sphalerite. The mineralized carbonate sometimes appears to form composite fragments with the trachyandesite - which may represent the host to a pre-brecciation carbonate-sulfide mineralization phase.

Smaller patches of these two lithotypes, and small, individual feldspar crystals, occur between the coarser fragments - representing finely granulated and/or partially assimilated host rock.

The matrix or cementing phase of the breccia is a minutely microgranular aggregate of carbonate and barite, of grain size 10 - 100 microns. Locally the barite forms segregations of bladed crystals to 0.5mm in size - mainly associated with pockety veniform zones of sparry carbonate.

The mineralization - particularly sphalerite - may, in part, be associated with the barite: i.e. it is partly pre-brecciation and partly associated with the cementing phase.

SAMPLE R89-22B **ALTERED ANDESITE**

Estimated mode

Sericite	55
Carbonate	30
Chlorite	12
Rutile) Leucoxene)	3

The thin section of this rock shows a homogenous, clearly defined fabric, indicative of igneous origin. It is now totally pseudomorphed by secondary products.

The principal component is a close-packed, sub-oriented aggregate of sharply defined, lath-like, prismatic forms, 0.2 - 0.5mm in size. These almost certainly represent original plagioclase, now totally altered to finely felted sericite.

The interstitial phase to the altered plagioclase laths is now composed of minutely fine-grained chlorite and carbonate, intimately intergrown in various proportions.

Local segregations of relatively more chloritic composition show partial crystal outlines, and apparently represent totally altered mafic phenocrysts. These show elongation paralleling the prevalent orientation of the altered feldspars.

The remaining constituent is rutile, largely altered to leucoxene, which forms rather evenly disseminated small flecks and irregular, angular/elongate grains, 0.02 - 0.2mm in size, scattered through the chloritic matrix.

The rock is cut by occasional hairline veinlets of chlorite, and by apparent microshears which are the locus of intense carbonate alteration. This is reactive to dilute acid, and is apparently calcite. The carbonate in the matrix is unreactive, and may be dolomite.

The oriented fabric is presumably related to flow in an extrusive or hypabyssal andesite, subsequently modified by intense pervasive alteration.90

SAMPLE R89-45 **DIABASE**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	68
Sericite	1
Pyroxene	12
Secondary amphibole) Chlorite)	15
Epidote	2
Opaques) Rutile)	2

This is another fine-grained, plagioclase-rich rock whose character is not readily determinable on the macroscopic scale.

In thin section it is clearly revealed as being quite different from the predominant (tuffaceous) rocks of the suite. It is a homogenous, crystalline, igneous rock showing typical diabase texture and mineralogy.

Plagioclase is the principal constituent, as a meshwork aggregate of small prismatic grains, 0.05 - 0.5mm in size. It also forms scattered phenocrysts, 0.8 - 1.5mm in size. The groundmass plagioclase is generally fresh, but the phenocrysts show patchy, rather strong alteration to sericite and cryptocrystalline epidote. They are also sometimes diffusely veined by secondary mafic minerals.

The groundmass plagioclase is evenly intergrown with two distinct mafic components. One is a colourless clinopyroxene (augite) as equant subhedral grains, 0.05 - 0.2mm in size; this is completely fresh. The other is a totally altered phase now consisting of bright green, minutely fine-grained, felted aggregates. This is apparently secondary amphibole or a form of chlorite - possibly after residual glass. Both mafics occupy a generally interstitial relationship to the plagioclase meshwork.

The green felted material forms a few equant/irregular pockets which have the aspect of amygdules, or are possibly pseudomorphs of rare mafic phenocrysts.

Granules and diffuse dust of rutile and opaques are the remaining component - evenly disseminated throughout the groundmass.

SAMPLE R89-47 **ANDESITE TUFF**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	70
K-feldspar	3
Chlorite	20
Carbonate	5
Opaques) Sub-opaques)	2

This is a very fine-grained, weakly potassic tuff made up predominantly of close-packed, tiny, equant/sub-rounded, lithic clasts 0.03 - 0.3mm in size.

The lithic clasts are cryptocrystalline/felsitic to meshwork-textured plagioclase aggregates, with varying proportions of minutely intergrown chlorite. Minor wispy/patchy concentrations of more potassic clasts also occur.

