'85-#9-14250

LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

02/86

on an

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

performed on the

MARY AND MARY #2 CLAIMS

ANTOINE LAKE AREA

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS 93A/5

52 DEG 25'N, 121 DEG 35'W

for

ASAMERA INCORPORATED

GEOTERREX LIMITED
Sidney British Columbia
January 1985.

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geoterrex ltd.

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the periods from September 26 to September 28 and October 25 to November 10, 1984, Geoterrex Limited of 9865 West Saanich Road, Suite 107A, Sidney, British Columbia, V8L 3S1, conducted an Induced Polarization Survey on the Hot properties on behalf of Asamera Incorporated, 2100 - 144 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3N4.

A total of 4.5 line-kilometres were surveyed using the pole-dipole array as well as 8.75 line-kilometres using the dipole-dipole array.

II. 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	

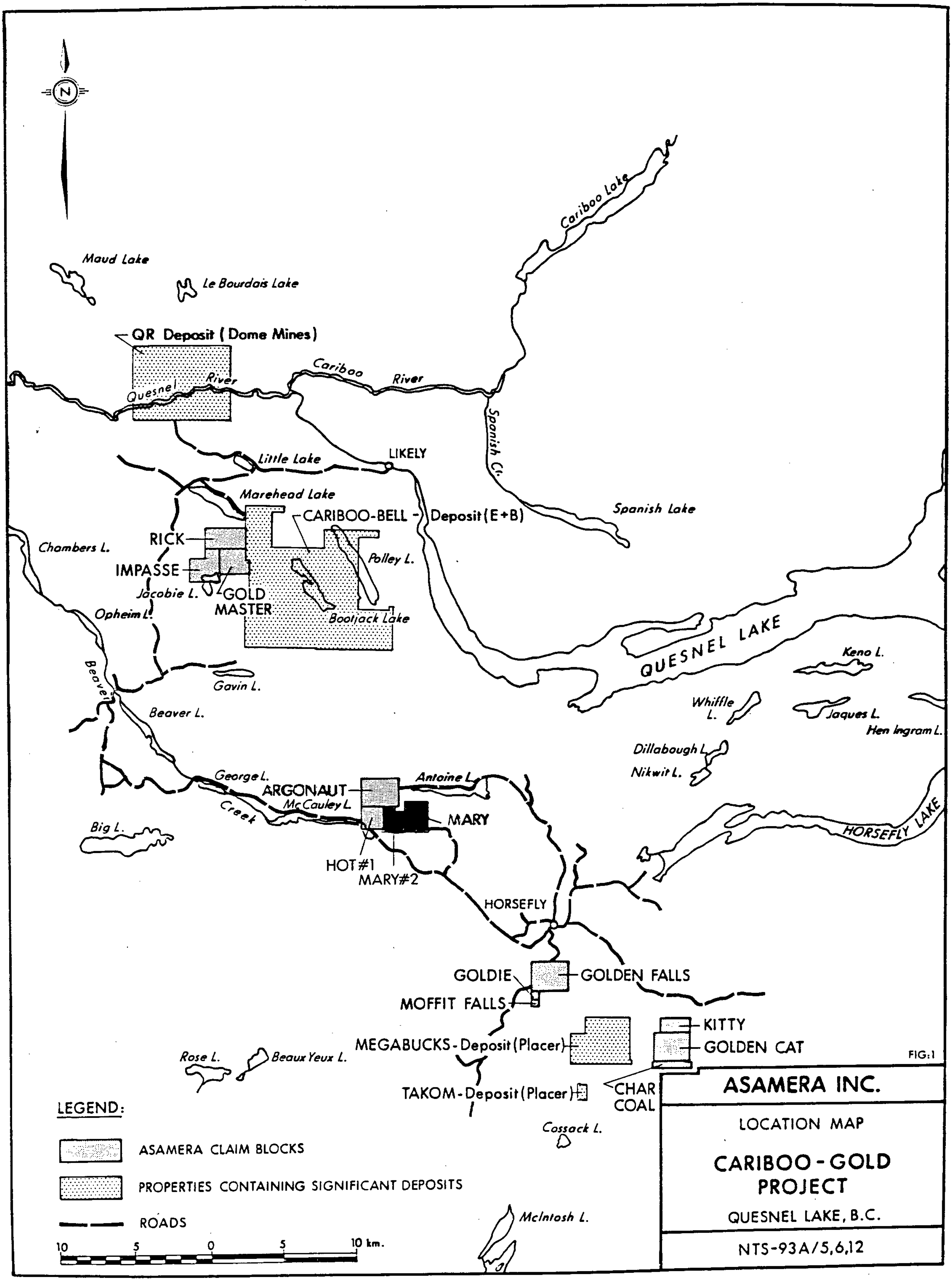
* Figures in brackets indicate size of claim after originally staked claim was reduced in size as a result of prior staking.

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

III. 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 location map.)


N
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
RICK
Chambers L.
IMPASSE
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
FIG: 1
Rose L.
Beaux Yeux L.
TAKOM - Deposit (Placer)
CHAR COAL
ASAMERA INC.
LEGEND:
LOCATION MAP
Cossack L.
ASAMERA CLAIM BLOCKS
CARIBOO - GOLD PROJECT
PROPERTIES CONTAINING SIGNIFICANT DEPOSITS
McIntosh L.
QUESNEL LAKE, B.C.
ROADS
10 5 0 5 10 km.
NTS-93A/5,6,12

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 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.

V. TOPOGRAPHY

The property is characterized by gently sculptured topography. Moderate outcrop knobs and ridges (10 - 20 metres 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.

VI. PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

A. Personnel

Geoterrex Limited provided the following personnel to perform the survey:

Name	Position	Dates
Stephen Wardlaw	Geophysicist/Crew Chief	September 26-28 October 25-Nov. 10
Ronaldo Largaespada	Geophysical Technician	September 26-28 October 25-Nov. 10
Ron Woolsey	Helper	September 26-28 October 25-Nov. 10
John Laughlin	Helper	September 26-28 October 25-Nov. 1
Marcel St. Pierre	Helper	September 26-28
Barry Ainsworth	Helper	October 26-Nov. 10
Bernard Bachofer	Helper	November 4-10

B. Equipment

Geoterrex Limited provided the following equipment to carry out the survey.

1 Huntec M-4 induced polarization receiver

1 Scintrex IPR-7 induced polarization receiver
- first phase only (back-up unit)

1 Scintrex IPR-10A induced polarization receiver
- second phase only (back-up unit)

1 Elliot 15A induced polarization transmitter system

1 Elliot 45A induced polarization transmitter system
- second phase only

1 McPhar 2.5 KVA motor generator - first phase only
(back-up unit)

3 Motorola MT500 radio transceivers

1 Texas Instruments TI58C programmable calculator

1 Four-wheel drive truck

All wire, tools and ancillary equipment necessary for safe and efficient field operations were also provided. Instrument specifications may be found in Appendix A.

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 an 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.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the dipole-dipole and pole-dipole arrays.

B. Field Operations

In the initial phase of the program a total of 4.5 line-kilometres of pole-dipole surveying was carried out as indicated in Table 2. A dipole length of 100 metres was used for this portion of the survey.

Table 2. Pole-Dipole Coverage

Line	Coverage		Line-kilometres
2N	1800E - 2800E		1.0
0	1800E - 2800E		1.0
2S	1800E - 2800E		1.0
4S	1800E - 2300E		0.5
14S	2000E - 3000E		1.0
		Total	4.5

Two different infinite electrode locations were required for the pole-dipole surveying. In both 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. For lines 2N, 0, 2S and 4S the infinite electrode was located at 6S/0+25W while for line 14S it was located at 14S/150E.

Apparent resistivity and chargeabiity readings were recorded from n=1 to n=3.

