824470

CANA 2 - 25 CLAIMS

PROGRESS REPORT AND DRILL PROPOSAL

Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia

NTS: 82M/4W

Lat: 51°11'N Long: 119°51'W

Owner:
Shamrock Resources Inc.
1400 - 400 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3G2

Operator:
Esso Minerals Canada
1600 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2

July 24, 1987

J.M. Marr
J.L. Oliver

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480.B

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes work to date on the Cana Claims near Adams Lake, 60 km northeast of Kamloops. It includes a proposal to continue diamond drilling on this property.

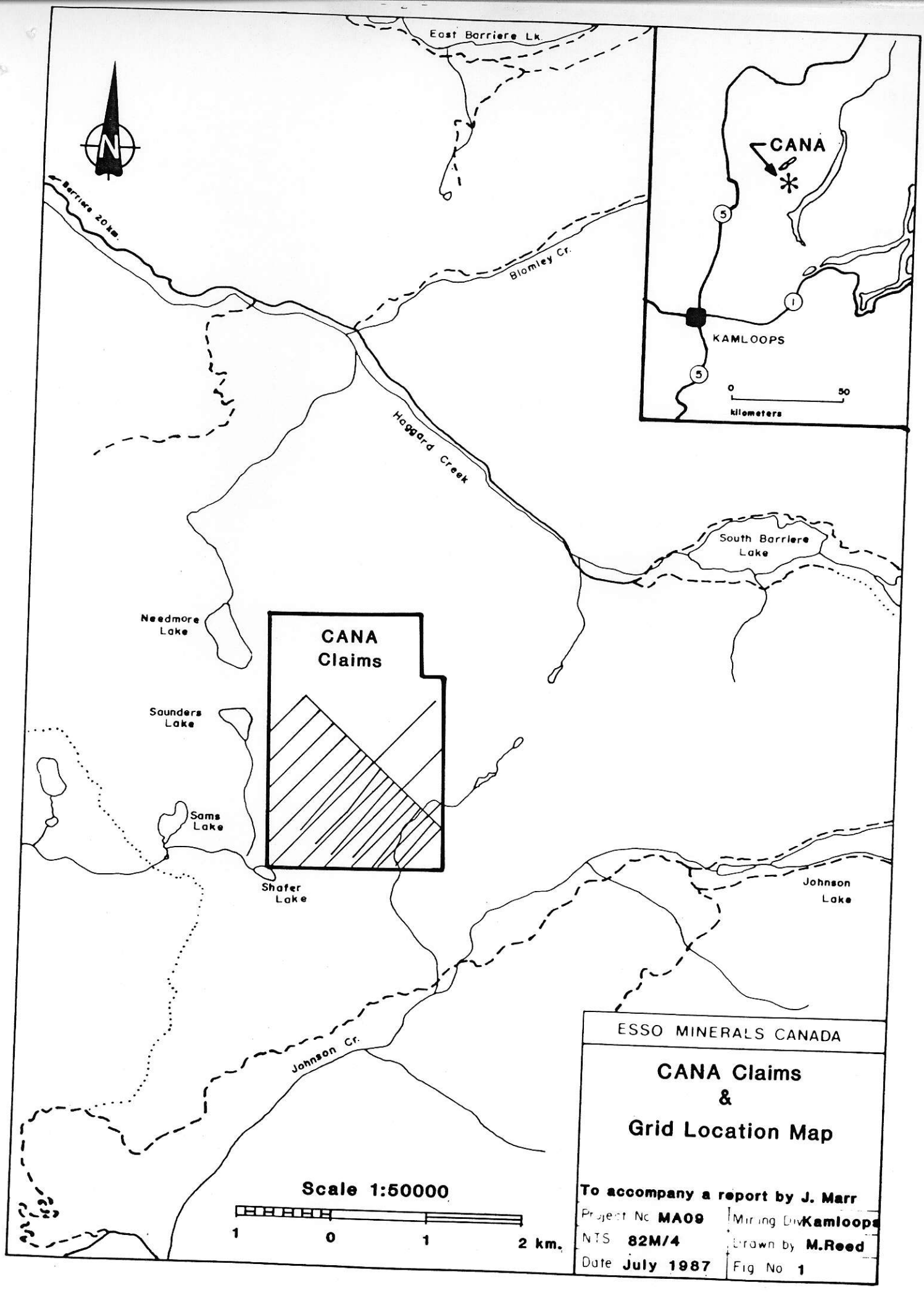
2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cana 2-25 two-post claims (see Map 1) lie east of a small group of lakes in the general vicinity of Johnson Lake. Access is possible from the north by a system of old roads from the Haggard Creek area. However, there is now good logging road access into the heart of the claims from Johnson Creek to the south. The Johnson Creek road goes east around Johnson Lake and connects down to the main haulage road along Adams Lake. There is regular logging truck traffic on this route.

3.0 OWNERSHIP AND CLAIMS

The Cana 2-25 claims were optioned from Yucana Resources Inc. under the terms of an agreement signed on December 23, 1985. The claims were initially recorded on November 4, 1983. Claim data is as follows:

Claim	Record	Units	Expiry
Cana 2-25	4889-4912	24	November 4, 1988


East Barriere Lk.
Barriere 20 km.
Blomley Cr.
Hoggard Creek
CANA
KAMLOOPS
5
1
0
50
kilometers
South Barriere Lake
Needmore Lake
CANA Claims
Saunders Lake
Sams Lake
Shafer Lake
Johnson Lake
Johnson Cr.
Scale 1:50000
1 0 1 2 km.
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
CANA Claims
&
Grid Location Map
To accompany a report by J. Marr
Project No MA09
Mining Div Kamloops
NTS 82M/4
Drawn by M.Reed
Date July 1987
Fig No 1

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Cana claims are located on the northern boundary of the Rea Gold/Minnova HN and REA claim block, which covers the original "Discovery" Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Ba lenses and the more recently explored "Silver Zone". These occur to the south of Johnson Creek on two persistent north-westerly trending horizons. The relationship between the two horizons is in some doubt, nevertheless, their trend is in a direction which would carry them through the Cana claims.

Both zones are overturned volcanic/sediment transitions which are host to sporadically occurring stratiform mineralization. The "Discovery" lenses are reported to have 267,000 tons of 0.19 oz/t Au, 2.14 oz/t Ag, 2.25% Zn, 2.14% Pb and 0.57% Cu. The "Silver Zone" has published reserves of 1.1 mt of 0.042 oz/t Au, 21.22 oz/t Ag, 3.2% Pb, 1.16% Cu and 2.89% Zn, although recent drilling appears to have considerably improved the silver grades.

The sequence investigated in this area is part of the Eagle Bay Formation, a diverse and structurally complex Devono-Mississippian assemblage of sediments and volcanics which is known to outcrop from Clearwater to Shuswap Lake. It is known to host several prospects of volcanogenic type.

