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LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

JUNE 1995

PROPERTY FILE

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LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

The Company was incorporated in 1980 under the name Silver Hill Mines Ltd. The name was changed to La Rock Mining Corporation in 1993.

La Rock is successfully engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. Its most important assets are:

- (1) Brandywine Property - a 100% owned, 3,575 hectares, gold property located 100 kms. north of Vancouver, B.C.
- (2) Rio Mojos Property - 49.5% owned alluvial gold concessions, totalling 7,000 hectares, in north west Bolivia. Consolidated Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. ("Silver Tusk") a related Vancouver Company owns an additional 49.5 %. The two companies have agreed to a joint development of these concessions on equal terms.
- (3) Rag and Elephant Property - a 100% owned 5,140 hectares gold property in the developing Dawson Trend porphyry belt west of Carmacks, Yukon.

The Officers and Directors of La Rock are:

*Dr. Robert E. Lee - of Vancouver, B.C.

President and Director also President and Director of Silver Tusk.

*Martial H. Levasseur - Corporate and Field Manager over forty years mining and exploration experience.

*David L. Simms -Chartered Accountant of Vancouver, B.C. Director.

*Les M. Little, QC -Lawyer of Vancouver, B.C. Director.

*Charles M. Fortier - Business executive of Vancouver, B.C. Director

La Rock shares are listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. There are 100 million shares authorized, of which approximately 13.2 million (on a fully diluted basis) are outstanding. The market price range for the past 52 weeks has been \$0.12 to \$0.93 per share.

La Rock is actively involved in the further exploration and evaluation of both the Brandywine property and Rio Mojos concessions. The company believes that it is feasible, and intends to develop profitable operations on both properties. In the interest of optimizing shareholder values La Rock is interested in negotiating joint venture agreements with companies wishing to participate in the development of either one or both of these projects.

RIO MOJOS GOLD CONCESSIONS - BOLIVIA

The Rio Mojos Gold Concessions are located 200 kms. north of La Paz and 45 kms. west of the small town of Apolo. There are three gold alluvial placer concessions - Virgen de Copacabana, Rosario de Oro and Senor de Mayo - which together cover some 55 kms. of the Mojos River and its tributaries. The total concessions' area is 7,000 hectares. Access is 30 minutes by helicopter from Apolo.

The concessions are on the headwaters of the Mojos and Tabacuni rivers, both tributaries of the Rio Tuichi which has been the site of extensive gold placer mining. This river system flows into the Rio Beni which joins the Rio Madre de Dios to flow northeast into the Amazon. The Madre de Dios area is the center of extensive placer mining activity in southeast Peru.

The La Rock Joint Venture acquired these concessions in April, 1994. They are now held:

*La Rock Mining Corporation	49.5%
*Consolidated Silver Tusk	49.5%
*Zorro Mining Ltda.	1.0%

Zorro is a private Bolivian corporation which, under the terms of the acquisition agreement, is entitled to certain cash payments, 10% of the gold production during the first year of commercial operation and thereafter 1%.

Interest in the Mojos area was stimulated by a 1965 report by Dr. H. George Freydanck. Dr. Freydanck was contracted by USAID/Bolivia to explore placer gold areas at the foot of the eastern Andes. He was supported by engineers from the Departamento Nacional de Geologia de Bolivia. Dr. Freydanck reported gold values from 0.35 grams to 0.79 grams per cubic meter, and inferred 200 million cubic meters of gravels in total along the full 35 kms. of the Rio Mojos.

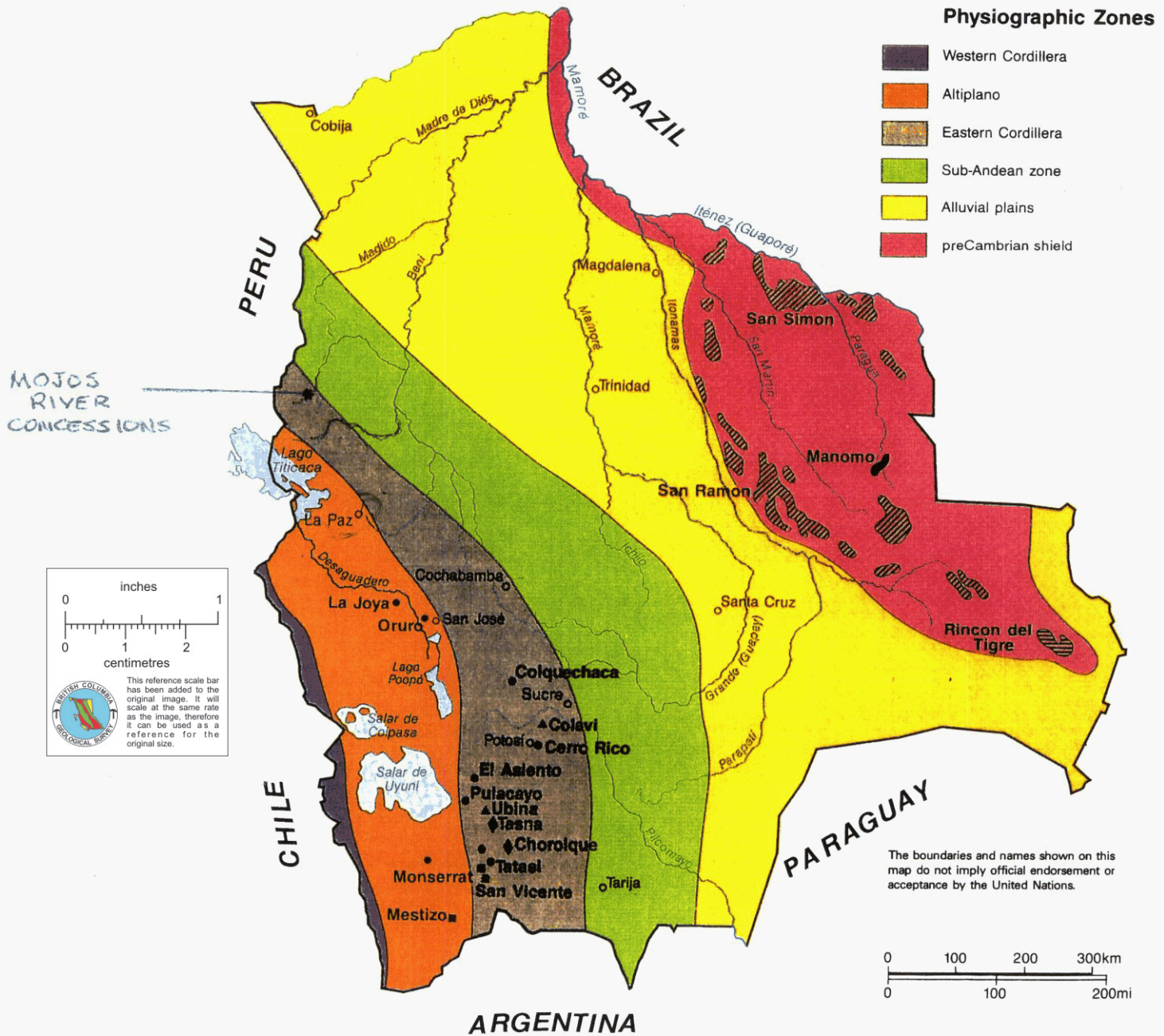
During 1994 La Rock completed an initial exploration program consisting of:

- (1) Sampling three test pits on the terraces located about 100 feet apart. Average assays were 3.0, 3.5 and 5.0 grms. per cubic meter.
- (2) Dredging of about 70 cubic meters. Average values were 5.0 to 7.0 grms. per cubic meter.
- (3) Exploration of adits (there are over 50 adits thought to have been developed by the colonial Spanish some 350 to 400 years ago) in the high river terraces. A number of pick samples were taken with assay values from 0.5 ozs. to 3.5 ozs. per ton.

