

83-509-11731
off

DRILLING REPORT
on the
VIDETTE LAKE CLAIM GROUP

CLINTON MINING DIVISION
NTS 92P/2W

Lat. 51°10' Long. 120°55'

for

CONSOLIDATED PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Owners and Operators

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

by

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Kamloops, B.C.

11,731

Consulting Geological Engineer

1983-10-25

Claim Record Numbers

863,864,865,876,949,

950,951,952,953,954.

1185,1317

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INTRODUCTION

The subject claim group is located 46 km straight line distance nearly due north of Savona, a small community on the west end of Kamloops Lake (Plate No. 1). Road access from Savona is by Trans Canada Highway 6.5 km west to the Deadman Valley turnoff, then 45 km north on a winding but well maintained gravel road to the site of the former Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. at the north end of Vidette Lake.

The claim group consists of 10 reverted crown grants and two claims of 20 units and 2 units respectively located under the modified grid system. These two claims partially overstate the reverted crown grants. The ground covered surrounds the north end of Vidette Lake and encompasses two crown granted mineral claims containing most of the underground workings, and one fractional reverted crown grant (Plate No. 2). The two crown grants are also under option to Consolidated Paymaster, the fractional reverted crown grant is held by a private party.

Following is a breakdown of the claims within the group. Areas given are exact as determined from legal survey plans, except as noted.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Area (Hectares)</u>
Searcher No. 2	4755	953	19.02
Searcher No. 3	4745	864	15.16
Searcher No. 4	4756	876	14.5 (calculated)
Searcher No. 5	4739	949	7.32
Searcher No. 6	4743	951	13.72
Pioneer	4746	863	20.90
Monarch	4754	952	14.86
White Pass	4741	950	10.41
T.F. Fraction	4762	865	16.62
E.B. Fraction	4760	954	4.8 (calculated)
Ham 1	----	1185	500.00

(cont'd)

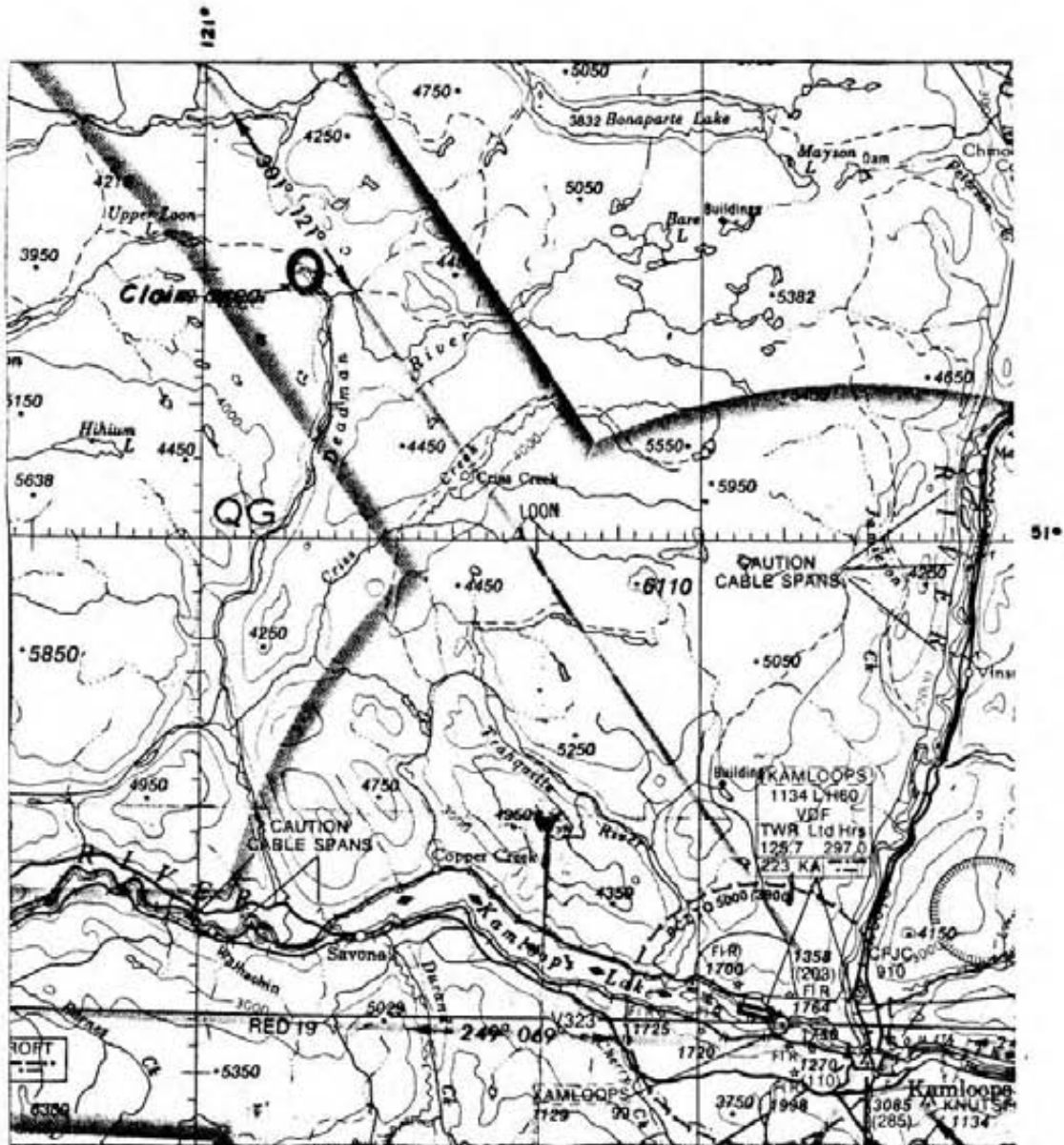


PLATE NO. I

CONE. PRMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

Clinton M.D - 92P/2W
LOCATION MAP



Pam	----	1317	<u>50.00</u>
		Nominal Total Area	687.31
		Overstaked	<u>39.01</u> (calculated)
		Actual Total Area	648.30 (Approximate)

Details of the three lots enclosed by the subject claim group but not covered in this report are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Area(Hectares)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Searcher No.1	4744	-----	18.13	Crown Grant
Searcher No.1 Fraction	4740	-----	6.98	Crown Grant
Searcher No.2 Fraction	4742	871	<u>1.50</u>	D.R. Morgan
		TOTAL AREA	<u>26.61</u>	

The claim area covers the northern third of Vidette Lake including the steep walled Deadman River valley and adjacent areas of the relatively flat and featureless interior plateau. Maximum relief is approximately 200m with elevations varying from 900m at lake level to over 1100m above sea level in the plateau.

The northeast side of the valley is steep but not precipitous, with many open grassy areas interspersed with mixed coniferous forest cover. Trees are generally in the 20-30cm diameter range with occasional individuals to 50cm or larger. Traversing and access is relatively easy. The southwest side of Deadman Valley, in contrast, rises sharply from Vidette Lake to the rim of the plateau, forming a steep heavily wooded scarp. Access and travel on foot is difficult in this area.

The plateau itself is mainly flat, open and parklike, easily accessible to vehicles as well as on foot. An alternate means of access to the west side of the lake has recently been provided by a new road through the plateau.

The new road leaves Hihium Lake road seven km west of Deadman Valley and runs approximately 12 km north and east to about the middle of Vidette Lake. The road was constructed by Lakewood Mining Company Ltd. to facilitate exploration on their claim group on the southwest side of the lake. Road conditions are

fair but might become difficult in wet weather since no gravel has been applied.

The claims area is well drained by the Deadman River master channel that connects to the south end of Vidette Lake by a small fork that joins the main west flowing stream channel half a kilometer south of the lake. From this point the Deadman River flows nearly due south, linking a chain of small lakes and joining the Thompson River west of Savona. The one swampy area is the final 450m of Hamilton Creek. Here the stream becomes meandering and slow before emptying into the north end of Vidette Lake.

