ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK

ON THE
AMPLE/GOLDMAX PROPERTY

Owned by
Gary Polischuk and David Javorsky

Located on Cayoosh Creek
near Lillooet, B.C.
NTS 92J/9E
50° 39' North Latitude
122° 10' West Longitude

prepared for
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

prepared by
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

T.C. Scott, FGAC

DATES OF WORK PERFORMED: May 15, 1995 to December 31, 1995

DATE OF REPORT: December, 1995

1995 SUMMARY REPORT ON THE AMPLE-GOLDMAX PROPERTY

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

PROJECT NAME: AMPLE/GOLDMAX **TOTAL COSTS** 40,417.40
CODE: 90750
Date of Expenditures: Year Ended December 31, 1995

DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	RATE ($)	NET($)		TOTAL
1.0 SALARIES	(IN HOUSE)					
	Technical					
	A. KAIP	4	240.00	960.00		
	K. PATTERSON	2	201.00	402.00		
	D. KURAN	8	325.00	2,600.00		
	G. POLISCHUCK	2	175.00	350.00		
	Seasonal			94.00		
					Subtotal	4,406.00
1.1 FEES	(CONSULTANTS)					
	PAMICON DEVEL.	47	470.10	22,094.70		
					Subtotal	22,094.70
2.0 GEOPHYSICS						
	S.J. GEOPHYSICS	10	339.70	3,397.00		
					Subtotal	3,397.00
3.0 ANALYSIS	(ASSAY, METALLURGICAL)					
	Soil	239	13.05	3,118.95		
	Rocks	99	17.25	1,707.75		
	Thin Sections	8	92.25	738.00		
					Subtotal	5,564.70
4.0 FIELD/CAMP						
	Field Supplies			23.00		
					Subtotal	23.00
5.0 TRAVEL						
	Lodging			169.00		
	Meals			57.00		
	Airfare			0.00		
	Taxi/Car rental/mileage			270.00		
					Subtotal	496.00

STATEMENT OF COSTS

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

PROJECT NAME: **AMPLE/GOLDMAX** **TOTAL COSTS** 40,417.40
CODE: **90750**
Date of Expenditures: Year Ended December 31, 1995

DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	RATE ($)	NET($)	TOTAL
6.0 SUPPORT ACTIVITIES					
	Communications			0.00	
	Maps/publications/photo			4,436.00	
	Drafting			0.00	
	Office supplies			0.00	
	Freight/shipping			0.00	
			Subtotal		4,436.00
			TOTAL		40,417.40

<u>Apportionment of Expenditures</u>

$40,400 applied as assessment work to the Ample group claims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

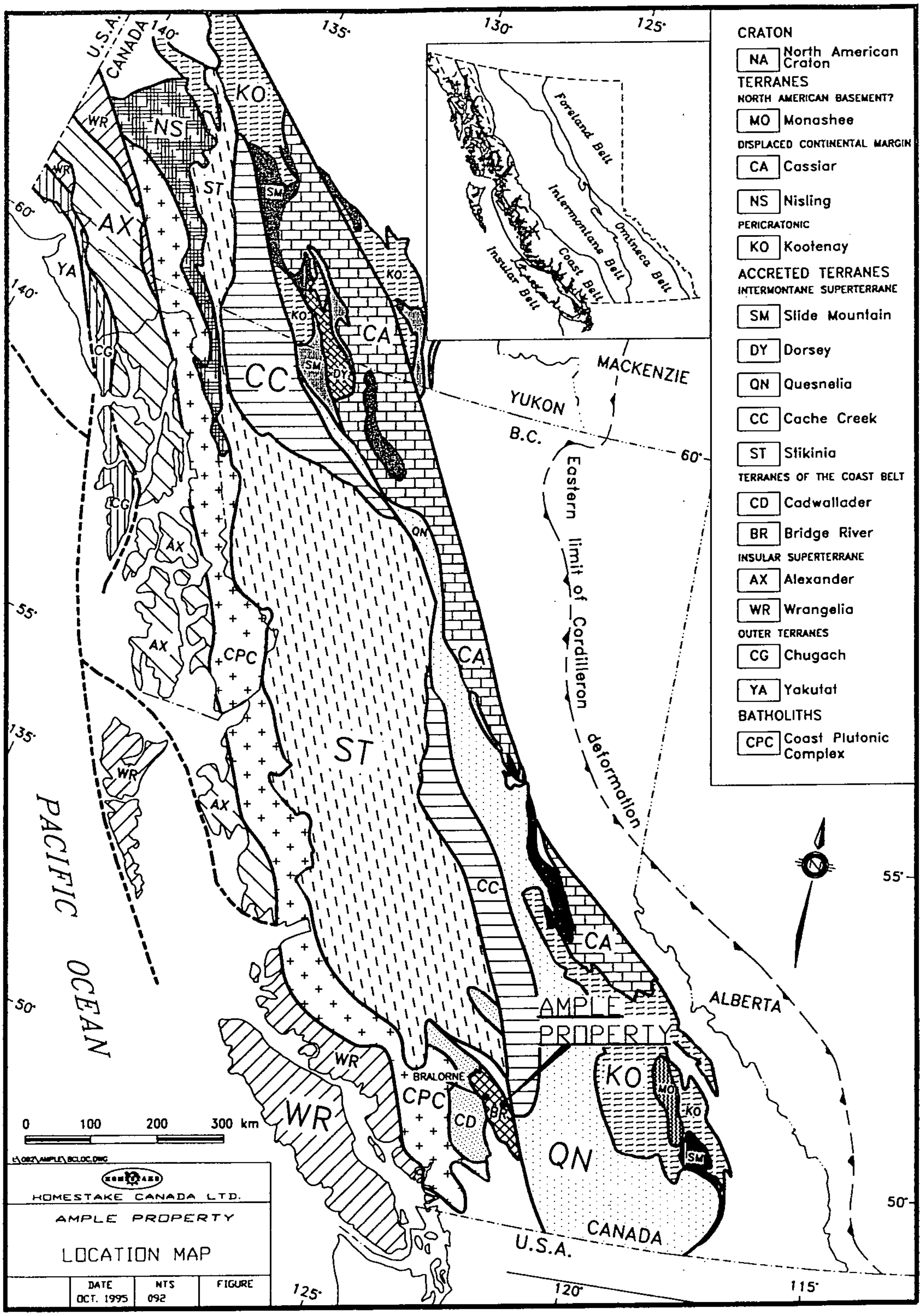
An exploration program comprising survey grid construction, hand trenching, geological mapping, bedrock sampling, and geochemical and geophysical surveys was conducted on the Ample-Goldmax Property. The work was undertaken by Pamicon Developments Limited between July 13 and July 29, 1995 on behalf of Homestake Canada Inc. and was based on recommendations put forth in a report by Kiap and Patterson (1995). The field work was conducted by T. Cameron Scott under the supervision of Mr. David Kuran, Homestake Canada Inc., and Mr. Steve Todoruk, Pamicon Developments Limited.

During the course of the above work program, 900 metres of horizontally chained base line oriented at 290° and 7550 metres survey line, spaced 100 metres apart was constructed on the property. A total of 171 soil samples collected from the grid area were submitted for geochemical analysis focusing on Au, Ag, As, Pb and Zn content. VLF-EM and Magnetic geophysical surveys were conducted over the grid area by S.J. Geophysics's personnel. Trenching at 3 geochemically anomalous sites, as indicated by the results of detailed soil survey over the "A" Zone conducted in May, 1995, totalled 29.5 metres in length and amounted to 40.5 cubic metres excavated by hand. The trenches were mapped and channel sampled. These samples and an additional 28 rock samples collected during the course of property mapping were submitted for the same elemental analyses as were the soil samples. This report describes the results obtained from the above work and includes conclusions and recommendations based upon them.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The northeast corner of the Ample-Goldmax Property is located approximately 7 kilometres west of Lillooet, British Columbia, Figure 1. The N.T.S. map reference is SHALALTH 92J/C9. The current magnetic declination for the area is 21.53°E and the U.T.M. Grid North is 0.58°E. Access through the centre of the property is made via the Duffey Lake road which runs along the north side of the Cayoosh River canyon. This facilitates the use of foot paths for investigating the adjacent slopes. However, while a network of logging roads services the eastern portion, much of the property requires the use of a helicopter for effective access.

Elevations range from 450 metres, at river level, to approximately 1800 metres atop the mountain immediately north of the Ample Mine. The steep terrane is characterized by escarpments, coarse talus trains and often over steepened, eluvial fans. The incised canyon in the eastern portion of the property exposes eluvial accumulations in excess of 30 metres, while at highway level, accumulations in excess of 6 metres can be expected. The eluvial slopes, carpeted with bunch grass, support an open forest of



AMPLE-GOLDMAX PROPERTY
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
LOCATION MAP
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED #711-675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4 (604) 684-5901
Geologist: T.C.S. · NTS: 92J/9E · Date: Dec. 1995 · FIGURE: 1

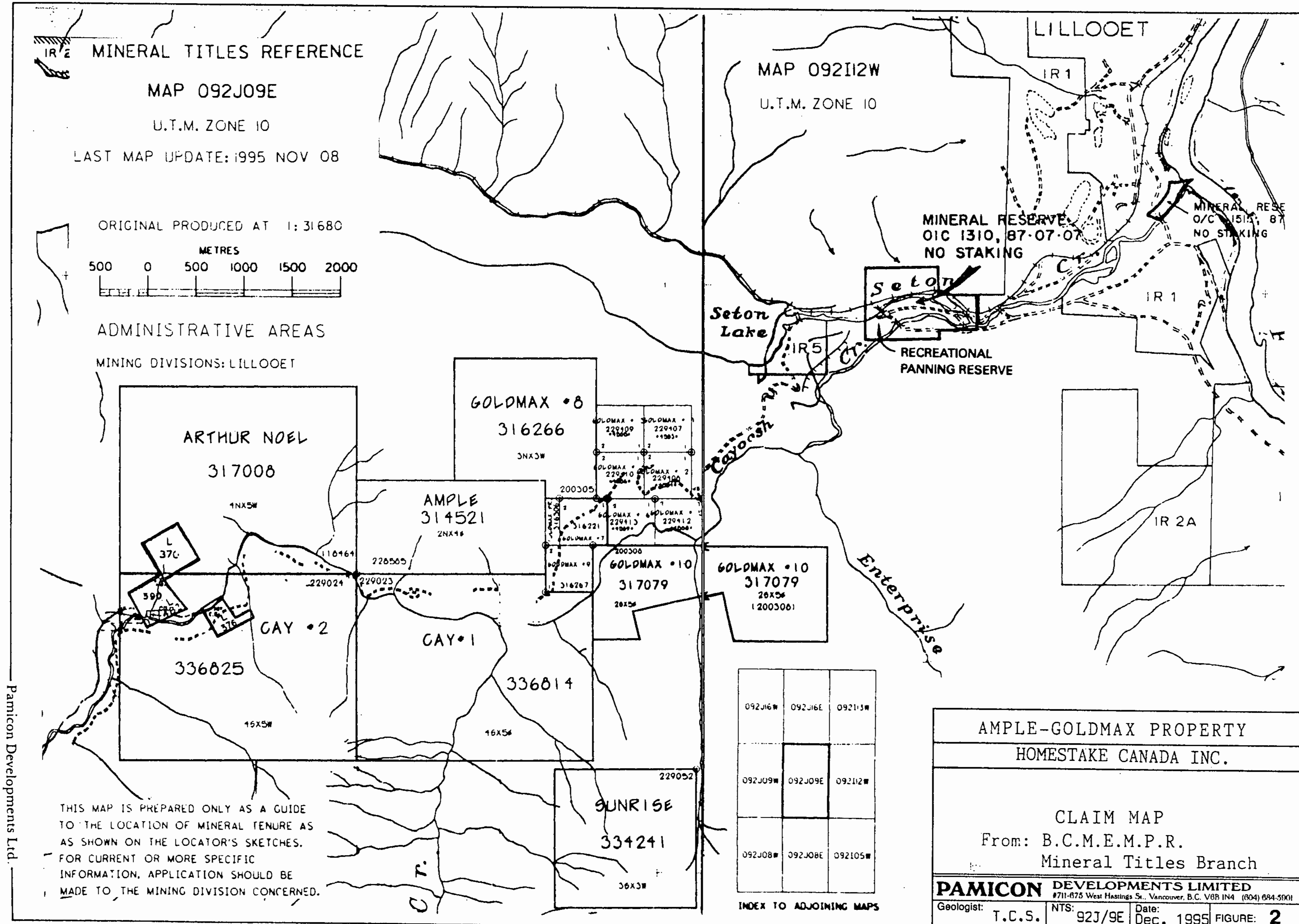
Douglas fir interspersed with pine. Few outcroppings are found on the eluvial slopes. The climate can be considered semi-arid with a mean annual precipitation of 30 to 50 cm. Mean temperatures range from -10° to 0°C in January to 18° to 22°C in July. However, short term temperature extremes are not uncommon.

3.0 CLAIMS

The property, 56 units in size, comprises 13 mineral claims, Figure 2. All are contained in the Ample-Goldmax Group. Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the following claims, located in the Lillooet Mining Division, are owned by Sharon and Gary Polischuk of Lillooet, B.C. and Dave Javorsky of Vancouver, B.C.

Table 3.0.1
CLAIM DATA

CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	TENURE NUMBER	DATE OF RECORD
Goldmax #1	1	229407	February 28
Goldmax #2	1	229408	February 28
Goldmax #3	1	229409	February 28
Goldmax #4	1	229410	February 28
Goldmax #5	1	229412	March 13
Goldmax #6	1	229413	March 13
Goldmax #7	1	316221	February 28
Goldmax #8	9	316266	March 1
Goldmax #9	1	316267	February 28
Goldmax Fr.	1	316306	March 1
Goldmax #10	10	317079	April 20
Ample	8	314521	October 28
Noel (Arthur)	20	317008	April 15



Pamicon Developments Ltd.

4.0 HISTORY

Mining activity in the area dates back to the late 1850's and 60's with the discovery of placer gold in the lower Fraser River drainage system. Locally, the pursuit and development of placer deposits along the lower reaches of the Cayoosh River led to the subsequent discovery of bedrock gold occurrences up stream. The Golden Cache mine, started in 1887, was the first of several small ventures to undertake development of the various showings. Intermittent activity to date, has not been successful in establishing a viable ore body in the vicinity of the Ample-Goldmax property. However, 60 kilometres to the west, production from lode gold deposits of Bridge River area was substantial. The most notable operations were the Pioneer and Bralorne mines which, between 1929 and 1945, produced 1.7 million ounces gold at a grade of approximately 16 grams to tonne. These deposits and the Ample-Goldmax discovery are similarly hosted by members of the Bridge River Terrane.

Claims of the Ample-Goldmax group cover much of the area previously held under Crown Grants which were clustered around the Ample Mine and adjacent prospects. While some historical activity is evident in the upper portion of the grid area, formerly C.G. L529, the "A" Zone showings were apparently unknown prior to Mr. Polischuk's recent discovery.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bridge River Terrane (BRT), located at the boundary between the Intermontane and Insular Superterranes, extends for 100 kilometres northwest from Lillooet, Figure 3. Mapping by Coleman (Coleman and Parrish, 1991) indicates the Mesozoic BRT to be a complex zone of faults and fault bounded tectnostratigraphic assemblages. These assemblages comprise a number of oceanic sedimentary and volcanic members as well as their metamorphic equivalents. Deformation related to mid-Cretaceous - Late Eocene dextral, strike-slip faults and normal faults generally obscures the older Mesozoic accretionary structures.

The stratigraphic units of the BRT have been intruded by numerous dykes, sills and stocks which range in age from Mesozoic to Tertiary and in composition from augite diorite (Bralorne Intrusions) to quartz monzonite (Cayoosh Creek). The latter, an ovoid plug 2 kilometres long, straddles Cayoosh Creek at the corner of the property, 3.5 kilometres southwest of the Ample Mine. Elongate bodies of ultrabasic rocks are also prominent within the western part of the Terrane.

The geology with major faults and summarized structural data adjacent to Lillooet is shown in Figure 4. Cross section D-D, Figure 5, illustrates the structural setting and stratigraphy proximal to the Ample-Goldmax property. Here, the Bridge River Schist

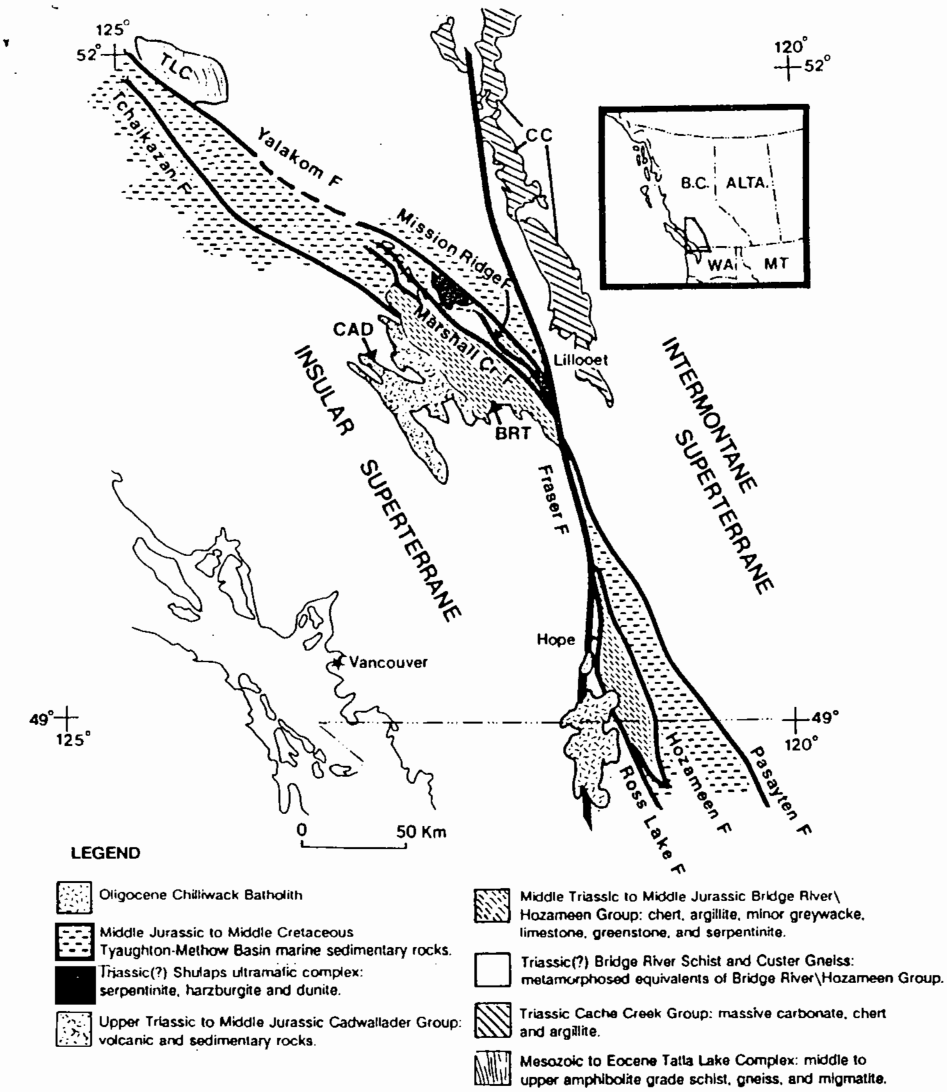


Fig. 1. Map of southwest British Columbia showing major lithological units and bounding faults referred to in the text. Abbreviations are CC, Cache Creek; BRT, Bridge River terrane; CAD, Cadwallader terrane; and TLC, Tatla Lake complex.

From: Coleman and Parrish: Eocene Strike Slip, SW British Columbia

AMPLE-GOLDMAX PROPERTY			
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.			
TECTONIC SETTING			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED #711-675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4 (604) 684-5901			
Geologist: T.C.S.	NTS: 92J/9E	Date: Dec. 1995	FIGURE: 3

Pamicon Developments Ltd.

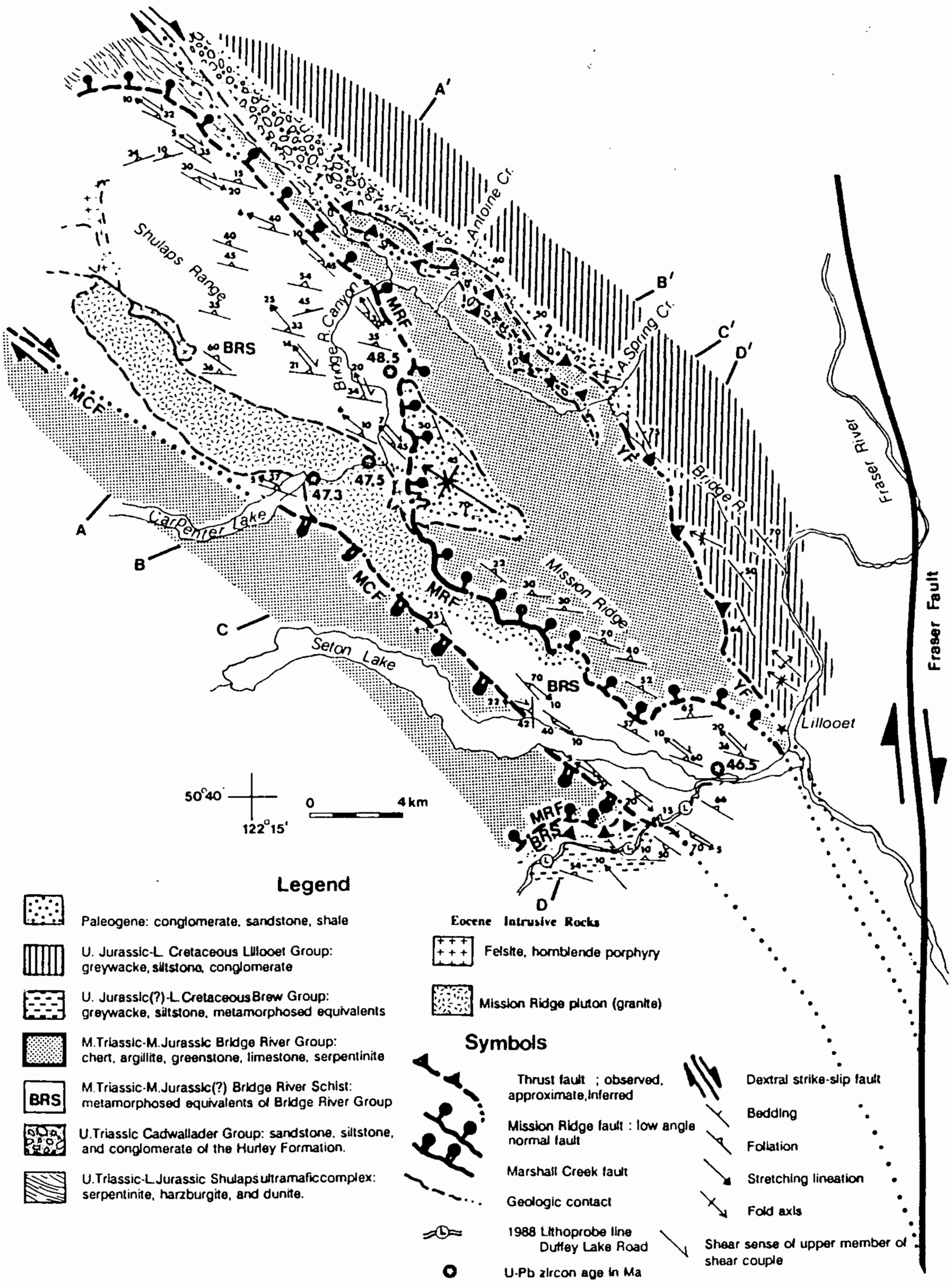


Fig. 2. Mission Ridge, the southern Shulaps Range and surrounding region. Geological map with major faults, summarized structural data, and U-Pb zircon ages in millions of years. Lines A-A', B-B', C-C', and D-D' correspond to the cross-section lines in Figure 3. Abbreviations are YF, Yalakom fault; MRF, Mission Ridge fault; and MCF, Marshall Creek fault; the Cayoosh Creek fault (not labeled) is represented by the barbed fault segment in the southwest corner of the mapped area. Local relief is more than 2200 m and accounts for the arcuate trace of some of the major faults.

From:

Coleman and Parrish: Eocene Strike Slip, SW British Columbia

AMPLE-GOLDMAX PROPERTY			
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.			
REGIONAL GEOLOGY			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED #711-675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4 (604) 684-5901			
Geologist: T.C.S.	NTS: 92J/9E	Date: Dec. 1995	FIGURE: 4

Table 5.0.1

Lithologic Description of Map Units

Map Unit	Lithologic Description	Age, References
Lillooet Group	>850 m thick sequence of marine argillite, fine-grained sandstone, and greywacke of volcanic provenance; deposited in the Tyaughton-Methow basin. Cross bedding, graded beds, rip-up clasts and load structures are common.	Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age [Duffell and McTaggart, 1952; Trettin, 1961; Jeletsky, 1971]
Cadwallader Group	Coarse-grained sandstone and lenticular thick beds of conglomerate. Pebbles and up to 30 cm cobbles of macrofossil-bearing limestone, granitic rocks, and green dacite are supported by a micritic limestone matrix.	Late Triassic Hurley Formation [Rusmore, 1987, Schiarizza et al. 1990; Coleman, 1990]
Bridge River (in part equivalent to the Hozameen Group)	A structurally chaotic melange of ribbon radiolarian chert, greenstone, pillow basalt, greywacke, limestone olistoliths, and lenses of sheared serpentinite. It has a structural thickness of 2.5-4.5 km in this panel (Figure 3); metamorphic grade is prehnite-pumpellyite facies [Potter, 1986].	Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic [Potter, 1983; Orchard, 1981; Cordey, 1988]
Shulaps ultramafic complex	Variably serpentinized mantle harzburgite with minor dunite and orthopyroxenite. Structurally underlying the mantle harzburgite is olivine cumulate-derived serpentinite melange. Volcanic and sedimentary blocks found throughout the melange, presumably derived from the Bridge River and the Cadwallader Groups, represent incorporated pieces of the footwall over which the Shulaps complex was emplaced.	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic(?) [Leech, 1953; Monger, 1977; Nagel, 1979; Wright et al., 1982; Potter, 1986; Calon et al. 1990; Schiarizza et al. 1990]
Eocene (?) sedimentary rocks	1500 m of well-bedded conglomerate (up to 15cm clasts), black shale, and sandstone. Clasts are mostly of the Bridge River Group with locally abundant felsite. Clasts of Bridge River schist, phyllite, and associated granitoid intrusions from the footwall of the Mission Ridge fault are absent. Probable *Metasequoia* stem fossils are common.	Mid-Cretaceous to Middle Eocene age (G. Rouse, pers. comm., 1990). An Eocene age is preferred due to probable *Metasequoia*, which is common in Eocene deposits of southern B.C.
Bridge River Schist	Upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphosed equivalents of the Bridge River Group with syn- to post-tectonic granitic to felsitic intrusions. Lithologies include metachert, phyllite, chlorite schist, marble, orthogneiss, and minor talc schist. Metamorphic grade is middle to upper greenschist facies.	Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic age, on the basis of correlation to Bridge River Group [Coleman 1990]
Brew Group	The Brew Group, estimated to be at least 2500 m thick, includes argillite, impure quartzite, conglomerate, and their greenschist facies metamorphosed equivalents. Correlated with Lillooet Group.	Jurassic(?) to Early Cretaceous [Duffell and McTaggart, 1952]
	Eocene Intrusive Rocks	
Mission Ridge Pluton	Foliated coarse-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite. The pluton transects the foliation in the Bridge River Schist (Figure 2) in map view yet has a variably developed foliation with the same orientation as the foliation of the Bridge River Schist.	47.5 ± 0.3 Ma U-Pb zircon age (this paper)
Felsite	Leucocratic felsite, in part hornblende-phyric, intruding the Mission Ridge fault zone	< 46 Ma

Units are described in structurally descending order from east to west as they are located in Figure 2.

