ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Nelson — Off Confidential: 90.12.01

ASSESSMENT REPORT 19891 — MINING DIVISION: Golden

PROPERTY:	Mineral King
LOCATION:	LAT 50 21 00 LONG 116 25 30
	UTM 11 5577485 540909
	NTS 082K08W
CLAIM(S):	Toby 4,Maid Maryon 1-3
OPERATOR(S):	Graf, C.
AUTHOR(S):	Hendrickson, G.A.
REPORT YEAR:	1990, 23 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR:	Lead,Zinc,Silver,Barium/Barite
KEYWORDS:	Mount Nelson Formation,Carbonates,Argillites,Faulting,Barite,Lead Zinc,Silver,Stratabound
WORK DONE:	Geophysical,Physical
	EMGR 16.0 km;VLF
	Map(s) - 6; Scale(s) - 1:2000
	IPOL 16.0 km
	Map(s) - 8; Scale(s) - 1:2000
	LINE 16.0 km
	MAGG 16.0 km
	Map(s) - 6; Scale(s) - 1:2000
MINFILE:	082KSE001

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

MINERAL KING PROSPECT

JUMBO AND TOBY GRIDS

NORTH EAST KOOTENAY REGION,

INVERMERE, B.C.

BY

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD.

MARCH 1, 1990.

G.A. HENDRICKSON, P.GEOPH.

19891

Province of British Columbia · Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
GEOPHYSICAL WORK	27 190.25

AUTHOR(S) GRANT HENDRICKSON SIGNATURE(S) G. Hendricks

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED December 1 1990 YEAR OF WORK 1989

PROPERTY NAME(S) MINERAL KING

COMMODITIES PRESENT Pb, Zn, Ag, Ba

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Golden NTS 82 K 8W

LATITUDE 50° 22'N LONGITUDE 116° 27'W

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

Maid Maryon 1 (582), Maid Maryon 2 (583), Maid Maryon 3 (584)
Toby 1 (1572), Toby 2 (1573) Toby 4 (1575), Red 1 (1877), Red 2 (1878)
Red 3 (1879) + 16 Crown Grants

OWNER(S)

(1) Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd. (2) Chris Graf

MAILING ADDRESS

P.O.Box 700, 714 - 5th Ave.S.
Lethbridge, Alta., T1J 3Z6

307 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) Chris Graf (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

307 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

Late precambian and/or early to mid Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (dominantly, black argillite and limestone/dolomite) host a significant stratabound barite lead zinc silver deposit at Mineral King Mine. Recent interpretation indicates host rocks to be Devonian not Proterozoic. Mt. Forster thrust fault is major structural feature of area and is a reactivation of a Paleozoic graben fault.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK BCMMAR 1967 page 262-269, 1958 page 74-84 reports by J. Fyles on Mineral King Mine.

(over)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Chris Graf, Delta Geoscience Ltd has conducted induced polarization, resistivity, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on the Mineral King prospect. This property was a significant producer several years ago. Mineralization is lead, zinc, silver hosted in carbonate rocks of the Mount Nelson formation. The survey area is approximately 25km southwest of Invermere, B.C., on the Panorama ski hill road.

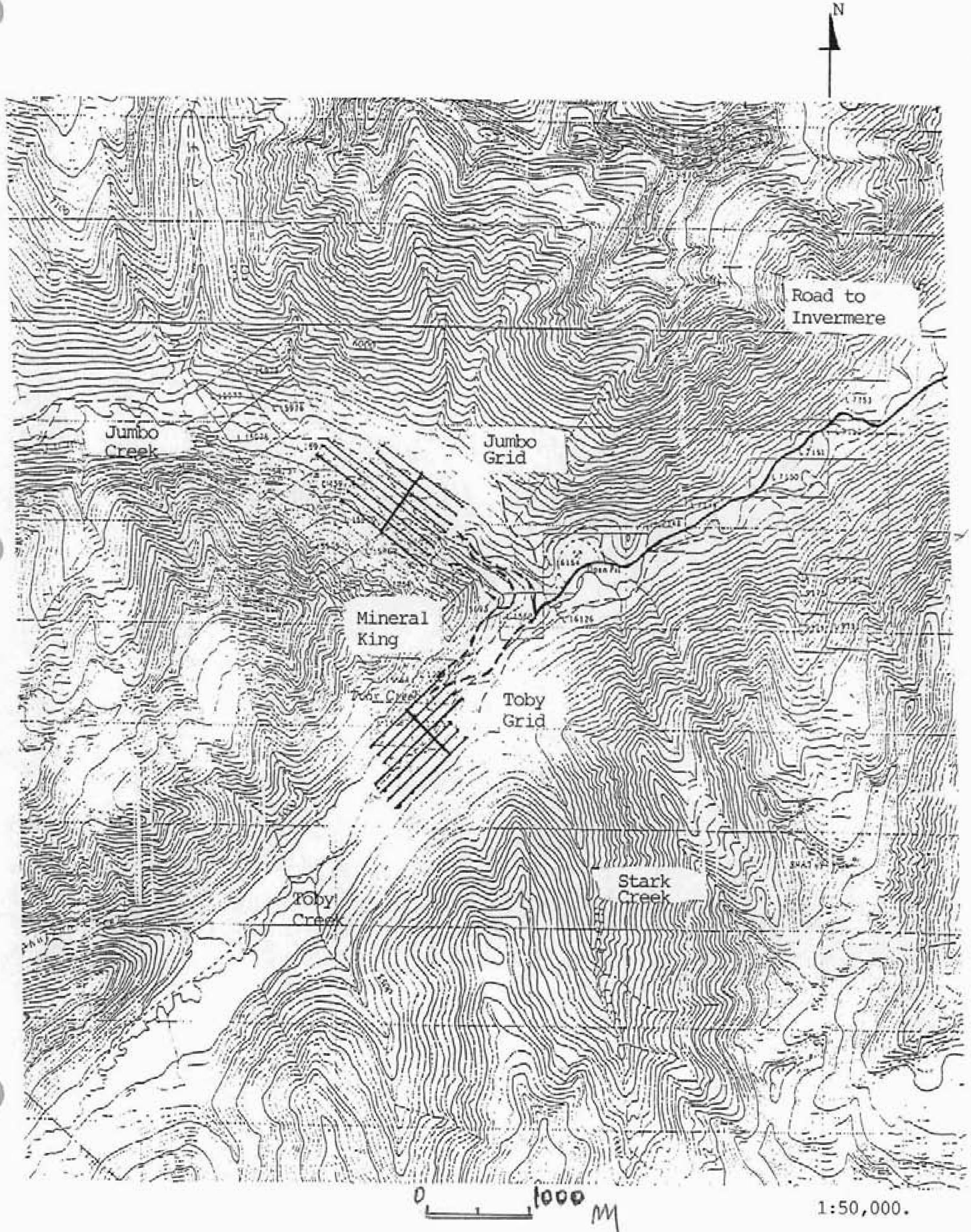
Two grids totalling approximately 16 line kilometers, were surveyed. These grids were named after the two prominent creeks that bisect each grid: Jumbo Creek and Toby Creek.

The purpose of the geophysical work was to search for additional reserves of lead, zinc, silver mineralization and to assist in the mapping of the geology.

The work described in this report took place during the period October 4 - 13, 1989.

Fig. #1.

LOCATION MAP



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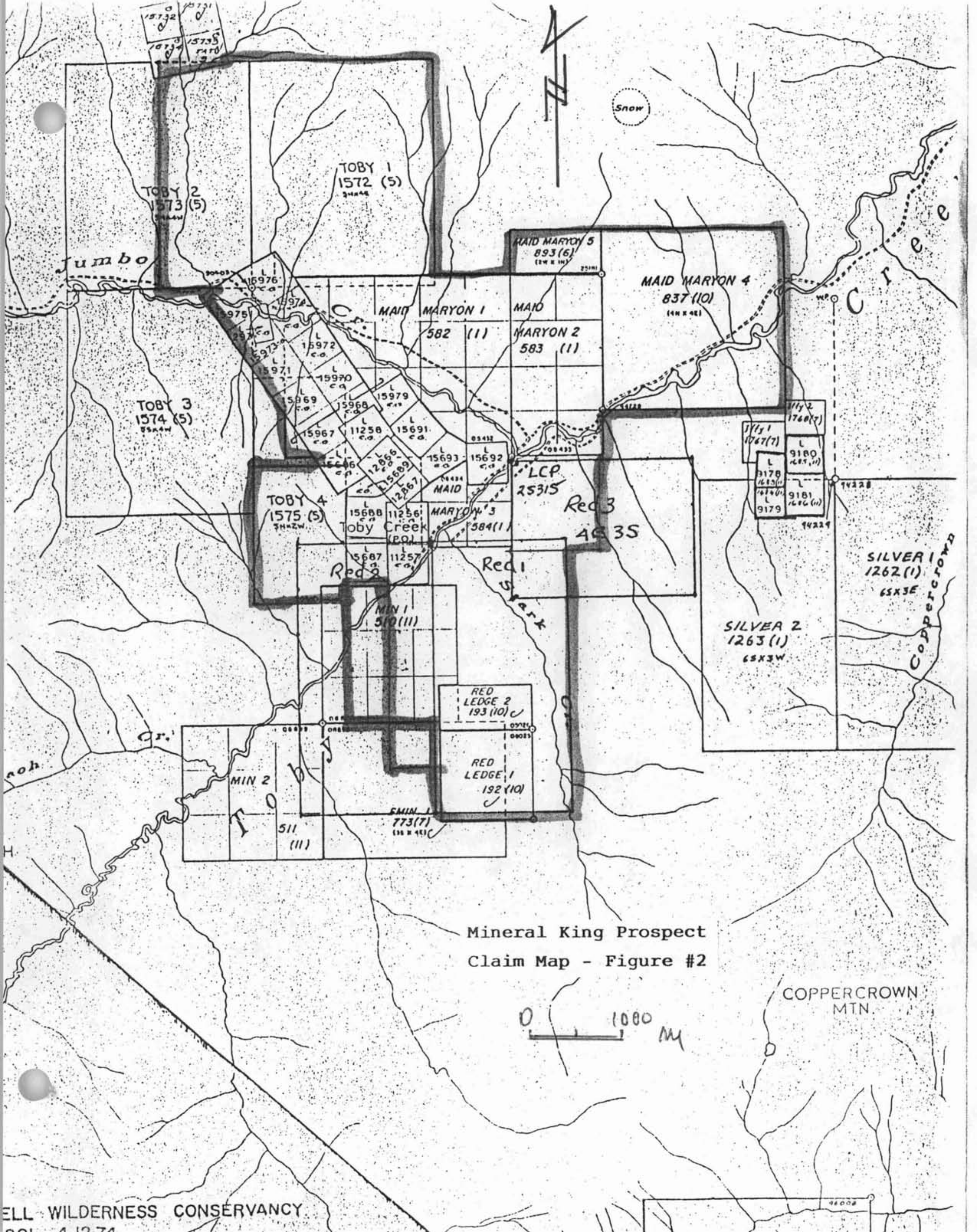


