85-358 - 14307

02/86

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ASCOT PROPERTY

M.S CLAIM, ASCOT 1-9 CLAIMS

Mapsheet 93L 15E/W

Lat: 54 47'N; Long 126 43' W;

SMITHERS, B.C. - OMINECA M.D.

for:

GEOSTAR MINING CORPORATION

STE 704-850 WEST HASTINGS ST.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

by:

BARRY J.PRICE, M.SC., F.G.A.C.

Consulting Geologist

2121 WEST 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

V6K 1S1, Tel. 733-6902

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INTRODUCTION:

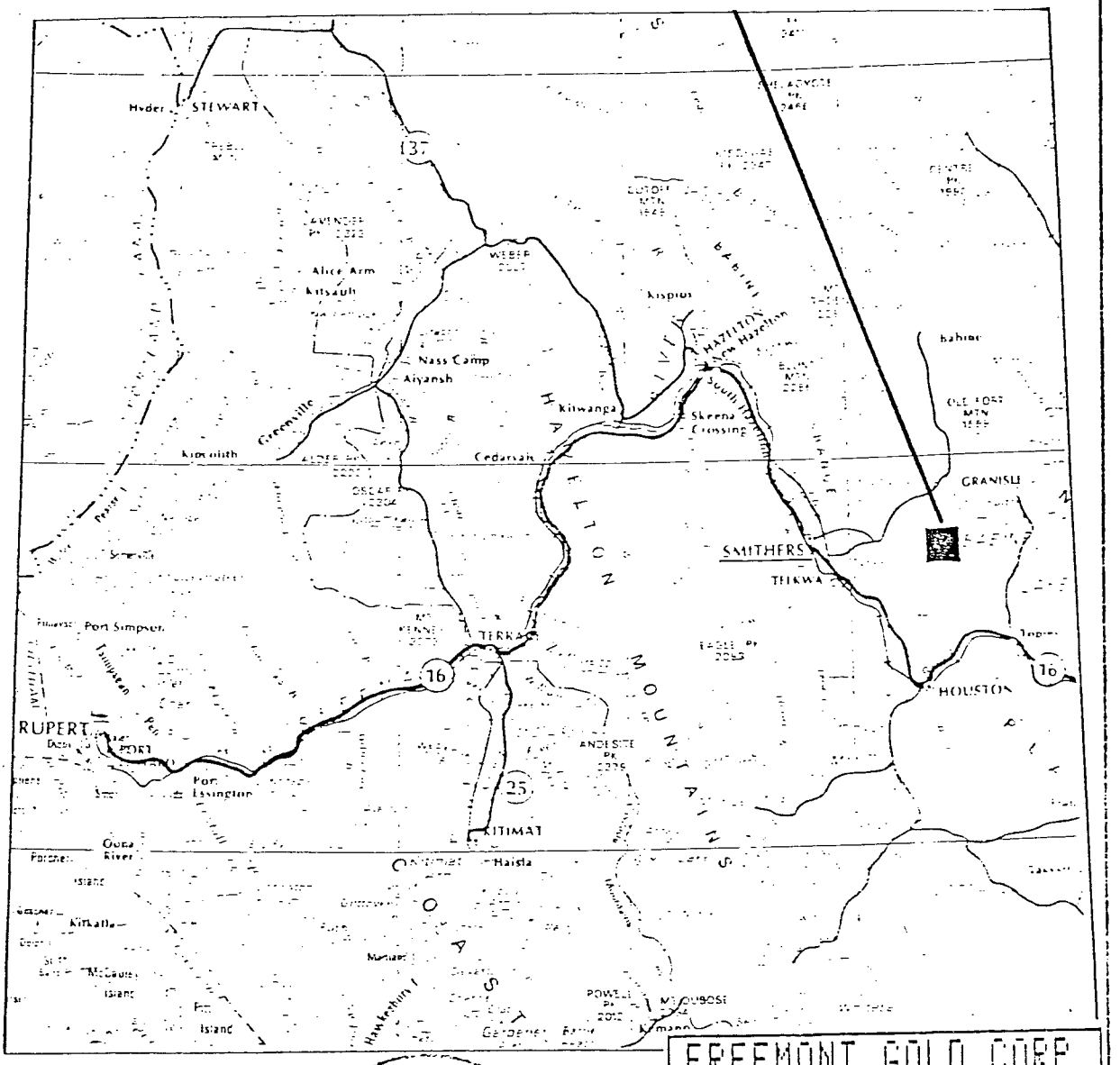
Persistent exploration on the Ascot property near Smithers, B.C. has uncovered volcanogenic mineralization in several occurrences along a strike-length of 5 kilometers. The mineralization is suggestive of "Kuroko" type massive sulphide deposits, which represent some of the worlds most economic polymetallic orebodies. This report summarizes favorable geologic conditions present on the MS claim which encourage further detailed exploration.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located 32 km due east of Smithers, B.C., at the headwaters of Canyon (Carr) Creek, between Dome Mountain and Mt. McKendrick. The claims are reached most easily by helicopter from Smithers, (10 minutes), although a rough cat-road extending from the Babine Lake highway, 5 kilometers to the west, to Dome Mountain affords four-wheel drive access during dry weather. Improvement of this road would be inexpensive. During winter months, excellent snowmobile access is provided by the cat-road. One or more cabins exist on the property and old exploration camps near the most important showings have considerable lumber and old tent-frames which could be re-used.

Smithers is serviced by daily jet passenger/freight flights from Vancouver. Most supplies and services are available locally; the town is a service center for several mines. Considerable trained mining labour is available locally. Power sufficient for

ASCOT PROPERTY



SCALE 1cm : 28 km.

FREEMONT GOLD CORP.

FIGURE 1.
LOCATION MAP
SMITHERS AREA, B.C.

B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1984

mining or milling purposes is available, with powerlines approximately 10 km. distant from the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The property lies between elevations 4000 and 5000 feet A.S.L., Relief is moderate; consequently outcrop is limited to creek banks and sides and tops of numerous low hills. Most of the property is covered, with moderate to dense second growth timber on moderate slopes. Several large grassy swamps occur near main creeks and surrounding several small lakes.

Climate of the area is moderate. The property is free of snow between May and October; geophysical work can be done on snowshoes between February and April, and some of the showings near the creek bank are exposed all year.

CLAIMS:

The property consists of eight claims containing 110 units and 2 fractions. The M.S. claim, with record number 5855, was recorded Oct 12, 1983, and is a re-staking of the original MS claim which lapsed in 1983. The original property extended well to the northeast and to the south, and much of this area has been restaked recently by the company. Claim data are listed below:

CLAIM	REC. NO	UNITS.	EXPIRY DATE
M.S.	5885	9	Oct 12, 1984
Ascot 1	6089	16	Mar 14, 1985
Ascot 2	6090	20	"
Ascot 3	6091	18	"
Ascot 4	6092	20	"
Ascot 5	6093	15	"
Ascot 6	6094	8	"
Ascot 7	6095	6	"

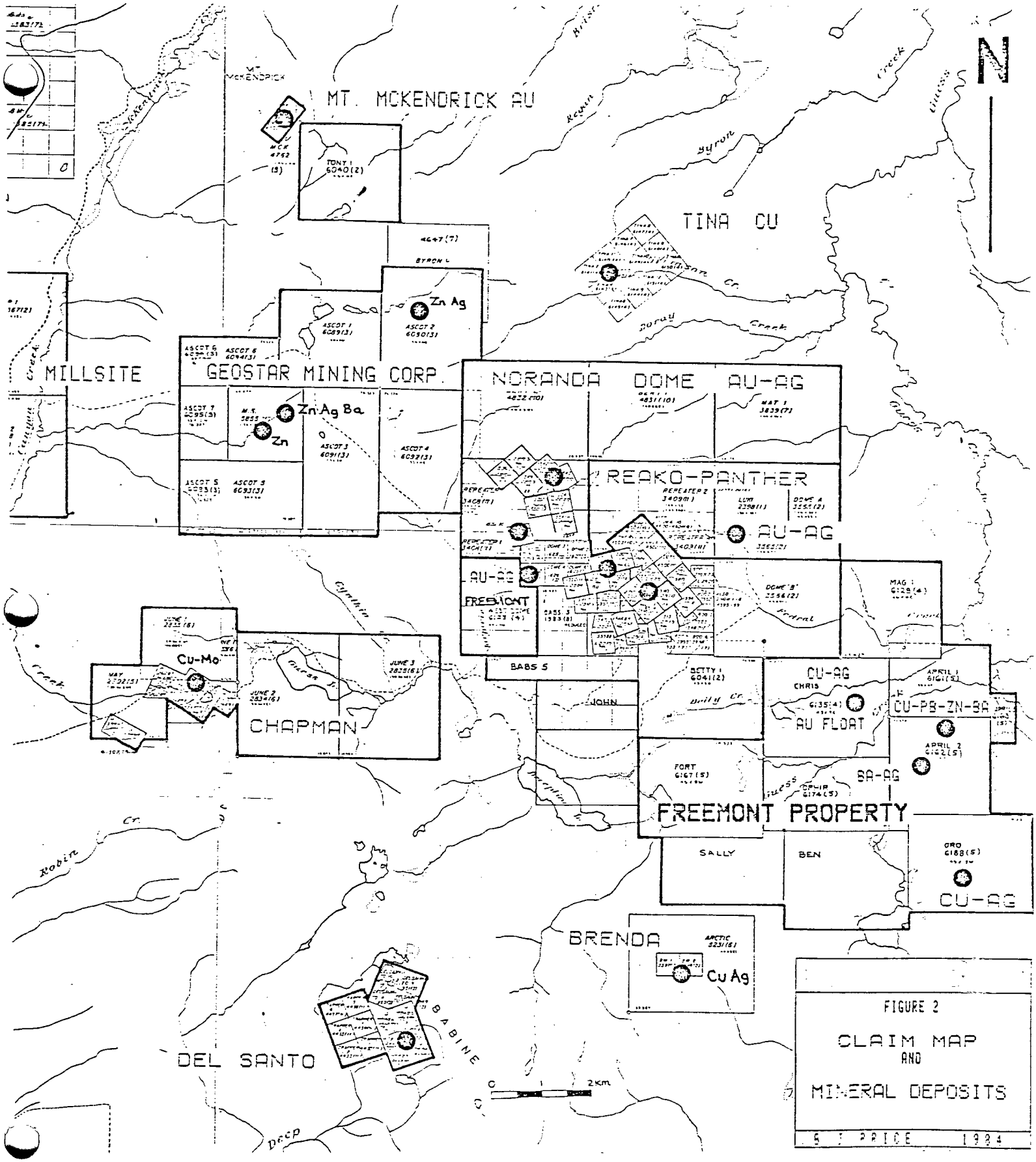


FIGURE 2

CLAIM MAP AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

S. PRICE 1994

EXPLORATION HISTORY:

Claims were staked on the central showings in 1951 by W. Silta, but no record exists of exploration results from that period.

In 1967 the area was staked by Texasgulf Ltd. (now Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.)on the basis of strongly anomalous silt samples taken during a regional reconnaissance exploration. From 1969 to 1973 the claims were explored from two base-camps.
Considerable work was done, including reconnaissance and detailed soil geochemical surveys, airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, ground EM surveys and geologic mapping. On the basis of the geophysical surveys, three short diamond drillholes were completed in 1972. One of the holes intersected disseminated lead - zinc mineralization in a limy tuff unit.

The property was dropped by Texas Gulf in 1977 and one area encompassing the most interesting showings was restaked as the MS claim by prospector Kevin Coswan of Smithers. Petra Gem Exploration, a private company managed by Barry Price, Geologist, optioned the claims in July 1977 and exploration done during that year included additional staking, cutting of a trail to the showings from the lower camp, geological mapping and sampling and, late in the season, drilling of three short "packsack" drill-holes. In 1978, Petra Gem completed additional mapping and sampling and a ground magnetometer survey in the vicinity of the mineralized Texas Gulf drill hole.

In 1979, due to lack of finances, Petra Gem Exploration was forced to drop the option. Since that time, the property has been maintained in good standing by Rapitan Resources Inc. and Barry Price. Geostar Mining Corp. acquired the ground in 1984.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The southern end of the Babine Range is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group, described by Tipper and Richards (1976). Stratigraphic units trend eastward to northeastward, but irregularities in this trend are caused by fold axes which trend northwesterly and probable thrust faults in shaly sedimentary members. Felsic to gabbroic stocks, sills and dykes intrude the layered rocks throughout the range.

The lowermost unit of the Hazelton Group is the Telkwa Formation, which has both marine and subaerial facies. In the vicinity of Dome Mountain, the Telkwa formation is represented by the marine "shelf" facies, described by Tipper and Richards (1976) as follows:

" Between Bulkley River and Babine Lake, predominant subaqueous and subaerial pyroclastic rocks are intercalated with marine sediments and intravolcanic non-marine sediments...."

"In the Dome Mountain area, two volcanic members may be present. A lower assemblage comprises interbedded red, maroon, purple, grey and green tuff and breccia, with interbeds of shale and greywacke. Discontinuous limestone beds and lenses, in places with a pelecypod and ammonite fauna, are common. This unit is overlain by about 100 m of black shale, separating it from a second volcanic member, estimated to be 900 m thick, of mainly green acquagene tuff, breccia and flows at the base, grading upward into a mainly subaerial assemblage of reddish-colored lapilli tuff and fine to medium-grained (basaltic to rhyolitic) breccias and flows. ....."

"The transition zone between the Howson subaerial facies to the west, and the Babine facies is a broad (5km.) arcuate belt with limestone reef anf reefoid bodies, marine sediments with shell coquinas, and minor acquagene tuff interfingered with the prominent reddish-colored volcanics typical of the subaerial facies".

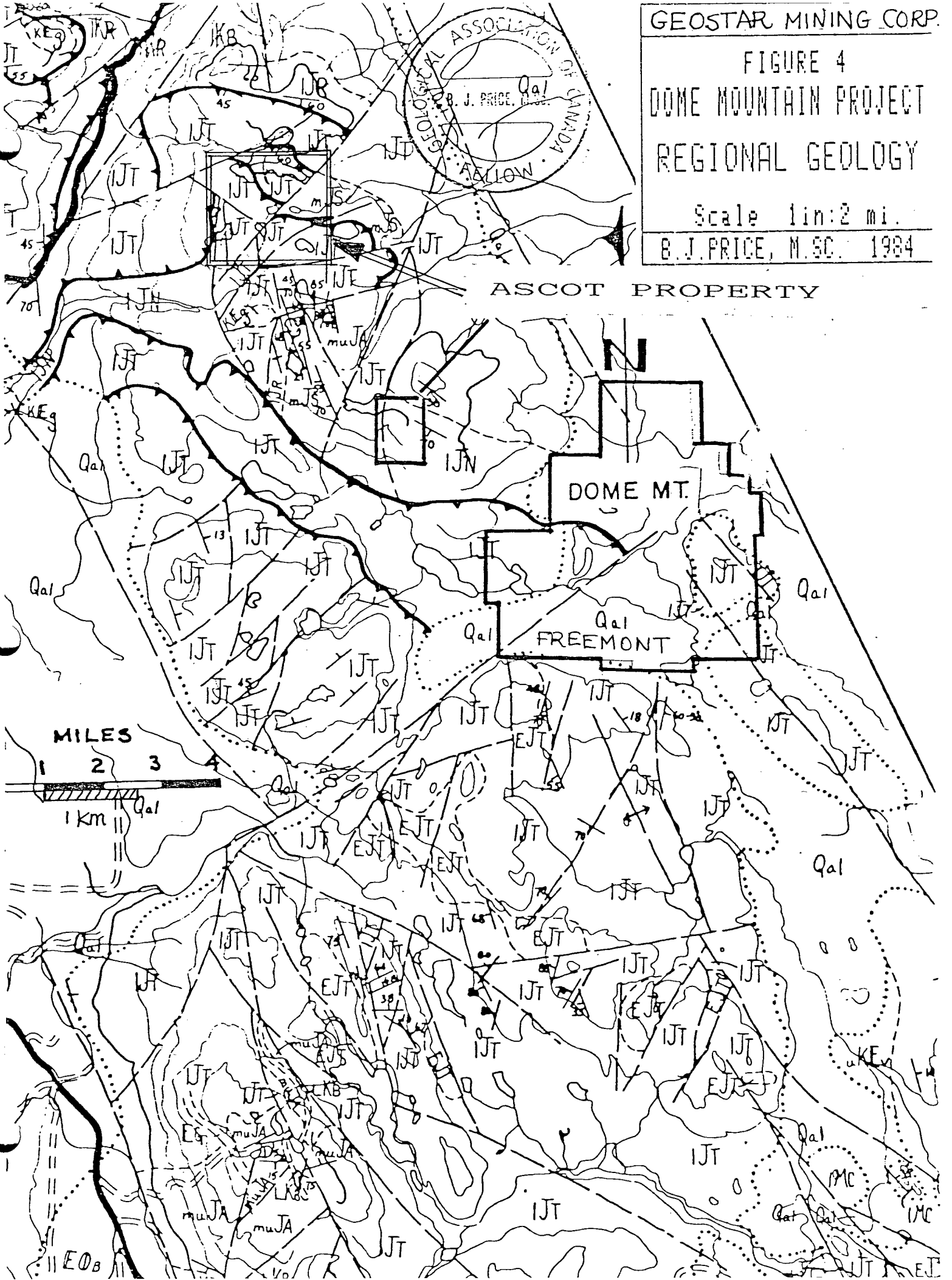

GEOSTAR MINING CORP.
FIGURE 4
DOME MOUNTAIN PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Scale 1in:2 mi.
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1984
ASCOT PROPERTY
N
DOME MT.
FREEMONT
Qal
IJT
IJN
EJT
IKB
IKR
IKE
muJA
IMC
MILES
1 2 3 4
1 km
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
B. J. PRICE, M.Sc.
ASSOCIATE

TABLE 1

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP - LEGEND

Qal	QUATERNARY	Aliuvial material
PEs	PALEOCENE - EOCENE	Sediments

SKEENA GROUP: CRETACEOUS

lKb	Brian Boru Formation
lKr	Red Rose Formation
lKrv	Rocky Ridge volcanics
lKKs	Kitsuns Creek sediments

BOWSER LAKE GROUP: JURASSIC

muJa	Ashman Formation

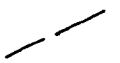
HAZELTON GROUP: JURASSIC

mJs	Smithers Formation
lJn	Nilkitkwa Formation
lJr	Red Tuff member
lJt	Telkwa Formation

INTRUSIVE ROCKS:

KEg	Late Cretaceous - Eocene intrusives


Thrust fault


Fault or Lineament


Area of Claims

Source: Open File 351, Mapsheet 93L, Smithers Area
G.S.C. 1977. Tipper and Richards.

PRELIMINARY STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
DOME MOUNTAIN

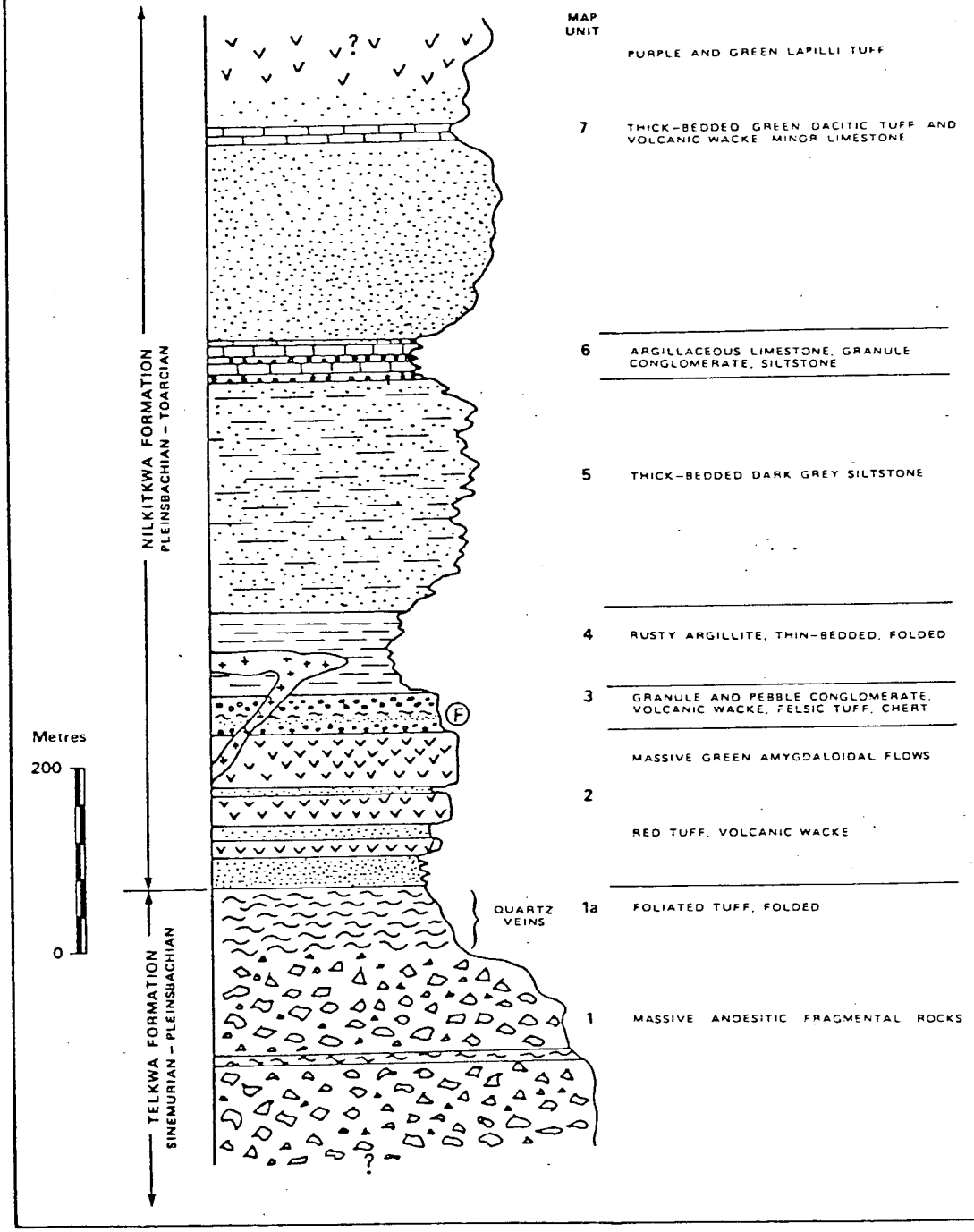


Figure 4 Preliminary stratigraphic column, Dome Mountain gold camp.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA:

Numerous mineral deposits of known or suspected volcanogenic origin are present within Hazelton Group rocks in the Smithers - Houston areas. The "Babine Shelf" Facies" of the Telkwa Formation; is characterized by volcanogenic mineral deposits similar in many respects to the Kuroko polymetallic massive sulphide deposits of Japan. Deposits in the belt, which extends from Hudson Bay Mountain, (eg. Schufer prospect) west of Smithers, eastward to Dome Mountain area, (Ascot and Del Santo prospects), southward through Houston (Lakeview, Copper Ridge, Bob Creek prospects), Morice River (Code prospect), Morice Lake (Moon Prospect), and probably through the Whitesail map area (Chikamin Mountain). All deposits along the belt have either massive sulfides of the proximal type, (chalcopyrite, pyrite or pyrrhotite-rich), distal type, (sphalerite-galena rich), or "stringer zones" associated with rhyolitic to dacitic domes and pyroclasics, overlain by shaly to limy marine sediments.

