'85-9-# 14250

ASAMERA INC.

1984 SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

FOR

ARGONAUT, HOT #1, MARY AND MARY #2 CLAIMS

ANTOINE LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS 93 A/5

52° 25' N, 121° 35' W.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250

PART 1 OF 3.

L. Forand, B.Sc.
D.W. Hassell, B.Sc.
September 13, 1984

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FIGURES

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hot property comprises four claim blocks totalling approximately 3050 acres in the Cariboo Mining Division, approximately 60 kilometers northeast of Williams Lake in south-central B.C. The Argonaut and Hot #1 claim blocks were acquired in late 1983 through an outright cash purchase agreement subject to a 7.5% NPI. The two additional blocks Mary and Mary #2 were later acquired with no overriding royalties. There are no work commitments relating to the claims and in each case ownership is 100% Asamera.

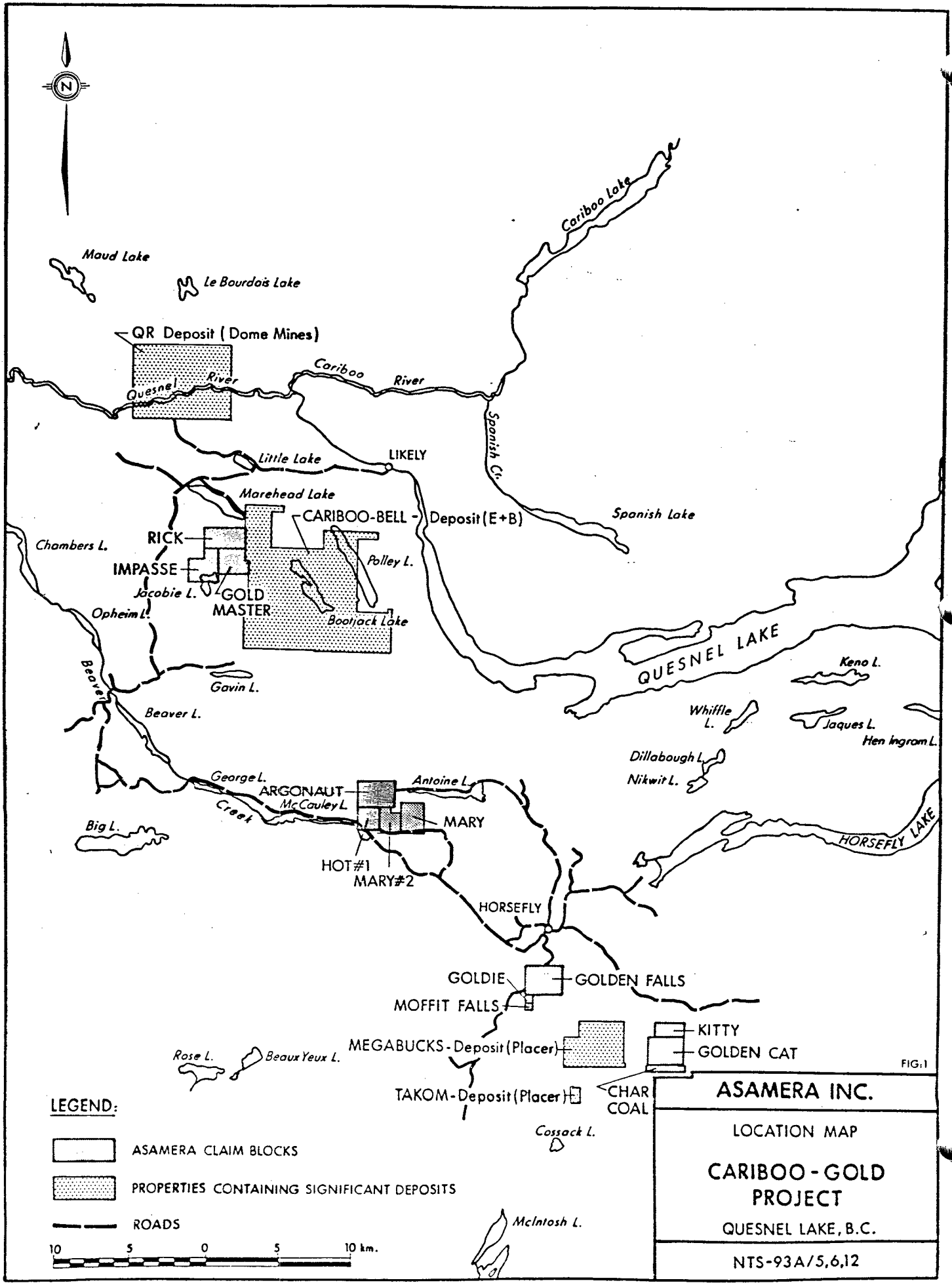
Although the copper showings in this historic gold placer mining area were probably known locally for decades, no record exists of their exploration before 1964 when Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Limited, jointly with Leitch Gold Mines Limited, discovered copper oxides at the site of a prominent aeromagnetic 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 overall property potential included linecutting (58 km), geological mapping, geochemical sampling (approximately 550 samples) and geophysics (Mag and VLF).