From:

Coleman and Parrish: Eocene Strike Slip, SW British Columbia

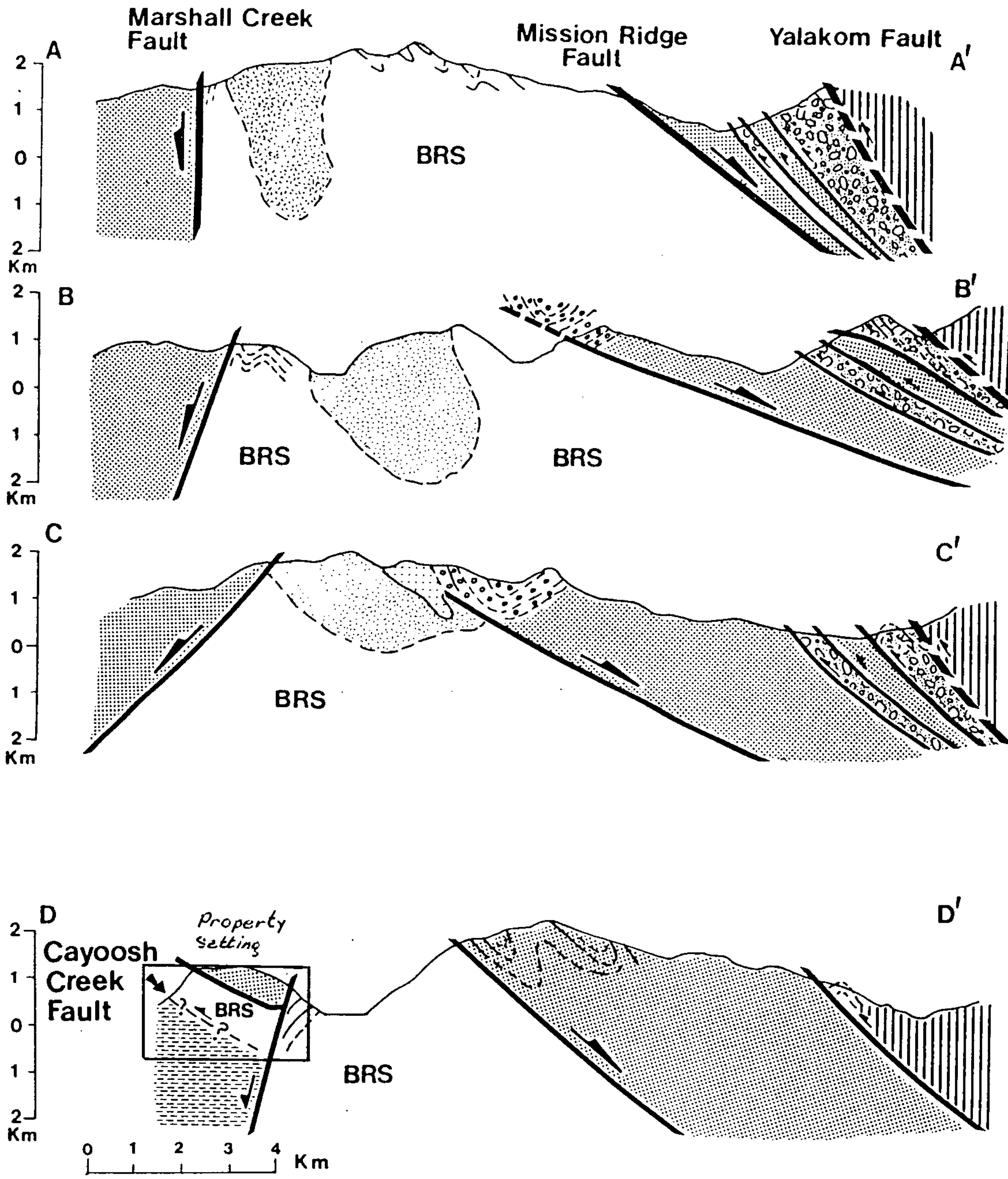


Fig. 3. Cross sections A-A', B-B', C-C', and D-D' are from corresponding lines in Figure 2. Patterns refer to legend of Figure 2. Note the truncation of the Mission Ridge pluton by the Mission Ridge and Marshall Creek faults in cross sections B-B' and C-C'. No vertical exaggeration.

From:

Coleman and Parrish: Eocene Strike Slip, SW British Columbia

AMPLE-GOLDMAX PROPERTY			
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.			
REGIONAL GEOLOGY Cross Sections			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED #711-675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4 (604) 684-5901			
Geologist: T.C.S.	NTS: 92J/9E	Date: Dec. 1995	FIGURE: 5

(BRS),comprising argillite, chert, greenstone, phyllite and chloritic schist is placed atop highly deformed greywacke and siltstone of the U. Jurassic-Cretaceous Brew Group by the shallow northeast dipping Cayoosh Fault. This fault is considered to be a thrust fault. Separated by a segment of the gently north-dipping Mission Ridge fault, the M. Triassic-M. Jurassic Bridge River Group comprising chert, argillite, greenstone, limestone and serpentine overlies the BRS.

At the northeast corner of the property, the Marshall Creek Fault truncates the Mission Ridge fault and juxtaposes the BRS with the Brew Group. The northwest-trending Mission Ridge fault dips steeply to the southwest. It can be traced for 150 kilometres and displays a dextral strike slip of up to 15 kilometres with a normal dip slip estimated at 3.5 kilometres.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed mapping was carried out on the property utilizing the Duffy Lake road and the survey grid as control. Emphasis was put on the area south of the base line uphill from the road. In this report, foliation is used to describe the orientation and fabric of the rocks as bedding, cleavage and mineral alignment are generally indistinguishable from one another, Figure 6.

6.1 Stratigraphy

Two shallowly and oppositely plunging anticlines, overturned to the north, are indicated to occur within the Brew Group strata exposed along the Duffey Lake road (Coleman and Parrish, 1991). These may account for the large northeast to northwest variance in direction of the shallow to intermediate dips displayed by foliation and bedding attitudes observed in the strata.

6.1.1 Brew Group

Brew Group sediments are exposed in outcroppings south of the base line along the road at an elevation of approximately 640 metres. The strongly deformed black shales, interbedded with 0.3 to 1.0 metre greywacke beds, display pronounced low angle shearing subparallel to bedding and foliation. This has resulted in incremental but significant segmentation of crosscutting quartz veinlets and alteration zones. Some of the quartz veins have developed a boudinage structure with segments rotated subparallel to foliation. Several late, intermediate angled, westerly to northerly dipping faults display small normal offsets of the strata. Higher in elevation, towards the cliffs at 13+00E-7+00N, the greywacke content increases. The greywacke commonly contains shale laminae and grades into a lithic wacke with characteristic 1 to 2 centimetre shale clasts.

Above the greywacke-black shale unit between approximately 870 and 950 metres in elevation, lies a calcareous unit comprising interbedded black calcareous shale and grey-black calcareous greywacke. The latter commonly occurs as lenses or boudins measuring 1 metre thick and several metres long. A matting of white, crusty to fibrous efflorescence coats most shale outcroppings. Subsequent petrographic work, Specimen CS 95-07-18.3 from 12+80E-6+80N, indicates this unit to also contain altered Andesitic rock (Leitch, 1996).

Rocks of the Brew Group, lying above the calcareous horizon, become more foliated and comprise buff to pale green phyllites and chloritic schists, greywacke and lithic wackes. The latter contain minute, 0.5 - 1.0 mm quartz eyes which may indicate a significant tuffaceous component to the original sediments. This is supported by the petrographic determination of Specimen CS 95-07-20.1, from 10+90E-7+15N, as an altered felsic-intermediate Crystal-Lithic Tuff (Leitch, 1996).

6.1.2 Bridge River Schist

At an elevation of 1100 metres in the vicinity of 10+00E-10+00N, interbedded siliceous argillite, 2-4 cm dark chert bands, phyllite and chloritic mafic schist occur in the upper plate of the shallow north dipping Cayoosh Fault. The chert bearing sequence can be traced northeasterly to 10+00E-3+25N where they conformably (?) overlie epidote-rich metavolcanics. These strata are assumed to be representative of the Bridge River Schists.

Surrounded by eluvium, greenstone outcroppings at 15+75E-10+00N comprised chlorite schist. While the foliation is generally consistent with that found elsewhere within the Brew Group, the lack of shale and degree of chloritization is not. Specimen CS 95-07-17.2, identified as Altered Basaltic Andesite (Leitch 1996), is similar to Specimen CS 95-07-17.7 recovered from outcroppings at 10+00E-9+50N from within the above BRS.

6.2 Intrusive Rocks

A talus train of fine to medium grained hornblende diorite extends uphill from 15+00E and outcroppings of the same occur between 10+50E and 13+50E at 7+50N. Trending 290°, these cut across the fabric of the Brew Group rocks. Hornfelsed sediments and a chilled, border -phase diorite occur at 13+50E. At 10+75E, sericite-pyrite alteration is imposed on the bordering schist. The dyke is 30-50 metres wide but its length is unknown. It doesn't outcrop on the road below nor has it been observed, as yet, in contact with the BRS above. Petrographic studies of Specimen CS 95-07-18.1 indicate this rock type to be typical of a fined grained version of the Bralorne diorite (Leitch, 1996).

Siliceous-looking grey sills, approximately 0.3 metres in width, lie sub parallel to foliation in greywacke outcroppings along the road near 14+50E-3+75N. Petrographic studies on Specimen CS95-07-22.6 indicate these to be intensely altered diorite or gabbro, similar to the above diorite (Leitch, 1996).

6.3 Quartz Veining and Mineralization

Several styles of quartz veining occur on the property. These include: conformable sheared veins (described above), stockworks, quartz-carbonate veins, large bull quartz veins and chlorite-sericite schist hosted ribbon veins. Of these, the last two appear most important with respect to gold distribution.

6.3.1 Stockworks

Zones of quartz stockworks comprising veinlets of less than 1 cm in width, which lie conformable to and crosscutting foliation, occur throughout the Brew Group rocks. Most commonly, they are found within the more schistose members and are, in part, likely an expression of excess silica sweated out of the host rocks as a result of regional metamorphism.

6.3.2 Quartz-Carbonate Veins

Concentrations of small, irregular, quartz-carbonate veins occur throughout the area. These veins often are enclosed in a hard, bleached, pinkish to buff coloured, alteration envelope up to several metres wide. Small greenish patches, possibly altered clasts, are common. Mariposite (?) is generally present as are sparse amounts of fine grained pyrrhotite and pyrite. A typical example within Brew Group rocks occurs on the road near 16+50E-7+50N where a cluster of narrow veins are contained in an envelope displaying a vertical dip and a 100° strike. Sub horizontal shears truncate the zone. Petrographic studies indicate a specimen from this outcropping, CS 95-07-22.1, to be altered mafic rock, possibly diorite to gabbro (Leitch, 1996). Similar occurrences are found at 13+50E-8+25N, at Trench 5W-4S and, although hosted by chlorite-serpentine schist, at the footwall of the Upper Vein zone. The only occurrence to carry significant metal values was in Trench 5W-4S where Sample No. 22580 reported 127 ppb Au and 418 ppm As.

6.3.3 Bull-Quartz Veins

Bull-quartz in the form of large, gash-like veins occur at four locations within the grid area. These include the "C" Zone, the "B" Zone, the 10-10 Vein and the Upper Vein. Characteristics common to these veins are:

1) lengths in excess of 20 metres and widths in excess of 0.3 metres.

2) inclusions of black silicified wall rock.
3) bordering faults with chloritic selvage.
4) similar orientations and geometry including pronounced inflections as they assume northwesterly strikes with near vertical dips at their southern extremities.
5) very low in sulphide, containing only traces of py, cp, asp? and Fe-oxides.
6) footwalled by contorted sheared strata containing a chaotic quartz stockwork.

6.3.3.1 The "C" Zone

The "C" Zone, located near 18+00E-12+00N, comprises two parallel white quartz veins averaging 0.5 metres in width that can be traced over a length of 50 metres (Kiap and Patterson, 1995). Lying parallel to the regional foliation, these veins strike southwest and dip 10° to the northeast. Samples taken during the initial property examination reported assay values of 5 and 60 ppb gold.

6.3.3.2 The "B" Zone

The "B" Zone vein, contained within the calcareous shale-greywacke unit, occurs at approximately 12+60E-7+00N. Exposed for a length of over 20 metres in a near vertical escarpment, the vein strikes 110° and dips 55°N and lies subparallel to foliation. It varies from 0.6 to 0.8 metres in width. At the south end of the exposure, the vein arches forming what appears to be a saddle reef with a plunge of 10° towards 315°. The vein splits atop the crest of the arch producing a near vertical, 2 metre wide composite vein comprising narrow, parallel ribbons of quartz which strike 310°. Although highly deformed black shale containing a stockwork of 2-10 cm quartz veins segmented by strong shearing at 240°/40°N forms the footwall of the vein, a strong cleavage oriented 305°/85°N persists below the arch area.

The immediate wall rock for the vein appears as silicified black shale, fragments of which are often contained within the vein itself. The interface is marked by sub parallel, late faults along which traces of chalcopyrite can be found. A black chloritic selvage is evident.

A 0.6 metre channel sample, No.22564, cut from back of a shallow adit at the vein's north end, reported an assay of 1.97 g/t Au. Adjacent foot and hanging wall samples, No.s 22565 and 22566, returned assays of 466 ppb and 843 ppb Au over widths of 1.0 metres and 0.3 metres respectively. At 6.0 metres and 19.0 metres to the south, vein samples, No.s 22567 and 22568, returned assays of 1.51 and 1.25 g/t Au over widths of 0.65 metres and 0.8 metres respectively. The above samples also reported anomalous As values ranging from 149 ppm to 1800 ppm. No samples were taken from above the arch due to inaccessibility.

6.3.3.3 The 10-10 Vein

The 10-10 Vein, lying adjacent to grid station 10+00E 10+00N (1100 metres elev.), varies in width from 0.2 to 0.6 metres over an intermittently exposed length in excess of 50 metres. Oriented at 330°/40°N, it is hosted by siliceous shale and mafic schist of the BRS which, in the hanging wall display a strong 310°/45°N foliation. At its southwestern extremity, the vein displays a sharp inflection and assumes a near vertical, northwesterly orientation.

The foot wall is marked by a fault zone in excess of 1.5 metres thick and is assumed to be the Cayoosh Fault which juxtaposes the BRS atop the Brew Group. This zone, with its chaotic assemblage of silicified shale, white quartz clasts and disrupted quartz stringers, displays intense shearing oriented at 290°/25°N and may truncate the 10-10 Vein a short distance to northeast.

The 10-10 Vein, like the "B" Vein, is bordered by late sub parallel faults containing chloritic selvage and traces of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and limonite. Four vein samples, No.s 22551-2, 22555, 22604, and three wall rock samples, No.s 22556, 22602-3, all reported assay values of less than 44 ppb Au and 134 ppm As.

6.3.3.4 The Upper Vein

Located at 9+00E-9+25N (1190 metres elev.), the Upper Vein is hosted by chloritic mafic schists of the BRS displaying a strong 310°/25°N foliation. The 0.2-0.3 metre wide vein, exposed at the base of a 50 metre escarpment, maintains an orientation of 260°/48°N for 15 metres to the southwest where, at a sharp inflection, it assumes an orientation of 290°/80°N. Like the other bull quartz veins, it is bordered by late faults with chloritic selvage and minor yellowish limonite. No sulphides were evident. A 0.2 metre sample from the vein, No. 22557 reported an assay of 5 ppb Au and 110 ppm As.

Foot wall rocks appeared to be highly contorted chlorite-serpentine schist which host a chaotic quartz stockwork of narrow, discontinuous veinlets. The rock is very hard and contains patches of alteration which resemble that of the quartz-carbonate vein alteration envelope. A bright green micaceous mineral (mariposite?) is conspicuous within this assemblage. Chip sample No. 22558, from across 0.6 metres, returned assay values of 6 ppb Au and 257 ppm As.

6.3.4 Chlorite-Sericite Schist Hosted Ribbon Veins

This style of quartz veining is exposed in Trench 6.2W-3S. Here, undulating ribbons of sub parallel, 0.5 to 8.0 cm wide, white, quartz veins occur in a chlorite-sericite schist. Lying parallel to foliation, these veins display, in general, a northerly strike with a moderate westerly dip. The known width and strike length, of at least 0.7 metres by 5.0

metres, is limited by the size of the trench. Selvages of the veins comprise chlorite and limonite while the veins themselves contain traces of arsenopyrite and free gold. Assay values are discussed in the following description of the "A" Zone. So far, this occurrence is unique on the property not only for its gold content but also for its vein orientations.

6.4 "A" Zone Mineralization

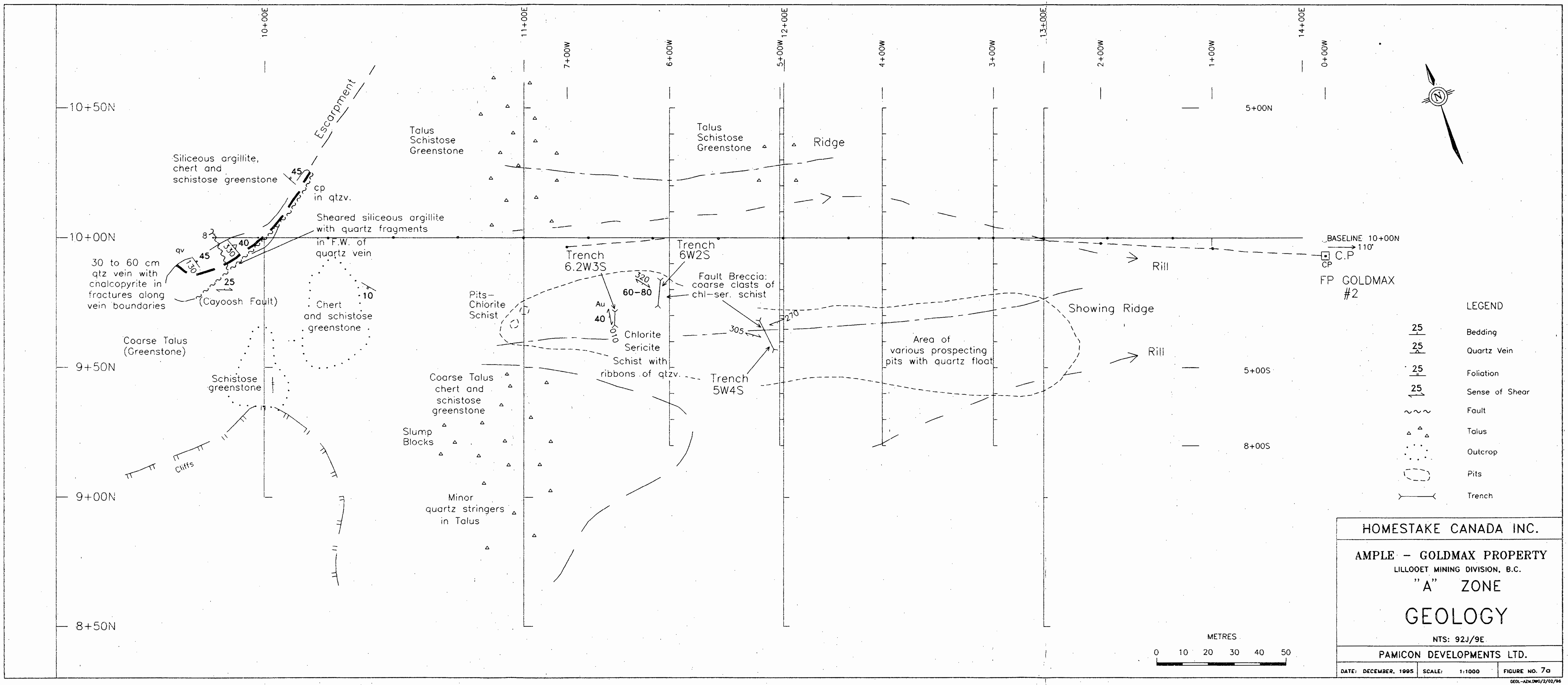
The "A" Zone, centred at 11+50E-9+75N, was discovered through diligent application of prospecting techniques. These included the pursuance of auriferous quartz float, as determined by both visual inspection and subsequent assay results, and the exposing of bedrock, through the construction of prospecting pits, until a source was found. Subsequent investigations, initiated by HOMESTAKE CANADA INC., have identified an area measuring a minimum of 50 by 100 metres from which anomalous and economically encouraging gold values have been realized, Figures 7a to 7d.

The "A" Zone showings comprise three trenches dug to bedrock within a field of highly anomalous gold and arsenic soil geochemistry as defined by detailed sampling at a spacing of 10 metres along lines approximately 40 metres apart. Trench 6.2W-3S, at an elevation of 980 metres, is located at 11+35E-9+70N on the property grid. The character of the exposed quartz veins, described above, is the most uniform stratigraphy found within the three trenches and the most auriferous. The weighted average of three channel samples, No.s 22605-7, taken across the veining at 2 metre intervals, is an encouraging 5.86 g/t representing a length of 5.0 metres. The elevated arsenic values and anomalously low copper-base metal values reflect the relatively simple mineral assemblage of native gold and arsenopyrite plus pyrite as observed in the outcropping.

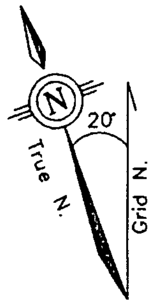
Trench 6W-2S, 20 metres to the east at 11+53E-9+80N and at an elevation of 965 metres, expose an intensely fractured, chaotic assemblage of contorted chloritic schists, black argillaceous schists, brecciated quartz veins and 0.3-0.5 metre wide quartz vein segments. This is cut by metre wide shear zones displaying a northwesterly strike and steep southwesterly dips. Quartz clasts within the schists account for up to 20% of their volume.

Adjacent channel samples, No.s 22591-22600, cut from across the fabric of the bedrock structures and representing the more northerly 6.9 metres of the trench, returned a weighted average grade of 4.01 g/t Au. As in trench 6.2W-3S, arsenic values are elevated but variable and copper-base metal values are anomalously low. In general, the rock is well weathered with abundant limonite present but only traces of arsenopyrite and pyrite are apparent.

Another 45 metres to the southeast, lies Trench 5W-4S at an elevation of 945 metres.


HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
AMPLE - GOLDMAX PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.
"A" ZONE
GEOLOGY
NTS: 92J/9E
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995
SCALE: 1:1000
FIGURE NO. 7a
METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50
LEGEND
Bedding
Quartz Vein
Foliation
Sense of Shear
Fault
Talus
Outcrop
Pits
Trench
10+00E
11+00E
12+00E
13+00E
14+00E
7+00W
6+00W
5+00W
4+00W
3+00W
2+00W
1+00W
0+00W
10+50N
10+00N
9+50N
9+00N
8+50N
5+00N
5+00S
8+00S
BASELINE 10+00N
110°
C.P
CP
FP GOLDMAX #2
Escarpment
Siliceous argillite, chert and schistose greenstone
cp in qtzv.
Sheared siliceous argillite with quartz fragments in F.W. of quartz vein
30 to 60 cm qtz vein with chalcopyrite in fractures along vein boundaries
(Cayoosh Fault)
Chert and schistose greenstone
Coarse Talus (Greenstone)
Schistose greenstone
Cliffs
Talus Schistose Greenstone
Talus Schistose Greenstone
Ridge
Trench 6.2W3S
Trench 6W2S
Fault Breccia: coarse clasts of chl-ser. schist
Pits-Chlorite Schist
Chlorite Sericite Schist with ribbons of qtzv.
Trench 5W4S
Au
60-80
Area of various prospecting pits with quartz float
Showing Ridge
Rill
Rill
Coarse Talus chert and schistose greenstone
Slump Blocks
Minor quartz stringers in Talus

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.			
AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. TRENCH 6.2W-3S (VG PIT) OBLIQUE SECTION SHOWING GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS NTS:92J/9E			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:50	DRAWN BY: T.C.SCOTT	FIGURE NO. 7b



METRES

0 1 2

22605/0.7m
9.37 g/t Au

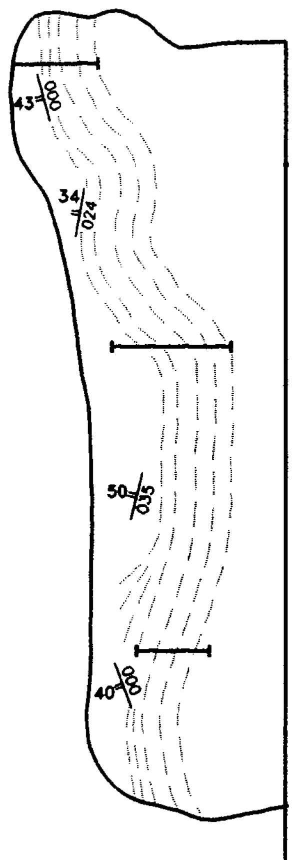
(Sample near-vertical)
Chlorite-sericite schist ribboned with 0.5 to 5.0 cm qtz veins parallel foliation, 12 qtzv over 0.7m, 40% qtz;

22606/0.6m
2.35 g/t Au

Chlorite-sericite schist ribboned with 0.5 to 3.0 cm qtz veins; weathered and limonite, 50% qtz;

22607/0.5m
5.17 g/t Au

Chlorite-sericite schist, weathered and limonitic; qtz veins 2-8 cm wide, limonitic, chloritic selvage; tr. asp and black oxide (?); 70% qtz.;



20.1m @ 110
to 6W-3S

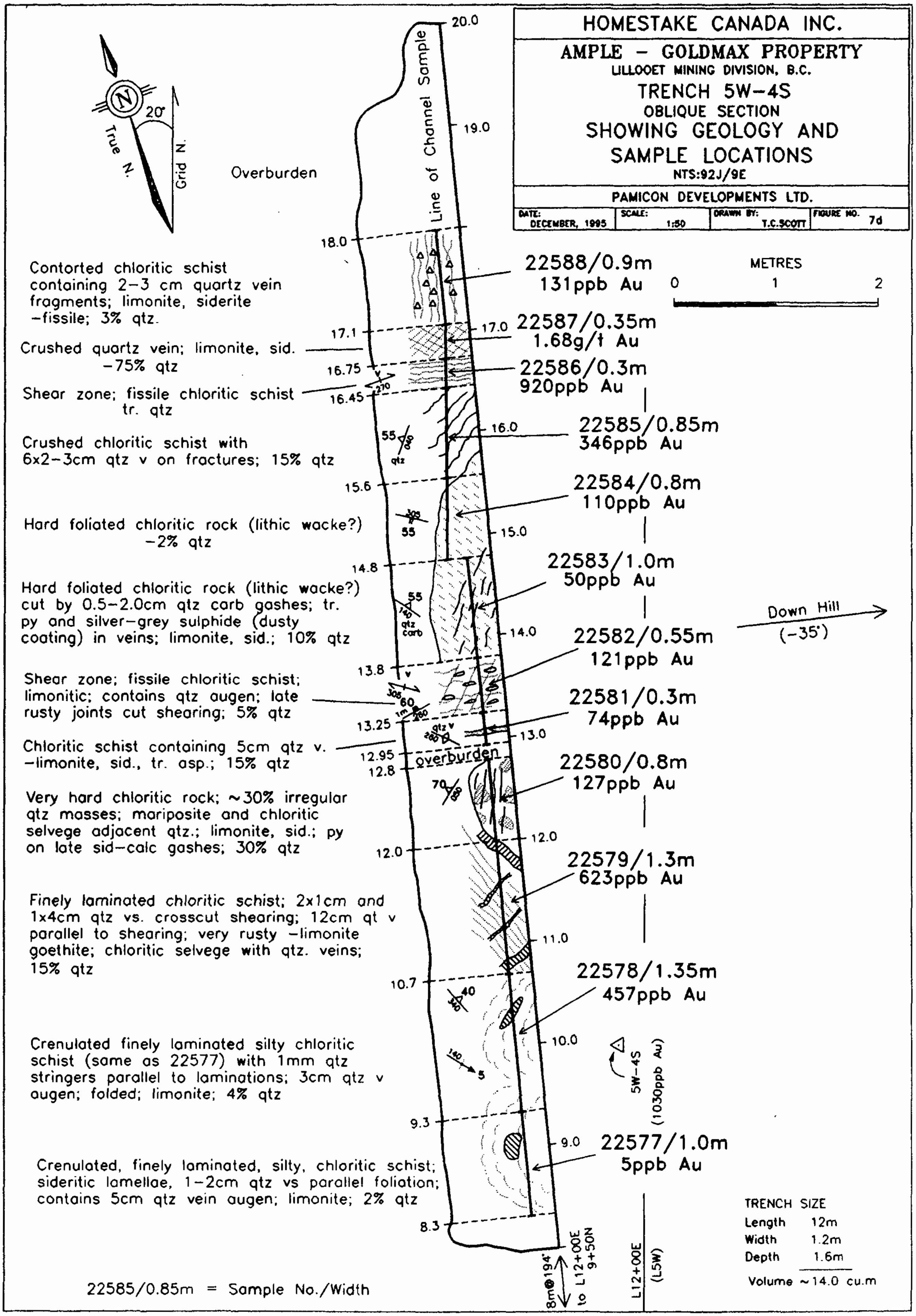
Down Hill
(-36.5°)

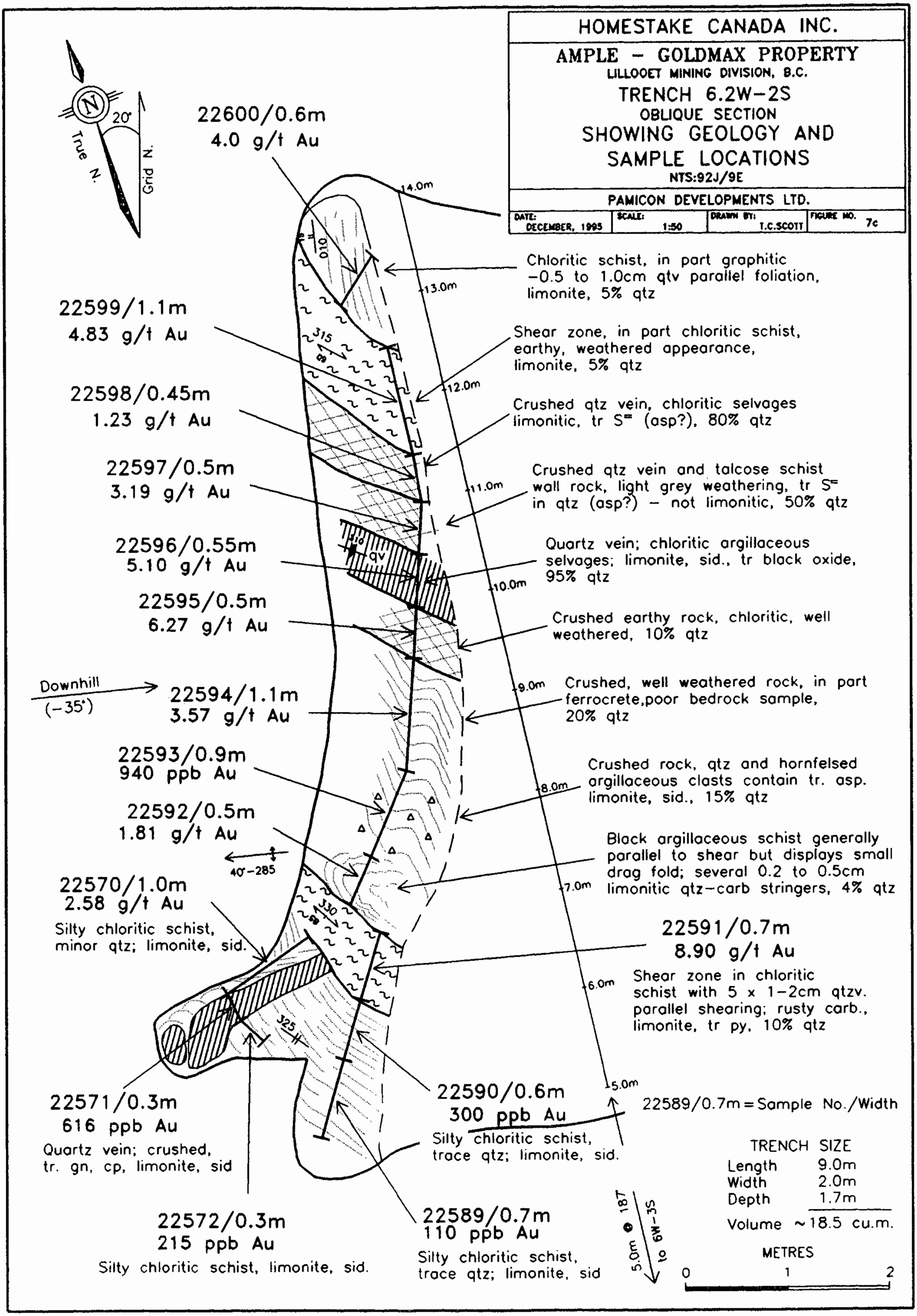
TRENCH SIZE

Length	5.0m
Width	1.5m
Depth	1.8m
Volume	~8.0 Cu.m

NOTE:
Several small specks of Au obsered in quartz clasts removed during excavation of trench. Vein material generally crackled in appearance.

22605/0.7m = Sample No./Width


HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.
TRENCH 5W–4S
OBLIQUE SECTION
SHOWING GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS
NTS:92J/9E
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995
SCALE: 1:50
DRAWN BY: T.C.SCOTT
FIGURE NO. 7d
METRES
0 1 2
True N.
Grid N.
20°
Overburden
Line of Channel Sample
20.0
19.0
18.0
Contorted chloritic schist containing 2–3 cm quartz vein fragments; limonite, siderite –fissile; 3% qtz.
22588/0.9m
131ppb Au
17.1
17.0
Crushed quartz vein; limonite, sid. –75% qtz
22587/0.35m
1.68g/t Au
16.75
Shear zone; fissile chloritic schist tr. qtz
16.45
22586/0.3m
920ppb Au
16.0
Crushed chloritic schist with 6x2–3cm qtz v on fractures; 15% qtz
22585/0.85m
346ppb Au
15.6
Hard foliated chloritic rock (lithic wacke?) –2% qtz
22584/0.8m
110ppb Au
15.0
14.8
Hard foliated chloritic rock (lithic wacke?) cut by 0.5–2.0cm qtz carb gashes; tr. py and silver-grey sulphide (dusty coating) in veins; limonite, sid.; 10% qtz
22583/1.0m
50ppb Au
14.0
Down Hill
(–35°)
13.8
Shear zone; fissile chloritic schist; limonitic; contains qtz augen; late rusty joints cut shearing; 5% qtz
22582/0.55m
121ppb Au
13.25
22581/0.3m
74ppb Au
13.0
Chloritic schist containing 5cm qtz v. –limonite, sid., tr. asp.; 15% qtz
12.95
12.8
overburden
Very hard chloritic rock; ~30% irregular qtz masses; mariposite and chloritic selvege adjacent qtz.; limonite, sid.; py on late sid–calc gashes; 30% qtz
22580/0.8m
127ppb Au
12.0
22579/1.3m
623ppb Au
Finely laminated chloritic schist; 2x1cm and 1x4cm qtz vs. crosscut shearing; 12cm qt v parallel to shearing; very rusty –limonite goethite; chloritic selvege with qtz. veins; 15% qtz
11.0
10.7
22578/1.35m
457ppb Au
10.0
Crenulated finely laminated silty chloritic schist (same as 22577) with 1mm qtz stringers parallel to laminations; 3cm qtz v augen; folded; limonite; 4% qtz
5W–4S
(1030ppb Au)
9.3
9.0
22577/1.0m
5ppb Au
Crenulated, finely laminated, silty, chloritic schist; sideritic lamellae, 1–2cm qtz vs parallel foliation; contains 5cm qtz vein augen; limonite; 2% qtz
8.3
TRENCH SIZE
Length 12m
Width 1.2m
Depth 1.6m
Volume ~14.0 cu.m
8m@194° to L12+00E 9+50N
L12+00E (L5W)
22585/0.85m = Sample No./Width



HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.
TRENCH 6.2W–2S
OBLIQUE SECTION
SHOWING GEOLOGY AND
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
NTS:92J/9E
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995
SCALE: 1:50
DRAWN BY: T.C.SCOTT
FIGURE NO. 7c
20°
True N.
Grid N.
22600/0.6m
4.0 g/t Au
22599/1.1m
4.83 g/t Au
22598/0.45m
1.23 g/t Au
22597/0.5m
3.19 g/t Au
22596/0.55m
5.10 g/t Au
22595/0.5m
6.27 g/t Au
Downhill
(–35°)
22594/1.1m
3.57 g/t Au
22593/0.9m
940 ppb Au
22592/0.5m
1.81 g/t Au
40°–285
22570/1.0m
2.58 g/t Au
Silty chloritic schist, minor qtz; limonite, sid.
22571/0.3m
616 ppb Au
Quartz vein; crushed, tr. gn, cp, limonite, sid
22572/0.3m
215 ppb Au
Silty chloritic schist, limonite, sid.
22589/0.7m
110 ppb Au
Silty chloritic schist, trace qtz; limonite, sid
22590/0.6m
300 ppb Au
Silty chloritic schist, trace qtz; limonite, sid.
22591/0.7m
8.90 g/t Au
Shear zone in chloritic schist with 5 x 1–2cm qtzv. parallel shearing; rusty carb., limonite, tr py, 10% qtz
Chloritic schist, in part graphitic –0.5 to 1.0cm qtv parallel foliation, limonite, 5% qtz
Shear zone, in part chloritic schist, earthy, weathered appearance, limonite, 5% qtz
Crushed qtz vein, chloritic selvages limonitic, tr S= (asp?), 80% qtz
Crushed qtz vein and talcose schist wall rock, light grey weathering, tr S= in qtz (asp?) – not limonitic, 50% qtz
Quartz vein; chloritic argillaceous selvages; limonite, sid., tr black oxide, 95% qtz
Crushed earthy rock, chloritic, well weathered, 10% qtz
Crushed, well weathered rock, in part ferrocrete,poor bedrock sample, 20% qtz
Crushed rock, qtz and hornfelsed argillaceous clasts contain tr. asp. limonite, sid., 15% qtz
Black argillaceous schist generally parallel to shear but displays small drag fold; several 0.2 to 0.5cm limonitic qtz–carb stringers, 4% qtz
14.0m
13.0m
12.0m
11.0m
10.0m
9.0m
8.0m
7.0m
6.0m
5.0m
010
315
330
325
qv
22589/0.7m = Sample No./Width
TRENCH SIZE
Length 9.0m
Width 2.0m
Depth 1.7m
Volume ~18.5 cu.m.
5.0m @ 187 to 6W–3S
METRES
0
1
2

Here, the undulating chloritic schist is more continuous than in the previous trench. A minor synclinal structure, plunging 5° towards 140° is apparent in finely crenulated schist at the south end of the exposure. Quartz content is variable ranging from 3% to 30%. This occurs as 1 mm stringers, 2-3 cm veinlets and 5-12 cm augens lying parallel to foliation as well as 1-4 cm gashes cross cutting the foliation. A zone of hard silicified mariposite(?)-bearing rock, cut by 0.5-2.0 cm quartz-carbonate gashes is exposed in the centre of the trench. This is similar to the zone typified by Specimen CS 95-07-22.1. Two near vertical, west-northwesterly trending shears, 0.3 and 0.5 metres wide, are also exposed in the trench.

While limonite +/- goethite and siderite (?) are common, only traces of sulphides in the form of pyrite and a dusty, silver-white mineral (?) are apparent in the exposure. Unlike Trench 6W-2S, only elevated levels for Au and As are indicated by channel sample assays. The one exception is Sample 22587, from a 0.35 metre wide crushed quartz vein, which assays 1.68 g/t Au and 1566 ppm As. Again, copper-base metal values are anomalously low.

Six samples from the above trenches were re-submitted for assay in order that contributions from oversize (+150 mesh) particles could be assessed. In the initial assay, a 30 gram sample of unscreened pulp (estimated 95% - 150 mesh) was used in the analysis. In the re-assay, the total pulp was screened at 150 mesh and the total of each fraction was assayed. The resulting values were mathematically combined to calculate the assay value for the total sample. A comparison of the results from the two assay methods is illustrated in Table 6.4.1 In two of the six re-assays, a significant portion of the total gold assay value is contributed by over-sized particles representing less than 1% of the total sample weight. The assay results returned from the original 30 gram unsieved samples should therefore be considered semi-quantitative. A more accurate estimation of the true gold content may be achieved through the comparison of results from repeated sampling of bedrock and the use of larger assay samples in the analytical procedure.

A description of all rock samples submitted for assay and the results thereof are contained in the Appendices.

Table 6.4.1
Comparison of Assays: Check on Influence of Oversize Au Particles

	Assay 1*	Assay 2**						Assay 1 versus:	
Sample No.	Au g/t	Au (Ttl) g/t	Au+150 g/t	Wt+150 g	Au-150 g/t	Wt-150 g	Total Wt g	Au (Ttl) %±	Au-150 %±
22570	2.58	2.16	1.8	6.87	2.15	227.40	234.27	+16.3	+16.7
22591	8.90	11.25	479.6	1.08	7.77	246.10	247.18	-26.4	+12.7
22595	6.27	5.66	7.1	9.51	5.61	204.17	213.68	+9.7	+10.5
22596	5.10	5.28	3.7	0.27	5.28	214.85	215.12	-3.5	-3.5
22605	9.37	8.67	63.2	2.31	7.83	247.79	250.10	+7.5	+16.4
22607	5.17	4.46	5.0	0.20	4.46	212.47	212.67	+13.7	+13.7

* Sample - crushed and pulverized but not sieved (est. >95% is -150 m)
- assay sample 30 g

** Sample - crushed, pulverized and total sample seived at 150 mesh
- total weight of each fraction assayed
- results mathematically combined for Au in total sample

6.5 Other Mineralization

Of special note are the results of Sample 22562, taken from a rusty roadside outcropping of contorted, pyritic, black shale at 7+00N. This composite grab sample returned an assay of 950 ppb Au, 9.5 ppm Ag, 3574 ppm Pb, 3507 ppm Zn and 5802 ppm As. The high silver-base metal content is extremely anomalous with respect to the very low values realized from other samples submitted; especially since no sulphides other than pyrite were observed. The combination of metals, values and host rock may be indicative of a style of gold mineralization quite different from that of the "A" Zone.

Other gold showings which occur on the Ample-Goldmax claims include the Ample and Bonanza mines. These prospects were not visited during the course of the above work and are described in the following excerpts from Kiap and Patterson, 1995.

6.5.1 Ample Mine

"Mineralization at the Ample adit consists of semi-massive to massive arsenopyrite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite within and below a flat lying shear zone hosted by greenstone and metasedimentary rocks. The zone is also characterized by bull quartz veins with limonitic cavities which host aspy, py and rare cpy. The veins vary from 1 to 10 cm in width and are subparallel to foliation. The zone strikes east and dips shallowly to the north and measures 100 metres along strike. The zone varies from 10 metres width near the centre and pinches out to the east and west. Nine samples were collected from the zone with seven assaying > 1 gpt Au. The highest grade obtained was 16.5 gpt Au from massive arsenopyrite at the entrance to the main adit. Higher grade samples are associated with arsenopyrite mineralization generally occurring within black argillites. Potential for a minable deposit lies down dip of the surface outcropping of the zone and/or along strike."

6.5.2 Bonanza Mine

"The Bonanza mine hosts a similar style of mineralization to that described at the Ample mine. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite rich graphitic slates and phyllites with abundant quartz veining. The zone appears to be flat lying and may be folded about an isoclinal fold. A small geological reserve of 550 tons rating 0.407 opt Au has been outlined for the mine (Cardinal, 1985). No samples were collected. "

7.0 GEOCHEMICAL DISCUSSION

The terrain in the regional grid area often exceeds the maximum angle of repose, in which the stability of over steepened eluvium is accommodated by a thick covering of bunch grass and moderately spaced fir trees. Partially overgrown coarse talus trains are common on the upper slopes, most often occurring below escarpments. Below the highway, very coarse talus covers the broad gulley occupied by the baseline. Sandy-clay eluvial soils, not covered by talus trains, increase in thickness from 0.5 metres at the site to the "A" Zone to in excess of 6 metres where bedrock is not exposed along the highway.

Known showings are well reflected by larger fields of anomalous metal dispersion. The significance of single station anomalies, however, should not be overlooked as talus trains and excessive eluvium depths may modify or mask the geochemical expressions of mineral occurrences yet to be discovered.

A total of 171 soil samples, collected from the property grid, were submitted for geochemical analysis. After a preliminary review of the six elemental determinations: Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn, the distribution patterns of Au, As and Cu were assumed to be most applicable at this time. The data for these elements were analyzed statistically through a simple determination of arithmetic means and standard deviations. These values and contouring levels are shown in Table 7.0.1.

Table 7.0.1
Geochemical Data Analysis

	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
No. of Samples	171	171	171
Arithmetic Mean	68.90 (69)	109.96 (110)	117.78 (118)
Standard Dev.	87.4	64.61	53.92
Mean + 1 SD	(157)	(175)	(172)
Mean + 2 SD	(245)	(240)	(226)

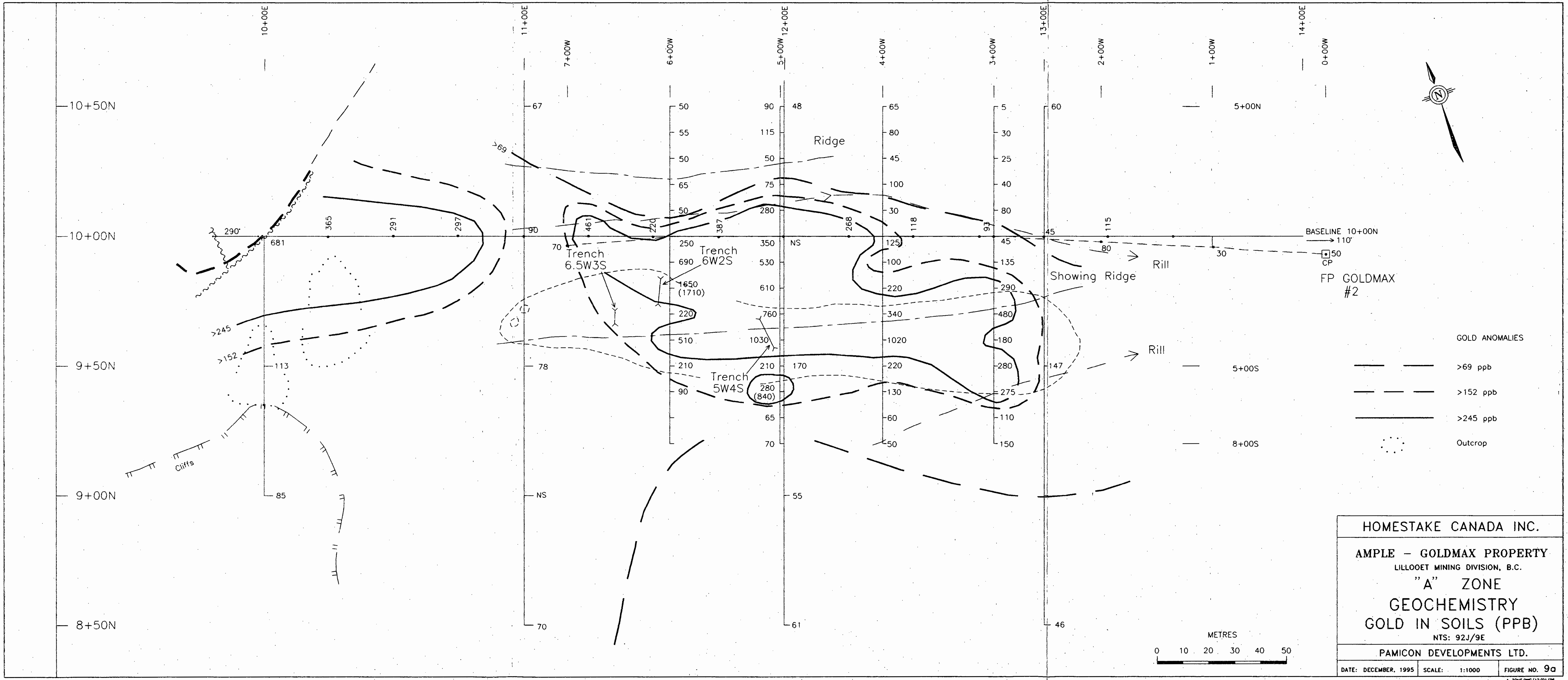
(denotes contour level)

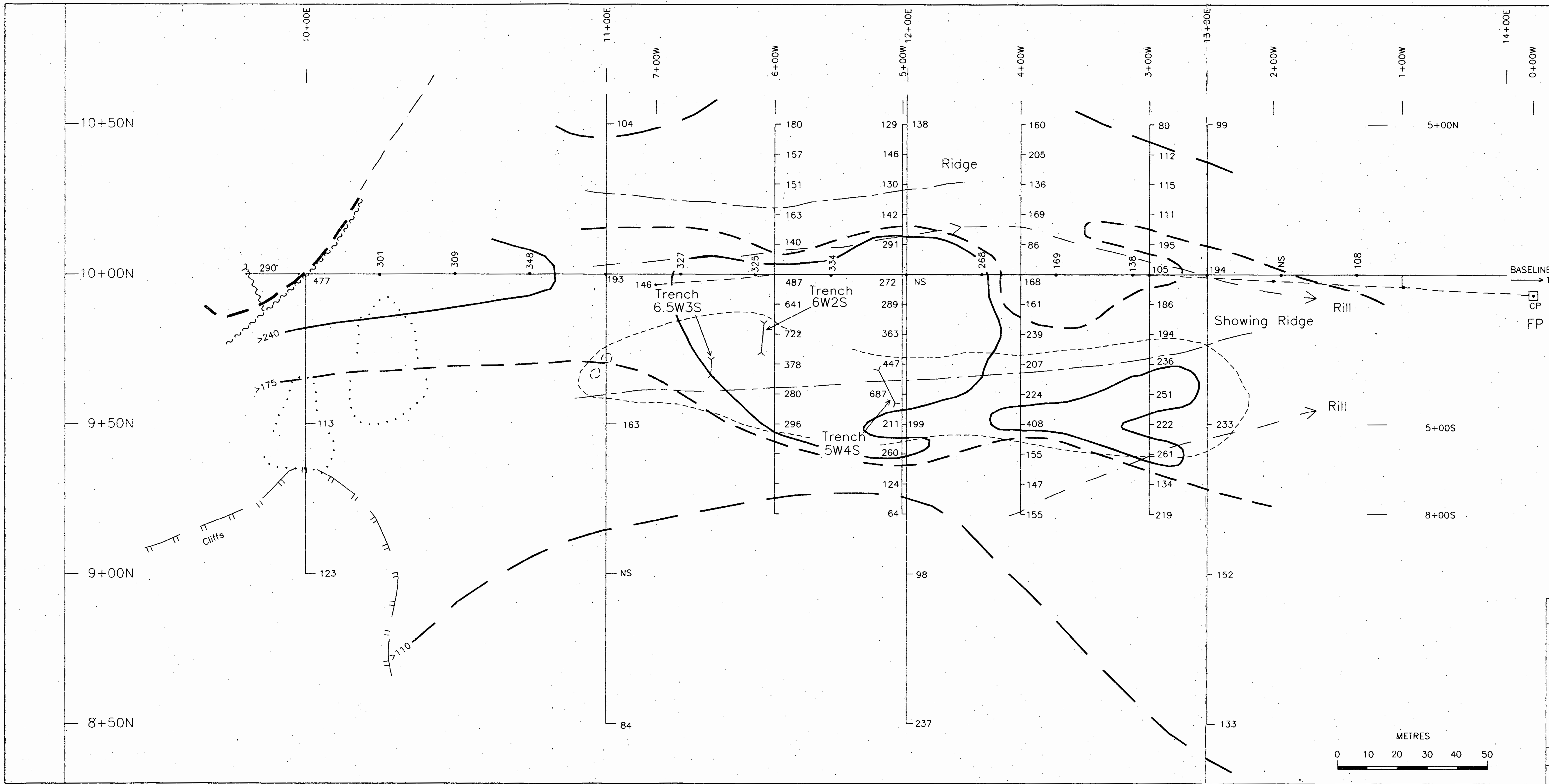
As the data derived from soil samples taken previously from the detailed grid over the "A" Zone represented an obviously anomalous population, they were not used in the above calculations. The above contour levels, however, were still used in interpreting that data.

