Regional Geologist, Vancouver **Date Approved:** 1999.03.19 **Off Confidential:** 1999.04.09

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 25697 **Mining Division(s):** Victoria

Property Name: Galleon Gold

Location:

NAD 27	**Latitude:**	48 33 00	**Longitude:**	124 25 00	**UTM:**	10	5378183	395449
NAD 83	**Latitude:**	48 32 59	**Longitude:**	124 25 05	**UTM:**	10	5378373	395349
NTS:	092C09W							

Camp: 022 Leech River Gold Belt

Claim(s): Galleon, Galleon 12-17, Galleon Five 3-4, Galleon 11, Galleon 4-10-11

Operator(s): AGC Americas Gold Corp.
Author(s): Burgoyne, A.A.

Report Year: 1997

No. of Pages: 37 Pages

Commodities Searched For:

General Work Categories: GEOL, GEOC

Work Done:
Geochemical
ROCK Rock (10 sample(s);)
Elements Analyzed For : Multielement
Geological
GEOL Geological (1500.0 ha;)

Keywords: Gold, Greywackes, Leech River Complex, Leech River Formation, Quartz veins, Schists

Statement Nos.: 3124835, 3120381, 3117496, 3124047

***MINFILE* Nos.:** 092C 058, 092C 140, 092C 071

Related Reports: 09206, 14320, 14564, 16507

GEOLOGICAL & EXPLORATION EVALUATION
GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY
OWNER: GARY M. PEARSON
VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

OPERATOR: AGC AMERICA'S GOLD
REPORT BY: A.A. BURGOYNE, P.ENG.
PORT RENFREW IS LOCATED AT: 120degrees 25' W Longtitude and 48degrees 33' North Latitude

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON NTS MAPSHEET 92C/9W

CLAIMS	TENURE NO.	UNITS
GALLEON	356853	15
GALLEON 4-1	352442	1
GALLEON 4-3	352443	1
GALLEON 4-4	352444	1
GALLEON 4-5	352445	1
GALLEON 4-6	352446	1
GALLEON 4	352447	1
GALLEON 4-7	352549	1
GALLEON 4-8	352550	1
GALLEON 5-3	354884	1
GALLEON 5-4	354885	1
GALLEON 4-9	358838	1
GALLEON 1-1	358839	1
GALLEON 1-2	359059	1
GALLEON 1-3	359060	1
GALLEON 11	359172	1
GALLEON 4-10	359173	1
GALLEON 4-11	359174	1
GALLEON 12	359335	1
GALLEON 13	359336	1
GALLEON 14	359337	1
GALLEON 15	359338	1
GALLEON 16	359339	1
GALLEON 17	359340	1
GALLEON 18	359341	1
GALLEON 19	359342	1
GALLEON 20	359343	1
GALLEON 21	359344	1
GALLEON 22	359345	1
GALLEON 23	359346	1
GALLEON 24	359347	20
GALLEON 25	359348	1
GALLEON 26	359349	1
GALLEON 27	359350	1
GALLEON 28	359351	1
GALLEON 29	359352	1
GALLEON 30	359353	1
GALLEON 31	359498	6
GALLEON 32	359499	1
GALLEON 33	359500	1
GALLEON 34	359501	1
GALLEON 35	359502	1
GALLEON 36	359503	12
GALLEON 37	359504	1
GALLEON 38	359505	20

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AGC AMERICAS GOLD CORP.

GEOLOGICAL AND EXPLORATION EVALUATION GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

By:
A.A. Burgoyne, P.Eng.
September 10, 1997

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX

1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The writer was commissioned by AGC Americas Gold Corp. [AGC] to complete a geological evaluation of the Galleon gold property, including the mineral potential, and develop an appropriate exploration program to fully evaluate this mineral potential. The Galleon gold property is located near Port Renfrew, B.C. and is under option to AGC from Mr. Gary Pearson of Port Renfrew, B.C.

The writer met with Mr. Don McWilliams, Director of AGC for technical discussions and to define the scope of the writer's property evaluation and subsequent geological report. The writer spent four days, September 2, 10, 11 and 23, 1997 sampling and undertaking geological evaluations of the property. Most parts of the property, that were logging road accessible, were examined. The writer was ably assisted and shown the known gold occurrences, location of the various claims and routes of road access by Mr. Gary Pearson. The writer also had technical discussions with Dr. Robert Pinsent of the British Columbia Geological Survey who visited part of the property during August 1997.

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2. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AGC Americas Gold Corp. has acquired through a purchase option agreement and staking a large block of mineral claims, the Galleon Property, covering an approximate area of 14.5 square kilometers near Port Renfrew, B.C. The claims cover gold-bearing (-sulfide) veins that trend northeasterly and dip steeply northwest. These veins are contained within zones of northeasterly trending shearing and faulting, the latest age of deformation, that cut east-west trending metasediments composed of argillite, phyllite, slate, quartz-biotite schist, metagreywacke and metaarkose. Intrusive felsic sills composed of granodiorite, dacite and possibly rhyolite intrude and are conformable, for the most part, to the metasediments. These felsic sills (and dykes) occur in swarms and are also host for northeasterly trending gold-bearing quartz veins.

The writer has noted in excess of 100 quartz vein occurrences, confined to access and logging roads, over a six kilometer strike distance during four days of field evaluation. The northeasterly trending gold-bearing quartz veins vary from 2 to 30 centimeters in width, pinch and swell along trend, occur locally in swarms over a few meters, and appear to be best developed and associated with more brittle and competent lithologic units including felsic sills. The vein vary in composition from less than 0.10 to + 100 grams per tonne gold.

As no significant amount of exploration has been done on the claims, an initial exploration program focused on specific areas of the Galleon Property, is recommended. An initial Phase 1 exploration program consisting of an airphoto geological study, surveying of certain claim boundaries, additional staking, grid emplacement, geological mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling, trenching and a limited ground magnetometer survey is outlined and recommended. The estimated cost to complete this program is $140,000

3. PROJECT SUMMARY

3.1 Project Description & Background

The Galleon gold property is located immediately to the south and east of the village of Port Renfrew, British Columbia approximately 111 kilometers west of Victoria. Port Renfrew is located at 124° 25' west longitude and 48° 33' north latitude. Access to the property is via Provincial Highway 14 west from Victoria. Relief is locally rugged but can generally be described as hilly and moderate; elevations range from sea level at Port San Juan to a maximum of 400 meters on the far east side of the property.

The Galleon Gold Property consists of one large block now totaling 37 claims with 70 units and cover approximately 14.5 square kilometers. The claims, which are owned by Mr. Gary Pearson of Port Renfrew, are subject to a property purchase agreement whereby AGC Americas Gold Corp. can acquire a 100% interest subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty.

The earliest exploration work would appear to be underground workings possibly done in the late 1800's or circa 1900 on gold-bearing quartz veins. The next phase of recorded exploration occurred in the 1970's and 1980's as documented in several assessment reports on geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on parts of the area covered by the Galleon claims.

3.2 Geology And Structure

The Galleon claims are regionally underlain by the so called "San Juan River belt" that is composed of Leech River Formation sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks that is 2 to 12 kilometers wide, has a regional east-west strike, and is located between the San River fault in the north and the Leech River fault in the south. Mueller (1981) in Open File 821 describes the Leech River Formation (Units ML2 and ML3) as neritic to bathyal clastic rocks of mainly late Mesozoic age that were highly deformed and metamorphosed in a subduction zone. ML3 is a Metagreywacke - Schist Unit composed of metagreywacke, meta-arkose and quartz-feldspar-(garnet-) biotite schist. ML2 is an Argillite-Metagreywacke Unit composed of thinly bedded greywacke and argillite, slate, phyllite and quartz-biotite schist. The general trend of the rock foliation is 080° to 095° with dips to the north being quite variable and range from 23° to 78°.

Felsic sills and dykes, composed of fine-grained granodiorite, dacite and possibly more acid composition rocks, are extensively distributed as major sill-dyke swarms over the Galleon property and are conformable to the strike and dip of the metasedimentary units.

The east-west trending San Juan fault which is located about 4 kilometers to the north of the Galleon claims is interpreted as a plate boundary where the Leech River Formation is interpreted as a subduction complex. There are, also, several northeast directed splay faults within the San Juan River belt which may indicate left-lateral wrenching. The Leech River Formation exhibits isoclinal folding with fold axes uniformly striking parallel to the fault and axial planes dipping northwest.

There are two major directions and probably ages of faulting and shearing. These include:

- An earlier zone of faulting is defined by bedding parallel faults and shears zones conformable, in the most part, to the general strike and dip of the metasediments

some of which host bedding parallel quartz veining and others are defined by thin to thick bedded felsic sills.

- A major set of regional, and probably local, faults that trend northeast for 050° to 070° and dip steeply to the northwest and some steeply to the southeast. These faults are the youngest or latest structures present and are thought to have developed as splays coming off the regional east-west trending San Juan fault located to the north of the Galleon property; these northeast trending structures are, in many places on the property, the host to gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization.

