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| LOG NO: | MAR 29 1995 |
| ACTION: | |
| FILE NO: | |

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
 ON THE
 LD 1 MINERAL CLAIM
 HARRISON LAKE AREA
 NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.
 NTS 92H/5W

LATITUDE : 49° 20' NORTH

LONGITUDE : 121° 50' WEST

SUB-RECORDER
 RECEIVED
 MAR 13 1995
 M.R. # _____ \$ _____
 VANCOUVER B.C.

FOR

FLAME PETRO-MINERALS CORP.
 238-11180 COPPERSMITH PLACE
 RICHMOND B.C.

FILMED

BY

LES DEMCZUK M.Sc., P.Geo.
 PICWICK EXPLORATION LTD.
 3894 WEST 3rd AVE.
 VANCOUVER B.C. V6N 2W3

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,845

MARCH 13, 1995

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1.0 SUMMARY

The LD 1 property consisting of 20 units (1236 acres) is located in the New Westminster Mining Division at the southwest end of Harrison Lake, 90 km east of Vancouver B.C. The property has excellent access from Vancouver via Highway 7 and the Weaver Lake logging road. Flame Petro-Minerals Corp. has an option to earn a 100% interest in the LD property from the recorded owner, Les Demczuk of Vancouver B.C.

In the Harrison Lake area, precious and base metal deposits and prospects occur in Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks within a major northwest structural belt and in close proximity to mid-Tertiary diorite and quartz diorite plutons. LD 1 claims are located only 5 km southeast from Seneca deposit (1,660,000 tons of 3.6% Zn, 0.36% Cu, 1.20 oz Ag/t) and 6.0 km southwest from RN-Geo (2,400,000 tons of 0.12 oz Au/t).

The LD 1 mineral claims are mostly underlain by interbedded flows and sediments of the Harrison Lake Group comprised of andesite, felsic volcanic, siltstones and sandstones. The predominant structure on the property is an east-west fault zone coincides with main logging road. Brecciation along major fault and splays resulted in silification and precious-base metal mineralization. The east-west and northwest faults maybe the critical directions for openings for hydrothermal solutions. Soil geochemistry have outlined several east-west gold anomalous zones over strike distance of 1,500 metres which probably are related to major east-west fault systems, cross-cutting structures and breccia zones. Considering large and strong gold in soil anomaly open to the west and east further work on the property is fully warranted and recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is a review of the data and field work conducted in February 1995 on the LD 1 mineral claim. The field work totaling 5.0 days carried out by L. Demczuk and M. Mroczek both geologists, consisted of geological and geochemical surveys.

The field work and results described within this report are intended to fulfil the assessment requirements for the LD 1-4 and GM,GM I mineral claims.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The LD 1 claim block is located on the southwest side of Harrison Lake near Weaver Lake in the Westminister Mining Division in Southern British Columbia, (Fig. 1).

Access is by 13 km of logging road which joins Highway 7 at Harrison Mills, B.C. Old logging roads provide good access within the claim block. The property is 90 km from Vancouver B.C.

The topography of the claims is rugged with elevation ranging from 280 to 440 metres. The area is forested with mixture of conifers and deciduous trees. The climate is generally wet and mild year-round. Snowfall is minimal and exploration work may be conducted on the claims throughout the year.