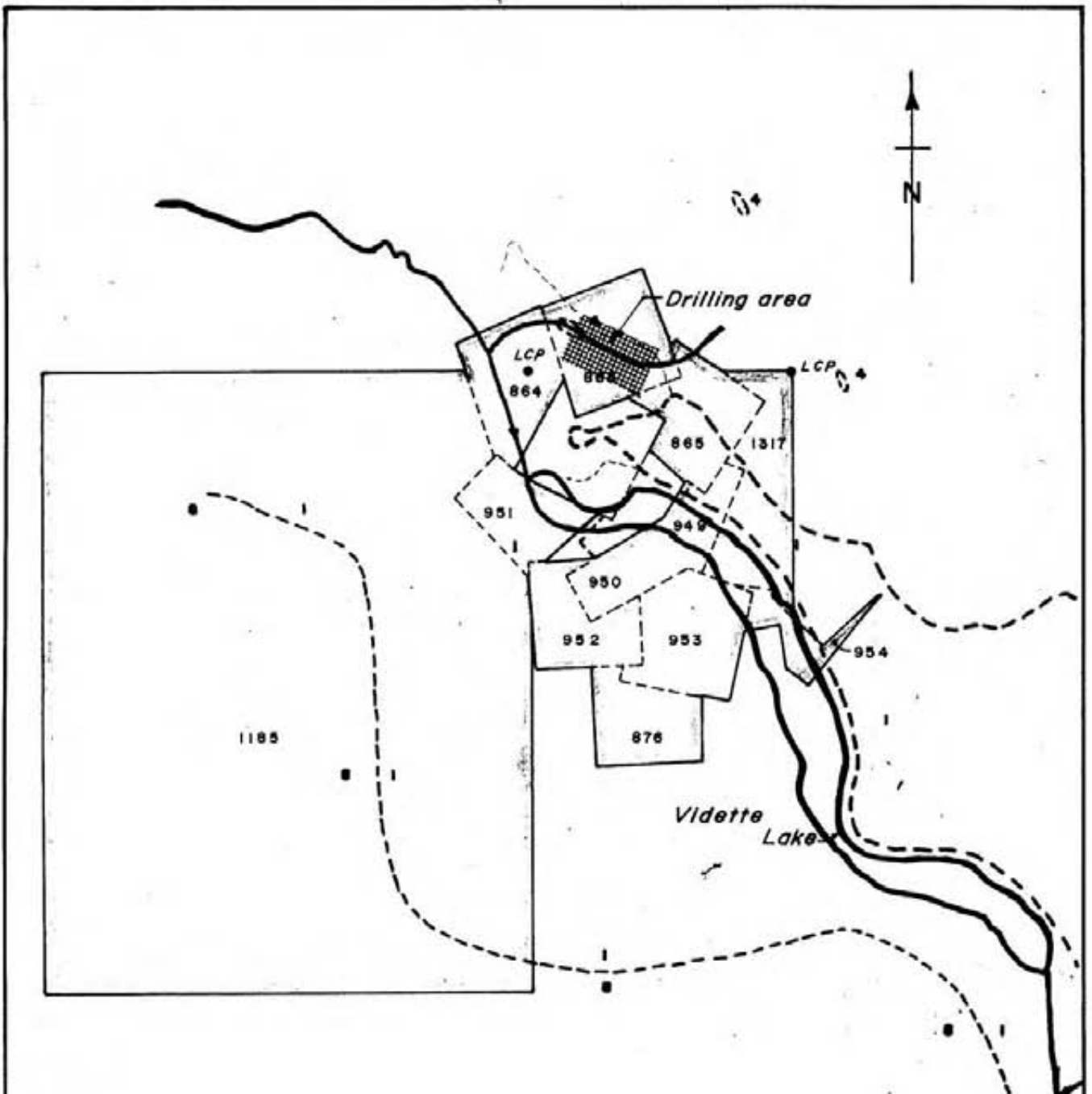
Regional geology is relatively simple. The predominant unit is flat lying Miocene age basalt having great areal extent throughout the interior plateau, covering approximately 7000 square kilometres within NTS92P alone. Locally, the unit has a thickness of at least 30m near Deadman Falls, but little is known regarding thickness elsewhere.

Where erosion has removed the basalt, as in the Deadman Valley and large areas around Bonaparte and Canim Lakes, greenstones of the Nicola Group (Triassic) are exposed, intruded by granitic rocks of the Thuya and Takomkane batholiths of Triassic or Jurassic age. Vidette Lake appears to be situated near the southwest contact of the Thuya batholith which has an east west dimension of approximately 70 km, extending east to the North Thompson valley, by 45 km north south.

Outcrop within the claims area are relatively scarce, being confined mainly to the steep valley walls, lake shore, stream channels and road cuts. Overburden cover is considered light (1-2m) especially in the plateau areas. Deeper cover may occur in valley bottoms and fault zones. For example, hole CP-831 was collared on the down-dropped side of a normal fault where overburden thickness was found to exceed 25m.

The Deadman River valley, especially the chain of lakes from Vidette at the head of the valley to Mowich Lake, the most southerly, is extensively utilized as a tourist and recreation area. Much of the upland area north and east of Vidette Lake is range land for local cattle ranching operations. There are two active logging operations within the general area but these activities excluding the Deadman Valley itself and the claim group under discussion.

Recent surface diamond drilling, which constitutes the subject of this report, was proposed by Holt Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver in a memo to Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd. dated 1983-05-26,



TERTIARY

8 PLATEAU GROUP
TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC

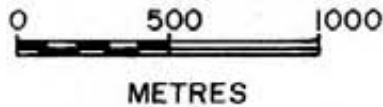
4 BRANTIC RIVER

TRASSIC

7 ...



PLATE NO. 2



CONS. PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.		
Clinton M.D. — 92P/2W		
GEOLOGY OVERLAY		
J.D.M.	1: 25 000	1983-10-19

for the reasons quoted below;

- "1. the geological setting is favourable along the strike of the known deposits.
2. there is sufficient room for significant ore zones to occur.
3. the area is essentially unexplored, and
4. the cost of the program can be predicted and controlled."

In summary, the objective of the drill programme was to explore a block of untested ground to the northwest of, and on strike with known gold bearing structures exploited by Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. between 1932 and 1940. To accomplish this, three drill holes were spotted by E.G. Holt with the assistance of the writer. Nominal spacing of the holes along strike was 100m but this was modified considerably to take advantage of topography and satisfy certain ecological concerns of the owner of surface rights on the affected area (Plate No. 3). Nominal hole depth was 300m but this was adjusted by the writer as dictated by new information gained as drilling progressed.

Work was contracted to G & D Diamond Drilling of Kamloops, B.C. for a minimum of 3000 ft. (914m) of NQ core drilling. During the period 1983-07-07 to 23 a total of 1016.8 metres were drilled in three holes to complete the recommended drill programme.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Diamond drilling did not return any ore grade assays but the intersection in hole CP-832 (sample 107) is considered encouraging. The location of the auriferous quartz stringer here suggests a possible extension of the bluff vein, but has a much steeper dip. The drill intersection is located 270m east of the closest underground working on the Bluff Vein. Regardless of whether sample 107 correlates with the Bluff Vein, it does represent a gold bearing structure of possible economic significance and, as such, warrants further investigation at the appropriate time.

Rock geochemistry results from the analysis of sludge samples for copper and silver (Plate No. 6) indicate strongly anomalous copper values along the south western contact of pyritic quartz monzonite intrusive with Nicola Group volcanics. This suggests that copper soil geochemistry might be effective in tracing the contact zone in overburden covered areas. This would be valuable information since the contact area is considered a good exploration target as potential host for deposits of various type and mineralogy.

Rock geochemistry also suggests a tentative relationship between anomalous silver values and fault zones. If this relationship

proves valid it could be a useful exploration tool. In drilling a favourable structure, for example, if silver values were found to increase in a certain direction this would suggest where to look for ore grade material.

Drilling results, though not entirely negative, have strengthened the writer's conviction that surface drilling alone is not an appropriate method of evaluating this property. Even if all three holes had cut ore grade material it would still be necessary to go underground, because the only practical way to determine whether an ore grade drill intersection represents minable ore in narrow, faulted veins of this type, is to drift out the structure and prove size, grade and continuity.

Previous mining activities extended only some 130m vertically below the shaft collar (175m on the 70 vein) or about 200m below surface in the area of recent drilling. No doubt most of the ground down to this depth in the mine area was fairly thoroughly explored by underground development and diamond drilling. Logically then the best chance for developing new ore is deeper than 200m from surface in the areas of known gold veins. In the writer's opinion then the mine has several areas with outstanding potential for developing more ore. These are, in order of priority (1) the lost portion of the Broken Ridge vein below 4th Level, (2) the downward projection of the 70 vein from 570 Level, (3) the downward projection of the Bluff Vein from 3rd Level, (4) the downward projection of the Dexheimer vein from 3rd Level.

Exploration of these areas by surface drilling would be prohibitively expensive. To obtain an intersection 50m below 4th Level for example would require a drill hole 350m in length at a cost of approximately \$25000.

Another factor to consider is the probability, according to old mine reports, that the Dexheimer and 80 veins above third level contain 6400 tons of ore with 3720 ounces of gold.

With regard to locating the faulted portion of Broken Ridge vein, based on the past rate of success in similar situations, the chance of solving the fault problem and locating the lost ore with one or two well placed drill holes, is considered remote. More likely what will be required is systematic drilling of the favourable area using a large number of short holes, a programme that would only be feasible from underground.

