'85-10-#13430

LOGISTICS REPORT

on an

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

performed on the

RICK, GOLDMASTER AND IMPASSE CLAIMS
JACOBIE LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
NTS93A/12
52°18'N, 121°25'W

for

ASAMERA INCORPORATED

Geoterrex Limited

Sidney, British Columbia
October, 1984.

S. WARDLAW, B.Sc.

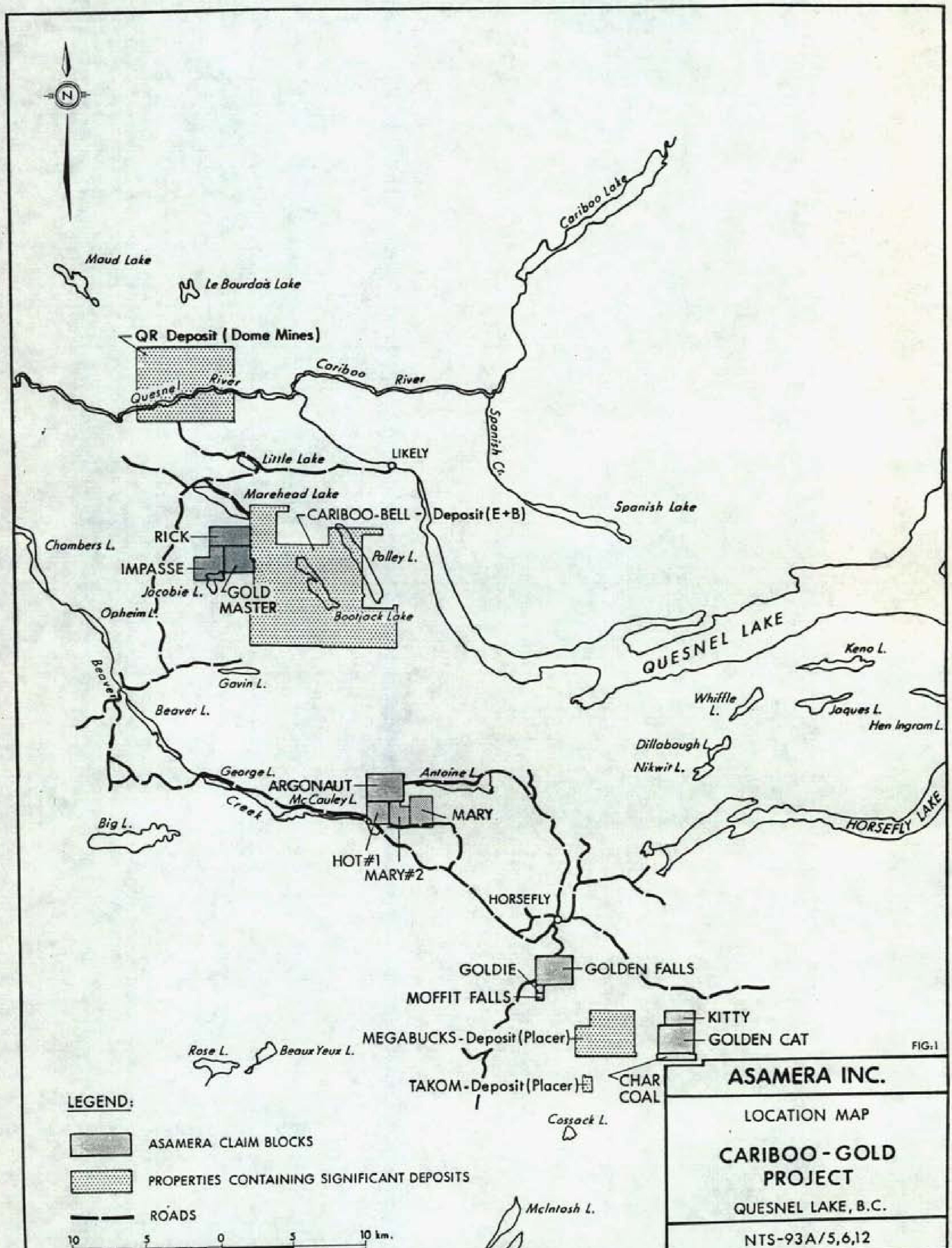
Job #4-121

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

During the period from September 18 to September 25, 1984, Geoterrex Limited of 9865 West Saanich Road, Suite 107A, Sidney, British Columbia, V8L 3S1, conducted an induced polarization survey on the Rick claims on behalf of Asamera Incorporated, 2100 - 144 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3N4.

A total of 8.7 line-kilometres were surveyed using the pole-dipole technique as well as two dipole-dipole arrays covering a total of 1.6 line-kilometres and one Schlumberger electrical sounding.


N
Maud Lake
Le Bourdais Lake
QR Deposit (Dome Mines)
Cariboo Lake
Cariboo River
Quesnel River
Spanish Cr.
LIKELY
Little Lake
Marehead Lake
CARIBOO-BELL - Deposit (E+B)
Spanish Lake
RICK
IMPASSE
Chambers L.
Polley L.
Jacobie L.
GOLD MASTER
Opheim L.
Bootjack Lake
QUESNEL LAKE
Keno L.
Beaver
Gavin L.
Beaver L.
Whiffle L.
Jaques L.
Hen Ingram L.
Dillabough L.
Nikwit L.
George L.
Antoine L.
ARGONAUT
McCauley L.
Creek
MARY
Big L.
HORSEFLY LAKE
HOT #1
MARY #2
HORSEFLY
GOLDIE
GOLDEN FALLS
MOFFIT FALLS
KITTY
MEGABUCKS - Deposit (Placer)
GOLDEN CAT
Rose L.
Beaux Yeux L.
TAKOM - Deposit (Placer)
CHAR COAL
Cossack L.
McIntosh L.
LEGEND:
ASAMERA CLAIM BLOCKS
PROPERTIES CONTAINING SIGNIFICANT DEPOSITS
ROADS
10 5 0 5 10 km.
FIG. 1
ASAMERA INC.
LOCATION MAP
CARIBOO - GOLD PROJECT
QUESNEL LAKE, B.C.
NTS-93A/5,6,12

II. 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.

Claim	Record #	Record Date	Unit *	Acreage	Expiry Date
Rick	5132(9)	Sept.16/83	18	1112	Sept.16/86
Goldmaster	5100(8)	Aug. 23/83	20(12.92)	798	Aug. 23/86
Impasse	5102(8)	Aug. 23/83	20(16.77)	1036	Aug. 23/86

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

III. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated in the Cariboo Mining Division, approximately 60 kilometres 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 centre of the project area, which is accessible by main roads from Williams Lake.

IV. 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 prophyry 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.

