NEWS RELEASE

FEBRUARY 8, 1989

Robert A. Dickinson, President of Continental Gold Corp., (CUG:V) today announced that an Option and Joint Venture Agreement has been reached between Continental Gold Corp. and Gigi Resources Ltd. on Continental Gold Corp's Trophy Gold Project. Gigi Resources Ltd., a Prime Capital Group Company, has obtained the right to earn a 55% interest in the Trophy Gold Project through the issuance of 200,000 shares of Gigi Resources and by completing staged property expenditures totalling \$5,500,000 over five years. An interim interest of 25% in the project can be acquired by Gigi upon the issuance of 150,000 shares of the company, and by completing \$2,500,000 in work expenditures. When Gigi earns its 55% interest, further expenditures will be shared 55% Gigi Resources, and 45% Continental Gold. Gigi Resources, has committed to spend a minimum of \$500,000 on on the property during 1989. The agreement is subject to regulatory approvals.

The Trophy Gold Project consists of 71 square miles of mineral claims located 70 miles southwest of Dease Lake in northwestern B.C. and 40 miles north of the SNIP Deposit of Delaware Resources Corp. and Cominco Ltd. During 1987, a grass roots precious metal exploration program resulted in the discovery of significant goldsilver mineralization in the Galore Creek area of the Telegraph Creek map sheet. Within the project area, major north-south and northeasterly trending faults and shear zones have acted as conduits for gold and silver bearing hydrothermal fluids. Precious metal mineralization occurs as disseminations and fracture filling of native gold, electrum, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite, within silicified, and brecciated volcanics and sediments.

During 1987 and 1988 prospecting and geological mapping programs conducted by Continental Gold identified 16 gold and silver-bearing zones on the claims, with sulfide mineralization assaying up to 3.4 oz gold/ton and 165 oz silver/ton.

Diamond drilling in 1988 penetrated the Ptarmigan precious metal structure at the deepest point to date, 560 feet below surface, with a 36.4 foot interval assaying 0.16 oz gold/ton and 0.88 oz

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- 2 -

silver/ton. Significant lead and zinc values accompany the precious metals. The Ptarmigan structure remains open along strike and at depth.

Gigi will contract with Prime Explorations Ltd. to provide management and consulting services on the the Trophy Gold Project.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

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Robert A. Dickinson President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained in this news release.



CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP. TROPHY GOLD PROJECT

Continental Gold Corp's Trophy gold project is located 80 km southwest of Telegraph Creek in the Galore Creek area of northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). Except for the Galore Creek deposit (125 mT, 1.1% Cu, 400 ppb Au) the area represents a relatively unexplored portion of a 150 mile long belt of structurally controlled gold deposits, which stretches from Westmin's Premier - Big Missouri Mines in the south to North America Metals Golden Bear deposit in the north (Figure 1).

Research into the area surrounding the Galore Creek syenite, sparked by the relationship between gold deposits and similar alkali intrusions in the Iskut and Sulphurets regions (Figure 2), lead to the staking of the Trophy 1-4 claims in May of 1987.

Surface exploration during the summer of 1987 was successful in identifying 3 gold bearing structures on the Trophy 1-4 property, the Ptarmigan and Eagle shear zones, and the Hummingbird skarn. Detailed chip sampling returned values up to 0.39 oz/T Au equivalent (60:1, Ag:Au) over 8.0 m on the Ptarmigan structure and 0.35 oz/T Au over 3.0 m on the Hummingbird skarn.

Regional prospecting and silt sampling the region around the Trophy 1-4 claims discovered numerous areas of significant precious metal mineralization and lead to the staking of several more claims in the surrounding area. The project now comprises 48 claims encompassing an area of 190 square kilometers (Figure 3).

1988 EXPLORATION

The remarkable success of the 1987 exploration program prompted Continental Gold Corp. to plan an aggressive two phase exploration program for the 1988 field season. The first phase involved a mapping and prospecting program on the 44 claims surrounding the Trophy 1-4 group. The purpose of this phase was to do follow-up work on the precious metal mineralization discovered in 1987 and to discover new targets for more detailed work and diamond drilling in the 1989 season. The second phase involved a concurrent diamond drilling program on the Trophy 1 to 4 claims, focussing primarily on the Ptarmigan zone mineralization.

The regional program succeeded in locating numerous areas of precious and base metal mineralization, 13 of which are considered to warrant immediate follow-up work (Figure 4). These include magnetite-chalcopyrite skarns, which return very good copper and gold values, and shear controlled vein and breccia systems, which show excellent gold and silver potential. Sampling of these 13 targets returned assay values up to 2.63 oz/T Au, 15.57 oz/T Ag and 17.5% Cu.

The drilling program on the Trophy 1-4 claims successfully drill tested the Ptarmigan zone mineralization while surface work returned excellent gold mineralization from the Hummingbird skarn (Figure 5). The Ptarmigan zone is a hydrothermal heterolithic breccia that occurs at the intersection of the northeast trending Ptarmigan shear zone and the northwest trending fault contact between the Hickman batholith and Triassic volcanics (Figure 5 and 6). The breccia is elliptical in form and appears to measure about 400 - 250 m. However, the southern extent of the breccia is obscured by a small glacier. Clasts in the breccia, which represent all rock types on the property, are angular around the boundaries of the unit and grade to very rounded in the centre.

