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EXPLORATION REPORT

BEDROCK AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

PLACER LEASES #18164 - #18172

GERMANSEN RIVER PLACER DISTRICT
N.T.S. 93 - N - 15

LAT. 55° 46'N. LONG. 124° 40'W
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

FILMED

MICHAEL FOX, B. Sc., P. Geol.

CORDILLERAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1987

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,933

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George

Off Confidential: 89.01.27

ASSESSMENT REPORT 16933

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

PROPERTY: Germansen
LOCATION: LAT 55 46 47 LONG 124 40 45
UTM 10 6182625 394680
NTS 093N15E
CLAIM(S): Placer Leases 18164-18172
OPERATOR(S): Canamerica Precious Metals
AUTHOR(S): Fox, M.
REPORT YEAR: 1987, 18 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Gold

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY:

Geological mapping indicates that much of the property is covered by Recent alluvial deposits, high above the present level of the Germansen and Omineca Rivers. These deposits were probably derived mainly from glacial deposits, although rocks constituting the alluvium are representative of lithologies which are exposed upstream along the Germansen River. Only along the 60 metre (200 foot) escarpment that marks the southern limit of the Germansen delta were rock types seen that correlate with lithologies known to occur in an "up-ice" direction (i.e. porphyritic volcanics of the Upper Triassic Takla Group).

AK
DONE:

Geological
GEOL

Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000,1:2500

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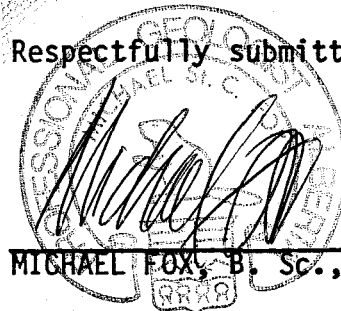
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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Cordilleran Resource Management Ltd. with offices at 120 Hawkwood Hill N.W., Calgary, Alberta;
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (1974) and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation;
3. I have worked in the field of mineral exploration since 1965;
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta;
5. I personally participated in and supervised the work described in this report.

Respectfully submitted,



MICHAEL FOX, B. Sc., P. Geol.

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a study of bedrock and surficial geology of a group of placer leases located along the Germansen river near its confluence with the Omineca River in northern central British Columbia. The report incorporates subsurface bedrock and surficial stratigraphic data from exploratory drilling carried out in the vicinity of the leases in 1939 and 1985 and surface data from geological mapping carried out at the leases in 1984, 1985, and 1987. The data has been compiled and interpreted as part of our effort to reconstruct the pre-glacial (Tertiary?) paleotopographic surface and drainage of the Germansen River.

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 9 placer leases totalling approximately 450 hectares in area, situated along the lower placer gold producing reaches of the Germansen River in northern central British Columbia (Figure 1). The leases are located in N.T.S. map-area 93-N-15 in the Omineca Mining Division at Lat. 55° 46'N and Long. 124° 40'W.

A short four wheel drive access road fords the Germansen River and connects the claims with the all weather Omineca "Resource Development Road", which parallels the river a few hundred metres west of the west boundary of the placer leases. The community of Germansen Landing is located at the northwest corner of the group of leases, some 400 km by road from Prince George, British Columbia.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The 9 placer leases are consecutively numbered PL#18164 to PL#18172, inclusive, and form a contiguous group (Figure 2). The claims are owned by CanAmerica Precious Metals Inc. of Calgary, Alberta.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GLACIATION

The Pleistocene ice moved southwards and eastwards through the area, distributing thick deposits of till and ground moraine, burying the low lying pre-glacial topography in the vicinity of Germansen Landing. The pre-glacial channel of the Germansen River at the large hydraulic pits 2 km above the river's mouth was covered by glacial deposits 35m to 40m in thickness. Overburden thicknesses are approximately 20m, one kilometre to the north, where drilling on the above described leases has intersected the apparent continuation of this channel. The pre-glacial channel lies some 24m (80') above the present day course of the river.