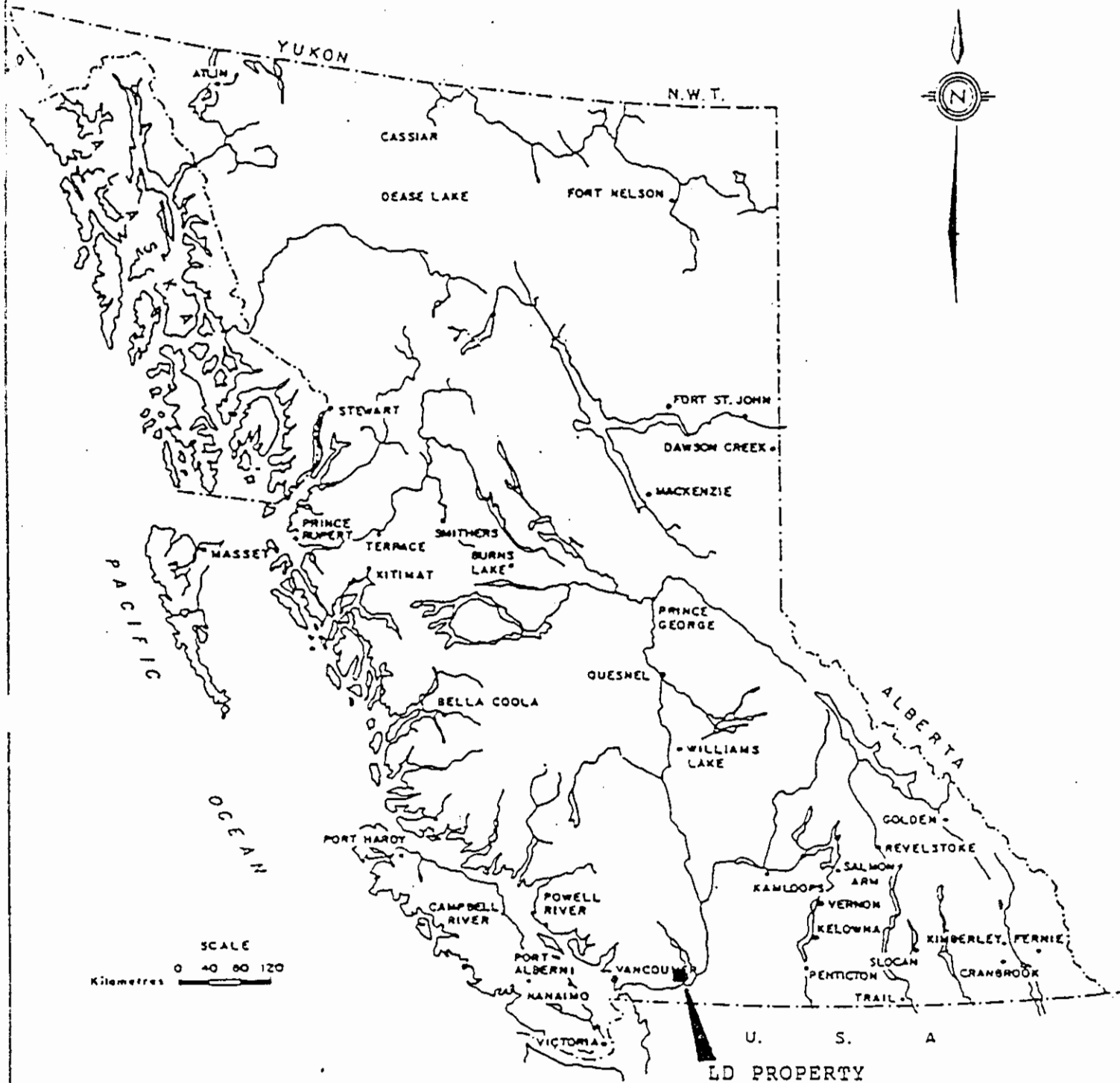
2.2 CLAIM STATUS

The property consist of LD1 mineral claim comprising approximately 1236 acres located in New Westminister Mining Division show on 92H/5W claim map at apprx. 49°20 ' N 121°50 ' W (Fig 2).

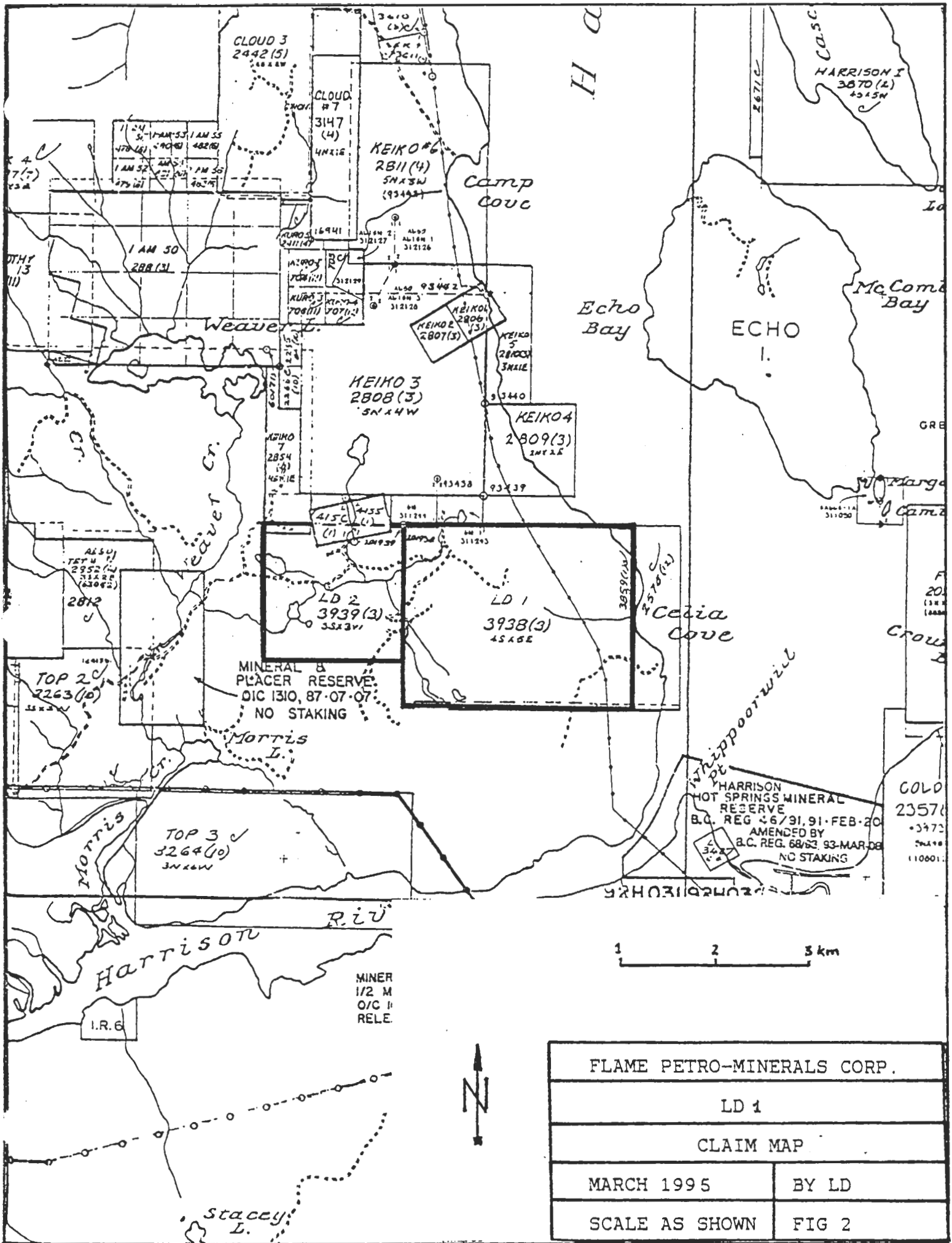
The pertinent claim data is as follows:

| Claim | Units | Rec. Number | Due Date |
|-------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| LD 1 | 20 | 3938 (236188) | March 18, 1996 |

Les Demczuk of Vancouver is the recorded owner of the LD 1 mineral claim.