7.1 Gold and Arsenic Geochemistry

The geochemical dispersion patterns of anomalous gold and arsenic in soil samples taken on the regional grid are, for the most part, coincident, Figures 8a and 8b. The downhill dispersion of metals from the 10-10 Vein and the "A" Zone extends for more than 350 metres with its axis lying subparallel to the baseline. This pattern reflects the geometry of the catchments for the dominant rills draining the area. Two smaller fields of elevated arsenic values flank the main anomaly. The field to the north at 11+00E - 10+50N is of special significance for not only is it coincident with anomalous copper but it occurs in an adjacent catchment which also drains the northerly extension for the Cayoosh Thrust Fault. It is possible that this field reflects the truncation of the 10-10 Vein by the fault.

South of the baseline, the elevated arsenic value at 12+00E - 8+50N suggests a proximal source for the origin of Rock Sample 22573. This sample of quartz float, containing sericite and chlorite, reported 2.39 g/t Au and 591 ppm As. Further south, the location of the "A" Zone is well reflected by the anomalous arsenic-gold field dispersing from 13+00E - 7+00N. At 11+00E - 7+50N, a single station gold-arsenic anomaly occurs immediately down hill from the southerly trace of the Cayoosh Fault. The proximity of the Diorite contact to these latter fields may be of significance.


10+00E
11+00E
12+00E
13+00E
14+00E
7+00W
6+00W
5+00W
4+00W
3+00W
2+00W
1+00W
0+00W
10+50N
10+00N
9+50N
9+00N
8+50N
5+00N
5+00S
8+00S
BASELINE 10+00N
110°
Ridge
Showing Ridge
Rill
Rill
Trench 6.5W3S
Trench 6W2S
Trench 5W4S
1650 (1710)
280 (840)
Cliffs
CP
FP GOLDMAX #2
>69
>245
>152
GOLD ANOMALIES
>69 ppb
>152 ppb
>245 ppb
Outcrop
METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.
"A" ZONE
GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD IN SOILS (PPB)
NTS: 92J/9E
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995
SCALE: 1:1000
FIGURE NO. 9a
A-ZONE.DWG/12/01/96



HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE - GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

"A" ZONE

GEOCHEMISTRY

ARSENIC IN SOILS (PPM)

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:1000	FIGURE NO. 9b

A-ZONE.DWG/12/01/96

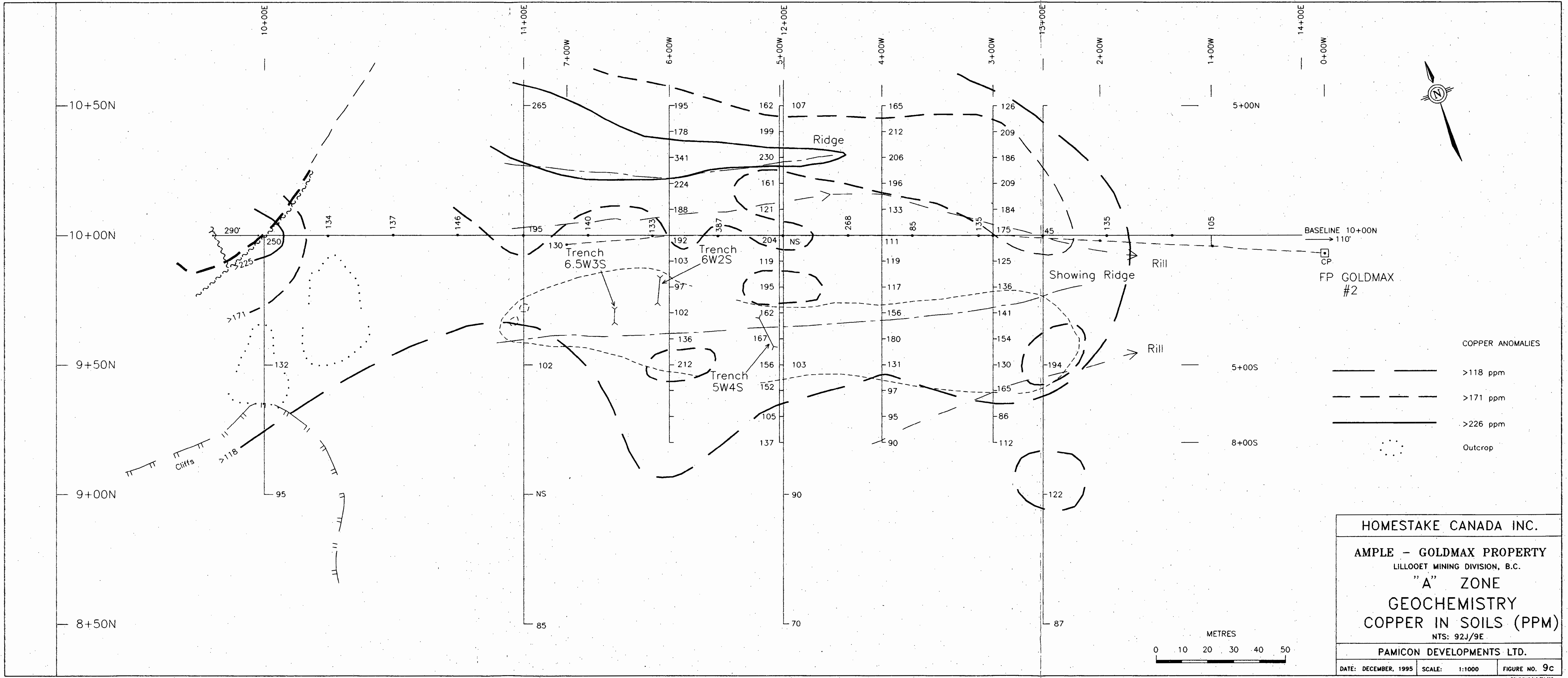
The results of soil sample analysis from the detailed grid over the "A" Zone discloses strong coincident gold-arsenic anomalies straddling the showing ridge with an uphill limit proximal to the gold mineralization exposed in 6.4W-3S Trench, Figures 9a and 9b. The easterly dispersion of metals from this source area, augmented by contributions from the fault zone exposed in Trenches 5W-4S and 6W-2S, is curtailed by the baseline rill. The spike in values at 4W-5S, on the south flank of the showing ridge is significant as it occurs proximal to the easterly projected trace of the above trench fault. At 10+00E - 10+00N, a gold-arsenic-copper anomaly, the "A1" Zone, appears to reflect a source of gold-arsenic mineralization proximal to the Cayoosh Fault and 10+10 Vein.

Soil samples collected from along the highway, the "S" series, reported anomalous gold and arsenic values adjacent to the baseline. These likely reflect the down hill dispersion of metals within the baseline rill system.

7.2 Copper Geochemistry

The distribution of copper values in soils covered by the regional grid define three geochemical fields, Figure 8c. The first lies to the south of Base Line 10+00E and is a field of values which lies below the Arithmetic Mean of 118 ppm Cu. This suggests that the underlying, predominantly sedimentary, rock units have a low geochemical signature for copper. It also suggests that the intrusion of the hornblende diorite dyke into these sediments did little to alter this geochemical expression. The one elevated value found within this field occurs at 13+00E - 9+50N, the toe of the "A" Zone gold-arsenic anomaly and suggests a low copper content within that mineralizing system. The traces of copper found within the "A" Zone vein are not reflected in the soil geochemistry, Figure 9c.

The area north of the Base Line, can be divided into two fields by an interpretive boundary lying in a northeasterly direction between 10+00E - 10+00N and 14+00E - 16+00E - 16+00N. This boundary coincides approximately with the northeasterly trace of the Cayoosh Fault. Bedrock in the field to the northwest of this boundary comprises greenstone, chert and chloritic schists which appear to have a much higher copper background than the sediments to the south. Since the copper anomaly at 10+00E - 10+00N probably reflects the 10-10 Vein and its traces of chalcopyrite, it is possible that the two anomalies to the north along 11+00E may be reflecting similar structures. The nature of the bedrock underlying the geochemical field lying southeast of the above boundary and north of the Base Line is as yet uncertain. It is, however, most likely underlain by the same sedimentary package as the field to the south. The elevated copper values encountered in this field likely reflect the downhill dispersion of copper from the greenstone terrain. An exception to this may be the narrow but distinctly anomalous zone lying between 11+00E - 10+50N and 13+00E - 11+50N. This anomaly, the "A2" Zone, with its coincident arsenic signature cuts across the trend


10+00E
11+00E
12+00E
13+00E
14+00E
7+00W
6+00W
5+00W
4+00W
3+00W
2+00W
1+00W
0+00W
10+50N
10+00N
9+50N
9+00N
8+50N
5+00N
5+00S
8+00S
BASELINE 10+00N
110°
Ridge
Showing Ridge
Rill
Rill
Trench
6.5W3S
Trench
6W2S
Trench
5W4S
Cliffs
>118
>171
>225
CP
FP GOLDMAX
#2
COPPER ANOMALIES
>118 ppm
>171 ppm
>226 ppm
Outcrop
METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50
HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
AMPLE - GOLDMAX PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.
"A" ZONE
GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER IN SOILS (PPM)
NTS: 92J/9E
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
DATE: DECEMBER, 1995
SCALE: 1:1000
FIGURE NO. 9c

in slope. Although its cause source is unknown, it may reflect a truncated extension of the 10-10 Vein.

At highway level and below, the "S" samples reported high copper values within the Base Line gully, while the regional samples show only elevated levels. The difference may be attributed, in part, to sample density. In any event, the dispersion train does appear to reflect the copper occurrences located near 10+00E - 10+00N.

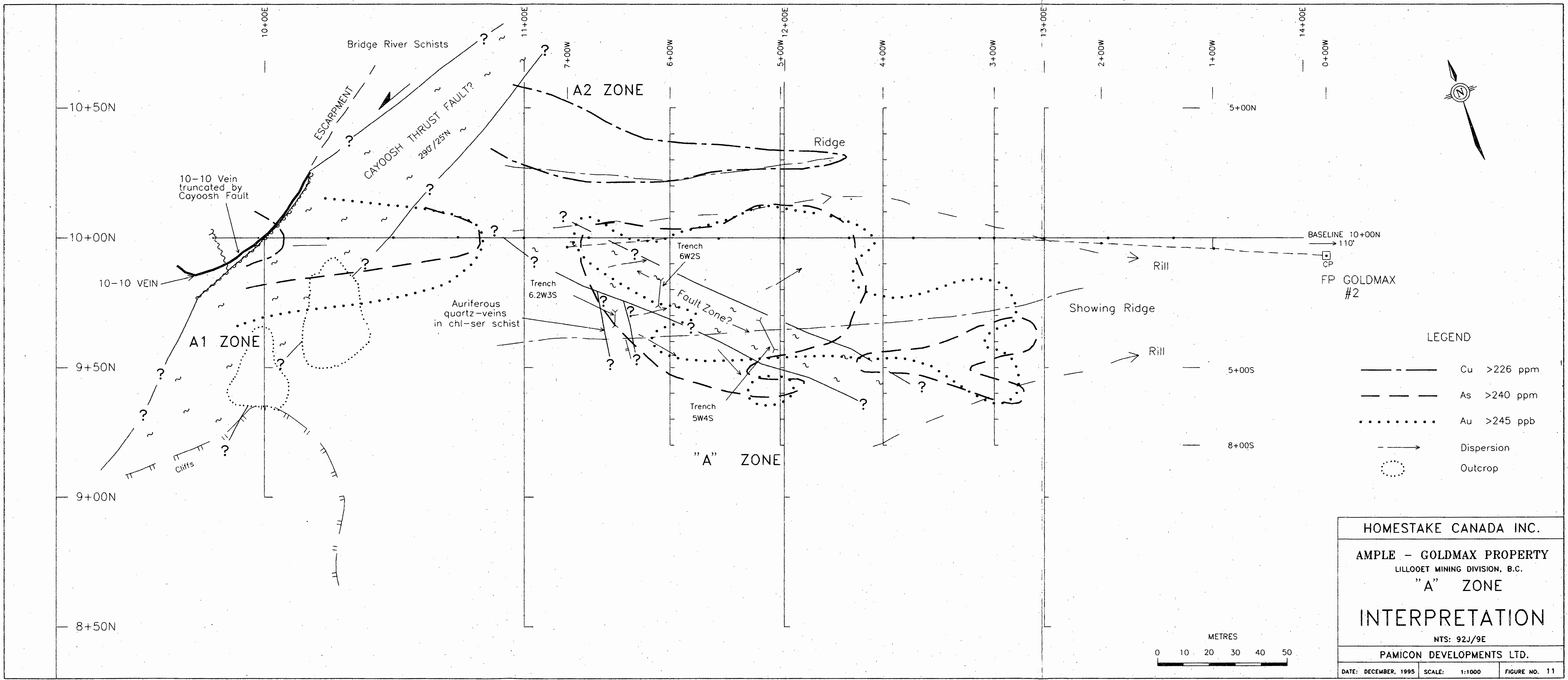
8.0 GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

A geophysical survey utilizing OMNI PLUS instrumentation was conducted over 8.35 kilometres of grid line at nominal sample spacing of 12.5 metres on lines 100 metres apart. By utilizing the Annopolis VLF signal on a Base Line bearing 290, coupling with easterly trending conductors was optimal.

The E.M. and Mag. data reveals a strong ESE trending geophysical fabric in which Fraser filtered EM highs are generally coincident with Magnetic highs, Figures 10a to 10c. Breaks in the continuity of this fabric may be indicated by the northeasterly trending, en-echalon arrangement of intermediate level conductive zones as indicated in the northwest portion of the grid. This break corresponds closely with the projected trace of the Cayoosh Fault. A similar subparallel break which transects the grid area at the Base Line and 14+00E is coincident with the easterly limit of the "A" Zone geochemical anomalies. A third subparallel break trending northeasterly from 14+50E - 7+00N lies in the footwall of the "B" Vein. An apparent sinistral offset is suggested by the displacement of the Fraser filtered VLF-EM conductive trend which extends from 11+00E - 7+00N to 17+00E - 7+00N.

This conductive trend and the weaker zone lying parallel at 8+25N appear to coincide with the limits of the hornblende diorite dyke. Between these zones at 14+00E - 7+00N, outcroppings of diorite are reflected in a moderate magnetic high. The magnetic topography is highlighted by a coupling of extreme relief at the eastern and southern fringes of the grid area. This data may be influenced by the precipitous terrain at the edge of the Cayoosh River Canyon. In the northern grid area, the northeasterly breaks in EM continuity are reflected in the magnetic terrain.

The relationship between mineralization and geophysical responses is uncertain. A shallow magnetic trough coincides with the "A" Zone; both are bounded on the south by a weak EM conductive trend. The "A1" zone also occurs in a similar EM environment. At the "B" Zone, the northwesterly trace of the vein coincides with a strong EM response. This response, however, may also be attributed to the adjacent diorite contact.



HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

"A" ZONE

INTERPRETATION

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:1000	FIGURE NO. 11

INTP-AZN.DWG/2/01/96

9.0 COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The lack of outcrop, especially in the vicinity of "A" Zone on Polischuk Ridge, renders the interpretation of structural, intrusive and mineralizing events somewhat speculative at this point in time. Nevertheless, brief comments on various interrelationships may be helpful to the future exploration of the property.

1. The dominantly clastic and volcanoclastic sediments of the Brew Group contain highly altered, gabbroic to andesitic sills or dykes. These, when altered due to close proximity to a later intrusion such as the Hornblende Diorite, may well result in the hard, dyke-like, quartz carbonate alteration zones as noted on the road and elsewhere on the property.

2. The geometry, attitude and nature of the Bull Quartz veins found within both the Brew Group and the overthrusted Bridge River Schists suggest a common genesis. However, displacement on the Cayoosh Fault which truncates the Brew Group and the 10-10 Vein indicates that the vein was formed prior to the latest movement on the fault and most probably at some distance from the "A" Zone. The development of these large "s" shaped (?) gashes is remotely if at all related to the "A" Zone mineralizing event.

3. The northerly trace of the auriferous vein system in Trench 6.2W-3S is likely truncated by the northwesterly trending, zone of intense faulting exposed in the other two trenches. The progressive easterly reduction in gold values, between Trench 6W-2S and 5W-4S, is possibly attributable to the dissipation of "drag ore" along a fault exhibiting dextral displacement, Figure 11.

4. The northwesterly trace of the "A" Zone fault is likely truncated by the Cayoosh Fault. Therefore, to the west of and above the 6.2W-3S trench, additional auriferous ribbon veins lying parallel to the 6.2W-3S veins would also be truncated.

5. The proximity of the "A" and "B" Zones to the diorite, also apparently truncated by the Cayoosh Fault, strongly suggests the gold mineralization to be related to this Bralorne-type intrusion.

6. The steep north-northeasterly escarpments, in which the "B", 10-10 and Upper Veins are exposed, trend sub parallel to the offsets noted in the EM conductive zones and may represent fault-line scarps that developed later than the Cayoosh Fault.

7. The "A" Zone is probably not the source of the "discovery boulder" unless the boulder was transported to the north some distance during eluviation.

8. As noted by Kiap and Patterson at the Ample Mine, the main potential for the development of ore at the "A" Zone probably lies down dip to the west below the Cayoosh Fault unless future work exposes a greater lateral extent to the zone.

9. A possible genetic relationship between the Ample and Polischuk Ridge prospects is suggested by their similarities. These include: a) an apparently simple mesothermal mineralogy gold-arsenopyrite +/- pyrite, (?); b) similar host rocks (Brew Group); c) close proximity (1.5 kilometres) with the Ample occurring just south of the northwesterly trace of the Polischuk Ridge hornblende diorite; d) both are apparently truncated by the Cayoosh Fault.

The truncation of these auriferous systems and possibly others, related and proximal, likely resulted in the development of some sort of auriferous "drag ore" leads within the matrix of the Cayoosh Fault itself. If so, the subsequent eluviation of such leads conceivably contributed in part to the gold accumulations in placer from down stream on Cayoosh Creek. In context with current activities, the recognition of such leads within the Cayoosh Fault zone would have major implications with respect to the mineral potential for the property.

In general, the results of mineral exploration activities on the Ample-Goldmax to date are very encouraging. Hand trenching and sampling was successful in confirming the occurrence of auriferous bedrock at the "A" Zone as originally indicated by the prospecting activities of Mr. Polischuk. The work has shown that somewhat continuous and economically significant assay grades in the range of 3 to 9 g/t over widths of up to 7 metres can be expected from the as yet undelineated "A" Zone. The soil geochemical survey data readily reflects known mineral sources and provides a focus for further prospecting and development. The results of the geophysical surveys reflect closely the position of the Hornblende Diorite dyke but correlations with the "A" Zone are subtle. The use of VLF transmissions from Seattle or Hawaii would provide a better signal coupling with northeasterly trending structures such as the "A" Zone auriferous ribbon veins, the Cayoosh Fault and possible escarpment-forming late faults. The continued use of petrographic studies in conjunction with detailed mapping will be essential to the continued evaluation of the mineral potential of the property.

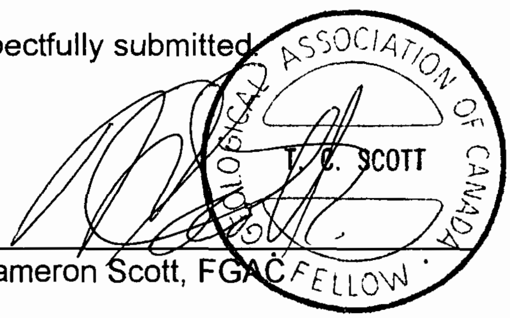
In conclusion, the property displays several characteristics similar to those of mesothermal gold-quartz vein deposits hosted by oceanic sediments, volcanics and differentiated mafic oceanic plutons as seen elsewhere in the Bridge River Terrane. The economic potential of these deposit types are highlighted by the production from the Bralorne - Pioneer camp.

10.00 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This report successfully completes the Phase 1 recommendation of Kiap and Patterson (1995). The Phase 2 of their recommendations comprising the construction of an access road to the "A" Zone and the enlargement of the mineralized exposures through mechanical trenching is endorsed. A diamond drill program could be considered towards the completion of the above work should results prove encouraging and a suitable target be postulated.

2. A coincident exploration program similar to that of 1995 comprising geological mapping, test pitting and soil geochemical sampling and OMNI-PLUS geophysical survey should accompany the above work. Objectives should include: the detailed mapping and sampling of bedrock by the above developments; the completion of mapping of the current grid area and westward to include the Ample prospect; the investigation of 1995 soil anomalies; the resurveying of VLF-EM coverage using the Seattle or Hawaii signals; an investigation into the significance of Sample 22562; and the general expansion of exploration coverage of the Brew Group-Cayoosh Fault-Bridge River Schist assemblage in search of additional auriferous showings.

Respectfully submitted,



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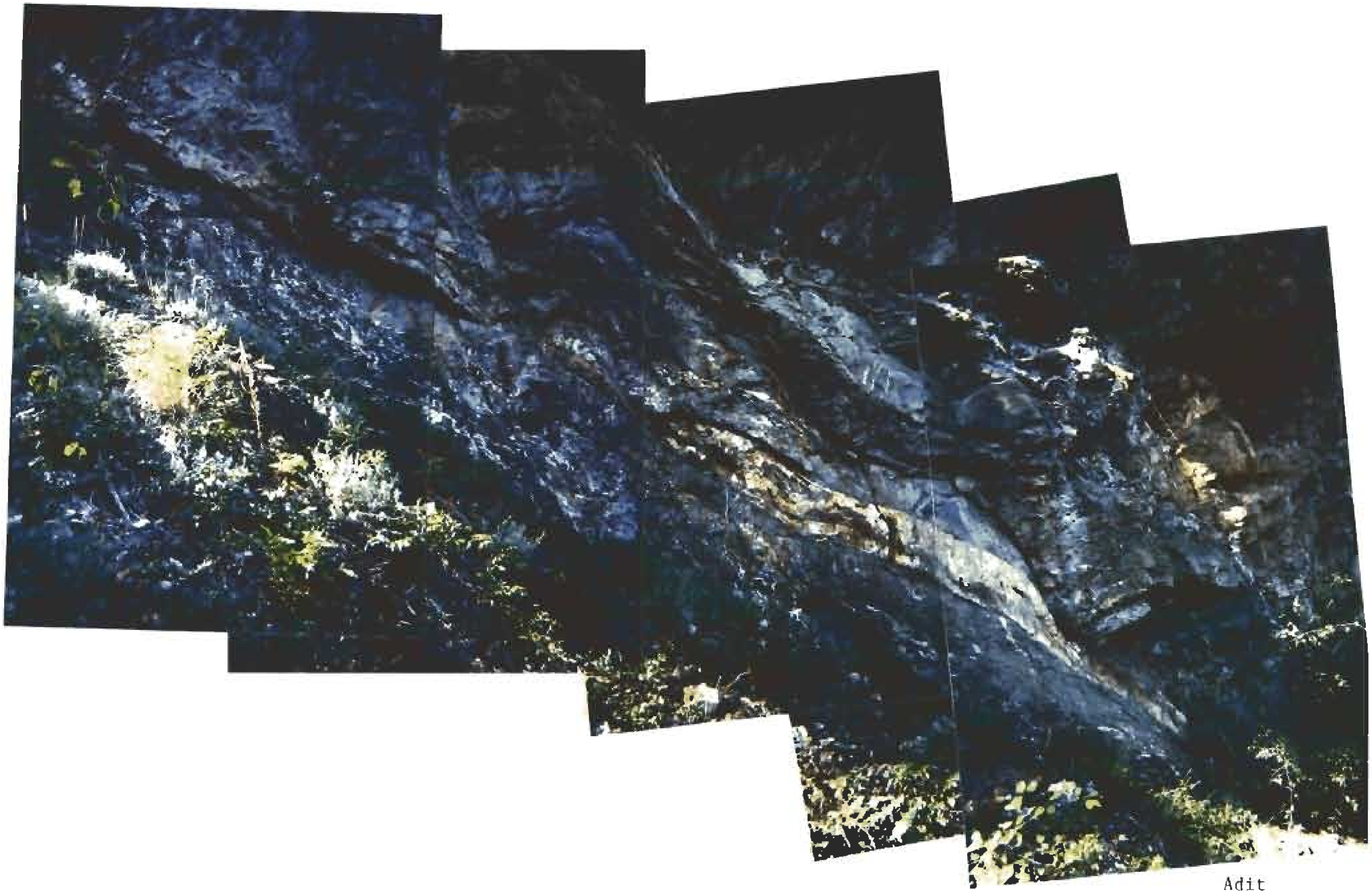

