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ACTION:	
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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE DOME 1 CLAIM

Liard Mining Division
NTS 104 I / 5E

Latitude: 58°27' North
Longitude: 129°43' West

A Report prepared for

RECEIVED
NOV - 8 1991
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Chris Graf, P. Eng.
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V6C 2B3

By

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October, 1991

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,846

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INTRODUCTION

A two person crew carried out a geochemical sampling and prospecting program on the Dome 1 claim on August 23, 1991. The object of this program was to attempt to locate the source of the placer gold found in Dome and Goldpan Creeks (Johnston, 1925). Eleven silt, 11 pan concentrate, and five rock samples were taken. The Dome and Goldpan Creek area is recorded as a placer gold deposit, Minfile occurrence (104 I 2 and 86). Placer gold was discovered there in 1924 and has been worked intermittently since that time. There is no record of past hardrock work in the immediate area of the claim but Noranda carried out work on Squaw Creek three kilometres to the south in 1978 and 1987 (MacArthur, 1978, Ass. Rep. 6979, Maxwell, 1987, Ass. Rep. 15656). Noranda's work was targeted on Kutcho style VMS deposits. Some bedded chalcopyrite and sphalerite is present, but only surface geochemistry, geology and geophysics were carried out. The mineralization of interest is in a chlorite schist contained in a volcanic unit in the Inklin formation.

PROPERTY DEFINITION

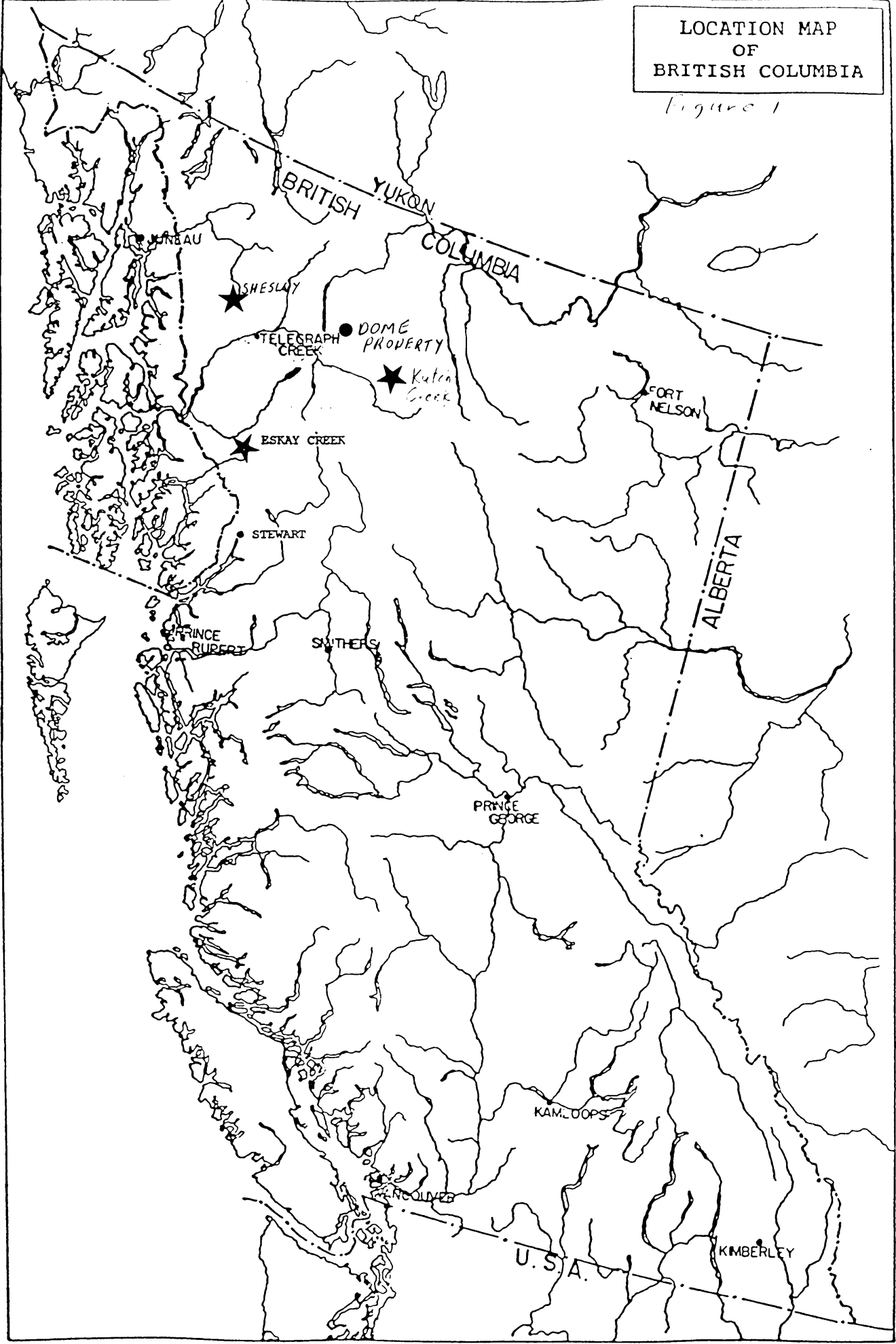
The Dome property consists of one located mineral claim consisting of 20 units, the Dome 1, record number 7926. This claim is owned by Chris Graf and has an expiry date of 12/11/91.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dome claim is located 17 km east of the town of Dease Lake (See Figures 1 & 2). The claim covers the lower parts of Dome, Grady and Gold pan creeks and 2.5 km of the Little Eagle

