

Vidette Area
889356
92P/2W
92P086

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL
REPORT ON THE VIDETTE PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION:

N.T.S.: 92P/2W
LATITUDE: 51° 10' N.
LONGITUDE: 120° 55' W.

CLAIMS RECORD NUMBERS

863, 864, 865, 876, 949, 950,
951, 952, 953, 954, 592, 1725.

CROWN GRANT LOT NUMBERS

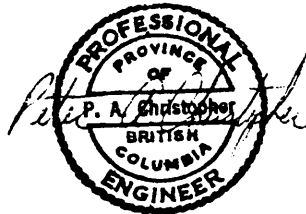
4744, 4740

REPORT FOR:

BOOKER GOLD EXPLORATIONS LTD.
710-475 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2B3

PREPARED BY:

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JANUARY 7, 1987
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	2
PROPERTY DEFINITION	3
HISTORY	4
1986 FIELD PROGRAM	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	5
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
MINERALIZATION	6
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	6
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	7
COST ESTIMATES	8
BIBLIOGRAPHY	10
CERTIFICATE	12
CONSENT LETTER	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE I. Pertinent Claim Data	3
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	AFTER PAGE
FIGURE 1: Location Map	2
FIGURE 2: Claim Map	2
FIGURE 3: Regional Geological Map	5
FIGURE 4: Anomaly Location Map	6
FIGURE 5: Vein Location Map	6

SUMMARY

The Vidette Property, consisting of the Vidette 1 and Vidette 2 metric claims totaling 40 units, the Searcher No. 1 and Searcher No. 1 Fraction crown grants and 10 reverted crown grants, covers about 1100 hectares at the north end of Vidette Lake. The property is situated about 47 kilometers north of Savona, British Columbia, a small community on Highway 1 at the west end of Kamloops Lake. Access to the old Vidette Gold Mines site is via a well maintained gravel road along the Deadman River and Hamilton Creek valleys for about 52 kilometers. A network of active logging roads service the 1986 grid area and northern part of the property.

The present Vidette Property includes the areas of the old Vidette Mine, Savona Mine and Hamilton Creek Mine. The main production from the property was from the old Vidette Mine with reported production of 54,199 tons yielding 29,869 ounces of gold, 46,573 ounces of silver, 96,619 pounds of copper and 356 pounds of lead between 1933 and 1940. Previous reports indicate ore reserves in the old Vidette Mine workings of about 12,000. The Vidette Mine production was mainly from five main veins, the Tenford, Broken Ridge, Bluff, '80' and '70' veins with recent efforts concentrated on extensions within the old Vidette Mine area.

The 1986 program concentrated on defining geophysical and geochemical anomalies reported to occur on the Vidette 1 claim along the northwest trend of the vein system. The exploration program consisted of establishing 30 kilometers of cut and picketed grid for locating magnetic and VLF-EM readings. The geophysical survey indicated 15 magnetic anomalies over 57,900 gammas occurring in 5 zones with strong magnetic response (A to E on Figure 4), 3 isolated magnetic highs (F to H on Figure 4) and and three isolated magnetic lows with values less than 57,000 gammas. The VLF-EM survey has detected 6 zone with continuous VLF-EM conductors (3 through 8 Figure 4). Field prospecting and geological evaluation of the anomalies is required to select priority trenching and drill targets.

A Stage I program of geological evaluation and a 1,000 meter percussion drill test is estimated to cost \$ 70,000. A contingent Stage II, 600 meter diamond drill test is estimated to cost \$ 75,000 and a contingent Stage III, 1,000 meter diamond drill test is estimated to cost \$ 120,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Vidette Property, consisting of 40 metric units, 2 crown grants and 10 reverted crown grants, covers the old gold mine workings of Vidette Gold Mines Ltd., Hamilton Creek Gold Mines Ltd. and Savona Gold Mines Ltd. The property was consolidated in 1984 by Tugold Resources Inc. and joint ventured with Booker Gold Exploration Ltd. in October 1986. Peter Christopher & Associated Inc. was retained by the management of Tugold Resources Inc. to review the geological setting of the Vidette Property. This report is based on field examinations of the property by the writer with Mr. John Fischer on January 17, 1986 and with Mr. Darwin Carstens on November 25, 1986, on a review of government and company reports on the area, and on the results of an exploration program conducted under the writers supervision between November 10, 1986 and December 10, 1986 (Christopher, 1987).

The present Vidette Property covers the Vidette (MI 92P-86), Hamilton Creek (MI 92P-85) and Savona Gold (MI 92P-87) gold prospects with Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. reporting production of 54,199 tons yielding 29,869 ounces of gold, 46,773 ounces of silver, 96,619 pounds of copper and 356 pounds of lead.

The writer was asked to evaluate the potential of the property and to recommend an expanded program for continued exploration of the Vidette Property, if warranted. This report summarizes the results of the 1986 field program and provides recommendations for further staged exploration of the Vidette Gold Property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