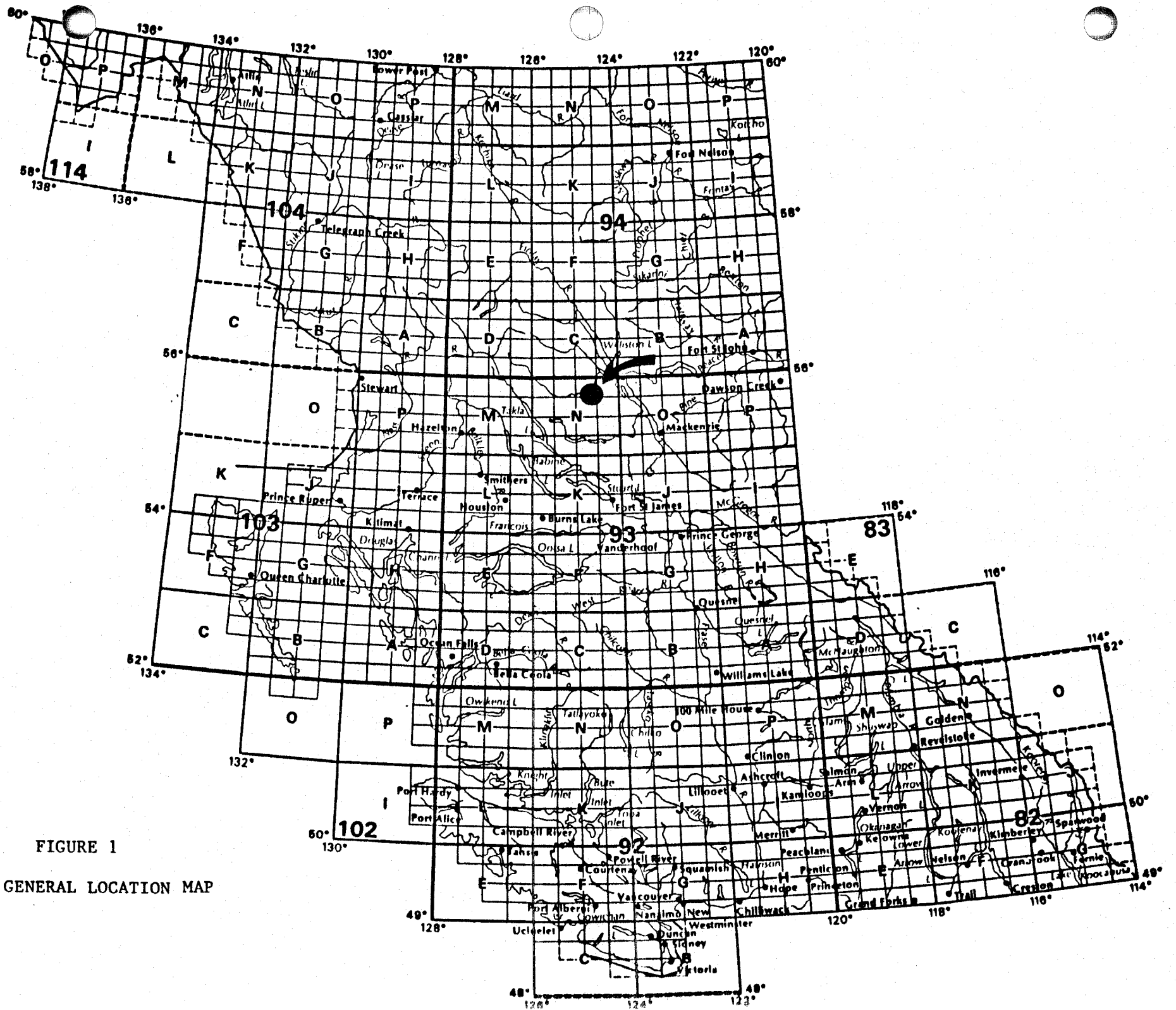
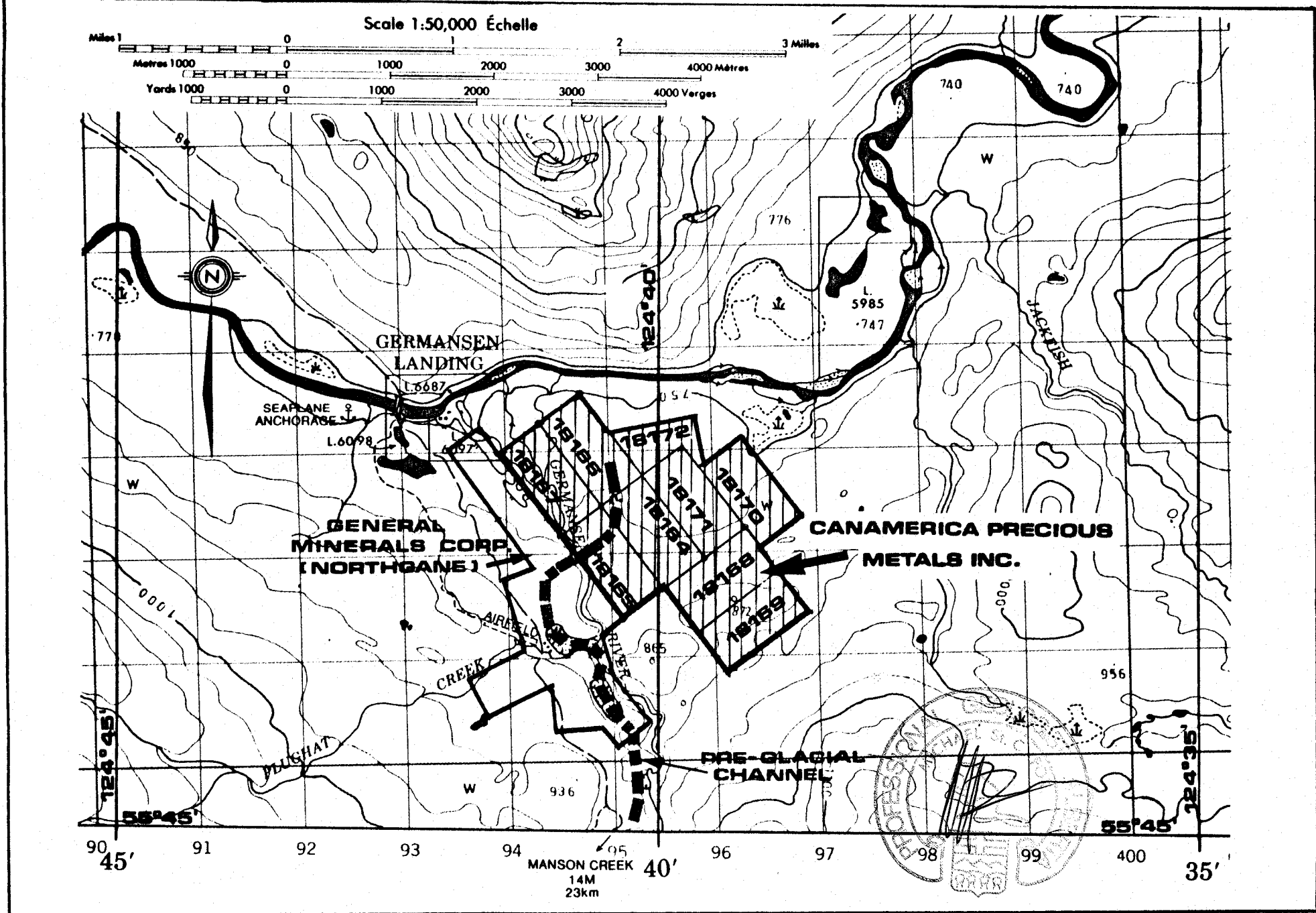


