

85-10-#13430

ASAMERA INC. ✓

1984 SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Geol. Geoc. Geop. ✓

FOR

RICK, GOLDMASTER AND IMPASSE CLAIMS ✓

JACOBIE LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION ✓

NTS 93 A/12

52° 18' N, 121° 25' W.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,430

part 1
of 3

L. Forand, B.Sc. ✓
D.W. Hassell, B.Sc. ✓
September 12, 1984 ✓

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	Page 1 ✓
INTRODUCTION	2 ✓
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2 ✓
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2 ✓
EXPLORATION HISTORY	3 ✓
TOPOGRAPHY	3 ✓
1984 PROGRAM SUMMARY	4 ✓
a) Linecutting	
b) Geological Mapping	
c) Geophysics	
d) Geochemical Sampling	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	5 ✓
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	6 ✓
LITHOLOGIES	6 ✓
GEOPHYSICS	7 ✓
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	8 ✓
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9 ✓
GEODATA SOURCES /	
APPENDIX - ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY /	

FIGURES

Fig. 1 - Location Map	After Page 1 ✓
Fig. 2 - Regional Geology Map	After Page 4 ✓
Fig. 3 - Compilation Map	After Page 7 ✓
Map R-84-1 Geology (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket ✓
Map R-84-2 Geochem Location Map (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket ✓
Map R-84-3 Soil/Till Geochem Results (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket ✓
Map R-84-4 Rock Geochem Results (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket ✓

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rick Property is comprised of three claim blocks totalling approximately 2950 acres in the Cariboo Mining Division, approximately 60 kilometers north of Williams Lake in south-central B.C. The property was acquired in late 1983 through an outright cash purchase agreement, subject to a 7.5% NPI. There are no work commitments relating to the claims and in each case ownership is 100% Asamera.

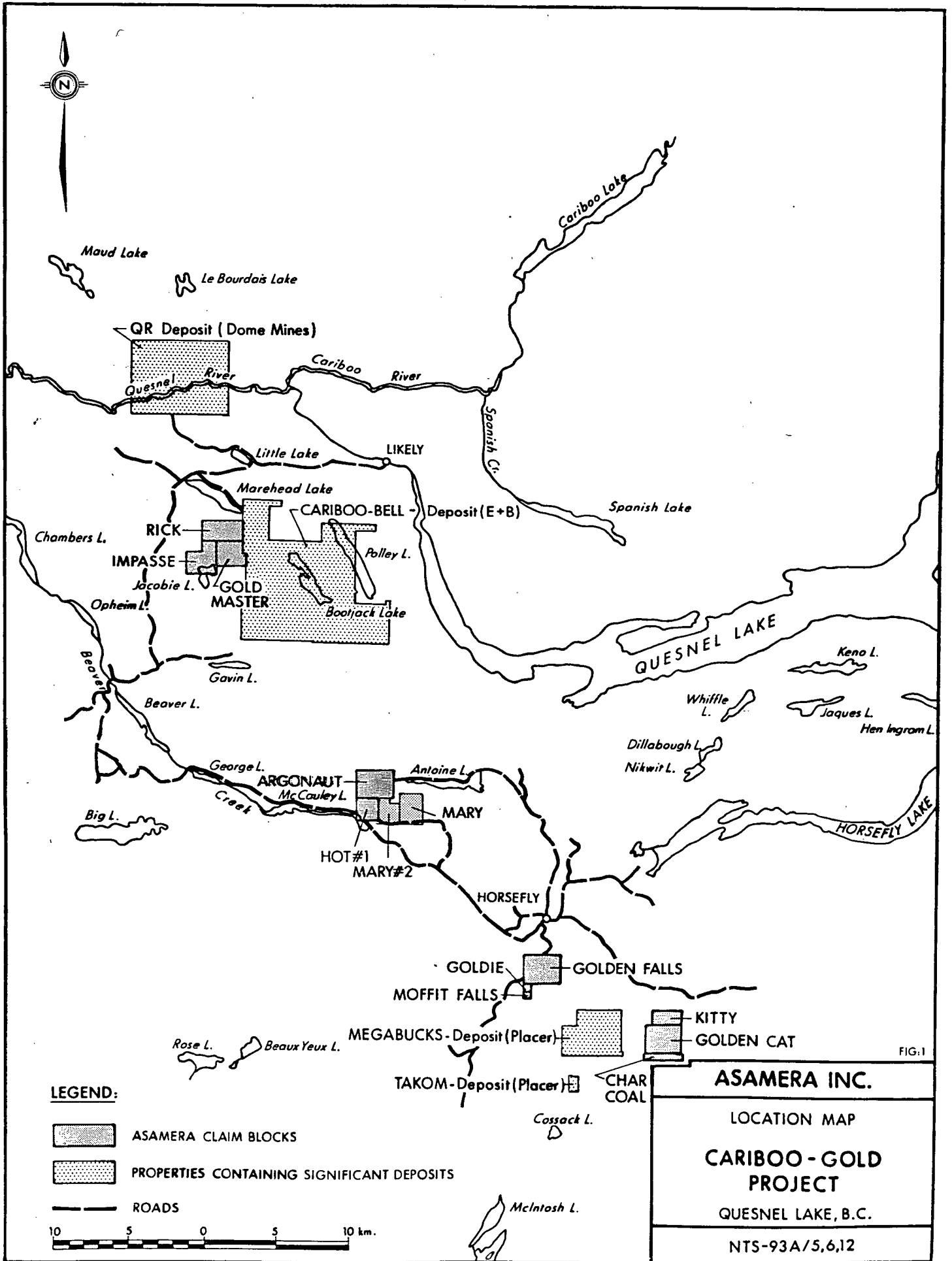
Although the copper showings in this historic gold placer mining area were probably known locally for decades, no record exists of their exploration before 1964 when Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Limited, jointly with Leitch Gold Mines Limited, discovered copper oxides at the site of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly indicated by newly published federal-provincial surveys. Several other copper showings were tested in the early seventies.

Recently however, the area has received much attention for its intrusive-related gold potential. As a result, at least three significant discoveries have been made with perhaps the most impressive being Dome's QR deposit with published reserves of approximately 1,000,000 tons grading 0.2 ozs./ton gold.

The property is located within the Quesnel trough, a linear belt of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic basic volcanics and sediments intruded by alkaline plutons. The occurrences in the area are typically gold-rich copper deposits derived from a metal-rich, late hydrothermal stage of the intrusive activity.