On the basis of the pole-dipole data it was decided to carry out the second phase of the survey consisting of 8.75 line-kilometres of dipole-dipole surveying. The lines surveyed and coverage on each is detailed in Table 3.

Table 3. Dipole-Dipole Coverage

Line	Coverage		Line-kilometres
2N	1975E - 2475E		0.5
1N	1975E - 2475E		0.5
0	1825E - 2525E		0.7
1S	1925E - 2475E		0.55
2S	1775E - 2425E		0.65
3S	2025E - 2525E		0.50
4S	2025E - 2575E		0.55
6S	1775E - 2550E		0.75
8S	1850E - 2625E		0.75
10S	1775E - 2600E		0.825
12S	1775E - 2600E		0.825
14S	1775E - 2600E		0.825
16S	1775E - 2600E		0.825
		Total	8.75

Because the existing grid utilized a two hundred metre line spacing it was necessary to cut and chain lines 1N, 1S and 3S prior to being surveyed.

For the dipole-dipole surveying an integration period of 100 to 1100 milliseconds was used compared to a period of 450 to 1100 milliseconds for the pole-dipole array. The expanded integration time was chosen in order to make the data more interpretable by magnifying the amplitude of the anomalous responses. It was found that this amplification did not adversely affect the anomaly shapes.

The dipole-dipole surveying commenced with the northernmost lines where anomalies had previously been identified with the pole-dipole array. It was desired to trace these particular anomalies as far as possible to the south. On lines 2N to 4S inclusive, a dipole size of 50 metres was chosen in order to locate the known anomalous zones as precisely as possible. On all lines further south, where no previous data was available, a dipole size of 75 metres was used in order to obtain expanded coverage.

For both the pole-dipole and the dipole-dipole surveying the current electrodes consisted primarily of several metal rods driven into the ground to a depth of about two feet. Aluminum foil electrodes were used on the first line surveyed during the dipole-dipole phase but the onset of snow and frozen ground made it impractical to continue in this manner.

Apparent resistivity and chargeability readings were recorded from n=1 to n=3 for the pole-dipole array and from n=1 to n=6 for the dipole-dipole array.

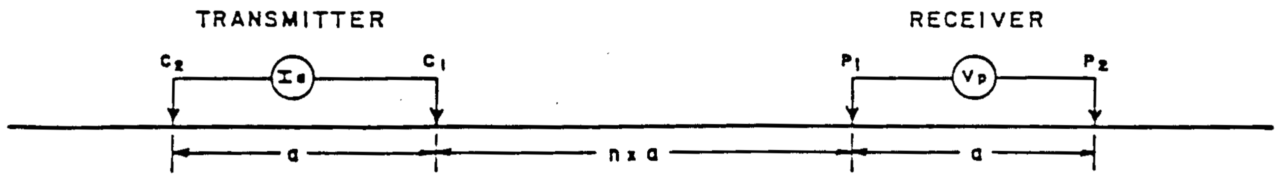
C. Data Reduction and Presentation

Data reduction and plotting conventions for the dipole-dipole and pole-dipole arrays are outlined in Figures 2 and 3. The 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 or 2 millisecond contour intervals for the chargeability data.

Final plots accompany this report.

<u>FIGURE 2.</u>

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

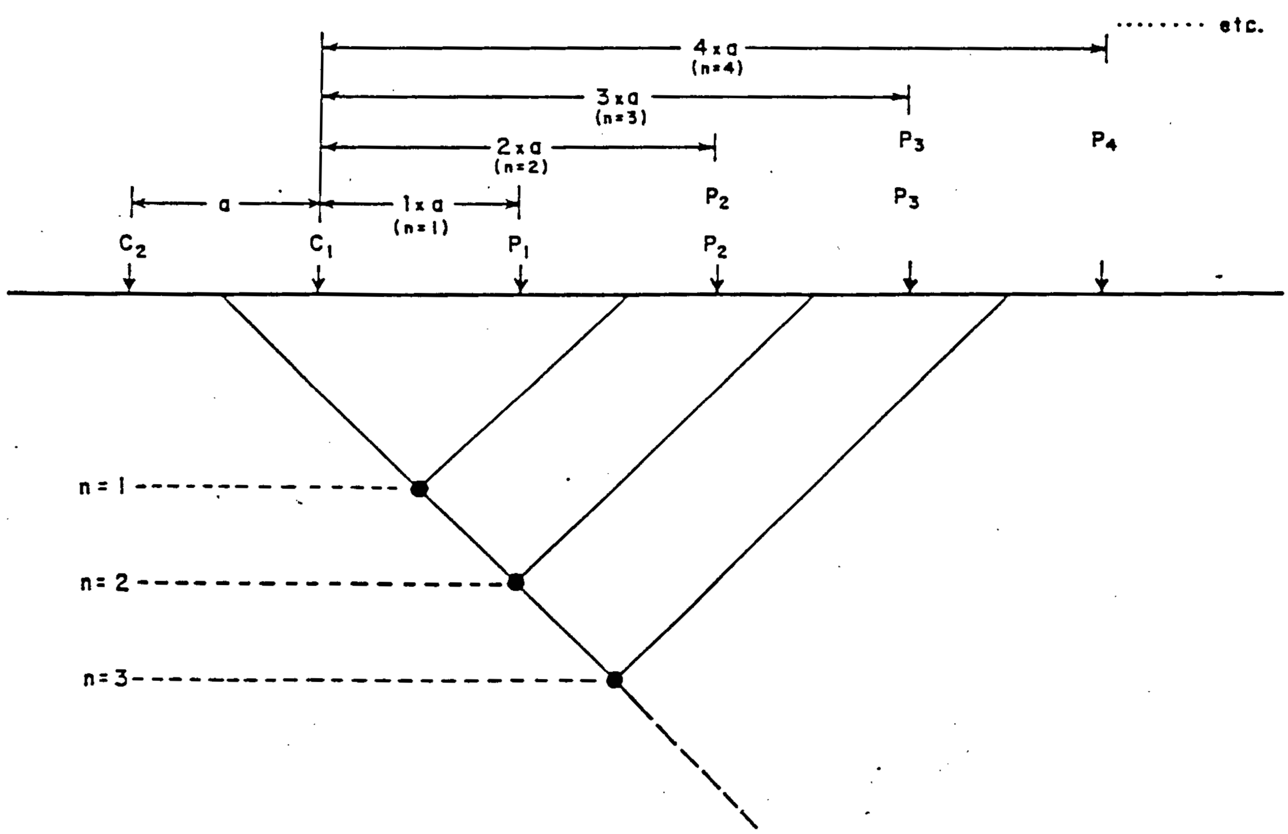
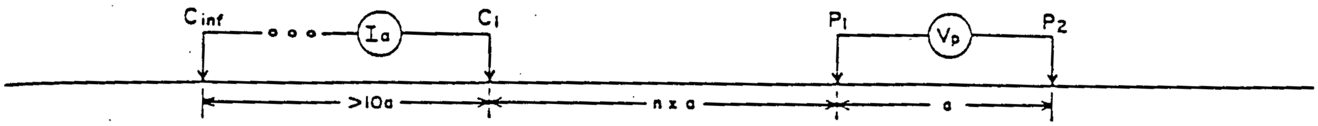