FIGURE 1
GENERAL LOCATION MAP



PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GLACIATION (continued)

Post-glacial gold producing gravels tend to be localized at and downstream from points where the river has cut down to or through the pre-glacial channel(s).

According to Lav (1927, 1939), placer deposits of the area could be categorized into four types:

1. post-glacial deposits near former channels;
2. deposits on rock benches above the present river level;
3. deposits in buried channels above the present river;
4. deposits in buried channels below the present river.

At the mouth of the present day river, an alluvial fan some 4 km² has developed. The alluvial fan has formed where the Germansen River debouches from a 25km long canyon onto the wide valley floor of the Omineca River.

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered on the Germansen River (referred to by earlier writers as Germansen Creek) in 1870 and on the nearby Manson River (Creek) in 1871. Subsequent production from the Germansen has been almost continuous and totalled a recorded 24,138 ounces of gold up to 1949. Actual production was probably two to three times this amount.

The early prospectors and miners worked the near-surface post-glacial gravels along the present day course of the river, and then moved on to the Cassiar district after taking out the richer "pay". Through their efforts it became known that rich pre-glacial channels were buried under the glacial deposits that mantle much of the area.

The first recorded attempt to mine these channels by large scale hydraulicking occurred around 1901 when an extensive system of ditches was constructed to bring a head of water to a buried channel lying in the right bank of Germansen River near its confluence with Plug Hat Creek. In the 1930's a flume system was constructed to bring water from Germansen lake to the "big bend" on the Germansen River and to areas downstream where a series of hydraulic pits were profitably mined from 1932 to 1941. In 1942 operations were shut down to a wartime shortage of manpower.

Rapidly escalating post-war mining costs and a diminishing real price for gold prolonged this hiatus in activity. The rise in precious metals prices in the last decade has sparked a renewal of interests in the camp's placer deposits.

1985 WORK

During 1985 eight "cable tool" drill holes totalling 125.6m (412') were drilled at the leases. Approximately 1,000m of new cat roads were constructed and an additional 1,000m of pre-existing roads were cleared and upgraded. Ground control was provided by approximately 15km of new grid lines spaced at 50m and 100m with stations flagged at 25m intervals.

1987 WORK

During July and August, 1987 portions of the 1985 grid were rechecked and detailed "fill-in" mapping of bedrock and surficial geology was carried out to provide additional data for a reconstruction of the pre-glacial 'paleosurface' and drainage of the Germansen River. The relative elevations of bedrock exposure on either side of drill hole CTH-85-8 support the interpretation that this drill hole intersected a pre-glacial channel of the Germansen River.