In adjacent subaerial "Howson Facies" volcanics, numerous low-sulphur copper-silver and epithermal gold-silver deposits are present. Porphyry copper-molybdenum-tungsten deposits are present in rocks of both facies throughout the Smithers map area.

Some of the adjacent deposits are described briefly:

DEL SANTO DEPOSIT: At the Del Santo deposit situated 13 km south

of the Ascot property, massive sulphide lenses containing pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite occur at the contact of felsic breccias and tuffs and grey argillites and limestones in the Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group. Manganiferous chert occurs above the massive sulphide. The deposit has many similarities to "Kuroko deposits" although geophysical (EM) surveys and shallow diamond drilling have not demonstrated continuity of the lenses. Isoclinal folding probably occurs in the sedimentary rocks. Mineralized bands are 1 to 2 meters wide and can be traced laterally for 150 meters. The strongest mineralization grades 7% copper, 2.5% zinc and 15 oz./ton silver over 1.5 meters.

COPPER RIDGE DEPOSIT: Twenty four kilometers south of the Ascot property, in the same belt of rocks, Ramm Ventures Ltd. are exploring a massive sulphide prospect that was extensively explored during the 1950's by Copper Ridge Mines Ltd.

Massive pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite pyrite and sphalerite occur in Hazelton group rocks, partly as cross-cutting masses and partly as lenses conformable with bedding. Values are mainly in copper and zinc; precious metal values are low. Ramm Ventures have reported an "ore reserve" of one million tons although this figure is more correctly termed a geologic reserve at this time

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY: The Lakeview copper prospect, situated 16 km. north of Houston, B.C. and owned by J.Bot of Smithers, B.C. is within the same belt of rocks. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite are

associated with bedded hematite and limestone unit which occupies a zone in excess of 400 meters long between pink acid pyroclastics in the footwall, and green acid pyroclastics in the hangingwall. Up to 1.8 meters of solid specular hematite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs in beds striking 40 degrees with nearly vertical dip. The property is being explored by Butler Mountain Minerals Corp. who completed electromagnetic and soil geochemical surveys in 1983 which outlined anomalous areas along a 3 km. strike length. Exploration is expected to continue in 1984

DOME MOUNTAIN: Numerous gold-silver bearing quartz veins occur on Dome Mountain, 5 km. southeast of the M.S. claim, on a large number of reverted crown grants which at one time belonged to K.J. Springer. The veins occur in subaerially deposited volcanic flows and tuffs of the Hazelton Group, and most of the veins occur near the contact with overlying felsic tuff and limestone units traced southeastward from the Ascot property. Significant veins being explored by Reako Explorations Ltd and Panther Mines Ltd. are the Free Gold, Cabin, Jane and Hoops veins. Limited production from the Free Gold vein was undertaken by Reako Explorations Ltd and Panther Mines Ltd. in 1982. Material from surface pits was milled at a small portable mill situated on the Babine Highway. Excessive dilution is thought to have made the operation uneconomic. At the Jane vein, mineralization over a length of 143 feet and average width 2.8 feet averages 0.24 oz./ton gold and 1.2 oz./ton silver. The Hoops vein nearby is exposed for 300 feet

with an average width of 3 feet. (Price, 1980)

The "Forks" vein is situated partly on claims controlled by Reako/Panther and partly on those controlled by A.L'Orsa and partners. Ore shoots outlined by approximately 550 feet of shallow drifts and crosscuts (now caved), and tabulated by Beavan (1949) include a 110 foot length and 2.6 foot width averaging 0.47 oz./ton gold and 1.70 oz./ton silver, and a 60 foot length by 1.7 foot width averaging 1.27 oz./ton gold.

Considering the number of gold and silver-bearing veis present on the mountain, and depending on mining methods and metal prices, it is conceivable that economic "high-grading" of some of the prospects could be done. Broad zones of carbonatized volcanics near some of the major veins contain chrome-rich mica (mariposite), and have potential for disseminated gold.

MT MCKENDRICK GOLD PROSPECT:

Two claims on Mt McKendrick covering a southeast-trending quartz-vein are owned by A.L'Orsa of Smithers. The prospect is situated near the peak of Mt. McKendrick 6 km. north of the M.S. claim block. The prospect was discovered by John McKendrick prior to 1911 by which time an adit 50 feet in length had been completed. Initially known as the St. Anne and St. Eugene claims, the prospect is described in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1934 when it was known as the Pioneer Vein. The vein averaging 40 cm. wide can be traced in outcrop and in exploration pits over a distance of 500 meters. It cuts andesitic volcanics

probably belonging to the Telkwa Formation. Typical grab samples taken by the owner range from .06 to .45 oz./ton gold and 0.32 to 32 oz./ton silver. The owner completed mapping and EM surveys on the property in 1983. (A.L'Orsa, personal communication)

CRONIN BABINE MINE: The Cronin mine, which is situated 25 km. north of the Ascot property, has operated intermittently since 1917, producing silver, lead and zinc from high-grade pods of sulphides in quartz veins near the contact of a rhyolitic dome with argillite and phyllitic schist. Production data is as follows:

Years	Tons	Silver	Lead-Zinc
1917-1952	3,680	8.4 oz./t	9.6% combined
1953-1964	14,329	11.1 Oz./t	13.1% combined

Reserves as of 1980 were stated to be 46,752 tons averaging 12.52 oz./ton silver and 15.23% combined lead-zinc. Ore was milled on the property; the small mill (35 tpd.) produced lead and zinc concentrates which were shipped to the Trail smelter.

BIG ONION COPPER-MOLYBDENUM DEPOSIT: This deposit is a dyke-like mass of quartz diorite porphyry intruding andesites of the Hazelton Group and containing chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite and molybdenite. Reserves at the deposit are thought to be approximately 100 Million tons of low-grade material.

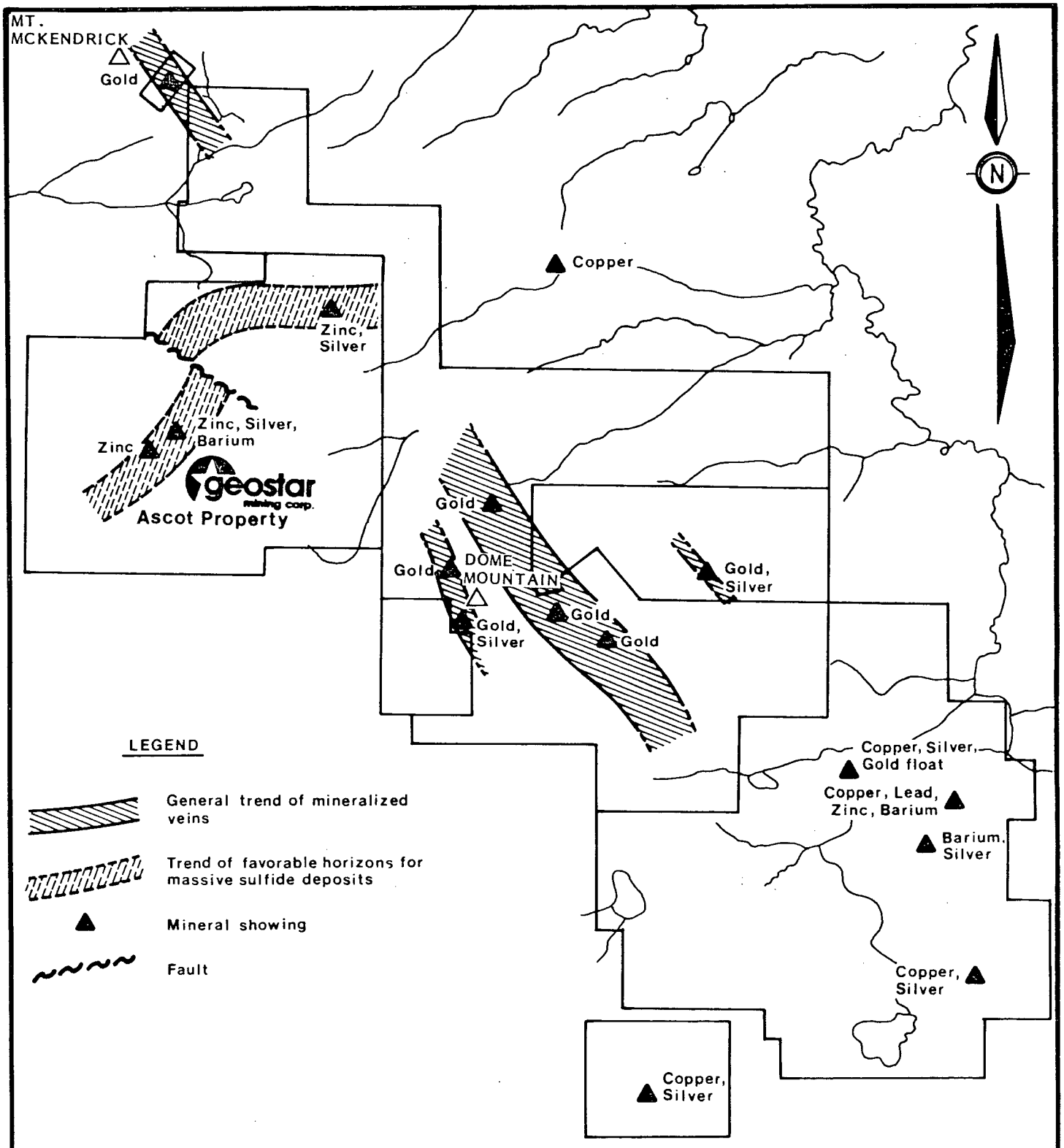


FIGURE 5
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL MAP.

Mineral Showings on Dome Mountain and Geostar's Nearby Ascot Property

geostar mining corp.

GEOLOGY OF THE ASCOT PROPERTY

Peatfield (1968) recognized three members in the Hazelton Group and noted that the property is underlain by part of the lower member, all of the middle member and the bottom of the upper division.

The Lower division as mapped by Peatfield outcrops on the north side of the valley which contains Canyon Creek, and comprises " Very coarse purple conglomerates interbedded with schistose purple tuffs,....some tuffaceous argillite and tuffaceous greywacke are also present. Rhyolitic rocks are rare in the lower division." Rocks in this division may actually be subaeriaal facies in a transitional area overlain by the marine "shelf" facies of Tipper and Richards.

The Middle Division, the lower contact of which follows the course of Canyon Creek along its upper reaches, comprises rhyolite and andesite flows, felsic pyroclastics grading from coarse breccias to fine tuffs, limestone, argillite and greywacke. Fossils are present in this unit, confirming the marine origin.

The Upper Division consists predominantly of andesites and rhyolites and their related tuffaceous equivalents; these rocks are less well-exposed and underlie the southern part of the property.

Rock units trend northeasterly across the property, and this trend represents the regional strike. Locally, wide variations are caused by tight or isoclinal folds with northwest trending axes and general southeast plunge. Folding is particularly well displayed in the upper canyon of the creek, but is less noticeable in the more massive volcanic units

Northeasterly faults and shears post-date the folding and

block faulting is probable. Richards (personal communication), indicates that argillaceous strata commonly act as planes of decollement for thrust faults, several of which are mapped in the area.

Small stocks and dykes of dioritic composition were mapped by Peatfield; in addition, he reports two sills, which appear to have been folded along with the enclosing strata. An irregular dioritic plug outcrops on the hill south of DDH-1, and a smaller plug with pegmatitic phases forms a prominent hill east of the MS claim. Two major dykes of basaltic composition cross the creek canyon near the original showing.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization is present only in the Middle member defined by Peatfield, which corresponds with the "Babine Shelf" facies of the Telkwa Formation. The mineralization consists of stratigraphically-controlled zinc-lead mineralization with silver values. Sphalerite, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite occur as disseminations in felsic tuffs and coarse tuff breccias near the northeast corner of the MS claim and two kilometers northeast in the same stratigraphic horizon.

At the main showing, 400 meters northeast of the campsite, thin beds and laminae of pale green to light brown sphalerite enclose specks of galena and tetrahedrite in the limestone unit. Sphalerite was first discovered using zinc indicator solution. Packsack drilling in 1978 was curtailed by freezing conditions, but the best intersection, in hole 3 was 11.5 feet of 1.6 % zinc with 0.35 oz./ton silver. Approximately 150 meters northwest, barite mixed with calcite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite occurs in altered limy volcanics. Another 150 meters upstream, barite with copper and zinc sulphides occurs over a wide area near the original (1952) claim posts. Disseminated arsenopyrite has been seen in felsic tuffs at this locality. Several samples taken here in 1981 assayed greater than 1% zinc. About 100 meters upstream, thicker beds of sphalerite rest on very coarse lapilli and tuff breccias. Samples taken by T.Schroeter from this location assayed 6.5% and 7.5% zinc. Coarseness of the felsic breccia may indicate proximity to a vent. Mineralographic work done by Peatfield (1968) suggests that fine "emulsion" textures of galena in sphalerite

seen in polished sections originate in a single-phase gel, deposited under low-temperature conditions in a marine environment. Textures seen by Price in 1979 (personal communication), consist of fine sphalerite surrounding large, thick-shelled oyster-like pelecypods, which supports chemical deposition, probably from submarine, metal-rich springs.

Geochemical surveys conducted by Texasgulf outlined several areas west and northeast of the MS claim that were anomalous in zinc and lead. Follow-up with ground electromagnetic surveys showed a corresponding conductor, and in 1969 a drill hole, (DDH-1), situated northeast of the MS claim, intersected 48 feet of disseminated fine sphalerite and galena in a very fine felsic (dacitic?) tuff unit. Although no assays were reported by Texasgulf, a composite sample taken by Price (1977) assayed 0.67% zinc and 0.115 % lead. These concentrations, though subeconomic, represent enrichment over normal metal content by a factor of 40 to 50 times for zinc and at least 50 times for lead. The mineral content does not explain the EM anomaly, although carbonaceous shales may be present in the sequence. Mineralization has been traced for approximately 400 meters at this locality.

Approximately 300 meters southwest of the camp on the MS claim a bedded pyrite horizon about 30 cm. thick outcrops on the south bank of the creek. The horizon contains no other sulphides but pyrite, although quartz veins nearby contain sphalerite and galena. Above the pyrite, silicified limestone is present, and it is likely that this is the same limestone unit as is seen above

the bedded sphalerite further upstream, and that the pyrite is a lateral equivalent of the zinc horizon.

Iron-rich cold springs occur over an area roughly 150 meters long by 50 meters wide adjacent to the massive pyrite zone. The springs are open throughout the winter and one spring is known to occur directly in the gravelly creek bed.

Minor occurrences of tetrahedrite in rhyolitic rocks are known to occur elsewhere in the region, but these occurrences are not of economic interest.

1984 WORK PROGRAM

Mobilization for the project began on October 22, 1984 and field work began October 25th. The writer was assisted by Bruce Holden, Prospector, who worked cheerfully and competently under severe winter conditions (-35 degrees C. and blizzards). A base camp was set up at the source of Canyon (Carr) Creek, and traverses were made with hipchain and compass control.

A McPhar M-700 magnetometer was used initially, but batteries were frozen and had to be replaced from Vancouver. A Phoenix VLF-2 Electromagnetic reciever was used with short reconnaissance lines across areas with known favorable stratigraphy. In total, 3.750 km. of magnetometer surveys were done and 6.125 km. of VLF-EM surveys in 13 lines. In addition, prospecting along the west flowing tributary of Canyon Creek 800 meters below its source disclosed "favorable" rhyolitic lapilli tuffs with altered fragments and specks of galena and sphalerite. Field work was completed on Nov 3, 1984 and demobilization to Vancouver completed November 3, 1984.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEYS

As shown on the accompanying maps, "crossovers" representing conductive material were found on all of the survey lines. Line 10 may be used as an "orientation" in that this line crosses at least one known minerealized tuff horizon that was intersected in the Texasgulf drillhole No 1. Steep slopes on this line lead to a profile entirely below the zero line (ie. all dips are negative or southeastward.) However, a moderate conductor may be picked from the raw data profile, corresponding to the mineralized tuff. From 50 to 75 meters north of DDH 1, a substantially stronger crossover may indicate massive mineralization which was not intersected by the steep drillhole, and a further possible conductor is present 300 meters north of the start of the line.

A very strong crossover occurs at the north end of line 9, and this conductor corresponds to the position of a strong airborne EM conductor discovered by Texasgulf. This anomaly, of unknown origin, but very pronouncedf magnitude, is the best crossover of the entire survey and deserves immediate follow-up.

Strong crossovers were also seen on Line 7; one corresponds to a black argillite horizon with thin beds of pyrite, but another, near a meadow area about 625 to 750 East of 00, corresponds with the position of mineralized float. This location needs geochemical follow-up, and/or blast trenching or backhoe trenching.

Other crossovers on Lines 1-6 and 11 are moderate to strong, and may correlate with dark argillaceous beds within the Hazelton Group.

Some of the conductors appear to correlate with position of the main creek. Lines 5 and 8 are sub parallel to the conductors and interpretation is thus made more difficult. (These lines are not presented as profiles).

The data collected during the survey indicates that VLF-EM surveys will be useful for mapping in the area, and further lines are recommended.

Magnetometer surveys done on lines A, 6, 9, 12, and 13 suggest that ground magnetometer work will be of little value in the future. No significant anomalies were encountered, and the results are not presented graphically, but are listed in the appendix.

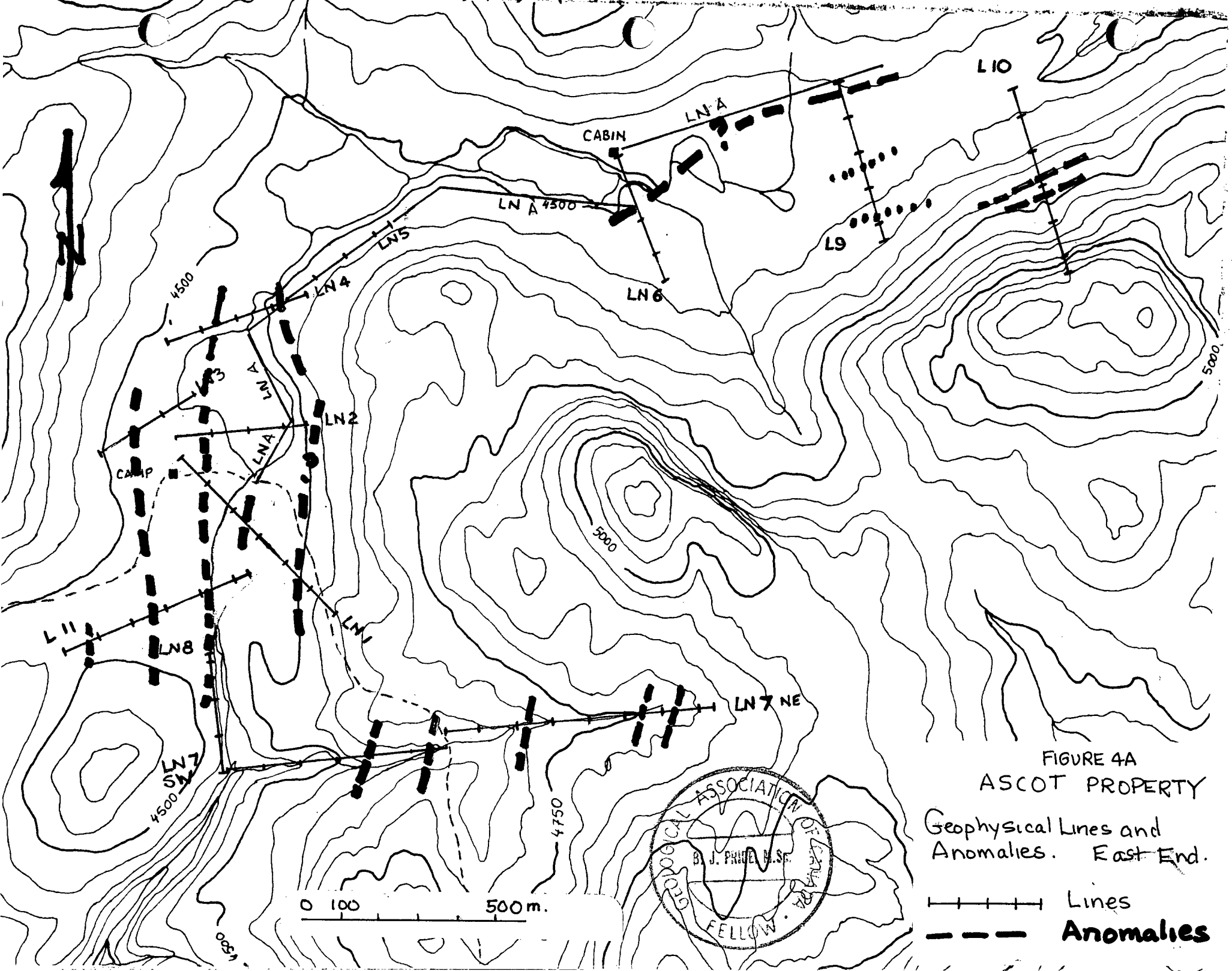
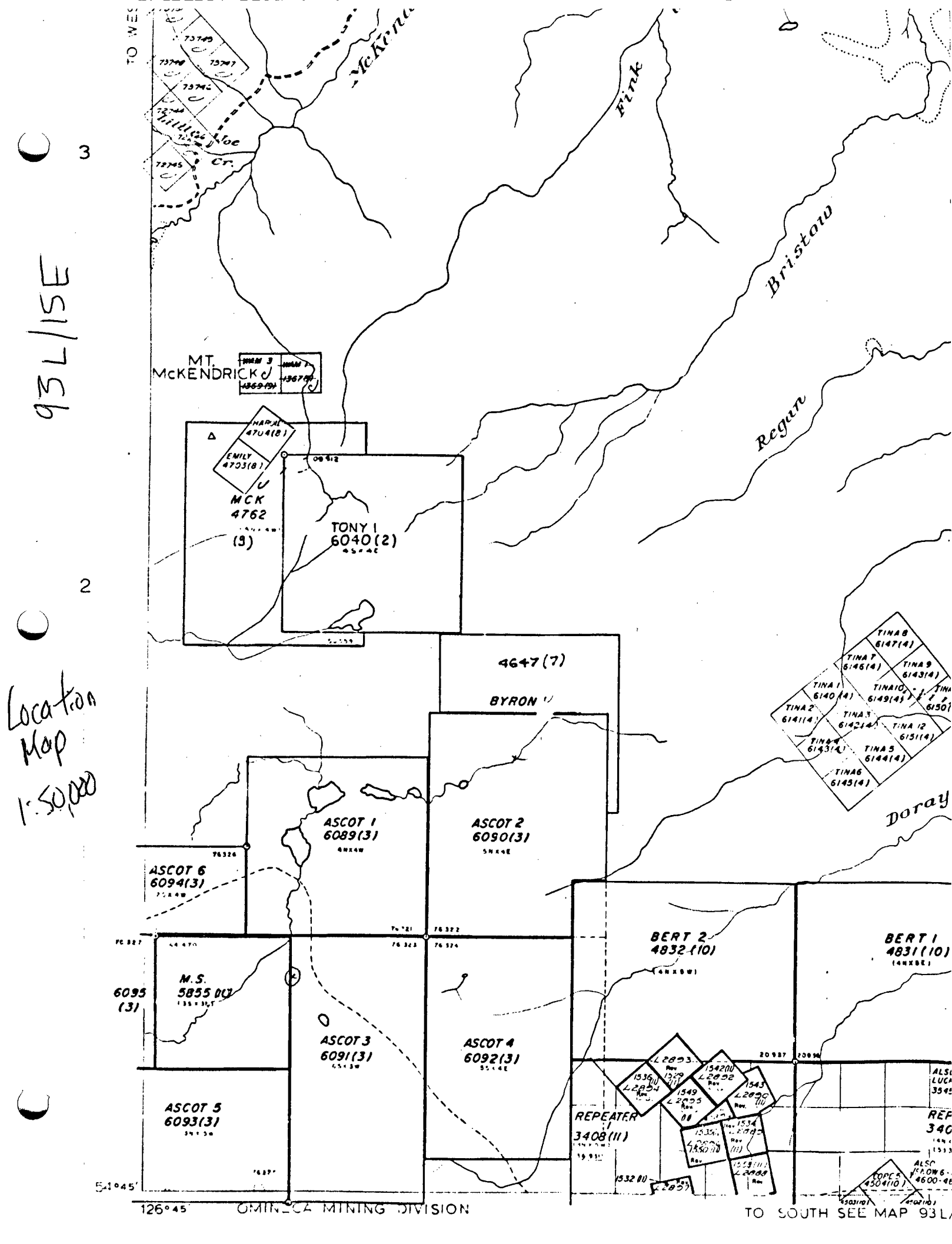


FIGURE 4A

ASCOT PROPERTY

Geophysical Lines and Anomalies. East End.