An interstitial matrix phase of cryptocrystalline chloritic material is recognizable, locally with relict shards - indicative of origin as vitric ash.

Carbonate is relatively minor in this rock, occurring as evenly distributed small flecks and discrete clumps, comparable in size to the lithic clasts.

The overall small-scale, pellety, clastic fabric shows a weak preferred orientation (bedding/compaction), mainly defined by wisps of micron-sized sub-opaque dust.

The rock contains traces of fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

SAMPLE R89-48 **LATITE TUFF**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	32
K-feldspar	32
Chlorite	15
Carbonate	20
Rutile	1

This is another mixed lithic/crystal tuff - in this case of medium grain size and notably potassic composition. It shows pervasive disseminated carbonate, as do almost all the tuffs of this suite.

Clasts range from 0.1 - 3.0mm or more in size. They include equant to elongate, sub-angular fragments of fine-grained micro-porphyritic latites, consisting of tiny plagioclase phenocrysts in cryptocrystalline felsitic to trachytic-textured potassic groundmasses, occasionally quite strongly chloritic. Also prominent (and making up some 50% of the clasts in total) are disaggregated plagioclase crystals, to 2.0mm in size. These are mainly fairly fresh, but sometimes show partial alteration to carbonate.

The lithic and crystal clasts are tightly packed, as a weakly oriented aggregate, with an interstitial matrix phase composed essentially of chlorite and diffuse wisps of dust-sized rutile.

Carbonate occurs intimately intergrown throughout. It forms fine-grained dustings and granular disseminations in the larger lithic clasts, patchy replacements of some crystal clasts, and - most prominently - occurs pervasively throughout the areas of close-packed smaller clasts. Some carbonate clumps appear to be clasts in their own right, and the carbonatization may, in part, predate the fragmentation and clastic deposition.

The carbonate is unreactive to dilute acid, and is probably dolomite or ankerite.

SAMPLE R89-50A **ALBITITE**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	85
Quartz	2
Sericite	2
Carbonate	8
Chlorite	1
Rutile) Opaques)	2

This rock is a feldspar-rich, leucocratic rock of hypabyssal aspect.

It consists essentially of an interlocking meshwork aggregate of subhedral plagioclase, of grain size 0.1 - 0.5mm. This shows the low refractive index and small twinning extinction angle indicative of probable albite composition. The presence of some molecular substitution by K in this alkali feldspar is apparent from the diffuse, weak cobaltinitrite stain developed on the cut-off block.

Quartz is a minor accessory, as scattered, discrete grains, scattered through the albite aggregate. Intimately intergrown sericite, chlorite, carbonate, and shreds and flecks of rutile form an evenly distributed, but rather sparse, interstitial phase, as tiny pockets.

The rock shows an ill-defined crypto-brecciation texture, in the form of networks of noticeably fine grain size separating patches of the normal meshwork aggregate. This is probably a form of autobrecciation.

Carbonate also concentrates as diffuse pervasive patches, veniform wisps and rare, discrete clumps, 1 - 2mm in size. The carbonate distribution appears independent of the weak autobrecciation structure.

SAMPLE R89-54C CHLORITIC TUFF

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	28
K-feldspar	18
Quartz	1
Sericite	2
Chlorite	47
Carbonate	1
Rutile	2
Pyrite	1

This rock lacks the strong, white etch (indicative of the plagioclase-rich composition) which characterizes the majority of the suite. In thin section it is found to be highly chloritic, and is apparently of relatively mafic character.

It is also distinctive in lacking a pervasive carbonate component.

It is a homogenous, well-sorted, clastic aggregate of equant lithic fragments and lesser crystals, 0.1 - 0.5mm in size. It has a notably blocky, equigranular appearance in thin section, with a total absence of preferred orientation and a notable paucity of fine-grained, interstitial/matrix material.

Crystal clasts (plagioclase, plus minor K-spar and quartz) make up about 20% of the rock. The plagioclase crystals are weakly flecked by sericite.

Lithic clasts are cryptocrystalline to minutely felsitic/trachytic material, composed of K-feldspar, plagioclase and chlorite in various proportions.

Some clasts appear to be almost entirely composed of minutely felted chlorite. Chlorite also forms a diffuse, pervasive phase of tiny interstitial pockets and films, together with granules and micron-sized dust of rutile and opaques (including traces of pyrite).

