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GEOLOGICAL PROGNOSIS

FIREWEED PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division
Mapsheet 93 M 1/W

for:

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS INC.

#325 - 1130 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4A4

by:

James M. McDonald, BSc.

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1.0 Introduction

The Fireweed deposit is a new polymetallic (Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Au) discovery of massive sulfide and disseminated sulfide replacement type mineralization. The main mineralized horizon covers more than 5.0km of strike length, 50 to 100+ meters of stratigraphy, and 100+ meters of dip extent. It is hosted within Cretaceous age Skeena Group sediments and volcanics and intruded by post-mineral Tertiary Quartz Latite dykes. Mineralization was generated within a strato-volcano environment and has a distinct Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Mn, Cd, As, W and Sb geochemical signature. To date the most significant mineralization is hosted by a series of fan complexes aligned in an East-West direction along an inferred synsedimentary fault. This series of sedimentary fan complexes appears to grade laterally to the west into a lapilli tuff-pyroclastic package which contains charred wood fragments and volcanic bombs. Tourmaline and Apatite have been noted near the West zone. These features, and others, indicate that the Fireweed is the same type of deposit as Equity Silver's polymetallic (Ag, Cu, Au) open pit mine, south of Houston, B.C. The Fireweed has potential to host an economic reserve in the order of 10+ million tonnes. More than 1.7 million dollars has been spent on the property to date. Work programs consisted of geological mapping, geochemical, geophysical, prospecting, trenching, and diamond drill surveys. The current review of the data has resulted in a number of recommendations to proceed with exploration of the property.

2.0 Location and Access

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

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

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

3.0 History

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

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

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

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

The Fireweed property was initially staked in July 1987, as a result of the discovery of mineralized float in an area of recent logging activity. In August 1987, an option agreement was reached between the owners, J. Leask, T. Eldridge and associates , and

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

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

6.0 Targets

Work to date has consisted of about 250km of linecutting, 3100 B horizon soil samples, geological mapping of the grid, prospecting, 6 trenches and 8 test pits, about 200km of VLF-EM and Mag surveys, 73km of IP survey, (IP and Mag surveys have been very successful in finding mineralized areas) and more than 14,000 meters of diamond drilling in 79 holes. This work has defined 9 target areas, of which seven have been drilled, six have been found to contain significant mineralization and five have contained economic to sub-economic grades. These targets are called the Jan, Far-West, 1600, Mn, Sphalerite, West, 3200, East, and South zones. The Far-West, 1600, Mn, Sphalerite, West, 3200, and East target areas form an east-northeast trending zone of mineralization greater than 5.0km in strike length. The 1600, Mn, Sphalerite, and West zones are all faulted expressions of a single zone. The Jan zone lies about 2.8km north of the West zone, and the south zone lies about 1.4km south of the East zone.

Property geology and targets are shown on Figure 4. The main grid I.P. chargeability contour plan is shown on Figure 5 and the total magnetic field contour plan is shown on Figure 6. Drill hole data is presented in Table 1 and mineralized intercepts are presented in Table 2.

Discussion of the target areas is as follows:

6.1 Far West Target Area

Mag and IP high at 0+200E to 3+00W, L1+00N to L3+30N. This target area is the possible western extension of the main East-West zone trend. It has not been drill tested. IP surveys have only been conducted in the area bounded by the above mentioned lines.

6.2 1600 Zone

Mag and IP chargeability high. Centered about line 16+00E and just south of the L0+00N, this zone is the western faulted extension of the West zone. Faulted left laterally about 150m it extends the West zone 600m further west. Three drill holes have tested this zone over a 150 metre strike length and returned grades with up to 0.095 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Au, 7.85 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag, 11.1% Pb, 10.9% Zn, and 0.15% Cu. over 4 metres. Several ore grade to sub - ore grade zones are present in the three holes drilled. The composite width of the mineralized package exceeds 80 meters.

6.3 Mn Zone

L19+00E/0+00N to 0+65N. A surface showing of replacement type mineralization in sandstone grading up to 9.49 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag over 9.5 meters. This showing lies between the 1600 and West zones and is a faulted slice between those zones. The zone has been tested with 5 surface trenches and 2 diamond drill holes grading up to 1.36 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag over 5.8 meters.

6.4 Sphalerite Showing

L19+40E/3+54N. A surface showing 300 metres north of the Mn showing. Surface samples assayed up to 0.59 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag and 24,511 ppm zinc. Weak to moderate chargeability coincides with this showing. It has been tested by one diamond drill hole FW 89-59, which returned assays up to 2.1% Zn, 0.016 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Au, 0.162% Cu, and 16.2 ppm Ag. Mineralization is primarily in stockwork-vein breccia. The sphalerite showing trends into the West zone on a cross-cutting southeasterly trend of chargeability. This type of cross-cutting feature is also seen at the East zone and has had post mineral fault movement adjacent to it. It was likely a cross-statal structure to the main E.N.E. trend and may have focussed the plumbing system for the mineralization. The massive sulfide stockwork feeder zone in the West zone appears to rake in this southeasterly direction.

