

'85-118-#13490

ASAMERA INC.

1984 SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

FOR

GOLDEN FALLS, GOLDIE AND MOFFAT FALLS CLAIMS

STARLIKE LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS 93 A/6

52° 18' N, 121° 25' W.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,490

PART
1 OF 2

L. Forand, B.Sc.
D.W. Hassell, B.Sc.
September 17, 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	Page 1
INTRODUCTION	2
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
EXPLORATION HISTORY	2
TOPOGRAPHY	3
1984 PROGRAM SUMMARY	3
a) Linecutting	
b) Geological Mapping	
c) Geophysics	
d) Geochemical Sampling	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	5
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
GEOPHYSICS	5
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	6
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6
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 5
Map G-84-1 Geology (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket
Map G-84-2 Geochem Location Map (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket
Map G-84-3 Soil/Till Geochem Results (Scale - 1:5000)	In pocket

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Goldie Property comprises one claim block and two 2 post claims totalling approximately 1360 acres in the Cariboo Mining division, approximately 40 kilometers east 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, however, recently 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 later alkaline plutons. The occurrences in the area are typically gold-rich copper deposits derived from a metal-rich, late hydrothermal stage associated with the intrusive activity.

A multi-phase program designed to assess the reported copper showing as well as the overall property potential included linecutting (18 km), geological mapping, geochemical sampling (approximately 260 samples) and geophysics (Mag and VLF).

An outcrop of basaltic flows was found just off the claims to the southwest with a very minor occurrence of malachite and is probably the recorded showing. The remainder of the property is essentially covered by thick (probably hundreds of feet) glacial fluvial and till overburden which our geophysical and geochemical surveys in all probability have not penetrated. Although the gold mineralization potential of the property has not been eliminated, no further work is recommended at this time.

