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ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON GEOCHEMICAL WORK ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

LILLI 1 .... 6776(7) LILLI 2 .... 6777(7) LILLI 3 .... 6778(7) LILLI 4 .... 6779(7)

LILLI GROUP

located

50 KM NORTH-NORTHWEST OF STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA SKEENA MINING DIVISION

56 degrees 27 minutes latitude 130 degrees 04 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8E

PROJECT PERIOD: July 18-July 23, 1990

ON BEHALF OF JOHN E. WYDER CALGARY, ALBERTA

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng. 602-675 W. Hastings Vancouver, B.C.

Date: October 22, 1990 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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-		of Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, As & Sb)	Map Pocket

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 50 km north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Nearest permanent road is at Tide Lake Flats (terminus of Granduc mining road), about 16 km southsoutheast. The recently completed access road into the Brucejack Lake gold-silver property (Newhawk/Granduc joint venture) passes directly through the property along the Knipple Glacier.

The Legal Corner Post for the Lilli claims is located on the north side of the Knipple Glacier, about a 100 m east of the mouth of small, southerly-flowing stream. Property elevations vary from approximately 1100 m on Knipple Glacier at the eastern edge of the property to 2150 m atop a nunatak on the Lilli 3 claim. Vegetation in the area changes from a mantle of mountain hemlock and balsam at low-lying elevations to shrubs, mountain grasses and heather at higher elevations. Slopes range from moderate to steep to precipitous; much of the property is covered by glacier or ice and snow fields.

Climate is severe, particularly at higher elevations. Heavy snowfalls in winter and rain in the short summer working season are typical of the Stewart area.

### B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Lilli 1	6776(7)	20	July 25, 1990
Lilli 2	6777(7)	20	July 25, 1990
Lilli 3	6778 (7)	20	July 25, 1990
Lilli 4	6779(7)	20	July 25, 1990

Claim locations are shown on Fig. 2 after government N.T.S. Map 104B/8E. The claims are registered in the name of Jack Wyder of Calgary but are operated by Teuton Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

#### C. History

There are no references to any early exploration work on the Lilli claims area in conventional references such as the Annual Minister of Mines Reports, Geological Bulletins, or Assessment Reports (Index and Maps), etc.

In the modern era, say from 1975 onward, interest in the





general Stewart region was revived after discovery of high grade gold-silver mineralization in several localities such as Johnny Mountain and Brucejack Lake. The recent major discovery at Eskay Creek, in the Unuk River sub-area of Stewart, has further intensified local exploration efforts. Because this discovery is hosted in a felsic volcanic sequence previously thought to be of little economic importance, and hence little explored, this same sequence and/or its analogues have become targets over a widespread area stretching from Kitsault to the Telegraph Creek.

Very minor reconnaissance work was carried out in 1988 over portions of the Lilli property by E. R. Kruchkowski Consulting Ltd. for Wydmar Development Corporation (as part of a larger program including surrounding claims).

#### D. References

- 1. GROVE, E.W. (1971): Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
- GROVE, E.W. (1982): Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.
- 3. GROVE, E.W. (1987): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area, Bulletin 63, BCMEMPR
- 4. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1984); Geological Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area, Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983", B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
- 5. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1985); "Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
- 6. BRITTON, J.M. AND ALLDRICK, D.J. (1988); "Sulphurets Map Area", p. 199, Paper 1988-1, Geological Fieldwork 1987, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
- 7. KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R. (1989); "Report on the Tippy Lake Property, Stewart, B.C., Skeena Mining Division, now on file with the B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

#### E. Summary of Work Done.

The silt and rock geochemical survey conducted over the claims area was undertaken by geological contractor, International Kodiak Resources Inc., of Vancouver, B.C., as part of a larger project in the immediate area spanning the period from July 18 to July 23, 1990. Object of the 1990 program was to examine accessible rock outcrops in the claims area with particular attention to gossanous zones and fault structures.

Fieldwork was carried out on July 18, 19, and 20 consisting of rock geochemical/character sampling (75 samples) and stream sediment sampling (9 samples). The crew was made up of three men: geologist Rick Walker and two assistants. On each day the crew was flown in and out of the property by helicopter originating from International Kodiak's main camp north of the Iskut River.

Both the stream sediment and rock geochemical samples were analysed for gold by standard AA techniques, as well as for 30 elements by I.C.P. (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma) at the Acme Analytical facility in Vancouver..

#### 2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

#### A. Regional Geology

The property lies within a broad, north-northwest trending belt of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks termed by Grove (1971) as the "Stewart Complex". This belt is bounded to the west by the Coast Crystalline Belt (mainly granodiorites) and to the east by a thick series of sedimentary rocks known as the Bowser Assemblage (Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic age).

Property location relative to regional geology is shown on Fig. 3.

## B. Property Geology

The Lilli Claim Group can be broadly subdivided into an igneous succession and a structurally overlying sedimentary succession. The individual lithological units are reasonably homogeneous and can be followed along strike for hundred of metres across the ridge face (overlooking the north side of the Knipple Glacier). There are two areas which do not conform to this general observation: a fault zone at the eastern margin and a folded sequence at the northern boundary.

#### Igneous Succession

The igneous succession of rocks structurally underlies the sedimentary package of argillites, wackes and arenites. The contact between the volcanic and the sediments is sharp and can be readily followed over much of the exposed southern slopes. A moderate red-brown to yellow-brown oxide stain penetrates the sediments as far as 15 meters from the contact. Mineralization in this alteration zone is represented solely by the presence of very fine grained disseminated pyrite to concentrations reaching 5%.

At the top of the volcanic package, in contact with the



sediments is an orange-red buff coloured lapilli tuff. This unit is fairly uniform and is approximately 45 meters thick. The angular fragments consist of grey-black and light green basalts with minor scoria and trace glass shards. The size of the fragments range from 0.1 to 6.0cm. The only sulphide mineralization observed was very fine-grained disseminated pyrite occurring in concentrations of less than 5%. The lapilli tuff is moderately to poorly foliated along an approximate trend of 067/60N.