6.5 *West Zone*

Bounded between L20+00E, L30+00E, and L0+50S, L3+50N. The West Zone is the most extensively tested to date, having been explored by 51 diamond drill holes. The zone consists of a massive sulfide feeder zone and attendant disseminated sulfide replacement zones. Massive sulfide consists of vein-breccia and replacement style mineralization hosted primarily within siltstones and mudstones. It is approximately 100m in plan diameter and rakes shallowly to the southeast as a cylindrical body. Massive sulfide is Cu-Au enriched relative to the replacement mineralization with average grades up to 4.53 $^{oz}/_{t}$ Ag, 5.37% Pb, 18.82% Zn, 0.5% Cu, and 0.055 $^{oz}/_{t}$ Au. The feeder zone also has a down dip expression dipping moderately (45' to 60') to the south cross-cutting the bedding at a low angle (15' to 20'). Thus there is a sheet of mineralization dipping moderately to the south on top of which is a cylindrical shaped body of mineralization raking shallowly to the southeast. The sheet like body shows post mineral faulting and intrusion by quartz latite dykes. This feature is believed to be the expression of an original growth fault as evidenced by the main sandstone horizon which thickens and wedges out against it on sections 21+50E, 22+00E, and 22+50E. Sedimentary features such as slumping, and intraformational de-watering fragmentals also support this conclusion. The cylindrically shaped mineralization is likely structurally controlled by cross-stratal fracturing associated with the growth fault. This southeast trend is readily seen in the chargeability contour map.

Disseminated sulfide replacement mineralization is hosted primarily in coarse-grained sandstone horizons which dip steeply to the south. A thick sandstone horizon varies from 15m wide to 45m wide, true width, and contains economic mineralization across widths from 5m to 45m. It is this main sandstone horizon for which Canadian-United Minerals calculated a reserve figure of 640,000 tons grading 9.97 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag, 2.22% Zn, 1.34% Pb. This horizon has been traced laterally 270m to the west and south where it is faulted left laterally and remains open striking westward into the 1600 zone. Along strike to the north and east, the horizon appears in FW 88-7 where it grades 1 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag over 6 meters. Thus this zone remains open along strike in two directions and down dip. Grades are generally better in the upper 150m of dip extent. The sandstone horizon is part of a much wider mineralized zone of stratigraphy. It roughly forms the top part of 100 to 125m (true width) of stratigraphy with 3 to 4 en-echelon zones of mineralized sandstones interbedded with mudstone and siltstone with varying amounts of quartz-carbonate-sulfide veining and brecciation.

There are also additional zones of mineralization in the West zone, they are: the sulfide breccia zone intersected in FW88-5 and FW88-9 grading to 0.75 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag 3.21% Zn, and 0.31% Cu and the replacement zone intersected in FW88-76 with grades 'up to' 12% Pb, 14% Zn, and 12 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag. Additional West zone targets include a moderate, shallow chargeability anomaly on L26+00E about 0 to 0+25N, this target is on the southeast end of the southeast cross-structure which passes through the massive sulfide feeder zone and the sphalerite showing. Also along this structure are shallow and deep chargeability anomalies on Line 24+00E not completely tested by FW88-47.

6.6 3200 Zone

L30+00E, 40+00E and 1+00N, 5+00N. A 1.0km x 150 to 300m wide weak to moderate chargeability anomaly, with chargeability highs on L32+00E and a coincident magnetic high at L30+00E and 3+00N. Two holes were drilled to test this anomaly, FW88-10, and 11. FW88-10 intersected some weak to moderate vein and replacement mineralization typical of mineralization peripheral to the East and West zones. Hole FW99-11 hit no significant mineralization. This anomaly has not been properly tested, Hole FW88-10 probably intersected hangwall mineralization. Significant is the fact that the creek north of FW88-10 contains significant sandstone outcroppings with disseminated pyrite. L32+00E requires another drill hole stepped back northward from FW88-10, the coincident mag and IP on L30+00E should also be tested.

6.7 East Zone

Bounded by lines 40+00E, 54+00E, and 12+00N, 8+00N. This zone has been tested with 15 diamond drill holes. It contains the strongest mag and IP response on the property to date and also the strongest mineralized intersection, 45 meters of massive sulfide in FW88-19. Massive sulfide consists primarily of pyrrhotite, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The zone is sliced up by faulting along L48+00E and parallel to the massive sulfide feeder system. Geometrically the East zone is analogous to the West zone mineralization with a moderately south dipping massive sulfide feeder zone and steeply south dipping sandstone and replacement zones. Southeast trending cross-structures, intersect the main eastnortheast trend at the point the mineralization is best developed. Like the West zone, the East zone's massive sulfide feeder zone is Cu-Au enriched, so it is probable high grade Ag, Pb, Zn zones will be encountered peripheral to it. This has been evidenced by FW88-21 (the easternmost intercept) which intersected 8.87% Zn and 0.92 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag over 4.0m immediately below overburden some 300 meters east of the massive sulfide feeder core. This zone remains virtually untested and has potential to host significant tonnage.

6.8 South Zone

Bounded by lines 34+00E, 50+00E and 2+50S open to the south. This zone is primarily a magnetic high with elevated resistivities and chargeabilities caused by a zone of pyrite enriched propylitic alteration. The zone trends northeast and is open to the southwest. On it's northern boundary it intersects an east-northeast trending zone of weak to moderate chargeabilities. This east-northeast zone is parallel to the East-West zone and extends from L3200E/3+50S to L58+00E/0100N, it varies from 100 to 150m wide. Four holes were drilled into these two parts of the South zone. The northeast trending mag-IP anomaly was found to be pyrite-magnetite, chlorite, hematite epidote propylitically altered intermediate volcanics, and the east-northeast trending chargeability high consisted of a graphitic shear zone between the volcanics to the south and sediments to the north. Also encountered in the east-northeast part of the trend was replacement mineralization in sandstones in FW88-16 grading to 14.6 ppm Ag, 3065 ppm Cu, 1067 ppm Zn, 570 ppm As, and 23 ppm Sb. Therefore this zone deserves some follow up work.