The results from this program have defined one area of interest which should be further investigated for it's gold potential. This area features a cluster of coincident gold and copper soil geochem anomalies which could be reflecting bedrock mineralization. It is recommended that a limited reconnaissance I.P. survey attempt to define a conductive zone coincident with this geochemical anomaly.


Cariboo Lake
Maud Lake
Le Bourdais Lake
QR Deposit (Dome Mines)
Quesnel River
Cariboo River
Spanish Cr.
Little Lake
LIKELY
Marehead Lake
CARIBOO-BELL - Deposit (E+B)
Spanish Lake
Chambers L.
RICK
IMPASSE
Jacobie L.
GOLD MASTER
Polley L.
Bootjack Lake
Opheim L.
Beaver
Gavin L.
Beaver L.
QUESNEL LAKE
Keno L.
Whiffle L.
Jaques L.
Hen Ingram L.
Dillabough L.
Nikwit L.
George L.
ARGONAUT
Antoine L.
McCauley L.
Creek
MARY
Big L.
HOT#1
MARY#2
HORSEFLY LAKE
HORSEFLY
GOLDIE
GOLDEN FALLS
MOFFIT FALLS
KITTY
GOLDEN CAT
MEGABUCKS - Deposit (Placer)
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

INTRODUCTION

The 1984 Hot property exploration program commenced in early May and involved a crew of four men (2 geologists, 2 geotechnicians). The program included linecutting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF). This report summarizes field results and provides recommendations for future work.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Hot property comprises four claim blocks totalling approximately 3050 acres. The Argonaut and Hot #1 claim blocks were acquired in late 1983 through an outright cash purchase agreement subject to a 7.5% NPI. The two additional blocks Mary and Mary #2 were later acquired with no overriding royalties. 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

NAME	RECORD #	RECORD DATE	UNIT *	ACREAGE	EXPIRY DATE +
Argonaut	5119(8)	Aug. 26/83	20	1236	Aug. 26/86
Hot #1	5111(8)	Aug. 26/83	9	556	Aug. 26/86
Mary	5543(11)	Nov. 29/83	12	741	Nov. 29/86
Mary #2	5575(12)	Dec. 9/83	12 (8.16)	504	Dec. 9/86
				3037	

* Figures in brackets indicate size of claim 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 km northeast of Williams Lake in south-central B.C.

Good access to the claims is provided by a network of logging roads leading from the Beaver Valley Road, a well maintained secondary road (gravel) between the small villages of Horsefly and Likely. (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 is characterized by gently sculptured topography. Moderate outcrop knobs and ridges (10 - 20 meters relief) were found in the southeast portion of the grid but in general bedrock exposure is very rare with glaciofluvial deposits as tills, sand and boulders covering most of the property. Moderate, mature forest cover was encountered across much of the grid with some thick secondary growth on old logged sections seen on eastern portions of the claim blocks.

1984 PROGRAM SUMMARY

a) Linecutting (May 20 - June 12)

The linecutting for the Hot property was contracted to Andy Dupras Exploration Ltd. of Penticton. Transited baselines were cut north-south to provide control for crosslines cut every 200 meters. All lines were chained and picketted every 25 meters. Linecutting totals for the Hot grid were as follows:

Transited Baselines	5.2 km
200 meter Spaced Crosslines	52.725 km
Total	57.925 km

b) Geological Mapping (June 7 - June 22)