FIGURE 3

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

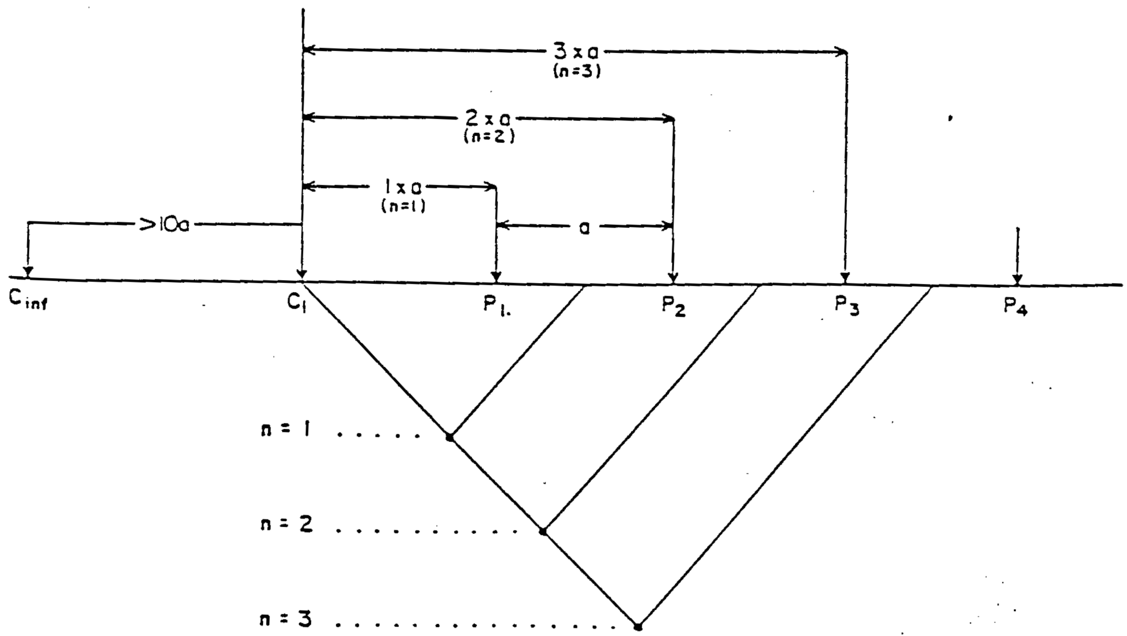
a . . . . DIPOLE LENGTH

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



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VIII. DATA ANALYSIS

A. General Comments

The Induced Polarization data is characterized by generally low background values (2-10 milliseconds) and relatively weak, (6-15 milliseconds), poorly formed anomalies. This situation is not unusual when searching for minor sulphide concentrations as a geological mapping aid.

The noise levels from telluric, atmospheric and cultural sources were not abnormally high. However, the poor ground conditions (caused by snow and frozen ground) resulted in low and somewhat unstable transmitted currents, thus reducing the signal to noise ratio.

An indication of the accuracy of the data can be obtained from the chargeability and resistivity overlap values. The overlap readings are obtained for the same plotting point by interchanging the positions of the current and potential electrodes. Theoretically the two readings should be identical.

For this survey the chargeability overlaps suggest an accuracy of about +/- 0.5 msec for the smaller n values and about +/- 1 msec for n $\geq$ 4. The resistivity overlaps are generally in the order of +/- 10-15%. This level of precision is adequate to define the geological units as well as they can be defined with the IP/resistivity technique and trying to obtain more precise data would not have been cost effective in the poor ground conditions.

B. Data Interpretation

The original pole-dipole survey located anomalies on lines 2N, O and 2S.

The subsequent dipole-dipole survey was designed to better define the location, strike and strike extent of these features as well as to search for other anomalies to the south.

The distribution of apparent chargeability and resistivity values is presented in plan map form on Plate 1. Due to the odd shapes of the anomalies it is not possible to offer a detailed interpretation of each causative body. The VLF and magnetic maps provided by Asamera were used along with the IP/resistivity data to produce the interpretation presented on Plate 2.

A brief discussion of the features shown on the interpretation map follows:

UNIT 1 is located in the north-west corner of the survey area and is the most prospective in terms of possible sulphide concentrations.

Within UNIT 1, zones A, B and C are the best targets. Zone G is not as good a target due to its apparent lack of strike extent.

The chargeability anomaly shapes would suggest two or more chargeable, vertical dyke or lense shaped bodies in each of zones A, B and C. (Possibly chargeable material deposited along the contacts on either side of a central body.)

Unfortunately an alternate interpretation - that of a flat lying, near surface body with little or no depth extent is also possible. Such a body would most likely be a clay layer in the sediments. This interpretation is not as likely as the vertical body interpretation since there is no coincident resistivity low associated with the chargeability high. (In fact the chargeability highs appear to be associated with slight resistivity highs.) However, this lack of a resistivity low is not necessarily definitive and the flat-lying body cannot be totally discounted without further geological input.

Fault #1 separates UNITS 1 and 2. The apparent conductor along its east side is probably a real geological feature (perhaps a zone of mylonization) but the resistivity contrast may not be quite as great as implied by the apparent resistivity and VLF responses as the low would be enhanced by geometric effects. The apparent resistivity data does imply a westerly dipping contact.

UNIT 2 is largely distinguishable from UNIT 1 by its lack of chargeability responses and slightly lower apparent resistivities. It is also slightly less magnetic. The VLF data shows a feature just to the east of the IP/resistivity coverage - so it is possible that UNIT 2 is not quite as featureless and uniform as it appears.

Fault #2 was interpreted largely from the magnetic data. It separates a region of very active magnetics (UNITS 3 & 4) from the much less active UNITS 1 and 2. Because the contact is sub-parallel to the survey lines it is not very accurately positioned. If it is desireable to locate it more accurately, the most cost effective approach would be to survey a series of north-south magnetic profiles - preferably with a very tight station spacing (10 m or less).

UNIT 3 is very quiet as far as chargeability and resistivity responses are concerned, but is magnetically very active. The magnetics are so active and consequently undersampled that it is not possible to have any great deal of confidence in the way the magnetic contours have been trended. It should be recognized that the trending as seen in the magnetic contours is technically correct - there is just insufficient magnetic data to determine if it is geologically correct.

Features D, E and F within UNIT 3 and the possible Fault or Contact #3 were positioned on the basis of the IP/resistivity data. All of these features are very weak and none of them correlate with the trends as shown in the magnetic and VLF contours. On the other hand it is possible to recontour the magnetics and VLF to agree with the IP/resistivity trends. Features D, E and F and Fault #3 are most likely correctly trended and indicative of geological structure in the zone. On the basis of the existing data there are no good targets in UNIT 3.

UNIT 4 contains no likely looking features and as it is really only distinguishable from UNIT 3 by a slight resistivity and magnetic contrast it may be that it is really part of UNIT 3.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Based on the available data the most likely drill targets (to intersect sulphides) are as listed below:

Zone	Location	Priority
A	ON/2180E to ON/2260E	1
A	1S/2275E	2
A	2N/2125E to 2N/2200E	3
B	1S/2100E	1
B	ON/2000E to ON/2050E	2
C	2S/1900E to 2S/1950E	1
G	6S/2000E	3

In all cases the expected depth to the target is less than 50 metres and probably less than 25 metres.

The only feature on which we would care to hazard a guess as to dip is Contact/Fault #1 which appears to be dipping to the west. The remaining anomalies are too oddly shaped to determine dip.

The odd shapes of the anomalies are probaly due to a number of factors. We believe that the anomalous material in each of Zones A, B and C is contained in more than one vertical band. This, coupled with the interference between the Zones and Fault/Contact #1 adequately accounts for the odd anomaly shapes.