Mineral King Prospect

Claim Map - Figure #2

PERSONNEL

Scott Cosman	-	Crew Chief/Geophysicist
Tim Tokarsky	-	Geophysicist
Tom Bokenfohr	-	Geophysical Technologist
Carson Stone	-	Helper
1 local helper.		
Grant Hendrickson	-	Senior Geophysicist/Supervisor

EQUIPMENT

2	EDA Omni-Plus VLF-EM/MAG/GRAD Receivers.
1	EDA Omni-IV Base Station Magnetometer.
2	BRGM IP-6 Induced Polarization Receivers.
1	Huntec 2.5kva Induced Polarization Transmitter.
5	Motorola VHF Portable Radios.
1	Toshiba T3100 Field Computer.
1	Fujitsu DL2400 Printer/Plotter.
2	Toyota 4x4 Trucks.

DATA PRESENTATION

Filtered vertical field in-phase VLF-EM, horizontal field VLF-EM field strength, total field magnetic, vertical magnetic gradient, resistivity and chargeability data is presented as stacked profile plans and contour plans, at a scale of 1:2000.

Profiles aid in interpretation since the profile shape (the wavelength) is directly related to the depth, attitude and width of anomalous areas.

Contoured plans generally give a good spatial view of the data's intensity and continuity, although some contouring bias is inevitable in any contouring process.

Profile data is presented increasing to the grid north direction from a base level (value at line position). Stacked profiles give an overall view of the data prior to any contouring bias.

The VLF-EM data was recorded using stations Jim Creek Washington, NLK at 24.8khz and NAA, Cutler Maine, at 24.0khz.

Separate profile sections of the filtered VLF data have also been prepared, with the Fraser and Hjelt filtered values posted below the vertical in-phase and quadrature profiles. These sections are appended to this report.

These filtering techniques help in understanding the spatial position and strength of conductors, both along strike and downdip. These techniques also minimize topographical effects in the data, an important consideration for this survey area. Technical details of the filtering procedures are referenced at the end of this report and the reader is urged to refer to them.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The client had ensured that the Toby and Jumbo grids were established prior to the arrival of the Delta Geoscience crew. Line separation was generally 100 meters, with a station separation of 20 meters. VLF-EM and magnetic readings were taken at 10 meter intervals along the grid lines. Induced Polarization and resistivity readings were taken every 20 meters.

Two approximately orthogonal VLF stations were used to ensure good coverage of any strike variations. Note, that for optimum electromagnetic coupling (detection), the conductive features should strike directly towards the VLF transmitting station.

Skin depth is an important parameter of VLF-EM surveying, which should be considered. It is a useful term for describing the depth of penetration of electromagnetic signals. A good conductor buried at one skin depth will provide a signal at the ground surface with an amplitude equal to approximately 10% of the incident field. Detection of this weak signal is difficult in the presence of any noise. Skin depth decreases with an increase in frequency, or a decrease of the resistivity of the bedrock and/or overburden. Skin depth for most of the survey area is estimated to be approximately 200 meters.

The total magnetic field was recorded, along with the vertical gradient. Magnetic field measurements have been corrected for any diurnal variation and to a common datum, through the use of the OMNI-IV base station magnetometer, which sampled the field every minute for the duration of the magnetic survey. The earth's magnetic field was relatively quiet for the survey period.

The magnetic gradiometer survey (vertical gradient) is generally a useful adjunct to magnetic surveying. The gradiometer measurement acts like a filter, in that it enhances local near surface anomalies at the expense of longer wavelength regional anomalies. The rate of fall-off of the magnetic field with height is much higher for local sources than for regional sources, thus a high gradient (rate of change) can be recorded using sensors 0.5 meters vertically apart. The vertical gradient data also helps determine the depth to a magnetic body. For dipole sources, the depth is approximately equal to three times the total field anomaly divided by the gradient anomaly.

For the Induced Polarization work the gradient array was selected. The relative operational ease of this array is an important factor in reduced survey cost per kilometer, since the topography and vegetation of the survey area creates physically difficult survey conditions.

The current electrode separation "AB" was set at 1200 meters, while the potential electrode separation "MN" was 40 meters. Overlap on each reading was 50%, i.e. 20 meters between reading points. This array size gives excellent horizontal resolution, with the prime depth of investigation focused in the 120 meter range. Some detail measurements were done with an AB of 600 meters and an MN of 20 meters. The length of the survey lines required surveying with a series of gradient blocks. Each gradient block covered a distance of 640 meters along the lines and a width of 5 lines (500 meters). The data from the different blocks were joined together by overlapping two or three stations and comparing the data for the current electrode positions. Generally, the overlaps were close, however at times the placement of one of the remote current electrodes on a chargeability or resistivity anomaly, elevated the background at the edge of the block. This elevated background required adjustment prior to joining the blocks together. Joining blocks together along strike was quite straight forward, since there is better continuity along strike than across strike.

These surveys have been designed to have good lateral resolution, good signal to noise response and excellent mobility, to help solve four main exploration problems:

a) spatial position and strength of subsurface sulphide zones.

b) spatial position of structures, both along strike and cross-cutting.

c) to respond to the different lithologies to aid in geological mapping.

d) cost effective surveying in rough terrain.

The Induced Polarization (chargeability) was expected to respond primarily to sulphide zones and graphitic, pyritic argillites. The I.P. response (background) of the different lithologies (limestone, quartzite and argillites) was expected to be sufficient to help in the mapping. The Resistivity survey was expected to respond primarily to the lithology. Dolomite and Quartzite would have a high resistivity (>1000ohm-m). Conglomerates would likely have a moderate resistivity (≈600ohm-m), whereas the argillites would be low resistivity units (100-200ohm-m). Structures would likely show up as thin linear resistivity lows.

The correlation of high chargeability with modest resistivity lows would be important sulphide exploration targets, particularly if the immediate area is quite resistive (high resistivity). This correlation could be indicating pyritic lead-zinc mineralization within a dolomite host rock.

The VLF-EM survey was expected to respond primarily to structures.

The magnetics were expected to respond primarily to near surface magnetite/pyrrhotite mineralization and only weakly to the lithology changes, since the known rocks of the survey area have a low magnetic susceptibility.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA - TOBY GRID

VLF-EM:

The data from the Cutler, Maine VLF station at 24.0khz was filtered using both the Hjelt and Fraser filters. This station was chosen since it had the best orientation to the geological strike. The most significant VLF response is north trending at approximately 8+00E. There is a good correlation with low resistivity. The cause of this anomaly is likely the contact with the black slate of the Dutch Creek formation. There is some evidence in the data for an E-W trending fault running from 3+50E, 3+25N to 7+30E, 0+10N.

Magnetics:

The magnetic total field and vertical gradient data is quite featureless, due to the low susceptibility of the rock types. The sharp magnetic responses in the northwest corner of the Toby Grid are close to the lower adit of the Mineral King mine and are undoubtedly due to iron and steel relics of the past mining operation.

Resistivity:

The resistivity contour map is reflecting the underlying geology quite well. The dolomite areas are showing up in the plus 800ohm-m range, whereas the argillite areas appear to be in the 400-500ohm-m range. These values are a bit high for argillite, thus it's likely the argillite is calcareous.

It does not seem possible to differentiate the Quartzite from the Dolomite.

The E-W fault postulated in the section on the VLF shows up in resistivity data. Offsets along this fault appear to be approximately 40 meters.

The resistivity data also suggests the geology is more complicated than shown on the geology map, in particular the southeast corner of the grid is underlain by very resistive rocks, likely dolomite. The geology map shows this area to be argillite.

The isolated resistivity low centered at 6+50E, 1+50N correlates with isolated chargeability highs, thus should be looked at closely, since it appears to lie within the dolomite.

Chargeability:

Broad areas of higher chargeability (40ms) correlate with broad areas of relatively low resistivity (400ohm-m), thus it's likely the chargeability response is due to carbonaceous, pyritic argillites that are calcareous.

The contact areas between the dolomite and argillites have a series of strong, narrow I.P. responses that are interesting, i.e. the north trending I.P. response centered around 8+75E. If in fact these anomalies lie with the dolomite, they are very significant. A detailed geological map of the area is essential.

The detail I.P. data (Fig. T.12) clearly shows the I.P. responses lie on a contact area and that the contact is quite complex. (Note the change in resistivity background).