3.3 Mineralization

The northeast trending faults, which have economic significance in that they host gold-bearing quartz veins are abundant and in many cases offset Tertiary sediments. They may represent the last episode of rupture within the region.

In excess of one hundred quartz vein occurrences were noted during the field evaluation of which fourteen occurrences were sampled with 29 samples. Most of the vein structures trend northeast and dip steeply north parallel to the major regional trending faults and structures that cross the property. It was noted that northeast trending quartz veining is well developed and appears to reach the greatest widths where the veins cut or are enclosed by the felsic sills and dykes. The northeast veining postdates the intrusion of the felsic sills. The felsic sills are significant on two counts:

- Because of the brittle nature of the felsic sills they appear to break more readily (than the metasediments) and thus act as a favorable and receptive host for development of faults and subsequent gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization.
- The sills represent a magmatic origin and a possible hydrothermal source for epigenetic gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins.

The northeast trending quartz veins appear to have a fairly simple mineralogy that is composed of varying styles of quartz mineralization. Color varies from solid white to translucent in color and forms from massive quartz to open-filling crystals. In the BB Showing native gold is present. Pyrite is present but generally in minor quantities although many of the veins have abundant iron oxide stains with minor gossan development; other sulfides include arsenopyrite, and possibly pyrrhotite. Gangue mineralization includes thin bands of carbonaceous or graphitic material, iron stain, arsenic stain, chlorite, epidote, and biotite.

Gold-bearing quartz stockwork veining is present where the veining trends 060° and 120°. This style of mineralization is probably common although further geological mapping is required to confirm this.

There is also abundant quartz veining in zones of east - west shearing and faulting associated with pyrite in slates and graphitic schist that appear to conform and parallel the metasedimentary bedding.

3.4 Exploration Targets & Potential

Future exploration on the Galleon claims should be primarily directed for the extension and discovery of gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins that are hosted within northeasterly trending faults and shear zones where they are contained within felsic sills and dykes and/or competent metasedimentary units. This style of mineralization generally is contained within narrow vein widths but can host multi ounce gold content The BB Showing *gold-bearing quartz vein is the example of the style and type of* mineralization where an exploration program should be focused toward. The BB Showing appears to be very similar in lithologic, structural, and mineralogical settings to the Valentine Mountain gold-bearing quartz veins hosted in Leech River Formation some 35 kilometers to the east. In the generation of a future exploration program it is important to realize that at Valentine Mountain there are multiple veins over a 300 meter wide corridor in the metasediments that can be traced for about 3 kilometers of strike length.

A second style of mineralization which should be further evaluated is for gold-bearing stockwork (and breccia) style quartz vein mineralization preferably within highly competent felsic sills and dykes.

A third style of gold mineralization that should be considered is gold-bearing quartz veining that are contained within east-west trending bedding faults or shear zones that are conformable to the metasedimentary bedding.

The current areas of interest include a priority one corridor of ground on the Galleon West Claim block known as the **Target 1 Area** which should be explored in some detail. The exploration programs in this area will be focused on the definition and northeast extension of the BB Showing gold-bearing quartz vein and contained fault zone and other parallel northeast trending gold-bearing quartz veins and associated fault zones.

A second area of exploration that is a target for gold-bearing quartz vein and stockwork style mineralization includes the northeast portion of the Galleon Property; this is referred to as **Target Area 2** and is a priority two for future exploration. Here exploration will be directed toward definition of swarms od northeast trending gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins but also possible stockwork zones of gold-bearing quartz veins within and associated with competent metasedimentary and felsic sills.

Target Area 3 includes the remainder of the original claim block, including Galleon, Galleon 1-1 to 1-3, 4 to 4-9 and 5-3 and 5-4 claims which have not been examined nor evaluated to date. This is a priority three for future exploration.

3.5 Exploration Strategy & Recommendations

A follow up Phase 1 ground exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling, grid - line preparation, soil sampling, trenching and blasting and a magnetometer survey is recommended for the Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3 Areas.

The exploration budget to cover the recommended exploration programs for the above exploration targets is estimated to cost $140,000 including contingencies and support. The budget is presented with respect to the prioritized area.

4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

4.1 Project Location & Access

The Galleon gold property is located immediately to the south and east of the village of Port Renfrew, British Columbia approximately 111 kilometers west of Victoria. Port Renfrew is located at 124° 25' west longitude and 48° 33' north latitude. The property is located on the peninsula south of Port Renfrew defined by the Juan de Fuca Strait to the south and the bay known as Port San Juan to the north. The property is located on NTS map sheet 92 C / 9 W. Access to the property is via Provincial Highway 14 west from Victoria. Highway 14 ends at Port Renfrew and defines the approximate northern boundary of the property; Botanical Beach Provincial Park defines the west boundary of the property. Note Figures 1 and 2.

Port Renfrew is a village of 200 people that are engaged in logging, fishing and the tourist service industries. Across the Port San Juan Bay the Pacific West Coast Trail commences and about 2 kilometers southwest of Port Renfrew the Botanical Beach Provincial Park is located.

The property currently consists of two separate blocks, known as West and East, which are separated by a thin septum of non-staked land. Apparently AGC are in the process of staking land to connect the two blocks for geological and assessment grouping purposes. The West block is accessible in the north by Highway 14; the central and eastern parts by private and logging roads. The East block is largely accessible by logging roads used by Timberwest Forest Products who are in the process of completing 2.5 kilometers of road construction on the southeast part of the East block.

4.2 Property Ownership & Claim Status

The Galleon Gold Property originally consisted of two separate blocks of mineral claims, the west and east, that have been recorded on the Provincial claim maps for the Port Renfrew area. The claims as of September 24, 1997 consisted of 37 claims totaling 70 units with considerble overlap in certain areas. The total area is in the order of 14,500 hectares less overlap on the southeast part of Galleon claim where it is bounded by the Botanical Beach Park and on Galleon 1-1 where private land holdings are present. AGC on September 23, 1997 initiated a staking program to acquire additional claims, to cover all fractions and obtain a large block of ground to the south of the then existing claims. The writer has not done a title search on the claims but has noted certain claim posts in the field and is generally comfortable with the location of the claims. Figure 2 is a best fit for location of the claims after field inspection and discussions with Mr. Gary Pearson and the contract claim stakers.

Mr. Gary Pearson of Port Renfrew is the registered and beneficial owner as to a 100% interest in the property. A Property Purchase Agreement has been signed by Mr. Pearson and AGC Americas Gold Corp., dated August 6, 1997, whereas AGC can acquire Pearson's 100% interest, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, through the payment of $60,000 in cash payments, the issuance of 185,000 common shares of AGC, and the expenditure of $240,000 on exploration work on the property over an approximate two year period. The first issuance of 85,000 shares of AGC can be substituted by an $85,000 cash payment at the discretion of AGC. Also there is a provision for AGC to purchase the Net Smelter Royalty for $2 million. For details, reference should be made to the Property Purchase Agreement.

