GEOLOGICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

APPLE BAY PROJECT

(PEM100 CHALKY GEYSERITE and KAOLINITE QUARRY)

Holberg Inlet Area, Wanokana Creek, Vancouver Island

Longitude 127°14'/Latitude 50°37'
NTS 92L/12E (92L.062)
Nanaimo M.D.

Owned by
Homegold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402
Fax: 604-944-6102

Prepared by

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Homegold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402
Fax: 604-944-6102
Consulting Geologist

September 16, 2000

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1.0 FACT SHEET and SUMMARY

FACT SHEET	
CORPORATE DATA	
PROJECT NAME:	PEM100 Kaolinite Project
COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS:	Homegold Resources Ltd. Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1 Telephone: 604-970-6402 FAX: 604-944-6102 E-mail: jo@homegoldResources.com
CONTACT/TITLE:	J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., President Quarry Supervisor #98-3550 Doug Stelling Corporate Advisor,
PROJECT DETAILS	
PROJECT LOCATION:	Apple Bay, north side of Holberg Inlet, Quatsino Sound, NTS 92L/12W, 50 37', 127 14'
ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST:	$1.0 million, approximately
MINERALS:	Kaolinite, Iron and Silica
MINE SYSTEM:	Quarry (negligible overburden or waste)
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION:	24,000 tonnes per year
PROCESS:	Jaw and cone crushers/stockpile
PROPOSED MINE LIFE:	30 years plus
MINERAL POTENTIAL	
GEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:	5 million tonnes plus
AVERAGE GRADE OF MATERIAL	80 – 84 % Silica
CUT-OFF GRADE:	<2% >20% Al_2O_3
POTENTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL GEOLOGICAL RESERVES:	Several other known zones
LOGISTICS	
ROAD:	Road from Coal Harbour via Wanakana Mainline (13 km)
ACCESS TO SITE:	Truck or Boat
SHIPPING:	Via barge to Vancouver, BC from Port Hardy
POWER SUPPLY:	On-site generation for crusher
WORKFORCE INFORMATION	
OPERATIONAL WORKFORCE:	**Quality Control**: 1 person 10 months per year **Quarrying, crushing and stockpiling:** 4 to 5 people 6 months per year **Shipping:** 2 people 10 months per year **Trucking**: 2 Trucks 10 months per year
CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE:	10 people for 4 months
HOUSING OPTIONS:	At home for local workers – Coal Harbour/Port Hardy
INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT:	5 to 6 person years (Purchased Services)

SUMMARY

1. Acquisition and a preliminary evaluation of the PEM100 Kaolinite and Chalky Geyserite Quarry was undertaken between October 1999 and August 2000 for Electra Gold Ltd. The alumina and silica resource at PEM100 is a source for the raw material requirements of the cement plant operated by Tilbury Cement Ltd. in Delta, British Columbia

2. Electra Gold Ltd. has optioned the higher-grade Al_2O_3 material (>25% Al_2O_3) on the PEM100 Mining Lease and all other kaolinite-bearing zones in the remaining Apple Bay Claims.

3. A 25-35 metre thick Lower Jurassic sequence of intensely silicified and clay altered rhyolite flows and pyroclastic units of the Bonanza Group outcrop along a 320° trend for more than 800 metres from the PEM100 Quarry towards the Pemberton Hills.

4. The area is covered by the Apple Bay 1-11 and Jody 1 and 2 mineral claims totalling 2000 hectares. The PEM100 geyserite quarry is located on the Apple Bay two claim (20 units) and Jody Claims. A Mining Lease Application is currently being processed. The present quarry proposed currently covers about 8 hectares. There are 9 other geyserite zones known on the property.

5. Total estimated tonnage produced from the Western Forest Products quarry is approximately 250,000 tons between the late 1970's to present. This quarry has most recently produced coarse stone for road construction.

6. The general chalky geyserite and kaolinite section in the quarry area consists of an upper 20-35 metre thick rhyolite member exhibiting both flow banded and coarse pyroclastic units that have been intensely silicified and clay altered (silica and alumina). This sequence has then undergone intense acid sulphate and advanced argillic alteration. The upper sequence is underlain by a less altered lower sequence of pyritic rhyolitic tuff.

7. Two main sub areas of chalky geyserite and kaolinite have been outlined by limited drilling to date on the PEM100 zone. Area A covers a 60,000m^2 area around the PEM100 quarry. This 27.77m thick zone contains about 3.91 million tonnes of geyserite grading approximately 83.66% SiO_2, 12.49% Al_2O_3 and 0.09% SO_3. Area B is located approximately 150 metres northwest of Area A and it covers a 20,000m^2 area in a saddle between to Wann Knobs. The 21.34m thick Area B zone contains about 1.11 million tonnes of material grading approximately 81.84% SiO_2, 14.33% Al_2O_3 and 0.05% SO_3. The total tonnage and average grade of both Area A and B is 5.02 million tonnes grading 83.26% SiO_2, 12.90% Al_2O_3 and 0.08% SO_3.

8. Two bulk samples were collected from the PEM100 Quarry during 2000. A total of 9000 tonnes of material was mined and trucked to Port Hardy. The first 5400 tonne bulk sample was barged to the Tilbury Cement Plant in Delta, B.C. The second bulk sample is scheduled for shipping to Delta in late December 2000.

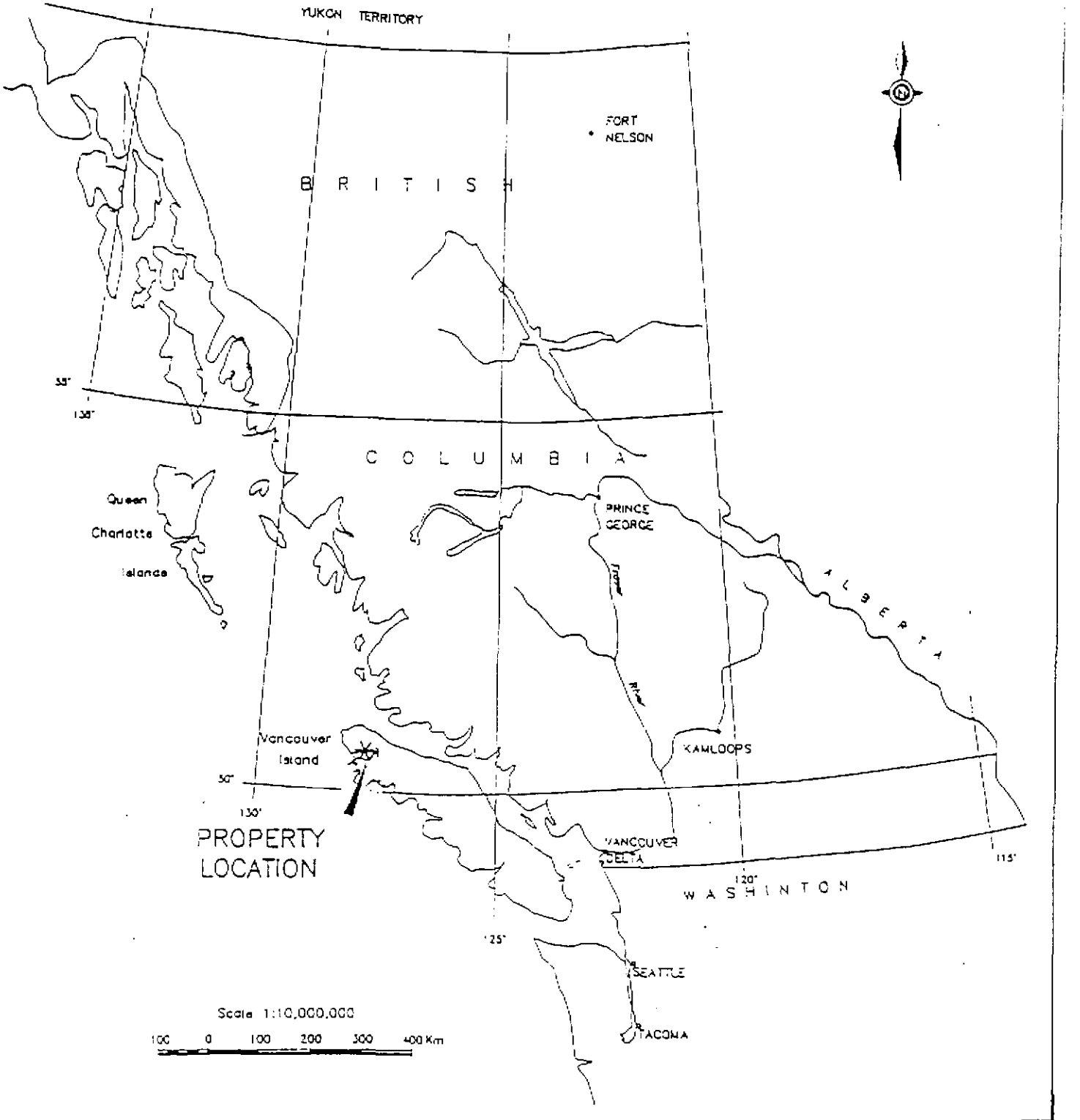
9. Crushing was completed by a one pass Hewitt-Robbins24"x36" jaw crusher and impactor to produce 2" minus product. Trucking to Port Hardy was by 40 tonne and end dump units with transfer trailers.

10. Expenditures are listed in Appendix II and the timing of work in Appendix III. Since Apple Bay Two was abandoned and relocated to accommodate the establishment of the Mining Lease the Assessment work is mainly on the first bulk sample work.

11. Proposed plans for 2001 call for at least 100,000 tonnes of production on the 100m to 124m bench levels with the crusher situated on the 100m bench to facilitate mucking by front end loader. A drill program and research program into commercial uses of the higher grade (>25% Al_2O_3) will be undertaken in 2001.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
September 16, 2000



HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

SCALE as shown	DATE Aug. 00	N.T.S. 92L/12E	WORK BY J. T. Shearer	FIGURE 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents assessment work competed in 1999 to 2000 and to summarize the Kaolinite potential and outline a future work program for the Apple Bay Project.

The Apple Bay 1 – 11 and Jody 1 and 2 mineral claims cover readily accessible silica and alumina resources within the PEM100 Quarry and to the northwest towards the Pemberton Hills. The general geyserite section within the quarry and adjacent areas consists of an approximately 20-35 metre thick Lower Jurassic intensely silicified and clay altered rhyolite unit (flow banded and pyroclastic) above a lower less altered rhyolitic breccia. Drilling in 1999 and 2000 and surface assays indicate that 2 sub areas (Area A and B) contain about 5 million tonnes of material grading an average of 83.26% SiO_2, 12.90% Al_2O_3 and 0.08% SO_3. A third area (Area C) lies between Areas A and B and may contain an additional 4.3 million tonnes of silica-rich geyserite but more detailed drilling is required to determine total tonnage and grades.

Kaolinite has become an important constituent in many industrial applications. In British Columbia it is primarily used to make high quality paper, as a filler material in the paper making process and to impart a bright white colour and achieve stability qualities to the finished paper product.

Currently there is no source of high quality kaolinite in British Columbia and, as such, it is imported primarily from Georgia in the United States of America. The closeness of the Apple Bay kaolinite deposits to the large Pulp and Paper Industrial Complexes in British Columbia offers customers a potentially significant cost saving in terms of shipping a locally sourced product. Preliminary testing of the Apple Bay section indicates that the alumina values suggest locally high kaolinite content.

Kaolin accumulations may be either primary, as a result of in situ alteration of alumina-bearing minerals to kaolinite, or secondary as a result of deposition usually in fresh water (Bristow, 1987). If leaching is particularly intense, kaolinite is replaced by bauxite and quartz. Other mechanisms for developing primary deposits include the hydrothermal alteration of rocks by circulating hot water such as deep circulation of water through granitic rocks high in radiogenic elements or solfatara alteration associated with the waning phases of felsic volcanism results from hot water rich in sulphur altering rocks along the route to discharging as geysers and hot springs.

Throughout the property a further 9 geyserite zones have been identified by geological mapping. A 5000 tonne bulk sample was shipped in 1968 by Lafarge Inc. from a geyserite deposit in central Apple Bay, which is now covered by the Apple Bay One Mineral Claim. The PEM100 Quarry is approximately 12 kilometres west of the village of Coal Harbour and is not directly drained by major streams. The company is committed to develop the deposit in a manner that does not cause significant environmental impact during operation or after mine closure.

A total of 627.29m of diamond drilling was completed in November and December 1999 and March 2000 in 24 holes. Two bulk samples were extracted from the PEM100 Quarry during 2000. A 5400 tonne sample was taken in April 2000. This sample was trucked to Port Hardy and then barged to Tilbury's Cement Plant in Delta B.C. for testing. A second 4000 tonne bulk sample was taken in July 2000. This sample was trucked to Port Hardy and shipment to the Tilbury Cement Plant in Delta, B.C. is planned for December 2000.

Homegold Resources Ltd HOLBERG Kaolinite

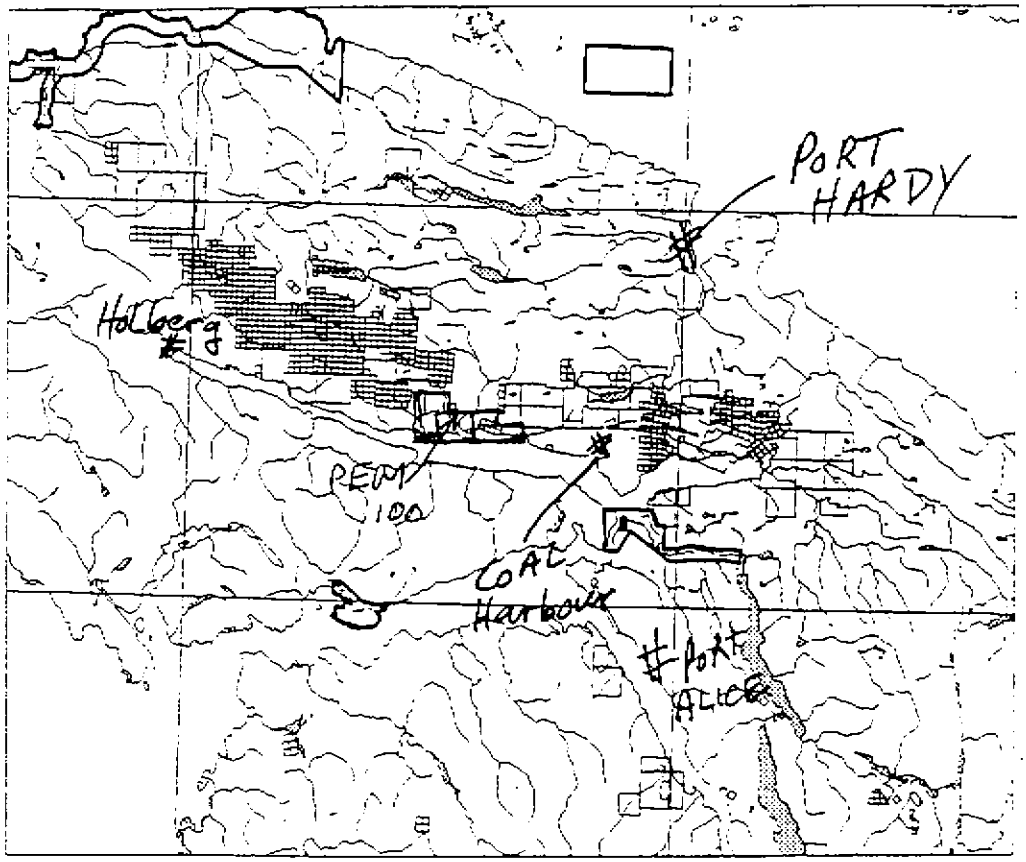
MINERAL TITLES transparent
All Others

RIVERS (250)

LAKES (250)

Parks Transparent
?
A
B
C
E
ELU
N
R
All Others

1:50k Grid



SCALE 1 : 552,937

5 0 5 10 15

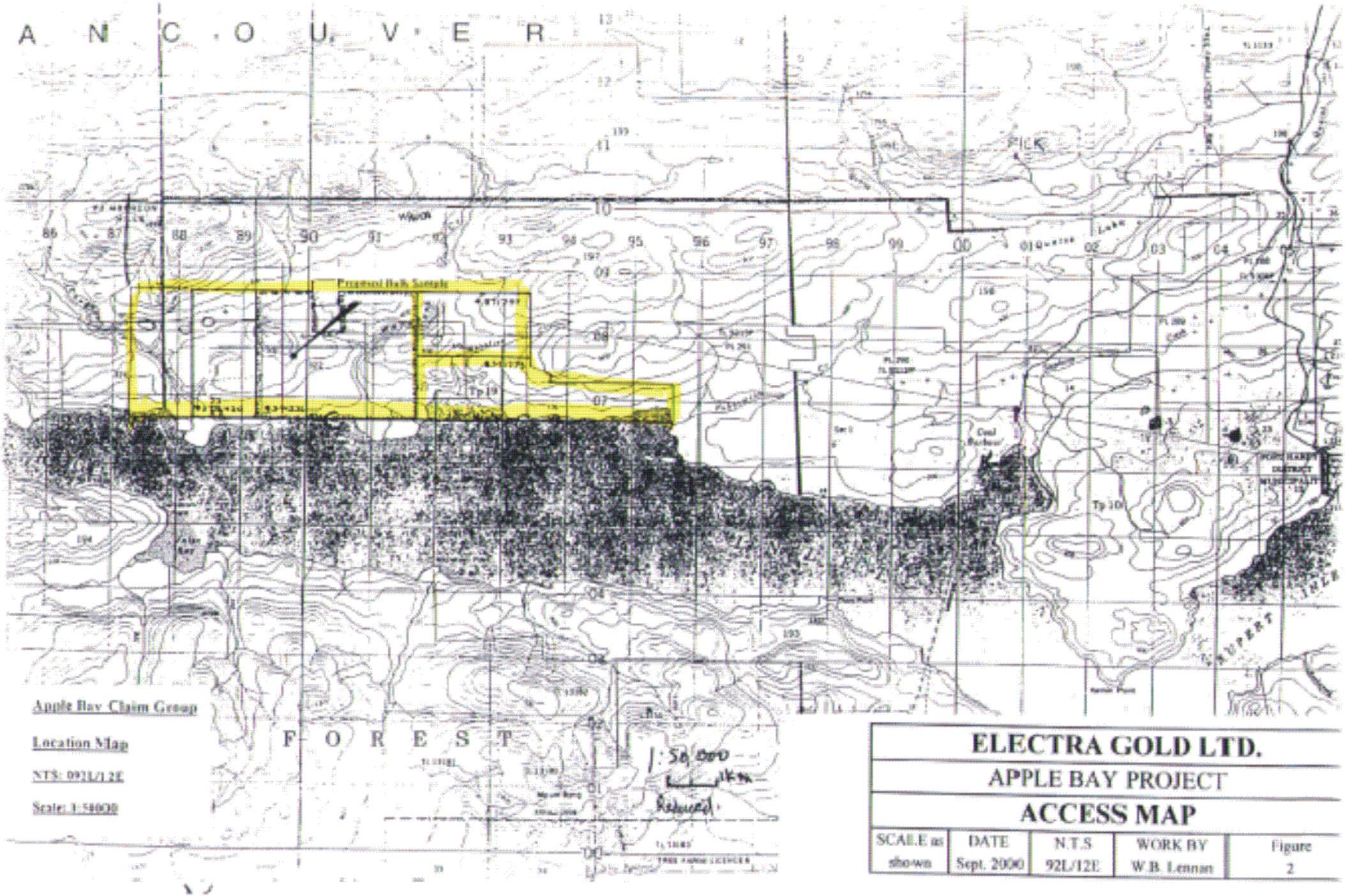
MILES

N

webmap.ei.gov.bc.ca/minpot/map/dep_find.m

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.				
APPLE BAY PROJECT				
DETAIL LOCATION MAP				
SCALE as shown	DATE Aug. 00	N.T.S. 92L/12E	WORK BY J. T. Shearer	FIGURE 1a

This report documents the results of the work program and experience gained while producing material in 2000 while establishing the first open cut bench. A detail plan is included, which outlines proposed work in 2001 to produce 240,000 tonnes annually of geyserite from which silica and alumina is obtained, further diamond drilling and the initiation of a research program into commercial products made from the higher grade (<25%) Al_2O_3.



Apple Bay Claim Group

Location Map

NTS: 092L/12E

Scale: 1:50000

ELECTRA GOLD LTD.				
APPLE BAY PROJECT				
ACCESS MAP				
SCALE as shown	DATE Sept. 2000	N.T.S 92L/12E	WORK BY W.B. Lennan	Figure 2

3.0 LOCATION and ACCESS and FIELD PROCEDURES

The Apple Bay 1 – 11 and Jody 1 and 2 mineral claims are situated on rolling terrain with elevations ranging between 0m and 210m. The PEM100 Quarry is at an elevation of approximately 115m. The three Wann Knobs at the PEM100 quarry area gradually rise to the west into the Pemberton Hills.

Most of the claims are covered by second growth forest, some of which has been thinned. Some of the claims have been logged recently. Most of the logging occurred in 1988. Minor logging was done from the shore in the 1920's.