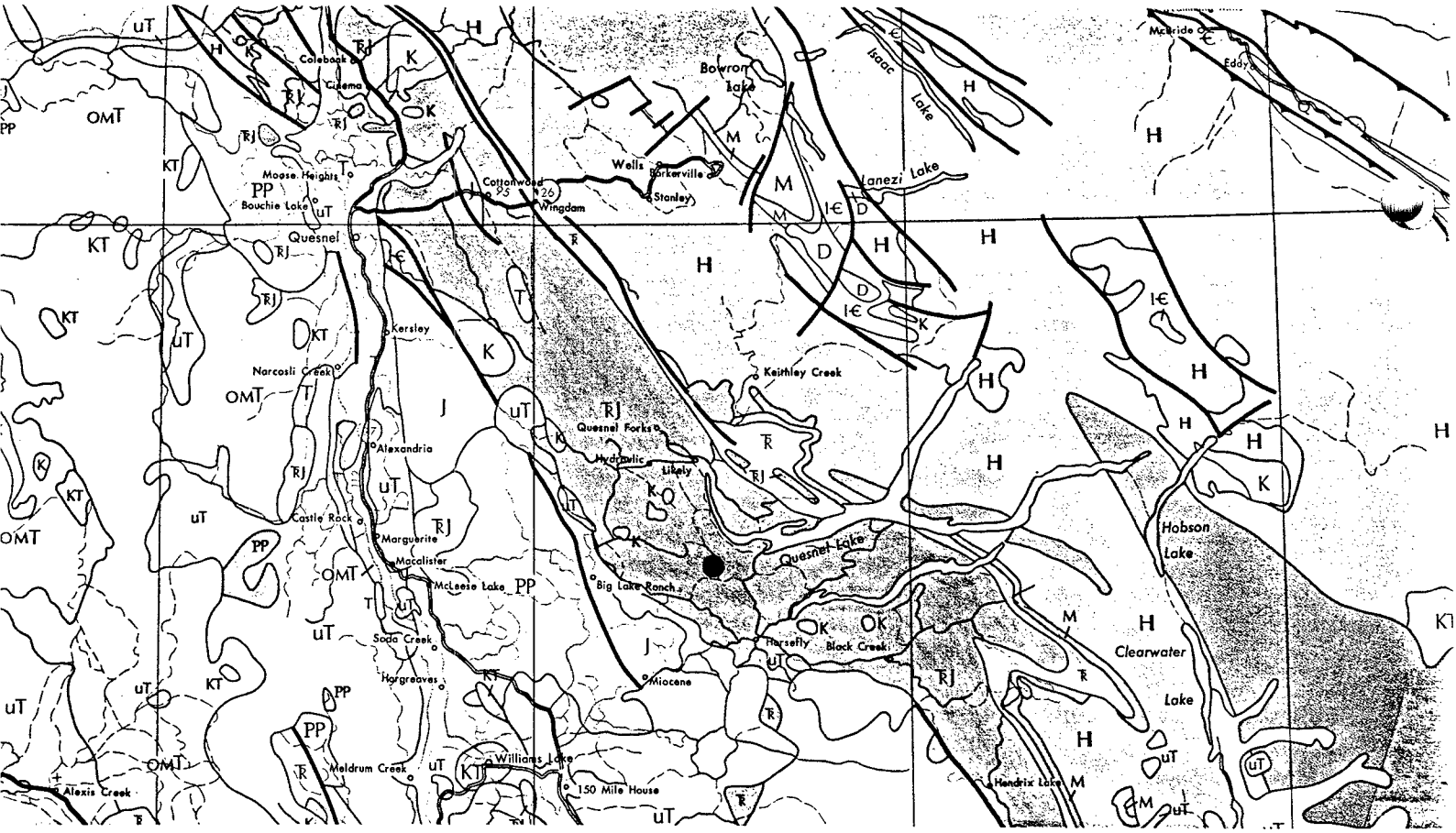
Regional outcrop mapping was performed by L. Forand and B. Johnston using the cut grid, as well as logging roads and creeks for control. This data was compiled on a 1:5000 base map.

Mapping symbols and some rock names were adopted from those established from GSC mapping (Campbell, 1961).

c) Geochemical Sampling (May 22 - 24, June 16 - July 1)

A systematic geochemical soil sampling program was completed on the Hot Grid by L. Dauphin and R. Macsymowich. Rock samples as well were taken from as many outcrops as could be found, however, much of the property is not covered by lithogeochemical sampling because of the scarcity of exposed bedrock.

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 done. From this preliminary work it was determined that the most efficient and cost effective geochemical sampling program involved taking systematic soil samples (B_2 horizon preferred but also enriched tills) every 100 meters along cut grid lines. Samples were then analysed for Au, Cu, Mo.



KILOMETRES 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 KILOMETRES

LEGEND

● ASAMERA CLAIM BLOCK

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

MAINLY SHALE, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, CONGLOMERATE

TIME (MILLION YEARS)		
	CENOZOIC	
	QUATERNARY	
	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT (GLACIAL DEPOSITS, DRIFT)	Q
– 1.0 –	UPPER TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY	
	MIOCENE AND LATER (PLATEAU BASALTS, UNDEFORMED VOLCANIC PILES)	uTQ
– 22.5 –	TERTIARY	T
	LOWER TERTIARY	
	PALEOCENE TO OLIGOCENE (lOmT – INCLUDES SOME MIOCENE)	lT
– 65 –	MESOZOIC	
	CRETACEOUS (KT – INCLUDES SOME TERTIARY)	K KT
– 143 –	JURASSIC (lJK – INCLUDES SOME CRETACEOUS)	J JK
– 205 –	TRIASSIC (lTR – INCLUDES SOME JURASSIC)	TR TRJ
– 245 –	UPPER PALEOZOIC	
	MIDDLE DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN uP, uPR, D, DP, DR, DJ, C, CP, M, MP, MR, PP, P, PR	
– 365 –	LOWER PALEOZOIC	
	CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN lP, l€, €, €D, €O, O, S, SD, D	
– 575 –	PROTEROZOIC	
	HADRYNIAN (WINDERMERE) (HC – INCLUDES SOME CAMBRIAN) (HD – INCLUDES SOME DEVONIAN)	H
– 1000 –	HELIKIAN (BELT – PURCELL)	H
– 1700 –		