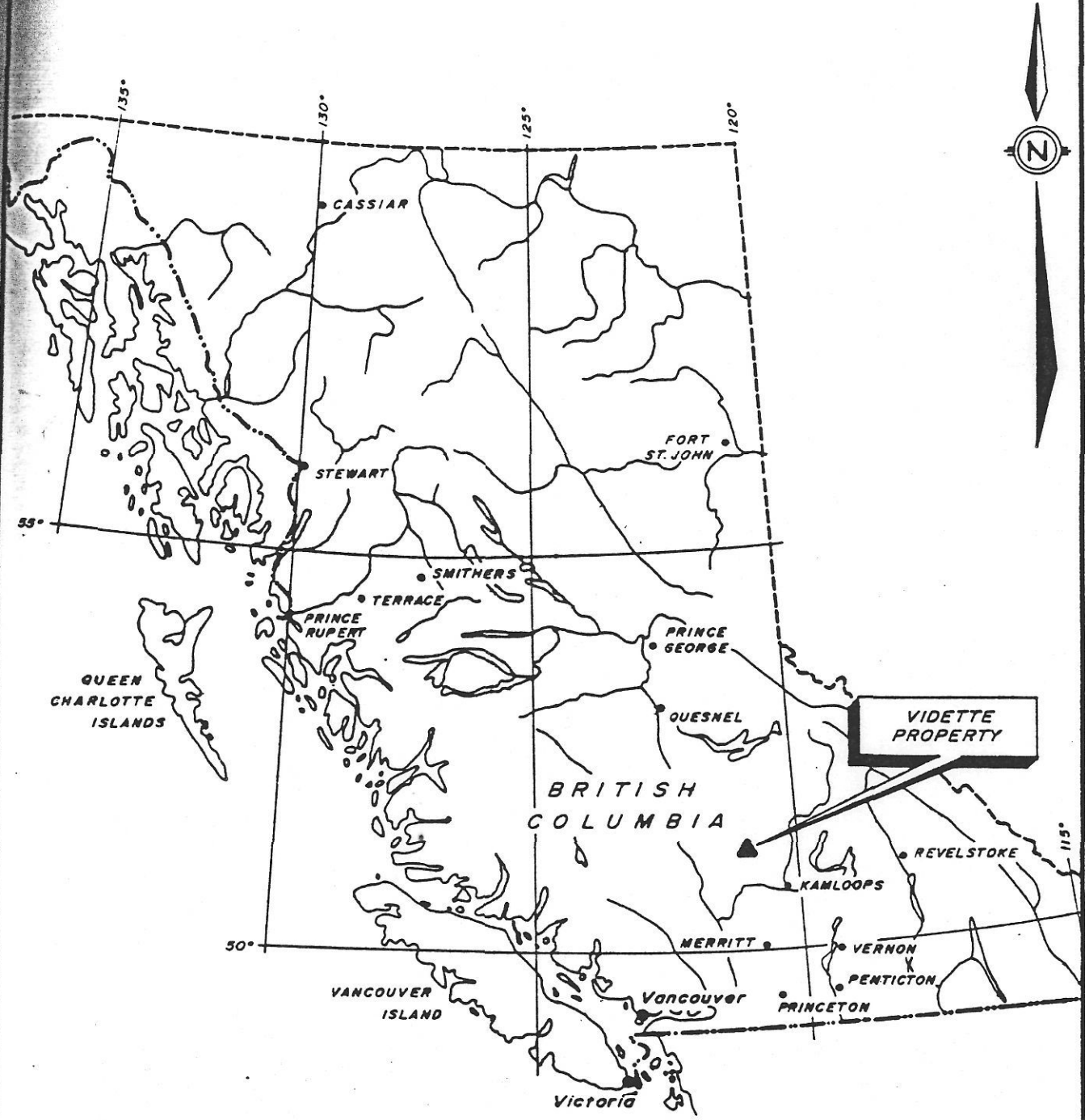
The Vidette Property is located about 70 kilometers northwest of Kamloops and 47 kilometers (52 road kilometers) north of Savona, British Columbia. The area includes the northern third of Vidette Lake and extends north-northwest from there. The property is situated in NTS map sheet 92 P/2W and centred at geographic coordinates $51^{\circ} 13' N$ latitude and $120^{\circ} 55' W$ longitude.

Access to the property is by an all weather gravel road along the Deadman River valley which starts from the Trans-Canada Highway 7 kilometers, west of Savona. Access is also possible from the west via 2 gravel roads which exit Highway 97 both north and south of Clinton and connect with a mining access road which turns off the Hihium Lake Road seven km west of the Deadman River valley and runs about 12 kilometers northeast to about the middle of Vidette Lake.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is situated in the Interior Plateau physiographic province near the boundary of the Thompson Plateau and Fraser Plateau subdivisions.

The property includes the northern third of the Vidette Lake-Hamilton Creek valley from Vidette Lake to the junction with Coal Creek and approximately 5 kilometers of the Coal Creek Valley.



Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.