A multi-phase program designed to assess the reported copper showings as well as the overall property potential included linecutting (63 km), geological mapping, geochemical sampling (approximately 750 samples) and geophysics (Mag and VLF).

The results from this program have defined two areas of interest which should be further investigated for their gold potential. Both of these areas have coincident magnetic highs and copper geochemical soil anomalies. These prominent magnetic anomalies are of particular interest as they may be indicative of small or deeply buried QR type intrusions. The target would then be pyrite-epidote alteration zones which could be tested for by a reconnaissance I.P. survey.



INTRODUCTION

The 1984 exploration program commenced in mid May with a crew of four (two geologists and two geotechnicians) operating out of accommodations within a moderate (80 kilometers) driving distance of the project area. A basic grass-roots program consisting of linecutting, geological mapping/prospecting, geochemical sampling and geophysics (magnetometer and VLF) was completed over the property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Rick property is comprised of three claim blocks totalling approximately 2950 acres. The property was acquired in late 1983 through an outright cash purchase agreement, subject to a 7.5% NPI. There are no work commitments relating to the claims and in each case ownership is 100% Asamera. Property data is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>UNIT *</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE +</u>
Impasse	5102(8)	Aug. 23/83	20 (16.77)	1036	Aug. 23/86
Goldmaster	5100(8)	Aug. 23/83	20 (12.92)	798	Aug. 23/86
Rick	5132(9)	Sept. 16/83	18	1112	Sept.16/86
			<u>47.69</u>	<u>2946</u>	

* Figure in brackets indicate size of claim (approx.) after originally staked claim was reduced in size as a result of prior staking.

+ Reflects the submission of the linecutting only. To be amended after the technical data has been submitted for assessment credit.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated in the Cariboo Mining Division, approximately 60 kilometers north of Williams Lake in south-central B.C. Good access onto the claims is provided by a network of logging roads leading from Horsefly, a small community in the center of the project area, which is accessible by main roads from Williams Lake (see opposite page).

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Although the copper showings in this historic gold placer mining area probably were known locally for decades, no record exists of their exploration before 1964 when Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Limited, jointly with Leitch Gold Mines Limited, discovered copper oxides at the site of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly indicated by newly published federal-provincial surveys.

Results of initial work led to the formation of a new company, Cariboo-Bell Copper Mines Limited, which began drilling in 1966 and was joined subsequently by a consortium of Japanese companies that later withdrew on recognition of metallurgical difficulties resulting from the degree of oxidation of the deposit. In 1969, Teck Corporation acquired control of Cariboo-Bell Copper Mines Limited. E & B began work on the claims in 1981 and acquired control of the property in 1982. Total drilling on the property amounts to 120,940 feet including 77,662 feet of diamond drilling.

Several other gold deposits in the area were originally tested for their porphyry copper potential. These include the Megabucks and Takom deposits which were staked as copper showings by Exploram in 1971. An initial program of reconnaissance I.P. and magnetic surveys, soil and rock sampling and diamond drilling outlined the two zones mentioned above which are currently being tested by Placer Development Ltd.

In addition to the above, early in 1983 Dome announced they had defined one million tons grading 0.2 ounces per ton gold on their QR deposit and that they were embarking on a major drill program. Although the results of the drilling are not yet public, Dome's initial success prompted an extensive staking rush in the area during the last half of 1983 and at least one other significant find (Eureka) was made.

TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies in rolling terrain dissected by several small drainages flowing to the north which have locally cut steep gullies. In general, bedrock exposure is very sparse, seen almost exclusively in the south-central portion of the grid with the remainder covered by thick tills, sand and glacial-fluvial deposits. Thick coniferous forest and moderate undergrowth cover approximately half the grid with the rest having been logged and burned.

1984 PROGRAM

a) Linecutting (June 13 - July 9)

The linecutting on the Rick grid was contracted out to Andy Dupras Exploration Ltd. of Penticton. Transited baselines and tie lines were cut north-south with cross lines cut every 200 meters. For better mapping control and more detailed geochemical and geophysical surveying 100 meter spaced cross lines were cut between L14 + 00 S and L8 + 00S. All lines were chained and marked by pickets every 25 meters. The linecutting totals for the Rick Grid are as follows:

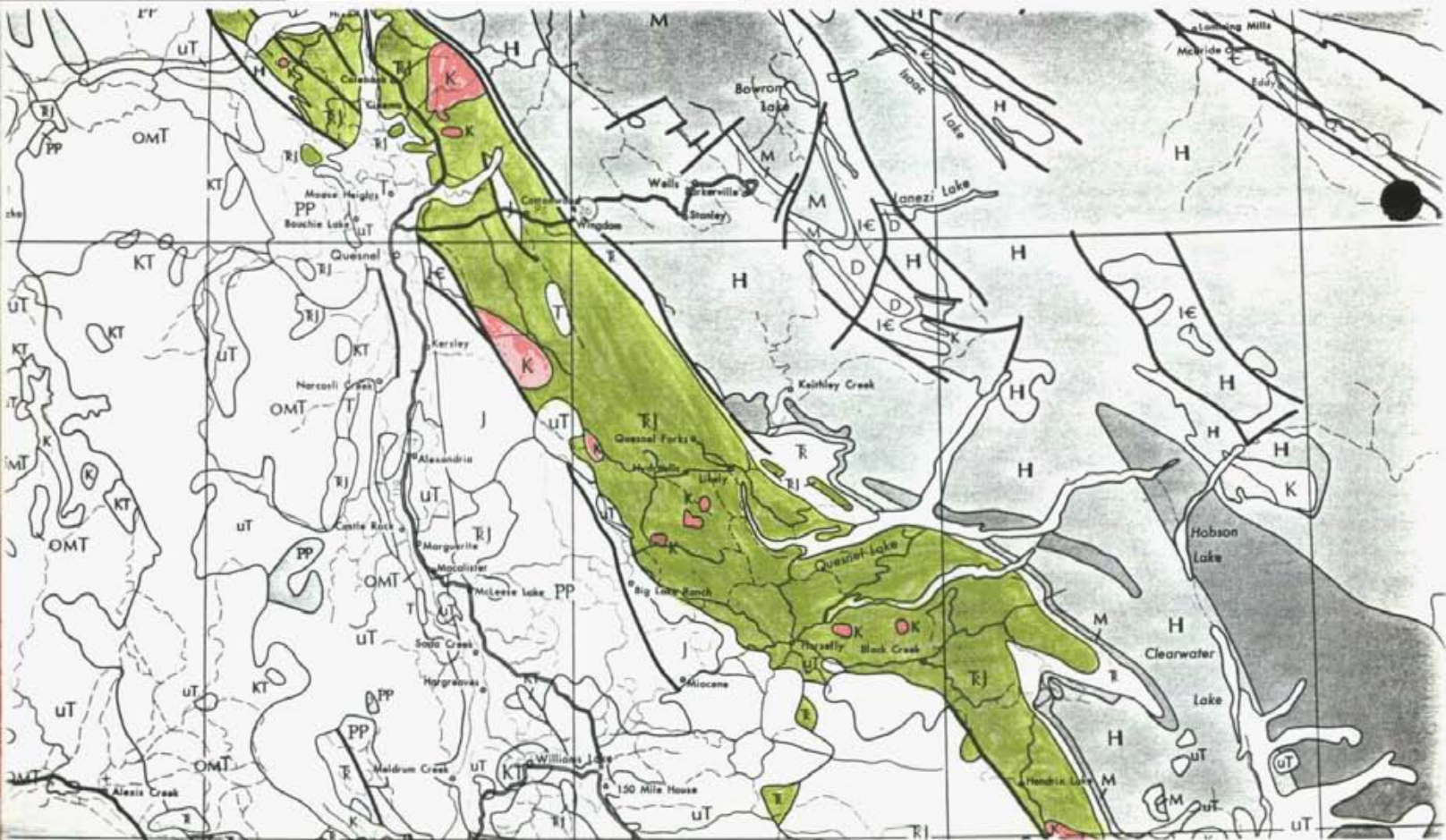
Transited baseline and tie line	-	4.875 km
200 meter cross lines	-	51.9 km
100 meter cross lines	-	<u>5.77 km</u>
TOTAL		62.545 km