A recent report by Schiarizza and Preto (1984) describes the general geology of the area. Because of lack of outcrop, it is somewhat generalized in the Johnson Creek region. The mafic volcanic/sediment transition zones previously discussed occur in a package, mainly of mafic volcanics, which lie beneath the prominent Tshinakin Limestone.

This map also indicates that much of the area between Johnson Creek and Haggard Creek is capped by an outlier of Tertiary basalt. While its outline can be located fairly accurately, there is still some doubt about some of the detailed marginal zones. Much of the Cana claims are believed to be covered by basalt.

5.0 WORK HISTORY/SUMMARY

Prior to the EMC option agreement, a control grid had been placed over the property, but no sampling or survey work had been carried out. There are no known mineral occurrences within the claims or in their immediate vicinity.

1986

Work in 1986 was of a preliminary nature. The existing grid was mapped and prospected, indicating that there was no outcrop. 271 'B' Horizon soils were collected at 50 m intervals on lines spaced at 200 m. A fixed-source GENIE electromagnetic survey was conducted over 8.9 kms of grid. This work is documented in a report by Marr and Doborzynski (Assessment Report, December, 1986).

1987

A good geophysical anomaly and weak associated geochemistry prompted the drilling between March 27 and April 11 of four diamond drill holes (total 474.3 m of NQ drilling). Although base and precious metal results were weak, parts of the sequence were found to be altered and significantly pyritic.

In the month of June, additional surface work was done to upgrade target areas in advance of the present drill proposal. 12 kms of VLF-EM, 15.5 kms of magnetometer surveying and 8 kms of moving-source GENIE were completed. In addition, 256 soil samples were collected at intermediate points on existing lines and on flagged lines in between.

A minor amount of grid control work was done by Amex Exploration Ltd. to establish the grid outline and location as shown on the attached maps.

6.0 SURFACE GEOLOGY

Further work in 1987 established the fact once more that there is no outcrop on the property. The central ridge across the grid appears to be largely composed of Tertiary basalt near the margin of this major outlier. This flat-lying basalt capping was intersected in diamond drill hole CAN-2 and its distribution can be estimated from the magnetic data (see section on 'Geophysics').

Otherwise, the property is overlain by a thin skin of bouldery basal till which existing drill holes indicate to be from 3 to 4 metres thick. This gives rise to fairly dry open bush in most areas with broad areas of swamp occupying the major drainages.

7.0 DRILLING

Four NQ diamond drill holes were completed on this property between March 27 and April 11, 1987 (CAN 1-4, 474.3 m). Hole data is as follows:

Hole	Collar	Dip	Azimuth	Length
CAN-1	104+00N 95+00E	-45°	225°	106.7 m
CAN-2	108+10N 95+95E	-70°	225°	161.6 m
CAN-3	106+00N 94+30E	-45°	225°	84.1 m
CAN-4	105+00N 95+00E	-45°	225°	121.9 m

Drilling was performed by Core Enterprises Ltd. from Clinton, B.C. Road access and drill sites were prepared in advance by means of a sub-contract to Munsen Logging Ltd.

Direct charges from the drilling company totalled $44.95/meter. No significant drill-related technical problems were encountered in any of the holes.

The holes were logged, split and sampled on site by Jim Oliver. The drill logs from this work, the summary lithologies for each hole, and a representation of the Devonian stratigraphy are included in the appendices to this report. The core is currently stored in a secured warehouse in Kamloops, B.C.

7.1 Discussion of Drill Sections

The four attached geological cross-sections (Maps 3-6) provide geological and assay information on the four holes (Oliver, 1987). Map 2 indicates the location of drill holes and shows the vertical

surface projection of rock units intersected in these holes. Because of the lack of surface outcrop, this strip presently represents the only detailed information on the property.

Section L104+00N DDH CAN-1

CAN-1 was located to test a highly linear, high quality GENIE EM conductor with a source at a projected depth of 75 m. This conductor appeared in a general way to be colinear with the projected trend of the "Silver Zone" from Rea Gold/Minnova Inc. ground on the south side of Johnson Creek.

The hole was collared on and intersects a strongly altered and pyritized mafic volcanic series. These pale grey-green volcanic units carry 10-15% pyrite, usually in fine, foliation-parallel veinlets. The unit is moderately sericitized, carries light silica addition and pervasive carbonate alteration. Interbedded with these mafic rocks are narrower bands of black clastics.

Between 49.7 m and 73.4 m a sequence of interbedded argillites and fine cherts or quartzites are intersected. Graphitic partings and spaced cleavages are common. The clastic horizon appears to be the source of the geophysical conductor.

Drilling continued through a further sequence of pyritized mafic pyroclastics including a strongly altered and highly pyritic section from 93.8 m to 103.8 m. Drilling terminated within a ribbon-banded graphitic and siliceous unit which was both unaltered and sulphide-lean.

In relation to the regional geological situation of the "Silver Zone", this hole appears to have been drilled entirely within stratigraphic hanging wall units.

Section L108+00N DDH CAN-2

This hole was designed to be a step-out hole along strike to the northwest, and to move back into footwall stratigraphy. Unexpectedly, the drill encountered both heavy Quaternary cover (25.6 m) and a veneer of Tertiary Olivine Basalt (28 m true thickness).

Beyond the unconformity, Devonian mafic pyroclastics are cored to the 131.0 m mark. Alteration, sulphide content and lithogeochemical values are weak compared to CAN-1.

The hole terminates in a sequence of fine-grained quartzites at 161.6 m. These sediments appear also to be located deep within the hanging wall series.

Section L106+00N DDH CAN-3

DDH CAN-3 was collared on one of the moderate, linear, geochemical anomalies (Pb-Zn) defined by the 1986 geochemical sampling. This set-up also tested a second priority northwest-southeast trending GENIE anomaly.

To the 24.9 m mark, this hole intersects a sequence of strongly pyritic sericitized mafic flow, coarser pyroclastics and primary chert breccias. Within

this interval, pyrite averages 25-30%, mainly in irregular pyrite veinlets associated with quartz veining and some fuchsite. Sericite and carbonate development is pronounced and primary textures eliminated. This section is believed to correlate with the 93.8 m - 103.8 m interval in CAN-1 (Oliver, 1987).

As in CAN-1, the hole passes into a series of locally ribbon-banded to more coarsely bedded graphitic and siliceous sediments, mainly varieties of quartzite. It has a minor volcanic component, probably tuffaceous.

Section L105+00N DDH CAN-4

Of the four holes drilled, DDH CAN-4 cuts the lithology most similar to the units hosting the "Silver Zone". This hole cuts an initial 35.2 m of intensely pyritic rock, mainly occurring within fine-grained, laminated quartzites, graphitic beds and distinctive primary depositional breccias with fragments of felsic rock, quartzite, quartz, mafic slivers and other lithologies. Pyrite occurs up to 40% rock volume, mainly as sooty or granular pyrite seams in the foliation planes. Some of the fine pyrite may be stratiform. It has some association with vein quartz and there is again minor fuchsite.