Much of the chlorite in this rock is a distinctive intense dark emerald green in thin section.

SAMPLE R89-55A **DIORITE PORPHYRY**

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	65
K-feldspar	7
Sericite	5
Pyroxene	6
Chlorite	12
Epidote	trace
Sphene	3
Opaques	2

This is an abundantly porphyritic rock of distinctive texture (see stained cut-off block).

About 50% of the rock is composed of phenocrysts, 0.5 - 4.0mm in size. These are predominantly subhedral plagioclase - sometimes as composite clumps. Scattered, equant/irregular patches of minutely felted chlorite may represent a form of totally altered mafic phenocryst. There are also rare phenocrysts of fresh pyroxene.

The plagioclase phenocrysts are generally fresh, or very mildly saussuritized (flecked with sericite and cryptocrystalline epidote).

The phenocrysts are scattered, with random orientation, through a groundmass consisting of a meshwork aggregate of mildly sericitized plagioclase laths (with minor intergrown K-spar), of grain size 0.1 - 0.3mm. This has an evenly distributed, rather abundant intergranular accessory phase of chlorite, pyroxene, sphene and opaques (readily apparent as dark, unstained flecks on the cut-off block).

This rock is best described as a diorite porphyry - presumably of minor intrusive character.

SAMPLE R89-57A **ANDESITE TUFF**

Estimated mode

Matrix	
Cryptocrystalline material) Altered glass)	75
Clasts	
Plagioclase	8
Chlorite	7
Carbonate	10
Epidote	trace

This is another fine-grained tuff. It is distinct from somewhat similar samples seen earlier in the suite, in that it lacks dispersed carbonate, has a notably lower proportion of crystal clasts, and consists predominantly of a cryptocrystalline matrix.

Lithic clasts, 0.1 - 0.7mm in size, make up 15-20% of the rock. They are of varied composition, ranging from cryptocrystalline felsite to compact chlorite or carbonate. One of the commonest types consists of essentially monomineralic carbonate.

Crystal clasts (about 5-10% in total) are subhedral-euhedral plagioclase, 0.1 - 0.5mm in size. They are mostly fresh, but sometimes show partial alteration to carbonate and/or cryptocrystalline epidote.

The recognizable clasts are scattered (with a tendency for parallel elongation - at least in the case of some lithic fragments) through a turbid, cryptocrystalline matrix. This appears to be composed of minutely felsitic material, packed with tiny flecks and granules of chlorite, sphene/leucoxene and possible epidote, and wisps of sericite.

Relict shards are locally recognizable within the matrix, which is clearly an aggregate of comminuted, partially altered glass and tiny lithic fragments.

SAMPLE R89-59B FLOW-TEXTURED TRACHYANDESITE

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	62
K-feldspar	12
Sericite	5
Carbonate	18
Rutile	3

This is another of the non-fragmental igneous rocks which make up a significant sub-group within this suite.

It is of leucocratic, feldspar-rich composition (somewhat similar to Sample 50A, but more potassic), and shows a distinctly foliated texture which is most likely due to flow and/or incipient cataclasis in the intrusion or extrusion of a crystal mush.

It consists of a close-packed aggregate of subhedral, sometimes incipiently fractured feldspar crystals, 0.1 - 0.7mm in size. These show a distinct, though imperfect, parallelism of elongation.

These coarser crystals make up some 80% of the rock. They include a significant proportion of K-feldspar (orthoclase/sanidine). They are cemented interstitially by an aggregate of somewhat finer grained feldspar, of grain size 0.05 - 0.1mm, intergrown with abundant parallel/elongate grains of rutile. The latter form sinuous swarms and networks outlining the coarser feldspar grains.

Minor sericite forms tiny wisps in the interstitial phase and alteration flecks in some of the feldspar crystals.

Carbonate (calcite) is abundant. It occurs, to a minor degree, intergrown with the interstitial phase, and as patchy and veniform replacements of some feldspar crystals (particularly K-spar). Predominantly, however, it is present in segregated form, as prominent lensoid and branching/elongate masses (dark areas on the cut-off block), sometimes with rims or minor intergrowths of sericite.