93 L/15E
Location Map
1:50,000
MT. McKENDRICK
MCK 4762
(9)
TONY I 6040(2)
4647(7)
BYRON
ASCOT 1 6089(3)
ASCOT 2 6090(3)
ASCOT 3 6091(3)
ASCOT 4 6092(3)
ASCOT 5 6093(3)
ASCOT 6 6094(3)
6095 (3)
M.S. 5855
BERT 2 4832(10)
BERT 1 4831(10)
REPEATER 3408(11)
TINA 8 6147(4)
TINA 7 6146(4)
TINA 9 6143(4)
TINA 1 6140(4)
TINA 10 6149(4)
TINA 2 6141(4)
TINA 3 6142(4)
TINA 12 6151(4)
TINA 4 6143(4)
TINA 5 6144(4)
TINA 6 6143(4)
HARRIET 4704(8)
EMILY 4703(8)
Bristaw
Regan
Doray
Fink
McKenzie
Little Aloe Cr.
126°45'
54°45'
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
TO SOUTH SEE MAP 93L/

COMPARISON WITH OTHER KUROKO DEPOSITS

A "Kuroko" deposit is a stratabound polymetallic mineral deposit genetically related to submarine acid volcanic activity. The deposits are generally zoned massive base-metal deposits which are largely stratiform in volcano-sedimentary sequences dominated by felsic tuffs, lavas and shallow intrusives. Typical characteristics are:

1) Each mine consists of a number of closely-clustered ore deposits. Each deposit may be from 6 to 190 meters thick and range from 40m x 50m in surface area to 700m x 350m. Typical North American deposits average 40 feet thick and 1200 feet in strike length. Deposits are most often on edge, and present small targets for exploration.

2) Zoned, massive, stratiform ore typically oval-shaped in plan grades down into less economically-important stockwork ore (siliceous ore) which generally has a funnel shape and occurs in silicified felsic volcanics.

3) Thin beds or lenses of ferruginous chert are commonly present either directly overlying the stratiform orebody or within hangingwall tuffs. Lenticular or irregular masses of gypsum and/or anhydrite are also present in most cases.

4) The boundary between hangingwall rocks and ore is sharp.

5) Orebodies are generally vertically zoned with black ore, (sphalerite - galena rich) at the top and "yellow ore, (chalcopyrite rich) at the bottom above stringer ore. Areas of massive gypsum, anhydrite or barite may be present.

6) Ore in stringer zones is generally coarse, and in veins, with quartz, barite, etc., while massive ore is generally fine grained, with banded or brecciated texture. Colloform textures are common in massive ore.

7) Each deposit is generally associated with a felsic"domal" center built up in a single short eruptive cycle.

8) Deposits are generally underlain by coarse felsic tuff breccias.

9) There are gradations between stratiform orebodies,

stockwork ore, and fissure-filling veins; these are formed penecontemporaneously from similar hydrothermal ore solutions.

10) Deposits are surrounded by clay-rich alteration zones. The stockwork (stringer) ore is associated with quartz, sericite and Mg chlorite. The stratiform ore is surrounded by sericite, sericite-montmorillonite, and kaolinite alteration, which grades outward to chlorite-rich and zeolitic alteration zones.

11) Deposits are generally aligned along faults or directions of elongation of lava flows.

12) Minor disseminations of pyrite may occur in hangingwall rocks. Vein deposits can be found at varying deposits from stratiform deposits but tend to be at stratigraphically lower levels.

Typical features are shown in diagrammatic form in figures 6 and 7.

The Ascot property has several important characteristics in common with the above noted criteria. Stratiform zinc-lead mineralized beds and disseminations in felsic tuffs occur over a strike length of 5 kilometers. The stratiform mineralization lies below marine sediments and directly above coarse felsic tuffs and tuff-breccias. Sphalerite mineralization was also noted as grains within matrix and fragments of the felsic breccias. Although ferruginous chert has not been seen on the property, ferruginous tuffs are present at the same stratigraphic level or slightly lower. Manganiferous chert beds occur above massive sulphide in similar rocks on a nearby property. Massive pyrite, poossibly representing the most distal equivalent of a massive sulphide horizon occurs at the same stratigraphic interval as the distal facies zinc-rich mineralization; ferruginous springs indicate considerable iron or sulphide source material nearby (at depth).

Barite-calcite veins with associated sphalerite and tetrahedrite may represent stringer mineralization or remobilization above massive sulphides.

As yet, mineralized zones at the Ascot property are zinc-rich, and probably represent distal facies. In several areas of the world, proximal cupriferous massive sulfides are linked spatially with precious metal-bearing distal facies. Little soil-sampling or rock sampling has been done on the showings, and gold-silver analyses may indicate whether a similar zonation is present. Intersection of the trend of adjacent gold-bearing quartz veins with the trend of the volcanogenic horizon should be a favorable locus for precious metal concentrations. In addition, the presence of high level intrusions adjacent to the same horizon could lead to formation of precious metal bearing skarns.

"KUROKO" DEPOSITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Several Kuroko type orebodies have been discovered in British Columbia and one is being mined at present. The Buttle Lake and Mt.Sicker deposits occur in Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks on Vancouver Island. The Brittania deposits near Squamish and Seneca deposit near Harrison Lake occur in Jurassic or Cretaceous volcanics. In Adams Lake area, and extending northwestward to Barriere Lakes several massive sulphide deposits occur in the in Eagle Bay and Fennel Formations of Carboniferous and Missippian ages respectively.

Near Dease Lake, the Kutcho deposit in Triassic rocks is similar

in many ways to typical Kuroko deposits.

The various Orebodies of Westmin Resources at Buttle Lake constitute one of the most significant and economic deposits in the province. As an example of the economic viability and potential of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, production and reserve figures for the mine are given:

Production 1967 to 1982: est 4,800,000 Tons grading 0.06 oz./ton gold, 3.0 oz./ton silver, 1.6 % copper, 1.0 % lead and 7.5 % zinc.
Reserves: Lynx, Price and Myra Zones: 1,021,400 Tons grading 0.06 oz./ton gold, 2.6oz./ton silver, 1.0 % copper, 0.9 % lead and 7.4 % zinc.
Reserves: H-W Zone: est 15,232,000 Tons grading 0.07 oz./ton gold, 1.1 oz./ton silver 2.2 % copper, 0.3 % lead and 5.3 % zinc.

Near Harrison Mills, the Seneca deposit occurs in Harrison Lake Formation volcanic rocks, correlative in age with the Hazelton Group in which the Ascot showings occur. The Seneca deposit is currently being explored by Curator Resources Ltd. At present, possible reserves are 883,200 tons grading 0.028 oz./ton gold, 1.55 oz./ton silver, 0.68 % copper, 0.18 % lead and 4.67 % zinc. Although further incrementation of reserves is probable, the deposit at present is subeconomic, partly because of disruption of the mineralization by igneous dykes. The deposit probably represents the minimum economic target in terms of tonnage and

grade, as an exploration model, and as such is useful for reference in determining exploration strategy for the Ascot property.

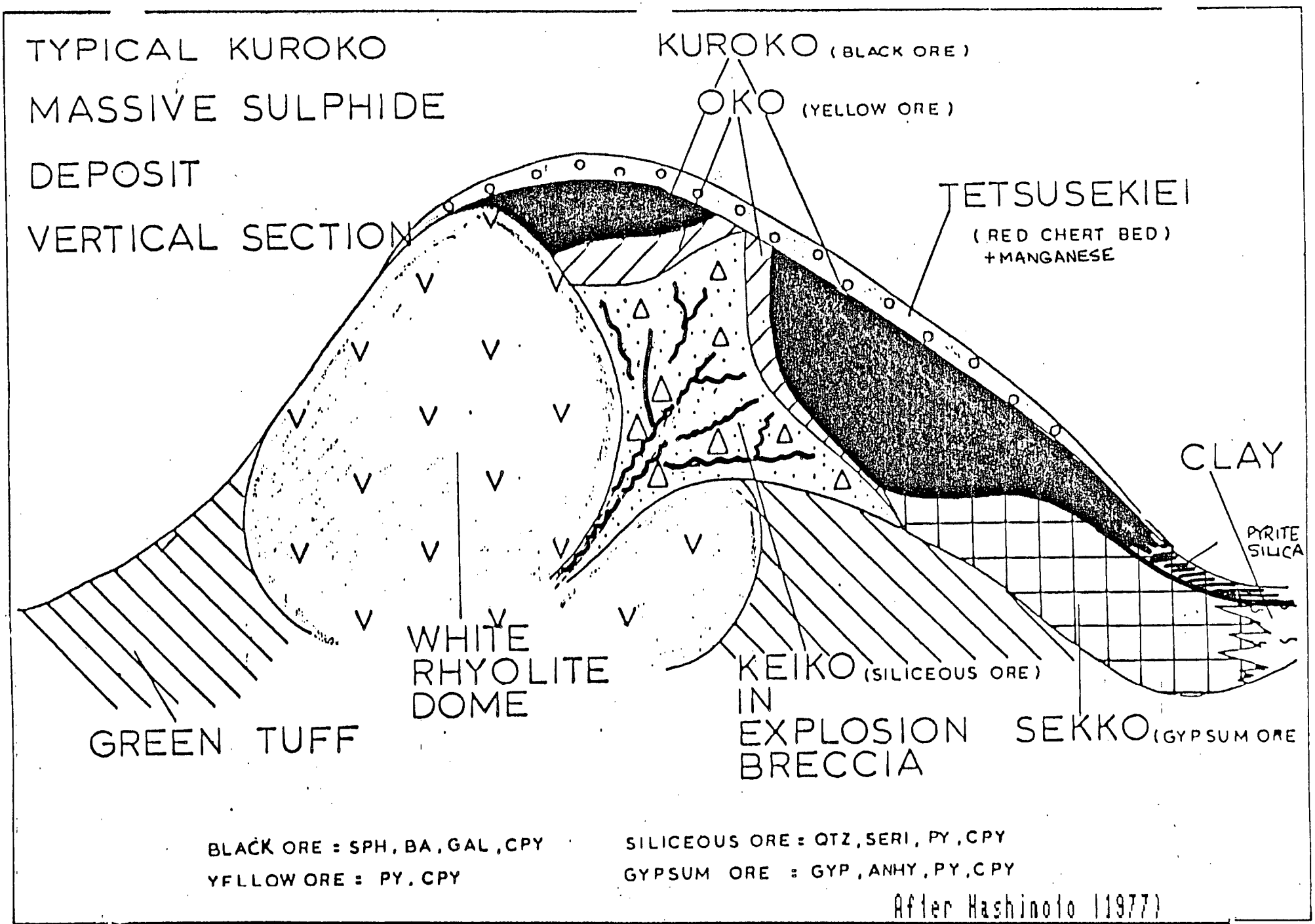


FIGURE 6.: TYPICAL KUROKO DEPOSIT - VERTICAL SECTION

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the presence of mineralization along a 5 km. strike length on the Ascot property, and its resemblance to other volcanogenic massive sulphide (Kuroko) deposits that are being mined or explored in the province, the property is considered worthy of serious exploration efforts. The property is near supply and service centers, power and transportation are available with no difficulties and access presents no problems. The proximity of gold and silver-bearing quartz veins on adjacent properties in similar rocks is considered encouraging. The fact that grid-based geochemical and geophysical surveys by previous owners did not extend to the most significant showings leaves the property with an intriguing and worthwhile exploration target, which, by careful mapping, may be extended to the east and south.

The geophysical surveys run in 1984, even though reconnaissance in nature and done under difficult conditions, were useful, and VLF-EM appears useful in defining drill targets. The strongest coductors corresponded with previously explored targets and conductors defined by airborne exploration by Texasgulf.

Ultimately the property will have to be tested by drilling, and as is characteristic of all Kuroko targets, more than one favorable horizon may be present and of these, many or all may be "blind " targets, necessitating stratigraphic control of drilling.

RECCOMMENDATIONS

The 1985 exploration program should include geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical surveys, electromagnetic

surveys, and hand (blast) trenching. Road improvement and cat-trenching may be considered. If initial exploration results are favorable, a second stage of exploration including diamond drilling is reccommended. A suggested exploration budget for stages 1 and 2 is given below:

SUGGESTED 1984 EXPLORATION BUDGET

STAGE I:

Camp repairs and supplies	700.00
Geologist: 2 weeks @ $275/day	3850.00
2 prospector assistants 2 weeks @ $125/day	3500.00
Base line cutting, soil and rock sampling, VLF - EM surveys and geological mapping	
Mobilization and demob for above	2000.00
Food and camp costs 70 man days @$25/day	1750.00
Expendable supplies - Flagging etc.	300.00
Helicopter 4 hrs @ $500/hr fuel incl.	2000.00
Air freight	200.00
Geochemical analyses 500 samples @ $7/ea	3500.00
Assays 30 @$25/sample	750.00
Geophysical equipment rental + insurance	750.00
Vehicle rental 15 days @ $65/day total cost	975.00
Blasting and trenching 7 days @ 350/day	2450.00
Camp and other rentals	600.00
Report preparation	2000.00
Subtotal	$25325.00
Contingency 10%	2500.00
TOTAL COST STAGE I PROGRAM	$27825.00

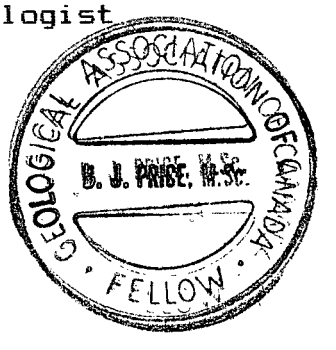
STAGE II - DIAMOND DRILLING

500 Meters NQ diamond drilling @ $100/meter, all inclusive of camp etc.	$50,000.00
Geology, assays, report preparation etc	10,000.00
Drillsite preparation, roads, trenches etc	10,000.00
COST OF STAGE II	$70,000.00
TOTAL COST - STAGES I AND II	$ 98,855.00

respectfully submitted

Barry James Price, M.Sc.

Consulting Geologist



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Price, B.J. (1980) Geological Report Dome Mountain claims, Smithers, B.C., Omineca M.D. Report for Statement of Material Facts for Reako Explorations Ltd. and Panther Mines Ltd.

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Seraphim, R.H. (1980) Geology and Ore Deposits, Western Mines - Myra, Lynx and Price Deposits. C.I.M Bulletin, December 1980, p. 71-86 and Discussions p.86-90.

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ASCOT CLAIM GROUP

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT - 1984 WORK

ASCOT 7 , M.S. CLAIMS

GEOSTAR MINING CORPORATION

CONSULTING FEES:	Nov.3, 1984	
	1 day @ $350/day	$ 350.00
	Report Preparation:	
	May 28 1 days @$350	350.00
WORD PROCESSING:		25.00
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 725.00

Respectfully submitted

Barry Price

Barry Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
B. J. PRICE, M.Sc.
FELLOW

QUALIFICATIONS

Name: BARRY JAMES PRICE

Born: SMITHERS, B.C., CANADA, AUGUST 19,1944

EDUCATION:

A. HIGH SCHOOL: Smithers, B.C. Graduated 1961

B. UNIVERSITY: University of British Columbia, Vancouver,B.C.

B.Sc.(Honors Geology) 1965. Thesis Topic:

"Tertiary Sediments at Driftwood Creek, Smithers Map Area, B.C.

M.Sc. Geology. 1972. Thesis Topic:

"Minor Elements in Pyrite and Exploration Applications of Minor Element Studies".

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

1961 QUALITY SPRUCE SAWMILL, Topley,B.C., Greenchain, Resaw.

1962 B.C.FOREST SERVICE, Houston, B.C. Cooks Helper.

1963 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Calgary,Alberta. Micropalaeontology Lab., supervised by T.P.Chamney

1964 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA. Junior Field Assistant, Geological mapping party, Kananaskis and Canal Flats Mapsheets, Alberta and B.C. Supervised by Dr.G.B.Leech.

1965 - 1968 CHEVRON STANDARD LTD. Calgary, Alberta. Senior Field Assistant on mapping party in Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains. Subsurface exploration studies, Carbonate reef research, Wellsite supervision and Production Department duties.

1968 MANEX MINING LTD, Smithers, B.C. Geological mapping and diamond drill supervision

1969 MANEX MINING LTD., Smithers, B.C. Property mapping and evaluation, geophysical and geochemical surveys, supervision of Diamond Drilling, Evaluation of Jade deposits.

1970 ARCHER, CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES, Party Chief, Sedimentary Copper exploration, Mackenzie Mountains, regional map preparation and coordination of prospectors.

1971 J.R.WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS LTD., Project Geologist in Massive Sulphide exploration project. Regional exploration and property geology, geophysics and geochemistry. Barriere and Adams Plateau areas.

1972 - 1976 MANEX MINING LTD. Vancouver, B.C. Senior Geologist Consulting geological work for a variety of corporate clients

1976 PETRA GEM EXPLORATIONS OF CANADA LTD., Vice-President and managing director. Exploration for gem materials and Geological Consulting. Exploration and development of precious metal, base metal and industrial mineral deposits. Exploration for Jade deposits and kimberlites. Exploration in Mexico and Republic of Phillipines.

1979 RAPITAN RESOURCES INC. President and sole shareholder. Consulting Geological Services for major companies and speculative junior companies. Management of prospecting programs. Development of exploration plays and preparation of qualifying reports. Property evaluation Development of geological computer programs.

CORPORATE DIRECTORSHIPS

DELPHI RESOURCES LTD.: 1974 to 1984

TERRITORIAL GOLD PLACERS LTD.: 1975 TO 1982

PETRA GEM EXPLORATIONS OF CANADA LTD.: 1976 TO 1984

GOLDEN EYE MINERALS LTD.: 1983-1984

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA: Fellow, 1975-1984

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING, Member.

B.C. YUKON CHAMBER OF MINES

WEST COAST COMPUTER SOCIETY

ENGINEERS CLUB, Member 1980-1984

PUBLICATIONS

Sinclair, A.J., Fletcher, A.K., Price, B.J., Bentzen, A, and Wong, S.S; (1977) Minor Elements in Pyrites from some Porphyry-Type Deposits, British Columbia. Transactions of Society of Mining Engineers, June 1977, vol.262, pp.94-100.

c/o Joyce Warren,
P.O.Box 662,
Smithers, B.C.,
June 13, 1985

Mining Recorder,
Omineca Mining Division,
Smithers, B.C.

Dear Sir or Madam

Two assessment reports for the Ascot 1-7 claims are hereby submitted Due to an unfortunate mistake, some maps and the VLF profiles were sent to our Toodoggone property along with the office box, and it will be about a week before I will be able to retrieve them and have them xeroxed and forwarded to you. All field data however have been included and I was able to get most of the maps from a previously written report for Dome Mountain.