Beneath the lapilli tuff is a dominantly aphanitic maroon basalt unit, approximately 35m thick. This basalt contains small horizons (<5 meters wide) of angular blocks of scoria less than one meter in size. Very fine grained pyrite has been observed in percentages no greater than 2-3%. It is moderately to poorly foliated along an average trend of 287/84N. Very fine grained epidote coats fracture surfaces trending 342/18W, in the vicinity of the north-northeast trending fault on the southwest portion of the map area.

Underlying the maroon basalts is a porphyritic grey-white dacite. The contact between these two units is sharp with little alteration. This unit has euhedral to subhedral phenocryts of plagioclase feldspar ranging in size from 0.1cm to 0.8cm in diameter. The thickness varies from approximately 20 meters to 100 meters. At the base of these dacite cliff faces is a lapilli tuff similar to those above the maroon basalt. This unit is approximately 15-20 meters thick. Trace sulphides were observed in this unit.

Another layer of maroon basalts occurs under the second unit of lapilli tuff. This unit is also similar to the maroon basalt higher up in the stratigraphy. It also is dominantly aphanitic and has small zones of angular scoriaceous blocks. The thickness of this unit is unknown because the outcrop disappears under snow and ice cover. Only trace amounts of pyrite were observed.

The youngest unit observed in the map area is a hypabbysal plagiodacite. A sharp irregular contact between this plagiodacite and the dacite has been observed in outcrop. Angular, partially assimilated xenoliths of dacite, ranging from 0.5cm to 30.0cm in diameter, are common along the contact. The plagiodacite is dark green with a light brown to dark green weathered surface. Included within the dark green aphanitic matrix are fine grained plagioclase feldspar phenocryts. Minor quartz vein stringers are commonly observed. No sulfides were observed in this unit.

#### Sedimentary Succession

Argillites dominate the upper 450 m feet of the ridge and consist of fine-grained siltstone to shale interbedded with rare fine sandstone intervals. The sequence as a whole is highly recessive and forms a highly angular, pebble to cobble sized scree slope of detritus on the southern exposure. There are several bands of more resistant, grey weathering, 5 to 40 cm thick, feldspathic subquartzose wacke with thin (104 cm thick) argillaceous layers. The argillites weather a medium red colour and are charcoal grey to black on fresh surfaces. They contain minor disseminated pyrite and local pyritic stringers. In some localities the argillites take on a deep red colour and have locally abundant concentrations of pyrite. The more resistant wackes have only minor disseminated pyrite. No other sulphides were identified in the argillaceous interval.

Several fossil localities were identified in the argillites. The fossils identified include: belemnites, cephalopods and bivalves. The particular species are not known.

There is a relatively abrupt transition into the wacke to arenite-dominated sequence which occurs across a 20 cm interval of alternating feldspathic subquartzose wacke and argillite. Argillites are present as thin (1-40 cm thick) layers in the basal four meters of the resistant wacke to arenite-dominated succession. There are several 30-40 centimetre thick zones dominated by argillaceous rip-up clasts up to 0.5 meters in diameter (average < 4cm). The arenites vary from medium sand to granule conglomerate layers up to 0.75 metres thick, showing a fining upward sequence. The arenite dominated succession is generally poorly mineralized, having weathered cubic pyrite crystals up to 0.5 cm in diameter.

There is a syncline-anticline-syncline triplet present in the northern arenite dominated succession that does not affect the argillite dominated succession that cores the ridge to the south. There are two possible explanations for this observation: 1) there is a detachment somewhere between the folded strata in the arenitedominated succession (perhaps at the argillite/arenite contact) and/or 2) there is a steeply dipping normal(?) fault separating the arenite-dominated succession from the rest of the strata mapped to the south. Neither of these possibilities can be confirmed or eliminated with the information available to date.

#### Mineralization

The only extensively gossanous zone identified on the Lilli Claim Group is at the toe of a hanging glacier at the eastern margin of the property. It appears to be strongly associated with intensely fractured argillites having a highly localized, well developed coarse, penetrative foliation that trends approximately 200 degrees south. The foliation is well-developed in a zone approximately 100 metres wide and ranges from a fine penetrative foliation to a coarse foliation having a spacing of approximately 0.5 centimetres (a fine fracture set).

The lithologies in this area are strongly to intensely ironstained. The dominant lithology is a laminated argillite with thin (<1.0cm) light brown weathering arenitic intervals. In addition, abundant concretions are present. The concretions are a medium orange weathering colour and up to 0.5 meters in long dimension. They occur in discontinuous bands and are interpreted to be boudinaged (locally attenuated) arenitic intervals within the argillite. In the core of the fault zone bedding is obscured by a combination of several fractures sets and the foliation. Bedding trends southwest (approximately 200 degrees). It is impossible to trace bedding into and through the fault zone due to the intense deformation. Exposures of strongly folded argillite were identified ranging from close to isoclinal.

The dominant sulphide developed in the fault controlled mineralized zone is pyrite. However, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite were noted in several samples. The pyrite occurs in two forms: as pyrite-rich layers up to 1 centimetre thick and as pyrite-filled vugs in discontinuous horizons. In both occurrences the pyrite tends to form a yellow-black weathered "soil" with an associated yellow-red surficial stain. Some of the vugs were up to 5 cm deep and 3 cm wide.

The concretions are also well mineralized. Pyrite occurs as concentrations of fine (<2 mm) crystals up to 5 cm in long dimension. The pyritic zones in the concretions do not tend to weather as extensively as those within the argillites and are still largely crystalline (not having been weathered to a sulfidic "soil").

The gossanous zone at the toe of the glacier is up to 250m wide and extends from about the 1550 m elevation level to the till at the edge of the Knipple Glacier (at approximately 1100m).

#### C. Geochemistry - Rock Samples

#### a. Introduction

Seventy-five rock geochem samples were collected by the field crew during three days of traversing over the Lilli 1, 2, 3 and 4 claims. Sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared from a government topographic map (cf. Sample Location Map--Fig. 4). Sample locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and by reference to air photos. Gold values in ppb, as well as any elevated values in silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony are presented in this report in Fig. 5, which is drawn at a scale of 1:5000.