JUMBO GRID

VLF-EM:

The data from the two VLF stations is very similar, thus we filtered the NLK (24.8khz) data since it was sampled better with the grid orientation used. The very sharp VLF response at 12+00E on L.3+80N is likely a cultural anomaly due to abandoned mining operations. The VLF response at 12+50E on L.5+00N looks like a bedrock response and should be looked at closely since it is coincident with a resistivity low and chargeability high. At 2+00E on line 4+00N there appears to be a deep seated conductor, however the long wavelength of this response is likely due to the fact that we are running obliquely to a contact with the Dutch Creek slate unit. There is no coincident I.P. response with this VLF anomaly.

Magnetics:

The sharp magnetic response at 12+00E on L.3+80N is undoubtedly due to a cultural source, likely iron left over from the past mining operations. The magnetic responses at 4+75E on L.3+80N and at 7+10E on L.3+00N are likely due to mafic dikes dipping steeply to the west.

The magnetics suggests there could be intrusives to the northwest of the Jumbo Grid. Another possibility is a weak erratic magnetic response from the Toby formation conglomerate mapped in this area, due to black sands.

The magnetic response from L.2+00N and L.3+00N is higher (approx. 100nt) than the rest of the grid particularly at the east end of these lines. It's very probable a change in lithology occurs between L.3+00N and L.3+80N with the contact parallel to the lines. It's possible a wedge of the conglomerates runs along the south flank of the Jumbo Grid.

<u>Resistivity:</u>

The resistivity contours suggest a general north strike to the geology. In general the rocks east of 9+50E are more conductive, which indicates this part of the grid is largely underlain by calcareous argillites. Within these argillites there appears to be a thin (100 meter) band of high resistivity (1000ohm-m) that enters the grid from the north between 13+00E and 14+00E and folds around with the grid. This band is likely dolomite.

The west half of the grid generally has a high resistivity (>1000ohm-m), thus it's likely this area is underlain by dolomite and quartzite of the Mount Nelson formation. The conglomerate mapped on the west side of the grid would normally have a resistivity in the 500 to 1000 ohm-m range, however if silicified would be above 1000ohm-m and thus indistinguishable from the resistive dolomite.

Several isolated modest resistivity lows occur coincident with chargeability highs. The significance of these anomalies depends greatly on the host rock. Modest resistivity lows coincident with high chargeability that clearly are within a dolomite (high resistivity) host rock should be examined closely for sulphide mineralization.

<u>Chargeability:</u>

Broad areas of high chargeability (40ms) occurring with areas of relatively low resistivity (500ohm-m) suggest a pyritic, carbonaceous argillite that is calcareous. Most chargeability anomalies appear to occur at the contact area between the dolomite (>1000ohm-m) and argillite (500ohm-m).

I.P. anomalies clearly within a resistive host rock (i.e. the response centered at 6+25E and 6+00N) are significant targets for lead, zinc, silver mineralization within a dolomite host.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The induced polarization and resistivity survey has been effective at mapping the lithology and in detecting promising targets for lead, zinc, silver mineralization.

The interpretation of the geophysical data has been hampered by the lack of detailed geological data from the grid lines. Obtaining this information is essential to the understanding of the significance of the chargeability anomalies and must be undertaken prior to any drilling program.

The magnetic and VLF data provides additional secondary information, however is of limited value in comparison to the I.P. and resistivity information.

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

REFERENCES

Bhattacharya, B.B., and Dutta, I., 1982: Depth of Investigation Studies for Gradient Arrays over Homogeneous Isotropic Half-Space: Geophysics, Vol.47, 1198-1203.

Coggon, J.H., 1973: A Comparison of I.P. Electrode Arrays: Geophysics, Vol.38, 737-761.

Fraser, D.C., 1969: Contouring of VLF-EM data: Geophysics 34. 958-967.

Karous, M., and Hjelt, S.E., 1983: Linear Filtering of VLF Dip-Angle Measurements: Geophysical Prospecting.

Malmqvist, L., 1978: Some Applications of IP-Technique for Different Geophysical Prospecting Purposes: Geophysical Prospecting 26, 97-121.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Grant A. Hendrickson

- B.Science, U.B.C. 1971, Geophysics option.
- For the past 19 years, I have been actively involved in mineral exploration projects throughout Canada, the United States, Europe and Central and South America.
- I am a registered Professional Geophysicist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
- I am an active member of the S.E.G., E.A.E.G., and B.C.G.S.

Dated at Delta, British Columbia, this 3 day of MARCH, 1990.

G. Hendrickson

Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

COST STATEMENT

MINERAL KING PROSPECT CLAIMS

Linecutting	....	**$ 9,764.25**
Geophysical Survey and Report.....	....	**$17,426.00**
	Total:	**$27,190.25**

KOOTENAY GEO-SERVICES

P.O. Box 63 ; Skookumchuck ; B.C. VOB 2E0
PH. (604) 422-3748

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1989

INVOICE September 26, 1989

IN ACCOUNT WITH:

Active Minerals Ltd. (C.W.Graf, P.Eng.)
Suite 1010 - 837 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1C4

FOR SERVICES RENDERED:

Aug.20-Sept.20 ; Linecutting near Mineral King mine-site
Jumbo Grid : 3.555 km (horiz)
Toby Grid : 8.380 km "

11.935 km total

11.935 km @ $550./km ....$ 6564.25

Plus: -extra trip to site to meet with Darryl Calder
-road access problems & creek crossing problems
....................$ 200.00

TOTAL INVOICE = $ 6764.25

- Thank you,

(G.M. Rodgers, P.Eng.)

Active

Geological Mapping & Reports, Geochemical Sampling, Blasting, Claimstaking, Drill Program Management, Etc.

SEPTEMBER · 24 · 1989
CRANBROOK BC

IN ACCOUNT WITH ·

CHRIS GRAF
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.
SUITE 1010 · 837 W· HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER · BC , V6C · 1C4

RE · LINECUTTING · JUMBO GRID
ALL LINES CUT & CHAINED
MAP · NOTES · WORKSHEET · SUBMITTED

INVOICE · $ 3000.–

thank you,

DARYL CALDER
3401 WILKS ROAD
CRANBROOK BC
V1C 4Y7 ph 489 1601

Active

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD.
Mineral Exploration Geophysics
Consulting and Contracting

642 English Bluff Rd.
Delta, B.C. V4M 2N4
Tel: (604) 943-0983

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1989

October 19, 1989.

Inv. D.049.

INVOICE

Active Minerals Ltd.,
#307, 475 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,

Attn: Mr. Chris Graf.

Re: Invermere Project, Toby & Jumbo Grids
I.P/Resistivity and VLF/MAG Crew

Charges for the period October 4 - 13, 1989, re the geophysical work on the above project, as follows:

Mob/Demob..................................	$ 1,600.00.
I.P/Resistivity Survey: 7 days @ $1,500.00/day....................	$10,500.00.
VLF/MAG Survey: 2 days @ $900.00/day......................	$ 1,800.00.
Motel Charges..............................	$ 648.00.
Per Diem: 3 days x $22.00/day x 3 men.....	$ 198.00.
5 days x $22.00/day x 4 men.....	$ 440.00.
Data Processing & Map Preparation: 2.5 days @ $300.00/day....................	$ 750.00.
	$ 15,936.00.

PAID 10/23/89

Active Cheque #0369.-

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD.
Mineral Exploration Geophysics
Consulting and Contracting

642 English Bluff Rd.
Delta, B.C., Canada V4M 2N4
Tel: (604) 943-0983
Fax: (604) 943-3907

RECEIVED
MAR - 5 1990

March 4, 1990.

Inv. D.071.

INVOICE

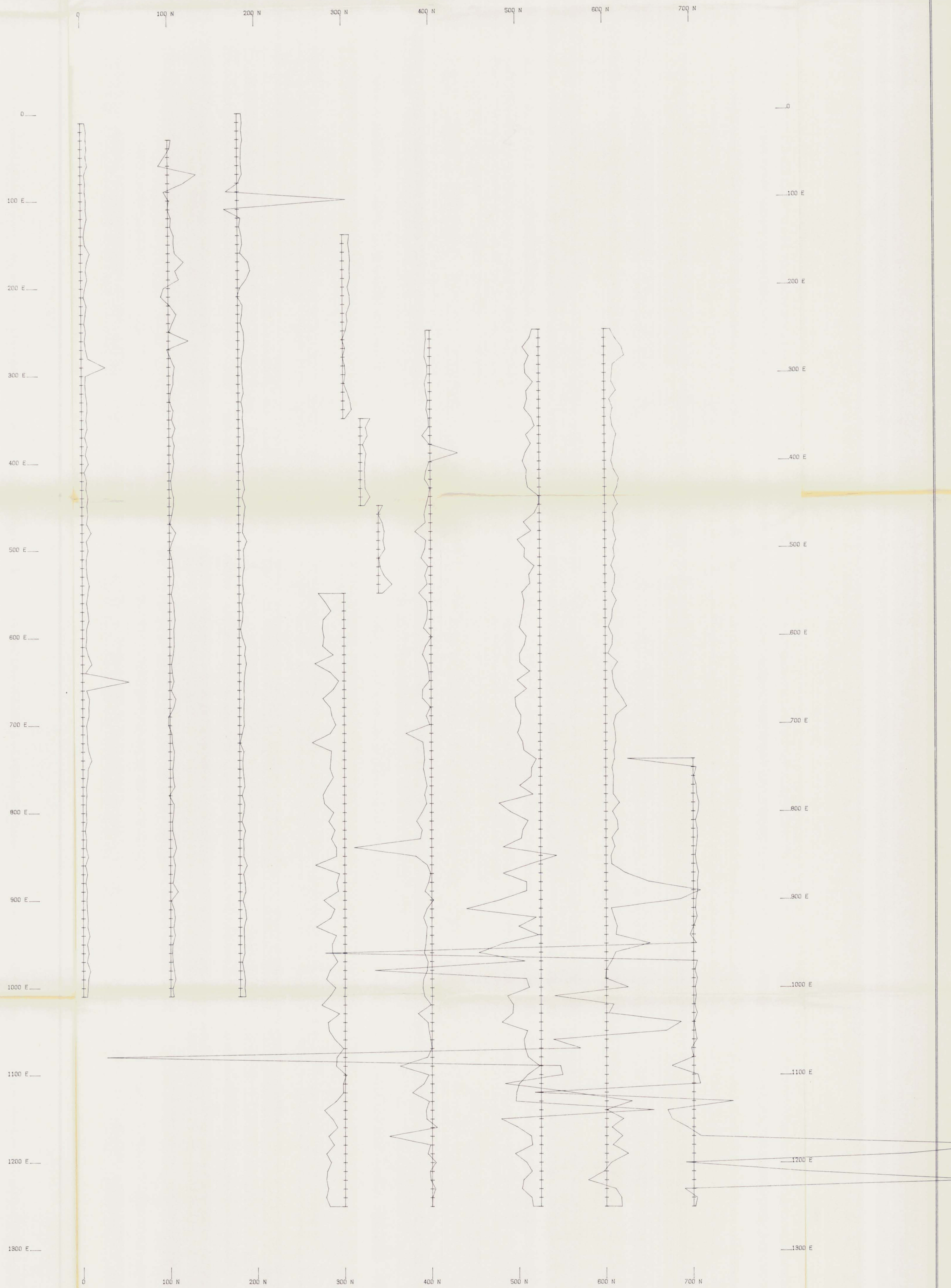
Active Minerals Ltd.,
#307, 475 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
V8C 2B3.