6.9 Jan Zone

Bounded by 12+00E, 18+00E and 24+00N, 28+00N. This is an east-west trending magnetic high with some coincident chargeability. Three diamond drill holes are believed to have been drilled into this zone (FW89-63, 64, 65). This east-west trend extends from 8+00E/28+00N to 28+00E/27+50N cross cutting a 1200m wide circular magnetic high 600 meters east of the Jan zone. Only the zone from 12+00E to 18+00E between and 24+00N to 30+00N has been tested with IP.

6.10 Other Zones

The above mentioned magnetic high is a large circular feature bounded between L22+00E, 36+00E and 17+00N and 33+00N. It may be a Babine or Newman age intrusive and should be followed up with prospecting and soil sampling as it could host porphyry mineralization.

An east-northeast trending magnetic anomaly extending from 4+00E/12+00N to 34+00E/17+50E with spot highs at 12+00E/12+00N, 16+00E/12+00N and 24+00E/13+50N. This zone has not been investigated or tested except with Mag and VLFEM surveys.

An east-west trending zone, 200m long with a spot high at 8+00E/28+00N. This zone lies south of the Jan showing.

7.0 Recommendations

A general compilation and re-evaluation of data and a number of lower priority surveys should be conducted:

a) IP should be extended from L64+00E to Babine Lake to close off the East-West zone mineralized trend which remains open to the east.

b) Check condition of existing grid and make improvements where necessary.

c) Some re-interpretation on the East zone is warranted as section 4650E shows a moderate dip for the bedding, however the core angles indicate a steep south dip.

d) Generate a long-plane section of the East zone with grade-thickness, total thickness of mineralized interval, thickness of massive sulfide, and cumulative thickness of sandstone isopach maps to give a better indication of the rake of mineralization and geometry of the fan complexes.

e) Additional IP should be conducted over the Far West and Jan zones the resultant targets should be tested by trenching and shallow drilling.

f) Extend the Main grid to the south to close off the Mag anomaly in the South zone with additional Mag and VLF surveys. This is of interest because of the large zone of propylitic alteration there.

The following recommendations detail areas for further drilling. In the West zone, the massive sulfide feeder zone rakes to the southeast and was likely missed in Section 23+50E and 24+00E. It is thus open ended in that direction. Also high chargeability anomalies on L24+00E are largely unexplained by FW88-47. This anomaly is southeast of the southeast raking feeder zone and may be the on strike extension of it. The main sandstone horizon appears to extend into FW88-7 on section 23+50E and thus remains open in that direction. Breccia-sulfide vein mineralization intersected in FW88-5, FW88-9, and FW89-76 remain virtually untested. Both the East and West zones have higher grades in the upper 75m so drilling in and around FW88-5,9 and FW89-76 should concentrate on shallower target depths. Holes FW88-5 and 9 are 130m and 190m away from the massive sulfide feeder zone, it is not known how these zones are related but there is room for a significant amount of additional tonnage. En-echelon

mineralization largely in the footwall side of the main sandstone horizon increases the thickness of the mineralized package by 2 to 3 times. The main sandstone horizon has been calculated by CUN to be 640,000 tons, 9.97 $^{oz}/_{ton}$ Ag, 2.2 of Zn, 1.8% Pb, other estimates put it at approximately 900,00 tons at close to the same grade. There is potential for 3.5 to 5.0 million tons of economic reserve in the West zone. Further drilling will concentrate on determining the rake of the massive sulfide feeder zone and main sandstone horizons as well as extensions there of. Further drilling should be preceded by anin-fill IP survey of 100m line spacing between L18+00E to 21+00E, then a 50m line spacing between 21+50E to 26+00E all between northings 4+00N and 1+50S. There is currently IP data for lines 19+00E, 21+00E, 23+00E, 25+00E, and 27+00E. Significant potential for increasing reserves exists between the West zone and 1600 zone and on strike to the West. The Far West zone should be drill tested because of its strong I.P. and Mag response on strike with the 1600 - West zone trend.

The East zone is essentially wide open, an infill IP survey should be conducted over 100 meter line spacing before drilling. This will help determine trends as faulting complicates the mineralization in the East zone. Like the West zone, the higher grades are within 75m of the bedrock surface. As such initial drilling should be concentrated at shallower targets. Drilling should be concentrated around Section 46+50E eastward to Section 49+60E where the system appears to become base metal-silver enriched. Several holes should be drilled to the north within the main I.P. anomaly. The East zone has large tonnage potential in the order of 10.0+ million tons.