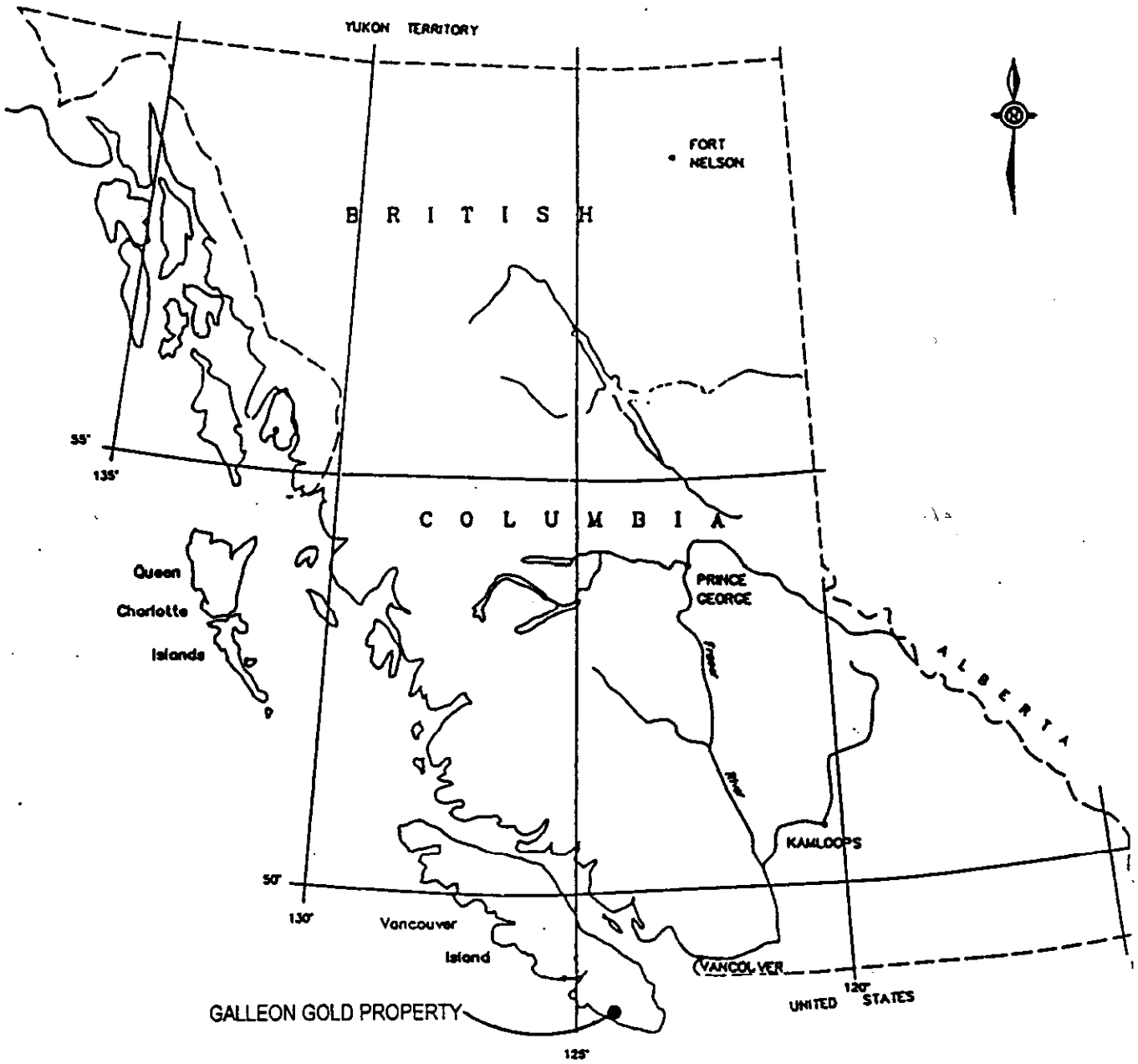


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY
AGC AMERICAS GOLD CORP.

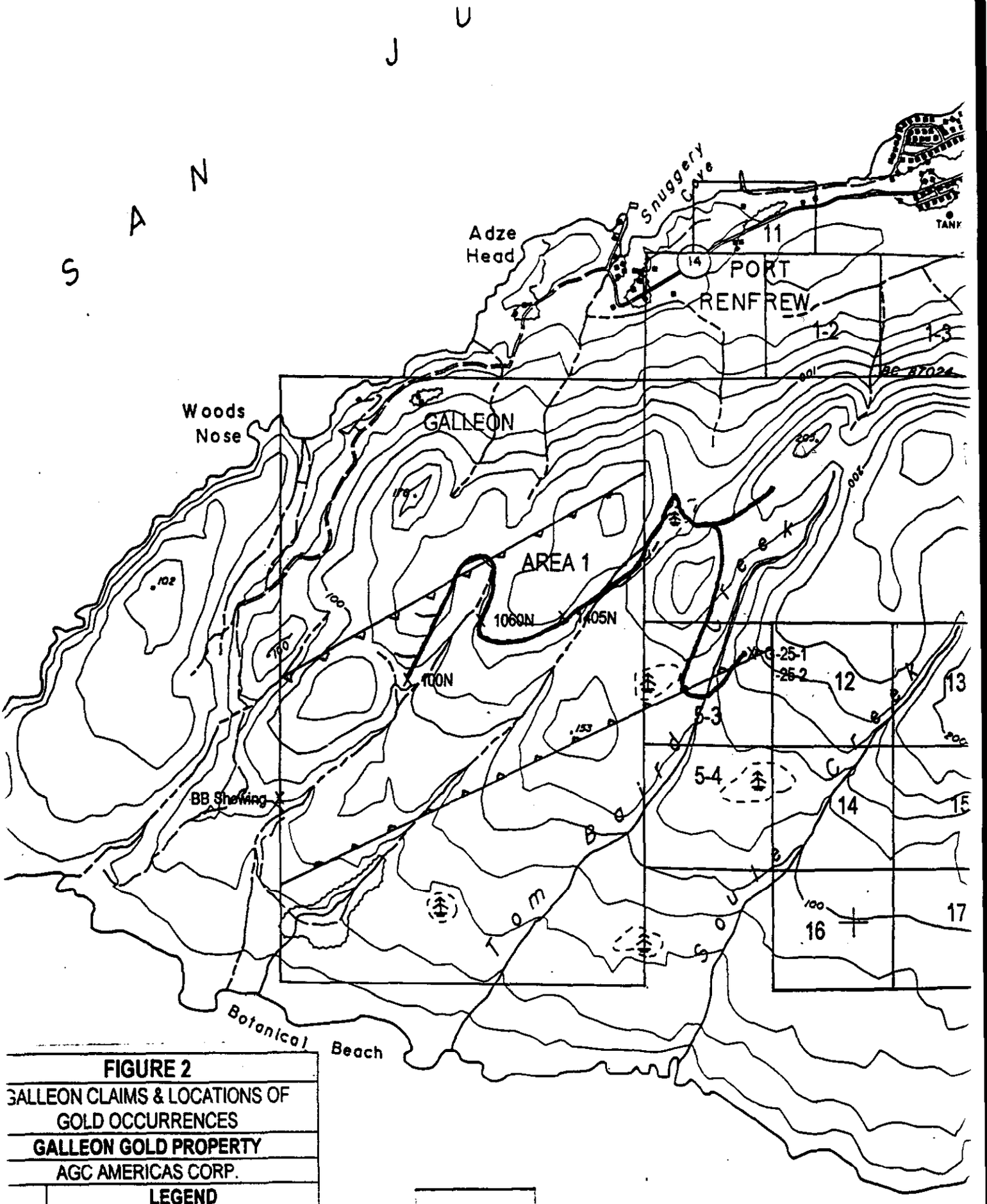


FIGURE 2

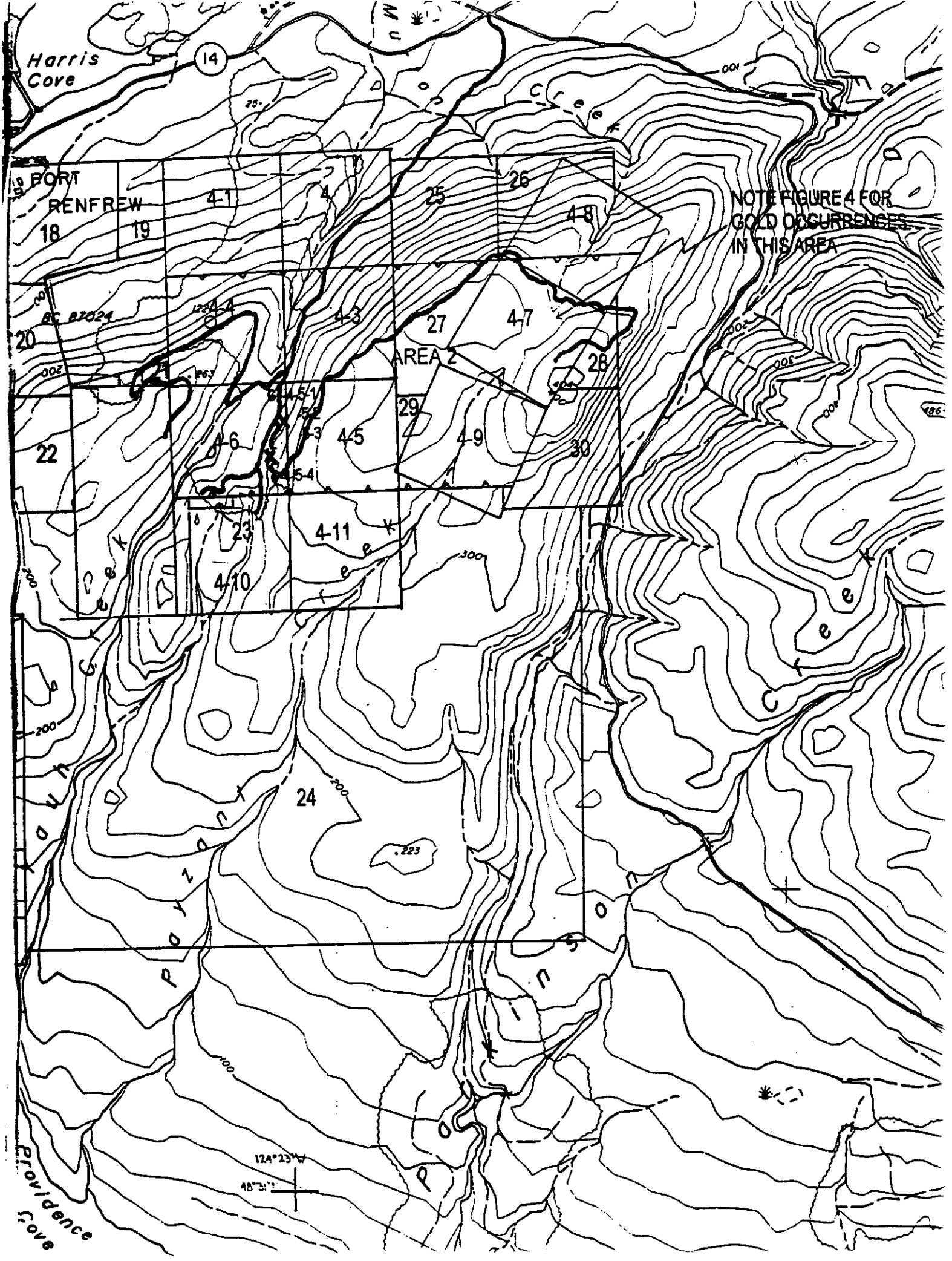
GALLEON CLAIMS & LOCATIONS OF GOLD OCCURRENCES

GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY

AGC AMERICAS CORP.