#### b. Treatment of Data

The 75 rock geochem samples collected during the 1990 work program comprise too small a set for efficient use of standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. In lieu of such treatment, the author has simply chosen anomalous levels by reference to several rock geochemical programs conducted over other properties in the Stewart region over the past ten years. On this basis, anomalous values for gold, as well as a suite of accessory metals useful as pathfinders for gold mineralization, are indicated below:

<u>Anomalous Above</u>
100 ppb
3.6 ppm
200 ppm
160 ppm
600 ppm
120 ppm
30 ppm

Because gold was the main object of the 1990 exploration program, values for this metal have been plotted on Fig. 5 at each sample location; by contrast, values for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Sb have been plotted only where they exceed the levels indicated in the list immediately above.

c. Sample Descriptions

Following are rock sample descriptions from field notes. Those elements containing anomalous levels of any of the elements listed in the preceding section have those values appended to the descriptions. Unless otherwise indicated, all samples are grabs.

- BC-R-044 Wacke, medium to coarse grained; some finely dissem. pyrite.
- BC-R-045 Quartz infilling veins; orientation is random but a few are oriented similar to argillite/wacke contact and bedding. Some of the quartz veins are shear zones as well.
- BC-R-046 Argillite with pencil cleavage
- BC-R-047 Argillite; blackish, fine-grained dissem. pyrite.
- BC-R-048 Argillite with iron staining; finely disseminated pyrite. Sampled along a shear zone with quartz.
- BC-R-049 Shear that has quartz carbonate veins; iron weathering, dissem. pyrite. Host rock is a volcanic clastic.

[Ag-54.0 ppm]

BC-R-051 Argillite with finely dissem. sulfides.

- BC-R-053 Lapilli tuff with small amounts of pyrite; remnant pillows visible; phenocrysts vary in size from 1mm to 7mm.
- BC-R-054 Green volcanic rock with carbonates in fractures. Some iron staining and finely dissem. pyrite.
- BC-R-055 Volcanic, no phenocrysts.
- BC-R-056 Same description as above.
- BC-R-057 Green volcanic basalt, no phenocrysts.
- BC-R-058 As above.

[As-154 ppm]

- BC-R-059 Quartz vein; 80 cm wide, some iron-staining.
- BC-R-060 15m down creek from quartz vein. Volcanic with quartz stringers through it.
- MM-R-113 Black, aphanatic massive argillite, moderately iron stained with minor calcite. No sulfides evident.
- MM-R-114 Same as above.
- MM-R-115 Same as above.
- MM-R-116 Same as above.
- MM-R-117 Black, strongly iron stained argillite.
- MM-R-118 Metagreywacke with minor pebbles and siltstone lenses.
- MM-R-119 Feldspathic greywacke; very fine-grained grey-black fresh surface; some vugs of oxidized pyrite (less than 2%).
- MM-R-120 Float; coarse-grained, white, epithermal quartz; no visible sulfides.
- MM-R-121 Deep red brown oxidized coarsely foliated argillite; 10m from pyroclastic contact.
- MM-R-122 Same as above.
- MM-R-123 Fine-grained grey siltstone, not as highly altered as the overlying argillites. No visible sulfides.
- MM-R-124 Feldspathic greywacke to pebble conglomerate at contact with underlying tuffs. No pyrite visible.

[Ag-28.2 ppm]

- MM-R-125 Foliated lapilli tuff, 3-5% very fine dissem. pyrite.
- MM-R-126 Massive lapilli tuff; less foliated than previous sample.
- MM-R-127 Very highly altered pebble conglomerate in contact zone. Strong pervasive orange-brown oxide through rock.
- MM-R-129 Highly altered greywacke, red-brown to yellow alteration. No visible sulfides.
- MM-R-130 Same as above.
- MM-R-131 Same as above.
- MM-R-132 Highly foliated lapilli tuff; orange-brown weathered surface with no visible sulfides.
- MM-R-133 Massive lapilli tuff with trace pyrite; some crystal tuff portions.
- MM-R-134 Black aphanatic basalt near the pyroclastic contact.
- MM-R-135 Fractured and "jasperized" basalt.
- MM-R-136 Plagioclase-porphyry dacite below the maroon basalt.
- MM-R-137 Taken from east side of fault in brecciated basalt; there is fault breccia in the zone.
- MM-R-138 Sheared maroon basalt; strong sericite alteration.
- MM-R-139 Sheared, green contact aureole material--lapilli tuff and porphyry dacite.
- MM-R-140 Dark grey intrusive.
- MM-R-141 Altered maroon basalt; black to dark green weathered surface; epidote and quartz infilled fractures.
- MM-F-142 Highly oxidized greywacke; disseminated and blebs of pyrite.
- MM-R-143 Quartz vein breccia in marcon basalt. No sulfides visible.
- RW-T-212 Iron-stained siltstone/shale.
- RW-R-213 Small outcrop of iron-stained argillite.
- RW-R-214 From argillite-sandstone contact.

- RW-R-215 Fe-stained argillite; pyrite filled vugs.
- RW-T-216 Same as above.
- RW-R-217 Limonite stained argillite.
- RW-R-219 Laminated argillite with pyrite filled vug horizons. Argillites almost planar.
- RW-T-220 Pyrite-rich horizon in argillites; some vugs up to 6cm deep.
- RW-T-222 Pyrite filled vugs in discontinuous horizons in argillite.
- RW-T-223 Pyrite-filled vugs within a weathered massive sulfide horizon in the argillites. Possible fault zone.

[Pb-186 ppm; As-176 ppm]

- RW-T-224 Same as above only argillites are coarser grained and not as finely laminated.
- RW-R-225 Quartz carbonate vein within brecciated wacke/arenite.
- RW-R-226 Limonite stained argillite.
- .RW-R-227 As above.
- RW-R-228 Black lithic semiquartzose wacke to shale.
- RW-R-229 Fe-stained argillite.
- RW-R-230 Same as above.
- RW-R-231 Same as above.
- RW-R-232 As above.
- RW-R-233 As above.