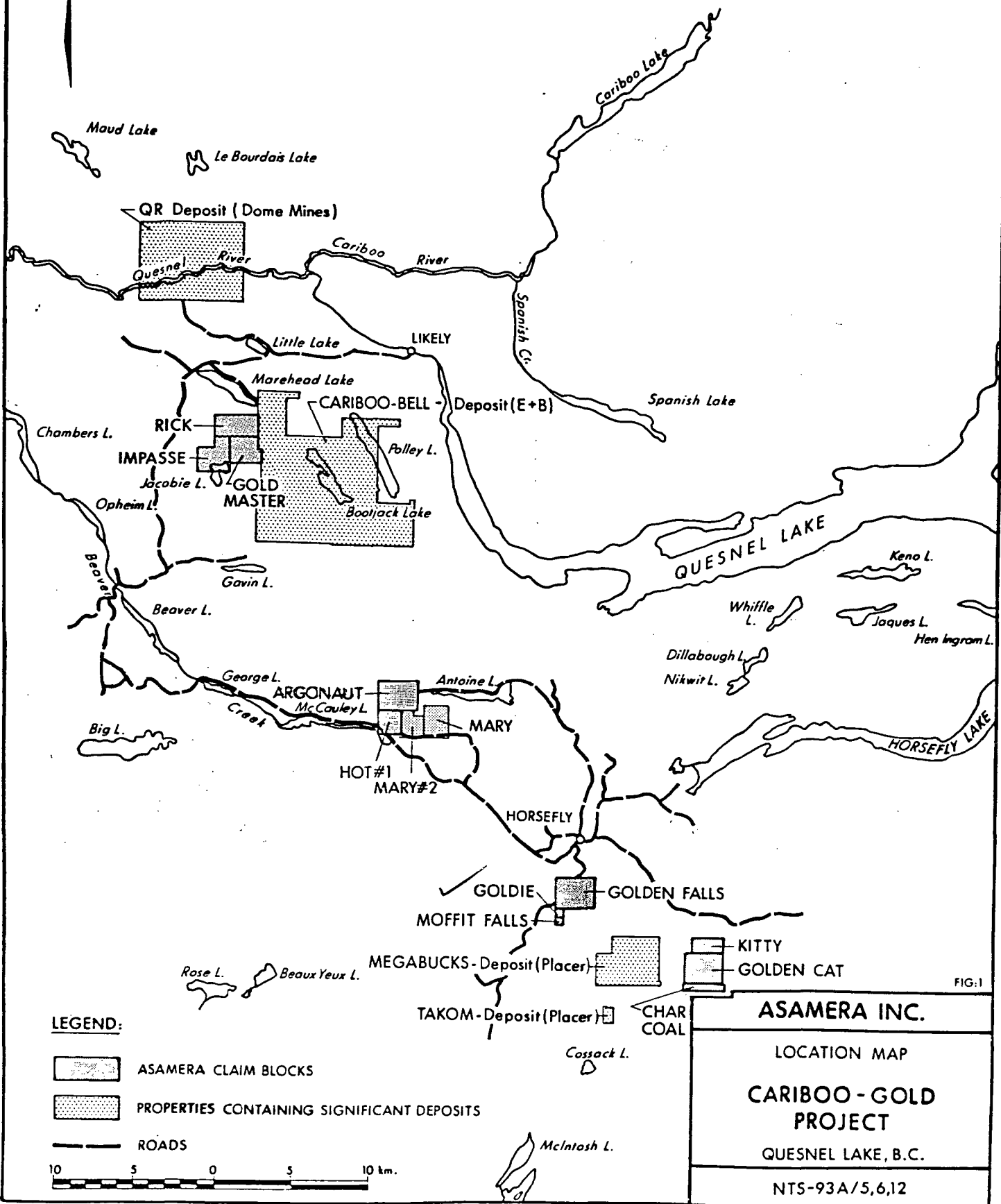


FIG. 1

INTRODUCTION

The 1984 Goldie Property exploration program commenced in mid-May and involved a four man crew (2 geologists and 2 geotechnicians). The work included linecutting, geological mapping/prospecting, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF). This report summarizes the field results of the 1984 program.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Goldie Property comprises one claim block - Golden Falls and two 2 post claims - Goldie and Moffat Falls, totalling approximately 1360 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>UNITS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE+</u>
Golden Falls	5051(8)	Aug. 9/83	20	1236	Aug. 9/85
Goldie	5012(7)	July 29/83	1	62	July 29/87
Moffat Falls	5013(7)	July 29/83	1	62	July 29/86
			22	1360	

+ 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 40 kilometers east of Williams Lake in south central B.C.

Good access to the claims is provided by two well maintained secondary (gravel) roads leading from Horsefly, a small community about 5 kilometers to the north (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 Goldie property is situated on both sides of Moffat Creek. The topography consists of relatively level upland with approximately one half of the grid covered by coniferous forests and the rest open pasture. Moffat Creek cuts a 30 meter gorge in the south west of the property which gentles to a steep valley where the creek flows off the grid in the north east.

1984 PROGRAM SUMMARY

a) Linecutting (May 26 - 29)

The linecutting for the Goldie Property was contracted to Andy Dupras Exploration Ltd. of Penticton. A transited baseline and tie line were cut orientated north-south with east-west crosslines spaced 200 and 400 meters apart. All lines were chained and picketed every 25 meters. The linecutting totals for the Goldie grid are as follows:

Transited Baseline	-	1.956 km
Tie Line	-	.4 km
Crosslines	-	<u>15.699 km</u>
TOTAL		18.055 km

b) Geological Mapping/Prospecting (May 21 - 23 & 25 - 28)

Property outcrop mapping was performed by B. Johnston and L. Forand. All cut grid lines, creeks as well as compass traverses between grid lines were walked searching for outcrop. Only three bedrock exposures were located, but the entire property has been thoroughly prospected.

c) Geochemical Sampling (May 20, 21 - June 6, 7)