The reports are essentially complete except for the profiles and one of the itemized cost statements in the amount of $10,368 for the Ascot 1-6 claims. These omissions will be rectified as soon as possible.

yours sincerely
Barry Price.
Barry Price
Consulting Geologist

GEOPHYSICAL LINES AND LENGTHS

LINE	FROM/TO	LENGTH	VLF-EM	MAG
1	0-600 M	600 M	*	
2	0-350 M	350 M	*	
3	0-250 M SW		*	
	0-50 M NE	300 M	*	
4	0-400 M	400 M	*	
5	0-350 M	350 M	*	
6	0-375 M	350 M	*	*
7	0-750 M NE	750 M	*	
	0-575 M SW	575 M	*	
8	0-325 M	325 M	*	
9	0-450 M	450 M	*	*
10	0-475 M N		*	
	0-50 M S	525 M	*	
11	0-550 M	550 M	*	
12	0-750 M	750 M		*
13	0-575 M	575 M	*	*
A	0-1600 M			
	1600-2250 M	2250 M		*
			6125 M	3750 M

MAGNETOMETER READINGS

STATION	READING	CHECK	NOTES
LINE 6			
0+00	340	300	
0+25	380	430	
0+50	340	320	
0+75	350	380	
1+00	310	350	
1+25	360	300	
1+50	290	220	
1+75	340	350	
2+00	340	360	
2+25	360	400	
2+50	360		
2+75	380		
3+00	400		
3+25	380		
3+50	380		
3+75	400		
4+00	380		edge of forest

MAGNETOMETER READINGS

STATION	READING	CHECK	NOTES
LINE 11			
0+00	400		
0+25	460		
0+50	560		
1+00	350		
1+25	580		
1+50	580		
1+75	540		
2+00	520		
2+25	620		
2+50	460		
2+75	490		
3+00	480		
3+25	600		
3+50	620		
3+75	580		
4+00	540		
4+25	500		
4+50	640		
4+75	640		
5+00	660		
5+25	620		
5+50	540		
5+			

MAGNETOMETER READINGS

STATION	READING	CHECK	NOTES
LINE 12			
0+00	540		
0+50	680		
1+00	600		
1+50	680		
2+00	720		
2+50	320		
3+00	500		
3+50	650		
4+00	700		
4+50	720		
5+00	640		
5+50	660		
6+00	640		
6+50	800		
7+00	670		
7+50	580		

MAGNETOMETER READINGS

STATION	READING	CHECK	NOTES
LINE 13			
0+00	780		
0+25	720		
0+50	840		
0+75	760		
1+00	820		
1+25	620		
1+50	580		
1+75	680		
2+00	880		
2+25	700		
2+50	640		
2+75	720		
3+00	740		
3+25	640		
3+50	800		
3+75	900		
4+00	1000		
4+25	950		
4+50	~~856~~ 950		
4+75	1000		
5+00	1100		
5+25	950		
5+50	950		
5+75	1000		

VLF Readings
Dip Angles and Field Strengths

Line/Station	Dip ∠	Field Str	Dip ∠	Field Str.	Comments
LN 1/00 SE	6 SW	42	3 S	46	
0+25	10 S	44	7 S	45	
0+50	11 S	40	9 S	47	
0+75	10 SW	44	14 S	48	
0+100	12 SW	50	6 S	54	
1+25	15 SW	52	3 S	58	
1+50	11 SW	48	2 S	56	
1+75	8 SW	50	2 S	58	check @ 170
2+00	4 SW	50	4 S	58	
2+25	1 SW	54	-2 N	68	
2+50	-3 NE	56	-12 N	62	
2+75	-4 NE	56	-10 N	58	
3+00	-4 NE	54	-8 N	58	
3+25	-6 N	56	-5 N	50	
3+50	-9 N	54	-2 N	49	
3+75	-10 N	58	-2 N	52	
4+00	-5 N	56	4 S	48	
4+25	-3 N	58	6 S	52	
4+50	-1 N	60	0	51	
4+75	-2 N	60	-4 N	50	
5+00	-6 N	60	-10 N	48	
5+25	-1 N	56	-5 N	44	
5+50	+1 S	56	-3 N	43	
5+75	0	54	0	42	
6+00	1 S	52	1 S	42	
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Seattle ~142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

Line/Station	Dip ∠	Field Str	Dip ∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 2 / 0+00	12 SW	54	4 S	46	084°
0+25	11 S	50	2 S	46	
0+50	6 S	46	-3 N	44	
0+75	1 S	48	-4 N	44	
1+00	-3 N	46	-6 N	44	
1+25	-6 N	48	-5 N	44	
1+50	-2 N	50	-3 N	46	
1+75	-1 N	50	-2 N	46	
2+00	0	48	0	46	
2+25	-3 N	46	0	46	lake
2+50	-4 N	44	+2 S	46	E. side
2+75	0	46	3 S	46	
3+00	0	44	4 S	44	
3+25	0	42	4 S	46	
3+50	-2 N	46	0	44	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/STATION	DIP L	FIELD STR	DIP L	FIELD STR	COMMENT
LN 3 / 0+00	55 W	28	20 S	46	
0+25 W	24 S	32	25 S	48	235° ↳
0+50	14 S	46	16 S	60	
0+75	6 S	42	4 S	58	
1+00	2 S	38	1 S	54	
1+25	6 SW	36	4 S	54	
1+50	2 S	36	0	52	
1+75	2 SW	34	0	54	
2+00	7 SW	34	0	52	
2+25	10 SW	37	0	52	
2+50	8	34	1 S	58	
GO NE from 0+00					
25	0	30	7 S	58	
	3 SW	32	0	58	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

Line/Station	Dip ∠	Field Str	Dip ∠	Feild Str	Comments
Ln 4 / 0+00	-8 SW	36	0	46	edge meadow 075°
0+25	4 SW	34	2 N	50	
0+50	7 SW	36	-2 S	52	
0+75	10 SW	36	6 S	48	
1+00	10 S	33	8 S	46	
1+25	9 S	31	6 S	45	
1+50	8 S	28	8 S	42	
1+75	0	28	8 S	38	
200	4 N	30	8 S	40	
2+25	4 N	30	4 S	44	creek
2+50	4 N	32	1 S	46	
2+75	1 N	33	4 N	44	
3+00	4 NE	32	6 N	42	
3+25	4 N	36	3 N	42	
3+50	3 S	38	-2 S	42	
3+75	5 S	37	8 S	43	
4+00	7 S	34	10 S	42	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

Line/Station	Dip L	Field Str	Dip L	Field Str	Comments
LN 5/0+00					350 NE
0+25	3S	36	2N	40	
0+50	4S	34	4N	42	
0+75	4S	34	4N	40	
1+00	4S	35	0	40	along lk shore
1+25	4S	34	0	41	
1+50	0	32	0	42	
1+75	2N	34	2N	42	
2+00	0	36	3S	42	
2+25	2N	33	3N	40	
2+50	3N	34	5N	40	
2+75	0	38	4S	38	
3+00	0	36	0	34	
3+25	4S	38	4S	34	
3+50	0	38	4S	36	
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Seattle ~142° 50%

F2 Annapolis ~90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

Line/Station	Dip ∠	Field Str	Dip ∠	Field Str	Comments
	F1*		F2*		
LN6/0+00	-16 NE	30	-4 N	30	
0+25	4 N	30	3 S	30	
0+50	2 N	34	0	36	
0+75	0	32	13 S	32	
1+00	-3 N	35	2 S	40	
1+25	3 N	32	4 S	30	
1+50	3 S	36	8 S	40	
1+75	-6 N	34	-8 N	32	
2+00	0	34	2 N	30	
2+25	2 S	34	0	30	
2+50	2 S	32	6 S	32	
2+75	6 S	32	5 S	30	
3+00	6 S	32	7 S	32	
3+25	8 S	34	8 S	32	
3+50	6 S	32	7 S	32	
3+75	7 S	32	6 S	32	

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

Line/station	Dip	Field str	Dip	Field Str	Comments
LN7/0+00NE	-3 N	50	6 S	50	7m NE of creek
0+25	3 NE	50	3S	50	
0+50	4 N	46	4S	52	
0+75	9 N	48	2S	55	
1+00	4 N	50	4S	58	
1+25	2 N	48	2S	59	
1+50	2 N	48	0	59	
1+75	3S	52	0	58	
2+00	7S	50	2 N	58	
2+25	6S	46	5 N	56	
2+50	0	52	0	60	
2+75	18S	40	7S	58	
3+00	9S	36	4S	58	
3+25	1S	38	4S	56	
3+50	0	42	3S	59	Qtz float
3+75	2S	38	1S	54	
4+00	0	40	3S	58	
4+25	2N	40	6S	60	
4+50	7N	38	3S	90	F.S. Jump
4+75	7N	43	2N	98	O/C
5+00	10N	48	0	95	
5+25	7N	57	3S	37	
5+50	0	62	3S	36	
5+75	4 N	64	3N	35 x 3 1/3	
6+00	2 N	75	0	40 x 3 1/3	
6+25	2S	78	3S	38 x 3 1/3	
6+50	4S	80	7S	39 x 3 1/3	Zn, Pb in float
6+75	7S	78	6S	37 x 3 1/3	
7+00	9S	85	6S	99	
7+25	7S	76	5S	97	El 4840
7+50NE	4S	74	2S	95	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip ∠	Feild Str	Dip ∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 7/0+00	0	58	8 S	50	SW
0+25 SW	- 6 N	63	2 S	48	
0+50	12 N	65	4 S	48	
0+75	14 N	58	4 S	47	
1+00	8 N	58	7 S	46	
1+25	3 N	62	14 S	50	
1+50	3 S	68	16 S	55	
1+75	0	78	9 S	56	
2+00	- 4 N	77	12 S	58	
2+25	10 N	72	6 S	52	
2+50	10 N	64	3 S	46	
2+75	8 N	62	0	44	
3+00	12 N	58	0	46	
3+25	7 N	58	0	44	
3+50	1 S	63	4 S	46	
~~3+75~~	2 S	70	8 S	46	
4+00	2 N	76	8 S	46	
4+25	2 N	78	10 S	50	
4+50	2 S	76	10 S	50	
4+75	- 3 N	82	10 S	54	
5+00	12 N	82	10 S	56	
5+25	14 N	76	6 S	60	
5+50	14 N	68	6 S	62	
5+75 SW	14 N	70	2 S	67	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip L	Feild str	Dip L	Field Str	Comments
LN 7/0+00	0	58	8 S	50	SW
0+25	-6 N	63	2 S	48	
0+50	12 N	65	4 S	48	
0+75	14 N	58	4 S	47	
1+00	8 N	58	7 S	46	
1+25	3 N	62	14 S	50	
1+50	3 S	68	16 S	55	
1+75	0	78	9 S	56	
2+00	-4 N	77	12 S	58	
2+25	10 N	72	6 S	52	
2+50	10 N	64	3 S	46	
2+75	8 N	62	0	44	
3+00	12 N	58	0	46	
3+25	7 N	58	0	44	
3+50	1 S	63	4 S	46	
~~3+75~~	2 S	70	8 S	46	
4+00	2 N	76	8 S	46	
4+25	2 N	78	10 S	50	
4+50	2 S	76	10 S	50	
4+75	-3 N	82	10 S	54	
5+00	12 N	82	10 S	56	
5+25	14 N	76	6 S	60	
5+50	14 N	68	6 S	62	
5+75	14 N	70	2 S	67	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLES & FIELD STRENGTHS

L N/station	Dip L	Field Str	Dip L	Field Str	Comments
L N 8/0+00	14 N	70	2 S	67	
0+25	11 N	66	3 S	64	
0+50	10 N	62	2 S	65	
0+75	7 N	62	2 S	64	
1+00	8 N	62	2 N	66	
1+25	4 N	58	2 S	62	
1+50	8 N	60	8 N	61	
1+75	8 N	68	8 N	66	
2+00	5 N	76	11 N	74	
2+25	0	88	8 N	82	
2+50	10 S	88	0	92	
2+75	12 S	74	0	74	
3+00	0	76	0	74	
3+25	0	80	6 N		
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Seattle ~ 142° 50%
F2 Annapolis ~ 90° 50%

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip ∠	Feild Str	Dip ∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 9/0+00	3 SW	50	6 NW	26	
0+25	18 NE	40	10 NW	23	
0+50	17 NE	33	8 NE	22	
0+75	15 NE	31	5 NW	22	
1+00	11 NE	23	0	22	
1+25	8 NE	31	0	22	
1+50	2 NE	32	4 SE	22	
1+75	6 SW	37	7 SE	22	
2+00	7 SW	40	10 SE	24	
2+25	3 SW	46	8 SE	28	
2+50	3 SW	47	4 SE	26	
2+75	5 SW	41	3 SE	26	
3+00	10 SW	37	8 SE	24	
3+25	5 SW	40	10 SE	25	
3+50	1 SW	38	8 SE	28	
3+75	4 NE	38	4 SE	28	
4+00	3 SW	36	8 SE	26	
4+25	6 SW	36	12 SE	27	
4+50	5 SW	38	10 SE	28	
go NW to complete anom					
25 m	20 SW	44	6 NE	26	
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Seattle
F2 Hawaii

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

L. E/station	Dip∠	Field Str	Dip∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 9/0+00	3 SW	50	6 NW	26	
0+25	18 NE	40	10 NW	23	
0+50	17 NE	33	8 NE	22	
0+75	15 NE	31	5 NW	22	
1+00	11 NE	23	0	22	
1+25	8 NE	31	0	22	
1+50	2 NE	32	4 SE	22	
1+75	6 SW	37	7 SE	22	
2+00	7 SW	40	10SE	24	
2+25	3 SW	46	8SE	28	
2+50	3 SW	47	4SE	26	
2+75	5 SW	41	3SE	26	
3+00	10SW	37	8SE	24	
3+25	5 SW	40	10SE	25	
3+50	1 SW	38	8 SE	28	
3+75	4 NE	38	4SE	28	
4+00	3 SW	36	8SE	26	
4+25	6 SW	36	12SE	27	
4+50	5 SW	38	10SE	28	
go NW to complete anom					
25 m	20 SW	44	6NE	26	
"	F1 *		F2*		

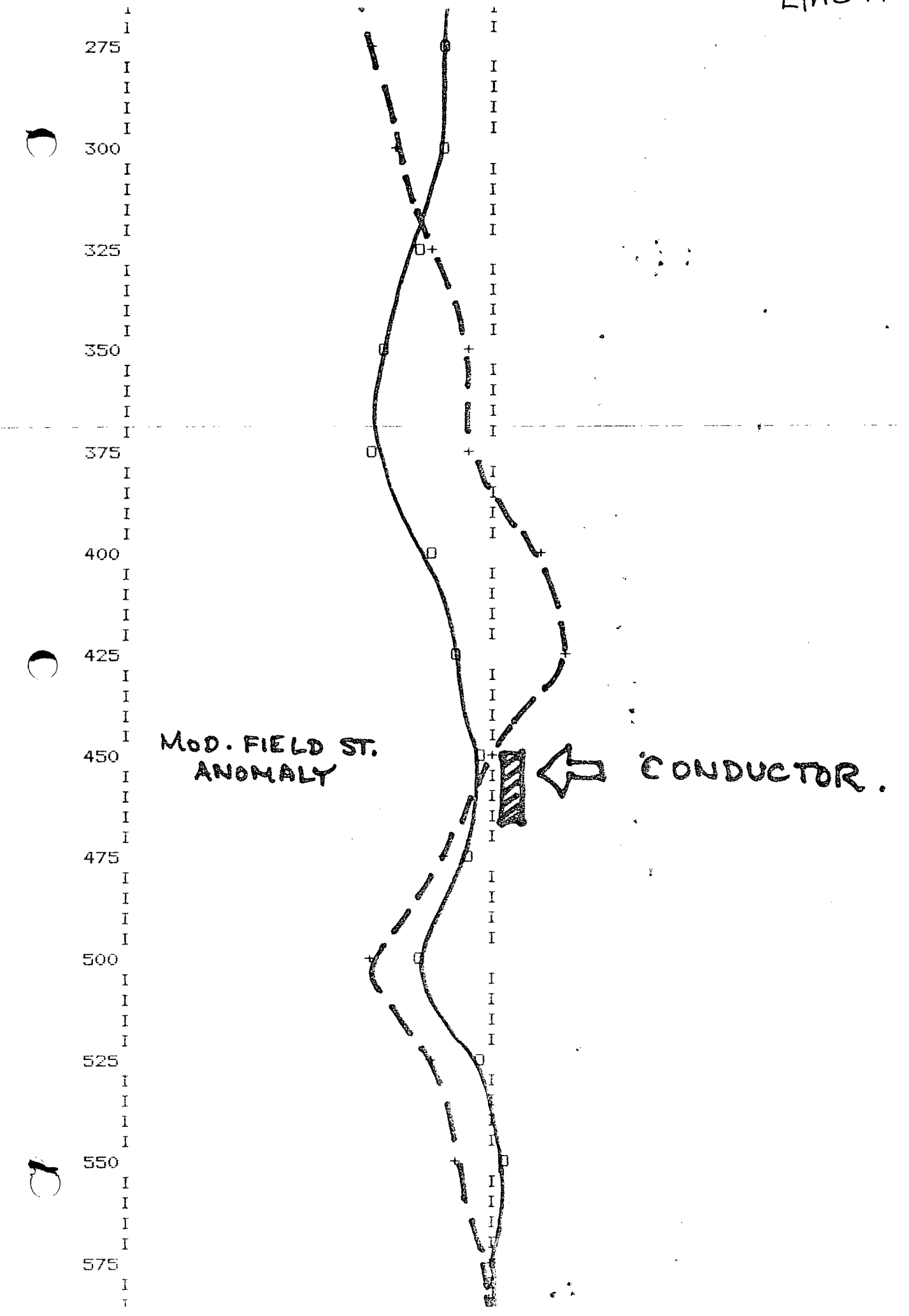
* F1 Seattle
F2 Hawaii

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip∠	Feild Str	Dip∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 10/0+00	0	66	23 S	50?	
0+25	4 SE	66	22 S	48	
0+50	4 SE	66	15 S	46	
0+75	2 SE	66	12 S	44	
1+00	2 SE	68	3 S	50	
1+25	12 SE	66	4 S	55	
1+50	9 SE	68	12 S	44 x 3 1/3	
1+75	18 SE	54	23 S	40 x 3 1/3	
2+00	8 SE	54	22 S	40 x 3 1/3	
2+25	5 SE	54	13 S	44 x 3 1/3	
2+50	12 SE	52	16 S	98	
2+75	16 SE	48	24 S	99	
3+00	18 SE	62	22 S	88	
3+25	17 S	68	23 S	82	
3+50	10 S	54	18 S	84	
3+75	14 S	50	18 S	78	
4+00	12 S	44	18 S	84	
4+25	8 SE	43	14 S	78	
4+50	4 SE	42	10	72	
4+75	12 E	44	8 S	72	
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Hawaii
F2 Annapolis


275
300
325
350
375
400
425
450
475
500
525
550
575
MOD. FIELD ST. ANOMALY
CONDUCTOR.

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip L	Feild Str	Dip L	Field Str	Comments
LN 11 / 0+00	4 E	48	10 N	38	066° toward creek
0+25	4 E	48	6 N	42	
0+50	1 E	48	6 N	38	
0+75	2 W	46	6 N	38	
1+00	0	42	7 N	37	
1+25	0	40	8 N	36	
1+50	1 W	36	5 N	36	
1+75	0	33	6 N	38	
2+00	6 E	33	10 E	35	
2+25	10 E	30	9 E	38	
2+50	14 E	35	10 E	41	
2+75	3 E	40	0	42	
3+00	1 W	36	6 W	42	
3+25	7 W	36	4 W	42	
3+50	10 W	34	10 W	40	
3+75	1 W	28	4 W	36	
4+00	0	30	2 E	37	
4+25	5 W	28	2 W	38	
4+50	3 W	29	3 W	38	
4+75	2 W	28	0	36	
5+00	2 W	28	5 W	37	
..	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle
F2 Annapolis

VLF READINGS
DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip∠	Feild Str	Dip∠	Field Str	Comments
LN 11 / 0+00	4 E	48	10 N	38	066° toward creek
0+25	4E	48	6N	42	
0+50	1E	48	6N	38	
0+75	2W	46	6N	38	
1+00	0	42	7N	37	
1+25	0	40	8N	36	
1+50	1W	36	5N	36	
1+75	0	33	6N	38	
2+00	6E	33	10E	35	
2+25	10E	30	9E	38	
2+50	14E	35	10E	41	
2+75	3E	40	0	42	
3+00	1W	36	6W	42	
3+25	7W	36	4W	42	
3+50	10W	34	10W	40	
3+75	1W	28	4W	36	
4+00	0	30	2E	37	
4+25	5W	28	2W	38	
4+50	3W	29	3W	38	
4+75	2W	28	0	36	
5+00	2W	28	5W	37	
	F1*		F2*		

* F1 Seattle
F2 Annapolis

VLF READINGS

DIP ANGLE & FIELD STRENGTHS

LINE/station	Dip 1	Feild str	Dip 2	Field Str	Comments
LN 13/0+00	2E	42	3S	40	
0+25	0	52	5S	40	
0+50	4 SW	50	5S	40	
0+75	1 SW	56	5S	39	
1+00	0	58	5S	34	
1+25	2 SW	60	2S	33	
1+50	3 SW	62	3S	34	
1+75	3 NE	60	4S	32	
2+00	0	62	8S	32	
2+25	3 SW	62	4 NE	32	
2+50	6 SW	58	0	28	
2+75	3 SW	63	2 NE	20	
3+00	4 SW	64	4 N	26	
3+25	5 SW	68	1S	28	
3+50	5 SW	70	4S	26	
3+75	2 SW	68	4S	28	
4+00	4 SW	66	7S	24	
4+25	3 SW	70	2S	24	
4+50	4 NE	68	6 N	26	
4+75	4S	68	0	28	
5+00	0	74	3S	30	
5+25	6S	76	0	38	
5+50	1S	80	6S	38	
5+75	25	76	6S	38	
	F1 *		F2 *		

* F1 Seattle
F2 Annapolis

c/o Joyce Warren,
P.O.Box 662,
Smithers, B.C.,
June 13, 1985

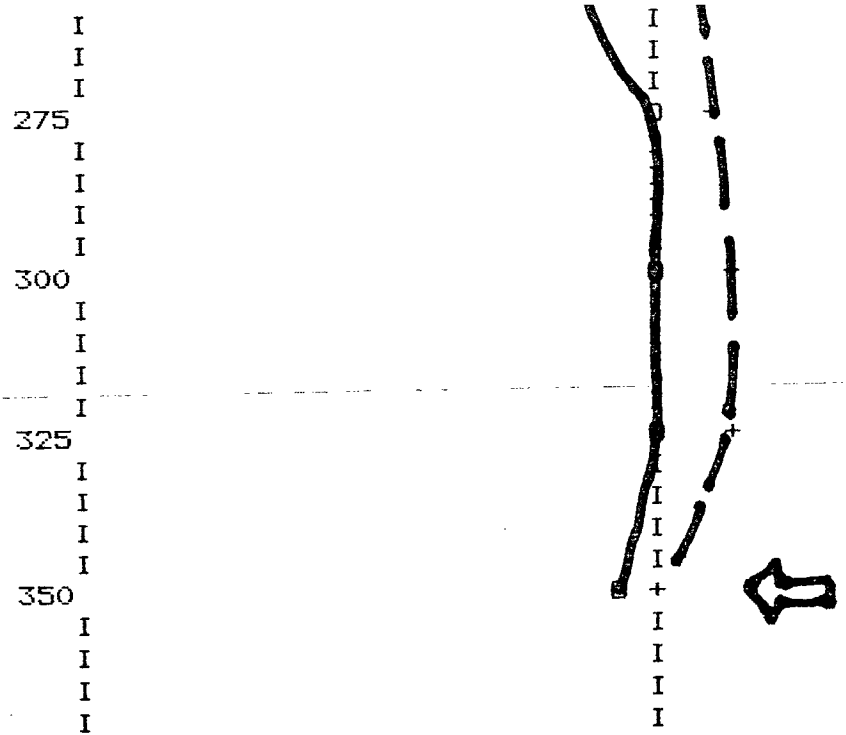
Mining Recorder,
Omineca Mining Division,
Smithers, B.C.