T A B L E 1

DRILL HOLE COLLAR DATA

HOLE	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	GRID COORDINATES
	(m)	(degrees)	(degrees)	
FW88-01	273.4	290	-45	19+82E 0+15N
FW88-02	121.1	325	-45	19+77E 1+15N
FW88-03	285.3	360	-45	23+43E 0+61N
FW88-04	160.6	180	-45	23+42E 1+87N
FW88-05	202.8	180	-45	24+91E 2+74N
FW88-06	198.9	180	-45	24+91E 1+96N
FW88-07	169.5	360	-45	23+42E 2+34N
FW88-08	215.5	360	-45	22+49E 1+21N
FW88-09	236.5	180	-45	26+00E 2+60N
FW88-10	218.5	180	-45	32+00E 3+60N
FW88-11	121.0	180	-45	32+00E 2+25N
FW88-12	264.3	360	-45	47+91E 9+23N
FW88-13	75.2	360	-45	47+97E 10+11N
FW88-14	221.3	180	-45	46+94E 10+00N
FW88-15	241.9	360	-45	47+97E 2+03S
FW88-16	230.7	360	-45	46+10E 2+59S
FW88-17	197.2	180	-45	46+05E 2+84S
FW88-18	139.3	360	-45	46+06E 2+80S
FW88-19	144.8	360	-45	46+58E 8+28N
FW88-20	134.4	180	-45	48+89E 11+00N

HOLE	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	GRID
COORDINATES	(m)	(degrees)	(degrees)	
FW88-21 9+50N	116.9	360	-45	49+66E
FW88-22 8+99N	182.9	360	-45	21+97E
FW88-23 0+93S	185.0	360	-45	22+05E
FW88-24 1+02N	142.0	360	-47	21+50E
FW88-25 0+80N	111.6	360	-48	20+98E
FW88-26 0+73N	169.2	360	-45	22+01E
FW88-27 0+72N	227.4	360	-60	22+01E
FW88-28 1+19N	221.9	360	-60	21+49E
FW88-29 1+61N	230.4	360	-60	22+98E
FW88-30 1+67N	100.9	360	-45	23+46E
FW88-31 1+24N	153.3	135	-45	20+28E
FW88-32 0+77N	170.7	135	-45	20+03E
FW88-33 0+99N	185.0	3	-64	21+50E
FW88-34 0+98N	152.4	312	-47	21+49E
FW88-35 0+60N	227.6	335	-60	21+50E
FW88-36 0+58N	152.4	309	-50	21+50E
FW88-37 0+57N	249.9	309	-69	21+51E
FW88-38 0+57N	160.6	309	-60	21+50E
FW88-39 0+54N	157.5	266	-49	21+46E

HOLE	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	GRID
COORDINATES	(m)	(degrees)	(degrees)	
FW88-40	139.2	270	-46	21+31E
0+20N				
FW88-41	182.9	270	-70	21+32E
0+20N				
FW88-42	137.2	315	-45	21+82E
0+68N				
FW88-43	172.8	312	-60	21+82E
0+68N				
FW88-44	221.0	312	-71	21+83E
0+67N				
FW88-45	191.1	269	-44	21+45E
0+31S				
FW88-46	130.2	269	-62	21+46E
0+31S				
FW88-47	181.7	3	-45	24+08E
0+49N				
FW88-48	175.9	355	-44	23+19E
1+34N				
FW88-49	206.3	359	-46	22+95E
1+21N				
FW89-50	121.9	359	-71	22+95E
1+20N				
FW88-51	163.7	358	-46	22+72E
1+36N				
FW88-52	245.4	360	-63	22+48E
1+02N				
FW88-53	126.5	360	-71	22+96E
0+70N				
FW88-54	242.4	318	-63	21+85E
0+21N				
FW88-55	251.8	273	-69	21+85E
0+21N				
FW88-56	206.4	0	-60	21+48E
0+25N				
FW88-57	162.5	270	-57	21+83E
0+56N				
FW88-58	182.0	290	-46	20+15E
0+75N				
FW88-59	177.7	180	-46	19+00E
4+00N				

HOLE	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	GRID COORDINATES
	(m)	(degrees)	(degrees)	
FW88-60	199.4	360	-47	16+00E 1+00S
FW88-61	175.4	360	-63	16+00E 1+25S
FW88-62	197.6	357	-45	15+50E 1+25S
FW88-63	162.6	360	-45	18+00E 11+75N
FW88-64	132.8	360	-45	17+00E 11+45N
FW88-65	175.4	305	-45	13+65E 9+20N
FW88-66	166.7	360	-65	46+53E 8+16N
FW88-67	177.7	360	-45	46+03E 8+18N
FW88-68	157.6	360	-45	45+35E 8+03N
FW88-69	196.9	360	-45	44+53E 7+67N
FW88-70	202.7	360	-63	46+53E 7+66N
FW88-71	169.8	360	-45	47+06E 8+15N
FW88-72	163.7	360	-45	47+46E 8+55N
FW88-73	169.8	360	-60	47+86E 9+76N
FW88-74	91.4	360	-60	48+38E 9+15N
FW88-75	182.0	270	-60	21+80E 0+30S
FW88-76	200.3	270	-72	21+80E 0+30S
FW88-77	206.0	270	-60	22+05E 0+61N
FW88-78	124.1	360	-45	22+95E 2+00N
FW88-79	114.9	360	-45	22+49E 1+66N

