84-1090- 12916.

SITLIKA 2, 11 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93N 12W

C. GRAF NOVEMBER 7, 1984

WORK PERFORMED ON:	RECORD NO.	DATE RECORDED
Sitlika 2	4923	November 25, 1982
Sitlika 11	4932	November 25, 1982

LATITUDE 55°37'

LONGITUDE 125°48'
125°54'

OPERATOR: C. GRAF

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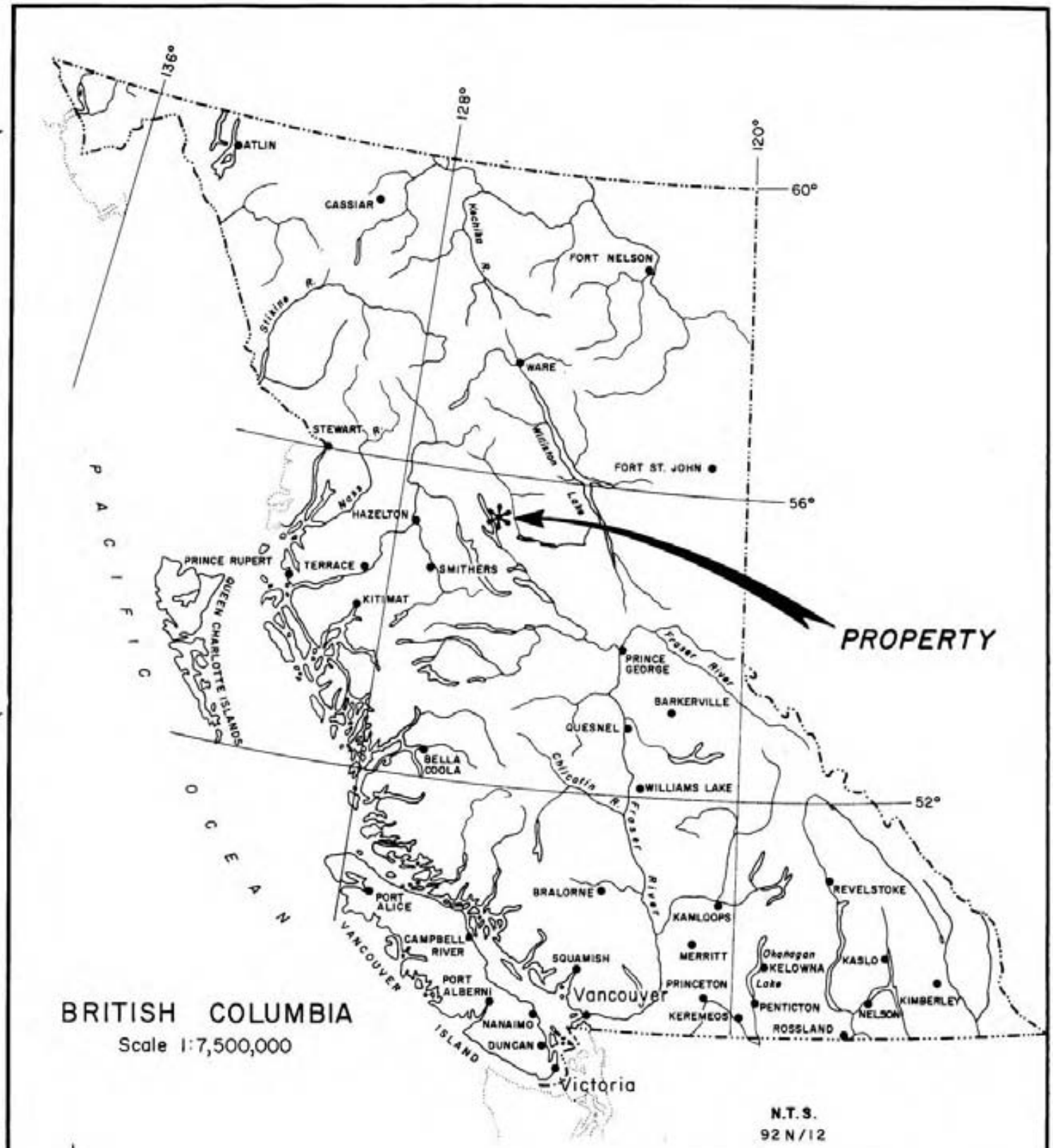


ACTIVE MINERAL EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SITLIKA CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN	WORK BY	DATE	FIGURE
		NOV. 84	1

Revised

SITLIKA 2, 11 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93N 12W
C. Graf November 1984

SUMMARY

The Sitlika claims were staked in November 1982 to cover a Triassic age sequence of gossanous felsic volcanic rocks (Sitlika Assemblage). They are believed, by the Geological Survey of Canada, to be age and lithological equivalents to the Kutcho sequence further north (Patterson 1974, Monger 1977). On the basis of this correlation, the pyritic, Sitlika rhyolite unit is considered to have potential to host volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits similar to those at Kutcho Creek, where 11 million tons of drill indicated reserves grading 1.68% copper, 2.14% zinc, 25g/t silver and .3 g/t gold have been announced by Esso Resources. (Schroeter 1983)

Previous exploration work in the Sitlika rocks by McIntyre Mines, Canadian Superior and Shell Canada Minerals, outlined several significant copper-zinc soil anomalies associated with the pyritic gossans. Detailed geological mapping by Canadian Superior shows the Sitlika 2 claim is underlain by a thick sequence of schistose, rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic rocks (Watkins, 1980). These companies were dissolved during the 1982 recession, and their claims allowed to lapse.

The present work was intended to investigate the soil anomalies and known mineral showings by further soil and rock chip sampling, however, frozen ground and an early fresh snow cover made locating these anomalous zones difficult and limited the amount of sampling that could be done properly. We were not able to locate or sample the Eurkeka showing, which has been previously described by Shell Canada Minerals as a massive sulfide lens (1-2 meters exposed across 6.1 m, assaying 4.34% Cu, .05% Zn, .058 oz/t Au and 2.25 oz/ton Ag (McLeod 1981).