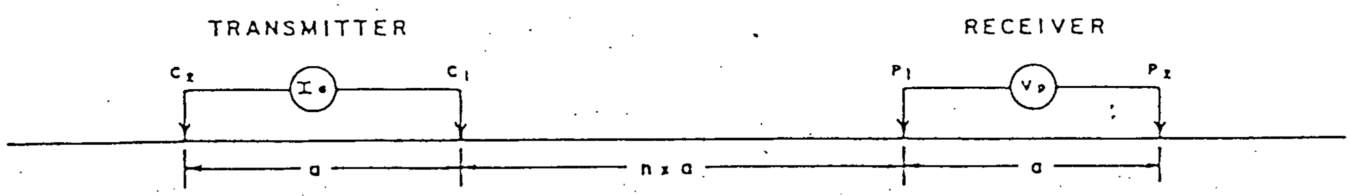
In addition to the above, early in 1983 Dome announced they had defined one million tons grading 0.2 ounces per ton gold on their QR deposit and that they were embarking on a major drill program. Although the results of the drilling are not yet public, Dome's initial success prompted an extensive staking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

V. 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.

FIGURE 1

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



C_1, C_2 ....CURRENT ELECTRODES

P_1, P_2 ....POTENTIAL ELECTRODES

I_a ....APPLIED CURRENT

V_p ....PRIMARY VOLTAGE

a ....DIPOLE LENGTH

n ....1, 2, 3, . . . etc.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY $\rho_a = K_n \; V_p / I_a$

WHERE $K_n = \pi a n (n+1)(n+2)$

PLOTTING OF MEASUREMENTS ON PSEUDO-SECTIONS

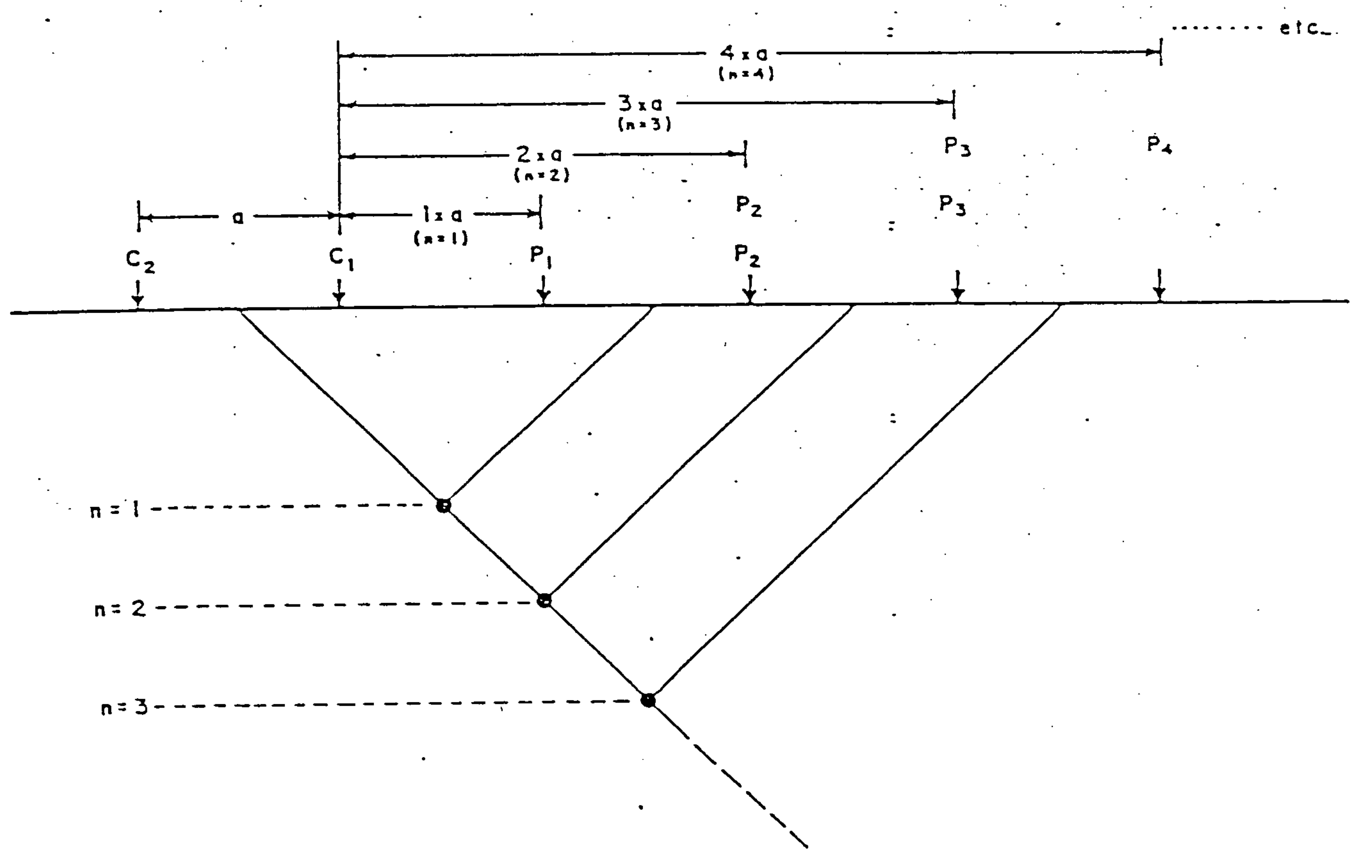


FIGURE 2

POLE-DIPOLE ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

C_1 . . . . ROVING ELECTRODE

C_{inf} . . . . INFINITE ELECTRODE

P_1, P_2 . . . . POTENTIAL ELECTRODES

I_a . . . . APPLIED CURRENT

V_p . . . . PRIMARY VOLTAGE

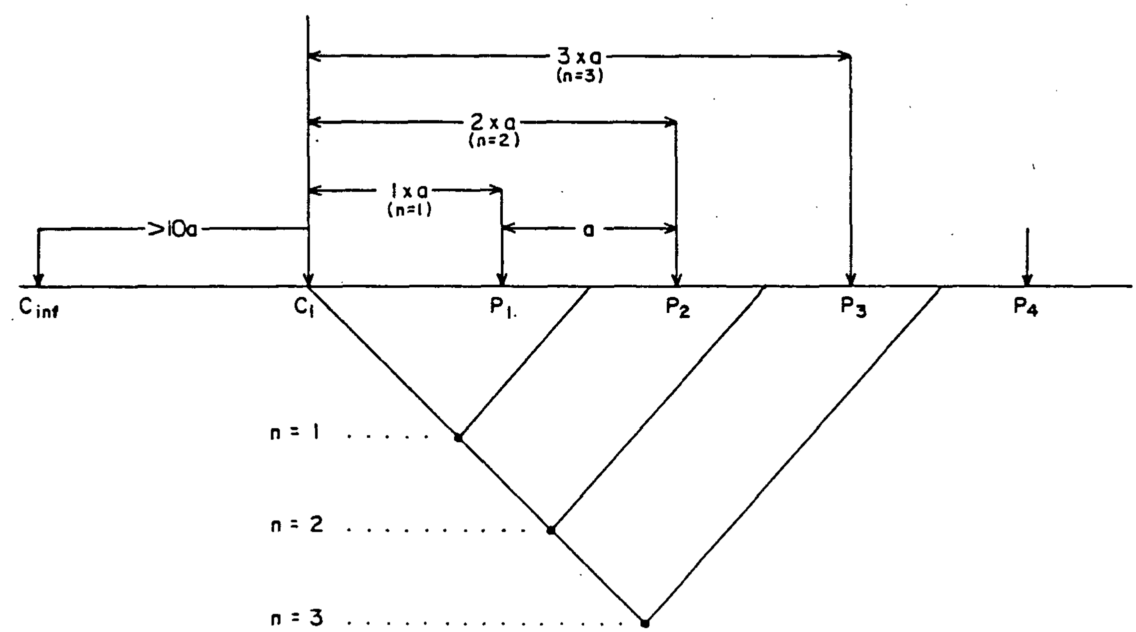
a . . . . DIPOLE LENGTH

n . . . . 1, 2, 3, . . . etc.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY $\rho_a = K_n \, V_p / I_a$