T A B L E 2

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS INC.
SUMMARY OF FIREWEED PROPERTY DRILLING RESULTS

WEST ZONE

HOLE	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/ton)
FW88-1	123.0-128.8	5.8	1.36	-	-	-	-
	166.5-171.1	4.6	1.01	-	-	-	-
	193.8-199.0	5.2	1.13	-	-	-	-
	263.3-266.3	3.0	0.96	-	-	-	-
FW88-3	045.1-048.1	3.0	0.46	-	2.15	0.14	-
	058.6-060.1	1.5	0.37	-	0.37	0.17	0.061
	061.6-066.1	4.5	0.34	1.26	2.27	-	-
	081.1-082.6	1.5	-	-	2.49	-	-
FW88-4	019.8-021.3	+1.5	0.92	-	-	0.42	-
	110.2-112.2	2.0	0.41	1.60	2.63	-	-
	141.8-144.8	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.019
FW88-5	065.0-068.0	3.0	-	-	2.70	0.09	-
	071.2-073.0	1.8	-	-	1.18	-	-
	078.3-080.3	2.0	0.75	-	0.70	0.31	-
	110.4-112.4	2.0	-	-	1.93	-	-
	128.0-129.5	1.5	-	-	3.21	-	-
FW88-7	070.0-076.0	6.0	1.06	-	-	-	-
FW88-8	066.7-080.3	13.6	-	1.22	1.94	-	-
	084.2-088.8	4.6	0.49	1.58	3.85	-	-
	094.0-098.0	4.0	18.89	1.01	2.11	-	-
	112.1-114.1	2.0	0.25	-	1.38	-	0.021
FW88-22	050.5-075.5	25.0	9.57	1.28	1.94	-	-
	incl56.0-068.5	13.0	17.2	1.79	3.07	-	-
	120.0-121.2	1.2	2.9	0.45	0.25	-	-
	163.0-164.0	1.0	5.53	1.25	1.53	-	-
FW88-24	068.7-078.4	11.7	~~12.95~~ 13.0	0.97	~~1.93~~ 1.82	-	-
FW88-25	026.6-045.4	19.0	6.04	0.52	0.77	-	-
FW88-26	124.0-129.0	5.0	1.69	4.02	3.83	-	-
FW88-28	070.1-071.1	1.0	3.76	4.24	10.15	-	-
	119.3-121.3	2.0	9.26	0.46	1.75	-	-
	193.8-198.8	5.0	1.09	1.51	2.89	-	-

HOLE	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/ton)
FW88-29	020.1-023.1	3.0	1.18	-	-	0.76	-
	024.1-029.1	5.0	1.96	1.17	11.13	0.27	0.009
	033.2-036.5	3.3	4.41	4.72	15.50	0.39	0.032
	040.5-041.5	1.0	4.40	4.36	21.78	0.18	0.024
	044.4-046.4	2.0	1.55	1.24	5.05	0.40	0.030
	056.5-060.5	4.0	4.53	5.37	18.82	0.50	0.055
	064.3-065.3	1.0	1.48	3.26	2.75	0.06	0.004
FW88-31	113.2-123.2	10.0	3.75	-	-	-	-
	132.2-135.2	3.0	4.30	0.46	1.36	-	-
	139.2-150.2	11.0	6.00	-	-	-	-
incl	139.2-141.2	2.0	15.79	2.07	1.87	-	-
	146.2-148.2	2.0	8.81	-	0.66	-	-
FW88-33	107.0-118.0	11.0	0.67	1.23	3.75	-	-
	125.0-128.0	3.0	0.68	1.48	2.15	-	-
FW88-34	068.8-073.4	4.6	4.26	0.40	0.84	-	-
FW88-35	143.0-146.0	3.0	0.74	1.03	1.33	-	-
FW88-36	098.0-100.8	2.8	11.55	1.39	3.61	-	-
	106.0-116.6	9.6	5.42	0.56	1.08	-	-
FW88-37	145.0-148.0	3.0	8.27	1.80	2.25	-	-
	153.0-154.0	1.0	11.46	2.65	3.73	-	-
FW88-38	124.0-140.0	16.0	5.27	1.09	1.75	-	-
FW88-39	086.3-090.4	4.1	12.4	0.81	0.28	-	-
FW88-41	110.8-118.7	7.9	18.5	2.26	3.02	-	-
FW88-42	126.4-137.2	10.8	11.3	1.35	2.14	-	-
FW88-48	096.5-098.2	1.7	1.03	-	3.06	0.16	0.042
	100.6-102.2	1.6	1.16	0.31	2.44	0.24	0.038
	105.6-107.2	1.6	0.71	0.38	2.39	-	0.049
FW88-49	050.1-051.8	1.7	1.71	0.91	7.18	0.10	0.026
	053.3-067.3	14.0	2.0	1.73	3.94	0.08	0.018
FW88-50	024.0-034.5	11.5	0.18	0.94	3.46	0.08	0.033
	072.3-079.7	7.4	0.69	0.18	4.26	0.20	0.015
	082.6-089.0	6.4	0.35	-	8.70	-	-
FW88-51	043.0-044.0	1.0	0.17	-	3.51	-	0.005
	049.0-050.0	1.0	0.64	0.17	3.28	-	-
	062.8-~~082.8~~ 66.4	~~20.0~~ 3.6m	4.24	0.68	1.56	-	0.013
	150.7-151.9	1.2	1.87	3.05	2.74	-	0.011