These bodies resemble amygdules which have been deformed by the same process which caused the preferred elongation of the feldspar aggregate. If they are amygdules, the rock is indicated as of extrusive origin.

SAMPLE R89-59C   CARBONATED AMYGDALOIDAL ANDESITE

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	40
Sericite	18
Carbonate	38
Quartz	2
Rutile	2

This is a rock made up of similar constituents to others of the suite, but in significantly different proportions. It contains abundant carbonate, and sericite alteration is more prominent than in most of the other samples.

No definite fragmental features are recognizable, and the cut-off block shows rounded/irregular patches of quartz and carbonate which are almost certainly amygdules. The rock is thus indicated as extrusive.

Plagioclase occurs as scattered, small, relict crystals, 0.1 - 0.3mm in size, within a matrix of minutely felsitic plagioclase, now strongly altered to wispy sericite. Micron-sized rutile is an accessory component.

The most prominent constituent is carbonate, as abundant semi-coalescent, microgranular clumps, 0.05 - 0.2mm in size. Locally the carbonate aggregates as more or less extensive, irregular to elongate patches. In a few cases the carbonate clumps contain remnants of crystalline plagioclase, and they may, in part, represent totally altered phenocrysts - though some is most likely a pervasive impregnation of the matrix. A proportion of the carbonate also represents micro-amygdules.

The carbonate is totally unreactive to dilute acid. Some areas show strong limonite staining suggesting that it is, at least in part, of ferruginous composition.

The sericite wisps tend to define an incipient, sinuous foliation (flow structure?), diverging around the relict plagioclase crystals and carbonate clumps.

The larger amygdules (0.5 - 3.0mm in size) consist of microgranular quartz and carbonate in various proportions.


L152+00N
L150+00N
L148+00N
L146+00N
L144+00N
L142+00N
L140+00N
75+00E
TL80+00E
85+00E
90+00E
TL88+00E (old)
TL95+00E (old)
TL90+00E (old)
TL75+00E (old)
L147+50N (old)
L145+00N (old)
L142+50N (old)
L137+50N (old)
ROAD
CREEK
DORAY
R89-50A
R89-47
R89-48
R89-45
py, DRH89-30
Ascot 4 4E 1S
Ascot 4 4E 2S
Ascot 4 4E 3S
Ascot 4 4E 4S
Ascot 4 3E 4S
Ascot 4 2E 4S
Rock Geochem (ppm)
type Cu Zn Pb Ag Au
DRH89-30 grab 74 18066 491 1.5 .006
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Claim ID Post
Grid Line/Station
Swampy
Creek
Lake/Pond
Outcrop
Geological Contact (Defined/Assumed)
Bedding
Cleavage
Jointing
Glacial Direction
Fold Axis
5 Trachyandesite Lithic-Crystal Tuff
6 Quartz Keratophyre; a) Albitite
7 Andesite Tuff
8 Fine Grained Sediments
9 Diabase
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,588
SCALE 1:2500
0 100 200 300m
TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.
ASCOT CLAIM GROUP
ASCOT I GRID EXTENSION
GEOLOGY
OCTOBER 1989
NTS. 93L/15E
FIGURE 4


75+00E
TL80+00E
85+00E
90+00E
L152+00N
L150+00N
L148+00N
L146+00N
L144+00N
L142+00N
L140+00N
(152+00N)
(150+00N)
(148+00N)
L147+50N (old)
TL88+00E (old)
TL95+00E (old)
L145+00N (old)
(143+00N)
L142+50N (old)
TL90+00E (old)
(140+00N)
L137+50N (old)
(80+00E)
(82+00E)
TL75+00E (old)
ROAD
CREEK
DORAY
Ascot 4 4E 1S
Ascot 4 4E 2S
Ascot 4 4E 3S
Ascot 4 4E 4S
Ascot 4 3E 4S
Ascot 4 2E 4S
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Claim ID Post
Grid Line/Station
Swampy
Creek
Lake/Pond
0 - 60 ppm Background
61 - 120 ppm Anomalous
> 120 ppm Highly Anomalous
values contoured at 60, 120 ppm
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,588
SCALE 1:2500
0
100
200
300m
N
TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.
ASCOT CLAIM GROUP
ASCOT I GRID EXTENSION
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER
OCTOBER 1989
NTS. 93L/15E
FIGURE 8