Dear Sir or Madam

Two assessment reports for the Ascot 1-7 claims are hereby submitted Due to an unfortunate mistake, some maps and the VLF profiles were sent to our Toodoggone property along with the office box, and it will be about a week before I will be able to retrieve them and have them xeroxed and forwarded to you. All field data however have been included and I was able to get most of the maps from a previously written report for Dome Mountain.

The reports are essentially complete except for the profiles and one of the itemized cost statements in the amount of $10,368 for the Ascot 1-6 claims. These omissions will be rectified as soon as possible.

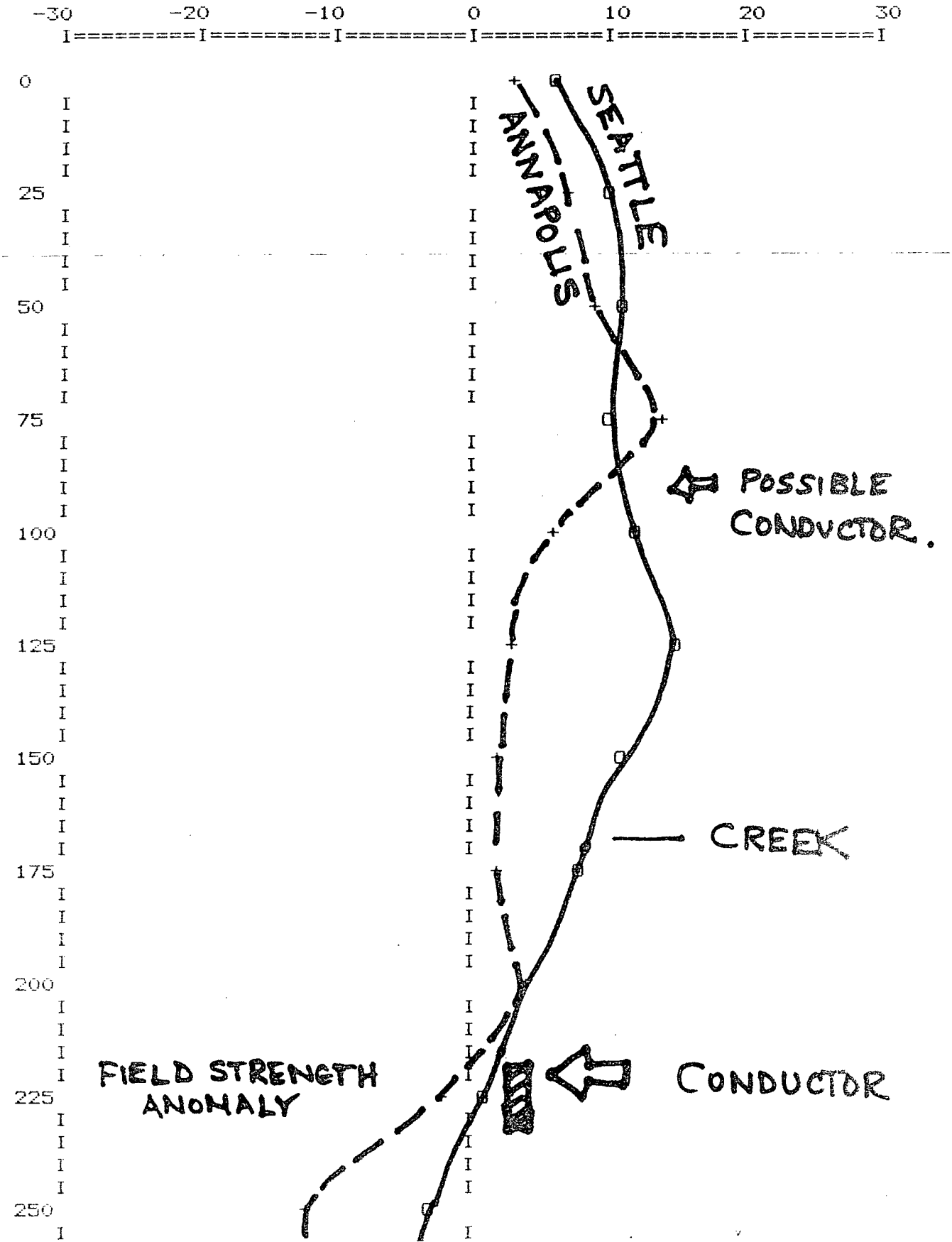
yours sincerely
Barry Price
Barry Price
Consulting Geologist


275
300
325
350

600

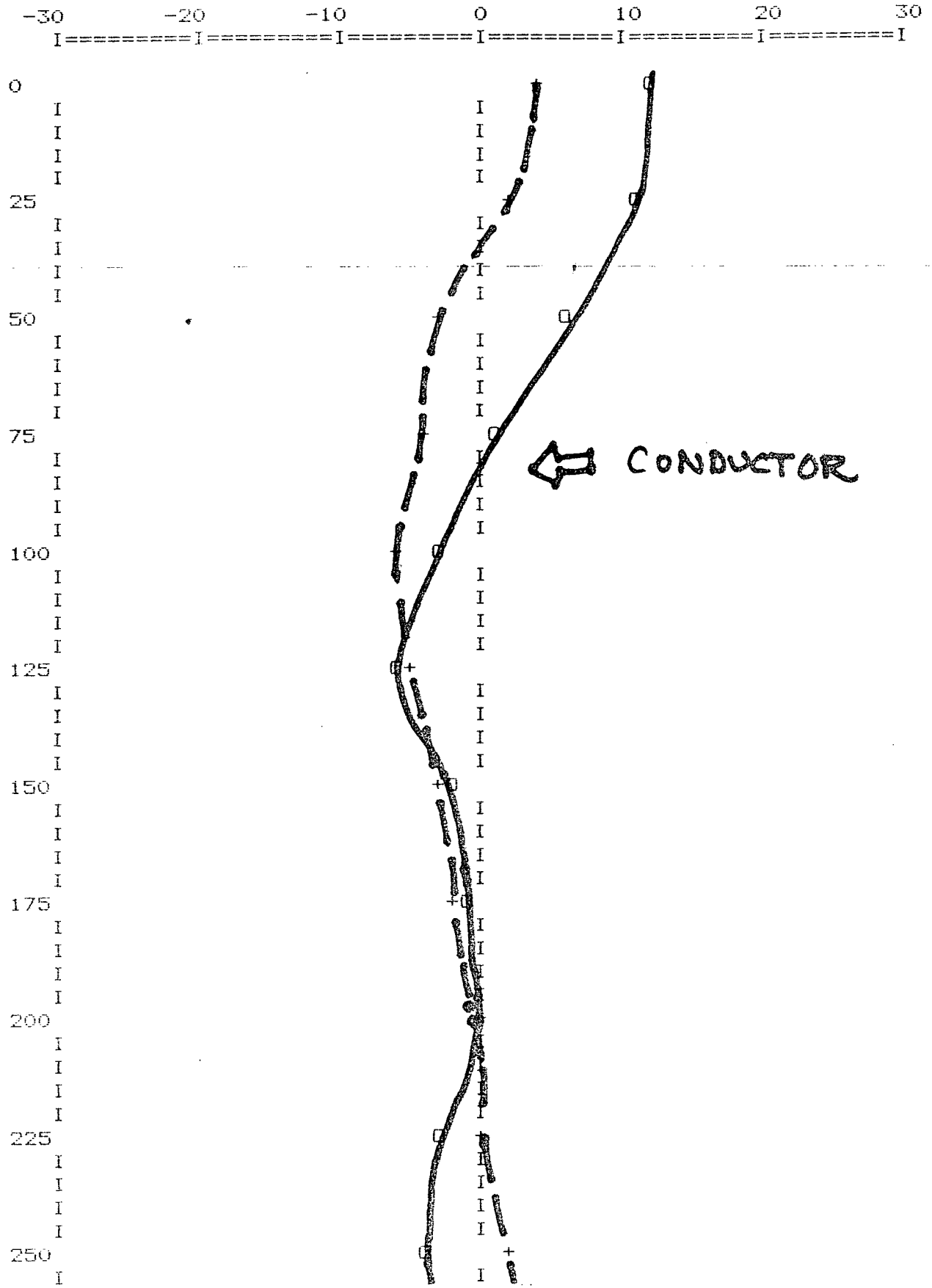
85-358

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 26/84 STN 1 IS SEATTLE
LINE NUMBER :1 STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES



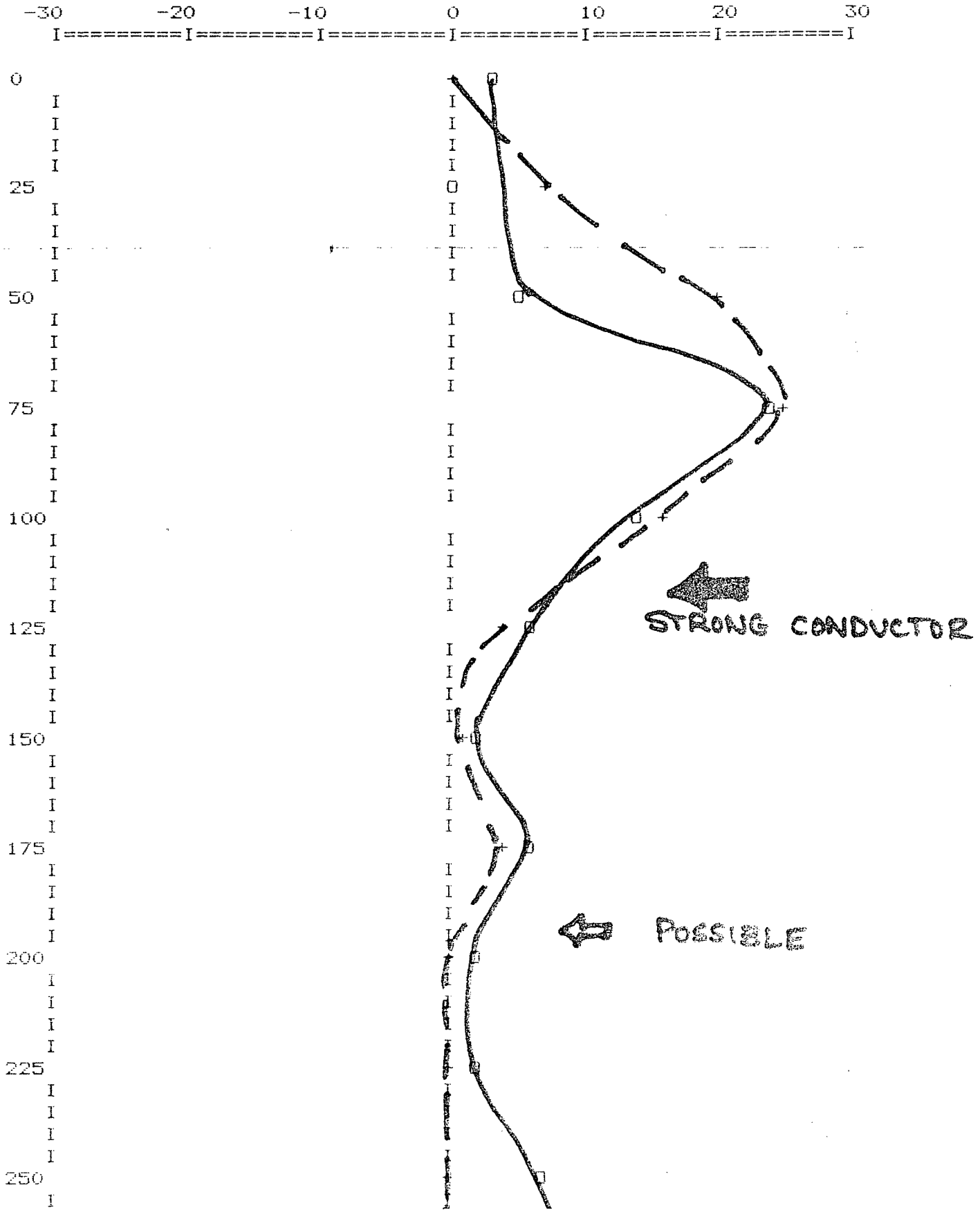
Line 2 Page 1

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP.
DATE :OCT 26/85
LINE NUMBER :2
STN 1 IS SEATTLE
STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES



Line 3 Page 1

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 27/84 STN 1 IS SEATTLE
LINE NUMBER :3 STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

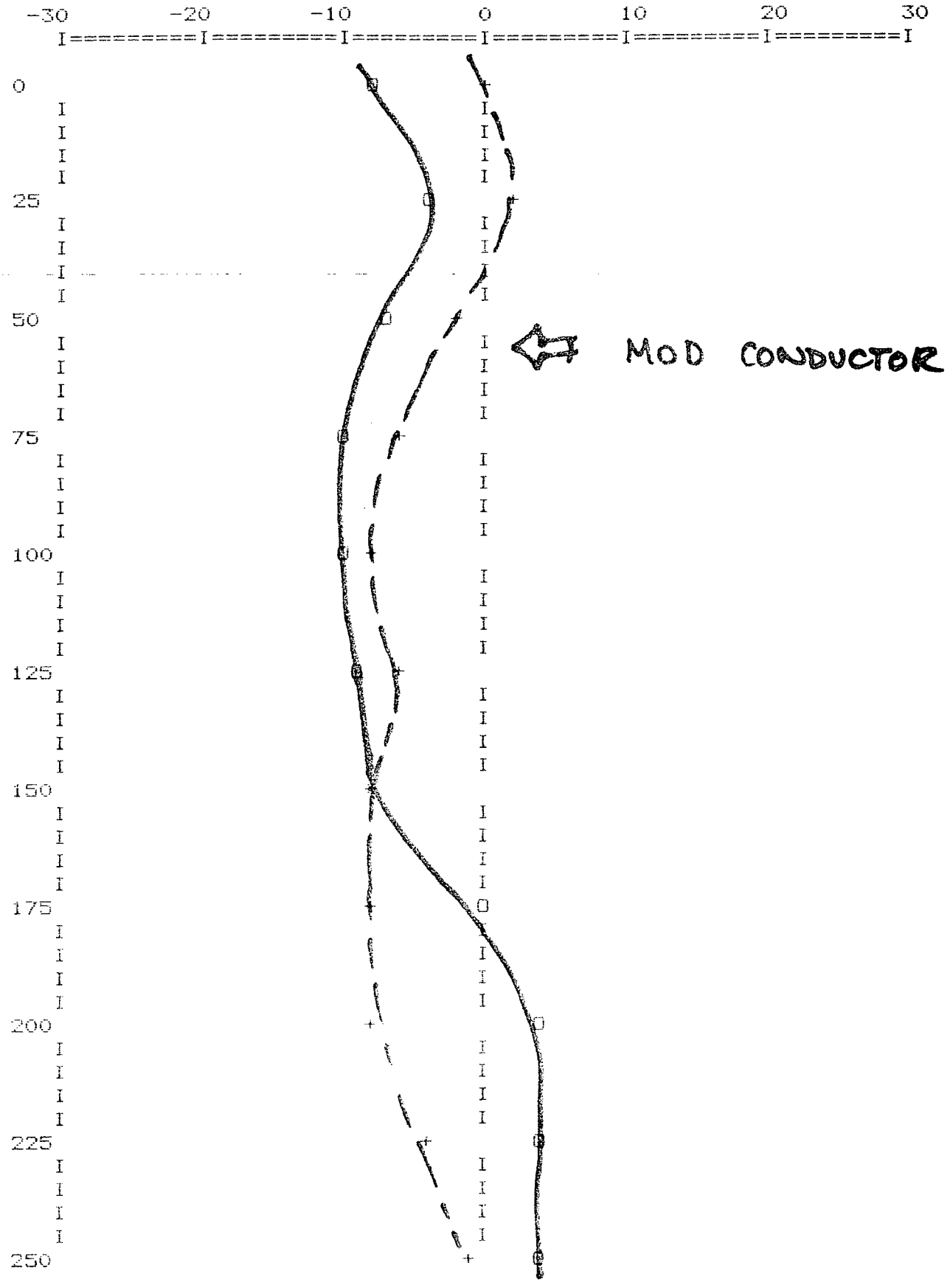


LINE 3 PAGE 2.

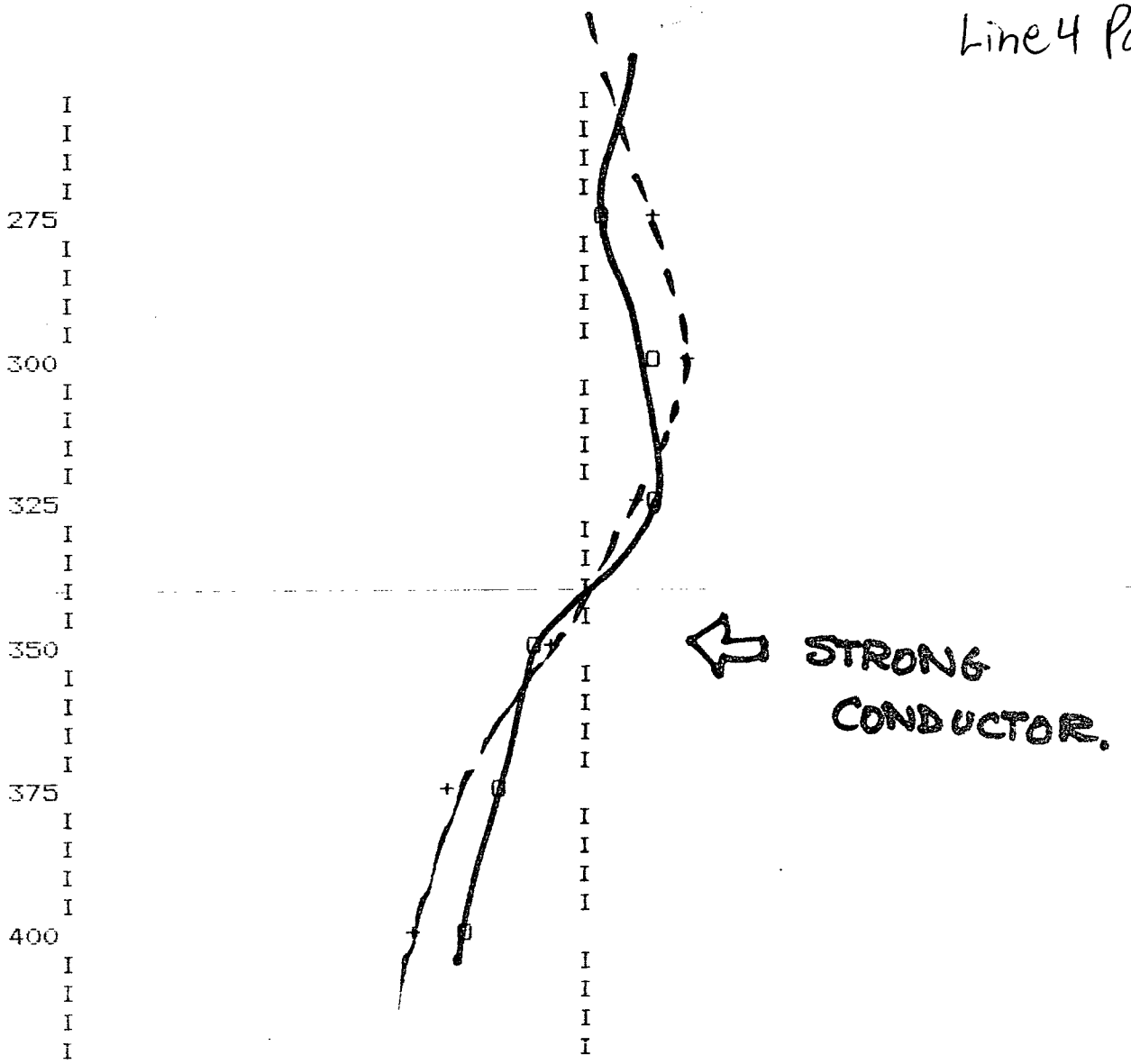
LN 4

Line4 Page1

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 27 1985 STN 1 IS ANNAPOLIS
LINE NUMBER :LINE 4 STN 2 IS SEATTLE
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