The first step in gaining access to the mine workings would involve dewatering to below Third Level at the main shaft. The next important decision would be to decide whether it would be preferable

to rehabilitate the main shaft, at least sufficient to handle men and material during the exploration phase, or to drive 350m of decline from the lower of two short adits on the west side of Vidette Lake to connect with the Dexheimer vein on 3rd Level. The decision would be based primarily on costs, which in turn would depend in part on the condition of shaft timber etc. and how much ore is finally blocked out in the shaft area.

The writer has submitted separate proposals to Cons. Paymaster Mines Ltd. with respect to shaft dewatering and driving a decline from surface to 3rd Level in the Dexheimer vein zone. Cost estimates for dewatering is \$75,000, and for the decline \$200,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Dewater mine workings to below 3rd Level as previously proposed in detail.
2. Examine main shaft and estimate costs to rehabilitate.
3. Gain access to mine working through main shaft or decline.
4. Start underground exploration with location of the lost Broken Ridge vein first priority.

HISTORY

The original claims at Vidette Lake, later to become crown grants, were located in 1931 and 32 following the initial discovery of gold mineralization on the west side of the lake and later discoveries of the Tenford and Broken Ridge veins. During this early period a reported 335m of underground development was done and a small test plant constructed. Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated in May 1933 with the objective of putting the property into production.

Authorized capitalisation was increased from 1 million to 2 million shares in 1938 with over 1.1 million issued to some 600 shareholders, including the mine crew and staff. The first concentrate shipment to Tacoma smelter was made in September 1933. From date of incorporation to closure the mine produced 54,199 tons of ore from which 29,869 ounces of gold, 46,573 ounces of silver and 48 tons of copper were recovered. Underground development from May 1933 to May 1939 included 199m of three compartment inclined shaft, 289m of winzes, 4984m of drifts and crosscuts and 1478m of raises. Underground diamond drilling totalled 4741m.

Reports indicate that the operation was profitable until mid 1937 with over 21000 ounces of gold recovered from the Tenford, Broken, Ridge and Bluff veins. From this period until closure there appears to have been a continuous and not always successful struggle to

meet operating costs.

The actual decline began in 1936 when the high grade Broken Ridge vein was found displaced by the "Big Fault" below 4th Level and the faulted portion could not be located, despite some 2347m of exploration drilling in the year ending September 30, 1937. This work did locate a new structure however, the 70 vein. From January 1939 until the mine closed, practically all production came from the 70 vein.

In a report dated February 10, 1939 by D. B. Sterrett, mine geologist, the past, present and future of the operation are effectively summarized in the following excerpts;

"The largest ore production was during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1936 and 1937, from the rich Broken Ridge vein above the 4th Level. This vein was lost by faulting below the 4th Level in 1936, and an extended exploration campaign was carried on during 1937 and 1938. This exploration located a new vein (the "70" Vein), and a probable continuation of the high-grade Broken Ridge vein across Vidette Lake, several hundred feet to the South.

The exploration campaign used up an accumulated treasury surplus and required additional capital from sale of shares. The money raised was insufficient to develop for mining the newly-discovered ore. The result has been that with undeveloped good ore in sight and the necessity of earning operating expenses from mining and milling, the Mine is being worked on a close margin and in an expensive manner.

With sufficient funds to allow the Mill to be closed down for 2 months, while development work is actively pushed, ore for several months millrun on a profitable basis can be made available. Part of the profit earned from operations will then pay for deeper development of the "70" Vein and to open up the high-grade Trans-Lake ore. After that a more profitable operation can be expected."

All available evidence leads to the conclusion that it was a lack of funding, not a depletion of ore reserves that caused the mine closure. Evidently the 70 vein alone, producing at a maximum, could not provide sufficient ore to run the mill at capacity. Post 1937 mill throughput averaged about 20 tons per calendar day compared to 28 tons per day prior to September 30, 1937. Mill capacity was 40 to 50 tons per day.

Without funds to develop more ore and bring the mill to capacity the operation was doomed to continue on a marginal basis until the existing developed ore in the "70" vein was exhausted.

It is not known whether Sterrett's proposal for a two month mill shut down to develop additional ore outside the "70" vein was carried out. The "70" vein was developed and mined to the 5th Level. A drive was made to the Dexheimer vein on 3rd Level and some drifting and raising carried out in early 1940, but no actual mining was done. R. Avison, former Vidette Mine Manager, states the B.C. Department of Mines prohibited stoping in this area until the lake bottom contours were more accurately defined. Probably by the time this was done developed ore in the "70" vein had run out, forcing the termination of operations.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Drilling was done with a Longyear Super 38 unit with hydraulic head using NQ wireline equipment. Work was conducted on a 24 hour basis seven days a week. The work day was divided into two 12 hour shifts with a drill runner and helper on each shift.

Acid tests to check hole inclination were normally taken at 45m and 90m, then at 90m intervals to end of hole.

Sludge samples were collected by the drill crew for each 20 ft (6.1m) of hole and placed in polyethylene bags to settle prior to decanting. All samples were sent to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratories Ltd. where they were oven dried and analysed geo-chemically for copper-silver content. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the laboratory with sample contamination by grease from the drill rods carried by return water from the hole. No effective method was found to prevent this so in many cases the hydrocarbons had to be burned off in the electric furnace before the samples could be prepared for analysis.

All core was logged. Sections selected for sampling were split and the half core sent for assay. All remaining core was then stored on site in wooden core racks set up for that purpose.

Casing was removed from all holes and the collars marked by wooden plugs. Drill collars were tied in by stadia survey to iron survey pins marking the legal boundaries of the reverted crown grants. Legal survey data was used to determine the starting azimuth of the stadia survey. A grid system was established by assigning arbitrary coordinates to a convenient survey pin which was also given an arbitrary mine elevation of 5000m (Plate No. 3). The coordinates and elevation of each drill hole was then calculated relative to these arbitrary values.

Difficulty was experienced trying to correlate elevations on old mine plans and sections with elevations shown on the 1:50000 scale topographic map of the area. A discrepancy of 30 to 40 metres was

noted, old mine elevations being that much higher than corresponding points on the topographic map. For example, mine maps give the elevation of Vidette Lake as 2980 ft. (908.3m) while the topographic map indicates the lake level below the 2900 ft (893.9m) contour.

To resolve this discrepancy an altimeter survey was run using a Thommen "pocket altimeter" with an accuracy of 10m. The instrument was set at a government bench mark of known elevation on the Trans Canada Highway bridge over Deadman River. Readings were then taken on several points around Vidette Lake, including water level, drill hole collars and legal survey pins. Lake level was determined to be 900m and elevations taken in the area of diamond drilling corresponded fairly with elevations shown on mine maps. The elevation of Snohoosh Lake was read as 2798.5 ft. compared to the given value of 2699 ft. on the topographic map. It was concluded that elevations on the mine maps are accurate and the topographic map is in error by 100 ft., which should be added to the given elevations of all contour lines.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geology of the claims area is illustrated by Plate No. 2 overlay. Most of the central claim area is underlain by Nicola Group greenstones exposed by removal of the basalt capping, which is found in place in the western part of this claim group. The presence of a granitic intrusive is indicated by a few small outcrops in, and close to, the drilling area.

MINE GEOLOGY

Provincial and Federal government reports made during the operating life of the mine, together with a number of private reports, including some by Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. personnell, have been interpreted to give the following picture of mine geology.

All underground workings are in massive, weakly porphyritic or sheared phases of augite andesite belonging to the Nicola Group. The only intrusive reported is a 10m dike of monzonite porphyry in the main crosscut on 3rd Level, 115m north east of the shaft station (Plate No. 4). According to Dougherty the porphyry is truncated by the "Big Fault" at this point.

Vein structures have a consistent northwest trend and dip northeast at 40° to 60°. Transverse faulting along the vein structures cause them to pinch and swell from a mere seam to over a metre in width. Average vein width is in the 20 to 25 cm range. Veins show good to exceptional persistence along strike. The Tenford vein, for example, was followed for over 275m on first level and made ore over a length of 150m.

Veins are fracture fillings or shear zones probably related to faulting produced by intrusion of the nearby Thuya Batholith. Vein material is quartz and pyrite that has been strongly fragmented prior to emplacement of gold bearing chalcopyrite, free gold and occasional bismuth-gold tellurides. This was followed by a late generation of clear quartz filling minute fractures in earlier minerals. A final generation of calcite veining averaging .007 mm in thickness cuts all the previously mentioned minerals.