Silver values reach 6.0 g/tonne over short widths. The high sulphide content, distinct depositional brecciation and minor sericitic zones are the principle diagnostic features of this unit.

The hole continues in an interbedded sequence of siliceous and graphitic sediments, coarsening downwards, which alternate with pale buff sericitized mafic volcanic units.

7.2 Geological Summary/Conclusions

Map 2 shows the drill hole lithologies projected (vertically) to surface. There is not yet enough data to suggest any confident correlation between the holes. In terms of the overall picture, they indicate a zone of alternating mafic volcanic rocks and fine-grained siliceous or graphitic sediments. This pattern is reflected in individual holes.

It seems clear that the conductor tested by this short drill program is sourced by the graphitic sediments. It may therefore be the case that units to the northeast are more volcanic in nature which would indicate some similarity to the "Silver Zone" stratigraphy; namely, the overturned sediment-volcanic contact zone. None of the holes were set far enough back to test these footwall rocks.

Sediments intersected do bear a great similarity to those observed in the Silver Zone and both zones appear to be roughly colinear from present information. There are also differences.

There is no evidence of the high-pyrite 'muddy tuff' unit in these holes and substantial thicknesses of tuff appear in the sediments of the stratigraphic hanging wall.

It was recognized in this area that the depth and nature of the overburden would cause problems in geochemical interpretation. More subtle anomalies may have to be recognized as significant in this area. Results are generally weak.

Zinc (Map 7) appears to double in background value over the lobe of Tertiary basalt in the central part of the grid. This may reflect some enrichment in the basalts or suppression of values by overburden elsewhere on the grid.

Perhaps the only significant anomaly in the area occurs between lines 102N and 106N at approximately 95+00N to 96+00N. It is also indicated weakly on the Ag anomaly map (Map 9). It appears to be a fairly broad, low tenor anomaly with a tendency for a west-northwesterly trend. This trend was already noted in discussion of the VLF-EM anomalies.

The anomaly occurs slightly north of the area drilled in the spring of 1987. Diamond drill holes CAN-1, CAN-3 and CAN-4 are collared along its southern margin.

Unless this anomaly is caused by glacial spreading as on Kamad 7, it may indicate that further drilling is warranted to the northeast.

Results for Pb and Cu are relatively weak, although the minor indications to the northwest may be of some significance if basalt cover and overburden is present.

9.0 GEOPHYSICS

A GENIE-EM survey was conducted over the Cana claims in 1986 (Marr and Doborzynski, December 1986) to provide the initial conductivity assessment of the claims. This was done both to provide a direct indication of massive sulphide concentrations and also to provide some stratigraphic information.

This work was followed up by more surveys in June 1987 to sharpen up details of the area. 12 kilometers of VLF-EM was carried out over a more restricted area to locate changes in lithology (Map 11). An additional 8 kilometers of moving source GENIE surveying was carried out over the suspected location of the Silver Zone (Map 13). A magnetometer survey was also conducted over the major portion of the grid (15.4 km) to provide some information on the extent of the Tertiary basalt cover (Map 12). The Cana claims are near the south margin of this outlier and a 28 m thickness of this unit was intersected in hole CAN-2.

Results of the EM surveying are shown on Map 13. The moving source GENIE has provided definition of four conductors, three of these correspond to Zones 1, 3 and 5 identified in last year's recce survey, while Zone 6 is a new, exceptionally weak conductor, sandwiched between Zones 1 and 3. Zone 1 is a good quality conductor while Zones 3 and 5 are weak. These conductors dip steeply to the northeast and are within 10 m of the ground surface.

Zones 1 and 6 appear to be related to zones of graphitic sediment drilled in holes CAN-1, CAN-3 and CAN-4. Between lines 112N and 116N the 1986 fixed source GENIE

survey has traced the continuation of the conductors outlined to the southeast. In this northern portion of the grid, they appear to be deeper, under a cover of overburden and basalt. The magnetic data suggests that the basalt cover in this area is less than 20 m, although it may be a bit thicker locally.

The contoured VLF-EM survey (Map 11) has outlined a series of discrete zones which, together with the moving source data, indicates that the conductors are relatively short strike length features rather than long continuous zones. There is a west-northwest orientation to these anomalies shown, for example, in A and B, which may or may not be real. It would represent and reflect the effect of folding on the graphitic sedimentary units which are their source.

The magnetometer survey (Map 12) recognizes that the central ridge across the property which is centered on line 110N, is underlain by Tertiary basalt. The southeastern portion of the property, where most of the drilling took place, has no basalt cover. The magnetometer and GENIE-EM data combine to suggest that basalt cover in the important northwestern portion of the grid is relatively thin (estimated below 20 m) and therefore the area can be more readily explored. The area of thickest basalt cover (from L108N to L112N) cannot be easily tested at the present time.

10.0 PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

Results from the spring 1987 drill program (Oliver 1987) were encouraging in that, although economic sulphide grades were not achieved, heavy quantities of pyrite were

obtained from diamond drill holes CAN-3 and CAN-4. The holes also strengthened the underlying proposition, not yet confirmed, that the "Silver Zone" passes throngh this part of the Cana claims.

A further phase of diamond drilling is recommended to continue testing of this property. A program of 10 NQ holes is proposed for a total of 1300 m. The collar locations for these holes are shown on Map 2 and their essential data is tabulated below.

Six holes will be used to continue testing of the pyritic zone intersected in holes CAN-1, CAN-3 and CAN-4. As indicated in the section on 'Geochemistry', the main aggregate geochemical anomaly is located to the north of these previous holes. This anomaly is fairly broad (150 m) and may be reflecting glacial dispersion as we recognized on Kamad 7. However, since the intersections in both CAN-3 and CAN-4 are near the top of the hole, step-back holes will provide downdip information and test the geochemically anomalous zone at the same time. The six holes will test a wider strike length and flexibility in their location will be maintained as continuity develops and the anomalous geochemistry is tested.

Four holes are projected to continue reconnaissance testing. Two will be located at the northwestern part of the grid to check correlative GENIE EM and geochemical anomalies. The soil geochemistry results are weak which may be expected if Tertiary basalt and/or glacial overburden cover is obscuring the Paleozoic bedrock units.

Two reconnaissance holes will check geochemical anomalies in the southwestern corner of the claim block. The "Rea Horizon" may be passing through the claims in this area. As in the case of the previous two reconnaissance holes, road access is good (Map 2) and a minimum of new road work will be required.

This program may be carried out by Atlas Diamond Drilling in Kamloops by extending the present drill contract on the Kamad and Twin properties. This would make the drill available in mid to late October.