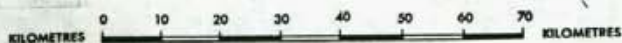
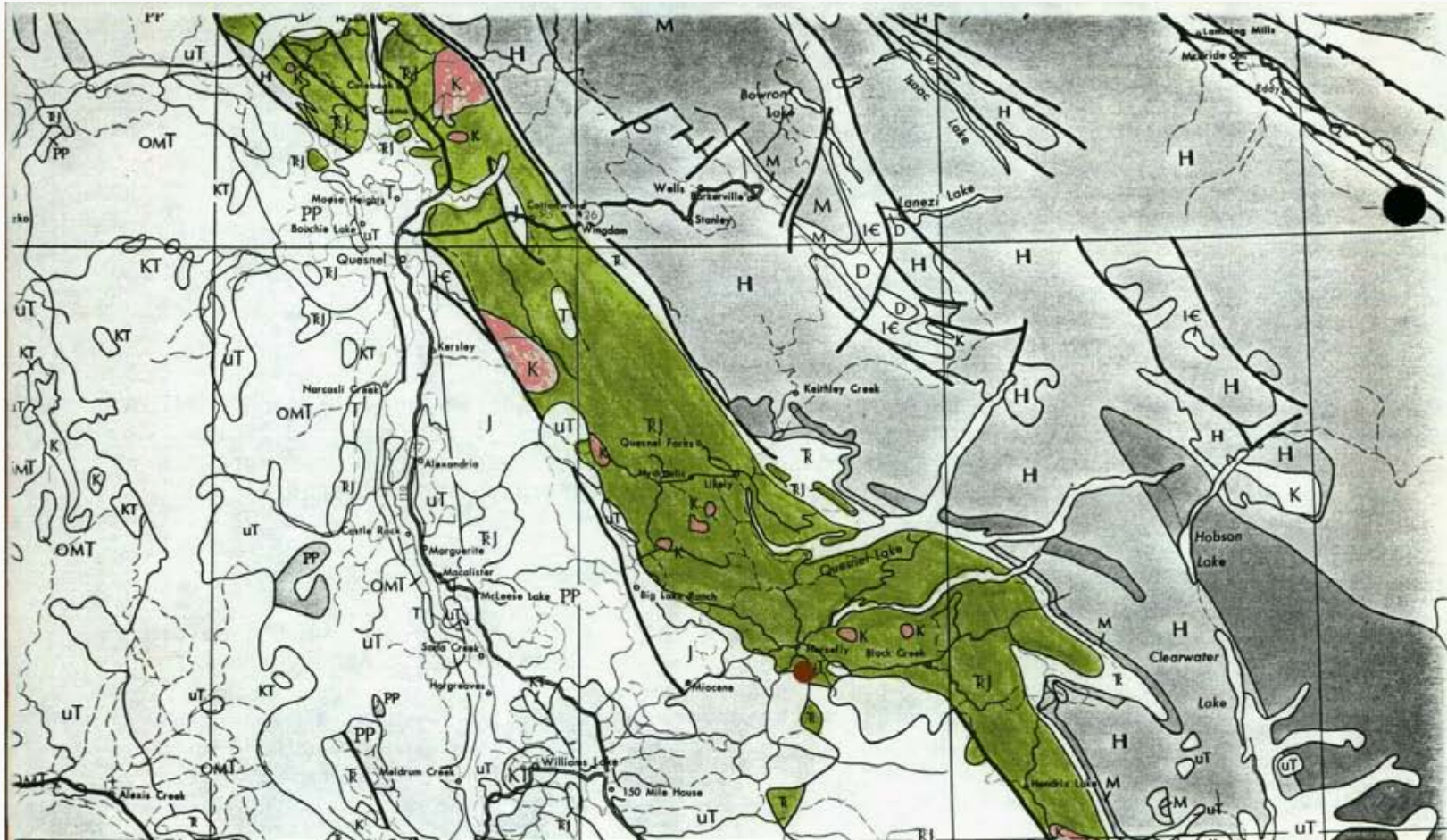
A systematic geochemical soil sampling program was completed on the Goldie property by L. Dauphin and R. Macsymowich. Initially, in April, a brief (two day) geochemical orientation survey was conducted by J. Hajek - geochemical consultant from Vancouver. This was followed by a more extensive ten day 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 then analysed for Au, Cu, Mo.

In all, 220 soil samples were sent for analysis to Barringer Megenta in Calgary with an additional 36 humus samples and 7 pan concentrated stream samples sent to Vangeochem in Vancouver.

d) Geophysics (July 1 - 17)

Ground VLF and proton magnetometer surveys were contracted to Hardy Associates Ltd. 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 scale 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.