A total of 33 C horizon soil samples were taken with a mattock across the Sitlika 2 claim in an attempt to reproduce earlier geochemical anomalies found by Shell Canada.. These present samples were not anomalous in copper or zinc and probably had been taken up slope from the pyritic gossan zone with copper-zinc enrichment that was outlined by the earlier geochem surveys. (Figure 5 & 6).

The present investigation is inconclusive and the property requires a field examination under proper conditions to see the geology and rock chip sample the geochem anomaly.

INTRODUCTION

On September 26, 1984 the writer and an assistant carried out a limited prospecting-soil sampling survey on the Sitlika 2 and Sitlika 11 claims, where a copper-silver mineral showing and significant copper and copper-zinc soil anomalies have previously been discovered.

An unseasonably early snowfall blanketed the property and made it impossible to locate or properly sample the mineralized zones.

Thirty-three C horizon soil samples were taken with much difficulty through snow and frozen ground. None of these samples are considered anomalous and probably were not taken across the mineralized zone where they were intended. (Figure 4).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sitlika 2, 11 claims lie near Mount Bodine, 17 km east of Takla Landing in northeastern British Columbia. The latitude and longitude are 55° 37' and 125° 50' respectively. (Figure 1). Most of the claims are above treeline and elevation varys from 4500 to 5000 feet.

The area is accessible by logging road from Takla Landing or Fort St. James. The northern extension of B.C. Railway runs to Takla Landing on Takla Lake which is roughly 17 km from the mineral claims. This close proximity of a bulk transportation route would be a positive feature if a mine was developed on the claims.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Prior to the 1970's: There is no exploration work reported in the literature although the name Red Slide Peak implies that its gossan zones were visible to the early prospectors and geologists.

1974 - Kennco Exploration: Geochemically investigated the area for volcanogenic deposits and discovered anomalous Cu and Zn in stream silts from creeks draining felsic volcanic rocks making up the slopes of Mt. Bodine. Follow-up JEM and geologic surveys were apparently discouraging and they allowed the claims to lapse.

1975 - McIntyre Mines: Staked the Ruth 1-4 claims to cover the northeastern slope of Mt. Bodine. They explored the area as part of a regional airborne EM survey and during geologic mapping discovered the Eureka copper-silver showing.

1979 - Canadian Superior Exploration: Optioned the Ruth 1-4 claims from McIntyre Mines but apparently did no fieldwork.

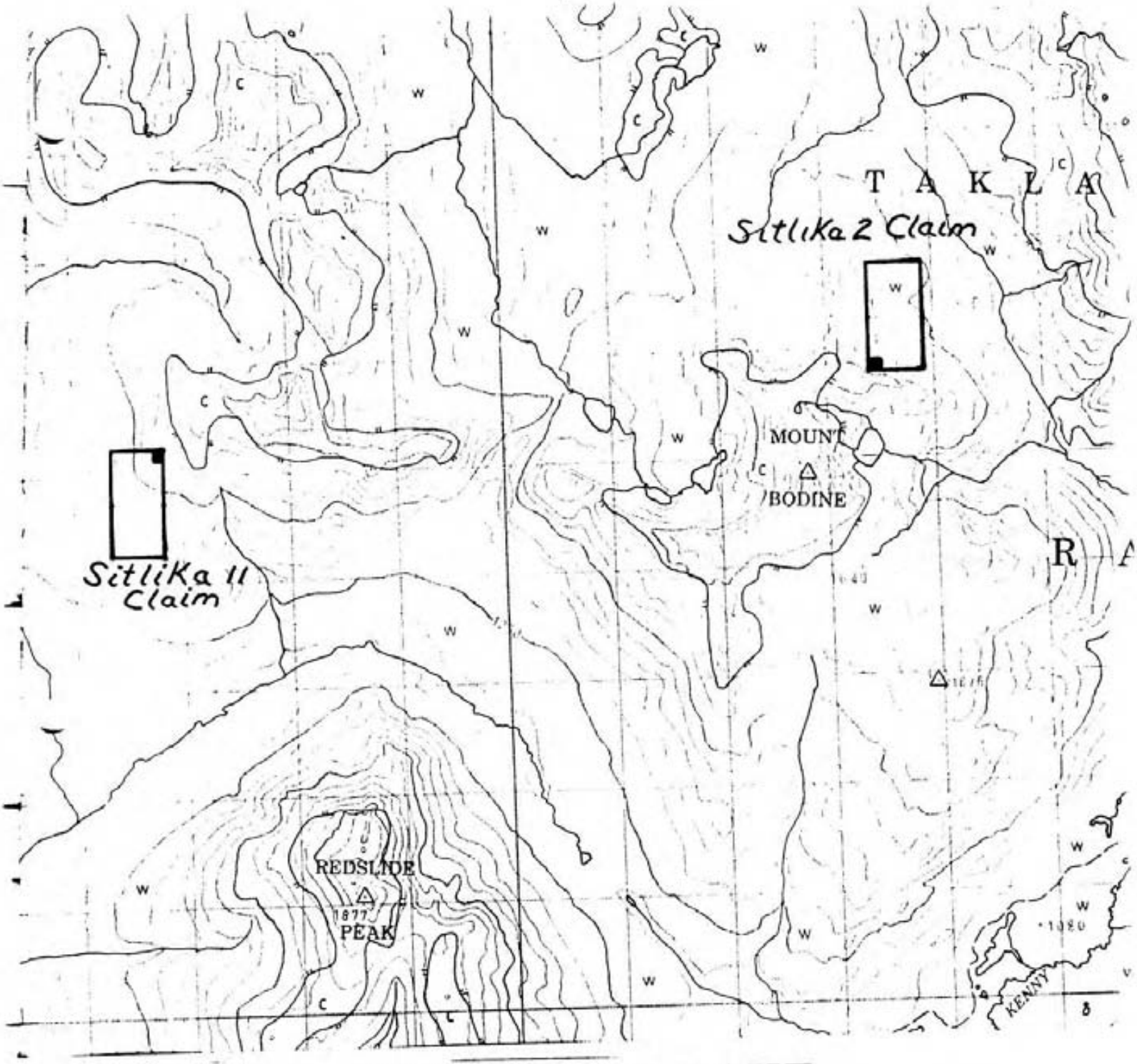
1978 - Shell Canada Resources: Carried out a regional stream silt sampling survey throughout the general area and staked the Skye 1-12 claims to cover some geochemical anomalies.