Hole	Collar	Dip	Az	Length
CAN-5	104+00N 95+75E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-6	105+00N 95+75E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-7	106+00N 95+50E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-8	103+00N 96+00E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-9	102+00N 97+00E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-10	101+00N 96+00E	-45°	225°	150 m
CAN-11	116+00N 97+50E	-45°	225°	100 m
CAN-12	116+00N 95+50E	-45°	225°	100 m
CAN-13	108+00N 91+50E	-45°	225°	100 m
CAN-14	108+00N 87+75E	-45°	225°	100 m

11.0 CANA PROPERTY #109 - PROPOSED DRILL BUDGET SUMMARY

Drilling (10 holes for 1300 m)		
1300 m x $43.00/m	$55,900	
Mobilization	2,000	
Testing/boxes/tractor, etc.	2,250	
Logging/site preparation	4,500	
	64,650	$ 64,650
Analytical		
10 lithos/hole at $20.00	2,000	
10 assays/hole at $50.00	5,000	
	7,000	$ 7,000
Labour		
Core logging and report - 40 days x $245/day	9,800	
Splitting/casual - 30 days x $110/day	3,300	
Supervision - 2 days x $390/day	780	
Drafting/Secretarial	780	
	13,960	$ 13,960
Logistics		
Accommodation - 60 mandays x $30	1,800	
Vehicles - 1 mo x $1500/mo	1,500	
	3,300	$ 3,300
Miscellaneous		
Supplies/freight/computer	2,000	$ 2,000
SUB-TOTAL		$ 90,910
DSS 10%		$ 9,100
TOTAL		$100,000

100,010

12.0 REFERENCES

Marr, J.M. and Doborzynski, Z.B., 1986:
Assessment Report, Cana 2-25 Claims, December 1986

Oliver, J.L., 1987:
Cana Drilling. Short Monthly Summary, April 1987

Schiarizza, P.A. and Preto, J.A., 1984:
Geology of the Adams Plateau - Clearwater Area, B.C., Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Preliminary Map 56

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY LITHOLOGIES

CANA DRILL SUMMARY - LITHOLOGIES

HOLE NO.	METERAGE	LITHOLOGY
CAN 1	0 - 5.2	Unconsolidated Fluvial Sediments
	5.2 - 12.55	Sericitic Carbonitized Volcanoclastic
	12.55 - 19.4	Black Chert
	19.4 - 30.8	Pyritic Carbonitized Mafic Lapilli Tuff
	30.8 - 73.4	Argillites, Siltites and Black Cherts
	73.4 - 90.4	Carbonitized Mafic Lapilli Pyroclastics and Interbedded Argillites
	90.4 - 103.8	Pyritic Quartz Injected Mafic Pyroclastics, Lapilli to Ash Falls
	103.8 - 106.7	Ribbon Banded Cherts

Synopsis: This borehole intersected a sedimentary sourced, strong geophysical conductor. The collar of this drill hole appears to be within the stratigraphic hanging wall of the Silver Zone lithologies. The hanging wall within this borehole contains a thicker than anticipated sequence of volcanoclastics and clastics, locally moderately to strongly hydrothermally altered and ubiquitously pyritized.

CANA DRILL SUMMARY - LITHOLOGIES

HOLE NO.	METERAGE	LITHOLOGY
CAN 2	0 - 25.6	Unconsolidated Sediments
	25.6 - 56.1	Olivine Basalt (Tertiary)
	56.1 - 56.5	Unconformity
	56.5 - 73.7	Cream to Grey Cherts and Tectonic Chert Breccias (Sulphide Lean)
	73.7 - 81.1	Carbonitized Mafic Ash Falls and Interbedded Argillite
	81.1 - 97.5	Carbonitized Mafic Ash Falls and Lithic Fragmentals
	97.5 - 131.0	Carbonitized Mafic Pyroclastics and Interbedded Argillite
	131.0 - 161.5	Argillite, Siltite, Black Chert and Polymitic Quartz Pebble Conglomerates

Synopsis: DDH CAN 2 was designed to test a weak geochemical anomaly, as well as a northwest trending geophysical conductor. Alteration and sulphide development within the core is diminished relative to CAN 1.

Although this collar was located 100 meters grid north of CAN 1, footwall lithologies to the Silver Zone were not intersected. Topographic features and the unexpected presence of Tertiary Basalt may have confounded this attempt to penetrate footwall units.

CANA DRILL SUMMARY - LITHOLOGIES

HOLE NO.	METERAGE	LITHOLOGY
CAN 3	0 - 9.1	Unconsolidated Sediments
	9.1 - 18.7	Pyritic Sericitized Mafic Ash Falls and Lapilli Tuffs
	18.7 - 24.9	Sericitic Ash Falls and Lesser Depositional Chert Breccias
	24.9 - 26.3	Contact Fault
	26.3 - 50.0	Ribbon Banded Cream to Black Chert and Lesser Argillite
	50.0 - 84.1	Grey to Black Cherts and Homogeneous Black Quartzitic Siltites

Synopsis: DDH CAN 3 tested a moderate to strong geochemical anomaly and a series of moderate northwest trending geophysical conductors. The hole is collared within a sequence of intensely pyritic, sericitized mafic volcanoclastics. This unit is correlated within drill holes CAN 1 and CAN 4 and is the likely source of the geochemical anomaly.

Geophysical conductors south of this collar appear to be related to a thick sedimentary sequence within the stratigraphic hanging wall.

CANA DRILL SUMMARY - LITHOLOGIES

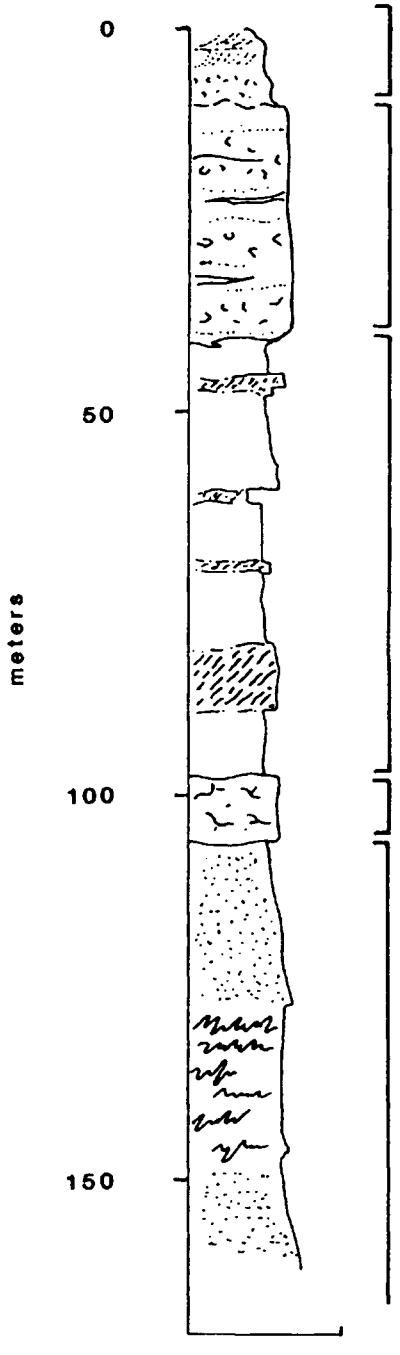
HOLE NO.	METERAGE	LITHOLOGY
CAN 4	0 - 5.8	Unconsolidated Sediments
	5.8 - 35.2	Pyritic Chert Breccias, Sericitic Tuffaceous Cherts and Fragmentals
	35.2 - 97.8	Carbonitized, Pyritic Mafic Lapilli to Ash Pyroclastics, Interbedded Black Clastics and Cherts
	97.8 - 103.0	Pyritic Sericitized, Mafic Lapilli Pyroclastic
	103.0 - 121.9	Ribbon Banded Grey to Black Cherts, Homogeneous Cherts