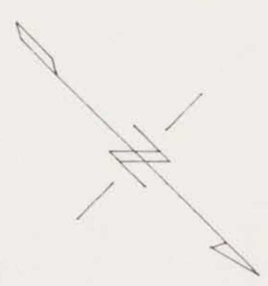
Attn: Mr. Chris Graf.

Re: Invermere Project - Mineral King

Preparation of Final Report:

4 days @ $350.00/day......................	$ 1,400.00.
3 extra copies @ $30.00/copy............	$ 90.00.
	$ 1,490.00.





Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER PROFILES
Vertical gradient

1 cm = 40 nt/m, base 0 nt/m

SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 600m, MN = 20m
CHARGEABILITY & RESISTIVITY PROFILES

Chargeability solid line @ 1cm=20ms, base 25 ms
Resistivity dashed line @ 1cm=1000 ohm-m, base 1000
SCALE 1:2000

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FIG. T12

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INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
VLF SURVEY, STATION NLK, 24.8 khz
TILT ANGLE & HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH PROFILES

tilt angle solid line @ 1cm=20%, base 0
horiz. field dashed line @ 1cm=20, base 75
SCALE 1:2000

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FIG. T9

Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

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INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

1 cm = 100 nt, base 57900 nt

SCALE 1:2000

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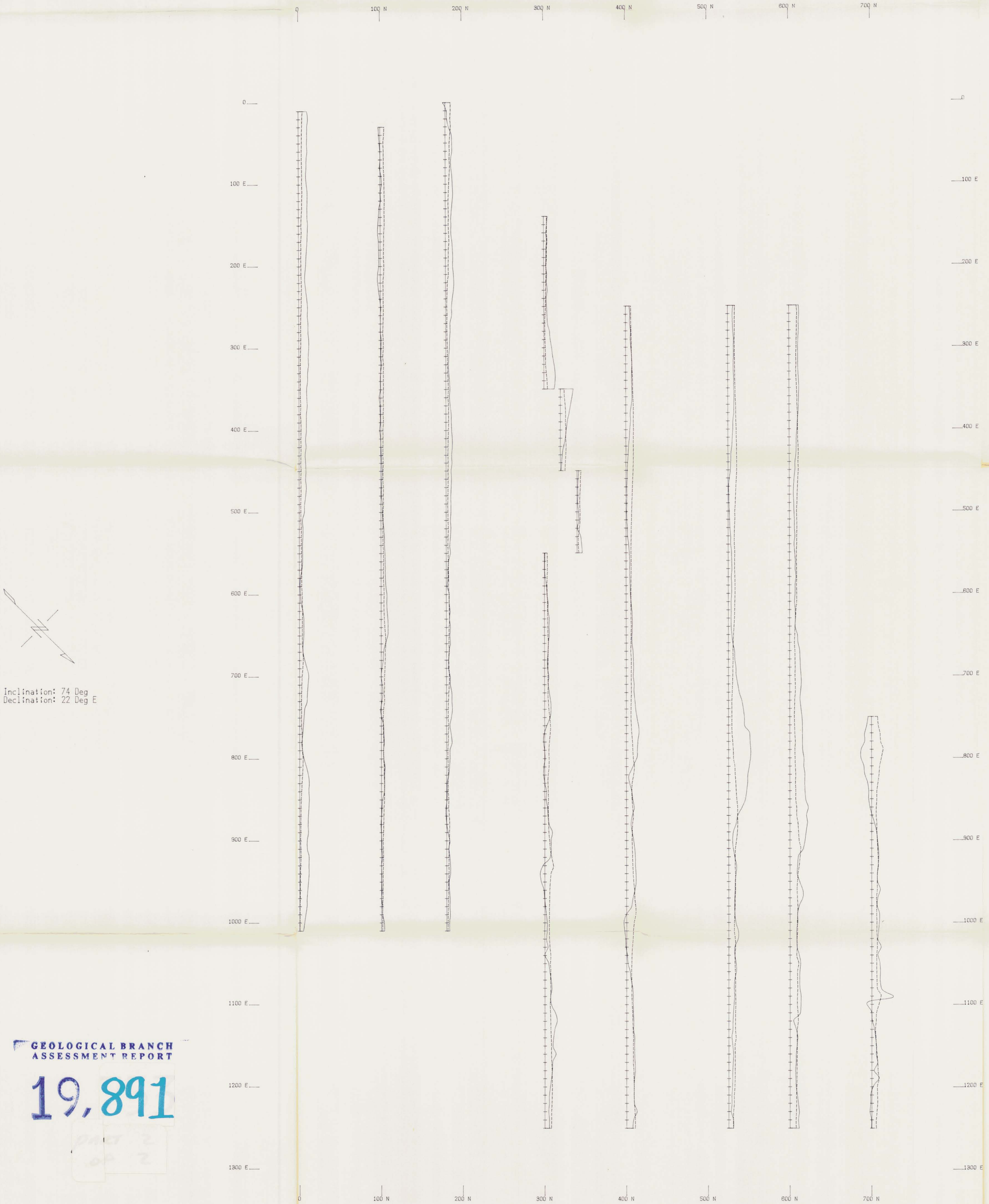
FIG. T 10



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,891

PART 2
OF 2

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
VLF SURVEY, STATION NAA, 24.0 khz
TILT ANGLE & HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH PROFILES

tilt angle solid line @ 1cm=20%, base 0
horiz. field dashed line @ 1cm=5, base5
SCALE 1:2000

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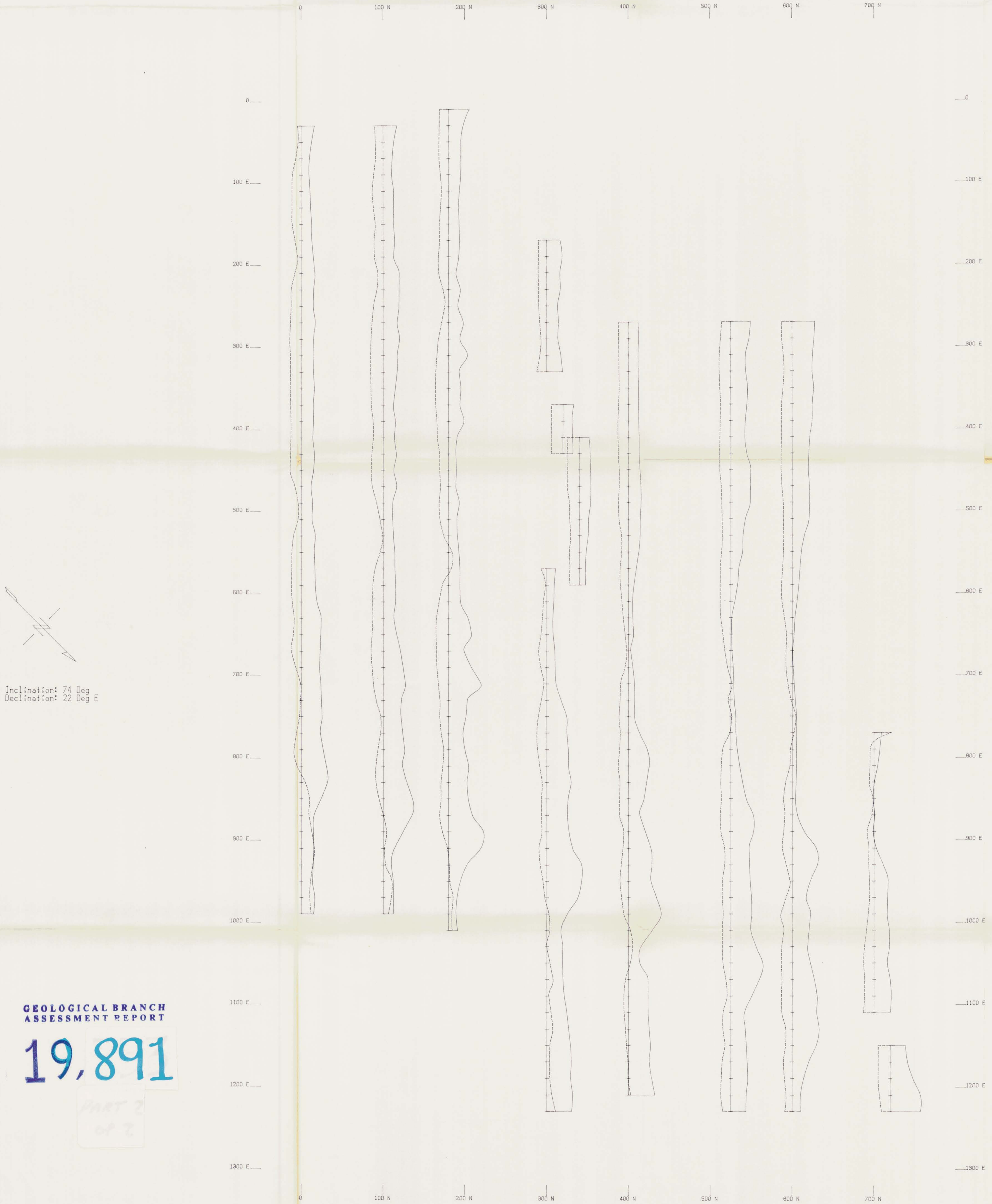
FIG T8