b) Geological Mapping (July 2 - July 15)

Property outcrop mapping was performed by B. Johnston and L. Forand at a scale of 1:5000. Cut grid lines as well as access roads and creeks were used for control. Most rock names and classifications were adopted from those established by D.G. Bailey in his thesis "The Geology of the Morehead Lake Area, South Central B.C.". The data is compiled on a 1:5000 geology map.

c) Geochemical Sampling (May 25 - 27 and July 2 - July 23)

A systematic geochemical soil sampling program was completed on the Rick Grid by L. Dauphin and R. Macsymowich. As well, rock samples were taken wherever outcrop was found, however, due to the paucity of outcrop much of the grid is not covered by lithogeochemical samples. Initially, in April, a brief (two day) geochemical orientation survey was conducted by J. Hajek, a geochemical consultant from Vancouver. This was followed by a more extensive ten day period at the start up of the field program during which Hajek trained the crew in the most effective sampling procedures as well as supervising the initial phase of the sampling program. A variety of sampling techniques and media were tried. In addition to soil and tills, seeps, waters, humus, stream sediments and pan concentrates were also collected. Additionally, analyses by two different laboratories for several path finder elements, multi ICP and gold were performed. From this preliminary work it was determined that the most efficient and cost effective geochemical sampling program involved taking systematic soil samples (B₂ horizon preferred but also enriched tills) every 100 meters along cut grid lines. Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Mo.



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 KILOMETRES

LEGEND

● ASAMERA CLAIM BLOCK

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS **VOLCANIC ROCKS** **INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
 MAINLY SHALE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, CONGLOMERATE MAINLY LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE MAINLY ANDESITE, BASALT, RHYOLITE MAINLY GRANITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE

TIME (MILLION YEARS)	SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	VOLCANIC ROCKS	INTRUSIVE ROCKS
CENOZOIC			
QUATERNARY			
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT (GLACIAL DEPOSITS, DRIFT)	Q		
UPPER TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY			
MIOCENE AND LATER (PLATEAU BASALTS, UNDEFORMED VOLCANIC PILES)		UTQ	
TERTIARY			
LOWER TERTIARY			
PALEOCENE TO OLILOCENE (OUT - INCLUDES SOME MIOCENE)		IT	
MESOZOIC			
CRETACEOUS (KT - INCLUDES SOME TERTIARY)	K KT	K KT	
JURASSIC (JK - INCLUDES SOME CRETACEOUS)	J JK	J JK	
TRIASSIC (TI - INCLUDES SOME JURASSIC)	T TI	T TI	
UPPER PALEOZOIC			
MIDDLE DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN (UP, UP1, O, DP, DE, C, CP, M, MP, MS, TP, P, PE)			
LOWER PALEOZOIC			
CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN (IF, IC, C, CD, O, S, SO, D)			
PROTEROZOIC			
HADRYNIAN (INDERWEMER) (HC - INCLUDES SOME CAMBRIAN)	H	H	
(HD - INCLUDES SOME DEVONIAN)			
HELIKIAN (BELT - PURCELL)	H	H	
UNDIFFERENTIATED METAMORPHIC ROCKS			

TIME (MILLION YEARS)	INTRUSIVE ROCKS
CENOZOIC	
MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY	UT
LATE MESOZOIC - CENOZOIC	
LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY	KT
MESOZOIC	
EARLY TO LATE CRETACEOUS	K
MIDDLE TO LATE JURASSIC	J
LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC	TI
PALEOZOIC	
PERMIAN	P
PROTEROZOIC	
	F

GEOLOGIC AGE SYMBOLS

Q QUATERNARY	F PENNSYLVANIAN	P PALEOZOIC
M MIOCENE	M MISSISSIPPIAN	I LOWER
O OLIGOCENE	O DEVONIAN	L LATE
T TERTIARY	S SILURIAN	M MIDDLE
K CRETACEOUS	O ORDOVICIAN	
J JURASSIC	E CAMBRIAN	
TI TRIASSIC	H HADRYNIAN	
P PERMIAN	H HELIKIAN	
C CARBONIFEROUS	M MESOZOIC	

NOTE: UP1 means upper PALEOZOIC to TRIASSIC inclusive

SYMBOLS

- HIGHWAYS
- ARTERIAL AND SECONDARY
- LOCAL
- FERRY (ROUTE AND DISTANCE)
- HOSPITAL
- FAULTS: NORMAL
- THRUST
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- DISTANCE IN KILOMETRES

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

In all, 673 soil samples were sent for analysis to Barringer Magenta in Calgary and an additional 22 humus samples and 10 panned, concentrated stream samples were sent to Vangeochem in Vancouver. The lithogeochemical sampling resulted in 53 rock samples being sent to Barringer Magenta and also analysed for Au, Cu and Mo. A brief description of the analytical methods employed by Barringer Magenta is summarized in the Appendix.

d) Geophysics (July 8 - July 16)

Ground VLF and proton magnetometer surveys were contracted to Hardy Associates (1978) Ltd. of Calgary. The VLF survey used a Geonics EM-16 tuned to NSS (Seattle, Wash.). Readings were taken every 25 meters and, in order to apply a topographic correction to the VLF dip angle, slope measurements were also taken. Results were then Fraser filtered and contoured on a 1:5000 map.