Synopsis: Borehole CAN 4 was designed to test the downdip extension of the strongly pyritic zone intersected near the collar of DDH CAN 3. Unexpectedly, the principle Silver Zone horizon, or its equivalent on the CANA claims, was intersected. The drill was collared within a well-developed and intensely pyritic heterolithic chert breccia sequence. Small 5 - 40 cm bands of semi-massive pyrite are common within this interval as are sericitic fragments and massive sulphide clasts. The Silver Zone horizon appears to be strongly mineralized and intact on the CANA claims.

The drill passes into the hanging wall sequence at approximately the 35.2 meter mark. Units within this interval may be correlated across all drill holes.

The principle volcanic sediment contact within the hanging wall is intersected at 103.0 meters. This contact, projected onto the CAN 3 section, requires steeper than anticipated dips, 75^{o} NE.

Proposed
Devonian Stratigraphy:
CANA Property April, 1987



QUS	Quaternary Unconsolidated Sediments
PyChBx	Pyritic Chert Breccias and Semi-massive Sulphides
CaMLp	Carbonitized Mafic Lapilli Pyroclastics and Interbedded Black Clastics
PyMLp	Pyritic Mafic Lapilli Pyroclastics
ChQzt	Cherts and Fine Grained Quartzites

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

J. Oliver April 1987

APPENDIX II

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. CAN 1
PAGE 1 OF 9
PROJECT CANA
LOGGED BY: J. Oliver

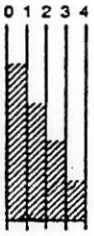
COLLAR COORDINATES L 104N
95+00 E
COLLAR ELEVATION 1123
AZIMUTH 225° DIP -45°
TOTAL LENGTH 106.7
HORIZONTAL PROJECTION 75.0 m.
VERTICAL PROJECTION 75.0 m

CONTRACTOR CORE ENTERPRISES CORE SIZE NQ
DATE STARTED MARCH 27/87 DATE COMPLETED MARCH 30 - 87
AVERAGE CORE RECOVERY 95%
PURPOSE TEST OF STRONG EM conductor on STRIKE FROM Ag. Zone.
COMMENTS:

ALTERATION SCALE

absent
slight
moderate
intense

TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE



traces only
< 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 10%
> 10%

DIP TESTS

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
148.4	-45°	225°			

LEGEND

2
3
4a
2b
2c/d
2b
2c
2d
2c/d
2a
2
3
4a

SUMMARY LOG

	0 - 5.2	Casing.
2b	5.2 - 12.55	Sericitic Carbonitized Mafic Volcanoclastic.
2c/d	12.55 - 19.4	Black Chert - Interbedded Argillite.
2b	19.4 - 30.8	Pyritic Carbonitized Mafic Lapilli Tuff.
2c	30.8 - 42.2	Black and Grey Chert, Lesser Interbedded Argillite.
2d	42.2 - 49.7	Turbidites, Chloritic Wackes.
2c/d	49.7 - 73.4	Argillite - Interbedded Grey to Black Chert.
	73.4 - 76.3	Gradational Contact.
2a	76.3 - 90.4	Carbonitized Mafic Lapilli Pyroclastics and Interbedded Argillites.
2	90.4 - 93.8	Carbonitized Mafic Ash Fall
3	93.8 - 103.8	Pyritic Quartz Injected Mafic Pyroclastic
4a	103.8 - 106.7	Ribbon Banded Black and Grey Chert.
	106.7	EOH.

ML 85-6C

PAGE 3 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 1

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
$CaCO_3$	Sa	Fe C	SiO_2	Cal	Ferr.			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								5.2	6.7		C1-5.2		LITHO			
									7.4			Thin	Section			
								9.8	11.3		C1-9.8		LITHO			
									14.1			Thin	Section			
								17.4	18.9		C1-17.4		LITHO			
								*Clastic	Fragments		are interpreted as		lithic	pyroclasts.		
									24.3			Thin	Section			
								24.7	26.2		C1-24.7		LITHO			
									26.4			Thin	Section			

ML 85-6C

PAGE 5 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 1

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Co CO3	Ser	Fec	S.Oz	Cal	Tur.			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								37.6	39.1		C1-37.6		ASSAY			strong vhemb. carb.
								39.1	40.6		C1-39.1		ASSAY			
								40.8	42.3		C1-40.8		ASSAY.			dolomite - non-HCl react.
								56.3	57.8				LIT	HO		

ML 85-6C

PAGE 7 OF 9 | PROJECT: CANA | HOLE NO. CAN1

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Carb	Ser	Fsp	SiO_2	Ch	Tourm			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								64.7	66.2		C1-64.7		LITHO			
								75.0	76.5				LITHO			
									87.4		Thin	Section				

ESSO MINERALS CANADA
DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. CAN 2
PAGE 1 OF 9
PROJECT CANA
LOGGED BY: J. Oliver

COLLAR COORDINATES _____

COLLAR ELEVATION 1173.5

AZIMUTH 225° DIP -70°

TOTAL LENGTH 161.6

HORIZONTAL PROJECTION 56.0

VERTICAL PROJECTION 152.0

CONTRACTOR A. HARVEY

CORE SIZE NQ.

DATE STARTED April 1-87 DATE COMPLETED April 6 1987

AVERAGE CORE RECOVERY _____

PURPOSE This DDH was a step out hole which provided additional information on the source of a NW trending geophysical and geochemical anomaly.

COMMENTS:

ALTERATION SCALE

absent
slight
moderate
intense

TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE

traces only
< 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 10%
> 10%

DIP TESTS

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
161.5 m	65°	225°			

LEGEND

SUMMARY LOG

DDH CAN 2

	0 - 4.9	Casing
6	4.9 - 25.6	Overburden
5	25.6 - 56.1	Olivine Basalt (Tertiary)
	56.1 - 56.5	Unconformity
2c	56.5 - 73.7	Cream to Grey Chert - Chert Breccia.
2a	73.7 - 81.1	Carbonitized Mafic Ash Falls and Interbedded Argillite.
2a	81.1 - 97.5	Carbonitized Mafic Ash Falls and Lithic Fragments.
2a/c	97.5 - 131.0	Interbedded Carbonitized Mafic Ash Falls, Argillite and Lesser Chert.
4	131.0 - 161.6	Argillites - Siltites, Black Chert and Polymictic Quartz Pebble Conglomerate.
	161.6	EOH.

