86-45-14749

PROSPECTING ~~GEOLOGICAL~~ ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

CASS 2,3 CLAIMS TUNGSTEN PROSPECT

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

NTS 82N/4E

LATITUDE: 51° 02' N

LONGITUDE: 117° 435' W

FILMED

JANUARY, 1986

BY

Owner/Operator: C. GRAF P. ENG.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,749

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SUMMARY

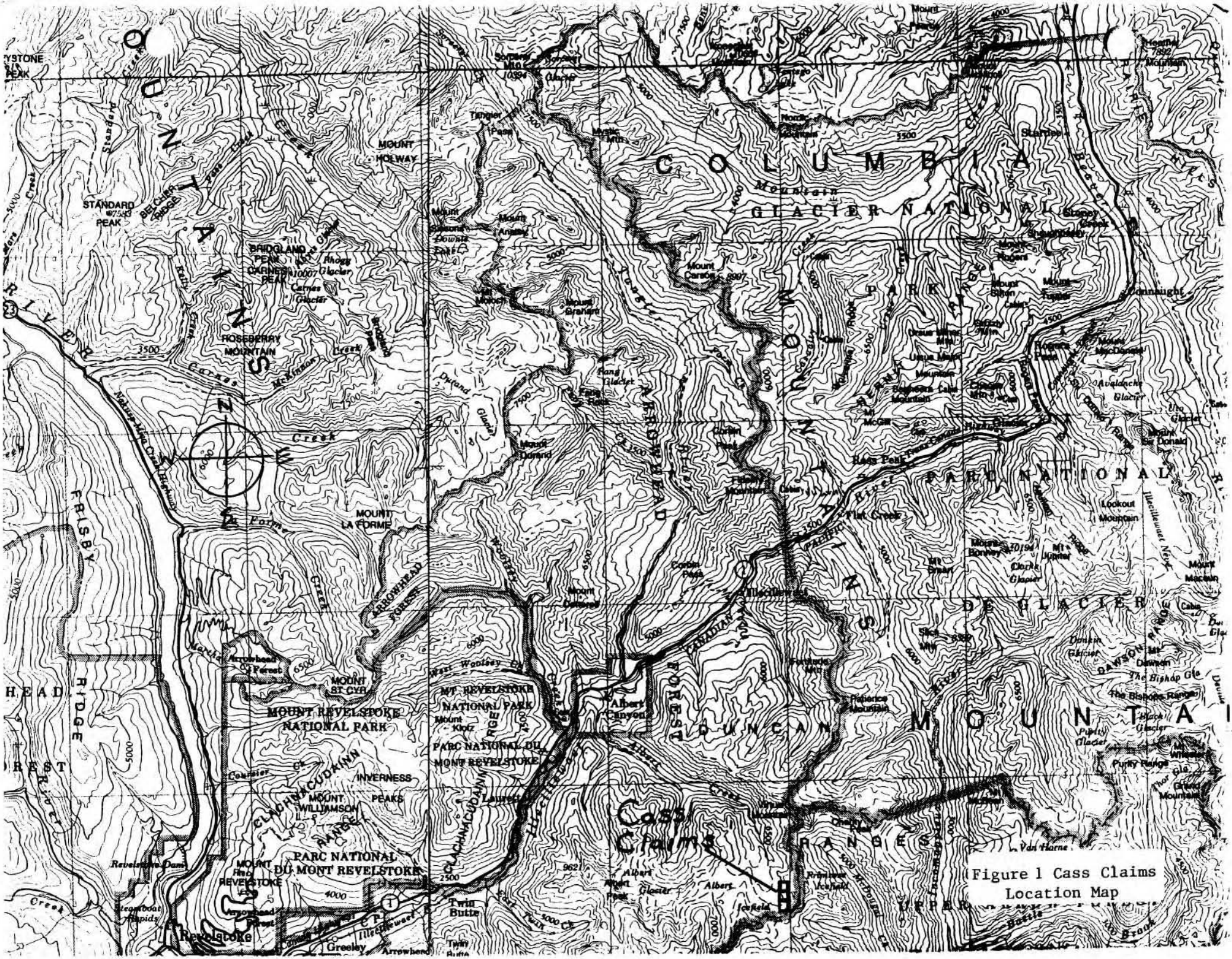
In August, 1985, the writer spent 1 day at the head of Albert Creek, prospecting and sampling the Cass 2, 3 tungsten claims which cover a strataform deposit of disseminated scheelite, in a Lower Cambrian age quartzite unit. It was previously discovered by Union Carbide Co. in 1971. There has been glacial dispersion of tungsten mineralization throughout the entire length of Albert Creek, and all soil sample anomalies may not directly overlie in situ scheelite mineralization.

In 1985 a total of 9 rock samples, 12 stream silt and 6 C-horizon soil samples were taken in order to evaluate the grade and extent of tungsten mineralization on the Cass 2,3 claims. Rock sample grades averaged .38% WO_3 and ranged from .03% WO_3 to 1.54% WO_3. The rock samples were also analyzed for flourine, mercury, gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, antimony and zinc. Only fluorine ($\leq$1,675 ppm), bismuth ($\leq$403 ppm) and copper ($\leq$596 ppm) values were anomalous.

The stream silt and soil samples showed anomalous tungsten values to occur over the entire claims area. Values ranged from 95 ppm W to 1,600 ppm W and averaged 500 ppm W. These samples were also analyzed for fluorine, tin, silver, arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum, antimony and zinc. Only fluorine values, which ranged from 585 ppm to 1,455 ppm and averaged 1,100 ppm, were anomalous.

Further prospecting and rock, soil and stream sampling is recommended to explore the host quartzite formation for at least 5 km along strike from the Cass 2,3 claims.

A soil sample grid should be established on the Cass claims and the main mineralized zone should be rock chip sampled to determine tungsten grades in bed rock. Blast trenching and diamond drilling should follow if economic tungsten grades or a large tonnage lower grade deposit are indicated by rock assaying. There is abundant water available throughout the claims for drilling purposes.