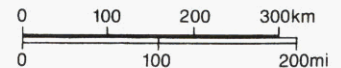
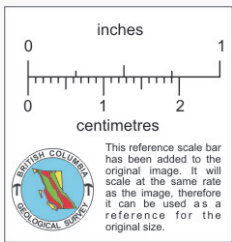
This was followed by six lines of seismic investigations by Bolivian Geophysicist, Fernando Orturo to locate old channels below the surface of the alluvials. Ancient channels were identified at depths of from 20 to 50 meters and river widths of 150 meters over a 300 meter upstream/downstream length. An additional 92 cubic meters of surface material was sampled with an indicated grade of 0.99 grms per cubic meter. The direct cost of the 1994 program was US\$175,000.

BOLIVIA

Economic Mineral Prospects



MOJOS RIVER CONCESSIONS



To follow-up on these positive results La Rock believes the following steps should be taken:

- (1) Develop at least three test shafts along the seismic lines.
- (2) Continue sampling with the suction dredge now on site.
- (3) Provide additional equipment to operate a full season test program.

The objective of this program will be to prove the potential of operating on a medium to large scale. For example production at a rate of 10,000 cubic meters per day for 300 days annually would require reserves of 60 million cubic meters over 20 years.

Mining has been an important part of the Bolivian economy since the 1545 discovery of the famous Cerro Rico de Potosi, the world's largest silver deposit. The Bolivian Government has made clear their desire to have foreign companies participate in future mining developments. Over the past decade Bolivia has made a number of important changes which favour mining investments. These include:

- new investment law
- new regulatory framework for mining investment
- a privatization program
- reform of the judicial system
- a freely trading currency with no restrictions
- no restrictions on capital entering or leaving the country
- unrestricted profit remittance with a 13% tax on dividends
- no restrictions on imports

Bolivia's 10% rate of inflation is among the lowest of all Latin American countries. Within the Rio Mojos Project area labour rates are extremely attractive, the climate is pleasant (the elevation is 2,500 meters) and there are safe living conditions. Although the concession area is remote, (access is by helicopter) a site for a fixed-wing landing strip has been identified. Because of the nature of the potential project, infrastructure requirements will be limited.

Many major companies including Battle Mountain Mining, Rio Tinto Zinc, Barrick Resources, Metall Mining and Teck Corporation are now actively engaged in exploration, development and production in Bolivia. Battle Mountain's recently developed Kori Kollo mine has estimated reserves of 5 million ounces of gold and an annual production rate of 300,000 thousand ounces.

The Rio Mojos Project, which because of its remote location and proximity to the Peruvian border was "off limits" for many years, provides an opportunity to participate in an unexploited, potentially substantial gold operation.

A 12 minute video which includes a 1990 interview with Dr. Freydanck (now deceased), comments from a 1990 American exploration group and La Rock's 1994 field testing program is available for viewing.

RIO MOJOS PRELIMINARY PROFORMA

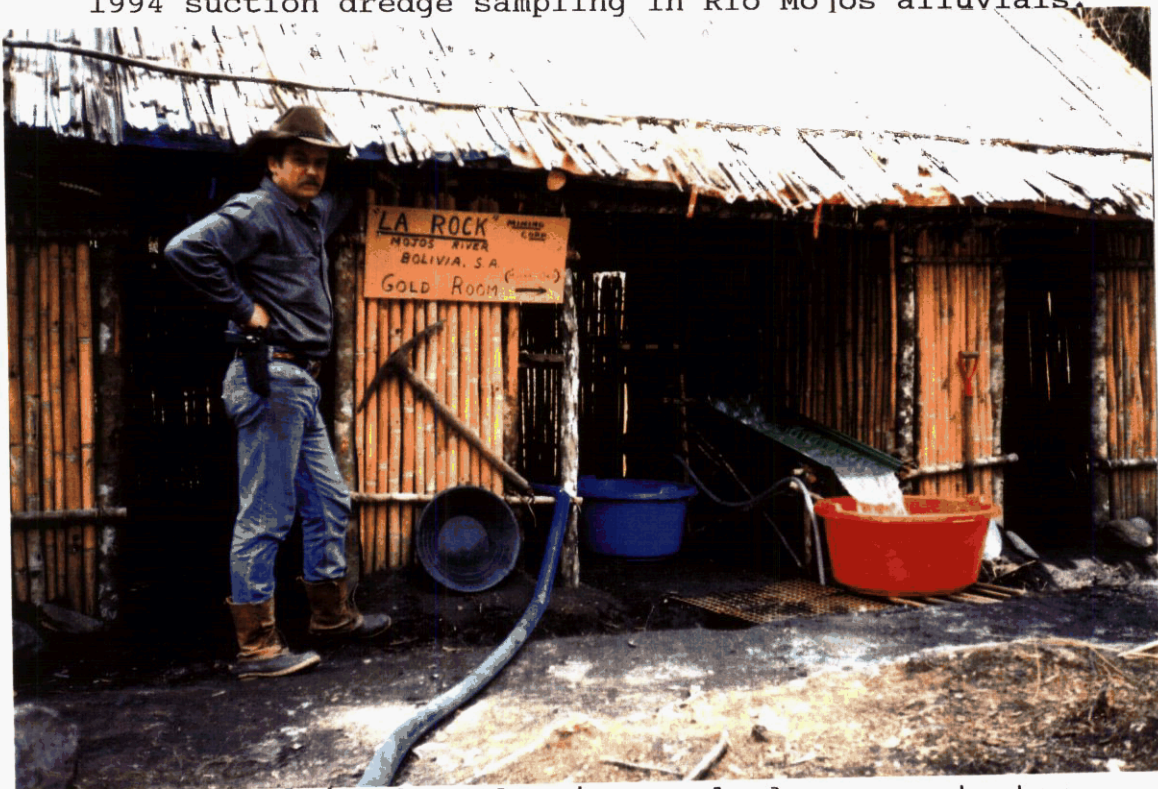
YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
PRODUCTION DAYS	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
PROD. RATE (CU.M/DAY)	3000	3000	6000	6000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	
OPER. COST/CU.M.	6.60	6.60	6.30	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	
REC. GRADE (GRMS/CU.M)	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
YRLY. PROD.(THOUS GRAMS)	900	990	2,160	2,160	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	35,370
YRLY. PROD.(THOUS OZ.)	28.9	31.8	64.5	64.5	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	1,137
GOLD PRICE (US \$/OZ.)	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	
GROSS REVENUE (US \$ MILL.)	11.1	12.9	26.7	26.7	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	437.9
S/R DEDUCTION	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	21.9
GOLD SHARE PAY	0.5	0.6												
OPERATING COSTS	<u>6.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>185.2</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	4.1	5.1	14.1	14.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	229.6
DEPRECIATION	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	12.0
TAXES	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>76.2</u>
NET PROFIT	2.4	2.8	8.4	8.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.6	141.6
CASH GENERATED (US\$ MILL.)	2.8	3.6	9.6	9.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	153.6
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	5.0	4.0		4.0										
PROPERTY PAYMENTS	0.4	0.7	0.5											
WORKING CAPITAL	1.5		1.5		1.5									
NET CASH FLOW	-4.1	-0.6	7.6	5.6	12.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	134.9
CASH COST (US\$/OZ.)	235	215	171	171	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	
NET PRESENT VALUE														
10%		68												
15%		42												
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN	110%													

1. BASED ON ESTIMATES MADE BY LA ROCK WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF DETAILED MINERAL RESERVE CALCULATIONS OR COST ESTIMATES.