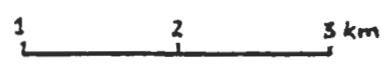


| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| FLAME PETRO-MINERALS CORP. | |
| LD 1 | |
| LOCATION MAP | |
| MARCH 1995 | BY LD |
| SCALE AS SHOWN | FIG 1 |



MINERAL &
PLACER RESERVE
DIC 1310, 87-07-07
NO STAKING

HARRISON
HOT SPRINGS MINERAL
RESERVE
B.C. REG. 46/91, 91-FEB-20
AMENDED BY
B.C. REG. 68/92, 93-MAR-08
NO STAKING



| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| FLAME PETRO-MINERALS CORP. | |
| LD 1 | |
| CLAIM MAP | |
| MARCH 1995 | BY LD |
| SCALE AS SHOWN | FIG 2 |

2.3 HISTORY

The Hope-Harrison Lake area has a long history of mineral discoveries. Following the discovery of placer gold in river bars on the Fraser River near Yale in 1858 prospectors have actively searched the area for mineral deposits and with some success. In the immediate Harrison Lake area two precious metal deposits (Doctor's Point and RN-Geo) and one massive sulphide deposit (Seneca) were discovered in the past 20 years. The first record of work in the ground now covered by the LD claims consisted of soil and rock chip sampling in 1974. This was done by Cominco Ltd. on the Rye claims along the main access road (Friesen 1987). The samples were analyzed only for gold and silver, returning many anomalous values. Aaron Mines Ltd. owned the property at that time and obtained an assay of 1.86 oz gold and 58.61 oz silver per ton and 7.23% zinc from one of the trenches exploring the geochemical anomalies.

In 1975 four diamond drill holes totalling 607 feet were drilled to explore the zone. The most significant intersections obtained in these drill holes were: 7 feet (58-65) of 0.344 Au oz/t, 1.30 Ag oz/t and 7 feet (93-100) of 0.20 Au oz/t and 0.79 Ag oz/t in hole 3, 17 feet (3-20) of 0.12 Au oz/t 0.73 Ag oz/t and 5 feet (49-54) of 0.485 Au oz/t, 2.68 Ag oz/t in hole 9.

In 1977 a ground magnetometer survey was done by Cochrane Consultants Ltd. over 6.4 miles of grid lines. The results show in east-west isomagnetic pattern which is interrupted by north to northwest-trending magnetic highs. The highs are interpreted as response to tabular basic bodies such as dikes, sills, etc. (Cochrane (1977)).

In 1979 and 1980 an adit was driven from the south to explore the zone. No data is available.

In 1991 and 1994 Flame Petro-Minerals Corp. conducted soil, rock sampling, geological mapping and EM-magnetic survey. As a result of this program several linear anomalous zones for gold in soil, the largest of which is 600 metres in length were identified. The precious metal mineralization appears to be partly flat-lying (stratabound) and partly fault-controlled in nature (Cooke 1991).

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

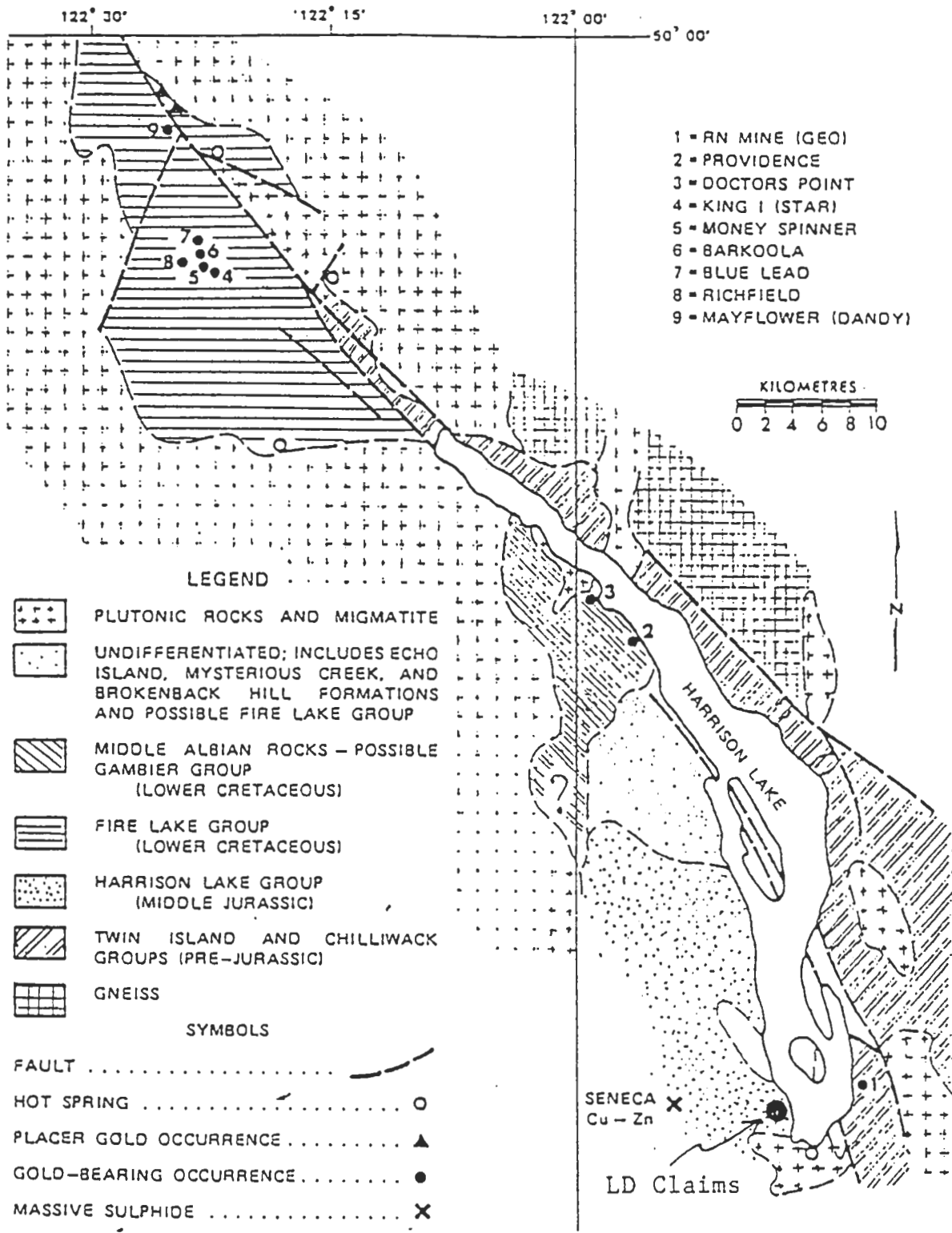
The regional geology has been summarized by Cooke (1991):