COLUMBIA MOUNTAINS
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK
PARC NATIONAL DU MONT REVELSTOKE
Cass Claims
Revelstoke
Greeley
Twin Butte
Albert Canyon
Mount Cheops
Mount Dawson
Mount Sir Donald
Mount Macoun
Mount Tupper
Mount Holway
Mount La Forme
Mount St. Cyr
Mount Williamson
Mount Grand
Mount Carbon
Mount Cougar
Mount Fang
Mount Rogers
Mount Sifton
Mount Jupiter
Mount Begbie
Mount Purity
Mount Wheeler
Mount Macdonald
Mount Bonney
Mount Clarke
Mount Fortune
Mount Klotz
Mount Rose
Mount Roberts
Mount Stanley
Mount Swanzy
Mount Tanglier
Mount Mystic
Mount Argyle
Mount Graham
Mount Moloch
Mount Roosevelt
Mount Sifton
Mount Tupper

CLAIMS INFORMATION

The property is located in the Revelstoke Mining District of British Columbia and consists of the Cass 2 (1 unit) and Cass 3 (2 units) mineral claims. They are located 34 kilometers east of the town of Revelstoke at Latitude 51° 02' N and Longitude 117° 43' W. (Figure 1)

	Record Number	Size	Date Recorded
Cass 2	1806	1N1E	Feb. 16, 1984
Cass 3	1807	2S1E	Feb. 16, 1984

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is on the south side of the Illecillewaet River 13 km upstream from the mouth of its major north flowing tributary, Albert Creek. Elevations range from **7,100** feet to **7,600** feet, and being above treeline, vegetation consists only of grasses, lichen and low evergreen bushes. The morphology is barren alpine, of gentle to rugged slopes, but easy to traverse.

Both the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the #1 Trans-Canada Highway run along the Illecillewaet Valley from Revelstoke, passing the mouth of Albert Creek. A 4 wheel drive logging road runs **10** km up Albert Creek, from the highway, to within **3** km of the claims.

Helicopters are the main method of access to the claims and are available for charter from Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. or Highland Helicopters Ltd. in Revelstoke.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Cass claims are a relocation of Union Carbide Exploration Company's Ice claims which were staked in 1971 over an area containing disseminated scheelite

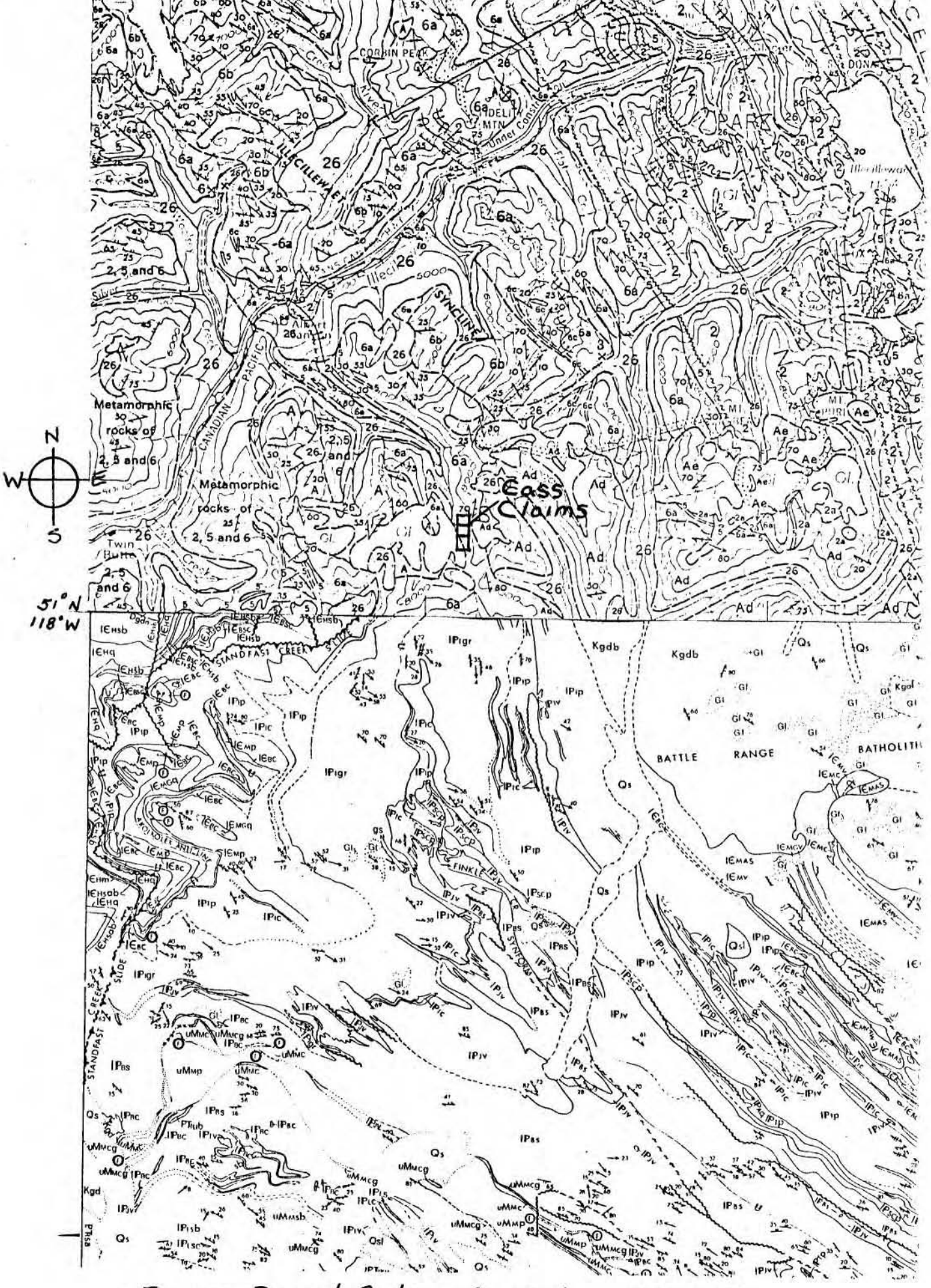


Figure 2 Regional Geology after Read & Wheeler 1:250,000

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR OLDER

LOWER CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN OR OLDER

LARDEAU GROUP (lPBC to lPIgr)

BROADVIEW FORMATION (lPBC, lPBS):

lPBC — Limestone, grey phyllitic limestone and grey phyllite

lPBS — Grey and green phyllitic grit and phyllite

lPJV — JOWETT FORMATION: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone

lPSCP — SHARON CREEK FORMATION: dark grey to black siliceous phyllite

lPAQ — AJAX FORMATION: massive grey quartzite

lPTP — TRIUNE FORMATION: grey to black siliceous phyllite

lPTAS — TRIUNE, AJAX, SHARON CREEK FORMATIONS: undivide

lPIV — INDEX FORMATION (lPIv to lPIgr)
Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone

lPIC — Phyllitic and arenaceous limestone; minor grey phyllite

lPIP — Grey and light green phyllite; minor phyllitic limestone and quartz grit

lPIgr — Quartz grit; minor gritty phyllite

lPLS — Undivided: grey phyllite, siliceous phyllite, gritty phyllite, phyllitic grit, rare quartzite

lPLV — Undivided: green phyllite, limy green phyllite greenstone

lPLC — Undivided: limestone, phyllitic limestone

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lEBC — BADSHOT FORMATION: Grey and white limestone

HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) AND/OR CAMBRIAN

HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) AND/OR LOWER CAMBRIAN

HAMILL GROUP (lEMp to lEMGq)

MOHICAN FORMATION (lEMp, lEMv, lEMc):

lEMp — Grey and brown phyllite, micaceous quartzite; minor limestone

lEMv — Green phyllite, minor grey phyllite and limestone

lEMc — White to light grey limestone

lEMAS — MARSH ADAMS FORMATION: white, grey and brown quartzite, phyllitic quartzite; minor grey and black phyllite

lEMGq — MOUNT GAINER FORMATION (lEMGq, lEMGv): white quartzite

PALEOZOIC

PROTEROZOIC to PALEOZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

26 — Glacial drift, silt, alluvium, alpine moraine; areas of little or no outcrop

PALAEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN AND LATER

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND LATER

LARDEAU GROUP

6 — 6b, upper part; grey, greenish, brown quartz-mica schist, mica schist, micaceous quartzite; minor limestone, quartz-pebble conglomerate
6a, lower part; dark grey to black carbonaceous, limy slate and limestone, buff slate, dark grey to black carbonaceous, siliceous siltstone, argillite, and slate, grey quartzite, minor quartz-pebble conglomerate (some quartzite may belong to 6b);
6c, limestone

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

4 | 5 — 4. DONALD FORMATION: interbedded rusty brown sandstone, grey slate, and limestone, locally oolitic and pisolitic
5. BADSHOT FORMATION: upper part; dark grey, light grey, and buff limestone
Middle part; green limy slate, phyllite
Lower part; grey and yellowish limestone

2 | 3 — 2. HAMILL GROUP: pale brown, grey, and pale green quartzite, commonly crossbedded, feldspathic grit, minor rusty-brown, grey, and green slate, phyllite, and conglomerate; 2a, quartz-mica schist, mica schist
2b, amygdaloidal greenstone, greenstone breccia, tuff
3. Upper formation: pink and pale brown quartzite, feldspathic grit, argillite
Middle formation: interbedded grey, green, brown, and purple slate and quartzite
Lower formation: alternating sericitic quartzite and slate and phyllite; maroon slate; 3a, quartz-mica schist, micaceous quartzite

PROTEROZOIC

WINDERMERE

HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP

1 | 1b | 1c — Pale grey, dark grey, green, and maroon slate and phyllite quartzite, feldspathic quartzite, and grit, pebble conglomerate; minor limestone;
1a, grey, silvery brown and golden brown quartz-mica schist, gneiss, pegmatite, and amphibolite (schists commonly contain garnet, staurolite, andalusite, and kyanite); 1b, limestone marble; 1c, coarse breccia; 1d, mainly slate; 1e, mainly grit and quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

POST LOWER CAMBRIAN

A — Granitic rocks, undivided; Aa, hypersthene-augite monzonite; Ab, hornblende granodiorite; Ac, hornblende-biotite granodiorite; Ad, biotite granodiorite; Ae, biotite granite; Af, porphyritic biotite granite

mineralization. Their discovery resulted from following up strong tungsten stream geochem anomalies along the entire Albert Creek Valley. They carried out night lamping prospecting traverses and located one significant zone of disseminated scheelite in a quartzite bed, as well as numerous small tungsten-bearing showings in quartz veins and quartzite.

Several hand specimens were examined petrographically by them and identified as quartzite, but no assays were reported (BCDM assessment report #3725). Their most important work involved geologically mapping the main showings area (Figure 3), however having spent only **5** days doing so in 1971, and carrying out little, if any, rock or soil geochemical sampling, they abandoned the claims in 1972.

Dr. J.O. Wheeler of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area in 1960-61 and published 1:250,000 scale GSC Geological Map **43-1962** in GSC paper **62-32.** Rogers Pass Map Area. (Figure 2)

Other parties have held mineral claims on the showings after Union Carbide Co.; however no further exploration work other than visiting and documenting the showings had been carried out since.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area east of Revelstoke (Lardeau Map area W 1/2 82K) is mainly underlain by early Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rock. The main units are Lower Cambrian **Hamill Group** quartzites and greenstone and younger, Lower Cambrian to Devonian age **Lardeau Group** mica schists, quartzites, siltstones, argillites and limey slates (Figure 2). Narrow outcrops of Lower Cambrian **Badshot Formation** limestone occur conformably between these two groups. **The Hamill Group** lies conformably on a thick sequence of Late Precambrian age **Horsethief Creek Group** sediments, mainly quartzite.

A number of Mesozoic granitic bodies of probable Cretaceous age (Read 1977) intrude all Lower Paleozoic formations, one of the largest being the **Battle Range**

Batholith (Figure 2). This intrusion outcrops over a **300** km^2 area and contains phases of porphyritic muscovite-biotite granodiorite, biotite granite, biotite hornblende quartz monzonite and alaskite. It is described by Wheeler, 1962:

"**The Battle Range batholith** extends from the head of Albert Creek east to the head of Duncan River. South of a screen of metamorphosed Hamill, Badshot, and Lardeau strata north of Battle Brook the batholith is principally a foliated porphyritic granodiorite. It is there composed of phenocrysts of potash feldspar up to 1 1/2 inches long, forming 35 per cent of the rock, in a groundmass of sodic plagioclase, potash feldspar, quartz, and biotite. Hornblende is a prominent constituent near the margins of the batholith. Inclusions and dykes are few.

North of the screen of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks the batholith is composed of porphyritic and non-porphyritic granite. Phenocrysts of potash feldspar attain a length of 1 1/2 inches. Biotite crystals are, in general, much smaller than those south of the sedimentary screen. The granite zones are of **muscovite-bearing pegmatite** and of **muscovite-quartz greisen.** These have gradational contacts with the host rock without being distinct dykes or veins."

The **Hamill-Lardeau Group** rocks were deposited in a northwest-trending structural trough or basin commonly referred to as the **Kootenay Arc.** This depression lies between the **Shuswap Metamorphic Complex** on the west, and the **Windermere High** or **Purcell Anticlinorium** on the east.