[Cu-212 ppm; Zn-975 ppm]

- RW-R-234 Carbonate horizon in argillites (between resistant sandstones and the recessive argillites).
- RW-T-235 Pyrite concentrations up to 4 cm in black argillite.
- RW-T-236 Pyrite rich horizons in the argillite.
- RW-R-237 Limonite concretion.

RW-T-239 Strongly iron-stained pyrite-bearing argillite.

RW-T-240 As above.

RW-T-241 As above.

RW-T-244 Pyrite-rich concretions. Concentrated pyrite in crystals.

RW-T-245 Pyrite-filled vugs in iron-stained argillite.

d. Discussion

None of the rock geochem samples returned anomalous values in gold, the principal target element of the assessment work. Highest gold value, 48 ppb, came from sample RW-T-223, taken from a weathered massive sulfide horizon in argillites. This sample also registered elevated levels in lead (186 ppb) and arsenic (176 ppb).

Silver highs of 54.0 ppm (BC-R-049) and 28.2 ppm (MM-R-124) were obtained at two isolated locations. Two other samples also registered elevated metal values: RW-R-233 and BC-R-058, the former showing highs in copper (212 ppm) and zinc (975 ppm) and the latter a high in arsenic (154 ppm).

#### D. Geochemistry - Stream Sediment Samples

a. Introduction

Nine stream sediment samples were taken from courses draining southerly into the Knipple Glacier. Sample locations are marked as circles on Figure 4, drawn at a scale of 1:5000 (Map Pocket). Geochemical sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared on a scale of 1:5000. Locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and reference to airphotos.

b. Treatment of data

Based on reference to a number of silt geochemical sampling programs conducted in the region over the past ten years, values in excess of 50 ppb can be safely considered anomalous for gold. On the same basis, values considered anomalous for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Sb are listed below.

Element	Anomalous Above
Golđ	50 ppb
Silver	1.2 ppm
Copper	100 ppm
Lead	80 ppm
Zinc	300 ppm

Arsenic	80	ppm
Antimony	5.0	ppm

Silt geochem gold values have been plotted on Fig. 5; only anomalous values in the remaining elements listed above have been plotted.

#### c. Discussion

None of the nine stream sediment samples taken during the 1990 program registered anomalous levels in any of the elements listed in the preceding section.

#### E. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Silt samples were taken in the field by sieving fine stream sediments through a -40mesh nylon screen until approximately 300 to 500 grams of material was collected. This was rinsed from a plastic collecting basin into a standard Kraft Bag. The bags were then marked, allowed to dry, and shipped by bus to Vancouver for analysis at the Acme Analytical Laboratories facility on 852 East Hastings Street.

After standard sample preparation, a .500 gram subsample was digested with 3ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H20 at 95 degrees Centigrade for one hour, then diluted to 10 ml with water. The resulting solution was tested by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma to yield quantatitive results for 30 elements. Gold was analysed by standard atomic absorption methods from a 10 gram subsample.

Rock geochem and character samples were analysed in the same manner as described above.

### F. Conclusions

The 1990 exploration program over the Lilli claims consisted of helicopter-supported rock and silt geochemical sampling. The program was of a reconnaissance nature, designed to isolate areas worthy of follow-up.

A large gossanous zone was discovered in sediments below a hanging glacier in the eastern portion of the property (RW samples). Two samples from this zone returned modestly elevated values in base metals: one, copper and zinc, the other, lead and arsenic. Two modest spot silver anomalies and one arsenic anomaly were located elsewhere on the property.

None of the stream sediment samples returned anomalous values. However because of the paucity of silt in the westernmost creeks, these could not be analysed. [Author's note: a heavy mineral sediment sample taken by Territorial Petroleum Ventures from one of these western streams in 1985 returned a highly anomalous value in silver.]

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Further, minor work is warranted to follow-up anomalies obtained during the 1990 program and also to investigate areas not covered by the program.

Respectfully submitted:

mla

D. Cremonese, P.Eng. October 22, 1990

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel: Contractor International Kodiak Period July 18-23, 1990 Rick Walker, Geologist	
3.5 days @ \$275/day	\$ 962
Mike Moore, Assistant 3.5 days @ \$240/day	840
Paul DeGruchy, Assistant	040
2.0 days @ \$225/day	450
Helicopter Vancouver Island Hel. (Stewart Base) Crew drop-offs/pick-ups	
July 18: 1.5 hrs. @ \$722.50	1,084
July 19: 1.4 hrs @ \$722.50	1,011
July 20: 0.7 hrs @ \$722.50	506
Contractor's camp/board/food cost*:	
9 man-days @ \$125/man-day	1,125
Assays Acme Analytical Geochem Au, I.C.P. and rock sample preparation	
75 @ \$13.75 per sample	1,031
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and silt sample preparation	•
9 @ \$11.60 per sample	104
Project supervision/Report and map preparation	
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 2.5 days @ \$400/day	1,000
Draughting RPM Computer	240
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ \$25/hr.	100
Copies, blow-ups, jackets, maps, etc.	 
TOTAL \$	8,483
Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration: \$7,900	

\*Includes prorated portion of mob-demob.

### APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

- I, Dino M. Cremonese, do hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 602-675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc. in metallurgical engineering, 1972, and L.L.B., 1979).
- 3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia as a resident member, #13876.
- 4. I have practiced my profession since 1979.
- 5. This report is based upon work carried out on the Lilli 1-4 mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in July of 1990. Reference to field notes and maps made by geologist Rick Walker and his assistants is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 1990 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.
- 6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., operator of the Lilli 1-4 claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 22 day of October, 1990.