RIO MOJOS CONCESSIONS



1994 suction dredge sampling in Rio Mojos alluvials.



Portable sluice box cleaning up dredge concentrates.

RIO MOJOS CONCESSIONS



The wide valley of the Rio MOjos with adjacent gold bearing cemented terraces.



Sampling an old adit on a terrace above the Rio Mojós in 1994.

BOLIVIA

Bolivia is traditionally a mining country. It attracted the attention of the Spanish during the Colonial era when the Cerro Rico de Potosi was discovered in the mid 1500's. The immense wealth of this mine, which is still producing some 400 years later, encouraged Spain to install its principal silver mint in Potosi. With the demise of Spanish control and the advent of independence, silver was subsequently relegated to second place, after tin, at the turn of the century and Bolivia became one of the world's major silver suppliers for several years.

Unfortunately, Bolivia seems to be better known for its past political unrest than it is for the fact that many mining companies have operated successfully in the country for several years. The statement, "190 governments since Independence in the 19th century," has almost become a cliché.

Bolivia's political problems culminated in hyperinflation which reached the astronomical level of 26,000 percent. In 1985, a newly elected government under Dr. Paz Estenssoro enacted a severe austerity program at extremely high social cost which not only curbed the runaway inflation, but reduced it to a comfortable level of 10 percent. No other developing nation with similar problems has ever been able to do this.

With inflation under control, Bolivia is now striving for economic reactivation. It has accepted democracy, adopted the road of private enterprise, free currency exchange and, to sweeten the pie, has the lowest tax rate in Latin America, if not in the entire World.

It is believed that the mineral wealth of Bolivia is virtually untapped. An example is Cerro Rico where there are potentially greater reserves of silver available to modern mining techniques than those mined over the past 400 years. Limited exploration has shown that the potential for the discovery of gold and other precious metals in Bolivia is unusually high. In fact, Bolivia has been likened to the Nevada of some 30 years ago.

Bolivia's shortest road to economic reactivation is, unquestionably, through mining. It lacks capital and has opened its doors to investors, both national and foreign, to explore for and develop a new and modern mining industry. Bolivia invites you to visit the country, meet with its people, experience spectacular scenery and consider what it has to offer the serious mining investor.

There are many reasons why the foreign investor should consider Bolivia prior to making a choice of country. Several of these follow.

Geology

Since the revolution in 1952, Bolivia underwent a period of political and economic instability while in search of its identity. This culminated in chaos in 1985 during the first real attempt to establish a democratic government.

As a direct result of these factors, for the past 40 years Bolivia's mineral potential has lain dormant with virtually no exploration in modern terms. As reported herein, the potential for mineral discovery is considered to be much greater than average and the country is ripe for the entrepreneur.

Economic Climate

- One exchange rate.
- Free currency exchange with no restrictions on sale or purchase.
- One of the lowest inflation rates in Latin America.
- The lowest income tax rate in Latin America.
- Attractive labor rates.
- No restrictions nor taxes on capital entering or leaving the country.
- Profit remittance unrestricted with tax on dividends only 13%.
- No restrictions on imports.
- No discrimination against foreign companies with 100% ownership permitted.

General

- Pleasant climate and living conditions.
- Spectacular scenery.
- Personal safety assured with streets safe to walk on.

BOLIVIA AT A GLANCE

The Country

Bolivia is located in the center of South America and is bordered by Peru, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. It lies between the 9° 38' and 22° 53' parallel south and 57° 25' and 69° 38' west. It has a surface area of 424,200 square miles which makes Bolivia larger than any country in Europe. The climate varies from the tropical plains in the east to the alpine climate of the high Andes in the west. The Andean Plateau occupies 20 percent of the country. Bolivia has two principal seasons, the dry, mid-April through early December, and the wet, mid-December through early April.

The People

Bolivia has an estimated population of 6.5 million with the majority being of Inca descent. The official language is Spanish but, in certain sectors, Aymara and Quechua are spoken.

History and Government

Before the discovery of America, Bolivia was an important part of the Incan Empire. Legend claims that the founders of this Empire came from the Island of the Sun which is located on the Bolivian side of Lake Titicaca.

Under Spanish rule, Bolivia was known as Alto (High) Peru until it won its independence on August 6, 1825. The revolution of April 9, 1952 resulted in agrarian reform, a key factor in the stability Bolivia now enjoys.

Bolivia is a Democratic Republic with an executive branch - the Presidency, a legislative branch - the Congress, and a judicial branch - the Supreme Court.

Economy

Mixed, Private (majority) and Public Sector

- 1993 GNP *\$6 billion, \$923 per capita; annual growth 4.0 percent
- Agriculture 15.2% of GNP, Commerce 22.6%, Industry 14.9%, Services 6.6%, Mining 3.3%, Hydrocarbons 2.6%.
- Exports in 1993: \$900 million, 55% Minerals, 27% Hydrocarbons, 18% Non-traditional (soya, wood, leather, coffee).

*Currency, freely convertible, is the Bolivian: Bs. 4.70 = US\$1.00 (April 1994).

BASIC INFORMATION

The area of the Altiplano is readily accessible, especially during the dry season. In the tropical plains, road construction is problematical due to jungle cover, local swamps and numerous rivers.

Principal Cities

Sucre - National capital and seat of the Supreme Court, population 100,000.

La Paz - Seat of the government, population 1,200,000.

Potosi - Colonial city, 120,000 inhabitants.

Cochabamba - Major city in the sub-Andean foothills, population 400,000.

Santa Cruz - Principal city of the eastern plains, population 640,000.

Oruro - Mining center on Altiplano, population 200,000.

Transport

- Frequent air service to the exterior via LAB, the national airline, American Airlines, Lufthansa, Cruzeiro, Lan Chile, Aerolineas Argentinas.
- Air service to all principal cities by national and private companies.
- A network of asphalt and all-weather dirt roads connects major cities. The country is self sufficient in petroleum, diesel fuel and natural gas.

Banks

Banking is controlled by the Central Bank which monitors the system.

- Foreign commercial banks operating in La Paz include Citicorp, Banco Popular, Banco de la Nacion Argentina, Banco Real, Banco Do Brasil and Deutsche Sudamericanische.
- There are numerous national banks most of which have correspondent banks in the USA and elsewhere.

Multinational Organizations

- United Nations and associated groups
- World Bank and its affiliates, IDB, IMF, IFC, CII
- Andean Development, Corporation CAF.

BILATERAL ORGANIZATION

USA - USA I.D. Bolivia is qualified for OPIC, MIGA, and EXIM BANK financing and insurance.

U.K. - ECGD

CANADA - CIDA

SWITZERLAND - COTESU

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - GTZ, FIDA

JAPAN - JICA

SPAIN - ICI

Diplomatic Missions

Bolivia maintains a non-aligned foreign policy. There are 45 countries represented including the USA, UK, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Spain and Canada.

Entry Requirements

- Valid passport as a tourist but, for a few countries, a visa required.

MINERALS IN BOLIVIA

Geological Overview

Bolivia has a variety of geology which is virtually unparalleled in any other country. Within its borders there are six distinct geographic, geologic and metallogenic regions.