On the 1:250,000 scale geological map (Figure 2), the Cass property is shown to lie in a roof pendant between two granitic intrusive bodies. Geological map O.F. #432 of the adjoining Lardeau Map area (Read, 1976) shows the regional **Standfast Creek fault** structure to project northward into the upper Albert Creek Valley.

This major north-northwest trending structural break, has been traced for 50 km to the south and projects across Albert Icefield and upper Albert Creek (Figure 2). To the south, where mapped by Read and others, this fault dips gently to moderately south or southeasterly. It is described by Read, 1977:

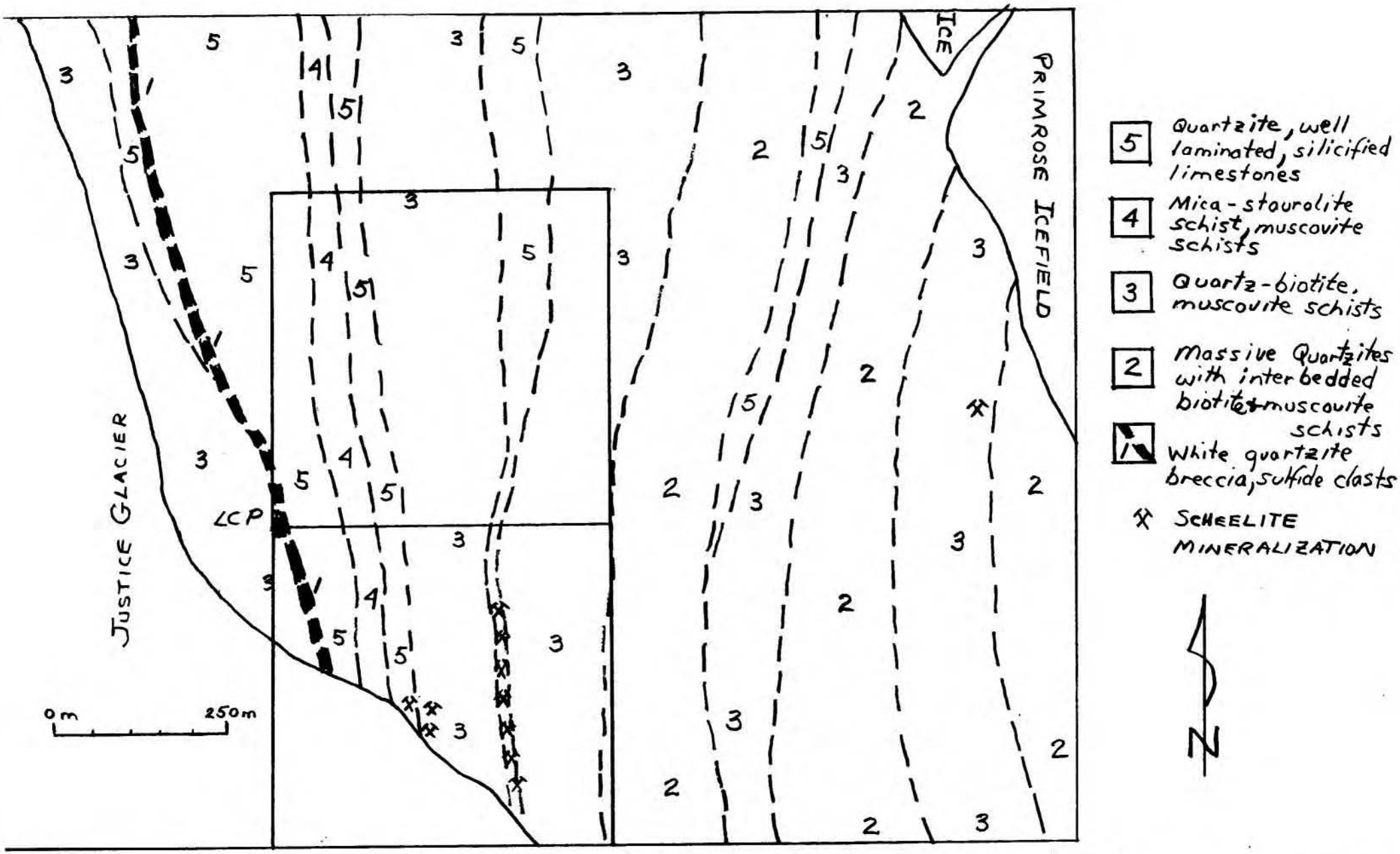


Figure 3 Geology of the Cass claims (after Westervelt 1972)

"Along the western edge of the Lardeau (82K) map-area, a fault system juxtaposes the stratigraphy and structure of the **Kootenay Arc** on the east against those of the **Shuswap Metamorphic Complex** on the west. In the north, the **Standfast Creek Slide** dips gently southerly or easterly (Thompson, 1972), but in the south along the west side of Upper Arrow Lake the dip steepens to moderate easterly. In the southwestern corner of the map-area, **Rodd Creek Fault System** (Hyndman, 1968) dips 40 to 50 degrees easterly and crosses Upper Arrow Lake. **Standfast Creek Slide** and **Rodd Creek Fault** system may join to the west in Vernon map-area (Jones, 1959). The faults truncate structures of the **Kootenay Arc** and disrupt metamorphic isograds. The normal fault movement probably is dominantly dip-slip but of unknown magnitude. Although metamorphic grade in the **Kootenay Arc** increases towards the **Shuswap Metamorphic Complex**, the truncation of second phase structures and later metamorphic isogrades restricts fault movement to the Middle Jurassic-Early Cretaceous interval. South of Nakusp and at the north end of Upper Arrow Lake, Upper Cretaceous or (?) older plutons intrude the fault system."

The mineralized quartzite on the Cass claims appears to lie on the southern hanging wall panel, in close proximity to the fault zone.

Distribution of submarine volcanic rocks **(Jowett Formation)** of the **Lardeau Group** within the northern portion of the **Kootenay Arc**, are in two separate, large outcrop areas (O.F. 432). These two areas may represent separate volcanic centres. The Cass claims lie 20 km to the north of the northernmost large outcrop area of **Jowett** volcanic rocks, in sediments which may be deeper water basinal facies equivalents but are mapped by Read as older **Index Formation.** This is mentioned as there is a possible volcanic related, syngenetic origin for the tungsten mineralization. Syngenetic, stratabound, submarine vent related tungsten deposits have been described in Korea, China and Austria in rocks of similar age and lithology (eg. Mitterskill, Sandong).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cass mineral claims cover a sequence of **Hamill** or **Lardeau Group** quartzites 3 km wide that is sandwiched between the **Battle Range Batholith** on the east and a separate grandiorite intrusion to the west. This second intrusive body is described by Wheeler, 1962:

"The granitic rocks southwest of Albert Creek are difficult to subdivide because of their heterogeneous texture and composition and also because of considerable glacier-cover. The prevailing type is a light grey, fine-grained biotite granite. Locally it is foliated. Mixed with the granite is a considerable amount of coarse-and-fine-grained, hornblende-rich dioritic rock. The contact with the host is irregular, featured by many dykes and sills."