VOLCANIC ROCKS

MAINLY LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE

MAINLY ANDESITE, BASALT, RHYOLITE

TIME (MILLION YEARS)	
– 30 –	
– 80 –	
– 143 –	
– 195 –	
– 245 –	K KT
– 575 –	TR TRJ
– 1700 –	

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MAINLY GRANITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE

CENOZOIC

mT MIDDLE TO LATE TERTIARY

LATE MESOZOIC – CENOZOIC

KT LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY

MESOZOIC

K EARLY TO LATE CRETACEOUS

J MIDDLE TO LATE JURASSIC

TRJ LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC

PALEOZOIC

P

PROTEROZOIC

P

MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY

MT COAST RANGE PLUTONIC COMPLEX

LATE PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

UNDIFFERENTIATED METAMORPHIC ROCKS

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	€	CAMBRIAN	u	upper
TR	TRIASSIC	H	HADRYNIAN	l	lower
P	PERMIAN	H	HELIKIAN		LATE
C	CARBONIFEROUS	M	MESOZOIC	m	MIDDLE

NOTE: uPR 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 • 20 •

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

In all 449 soil samples were sent for analysis to Barringer Magenta in Calgary with an additional 44 humus samples and eight panned concentrated stream samples going to Vangeochem in Vancouver. The lithogeochemical sampling resulted in 52 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 2 - July 8)

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 Hot 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

Interpretation of any detailed geology is severely restricted by the lack of bedrock exposure encountered over most of the grid.

The property appears to be underlain by a complex sequence of basaltic flows, flow breccias, tuff breccias, and coarse bedded volcaniclastics intercalated with finer grained lithic wackes to siltstones. Ground magnetometer and VLF surveys suggest a northerly strike direction roughly paralleling the regional trend of the trough.

The rocks seen throughout the property were essentially fresh and unaltered. Several bedding strike and dip measurements were recorded but no folding or faulting could be interpreted due to the paucity of outcrops. Regionally though, work done on the sedimentary rocks in the immediate area have shown them to have quaquaversal dips suggesting them to be reworked water deposited equivalents of tuffs and pyroclastics. Several minor intrusive dykes and/or sills were mapped cutting through the volcanics but none proved to be mineralized or conductive nor showed any magnetic expression.

LITHOLOGIES

a) Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

Unit #1 - Grey-Green Siltstones, Tuffaceous Wackes and Conglomerates

This unit has been divided into three distinctive sub-units but due to their interbedded nature and paucity of outcrops the sub-units were not individually mappable. Based on the abundant float seen on the western half of the property it is assumed that this unit is a widely spread rock type, underlaying a large portion of the grid. The unit was sub-divided on the basis of clast size ranging from 1) poorly bedded silstones to 2) lithic wacke composed of grit size material and 3) conglomerates. Clasts, which vary in size from less than 1 mm to greater than 10 centimeters, are sub-angular to rounded and comprise from 5 - 60% of the rocks. In general, the bedding is weakly defined except for intervals of well bedded siltstone. Minor fine grained disseminated pyrite was commonly noted as well as minor carbonate. The siltstone, wackes and conglomerates appear to be interbedded with each other and are facies equivalents with boundaries sharp to gradational. In general the fine grained siltstones become increasingly more abundant from east to west across the property.

Unit #2 - Red-Brown Lapilli Tuff and Tuff Breccia

These rocks are relatively well exposed across the eastern edge of the grid along a series of east west trending ridges. They are typically reddish brown with subrounded to angular fragments two to ten centimeters in width comprising up to 75% of the rock. These clasts are polylithologic, composed of intrusive as well as volcanic material. This unit appears to be gradational with unit #1 but distinguished from it through a variation in colour and a lack of sorting or stratification.

Unit #3 - Maroon Analcite Basalt and Basalt Breccia

This unit is seen at the extreme eastern edge of the property and is not as well exposed as unit #2. Two varieties of basalt were seen: 1) amygdaloidal basalts with vesicles filled with minor white calcite and white radiating ziolites? and 2) flow breccia basalts, autobrecciated with white carbonate commonly threaded around fragments. Distinctive pink trapezohedral crystals of analcite were pervasive throughout and locally very abundant.