In the Cordillera Real, the Eastern Andes, where the glaciers reach almost 23,000 feet above sea level, the exposure of Tertiary intrusives contrast sharply with the Devonian-Silurian phyllites. It is within this sector that the richest silver and tin mines were found in the past years.

To the west, the Altiplano, High Plateau, at an altitude of 13,000 feet, stretches to the Western Andes where recent volcanics are found amidst dacites and andesites of Tertiary age. The altiplano itself consists of red-bed sediments and volcanics.

To the east, after passing through the Sub-Andean zone, there is a wide section of alluvial cover until the Precambrian shield is reached which covers an area of some 100,000 square miles.

Within these widely varying geological environments is an equally wide variety of mineral deposits which have only been partially explored. In fact, it can be estimated that perhaps only 10 percent of Bolivia's mineral wealth has been tapped, and that the potential for discovery is unusually high.

Cordillera Real

The Cordillera Real has been the most productive geological region thus far in terms of rich lode deposits. It includes the famed Cerro Rico de Potosi which has operated continuously for over 400 years and has yielded more than 3 billion ounces of silver. Estimates are that a similar amount may exist as disseminated ore within the mountain, which may be amenable to modern mining techniques. While Cerro Rico is the most spectacular of the silver mines, those of Oruro, Colquechaca and Pulacayo are also impressive.

Catavi, Huannuni and Viloco were the most important of the tin deposits. The latter was famed for its large, gem quality, cassiterite crystals.

The ores were found to a large degree as veins in the sediments. Only now is attention being paid to the possibility of disseminated ores in the tertiary rhyolite and dacite intrusives. This region is referred to as the "traditional" mining area as past operations were confined to marrow-vein mining.

Altiplano

The Altiplano is an intermontane basin some 80 miles wide by 435 miles long. It consists largely of Tertiary red-bed sediments and volcanics. There are numerous volcanic domes and some stratovolcanoes. One such volcanic complex has developed into a highly successful 14,500 tpd open-pit, CIL, gold mine by INTI RAYMI, a joint venture between BATTLE MOUNTAIN (88%) and local Interest.

Some 125 miles south lies Toldos, another bulk mining operation which is predominantly silver. Four other precious metal prospects in various degrees of exploration and development have already been identified.

Near Uyuni is an extensive salt lake with a high potassium content which contains the largest lithium deposit in the world. It is believed that the lithium and numerous other elements can be recovered economically. There are several smaller borate deposits, as well. The government is giving consideration to the best methodology for the lake's development.

Western Cordillera

The Western Cordillera consists primarily of tertiary to recent volcanic rocks and sediments which have been intruded by dacite stocks. These have a high potential for the discovery of epithermal, bulk-minable type, precious metal deposits. Several precious metal prospects have already been discovered in this environment during the past two years. These prospects hold a high degree of interest for the investor.

Of secondary interest, but yet important are the numerous native sulfur deposits which are relatively large and free of impurities.

Sub-Andean Zone

The Sub-Andean zone forms the eastern flank of the Cordillera Real. It is not commonly thought of as a separate mineral province, yet the black devonian shales are excellent host rocks for silver and base metal deposition. Several hundred prospects have been found within this sector but only one of these, the Quioma-Asientos zinc-silver deposit, has been developed into an important mine.

The problem in the past has been the lack of exploration due primarily to inaccessibility. Modern exploration technology has not been applied to this sector which has considerable mineral potential.

Alluvials

Gold has been mined for many years from the Tipuani-Mapiri-Guanay district in the foothills of the Cordillera Real north of La Paz. One dredge, owned by COMSUR operates in the area but, apart from this, most of the mines are labor intensive and are controlled by cooperatives.

This area is famed for its "nuggety" ore and little attention is given to the recovery of fines. To the extreme northeast, along the Bolivia-Brazil border, there are numerous small, suction dredges working on the Madera river.

An area with great potential for discovery is the Beni river and its numerous tributaries which originate in the Tipuani area.

The Madre de Dios river is similar and it has several active dredging operations across the border in Peru.

An estimate of the yardage of gravels within these drainages, considered to have potential for alluvial gold, approximates 4 billion cubic yards. While virtually no exploration has been done due to the present lack of infrastructure, there are numerous reported near-surface gold showings.

This area could constitute an untapped alluvial gold field of major dimensions.

Bolivian Precambrian

The Precambrian section in Bolivia is confined to the tropical plains of eastern Bolivia. It was prospected by the Jesuits during the Colonial period and there are numerous small workings on narrow veins and in stream beds.

It was not until recent years that serious consideration was given to this area when the British Geological Survey, BGS, completed a ten year mapping program of the 100,000 square mile exposure of this unit in Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando. The project was undertaken jointly with the Bolivian Geological Service, GEOBOL, and was finished in 1986.

The geology comprises a Proterozoic basement of granitic gneisses and granulites, with several schist belts and mid-Proterozoic mobile belts.

The most important types of mineralization encountered so far comprise the following:

- Gold bearing greenstone belts and alluvials which have been traced over 240 miles and which were worked by the Jesuits in the 18th century.
- A major layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion with copper, nickel, chromium and platinum group elements.
- Pegmatite fields with niobium, tantalum, beryl, muscovite and amethyst.
- Specialized tin-granites similar to those of Rondonia, Brazil.
- An alkaline carbonatite province.
- Banded iron and manganese formations.

Virtually no exploration has been undertaken to follow up on the BGS study or to delineate the economic potential, apart from gold exploration in the greenstones by a major national company, COMSUR.

COMSUR, utilizing modern exploration techniques, delineated a 12.5 mile length of iron formation with shear-zone related gold mineralization in the greenstones near San Ramon. Recent drilling by COMSUR has defined significant ore grade intersections.

Some 365 kilometers east of San Ramon, a high grade, copper-gold deposit in greenstone has been discovered. It is being explored by Billiton utilizing diamond drilling and reverse circulation.

The Precambrian is the least known of Bolivia's geological regions, but it is considered to have excellent potential.

Mineral Policy and Legislation

Bolivia's mineral sector relied almost exclusively on tin mining for decades. The collapse of the price of the tin in the mid 1980s emphasized the need for diversification. As a result, the Bolivian mineral policy is today one of completely open doors:

- Minerals belong to the state. Exploration and mining rights can be applied for and obtained through the Superintendent of Mines. For this there is no differentiation between the national and the foreigner, with the exception of the current 50 kilometer frontier zone where a national must own the concession.
- Bolivia recognizes that the rapid development of the mining sector is the shortest term solution to its economic recovery. It further recognizes that this can best be accomplished through private enterprise.
- The state-owned mining company Corporacion Minera de Bolivia, COMIBOL, was restructured by the past government as part of a plan to convert it into an efficient holding company. As such, it will seek partners to join with it in operation of its properties.
- The development of efficient mineral sector institutions and the development of data base information, including maps, air photos, geophysical data, etc.

The old mining code was originally designed for high grade, narrow vein mining. It has been modified to comply with modern day exploration and mining. The changes are several and the highlights follow:

- A provision to allow foreign nationals or companies to enter into working agreements with Bolivians within 50 kilometers of the border, commonly referred to as the frontier zone.
- To provide for a more exact system for the location of exploration concessions where no cadastral survey exists.
- A change in the tax law from a royalty system to a 30% tax on profits.
- An investment law has been enacted, not limited to the mining sector, which will be based on equal treatment for all investors. This is a general law designed to provide a healthy climate for investment.

Bolivia recognizes that to have one of the most attractive geological environments for mineral discovery in the world is not enough. It believes that the rules of the game must be clear cut and supported by the law. The thrust of all of the pending changes is to ensure that Bolivia maintains the "level playing field concept," whereby conditions for mining investment in Bolivia will have as favorable terms as any other country has to offer.