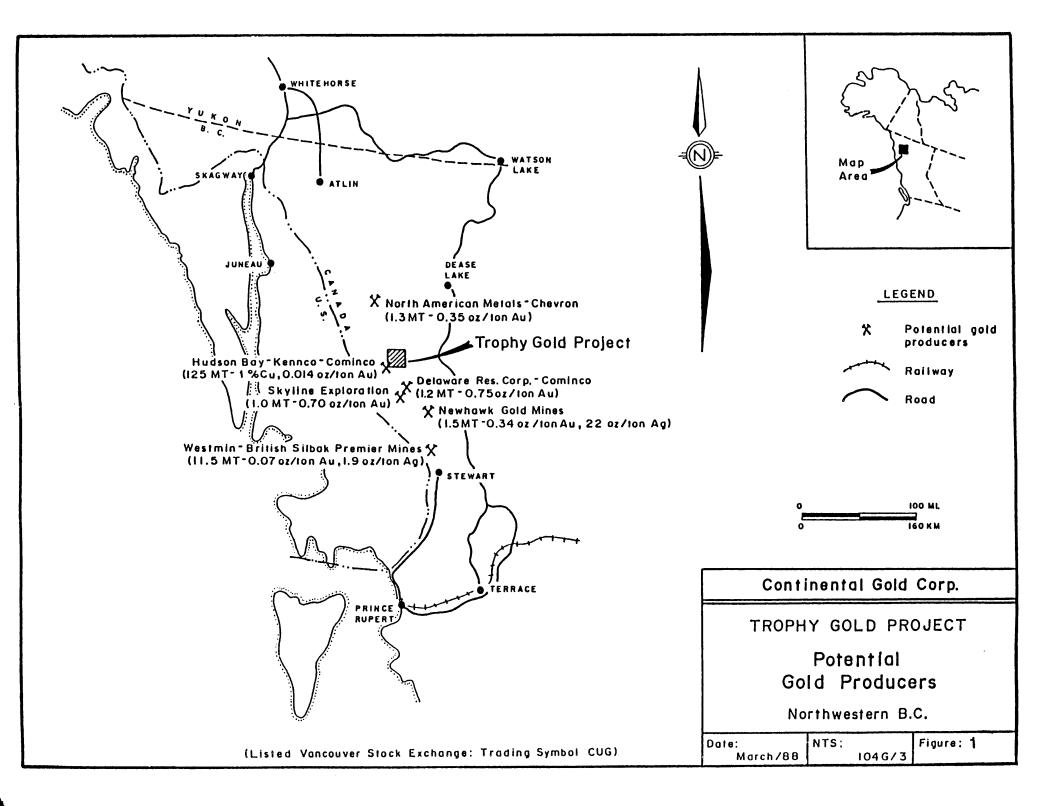
Hydrothermal alteration is characterized by the assemblage of quartz + sericite + calcite + iron carbonate \pm K-feldspar. Alteration is so intense in the center of the breccia that the origin of the clasts cannot be distinguished.

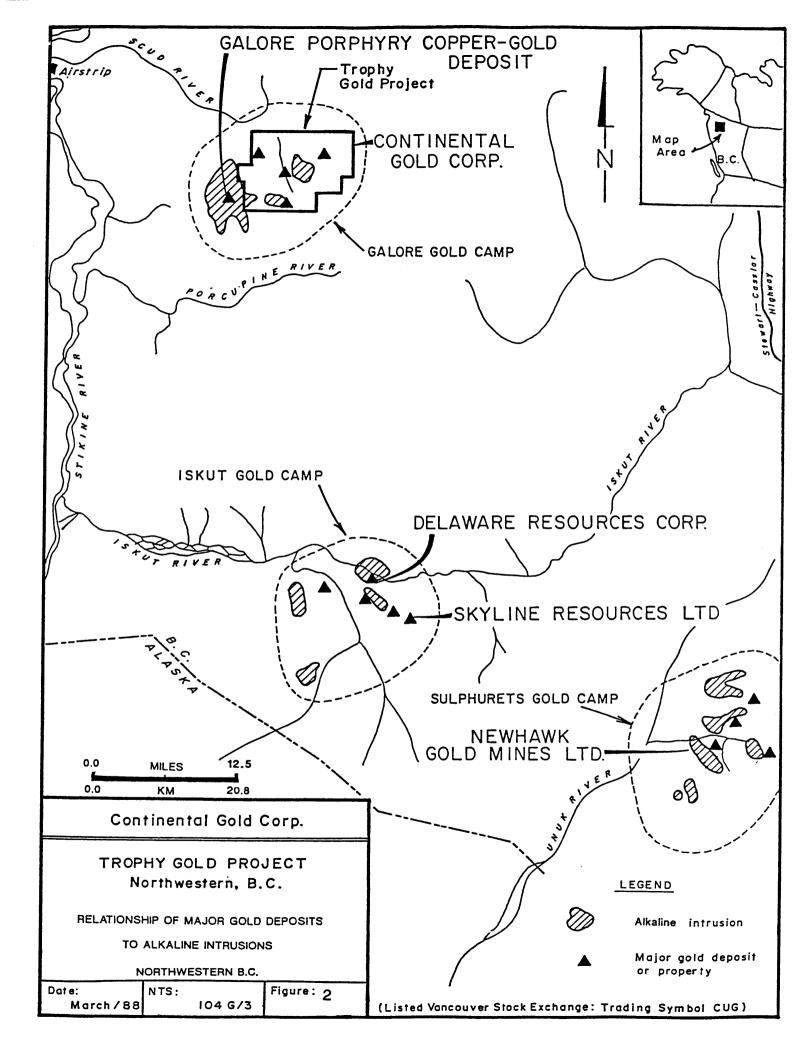
Two styles of precious metal mineralization are recognized in the Ptarmigan breccia. The first, associated with the strongest sericite alteration, is a stockwork type of mineralization where the entire matrix of the breccia consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, minor sulfo-salts, electrum and native gold. An intersection of this type of mineralization in TR 88-4, the deepest hole drilled to date, graded 0.22 oz/T Au, 1.43 oz/T Ag and 1.26% Zn over 3.4 m (11.1 ft.). Later stage veins sets host the second style of mineralization in the Ptarmigan breccia. The veins contain galena, sphalerite, pyrite tetrahedrite, native gold and electrum with a gangue of quartz and sparry calcite. Vein width varies between 2 to 8 cm but they occur in parallel sets that yield grades up to 0.229 oz/T Au and 20.79 oz/T Ag over 5.0 m (16.4 ft.).

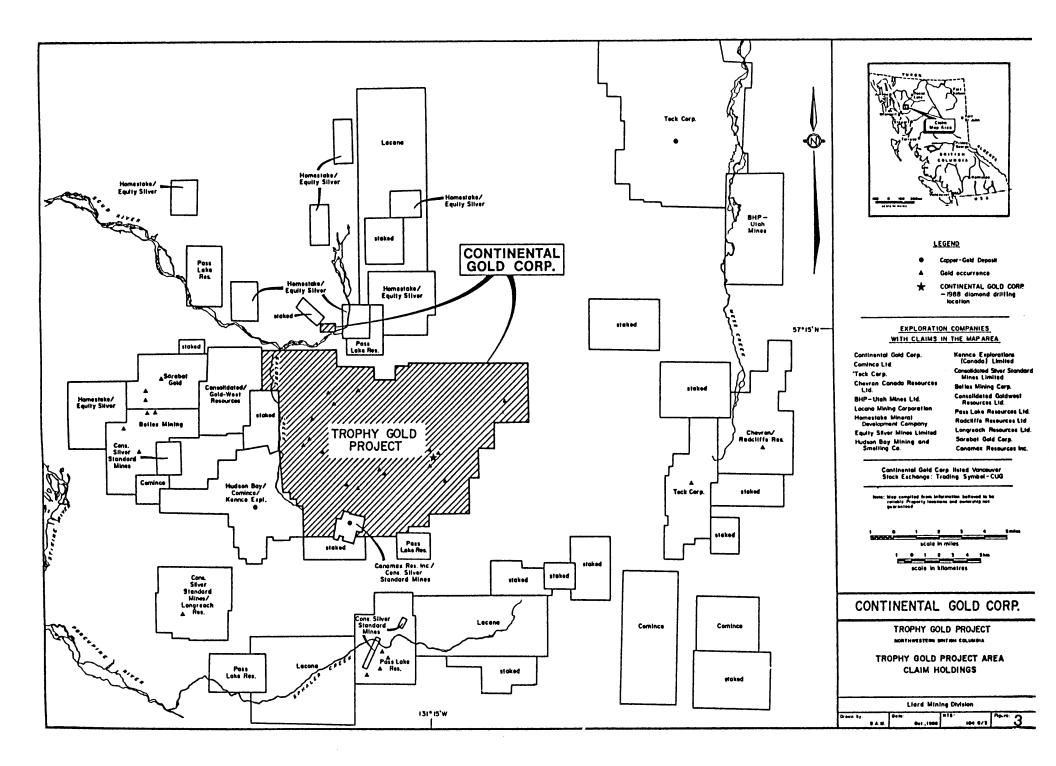
Secondary targets on the Trophy 1-4 claims include the Hummingbird and Bear Pass (Eagle) Zones. Massive sulfide mineralization at the Hummingbird Zone occurs between skarnified limestones and altered volcanics. Sulfide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Grab samples of theses sulfides return values up to 0.674 oz/T Au while chip samples return values up to 0.24 oz/T over 3.0 m.

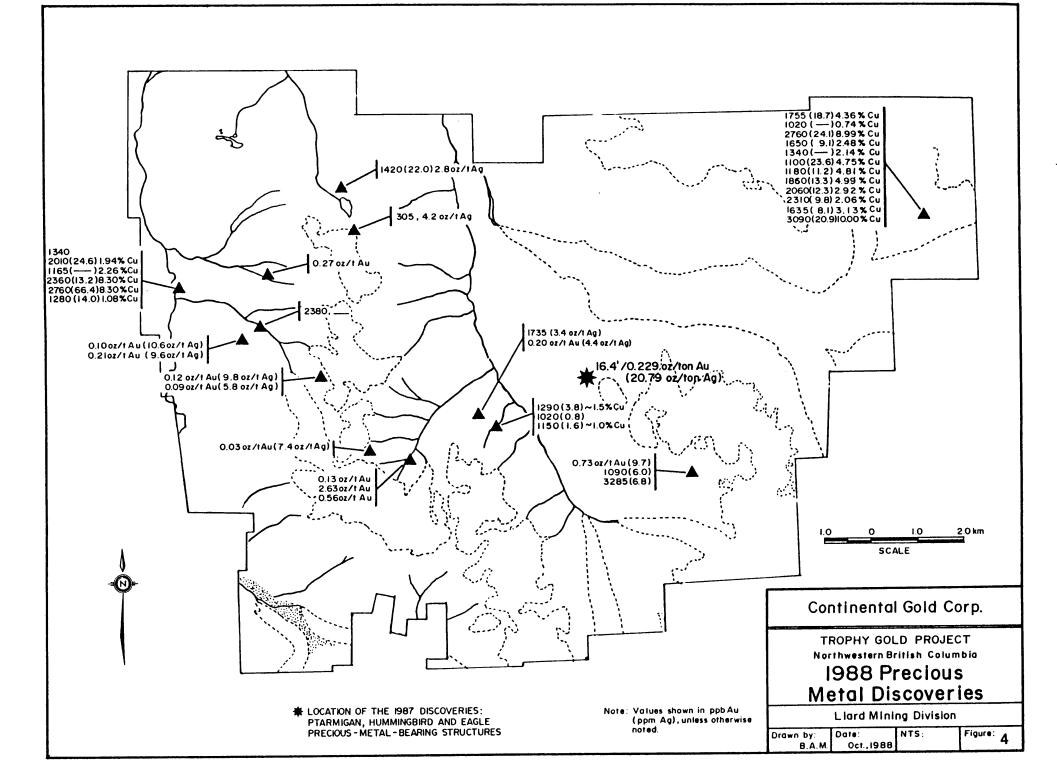
Precious metal mineralization at the Bear Pass Zone is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins containing galena, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and ruby silver. Grab samples from these veins have returned values up to 0.723 oz/T Au and 65.3 oz/T Ag. Limited chip sampling has returned values up to 0.21 oz/T Au over 2.0 m.

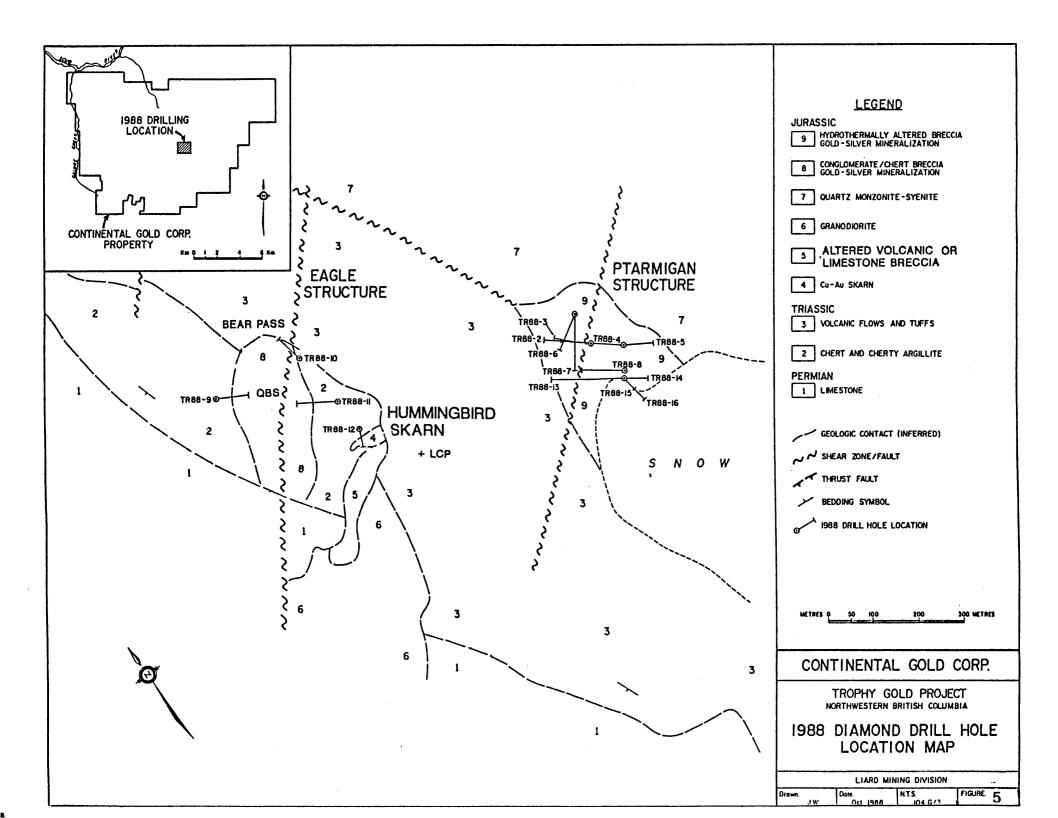
A program of further diamond drilling on the Ptarmigan, Hummingbird, and Bear Pass Zones, as well as trenching and diamond drilling of the newly discovered gold zones, is planned for the 1989 field season.

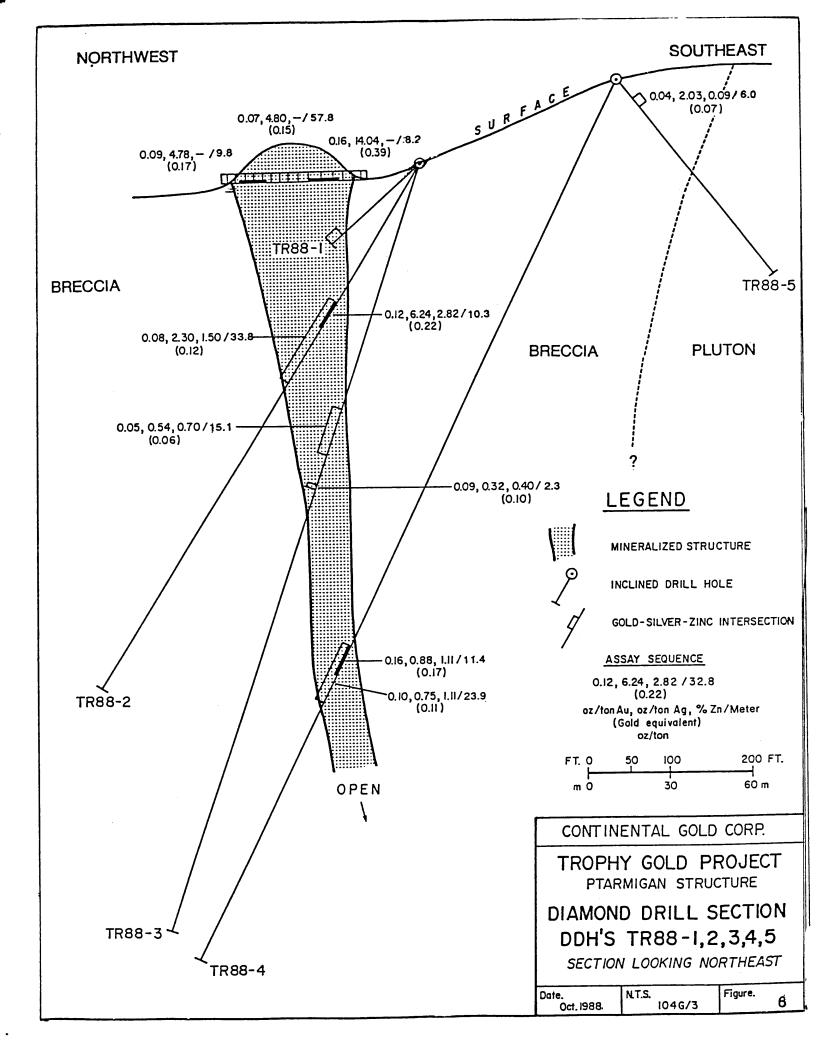












1988 Diamond Drill Results Summary of Pertinent Au, Ag, Zn, Pb Assays Diamond Drill Holes TR 88-1 to TR 88-16

Hole No.	Azimuth (degr.)	Dip (degr.)	Length (m)	Interval (m)	-	Width (m)	Au <u>oz/t</u>	Ag oz/t	Zn _%_	РЬ _%_	Remarks	Target _
TR88-1 includes	310	-45	42.7		2.6	10.3 3.0	0.02 0.03	1.29 1.85	0.51 0.69	-	Hole lost Short of target	Ptarmigan
TR88-2 includes	310	-60	219.8	58.9 - 6 72.9 - 7	88.9 58.9 7.9 51.9	32.9 10.0 5.0 3.0	0.08 0.12 0.14 0.16	2.30 6.24 1.27 9.46	1.50 2.82 1.82 4.25	- - -		
TR88-3	310	-75	288.7	114.4 - 1	104.7 19.3 231.6	14.7 4.9 0.5	0.05 0.09 0.19	0.54 0.32 0.11	0.70 0.40 0.11	- - -	Poor Recovery	Ptarmigan
TR88-4 includes includes	310	-65	340.5	213.2 - 2 213.2 - 2	208.5 236.5 224.3 216.6	1.0 23.3 11.1 3.4	0.43 0.10 0.16 0.22	0.44 0.75 0.88 1.43	- 1.11 1.11 1.26	- - -		Ptarmigan
TR88-5	120	-50	99.4		11.5 20.1	2.6 5.9	0.02 0.04	5.63 2.03	0.35	-	Geological hole	Ptarmigan
TR88-6	240	-75	307.6		107.6 126.3	1.2	0.06 0.06	0.32 0.32	0.63 0.63	-	Geological hole	Ptarmigan
TR88-7	215	-50	192.9	98.8 - 1 98.8 - 1 120.7 - 1	76.0 100.1 105.4 125.2 128.3	4.0 1.3 1.1 4.5 1.1	0.08 0.11 0.11 0.07 0.12	1.90 0.21 0.26 1.00 3.10	0.66 0.18 - 1.11 2.15	- - - -		Ptarmigan
TR88-8 includes	305	-57	175.9		50.5 56.8	6.7 3.0	0.06 0.10	1.12 1.87	0.10 0.16	-	Hole lost Short of target	Ptarmigan

1988 Diamond Drill Results (Continued)

Hole No.	Azimuth (degr.)	Dip (degr.)	Length (m)	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Au <u>oz/t</u>	Ag <u>oz/t</u>	Zn <u>%</u>	РЬ %	Remarks	Target
TR88-9	125	-55	142.7	Hole lost							Eagle
TR88-10	355	-60	122.2	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	8.0 3.0 8.0 2.0 0.6	0.02 0.03 0.02 0.09 0.03	- - 0.53 1.85	- - - -	- - -		Eagle
TR88-11	305	-57	158.2	4.3 - 45.0	40.7	0.02	-	-	-		Eagle
TR88-12	212	-50	64.0	Hole lost							Hummingbird
TR88-13 includes	300	-60	331.9	31.6 - 35.9 32.9 - 34.2 38.3 - 40.3	4.3 1.3 2.0	0.04 0.10 0.04	0.50 0.18 0.66	- - -	- - -		Ptarmigan
TR88-14	120	-60	117.7	11.2 - 13.9 68.1 - 70.1 77.9 - 81.2 87.2 - 90.2 116.0 - 117.5	2.7 2.0 3.3 3.0 5 1.5	0.08 0.12 0.05 0.06 0.04	2.50 3.98 0.20 0.20 2.28	2.90 - -	- - -		Ptarmigan
TR88-15	165	-60	57.1	16.1 - 18.1 20.1 - 21.2 29.2 - 30.2 43.9 - 45.1	2.0 1.1 1.0 1.2	0.05 0.11 0.03 0.05	2.62 0.63 5.73 4.83	- 4.08 1.32	- 0.91 1.89	Hole lost Short of target	Ptarmigan
TR88-16	165	-75	172.8	15.0 - 17.0 $19.8 - 23.5$ $29.5 - 31.5$ $50.0 - 51.1$ $62.0 - 64.0$ $71.0 - 102.5$ $106.9 - 108.0$ $110.8 - 112.0$ $113.5 - 114.5$ $125.5 - 127.5$	0 1.1 0 1.2 5 1.0	0.06 0.03 0.07 0.11 0.10 0.10 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06	1.01 1.66 1.93 0.43 6.20 11.01 3.21 3.38 7.19 8.92	- 0.81 - 0.90 0.54 0.45 0.93 1.40 2.31	- 0.92 2.85 1.25 1.26 1.90 3.61		Ptarmigan

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TELEGRAPH CREEK GOLD PROJECT

N.T.S. 104F AND 104G

Trophy Gold Project Dokdaon Creek Project Devils Elbow Project Rugged Mountain Project Chutine River Project Barrington River Project

Liard Mining Division Northwestern British Columbia

by DOUGLAS B. FORSTER, M.Sc.

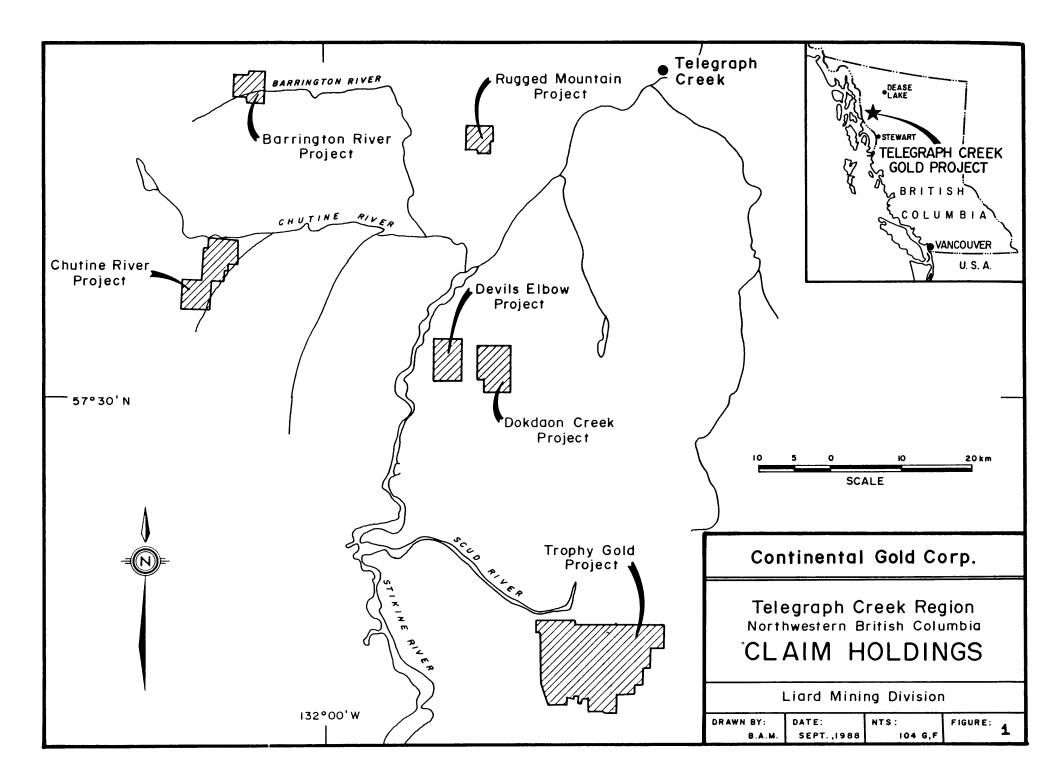
October 15, 1988

SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

Continental Gold Corp.'s Telegraph Creek Gold Project is the largest, most strategically located precious metals land position in the entire 12,000 square mile Telegraph and Sumdum map sheets (N.T.S. 104F and 104G). Encompassing 75 mineral claims, totalling 1,289 units (116 square miles), Continental's Telegraph Creek Gold Project claims are located in northwestern British Columbia, along the northern extension of the gold belt which hosts the Stewart, Iskut River, and Sulphurets Creek Gold Camps. The project consists of one drill stage gold property (the Trophy Gold Project) and five early stage precious metal plays (Figure 1).

In early 1987, Directors and Senior Officers of Continental Gold Corp., fresh off their successes as Managers of North American Metal Corp.'s Golden Bear mine development in northwest, B.C., decided to begin a search for North American Metals - Iskut river type structurally-controlled precious metal deposits. The Telegraph Creek (N.T.S. 104G) map sheet was chosen, as this region represented a major exploration gap, a region of relative gold exploration quiescence, as compared with the frantic, high profile precious metal exploration being conducted both north and south of this region in the Iskut River and North American Metals' Gold Camps. The Trophy Gold Project precious metal discovery resulted from a grass roots regional exploration program conducted by

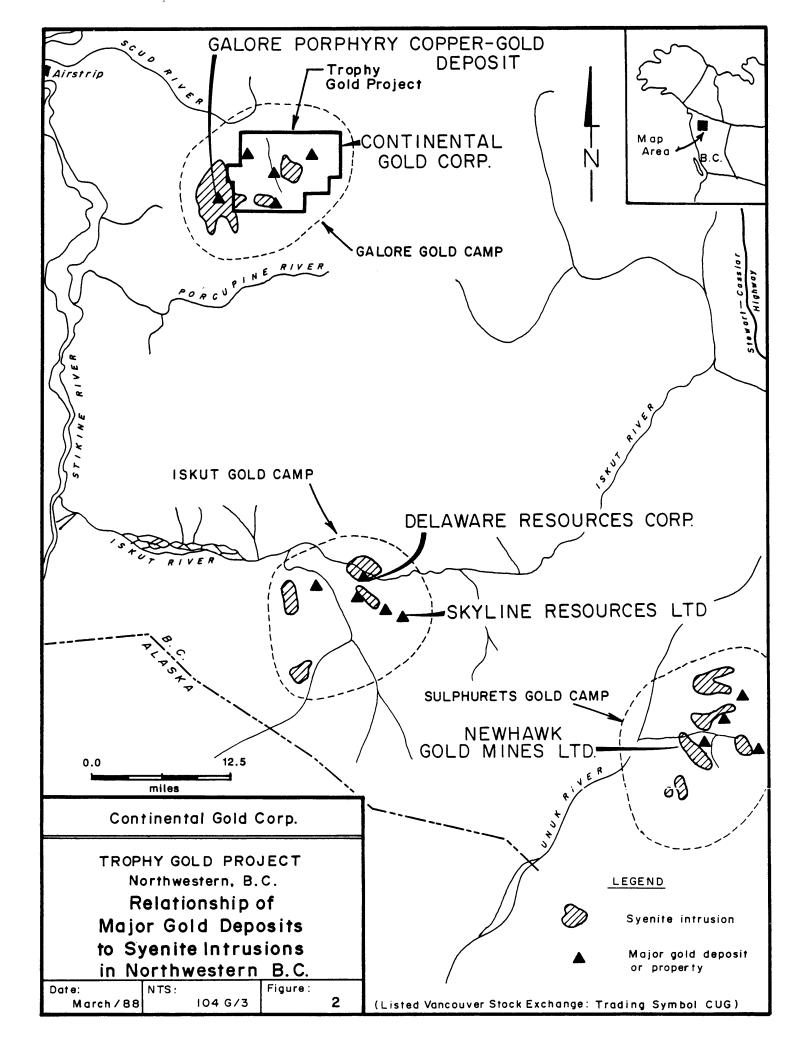


Continental Gold Corp. during 1987.

Regional exploration for Iskut River-type gold deposits was concentrated in the Galore Creek region of the Telegraph sheet due to the recognition of the obvious spatial relationship between Lower Jurassic syenite intrusions and precious metal mineralization in the Sulphurets, Iskut River and Galore Creek Gold Camps (Figure 2). The Trophy Gold Project claims are situated adjacent to Stikine Copper's Galore Creek Cu-Au deposit (2,000,000 ounces of contained gold), and 40 miles north of the Iskut River Gold Camp which hosts the Delaware/Cominco SNIP deposit (1.2 MT grading 0.75 oz/T Au) and Skyline's newly opened Johnny Mountain gold mine (1.0 MT grading 0.70 oz/T Au, Figure 3).

Continental's Trophy Project claims are located in the middle of a 200 km long belt of structurally controlled gold deposits stretching from Westmin's Premier/Big Missouri mines in the south to North American Metals' Golden Bear mine in the north (Figure 4). Within this belt, large, structurally-controlled gold deposits discovered to date contain proven reserves totalling over 5,000,000 ounces of contained gold.

To date a total of 23 separate gold and silver-bearing mineralized zones have been discovered on the Trophy claims, with assays of up to 4.30 oz/T Au and 324 oz/T Ag.



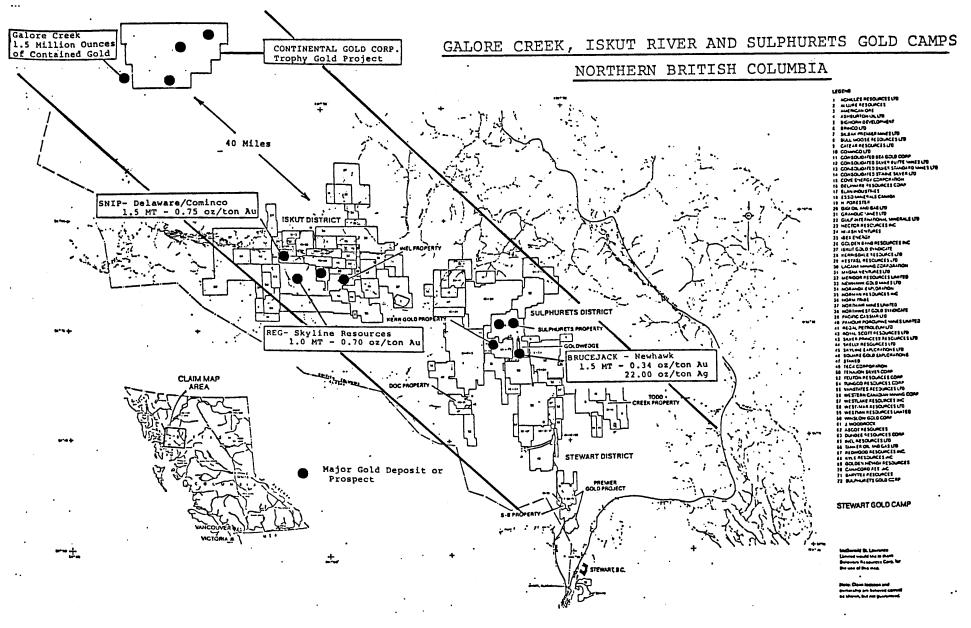
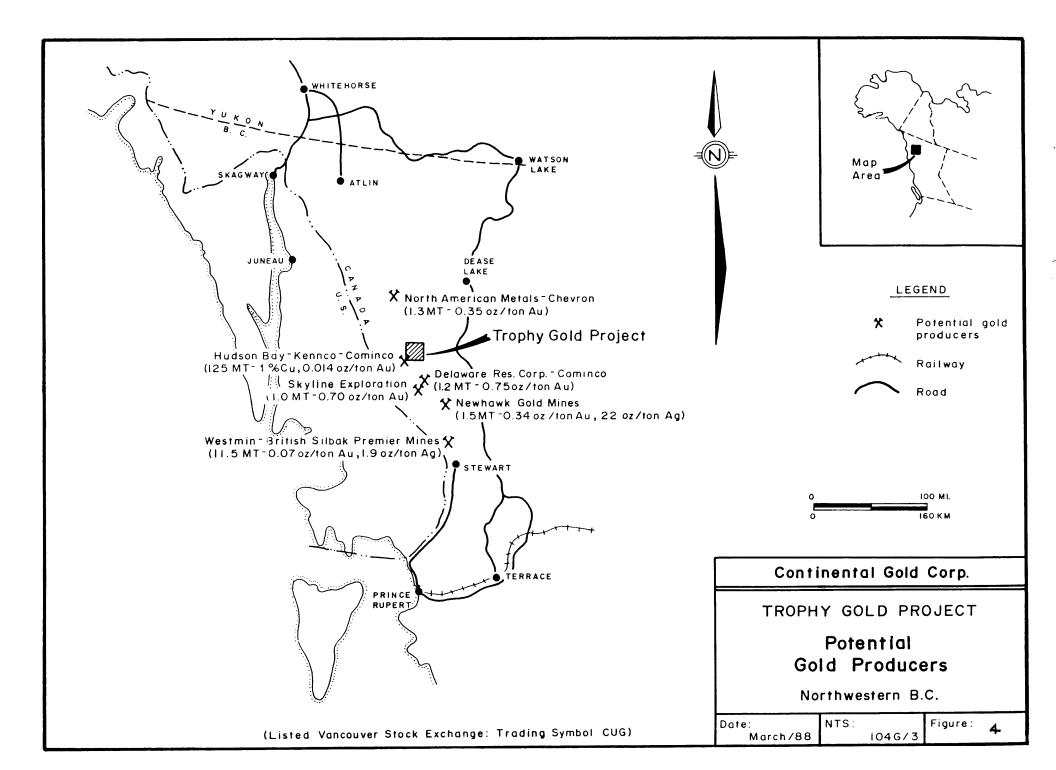


Figure 3: Galore Creek, Iskut River and Sulphurets Gold Camps



Gold mineralization on the property takes many forms, with both Delaware/Cominco-style shear hosted-vein mineralization and Gulf International Minerals'-type chalcopyrite - magnetite - gold-bearing skarns being evident on the property.

During 1988, over 150 square miles of new mineral claims were staked adjacent to Continental Gold Corp.'s Trophy Gold Project (Figure 5) by major and junior mining companies in response to Continental's 1987 and 1988 gold discoveries.

With the success of the Trophy Gold Project, Continental Gold decided to acquire additional mineral claims in the region between the Trophy Project, and North American Metals' Golden Bear mine. A total of 521 claim units were staked in five separate claim groups. The Dokdaon Creek, Devils Elbow, Rugged Mountain, Chutine River and Barrington River Projects (Figure 1) were staked to cover regions of high potential for locating structurally controlled precious metal mineralization. Many of the new project areas are situated in close proximity to syenite intrusions, similar to the alkalic plutons that host the Galore Creek Cu-Au deposit, and also similar to the bodies of syenite that are spatially related to gold mineralization on Continental's Trophy Gold Project and in the Iskut River and Sulphurets Creek Gold Camps. In addition, all of the claim groups cover areas that were identified by the B.C. Ministry of Mines 1988 Regional Geochemical Survey as having extremely high stream sediment anomalies in Au and Ag, as well as



NOVEMBER 21, 1988

NEWS RELEASE

PHASE ONE DIAMOND DRILLING COMPLETED ON TROPHY GOLD PROJECT

Robert G. Hunter, President of Continental Gold Corp. (CUG.V) announced today the completion of 9295 feet of diamond drilling in 16 holes on the Company's Trophy Gold Project in northwestern British Columbia. The program tested 15% of the known precious metal bearing structures on the Trophy property. Phase One diamond focused on the Ptarmigan, Hummingbird and Eagle drilling structures, with all holes intersecting zones of intensely altered volcanics and sediments up to 200 feet wide. Gold and silver assays from the drill program are associated with zones of intense brecciation and silicification, with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, native gold and electrum forming the matrix.

The highest gold assays were received from diamond drill hole TR88-4 which penetrated the Ptarmigan precious metal structure at the deepest point to date, 570 feet below surface, with a 36.4 foot interval assaying 0.16 ounces/ton gold and 0.88 ounces/ton silver. Many of the significant gold-silver intersections were accompanied by high values in lead and zinc (see table). The Ptarmigan, Eagle and Hummingbird structures remain open along strike and at depth.

In addition, geological mapping, prospecting and sampling of the 80 square mile Trophy Gold Project area during 1988 resulted in the discovery of 13 additional significant gold and silver showings returning assays of up to 2.58 ounces/ton gold and 10 ounces/ton silver. Many of these new precious metal discoveries are associated with magnetite-chalcopyrite skarns localized along major northeast trending structures.

Step-out diamond drilling on the Ptarmigan, Eagle, and Hummingbird structures, as well as diamond drilling of the many newly discovered gold-silver zones, is planned for 1989.

During 1988 over 150 square miles of new mineral claims were staked adjacent to Continental Gold Corp's Trophy Gold Project (see map) by major and junior mining companies in response to Continental's gold discoveries.

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Continental Gold Corp's 100% owned Trophy Gold Project is located 40 miles north of the Iskut River Gold Camp, which hosts the Delaware/Cominco Snip gold deposit and Skyline's newly opened Johnny Mountain gold mine.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Hunter

Robert G. Hunter President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