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping indicates that much of the property is covered by recent alluvial deposits, high above the present level of the Germansen and Omineca Rivers. These deposits were probably derived mainly from glacial deposits, although rocks constituting the alluvium are representative of lithologies which are exposed upstream along the Germansen River. Only along the 60m (200') escarpment that marks the southern limit of the Germansen delta were rock types seen that correlate with lithologies known to occur in an "up-ice" direction (i.e. porphyritic volcanics of the Takla Group)..

A series of seven terrace-like river benches were mapped along the east side of the Germansen River a short distance upstream from the mouth of the canyon. These benches range from approximately 24m (80') to 60m (200') above the present river level. They are currently interpreted as post-glacial features related to the progressive downcutting of the river along its post-glacial channel. Significant gold values ranging up to \$0.84 per yard were found in these deposits during the 1985 drilling program. Similar benches are known to occur upstream and at one location, near "Holloway's Bar", they have been recently mined. The terraced benches near the mouth of the canyon are the best preserved and probably were developed as the Germansen successively cut its way down to lower levels through a barrier of glacial deposits and bedrock near the mouth of the canyon. The drill intersection (CTH-85-8) of a 10m (33') thick horizon of blue "boulder clay" of glacial origin beneath Bench No. 3 (see accompanying map) supports this interpretation of post-glacial events.

Geology (continued)

The same drill hole (CTH-85-8) also intersected a 3m thick section of gold bearing pre-glacial channel deposits resting on bedrock beneath the blue "boulder clay". This pre-glacial or interglacial(?) or Tertiary(?) channel here carries gold values ranging up to C\$13.56 per yard. On the adjacent group of leases (operated by Northgane Minerals Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta), a buried pre-glacial or Tertiary channel is being mined by underground methods. This channel apparently has been traced by seismic surveying and reverse circulation drilling to within an estimated 250m of the collar of drill hole CTH-85-8. At that point, the indicated trend of the channel is northeastwards, directly towards CTH-85-8.

With respect to the paleotopographic surface, detailed geological mapping along the canyon of the Germansen river in the vicinity of CTH-85-8 has indicated the following:

- i) Approximately 175m to the northwest of the collar of CTH-85-8 is an outcrop of schist approximately 15' to 20' lower than the edge of Bench No. 2. This would correspond to an elevation approximately 25' lower than the collar of CTH-85-8 and approximately 42' higher in elevation than the bedrock surface encountered in CTH-85-8.

- ii) Approximately 225m to the south of the collar of CTH-85-8 is an outcrop of schist approximately level with the edge of Bench No. 7. This would correspond to an elevation approximately 60' higher than the collar of TCH-85-8 and approximately 126' higher in elevation than the bedrock surface encountered in CTH-85-8.

The above data is cited as further evidence that the stratigraphy intersected in CTH-85-8 represents that (in part) of an infilled pre-glacial channel, bracketed to the northwest and south by paleotopographic highs on the bedrock surface. These relationships are seen in the geocomposite map of the lower Germansen River canyon accompanying this report.

Bedrock exposures along the lower section of the Germansen River canyon consist predominantly of black graphitic schist interbedded with a more siliceous dark grey schist. Metamorphic grade is lower greenschist facies. The regional structural trend is northwestwards with southwesterly dips. Strata vary in attitude from 110/74 SW to 153/52 SW. Prominent orange weathering zones of silicification and carbonate alteration form resistant "reefs" in the section and have influenced the course of the post-glacial river channel.

1985 DRILLING PROGRAM

DRILLING PROGRAM STATISTICS

Eight 0.15m (6") diameter 5 1/2" inside diameter) holes were drilled for a total footage of 125.6m (412') utilizing a Bucyrus Erie 22W "cable tool" drill similar to the "Keystone" drills used by earlier generations of placer miners. Drilling was performed by Pine Drilling Ltd. of Prince George, British Columbia. Drill holes CTH- 85-1 to CTH-85-5 inclusive were sited to evaluate the placer gold content of the large alluvial fan at the south of the Germansen River. Drill holes CTH-85-6 to CTH-85-8 were sited to test the series of seven high benches preserved on the east side of the river a short distance above the mouth of the canyon. Drill hole statistics are summarized in Table 1. Drill sections are included elsewhere in this report and drill sites are indicated on the accompanying map.

| <u>Drill Hole</u> | <u>Depth</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| CTH-85-1 | 16.77m (55') |
| CTH-85-2 | 14.63m (48') |
| CTH-85-3 | 8.54m (28') |
| CTH-85-4 | 17.68m (58') |
| CTH-85-5 | 15.24m (50') |
| CTH-85-6 | 22.26m (73') |
| CTH-85-7 | 7.62m (25') |
| CTH-85-8 | <u>22.87m (75')</u> |
| TOTAL | 125.61m(412') |

TABLE 1. SUMMER 1985 DRILLING STATISTICS.