Institutional Framework

Since the mining industry has traditionally been one of the driving forces of the Bolivian economy, a strong institutional framework has developed.

The key government entities in the mineral sector are:

- THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALLURGY (MMM) is responsible for the development of the country's mineral policy and the functional guidance of all state bodies in this sector. This includes the Superintendency of Mines, which grants exploration and exploitation concessions.
- THE BOLIVIAN GEOLOGICAL SERVICE (GEOBOL) was created in 1965. Its basic functions are to prospect for and explore the mineral resources of Bolivia and to prepare geological maps of the country.
- THE INSTITUTE OF MINING-METALLURGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (IMM) is the state mining company. The company's current thrust is to become profitable and to act as a holding company for joint ventures with private investors.
- THE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FOR SALAR DE UYUNI RESOURCES (CIRESU) is responsible for analyzing ways to exploit the Salar de Uyuni resources. Among these are potassium and the world's largest lithium reserves.

The key private and non-government sector institutions are:

- THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDIUM MINERS represents the interests of private companies with specified minimum production levels.
- THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF MINING includes all of the private companies which do not qualify as medium-size miners.
- THE FEDERATION OF MINING COOPERATIVES is the channel through which mining cooperatives deal with the government. It also provides technical assistance to its members using the services of a professional staff.
- THE UNION OF BOLIVIAN MINE WORKERS (FSTMB) is the labor organization for all public and private sector mining workers in Bolivia.
- THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MINING COOPERATIVES OF BOLIVIA (Fedecomín) is the organization which regulates the mining cooperatives.

Economic Policy

Bolivia's contemporary economic history must be looked at before and after the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) of August 1985, which comprised laws and actions that transformed Bolivia from the most economically unstable country in the world, 1982 - 1985, into the most solid democratic economy in Latin America today, primed to undertake growth and development fueled by foreign investment.

The NEP has accomplished the following:

■ The budget deficit was brought down from over 20% of GNP in 1984 to virtually zero in 1986 and beyond. The simple measure of not spending more than the incoming funds made this possible.

■ Inflation was reduced from an annual rate of over 26,000% (one of the seven highest in the history of mankind) for the first semester of 1985, to the current annual rate of 8% for 1994, the lowest level in 17 years.

■ The official dollar exchange rate is the same as the "black market" rate today. This is in stark contrast with the hyperinflation heyday of 1985, when the Central bank sold US currency at the equivalent of 11 cents on the "street" dollar, bringing about extreme distortions and corruption. The Central Bank currently sells US\$ under a completely open auction system, and allows companies free convertibility and overseas remittance of funds.

■ Bolivia regained the confidence of the international financial community by repurchasing most of this outstanding commercial debt. This confidence resulted in Bolivia increasing its foreign reserves eight-fold in the last four years, which, in turn, has provided sufficient foreign currency to satisfy national import demands and efficiently manage foreign exchange rates.

■ All price controls for goods, services, foreign currency and wages were abolished. The market is the determining force behind the level of pricing that these attain.

■ COMIBOL, the national mining company, was restructured to curtail losses which exceeded US\$300 million per year during 1983 and 1984. As a result of this operation COMIBOL lost only US\$8.3 million in 1988.

■ The cumbersome tax system was simplified, doing away with over 500 regulations applicable in different instances. The current system is based on a simple Value-Added Tax of 13%, 2.5% on net Owner's Equity for non-mining concerns, 30% tax on profits system for mining companies and a small variable tax rate for houses, cars and others.

■ Regained the confidence of multilateral organizations like the IMF which gave Bolivia extended facility privileges, the 2nd country to receive this after Chile, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as of other countries. The net inflow of resources into Bolivia went from a negative US\$1,373 million for the 1982 - 1985 period, to a positive US\$2,000 most of which came in the form of long-term, low-interest loans.

■ After decreasing since the beginnings of this decade, real GNP grew 3 - 4% in each of the last two years.

The current government continues on this economic stability path and the president has clearly indicated that measures will be put in place to allow booming economic growth in the future.

This overview of Bolivia was prepared by MINTEC as a contribution to the country's economic development and is for the exclusive use of anyone who may be interested in investments in mining. The views expressed herein are those of the principals of MINTEC who wish to present a concise and unbiased picture of what the country has to offer in terms of mineral potential and investment.

MINTEC is a private consulting firm which offers full service to its clients from grass-roots exploration through production. MINTEC has made several significant mineral discoveries for its clients during the past two years which include five epithermal gold prospects.

BRANDYWINE PROJECT

A 100% interest in the Brandywine property was acquired by La Rock in 1992 from Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. subject to a royalty equal to the greater of 0.5% of net smelter returns or \$50,000 payable on each anniversary of the date of commercial production.

The property is located about 100 km. north of Vancouver. It is easily accessible, approximately 4km. off B.C. Highway 99. Rail service and power are also readily available. The Provincial Government is aware of the planned development and has reacted positively. The land holding consists of 18 located mineral claims plus a mining lease covering an additional 6 located mineral claims. The total area is 3,575 hectares.

Initial staking dates to 1962 and since then several mineralized showings have been discovered. In 1977 a 150tpd mill was built on the property and for a short-time processed ore from areas of the property known as the Silver Tunnel and Main Showing. A total of 3,950 tons was mined at the following average grades:

Gold oz/T	Silver oz/T	Lead %/T	Zinc %/T
0.45	70.61	6.08	8.90

From 1978 to 1988 various companies conducted limited amounts of drilling and geochemical surveys. La Rock began drilling in 1992. The discovery hole (DP93-4) in the Dave's Pond Zone of the property returned 0.22 ozs. of gold per ton over 72 feet. During 1992 - 1994 a total of 22,000 feet was drilled. In February the 1995 program was begun with an additional 4,000 feet planned. Drill core from all is available for inspection.