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INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
CHARGEABILITY & RESISTIVITY PROFILES

Chargeability solid line @ 1cm=20ms, base 25 ms
Resistivity dashed line @ 1cm=1000 ohm-m, base 1000
SCALE 1:2000

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FIG. T7

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,891

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INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
FILTERED VLF PLAN, (Fraser)
Station NAA, 24.0 khz

contour interval 5 %

SCALE 1:2000

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FIG. T5

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

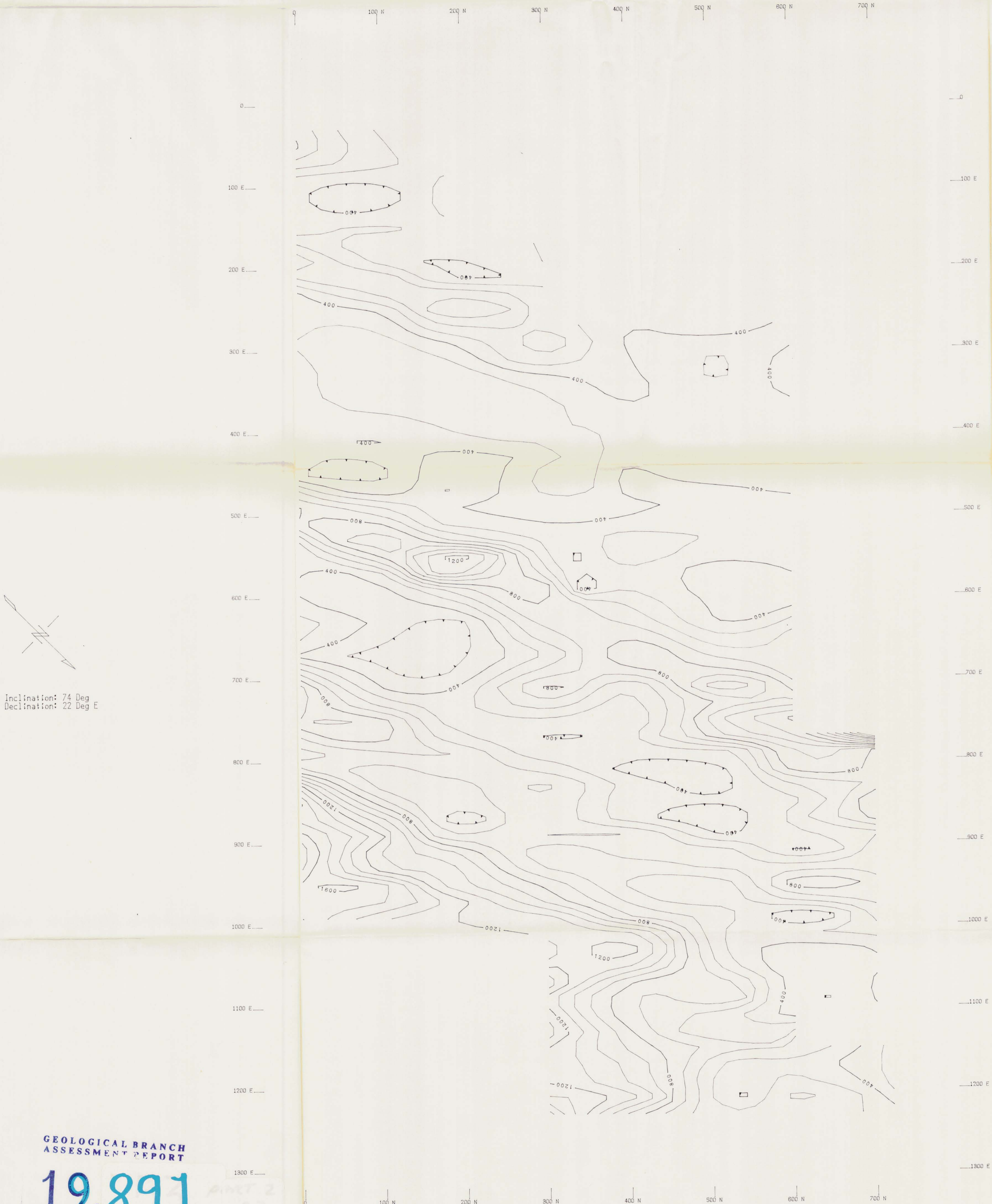
INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN

contour interval 20 nt

SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG. T6



PART 2 OF 2

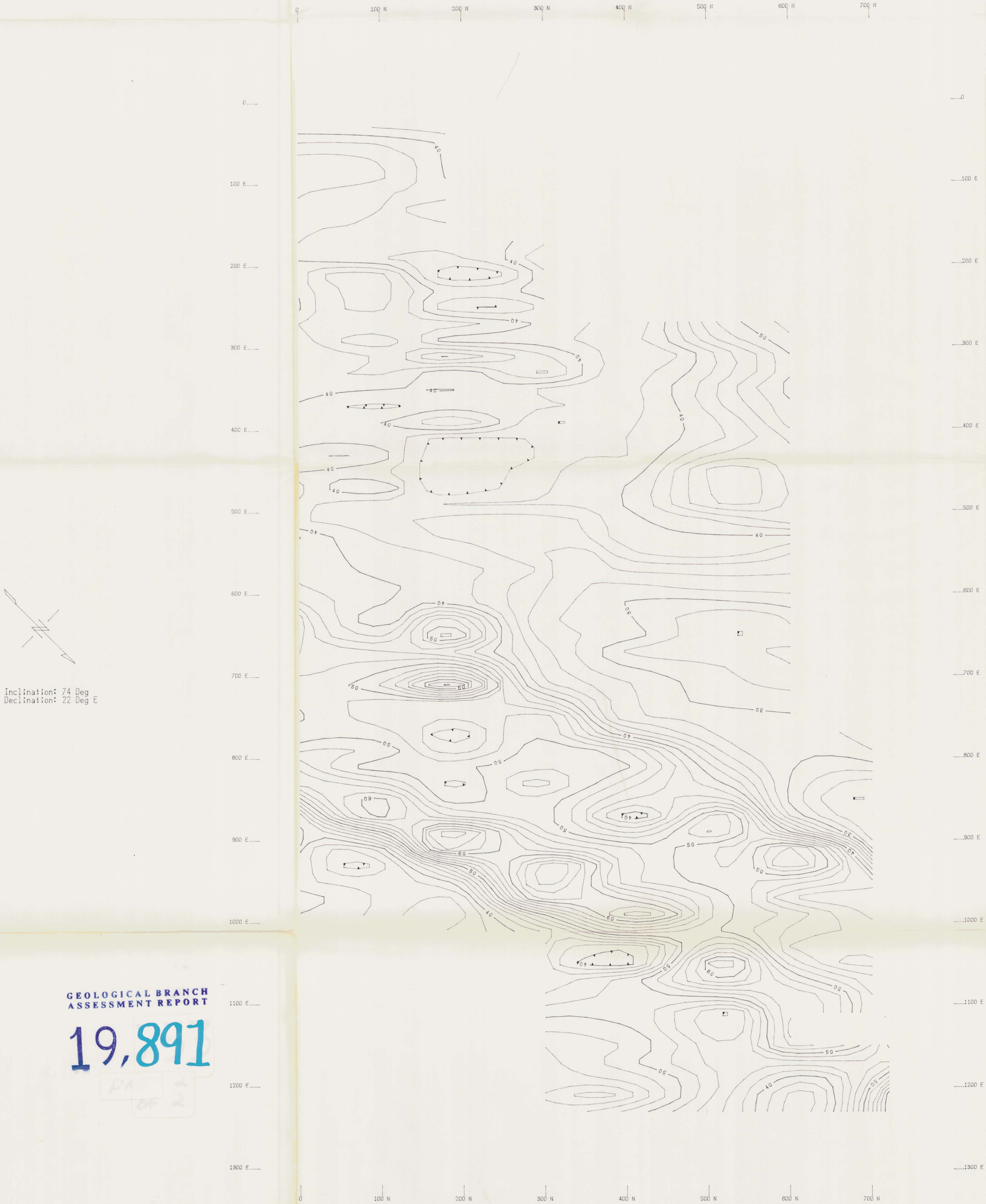
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
RESISTIVITY PLAN

contour interval 100 ohm-m

SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,891

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INVERMERE PROJECT, TOBY GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
CHARGEABILITY PLAN