The magnetic survey was performed using an EDA PPM 350 total field magnetometer in conjunction with an EDA PPM 375 recording base station magnetometer. Readings were again taken every 25 meters, then plotted and contoured on a 1:5000 scale magnetic map.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rick claim block is located within the Quesnel trough, a linear belt of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic basic volcanics and sediments extending 2000 km from the U.S. border to the Stikine River (see opposite page). The volcanic lithofacies consist of calc-alkaline and alkaline basalts and andesites. These lavas are subaqueous fissure eruptions associated with regional faults. At a late stage in the volcanic cycle, large sub-aerial volcanic centers developed. These features consisted largely of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, complex intrusive breccias, and small plutons or necks of diorite, monzonite and syenite. The plutons are intrusive into the overlying volcanic material which is, in part, of common parentage. Commonly associated with these plutons is a late fumarolic or hydrothermal stage in which large volumes of volcanic rocks are extensively altered to albite, K-feldspar, biotite, chlorite, epidote and various sulphides. The late metasomatic period involves the introduction of volatiles and various metals into the vent areas and is a typical and important feature of the final stages of the volcanic cycle. The Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell, Quesnel River (QR) deposits and many other prospects are directly associated with this late fumarolic stage.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Pleistocene glacial deposits of unknown thickness cover the vast majority of the property, resulting in very sparse bedrock exposure severely restricting any detailed geological interpretation. However, the property is assumed to be underlain by a dominantly volcanic sequence and less abundant sedimentary rocks. The geology is comprised of a sequence of volcanoclastic conglomerates, flanked by a complex succession of alkali olivine basaltic flows and flow breccias that are overlain by laharic deposits and poly lithologic felsic conglomerates and sandstones. Minor hornblende monzonite and quartz syenite dykes and/or sills have been mapped as intruding the basaltic flows and breccias. In general, the rocks are well preserved and show little alteration. Few structural features were seen while mapping but regionally, two east to north-east trending faults have previously been recognized cutting the Rick property. One, crossing the south east corner of the grid, was confirmed by the exposure of a hydrothermal breccia and a zone of high magnetic relief and complex contour patterns. The second major fault, interpreted to cut the north west corner of the grid, is in an area of thick till cover with no bedrock exposure and the ground magnetics indicate no evidence of faulting in this vicinity. A second hydrothermal breccia exposure was found in the extreme south west edge of the grid. Additionally, slight evidence of a northeast trending fault through this area is provided by the closure of several magnetic contours in this direction.

LITHOLOGIES

a) Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

Unit 1 - Grey Green Volcanoclastic Tuff Breccia

Only two outcrops of this unit were mapped, both just off the southwest corner of the property. The clasts were typically rounded, 2 to 20 centimeters in diameter, coarsely crystalline and of hornblende pyroxene basalt composition in a fine to medium grained tuffaceous matrix. Epidote altered clasts were common with occasional blebs of native copper and/or malachite present.

Unit 2 - Maroon Alkali Olivine Basaltic Flows and Flow Breccias

This unit is the most abundant and wide spread rock type on the property. There are three sub-units, none of which was separately mappable. The three sub units are amygdaloidal basalt, porphyritic basalt (in places amygdaloidal as well), and flow breccia basalt. The breccias show no sorting or stratification and were probably formed by autobrecciation of submarine basaltic flows. The phenocrysts within the porphyritic basalts are tentatively identified as green altered augite. White carbonate veinlets and stringers as well as fine grains of magnetite are ubiquitous within all three sub units.

Unit 3 - Maroon-Green Polyolithologic Leharic Breccia

This rock type is maroon to green in color and contains angular to sub-rounded clasts up to 50 centimeters in diameter, and is poorly sorted and unstratified. The composition of the clasts is extremely variable with both volcanic and intrusive material recognized. Only one outcrop of this unit was mapped, however regionally it is abundant so it is reasonable to assume that much of the northern portion of the grid is underlain by this rock type.

Unit 4 - Green-Grey Felsic Tuffs and Conglomerates

These rocks are green-grey, medium grained, with clasts rounded to angular usually five centimeters or less in diameter but often larger. The clasts are monolithologic, and composed of pink-green (altered?) felsic (syenitic/feldspathic) intrusive material. This unit is magnetic with grains of magnetite readily visible within the clasts as well as within the finer tuffaceous matrix.