Two fault systems are prominent in the mine workings. The first set, referred to here as System 1, strike northwest, sub parallel to the ore veins, but dip southwest at 70° , opposite to the dip of the veins. Movement on System 1 faults has been interpreted as rotational, and a vein displacement of 20m was recorded in one instance, the hanging wall having moved down relative to the footwall.

System 2 faults strike N- 80° -W to east-west and dip northerly at 45 to 80° . These structures are usually more conspicuous than System 1 faults, exhibiting crushed, gouge filled zones up to a metre wide. One of these faults produced a measurable horizontal movement of 67m. Vertical displacement was not determined.

The "Big Fault" is similar in strike (N- 35 -W) to System 1 structures, but dips northeast at 80° rather than southwest at 70° . The sense of movement on the "Big Fault" has not been determined and the offset portion of the Broken Ridge vein in the hanging wall of this structure has not been located.

DISCUSSION OF DRILLING RESULTS

A. GEOLOGY

Rock types cored were much as anticipated, being mostly massive to porphyritic andesite flows with lesser agglomeratic phases. Minor rhyolite and dacite flows are included. Numerous dike like intrusive bodies were cut by all holes, including crowded feldspar porphyry, fine grained felsic material, dacite dikes and minor aplite. Hole CP-833 cut pyritic quartz-monzonite intrusive from rock collar to 91.7m.

Geology was found to vary appreciably from hole to hole and in no case was it possible to correlate distinctive rock types from one hole to another with any degree of confidence.

Little good bedding or banding was noted in the volcanics, but what was seen suggests a steep northeasterly dip to Nicola Group rocks.

B. STRUCTURE

Strong faults and shear zones were cut in all three drill holes. Correlation is not positive but there appears to be a continuous structural break, somewhat variable in strike, represented by fault zones at 140m and 163m in hole 831, 95m in hole 832 and 35m in hole 833. This postulated structure is interpreted to strike N-35°-W and dip 74° NE.

Hole 831 cut another strong fault zone at 43m. Airphoto linears and other topographic evidence lead to the interpretation that this is a normal fault striking N-35°-W and dipping NE at 80°. This structure is considered responsible for the deep overburden encountered by hole 831 and the linear scarp controlling the location of Mill Creek for about 180m northwest of the collar of this hole.

Both faults as interpreted from the drill core are similar in strike and dip and closely parallel the attitude of the "Big Fault". At this time all three are considered System 1 faults although they dip opposite to the typical System 1 structure.

Hole CP-831 was continued well past the planned depth of 300m (Plate No.4) in an effort to intersect the "Big Fault" and test favourable ground on the hanging wall side. Nothing indicative of strong faulting was seen at the anticipated point of intersection at 406m. The closest fault zone noted in the core was a 40 cm section at 356.3m. This cannot be ruled out as representing the "Big Fault" since the true location of neither the fault nor the drill hole at depth can be defined with great accuracy. No quartz veining was seen that might represent the faulted portion of the Broken Ridge vein system.

C. ALTERATION

Most of the andesite sections, aside from rare silicification, were found to be relatively soft and chloritic. Epidote alteration was also common. Many andesite sections had a light grey colour or "bleached" appearance due to the presence of abundant carbonate. In many cases, when brecciation and veining were in evidence, the carbonate zones were considered to represent introduced carbonate, but in many other cases of fine pervasive carbonate mineralization accompanied by chlorite and pyrite, propylitic alteration is suspected.

The intrusive pyritic quartz monzonite cored in hole 833 shows moderate argillic alteration throughout. One sheared rhyolite

band at 32m in hole 831 is strongly argillic. Otherwise, felsic igneous rocks, both extrusive and intrusive, are relatively fresh and unaltered.

D. VEINING AND MINERALIZATION

Andesitic volcanic rocks were nearly barren of sulphide mineralization except for the rare pyritic quartz or carbonate stringer. Numerous "bleached" appearing carbonate zones referred to under "Alteration" were seen distributed throughout the greenstone units in variable amounts roughly proportional to the degree of fracturing. These zones frequently carried disseminated fine grained pyrite from less than 1% to 2 or 3% and higher on occasion. Several sections of this material were sampled and assayed, particularly in hole 831, but no significant precious metal values were obtained.

In contrast to the abundant zones of carbonate, quartz veining was found extremely rare. Only four quartz stringers were sampled in total, two each from holes 832 and 833. These sections corresponded to samples 104 and 107 in hole 832 and samples 114 and 116 in hole 833. All except sample 116 returned higher than average precious metal values but were still below ore grade. Sample 107 returned the best values of all samples taken, 3.63 grams per tonne gold and 12 g/t silver across .5m.

The only other mineralization of interest was a 40 cm zone of intergrown quartz-carbonate carrying good chalcopyrite at 265m in hole 833. The corresponding sample (118) assayed less than .03 grams gold, 7.89 grams of silver and .78% copper over .8m sample width.

Most felsic and porphyry dikes carried some disseminated pyrite mineralization, usually fine grained in the 1-2% range, but occasionally as high as 5%. No associated economic minerals were noted, or indicated by assay results.

Best mineralization of all was seen in the pyritic quartz monzonite. This unit consistently carried 5% medium grained disseminated pyrite throughout a core length of approximately 80m. High metal content and argillic alteration suggests quartz-monzonite may be a late phase of the main Thuya Batholith restricted to the outer perimeter of this large granitic intrusive. The contact between pyritic quartz-monzonite and Nicola volcanics is considered favourable for mineral emplacement.

No copper or other economic minerals were recognized in the drill core, but copper in sludge samples increased from background values of under 100 ppm to over 1700 ppm within 10m of the contact and anomalous values continued for 20m into the adjacent volcanics.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to correlate geology and veining in hole CP-831 with underground geology as illustrated by Plate No. 4. Too little detail of underground geology is known to make any useful correlation.

A case could be made for correlating the gold bearing vein structure in hole 832 (Sample 107) with the projected extension of the Bluff vein, but since no vein was noted in hole 831, and the projected distance from the known position of the Bluff vein is 270m, such a correlation would be extremely tenuous. The best that can be said is that the drill intersection represents a gold bearing structure approximately on strike with the Bluff vein.

Apart from pyrite and chalcopyrite, no metallic minerals were seen in the drill core. The only non metallic vein minerals noted, in addition to quartz and carbonate, were minor fluorite and gypsum.

E. ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Sludge samples were taken for every 20 ft. (6.1m) of drill hole except for the first 85m of hole 831. All samples were analysed geochemically for silver and copper. Results are shown in profile form adjacent to the plotted section of the corresponding drill hole.

The similarity in the two profiles indicates that the ratios of the two metals is fairly constant except where one is present in anomalous amounts while the other element remains at background values. Similarity in copper-silver profiles is particularly apparent in the plotted results from hole 832 (Plate No. 5). The actual silver-copper ratio is in the order of 1:100 but is normally slightly less, causing the silver profile to lie below copper. This relationship is reversed when the silver-copper ratio exceeds 1:100.

Plate No. 4 illustrates the rock geochemistry of hole CP-831. A weak copper anomaly, decreasing down hole, extends from 110m to 160m, coincident with erratic but very anomalous silver values exceeding 10 ppm. Close association between anomalous

metal values and two strong fault zones suggest these structures were channelways for mineralized solutions, resulting in primary dispersion of metals in the wallrock and concentrating in the hanging walls of the faults.

A second anomalous zone occurs between 200m and 230m approximately. Copper and silver values show good coincidence with maximums of 7 ppm silver and 500 ppm copper. No explanation for high values could be seen in the core, except for a 30 cm fault zone at 200m.

A weak silver anomaly occurs at 250m approximately, and again there is no apparent cause except for two fault zones 5 cm and 30 cm wide at 241m and 245m respectively.

Plate No. 5 shows sludge sampling results for hole CP-832. Anomalous copper and silver values from 110 to 135m correlate with the best gold-silver values obtained in the drill programme, sample 107 at 124m. The strong fault and associated quartz stringer at 95m produced no anomalous metal values.

Plate No. 6 illustrates sludge sample analytical results for hole CP-833. Anomalous silver values from bedrock at 6.4m to 35m are attributed to the strong fault at 34m. There are no associated anomalous copper values.

A dramatic increase in copper values occurs at 83m and continues to approximately 110m, directly related to the contact zone between pyritic quartz-monzonite and andesite at 92m. In the balance of the hole three scattered one point anomalies occur but are not considered significant.

Background copper values in pyritic quartz monzonite is less than 100 ppm while background copper in andesite is over 200 ppm. This conforms to the normal relationship for rocks of this type since granitic rocks worldwide average about 13 ppm and more mafic types like andesite average about 55 ppm.