LEGEND

- Target Area
- Logging Road
- X100N Occurrence Location & Respective Sample


Harris Cove
14
PORT RENFREW
18
19
4-1
4
25
26
4-8
NOTE FIGURE 4 FOR GOLD OCCURRENCES IN THIS AREA
20
BC 87024
4-3
27
4-7
AREA 2
28
29
22
4-6
4-5
4-9
30
23
4-11
4-10
24
.223
Providence Cove

The property consists of the following recorded claims:

TABLE I
GALLEON PROPERTY CLAIMS

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date	Staking Date
Galleon	15	356853	June 25, 1998	
Galleon 1-1	1	To come	Newly staked	September 3, 1997
Galleon 1-2	1	To come	Newly staked	September 5, 1997
Galleon 1-3	1	To come	Newly staked	September 7, 1997
Galleon 4	1	352441	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-1	1	352442	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-3	1	352443	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-4	1	352444	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-5	1	352445	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-6	1	352446	November 7, 1997	
Galleon 4-7	1	352549	November 13, 1997	
Galleon 4-8	1	352550	November 13, 1997	
Galleon 4-9	1	To come	Newly staked	August 30, 1997
Galleon 4-10	1	To come	Newly staked	August 30, 1997
Galleon 4-11	1	To come	Newly staked	August 30, 1997
Galleon 5-3	1	354884		April 13, 1997
Galleon 5-4	1	354885		April 15, 1997
Galleon 11	1	To come	Newly staked	September 15, 1997
Galleon 12 to 23	12	To come	Newly staked	September 23/24, 1997
Galleon 24	20	To come	Newly staked	September 23/24, 1997
Galleon 25 to 30	6	To come	Newly staked	September 23/24, 1997
Total	**70**			

4.3 Physiography & Land Use

Relief is locally rugged but can generally be described as hilly and moderate; elevations range from sea level at Port San Juan to a maximum of 400 meters on the far east side of the property. Topography and road locations are available from Energy Mines and Resources Canada for the Port Renfrew 92 C/9 1:50,000 scale map with 20 meter contour intervals. Somewhat more detailed topography and land forms are available at a 1:20,000 scale with 20 meter contour intervals from the Province of British Columbia, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch for sheets 92C.058 and 92C.059.

Vegetation ranges from extremely heavy in second growth forest to light underbrush in areas of virgin timber. The property is locally clear cut but where timbered is composed of stands of Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, alder and maple. A moderate to thick ground cover of salal. Huckleberries and salmon berries is interspersed with a variety of ferns and with devil's club in wetter areas.

Road construction as a prelude to logging is active on Galleon claims 4-7 and 4-9.

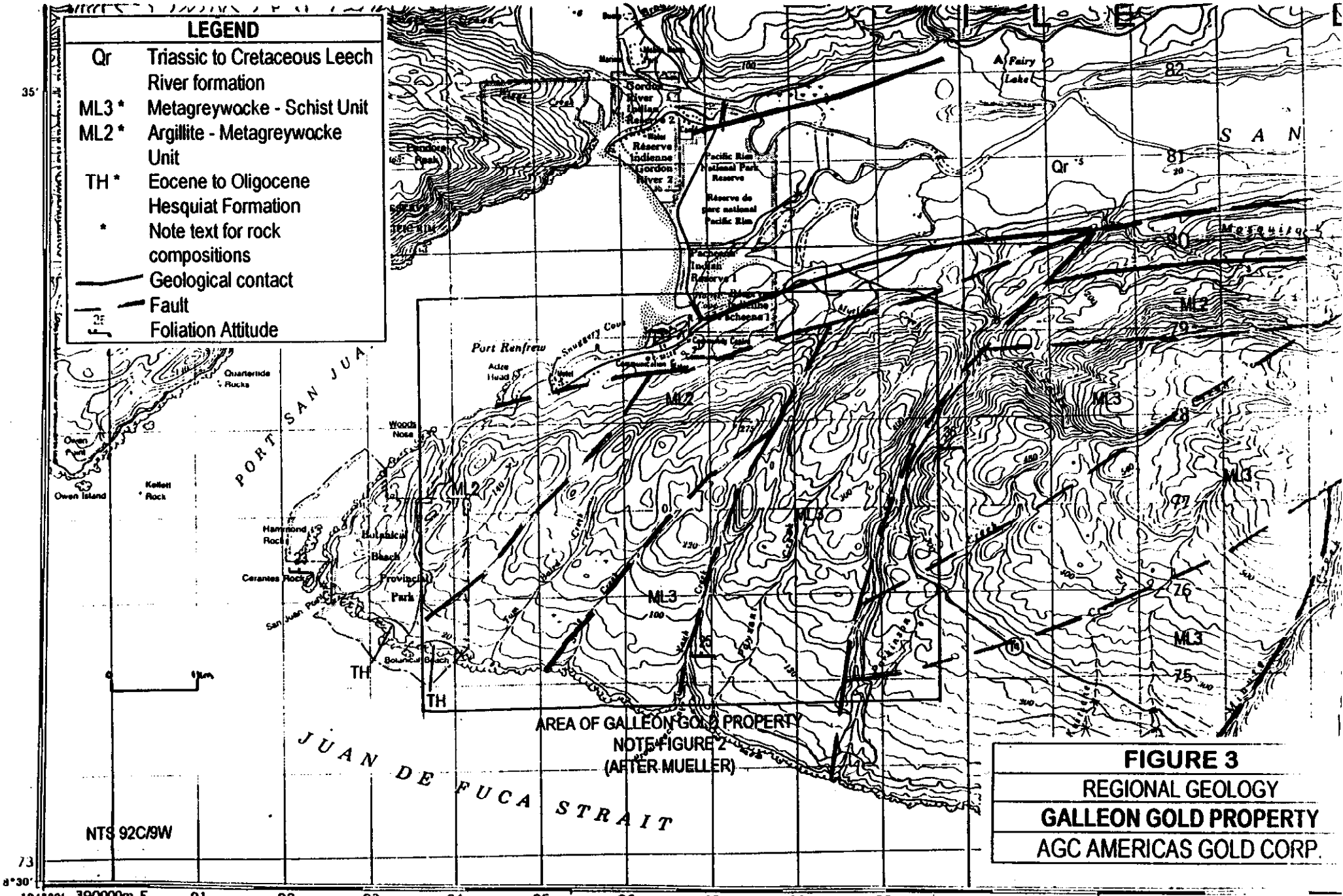


FIGURE 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY

AGC AMERICAS GOLD CORP.

4.4 Exploration History

The earliest exploration work would appear to be underground workings possibly done in the late 1800's on the former Lella claims adjacent to the shoreline about 500 meters east of Snuggery Cove and about 250 meters north of the Galleon 1-2 claim. The workings appear to be extensive and apparently were driven on quartz veins. On surface, adjacent to the workings, quartz veins up to 15 centimeters in thickness trend 070° and dip steeply north; here a series of 15 narrow (2 to 30 cm thickness) quartz veins are found over a 3.5 meter section of 092° trending, 78° north dipping Leech River Formation phyllites and slates associated with a 0.6 meter felsic sill. Due to ground conditions the writer did not go underground. In a 1970 report on the Lella claim group for Purbell Mines Ltd. Philp (1970) notes extensive underground workings and recommends a follow-up program of mapping and sampling. The location of the old workings are not known but may be those noted above.

The Geological Survey Branch (Minfile Number 092C 058) reports a quartz vein, up to 3.5 meters wide, with good gold values, occurs in slate that was actively worked at the turn of the century. About 20 meters of tunneling was reported at this time. In 1986 (Assessment Report 14320) many northeast trending quartz veins cutting greywacke and schists are reported for the Kinsley claims which covered an area, in part, covered by the northeast corner of the West block of Galleon claims. An old trench revealed a quartz vein and rhyolite dyke also trending to the northeast and a grab sample of the vein material assayed 1.95 grams per tonne gold. It is not clear if the area of old tunneling and the 1986 trenching are the same. The area of the trenching and sampling reported in Assessment Report 14320 may be located about 200 meters south of Galleon claim 1-3.