Plate I. Looking west at "B" Vein

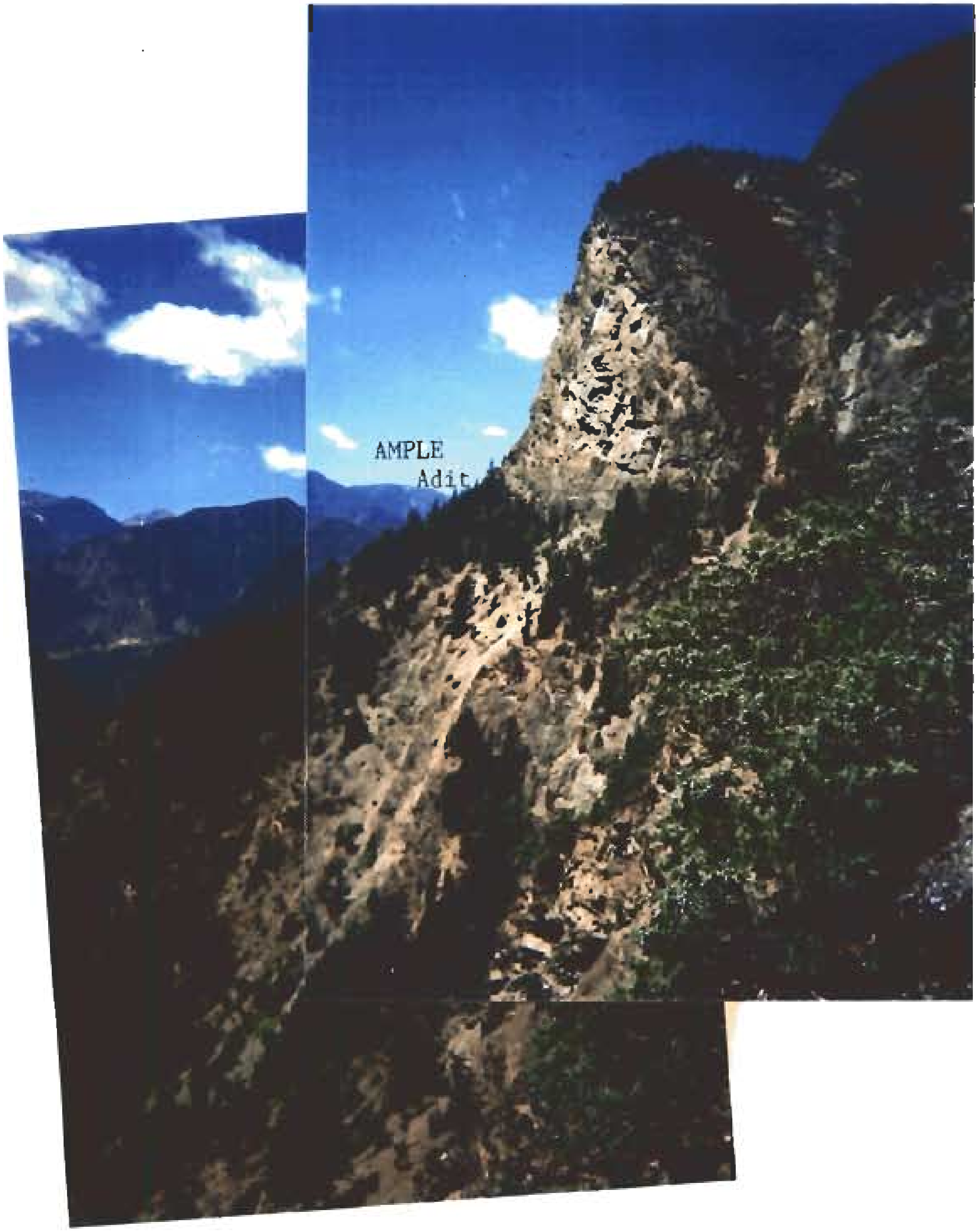

Plate II. Looking west at AMPLE Bluffs from 11+00E-7+00N

Plate III. AMPLE Adit

Plate IV. Upper Vein

Plate V. 10-10 Vein

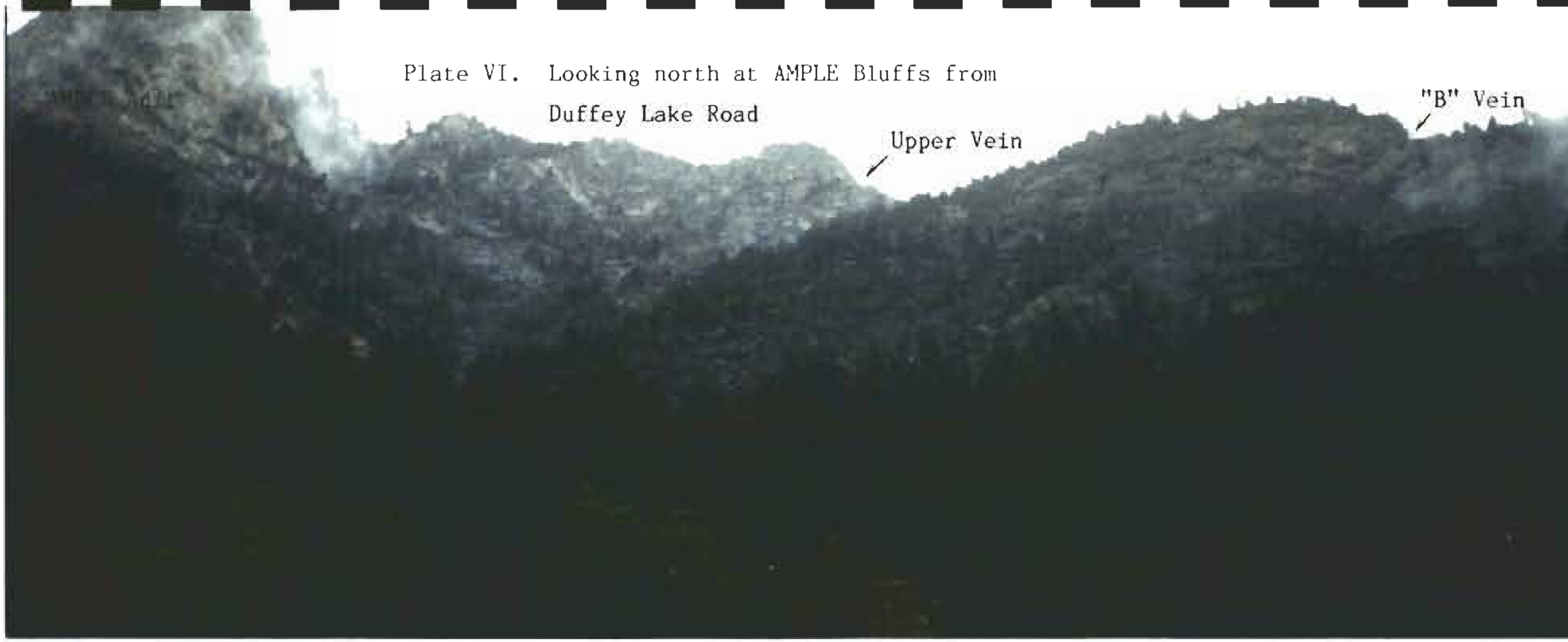

Plate VI. Looking north at AMPLE Bluffs from Duffey Lake Road

Plate VIII. Looking south along Trench 6W-2S

APPENDIX A

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

List of Rock Samples

List of Rock Samples
1995 Ample - Goldmax

Sample No.	Location	Width	Sample Type	Description
22551	10+00E - 10+05N	0.5 m^2	chip	Reticulate quartz vein and chloritic wallrock in HW of fault; contorted siltstone and chert
22552	10+00E - 10+05N		grab	15cm quartz vein in fault adjacent to 22551 - subcrop
22553	13+00E - 7+50N	float	grab	1-2 cm quartz veins in lithic greywacke; sericite, chloritic shale fragments, limonite, tr. pyrite
22554	12+90E - 6+60N	composite	grab	30cm bull quartz vein in greywacke; chloritic shale clasts, minor serpentine, tr.py, asp(?)
22555	9+85E - 9+95N	0.3 m	channel	10-10 vein; bull quartz vein containing argillaceous ribbons, chlorite selvage, minor cp, lm, mal
22556	9+85E - 9+95N	0.15 m	channel	10-10 vein footwall; finely laminated chloritic schist, 0.5-1.0 cm quartz augen, tr py, cp, mal, limonitic
22557	9+00E - 9+30N	0.2 m	channel	Upper vein; yellow limonite, vein ribboned with argillaceous selvage (chloritic)
22558	9+00E - 9+30N	0.6 m	chip	Upper vein footwall; quartz augen in chlorite-serpentine schist (contorted quartz stockwork), mariposit, limonite
22559	10+50E - 7+40N	0.15	channel	Quartz vein in chloritic schist adjacent to Hornblend diorite dyke; cale, sericite, tr py + cloudy grey bands
22560	10+50E - 7+60N	15 X 30 cm	pannel	chlorite-sericite schist in contact with Hb diorite; limonitic, minor py, cp
22561	16+45E - 7+35N	1.0 m	chip	Altered dyke? Listwänite, tr. mariposite, py, pyrr
22562	16+50E - 7+10N	composite	grab	Contorted, pyritic black shale, limonitic
22563	14+40E - 3+75N	composite	grab	2 to 5 cm quartz vein in altered light grey, greywacke; calc., mariposite, py; chloritic selvages
22564	12+60E - 7+00N	0.6 m	channel	"B" vein; across back of adit; chloritic shale selvages, tr py, limonitic
22565	12+60E - 7+00N	1.1 m	channel	"B" vein footwall; hornfelsed sediments with 20% quartz stringers parallel main viein; chl., tr py, cp, hem.
22566	12+60E - 7+00N	0.30 m	channel	"B" vein hanging wall; hornfelsed sediments; minor quartz; chl., tr py
22567	12+50E - 6+95N	0.65 m	channel	"B" vein; bull quartz; tr py, cp; mal. from shaley, mid-vein chloritic selvage
22568	12+45E - 6+90N	0.80 m	channel	"B" vein; bull quartz; fractured, limonitic
22569	11+60E - 9+00N	composite	grab	Limonitic quartz, chocolate-red, tr py; s/c; from B/S pile adjacent small pit

Sample No.	Location	Width	Sample Type	Description
22570	Trench 6W-2S	1.0 m	channel	Hanging wall of crushed quartz vein; silty, chloritic schist, minor quartz; lm, siderite
22571	Trench 6W-2S	0.3 m	channel	Crushed, quartz vein; lm, tr gn, cp sid
22572	Trench 6W-2S	0.3 m	channel	Footwall fo crushed quartz vein; silty, chloritic schist; lm, sid; weathered
22573	11+94E - 8+47N	-	grab	Quartz float; brown carbonate weathering; chloritic lithic clasts; sericite, trace silvery sulphide (asp?)
22574	12+35E - 8+35N	composite	grab	Quartz - calcite gashes in fissile chloritic schist
22575	L12+00E - 12+37N	-	grab	Silicified rock; flt; earthy red hematite + pyrolusite?
22576	11+75E - 13+15N	-	grab	Quartz gashes in chert; limonitic
22577	Trench 5W-4S	1.0 m	channel	1 to 2 cm quartz veins parallel to fol^n in silty chloritic schist; limonite
22578	Trench 5W-4S	1.35 m	channel	1 mm quartz stringers parallel fol^n in silty chloritic schist; limonite
22579	Trench 5W-4S	1.3 m		Finely laminated chloritic schist cut by narrow quartz veins; limonitic with chlorite selvages, goethite
22580	Trench 5W - 4S	0.8 m	channel	Very hard chloritic rock; irregular quartz masses; mariposite and chloritic selvage next to quartz; limonite, siderite, py on late fractures - 30% quartz
22581	Trench 5W-4S	0.3 m	channel	chloritic schist containing 5 cm quartz vein; limonite, siderite, tr. asp; 15% quartz
22582	Trench 5W-4S	0.55 m	channel	Shear zone in chloritic schist; quartz augen; 5% quartz
22583	Trench 5W-4S	1.0 m	channel	Hard foliated chloritic rock (lithic wacke?) cut by 0.5 to 2.0 cm quartz veins; tr. py, silver-grey mineral; limonite, siderite; 10% quartz
22584	Trench 5W-4S	0.8 m	channel	Hard foliated chloritic rock (lithic wacke) 2% quartz
22585	Trench 5W-4S	0.85 m	channel	Crushed chloritic schist containing 2 cm quartz veins; 15% quartz
22586	Trench 5W-4S	0.3 m	channel	Shear zone; fissile chloritic schist; trace quartz
22587	Trench 5W-4S	0.65 m	channel	Crushed quartz vein; limonite; siderite; 75% quartz
22588	Trench 5W-4S	0.9 m	channel	Contorted chloritic schist; 2-3 cm quartz augen; limonite siderite; 5% quartz
22589	Trench 6W-2S	0.7 m	channel	Silty chloritic schist; limonite, siderite; trace quartz
22590	Trench 6W-2S	0.6 m	channel	Silty chloritic schist; limonite, siderite; trace quartz
22591	Trench 6W-2S	0.7 m	channel	Shear zone in chloritic schist; 5 X 1-2 cm quartz vein parallel shearing; rusty carbonate, limonite, tr py; 10% quartz
22592	Trench 6W-2S	0.5 m	channel	Black agrillaceous schist; dragfold; several 0.2 to 0.5 cm limonitic quartz-carb stringers; 4% quartz

Sample No.	Location	Width	Sample Type	Description
22593	Trench 6W-2S	0.9 m	channel	Crushed rock; quartz and hornfelsed argillaceous clasts contain arsenopyrite; limonite, siderite; 15% quartz
22594	Trench 6W-2S	1.1 m	channel	Crushed weathered rock, in part sulphate (?) and ferrocrete cemented, poor bedrock sample; 20% quartz
22595	Trench 6W-2S	0.5 m	channel	Crushed earthy rock, chloritic, well weathered, 10% quartz
22596	Trench 6W-2S	0.55 m	channel	Quartz vein; chloritic argillaceous selvages; limonite siderite, trace black oxide; 95% quartz
22597	Trench 6W-2S	0.5 m	channel	Crushed quartz vein and talcos schist wallrock; light grey weathering; arsenopyrite (?) in quartz; non-limonitic; 50% quartz
22598	Trench 6W-2S	0.45 m	channel	Crushed quartz vein, chloritic selvages, limonitic; trace arsenopyrite (?); 80% quartz
22599	Trench 6W-2S	1.1 m	channel	Shear zone, in part chloritic schist, earthy, weathered; limonite; 5% quartz
22600	Trench 6W-2S	0.6 m	channel	Chloritic schist, in part graphitic; 0.5 to 1.0 cm quartz veins parallel foliation; limonite, 5% quartz
22601	9+75E - 10+00N	0.3 m	channel	Footwall of 30 cm 10-10 quartz vein; goethite, limonite; chloritic schist; minor quartz
22602	9+75E - 10+00N	1.0 m	channel	Shear zone below (22601) Cayoosh Fault?; contorted, sheared argillite with quartz augen; py, limonite, mariposite, 10% quartz
22603	10+15E - 10+20N	0.6 m	channel	Hanging wall of 10-10 vein; limonitic siliceous argillite, chloritic
22604	10+15E - 10+20N	0.6 m	channel	10-10 quartz vein; very rusty; pyrite, tr. arsenopyrite; minor argillaceous selvage; 95% quartz
22605	Trench 6.2W - 3S	0.7 m	channel	Chlorite-sericite schist ribboned with 0.5 to 5.0 cm quartz veins parallel folliation, 12 quartz veins over 0.7 m; 40% quartz
22606	Trench 6.2W - 3S	0.6 m	channel	Chlorite - sericite schist ribboned with 0.5 to 3.0 cm quartz veins; weathered and limonitic; 50% quartz
22607	Trench 6.2W - 3S	0.5 m	channel	Chlorite-sericite schist; quartz veins 2-8 cm wide, limonitic; chloritic selvage; trace black oxide and arsenopyrite (?); 70% quartz
22608	11+50E - 15+75N		grab	Limonitic quartz in chloritic schist; tr py

APPENDIX C

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

iPL
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95E0201

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Homestake Mineral Development Co 58 Samples 0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 0= Pulp 58=Other [022315:35:29:59050395]

Out: May 03, 1995 Project: Ample Goldmax Raw Storage: -- -- -- -- -- 03Mon/Dis Mon=Month Dis=Discard
In : May 02, 1995 Shipper: Dave Javorsky Pulp Storage: -- -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dis Rtn=Return Arc=Archive
PO#: Shipment: ID=C034300
Msg: Au(FA/AAS 10g) on 3 samples
Msg: ICP(AqR)30 RETURN PULPS TO D JAVORSKY

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2 Javorsky, David
PO Box 806
Stewart
BC V0T 1W0

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2	2	1	0	1
DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
0	0	0	0	0

ATT: David Javorsky Ph:604/636-9136 Fx:

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Limit Low	Limit High	Units	Description	Element	##
01	313P	FAAA	Au	2	9999	ppb	Au FA/AAS finish 30g	Gold	01
02	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	02
03	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	03
04	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	04
05	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	05
06	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	06
07	702P	ICP	Sb	5	9999	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	07
08	732P	ICP	Hg	3	9999	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	08
09	717P	ICP	Mo	1	9999	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	09
10	747P	ICP	Tl	10	999	ppm	Tl ICP 10 ppm (Incomplete	Thallium	10
11	705P	ICP	Bi	2	999	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	11
12	707P	ICP	Cd	0.1	100	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	12
13	710P	ICP	Co	1	999	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	13
14	718P	ICP	Ni	1	999	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	14
15	704P	ICP	Ba	2	9999	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digest	Barium	15
16	727P	ICP	W	5	999	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digest	Tungsten	16
17	709P	ICP	Cr	1	9999	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Chromium	17
18	729P	ICP	V	2	999	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	18
19	716P	ICP	Mn	1	9999	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	19
20	713P	ICP	La	2	9999	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digest	Lanthanum	20
21	723P	ICP	Sr	1	9999	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Strontium	21
22	731P	ICP	Zr	1	999	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	22
23	736P	ICP	Sc	1	99	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	23
24	726P	ICP	Ti	0.01	1.00	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digest	Titanium	24
25	701P	ICP	Al	0.01	9.99	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digest	Aluminum	25
26	708P	ICP	Ca	0.01	9.99	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digest	Calcium	26
27	712P	ICP	Fe	0.01	9.99	%	Fe ICP	Iron	27
28	715P	ICP	Mg	0.01	9.99	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digest	Magnesium	28
29	720P	ICP	K	0.01	9.99	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digest	Potassium	29
30	722P	ICP	Na	0.01	5.00	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digest	Sodium	30
31	719P	ICP	P	0.01	5.00	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	31

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95E0201

Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95E0201 Out: May 03, 1995   Section 1 of 1
Project: Ample Goldmax 58 Soil Pulp In: May 02, 1995 [022315:19:03:59050395] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
BL00 +00	S	—	<	247	6	333	88	<	<	3	<	<	2.9	48	93	182	<	105	85	3366	4	56	2	9	0.06	3.05	1.55	5.52	1.49	0.24	0.02	0.44
BL01W+00	S	—	<	219	4	174	107	<	<	4	<	<	1.6	41	87	115	<	102	83	1924	4	32	2	8	0.06	2.82	1.13	4.93	1.43	0.20	0.02	0.17
BL02W+00	S	—	<	202	5	160	117	<	<	3	<	<	1.7	40	94	110	<	109	88	1487	4	32	2	9	0.06	3.05	0.98	5.08	1.49	0.26	0.02	0.20
L03W+00	S	—	<	175	4	115	105	<	<	4	<	<	1.2	32	82	87	<	99	93	903	5	18	5	9	0.09	3.09	0.45	4.87	1.39	0.17	0.02	0.03
L03W+01N	S	—	<	184	2	112	195	<	<	4	<	<	1.4	36	103	58	<	153	101	720	4	16	3	12	0.07	3.23	0.36	5.55	1.80	0.22	0.02	0.03
L03W+02N	S	—	0.1	209	5	111	111	<	<	3	<	<	1.4	40	96	64	<	133	125	832	5	15	4	15	0.08	3.53	0.45	5.86	1.96	0.18	0.02	0.04
L03W+03N	S	—	<	186	5	119	115	<	<	3	<	<	1.4	43	91	98	<	119	117	1286	5	25	3	14	0.08	3.44	0.70	5.58	1.76	0.23	0.02	0.06
L03W+04N	S	—	<	209	<	108	112	<	4	2	<	<	1.5	39	90	64	<	122	118	716	6	16	5	14	0.09	3.45	0.50	5.65	1.80	0.20	0.02	0.04
L03W+05N	S	—	<	126	4	145	80	<	<	2	<	<	1.2	32	87	100	<	105	88	844	5	17	4	9	0.09	3.23	0.44	4.81	1.41	0.23	0.02	0.06
L03W+01S	S	—	<	125	4	116	186	<	<	4	<	<	1.2	26	72	78	<	91	76	797	5	22	3	8	0.06	2.59	0.42	4.63	1.27	0.20	0.02	0.06
L03W+02S	S	—	<	136	4	116	194	<	<	3	<	<	1.2	24	63	62	<	83	72	614	4	22	2	9	0.07	2.36	0.51	4.41	1.15	0.15	0.02	0.04
L03W+03S	S	—	<	141	7	97	236	<	<	4	<	<	1.3	25	71	74	<	89	78	628	5	16	2	10	0.06	2.58	0.39	4.80	1.23	0.15	0.03	0.03
L03W+04S	S	—	<	154	3	119	251	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	31	85	84	<	116	89	864	5	20	3	11	0.06	3.08	0.42	5.43	1.52	0.18	0.02	0.05
L03W+05S	S	—	<	130	4	125	222	<	<	2	<	<	1.4	29	78	89	<	101	83	1152	5	24	2	10	0.05	2.75	0.51	5.18	1.39	0.22	0.02	0.06
L03W+06S	S	—	<	165	4	142	261	<	<	5	<	<	1.9	30	83	88	<	92	87	866	6	19	3	12	0.04	3.25	0.42	6.45	1.45	0.11	0.02	0.04
L03W+07S	S	—	<	86	6	136	134	<	<	3	<	<	1.2	21	49	107	<	44	55	943	6	26	3	6	0.03	2.61	0.39	4.90	0.92	0.10	0.03	0.04
L03W+08S	S	—	<	112	7	132	219	<	<	4	<	<	1.2	27	54	120	<	52	61	969	6	35	2	8	0.02	2.75	0.39	5.09	0.99	0.09	0.02	0.03
L04W+00	S	—	<	111	8	172	168	<	■	2	<	<	1.4	33	89	133	<	106	80	1547	5	27	3	8	0.07	3.01	0.55	4.78	1.20	0.27	0.03	0.09
L04W+01N	S	—	<	133	5	113	86	<	<	3	<	<	1.0	27	71	78	<	87	82	835	4	18	3	9	0.08	2.63	0.43	4.37	1.31	0.18	0.02	0.05
L04W+02N	S	—	<	196	4	100	169	<	<	4	<	<	1.1	31	83	51	<	108	88	792	5	15	2	10	0.07	2.70	0.37	4.90	1.59	0.15	0.02	0.03
L04W+03N	S	—	0.1	206	4	112	136	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	33	91	56	<	123	96	932	5	16	2	11	0.07	2.92	0.42	5.26	1.74	0.13	0.02	0.05
L04W+04N	S	—	<	212	<	114	205	<	<	4	<	<	1.4	37	102	63	■	142	111	687	4	17	3	13	0.07	3.40	0.49	5.69	1.72	0.19	0.02	0.04
L04W+05N	S	—	<	165	2	139	160	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	39	103	95	<	142	108	866	5	16	4	12	0.08	3.57	0.38	5.58	1.68	0.21	0.02	0.05
L04W+01S	S	—	<	119	3	127	161	<	<	3	<	<	1.3	31	89	98	<	121	81	977	5	21	3	9	0.07	2.92	0.48	4.71	1.32	0.26	0.02	0.06
L04W+02S	S	—	<	117	4	107	239	<	<	4	<	<	1.2	26	78	90	<	106	80	508	5	17	5	9	0.07	2.83	0.39	4.90	1.26	0.14	0.02	0.03
L04W+03S	S	—	<	156	4	110	207	<	<	3	<	<	1.1	27	82	77	<	113	83	599	5	14	3	10	0.05	2.79	0.37	5.06	1.39	0.10	0.02	0.03
L04W+04S	S	612	0.2	180	<	113	224	6	<	5	<	<	1.7	39	111	60	<	154	110	999	3	13	2	13	0.05	3.24	0.40	6.34	2.26	0.08	0.02	0.04
L04W+05S	S	—	0.4	131	7	121	408	<	<	6	<	<	2.2	32	57	23	<	56	62	1211	2	74	2	7	0.02	1.84	3.95	5.98	1.21	0.05	0.02	0.07
L04W+06S	S	—	0.1	97	5	128	155	<	<	5	<	<	1.3	20	55	54	<	55	55	729	4	19	2	7	0.02	2.17	0.27	5.16	1.00	0.08	0.02	0.04
L04W+07S	S	—	0.2	95	8	165	147	<	<	4	<	<	1.7	27	62	112	<	46	61	760	8	44	5	7	0.04	3.06	0.40	5.85	1.02	0.12	0.03	0.04
L04W+08S	S	—	0.1	90	8	169	155	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	27	61	108	<	48	64	1086	6	28	3	7	0.03	2.83	0.33	5.55	0.99	0.10	0.02	0.04
L05W+00	S	—	<	204	2	113	272	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	37	101	90	<	141	112	704	5	15	4	14	0.07	3.45	0.38	5.89	1.74	0.13	0.02	0.03
L05W+01N	S	—	<	121	6	126	291	<	<	3	<	<	1.2	29	77	94	<	82	84	775	5	17	4	9	0.07	2.85	0.42	4.88	1.13	0.22	0.02	0.03
L05W+02N	S	—	<	161	4	90	142	<	<	3	<	<	1.0	26	71	52	<	94	78	621	4	15	3	8	0.08	2.42	0.36	4.36	1.37	0.17	0.02	0.03
L05W+03N	S	—	<	230	3	91	130	<	<	3	<	<	1.2	35	83	54	<	118	87	760	4	13	3	9	0.08	2.80	0.41	4.76	1.68	0.15	0.02	0.04
L05W+04N	S	—	<	197	3	93	146	<	<	3	<	<	1.0	31	85	52	<	115	93	633	5	14	2	10	0.08	2.82	0.39	4.84	1.71	0.13	0.02	0.03
L05W+05N	S	—	<	162	3	115	129	<	<	3	<	<	1.3	31	84	65	<	112	94	819	4	17	3	10	0.07	2.93	0.39	5.04	1.56	0.16	0.02	0.05
L05W+01S	S	—	■	119	8	105	289	<	<	3	<	<	1.0	27	77	74	<	105	75	459	4	18	3	9	0.06	2.57	0.35	4.92	1.21	0.12	0.02	0.03
L05W+02S	S	—	0.1	175	2	114	363	<	<	5	<	<	1.5	29	85	70	<	137	91	527	3	18	2	11	0.04	2.82	0.37	5.97	1.47	0.09	0.02	0.03
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined ■=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate iPL INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95E0201