SAMPLE PROCESSING

A total of 82 samples of drill cuttings were collected from the 125.61m (412') drilled. Samples were taken at intervals of approximately 1.52m (5'). Based on an inside casing diameter of 0.14m (5 1/2"), each 0.3m (1') of depth represents a volume of 0.0046 m³ (0.165 ft.³) or 0.0061 yds.³ and each 1.52m (5') sample interval represents a volume of 0.023 m³ (0.825 ft.³) or 0.0306 yds.³, weighing 40-50 kg.

Each sample was processed separately utilizing a 7 1/2" Knelson concentrator (see appended specifications), producing a concentrate weighing approximately 2kg. Each concentrate was then agitated for 30-60 minutes in a rock tumbler containing 1-2ml of liquid mercury to amalgamate any gold present. The concentrate was then carefully panned to recover the amalgam, which was subsequently dissolved in concentrated nitric acid to precipitate the gold. The recovered gold was then weighed on a scale accurate to 0.1 milligrams.

RESULTS

Drill holes CTH-85-1 to CTH-85-5, all located on the Germansen delta, encountered values ranging up to \$0.72 per yard. Values averaging \$0.58 per yard were found over a near surface 3.66m (12') thick intersection in CTH-85-2, and values averaging \$0.45 per yard over 4.57m (15') or \$0.62 per yard over 3.05m (10') were found in a near surface intersection in CTH-85-4.

Drill hole CTH-85-6 intersected 22.9m (75') of reworked glacial deposits without reaching bedrock and did not encounter any values of interest.

Drill holes CTH-85-7 and CTH-85-8 were both sited to test a series of high benches preserved on the east side of the Germansen River a short distance above the mouth of the canyon. CTH-85-7 intersected 7.01m (23') of recent channel deposits resting on a bedrock of pyritic black graphitic schist. The hole was collared on Bench No. 1 (see accompanying map) approximately 24.4m (80') above the present river level. Values averaging \$1.00 per yard were encountered over a 1.52m (5') intersection in the bottom of the hole.

Drill hole CTH-85-8 was collared on Bench No. 3 at an elevation approximately 42.7m (140') above the present river level. This hole intersected a 2.74m (9') thick horizon of gold bearing pre-glacial channel deposits between depths of 17.7m (58') and 20.4m (67'). The channel rests on a bedrock of pyritic black graphitic schist and is capped by a 10m (33') thick horizon of blue and black "boulder clay" of glacial origin. Gold values in the channel sediments averaged \$9.21 per yard (unweighted) and ranged up to \$13.56 per yard. Post-glacial alluvial deposits covering the blue "boulder clay" contain values ranging up to \$0.84 per yard over 1.52m (5') and averaging \$0.42 per yard over 7.62m (25'). The above stratigraphy is very similar to that found in the two large hydraulic pits located approximately one kilometre to the south-southwest, where a pre-glacial channel similar to that intersected in CTH-85-8 was mined in the 1930's and early 1940's. Seismic surveying and reverse circulation drilling carried out on the adjoining group of leases has apparently traced this channel to within an estimated 250m of the collar of CTH-85-8. The projected trend of the channel at that point was northeastwards, directly towards CTH-85-8. The above facts lead to the conclusion that the continuation of this channel has been discovered on the leases reported on herein and if it continues along a northeastward trend, it may well extend for several hundred metres or more across the leases.

Detailed sampling in the underground workings on the adjoining group of leases has apparently indicated that economic concentrations of placer gold occur across a 30m (100') width of the 60-90m (200-300') wide pre-glacial or Tertiary channel. Gold values average 0.2-0.25 ounces per yard in this zone and decrease towards the thinner edges of the channel. The relatively thin 2.74m intersection in CTH-85-8 suggests that this hole intersected the channel towards one of its edges, since at the underground workings the buried channel exhibits thicknesses of up to 10m.