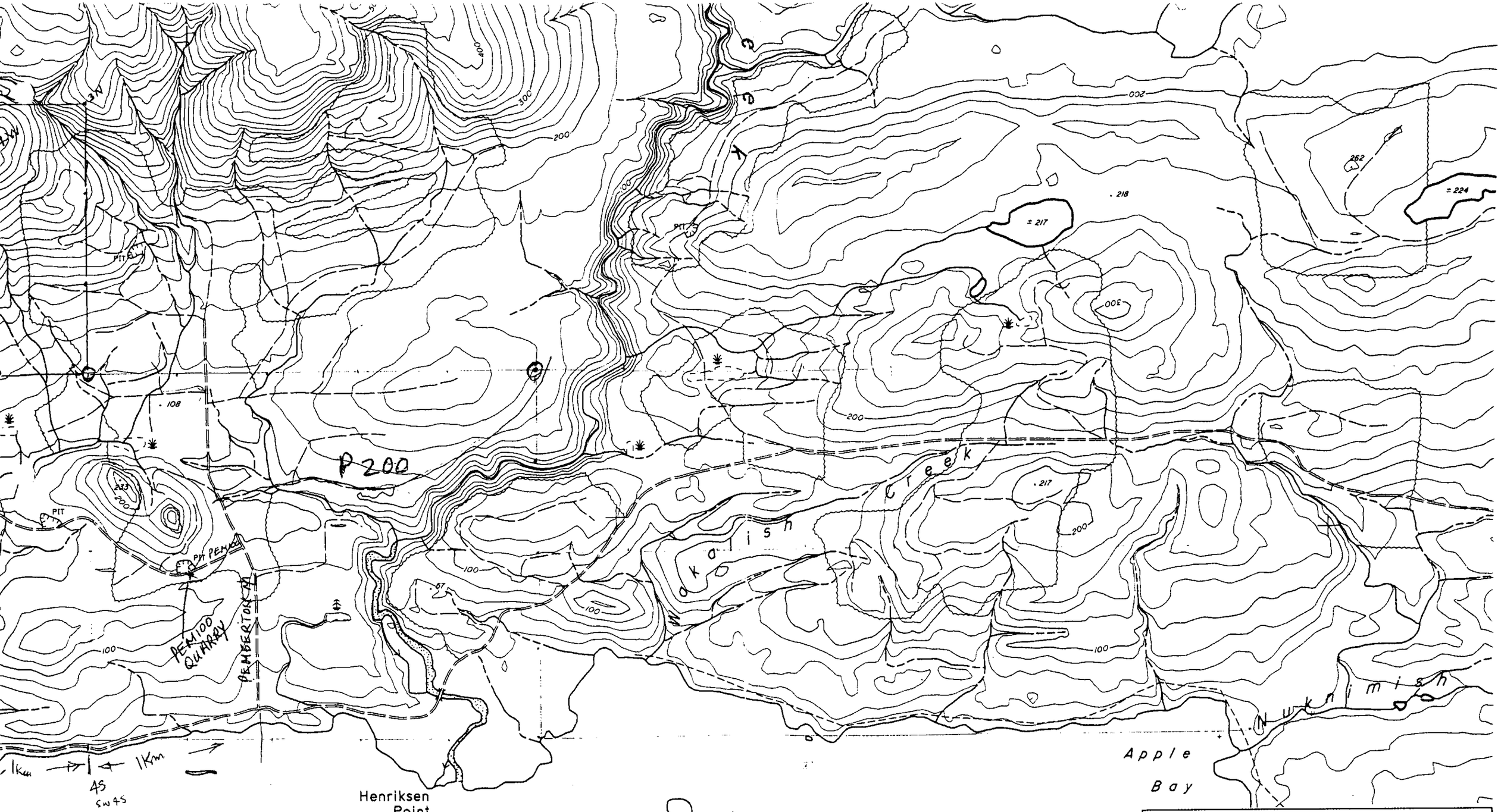
Access to the claims is gained by travelling south for 16 km from Port Hardy along a paved road to Coal Harbour. From Coal Harbour travel west for 12 km along the Wanokana Mainline logging road to the Pemberton Mainline logging road and turn off onto the P100 branch road.

A road use agreement was negotiated for the year 2000 with Western Forest Products Ltd. the holder of Tree Farm Licence 6. Payments were made based on the cubic metres of geyserite hauled over the road system. This agreement will be renegotiated for subsequent years based on tonnage rather than cubic metres.

Field Procedures

Geological mapping was conducted on a 1:5,000 basemap obtained from Western Forest Products. Parts of this map were digitized to form a base for mine planning. Later the digital Trim data from government sources was used to create an accurate grid and UTM co-ordinates on the formerly imperial units forest company map. The central claims were surveyed by a registered BCLS in preparation for bringing this area to a mining lease. The drillhole collar location survey was tied into the legal survey.

The drill program was accessed by ATV and small bulldozer. The drillcore was carefully logged in a warehouse-shop facility in Port Hardy. The core is presently stored undercover on pallets at 6625 Port Hardy Road. The bulk samples were produced by drilling and blasting on a 3m by 3m hole pattern and transported by 50 tonne truck and transfer to Port Hardy. The timing of the first bulk sample program was April 19 – May 15, 2000 and the second bulk sample was July 15 – 30, 2000.



d District:

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METRES

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Elevations ir

ELECTRA GOLD LTD.				
APPLE BAY PROJECT				
TRIM MAP 1:20,000				
SCALE as shown	DATE Sept. 2000	N.T.S 92L/12E	WORK BY W.B. Lennan	Figure 3

4.0 CLAIM STATUS

The principal area of interest is covered by the Apple Bay 1 – 11 and Jody 1 and 2 mineral claims staked under the two-post and Modified Grid Systems and registered in the name of J.T. Shearer and R. W. Howich. A comprehensive legal agreement was executed between R. W. Howich and Homegold Resources Ltd. Homegold has now entered into an operating agreement with Electra Gold Ltd. The interaction between these agreements is beyond the terms of reference of this geological assessment.

TABLE I

List of Claims

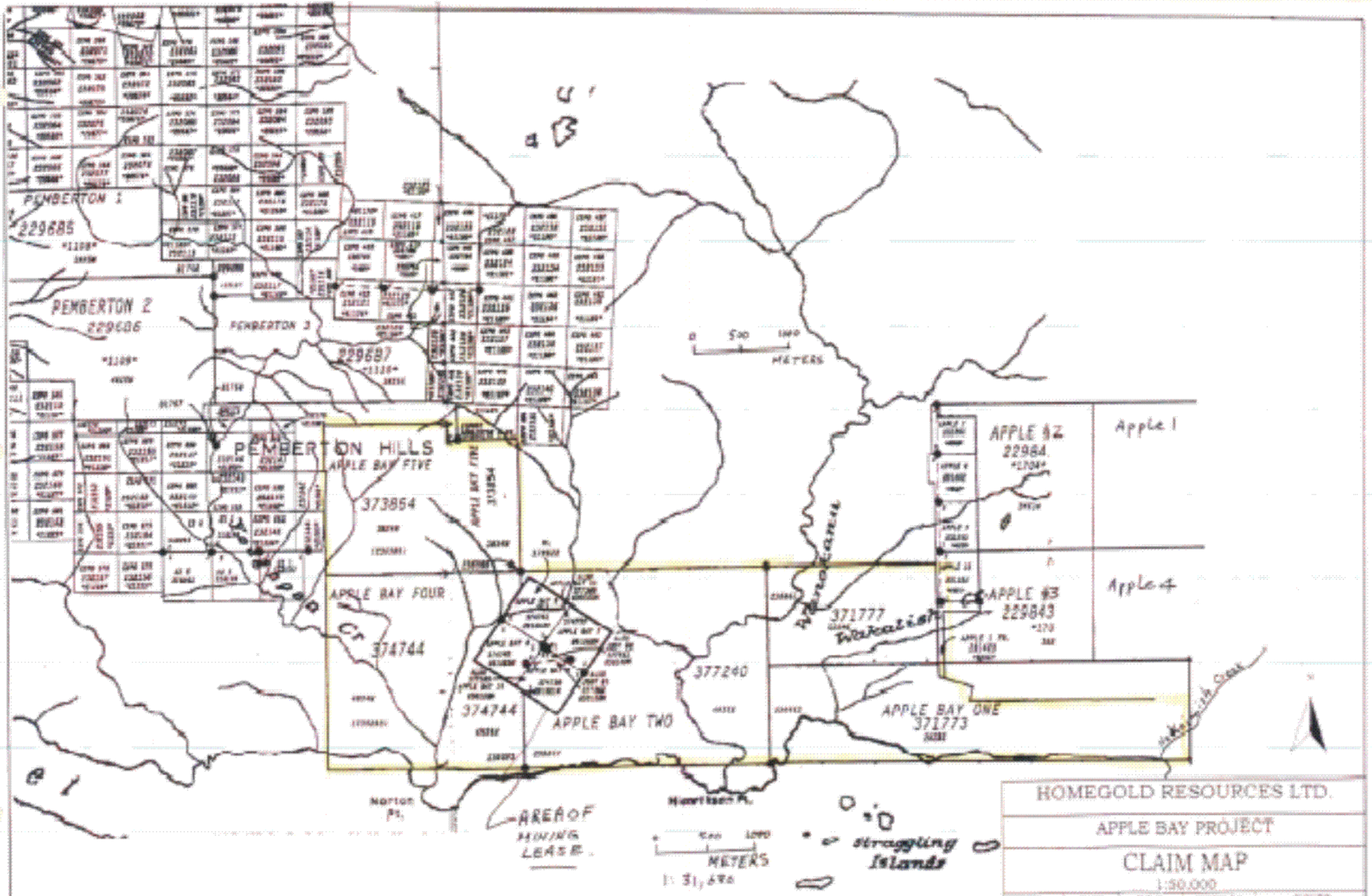
Claim Name	Tenure #	Size	Units	Date Located	* Current Anniversary Date	Owner
Apple Bay One	371775	8E2N	16	Sept. 16, 1999	Sept. 16, 2005	J. T. Shearer
Apple Bay Two	377240	5E4N	20	May 17, 2000	May 17, 2005	J. T. Shearer
Apple Bay Three	371777	4E2N	8	Sept. 18, 2000	Sept. 18, 2005	J. T. Shearer
Apple Bay Four	374744	4N4W	16	March 11, 2000	March 11, 2006	J. T. Shearer
Apple Bay Five	373854	3N4E	12	Dec. 5, 1999	Dec. 5, 2005	J. T. Shearer
Apple Bay 6	374738	2 post	1	March 9, 2000	March 9, 2004	R. W. Howich
Apple Bay 7	374739	2 post	1	March 9, 2000	March 9, 2004	R. W. Howich
Apple Bay 8	374740	2 post	1	March 9, 2000	March 9, 2004	R. W. Howich
Apple Bay 9	374741	2 post	1	March 9, 2000	March 9, 2004	R. W. Howich
Apple Bay 10	377359	2 post	Fr	May 16, 2000	May 16, 2004	R. W. Howich
Apple Bay 11	377360	2 post	Fr	May 16, 2000	May 16, 2004	R. W. Howich
Jody 1	377262	2 post	1	May 11, 2000	May 11, 2004	R. W. Howich
Jody 2	377263	2 post	1	May 11, 2000	May 11, 2004	R. W. Howich

Total 80 units

Note: Apple Bay 6-11 and Jody 1 & 2 have been legally surveyed and a Mining Lease is presently being applied (Lot 2323). Tenure number of future lease will be 379922.

Mineral title is acquired in British Columbia via the Mineral Act and regulations, which require approved assessment work to be filed each year in the amount of $100 per unit per year for the first three years and then $200 per unit per year thereafter to keep the claim in good standing.

Under the present status of mineral claims in British Columbia, the consideration of industrial minerals requires careful designation of the products end use. An industrial mineral is a rock or naturally occurring substance that can be mined and processed for its unique qualities and used for industrial purposes (as defined in the *Mineral Tenure Act*). It does not include "Quarry Resources". Quarry Resources includes earth, soil, marl, peat, sand and gravel, and rock, rip-rap and stone products that are used for construction purposes (as defined in the *Land Act*). Construction means the use of rock or other natural substances for roads, buildings, berms, breakwaters, runways, rip-rap and fills and includes crushed rock. Dimension stone means any rock or stone product that is cut or split on two or more sides, but does not include crushed rock.


PEMBERTON 1
229685
PEMBERTON 2
229686
PEMBERTON 3
229687
PEMBERTON HILLS
APPLE BAY FIVE
373854
APPLE BAY FOUR
374744
374744
APPLE BAY TWO
377240
371777
APPLE #3
229843
APPLE #2
229864
Apple 1
Apple 4
APPLE BAY ONE
371773
Norton Pt.
AREA OF MINING LEASE
Hawthorn Pt.
Straggling Islands
0 500 1000
METERS
1: 31,680
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
APPLE BAY PROJECT
CLAIM MAP
1:30,000

5.0 HISTORY

In the mid 1960's to mid 1970's the eastern and northern parts of Quatsino Sound, including the area northwest of Apple Bay, was explored by Utah Construction, which resulted in the discovery of the Island Copper Deposit in 1966. However several factors have combined to make Utah's work less than complete in the Apple Bay region. These are discussed by Pearson (1985) below:

1. During the drilling of the Island Copper Deposit and the early period of exploration to the west, Utah employed a staff of ten geologists, most of whom developed a considerable expertise in various phases of the work. When Utah decided to proceed with production, it drastically reduced exploration expenditures. Within a short time most of the staff had taken positions with other firms. The few remaining were transferred to other duties. Eventually new employees were assigned to carry out further study on the island. This loss in continuity cost very dearly in terms of efficiency and loss to the company of the personal knowledge of its former employees.

2. Early exploration work relied very heavily upon soil geochemical techniques whereby enhanced copper and molybdenum values in soil were assumed to reflect enhanced values in the underlying bedrock. In areas of deep soil cover, of glacially polished unweathered bedrock, and of glacially transported soils, all of which are common here, the technique loses much of its effectiveness. Previous results must be interpreted with extreme caution, and negative results cannot be assumed to have eliminated the ground from further consideration.

3. On of Utah's soil geochemical anomalies stood out so strongly that it attracted a disproportionate share of attention. This anomaly led to the discovery of the Hushamu Mineralized Zone, but served to distract from the systematic evaluation of other, somewhat more subtle anomalies, few of which were ever followed up.

4. Eventually, relatively new employees with no firsthand knowledge of the ground decided to begin divestiture of portions of the claim block. In the opinion of a number of former Utah employees, portions of this ground had exceptional merit but had received inadequate work. These particular areas were acquired by staking and a private company formed to facilitate exploration. Apparently Utah had serious misgivings after dropping the claims, for it attempted to restake them. In this attempt, however, it was too late.

At the time of the Utah staking in 1967, the area around the present location of the Apple Bay One Claim (H&W 6 and 8) was held by LaFarge Cement as a potential source of silica. A deep-water dock stood immediately adjacent to a small quarry carved in a shoreline bluff of highly silicified rock. Sample shipments were made in 1968. It was assumed by Utah geologists that the silica was secondary in nature because of the frequent appearance of ghost-like silicified fragments in the silicified matrix. The prevalence of pyrite lent weight to this interpretation. Silicification processes were attributed to a zone of faulting which had been postulated to puss up Holberg Inlet.

Utah's early work on and adjacent to the present location of the Genstar claims consisted of soil sampling along lines 500' apart at intervals of 200'. Rudimentary mapping of geological features was carried out by the college students employed in carrying out the soil survey. All of the LaFarge ground was included in this work, carried out under the direction of M. J. Young, who reported results in Assessment Report #2190.

Young followed up this work with a program of nine very shallow x-ray drill holes (EC-40 to EC-48). These holes were closely grouped in an area now covered by Genstar claims H&W 1 and 3. The rationale for placement of the holes in this location is unknown to us, and cannot be justified on the basis of soil sampling data or the geological picture as then understood. Following the drilling, it was realized that the holes had been drilled outside the boundaries of Utah's claim holdings. There was no follow-up.

In 1971 G. A. Clouthier was assigned to carry out a detailed program on the southeastern portion of Utah's Expo group. The program consisted of geological mapping at a scale of 200' to the inch and ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys. Clouthier's work was controlled by a grid established along lines 400' apart, with stations marked at intervals of 200'. Since Utah's boundaries were contiguous with those of the LaFarge claims and since these were immediately adjacent to the inlet, he included the ground for the sake of completeness.

Clouthier mapped, and recognized as secondary in nature, the quarry area earlier worked by LaFarge. He also mapped another area of alteration to the west, centred on a small east-west trending hill and extending down to the shore. He characterized most of the alteration as siliceous, but located on outcrop in the intertidal zone which was characterized by clay alteration and sulfide mineralization. Assays showed the presence of copper (0.41%) and molybdenum (0.001%). This zone is presently covered by Apple Bay One Claim (H&W 1 and 2). Because of the property situation, no follow-up was carried out.

Clouthier's induced polarization survey delineated several areas relatively rich in sulfides and/or clay. One of these lies about half a mile north of the present northern boundary of the Apple Bay One Claim on Apple Bay Three. Two drill holes totalling 1050' were put down. Logging was carried out by Clouthier under the supervision of B. D. Pearson. Core from both holes consisted of clay-silica-pyrite-altered volcanics throughout. Traces of molybdenum were found near the base of one hole. About this time attention was diverted to the Hushamu Zone. Utah carried out no further work of significance in the Wanokana area.

In 1979 Inland Cement, which had acquired eight claims along the sore of Holberg Inlet covering the ground formerly held by LaFarge, carried out a program under the direction of D. Blender. Results are reported in B.C. Department of Mines Assessment Report #8151. The main thrust of the work was the sampling of the siliceous rock in order to test for purity and to determine its grinding properties. At the same time, consulting geologist W. G. Stevenson was asked to prepare a geological map. This task was subcontracted to Harold Jones of G. A. Noel & Associates. Mr. Jones is a competent field geologist and, coincidentally, a former Utah employee, but he had had no previous experience on Utah's various properties in the Port Hardy area. He failed to recognize the secondary nature of the two silicified zones, referring to the eastern one as rhyolite (a light-coloured volcanic rock with above average silica content) and the western one as rhyodacite (a volcanic rock similar to rhyolite but with somewhat lower silica content). The boundaries of his rock units coincide will with those mapped by Clouthier. Only the interpretations differ. However, Jones failed to note the existence of the shoreline

outcrop, which contains copper-molybdenum mineralization. Possibly it was concealed by tidewater at the time of his examination.

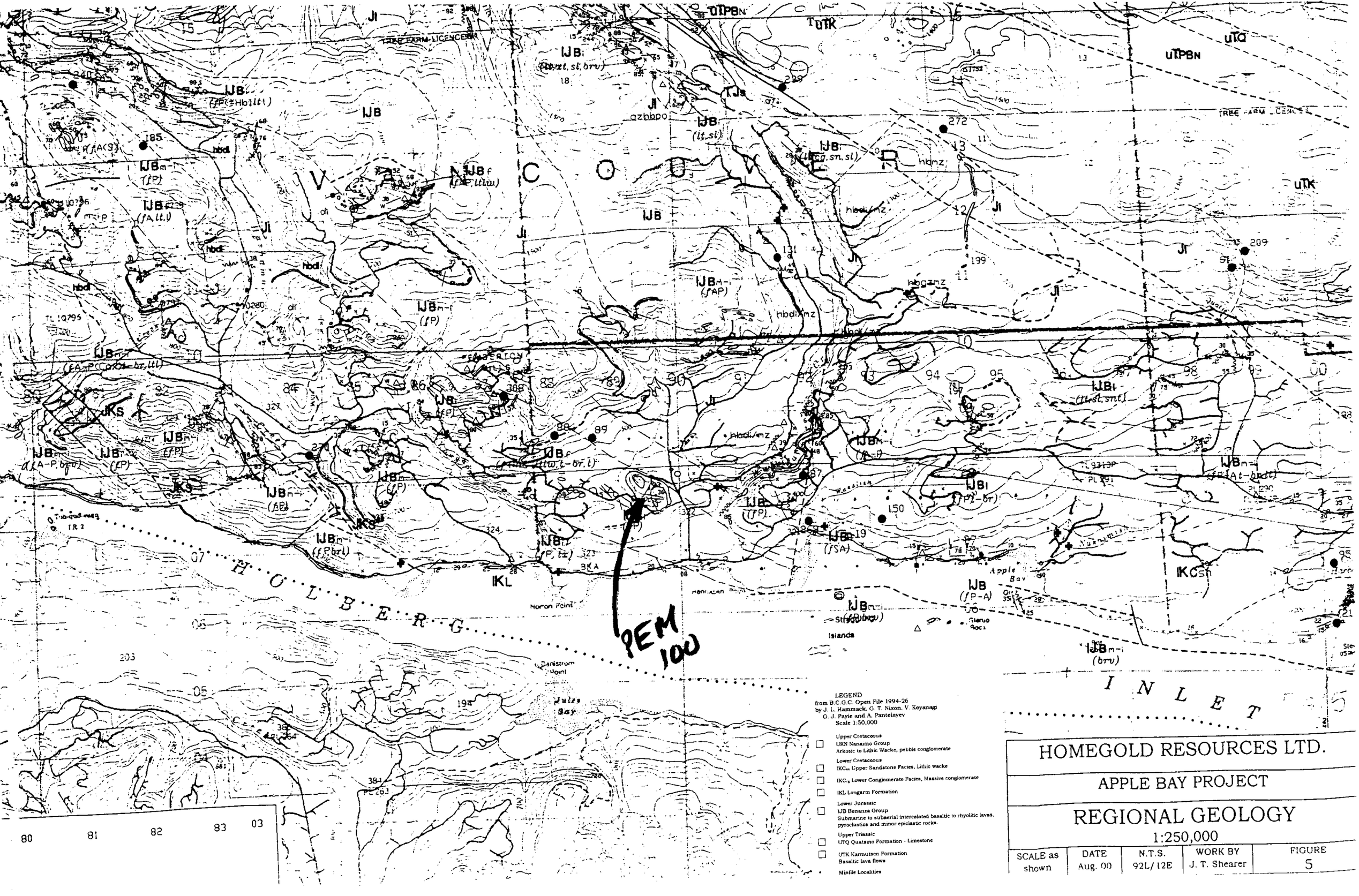
Following acquisition of the ground west and north of the Genstar claim by Western Pocasset Resources, Ltd. in 1982, B.C. Pearson made an inspection of outcrops exposed by the recent construction of logging roads. He noted that by the main haulage road cut across the northwestern margin of the western alteration zone. He located samples in the outcrop, which were made up of breccia fragments containing secondary clay, silica, pyrophyllite and as much as 30% pyrite. Furthermore, mercury values ran as high as 1500 ppb, a clear indication of the hydrothermal nature of the rock alteration.

Pearson had carried out or supervised most of the logging of the drill core during the delineation of the Island Copper Orebody. He immediately recognized that the rock here was identical to that which formed a barren capping over the western half of the Island Copper deposit. The implications were clear. The hill very probably formed a barren capping over a concealed body of copper mineralization, and that capping was probably relatively thin, for copper mineralization outcropped along the southern margin at the shoreline.