ML 85-6C

 PROJECT: CANA HOLE NO. CAN 2

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
CaC	FeC	Ser	SiO_2	Chl	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
55																
60								exceptionally	friable	parting						
											C2-63.0		LITHO			

ML 85-6C

PAGE 5 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 2

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
CaC	FeC	Ser	SiO_2	Chl	Feld			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								69.5	71.0		C2-69.5		LITH	O		
								75.3	76.8		C2-75.3		LITH	O		
								76.8	78.3		C2-76.8		LITHO			
								81.0	82.5		C81.0		Litho			

ML 85-6C

PAGE	OF	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 2

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES FROM	TO	WIDTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
									Wind		Blown		Page.			

PAGE 7 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 2

ALTERATION: Car	Foc	Ser	SiO_2	Chl	Fuch		TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES: FROM	TO	WIDTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
								92.3	93.8		C2-92.3		LITHO			
								100.9	102.4		C2-100.9		LITHO			
								112.8	114.3		C2-112.8		LITHO.			
								119.8	121.3		C2-119.8		LITHO			

100.9 – 102.4:
- strong SiO_2 veining 20%; chloritic selvedges.
- grey sulph AsPy or tetra, 1-2%

112.8 – 114.3:
- Texturally more homogeneous than previous split @ 100.9. Chloritic selvedges and density of SiO_2 veinlets decreases. SiO_2 01.5, Ch < 0.05. Texturally stronger epiclastic features, grainy dull grey
- frequently homogeneous matrix. Transition from volcanoclastic to epiclastic begins at 103.3.

ML 85-6C

PAGE 9 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 2

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Cac	Fec	Ser	Sil	Chl	Fsrk			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								127.2	127.8		C2-127.2		LITHO			
								159.0'	160.5		C2-159.0		LITHO			
dominantly Fine grained biotite clastics, and foliation parallel quartz veinlets. Very low <0.5% Py																

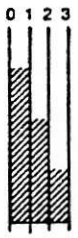
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. CAN 3
PAGE 1 OF 9
PROJECT CANA
LOGGED BY: J. Oliver

COLLAR COORDINATES L 106 N
94+30 E
COLLAR ELEVATION 3775
AZIMUTH 225° DIP -45°
TOTAL LENGTH 84.1
HORIZONTAL PROJECTION
VERTICAL PROJECTION

CONTRACTOR A. Harvey. CORE SIZE NQ
DATE STARTED April 7 DATE COMPLETED April 8-87
AVERAGE CORE RECOVERY
PURPOSE Test of 2nd conductor trending subparallel to Ag zone.
COMMENTS:

ALTERATION SCALE



absent
slight
moderate
intense

TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE

traces only
< 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 10%
> 10%

DIP TESTS

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
84.1	47°	225°			

LEGEND

SUMMARY LOG

3 0 - 9.1 Casing
9.1 - 18.7 Pyritic Sericitized Mafic Ash Falls and Lapilli Tuffs.
3a 18.7 - 24.9 Depositional Chert Breccias and Sericitic Ash Falls.
24.9 - 26.3 Contact Fault.
4a 26.3 - 50.0 Ribbon Banded Cream to Black Cherts and Lesser Argillite.
4b 50.0 - 57.2 Dark grey homogeneous chert.
4d 57.2 - 59.0 Pyritic Carbonitized Ash Falls
4a 59.0 - 66.1 Black Chert and Lesser Quartzitic Siltites.
4c 66.1 - 84.1 Interbedded homogeneous black cherts, Fine grained black clastics and carbonitized chloritic epiclastics.
84.1 EOH

ML 85-6C

PAGE 3 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 3

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Carb	Fsc	Ser.	SiO_2	Chl	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								9.1	10.6		C3-9.1		ASSAY			
								14.5	16.0		C3-14.5		ASSAY			
								16.0	17.5		C3-16.0		ASSAY			
								18.7	20.2		C3-18.7		ASSAY			
								23.1	24.6		C3-23.1		LITHO			

ML 85-6C

PAGE 5 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. CAN 3

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Qtz	Fe-Ch	Ser	SiO_2	Cal	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								27.7	29.2		C3-27.7			Litho		
								41.2	42.7		C3-41.2			Litho		

ML 85-6C

PAGE 7 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. Can 3

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
CoC	Fe C	Ser	SiO_2	Cal	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								52.2	53.7		C3-52.2	LITHO				
								58.0	59.8		C3-58.0/1	LITHO				

ML 85-6C

PAGE 9 OF 9 | PROJECT: CANA | HOLE NO. Can 3

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
CaC	FeC	Ser	Si O2	Cal	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								68.0	69.5		C3-68.0		Litho			
								77.8	79.3		C3-77.8		Litho			
								82.2	84.1		C3-82.2		Litho			

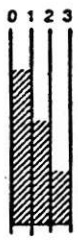
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. CAN 4
PAGE 1 OF 9
PROJECT CANA
LOGGED BY: J. Oliver

COLLAR COORDINATES L 10SE 9500N
COLLAR ELEVATION 3740'
AZIMUTH 225° DIP -45°
TOTAL LENGTH
HORIZONTAL PROJECTION
VERTICAL PROJECTION

CONTRACTOR A. HARVEY CORE SIZE NQ
DATE STARTED April 9 DATE COMPLETED April 11-87
AVERAGE CORE RECOVERY 95 %
PURPOSE
COMMENTS:

ALTERATION SCALE



absent
slight
moderate
intense

TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE

traces only
< 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 10%
> 10%

DIP TESTS

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
121.9	52°	225°			

LEGEND

SUMMARY LOG

	0 - 5.8	Casing
(1)	5.8 - 35.2	Pyritic Chert Breccias, Pyritic Cherts, Sericitic Tuffaceous Cherts and Fragmentals.
2b	35.2 - 44.7	Carbonitized pyritic maFic pyroclastic.
2d	44.7 - 50.1	Quartz injected black clastic.
2b	50.1 - 77.3	Carbonitized pyritic maFic pyroclastic.
2c	77.3 - 84.3	Dark grey to black chert.
2b	84.3 - 89.4	Pyritic carbonitized maFic pyroclastic.
2d	89.4 - 93.6	Quartz injected black clastic
2a	93.6 - 95.5	Carbonitized maFic pyroclastic
2c	95.5 - 97.8	Quartz injected black chert.
3	97.8 - 103.0	Pyritic - Sericitized MaFic pyroclastic.
4a	103.0 - 121.9	Ribbon Banded Grey to Black Cherts limited Volcanoclastic Input.
	121.9	EOH.