The results of McIntyre's earlier airborne survey showed a number of EM anomalies on the Skye claims.

1979 - Shell Canada Resources: Carried out ground follow-up work including horizontal loop shootback EM, soil sampling and geological mapping. A significant copper soil anomaly was discovered on the Skye 9 claim.

1980 - Canadian Superior: Carried out a detailed geological mapping program. This work showed the Ruth 3 claim to be underlain by argillite on the northeast and felsic volcanics on the southwest. A large gossan zone formed by disseminated pyrite was mapped for 2000 m along the contact on strike with the Eureka showing (Watkins, 1980).

1981 - Shell Canada Resources: Optioned the Ruth claims and carried out a



HUMPHREY LAKE

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

92 N/12

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

figure 2

detailed soil geochemical survey. A significant copper-zinc anomaly, including the Eureka showing was discovered along the gossan zone. A ground Crone horizontal loop shootback EM survey was performed over an attractive airborne anomaly but was negative.

1982: Claims were allowed to lapse and were staked as the Sitlika Group by C. Graf.

CLAIMS

The claims listed below are shown in Figure 2.

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Date Recorded
Sitlika 2	2	4923	November 25, 1982
Sitlika 11	2	4932	November 25, 1982

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1984

Exploration work in 1984 consisted of a one day survey by two persons, to carry out a prospecting, rock chip sampling and soil sampling. A 10 cm snow cover and frozen ground greatly inhibited the intended examination and as a result neither the Eureka showing and disseminated pyrite zone were located nor chip sampled. The frozen ground made the soil sampling difficult, however, 33 C horizon samples were taken along the break-in slope on the Sitlika 2 claim. (Figure 4).

These soil samples were not anomalous, and it is thought that they were not taken over the previously discovered soil anomalous zone.

The ridge tops were free of snow in places, so it was possible to look at the various lithogies in the field, and relate them to Canadian Superior's mapping. The rocks are layered but massive, light colored, often greenish, fine-grained siliceous sediments and volcanic tuffs where previously mapped as rhyolites. Near

the main ridge to the west, which runs northwards from the peak of Mount Bodine, the rocks are coarser grained, pyroxene porphyritic, dark green massive mafic volcanic rocks as they were previously mapped.

The east side of Mount Bodine is made of northwest striking, relatively flat, thin-medium bedded rocks which strike as a panel across the entire mountain and for over 1 km northwest. The felsic volcanics form at the base of this section and though not well exposed, lie at shallow depth across the claims area and to the north.

One outcrop of felsic volcanic rocks contained numerous resistant, clear quartz fragments up to 3mm across. Quartz eye bearing rocks are indicated from the reports and mapping by all previous geologists. Watkins differentiated beween rhyolite and dacite depending on whether the rocks were quartz porphyritic or not. MacLeod states that "the rhyolites commonly contain small irridescent quartz eyes".

MINERALIZATION

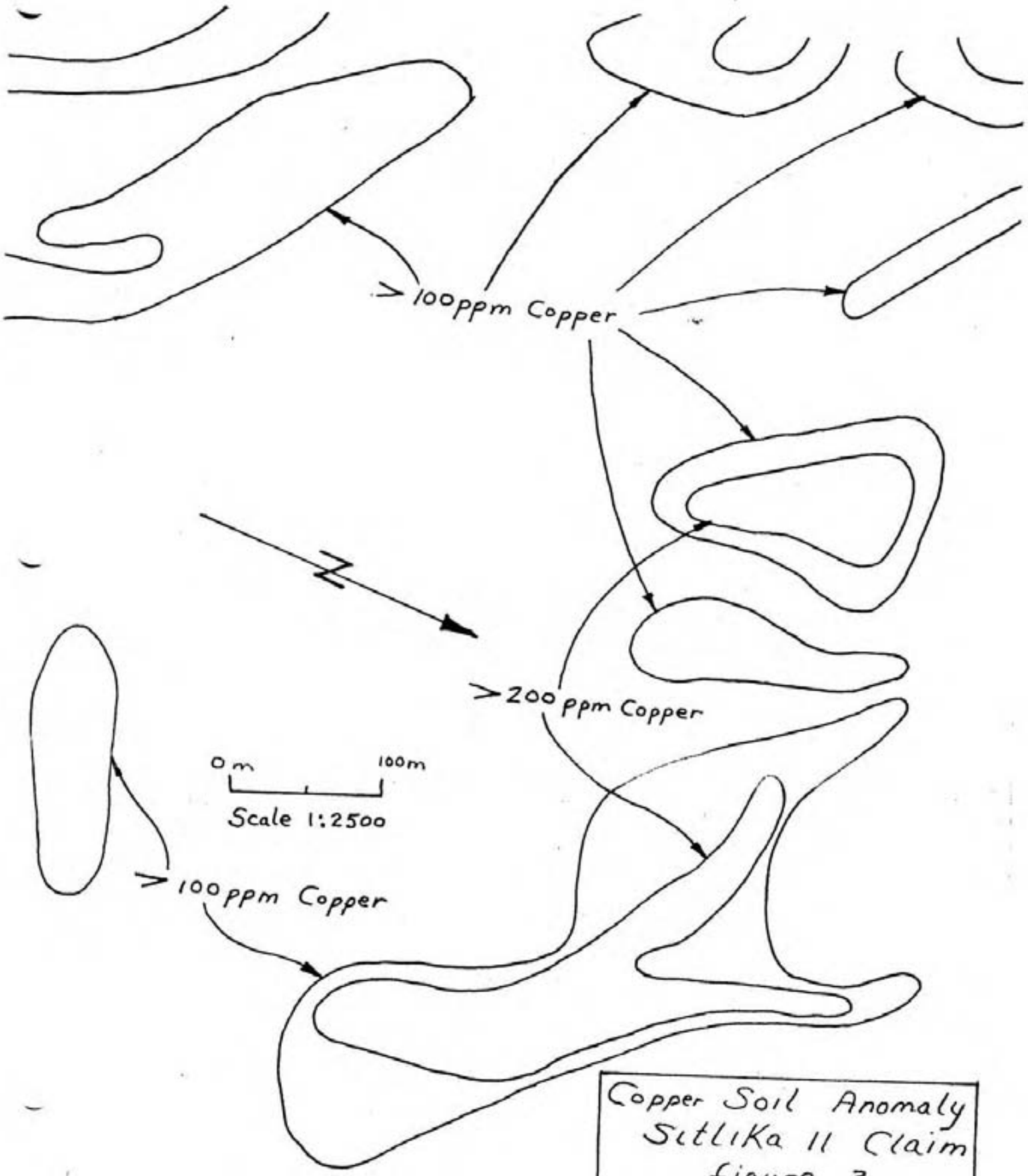
There are two copper-zinc soil anomalies which require further examination and sampling.