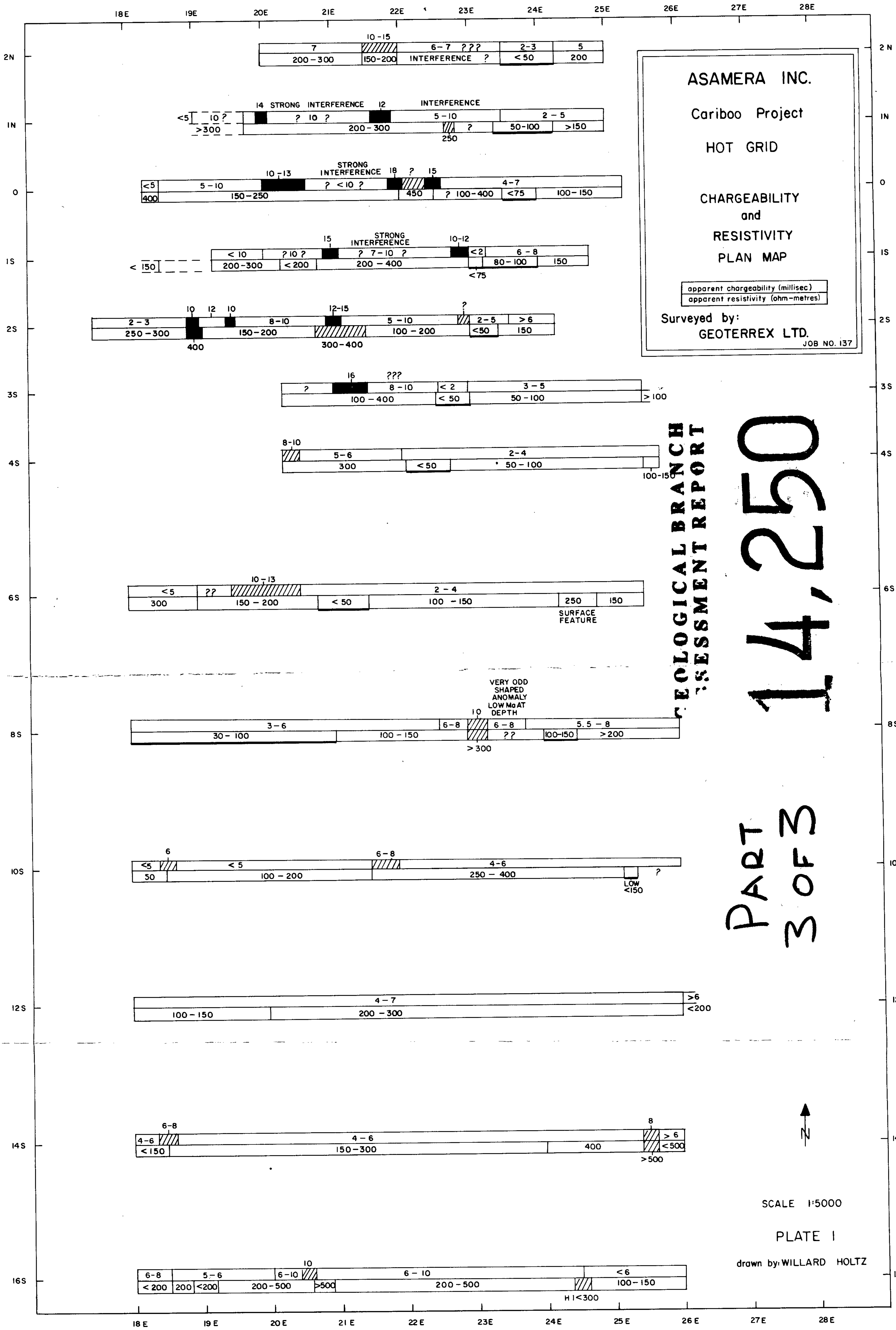
These odd shapes could also be due to the source of the anomalies being broad but having limited depth extent. We do not have sufficient geological information to totally discount either of these possibilites.

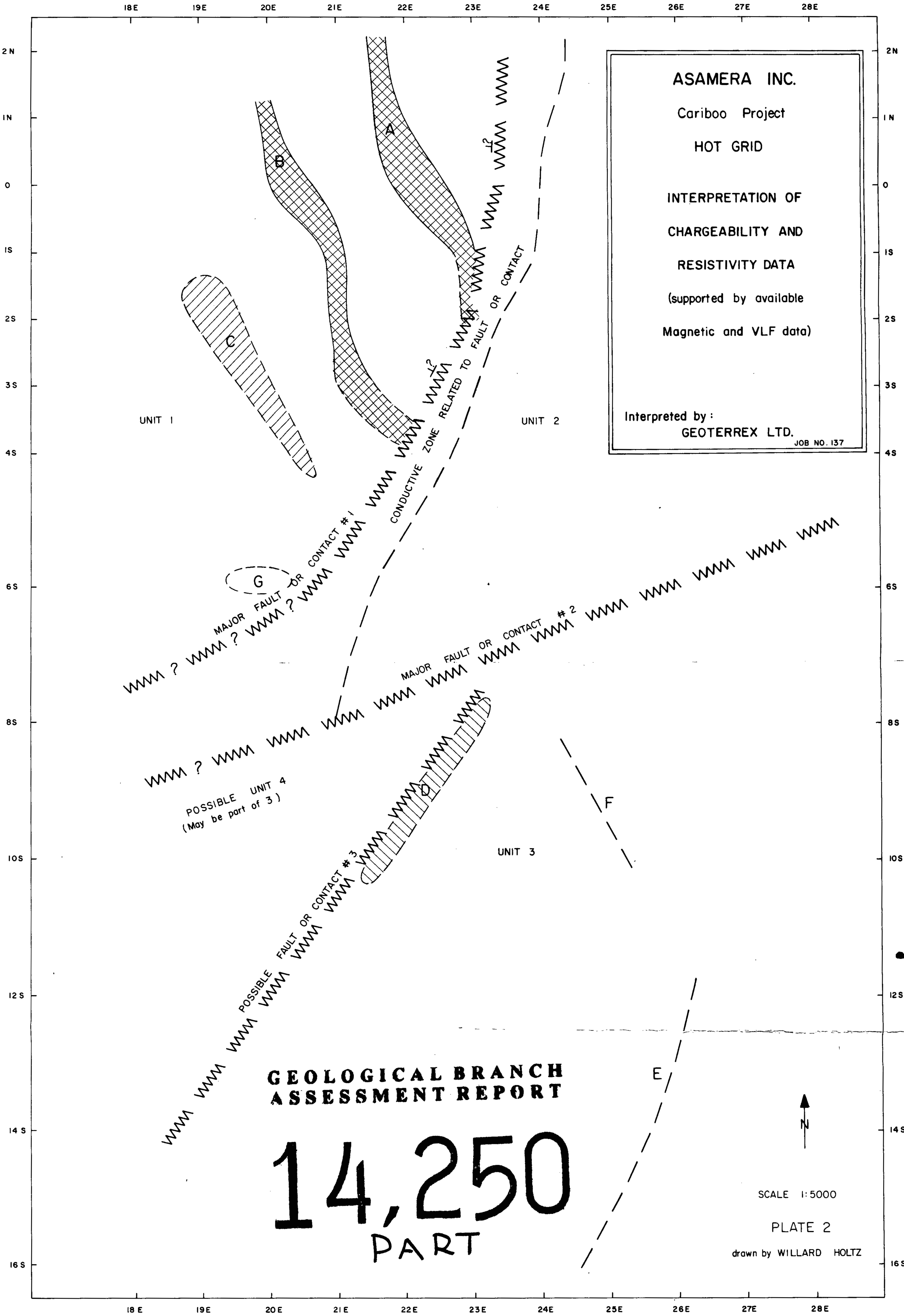
If Units 3 and 4 are of interest more detailed magnetic and VLF data should be collected and analyzed to better define the geological structures and trends.

Respectfully submitted,

Willard T. Holtz
Geophysicist

Steve Wardlaw
Geophysicist.