WHERE $K_n = 2\pi a (n+1)(n)$

PLOTTING OF MEASUREMENTS ON PSEUDO-SECTIONS



VI. PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

A. Personnel

Geoterrex Limited provided the following personnel to perform the survey:

Name	Position	Dates
Stephen Wardlaw	Geophysicist/Party Manager	Sept. 18-25
Ronaldo Largaespada	Geophysical Technician	Sept. 18-25
John Laughlin	Helper	Sept. 19-25
Ron Woolsey	Helper	Sept. 20-25
Marcel St. Pierre	Helper	Sept. 21-25
Gary Gregoire	Helper	Sept. 19 only

B. Equipment

Geoterrex Limited provided the following equipment:

1 Huntec M-4 induced polarization receiver

1 Scintrex IPR-7 induced polarization receiver

1 Elliot 15A induced polarization transmitter and motor generator

1 McPhar 2.5 KVA motor generator

3 Motorola MT500 radio transceivers

1 Texas Instrument TI58C programmable calculator

1 3/4 ton pickup truck

All wire, tools, and ancillary equipment necessary for safe and efficient field operations. Instrument specifications may be found in Appendix A, following this report.

VII. SURVEY PROCEDURES

A. Theory

The induced polarization method (IP) is based on the electrochemical phenomenon of "over-voltage", that is; on the establishment and detection of double layers of electrical charge at the interface between ionic and electronic conducting material when the electrical current is caused to pass across the interface.

All naturally occurring sulphides of metallic lustre, some oxides and graphite give marked induced polarization responses when present in sufficient volume even when such materials occur in low concentrations and in the form of discrete unconnected particles. Thus, induced polarization has general application to the direct detection of disseminated sulphide deposits. Each rock and soil type also exhibits an induced polarization response, usually confined to a relatively low amplitude range, which is characteristic of the mineral or soil. However, certain clays and "laminar" minerals including serpentine, sericite and chlorite may give rise to an anomalous response. These effects are attributed largely to "membrane" polarization.

In order to measure IP effects in a volume of rock, a current is caused to flow through it via two current electrode contact points and the resulting potential differences are measured across two potential electrode contact points.

In practice, two different techniques are used, namely "Time Domain" and "Frequency Domain". For the Time Domain technique, which was used for this survey, a direct current is allowed to flow for several seconds and then cut off. The decay of the polarization voltages built up during the passage of the current is studied during the time after the current is switched off. In the Frequency Domain technique, a Sine wave current form of two low, but well separated frequencies, is used. Since polarization effects take an appreciable time to build up, the response at the lower frequencies will be greater so that apparent resistivities or transfer impedances between the current and measuring circuits will be larger at lower frequency.

The field measurements taken with the Time Domain technique are as follows:

1. the applied current, Ia, flowing throughout the two current electrodes:

2. the difference in potential, Vp, existing between the potential electrodes while the current is flowing;

3. the apparent chargeability, Ma, which is the observed IP

effect for a single pulse.

The IP effect measured for the present survey is the normalized integrated decay voltage between 0.45 seconds and 1.10 seconds following the current shut off time. The transmitted current cycle timing was 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the dipole-dipole and pole-dipole arrays.

B. Field Operations

At the beginning of the program, two seven electrode dipole-dipole arrays, each centred on 400W were surveyed on lines 10N and 12N respectively. A dipole size of 100 metres was employed and apparent resistivity and chargeability measurements were recorded from n=1 to n=4.

From these results it was questionable whether or not the dipole-dipole method was seeing through the overburden. In an attempt to resolve this question a Schlumberger electrical sounding was run on L12N, centred at 400W. Unfortunately, this test also proved inconclusive.

It was then decided to proceed using the pole-dipole array rather than the dipole-dipole array.

The pole-dipole array is more suited to reconnaissance type exploration where access to the grid is limited and less detail is required. It also proceeds somewhat faster than the dipole-dipole array.

A total of 8.7 line kilometres of pole-dipole surveying was carried out as indicated in Table 2. A dipole length of 100 metres was used throughout the survey.

Table 2. Pole-Dipole Coverage

Line	Coverage	Line-kilometres
4S	0 - 1400E	1.4
6S	0 - 1400E	1.4
8S	500W - 1300E	1.8
10S	0 - 1300E	1.3
12S	0 - 1300E	1.3
16N	800W - 700E	1.5
	Total	8.7

Three different infinite electrode locations were required during the survey. In all three cases it was possible to use the existing road network when running the current wire out to the electrode. In order to obtain the best possible electrical contact, wet swampy ground was chosen for the electrode site and several pounds of coarse salt was mixed into the mud. Sheets of aluminum foil were used to make the electrical contact with the ground. Table 3 shows the location of the infinite electrode for each line surveyed.

Table 3. Infinite Electrode Locations

Line	Electrode Location
4S	L10N, 550W
6S	L10N, 550W
8S	Approx. L17S, 1300W
10S	Approx. L17S, 1300W
12S	Approx. L17S, 1300W
16N	Off grid - approx 1.5 km west of L12N, 900W

The current electrodes along the survey lines consisted of aluminum foil sheets in shallow pits or several steel rods pounded into the ground to a depth of about two feet. Apparent resistivity and chargeability readings were recorded from n=1 to n=3 on all lines except L16N which was read to n=4.

C. Data Reduction and Presentation

Data reduction and plotting conventions for the dipole-dipole pole-dipole arrays are outlined in Figures 1 and 2. Data is presented as pseudo-sections contoured at intervals of 10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80 ohm-metres per decade for the resistivity data, and 1 millisecond contour intervals for the chargeability data.

The Schlumberger sounding data is plotted on standard log-log paper as apparent resistivity versus half current electrode separation.

Final plots can be found accompanying this report.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both the dipole-dipole and pole-dipole techniques proved unsuccessful in locating any anomalous chargeable zones. The data indicates a fairly layered structure with a resistivity which appears to be increasing somewhat with depth.

Unless a specific target is identified with some other technique no further induced polarization is recommended at this time.

Respectfully submitted

S. Wardlaw

S. Wardlaw
Geophysicist.

APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

HUNTEC M-4
INDUCED POLARIZATION RECEIVER
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

INPUTS

Signal Channel

Range	5×10^{-5} to 10 volts. Automatic gain ranging Overload indication above 10 volts
Resistance	Greater than 10^{9} ohms differential (i.e. between + and - terminals)
Bandwidth	Basic bandwidth is 100 Hz. A 12 Hz digital lowpass filter is selectable via a switch on the programming panel.
SP Cancellation Range	-5 to +5 volts (automatic)
Battery	10 Nickel-Cadmium "F" cells in series. Nominal 12.5 volts. 8 hours continuous operation in RUN or STANDBY mode.