Porphyry copper centres usually have other peripheral manifestations beside the intense alteration discussed above. One of these is the presence in the surrounding rocks of veins containing sulfide mineralization. We have been successful in locating such veins about 2500' to the west of the very intense alteration. Here they consist of pyrite in andesitic volcanic rock, which has been altered to a propylitic mineral assemblage, a type compatible with the marginal zone of a porphyry copper deposit. Analyses of the pyrite revealed a gold content of 149ppb. Normally one would expect a value under 5 ppb. An inspection of Clouthier's mapping showed that he too had located vein mineralization peripheral to the western alteration zone, in a location just north of Genstar claim H&W 3. He noted the presence of chalcopyrite (which contains copper), galena (lead) and sphalerite (zinc).

In the eastern part of the Pemberton Hills, Utah's early soil geochemical work revealed the existence of an anomalous zone with values co-incident in copper, molybdenum and zinc. The zone is elongate down a western slope and has a total length on the order of 4000'. Although outcrops are entirely lacking in the immediate area, early work by students and later detailed work by Ascensios indicates that the area is probably underlain by a complex contact zone between andesitic volcanic rocks and later dioritic and porphyritic monzonite intrusives. This environment is extremely suggestive in terms of its potential for localizing sulfide deposition, and should be investigated further in view of the presence there of the geochemical anomaly.

Two areas along the southern part of the block are underlain by fragmental rhyolitic rocks. These areas may be continuous with one another, but lack of outcrop precludes certainty at this time. During the period 1906-1907, about 1500 tons of limonite was mined from the surface here and shipped to an iron works in the Seattle area. The limonite was apparently derived by leaching of pyrite in the bedrock upslope from the swampy areas where deposition occurred. The western rhyolitic area has yielded two soil samples running 738 and 246 ppm copper. These values are the highest and fifth highest respectively of the over 3300 soil copper values obtained by Utah over the southeastern quarter of the 888 claim group. Reconnaissance samples yielded a mercury value in excess of 700 ppb, which tends to confirm the presence of hydrothermal activity in the area.



LEGEND
from B.C.G.C. Open File 1994-26
by J. L. Hammack, G. T. Nixon, V. Koyanagi
G. J. Payie and A. Pantelayev
Scale 1:50,000

Upper Cretaceous
- UKN Nanaimo Group
  Arkosic to Lithic Wacke, pebble conglomerate

Lower Cretaceous
- IKC_{sn} Upper Sandstone Facies, Lithic wacke
- IKC_{cg} Lower Conglomerate Facies, Massive conglomerate
- IKL Longarm Formation

Lower Jurassic
- IJB Bonanza Group
  Submarine to subaerial intercalated basaltic to rhyolitic lavas, pyroclastics and minor epiclastic rocks.

Upper Triassic
- UTQ Quatsino Formation - Limestone
- UTK Karmutsen Formation
  Basaltic lava flows

- Minfile Localities

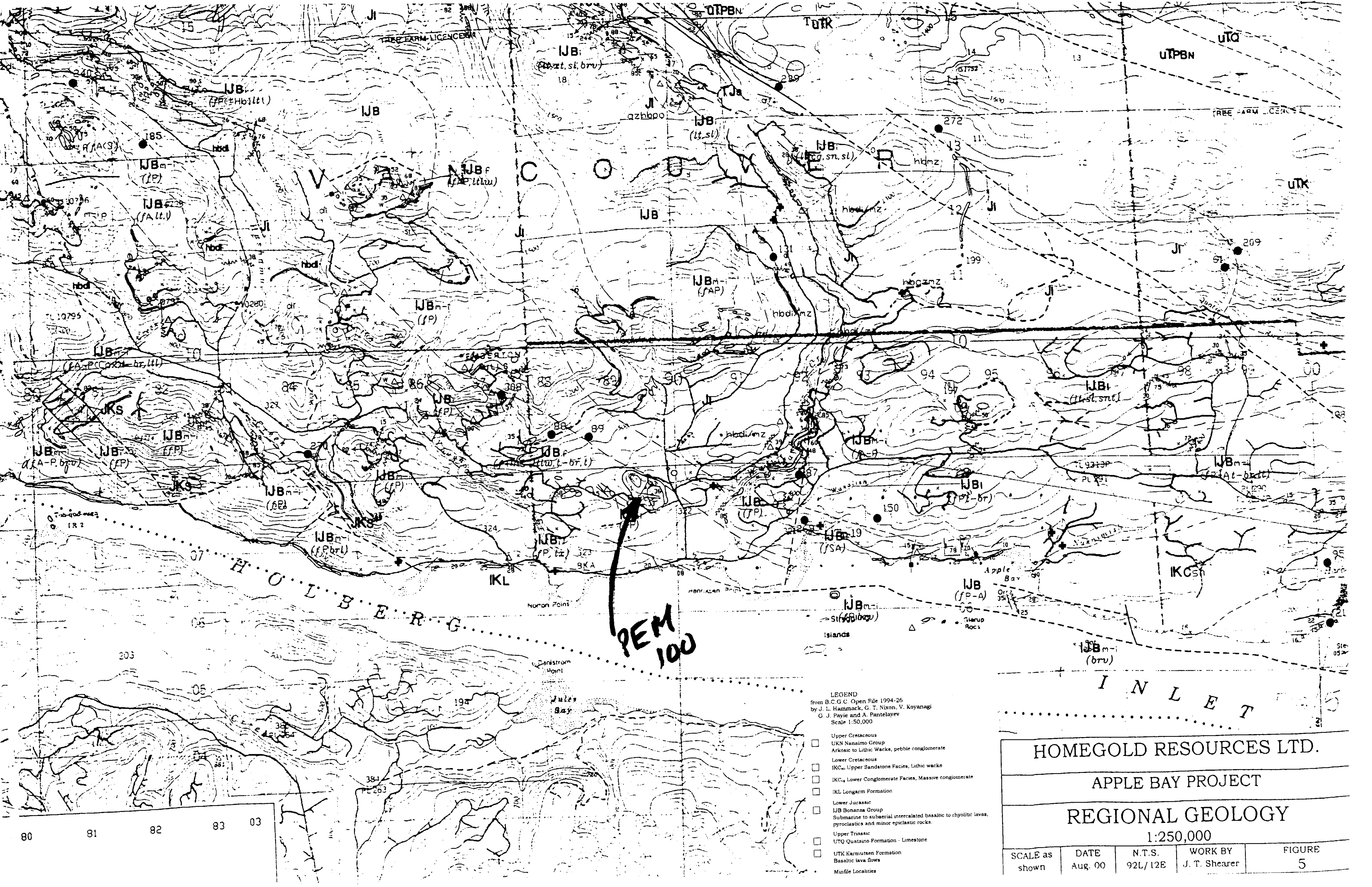
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

1:250,000

SCALE as shown	DATE Aug. 00	N.T.S. 92L/12E	WORK BY J. T. Shearer	FIGURE 5


VANCOUVER
HOLBERG
INLET
PEM
100
Apple Bay
Norton Point
Stubbs Islands
Jules Bay
LEGEND
from B.C.G.C. Open File 1994-26
by J. L. Hammack, G. T. Nixon, V. Koyanagi
G. J. Payie and A. Pantelayev
Scale 1:50,000
Upper Cretaceous
UKN Nanaimo Group
Arkosic to Lithic Wacke, pebble conglomerate
Lower Cretaceous
lKCsn Upper Sandstone Facies, Lithic wacke
lKCcg Lower Conglomerate Facies, Massive conglomerate
lKL Longarm Formation
Lower Jurassic
lJB Bonanza Group
Submarine to subaerial intercalated basaltic to rhyolitic lavas, pyroclastics and minor epiclastic rocks.
Upper Triassic
UTQ Quatsino Formation - Limestone
UTK Karmutsen Formation
Basaltic lava flows
Minfile Localities
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
APPLE BAY PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
1:250,000
SCALE as shown
DATE Aug. 00
N.T.S. 92L/12E
WORK BY J. T. Shearer
FIGURE 5

Within the second area of rhyolitic volcanism we have discovered a bed of pyrite and chert with anomalous values in arsenic. One specimen assayed 0.028 oz/ton in gold. (The presence of arsenic is often a clue to the presence of gold.) To the best of our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of bedded massive sulfides within the Bonanza sequence of northern Vancouver Island. The existence of such material was postulated in a report by Pearson to Chevron Minerals dated December, 1974, and amplified in a report to Metallgesellschaft dated March, 1978. We believe that this horizon should be traced laterally by geophysical means and, if results of the geophysical survey warrant, tested at depth for the possible presence of copper-zinc-gold-silver ore shoots. Values for the precious metals in a massive sulfide environment are likely to be enhanced with respect to base metal values as compared with those to be found in a porphyry copper environment.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The basement upon which the rocks of northern Vancouver Island were laid down is probably of Middle to Upper Paleozoic Age. At the time of deposition, the landmass, which now makes up Vancouver Island, was located in the equatorial regions of the Pacific Ocean. It consisted of felsic to basic volcanics deposited in a submarine environment. The very important copper-zinc-gold-silver ore bodies at Western Mines' Buttle Lake operations were developed within this sequence.

In Upper Triassic time (about 200 million years ago), these basement rocks were covered by a series of pillow lavas and flows largely of basaltic composition. Total thicknesses extruded probably exceed 2400 metres. These rocks are known today as the Karmutsen Formation.

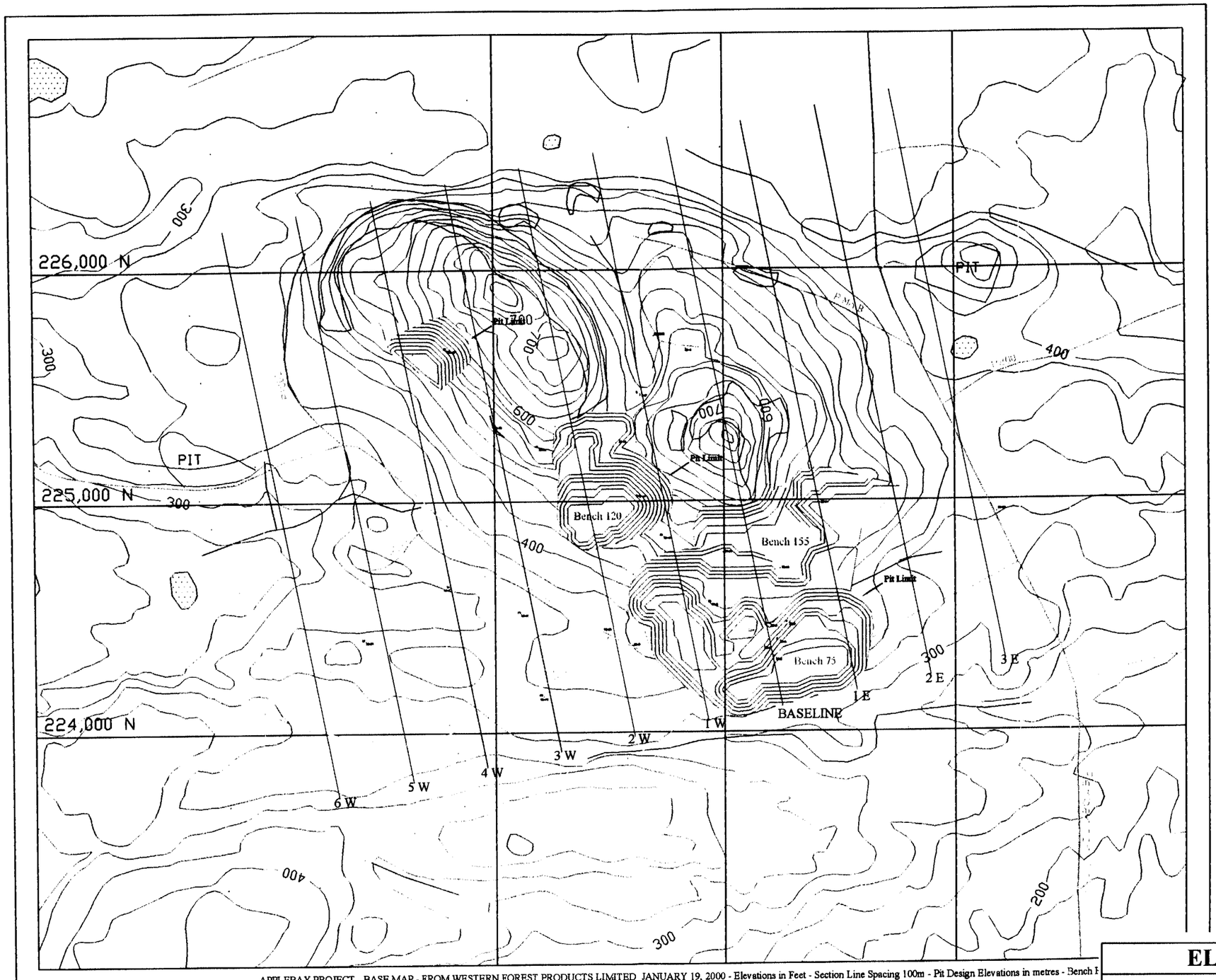
Following this period of basaltic volcanism, carbonate rocks (the Quatsino Limestone) accumulated to thicknesses of about 300 metres, although a much thinner section appears to be the rule north of Holberg Inlet. Of importance from an economic standpoint is the correlation between the Karmutsen – Quatsino section of Vancouver Island and the Nikolai Greenstone – Chitistone Limestone section of southeastern Alaska, both of which are part of the same Central Pacific terrane. The Nikolai, like the Karmutsen, is considerably enriched in copper as compared with the average basalt. The Chitistone Limestone was host to the very high-grade Kennecott Copper deposit, which was apparently derived by re-concentration of the much lower-grade copper disseminated through large volumes of Nikolai rock.

Above the Quatsino Formation there is generally found a clastic section of which appears to be of slightly different age and of varying composition in different parts of northern Vancouver Island. Depending on age, composition and location, it is known as the Parson Bay Formation or the Harbledown Formation. The Parson Bay is somewhat calcareous and of upper-most Triassic age while the Harbledown is more argillitic and of lower-most Jurassic age. Above the sedimentary section are the Jurassic Bonanza Volcanics, an assemblage of flows, tuffs and fragmentals largely of andesitic composition, but with minor basaltic and rhyodacitic sections.

During and after eruption of the Bonanza Volcanics, granitic bodies were emplaced within the Karmutsen-Quatsino-Bonanza sequence. These bodies ranged in size from dykes and small plugs to masses of batholithic proportions. Some of these intrusives formed the underground reservoirs, which broke through to surface to deposit the Bonanza Volcanics.

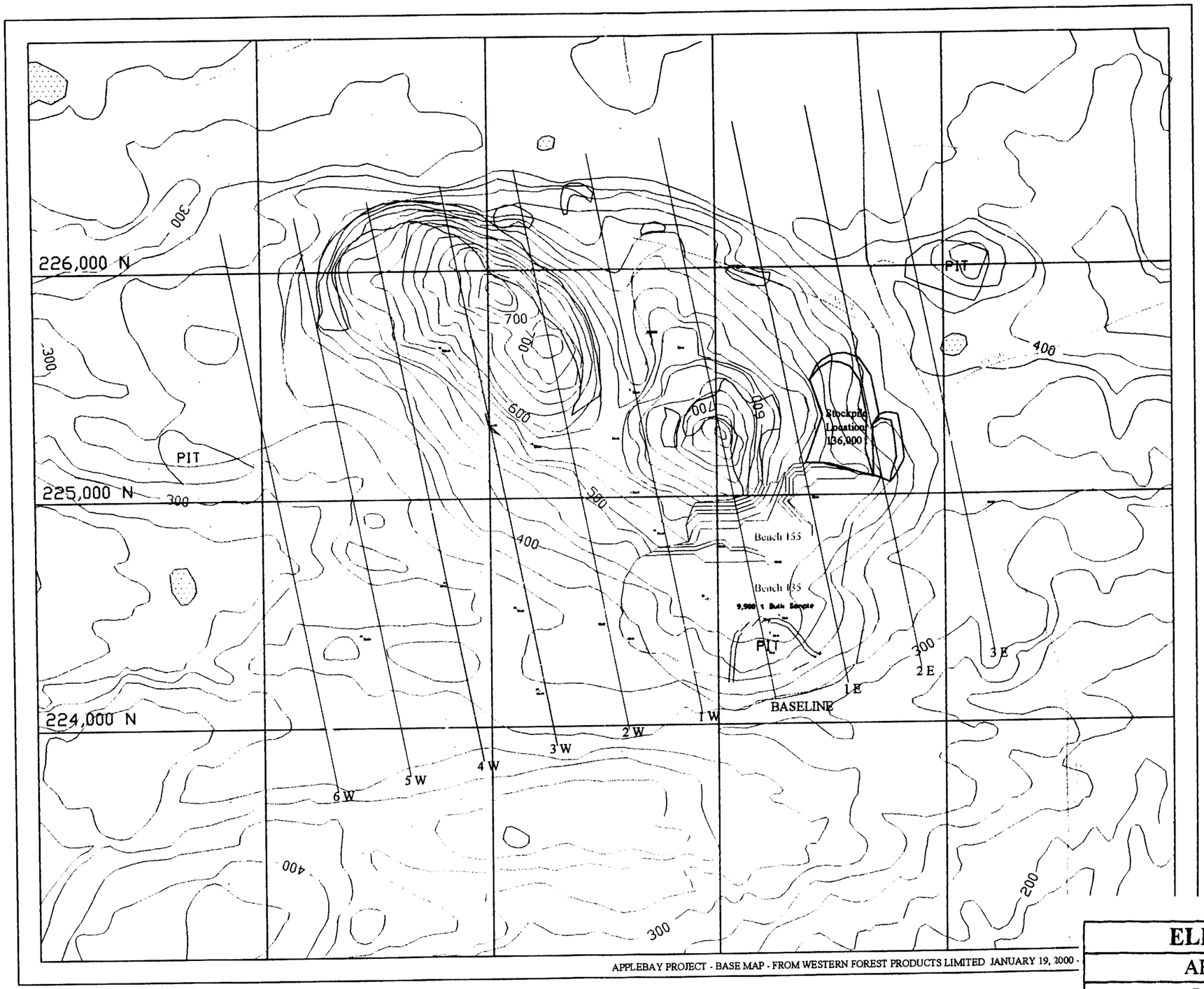
Reaction between these very hot, high-level vent zones and circulating groundwater and seawater led to the development of numerous zones of highly altered rock, within or adjacent to which are copper-gold-molybdenum deposits. The alteration zones are generally characterized by the presence of large amounts of silica, clay minerals, pyrite, pyrophyllite and laumontite. Of the various alteration zones, perhaps 90% are located in the belt immediately north of Rupert and Holberg Inlets particularly in the vicinity of the PEM100 Quarry and Pemberton Hills, which are covered by the Apple Bay and Jody Claims.

At some time during the latter part of the Jurassic, following a long period of northward drift, the Vancouver Island – Queen Charlotte Islands – Southeast Alaska terrane, apparently somewhat fragmented, collided with and fused to the North American Continent. Following this accretion, and a general elevation of the landscape probably



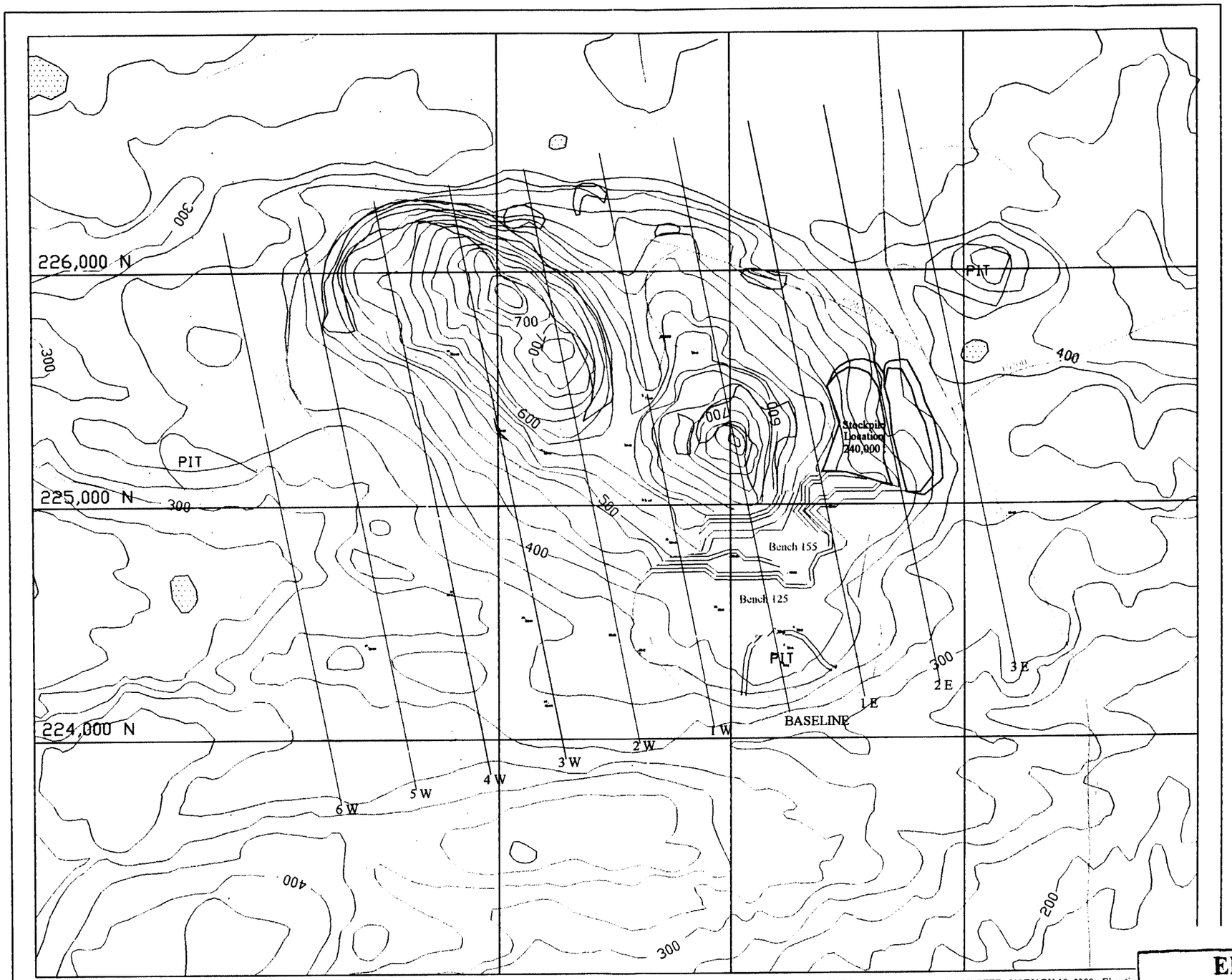
Preliminary Quarry Layout for Diamond Drillhole Delineated Resources

ELECTRA GOLD LTD.				
APPLE BAY PROJECT				
MINE PLAN MAP 1:1,000				
SCALE as shown	DATE Sept. 2000	N.T.S 92L/12E	WORK BY W.B. Lennan	Figure 7



PIT DEVELOPMENT YEAR 3

ELECTRA GOLD LTD.				
APPLE BAY PROJECT				
MINE PLAN MAP 1:1,000				
SCALE as shown	DATE Sept. 2000	N.T.S 92L/12E	WORK BY W.B. Lennan	Figure 7A



APPLEBAY PROJECT - BASE MAP - FROM WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED JANUARY 19, 2000 - Elevatio

PIT DEVELOPMENT YEAR 5

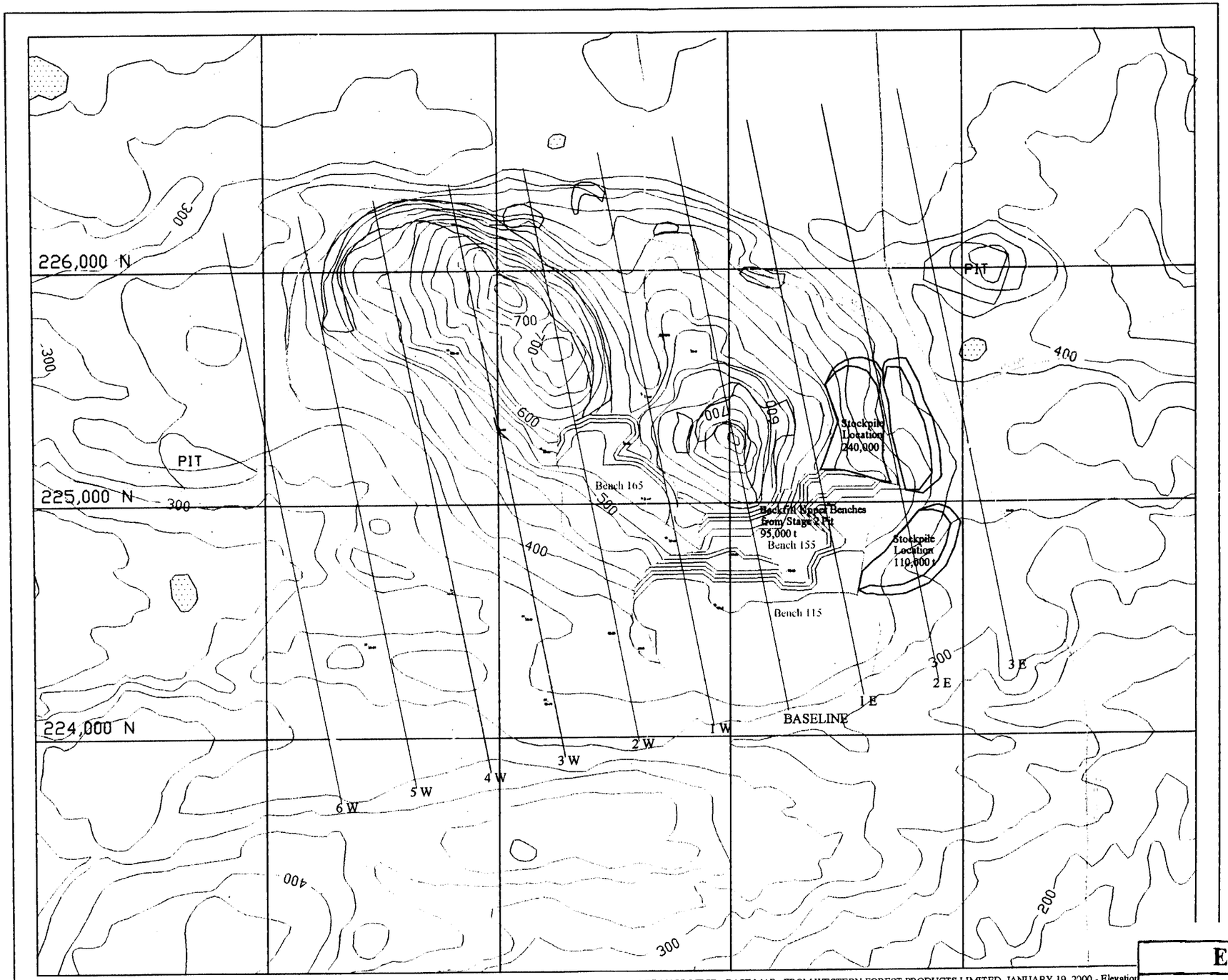
ELECTRA GOLD LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

MINE PLAN MAP

1:1,000

SCALE as	DATE	N.T.S	WORK BY	Figure
shown	Sept. 2000	92L/12E	J.T. Shearer	7B



PIT DEVELOPMENT YEAR 8

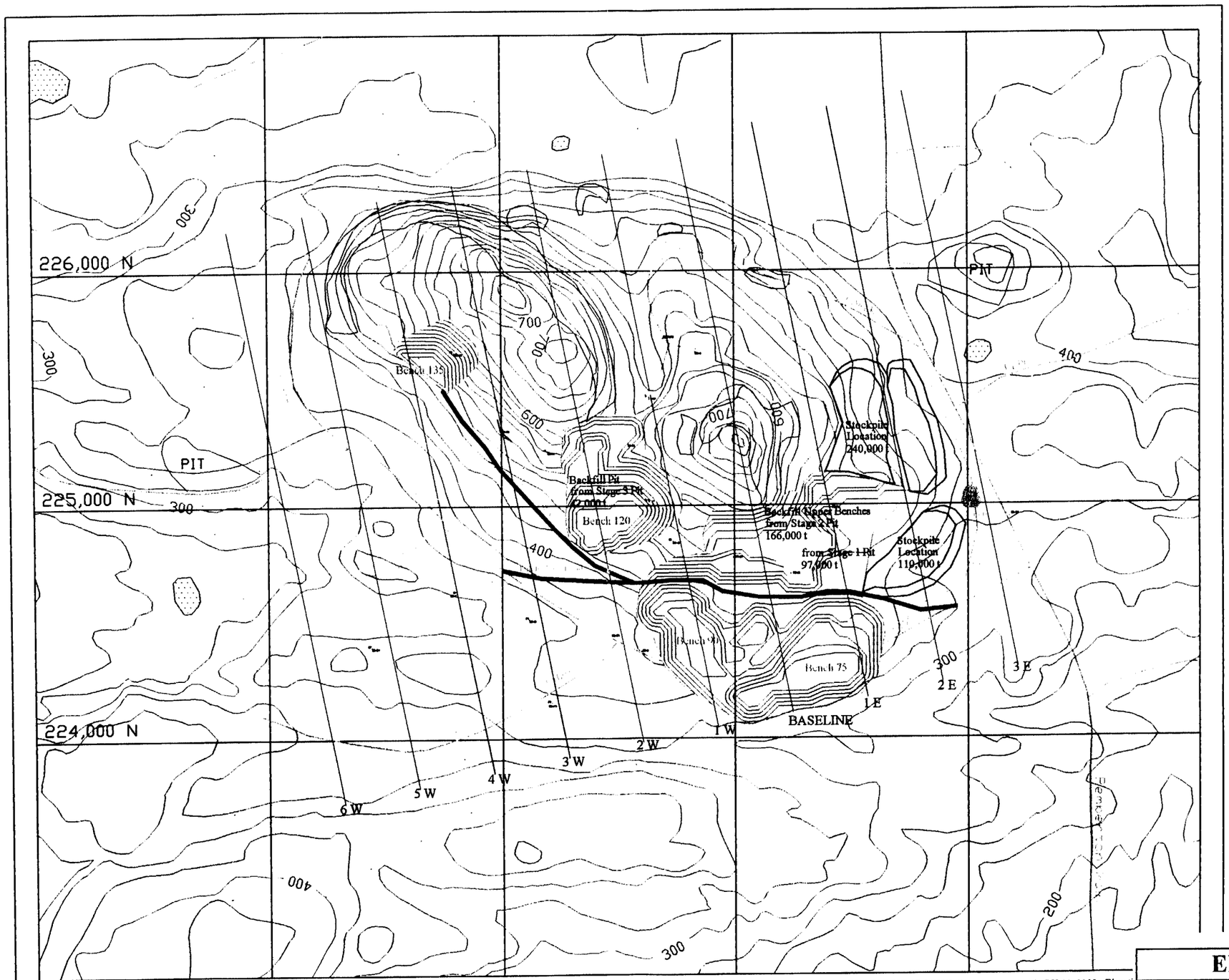
ELECTRA GOLD LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

MINE PLAN MAP

1:1,000

SCALE as shown	DATE Sept. 2000	N.T.S 92L/12E	WORK BY J.T. Shearer	Figure 7C



PIT DEVELOPMENT YEAR 15

ELECTRA GOLD LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

MINE PLAN MAP

1:1,000

SCALE as	DATE	N.T.S	WORK BY	Figure
shown	Sept. 2000	92L/12E	J.T. Shearer	7D

caused related to the mechanics of collision, highland portions of the terrane were eroded into basinal areas, forming continental transgressive sandstones of Cretaceous age, which included numerous coal measures, those of the Nanaimo basin being most notable. One of the small basins of sandstone extends from the western edge of the Island Copper Mill area to the vicinity of Apple Bay, which lies to the east of the claims. Since the deposition of these various sandstones, there has been minor volcanic and intrusive activity on the island.

Comprehensive geological mapping of Northern Vancouver Island was carried out during the late 1960's, the bulk of it by Dr. Jan Muller of the Geological Survey of Canada with major assistance by Dr. Kenneth Northcote of the B.C. Department of Mines. The results of their mapping are summarized on G.S.C. Map 1552A. More recently, mapping was carried out on map sheets NTS 97L/12 and 92L/11W by Hammock, J. L. et. al in the 1990's. The results of this work, which was produced by the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia government is available in both digital and hard copy formats.

Holberg Silica Drill results

	footage	LOI	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	SO3	Cl	P2O5	TiO2	Total	H2O	TALK
		FCT.														
99 - 01	5 to 15	0.985	87.22	12.15	0.28	0.75	0.08	0.12	-0.06	-0.09	0.004	0.059	0.79	101.3		0.08
	15 to 25	0.98	89.51	9.29	1.23	0.65	0.05	0.09	-0.07	0.04	0.004	0.048	0.98	101.82		0.04
	25 to 35	0.96	81.03	19.03	0.23	2.03	0.12	0.17	-0.05	0.35	0.003	0.033	0.59	103.53		0.14
	35 to 44.5	1.01	80.98	15.91	0.35	0.88	0.10	0.15	-0.07	-0.04	0.004	0.031	0.74	99.04		
	44.5 to 57	1.09	85.89	18.93	4.76	0.62	0.22	0.17	-0.05	-0.06	0.005	0.083	0.79	91.37		
	57 to 70	0.98	85.84	13.27	0.60	1.02	0.09	0.14	-0.06	0.18	0.006	0.036	0.55	101.67		
	70 to 84	0.99	83.92	13.65	0.53	1.45	0.10	0.14	-0.05	0.07	0.006	0.040	0.53	100.38		
	84 to 100	1.05	71.53	18.62	2.28	1.39	0.22	0.16	-0.04	0.14	0.006	0.072	0.57	94.93		
	5 to 100	unwt'd 5 to 100	**80.74**	**15.11**	**1.28**	**1.10**	**0.12**	**0.14**	**-0.06**	**0.07**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0.69**	**99.26**		
	100 to 130															
99-02	0 to 10	0.97	89.4	10.00	0.98	1.60	0.05	0.08	-0.06	0.01	0.006	0.085	0.87	103.00		
	10 to 20	1.02	77.25	16.58	0.63	2.24	0.12	0.14	-0.02	0.15	0.005	0.157	1.11	98.37		
	20 to 30	1.06	67.5	20.24	2.11	2.30	0.20	0.18	-0.01	0.05	0.017	0.097	1.06	93.80		
	30 to 40	1.00	85.13	10.02	1.59	1.81	0.10	0.09	-0.03	0.11	0.005	0.151	0.87	99.83		
	40 to 50	0.97	91.31	6.70	0.72	1.22	0.06	0.06	-0.05	0.13	0.005	0.108	0.87	103.14		
		wt'd 0 to 50	**82.12**	**13.11**	**1.21**	**1.83**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**-0.03**	**0.09**	**0.01**	**0.12**	**0.96**	**99.63**		
	50 to 53.8	1.03	79.37	13.20	2.05	1.36	0.14	0.13	-0.04	0.17	0.005	0.116	0.91	97.41		
	53.8 to 60	1.11	58.89	14.05	13.63	1.13	0.29	0.14	0.00	0.20	0.004	0.174	1.21	89.71		
	60 to 70	0.97	90.51	8.70	0.58	2.28	0.07	0.13	-0.01	0.08	0.009	0.148	0.83	103.33		
	70 to 80	1.10	62.8	18.79	6.50	1.51	0.28	0.15	-0.02	0.08	0.005	0.086	0.75	90.94		
	80 to 87' 10"															
99-03	0 to 10	0.96	98.14	5.56	0.18	1.11	0.01	0.08	-0.05	0.02	0.004	0.098	0.77	103.91		0.08
	10 to 20	0.97	89.21	11.26	0.25	1.14	0.07	0.12	-0.04	0.02	0.004	0.100	0.87	102.81		0.12
	20 to 30	0.96	90.67	7.54	0.66	3.81	0.06	0.09	-0.04	-0.01	0.006	0.075	0.81	103.66		0.09
	30 to 36	0.99	89.92	6.14	3.69	1.05	0.06	0.07	-0.06	-0.07	0.005	0.076	0.67	100.55		0.07
	36 to 45	0.96	93.79	6.06	0.86	1.62	0.04	0.06	-0.05	-0.07	0.010	0.080	1.09	103.49		0.06
	45 to55	0.97	89.87	10.64	0.41	1.12	0.05	0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.005	0.062	1.20	103.31		0.09
		unwt'd 0 to 55	**91.60**	**7.87**	**1.01**	**1.64**	**0.05**	**0.09**	**-0.05**	**-0.03**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**0.87**	**102.96**		
	55 to 65	0.96	79.00	21.63	0.25	1.70	0.13	0.17	-0.05	0.07	0.005	0.094	1.17	104.20		
	65 to 75	1.02	66.10	28.43	0.26	1.20	0.20	0.22	-0.03	0.31	0.005	0.185	1.14	98.00		
	75 to 85	1.04	62.50	30.42	0.20	1.00	0.24	0.24	-0.04	0.08	0.005	0.119	1.01	95.80		
	85 to 98'7	1.02	62.90	30.05	0.21	1.70	0.22	0.22	-0.05	1.53	0.007	0.086	0.89	97.80		
																0.09
99 -04	3 to 10	1.00	76.70	20.27	0.09	2.30	0.13	0.18	0.00	-0.01	0.018	0.056	0.57	100.20		
	10 to 20	0.96	92.60	8.66	0.17	1.50	0.04	0.10	-0.04	0.09	0.006	0.123	0.56	103.80		
	20 to 30	0.95	95.90	7.04	0.16	0.80	0.02	0.06	-0.04	0.09	0.004	0.130	0.67	104.80		
	30 to 40	0.98	86.00	13.23	0.33	1.00	0.07	0.11	-0.04	0.07	0.004	0.127	0.78	101.60		
	40 to 50	0.97	94.90	4.73	1.56	0.70	0.03	0.04	-0.04	0.11	0.003	0.166	0.81	103.10		
	50 to 60	0.97	89.70	10.42	0.77	0.70	0.05	0.08	-0.05	0.04	0.004	0.112	0.67	102.50		
		unwt'd 0 to 60	**89.30**	**10.73**	**0.51**	**1.17**	**0.06**	**0.10**	**-0.04**	**0.07**	**0.01**	**0.12**	**0.68**	**102.67**		
	60 to 70	1.11	52.24	12.33	22.90	0.98	0.37	0.12	-0.03	0.21	0.005	0.134	1.05	90.33		
	70 to 80	0.99	84.73	13.64	0.37	1.33	0.08	0.14	-0.06	0.03	0.005	0.079	0.78	101.13		
	80 to 89	1.01	78.80	17.71	0.92	0.80	0.12	0.14	-0.06	-0.05	0.004	0.060	0.71	99.00		
	89 to 100	1.10	65.40	15.56	8.36	0.60	0.24	0.13	-0.05	0.02	0.004	0.083	0.57	90.90		
	100 to 11	1.10	65.44	16.75	6.68	1.11	0.26	0.15	-0.05	-0.02	0.004	0.063	0.59	90.99		
	110 to 12	1.04	73.10	16.58	4.04	1.10	0.20	0.13	-0.04	0.43	0.010	0.053	0.49	98.10		
99 - 05	10 to 20	0.99	84.10	12.01	1.07	1.70	0.10	0.10	0.01	**0.53**	0.017	0.100	0.98	100.70		
	20 to 30	0.97	75.80	24.91	0.16	0.80	0.18	0.18	-0.05	0.07	0.005	0.110	0.75	102.90		
	30 to 40	1.06	72.10	16.46	3.41	0.60	0.18	0.13	-0.03	0.14	0.005	0.150	0.78	93.90		
	40 to 50	1.04	77.80	11.53	4.64	0.80	0.16	0.10	-0.03	0.23	0.006	0.180	0.75	98.20		
	50 to 60	1.08	69.10	15.27	6.26	0.60	0.21	0.11	-0.04	0.14	0.004	0.149	0.72	92.60		
		wt'l 10 to 60	**75.78**	**16.04**	**3.11**	**0.90**	**0.16**	**0.12**	**-0.03**	**0.22**	**0.01**	**0.14**	**0.80**	**97.26**		
99 - 06	0 to 10	0.96	97.60	3.75	0.97	0.80	0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.02	0.003	0.117	0.83	104.20		
	10 to 20	0.96	96.40	3.35	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.09	0.004	0.180	2.12	103.50		
	20 to 30	0.99	86.80	8.78	1.40	1.40	0.08	0.05	-0.04	0.47	0.007	0.187	1.68	100.70		
	30 to 40	0.98	76.20	22.57	0.35	1.50	0.15	0.18	-0.04	0.14	0.006	0.129	0.92	102.20		
	40 to 50	0.97	69.50	28.98	-0.10	2.60	0.18	0.23	-0.01	0.19	0.013	0.115	0.72	102.40		
	50 to 60	0.98	67.80	31.20	-0.29	1.80	0.20	0.24	-0.06	-0.01	0.008	0.061	0.53	101.50		
		wt'd 0 to 60	**82.38**	**16.44**	**0.49**	**1.48**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**-0.04**	**0.15**	**0.01**	**0.13**	**1.13**	**102.42**		
99 - 07	0 to 10	0.96	96.20	0.44	3.69	0.60	0.01	-0.04	-0.09	1.98	0.003	0.010	0.80	103.60		
	10 to 20	0.95	99.10	0.37	2.61	0.60	-0.01	-0.04	-0.10	1.40	0.003	0.009	0.82	104.80		
	20 to 30	0.97	91.90	0.37	5.74	0.60	0.01	-0.03	-0.09	3.00	0.004	0.100	0.83	102.40		
	30 to 40	0.96	97.90	0.34	3.08	0.70	0.00	-5.00	-0.10	1.68	0.003	0.009	0.80	104.30		
	40 to 50	0.95	99.60	0.45	2.20	1.20	0.00	-0.04	-0.08	1.15	0.009	0.100	0.84	105.20		
	50 to 60	0.96	99.20	0.30	2.49	0.60	-0.01	-0.04	-0.10	1.30	-0.003	0.012	0.85	104.50		
	60 to 70	0.94	102.10	0.36	1.33	1.20	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	0.65	0.010	0.012	0.77	106.30		
		wt'd 0 to 70	**98.00**	**0.38**	**3.02**	**0.79**	**0.00**	**-0.75**	**-0.09**	**1.59**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.76**	**104.44**		
		High SO3														
99 - 09	0 to 10	0.97	88.20	12.46	0.14	0.90	0.07	0.11	-0.05	0.02	0.008	0.065	0.57	102.50		
	10 to 20	0.98	84.60	15.53	0.11	0.50	0.08	0.12	-0.06	-0.07	0.005	0.050	0.62	101.60		
	20 to 30	0.96	84.60	17.97	0.09	0.60	0.10	0.15	-0.05	-0.02	0.006	0.079	0.71	104.20		
	30 to 40	0.96	73.80	28.82	-0.10	0.60	0.17	0.21	-0.05	-0.07	0.006	0.074	0.82	104.30		
	40 to 50	0.97	70.50	30.51	-0.18	0.60	0.21	0.22	-0.04	-0.12	0.006	0.051	0.99	102.80		
	50 to 60	0.99	79.50	17.86	0.30	2.40	0.13	0.13	-0.05	-0.11	0.004	0.047	0.59	100.80		
	60 to 70	0.99	80.20	18.15	0.59	0.80	0.11	0.13	-0.05	-0.06	0.006	0.073	0.68	100.60		
	70 to 80	0.98	89.30	10.57	0.70	0.60	0.06	0.08	-0.05	0.05	0.004	0.115	0.77	102.20		
	80 to 90	0.97	92.30	8.19	0.28	0.60	0.03	0.05	-0.03	0.15	0.004	0.161	1.21	102.90		
	90 to 100	1.01	77.50	17.19	0.24	0.60	0.10	0.13	-0.01	0.29	0.005	0.224	2.39	98.70		
		wt'd 0 to 100	**82.05**	**17.73**	**0.22**	**0.82**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**-0.04**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.09**	**0.94**	**102.06**		
99 -10	0 to 10	0.95	101.20	1.75	0.62	1.20	0.01	0.02	-0.06	0.23	0.015	0.019	0.54	105.50		
	10 to 20	0.94	101.4	2.13	0.77	0.5	0.02	0.03	-0.08	0.24	0.005	0.031	0.56	105.8		
	20 to 30	0.94	103.4	0.58	0.71	0.6	-0.02	-0.03	-0.1	0.23	0.004	0.019	0.63	106		
	30 to 40	0.93	105.8	0.35	0.37	0.4	-0.03	-0.04	-0.1	0	0.004	0.011	0.62	107.4		
	40 to 50	0.93	105.8	0.27	0.23	0.4	-0.03	-0.03	-0.11	-0.06	0.003	0.01	0.83	107.3		
		wt'l 0 to 50	**103.52**	**1.02**	**0.54**	**0.62**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.09**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.64**	**106.36**		

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY and CHALKY GEYSERITE and KAOLINITE POTENTIAL

7.1 Geology and Alteration

Geological mapping and diamond drilling on the Apple Bay Project indicates that the area extending northwest from the PEM100 Quarry to and including the Pemberton Hills is underlain by a series of large-scale extrusive rhyolite dome. These rhyolite domes are made up of both flow banded and coarse pyroclastic units containing differing Al_2O_3 contents. These units form steep bluffy knobs on the property and blocky talus fans occur at the base of the bluffs.

The introduction of intrusive granitic rocks into the Bonanza Volcanics created high level vent zones, which along with heated ground water, strongly altered the rhyolitic rocks with the introduction of silica and clay minerals. Late stage intense acid sulphide and advanced argillic alteration occurred throughout the entire system.

Geological mapping and drill core logging indicate that an intensely altered 20-35 metres thick section of rhyolite (identified as white chalky geyserite) overlies a unit of less altered rhyolitic breccia. the white chalky geyserite is of primary economic interest because of its silica and alumina content. The white chalky geyserite is made up of interbedded units of flow banded rhyolite and coarse pyroclastic (fragmented) rocks. These units are described below:

1) Flow Banded White Chalky Geyserite
   - Fine-grained matrix with weak to pronounced flow banding.
   - some flow folding is present as shown by convoluted bands.
   - flow banding often exhibits welded texture.
   - limonite staining is common and flow banded sections often appears to contain more kaolinite alteration than the more siliceous fragmented units.
   - occasionally flow top brecciation is observed.

2) Fragmental White Chalky Geyserite (Breccia)
   - often intensely silicified matrix with chalky clay (argillic) altered fragments.
   - More strongly silicified fragment appears to be found near flow-bonded units. Some fragments appear to be partially digested.
   - fragments can be >10 cm in diameter and can vary from rounded to angular in shape.
   - fragments sometimes appear to be flattened into elongated shapes.

The fragmented rhyolitic (breccia) that underlies the white chalky geyserite is described below:

1) Less Altered Fragmented Rhyolite
   - unit is medium green coloured.
   - fragments are fine grained, closely packed in a dark grey matrix
   - minor fine-grained pyrite along fractures possibly associated with some yellowish alunite alteration.
   - some fragments are kaolinized but are not bleached out.

Diamond drilling identified two areas that contained sufficient geological potential and grade projection to warrant a statistical analysis of reserves. This work is documented in Section and Plan maps and data tables prepared using computer smoothing

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

DETAIL SITE & GEOLOGY MAP

1:5,000

SCALE as shown	DATE Aug. 00	N.T.S. 92L/12E	WORK BY J. T. Shearer	FIGURE 4

techniques by Nilsson (2000). A summary of the geyserite potential is approximated by manual method as outlined below:

Area A (Surrounding PEM100 Quarry)
Drill holes 1 – 6, 9, 13 and 19 used
The thicknesses of geyserite in each hole were averaged to produce a minimum thickness of 25.06m.

Area B (150m NW of Area A)
Drill holes 15 and 17 used
The thicknesses of geyserite in each hole was averaged to produce a minimum thickness of 21.34m.

Using a specific gravity of 2.6 tonnes per cubic metre for geyserite, the potential of chalky geyserite is estimated to be:

Geological Potential: Area A 60,000 m^2 x 25.06m thickness x 2.6 tonne/m^3
= 4 million tonnes grading 83.66% SiO_2, 12.49% Al_2O_3 and 0.09% SO_3

Geological Potential: Area B 20,000 m^2 x 21.34m thickness x 2.6 tonne/m^3
= 1.11 million tonnes grading 81.89% SiO_2, 14.33% Al_2O_3 and 0.05% SO_3

The total Chalky Geyserite Geological Potential is:
5.02 million tonnes grading 83.26% SiO_2, 12.90% Al_2O_3 and 0.08% SO_3

The 150+ metre wide area between Area A and B requires more evaluation by drilling. this area is identified as Area C. Area C has the potential to contribute an additional 4.3 million tonnes to the chalky geyserite potential. An economic evaluation of this potential is recommended using as criteria the current price of a similar material from Sumas Mountain in Abbotsford. It appears that the barging in bulk from Port Hardy or Rupert Inlet is highly competitive with trucking from Sumas Mountain to Mission Loading Facility.

7.2 Diamond Drilling

A total of 24 diamond drillholes were completed on the property between late 1999 and March 2000. The holes are listed in Table III (page 13). The other 9 geyserite zones have not been drilled to date. Preliminary surface sampling suggests that the other zones have similar distribution of primary rock chemistry.

A typical sample of Chalky geyserite has the following trace elements:

TABLE II

Trace Element Content of Chalky Geyserite

Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	S%	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti%	Tl	U	V	W
2	<0.01	1	110	24	0.02	<2	<1	33	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10

Zn	Ag	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Ga	Hg	Mn
<2	0.2	6	<10	60	<0.5	<2	<0.5	<1	12	12	<10	<1	<5

ppm except where shown

TABLE III

Diamond Drill Data

HOLE #	N.	E.	LENGTH	DIP	AZIMUTH	ELEVATION	REMARKS
ABBY-99-01	9506.30	7685.30	39.62 (130')	-90	000	115.00	Removed top 20 feet of drill hole in Bulk Sample 2
ABBY-99-02	9613.80	7731.40	45.72 (150')	-90	000	128.50	
ABBY-99-03	9589.10	7729.50	45.72 (150')	-90	000	129.50	in Bulk Sample 1
ABBY-99-04	9562.00	7723.00	45.72 (150')	-90	000	129.00	in Bulk Sample 1
ABBY-99-05	9601.40	7708.20	18.29 (60')	-90	000	118.20	First Bench
ABBY-99-06	9580.00	7700.00	18.29 (60')	-90	000	116.00	First Bench
ABBY-99-07	9164.30	7780.40	30.48 (100')	-90	000	111.20	West near 100C
ABBY-99-08	Lost in Overburden (19')						
ABBY-99-09	9511.10	7758.70	30.48 (100')	-90	000	127.20	on Road P100A
ABBY-99-10	9258.20	7745.90	29.77 (97')	-90	000	106.10	east of 7, west of site of 8
Subtotal 1,016 ft.							
ABBY-00-11	9457.0	8075.00	12.20 (40')	-90	000	176.76	In gouge
ABBY-00-12	9417.10	8034.70	15.55 (51')	-90	000	156.80	In gouge
ABBY-00-13	9601.50	7804.00	13.41 (60')	-90	000	140.00	Road 100A
ABBY-00-14	9654.00	7890.00	15.25(50')	-90	000	150.00	Road 100A
ABBY-00-15	9390.00	7974.00	12.20(75')	-90	000	168.00	
ABBY-00-16	9283.20	7964.20	30.79 (101')	-90	000	161.20	Upper drill road
ABBY-00-17	9415.5	7901.9	30.49 (100')	-90	000	157.50	
ABBY-00-18	9447.50	7846.80	30.79 (101')	-90	000	156.20	
ABBY-00-19	9526.0	7825.00	30.79 (101')	-90	000	159.70	
ABBY-00-20	9222.30	7991.30	30.49 (100')	-90	000	167.64	
ABBY-00-21	9161.20	8093.50	21.39 (75')	-90	000	182.88	
ABBY-00-22			30 (76')	-90	000	103.63	at km 52 sign on mainline
ABBY-00-23			30 (61')	-90	000	102.11	on road 100B
ABBY-00-24	9052.50	7710.60	40 (51')	-90	000	108.30	end of road 100C
Subtotal 1,042 ft							
Total Footage = 2,058 ft = 627.29m							

All drillholes have been completely assayed from the top of the hole to the bottom. Drill logging procedures, core splitting protocol and assaying have been reviewed and found to have been done to a high standard. Most of the assaying was done by the x-ray chemist at the Tilbury Cement Plant in Delta to exact cement industry standards. Check assays were completed with Chemex Labs.

7.3 Trenching and Bulk Sampling

The location of the bulk sample is shown on Figure 6a (in pocket). The grade of the bulk sample was estimated on the basis of diamond drillholes 3 & 4. Assays of the barge load at the Tilbury Plant showed a close correlation of these results averaging about 12% Al_2O_3. Handling characteristics, burning properties and quality of cement produced suggest that chalky geyserite is a superior raw material.

8.0 PREVIOUS GEOCHEMISTRY and GEOPHYSICS

8.1 Previous Geochemistry

As noted in the History section, the entire property was covered by wide spaced soil lines in the early to late 1960's by Utah Construction shortly after the discovery of the Island Copper Deposit.

Early exploration work relied very heavily upon soil geochemical techniques whereby enhanced copper and molybdenum values in soil were assumed to reflect enhanced values in the underlying bedrock. In areas of deep soil cover, of glacially polished unweathered bedrock, and of glacially transported soils, all of which are common here, the technique loses much of its effectiveness. Previous results must be interpreted with extreme caution, and negative results cannot be assumed to have eliminated the ground from further consideration.

On of Utah's soil geochemical anomalies stood out so strongly that it attracted a disproportionate share of attention. This anomaly led to the discovery of the Hushamu Mineralized Zone, but served to distract from the systematic evaluation of other, somewhat more subtle anomalies, few of which were ever followed up.

Utah's early work on and adjacent to the present location of the Genstar claims consisted of soil sampling along lines 500' apart at intervals of 200'. Rudimentary mapping of geological features was carried out by the college students employed in carrying out the soil survey. All of the LaFarge ground was included in this work, carried out under the direction of M. J. Young, who reported results in Assessment Report #2190.

In the eastern part of the Pemberton Hills, Utah's early soil geochemical work revealed the existence of an anomalous zone with values co-incident in copper, molybdenum and zinc. The zone is elongate down a western slope and has a total length on the order of 4000'. Although outcrops are entirely lacking in the immediate area, early work by students and later detailed work by Ascensios indicates that the area is probably underlain by a complex contact zone between andesitic volcanic rocks and later dioritic and porphyritic monzonite intrusives. This environment is extremely suggestive in terms of its potential for localizing sulfide deposition, and should be investigated further in view of the presence there of the geochemical anomaly.

Two areas along the southern part of the block are underlain by fragmental rhyolitic rocks. These areas may be continuous with one another, but lack of outcrop precludes certainty at this time. During the period 1906-1907, about 1500 tons of limonite was mined from the surface here and shipped to an iron works in the Seattle area. The limonite was apparently derived by leaching of pyrite in the bedrock upslope from the swampy areas where deposition occurred. The western rhyolitic area has yielded two soil samples running 738 and 246 ppm copper. These values are the highest and fifth highest respectively of the over 3300 soil copper values obtained by Utah over the southeastern quarter of the 888 claim group. Reconnaissance samples yielded a mercury value in excess of 700 ppb, which tends to confirm the presence of hydrothermal activity in the area.

8.2 Previous Geophysics

In 1971, Utah Construction carried out a detailed geophysical program on the southeastern portion of their Expo Group covering the present Apple Bay Claims. The program consisted of ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys conducted on lines 200' apart. Several of the Numerous anomalies were drilled in subsequent years.

8.3 Previous Diamond Drilling

The main program of diamond drilling was carried out in 1992 totalling over 6,000 feet in length (Pearson, 1992). The core from this program is stored south of Road branch P500 just north of the Wann Knobs. Some short holes were drilled on Apple Bay One in an earlier program. A series of highly altered rocks were encountered. Low grade copper-molybdenum was intersected about 1 km to the north of the Wann Knobs along the contact with an intrusive body. This is the same environment that hosted the Island Copper ore body (intrusive contact/Bonanza volcanics/intense alteration zones). This core should be relogged with specific attention given to the alteration facies and development of kaolinite.

9.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

9.1 Drilling

The proposed project includes a quarry with a mobile crushing plant with a capacity of 300 tonnes per hour, a stockpile area for crushed material, a loading conveyor and a truck loading facility.

9.2 Quarry Development

The deposit, shaded on the development plan, Figures 7 and 8, includes approximately the quarry area to be developed. Starting near the south boundary of Lot 2323 Mining Lease, the quarry will be worked in a series of 8 to 10 metre-wide benches with backwalls of about 12 metres and will be developed as required to accommodate elevation increasing by about 80 metres to produce a total of about 5,000,000 tonnes at 240,000 tonnes per year.

The removal of the minimal overburden, consisting of soil, sand, gravel and boulders, mainly in the southwest of the developing quarry, will be stored in a berm along the quarry edge. This may be utilized as filter beds for precipitation runoff and later in the reclamation of mined-out quarry areas.

The initial configuration of the quarry during 2000 used the following equipment:

9.3 Crushing Plant

The material was primary crushed through a Hewitt-Robbins 24x36 jaw crusher being fed by a Cat 980C wheel loader. This reduced the material to approximately 150mm size (minus 6"). Some of the initial product was screened by a power screen into a minus 1" and 1"-6" resulting streams.

9.4 Conveyor System

The loading of the 19mm material was accomplished by feeding through a 12 cubic metre surge bin, then onto a 15 metre conveyor, which feeds the 30 metre stacker, which deposits the material into the trucks or stockpile.

9.5 Stockpile

A stockpile capable of holding up to 50,000 tonnes of crushed material ready for trucking was required. The pile will cover approximately 5,000 to 7,000 square metres and reach a height of 10-12 metres. The stockpile will be located adjacent to the crushing facility.

9.6 Trucking Facilities

The trucks and transfer trailers will be loaded from the stockpile by mobile rubber-tired loader.

9.7 Barge Facilities

Barging will be through a new dock structure and existing stacking conveyor near Jensen Cove in Port Hardy. A proposal has been designed by P. Steffens, P. Eng. Future developments may use the ship loader at the old Island Copper site on Rupert Island, which can load ships up to 45,000 tonnes capacity at a rate of 1600 tonnes per hour.

9.8 Reclamation

The quarry will be progressively reclaimed, as outlined in Section 8.4, as the mining area advances and sufficient ground is made available for reseeding to forest values.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Existing Conditions

The project, because of its proximity to Wann Knobs and Wanakana Creek riparian environment required careful planning to minimize impacts.

The area is within the Tree Farm Licence 6 held by Western Forest Products Ltd. and has been extensively logged in the recent past. The largest nearby logging centre is located at Port McNeill. Other land uses include hunting, native food, with sports and commercial fishing in nearby Holberg Inlet.

The quarry site is located within the Coastal Hemlock-Douglas Fir-Cedar biogeoclimatic zone. The area receives on the order of over 150+ cm of precipitation per year. The site is at an elevation of 100 to 250 metres ASL. The on-site upland vegetation is mixed Cedar, Fir and Hemlock forest, which is somewhat scrubby due to the presence of rock outcrops. No evidence of wildlife licks or trails has been observed, although bears and deer have been seen on the property during exploration work. Two small drainages convey runoff north from the area. These two appear to dry periodically. The ground slopes away to Wanakana Creek on the east, Holberg Inlet on the south and Youghpan Creek to the west.

The broader area of the Wanakana Creek watershed has been altered from its natural state through activities related to intensive forestry. In particular, the occurrence of logjams has cut off access to various areas of fish habitat.

10.2 Environmental Impacts and Planned Mitigation

The rock (chalky geyserite) to be quarried is relatively pure and chemically inert. The main knoll will be quarried leaving either level ground or a quarry, which extends down from the ridge crest to avoid the vertical cliffs on the north side of the knoll. The total area to be affected by the quarry, stockpile and loading facilities will be about 8 hectares by the end of the 30 year mine life.

The overburden consists of a thin layer of topsoil, which can be set aside and used as filter for quarry runoff until reclamation. The chalky geyserite, with the exception of a few minor fault areas is fairly pure and the entire amount of quarried material will be shipped out. A very minor amount of material in the fault/fold hinge areas is softer and somewhat mineralized and may not be useable. Thus, some minor waste material could be expected. This material can be used to form a base for the stockpile or returned to the pit.

Most of the stockpile may be located above the 100m elevation. Drainage from the quarry and from the stockpile will be directed into a major settling pond. Some filtration through overburden material or settling in a reservoir used for dust control is possible.

The minor silica content is mainly in the form of inert silica, and thus is not expected to be crystalline in nature. The Workers' Compensation Board requires that workers who may be exposed to more than 51% crystalline silica dust above the regulated limits must wear suitable respiratory protection. Subject to air-bourne dust sampling, in most instances properly fit tested on-half face respirators with High Efficiency Particulate Arrestor (HEPA) cartridges and disposable coveralls will be acceptable. Workers will be trained in the proper use of the respirators if required as well as the nature of the hazard to comply with Federal WHMIS Regulations. Homegold Resources Ltd. is committed to putting in place suitable controls to minimize the effects of dust generation, if necessary.

Quarrying, crushing, stockpiling, and loading of the crushed rock are all physical activities. Water spray will be used to control dust if necessary, in which case; some or all of the quarry drainage will be contained to provide a water source. All further processing will be off site.

Reasonable efforts to minimize the visual impact of the project, particularly from the west along Holberg Inlet, will be made. A screen of vegetation will be preserved wherever possible. Because the material is formed along a knoll, quarrying can be conducted either from the top down or back to front and this will be done subject to practical and economic constraints. The knoll formation also means that rock faces remaining at the end of the project will be low profile and easily screened by vegetation. A conveyor will be required for loading and some clearing and levelling of the immediate loading area will be required.

As a result of the small scale of the project and the relatively benign nature of the environmental impacts, the anticipated environmental concerns from this project are relatively minor.

10.3 Fisheries Concerns

The Wanakana Creek supports anadromous stocks of sockeye, pink, chum, coho, chinook and steelhead as well as stocks of rainbow trout, Dolly varden and other non-sports fish. In addition to their contribution to commercial and native fisheries, these stocks form the basis of an important recreational fishery in the province.

Careful management of site drainage, removal of vegetation and overburden to prevent downslope impacts, particularly the introduction of silt laden water to any of the three watercourses will be undertaken. Because the site is located at the top of a hill site drainage concerns are limited to the precipitation falling on the site only. Overflow from the settling ponds will not exceed 75mg/1TSS.

As mentioned above, there are very significant fisheries resources in the vicinity. Due, however, to the location of the site on a hilltop and the nature of the material to be quarried, there should not be any impacts provided the site drainage is managed to prevent siltation problems. No treatment of site runoff is planned other than settling ponds and filtration required to address this issue.

The actual quarry will cover an area of 8 hectares and the vegetation and overburden will be removed from this area sequentially over the life of the quarry. Reclamation will be conducted on disused areas of the quarry using overburden, which has been stockpiled, or from areas which are to be opened. Replanting will be done using native plants, again from on site areas where possible.

Existing roads and infrastructure are available for this project, thus, physical impacts are limited to the area of the quarry. The hilltop location east of the vertical cliff face eliminates any visual impacts of the project and simplifies final reclamation. Only stepped rock faces will be left at the end of the quarry life.

10.4 Reclamation

At the end of the lifespan of this quarry it is expected that an excavation extending below 100m elevation will remain. The proposed reclamation of the area is outlined below.

The first option is that the natural small cliff-scarp topography of the area would be replicated by the quarry walls. Backfilling is considered to be impractical since the chalky geyserite product is shipped out in its entirety. The areas where quarrying is completed and the quarry floor at the 100m level will be progressively reclaimed.

In the event that the quarry is shut down before it extends to the 100m level, it would be graded and sloped with the overburden material remaining on site and reseeded. The stockpile base will be graded back down to the former level in order to re-establish forest habitat.

11.0 FUTURE PLANS for 2001

Based on experience gained during the pioneering work in 2000 producing 10,000 tonne bulk sample of initial product, the following proposal is envisaged to produce at least 100,000 tonnes in as shown on the Mine Plans.

1) Limited pioneering on bench level 100m and bench level 110m (immediately above the existing 100m bench established by the Forest Company), continuing south past the partially stripped area prepared in 2000. This will require some minor stripping and moving of overburden.

2) Move jaw crusher to the 100m bench (eliminating Truck tramming of muck). Pit run material can then be trammed the short distance by bulldozer or rubber tired loader to the jaw crusher.

3) Convey the 6" minus crush (and screened, if required) to the existing stockpile area, a horizontal distance of 50m and use a radial stacker or:

4) extend the haul road to the southern limit of the chalky geyserite exposure for ease of access to the 100m bench (which gives the option for the truck and transfers to load at the crusher site as well as the present stockpile area).

5) The jaw crusher should be increased to the 36"x48" size. Perhaps this mobile jaw crusher could be co-ordinated with the plans to open the Port Hardy Shale Pit quarry.

6) The drill pattern will remain at 9'x9' using a 3" hole diameter by Airtrac. Once a wide bench is established in the future, a larger production drill rig delivering a large diameter hole can be employed. The holes will be bottom primed and filled with Anfo. The relatively small wet areas will be carefully monitored and all stick powder used if required.

7) The bench height may be slightly less than 40 feet (12.2m) since the main machine moving muck is a Samsung 350-2 tracked excavator with a reach of 37.5 feet.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Acquisition and preliminary evaluation of the PEM100 Chalky Geyserite and Kaolinite Quarry was undertaken in October 1999 for Homegold Resources, which has entered into an agreement with Electra Gold Ltd. The alumina and silica resource at PEM100 is a source for the raw material requirements of the cement plant operated by Tilbury Cement in Delta, B.C. A 25-35 metre thick Lower Jurassic sequence of intensely silicified and clay altered rhyolite flows and pyroclastic units of the Bonanza Group outcrop along a 320° trend for more than 800 metres from the PEM100 Quarry towards the Pemberton Hills. Electra Gold will concentrate on producing high-grade (>25% Al_2O_3), which will be investigated by a diamond drill program in 2001 and initiation of research into the manufacture of commercial kaolinite products.

Two main sub areas of chalky geyserite have been outlined by drilling to date on the PEM100 zone. Area A covers a 60,000m² area around the PEM100 quarry. This 27.77m thick zone contains a geological potential of about 4 million tonnes of geyserite grading approximately 83.66% SiO_2, 12.49% Al_2O_3 and 0.09% SO_3. Area B is located approximately 150 metres northwest of Area A and it covers a 20,000m² area in a saddle between to Wann Knobs. The 21.34m thick Area B zone contains a geological potential of about 1.11 million tonnes of material grading approximately 81.84% SiO_2, 14.33% Al_2O_3 and 0.05% SO_3. The total geological potential of both Area A and B is about 5 million tonnes grading 83.26% SiO_2, 12.90% Al_2O_3 and 0.08% SO_3.

An area of approximately 8 hectares will be required to be cleared for the initial quarry development. Environmental impacts are expected to be minimal. Several options for reclamation are proposed. The initial open cut of about 5 million tonnes is expected to be sufficient for the cement plant's requirements for about 30 years.

Approximately 9400 tonnes of chalky geyserite were drilled and blasted in 2000 on the initial pioneer bench at 100m elevation. This material was barged to the cement plant for an industrial trial. The results are ongoing.

Plans for 2001 propose pioneering a second bench level between 100m and 124m elevation toward the north with a 36"x42" jaw crusher on the 100m bench established in 2000. Detail plans are included in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
September 16, 2000

12.1 Cost Estimate for Future Work

Phase I
Diamond Drilling, Geological Mapping, Research into Specific Products

Geological mapping and property maintenance	$ 18,000.00
Diamond drilling, 400m @ $82.50 per metre	33,000.00
Supervision, mob & demob, Core splitting	3,000.00
Analytical	6,000.00
Mapping, Report preparation, word processing	5,000.00
Product research and production	35,000.00
Total Phase I	$ 100,000.00

Phase II
Follow up Diamond Drilling, Quarry Design, Detail Sampling, Product Optimization

Geological Supervision	$ 12,000.00
Diamond drilling, 600m @ $82.50 per metre	49,500.00
Supervision, mob & demob, Core splitting	4,000.00
Analytical	8,000.00
Quarry design	15,000.00
Product Optimization	61,500.00
Total Phase II	$ 150,000.00
Total Phase I & II	$ 250,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
September 16, 2000

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

September 16, 2000

Appendix I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 1817 Greenmount Avenue, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).

2. I have over 25 years experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.

5. I am the author of a report entitled "Geological and Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Apple Bay Project (PEM100 Chalky Geyserite Quarry Holberg Inlet Area, Wanokana Creek Vancouver Island" dated September 16, 2000.

6. I have visited the property in September 1999, October 12, November 30 – December 15, 1999, and throughout 2000 while development and bulk sampling occurred. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Apple Bay claims by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

7. I have an Open Pit Supervisor Ticket (#98-3550) for daily supervision duties in the Geyserite Quarry.

8. I have an interest in the Apple Bay Claims and own Homegold Resources Ltd.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 16th day of ~~December~~ September, 2000.

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Quarry Supervisor
September 16, 2000

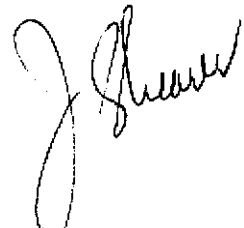
APPENDIX II

Statement of Expenditures

September 16, 2000

Appendix II
STATEMENT of EXPENDITURES APPLE BAY PROJECT
December 1, 1999 to September 26, 2000

Wages and Benefits		
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.		
48 days @ $350/day		$ 16,800.00
Doug Stelling, Prospector/Coresplitter		
20 days @ $250		5,000.00
Chris Scow, Coresplitter		
16 hr. @ $14/hr.		224.00
Michael Nelson, Coresplitter		
12 hr. @ $14/hr.		168.00
		$ 25,942.00
	GST	1,815.94
	Subtotal Wages	$ 27,757.94
Expenses		
Transportation, Truck Rental, Fully equipped 4x4		
38 days @ 53.50		2,033.00
Gas		1,200.00
Hotel, Meals, Ferries & Freight		3,100.00
Analytical Samples, 155 @ $25/sample		3,875.00
Road Construction (North Island Rockpro Construction)		
35 hrs. @ $145/hr.		5,075.00
Site Preparation (North Island Rockpro Construction)		10,500.23
Legal Survey (Bazett Land Surveyors)		13,380.00
Camp Costs, 12 days @ $120/day		1,440.00
Environmental Survey, Baseline Sampling and		
Acid Drainage Potential Calculations, Phase I & II		4,875.00
Diamond Drilling		
PHASE I - 1016 ft @ $19.50/ft., Holes 1-10		19,812.00
PHASE II - 1065 ft @ $19.50/ft., Holes 11-24		20,767.50
Mobilization, Consumables, Moves & Core Boxes		9,400.00
Mine Plan, Engineering		4,600.00
Drilling & Blasting for Bulk Sample #1		12,500.00
Drilling & Blasting for Bulk Sample #2		12,500.00
Scaling Pit Walls & Road Pull Back		
82 hrs. @ $145/hr.		8,990.00
Crushing Sample #1		
5,000 tonnes @ $4.25/tonne		21,250.00
Crushing Sample #2		
5,000 tonnes @ $3.25/tonne		16,250.00
Analytical at Tilbury Lab		2,250.00
Trucking Sample #1 &#2		
10,000 tonnes @ $5.25/tonne		52,500.00
Geological Consulting, (Greenstone Enterprises)		1,500.00
Load Barge in Port Hardy		
5,000 tonnes @ $1.65/tonne		8,250.00
Barging Sample #1 to Delta		
10,000 tonnes @ $4.50/tonne		45,000.00
Report Preparation		2,750.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		872.00
	Total	**$ 308,678.59**



APPENDIX III

Timing of Work Completed

September 16, 2000

Appendix III

APPLE BAY PROJECT
TIMING of WORK PROGRAM

Apple Bay One staked	September 16, 1999	
Restake Jody Claims	May 11, 2000	
Diamond Drilling		
December 1-13, Drilling Holes 1-10 & Mapping & Prospecting		$ 20,320.00
March 8-18, 2000, Holes 11-24		$34,763.02
Road Building, March 8-18, 200, Access Ramp Construction, Dec. 1 &2		
Environmental, March 15 & 16, 2000, Dec. 9 & 10		
Aboriginal Consultation – March 16 & May 5, June 2 Alan Okabe, June *		
Legal Survey, March 12 – 14		$13,380.00
Cross Sections & Mine Plan		
April 14, 15, June 12, 13, July 8, 10		
Site Prep, North Island Rockpro		$ 10,500.23
First Bulk Sample, April 19-21	5,000 tonnes	
Drill & Blast		$ 12,500.92
First Barge Out, May 15		
Second Bulk Sample,	5,000 tonnes	
Drill, July 15-24		
Crush July 20-26		
Trucking, July 21-27		
Barge December		
Mapping on Drill Road,		
J. T. Shearer & D. Stelling, July 18-22, 2000		
Sampling P130, P180		
J. T. Shearer & D. Stelling, July 24-27, 2000		
Chris Scow, Coresplitter		
March 9-13, 2000, 16 hr. @ $14/hr.		
Michael Nelson, Coresplitter		
March 13-17, 2000, 12 hr. @ $14/hr.		
Drafting, March 15, 1:500		
Mine Planning,		
J. Nilsson, P.Eng., May – Sept. 2000		

Dates of abandonment and restaking of Apple Bay Two – March 10, 2000 & May 17, 2000

APPENDIX IV

Drill Logs

September 16, 2000

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Lower Bench PEM100 **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** APBY-99-01

Northing: _____
Easting: _____
Elevation: 121.3m (398ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90°
Grid: _____
Length (m): 39.62 m (130 ft)
Core size: BQ (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack drill hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Collar	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: November 30, 1999
Date Completed: December 1, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples 5' - 15' 57.9"-70
15' - 25' 70 - 84.1"
25' - 35' 84.1" - 100
35' - 44.6" 100 - 130
44.6" - 57'9"

Purpose: To test the depth of chalky geyserite below the lower bench, bench approximately 8 feet above PEM100 road level.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to (m)	Au (g/t)
000	1.52		**CASING** - no core recovered, but an inspection of the collar shows that chalky geyserite starts at 0.15 m down the hole.				
1.52	7.82		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - high brightness, extreme bleaching, original fragmental origin shown by angular volcanic fragments commonly up to 1.5 cm in length. This interval is a very altered fragmental "rhyolite". Limonite stained down to end of interval. Layering of siliceous zones at 68° to core axis but some layers are as high as 74° to core axis at 4.88. Mainly relatively soft, but one short interval of very hard zone is 3.73 to 4.11. Traces of very fine grained pyrite (black colour) at 6.02 associated with less bleached dark fragments starting at 5.87 to 5.99.				
7.82	13.56		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - slightly less altered than the above interval. Slightly more silica due to relative hardness. Black hairline fractures 8.23 to 9.14 coated with a film of pyrite. Very siliceous fragments up to 6 cm in diameter sitting in a chalky matrix, some of these fragments are relatively soft. Short interval in very chalky material from 12.24 to 12.50 suggestive of welded textures and perhaps grading of fragments. The fragments are more elongate.		44.5 57.9	57.9 70	

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Lower Bench PEM100 Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-01

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to	Au (g/t)
13.56	17.60		**LIGHTER GREENISH GREY FRAGMENTAL RHYOLITE** - same textures as above but without the pronounced white chalky alteration and bleaching. Welded textures, psamae fragments, pumaceous in places. Relatively soft throughout, but many short very hard sections. All fractures are limonite stained but no limonite staining core. Gouge filled fractured at 15.39 and 15.85 and 14.55 up to 10 mm thick gouge. Patchy mineral at 14.78 may be alunite. Layering and lamination at 16.00 is at 58° to core axis. Gradational lower contact over 30 cm.				
17.60	25.63		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - bleached a creamy white colour, fine grained matrix with highly fragmental texture throughout. Some darker laminae and irregular dark fragments, laminations at 72° to core axis at 19.36. Fractured at 10° to CA at 20.42. One elongate very filled with crystalline pyrite at 20.73. Some very chalky intervals, relatively soft. Black hairlines coated with pyrite films at 21.95 to 22.56. Prominent gougy fracture at 22.56 at 9° to core axis. Core is limonite stained below this fracture. Fragments near bottom of interval are welded pumice shards, close packed, bleached, relatively soft.		57'9" 70 84'1" 100	70' 84'1" 100 130'	
25.63	39.62		**MEDIUM GREEN FRAGMENTAL RHYOLITE** - mainly fine grained fragments, close packed with dark grey matrix. Some relatively few fragment zones 27.43 to 28.35. Gougy fragments at 28.65 to 32.00 at 0° to core axis, traces of pyrite along fractures, possibly associated with yellowish alunite. Minor dendritic manganese oxide at 28.35. Polymictic fragments at 31.39 up to 40 mm in length densely packed in dark matrix. Relatively soft and punky, considerable kaolinite but without the bleaching. Very sheared 36.73 to 37.01 shearing at about 8° to core axis, abundant crystalline alunite in fault locally. Minor pyrite along narrow dark matrix laminae; sheared appearance at end of hole.				
			END OF HOLE 39.62 m (130 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Bench East**
PEM 100 Quarry

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-99-02**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: Approx. 132.9m (4336 ft.)
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 45.72 (150 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack drill hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 2, 1999
Date Completed: December 3, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples
2' - 10'
10' - 20'
20' - 30'
30' - 40'
40' - 50"
50' - 53'8"
53'8" - 60'
60' - 70'
70' - 80'
80 - 87'10"

Purpose: To test east side of upper bench.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.61		**CASING - NO CORE** recovered. Bedrock at about 30 cm.				
0.61	16.36		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - extremely bleached, very iron FeO stained down to about 3.66. Highly fragmental in places, many fragments are rounded in upper sections, brownish hue at 3.96 to 4.27. Matrix dominates from 3.66 to 6.71, much flow textures. Small fragments, relatively soft. Minor irregular lenses of black pyrite throughout interval. Sometimes pyrite forms films on spider web-like fractures. Less white below 6.71, some slight greenish colour but mainly very light grey to white. Very fractured at 9.75 at low angle to core axis, pyrite as films along fractures. Rough layering at 54° to core axis. Most breaks show gougy-clay rich coatings. Pronounced fragmental appearance at 11.58, autobrecciation some flattened pumaceous welded textures in the fragments. Small pyrite lenses weathering black. All fractures limonite coated, fractures subparallel to core axis at 7.62 to 8.23. Perhaps an ashflow contact at 15.77, close packed subrounded fragments in contact with white chalky fragments floating in a medium grey matrix, subangular. Lower contact relatively sharp.		70 80	80 87'10"	

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Bench East / PEM 100 Quarry Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-02

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to	Au (g/t)
16.36	26.77		**DARK GREY TO MEDIUM GREEN FRAGMENTAL RHYODACITE** - dark matrix in top of section with matrix becoming fragments farther down the hole. Rough lamination at 18.44 are at 76° to core axis but most of the interval is highly fragment without a preferred orientation of fragments. Relatively little pyrite. Minor convoluted flowage 22.25 to 22.55. Fault zone - crush zone 19.48 to 19.69, approximately 20° to CA. Chlorite becoming more intense starting 20.12 to 22.25 with resulting darker green colour. Prominent welded textures 21.64, flattened pumaceous shards. Shattering at 23.75 to 23.93, clay altered along fractures. Pyrite becomes progressively more abundant from 24.99 and down to lower contact. Lower contact brecciated approximately 30° to core axis.				
26.77	45.72 (EOH)		**VERY PYRITIC DARK GREY "DACITIC" CRYSTAL TUFF** - fine grained black matrix around angular fragments up to 10 cm and feldspar crystals up to 4 mm in length. Slickensides common at 46° to core axis. Calcareous throughout. Flow laminations are parallel to core axis at 32.00 down to 33.53 at gouge filled fracture at 17° to core axis. This 17° fracture is enveloped by 5 mm of white alteration (chalky), similar fracture at 33.78 and 38.33. Pyrite abundant to end of hole. Strong lamination at 34.60 at 49° to core axis. Lighter coloured from 35.66 to end of hole due to abundance of feldspar crystals and light coloured matrix; fragmental throughout, welded textures. Well laminated toward end of hole at 40.84, 52° to CA; 43.89, 49° to CA; 44.81, 53° to CA Calcite vein - breccia at 45.42 at 14° to core axis.		44.5 57.9	57.9 70	
			END OF HOLE 45.72 m (150 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Bench Central PEM 100**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-99-03**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 133.8m (439 ft.)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 45.72 (150 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack drill hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 3, 1999
Date Completed: December 4, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples 3' - 10' 45' - 55'
10' - 20'
20' - 30'
30' - 36'2"
36'2" - 45"

Purpose: To test central part of PEM100 quarry to depth.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.91		**CASING TO 2.13 m, CORE RECOVERY STARTS at 0.914 m.**				
0.91	9.14		**WHITE BLEACHED CHALKY GEYSERITE** - bright white, punky, limonite stained throughout. Rough lamination at 55° to core axis. Ferricrete zone 1.52 to 1.88, highly cemented, perhaps a crevice or horizontal crack, cemented bedrock chips and sand (not put in sample) Very altered (advanced argillic) rhyolite tuff breccia fragments; slight pinkish tinge at 4.65 - possible alumite. Highly brecciated at 7.32, breccia veining at <10° to core axis. Limonite stain through interior of rock, core splits easily; relatively competent in upper part, FeO on fractures.				
9.14	11.02		**PUNKY GREEN MATRIX CHALKY GEYSERITE - FAULT BRECCIA** - most of interval is relatively fine grained with large angular white fragments. Limonite accentuated laminations at 56° to CA at 10.06. Highly fractured at low angles to core axis.				
11.02	25.96		**WHITE BLEACHED CHALKY GEYSERITE** - very altered (advanced argillic) rhyolite tuff breccia; flow banding and welded pumaceous fragments. Angular cavities 11.13 to 11.43 filled with soft limonite. Lamination at 11.61 at 84° to core axis. Iron oxide staining on outside of core down to 17.07.				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Bench Central PEM 100 Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-03

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to	Au (g/t)
11.02	25.96 (cont.)		Matrix brown in colour for a short section 16.36 to 16.56. Fractures common at 5° to core axis around 16.76 which are stained by FeO. Fragment at 18.44 at 58° to core axis. Fractured interval 19.20 to 19.51, limonite coating fractures. Less altered 21.54 to 22.30, dark grey fragmental Trace of pyrite at 20.80 as 3 mm rounded beds and along fractures partially oxidized. Entire section has a distinct punky appearance. Abundant pumaceous fragment with welded textures at 22.86 to 23.17. Fault at 23.72 greenish gouge with angular white fragments at 32° to core axis. Rubble between 24.38 to 24.69, limonite. Lower contact sharp at 84°.		55 65 75 85'2"	65 75 85'2" 92'7"	
25.96	28.22		**ALTERNATING VERY PYRITIC DARK GREY DACITIC CRYSTAL TUFF with light grey less altered CHALKY GEYSERITE** - light grey intervals 26.82 to 26.98, 27.23 to 28.22. Distinctive flow banding laminations at 90 to 90.6 at 32° to core axis.				
28.22	39.78		**VERY PYRITIC DARK GREY DACITIC CRYSTAL TUFF** - dark grey, very similar textures to the chalky geyserite intervals - fragments, welded and flow banding to laminated textures. Non calcareous - white altered plagioclase. Gradational lower contact.				
39.78	45.72		**SLIGHTLY LIGHTER COLOURED FLOW BANDED CRYSTAL DACITE TUFF** (very pyritic in places) - prominent flow banding at 37° at top of interval. Very pyritic below 40.23 heavy dissemination and fracture filling pyrite up to 3 mm wide. Flow banding at 18° at 40.39. Minor white bleaching envelopes around 30° fractures. Flow banding at 42.98 at 70° to core axis. Minor siliceous brecciation at 43.18. Slickensides subparallel to core axis at 43.89 to 44.5. Abundant pyrite through to EOH.				
			END OF HOLE 45.72 m (150 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

ECTION: Upper Bench West PEM 100

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-99-04

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 133.2m (437 ft.)
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90
Grid: no grid
Length (m): 45.72 (150 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack drill hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 4, 1999
Date Completed: December 5, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples

2' - 10'	60' - 70'
10' - 20'	70' - 80'
20' - 30'	80'- 89'10"
30' - 40'	89'10"-100'
40' - 50"	100'-110'
50' - 60'	110'-120'

Purpose: To test depth continuation on west side of PEM100 quarry.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.61		**CASING - NO CORE RECOVERY**				
0.61	20.87		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - extremely altered rhyolite flow breccia - fragmented. Relatively minor limonite staining except around fractures. Minor dark bands at 1.47 m at 41° to core axis with fracturing at same orientation. Minor pyrite along fractures, black in colour at 1.47 m, pyrite film at 1.88. Minor MnO with limonite along fractures at 4.57 on fractures 10° to core axis. Blocky to rubbly core from 8.53 to 10.97, broken small gouge filled fault at 9.70 at 28° to core axis. Pumaceous fragments at 10.66, welded textures. Rhyolite breccia - fragmental textures between 10.67 to 11.51; well developed fractures at 13.72 at 0° and 36° to core axis. Brown gouge - fault at 11.51 at 21° to core axis. Intense limonite staining of entire rock from fault down to 15.19 at gouge filled fault at 23° to core axis. White punky chalky geyserite below 15.19. Gouge filled fault at 16.76. No angle measurable, pervasive limonite below fault down to gouge filled 18.64. Unaltered partial fragment at 16.92 with disseminated pyrite block 2 cm wide. Pronounced fragmental texture below 18.29.				
20.87	21.06		**FAULT ZONE** - gouge filled, soft, green brown gouge laminated at 42° to core axis. Small angular white chalky geyserite chips at top; rubble at bottom.				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

SECTION: Upper Bench West PEM 100 Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-04

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from	to	Au (g/t)
21.06	27.38		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE** - advanced argillic altered rhyolite flow dome - apron deposit, banded, flow banded 55° to core axis at 21.54. Rough slickensides at 32° to core axis. Minor pyrite along fractures at 38° at 22.55. Gouge filled fault 23.27 at 42° to core axis. Bright white appearance turns to light grey green (gradual change) starting 24.23 down to 27.38. Soft white mineral in fracture 27.38 perhaps alumite. *Healed fault breccia 24.84 to 25.25 minor* slickensides at <5° to core axis, broken core. Contact fractured, limonite on fractures minor irregular unaltered patchy fragments.				
27.38	37.24		**LESS ALTERED GREENISH RHYODACITE** - same textures as above (alteration boundary); very fragmental, flow banded in places. **BUT VERY LITTLE PYRITE** - relative to the pyritic sections noted in previous holes. Broken core, healed fault between 27.38 to about 28.96, abundant limonite on fractures. Minor pyrite 32.21 to 32.41 rimming fragments. Fragments up to 4 cm fragments. Short sections of less altered patchy pyritic fragments 33.93; 3 cm wide at 44° to core axis, also 34.39 to 34.44. Alteration gradually lessens with gradual increase in pyrite in less altered material.				
37.24	45.72		**PYRITIC RHYODACITE** - dark grey, abundant. Pyrite as fine disseminations. White alteration gives pseudo-breccia texture to upper part down to 38.00 and continues to 39.32. At 39.07 fracture with white chalky geyserite alteration 10 mm walls, fracture 37° to core axis. Fracture at 39.29 filled with white chalky geyserite. Small slickensided fault at 40.84 at 26° to core axis with gouge 2 cm thick. 41.38 to 41.76 fine breccia semi-angular, very altered to chalky geyserite. Small fault at 42.65 with gouge 10 mm thick at 53° to core axis with greater brecciation through down hole while gradually decrease intensity of brecciation to bottom of hole.				
			END OF HOLE 45.72 m (150 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Lower Bench PEM100**
Quarry east side near ramp

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 124.06m (407 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90°
Grid:
Length (m): 18.29m(60 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Drill hydraulic

Diamond Drill Log

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90	Collar

DDH#: **APBY-99-05**

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 6, 1999
Date Completed: December 6, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
0 – 10 10 – 20
20 – 30 30 – 40
40 – 50 50 – 60

Purpose:

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.61		***CASING: CORE RECOVERY STARTING 0.30m***				
0.60	5.67 (18"6")		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE:** very white to 9' (2.74), slightly greyer 2.74 to 6.10m. Fractures at 0.81m are 30° to core axis. Black oxidized pyrite coating fractures at 2.79m and below also filling the interstitial space between fragments. Black pyrite lenses. Cross fractures at 46° and 30° to core axis at 3.35m, fractures at 2.58 at 38° to core axis. Fault at 6.71m at 60°d to core axis with gouge filling. Slickensides rough at 4.37m. Black oxidized pyrite coating fracture surfaces, partially altered to FeO. Flow banding starting at lower contact.				
5.67	10.11		**LIGHT FREY ALTERED flow banded Rhyodacite Fragmental**: fine grained, chloritized, limonite on fractures, lighter colour 7.32m to 10.06m. Flow banding at 81° to core axis at 6.71m. Fracture at 6.22m at 49° to core axis. Fracture with limonite stain at 6.83m at 68° to core axis. Rusty irregular fractures at 9.32m to 9.47m. Very little pyrite seen on split core.				
10.11	18.29		**DARKER GREY flow banded Rhyodacite Fragmental**: occasional pyrite irregular fracture at 10.21 and limonitic fracture at 10.29m at 44° to core axis. 10.46m to 11.07m very fragmental with minor pyrite at 11.23m several fractures the strongest at 35° to core axis. Limonitic coated fractures at 55° to core axis, 12.12m. Flow banding obscure, fractures at 8° to core axis. Limonite stained fracture. Pyrite in fractures and small lenses interstitial. Darker grey green toward end of hole; chlorite development. Rusty irregular fractures 17.37m to 17.88m subparallel to core axis. White Kaolinite coating fractures subparallel to core axis at 14.94m and 16.76m and also limonite.				
			End of Hole. 18.29m (60 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Lower Bench PEM100
West Side

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-99-06

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 124.06m (407 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90°
Grid:
Length (m): 18.29m(60 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Drill hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 6, 1999
Date Completed: December 6, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Purpose: To document chemistry of the Lower Bench at the PEM100 Quarry.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.61		**CASING: NO CORE RECOVERY**				
0.61	7.21		**VERY WHITE FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE:** mainly bleached white with subrounded fragments, some areas of pervasive limonite, short sections. 0 to 6.46m very rubbly and broken. Chalky and bleached white. 1.24m to 1.68m broken and faulted. Banding is at 23° to core axis. Gouge – fault at 2.44m with 1 cm gouge filling associated with small angular rock fragments. More limonite and yellower tan in colour from 1.68m to 2.57m. Fault at 2.57m with 1 cm gouge at 13° to core axis at 2.72m. Fault between 3.48m to 3.56m at 26° to core axis with gouge. Fracture at 4.32m at 25° to core axis. Fracture at 4.55m at 53° to core axis. From 4.32m to 4.88m limonite and tanner colour. 4.88m to 6.10m lighter colour. More intense limonite in breccia from 7.06m to 7.21m where limonite stains stops abruptly. Small lenses of pyrite and fracture coatings at 7.06m.				
7.21	18.29		**LIGHT FREY FRAGMENTAL RHYODACITE (breccia):** minor pyrite limonite on fractures, highly fragmental, fragments subrounded to partially bleached. Pyrite block at 28'2" about ¼" in diameter along fractures more pyrite. Complex fractures and faults from 8.79m to 9.17m ranging from 15-35° to core axis. Medium grey well altered flow banded rhyolite 9.17m to 12.04m. Fractures mainly at high angle to core axis 11.25m to 11.38m. No pyrite in this section. Very vitric glassy fragment from 11.84m to 12.07m, quite soft.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Lower Bench Page: 2 of 2 **DDH#: APBY-99-06**

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
			Gouge coated limonitic fractures 12.04m, 12.37m and intermittently down to 17.07m, main fracture directions 12° and 34° to core axis. Well fractured intervals 12.90m to 14.66m. Gouge in fracture at 17.76m at 28° to core axis. Subparallel to core axis fractures common at 20° to 40° to core axis down to end of hole. More pyrite appearing as small lenses at 55° to core axis at 16.76m. Traces of pyrite also occur along fractures near end of hole.				
			End of Hole. 18.29m (60 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: 500 m step out to WEST along PEM 100

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-99-07

Northing: _____
Easting: _____
Elevation: 118.26 m (388 ft)
Azimuth: -
Inclination: -90°
Grid: PEM 100
Length (m): 30.48 m (103 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Drill Hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90°	collar

Property: Apple Bay
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 7, 1999
Date Completed: December 7, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Interval:

4-10'	40-50	75-80
10-20	50-60	80-90
20-30	60-70	90-100
30-40	70-75	

Purpose: To est. geyserite outcrop 500 m west of PEM100 quarry and holes APBY-99-01 to 06 and 09.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
000	1.22		CASING				
1.22	7.11		***CHALKY PYRITIC light grey geyserites fragmental***: very broken rubbly core, brownish matrix. Very pyritic throughout as lenses and small fracture filling, pyrite averaging 5 to 10%. Interval is highly fragmental, rounded to subangular fragments, white and chalky. Core is very porous and highly fractured. Fractures mainly at 72° and 45° to core axis, often fractures are coated with pyrite. Rhyolite - silica altered fragments are commonly very closely packed, often the fragments are rimmed by pyrite. The minor matrix is brownish in colour and very hard.				
7.11	9.70		**Darker GREY FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Interval characterized by slightly darker grey subrounded fragments, white matrix. Abundant interstitial pyrite and as fracture coatings, in places pyrite is so abundant it appears as if pyrite is the matrix.				
9.70	11.48		**PUMACEOUS FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE**: many fragments are pumice shards which have been flattened and exhibit welded textures. Lineation at 10.21 is at 48° to core axis, pitting of pumice fragments. Flow banded fragments occur at bottom of interval.				
11.48	22.10		**WHITE close-packed very pyritic FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE**: highly porous - vuggy due to intense advanced argillic alteration. White chalky subrounded to angular fragments within a highly siliceous darker grey to light brownish matrix. Minor "cross-cutting" matrix seams @ 14.63. Lineation and fragment orientation at 15.19 at 42° to core axis. Highly fractured at multiple angles, main direction <5° and 51° to core axis at 16.46. Pyrite as interstitial lenses and rimming fragments, pyrite is concentrated in the finer fragmental zones.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: 500 m step out to west along PEM 100 Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-07

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
22.10	22.71		**PYRITE ZONE**: abundant pyrite lenses interstitial to very siliceous white fragments subrounded,, overall pyrite about 25-30%. Rough orientation of pyrite lenses at 10° to core axis.				
22.71	27.58		**WHITE close-packed pyritic fragmental CHALKY GEYSERITE**: highly fractured, polymictic fragments, abundant white chalky fragments within a highly siliceous matrix, most fragments are subrounded. Gougy fault at 25.9, rubbly core.				
27.58	30.48		**SILICEOUS CHALKY GEYSERITE**: white subrounded chalky fragments in a darker grey matrix. Much less pyrite in this interval. Still vuggy due to advanced argillic acid sulfate alteration . Fragments autobrecciation, chalky fragments to end of hole.				
			End of Hole 30.48 m (100 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: on 100A north of quarry collared on large outcrop

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-99-09

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 132.59 m (435 ft)
Azimuth: -
Inclination: -90°
Grid: PEM 100
Length (m): 30.48 m (100 ft)

Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Drill Hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
-	-90°	collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 8, 1999
Date Completed: December 9, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples
1-10 10-20
20-30 30-40
40-50

Purpose: To test north continuity of pyroclastic argillic altered horizon to the exposure on road 100A, 100 m north of quarry on PEM 100.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
000	0.30		**CASING**: core recovered after 1', collared on bedrock.				
0.30	5.28		**WHITE FINE GRAINED CRYSTAL TUFF CHALKY GEYSERITE**: abundant kaolinite replaced feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm in length. Relatively fine ground mass. Traces of pyrite along fractures with limonite. Crystals appear to be randomly oriented. Main fracture direction 62° and 34° some crude slickensides. Rough banding, vague, at 66° to core axis at 1.83 m. Short sections of some darker fragments, perhaps a flow top or bottom. Toward bottom of interval, relatively sharp contact with flow banding.				
5.28	18.75		***WHITE FLOW BANDED CHALKY GEYSERITE***: fine grained matrix, pronounced flow banding in places. Core relatively broken and highly fractured. Flow banding at 5.79 is 38° to core axis. Minor fragmental sections for 5 to 10 cm. Gouge and pebbly angular fragment filled FAULT - 7.46 to 7.65. Highly broken (faulted core) gouge wacked away 7.87 to 10.36. Very pronounced flow banding with welded textures 10.51 to 11.58. Flow bands at 49° to core axis. Numerous gouge filled fractures at 48° to CA between 10.97 to 11.58. Fault - gouge filled MAJOR FAULT 12.75 to 15.19. Main shear direction 81o to core axis. Greenish-yellow to white gouge, good core recovery >90%. Some shearing at 14.02 is at 15° to core axis.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: on 100A, North of quarry Page: 2 DDH#: APBY-99-09

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
5.28 (cont'd)	18.75		Very distinct flow banded and welded texture at 15.04 banding at 66° to core axis. Incipient autobrecciation between 15.29 to 16.51 becoming more fragmental toward 16.51. LONG SECTION OF pronounced distinctive flow banding 16.51 to 18.24 banding and lamination from 81° to 88° to core axis. Limonite stained throughout. Section below alternating with flow banded and fragmental.				
18.75	30.48 EOH		**WHITE to light grey FRAGMENTAL and FLOW BANDED CHALKY GEYSERITE**: highly altered siliceous advanced argillic altered section. Some chalky fragments > 10 cm in length, some siliceous fragments are flow banded. Fractures are gouge covered between 20.73 to 23.17, core highly fractured in short intervals. Mostly fragmental below 21.34, crowded fragments, extensively limonite stained. Rough slickensides between 27.43 to 28.96, rubbly fractured core. Main slickenside orientation is 5° - 10° to core axis. Pinkish colour to core due to pervasive limonite. Section relatively soft in highly stained zones to relatively soft in white bleached zones.				
			End of Hole 30.48 m (100 feet).				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **West of PEM100 quarry 400m west, 100 m east of 99-07**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-99-10**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 116.44 m (382 ft)
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90
Grid: PEM100
Length (m): 29.77 m (97 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Drill Hydraulic

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	*Dip*	*Depth*
-	-90°	collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12W
Claim: Apple Bay Two
Date Started: December 9, 1999
Date Completed: December 10, 1999
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples
6-10 40-50
10-20 50-60
20-30
30-40

Purpose: To define the west extent of pyritic chalky geyserite.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
000	1.83		**CASING**: no core recovered, minor bleached and oxidized chalky geyserite.				
1.83	13.11		**VERY SILICEOUS, WHITE FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE**: prominent rounded to flattened and elongate white kaolinized fragments throughout within a light grey to white siliceous matrix. MAJOR GOUGE ZONE 4.32 to 5.03, core above and below is relatively shattered and fractured at 10° to 15° to core axis. Very little pyrite, traces of disseminated *pyrite occasionally observed.* Short sections of flow banding with laminations at 76° to core axis at 9.30, some of the flow banded intervals may be large fragments. Large, flattened chalky fragments at 10.67 elongated at 78° to core axis, these fragments have been brecciated somewhat.				
13.11	19.28		**FLOW BANDED, SILICEOUS WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE**: finely flow banded, welded throughout 77° to core axis mainly. Occasionally banding is as low as 65° to core axis reflecting flow folding. Small 3-4mm elongate pumaceous fragments *common. Flow banded material appears* more kaolinitic than the siliceous fragmental. Short fragmental interval 18.01 to 18.49 which may be a flow top breccia or faulted segment. Some core loss in middle of fragmental interval, lower contact sharp between fragmental flow banded zone and siliceous fragmental.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: West of PEM 100 quarry
400 m west, 100 m east of
99-07

Page: 2

DDH#: APBY-99-10

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
19.28	29.77		**VERY SILICEOUS WHITE FRAGMENTAL CHALKY GEYSERITE:** characterized by rounded to partially absorbed white kaolinized fragments within a light greenish grey matrix which is highly vuggy due to intense acid sulphate advanced argillic alteration. Fragments average about 10 mm across and range from 1 mm to 50 mm. Mostly the fragments are matrix supported, abundant fragments throughout. Darker grey fragments with the white fragments begin to appear below 23.17 which is marked by a narrow flow banded zone 23.01 to 23.09 laminated at 73° to core axis. Traces of euhedral pyrite in solution vugs below 24.38, traces of pyrite replacing matrix in irregular lenses and rimming fragments. Pyrite appears to increase below 29.26 mainly as fracture coatings and fracture fillings coincident with increase in fragment size.				
			End of Hole 29.77 m (97'8" ft)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knobs** **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** **APBY-2000-11**

Northing: _____
Easting: _____
Elevation: 176.79m (580 ft)
Azimuth: _____
Inclination: -90
Grid: _____
Length (m): m (40 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 7
Date Started: March 8, 2000
Date Completed: March 8, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Purpose: To test Chalky Geyserite on North Slope of First Wann Knob.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00			**OVERBURDEN**: Grey Till				
			No Bedrock Encountered despite nearby bedrock above and below Drillsite.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knobs **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** APBY-2000-12

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 172.21m (565 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 15.54m (51 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 9, 2000
Date Completed: March 9, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
(24.80 feet)
25-34
34-41 41-51

Purpose: On North Side of Saddle between Wann Knobs.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	7.56		**OVERBURDEN**: Very Compact Till, Rusty down to 7.01m green compact till 7.01 to 7.56m.				
7.56	15.54		**GREY GOUGE**: appears to be crushed pyritic dacitic crystal tuff. Abundant Calcite in places, sparry calcite veinlets 12.31m 8mm wide at 70° to core axis. Possible sparry gypsum also, brownish sparry vein at 13.72m at 70° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 15.54M (51 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: PEM100A

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-13

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 143.26m (470 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 18.29m (60 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 10, 2000
Date Completed: March 10, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
3-13
13-23
23-33
33-44 (13.41)

Purpose: Up along P100A, 100m North of Hole APBY-99-09, Chalky Geyserite. Rusty Unit Immediately to the West.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	1.07		**OVERBURDEN**: Core of boulders, core of very compact till, rusty weathering from 0.30-1.07m.				
1.07	4.57		**ALTERED DACITE**: Mainly greenish, fragmental black unaltered patches in places.				
4.57	13.41		**ALTERED GEYSERITE**: Greenish, not very white rusty fractures. Very convoluted dark flow banding at 9.14-9.45m. Gradational alteration contact below.				
13.41	18.29 (EOH)		**GREY DACITE CRYSTAL TUFF**: Upper part of zone faulted, olive green gouge. Chalky Geyserite alteration (advanced argillic – acid sulphate) 17.04-18.13m approx 90% white chalky intense alteration, very vuggy and leached in places especially 17.45-17.74m. All sulphides removed. The protorock is pyritic dacitic lapilli-crystal tuff. Some flow banding at 17.90m convoluted at approx 70° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 18.29m (60 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: PEM100A

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-14

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 147.83m (485 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 15.24m (50 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 10, 2000
Date Completed: March 10, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
35-50

Purpose: At the North End of PEM100A, Rusty Pyritic Unit Immediately to the West of 34' of casing.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	10.36		**NO CORE RECOVERY**				
10.36	10.67		**CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Chips may be a boulder.				
10.67	15.24 (EOH)		**GREY GOUGE**: Developed in dacitic crystal tuff. Uniform core, very soft. Can be cut with a knife easily Light grey gouge at very end of Hole 15.05-15.24m.				
			END of HOLE 15.24m (50 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-15

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 176.79m (580 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 22.86m (75 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 11, 2000
Date Completed: March 11, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
2-10
10-20'10"
20'10"-30
30-40

Purpose: Chalky Geyserite Float Starting at 96m. Drillsite at 145m from B Road Upper Junction. First Hole Going East Along Knob

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	0.30		**NO CORE RECOVERED**: 6' of casing				
0.30	6.35		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Relatively massive, minor flow banding at 4.10m is 46° to core axis. Towards lower contact more pervasive rusty stain.				
6.35	12.28		**LIGHT GREY ALTERED DACITE LAPILLI TUFF**: Soft throughout, uniform aphinitic down to 8.05-8.39m, which is fine breccia. Slickensides throughout at <20° to core axis. Phritic zone 10.38-11.34m of darker grey, fine grained, very fine grained minor pyrite disseminated throughout. some rough slickensides, chalky below 11.34m. Somewhat variable alteration but generally intense. Relatively sharp lower contact at 44° to core axis.				
12.28	22.86 (EOH)		**DARK GREY PYRITIC DACITE**: Subtle Insitu brecciation, some convoluted rough banding. Gouge filled fractures 12.79-12.92m between 25-30° to core axis, common down to 13.70m. Semi healed fault zone, rusty stained 15.24-15.76m, highly fractured, core breaks at 72° to core axis. Breccia texture and outline of fragments more prominent at 16.75m and down. Fragments elongated at 17.95m at 65° tyo core axis. Darker and more pyrite content toward end of Hole, crowded fragment zone 2060-21.95m.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob Page: 2 of 2 **DDH#: APBY-2000-15**

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
			Minor altered (calcite) feldspar crystals. Gouge filled fractures sub-parallel to core axis at 22.55-22.81m, also at 20.05m at 5° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 15.24m (50 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-16

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 167.64m (550 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 30.78m (101 ft)
Core size: (BTW)
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 11, 2000
Date Completed: March 11, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

5-10	40-50	80-90
10-20	50-60	90-101
20-30	60-70	
30-40	70-80	

Purpose: 225m from Junction of PMnB1 & 2 on East Side of Saddle (85m East of Saddle)
Abundant White Chalky Geyserite Along Tote Road and Above.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	1.52		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: Collar and broken white geyserite,				
1.52	30.78 (EOH)		**VERY WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL**: Relatively hard. Fragments range from very light grey to white, most fragments are sub-angular to sub-rounded, and are mainly matrix supported. Cherty appearing fragments are common. Rusty coating pervasive from 3.96-5.79m, minor greenish-yellow gouge at 5.79m. Fragments at 4.88m are about 55° to core axis elongation. Rusty coated fractures common 6.60-7.38m. Crowded framework supported fragments at 6.40-9.38m. Light grey cherty section 12.45-12.72m. Minor partly digested slightly darker grey fragments between 9.62-9.71m contorted sub-parallel to core axis. Irregular darker fragments 12.22-12.28m. No Pyrite observed in core. Banding 12.74m is 68° to core axis (not typical flow banding) gouge filled fractures between 13.54-13/89m, greenish-yellow gouge at sub-parallel to core axis. Minor dark grey matrix and rough banding. Crushed (rubble zone) 14.83-15.24m, highly fractured at low angle to core axis. Ghosting of fragments common (bleached out) up to 6 cm in length, sub-rounded. Darker grey, partly digested fragment 16.26-16.48m at about 19° to core axis, partial digestion gives an overall spotted texture.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob Page: 2 of 2 **DDH#: APBY-2000-16**

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
1.52	30.78 (cont.)		Another dark fragment at 17.83-17.89m, same low angle to core axis, solid 0.6-0.9m core lengths. Well fractured core 19.21-19.76m at low angles, more pronounced chalky appearance although still very hard. Minor convoluted flow band at 20.24m at 23° to core axis. Core well fractured 21.36-23.16m, rough slickensides at variable angles between 30° to 65°. Gouge filled fractures, light grey gouge at 24° to core axis 26.87-27.43m. Very white chalky geyserite 28.04-28.35m, very chalky appearance but still relatively hard. Rubbly core 27.74-29.02m, well fractured at 54° to core axis, gougy from 29.02-29.26m. Fault zone. Solid ghost fragment chalky geyserite 29.26-30.78m with minor gouge on fractures at 34° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 30.78m (101 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knob West Side**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-2000-17**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 175.26m (575 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 30.48m (100 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 8
Date Started: March 12, 2000
Date Completed: March 12, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

2-10	40-50	80-90
10-20	50-60	90-100
20-30	60-70	
30-40	70-80	

Purpose: 250m From Junction of PMn1 &2 on West Side of Main Saddle (100m west of saddle)
More Overburden on West Side Relative to East Knob.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	0.62		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: Collar and rubbly subcrop.				
0.62	10.67		**VERY ALTERED LIGHT GREY FLOW BANDED RHYOLITE**: Flow banding – lamination at 85° to core axis, 1 to 2mm thick at 0.92m, No pyrite. Fragments dominate below 1.00m but very bleached out and difficult to recognize, Relatively soft. Orange-yellow gouge filled fracture at 2.59-2.72m at 18° to core axis. Isolated flow lamination at 3.21m at 28° to core axis. Rusty fractures at sub-parallel to core axis 2.91-4.29m, slightly darker grey convoluted fragmental below 4.29m. Crushed-gouge zone 6.09-6.77m gouge in places at 87° to core axis at bottom (6.77) and 48° to core axis at 6.09m. Very vuggy (Intense Advanced Argillic Altered) between 6.46-7.14m. Short "alteration" bleaching fragments that are darker grey between 8.72-8.97m, 9.32-9.44m at 19° to core axis, 10.12-10.19m skin on core.				
10,67	13.68		**SLIGHTLY DARKER GREY (less altered) DACITE**: Insitu brecciation, mainly aphanatic, minor pyrite content, becomes lighter (more bleached) at 11.75m and then alternates with white geyserite 12.09-12-22m, 12.59-12.68m, 12.79-12.94m, these white zones are mainly at about 50° to core axis.				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob West Side