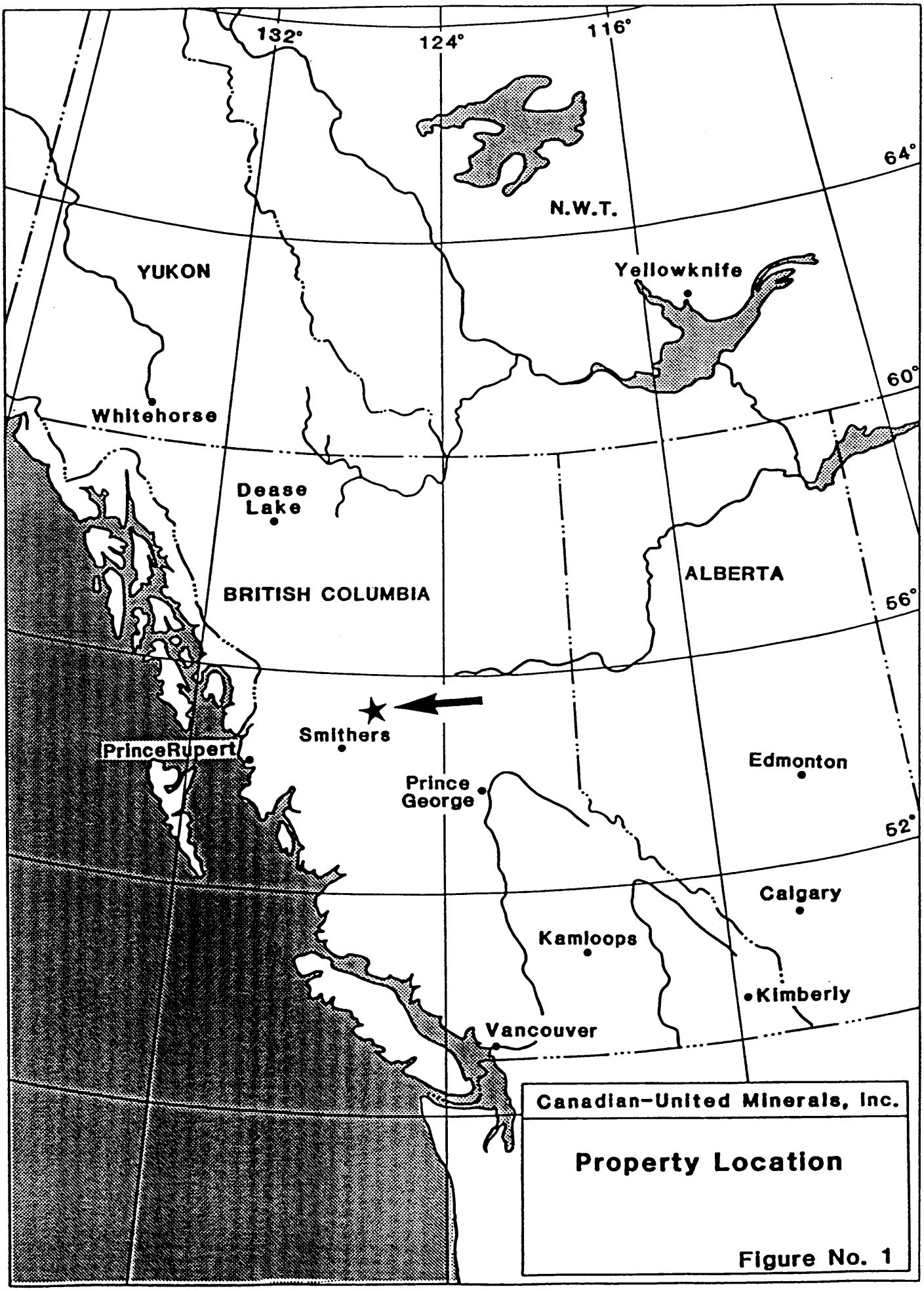
HOLE	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/ton)
FW89-52	113.5-115.5	2.0	0.83	1.73	1.63	-	-
	143.8-146.2	2.4	1.22	-	-	-	0.008
	221.3-222.2	0.9	1.52	2.73	1.62	-	-
FW89-53	073.0-076.2	3.2	0.38	0.20	3.17	-	0.054
FW89-54	193.6-194.7	1.1	1.78	1.40	1.99	-	-
FW89-55	173.2-182.2	9.9	3.30	0.37	0.36	-	-
FW89-56	183.8-187.8	4.0	0.48	0.90	1.23	-	-
FW89-57	139.3-148.3	9.0	3.20	0.26	0.39	-	-
FW89-58 (Mn Zone)	017.0-020.4	3.4	3.11	0.32	0.46	-	-
FW89-76	18.2-19.2	1.0	2.16	2.30	6.62	0.18	0.040
	115.5-121.2	5.7	2.19	3.49	4.63	-	-
incl	115.5-116.5	1.0	7.70	12.30	5.01	0.08	-
and	118.5-120.5	2.0	2.02	3.14	8.66	0.07	-
FW89-77	189.5-193.5	4.0	5.86	0.42	0.73	-	-
incl	190.5-192.5	2.0	8.71	0.61	1.05	-	-
FW89-78	97.6-101.6	4.0	0.35	0.39	0.67	-	-
	109.4-111.4	2.0	0.48	0.74	0.90	-	-
	114.5-115.5	1.0	0.41	0.88	0.82	-	-
FW89-79	47.1-48.3	1.2	0.27	1.11	0.22	-	-
	64.5-65.8	1.3	0.82	1.16	1.73	-	-
	71.3-74.5	3.2	1.62	2.31	2.55	-	0.009