Assessment reports 9206 (Spanish claims - Minfile No. 092C 071) and 16507 (Murton Claim Group in 1987 - Minfile No. 092C 140) document limited exploration for gold mineralization in the vicinity of Murton Creek and, at the time, covered the now Eastern Galleon claim block. The Murton Claim block assessment report is significant as it documents gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization hosted, in part, by fine grained granodiorite and felsic sills that, at least locally, form a major dyke swarm that intrude phyllite and slates and confirms intrusive activity with hydrothermal quartz veining. The nature and significance of these felsic intrusive bodies is discussed under **Section 5.2.**

5. GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology & Structure

The most recent geological mapping has been done by Mueller (1982) where Open File 821 illustrates regional geology and structure at a scale of 1:125,000. An M.Sc. thesis by Rushmore (1982) discusses the pre-Tertiary rocks near Port Renfrew; here a series of structural attitude measurements are plotted for rock exposures mapped along Highway 4, the road to Botanical Beach Park and along the the south coast of San Juan Bay and the Straight of Juan de Fuca.

The Galleon claims are regionally underlain by the so called "San Juan River belt" that is composed of Leech River Formation sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks that is 2 to 12 kilometers wide, has a regional east-west strike, and is located between the San River fault in the north and the Leech River fault in the south. Mueller (1981) in Open File 821 describes the Leech River Formation (Units ML2 and ML3) as neritic to bathyal clastic rocks of mainly late Mesozoic age that were highly deformed and metamorphosed in a subduction zone. ML3 is a Metagreywacke - Schist Unit composed of metagreywacke, meta-arkose and quartz-feldspar-(garnet-) biotite schist. ML2 is an Argillite-Metagreywacke Unit composed of thinly bedded greywacke and argillite, slate, phyllite and quartz-biotite schist. **Note Figure 3.**

Undeformed but faulted sediments of the Tertiary Age (Eocene) Hesquiat Formation which is composed of siltstone, shale, sandstone and conglomerate unconformably overly highly deformed Leech River rocks; this indicates that general deformation had ceased by late Eocene but that steep faulting continued. Several small outliers of Hesquiat Formation occur on the margins of Juan de Fuca Straight just to the south of the West Galleon Block of claims.

Metamorphic grades increase from phyllite in the north to garnet-biotite schists with andalusite porphyroblasts near Leech River fault in the south.

Quaternary Age unconsolidated sediments occupy the valley of San Juan River to the north of the Galleon property.

The east-west trending San Juan fault which is located about 4 kilometers to the north of the Galleon claims shows north-up, probably reverse movement, but the complete dissimilarity of the adjacent blocks suggests transcurrent movement as well. There are, also, several northeast directed splay faults within the San Juan River belt which may indicate left-lateral wrenching. Muller (1982) also points out that the Leech River Formation exhibits isoclinal folding with fold axes uniformly striking parallel to the fault and axial planes dipping northwest and is with some confidence interpreted as a subduction complex. Thus a very large amount of underthrusting of the Leech River Formation, preceding or concurrent with lateral movement, may have occurred.

The northeast trending faults, which have economic significance, in that they host gold-bearing quartz veins are abundant and, in many cases, offset Tertiary sediments. They may represent the last episode of rupture within the region.

5.2 Regional Mineralization

The area around Port Renfrew, including the Galleon claims, are characterized by gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization, in part, associated with felsic dykes and sills that is detailed in Section 5.3.

On the former Ox claims (Minfile No. 092C 059), some 5 kilometers to the east, gold mineralization is associated with calc-silicate units and within slate-phyllite. Mineralization within the slate-phyllite consists of disseminated pyrite cubes in foliation surfaces and abundantly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in siliceous lensoid laminae, quartz veins and cross-veins. The metasediments are intruded by aplite sills and dykes. Some of the quartz veins carry free gold. Gold is reported in four separate showings within 190 meters and one vein is traceable for 46 meters.

At Valentine Mountain, located some 35 kilometers east of Port Renfrew, narrow gold-bearing quartz veins cut metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Leech River Formation that have been intruded by complex granitic sills of intermediate composition and by related pegmatite dykes and sills. The Valentine gold deposit is located north of the Leech River fault and the hosting rocks have been metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. The following description of the Valentine gold deposit, taken from Minfile No. 092C 108, is very important as similar style mineralization appears to be present or has the potential to be discovered on the Galleon property. At Valentine Mountain the key controls for gold mineralization are:

- Narrow quartz veins, from 2 - 50 centimeters in width, occur as en ehelon swarms that trend 067 degrees, nearly vertical in dip and locally carry spectacular free gold.
- The veins seldom exceed 10 centimeters in width and can be traced for tens of meters, apparently barren for parts of their length.
- The zone, along which these gold-bearing veins occur, trend east for a distance of almost 3 kilometers and is from 200 to 300 meters in width.
- Sulfides are rare and where present consist of pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite; large arsenopyrite crystals have locally been fractured and infilled by fine gold.
- Most of the higher grade gold values appear in either fracture or quartz veins within biotite schist.
- Based on extensive trenching, drilling and bulk sampling one zone (C Zone) is reported to contain 30,600 tonnes of indicated resource grading 14.7 grams per tonne gold within a resource block 100 meters long and 1.2 meters wide.

5.3 Local Geology , Structure & Mineralization

5.3.1 Geology

Only limited detailed geological mapping has been done over the Galleon property . In Assessment Report 16507, a 1987 geological map at a scale of 1:5000 was made along the logging roads for a large part of the northeastern part of the Galleon Property. The writer has ground checked the geology map and generally concurs with the mapping although large felsic sills having apparent widths of +75 meters have been omitted. On the west part of the Galleon Property no detailed geological mapping is available. During the writer's evaluation of the property, a 2 kilometer northeast trending road traverse was completed across the northern portion of the Galleon Claim

and along logging roads on the northeastern part of the Galleon Property. The comments below are made on the basis of this work:

- Rock outcrops are generally well exposed in areas where logging and access roads are present and where clear cut logging has occurred; these conditions are met, in part, on the northern half of Galleon Claim and perhaps a good portion of the northeastern part of the Galleon Property.
- Felsic sills, which are discussed below, are generally siliceous and can form areas of resistant and prominent topography which should be mappable, in part, from up to date aerial photography.
- There is a thin veneer of glacial till varying from nil to two meters in thickness overlying the rock units.
- The rocks are composed of a thick metasedimentary package that include shale, argillite, phyllite, slate, biotite schist and graphitic schist (adjacent to highly sheared and altered structures) of Unit ML 2; limited metagreywacke and metaarkose.
- The sedimentary units vary from thinly bedded slate units to thick bedded metaarkose units of Unit ML 3. **Note Figure 3.**
- The rock units appear to be at the greenschist alteration stage; Rusmore (1984) defines the "biotite in" line to trend northeasterly through the northern part of the Galleon property.
- The general trend of the rock foliation is 080° to 095° with dips to the north being quite variable and range from 23° to 78° with the steeper dips on the shore of San Juan Bay and adjacent to known and presumed fault structures. The average range of northerly dips ranges from 25 to 50 degrees.
- The distribution of felsic sills and dykes, composed of fine-grained granodiorite, dacite and possibly more acid composition rocks, are extensively distributed over the Galleon property; most of the felsic intrusions occur as thin (less than 1 meter) to thick (greater than 75 meters) sills that generally are conformable to the strike and dip of the metasedimentary units.
- There appears to be a major sill-dyke swarm that trends east-west and dips from 48° to 60° northerly occurs over a +1500 meter strike length on thenortheastern part of the Galleon Property. There are, no doubt, other major sill-dyke swarms on other parts of the property, including the western part of the property that await definition by geological mapping; the writer noted many felsic sills that varied from 0.5 meters to + 15 meters in apparent width on the western part of the property on Galleon Claim.

5.3.2 Structure

There are two major directions and probably ages of faulting and shearing.

- An earlier zone of faulting is defined by bedding parallel faults and shears zones conformable, in the most part, to the general strike and dip of the metasediments; Mueller (1982) has defined a major easterly trending fault zone that is located on the northern edge of the Galleon property that passes through the village of Port Renfrew. The writer noted many bedding-parallel shear and fault zones on the property, some of which hosted bedding parallel quartz veining and others are defined by thin to thick bedded felsic sills.
- A major set of regional, and probably local, faults that trend northeast for 050° to 070° and dip steeply to the northwest and some steeply to the southeast. These

faults are the youngest or latest structures present and are thought to have developed as splays coming off the regional east-west trending San Juan fault located to the north of the Galleon property.

- Mueller defines no less than three of these major fault structures crossing the Galleon property; it appears that all of the major drainages flow either southwest or northeast and are a reflection of major fault structures. There are a further five major southwest-northeast trending drainages on the Galleon property which are also probably indicative of major faults or fault zones.
- The northeast trending structures are, in many places on the property the host to gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization; as discussed below all known gold showings and respective gold-bearing quartz veins appear to be in or adjacent to a known or proposed northeast trending fault structures.