Sitlika 11 Claims

One is the copper soil anomaly that was discovered by Shell on grid 79-5 and is now covered by the Sitlika 11 claims. It is shown in this report as Figure 3 where the 200 ppm Cu contour is 500 m northwest by 50 m southwest. The corresponding zinc values are generally low and the anomalous ones are scattered but form a crude pattern in the centre of the grid where a strong copper anomaly occurs.

The anomaly was discribed by McLeod 1979:

"Anomalously high copper, zinc and silver values occur on this grid. The



Copper Soil Anomaly
Sitlika II Claim
figure 3

trend of the anomalies is essentially along strike parallel to the baseline and a degree of coincidence between the three metals is present. The +500 ppm copper values suggest a strong response in this metal.

The grid is mainly underlain by andesitic lithologies although graphitic argillite and siltstone were mapped in contact with the volcanics on line 75.

Pyrite was the only sulfide mineral observed and would not offer an explanation for the high base metal values".

My own perusal of the geochem data recognizes two anomalies outlined by the 100 ppm copper contour. The eastern one, centred on the baseline, trends northwest and is 600 m long and 80 m wide. It has a 200 ppm central zone 250 m long within which maximum individual values are 500 ppm. (Figure 3).

The second anomaly forms the western edge of the grid for its entire length of 1 km with some discontinuity in the middle. It varies from single sample anomalies (25m) to 100 m in width.

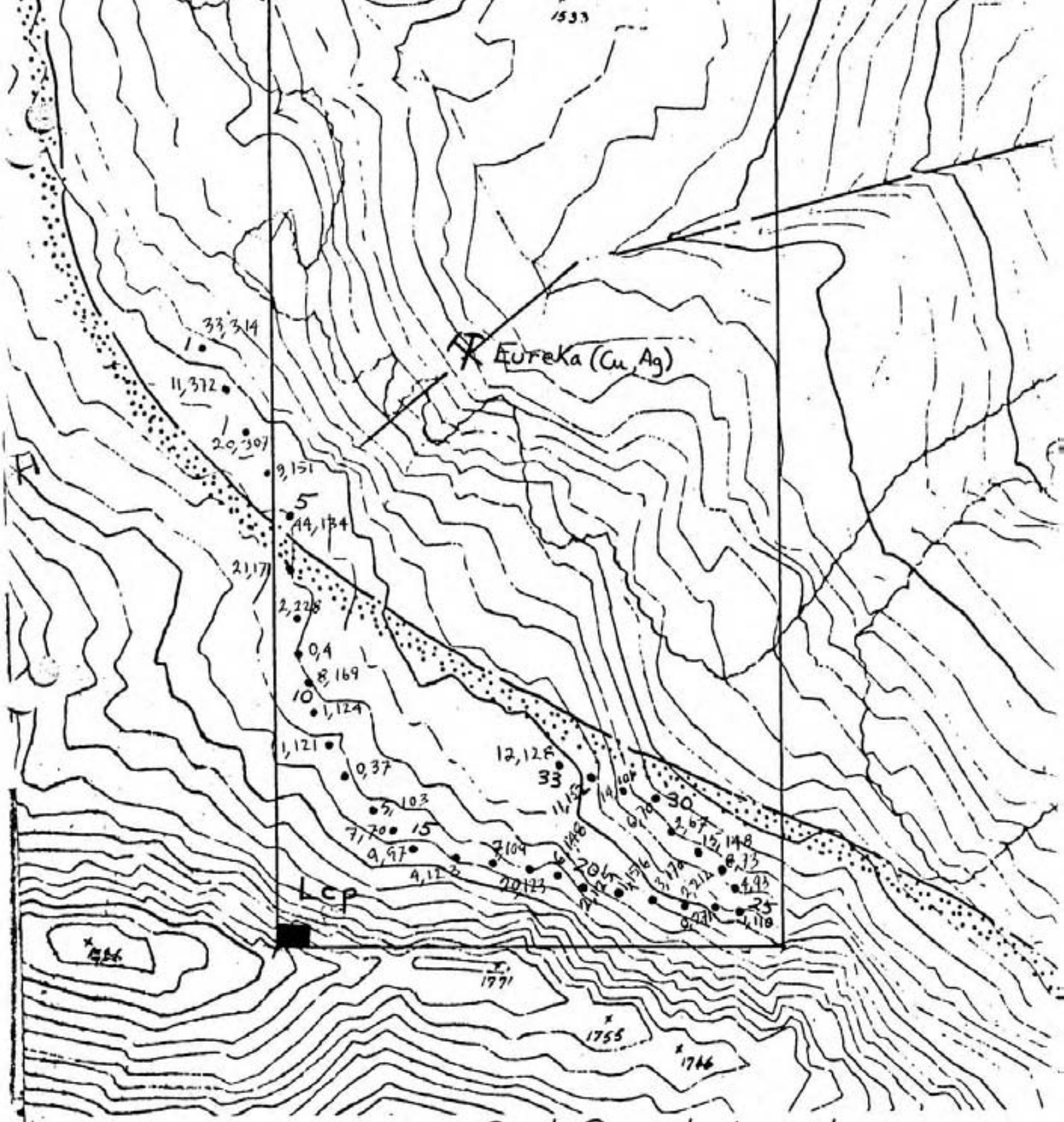
Higher zinc values in the 180 - 500 ppm range are scattered along the western copper anomaly. Only 4 samples with zinc values of 200 ppm occur in the eastern copper anomaly.