"The most prominent geological feature of the area is the Harrison Lake fracture system (Figure 3). This is a major northwest trending fault system, which separates older rocks on the east side from younger and contrasting rocks on the west side of Harrison Lake. Pennsylvanian to Permian limestones and sediments (Chilliwack Group) occur, together with gneissic rocks on the east side of Harrison Lake (Ray, 1984, p.43). By contrast the rocks on the southwest side of the fracture system are generally younger and less deformed. The younger rocks consist of a variety of volcanic flows, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks of Mesozoic age, intruded by plutonic rocks of granite to diorite composition.

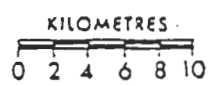
The Harrison Lake Group is the main lithology on the southwest side of Harrison Lake, consisting predominantly of andesites and dacites of Middle Jurassic age. The Fire Lake Group, located northwest of Harrison Lake, is lower Cretaceous in age and consist of coarse and fine-grained sedimentary rocks with a lesser volcanic component.

Precious metal mineralization and hot spring activity are associated with the Harrison Lake fracture system (Figure 3). The gold is hosted by sulphide-bearing quartz veins and stockworks that cut metasedimentary, volcanic and associated quartz diorite and diorite plutons of mid-Tertiary age. Gold occurs in the free state and as silver and bismuth telluride with or without base metals. The three main deposits which have been outlined in the Harrison Lake area by drilling are:

| Doposit | Reserver(Tons) | oz.Au/t |
|---------------|---|---------|
| Rn-Geo | 2,400,000 (probable) | 0.12 |
| Doctors Point | 132,000 (probable) | 0.10 |
| Seneca | 1,660,000 (3.6% Zn 0.63% Cu 1.20 oz Ag/T) | 0.024 |



- 1 - RN MINE (GEO)
- 2 - PROVIDENCE
- 3 - DOCTORS POINT
- 4 - KING I (STAR)
- 5 - MONEY SPINNER
- 6 - BARKOOLA
- 7 - BLUE LEAD
- 8 - RICHFIELD
- 9 - MAYFLOWER (DANDY)



LEGEND

- PLUTONIC ROCKS AND MIGMATITE
- UNDIFFERENTIATED; INCLUDES ECHO ISLAND, MYSTERIOUS CREEK, AND BROKENBACK HILL FORMATIONS AND POSSIBLE FIRE LAKE GROUP
- MIDDLE ALBIAN ROCKS - POSSIBLE GAMBIER GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS)
- FIRE LAKE GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS)
- HARRISON LAKE GROUP (MIDDLE JURASSIC)
- TWIN ISLAND AND CHILLIWACK GROUPS (PRE-JURASSIC)
- GNEISS

SYMBOLS

- FAULT
- HOT SPRING
- PLACER GOLD OCCURRENCE
- GOLD-BEARING OCCURRENCE
- MASSIVE SULPHIDE

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| FLAME PETRO-MINERALS CORP. | |
| LD 1 | |
| REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP | |
| MARCH 1995 | BY LD |
| SCALE AS SHOWN | FIG 3 |

3.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Geological mapping was done along logging roads and creeks in the north-western part of LD 1 claim at the scale 1:2000 (Figure 4). This work indicates that this part of the property is mostly underlain by interbedded flows and sediments of the Harrison Lake Group. Flows appear to be of andesite composition with locally felsic volcanic. They are grey-greenish fine grained tuffs to coarse pyroclastic with locally porphyritic texture. Strong silification and pyritization are common. Sediments are represented by black siltstones, sandstones and locally conglomerates. The sedimentary rocks are mostly grey-blackish locally brownish when less altered. Bedding planes and lamination are well developed and show a general northwest strike and shallow dips to the southwest.

The predominant structure on the property is an east-west (N 70°E) fault zone which coincides closely with the main logging road. The fault is marked by strong linear topographic depression. The fault is quite complex exhibiting sub-parallel splays as well as being offset by north-south to northwest faults. Some tectonic breccias are associated with these fault structures, others maybe related to vent areas.

Anomalous gold mineralization occurs in the north-eastern part of the surveying area. Weak gold and strong silver mineralization is associated with strongly altered and brecciated volcanic. Abundant silification and strong pyritization is also associated with base and precious metals mineralization.

3.3 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

The aim of the geochemical program was to test an extension of the gold anomaly to the east. The base line was extended by 300 metres and two 500 metres and one 250 metres long line were established (Figure 5,6). Sixty two soil samples were collected from the B-Horizon. Additional five silt and five rock samples were collected along the traverse. Thirty one (every other) soil and five silt and five rock samples were analyzed in Acme Analytical Labs. in Vancouver B.C. by JCP and Acid Leach/AA for gold. Rock sample descriptions are presented in Appendix I, certificates of analysis for rocks, soils and silts are included in Appendix II. Analytical results are plotted on Figure 5 and 6.