In holes CP-832 the 137.1 - 143.2m interval sludge sample containing anomalous silver (12.4 ppm) was also run geochemically for gold for comparison and found to contain 14 ppb, a gold-silver ratio of approximately 1:1000. The gold-silver ratio in ore is approximately 2:3. From this it is concluded that (1) outside the ore zones high silver values do not necessarily indicate correspondingly high gold values and (2) the zone represented by the intersection in question has little economic potential.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Vidette Lake area has several advantages in terms of location and infrastructure that would facilitate the development and operation of a successful mining venture.

Natural assets include an abundance of potable water on site for camp and mine supply, and ample timber for ground support and other underground requirements. Soil in the area under consideration is poorly suited to agricultural purposes.

Good road access to the property both sides of Vidette Lake is a substantial benefit in terms of both convenience and economy. The main lines of both the CP and CN Railways pass within 50 km of the property, oil and natural gas pipelines within 25 km. The closest power transmission line is within 40 km straight line distance.

In assessing the economic potential of the mine itself, positive factors are the excellent grades reportedly carried by the various vein systems and the persistence along strike exhibited by these structures. Negative factors include the narrowness of the veins and the complex faulting to which they have been subjected. Good grades will therefore be partly offset by relatively high mining costs.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following field costs for diamond drilling were incurred on the Vidette Lake claim group for Consolidated Paymaster Mines Ltd., during the period 1983-07-05 to 1983-07-25. Surveying and report preparation was completed between 1983-08-03 and 1983-10-30. Technical work was done by J.D. Murphy, P. Eng. and K. Klingbeil, Field Assistant.

Contract Drilling

3336 ft. NQ hole @ \$18	\$60048.00	
12 acid tests @ \$35	420.00	
50% of chemicals used in hole (Alcomer & Soluble Oil) 2371.04 x 1/2	1185.52	
Cement	36.84	
16 man hours company time		
repair fence, gate, etc. @ \$40	640.00	
Total Contract Drilling	<u>\$62330.36</u>	\$62330.36

Assaying and Geochem. Analyses

39-Au-Ag assays @ \$12.50	\$ 487.50	
1 - Cu assay @ \$6.50	6.50	
151-rock geochem sample prep @ \$2.75	415.25	
151-Cu-Ag geochem analyses @ \$2.80	422.80	
1-Au geochem analyses @ \$6.00	6.00	
Degreasing contaminated samples	194.00	
Sub Total	<u>\$ 1532.05</u>	
Less volume discount	128.21	
Total Assay Cost	<u>\$ 1403.84</u>	\$ 1403.84

Transportation

10 days Budget truck rental, insurance, etc.	\$ 834.49	
Gasoline - rental truck	162.75	
15% surcharge	149.59	
474 miles personal vehicle @ \$.20	94.80	
1218 km 4X4 @ \$.20	243.60	
6 days 4x4 rental @ \$25	150.00	
Total Transportation	<u>\$ 1635.23</u>	\$ 1635.23

Food and Lodging

9 days for 2 men @ \$40	Total	\$ 360.00
-------------------------	-------	-----------

Labour

10.5 days field assistant, core handling & storage, core rack assembly, core splitting, stadia @ \$90	Total	\$ 945.00
--	-------	-----------

Consulting

20.5 days drill supervision, core logging, set up core racks, tent, core splitter etc., stadia survey @ \$300	\$ 6150.00	
.5 days - altimeter survey - Vidette Lake	150.00	
1.5 days- calculate & plot stadia survey results @ \$300	450.00	
1016 m - NQ drill core pickup, log, convert to metric & store @ \$1.00/m	1016.00	
Total Consulting	<u>\$ 7766.00</u>	\$ 7766.00

Equipment Rentals

1 day theodolite & stadia rod rental	\$ 26.75	
27 days 10x14 wall tent @ \$5	135.00	
15% surcharge	20.25	
3 weeks core splitter rental @ \$50	150.00	
4 days core splitter rental @ \$8	32.00	
Total Equipment Rental	<u>\$ 364.00</u>	\$ 364.00

Equipment Purchases

2 only large wooden core racks from Comet Industries Property @ \$50	\$ 100.00	
3 only small core racks as above @ \$25	75.00	
15% surcharge	26.25	
Total Equipment Purchases	<u>\$ 201.25</u>	\$ 201.25

Miscellaneous

Telephone - long distance	\$ 33.31	
Photocopies	7.85	
Total Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 41.16</u>	\$ 41.16

Report Preparation

10 days plotting and drafting plans & drill sections @ \$150	\$ 1500.00	
8.5 days report writing @ \$300	2550.00	
Blueprinting	68.53	
15% Surcharge	10.30	
Photocopies: 326 @ \$.20	\$65.20	
3 @ .35	1.05	
4 @ 1.00	4.00	
Total Photocopies	<u>\$70.25</u>	70.25
Typing - 18 @ \$3.50	\$63.00	
2@\$5.00	10.00	
Total Typing	<u>\$73.00</u>	73.00
Total Report Preparation	\$ 4269.08	<u>\$ 4269.08</u>

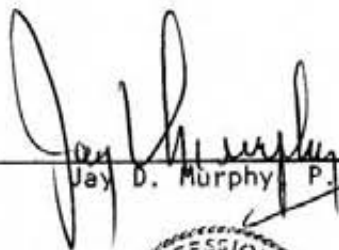
TOTAL COST

\$79315.92

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jay D. Murphy, hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, resident at 1335 Todd Road, Kamloops, B.C.
2. That I am a graduate from the University of Manitoba, (1954) with a B. Sc. in Geological Engineering.
3. That I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
4. That I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario.
5. That the information contained in this report is based on a personal examination of the subject property.


Jay D. Murphy P. Eng.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A Geological Report on the Vidette Gold Mine Property of All Star Resources Ltd. at Vidette Lake, B.C. 1981-02-23
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1982-12-30
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The Vidette Gold Mine
Vidette Lake, British Columbia
of
Glen Copper Mines Limited
1973-07

APPENDIX NO. 1

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG - SAMPLE RECORD

 PROPERTY VIOLETTE LAKE

 HOLE No. CP-831

 SHEET No. 2 of 15

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	m	Au ^{g/t}	Ag ^{g/t}			
37.2	<p> <i>CRONDED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY: grey buff, coarse grained zoned felds phenos w interstices consisting of f.g. qtz as vortulitic inclusions in felds. w 3-5% f.g. Py, phenos mainly buff w minor pink, in some cases pinkish orthoclase surrounded by buff plag., other plag. phenos have white outer rim, rock considered monzonitic in composition, nearly devoid of mafic min., feldspars are soft, strongly argillic & react only weakly to HCl, unit has been strongly sheared as noted below, minor scald qtz. str. to 2cm w. wk Py.</i> </p> <p> <i>41.4 - 43.3 - Fault Zone, consists of 30-40% grey clayey gouge with fragmental or strongly cracked felds py, shearing fairly well defined at 42-45,</i> </p> <p> <i>42.5 - 25cm nearly pure gouge,</i> </p> <p> <i>final metre contains abundant epidote as fine str & mg. subhedral to euhedral bright green xl's.</i> </p>										
47.3	<p> <i>bottom contact knife sharp at 32°</i> </p>	<p> <i>3-5% Py</i> </p>	<p> <i>083</i> </p>	<p> <i>44.5</i> </p>	<p> <i>47.5</i> </p>	<p> <i>3.0</i> </p>	<p> <i>.03</i> </p>	<p> <i>.34</i> </p>			

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG - SAMPLE RECORD

 PROPERTY VIDETTE LAKE

 HOLE No. CP-831

 SHEET No. 10 of 15

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	m	Au ^{g/t}	Ag ^{g/t}			
172.0	ANDESITE (cont'd)										
	205.5-209.5 (cont'd) or crackled and recemented, predominantly dolomitic w lesser calcite, green streaks of country rock @ 42 near start of section										
	208.2-30 cm fault zone w. bx'd frags in gouge, n. wall @ 66										
	212.4-213.3- carbonate zone, light green, bx'd in part, abund. hem. str & coatings, best defined str @ 42, mainly dolomitic, minor dissem. Py.										
	220.0-222.0- carbonate zone, light green, crackled or well bx'd, few localized coarse subhedral Py xls & minor f.g. disseminations,	1% Py	086	220.0	222.0	2.0	.03	5.83			
		2-3% Py	087	222.0	226.5	4.5	.03	6.86			
		1% Py	088	226.5	229.5	3.0	1.03	6.86			
	227.1-235.7- carbonate zone, creamy buff to pinkish, bx'd near start X ⁿ , other wise mainly crackled, well defined carb in @ 42	<1% Py	089	229.5	232.0	2.5	1.03	5.83			
		<1% Py	090	232.0	236.0	4.0	.03	5.83			
		1% Py	091	236.0	238.0	2.0	1.03	6.86			
	237.1-238.8- strong epidote alt'n to 40%, w 2-3% dissem Py, ends at 1 cm calcite str @ 42,	2-3% Py	092	238.0	240.0	2.0	1.03	5.83			