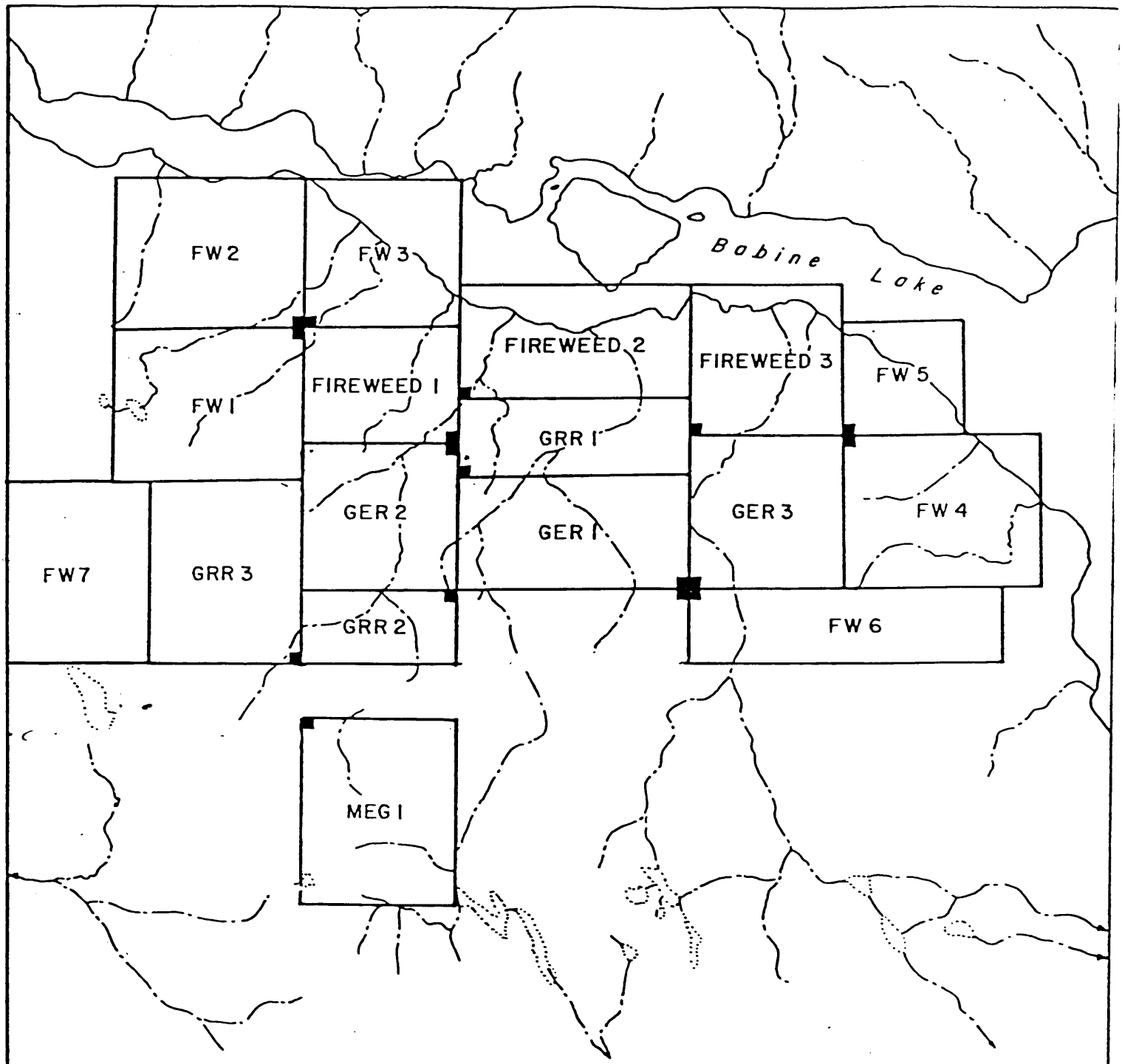
1600 ZONE

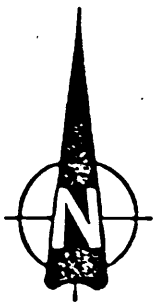
HOLE	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/ton)
FW89-60	082.6-083.3	0.7	7.85	11.10	10.90	0.11	0.065
	099.3-102.3	3.0	0.39	0.13	2.37	-	-
	150.0-153.0	3.0	0.19	-	2.14	-	0.006
	154.7-156.7	2.0	0.91	0.30	4.63	0.15	0.095
	166.8-167.8	1.0	-	-	1.52	-	-
FW89-61	028.9-029.4	0.5	0.74	0.20	8.60	0.05	-
	130.5-132.5	2.0	0.44	-	4.32	0.05	-
incl	130.5-131.5	1.0	0.69	-	7.40	0.05	-
FW89-62	074.5-075.5	1.0	0.30	-	3.30	0.03	-
	123.5-128.5	5.0	1.14	2.05	4.00	0.04	0.030
incl	123.5-124.5	1.0	0.88	0.59	10.50	0.07	0.043
and	126.5-128.5	2.0	2.01	4.07	3.13	0.05	0.043
	160.2-168.2	8.0	0.19	-	2.69	0.03	0.010
incl	160.2-164.2	4.0	0.37	-	3.99	0.06	0.020
incl	161.2-163.2	2.0	0.47	-	5.77	0.08	0.033