The proximity of CTH-85-8 to the 40-60m high escarpment along the present course of the Germansen River presents the possibility of 'opening up' an extensive face on the pre-glacial channel for purposes of carrying out bulk sampling.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Drilling carried out at the leases in 1985 has discovered a 2.74m (9') thick zone in a pre-glacial or Tertiary river channel which carries placer gold values of up to \$13.56 per yard.
2. This channel appears to be the continuation, to the northeast, of the pre-glacial channel being mined by underground methods on the adjoining group of placer leases, where the average grade ranges from 0.2-0.25 ounces per yard. This channel has apparently been traced, by seismic surveying and reverse circulation drilling, to within an estimated 250m of the 1985 drill hole CTH-85-8 which intersected the gold bearing pre-glacial channel at Placer Lease 18165. At that point the indicated channel trend is northeastwards, directly towards the drill hole.
3. If the channel continues its projected northeastwards trend, it may extend for several hundreds of metres or more across the leases reported on herein.
4. The close proximity of this drill hole intersection to the 40m-60m high escarpment along the Germansen River presents the possibility of "opening up" an extensive face on the pre-glacial channel for purposes of bulk testing.
5. Drilling carried out in 1985 in the vicinity of the Germansen River delta encountered gold values ranging up to \$0.72 per yard. Although these values are uneconomic at current gold prices, values obtained to date are believed to be from gold particles mainly in the +70 mesh size range. The stated exploration objective of evaluating the gold content of the delta sediments in the -200 mesh particle size range has not been satisfied. Since the grades encountered to date are approaching an economic threshold for a large scale dredging operation, further refinements in sampling, processing, and recovery techniques may yet result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The lease owner should carry out a stripping program to expose a face on the pre-glacial channel and then carry out a program of bulk sampling to more accurately define the gold content of the channel.
2. The above recommended bulk sampling program should be accompanied by additional drilling to further delineate the thickness, gold content, and trend of the pre-glacial channel in areas less amenable to stripping and bulk sampling.
3. Bulk sampling should be carried out at the Germansen delta where values approaching the economic cutoff for a large scale dredging operation have been found. Some refinements to the sampling, processing and recovery techniques should be implemented, as outlined above (see "Conclusions"), to achieve a test result which also includes the gold content in the -200 mesh particle size range.

TABLE 2. SUMMER 1985 DRILL SAMPLE RESULTS.

| <u>Drill Hole</u> | <u>Footage</u> | <u>Gold (mg)</u> | <u>\$Value/Yard</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CTH-85-1 | 0-5 | 0.1 | 0.04 |
| | 5-15 | 0.4 | 0.20 |
| | 15-20 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 20-25 | - | - |
| | 25-31 | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| | 31-35 | - | - |
| | 35-40 | - | - |
| | 40-45 | - | - |
| | 45-55 | - | - |
| CTH-85-2 | 0-9 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 9-15 | 1.8 | 0.72 |
| | 15-21 | 1.1 | 0.44 |
| | 21-25 | - | - |
| | 25-30 | - | - |
| | 30-35 | - | - |
| | 35-39 | - | - |
| | 39-48 | - | - |
| | CTH-85-3 | 0-6 | - |
| 6-10 | | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| 10-15 | | 0.4 | 0.20 |
| 15-20 | | - | - |
| 20-24 | | - | - |
| 24-28 | | - | - |
| 28-30 | | - | - |
| CTH-85-4 | 0-5 | - | - |
| | 5-10 | - | - |
| | 10-15 | 1.2 | 0.56 |
| | 15-20 | 1.4 | 0.68 |
| | 20-25 | 0.9 | 0.11 |
| | 25-30 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 30-35 | - | - |
| | 35-40 | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| | 40-45 | - | - |
| | 45-50 | - | - |
| | 50-55 | - | - |
| 55-58 | - | - | |
| CTH-85-5 | 0-6 | - | - |
| | 6-10 | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| | 10-15 | - | - |
| | 15-20 | - | - |
| | 20-25 | - | - |
| | 25-30 | - | - |
| | 30-35 | - | - |
| | 35-40 | - | - |
| | 40-45 | - | - |
| 45-50 | - | - | |

TABLE 2. SUMMER 1985 DRILL SAMPLE RESULTS (cont'd.)

| <u>Drill Hole</u> | <u>Footage</u> | <u>Gold (mg)</u> | <u>\$Value/Yard</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CTH-85-6 | 0-5 | - | - |
| | 5-10 | - | - |
| | 10-15 | - | - |
| | 15-20 | - | - |
| | 20-25 | - | - |
| | 25-30 | - | - |
| | 30-35 | - | - |
| | 35-40 | - | - |
| | 40-45 | - | - |
| | 45-50 | - | - |
| | 50-55 | - | - |
| | 55-60 | - | - |
| | 60-65 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 65-70 | - | - |
| 70-73 | - | - | |
| CTH-85-7 | 0-5 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 5-10 | 1.1 | 0.52 |
| | 10-15 | - | - |
| | 15-20 | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| | 20-25 | 2.1 | 1.00 |
| CTH-85-8 | 0-5 | 1.6 | 0.76 |
| | 5-10 | 1.8 | 0.84 |
| | 10-13 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 13-20 | 0.8 | 0.28 |
| | 20-25 | 0.4 | 0.20 |
| | 25-29 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 29-33 | 0.5 | 0.28 |
| | 33-38 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 38-43 | - | - |
| | 43-48 | - | - |
| | 48-52 | 3.2 | 1.88 |
| | 52-58 | -0.1 | -0.04 |
| | 58-60 | 4.1 | 4.84 |
| | 60-64 | 15.6 | 9.24 |
| 64-68 | 22.9 | 13.56 | |
| 68-75 | 0.2 | 0.08 | |

750m A.S.L. (approx.)