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG — SAMPLE RECORD

 PROPERTY VIDETTE LAKE

 HOLE No. CP-831

 SHEET No. 11 of 15

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	m	Au ^{g/t}	Ag ^{g/t}			
172.0	ANDESITE (cont'd)										
	238.8 - 60 cm pinkish bnd. w 30-90% solon pink dolomite vs irreg bands & impregnations, later grey carb cements fractures, dissem. Py	Py	093	240.0	242.0	2.0	1.03	5.14			
	240.1 - 245.7 - carb. zone, grey green to pinkish, wk. dissem. Py,	Py	094	242.0	244.0	2.0	1.03	5.14			
	terminates at strong fault w 10 cm gouge, attitude unknown,	Py	095	244.0	246.0	2.0	1.03	5.14			
	246.0 - 5 cm clayey gouge @ 38, 10cm bxd carb on hanging wall										
	245.7 - 20 cm fault zone, fragments & clayey gouge.										
	258.2 - 6 cm white folds. bnd. @ 37 cut by pink & white calcite str. @ 26, carb. also along f. wall										
	266.1 - 267.8 - quartz-carbonate zone, creamy white w. lite grn. & pinkish phases, hard but reacts strongly to HCl suggesting f.g. mixture of qtz. & calcite, 3cm str. at start of X" v. sharp @ 47 & contains coarse euhedral qtz xls in v.f.g. vein mat'l, strongly bxd wallrock recemented by un. mat'l, btm. ckt. fairly sharp @ 49, late grey calcite filling fractures,	none noted	096	266.0	268.0	2.0	.06	5.14			

APPENDIX NO. 2

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG -- SAMPLE RECORD

 PROPERTY VIDETTE LAKE

 HOLE No. CP-832

 SHEET No. 5 of 11

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	m	Au ^{g/t}	Ag ^{g/t}			
72.3	ANDESITE (contd) strs, minor Py, epidotised,										
87.2-	4 cm carb. str. w 49 W. central vug lined with good xls,										
92.0-	96.2- carbonate zone associated with faulting, mainly light grn. carbonatised and. w numerous white & pink carb. str. w various angles,										
93.5-	95.0- fault zone, 20 cm frogs & gouge at start of X ⁿ w 48										
94.6-	10 cm clayey gouge, end of X ⁿ shearing w 40 with 5 cm good looking grey qtz, minor Py.	<1% Py	104	94.6	95.1	0.5	.07	5.14			
97.0-	1 cm pink carb. str. w. good Py, follows core for 2.0 m.	1% Py	105	95.1	97.0	1.9	.03	5.14			
104.5-	105.7- pink aplite as segmented str 1 to 5 cm w low angles to c/a, minor Py	5-10% Py	106	97.0	99.0	2.0	.03	4.11			
122.4-	127.1- qtz-carb. zone, mainly white carb. str. as various attitudes & 5 cm. good looking blue grey qtz. w Py w 54 of 124.0 m	minor Py	123	122.3	123.7	1.4	.10	2.06			
123.7-	126.7- 1.8 m LOST CORE, tube not locked, core ground,	3-5% Py	107	123.7	124.2	0.5	3.63	12.00			
		minor Py	124	124.2	124.8	0.6	.03	2.06			

APPENDIX NO. 3

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG - SAMPLE RECORD

 PROPERTY VIDETTE LAKE

 HOLE No. CP-833

 SHEET No. 3 of 9

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	m	As ^{g/t}	Ag ^{g/t}			
37.9	Pyritic Qtz Monz. (cont'd)										
63.2-90cm	andesite inclusion, dt. grn, f.g. massive, normal appearance, contains 3cm dolomite str. @ 20, top ctct @ 35, shd @ 54 w. associated broken carb. str, btm. ctct irregular but definite @ 65										
64.2-70.9	4cm gouge lined shr. sharp at 56 50cm felsic dike, light creamy buff, f.g. uniform, considered rhyolite in composition, only 5% light grn. ferronics (monoposite) felds. soft & moderately argillic, top ctct @ 56, btm. ctct less definite @ high angle,										
71.5-74.5	.5cm. clayey shr. @ 62 90cm. andesite inclusion, dt. grn, f.g., contains 1.5cm. pk carb str @ 26 w. 10-15% Py, top ctct. blocky @ 61, btm. ctct. shd. broken, indefinite,										
83.9-91.7	pinkish-green section, color due to increased abundance of crse. pk. felds, ferronics strongly epidotized, pyritic throughout, btm. ctct irreg, embayed @ low angle,	5% dissem Py	111	82.5	83.0	0.5	LD3	2.06			

APPENDIX NO. 4



KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS**

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.

1020-475 Howe St.,

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B8 Attn: Verna Wilson

Certificate No. K 5638

Date July 19, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1	083	.001	.01						
2	084	L.001	.01						
3	085	L.001	.01						
	L means "less than"								

Page 1

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

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V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.
1020-475 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B8 Attn: Verna Wilson


Certificate No. K 5669
Date July 27, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1	086	.001	.17						
2	087	.001	.20						
3	088	L.001	.20						
4	089	L.001	.17						
5	090	.001	.17						
6	091	L.001	.20						
7	092	L.001	.17						
8	093	L.001	.15						
9	094	L.001	.15						
10	095	.001	.15						
11	096	.002	.17						
12	097	.001	.17						
13	098	L.001	.17						
14	099	L.001	.12						
15	100	.001	.15						
16	101	L.001	.09						
17	102	L.001	.12						
18	103	.001	.17						
19	104	.002	.15						
20	105	.001	.15						

Page 2

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Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.



 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



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 PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
 METALLURGISTS**

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.

Certificate No. K 5669
 Date July 27, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
21	106	.001	.12						
22	107	.106	.35						
L means "less than"									

Page 3

NOTE:
 Rejects retained three weeks.
 Pulps retained three months
 unless otherwise arranged.



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**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS**

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.
1020-475 Howe St.
Vancouver, B.C. Attn: Verna Wilson

Certificate No. K 5686

Date July 30, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1	108	L.001	.09						
2	109	.001	.06						
3	110	L.001	.09						
4	111	L.001	.06						
5	112	L.001	.06						
6	113	.008	.06						
7	114	.030	.09						
8	115	.005	.09						
9	116	L.001	.06						
10	117	L.001	.06						
11	118	.001	.23						
12	119	.003	.09						

L means "less than"

Page 4

NOTE:
 Rejects retained three weeks.
 Pulps retained three months
 unless otherwise arranged.

 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

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V2C 5P5

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS**

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.
1020-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B8

Certificate No. K-5686


Date August 24, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Cu							
		percent							
1	118	.78							

Page 5

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.



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V2C 5P5

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

TO Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.

1020-475 Howe Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B8

ATTENTION: VERNA WILSON

Certificate No. K-5742

Date August 10, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ounces/ton	ounces/ton						
1	123	.003	.06						
2	124	.001	.06						

Page 6

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX NO. 5

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Consolidated Paymaster Resources
1020-475 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B8

DATE July 20, 1983

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. _____ Attn: Verna Wilson

FILE NO. G 810

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppm Cu	ppm Ag		KRAL #	Identification	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	
1	CP-831 266-286	296	2.6		31	CP-831 870-890	185	.7	
2	286-306	190	.7		32	890-910	265	1.4	
3	310-330	242	1.1		33	910-930	209	1.6	
4	330-350	278	1.3		34	930-950	194	.8	
5	350-370	148	.6		35	950-970	207	.9	
6	370-390	178	.7		36	970-990	247	.8	
7	390-410	410	6.1		37	990-1010	274	1.0	
8	410-430	270	4.0		38	1010-1030	318	5.0	
9	430-450	230	1.4		39	1030-1050	239	1.4	
10	450-470	170	12.4		40	1050-1070	253	1.1	
11	470-490	174	.6		41	1070-1090	325	1.6	
12	490-510	140	4.0		42	1090-1110	187	1.0	
13	510-530	130	.6		43	1110-1130	145	1.5	
14	530-550	104	.6		44	1130-1150	125	.7	
15	550-570	200	.8		45	1150-1170	130	.6	
16	570-590	218	.6		46	1170-1190	134	.8	
17	590-610	173	.8		47	1190-1210	116	.8	
18	610-630	131	.8	✓	48	1210-1230	143	1.3	
19	630-650	161	.7		49	1230-1250	161	.8	
20	650-670	233	1.8		50	1250-1270	148	.7	
21	670-690	416	3.2		51	1270-1290	144	.8	
22	690-710	362	3.3		52	1290-1310	164	.8	
23	710-730	560	7.6		53	1310-1330	189	.8	
24	730-750	279	2.6		54	1330-1350	275	1.1	
25	750-770	180	1.2		55	1350-1370	265	1.5	
26	770-790	149	.7						
27	790-810	200	2.4			Cu, Ag Method: -80 Mesh Hot Acid Extraction Atomic Absorption			
28	810-830	190	3.7						
29	830-850	155	2.7						
30	850-870	162							