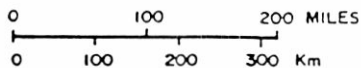
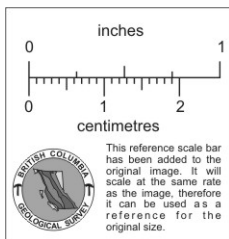
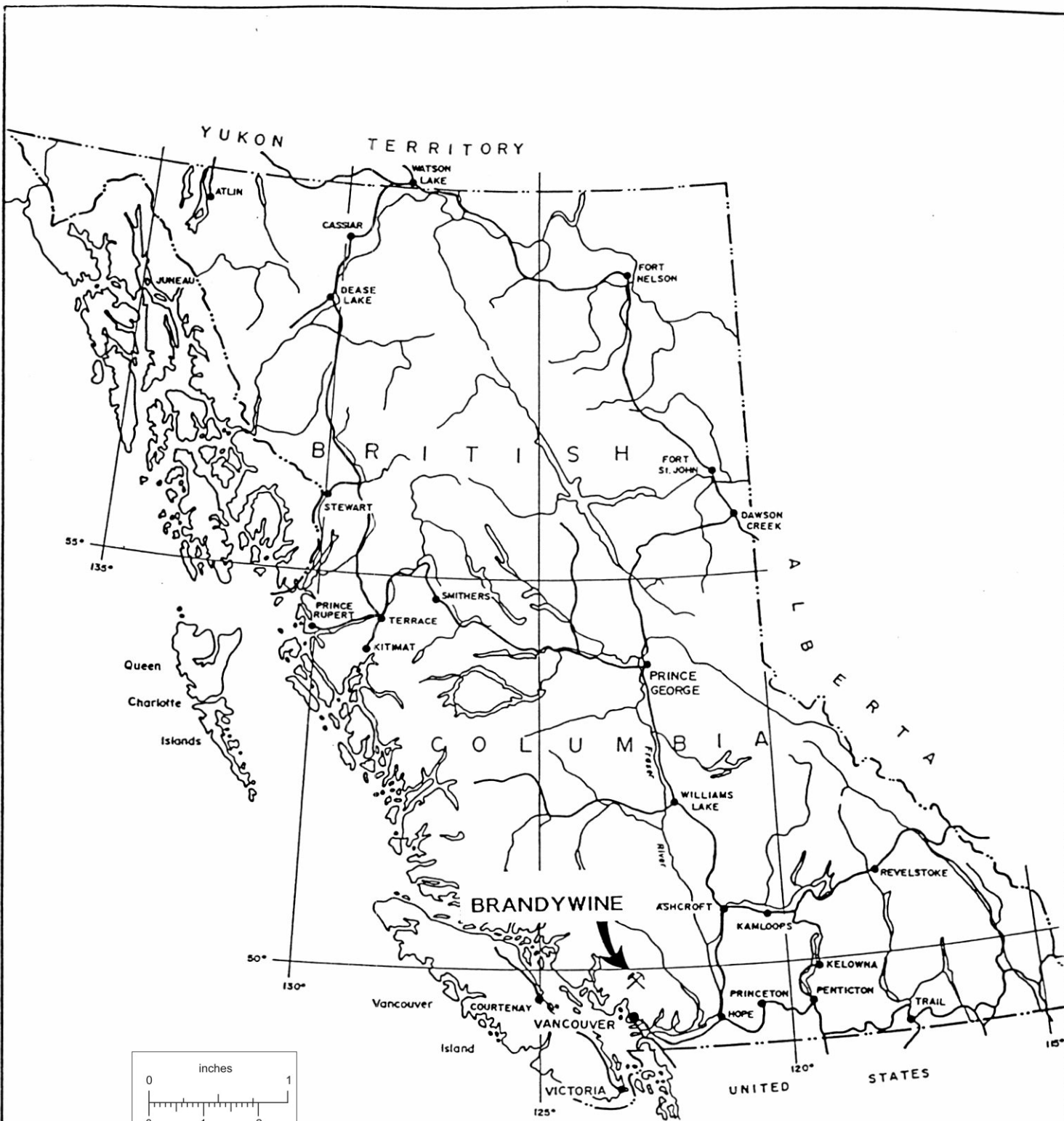
Recent drilling has been extremely encouraging. The first four holes in 1995 were drilled on angles (see attached plan); holes 5 - 19 are all vertical. Weighted average gold values include: DP95-5, 0.64 oz/ton over 30 feet; DP95-6, 0.85 oz/ton over 102 feet; and DP95-12, 5 foot intersections of 2.39 oz/ton at 28 feet depth, 2.25 oz/ton at 133 feet and 2.23 oz/ton at 233 feet; and DP95-13 has an intersection of 2.35 oz/ton over 10 feet 18 feet from the surface and an average of 1.35 oz/ton over a 35 foot width. The press releases announcing these assay results are attached.

The first geological cross-sections have just been completed. These indicate possible gold reserves in the two hundred thousand ounce range in the Dave's Pond Zone.

The Dave's Pond Zone is open in all directions, and it is now projected that additional, similar sized pods, will be discovered on the property.

Based on these results La Rock proposes to:

- (1) Develop a geological model based on the drilling and past production data to date;
- (2) Develop an underground exploration program with an adit to access the identified ore reserves; and
- (3) Continue the surface drilling program on other potential gold targets on the property.



PROPERTY LOCATION PLAN
BRANDYWINE PROPERTY

FOX GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE		N.T.S.	Dwg. No.
			1

BRANDYWINE PRELIMINARY PROFORMA

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTAL
PRODUCTION DAYS		325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	
PROD. RATE (TONS PER DAY)		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
OPER. COSTS CDN\$/TON		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
MILL GRADE AU(OZS./TON)		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
AG(OZS./TON)		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
MILL RECOVERY %		90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
YRLY PROD. AU(THOUS. OZS.)		43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	439
AG(THOUS. OZS.)		439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	4,390
METAL PRICE/OZ AU - US\$		385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	
AG - US\$		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
EXCHANGE RATE US\$/CDN\$		0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	
GROSS REVENUE (CDN\$ - MILLION)		26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	264.5
S/R DEDUCTION		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.4
ROYALTY		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.9
OPER. COSTS		<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>97.5</u>
OPER. PROFIT		12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	126.6
DEPRECIATION/DEPLETION		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0
TAXES		<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>41.5</u>
NET PROFIT		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	77.1
CASH GENERATED		8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	87.1
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	10.0											10.0
WORKING CAPITAL		<u>2.4</u>										<u>-2.4</u> <u>0.0</u>
NET CASH FLOW	- 10.0	6.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	2.4 77.1
10 YEAR LIFE												
NET PRESENT VALUE		10% DISCOUNT RATE	=	\$38 MILLION CDN								
		15% DISCOUNT RATE	=	\$28 MILLION CDN								
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN		75%										
5 YEAR LIFE												
NET PRESENT VALUE		10% DISCOUNT RATE	=	\$17 MILLION CDN								
		15% DISCOUNT RATE	=	\$14 MILLION CDN								
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN		71%										
CASH COSTS (US \$/OZ)		188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	

1. BASED ON ESTIMATES MADE BY LA ROCK WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF DETAILED MINERAL RESERVE CALCULATIONS OR COST ESTIMATES.



LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

1458 - 409 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1T2

US 12g3 - 2(b) No. 82-1496
Standard and Poor's Listed
VSE Symbol - LAR
June 16, 1995

TEL: (604) 687-4150
FAX: (604) 687-4155

GOLD RESERVES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

La Rock Mining Corporation is pleased to announce excellent gold assay results from Hole DP95-13. This hole is located 50 feet west of Hole 95-12, on La Rock's Brandywine gold property, 30 miles north of Squamish, B.C.

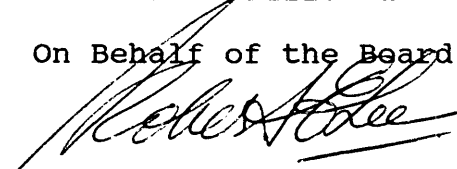
Fire assay results from Acme Analytical laboratories are as follows:

<u>DP95-13</u> <u>INTERVAL</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>OZ. GOLD PER TON (UNCUT)</u>
18' - 28'	10 feet	2.355 oz. gold/ton
28' - 33'	5 feet	0.394
33' - 38'	5 feet	1.328
38' - 43'	5 feet	0.967
43' - 48'	5 feet	1.554
48' - 53'	5 feet	0.502
98' - 103'	5 feet	0.049 oz. gold/ton
103' - 108'	5 feet	0.513
108' - 113'	5 feet	0.684
113' - 118'	5 feet	0.006
118' - 123'	5 feet	0.007
123' - 128'	5 feet	1.001
128' - 133'	5 feet	0.092
133' - 138'	5 feet	0.016

Hole 95-14, located 110 feet northwest of Hole 95-13, has been completed and sent for assay.

All holes drilled at -90 . Drilling continues.

On Behalf of the Board


Dr. Robert E. Lee
President

NOTE: for further information and map of drill hole locations, please contact SAM WINROB - 687-4150 or ROBERT A. YOUNG - 682-5123.

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS NOT REVIEWED AND DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS RELEASE.



LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

US 12q3 - No. 82-1496
Standard and Poor's Listed
VSE Symbol - LAR
June 5, 1995

1458 - 409 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1T2

TEL: (604) 687-4150
FAX: (604) 687-4155

BRANDYWINE UPDATE

La Rock Mining Corporation is pleased to announce excellent gold values from Hole DP95-12, increasing gold reserves on its Brandywine gold property, 30 miles north of Squamish, B.C. DP95-12 has been drilled 75 feet west of Hole 95-5 and approximately 100 feet northwest of Hole 95-6. Assay results from Acme Analytical Laboratories (fire assays).

<u>DP95-12 INTERVAL</u>	<u>OZ. GOLD/TON (uncut)</u>
23'- 28'	.08 0.015 oz. gold/ton
28'- 33'	11.97 2.393
33'- 38' 25'	1.26 0.239
38'- 43'	1.40 0.280
43'- 48'	.14 0.028
73'- 78'	0.143 oz. gold/ton
88'- 90.5'	.1 0.020
90.5'- 93' 20'	1.820
128'- 133'	0.002 oz. gold/ton
133'- 138' 15'	2.248
138'- 143'	0.002
153'- 158' }	0.153 oz. gold/ton
158'- 163' }	.08 0.015
178'- 183' }	.23 0.046
183'- 188' }	.55 0.111
188'- 193' } 40'	.29 0.058
228'- 233'	0.001 oz. gold/ton
233'- 238'	11.17 2.234
238'- 240.5' 15'	1.671
240.5'- 243'	0.003
333'- 338'	0.803 oz. gold/ton
348'- 353' 20'	0.102

DP95-13 has been completed, 40 feet west of Hole 95-12, and been sent for assay. All holes are drilled at -90°. Drilling continues.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD


ROBERT E. LEE
PRESIDENT

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS NOT REVIEWED AND DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS RELEASE.



LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

US 12g3 - No. 82-1496
Standard and Poor's Listed
VSE Symbol - LAR
May 29, 1995.

1458 - 409 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1T2

TEL: (604) 687-4150
FAX: (604) 687-4155

DRILLING EXPANDS RESERVES

La Rock continues to expand the mineralized structure on its Brandywine gold property, 60 kms. north of Squamish, B.C. The Company is pleased to announce suprisingly good values obtained from holes DP95-7,8,9,10 and 11, all drilled outside the high grade geological model, introduced by Wilson Gewargis, the Company's independent geological consultant. This drilling has intercepted interesting value "feeder" zones, with the following results:

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>INTERVAL</u>	<u>OZ. GOLD/TON</u>
DP95-7	173' - 178'	0.202
DP95-8	198' - 203'	0.223
DP95-9	23' - 33'	0.026
	28' - 78'	0.011
	163' - 168'	0.010
	222' - 228'	0.013
DP95-10	98' - 103'	0.106
	113' - 118'	0.190
	123' - 128'	0.080
	138' - 143'	0.014
	188' - 193'	0.062
DP95-11	260' - 263'	0.410

All holes drilled at -90°. The zone now has a strike length of over 350 feet, over 150 feet width and a depth in excess of 275 feet of gold bearing structure. The zone is open in all directions.

Excellent values from DP95-5 and DP95-6 were previously announced by the media in late March and April, 1995.

Drilling continues.

On Behalf of the Board
La Rock Mining Corporation


Martial H. Levasseur
Field Manager

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS NOT REVIEWED AND DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS RELEASE.



LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

US 12g3 - 2(b) No. 82-1496
Standard and Poor's Listed
VSE Symbol - LAR
April 11, 1995

1458 - 409 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1T2

TEL: (604) 687-4150
FAX: (604) 687-4155

WIDTH AND VALUES INCREASED ON BRANDYWINE GOLD PROJECT

LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION is pleased to announce further good gold assay results from Hole DP95-6. Values obtained from additional assay results have increased the mineralized zone.

<u>INTERVAL</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>OZ. GOLD/TON</u>
66' - 71'	5 ft.	1.851 oz gold/ton
71' - 76'	5 ft.	1.293 oz gold/ton
76' - 81'	5 ft.	0.302 oz gold/ton
81' - 88'	7 ft.	0.008 oz gold/ton
88' - 93'	5 ft.	0.010 oz gold/ton
93' - 98'	5 ft.	1.000 oz gold/ton
98' - 103'	5 ft.	1.429 oz gold/ton
103' - 108'	5 ft.	1.350 oz gold/ton
108' - 113'	5 ft.	0.342 oz gold/ton
113' - 118'	5 ft.	0.400 oz gold/ton
118' - 123'	5 ft.	3.558 oz gold/ton
123' - 128'	5 ft.	0.482 oz gold/ton
128' - 133'	5 ft.	1.818 oz gold/ton
133' - 138'	5 ft.	0.109 oz gold/ton
138' - 143'	5 ft.	0.001 oz gold/ton
143' - 148'	5 ft.	0.002 oz gold/ton
148' - 153'	5 ft.	0.051 oz gold/ton
153' - 158'	5 ft.	0.047 oz gold/ton
158' - 163'	5 ft.	1.248 oz gold/ton
163' - 168'	5 ft.	0.034 oz gold/ton

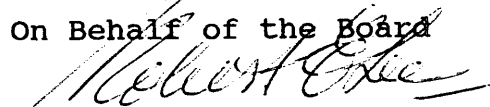
Significant length of 102 ft. weighted average uncut grade = 0.853 oz gold/ton

210' - 215' 5 ft. 0.762 oz gold/ton
215' - 219' 4 ft. 0.074 oz gold/ton

9 ft. weighted average, uncut grade = 0.408 oz gold/ton.

Drilling continues to expand reserves and values.
Holes DP95-7 and DP95-8 core is logged, being split and will be sent for assay shortly.

On Behalf of the Board


Dr. Robert E. Lee
President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.



LA ROCK MINING CORPORATION

US 12g3 - 2(b) No. 82-1496
Standard and Poors Listed
VSE Symbol - LAR
March 21, 1995.

1458 - 409 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1T2

TEL: (604) 687-4150
FAX: (604) 687-4155

DAVE'S POND, BRANDYWINE PROPERTY

The Board of Directors are pleased to announce the drilling results from the Brandywine Property, 30 miles north of Squamish, B.C. and 2 miles west of Highway 99 (SEA TO SKI HIGHWAY), of DP95-5. This hole intersected good gold values.

At 103 ft. to 133 ft., a 30 ft. weighted average = 0.64 oz. gold/T

Within this 30 foot section are the following :

<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>OUNCES GOLD PER TON</u>
103 to 108	5 ft.	1.159 oz. gold/T
108 to 118	10 ft.	0.025 oz. gold/T
118 to 129	11 ft.	1.184 oz. gold/T
129 to 133	4 ft.	0.031 oz. gold/T

At 203 ft. to 213 ft., a 10 foot weighted average = 0.24 oz. gold/T

Hole DP95 - 5 was drilled 200 feet south-east of DP93-4, "The Discovery Hole", where a 72 ft. weighted average of 0.22 oz. gold/T was intercepted with some sections of 0.50 oz. gold/T and 2.24 oz. gold/T.

Hole DP95 - 6 has been drilled 50 ft. south-east of DP95 - 5. Hole DP95 - 6 has now been completed and assay results should be available late next week.