LOCATION MAP
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

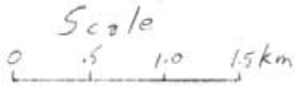
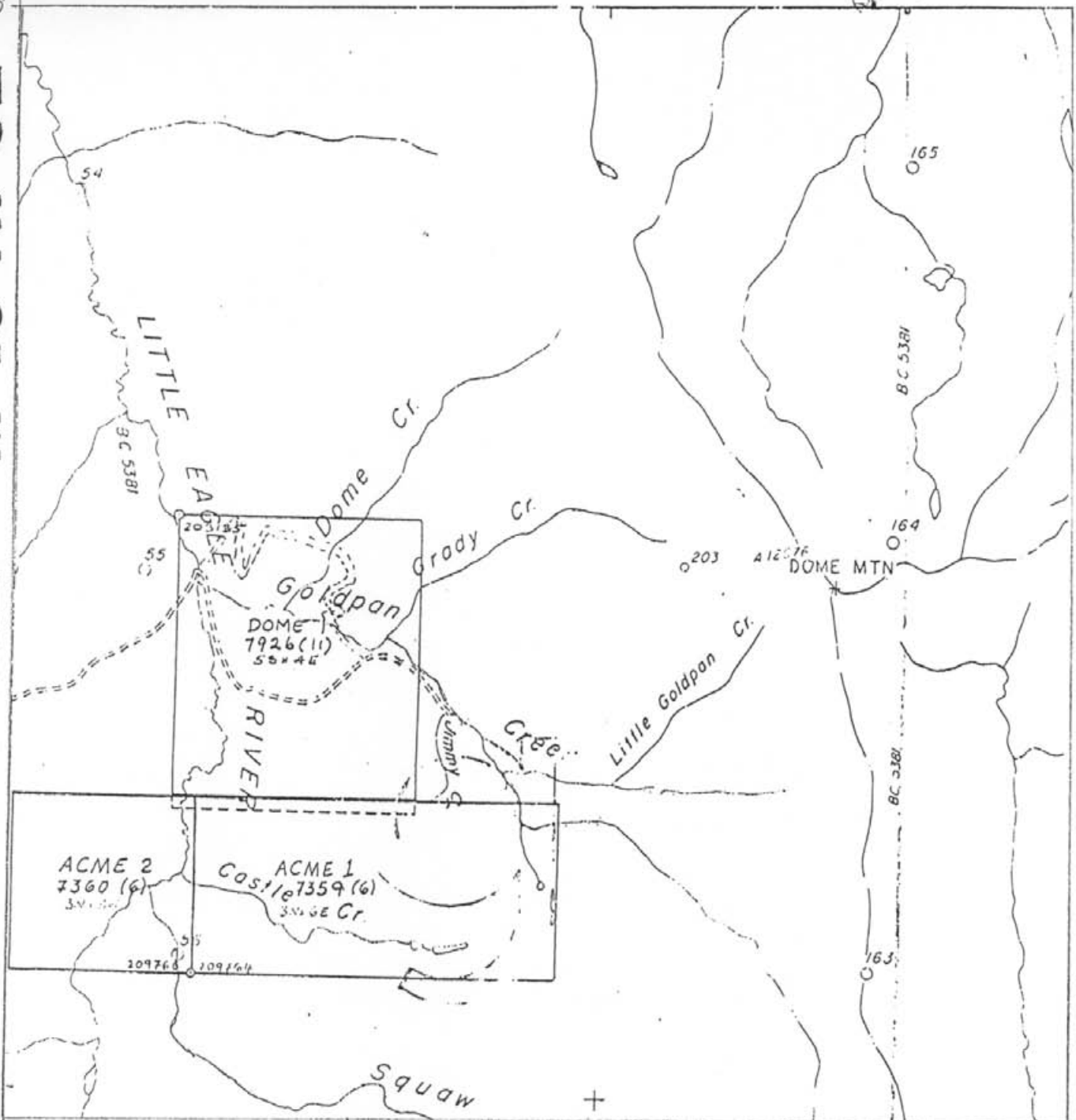
Figure 1