5.3.3 Mineralization & Alteration

In excess of one hundred quartz vein occurrences were noted during the field evaluation of which fourteen occurrences were sampled with 29 samples. Two additional float occurrences were also sampled. Most of the vein structures trend northeast and dip steeply north parallel to the major regional trending faults and structures that cross the property. Consequently most of the evaluation and sampling was directed at these structures. It was noted that northeast trending quartz veining is well developed and appears to reach the greatest widths where the veins cut or are enclosed by the felsic sills and dykes. The northeast veining postdates the intrusion of the felsic sills. The felsic sill are significant on two counts:

- Because of the brittle nature of the felsic sills they appear to break more readily (than the metasediments) and thus act as a favorable and receptive host for development of faults and subsequent gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization.
- The sills represent a magmatic origin and a possible hydrothermal source for epigenetic gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins.

The writer is of the opinion that to fully appreciate and understand the nature and distribution of gold-bearing quartz veins on the Galleon property, the distribution and structural controls to the felsic sills and dykes through detailed mapping is required.

The northeast trending quartz veins appear to have a fairly simple mineralogy that is composed of varying styles of quartz mineralization from white to translucent color and forms massive quartz to delicate open-filling crystals. In the BB Showing abundant native gold samples have been collected by Mr. Gary Pearson; there also appears to be a gray metallic mineral possibly arsenopyrite and/or electrum. Pyrite is present but generally in minor quantities although many of the veins have abundant iron oxide stains with minor gossan development; other sulfides include arsenopyrite, (and possible pyrrhotite) which is best developed at the Payzant Creek Showings on Galleon 4-7 and 4-8. The writer only noted native gold at the BB Showing. Gangue mineralization includes thin bands of carbonaceous or graphitic material, iron stain, arsenic stain, chlorite, epidote, and biotite.

On one showing, G-4 (1), good quartz stockwork veining is present where the veining trends 060° and 120°. This style of mineralization is probably common although further geological mapping is required to confirm this.

There is also abundant quartz veining in zones of east - west shearing and faulting associated with pyrite in slates and graphitic schist that appear to conform and parallel the metasedimentary bedding. Most of the quartz appears to be dull white and unmineralized although further mapping and sampling is required to evaluate this style of veining. Numerous occurrences were noted and several were sampled including sample 3 on the footwall side to the BB Showing; the 1405N occurrence and two veins in the Payzant Creek area.

Table II below summarizes the occurrences sampled by the writer. The samples were analyzed for gold (19 samples) and a suite of trace and pathfinder elements (10 samples).

The samples, mostly "chip-channel" rock samples were forwarded to Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. in sealed sample bags for gold analyses. Where metallic gold was suspected the samples were analyzed by the metallic gold assay method (G181) where as the other samples were analyzed by the standard fire assay / atomic absorption method. Ten samples from the Payzant Creek area were analysed for gold, arsenic, antimony, silver and mercury to define the trace and pathfinder elements associated with gold mineralization. The sensitivity level by these methods is 0.01 grams per tonne gold. In subsequent evaluation all rock samples should be analyzed for not only gold but arsenic and silver and initially several samples of known mineralization should be analyzed for a suite of trace and pathfinder element by the standard 30 element Induced Couple Plasma technique.

BB Showing

The BB Showing is located in an old rock quarry on the west side or edge of the Galleon West claim block probably within Botany Beach Provincial Park. A survey of the west boundary of the Galleon claim and the eastern boundary of the park is required to define precisely the BB Occurrence location. The vein is exposed on a west facing cliff and extends about 6 meters vertical; the vein is open to the northeast, toward the central part of the Galleon claim, but cannot be traced in this direction as this area is covered by heavy forest. The gold-bearing quartz vein is 10 to 30 cm wide and is contained within a major northeast trending (060°) fault zone that is up to 2.5 - 3 meters wide where the adjacent metasediments and carbonaceous schist have been highly sheared. The vein is about 100 meters west of a major southwest flowing drainage, here referred to as *Discovery Creek*, that is probably a major northeast trending fault zone; the fault hosting the BB Showing is probably a parallel fault zone or fault splay coming off the fault zone expressed as Discovery Creek. The vein is best developed in a felsic sill that is conformable to the foliation; however, the sill has received about 2 meters of normal throw. Gold values of 0.58 to 104.52 grams per tonne gold were obtained by the writer? Pearson in grab sampling of the "apparent" barren quartz vein material obtained 4.0 g/t gold and 139 parts per million arsenic.

Payzant Creek

The Payzant Creek gold occurrences (the last 15 sample analyses on Table II) are found on the east side of a new logging road being constructed southwesterly along the headwaters of Murton and Payzant Creeks on its east bank. Currently the road has been constructed for about 800 meters and the bulk of the sampled occurrences occur

over a 500 meter distance. Note Figure 4. Payzant Creek trends Southeast-northeast and probably represents a major northeasterly trending fault zone. The gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite (-pyrite) veins trend form 060° to 070° and probably represent splays coming off the main fault zone. The veins vary in thickness from 2 to 45 centimeters in width and occur in clusters of two to eight veins over a distance of 5 to 15 meters along the road. Table II gives the gold values which range from less than 0.01 to 2.88 grams per tonne gold. A detailed exploration program of mapping and rock sampling is warranted for this area.

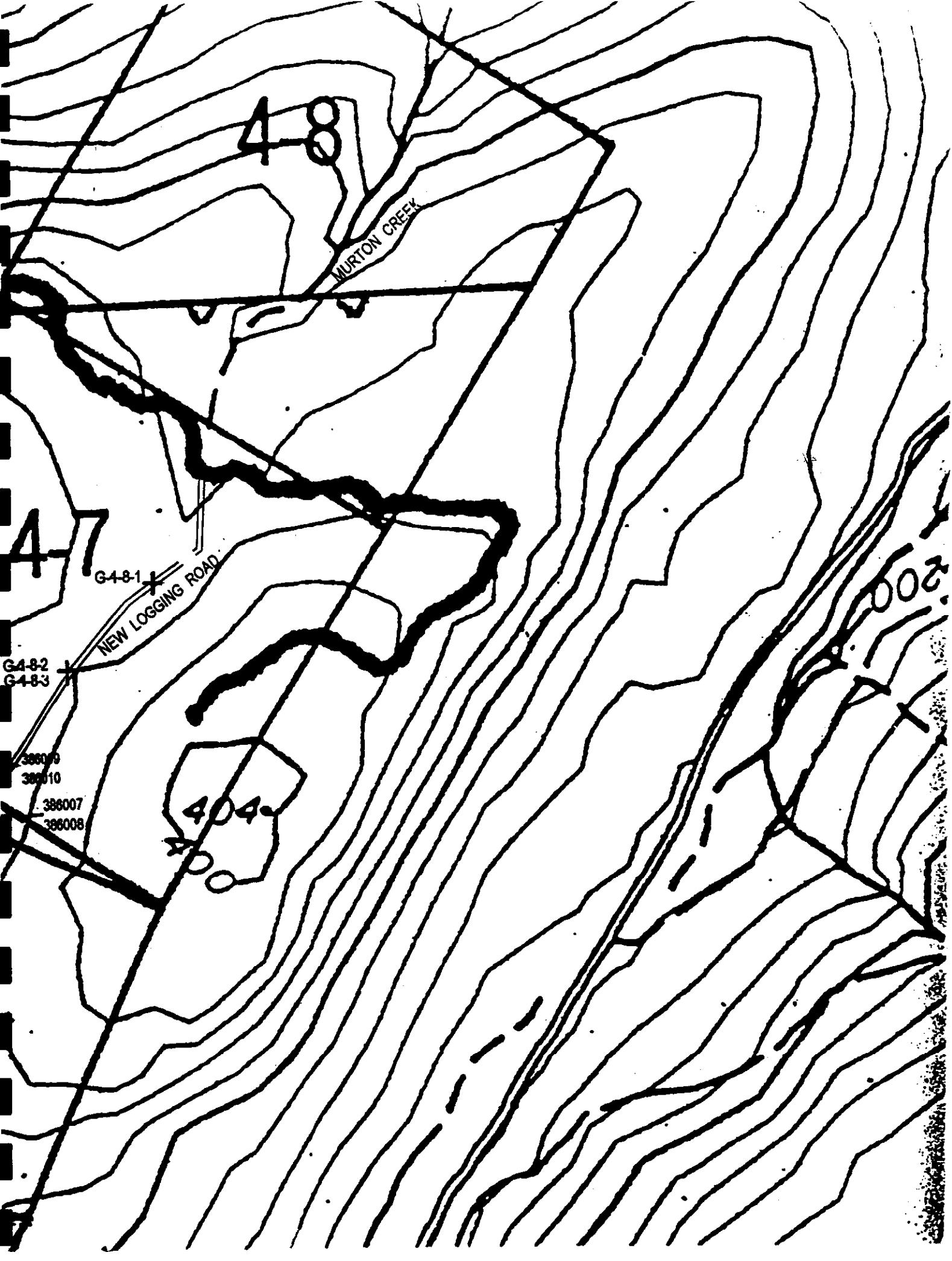
At the G-4-8-1 Occurrence area specific channel samples returned a gold values of 2.88 g/t gold over a 20 cm wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein. Pearson in sampling in the vicinity, approximately 50 meters to the north, obtained a value of 80 ppb gold and 314 ppm arsenic, respectively, from a grab sample of quartz vein mineralization. Further exploration in the vicinity of the vein and along its trend is warranted. Prime exploration targets are where the veins project and intersect the inferred fault zone in Payzant Creek.