Unit #4 - Chert Pebble Conglomerate

The unit was seen only locally exposed along Antoine Creek in the southwest corner of the grid. It contains well rounded grey chert and black argillaceous pebbles up to two centimeters in an arenaceous matrix. Interbedded within this unit is a well bedded siltstone containing tree? fragments.

Unit #5 - Tertiary Flood Basalt

This unit is poorly exposed along the extreme south west corner of the property. It is a dark grey, fine grained olivine basalt occasionally vesicular, typically weathered buff brown on surface.

b) Intrusive Rocks

A few minor narrow dykes and/or sills were found cutting the volcanics on the east side of the grid, but typically had widths of less than three meters and were not exposed for more than a few tens of meters. The dykes were hornblende bearing monzonites generally striking east-west, with chilled aphanitic margins which often bleached or recrystallized their wall rocks.

GEOPHYSICS

The ground magnetic survey indicated a generally northerly direction of the magnetics, conforming to the regional geological trend of the trough. Except for one area of relatively low magnetics in the north, the pattern of magnetic contours is erratic with high magnetic relief.

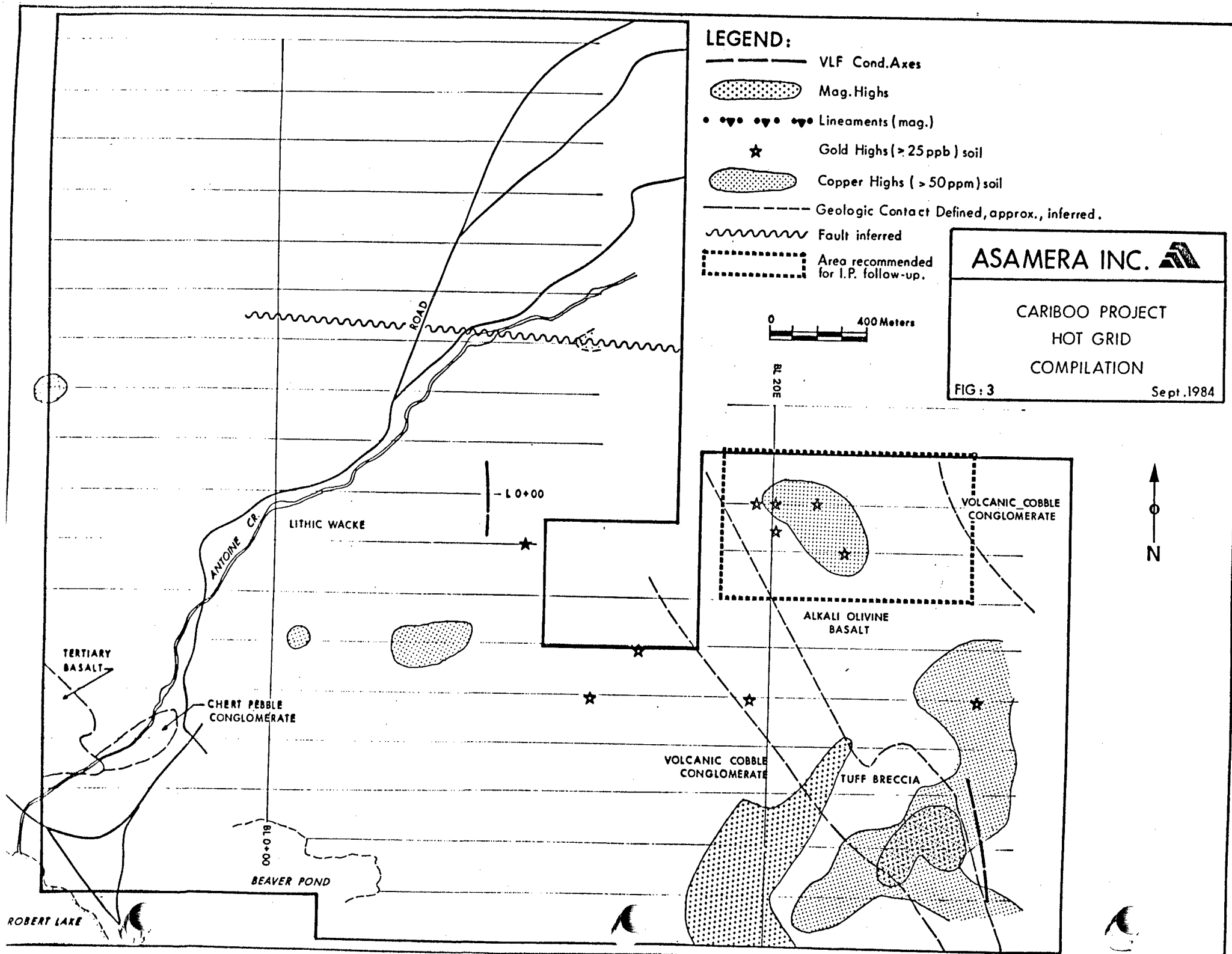
The VLF contours correspond with the north directions seen in the magnetics. The peak amplitute of the Fraser filtered anomalies range from poor to moderate, none of which are considered to be due to a sulphide conductor. The strongest anomaly is located at 8+50E on line 16+00S through 8+00S and is coincident with a magnetic high.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