Other elements such as lead and silver are low. Gold was not analyzed for, however, and the potential may still exist that these systems of mineralization contain gold.

Sitlika 2 Claim

Formerly held from 1976-1982 as the Ruth claims.

The Eureka copper-silver showing is described by Watkins:



1984 Soil Sample Locations
Sitlika 2 Claim figure 4

0m 100 200 300

Cu (ppm), Zn (ppm)

"The Eureka showing is exposed along a north-facing wall of a ravine occupied by a creek draining the east slope of Mt. Bodine. The showing consists of siliceous "boudins", measuring approximately 0.7 m by 0.3 m. mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite. A channel sample across one mineralized boudin returned 1.3% Cu (Sample #430). The boudins, which are enclosed in a gouge-like matrix of sheared rhyolite, are oriented with their long axis paralleling the regional foliation. The showing occurs in close proximity to an interpreted northeast trending fault (Figure 3), and is positioned close to the felsic volcanic-sediment contact within a zone of disseminated pyrite. The zone of disseminated pyrite has been traced for a distance of 2000 m. parallel to the argillite contact."

MacLeod's description of the Eureka Showing follows:

A previously discovered base metal occurrence is located at line 10+00N, 6+50E on the Ruth 3 claim. Earlier reports have discribed it as "a massive sulphide lens (1 - 2 metres) exposed across 20 ft. (6.1 m) assaying 4.34% Cu, 0.05% Zn, 0.058 oz/t Au, and 2.25 oz/t Ag." The pyrite, chalcopyrite mineralization is intimately associated with vein quartz in a sheared felsic volcaniclastic.

A coincident copper-zinc soil anomaly was discovered by Shell on the Ruth 3 claim. This anomaly and the Eureka showing are covered by the Sitlika 2 claim. (Figures 5,6).

This geochemical anomaly was described by McLeod 1981:

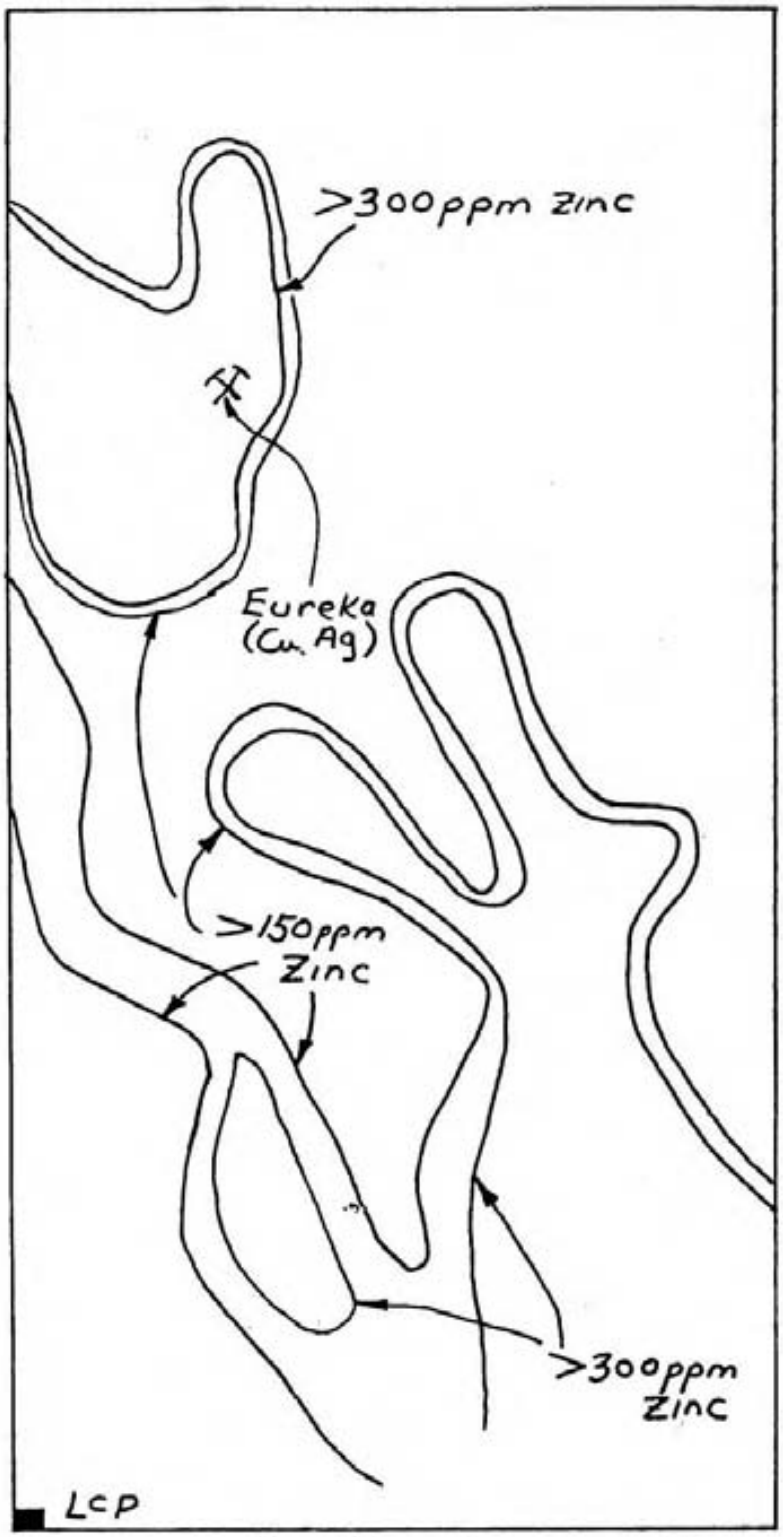
"The survey results for the three elements are presented in Figures 3, 4, 5. Zinc, the most mobile elements gives rise to high amplitude anomalies of large areal extent. This is readily evident on the north grid. A continuous linear zinc anomaly with some coincident lead located more or less centrally on the grid extends the length of the surveyed area and is irrespective of underlying geology. This anomaly occurs at a break in slope as evidenced by small ponds and drainages. This topographic feature offers the most likely explanation for the presence of the anomaly.