ASAMERA INC.
Cariboo Project
HOT GRID
CHARGEABILITY
and
RESISTIVITY
PLAN MAP
apparent chargeability (millisec)
apparent resistivity (ohm-metres)
Surveyed by:
GEOTERREX LTD.
JOB NO. 137
SCALE 1:5000
PLATE I
drawn by: WILLARD HOLTZ
N
18E
19E
20E
21E
22E
23E
24E
25E
26E
27E
28E
2N
1N
0
1S
2S
3S
4S
6S
8S
10S
12S
14S
16S
STRONG INTERFERENCE
INTERFERENCE
SURFACE FEATURE
VERY ODD SHAPED ANOMALY LOW Ma AT DEPTH
LOW <150
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,250
PART 3 OF 3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250
PART

3 OF 3

SPECIFICATIONS
HUNTEC MARK IV
INDUCED POLARIZATION RECEIVER

MANUFACTURER:	Huntec ('70) Limited 25 Howden Road Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1R 5A6
USE:	Induced Polarization/Resistivity
TYPE:	Time and Frequency Domain, microprocessor controlled
ELECTRICAL:	
INPUT TYPE:	Differential
INPUT RESISTANCE:	100 megohms between + and - terminal
INPUT CAPACITANCE:	Less than 3 x 10^{-11} Farads
V_p RANGE:	50 microvolts to 10 volts, automatic gain ranging, overload indication above 10 volts
BANDWIDTH:	100 Hz to 12 Hz lowpass digital filter
SAMPLING RATE:	Frequency Domain : 512 Hz
SP TRACKING RANGE	±5 volts (automatic)
REFERENCE CHANNEL INPUT:	5 volts peak maximum
REFERENCE CHANNEL INPUT RESISTANCE:	20 K ohms: differential
REFERENCE CHANNEL INPUT CAPACITANCE:	Less than 3 X 10^{-11} Farads
MEMORY RANDOM ACCESS:	4K Expandable to 8K, erasable, programmable
READ ONLY	6K expandable to 8K

MECHANICAL:

DIMENSIONS:	45 x 33 x 14 centimeters
WEIGHT:	10.1 kilograms

OPERATING TEMPERATURE: $-20^{o}C$ to $+55^{o}C$

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: $-40^{o}C$ to $+70^{o}C$

SPECIFICATIONS
SCINTREX IPR-7
INDUCED POLARIZATION RECEIVER

MANUFACTURER:	Scintrex Limited 222 Snidercroft Road Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 1B5
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 t0 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 rnage ± 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
SCINTREX IPR-10A
INDUCED POLARIZATION RECEIVER

MANUFACTURER:	Scintrex Limited 222 Snidercroft Road Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 1B5
USE:	Induced Polarization/Resistivity
TYPE:	Time Domain - Digital/Analog Recording Capability
INPUT IMPEDANCE:	3 megohms
PRIMARY VOLTAGE RANGE:	30 microvolts to 30 volts - 12 steps
ACCURACY:	±3% full scale; 0.1% resolution
CHARGEABILITY	
RANGE:	100 milliseconds (100% full Scale)
ACCURACY:	±3% full scale; 0.1 milliseconds resolution
PRIMARY SP BUCKOUT	
RANGE:	±1 volt with 1% accuracy, 1 millivolt resolution
AUTOMATIC SP TRACKING	
RANGE:	20 times Vp, 30 microvolts to 1 volt
ANALOG RECORDER	
OUTPUT:	±4 volts full range, 1 K ohm source resistance
DIGITAL DISPLAY:	LCD continuous (above -10°C) LED flashing (below -10°C)

TRANSMITTER TIMING STABILITY:	Need only exceed measuring program 1, 2, 4, 8 quarter periods
POWER SUPPLY:	4 D size dry cells, 1 alkaline dry cell-penlight
OPERATING RANGE:	15^oF to 140^oF/ -10^oC to $+60^oC$
DIMENSIONS:	12 x 6 x 7 inches/31 x 15 x 17 centimeters
WEIGHT:	8 pounds/3.6 kilograms

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 Straton type 100232, gasoline 4 hp, aircooled, recoil start
DIMENSIONS:	17 x 25 x 18 inches/ 43.2 x 63.5 x45.7 centimeters
WEIGHT:	72 pounds/ 32.7 kilograms

SPECIFICATIONS
ELLIOT 45A
INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER

MANUFACTURER:	Elliot Geophysical Company 4653 East Pima Street Tucson, Arizona 85712
USE:	Induced Polarization/Resistivity
TYPE:	TimeDomain - Solid State
INPUT POWER:	Three phase - 400 cps, 208/120 volts, 5.5 KVA
OUTPUT POWER:	4500 watts instantaneous during on cycle
VOLTAGE:	450 to 3000 volts in 7 taps
CURRENT:	10 amperes maximum
TIMING CYCLE:	On and off periods adjustable from 0.2 to 10 seconds on timing board
OPERATING TEMPERATURE:	+ 5°F to + 140°F / -15°C to + 60°C
DIMENSIONS:	15.5 x 18 x 12 inches/ 39.4 x 45.7 x 30.5 centimeters
WEIGHT:	70 pounds/ 31.8 kilograms

SPECIFICATIONS
ELLIOT P-45A
INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY

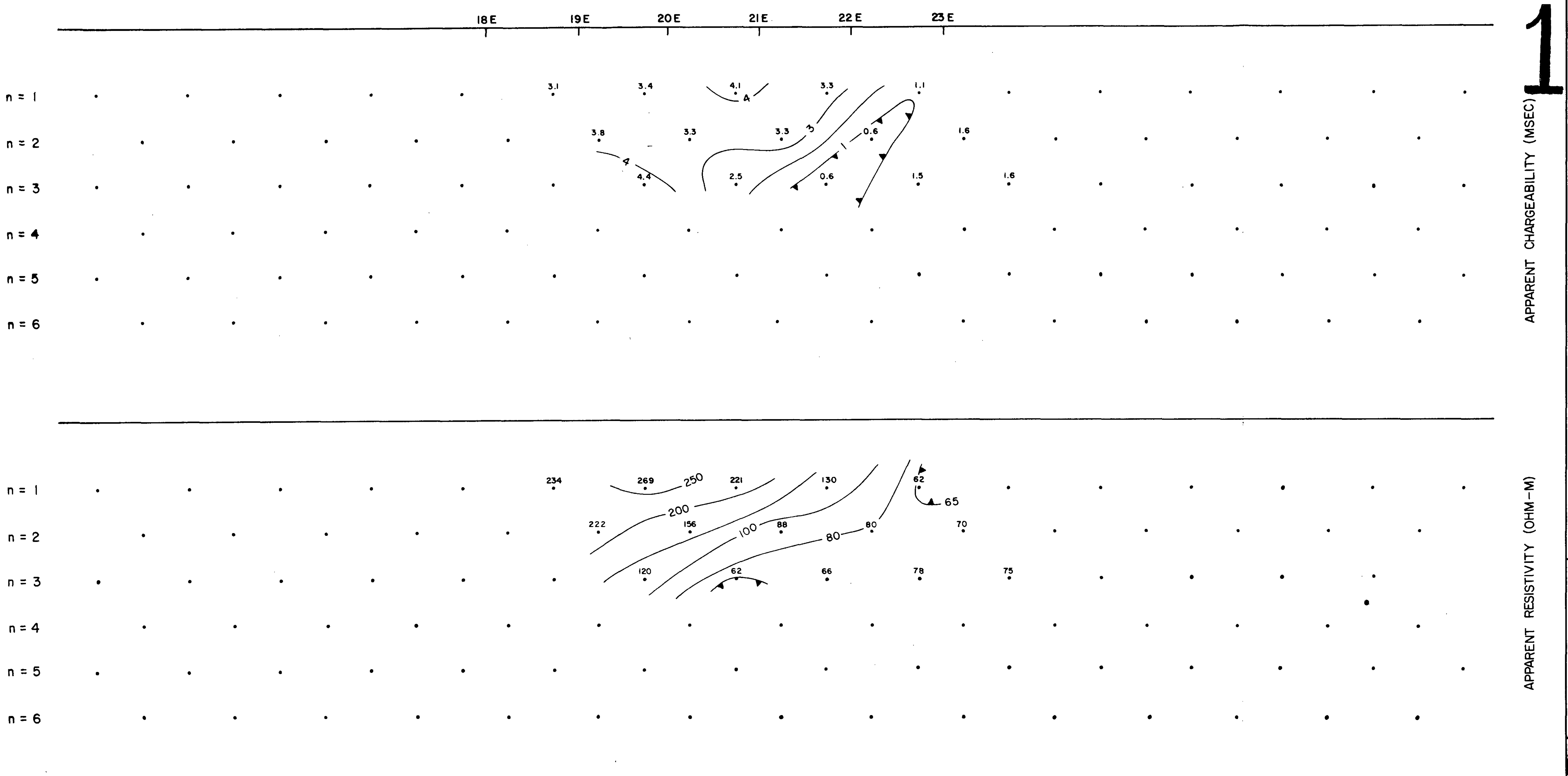
MANUFACTURER:	Elliot Geophysical Company 4653 East Pima Street Tucson, Arizona 85712
TYPE:	Modified Bendix Red Bank bype 1633 or equivalent 3 phase, 400 cps, 208/120 volts
SPEED:	4,000 rpm
OUTPUT :	6 KVA
ENGINE:	Sachs and Wankel rotary Model KM9144 gasoline 15 hp, at 4,000 rpm, recoil start, air cooled.
DIMENSIONS:	21 x36 x 22 inches/ 53 x 91 x 56 centimeters
WEIGHT:	170 pounds/ 77.1 kilograms