Functional Specifications

Electrical

Memory

Random Access Memory (RAM)	4k, expandable to 8k
Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)	6k, expandable to 8K

Mechanical

M-4 receiver with battery pack	45 cm x 33 cm x 14 cm, 9.1 kg

M-4 Receiver (with battery pack and cassette DataLogger)	45 cm x 33 cm x 14 cm, 10.1 kg
Replaceable battery pack	3.3 cm x 11 cm x 45 cm, 3 kg

Environmental

Temperature	Operation: -20C to +55C Storage: -40C to +70C
Humidity	Moisture proof, operable in light drizzle. Splash-proof switches, keypad protected by rubber boots, gasket seals on programming panel cover, main chassis and cassette loader.
Altitude	-1525 m to +4775 m
Shock and Vibration	Suitable for transport in bush vehicles.

Displays and Indicators

Analogue Meter	Ohms scale for receiver electrode resistance measurements and indication of instrument activity, which facilitates qualitative judgments of signal and noise levels.
LCD, 3½ digits	Provides the operator with numeric indication of measurement results, and of instrument faults discovered during execution of diagnostic routines. An over-range arrow indicates that the display reading is to be multiplied by 1000.

SPECIFICATIONS

SCINTREX IPR-7

INDUCED POLARIZATION RECEIVER

MANUFACTURER:	Scintrex Limited, 222 Snidercroft Road, Concord, Ontario
USE:	Induced Polarization/Resistivity
TYPE:	Time Domain, Analog Newmont type
INPUT IMPEDANCE:	300 K ohms
PRIMARY VOLTAGE RANGE:	300 microvolts to 30 volts
ACCURACY:	±3% full scale
CHARGEABILITY (M)	
RANGE:	0 to 100 and 0 to 300 milliseconds
ACCURACY:	±5% full scale
CURVE FACTOR (L)	
RANGE:	0 to 100 and 0 to 300 milliseconds
ACCURACY:	±5% full scale
DELAY TIME BEFORE INTEGRATION:	0.45 seconds
INTEGRATION PERIOD:	0.65 seconds
SP AND VLF NOISE COMPENSATION:	Manual: ± 1.5 millivolts Automatic: 1 m^v range ± m^v total 30 m^v range ± m^v total
OPERATING TEMPERATURE:	-20°F to 130°F/-29°C to 55°C (to 100% humidity non-condensing)
POWER SUPPLY:	Internal rechargeable Nicad batteries 12 volts external charger
DIMENSIONS:	14 x 11 x 6.5 inches/35.5 x 28 x 16.5 centimeters
WEIGHT:	13.5 pounds/6.1 kilograms including batteries

SPECIFICATIONS

ELLIOT 15A

INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER

MANUFACTURER:	Elliot Geophysical Company 4653 East Pima Street, Tucson, Arizona 85712
USE:	Induced Polarization/Resistivity
TYPE:	TimeDomain - Solid State
INPUT POWER:	Single Phase - 400 cps, 115 volts, 2 KVA
OUTPUT POWER	
VOLTAGE:	200 to 3000 volts in 12 taps
CURRENT:	5 amperes maximum
TIMING CYCLE:	On and off periods adjustable
OPERATING TEMPERATURE:	+5°F to 140°F /-15°C to + 60°C
DIMENSIONS:	10.5 x 16 x 11.5 inches/26.7 x 40.6 x 29.2 centimeters
WEIGHT:	45 pounds/20.4 kilograms

SPECIFICATIONS

ELLIOT 15A

INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY

MANUFACTURER:	Elliot Geophysical Company 4653 East Pima Street, Tucson, Arizona 85712
TYPE:	Alleco Brushless, single phase, 400 cps, 120 volts, shaft driven
OUTPUT:	2 KVA
ENGINE:	Briggs and Stratton type 100232, gasoline 4 hp, aircooled, recoil start
DIMENSIONS:	17 x 25 x 18 inches/ 43.2 x 63.5 x 45.7 centimeters
WEIGHT:	72 pounds/ 32.7 kilograms

SPECIFICATIONS

2.5 KVA MOTOR GENERATOR

INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY

MANUFACTURER:	McPhar Geophysics Limited Toronto, Ontario
TYPE:	3 phase, 120 volts, 400 cps, belt driven, rotating field
SPEED:	6,000 rpm
OUTPUT:	2.5 KVA
ENGINE:	Briggs and Stratton type 1035-01, 7 hp. air cooled, recoil start, gasoline
VOLTAGE REGULATOR:	Elliot modification, range 90 to 140 volts, A.C.
DIMENSIONS:	20 x 32 x 16 inches/51 x 81.3 x 40.6 centimeters
WEIGHT:	115 pounds / 52 kilograms