Westervelt, 1972, mapped the claims area in detail, showing the metamorphosed sedimentary roof pendant sequence to consist of **10** members, mainly quartzites. He recognized a major anticlinal structure with an axis trending N-S under Justice Glacier. The main mineralized quartzite unit, covered by the Cass claims, lies along the east limb of this fold. (Figure 3)

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Stream sediments throughout the entire drainage of Albert Creek contain highly anomalous tungsten contents. (Westerman, 1985). Several scheelite-bearing, silicified and pyritized "shear zones" occur in micaceous quartzites on the Cass claims at the headwaters of Albert Creek. The largest known scheelite bearing zone is **420** m long (N-S) and between **3-20 m** wide (Figure 3). Seven rock grab samples taken along it assayed from **.03% WO_3** to **.64% WO_3** and averaged **.2% WO_3** (Appendix I). Other strataform scheelite bearing zones of undetermined size occur on the claims. Rock sample #R85C009 was taken from a separate zone along the east claim boundary and assayed **1.54% WO_3**. (Appendix I.) All rock samples were analyzed by the ICP technique, for mercury, gold, flourine, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, antimony and zinc. Enrichments of **bismuth (≤ 403 ppm), fluorine (≤ 1,675 ppm)** and **copper (≤ 596 ppm)** were found. In the rocks assayed, highest flourine values are not coincident with highest tungsten assays (Appendix I).

Six C-horizon soil samples, and twelve stream silt samples were taken on the Cass claims around the main mineralized zone (Figure 4). All of these samples were highly anomalous in tungsten. They ranged from **95 ppm W** to **1,600 ppm W** and averaged over **500 ppm W.** (Appendix I.) They were also analyzed by the ICP technique for fluorine, tin, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, molybdenum, antimony and zinc. Anomalous values for fluorine were found. They ranged from 585 ppm to 1,455 ppm and averaged 1,100 ppm. No enrichments of other elements were indicated by the analyses.

The limited amount of soil (C-horizon) sampling has outlined on area 300 m by 500 m that is significantly anomolous in tungsten **(≥200 ppmW)** and flourine **(≥900 ppm**

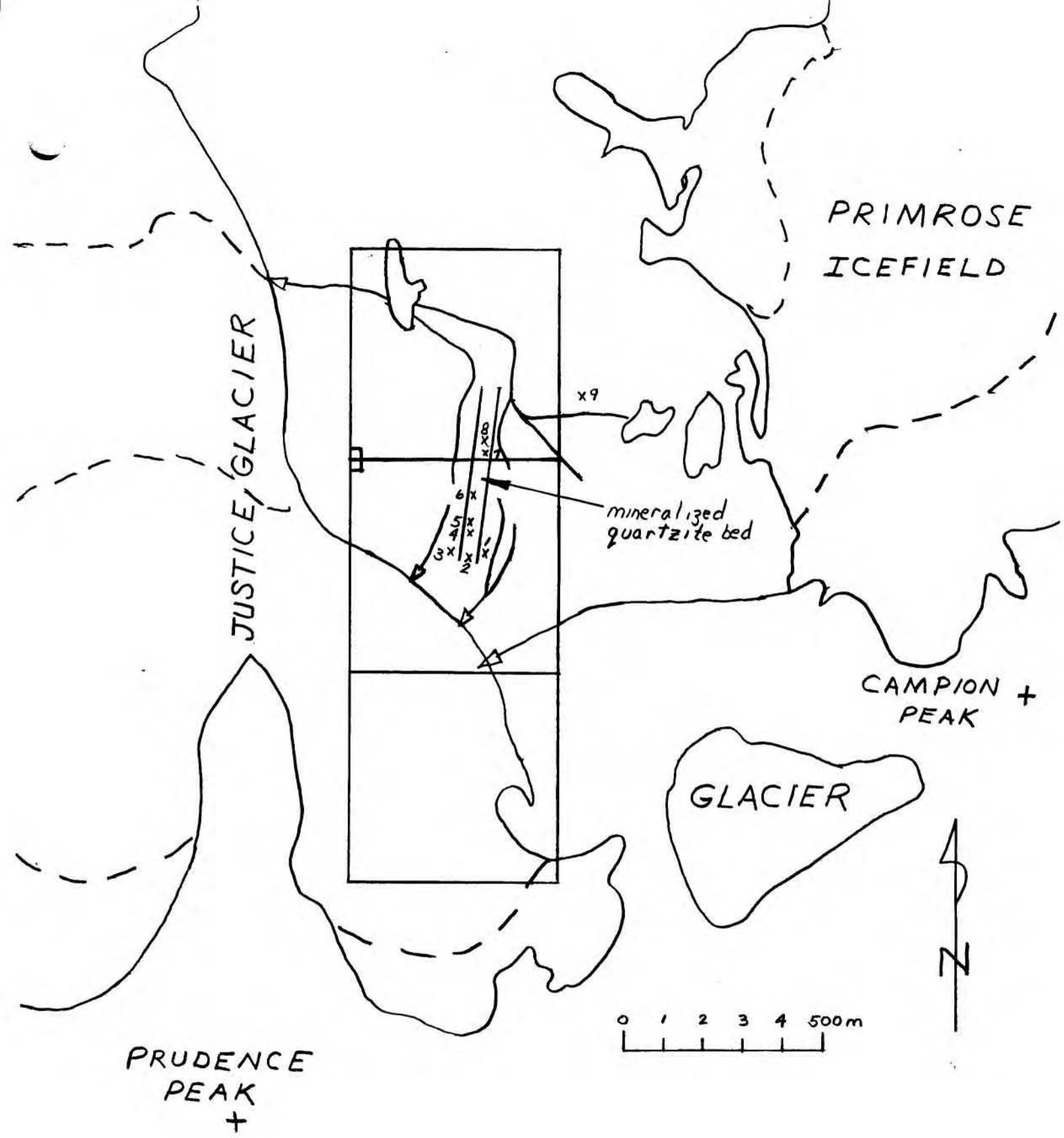


Figure 4 Rock Sample locations (#R85C 001-009)