SPECIFICATIONS
2.5 KVA MOTOR GENERATOR
INDUCED POLARIZATION TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY

MANUFACTURER:	McPhar Geophysics Limited Toronto, Ontario, Canada
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:	70 pounds/ 31.8 kilograms

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250



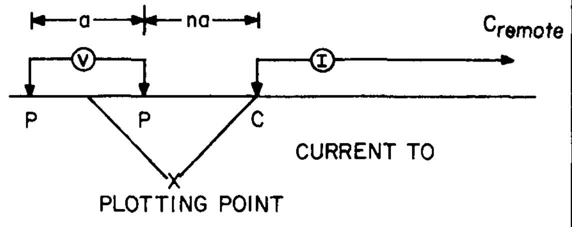
TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

PART 3 OF 3.

L-4S



CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

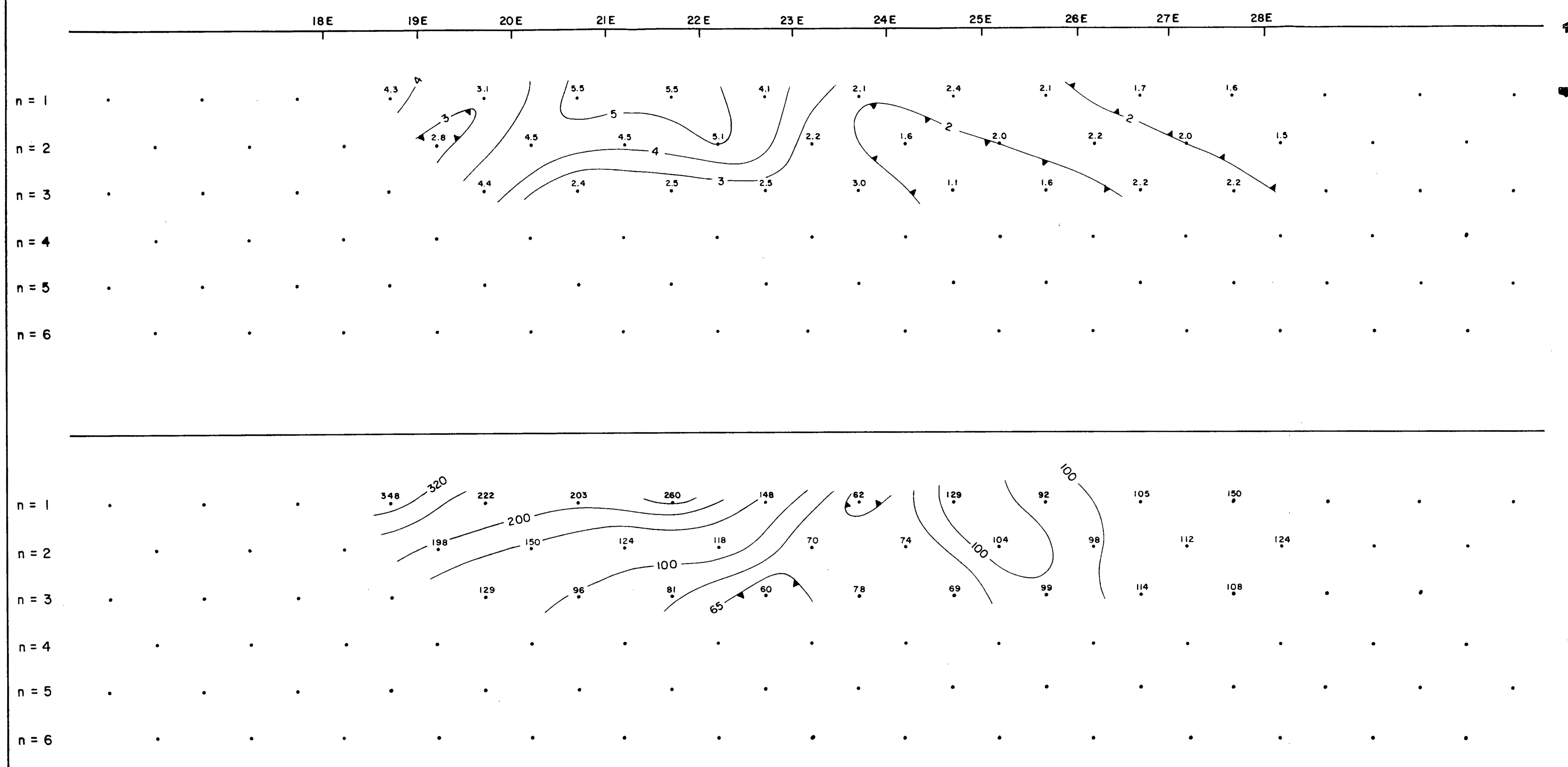
RESISTIVITY CONTOUR INTERVALS : ohm-metres
10, 15, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 65, 80, 100