2036 Columbia Street
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Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95E0201 Out: May 03, 1995 Page 2 of 2 Section 1 of 1
Project: Ample Goldmax 58 Soil Pulp In: May 02, 1995 [022315:25:49:59050395] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
L05W+03S	§	—	0.2	162	8	146	447	<	<	6	<	<	1.8	26	78	89	<	91	76	748	4	20	2	10	0.04	2.48	0.40	6.05	1.12	0.11	0.02	0.04
L05W+04S	§	—	0.4	167	7	152	687	<	<	5	<	<	1.9	30	78	81	<	55	61	660	6	23	2	8	0.03	2.52	0.35	6.45	1.01	0.11	0.02	0.04
L05W+05S	§	840	0.5	156	10	143	211	<	<	4	<	<	1.5	33	80	62	<	47	59	871	5	28	2	7	0.02	2.34	0.47	5.75	0.93	0.11	0.02	0.04
L05W+06S	§	—	0.3	152	8	123	260	<	<	7	<	<	1.6	26	61	78	<	44	58	949	5	27	2	8	0.02	2.59	0.36	6.05	0.88	0.07	0.03	0.03
L05W+07S	§	—	0.1	105	7	171	124	<	<	3	<	<	1.5	31	82	201	<	77	83	1481	8	28	4	9	0.06	3.40	0.44	5.54	1.12	0.16	0.03	0.05
L05W+08S	§	—	0.2	137	12	165	64	<	<	5	<	<	1.9	24	52	83	<	27	39	876	6	21	2	5	0.02	1.76	0.43	6.18	0.56	0.07	0.03	0.05
L06W+00	§	—	<	192	6	135	487	<	<	6	<	<	1.7	41	120	83	<	93	100	733	6	20	6	13	0.08	3.22	0.48	6.30	1.40	0.14	0.03	0.04
L06W+01N	§	—	<	188	4	147	140	<	<	5	<	<	1.6	38	99	88	<	93	102	1116	5	21	4	10	0.10	3.16	0.68	5.17	1.38	0.20	0.03	0.05
L06W+02N	§	—	0.1	224	3	124	163	<	<	4	<	<	1.6	44	106	78	<	145	106	1358	5	16	3	11	0.07	3.45	0.42	5.71	2.04	0.21	0.02	0.05
L06W+03N	§	—	<	341	4	152	151	<	<	3	<	<	1.9	47	113	82	<	150	110	1350	4	25	2	12	0.07	3.67	0.82	5.91	2.11	0.23	0.03	0.08
L06W+04N	§	—	<	178	3	132	157	<	<	4	<	<	1.4	37	98	94	<	128	98	1092	4	20	3	10	0.07	3.31	0.50	5.18	1.64	0.19	0.03	0.07
L06W+05N	§	—	<	195	3	133	180	<	<	4	<	<	1.7	42	115	87	<	145	122	897	5	21	4	14	0.09	3.91	0.59	6.12	1.76	0.26	0.03	0.05
L06W+01S	§	—	0.1	103	8	125	641	<	<	5	<	<	1.6	23	41	48	<	25	45	484	4	19	2	6	0.02	1.79	0.34	6.07	0.57	0.10	0.02	0.03
L06W+02S	§	1710	<	97	8	147	772	<	<	5	<	<	1.8	33	95	140	33	75	75	911	6	29	2	10	0.04	2.53	0.43	6.11	0.95	0.15	0.02	0.05
L06W+03S	§	—	<	102	7	120	378	<	<	4	<	<	1.2	29	80	143	<	70	76	787	7	31	4	11	0.07	2.57	0.49	5.11	0.87	0.14	0.03	0.03
L06W+04S	§	—	0.1	136	4	115	280	<	<	4	<	<	1.4	28	86	107	<	81	82	673	8	30	5	10	0.08	2.56	0.64	4.77	1.06	0.17	0.03	0.04
L06W+05S	§	—	0.2	212	4	107	296	5	<	6	<	<	1.4	29	108	54	<	102	98	654	6	21	4	13	0.09	2.72	0.44	5.52	1.53	0.21	0.03	0.03
L07W+00	§	—	<	130	6	187	146	<	<	5	<	<	1.3	36	114	128	<	90	96	879	6	23	4	10	0.08	3.12	0.44	5.01	1.25	0.21	0.03	0.09
G 95 + 1	§	—	1.3	221	<	118	2576	14	<	4	<	<	2.7	90	263	12	<	265	84	689	4	83	1	17	0.08	3.01	4.40	7.14	2.78	0.17	0.02	0.03
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 95-261

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC. 23-May-95
1000-700 West Pender St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1G8

ATTENTION: ANDREW KAIP

35 Rock samples received May 16, 1995
Project # None Given

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	34616	10	0.1	60	18	18	<5	8
2	34617	5	0.1	30	24	4	<5	4
3	34619	165	0.1	355	25	6	<5	28
4	34620	430	0.1	225	19	8	<5	29
5	34621	255	0.1	80	43	150	<5	49
6	34622	515	0.1	110	33	58	<5	58
7	34623	815	0.1	605	17	22	<5	18
8	34624	930	0.1	155	25	8	<5	36
9	34625	>1000	0.1	40	38	6	<5	100
10	34626	60	0.1	870	24	6	<5	12
11	34627	5	0.1	1005	69	4	<5	21
12	34628	5	0.1	65	18	8	<5	12
13	34629	10	0.1	50	159	8	<5	65
14	34630	5	0.1	15	12	26	<5	39
15	34631	5	0.1	35	70	6	<5	130
16	34701	5	0.1	105	11	2	<5	6
17	34702	10	0.1	35	33	6	<5	57
18	34703	100	0.1	444	43	4	<5	16
19	34704	>1000	0.1	205	7	14	<5	2
20	34705	>1000	0.1	385	15	22	<5	18
21	34706	>1000	0.1	1275	34	12	<5	38
22	34707	785	0.1	510	12	8	<5	10
23	34708	90	0.1	120	36	8	<5	25
24	34709	5	0.1	70	16	8	<5	42
25	34710	>1000	0.1	525	39	4	<5	14
26	34711	>1000	0.1	475	444	10	<5	106
27	34712	>1000	0.3	>10000	97	6	<5	22

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC. AK 95-261

23-May-95

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
28	34713	>1000	0.3	3680	59	8	<5	28
29	34714	>1000	0.5	>10000	321	12	40	146
30	34715	825	0.1	1070	82	10	5	89
31	34716	190	0.1	305	33	4	<5	23
32	34717	>1000	0.8	9280	298	12	20	122
33	34718	>1000	0.1	2235	47	6	<5	6
34	34719	>1000	0.1	5710	48	12	<5	42
35	34618	250	0.1	200	61	126	<5	58
QC DATA:								
Resplit:								
R/S 28	34713	>1000	0.1	3815	64	8	<5	28
Repeat:								
1	34616	10	0.2	65	18	18	<5	7
Standard:								
GEO		150	1.4	60	90	22	<5	83

XLS/Homestake

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 95-261

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
1000-700 West Pender St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1G8

31-May-95

ATTENTION: ANDREW KAIP

35 Rock samples received May 16, 1995
Project # None Given

					METALLIC GOLD SCREEN ASSAY	
ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	As (%)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
9	34625	2.76	0.080	-	1.90	0.055
19	34704	1.30	0.038	-	-	-
20	34705	4.46	0.130	-	-	-
21	34706	1.08	0.031	-	-	-
25	34710	1.00	0.029	-	-	-
26	34711	3.67	0.107	-	3.83	0.112
27	34712	5.15	0.150	1.25	6.47	0.189
28	34713*	1.69	0.049	-	-	-
29	34714	16.50	0.481	4.22	18.64	0.544
32	34717	10.08	0.294	-	9.97	0.291
33	34718	1.28	0.037	-	-	-
34	34719	1.71	0.050	-	-	-
QC DATA:						
Resplit:						
R/S 28	34713	3.99	0.116	-	-	-
Standard:						
STD-L		2.02	0.059	-	-	-
Mp-1A		-	-	0.84	-	-

NOTE: ****Metallic Gold suspected***

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

xls/homestake

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

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Fax (604) 573-4557

24 -05- 1995

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 95-262

23-May-95

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.
1000-700 West Pender St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1G8

ATTENTION: ANDREW KAIP

26 Soil samples received May 16, 1995
Project # None Given

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	S1	<5	<.1	40	118	6	10	134
2	S2	<5	<.1	40	105	14	5	169
3	S3	<5	<.1	70	110	10	10	125
4	S4	40	<.1	60	110	10	10	168
5	S5 Rusty Soil	125	<.1	360	315	22	20	207
6	S6	<5	<.1	30	140	10	10	145
7	S7 Goldmax Road Cut 25 M West of Bend in Road	<5	<.1	45	117	4	5	62
8	S8	<5	<.1	80	60	4	<5	130
9	S9	<5	<.1	40	55	2	<5	137
10	S10	<5	<.1	35	60	4	<5	132
11	S11	40	<.1	105	129	4	10	118
12	S12	160	<.1	330	243	2	10	129
13	S13	15	<.1	140	228	6	10	186
14	S14	365	<.1	360	224	8	10	182
15	S15	10	<.1	190	277	4	10	154
16	S16	<5	<.1	120	255	4	10	148
17	S17	<5	<.1	120	310	4	10	169
18	S18	5	<.1	170	240	6	15	154
19	S19	<5	<.1	90	91	8	5	268
20	S20	10	<.1	85	128	4	5	250
21	S21	<5	<.1	90	107	6	5	193
22	S22	<5	<.1	85	126	2	5	185
23	S23	<5	<.1	50	70	6	10	180
24	S24	5	<.1	65	75	4	5	128
25	S25	<5	<.1	50	60	4	10	143
26	S26	<5	<.1	40	51	6	10	227

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC. AK 95-262

23-May-95

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
QC DATA:								
Repeat:								
1	S1	<5	<.1	45	117	6	10	132
Standard:								
GEO		150	1.4	70	90	20	<5	84

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

XLS/Homestake

FEED FAX THIS END

FAX

To: Andrew Kaip
Dept.:
Fax No.:
No. of Pages: 2
From: Sandy
Date: May 23.
Company:
Fax No.:
Comments: 262 - Agetz

Post-it™ fax pad 7903E

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95G3103

RECU/RECEIVED 11-08-1995

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Homestake Mineral Development Co   58 Samples   58= Rock   0= Soil   0= Core   0=RC Ct   0= Pulp   0=Other   [053909:36:13:59080495]

Out: Aug 04, 1995   Project: 90750 Ample   Raw Storage: 03Mon/Dis -- -- -- -- --   Mon=Month Dis=Discard
In : Jul 31, 1995   Shipper: T Cameron Scott   Pulp Storage: 12Mon/Dis -- -- -- -- --   Rtn=Return Arc=Archive
PO#:   Shipment: ID=C034306
Msg: Au(FA/AAS 30g) ICP(AqR)05
Msg: Reassay Au for > 1000 ppb

Document Distribution

1 Homestake Mineral Development Co
1000 - 700 W Pender St
Vancouver
BC V6C 1G8

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1	2	2	2	1
DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
0	0	0	1	0

ATT: Dave Kuran   Ph:604/684-2345
Fx:604/684-9831

2 Pamicon Development Ltd
711 - 675 Hastings Street
Vancouver
BC V6B 1N4

EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
2	2	1	0	1
DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
0	0	0	0	0

ATT: T Cameron Scott/Steve Todoruk   Ph:604/684-5901
Fx:604/684-0279

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Limit Low	Limit High	Units Description	Element	##
01	313P	FAAA	Au	2	9999	ppb Au FA/AAS finish 30g	Gold	01
02	364P	FAGrav	Au	See Data	Pg	g/mt Au FA/Grav in g/mt	Gold	02
03	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm Ag ICP	Silver	03
04	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm Cu ICP	Copper	04
05	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm Pb ICP	Lead	05
06	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm Zn ICP	Zinc	06
07	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	07

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95G3103

2036 Columbia Street
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Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95G3103 M Out: Aug 04, 1995 Section 1 of 1
Project: 90750 Ample 58 Rock In: Jul 31, 1995 [053909:25:5] 95] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au g/mt	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
22551	R	2	--	0.5	38	8	24	43
22552	R	5	--	0.5	39	2	17	37
22553	R	44	--	0.7	17	5	142	136
22554	R	22	--	0.1	7	<2	20	215
22555	R	3	--	0.8	19	<2	26	26
22556	R	4	--	0.9	1024	3	78	69
22557	R	5	--	0.7	15	<2	15	110
22558	R	6	--	0.3	6	6	29	257
22559	R	2	--	0.5	10	<2	40	20
22560	R	10	--	0.8	149	3	52	20
22561	R	<2	--	0.6	53	6	63	50
22562	R	950	--	9.5	26	3574	3507	5802
22563	R	4	--	0.7	5	10	32	55
22564	R	1680	1.97	0.5	49	4	58	149
22565	R	466	--	0.8	27	14	63	1799
22566	R	843	--	0.7	24	4	118	263
22567	R	1540	1.51	0.5	149	<2	99	1020
22568	R	1330	1.25	0.4	34	<2	64	440
22569	R	7	--	<0.1	10	<2	15	77
22570	R	1770	2.58	0.6	62	14	274	1780
22571	R	616	--	1.1	62	259	74	161
22572	R	215	--	0.7	50	11	66	216
22573	R	1220	2.39	0.6	11	<2	19	591
22574	R	3	--	0.7	4	8	41	32
22575	R	<2	--	0.1	25	<2	30	14
22576	R	<2	--	0.2	96	2	25	18
22577	R	5	--	0.8	45	10	129	36
22578	R	457	--	0.8	63	12	120	435
22579	R	623	--	0.6	33	<2	62	236
22580	R	127	--	0.3	29	3	69	418
22581	R	74	--	0.9	105	<2	86	178
22582	R	121	--	0.8	82	4	115	622
22583	R	50	--	0.6	22	2	74	298
22584	R	110	--	0.6	40	5	74	137
22585	R	346	--	0.6	55	<2	34	462
22586	R	920	--	1.0	96	2	108	219
22587	R	1910	1.68	0.8	48	2	96	1566
22588	R	131	--	0.9	61	6	80	219
22589	R	110	--	0.7	47	4	67	117
22590	R	300	--	<0.1	48	14	68	94
22591	R	13m	8.90	0.9	108	217	142	1337
22592	R	1900	1.81	0.5	28	11	59	250
22593	R	940	--	0.7	39	11	120	374
22594	R	3560	3.57	0.9	45	13	104	1179
22595	R	5580	6.27	1.2	21	28	42	590
22596	R	5170	5.10	0.4	11	14	23	439
22597	R	2700	3.19	0.3	7	10	3	181
22598	R	1140	1.23	0.3	14	6	25	373
22599	R	4320	4.83	1.1	75	18	137	3956
22600	R	5390	4.00	0.8	77	14	134	1615
22601	R	43	--	<0.1	249	<2	135	463
22602	R	27	--	<0.1	84	2	72	96
22603	R	32	--	0.7	75	3	151	134
22604	R	9	--	0.3	25	<2	125	54
22605	R	9660	9.37	0.6	41	25	78	2553
22606	R	2440	2.35	0.2	57	8	73	2301
22607	R	4840	5.17	0.9	51	9	69	2306
22608	R	50	--	0.4	50	<2	10	46
Min Limit		2	0.07	0.1	1	2	1	5
Max Reported*		9999	1000.00	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999
Method		FAAA	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95L0101

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Pamicon Development Ltd
Out: Dec 04, 1995 Project: 90750 Ample
In : Dec 01, 1995 Shipper: Cameron Scott
PO#: Shipment: ID=C000300
Msg: Metallic Au
Msg: RE:95G3103

6 Samples 0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 6= Pulp 0=Other [107210:36:49:59120495]

	Rock	Soil	Core	RC Ct	Pulp	Other	
Raw Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--	Mon=Month Dis=Discard
Pulp Storage:	--	--	--	--	12Mon/Dis	--	Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

Document Distribution

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1 Pamicon Development Ltd	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
711 - 675 W Hastings St	1	2	2	2	1
Vancouver	DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
BC V6B 1N4	0	0	0	1	0

ATT: Cameron Scott Ph:604/684-5901
Fx:604/684-0279

	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
2 Homestake Mineral Develpoment Co	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
1000 - 700 W Pender St	2	2	1	0	1
Vancouver	DL	3D	5D	BT	BL
BC V6C 1G8	0	0	0	0	0

ATT: Dave Kuran Ph:604/684-2345
Fx:604/684-9831

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Limit Low	Limit High	Units	Description	Element	##
01	802M	Spec	Total	See Data Pg		mpl g	Weight (2 Decimal)	Wt	01
02	802M	Spec	+150M	See Data Pg		mpl g	Weight (2 Decimal)	Wt	02
03	802M	Spec	-150M	See Data Pg		mpl g	Weight (2 Decimal)	Wt	03
04	368	MFA/Gra	Au+150	See Data Pg		mg	Au Fire Assay mg	Gold	04
05	368	MFA/Gra	Au-150	See Data Pg		g/mt	Au Fire Assay g/mt	Gold	05
06	368	MFA/Gra	Au Ttl	See Data Pg		g/mt	Au Fire Assay g/mt	Gold	06

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95L0101

Client: Pamicon Development Ltd   iPL: 95L0101   Out: Dec 04, 1995   Page 1 of 1   Section 1 of 1
Project: 90750 Ample   6 Pulp   In: Dec 01, 1995   [107210:58:14:59120495]   Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Total Smpl g	+150M Smpl g	-150M Smpl g	Au+150 mg	Au-150 g/mt	Au Ttl g/mt
22570	P	234.27	6.87	227.40	0.013	2.15	2.16
22591	P	247.18	1.08	246.10	0.518	7.77	11.25
22595	P	213.68	9.51	204.17	0.068	5.61	5.66
22596	P	215.12	0.27	214.85	0.001	5.28	5.28
22605	P	250.10	2.31	247.79	0.146	7.83	8.67
22607	P	212.67	0.20	212.47	0.001	4.46	4.46
Min Limit		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.00	0.00
Max Reported*		99999.00	99999.00	99999.00	1000.000	1000.00	1000.00
Method		Spec	Spec	Spec	FA/Gra	FA/Gra	FA/Gra

---=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95G3104

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11-08-1995

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
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Homestake Mineral Development Co 171 Samples 0= Rock 171= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 0= Pulp 0=Other [054017:37:48:59080395]

		0= Rock	171= Soil	0= Core	0=RC Ct	0= Pulp	0=Other	
Out: Aug 03, 1995 Project: 90750 Ample	Raw Storage:	--	00Mon/Dis	--	--	--	--	Mon=Month Dis=Discard
In : Jul 31, 1995 Shipper: T.Cameron Scott	Pulp Storage:	--	12Mon/Dis	--	--	--	--	Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

PO#: Shipment: ID=C034306
Msg: Au(FA/AAS 20g) ICP(AqR)05
Msg: Screen to -60 mesh

Document Distribution

1 Homestake Canada Inc
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BC V6C 1G8

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ATT: Dave Kuran Ph:604/684-2345
Fx:604/684-9831

2 Pamicon Development Ltd.
711-675 Hastings Street
Vancouver
BC V6B 1N4

EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
2	2	1	0	1
DL	**3D**	**5D**	**BT**	**BL**
0	0	0	0	0

ATT: T.Cameron Scott/Steve Todoruk Ph:604/684-5901
Fx:

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Method	Title	Limit Low	Limit High	Units	Description	Element	##
01	313P	FAAA	Au	2	9999	ppb	Au FA/AAS finish 30g	Gold	01
02	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	02
03	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	03
04	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	04
05	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	05
06	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	06

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INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95G3104

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95G3104 M Out: Aug 03, 1995   Section 1 of 1
Project: 90750 Ample 171 Soil In: Jul 31, 1995 [054018:38:0] 95] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
BL10+25E	S	365	0.2	134	12	128	301
BL10+50E	S	291	0.1	137	11	127	309
BL10+75E	S	297	0.2	146	11	137	348
BL11+25E	S	461	<0.1	140	10	133	327
BL11+50E	S	220	<0.1	133	11	132	325
BL11+75E	S	387	0.1	137	14	919	334
BL12+25E	S	268	0.1	97	11	152	278
BL12+50E	S	118	<0.1	85	9	178	169
BL12+75E	S	93	<0.1	135	10	132	138
BL13+50E	S	72	<0.1	105	13	176	108
BL14+25E	S	53	<0.1	95	13	153	87
BL14+50E	S	300	<0.1	108	6	169	125
BL14+75E	S	75	<0.1	105	9	133	99
BL15+25E	S	140	<0.1	126	10	134	128
BL15+50E	S	107	<0.1	123	7	108	124
BL16+25E	S	85	<0.1	136	13	218	127
BL16+50E	S	72	<0.1	125	12	150	119
BL16+75E	S	62	<0.1	154	10	134	117
BL17+25E	S	53	<0.1	125	12	126	86
BL17+50E	S	55	<0.1	124	10	127	93
BL17+75E	S	58	<0.1	140	12	122	94
BL18+25E	S	68	<0.1	149	12	152	124
BL18+50E	S	63	<0.1	135	10	149	104
BL18+75E	S	147	<0.1	132	13	145	125
L10+00E 9+00N	S	85	<0.1	95	11	160	123
L10+00E 9+50N	S	113	<0.1	132	12	208	147
L10+00E 10+00N	S	681	<0.1	250	13	169	477
L11+00E 7+00N	S	50	<0.1	68	10	195	91
L11+00E 7+50N	S	235	<0.1	85	11	183	122
L11+00E 8+00N	S	72	<0.1	78	10	200	96
L11+00E 8+50N	S	70	<0.1	83	13	208	84
L11+00E 9+50N	S	78	<0.1	102	16	131	163
L11+00E 10+00N	S	90	<0.1	162	10	155	193
L11+00E 10+50N	S	67	<0.1	265	7	115	104
L11+00E 11+00N	S	88	<0.1	195	10	123	189
L11+00E 11+50N	S	60	<0.1	290	7	156	131
L11+00E 12+00N	S	65	<0.1	191	8	110	140
L11+00E 12+50N	S	33	<0.1	106	9	120	77
L11+00E 13+00N	S	30	<0.1	274	4	134	71
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
L11+00E 13+50N	S	35	<0.1	80	10	149	67
L11+00E 14+00N	S	30	<0.1	126	12	133	93
L11+00E 14+50N	S	32	<0.1	149	10	126	72
L11+00E 15+00N	S	75	0.1	148	12	128	124
L12+00E 7+00N	S	78	<0.1	54	11	277	83
L12+00E 7+50N	S	60	<0.1	63	12	201	105
L12+00E 8+00N	S	67	<0.1	58	10	140	93
L12+00E 8+50N	S	61	0.1	70	13	178	237
L12+00E 9+00N	S	55	0.1	90	12	165	98
L12+00E 9+50N	S	170	0.1	103	12	139	199
L12+00E 10+50N	S	48	0.1	107	10	167	138
L12+00E 11+00N	S	58	<0.1	280	11	142	177
L12+00E 11+50N	S	41	0.1	193	10	152	99
L12+00E 12+00N	S	33	0.1	173	10	138	106
L12+00E 12+50N	S	15	0.1	76	11	193	79
L12+00E 13+00N	S	9	0.1	215	12	157	94
L12+00E 13+50N	S	15	0.1	118	11	165	82
L12+00E 14+00N	S	22	0.1	181	9	184	68
L12+00E 14+50N	S	17	0.1	93	11	150	70
L12+00E 15+00N	S	23	0.1	188	11	157	94
L12+00E 16+00N	S	50	0.1	266	12	159	110
L13+00E 10+50N	S	60	0.2	116	7	177	99
L13+00E 11+00N	S	33	0.2	104	10	169	72
L13+00E 11+50N	S	47	0.1	256	9	149	142
L13+00E 12+00N	S	48	<0.1	146	7	145	83
L13+00E 12+50N	S	5	0.1	120	9	111	60
L13+00E 13+00N	S	21	0.1	189	7	282	55
L13+00E 13+50N	S	45	0.1	176	10	166	87
L13+00E 14+00N	S	35	0.1	172	8	117	96
L13+00E 14+50N	S	37	0.1	183	10	113	128
L13+00E 15+00N	S	20	0.1	128	8	91	71
L13+00E 7+00S	S	187	0.2	80	14	161	267
L13+00E 8+00S	S	81	0.2	64	15	611	69
L13+00E 8+50S	S	46	0.2	87	15	161	133
L13+00E 9+00S	S	69	0.2	76	11	147	152
L13+00E 9+50S	S	147	0.1	122	11	145	233
L13+00E 10+00S	S	45	0.2	194	9	169	162
L14+00E 5+00N	S	23	0.2	49	9	160	69
L14+00E 5+50N	S	50	0.1	48	8	100	72
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95G3104