LOCATION MAP

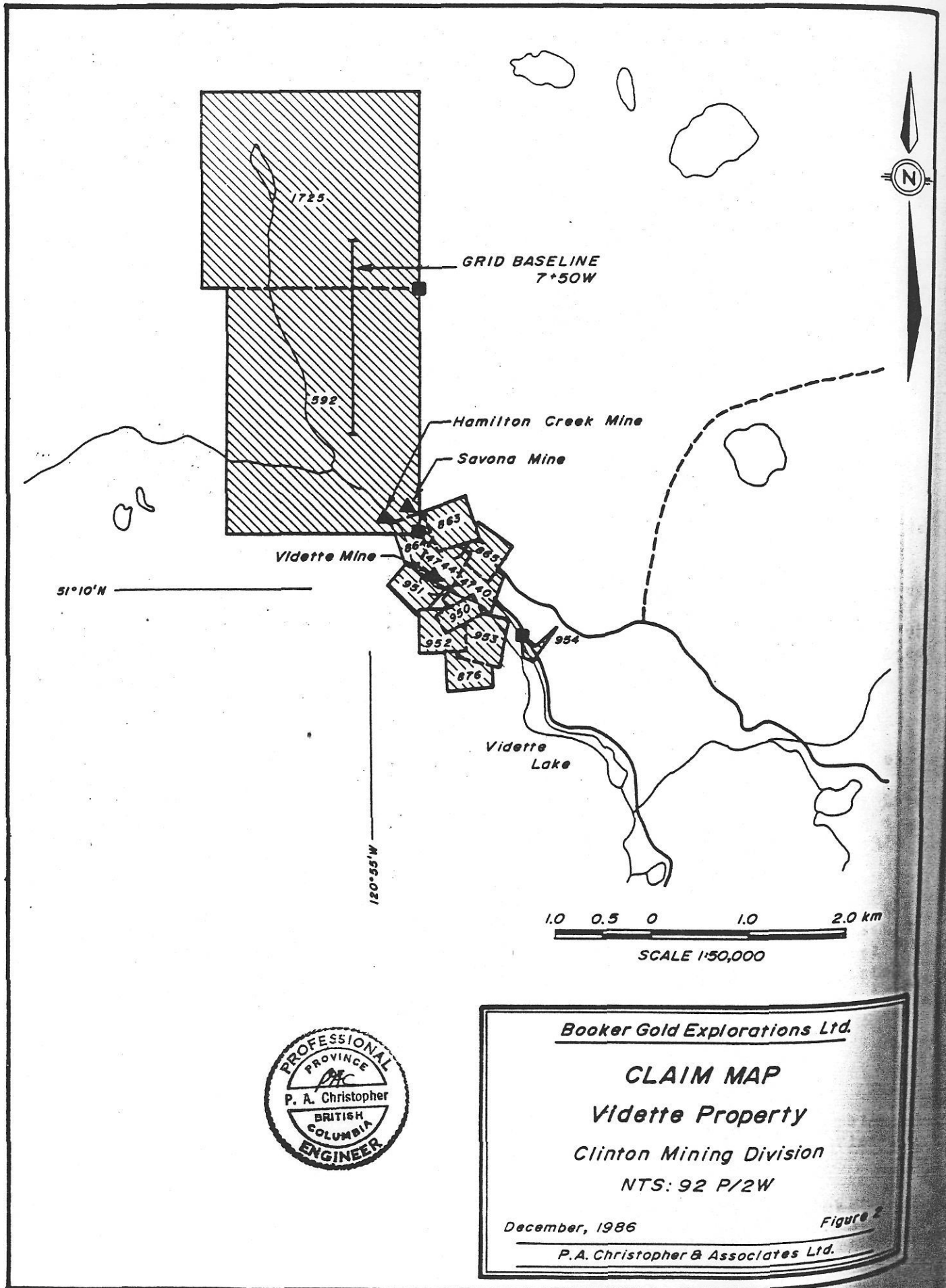
Vidette Property

Clinton Mining Division

NTS: 92 P/2W

December, 1986 Figure 1

P.A. Christopher & Associates Ltd.



Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.
CLAIM MAP
Vidette Property
 Clinton Mining Division
 NTS: 92 P/2W
 December, 1986 Figure 2
P.A. Christopher & Associates Ltd.

Maximum relief within the claims is approximately 200 meters with elevations varying from 900 meters at Vidette Lake to over 1100 meters. The valleys are generally steeply incised into a flat and relatively featureless plateau area. The northeast side of Hamilton Creek valley is steep to precipitous with many open grassy areas interspersed with mixed coniferous forest cover. Trees average 20-30 cm. diameters with some to over 50 cm. The southwest side of Hamilton Creek valley rises sharply from Vidette Lake to the rim of the plateau. The plateau area is mainly flat, open and park like with easy access by vehicle or foot.

PROPERTY DEFINITION (Figure 2)

The Vidette Property, including the Vidette 1 and Vidette 2 modified grid claims, the Searcher No. 1 and Searcher No. 1 Fraction Crown Grants, and 10 reverted crown grants have a total area of about 1100 hectares. The total possible area of the property is reduced by the overlap of adjacent claims and overlap of previously staked claims.

The claims that make up the Vidette Property have been held for several years with the mineral rights apparently securely held. The property surrounds a privately held parcel, Searcher No. 2 Fraction, Lot 4742, containing 1.5 hectares. Lot 4742 is not part of the Vidette Property.

Table 1 summarizes pertinent claim data for the Vidette Property and Figure 2 shows the approximate location of the claim group. The legal corner posts for the Vidette No 1 and Vidette No 2 claims were located relative to the 1986 grid. The LCP for Vidette No 1 is at the origin of the grid (0+00W & 0+00N) and the LCP for Vidette No. 2 is at 0+50W on L24+00N. The writer recorded one years assessment work on the Vidette Property in January, 1987 to extend expiry dates by one year.

TABLE 1. PERTINENT CLAIM DATA FOR THE VIDETTE PROPERTY.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>LOT #</u>	<u>UNITS/HECTARES</u>
Searcher No.2	953	4755	1 / 19.02
Searcher No.3	864	4745	1 / 15.16
Searcher No.4	876	4756	1 / 14.5est.
Searcher No.5	949	4739	1 / 7.32
Searcher No.6	951	4743	1 / 13.72
Pioneer	863	4746	1 / 20.90
Monarch	952	4754	1 / 14.86
White Pass	950	4741	1 / 10.41
T. F. Fraction	865	4762	1 / 16.62
E. B. Fraction	954	4760	1 / 4.8est.
Searcher No. 1	-	4744	1 / 18.13
Searcher No. 1 Fraction	-	4740	1 / 6.98
Vidette No. 1	592	-	20 / 500.0
Vidette No. 2	1725	-	20 / 500.0

HISTORY

Mineral exploration in the Vidette Lake area began at least as early as 1926 with the location of the White Pass mineral claim. The crown granted claims and reverted crown grants that form part of the current Vidette Property were located in May and June of 1931. The key claims were optioned by Douglas B. Sterrett and Associates of Kamloops.

Initial exploration concentrated on the west side of Vidette Lake in the area of the Dexheimer Vein but discovery of the richer Tenford and Broken Ridge veins shifted interest to the east side of the lake. A total of 335 meters of underground workings was completed, a test mill was built and 517 tons milled with a yield of 0.79 ounces of gold per ton.

In May, 1933 Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated to place the mine into production and the first concentrates were shipped to the Tacoma smelter in September 1933. From incorporation to May 1939, underground development included 199 meters of three compartment inclined shaft, 289 meters of winzes 4984 meters of drifts and cross cuts and 1478 meters of raises. Underground diamond drilling totaled 4741 meters. The Vidette Mine is reported to have produced 54,199 tons of ore yielding 29,869 ounces of gold, 46,573 ounces of silver, 96,619 pounds of copper and 356 pounds of lead. Mitchell (1973) stated that "... an estimated 12,000 tons of undeveloped ore remains in the mine which would represent approximately 7,300 ounces of gold. Evaluation of the potential ore reserves can only be made by careful inspection of the underground workings." The mine has been inactive since 1940 and is flooded to lake level.