LEGEND

ASAMERA CLAIM BLOCK

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS MAINLY SHALE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, CONGLOMERATE
VOLCANIC ROCKS MAINLY LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE
INTRUSIVE ROCKS MAINLY GRANITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE

TIME (MILLION YEARS)	CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT (GLACIAL DEPOSITS, DRIFT)	UPPER TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY	MIOCENE AND LATER (PLATEAU BASALTS, UNDEFORMED VOLCANIC FILES)	TERTIARY	LOWER TERTIARY	PALEOCENE TO OLILOCENE (OMT - INCLUDES SOME MIOCENE)	MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS (KT - INCLUDES SOME TERTIARY)	JURASSIC (JK - INCLUDES SOME CRETACEOUS)	TRIASSIC (TJ - INCLUDES SOME JURASSIC)	UPPER PALEOZOIC	MIDDLE DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN (UP, UP', D, DP, DP', DL, C, CP, M, M', MS, PP, P, PE)	LOWER PALEOZOIC	CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN (P, PE, E, ED, EO, G, S, SD, D)	PROTEROZOIC	HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) (HC - INCLUDES SOME CAMBRIAN)	HELIXIAN (BELT - PURCELL) (HD - INCLUDES SOME DEVONIAN)	UNDIFFERENTIATED METAMORPHIC ROCKS
- 1.0 -		Q																		
- 22.5 -						T														
- 65 -																				
- 143 -																				
- 206 -																				
- 240 -																				
- 365 -																				
- 575 -																				
- 1000 -																				
- 1700 -																				

TIME (MILLION YEARS)	CENOZOIC	MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY	LATE MESOZOIC - CENOZOIC	LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY	MESOZOIC	EARLY TO LATE CRETACEOUS	MIDDLE TO LATE JURASSIC	LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC	PALEOZOIC	PROTEROZOIC	MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY	COAST RANGE PLUTONIC COMPLEX	LATE PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC	ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
- 30 -														
- 80 -														
- 143 -														
- 195 -														
- 245 -														
- 575 -														
- 1700 -														

GEOLOGIC AGE SYMBOLS

Q	QUATERNARY	P	PENNSYLVANIAN	P	PALEOZOIC
M	MIOCENE	M	MISSISSIPPIAN	P	PROTEROZOIC
O	OLIGOCENE	D	DEVONIAN		
T	TERTIARY	S	SILURIAN		
K	CRETACEOUS	O	ORDOVICIAN		
J	JURASSIC	E	CAMBRIAN		
T	TRIASSIC	H	HADRYNIAN		
P	PERMIAN	H	HELIXIAN		
C	CARBONIFEROUS	M	MESOZOIC		

NOTE: :P'3 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

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Goldie claim group 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. These 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.