D. Lemmu

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Teuton Resources PROJECT KNIPPLE File # 90-3124 Page 1 602 - 675 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6B 1NZ Submitted by: GEORGE MICHOLSON

AMPLE# 	Mo ppm 2	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zr	n 🔆 Ági	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	ି 🗛 🗍	U	Au	Th	Sr (	ः Cd	Sb	Bi	-	Ca		La	Cr	Mg	252.5	1944 (J		~	~	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
C-R-044 2-R-045	7		P-P-10	ppr	n ppm	ppm	ррм	ppm	X	<b>pp</b>	ppm	ppa	ppm	pp#	ppm:	ppa	ppin	ppin	X	<u> </u>	pp#t	ppm	X	ppa	<u>%</u> P		X	X	% ppa	PP
C-R-045		35	9	8	1	140	11	270	3.95	47	5	ND	1	9		2	2	38		.037	8		1.31	94 🔍		7 2.			10 1	
	3	6	2	1	8 1	40	4	772	1.06	93	5	ND	1	74	2	Z	2	5		.010	2	43 70 <sup>-</sup>	.21	42 8.0 53 8.0	)1 )2	3.			.02 1 .07 1	Ś
C-R-046	4	51	11	12	<ul> <li>Product V 1</li> </ul>	56	8		4.44	33	5	NÔ		15	2.2	2	2	40 56		.043 .042	2	64			26 01	7 Z.			07	
C-R-047	3	54	13	6		60 102	10 11	764 370	4.42	33 22	5	ND ND	3	44		2	2	32		.091	11	71		105	71236	2 2.			.10 🔅 1	
C-R-048	2	53	19	11		102	14	319	4.33		,	ΗV				-	-		• •	9				10570 10107 10000 10000	2000 000 2000 2000 2000	-		~		
C-R-049	4	118	28	5	8 54.0	10			3.40	40	5	ND	1	74	8 <b>.9</b>	25	ŝ		3.42		Ş	- 3 79	.25 1.24	51 ST 83 ST		5. 32.			.13 .10	
-R-051	3	28	18	6		76	3		3.81	19	5	ND	2	16	202	2 2	2 2	33		.061	21	9	.55	145		4 1.			.17 🚟	÷.
C-R-053	1 1	31	15	7 10		11	14	956 2985	4.37	12 29	5	ND ND	2	13 28	2 2 2	4	2			289	17	16	.74	31 🖏		2 3.	13 .	.03	.02 2	Ê.
C-R-054 C-R-055		2	14	12		4			4.24	33	Ś	ND	i	34	2.7	ż	Ž	8		. 161	31	2	.32	75 🐺	05	21.	,59	. 05	.10 🔡	
- 0 472		-									_		_		3380-33 260-33	-	•	,	77	.063	71	3	.21	71	2000 2000 R40	z.	. 88	.03	.16	
C-R-056	1 1	2	14	13		8		1839	1.93	12 22	5	ND ND	1	18 27		ź	23	2		.169	41 30	2	.30		13	31.			.12	
-R-057		1	10 56	9 15		2	5	1116 895	3.47	156	5	NO	1	12	1.9	ž	2	6		133	37	ž	.24		01		.86	.05	.07	Ę.
C-R-058 C-R-059		4	2		1	8	1	236	.29	5	8	ND	1	5	2	2	Z	1	.01	.001	Z	6	.01		01				.01 😳	
C-R-060	1	13	24	4	2 1	5	3	516	.99	7	6	ND	7	23		2	2	2	.22	.010	33	2	.08	228 🔍	01:	4 .	.41	.01	.17	
- 170	<u> </u>	20	16	13	3 .2	9	13	740	7.55	10	5	NO	1	13	2	2	2	47	.45	.054	9	20	.94	87 🖁	15	3 2.			.04	
C-R-120	22	28 7	30		0 1.6		4	74	4.54	170	6	ND	1	- 4	8	2	- Ž	1	.04	.030	11	1	.01		01	4			.11	
-R-122	1-1	20	20	8	4	6			8.12	15	5	ND	2	12	<u></u> 2	2	Z	71		148	14	19	.67	55 . 44 .	01	22.			-04 ,05	10.00
:-R-123	2	~ 22	17		8 .4		22		7.89	37 425	5	ND ND	1	11 121	.8	2 86	25	57		.121	10 2	15 5	.57	88				.01	.03	
C-R-124	12	46		- 26	2.5	6	12	4189	17:00				•	16.1			-	•			-	-				_				
D-T-035	2	48	19	10	y 🕂	++	26	971	7.17		5	ND	1	52	-	3	2	62		1112	10	16	65		01	21		.04 .03	.04	
)-R-036	1 1	24	19			8		-1183			5	ND	1	19		2	2	65 60	.48	.090	-11	16	.79 .68		01 01	źź		.03	.04	Č.
D-R-037	1	16	17 24		17 2 26 3			1561 1434	<del>~6.22</del> 7.26		5	ND ND		29 18		2	2	41.		195	14	13	.43		õi	51		.04	.07	ij.
D-R-038 D-R-039	2	29 28	37		1999 (1997) - 1997 (1997) 1997 - 1997 (1997) - 1997 (1997) 1997 - 1997 (1997) - 1997 (1997) (1997)						~-;			12		4	قرر			.096	8	20	.97	42 📓	01	42	.24	.03	.06	
D-K-037				,			-					-			- 1880 B		-						4 57		.01	22	40	.02	.09	
D-R-041	1	25	18		91 <u>22</u> 1	13					5				-12	4	2	34 72	.15		11	51	1.24		.03	42		.01	.30	
D-R-045	!	69 68	2		69.2 44.1					Contraction of the second s	) 5	110		527		2	~-2	$\sim \ddot{n}$			5	74	.73		TR -		.28	.01	.50 🛞	Ĵ.
10-R-046 10-R-047	1	70	6		<b>1</b>					108				16	i desta Tripi		2			.070	2	- 56			01		.10	.01	.12 💮	Ş.
D-R-048	i	63	ž		51 33		23	1870	<u>_\$.80</u>	43	5	NO	1	231	3	4	2	25	7.26	7194		<b>26</b>	1.73	137	01	Z	.71	.01	.18	Ŀ.
						<u> </u>				150	F			21	1.2	56	2	23	. 15	.082	2	32		L 5 🖏	11	3	.72	.01	.22	Ĩ.
D-R-049	19				50 <b>33.8</b> 40	40	27		16.01 13.89		5	ND HD		29			ź	15			5	19			01		.42	.01	.26 📑	ŧ.
ወ-R-051 ወ-R-052		86 67			10 .8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1987			5	NO		292			z		4.06	.073	2	9			.or		.21	.01	. 18	l,
LG-R-125					83		-				5	NC	• •	10			2			.119					.10				.06	20
G-R-126	5				25 斗	ý 10	) 10	2353	3.19	) [10	5	NC	) '	1 28	3 23.6	2	2	: 14	1.30	.102	10	5	.05	• <b>44</b>	.06	3	-45	.04-	᠆᠇᠙ᢩᢩ	
1 - The second sec				•	54-30 54-30 54-30		30	242	6.83	s 105	5	MC		1 8	3	2	3	8	.04	.007	10	6	.44	22	.01	3 1	1.54	.02	.10	£
LG-R-127 STANDARD C/AU-R	18	42 3 62			59 1.0 31 7.1			1 242							2 18.6		20			.098					.07	34 1	1.89	.06	.13 🛞	1