129° 45'
58° 30'

M 1041/5E

(FOR PLACER SEE P1041/5E)



ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.

Stikine Gold Project

Dome Claim

Part of 1041/5E

Scale:
1:50,000

Date:
October, 1971

Figure:
2

River. Access was achieved by helicopter set out from Dease Lake. Alternative access is possible by A.T.V. east from highway 37 at Dease Lake on a cat road that crosses the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topography is subdued with the exception of a moderately steep canyon on the lower one km of Goldpan Creek. Elevation ranges from 1160 m on the Little Eagle River to 1380 m on the west flank of Dome Mountain. Vegetation consists of mature sub-alpine spruce with considerable buck brush.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dome claim lies in the Intermontane Tectonic Belt approximately 20 km south west of its boundary with the Omineca Crystalline Belt. The claim overlies part of a fault bounded west north west trending Triassic Volcano-sedimentary package, the Sinwa and Inklin Formations. This package is composed mainly of phyllite and greywacke with minor limestone, conglomerate and andesite, and is bounded to the north by the Nahlin thrust fault and to the south by the King Salmon thrust fault.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The majority of the Dome claim is covered by glacial till, ranging from a few metres on upper Dome Creek to greater than 30 metres near the mouth of Goldpan Creek. The only exposures observed were in the upper part of Dome Creek and in Goldpan Creek. These outcrops consisted of interbedded greywacke and phyllite striking north west and dipping steeply



Scale 4 km

ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.

Stikine Gold Project
Dome Claim
Regional Geology

Part of 104 I - G.S.C. Map 29-1962
After Gobjelt et al

Scale:
1:250,000

Date:
October, 1991

Figure:
3

PALAEOZOIC	}	SILURIAN, LOWER(?) AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN	
		7	Graptolitic siltstone, Silurian; well bedded, laminated dolomite, sandy dolomite, dolomitic sandstone; well bedded limestone, fetid dolomite, Middle Devonian
		SILURIAN	
		6	Dolomite, cherty dolomite, sandy dolomite, dolomitic sandstone
		CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN	
		MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN, LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN	
		5	Thin-bedded shale, limestone, calcareous shale, argillaceous limestone, graptolitic shale; includes minor bodies of greenstone
PROTEROZOIC	}	CAMBRIAN	
		LOWER CAMBRIAN	
		4	Limestone, dolomite, oolitic limestone; minor shale
		3	Quartzite, shale, siltstone, pebble conglomerate
		LOWER PALAEOZOIC AND EARLIER (?)	
		2	Quartz-mica gneiss, quartzite, crystalline limestone, hornfels, skarn, feldspar-quartz gneiss
		UPPER PROTEROZOIC	
1	Crystalline limestone, sandy limestone and dolomite, phyllite, sheared quartzite, chlorite schist		