contour interval 2 ms

SCALE 1:2000

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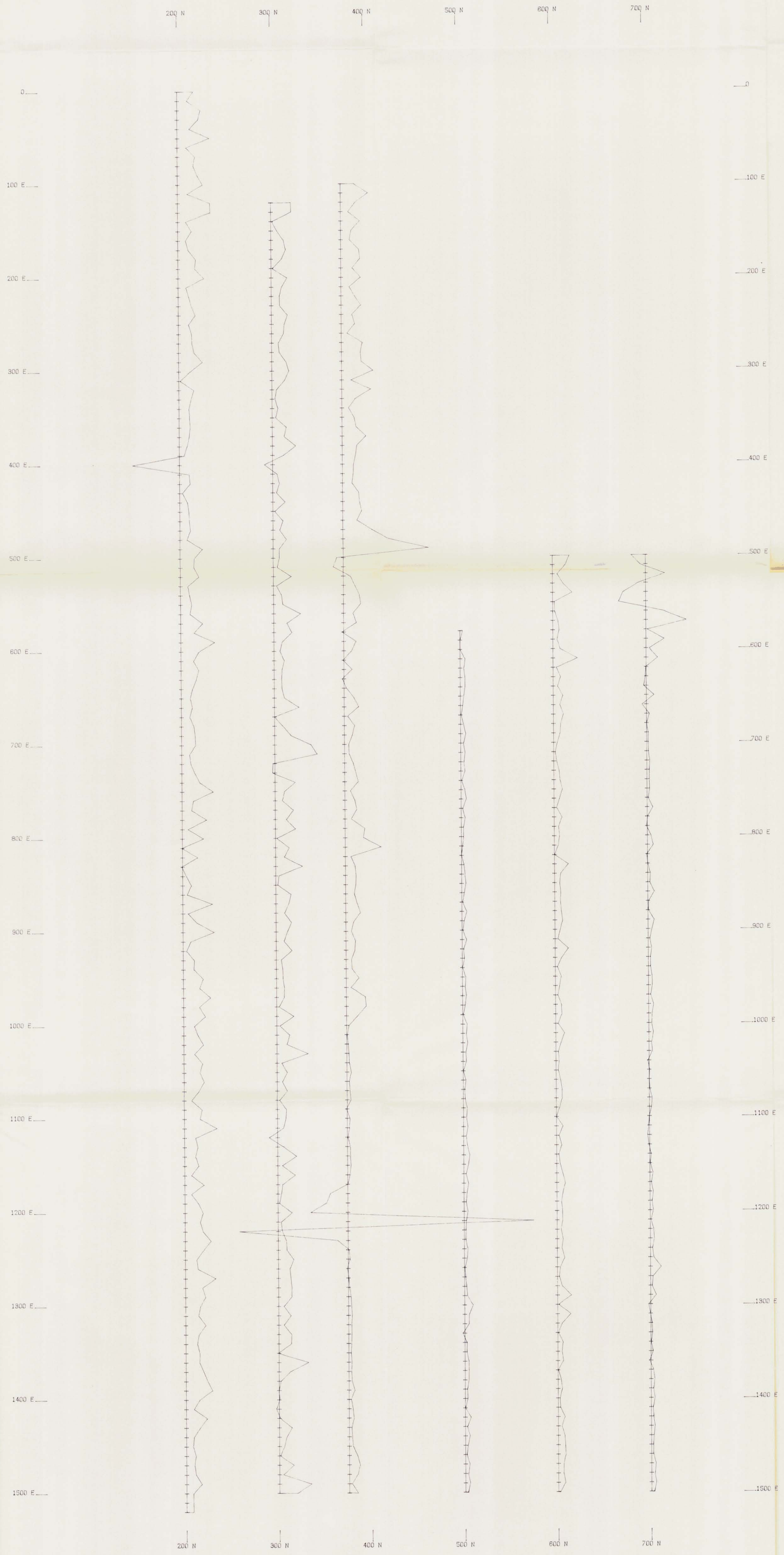
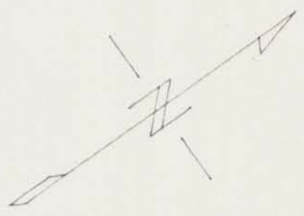
Fig. T3





Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

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INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER PROFILES
Vertical gradient

1 cm = 40 nt/m, base 0 nt/m

SCALE 1:2000

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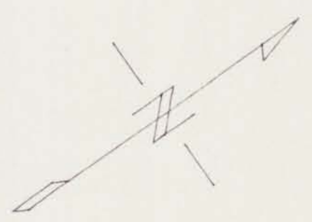
FIG 3.11



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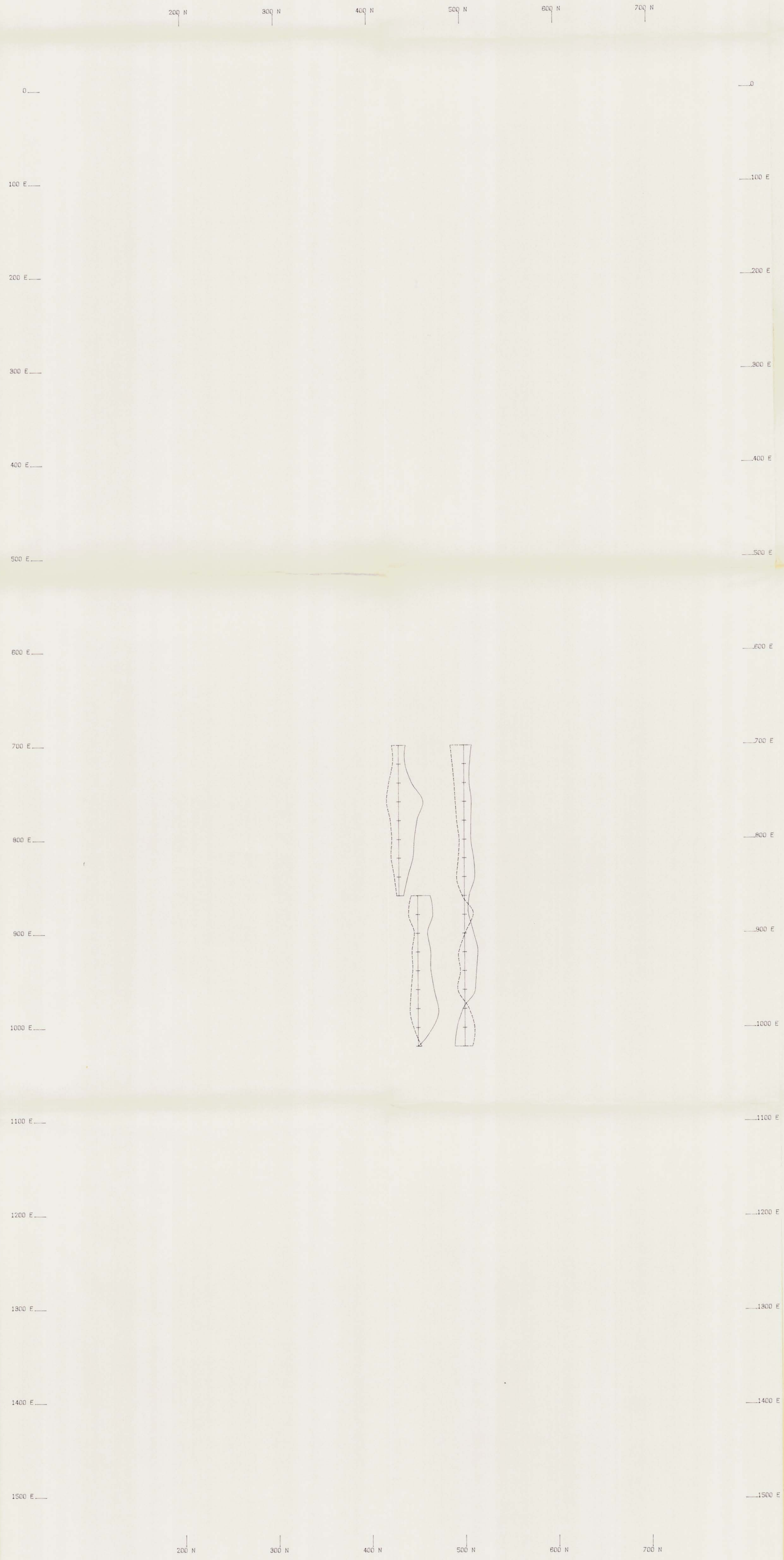
Declination: 22 Deg E