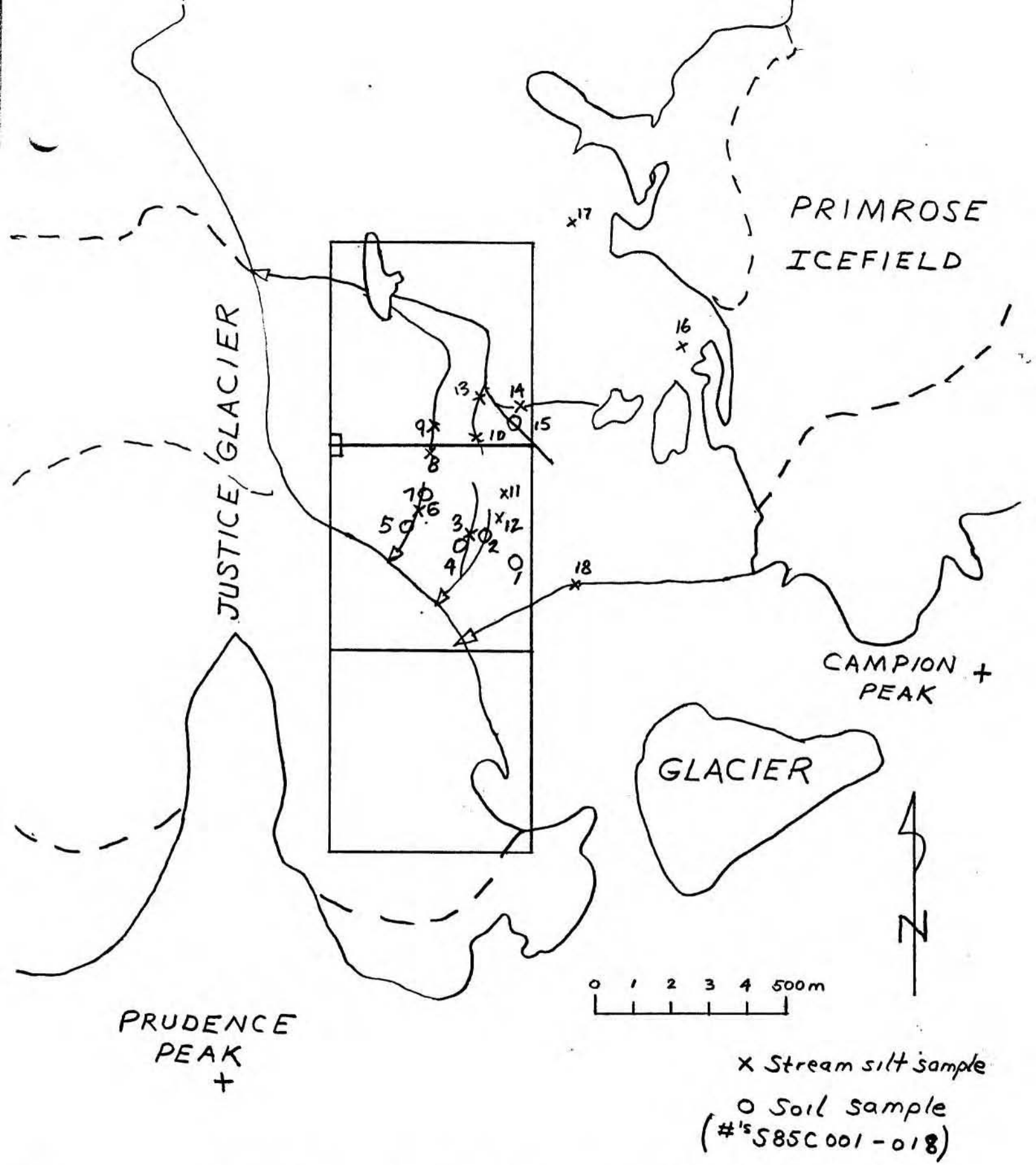


Figure 5 Soil and Stream silt sample locations

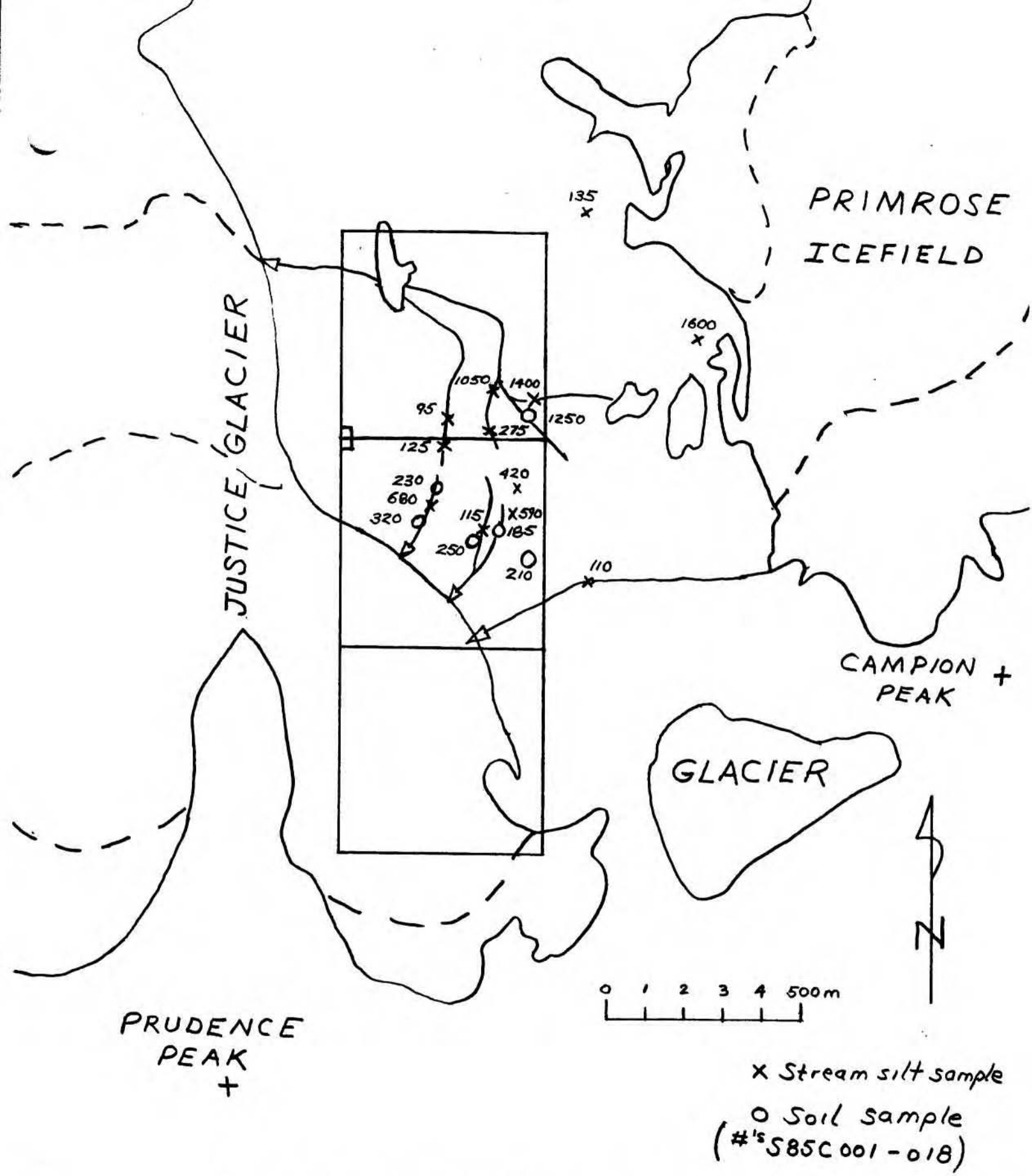


Figure 6 Soil and Stream silt sample tungsten values (ppm)

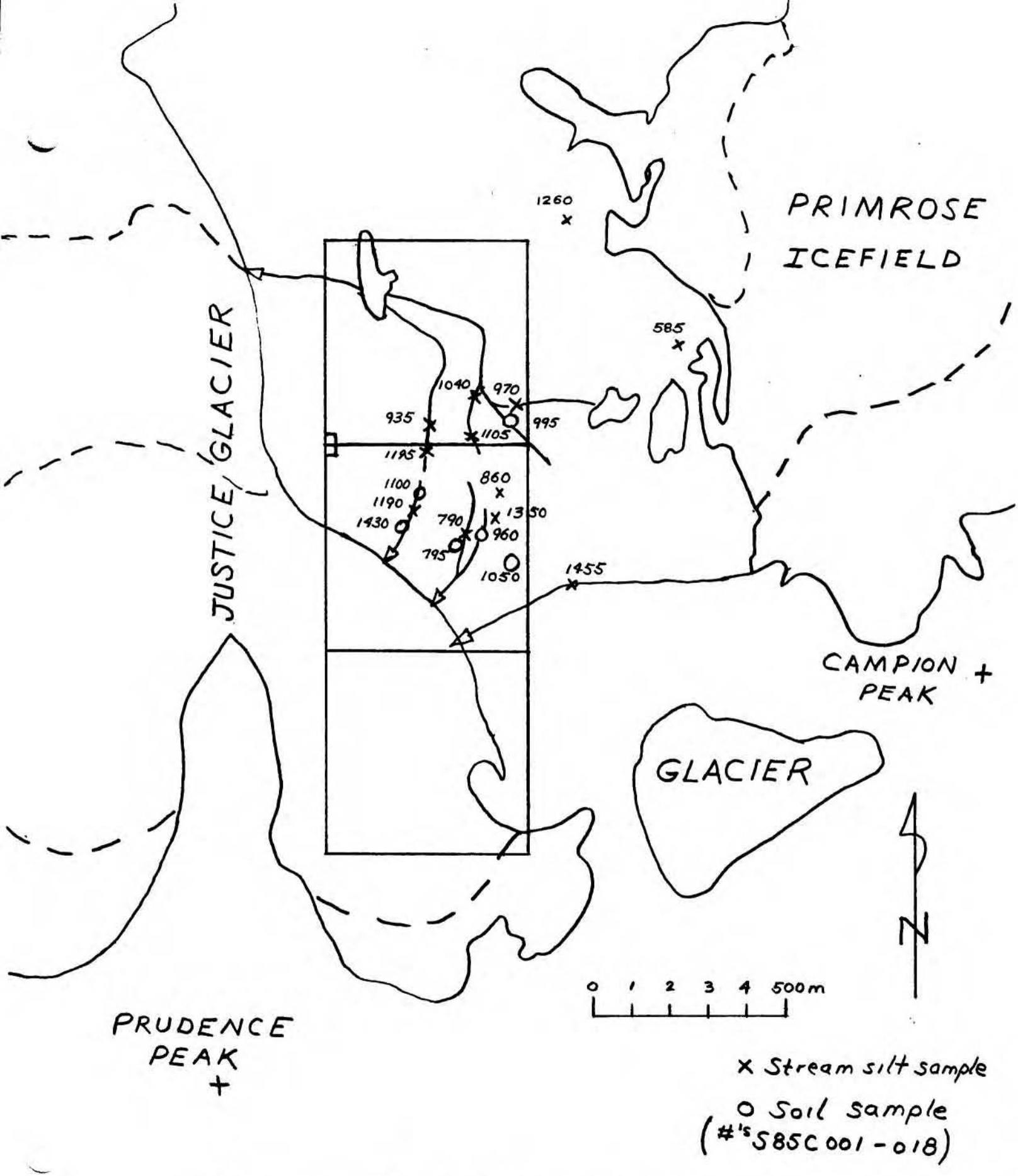


Figure 7 Soil and Stream silt sample flourine values(ppm)

F) (Figures 6 & 7). This mineralized area is open in all directions, and it's shape and size are due to both widespread scheelite mineralization and glacial dispersion.

Float boulders of aplite and pegmatite which contained conspicuous pink coloured interstitial (primary) rose quartz grains were noted in several places on the property. Their source is likely the dikelike bodies which can be seen intruding the sediments along the ridge, east of the Cass 3 claim, although other undiscovered sources may exist.

Despite the low tungsten assays obtained to date (.38% WO_3), the showings are significant because the mineralization is strataform and widespread indicating potential for a large orebody.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is widespread scheelite mineralization in the drainage of Albert Creek. Much of this mineralization occurs in quartz veins and skarns, possibly related to "specialized granite" intrusions, however on the Cass claims, the largest zones are "strataform" disseminations in quartzite.

2. Similar strataform (syngenetic ?) scheelite deposits in Lower Paleozoic quartzites occur in the Austrian Alps (Mitterskill), in China and Korea (Sandong). These deposits are large and belong to extensive scheelite bearing tungsten provinces or basins over 400 km^2 in area. A simiar large scale tungsten district may occur within the Lower Paleozoic **Hamill-Lardeau Group** rocks of the **Kootenay Arc.**

3. Numerous molybdenum, tungsten and tin mineral occurences are found near the margins of the **Battle Range Batholith.** This intrusion contains interesting greisen and pegmatite zones and has many characteristics of a "specialized" granite. It may be the source of the scheelite mineralization in Albert Creek and more specifically that which occurs on the Cass claims. It should be explored for tin, molybdenum and tungsten mineralization by prospecting and stream sediment sampling.