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate and assumed)
- Limit of geological mapping
- Bedding (inclined, overturned).
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined).
- Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined)
- Fault (defined, approximate and assumed; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
- Anticline (approximate)
- Syncline (approximate).
- Anticline, syncline (overturned)
- Glacial striae

Geology by H. Gabrielse, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961 and by Officers of the Geological Survey of Canada, 'Operation Stikine,' 1956

Base-map by the Army Survey Establishment, R. C. E., Department of National Defence, 1949-52

LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY
	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
	18 Fluvialite gravel, sand, and silt; glacial outwash; till and alpine moraine
	TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
	LATE TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE
17 Basalt, olivine basalt; 17a, rhyolite, pisolitic siliceous tuff, chalcedonic rhyolite breccia	
CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY	
UPPER CRETACEOUS AND PALEOCENE	
16 Conglomerate, sandstone, shale; 16a, conglomerate, may be younger	
JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS	
15 Undifferentiated granitic rocks, mainly quartz monzonite; 15a, CASSIAR BATHOLITH: mainly biotite quartz monzonite; and granodiorite, commonly gneissic and mafic-rich near contacts with 8 and 8a; 15b, mainly hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite	
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC
	LOWER JURASSIC
	14 Well bedded greywacke, phyllitic slate, conglomerate; 14a, includes minor limestone; mainly metamorphosed, age uncertain
	13 Well bedded greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate; 13a, includes volcanic rocks, may be in part older
	TRIASSIC
	UPPER TRIASSIC
	12 Well bedded, locally fetid limestone
UPPER TRIASSIC AND(?) EARLIER	
11 Andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, minor greywacke, argillite and shale; many small stocks, sills, and dykes of porphyritic andesite and basalt, mainly Upper Triassic; 11a, greenstone; 11b, chert, slate, greenstone, phyllite; 11c, serpentized peridotite; 11b and 11c may be pre-Upper Triassic and post-Permian. or, may be equivalent to 8a and 8b	
PERMIAN	
10 Well bedded to massive, crystalline, foraminiferal limestone	
MISSISSIPPIAN	
LOWER AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN	
9 Limestone, cherty limestone; minor dolomite and greywacke	
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN	
UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN	
8 Chert, argillite, argillaceous quartzite, greenstone, diorite, meta-diorite, conglomerate, limestone; 8a, may be in part or entirely younger; 8b, serpentized peridotite, locally includes meta-andesite and meta-diorite; 8c, biotite-muscovite-quartz schist and gneiss, feldspar-quartz gneiss, quartz-biotite schist, amphibolite; 8d, greenstone, age uncertain	

east. Occasional quartz stringers are present in the sediments. These stringers are erratic in width, the largest width observed being 60 cm. No mineralization was observed in the stringers and they appear to be sweat veins, a product of regional metamorphism.

Larger blocks of quartz, up to one metre in diameter, were observed in float below 1300 m elevation on Dome Creek and on Goldpan Creek below Dome Creek.

DISCUSSION OF 1991 FIELDWORK

The 1991 program consisted of taking paired pan concentrate and silt samples at 0.5 km intervals down Dome and Goldpan Creek. Eleven pan concentrate, eleven silt and five rock samples were taken.

Not enough samples were taken to set anomalous levels by statistical methods. Anomalous levels were set based on past work in the area and discussions with other geoscientists familiar with the region. Sampling Methodology and Analytical Methods are included in Appendices B and E, respectively.

Two silt samples were anomalous, one for gold (882 ppb) and one for silver (2.6 ppm). Six pan concentrate samples were anomalous in gold (236 - 4250 ppb) and one for silver (1.7 ppm).