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. 27, 1984

SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. PROJECT NO. 4121

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

14,250

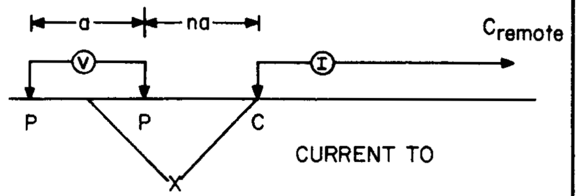


TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

PART L-2S 3 OF 3



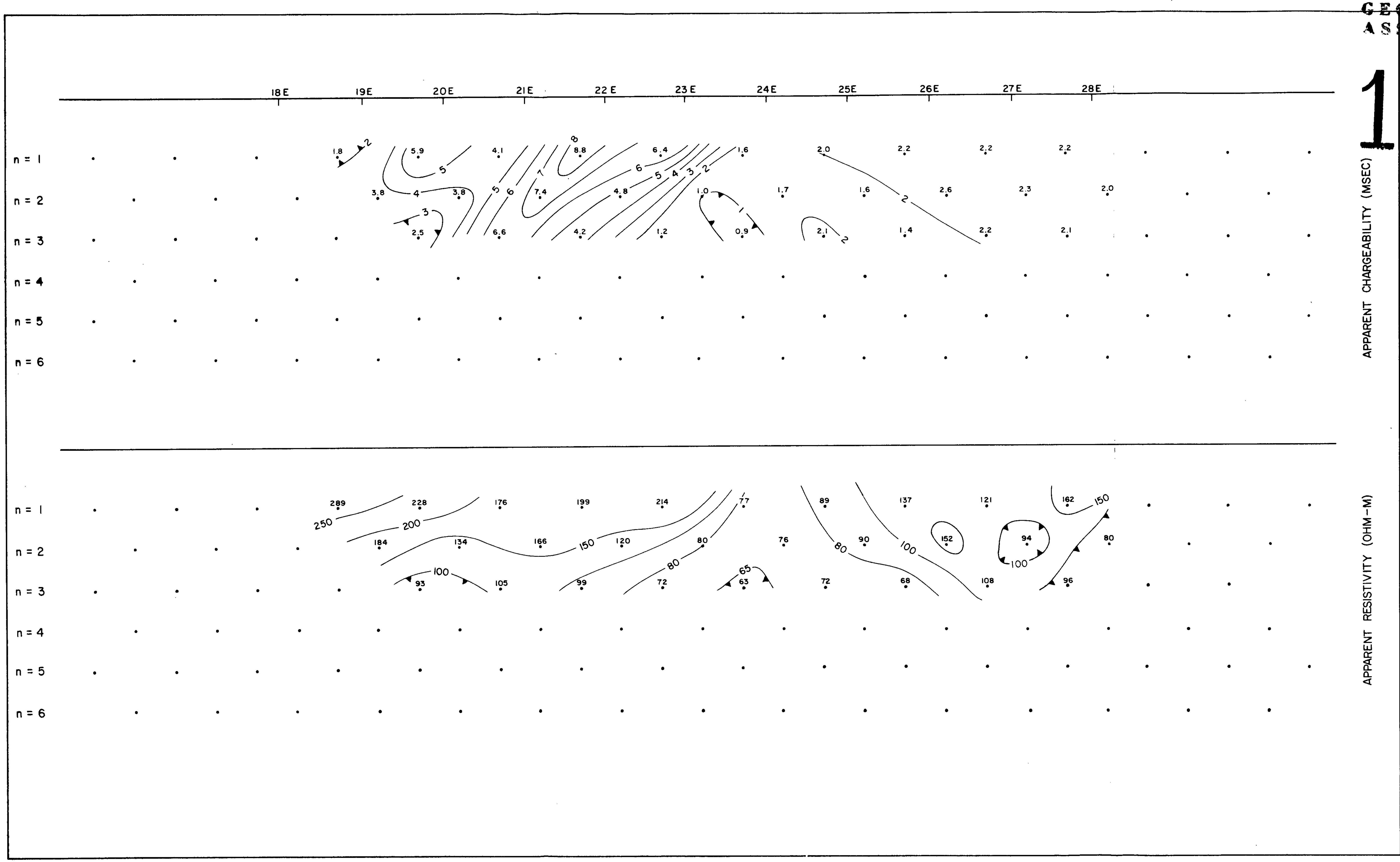
CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR INTERVAL : 1 msecs

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. 27, 1984

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

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: HOT
LINE	: 2 S



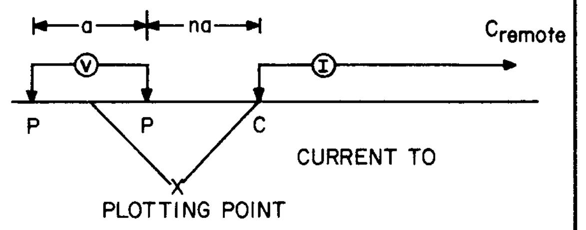
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250

TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
PART 3 OF 3.
(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-ON



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. 26/27, 1984

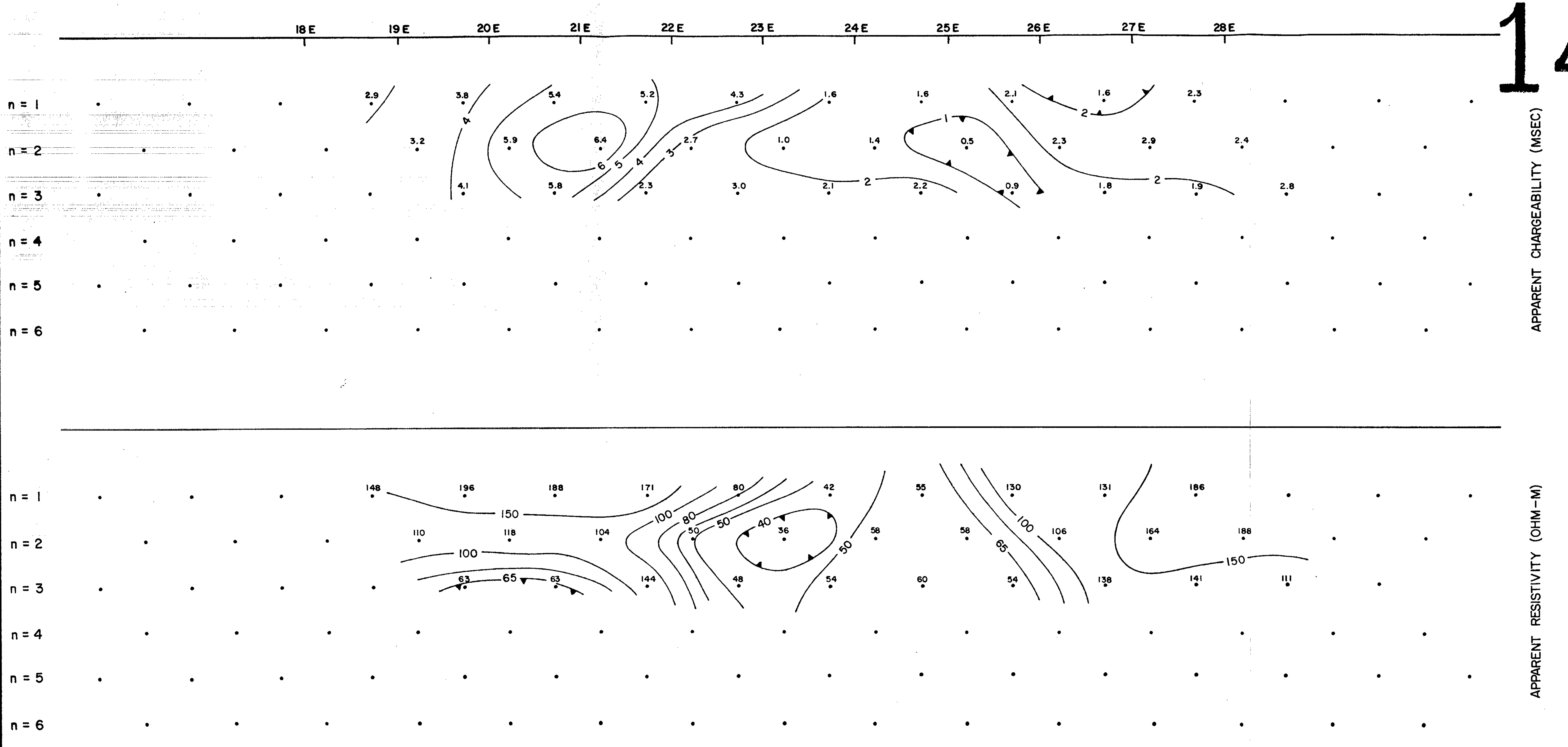
SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. — PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: HOT
LINE	: ON