G O L D

Gold values in the initial 5 rock samples varies from 49 to 464 ppb, all samples are considered anomalous with extremely anomalous sample 05LD95 from strongly altered manganese stain volcanic. Only two anomalous (>20 ppb) silt samples were recorded with highest values of 45 ppb in 06SMM95 sample. Gold values in soil samples range from 2 to 230 ppb with only four anomalous samples (>10 ppb).

S I L V E R

Silver values in rock samples varies from 2.0 to 46.4 ppm and all are considered anomalous (>2.0 ppm). Three out of five silt samples are considered anomalous (>1.0 ppm) with highest value of 3.4 ppm in sample 06SMM95. In soil silver values are generally low with four moderately anomalous (1.4, 2.9, 1.8, 5.9 ppm) and one extremely anomalous (21.4 ppm) samples.

C O P P E R

Copper values in rock, soil and silt samples are insignificant and warrant no further discussion.

L E A D

Lead values exceeding 30 ppm were recorded in three rock samples with higher value of 125 ppm in sample 05LD95 which is also anomalous in gold and silver. Lead values in silt samples range from 23 to 119 ppm with three samples considered anomalous. There were thirteen anomalous samples in soil which range from 35 to 193 ppm.

Z I N C

There were no anomalous zinc values recorded in rock samples. The zinc values in silt samples range from 108 to 230 ppm with four samples exceeding 150 ppm and considered anomalous. There were fourteen anomalous in zinc soil samples which range from 150 to 275 ppm.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping indicated that the northwestern part of the LD 1 claims is mostly underlain by interbedded flows and sediment of the Harrison Lake Group comprised of grey-green andesite felsic volcanic siltstones and sandstone.


The predominant structure on the property is an east-west fault zone which coincides with the main logging road. Several fault and shear zone striking NW-SE were noted crosscutting the main fault zone.

Brecciation along major faults and splays resulted in silification and base-precious metal mineralization. There are several sets of faults that host mineralization but the east west and northwest set maybe the critical directions for openings for hydrothermal solutions.

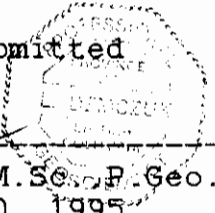
The 1991, 1994 and 1995 soil geochemistry programs have outlined several elongate east-west zones over strike distance of 1,500 metres which are strongly anomalous for gold (Figure 6). This anomaly is open to east and west.

A program of trenching and sampling is recommended for the anomalous areas. The highest gold anomalies in the central part of the grid area should be drilled. The remainder soil samples from 1994 and 1995 geochemical program should be assayed. Extention of the grid to the east-west is warranted in order to further define the anomalous zones which are currently open.

Respectfully submitted



Les Demczuk M.Sc., P. Geo.
March 10, 1995



5.0 REFERENCES

- Arnold, R.R., 1987, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Jogo Mineral Claim, for Owen Ventures Inc.
- Ashe, D., 1975, Assessment- Rye Group-Percussion Drill Holes 1-9, N. Westminster M.D. for Aaron Mining Ltd.
- Cooke, D.L. 1991 Geochemical Assessment Report on the LD 1 and LD 2 Mineral Claim Harrison Lake Area.
- Coveney, C.J. 1975, Assess Report, Diamond Drill Holes 3,7,8, and 9, Weaver Lake Property, N. Westminster M.D., for Aaron Mining Ltd.
- Demczuk L., 1994 Geological and Geochemical Report on the LD 2 Mineral Claim, for Flame Petro Minerals Corp.
- Friesen, P.S., 1987 Report on the Weaver Lake Property, N. Westminster M.D., for Aaron Mining Ltd.
- Medford, G.A. 1992, Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the King Mineral Claims, Harrison Lake Area.
- Ray, G.E. 1986, Gold Associated with a Regionally Developed Mid-Tertiary Plutonic Event in the Harrison Lake Area, Southwestern B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Pet. Res., Geological Fieldwork 1985, Paper 1986-1, pp. 95-97

A P P E N D I X I

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

| SAMPLE | # | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|---|------|---|
| 01LD95 | | Grab | Strongly sheared dark-black-redish siltstone |
| 02LD95 | | Grab | Strongly silicified grey tuff with 20% diss. pyrite and some other sulphide |
| 03LD95 | | Grab | Strongly silicified weakly fractured with >10% diss pyrite andesite. |
| 04LD95 | | Grab | 1-2 wide shear zone with weak breccia qtz cemented andesite fragments, >5% py |
| 05LD95 | | Grab | Strongly altered fine tuff with diss py and manganese stain. |
| 06LD95 | | Grab | Strongly altered ardente with tr. of pyrite and some manganese stain. |

A P P E N D I X I I

AA
LL

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Les Demczuk File # 95-0458 Page 1
1835 E. 13th Ave, Vancouver BC V5N 2B9AA
LL

| SAMPLE# | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | As ppm | Au** ppb |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 01LD95 | 23 | 59 | 17 | 9.2 | 115 | 68 |
| 02LD95 | 10 | 21 | 132 | 2.0 | 61 | 49 |
| 04LD95 | 125 | 138 | 50 | 8.8 | 135 | 211 |
| 05LD95 | 19 | 125 | 176 | 46.4 | 38 | 464 |
| 06LD95 | 21 | 17 | 75 | 5.1 | 76 | 141 |
| RE 06LD95 | 20 | 15 | 72 | 4.9 | 72 | 127 |
| STANDARD C/AU-R | 59 | 36 | 127 | 6.9 | 41 | 472 |

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 TO P3 SOIL AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.
 Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 16 1995

DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 27/95

SIGNED BY.....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ACHE ANALYTICAL



ACHE ANALYTICAL

| SAMPLE# | Mo ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | Ni ppm | Co ppm | Mn ppm | Fe % | As ppm | U ppm | Au ppm | Th ppm | Sr ppm | Cd ppm | Sb ppm | Bi ppm | V ppm | Ca % | P % | La ppm | Cr ppm | Mg % | Ba ppm | Ti % | B ppm | Al % | Na % | K % | W ppm | Au* ppb |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| 01SMM95 | 2 | 38 | 119 | 199 | 1.8 | 22 | 15 | 1377 | 5.15 | 61 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 10 | <.2 | 4 | <2 | 37 | .18 | .096 | 11 | 21 | .70 | 102 | .01 | <3 | 2.10 | .01 | .14 | <2 | 22 |
| 02SMM95 | 3 | 42 | 40 | 230 | 1.9 | 33 | 16 | 2005 | 4.95 | 67 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 24 | 1.0 | 5 | <2 | 33 | .53 | .097 | 13 | 20 | .43 | 131 | .01 | <3 | 1.60 | .01 | .10 | <2 | 9 |
| 03SMM95 | 1 | 16 | 34 | 172 | .7 | 11 | 18 | 8448 | 4.43 | 40 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 74 | 1.2 | <2 | 15 | 24 | 2.36 | .114 | 17 | 8 | .12 | 256 | .01 | <3 | 1.12 | .01 | .04 | <2 | 16 |
| 04SMM95 | 1 | 28 | 23 | 108 | .5 | 12 | 14 | 1496 | 3.99 | 30 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 26 | .3 | 2 | <2 | 42 | .55 | .067 | 13 | 17 | .71 | 153 | .01 | <3 | 1.91 | .01 | .10 | <2 | 8 |
| 06SMM95 | 2 | 41 | 80 | 168 | 3.4 | 20 | 17 | 1629 | 5.11 | 64 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 13 | .3 | 3 | 7 | 34 | .31 | .092 | 15 | 20 | .69 | 102 | .01 | <3 | 1.89 | .01 | .11 | <2 | 45 |
| RE 06SMM95 | 2 | 41 | 85 | 170 | 3.2 | 21 | 16 | 1620 | 5.16 | 63 | <5 | <2 | <2 | 13 | <.2 | 6 | 6 | 33 | .30 | .093 | 15 | 20 | .70 | 97 | .01 | <3 | 1.87 | .01 | .11 | <2 | 37 |

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

A P P E N D I X I I I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LD 1

FEBRUARY 11,12,13,and 18,19, 1995

PERSONEL


| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|
| L. Demczuk | M.Sc., P.Geo. | 5 Days @ | \$350 | \$ | 1750.00 |
| M. Mroczek | B.Sc. | 5 Days @ | \$275 | \$ | 1375.00 |
| Truck 4X4 Rental | | 5 Days @ | \$125 | \$ | 625.00 |
| Meals, Gas | | | | \$ | 386.00 |
| Feild Suplies, Chainsaw Rental | | | | \$ | 298.52 |
| Geochemistry | | | | \$ | 583.79 |
| Report (Writing,Drafting,Typing,Copy) | | | | \$ | <u>1000.00</u> |
| | | | | Total | \$ 6018.31 |

A P P E N D I X I V

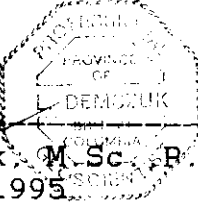
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

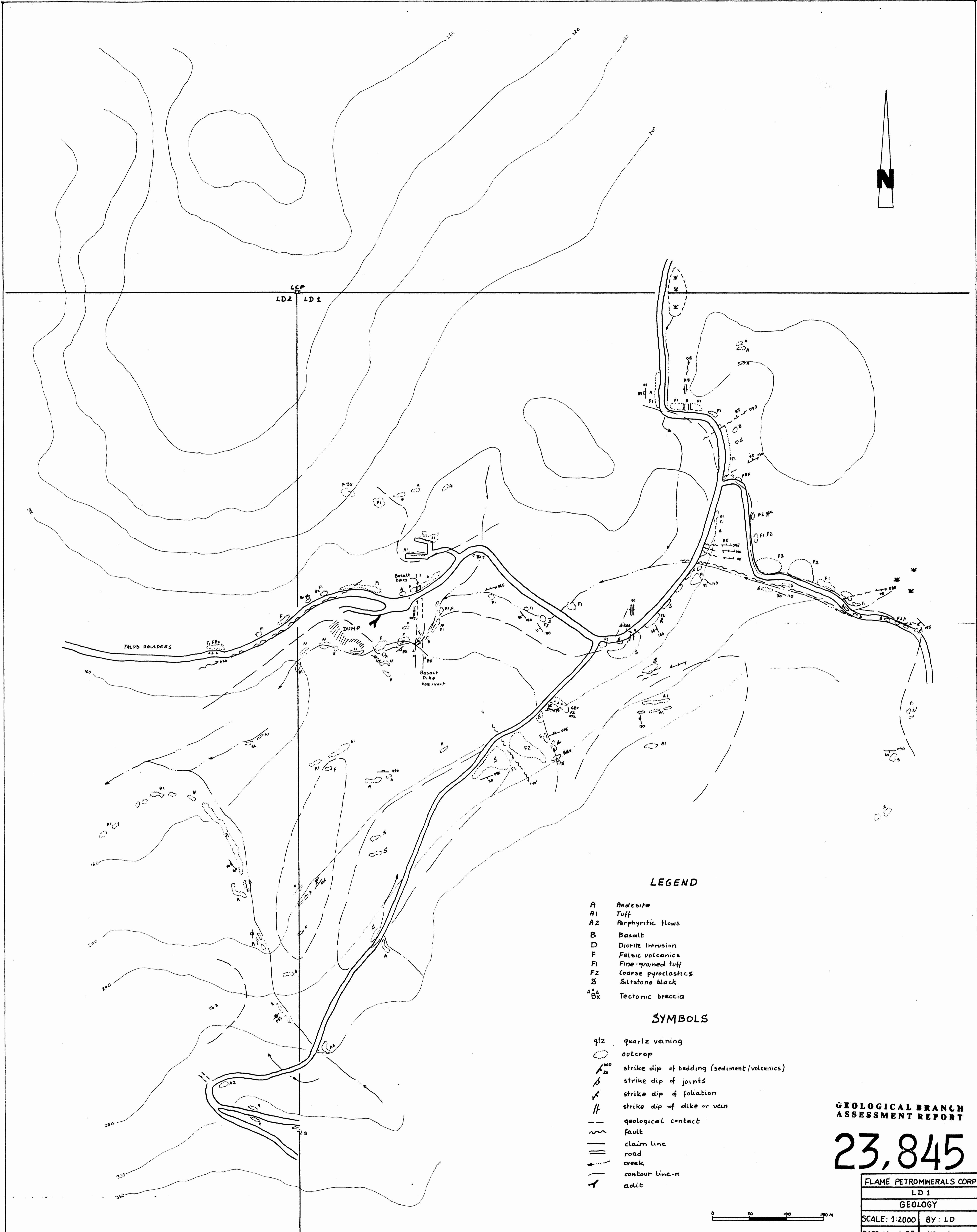
I, Les Demczuk, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia so hereby certify that:

1. I am a Mining Geological Engineer residing at 1835 East 13th Ave. Vancouver B.C.
2. I graduated from University of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, Poland in 1977 with Master of Science Degree in Geology.
3. I have worked in mineral and coal exploration since 1977 and have practiced my profession since 1977.
4. I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineer and Geoscientist of British Columbia.
5. This report is based upon field work carried out by myself and a review of published and privately held literature pertaining to the claim area.



Les Demczuk, M.Sc., P. Geo.
March 10, 1995





LEGEND

- A Andesite
- A1 Tuff
- A2 Porphyritic flows
- B Basalt
- D Diorite Intrusion
- F Felsic volcanics
- F1 Fine-grained tuff
- F2 Coarse pyroclastics
- S Siltstone black
- △△ Tectonic breccia
- BX

SYMBOLS

- qtz quartz veining
- outcrop
- $\frac{30}{20}$ strike dip of bedding (sediment/volcanics)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ strike dip of joints
- $\frac{1}{3}$ strike dip of foliation
- $\frac{1}{4}$ strike dip of dike or vein
- geological contact
- - - fault
- claim line
- road
- creek
- contour line-m
- adit

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

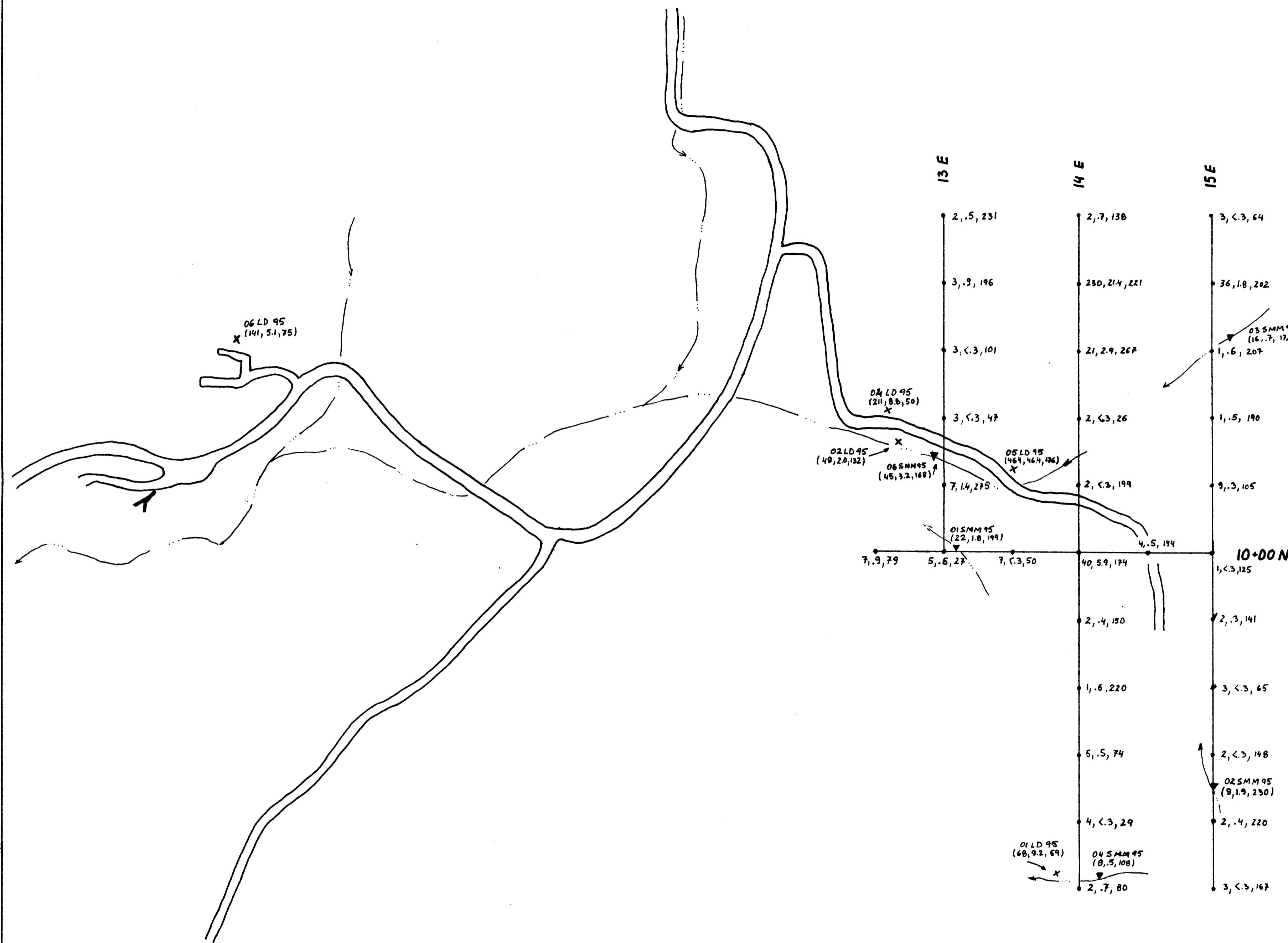
23,845

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| FLAME PETROMINERALS CORP | |
| LD 1 | |
| GEOLOGY | |
| SCALE: 1:2000 | BY: LD |
| DATE: March 95 | NO: 4 |



LCP

LD 1



LEGEND

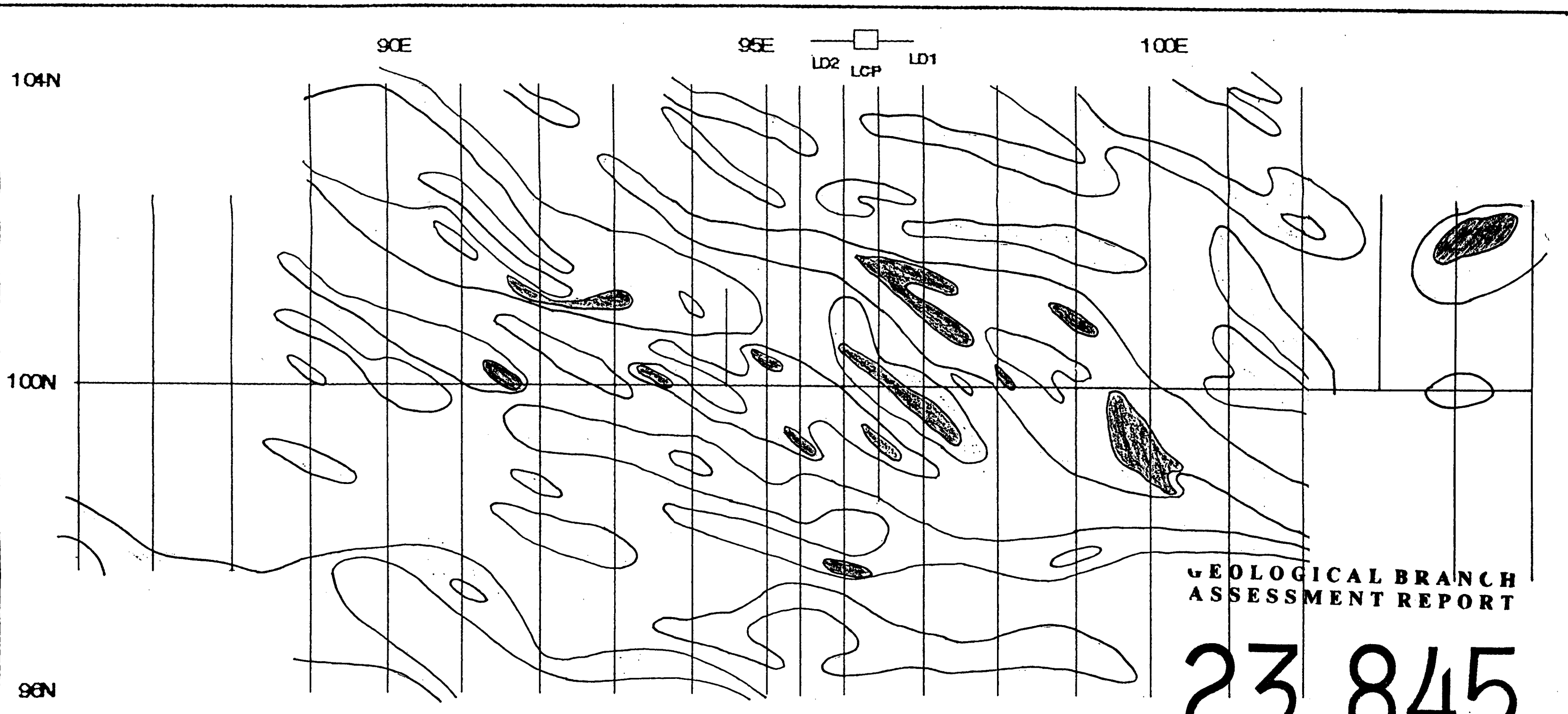
- CLAIM LINE
- == ROAD
- ← CREEK
- SOIL SAMPLE (Au (ppb), Ag (ppm), Zn (ppm))
- ▼ SILT SAMPLE (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Zn ppm)
- 01 SMM 95 (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Zn ppm)
- X ROCK SAMPLE (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Zn ppm)
- 01 LD 95 (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Zn ppm)



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,845

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| CLAME PETRO MINERALS CORP | |
| LD 1 | |
| GEOCHEMISTRY | |
| SCALE: 1:2000 | BY: LD |
| DATE: MARCH 95 | NO: 5 |



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,845

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| FLAME PETRO-MINERALS CORP. | |
| LD 1-2 | |
| SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - Au[ppb] | |
| March 1995 | By: LD |
| Scale 1:5000 | No: 6 |

□ > 10ppb Au
 ■ > 100ppb Au



0 300m