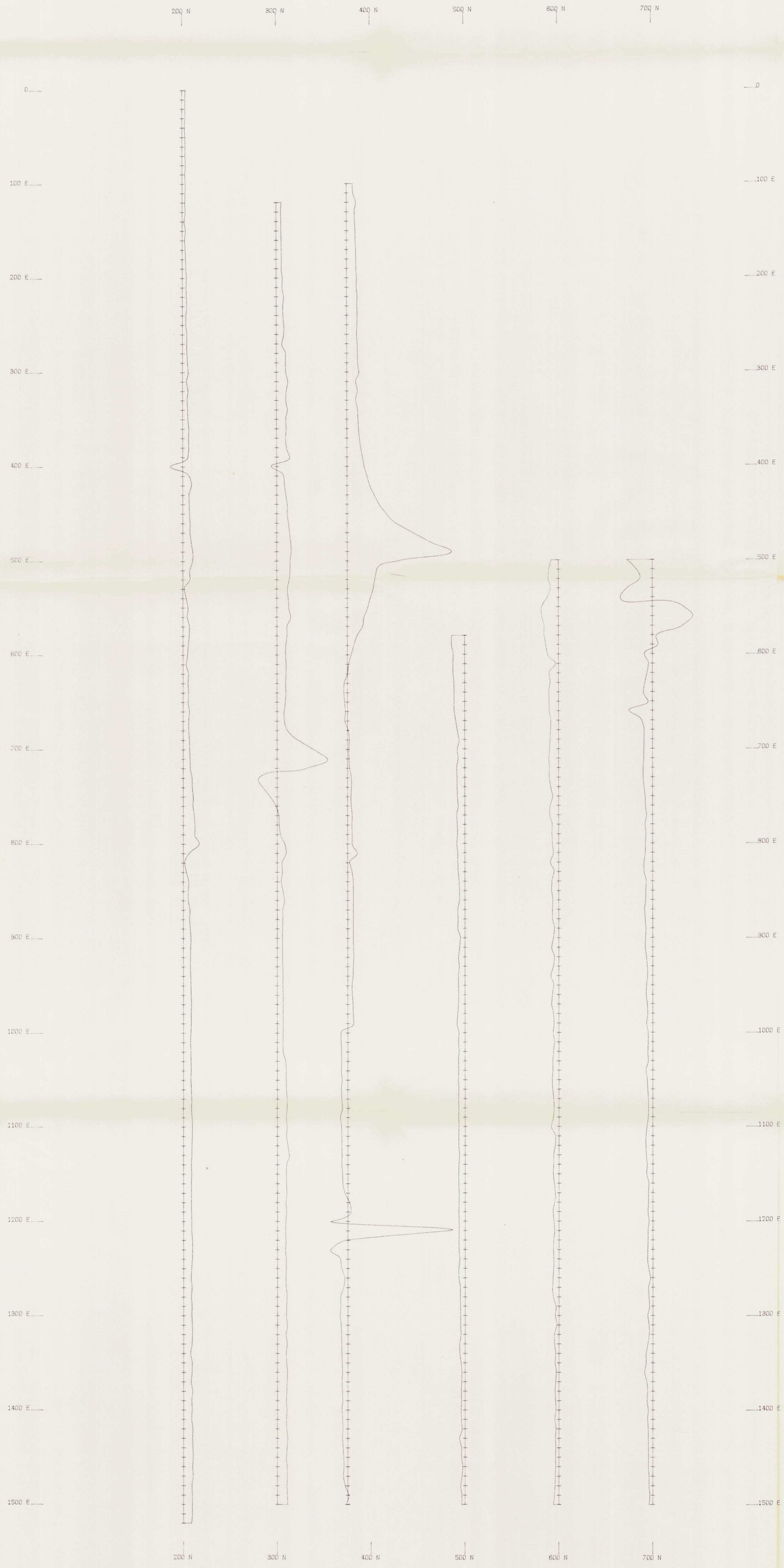
PART 2 of 2

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 600m, MN = 20m
CHARGEABILITY & RESISTIVITY PROFILES

Chargeability solid line @ 1cm=20 ms, base 25 ms
Resistivity dashed line @ 1cm=1000 ohm-m, base 1000
SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD



Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,891

PART 2
OF 2

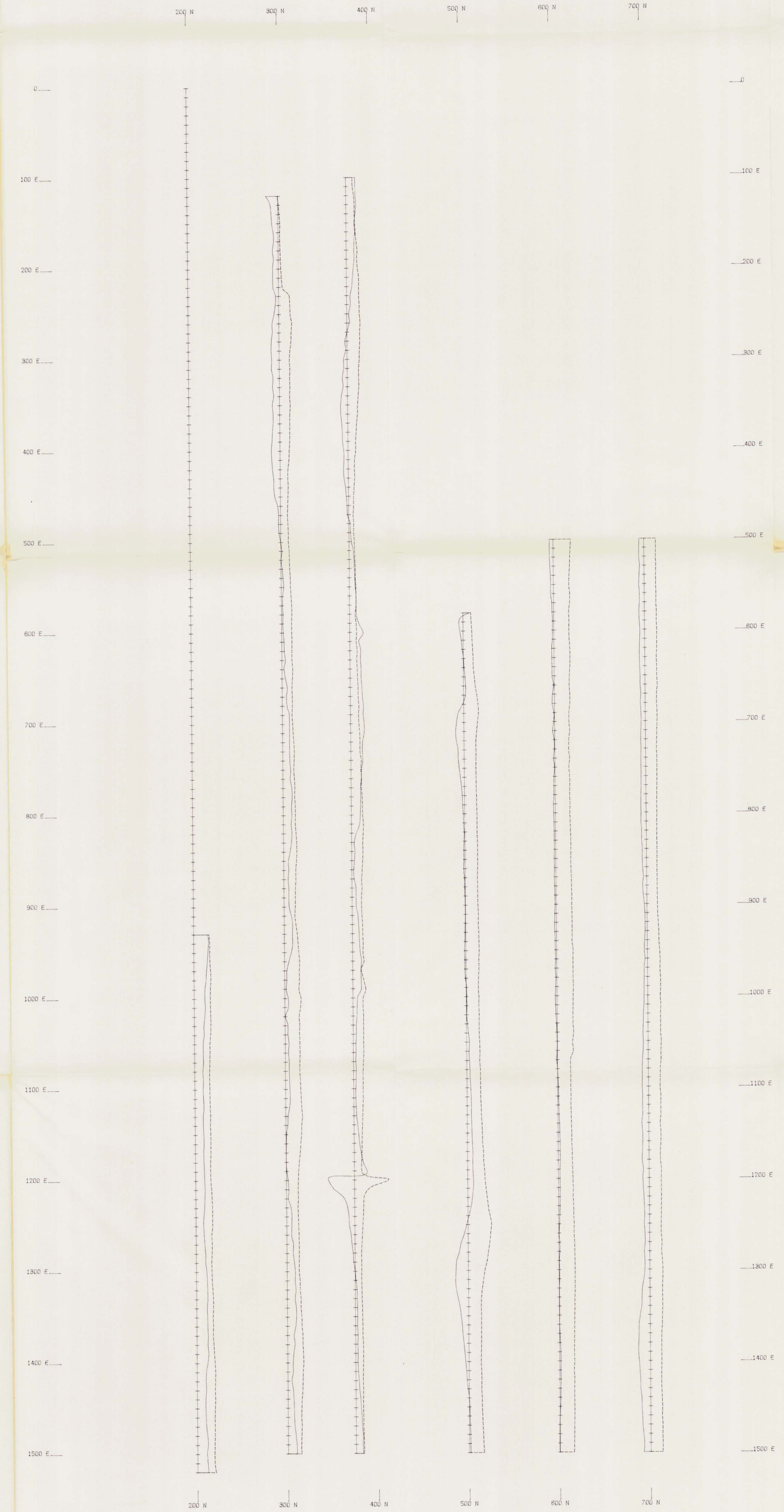
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

1 cm = 100 nt, base 57900 nt

SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD



Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

Part 2 of 2

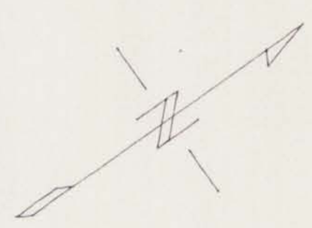
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
VLF SURVEY, STATION NAA, 24.0 khz
TILT ANGLE & HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH PROFILES

tilt angle solid line @ 1cm=20%, base 0
horiz. field dashed line @ 1cm=5, base 5
SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

FIG. J 9



Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
VLF SURVEY, STATION NLK, 24.8 khz
TILT ANGLE & HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH PROFILES

tilt angle solid line @ 1cm=20%, base 0
horiz. field dashed line @ 1cm=20, base 75
SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
GRADIENT ARRAY, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
CHARGEABILITY & RESISTIVITY PROFILES

Chargeability solid line @ 1cm=20 ms, base 25 ms
Resistivity dashed line @ 1cm=1000 ohm-m, base 1000
SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

F/S 33

Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

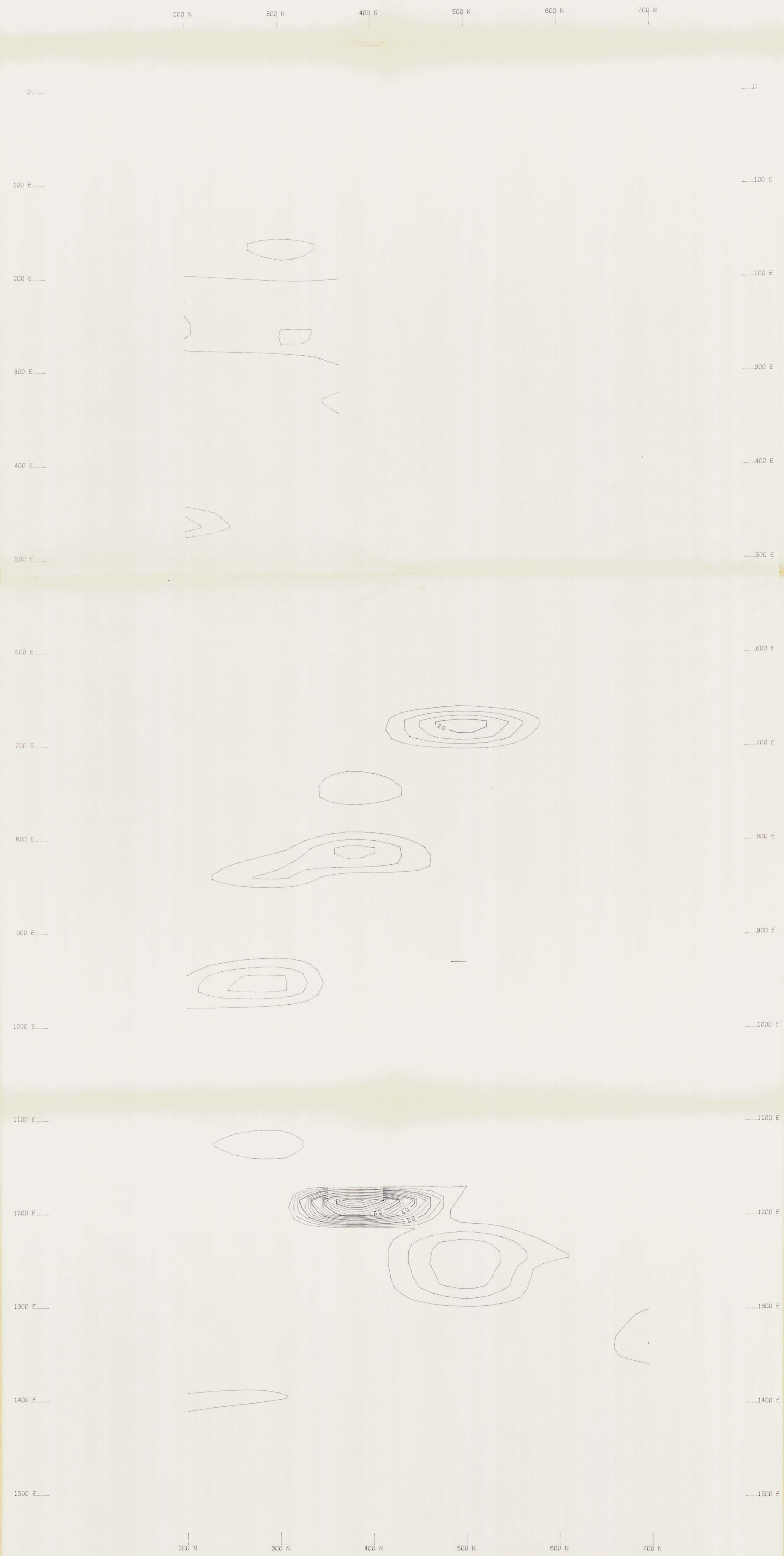
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