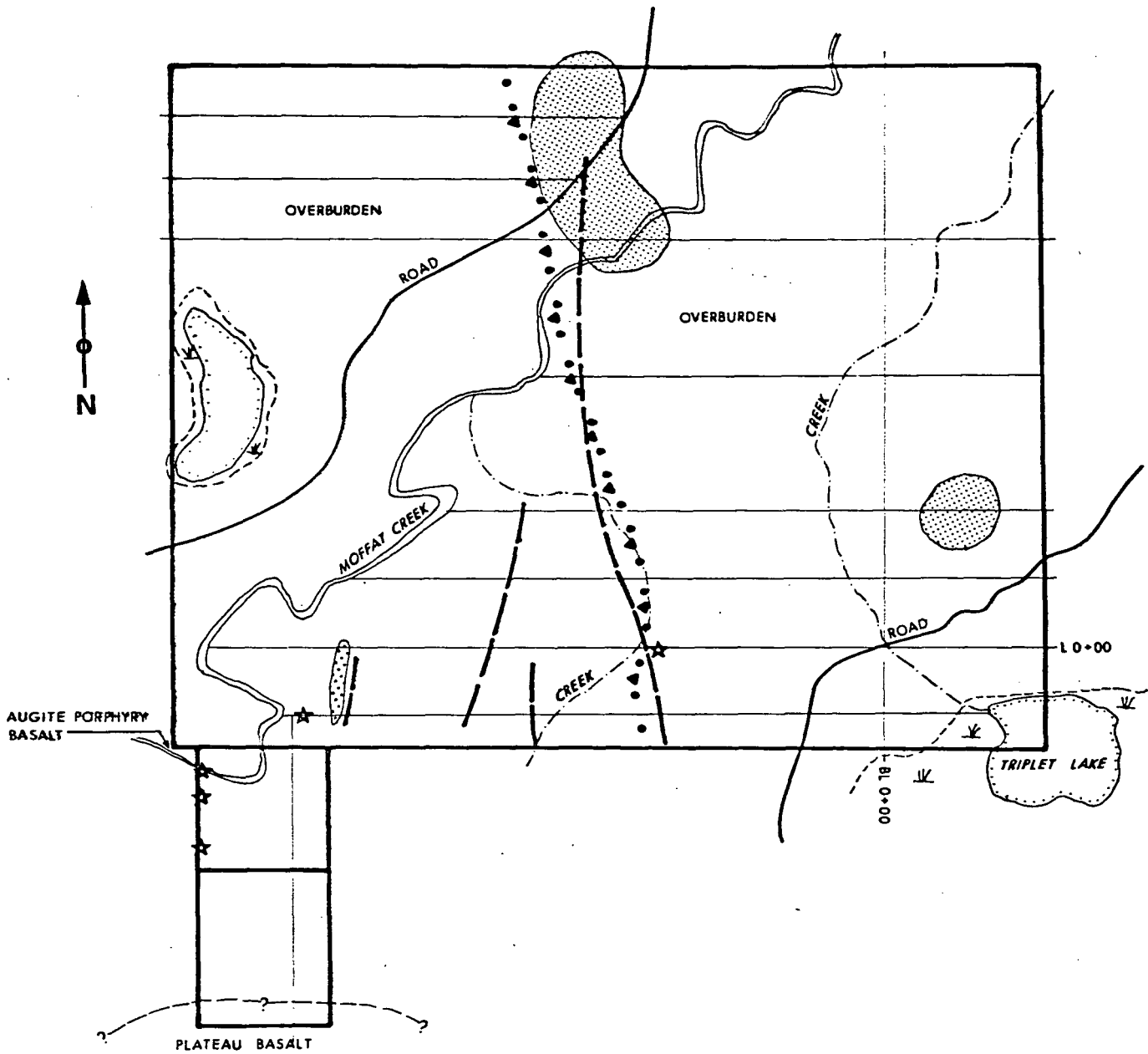
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Very little geological interpretation can be attempted for the rocks underlying the Goldie property. Other than two exposures of tertiary flood basalts at the south edge of the property, only one other outcrop was found. This is located just off the south west edge of the property along Moffat Creek. The creek here cuts a gorge through a thick sequence of augite porphyry basaltic flows. The rock is maroon and green, friable, with hematite and epidote abundant within the groundmass. Augite crystals appear to be altering to chlorite, and white zeolite? filled amygdules were common. Very minor malachite was also occasionally seen.

GEOPHYSICS

The magnetic level of the property decreases from east to west with the level change occurring along a north-northwest lineament. The magnetics indicate that this is a boundary between two lithological units.

The VLF survey defined a coincident conductor with the magnetic lineament which would favour a faulted contact between the two interpreted lithological units. The peak amplitude of this conductor however, is too low to indicate massive sulphides.



LEGEND:

- VLF Cond. Axes
- Mag. Highs
- • • • • Lineaments (mag.)
- ★ Gold Highs (> 25 ppb) soil
- Copper Highs (> 50 ppm) soil
- - - - - Geologic Contact Defined, approx., inferred



ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT
GOLDEN FALLS GRID
COMPILATION

FIG. 3 Sept. 1984

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The accompanying geochemical map, scale 1:5000, shows the results of the gold, copper and molybdenum analyses of the soil and panned concentrated samples taken from the property.

The gold values range from non-detectable (less than 2 ppb) to a high of 345 ppb, with samples greater than 25 ppb considered to be anomalous. Only five high gold values were found, with four clustered relatively close together in the south west corner of the grid. The values however, can probably be attributed to free placer gold because an obvious paleo river channel cuts through this area of the grid as evidenced by abundant rounded quartz pebbles in river gravel. The fifth anomalous gold was followed up by taking surrounding 50 meter spaced samples. These however, returned only background gold values.