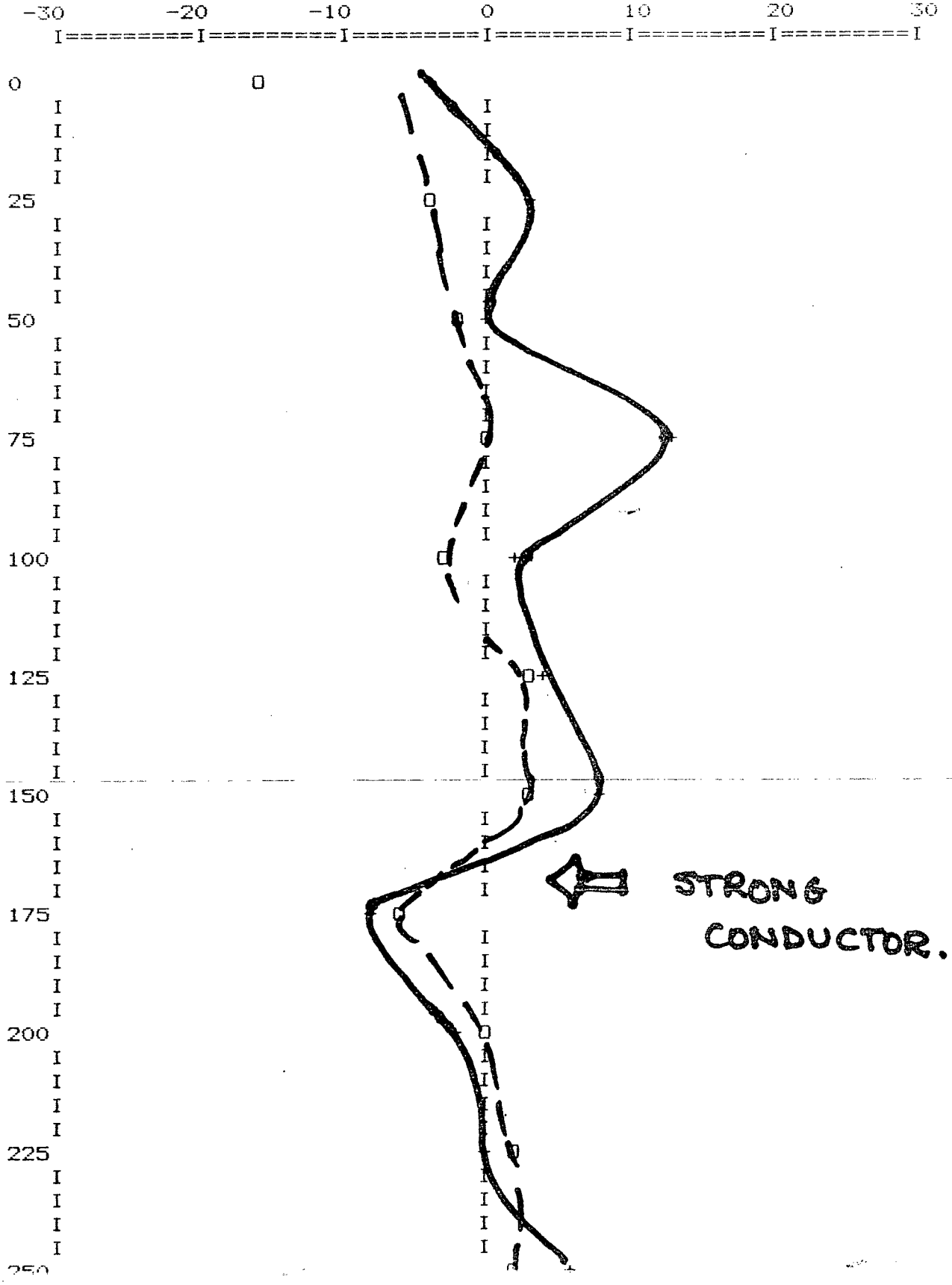


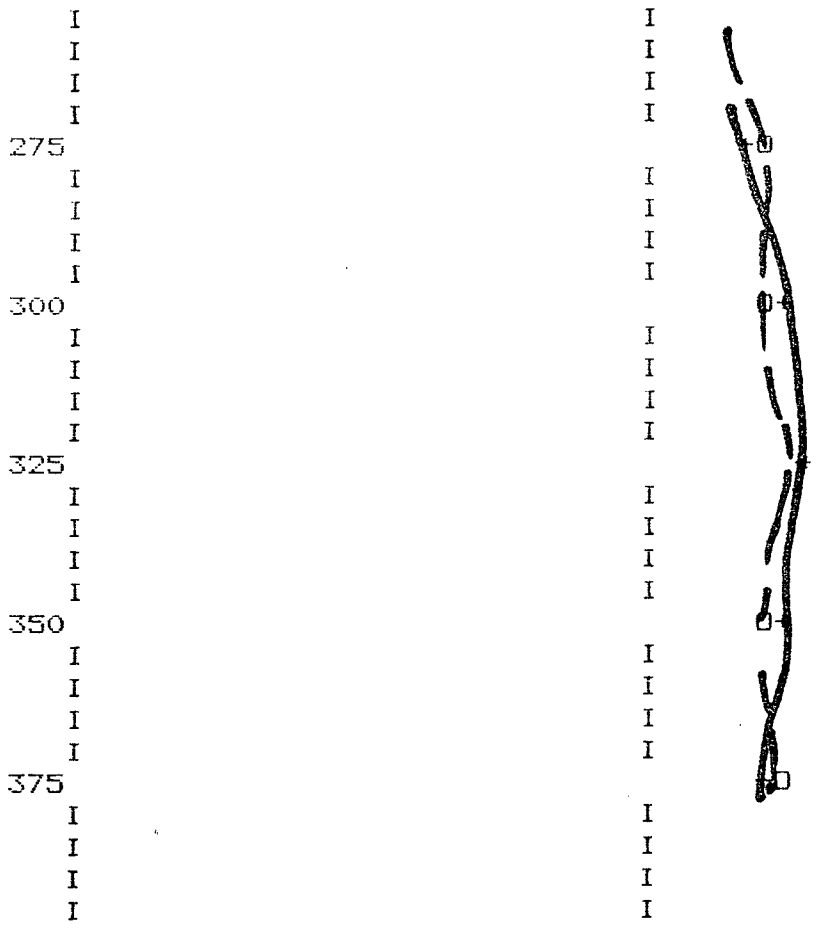
Line 4 Page 2



LN 6

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 27 1985 STN 1 IS ANNAPOLIS
LINE NUMBER :LINE 6 STN 2 IS SEATTLE
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES



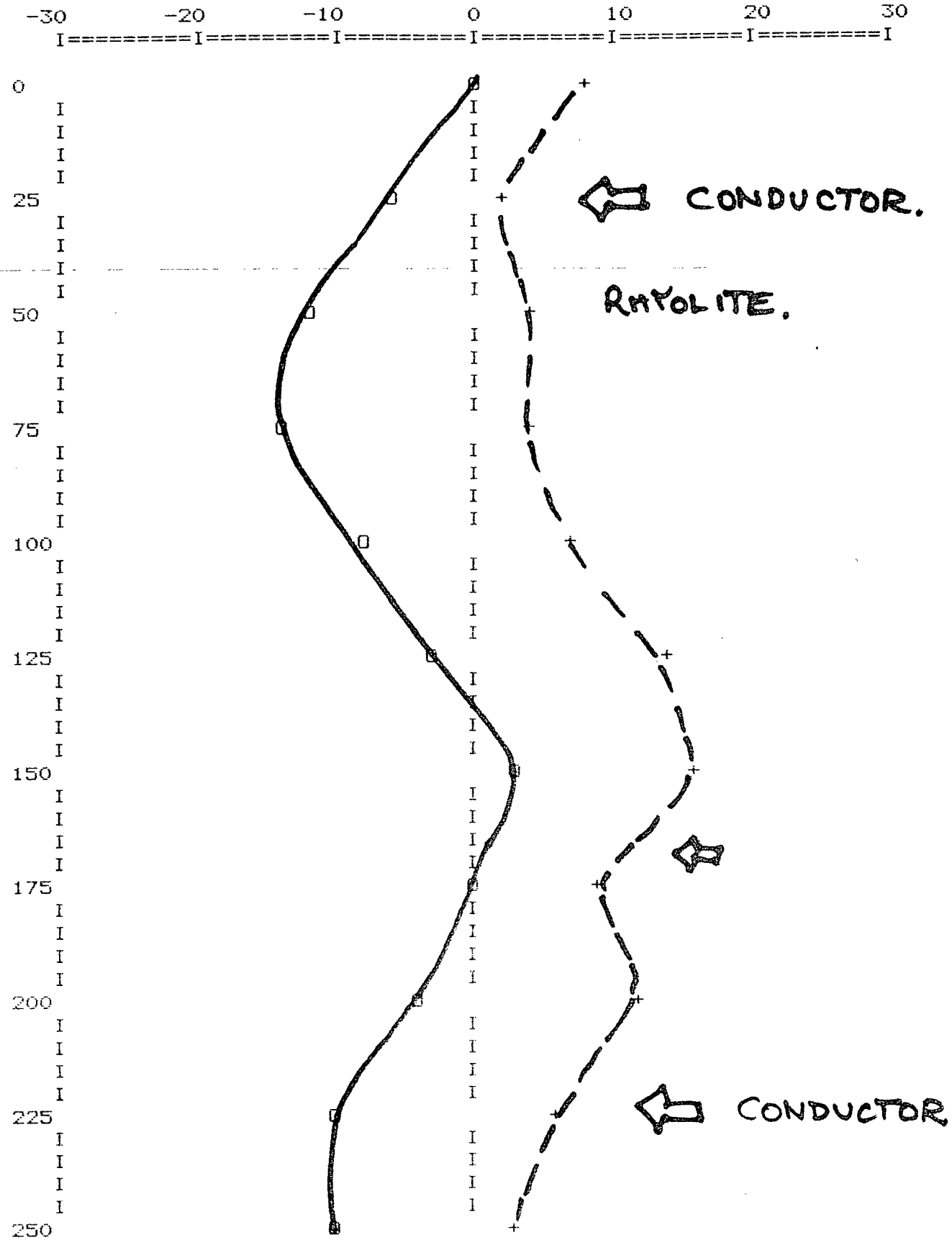

275
300
325
350
375

LN 7 SW.

Line 7 Page 1

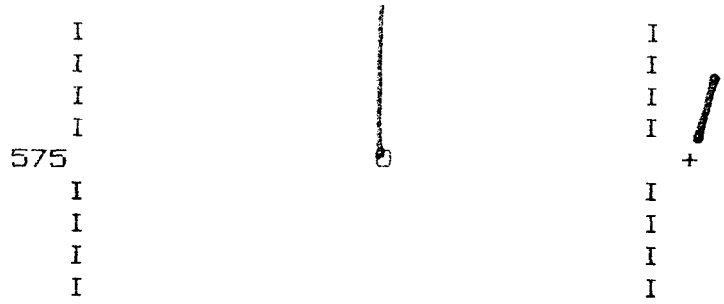
PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 29 1985
LINE NUMBER :LINE 7 SW
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

STN 1 IS SEATTLE
STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS




275
300
325
350
375
400
425
450
475
500
525
550
CONDUCTOR.

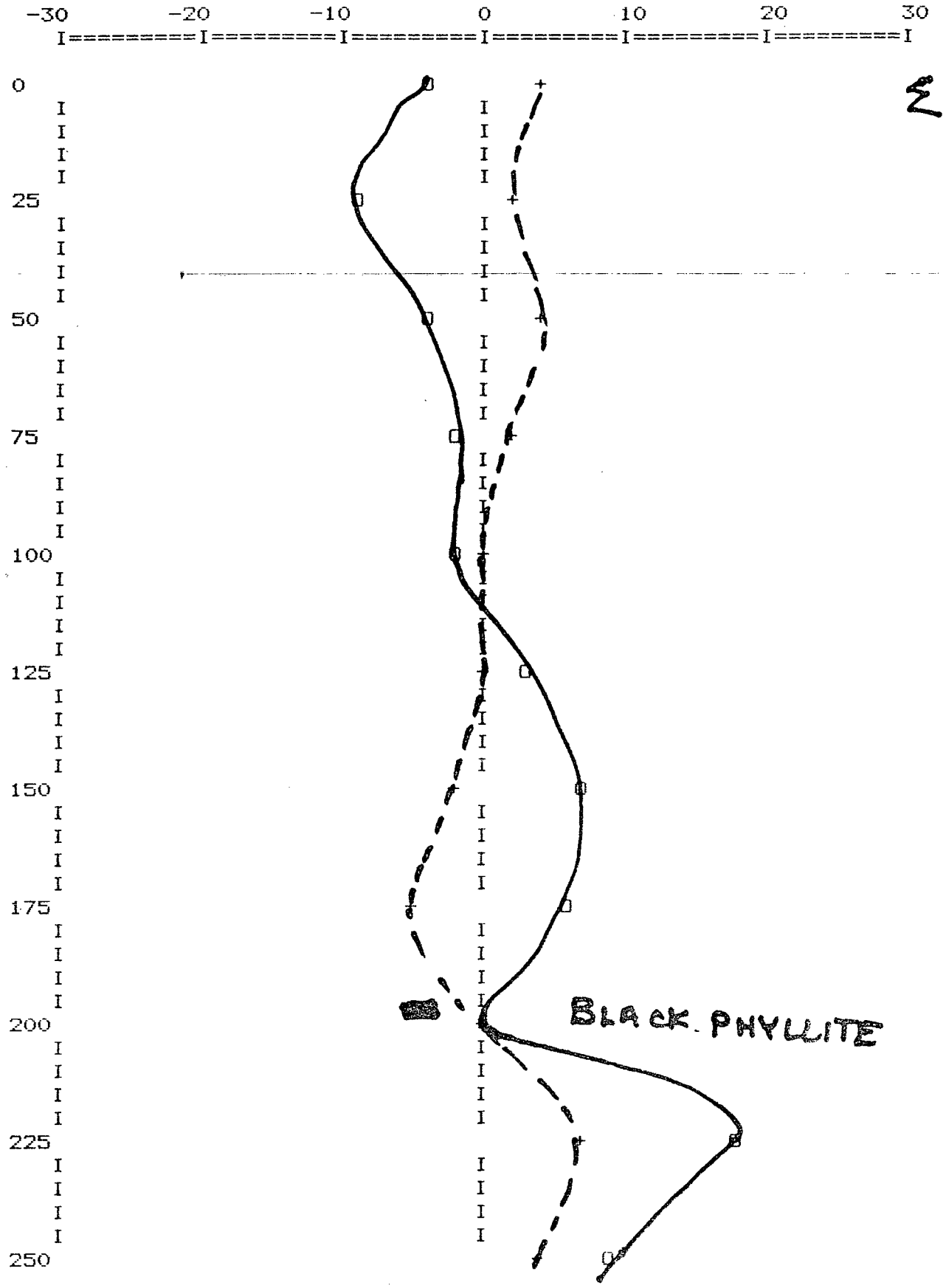
Line 7 Page 3



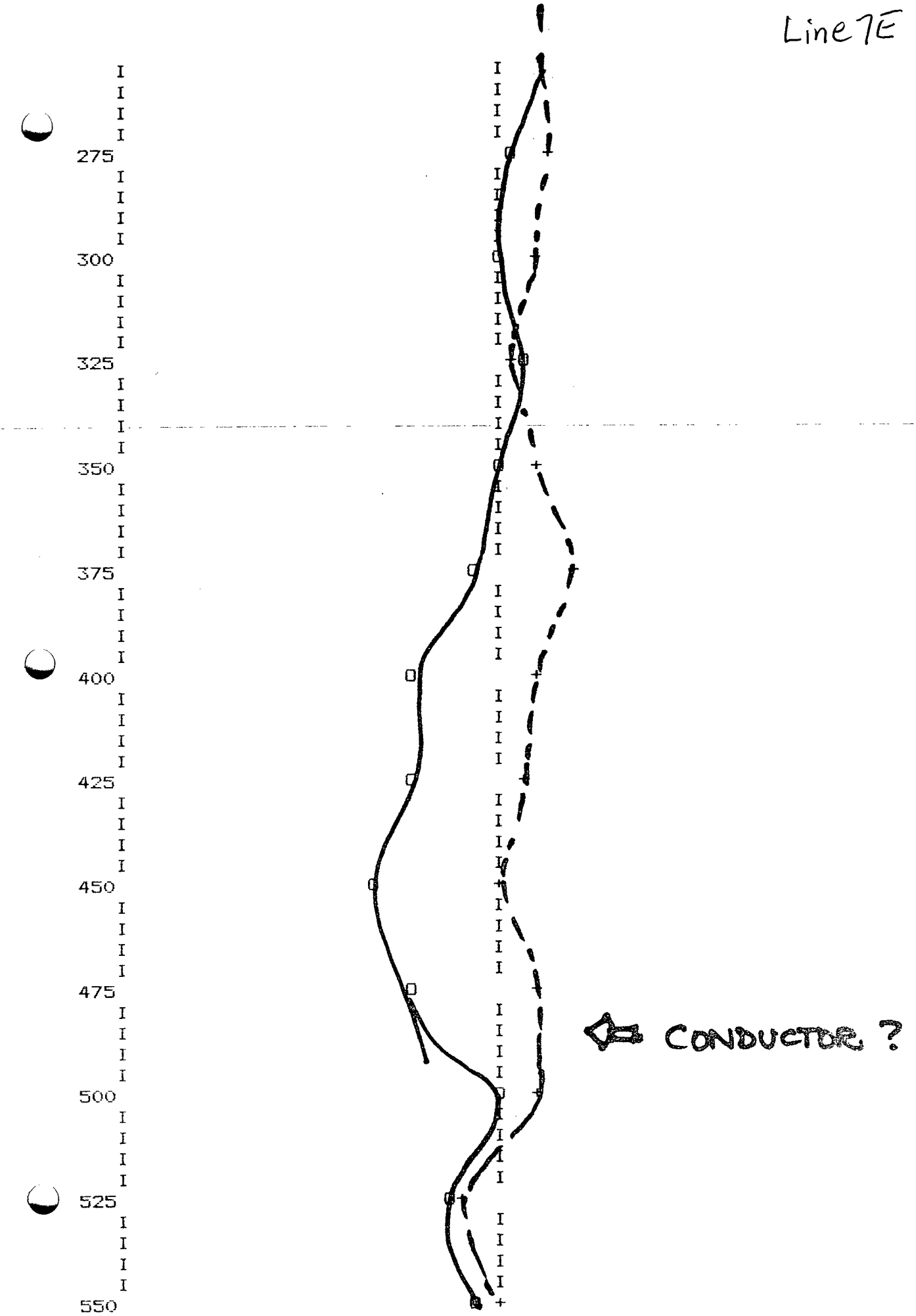
LINE 7 EAST

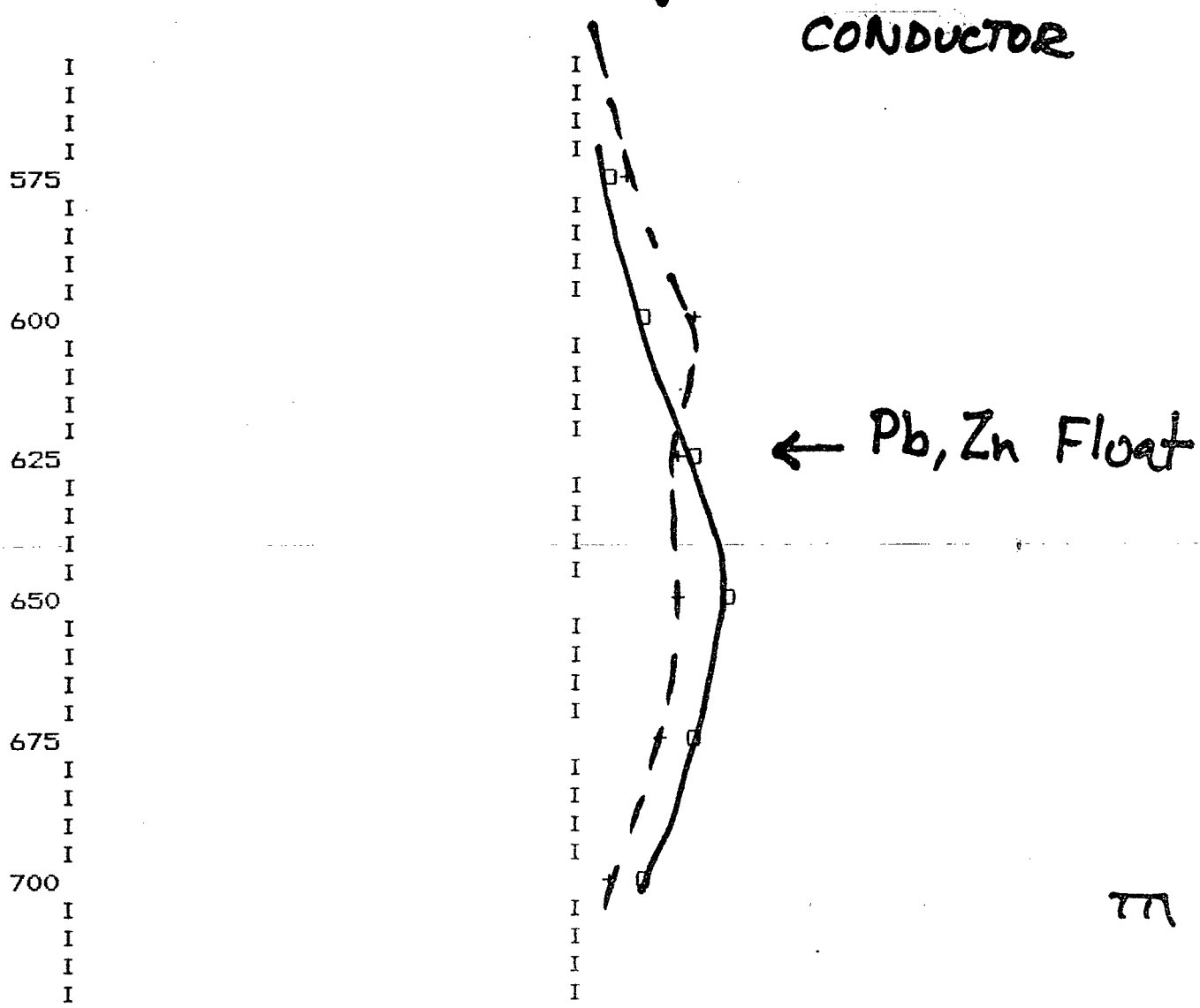
PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 28/84
LINE NUMBER :LN 7 EAST
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

STN 1 IS SEATTLE
STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS



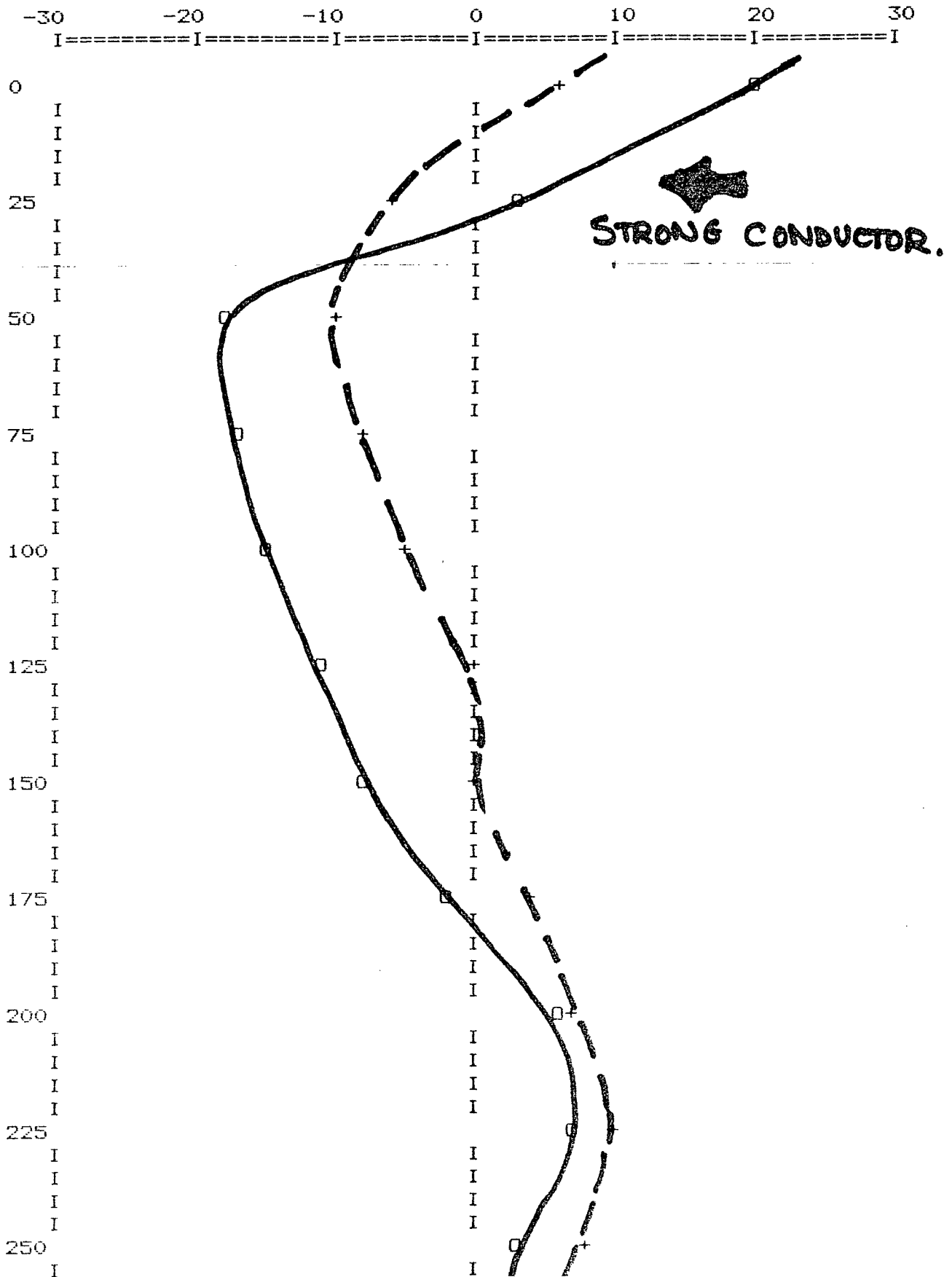
Line 7E Page 2.