Other Occurrences

All of the other known defined gold-bearing quartz veins are located in or adjacent to road cuts or on the sides of access or logging roads where there exposure is limited to the amount of road construction and clearing. All of these vein occurrences could only be traced to where they either pinched out or were covered by overburden and forest cover.

On the G-2S Occurrence the writer obtained 0.305 to 0.420 g/t gold over specific channel widths as given in Table II. Pearson in grab sampling of the veins obtained from the same showings 0.93 g/t and 1.0 g/t gold and 0.32% and 0.38% arsenic, respectively.

At the G-4(1) and G-4(2) Occurrences gold values over specific vein widths returned values of 0.145 to 1.080 g/t gold. In the same vicinity but not necessarily the same veins Pearson obtained values from four vein grab samples of 195 ppb, 190 ppb, 159 ppb and 135 ppb gold and 160 ppm, 190 ppm, 159 ppm and 135 ppm arsenic, respectively.


48
MURTON CREEK
47
G4-8-1
NEW LOGGING ROAD
G4-8-2
G4-8-3
386009
386010
386007
386008
404
400
200

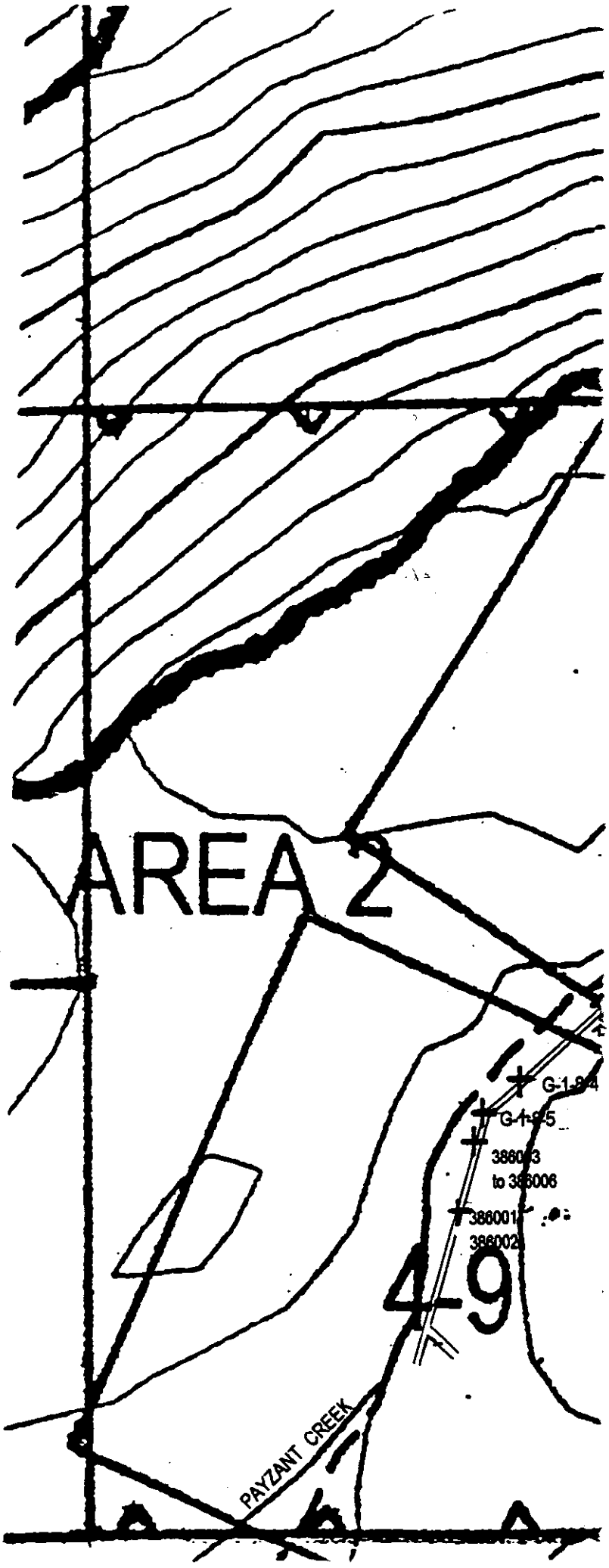


FIGURE 4
PAYZANT CREEK GOLD OCCURRENCES
GALLEON GOLD PROPERTY
AGC AMERICAS GOLD CORP

LEGEND	
+	Quartz Vein Occurrence / Swarm & Sample Numbers Refer To Table II for Gold Values

6. EXPLORATION TARGETS

6.1 Mineralization Model Types

Future exploration on the Galleon claims should be primarily directed for the extension and discovery of gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins that are hosted within northeasterly trending faults and shear zones where they are contained within felsic sills and dykes and/or competent metasedimentary units. This style of mineralization generally is contained within narrow vein widths but can host multi ounce gold content The BB Showing gold-bearing quartz vein is the example of the style and type of mineralization that an exploration program should be focused toward. The BB Showing appears to be very similar in lithologic, structural, and mineralogical settings to the Valentine Mountain gold-bearing quartz veins hosted in Leech River Formation some 35 kilometers to the east. In the generation of a future exploration program it is important to realize that at Valentine Mountain there are multiple veins over a 300 meter wide corridor in the metasediments that can be traced for about 3 kilometers of strike length.

A second style of mineralization which should be further evaluated is for gold-bearing stockwork (and breccia) style quartz vein mineralization preferably within highly competent felsic sills and dykes.

A third style of gold mineralization is gold-bearing quartz veining that is contained within east-west trending bedding faults or shear zones that are conformable to the metasedimentary bedding.

6.2 Defined Targets For Future Exploration

On **Figure 2** the current areas of interest include an 800 meter by 1.5 kilometer corridor to the northeast of the BB Showing on the Galleon West Claim block that should be explored in some detail. The area of exploration will be limited by the Botany Beach Park boundary on the west and the Galleon and Galleon 5-3 claim boundaries on the east; this area is referred to as **Target Area 1** and is a priority one for future exploration. The exploration programs in this area will be focused on the definition and extension of the BB Showing gold-bearing quartz vein and contained fault zone and other parallel northeast trending gold-bearing quartz veins and associated fault zones.

A second area of exploration for gold-bearing quartz vein and stockwork style mineralization is the northeastern part of the Galleon Property (which includes the Payzant Creek gold showings); this is referred to as **Target Area 2** and is a priority two for future exploration, e.g., especially along the headwaters of Payzant Creek. Here exploration will be directed toward definition of northeast trending gold-bearing quartz (-sulfide) veins but also possible stockwork zones of gold-bearing quartz veins within and associated with competent metasedimentary and felsic sills. This part of the property contains a major sill/dyke swarm of intrusive felsic sills that should be defined and further evaluated. Continued and detailed sampling is reqiored as new veins and zones of alteration are exposed along the currently constructed logging access road on Payzant Creek.

A third area includes the remainder of the Galleon , Galleon 1-1 to 1-3, 4 to 4-9 and 5-3 to 5-4 claims claims (prior to the September 23/24, 1997 staking) which have not been

examined nor evaluated to date and this is a priority two for future exploration. For exploration and budget purposes this is referred to **Target Area 3**.

The exploration program(s) and respective budget(s) are presented in **Section 7, Exploration Strategy & Recommendations**.

7. EXPLORATION STRATEGY & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sequenced exploration program is recommended, subject to corporate financing, for the Galleon Property.

Base And Initial Surveys

1. The precise location of the galleon claims along with the location of all known roads and detailed topography at a 1:10,000 scale should be produced by an orthophoto topographic map; there are 1992 color aerial photographs at a scale of 1:20,000 available.

2. A photo geological study should be completed over the whole property but with more detail on Target 1 and 2 Areas.

Target 1 Area

3. The exact location of the west boundary of the Galleon claim in relation to the east boundary of the Botany Beach Park boundary should be surveyed and defined prior to initiation of ground surveys.

4. Grid control should be established by an 060° trending base line of about 1.5 line kilometers in length; initial cross lines, at 150°, should be at 100 meters spacing with an initial 15 line kilometers of cross lines; a provision should be made for additional follow-up of 7 line kilometer at 50 meter line spacing. The total line kilometers of grid, including base line, should be budgeted at 25 line kilometers.

5. A program of detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale but plotted at 1:10,000 scale should be completed. Mapping will be controlled by the defined grid lines.

6. As part of the geological mapping program, a detailed rock and channel sampling program should be completed on defined quartz veins and zones of alteration. Allow 200 rock samples.

7. A ground magnetic survey, because of its low cost, and its value to define geology and structure should be completed over the initial grid at 100 meter line spacing; allow 17 line kilometers.