75+00E
TL80+00E
85+00E
90+00E
L152+00N
L150+00N
L148+00N
L146+00N
L144+00N
L142+00N
L140+00N
(152+00N)
(150+00N)
(148+00N)
L147+50N (old)
L145+00N (old)
(143+00N)
L142+50N (old)
L137+50N (old)
(140+00N)
TL88+00E (old)
TL95+00E (old)
TL90+00E (old)
TL75+00E (old)
(80+00E)
(82+00E)
ROAD
CREEK
DORAY
Ascot 4 4E 1S
Ascot 4 4E 2S
Ascot 4 4E 3S
Ascot 4 4E 4S
Ascot 4 3E 4S
Ascot 4 2E 4S
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,588
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Claim ID Post
Grid Line/Station
Swampy
Creek
Lake/Pond
LEAD
0 - 25 ppm Background
26 - 50 ppm Anomalous
> 50 ppm Highly Anomalous
ZINC
0 - 250 ppm Background
251 - 400 ppm Anomalous
>400 ppm Highly Anomalous
Pb values contoured at 25, 50 ppm
Zn values contoured at 250, 400 ppm
Pb • Zn
SCALE 1:2500
0 100 200 300m
TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.
ASCOT CLAIM GROUP
ASCOT I GRID EXTENSION
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD-ZINC
OCTOBER 1989
NTS. 93L/15E
FIGURE 9

75+00E
TL80+00E
85+00E
90+00E
L152+00N
L150+00N
L148+00N
L146+00N
L144+00N
L142+00N
L140+00N
(152+00N)
(150+00N)
(148+00N)
(143+00N)
(140+00N)
L147+50N (old)
L145+00N (old)
L142+50N (old)
L137+50N (old)
TL88+00E (old)
TL95+00E (old)
TL90+00E (old)
TL75+00E (old)
(80+00E)
(82+00E)
ROAD
CREEK
DORAY
Ascot 4 4E 1S
Ascot 4 4E 2S
Ascot 4 4E 3S
Ascot 4 4E 4S
Ascot 4 3E 4S
Ascot 4 2E 4S
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Claim ID Post
Grid Line/Station
Swampy
Creek
Lake/Pond
ARSENIC
0 - 50 ppm Background
51 - 100 ppm Anomalous
100 ppm Highly Anomalous
SILVER
0 - 0.9 ppm Background
1.0 - 1.8 ppm Anomalous
1.8 ppm Highly Anomalous
As values contoured at 50, 100 ppm
Ag values contoured at 0.9, 1.8 ppm
As • Ag
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,588
SCALE 1:2500
0 100 200 300m
TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.
ASCOT CLAIM GROUP
ASCOT I GRID EXTENSION
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ARSENIC-SILVER
OCTOBER 1989
NTS. 93L/15E
FIGURE 10

75+00E
TL80+00E
85+00E
90+00E
L152+00N
L150+00N
L148+00N
L146+00N
L144+00N
L142+00N
L140+00N
(152+00N)
(150+00N)
(148+00N)
L147+50N (old)
TL88+00E (old)
TL95+00E (old)
L145+00N (old)
(143+00N)
L142+50N (old)
TL90+00E (old)
L137+50N (old)
TL75+00E (old)
(140+00N)
(80+00E)
(82+00E)
ROAD
CREEK
DORAY
Ascot 4 4E 1S
Ascot 4 4E 2S
Ascot 4 4E 3S
Ascot 4 4E 4S
Ascot 4 3E 4S
Ascot 4 2E 4S
LEGEND
Claim Boundary
Claim ID Post
Grid Line/Station
Swampy
Creek
Lake/Pond
MANGANESE
0 - 2000 ppm Background
2001 - 4000 ppm Anomalous
> 4000 ppm Highly Anomalous
BARIUM
0 - 450 ppm Background
451 - 700 ppm Anomalous
> 700 ppm Highly Anomalous
Mn values contoured at 2000, 4000 ppm
Ba values contoured at 450, 700 ppm
Mn • Ba
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,588
SCALE 1:2500
0
100
200
300m
TEESHIN RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.
ASCOT CLAIM GROUP
ASCOT I GRID EXTENSION
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
MANGANESE - BARIUM
OCTOBER 1989
NTS. 93L/15E
FIGURE 11