4. The limited amount of soil and stream silt sampling on the Cass claims indicates widespread, disseminated, strataform tungsten mineralization in quartzites. The entire upper drainage of Albert Creek should be stream silt and soil sampled. Prospecting traverses with an ultraviolet lamp should be made at night or during the day using a 3 m^2 black plastic sheet to shield the sunlight.

5. The main strataform disseminated scheelite zone on the Cass2-3 claims should be further evaluated by rock chip sampling. At least ten channel samples 25 m long should be cut across the zone at 30 m intervals.

6. As the host quartzites trend for many kilometers both north and south from the claims, they should be prospected and evaluated by stream, silt and soil sampling along a strike length of at least 5 kilometers from the Cass claim group.

7. Blast trenching and diamond drilling should allow if any significant mineralization is outlined by rock sample assaying. Many small streams, which could supply water for drilling purposes, occur on the Cass claims.

Bibliography

Read, P.B. 1977 Lardeau Map Area (82K W 1/2) Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 77-1A pt. A p. 295-296.

1976 Geological Map of the Lardeau West Half Map Area. GSC Open File Rpt. #432.

1975 Lardeau Group. Lardeau Map Area West Half (82K W 1/2) Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 75-1 pt. A p. 29-30.

Westerman, C.J. 1985 Personal Communication.

Westervelt, R.D. 1972 Geological Report on the Ice Claim Group, Albert Canyon-Revelstoke Area, B.C. BCDM Ass. Rpt. #3725

Wheeler, J.O. 1963 Rogers Pass Map Area, British Columbia and Alberta (82NW) Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 62-32.

Cost Statement **August 15-18, 1985**

Airfare, Vancouver-Kamloops Return	$ 141.70
Taxi	31.00
Truck Rental & Gas	311.95
Hotel and Meals	177.66
Helicopter (2.7 hrs.)	1,390.23
Geochemical Analysis & Assaying	627.30
Rock Cutting	30.00
Salary, C. Graf	
Field, 2 days @ $250.00	500.00
Report Writing, 3 days @ $250.00	750.00
Downtown Business Services - Word Processing, Xeroxing	326.78
	$4,286.62

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
1010 - 837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1C4

APPENDIX I

Geochemical Analysis and Assays

of

Rocks, Soil and Stream Sediments

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 WEST 15th STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2

TELEPHONE: (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX: 04-352828

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.
PROJET: CASS SCHEELITE
ATTENTION: C. GRAF

FILE: 5-555
DATE: SEPT.6/85.
TYPE: SOIL GEOCHEM

We hereby certify that the following are the results of the geochemical analysis made on 18 samples submitted.

SAMPLE NUMBER	W PPM	SN PPM	F PPM
S85C-001	210	<2	1050
002	185	4	960
003	115	2	790
004	250	2	795
005	320	<2	1430
006	680	2	1190
007	230	6	1100
008	125	3	1195
009	95	2	935
010	275	<2	1105
011	420	<2	860
012	590	2	1350
013	1050	<2	1040
014	1400	3	970
015	1250	2	995
016	1600	2	585
017	135	<2	1260
S85C 018	110	<2	1455

Certified by

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERALS LTD. | MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT | (ACT:GE027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: CASS SCHEELITE | 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 | FILE NO: 5-555S

ATTENTION: C. GRAF | (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 | * TYPE SOIL GEOCHEM * | DATE:SEPT 6, 1985

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	BI	CU	MO	SB	ZN
S85C001	.9	1	21	48	7	7	109
S85C002	.9	1	22	50	7	7	107
S85C003	.8	7	18	40	7	7	91
S85C004	.6	3	16	36	6	6	79
S85C005	1.3	1	32	79	13	9	83
S85C006	1.0	17	23	71	8	10	118
S85C007	.9	5	19	51	7	8	92
S85C008	.8	1	19	43	7	7	123
S85C009	.8	4	18	36	6	6	87
S85C010	.9	5	19	46	7	8	103
S85C011	1.6	5	30	66	9	10	129
S85C012	1.1	1	23	52	8	8	100
S85C013	1.1	1	21	47	9	8	102
S85C014	2.2	1	38	90	12	12	154
S85C015	1.1	4	23	47	12	8	82
S85C016	1.2	1	24	41	7	7	68
S85C017	1.9	1	34	65	9	10	113
S85C018	1.5	2	27	55	8	9	105

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 WEST 15th STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX: 04-352828

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.
PROJECT: CASS SCHEELITE
ATTENTION: C. GRAF

FILE: 5-555
DATE: SEPT.6/85.
TYPE: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify **that the following are assay results for samples submitted.**

SAMPLE NUMBER	W03 %
R85C-001	.005
R85C-002	.044
R85C-003	.030
R85C-004	.284
R85C-005	.643
R85C-006	.202
R85C-007	.473
R85C-008	.164
R85C-009	1.544

Certified by

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705 WEST 15th STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX: 04-352828

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERLS LTD.
PROJECT: CASS SCHEELITE
ATTENTION: C. GRAF

FILE: 5-555
DATE: SEPT.6/85.
TYPE: ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify that the following are the results of the geochemical analysis made on 9 samples submitted.

SAMPLE NUMBER	HG PPB	AU-FIRE PPB	F PPM
R85C-001	15	20	380
002	35	10	500
003	30	30	1675
004	50	20	1090
005	40	35	485
006	65	28	1240
007	30	43	545
008	25	14	975
R85C-009	120	142	1375

Certified by

COMPANY: ACTIVE MINERALS LTD. MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT (ACT:6E027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: CASS SCHEELITE 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 FILE NO: 5-555R

ATTENTION: C. GRAF (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 * TYE ROCK GEOCHEM * DATE:SEPT 6, 1985

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	BI	CU	MO	SB	ZN
R85C001	1.2	11	46	147	5	6	24
R85C002	.9	3	61	223	6	8	27
R85C003	1.2	1	99	154	9	10	37
R85C004	2.1	18	216	470	11	22	54
R85C005	1.8	3	312	113	7	11	26
R85C006	1.2	10	103	152	7	15	48
R85C007	1.7	1	190	214	6	8	27
R85C008	2.2	22	196	531	12	22	59
R85C009	3.6	47	403	596	18	30	42