8. A soilsampling program at 50meter intervals should be completed over the initial grid on both the 100meter and 50 meter spaced lines. Allow 500 soil samples.

9. A program of trenching by excavator over anomalous geochemical soil anomalies and blasting and hand trenching should be allowed for on semi-exposed quartz vein mineralization. Allow for the equivalent of 100 hours of excavator rental.

Target 2 Area

10. Logging roads can be used for grid control; however, an east-west base line of about 1.7 kilometers long along the northern boundary of Galleon 4-5 and 4-6 claims and extending to the east boundary of Galleon 4-7 claim should be cut and marked. Emplacement of these cross lines will be done for follow-up soil sampling and geological mapping, if warranted.

11. A program of geological mapping at 1:5000 scale and detailed rock sampling should be completed on the southern half of the East Galleon Claim block. Allow 200 rocks for collection and analyses.

12. If the initial exploration mapping and rock sampling give positive results a Phase 2 program of approximately 15 line kilometers of cross-lines will be required along with the collection of 300 soil samples on lines of 100meter spacing and 50 meter centers.

Target 3 Area

13. Reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling should be completed on the remainder of the current Galleon, Galleon 1-1 to 1-3, 4 to 4-9 and 5-3 50 5-4 claims. Mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 scale will probably be satisfactory. Allow 200 rock samples for collection and analyses.

14. Blasting and trenching should be contemplated and the budget for this is included in point 10 above.

15. Stream sediment samples should be collected on all traverses made across the streams that are not included in the Target 1 and 2 grid areas. Allow for the collection of 100 stream sediments.

The Phase 1 exploration budget to cover the recommended exploration programs for the above exploration targets is given below in **Table III** and if taken to full completion, is estimated to cost $140,000 including contingencies. If Phase 2 is done the total cost is estimated at $153,000. The budget is presented with respect to the prioritized area.

TABLE III

AGC AMERICAS GOLD CORP.

Exploration Budget
Galleon Property,
B.C.

TARGET	COST CENTER	UNITS	PERSONNEL Number	UNIT COST $	COST $	
Initial	*Pre Ground Surveys*					
	Orthophoto Topographic Map, 1:10,000			7,000	7,000	
	Photo Geological Study: days	5	1	400	2,000	9,000
Target 1	*Phase 1 & Priority 1 Target*					
	Survey: Galleon west boundary, days	2	2	400	1,600	
	Base & Cross Lines: 25 line km	25		300	7,500	
	Geological Mapping & Sampling	30	1	400	12,000	
	Rock Sampling Analyses: 200 samples	200		20	4,000	
	Ground Magnetic Survey: 17 line km	17		400	6,800	
	Soil Sampling Analytical: 500 samples	500		15	7,500	
	Soil Sampling & Other Labour: days	30	1	200	6,000	
	Excavator Trenching & Blasting: 100 hrs	100		100	10,000	55,400
Target 2	*Phase 1 & Priority 2 Target*					
	Phase 1 Grid Control: 1.7 line km	2		300	600	
	Geological Mapping	20	1	400	8,000	
	Rock Sampling Analyses: 200 samples	200		20	4,000	12,600
Target 3	*Phase 1 & Priority 3*					
	Recky Geological Mapping: days	15	1	400	6,000	
	Rock Sampling Analyses: 200 rocks	200		20	4,000	
	Stream Sediment Labour & Other	15	1	200	3,000	
	Stream Sediments: 100 samples	100		15	1,500	14,500
Support	Accomodations: 130 man days	130		100	13,000	
	One 4X4 Truck @ $1500/mo: months	4		1,500	6,000	
	Compilation Report: 30 days	30		300	9,000	
	Consultant Supervision: 10 days	10		750	7,500	36,500
	Sub Total					127,000
	Contingencies @ 10%					13,000
	Grand Total Phase 1					**140,000**
Target 2	*Phase 2*					
	Grid: 15 line km+B28	15		300	4,500	
	Soil Sampling & Other Labour: days	20	1	200	4,000	
	Soil Analytical: 300 Samples	300		15	4,500	13,000
	Total Phase 1 & Phase 2					**153,000**

8. REFERENCES

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Respectfully Submitted,

A.A. Burgoyne, P.Eng.

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A.A. (Al) Burgoyne, M.Sc., P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I Alfred A. Burgoyne hereby certify:

1. I am an independent consulting Geologist employed by Burgoyne Geological Inc. with residence and office at 548 Lands End Road, Sidney, B.C., Canada, V8L 5K9.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1962 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology and from the University of New Mexico in 1967 with a Master of Science Degree in Geology.
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist for the Province of British Columbia and in the Association of Professional Engineers for both Ontario and Yukon Territory.
4. I am registered as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
5. I have practiced my profession for 33 years.
6. The report dated September 30, 1997 and titled "Geological And Exploration Evaluation, Galleon Gold Property, Victoria Mining Division, British Columbia" is based on three weeks of technical evaluation in September 1997.
7. Site examinations and evaluations on the Galleon Property were made on September 2, 10, 11and 23, 1997.
8. This report was prepared for AGC Americas Gold Corp.
9. Other than in my capacity as an independent Consulting Geologist to AGC Americas Gold Corp., I have not received and do not expect to receive an interest direct or indirect, in the Properties described in this report nor in AGC Americas Gold Corp.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia
this 30 Th day of September, 1997.

A.A. Burgoyne, P.Eng.

APPENDIX

CHEMEX LABS LTD. - ANALYSES CERTIFICATES

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: BURGOYNE GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED

548 LANDS END ROAD
SIDNEY, BC
V8L 5K9

Project :
Comments: ATTN: AL BURGOYNE

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 11-SEP-97
Invoice No. :I9741467
P.O. Number :
Account :PIF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9741467

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au tot oz/T	Au - oz/T	Au + mg	Wt. - grams	Wt. + grams					
1	226	216	3.048	2.991	1.304	391	5.20					
2	226	216	0.018	0.018	< 0.002	653	5.01					
3	226	216	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	2024	7.30					

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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Project :
Comments: ATTN: A.A. BURGOYNE

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 19-SEP-97
Invoice No. :I9742593
P.O. Number :
Account :PIF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9742593

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au tot g/t	Au - g/t	Au + mg	Wt. - grams	Wt. + grams					
#05	226	216	0.58	0.58	0.002	2300	5.41					

CERTIFICATION: Mark Vinh

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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Project :
Comments: ATTN: AL BURGOYNE

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 14-SEP-97
Invoice No. :I9741466
P.O. Number :
Account :PIF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9741466

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au g/t FA+AA
G4-5-1	205	226	1.080
G4-5-2	205	226	0.210
G4-5-3	205	226	0.145
G4-8-1	205	226	2.88
G4-8-3	205	226	0.010
G25-1	205	226	0.420
G25-2	205	226	0.305

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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Project :
Comments: ATTN: A.A. BURGOYNE

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 18-SEP-97
Invoice No. :19742591
P.O. Number :
Account :PIF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9742591

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au g/t FA+AA
#07	205	226	0.015
#08	205	226	0.010
#09	205	226	0.190
#10	205	226	0.005
6-4-5-4	205	226	0.040
6-4-8-2	205	226	0.115
6-4-8-4	205	226	< 0.005
6-4-8-5	205	226	< 0.005

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: BURGOYNE GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED

548 LANDS END ROAD
SIDNEY, BC
V8L 5K9

Project :
Comments: ATTN: A.A. BURGOYNE

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 29-SEP-97
Invoice No. :I9744111
P.O. Number :
Account :PIF

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9744111

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb RUSH	Ag ppm Aqua R	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm					
386001	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	4	300	0.4					
386002	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 10	0.2					
386003	255	295	< 5	1.4	456	< 10	13.5					
386004	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	810	100	1.2					
386005	255	295	210	< 0.2	36	< 10	1.2					
386006	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	124	< 10	1.0					
386007	255	295	30	< 0.2	26	80	1.0					
386008	255	295	10	< 0.2	8	< 10	0.4					
386009	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 10	0.2					
386010	255	295	< 5	< 0.2	14	130	< 0.2					

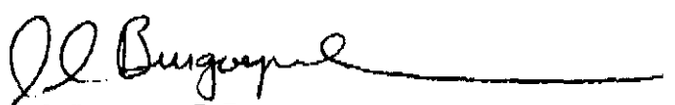
CERTIFICATION: Hart Bichler

APPENDIX

COST STATEMENT
GEOLOGICAL AND EXPLORATION EVALUATION REPORT BY BY AA BURGOYNE P. ENG. ON GALLEON, GALLEON 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 5-3, 11, 25, 26 AND 27 MINERAL CLAIMS

(Report Dated September 30, 1997 And Work Completed September 1 through 30, 1997)

Personnel Costs	
A.A. Burgoyne: 99.20 hours @ $107 per hour	10,619.75
Truck Rental & Transportation	308.45
Laboratory Analyses	722.47
Meals And Accomodations	46.14
Office And Drafting	226.54
Total	**11,923.35**



A. A. Burgoyne, P. Eng.