The enclosed geochemical map at a scale of 1:5000 shows the results of analysis of the samples for gold, copper and moly.

The gold values range from non-detectable (less than 2 ppb) to a high of 224 ppb with samples greater than 25 ppb shown to be anomalous. Very few anomalous golds were indicated and except for a cluster of 5 high values in the north east part of the grid, (see accompanying compilation map) only single isolated highs were located. Additional closer spaced (50 meter) sampling was done around each high gold assay but in every case gold assays for this follow up sampling returned less than 25 ppb.

The copper content of the soils ranged from 6 ppm to 345 ppm. Values above 50 ppm were considered to be anomalous. These areas were contoured and are also shown on the compilation map. The contours appear erratic and apparently don't define any interpretable trends. A weak 50 ppm copper anomaly is coincident with the cluster of 5 high gold values and may be indicative of a mineralized shear fracture zone in the alkali olivine basalts. Humus analyses were performed from 44 locations on the grid but results indicated that this was a poor medium for carrying gold, thus further sampling was discontinued.


LEGEND:
VLF Cond.Axes
Mag.Highs
Lineaments (mag.)
Gold Highs (≥ 25 ppb) soil
Copper Highs (> 50 ppm) soil
Geologic Contact Defined, approx., inferred.
Fault inferred
Area recommended for I.P. follow-up.
0
400 Meters
ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT
HOT GRID
COMPILATION
FIG: 3
Sept. 1984
ROAD
ANTOINE CR.
L 0+00
LITHIC WACKE
BL 20E
VOLCANIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
ALKALI OLIVINE BASALT
N
TERTIARY BASALT
CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
VOLCANIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
TUFF BRECCIA
BL 0+00
BEAVER POND
ROBERT LAKE

Panned concentrates were taken from ten stream locations which drained the grid and although significant gold values were detected, the inability to distinguish between a bedrock source and placer source for the gold discouraged further sampling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the regional geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling produced one area of interest which could be indicative of potential gold mineralization (see opposite page). The rest of the property however, has demonstrated low mineralization potential.

The area of interest is located between 2 + 00 N to 4 + 00 S and 18 + 00 E to 28 + 00 E. This area has a cluster of coincident gold and copper soil geochem anomalies which could be reflecting bedrock mineralization.

Additionally, a regional fault is interpreted to be located just north of this area (600 meters) enhancing the possibility of a mineralized shear fracture zone within the underlying volcanics. Unfortunately, no outcrop occurs in the area and depth of overburden is unknown. It is however, still recommended that a limited reconnaissance induced polarization survey attempt to define a conductive zone coincident with this geochemical anomaly.

Submitted by,
ASAMERA INC.

Lawson Forand — B.Sc. geology, 5 yrs. exp.

David Hassell — Grad. geologist

LF/DWH/lm

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 cricible 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT - HOT GRID

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

Salaries - 120 mandays @ $110.00 per manday	$ 13,200.00
Travel - 120 mandays @ $ 46.50 per manday	5,580.00
Food and Accomodations - 120 mandays @ $41.00 per manday	4,920.00
Assays	8,709.75
Drafting	774.46
Maps & Publications	176.56
Hardy Mag & VLF ($135.00 per line km)	7,117.00
Geochemical Consultant	2,291.60
Equipment Purchase	1,084.60
Equipment Rental and Repairs	243.78
Expediting and Warehouse	201.85
Miscellaneous	299.12
Geoterrex I.P. 1st Survey - ($1025.00 per day + mob-demob and report writing)	5,075.00
Geoterrex I.P. 2nd Survey - (1085.00 per day + mob-demob and report writing)	26,000.00
Total Expenses	$ 75,673.72

Jan 11, 1985
Date

Signature

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT

HOT PROPERTY GEOLOGY

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS
1 : 5,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250
PART 1 OF 3

N

LEGEND:

PEISTOCENE AND RECENT
GLACIAL DEPOSITES AND RECENT ALLUVIUM
TERTIARY
- ☐7 BASALTIC FLOWS AND DYKES
- ☐6a CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
- ☐6b SANDSTONES, SILTSTONES