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
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Phone (604) 879-7878
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Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95G3104 M Out: Aug 03, 1995 Section 1 of 1
Project: 90750 Ample 171 Soil In: Jul 31, 1995 [054018:38:1] 95] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
L14+00E 6+00N	S	20	<0.1	55	11	188	84
L14+00E 6+50N	S	58	0.1	62	10	160	94
L14+00E 7+00N	S	39	0.2	70	12	238	72
L14+00E 7+50N	S	127	0.1	69	12	229	175
L14+00E 8+50N	S	287	<0.1	63	10	198	107
L14+00E 9+00N	S	43	0.1	82	14	197	120
L14+00E 9+50N	S	102	0.1	78	11	157	115
L14+00E 10+00N	S	23	0.1	110	8	156	93
L14+00E 10+50N	S	53	0.1	162	9	136	112
L14+00E 11+00N	S	40	<0.1	171	11	128	85
L14+00E 11+50N	S	38	<0.1	154	9	168	83
L14+00E 12+00N	S	30	0.1	113	11	115	65
L14+00E 12+50N	S	12	<0.1	90	10	101	48
L14+00E 13+00N	S	26	<0.1	169	11	161	71
L14+00E 13+50N	S	32	<0.1	176	16	148	74
L14+00E 14+00N	S	27	<0.1	121	7	110	71
L14+00E 14+50N	S	35	<0.1	148	8	113	86
L14+00E 15+00N	S	359	<0.1	184	11	113	109
L14+00E 15+50N	S	42	<0.1	279	14	135	116
L14+00E 16+00N	S	20	<0.1	193	11	138	87
L15+00E 5+00N	S	47	<0.1	50	11	240	59
L15+00E 5+50N	S	61	<0.1	45	11	206	59
L15+00E 6+00N	S	31	<0.1	34	11	249	49
L15+00E 6+50N	S	26	<0.1	40	12	170	61
L15+00E 7+50N	S	35	<0.1	34	6	172	49
L15+00E 8+00N	S	25	<0.1	62	12	162	77
L15+00E 8+50N	S	41	<0.1	54	8	146	76
L15+00E 9+00N	S	50	<0.1	61	10	144	131
L15+00E 9+50N	S	92	<0.1	82	9	133	110
L15+00E 10+00N	S	47	<0.1	139	10	151	128
L15+00E 10+50N	S	56	<0.1	127	14	148	83
L15+00E 11+00N	S	47	<0.1	131	8	154	72
L15+00E 11+50N	S	37	<0.1	128	11	165	84
L15+00E 12+00N	S	20	0.2	105	10	143	66
L15+00E 12+50N	S	22	<0.1	95	10	181	68
L15+00E 13+00N	S	25	0.2	53	13	392	24
L15+00E 13+50N	S	42	0.1	132	10	154	61
L15+00E 14+00N	S	45	0.1	160	8	126	91
L15+00E 15+00N	S	29	<0.1	197	8	148	91
L15+00E 16+00N	S	30	0.1	169	9	140	61
L16+00E 5+50N	S	24	0.2	49	12	153	70
L16+00E 6+00N	S	33	0.2	52	11	104	63
L16+00E 6+50N	S	40	0.2	34	11	235	50
L16+00E 7+00N	S	35	0.1	35	8	246	62
L16+00E 7+50N	S	30	0.3	72	14	183	85
L16+00E 8+00N	S	39	0.2	62	10	159	92
L16+00E 8+50N	S	52	0.1	52	10	174	72
L16+00E 9+00N	S	48	0.3	61	8	113	64
L16+00E 10+00N	S	41	0.1	94	6	114	69
L16+00E 10+50N	S	50	0.1	188	14	141	130
L16+00E 11+00N	S	38	0.1	121	9	114	74
L16+00E 11+50N	S	30	0.1	130	10	120	68
L16+00E 12+50N	S	43	<0.1	90	10	120	79
L16+00E 13+00N	S	28	<0.1	162	9	209	76
L16+00E 13+50N	S	34	<0.1	64	10	107	53
L16+00E 14+00N	S	53	<0.1	152	8	111	73
L16+00E 15+00N	S	42	0.2	69	10	652	18
L17+00E 6+50N	S	26	<0.1	48	12	335	68
L17+00E 7+00N	S	31	0.1	51	11	195	72
L17+00E 7+50N	S	25	0.2	54	11	390	69
L17+00E 8+00N	S	34	0.1	61	11	213	68
L17+00E 8+50N	S	46	0.1	52	10	146	66
L17+00E 9+00N	S	26	0.1	98	9	184	99
L17+00E 9+50N	S	87	0.1	107	12	264	111
L17+00E 10+00N	S	25	<0.1	144	13	207	142
L17+00E 10+50N	S	41	0.3	83	20	185	37
L17+00E 11+50N	S	10	0.1	108	11	172	82
L17+00E 12+00N	S	24	0.1	98	10	140	69
L18+00E 6+00N	S	34	0.3	102	20	201	130
L18+00E 6+50N	S	27	0.2	73	17	173	95
L18+00E 7+00N	S	26	0.2	75	10	143	81
L18+00E 7+50N	S	21	0.1	78	11	157	86
L18+00E 8+00N	S	14	0.1	65	11	149	77
L18+00E 8+50N	S	31	<0.1	61	14	197	60
L18+00E 9+00N	S	47	0.1	96	9	216	92
L18+00E 9+50N	S	46	0.2	106	10	272	98
L18+00E 10+00N	S	19	0.1	109	12	252	98
L18+00E 10+50N	S	20	0.1	130	15	346	110
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
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Client: Homestake Mineral Development Co iPL: 95G3104 M Out: Aug 03, 1995 Section 1 of 1
Project: 90750 Ample 171 Soil In: Jul 31, 1995 [054018:38:2] 95] Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name			Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
L18+00E	11+50N	S	47	<0.1	88	10	131	66
L18+00E	12+00N	S	27	<0.1	131	9	140	68
L19+00E	6+00N	S	49	0.2	160	23	356	185
L19+00E	6+50N	S	43	0.1	129	23	353	189
L19+00E	7+00N	S	35	0.1	96	16	255	96
L19+00E	7+50N	S	33	0.2	130	14	214	143
L19+00E	8+00N	S	45	0.3	139	15	269	150
L19+00E	8+50N	S	30	0.2	117	16	305	118
L19+00E	9+00N	S	21	<0.1	121	10	223	116
L19+00E	9+50N	S	70	0.1	116	17	330	128
L19+00E	10+00N	S	21	<0.1	127	15	247	118
L19+00E	10+50N	S	23	0.1	66	13	206	93
L19+00E	11+00N	S	39	<0.1	126	14	270	112
L19+00E	11+50N	S	27	<0.1	143	11	276	129
L19+00E	12+00N	S	11	<0.1	141	6	152	82
Min Limit			2	0.1	1	2	1	5
Max Reported*			9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999
Method			FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

---=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

APPENDIX D

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT ON EIGHT THIN SECTIONS FROM THE BRIDGE RIVER TERRAIN

VP

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist
CRAIG LEITCH, Ph.D. Geologist
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PETROGRAPHIC REPORT ON EIGHT THIN SECTIONS FROM THE BRIDGE RIVER TERRANE

Report for: T. Cameron Scott
Pamicon Development Ltd.
711-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4.

Job # CL-56-95
Invoice 950766

Jan. 4, 1996.

CS 95-07-17-2: AMPHIBOLE-EPIDOTE-CHLORITE-MINOR K-SPAR ALTERED BASALT-BASALTIC ANDESITE CUT BY INTENSE NETWORK OF FRACTURES WITH FINE OPAQUES

Dark grey-green, fine-grained rock cut by a network of fine dark fractures. There is no reaction to cold dilute HCl, and only traces of magnetism. One half of the section contains minor K-feldspar (paler coloured portion as revealed in the etched slab). In thin section, this rock appears to be an altered basalt or basaltic andesite, possibly belonging to either the Bridge River Group or Cadwallader Group (sensu lato). The modal mineralogy is approximately:

Plagioclase	40%
Amphibole	35%
Epidote	10%
Chlorite	10%
Opaque (fracture network)	3%
K-feldspar (secondary)	2%
Green "hydrobiotite"	<1%
Limonite	tr

This is an intensely fractured and altered rock, apparently consisting mainl of fine plagioclase and amphibole cut by fractures along which very fine opaque matter, epidote and chlorite are distributed. Larger patches (to 2 mm long) of chlorite-epidote also occur.

Plagioclase forms subhedral crystals up to 0.25 mm long with rounded to ragged outlines due to alteration at their margins to amphibole and epidote. It is not possible to determine the composition of the plagioclase due to the fine grain size and alteration; it likely was calcic, but may now be sodic due to alteration.

Amphibole forms aggregates up to 0.3 mm across of fine ragged fibrous mats (needles to 0.15 mm long) with pale green colour and oblique extinction (about 10-15 degrees). It is likely after some former mafic mineral such as pyroxene. In places vague outlines of ?former mafic crystals up to 1 mm long contain traces of pale greenish brown "hydrobiotite" as very fine flakes to 35 microns diameter. The amphibole is also heavily replaced along the intense fracture network by areas of epidote and chlorite as subhedral crystals to 0.2 mm and flakes to 25 microns respectively. The epidote-group mineral has no pleochroism, suggesting low Fe content, but the chlorite has anomalous blue interference colours suggesting moderate Fe content.

Opaques along the fractures are very fine-grained (1-20 microns) to amorphous. Rarely, especially in the patches of chlorite-epidote, there are crystalline opaques to 50 microns in diameter. K-feldspar mainly occurs as sub- to anhedral crystals of 0.25 mm size in narrow irregular veinlets up to 0.5 mm thick, or as aggregates of very fine anhedral crystals to 50 microns; the K-spar could be secondary. It shows minor alteration to fine (10-20 micron) rosettes of chlorite.

CS-95-07-17-3: FINE-GRAINED SUCROSIC QUARTZ-RICH ROCK, POSSIBLY METACHERT, WITH MINOR CALCITE AND OPAQUE MATTER ALONG FRACTURES

White, fine-grained, sugary rock cut by network of fine black fractures; rare pyrite. Rock is not magnetic and shows no stain for K-feldspar except trace along a fracture, but reacts in places to HCl. Modal mineralogy in thin section is approximately:

Quartz (largely secondary)	80%
Carbonate (?mainly calcite)	15%
Opaque (along fractures)	3%
Limonite	1%
Pyrite	<1%
K-feldspar	<1%

This rock is composed almost entirely of fine-grained quartz, probably mostly secondary, with lesser carbonate, and very fine opaque matter distributed along an intimate fracture network. If there is feldspar, it is not recognizable (it could be fine-grained, untwinned plagioclase with refractive index similar to that of quartz, but I do not consider this likely). Quartz mainly forms fine sucrosic anhedral grains of 10-25 micron diameter. Carbonate, likely mostly calcite to judge by the reaction in hand specimen, occurs as coarser (25-50 micron) subhedral to euhedral crystals scattered throughout the rock and along narrow veinlets (to 0.1 mm thick). The rock is cut by narrow (0.25 mm) irregular anastamosing veinlets of slightly coarser quartz and carbonate (subhedral crystals to 0.1 mm).

Opaque matter occurs mostly as extremely fine-grained (1-5 micron) grains along very narrow fractures (typically 10-20 microns thick) or interstitial to quartz in patches or areas with subhedral or ?fragmental outlines up to 0.35 mm across. The latter could represent replaced ?phenocrysts or fragments. The identity of the bulk of the opaque matter is not clear; it could be carbonaceous material. In places there is minor redish-brown limonite, as amorphous intergranular films between quartz grains along a 0.5 mm thick planar quartz vein cutting the center of the slide.

The origin of this rock is not obvious; although not banded, it could be a brecciated part of the ribbon cherts of the Bridge River Group.

<u>CS-95-07-17-7: AMPHIBOLE-EPIDOTE-CHLORITE-CALCITE-TRACE K-FELDSPAR ALTERED ?BASALT OR BASALTIC ANDESITE</u>

Fine-grained, pale green possible metavolcanic rock faintly foliated by abundant narrow dark sub-parallel fractures. The rock is slightly magnetic, and reacts slightly to HCl along some fractures; there are also traces of K-feldspar along fractures. In thin section, the modal mineralogy is similar to that for sample 17-2:

Amphibole (secondary)	50%
Plagioclase	30%
Epidote	10%
Chlorite	5%
Opaque matter (along fractures)	2%
Carbonate (calcite)	1%
Sphene, rutile	1%
Limonite	1%
K-feldspar	<1%

Although the proportions differ, this sample is similar to sample 17-2, being composed mainly of amphibole and plagioclase with epidote and chlorite along irregular distributed fractures and veinlets.

Amphibole forms fine subheral crystals up to 0.1 mm long with somewhat fibrous habit suggesting secondary origin. The extinction angle near 10-15 degrees and very pale greenish colour suggest a memeber of the tremolite-actinolite group. In places, the amphibole is partly altered to fine chlorite.

Plagioclase forms sub- to anhedral crystals also up to 0.1 mm, generally finer than and interstitial to the amphibole (the reverse of the relation in sample 17-2, so this sample is slighlty more mafic). It is not possible to determine the composition of the plagioclase in the fine, untwinned, anhedral crystals. There may be quartz present but this is hard to determine given the lack of twinning in plagioclase. Rare K-feldspar is found as sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.1 mm along some fractures.

Epidote forms sub- to euhedral crystals up to 0.35 mm size, in places forming layers up to 3 mm thick where it is accompanied by significant chlorite. The epidote-group mineral may be clinozoisite (Fe-poor) since there is little or no yellowish pleochroism. Chlorite forms fine subhedral flakes up to 50 microns in diameter with purple-blue interference colours suggesting relatively Fe-rich composition; in places there is minor sphene and/or rutile mixed with the chlorite, as fine granular crystals up to 20 microns in diameter. Carbonate is also found associated with the epidote and chlorite, forming subhedral to euhedral 25-50 micron crystals in layers up to 0.5 mm thick.

Opaque matter forms very fine, amorphous grains to 5 microns size along the network of fine fractures, partly associated with epidote. Minor reddish-brown limonite associated with epidote may be after former ?pyrite as subhedral crystals up to 50 microns diameter.

As for 07-2, this appears to be an amphibole-epidote-chlorite altered ?basalt or basaltic andesite, typical of the Bridge River and/or Cadwallader group volcanic rocks.

CS 95-07-18-1: AMPHIBOLE-ALBITE-CHLORITE-CALCITE ALTERED DIORITE

Grey-green, medium-grained dioritic intrusive rock composed of roughly equal amounts of dark green mafic and greyish altered plagioclase (no stain for K-feldspar in etched slab). The rock is very slightly magnetic and reacts moderately to HCl. Modal mineralogy in thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (likely albitized)	25%
Secondary amphibole (?tremolite-actinolite)	25%
Amphibole (?hornblende)	20%
Chlorite	15%
Carbonate (mainly calcite)	10%
Sphene, rutile	3%
Sericite, clay (after feldspar)	2%

This appears to be a fairly typical fine-grained version of the Bralorne diorite, originally composed of slightly more mafic than plagioclase but now strongly altered to albite, amphibole, chlorite and calcite. Plagioclase crystals are subhedral to anhedral in outline, with no or only vague twinning suggesting homogenization to albitic composition during alteration (and/or greenschist facies metamorphism). Most crystals are heavily overprinted by subhedral carbonate to 0.1 mm (aggregates to 0.7 mm) and minor sericite as very fine (10-20 micron) subhedral flakes.

Former mafics include cores of brownish green to pale sea-green amphibole (sub- to euhedral crystals to 1.5 mm long; the green portions appear to be secondary ?actiolitic amphibole after ?hornblende, although the hornblende itself may be after pyroxene. The rims of mafic minerals are replaced by abundant fine-grained fibrous clear amphibole (?tremolitic) up to 0.1 mm long, or in places by pale green chlorite up to 50 microns in diameter (iron to magnesium ratio about 50:50). Minor semi-opaques (mainly sphene, to 50 microns, cored by finer rutile to 25 microns) occur in areas rich in mafic minerals, with subhedral outlines suggestive of former ?ilmenite or magnetite.

There does not appear to be any quartz present; therefore, this rock would be classified as an amphibole-albite-chlorite-calcite altered hornblende diorite.

CS 95-07-18-3: FOLIATED, ALBITE-CALCITE-CHLORITE-AMPHIBOLE ALTERED ?ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK

Fine-grained, dull buff-grey faintly foliated carbonate-rich rock that reacts strongly to cold dilute HCl. There are fine wispy black streaks revealed in the etched slab, but no stain for K-feldspar and no magnetism. Modal mineralogy in thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (?albitic)	35%
Carbonate (mainly calcite)	25%
Chlorite	15%
Amphibole (secondary)	10%
Quartz	10%
Rutile, sphene	3-5%
Limonite (hematite, goethite)	<1%
Apatite	<1%

This rock appears to be a highly altered volcanic, principally composed of fine-grained plagioclase feldspar and alteration products of former mafic minerals, with abundant coarse carbonate and scattered quartz. The original texture is all but destroyed by the alteration and shearing; only rarely are elongate patches of chlorite seen that suggest ?former mafic phenocrysts up to 3 mm long.

Plagioclase occurs as 0.1-0.2 mm subhedral crystals with vestiges of twinning and relief lower than quartz (possibly albitic), but no grains are large enough to determine the composition precisely. It is not clear whether the abundant carbonate, which forms subhedral to anhedral crystals up to 0.15 mm across aggregating in places to 0.3 mm, is a replacement of plagioclase or of mafic minerals; it may be partly of both. Carbonate is likely mostly calcite to judge by the reaction in hand specimen.

Chlorite forms abundant fine (25-35 micron) flakes mainly interstitial to the other minerals, mixed in places with lesser fibrous colourless ?amphibole up to 0.1 mm long. The chlorite is a length-fast, very pale green to colourless variety that is likely magnesian. Amphibole may be tremolite-actinolite, also towards the magnesian end to judge by the pale colour.

Quartz occurs as subhedral crystals or aggregates up to 0.25 mm across, in places mixed with a little albite; the quartz could be either primary (small phenocrysts) or largely secondary. The distribution suggests the former, but it is hard to be sure. If so, then the composition of this rock might be about that of a quartz andesite or possibly dacite, intensely altered to albite-calcite-chlroite-amphibole.

CS 95-07-20-1: INTENSELY CALCITE-ALBITE-SERICITE-CHLORITE ALTERED FELSIC-INTERMEDIATE CRYSTAL-LITHIC TUFF (?DACITIC)

Dark grey-green medium- to fine-grained volcanic rock; texture revealed in etched slab suggests a crystal tuff, with phenocrysts or shards of quartz (?similar to those less perfectly preserved in the previous sample), plagioclase, and mafics all up to about 1 mm in size. There is no stain for K-feldspar, and only trace magnetism, but the rock reacts strongly to HCl. Modal mineralogy is approximately:

Carbonate (largely calcite)	40%
Relict plagioclase (?albitic)	25%
Sericite	15%
Chlorite	15%
?Carbonaceous matter	2%
Sphene, rutile	2%
Limonite	1%

This sample consists of clear, unaltered, euhedral to broken quartz shards up to 1 mm diameter, smaller plagioclase shards and sheared, altered mafic relict crystals up to 1.5 mm long in a matrix of carbonate, sericite and chlorite. Barely recognizable lithic clasts are subangular and up to about 1 mm long; most are partly destroyed by shearing, which is subparallel to a foliation expressed by a network of thin (10-30 micron thick) dark fractures, mainly composed of very fine-grained (1-10 micron) ?carbonaceous matter, in places with sphene, rutile and limonite. Some clasts are composed of very fine-grained (10-20 micron) quartz; these could represent chert clasts.

Plagioclase forms subhedral ?shards up to 0.5 mm long that are mainly altered to carbonate and sericite but are still barely recognizable. Mafic relics or ?shards are aminly mainly replaced by a very fine-grained, 5-15 micron mixture of chlorite and sericite, in places with minor coarser (to 50 microns) carbonate as sub- to anhedral crystals. Chlorite is also found in elongate patches (?fractures) as slightly coarser, subhedral crystals to 25 microns diameter, with blue anomalous interference colours indicating moderately Fe-rich composition.

Carbonate occurs as a fine- to fairly coarse-grained replacement of the whole rock, forming sub- to anhedral crystals up to 0.5 mm in diameter. It is likely mostly calcite to judge by the strong reaction to cold dilute HCl in hand specimen.

This appears to have been a felsic-intermediate crystal-lithic tuff, possibly of about dacite composition, before intense alteration to calcite, albite, sericite and chlorite. The origin of the intimate dark fracture network of ?carbonaceous matter is not clear, but it could be related to a nearby large-scale fault. The rock could be part of the Cadwallader Group.

CS-95-07-22-1: INTENSELY CHLORITE-DOLOMITE/ANKERITE-MINOR QUARTZ ALTERED ?MAFIC ROCK, POSSIBLY DIORITE TO GABBRO

Medium-grained ?strongly altered intrusive rock invaded by a black matrix in places and cut by slickensided fractures. There are traces of magnetism but the rock does not react to cold dilute HCl and shows no stain for K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy is approximately:

Chlorite	55%
Carbonate (?dolomite or ankerite)	35%
Quartz (likely secondary)	10%
Rutile, sphene	<1%
Sericite	<1%

This rock owes its vaguely porphyritic appearance to large euhedral crystals of carbonate (1.5 mm, aggregating to 3 mm) that appear to be general replacements of the rock (in places vein-like) rather than pseudomorphs of any former phenocrystic crystals. The lack of reaction in hand specimen suggests that most of the carbonate is dolomite or ankerite.

Chlorite forms fine subhedral flakes of about 25 to 50 microns in diameter that are length-fast, colourless and with moderate birefringence that suggests a magnesium-rich composition. Minor quartz, as sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.1 mm, is intermixed with the chlorite. Chlorite forms an almost massive matrix to the carbonate crystals, particularly at one end of the slide (the black portion in hand specimen) which is solid chlorite. Beyond this massive chlorite, there are vague relict textures in the chlorite suggestive of former ?phenocrysts or crystals up to 1.5 mm long.

Quartz also occurs in rare large patches up to 3.5 mmlong composed of coarse anhedral strained crystals (undulose extinction, sutured grain boundaries) up to 2 mm size. These have the appearance of ?vein fragments, especially where mixed with lesser carbonate. Sericite, or muscovite, occurs as rare subhedral flakes up to 0.2 mm in diameter.

Traces of sphene/rutile occur as very fine brown euhedral crystals up to 35 microns in size, mostly contained in carbonate and chlorite. The magnesium-rich character of the chlorite and the carbonate in this rock, plus the vaguely defined ?relict mafic crystals, and even the possible former presence of quartz-carbonate veins, suggests a mafic precursor rock, possibly diorite or gabbro; the relatively low content of TiO_2 oxides does not support an ultramafic protolith.

CS 95-07-22-6: INTENSELY ALBITE-CHLORITE-CALCITE-SERICITE ALTERED ?DIORITE OR GABBRO

Fine-grained gray rock characterized by 2-3 m long dark shreddy ?chloritic fragments in a fine matrix of white to buff ?altered feldspar, cut by up to 1 cm thick carbonate veins that react strongly to HCl. There is no stain for K-feldspar; the rock is very slighlty magnetic. Modal mineralogy is approximately:

Plagioclase (?albite)	45%
Chlorite	30%
Carbonate (?mainly calcite)	15%
Sericite, muscovite	5%
Epidote (clinozoisite)	3%
Rutile, sphene	1-2%
Apatite	<1%

This sample is similar to the amphibole diorite (18-1) in being composed mainly of plagioclase and altered mafic relics. The plagioclase forms subhedral crystals up to 1 mm long with a secondary appearance; twinning and extinction angle about 16 degrees suggest a composition of albite, An_o. Most of the crystals show minor alteration to fine carbonate and sericite. Carbonate forms sub- to anhedral crystals up to 0.5 mm size, both as disseminated replacements of the rock and as poorly defined veins up to 2 mm thick. Sericite, or muscovite where coarser, forms subhedral to bent flakes up to 0.25 mm diameter, in places concentrated along fractures or slips.

Mafic relics are subhedral to rounded in outline, up to 3 mm long. Although they have shard-like outlines (wispy, elongated in places) this could be the result of shearing. They are mainly pseudomorphed by chlorite, with minor epidote-group mineral and traces of rutile and/or sphene, and apatite. Chlorite forms eu- to subhedral flakes of up to 0.1 mm diameter, with length-fast character, weakly anomalous birefringence and very pale green colour indicating approximately median Fe:Mg ratio. The epidote-group mineral shows no pleochroism and thus may be Fe-poor (clinozoisite), forming euhedral to subhedral crystals up to 0.3 mm in size. Rutile forms very fine needles to 20 microns long; apatite crystals are euhedral and up to 50 microns long.

Although it is not clear whether the mafic relics in this sample are derived from clasts of mafic rock or phenocrysts, the composition appears to be about that of a diorite or gabbro. There is also the possiblilty that the dark shards represent fiamme, or lithic clasts, in a volcanic rock of andesitic composition, but the abundant plagioclase crystals argue against this. I have not seen a version of the Bralorne diorite that looks exactly like this, but that seems the most likely protolith.

Craig H.B. Leitch, Ph.D, P.Eng.
492 Isabella Point Road, Salt Spring Island, B.C. V8K 1V4
(604) 653-9158

APPENDIX E

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

T. CAMERON SCOTT, GEOLOGIST

I, T. Cameron Scott of 3925 Fourth Avenue, Port Alberni, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1973) and hold a B.Sc. in Geology.

2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. My primary employment since 1963 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. My experience has encompassed a wide range of geological environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with prospecting geophysical, geochemical and exploration drilling techniques.

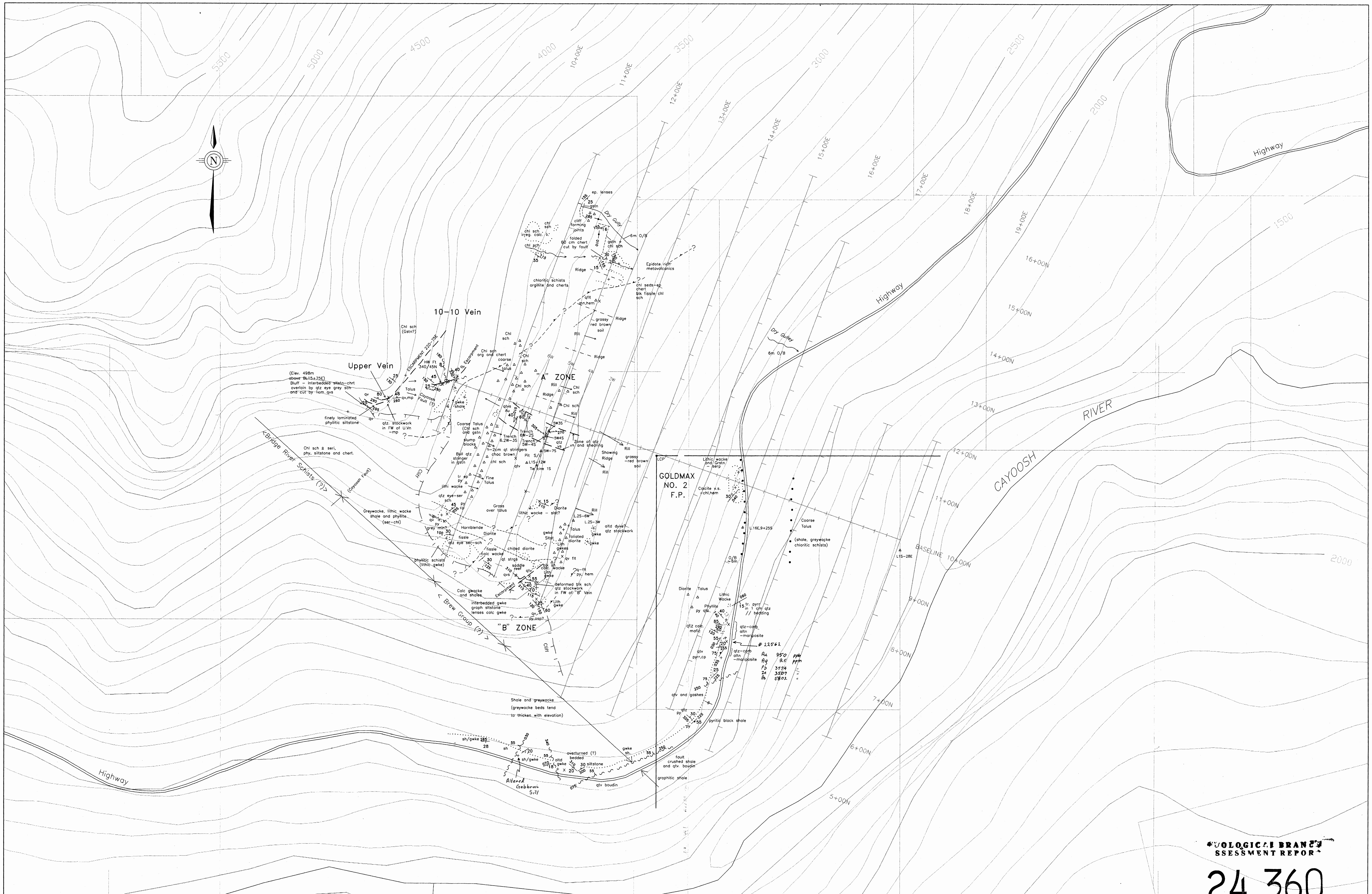
5. This report is based on data generated by myself under the direction of Steve Todoruk, P.Geo. and Dave Kuran, P.Geo., and on information contained in the various reports listed in the Bibliography.