None of the rock samples were anomalous in base or precious metals and none of the stream sediment samples were anomalous in base metals.

The one silt sample anomalous in gold (091-882 ppb) was taken east of the claim boundary on Goldpan Creek

approximately 100 metres upstream from Goldpan Creek's confluence with Jimmy Creek. This sample would indicate a source of gold off the claim, perhaps associated with the sulphide mineralization Noranda worked on, mentioned in the Introduction. Samples further down Goldpan Creek reflect known placer gold occurrences.

Sampling on Dome Creek returned anomalous gold values in pan concentrates, particularly sample 257-4250 ppb Au. Large boulders of quartz float were observed for 200 metres upstream from sample 257. Sample 255, taken 600 metres upstream from sample 257 returned 266 ppb Au.

CONCLUSION

There is more than one source for the placer gold in Goldpan Creek. A source of gold exists east of the claim further up Goldpan Creek, above 1340 m elevation. This source might be associated with the mineralization Noranda worked on, approximately three km southeast of the Dome claim.


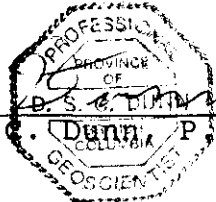
Another source of gold exists up Dome Creek. The majority of the gold in Dome Creek comes from an area between 1320 m elevation and 1375 m elevation. The gold is probably associated with quartz veins, as demonstrated by the large quartz boulders seen in this vicinity. Another minor gold source must exist above 1320 m elevation as two samples returned weakly anomalous values further upstream.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed stream sediment sampling and prospecting should be carried between elevations 1320 m and 1375 m on Dome Creek. This work should be carried out to attempt to locate the quartz vein or veins which this program indicates might be the source of much of the gold in Dome Creek. Stream sediment sampling, both pan concentrates and silts, should be carried out at 50 m intervals or less and all quartz float should be sampled. Prior to this work another claim should be staked 5E 4N from the Dome 1 LCP.

This work should take a two person crew two days and cost \$4,000 if carried out in conjunction with other work in the area.

Respectfully submitted by:


David St.  P Geo.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Gabrielse, H. et al. 1971, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. O.F. 707
- Gabrielse, H., Souther, J.G., 1962, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 29-1962 and Descriptive Notes
- Johnston, W.A., 1925, Gold Placers of Dease Lake Area, Cassiar District
- MacArthur, R.G., Bradish, L.G., 1978, Geological Geochemical and Geophysical Report on Castle 1 and Castle 2 Mineral Claims.
- Maxwell, G., Bradish, L.G., 1987, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Caste Claim.
- Waskett-Myers, M., Graf, C., 1990, Geological Report on Stikine Gold Project

APPENDIX "A"
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

1V-0962-RG1

Company: **ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.**
Project: **STIKINE GOLD SYNDICATE DOME**
Attn: **DAVID DUNN**

Date: **SEP-06-91**
Copy 1. **ACTIVE MINERALS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 5 ROCK samples submitted AUG-30-91 by DAVID DUNN.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM
1-00092	9	0.1	12	4	17
1-00097	1	0.1	7	3	13
1-00102	2	1.4	8	38	35
1A999	1	1.1	11	12	14
1-00252	2	0.4	23	13	30

Certified by 
MIN-EN LABORATORIES

APPENDIX "B"
SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

ROCK SAMPLES

Approximately 5 kg of rock chips were placed in a 6 mil plastic bag with a sample tag; the bag was marked with the tag number and the samples shipped to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver.

SILT SAMPLES

Approximately 0.5 kg of fine sediment was collected from the active stream channel, placed in a standard kraft bag with a sample tag and the tag number written on the bag. The sample was then dried and shipped to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver.

SOIL SAMPLES

Approximately 0.5 kg of B horizon soil was collected from 10 cm to 25 cm depth, put in a standard kraft bag with a sample tag and the tag number written on the bag. The sample was then dried and shipped to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver.