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 NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPN. - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P3 Rock P4 Silt AU\*\* ANALYSIS BY FA\ICP FRON 10 GM SAMPLE.

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	SAMPLE#	No ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn A ppm pp	g H M pp		Hn ppm	Fe As X ppm			Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca P X X	. –	Cr ppm	Mg X	Sa Ti ppna X	B AL ppm X	Na X		W Au** ppb
4	LG-R-128 LG-R-129 LG-R-130 LG-T-132	5 6 7 5	8 5 8 35	67 - 41 - 21 - 32	2 16 5 5	5 1	8 4 6 11 <del>9 3</del> 8 2	121 	1.17 23 2.23 36 1.58 15 1.37	ŝ 5.	ND ND ND ND	3 3 2 2	4 3 4 3	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2	2 4 2 12	2 2 2 2	1 2 2	.01 .004 .01 .004 .01 .003 .01 .002	20	7 5 8 6	.01 .03 <del>.01</del> .01	78 .01 54 .01 71 .01 84 .01	4 .15 2 .27 2 .20 3 .11	.04 .01	.13	2 6 1 7 1 1 1 7
RANCE	LG-R-133 LG-R-134	28 2	17 62	24 3	252 11	8 1 6	5 8 4 <u>34</u>	433 <del></del>	18.97 131 - 4.51 751	5	ND	1	<u>-19</u> 29	.2	44 225	2 2 2	39 19 29	.08 .065 .26 .137 .25 .117		4  	.29 .03	5 .02 30 .01	4 1.68 8 .51 4 1.16	.01 .01 .01	.15 .36 .17	1 5 2 1 2 1
Ì	LG-R-135 LG-R-136 <del>LG-R-137</del> MM-R-113	6 - <del>12</del> 6 3	21 	21 20 12	26 1. 9 6.	3 0 Z	2 18 5 2 4 6 6 8	14 17	12.23 1119	5 5	ND ND ND	1 1 1	30 5 <u>3</u> 12	2.	17 168 3	2 2 2	2 2 8 47	.02 .007 .01 .013 .12 .048	6 2	4	.01 .01 1.31	16 .01 4 .01 64 .01	2 .19 2 .22 5 2.05		.14	1 4 2 14 1 5
	MM-R-114 MM-R-115 MM-R-116 MM-R-117 MM-R-118	6 2 3 1	28 65 27 31 24	13 13 17 14 14	120 64 69	4 9 5 7 6 6	74 5 57 4	371 1387 945 1198 861	5.64 18	5 5 5	ND ND ND ND	1 2 1 1 2	6 19 7 5 7	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	2 3 2 4 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	45 70 54 54 39	.01 .024 .21 .124 .07 .051 .04 .040 .07 .061	8 4 5	71 66	1.75 1.52 1.47	63 .01 55 .01 65 .01 66 .01 69 .01	4 1.60 7 2.82 4 2.35 4 2.20 4 1.85	.01 .01 .02	.11 .08 .10 .09 .10	1 6 1 8 1 9 1 9 1 13
	MM-R-119 MM-R-120 MM-R-121 MM-R-122 MM-R-123	2 2 6 5	12 7 5 18 6	9 2 14 9 15	26 35	5 1 1	73 6 18 3 5 1 12 2 10 13	4953 142 240	3.60 1	5 5 5 5	ND	1 1 1 1	6 1192 7 7 46	.2 .2 .2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	41 5 15 26 36	.04 .028 8.15 .014 .09 .070 .09 .055 .90 .083	2 6 2	117 8 10 16 14		25 .01 18 .01 99 .01 52 .01 82 .01	2 1.13 2 .31 9 1.24 2 1.65 4 2.23	.01 .02 .01	.03 .01 .09 .04 .11	1 3 1 4 1 4 1 2
CAMPS	MM-R-124 MM-R-125 MM-R-126 MM-R-127 MM-R-128	1 1 1 2 4	1 17 29 14 11	3 15 9 35 32	194 173	1	8 11 14 17 4 7	1460 65	0000000	9 5		2 1 1 1 1	594 18 55 5 9	.3 1.0 .2	2 3 2 4 5	2 2 2 2 2	10 33 36 14 15	20.71 .05 .20 .04 1.20 .04 .01 .05 .03 .03	17 5 13 5 5	11 5	1.18	52 .01 70 .01 137 .01 72 .01 81 .05	2 .69 3 2.79 2 3.05 3 .62 3 .87	.02 .01 .02	.04 .11 .12 .09 .07	1 3 1 4 1 5 1 26 1 18
- 21121	MM-R-129 MM-R-130 MM-R-131 MM-R-132 MM-R-133	3 23 14 5 1		12 12 12 19 16	25 37	1 1 1 1	5 1 3 1 9 1 3 2 4 3	66 135	3.13 1 6.85 1	755 555	ND	-	16 17 9 5 42	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	10 7 8 26 1	.23 .06 .15 .05 .12 .05 .01 .01 .97 .01	6 5 7 5 4	-	.60	89 .01	4 .88 2 .44 3 1.04 2 2.02 5 .54	.05 .04 .02	.08 .07 .09 .09 .18	1 4 1 7 1 6 1 7
	MM-R-134 MM-R-135 MM-R-136 MM-R-137 MM-R-138	1 1 2 1	-	4 2 5 13 5		.1 .2	13 2 4 7 2		4.48 1 1.14 7.18 1	9 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 6 5	NC NC	1 1 1	65 123 83 1300 52	; .2 ; .2 ; .7	2 2 2 3		38 75 2 127 52	2,04 .32 1.21 .20 .24 .00 6.01 .13 2.63 .13	8 15 6 21 4 12	i 1 3	.14 1.31 .14 2.88 2.08	166 .24 118 .04 873 .02	2 .72 2 1.56 2 .63 2 1.0 <sup>4</sup> 2 2.4 <sup>4</sup>	5.05 5.03 1.02		1 6 1 2 1 6 1 1 1 5
Ý	NH-R-139 STANDARD C/AU-R	1	3 57	_		.1		3 714 2 1045		5 5 2 22			19 > 52	2 18.4	2 15		7 57	.58 .10 .51 .09			1.06 .91	157 .21 182 .09				1 2 11 470