Neither copper or molybdenum proved useful as pathfinder elements. Moly values were very low, (none larger than 2 ppb) and only solitary copper assays above 50 ppm were collected. Impressive gold values were obtained from panned concentrated samples of gravels from Moffat creek, but it is almost certainly placer gold and not as a result of a nearby bedrock source.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Goldie claims were staked originally to cover a copper showing reported in the files of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. This showing was described in the files as "minor chalcopryrite and native copper in outcrops of poorly exposed flat-lying Tertiary basalt flows". An outcrop of basaltic flows was found just off the claims to the southwest with a very minor occurrence of malachite and is probably or very similar to the recorded showing (see opposite page). The entire property is essentially covered by thick (probably hundreds of feet) glacial fluvial and till overburden which our geophysical and geochemical surveys in all probability have not penetrated. Although the gold mineralization potential of the property has not been eliminated, no further work is recommended at this time.

Submitted by:
ASAMERA INC.

David Hassell

Lawson Forand

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.

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.

ASAMERA INC.

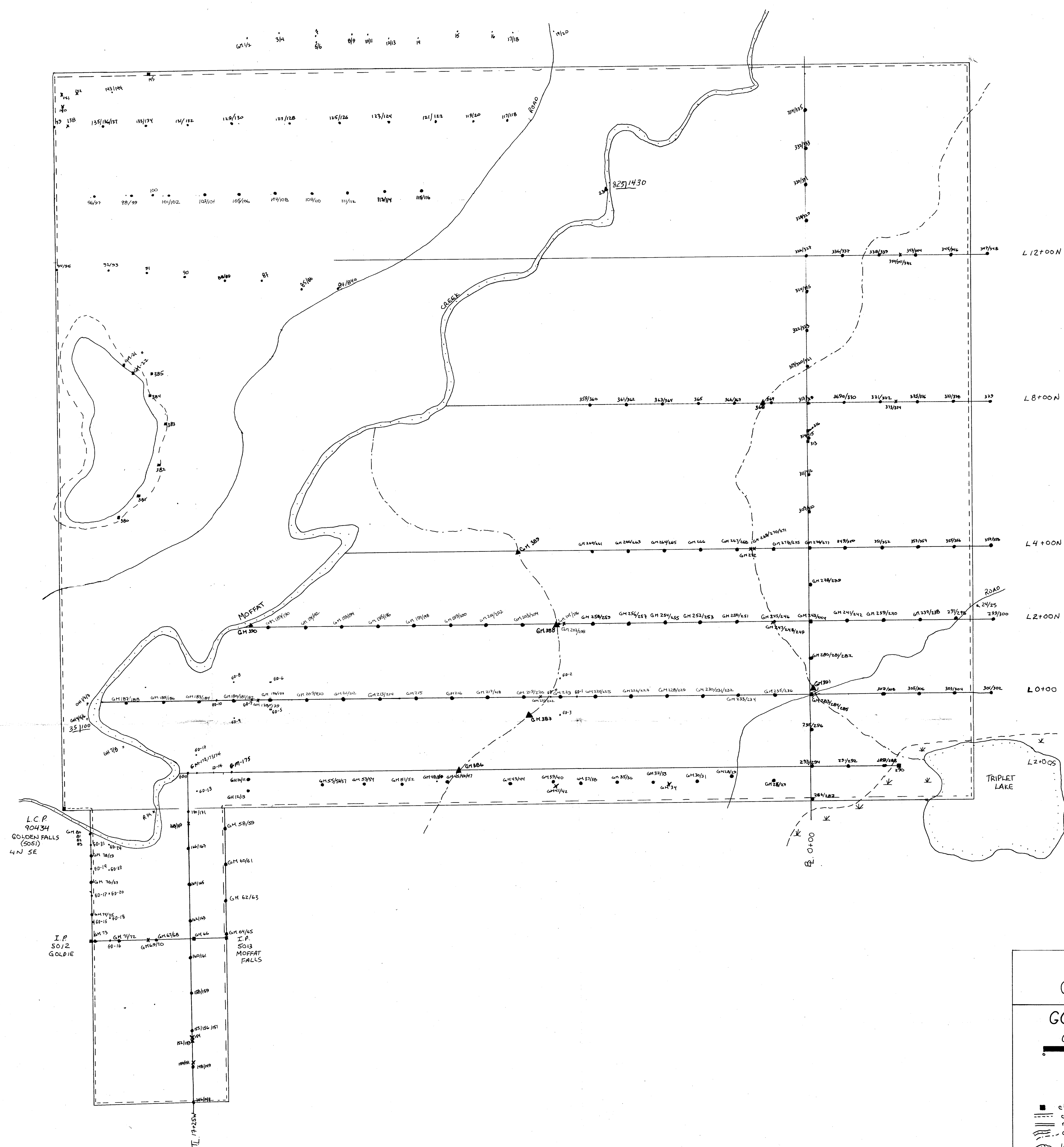
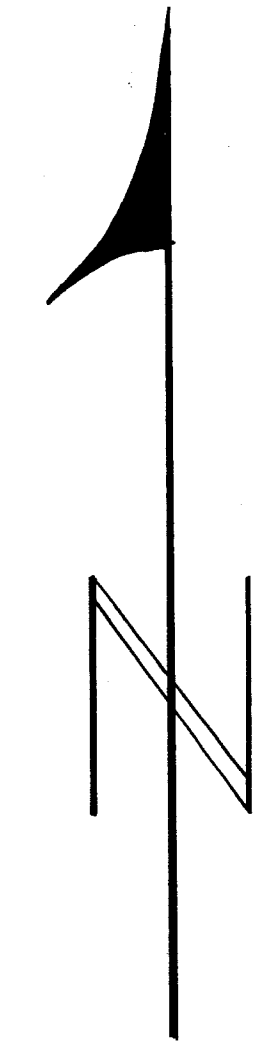
CARIBOO PROJECT - GOLDIE GRID