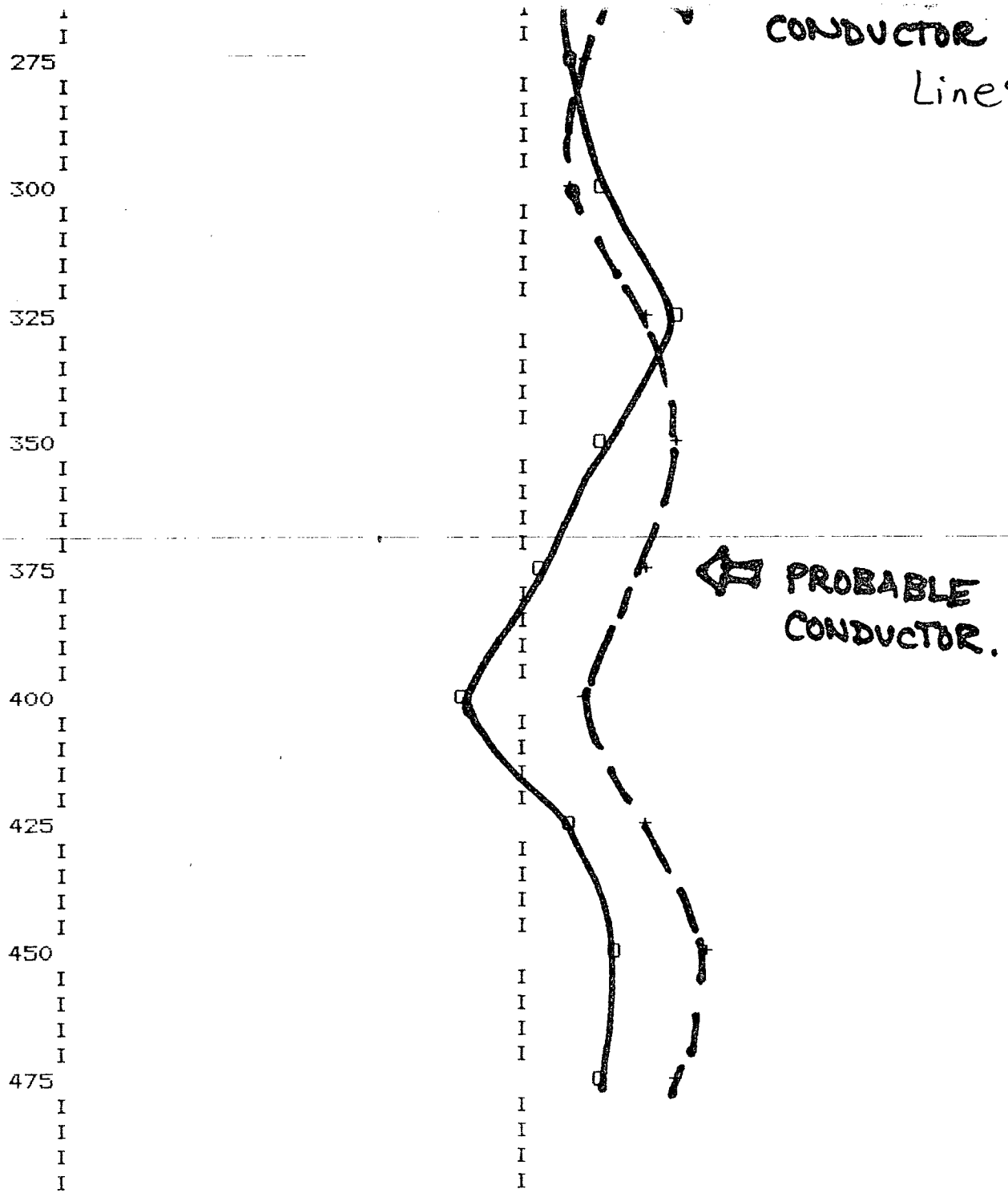



POSSIBLE CONDUCTOR
575
600
625
650
675
700
← Pb, Zn Float

Line 9 Page1

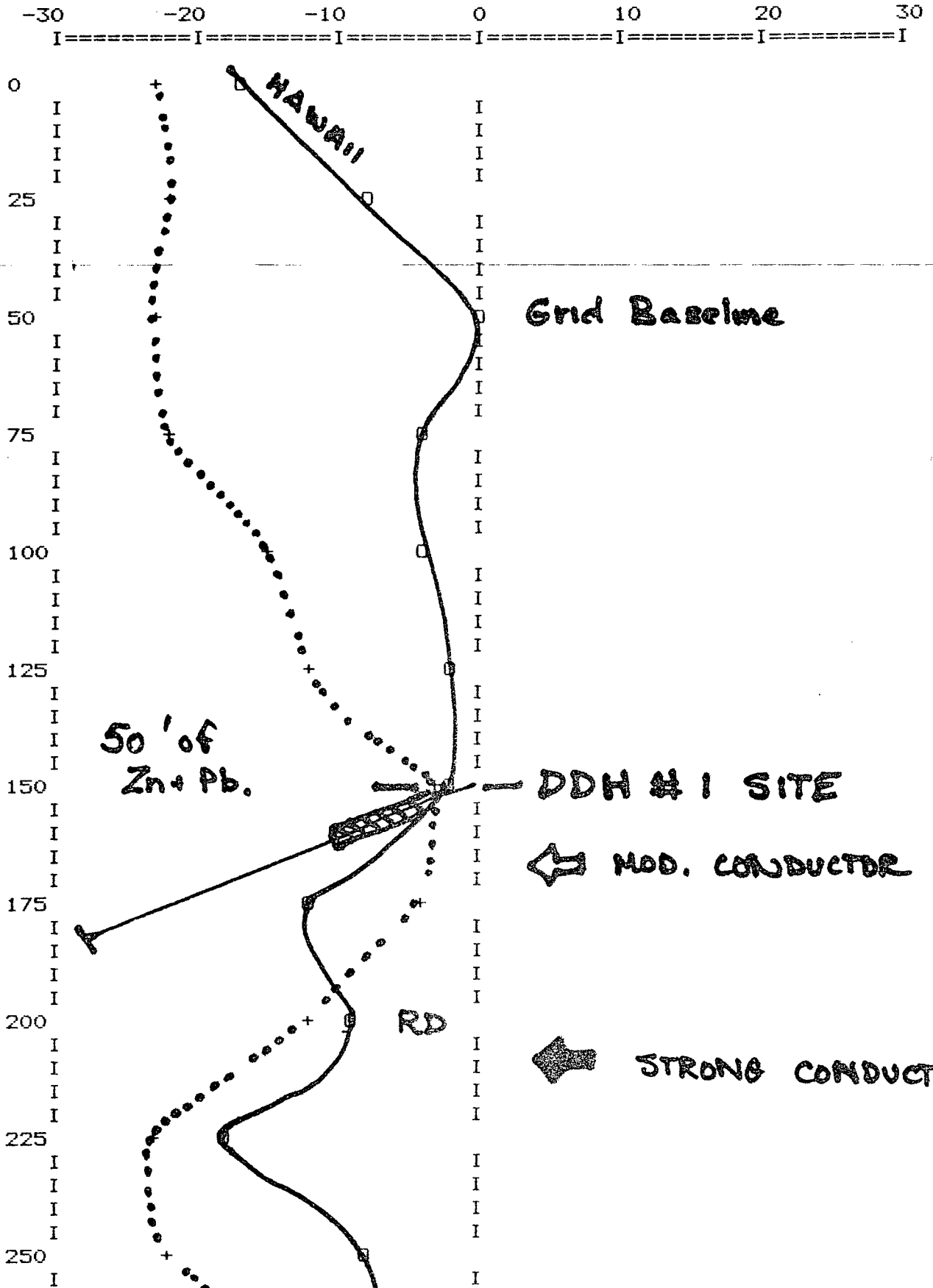
PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 30/84 STN 1 IS SEATTLE
LINE NUMBER :9 STN 2 IS HAWAII
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

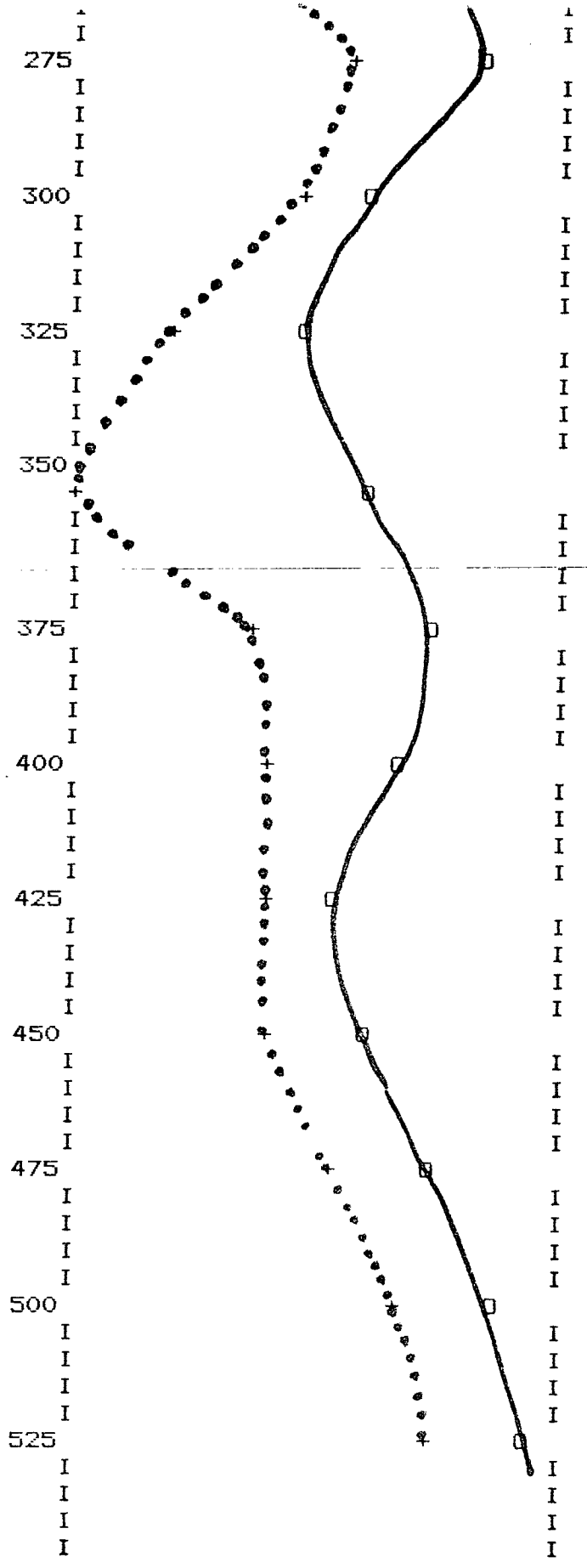



CONDUCTOR
Line9 Page2.
275
300
325
350
375
400
425
450
475
PROBABLE
CONDUCTOR.

Line 10 Page 1

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 30/84 STN 1 IS HAWAII
LINE NUMBER :10 STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES

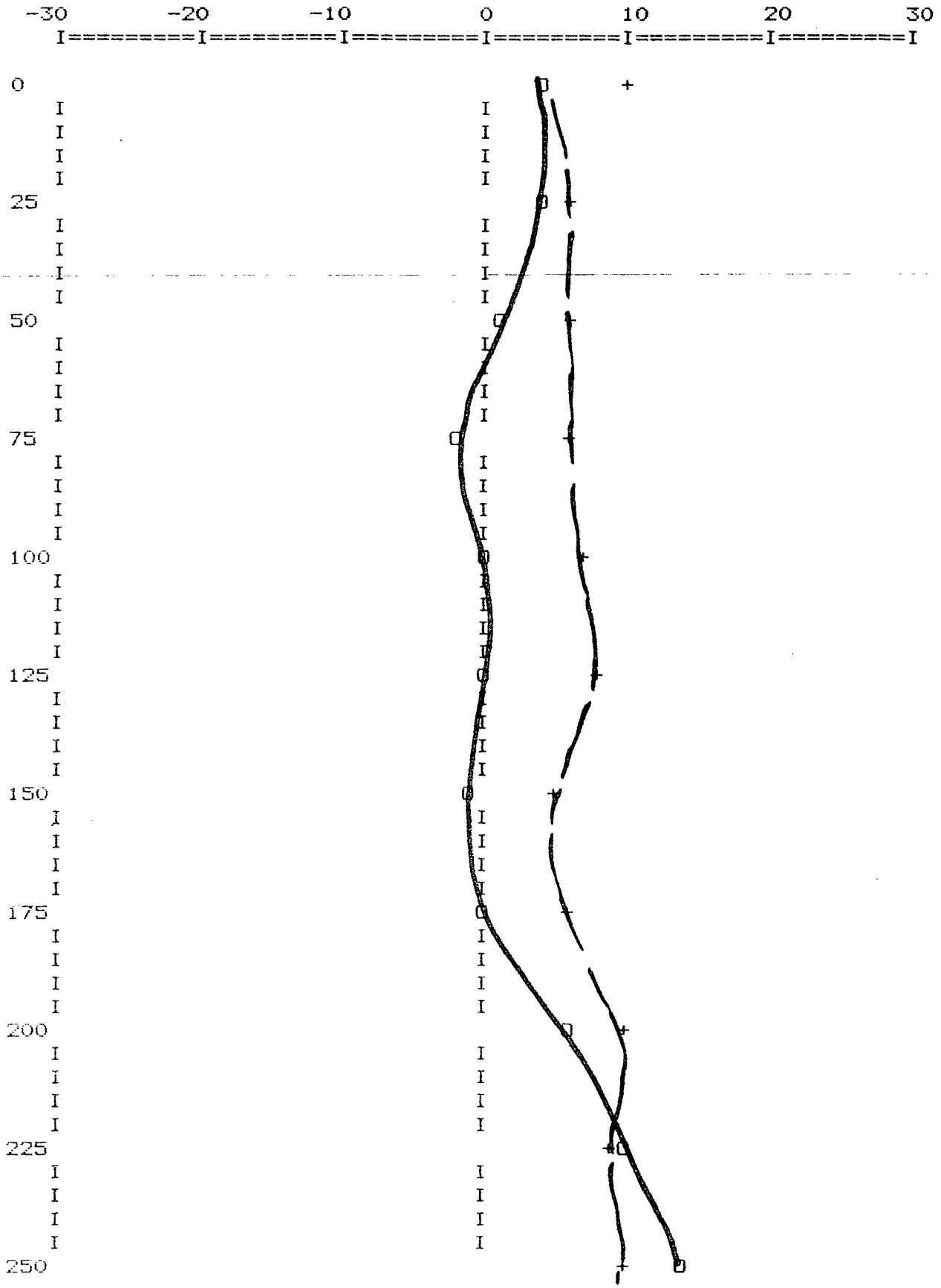




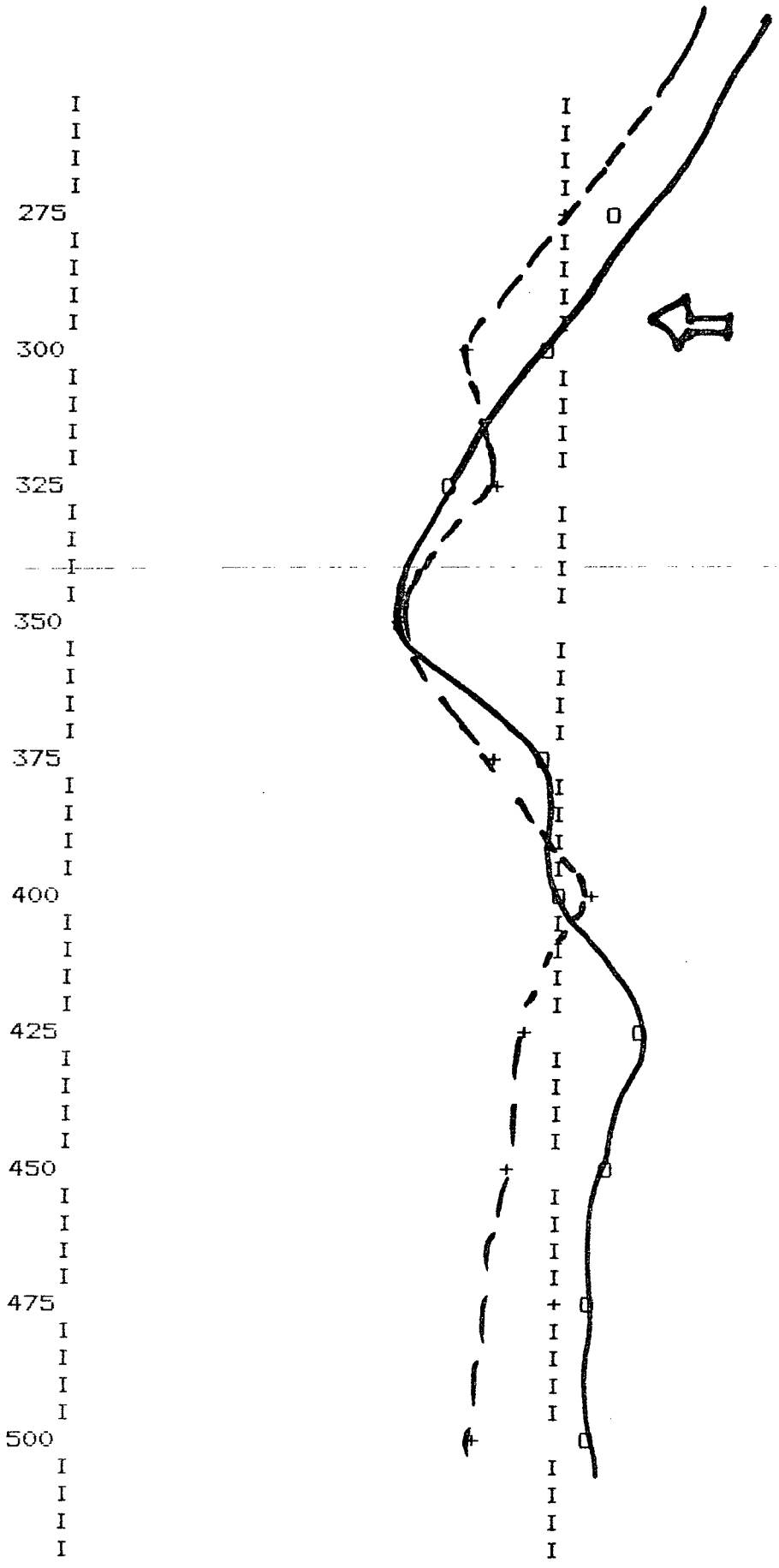
STRONG CONDUCTOR.

Line 11 Page 1

PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR MNG CORP
DATE :OCT 31/84 STN 1 IS SEATTLE
LINE NUMBER :LINE 11 STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES



Line 11 Page 2.

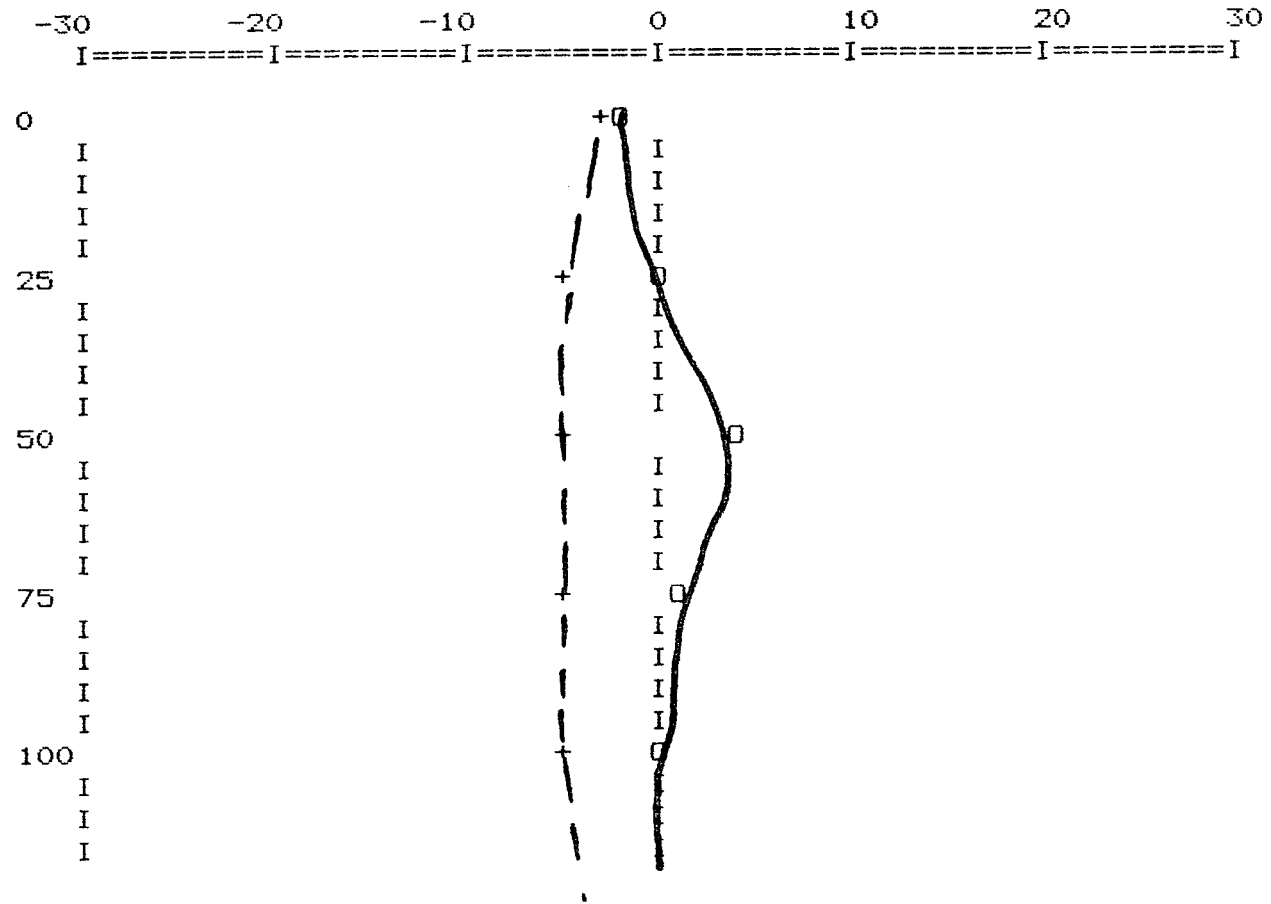


STRONG CONDUCTOR.