The Savona Gold Mines Ltd. (Last Chance & Sylvanite claims) and Hamilton Creek Gold Mines Ltd. old workings are located about 760 meters northwest of the Vidette Mine. High grade sections of several veins are reported but the properties have no reported production (Stevenson, 1936).

Savona Gold Mines Ltd. developed three veins with three adits and several hundred feet of drifts and crosscuts between 1931 and 1936. The workings of Hamilton Creek Gold Mines Ltd. consisted of one adit with a few hundred feet of drifts and surface cuts on several narrow veins during the mid 1930's (Dawson, 1973; Stevenson, 1936).

Since the closure of the Vidette Mine in 1940, exploration of the area has been sporadic, concentrating on locating new surface exposures or veins and on finding faulted extensions of the Broken Hill and Tenford veins. The property has generally been held by more than one party with Tugold Resources Inc. consolidating the property in early 1984 and added the Vidette No. 2 claim in late March of 1984. An option on the property was acquired by Gurdev Johal in December 1985 and assigned to Booker Gold Explorations Ltd. in October of 1985. The property is presently a joint venture between Booker Gold and Tugold Resources.

Renewed efforts in the area of the Vidette Mine have been stimulated by recent gold discoveries on the Precisely Property at the head of Deadman River. Placer Development Ltd. has optioned the

property from Inter-Pacific Resources. The Northair Group, Noranda Mines, Cominco Ltd. and a number of junior mining companies are also reported to be active in the area.

1986 WORK PROGRAM

The 1986 field program was conducted for the joint venture by Peter Christopher & Associates Inc. between November 10, 1986 and December 10, 1986 (Christopher, 1987). DarC Holdings Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. was sub-contracted to construct 30 kilometers of chained and picketed grid with lines spaced at 50 or 100 meters and stations at every 25 meters. Closer spaced line were used over areas with previously reported geochemical or geophysical anomalies. The baseline was cut at least a meter wide and cross lines were slashed to allow easy access for geophysical surveys. After completing grid construction, personnel of DarC Holdings Ltd. sub-contracted to collect VLF-EM and magnetic readings at each survey station.

A Scintrex MP2 Proton Magnetometer with the detector in the pack mount position was used for the magnetometer survey. Readings were looped to a base station in order to correct for diurnal variations. Contoured magnetic values were plotted (Christopher, 1987) with a summary of the anomalous areas shown on Figure 4. A Geonics EM16 with crystals for Cutler, Maine and Seattle, Washington transmission stations was used for the VLF-EM survey. Readings were collected at 25 meter intervals along the base line and all cross lines. Dip angle profiles were plotted (Christopher, 1987) and lines selective treated with the Fraser Filter Method to select anomalies plotted on Figure 4.

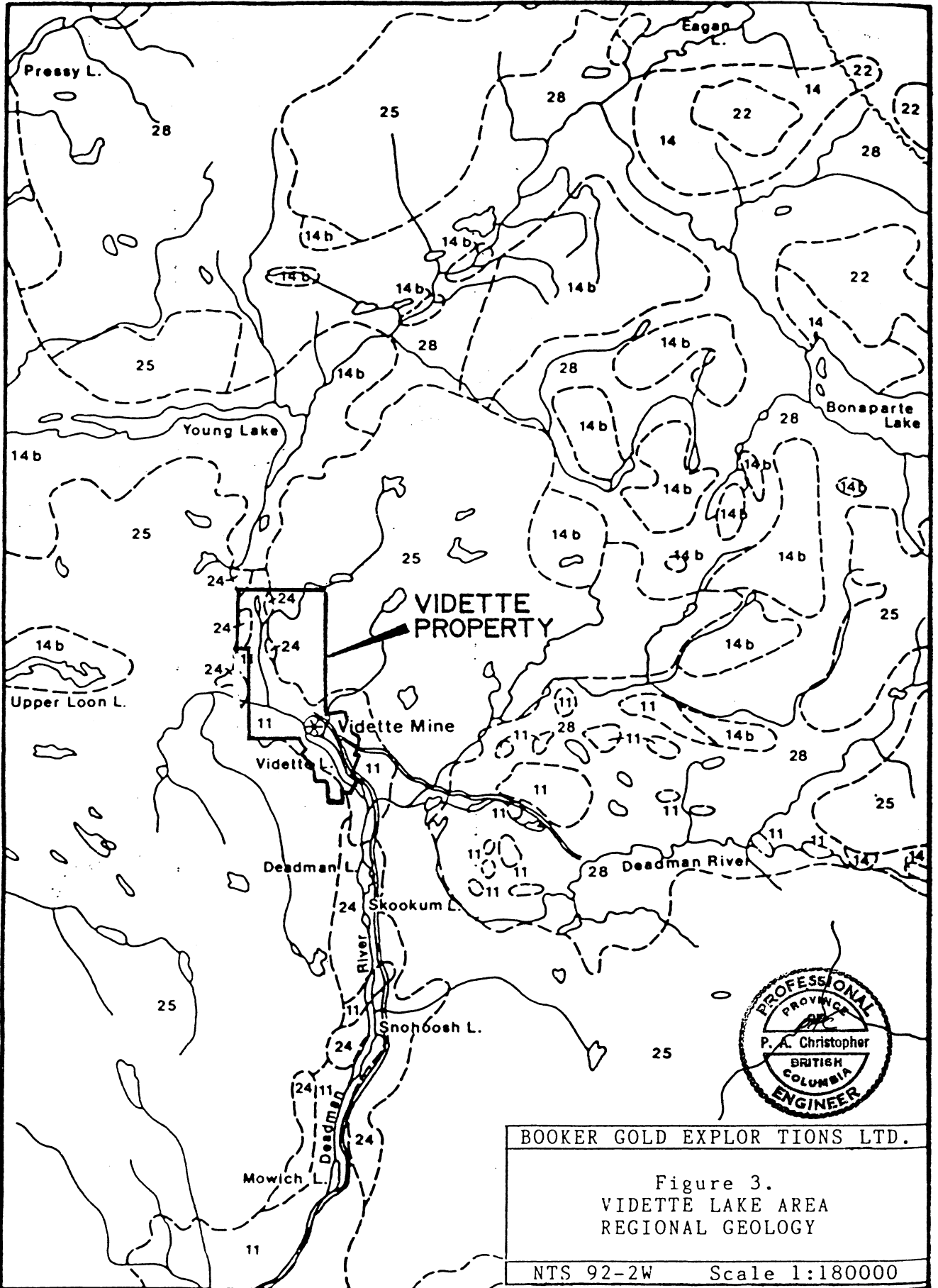
Field examinations of the Vidette Property were made by the writer on January 17th and November 25th, 1986. The \$ 22,473.25 cost of the 1986 field program does not include the cost of the January 17th, 1986 examination, the cost of an engineering report prepared for Booker Gold or the cost of this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The regional geology in the area of the Vidette Property has been described by Campbell and Tipper (1971, G.S.C. Mem 363, Map 1278A). They show the plateau area around the Vidette Property to be underlain by an extensive sheet of Miocene or Pliocene plateau lavas which have locally been eroded to reveal windows of Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. They show the Nicola group as a possible roof pendant in the Triassic or Jurassic Thuya Batholith.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Nicola Group rocks are well exposed in the Hamilton Creek and Coal Creek valleys on the Vidette Property. Andesite and greenstone of the Nicola Group has been intruded by numerous granitic plugs probably related to the Triassic or Jurassic Thuya Batholith. In the workings of the Hamilton Creek and Savona Mines felsite and feldspar porphyry dykes have been reported. A prominent north-northwest valley which extends into Vidette Lake suggests a major fault or shear zone. Highly fractured rocks along the valley and the faulted nature of the veins in the Vidette Mine support this idea.