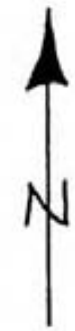
A more significant anomaly is located parallel to and downslope from the large zinc/lead anomaly described above. This reponse, a coincident copper and zinc high, is discontinuous but is located over the known mineralization. The anomaly merges with the zinc/lead response on the southern most line of the north grid and is open to the south. The host geology consists of Unit 2 and 3 felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments in contact with argillite. Zinc highs on the easternmost lines of the south grid may represent an extension of this anomaly."

My own perusal of the geochem data recognizes a >300 ppm zinc contour that cuts diagonally across the claim block from NW to SE for 500 m. It is broken south of the Eureka Showing for 150 m. It is >100 m wide for most of its length, except near the Eureka Showing where it narrows to 25 m. Spot highs range over 1000 ppm zinc.

The 100 ppm copper contour follows the zinc anomaly but is more restricted in size. The main area in the southeastern part of the claim is 300 m long by 50 m wide and contains spot highs over 1000 ppm copper.

Other elements such as lead and silver are generally low, and gold was not analyzed for during the previous surveys.





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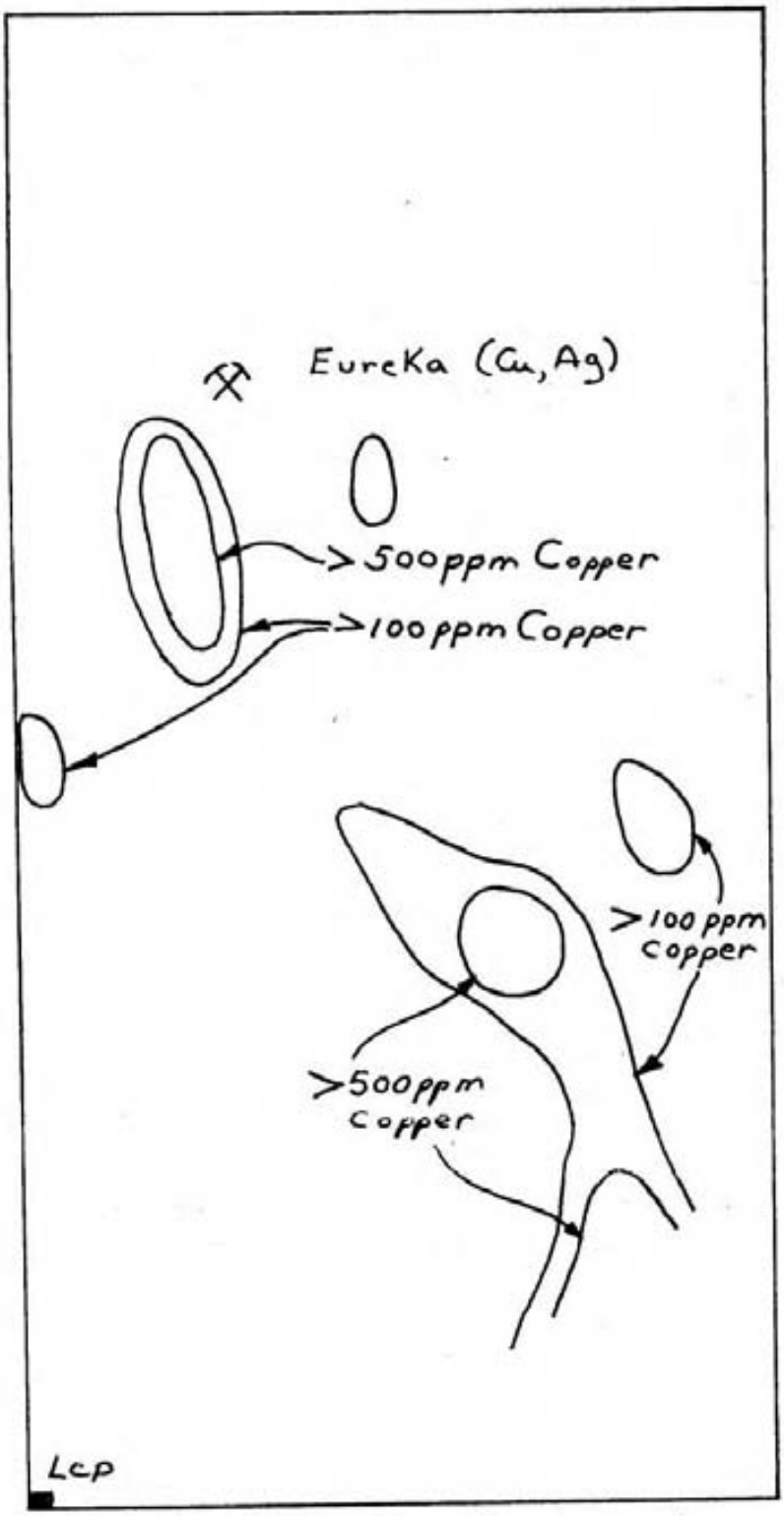
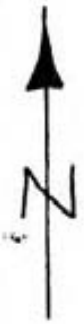
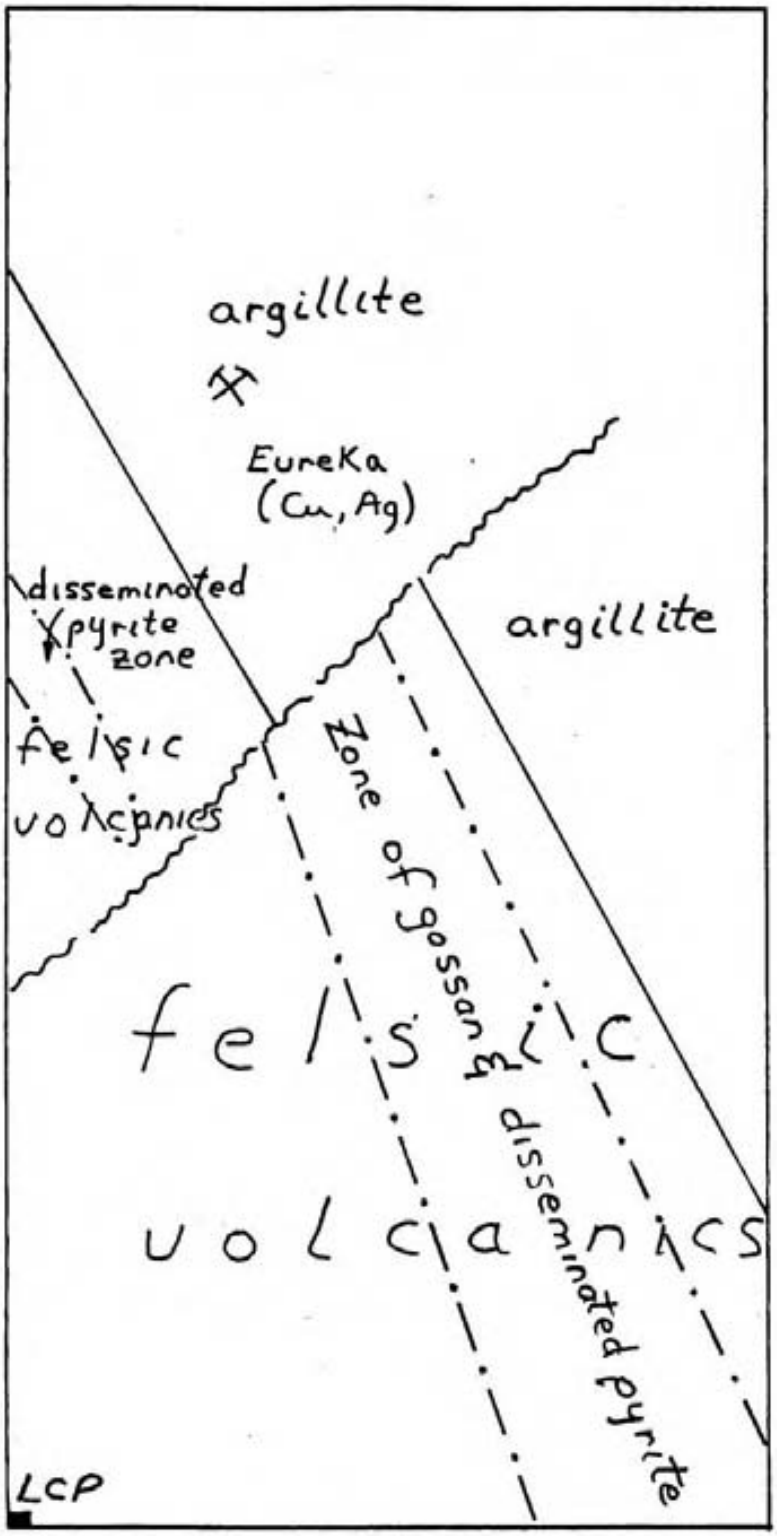
Zinc Soil Anomaly figure 5
Sitlka 2 Claim