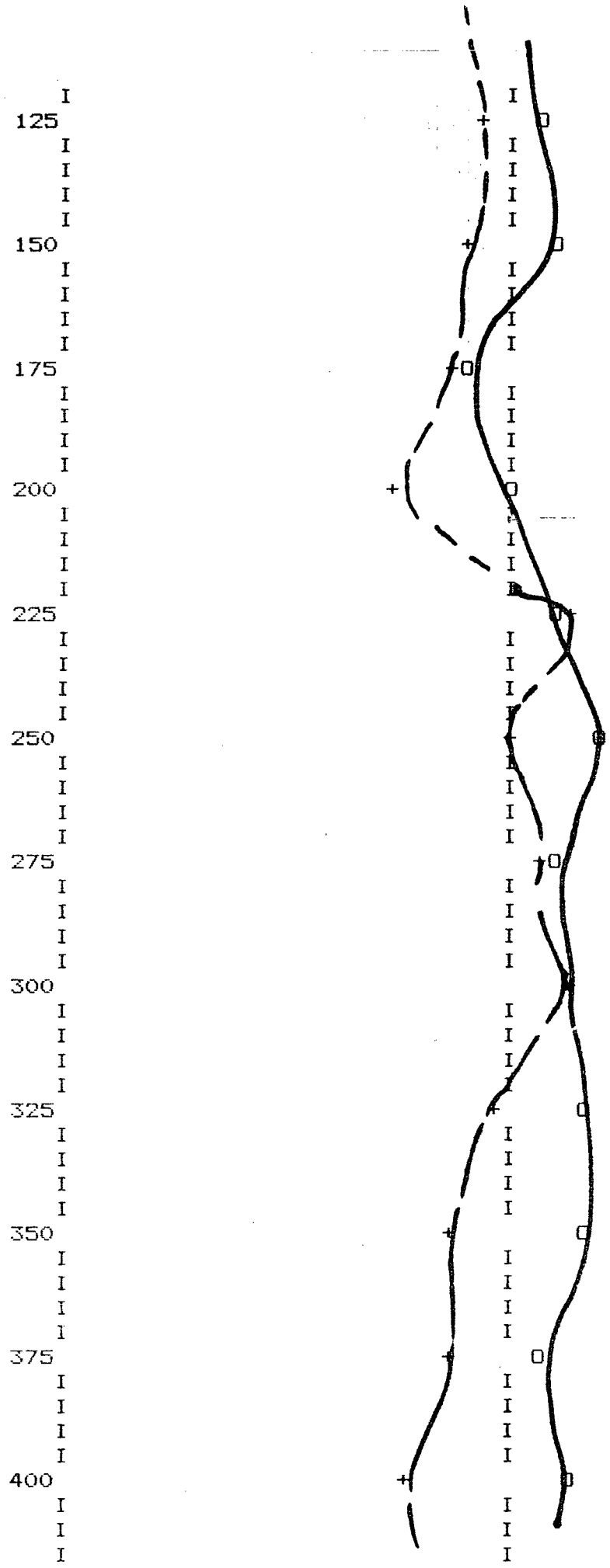
LN 13

Line13 P1

```
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
305 REM LINE 13, LOWER CAMP AREA, MS/ASCOT 7 GROUP
310 DATA -2,-3
320 DATA 0,-5
330 DATA 4,-5
340 DATA 1,-5
350 DATA 0,-5
360 DATA 2,-2
370 DATA 3,-3
380 DATA -3,-4
390 DATA 0, -8
400 DATA 3,4
410 DATA  6,0
420 DATA 3,2
430 DATA 4,4
440 DATA 5,-1
450 DATA 5, -4
460 DATA 2,-4
470 DATA 4,-7
480 DATA 3,-2
490 DATA -4,6
500 DATA 4, 0
510 DATA 0,-3
520 DATA 6,0
530 DATA 1,-6
540 DATA 2,-6
PROPERTY NAME :ASCOT
FOR CLIENT:GEOSTAR
DATE :NOV 3/85                          STN 1 IS SEATTLE
LINE NUMBER :LINE 13                    STN 2 IS ANNAPOLIS
RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES
```



Line 13 Page 2.



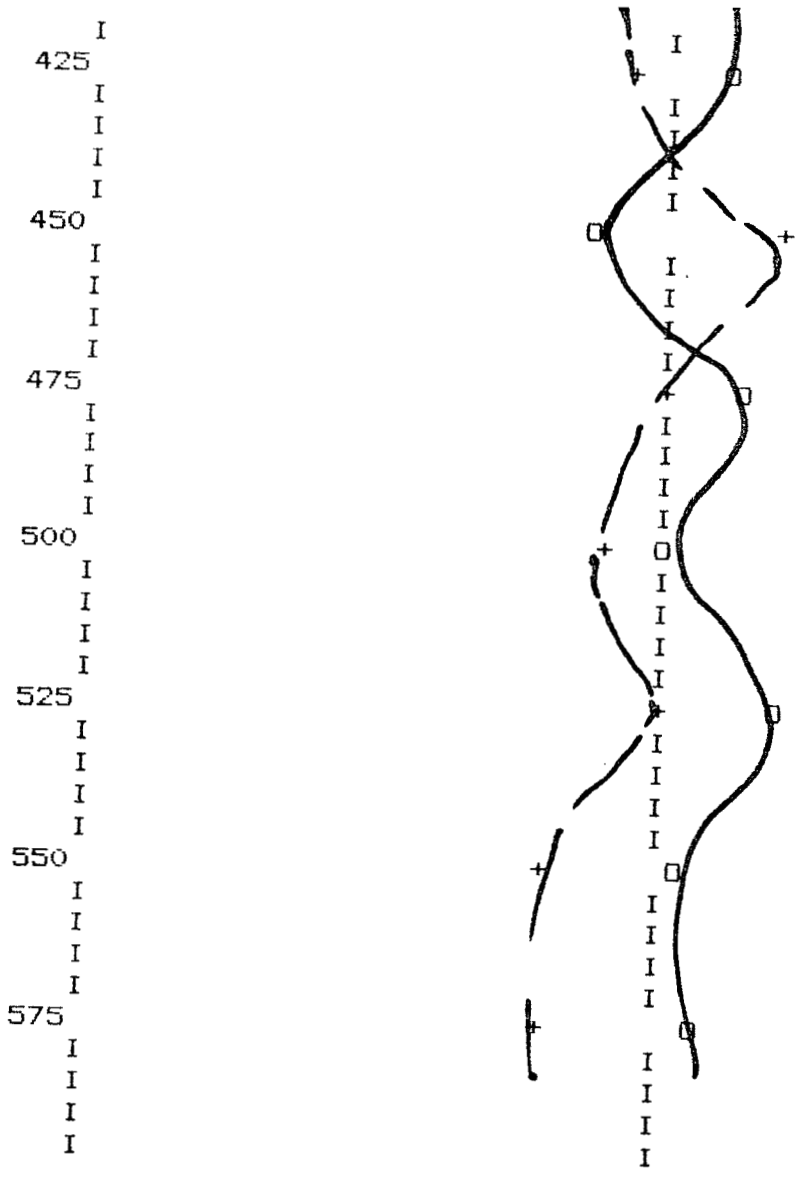
NOTE

DATA NOISY

NO STRONG

CROSSOVERS.

Line 13 Page 3



```
DATA FROM LINE 1, ASCOT PROPERTY EM SURVEY

STATIONS SPACED 25 METERS APART

 LINE TRENDS 110 DEGREES FROM CAMP ACROSS CREEK
270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
310 DATA 6,3
320 DATA 10,7
330 DATA 11,9
340 DATA 10,14
350 DATA 12,6
360 DATA 15, 3
370 DATA 11,2
380 DATA 8,2
390 DATA 4,4
400 DATA 1,-2
410 DATA -3,-12
420 DATA -4,-10
430 DATA -4,-8
440 DATA -6,-5
450 DATA -9,-2
460 DATA -10,-2
470 DATA -5,4
480 DATA -3,6
490 DATA -1,0
500 DATA -2,-4
510 DATA -6,-10
520 DATA -1,-5
530 DATA 1,-3
540 DATA 0,0
550 DATA 1,1
```

```
DATA FOR ASCOT PROPERTY SURVEY - LN 2

LINE FROM CAMP AREA 084 DEGREES TO FIRST LAKE
270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
310 DATA 12,4
320 DATA 11,2
330 DATA 6,-3
340 DATA 1,-4
350 DATA -3,-6
360 DATA -6,-5
370 DATA -2,-3
380 DATA -1,-2
390 DATA 0,0
400 DATA -3,0
410 DATA -4,2
420 DATA 0,3
430 DATA 0,4
440 DATA 0,4
450 DATA -2,0
```

```
DATA FROM ASCOT SURVEY - LN 3, 235 DEGREES LAKE 1

STATIONS SPACED 25 METERS APART FROM LAKESHORE

270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
292 DATA 3,0
294 DATA 0,7
300 DATA 5,20
310 DATA 24,25
320 DATA 14,16
330 DATA 6,4
340 DATA 2,1
350 DATA 6,4
360 DATA 2,0
370 DATA 2,0
380 DATA 7,0
390 DATA 10,0
```

```
305 REM LINE 4 BETWEEN LK 1, LAKE 2.
310 DATA -8,0
320 DATA -4,2
330 DATA -7,-2
340 DATA -10,-6
350 DATA -10,-8
360 DATA -9,-6
370 DATA -8,-8
380 DATA 0,-8
390 DATA 4,-8
400 DATA 4,-4
410 DATA 4,-1
420 DATA 1,4
430 DATA 4,6
440 DATA 4,3
450 DATA -3,-2
460 DATA -5,-8
470 DATA -7,-10
```

```
305 REM LINE 6 OLD CABIN SOUTHWARD ACROSS CREEK
310 DATA -16,-4
320 DATA -4,3
330 DATA -2,0
340 DATA 0,13
350 DATA -3,2
360 DATA 3,4
370 DATA 3,8
380 DATA -6,-8
390 DATA 0,-2
400 DATA 2,0
410 DATA 2,6
420 DATA 6,5
430 DATA 6,7
440 DATA 8,8
450 DATA 6,7
460 DATA 7,6
```

```
10 REM VLF EM PLOTTING PROGRAM WRITTEN BY B.PRICE
20 INPUT "PROPERTY NAME ?";A$
30 INPUT "CLIENT NAME ?";B$
40 INPUT "DATE OF SURVEY ?";C$: INPUT "STN 1 =?";E$
50 INPUT "LINE NUMBER =?";D$: INPUT "STN 2 =?";F$
60 LPRINT "PROPERTY NAME :" A$
70 LPRINT "FOR CLIENT:";B$
80 LPRINT "DATE :";C$;SPC(25);"STN 1 IS ";E$
90 LPRINT "LINE NUMBER :";D$;SPC(18);"STN 2 IS ";F$
100 LPRINT "RAPITAN VLF - EM PROFILE: DIP ANGLES IN DEGREES"
110 LPRINT
120 LPRINT "   ";
130 LPRINT "-30" SPC(7);
131 LPRINT "-20" SPC(7);
132 LPRINT "-10" SPC(9);
133 LPRINT "0" SPC(9);
134 LPRINT "10" SPC(8);
135 LPRINT "20" SPC(8);
136 LPRINT "30"
140 X$ = STRING$(9,61)
150 LPRINT "     ";
160 LPRINT "I"X$"I"X$"I"X$"I"X$"I"X$"I"X$"I"
170 LPRINT:
180 FOR S=0 TO 3000 STEP 25:READ Y1,Y2
190 IF Y1 > Y2 THEN 250
200 IF Y1 = Y2 THEN 230
210 LPRINT S; TAB(35+Y1);"0"; TAB(35+Y2);"+"
220 GOTO 260
230 LPRINT S; TAB(35+Y1);"*"
240 GOTO 260
250 LPRINT S; TAB(35+Y2);"+"; TAB(35+Y1);"0"
260 LPRINT SPC(4) "I" SPC(29) "I":
261 LPRINT SPC(4) "I" SPC(29) "I":
262 LPRINT SPC(4) "I" SPC(29) "I":
263 LPRINT SPC(4) "I" SPC(29) "I"
270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
305 REM LINE 7 SOUTHWEST FROM 00
310 DATA 0,8
320 DATA -6,2
330 DATA -12,4
340 DATA -14,4
350 DATA -8,7
360 DATA -3,14
370 DATA 3,16
380 DATA 0,9
390 DATA -4,12
400 DATA -10,6
410 DATA -10,3
420 DATA -8,0
430 DATA -12,0
440 DATA -7,0
450 DATA 1,4
460 DATA 2,8
470 DATA 2,8
480 DATA 2,10
490 DATA 2,10
500 DATA 2,10
```

```
510 DATA -3,10
520 DATA -12,6
530 DATA -14,6
540 DATA -14,2
```

```
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
305 REM LINE 7 EASTWARD UP CREEK FROM 00
310 -3,6
320 -3,3
330 DATA -4,4
340 DATA -9,2
350 DATA -4,4
360 DATA -2,2
370 DATA -2,0
380 DATA 3,0
390 DATA 7,-2
400 DATA 6,-5
410 DATA 0,0
420 DATA 18, 7
430 DATA 9,4
440 DATA 1,4
450 DATA 0,3
460 DATA 2,1
470 DATA 0,3
480 DATA -2,6
490 DATA -7,3
500 DATA -7,2
510 DATA -10,0
520 DATA -7,3
530 DATA 0,3
540 DATA -4,-3
550 DATA -2,0
560 DATA 2,3
570 DATA 4,7
580 DATA 7,6
590 DATA 9,6
600 DATA 7,5
610 DATA 4,2
```

```
DATA FROM ASCOT SURVEY - LN 9 NEAR EAST END MEADOW

STATIONS SPACED AT 25 METERS GOING SOUTH ACROSS VALLEY

270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 DATA 20,6
310 DATA 3,-6
320 DATA -18,-10
330 DATA -17,-8
340 DATA -15,-5
350 DATA -11,0
360 DATA -8,0
370 DATA -2,4
380 DATA 6,7
390 DATA 7,10
400 DATA 3,8
410 DATA 3,4
420 DATA 5,3
430 DATA 10,8
440 DATA 5,10
450 DATA 1,8
460 DATA -4,4
470 DATA 3,8
480 DATA 6,12
490 DATA 5,10
```

```
285 REM LINE 11 DATA, ASCOT PROJECT
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 REM ENTER DATA: DATA Y1,Y2
310 DATA 4,10
320 DATA 4,6
330 DATA 1,6
340 DATA -2,6
350 DATA 0,7
360 DATA 0,8
370 DATA -1,5
380 DATA 0,6
390 DATA 6,10
400 DATA 10,9
410 DATA 14,10
420 DATA 3,0
430 DATA -1,-6
440 DATA -7,-4
450 DATA -10,-10
460 DATA -1,-4
470 DATA 0,2
480 DATA 5,-2
490 DATA 3,-3
500 DATA 2,0
510 DATA 2, -5
```

```
DATA FROM ASCOT SURVEY - LN 10 ACROSS TGS DDH #1

STATIONS SPACED 25 METERS APART GOING DOWN HILL TO NORTH

270 NEXT S
280 REM ENTER DIP ANGLES FROM STN 1 AND STN 2
290 REM AS Y1 AND Y2
300 DATA -17,-23
310 DATA -8,-22
320 DATA 0,-23
330 DATA -4,-22
340 DATA -4,-15
350 DATA -2,-12
360 DATA -2,-3
370 DATA -12,-4
380 DATA -9,-12
390 DATA -18,-23
400 DATA -8,-22
410 DATA -5,-13
420 DATA -12,-16
430 DATA -16,-24
440 DATA -12,-30
450 DATA -8,-19
460 DATA -10,-18
470 DATA -14,-18
480 DATA -12,-18
490 DATA -8,-14
500 DATA -4,-10
510 DATA -2,-8
```

ASCOT CLAIM GROUP

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT - 1984 WORK

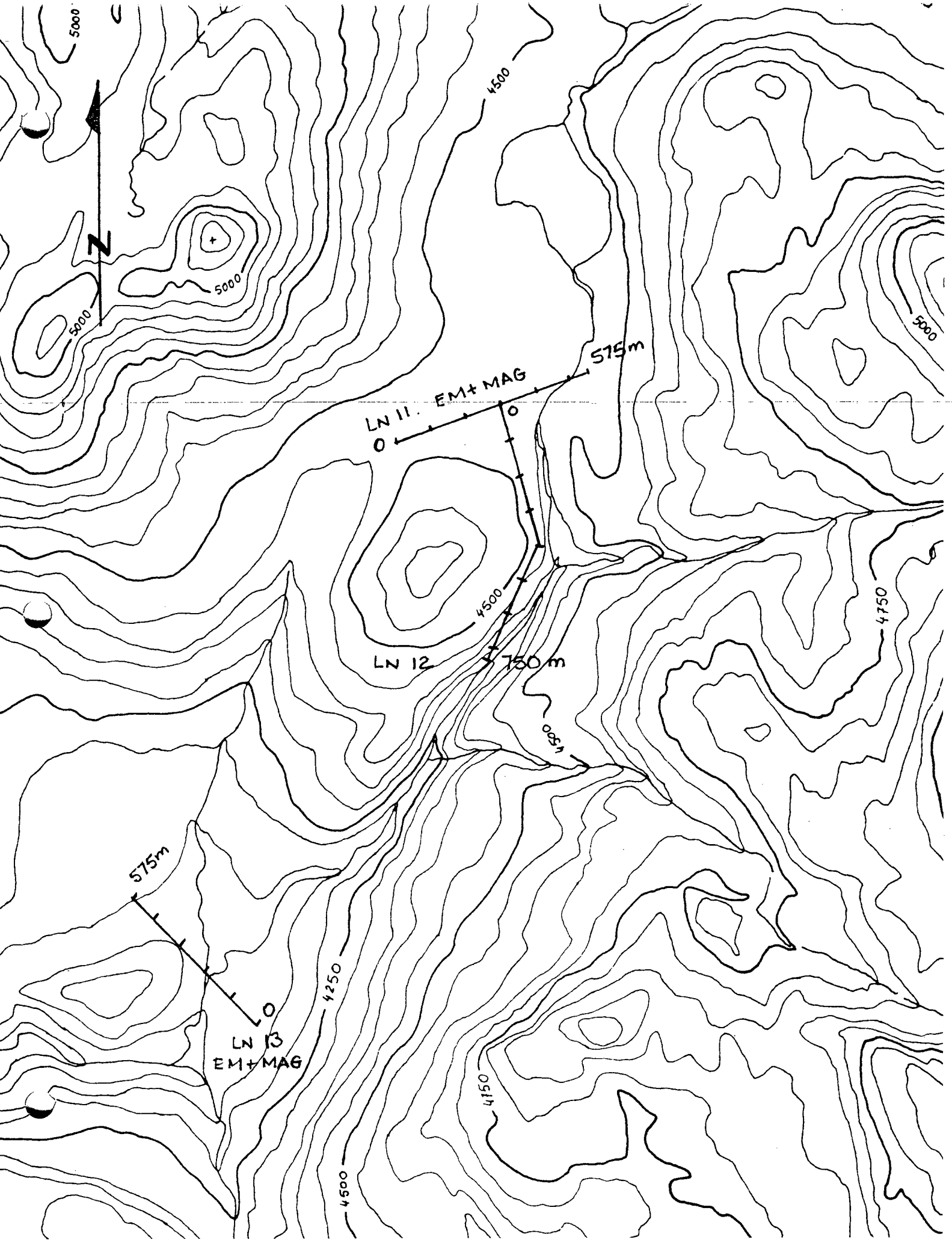
GEOSTAR MINING CORPORATION

CONSULTING FEES:	Oct 22 - Nov.2, 1984	
	12 days @ $350/day	$4200.00
	Report Preparation:	
	Nov 5-8,16,17; 6 days @$350	2100.00
SUBCONTRACTS:	Bruce Holden, prospector asst.	
	Oct 24 - Nov 2, 8 days @ $125	1000.00
	T.Richards, assistant Oct 31	
	1 day @ 125	125.00
RENTALS:	B.Price vehicle 5 days @$40/ea	200.00
	B.Holden 4 w.d. 1 wk @$300	300.00
	T.Richards, supply trip 1 day	75.00
	Radiotelephone (Rapitan) 12 days	100.00
	Phoenix VLF-2 EM Instrument	300.00
	McPhar M-700 Fluxgate Magnetometer	300.00
	Camp Equipment - T.Richards	75.00
	- Rapitan Res.	75.00
	Powersaw - Rapitan Res.	50.00
DISBURSEMENTS:	B.Price (list attached)	582.13
	T.Richards	63.95
	B.Holden	89.23
	Rapitan (Motel, Groceries etc)	358.35
	B.Holden vehicle repairs	50.00
	Telephone estimate	25.00
	Map reproduction, xeroxing estimate	200.00
WORD PROCESSING:		100.00
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$10,368.66

Respectfully submitted

Barry Price

Barry Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist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4500
N
5000
5000
5000
LN 11. EM+MAG
0
575m
0
4500
LN 12
750m
4750
4500
4250
575m
0
LN 13
EM+MAG
4250
4150
4500