BOOKER GOLD EXPLOR TIONS LTD.

Figure 3.
VIDETTE LAKE AREA
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS 92-2W Scale 1:180000

LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY RECENT			Blocky basalt flows
	PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT			Till, gravel, clay silt, alluvium (few if any bedrock exposures)
	PLEISTOCENE OR RECENT			Basaltic cinder cone (incorporates cobbles of older rocks)
	TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE OR PLEISTOCENE			26a, basaltic arenite, conglomerate breccia, rubble, basaltic flows, locally pillowed; 26b, extinct basaltic volcanoes, basaltic flows and cinder deposits
	TERTIARY MIOCENE AND/OR PLEISTOCENE			Plateau lava, rhyolite basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia flows, basaltic arenite (25a), rhyolite gabbro (25b)
	MIOCENE			DEADMAN RIVER FORMATION: shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia
	OLIGOCENE			Andesite, dacite, felsite, related tuff and breccia, greywacke, shale, minor lignite and conglomerate
	EOCENE AND (?) OLIGOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP (21-22)			SKULL HILL FORMATION: dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias
	EOCENE			CHUCHUA FORMATION: conglomerate, sandy shale, arkose, coal
	CRETACEOUS			RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite, apfite, biotite-hornblende, quartz monzonite; 20a, quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite (may include some older rocks); 20b, apfite, leucite-quartz monzonite and granite
	APTIAN AND/OR ALBIAN JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP			Greywacke, shale, siltstone, minor arkose and lenses of pebble conglomerate
	JURASSIC (?)			Shale, grit
	JURASSIC SINEMURIAN TO (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC			Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate, minor andesite, arenite, tuff, argillite and flows (may include some 11, 16a, isolated areas of hornblende andesite (may be all or partly intrusive))
				Andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff; local granite bearing conglomerate, greywacke; minor argillite and flows (may include some 11)

MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC RHAETIAN OR HETTANGIAN THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS			hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblende; 14a, diorite and syenite; 14b, tuff, monzonite and granodiorite
				13a, fine- to medium-grained, pink to brown and grey syenite and monz.
				13b, medium-grained, creamy-buff, locally coarsely porphyritic (K-feldspar), syenite and monzonite
	TRIASSIC KARNIAN AND NORIAN NICOLA GROUP			Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, grey limestone; 11a, includes minor 3 and 10
				Black shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, black limestone
	PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC			Serpentine and serpentinized peridotite
	LATE PERMIAN (?) EARLY AND/OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC PAVILION GROUP (7, 8)			Tuff, chert, argillite, limestone, greywacke, andesitic and basaltic flows
				Chert, argillite, siltstone, minor tuff and limestone
	PERMIAN GUADALUPIAN CACHE CREEK GROUP (4 to 6)			Argillite, basaltic flows, tuff, chert, limestone
	WOLFCAMPIAN TO GUADALUPIAN			12a, quartzite, quartz-phyllite, granite, conglomerate, argillite, calcareous phyllite, marble, greenstone; 12b, dark grey argillite, siltstone, phyllite, mica (Metamorphic equivalents 1, 2)
				Basic volcanic flows, tuff, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite
	PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN MORROWAN TO GUADALUPIAN			Volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite, phyllite, minor quartz-mica schist, lime basaltic and andesitic flows, amphibolite, conglomerate and breccia; include small bodies of 16a
	MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP			FENNEL FORMATION: pillow lava flows, greenstone, isolated greenstone, greenschist, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone, breccia
	WINDERMERE OR CAMBRIAN AND LATER KAZA OR CARIBOO GROUP			Feldspathic quartz-mica schist, locally garnetiferous, micaceous quartzite, siliceous phyllite, quartz-hornblende-mica schist, marble, chlorite schist, greenstone, amphibolite
	SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX			Micaceous quartzite-feldspathic gneiss, quartz-mica schist, amphibolite, mica, quartzite, pegmatite

Rock outcrop	
Geological boundary (approximate)	
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)	
Bedding (as shown on cross-sections)	
Schistosity, cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	
Foliation (as shown on cross-sections)	
Lineation (horizontal, inclined)	
Fault (approximate, assumed)	
Thrust fault (approximate, assumed)	
Anticline (defined, approximate)	
Syncline (defined, approximate)	
Fossil locality	
Mineral occurrence	

Coal	Coal	Molybdenite	mo
Copper	Cu	Silver	Ag
Diatomite	diat	Volcanic ash	ash
Gold	Au	Zinc	Zn
Lead	Pb		

Murphy (1984) mapped the grid area south from about 12N with basically three units. He separated Nicola Group volcanics into massive or agglomeritic and augite andesite porphyry, and mapped granitic rocks as porphyritic quartz monzonite and related porphyritic dykes.