Teuton Resources PROJECT KNIPPLE FILE # 90-3124

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I	SAMPLE#					Ag ppm			Mn ppm		As ppm p	-	Au ppm p		Sr ppn	Cd ppm		Bí Sprai	V ppm	Ca X		La ppm		Mg X	Ba ppfil		8 ppm	AL X	Na X		W A	
_		4	2		152		17	6	1532	2.77	7	5	NID.	2	24	4	2	z	6	.62	149	31	6	.47	233	.02	2	1.26	.01	.27		9
	M-R-141	4	44	1	80			25	881	4.55	90 <b>9</b> 8 -	5	ND	ĩ	40	2	ž	ž	45	1.17	,225	13	9	1.05	133	. 19	5	1.36	.03	. 19	3) E -	5
	M-F-142		11	14	54	1.000		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		3.97		ŝ	ND	1	27	.,Z	2	2	11	.59	.061	7	11	.78	40	205	§ 11	1.20	.02	.10	8 B	9
	m-R-143	ż	5	5	10	- 100 C 100	/	2		1.49	ŝŝ <b>z</b> −	8	ND	2	5	20.2	2	2	10	.05	013	6	- 4	.01	- 45	.01		. 13			<u>_1</u>	8
	RW-T-212	2	51			- 100 To Go	123	9	101		19	5	ND	2	18	.,2	2	Z	33	.04	.050	2	98	1.17	103	101	្ត៍ 2	2.15	.01	.09	<u></u>	17
	RW-R-213	2	24	17	77	ž	58	3	91	3.81	7	5	MD	2	9		Z	z	30		.039	. –		1.14		.01	· -	2.05				12
	RW-R-214	3	9	2	31	- Si t	34	6	1081	1.39		5	ND	1	- 38	2 (N	2	2	5		.014			. 18		- 01		.26			: <b>Z</b>	6
1	RW-T-215	1	40	- 38	109	127	117	13	150	4.32	18	5	ND	2	21	88 <b>S</b>	Z	- 4	29		.050			1.10				1.83				22
1	RW-T-216	2	53	- 24	109	9	127	13	204	5.16	36	5	ND	2	43	ँःद	7	- 4	38		.050			1.52		-01		2.29		.09		20
	RW-R-217	1	31	5	76		81	12	2372	7.78	10	5	ND	1	805	3	6	2	41	7.55	,203	4	86	3.81	32	: <b>:01</b>	8 <b>2</b>	2.23	.01	.05		•
	RW-R-219	2	56	15		.5		13		4,80	14	5	ND	2	68	<u>_</u> 5	2	2	40		.083			1.46		.01		2.24		.08	1	5
	RW-T-220	3	- 34	53		1 195		10	202	4.44	40	5	ND	1	32	33	2	Z	27		.051					5 .01	·	1.59				25
ł	RW-T-222	2	54			' 🛐			244	6.15		5	NO	2	32	<u></u> 2	Z	2	32	.16				1.18		5 .01		2.00		.08		48
<b>.</b>	RW-T-223	5				2.5			711	7.47		5	ND	1	125	2	7	2	33	1.20				1.45		5 - 01 Internet		1.51				16
Ş.	RW-T-224	2	43	43	116		្ត ៖ ៖	27	619	5.40	8 <b>43</b>	5	ND	١	193		3	4	21	1.62	- 030	. J	01	1.2			0 0			.07		
1	RW-R-225	2	7	5		1	1	3	187	.98	2	5	ND	1	93	Ż		2	7		.030		28 22		6 17 5 107	7 .01		. 48		.02 3.20		1
5	RW-R-226	8	50			いいてい	12	Ž	39	5.85	33	5	ND	1	16	2		2	27 32		.033				11			1.18		.19		5
	RW-R-227	3	26		-		17	2	98	2.63	25	5	ND		12 62			2	47		.033			1.0				1.8			- 886	ŝ
	RW-R-228	2	48 28				8 119 139		176 262	3.34	37 14	5	ND ND	1	15	2012		2			.064			1.7				2.62			ι, j	7
ž	RW-R-229		20	• • •	0		ריים  } 	7	202	4474	0000000 1000000 1000000	-		'				_									2					-
Ľ	RW-R-230	3	- 53	10		- ANG -			991	3.88	Sec. 100	5	ND	1	6	<b>2</b>		2	60		.040			1.2	-			2.00			- AL - 21	21
Ň	RW-R-231	1	- 30	8			e		481	3.61	18	5		2	9	<b>. 2</b>		2			.054	14. C		1.1				1.9		1.09		7
Ŧ	RW-R-232	3	- 45	-			87		717			5		1	6	<b>2</b>		Z	54		-046	2		1.3		9 0		5 2.09 7 2.97				2
	RW-R-233	2	212				387			13.00		5			14			2	15		.018				7 5			5.6		1.05		1
	RW-R-234	1	13	3	- 41	5 (25 <b>)</b> 280	22	5	12450	Z.50		5	ND	1	219	- 242 - 222	2	2	8	24.81	. <b>U</b> J2		12	•••	( )	9 <b>40</b> 313	•		·			
	RW-T-235	1	32	105	160	) 1.3	े 168	24	497	8.89	82	5	ND	1	153	3	2	2	25		.077	· · · · · ·		1.2		0 0		<b>1.5</b>			• • • • • • • • •	26
	RW-T-236	lż	41		10		110		693	5.54		5	ND	1	185	200 <b>2</b>	2	2	- 34		.05			2.0		8 🖓	*	3 2.1		1.09	- 20 G - 1	2
	RW-R-237	ī	15			5 🔆			2267	4.74		5	ND	1				2			.20			3.9		2.0		5 6				2
	RW-T-239	3	- 47	· 13		ំ ៉ូំំា			213	4_87		- 5	ND	2			2	2			.091			1.2		1 0		3 1.9			. A. 200	7
	RW-T-240	2	45	33	11	ड े <u>ः</u> ह	§ 175	20	544	7.02	47	5	ND	1	190	2	3	2	30	1.60	.05	52	85	2.0	14	8.0	1	3 2.2	8.U	1.08		13
	RW-T-241	3	60	_	11		i) 133			4.48		5		Z				2			.06			1.5		÷ .	· ·	2 2.1				5
T	RW-T-244	1	- 51		' 10		7 52		10046			5		1	888			Ž			.16			4.0		5.0		5.5		1.05		4
T	RW-1-245	Z	23	14	9	3 81	5 65	3	204	4.11	<u></u>	5	ND	Ž	17	:	2	Z	29		3 .04.		64	1.0		3 0		31.6		2.00	1.1.1.1	ہ مت
	KNIPPLE HANGING		6		3	<u>6 24</u>	5 234		543	-18.99	103				<del>54</del>	18.5	47	24	- 20	.31	09		61					5 1.8				472
	STANDARD C/AU-R	<u>  19</u>	- 6'	<u> </u>	5 13	17.	5 7.	5 31	1053	5.97		10	<u> </u>	37	22	10-3	14	ا ع	23		107	<u> </u>			10			2 1.0	/ .0	<u> </u>		