APPENDIX B

CURRICULUM VITAE

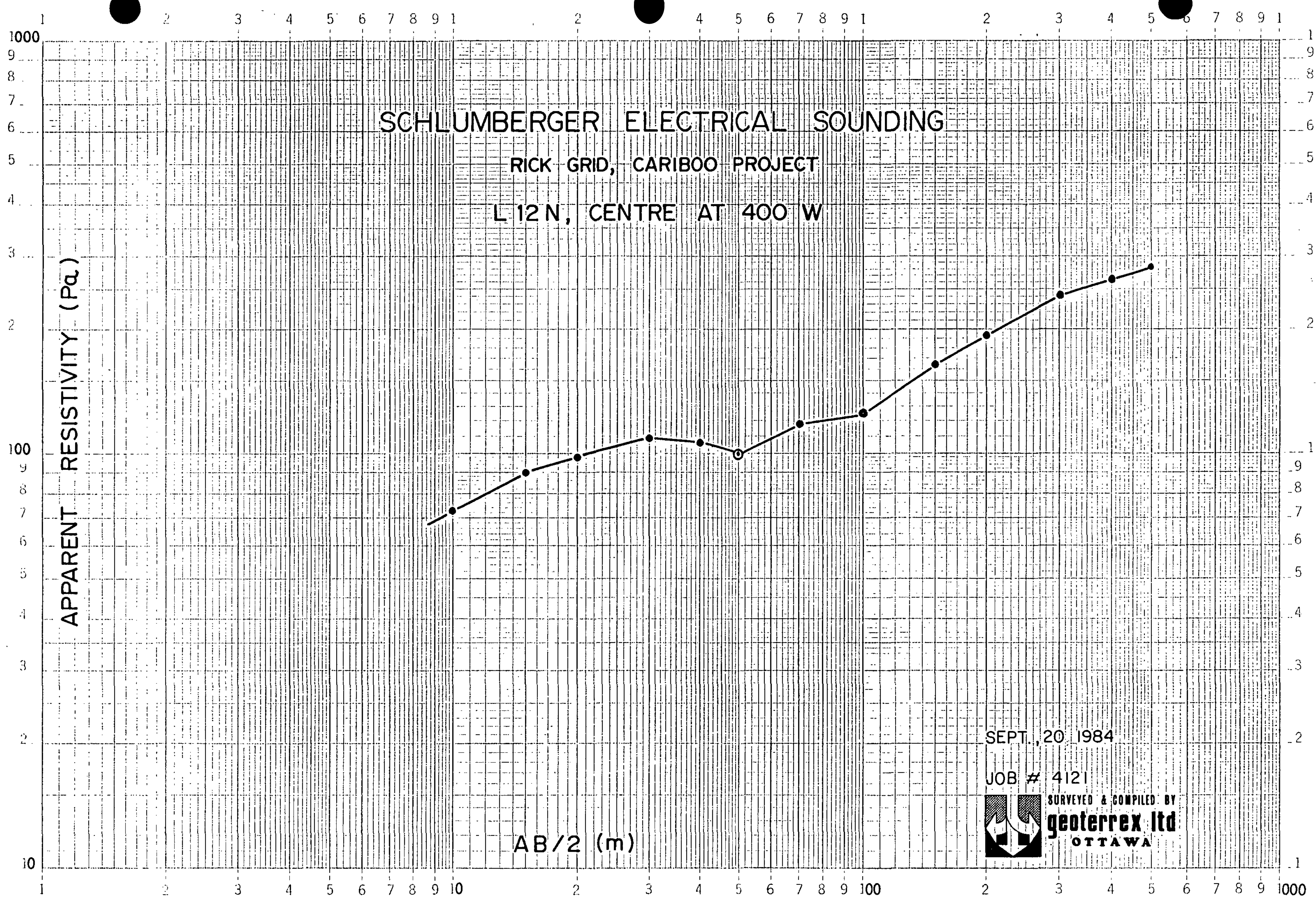
CURRICULUM VITAE

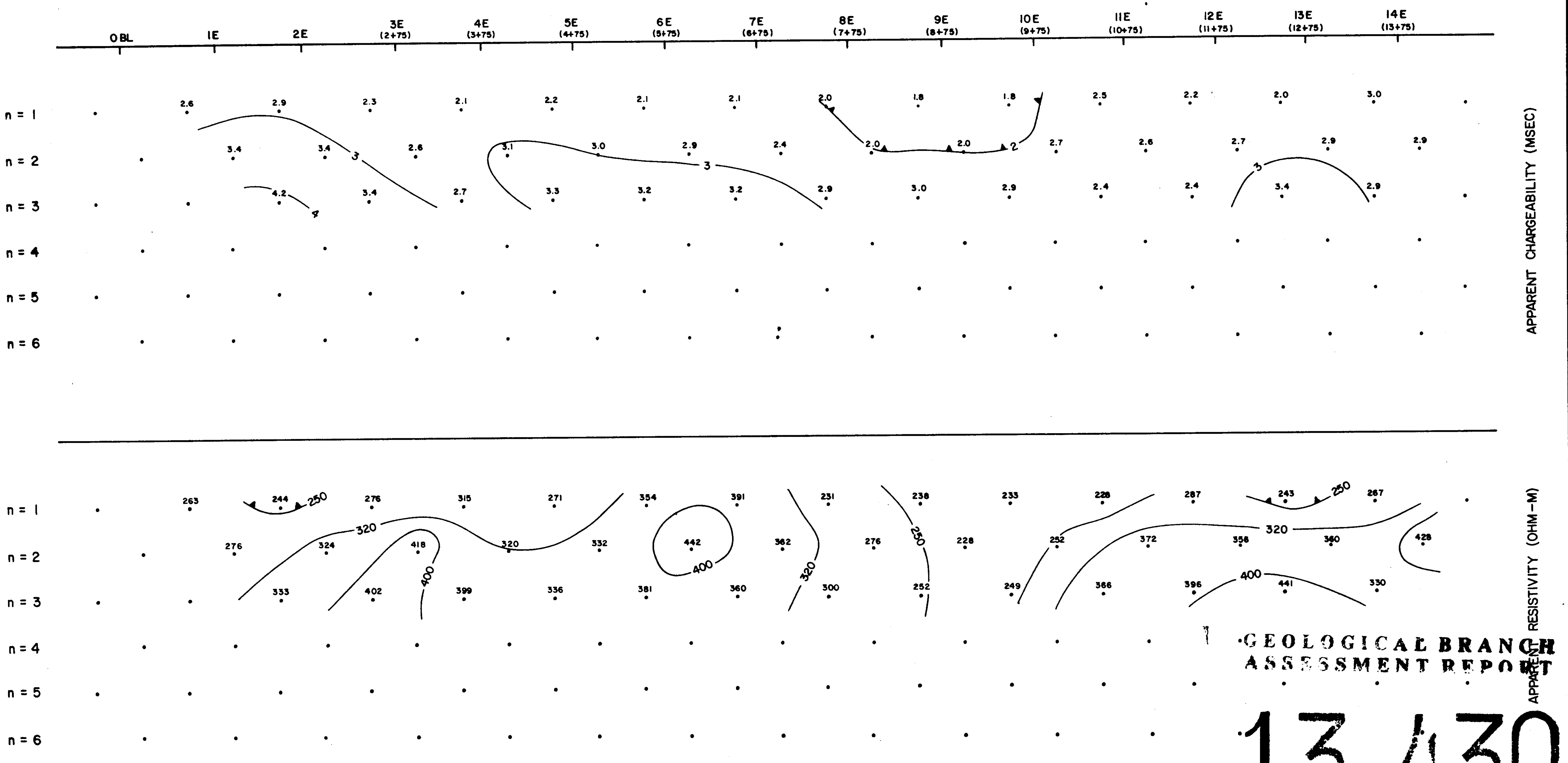
NAME:	WARDLAW, Stephen J.
POSITION:	Geophysicist
CITIZENSHIP:	Canadian
DATE OF BIRTH:	2 February 1957
EDUCATION:	B.Sc. (Physics), University of Toronto 1979

EXPERIENCE

Sept. 1979 to Present	Joined Geoterrex Ltd., as a Junior Field Geophysicist. After a year doing Induced Polarization and Gravity surveys in Canada, transferred to the Australian office of Geoterrex. Gained extensive experience running Gravity, IP, and EM surveys in hostile environments. Returned to Canada in November 1983 to assume position of Assistant Manager in Ground Geophysics Department. Duties now include selling jobs, organizing field crews and some field work.
May to August 1979	Employed by the Geological Survey of Canada as assistant geophysicist. Duties included field work and interpretation of electrical sounding data.
May to August 1978	Employed by University of Toronto as general geophysicial field hand. Projects included EM and AMT methods.