Unit 5 - Red Brown and Maroon Felsic to Intermediate Sandstone

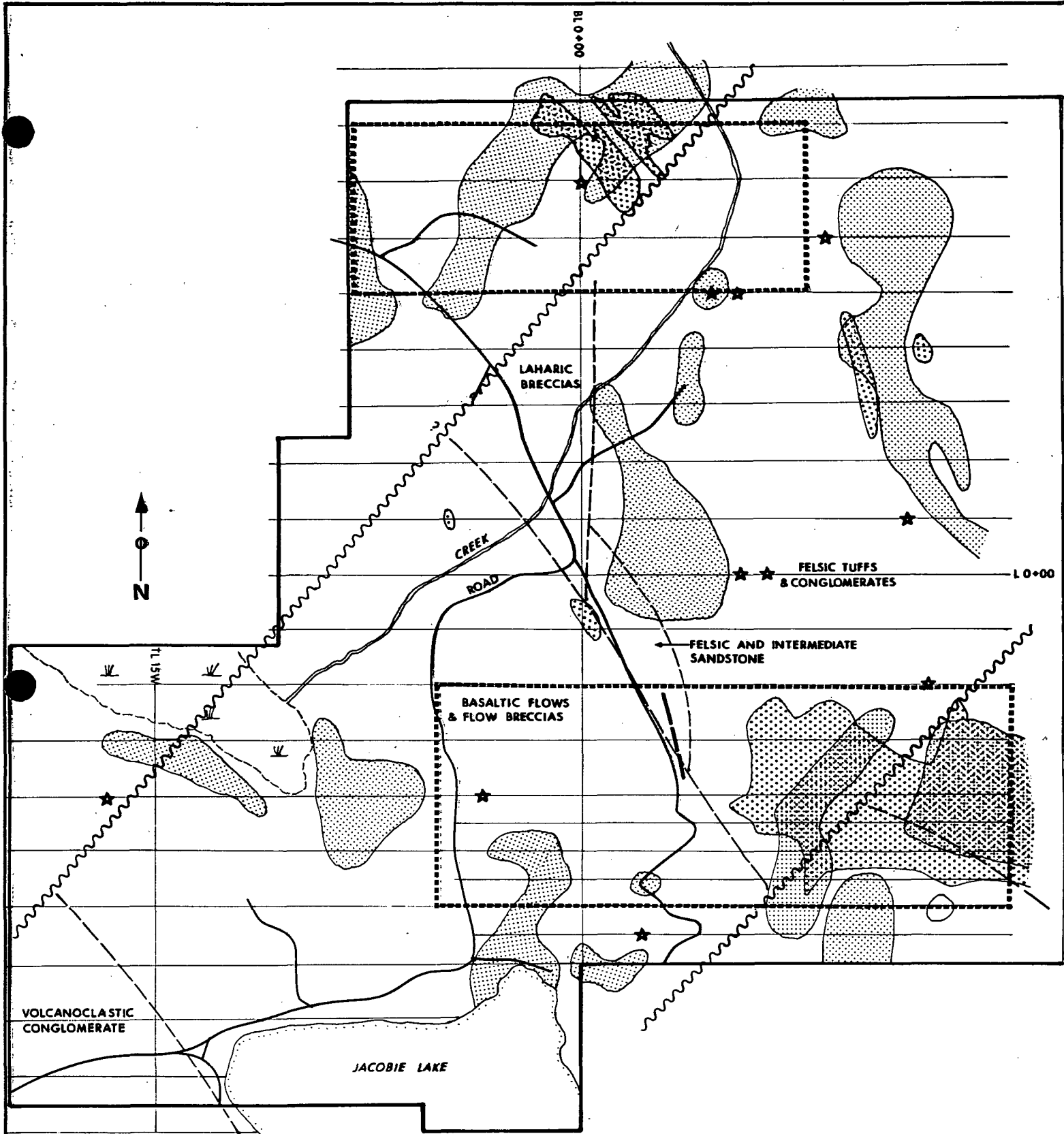
This unit is a medium grained sandstone/lithic wacke with sub-rounded to angular sand sized clasts of variable composition. This unit which seems to grade into the felsic tuffs, is probably a product of more distal deposition.

b) Intrusive Rocks

Several narrow dykes and/or sills were mapped but in general they are small and can not be traced for more than a few tens of meters. The largest dyke noted is a fine grained, pink porphyritic quartz syenite. The remaining dykes have been termed fine grained pyroxene monzonite dykes - probably quite high level as evidenced by the presence of amygdules along their intrusive contacts.

GEOPHYSICS

The magnetic survey indicated a general northwest bias to the magnetics, confirming the regional geologic trend. In general there is a uniform level of magnetic relief over the property but several areas indicate disturbed magnetics which may correlate with interpreted faulting. Areas of lower magnetic relief seem to reflect deeper overburden as no bedrock exposures have been found in these areas.



LEGEND:

- VLF Cond. Axes
- Fault inferred
- Mag. Highs
- Areas recommended for I.P. follow-up.
- Lineaments (mag.)
- Gold Highs (> 25ppb) soil
- Copper Highs (> 50ppm) soil
- Geologic Contact Defined, approx., inferred



ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT
 RICK PROPERTY GRID
 COMPILATION

FIG: 3

Sept. 1984

The VLF results correspond with the northwest trend seen with the magnetic survey. Generally the conductors are poor to moderate in strength and none show sufficient conductivity to be interpreted as being due to sulphides. Additionally, no northeast conductive trends have been interpreted in the areas of postulated major regional faults. The geophysical results are discussed in greater detail in the report prepared by Hardy Associates (1978) Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soils

Gold values range from less than 2 ppb to 2160 ppb with values greater than 25 ppb being shown as anomalous. Unfortunately, only scattered single spike gold anomalies without any significant trends were found. Additionally, closer spaced (50 meter) sampling around these anomalies did not return any anomalous gold values. Except for one isolated sample the anomalous gold samples did not carry anomalous copper values.

The copper values range from 11 to 260 ppm with the estimated background at less than 50 ppm. Values above 50 ppm were contoured and shown on the compilation map (Fig. 3). Contours are erratic and indicate no significant trends. There is, however, an interesting correlation between copper highs centered at 9 + 00 S and 8 + 00 W, 8 + 00 N and 12 + 00 W, and 16 + 00 N and BL. 0 + 00 and magnetic highs.

Molybdenum did not prove to be a useful pathfinder as only background values were encountered across the grid.

Gold, copper and molybdenum geochemical values are shown on the enclosed 1:5000 scale map.

Humus analyses were performed on samples from 22 locations on the grid but results indicate that this medium does not carry gold and sampling was discontinued.

Ten panned concentrates were also taken from the drainages cutting the grid and although significant gold was found in one sample, (8+00N 11+00E), a bedrock source could not be established.

Rocks

A total of 53 rock samples were collected for analysis from all available outcrop. Gold values from these assays are generally less than 5 ppb with only one high gold value of 19 ppb from an outcrop of hydrothermal breccia just off the south west edge of the claim block. In the vicinity of the known copper showings, several high copper values were found and in most instances easily visible malachite and less common native copper have been noted in these samples. None of the assays however, returned anomalous gold values.

It is interesting that the area in which significant copper values were found in outcrop does not correspond with any of the areas of copper soil anomalies. This may indicate that the anomalous copper found in soils arise from transported material, possibly from the Cariboo Bell porphyry copper deposit approximately 10 kilometers to the east.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling have defined two areas of potential interest which should be further investigated for their gold potential. The two areas are located between 1) 8+00W to 8+00E and 16+00N to 10+00N and 2) 5+00W to 15+00E and 4+00S to 12+00S (see opposite page). Both these areas have coincident magnetic highs and copper geochemical soil anomalies. These prominent magnetic anomalies are of particular interest as they may be indicative of small or deeply buried QR-type intrusions. The target would then be pyrite-epidote alteration zones which could be tested for by a reconnaissance I.P survey using time domain equipment.

Submitted by:
ASAMERA INC.

Lawson Forand

David Hassell

APPENDIX

ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

Following is a brief description of the analytical methods employed by Barringer Magenta for the analysis of the soils and rocks submitted during 1984.