Fine sand and gravel

Fine gravel, coarse sand

Coarse gravel, med.
coarse sand

0.4m

Fine gravel, coarse sand

Coarse and fine gravel,
v. coarse sand

Fine gravel, coarse sand

Coarse gravel and
very coarse sand

Very coarse gravel,
minor very coarse sand

Very fine brown sand
and silt

16.77m (55')



GERMANSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-1

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG, 1985

FIGURE A.

750 m A.S.L. (approx)

FINE SAND

COARSE GRAVEL

1.8 m

COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL

1.1 m

FINE TO MEDIUM SAND
AND SILT

FINE SAND AND SILT
GRADING INTO BLUE CLAY

BLUE CLAY, VERY FINE SILT

COARSE, CLEAN SAND AND
FINE GRAVEL

14.62 m (48')



GERMANISEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-2

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: 8/5/85

FIGURE 5.

750m A.S.L. (approx.)

Coarse sand and
fine to medium gravel

Coarse gravel, some
coarse sand

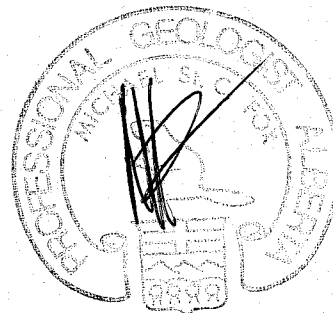
Coarse sand, some
fine gravel

Blue clay, some
fine silt

Coarse, clean sand,
some fine gravel

0.4 m

9.15m (30')



GERMANSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-3

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG/85

FIGURE 6.

750m A.S.L. (approx.)

Coarse sand, fine to coarse gravel

Coarse gravel, some coarse sand

1.2 m

Coarse sand, fine to coarse gravel

1.4 m

0.9 m

Med um sand, some fine gravel

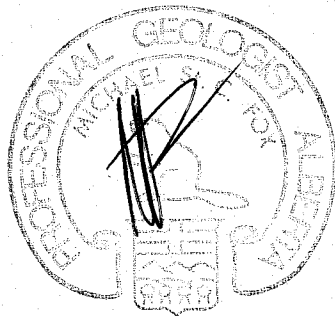
Coarse sand, fine to coarse gravel

Fine brown sand

Fine brown sand and silt

Medium to coarse sand

17.65m (58')



GERMANSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-4

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG/85

FIGURE 7

750m A.S.L. (approx)

Sand, silt, some
fine gravel

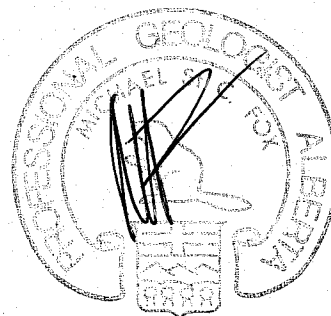
Medium to coarse
gravel, lesser
coarse sand

Fine to medium sand

Coarse sand, medium
gravel

Fine to coarse sand

15.2m (50')



GERMANSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-5

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG 85

FIGURE E.

810m A.S.L. (APPROX.)

Coarse sand, some
fine gravel

Medium sand

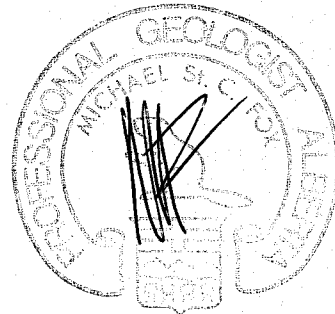
Medium gravel and
coarse sand

Medium to coarse sand,
some fine gravel

Medium gravel and
coarse sand

Medium to coarse gravel,
coarse sand

Medium gravel,
coarse sand



25-26w
(73')