ML 85-6C

PAGE 3 OF 9 | PROJECT: CANA | HOLE NO. Can 4

ALTERATION: CaC	FeC	Ser	SiO2	Chl	Fuch		TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES: FROM	TO	WIDTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
								8.9	10.4		C4-10.3		Litho			
								12.0	13.5		C4-12.0		Assay.			
								17.8	19.3		C4-17.8	- trace	G1.	Assay		

ML 85-6C

PAGE 5 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. Can-4

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Cac	Fe-C	Ser	Si-Qz	Chl	Fuch			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								22.25	22.7		C4-22.2/5			Assay		
								25.2	26.2		C4-25.2/1			Litho		
								31.0	32.5		C4-31.0			Litho		

ML 85-6C

PAGE 7 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE NO. Can 4

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
carb	Mc	ser	SiO_2	Ca	Fe-K			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								37.4	38.9		C4-37.4		Litho			
								43.2	45.7		C4-43.2		Litho			
								slightly Py	higher 15-20%							
								toward contact	clastic x 2.0 m							
								57.9	59.4							
								73.9	75.4		C4-73.9		Litho			
								86.1	87.6		C4-86.1		Litho			
								98.8	99.8		C4-98.8	1	Assay			
								101.3	102.8		C4-101.3		Litho			

PAGE 9 OF 9	PROJECT: CANA	HOLE CAN 4

ALTERATION							TOTAL SULPHIDE	SAMPLES			SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAYS				
Co	Fe	Sr	Si	Ca	Fe/K			FROM	TO	WIDTH						
								119.0	120.5		C4-119.0			Lithd		

APPENDIX III

ASSAY SHEETS

Cana
MA 09. C. 500

MAY 8 1987

FILE COPY

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ASSAYING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Telex: 048-8393

May 4, 1987

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 87-67

CLIENT: Esso Minerals Canada
1600, 409 Granville Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1T2

ATTENTION: Mr. Jack Marr

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 11 core samples received April 24, 1987

PROJECT: CANA

ETK #	Description	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)	Cu(%)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	Ba(%)
67 - 1	C1 - 37.6	.09	2.6	.01	.02	.04	<.01
67 - 2	C1 - 39.1	.13	1.8	.01	.02	.02	<.01
67 - 3	C1 - 40.8	.09	2.4	.01	.03	.02	<.01
67 - 4	C3 - 9.1	.16	2.0	.02	.02	.10	<.01
67 - 5	C3 - 14.5	.11	1.5	.01	.02	.02	<.01
67 - 6	C3 - 16.0	.08	1.6	.01	.02	.07	<.01
67 - 7	C3 - 18.7	.11	2.6	.01	.08	.08	<.01
67 - 8	C4 - 12.0	.06	2.1	<.01	.05	.08	<.01
67 - 9	C4 - 17.8	.11	3.1	.01	.04	.09	<.01
67 - 10	C4 - 22.25/.45	.08	5.9	.01	.12	.13	<.01
67 - 11	C4 - 98.8/1	.10	1.4	<.01	.01	.01	<.01

NOTES: < = less than

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Thomas J. Fletcher, B.Sc.
B.C. Certified Assayer

TJF/FJP/jmb

c.c. Esso Minerals
Site 1, Box 40
R.R. #1
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
Attention: Jim Oliver

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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 CA P CR MG BA TI B AL NA K W SI ZR CE SN Y NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Core AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. F - NAOH FUSION - SPECIFICION ELECTRODE ANALYSIS.

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 27 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 6/87 ASSAYER.. D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ESSO MINERALS PROJECT - CANA.(109) File # 87-1108 Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	MN PPM	AS PPM	AU PPM	BI PPM	B PPM	AU* PPB	F PPM
C1-5.2	1	94	12	89	.4	1363	356	ND	2	3	1	370
C1-9.8	1	100	10	88	.3	1053	157	ND	2	2	1	460
C1-17.4	3	45	38	128	.6	1606	149	ND	2	2	47	630
C1-24.7	1	36	12	105	.2	1328	193	ND	2	2	20	390
C1-56.3	4	43	15	39	.1	1400	66	ND	2	2	1	730
C1-64.7	1	30	9	79	.1	1249	37	ND	3	2	1	870
C1-75.0	1	86	17	87	.1	1058	53	ND	2	3	1	540
C1-92.5	1	74	19	117	.1	934	42	ND	2	2	1	440
C1-97.8	1	94	10	64	.1	1008	47	ND	2	2	1	560
C1-103.8	4	14	46	92	.1	1190	29	ND	2	4	1	320
C2-63.0	1	28	4	74	.1	1017	22	ND	3	2	3	310
C2-69.5	1	22	14	93	.2	1616	53	ND	2	5	21	520
C2-75.3	1	115	8	82	.3	1478	34	ND	2	4	1	430
C2-76.8	1	85	11	63	.2	953	51	ND	2	4	1	340
STD C	19	55	38	122	6.8	923	34	6	18	37	-	420
C2-81.0	1	79	6	74	.3	1119	148	ND	2	3	2	320
C2-92.3	1	91	5	146	.1	1385	236	ND	2	2	1	410
C2-100.9	1	76	6	117	.1	1530	220	ND	2	3	1	310
C2-112.8	6	72	7	112	.3	1511	98	ND	2	2	1	1100
C2-119.8	1	63	7	58	.2	1012	108	ND	2	2	15	350
C2-127.2	2	33	16	90	.2	1285	240	ND	2	2	1	1110
C2-159.0	1	65	15	98	.1	437	49	ND	2	2	1	510
C3-23.1	1	73	94	207	.4	2102	175	ND	2	2	15	340
C3-27.7	1	39	15	81	.2	1164	45	ND	2	2	2	370
C3-41.2	1	47	24	119	.2	953	27	ND	2	2	5	330
C3-52.2	13	61	179	307	.4	1086	65	ND	2	2	1	1360
RE C1-103.8	4	15	47	93	.2	1191	30	ND	2	2	-	310
C3-58.0/.8	1	35	52	136	.2	1322	88	ND	2	2	2	450
C3-68.0	12	68	27	199	.2	957	140	ND	2	2	1	1350
C3-77.8/1	1	81	13	146	.3	1949	58	ND	2	2	1	440
C3-82.7/1	1	86	37	229	.2	1516	115	ND	2	2	1	420
C4-8.9	2	116	617	501	3.2	78	1214	ND	2	2	24	330
C4-25.2/1	1	88	936	594	7.4	95	1016	ND	2	7	36	610
C4-31.0	2	37	96	480	1.8	147	2559	ND	2	3	98	510
C4-37.4	1	109	12	117	.4	950	93	ND	2	2	1	560
C4-43.2	1	95	18	131	.4	651	221	ND	2	4	4	690
C4-57.9	1	91	9	71	.1	1240	61	ND	2	2	1	290
C4-73.9	1	49	63	75	.3	2186	157	ND	2	2	10	210
STD C/AU-R	18	57	44	124	6.9	946	36	7	21	35	510	-

ESSO MINERALS PROJECT - CANA.(109) FILE # 87-1108

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	MN PPM	AS PPM	AU PPM	BI PPM	B PPM	AU* PPB	F PPM
C4-86.1	1	24	8	100	.2	1374	78	ND	2	2	6	260
C4-102.3	1	33	96	113	.3	1484	98	ND	2	5	7	300
C4-119.0	69	73	149	1026	.6	1149	168	ND	2	2	3	170
STD C/AU-R	20	60	39	135	6.8	1016	44	8	18	37	480	410