All soils were dried and sieved through 50 and 150 mesh screens. The minus 50 plus 150 mesh fraction was pulverized to minus 200 mesh for the analyses. All rock samples were crushed and pulverized to minus 200 mesh.

For the analysis of gold in both soil and rock, a 30 gram sample of pulverized material was weighed into a crucible with the proper litharge flux. The sample was then thoroughly mixed and fused to prepared a lead button. After cupelling the button, the dore bead obtained was dissolved in aqua regia and the gold finally extracted into MIBK. This MIBK layer was then analysed for gold by direct aspiration using atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

Copper and molybdenum were analysed by atomic absorption after a 500mgm sample was digested in perchloric acid for four hours and the final volume adjusted.

GEODATA SOURCES

- Baily, D.G. 1978, The Geology of Morehead Lake Area, south-central British Columbia.
- Campbell, R.B. 1978, Geology of the Quesnel Lake Map Area B.C. (93 A), Geological Survey Can. Map O.F. 574
- Fox, P.E. 1983, The QR Deposit Cariboo District, B.C.
- Rebagliati, 1983, Megabuck a Synvolcanic Alkaline Intrusive Associated Gold Prospect
- Saleken, L.W., Simpson R.G. 1984, Cariboo-Quesnel Gold Belt: A Geological Overview.
- Watson, I.M. et al, 1983, The Report on the Slide Property, Slide Mountain Area, Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

ASAMERA INC.

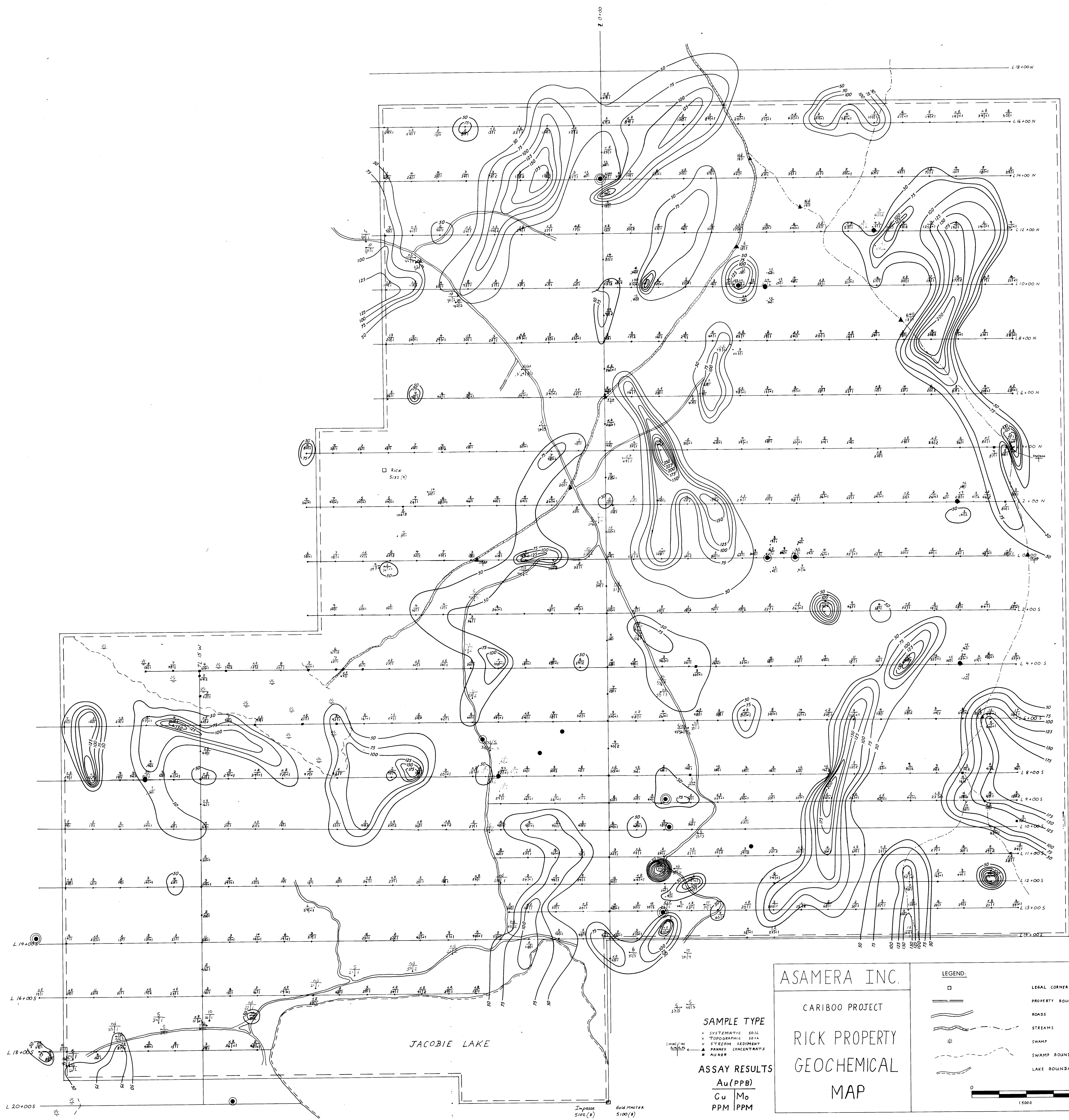
CARIBOO PROJECT - RICK GRID

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

Salaries - 129 mandays @ \$110.00 per manday	\$ 14,190.00
Travel - 129 mandays @ \$46.50 per manday	5,998.50
Food and Accomodations - 129 mandays @ \$41.00 per manday	5,289.00
Assays	11,938.50
Drafting	842.80
Maps & Publications	192.14
Hardy Mag & VLF (@ \$135.00 per line km)	7,795.45
Geochemical Consultant	2,494.08
Equipment Purchase	1,180.25
Equipment Rental and Repairs	265.45
Expediting and Warehouse	219.66
Miscellaneous	325.51
Geoterrex I.P. (@ \$1025.00 per day + mob-demob and report writing)	<u>9,425.00</u>
Total Expenses	\$ 60,156.34

Jan 11, 1985
Date

J. De Cherry
Signature



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430
part 1
of 3

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT
RICK PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL
MAP

SAMPLE TYPE
 * SYSTEMATIC SOIL
 * TOPOGRAPHIC SOIL
 * STREAM SEDIMENT
 * PANNELED CONCENTRATOR
 * ASHRAK

ASSAY RESULTS
 Au (PPB)
 Cu | Mo
 PPM | PPM

LEGEND:

- LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- STREAMS
- SWAMP
- - - SWAMP BOUNDARY
- - - LAKE BOUNDARY

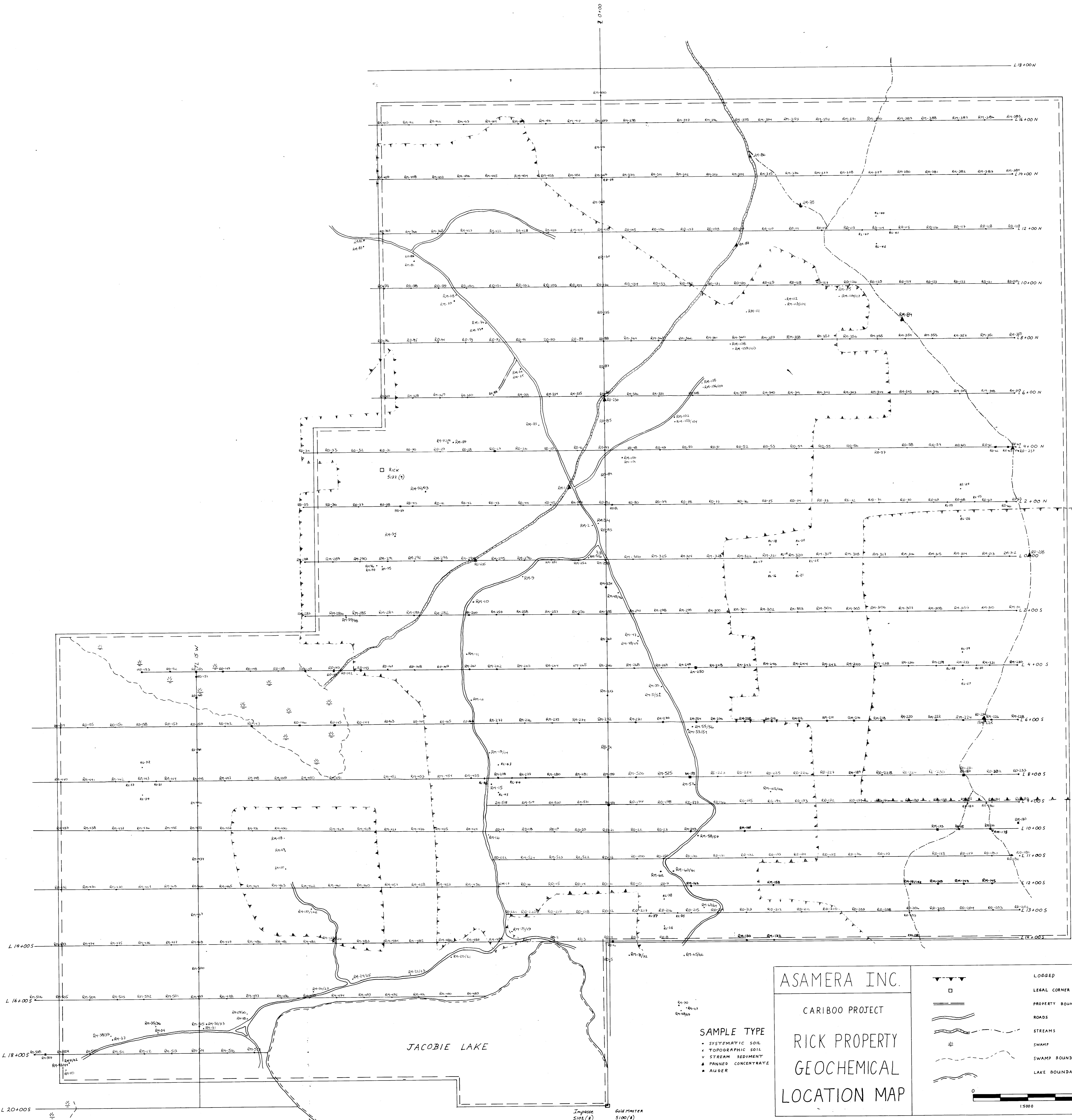
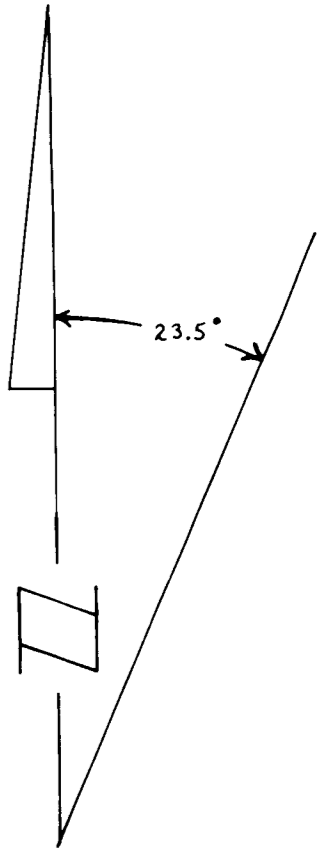
SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

- (Au) 25-50 PPB
- (Au) 51-100 PPB
- (Au) >100 PPB
- COPPER (PPM)

ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS

- (Cu) 100-1000 PPM
- (Cu) 1001-5000 PPM
- (Cu) > 5000 PPM

0 400 m
1500



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,430
Part 1
of 3

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT
RICK PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL
LOCATION MAP

- SAMPLE TYPE
- SYSTEMATIC SOIL
 - TOPOGRAPHIC SOIL
 - STREAM SEDIMENT
 - FRACTIONED CONCENTRATE
 - AUZER

	LOGGED
	LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
	ROADS
	STREAMS
	SWAMP
	SWAMP BOUNDARY
	LAKE BOUNDARY

0 400 m
1:5000

JACOBIE LAKE

Impasse 5102(8)
Gold MASTER 5100(8)