Page 1

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Consolidated Paymaster Resources
1020-475 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B8

DATE July 29, 1983

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. G 816

FILE NO. _____ Attn: Verna Wilson

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppm Cu	ppm Ag			ppm Cu	ppm Ag	
1	CP83-1 1370-1376	215	1.2		31	CP83-2 630-650	107	.9
2	CP83-2 30- 50	154	1.4		32	650-670	126	.7
3	50- 70	167	1.7		33	670-690	111	.9
4	70- 90	195	1.7		34	690-710	120	1.2
5	90- 110	235	1.9		35	710-730	49	.9
6	110- 130	275	1.8		36	730-750	43	.6
7	130- 150	145	1.1		37	750-770	100	1.0
8	150- 167	103	1.0		38	770-790	108	1.4
9	190- 210	185	1.0		39	790-810	158	.9
10	210- 230	27	.6		40	810-830	104	.8
11	230- 250	67	.9		41	830-850	118	1.0
12	250- 270	92	1.0		42	850-870	148	.9
13	270- 290	42	.7		43	870-890	159	1.3
14	290- 310	46	.7		44	890-910	103	1.1
15	310- 330	38	.7		45	910-930	69	1.0
16	330- 350	33	.5		46	930-950	175	1.0
17	350- 370	73	.7		47	950-960	205	1.3
18	370- 390	372	1.8					
19	390- 410	311	3.7					
20	410- 430	257	5.2			Cu, Ag Method	-80 Mesh	
21	430- 450	135	1.2				Hot acid extraction	
22	450- 470	171	1.9				Atomic absorption	
23	470- 490	216	1.6					
24	490- 510	140	1.7					
25	510- 530	181	1.5					
26	530- 550	300	.9					
27	550- 570	175	1.2					
28	570- 590	184	1.4					
29	590- 610	179	1.2					
30	610- 630	156	.7					

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Consolidated Paymaster Resources Ltd.
1020-475 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B8

DATE July 30, 1983

ANALYST _____

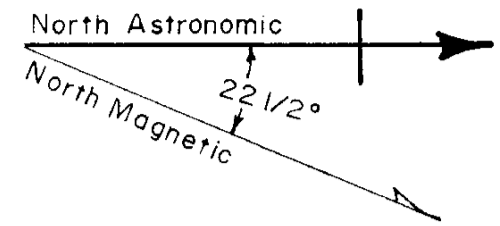
FILE NO. _____ Attn: Verna Wilson

FILE NO. G 824

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppm Cu	ppm Ag		KRAL #	Identification	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	
1	CP83-3 20- 40	111	8.6		31	CP83-3 620-640	385	1.4	
2	40- 60	55	4.0		32	640-660	233	1.5	
3	60- 80	79	2.0		33	660-680	222	1.4	
4	80-100	69	2.4		34	680-700	197	1.4	
5	100-120	77	3.6		35	700-720	270	1.3	
6	120-140	30	1.0		36	720-740	184	1.5	
7	140-160	88	1.8		37	740-760	155	1.1	
8	160-180	56	2.0		38	760-780	205	1.6	
9	180-200	37	1.2		39	780-800	272	3.5	
10	200-220	60	1.4		40	800-820	168	1.4	
11	220-240	72	1.1		41	820-840	212	1.4	
12	240-260	52	.9		42	840-860	197	1.3	
13	260-280	95	1.4		43	860-880	192	1.1	
14	280-300	1830	1.5		44	880-900	78	.9	
15	300-320	1240	2.0		45	900-920	41	1.0	
16	320-340	920	1.9		46	920-940	125	1.1	
17	340-360	900	2.0		47	940-960	139	1.2	
18	360-380	255	1.8		48	960-980	300	1.7	
19	380-400	280	1.7		49	980-1000	190	1.9	
20	400-420	149	1.5						
21	420-440	337	3.4						
22	440-460	190	1.8						
23	460-480	150	1.3						
24	480-500	129	1.3						
25	500-520	162	1.2						
26	520-540	156	1.1						
27	540-560	96	1.2						
28	560-580	205	1.2						
29	580-600	157	1.8						
30	600-620	145	2.2						

Cu, Ag Method: -80 Mesh

Hot acid extraction
Atomic absorption



North Portal

9500-E

9500-E

L 4744

Old Powder House

L 4746

Mill Creek

CP-833
55°40'

CP-832
57°30'

DRILL SECTION REFERENCE LINE

CP-831
53°20'

Third Level Workings
Bluff Vein El. 4805m

10000-E

Core Storage Area

Mine Elevation 5000.00m

10000-E

Shed Cabin

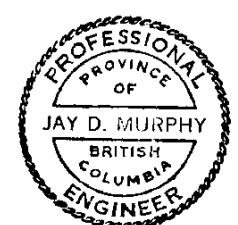
L 4762

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,731

SYMBOLS

- Drill hole collar and trace
- Legal survey pin and lot line
- Existing trail as surveyed
- Roads from mine maps circa 1938



CONS PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

Vidette Lake Area
CLINTON M.D. 92P/2W

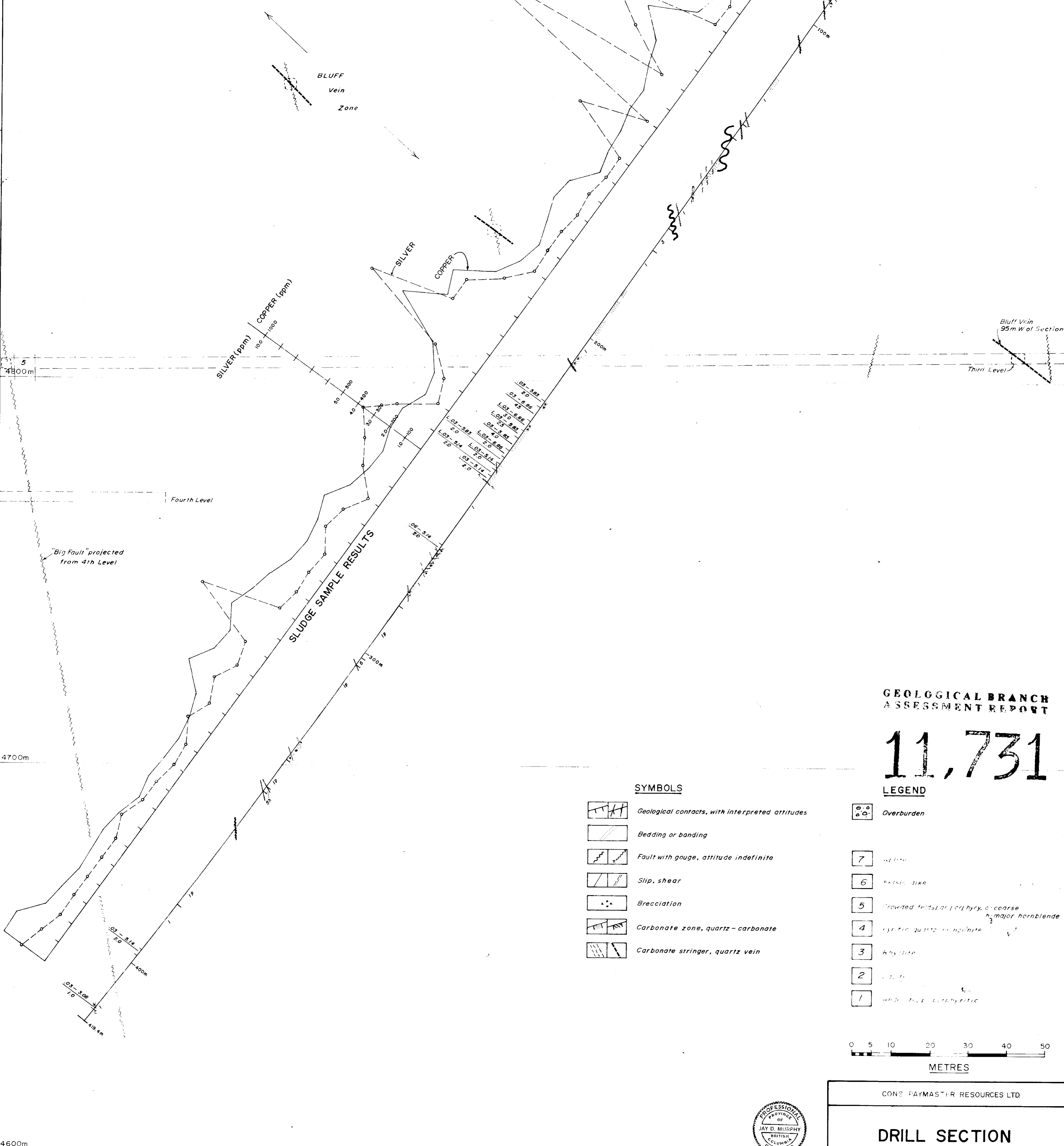
**SURFACE PLAN
OF DIAMOND DRILL
HOLE LOCATIONS**