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

A .1000 GRAM SAMPLE IS FUSED WITH .60 GRAM OF LIBO2 AND IS DISSOLVED IN 50 MLS 5% HNO3.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Core

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 27 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 6/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ESSO MINERALS PROJECT - CANA.(109) File # 87-1108A Page 1

SAMPLE#	SIO2 %	AL2O3 %	FE2O3 %	MGO %	CAO %	NA2O %	K2O %	TIO2 %	P2O5 %	MNO %	CR2O3 %	BA PPM	ZR PPM	Y PPM	NB PPM	LOI %	SUM %
C1-5.2	43.56	12.59	11.86	7.02	6.67	1.07	.63	1.19	.15	.21	.08	434	134	21	20	14.7	99.82
C1-9.8	51.71	17.58	8.78	4.01	2.91	1.93	1.43	1.61	.21	.15	.05	989	140	20	20	9.3	99.85
C1-17.4	57.56	9.33	6.31	4.42	7.41	.70	1.51	.82	.47	.24	.05	1303	101	28	20	10.8	99.87
C1-24.7	39.71	18.91	11.68	6.16	6.58	1.80	1.47	1.62	.17	.21	.05	985	112	22	20	11.3	99.84
C1-56.3	56.04	14.53	5.83	2.78	5.82	.89	3.00	.99	.13	.20	.02	2572	164	26	20	9.2	99.91
C1-64.7	51.31	8.30	5.55	4.81	10.41	.62	1.22	.43	.63	.18	.02	1083	121	20	20	16.2	99.90
C1-75.0	44.41	16.37	9.09	4.46	7.89	1.34	1.98	1.53	.24	.17	.06	1694	141	23	23	12.0	99.85
C1-92.5	39.87	14.97	10.69	8.51	7.62	1.22	.74	1.18	.17	.15	.04	545	94	18	20	14.6	99.87
C1-97.8	36.10	13.71	7.53	6.65	11.78	2.00	1.59	1.30	.22	.16	.04	1102	98	20	20	18.6	99.88
C1-103.8	47.22	8.24	5.82	6.42	11.22	.81	.77	.82	.25	.19	.03	525	85	22	20	18.0	99.90
C2-63.0	76.93	4.30	3.39	.52	.21	.18	.83	.21	.03	.11	.01	864	73	14	20	13.1	99.96
C2-69.5	78.80	8.67	5.00	.54	.72	.61	1.51	.64	.25	.20	.05	1154	103	22	20	2.7	99.91
C2-75.3	45.17	15.31	10.86	5.88	6.06	1.25	.89	1.31	.16	.23	.04	584	110	21	20	12.6	99.86
C2-76.8	41.31	13.39	9.34	6.74	9.52	1.33	.91	1.24	.20	.15	.04	579	90	23	20	15.6	99.87
STD SO-4	68.77	10.03	3.29	.91	1.36	1.25	1.91	.53	.20	.07	.01	745	328	26	20	11.4	99.90
C2-81.0	44.62	12.91	10.47	8.35	11.75	.99	1.29	1.25	.18	.20	.10	682	88	20	20	7.6	99.83
C2-92.3	37.10	12.70	8.49	5.01	11.75	1.47	1.62	1.21	.35	.21	.07	779	62	20	20	19.7	99.82
C2-100.9	32.66	11.07	9.26	5.92	14.34	1.25	2.16	1.07	.13	.25	.06	1025	90	14	20	21.5	99.85
C2-112.8	41.12	7.62	6.36	6.06	13.87	.63	1.77	.89	.97	.24	.03	1146	178	29	20	20.1	99.87
C2-119.8	42.86	10.25	8.97	6.36	10.90	.95	1.17	1.13	.15	.16	.06	641	52	19	20	16.8	99.88
C2-127.2	40.40	5.74	14.01	5.12	10.93	.13	1.58	.56	1.10	.20	.03	769	67	27	20	19.9	99.85
C2-159.0	68.89	10.79	5.70	4.49	1.82	.06	2.12	.57	.18	.06	.02	1182	91	25	20	5.0	99.91
C3-23.1	43.97	11.30	11.38	7.67	9.98	.93	1.25	1.00	.29	.38	.06	535	106	21	20	11.5	99.82
C3-27.7	72.88	6.57	4.54	3.13	3.04	.26	1.42	.38	.16	.16	.01	867	114	18	20	7.2	99.92
C3-41.2	73.77	6.10	4.50	2.86	2.74	.12	1.44	.27	.14	.13	.01	965	27	15	20	7.7	99.94
C3-52.2	58.01	7.57	4.60	4.69	8.23	.39	1.56	.61	1.13	.16	.02	1249	110	32	20	12.6	99.81
RE C1-103.8	47.25	8.29	5.88	6.51	11.47	.83	.86	.82	.27	.19	.03	525	76	20	27	17.2	99.71
C3-58.0/.8	43.17	14.95	10.99	7.06	7.23	1.55	.73	1.32	.20	.22	.03	453	118	22	20	12.3	99.86
C3-68.0	57.43	12.44	6.07	3.60	6.03	.68	2.45	.99	.61	.14	.04	2442	129	31	20	8.9	99.81
C3-77.8/1	44.51	14.04	12.08	7.44	6.42	.69	1.26	1.17	.15	.32	.04	748	68	18	22	11.6	99.86
C3-82.7/1	45.27	13.89	8.52	6.46	8.40	.96	1.64	1.28	.21	.25	.06	1046	104	24	20	12.7	99.82
C4-8.9	78.07	6.17	7.63	.24	.27	.38	1.25	.47	.13	.01	.01	678	69	13	20	5.0	99.76
C4-25.2/1	67.29	11.89	8.40	.48	.57	.45	2.70	1.05	.32	.01	.03	1789	122	28	20	6.2	99.71
C4-31.0	81.62	6.84	4.02	.45	.42	.27	1.62	.44	.12	.02	.01	1056	96	21	20	3.7	99.73
C4-37.4	42.11	14.03	10.84	7.50	7.78	.88	.77	1.30	.15	.15	.03	631	91	22	20	14.2	99.87
C4-43.2	53.15	18.68	8.97	4.04	2.13	1.74	1.83	1.73	.23	.09	.09	1334	127	26	20	6.9	99.83
C4-57.9	41.34	13.61	9.73	7.61	8.87	1.23	.79	1.20	.15	.21	.03	550	113	18	20	15.0	99.87
C4-73.9	28.81	10.01	9.58	10.09	15.44	1.18	.99	.86	.14	.40	.07	604	48	15	20	22.2	99.87
STD SO-4	68.16	10.12	3.38	.94	1.56	1.38	1.95	.54	.22	.07	.01	751	315	32	20	11.4	99.90