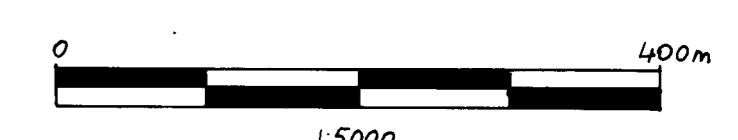


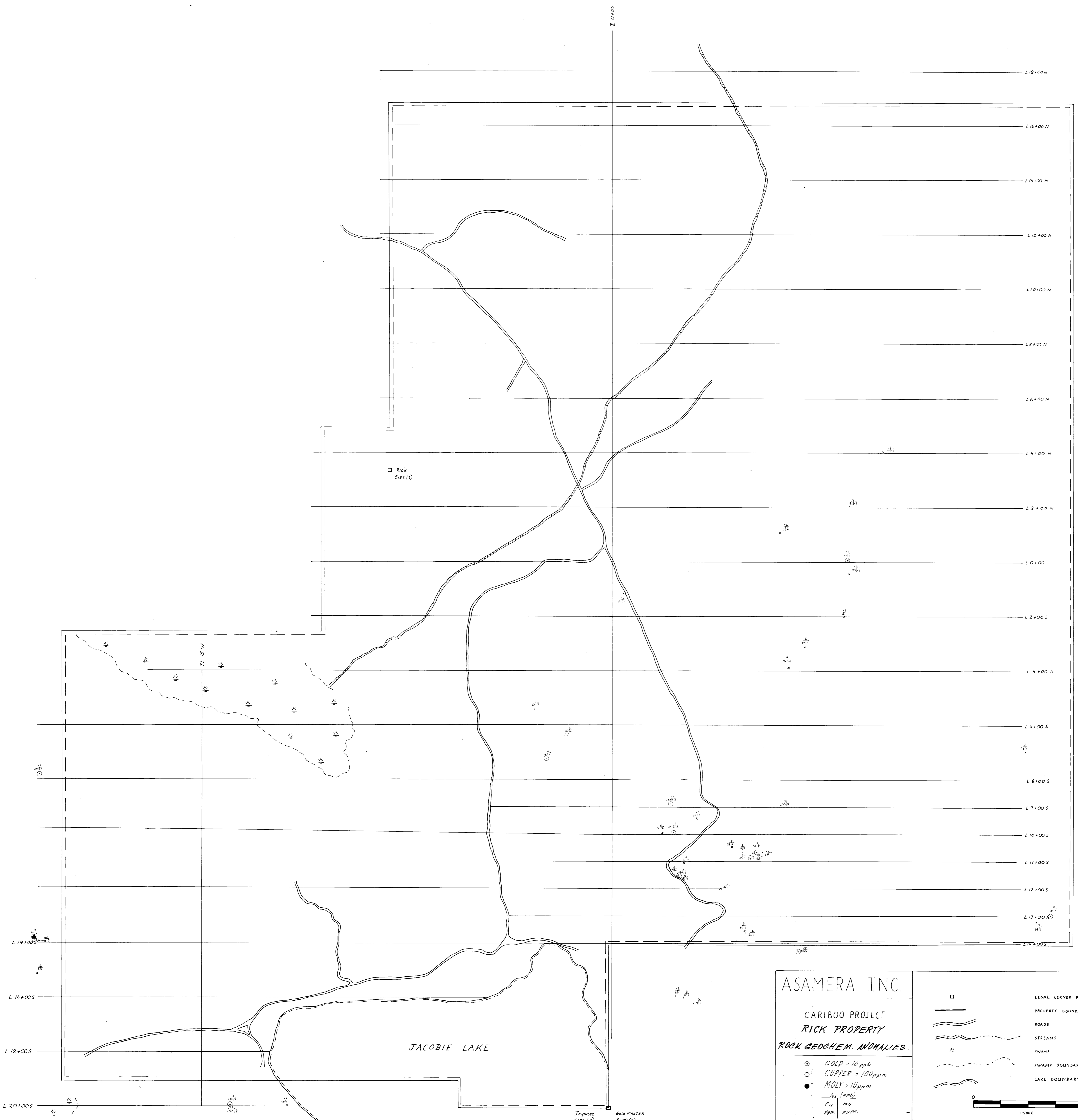
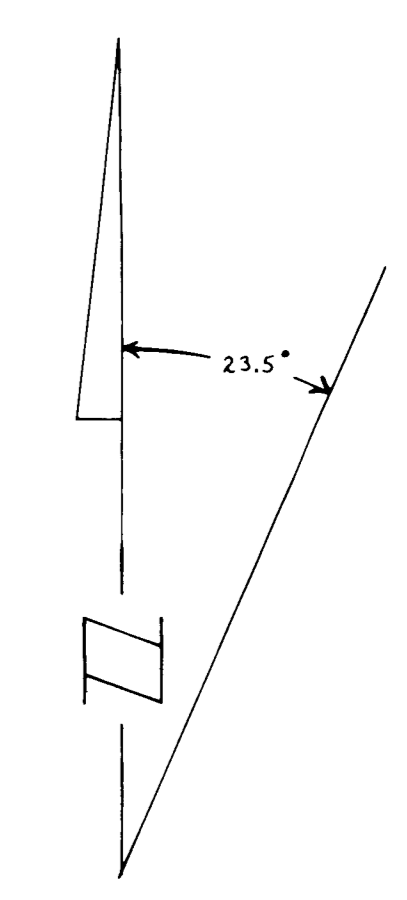
ASAMERA INC.
 CARIBOO PROJECT
 RICK PROPERTY
 GEOLOGY
 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430
 part 1
 of 3

- LEGEND:**
- 8 PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT GLACIAL DEPOSITES AND RECENT ALLUVIUM
 - 7 INTRUSIVE ROCKS:
 - 8 PORPHYRYTIC Qtz. SIENITE
 - 7 FINE AND MEDIUM GRAINED PYROXENE MONZONITE
 - 6 SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS:
 - 6 HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA - JASPER BRECCIA
 - 5 FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE SANDSTONE
 - 4 GREY-GREEN MEDIUM GRAINED CONGLOMERATE
 - 3 LAHARIC BRECCIAS
 - 2a MAROON AMYGDALOIDAL BASALTIC FLOWS
 - 2b MAROON PORPHYRYTIC BASALTIC FLOWS
 - 1a MAROON FLOW BRECCIA BASALT
 - 1 VOLCANICLASTIC CONGLOMERATE

- SYMBOLS:**
- OUTCROP
 - BEDDING, NP
 - JOINTING, INFERRED
 - FAULTING, INFERRED
 - GEOLOGIC CONTACT
 - LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
 - PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - ROAD
 - STREAMS
 - SWAMP
 - SWAMP BOUNDARY
 - LAKE EDGE





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430
part 2
of 3

ASAMERA INC.	
CARIBOO PROJECT RICK PROPERTY ROCK GEOCHEM. ANOMALIES.	
○ GOLD > 10 ppb	□ LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
○ COPPER > 100 ppm	— PROPERTY BOUNDARY
● MOLY > 10 ppm	— ROADS
○ Au (ppb)	— STREAMS
Cu (ppm)	— SWAMP
Mn (ppm)	— SWAMP BOUNDARY
	— LAKE BOUNDARY
	0 400 m
	1:5000