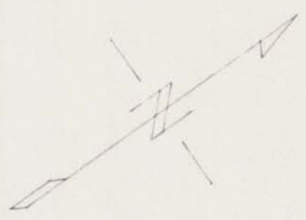
INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN

contour interval 20 nt

SCALE 1:2000

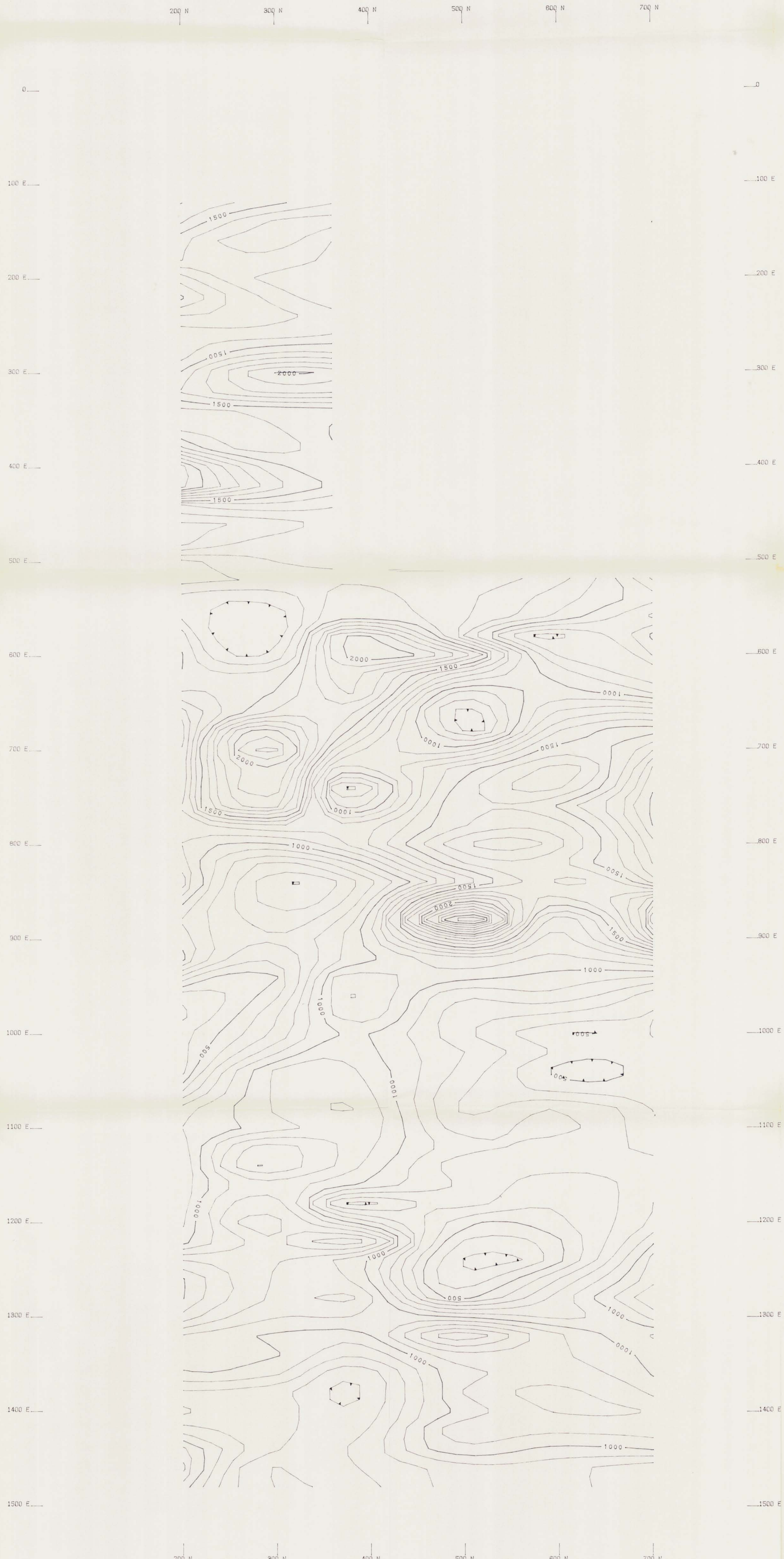
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD





Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD
INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID FILTERED VLF PLAN, (Fraser) Station NLK, 24.8 khz
contour interval 5 %
SCALE 1:2000
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD



Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

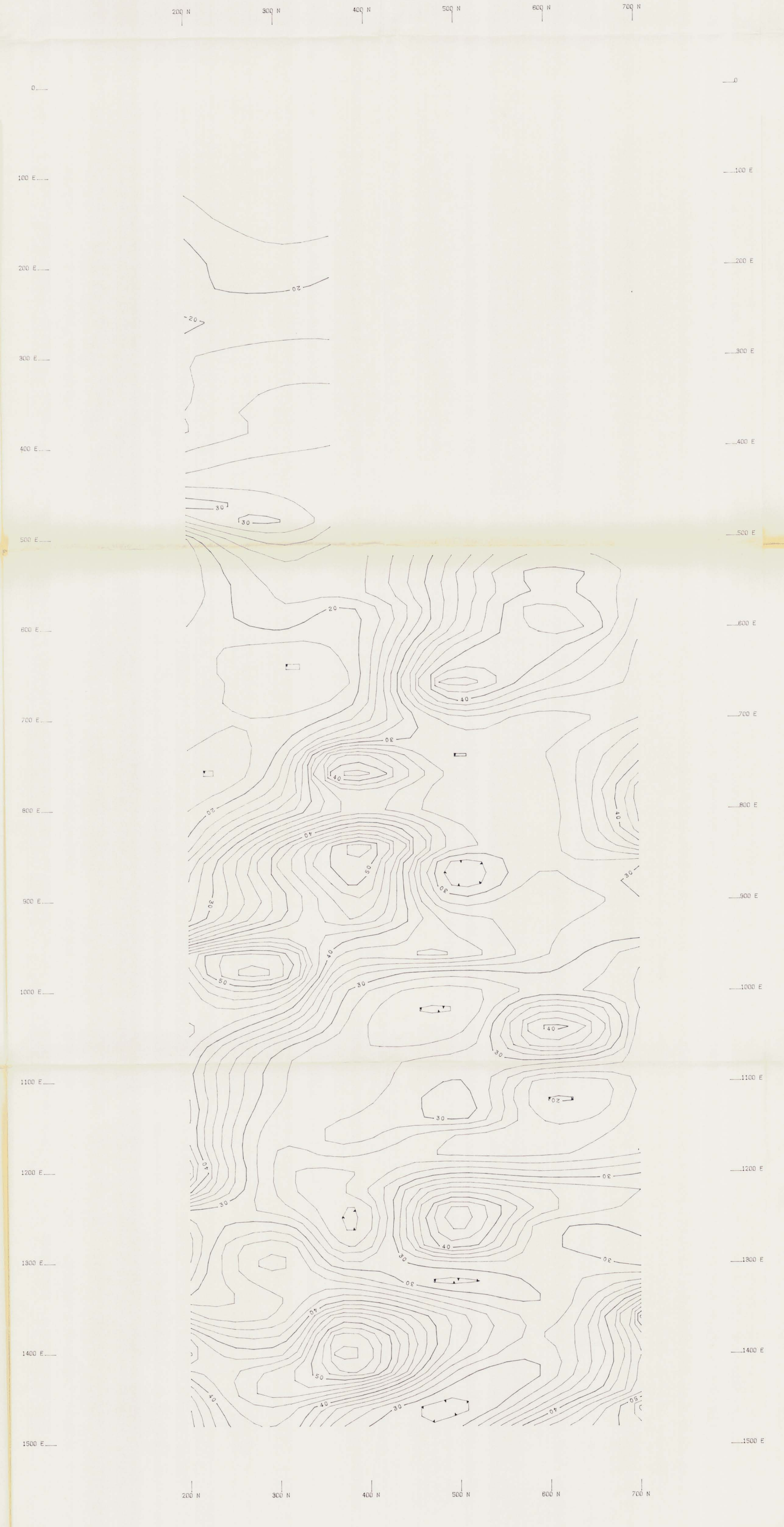
ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Gradient array, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
RESISTIVITY PLAN

contour interval 100 ohm-m

SCALE 1:2000

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD



Inclination: 74 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD

INVERMERE PROJECT, JUMBO GRID
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Gradient array, AB = 1200m, MN = 40m
CHARGEABILITY PLAN

contour interval 2 ms

SCALE 1:2000

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FIG. 8B