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																	"														
	SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	РЬ ррл	Zn ppm	Ag	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Kn ppm		Ав рря	U PPM	Au ppm	Th ppm	Şr ppa	Cd	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca X	P X	La ррти	Ċr ppm	Mg X	Ba ppm	T i X	9 ppm	AL X	Na X	K pp	W∶Au*+ mi ppb
~				FF	<u> </u>						2044-04	<u></u>					<u> </u>									6 a 20	-		~ ~ ~		
3	BC-S-050	2	78	17	232	- <b></b>	155		4382		28	7	ND	2		<b>2</b>	2	2	40		101			1.13	148	.01		2.14	.01	.04	1 8
	BC-\$-052	2	76	18	231		155	and some states	4392		<u> </u>	5	NO	2		<u>.</u> .7	<u></u>	2	40	.26	.098	<u></u>	62	<u>1.12</u>	153	<u>.01</u>		2.13	.01	.03	1 9
	6C-H-125	6	- 38	150	196	1.4	17	18			40	5	ND	- 3	19	ी 25	8	2	22		.087	26	8	.37	147	.03		1.07		.12	
	CC-M-126	1	30	12	81	្នោ	8	11		3.23	<b>ک</b> ا	5	ND	2	69	्रद	2	2	57		.093	15	13		123	.21		1.48		- 08	1 4
	CC-M-127	יד ן		-14	87	0.000	10	- 14	1556	3.75	6	5	ND	1	55	20. <b>2</b>	2	2	51	.75	.117	15	11	1.31	419	مفلور		1.72	.03	.10	1 B
				-																						60 <u>7</u> 8	_				5. C
	CC-S-128	1	24	12	92	್ಷ ಭಾಷಣೆ ಕಿ	8		-1424	4.34	2: <b>2</b> :	5	ND	1	40	80° <b>32</b> -	2	2	27		_132_	18-	5	.69	314	. 16		1.28	.03	<b>.12</b>	1 1
	CC-\$-129	2	37	45	117	3	- 38	19		5.62	- 27-	5	ND	1	24	88 <b>.7</b> -	2	_2	50-		,137	18	42	1.86	163	.04		2.07	.01	.05	1, 5,
5	CC-M/S-130	6	61	317	212	S	- 14			5.34	8.50	5	10	1	22	్రహ		2	23	.34	.134	30	7	.32	188	.03		1.05	.02	<b>.11</b> 🔅	10 6
	CD-S-040	6	76	277	247	Z.3	18	- 24	1441	7.37	60	5	MD.			<u></u> ,	-15_	_ 2	27	.29	. 170	26	9	.30	178	.03		1.16	.02	.16	1; 7
2	CD-S-042	6	28	78	273	- <b>7</b> -	20	18	937	6.25		6	- ND	Z	17	2.7	5	-2		-24	.069	18	9	.52	116	.01	2	1.58	.01	<b>.09</b>	्राः ।
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`	CO-S-044	5	37	-64	241	.9	23	19	1015	6.20	- 44	5	ND	2	19	2.3	5	2	29	. 26	.078	18	10	.51	117	.02		1.51	.01	.09	1. 1
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	RW-S-221	2	81	15	188	3.Z	159	28	1390	5.96	26	5	ND	2	- 77	3 <b>.4</b>	2	2	44	.27	.101	- 6	- 77	1.33	125	101	5	2.62	.01	.10	1.5
3	RW-5-238	Z	83	13	268	.4	163	42	3099	5.43	30	5	ND	z	41	- 6	2	2	43	.32	.107	12	61	1.29	114	.01	3	2.12	.01	.06 💮	-11 - 11
	RW-\$-242	2	79	15	248	ें .5	155	37	2670	5.14	25	5	ND	2	- 44	.6	2	2	40		.101	11	60	1.24	109	.01	3	2.01	.01	.07	1) 1
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