A number of fault structures have been mapped and compiled by Murphy in the southern part of the grid area. He divided faults into two main groupings: "System 1 faults strike northwest sub parallel to the vein systems, but dip southwest at 70° , opposite to the flatter, northeast dipping veins. Movement has been described as rotational with measured displacements up to 20m." and "System 2 faults strike N-80-W to east-west, and dip north at 45 to 80° . One such structure has a reported displacement (sense not reported) of 67m. The Yard Creek fault is a System 2 structure so the interpreted offset of 75m compares closely with measured displacement on a similar structure as noted above." The 'Big Fault' which offset the Broken Hill vein is a system 1 fault as is the Hamilton Creek. VLF-EM anomaly patterns detected during this study reflect the direction of the main fault systems.

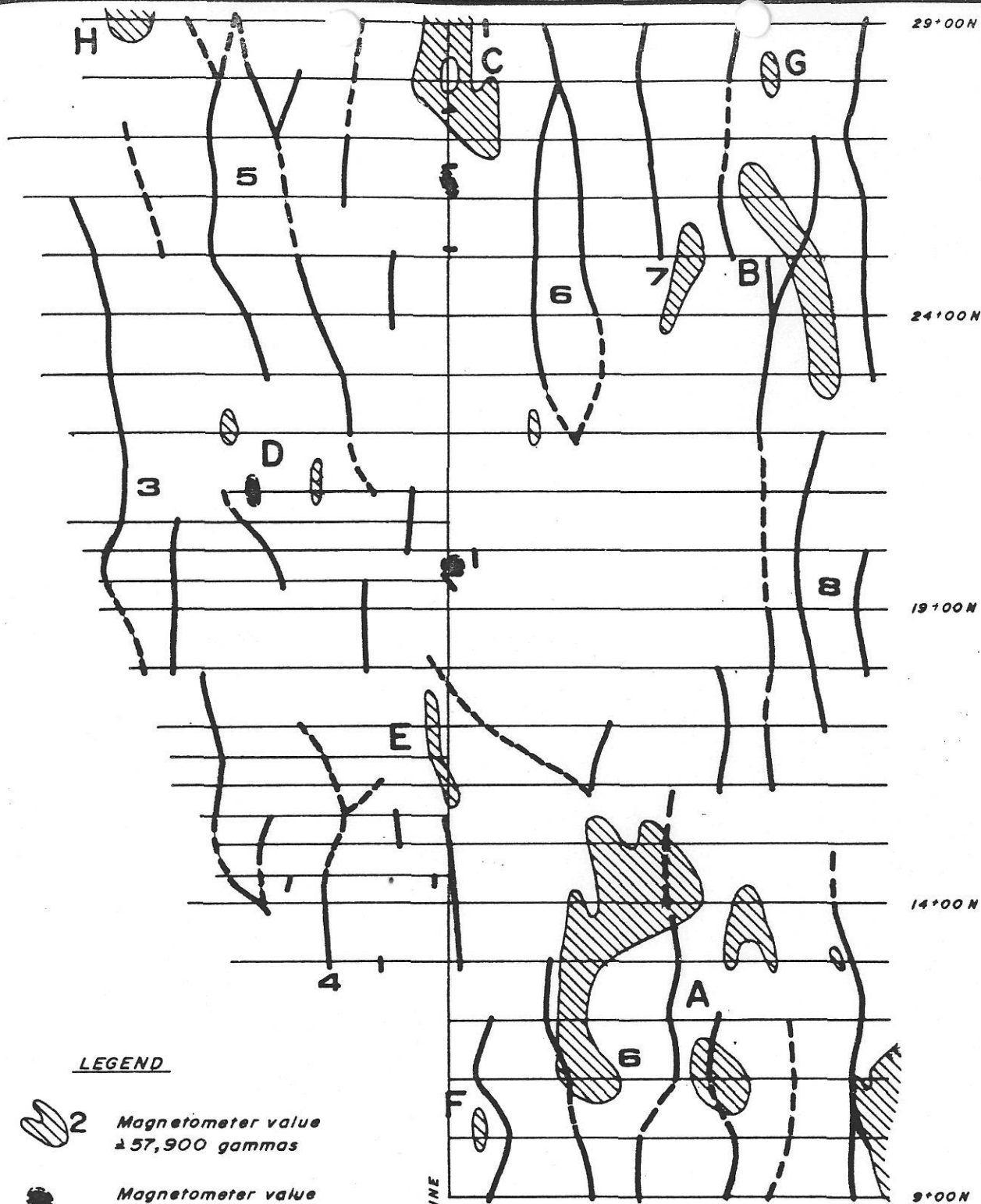
MINERALIZATION

Gold and silver mineralization occurs in quartz veins (Figure 5) which are hosted by the Nicola Group volcanic rocks. In general the veins are parallel to the northwest structure and they also occur in greater density near the Hamilton Creek Fault zone. On average the veins are about 30cm wide, locally up to 1m wide, dipping steeply to the northeast. In some cases the veins are offset by northeast trending normal faults. Sulphide minerals include pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, a few tellurides, and traces of galena, tetrahedrite, and specularite. Gold occurs as the native metal or in the tellurides but the grade usually improves with increased chalcopyrite content. Although the veins are narrow grades such as 3.63 oz/ton Au over a seven foot length, 11.8 inches wide, have been reported (Dawson, 1973; Stevenson, 1936).