PAN CONCENTRATE SAMPLES

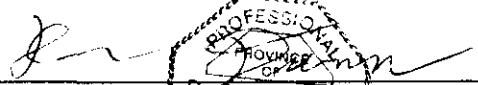
Two pans of material were collected from the active stream channel, sieved to -1.25 cm and panned to a black sand concentrate. One pan of moss was washed with the resulting residue panned to a black sand concentrate. These concentrates were combined and placed in a 6 mil plastic bag with a sample tag. The bag was labelled with the tag number and shipped to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver.

APPENDIX "C"
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

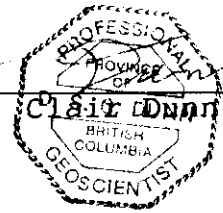
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David St. Clair Dunn, with a business address of 2348 Palmerston Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. declare that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered under the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Act of the Province of British Columbia.
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am an affiliate member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
4. I have practised my profession as a prospector and geologist in Canada, U.S.A. and Australia for over 20 years.
5. I personally supervised the work on the Dome claim.
6. I do not hold any interest in the Dome claim nor do I expect to receive any.



David St. Clair Dunn, P. Geo.

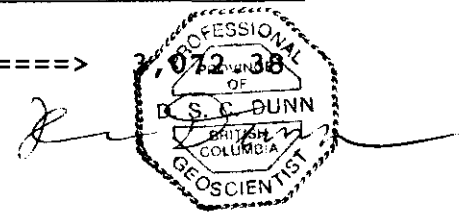


APPENDIX "D"
STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Project Preparation		87.23
Mob Demob		463.21
Project Expenses:		
Wages: D. Dunn 1 day @ \$250/day + GST (August 23, 1991)		267.50
B. Goad 1 day @ \$150/day + GST (August 23, 1991)		160.50
Room and Board		214.29
Helicopter		662.54
Truck Rental		189.11
Analytical charges:		
5 rocks	92.50	
11 silts	159.50	
11 pan con	176.00	
	<hr/>	
	428.00	428.00
Report preparation		600.00

TOTAL =====>



APPENDIX "E"
ANALYTICAL METHODS



**MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES**

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR AG, CU, PB, ZN, NI, CO OR CD GEOCHEM

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analysed on atomic absorption spectrometers using the appropriate standard sets. A background correction can be applied to Ag, Pb, and Cd if requested.



**MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES**

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

PROCEDURE FOR AU, PT OR PD FIRE GEOCHEM

Geochemical samples for Au Pt Pd are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th St., North Vancouver, B.C., laboratory employing the following procedures:

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment Samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer or ring mill pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight; 15.00 or 30.00 grams is fire assay preconcentrated. The precious metal beads are taken into solution with aqua regia and made to volume.

For Au only, samples are aspirated on an atomic absorption spectrometer with a suitable set of standard solutions. If samples are for Au plus Pt or Pd, the sample solution is analyzed in an inductively coupled plasma spectrometer with reference to a suitable standard set.



**MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES**

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR 31 ELEMENT TRACE ICP

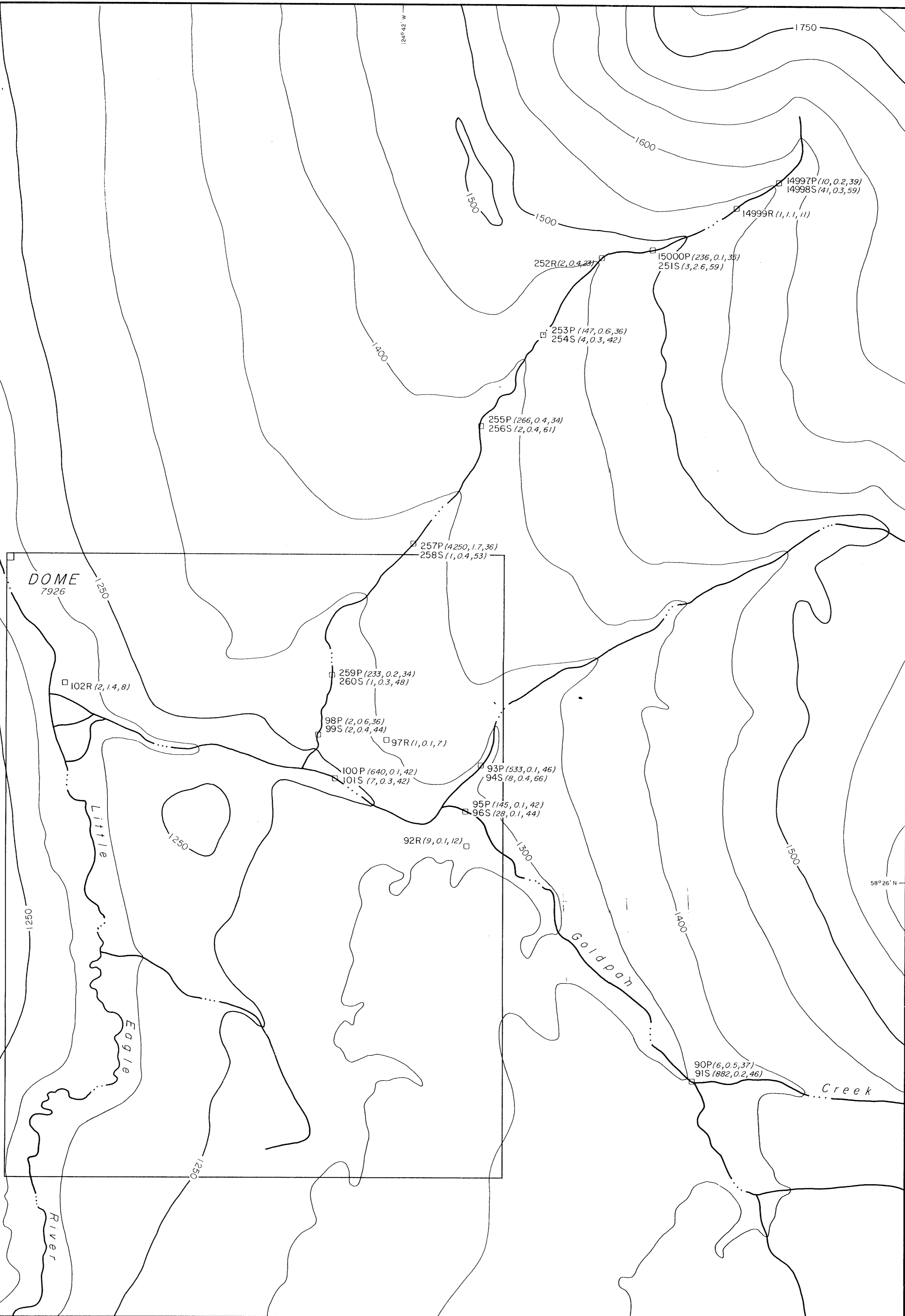
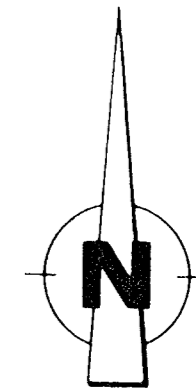
Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu,
Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb,
Sr, Th, Ti, V, Zn, Ga, Sn, W, Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer or ring mill pulverizer.

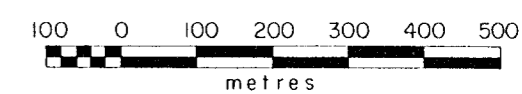
0.5 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers. Reports are formatted and printed using a dot-matrix printer.



LEGEND

- creek
- contours (50m interval)
- 1991 sample
- 88R** rock sample
- 88P** pan concentrate sample
- 88S** silt sample
- (8, 0.8, 80)** geochemistry values (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Cu ppm)
- claim boundary with L.C.P.



ACTIVE MINERALS LTD.

DOMES CLAIM

Sample Locations

SCALE
1 : 10000

DATE
Oct. 1991

FIGURE
4

21,846
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT