BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: 10,000 tonne Bulk Sample, preparation, ARD/ML **TOTAL COST:** 21,662

AUTHOR(S): Alan Raven **SIGNATURE(S):** [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5571692 and 5579734

PROPERTY NAME: Domin

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Tenure #s - 1031248, 1031353, 1033839 and 1033840

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, silver, lead and zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093H 133

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo **NTS/BCGS:** 093H .044/.053/.054

LATITUDE: 53 ° 26 ' 56 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 11 ' 21 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) High Range Exploration Ltd
2) Angel Jade Mines Ltd

MAILING ADDRESS:
PO Box 722
Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

PO Box 3747
Smithers. BC V0J 2N0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) High Range Exploration Ltd
2) Angel Jade Mines

MAILING ADDRESS:
as above

as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Proterozoic, Triassic, Precambrian, Cariboo Terrane, Barkerville Terrane, Cunningham Formation, Isaac Formation, Isacc Lake fault, phyllite, slate, limestone, siltstone, quartz veins/replacement, quartzite, argillite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 16549, 17599, 17612, 18035, 25888, 26435 and 27591

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10 (same samples as ARD/ML) multi-element	1031248	
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	10 rock for ARD/ML	1031248	
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	sporadic over 16 kim	1031248, 1031353, 10338739/840	
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	21,662 (see state costs)

Assessment Report

Domin Project

(10,000 tonne Bulk Sample)

Mining Division - Cariboo

NTS – 093H 06W

BCGS – 093H.044/053/054

Lat/Long – 53° 26’ 56”N, 121° 11’ 21”W

Owner/Operator – High Range Exploration Ltd/Angel Jade Mines Ltd
Box 722/Box 3747,
Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

Event numbers: 5571692 and 5579734

Author – A. Raven
Box 722, Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

Date – September 30, 2015

Table of contents

Summary

This report deals with the various parameters to support a 10,000 tonne bulk sample including the compilation and review of published and unpublished data in order to determine the possibility and details for a successful 10,000 tonne bulk sample, the ARD/ML characteristics of the waste rock and ore material, the condition of the historic access from Highway 16 south and east to the project area, the field work required to allow access by 4x4 pickup and/or ATV to the South Pit zone, what will be required to upgrade the access to standards that will allow industrial vehicles into the site and the actual brushing of access for the vehicular traffic for the 2015 season.

The Domin Project consists of 9 tenures covering an area 1,655 ha over a 17 kilometre length of the Isaac Lake fault, in and adjacent to the Dominion Creek and Haggen Creek drainages.

The purpose of the bulk sample is multiple, including; raising of sufficient funds to pay for the bulk sample and for the additional exploration work recommended by previous engineers and geologists, to better understand the structural complexity of the Domin property in order to facilitate a more refined exploration program for the many other targets on the property and to determine the feasibility of a small (<5,000 tonnes per year) seasonal underground operation in the future.

The property can be accessed from Prince George, the nearest large urban area to the property, by following Highway 16 east for approximately 65 kilometres to the Bowron FSR gravel forestry road. Next follow the Bowron FSR south for approximately 50 kilometres and then eastward along the Haggen FSR for approximately 22 kilometres, and then south on the Rustad road for approximately 7 kilometres, before finally travelling the Noranda exploration road for approximately 4 kilometres to the planned bulk sample site. The access south of Highway 16 is by logging roads constructed in the late 1980s but used for exploration programs up until 2004, this access is still in use by trappers and guide outfitters today. Considerable hand brushing was carried out in the 2015 field season to allow 4x4 pickup access to the Shannon Creek crossing and to facilitate ATV access to the South Pit area for sampling, mapping and a geotechnical examination.

The author reviewed the published and unpublished data and compiled the information in support of a 10,000 tonne bulk sample. (see appendix B for copies of unpublished data). This allowed the author to determine the economic feasibility of the bulk sample to; not only pay the bulk samples costs but to determine if there is sufficient profit to fund the additional exploration recommended by previous engineers/geologists. Also, this information will greatly assist in the development of a mine/reclamation plan for the bulk sample.

A sampling program necessary for the ARD/ML report was carried out by Ken MacDonald P. Geo in the proposed bulk sample area in order to determine the ARD/ML potential of the project. (see Appendix A). The report documents a preliminary acid-base accounting and trace element assessment of the risk of acid rock drainage and metal leaching at the Domin Project. The intent of the assessment is to support permitting for a planned 10,000 tonne bulk sample. A total of 10 samples were collected from three main mineralized zones (including un-mineralized wall rock samples) and submitted for acid-base accounting and trace element analysis

ARD/ML - Ken MacDonald P. Geo (this report Appendix A)

The static test results from the Domin project suggest mineralized sulphide quartz material from two mineralized zones (Pit Vein and 16 Vein) have potential for acid generation (PAG) and potential for metal leaching. The mineralized Drill Road Vein Zone returned ABA values that indicate non-acid generating (NAG). The sample appeared to have visible sulphide content but returned low values for AP, total S%, SO4 and sulphide S%. There would appear to be less reactive pyrite in the sample and enough neutralizing alkalinity to offset the potential acidity of the sulphide content. Material from these three zones is scheduled for removal and offsite processing as part of the planned 10,000 bulk sample.

By comparison the relatively un-mineralized and mainly calcareous wall rock samples from each mineralized zone, while somewhat anomalous in certain heavy metals; have no appreciable potential for acidity and are considered non-acid generating (NAG). Still, careful site management will be required to ensure selective mining restricts, to the extent possible, excavation of wall rock material to prevent any potential increased risk of metal leaching.

These results indicate careful management of sulphide mineralized PAG material will be required to ensure no deleterious impacts to surface and groundwater water quality during and after the bulk sampling program is complete. The NAG characterization of the enclosing host rock indicates these materials should not require special handling and management apart from the proper site drainage during the operation and careful reclamation after bulk sampling.

Conclusions

The probability of a successful bulk sample is supported by the review and compilation of the historic data combined with personal observations and experience with this project.

The bulk sample itself will be removed from a small area of the bedrock exposure. Material will be extracted primarily from the Pit Vein, the 16 Vein with a small portion coming from the Drill Road Vein zones of mineralization. The waste rock will be moved to a nearby "flat" location about 80 metres to the west of the pit area and on the west side of the 155 fault. Waste rock will consist of limestone and calcareous argillite.

Ore material, primarily quartz with galena, sphalerite with minor iron pyrite mineralization, will be removed from the site to a remote mill (Nicola Mining mill in Merritt, BC).

Selective mining will be employed on this project with the use of hydraulic rock breakers mounted on an excavator. The ore and the waste are easily defined visually allowing for diligent separation of waste and ore. This enables the operation to control grade and what material is transported to the waste pile.

The advantage of using hydraulic breakers instead of explosives are multiple; safety is the most important advantage along with grade/waste control for the materials being trucked to the offsite mill and moved onto the waste pile.

The sample will be taken from a hillside open cut by benching into the slope with the down slope always forming the open side of the pit. Bench dimensions will be determined by the combination of the equipment being used and Mine safety parameters as vertical walls are only allowed to be two metres greater than the reach of the machine before eleven metre safety benches must be installed.

A review of the published and unpublished data indicates that it is feasible to extract 7,500 tonnes and up to 10,000 tonnes from this site using hydraulic breakers on excavators and mining the ore zones in benches. (See figures 5 and 6 for a more graphic explanation).

The review also indicates to the author that complex structural events have both provided deposition sites for mineralization, replacement beds and dilation zones from fault structure , but also deformed the emplaced mineralization. In the authors opinion, there are at least three phases of deformation. The structural sequence of faulting appears to be multiple; initial regional faulting (Isaac Lake fault and it's splays - 155 fault), faulting offsets of the 16 Vein which may have opened the dilation zones for infill quartz/sulphide veins (Pit vein and Drill Road vein) and a phase of late stage faults generating a small fault block enclosing the 16 Vein and the Pit Vein but may have excluded the Drill Road Vein system. This late stage faulting has shattered the west side of the Pit vein where it is contact with the older 155 fault.

Historic logging roads, Bowron FSR, Haggen FSR and the Rustad road, were used to access the site from Highway 16 east of Prince George. The roads and bridges are in usable condition and High Range has obtained a RUP (Road Use Permit) from Ministry of Forests covering the access from Highway 16 to 17 km on the Haggen FSR and is applying for an SUP (Special Use Permit) for the remainder of the Haggen FSR (to 22.4 km) and the Rustad road. The access from the end of the Rustad road to the pit area is via an exploration road built in the late 1980s by Noranda and last used by the author in 2004.

ARD/ML - Ken MacDonald P. Geo (this report Appendix A)

"The static ABA test results and the trace element analysis from the Domin project suggest mineralized sulphide quartz material from two mineralized zones (Pit Vein and 16 Vein) have potential for acid generation (PAG) and potential for metal leaching.

The mineralized Drill Road Vein Zone returned ABA values that indicate non-acid generating (NAG). The sample appeared to have visible sulphide content but returned low values for AP, total S%, SO4 and sulphide S%. There would appear to be less reactive pyrite in the sample and enough neutralizing alkalinity to offset the potential acidity of the sulphide content.

The trace element analysis after strong-acid digestion suggests the three mineralized zones are moderately to strongly anomalous in key heavy metals of potential toxicity concerns.

By comparison the relatively un-mineralized and mainly calcareous wall rock samples from each mineralized zone, while somewhat anomalous in certain heavy metals; have no appreciable potential for acidity and are considered non-acid generating (NAG).

These results indicate careful management of sulphide mineralized PAG material will be required to ensure no deleterious impacts to surface and groundwater water quality during and after the bulk sampling program is complete. The NAG characterization of the enclosing host rock indicates these materials should not require special handling and management apart from the proper site drainage during the operation and careful reclamation after bulk sampling".

Recommendations

ARD/ML - Ken MacDonald P. Geo (this report Appendix A)

"Material from the three mineralized zones (Pit Vein, 16 Vein and Drill Road Vein Zone) is scheduled for removal and offsite processing as part of the planned 10,000 tonne bulk sample.

Removal of mineralized material as part of the bulk sample will help alleviate the risk of metal leaching; however careful site reclamation will be required to prevent newly exposed vein material from leaching. Consideration will have to be given to proper site drainage and to prevent precipitation and snow melt from contacting the pits and reclamation should consider impervious back fill (if available) or alternatively use backfill from broken limestone to form a natural buffer from infill water.

Selective mining using a hydraulic breaker on an excavator will restrict, to the extent possible , excavation of wallrock material to prevent any potential increased risk of metal leaching.

Careful site management during operation and after completion of the bulk sample, including proper drainage control, should ensure that there is no deleterious impacts to surface and groundwater.

Access will need to be improved for the operation of industrial traffic on the afore mentioned roads as well as the installation of an engineered portable bridge at the Shannon Creek crossing (17 km on the Haggen)

Geotechnical engineer will need to be consulted (has been engaged) to facilitate the mine plan.

Mine / reclamation plan is underway in support of the bulk sample application.

Introduction

The Domin project (Minfile No. 093H 133) is located adjacent to Dominion Creek, a tributary of Haggen Creek, in the northern Cariboo Mountains of central British Columbia.

The terrain across the property is moderate to steep. Most of the area is forested with mature stands of spruce and balsam fir, along with a dense underbrush of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devils club.

This area was identified by a BC regional stream geochemical survey to contain the majority of the 95th percentile assayed samples in the study area for gold, lead, arsenic and antimony. Several high grade precious and base-metal mesothermal veins were discovered by prospecting in 1986. Systematic exploration has outlined a number of new geochemical anomalies, and several of these have not yet been tested. Limited trenching and diamond drilling has mainly targeted the North and South zones. Favourable results led to the development of a small open cut and processing of a small bulk sample from the South zone. The potential to discover economic mineralization in this area has increased by the discovery and partial delineation of two significant gold showings by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. and further delineated by Gold City Industries Ltd. in 2001, at the central area of the property (North/South Zones).

This report summarizes the information gleaned from a review of the historic data, published and unpublished, in support of the proposed bulk sample. In appendix A the report by Ken MacDonald P.Geo. relating to the ARD/ML potential of the sample. The condition of access and what field work was carried out during the 2015 season.

Location and access

The Domin Project is 43 kilometers northeast of the town of Wells and about 110 kilometers east-southeast of Prince George. The property is located on NTS map 93H16E/7W and within the Cariboo Mining District of central British Columbia.

Access from Prince George is by Highway 16 East to a series of gravel-based Forest Service Roads (Bowron, Narrow and Haggen) and Forest/Mining roads (Rustad and Noranda). The final 13 kilometers are bush roads requiring a 4-wheel drive vehicle at times.

Topography, vegetation and climate

The property is situated along the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains. The maximum local relief is only 700 meters with the majority of the prospective ground at 1,200 to 1,500 meters mean sea level. The terrain across the property has a moderate slope although along Dominion Creek there are steep slopes.

Most of the property is forested with mature spruce and balsam fir and is covered with a moderate to dense underbrush of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devil's club.

Exploration history

A provincial government regional geochemical survey conducted in 1984 in this area identified significant geochemical anomalies (Pb, As, Sb, Co and Fe) along the watersheds in the Isaac Lake Fault structure (Figure 14). Several geochemical anomalies along the upper reaches of Dominion Creek were within the 95th and 98th percentile of all samples taken in the survey.

The government returned in 1985 for a follow-up survey of the Dominion Creek area. Silt and panned concentrate samples confirmed anomalous values in Pb, As and Sb. Maximum gold values from silt samples were 20 ppb and up to 1000 ppb Au from panned concentrate.

A prospector, Mr. N. Kencayd, subsequently staked the Dominion Creek Property. The claims were optioned to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. which carried out exploration programs from 1986 to 1988. They discovered 2 mineralized showings at the junction of the Discovery (Camp) Creek and Dominion Creek (North and South [Main or 155] Zones). Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.'s exploration program included a stream sediment survey, a grid soil survey, trenching and 53 diamond drill holes totaling 3,484 meters. Drill results included 18 intercepts of one to ten meters in thickness with grades ranging from 4 grams per tonne (gpt) to 40 gpt of gold.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in 1989, terminated all exploration in British Columbia and returned the property to Mr. Kencayd. Mr. A. Raven purchased the property in that same year. He exposed the South Zone and stockpiled ore grade material. Mr. Raven entered into a joint venture with Aquila Resources Ltd. in 1990. The joint venture partners completed a 1,180 tonne bulk sample in 1992, which averaged 14.0 gpt of gold.

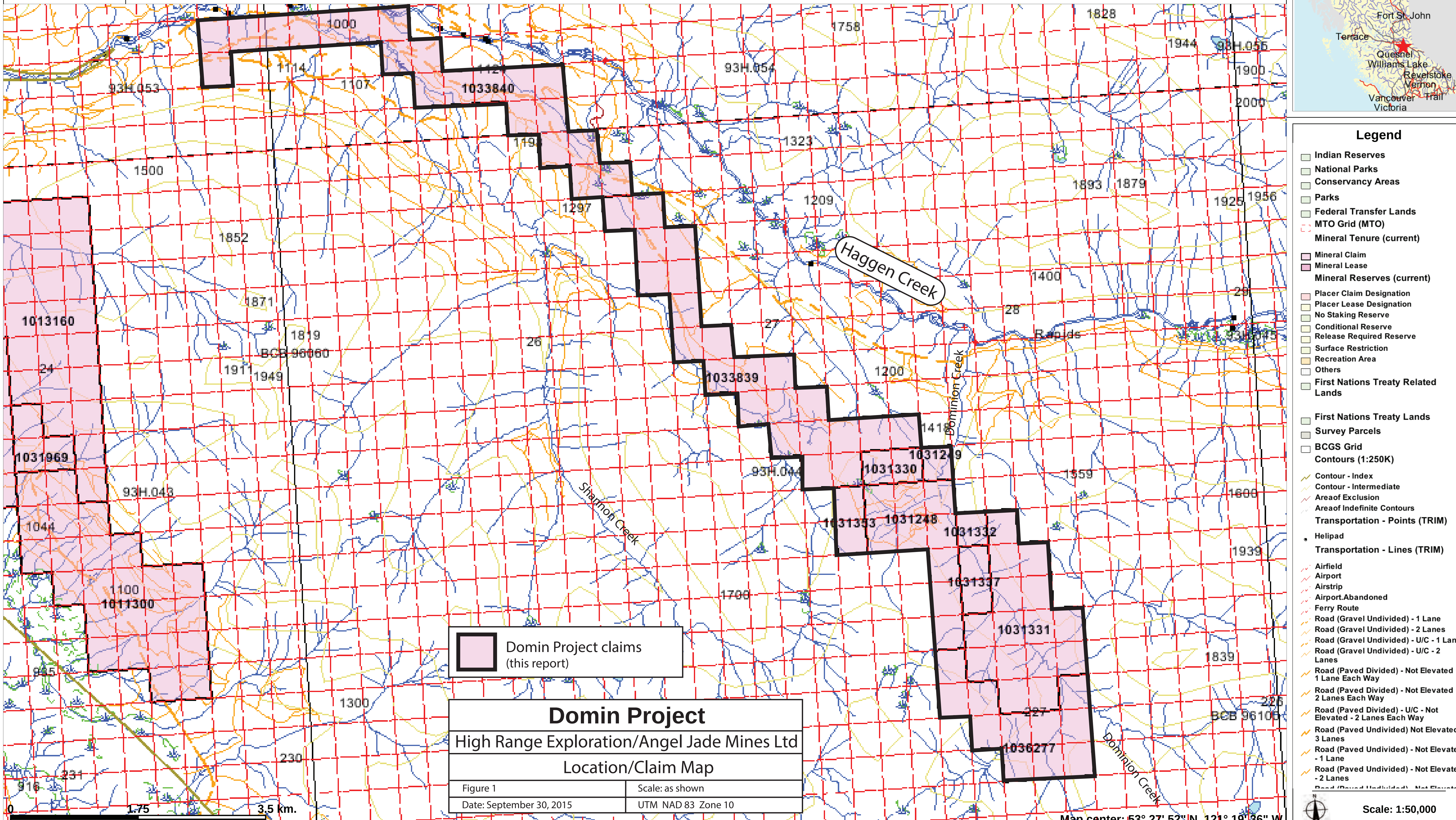
Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired claims adjoining the Dominion Creek property in the mid-1990's after identifying the potential along the Isaac Lake Fault and south of the known mineralized zones. A combination of extremely anomalous results above the North and South Zones from the government surveys, anomalies at the headwaters of Littlefield Creek and the northwesterly direction of glacial ice indicates the very good potential for additional mineralization within the Domin Project area. Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired the option to the Dominion Creek claims on April 17, 2000.

Gold City Industries Ltd completed a 2000 exploration program consisting of geological mapping, a stream sediment survey, a soil geochemistry survey, prospecting and diamond drilling.

In 1992, an 1,180 tonne bulk sample averaging 14.0 g/t gold was removed from the above two vein structures, now known as the Pit Vein and the 16 Vein. A grab sample from the remaining stockpile returned 108 g/t gold and 211.6 g/t silver.

A prospecting geochem survey was carried out in 2004 (AR#27591)

Domin Project - Location/Claim Map



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Claim status

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner		Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status*	Area (ha)
1031248		240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/sep/30	2018/oct/10	GOOD	173.3
1031249		240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/sep/30	2018/oct/10	GOOD	19.3
1031330		240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/oct/02	2018/oct/10	GOOD	38.5
1031331		240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/oct/02	2019/oct/10	GOOD	288.9
1031332	DC WEST	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/oct/02	2018/oct/02	GOOD	19.3
1031337	HIGH RANGE	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/oct/02	2018/oct/02	GOOD	38.5
1031353	DC CAMP	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2014/oct/03	2018/oct/03	GOOD	38.5
1033839	RUSTAD	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2015/feb/02	2018/oct/02	GOOD	423.4
1033840	HAGGEN	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2015/feb/02	2018/oct/02	GOOD	403.9
1036277	DOMIN SOUTH	240921 (50%)	135115 (50%)	093H	2015/may/22	2018/oct/22	GOOD	211.9

* - assuming the acceptance of this report.

As indicated by Mineral Titles website these claims are owned 50% by Angel Jade Mines Ltd, Client/FMC # 135115 and 50% by High Range Exploration Ltd, Client/FMC #

Geology (Makepeace, P. Eng., see appendix B)

Regional Geology

The Cariboo gold mining region consists of three stratigraphically and tectonically unique, Proterozoic to Triassic accreted terranes, each bounded by thrust and strike-slip faults. The Domin Project lies in Precambrian to Permo-Triassic continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cariboo Terrane. To the west, the Cariboo Terrane is thrust against Precambrian and Paleozoic continental shelf and slope clastic, carbonates and volcaniclastics of the Barkerville Terrane along the Pleasant Valley Thrust Fault. Slivers of Mississippian to Permian rift floor pillow and chert of the Slide Mountain Terrane are thrust eastward along the Pundata Fault, and tectonically cap parts of the Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes.

An Ordovician unconformity divides the Cariboo Terrane into two successions. The oldest succession, made up of Cambrian and older grit, limestone, sandstone and shale, is laterally conformable with rocks of the Cariboo Mountains. Ordovician to Permo-Triassic basinal shale, dolostone, greywacke, limestone and less occurring basalt unconformably overlie the older succession Lithologies and ages of the younger succession correlates with parts of the Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin of Northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (Struik, 1988)

The northern Cariboo Mountains occur within the Cariboo Terrane of the Omineca belt. They are underlain by Upper Hadrynian to Cambrian continental shelf clastics and carbonates of the Kaza and Cariboo groups. The Cariboo Group lies conformably on Kaza Group sedimentary rocks (quartzite, phyllite and limestone) and is divided into seven formations that, from youngest to oldest, are: Isaac, Cunningham, Yankee Belle, Yanks Peak, Midas, Mural and Dome Creek (Campbell, 1967; Campbell et al., 1973; Struik, 1988). The rocks are deformed into a series of northwesterly plunging major fold structures that are cut by later brittle faults. A major northwest-trending structure, the Isaac Lake Fault, separates the Lanezi arch or anticlinorium to the west from the Isaac Lake synclinorium to the east (Sutherland Brown, 1947). All rocks have been subjected to chlorite-grade regional metamorphism.

Local Geology

Details of the local geology are given by Savell (1988). The Domin Project is extensively covered by a blanket of alluvium and till with outcrop sparse. Savell mapped two basal Proterozoic to Cambrian units of the Cariboo Terrane across the property, called the Isaac and Cunningham Formations. The contact between the two units is unconformable coinciding with the assumed trace of the strong northwest-trending Isaac Lake Fault Zone in this area. The fault follows the general northwesterly line of Dominion Creek. The Isaac Formation consists of grey to black argillite (phyllite and slate), limestone and less interlayered grey siltstone and quartzite. The phyllite and slate are variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic medium to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite coexists with quartz and calcite shadows. Grey to black micritic limestone layers, ranging from 20 to 30m thick, are major components in this formation. These layers increase in number proportionally upwards to a gradational contact with the Cunningham Formation. Thinly layered marl and carbonate in local argillites (phyllites) distinguish the Isaac Formation from others. The Cunningham Formation mainly consists of massive and faintly laminated, micritic to finely-crystalline, medium grey limestone. The limestone is interlayered with minor amounts of graphitic phyllite.

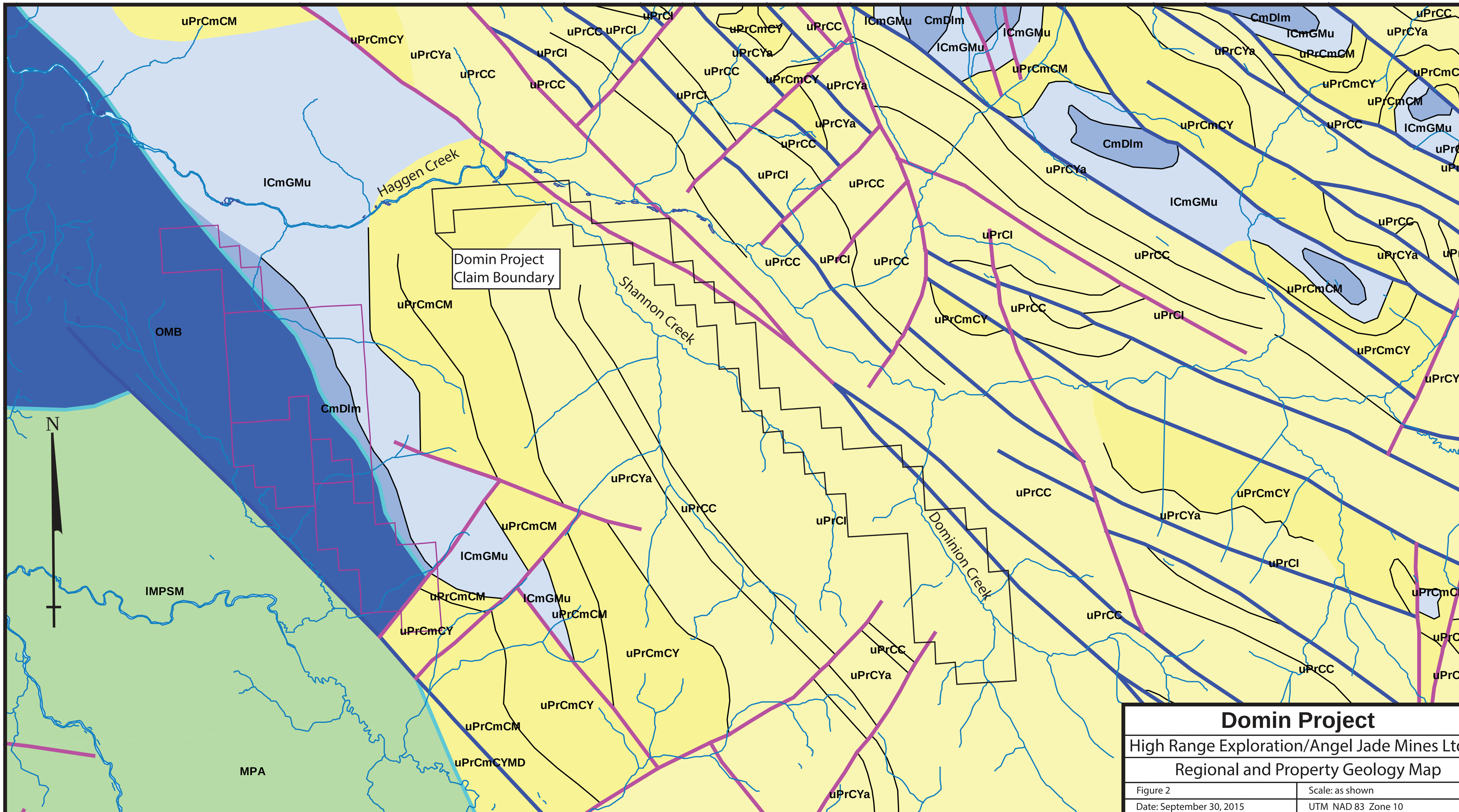
Bedding on the Domin Project mainly strikes west northwest and dips 30° to 75° to the southwest. Foliation appears to strike slightly more northerly. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped near the east edge of the property along Dominion Creek. Bedding orientation changes to an east-west direction in the East-Central part of the property.

A prominent northwest trending fault appears to strike through the central part of the property. This assumption was based on abrupt lithological changes mapped by Savell (1987). Savell believes that this structure is the northwest extension of the Isaac Lake Fault. Several small northwest striking faults mapped across the property appear to be splay increments that parallel along side of the Isaac Lake Fault. One such structure, called the ‘155 Fault’, appears to have correlation with significant gold mineralization in the South Zone and possibly in the North Zone.

The mineralization is structurally controlled and associated with the Isaac Lake Fault system. Subparallel and oblique faults in the South and North Zones probably acted as conduits and traps for silica-rich hydrothermal solutions. Precious and base metal-rich quartz veins resemble quartz-rich dilation segments that have been traced up to 60 meters in length on surface and 100 m by drilling and are similar to the dilation cluster mineralization mined at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (19.5 million grams Au from 1.5 million tonnes) (Kocsis, 1997). This anomalous deformation zone appears to extend from the South Zone to the southeast toward the junction of the East and West Fork of Dominion Creek, a distance of approximately 3,000 meters and sub-parallel to the Isaac Lake Fault.

The property is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Isaac and Cunningham formations. The Isaac Formation consists predominantly of dark grey to black, finely laminated, phyllitic to slatey argillite. It is variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic. Pyrite forms medium to coarse-grained cubes with pressure shadows of quartz or calcite. Lesser amounts of grey siltstone and quartzite are interbedded with the argillite. Grey to black micritic limestone also forms a major component of the Isaac Formation, especially near the upper gradational contact with the overlying Cunningham Formation. This limestone is interbedded with argillite and forms beds up to about 30 metres thick. The Cunningham Formation consists of medium grey, massive to faintly laminated, micritic to finely crystalline limestone with minor interbeds of graphitic argillite. The strata generally strike northwest to west-northwest and dip moderately to steeply southwest. The axis of a southeast plunging anticline follows Dominion Creek near the east edge of the property (Savell, 1988). Rocks in the vicinity of the legal corner post for the AK claims have an easterly strike.

The area has a complex deformational history. Bedrock exposures and diamond drill core display highly contorted and intricately folded laminations. Local intense shearing within the argillite has destroyed delicate primary laminations and caused fracturing and brecciation of limestone. A major northwest trending fault cuts through the centre of the property. It is expressed by topographic lineaments and abrupt lithological contacts. This structure has a strike of about 145° and is thought to be the northern extension of the Isaac Lake Fault (Savell and Bradish, 1987). Several subordinate faults with trends of about 155° are interpreted to be splays of the Isaac Lake Fault. There are two prominent joint sets. The first is sub-parallel to foliation, which is usually parallel to bedding; the second is generally perpendicular to foliation and dips steeply to the east. Both are typically filled with quartz and/or calcite, but neither is mineralized.

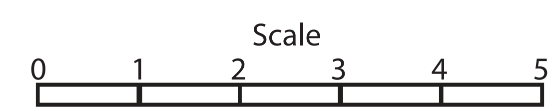


Domin Project

High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd

Regional and Property Geology Map

Figure 2	Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015	UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



Geology from BCGS website

Legend for Regional/Property Geology Map (previous page)

Lower Mississippian to Permian

Slide Mountain Complex

lMPSM	basaltic volcanic rocks

Mississippian to Permian

MPA	**Antler Formation:** basaltic volcanic rocks

Ordovician to Lower Mississippian

Black Stuart Group

OMB	mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Cambrian to Devonian

CmDlm	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

Lower Cambrian

Gog Group

lCmGMu	**Mural Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks

Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian

Cariboo Group

uPrCmCM	**Midas Formation:** mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
uPrCmCY	**Yanks Peak Formation:** quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
uPrCmCYMD	**Yanks Peak, Midas, Mural and Dome Creek Formations:** undivided sedimentary rocks

Upper Proterozoic

uPrCC	**Cunningham Formation:** limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
uPrCI	**Isaac Formation:** mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
uPrCYa	**Yankee Belle Formation:** mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

South Zone Mineralization

On the Domin project, structural features observed in core and surface exposures in the South Zone gold mineralized area display a history of complex deformation.

Recent geological surface mapping along the South Zone indicates that mineralized quartz structures in the area are controlled laterally along multiple minor folds plunging anywhere from 2 ° to 7 ° to the southeast, and in some places anomalously 7 ° to the northwest. The axis of all observed folds parallel and coincide with the foliation (S1) of the local bedrock in the area.

A set of quartz structures exposed along a 55-metre long portion of the lower mine pit access road, appear to be lateral stacked vein extensions along the synclinal nose of a single fold with an axial plane dipping 68 ° to 77 ° to the southwest. The axis of this minor syncline strikes sinuously at about 130 °. The plunge of this fold axis locally undulates and varies from 7 ° southeasterly to 7 ° northwesterly.

The 11-metre long quartz structure located about 15 metres south of the road exposure, is also controlled along a minor synclinal nose striking sinuously at about 108 °. The axial plane of this fold dips 84 ° to the southwest, and the axis plunges 6 ° to the southeast.

The quartz structures in both of the above areas are nearly flat lying broadly concave-shaped bodies. Occasional pinched conical-concave-shaped quartz structures in these areas arise from repeated tightening and slacking along folds. Quartz structures observed along the east face of the main mine pit are vertically extended along the limbs of multiple tight folds, and in some cases show closure along minor anticlines. The large quartz structure obscured in the pit floor is probably controlled along the nose of a somewhat major anticline with axial parameters similar to neighbouring folds with exception to dragging and distortion along the '155 Fault'.

The quartz structure located immediately west of the mine pit is probably dragged and dislocated northwesterly along the west block of the '155 Fault'. This structure may be the extension of the quartz structure located 30 metres southerly along the east block of the '155 Fault'. Both structures exhibit similar varieties and concentrations of sulfides (galena with less chalcopyrite, brown-coloured sphalerite, and pyrite).

Sulfide/gold-enrichment within the quartz structures could have developed by either of the following two processes:

Sulfide-gold mineralization may have developed contemporaneous with late-stage deformation and subsequent brecciation resulting in enhanced fluidization at favourable temperatures and pressures; and/or

Carbonate-rich wall-rock may have been replaced with silica and auriferous sulfides at an earlier stage giving a false-breccia appearance.

The latter process is preferably accepted for the following two reasons:

Some of the quartz-sulfide sheet structures are intricately folded within non-brecciated massive quartz bodies. It appears that tightly folded thin layers or inclusions of carbonate have been subsequently replaced with sulfides and silica.

A boulder of massive sulfide found at the toe of the mine pit landing illustrates a gradational change from barren quartz to massive siliceous sulfide to sulfide-enriched siliceous carbonate.

Replacement-type mineralization is best developed in gritty carbonates where high quantities of silt and sand-size quartz particles create the permeability necessary during decalcification. Most of the carbonates mapped adjacent to the quartz structures are pelitic although some thin gritty layers (generally less than 30 centimetres wide) have been mapped in the South Zone.

Prominent sulfide concentrations along most of the quartz bodies exposed in the South Zone are commonly controlled within sheet-like quartz breccia structures, up to 30 centimetres wide, containing anywhere from 5 % to 80 % in decreasing order fine-grained galena, and coarse-grained chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite. Some thinly fractured zones are dominated by 5 % to 8 % semi-massive streaks of coarse-grained chalcopyrite. The brecciated zones are almost entirely confined to the outer edges of various quartz structures and adjacent to neighbouring host rock consisting of thinly interlayered argillaceous microcrystalline limestone, and graphitic argillite (phyllite). The host rock contains 5 % or more narrow quartz veins (< 2 centimetres wide) that parallel, and to a lesser extent crosscuts, local foliation. The crosscut veins are commonly disrupted and terminate along thin layers of pseudo chert-carbonate.

The interpretation given on Noranda's drill sections could be accurately illustrating :multiple stacked quartz structures within the noses of folds with axial planes progressively flattening at depth; and/or vein structures occupying extensive listric shearing along the limbs of folds.

On the 2B Vein structure, exposed mineralization and veining was traced for 60 metres before being covered under overburden. Chip sampling of this area returned significant gold values.

Auriferous mesothermal quartz-sulphide veins are developed in limestone and argillite of the upper Isaac Formation west of the Isaac Lake Fault. Two sets of veins have been identified; 'B' veins are localized along planes parallel to bedding and/or cleavage, and 'A' veins occur in structures sub-parallel to the Isaac Lake Fault (Figure 3). 'B' veins are more numerous. Some lithologies within the Isaac Formation appear to have been more receptive to vein development than others. The prominent 2B and 3B veins occur in a brown-weathering, pyritic, argillaceous and dolomitic limestone. 'B' veins consistently trend west-northwest (100° to 110°) and dip 50° to 70° southwest, but locally can be structurally complex. Along strike 'B' veins pinch and swell and anastomose over short distances into quartz stringer, breccia or intensely silicified zones (Savell, 1988). They are also crosscut by faults that result in minor displacements. In the South zone, 'B' veins are interpreted to have been drag-folded by dextral movement on the 155 fault. Fault-controlled or 'A' veins are developed along northwest-trending subvertical structures (generally oriented between 150° to 160°). The 1A (or 155 vein) is the most significant of these discovered to date.

Vein mineralogy consists of quartz, with minor ankerite and/or calcite, graphite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and trace amounts of native gold. The quartz is generally milky white and fine grained. Ankerite is pale brown-grey and occurs as medium-grained clusters. Graphite may be present as thin slivers or coarse patches. Calcite is minor, but where present occurs as narrow veinlets. Inclusions of angular, silicified wall rock fragments are fairly common, especially in the larger veins.

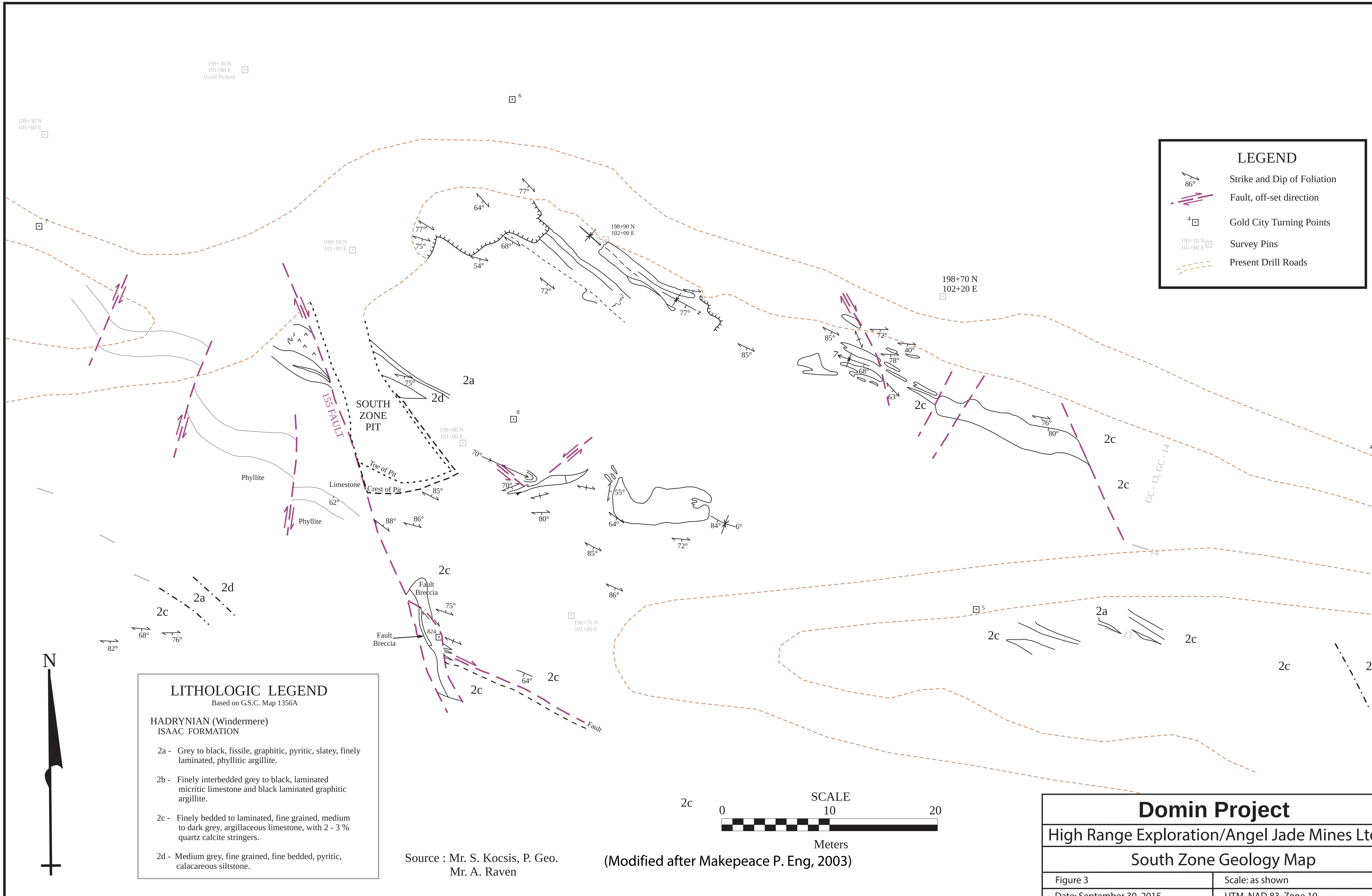
Sulphide content is erratic along strike, but is generally higher in veins near the 155 fault. It ranges from zero to more than 10% locally. Sulphides are generally very fine to fine-grained and typically occur as irregular patches dispersed throughout the veins. Less commonly they form narrow bands several metres long. Galena and sphalerite occur in approximately equal amounts and are typically more abundant than pyrite. Chalcopyrite generally occurs in trace amounts. Native gold has not been identified in hand sample, but in polished thin section occurs as grains from 0.01 to 0.03 mm across. Most is associated with galena, and some occurs within fractures in pyrite and in quartz (Savell and Bradish, 1987).

There is a strong positive correlation between sulphide content and gold grade in most of the veins. However, multi-gram gold assays have been encountered in sulphide-poor veins (e.g. core sample #17918 from hole DC-87-21 assayed 78.79 g/t Au, <0.01% Pb and <0.01% Zn over 0.65 m, and the weighted average of consecutive core samples 82539 and 82540 from hole DC-87-2 assayed 21.23 g/t Au, 0.01% Pb and 0.05% Zn over 2.6 metres). A review of assay data from holes DC-87-1 to DC-87-16 drilled on the South zone veins, showed that gold:silver ratios range from 0.03 to 18, but are typically between 0.2 and 0.5. High silver assays, locally exceeding 400 g/t, are associated with galena-rich veins.

A brief description of the veins is summarized from Savell and Bradish (1987). The South zone (Figure 3) comprises four main veins, the 1A, 1B, 2B and 3B. The 1A vein (or 155 vein) consists of massive white quartz and silicified limestone breccia with up to 10% combined galena-sphalerite-pyrite± chalcopyrite. It occupies part of the 155 fault and has been exposed over approximately 20 metres of strike length. A chip sample across the vein averaged 14.13 g/t Au over 1.3 metres. The 1B vein is a silicified limestone and quartz stringer zone that is parallel to a graphitic limestone bed. It is exposed intermittently over a strike length of about 40 metres and intersects the 1A vein about 20 metres south of the open cut. A chip sample across the zone assayed 27.53 g/t Au over 0.65 metres. The 2B vein (or 16 vein) is located 40 metres north of the 1B vein. It consists of massive white quartz with isolated patches of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Like the other B veins, it follows bedding and dips 70° west. The vein pinches and swells along its discontinuous 65 metre strike length and is offset by several minor faults. The best chip sample across the 2B vein graded 32.09 g/t Au over 2.4 metres.

The 3B vein lies between the 1B and 2B veins. It is the widest vein on the property and was the focus of the bulk sampling program. The widest and richest segment of the 3B vein occurs in a dilatant zone at its intersection with the 155 fault and an unnamed subvertical fault bearing 080° (the two structures form the west and south walls of the open cut, respectively). The triangle-shaped vein segment, exposed in the floor of the open cut, consists of white quartz and minor carbonate vein material with erratic, semi-massive patches, bands and shoots of galena and sphalerite with lesser pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. A surface sample, taken across a 4.4 metre width, averaged 31.8 g/t Au along with 63 g/t Ag, 5.8% Pb and 2.8% Zn.

The North zone, located 300 metres northwest of the South zone, comprises two gold-bearing, bedding-parallel veins. The first is a 2-metre wide quartz vein with minor sulphides that becomes a 4-metre wide stringer zone over part of its 50 metres of exposed strike length. The best chip sample across the vein assayed 6.21 g/t Au over 2.4 metres (Savell and Bradish, 1987). The second vein is located about 300 metres northeast of the former and has been exposed in two trenches 50 metres apart along its strike. Chip samples across the sulphide-bearing vein assayed 27.57 g/t Au over 0.25 metre and 17.21 g/t Au over 0.70 metre, respectively.


LEGEND
Strike and Dip of Foliation
Fault, off-set direction
Gold City Turning Points
Survey Pins
Present Drill Roads
SOUTH ZONE PIT
155 FAULT
Toe of Pit
Crest of Pit
Limestone
Phyllite
Phyllite
Fault Breccia
Fault Breccia
Fault
198+90 N 102+00 E
198+70 N 102+20 E
GC - 13, GC - 14
N
LITHOLOGIC LEGEND
Based on G.S.C. Map 1356A
HADRYNIAN (Windermere)
ISAAC FORMATION
2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite.
2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite.
2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2 - 3 % quartz calcite stringers.
2d - Medium grey, fine grained, fine bedded, pyritic, calacareous siltstone.
Source : Mr. S. Kocsis, P. Geo.
Mr. A. Raven
(Modified after Makepeace P. Eng, 2003)
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
Domin Project
High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd
South Zone Geology Map
Figure 3
Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Discussion of program

This program of research, data compilation, ARD/ML sampling and testing, data analysis/interpretation and field work is in support of a 10,000 tonne bulk sample program to be carried out upon the issuance of the required permits by Ministry of Mines. The proponents, High Range Exploration Ltd and Angel Jade Mines Ltd, are in the process of doing the additional engineering/geological work as required by Mines to enable us to being the sampling program in the next year.

The bulk sample, up to 10,000 tonnes, will be excavated using a hydraulic rock breaker mounted on an excavator. Use of a hydraulic breaker for the mining of ore and waste has two distinct advantages; safety as no explosives will be necessary and the ability to control dilution of the ore material with waste rock as well as the ability to keep the waste as "clean" as possible of deleterious materials (mineralized rock). This tight control will ensure that the grade of the rock to be trucked to the Merritt mill is equal to 18 g/t gold equivalent or better. Gold equivalent calculated by adding the value of gold, silver, lead and zinc together.

The material, ore and waste, will be mined by benching a hillside open pit where the down slope side of the pit is always open for equipment access. This is very much like a quarry operation though very specialized.

Waste material will be moved north of the 155 Fault onto a flat, as recommended by the geotechnical engineer, by either the rock truck or loader used in the mining operation while the ore will be moved from the pit to a reload station immediately above the pit (the old Gold City campsite).

The ore will be trucked off site to Nicola Mining's mill in Merritt, BC using dedicated highway ore trucks.

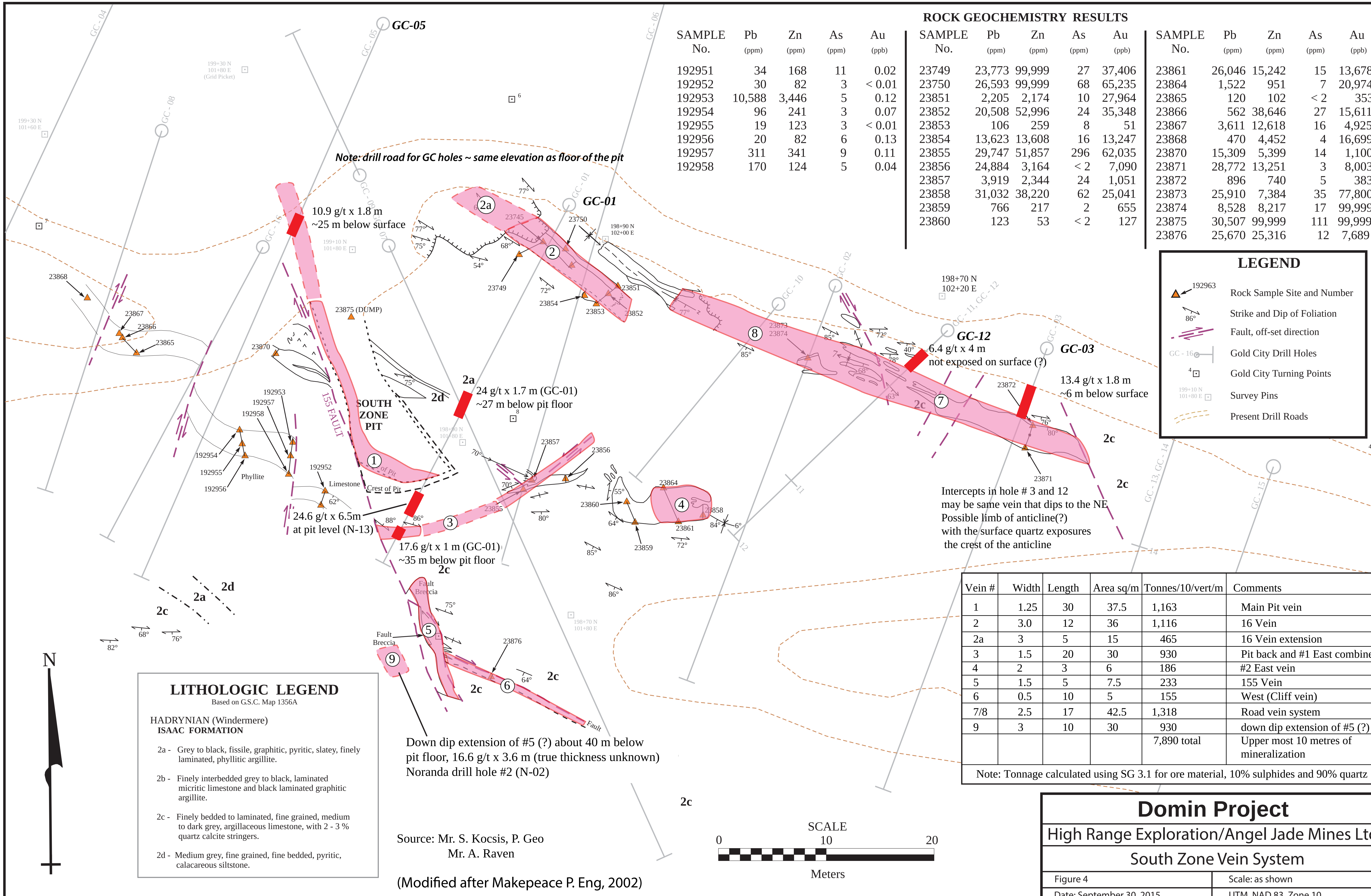
Camp facilities will be set up in the last cut block on the access road to the pit. It has been determined that this operation will require a very small crew, a mine manager, two or three operators and a cook.

The mine/reclamation plan/pit design are now in process by qualified professionals and are not part of this report

The work carried out on the access to the pit area, tenure numbers 1031248, 1033839 and 1033840, consisted of hand brushing of alder/willow/cottonwood growth that restricted vehicular travel. It is now possible to drive a 4x4 pickup to the Shannon Creek crossing at 17 km on the Haggen FSR, and thereafter by ATV to the pit area.

The Acid Rock Drainage/Metal leaching report is included in its entirety in appendix A of this report.

Angel Jade Mines Ltd supplied the 4x4 pickup and the funding for this program while High Range Exploration Ltd (A. Raven, the author of this report) provided all field equipment and manpower to carry out the research, data compilation and field work exclusive of the services provided by Ken MacDonald P. Geo.



ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
192951	34	168	11	0.02
192952	30	82	3	< 0.01
192953	10,588	3,446	5	0.12
192954	96	241	3	0.07
192955	19	123	3	< 0.01
192956	20	82	6	0.13
192957	311	341	9	0.11
192958	170	124	5	0.04
23749	23,773	99,999	27	37,406
23750	26,593	99,999	68	65,235
23851	2,205	2,174	10	27,964
23852	20,508	52,996	24	35,348
23853	106	259	8	51
23854	13,623	13,608	16	13,247
23855	29,747	51,857	296	62,035
23856	24,884	3,164	< 2	7,090
23857	3,919	2,344	24	1,051
23858	31,032	38,220	62	25,041
23859	766	217	2	655
23860	123	53	< 2	127
23861	26,046	15,242	15	13,678
23864	1,522	951	7	20,974
23865	120	102	< 2	353
23866	562	38,646	27	15,611
23867	3,611	12,618	16	4,925
23868	470	4,452	4	16,699
23870	15,309	5,399	14	1,100
23871	28,772	13,251	3	8,003
23872	896	740	5	383
23873	25,910	7,384	35	77,800
23874	8,528	8,217	17	99,999
23875	30,507	99,999	111	99,999
23876	25,670	25,316	12	7,689

Vein #	Width	Length	Area sq/m	Tonnes/10/vert/m	Comments
1	1.25	30	37.5	1,163	Main Pit vein
2	3.0	12	36	1,116	16 Vein
2a	3	5	15	465	16 Vein extension
3	1.5	20	30	930	Pit back and #1 East combined
4	2	3	6	186	#2 East vein
5	1.5	5	7.5	233	155 Vein
6	0.5	10	5	155	West (Cliff vein)
7/8	2.5	17	42.5	1,318	Road vein system
9	3	10	30	930	down dip extension of #5 (?)
				7,890 total	Upper most 10 metres of mineralization

Note: Tonnage calculated using SG 3.1 for ore material, 10% sulphides and 90% quartz

Source: Mr. S. Kocsis, P. Geo
Mr. A. Raven

(Modified after Makepeace P. Eng, 2002)

Domin Project

High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd

South Zone Vein System

Figure 4	Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015	UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Discussion of figures 4, 5, and 6

Figure 4 - South Zone Vein System

The map of the South Zone vein system outlines the location and grades of the numerous mineralized outcrops and drill intersections of interest in the immediate area of the proposed bulk sample. Although there are numerous high grade gold showings/intersections it is not possible, at this point, to tie the data together for a resource calculation. The bulk sample will allow the geologist to view the complex structure in the third dimension. This will help to determine; future drill programs, additional exploration on the many targets of the project and to aid in determining the feasibility of a future seasonal underground mine operating four to five months a year with production of < 5,000 tonnes per year.

The table on the lower right side of the figure indicates the estimated volume of mineralized material, not necessarily ore grade, for every ten metres of vertical or down dip depth.

Figure 5 - Plan and Section 16 Vein/ portion of Pit Vein

Drill intersections are projected to section and to surface.

This plan/section deals with the primary area of the bulk sample but does not show the considerable tonnage of high grade material that will be mined from the north extension of the Pit Vein nor the portion of the Drill Road Vein system that will be selectively mined during access maintenance to the pit.

The figure is primarily to indicate the complexity of the structures and the attitude of the different zones - the 16 vein at -65 degrees dipping to the west and the near vertical attitude of the Pit vein. Also indicated here is the need for definitive geological mapping in the third dimension to increase our understanding of the structural control of mineralization.

Noranda drill hole 12 (N-12) with its upper intersection of 3.66 g/t Au over 1.95 metres is the only Noranda drill intersection of the upper Pit vein from which the 1992 bulk sample removed approximately 850 tonnes of ore grade material. This indicates that "low grade" intersections do not indicate there is not mineable grade material in the immediate vicinity of the drill intersection. The down hole intersection of 2.69 g/t Au over 3.45 metres is in the vicinity of the projection of the 16 Vein but not necessarily part of the 16 Vein itself.

Noranda drill hole 13 (N-13) has two excellent intersections, an upper one of 24.6 g/t Au over 6.55 metres (I doubt that this is true width) at about the level of the present pit floor but two metres into the back wall and the lower intersection of 15.42 g/t Au over 4.5 metres approximately 26 metres below the pit floor.

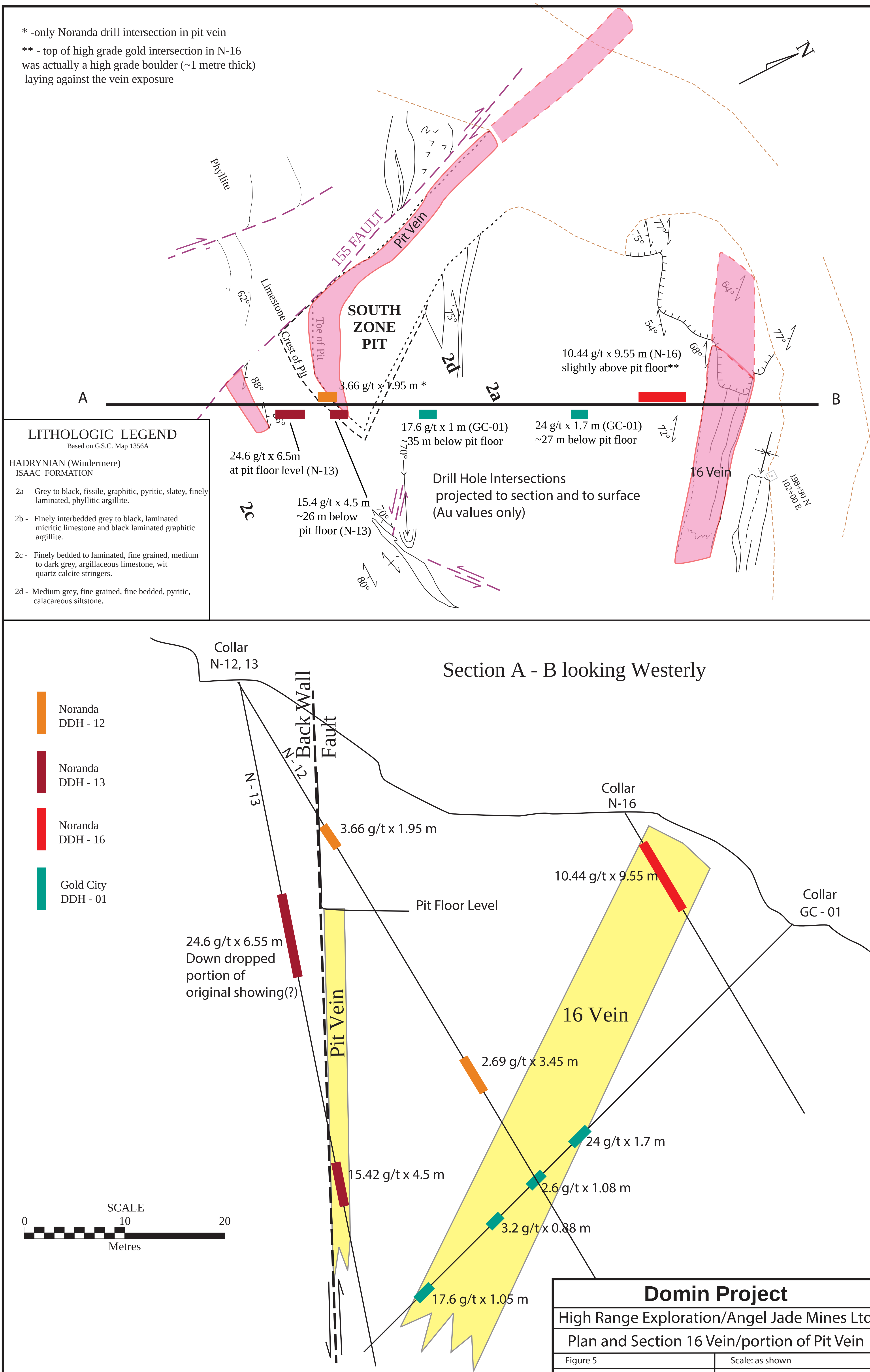
The author interprets the upper intersection to be a down dropped portion of the original showing as they both have similar grades and geology with much higher grades than the 16 Vein, while the lower intersection is the down dip expression of the Pit vein with the wide intersection a result of a steep angle of hole to dip of vein intercept.

Gold City drill hole GC - 01 at -45 degrees and collared east of the 16 Vein exposure resulted in a very long intercept of the more steeply dipping 16 Vein system. This long intercept shows the inconsistent mineralization of the 16 Vein system with what appears to be high grade zones on the hanging wall and foot wall areas with lower grade gold mineralization in between. Personal observation of the surface expression and the mined portion of the 16 Vein indicate this would not be unusual as the surface showing and mined portion are made up of multiple lenticular veins of quartz/sulphides within the 16 Vein itself. The exposure also shows that the massive "steel" galena tends to be concentrated of the foot wall side of the exposure, select samples of just the steel galena assayed in excess of 77 g/t Au.

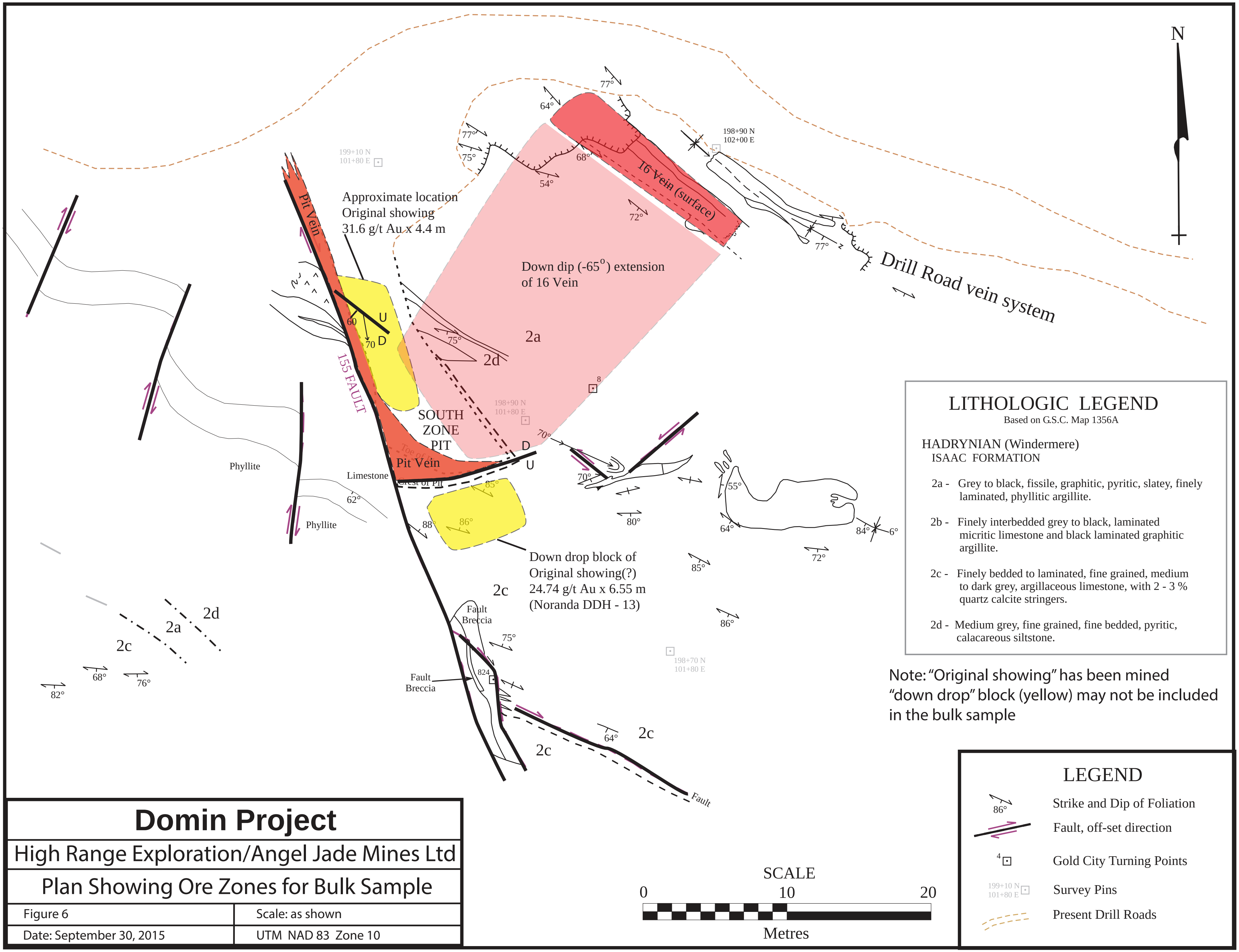
Figure 6 - Plan Showing Ore Zones for Bulk Sample

This plan indicates the primary area of the proposed bulk sample exclusive of the two yellow zones which outline the location of the mined "Original showing" and the down dropped block of the original showing at the pit floor level but two metres behind the "back wall" fault. The amount of waste to be removed to mine this block is not economic at this time as the back wall is presently already ~10 metres high.

The principle target is the down dip extension of the 16 Vein supplemented by the down dip portion of the complete Pit vein. All the potential is not indicated on this plan as there is solid indications of a further northern extension of the Pit vein and a probable northwest extension of the 16 Vein (not confirmed by drill holes as no hole was specifically targeting this possibility)



* -only Noranda drill intersection in pit vein
** - top of high grade gold intersection in N-16 was actually a high grade boulder (~1 metre thick) laying against the vein exposure
N
Phyllite
155 FAULT
Pit Vein
Limestone
Crest of Pit
Toe of Pit
SOUTH ZONE PIT
2d
2a
2c
A
B
3.66 g/t x 1.95 m *
10.44 g/t x 9.55 m (N-16) slightly above pit floor**
17.6 g/t x 1 m (GC-01) ~35 m below pit floor
24 g/t x 1.7 m (GC-01) ~27 m below pit floor
24.6 g/t x 6.5m at pit floor level (N-13)
15.4 g/t x 4.5 m ~26 m below pit floor (N-13)
Drill Hole Intersections projected to section and to surface (Au values only)
16 Vein
198+90 N
102+00 E
62°
88°
75°
70°
80°
77°
75°
54°
68°
64°
77°
72°
LITHOLOGIC LEGEND
Based on G.S.C. Map 1356A
HADRYNIAN (Windermere)
ISAAC FORMATION
2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite.
2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite.
2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, wit quartz calcite stringers.
2d - Medium grey, fine grained, fine bedded, pyritic, calacareous siltstone.
Section A - B looking Westerly
Collar N-12, 13
Back Wall Fault
N - 12
N - 13
Noranda DDH - 12
Noranda DDH - 13
Noranda DDH - 16
Gold City DDH - 01
3.66 g/t x 1.95 m
Pit Floor Level
Collar N-16
10.44 g/t x 9.55 m
Collar GC - 01
24.6 g/t x 6.55 m Down dropped portion of original showing(?)
Pit Vein
16 Vein
2.69 g/t x 3.45 m
24 g/t x 1.7 m
2.6 g/t x 1.08 m
3.2 g/t x 0.88 m
15.42 g/t x 4.5 m
17.6 g/t x 1.05 m
SCALE
0
10
20
Metres
Domin Project
High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd
Plan and Section 16 Vein/portion of Pit Vein
Figure 5
Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



Domin Project

High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd

Plan Showing Ore Zones for Bulk Sample

Figure 6	Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015	UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Start of the 1992 Bulk Sample - original showing is exposed in centre right of the photo

Note: Noranda drill roads across the top of the photo and on the left of the photo

Close up of the original showing with both quartz veins within the argillite and what is now being called the “Pit Vein”

Figure 7

16 Vein - named after Noranda drill hole #16 - first intersection of this vein system

View of the 16 Vein - looking southeast (along strike) - approximate width is 4 metres

This is at the end of the 1992 bulk sample program. The main pit floor level is approximately level with Stan's head, making the bottom of the hole here about 2 metres below the main pit floor. The 16 vein consists of quartz veins, with massive to disseminated galena, within the argillite (right centre of the photo) but not obvious in the photo are the massive "steel" galena replacement bands above Stan's left shoulder. These replacement bands are up to 12 cm thick and consist of >90% sulphides, primarily galena with lesser sphalerite and pyrite.

Figure 8

South Zone (Main) Pit after the removal of the 1992 bulk sample (1,000 tonnes) - looking south

The 16 Vein is located to the left of the photo with the 155 Vein in the top left centre of the photo
The 2000 and 2004 campsite of Gold City Industries was located behind the fringe of trees at the top of the photo

Figure 9

Domin Project

Statement of Costs 2015 Program

Contractors			
High Range Exploration Ltd - Alan Raven			
Research and data compilation	7 days	350 /day	2,450.00
			-
Field program	16 days	350 /day	5,600.00
(May 6 -8, July 24 - 31, August 4 - 7, 11 - 13, 17 - 19)			-
			-
Field assistant	2 days	200 /day	400.00
			-
			-
ATV	11 days	60 /day	660.00
Ridgeview Resources Ltd - Ken MacDonald P. Geo.			
Professional services ARD/ML sampling and report - all in costs (includes report, sampling, assays, shipping and vehicles)			6,686.80
Angel Jade Mines Ltd			
Truck 4x4	19 days	60 /day	1,140.00
Expenses			
Fuel			1,340.04
Motel/camp			1,153.03
Meals/Groceries			382.51
Supplies			449.69
Assessment report - Alan Raven	4 days	350 /day	1,400.00
			21,662.07

Statement of Qualifications

ALAN R. RAVEN

I have been directly involved in the mineral exploration industry as a prospector and exploration field manager since 1969.

Between 1972 and 2014 I have taken a variety of prospector's courses and exploration short courses.

My field exploration experience includes geochemical and geophysical surveying, diamond drilling, prospecting, mapping, crew training and exploration program design, implementation and management in British Columbia and the Western United States (Washington, California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah)

I have a significant interest (50%) in the Domin Project referred to in this report.

I authored this report using data gathered during the field trip and my own research

This Assessment Report is an accurate account of the 2015 program as carried out from January to Septemberr of 2015.

Dated at Smithers, B.C. this 30nd day of September, 2015

____

Alan R. Raven
Box 722, Smithers, BC V0J 2N0
Phone: 250-847-2560
Cell: 778-899-8275
Email: hirange@telus.net

Bibliography

Boronowski, A.J., (1986): 1985 Orientation Survey. A Follow Up of Two 1984 Regional Geochemical Survey Geochemically Anomalous Drainages by Panned Stream Sediment and Silt Sampling, Blackwater Mountain Area (93G/2) and ClearMountain Area (93H/6); in Geological Fieldwork 1986, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1986-1, pages 115-120.

Campbell, R.B. (1967): McBride (93H) map area; in Report of Activities, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 67-1A, pages 53-55.

Campbell, R.B., Mountjoy, E.W. and Young, F.G. (1973): Geology of the McBride map area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-35.

Campbell, K.V. (1988): Brief Report on the Dominion Creek Property: Structures and Quartz Veining; unpublished report, Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 17 pages.

Campbell, T. (1988): Trenching Report on the Dominion Creek Property; unpublished report, Noranda Exploration Company Limited, 24 pages.

GSC, 1985 British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey 12; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1107.

Kocsis, S., 1997a. Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, May 14.

Kocsis, S., 1997b. Summary Report on the WelBar-Domin Gold Project, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, April 11.

Makepeace, D K, 2001. Geochemical Report of the Promise Claim Group, WelBar Project, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, September 14.

Makepeace, D K, 2000a. Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, July 7

Makepeace, D.K, 2000b Addendum to Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, July 23.

Makepeace, D.K., 1996 A Valuation of the Gold City Mining Corporation Mineral Properties, unpublished report for United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Pg 40.

Savell, M.J. (1988): Report of Diamond Drilling on the Dominion Creek Property; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 17599, 203 pages.

Savell, M.J. and Bradish, L. (1987): Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Dominion Creek Property; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 16549, 47 pages.

Struik, L.C. (1988): Structural Geology of the Cariboo Gold Mining District, East-Central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 421.

Sutherland Brown (1947): Geology of the Cariboo River Area, British Columbia; British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 47.

Appendix A

Preliminary ARD-ML Assessment on Domin Property

author Ken MacDonald, P. Geo September 30, 2015

Preliminary ARD-ML Assessment
Domin Property
British Columbia, Canada

Omineca Mining Division
Latitude 53.44889° N Longitude 121.27250° W
NTS Map Sheet 093H/06

Prepared for:

High Range Exploration Ltd.
PO Box 722
Angel Jade Mines Ltd.
PO Box 3747
Smithers, BC, Canada
V0J 2N0

Prepared by:

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo
2665 Carlisle Way
Prince George, BC, Canada
V2K 4B5

September 30, 2015

Summary

The report documents a preliminary acid-base accounting and trace element assessment of the risk of acid rock drainage and metal leaching at the Domin Gold Project. The intent of the assessment is to support permitting for a planned 10,000 tonne bulk sample. A total of 10 samples were collected from three main mineralized zones (including un-mineralized wallrock samples) and submitted for acid-base accounting and trace element analysis

The static ABA test results from the Domin project suggest mineralized sulphide quartz material from two mineralized zones (**Pit Vein** and **16 Vein**) have potential for acid generation (PAG) and are moderately to strongly anomalous in key heavy metals of potential toxicity concern.

The mineralized **Drill Road Vein Zone** returned ABA values that indicate non-acid generating (NAG). The sample appeared to have visible sulphide content but returned low values for MPA, total S%, SO4 and sulphide S%. There would appear to be less reactive pyrite in the sample and enough neutralizing alkalinity to offset the potential acidity of the sulphide content. Material from these three zones is scheduled for removal and offsite processing as part of the 10,000 bulk sample.

By comparison the relatively un-mineralized and mainly calcareous wallrock samples from each mineralized zone, while somewhat anomalous in certain heavy metals; have no appreciable potential for acidity and are considered non-acid generating (NAG).

These results indicate careful management of sulphide mineralized PAG material will be required to ensure no deleterious impacts to surface and groundwater water quality during and after the bulk sampling program is complete. The NAG characterization of the enclosing host rock indicates these materials should not require special handling and management apart from proper site drainage during operation and careful reclamation after bulk sampling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 Introduction

High Range Exploration (High Range) and joint venture partner, Angel Jade Mines (Angel Jade), is planning a 10,000 tonne bulk sample from three mineralized zones on the Domin Project. An application for approval was submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the permit is pending additional information, including a preliminary acid rock and metal leaching assessment of the mineralized material.

The property is owned 50/50% by High Range and Angel Jade and has seen intermittent exploration activity, including a previous bulk sample, since the mid 1980's.

This report was supplemented by published assessment reports and the Minfile and ARIS databases and online Map Place. Studies were also referenced that document bedrock mapping, deposit mapping, and geological fieldwork conducted by the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources and the Geological Survey of Canada.

The author is an independent geological consultant who has no financial interest in the mineral claims and completed the work herein under contract.

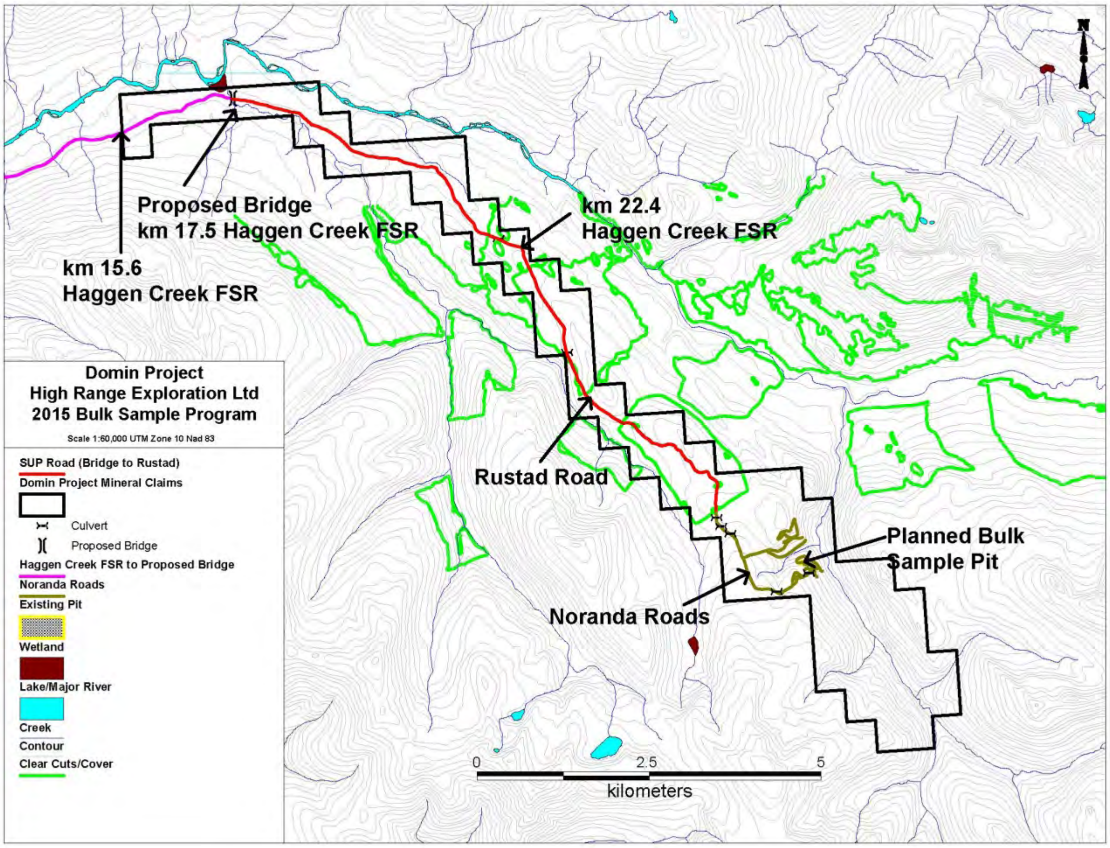
2.0 Location and Access

The property is located along Dominion Creek, a tributary of Haggen Creek, in the northern Cariboo Mountains of the Omineca Belt. The property consists of 1,438 hectares of mineral claims located in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property straddles the boundary between NTS mapsheet 093H/06 and 093H/11. The property stretches from the junction of Haggen Creek and Dominion Creek in the north, to the headwaters of Dominion Creek in the south. The main mineralized area is toward the southern boundary of the claims at approximately Latitude 53.44889° North and Longitude 121.27250 West (Figure 1).

The property can be accessed from Prince George, the nearest large urban area to the property, by following Highway 16 east for approximately 65 kilometres to the Bowron FSR gravel forestry road. Thereafter follow the Bowron FSR south for approximately 50 kilometres and then eastward along the Haggen FSR for approximately 22 kilometres, and then south on the Rustad road for approximately 7 kilometres, before finally travelling the Noranda exploration road for approximately 4 kilometres to the planned bulk sample site.

Access on the property is good with both open and overgrown logging roads and trails covering much of the central and southern areas. A bridge crossing has been removed at 17.5 km on the Haggen FSR and would need to be replaced for future access. The Rustad and Noranda roads have grown-in over the years and would require brushing for larger vehicle access. At present the road can be accessed by ATV only.

Figure 1: Location Map



3.0 Background

3.1 Geology

The property is predominantly underlain by the basal Proterozoic to Cambrian Issac Formation of the Cariboo Terrane that is in fault contact along the prominent NW trending Isaac Lake Fault. The Issac Formation is the host rock of the Domin mineralization and consists of grey to black argillite, waxy phyllite and slate, with lesser interbedded siltstone and quartzite. The unit is variably calcareous and graphitic (depending on lithology) and some units exhibit intergrown diagenetic and/or disseminated pyrite. Grey to black micritic limestone intervals are reported from the Issac Formation and can range from 20 to 30 meters in thickness. Thin layers of marl (ribbon chert?) and carbonate in phyllite on a local scale have been used to diagnostically differentiate Issac Formation from other similar appearing units (D.K. Makepiece, 2003).

Bedding in the immediate vicinity of the mineralized showings appears to strike west northwest with variable dips from 30° to 75° to the southwest. Foliation appears to strike slightly more northerly with generally steeper dips; however local and abrupt variation over short distances can occur with dips both northeasterly and southwesterly. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped near the east edge of the property along Dominion Creek (D.K. Makepiece, 2003).

The Issac Lake fault appears to be a large regional structure which trends along the eastern property boundary. Several northwest striking splays of the fault are evident, including the "155 Fault" which appears on the hangingwall of the main mineralization (aka "**Pit Vein**").

Mineralization appears to be largely structurally controlled with a complex series of both large and small-scale faults mapped and known from diamond drilling in the immediate area of the South Zone. Vein structures may occupy extensive shear zones along the limbs of folds (D.K. Makepiece, 2003).

However, at least some of the mineralization appears to be lithologically controlled (or replacement); especially at the "**Drill Road Vein System**" where semi-massive sulphide pods appear to be strataform and are intercalated with ribbon chert and argillite. Alternatively, this interval could represent mineralized quartz structures emplaced laterally along multiple minor folds (mapped as shallowly plunging with a steep axial plane dip) that parallel and coincide with the dominant foliation (S1) of the local bedrock (D.K. Makepiece, 2003).

The geological model proposed by D.K. Makepiece (2003) is that sulphide mineralization is mainly associated with the Isaac Lake Fault system with silica-rich hydrothermal solutions percolating through a series of local splays and oblique faults in the South and North Zones. Precious and base metal-rich sulphide quartz veins, from a deeper magmatic source, formed in sub-vertical and discontinuous zones in a larger area of deformation that has been mapped for a distance of approximately 3,000 meters to the southeast, sub-parallel to the Isaac Lake Fault. Individual mineralized zones (or "veins") can measure up to 100 meters in length (D.K. Makepiece, 2003).

Mineralization consists of galena with lesser chalcopyrite, brown-colored "honey-brown" sphalerite and pyrite. Sulphide concentrations occur within shots or breccia structures, up to 30 centimetres wide, containing anywhere from 5% to 80% fine-grained galena and coarse-grained chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite. Some thinly fractured zones are dominated by 5% to 10% semi-massive streaks of coarse-grained chalcopyrite. The brecciated zones are almost entirely confined to the outer edges of various quartz structures and adjacent to host rock consisting of thinly interlayered argillaceous microcrystalline limestone, and graphitic argillite (D.K. Makepiece (2003).

3.2 Exploration History

The property has seen intermittent exploration since the mid-1980's. In 1986 Nathan Kencayd found galena in quartz float near Dominion Creek which assayed for gold; he subsequently staked the area and then optioned it to Noranda Exploration Company Limited. Noranda explored the property from 1986-1988 and drilled a total of 3,484 metres in 53 drill holes. This work led to the discovery of 2 mineralized showings near the junction of Discovery (Camp) Creek and Dominion Creek, deemed the North and South zones.

Both of these zones appear to have a sharp cut-off to the west defined as the "155 Fault" (approximate strike is 155° azimuth (D. K. Makepiece, 2003). Trenching by Noranda revealed the zones were comprised of a series of sub-parallel, massive white quartz and silicified quartz breccia zones and veins. The so called "A" veins were believed to be strike parallel to the 155 Fault and dip steeply to the west. The "B" veins were found to strike east and southeast away from the 155 Fault and were often parallel or sub-parallel to bedding. The veins in the South Zone tend to occurred as a cluster of overlapping discontinuous veins exposed in a zone some 50 meters wide by 250 meters along the trend of the 155 Fault (D. K. Makepiece, 2003).

In 1992 the South Zone was stripped and a 1,180 tonne bulk sample was extracted from the **Pit Vein**, concentrated onsite to an 80 tonne shipment and shipped to the Cominco smelter in Trail for processing. The mill head grade for the bulk sample reportedly averaged 14.1 g/t Au and the average recovery was 93% (D. K. Makepiece, 2003).

Drilling in 2000 at the South Zone showed "at least 100 metre strike length continuity of an 8 – 13 metre wide deformation zone, the 2B Zone, which contains 2-3 quartz veins that locally contain (20-50%) Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization" (Liard & Raven, 2004). The best intercepts of the 2B Zone were "5.60 meters of 6.53 g/t Au, 4.05 meters of 6.36 g/t Au, 3.91 meters of 9.45 g/t Au and 1.80 meters of 10.33 g/t Au" (D. K. Makepiece, 2003).

Al Raven (principal of High Range) sold 50% claim interest to Angel Jade in 2015. Raven applied for a bulk sample permit for the Domin project in February 2015. Raven's intent is to test the suitability of the material by non-explosive extraction (using an hydraulic hammer on an excavator to break the ore) and test its flotation extraction potential at a custom tolling mill located near Merritt.

The permit has yet to be issued and several outstanding issues remain to be addressed including a preliminary ARD-ML assessment.

For more detail on geology and exploration history the reader is referred to Assessment Report #27591.
(http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx).

4.0 Preliminary ARD-ML Assessment

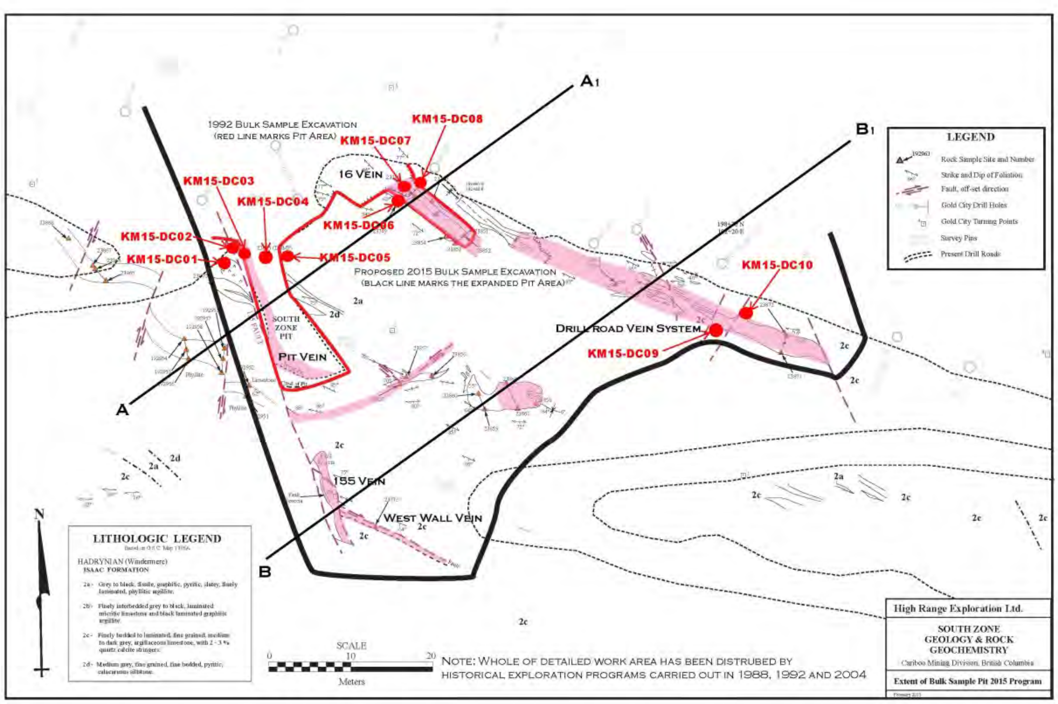
4.1 Sampling

The author visited the property on August 12, 2015 with Al Raven and geotechnical engineer Shane Kelly, P.Eng. The author took a series of grab samples from wallrock and mineralized sulphide-rich quartz samples from the three main showings at the south zone: the **Pit Vein**, the **16 Vein** and the **Drill Road Vein System**. The owner indicated that material from these three showings would be included in the 10,000 tonne bulk sample. To the extent possible the wallrock is expected to remain in-situ by selective mining and hand processing of cobble ore.

Where possible and where there was good exposure; an un-mineralized sample was taken from the wallrock on both sides of the veins. Due to slough and overhang it was not possible to venture into the South Zone pit (previous bulk sample site) to sample the in-situ **Pit Vein**, so sampling of “ore” material was restricted to a composite sample of muck gathered from the pit floor sample (**KM15-DC04**). This material appeared to be visually representative of the same sulphide mineralization observed on the footwall of the 155 fault.

The main elements of the South Zone area are shown on the figure below; including the three main mineralized quartz zones, historic bulk sample outline, and sample locations.

Figure 2: Location of ABA-ML Samples



4.2 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Grab samples were taken from in-situ outcrop with chisel and hammer (except sample **KM15-DC04**). The samples were collected in standard field poly ore bags and closed with security straps (plastic zap straps). A small representative sub-sample was removed from each sample bag and retained for future use. The sample was located in the field by handheld Garmin GPS (± 3m horizontal accuracy) and marked with orange and blue flagging tape, with the sample number written on the ribbon with permanent felt marker.

A detailed description of all samples taken is included in Appendix I.

All samples were stored offsite in a locked garage until shipped by bonded courier to the ACTLABS analytical lab in Kamloops, BC for sample preparation. Final analysis was completed at their Ancaster, Ontario lab.

Rock preparation was done by ACTLABS RX1-500 package which included crushing the entire sample to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically splitting to obtain a representative sample and then pulverizing 500 grams to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (105 microns).

Trace element analytical results were obtained using UT-4 analytical package which is a vigorous and strong 4-acid digestion using hydrocholoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids followed by ICP-MS analyses of a 50 gram sample.

Results for acid-based accounting were derived from static measurements using ACTLABS’ 11-Acid/Base Supreme Package (Sobek).

A certificate of the acid-base accounting results and geochemical analysis is included in Appendix II.

4.3 QA/QC

Due to the small number of samples taken in the field there were no field QA/QC samples introduced into the sample stream. ACTLABS’s internal QA/QC program consisted of one pulp duplicate (sample **KM15-DC10**), nine reference standards for the static measurements, five reference standards for the trace element analysis, and several blanks.

A review of the internal Acme quality control/quality assurance program found that replicate results for sample **KM15-DC10** (micritic limestone) were within mainly one standard deviation of the original result. Exceptions were acid soluble sulphate for the duplicate which came back below detection limit (<0.01; original result was 0.05%) and B for the duplicate which returned 5 ppm (original results below detection limit of <1 ppm). Silver and Se and Mo for the duplicate under-reported the original by 2 times the standard deviation. Arsenic, Sb, Sr, Pb and Cu values for the duplicate over-reported the original by 2 times the standard deviation. All trace element values for sample **KM15-DC10** were uniformly low with a total S-content of 0.05% (un-mineralized wallrock sample: see detailed description).

Repeatability for the ACTLABS trace element certified references was acceptable, with most values generally within one standard deviation of the expected result and sometimes within 2 times the standard deviation of the expected result. The largest exceptions were standard GXR 1 which under reported the expected result for Rb, Ba, Ta and Sb (but at very low and acceptable levels); GXR-4 which under reported the expected result for Cd, Hg, Zr, Ba (low and acceptable levels); SDC-1 which under reported the expected result for B, V, Hf, Hg, Zr, Nb (low and acceptable levels); and GXR-6 which under reported the expected result for B, Cd, Hg, Ag, Zr (low and acceptable levels). The only commonality was, where there were exceedances from the reference standard, the measured result inevitably under-reported; and B and Zr under-reported most often amongst the standards. No clear reason for this anomaly was given by the lab; it is assumed to be related to slight differences at ACTLABS in preparation, instrumentation, analysis and QA/QC when compared to the certified lab.

Repeatability for the ACTLABS static ABA tests, when compared to the certified references, was acceptable with all values within one standard deviation of the expected result.

The blank reported no appreciable values in any metal or element of interest and all values were below detection. The pH of the blank was measured as 7.5. QA/QC results are shown on the certificate included in Appendix II.

4.4 Discussion of Results

Preliminary ABA results suggest two of the three main mineralized veins in the South Zone pose a potential for acid generation (PAG). Samples from the **Pit Vein** (sample **KM15-DC04**) and the **16 Vein** (sample **KM15-DC07**) returned static ABA test results with low NNP, high MPA and high sulphide S%.

The Drill Road Vein sample returned somewhat ambiguous results. Although visibly quite high in sulphide content the returned values for MPA and sulphide S% were low suggesting the sample is likely not acid generating. There would appear to be less reactive pyrite in the sample and enough neutralizing alkalinity to offset the potential acidity of the sulphide content.

The calculated NP/MPA (Neutralization Potential Ratio or NPR) is a method for ABA screening. The table below from Price et al. (1997) shows the common NPR screening criteria in use in BC.

Table 1: Neutralization Potential Ratio (NPR) Screening Criteria

POTENTIAL FOR ARD	INITIAL NPR SCREENING CRITERIA	COMMENTS
Likely	NPR < 1	Likely ARD generating
Possibly	1 < NPR < 2	Possible ARD generating if NP is insufficiently reactive or is depleted at a faster rate than sulphides
Low	NPR 2-4	Not potentially ARD generating unless significant preferential exposure of sulphides along fracture planes, or extremely reactive sulphides in combination with insufficiently reactive NP
None	> 4	No further ARD testing required unless materials are to be used as a source of alkalinity

Using the NPR screening criteria the **Pit Vein** (sample KM15-DC04) and the **16 Vein** (sample KM15-DC07) are deemed to be likely acid generating, as shown in Table 2.0. The Drill Road Vein sample has no acid generating potential despite presence of sulphides including pyrite.

Table 2.0: NPR Screening Criteria for Domin Samples

Sample #	Location	Rock Type	NPR (NP/MPA)	NPR Screening Criteria (using Table 8-4 from Price (1997))
KM15-DC01	SW side of 155 Fault (HW to 155 Fault)	Silty Micritic Limestone	155.00	NAG
KM15-DC02	HW of 155 Fault	Quartz Vein	9.39	NAG
KM15-DC03	HW of 155 Fault	Phyllitic Schist	19.30	NAG
KM15-DC04	**Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)**	**Quartz Vein**	**0.01**	**PAG**
KM15-DC05	FW of Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)	Phyllitic Schist	23.90	NAG
KM15-DC06	HW of 16 Vein	Argillite	8.87	NAG
KM15-DC07	**16 Vein**	**Quartz Vein**	**0.38**	**PAG**
KM15-DC08	FW of 16 Vein	Argillite	31.10	NAG
KM15-DC09	Drill Road Vein System	Quartz Vein	7.37	NAG
KM15-DC10	Drill Road Vein System	Micritic Limestone	640.00	NAG

The remainder of the samples demonstrate non-acid generating potential (NAG) with high NNP, low MPA and low sulphide S%. The high NNP would appear to be related to the high and readily reactive carbonate content (high CO_2) in these samples; which display carbonate in various forms including calcareous matrix, alteration halos, calcite veinlets and fracture coatings. The lone exception was the quartz vein on the hangingwall of the 155 fault (sample KM15-DC02). Although NAG the sample has relatively low NNP and low CO_2; albeit with low sulphide S%.

See ABA results in Table 3.0 below.

Table 3.0: ABA Test Results

Sample #	Location	Rock Type	Paste pH	NP kg $CaC0_3$/t	NNP	AP kg CaC03/t	MPA kg CaC03/t	NP:MPA	CO2 %	Total S %	SO4 %	Sulphide S %	S-SO_4(HCl) %
KM15-DC01	SW side of 155 Fault (HW to 155 Fault)	Silty Micritic Limestone	8.83	747.00	747.00	0.00	4.81	155	33.20	0.16	0.50	< 0.01	< 0.01
KM15-DC02	HW of 155 Fault	Quartz Vein	7.82	39.40	39.30	0.12	4.2	9.39	1.70	0.14	0.40	< 0.01	0.17
KM15-DC03	HW of 155 Fault	Phyllitic Schist	8.63	381.00	376.00	4.38	19.8	19.3	16.70	0.65	1.50	0.14	< 0.01
KM15-DC04	**Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)**	**Quartz Vein**	**6.64**	**5.64**	**-287**	**293.00**	**395**	**0.014**	**0.12**	**12.90**	**10.60**	**9.39**	**7.50**
KM15-DC05	FW of Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)	Phyllitic Schist	8.92	338.00	335.00	2.14	14.1	23.9	15.10	0.46	1.20	0.07	< 0.01
KM15-DC06	HW of 16 Vein	Argillite	9.05	224.00	207.00	17.00	25.3	8.87	10.70	0.83	0.80	0.54	0.36
KM15-DC07	**16 Vein**	**Quartz Vein**	**7.44**	**91.00**	**4.90**	**86.10**	**243**	**0.38**	**4.54**	**7.93**	**15.50**	**2.75**	**5.74**
KM15-DC08	FW of 16 Vein	Argillite	8.84	621.00	613.00	8.43	20	31.1	26.90	0.65	1.10	0.27	0.07
KM15-DC09	Drill Road Vein System	Quartz Vein	7.69	102.00	100.00	1.97	13.9	7.37	4.68	0.45	1.20	0.06	0.39
KM15-DC10	Drill Road Vein System	Micritic Limestone	8.81	902.00	901.00	1.44	1.41	640	38.60	0.05	< 0.3	< 0.01	< 0.01

Multi-trace element analysis after strong acid digestion shows there are anomalous concentrations of certain key heavy metals of environmental concern within all three mineralized sample sites. In addition, several of the un-mineralized wallrock samples indicate presence of some key elements; however values are generally only slightly elevated over average crustal concentrations and are not likely to pose an environmental drainage concern if left in-situ.

See results in Table 3.0 below. Metal concentrations significantly above crustal averages (moderately to highly anomalous) are shown in red font.

Table 4.0: Trace element concentrations of key heavy metals

Sample #	Cd ppm	Hg ppb	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Se ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	Cu ppm	Sr ppm	W ppm	Pb ppm
KM15-DC01	0.50	< 10	0.24	0.13	1.70	72.30	19.60	3.80	0.10	10.90	**1580.00**	**2.50**	17.90
KM15-DC02	8.90	50.00	5.28	0.38	1.60	**803.00**	8.00	**20.50**	**2.10**	**237.00**	68.10	0.40	**> 5000**
KM15-DC03	0.50	< 10	1.06	0.23	1.50	115.00	31.00	2.50	0.70	25.40	**856.00**	**2.70**	27.40
KM15-DC04	**700.00**	**2920.00**	**> 100**	**60.10**	**14.80**	**> 10000**	**81.20**	**33.00**	**2.80**	**5430.00**	3.90	< 0.1	**> 5000**
KM15-DC05	4.20	< 10	3.82	0.26	0.70	462.00	**52.40**	1.50	< 0.1	21.40	**613.00**	**5.10**	**237.00**
KM15-DC06	5.70	< 10	3.89	0.89	1.40	620.00	16.20	7.30	< 0.1	62.00	**474.00**	**4.10**	**2980.00**
KM15-DC07	**695.00**	**2450.00**	**> 100**	**8.26**	**10.40**	**> 10000**	**38.10**	**228.00**	**0.80**	**5840.00**	110.00	**15.00**	**> 5000**
KM15-DC08	2.60	50.00	3.51	0.13	0.70	210.00	9.70	3.50	< 0.1	26.50	**1110.00**	**3.90**	**237.00**
KM15-DC09	**73.00**	**840.00**	**58.30**	**6.99**	**1.00**	**6120.00**	**32.70**	**179.00**	**0.30**	**2730.00**	190.00	0.40	**> 5000**
KM15-DC10	5.90	< 10	1.40	0.04	0.80	251.00	2.10	2.90	< 0.1	7.60	**1800.00**	0.40	67.60
Crustal Abundance	**0.15**	**85.00**	**0.08**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**78.00**	**2.10**	**0.20**	**0.001**	**68.00**	**370.00**	**1.25**	**14.00**

Note: moderately to strongly anomalous concentrations denoted in red.

A brief description of each sample in provided below along with a preliminary assessment of the acid rock potential; and leachability issues with respect to certain potentially toxic heavy metals including antimony, arsenic, bismuth, copper, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, strontium, tellurium, tungsten and zinc. Because of their high degree of toxicity, arsenic, cadmium, lead, and mercury rank among the priority metals that are of significance for risk of contamination to surface and subsurface waterways; and plant uptake.

Sample #:	**KM15-DC01**
Rock Type:	**Silty Micritic Limestone**
Location:	**SW side of 155 Fault (HW to 155 Fault)**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non-acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**No anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Sr is roughly 4 times crustal average at 1,580 ppm and may be due to unrecognized strontianite in carbonate alteration.

Sample is pale buff-tan brown weathered and mottled, dark grey-black fresh. It is a fine grained, foliated, coarse-bedded, dirty, silty, limestone with locally more crystalline, clean lenses, and with thin interlaminated argillite. The fabric is mottled with drusy quart and calcite veinlets. Calcite veinlets are cross-cutting and parallel to foliation. Sample is very reactive to HCL. Minor disseminated cubic pyrite and disseminated clotty pyrite (<1% of volume) noted; with Py cubes up to 1 mm across. Penetrative cleavage is parallel to bedding; with wavy, poorly developed foliation sub-parallel to bedding. Strong carbonate alteration on open fractures.

Figure 3: Sample KM-15-DC01

Sample #:	**KM15-DC02**
Rock Type:	**Quartz Vein**
Location:	**HW of 155 Fault**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non-acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Zn, Cu, Pb, Sb, Te in anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Pb is highly anomalous (>5,000 ppm); Zn, Sb & Cu are several orders of magnitude less.

Sample is mottled white-black-tan weathered; grey-black-white fresh; massive coarse crystalline quartz vein. The texture is corrugated, with variable pinch and swell nature with poorly defined contacts. Has inclusion of limy wallrock and black, sooty, open fractures & local abundant graphite slicks. Slicks suggest vein emplaced along fault plane; also fine sooty specularite or graphite as specs in matrix. Trace galena specs to rare large clots (<1% of volume) also occur. Calcite cement rims quartz crystals; and hematite/limonite and sericite are common coatings on open fractures and on crystal faces. Quartz-carbonate veinlets cross-cut the vein fabric (episodic). Weathering of clotty iron Py leaves distinctive hematite staining. Vein appears to be hosted in fine-grained wavy, well-foliated, phyllite or phyllitic schist.

Figure 4: Sample KM15-DC02

Sample #:	**KM15-DC03**
Rock Type:	**Phyllitic Schist**
Location:	**HW of 155 Fault**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non-acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Sr, W in slightly anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Sr and W are weakly anomalous

Sample is mottled black-grey-orange weathered; black-grey fresh; very fine grained flinty, calcareous argillite to well-foliated, waxy, phyllite. Has inclusions of coarse rusty, tarnished Py cubes (up to 1 mm across) and disseminations of Py within laminations; also rare coarse Py clots up to 5 cm across (Py is <1 % overall of volume). Unit is calcareous with cross-cutting & foliation-parallel calcite stringers and veinlets. Calcite is also present as coatings on open fractures; overall very strong reaction to HCL in matrix. Unit appears to be host to quartz vein on 155 Fault HW; pyrite alteration appears to be "replacement-style" mineralization rather than diagenetic.

Figure 5: Sample KM15-DC03

Sample #:	**KM15-DC04**
Rock Type:	**Quartz Vein**
Location:	**Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Potential Acid generating (PAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Cd, Hg, Ag, Bi, Se, Zn, As, Sb, Te, Cu, Pb in anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Cd, Hg, Ag, Zn and Pb are highly anomalous.

Sample is rusty orange-yellow-grey weathered; white-grey fresh; massive, coarse crystalline quartz vein with localized massive to semi-massive sulphides including coarse galena with lesser fine grained sphalerite, chalcopyrite & pyrite; possibly tetrahedrite. Sulphides can comprise locally up to 70% of vein, overall <25% of volume. Sulphides occur as both random large clots and dilational shoots within fabric of the vein; no obvious orientation and shoots seem parallel to regional foliation. Unit has rusty, pitted appearance where Fe sulphides are weathering. Local sericite alteration is evident around quartz crystals and coating on open fractures. Clots of wallrock are evident within the vein at or near the selvage; with indistinct contacts. Wallrock appears to be foliated, calcareous phyllite with bright shiny Py cubes parallel to foliation. Sample is a composite of broken much pieces discarded on pit floor or from fallen overhang (loose overhang on pit face makes it too dangerous to access the vein in the headwall of the pit.

Figure 6: Sample KM15-DC04

Sample #:	**KM15-DC05**
Rock Type:	**Phyllitic Schist**
Location:	**FW of Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non Acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**As, Sr, W and Pb in slightly anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: As, Sr, W and Pb are weakly anomalous.

Sample is pale grey-orange-brown weathered; dark-grey-black fresh; very fine grained, silty, calcareous, thinly laminated to wavy banded phyllite or phyllitic schist. Locally folded with open, gentle folds transitioning quickly to tight to recumbent folds on micro-scale with crenulation cleavage & quartz-carbonate veinlets and masses in fold nose. Unit is generally cross-cut by pale yellow calcite veinlets. Clotty quartz eyes appear within foliation planes. Boudinaged quartz stringers parallel to foliation; can be up to 15 cm wide but with erratic strike/dip. Common clotty Py with few large cubic Py clots up to 3mm across; preferentially occur near carbonate stringers & veinlets. Unit reacts strongly to HCL; ankerite alteration common on open fractures.

Figure 7: Sample KM15-DC05

Sample #:	**KM15-DC06**
Rock Type:	**Argillite**
Location:	**HW of 16 Vein**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non Acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Sr, W and Pb in slightly anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Sr, W are weakly anomalous; Pb strongly anomalous at 2,980 ppm.

Sample is dull brown-tan-grey weathered; dark grey-black fresh; very fine grained, flinty argillite to waxy phyllite with minor limy micritic bands. Thinly laminated to wavy, crenulated cleavage. Calcareous; reacts strongly to HCL. Fresh brassy cubic Py (up to 1mm across) & clotty Py masses (up to 2 cm across); well developed and common on or intergrown within foliation planes, but Py is <1% of overall volume. Narrow quartz-carbonate stringers parallel to foliation. Calcite coatings common on open fractures.

Figure 8: Sample KM15-DC06

Sample #:	**KM15-DC07**
Rock Type:	**Quartz Vein**
Location:	**16 Vein**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Potential Acid generating (PAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Cd, Hg, Ag, Bi, Se, Zn. As, Sb, Te, Cu, W, Pb in anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Cd, Hg, Ag, Zn, Cu & Pb are anomalous to strongly anomalous.

Sample is tan-grey-orange weathered; speckled steel grey-white-black fresh; semi-massive to locally massive sulphide-ankerite-quartz vein. Measures about 3.5 m across (apparent width); has ribbony appearance with interleaved graphitic argillite and nodular to banded chert & micritic dark black limestone. Carbonate-sericite alteration common surrounding and on quartz crystal faces. Wispy galena-pyrite-lesser sphalerite and chalcopyrite common at ribbon quartz selvages; local massive clotty galena dominates in vein material but not penetrative. Galena occurs as very fine grained disseminations and amorphous clots & masses with well-developed intergrown crystal habits and faces up to 1mm across. Locally sphalerite might be weathered to zincite?

Sample #:	**KM15-DC08**
Rock Type:	**Argillite**
Location:	**FW of 16 Vein**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non Acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Sr, W & Pb in anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Sr, W and Pb are weakly anomalous.

Sample is pale grey-orange-black weathered; varicolored black & white fresh; fine grained flinty argillite intercalated with fine grained, thinly laminated, well-foliated & wavy contorted phyllite. Also discontinuous interlaminated limy and cherty bands. White quartz as ribbons, irregular clots, cross-cutting veinlets and drusy linings with fabric mainly parallel to foliation. Unit is calcareous; reacts strongly to HCL. Fine disseminated Py in matrix; also locally rusty with prominent weathered cubic Py. Unit appears to grade down-section into massive, black, crystalline limestone.

Figure 9: Sample KM15-DC08

Sample #:	**KM15-DC09**
Rock Type:	**Quartz Vein**
Location:	**Drill Road Vein**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non Acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Cd, Hg, Ag, Bi, Zn, As, Sb, Te, Cu, Pb in anomalous concentrations**

Elements of Note: Hg, Ag, Zn, Cu & Pb are highly anomalous.

Sample is orange-tan weathered; speckled white-grey-back fresh; sugary to coarsely crystalline quartz in narrow bands of ribbon quartz veining or siliceous banding intercalated within grey, micritic, crystalline limestone & cherty limestone. Calcareous rafts of wallrock evident in quartz suggests veining. Strong to intense carbonate alteration has replaced some wallrock rafts. Localized, discontinuous sulphide masses, "shoots" and clots are largely confined to ribbon quartz. Sulphides characterized by galena with lesser Py & Cpy. Massive galena can occur in clots up to 10 cm across but overall sulphide content <10% by volume. Trace malachite and trace pyrolusite on open fractures. Appearance is similar to a stockwork zone.

Figure 10: Sample KM15-DC09

Sample #:	**KM15-DC109**
Rock Type:	**Micritic Limestone**
Location:	**Drill Road Vein**
ACID Rock Potential:	**Non Acid generating (NAG)**
Heavy Metals:	**Sr in anomalous concentration**

Elements of Note: Sr highly anomalous at 1,800 ppm and may be due to unrecognized strontianite in carbonate alteration (similar to sample KM15-DC01).

Sample is pale grey weathered, dark grey-black fresh; well layered, thinly laminated, crystalline to fine grained micro-micritic limestone with local intercalated silty and cherty bands. Clear, translucent calcite veinlets are parallel to foliation; are highly contorted and tightly folded on micro-scale. Episodic calcite and ankerite stringers and veinlets are both ribboned parallel to and perpendicular to foliation. Unit overall reacts strongly to HCL. Minor cubic Py in more silty lenses (<1% Py overall).

Figure 11: Sample KM15-DC10

5.0 Conclusions

The static ABA test results and the trace element analysis from the Domin project suggest mineralized sulphide quartz material from two mineralized zones (**Pit Vein** and **16 Vein**) have potential for acid generation (PAG) and potential for metal leaching.

The mineralized **Drill Road Vein Zone** returned ABA values that indicate non-acid generating (NAG). The sample appeared to have visible sulphide content but returned low values for MPA, total S%, SO4 and sulphide S%. There would appear to be less reactive pyrite in the sample and enough neutralizing alkalinity to offset the potential acidity of the sulphide content.

The trace element analysis after strong-acid digestion suggests the three mineralized zones are moderately to strongly anomalous in key heavy metals of potential toxicity concern.

By comparison the relatively un-mineralized and mainly calcareous wallrock samples from each mineralized zone, while somewhat anomalous in certain heavy metals; have no appreciable potential for acidity and are considered non-acid generating (NAG).

6.0 Recommendations

Material from three mineralized zones (Pit Vein, 16 Vein and Drill Road Vein Zone) is scheduled for removal and offsite processing as part of the planned 10,000 bulk sample

Removal of mineralized material as part of the bulk sample will help alleviate the risk of metal leaching; however careful site reclamation will be required to prevent newly exposed vein material from leaching. Consideration will have to be given to proper site drainage to prevent precipitation and snow melt from contacting the pits and reclamation should consider impervious till cover as backfill (if available) or alternatively use backfill from broken limestone to form a natural buffer from infill water.

Selective mining using a hydraulic hammer on an excavator will restrict, to the extent possible, excavation of wallrock material to prevent any potential increased risk of metal leaching. Careful site management during operation and after completion of the bulk sample, including proper drainage control, should ensure that there are no deleterious impacts to surface and groundwater.

7.0 References

Laird, B & Raven, A.R. (2004): Geochemical Report on the Domin Project, Gold City Industries Ltd., Assessment Report #27591. BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, p. 24 plus appendices

Makepiece, D.A. (2003): Technical Report for Dominion Creek Project. Unpublished. Prepared for XMP Mining Limited. p. 41 p

MINFILE (2007): MINFILE BC mineral deposits data base; *BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources*, URL http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile

Price, W.A. (1997): Draft Guidelines and Recommended Methods for the Prediction of Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Minesites in British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Energy & Mines. p.141 plus appendices

Price, W.A. and Errington, J.C. (1998): Guidelines for Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Minesites in British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Energy & Mines. p. 82

8.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Ken MacDonald, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology, 1987.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License # 23018
4. I have continually practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and other parts of Canada, since graduation.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this assessment report entitled "Preliminary ARD-ML Assessment, Domin Property, British Columbia, Canada", dated September 30, 2015.
6. I am independent of High Range Exploration Ltd. and Angel Jade Mines Ltd. and performed the work described herein under contract.

Ridgeview Resources Ltd.

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo.
Dated at Prince George, BC, this 30th day of September, 2015

APPENDIX I
Table of Samples

Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Location	Rock Type	Description	Orientation	Photo	Sample #
43	614789.00	5923725.07	1301.01	SW side of 155 Fault (HW to 155 Fault)	Silty Micritic Limestone	Pale buff-tan brown weathered; dark grey-black fresh; mottled; f.g, foliated, poorly bedded, coarse-bedded, dirty, silty, lst with local more crystalline, clean lenses, and with thin interlaminated argillite; mottled with druzy qtz & Cc veinlets (cross-cutting & // to foliaiton), very reactive to HCL; wavy,	Foliation: 120°/78° SW	12, 25, 26	KM15-DC01
44	614794.76	5923723.21	1302.78	HW of 155 Fault	Quartz Vein	Mottled white-black-tan weathered; grey-black-white fresh; massive coarse crystalline qtz vein; corrugated, variable pinch and swell, poory defined contacts; admixed and included with limy wallrock; black sooty open fractures & local abundant graphite slicks; slicks suggest vein emplaced along fault plane; also fine sooty specularite or graphite as specs in matrix; trace galena specs to rare large clots (<1% of volume); Cc cement rims qtz crystals; hematite/limonite and sericite common coatings on open fractures and weak coatings on crystal faces; qtz-carb veinlets cross-cut vein fabric (episodic); weathering of clotty iron Py leaves distinctive hematite staining; appears to be hosted in f.g., wavy, well-foliated, altered waxy phyllite or phyllitic schist	Stike/Dip: 155°/66° SW	13, 25	KM15-DC02
45	614801.25	5923715.91	1301.37	HW of 155 Fault	Phyllitic Schist	Mottled black-grey-orange weathered; black-grey fresh; very f.g., flinty, calcareous argillite to well-foliated, waxy, crenulated, wavy foliated phyllite with inclusions of coarse rusty, tarnished Py cubes (up to 1 mm across) & disseminations within laminations & rare coarse clots up to 5 cm across (Py is <1 % overall of volume); unit is calcareous w/ cross-cutting & foliation // Cc stringers & veinlets; Cc coatings on open fractures; strong reaction to HCL in veinlets and in matrix; unit appears to be host to quartz vein on 155 Fault HW; pyrite alteration appears to be "replacement-style" mineralization rather than diagenetic	Foliation: 155°/66° SW	14, 25	KM15-DC03
46	614799.43	5923722.44	1302.29	Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)	Quartz Vein	Mottled rusty orange-yellow-grey weathered; white-steel grey fresh; massive, coarse crystalline quartz w/ localized massive to semi-massive sulphides including dominantly coarse galena with lesser fine grained sphalerite, chalcopyrite & pyrite; possibly tetrahedrite; locally up to 70% of vein, overall <25% of volume; Sx appears to be mineralized random clots and dilational shoots in vein; no obvious orientation but generally parallel to regional foliation; rusty, pitted appearance where Fe sulphides are exposed and weathering; local sericite alt. around qtz crystals and coating open fracs; admixed wallrock clots and stringers within vein material at or near selvage; indistinct contacts; wallrock appears to be foliated, calcareous phylilite with bright shiny Py cubes // to foliation; broken muck sampled from pit floor (loose overhang on pit face too dangerous to access)		16,22, 24, 27	KM15-DC04

Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Location	Rock Type	Description	Orientation	Photo	Sample #
47	614800.97	5923727.48	1302.69	FW of Pit Vein (South Zone Pit)	Phyllitic Schist	Pale grey-orange-brown weathered; dark-grey-black fresh; very f.g silty, calcaresous, thinly laminated to wavy banded; locally folded with open, gentle folds transitioning quickly to tightly to recumbent folds on micro-scale w/ crenulation cleavage & qtz-carb veinlets and masses in fold noses; variable orientation; unit generally cross-cut by pale yellow Cc veinlets; clotty qtz eyes in foliation planes; boudinaged quartz stringers // to foliation; up to 15 cm wide but erratic strike/dip; commo clotty Py; few large cubic Py clots to 3mm across; preferentially occur near carb stringers & veinlets; unit reacts strongly to HCL; ankerite alt. common on open fractures	Foliation: 115°/72° SW	15, 16	KM15-DC05
48	614812.40	5923732.88	1302.96	HW of 16 Vein	Argillite	Dull brown-tan-grey weathered; dark grey-black fresh; very f.g. flinty argillite to waxy phyllite with minor limy micritic bands; thinly laminated to wavy, crenulated cleavage; calcareous, reacts strongly to HCL; fresh brassy cubic Py (up to 1mm across) & clotty Py masses (up to 2 cm across) well developed and common on or intergrown within foliation planes, but Py is <1% of overall volume; narrow qtz-carb stringers // to foliation; Cc coatings on open fracs.;	Foliation: 140°/75° SW	17, 18	KM15-DC06
49	614812.53	5923735.55	1301.65	16 Vein	Quartz Vein	Tan-grey-orange weathered; speckled steel grey-white-black fresh; semi-massive to locally massive sulphide-ankerite-quartz vein; meaures about 3.5 m across (apparent width); ribbony appearance; graphitic argillite interleaved w/ quartz-carbonate vein material interleaved w/ nodular to banded chert & micritic dark black limestone; carb-sericite common surrounding and on qtz crystal faces; wispy galena-pyrite-lesser sphalerite & chalcopyrite common at ribbon qtz selvages; local massive clotty galena dominates in vein material but not penetrative; galena occurs as very f.g. disseminations & amorphous clots & masses with well-developed intergrown crystal habits w/ faces up to 1mm across; locally sphalerite might be weathered to zincite?	Foliation: 132°/38° SW	18, 20, 21	KM15-DC07
50	614816.05	5923738.19	1304.03	FW of 16 Vein	Argillite	Pale grey-orange-black weathered; varicolored black & white fresh; f.g. flinty argillite intercalated with f.g., thinly laminated, well-foliated & wavy contorted phyllite; interlaminated limy and cherty bands; white qtz as ribbons; clots, cross-cutting veinlets and drusy linings; fabric mainly // to foliation; unit is calcareous; reacts strongly to HCL; fine diss. Py in matrix; also locally rusty with prominent weathered cubic Py; unit appears to grade down-section into massive, black, crystalline limestone	Foliation: 130°/80° SW	19	KM15-DC08

Waypoint	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Location	Rock Type	Description	Orientation	Photo	Sample #
51	614846.48	5923727.69	1310.69	Drill Road Vein System	Quartz Vein	Orange-tan weathered; speckled white-grey-back fresh; sugary to coarsely crystalline qtz in narrow bands of ribbon qtz veining or siliceous banding intercalated within grey, micritic, crystalline limestone & cherty limestone; calcarous rafts of wall-rock evident in qtz (suggests veining); strong to intense carb. alt. has replaced wall rock rafts; localized, discontinuous sulphide masses, "shoots" and clots are largely confined to ribbon qtz; Sx charcaterized by galena with lesser Py & Cpy; massive galena can occur in clots up to 10 cm across but overall Sx is <10% by volume; pretty spotty overall in unit (mg?); trace malachite; trace pyrolusite on open fracs; appearance similar to a stockwork zone;	29, 34, 35	28,29, 35, 36	KM15-DC09
52	614847.00	5923727.00	1310.00	Drill Road Vein System	Micritic Limestone	Pale grey weathered, dark grey-black fresh; well layered, thinly laminated, crystalline to f.g. micro-micritic limestone with local intercalated silty and cherty bands; clear, translucent Cc veinlets // to foliation; are highly contorted and tightly folded on micro-scale; episodic Cc & ankerite stringers and veinlets are both ribboned // to and perpendicular to foliation; unit overall reacts strongly to HCL; minor cubic Py in more silty lenses (<1% Py overall)	29, 34, 35	28,29, 35, 36	KM15-DC10

APPENDIX II
Certificate of Analysis

Date Submitted:	19-Aug-15
Invoice No.:	A15-06802-Revised
Invoice Date:	11-Dec-15
Your Reference:	Domin

Ridgeview Resources Ltd
2665 Carlisle Way
Prince George BC V2K 4B5
Canada

ATTN: Ken MacDonald

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code UT-4-Kamloops Total Digestion ICP/MS
Code Sieve Report-Kamloops-Internal Sieve Report

REPORT **A15-06802-Revised**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

9989 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, V2C 6T4
TELEPHONE +250 573-4484 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Kamloops@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Quality Analysis ... Innovative Technologies

Date Submitted:	19-Aug-15
Invoice No.:	A15-06802-Revised
Invoice Date:	11-Dec-15
Your Reference:	Domin

Ridgeview Resources Ltd
2665 Carlisle Way
Prince George BC V2K 4B5
Canada

ATTN: Ken MacDonald

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested:

Code Weight Report (kg)-Internal Received Weights
Code 11 ABA-Supreme Acid Base Accounting

REPORT **A15-06802-Revised**

Notes:

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Analyte Symbol	Paste pH	NP	NNP	AP	MPA	NP:MPA Ratio	CO2	Total S	SO4	Sulphide S	S-SO4(HCl)	B	Li	Na	Mg	Al	K	Ca	Cd	V	Cr	Mn	Fe
Unit Symbol	-	kg CaCO3/t	-	kg CaCO3/t	kg CaCO3/t	Ratio	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Lower Limit	0.01						0.01	0.001	0.3	0.01	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.01
Method Code	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	CO2	CS	SO4	Calc	S-SO4(HCl)	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
KM15-DC01	8.83	747	747	0.000	4.81	155	33.2	0.157	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	11	5.3	0.10	0.34	2.03	0.84	25.4	0.5	29	18.7	268	1.33
KM15-DC02	7.82	39.4	39.3	0.121	4.20	9.39	1.70	0.137	0.4	< 0.01	0.17	9	19.1	0.02	0.02	0.53	0.19	1.38	8.9	6	31.0	51	0.46
KM15-DC03	8.63	381	376	4.38	19.8	19.3	16.7	0.645	1.5	0.14	< 0.01	37	13.7	0.19	0.34	4.80	1.47	13.1	0.5	73	52.1	253	2.43
KM15-DC04	6.64	5.64	-287	293	395	0.0143	0.12	12.9	10.6	9.39	7.50	4	1.2	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.09	0.04	0.03	700	2	23.0	18	3.23
KM15-DC05	8.92	338	335	2.14	14.1	23.9	15.1	0.461	1.2	0.07	< 0.01	45	7.1	0.60	0.50	5.68	1.34	10.8	4.2	54	39.9	385	2.72
KM15-DC06	9.05	224	207	17.0	25.3	8.87	10.7	0.825	0.8	0.54	0.36	52	13.0	0.52	1.24	6.84	1.48	6.07	5.7	62	43.7	271	3.03
KM15-DC07	7.44	91.0	4.90	86.1	243	0.375	4.54	7.93	15.5	2.75	5.74	23	5.4	0.04	0.48	1.28	0.52	2.24	695	12	36.2	159	2.36
KM15-DC08	8.84	621	613	8.43	20.0	31.1	26.9	0.653	1.1	0.27	0.07	47	8.7	0.14	0.37	2.66	1.05	21.6	2.6	24	20.4	132	1.08
KM15-DC09	7.69	102	100	1.97	13.9	7.37	4.68	0.453	1.2	0.06	0.39	16	4.3	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.10	3.46	73.0	4	56.3	64	0.75
KM15-DC10	8.81	902	901	1.44	1.41	640	38.6	0.046	< 0.3	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 1	3.5	0.01	0.20	0.46	0.19	32.6	5.9	7	7.3	38	0.26

Results

Analyte Symbol	Hf	Ni	Er	Be	Ho	Hg	Ag	Cs	Co	Eu	Bi	Se	Zn	Ga	As	Rb	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	In	Sn	Sb
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.05	0.1	1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
KM15-DC01	0.9	19.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	< 10	0.24	1.01	3.8	0.79	0.13	1.7	72.3	5.0	19.6	37.3	7.5	29	4.9	0.47	< 0.1	< 1	3.8
KM15-DC02	< 0.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	50	5.28	0.25	2.1	0.29	0.38	1.6	803	1.4	8.0	8.9	1.6	9	0.7	3.77	< 0.1	< 1	20.5
KM15-DC03	2.2	33.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	< 10	1.06	2.85	9.0	0.98	0.23	1.5	115	11.0	31.0	75.3	18.0	75	12.4	0.85	< 0.1	2	2.5
KM15-DC04	< 0.1	111	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	2920	> 100	0.06	49.8	< 0.05	60.1	14.8	> 10000	1.0	81.2	1.5	0.3	2	0.2	1.54	1.5	5	33.0
KM15-DC05	2.8	20.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	< 10	3.82	2.02	7.5	1.03	0.26	0.7	462	12.6	52.4	73.5	14.0	100	18.5	0.38	< 0.1	2	1.5
KM15-DC06	3.1	26.5	1.6	2.3	0.5	< 10	3.89	3.15	9.6	0.94	0.89	1.4	620	15.7	16.2	90.4	13.2	96	14.6	0.73	< 0.1	3	7.3
KM15-DC07	0.6	26.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	2450	> 100	0.61	19.1	0.18	8.26	10.4	> 10000	3.9	38.1	21.8	3.6	20	2.7	1.96	1.4	4	228
KM15-DC08	1.5	14.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	50	3.51	1.41	3.8	0.56	0.13	0.7	210	4.9	9.7	45.5	9.8	49	6.6	0.36	< 0.1	1	3.5
KM15-DC09	< 0.1	7.0	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	840	58.3	0.16	2.7	0.17	6.99	1.0	6120	0.8	32.7	3.9	2.0	4	0.2	2.57	0.5	< 1	179
KM15-DC10	< 0.1	11.8	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10	1.40	0.25	1.0	0.12	0.04	0.8	251	0.5	2.1	7.5	2.8	5	0.9	0.34	< 0.1	< 1	2.9

Results

Analyte Symbol	Te	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Gd	Tb	Dy	Cu	Ge	Tm	Yb	Lu	Ta	Sr	W	Re	Tl	Pb	Th	U
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.5	0.1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
KM15-DC01	0.1	203	10.9	21.8	2.5	9.6	1.9	1.6	0.2	1.3	10.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	1580	2.5	< 0.001	0.21	17.9	3.6	1.7
KM15-DC02	2.1	43	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	237	0.2	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	68.1	0.4	< 0.001	0.07	> 5000	0.4	0.8
KM15-DC03	0.7	429	34.1	68.2	8.0	30.3	5.6	4.6	0.6	3.5	25.4	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	856	2.7	< 0.001	0.45	27.4	8.5	2.8
KM15-DC04	2.8	5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	5430	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	3.9	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.09	> 5000	0.1	0.2
KM15-DC05	< 0.1	286	34.9	69.3	8.2	30.4	5.4	4.4	0.6	2.8	21.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.8	613	5.1	< 0.001	0.48	237	10.3	2.8
KM15-DC06	< 0.1	353	36.8	72.0	8.7	33.2	6.1	4.3	0.5	2.4	62.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.9	474	4.1	< 0.001	0.56	2980	11.1	2.6
KM15-DC07	0.8	53	5.7	12.1	1.4	5.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	5840	0.3	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	0.1	110	15.0	< 0.001	0.17	> 5000	2.2	0.8
KM15-DC08	< 0.1	241	15.8	32.8	3.8	14.3	2.8	2.4	0.3	1.8	26.5	< 0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	1110	3.9	< 0.001	0.27	237	4.8	1.9
KM15-DC09	0.3	28	1.9	4.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	2730	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	190	0.4	< 0.001	< 0.05	> 5000	0.5	0.9
KM15-DC10	< 0.1	164	3.6	7.4	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	7.6	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	1800	0.4	< 0.001	< 0.05	67.6	0.8	1.3

QC

Analyte Symbol	Paste pH	NP	NNP	AP	MPA	NP:MPA Ratio	CO2	Total S	SO4	Sulphide S	S-SO4(HCl)
Unit Symbol	-	kg CaCO3/t	-	kg CaCO3/t	kg CaCO3/t	Ratio	%	%	%	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01						0.01	0.001	0.3	0.01	0.01
Method Code	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	pH Meter	CO2	CS	SO4	Calc	S-SO4(HCl)
GXR-1 Meas											
GXR-1 Cert											
GXR-4 Meas											
GXR-4 Cert											
SDC-1 Meas											
SDC-1 Cert											
GXR-6 Meas											
GXR-6 Cert											
LKSD-4 Meas									2.9		
LKSD-4 Cert									2.97		
LKSD-4 Meas									3.2		
LKSD-4 Cert									2.97		
BaSO4 Meas								13.9	41.4		
BaSO4 Cert								14.0	41.94		
BaSO4 Meas									41.7		
BaSO4 Cert									41.94		
SY-4 Meas							3.18				
SY-4 Cert							3.5				
SGR-1b Meas								1.51	4.7		
SGR-1b Cert								1.53	4.58		
USZ 25-2006 Meas							1.07				
USZ 25-2006 Cert							1.04				
DNC-1a Meas											
DNC-1a Cert											
RTS-3a Meas									29.6		
RTS-3a Cert									29.90		
GS311-4 Meas								0.531			
GS311-4 Cert								0.54			
SBC-1 Meas											
SBC-1 Cert											
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Meas	8.69	44.9									
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Cert	8.53	46.6									
CaCO3 Meas							43.2				
CaCO3 Cert							44.1				
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas											
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert											
KM15-DC10 Orig	8.85	902	900	1.44	1.41	640	38.5	0.047	< 0.3	< 0.01	0.05
KM15-DC10 Dup	8.78	903	901	1.44	1.41	641	38.7	0.046	< 0.3	< 0.01	< 0.01
Method Blank							< 0.01				
Method Blank	7.50										
Method Blank											

Analyte Symbol	B	Li	Na	Mg	Al	K	Ca	Cd	V	Cr	Mn	Fe
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Lower Limit	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.01
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
GXR-1 Meas	3	8.0	0.04	0.20	1.80	0.04	0.83	2.2	79	21.5	883	21.8
GXR-1 Cert	15.0	8.20	0.0520	0.217	3.52	0.050	0.960	3.30	80.0	12.0	852	23.6
GXR-4 Meas	1	11.2	0.44	1.46	5.83	3.50	0.89	< 0.1	76	33.3	145	2.60
GXR-4 Cert	4.50	11.1	0.564	1.66	7.20	4.01	1.01	0.860	87.0	64.0	155	3.09
SDC-1 Meas	< 1	34.0	1.34	0.89	7.35	2.29	0.89		29	34.7	724	3.88
SDC-1 Cert	13.00	34.00	1.52	1.02	8.34	2.72	1.00		102.00	64.00	880.00	4.82
GXR-6 Meas	< 1	35.9	0.09	0.58	> 10.0	1.68	0.17	0.1	108	49.4	930	4.86
GXR-6 Cert	9.80	32.0	0.104	0.609	17.7	1.87	0.180	1.00	186	96.0	1010	5.58
LKSD-4 Meas												
LKSD-4 Cert												
LKSD-4 Meas												
LKSD-4 Cert												
BaSO4 Meas												
BaSO4 Cert												
BaSO4 Meas												
BaSO4 Cert												
SY-4 Meas												
SY-4 Cert												
SGR-1b Meas												
SGR-1b Cert												
USZ 25-2006 Meas												
USZ 25-2006 Cert												
DNC-1a Meas		4.6							140	134		
DNC-1a Cert		5.20							148.0000	270		
RTS-3a Meas												
RTS-3a Cert												
GS311-4 Meas												
GS311-4 Cert												
SBC-1 Meas		171						0.4	212	60.8		
SBC-1 Cert		163.0						0.40	220.0	109		
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Meas												
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Cert												
CaCO3 Meas												
CaCO3 Cert												
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas		16.6						4.6	24	26.7		
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert		17.9						5.1	25.2	49.6		
KM15-DC10 Orig	5	3.5	0.01	0.20	0.47	0.19	32.9	6.0	8	7.8	37	0.25
KM15-DC10 Dup	< 1	3.4	0.01	0.20	0.45	0.19	32.4	5.7	7	6.8	39	0.26
Method Blank												
Method Blank												
Method Blank	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.01

QC

Analyte Symbol	Hf	Ni	Er	Be	Ho	Hg	Ag	Cs	Co	Eu	Bi	Se	Zn	Ga	As	Rb	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	In	Sn	Sb
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.05	0.1	1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
GXR-1 Meas	0.4	37.7		1.1		3200	30.1	2.63	7.6	0.58	1340	16.5	782	9.9	436	2.6	25.9	17	0.9	16.8	0.7	27	32.9
GXR-1 Cert	0.960	41.0		1.22		3900	31.0	3.00	8.20	0.690	1380	16.6	760	13.8	427	14.0	32.0	38.0	0.800	18.0	0.770	54.0	122
GXR-4 Meas	1.2	35.2		2.3		20	3.59	2.27	12.6	1.30	17.6	5.0	69.4	15.5	93.4	125	11.8	37	8.6	292	0.2	6	3.9
GXR-4 Cert	6.30	42.0		1.90		110	4.00	2.80	14.6	1.63	19.0	5.60	73.0	20.0	98.0	160	14.0	186	10.0	310	0.270	5.60	4.80
SDC-1 Meas	0.6	29.5	3.4	3.2	1.2	< 10		3.25	15.2	1.48			94.3	17.5	0.6	101		22	0.9			< 1	< 0.1
SDC-1 Cert	8.30	38.0	4.10	3.00	1.50	200.00		4.00	18.0	1.70			103.00	21.00	0.220	127.00		290.00	21.00			3.00	0.54
GXR-6 Meas	1.8	21.6		0.9		< 10	0.29	3.51	11.9	0.65	0.18	1.4	125	25.9	238	71.9	11.3	59	1.5	0.76	< 0.1	< 1	1.2
GXR-6 Cert	4.30	27.0		1.40		68.0	1.30	4.20	13.8	0.760	0.290	0.940	118	35.0	330	90.0	14.0	110	7.50	2.40	0.260	1.70	3.60
LKSD-4 Meas																							
LKSD-4 Cert																							
LKSD-4 Meas																							
LKSD-4 Cert																							
BaSO4 Meas																							
BaSO4 Cert																							
BaSO4 Meas																							
BaSO4 Cert																							
SY-4 Meas																							
SY-4 Cert																							
SGR-1b Meas																							
SGR-1b Cert																							
USZ 25-2006 Meas																							
USZ 25-2006 Cert																							
DNC-1a Meas		245							52.1	0.54			67.7	11.9		2.5	14.3	31	1.3				1.1
DNC-1a Cert		247							57.0	0.59			70.0	15		5	18.0	38.0	3				0.96
RTS-3a Meas																							
RTS-3a Cert																							
GS311-4 Meas																							
GS311-4 Cert																							
SBC-1 Meas	3.1	79.7	3.4	3.2	1.2			7.07	20.8	1.78	0.68		197	23.8	24.5	131	29.0	106	13.9	2.43		5	1.2
SBC-1 Cert	3.7	82.8	3.80	3.20	1.40			8.2	22.7	1.98	0.70		186.0	27.0	25.7	147	36.5	134.0	15.3	2.40		3.3	1.01
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Meas																							
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Cert																							
CaCO3 Meas																							
CaCO3 Cert																							
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas	2.1	37.8	2.6	5.7	0.9	610		1.44	8.7	1.26	0.88		747	14.3		125	22.9	77	9.1	10.8			
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert	7.29	48.8	3.58	6.6	1.21	1440.00		1.82	12.4	1.44	1.05		760	17.6		149	32.7	259	26.2	13.3			
KM15-DC10 Orig	< 0.1	11.4	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10	1.59	0.26	1.0	0.12	0.04	0.4	250	0.4	1.5	7.5	2.8	5	0.8	0.42	< 0.1	< 1	2.6
KM15-DC10 Dup	< 0.1	12.1	0.3	0.1	< 0.1	< 10	1.21	0.23	1.0	0.12	0.04	1.2	252	0.6	2.6	7.5	2.8	5	0.9	0.25	< 0.1	< 1	3.3
Method Blank																							
Method Blank																							
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 10	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.02	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1

QC

Analyte Symbol	Te	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Gd	Tb	Dy	Cu	Ge	Tm	Yb	Lu	Ta	Sr	W	Re	Tl	Pb	Th	U
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.5	0.1	0.1
Method Code	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS	TD-MS
GXR-1 Meas	8.7	528	6.9	13.5		8.0	2.7	3.7	0.7	3.9	1230		0.3	2.1	0.3	< 0.1	268	151		0.37	751	2.3	31.1
GXR-1 Cert	13.0	750	7.50	17.0		18.0	2.70	4.20	0.830	4.30	1110		0.430	1.90	0.280	0.175	275	164		0.390	730	2.44	34.9
GXR-4 Meas	0.7	259	54.4	104		38.2	5.8	4.4	0.5	2.3	6050		0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	188	35.5		2.84	46.3	17.5	5.1
GXR-4 Cert	0.970	1640	64.5	102		45.0	6.60	5.25	0.360	2.60	6520		0.210	1.60	0.170	0.790	221	30.8		3.20	52.0	22.5	6.20
SDC-1 Meas		536	38.8	84.7		39.9	7.6	6.5	1.0	5.4	28.6		0.5	3.3		< 0.1	151	< 0.1		0.53	27.1	10.5	2.5
SDC-1 Cert		630	42.00	93.00		40.00	8.20	7.00	1.20	6.70	30.000		0.65	4.00		1.20	180.00	0.80		0.70	25.00	12.00	3.10
GXR-6 Meas	< 0.1	1140	12.7	34.1		12.4	2.6	2.5	0.4	2.0	60.8			1.7	0.3	< 0.1	36.8	0.2		1.96	98.3	4.7	1.3
GXR-6 Cert	0.0180	1300	13.9	36.0		13.0	2.67	2.97	0.415	2.80	66.0			2.40	0.330	0.485	35.0	1.90		2.20	101	5.30	1.54
LKSD-4 Meas																							
LKSD-4 Cert																							
LKSD-4 Meas																							
LKSD-4 Cert																							
BaSO4 Meas																							
BaSO4 Cert																							
BaSO4 Meas																							
BaSO4 Cert																							
SY-4 Meas																							
SY-4 Cert																							
SGR-1b Meas																							
SGR-1b Cert																							
USZ 25-2006 Meas																							
USZ 25-2006 Cert																							
DNC-1a Meas		90	3.5			4.8					87.8			1.8			127				6.1		
DNC-1a Cert		118	3.6			5.20					100.00			2.0			144.0				6.3		
RTS-3a Meas																							
RTS-3a Cert																							
GS311-4 Meas																							
GS311-4 Cert																							
SBC-1 Meas		684	50.9	105	12.7	48.0	9.4	8.2	1.1	5.8	28.4		0.5	3.4	0.5	0.8	165	1.2		0.89	33.9	14.6	5.4
SBC-1 Cert		788.0	52.5	108.0	12.6	49.2	9.6	8.5	1.20	7.10	31.0000		0.56	3.64	0.54	1.10	178.0	1.60		0.89	35.0	15.8	5.76
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Meas																							
NBM-1 (slight fzz) Cert																							
CaCO3 Meas																							
CaCO3 Cert																							
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Meas		828	43.9	94.7	10.4	36.9	6.6	5.4	0.7	4.0	229		0.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	132	0.2			750	12.1	2.2
SdAR-M2 (U.S.G.S.) Cert		990	46.6	98.8	11.0	39.4	7.18	6.28	0.97	5.88	236.0000		0.54	3.63	0.54	1.8	144	2.8			808	14.2	2.53
KM15-DC10 Orig	< 0.1	167	3.7	7.4	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	7.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	1810	0.5	< 0.001	< 0.05	58.4	0.8	1.3
KM15-DC10 Dup	0.1	161	3.6	7.5	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.6	< 0.1	0.4	8.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	1780	0.4	< 0.001	< 0.05	76.8	0.8	1.3
Method Blank																							
Method Blank																							
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1

Appendix B - unpublished data

Norex compilation map 1987

Geology and Drill Hole location map in the South Zone (scan of blueprint)

Soux, C. L. of OREX Laboratories Ltd

Mineralogical Study of sample DC-01, July 1989

Hawthorne G., P. Eng

Review of Process Metallurgy, Dominion Creek Gold Deposit, March 1997

Kocsis, Stephen, P. Geo

Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property, May 14, 1997

David K. Makepeace, M. Eng., P. Eng.

Summary review of the Welbar and Domin Projects July 7, 2000

Addendum to Summary review of the Welbar and Domin Projects, July 23, 2000

Geological Review of the Welbar and Domin Projects, May 10, 2002

Technical Report on the Dominion Creek Project for XMP Mining Ltd, August 22, 2003

Figure 4: Geology and Drill Hole Locations in the South Deposit (DDH 1-26)

MINERALOGICAL STUDY OF SAMPLE DC-01

For
Intertech Minerals Corp.

By
C. L. Soux, BSc.
(July, 1989)

626 - 510 W Hastings St.
681-8999

OREX Laboratories Ltd.
APPLIED MINERALOGY - PETROGRAPHY

MINERALOGICAL STUDY OF SAMPLE DC-01

For
Intertech Minerals Corp.

By
C. Soux, BSc.

1. Introduction

A gold bearing sample was delivered to Orex Laboratories Ltd. by Intertech Minerals Corp. for the purpose of carrying out a complete mineralogical analysis of the ore.

The objectives of the present study are: i) to identify and quantify the relative amounts of minerals in the sample, ii) to establish the nature of gold mineralization and iii) to investigate the ammenability of the ore to different concentration processes, in order to recover metal values.

2. Method of Investigation

2.1. Sample Preparation

The samples were treated according to the flowsheet shown in Figure 1.

The original sample (DC-01) was ground to 100% passing 2mm (≈10#). This relatively coarse grind was chosen in order to have a homogeneous and representative sample and to facilitate the study of associations of the different minerals, while preventing excessive comminution of possible coarse economic minerals present in the ore.

2.2. Microscopic Analysis

The microscopic analysis was done through observation of polished sections of concentrate 1 (K1), concentrate 2 (K2) and middlings (M) products using a reflected light polarizing microscope. The mode of occurence, intergrowths, and grain size size of gold in each sample was recorded, as well as the relative amounts of minerals present and their textural relationships.

The modal analysis for the minerals in the concentrates and middlings products was done by microscopic estimation. In the tailings product, modal analysis was done by visual estimation using a stereo microscope.

3. Discussion of Results

The modal analysis and description of textures and mode of occurence of the individual ore minerals present, in each polished section, are given in separate mineralographic report sheets included at the end of the present report.

As a whole, and in order of abundance, the following ore minerals were observed (Table 1): Galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor quantities of cerussite, tetrahedrite, covellite and gold. All these minerals make up almost 50% of the sample, while the other 50% is composed of quartz.

In general, all ore minerals are intimately intergrown at relatively fine grain sizes, while quartz occurs as larger grains.

Stereo-microscopic analysis of the tailings (T) product shows that at the original grind, ≈7% of the sulphides are still tied up to quartz grains.

Gold, in concentrate 1 (K1) product is present as liberated particles (90%). The rest (10%) is intergrown mainly with galena and to a lesser extent with pyrite. The size range of gold particles in this product varies between 10 microns and 250 microns. The particle size of maximum frequency being 25 to 50 microns.

In concentrate 2 (K2) and middlings (M) products, gold is observed mainly as rounded inclusions or blebs in pyrite. The size range of these gold inclusions ranges between 5 microns and 20 microns.

Analysis of the metallurgical balance for gold in the different products

(Table 2), shows a good correlation with the microscopic observations, thus: Due to the relatively fine size of the gold, i) only 4% of the total gold in the sample was recovered in the K1 product and only 3.6% of the gold was liberated, ii) 72% of the total gold reports in the (K2) and (M) products, while 24% remains tied up in the tailings (T) product.

From these results, it is evident that even at finer grinds of the ore, the liberation and thus the concentration of gold values will be difficult. ??

The results in Table 2 and Table 3 indicate that the sulphide (mainly galena and sphalerite) gravity concentrate, contains 76% of the total gold with a grade of 2.9 oz/ton gold. Furthermore, over 90% of the sulphides were recovered. Silver recoveries should also be >90% since silver values are tied up minly in galena and tetrahedrite and possibly in sphalerite. The silver grade in this concentrate will be ≈19oz/ton (Appendix)

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions are drawn from the mineralogical study:

- The ore contains ≈50% sulphides and 50% quartz, with a gold grade of 2.15 oz/ton
- In order of abundance, the following ore minerals are present: Galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor quantities of cerussite, tetrahedrite, covellite and gold
- In general, all ore minerals are intimately intergrown at relatively fine grain sizes
- Gold occurs associated mainly with galena and pyrite. Most of the gold is present as fine grains (10µ to 50µ)
- At the original grind of 100% passing 2mm (≈10#), only 3.6 % of the gold was liberated with a recovery of 4 % in the first concentrate. It is evident then that, even considering fine grinding, the liberation and thus the concentration of gold values will be difficult
- However, the sulphide (mainly galena and sphalerite) gravity concentrate, contains 76% of the total gold with a grade of 2.9 oz/ton gold. Furthermore, over 90% of the sulphides were recovered. Silver recoveries should also be >90% since silver values are tied up minly in galena and tetrahedrite and possibly in sphalerite. The silver grade in

this concentrate will be ≈19oz/ton

- In order to have reasonably high gold and silver recoveries, the following is recommended:

  - The ore should be ground to ≈100% passing 20# (840μ)
  - Obtain two fractions by cyclosizing: -840μ/+100μ and -100μ
  - Treat the coarse fraction either in a jig or shaking table and the finer fraction in a shaking table, to obtain a sulphide (mainly galena and sphalerite) concentrate. Any liberated gold will also report in the concentrates.

These concentrates should contain:

- Over 80% of the gold with a grade of ≈3 oz/ton Au.
- Over 90% of the sulphides
- Over 90% of the silver values with a grade of ≈20 oz/ton Ag.

Most losses will be in the slimes

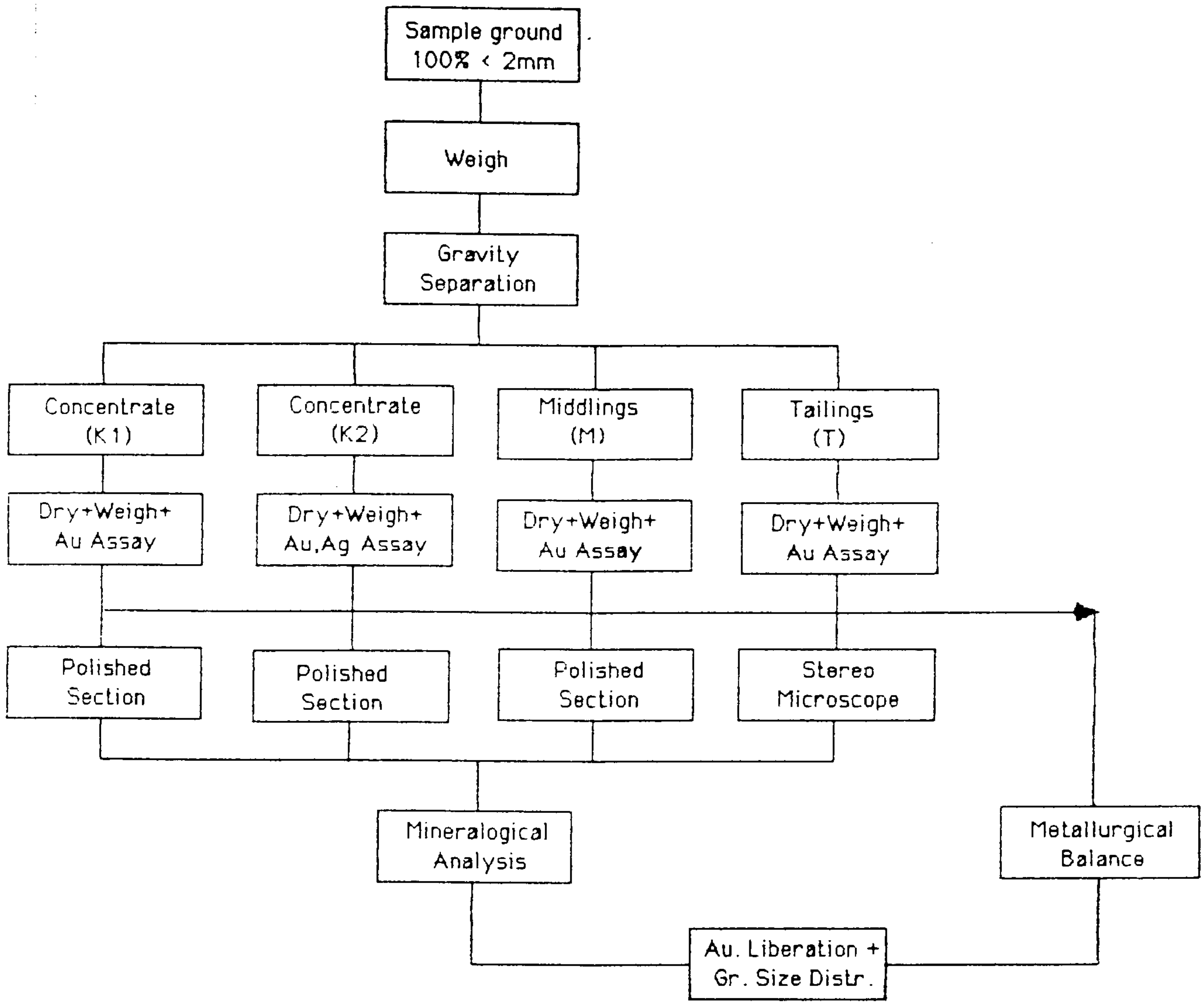


Fig. 1 SAMPLE PREPARATION FLOWSHEET

Table 1. MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION

	DC-01K1	(Conc. 1)	DC-01K2	(Conc. 2)	DC-01M	(Middlings)	DC-01T	(Tailings)		
WEIGHT (gm)		8.64		1490.00		825.00		1750.00	TOT.WT.(gm)	4073.84
WEIGHT (%)		0.22		36.57		20.25		42.96	TOT.WT.(%)	100.00
MINERALS	% Observed	% Relative	% Observed	% Relative	% Observed	% Relative	% Observed	% Relative		TOT.% REL.
Galena	99.00	0.21	50.00	18.29	25.00	5.06	3.00	1.29		24.85
Sphalerite	0.20	0.00	30.00	10.97	15.00	3.04	2.00	0.86		14.87
Pyrite	0.50	0.00	10.00	3.66	5.00	1.01	1.00	0.43		5.10
Chalcopyrite	0.10	0.00	5.00	1.83	3.00	0.61	0.50	0.21		2.65
Cerussite	0.10	0.00	3.00	1.10	2.00	0.41	0.50	0.21		1.72
Quartz	0.10	0.00	2.00	0.73	50.00	10.13	93.00	39.95		50.81
TOTAL		0.22		36.57		20.25		42.96		100.00

Table 2. METALLURGICAL BALANCE FOR GOLD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	SAMPLE	GRAVITY	WEIGHT	WEIGHT	Gold	UNITS	FRC. DISTR.
2	Nº	PRODUCT	(grams)	%	(oz/ton)		%
3	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------
4							
5	DC-01K1	Concentrate 1	8.84	0.22	39.531	8.58	3.98
6	DC-01K2	Concentrate 2	1490.00	36.57	2.764	101.09	46.94
7	DC-01M	Middlings	825.00	20.25	2.669	54.05	25.10
8	DC-01T	Tailings	1750.00	42.96	1.202	51.63	23.98
9	DC-01	TOTAL	4073.84	100.00	2.154	215.36	100.00

OREX Laboratories Ltd.
APPLIED MINERALOGY · PETROGRAPHY

Table 3. METALLURGICAL BALANCE FOR GOLD
(Tailings Excluded)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	SAMPLE	GRAVITY	WEIGHT	WEIGHT	Gold	UNITS	FRC. DISTR.
2	Nº	PRODUCT	(grams)	%	(oz/ton)		%
3	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
4							
5	DC-01K1	Concentrate 1	8.84	0.38	39.531	15.04	5.24
6	DC-01K2	Concentrate 2	1490.00	64.12	2.764	177.22	61.75
7	DC-01M	Middlings	825.00	35.50	2.669	94.75	33.01
8				0.00		0.00	0.00
9		TOTAL	2323.84	100.00	2.870	287.01	100.00

MINERALOGRAPHIC REPORT

by C. L. Soux

For: Intertech Minerals Corp.
Project: Dominion Creek
Sample: DC-01K1

Location:
Collector: A. Raven
Date Analyzed: July/21/89

MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Vein material containing abundant sulphides and quartz. This product (K1) represents the first gravity concentrate after grinding the original sample to 100% passing 2mm

MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS IN POLISHED SECTION

Abr.	Mineral	Chem. Formula	%	Description
Gn	Galena	Pb S	99	Mainly as free particles
Py	Pyrite	Fe S2	<1	Associated with Gn
Sph	Sphalerite	Zn S	<1	Associated with Gn and Cpy
Cpy	Chalcopyrite	Cu Fe S2	<<1	Associated with Gn and Sph
Au	Gold	Au	0.15	Free particles and associated w/ Gn+Py
Qtz	Quartz	Si O2	<<1	Discrete particles

TEXTURES AND DESCRIPTION:

This product is composed almost entirely of galena.
Galena particles enclose smaller grains of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite.
Gold is present as native gold. The degree of gold liberation, in this product, reaches 90%.
Where intergrown, gold is associated with galena and to a lesser degree with pyrite.
The size range of gold particles varies between 10 microns and 250 microns. The particle size of maximum frequency being 25 to 50 microns.

MINERALOGRAPHIC REPORT **by C. L. Soux**

For: Intertech Minerals Corp.
Project: Dominion Creek
Sample: DC-01K2

Location:
Collector: A. Raven
Date Analyzed: July/21/89

MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Vein material containing abundant sulphides and quartz. This product (K2), represents the second gravity concentrate after the original sample was ground to 100% passing 2mm

MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS IN POLISHED SECTION

Abr.	Mineral	Chem. Formula	%
Gn	Galena	PbS	50
Sph	Sphalerite	ZnS	30
Py	Pyrite	FeS_2	10
Cpy	Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$	5
Cer	Cerussite	$PbCO_3$	3
Tet	Tetrahedrite	$(Cu,Fe,Zn,Ag)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$	<<1
Cov	Covellite	CuS	<1
Au	Gold	Au	<<1
Qtz	Quartz	SiO_2	2

TEXTURES AND DESCRIPTION:

Galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite are found intimately intergrown
Galena replaces pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite
Sphalerite contains abundant exsolution bodies of chalcopyrite
Cerussite is an alteration product of galena
Covellite occurs always associated with cerussite
Gold is present mainly as rounded inclusions or blebs in pyrite. The size range of gold inclussions observed, varies between 5 microns to 20 microns.

MINERALOGRAPHIC REPORT

by C. L. Soux

For: Intertech Minerals Corp.
Project: Dominion Creeek
Sample: DC-01M

Location:
Collector: A. Raven
Date Analyzed: July/21/89

MACROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Vein material containing abundant sulphides and quartz. This product (M), represents the middlings gravity product, after grinding the original sample to 100% passing 2mm

MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS IN POLISHED SECTION

Abr.	Mineral	Chem. Formula	%
Gn	Galena	PbS	25
Sph	Sphalerite	ZnS	15
Py	Pyrite	FeS_2	5
Cpy	Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$	2
Cer	Cerussite	$PbCO_3$	2
Tet	Tetrahedrite	$(Cu,Fe,Zn,Ag)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$	<<1
Cov	Covellite	CuS	<<1
Au	Gold	Au	<<1
Qtz	Quartz	SiO_2	50

TEXTURES AND DESCRIPTION:

Please refer to description of DC-01K2 product

APPENDIX

(CHEMICAL ANALYSES)

705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524
TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

TORIES

LI IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
ISTS SAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

9V-0716-RA1

Certificate

Date: JUL-20-89

BORATORIES LTD.

Copy 1. DREX LABS LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

y the following Assay of 4 ROCK samples
?-89 by C.SIOUX.

AG G/TONNE	AG OZ/TON	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
		1355.36	39.531
662.0	19.31	94.75	2.764
		91.50	2.669
		41.20	1.202

Certified by

W-90020

FLOTATION TEST--IT-GF-1

Mar 13, 1990

CLIENT: WME - INTERTECH
(Alan Raven)

PROJECT:

SAMPLE: DC-16 / Approx. 4 Kg grading .81 oz/t Au.

OBJECTIVE: Preliminary gravity / flotation concentration test to evaluate processing response.

PROCEDURE: Grind: 1000 gm / 10 min / 67 % solids - new mill
Gravity: +200:1
Float: Staged rougher only to completion.
Wet/Dry screen tailing @ 325 mesh.

TEST CONDITIONS:

Time	Event	DF 250	3418A	PAX			CuSO4	lime	pH
0	Float 1	125	-	-				-	7.4
2	Float 2	63	5						
6		63	10						
9			20				200		
10	Finish	251	35				200		

All reagent additions in g/t.

METALLURGICAL CALCULATIONS:

		Assay - oz/t		Distribution - %	
Product	Wt %	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Pan Conc	0.44	13.4		10.0	
Float 1	1.13	2.2		4.2	
" 2	6.80	4.9		56.5	
Total conc	8.4	(5.0)		70.7	
Rough tails	91.6	0.118		29.3	
Feed (calc)	100.0	(0.589)		100.0	
assay		0.811			

SCREEN ANALYSIS: Flotation Tailing

Mesh	Micron	Wt %	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	As %
		34.0						
100	150							
		14.4						
150	105							
		11.1						
200	75							
		14.5						
325	45							
		26.0						
		100.0 (					)	

40.5 % - 200 mesh

OBSERVATIONS:

-- There were no visible metallics in the gravity concentrate.

-- The addition of $CuSO_4$ to the F-2 flotation stage did not significantly increase the recovery of sulphides.

-- The tailing settled well and responded well to the addition of SF 127.

CONCLUSIONS:

-- The gold recovery in the gravity stage, at 10.0 %, was modest and not worth pursuing for the modest tonnage which the deposit is known to contain.

-- Not particularly good flotation results, but perhaps more vigorous conditions will improve the results.

-- The distribution of Au in the flotation products suggests that the float should be pulled harder, since most of the Au was in the F-2 concentrate.

-- There was very little Au enrichment in the F-1 flotation concentrate, probably due to poor Au liberation.

-- The weight percent recovery, at 8.4 % overall is reasonably low, indicating that in all likelihood a "saleable" auriferous flotation concentrate can be produced.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

-- Perform another test at a finer grind, say 60 % - 200 mesh and with increased addition of collector.

Use PAX as the sole collector, at 100 g/t, up from 35 g/t of 3418A.

Assay the tailing fractions for Au.

(2626-2627)

W-90025

FLOTATION TEST--IT-F-2

Mar 21, 1990

CLIENT: WME - Intertech (Alan Raven)

PROJECT:

SAMPLE: DC-16 / Approx. 4 Kg grading .81 oz/t Au.

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate finer grinding than in test W-900020 and pull the rougher flotation harder.

PROCEDURE: Grind: 1000 gm / 12 min / 67 % solids - new mill
Gravity: no
Float: Bulk rougher only to completion, with 1 stage of cleaning.
Wet/Dry screen tailing @ 325 mesh.

TEST CONDITIONS:

Time	Event	DF 250	3418A	PAX	ZnSO4	NaCN	CuSO4	lime	pH
0	Float 1	125		20					7.4
2		63							
3		63							
4				30					
5		63		20					
7		125							
10	Finish	439		70					

All reagent additions in g/t.

METALLURGICAL CALCULATIONS:

		Assay - oz/t		Assay - %			
Product	Wt %	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe
F-1 CC	9.6	5.63	16.1	1.3	25.2	15.4	12.6
" CT	5.5	0.49					
F-1 RC	15.1	(3.75)					
Rough tails	84.9	0.048					
Feed (calc)	100.0	(0.608)					
assay		0.811					

		Distribution %					
Product	Wt %	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe
F-1 CC		88.8					
" CT		4.4					
F-1 RC		93.2					
Tails		6.8					
Feed		100.0					

Note: CC / cleaner concentrate
CT / cleaner tailing
RC / rougher concentrate

SCREEN ANALYSIS: Flotation Tailing

Mesh	Micron	Wt %	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	As %
		47.2	0.048					
150	105							
		12.6	0.042					
200	75							
		15.3	0.032					
325	45							
		24.9	0.060					
		100.0	(0.048				)	

40.2 % - 200 mesh

FLOTATION CONCENTRATE COMPOSITION

Mineral	%
Galena	29.3
Sphalerite	23.0
Pyrite	24.1
Chalcopyrite	3.8
Insol	16.5
Total sulphides	96.7

OBSERVATIONS:

-- The material required an unusually large addition of DF 250.

CONCLUSIONS:

-- The recovery of Au is much improved over the previous test, although the tailing is still somewhat high, at 0.048 oz/t Au.

-- The tailing fractional analysis indicates that finer grinding will not benefit the Au recovery. The elevated grade of the -325 mesh fraction indicates possible sliming.

-- Evaluate stronger frothers at some future date.

-- Although the testing has probably not optimized the processing potential, it has indicated the ability to produce a "saleable" flotation concentrate at an acceptable recovery.

-- The flotation concentrate contains considerable galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. If the ore reserves were greater, it would be worthwhile to attempt the separate production of lead and zinc concentrates as well as improved removal of pyrite. This bulk concentrate will be processed as a lead concentrate, in which the lead will be well paid, but the zinc payments will be for only about 60 % of the contained Zn.

-- The attached ICP analysis indicates modest concentrations of: As (905 ppm), Sb (1.1 %), Hg (75 ppm), Cd (1,550 ppm).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

-- Prepare a financial feasibility based upon this flotation metallurgy.

(2636-2637)

APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC

1100-789 W. PENDER ST

VANCOUVER, B.C.

REVIEW OF PROCESS METALLURGY

DOMINION CREEK GOLD DEPOSIT

G.HAWTHORN, P.ENG

MARCH 1997

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Westcoast Mineral Testing Inc (WMT) was retained by Applied Mine Technologies Inc (AMT) to review existing mineral process related studies which have been performed on samples from this property.

These include:

(a) Mineralogical Study by Orex Laboratories / 1989

(b) Laboratory gravity / flotation testing by WMT / 1990

(c) Laboratory cyanidation testing by Westmin Premier mine / 1992

(d) Pilot processing of approximately 1,200 dmt of this material in 1992 by this writer.

2.0 MINERALOGY

The mineral description which is contained in the Orex report appear to reflect the metallic mineralogy of the deposit.

The processing recommendations were naive and beyond the capability of the author of the report, so should be discounted.

The sample, DC-1, which was investigated was almost certainly of a high grade, since the sulphide minerals represented about 50 % of the total, compared with < 10 % of the subsequent bulk sample. The mineral distribution, however appears to be consistent with the bulk sample.

The report identified the following sulphide minerals in decreasing abundance: galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, with minor metallic oxides and sulphides.

Although some of the gold was observed as mainly 25 - 50 micron free particles, the majority was present as fine grains at 10 - 50 micron intergrown mainly with Ga and Py.

The metallic sulphides generally exhibit intimate intergrowth (no suggestion of liberation size), indicating that differential flotation may not be achievable at economic grinds.

3.0 Laboratory Testing

3.1 Gravity / Flotation Response

Two flotation tests performed by WMT on a grab sample grading 0.6 oz/t Au indicated that this material responds quite well to flotation to produce a bulk sulphide concentrate, after 1 stage of cleaning, with the following analysis:

Element	Assay
Au - oz/t	6
Ag - "	16
Pb - %	25
Zn - "	15
Fe - "	13
Cu - "	1
Insol - "	17

An ICP analysis failed to identify any metals which would significantly impact upon the ability to market this concentrate. Subsequently, concentrate from the bulk program indicated minor elevated antimony which incurred a modest penalty, equivalent to $ C 0.16 / sdt of ore.

The mineral composition of the concentrate follows:

Mineral	%
Ga	29.3
Sph	23.0
Py	24.1
Cp	3.8
Insol	16.5
Total	96.7

The metallurgical statement from the second laboratory test follows:

Product	Wt %	Au - oz/t	Au Dist %
1CC	9.6	5.6	88.8
1CT	5.5	0.49	4.4
RC	15.1	(3.75)	93.2
RT	84.9	0.048	6.8
Feed	100.0	(0.608) 0.811	100.0

The tailing fractional analysis indicates that the material is not grind sensitive and the achieved coarse grind of 40 % minus 200 mesh is more than adequate.

Mesh	Wt %	Au oz/t
	47.2	0.048
150		
	12.6	0.042
200		
	15.3	0.032
325		
	24.9	0.060
Total	100.0	(0.048)

The first of these two tests included panning prior to flotation. 10.0 % of the gold was recovered at a ratio of concentration of about 250:1. Also in this test a sulphide selective reagent (Cytec's Aerophene 3418A) was used in an attempt to recover gold without recovering sulphides. The results were not encouraging, indicated by a low gold recovery of 71 %. This is consistent with the Orex report, confirming that the recovery of gold is closely tied to the recovery of sulphides.

3.2 Cyanidation

Westmin performed 6 cyanidation tests all of which indicated high cyanide consumption, except when insufficient cyanide was added.

Test	Sample	Au Extraction %	Cyanide Cons kg/t
L01	VC1	22	1.0
2	"	14	2.0
3	"	31	5.0
4	"	64	7.9
4-RE	"	93	15.8
5	VC2	77	11.1
6	"	78	10.2

Although it may be speculated that the recovery of gold is directly related to high additions of cyanide, Westmin suggested that the improved recovery when L04 tailing was releached was due to possible "roasting" of the original tailing.

The pregnant solution analysis from test L05 is typical of the "successful" tests in exhibiting quite high concentrations of: Cu, Zn, and Pb, but a low concentration of Fe.

Element	ppm
Au	0.30
Ag	0.57
Cu	395
Fe	1
Zn	322
Pb	134

Undoubtedly, the report would have contained more general information if it had been performed other than to determined the amenability of this material to the Westmin, Premier cyanidation circuit.

Nevertheless, the data does not offer much encouragement in terms of the response of this material to cyanidation, if for no other reason than the high consumption of cyanide.

4.0 BULK SAMPLE TESTING

The writer performed bulk flotation testing on a nominal 1,200 tonne sample of "ore" grading approximately 0.48 oz/t Au.

4.1 Process Plant / Flowsheet

The crushing circuit consisted of 2 stages using a 10" X 20" jaw crusher followed by a 24" cone crusher in closed circuit with a 3' X 10' single deck vibrating screen to produce a minus 11 mm ball mill feed. No useful crushing rate data was obtained since the feed rate was controlled by manual breaking of rock on the 8" grizzly which was located on top of the coarse ore bin.

Ore was fed from the FOB using a slot feeder operating at about 6 m / min.

The single stage ball mill grinding circuit used a 50 HP - 5' X 5' mill in closed circuit with a 6" hydrocyclone. The ball mill consumed about 42 HP, equivalent to about 16 kwh/dmt. No screen analysis data was obtained, but the product was coarse, and probably not far from 50 % minus 200 mesh.

The cyclone overflow was fed to an 8 cell bank of Denver # 18 SP flotation machine (6 roughers / 1 cleaner / 1 idle cell). Retention time, at about 30 minutes, was a function of the physical plant and not a reflection upon the needs of the Dominion Creek ore. The prior laboratory testing program, however suggested that 30 minutes was an appropriate criteria.

Flotation reagents consisted of PAX, at about 150 g/t, and DF 250 at 12 g/t. MIBC was used initially, but at the low addition rate which was required, water soluble DF250 proved to be a superior alternative from the perspective of feed rate control, much lower reagent consumption, and improved froth bed stability.

The flotation concentrate was dewatered, without thickening, on a 18" dia. X 12" wide drum filter to produce a readily handled concentrate with an average 10.8 % moisture content. This concentrate was directly bagged in woven poly bags with a rated capacity of 1.5 MT.

4.2 Metallurgical Response

The following metallurgical results were in good agreement with the prior laboratory testing.

Product	Wt %	Au - oz/t	Au Dist %
1CC	6.1	7.3	92.2
RT	93.9	0.040	7.8
Feed	100.0	(0.482)	100.0

The other analyses which reflect the concentrate quality are shown below and are consistent with the prior laboratory test results.

Element	Assay
Au - oz/t	7
Ag - "	16
Pb - %	32
Zn - "	23
Fe - "	8
Cu - "	1.3
As - "	0.03
Sb - "	0.20
Hg - ppm	< detection limits

The Cominco, Trail smelter paid for 93 % of the Au, 91.5 % of the Ag, 92 % of the Pb, and 40 % of the Cu, with a minor penalty for Sb and moisture content which slightly exceeded 10 %.

Note that lead concentrates incur heavy treatment charges, in this case at $ 260 / sdt, which exceeded the payment for lead and copper by almost $ 100 / ton. Undoubtedly better smelter terms could be negotiated, particularly related to gold payment terms, once an assured supply of concentrate can be demonstrated.

4.2 Other Comments

4.2.1 Feed Size

The sample as mined was extremely coarse so that more effort was expended in breaking coarse rock than in any other task. The photographs of the coarse ore stockpile which you have viewed indicate that a very large percentage of the sample had dimensions which exceeded 600 mm, well beyond the size of any primary crusher which would reasonably be fitted to any small capacity milling plant.

The oversize rock was of a different mineral character than that of the finer and darker material in that it was consistently "clean" quartz material. Nevertheless, at the end off the run, when the feed mainly consisted of reblasted coarse rock, there did not appear to be any decrease in the concentrate production rate or quality.

This may or may not be a useful observation, but it should be considered during any future exploration program.

4.2.2 Miscellaneous Comments

Because of financial constraints which were apparent from the commencement of the bulk program, some data which could have been obtained was not. However, the following comments may be useful:

(a) The ore fed very well through the circuit, even at the low ball mill feed rate of 50 mtd, equivalent to about 35 kg/min.

(b) Screening within the crushing circuit was uneventful, and screen blinding was never a problem.

(c) The concentrate filter performed well on the unthickened flotation concentrate. However, in future installations, I would be inclined to provide about 3 hr of agitated storage between the flotation circuit and the filter to allow for replacement of the filter cloth without interrupting the operation of the main circuit.

(d) The tailing settled well in the adjacent tailing pond.

(e) We did not recycle water since we were not required to do so.

(f) Water addition to the circuit was mainly regulated to maintain steady flow. The slurry quality was very good, and operating densities of 70 - 75 % S in the grinding mill and 40 % S in the cyclone overflow are achievable.

5.0 MINERAL PROCESSING OPTIONS

The data indicates that this material can be processed by flotation to produce a gold concentrate containing substantial quantities of Ga, Sph, and Py.

The Orex data suggests that it may not be feasible to separate the three main sulphide minerals and it may in any case not be cost effective to do so, since the Orex report indicates that gold is finely locked in both Ga and Py.

Although the cyanidation results were not encouraging, an additional test should be performed on both a whole ore sample and on flotation concentrate. This will probably be "unsuccessful", but it should be run since it may be more cost effective to cyanide leach the concentrate than to smelt it.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Process Testing

Once the deposit has been better explored and additional reserves are hopefully developed, further limited laboratory testing should be undertaken.

This testing should confirm the ability to recovery a gold / bulk sulphide flotation concentrate, and the potential for differential flotation.

The second stage of investigation would occur only after having achieved acceptable recoveries and concentrate grades in the first stage, and after utilizing optical microscopy to determine the feasibility of separating the dominant sulphide minerals.

Depending upon the results which are achieved from the flotation testing, it may be sound to perform limited additional cyanidation testing.

6.2 Environmental Impact

I cannot remember whether the application for the bulk sample run included any acid generation testing data. This should be checked with Allen Raven, since I think that ABA (acid-base accounting) was performed on typical sample(s) of flotation tailing .

ABA can be performed by Chemex at a cost of about $ 70 / sample.

As well, it probably would be useful to include ICP analyses of the flotation tailing solution as a measure of the solubility of the metallic minerals.

Thank you

G.Hawthorn, P.Eng

Attachments: (1) Orex Report
(2) WMT flotation test reports
(3) Westmin cyanidation test reports
(4) Cominco smelter settlement / first shipment

(g-0590)

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
SUITE 1100, 789 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1H2

and

GOLD CITY MINING CORPORATION
600 - 750 CAMBIE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5E5

by

STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
CARIBOO MINING SERVICES
301-776 VAUGHAN STREET
QUESNEL, B.C., V2J 2T5

MAY 14, 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

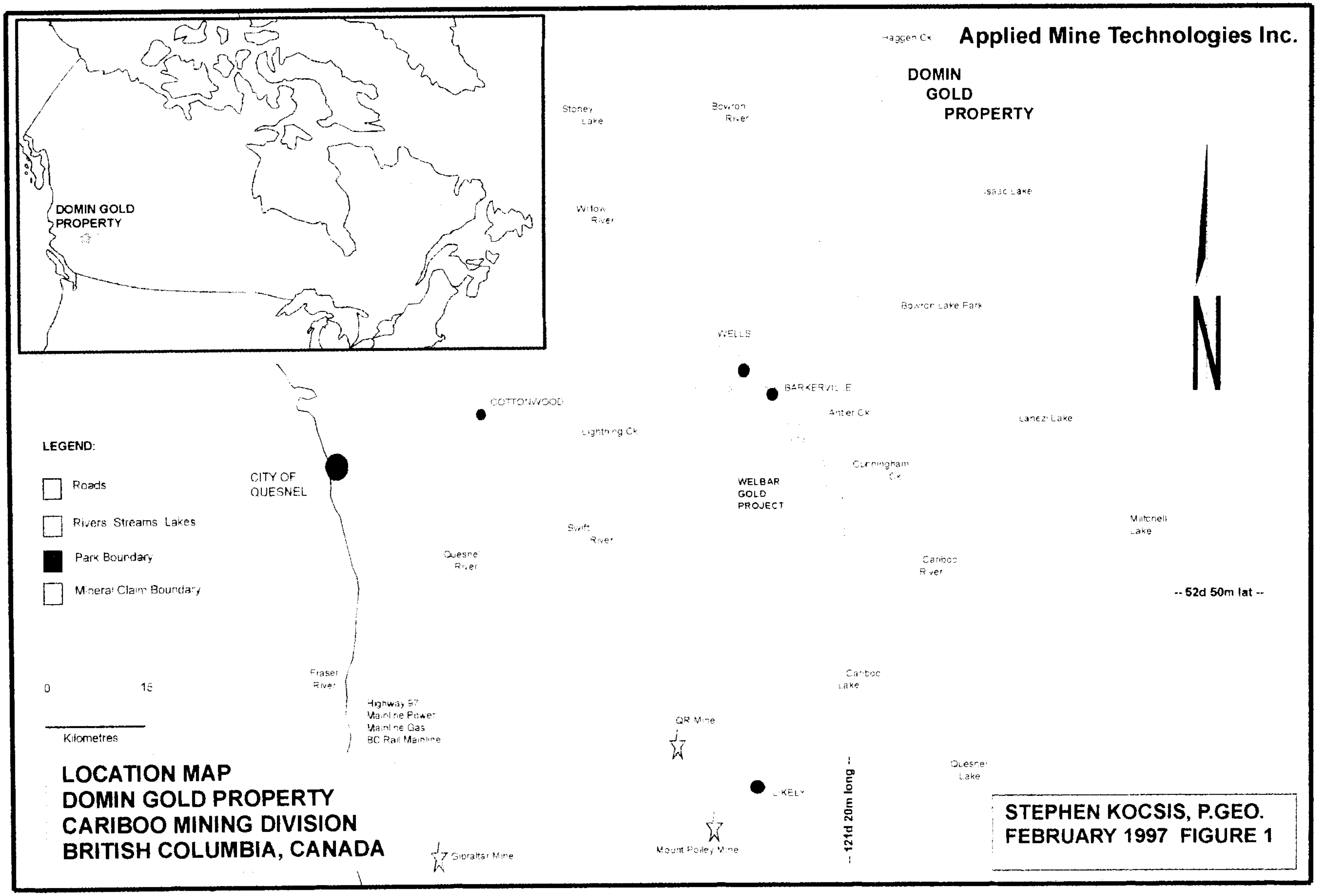
INTRODUCTION

The Domin Gold Property covers one of the most promising lode gold discovery (1986) in the Cariboo Mining District since the turn of the century. The Property is situated 43 km north-northeast of the historic Wells Mining Camp where production from three past lode gold producers totaled 38.1 million grams of gold from 2.74 million tonnes of ore. This report contains information gathered from exploration work performed on the Property between 1986 and 1992, and illustrates important similarities between gold-mineralization on the Property and at the Wells Mining Camp.

The Property consists of 151 mineral claim units and covers approximately 3,750 hectares of land in the Clear Mountain area, Central British Columbia. The Property is centrally located over two recently discovered gold-mineralized zones (South and North Zones), and covers part of a significant 40 km long regional southeast trend of elevated Pb-As-Sb concentrations (95th and 98th percentiles) in stream sediments.

Significant gold-mineralized quartz structures in the South Zone are structurally controlled along a northwest striking fault called the 155 Fault. This fault projects 300 m into significant gold-mineralized quartz structures in the North Zone. Both mineralized Zones coincide with the regional stream sediment geochem trend of elevated Pb-As-Sb, and a 2 km long open ended geochem soil lead anomaly (25 to 12,000 ppm Pb). All three of these elements are strongly associated with lode gold in the region. Clusters of elevated Pb, As and Sb concentrations on the Property along Dominion Creek and upper Littlefield Creek are comparable to clusters found in the Wells-Barkerville gold field where 38.3 million grams of lode gold, and an estimated 77.5 million grams of placer gold were produced.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. commenced detailed exploration on the Property after localized gold-mineralized galena-rich quartz floats were identified along Dominion Creek by a prospector in 1986. Noranda's trenching program, over the South Zone, exposed four closely-spaced gold-mineralized quartz structures consisting of galena-enriched massive quartz veins, quartz stringers, and silicified layers. These quartz structures are associated with the northwest striking 155 Fault that parallels the mapped location of a more prominent structure called the Isaac Lake Fault at a distance of 300 m to the east. Results from surface and drill sampling along the structures in the South Zone include significant gold grades over considerable widths, or up to 24.7 gpt Au across 5.8 m true width.


Applied Mine Technologies Inc.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
Stoney Lake
Bowron River
Willow River
Isaac Lake
Bowron Lake Park
WELLS
BARKERVILLE
COTTONWOOD
Antler Ck
Lanezi Lake
Lightning Ck
LEGEND:
Roads
Rivers Streams Lakes
Park Boundary
Mineral Claim Boundary
CITY OF QUESNEL
Cunningham Ck
WELBAR GOLD PROJECT
Swift River
Mitchell Lake
Quesnel River
Cariboo River
-- 52d 50m lat --
0
15
Kilometres
Fraser River
Highway 97
Mainline Power
Mainline Gas
BC Rail Mainline
Cariboo Lake
QR Mine
LIKELY
Quesnel Lake
-- 121d 20m long --
Mount Polley Mine
Gibraltar Mine
N
LOCATION MAP
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 1

14/5/97

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

The Domin Gold Property is located along Dominion Creek, near Clear Mountain, in the Cariboo Mining District of central British Columbia. The central part of the Property, or gold-mineralized South Zone is situated at 1,460 m a.s.l., on UTM coordinates 5923500mN and 615000mE.

The northern boundary of the Bowron Lake Provincial Park lies 1 km south of the Property. A current study by the B.C. Ministry may result in an expansion of the Park that will shift the north boundary approximately 3 km to the north.

The Property is situated along the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains in an area where local relief varies from 1,160 to 1,860 m a.s.l. (figure 4). The terrain across the Property slopes moderately to steeply along Dominion Creek between the 1,220 m and 1,520 m elevations, and slopes moderately above the 1,520 m elevation. Most of the Property is forested with mature white spruce and balsam fir, and is covered with a moderately dense undergrowth of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devils club.

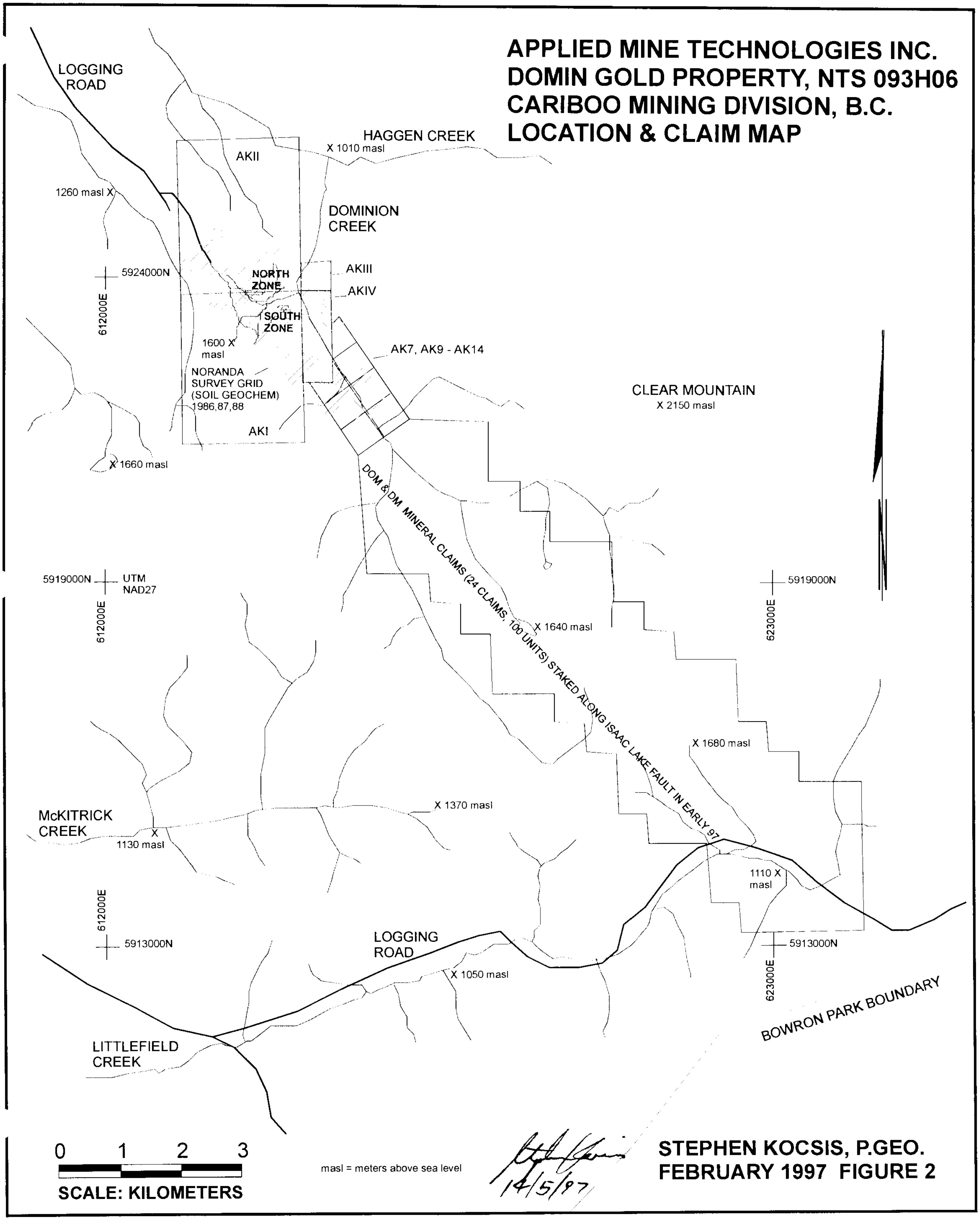
The Property is located on NTS map 93H6 at a point 43 km north-northeast of Wells, and 110 km east-southeast of Prince George (figure 1). From Quesnel, the Property can be reached by driving 75 km east along Highway 26 to Wells; another 5 km east along Highway 26 to the Bowron Lake Road; 24 km north along the gravel-top Bowron Lake Road to Bowron Lake; and approximately 55 km north and east along various gravel-top logging roads. The final 13 km of road is not graveled and a 4-wheel drive vehicle may be required for access to the Property during wet weather.

Claim Status

The Domin Gold Property consists of 151 claim units (Table 1) and covers approximately 3,750 hectares of land. The claims are drafted on B.C. Ministry mineral claim maps 93H06W and 93H06E. Alan Raven of Prince George, British Columbia, holds 100% interest in the AKI-AKIV claims, and has a 3 km area of mutual interest from the boundary of these claims. Gold City Mining Corporation has an option to earn 100% of the AK claim group interest - subject to a 2% NSR royalty. Applied Mine Technologies Inc. joined Gold City Mining Corporation on a 50/50 basis in acquiring the Domin Gold Property.

Table 1: List of Property Claim Tenures

TENURE	CLAIM NAME	CLAIM UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
205239	AKI	20	Aug 08, 1998
205240	AKII	20	Aug 08, 1998
205241	AKIII	1	Aug 08, 1998
205242	AKIV	3	Aug 08, 1998
353532	AK-7	1	Feb 04, 1998
353533	AK-9	1	Feb 04, 1998
353534	AK-10	1	Feb 04, 1998
353535	AK-11	1	Feb 04, 1998
353536	AK-12	1	Feb 04, 1998
353539	AK-13	1	Feb 04, 1998
353537	AK-14	1	Feb 04, 1998
354014	DM4	1	Feb 20, 1998
354015	DM5	1	Feb 20, 1998
354011	DM1	1	Feb 21, 1998
354012	DM2	1	Feb 21, 1998
354013	DM3	1	Feb 21, 1998
354019	DM9	1	Feb 21, 1998
354020	DM10	1	Feb 21, 1998
354021	DM12	1	Feb 21, 1998
354022	DM13	1	Feb 21, 1998
354009	DOM1	20	Feb 22, 1998
354010	DOM2	20	Feb 22, 1998
354016	DM6	1	Feb 22, 1998
354017	DM7	1	Feb 22, 1998
354018	DM8	1	Feb 22, 1998
354278	DM11	1	Mar 12, 1998
354279	DM14	1	Mar 12, 1998
354280	DM15	1	Mar 12, 1998
354281	DM16	1	Mar 12, 1998
354276	DOM3	20	Mar 13, 1998
354277	DOM4	20	Mar 13, 1998
354282	DM17	1	Mar 13, 1998
354283	DM18	1	Mar 13, 1998
354284	DM19	1	Mar 13, 1998
354285	DM20	1	Mar 13, 1998
Total		**151**	


APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY, NTS 093H06
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCATION & CLAIM MAP
LOGGING ROAD
HAGGEN CREEK
X 1010 masl
AKII
1260 masl X
DOMINION CREEK
5924000N
612000E
NORTH ZONE
AKIII
AKIV
SOUTH ZONE
1600 X masl
AK7, AK9 - AK14
NORANDA SURVEY GRID (SOIL GEOCHEM) 1986,87,88
CLEAR MOUNTAIN
X 2150 masl
AKI
X 1660 masl
DOM & DM MINERAL CLAIMS (24 CLAIMS, 100 UNITS) STAKED ALONG ISAAC LAKE FAULT IN EARLY 97
5919000N
UTM NAD27
612000E
5919000N
623000E
X 1640 masl
X 1680 masl
X 1370 masl
McKITRICK CREEK
X 1130 masl
1110 X masl
612000E
5913000N
LOGGING ROAD
5913000N
623000E
X 1050 masl
BOWRON PARK BOUNDARY
LITTLEFIELD CREEK
0 1 2 3
SCALE: KILOMETERS
masl = meters above sea level
14/5/97
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 2

Climate

The following meteorological data for Barkerville, located 45 km south-southwest of the Domin Gold Property (figure 1), is based on measurements made during a period extending from 1961 to 1990. Extreme records include data from 1888 to 1990. Barkerville averages 526.4 mm of rainfall and 515.5 cm of snowfall annually. Daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in July averages 35.6°C and 5.3°C. Daily high and low average temperatures in January are minus 4.5°C and minus 14.0°C. Extreme minimum temperatures in January fall to minus 46.7°C. The average number of frost free days is 52 days annually.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The 1984 B.C. government Regional Geochemical Survey (GSC, Open File 1107, 1985) identified anomalous Pb-As-Sb concentrations in stream sediments collected from the Clear Mountain area. The anomalous values are clustered along a northwest-trending linear trend that parallels a regional structure called the Isaac Lake Fault (figures 4, 5 and 6), and appears to be associated with a group of rocks in the Cariboo Terrane called the Isaac Formation. This survey was followed in 1985 by a detailed silt and panned stream sediment sampling program on Dominion Creek (GSC, Paper 1986-1).

In August 1986, the AK claims were staked by Nathen Kencayd after discovering gold-bearing galena-enriched quartz boulders in local stream gravels. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. optioned the AK claims from Kencayd in September of 1986 and performed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and trenching on the Property during a period commencing October 1986 and ending in August 1987. Noranda's geologists, Savell and Bradish (1987), concluded that exposed gold-mineralized structures on the Property display economic grades and widths. They also stated that the potential for locating similar structures elsewhere on the Property is excellent.

Noranda's trenching program exposed several gold-bearing quartz vein structures in two areas called the South and North zones (figure 4). Four of the quartz structures contain significant gold values over considerable widths. The highest gold assays obtained from surface sampling came from 3 separate quartz veins and 1 subsidiary vein in the South Zone (figure 9); 14.13 gpt Au across 1.3 m (1A Vein); 27.53 gpt Au across 0.65 m (1B Subsidiary Vein); 32.09 gpt Au across 2.4 m (2B Vein); and 31.8 gpt Au across 4.4 m (3B Vein). In addition, a quartz vein located 210 m southeast along strike from the 2B Vein contained assays up to 3.02 gpt Au across 0.5 m and 2.5 gpt across 0.3 m.

Noranda also discovered 2 gold-bearing structures in a location called the North Zone - situated 300 to 600 m northwest of the South Zone (figures 4 and 8). The first structure is a 2 to 4 m wide zone of silicification with assays reaching 6.21 gpt Au across 2.4m and 43.06 gpt Au in a grab sample (located near DDH-47 collar). The second structure, located 300 m northeast of the first, consists of a 0.25 to 0.7 m wide quartz vein where two assays returned values of 27.57 and 17.21 gpt Au (located near DDH-52 collar).

Results from bedrock mapping by Noranda geologists (Savell and Bradish, 1987) lead them to believe that they located an important northwest trending structure called the Isaac Lake fault. The assumed position of the fault is located to the east, within 300 m from the known gold-bearing zones (figure 4). This fault may have been a major conduit that carried gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions into local mineralized quartz structures. Other undiscovered auriferous zones could be present along the fault over its assumed strike length.

Noranda completed a 53 hole drill program and recovered 3,484 m of diamond core during a period extending from February 1987 to March 1988. The drill program confirmed high grade intercepts in the South Zone along the down-dip extensions of the 1A, 2B and 3B veins (figure 9). Two of the best intercepts were 10.44 gpt across a true width measuring 9.00 m (2B Vein), and 24.74 gpt Au across an estimated true width of 3.20 m (3B Vein). Each vein has a known strike length of about 30 m at the surface. The 1A and 2B Veins remain open at depth, but the 3B Vein terminates at a depth of 60 m. Another significant intercept (16.6 gpt Au across 3.6 m) was encountered in the 1A Vein at a distance of 30 m southeast from the 3B Vein. Six other quartz structures containing trace values to small concentrations of gold, and one high grade section occur in horizons above and below the 1A, 2B and 3B Structures.

After the completion of the 1988 drill program, Savell (1988) made recommendations for further drilling, trenching and soil-geochem sampling on the Property with proposed expenditures of $529,000. Campbell, K.V. (1988) wrote a brief report emphasizing the structural geology on the Domin Gold Property for Noranda. Campbell states "Significant precious and base metal mineralization is found both in quartz veins along the 155 Fault and in some silicified sections of argillaceous limestone". Campbell goes on to recommend preferred drill hole orientations and comments on vein intersections by prior drilling along the 155 Fault, and states "An examination of these profiles reveals that the subvertical 155 Fault and quartz vein zone widens at depth, from about 2 meters on the surface to possibly as much as 6 meters". He goes on to state, "Given the high grades that are locally present, I would have no hesitation in recommending a short (200 meter) exploration adit along the 155 Fault, collared at a level 50 meters below the surface of the 1A Vein".

Despite these positive recommendations Noranda decided not to pursue further work on several of their Properties in 1988, including the Domin, and closed their Prince George, B.C. office. The 1986-1988 exploration program was mostly financed by Murray Pezim, and the weakening of the equity markets and a change to less favorable flow-through rules by Revenue Canada made financing for a follow-up exploration program difficult (Chapman, 1997).

Alan Raven of Prince George, B.C., purchased the Domin Gold Property from Nathen Kencayd after Noranda terminated their exploration work on the Property.

In 1992, a bulk sample of approximately 1180 tonnes was mined from the 2B Vein and 3B Vein (16 Vein) in the South Zone (see Appendix 2 photos), and milled by Aquila Resources Limited in a portable 50 tpd flotation mill. Mill heads averaged 14 gpt, and gold recovery not lower than 90% was achieved. Two shipments of concentrate totaling 72 tonnes were shipped to Cominco in Trail, British Columbia, for smelting. The first shipment of concentrate assayed 243.4 gpt Au, 541.6 gpt Ag, 32.8% lead, and 1.3% copper (Canada Stockwatch, Aquila Res. Ltd. - News Release, 1992-11-30). The milling program was operated and managed by Garry Hawthorn (1997).

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Regional Bedrock Geology

The Cariboo gold mining region consists of three stratigraphically and tectonically unique, Proterozoic to Triassic accreted terranes, each bounded by thrust and strike-slip faults. Bedrock surrounding the Domin Gold Property is made up of Precambrian to Permo-Triassic continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cariboo Terrane. To the west, the Cariboo Terrane is thrust against Precambrian and Paleozoic continental shelf and slope clastics, carbonates and volcaniclastics of the Barkerville Terrane along the Pleasant Valley Thrust Fault. Slivers of Mississippian to Permian rift floor pillow basalt and chert of the Slide Mountain Terrane are thrusted eastward along the Pundata Fault, and tectonically cap parts of the Barkerville and Cariboo terranes.

An Ordovician uncomformity divides the Cariboo Terrane into two successions. The oldest succession, made up of Cambrian and older grit, limestone, sandstone and shale, is laterally conformable with rocks of the Cariboo Mountains. Ordovician to Permo-Triassic basinal shale, dolostone, graywacke, limestone and less occurring basalt unconformably overlies the older succession. Lithologies and ages of the younger succession correlates with parts of the

Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin of Northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (Struik, 1988). The regional geology for the McBride map sheet area, including the Domin Gold Property area, is given by Campbell, R.B. (1967, figure 3).

Local Bedrock Geology

Details of the local bedrock geology are given by Savell (1988) in Noranda's Report of Diamond Drilling on the Dominion Creek Property. The Domin Gold Property is extensively covered by a blanket of alluvium and till, and bedrock outcrop is sparse. Savell mapped two basal Proterozoic rock units of the Cariboo Terrane across the Property, called the Isaac and Cunningham Formations. The contact between the two formations are mapped unconformably along the assumed location of the northwest striking Isaac Lake Fault (figure 7). The Isaac Formation consists of grey to black argillite (phyllite and slate), limestone and less interlayered grey siltstone and quartzite. The phyllite and slate are variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic. Medium to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite coexists with quartz and calcite shadows. Grey to black micritic limestone layers, ranging from 20 to 30 m thick, are major components in this formation. These layers increase in number proportionally upwards to a gradational contact with the Cunningham Formation. Thinly layered marl and carbonate in local argillites (phyllites) distinguishes the Isaac Formation from others. The Cunningham Formation mainly consists of massive and faintly laminated, micritic to finely-crystalline, medium grey limestone. The limestone is interlayered with minor amounts of graphitic phyllite.

Structural and Metamorphic Geology

Three structural categories superimposing rocks of the Cariboo Terrane from oldest to youngest, are; 1) flow structure, 2) ductile shortening, and 3) brittle shortening and extension (Struik, 1988). Flow structures include isoclinal, small-scale rooted and rootless folds. Structures resulting from a period of ductile shortening includes; pervasive west-northwest striking northeast dipping cleavage; large scale northwest plunging folds that form broad asymmetrical anticlines and synclines; and westward thrust faults that commonly follow bedding planes at shallow angles. The youngest structures formed during a period of brittle shortening and extension include; cleavage approximately coinciding with, or deforming the modal attitude of older ductile cleavage patterns; steeply dipping brittle dip-slip faults that parallel and dissect the orogeny; steeply dipping northeast-trending transverse faults with a strike slip component and southeast side normally down; north to east-northeast trending right-lateral strike-slip faults that cross-cut all other structures; and pervasive paralleling jointing.

Bedding on the Domin Gold Property mainly strikes west-northwest and dips 30° to 75° to the southwest. Foliation appears to strike slightly more northerly. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped near the east edge of the Property along Dominion Creek. Bedding orientation changes to an east-west direction in the East-Central part of the Property.

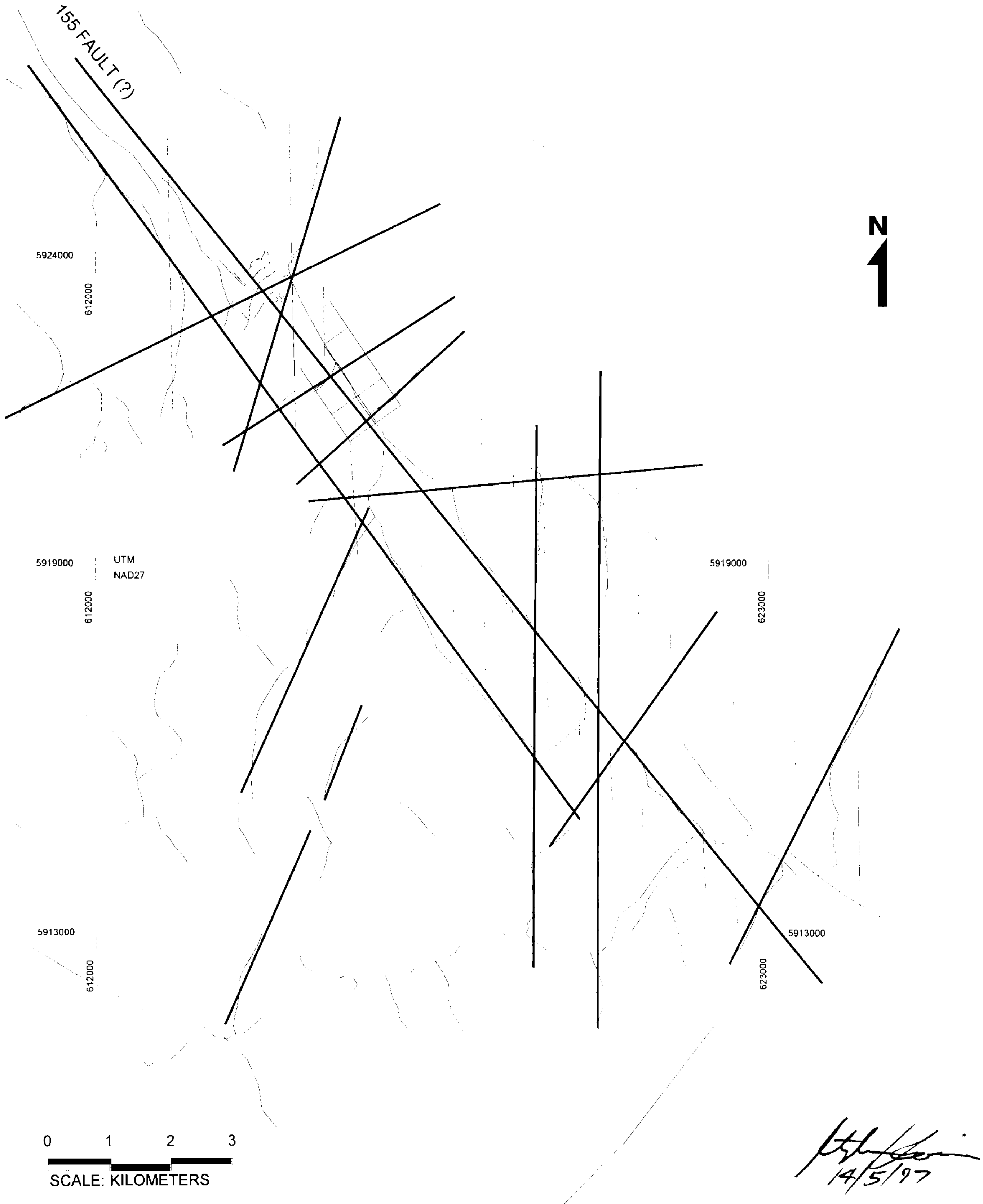
A prominent northwest trending fault appears to strike through the central part of the Property. This assumption was based on abrupt lithological changes mapped by Savell (1987, figure 7). Savell believes that this structure is the northwest extension of the Isaac Lake Fault (figures 3 and 4). Several small northwest striking faults mapped across the Property appear to be splay increments that parallel along side of the Isaac Lake Fault. One such structure, called the 155 Fault, appears to have a strong correlation with significant gold-mineralization in the South Zone and possibly in the North Zone (figure 9).

A study of topographical features, by the author of this report, shows a prominent lineament that parallels upper Dominion Creek and passes through areas of gold-mineralization in the South and North Zones (figure 3A). This lineament may represent the projected extension of the 155 Fault and is considered as an important guide for future exploration. There is a possibility that the 155 Fault is actually the Isaac Lake Fault. If this is the case, Savell's (1987) mapped location of the Isaac Lake Fault could have been confused with a conformable lithological contact between the Isaac and Cunningham formations.

Two prominent sets of jointing were observed in bedrock across the Property. The first set is parallel to foliation and/or bedding, and the second is perpendicular to foliation, and steeply dipping east. The joints are commonly filled with quartz and/or calcite.

On the Domin Gold Property, structural features observed in core and surface exposures, in the South Zone gold-mineralized area, display a history of complex deformation. Highly contorted and intricately folded laminations were observed in core at scales from centimeters to a few meters. Shearing is common in phyllites where laminations are highly contorted or destroyed, and intensely finely fractured. Limestone layers are commonly coarsely fractured or brecciated. These fractures, slightly oblique to bedding, are commonly filled with quartz when located near massive quartz veins, and filled with calcite in other places. The nine major quartz veins identified on the Property often terminate into zones of intense brecciation and silicification. The veins dip from 50° to 70° southeast, and are dragged or deformed along a northwest striking fault called the 155 Fault (Savell, 1988).

APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY, NTS 093H06
LINEAMENTS



14/5/97

STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 3a

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Regional Distribution of Gold Mineralization

There is no record of gold production in rocks of the Cariboo Terrane other than a bulk sample test performed by Aquila Resources Ltd. on the Domin Gold Property in 1992 (see Property History).

Replacement-type galena and sphalerite mineralization is hosted in parts of the Cunningham Formation. Cunningham limestone, altered to dolostone and containing minor galena, has been identified at a location 40 km south of the Domin Gold Property at Roundtop Mountain (Struik, 1988).

A chert-carbonate unit hosts quartz-barite veins with galena and less sphalerite on Anderson Ridge. The unit is located in the upper part of the Cariboo Terrane called the lower mid Paleozoic Black Stewart Group (Struik, 1988).

At a location 43 km southwest of the Domin Gold Property, gold was produced from vein-type and replacement-type massive sulfide deposits in the Barkerville Terrane near Wells. At the Wells Mining Camp, three mines called the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain and the Cariboo Gold Quartz, produced about 38.1 million grams (1.22 million ounces) of lode gold from 2.74 million tonnes of ore. An additional 0.16 million grams (5,200 ounces) of lode gold, hosted in the Downey Succession, was mined at the Cariboo Hudson Mine located 24 km southeast from the Wells Camp. Up to 25 significant gold-mineralized vein-type structures have been identified along a linear trend between the Wells Camp and the Cariboo Hudson Mine (Kocsis, 1997). Total gold production in the Downey Succession, and types of ore mined, are given in Table 2 for each mine (Turner, 1989). The total estimated placer gold production for the historical Cariboo Gold District is 77.5 million grams.

Table 2: Regional Lode Gold Production

MINE	YEARS	TYPE OF ORE	TONNES MINED	GOLD (grams)
Mosquito Creek	1980-87	mainly Replacement	92,826	1,090,316
Cariboo Gold Quartz at Island Mountain (Aurum)	1934-67	Vein and Replacement	1,123,430	17,554,724
Cariboo Gold Quartz at Cow Mountain	1933-59	Vein and minor Replacement	1,526,270	19,494,588
TOTAL			**2,742,526**	**38,139,628**
Cariboo Hudson Mine	1938-39	Vein	12,240	161,300
TOTAL			**2,754,766**	**38,300,928**

Lode gold occurrences in part of the Barkerville Terrane, called the Downey Succession, are geologically controlled by stratigraphy, structure and metamorphism (Struik, 1988). Similar geological control patterns in gold-mineralized vein-type structures have been recognized in the Cariboo Terrane at the Domin Gold Property.

In the Downey Succession, gold-mineralized vein-type structures are stratigraphically controlled in a dark colored unit of phyllite, quartzite-siltite, and limestone, reaching 500 m wide, called the Rainbow Member. Gold-mineralized veins cross-cut regional folds and mostly occur as quartz-filled fractures along Mesozoic to late Tertiary north-south strike-slip faults and along related diagonal fracture extensions. Most of these veins appear to post date earlier deformation periods, since they cross-cut regional folds.

Best stopes mined at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine were located in a series of short east-west striking diagonal quartz-filled fault segments that extend up to 50 m outward from major north-striking faults. Some of the gold-mineralized veins plumb into elongated pod-shaped replacement ore bodies, and both types of ore are believed to be contemporary. Lode gold concentrations in the district are confined to rocks exhibiting a chlorite grade of metamorphism.

Most of the rocks in the Downey Succession have been metamorphosed in a cool regime to a chlorite grade. Gold was precipitated in this cool regime by a hydrothermal system driven either by one or more regional metamorphic heat differentials over a widespread area, or by underlying deep seated intrusives of unknown source. Records of two metamorphic heat flow peaks measured in local veins suggest that a hydrothermal system pumped gold into the Downey Succession sometime during the first half of the Cretaceous, or 141±5 Ma (K-Ar) and 114±10 Ma (U-Pb) (Struik, 1988).

In the Cariboo Terrane, gold-mineralized vein structures at the Domin Gold Property appear to be stratigraphically controlled by a limestone-argillite sequence in the upper part of the Isaac Formation. Fracturing and dilation quartz flooding is best developed across competent carbonate-bearing rock layers in the upper Isaac Formation. Gold-mineralized massive quartz veins, quartz stringers, and silicified zones are clustered along a prominent northwest striking structure in the South Zone called the 155 Fault (figures 3A and 9). Gold-mineralized structures in this zone rake down-dip into the 155 Fault, and terminate or laterally rake into minor faults striking north-northeast.

Local Gold Mineralization

On the Domin Gold Property, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu mineralization occur in massive veins, silicified zones, and zones of paralleling discontinuous veins. The gold and silver-enriched vein mineralogy, in decreasing order of abundance, consists of quartz, ankerite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, graphite, and calcite. Very fine to fine-grained sulfides are concentrated in dispersed masses or aggregates. Scattered small clusters of medium-grained ankerite, and thin slivers, shards and coarse patches of graphite are present. Calcite is a minor component in quartz veins - usually occurring as narrow calcite veins. Silicified hostrock inclusions are common in larger veins.

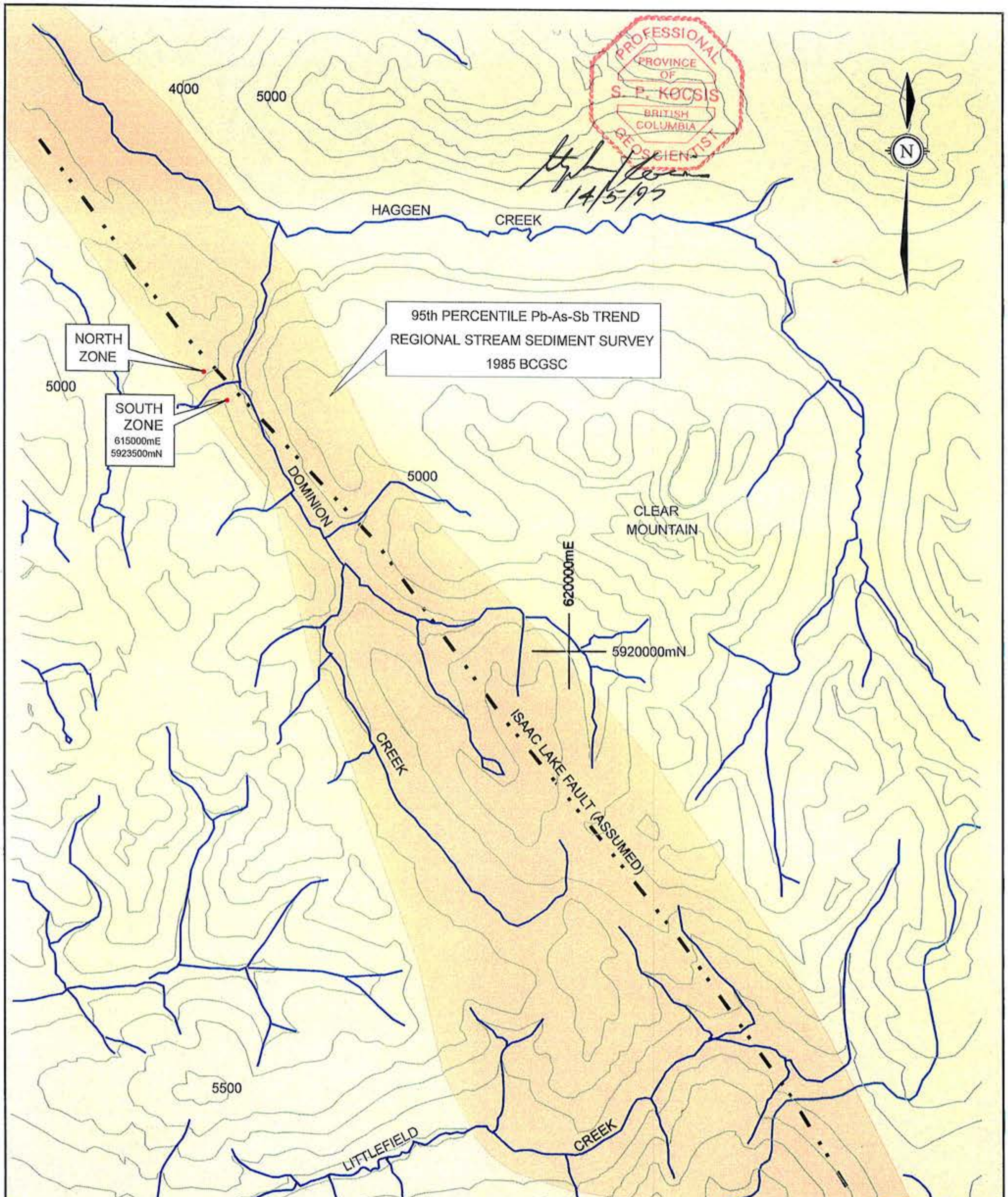
There is no report of visible gold in veins across the Property, but petrographic analyses of samples taken from two of the sulfide-bearing veins have identified abundant native gold grains ranging from 0.01 to 0.03 mm in diameter. Gold occurs with galena which is impregnated in masses of sphalerite, forms inclusions in pyrite, and is microgranular where quartz exhibits a granular texture. Silver is proportionally associated with galena.

An average gold to silver ratio of 1:2.2 was determined for the 2B and 3B Veins by using Cominco's smelting results (243.4 gpt Au, 541.6 gpt Ag) on 32.7 tonnes of concentrate mined and shipped by Aquila Resources in 1992 (Hawthorn, 1997). Significant gold and silver values are mostly confined to structures mineralized with 1% or more lead and zinc. However, reports indicate that parts of veins barren of sulfide-mineralization contained significant gold values in places. Reported arsenic values are low with maximum concentrations found in surface chip samples reaching 68 ppm As. The maximum antimony content found in gold-bearing quartz samples is 1500 ppm.

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

1984 and 1985 Stream Sediment Survey

The 1984 Government Regional Geochemical Survey involved the collection of 1166 silt samples from streams located across central British Columbia (BCGSC, 1985). Results from the survey outline anomalous Pb, As, Sb, Co and Fe along a northwest trend in the Clear Mountain area (figure 4). Gold concentrations were not measured during this survey. The anomalous values commence along Isaac Lake and continues northwest across the Domin Gold Property. The anomalous values appear to be associated with the northwest striking Isaac Lake Fault, and with bedrock belonging to the Isaac Formation and other neighboring formations in the Cariboo Terrane. The distribution of arsenic and


PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
S. P. KOCSIS
14/5/97
4000
5000
HAGGEN CREEK
95th PERCENTILE Pb-As-Sb TREND
REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY
1985 BCGSC
NORTH ZONE
5000
SOUTH ZONE
615000mE
5923500mN
DOMINION
5000
CLEAR MOUNTAIN
620000mE
5920000mN
CREEK
ISAAC LAKE FAULT (ASSUMED)
5500
LITTLEFIELD
CREEK
MOUNT KRUGER
APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMINION GOLD PROPERTY
CLEAR MOUNTAIN AREA
CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA
FIGURE 4
0
1
2Km
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 500 FEET
ISAAC LAKE

lead concentrations in streams flowing across the Domin Gold Property area are given in figures 5 and 6 respectively.

Five of the 1984 Regional Survey silt samples were collected along a 6 km portion of Dominion Creek. The Isaac Fault is mapped along the upper portion of Dominion Creek and is believed to be associated with local Pb-Zn-As-Sb-bearing gold-mineralized structures. Arsenic concentrations in two Dominion Creek samples were higher than the 95th percentile (12 and 18 ppm As), and one sample exceeded the 98th percentile (29 ppm As). Lead concentrations exceed the 95th percentile in four samples (17,18,18 and 21 ppm Pb), and are higher than the 98th percentile in one sample (29 ppm Pb). One antimony value exceeds the 95th percentile (0.4 ppm Sb), and one exceeds the 98th percentile (0.7 ppm Sb). Similar or higher Pb, As and Sb concentrations were found in samples collected along upper Littlefield Creek, at a location 11 km southeast of the South Zone.

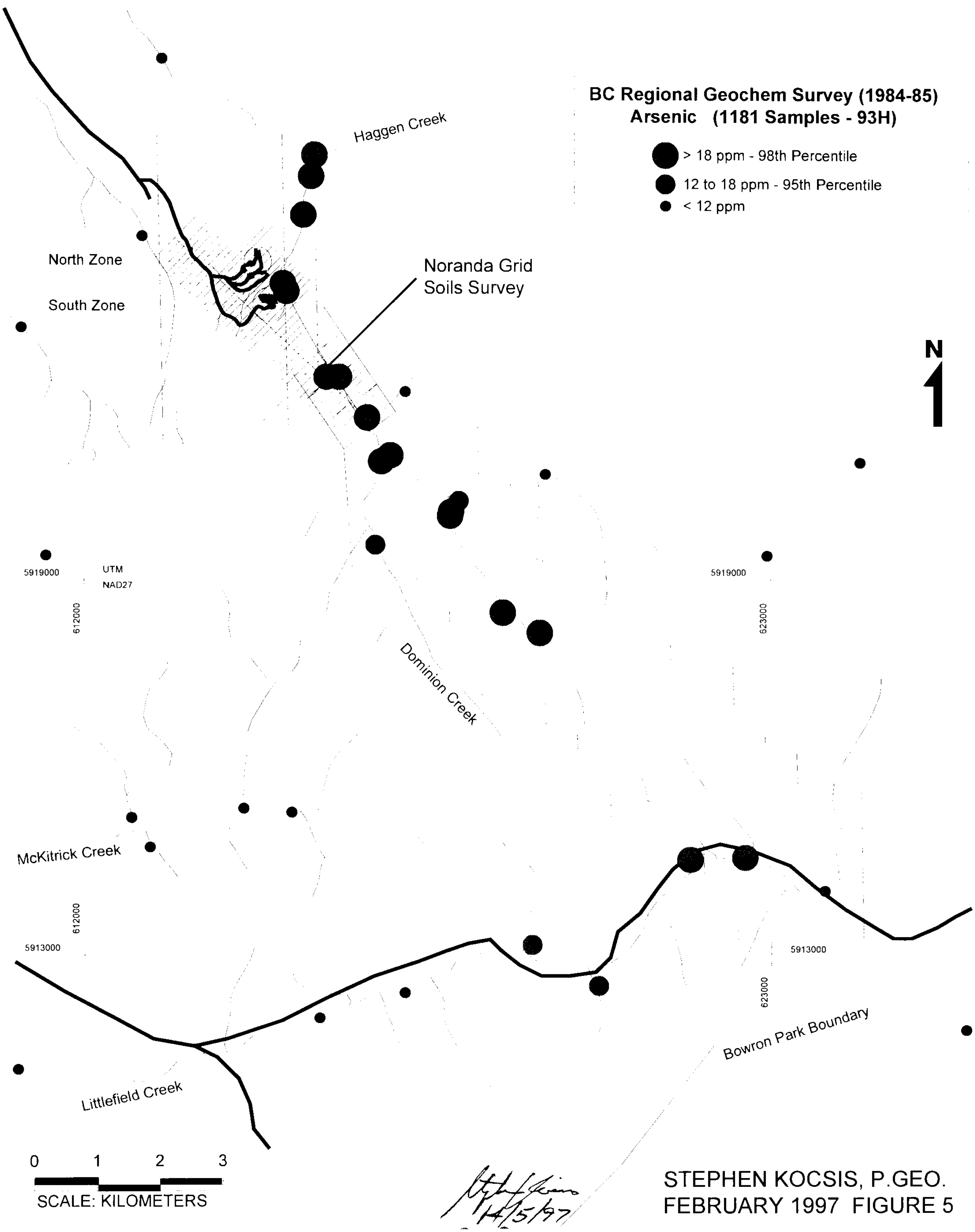
Silt and panned concentrate samples were collected along Dominion Creek at 14 sites during the 1985 BCGSC Geochemical Survey and analysed for Pb, Co, Fe, As, Sb and Au (BCGSC, 1986, figure 6B). Several silt samples collected along the 8 km length of Dominion Creek contained Pb, As and Sb values greater than the 95th percentile, or up to 37 ppm Pb, 60 ppm As, and 3.6 ppm Sb. The maximum gold concentration identified in silt samples was 20 ppb Au. Lead and arsenic concentrations for silt samples are included with results from the 1984 Survey in figures 5 and 6. Elevated gold concentrations, up to 1,000 ppb Au, were identified in panned samples collected at locations upstream from the South Zone which presents a good exploration target along the projected southeast strike extension of the 155 Fault (figure 3A).

Mineralization in the South Zone could not be the lode source for elevated gold pathfinder elements in surficial sediments on upper Dominion and Littlefield Creeks since the zone is located down-ice (glacial) and downstream from geochem highs (figure 4). During the late Wisconsin glacial period, lasting 10,000 to 30,000 years before present, bedrock on the Domin Gold Property was subglacially eroded and dispersed in a north to northwest direction (Eyles and Kocsis, 1988).

1987 Stream Sediment Survey

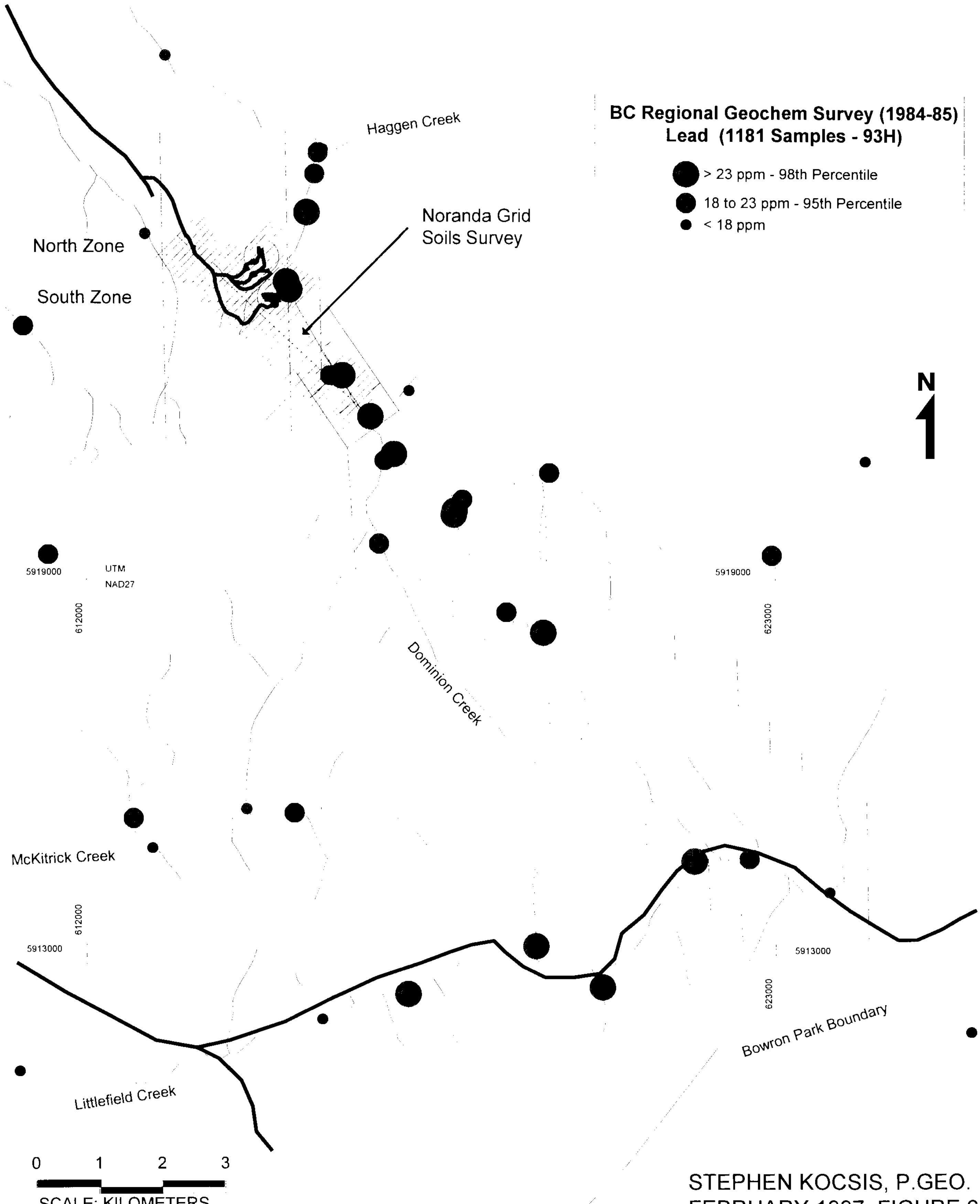
Noranda collected 18 silt samples from Dominion Creek and surrounding tributaries for the purpose of determining Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu concentrations in active stream sediments and obtained results similar to the 1985 BCGSC Geochemical Survey results.

APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY, NTS 093H06
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS



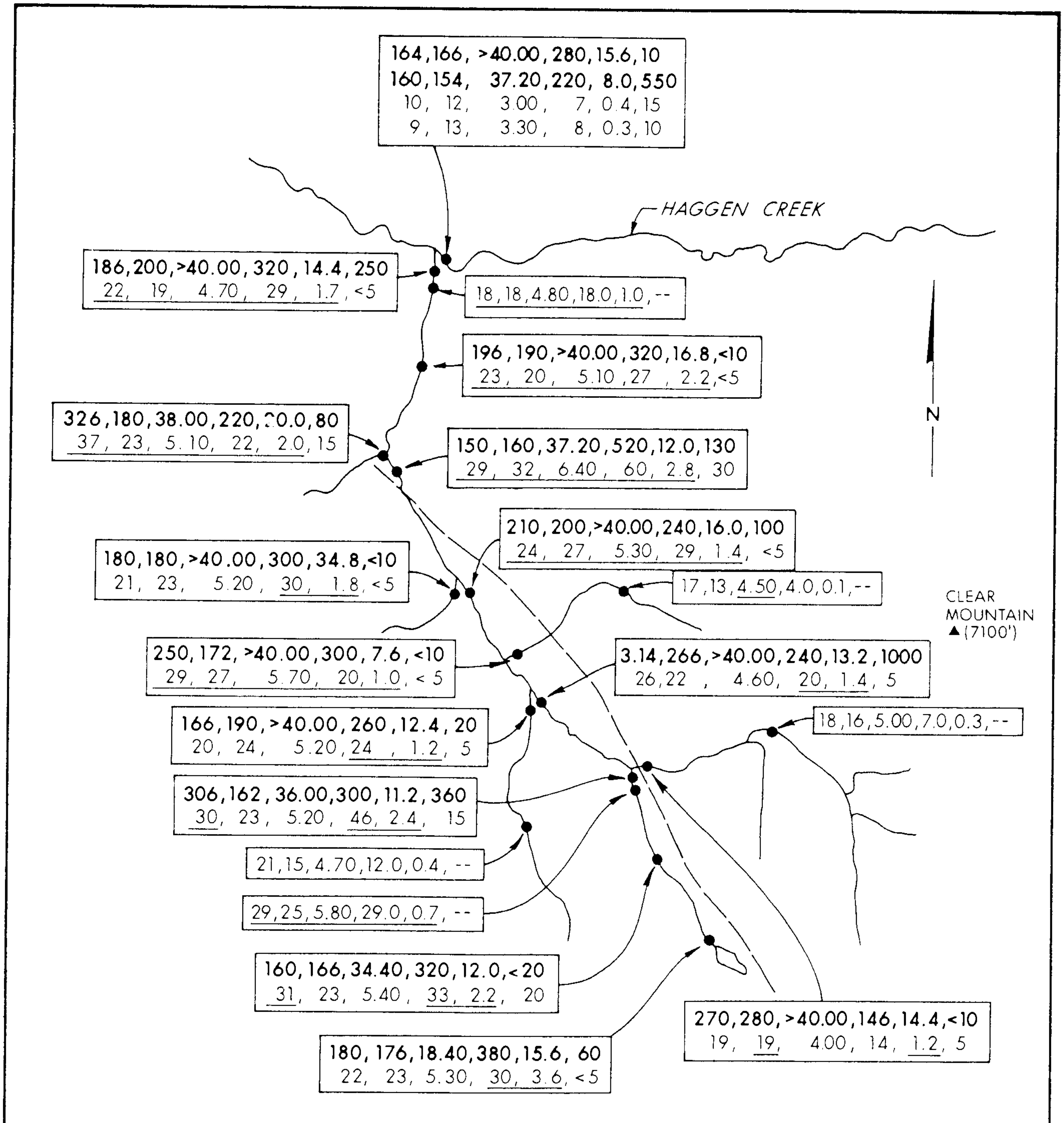
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 5

APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY, NTS 093H06
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS



STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 6

14/5/97



Pb ppm	Co ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb	
180	176	18.40	380	15.6	60	PAN CONC.
22	23	5.3	30	3.6	<5	SILT
22		5.3	30			>95 PERCENTILE

14/5/97

BC REGIONAL GEOCHEM SURVEY
1985 FOLLOW UP TO 1984 SURVEY
ASSAY DATA, DOMINION CREEK
(After Boronowski, 1985)
FIGURE 6a

1987 Geochemical Soil Survey

Noranda collected 3,399 soil samples from a 3.5 square kilometer area surrounding the gold-mineralized South Zone. Samples were collected at 50 m increments along survey lines spaced 100 m apart. Survey lines were cut perpendicular to a 4 km long base line striking 135°. The samples were collected from the B-horizon in soils, and analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu.

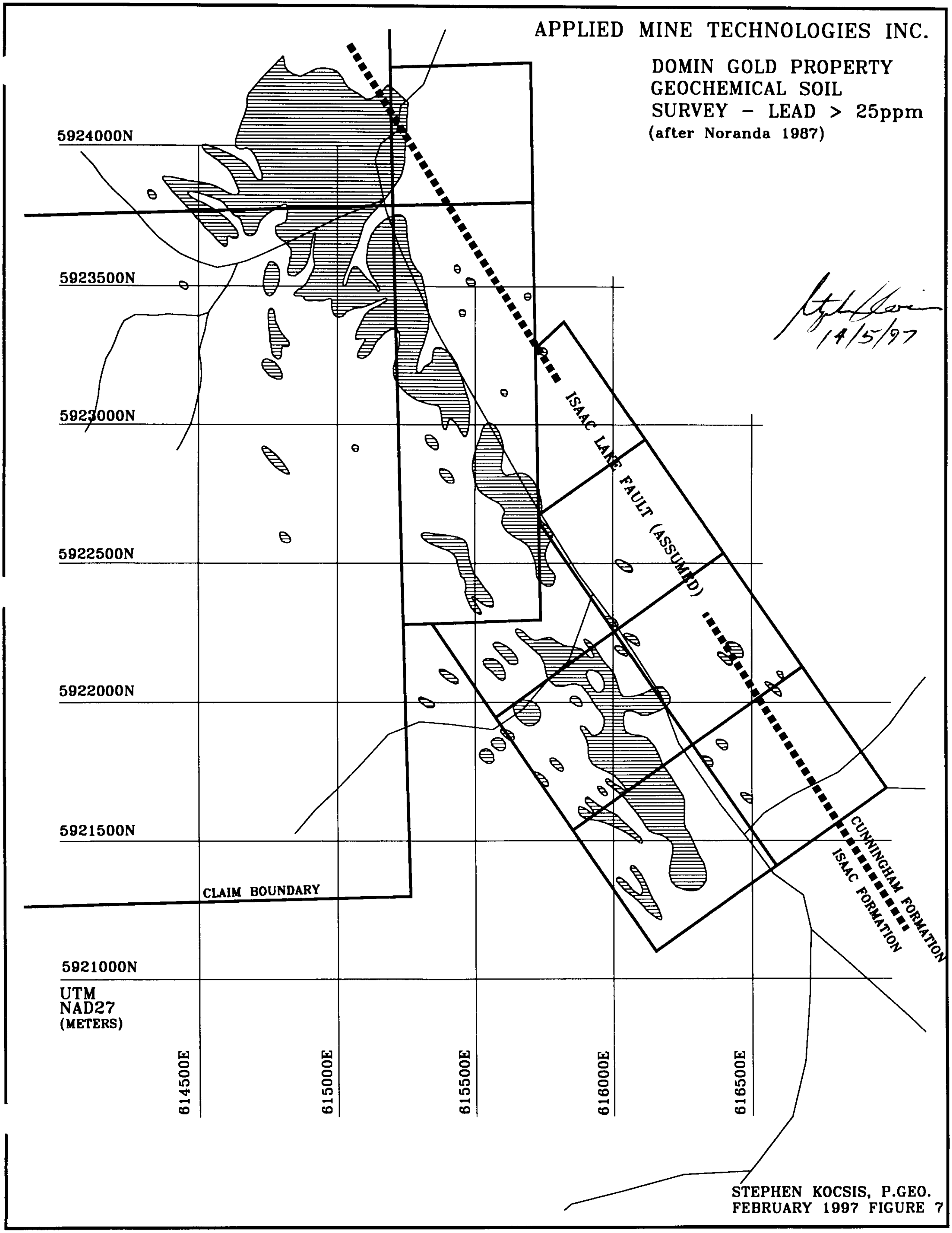
A 100 to 400 m wide lead anomaly was identified along the northeast side of the survey grid. The anomaly outlines an area with lead concentrations ranging from a threshold value of 25 ppm Pb to values greater than 500 ppm Pb (figure 7). This lead anomaly extends along a 150° lineament for a 2 km distance, and remains open beyond the survey grid to the northwest and southeast (Savell and Bradish, 1987).

Gold values in soils reach 2400 ppb Au near known mineralization, and 100 ppb Au halos are dispersed within the lead anomaly zone (see Savell and Bradish, 1987). Gold values 20 ppb or greater roughly coincides with the outlined Pb anomaly (>25 ppm Pb). Silver values greater than 1 ppm, and up to 320 ppm copper, are mainly restricted to narrow dispersion halos around known gold-mineralized structures in the South Zone.

1987 Trenching and Sampling

Noranda Exploration Company Limited commenced a trenching program on the Domin Gold Property in 1987 to determine the source of local Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-mineralized quartz float occurrences. Several quartz vein structures were exposed along a series of road-cut trenches on a steep slope approximately 200 m west of Dominion Creek (figures 4 and 9, also see Appendix photos). The trenches are located immediately south of the northernmost short tributary flowing east into Dominion Creek. This area was named the South Zone. Significant gold grades over considerable widths were identified in three quartz vein structures (1A, 2B and 3B), and in one subsidiary silicified structure (1B) - all located in the South Zone. Before and after photos of the 3B and 2B Veins, taken during the 1992 bulk sample program, are illustrated in Appendix 2. The 1A Vein (155 Vein) is also shown.

The 1A Vein consists of massive white-colored quartz and quartz breccia, and is mineralized with up to 10% galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The vein crosscuts layers of siltite and limestone, and parallels a 155° to 160° trending fault called the 155 Fault. The vein was exposed along a 12 m strike length and remained open at both ends. The best assay recorded along the 1A Vein was 14.1 gpt Au across 1.3 m.


APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL
SURVEY - LEAD > 25ppm
(after Noranda 1987)
5924000N
5923500N
5923000N
5922500N
5922000N
5921500N
5921000N
ISAAC LAKE FAULT (ASSUMED)
CUNNINGHAM FORMATION
ISAAC FORMATION
CLAIM BOUNDARY
UTM
NAD27
(METERS)
614500E
615000E
615500E
616000E
616500E
14/5/97
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997 FIGURE 7

The 1B subsidiary structure is a modulating or swell-pinch zone of parallel quartz stringers and silicified hostrock that parallels a graphitic limestone layer. This structure intersects the 1A vein to the northwest and appears to intersect the 2B Vein down dip. The 1B Structure was exposed over a 40 m length and remains open along strike and down dip. The best assay obtained along the structure was 27.5 gpt Au across 0.65 m.

The 2B Vein is located 40 m northeast of the 1A Vein and is made up of mostly massive white-colored quartz with isolated layers and patches of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite (figure 9). The vein parallels bedding, dips 70° north, and pinches and swells horizontally and vertically. The vein is offset over distances less than 2 m by numerous northwest and east-west striking faults. The best assay obtained was 32.1 gpt Au over 2.4 m, and the vein remained open along strike and down dip. The 2B Vein or a related structure is located 210 m along strike to the southeast where best assays obtained were 3.0 gpt Au across 0.5 m, and 2.5 gpt Au across 0.3 m.

The 3B Vein parallels the 155 Fault at a location 20 m north-northwest of the 1A Vein. The best assay obtained was 31.8 gpt Au over 4.4 m.

Noranda also discovered 2 gold-bearing structures in a location called the North Zone - situated 300 m northwest of the South Zone (figure 4). The first is a 2 to 4 m wide zone of silicification with assays reaching 6.21 gpt Au across 2.4m and 43.06 gpt Au in a grab sample. This structure was exposed in 3 trenches over a 50 m strike length, and consists of a massive quartz vein up to 2 m wide that horsetails into narrow quartz pods and stringers across zones reaching 4 m wide (located near DDH-47 collar, figure 8). The structure parallels bedding at 110°, and is located along the strike projection of the South Zone 1A crosscut vein. The second structure, located 300 m northeast of the first, was exposed in 2 trenches spaced approximately 50 m apart (located near DDH-52 collar, figure 8). This structure consists of a 0.3 to 0.7 m wide sulfide-bearing quartz vein that parallels local bedding. Two assays returned values of 27.6 gpt Au across 0.3 m, and 17.2 gpt Au across 0.7 m.

1988 Drilling Results

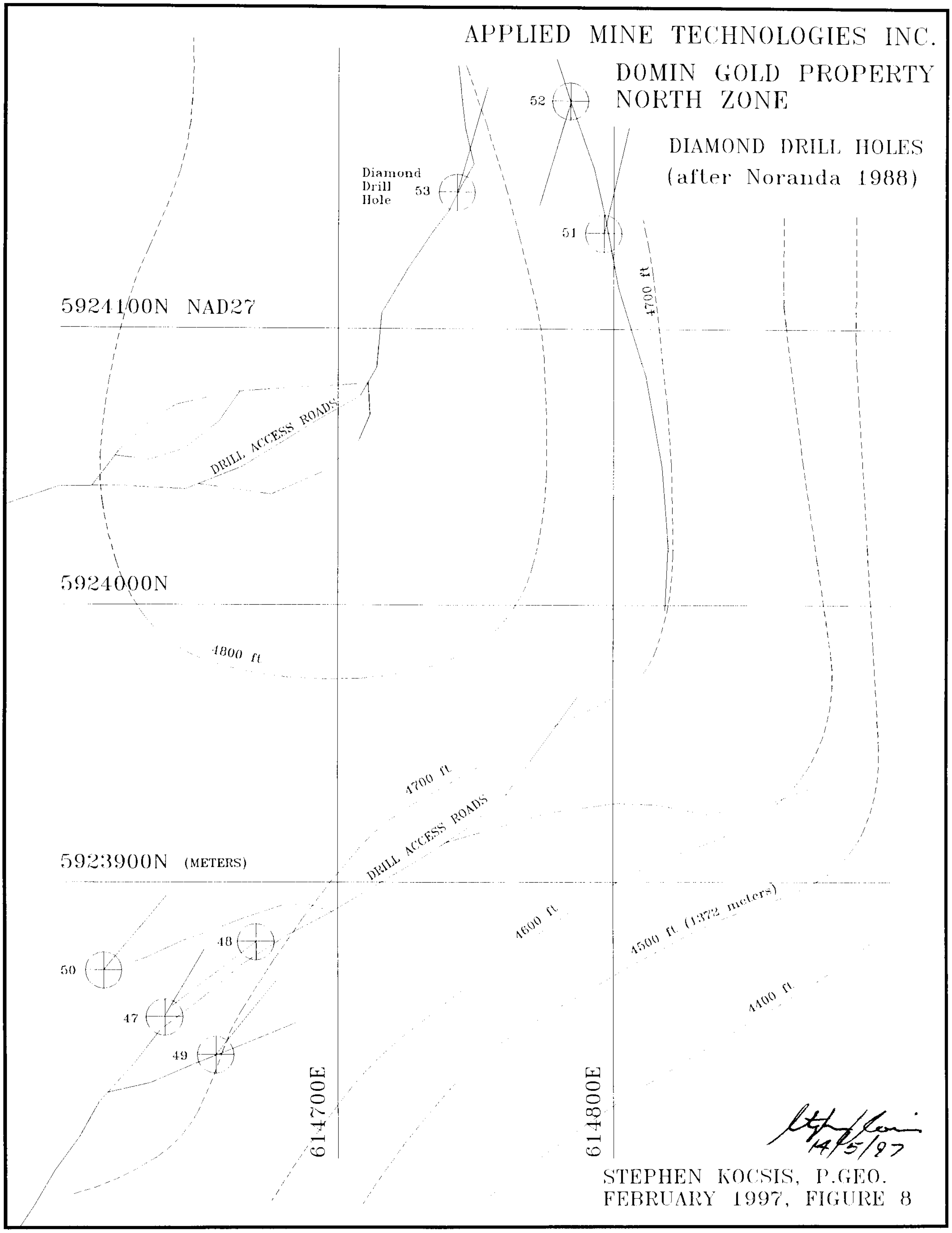
Noranda completed 3,484 m of BQ diamond drilling in 53 holes across the Domin Gold Property during intermittent periods extending from February 1987 to March 1988. The drilling was contracted to Core Enterprises of Clinton, B.C., and Falcon Drilling Ltd. of Prince George, B.C. Core for the first 11 holes was taken to Noranda's office in Prince George, and core from the remaining holes was stored in racks at the Property. Coordinate and elevation theodolite survey information is available for drill collars, bench marks, and access roads (Savell, 1988).

Drilling mainly focused along the strike and down-dip extensions of the gold-bearing sulfide-rich quartz veins identified in the South and North Zones (figure 4). Some drill holes were collared over geochem soil and float anomalies in the South Zone. A total of 46 holes were drilled in the gold-mineralized South Zone (figure 9), and 7 holes were drilled 300 to 600 m to the northwest in the North Zone (figure 8). Significant drill sample assays greater than 1 gpt Au, and drill hole locations and orientations are listed in Appendix 1.

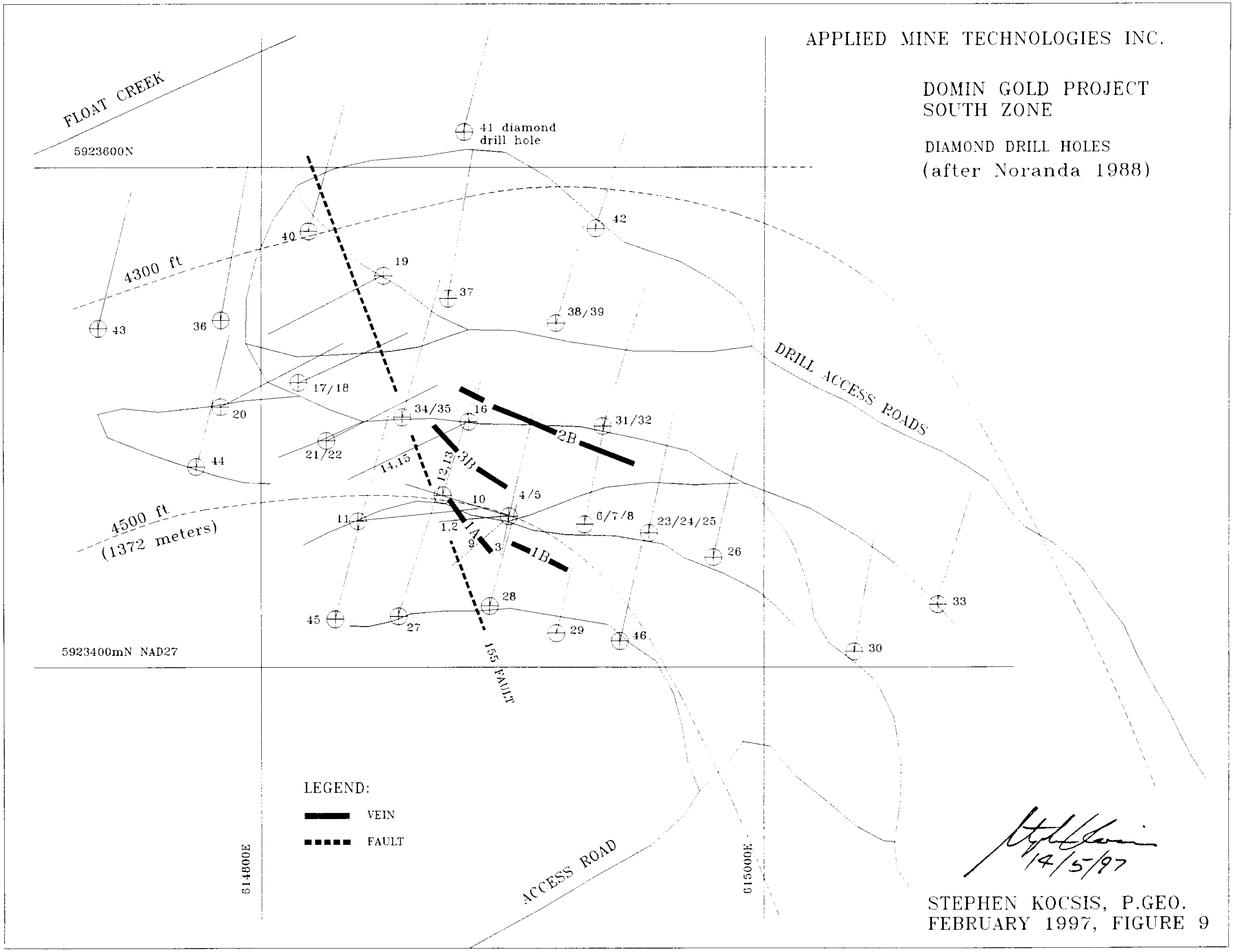
The drill program confirmed high grade intercepts in the South Zone along the down-dip extensions of the 1A, 2B and 3B veins (figure 9). Three of the best intercepts were 10.4 gpt across 10.0 m (Structure 2B), and 24.7 gpt Au across 6.6 m (Structure 3B). Each vein has a known strike length of about 30 m at the surface, but down dip extensions remain open. Six other paralleling veins or quartz structures ranging from 0.5 to 8.0 m thick occur in horizons above and below the 2B and 3B structures. Gold and sulfide mineralization in the six quartz structures is sporadic with the highest gold value reaching 24.0 gpt Au across a 1.1 m wide quartz vein in the 5 m wide 5B structure. Some of the best gold assays identified during Noranda's 1988 drill program are listed in Table 3 for the South Zone.

Table 3: Significant Drill Sample Assays

DDH #	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GOLD (gpt)	SILVER (gpt)	Pb & Zn (combined %)
2	22.3	24.3	2.0	4.0	18.4	0.9
2	56.5	60.1	3.6	16.6	4.2	nil
6	17.0	18.9	1.9	16.6	27.2	2.1
7	15.5	17.6	2.1	4.8	1.7	0.2
12	16.5	18.5	2.0	4.0	28.7	2.6
13	22.7	29.3	6.6	24.7	42.0	4.3
13	47.9	52.4	4.5	15.4	25.2	3.0
15	24.1	25.6	1.5	10.7	35.1	4.8
16	2.8	12.8	10.0	10.4	26.6	2.3
17	9.6	10.6	1.1	4.6	16.1	1.6
21	14.1	15.4	1.3	44.2	2.4	1.2
23	25.2	28.2	3.0	5.3	12.1	1.5
26	30.9	31.9	1.0	6.9	2.1	nil
28	23.6	25.6	2.0	12.2	34.8	3.3
29	21.3	22.3	1.0	24.9	69.3	4.8
34	18.0	19.2	1.2	19.9	91.5	8.6
34	23.8	24.8	1.0	9.3	24.0	3.5
45	103.5	105.5	2.0	8.6	1.4	0.2



APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
NORTH ZONE
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
(after Noranda 1988)
Diamond
Drill
Hole
53
52
51
50
48
47
49
5924100N NAD27
5924000N
5923900N (METERS)
614700E
614800E
DRILL ACCESS ROADS
DRILL ACCESS ROADS
4800 ft
4700 ft
4700 ft
4600 ft
4500 ft (1372 meters)
4400 ft
14/5/97
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997, FIGURE 8


APPLIED MINE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
DOMIN GOLD PROJECT
SOUTH ZONE
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
(after Noranda 1988)
FLOAT CREEK
5923600N
41 diamond
drill hole
42
40
19
37
38/39
4300 ft
43
36
17/18
DRILL ACCESS ROADS
20
34/35
16
31/32
2B
21/22
44
14,15
12,13
3B
10
4/5
4500 ft
(1372 meters)
11
1,2
1A
6/7/8
23/24/25
9
3
1B
26
28
33
45
27
29
46
30
5923400mN NAD27
155 FAULT
LEGEND:
VEIN
FAULT
614800E
615000E
ACCESS ROAD
14/5/97
STEPHEN KOCSIS, P.GEO.
FEBRUARY 1997, FIGURE 9

SUMMARY

Four galena-rich steeply dipping quartz structures (1A, 1B, 2B and 3B Veins), containing significant gold grades, have been identified in trenches and drill cores at a location on the Domin Gold Property called the South Zone. Gold-mineralization occurs with galena and less sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite along massive veins, silicified zones, and zones of paralleling discontinuous veins.

Gold-mineralized veins on the Property are structurally associated with several cross-cut faults or shear fractures that are believed to be splays paralleling a major regional structure called the Isaac Lake Fault. All four gold-mineralized veins parallel or extend outward from a prominent 155° to 160° striking structure called the 155 Fault, and are cut by various northeast striking minor faults. The 155 Fault appears to have been a conduit that carried mineralized hydrothermal solutions into the South Zone as the result of heat generated by either a deep seated intrusive or strong regional metamorphism. The gold-mineralized vein structures resemble quartz flooded dilation segments that extend laterally up to 30 m or possibly 60 m long.

The 155 fault projects 300 m northwest into the North Zone where significant, but less extensive gold-mineralized quartz structures were identified. Two significant gold-mineralized quartz structures were trenched in the North Zone. Areas along the northwest and southeast strike extension of the 155 Fault are considered to be the best exploration targets. The setting for gold-mineralization in the South and North Zones highly resemble fault-proximal quartz-flooded dilation clusters that made up mineralized zones mined at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (19.5 million grams from 1.53 million tonnes) - located 43 km south-southwest.

Aquila Resources Ltd. milled 1,180 tonnes of surface material from the 2B and 3B Veins in the South Zone on the Property, and recovered 72.0 tonnes of high quality flotation concentrate. A 32.7 tonne portion of the shipped concentrate assayed 243.4 gpt Au.

A 1994 BCGSC regional and 1995 detailed follow-up geochem stream sediment survey outlines a 15 km long northwest trend of elevated Pb, As and Sb values in the Clear Mountain area. The follow-up survey also identified up to 1,000 ppb Au in panned concentrates collected along Dominion Creek at locations upstream from the South Zone. Elevated Pb, As and Sb values, reaching the 95th percentile, commence near the north end of Isaac Lake, cross upper Littlefield Creek, and extends northwest through the Domin Gold Property. Clusters of elevated Pb, As and Sb in the Dominion Creek Valley are comparable to clusters found in the Wells-Barkerville placer and lode gold field

where 1.3 million ounces of lode gold, and an estimated 2.5 million ounces of placer gold has been produced.

A significant open-ended 2 km long northwest trending lead anomaly, with dispersed elevated gold halos, was also identified in soils at the Domin Gold Property. There is a very strong correlation between gold and Pb-As in the region. The trend of gold indicator elements (Pb, As and Sb) in stream sediments and/or soils coincides with the assumed mapped location of the northwest-striking Isaac Lake Fault and known location of the 155 Fault. The gold indicator trend may be associated with multiple unknown fault-controlled gold-mineralization - similar to the sulfide-rich gold-mineralized quartz structures found in the South Zone. Mineralization in the South and North Zones could not be the lode source for elevated gold trace elements in surficial sediments on upper Dominion Creek and in areas further southeast, since the zones are located down-ice (glacial) and downstream from geochem highs.

The Dominion Creek and Littlefield valleys are accessible by logging roads, built and used by Prince George and Quesnel lumber and pulp mills. Part of the upper Littlefield Creek area has been clear-cut logged. The South end of the Property is located at the Bowron Provincial Park North boundary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed exploration is recommended for a localized area surrounding the recently discovered (1986) gold-mineralized South Zone on the Domin Gold Property. Reconnaissance exploration is recommended for an area extending 10 km southeast from the South Zone to the headwaters of Littlefield Creek and 1 km northwest into and beyond the North Zone.

A reconnaissance exploration program should commence with a thorough stream sediment and mineralized float sampling program. Silt samples should be collected from the headwater tributaries of Dominion and Littlefield Creeks at 100 m intervals for the purpose of determining the source(s) of elevated Pb, As and Sb concentrations in local stream sediments. Stream sediment samples should be collected from all tributary branches.

Bedrock along and near Littlefield and Dominion Creeks should be mapped at a detailed scale somewhere between 1:2,000 to 1:5,000 with the purpose of identifying other possible gold-mineralized structures along the Isaac Lake Fault and/or along the extension of the 155 Fault. Mineralized outcrop, and mineralized or highly oxidized float occurrences should be sampled throughout this area.

Additional soil sampling is required on the Domin Gold Property to determine the extent of the 100 to 400 m wide and 2 km long open-ended lead anomaly and associated gold halos. The current base line and some of the grid lines can be extended for the proposed sampling program. A grid system with 200 m line spacing and 40 m station spacing may be sufficient for determining the extent of the lead anomaly. A second detailed sampling program, consisting of 100 m fill-in lines and 20 m sampling intervals, may be necessary for identifying gold halos, since they normally extend short distances from known gold-mineralized structures. Detailed sampling can be implemented over areas determined to have lead values greater than the threshold (25 ppm Pb).

Geochem soil surveys and/or trenching should be considered for any new areas determined to contain significant gold-mineralization.

Trenching is recommended along the strike extensions of known gold-mineralized quartz structures, and along the northwest and southeast projected extension of the 155 Fault. After the completion of the reconnaissance field examination and expanded geochem soil survey, trenching should be considered for various locations over surficial material containing high concentrations of Pb-As-Sb-Au or other gold indicator elements.

A detailed shallow hole fill-in drill program is required to better define gold mineralization for the 1A, 2B and 3B veins in the South Zone. Approximately 7 drill holes averaging 80 meters deep, totaling 560 m, should be sufficient for defining the quality and quantity of gold mineralization along the shallow portions of the quartz structures. An additional 440 m of drilling can be used to explore other potential gold-enriched areas along the 155 Fault with four holes averaging 110 m deep.

An estimated budget for this proposed exploration program is given in Table 4. The distribution of expenditures may change to a minor degree as results are obtained from various parts of the exploration program.

Table 4: 1997 Proposed Exploration Budget

DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	UNIT COST	BUDGET
Senior Geologist	120 days	$300/day	$36,000
2 Junior Geologists	120 days	$450/day	$54,000
2 Laborers (line cutting, sampling)	120 days	$300/day	$36,000
Accommodation and Meals for 5 people	120 days	$200/day	$24,000
2 - 4X4 pickup trucks	120 days	$100/day	$12,000
Vehicle (gas, oil, lube)	120 days	$40/day	$4,800
Geochem Analyses - 4,000 samples		$15/sample	$60,000
Diamond Drilling 1,000 m		$75/meter	$75,000
Trenching/roads - Cat 225 excavator	500 hours	$110/hour	$55,000
Lowbedding	15 hours	$100/hour	$1,500
Total Cost			**$358,300**

Respectably Submitted

Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.
May 14, 1997

LIST OF REFERENCES

Boronowski, A.J., 1986: 1985 Orientation Survey; a Follow Up of Two 1984 Regional Geochemical Survey Geochemically Anomalous Drainage by Panned Stream Sediment and Silt Sampling, Blackwater Mountain Area (93G/2) and Clear Mountain Area (93H/6); British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1985, Paper 1986-1, pp 114-120.

Canada Stockwatch, 1992: Sampling Tests Completed on Dominion Creek Property; Aquila Res. Ltd. - News Release, 1992-11-30.

Campbell, K.V., 1988: Brief Report on the Dominion Creek Property: Structures and Quartz Veining, Dominion Creek Area, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia; private report for Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Campbell, R.B., 1967: Regional Geology of the McBride Area; G.S.C, Map 1356A.

Chapman, J., 1997: Domin Gold Property, Notes of Meeting; excerpts from personal communication with Ron MacArthur, Exploration Manager, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.; Memorandum dated March 31, 1997.

Eyles, N. and Kocsis, S, 1988: Gold Placers in Pleistocene Glacial Deposits, Barkerville, British Columbia; Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, CIM Bulletin, August, 1988.

GSC, 1985: British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey 12; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1107.

Hawthorn, G., 1997: Review of Process Metallurgy, Dominion Creek Gold Deposit; private report for Applied Mine Technologies Inc.

Kocsis, S., 1997: Summary Report on the WelBar-Domin Gold Project, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia; private report for Applied Mine Technologies Inc. and Gold City Mining Corporation.

Savell, M.J. and Bradish, L., 1987: Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Dominion Creek Property; British Columbia Geological Branch Assessment Report File 87-749-16549.

Savell, M.J., 1988: Report of Diamond Drilling on the Dominion Creek Property; British Columbia Geological Branch Assessment Report File 17599.

Struik, L.C., 1988: Structural Geology of the Cariboo Gold Mining District, East-Central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 421.

Turner, R.W., 1989: An Overview and Valuation of the Gold Properties of Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Limited in the Cariboo Mining Division, Wells, B.C., Canada; private report for Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.

STEPHEN PETER KOCSIS, B.Sc., P.Geo.
301-776 Vaughan Street
Quesnel, British Columbia, V2J 2T5
Canada Tel/Fax 250-992-9570

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Stephen Kocsis, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Geological Consultant based at 301-776 Vaughan Street, Quesnel, British Columbia.
- I studied the Earth Sciences at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, and was issued a Bachelor of Science degree in February, 1983.
- I am a registered member of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geophysicists and Geoscientists as a certified Professional Geoscientist.
- I have practiced my profession in Canada and abroad since 1980.
- I have practiced my profession, conducted private prospecting programs, and operated small placer gold mining operations in the Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, during parts of each year since 1982 to present.
- I have not conducted a field examination at the Domin Gold Property. All of the information given in this report was gathered from a collection of published and unpublished geological and other types of reports filed at the Gold City Mining Corporation office in Vancouver.
- I was retained as a Geological Consultant by Applied Mine Technologies Inc., from January 17th, 1997 to present, to contribute work towards the completion of a Prefeasibility Study of the WelBar and Domin Gold Properties.
- I expect to receive 143,891 shares (post consolidated 1 for 3) of Gold City Mining Corporation in July 1997 as a debt settlement. Gold City is a co-venturer on the Domin Gold Property.
- I currently hold one hundred percent title of 64 mineral claims on and near Nugget Mountain called the Nugget Mountain Property located 55 km south-southwest of the Domin Gold Property.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia
on the 14th day of May 1997.

Stephen, Kocsis, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1

NORANDA DRILL HOLE COORDINATES
DRILL GRID AT AZIMUTH 135*

HOLE NO.	NORTH	EAST	ELEV.	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
DC87-1	518.7	508.6	1490.3	36.6	316	-45
DC87-2	518.7	508.6	1490.3	60.7	316	-65
DC87-3	517.6	508.6	1490.3	33.5	243	-45
DC87-4	519.2	511.1	1490.3	51.2	63	-45
DC87-5	519.2	511.1	1490.3	69.5	63	-63
DC87-6	495.2	524.2	1495.2	63.1	63	-50
DC87-7	495.2	524.2	1495.2	75.0	63	-65
DC87-8	495.0	523.7	1495.6	59.7	45	90
DC87-9	517.6	507.3	1490.3	75.6	279	-65
DC87-10	519.8	507.9	1490.3	87.8	340	-55
DC87-11	560.0	475.1	1485.5	87.5	133	-60
DC87-12	541.9	501.0	1485.6	78.9	65	-60
DC87-13	541.9	500.7	1485.9	88.1	65	-80
DC87-14	550.3	524.5	1469.8	66.7	295	-45
DC87-15	550.3	524.5	1469.6	63.4	295	-60
DC87-16	550.6	527.8	1469.6	34.2	65	-60
DC87-17	607.7	498.5	1458.1	63.4	115	-45
DC87-18	607.7	498.4	1457.9	72.8	115	-60
DC87-19	607.4	545.4	1445.8	66.7	295	-45
DC87-20	625.1	471.4	1460.7	91.1	113	-48
DC87-21	585.9	487.6	1468.3	63.7	115	-45
DC87-22	586.1	487.2	1468.4	36.6	115	-65
DC87-23	475.9	535.4	1497.3	66.7	65	-50
DC87-24	475.7	535.5	1496.7	46.5	65	-70
DC87-25	475.7	458.2	1496.7	36.3	45	-90
DC87-26	449.5	544.1	1494.7	57.6	65	-48
DC87-27	527.0	458.4	1506.0	117.6	68	-65
DC87-28	504.1	483.1	1510.9	116.2	67	-69
DC87-29	477.1	489.4	1516.5	78.9	66	-70
DC87-30	387.0	522.0	1486.2	63.7	61	-46
DC87-31	512.0	556.1	1473.3	78.6	67	-46
DC87-32	512.0	556.1	1473.3	24.1	67	-90
DC87-33	379.7	577.4	1465.1	69.8	67	-52
DC87-34	571.8	514.7	1467.7	88.1	66	-53
DC87-35	571.8	514.7	1467.7	30.2	66	-79
DC87-36	643.7	499.5	1449.9	94.2	61	-50
DC87-37	583.5	555.7	1449.4	85.0	67	-52
DC87-38	545.4	573.2	1452.5	61.3	65	-52
DC87-39	545.4	573.2	1452.5	30.5	65	-75
DC87-40	639.9	542.2	1437.6	72.2	67	-46
DC87-41	614.2	607.3	1424.1	61.0	65	-51
DC87-42	554.9	608.3	1431.2	60.7	67	-51
DC87-43	676.5	470.2	1451.8	72.2	65	-45
DC87-44	620.3	449.9	1472.7	85.0	64	-55
DC88-45	545.5	444.6	1501.8	133.8	65	-55
DC88-46	459.3	501.1	1517.9	83.4	65	-65
DC88-47	929.0	611.0	1525.0	51.5	80	-45
DC88-48	923.0	650.0	1525.0	51.5	280	-45
DC88-49	913.0	612.0	1515.0	45.4	90	-45
DC88-50	955.0	610.0	1540.0	51.5	90	-45
DC88-51	990.0	908.0	1550.0	51.5	60	-45
DC88-52	1028.0	883.0	1550.0	51.5	245	-45
DC88-53	1033.0	882.0	1580.0	51.5	67	-45

* Azimuth reported in relation to drill grid. For azimuth related to north subtract 45 degrees

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS > 1 gpt Au
NORANDA DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM 1987
(as reported in Noranda Assessment Report No. 17599 - Appendix V)

DDH	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
DC87-2	82518	22.30-23.30	1.00	2.13	14.4	0.19	0.29	
	82519	23.40-24.30	1.00	5.69	22.3	1.29	0.09	
	82532	50.50-51.50	1.00	1.71	<0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
	82533	51.50-52.50	1.00	1.75	<0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
	82534	52.50-53.50	1.00	1.47	<0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
	82535	53.50-54.50	1.00	0.89	<0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
	82536	54.50-55.50	1.00	2.37	1.0	<0.01	<0.01	
	82537	55.50-56.50	1.00	1.99	<0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
	82538	56.50-57.50	1.00	3.98	0.7	<0.01	0.02	
	82539	57.50-58.80	1.30	33.26	7.9	0.02	0.09	
	82540	58.80-60.10	1.30	9.60	3.1	<0.01	0.01	
DC87-3	82545	8.75-9.60	0.85	1.47	10.3	0.92	1.64	
DC87-4	82565	26.40-27.50	1.10	5.69	24.0	1.53	1.39	
	82566	27.50-28.50	1.00	1.03	<0.7	0.08	0.16	
	82570	35.70-36.10	0.40	8.19	1.4	<0.01	<0.01	
DC87-5	82580	15.65-16.00	0.35	1.41	11.3	0.42	0.60	
	82589	40.80-41.22	0.42	1.85	52.1	3.55	4.15	
	82591	42.42-43.62	1.20	0.66	4.0	0.30	0.16	
	82592	43.62-43.90	0.28	59.01	55.5	2.23	3.85	
	82595	57.05-57.60	0.55	26.26	5.5	0.13	0.08	
DC87-6	82601	17.00-18.00	1.00	27.29	49.7	2.95	0.93	
	82602	18.00-18.90	0.90	4.77	2.1	0.10	0.04	
	82605	32.50-33.20	0.70	20.67	53.1	2.28	2.17	
	82613	51.20-51.45	0.25	20.26	59.3	3.46	2.49	
DC87-7	82622	15.50-16.50	1.00	5.52	2.1	0.02	0.14	
	82623	16.50-17.60	1.10	4.22	1.4	0.02	0.18	
DC87-8	82645	16.60-16.90	0.30	2.54	46.6	2.98	1.68	
DC87-10	82692	41.90-42.80	0.90	3.53	61.7	3.02	7.76	
DC87-11	82732	48.55-49.70	1.15	2.06	0.7	<0.01	<0.01	

DDH	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
DC87-12	17754	16.45-16.96	0.51	1.37	3.4	0.22	0.34	0.02
	17755	16.96-17.30	0.34	3.77	143.7	5.80	4.29	0.39
	17756	17.30-17.70	0.40	1.13	2.1	0.10	0.07	<0.01
	17757	17.70-18.40	0.70	7.34	6.5	0.50	3.42	0.03
	Weighted Average:							
		16.45-18.40	1.95	3.88	28.7	1.27	1.37	0.08
		Estimated True Width -	1.88m					
	17763	42.05-43.05	1.00	1.37	5.5	0.31	0.54	0.02
	17764	43.05-44.10	1.05	2.81	33.9	2.35	3.12	0.32
	17765	44.10-44.80	0.70	0.24	8.9	0.68	0.78	0.04
	17766	44.80-45.50	0.70	6.86	19.9	1.45	3.13	0.14
	Weighted Average:							
		42.05-45.50	3.45	2.69	17.8	1.24	2.42	0.14
		Estimated True Width -	3.45m					
	17769	47.80-48.10	0.30	3.53	13.7	0.75	1.22	0.07
DC87-13	17783	22.70-23.90	1.20	2.54	14.7	1.09	0.51	0.05
	17784	23.90-24.13	0.23	14.57	112.5	12.00	3.30	0.16
	17785	24.13-25.00	0.87	11.52	41.8	2.70	2.10	0.01
	17786	25.00-26.00	1.00	71.14	29.5	0.46	0.50	<0.01
	17787	26.00-27.00	1.00	56.81	38.4	1.57	1.02	0.02
	17788	27.00-27.23	0.23	57.67	439.9	35.95	8.70	0.76
	17789	27.23-28.00	0.77	0.96	4.8	0.18	0.70	0.01
	17790	28.00-29.25	1.25	2.95	17.8	1.05	2.30	0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		22.70-29.25	6.55	24.74	41.97	2.77	1.55	0.05
		Estimated True Width -	3.2m					
	Weighted Average:							
		25.00-27.23	2.23	63.32	75.82	4.62	1.58	0.09
		Estimated True Width -	1.1m					
	17794	47.90-48.60	0.70	2.57	7.9	0.40	0.48	0.05
	17795	48.60-48.90	0.30	31.20	96.0	4.20	5.61	0.44
	17796	48.90-49.60	0.70	0.41	2.4	0.08	0.08	0.01
	17797	49.60-50.30	0.70	0.96	5.5	0.06	0.64	0.03
	17798	50.30-51.40	1.10	49.37	59.0	3.75	3.88	0.15
	17799	51.40-52.40	1.00	3.15	8.6	0.40	0.51	0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		47.90-52.40	4.50	15.42	25.2	1.37	1.62	0.08
		Estimated True Width -	3.9m					

DDH	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
DC87-14	17815	30.70-31.70	1.00	2.16	6.9	0.32	0.22	0.03
	17816	31.70-32.23	0.53	2.71	1.0	0.04	0.04	<0.01
	17817	32.23-33.30	1.07	0.41	1.7	0.09	0.06	0.01
	17818	33.30-34.30	1.00	1.13	3.1	0.16	0.22	0.02
	Weighted Average:							
		30.70-34.30	3.60	1.43	3.4	0.17	0.15	0.02
		Estimated True Width -	2.9m					
DC87-15	17848	24.05-24.55	0.50	29.83	88.1	6.73	5.64	0.43
	17849	24.55-25.55	1.00	1.06	8.6	0.60	0.39	0.05
	Weighted Average:							
		24.05-25.55	1.50	10.65	35.1	2.64	2.14	0.18
	17851	42.90-43.90	1.00	2.23	7.5	0.54	0.12	<0.01
	17858	49.90-50.90	1.00	2.47	<0.07	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	17860	51.90-52.40	0.50	3.05	0.7	0.02	0.01	<0.01
DC87-16	17827	2.80-4.30	0.60	9.05	9.6	0.31	0.02	<0.01
	17828	3.40-6.00	2.60	11.11	7.2	0.13	0.05	<0.01
	17829	6.00-8.55	2.55	5.62	21.9	0.16	0.30	0.03
	17830	8.55-9.10	0.55	38.09	67.5	1.00	5.80	0.28
	17831	9.10-9.40	0.30	22.87	53.8	2.49	2.58	0.1
	17832	9.40-10.65	1.25	0.48	2.7	0.08	0.16	0.01
	17833	10.65-11.00	0.35	43.65	270.2	21.99	11.44	0.85
	17834	11.00-11.40	0.40	1.03	10.3	0.71	0.43	0.03
	17835	11.40-11.75	0.35	27.22	71.0	3.78	5.10	0.56
	17836	11.75-12.75	1.00	1.03	3.8	0.22	0.14	0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		2.80-12.75	9.95	10.44	26.56	1.19	1.12	0.08
		Estimated True Width -	9.0m					
	Weighted Average:							
		8.55-11.75	3.20	16.90	56.3	3.34	3.16	0.22
		Estimated True Width -	3.0m					
	17841	19.90-20.20	0.30	24.00	55.2	3.30	3.00	0.13
DC87-17	17864	9.55-10.60	1.05	4.59	16.1	1.46	<0.01	<0.01
DC87-20	17910	71.70-72.20	0.50	1.23	0.7	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
DC87-21	17918	14.10-14.75	0.65	78.79	13.4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	17919	14.75-15.40	0.65	9.70	2.7	0.01	2.55	<0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		14.10-15.40	1.30	44.24	2.45		1.27	
	17939	40.60-40.95	0.35	8.88	10.3	0.48	0.94	0.05
	17942	46.20-46.50	0.30	4.70	37.7	2.17	2.40	0.31

DDH	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
DC87-23	18263	25.20-26.20	1.00	8.71	23.3	2.30	0.88	0.03
	18264	26.30-27.20	1.00	4.63	4.1	0.24	0.18	<0.01
	18265	27.20-28.20	1.00	2.37	8.9	0.72	0.24	<0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		25.20-28.20	3.00	5.26	12.1	1.09	0.43	0.01
	18266	28.20-28.80	0.60	0.99	0.7	0.03	0.01	<0.01
	18270	30.75-31.10	0.35	11.11	105.6	9.10	2.8	0.05
	18271	31.10-31.40	0.30	3.43	5.5	0.40	0.07	<0.01
	Weighted Average:							
		30.75-31.40	0.65	7.57	59.4	5.08	1.54	0.03
	18280	45.90-46.20	0.30	1.17	5.1	0.24	0.55	<0.01
DC87-25	18300	19.10-19.40	0.30	7.03	30.9	3.25	1.05	0.09
	18303	20.60-21.40	0.80	15.94	3.4	0.05	0.03	<0.01
DC87-26	18314	30.90-31.90	1.00	6.89	2.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
DC87-27	18344	72.10-73.10	1.00	3.94	1.0	<0.01	<0.01	
	18345	73.10-74.10	1.00	2.23	0.7	<0.01	<0.01	
DC87-28	18461	23.55-24.55	1.00	6.89	4.5	0.23	<0.01	
	18462	24.55-25.55	1.00	17.55	65.1	4.18	2.25	
DC87-29	28398	21.30-22.30	1.00	24.89	69.3	4.40	0.38	
DC87-30	28450	36.30-36.70	0.40	37.30	16.1	0.37	0.34	
	28455	39.30-39.80	0.50	1.61	1.7	0.05	0.01	
DC87-31	28466	11.50-12.50	1.00	3.77	19.9	1.72	0.98	
DC87-32	28364	3.85-4.85	1.00	4.94	6.5	0.42	0.44	
	28365	4.85-5.85	1.00	1.41	1.0	0.01	0.04	
	28366	5.85-7.48	1.63	2.09	6.5	0.73	0.14	
	28367	7.48-8.48	1.00	6.69	4.1	0.15	0.22	
	28368	8.48-9.30	0.82	0.55	2.1	0.06	0.06	
	28369	9.30-10.53	1.23	3.39	5.5	0.41	0.8	
	28374	14.55-15.55	1.00	5.73	27.1	2.30	1.55	
	28380	19.95-20.30	0.35	6.72	16.8	1.00	1.36	
DC87-34	28547	18.00-19.20	1.20	19.92	91.5	5.26	3.35	
	28548	19.20-19.90	0.70	7.54	34.3	2.21	1.34	
	28550	23.80-24.80	1.00	9.29	24.0*	1.54	2.01	
	28551	24.80-25.90	1.00	0.51	0.9*	0.05*	0.12*	
	28554	27.40-28.40	1.00	1.85	17.0*	0.89*	0.12*	

DDH	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
DC87-35	28535	15.00-16.00	1.00	2.74	8.0*	0.43*	0.35*	
	28536	16.00-16.70	0.70	1.68	4.1*	9.24*	0.24*	
	28537	16.70-17.40	0.70	2.02	8.7*	0.44*	0.49*	
DC-87-40	28716	56.00-56.30	0.30	10.56	29.5	2.20	4.28	
DC88-45	26945	103.50-104.50	1.00	6.38	1.1*	<0.01*	0.01*	
	26946	104.50-105.50	1.00	10.83	1.7*	0.01*	0.21*	
	26964	127.00-128.00	1.00	1.45	0.6*	0.05*	0.03*	
DC88-49	18045	11.90-13.40	1.50	1.30	0.4*	<0.01*	<0.01*	
DC88-51	18081	10.40-10.90	0.50	6.69	>50.0*	>1.00*	0.97*	

* Geochem Analysis

APPENDIX 2

DOMIN GOLD PROPERTY
PHOTOS - 1992

ORIGINAL SHOWING AFTER REMOVAL OF 1000 TONNE BULK SAMPLE
"16 VEIN" IS TO BOTTOM LEFT OFF PHOTO
"155 VEIN" IS AT TOP MIDDLE OF PHOTO

ORIGINAL SHOWING LOOKING SOUTH
ON "155 FAULT"

PIT AND MAIN VEIN STRUCTURE AFTER BULK SAMPLE
"155 VEIN" REMAINS INTACT
GRADE 11 GPT ACROSS 1 METRE WIDTH

CLOSE UP OF "155 VEIN" SHOWING STRONG DEVELOPMENT OF VEIN
ALONG 155° STRIKE OF MAJOR FAULT ZONE
THIS VEIN WAS NOT ASSAYED ALONG STRIKE UP HILL
TO THE SOUTH ASSAY 11 GPT ACROSS 1 METRE WIDTH

SUMMARY REVIEW

of the

WELBAR & DOMIN PROJECTS

Cariboo Mining Division,
British Columbia, Canada

Property Locations
93H/3W/4E
93H/6E/7W

Prepared for

Gold City Industries Ltd.
Suite 200 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3B6

Prepared By

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Geospectrum Engineering
2588 Birch Street
Abbotsford, British Columbia
V2S 4H8

July 7, 2000

1 Executive Summary

The WelBar and Domin Projects owned by Gold City Industries Ltd. are both strategically located in highly prospective ground with excellent potential for the discovery of major gold deposits. Significant exploration programs in the past have identified numerous anomalous zones that have either not been tested or have been under-explored.

The WelBar Project is strategically located within the heart of the famous Cariboo Gold Camp, Wells, British Columbia. The WelBar Project area includes the Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise claim groups. International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project continues to discover significant gold mineralization adjacent to Gold City Industries Ltd.'s Myrtle claim group.

The Domin Project is approximately 43 kilometers northeast of the WelBar Project. Gold City Industries Ltd. controls approximately 15 kilometers of prospective ground along the highly anomalous Isaac Lake Fault system. This area was identified by a BC regional stream geochemical survey to contain the majority of the 95th percentile assayed samples in the study area for gold, lead, arsenic and antimony. The potential to discover economic mineralization in this area has further increased by the discovery and partial delineation of two significant gold showings (North and South Zones) by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. at the north end of the property.

The author of this report has reviewed past exploration work and geological studies of the area in order to recommend a success contingent, phased exploration program for the Project areas.

The Phase 1 program on both Project areas would be a continuation of the geological, geochemical and geophysical work already completed. The goal of Phase 1 would be to identify anomalous targets for the ensuing programs. Phase 2A would test targets identified in Phase 1. These targets would be trenched wherever possible. A limited drill program would possibly be necessary to identify these targets during Phase 2A. Anomalous mineralization discovered would be followed by a more aggressive drill program (Phase 2B) to further delineate and discover new mineralization.

The estimated total cost for this success contingent phased exploration program is as follows:

Phase 1	$ 225,000
Phase 2A	$ 115,000
Phase 2B	$ 295,000
Total	$ 635,000

2 WelBar Project

2.1 *Location and Access*

The WelBar Project is located in the famous Cariboo Gold Camp at Wells and Barkerville in the Cariboo Mining Division, NTS map sheet 093H / 3W and 093H /4E (Figure 1). The claims are strategically located adjacent to the latest significant gold discovery in British Columbia, International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project. Figure 2 illustrates the Gold City Industries Ltd. land position with respect to International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s land package.

The claims can be accessed by Highway No. 26. This highway connects the communities of Wells and Barkerville with the town of Quesnel and Highway No. 97 (Cache Creek - Prince George). All services and an airport are available in Quesnel.

2.2 *Physiography*

The property is located within the Quesnel Highland, a division of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain consists of gentle slopes with rounded glaciated hills and wide, flat major valleys and steep-walled, incised minor drainages. The elevation varies from approximately 1,100 meters to 1,770 meters.

The region lies within a rain shadow of the Cariboo Mountains and supports a lush coniferous forest. The snow-free period extends from late April to November; however, snow may linger on north-facing slopes as late as June.

2.3 *Claims*

The WelBar Project consists of three separate, non-contiguous groups of claims named the Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise Groups. The claims cover approximately 2,585 ha.

The Myrtle property is composed of 19 crown granted claims covering approximately 250 ha. The Myrtle is located adjacent to and extends northwest of the historic town of Barkerville. The Barkerville Provincial Historical Park boundary overlaps claim L10389 on its southeast border.

The Proserpine property consists of 16 crown-granted mineral claims and covers approximately 210 ha. This group is 3 kilometers southeast of Barkerville and along strike of the geologically favourable lithology.

The Promise Property is composed of 18 mineral claims (101 units) covering approximately 2,125 ha. It is approximately 4 kilometers west of the town of Wells. Its eastern boundary is contiguous with International Wayside Gold Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project.

The Myrtle and Proserpine claims are under 100 % option from Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited and subject to a 3 % NSR royalty. The option requires Gold City Industries Ltd. to

FIGURE 1

Gold City Industries Ltd.

CDNX: GC

Welbar and Domin Property Locations

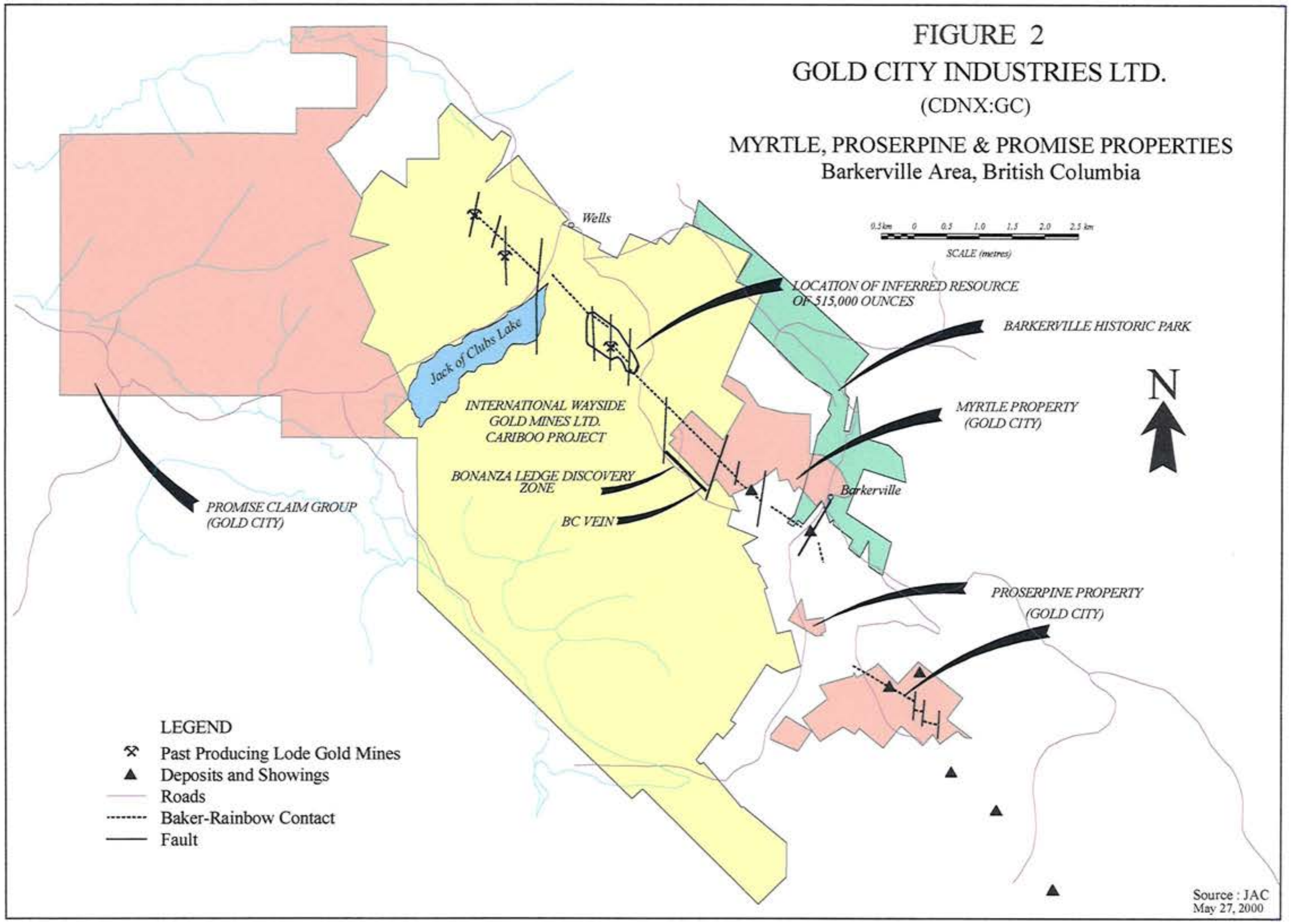


FIGURE 2
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
(CDNX:GC)
MYRTLE, PROSERPINE & PROMISE PROPERTIES
Barkerville Area, British Columbia
SCALE (metres)
Wells
Jack of Clubs Lake
LOCATION OF INFERRED RESOURCE OF 515,000 OUNCES
BARKERVILLE HISTORIC PARK
MYRTLE PROPERTY (GOLD CITY)
INTERNATIONAL WAYSIDE GOLD MINES LTD. CARIBOO PROJECT
BONANZA LEDGE DISCOVERY ZONE
BC VEIN
Barkerville
PROMISE CLAIM GROUP (GOLD CITY)
PROSERPINE PROPERTY (GOLD CITY)
N
LEGEND
Past Producing Lode Gold Mines
Deposits and Showings
Roads
Baker-Rainbow Contact
Fault
Source : JAC
May 27, 2000

complete the cash payment ($ 70,000) and work commitment ($ 70,000) before December 31, 2000.

The Promise Claim Group is comprised of the 100 % owned Coulter 1 - 8 claims and Promise 1 - 8 claims. The Group also includes the 100 % optioned Whip 1 - 2 claims (9 units). This option agreement is with Mr. K. Vincent Campbell. It requires a semi-annual cash payment of $ 5,000 and a 1 % NSR on all mineral production until payback of all project capital costs to Gold City Industries Ltd. and thereafter a 2 % NSR capped at $ 1.5 million.

2.4 Geology

2.4.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the WelBar Property is complex, partially due to its large size. The Property lies within the Paleozoic age Barkerville Terrane, which is a highly deformed thrust block terrane of continental shelf derived metasediments and metavolcanics. The Barkerville Terrane is separated from the Cariboo Terrane to the east by the east dipping Pleasant Valley Thrust Fault and the Quesnel Terrane to the west by the west dipping Eureka Thrust Fault (Cameron et. al., 1995). The Slide Mountain Terrane overlies the northern portion of the Cariboo and Barkerville Terranes.

Faulting and folding within the Barkerville Terrane is very common. The predominant faults strike north to northeast and are normal-type faults.

The stratigraphy within the Barkerville Terrane is quite variable. Individual layers can have rapid facies changes, complex folding patterns and complex faulting, making lithologic correlations difficult between different areas within the terrane. Generally, there are three lithologic units that appear to affect the gold mineralization. The stratigraphy of the BC, Rainbow and Baker Members goes from northeast to southwest respectively (Cameron et. al., 1995). The BC Member is apparently the oldest of the three units and is predominantly black argillite, phyllite, rhyolite and andesite (Brown, 1957 and Laird, 1990). The Rainbow Member is composed of fissile and non-fissile interbedded argillite and quartzite. The Baker Member is composed of fissile and non-fissile calcareous quartzite, foliated feldspar porphyry and limestone.

The metamorphic grade of the Barkerville Terrane ranges from chlorite around the town of Wells to garnet-sillimanite to the southeast and northwest (Cameron et. al., 1995).

2.4.2 Local Geology

Gold mineralization is distributed close to the stratigraphic contact between the Baker Member and the Rainbow Member. The gold deposits are also associated along the western limb of a north-trending overturned anticline. Two types of gold mineralization are present along the Baker/Rainbow Contact.

Auriferous, pyrite-rich quartz veins are confined to the Rainbow Member and within 100 meters of the Baker/Rainbow Contact. Within this type of mineralization there are four sub-types of vein mineralization (i.e. Strike, Northerly, Diagonal and Transverse). The majority of the vein production has come from Diagonal and Transverse vein-type deposits (Cameron et. al., 1995). The average grade of this ore is approximately 0.38 oz Au/ton (13 grams/tonne). These deposits are a typical narrow vein deposit with narrow widths, erratic gold values and pinching, swelling and splaying of the vein along strike and down dip. Metallic minerals include pyrite (up to 25

%), gold, galena, sphalerite, scheelite, argentite and chalcopyrite. Gangue minerals include quartz, sericite and ankerite. Quartz vein stockwork density increases near north-trending faults.

Gold bearing replacement-type ore is composed of massive, fine-grained, weakly banded pyrite lenses at limestone contacts in two horizons within the Barker Member. The primary horizon is known as the Aurum Limestone Unit, which marks the Baker/Rainbow Contact (i.e. Island Mountain Mine). The other horizon is known as the Main Band Limestone, stratigraphically approximately 30 meters from the Aurum Limestone Unit (i.e. Mosquito Creek Mine). The average grade of this ore is approximately 0.63 oz Au/ton (22 grams/tonne). Metallic minerals include auriferous pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. Alteration includes silicification, sericitization and dolomitization. The gold grade decreases outward from the center of the lens. A typical lens is up to approximately 3 meters thick, 6 meters wide and thirty to hundreds of meters long (i.e. average 2,000 to 7,000 tons in size).

2.5 Exploration History

2.5.1 Regional History

Placer gold was first discovered in 1860. Since that time, over 3.2 million ounces of gold have been mined from placer and lode mines in the area. Williams Creek yielded more than 1 million ounces of placer gold alone and ultimately became the highest producing creek in British Columbia's history.

Lode gold mining began in 1933 at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. This vein/replacement deposit eventually produced 1.6 million tons grading 0.40 oz Au/ton. The Island Mountain Mine began operation in 1934 and produced over 1.2 million tons grading 0.47 oz Au/ton. Mosquito Creek Mine operated between 1980 and 1987 and produced over 103,000 tons at 0.43 oz Au/ton.

Lode gold production has been from high-grade, small tonnage deposits characterized by narrow quartz veins and replacement lenses. A great deal of exploration and re-evaluation of previous workings has been done although there has been only limited exploration conducted on low grade high tonnage-type gold deposits.

2.5.2 Property History

All three claim groups that presently comprise the WelBar Project have been explored. Mr. D. Bohme from Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited wrote in 1984:

"Both the Myrtle and Proserpine saw exploration activity dating back to the late 1800's. On the Proserpine, a small stamp mill operated but there is no record of any production. Presumably several quartz veins saw limited production. Several timbered shafts, short adits, and hand-dug trenches are scattered throughout both properties. Tailings and old dumps are commonly seen nearby. Today, most of the old workings are filled with water or caved."

"In the early 1920's, extensive hand trenching and tunneling were done on the Myrtle group and much of it is still visible today. Overall, most of the work was concerned with locating gold bearing, pyritiferous quartz veins along the favourable Baker-Rainbow member contact. In the late 1930's and early 1940's Newmont Mining Ltd., through Island Mountain Mines, worked on the Shamrock Tunnel (Myrtle) and the Forest Adit (Proserpine). Fourteen underground diamond drill holes were also done on the Shamrock claims but the Shamrock tunnel never reached the desired distance on the Myrtle claim. Six diamond drill holes were drilled on the Proserpine."

"Wharf Resources carried out a drill program in 1980-81 on adjacent ground northwest of the Myrtle group with the objective of establishing a small open pit operation. Soil and outcrop geochemical sampling was done but no geophysics. In September 1981, the Myrtle and Proserpine claim groups were examined by Newmont personnel, followed up thereafter by a limited geochemical sampling field program."

"A total of 14.25 km of grid line on the Myrtle and 11.50 km of grid line on the Proserpine was laid out in order to do magnetic, VLF-Resistivity, and VLF geophysical surveys and a soil geochemical survey. Lines were spaced 50 meters apart, with stations marked by flagging at 15-meter intervals. Grid lines were surveyed using a compass and chain."

"Geologic mapping was carried out by examining the representative rock fragments unearthed in the soil sampling process. Attempts were usually made to dig out more rock pieces from the sample site for further examination. Overturned trees often revealed significant quantities of rock fragments and were a valuable aid to mapping." (Bohme, 1985).

Results of Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited's results indicate there are numerous geochemical and geophysical anomalies. It is uncertain how many anomalies were followed-up, if any. Their program covered approximately 20 % of the claims, focusing on the Baker/Rainbow contact (Bradshaw, 1990).

Bonaventure Resources Ltd. in 1986, rehabilitated the Warspite Adit and re-sampled the underground workings. They also completed a limited surface diamond drilling program on the Proserpine claims (comm. Mr. V. Campbell).

Pan Orvana Resources Inc. completed a program on the Myrtle and Proserpine claim groups in 1989-90. It included compilation of previous work on the properties, establishing a new grid, geological mapping, geochemical soil survey and a geophysical survey (magnetometer, VLF-EM and gamma ray). There were geochemical and some geophysical anomalies on both properties. Follow-up exploration work on the anomalies was recommended (Bradshaw, 1990).

Gold City Industries Ltd. completed a property wide airborne survey (EM, Magnetics, VLF and Radiometric) in 1995. The airborne geophysical data results indicated several spectacular anomalous areas which were only partially followed-up by a limited diamond drilling program.

The exploration history of the Promise claim group is unknown to the author except that the Gold City Industries Ltd.'s airborne survey covered these claims and produced two large radiometric anomalies which were partially followed-up by a limited soil geochemical survey in 1998 (Mark, 1998).

3 Domin Project

3.1 Location and Access

The Domin Project is 43 kilometers northeast of the town of Wells and about 110 kilometers east-southeast of Prince George. The property is located on NTS map 93H16E/7W and within the Cariboo Mining District of central British Columbia. The Project area stretches from the junction of Haggen Creek and Dominion Creek, northwest of Clear Mountain in the north to the headwaters of Littlefield Creek, northwest of Isaac Lake in the south (Figure 3).

Access from Prince George is by Highway 16 East to a series of gravel-based Forest Service Roads (Bowron, Narrow and Haggen) and Forest/Mining roads (Rustad and Noranda). The final 13 kilometers are bush roads requiring a 4-wheel drive vehicle at times.

3.2 Physiography

The property is situated along the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains. The maximum local relief is only 700 meters with the majority of the prospective ground at 1,200 to 1,500 meters mean sea level. The terrain across the property has a moderate slope although along Dominion Creek there are steep slopes.

Most of the property is forested with mature spruce and balsam fir and is covered with a moderate to dense underbrush of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devil's club.

3.3 Claims

The Domin Project consists of 3 adjoining properties and covers approximately 3,975 ha. .

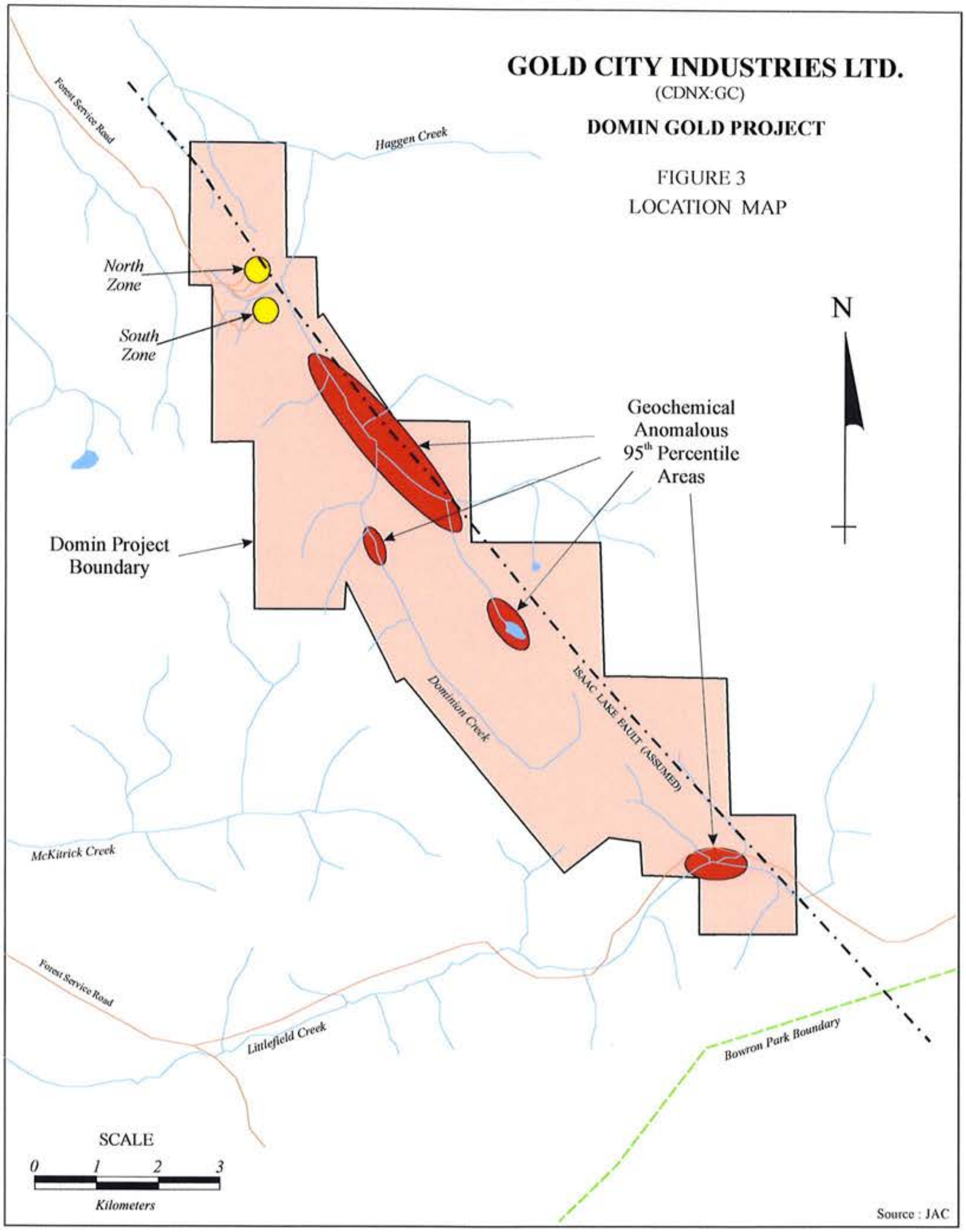
The Domin property consists of 11 staked mineral claims (56 units), totaling approximately 1,400 ha. which is 100 % owned by Gold City Industries Ltd.

The Dominion Creek property consists of 15 mineral claims (59 units) totaling approximately 1,475 ha. This property is under option from Mr. R. MacArthur and Mr. A. Raven. Gold City Industries Ltd. can acquire 100 % ownership with cash payments ($ 550,000), Gold City Industries Ltd. shares (200,000) and completion of exploration work to maintain the property in good standing for 5 years. The property is also subject to a 2 % NSR royalty in favour of Mr. N. Kencayd. Gold City may purchase 1.5 % of the NSR back at anytime for $350,000.

The Domin property and the Dominion Creek property were enlarged this year by staking an additional 44 contiguous units covering approximately 1,100 ha.

3.4 Geology

Geology of the Dominion Creek area is made up of Precambrian to Permian/Triassic continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cariboo Terrane. This Terrane is thrust against Precambrian to Paleozoic continental shelf clastic, carbonate and volcanic Barkerville Terrane.


GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
(CDNX:GC)
DOMIN GOLD PROJECT
FIGURE 3
LOCATION MAP
Forest Service Road
Haggen Creek
North Zone
South Zone
N
Geochemical Anomalous 95th Percentile Areas
Domin Project Boundary
Dominion Creek
ISAAC LAKE FAULT (ASSUMED)
McKitrick Creek
Forest Service Road
Littlefield Creek
Bowron Park Boundary
SCALE
0 1 2 3
Kilometers
Source : JAC

The local geology is characterized by the unconformable contact between the Precambrian Isaac Formation (argillite and phyllite) and the overlying Precambrian Cunningham Formation (limestone). This contact coincides with the assumed trace of the strong northwest-trending Isaac Lake Fault Zone in this area. The fault follows the general northwesterly line of Dominion Creek.

The mineralization to-date is structurally controlled and associated with the Isaac Lake Fault system. Parallel and crosscutting faults in the South and North Zones act as conduits and traps for silica-rich hydrothermal solutions. Precious and base metal-rich quartz veins resemble quartz-rich dilation segments that have been traced up to 60 meters in length and are similar to the dilation cluster mineralization mined at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (19.5 million grams Au from 1.5 million tonnes)(Kocsis, 1997).

Glacial geology indicates that the property is extensively covered by a blanket of alluvium and glacial till. The movement of ice in this area is from southeast to northwest.

A more complete summary of the geology is presented in "Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property" (Kocsis, 1997a).

3.5 Exploration History

A provincial government regional geochemical survey conducted in 1984 in this area identified significant geochemical anomalies (Pb, As, Sb, Co and Fe) along the watersheds in the Isaac Lake Fault structure. Several geochemical anomalies along the upper reaches of Dominion Creek were within the 95th and 98th percentile of all samples taken in the survey. High values were also obtained in Pb, As and Sb, from the survey at the headwaters of Littlefield Creek.

The government returned in 1985 for a follow-up survey of the Dominion Creek area. Silt and panned concentrate samples confirmed anomalous values in Pb, As and Sb. Maximum gold values from silt samples were 20 ppb and up to 1000 ppb Au from panned concentrate.

A prospector, Mr. N. Kencayd, subsequently staked the Dominion Creek Property. The claims were optioned to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. which carried out exploration programs from 1986 to 1988. They discovered 2 mineralized showings at the junction of the Discovery (Camp) Creek and Dominion Creek (North and South [Main or 155] Zones). Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.'s exploration program included a stream sediment survey, a grid soil survey, trenching and 53 diamond drill holes totaling 3,484 meters. Drill results included 18 intercepts of one to ten meters in thickness with grades ranging from 4 grams per tonne (gpt) to 40 gpt of gold.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in 1989, terminated all exploration in British Columbia and returned the property to Mr. Kencayd. Mr. A. Raven purchased the property in that same year. He exposed the South Zone and stockpiled ore grade material. Mr. Raven entered into a joint venture with Aquila Resources Ltd. in 1990. The joint venture partners completed a 1,180 tonne bulk sample in 1992, which averaged 14.0 gpt of gold.

Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired claims adjoining the Dominion Creek property in the mid-1990's after identifying the potential along the Isaac Lake Fault and south of the known mineralized zones. A combination of extremely anomalous results above the North and South Zones from the government surveys, anomalies at the headwaters of Littlefield Creek and the northwesterly direction of glacial ice indicates the very good potential for additional mineralization within the Domin Project area. Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired the option to the Dominion Creek claims on April 17, 2000.

4 Discussion

There is excellent potential to discover gold mineralization in the WelBar and Domin Project areas.

4.1 WelBar Project

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. has recently discovered impressive gold mineralization over wide intersections on the Cariboo Gold Project in the footwall of the B.C. Vein, known as the Bonanza Ledge. The company has verified their sample results by an independent consulting company (Panterra Geoservices Inc.). The consultant, Mr. D. Rhys, concluded:

"The Bonanza Ledge Zone occurs in an overturned, northeast-dipping metamorphosed meta-turbidite sequence in the structural footwall of the B.C. Vein."

"Gold mineralization in the Bonanza Ledge zone occurs in discrete zones of intense pyrite mineralization comprising 15-70% pyrite, as folded pyrite veinlets, bedding and S1 parallel lamina of fine grained pyrite and bands of massive pyrite. All styles join and are probably coeval, possibly representing a mixture of replacement and vein style mineralization. The probable stratabound, concordant style of much of the pyrite and its early structural timing also raise the possibility that the deposit represents deformed syn-sedimentary mineralization. The structural, textural and mineralogical style of mineralization, and associated alteration mineralogy of the Bonanza Ledge mineralization is similar to pyrite "replacement" styles of mineralization historically mined at the Island Mountain and Mosquito Mines."

"In high grade intervals in holes BC2K-10, 12 and 13, gold occurs as 2.5 to 60 μ m (micron) native grains, averaging between 10 and 30 μ m in size. Gold grains occur in fractures and along grain boundaries in pyrite, often with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, or to a lesser extent, as grains encapsulated in pyrite."

"Mineralized zones occur in a broad area of muscovite-carbonate alteration that developed in the structural footwall of the B.C. vein. Alteration is characterized by bleaching and loss of carbonaceous matter. The alteration is locally discordant to stratigraphy and exhibits zoning from the upper zone of intense muscovite-dolomite/ankerite alteration, to a lower zone of weak muscovite-siderite/magnesite-chlorite-albite alteration. To date, gold has only been associated with pyrite in the upper zone alteration. Pyrite in the lower zone is associated with pyrrhotite, and does not carry gold." (Rhys and Ross, 2000).

Drill results of the gold mineralization on the Bonanza Ledge zone include:

Hole No.	Intersection (m)	Interval (m)	Assay (g/t)
BC 2K-13	74.7 - 107.9	33.2	10.6
BC 2K-10	48.1 - 73.9	25.8	29.6
BC 2K-12	60.7 - 78.3	17.6	21.6
BC 2K-19	81.6 - 101.4	19.8	18.2

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. News Release 00-14, 00-20, 00-29

This exciting new discovery is located within 180 meters of the Myrtle claim boundary. The discovery has generated a tremendous amount of interest in the mining industry to re-examine properties in the Cariboo Mining Camp for this type of mineralization.

There are at least five kinds of mineralization which can be explored on the WelBar Project claims including:

- Pyrite-rich metamorphosed stratabound turbidite mineralized zones (i.e. Bonanza Ledge),
- known veins that have been inadequately explored,
- undiscovered veins within 100 meters of the Baker/Rainbow Contact,
- replacement ore lenses in the Aurum Limestone Unit which marks the Baker/Rainbow Contact, and
- replacement ore lenses in the Main Band Limestone.

Past exploration has primarily focused on a 200 meter-wide corridor centered on the Baker/Rainbow Contact. The Bonanza Ledge discovery indicates that other potential economic mineralization can be found outside this corridor in the Cariboo Mining Camp.

Numerous geochemical and geophysical anomalies have been identified by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, Pan Orvana Resources Inc. and Gold City Industries Ltd. on the WelBar Project claims. A digital compilation of the data from these three sources is highly recommended so that priority anomalies can be identified. This compilation will start immediately (comm. Mr. F. Sveinson).

4.2 Domin Project

The Domin Project, although not as advanced as the WelBar Project, has as much or more potential for discovery of significant gold mineralization within the proximity of the Isaac Lake Fault, near the headwaters of Dominion and Littlefield Creeks. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. identified two significant mineral showings within a very short time frame and realized the mineral potential of the Isaac Lake Fault. However, they did not have the time to fully explore either the showings or the fault system to the southeast before returning the property to its owners. Gold City Industries Ltd. can continue where Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. left off.

5 Exploration Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

Based on the available database, there are several exploration (geological, geochemical and geophysical) targets within the property that have either not been explored or have been under-explored. Digital compilation of the database will begin immediately. This is an essential part of the exploration program (Phase 1). It is recommended that a success-contingent, staged exploration program should be initiated at the WelBar and Domin Projects. Estimated budgets are as follows:

Property	Phase 1	Phase 2A	Phase 2B	Total
Promise	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 55,000	$ 130,000
Myrtle	$ 75,000	$ 45,000	$ 105,000	$ 225,000
Proserpine	$ 50,000	$ 20,000	$ 60,000	$ 130,000
Domin	$ 50,000	$ 25,000	$ 75,000	$ 150,000
Total	$ 225,000	$ 115,000	$ 295,000	$ 635,000

5.2 Phase 1

The objective of this initial exploration phase is to identify targets for trench and diamond drilling in the most cost effective manner. It will validate and accurately delineate previously known geochemical and geophysical anomalies and, hopefully, discover new targets as well.
Digital compilation of the historical data will be undertaken. Compiling the data will be in AutoCAD 2000 and MS Access format. Data will be corrected to NAD 83 and based on the BC government TRIM maps of the area. This will provide the exploration crews more accuracy in the field, reduce the cost of redundant surveys and provide a common platform for new data within each of the properties.

5.2.1 Promise

- Cut a new baseline and establish grid lines. All lines will be located by utilizing GPS units.
- Verify the large airborne radiometric geophysical anomalies on the Coulter claims and the radiometric anomalies on the Whip claims on the ground.
- Surface mapping and soil geochemical sampling utilizing global positioning survey (GPS) units for accuracy.
- Identify targets for trenching and/or drilling (Phase 2a and b).

5.2.2 Myrtle

- Cut a new baseline and establish grid lines. All lines will be located by utilizing GPS units.
- Verify the airborne geophysical anomalies in the northeast portion of the claim group on the ground.
- Locate iron pins on the property's boundary between Gold City and Wayside claims.
- Tie the survey pins to the grid as the grid is established.
- Locate the old Newmont grid.
- Locate old Newmont/Pan Orvana anomalies with respect to the new grid.
- Tie-in old shafts, trenches and other workings to the grid.
- Infill soil geochemical survey in anomalous areas and tighten grid spacing.
- Complete a self-potential survey to identify the accuracy of tracing graphitic horizons in order to precisely determine the location of fault offsets.
- Refine existing drill targets.
- Identify new targets for trenching and/or drilling (Phase 2a and b).

5.2.3 Proserpine

- Cut a new baseline and establish grid lines. All lines will be located by utilizing GPS units.
- Locate iron pins on the property's boundary.
- Tie the survey pins to the grid as the grid is established.
- Locate the old Newmont grid.
- Locate old Newmont/Pan Orvana anomalies with respect to the new grid.

- Tie-in old shafts, trenches and other workings to the grid.
- Infill soil geochemical survey in anomalous areas and tighten grid spacing.
- Refine existing drill targets.
- Identify new targets for trenching and/or drilling (Phase 2a and b).

5.2.4 Domin

- Cut a new baseline and establish grid lines. All lines will be located by utilizing GPS units.
- Prospecting and reconnaissance geochemistry in the central and southern portions of the property and within the proximity of the trace of the Isaac Lake Fault.
- Soil and till geochemistry south of the North and South Zone with a 100-meter square grid.
- Follow-up anomalous areas with a closer spaced grid pattern.
- Identify targets for trenching and/or drilling (Phase 2a and 2b).

5.3 Phase 2A

The Phase 2A program will be success contingent upon the results from Phase 1. The primary focus of Phase 2A will be to trench all identified anomalies. This cost effective technique exposes the bedrock mineralization causing the surface anomaly. The Phase 2A exploration budget has some flexibility for a limited diamond drilling program to be carried out on priority anomalies where trenching is not feasible.

5.4 Phase 2B

Mineral showings identified from the Phase 2A program which have produced encouraging assay results will be targets for a more aggressive diamond drilling program in the Phase 2B portion of this exploration plan.

6 Certificate of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

DAVID K. MAKEPEACE, M.ENG., P.ENG.

I, David Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng. of 2588 Birch Street, Abbotsford, British Columbia hereby certify as follows:

I graduated with an Honours B.Sc. Geological Engineering degree from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada in 1976.

I graduated with a Masters of Engineering degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Alberta, Canada in 1993.

I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 14,912. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, Canada, Registration Number 29,367.

I am the principal of Geospectrum Engineering, an independent consulting service for the mining industry specializing in geological, mining and environmental projects and registered in British Columbia.

I am the author of this report.

I have practiced my geological engineering profession since 1974 and my environmental engineering profession since 1990 for the mining industry. I have evaluated various mining properties throughout North America for Dickenson Mines Ltd., ABM Gold Incorporated, Northgate Exploration, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. and Weymin Mining Corporation in the past 18 years.

I have no direct or indirect interest in Gold City Industries Ltd. or its properties. A site visit to the property was not undertaken with respect to this report.

I hereby grant permission to Gold City Industries Ltd. to use this report or any portion of the report (so long as any excerpted portion does not materially deviate from the report as a whole), for any legal purpose relating to the business of Gold City Industries Ltd., including for purposes of filing a prospectus with the Canadian Securities regulators.

Dated at Abbotsford, B.C. this ___ day of ___, 2000.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — D. K. MAKEPEACE

DAVID MAKEPEACE, M.ENG.,P.ENG.

7 Bibliography

Bohme, D., 1985. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Myrtle and Proserpine Crown-Granted Claim Groups, NTS 93H/4E, unpublished for Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, March 13.

Bradshaw,P.M.D., 1990 Myrtle / Proserpine Properties Summary Report, unpublished for Pan Orvana Resources Inc., October.

Brown, A.S., 1957. Geology of the Antler Creek Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 38.

Cameron, R. and Fox, P.E., 1995. Summary Report on the WelBar Gold Project, Cariboo Gold District, Wells, British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC by Fox Geological Consultants Ltd., June, 13.

Chapman, J.A., 1996. A Valuation of the Mineral Properties of Gold City Mining Corporation, October.

Hendrickson G.A., 1989. Review of the Geophysical Survey on the Wells Property, Quesnel Mining District, B.C., unpublished, Delta Geoscience Ltd.

Holland, S.S., 1954. Yanks Peak - Roundtop Mountain Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 34.

Kocsis, S., 1997a. Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, May 14.

Kocsis, S., 1997b. Summary Report on the WelBar-Domin Gold Project, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, April 11.

Laird, A.A., 1990. Cariboo Gold Quartz Property, 1989 Work Program, Summary Report, unpublished, Pan Orvana Resources Inc., March.

Makepeace, D.K., 1996. A Valuation of the Gold City Mining Corporation Mineral Properties, unpublished report for United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Pg 40.

Mark, D.G., 1989. Geochemical Report on a Soil Geochemical Survey over the Coulter Claim Group, Island Mountain, Wells Area, Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia for Consolidated Gold City Mining Corporation, July 23.

Minfile / pc, 1996. B.C. Mineral Property Database, Geological Survey Branch - Mineral Resources Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Rhys, D. and Ross, K.V., 2000. Rreport on Petrography, Check Sampling and Geological Interpretation of Drill Core at the Bonanza Ledge Zone, Cariboo Gold Quartz Property, British Columbia for International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. *In* Press Release 00-25, Panterra Geoservices Inc. Report.

ADDENDUM

to

SUMMARY REVIEW

of the

WELBAR & DOMIN PROJECTS

Cariboo Mining Division,
British Columbia, Canada

Property Locations
93H/3W/4E
93H/6E/7W

Prepared for

Gold City Industries Ltd.
Suite 200 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3B6

Prepared By

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Geospectrum Engineering
2588 Birch Street
Abbotsford, British Columbia
V2S 4H8

July 23, 2000

1 Introduction

Gold City Industries Ltd.'s WelBar and Domin Projects in the Cariboo Mining Division in central British Columbia was visited by the author as part of the summary report dated July 7, 2000. The visit could not be scheduled until July 15, 2000, precipitating this addendum to the report.

The site visit confirmed the findings in the summary report and the author is confident that these properties are strategically located in highly prospective ground with excellent potential for the discovery of major gold deposits. The visit also confirmed that although significant exploration programs in the past have identified numerous anomalous zones, these have either not been tested or have been under-explored.

The current exploration program is being run with well-qualified personnel in a cost effective manner. The field personnel include:

- Mr. Stephen Kocsis - Geological Consultant
- Mr. Al. Raven - Geological Contractor
- Mr. Merle Moorman - Prospector

The author is convinced that the assembled team will be able to carry out the various exploration requirements for these properties.

The following is a brief summary of the visit to each of the properties.

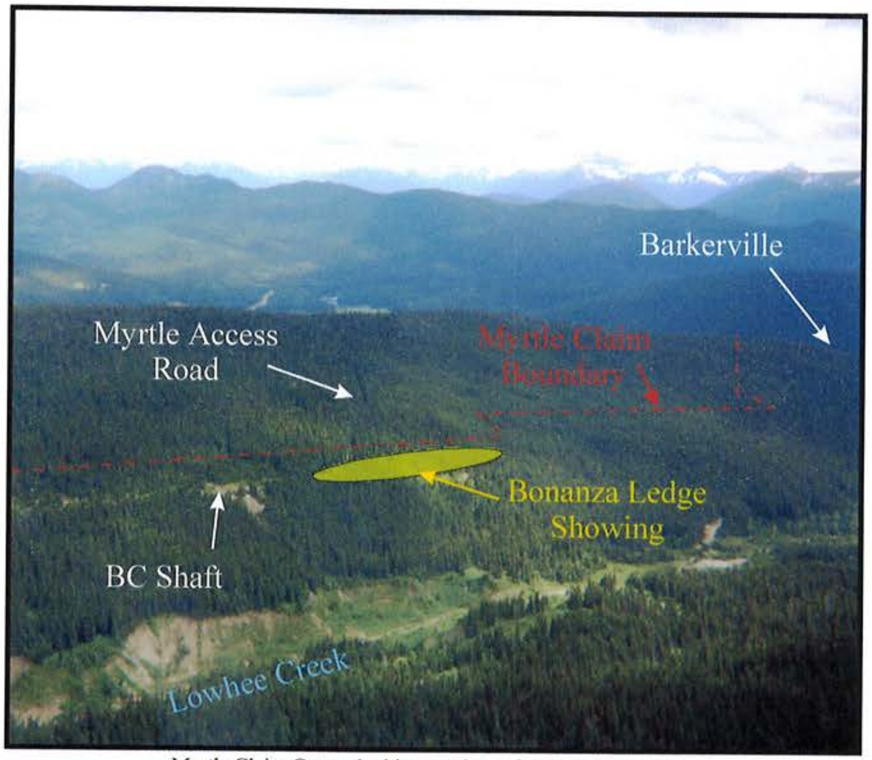
2 Myrtle Property

The Myrtle property was the first property to be examined by the team primarily due to its location with respect to International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s (Wayside) Bonanza Ledge intersections. The property has been accessed by all-terrain vehicles (ATV) utilizing Wayside's drill road network.

The road passes the B.C. Shaft before crossing the Myrtle claim boundary. The shaft is covered with timbers for safety. The B.C. Vein is visible at the shaft collar. The dip of the vein (approximately 70° est.) must either be vertical below surface or be offset by a fault to intersect the main drift directly below the collar of the shaft.

The crew has found some of the original claim posts and survey pins for the property. The site of the southwest corner of the Myrtle claim, L. 10501 (northwest corner of the Marie claim, L. 10502) has been located with respect to the original bearing trees. Hopefully, a post or steel pin can be found at this location due to its proximity to the Bonanza Ledge discovery. The southeast corner steel survey pin of the Myrtle claim (northeast corner of the Marie claim) has been located and surveyed (Global Position Survey - GPS).

The crew is completing a geochemical soil sample and spontaneous potential (SP) program over the south portion of the property. The present grid has been tied into the southeast corner steel survey pin. The soil grid has a baseline bearing 140 Az (magnetic declination 21 East) and the majority of the grid lines bearing 050 Az. The majority of the soil grid is within the Marie claim. Newmont Mining Ltd.'s soil survey is overlapped by the present survey. If current assays corroborate the Newmont geochemical data it may not be necessary to re-sample the northern portion of the claims.

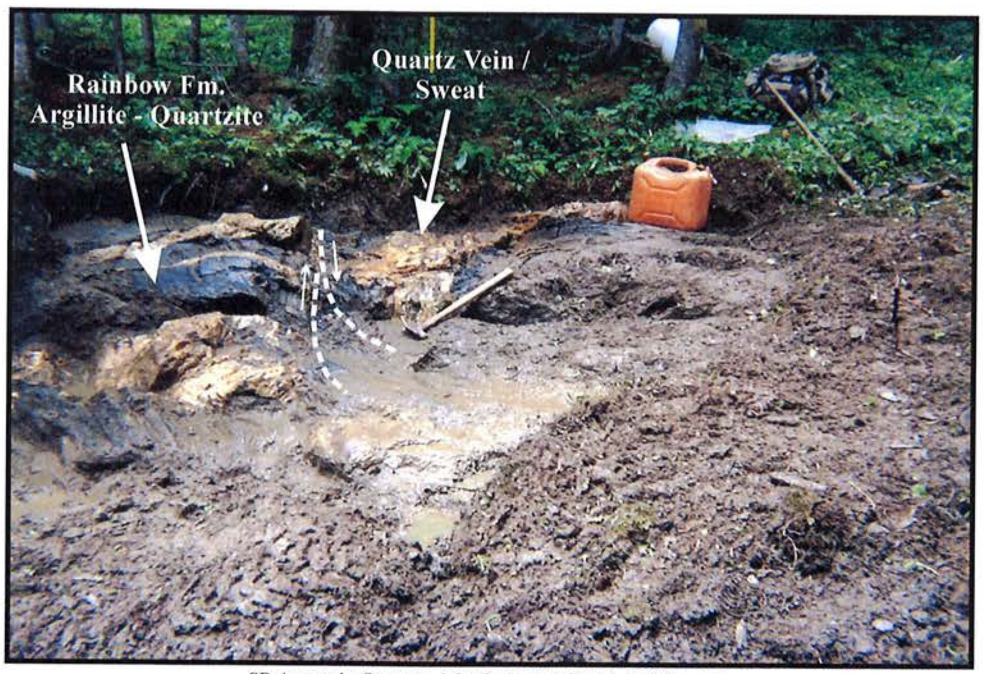


Myrtle Claim Group, looking southeast from Cow Mountain.

BC Shaft collar, looking south.

The SP survey has indicated the presence of several anomalies. One of the strongest and most persistent anomalies seems to correspond to a partially exposed series of parallel quartz-carbonate sweats or veins that have been extensively re-mobilized, folded and faulted in the fissile interbedded argillite and quartzite of the Rainbow Formation. The outcrop is located along the access road to the property and close to the Wayside claim boundary. More of the surrounding overburden needs to be removed so that a complete interpretation and sampling program can be carried out on this outcrop. This is an excellent trench target.

Southeast corner steel survey pin of the Myrtle claim, looking southwest toward the Marie claim.



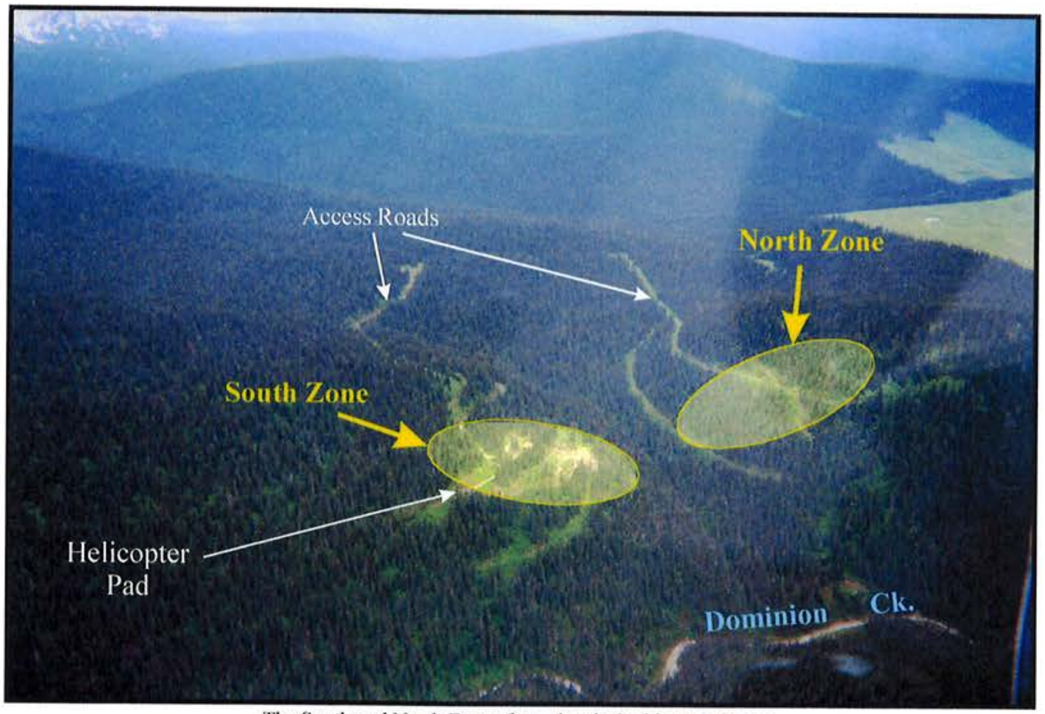
SP Anomaly Outcrop, Myrtle Access Road, looking east

The crew has not observed the Rainbow/Baker Formation contact on the property. Mr. Kocsis has dug several small test pits to locate the contact. He has narrowed the contact to within approximately ± 10 meters. A series of trenches will aid his work.

Mr. Kocsis has been developing a possible new model of the geology of the camp. This new interpretation is being developed through a series of reconnaissance sampling traverses and structural interpretation on and within the vicinity of the Myrtle claims. Although preliminary, his work may aid in the discovery of new mineral showings throughout the camp, including Gold City Industries Ltd.'s properties.

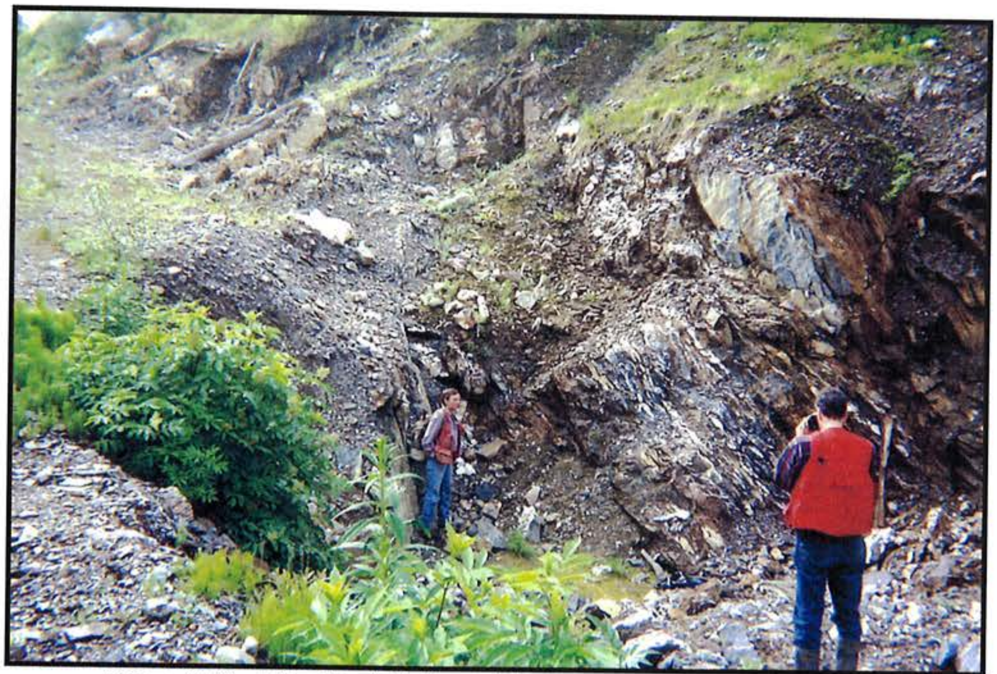
3 Dominion Creek Property

A Bell Jet Ranger III based out of Prince George was utilized to investigate the Dominion Creek area (Domin Project). The property is 43 kilometers northeast of the town of Wells. Road access to the property is by four-wheel drive road from Prince George or from Wells during the summer. The present exploration program will require that a camp be temporarily set-up near the South Zone to complete the work on this property. A helicopter will be required to transport the crew to the central and southern portions of the property. The crew will traverse back to the camp each night to save time and money.



The South and North Zones from the air, looking northwest.

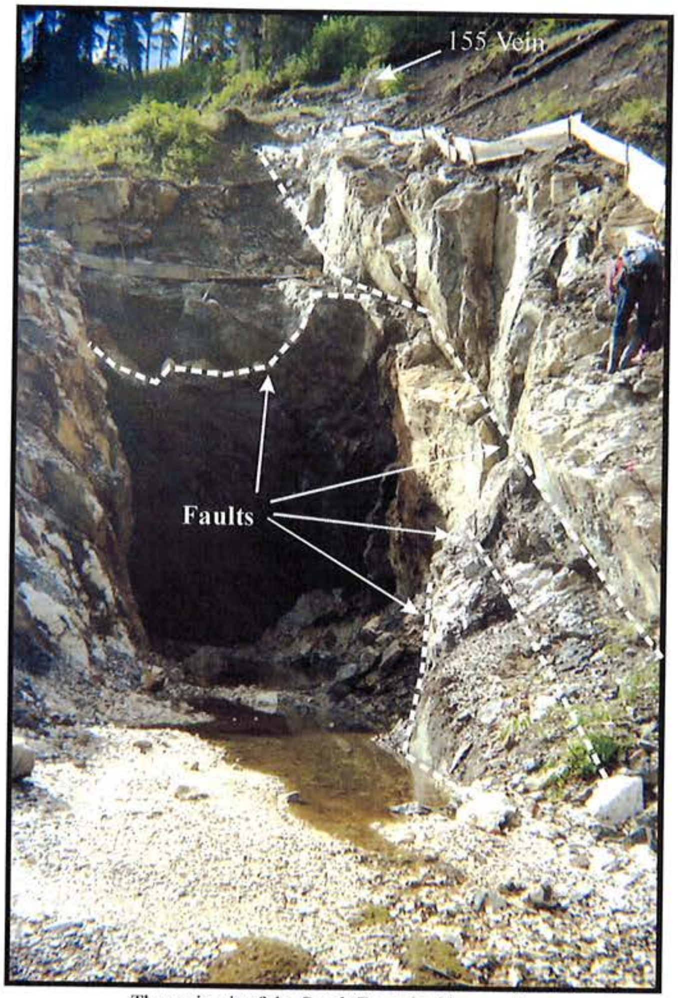
The helicopter followed the Isaac Lake Fault surface trace at high altitude from Isaac Lake in the south to Haggen Creek to the northwest. The helicopter then landed on the furthest east switchback road, southeast of the South Zone. Mr. Raven gave a thorough tour of the visible lithology, mineralogy, structural geology and exploration history within the South Zone. The mineralization is impressive in outcrop. A series of sulphide-rich and sulphide-poor quartz veins have been severally deformed and faulted within a series of argillites and phyllites of the Isaac Formation. The South Zone is very structurally complex. A qualified structural geologist could aid in the geological interpretation, possible deposit dimensions and in the exploration and development of this showing.



Al Raven (left) and Steve Kocsis (right) examining high grade material east of the main pit.

Highly deformed Isaac Formation argillites and phyllites.

The North Zone is on the north side of Discovery Creek, which separates the 2 showings. The 3 drill roads, established by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in 1988-9, identify the North Zone. The North Zone has no surface expression and there are no other outcrops visible on the drill roads.



The main pit of the South Zone, looking south.

The helicopter was utilized to traverse upstream along Dominion Creek. Although the topography is steep on the sides of the Dominion Creek, the valley floor is gentle and there are game trails to follow. The creek bed has numerous outcrop and quartz cobbles and boulders were observed from the air.

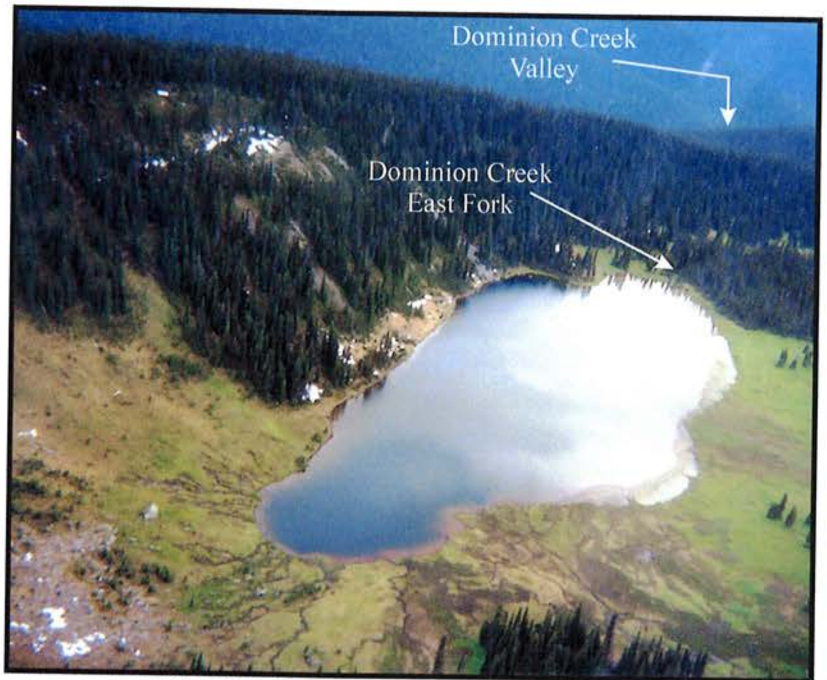
The helicopter landed within the upper basin of the west fork of Dominion Creek. The landing site was upstream of the provincial government regional geochemical survey anomaly. The valley widens out at this point and becomes quite gentle. Game trails and a lack of thick vegetation will make traversing this area very easy. An outfitter's camp was observed at the headwaters of this fork of Dominion Creek. Stream sediment samples may be difficult to acquire due to the predominant bedrock exposed within the creek. Mr. Kocsis discovered minor sulphides within some of the exposed bedrock in this area which will be sent in for analysis.

The helicopter was used to fly down stream to the junction of the east and west forks of Dominion Creek. The east fork appears to have very little exposed bedrock and is steeper than the west fork. The surface trace of the Isaac Lake Fault could be identified cutting through the summit above the lake at the headwaters of the east fork of Dominion Creek.

Dominion Creek, looking south toward the West and East Fork.

West Fork of Dominion Creek in the alpine, looking south (note: Steve Kocsis at outcrop).

The logging road paralleling Littlefield Creek was observed from the air to be in good shape although it appears to have been deactivated (culverts have been removed) and some of the crossings appear difficult to ford.



Dominion Creek East Fork headwaters, looking north.

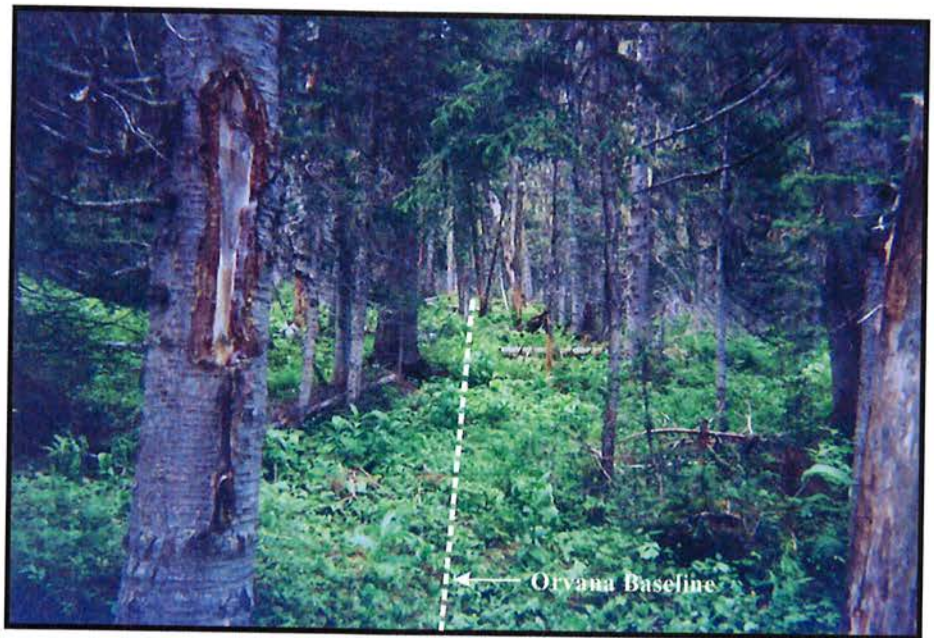
4 Proserpine Property

This property can be accessed by ATV's via Barkerville (20 minutes backtracking around the northern slope of Mount Proserpine) or by 4 wheel drive trucks around the back of Mount Proserpine. The road is partially corduroyed but is in good shape for summer work. The property could be accessed by snowmobile in the winter. Several tourists were utilizing these trails.

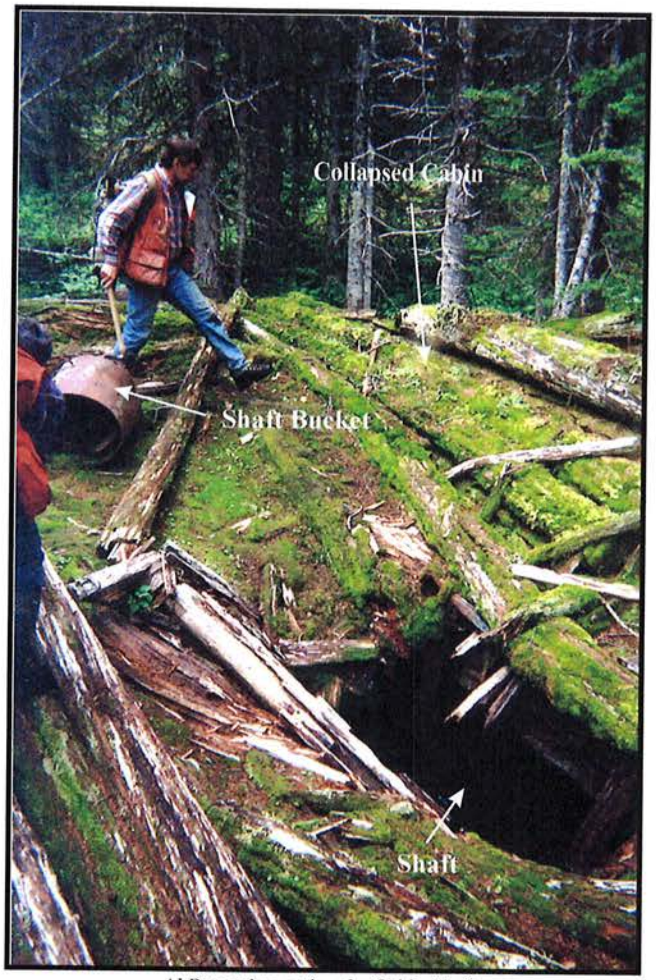
The Pan Orvana Resources Inc. (Orvana) baseline was located cross-cutting the access road. This grid is well flagged and stations are marked with water resistant paper and aluminum tags. The southeast corner of the Proserpine claim was located by utilizing the Orvana baseline. The original claim post was extracted from the ground after locating the bearing trees. There was no steel pin at this location. The position was surveyed by GPS.

There are numerous hand-dug trenches and pits between this claim corner and the Cabin Shaft to the north. The shaft itself is within a collapsed cabin structure (hence the name) and is full of water. The deepest measurement of the shaft was 6 meters. The original hoist bucket was sitting on dump material within the cabin. The Cabin Shaft dump contained visible sulphide-rich quartz material (mainly pyrite). The Wilkinson Shaft was located northwest of the Cabin Shaft in the position marked on Orvana's maps. This shaft was also filled with water and appears to have collapsed. It could have been an inclined shaft as indicated by the shape of the shaft depression underwater and the shape of the dump. Between the two shafts there was a network of large hand-dug trenches and pits, all containing sulphide-rich oxidized quartz dumps.

The northeast corner of the Proserpine claim (L. 177) was located by discovering the bearing trees and steel survey pin. The Orvana map had accurately positioned the corner. The steel survey pin was surveyed by GPS. There was no wooden claim post at the corner.



Orvana baseline, looking southeast.



Al Raven inspecting the Cabin Shaft.

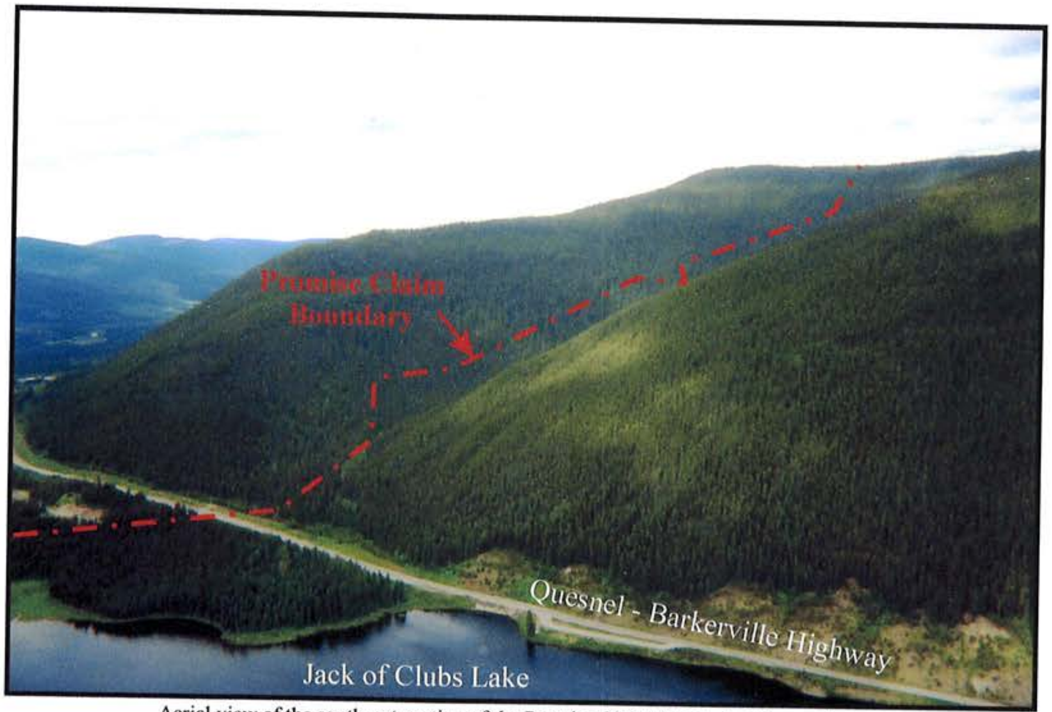
There was a series of old drill roads immediately northwest of the northeast corner of the Proserpine claim pin. Another claim post was discovered with its corresponding bearing trees along the north claim line of the Proserpine claim indicating the claim fraction adjacent and north of the Proserpine claim. The northwest corner post of the Proserpine claim and associated bearing trees were located near the access road.

Wilkinson Shaft, looking south.

The Forest Adit was located on the west side and down slope of the access road. The adit has collapsed but would only require a limited amount of work (i.e. small back-hoe) to re-open. The original Barkerville Pack Trail intersects the adit collar. Hikers and tourists visiting the area use this trail. Twenty-pound rails are still in-place between the adit and its large dump. Large pyrite crystals are embedded in white quartz. Other sulphides (galena and pyrrhotite) were seen in the dump material.

5 Promise Property

There has been limited work done on the Promise claims. The Quesnel-Barkerville highway actually crosses the southern portion of the claim group. Access into the claims is from a Department of Highways gravel pit at the mouth of Promise Creek Valley. A trail must be cut from this point to access the majority of the claims. This access route will save valuable time in covering this large set of claims. The LCP claim posts for the Promise, Coulter or Whip claims have not been located or surveyed by GPS as of this time.



Aerial view of the southeast portion of the Promise Claim Group, looking northwest.

A new claim line (blazed and flagged) was observed while visiting the property. This claim line was most likely put in during this spring's staking rush.

6 Summary

The Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise claim groups which make up Gold City Industries Ltd.'s WelBar Project and the Domin Project claim area were visited between July 15th and 17th, 2000.

The exploration crew has concentrated on the Myrtle claims due to the discovery of new mineralization (Bonanza Ledge) on International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s adjacent property. The mineralization appears to be dipping into the Myrtle claims. A GPS-based grid has been established and tied into the original crown-granted mineral claim survey pins. The grid has been utilized for geological mapping, 30-element ICP soil geochemical survey and an SP geophysical survey. A new outcrop has been uncovered that appears to be coincident with a strong SP anomaly. This outcrop will be one of the targets for the proposed Phase 2A-trenching program.

The Proserpine claims are easily accessed by a series of roads in the area. The Orvana baseline grid is still in very good shape and has been accurately mapped with respect to physical features (i.e. claim corners, mine workings and roads). Several claim corners were found during this visit and were GPS surveyed. There has been a lot of physical work done on this property in the past (i.e. trenches, pits, shafts and adits) which will aid in discovering new mineralization.

The Domin Project (Dominion Creek property) has two known showings. One of the shows has been partially mined (i.e. bulk sample). Strong geochemical anomalies upstream and up-ice from these showings indicate that this area has a high potential for discovery of additional showings. Access to this area could easily be upgraded if the new showings look economically viable.

The Promise claim group is the least advanced of the four properties. Access to the interior of the property is required before the main exploration program can be advanced.

Dated at Abbotsford, B.C. this [illegible] day of July, 2000.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. K. MAKEPEACE

DAVID MAKEPEACE, M.ENG., P.ENG.

GEOLOGICAL REVIEW

of the

WELBAR & DOMIN PROJECTS

Cariboo Mining Division,
British Columbia, Canada

Property Locations
93H/3W/4E
93H/6E/7W

Prepared for

Gold City Industries Ltd.
Suite 550 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3B6

Prepared By

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Geospectrum Engineering
2588 Birch Street
Abbotsford, British Columbia
V2S 4H8

May 10, 2002

1. Executive Summary

The WelBar and Domin Projects owned by Gold City Industries Ltd. are both strategically located in highly prospective ground with excellent potential for the discovery of major gold deposits. Significant exploration programs in the past have identified numerous anomalous zones that have either not been tested or have been under-explored.

The WelBar Project is strategically located within the heart of the famous Cariboo Gold Camp, Wells, British Columbia. The WelBar Project area includes the Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise claim groups. International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project continues to discover significant gold mineralization adjacent to Gold City Industries Ltd.'s Myrtle claim group.

The Domin Project is approximately 43 kilometers northeast of the WelBar Project. Gold City Industries Ltd. controls approximately 15 kilometers of prospective ground along the highly anomalous Isaac Lake Fault system. This area was identified by a BC regional stream geochemical survey to contain the majority of the 95th percentile assayed samples in the study area for gold, lead, arsenic and antimony. The potential to discover economic mineralization in this area has further increased by the discovery and partial delineation of two significant gold showings (North and South Zones) by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. at the north end of the property.

The author of this report has reviewed past exploration work and geological studies of the area in order to recommend a success contingent, phased exploration program for the Project areas.

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. has optioned the WelBar properties from Gold City Industries Ltd. and intends to drill a portion of the Myrtle property in 2002. Independent from this work, it is recommended that there be a continuation of the geological, geochemical and geophysical work already completed followed by trenching and/or limited drilling (Phase 1). A Phase 2 drilling program would be initiated after successful completion of Phase 1 work to delineate anomalous mineralization.

2. Introduction

The WelBar and Domin Projects owned by Gold City Industries Ltd. are both strategically located in highly prospective ground with excellent potential for the discovery of major gold and other precious and base metal deposits. Significant exploration programs in the past have identified numerous anomalous zones that have either not been tested or have been under-explored.

The WelBar Project is within the heart of the famous Cariboo Gold Camp, Wells, British Columbia (Figure 1). The WelBar Project area includes the Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise claim groups. International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project (IWG) has entered into a joint venture agreement with Gold City Industries Ltd. to explore the WelBar properties. IWG continues to discover significant gold mineralization adjacent to Gold City Industries Ltd.'s Myrtle claim group.

The Domin Project is approximately 43 kilometers northeast of the WelBar Project (Figure 1). Gold City Industries Ltd. controls approximately 15 kilometers of prospective ground along the highly anomalous Isaac Lake Fault system. This area was identified by a BC regional stream geochemical survey to contain the majority of the 95th percentile assayed samples in the study area for gold, lead, arsenic and antimony. The potential to discover economic mineralization in this area has increased by the discovery and partial delineation of two significant gold showings by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. and further delineated by Gold City Industries Ltd. in 2001, at the north end of the property (North and South Zones).

This report summaries the geological exploration completed to date on both of these projects.

3. WelBar Project

3.1. Location and Access

The WelBar Project is located in the famous Cariboo Gold Camp at Wells and Barkerville in the Cariboo Mining Division, NTS map sheet 093H / 3W and 093H /4E (Figure 1). The claims are located adjacent to the latest significant gold discovery in British Columbia, International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s Cariboo Gold Project (i.e. Bonanza Ledge). Figure 2 illustrates the Gold City Industries Ltd. land position with respect to International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd.'s land package.

The claims can be accessed by Highway No. 26. This highway connects the communities of Wells and Barkerville with the town of Quesnel and Highway No. 97 (Cache Creek - Prince George). All services and an airport are available in Quesnel.

3.2. Physiography

The property is located within the Quesnel Highland, a division of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain consists of gentle slopes with rounded glaciated hills and wide, flat major valleys and steep-walled, incised minor drainages. The elevation varies from approximately 1,100 meters to 1,770 meters.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRINCE GEORGE
Domin Project
Welbar Project
VANCOUVER
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
WelBar & Domin Project
Property Locations
British Columbia, Canada
FIGURE 1
Date : May, 2002
Drawn By : DKM

4. Domin Project

4.1. Location and Access

The Domin Project is 43 kilometers northeast of the town of Wells and about 110 kilometers east-southeast of Prince George. The property is located on NTS map 93H16E/7W and within the Cariboo Mining District of central British Columbia. The Project area stretches from the junction of Haggen Creek and Dominion Creek, northwest of Clear Mountain in the north to the headwaters of Littlefield Creek, northwest of Isaac Lake in the south (Figure 12).

Access from Prince George is by Highway 16 East to a series of gravel-based Forest Service Roads (Bowron, Narrow and Haggen) and Forest/Mining roads (Rustad and Noranda). The final 13 kilometers are bush roads requiring a 4-wheel drive vehicle at times.

4.2. Physiography

The property is situated along the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains. The maximum local relief is only 700 meters with the majority of the prospective ground at 1,200 to 1,500 meters mean sea level. The terrain across the property has a moderate slope although along Dominion Creek there are steep slopes.

Most of the property is forested with mature spruce and balsam fir and is covered with a moderate to dense underbrush of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devil's club.

4.3. Claims

The Domin Project consists of 3 adjoining properties and covers approximately 3,975 ha. Figure 12 identifies the claims in the Domin Project .

The Domin property consists of 11 staked mineral claims (56 units), totaling approximately 1,400 ha. which is 100 % owned by Gold City Industries Ltd.

Domin Claim Group

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner No.	Status	Units	Tag No.
354009	DOM 1	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	8	206291
354010	DOM 2	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	20	206292
354014	DM 4	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631876M
354015	DM 5	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631877M
354016	DM 6	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631878M
354017	DM 7	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631879M
354018	DM 8	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631880M
354019	DM 9	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631869M
354020	DM 10	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631868M
354276	DOM 3	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	20	206293
354278	DM 11	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	631867M
375996	DM-20	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697098M
375997	DM-21	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697099M
375998	DM-22	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697100M
375999	DM-23	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697301M

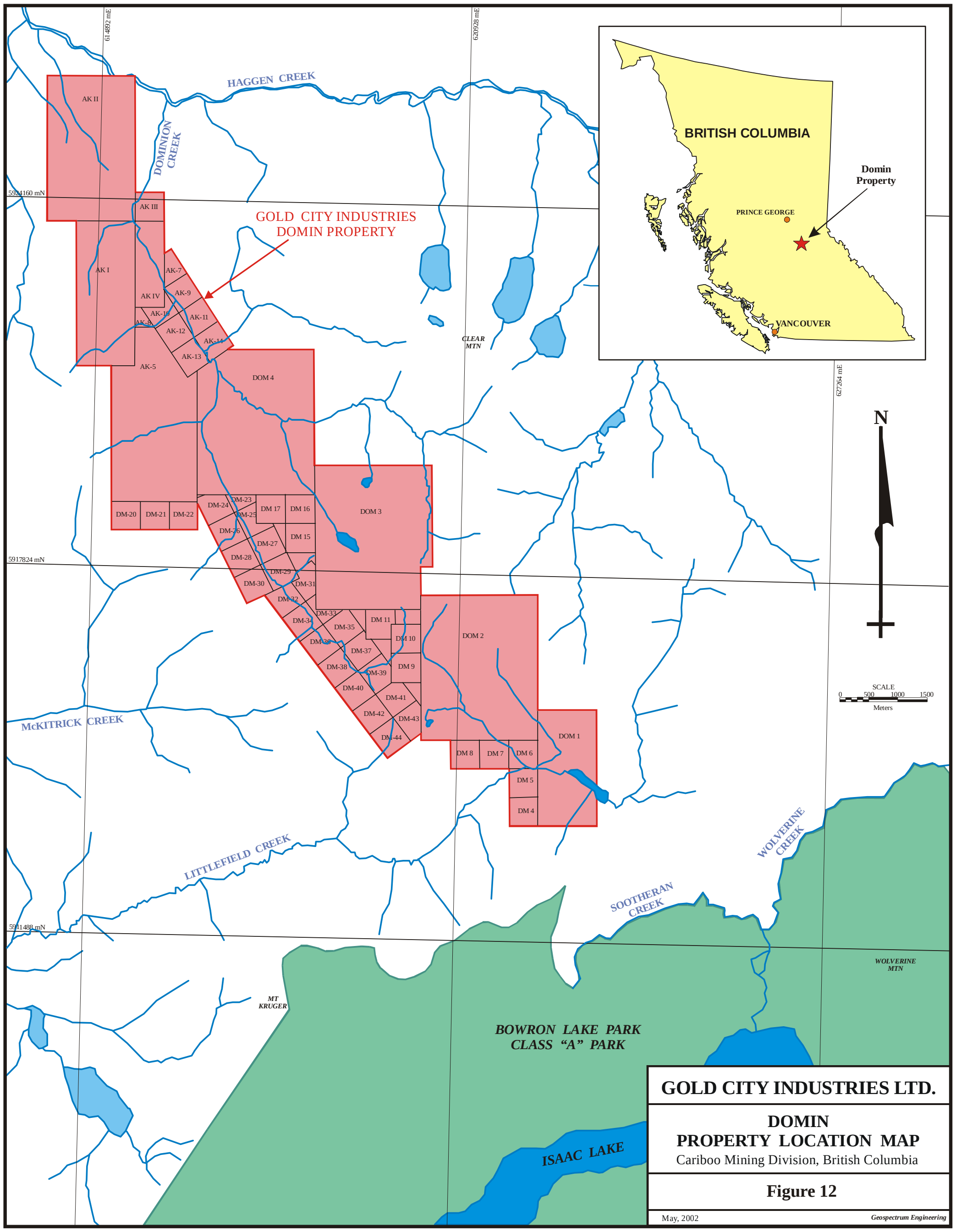
376000	DM-24	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697302M
376001	DM-25	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697303M
376002	DM-26	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697304M
376003	DM-27	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697305M
376004	DM-28	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697306M
376005	DM-29	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697307M
376006	DM-30	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697308M
376007	DM-31	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697309M
376008	DM-32	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697310M
376009	DM-33	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697311M
376010	DM-34	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697312M
376011	DM-35	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697313M
376012	DM-36	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697314M
376013	DM-37	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697315M
376014	DM-38	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	697316M
376015	DM-39	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625535M
376016	DM-40	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625536M
376017	DM-41	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625537M
376018	DM-42	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625538M
376019	DM-43	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625539M
376020	DM-44	100 % Gold City	Good 2004/10/10	1	625540M

The Dominion Creek property consists of 15 mineral claims (59 units) totaling approximately 1,475 ha. This property is under option from Mr. R. MacArthur and Mr. A. Raven. Gold City Industries Ltd. can acquire 100 % ownership with cash payments ($ 550,000), Gold City Industries Ltd. shares (200,000) and completion of exploration work to maintain the property in good standing for 5 years. The property is also subject to a 2 % NSR royalty in favour of Mr. N. Kencayd. Gold City may purchase 1.5 % of the NSR back at anytime for $350,000.

Dominion Creek Claim Group

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner No.	Status	Units	Tag No.
205239	AK I	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	10	20894
205240	AK II	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	15	20891
205241	AK III	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	20893
205242	AK IV	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	3	20892
353532	AK-7	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625525M
353533	AK-9	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625527M
353534	AK-10	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625528M
353535	AK-11	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625529M
353536	AK-12	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625530M
353537	AK-14	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625532M
353539	AK-13	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	625531M
354277	DOM 4	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	20	206294
354280	DM 15	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	631863M
354281	DM 16	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	631862M
354282	DM 17	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	631870M
375994	AK-5	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	18	61359
375995	AK-8	100% MaArthur *	Good 2009/10/10	1	697097M

Note : * 100 % option to Gold City Industries Ltd.



4.4. Geology

4.4.1. Regional Geology

The Cariboo gold mining region consists of three stratigraphically and tectonically unique, Proterozoic to Triassic accreted terranes, each bounded by thrust and strike-slip faults. The Domin Project lies in Precambrian to Permo-Triassic continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cariboo Terrane. To the west, the Cariboo Terrane is thrust against Precambrian and Paleozoic continental shelf and slope clastic, carbonates and volcaniclastics of the Barkerville Terrane along the Pleasant Valley Thrust Fault. Slivers of

Mississippian to Permian rift floor pillow and chert of the Slide Mountain Terrane are thrust eastward along the Pundata Fault, and tectonically cap parts of the Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes.

An Ordovician unconformity divides the Cariboo Terrane into two successions. The oldest succession, made up of Cambrian and older grit, limestone, sandstone and shale, is laterally conformable with rocks of the Cariboo Mountains. Ordovician to Permo-Triassic basinal shale, dolostone, greywacke, limestone and less occurring basalt unconformably overlie the older succession Lithologies and ages of the younger succession correlates with parts of the Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin of Northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (Struik, 1988)

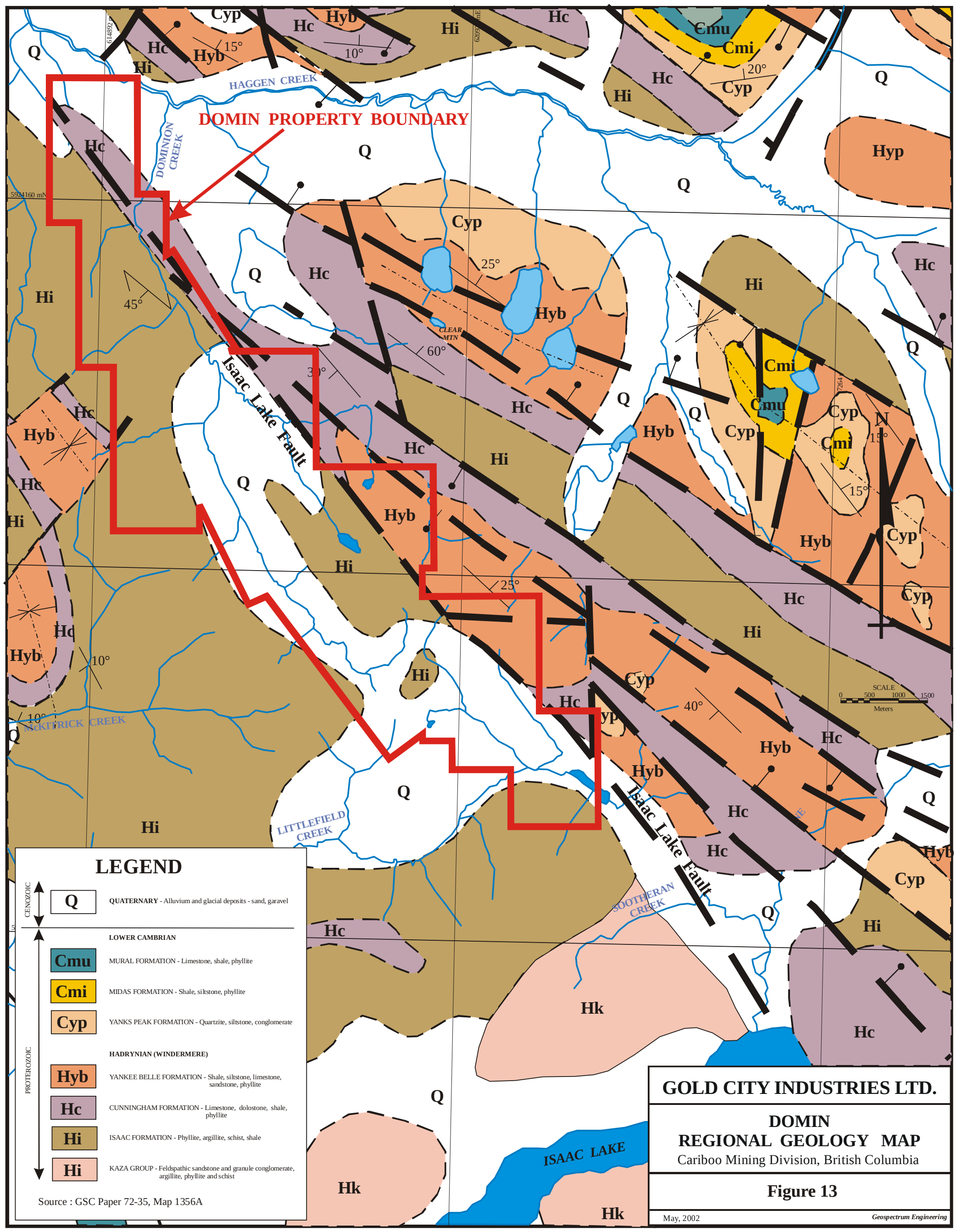
4.4.2. Local Geology

Details of the local geology are given by Savell (1988). The Domin Project is extensively covered by a blanket of alluvium and till with outcrop sparse. Savell mapped two basal Proterozoic to Cambrian units of the Cariboo Terrane across the property, called the Isaac and Cunningham Formations (Figure 13). The contact between the two units is unconformable coinciding with the assumed trace of the strong northwest-trending Isaac Lake Fault Zone in this area. The fault follows the general northwesterly line of Dominion Creek. The Isaac Formation consists of grey to black argillite (phyllite and slate), limestone and less interlayered grey siltstone and quartzite. The phyllite and slate are variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic Medium to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite coexists with quartz and calcite shadows. Grey to black micritic limestone layers, ranging from 20 to 30m thick, are major components in this formation. These layers increase in number proportionally upwards to a gradational contact with the Cunningham Formation. Thinly layered marl and carbonate in local argillites (phyllites) distinguish the Isaac Formation from others. The Cunningham Formation mainly consists of massive and faintly laminated, micritic to finely-crystalline, medium grey limestone. The limestone is interlayered with minor amounts of graphitic phyllite.

Bedding on the Domin Project mainly strikes west northwest and dips 30° to 75° to the southwest. Foliation appears to strike slightly more northerly. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped near the east edge of the property along Dominion Creek Bedding orientation changes to an east-west direction in the East-Central part of the property.

A prominent northwest trending fault appears to strike through the central part of the property. This assumption was based on abrupt lithological changes mapped by Savell (1987). Savell believes that this structure is the northwest extension of the Isaac Lake Fault. Several small northwest striking faults mapped across the property appear to be splay increments that parallel along side of the Isaac Lake Fault. One such structure, called the ‘155 Fault’, appears to have correlation with significant gold mineralization in the South Zone and possibly in the North Zone.

The mineralization is structurally controlled and associated with the Isaac Lake Fault system. Subparallel and oblique faults in the South and North Zones probably acted as conduits and traps for silica-rich hydrothermal solutions. Precious and base metal-rich quartz veins resemble quartz-rich dilation segments that have been traced up to 60 meters in length on surface and 100 m by drilling and are similar to the dilation cluster mineralization mmed at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (19.5 million grams Au from 1.5 million tonnes)(Kocsis, 1997). This anomalous deformation zone appears to extend from the South Zone to the southeast toward the junction of the East and West Fork of Dominion Creek, a distance of approximately 3,000 meters and sub-parallel to the Isaac Lake Fault.

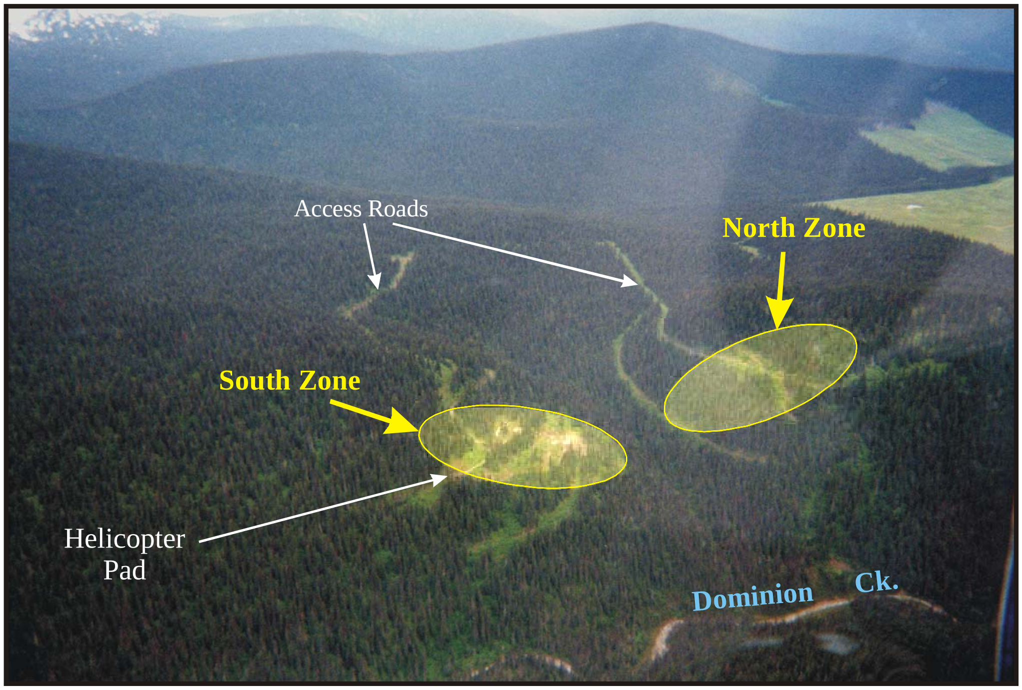


4.5. Exploration History

A provincial government regional geochemical survey conducted in 1984 in this area identified significant geochemical anomalies (Pb, As, Sb, Co and Fe) along the watersheds in the Isaac Lake Fault structure (Figure 14). Several geochemical anomalies along the upper reaches of Dominion Creek were within the 95th and 98th percentile of all samples taken in the survey. High values were also obtained in Pb, As and Sb, from the survey at the headwaters of Littlefield Creek.

The government returned in 1985 for a follow-up survey of the Dominion Creek area. Silt and panned concentrate samples confirmed anomalous values in Pb, As and Sb. Maximum gold values from silt samples were 20 ppb and up to 1000 ppb Au from panned concentrate.

A prospector, Mr. N. Kencayd, subsequently staked the Dominion Creek Property. The claims were optioned to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. which carried out exploration programs from 1986 to 1988. They discovered 2 mineralized showings at the junction of the Discovery (Camp) Creek and Dominion Creek (North and South [Main or 155] Zones). Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.'s exploration program included a stream sediment survey, a grid soil survey, trenching and 53 diamond drill holes totaling 3,484 meters. Drill results included 18 intercepts of one to ten meters in thickness with grades ranging from 4 grams per tonne (gpt) to 40 gpt of gold.

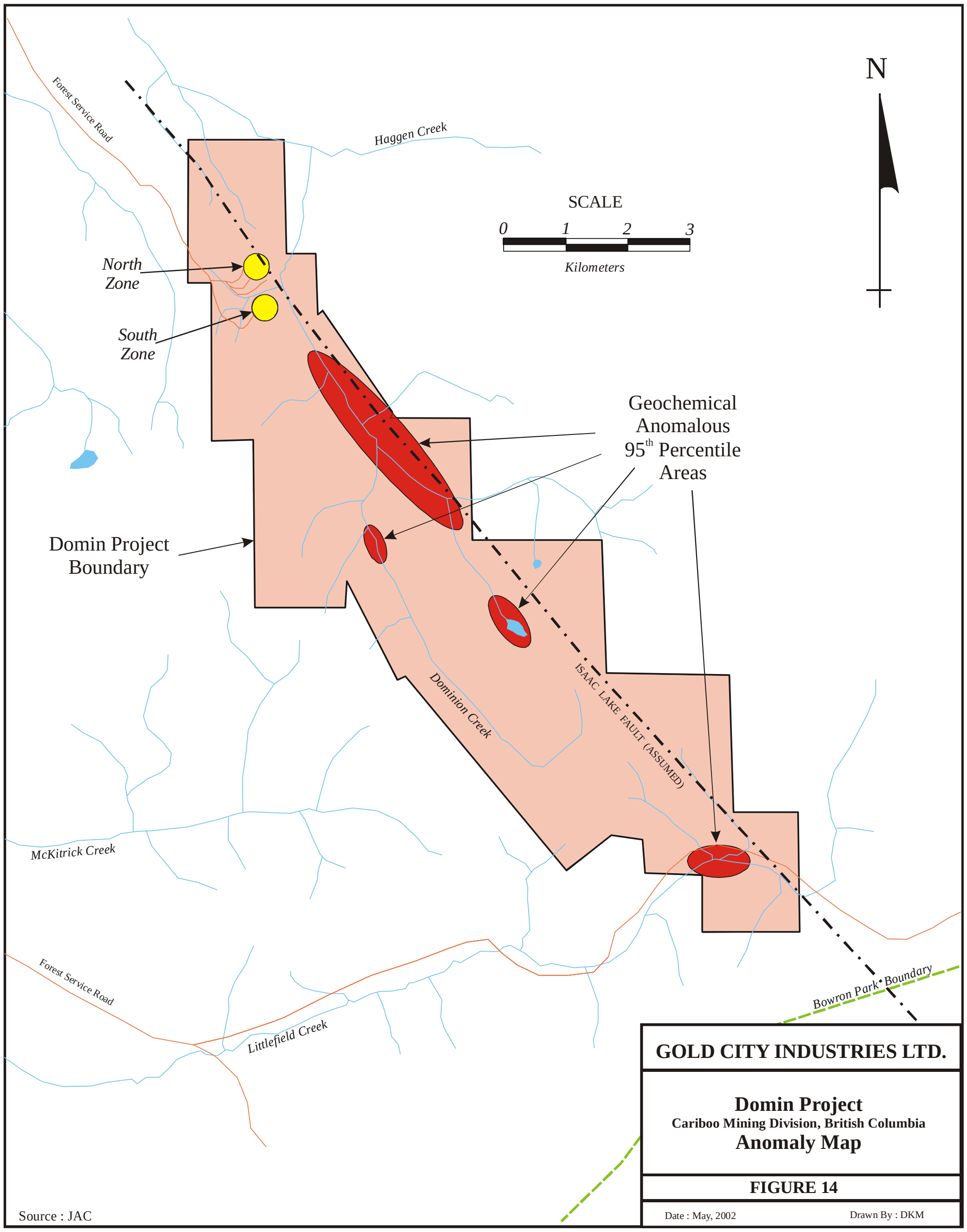


The South and North Zones from the air, looking northwest.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in 1989, terminated all exploration in British Columbia and returned the property to Mr. Kencayd. Mr. A. Raven purchased the property in that same year. He exposed the South Zone and stockpiled ore grade material. Mr. Raven entered into a joint venture with Aquila Resources Ltd. in 1990. The joint venture partners completed a 1,180 tonne bulk sample in 1992, which averaged 14.0 gpt of gold.

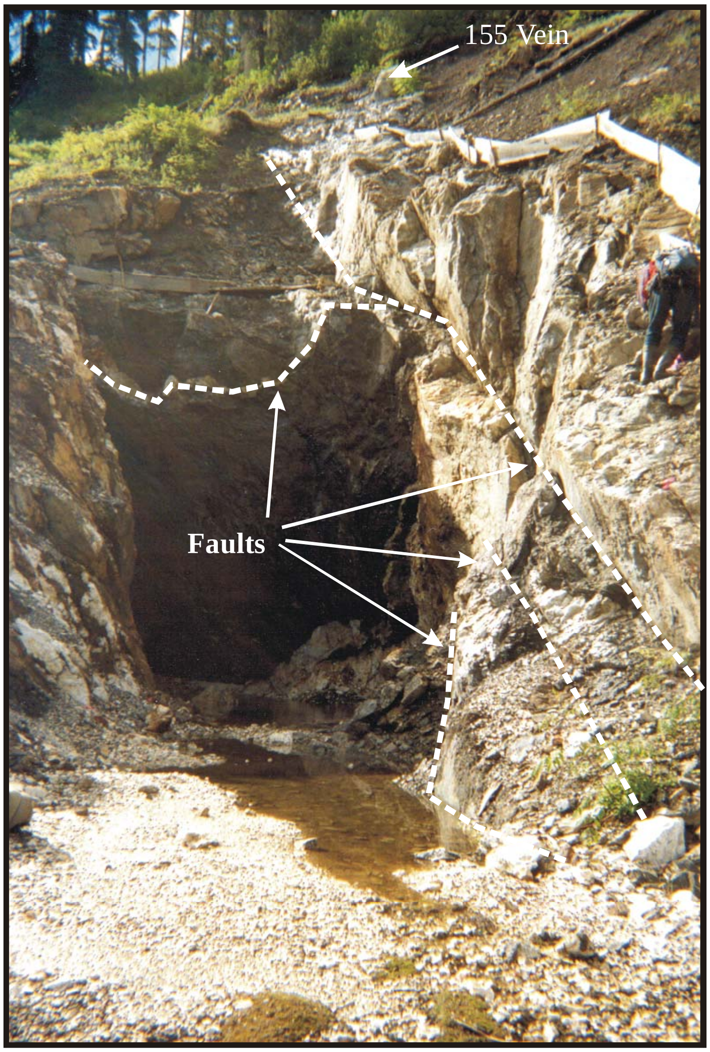
Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired claims adjoining the Dominion Creek property in the mid-1990's after identifying the potential along the Isaac Lake Fault and south of the known mineralized zones. A combination of extremely anomalous results above the North and South Zones from the government surveys, anomalies at the headwaters of Littlefield Creek and the northwesterly direction of glacial ice indicates the very good potential for additional mineralization within the Domin Project area. Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired the option to the Dominion Creek claims on April 17, 2000.

Gold City Industries Ltd completed a 2000 exploration program consisting of geological mapping, a stream sediment survey, a soil geochemistry survey, prospecting and diamond drilling.



4.5.1. 2000 Surface Program

The primary target area of the 2000 field season was an intense deformation zone projected from the South Zone to the "8000N" anomaly (Noranda field crew locality), a distance of 1,700 metres The deformation zone is believed to fall within the area influenced by the Isaac Lake fault zone. This target zone included all but one of the soil anomalies upstream and up-ice of Discovery Creek as indicated by the Noranda data (Assessment Reports *16549* and 17599) and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the anomalous pan concentrate samples (Boronowski, 1986).

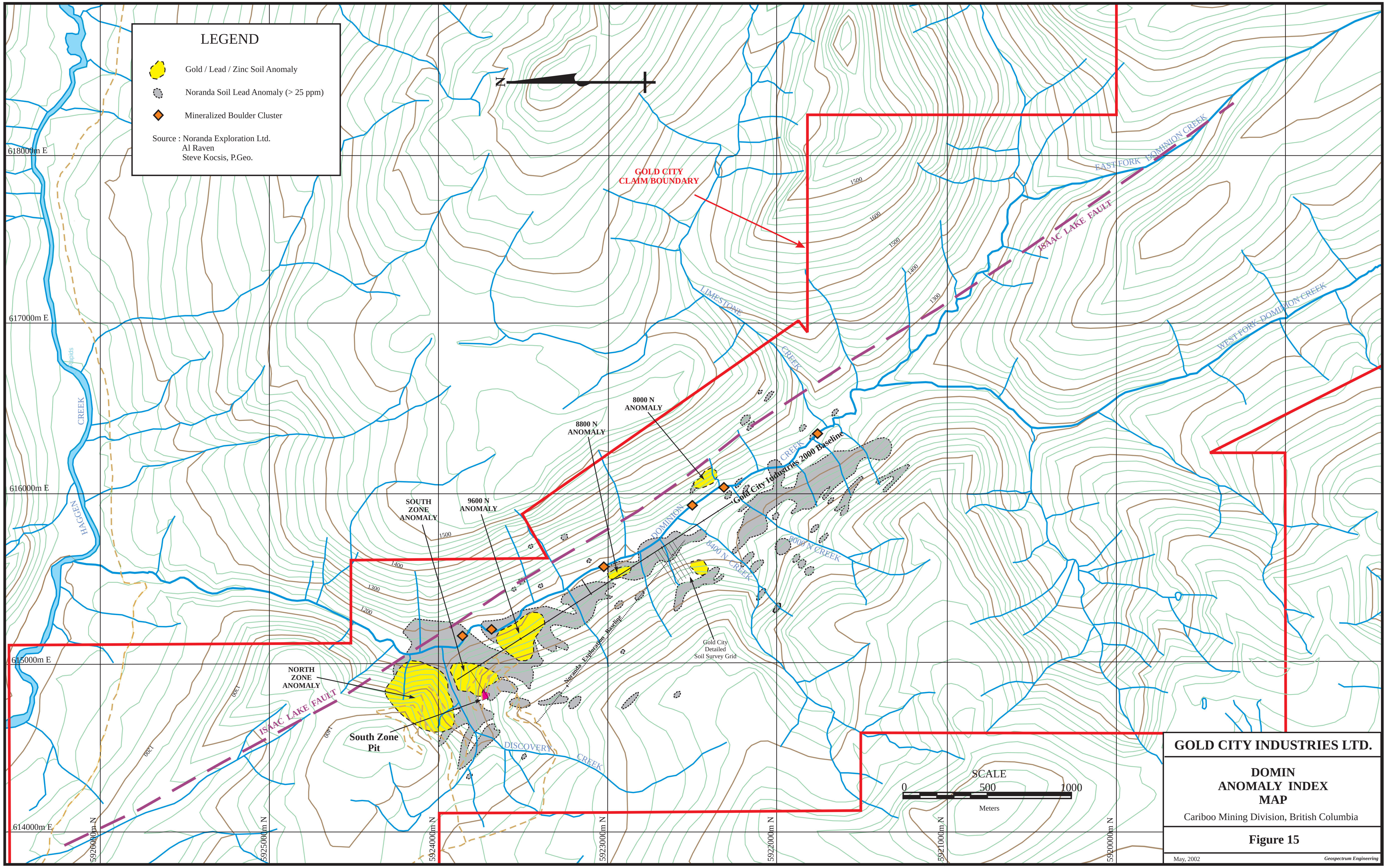


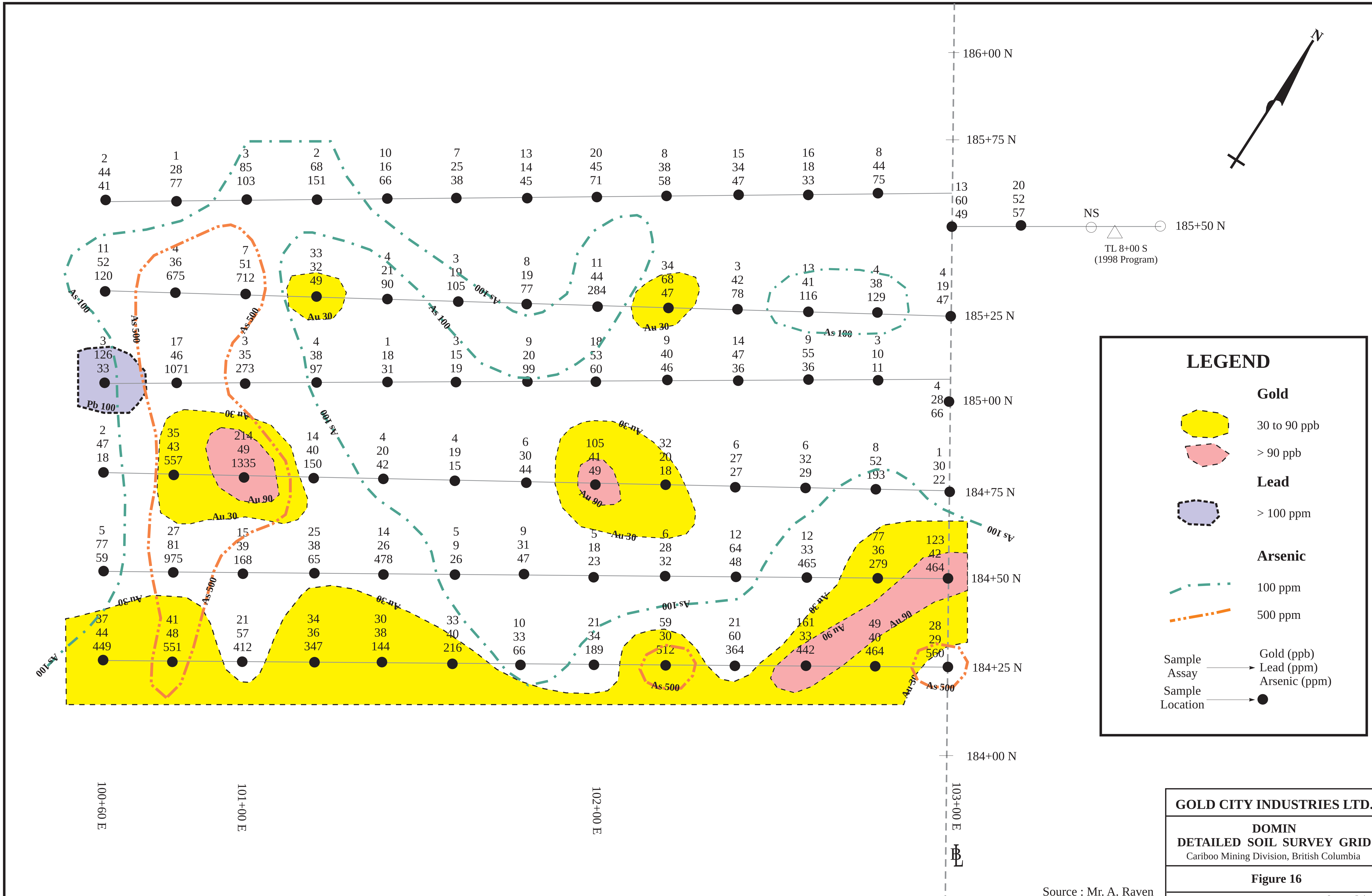
The main pit of the South Zone, looking south.

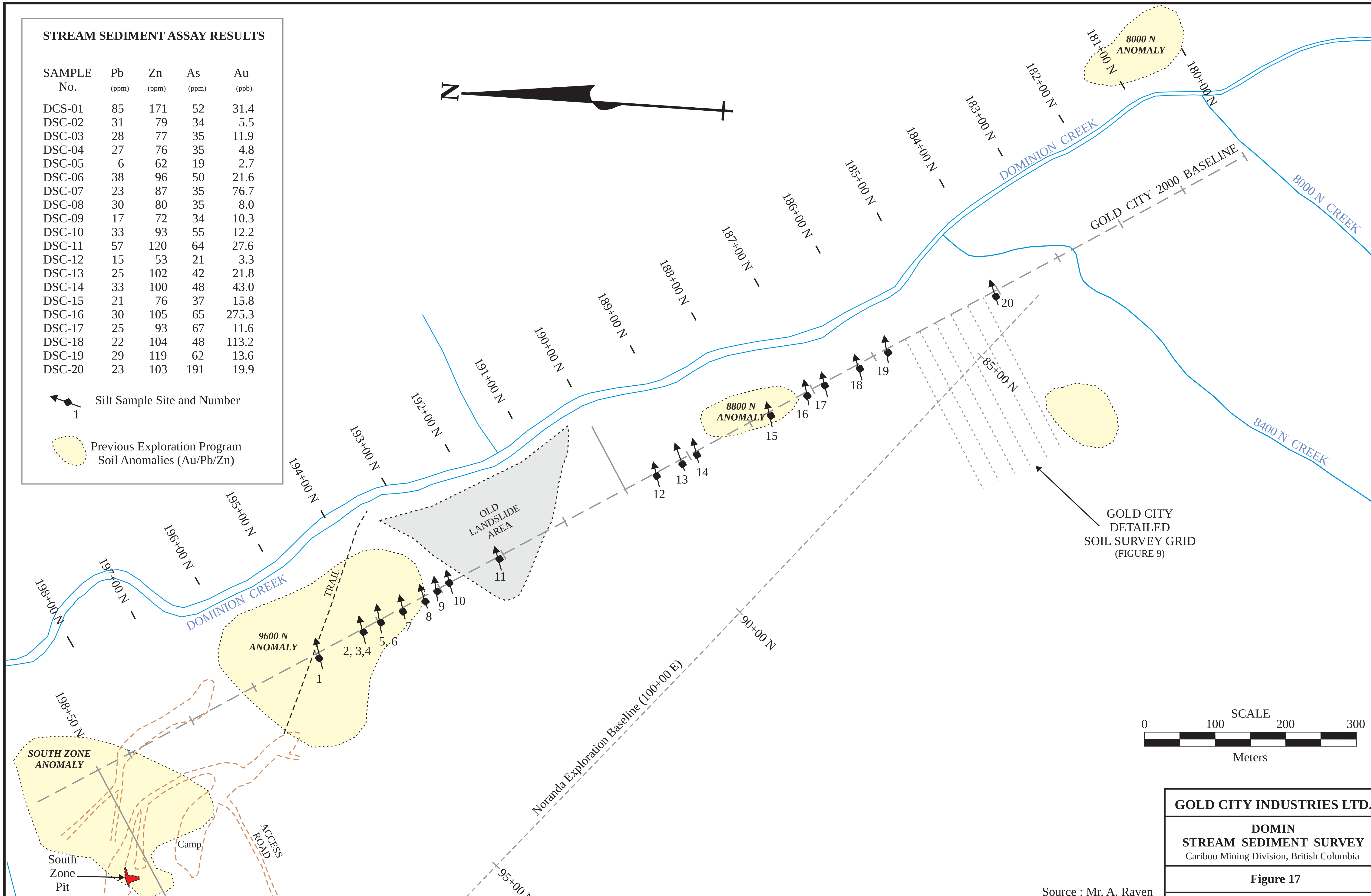
Due to the terrain and cover, detailed grids were established in the South Zone and l84+25N to 185+50N west of the baseline to control mapping and sampling within this deformation corridor. A new baseline was cut parallel to and traversed along the western edge of the projected deformation zone. The 1,500 metre long baseline was marked every 25 metres by 1 *5* metre high pickets with stations labeled with Tyvek tagging. Several 160 to 240 metre long cross lines were established with stations marked with numbered flagging on the soil and tie lines but picketed in the South Zone area. This grid was slope corrected by field crews using an inclinometer The extent of this grid is shown in Figure 15.

A soil sampling survey was undertaken this season over an area 125 metres by 240 metres on the main grid in order to relocate and confirm an anomaly indicated in the Noranda data. A total of 79 soil samples were collected. Samples were taken at stations every 20 metres along 240 metre long lines for 125 metres. A uniform B horizon was collected approximately 15 cm below surface by clean shovel and bagged in Kraft paper bags (Figure 16).

A traditional stream sediment survey was carried out in order to locate areas of interest within the targeted deformation zone. The samples were taken wherever an active or intermittent drainage pattern crossed the baselin. Twenty samples were taken during this survey covering a strike-length of 1,300 metres along the lower western slopes draining into Dominion Creek (Figure 17).


LEGEND
Gold / Lead / Zinc Soil Anomaly
Noranda Soil Lead Anomaly (> 25 ppm)
Mineralized Boulder Cluster
Source : Noranda Exploration Ltd.
Al Raven
Steve Kocsis, P.Geo.
N
GOLD CITY
CLAIM BOUNDARY
618000m E
617000m E
616000m E
615000m E
614000m E
5926000m N
5925000m N
5924000m N
5923000m N
5922000m N
5921000m N
5920000m N
HAGGEN
CREEK
ISAAC LAKE FAULT
EAST FORK DOMINION CREEK
WEST FORK DOMINION CREEK
LIMESTONE
CREEK
DOMINION
CREEK
8000 N CREEK
8400 N CREEK
DISCOVERY
CREEK
8000 N
ANOMALY
8800 N
ANOMALY
9600 N
ANOMALY
SOUTH
ZONE
ANOMALY
NORTH
ZONE
ANOMALY
South Zone
Pit
Gold City Industries 2000 Baseline
Noranda Exploration Baseline
Gold City
Detailed
Soil Survey Grid
SCALE
0
500
1000
Meters
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
ANOMALY INDEX
MAP
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
Figure 15
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering


N
186+00 N
185+75 N
185+50 N
185+25 N
185+00 N
184+75 N
184+50 N
184+25 N
184+00 N
100+60 E
101+00 E
102+00 E
103+00 E
BL
NS
TL 8+00 S
(1998 Program)
Au 30
Au 90
As 100
As 500
Pb 100
LEGEND
Gold
30 to 90 ppb
> 90 ppb
Lead
> 100 ppm
Arsenic
100 ppm
500 ppm
Sample Assay
Gold (ppb)
Lead (ppm)
Arsenic (ppm)
Sample Location
Source : Mr. A. Raven
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
DETAILED SOIL SURVEY GRID
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
Figure 16
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering



STREAM SEDIMENT ASSAY RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
DCS-01	85	171	52	31.4
DSC-02	31	79	34	5.5
DSC-03	28	77	35	11.9
DSC-04	27	76	35	4.8
DSC-05	6	62	19	2.7
DSC-06	38	96	50	21.6
DSC-07	23	87	35	76.7
DSC-08	30	80	35	8.0
DSC-09	17	72	34	10.3
DSC-10	33	93	55	12.2
DSC-11	57	120	64	27.6
DSC-12	15	53	21	3.3
DSC-13	25	102	42	21.8
DSC-14	33	100	48	43.0
DSC-15	21	76	37	15.8
DSC-16	30	105	65	275.3
DSC-17	25	93	67	11.6
DSC-18	22	104	48	113.2
DSC-19	29	119	62	13.6
DSC-20	23	103	191	19.9

Selected areas mapped on the grid included the lower parts of Discovery Creek, the west side of Dominion Creek upstream of Discovery Creek and selected areas where prospecting had located quartz veining (see Figure 18). Mapping was undertaken in the South Zone area at a scale of 1200 (Figure 19) The grid outside the South Zone was not completely mapped as priorities shifted during the program to include drilling A total of *56* rock samples were taken during the mapping exercise.

4.5.2. South Zone Mineralization

On the Domin project, structural features observed in core and surface exposures in the South Zone gold mineralized area display a history of complex deformation.

Recent geological surface mapping along the South Zone indicates that mineralized quartz structures in the area are controlled laterally along multiple minor folds plunging anywhere from 2 ° to 7 ° to the southeast, and in some places anomalously 7 ° to the northwest. The axis of all observed folds parallel and coincide with the foliation (S1) of the local bedrock in the area.

A set of quartz structures (samples 23744-50, 23851-54, 23871-72, and 23873-74), exposed along a 55-metre long portion of the lower mine pit access road, appear to be lateral stacked vein extensions along the synclinal nose of a single fold with an axial plane dipping 68 ° to 77 ° to the southwest. The axis of this minor syncline strikes sinuously at about 130 °. The plunge of this fold axis locally undulates and varies from 7 ° southeasterly to 7 ° northwesterly.

The 11-metre long quartz structure (samples 23858-60 and 23861-64) located about 15 metres south of the road exposure, is also controlled along a minor synclinal nose striking sinuously at about 108 °. The axial plane of this fold dips 84 ° to the southwest, and the axis plunges 6 ° to the southeast.

The quartz structures in both of the above areas are nearly flat lying broadly concave-shaped bodies. Occasional pinched conical-concave-shaped quartz structures in these areas arise from repeated tightening and slacking along folds. Quartz structures observed along the east face of the main mine pit are vertically extended along the limbs of multiple tight folds, and in some cases show closure along minor anticlines. The large quartz structure obscured in the pit floor is probably controlled along the nose of a somewhat major anticline with axial parameters similar to neighbouring folds with exception to dragging and distortion along the ‘155 Fault’.

The quartz structure (sample 23870) located immediately west of the mine pit is probably dragged and dislocated northwesterly along the west block of the ‘155 Fault’. This structure may be the extension of the quartz structure (sample 23876) located 30 metres southerly along the east block of the ‘155 Fault’. Both structures exhibit similar varieties and concentrations of sulfides (galena with less chalcopyrite, brown-coloured sphalerite, and pyrite).

Prominent sulfide concentrations along most of the quartz bodies exposed in the South Zone are commonly controlled within sheet-like quartz breccia structures, up to 30 centimetres wide, containing anywhere from 5 % to 80 % in decreasing order fine-grained galena, and coarse-grained chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite. Some thinly fractured zones are dominated by 5 % to 8 % semi-massive streaks of coarse-grained chalcopyrite. The brecciated zones are almost entirely confined to the outer edges of various quartz structures and adjacent to neighbouring host rock consisting of thinly interlayered argillaceous microcrystalline limestone, and graphitic argillite (phyllite). The host rock contains 5 % or more narrow quartz veins (< 2 centimetres wide) that parallel, and to a lesser extent crosscuts, local foliation. The crosscut veins are commonly disrupted and terminate along thin layers of pseudo chert-carbonate.

Sulfide/gold-enrichment within the quartz structures could have developed by either of the following two processes:

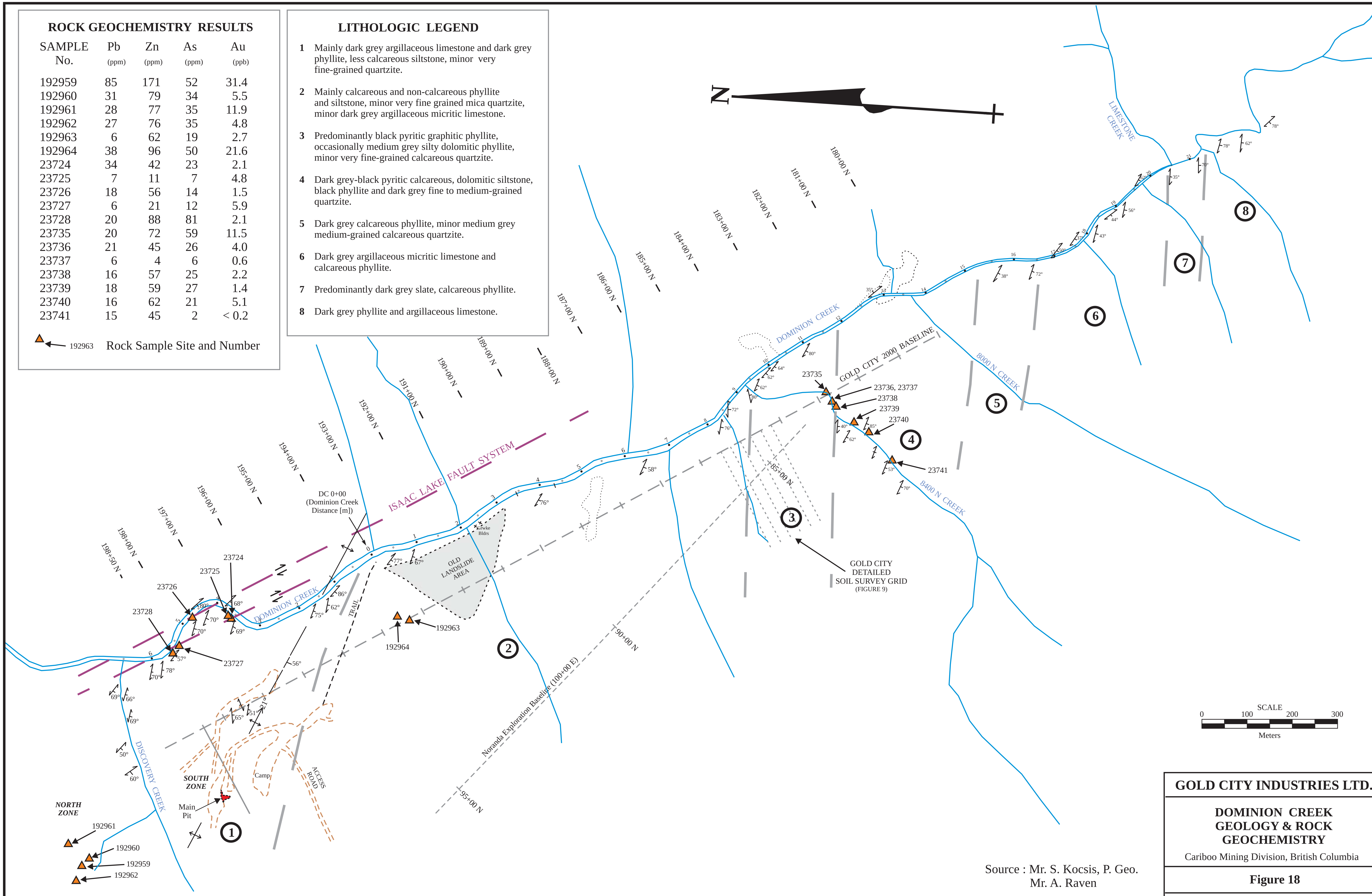
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
192959	85	171	52	31.4
192960	31	79	34	5.5
192961	28	77	35	11.9
192962	27	76	35	4.8
192963	6	62	19	2.7
192964	38	96	50	21.6
23724	34	42	23	2.1
23725	7	11	7	4.8
23726	18	56	14	1.5
23727	6	21	12	5.9
23728	20	88	81	2.1
23735	20	72	59	11.5
23736	21	45	26	4.0
23737	6	4	6	0.6
23738	16	57	25	2.2
23739	18	59	27	1.4
23740	16	62	21	5.1
23741	15	45	2	< 0.2

192963 Rock Sample Site and Number

LITHOLOGIC LEGEND

1. Mainly dark grey argillaceous limestone and dark grey phyllite, less calcareous siltstone, minor very fine-grained quartzite.
2. Mainly calcareous and non-calcareous phyllite and siltstone, minor very fine grained mica quartzite, minor dark grey argillaceous micritic limestone.
3. Predominantly black pyritic graphitic phyllite, occasionally medium grey silty dolomitic phyllite, minor very fine-grained calcareous quartzite.
4. Dark grey-black pyritic calcareous, dolomitic siltstone, black phyllite and dark grey fine to medium-grained quartzite.
5. Dark grey calcareous phyllite, minor medium grey medium-grained calcareous quartzite.
6. Dark grey argillaceous micritic limestone and calcareous phyllite.
7. Predominantly dark grey slate, calcareous phyllite.
8. Dark grey phyllite and argillaceous limestone.



Source : Mr. S. Kocsis, P. Geo. Mr. A. Raven

GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.

DOMINION CREEK GEOLOGY & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

Figure 18

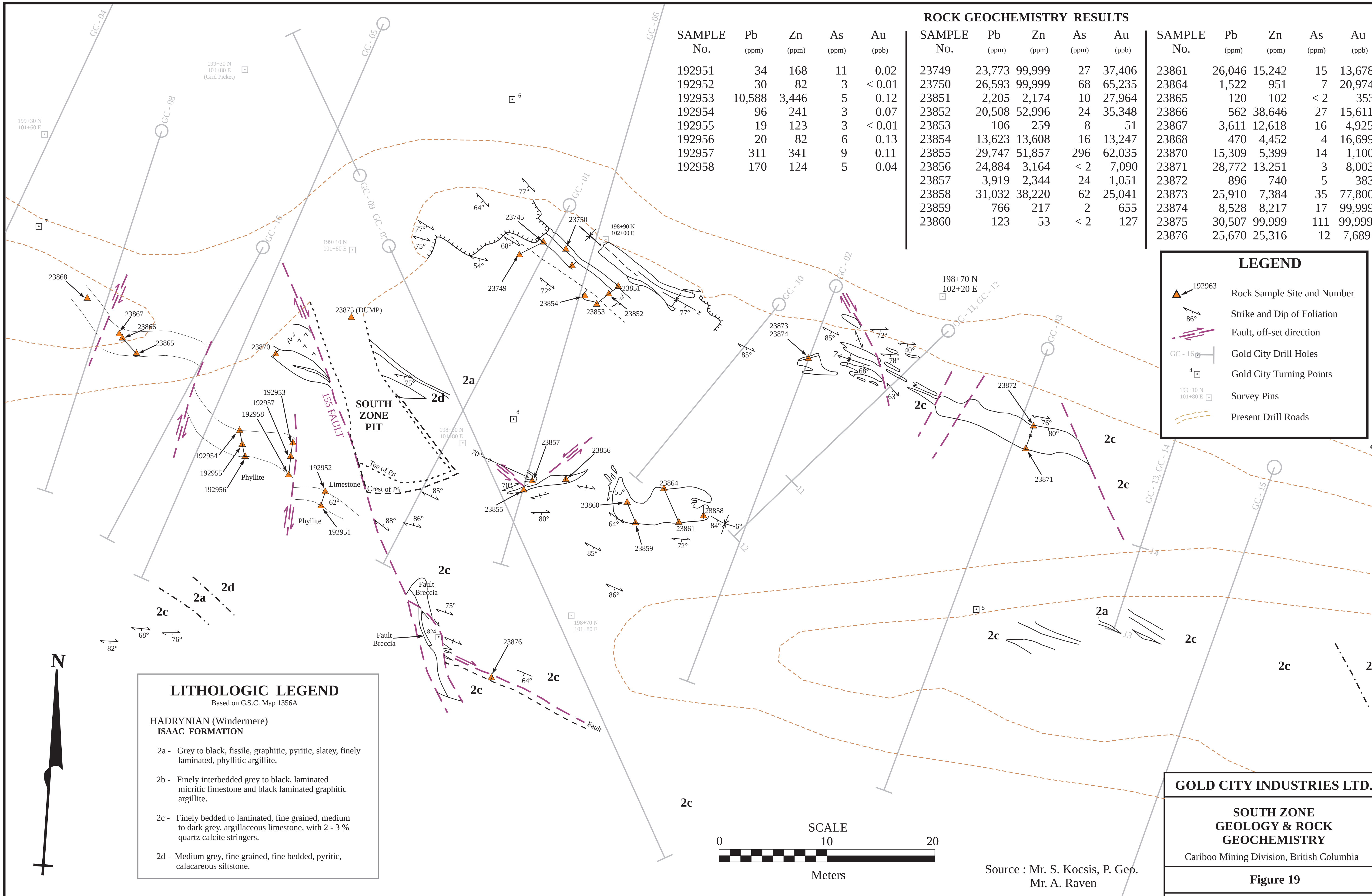
May, 2002 — Geospectrum Engineering

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
192951	34	168	11	0.02
192952	30	82	3	< 0.01
192953	10,588	3,446	5	0.12
192954	96	241	3	0.07
192955	19	123	3	< 0.01
192956	20	82	6	0.13
192957	311	341	9	0.11
192958	170	124	5	0.04

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
23749	23,773	99,999	27	37,406
23750	26,593	99,999	68	65,235
23851	2,205	2,174	10	27,964
23852	20,508	52,996	24	35,348
23853	106	259	8	51
23854	13,623	13,608	16	13,247
23855	29,747	51,857	296	62,035
23856	24,884	3,164	< 2	7,090
23857	3,919	2,344	24	1,051
23858	31,032	38,220	62	25,041
23859	766	217	2	655
23860	123	53	< 2	127

SAMPLE No.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
23861	26,046	15,242	15	13,678
23864	1,522	951	7	20,974
23865	120	102	< 2	353
23866	562	38,646	27	15,611
23867	3,611	12,618	16	4,925
23868	470	4,452	4	16,699
23870	15,309	5,399	14	1,100
23871	28,772	13,251	3	8,003
23872	896	740	5	383
23873	25,910	7,384	35	77,800
23874	8,528	8,217	17	99,999
23875	30,507	99,999	111	99,999
23876	25,670	25,316	12	7,689



GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.

SOUTH ZONE GEOLOGY & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

Figure 19

May, 2002

Geospectrum Engineering

1) Sulfide-gold mineralization may have developed contemporaneous with late-stage deformation and subsequent brecciation resulting in enhanced fluidization at favourable temperatures and pressures; and/or
2) Carbonate-rich wall-rock may have been replaced with silica and auriferous sulfides at an earlier stage giving a false-breccia appearance.

The latter process is preferably accepted for the following two reasons:

1) Some of the quartz-sulfide sheet structures (see sample-site 23858) are intricately folded within non-brecciated massive quartz bodies. It appears that tightly folded thin layers or inclusions of carbonate have been subsequently replaced with sulfides and silica.
2) A boulder of massive sulfide found at the toe of the mine pit landing illustrates a gradational change from barren quartz to massive siliceous sulfide to sulfide-enriched siliceous carbonate.

Replacement-type mineralization is best developed in gritty carbonates where high quantities of silt and sand-size quartz particles create the permeability necessary during decalcification. Most of the carbonates mapped adjacent to the quartz structures are pelitic although some thin gritty layers (generally less than 30 centimetres wide) have been mapped in the South Zone.

The interpretation given on Noranda's drill sections could be accurately illustrating:

1) multiple stacked quartz structures within the noses of folds with axial planes progressively flattening at depth; and/or
2) vein structures occupying extensive listric shearing along the limbs of folds.

On the **2B Vein** structure, exposed mineralization and veining was traced for 60 metres before being covered under overburden. Chip sampling of this area returned significant gold values presented below. Widths are considered true thickness.

2B Vein Chip Sample Results

Sample		Width	Gold	Silver
Number	Type	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
23744 - 23750	Chip	4.90	17.1	76.7
23851 - 23854	Chip	3.05	19.6	18.0
23873	Chip	0.80	77.8	107.8
23874	Chip	0.70		21.8

On the **3B Vein** structure, quartz veining up to 4.15-metres wide was traced for 35 m along strike before being covered under overburden. Chip sampling of this vein structure returned significant gold values summarized below. Widths are considered true thickness.

3B Vein Chip Sample Results

Sample		Width	Gold	Silver
Number	Type	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
23855	Chip	0.30	62.0	191.5
23856	Chip	0.80	7.1	20.6
23857	Chip	1.10	1.0	4.0
23858	Chip	1.50	25.0	124.2
23859 - 23860	Chip	1.40	0.6	2.0
23861 - 23864	Chip	4.15	7.4	16.6

In 1992, an 1,180 tonne bulk sample averaging 14.0 g/t gold was removed from the above two vein structures. A grab sample from the remaining stockpile returned 108 g/t gold and 211.6 g/t silver.

On the **Western Vein** structure, a quartz vein up to 3-metres wide was traced for l5 m along strike before being covered under overburden. Chip sampling of this vein structure returned significant gold values summarized below. Widths are considered true thickness.

Western Vein Chip Sample Results

Sample		Width	Gold	Silver
Number	Type	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
23866	Chip	0.90	15.6	8.9
23867	Chip	1.30	4.9	7.4
23868	Chip	1.10	16.7	7.2

The work conducted on Domin has clearly shown that the target has the potential to host near surface gold mineralization and indicates the potential of a resource.

The prospectors/field crew located numerous exposures of bedrock throughout the targeted areas but not without a great deal of persistent effort. An exposure of quartz, 2 metres by 6 metres, was discovered and hand trenched at 194+90N and 103+05E (Figure 18). This exposure is located on the upslope edge of the 9600N Anomaly and is anomalous in gold (77 ppb), lead *(*657 ppm) and zinc (198 ppm) A series of rock samples were collected during the 2000 field season from bedrock exposures and floats A portion of the target area is obscured by an old landslide that has masked any rock exposures and any soil geochemical anomalies The target areas are generally steep with dense undergrowth of buckbrush, Devilsclub, Bracken fern and Slide Alder. As one goes westward the slopes moderate and the overburden of glacial till becomes much thicker obscuring all bedrock exposures and effectively masking any geochemical signature.

In addition, sampling in the North Zone, 350 m north of the drill area has uncovered new showings of high grade gold mineralization. Two chip samples 40 m apart from possibly the same quartz-galena vein, 0.60 m and 0 20 m wide, returned 23.84 g/t Au and 68.66 g/t Au, respectively.

The soil survey carried out this season was located in the area of 184+25N to 185+50N and west of the baseline to 100+60E in order to relocate and confirm an anomaly indicated in the Noranda data. The survey collecting 79 samples was successful in locating this anomaly but only captured the north edge of it. Figure 16 displays the gold, lead and arsenic anomalies. Gold values between 30 and 214 ppb were returned. Only one lead value in excess of 100 ppm was returned. Numerous arsenic values between 100 and 1,335 ppm were returned. There are two distinct linear anomalies in gold and arsenic. One anomaly is 240 m long along the full line 184+25N and open in three directions. The second anomaly trending 165 ° is 120 m long and found on the west side of the grid. The survey will have to be extended to the west and south in future programs to fully delineate this target area This anomaly is 250 metres to the west of the 8000N anomaly which may indicate another target area outside the “main” deformation zone.

The stream sediment survey was carried out on the western slopes of Dominion Creek in order to locate any areas of interest within the targeted deformation zone. The samples were taken wherever an active or intermittent drainage pattern crossed the baseline. There were 20 samples, numbered DCS-1 to 20, taken during this survey (see Figure 17).

The results of the survey indicated additional areas of interest that were not evident from the Noranda data which will require further soil sampling to delineate. These areas are located upslope of the baseline (103+00E) and between 183+00N and 194+00N on the baseline. An area between 102+00E and Dominion Creek (from 100 metres west of the baseline to 250 metres east of the baseline) would need to be surveyed to determine the extent of this anomaly.

The systematic silt sampling program undertaken along the baseline returned several values elevated in Au and Zn. The 9600N Anomaly defined by the Noranda work is highlighted by the silt program. Samples DCS-1, 6 and 7 returned gold values between 21 6 and 76 7 ppb with elevated zinc in DCS-l with 171 ppm Zn. From samples DCS-11 to 20 a distance of 800 m there were numerous gold and zinc values 19.9 ppb to 275 3 ppb Au and 100 ppm to 120 ppm Zn. Only one sample DCS-20 returned elevated arsenic at 191 ppm As.

4.5.3. 2000 Drilling Program

4.5.3.1. Introduction

On September 17, 2000 a drill program was initiated in the area of the bulk of Noranda's drilling of the South Zone. The South Zone hosts a system of exposed high-grade gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing veins, which were drilled by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in 1987. Highlights of Noranda's drilling included the following intercepts 24.74 g/t Au across 6.55 m, 18.98 g/t Au across 4.70 m, and 10 38 g/t Au across 9.95 m.

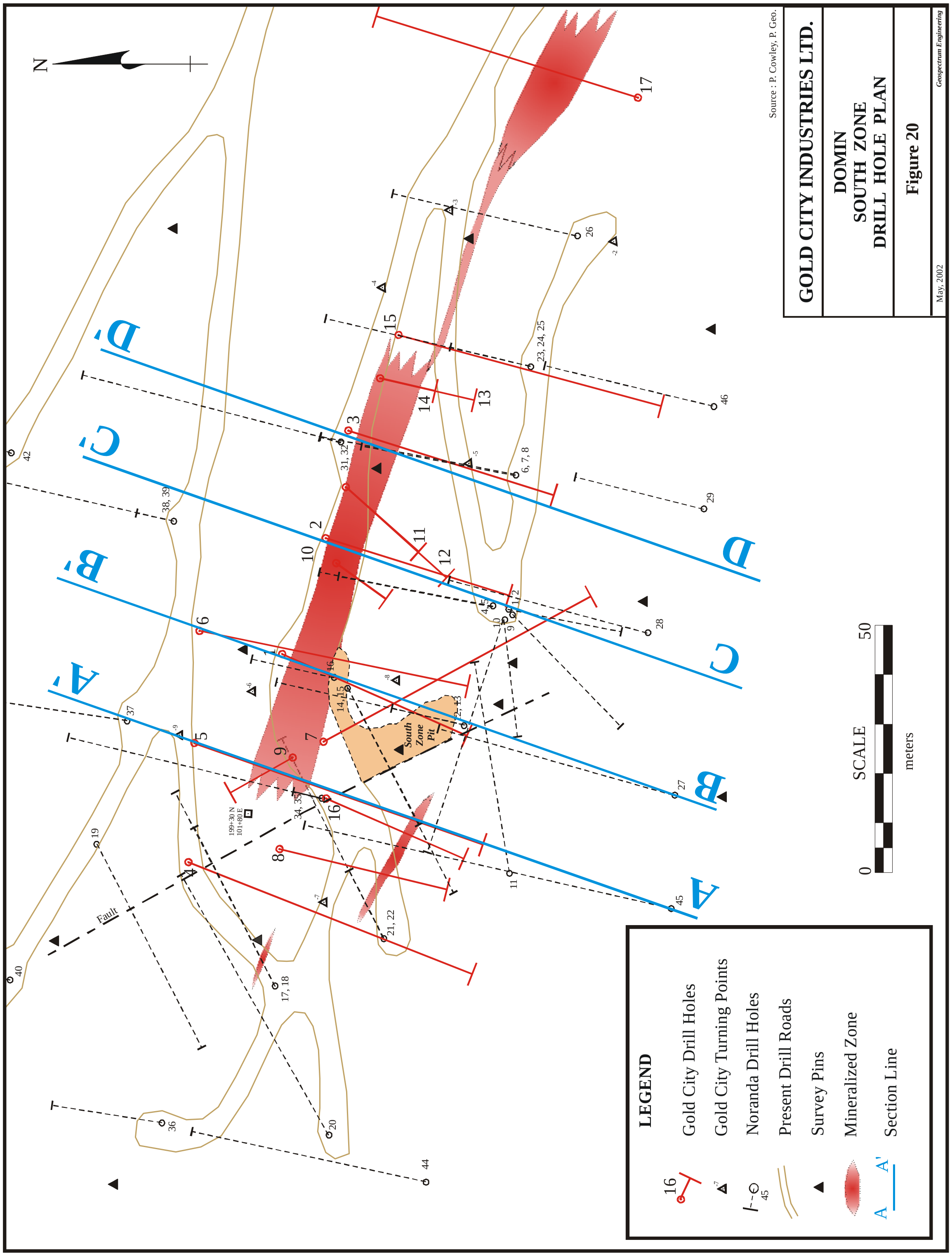
New interpretation by the Company's VP of Exploration, Paul Cowley, shows the presence of a 150-200 m long trend of multiple, steep-dipping mineralized veins/structures within a 50m wide package, open at depth. The diamond drilling proposed to systematically test this strike length at depth for lateral and vertical continuity to the mineralized zones previously drilled by Noranda in 1986/87.

A total of 17 diamond drill holes in 1,012.9 metres were completed by contractor, Aggressive Drilling Ltd of Kelowna, BC with a JKS Super 300 mobile drill rig by September 30, 2000. Thin wall BQ core was captured and stored in wooden core boxes. The drill hole collars and traces of all holes are shown on Figure 20. All holes were drilled with a 45 ° dip with the exception of OOGDD-09, 10, 12 and 14 which were drilled at 60° dip.

South Zone Drillhole Information

Hole No.	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Date	
						Started	Finished
00GDD-1	555.0	540.0	200	- 45	60.85	17/09	17/09
00GDD-2	530.0	548.0	200	- 45	57.00	18/09	18/09
00GDD-3	589.5	558.5	200	- 45	63.09	18/09	19/09
00GDD-4	601.4	528.3	200	- 45	90.52	19/09	20/09
00GDD-5	581.0	543.0	200	- 45	90.52	20/09	21/09
00GDD-6	562.0	557.0	200	- 45	81.38	22/09	22/09
00GDD-7	563.8	522.0	155	- 45	90.52	23/09	23/09
00GDD-8	587.0	515.0	200	- 45	50.90	24/09	24/09
00GDD-9	570.5	525.0	335	- 60	29.66	24/09	25/09
00GDD-10	533.0	543.0	205	- 65	50.60	25/09	25/09
00GDD-11	519.0	550.5	223	- 45	29.60	26/09	26/09
00GDD-12	519.0	550.5	223	- 60	57.00	26/09	26/09
00GDD-13	497.0	560.0	200	- 45	29.60	27/09	27/09
00GDD-14	497.0	560.0	200	- 60	24.10	27/09	27/09
00GDD-15	487.0	562.5	200	- 45	81.38	28/09	28/09
00GDD-16	572.5	514.0	200	- 45	44.80	29/09	29/09
00GDD-17	417.0	554.0	024	- 45	81.38	29/09	30/09

Note : Northings and Eastings are Noranda grid coordinates; grid north is 315°



Core recovery was generally over 90 % Industry standard quality assurance and quality control procedures were followed. All core was photographed and logged by geologists Ned Reid or Paul Cowley. Selected cores for analyses were split with half the core retained and half sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver Analyses for the core. High and low gold pulp standards from International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc. (IME) of Kelowna, BC were interjected into the sampling sequence every 20th sample.

The Low Gold Standard according to IME averaged 3.21 g/t Au with a 0.34 g/t standard deviation. The High Gold Standard averaged 7 *56* g/t Au with a 0.39 g/t Au standard deviation. A total of 447 core and Gold City standards were analyzed. The core is now stored in the Company's storage facilities in Well, BC.

An optical/laser survey was carried out in the South Zone area to maintain good control of all geological mapping, sampling and drill collars. This survey provided an accurate location and relative elevation between all mapping, sampling and drill collars. A series of turning points were established using the Noranda surveyed bench marks, BM 814 and BM 824, as the primary and closing control for the survey. The survey closure was within 0.5 metre horizontally and within 0.25 metre vertically.

4.5.3.2. Results

Drilling confirmed the interpretation of multiple veins subvertical to 70° dipping southerly. The veins occur in transition rocks between an exclusively limestone package to the south and exclusively argillite rocks to the north. The transition rocks are generally a mix of the two with limestone being the preferred host of the mineralized veins/zones. The transition rocks are interpreted to dip more shallowly, at 50° to 65 ° southward, with veining oblique and subvertical to stratigraphy.

Of the 17 holes drilled in the campaign, 65 % intersected mineralized zones >l g/t Au.

The **2B** trend (Zones **2B1**, **2B2** and **2B3** in table below) is traceable on surface and now by drilling for approximately l00 metres long and is composed of one to three quartz veins/vein clusters across an 8 to 13-metre width, locally (20 to 50 %) with Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. Downdip continuity in a bulk sense is present but it is difficult to correlate individual veins. The western limit appears to terminate in a fault (the '155 Fault' coined by Noranda) By crossing west of this fault stratigraphy changes to a dominant argillite/siltstone package. To the east the **2B** trend is traceable for 100 m. The **2B** trend has been tested to a depth of only 35 m. The mineralized zones tend to be in the 5-7 g/t Au range although there are sections with 10-20 g/t Au values and rarely as high as 59 0 g/t Au in Noranda's hole 5. The largest high grade intercept in **2B** to date was in Noranda's hole l6.

Another set of veins (**2C1**, **2C2** and **2C3**), typically two to three, is located 5 to 10 metres south of the **2B** trend and is traceable by drilling along at least a l00 m strikelength. These veins are generally 1.0 to 1.5 metres true thickness and their values range from 2 to 24 g/t Au. They appear over a section of 7 to 10 metres and are separated typically by 3 to 5 metres.

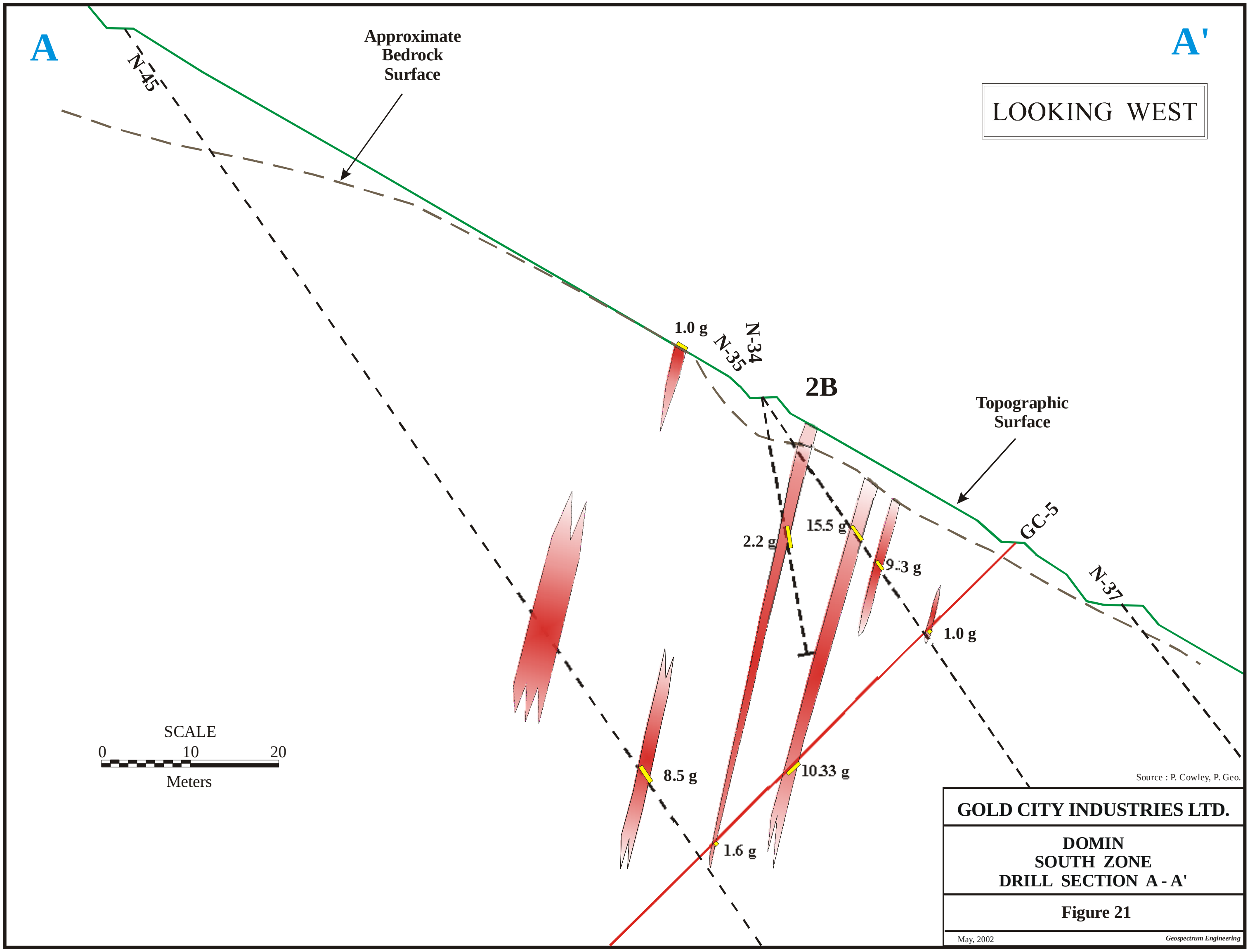
The **3B** vein that has been excavated by previous workers averaged 14 g/t Au over a short strikelength. The vein or veins are traceable by drilling for 20 metres, although there are discontinuous pods along its projection on surface.

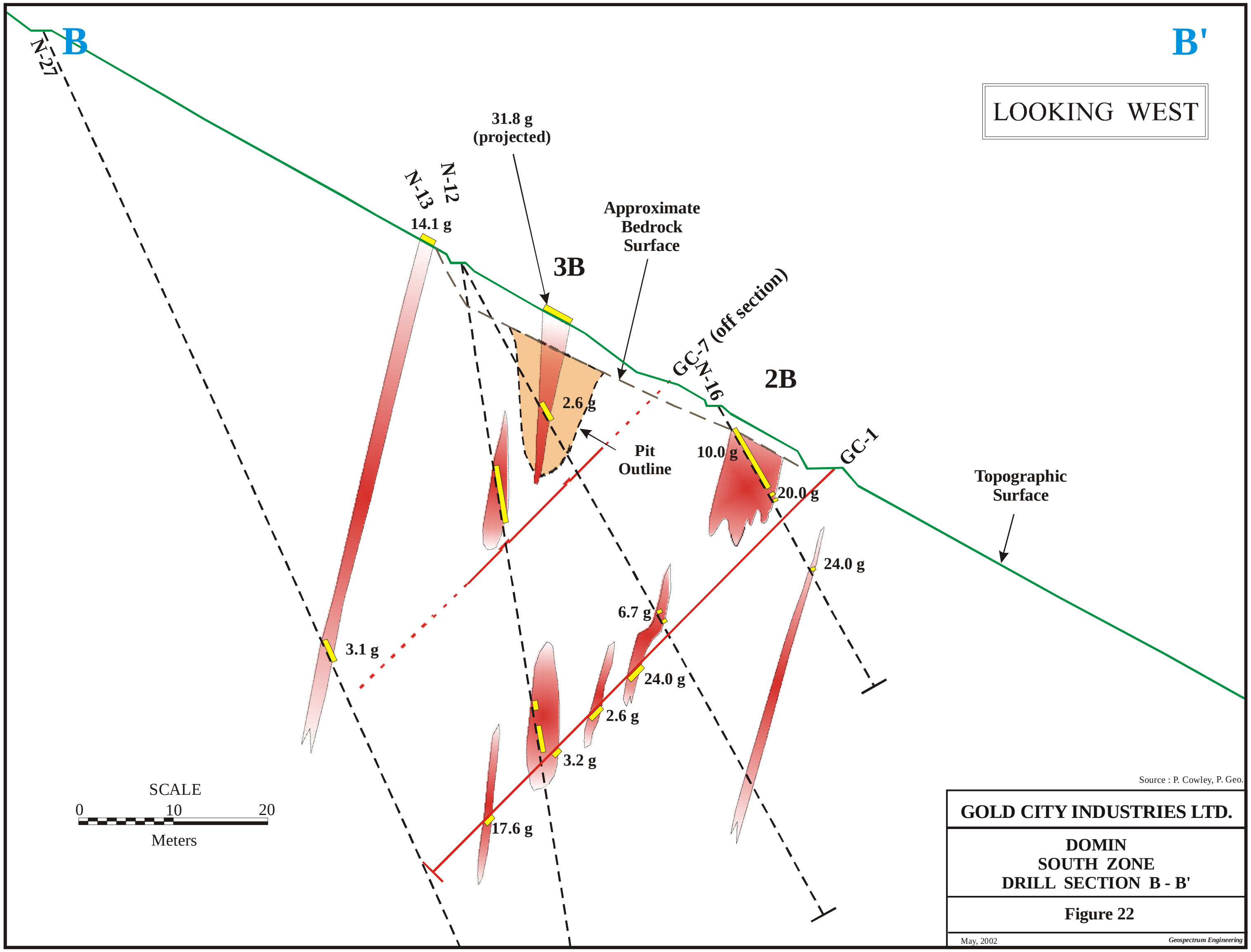
Approximately 200 metres southeast on strike from the South Zone drill area is the 9600N Anomaly, a 250 metre x 300 metre area of elevated geochemistry similar to the South Zone drill area. It is interpreted that similar mineralization to the South Zone extends to and under the 9600N Anomaly. The mineralization could have a resultant overall strikelength of in excess of 600 metres.

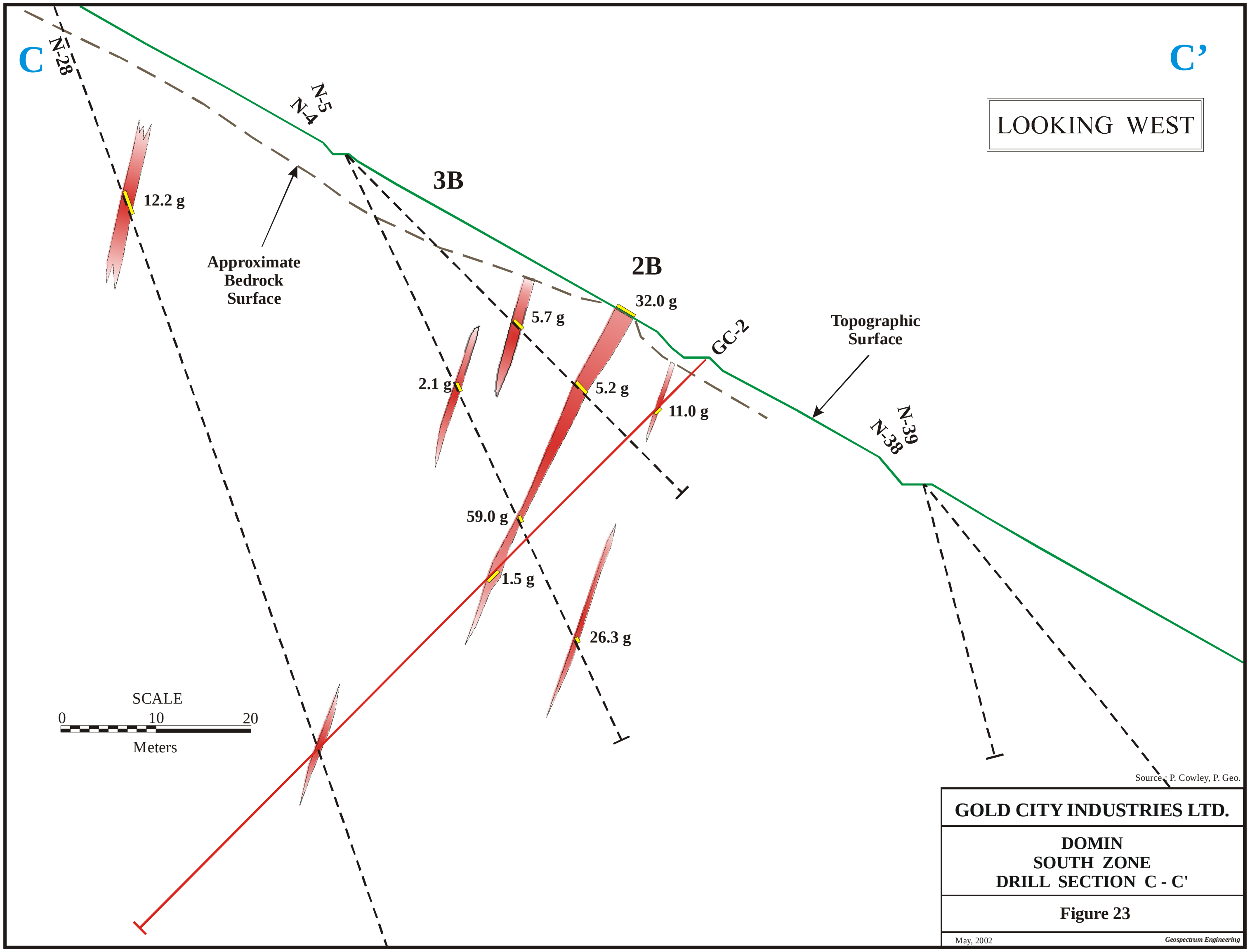
South Zone Drill Intercept Summary

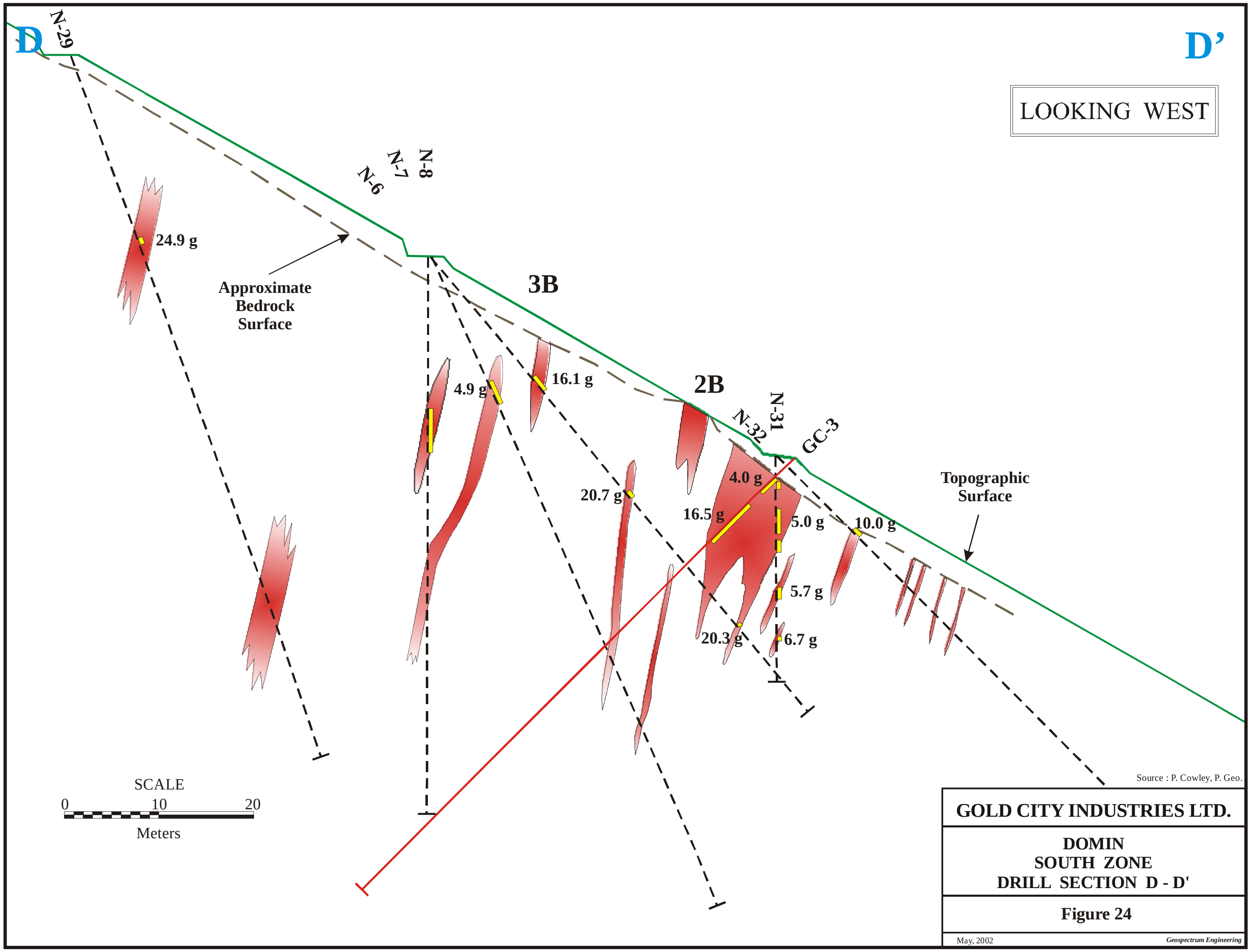
Hole No.	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Zone
00GDD-1	192511-12	29.00	30.66	1.66	24.05	62.51	3.4	5.1	2C1
	192515	34.87	35.95	1.08	2.60	4.90	-	-	2C2
	192522	41.00	41.88	0.88	3.21	31.00	2.2	4.6	2C3
	192530	51.35	52.40	1.05	17.63	20.20	0.7	0.6	3B
00GDD-2	192538	6.90	7.45	0.55	11.03	21.50	1.2	0.7	2B2
	192551	31.25	32.50	1.25	1.54	10.30	0.4	2.0	2C1
00GDD-3	192557	2.44	4.45	2.01	4.04	18.90	1.2	1.3	2B3
	192559-63	6.40	12.00	5.60	6.53	11.34	0.3	0.3	2B2
	includes	7.50	9.33	1.83	13.44	19.30	0.8	0.7	2B2
00GDD-4	NSI								
00GDD-5	192652	13.70	14.33	0.63	1.04	0.70	-	-	1B
	192656	34.80	36.60	1.80	10.33	66.90	2.6	6.7	2B2
	192664	48.00	48.55	0.55	1.61	8.60	0.2	1.8	2B1
00GDD-6	NSI								
00GDD-7	NSI								
00GDD-8	192594	17.83	18.25	0.42	0.32	64.50	2.5	1.8	W1
	192606	42.45	43.35	0.90	7.51	1.90	-	-	W2
00GDD-9	NSI								
00GDD-10	NSI								
00GDD-11	192733	5.90	6.40	0.50	2.79	2.40	0.2	0.2	2B2
	192735	7.10	7.85	0.75	4.05	8.40	0.3	0.2	2B2
00GDD-12	192753-56	5.80	9.85	4.05	6.36	33.64	1.8	2.7	2B2
00GDD-13	192782	5.90	6.55	0.65	8.46	34.20	2.2	0.9	2B2
00GDD-14	192792	2.54	3.00	0.46	6.80	1.00	-	-	2B3
	192795-98	4.74	8.65	3.91	9.45	13.40	0.4	2.0	2B2
	192801-03	9.30	11.00	2.30	2.22	0.70	-	-	2B1
00GDD-15	NSI								
00GDD-16	192865	11.24	12.28	1.04	4.10	37.10	2.6	3.8	2B
00GDD-17	192913-14	17.52	18.17	0.65	1.74	1.70	0.1	0.7	2B
	192923	26.23	26.52	0.29	4.05	22.50	1.4	0.9	2B
	192926	28.67	29.03	0.63	7.44	15.20	1.0	0.5	2B
	192928	30.23	30.71	0.48	9.08	10.70	0.5	0.3	2B
	192930	31.40	31.60	0.20	2.00	9.30	0.2	0.8	2B

Note : NSI = No significant intercept


A
A'
LOOKING WEST
Approximate Bedrock Surface
Topographic Surface
2B
N-45
N-35
N-34
GC-5
N-37
1.0 g
2.2 g
15.5 g
9.3 g
1.0 g
8.5 g
10.33 g
1.6 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION A - A'
Figure 21
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering


B
B'
LOOKING WEST
N-27
N-13
N-12
14.1 g
31.8 g
(projected)
3B
Approximate
Bedrock
Surface
GC-7 (off section)
N-16
2B
2.6 g
Pit
Outline
10.0 g
20.0 g
GC-1
Topographic
Surface
24.0 g
6.7 g
3.1 g
24.0 g
2.6 g
3.2 g
17.6 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION B - B'
Figure 22
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering


C
C'
N-28
N-5
N-4
LOOKING WEST
3B
2B
12.2 g
Approximate
Bedrock
Surface
5.7 g
32.0 g
GC-2
Topographic
Surface
2.1 g
5.2 g
11.0 g
N-39
N-38
59.0 g
1.5 g
26.3 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION C - C'
Figure 23
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering


D
D'
LOOKING WEST
N-29
N-6
N-7
N-8
N-32
N-31
GC-3
3B
2B
24.9 g
4.9 g
16.1 g
20.7 g
4.0 g
16.5 g
5.0 g
10.0 g
5.7 g
20.3 g
6.7 g
Approximate Bedrock Surface
Topographic Surface
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.
DOMIN
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION D - D'
Figure 24
May, 2002
Geospectrum Engineering

5. Discussion

There is excellent potential to discover gold mineralization in the WelBar and Domin Project areas.

5.1. WelBar Project

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. has recently discovered impressive gold mineralization over wide intersections on the Cariboo Gold Project in the footwall of the B.C. Vein, known as the Bonanza Ledge. The company has verified their sample results by an independent consulting company (Panterra Geoservices Inc.). The consultant, Mr. D. Rhys, concluded:

"The Bonanza Ledge Zone occurs in an overturned, northeast-dipping metamorphosed meta-turbidite sequence in the structural footwall of the B.C. Vein."

"Gold mineralization in the Bonanza Ledge zone occurs in discrete zones of intense pyrite mineralization comprising 15-70% pyrite, as folded pyrite veinlets, bedding and S1 parallel lamina of fine grained pyrite and bands of massive pyrite. All styles join and are probably coeval, possibly representing a mixture of replacement and vein style mineralization. The probable stratabound, concordant style of much of the pyrite and its early structural timing also raise the possibility that the deposit represents deformed syn-sedimentary mineralization. The structural, textural and mineralogical style of mineralization, and associated alteration mineralogy of the Bonanza Ledge mineralization is similar to pyrite "replacement" styles of mineralization historically mined at the Island Mountain and Mosquito Mines."

"In high grade intervals in holes BC2K-10, 12 and 13, gold occurs as 2.5 to 60 µm (micron) native grains, averaging between 10 and 30 µm in size. Gold grains occur in fractures and along grain boundaries in pyrite, often with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, or to a lesser extent, as grains encapsulated in pyrite."

"Mineralized zones occur in a broad area of muscovite-carbonate alteration that developed in the structural footwall of the B.C. vein. Alteration is characterized by bleaching and loss of carbonaceous matter. The alteration is locally discordant to stratigraphy and exhibits zoning from the upper zone of intense muscovite-dolomite/ankerite alteration, to a lower zone of weak muscovite-siderite/magnesite-chlorite-albite alteration. To date, gold has only been associated with pyrite in the upper zone alteration. Pyrite in the lower zone is associated with pyrrhotite, and does not carry gold." (Rhys and Ross, 2000).

Drill results of the gold mineralization on the Bonanza Ledge zone include:

Hole No.	Intersection (m)	Interval (m)	Assay (g/t)
BC 2K-13	74.7 - 107.9	33.2	10.6
BC 2K-10	48.1 - 73.9	25.8	29.6
BC 2K-12	60.7 - 78.3	17.6	21.6
BC 2K-19	81.6 - 101.4	19.8	18.2

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. News Release 00-14, 00-20, 00-29

This exciting new discovery is located within 180 meters of the Myrtle claim boundary. The discovery has generated a tremendous amount of interest in the mining industry to re-examine properties in the Cariboo Mining Camp for this type of mineralization.

There are at least five kinds of mineralization which can be explored on the WelBar Project claims including:

- Pyrite-rich metamorphosed stratabound turbidite mineralized zones (i.e. Bonanza Ledge),
- known veins that have been inadequately explored,
- undiscovered veins within 100 meters of the Baker/Rainbow Contact,

- replacement ore lenses in the Aurum Limestone Unit which marks the Baker/Rainbow Contact, and
- replacement ore lenses in the Main Band Limestone.

Past exploration has primarily focused on a 200 meter-wide corridor centered on the Baker/Rainbow Contact. The Bonanza Ledge discovery indicates that other potential economic mineralization can be found outside this corridor in the Cariboo Mining Camp.

Numerous geochemical and geophysical anomalies have been identified by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, Pan Orvana Resources Inc. and Gold City Industries Ltd. on the WelBar Project claims.

5.2. Domin Project

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. recognized the mineral potential near the Isaac Lake Fault. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd identified two significant mineral showings, the South and North Zones, by surface sampling and drilling within a very short time frame. In addition, three other significant gold/lead/zinc anomalies (9600N, 8800N, 8000N Anomalies) were identified trending southeasterly toward the junction of the East and West Forks of Dominion Creek. Noranda did not fully explore either the showings or the fault system to the southeast before returning the property to its owners.

Since Noranda' s work, overburden stripping and minor bulk sampling by others in the South Zone exposed more of the mineralized zones and allowed viewing of the system in the third dimension. Gold City Industries Ltd. re-interpreted the surface expressions and the Noranda Exploration Company Ltd's South Zone data as a system of multiple subvertical mineralized deformation zones with more lateral continuity than originally thought. Gold City proceeded aggressively with a l,012 meter, 17 hole diamond drill program to test their theory.

The drilling by Gold City Industries Ltd demonstrated at least a l00-metre strikelength continuity of a 8 to 13 metre-wide deformation zone named the **2B** Zone which contains 2 to 3 quartz veins that locally contain (20 to 50 %) Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. The best intercepts of the **2B** Zone in this campaign were 5.60 m at 6.53 g/t Au, 4.05 m at 6.36 g/t Au, 3.91 m at 9.45 g/t Au and 1.80m at 10.33 g/t Au. Hole 17, 60 m to the east southeast of the limit of **2B** intersected narrow auriferous zones correlated to the **2B** Zone, showing the continuing lateral potential of this system. Subparallel to the **2B** Zone are multiple deformation zones with auriferous quartz veining across a section of at least 50 m. However, these subparallel zones appear to be less predictable with shorter strikelength. One of the **2C** Zones returned an intercept of 1.05 m at 17.63 g/t Au. The **3B** Zone was intercepted in only one hole and returned 1.66 m at 24.05 g/t Au. The **3B** Zone formed the bulk of the 1,180 tonne bulk sample taken in the early 1990's by other workers.

The Domin Project has excellent potential to discover additional gold and base metal mineralization within the proximity of the Isaac Lake Fault, near the headwaters of Dominion and Littlefield Creeks. The east southeast projection of the **2B** Zone trends (250 m) towards the 9600N Anomaly defined by Noranda has provided similar soil values from the original sampling on the South Zone.

In addition, high-grade gold samples up to 68.66 g/t Au across 20 cm were encountered in quartz-galena veining in the North Zone. A small soil grid was located near a Noranda anomaly off the baseline at 185+00N. The soil survey was placed too far north and caught the northern part of this anomaly. Values are encouraging with elevations in gold and arsenic to 214 ppb Au and 1,335 ppm As.

A systematic stream sampling program was also undertaken on the lower west slope of Dominion Creek. The 1.3km stretch of the slope tested returned numerous elevations in gold and zinc to 275.3 ppb Au and 120 ppm Zn. This indicates the potential of finding additional auriferous sphalerite and galena mineralized zones in this area.

The regional stream sampling by the BC government indicates anomalous values in gold, arsenic, lead and antimony along 15 km across the Domin Project. The work to date including the Gold City work reported here covers only about 2km of this anomalous trend. It is evident that the work reported here has only scratched the surface of the potential in this area.

6. Exploration Recommendations

6.1. Introduction

Based on the available database, there are several exploration (geological, geochemical and geophysical) targets within each of the properties that have either not been explored or have been under-explored.

A success-contingent phase exploration of each of the properties is recommended.

6.2. WelBar Project

International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. has advised Gold City Industries Ltd. that it will be drilling part of the Myrtle property in the summer of 2002. This drilling may be to explore the down-dip extensions of their Bonanza Ledge deposit.

Other exploration objectives on the WelBar properties should include discovering new anomalies with the aid of new technologies and new deposit models and theories, refining known anomalies for trenching and diamond drilling and explore significant anomalies by a limited drill program, all in the most cost effective manner. Estimated budgets are as follows:

WelBar Proposed Exploration Costs

Project	Property	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
WelBar	Myrtle	$ 50,000	$ 350,000	$ 400,000
	Proserpine	$ 50,000	$ 150,000	$ 200,000
	Promise	$ 50,000	$ 100,000	$ 150,000
Grand Total		$ 150,000	$ 600,000	$ 750,000

6.2.1. Phase 1

The objectives of Phase I are to continue to discover new anomalies, refine known anomalies for trenching and diamond drilling and explore significant anomalies by a limited drill program, all in the most cost effective manner.

6.2.1.1. Myrtle

- Continue to interpret the 2000 exploration program results.
- Continue to compile all historical data on the claim group in the computer database.
- Extend the IP survey on a limited basis to cover all favourable ground on the claim group.
- Initiate a limited (1,500 meter) diamond drilling program focusing on the main IP anomalies.

- Trench the second IP anomaly in the spring to uncover the surface trace of this anomaly.
- Refine existing drill targets.

6.2.1.2. Proserpine

- Initiate an IP survey (5 kilometers) including the cutting of necessary grid lines for the survey.
- Delineate anomalies that can be trenched and/or drilled.

6.2.1.3. Promise

- The 2000/2001-field season anomalies must be followed up by trenching to identify their source of mineralization.
- Road access must be developed, hopefully utilizing the existing logging road network in the area. Care must be taken in any trenching in Area III due to its proximity to Coulter Creek.

6.2.2. Phase 2

The Phase 2 program will be success contingent upon the results from Phase 1. The objectives of the Phase 2 program will be to refine known anomalies by other geophysical techniques and to trench and/or drill them. Wherever possible trenching will be done because of it's cost effectiveness in exposing fresh bedrock mineralization.

6.2.2.1. Myrtle

- Trench anomalies wherever possible.
- Drill targets to delineate their mineral resource potential.

6.2.2.2. Proserpine

- Trench anomalies wherever possible.
- Drill targets to delineate their mineral resource potential.

6.2.2.3. Promise

- Trench anomalies wherever possible.
- Drill targets to delineate their mineral resource potential.

6.3. DominProject

The property has several anomalous targets that need further exploration work. Many more anomalies could potentially exist throughout the property. It is recommended that a success-contingent, staged exploration program continue to be followed on the Domin Project. Estimated budgets are as follows:

Domin Proposed Exploration Costs

Property	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
Domin	$ 100,000	$ 200,000	$ 300,000

6.3.1. Phase 1

The objectives of Phase 1 are to continue to discover new anomalies, refine known anomalies for trenching and diamond drilling and explore significant anomalies by a limited drill program, all in the most cost effective manner The components of this portion of the exploration program are as follows.

- Continue to cut a new baseline and establish grid lines. All lines will be located by utilizing GPS units.
- Trench the 9600 N Anomaly (approximately 300 meters).
- Soil geochemical survey in the spring/summer over the northern portion of the property to discover new anomalies and refine known anomalies (approximately 1000 soil samples).
- Extend soil sampling to the south of the soil grid at 184+25N 185+50N.
- Continue stream sediment sampling of the Dominion Creek drainage basin (approximately 500 samples) in the spring/summer.
- Identify additional targets for trenching and/or drilling.

6.3.2. Phase 2

The Phase 2 program will be success contingent upon the results from Phase 1. The objectives of the Phase 2 program will be to refine known anomalies by detailed geochemistry and geophysical techniques and to trench and/or drill them. Wherever possible trenching will be done because of its cost effectiveness in exposing fresh bedrock mineralization. The components of this portion of the exploration program are as follows:

- Complete a geological reconnaissance survey of the property.
- Complete detailed geological mapping of anomalous areas
- Complete soil geochemical surveys in the central and southern portions of the property.
- Develop access to the central portion of the property and re-activate the Littlefield Creek logging road in the south portion of the property
- Trench anomalies wherever possible
- Drill targets to delineate their mineral resource potential

7. Certificate of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

DAVID K. MAKEPEACE, M.ENG., P.ENG.

I, David Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng. of 2588 Birch Street, Abbotsford, British Columbia hereby certify as follows:

I graduated with an Honours B.Sc. Geological Engineering degree from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada in 1976.

I graduated with a Masters of Engineering degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Alberta, Canada in 1993.

I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 14,912. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, Canada, Registration Number 29,367.

I am the principal of Geospectrum Engineering, an independent consulting service for the mining industry specializing in geological, mining and environmental projects and registered in British Columbia.

I am the author of this report.

I have practiced my geological engineering profession since 1974 and my environmental engineering profession since 1990 for the mining industry. I have evaluated various mining properties throughout North America for Dickenson Mines Ltd., ABM Gold Incorporated, Northgate Exploration, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. and Weymin Mining Corporation in the past 18 years.

A site visit of both the WelBar properties (Myrtle, Proserpine and Promise) and the entire Domin property was undertaken between July 15 to 17, 2000. The author has been continuously been consulted on the exploration of each of these properties by Gold City Industries Ltd., to the present.

I have no direct or indirect interest in Gold City Industries Ltd. or its properties.

I hereby grant permission to Gold City Industries Ltd. to use this report or any portion of the report (so long as any excerpted portion does not materially deviate from the report as a whole), for any legal purpose relating to the business of Gold City Industries Ltd., including for purposes of filing a prospectus with the Canadian Securities regulators.

Dated at Abbotsford, B.C. this 10 day of May, 2002.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D. K. MAKEPEACE

DAVID MAKEPEACE, M.ENG.,P.ENG.

8. Bibliography

Boronowski, A J., 1986. 1985 Orientation Survey, a Follow Up of Two 1984 Regional Geochemical Survey Geochemically Anomalous Drainages by Panned Stream Sediment and Silt Sampling, Blackwater Mountain Area (93G/2) and Clear Mountain Area (93H/6), British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, *1985,* Paper 1986-1, pp 114-120

Bohme, D., 1985. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Myrtle and Proserpine Crown-Granted Claim Groups, NTS 93H/4E, unpublished for Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, March 13.

Bradshaw,P.M.D., 1990 Myrtle / Proserpine Properties Summary Report, unpublished for Pan Orvana Resources Inc., October.

Brown, A.S., 1957. Geology of the Antler Creek Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 38.

Campbell, K.V, 1988: Brief Report on the Dominion Creek Property. Structures and Quartz Veining, Dominion Creek Area, Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia, private report fro Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Cameron, R. and Fox, P.E., 1995. Summary Report on the WelBar Gold Project, Cariboo Gold District, Wells, British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC by Fox Geological Consultants Ltd., June, 13.

Chapman, J.A., 1996. A Valuation of the Mineral Properties of Gold City Mining Corporation, October.

GSC, 1985 British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey 12; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1107.

Hendrickson G.A., 1989. Review of the Geophysical Survey on the Wells Property, Quesnel Mining District, B.C., unpublished, Delta Geoscience Ltd.

Holland, S.S., 1954. Yanks Peak - Roundtop Mountain Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 34.

Kocsis, S., 1997a. Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, May 14.

Kocsis, S., 1997b. Summary Report on the WelBar-Domin Gold Project, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, April 11.

Laird, A.A., 1990. Cariboo Gold Quartz Property, 1989 Work Program, Summary Report, unpublished, Pan Orvana Resources Inc., March.

Makepeace, D K, 2001. Geochemical Report of the Promise Claim Group, WelBar Project, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, September 14.

Makepeace, D K, 2000a. Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, July 7

Makepeace, D.K, 2000b Addendum to Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, July 23.

Makepeace, D K, 2000c. Geological Report on the Myrtle and Proserpine Claim Groups, WelBar Project, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd, December 27.

Makepeace, D.K., 1996 A Valuation of the Gold City Mining Corporation Mineral Properties, unpublished report for United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Pg 40.

Mark, D.G., 1989. Geochemical Report on a Soil Geochemical Survey over the Coulter Claim Group, Island Mountain, Wells Area, Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia for Consolidated Gold City Mining Corporation, July 23.

Minfile / pc, 1996. B.C. Mineral Property Database, Geological Survey Branch - Mineral Resources Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Ray, G., Webster, I., Ross, K. and Hall, R., 2000. Geochemistry of Auriferous Pyrite Mineralization at the Bonanza Ledge, Mosquito Creek Mine and Other Properties in the Wells-Barkerville Area, British Columbia, In Geological Fieldwork 2000, Paper 2001-1.

Rhys, D. and Ross, K.V., 2000. Rreport on Petrography, Check Sampling and Geological Interpretation of Drill Core at the Bonanza Ledge Zone, Cariboo Gold Quartz Property, British Columbia for International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. *In* Press Release 00-25, Panterra Geoservices Inc. Report.

Savell, M.J and Bradish, L., 1987~ Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Dominion Creek Property British Columbia Geological Branch Assessment Report File 87-749-16549.

Savell, M.J., 1988: Report of Diamond Drilling on the Dominion Creek Property. British Columbia Geological Branch Assessment Report File 17599.

Struik, L.C, 1988 Structural Geology of the Cariboo Gold Mining District, East-Central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 421

Dominion Creek Project

Cariboo Mining Division
British Columbia

Technical Report

For

XMP Mining Limited

Suite 1208 - 808 Nelson Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2H2, Canada

By

David K. Makepeace, P.Eng.
Geospectrum Engineering
2588 Birch Street
Abbotsford, British Columbia

August 22, 2003

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Photos

1 Summary

The Dominion Creek Property which is approximately 43 kilometers northeast of the Town of Wells has been optioned by XMP Mining Limited. The property is strategically located in highly prospective ground with excellent potential for the discovery of major gold and associated base metal deposits.

The claims cover approximately 7.5 kilometers of the highly anomalous Isaac Lake Fault system. A British Columbia regional stream geochemical survey (RGS) originally identified the mineral potential of this area. It contained the majority of the 95^{th} percentile assayed samples in the RGS study area for gold, lead, arsenic and antimony.

Significant exploration programs in the past have identified numerous soil geochemical anomalies and two mineralized showings (Minfile No. 093H 133) on the property. The North and South Zones originally discovered by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. have been partially delineated and tested by several diamond drill programs and a 1,180 tonne bulk sample. The structural complexity of the showings has not provided enough data to estimate a mineral resource at this time.

There are numerous other exploration targets on the property that need more detailed examination. Also a large portion of the property has never been prospected. It is therefore recommended that a success-contingent phased prospecting and geochemical survey exploration program should be undertaken to assess the overall mineral potential of this property.

2 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared by the David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng., an Independent Qualified Person, on behalf of XMP Mining Limited. XMP Mining Limited is an inactive junior resource company based in Vancouver, BC, which is seeking to reactivate its affairs and achieve Tier II Maintenance Requirements in compliance with the Rules and Policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. This report is being prepared as an independent technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 for filing with the TSX Venture Exchange. The purpose of this technical evaluation is to independently verify past work and exploration potential for the property and to determine whether the property is a property of merit sufficient to meet the criteria established by the TSX Venture Exchange for the reactivation of an inactive issuer.

The report forms a compilation of information drawn from all available exploration company reports, Ministry of Mines Annual Reports and Minfile records, all listed in the References Section, and one site visit by the writer. No attempt has been made at this point to verify assay data presented in these reports, thus relying strictly on their summary reporting. Not all reports viewed in this compilation contained laboratory certificates or referred to any quality assurance/quality control programs initiated on their work. However, Professional Engineers and Geologists wrote all reports that are referenced.

The author of this report has not being involved with any of the exploration programs conducted on the property to-date although he visited the property on July 15, 2000.

2.2 Disclaimer

Geospectrum Engineering has compiled this report with all due care and reviewed all available reports. It is believed that the information contained within these reports is accurate and reliable. The referenced reports were undertaken by qualified people.

XMP Mining Limited has the right to use this report or any portion of the report (so long as any excerpted portion does not materially deviate from the report as a whole), for any legal purpose relating to the business of XMP Mining Limited, including for purposes of filing a prospectus with the Canadian Securities regulators.

3 Property Description

3.1 Location

The Dominion Creek Property is 43 kilometers northeast of the Town of Wells and about 110 kilometers east-southeast of Prince George. The property is located on NTS map 093H06W. The Dominion Creek Minfile showing [093H133] is located at UTM (Zone 10) NAD 83 coordinates 5923597 mN, 614722 mE (latitude 53° 26' 56" N and longitude 121° 16' 21" W).

The property is within the Cariboo Mining Division of central British Columbia. The Property area stretches from the junction of Haggen Creek and Dominion Creek, northwest of Clear Mountain in the north to the headwaters of Dominion Creek, in the south (see Figure 1).

3.2 Accessibility

Access to the property is from Highway 16 approximately 65 kilometers east of Prince George, to a series of gravel-based Forest Service Roads (Bowron, Narrow and Haggen) and Forest/Mining roads (Rustad and Noranda) approximately 50 kilometers. The final 13 kilometers are bush roads requiring a 4-wheel drive vehicle at times.

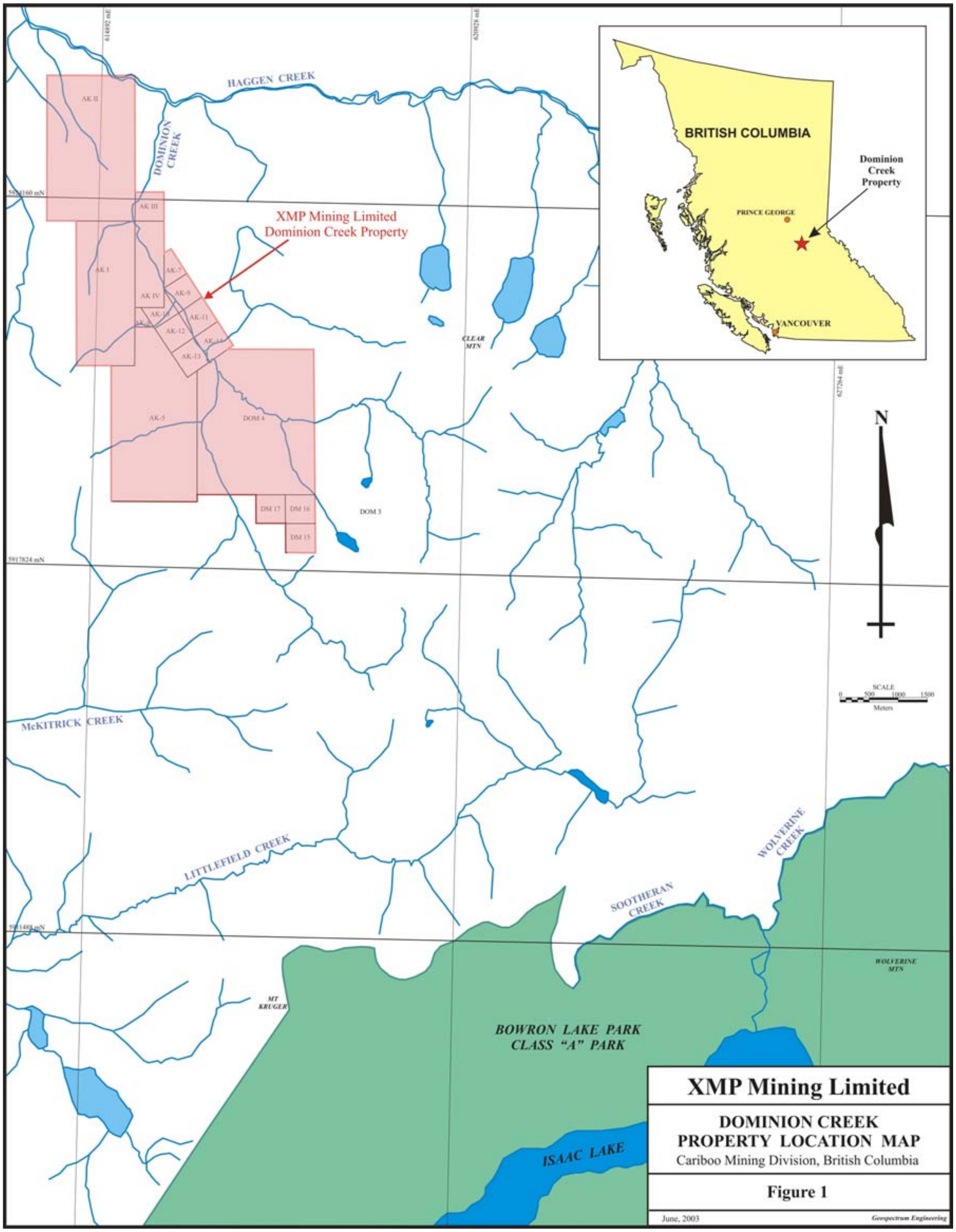
Helicopter access is via Prince George although units may be available in Quesnel or Wells at various times of the year.

3.3 Climate

The area has a moderate, dry climate. Prevailing winds are light and from the south. Temperatures range from a minimum of -17° C in January to 22° C in July. There are approximately 85 frost-free days. The average annual rainfall is approximately 41 centimeters. The annual average snowfall is approximately 240 centimeters.

3.4 Physiography

The property is situated along the western edge of the Cariboo Mountains. The maximum local relief is only 700 meters with the majority of the prospective ground at 1,200 to 1,500 meters mean sea level. The terrain across the property has a moderate slope (see Photo 1) except along Dominion Creek and its numerous tributaries. The terrain tends to be very steep and rugged.



Most of the property is forested with mature spruce and balsam fir and is covered with a moderate to dense underbrush of dwarf willow, huckleberry and devil's club.

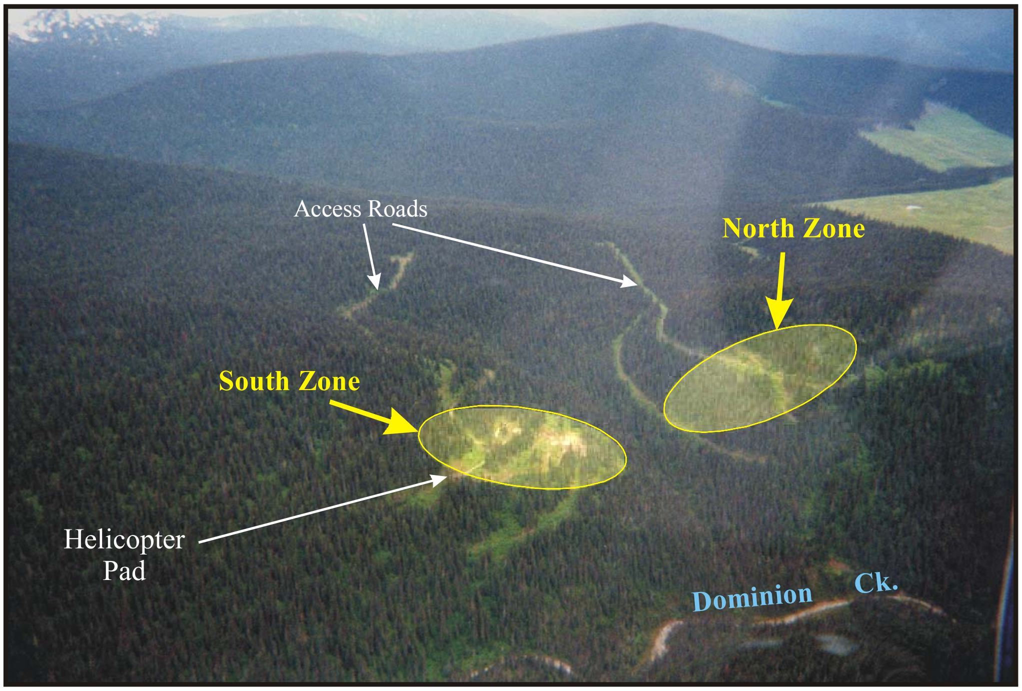


Photo 1
The South and North Zones from the air, looking northwest.

3.5 Infrastructure

A series of four-wheel drive drill roads have been constructed over the North and South Zones. An exploratory trench/pit has been excavated within the South Zone for geological interpretation and bulk sampling purposes. There is no other infrastructure on the claims.

3.6 Claims

The Dominion Creek Property consists of 17 mineral claims (78 units) totalling approximately 1,950 hectares (see Figure 1). This property is under option from Mr. R. MacArthur and Mr. A. Raven.

Presently, Gold City Industries Ltd. can acquire 100 % ownership with cash payments ($ 550,000), Gold City Industries Ltd. shares (200,000) and completion of exploration work to maintain the property in good standing for 5 years. The property is also subject to a 2 % NSR royalty in favour of Mr. N. Kencayd.

XMP Mining Limited can earn a 50 % interest in the Dominion Creek Property by making a cash payment of $255,000, issuing 800,000 common shares of a post consolidation of XMP Mining Limited and making exploration expenditures totalling

$750,000 over a four year period (Gold City Industries Ltd. News Release 03-10). XMP Mining Limited will be the operator of the project. After the above option terms are fulfilled Gold City Industries Ltd. and XMP Mining Limited will form a 50/50 joint venture on the property.

Below are the claim summary statistics as of June 11, 2003. Figure 1 illustrates the claim position.

Dominion Creek Claim Group

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner No.	Status	Units	Tag No.
205239	AK I	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	10	20894
205240	AK II	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	15	20891
205241	AK III	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	20893
205242	AK IV	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	3	20892
353532	AK-7	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625525M
353533	AK-9	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625527M
353534	AK-10	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625528M
353535	AK-11	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625529M
353536	AK-12	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625530M
353537	AK-14	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625532M
353539	AK-13	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	625531M
354277	DOM 4	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	20	206294
354280	DM 15	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	631863M
354281	DM 16	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	631862M
354282	DM 17	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	631870M
375994	AK-5	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	18	61359
375995	AK-8	100% MacArthur	Good 2009/10/10	1	697097M

Note: As of June 11, 2003

4 History

4.1 General

The property has had a very short history compared to many other properties and mining camps in British Columbia. The following is a brief historical description.

- 1984 RGS data identified major base metal anomalies.
- 1985 Follow-up RGS program confirmed anomalies.
- 1986 Mr. N. Kencayd discovered quartz galena float in the lower Dominion Creek and staked the Dominion Creek claims (AK-I to AK-IV, 80 units).
- 1986-8 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. and International Rhodes Resources Inc. optioned the property and completed several surveys.

- 1989 The AK-I to AK-IV claims were returned to Kencayd in August 1989. Noranda retained extensive claims north and south, which were allowed to lapse over next few years. Mr. A. Raven purchased the property from Mr. N. Kencayd.

- 1990-2 Aquila Resources Limited optioned the property and extracted a bulk sample from the South Zone.

- 1997-98 Gold City Industries Ltd. and Applied Mine Technologies Inc. optioned the property. The option was terminated in 1988.

- 1999 Mr. R. MacArthur acquired an interest in the property.

- 2000 Gold City Industries Ltd. re-optioned the property from Raven/MacArthur. Gold City Industries Ltd. staked additional ground around the Dominion Creek Property.

- 2001 Gold City Industries Ltd. acquired Applied Mine Technologies Inc.'s stake in the Dominion Creek property.

- 2003 XMP Mining Limited joint ventured with Gold City Industries Ltd. to advance the property.

4.2 Geological / Prospecting

A prospector, Mr. N. Kencayd, discovered quartz galena float in the lower Dominion Creek in July 1986 while he was panning for gold. Samples of the boulders were sent to Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.'s Prince George facilities. Immediately after the samples were assayed, the initial 80 units (AK I to AK IV) were staked by Mr. Kencayd with the financial assistance of a Noranda grubstake agreement. After a field reconnaissance of the area, an option agreement was signed between Noranda and Mr. Kencayd, August 8, 1986. Mr. Kencayd was unaware of the provincial regional geochemical survey data for the area.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. carried out exploration programs from 1986 to 1988. The program included:

- Road building - 8.9 kilometers
- Reconnaissance prospecting outside the north and south zones
- 100-meter grid (cut baseline and flagged picket lines) - 68 kilometers
- Orientation survey - 20 silt samples
- Soil samples - 3,399 samples
- Magnetometer geophysics - 39.8 kilometers
- VLF-EM geophysics - 8.9 kilometers

- Horizontal Loop - EM geophysics - 1.45 kilometers
- Geological mapping of the entire grid
- Trenching of access roads
- Diamond drilling - 53 holes, totalling 3,483.7 meters

They discovered 2 mineralized showings at the junction of the Discovery (Camp) Creek and Dominion Creek (North and South [Main or 155] Zones).

Mr. A. Raven exposed the South Zone mineralization in 1989. Aquila Resources Limited extracted a 1,180 tonne bulk sample from the South Zone in 1992.

Gold City Industries Ltd. completed geological mapping and prospecting of the area around the South Zone. Selected areas were mapped on the new grid including the lower parts of Discovery Creek, the west side of Dominion Creek upstream of Discovery Creek and selected areas where prospecting had located quartz veining. Mapping was undertaken in the South Zone area at a scale of 1:1200. The grid outside the South Zone was not completely mapped.

4.3 Geochemistry

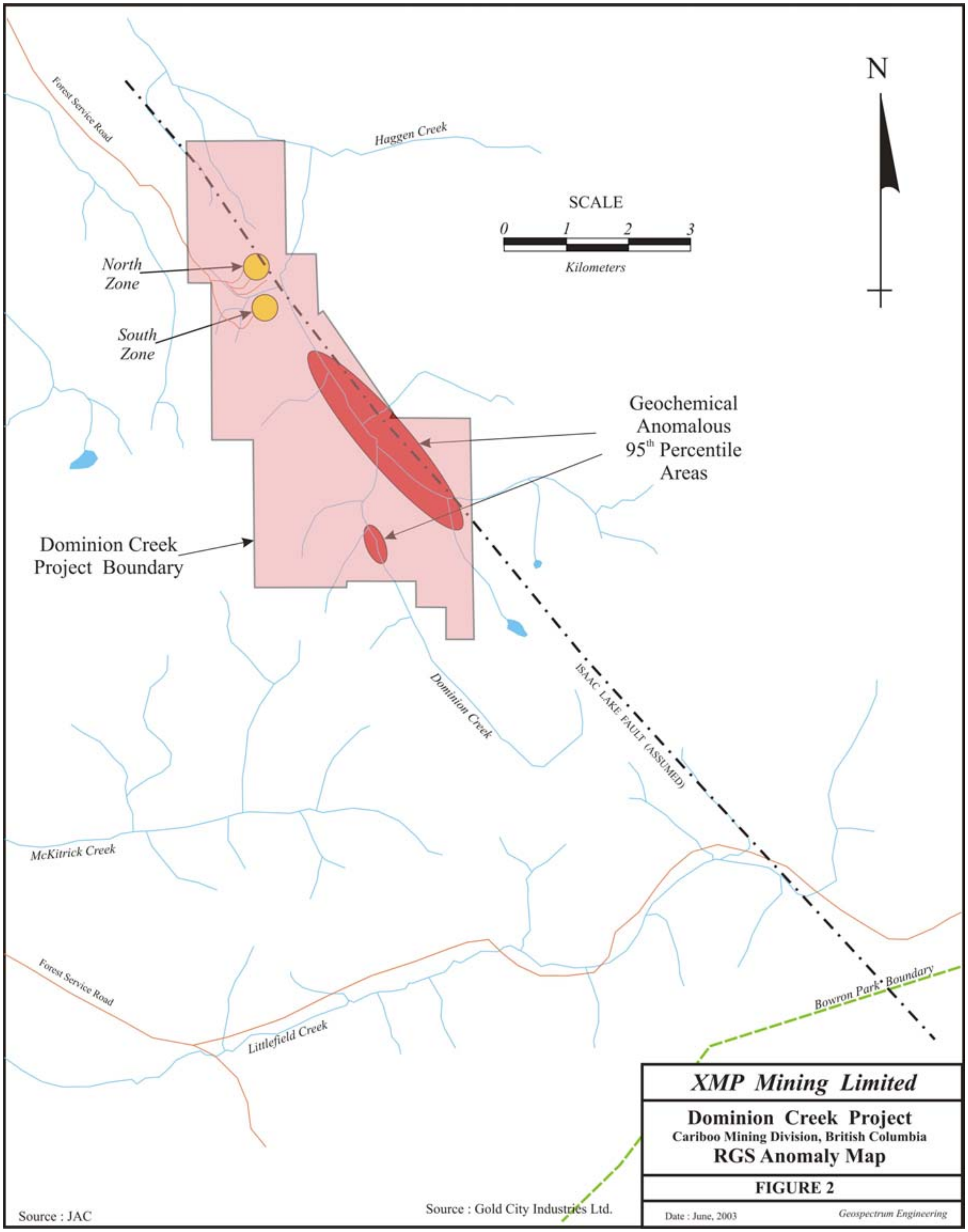
A provincial government regional geochemical survey (RGS) conducted in 1984 in this area identified significant geochemical anomalies (Pb, As, Sb, Co and Fe) along the watersheds in the Isaac Lake Fault structure (Figure 2). Several geochemical anomalies along the upper reaches of Dominion Creek were within the 95th and 98th percentile of all samples taken in the survey area.

The government returned in 1985 for a follow-up survey of the Dominion Creek area. Silt and panned concentrate samples confirmed anomalous values in Pb, As and Sb. Maximum gold values from silt samples were 20 ppb and up to 1000 ppb Au from panned concentrate.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. initially completed a small (20 sample) geochemical silt sample survey in 1986 and was encouraged by those results to complete a larger soil geochemical survey (3,399 samples). Samples were taken from the “B” soil horizon. All samples were analysed for Zn and Pb. Most samples were analysed as well for Au, Cu and Ag.

The results of the geochemical surveys identified two highly anomalous Zn, Pb and Au zones. These anomalies paralleled the Isaac Lake Fault immediately west of Dominion Creek and separated by Discovery Creek. The zones were referred to as the North and South Zones (see in Figure 3). These anomalies cover an area approximately 500 meters by 800 meters. They form the northern limits of a series of geochemical anomalies that extend at least 3000 meters to the southeast, defined by the Noranda soil sample grid. The anomalous area may extend further to the southeast taking into consideration the stream sediment sample results, but has not been adequately explored yet.

The largest geochemical halo was obtained by zinc assay results followed by lead results. The other assayed elements (Au, Cu and Ag) were less useful due to their geochemical signatures. The largest gold value (2,400 ppb) was obtained on the slope topographically below the South Zone



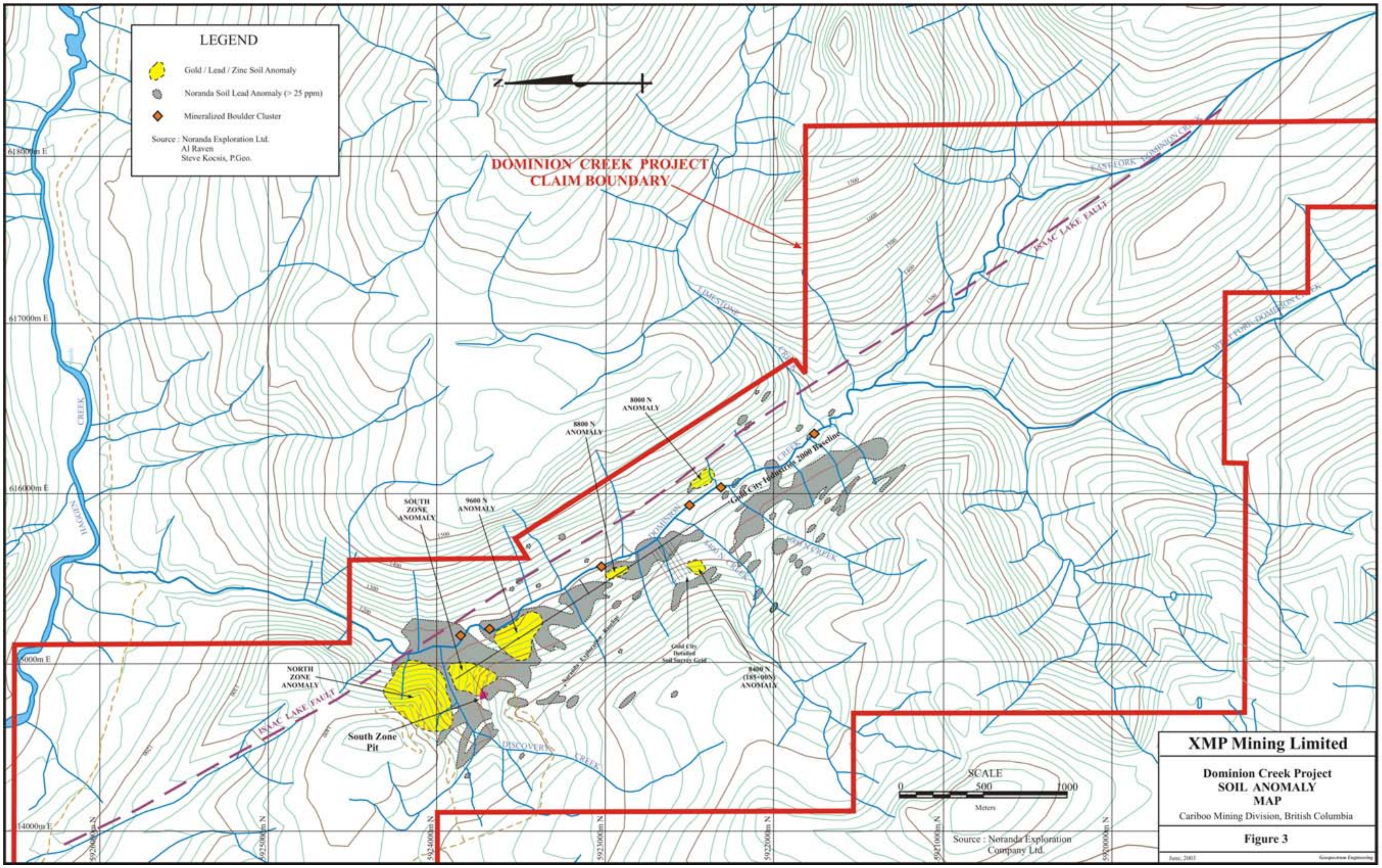
Gold City Industries Ltd. in 2000, completed a stream sediment survey and a soil geochemistry survey which confirmed the Noranda geochemical anomalies (see Figure 3). The primary target was an intense deformation zone projecting south from the South Zone to the "8000N" anomaly (Noranda Grid), a distance of 1,700 metres. The deformation zone was believed to fall within the area influenced by the Isaac Lake fault zone. This target zone included all but one of the soil anomalies upstream and up-ice of Discovery Creek as indicated by the Noranda data (Assessment Reports *16549* and 17599) and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the anomalous pan concentrate samples (Boronowski, 1986).

Due to the terrain and cover, detailed grids were established in the South Zone and at 184+25N to 185+50N, west of the baseline to control mapping and sampling within this deformation corridor. A new baseline was cut parallel to and traversing along the western edge of the projected deformation zone (see Figure 3). The 1,500 metre long baseline was marked every 25 metres by 1.5 metre high pickets with stations labelled with Tyvek tagging. Several long (160 to 240 metre) cross lines were established with stations marked with numbered flagging on the soil and tie lines but picketed in the South Zone area. This grid was slope corrected by field crews using an inclinometer.

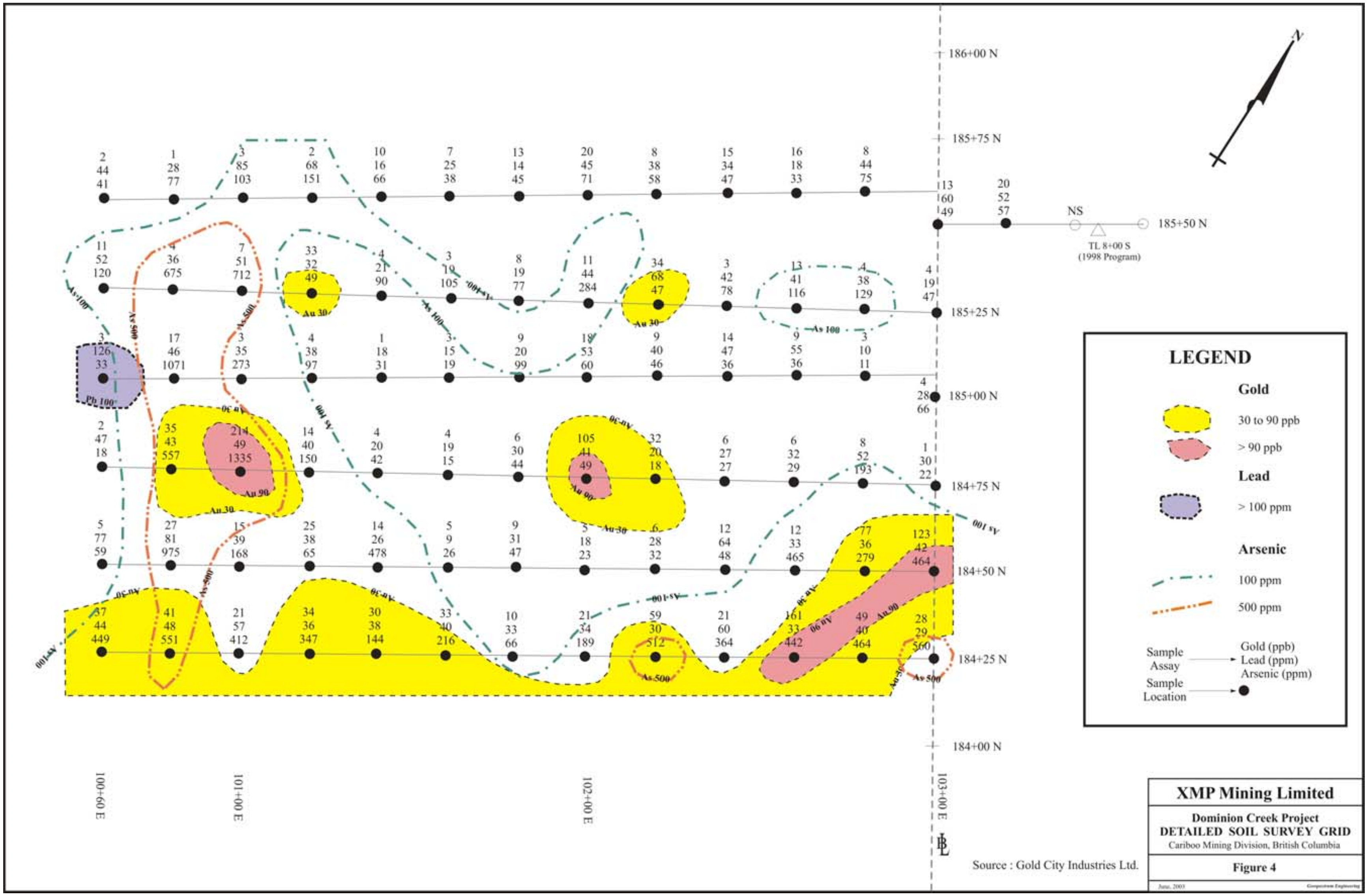
A soil sampling survey was undertaken over an area 125 metres by 240 metres on the main grid in order to relocate and confirm an anomaly indicated in the Noranda data (Anomaly 8400N or 185+00N). A total of 79 soil samples were collected. Samples were taken at stations every 20 metres along 240 metre long lines for 125 metres. A uniform 'B' horizon soil was collected approximately 15 cm below surface by clean shovel and bagged in Kraft paper bags (Figure 4).

A systematic stream sampling program was also undertaken on the lower west slope of Dominion Creek. Samples were taken wherever an active or intermittent drainage pattern crossed the baseline. Twenty samples were taken during this survey covering a strike-length of 1,300 metres. The tested slope returned numerous elevations in gold and zinc to 275.3 ppb Au and 120 ppm Zn.

A total of *56* rock samples were taken during the mapping program.



LEGEND
Gold / Lead / Zinc Soil Anomaly
Noranda Soil Lead Anomaly (> 25 ppm)
Mineralized Boulder Cluster
Source : Noranda Exploration Ltd.
Al Raven
Steve Kocsis, P.Geo.
DOMINION CREEK PROJECT
CLAIM BOUNDARY
ISAAC LAKE FAULT
LIMESTONE
8000 N
ANOMALY
8800 N
ANOMALY
9600 N
ANOMALY
SOUTH
ZONE
ANOMALY
NORTH
ZONE
ANOMALY
South Zone
Pit
8400 N
(185+00N)
ANOMALY
Gold City Industries 2000 Baseline
Gold City
Detailed
Soil Survey Grid
DISCOVERY
CREEK
618000m E
617000m E
616000m E
614000m E
5926000m N
5925000m N
5924000m N
5923000m N
5922000m N
5921000m N
5920000m N
SCALE
0
500
1000
Meters
Source : Noranda Exploration
Company Ltd.
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
SOIL ANOMALY
MAP
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
Figure 3
June, 2003


186+00 N
185+75 N
185+50 N
185+25 N
185+00 N
184+75 N
184+50 N
184+25 N
184+00 N
100+60 E
101+00 E
102+00 E
103+00 E
BL
NS
TL 8+00 S
(1998 Program)
N
Au 30
Au 90
As 100
As 500
Pb 100
LEGEND
Gold
30 to 90 ppb
> 90 ppb
Lead
> 100 ppm
Arsenic
100 ppm
500 ppm
Sample Assay
Gold (ppb)
Lead (ppm)
Arsenic (ppm)
Sample Location
Source : Gold City Industries Ltd.
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
DETAILED SOIL SURVEY GRID
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
Figure 4

4.4 Geophysics

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. completed several geophysical surveys in 1987. A magnetometer survey was conducted over the property (39.8 kilometers) utilizing the Noranda grid at 10-meter intervals. A VLF-EM survey (8.9 kilometers) was used as a test survey over the North and South Zones only to identify the structural features of the anomalies. A Horizontal Loop-EM survey (1.45 kilometers) was conducted over the South Zone.

Although both the magnetometer and EM surveys were successful in measuring contrasting responses from the various lithologies, there was no well-defined signature over the mineralized zones. These survey methods appear to have not been cost effective techniques for this area.

The rugged terrain, poor results and lack of access has prevented further geophysical programs on the property.

4.5 Trenching

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. targeted a series of trenches over the strongest of the geochemical anomalies. The trench results outlined a series of sub-parallel, massive white quartz and silicified quartz breccia zones and veins, referred to as the South and North Zones. Both of these zones had a sharp cut-off to the west defined as the “155 Fault” (approximate strike is 155 ° Az) or “Main Fault”.

The trenches helped to identify two prominent vein trends. The “A” veins strike parallel to the “155 Fault” at a high angle dip to the west. The “B” veins strike east and southeast away from the “155 Fault”, often parallel or sub parallel to bedding. The veins in the South Zone occurred as a cluster of overlapping discontinuous veins exposed in a zone some 50 meters wide by 250 meters along the trend of the “155 Fault”.

The best assays from trenching as reported by Noranda were as follows:

South Zone Trench Assays

Vein No.	Width (meters)	Au (g/t)
#1A	1.30	14.13
#1B	0.65	27.53
#2B	2.40	32.09
#3B	4.40	31.80

North Zone Trench Assays

Vein No.	Width (meters)	Au (g/t)
#1A strike projection	2.4	6.21
300 meters north of above	0.7	17.21

Mr. Raven entered into a joint venture with Aquila Resources Ltd. in 1990. The joint venture partners completed a 1,180 tonne bulk sample in 1992. The mill head grade for the bulk sample averaged 14.1 g/t Au. There was an average recovery of 93 %. Eighty tonnes of concentrate was shipped and refined at the Cominco smelter in Trail.

Photo 2 shows the resulting open cut left from the bulk sample program. Several faults within the open cut illustrate the structural complexity of the South Zone.

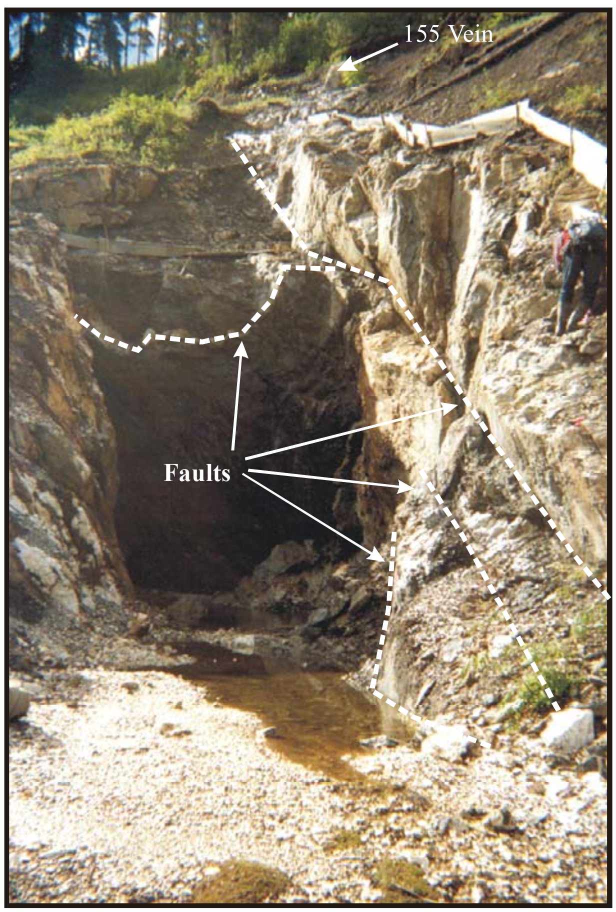


Photo 2
The main pit of the South Zone, looking south.

4.6 Drilling

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.'s exploration program included 53 diamond drill holes, totalling 3,483.7 meters. Drilling in the South Zone covered an area of approximately 300 meters by 200 meters. Limited drilling in the North Zone covered two small areas (approximately 50 meters by 60 meters) 300 meters apart. The drill targets were selected using the geochemical survey data and trench/drill access road data.

The most favourable results were from the South Zone. Drill results included 18 intercepts of one to ten meters in thickness with grades ranging from 4 to 40 grams per tonne (g/t) of gold. The **2B** and **3B** zones returned the most promising results and are listed as follows:

Noranda Drill Results

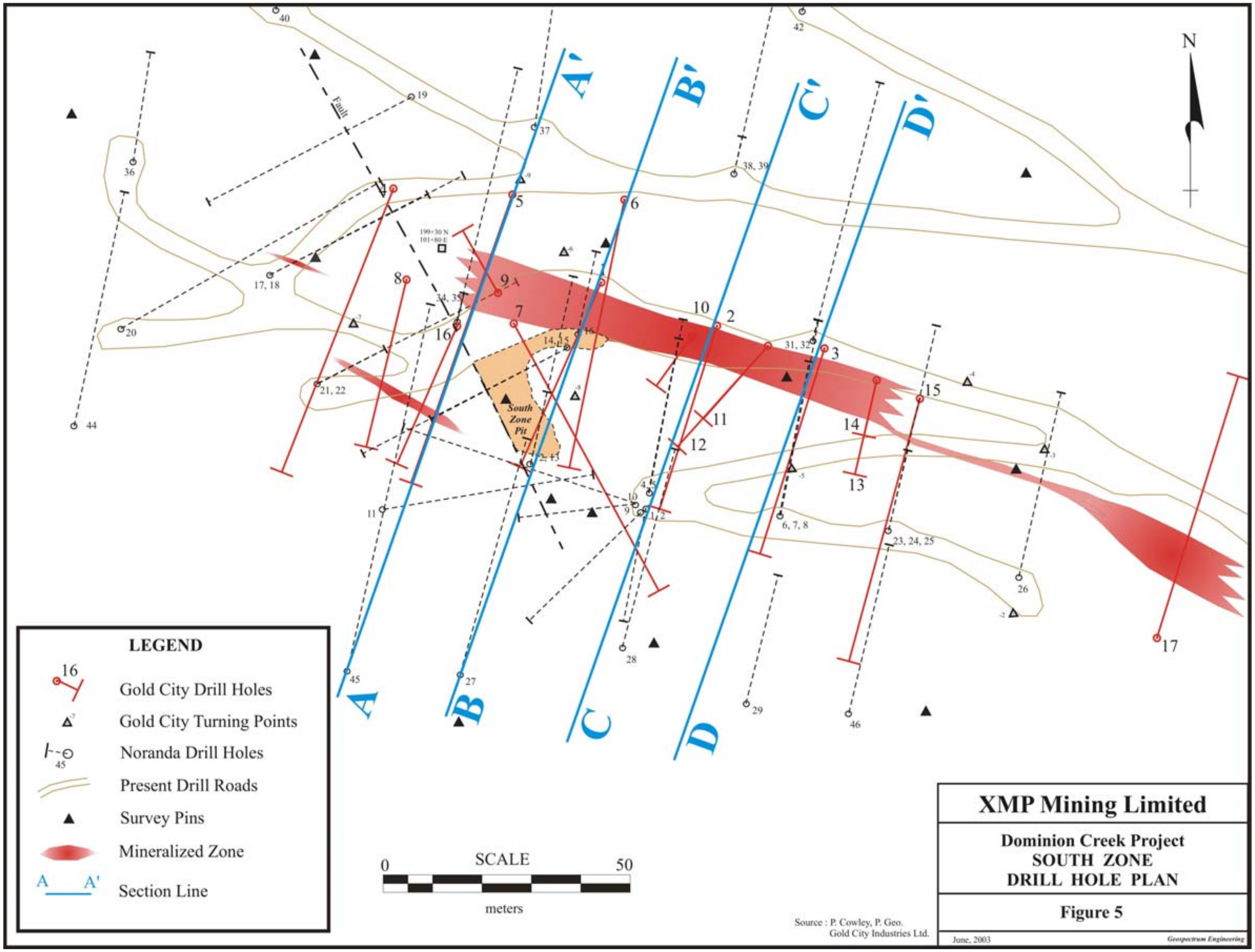
Vein No.	Hole No.	Drilled Thickness (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
3B	2	9.60	7.28
	13	6.55	24.74
2B	13	4.70	18.98
	16	9.95	10.38

Gold City Industries Ltd. re-interpreted the surface expressions and the Noranda Exploration Company Ltd's South Zone data as a system of multiple subvertical mineralized deformation zones with more lateral continuity than originally thought. Gold City proceeded aggressively with a l,012 meter, 17 hole diamond drill program to test their theory.

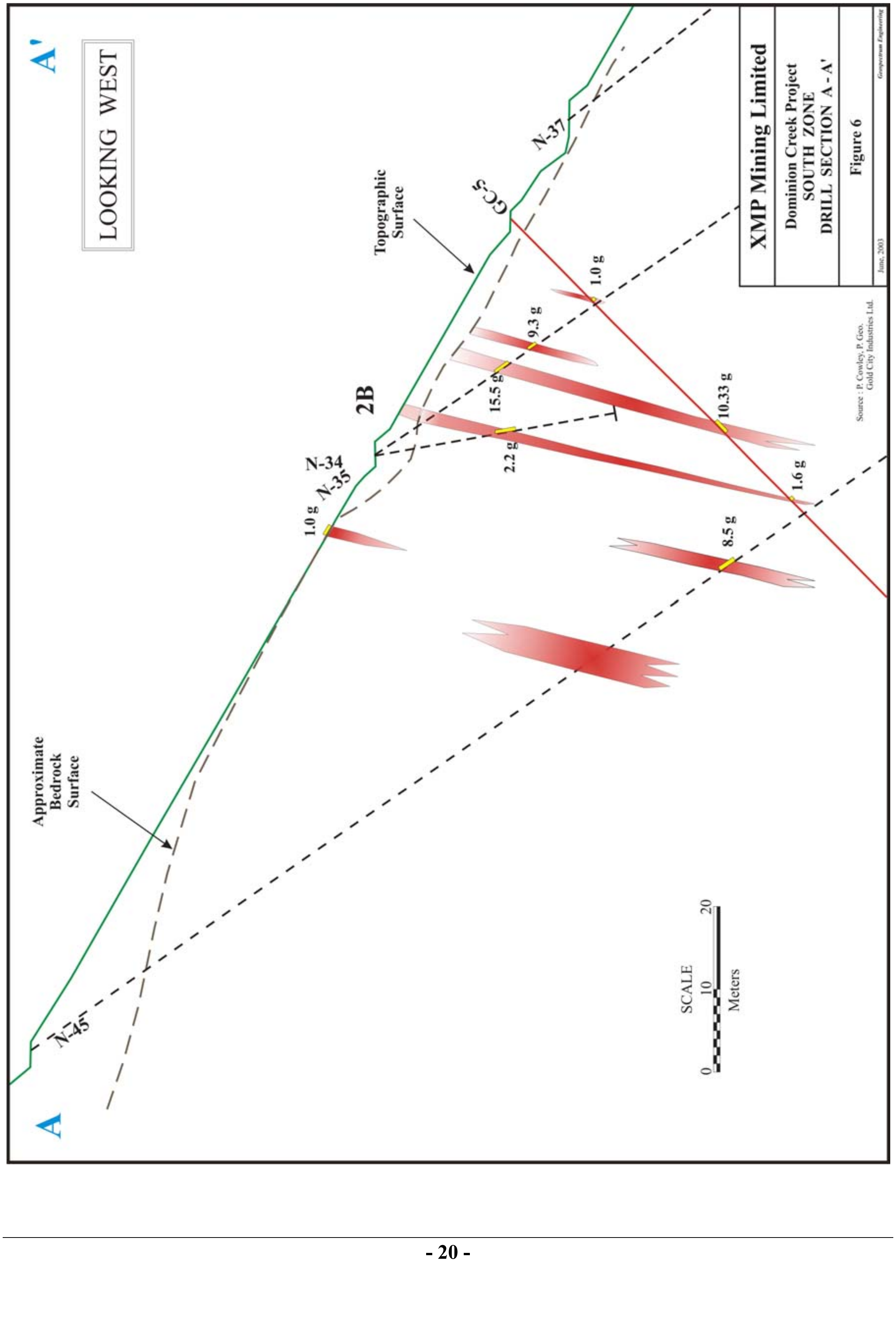
The drilling by Gold City Industries Ltd. is illustrated in plan (Figure 5) and cross sections (Figure 6, 7, 8 and 9). They demonstrate at least a l00-metre strike-length continuity of an 8 to 13 metre-wide deformation zone, named the **2B Zone,** which contains 2 to 3 quartz veins locally containing (20 to 50 %) Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. The best intercepts of the **2B Zone** were 5.60 meters of 6.53 g/t Au, 4.05 meters of 6.36 g/t Au, 3.91 meters of 9.45 g/t Au and 1.80 meters of 10.33 g/t Au.

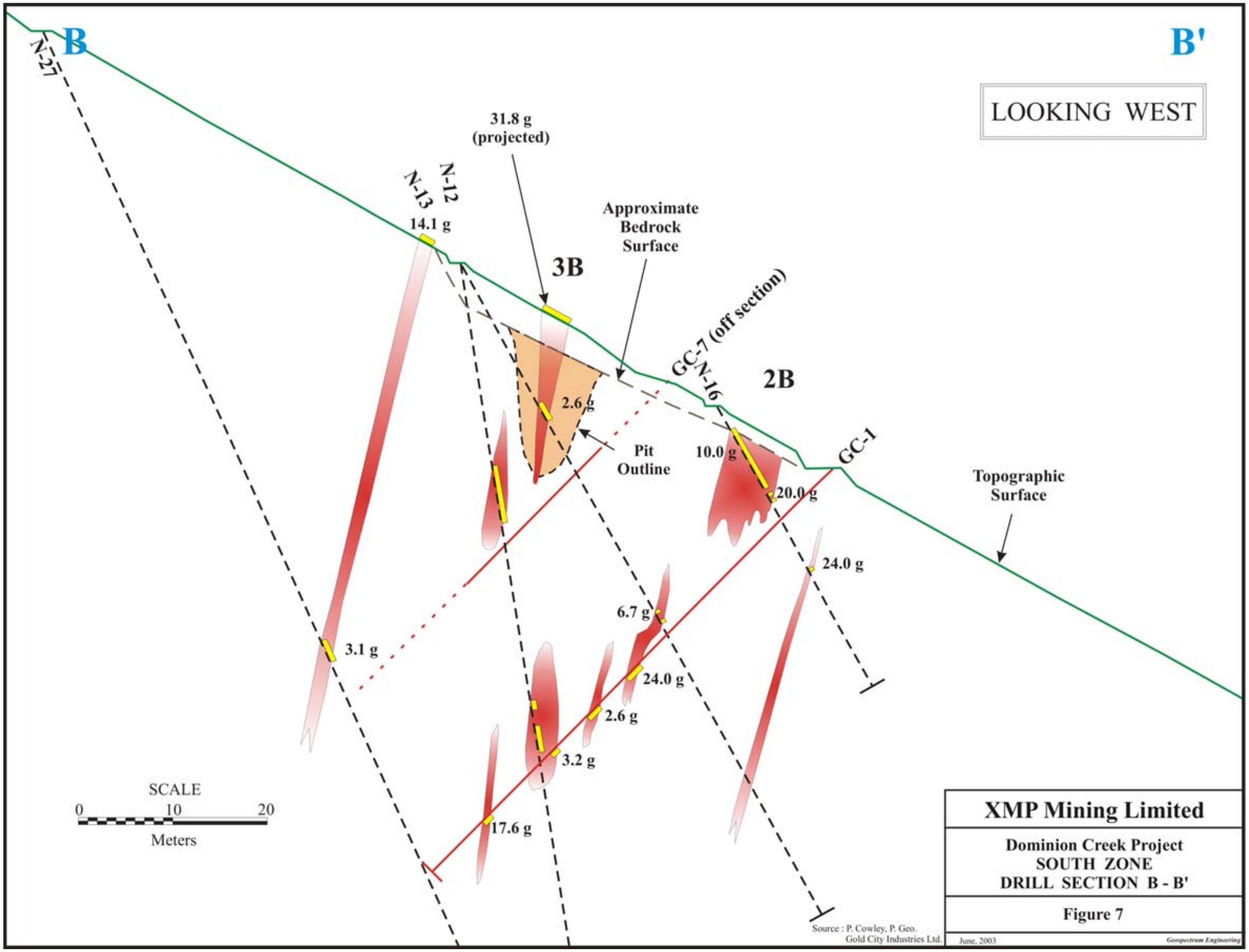
Hole 17 which is 60 meters to the east southeast of the limit of **2B Zone** intersected narrow auriferous zones correlated to the **2B Zone**, showing the continuing lateral potential of this system.

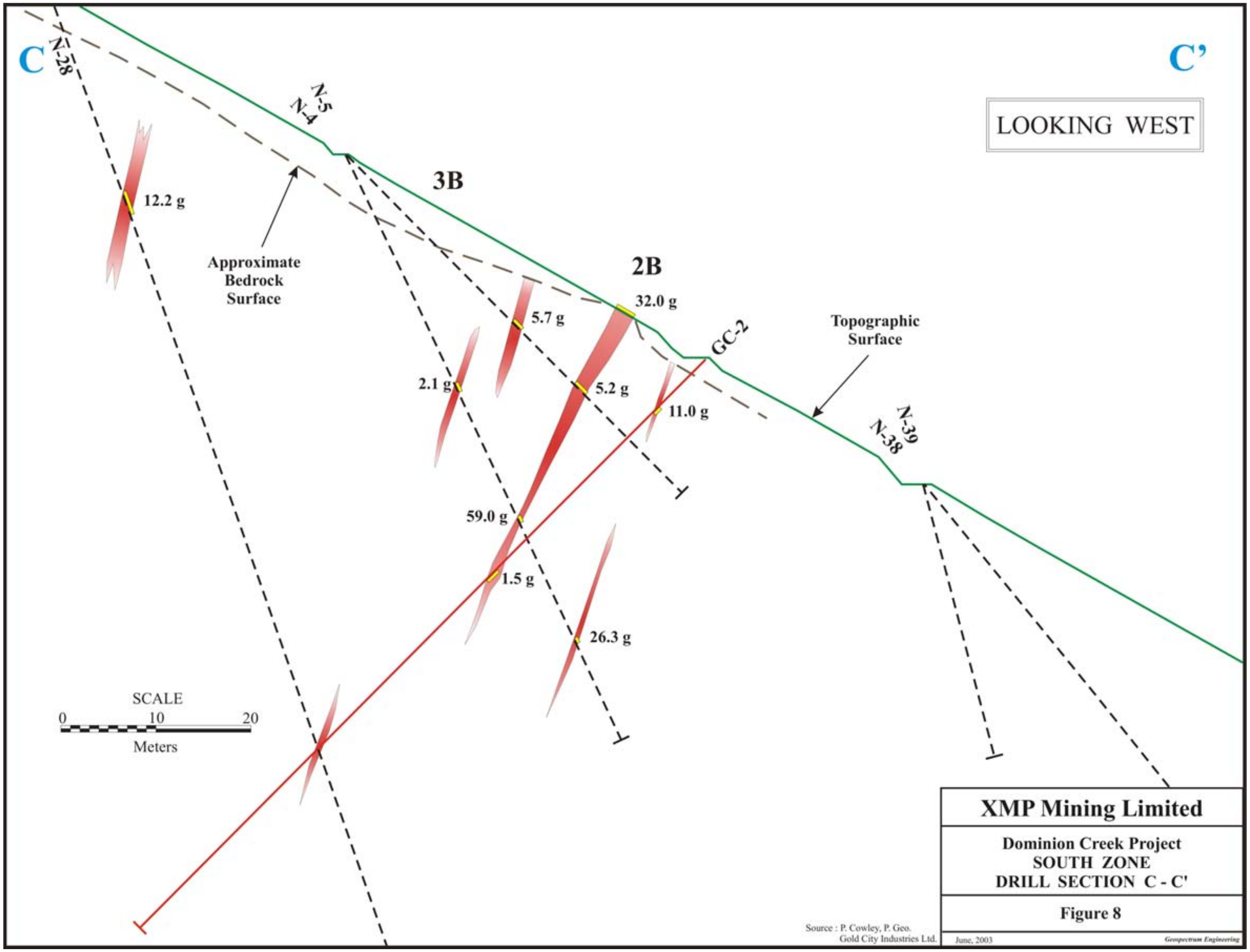
Subparallel to the **2B Zone** are multiple deformation zones with auriferous quartz veining across a section of at least 50 meters. These subparallel zones appear to be less predictable than the **2B Zone** and have shorter strike-lengths. One of the subparallel zones, **2C Zone**, returned an intercept of 1.05 meters of 17.63 g/t Au.

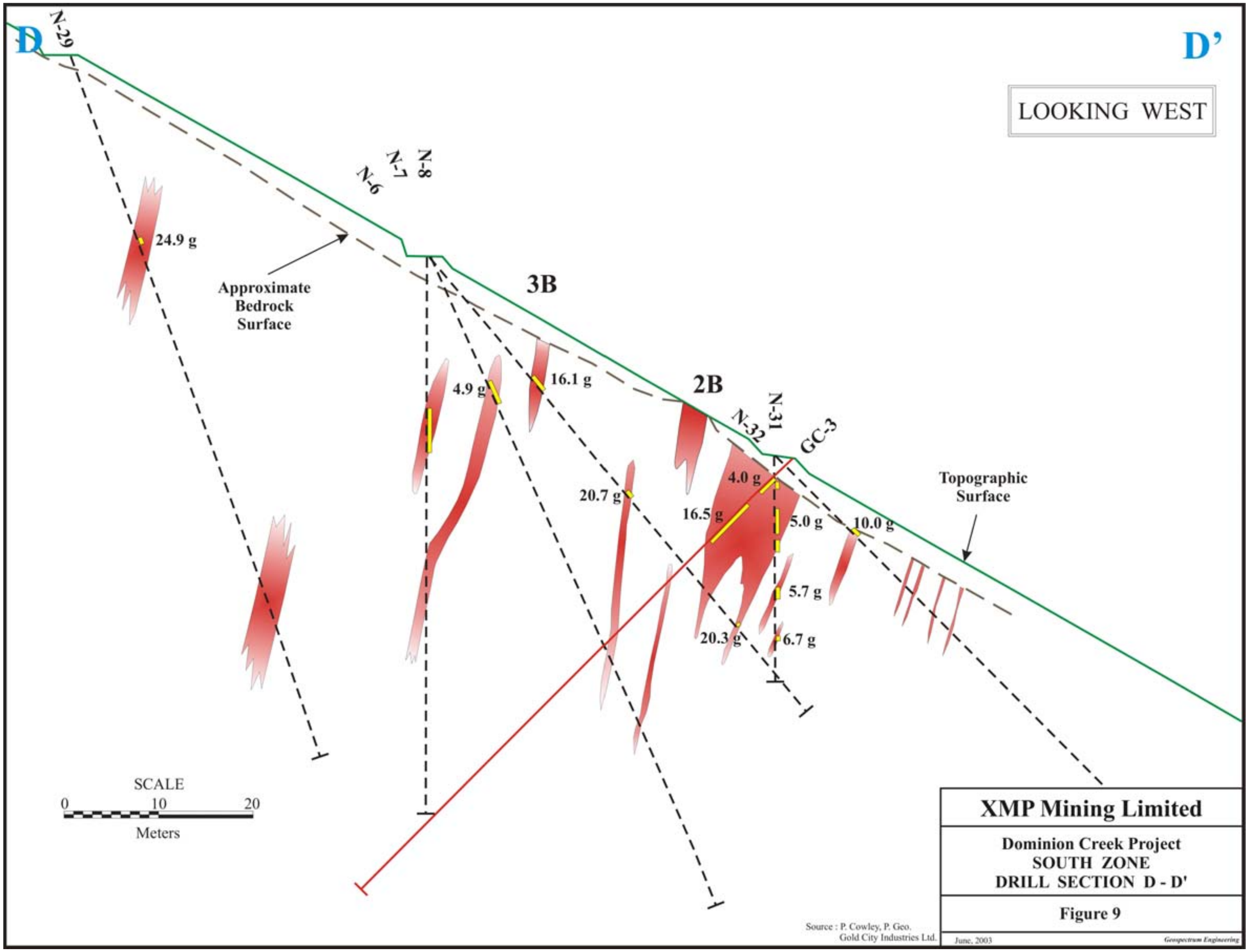

N
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
Fault
South Zone Pit
199+30 N
101+80 E
LEGEND
Gold City Drill Holes
Gold City Turning Points
Noranda Drill Holes
Present Drill Roads
Survey Pins
Mineralized Zone
Section Line
SCALE
0
50
meters
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
Gold City Industries Ltd.
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL HOLE PLAN
Figure 5
June, 2003
Geospectrum Engineering

The **3B Zone** was intercepted in only one hole and returned 1.66 meters of 24.05 g/t Au. The **3B Zone** formed the bulk of the 1,180 tonne bulk sample taken in the early 1990's by other workers.




B
B'
LOOKING WEST
N-27
31.8 g
(projected)
N-13
N-12
14.1 g
Approximate
Bedrock
Surface
3B
GC-7 (off section)
N-16
2B
2.6 g
Pit
Outline
10.0 g
20.0 g
GC-1
Topographic
Surface
24.0 g
6.7 g
3.1 g
24.0 g
2.6 g
3.2 g
17.6 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION B - B'
Figure 7
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
Gold City Industries Ltd.
June, 2003
Geospectrum Engineering


C
C'
LOOKING WEST
N-28
N-5
N-4
3B
2B
12.2 g
Approximate
Bedrock
Surface
32.0 g
5.7 g
GC-2
Topographic
Surface
2.1 g
5.2 g
11.0 g
N-39
N-38
59.0 g
1.5 g
26.3 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION C - C'
Figure 8
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
Gold City Industries Ltd.
June, 2003
Geospectrum Engineering


D
D'
LOOKING WEST
N-29
N-6
N-7
N-8
24.9 g
Approximate
Bedrock
Surface
3B
4.9 g
16.1 g
2B
N-32
N-31
GC-3
20.7 g
4.0 g
16.5 g
5.0 g
10.0 g
Topographic
Surface
5.7 g
20.3 g
6.7 g
SCALE
0
10
20
Meters
XMP Mining Limited
Dominion Creek Project
SOUTH ZONE
DRILL SECTION D - D'
Figure 9
Source : P. Cowley, P. Geo.
Gold City Industries Ltd.
June, 2003
Geospectrum Engineering

4.7 Samples

4.7.1 Method / Approach

The work that has been completed to date appears to have been professionally done, both geologically and analytically. It is assumed by the author that standard exploration sample techniques, including the use of duplicates and control samples, have been used in the past.

4.7.2 Diamond Drill Core

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. diamond drill core was split at the site. Holes 1 to 13 are stored in Prince George (Mr. Al Raven, personal communication). The condition of this core is unknown by the author. The other 40 holes are located near the South Zone and are cross-piled and partially covered. Some of the core was upset before cross-piling (Mr. Al Raven, personal communication) so the condition of the core may not be totally intact. The core was split and placed in numbered heavy plastic bags. The samples were sent to Noranda's own laboratory with check samples being sent to Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver.

Gold City Industries Ltd. has stored their core in a 20-foot shipping container located at the Town of Wells (Mr. Al Raven, personal communication). The core has metal tags and should be in excellent condition. The core was split by a hand splitter. Some of the core was cut with a diamond saw for display purposes (Mr. P. Cowley, personal communication). The samples were placed in numbered heavy plastic bags. The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Standard samples from International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc. of Kelowna were included in the shipped samples for control purposes.

The samples were crushed and sieved to –150 mesh. They were then digested in HCl, HNO_3 and H_2O. A 30-element ICP analysis was completed on each sample as well as a FA-AA analysis for gold (detection limit - 1 ppb Au) (Mr. P. Cowley, personal communication).

4.7.3 Data Verification

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. exploration data has laboratory assay certificates from their own laboratory in Vancouver as well as the check assays from Chemex Laboratories. Noranda's sample rejects and pulps are no longer available since the shutdown of their operations in British Columbia. Samples of their core could still be available although the condition of the core is not known.

Gold City Industries Ltd. received assay certificates from Acme Laboratories of Vancouver from all their samples. Gold City sample pulps and rejects are stored at Acme

Analytical Laboratory's facilities. Gold City's diamond drill core is still available for re-assay and re-logging purposes.

There is no indication that geological or geochemical samples were ever compromised.

4.8 Exploration Costs

4.8.1 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. explored the property from 1986 to 1989. The table below summaries the exploration costs during that time period.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.
Exploration Costs - 1986 to 1989

Item	Coverage	Comments	Reported Costs
Road Building	8.9 km	Initially built as winter road, upgrade 1987	See Drilling
Grid	68km	Cut baseline, flagged grid lines at 100 meters	See Soil Sampling
Stream Sediment Survey	20silt samples	Orientation Survey	See Soil Sampling
Soil Sampling	3399 samples	Samples at 25m intervals from "B" horizon	$105,965
Magnetometer Survey	39.8 km	Data at 10 meter intervals	See Soil Sampling
VLF-EM Survey	8.9 km	Test Survey over North and South Zone area	See Soil Sampling
Horizontal Loop-EM Survey	1.45km	Test Survey over South Zone	See Soil Sampling
Geological Mapping	Entire grid area	Outcrop exposure mainly limited to road cuts, trenches and stream cuts	Costs not reported
Trenching	Drill access roads	Exposed mineralized structures, aided mapping	See Drilling
Diamond Drilling	53 holes, total 3484 m	Restricted to South and North Zones. 3 phases, all hole locations surveyed.	$316,159
Prospecting	Outside main zones	Mapping and geochem	$15,098
Total			$437,222

Source: Assessment Report 16549, 17599 and 17612

Notes: The above totals **do not include** geological work, in-house technical studies, staking, legal or holding costs, reclamation costs and costs incurred, but not applicable for assessment credit estimated at $100,000 minimum (R.MacArthur- personal communications).

4.8.2 Gold City Industries Ltd.

Gold City Industries Ltd. has only explored the Dominion Creek property once in the last three years (2000). Itemized exploration costs are tabled below with comments.

Gold City Industries Ltd.
Exploration Costs - 2000

Item	Unit	Comments	Reported Costs
Personnel	A. Raven	Field Manager	$13,500
	G. Lovang	Prospector	$3,500
	S. Kennedy	Cat operator	$3,400
	M. Moorman	Prospector/Assistant	$12,150
	S. Kocsis, P.Geo.	Geologist	$7,115
	N. Reid P.Geo.	Geologist	$4,550
	H. Reimer	Cook/First Aider	$2,250
	P. Cowley P.Geo.	Geologist	$1,500
Food		Groceries and Meals	$4,947
Accommodation		Camp and Motel	$7,242
Mobalization/demob.			$1,104
Aircraft Support		Pacific Western Helicopters	$1,717
Vehicle Rentals		Trucks	$4,470
Equipment/Supplies		Cat (D5H) Allen Contacting	$14,101
		Fuel Camp and Equipment	$1,546
		Camp const., field supplies	$5,356
Instrument Rentals		Satellite phone Info-Sat	$1,801
		Laser Survey Instrument	$500
		First Aid Hardware	$150
Laboratory Assays	56 Rock		
	20 Silt		
	79 Soil	18.13/sample	$2,810
	447 Core	19.34/sample	$8,643
Freight Charges			$752
Diamond Drilling	17 holes - 1,012 m	73.22/m	$74,094
Report Preparation		TRIM data	$1,284
		Map Repro	$108
		Report	$1,500
		Drawing and Maps	$3,558
Total			$183,650

Source: Assessment Report 26435, Gold City Industries Ltd.

5 Geological Setting

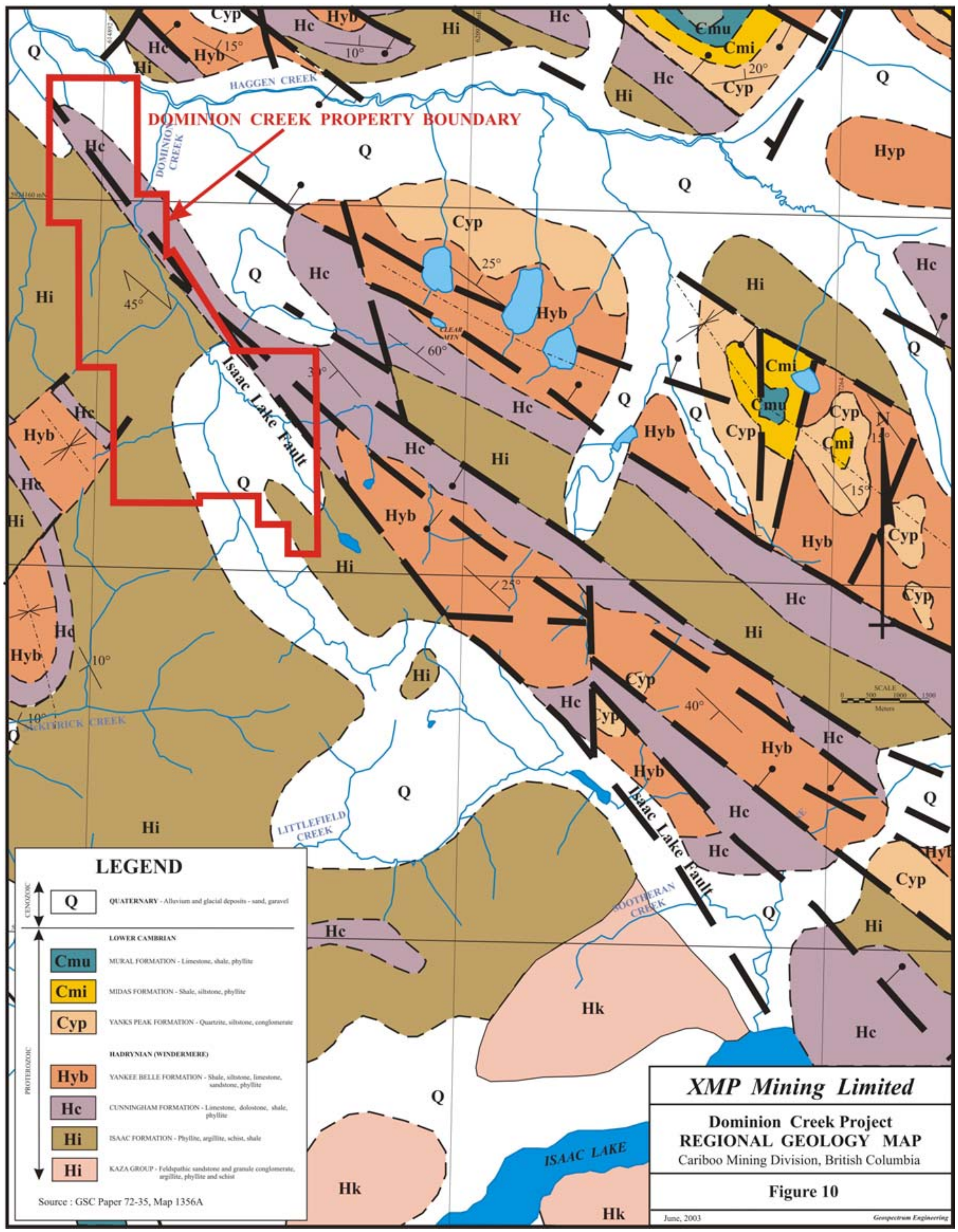
5.1 Regional Geology

The Cariboo gold mining region consists of three stratigraphically and tectonically unique Proterozoic to Triassic accreted terranes, each bounded by thrust and strike-slip faults. The Dominion Creek Property lies in Precambrian to Permo-Triassic continental shelf clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cariboo Terrane. To the west, the Cariboo Terrane is thrust against Precambrian and Paleozoic continental shelf and slope clastic, carbonates and volcaniclastics of the Barkerville Terrane along the Pleasant Valley Thrust Fault. Slivers of Mississippian to Permian rift floor pillow and chert of the Slide Mountain Terrane are thrust eastward along the Pundata Fault, and tectonically cap parts of the Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes.

An Ordovician unconformity divides the Cariboo Terrane into two successions. The oldest succession, made up of Cambrian and older grit, limestone, sandstone and shale is laterally conformable with rocks of the Cariboo Mountains. Ordovician to Permo-Triassic basinal shale, dolostone, greywacke, limestone and less occurring basalt unconformably overlie the older successions. Lithologies and ages of the younger succession correlates with parts of the Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin of Northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory (Struik, 1988).

5.2 Local Geology

Details of the local geology are given by Savell (1988a, b). The Dominion Creek Property is extensively covered by a blanket of alluvium and till. Outcrops are sparse on the property. Savell mapped two basal Proterozoic to Cambrian units of the Cariboo Terrane across the property, called the Isaac and Cunningham Formations (Figure 10). The contact between the two units is unconformable coinciding with the assumed trace of the strong northwest-trending Isaac Lake Fault Zone in this area. The fault follows the general northwesterly line of Dominion Creek. The Isaac Formation consists of grey to black argillite (phyllite and slate), limestone and less interlayered grey siltstone and quartzite. The phyllite and slate are variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic. Medium to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite coexists with quartz and calcite shadows. Grey to black micritic limestone layers are major components in this formation and range from 20 to 30 meters in thickness. These layers increase in number proportionally upwards to a gradational contact with the Cunningham Formation. Locally thinly layered marl and carbonate in phyllites distinguish the Isaac Formation from others. The Cunningham Formation mainly consists of massive and faintly laminated, micritic to finely-crystalline, medium grey limestone. The limestone is interlayered with minor amounts of graphitic phyllite.



Bedding on the Dominion Creek Property mainly strikes west northwest and dips 30° to 75° to the southwest. Foliation appears to strike slightly more northerly. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped near the east edge of the property along Dominion Creek. Bedding orientation changes to an east-west direction in the east-central part of the property.

A prominent northwest trending fault appears to strike through the central part of the property. This assumption was based on abrupt lithological changes mapped by Savell (1987). Savell believes that this structure is the northwest extension of the Isaac Lake Fault. Several small northwest striking faults mapped across the property appear to be splay increments that parallel along side of the Isaac Lake Fault. One such structure, called the '155 Fault', appears to have correlation with significant gold mineralization in the South Zone and possibly in the North Zone.

The mineralization is structurally controlled and associated with the Isaac Lake Fault system. Subparallel and oblique faults in the South and North Zones probably acted as conduits and traps for silica-rich hydrothermal solutions. Precious and base metal-rich quartz veins resemble quartz-rich dilation segments that have been traced up to 60 meters in length on surface and 100 meters by drilling and are similar to the dilation cluster mineralization mined at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (19.5 million grams Au from 1.5 million tonnes) at the Town of Wells (Kocsis, 1997). This anomalous deformation zone appears to extend from the South Zone to the southeast toward the junction of the East and West Fork of Dominion Creek, a distance of approximately 3,000 meters and sub-parallel to the Isaac Lake Fault.

5.3 Deposit Type and Associated Mineralization

The deposit type within the South and North Zones is recognized as an 'I-05' vein-group (polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au). These sulphide-rich veins contain sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into metasedimentary-hosted polymetallic veins.

On the Dominion Creek Property, structural features observed in core and surface exposures at the South Zone indicate a history of complex deformation and fracturing which is essential in ore control of this type of deposit. Magmatic fluids have percolated through these fractures and faults from a deep-seated magmatic source. The fluids mixed with meteoric waters and were deposited within and close to these fractures, possibly creating localized breccia zones.

Recent geological surface mapping along the South Zone indicates that mineralized quartz structures in the area are controlled laterally along multiple minor folds plunging anywhere from 2° to 7° to the southeast, and in some places anomalously 7° to the northwest. The axis of all observed folds parallel and coincide with the foliation (S1) of the local bedrock in the area.

A set of quartz structures exposed along a 55-metre long portion of the lower South Zone pit access road, appear to be lateral stacked vein extensions along the synclinal nose of a single fold with an axial plane dipping 68° to 77° to the southwest. The axis of this minor syncline strikes sinuously at about 130° Az. The plunge of this fold axis locally undulates and varies from 7° southeasterly to 7° northwesterly.

The 11-metre long quartz structure located about 15 metres south of the road exposure, is also controlled along a minor synclinal nose striking sinuously at about 108° Az. The axial plane of this fold dips 84° to the southwest, and the axis plunges 6° to the southeast.

The quartz structures in both of the above areas are nearly flat laying, broadly concave-shaped bodies. Occasional pinched conical-concave-shaped quartz structures in these areas arise from repeated tightening and slacking along folds. Quartz structures observed along the east face of the South Zone pit are vertically extended along the limbs of multiple tight folds, and in some cases show closure along minor anticlines. The large quartz structure obscured in the pit floor is probably controlled along the nose of a somewhat major anticline with axial parameters similar to neighbouring folds with exception of dragging and distortion along the '155 Fault'.

The quartz structure located immediately west of the South Zone pit is probably dragged and dislocated northwesterly along the west block of the '155 Fault'. This structure may be the extension of the quartz structure located 30 metres southerly along the east block of the '155 Fault'. Both structures exhibit similar varieties and concentrations of sulphides (galena with less chalcopyrite, brown-coloured sphalerite, and pyrite).

Prominent sulphide concentrations along most of the quartz bodies exposed in the South Zone are commonly controlled within sheet-like quartz breccia structures, up to 30 centimetres wide, containing anywhere from 5 % to 80 % in decreasing order fine-grained galena, and coarse-grained chalcopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite. Some thinly fractured zones are dominated by 5 % to 8 % semi-massive streaks of coarse-grained chalcopyrite. The brecciated zones are almost entirely confined to the outer edges of various quartz structures and adjacent to neighbouring host rock consisting of thinly interlayered argillaceous microcrystalline limestone, and graphitic argillite (phyllite). The host rock contains 5 % or more narrow quartz veins (< 2 centimetres wide) that parallel, and to a lesser extent, crosscut local foliation. The crosscut veins are commonly disrupted and terminate along thin layers of pseudo chert-carbonate.

Sulphide/gold-enrichment within the quartz structures could have developed by either of the following two processes:

1) Sulphide-gold mineralization may have developed contemporaneous with late-stage deformation and subsequent brecciation resulting in enhanced fluidization at favourable temperatures and pressures; and/or
2) Carbonate-rich wall-rock may have been replaced with silica and auriferous sulphides at an earlier stage giving a false-breccia appearance.

The latter process is most likely for the following two reasons:

1) Some of the quartz-sulphide sheet structures are intricately folded within non-brecciated massive quartz bodies. It appears that tightly folded thin layers or inclusions of carbonate have been subsequently replaced with sulphides and silica.
2) A boulder of massive sulphide found at the toe of the South Zone pit landing illustrates a gradational change from barren quartz to massive siliceous sulphide to sulphide-enriched siliceous carbonate.

Replacement-type mineralization is best developed in gritty carbonates where high quantities of silt and sand-size quartz particles create the permeability necessary during decalcification. Most of the carbonates mapped adjacent to the quartz structures are pelitic although some thin gritty layers (generally less than 30 centimetres wide) have been mapped in the South Zone.

The interpretation given on Noranda's drill sections could be accurately illustrating:

1) multiple stacked quartz structures within the noses of folds with axial planes progressively flattening at depth; and/or
2) vein structures occupying extensive listric shearing along the limbs of folds.

Other 'I-05'-type deposits may occur on the property as well as other mineralization showings due to the geochemical anomalies south of the South Zone and roughly paralleling Dominion Creek.

6 Discussion

There is excellent potential to discover gold mineralization on the Dominion Creek Property. There are several known exploration targets on the property including:

- The South Zone
- The North Zone
- Anomaly 9600N
- Anomaly 8800N
- Anomaly 8400N (185+00N)
- Anomaly 8000N
- Upstream of mineralized boulders
- Upstream of RGS anomalies

The majority of the exploration programs to-date have been centred on the South and North Zones. The number of drill holes that have intersected high-grade mineralization in these 2 zones has not delineated any substantial tonnage. Exploration dollars should be spent on other targets.

The Au-Pb-Zn geochemical anomalies discovered by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (9600N, 8800N, 185+00N, 8000N) and verified by Gold City Industries Ltd. have not been fully explored. The east-southeast projection of the **2B** Zone trends (250 m) towards the 9600N Anomaly defined by Noranda and has provided similar soil values to the original sampling on the South Zone. Mineralization has not been uncovered that would give rise to these geochemical signatures. A small detailed soil grid (Anomaly 8400N or 185+00N) was located by Gold City near a Noranda anomaly off the baseline at 185+00N. The soil survey was placed too far north and only caught the northern part of this anomaly. Values were encouraging with elevations in gold and arsenic to 214 ppb Au and 1,335 ppm As. Other lead soil anomalies identified by Noranda have also not been verified and followed-up.

Noranda discovered mineralized boulders in Dominion Creek. Insufficient followed-up prospecting and/or geochemistry has been undertaken to identify their source(s).

The regional stream sampling by the BC government indicates anomalous values in gold, arsenic, lead and antimony along 15 kilometers across the Dominion Creek Property. The work to-date has only covered approximately 2 kilometers of this anomalous trend.

In addition to these under-explored targets there is the possibility that other mineralized zones may occur within the vicinity of the Isaac Lake Fault.

7 Exploration Recommendations

Based on the available database, there are several exploration targets within the property that have either not been explored or have been under-explored. It is recommended that further work on the South and North Zone be suspended until these other targets have been properly explored.

It is recommended that a success-contingent phased exploration program on the property should be undertaken immediately. Initially, the program would start with prospecting, then geological mapping and sampling, followed by geochemical surveys.

7.1 Geological / Prospecting

It is recommended that reconnaissance prospecting of the tributaries of Dominion Creek be initiated. To accomplish this, the access from the four-wheel drive road at the South Zone to the valley floor must be improved. The terrain along the Dominion Creek valley is very rugged. ATV access along the Gold City baseline and sloping down to Dominion Creek should be constructed, if possible. This would greatly improve the access to a larger portion of the property. It would also decrease the reliance on helicopters to access the southern portions of the property.

The targets for this reconnaissance prospecting would be to locate documented mineralized boulders and RGS sample sites. Stream sediment samples should be taken at appropriate sites during creek prospecting. When mineralized boulders are located within the creeks they should be GPS surveyed, described and sampled. Stream exposed outcrops should be mapped and documented. Discovered mineralized showings along the creeks should be GPS surveyed, recorded, cleaned, photographed and sampled. It may be prudent to undertake detailed prospecting and mapping of the surrounding area of the showing(s) to possibly identify on-strike and en-echelon mineralized structures, depending on how significant the new discoveries are.

The next phase of the program would be to geologically map and prospect the Noranda anomalies (9600N, 8800N, 185+00N, 8000N). Limited outcrop may accelerate this part of the program. Detailed soil geochemical surveys could be completed over the anomalies at the same time as the prospecting and mapping.

The last and possibly the most difficult part of the reconnaissance work would be to prospect and geologically map the trace of the Isaac Lake Fault system. Terrain along this fault system is very rugged and difficult to access. All outcrops should be GPS surveyed and described. Discovered mineralized showings should be GPS surveyed, recorded, cleared, photographed and sampled.

7.2 Geochemistry

Detailed soil geochemical surveys should be undertaken over the Noranda anomalies (9600N, 8800N, 185+00N, 8000N). The detailed soil grids should have 25 meter picket lines off of the 2000 Gold City baseline with sample stations every 20 meters, similar to Gold City's small detailed soil grid at 185+00N. This particular grid should be extended to the south to cover the entire anomaly. Wherever possible, the baseline and picket lines should be GPS surveyed.

Stream sediment samples should be taken at appropriate sites during a creek prospecting program.

Newly discovered mineralized showings from the reconnaissance prospecting program should have similar detailed soil grids established. If possible, the 2000 Gold City baseline should be extended to tie-in with these new grids. Otherwise these grids should have several GPS surveyed locations to locate them accurately on the property.

7.3 Trenching

Any trenching undertaken this year should be hand dug due to the rugged terrain and limited access to most of the property. All mineralized trenches will be channel sampled in 2-meter lengths unless a lithologic contact is intersected in the sample section. Each trench will be GPS surveyed and mapped in detail.

7.4 Samples

7.4.1 Method / Approach

All rock samples will be described and then put into a heavy plastic bag (8x13 inch 6 mil sample bag) and numbered sequentially. Control samples will be included in every batch of samples shipped. All sample locations will be GPS surveyed, if possible. Samples will be properly packed and shipped with a chain of custody record kept.

Soil sampling method will be to collect a non-organic, homogeneous "B" horizon soil sample from each grid position. A stainless steel spade will be used to collect the sample. The sample will be put into a numbered Kraft sample bag (4x6 inch gusseted soil bag). Duplicate samples and control samples will be included at every twentieth number. Samples will be checked for damaged bags and numbering errors before being tightly packed into cardboard boxes for shipment. The samples will then be shipped to Acme Laboratories for analysis.

All trench samples will undergo a standard quality control and assurance procedure. Channel sampling will be completed along the length of each trench. Each sample will be a maximum 2 meters in length unless there is a lithologic or mineral contact. Each sample will be described and then put into a heavy plastic bag (8x13 inch 6 mil sample bag) and numbered sequentially. Duplicate samples and control samples will be included at every fifth number. All sample descriptions will be recorded and a chain of custody record kept.

7.4.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Soil and rock samples will be sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC. The samples will be pulverized and sieved to the -150 mesh. Samples will be analyzed for 37 elements (Group 1F-MS). This involves a 30gm sample leached with 180 ml of $HCL\text{-}HNO_3\text{-}H_2O$ at 95^{o} C for one hour, diluted to 600ml and then analyzed by Optima ICP-ES and MS. Elements provided will be as follows: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn. The detection limit for gold is 0.2 ppb.

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. has been certified as an ISO 9002 compliant laboratory since 1994, therefore proper sample control will be assured.

7.4.3 Data Verification

Rejects from Acme will be collected and stored by the company in a safe location. Every twenty-fifth (25) reject should be submitted to another qualified laboratory to verify the analysis at Analytical Laboratories Ltd.

7.5 Exploration Costs

The following is a proposed budget for this year's exploration program. A 2-man field crew would be able to complete the program this year. A two-tent camp would provide the necessary living and office space for the crew. A helicopter may be required to access some of the more remote areas of the property. One four-wheel drive vehicle and two ATVs should be rented for access and transportation out of the field for supplies and sample shipping. The number of samples will depend on the new showings discovered. There should be approximately 500 soil samples from the various grids and 100 rock samples from trenches, mineralized boulders and mineralized showings.

Proposed Exploration Costs

Cost Description	Cost
Field Personnel	$ 25,000
Food and Accommodation	$ 2,000
Travel	$ 1,000
Vehicle/ATV Rentals	$ 4,000
Equipment and Supplies	$ 1,000
Laboratory Analysis	$ 15,000
Maps and Reports	$ 600
Freight	$ 400
Total	$ 49,000

7.6 Future Exploration

After this initial exploration phase, new anomalies and showings will need further work to delineate the structure(s) and associated mineralization. Part of this work could include excavator trenching and eventually diamond drilling. Depending on how successful this year’s results are, the company should look at access improvements to the entire property.

8 Conclusions

The Dominion Creek Property has very good potential for the discovery of significant gold mineralization within the proximity of the Isaac Lake Fault along Dominion Creek and its tributaries. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. identified two significant mineral showings within a very short time frame and realized the mineral potential of the Isaac Lake Fault. Most of the exploration on the property has focussed on these two showings leaving the majority of the property un-explored or under-explored.

There are numerous exploration targets on the property that need more detailed follow-up exploration. It is recommended that a success-contingent phased exploration program on the property should be undertaken, starting with prospecting, geological mapping and sampling followed by geochemical surveys.

Dated at Abbotsford, British Columbia, this 22 day of August, 2003.

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng.

9 References

Brandish,L. and Savell, M.J., 1987. Geological Report on the Dominion Creek Property, Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., Assessment Report 16549.

Brown, A.S., 1957. Geology of the Antler Creek Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 38.

Chapman, J.A., 1996. A Valuation of the Mineral Properties of Gold City Mining Corporation, October.

Holland, S.S., 1954. Yanks Peak - Roundtop Mountain Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia, Department of Mines, Bulletin No. 34.

Kocsis, S., 1997a. Summary Report on the Domin Gold Property, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, May 14.

Kocsis, S., 1997b. Summary Report on the WelBar-Domin Gold Project, Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia, unpublished report for GCMC and AMTI by Cariboo Mining Services, April 11.

Makepeace, D.K., 2000a. Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd., July 7.

Makepeace, D.K., 2000b. Addendum to Summary Review of the WelBar and Domin Projects, Cariboo Mining District, Gold City Industries Ltd., July 23.

Minfile, 2000. B.C. Mineral Property Database, Geological Survey Branch - Mineral Resources Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Savell, M.J., 1988a. Report of Diamond Drilling on the Dominion Creek Property, Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., Assessment Report 17599, Pg 203.

Savell, M.J., 1988b. Claims Prospecting, Geology and Geochemical Report on the Dock and LF Mineral, Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc., Assessment Report 17612, Pg 49.

Struik,L.C., 1988. Structural Geology of the Cariboo Gold Mining District, East-Central British Columbia, GSC Memoir 421, Pg 100.

10 Certification of Author

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng.,P.Eng.
Geospectrum Engineering
2588 Birch Street, Abbotsford, British Columbia, V2S 4H8
Phone: 604-853-9226, Fax: 604-853-9226, E-mail: dmakepeace@telus.net

CERTIFICATE of Author

I, David Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am principal of:

   Geospectrum Engineering
   2588 Birch Street
   Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada
   V2S 4H8.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario in 1976. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Engineering degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1994.

3. I am a member of the:

   - Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
   - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. I have worked as a geological engineer for a total of 25 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation for all sections of this technical report titled "Dominion Creek Project Technical Report" and dated August 22, 2003 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Dominion Creek property. I visited the Dominion Creek property on July 15, 2000 for one day.

7. I have had prior involvement with the property which is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement is:

   - Author of Summary Review Report of the WelBar and Domin Projects for Gold City Industries Ltd. in 2000
   - Author of An Addendum Report to Summary Review Report of the WelBar and Domin Projects for Gold City Industries Ltd. in 2000
   - Digital and graphic author of Geological, Geochemical and Drilling Report on the Domin Property, Assessment Report 26435, 2001.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated at 22 Day of August, 2003.

David K. Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng.

Professional Engineering Stamp

Appendix C

Historical photos with index map of photo locations.

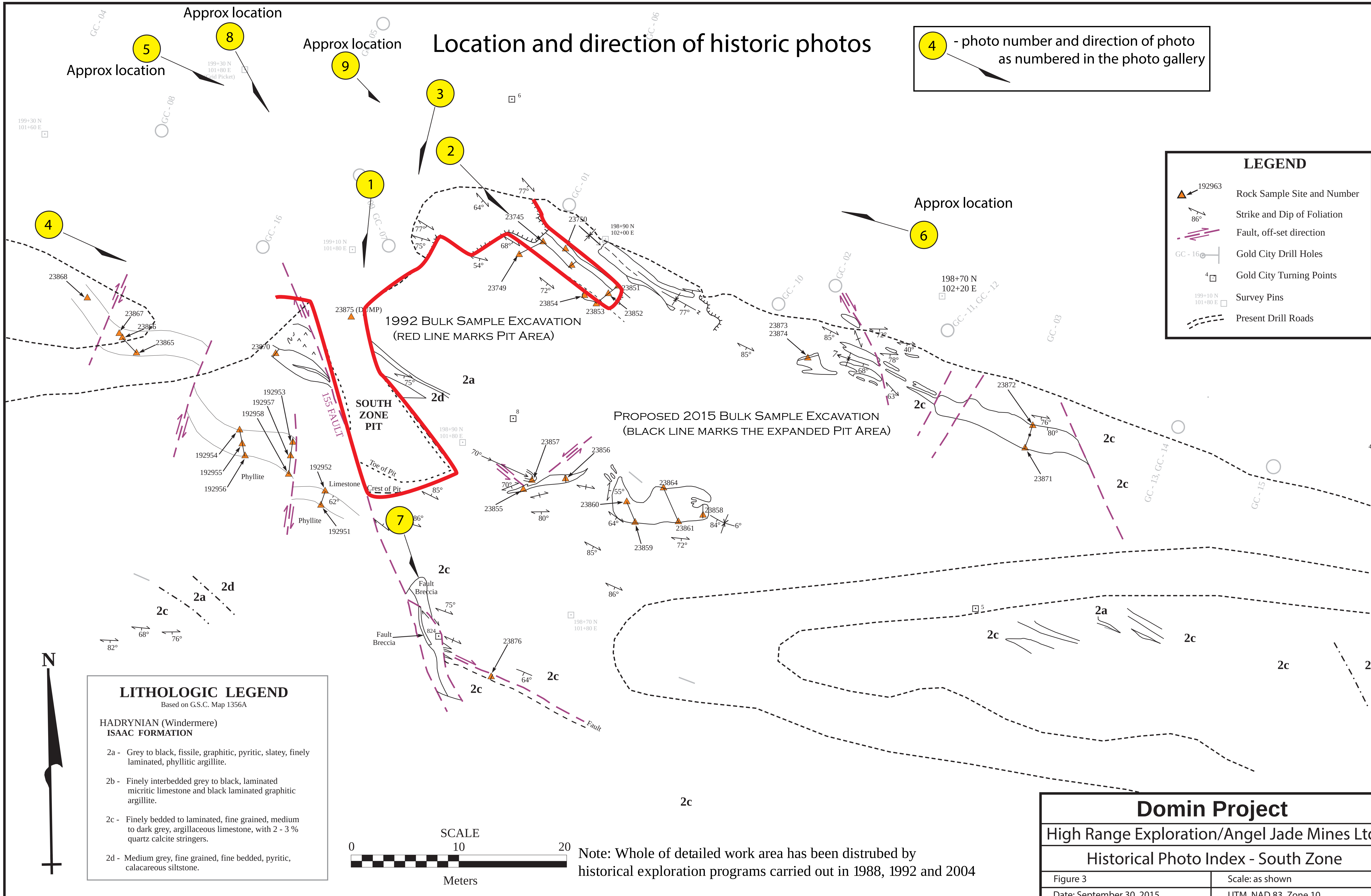
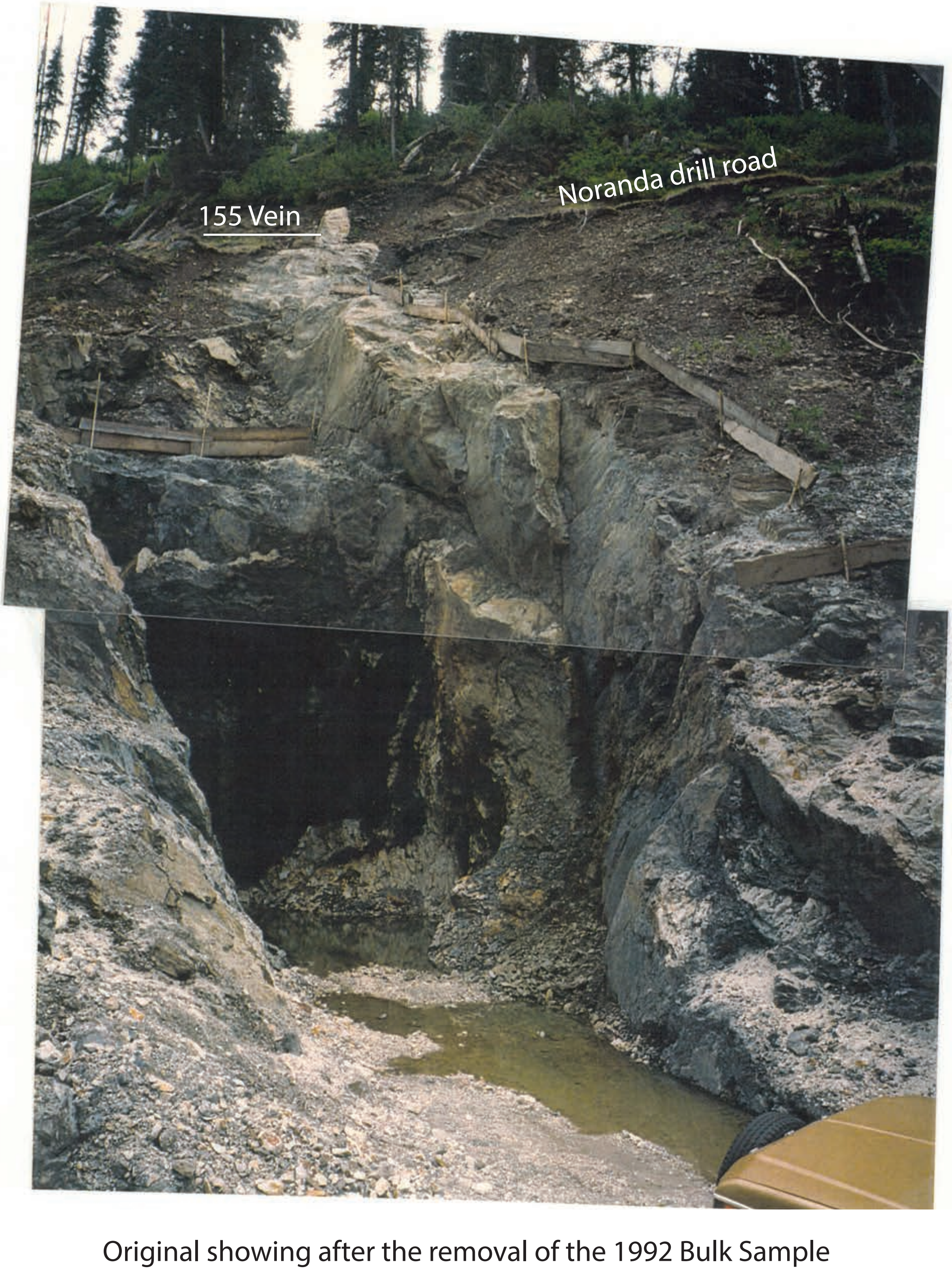

Location and direction of historic photos
4 - photo number and direction of photo as numbered in the photo gallery
Approx location
Approx location
Approx location
Approx location
1992 Bulk Sample Excavation
(red line marks Pit Area)
Proposed 2015 Bulk Sample Excavation
(black line marks the expanded Pit Area)
SOUTH ZONE PIT
155 FAULT
Toe of Pit
Crest of Pit
Fault Breccia
Fault Breccia
Fault
Limestone
Phyllite
Phyllite
LEGEND
Rock Sample Site and Number
Strike and Dip of Foliation
Fault, off-set direction
Gold City Drill Holes
Gold City Turning Points
Survey Pins
Present Drill Roads
198+70 N
102+20 E
LITHOLOGIC LEGEND
Based on G.S.C. Map 1356A
HADRYNIAN (Windermere)
ISAAC FORMATION
2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite.
2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite.
2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2 - 3 % quartz calcite stringers.
2d - Medium grey, fine grained, fine bedded, pyritic, calacareous siltstone.
N
SCALE
0 10 20
Meters
Note: Whole of detailed work area has been distrubed by historical exploration programs carried out in 1988, 1992 and 2004
Domin Project
High Range Exploration/Angel Jade Mines Ltd
Historical Photo Index - South Zone
Figure 3
Scale: as shown
Date: September 30, 2015
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Photo # 1 - Main pit after 1992 bulk sample



Original showing after the removal of the 1992 Bulk Sample

16 Vein is located to the bottom left off the photo
155 Vein is in the top left centre of the photo
The Gold City campsite was located behind the fringe of trees at the top of the photo

Photo # 2 - 16 Vein

16 Vein - looking south along strike
The pit is off to the right of the photo
The level of the pit floor is approximately at the level of Stan's head
making the bottom of the hole about 2 metres lower than the main pit.

Photo # 3

Looking west from the extension of the 16 Vein toward the 155 Vein (top centre of photo)

Photo # 4

Looking south from the limestone exposures on the north side of the 155 Fault
The 16 Vein is just off the left (east) side of the photo. Further stripping of the overburden was carried out to expose the mineralized extensions of the vein system during the 1992 program in order to expose bedrock for sampling and geological mapping.

Noranda drill road

Photo #5

Beginning of the 1992 bulk sample done by Aquila Resources

Note: the boulder in the left centre of the top photo is the same boulder as in the right edge of the lower photo

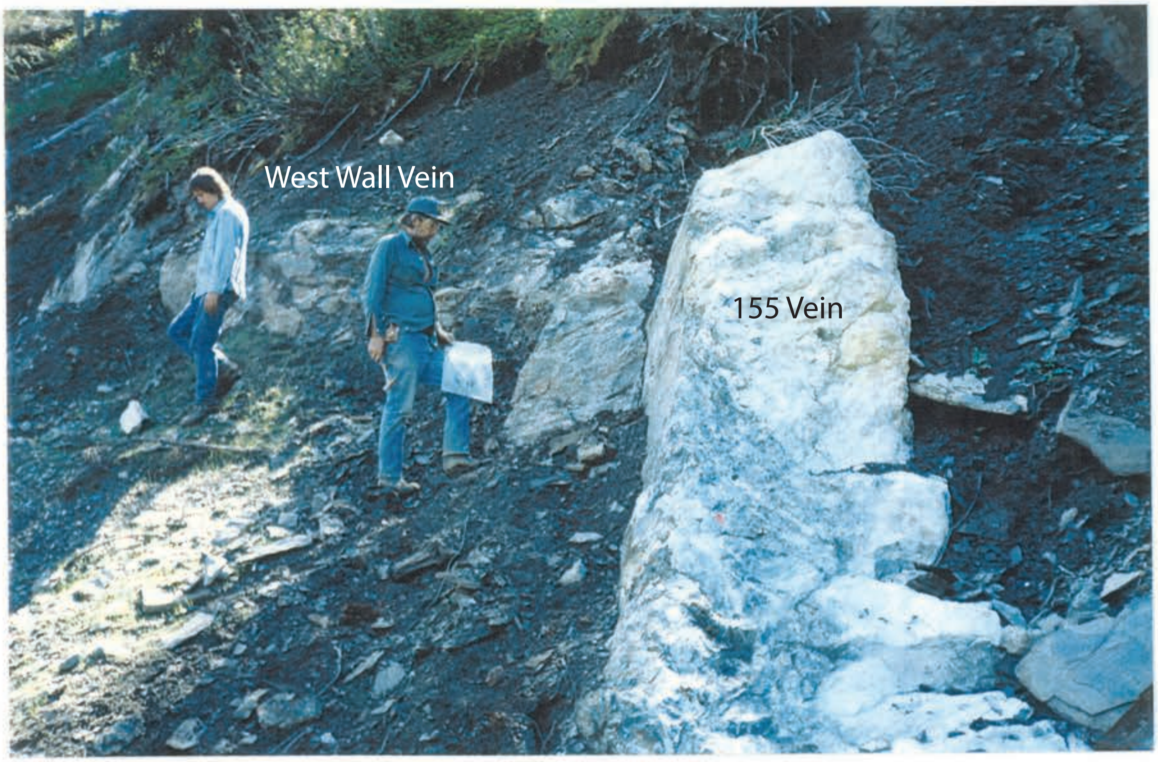
Looking south along Noranda drill road at the beginning of the 1992 bulk sample
Notice another Noranda drill road in the upper right corner of the Photo

Noranda drill road

Photo #6

Looking north along Noranda drill road at the beginning of the 1992 bulk sample
Notice other Noranda drill roads in the upper left corner of the photo as well as the right centre of the photo. Other drill roads are downslope to the right (east).

Photo # 7 - 155 Vein



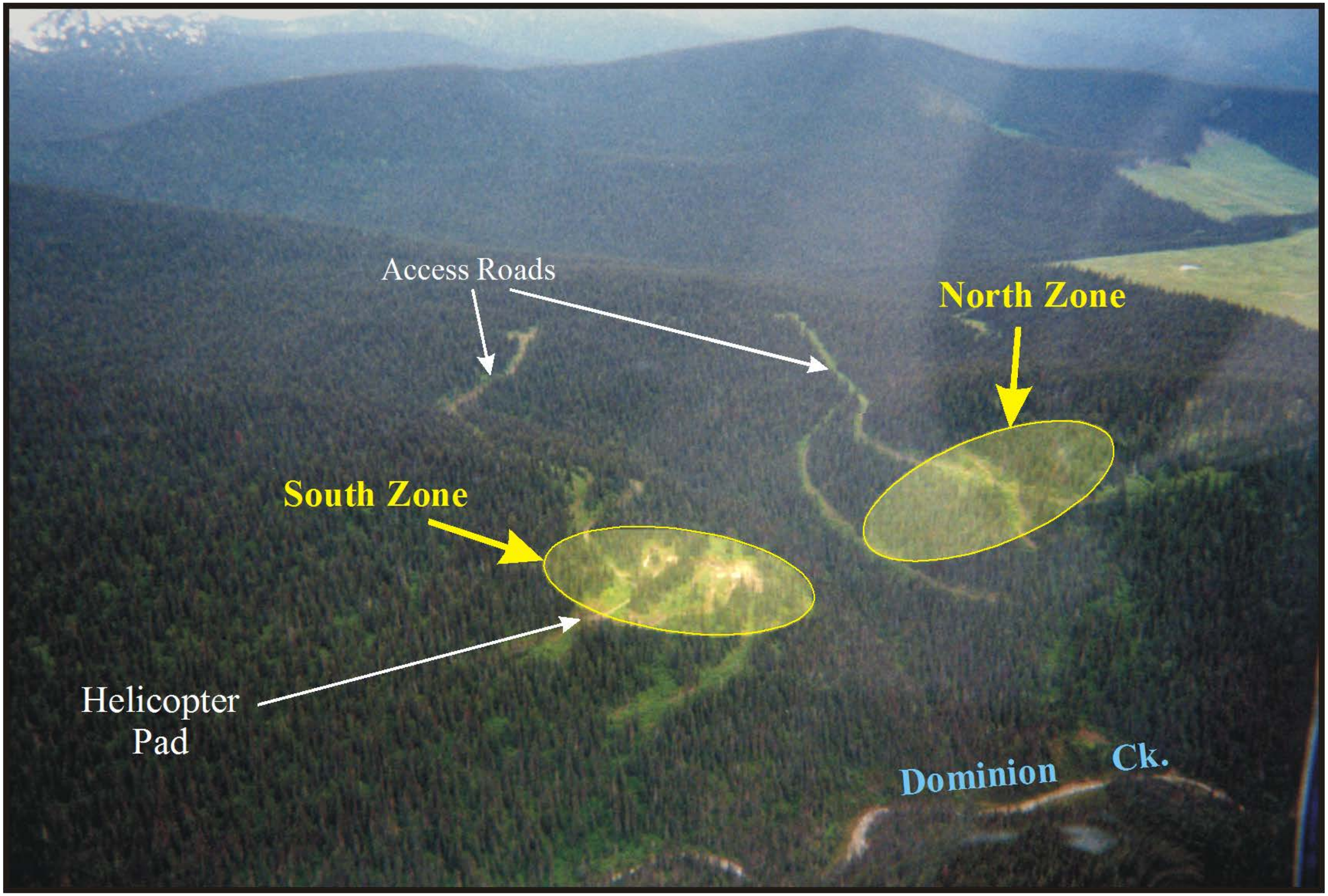
Close-up of 155 veinshowing strong development of the vein along the 155 Fault
This vein was exposed but not mined during the 1992 program
The right (northwest) side of this vein will form one wall of the expanded pit while the west wall ((upslope of the workers) will be formed by the wall rock behind the vein after mining of the vein

Photo # 8 - start of the bulk sample - main showing exposed with 16 vein still covered (centre of photo)

Start of the 1992 bulk sample pit with the exposure of the main zone and the very start of the 16 vein on the left central part of the photo.
Note the Noranda drill road above the pit area. This whole area was stripped during the 1992 program

Photo # 9 - initial trenching on the 16 Vein

Photo - looking south - showing the beginning of the excavation of the "16 vein" Notice the Noranda drill roads, one on the left (east) side of the photo and the other at the top of the photo. The overburden above the vein was removed during the 1992 bulk sample.



This is a photo taken from a helicopter looking northwest. The image is included in an N 43-101 report authored by D Makepeace P. Eng, August 22, 2003 for XMP Mining Ltd.

This is a photo taken looking southerly along the 155 fault showing the excavation pit for the 1992 bulk sample. The image is included in an N 43-101 report authored by D Makepeace P. Eng, August 22, 2003 for XMP Mining Ltd.