K+E LOGARITHMIC • 2 X 3 CYCLES KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A. 46 7323





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430

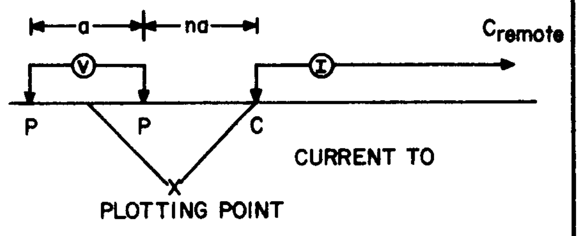
PART 2 of 3

TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-12 S



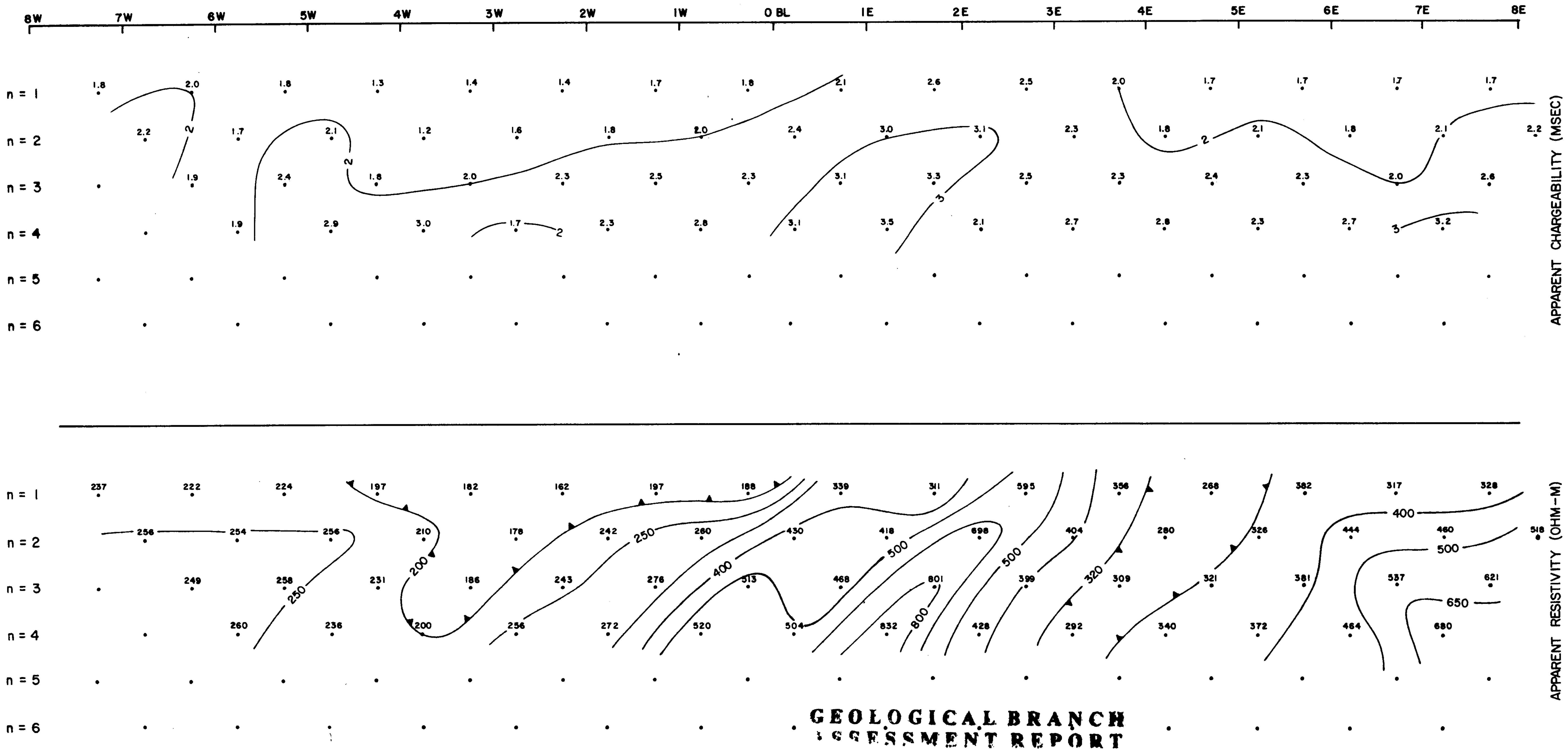
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

DIPOLE LENGTH	: 100 m
TIME SEQUENCE	: 2/2
INTEGRATION TIME	: 450 - 1100 msecs
TRANSMITTER TYPE	: ELLIOT 1.5 kva
RECEIVER TYPE	: HUNTEC M-4
HORIZONTAL SCALE	: 1:3,937
SURVEYED BY	: SW, RL
DATE	: SEPT. 23, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. — PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: RICK
LINE	: 12 S

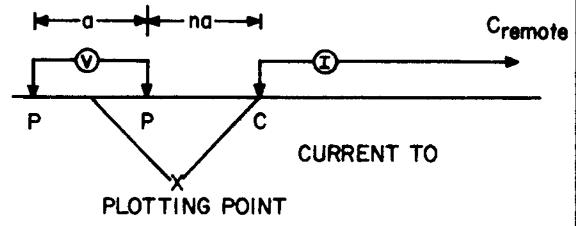


TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-16N



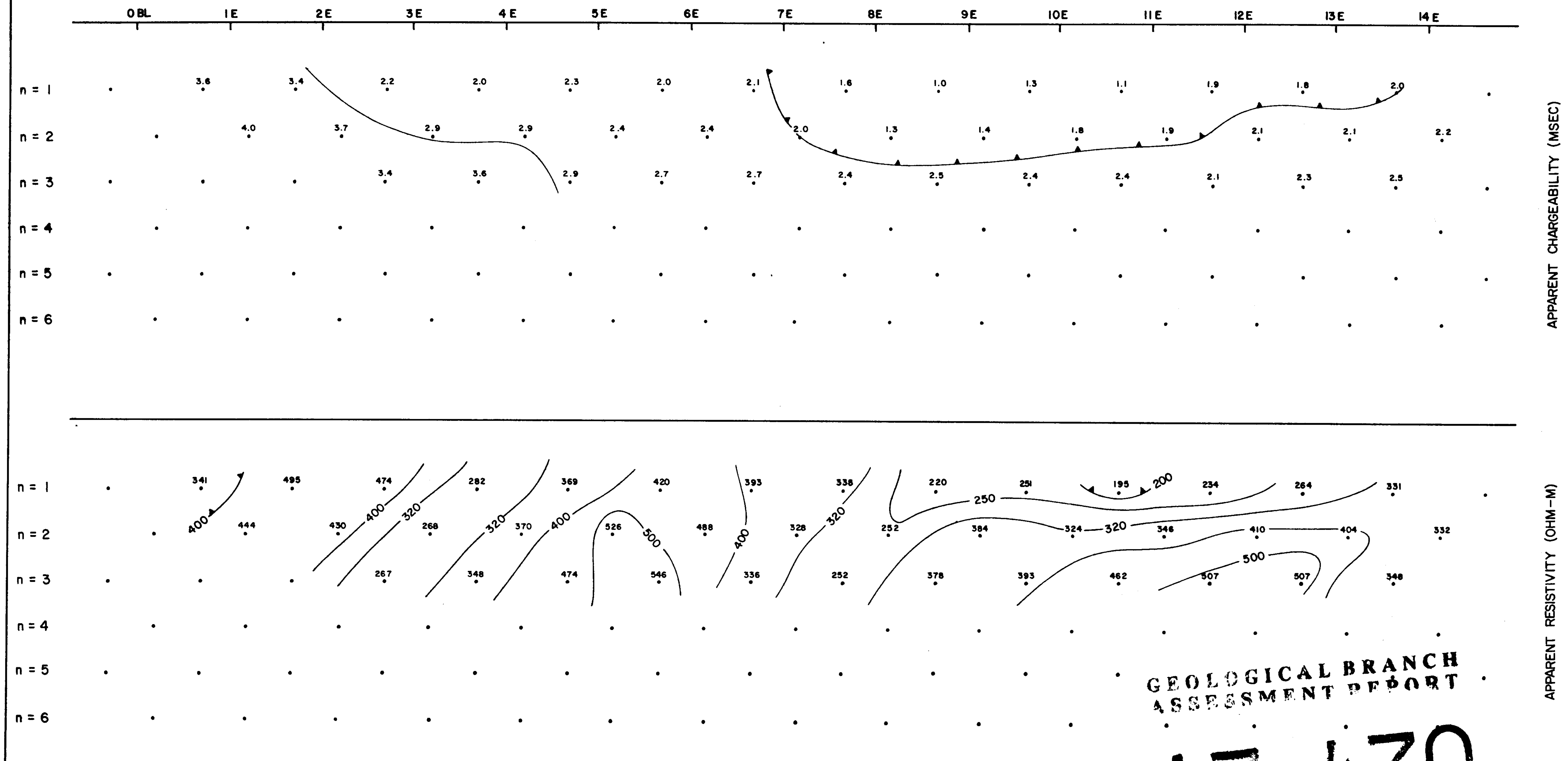
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