EAST ZONE

HOLE	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/ton)
FW88-12	039.6-042.6	3.0	0.63	-	-	0.62	0.003
FW88-19	063.8-080.8	17.0	0.57	-	-	0.31	0.020
	084.8-087.8	3.0	0.11	-	-	0.10	0.045
	093.8-097.8	4.0	0.47	-	-	0.41	0.111
	102.8-108.8	6.0	0.65	-	-	0.35	0.027
FW88-21	051.4-055.4	4.0	0.92	-	8.87	0.09	-
	081.4-082.4	1.0	-	-	1.88	-	-
	109.4-110.4	1.0	0.22	-	1.29	-	-
FW89-66	077.6-080.2	2.6	0.41	-	-	0.23	0.010
	091.4-112.8	21.4	0.27	-	-	0.17	-
incl	93.4-096.4	3.0	0.49	-	1.63	0.36	-
and	101.4-103.5	2.1	0.30	-	-	0.33	0.054
FW89-67	072.5-075.5	3.0	0.22	-	0.41	0.09	-
FW89-68	110.5-120.5	10.0	0.32	-	0.31	0.26	-
incl	114.5-117.5	3.0	0.55	-	0.55	0.57	-
	156.1-157.1	1.0	0.98	-	7.60	0.19	-
FW89-69	118.0-121.0	3.0	0.29	-	0.19	0.16	0.005
FW89-70	127.0-140.0	13.0	0.33	-	0.79	0.17	0.005
incl	131.0-134.0	3.0	0.66	-	2.97	0.27	0.014
	181.0-183.0	2.0	0.40	-	-	0.27	-
FW89-71	74.3-76.3	2.0	0.44	-	-	0.22	0.013
	137.5-142.3	4.8	0.48	-	-	0.34	-
incl	140.5-141.5	1.0	1.11	-	-	0.75	-
FW89-72	72.3-74.3	2.0	0.80	-	5.26	0.41	0.033
	124.0-132.2	8.2	0.21	-	-	0.16	0.004
FW89-73	91.2-96.2	5.0	0.28	-	-	0.20	-
	99.5-102.1	2.6	0.25	-	-	0.25	-
	116.5-117.5	1.0	0.64	-	-	0.51	-
	119.5-125.1	5.6	0.34	-	-	0.30	0.005
incl	122.0-124.1	2.1	0.31	-	-	0.50	0.015


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





0 1 2 3 km

1:75,000

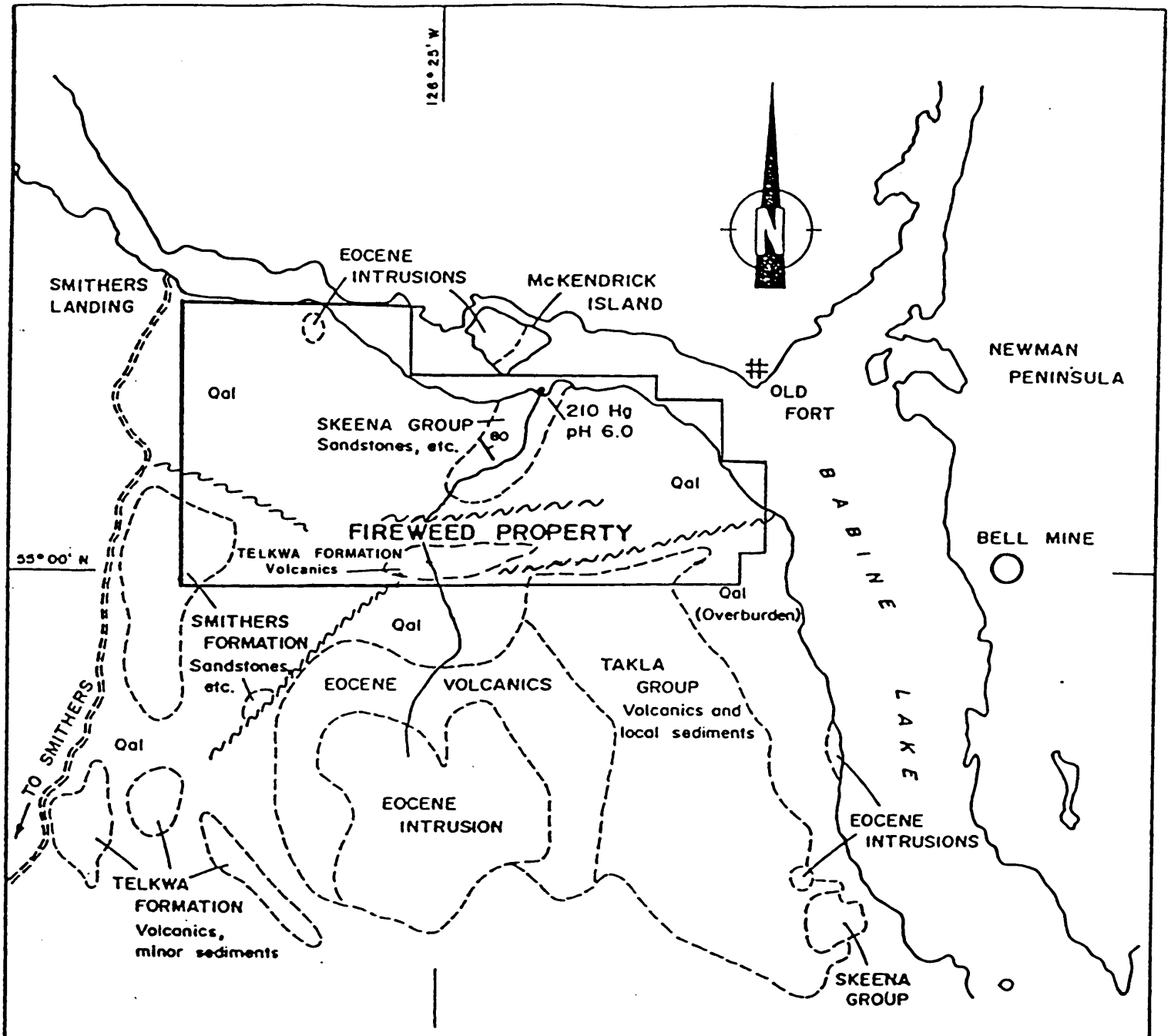
■ = Legal Corner Post

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.

FIREWEED PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

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



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

CANADIAN-UNITED MINERALS, INC.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

FIREWEED PROPERTY AREA

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