Recent exploration has demonstrated regional potential in the area for both high grade gold quartz veins and epithermal precious metal deposits associated with structures cutting Nicola volcanics. A number of exploration projects were undertaken because of similarity to the Vidette Property setting with the Vidette Property considered by the writer to contain the best situated ground for exploring a favourable geological setting.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (Figure 4)

The 1986 field program extended VLF-EM and magnetic surveys described by Murphy (1984) to the north. VLF-EM and Magnetic readings were collected at about about 1200 stations with readings at 25 meter intervals along slope corrected lines. The 1986 grid was constructed to be compatible with the 1984 survey grid but winter conditions and overgrown lines prevented exact duplication.



LEGEND



2 Magnetometer value
±57,900 gammas



Magnetometer value
±57,000 gammas



VLF-EM anomaly
- strong conductor



VLF-EM anomaly
- correlation or
continuity uncertain

A

Magnetic zone



100 0



500 metres

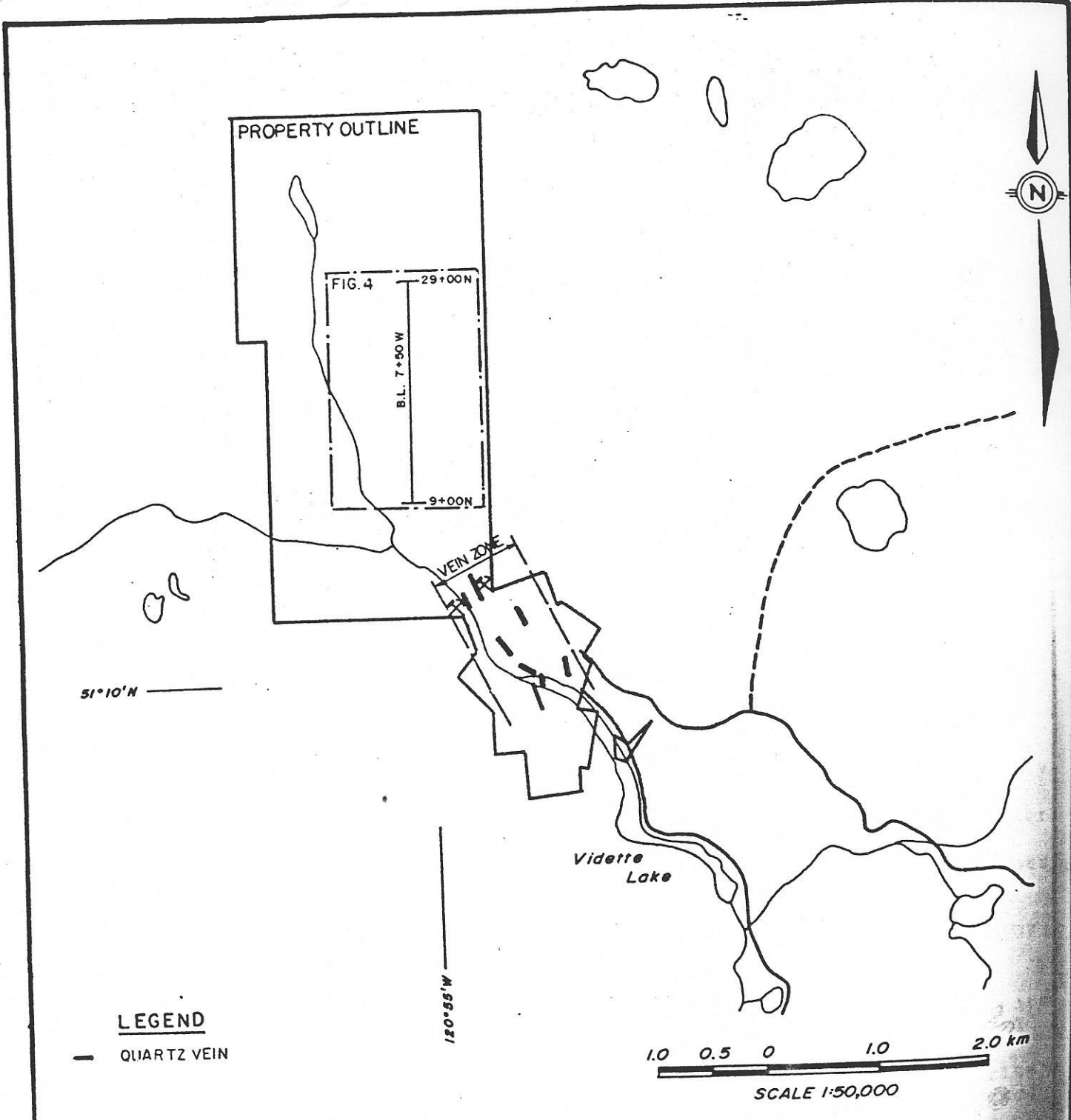
Scale 1:10,000

Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.
GENERALIZED VLF-EM
& MAGNETOMETER ANOMALIES
Vidette Property
Clinton Mining Division
NTS: 92 P/2W

December, 1986

Figure 4

P.A. Christopher & Associates Ltd.



LEGEND
 - - - QUARTZ VEIN

1.0 0.5 0 1.0 2.0 km
 SCALE 1:50,000



Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.
VEIN SYSTEM
Vidette Property
Clinton Mining Division
 NTS: 92 P/2W
 December, 1986
P.A. Christopher & Associates Ltd.

Figure 2

VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-EM survey employed a Geonics EM-16 with transmitters at Seattle, Washington (NLK) and Cutler, Maine (NAA). In order to aid with anomaly selection and interpretation, dip angle profiles were plotted (Christopher, 1987) and selected lines were treated by the Fraser Filter method (Fraser, 1969). VLF-EM anomalies were plotted on the anomaly compilation map (Figure 4).