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

Salaries - 38 mandays @ \$110.00 per manday	\$ 4,180.00
Travel - 38 mandays @ \$46.50 per manday	1,767.00
Food & Accomodations - 38 mandays @ \$41.00 per manday	1,558.00
Assays	4,142.25
Drafting	250.60
Maps & Publications	57.12
Hardy Mag & VLF (@ \$135.00 per line km)	2,119.37
Geochemical Consultant	741.48
Equipment Purchase	350.89
Equipment Rental and Repairs	78.87
Expediting and Warehouse	65.30
Miscellaneous	<u>96.69</u>
Total Expenses	\$ 15,407.57

Jan. 11, 85
Date

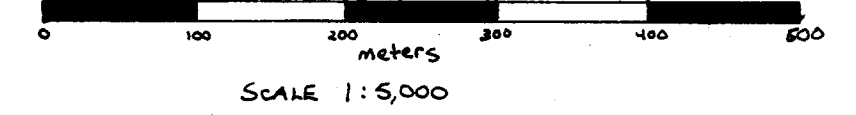
[Signature]
Signature



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,490
PART 1 OF 2.

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT
GOLDIE PROPERTY
GEOCHEM SAMPLE LOCATIONS

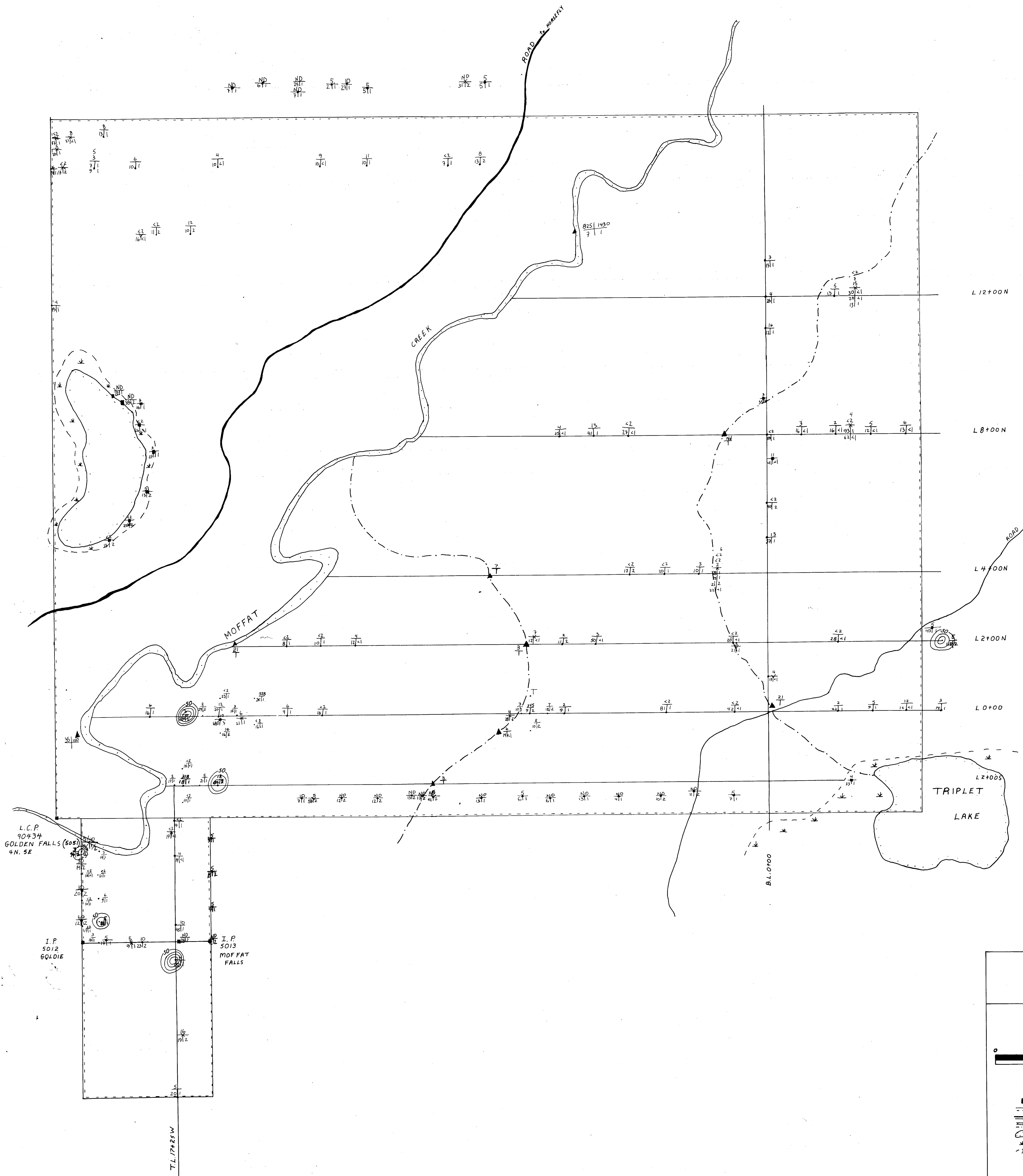


SCALE 1:5000

LEGEND

- claim post
- claim boundary
- roads