CRETACEOUS ?
- ☐5 DIORITE DYKE

JURASSIC:
- ☐4 HORNBLENDE MONZONITE SILLS AND DYKES
- ☐3a MAROON ANALCITE BASALT
- ☐3b MAROON AMGYDALOIDAL BASALT
- ☐3c MAROON FLOW BRECCIA BASALT
- ☐2 MAROON LAPILLI AND TUFF BRECCIA
- ☐1a GREY-GREEN TUFFACEOUS WACKE
- ☐1b VOLCANIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
- ☐1c LIMESTONE PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE

SYMBOLS:
- OUT CROP
- BEDDING, DIP
- JOINTING, INCLINED
- FAULTING, INFERRED
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT
- LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- STREAMS
- SWAMP
- SWAMP BOUNDARY
- LAKE BOUNDARY

B.L. 0+00
B.L. 20E
L 18N
L 16N
L 14N
L 12N
L 10N
L 8N
L 6N
L 4N
L 2N
L 0+00
L 2S
L 4S
L 6S
L 8S
L 10S
L 12S
L 14S
L 16S
CREEK
PIPELINE
ROBERT LAKE
BEAVER POND
L.C.P. ARGONAUT 61965
L.C.P. HOT 61966
L.C.P. MARY #2 62919
L.C.P. MARY 62918

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250
PART
1 OF 3

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT

HOT PROPERTY
ROCK GEOCHEM. ANOMALIES

0 100 200 300 400 500 MLYERS
1 : 5,000

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- CREEKS
- LAKES
- SWAMP
- SWAMP BOUNDARY
- GOLD ≥ 10 ppb
- COPPER ≥ 100 ppm
- MOLY ≥ 10 ppm

Au ppb	
Cu ppm	Mo ppm

N

B.L. 0+00

L 18N
L 16N
L 14N
L 12N
L 10N
L 8N
L 6N
L 4N
L 2N
L 0+00
L 2S
L 4S
L 6S
L 8S
L 10S
L 12S
L 14S
L 16S

B.L. 20E

L.C.P. ARGONAUT 61765

L.C.P. HOT 61966

ANTOINE CREEK

ROBERT LAKE

BEAVER POND

L.C.P. MARY #2 62919

L.C.P. MARY 62918

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT

HOT
GRID

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS
1 : 5,000

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- CREEKS
- LAKES
- SWAMP
- SWAMP BOUNDARY

GEOCHEMICAL
MAP

SAMPLE
LOCATIONS

SAMPLE TYPES

- SYSTEMATIC SOIL
- TOPOGRAPHIC SOIL
- STREAM SEDIMENT
- PANNED CONCENTRATE
- AUGER

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250
PART
1 OF 3.