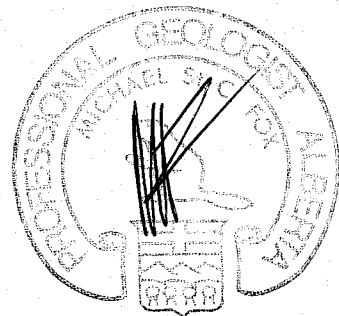
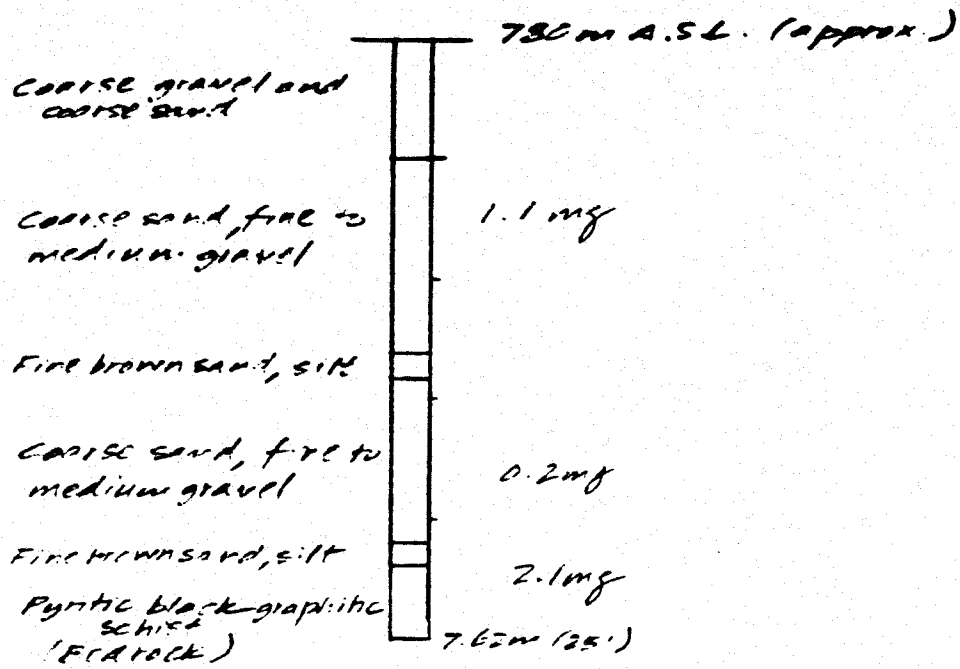
BERMANSSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-6

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG/85

FIGURE 3.



GEDMAISEN DELTA JUMP VENTURE

DRILL SECTION
CTH-85-7

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG/85

FIGURE 10.

790m A.S.L. (approx)

Very coarse gravel,
some coarse sand

1.6 mg

1.8 mg

Medium to coarse
clean sand, some
fine to medium gravel

< 0.1 mg

0.8 mg

Very coarse gravel,
some coarse sand

0.4 mg

Blue clay, coarse sand

< 0.1 mg

Coarse sand, fine gravel

0.5 mg

< 0.1

Blue clay, fine to
medium angular gravel

0

0

Black clay and silt,
some fine angular
gravel

3.2 mg

Blue and black clay
and silt; abundant
boulders

< 0.1 mg

Very fine sand, silt,
some fine gravel
Fine gravel and sand

4.1 mg

15.6 mg

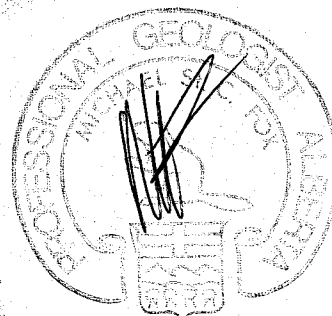
Medium gravel,
fine to medium
brown sand

22.9 mg.

Pyritic black gray bitic
schist
(Bedrock)

0.2 mg

22.57m
(75')



GERMANSEN DELTA JOINT VENTURE

DEILW SECTION

CTH-85-E

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: AUG/85

FIGURE 11.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,933



CANAMERICA PRECIOUS METALS INC.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- LEGEND
(SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC UNITS)
- 5 MINECA FLOOD PLAIN - FINE SAND AND SILT INTERCALATED WITH REEMANSEN DELTA GRAVELS
 - 4 REEMANSEN RIVER GRAVELS - INCLUDES CHANNEL SAND AND SILT TO GRAVELS REVEALED ALONG PRESENT CHANNELS AND IN BELTA
 - 3 REMARKED GLACIAL DEPOSITS - PRESERVED AS A BELTS OF HIGH BELTETS ON RIGHT BANK OF THE REEMANSEN
 - 2 GLACIOLACIAL AND GLACIOLACIALINE (2A) DEPOSITS
 - 1 TILL, BRUSHY MARGINE

- NO. 1-50 TEST PIT LOCATION (1954)
- TADE 1939 REESTINE DRILL HOLE
- SS-A 1955 "CARLE TOL" DRILL HOLE
- ADIT
- CONTACT (APPROXIMATE) OF SURFICIAL UNITS

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| SCALE: 1:5,000 | REVISIONS: |
| DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 | |
| DRAWN BY: M. FOX | |