DIPOLE LENGTH	: 100 m
TIME SEQUENCE	: 2/2
INTEGRATION TIME	: 450-1100 msecs
TRANSMITTER TYPE	: ELLIOT 1.5 kva
RECEIVER TYPE	: HUNTEC M-4
HORIZONTAL SCALE	: 1:3,937
SURVEYED BY	: SW, RL
DATE	: SEPT. 25, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY **GEOTERREX LTD.** PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: RICK
LINE	: 16 N



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430

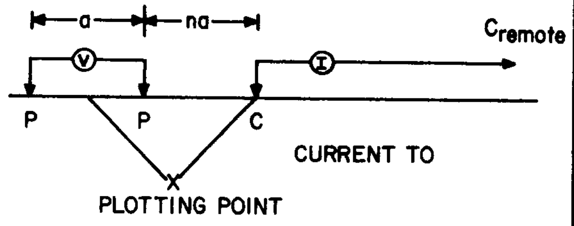
PART 2 OF 3

TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-10 S



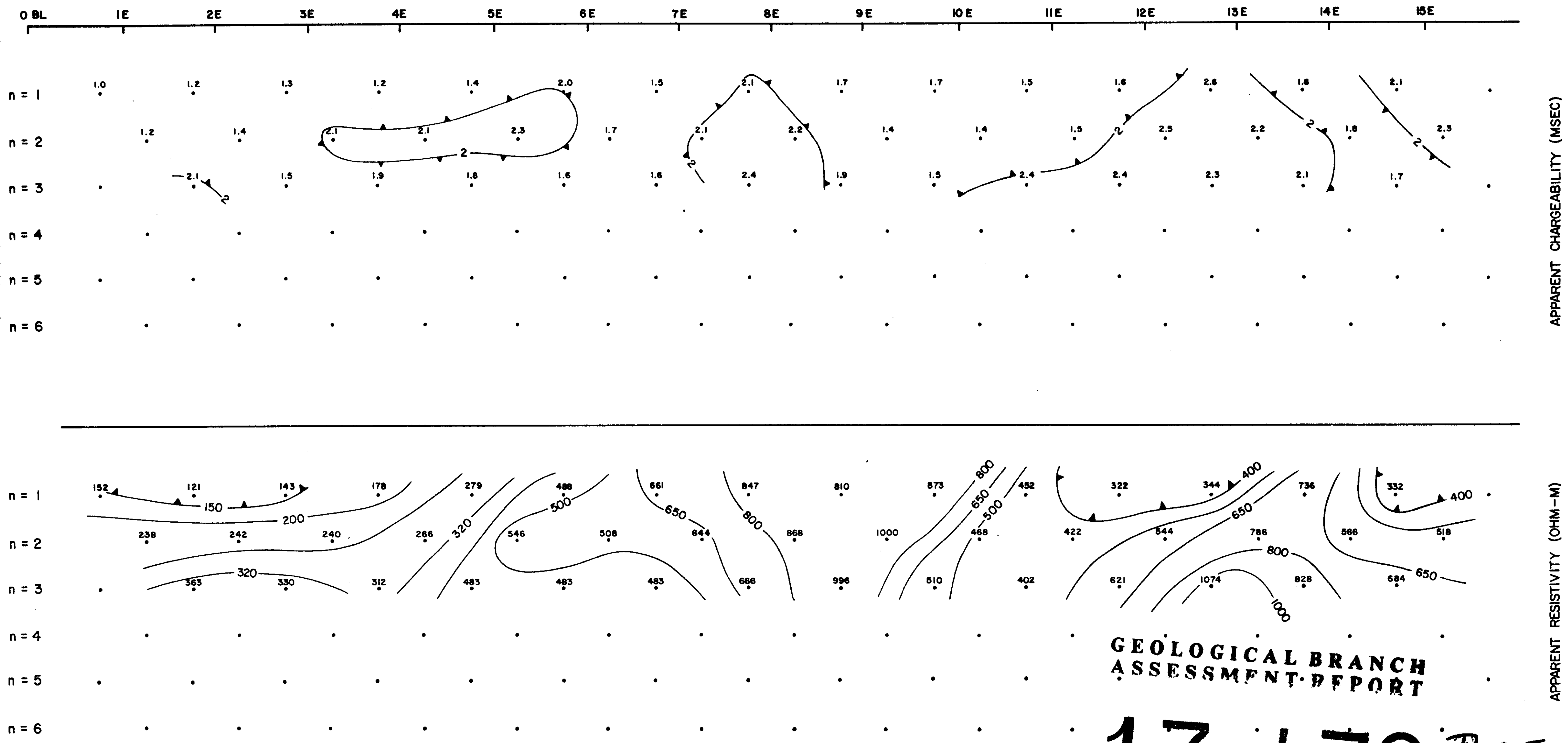
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

DIPOLE LENGTH	: 100 m
TIME SEQUENCE	: 2/2
INTEGRATION TIME	: 450 - 1100 msecs
TRANSMITTER TYPE	: ELLIOT 1.5 kva
RECEIVER TYPE	: HUNTEC M-4
HORIZONTAL SCALE	: 1:3,937
SURVEYED BY	: SW, RL
DATE	: SEPT. 22, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. — PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: RICK
LINE	: 10 S