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250

PART 3 OF 3

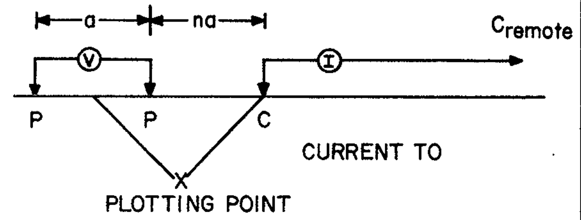


TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-2N



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. 26, 1984

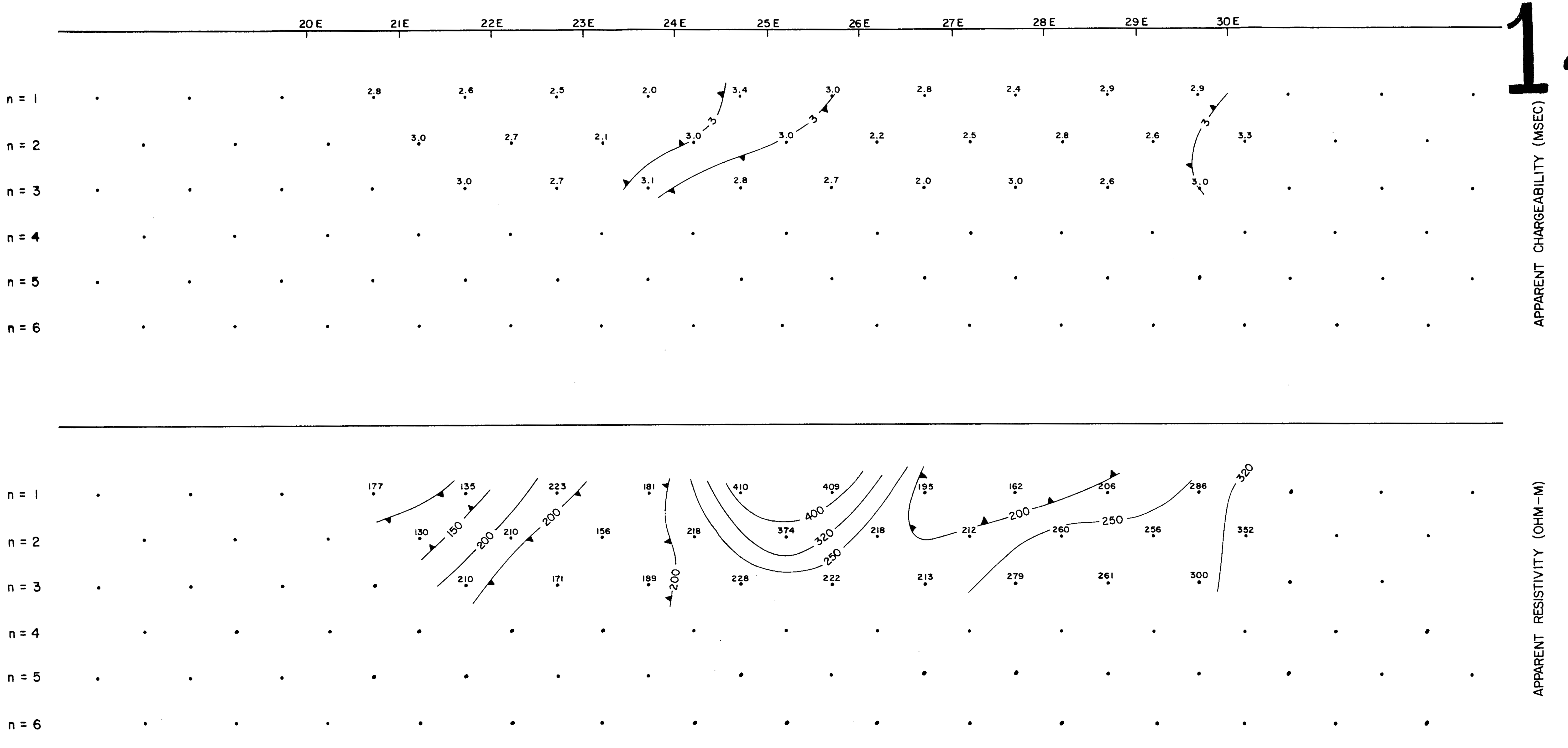
SURVEYED AND COMPILED BY GEOTERREX LTD. — PROJECT NO. 4121

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: HOT
LINE	: 2 N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250

PART 3 OF 3.

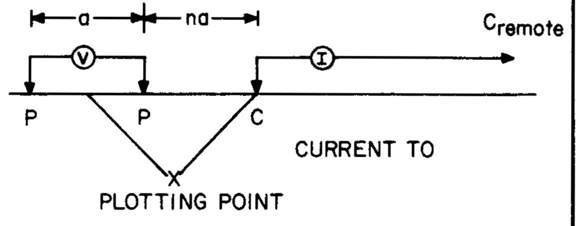


TIME DOMAIN
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

(CHARGEABILITY MEASURED PER PULSE)

L-14 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. 28, 1984

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

CLIENT	: ASAMERA INC.
PROJECT	: CARIBOO
AREA	: LIKELY, B.C.
GRID	: HOT
LINE	: 14 S

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH.............. 50 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 2 milliseconds
Pa = 1, 2, 5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-1 N

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 28/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH.............. 50 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 2 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I. P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I. P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-2N

SURVEY BY : S.W R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 27/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 3 of 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 50m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY **geoterrex** ltd

FOR **ASAMERA INC.**

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
M_a = 2 milliseconds
ρ_a = 1, 2, 5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo-logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-0

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 26/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH.............. 50 m

C_1...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY

geoterrex ltd

FOR

ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
$\mathcal{M}a$ = 2 milliseconds
ρa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I. P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I. P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-1 S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 30/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 3 of 3

14,250

INDUCED POLARIZATION (TIME DOMAIN) :

CHARGEABILITIES MEASURED FOR COMPLETE CYCLE

CHARGING TIME ..... 2 secs
OFF TIME .... 2 secs
DELAY TIME .... 0.1 secs
INTEGRATION TIME.... 1.0 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

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH............. 50 m

C_1...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY **geoterrex** ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1cm=

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
M_a = 2 milliseconds
ρ_a = 1, 2, 5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

L-2S

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

SURVEY BY : S.W. RL	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 29/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH .... 50 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 2 milliseconds
Pa = 1, 2, 5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-3S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 2/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE-DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 50m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:2500
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 2 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-4S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 31/10/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH............. 75 m

C_1...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1: 3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 2 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,28,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I. P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I. P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-6 S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 4/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 3 of 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME. . . .	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION . . . . DIPOLE-DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH. 75m

C_1. . . . . . P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT . . . .

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY

geoterrex ltd

FOR

ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1cm=

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-8S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W
DATE : 5/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE-DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH............. 75 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY

geoterrex ltd

FOR

ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = 1, 2, 5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

L-10 S

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.
DATE : 6/11/84
PLOTTED BY : S.W.
GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME....	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH .... 75 m

C_1...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1cm=
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
ρa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm-metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I.P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I.P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-12S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 7/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 3 of 3

14,250

INDUCED POLARIZATION (TIME DOMAIN) :

CHARGEABILITIES MEASURED FOR COMPLETE CYCLE

CHARGING TIME ..... 2 secs
OFF TIME .... 2 secs
DELAY TIME .... 0.1 secs
INTEGRATION TIME .... 1.0 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

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 75m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =
CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I. P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I. P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-14S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 8/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETIC INTENSITY SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3 OF 3

14,250

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	0.1 secs	
INTEGRATION TIME	1.0 secs	

CONFIGURATION .... DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH .... 75 m

C_1 ...... P_1

MAGNETIC INTENSITY :

FIELD COMPONENT ....

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ASAMERA INC.

CARIBOO PROJECT, HOT GRID

Scales : HORIZONTAL : 1:3750
VERTICAL (Magnetics) : 1 cm =

CONTOUR INTERVALS (I.P.) :
Ma = 1 milliseconds
Pa = 1,2,5 per decade, ohm - metres
10,15,20,25,32,40,50,65,80 (pseudo - logarithmic)

Instruments :
I. P. Rx. HUNTEC M4
I. P. Tx. ELLIOT 4.5 KVA
MAGNETOMETER

L-16 S

SURVEY BY : S.W. R.L.	PLOTTED BY : S.W.
DATE : 9/11/84	GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 137