N

L 18N
L 16N
L 14N
L 12N
L 10N
L 8N
L 6N
L 4N
L 2N
L 0+00
L 2S
L 4S
L 6S
L 8S
L 10S
L 12S
L 14S
L 16S

B.L. 0+00

B.L. 20E

L.C.P. ARGONAUT 61965

L.C.P. HOT 61966

L.C.P. MARY #2 62919

L.C.P. MARY #1 62918

ROBERT LAKE

BEAVER POND

CREEK

HD-85 HD-87 HD-89 HD-91 HD-93 HD-95 HD-97 HD-98 HD-200 HD-2 HD-99 HD-4 HD-31 HD-8 HD-29 HD-27 HD-10 HD-12 HD-72 HD-74 HD-76 HD-16 HD-77 HD-17 HD-20 HD-21 HD-25 HD-80 HD-82 HD-84 HD-86 HD-88 HD-90 HD-92 HD-94 HD-96 HD-100 HD-102 HD-104 HD-106 HD-108 HD-110 HD-112 HD-114 HD-116 HD-118 HD-120 HD-122 HD-124 HD-126 HD-128 HD-130 HD-132 HD-134 HD-136 HD-138 HD-140 HD-142 HD-144 HD-146 HD-148 HD-150 HD-151 HD-153 HD-155 HD-157 HD-159 HD-161 HD-162 HD-164 HD-166 HD-168 HD-170 HD-172 HD-174 HD-176 HD-178 HD-180 HD-182 HD-184 HD-186 HD-188 HD-190 HD-192 HD-194 HD-196 HD-198 HD-199 HD-201 HD-203 HD-205 HD-207 HD-209 HD-211 HD-213 HD-215 HD-217 HD-219 HD-221 HD-223 HD-224 HD-225 HD-227 HD-229 HD-231 HD-233 HD-235 HD-237 HD-239 HD-241 HD-243 HD-245 HD-247 HD-249 HD-251 HD-253 HD-255 HD-256 HD-257 HD-259 HD-261 HD-263 HD-265 HD-267 HD-269 HD-271 HD-273 HD-274 HD-275 HD-277 HD-279 HD-281 HD-282 HD-284 HD-286 HD-288 HD-290 HD-292 HD-294 HD-296 HD-298 HD-300 HD-302 HD-304 HD-306 HD-307 HD-309 HD-311 HD-313 HD-315 HD-317 HD-319 HD-321 HD-323 HD-325 HD-327 HD-329 HD-331 HD-333 HD-335 HD-336 HD-338 HD-339 HD-341 HD-343 HD-345 HD-347 HD-348 HD-349 HD-350 HD-351 HD-352 HD-353 HD-355 HD-357 HD-359 HD-360 HD-362 HD-364 HD-366 HD-368 HD-369 HD-371 HD-373 HD-375 HD-377 HD-378 HD-379 HD-381 HD-383 HD-385 HD-387 HD-389 HD-391 HD-393 HD-395 HD-397 HD-399 HD-401 HD-403 HD-405 HD-407 HD-409 HD-411 HD-412 HD-413 HD-415 HD-416 HD-417 HD-419 HD-420 HD-422 HD-424 HD-426 HD-427 HD-429 HD-431 HD-433 HD-434 HD-436 HD-438 HD-440 HD-442 HD-444 HD-446 HD-448 HD-450 HD-452 HD-454 HD-456 HD-458 HD-460 HD-462 HD-464 HD-465 HD-467 HD-469 HD-471 HD-473 HD-475 HD-477 HD-479 HD-481 HD-482 HD-483 HD-484 HD-485 HD-486 HD-488 HD-489 HD-490 HD-492 HD-494 HD-496 HD-498 HD-500 HD-502 HD-504 HD-506 HD-508 HD-510 HD-512 HD-514 HD-516 HD-518 HD-520 HD-522 HD-524 HD-525 HD-527 HD-529 HD-531 HD-533 HD-535 HD-537 HD-539 HD-541 HD-543 HD-545 HD-546 HD-548 HD-550 HD-552 HD-554 HD-556 HD-557 HD-559 HD-561 HD-563 HD-565 HD-566 HD-568 HD-570 HD-571 HD-573 HD-574 HD-575 HD-577 HD-579 HD-580 HD-582 HD-584 HD-586 HD-588 HD-590 HD-592 HD-593 HD-595 HD-596 HD-597 HD-598 HD-599 HD-600 HD-601 HD-603 HD-605 HD-606 HD-607 HD-608 HD-609 HD-610 HD-612 HD-614 HD-616 HD-618 HD-620 HD-621 HD-623 HD-625 HD-626 HD-627 HD-628 HD-630 HD-631 HD-633 HD-634 HD-635 HD-637 HD-638 HD-639 HD-640 HD-641 HD-642 HD-643 HD-644 HD-645 HD-646 HD-647 HD-649 HD-651 HD-653 HD-655 HD-657 HD-659 HD-660 HD-661 HD-662 HD-663 HD-665 HD-666 HD-667 HD-668 HD-669 HD-670 HD-671 HD-672 HD-673 HD-675 HD-677 HD-678 HD-679 HD-680 HD-681 HD-683 HD-684 HD-685 HD-687 HD-688 HD-690 HD-692 HD-693 HD-695 HD-697 HD-699 HD-701 HD-703 HD-705 HD-706 HD-707 HD-708 HD-709 HD-711 HD-713 HD-715 HD-716 HD-717 HD-719 HD-721 HD-722 HD-723 HD-724 HD-725

ASAMERA INC.
CARIBOO PROJECT

HOT GRID
GEOCHEMISTRY

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS
1 : 5,000

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- CREEKS
- LAKES
- SWAMP
- SWAMP BOUNDARY

SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS:

- (Au) 25-50 ppm
- (Au) 51-100 ppm
- (Au) 7100 ppm
- 50 COPPER(ppm)

SAMPLE TYPES:

- SYSTEMATIC SOIL
- x TOPOGRAPHIC SOIL
- v STREAM SEDIMENT
- ▲ PANNED CONCENTRATE → (-10+80) Au_PPB / (-80) Au_PPB
- ■ AUGER

ASSAY RESULTS

Au(PPB)	
Cu PPM	Mo PPM

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250
PART 1 OF 3

N

B.L. 0+00

L 18N
L 16N
L 14N
L 12N
L 10N
L 8N
L 6N
L 4N
L 2N
L 0+00
L 2S
L 4S
L 6S
L 8S
L 10S
L 12S
L 14S
L 16S

B.L. 20E

L.C.P. ARGONAUT 61765

L.C.P. HOT 61966

L.C.P. MARY #2 62919

L.C.P. MARY 62918

ANTOINE CREEK

ROBERT LAKE

BEAVER POND