Page: 2 of 2

DDH#: APBY-2000-17

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
13.68	19.31		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Very pervasive FeO coating fractures, creamy white to very pale light grey. Relatively soft. Fault zone-breccia 16.45-16.66m at 26° to core axis. Gougy filled fractures 17.22-17.33m at mainly 5° to core axis.				
19.31	21.49		**LIGHT GREY RHYOLITE FRAGMENTAL**: some minor pyrite, crowded framework supported sub-rounded fragments. White chalky geyserite 20.46-20.92m.				
21.49	23.04		**WHITE ALTERED CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Major Fault Zone 21.59-22.94m, crushed – gouge rich, white geyserite, FeO stained pervasively.				
23.04	24.18		**DARKER GREY SILICEOUS DACITE**: abundant pyrite 23.27-24.04m, some core loss.				
24.18	30.48 (EOH)		**WHITE ALTERED BLEACHED CHALKY GEYSERITE VERY FAULTED**: Major fault 24.18-30.48m (EOH), very crushed and gouge rich. Poor recovery. About 40% recovery.				
			END of HOLE 30.48m (100 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knob East Side**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-2000-18**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 169.17m (555 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 30.78m (101 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 12, 2000
Date Completed: March 12, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

2-10	40-50	80-90
10-20	50-60	90-101
20-30	60-70	
30-40	70-80	

Purpose: To the West of Hole APBY-2000-16 Toward Hole APBY-99-09
East of Main Saddle Upper Wann Knobs

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	0.61		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: Except minor white geyserite rubble due to collar and broken rock, casing to 4'				
0.61	30.78 (EOH)		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL**: Mostly white sub-rounded to sub-angular large fragments up to 6 cm in diameter, however, most fragments are in the 1-2 cm range, some fragments at 2.05m are elongated at 80° to core axis. Most fragments are floating in a slightly brown fine grained to aphanatic groundmass (well developed at 9.45m). Pronounced chalky appearance throughout, some very vuggy advanced argillic altered zones. Very minor flow banding section 3.51-2.63m, laminations at 78° to core axis. Gouge filled fractures at 7.01m down to 8.55m at 45° to core axis or sub-parallel to core axis. Minor flow banded section (or flow banded fragment?) at 11.18-11.26m, laminations at 80° to core axis. Fractured core below 12.5m, gouge and shatter zones below 14.35-15.24m. Fault zone. Slightly darker grey within the broken area above. Gouge on fractures 17.25-21.34m, highly fractured. More pronounced vuggyness below 21.35m (Advanced Argillic) tan brown (FeO) groundmass 22.70-30.78m.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob East Side

Page: 2 of 2

DDH#: APBY-2000-18

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.61	30.78 (cont.)		Minor pervasive rusty FeO stain 24.69-30.78m. Gougy fractures at 14° to core axis at 28.96m and sparsely toward 30.78m.				
			END of HOLE 30.78m (101 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knob East Side**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-2000-19**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 176.79m (580 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 30.78m (101 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 13, 2000
Date Completed: March 13, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

Purpose: Overlooking Hole APBY-99-09 on East Side of Saddle Upper Wann Knobs 100m East of APBY-2000-18.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	0.61		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: Collar elevation, very weathered chalky geyserite.				
0.61	12.74		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE (VERY FRAGMENTAL)**: Slightly unusual in that the large fragments are very large (up to >20 cm in length) with more sand sized matrix grains (bimodal). The large fragments are bleached chalky white but the matrix, although containing abundant chalky kaolinite, also contains green grains and a general brownish (FeO) stain. Brown gouge zone 2.87-3.23m sub-parallel to core axis, very vuggy (Advanced Argillic Altered) 5.51-9.34m. Brown Gouge zone also 5.84-6.07m. Black, partly digested black fragment 8.22-8.29m oriented at 37° to core axis. Very chalky section 9.50-12.80m.				
12.74	14.46		**LIGHT GREY CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Still very chalky in appearance, but including some minor dark fragments, some fragments quite chloritic, orientation of fragments at 39° to core axis.				
14.46	27.38		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE**: Highly bleached, some zones of crowded fragments, orientation of fragments at 74° to core axis. Very vuggy 20.65-23.47m (Intense Advanced Argillic Altered). Traces of pyrite in small 1-2mm lenses. Fault Zone 23.96-24.44m at about 20° to core axis, brownish gouge. Some greenish matrix at 22.74-23.46m within a crowded fragmental. Fault gouge 25.26-25.70m irregular, sub-parallel to core axis.				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob East Side

DDH#: APBY-2000-19

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
27.38	30.78		**GREENISH APHANITIC ALTERED (but not chalky) RHYOLITE**: Fragmental and flow banded. Soft deformation slumps. Lamination at 29.57 is 52° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 30.78m (101 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knob West Side**

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: **APBY-2000-20**

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 167.64m (550 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 30.48m (100 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 8
Date Started: March 13, 2000
Date Completed: March 13, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

3-10	40-50	80-90
10-20	50-60	90-100
20-30	60-70	
30-40	70-80	

Purpose: 100m West of Hole APBY-2000-17, Outcrop Immediately Uphill.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	0.91		**NO CORE**: Minor rubble, collar elevation				
0.91	10.67		**BLEACHED and ALTERED PYRITIC DACITE CRYSTAL TUFF**: lamination variable from parallel to core axis to 65° to core axis at 1.05m and 1.10m. Section bleached most of pyrite has been "removed" (slightly more pyrite 6.55-7.33m). Brown gouge filled fractures at 7.33m at 34° to core axis associated with bleaching. "Geyserite" white bleaching starting at 9.75m.				
10.67	12.80		**TUFF MAINLY ALTERED to GEYSEITE (Transition Rock-type)**: Mottled appearance, rough banding at 27° to core axis. Lower contact faulted, gougy.				
12.80	30.48 (EOH)		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL (Coarser Fragmental than "Normal")**: Very vuggy throughout. Numerous darker grey angular fragments common. FeO staining along fractures very pronounced 12.80-16.76m. Somewhat darker grey, very vuggy indicating intense Advanced Argillic Alteration – Acid Sulphat leaching from 16.75-18.29m. Insitu brecciation at 16.85-17.95m to rusty fracture. Angle of lower contact at 46° to core axis. Chalky and vuggy appearance pronounced down to 30.48m, matrix highly leached around fragments. Fragments in some cases appear less altered. Matrix supported fragments mostly.				
			END of HOLE 30.48m (100 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: ***Upper Wann Knob West Side***

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-21

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 182.88m (600 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 22.86m (75 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 8
Date Started: March 14, 2000
Date Completed: March 14, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
5-10 40-50
10-20 50-60
20-30 60-70
30-40 70-75

Purpose: 130m West of Hole APBY-2000-20, Trail Stopped Due to Steep Bedrock.

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	1.52		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: collar elevation, rubble.				
1.52	8.95		***PYRITIC WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL***: Very abundant pyrite in places, semi-massive pyrite nodules 2.26-2.31m, 2.39-2.41m, 2.44-2.46m, 2.48-2.52m, 3 – 4mm diameter round nodules of pyrite 3.76-3.89m. Minor flow banding, bleached out at 5.52 at 20° to core axis. More disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite below 6.40m down to lower contact. Fault zone 7.81-8.24m some partings sub-parallel to core axis. Gradual lower contact of 20 cm.				
8.95	22.86 (EOH)		**DARK GREY PYRITIC "DACITIC" COARSE PYROCLASTIC FRAGMENTAL**: Angular fragments up to 5cm in length. Minor flow banding at 9.91m at 85° to core axis. Banding at 14.30 is 48° to core axis, crowded fragmental to Insitu brecciation. Fracturing and chalky coating of fractures 16.15-16.54m. Overall the core is bleached much of the pyrite has been removed except for short dark grey to black "layers", which retain FeS_2. Layering at 21.64m is 39° to core axis. Dark to black fine-grained layer is 74° to core axis between 22.16-22.21m.				
			END of HOLE 22.86m (75 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Upper Wann Knob

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-22

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation: 103.63m (340 ft)
Azimuth:
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m): 23.16m (76 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 7
Date Started: March 14, 2000
Date Completed: March 14, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
No samples

Purpose: At 53km Sign on Pemberton Mainline -

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	3.05		**NO CORE**: collar elevation and overburden.				
3.05	12.34		**TILL and WASHED PEBBLES**: grey clay-rich with angular dark siliceous fragments.				
12.34	23.16 (EOH)		**VERY PYRITIC GREEN "DACITIC" CRYSTAL TUFF**: Minor hematite matrix at 12.51m. Crowded with white trachytic crystals at 45° to core axis, some small clusters. Fault parallel to core axis at 13.11-13.45m. Gouge at 70° to core axis at 16.15m. Grey clay seams – 15.85-16.76m and 17.99-18.52m. Large fuzzy fragments for short interval at 21.03-21.72m. Granulated 21.64-22.86m (faulted).				
			END of HOLE 23.16m (76 feet)				

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Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: **Upper Wann Knob** **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** **APBY-2000-23**

Northing: _____
Easting: _____
Elevation: 102.11m (335 ft)
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid: _____
Length (m): 18.59m (61 ft)
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: *Pack Wireline*

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 6
Date Started: March 15, 2000
Date Completed: March 15, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:

Purpose: At 53km Sign on Pemberton Mainline -

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	4.57		**NO CORE RECOVERY**				
4.57	11.48		**TILL and CLAY and RUSTY TILL**				
11.48			**LIGHT GREEN (CHLORITC) POLYMICTIC LAPILLI TUFF**: Rough alignment of fragments at 15.64m is 66° to core axis and at 16.25m is 62° to core axis.				
			END of HOLE 18.59m (61 feet)				

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

APPLE BAY PROJECT

SECTION: Lower Wann Knob

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: APBY-2000-24

Northing:
Easting:
Elevation:
Azimuth: --
Inclination: -90
Grid:
Length (m):
Core size: BTW
Contractor: Boisvenu
Drill Type: Pack Wireline

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

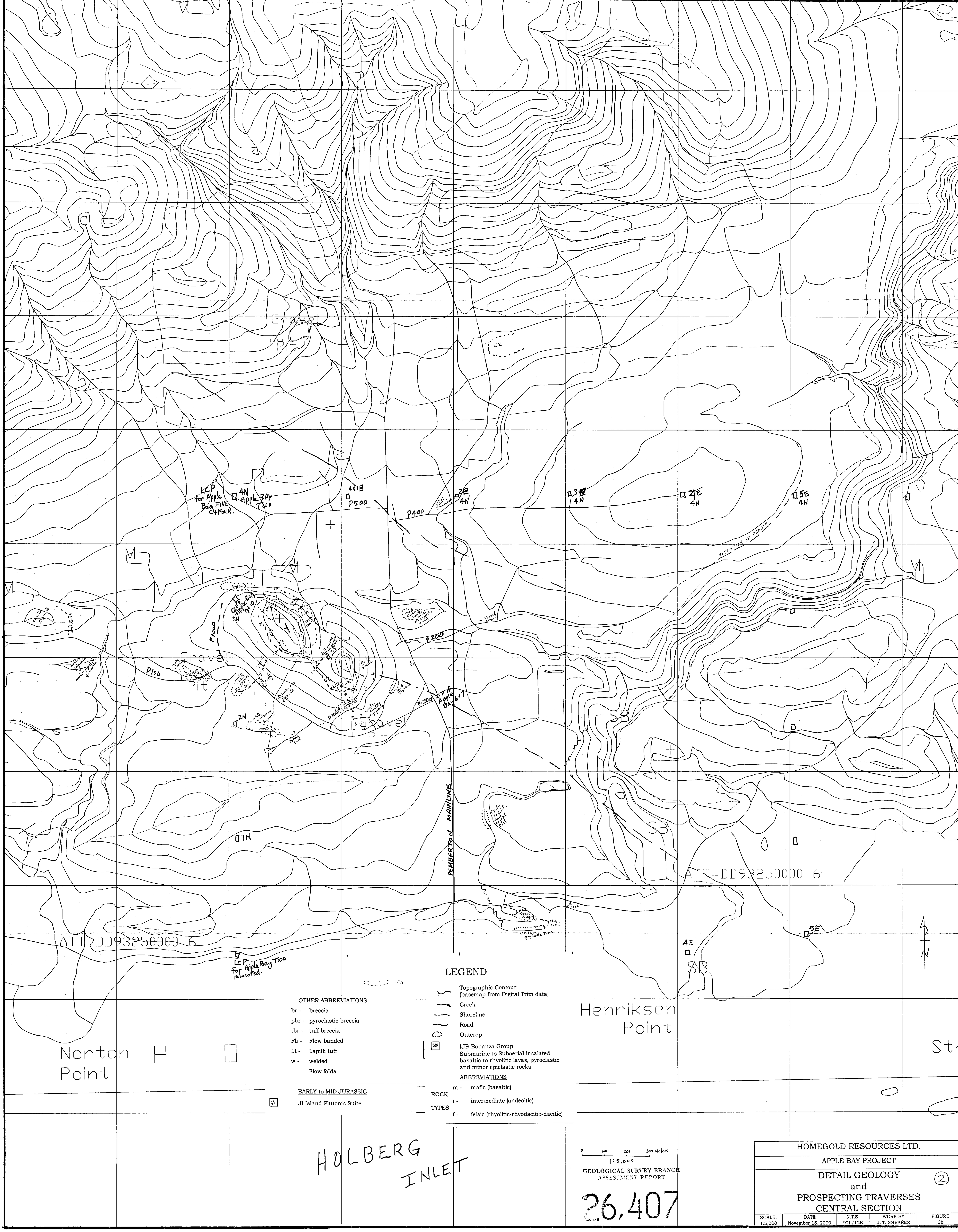
Azimuth	Dip	Depth
--	-90	Collar

Property: Apple Bay Project
NTS: 92L/12E
Claim: Apple Bay 7
Date Started: March 15, 2000
Date Completed: March 15, 2000
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sample Intervals:
5-10 geyserite
10-20 sulfide
30-40 geyserite

Purpose: At South End of Branch P100C, Set Up on Top of Chalky Geyserite Outcrop

from (m)	to (m)	Code	Description	sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Au (g/t)
0.00	1.52		**NO CORE RECOVERY**: Collar elevation, soil overburden.				
1.52	3.28		**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL**: Gradational lower contact over 70 cm from 3.28m patchy white bleaching.				
3.28	9.04		**DARK GREY WELL BANDED PYRITIC LAPILLI TUFF**: banding At 6.30m is 78° to core axis.				
9.04			**WHITE CHALKY GEYSERITE FRAGMENTAL**:				
			END of HOLE 18.59m (61 feet)				



Gravel Pit
JI
LCP for Apple Bay FIVE +Four.
4N Apple Bay Two
4N1E
P500
P400
2E 4N
3E 4N
2E 4N
5E 4N
EXTENTION OF P200
M
Apple Bay 9+10
3N
P100D
P100
Gravel Pit
P200
Varved clays
I.P. of Apple Bay 6+7
P-100
P100A
Gravel Pit
2N
white weathering geyserite
pyritic tuff
chalky geyserite
minor pyritic geyserite
New Road
geyserite
drill access
Road
Rusty weather
chalky geyserite
white chalky geyserite
white geyserite
silica rich geyserite
Road Quarry Lonsite very pyritic tuff
SB
PEMBERTON MAINLINE
pyritic kaolinitic dark crystal tuff
1N
ATT=DD93250000 6
Trail
old Road Quarry
old road
Chalky geyserite Zone
4E
5E
LCP for Apple Bay Two relocated.
Norton Point
H
Henriksen Point
Str
HOLBERG INLET
LEGEND
Topographic Contour (basemap from Digital Trim data)
Creek
Shoreline
Road
Outcrop
IJB Bonanza Group
Submarine to Subaerial incalated basaltic to rhyolitic lavas, pyroclastic and minor epiclastic rocks
ABBREVIATIONS
ROCK TYPES
m - mafic (basaltic)
i - intermediate (andesitic)
f - felsic (rhyolitic-rhyodacitic-dacitic)
OTHER ABBREVIATIONS
br - breccia
pbr - pyroclastic breccia
tbr - tuff breccia
Fb - Flow banded
Lt - Lapilli tuff
w - welded
Flow folds
EARLY to MID JURASSIC
JI Island Plutonic Suite
0 100 200 300 Meters
1:5,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
26,407
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
APPLE BAY PROJECT
DETAIL GEOLOGY and PROSPECTING TRAVERSES CENTRAL SECTION
2
SCALE: 1:5,000
DATE November 15, 2000
N.T.S. 92L/12E
WORK BY J. T. SHEARER
FIGURE 6b
N

Pillowed Pit

217

M

M

M

M

Kolish Creek

NEW ROAD

SILICA ZONE

OLD Homestead

LCP of Apple Bay One+Two before relocation.

1968 LAFARGE TEST QUARRY

Straggling Islands

HOLBERG INLET

Apple Bay

Orr Island

LEGEND

- Topographic Contour (basemap from Digital Trim data)
- Creek
- Shoreline
- Road
- Outcrop
- IJB Bonanza Group — Submarine to Subaerial incalated basaltic to rhyolitic lavas, pyroclastic and minor epiclastic rocks

ABBREVIATIONS

ROCK TYPES
- m - mafic (basaltic)
- i - intermediate (andesitic)
- f - felsic (rhyolitic-rhyodacitic-dacitic)

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS
- br - breccia
- pbr - pyroclastic breccia
- tbr - tuff breccia
- Fb - Flow banded
- Lt - Lapilli tuff
- w - welded
- Flow folds

EARLY to MID JURASSIC
- JI Island Plutonic Suite

0 100 200 300 Meters

1:5,000

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

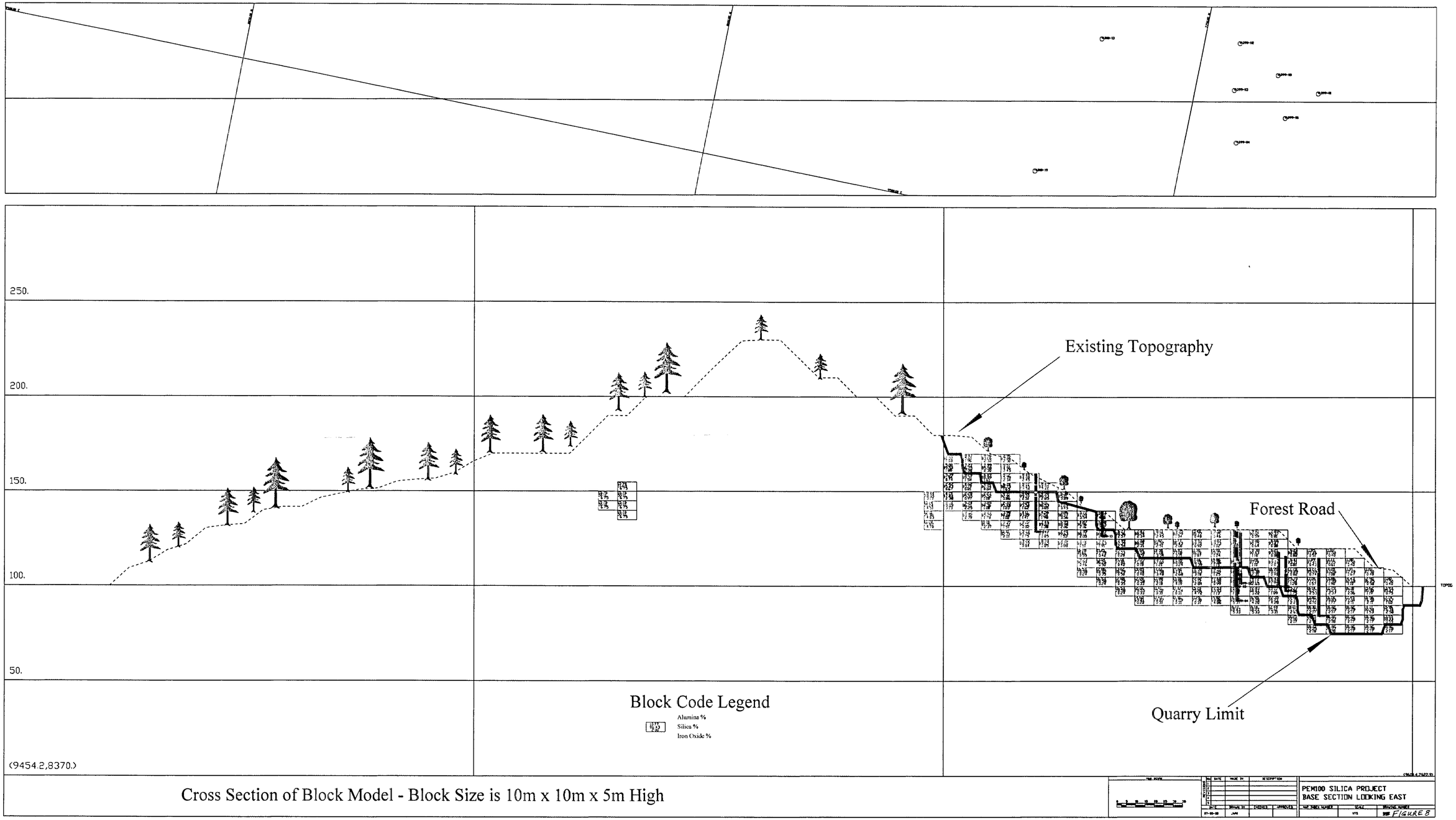
26,407

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

APPLE BAY PROJECT

DETAIL GEOLOGY (3)
and
PROSPECTING TRAVERSES
EAST SECTION

SCALE:	DATE	N.T.S.	WORK BY	FIGURE
1:5,000	November 15, 2000	92L/12E	J. T. SHEARER	6c



Cross Section of Block Model - Block Size is 10m x 10m x 5m High

26407 (4)

Cross Section Looking East at the Baseline

FIGURE 8