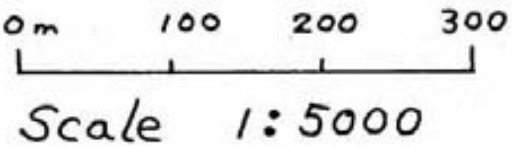




Scale 1:5000

Copper Soil Anomaly figure 6
Sitlika 2 Claim





Geology figure 7
Sitlika 2 Claim

CONCLUSIONS

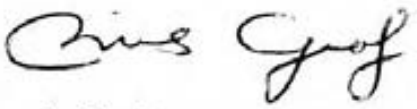
1. The Sitlika 2 claims cover an interesting copper-zinc soil geochemical anomaly, associated with a disseminated pyrite zone 2000 m long. These occur in a sequence of felsic volcanic rocks and should be investigated further for volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits by soil and rock chip sampling.

2. If the mineralization is stratigraphically controlled, then the favorable horizon is buried at shallow depth across much of the area and could be explored, especially to the north, by a properly placed line of soil samples and other surveys.

3. A significant copper soil geochemical anomaly occurs on the Sitlika 11 claim and should be explored further by prospecting and rock chip sampling.

4. Gold has not been analyzed for in any of the anomalous samples, and should not be overlooked if a sampling program is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,



C. Graf

Dated: 7 November 1984

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APPENDIX I

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERALS — MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT — (ACT:GEO30) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT No: — 705 WEST 15th ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 — FILE No: 4-1104/P182

ATTENTION: C. GRAF — (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 — *TYPE SOIL GEOCHE* — DATE: OCTOBER 5, 1984

(REPORT VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	B	CU	FE	MN	PB	SB	ZN	BA	AU-PPB
T84001	2.2	79	20	33	72400	994	80	9	314	131	40
T84002	.9	9	19	11	44000	965	84	5	372	89	20
T84003	1.2	27	20	20	59400	1100	131	8	307	87	10
T84004	.9	84	19	9	43100	1170	146	9	151	51	15
T84005	1.5	0	31	44	105000	3880	39	1	134	71	5
T84006	.4	23	19	21	64400	3180	36	8	171	58	5
T84007	.4	20	12	2	40000	2560	30	7	228	49	5
T84008	2.6	75	0	0	4480	32	8	4	4	4	10
T84009	.8	17	13	8	39700	1580	32	8	169	73	5
T84010	1.1	4	12	1	31600	901	22	5	124	64	15
T84011	.6	1	16	1	29200	1670	25	7	121	31	5
T84012	1.0	0	11	0	18700	263	12	3	37	30	10
T84013	.7	7	12	5	23500	1680	22	6	103	40	5
T84014	1.0	9	13	7	28500	808	24	4	70	56	20
T84015	.8	0	14	9	34400	1050	22	4	97	47	5
T84016	.7	4	14	4	34600	1350	24	6	123	42	5
T84017	.7	3	11	7	27700	1700	23	6	109	64	5
T84018	1.1	0	20	26	51700	2610	28	6	123	115	5
T84019	.6	4	22	6	40100	1850	27	10	142	67	10
T84020	.7	0	13	2	26700	1530	21	5	125	43	5
T84021	.7	1	15	1	25800	1110	20	5	136	54	10
T84022	.7	8	16	3	40300	3540	34	8	170	46	10
T84023	.3	16	19	2	45700	4330	38	10	212	50	5
T84024	.5	25	13	0	42900	2430	36	8	271	34	20
T84025	.7	0	15	1	24700	971	22	7	110	65	5
T84026	.3	3	12	4	24200	801	16	4	93	59	10
T84027	.8	0	18	8	34100	975	20	5	73	45	10
T84028	2.6	3	33	15	27800	1090	24	9	148	68	5
T84029	1.0	0	16	2	24100	350	9	2	67	66	5
T84030	1.1	1	12	6	13600	335	17	4	70	43	5
T84031	1.0	1	16	14	34000	734	27	4	101	50	5
T84032	.4	3	19	11	31600	856	31	8	152	113	5
T84033	.3	0	17	12	30800	832	29	6	128	127	5