VLF-EM anomalous zones are labeled 3 through 8 to avoid confusion with anomalous zones 1 and 2 labeled by Murphy (1984). The anomaly pattern appears to follow the System 1 and System 2 fault directions with line orientated to detect the northwest structures which are known to host auriferous veins (Figure 5). Readings collected along baseline 7+50W indicate that a set of east-west conductors may be detectable using north-south survey line. Anomaly 4 appears to be on strike with Murphy's anomaly 2 and anomaly 5 sub-parallel a strong northerly trending depression with a number of old workings along the trend.

The VLF-EM survey has detected five anomalous zone which are along strike from mineralized vein systems at the old Vidette, Hamilton Creek and Savona mine sites. Geological and geochemical follow-up is required to establish priority targets for physical testing of these anomalies.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A Scintrex MP-2 proton magnetometer with the sensor in the back pack position was used for the magnetic survey. A base station was established adjacent to the main access road at 14+50N and 6+00W and check several times during the day. Instrument readings were corrected for diurnal variations and corrected readings less 56,000 gammas plotted and contoured using a 300 gamma contour interval (Christopher, 1987).

The highest reading detected was 58,238 gammas at 1+25W on line 25N and forms part of a NNW trending magnetic high extending from L23N to L26N. The lowest value detected was 56,767 at BL26+25N and represented one of three isolated values below 57,000 gammas. A magnetic relief of 1471 gammas was detected for the grid area. A total of 15 magnetic highs (>57,900 gammas) from five areas (A to E), three isolated magnetic highs (F to H) and three isolated magnetic lows (<57,000 gammas) are plotted on Figure 4. Geological evaluation is required to determine if magnetic anomalies can be used as a guide to precious metal mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1986 field program conducted by Booker Gold Explorations Ltd. on the Vidette Property has been successful in defining six anomalous VLF-EM trends, five magnetic high zones and three isolated magnetic lows. Two of the conductors are extensions of previously detected anomalies with old workings associated with anomalous zone 5. As soon as snow conditions permit, prospecting and geological mapping of the anomalous zones should be conducted to establish priority targets for trenching and percussion drill tests.

A recommended, Stage I program of prospecting and geological mapping, trenching and 1,000 meter percussion drill test is estimated to cost \$ 70,000. A Contingent, Stage II, 600 meter diamond drill test is estimated to cost \$ 75,000 and contingent on the initial stages, a Stage III, 1,000 meter diamond drill test is estimated to cost \$ 120,000.

COST ESTIMATES

STAGE I. GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, TRENCHING, PERCUSSION DRILLING

<u>Personnel</u>		
Geologist	20 days @ \$250 ea.	\$ 5,000
Prospector	6 days @ \$150 ea.	900
Assistant	20 days @ \$100 ea.	2,000
Engineering	4 days @ \$350 ea.	1,400
<u>Mobilization/Demob.</u>		
		2,000
<u>Trenching & Road Building</u>		
		5,000
<u>Reclamation</u>		
		2,000
<u>Percussion Drilling</u>	1000 m. @ \$35 ea. all incl.	35,000
<u>Geochemical Cost</u>		
		2,500
<u>Vehicle Rentals</u>	30 days @ \$80ea.	2,400
<u>Transportation & Shipping</u>		
		500
<u>Telephone Charges</u>		
		100
<u>Expendables</u>		
		400
<u>Report Preparation</u>		
Drafting		500
Writing & Consulting		3,500
Word Processing, Binding, Printing, Office		400
<u>Contingency</u>	10%	<u>6,400</u>
Stage I Total		<u>\$ 70,000</u>

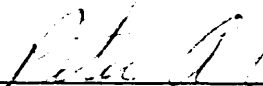
STAGE II. DIAMOND DRILLING (Contingent)

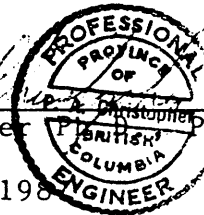
<u>Management, Field Supervision & Engineering</u>		\$ 10,000
<u>Site Preparation & Reclamation</u>		4,000
<u>Diamond Drilling</u>	600 m. @ \$75 ea. all incl.	45,000
<u>Geochemical Costs</u>		
		2,000
<u>Transportation, Shipping, Communication</u>		
		3,000
<u>Report Preparation</u>		
		4,000
<u>Contingency</u>	10%	<u>7,000</u>
Stage II Total		<u>\$ 75,000</u>

STAGE III. DIAMOND DRILLING (Contingent)

<u>Management, Field Supervision & Engineering</u>	\$ 15,000
<u>Room & Board</u>	3,000
<u>Site Preparation & Reclamation</u>	5,000
<u>Diamond Drilling</u> 1000 m. @ \$70 ea. all incl.	70,000
<u>Geochemical Costs</u>	3,000
<u>Transportation, Shipping, Communication</u>	4,000
<u>Report Preparation</u>	5,000
<u>Contingency</u> 15%	<u>15,000</u>

Stage III Total \$ 120,000


Peter A. Christopher, Eng.
January 7, 1986
Revised August 8, 1986



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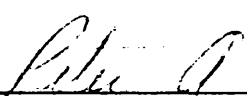
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CERTIFICATE

I, Peter A. Christopher, with business address at 3707 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geological engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1976.
- 2) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
- 3) I hold a B.Sc. (1966) from the State University of New York at Fredonia, a M.A. (1968) from Dartmouth College and a Ph.D. (1973) from the University of British Columbia.
- 4) I have been practising my profession as a Geologist for over 20 years.
- 5) I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the property or securities of Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.
- 6) I have based this report on previous exploration experience in the Nicola Group and Kamloops Lake Area, a review of government and company reports listed in the bibliography, field examination conducted by me on January 17th and November 25th, 1986 and the 1986 Vidette Property exploration program conducted under my supervision.
- 7) I consent to the use of this report by for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or support document issued by Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.


Peter A. Christopher, P. Eng.
January 7, 1987
Revised August 8, 1987