6. I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 7 day of February, 1996.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
T. C. SCOTT
FELLOW

T. Cameron Scott



LEGEND

- Bedding
- Sense of Shear
- Quartz Vein
- Foliation (includes bedding, cleavage and generall schistosity where indistinguishable)
- Joints (cliff forming)
- Lithology Boundaries (assumed)
- Diorite Float

LEGEND

- Outcrop
- Cliff
- Ridge
- Dry Gulley
- Rill
- Fault
- Quartz Vein
- Trench
- Rock Sample
- Specimen Location
- Soil Sample

METRES 0 100 200

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

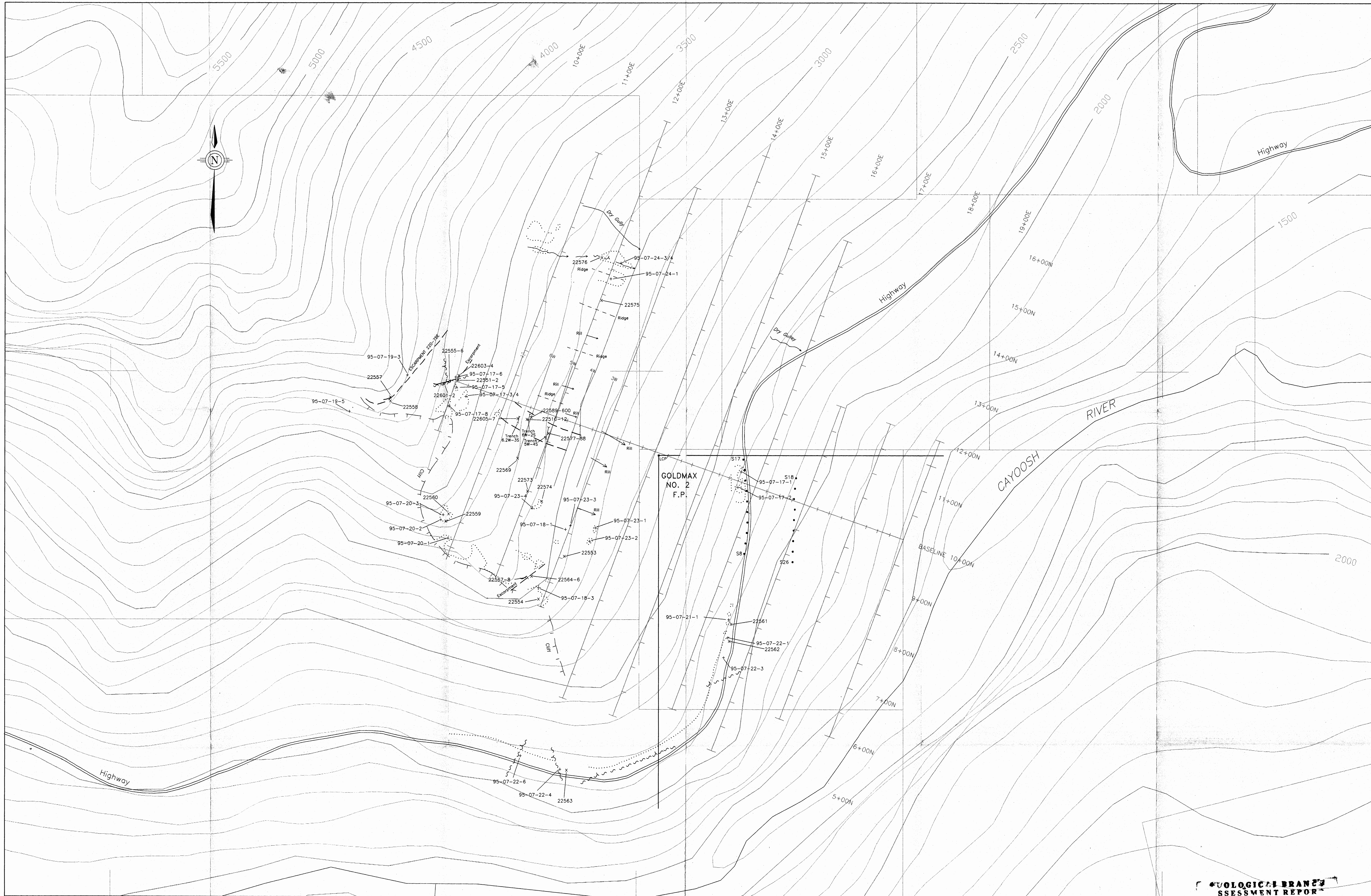
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995 | SCALE: 1:2500 | FIGURE NO. 6a

GEOLOGY-2/01/96



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,360

LEGEND

	Outcrop
	Cliff
	Ridge
	Dry Gulley
	Rill
	Fault
	Quartz Vein
	Trench
x	Rock Sample
+	Specimen Location
S8•	Soil Sample

METRES
0 100 200

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

ROCK SAMPLE AND SPECIMEN LOCATIONS

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:2500	FIGURE NO. 6b

R&SLOCTN-2/01/96

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,360

LEGEND

	Outcrop		Trench
	Cliff	x	Rock Sample
	Ridge	+	Specimen Location
	Dry Gulley	58•	Soil Sample
	Rill		
	Fault		
	Quartz Vein		

SAMPLE DATA

ARSENIC IN PPM

		CONTOUR LEVEL
Number of Samples	171	
Sample Standard Deviation	65 ppm	
Arithmetic Mean	110 ppm	— — —
x + 1SD	175 ppm	- - - -
x + 2SD	240 ppm	———

METRES
0 100 200

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE - GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

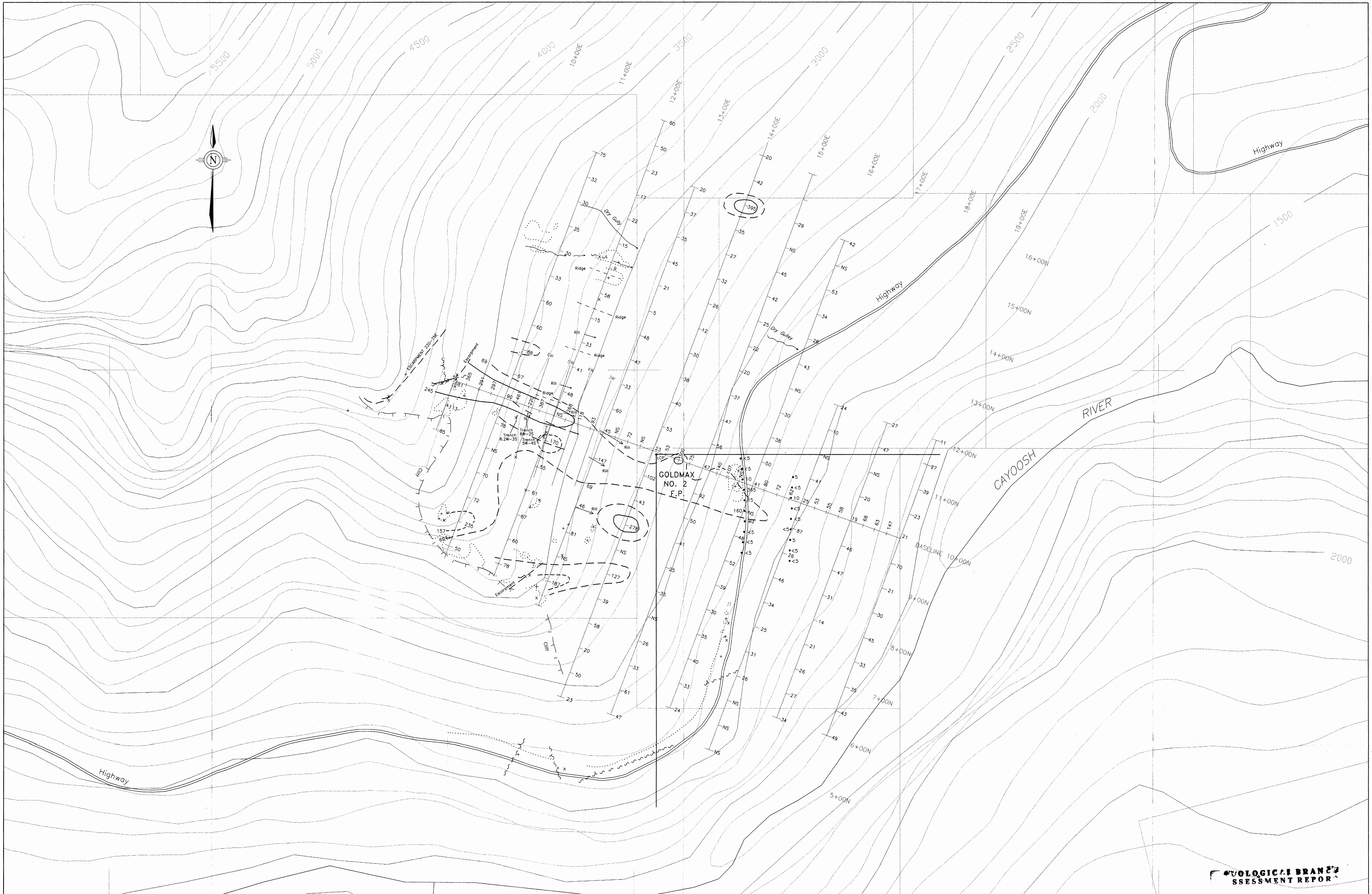
PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY
ARSENIC IN SOILS (PPM)

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:2500	FIGURE NO. 8a

GCHEM-AS-2/01/96



24,360

LEGEND

- Outcrop
- Cliff
- Ridge
- Dry Gulley
- Rill
- Fault
- Quartz Vein
- Trench
- x Rock Sample
- \+ Specimen Location
- 58• Soil Sample

SAMPLE DATA

GOLD IN PPB

Number of Samples	171	
Sample Standard Deviation	88 ppm	
Arithmetic Mean	69 ppm	— — —
x + 1SD	157 ppm	- - - - -
x + 2SD	245 ppm	———

METRES
0 100 200

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD IN SOILS (PPB)
NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:2500	FIGURE NO. 8b

GCHEM-AU-2/01/96

LEGEND

	Outcrop		Trench
	Cliff	x	Rock Sample
	Ridge	+	Specimen Location
	Dry Gulley	58•	Soil Sample
	Rill		
	Fault		
	Quartz Vein		

SAMPLE DATA

COPPER IN PPM

Number of Samples	171	
Sample Standard Deviation	54 ppm	
Arithmetic Mean	118 ppm	— —
x + 1SD	172 ppm	------
x + 2SD	226 ppm	———
INTERPRETIVE BOUNDARIES		—·—·—

METRES

0 100 200

HOMESTAKE CANADA INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

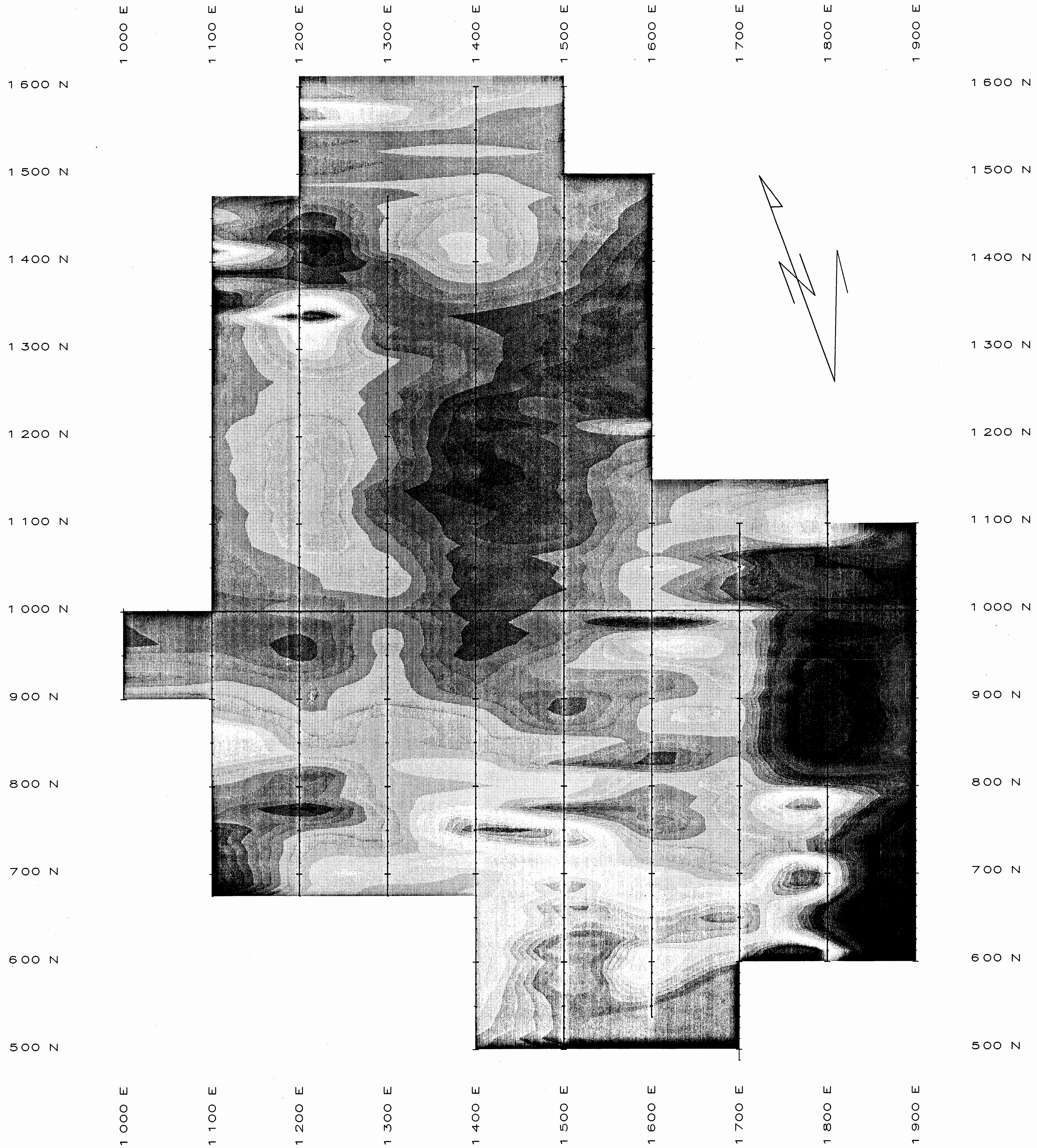
PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER IN SOILS (PPM)

NTS: 92J/9E

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1995	SCALE: 1:2500	FIGURE NO. 8c

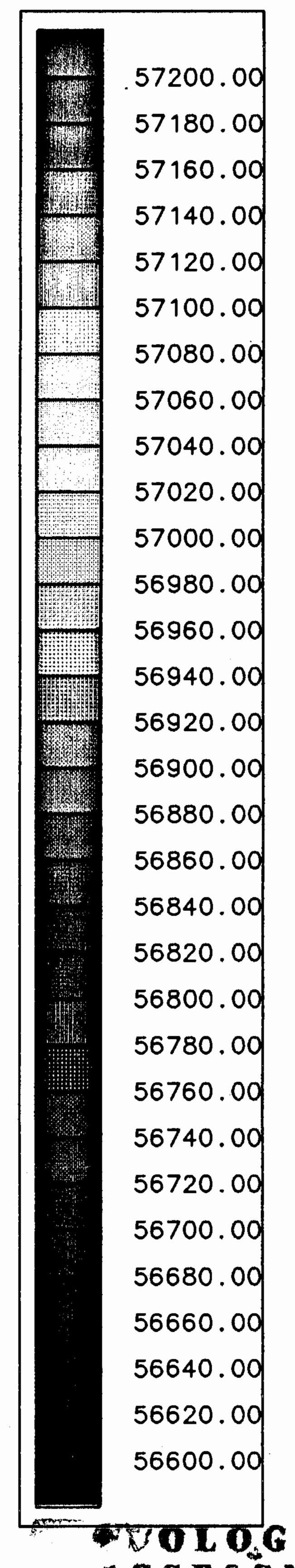
GCHEM-CU-2/01/96



INSTRUMENTATION :

FIELD : OMNI PLUS combined TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER and VLF-EM RECEIVER

BASE : OMNI IV TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER



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AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

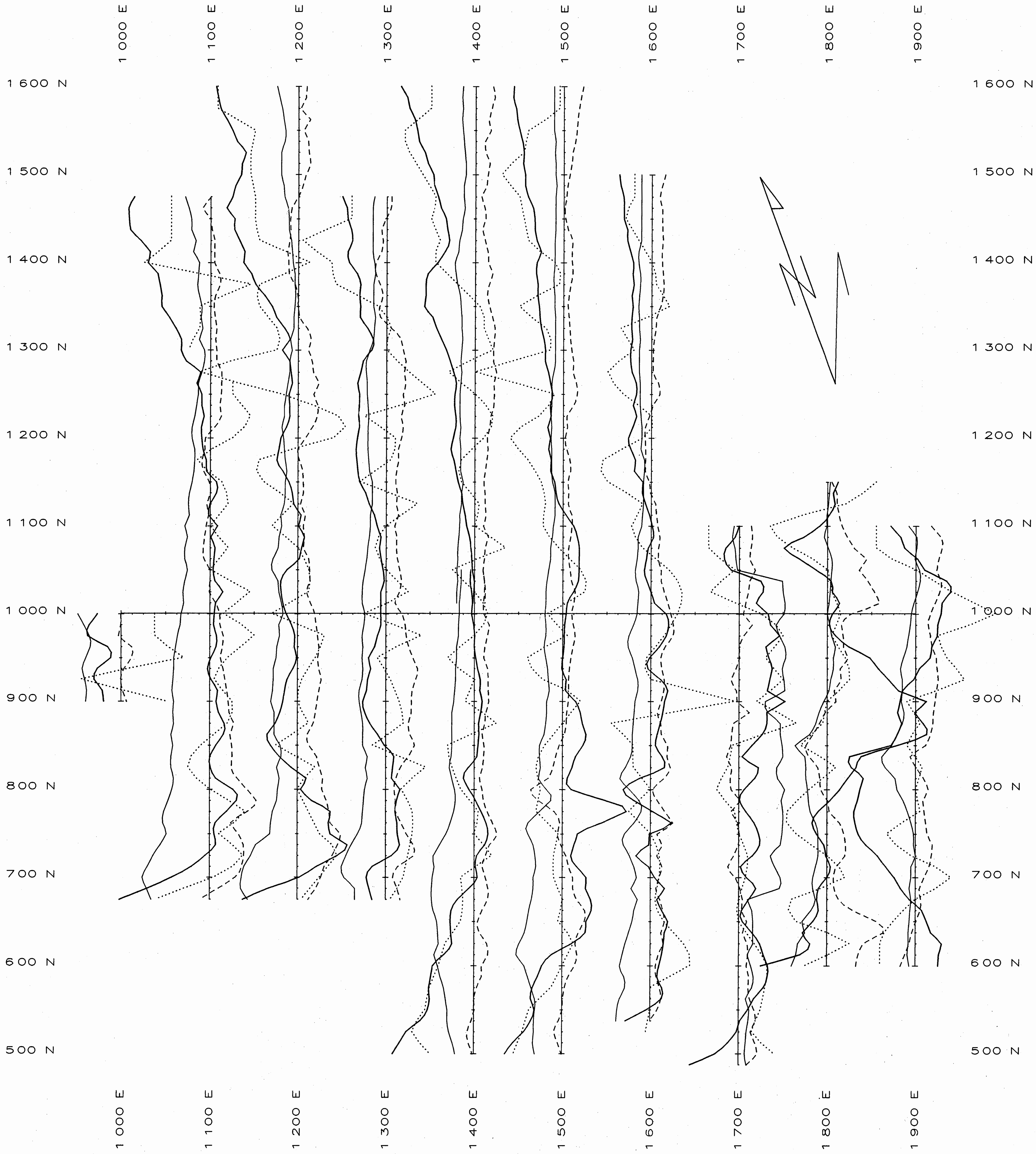
N.T.S. : 92J/9e Lillooet Mining Division

SCALE AS SHOWN IN METRES

50 0 50 100 150

July, 1995 Plate G–1a

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



INSTRUMENTATION :

FIELD : OMNI PLUS combined TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER and VLF–EM RECEIVER

BASE : OMNI IV TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

all profiles positive to the top and the left

Total field 5%/cm ANNAPOLIS

Dip angle 10%/cm positive to the North

Quadrature 10%/cm

Topographic slope (supplied by client) 10%/cm

HOMESTAKE RESOURCES INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

VLF–EM ANNAPOLIS (21.4 Khz)

FIELD STRENGTH, DIP ANGLE, QUADRATURE AND TOPOGRAPHIC SLOPE PROFILES

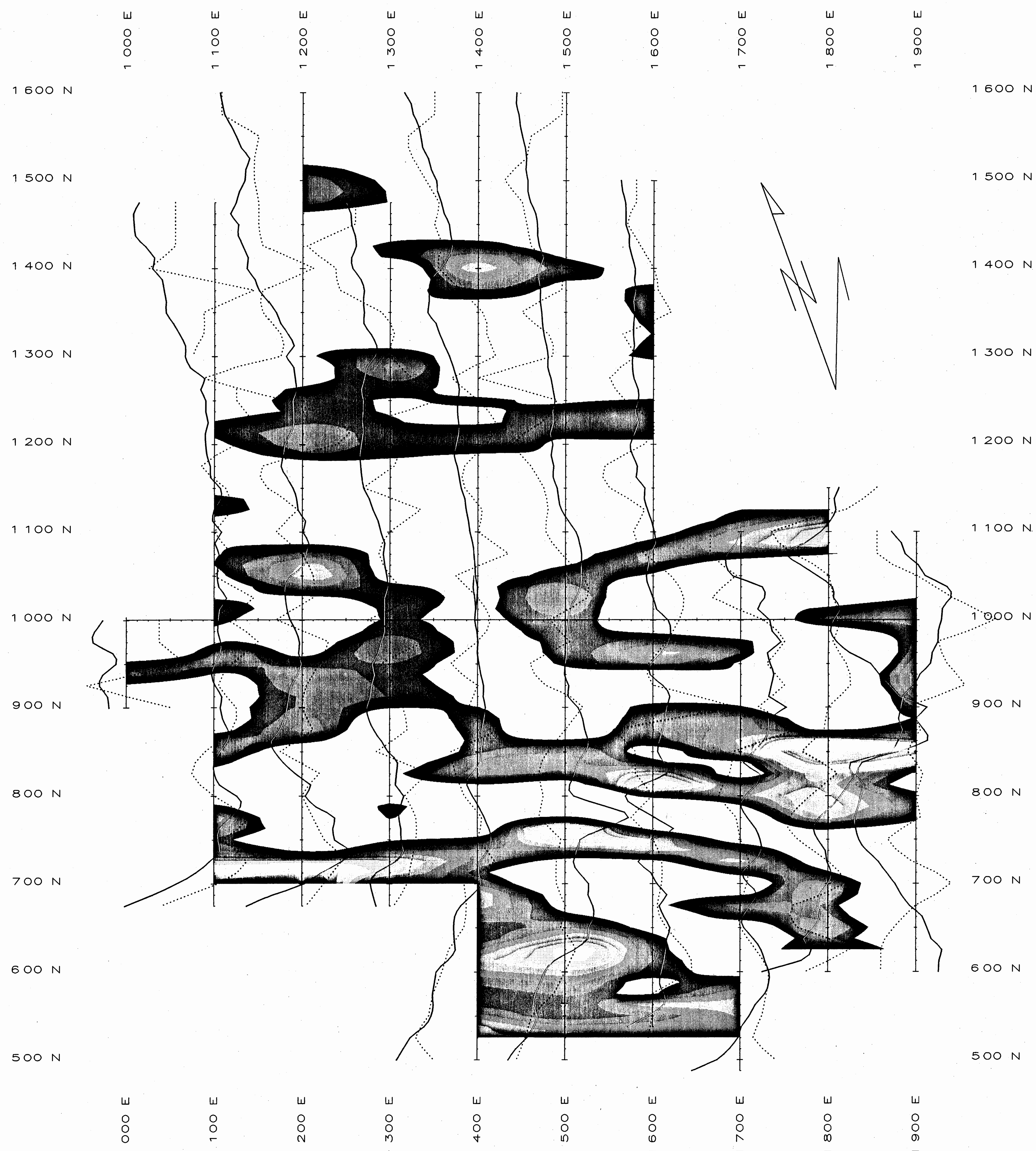
N.T.S. : 92J/9e Lillooet Mining Division

SCALE AS SHOWN IN METRES

50 0 50 100 150

July, 1995 Plate G–2a

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



INSTRUMENTATION :

FIELD : OMNI PLUS combined TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER and VLF–EM RECEIVER

BASE : OMNI IV TOTAL FIELD PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

all profiles positive to the top and the left

Dip angle 10%/cm positive to the North

Topographic slope (supplied by client) 10%/cm

36.0000
32.0000
28.0000
24.0000
20.0000
16.0000
12.0000
8.0000
4.0000
.0000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,360

HOMESTAKE RESOURCES INC.

AMPLE – GOLDMAX PROPERTY

VLF–EM ANNAPOLIS (21.4 Khz)

FRASER FILTER OF DIP ANGLE CONTOURS

DIP ANGLE AND SLOPE PROFILES

N.T.S. : 92J/9e Lillooet Mining Division

SCALE AS SHOWN IN METRES

50 0 50 100 150

July, 1995 Plate G–2b

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

10c