J.D. Murphy 1:1000 1983-10-02 PLATE NO. 3

10000-N

MINE EL. 4800m

COLLAR EL. 4973.5m
REFERENCE LINE



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,731

SYMBOLS

- Geological contacts, with interpreted attitudes
- Bedding or banding
- Fault with gouge, attitude indefinite
- Slip, shear
- Brecciation
- Carbonate zone, quartz-carbonate
- Carbonate stringer, quartz vein

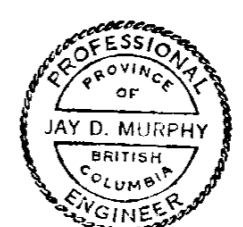
LEGEND

- Overburden
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1



ASSAY DATA

Au (g/t) - Ag (g/t) - Cu (%)
Width (m)



CONE PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

**DRILL SECTION
HOLE CP-831**

VIEW LOOKING N-29 1/2°-W

J.D. Murphy 1:500 1983-10-03 PLATE NO. 4



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

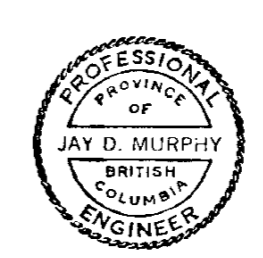
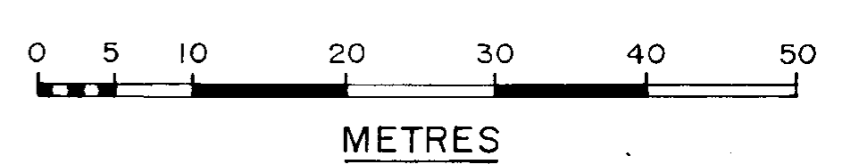
11,731

SYMBOLS

- Geological contacts, with interpreted attitudes
- Bedding or banding
- Fault with gauge, attitude indefinite
- Slip, shear
- Brecciation
- Carbonate zone, quartz-carbonate
- Carbonate stringer, quartz vein

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Aplite
- Felsic dike
- Crowded feldspar porphyry, c-coarse h-major hornblende
- Pyritic quartz monzonite
- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Andesite, p-porphyrific



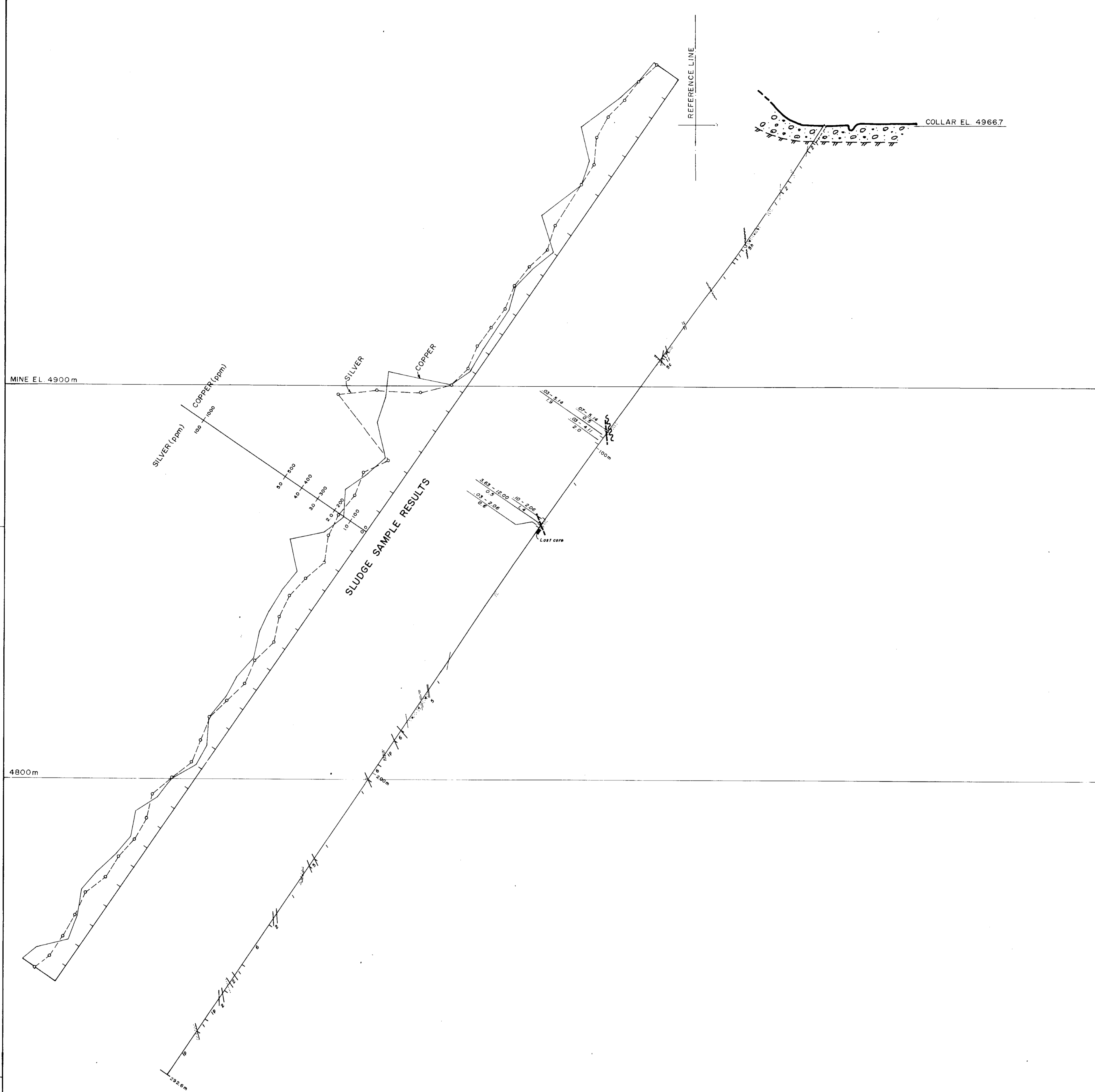
ASSAY DATA
Au (g/t) - Ag (g/t) - Cu (%)
Width (m)

CONS. PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

DRILL SECTION
HOLE CP-832
VIEW LOOKING N-29 1/2°-W

J.D. Murphy | 1:500 | 1983-10-03 | PLATE NO. 5

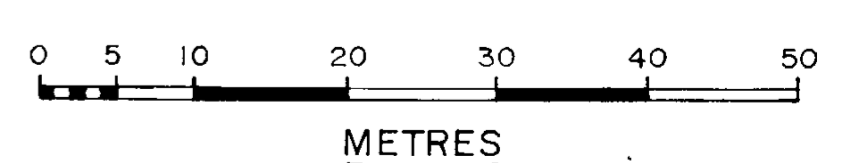
4600m



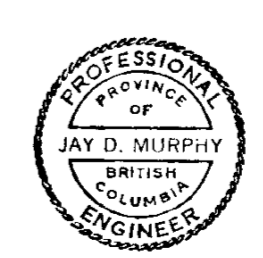
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,731

SYMBOLS		LEGEND	
	Geological contacts, with interpreted attitudes		Overburden
	Bedding or banding		Aplite
	Fault with gauge, attitude indefinite		Felsic dike
	Slip, shear		Crowded feldspar porphyry, c-coarse h-major hornblende
	Brecciation		Pyritic quartz monzonite
	Carbonate zone, quartz-carbonate		Rhyolite
	Carbonate stringer, quartz vein		Dacite
			Andesite, p-porphyritic



ASSAY DATA
Au (g/t) - Ag (g/t) - Cu (%)
Width (m)



CONS. PAYMASTER RESOURCES LTD.

DRILL SECTION
HOLE CP-832
VIEW LOOKING N-29 1/2°-W

J.D. Murphy | 1:500 | 1983-10-03 | PLATE NO. 5

MINE EL. 4900m

4800m

4700m

4600m