Holes DP95 - 1 to 4 intercepted interesting mineralization, which ran 0.025 oz. gold/T, 0.03 oz. gold/T and 0.075 oz. gold/T. It appears that these four holes have been drilled too far to the north-west and over shot the mineralized zone.

On Behalf of the Board

Martial H. Levasseur
Exploration Manager

FIRE/METALLIC ASSAY RESULTS - 1993.

DAVE'S POND (DP)/MAIN SHOWING (MS):

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>FOOTAGE</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>AVERAGE OZ. GOLD/TON</u>
DP93-4	182-256	74 ft.	0.222 oz gold/Ton
	(including	10 ft.	0.60 oz gold/Ton)
	and	74 ft.	0.55 oz silver/Ton
DP93-5	128-153	25 ft.	0.046 oz gold/Ton
	(including	5 ft.	0.125 oz gold/Ton)
	128-153	25 ft.	4.31 oz silver/Ton
DP93-6	188-233	45 ft.	0.143 oz gold/Ton
	(including	10 ft.	0.220 oz gold/Ton
	and	10 ft.	0.380 oz gold/Ton)
	195-205	10 ft.	4.19 oz silver/Ton
DP93-7	78-143	65 ft.	0.063 oz gold/Ton
	(including	5 ft.	0.146 oz gold/Ton
	123-135	12 ft.	1.73 oz silver/Ton
DP93-8	258-283	25 ft.	0.08 oz gold/Ton
	(including	5 ft.	0.150 oz gold/Ton)
	118-123	5 ft.	0.167 oz gold/Ton
	308-313	5 ft.	0.100 oz gold/Ton
	341-346	5 ft.	0.182 oz gold/Ton
	308-313	5 ft.	2.14 oz silver/Ton
DP93-9	103-143	40 ft.	0.347 oz gold/Ton
	(including	5 ft.	2.469 oz gold/Ton)
	103-113	10 ft.	3.02 oz silver/Ton
	143-148	5 ft.	4.86 oz silver/Ton
DP93-16	143-189	46 ft.	0.110 oz gold/Ton
	(including	8 ft.	0.451 oz gold/Ton)
MS93-1	155-175	20 ft.	22 oz silver/Ton
MS93-9	118-128	10 ft.	12 oz silver/Ton
MS93-6	56- 61	5 ft.	0.167 oz gold/Ton

All these MS Holes have significant base metal values.

The expansion of La Rock's drilling program will continue throughout the Winter months. Step out holes to prove the continuity of the mineralized gold sericite schist alteration zone between Dave's Pond and Main Showing, over 800 feet apart, will be drilled.

A second drill is now being moved onto the property to test the volcanogenic massive sulfide zinc/gold showing approximately 6,000 feet east of Dave's Pond gold sericite schist alteration zone.

BRANDYWINE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

MAY - OCTOBER 1995 (5 Months)

4000 ft. NQ D.D @ \$20/foot	= \$	80,000
Assays @ \$4/foot	= \$	16,000
Geologist (\$6500x5)	= \$	32,500
Mining Consultants		
Geologist Helper, Core Splitter (\$5,000x5)	= \$	25,000
Equipment Rental, Cat, Camp	= \$	25,000
Saws, Blades	= \$	1,000
Utilities, Food (\$350x5)	= \$	1,750
Underground Permits	= \$	10,000
Bond, Underground	= \$	10,000
Surveying, Assembly Points	= \$	3,000
Geological Model Interpretation	= \$	7,500
Adit 1,000 feet @ \$		
Drifting, Cross-Cutting \$400 feet	= \$	400,000
Equipment Rentals (Underground)	= \$	5,000
Supervisor, Consultants (6,500x5)	= \$	32,500
Assaying (Underground)	= \$	15,000
Preparation for Adit		
Stockpile, Road Construction	= \$	10,000
Prefeasability Study 100 tons	= \$	150,000
Office Overhead (6,000x5) P.R.	= \$	30,000
Rental (\$1,000x5)	= \$	5,000
Staff (2 @ \$4,000x5)	= \$	20,000
Management/ Consultation (\$5,000x5)	= \$	25,000
+ Expenses (\$10,000x5)	= \$	50,000
Legal (V.S.E) + Contracts	= \$	15,000
Accounting	= \$	5,000
Contingency Fee	= \$	50,000

TOTAL FINANCING>

= \$1,024,250

BRANDYWINE PROPERTY



The Dave's Pond Zone is located on a flat bench at approximately 2800 feet elevation.

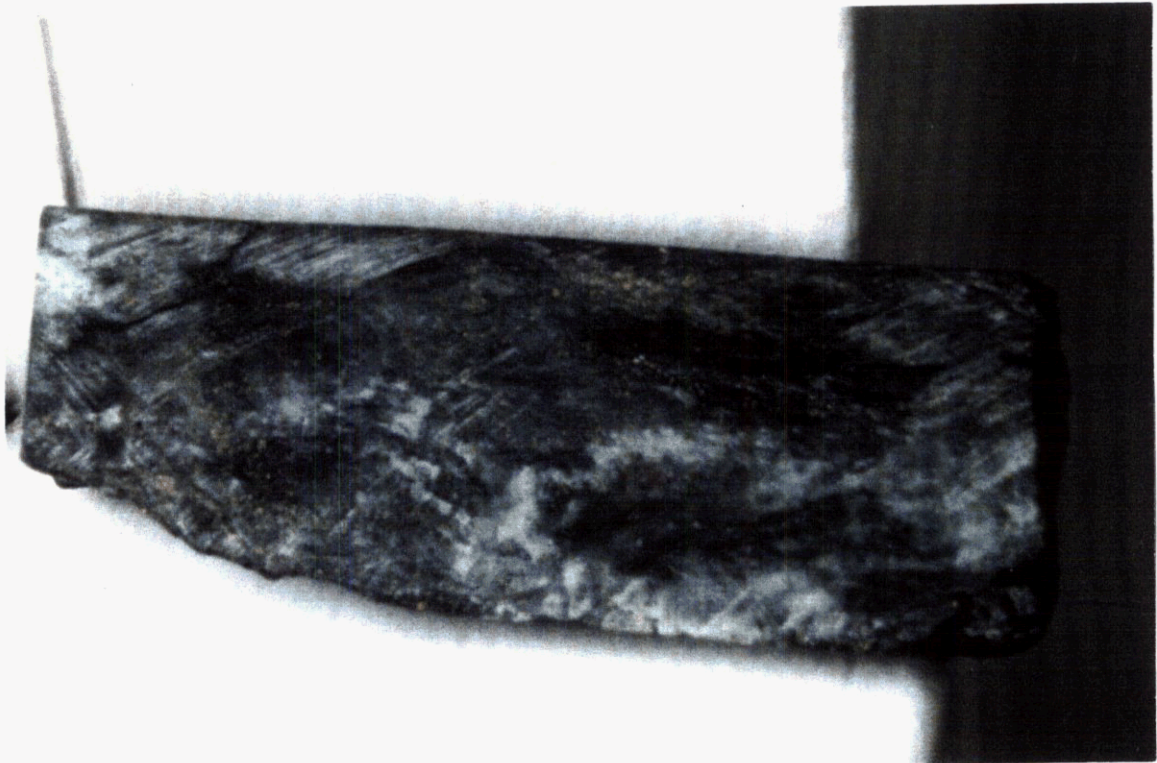


1995 Dave's Pond (DP95) drill holes: 8 on the left and 6, 7 and 9 on the right.

BRANDYWINE PROPERTY



La Rock's Brandywine camp at McGuire, B.C. 4 kilometers east of the property.



Core sample with visible gold from hole DP95-12 at 239 feet.