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

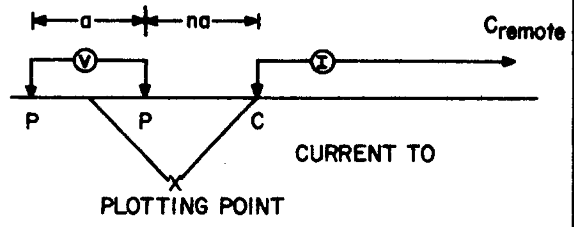
13,430 PART 2 of 3

TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-4S



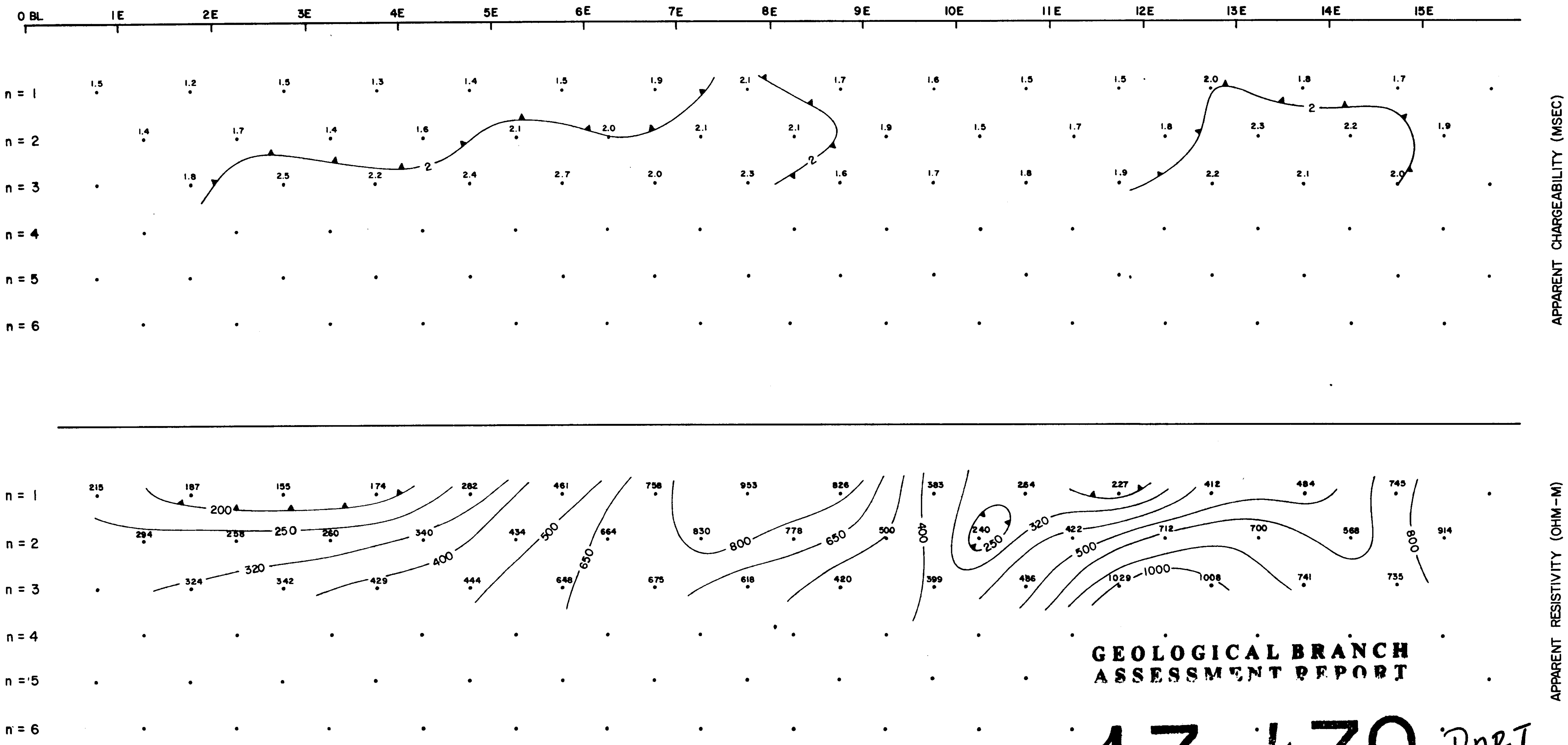
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : .1 msecs

RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

DIPOLE LENGTH	: 100 m
TIME SEQUENCE	: 2/2
INTEGRATION TIME	: 450-1100 msecs
TRANSMITTER TYPE	: ELLIOT 1.5 kva
RECEIVER TYPE	: HUNTEC M-4
HORIZONTAL SCALE	: 1:3,937
SURVEYED BY	: SW, RL
DATE	: SEPT. 23, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. — PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: RICK
LINE	: 4S

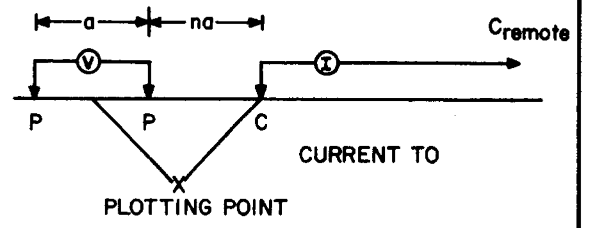


TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-6S



CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

DIPOLE LENGTH	: 100 m
TIME SEQUENCE	: 2/2
INTEGRATION TIME	: 450 - 1100 msecs
TRANSMITTER TYPE	: ELLIOT 1.5 kva
RECEIVER TYPE	: HUNTEC M-4
HORIZONTAL SCALE	: 1: 3,937
SURVEYED BY	: SW, RL
DATE	: SEPT. 24, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. | PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: RICK
LINE	: 6 S

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

INDUCED POLARIZATION (TIME DOMAIN) :

CHARGEABILITIES MEASURED FOR COMPLETE CYCLE

CHARGING TIME	2 secs	Where not specified, times are 2, 2, 0.45 and 0.65 secs respectively, modified to be equivalent to Newmont standard cycle 3; 3; 1
OFF TIME	2 secs	
DELAY TIME	0.45 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	0.65 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH............. 100 m

C_1...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROSPECT — LIKELY, B.C.

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:5,000
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M-4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 1.5 kva
MAGNETOMETER

RICK GRID

LINE 10N

SURVEY BY : SW, RL
PLOTTED BY : SW
DATE : SEPT. 19, 1984
GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 4121

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

INDUCED POLARIZATION (TIME DOMAIN):

CHARGEABILITIES MEASURED FOR COMPLETE CYCLE

CHARGING TIME	2 secs	Where not specified, times are 2, 2, 0.45 and 0.65 secs respectively, modified to be equivalent to Newmont standard cycle 3; 3; 1
OFF TIME	2 secs	
DELAY TIME	0.45 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME	0.65 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... POLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH .... 100 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY:

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROSPECT – LIKELY, B.C.

Scales: HORIZONTAL: 1:5,000
VERTICAL (Magnetics): 1cm=
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.):
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments:
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M-4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 1.5 kva
MAGNETOMETER

RICK GRID

LINE 8 S

SURVEY BY: SW, RL	PLOTTED BY: SW
DATE: SEPT. 21, 1984	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 4121

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,430

PART 2 OF 3

INDUCED POLARIZATION (TIME DOMAIN) :

CHARGEABILITIES MEASURED FOR COMPLETE CYCLE

CHARGING TIME . . . . . secs
OFF TIME . . . . secs
DELAY TIME . . . . secs
INTEGRATION TIME . 450-1100 msecs

Where not specified, times are 2, 2, 0.45 and 0.65 secs respectively, modified to be equivalent to Newmont standard cycle 3; 3; 1

CONFIGURATION . . . . DIPOLE – DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH . . . . 100 m
C_1 . . . . . . P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT . . . .

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY
geoterrex ltd

FOR
ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROSPECT — LIKELY, B.C.

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:5,000
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M-4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 1.5 kva
MAGNETOMETER

RICK GRID
LINE 12N

SURVEY BY : SW, RL	PLOTTED BY : SW
DATE : SEPT. 19, 1984	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 4121