- creeks
- lakes
- swamp
- swamp boundary
- ▲ panned concentrates
- systematic
- × topographic controlled
- auger
- ∇ stream sed.

DRAWN BY: R. MAESYDICH JULY 18, 1984



L.C.P.
90434
GOLDEN FALLS (605)
4N. 5E

I.P.
5012
GOLDIE

I.P.
5013
MOFFAT FALLS

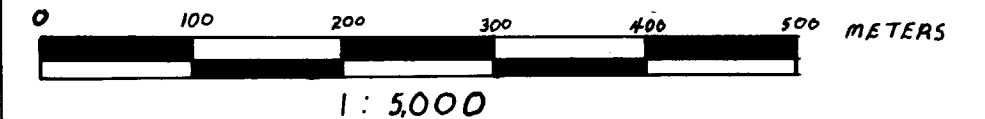
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,490

PART 1 OF 2

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT

GOLDIE PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL MAP



LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ■ CLAIM POST | ▲ panned concentrates |
| --- CLAIM BOUNDARY | ● systematic SOIL |
| --- ROADS | X topographic SOIL |
| --- CREEKS | ■ auger |
| --- LAKES | ∇ stream sed. |
| --- SWAMP | Au (ppb) |
| --- SWAMP BOUNDARY | Co (ppm) |
| | Mo (ppm) |
| | ppanned concentrates |
| | Au (ppb) |
| | Cu (ppm) |
| | Hg (ppm) |