APPENDIX II

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT

1.	**Labour**		
	C. Graf - 1 field day	$ 250.00	
	- 3 office days	750.00	
			$ 1,000.00
	P. Kulich - 1 field day		125.00
2.	**Helicopter**		1,158.32
3.	**Geochem Analysis**		382.50
4.	**Car Rental**		99.07
5.	**Food**		68.03
6.	**Accommodation**		36.38
7.	**Report Typing**		125.16
8.	**Withdrawal from PAC account of Chris Graf**		700.00
	TOTAL:		$ 3,694.46
	Rounded out:		$ 3,700.00

INVOICE

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

Phone: (604) 980-5814 or 988-4524
Telex: 04-352828

№ 5197 A

DATE Oct.8/84.

YOUR ORDER NO.

TO . Active Minerals,
. 1013-837 W. Hastings St.,
. Vancouver, B.C.

OUR ORDER NO.		TERMS	F.O.B.	
4-1104				Sitlika

QUANTITY	STOCK NUMBER/DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT	
33	soil geochem - 10 ICP, Au	10	75	354	75
33	soil sample prep		85	28	05
	TOTAL			382	80

NORTHERN MOUNTAIN HELICOPTERS INC.

CHARTER AND CONTRACT TICKET

Charge To: Chris Graf
2002-1111 Beach Ave
Vancouver B.C. V6E 1T9

Date 26 Sept/84
Phone
P.O.
Cash Cheque Charge

Pilot HERMENKO Eng. App.
A/C Type 206B A/C Reg. [illegible] Base XXS

From Babine To (1) Smithers
To (2) Mt Boone To (3) Recce Area
To (4) Smithers To (5) Babine
To (6) To (7)
To (8) To (9)

Charter Rate 2.2 Hours at $450.00 — $990.00
Contract Rate Hours at $
Fuel Charge [illegible]
Pilot Expenses [illegible] AV 349846-349851 — 168.32
Cargo Insurance Lifts Insured Value $
Other

TERMS: Net 30 days. Service charge on overdue accounts. See reverse side.
I personally guarantee payment of this charter.
Authorized by:
This ticket is expressly subject to the conditions printed on the reverse side of ticket and which are hereby accepted: (Passenger's Signature)

TOTAL CHGE. 1158.32

MAIN BASE
P.O. Box 368
Prince George, B.C.
Phone 963-9622
Telex 047-8027

28021

No. of Departures 4 | No. of Passengers 2 | No. of hours flown 2.2 | N/R Hrs.
Lbs. cargo | Miles flown
Base or designated Pt. XXS
Class of flying

3733 205325 12002

07/84 THRU 06/86 81 AX
C GRAF
ACTIVE MINERAL LTD

Description of Merchandise/Services / Description des Marchandises/Services		Approval Code / Code d'autorisation
		Cheque or Bill No. / Nº de votre facture
Service Establishment / Établissement membre: TWIN VALLEY MOTOR INN SMITHERS BC	Date of charges / Date des frais: 092584	Merchandise/Services: 36.38
Taxes		Delayed charges / Frais retardés — Type - Sorte
Tips/Misc. / Pourboire/Divers		Amount - Montant
Total: 36.38		Revised Total / Nouveau Total
		Record of charges / Facture

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07/84 THRU 06/86 81 AX
C GRAF
ACTIVE MINERAL LTD

Description of Merchandise/Services / Description des Marchandises/Services		Approval Code / Code d'autorisation
		Cheque or Bill No. / Nº de votre facture
Service Establishment / Établissement membre: TILDEN RENT A CAR 7380 TERRACE BC	Date of charges / Date des frais	Merchandise/Services: 99.07
Taxes		Delayed charges / Frais retardés
Tips/Misc. / Pourboire/Divers		Amount - Montant
Total: 99.07		Revised Total / Nouveau Total
		Record of charges / Facture

Establishment agrees to transmit to American Express Canada, Inc. (Amexco) or authorized Representative for payment. Merchandise and/or services purchased on this card shall not be resold or returned for cash.

Cardmember Signature - Signature du Titulaire
X

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Invoice No. — Nº de la facture: 423515

L'établissement s'engage à transmettre les présentes à American Express Canada, Inc. (Amexco) ou ses représentants autorisés en vue de règlement. Les marchandises ou les services obtenus sur présentation de cette carte ne doivent pas être revendus ou retournés pour remboursement au comptant.

Cardmember Copy
Exemplaire du Titulaire

ROC Form CD100240 (Rev. 1/82)

3733 205325 12002
07/84 THRU 06/86 81 AX
C GRAF
ACTIVE MINERAL LTD
932103531 4
510982CX0030
SMITHERS BC
Date of charges: 092584
Merchandise/Services: 38.59
Tips/Misc.: 3.00
Total: 41.59
Invoice No.: 301100
X Chris Graf
Cardmember Copy
Exemplaire du Titulaire

— CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT —
NORTHERN MOTOR INN
5 HWY. 16 EAST — TERRACE, B.C.
PHONE 635-6375
Nº 74181

DATE	WAITER	AMOUNT
25/8/84		12.15

TWIN VALLEY MOTOR INN
PHONE 847-3281
SMITHERS, B.C.

Meals 11.35
none 3.04
Total 14.39

PLEASE PAY CASHIER →

CHECK NUMBER	ROOM	WAITER	GUESTS
045867			

SEE MOORE PRINTING — SMITHERS, B.C.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, CHRIS GRAF, do hereby declare that:

(1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Ap.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering.

(2) That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

(3) That I have practised my profession for ten years with numerous mining companies in British Columbia.

Chris Graf
1015-837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1C4