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SKYLINE

INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION

BRONSON SLOPE

1986-1987

International Skyline Gold Corporation has steadily increased mineral resources on the Bronson Slope property through its recent exploration program on the gold-copper porphyry deposit. The Company expects to define a 112 million ton ore reserve in 1995 that contains at least 2.4 million ounces of gold, 334 million pounds of copper, 13.4 million ounces of silver and 16.0 million pounds of molybdenum. A production decision for the operation of an open cut mine and mill on the Bronson Slope property could be made in 1996.

**** IDEAS WERE GENERATED ****
THEORIES WERE CONFIRMED

The discovery of at least 2.4 million ounces of gold, 334 million pounds of copper, 13.4 million ounces of silver and 16.0 million pounds of molybdenum contained in a 112 million ton mineral resource of the Bronson Slope deposit makes it the newest large porphyry deposit in British Columbia.

International Skyline was the first company to seriously explore the potential of the large porphyry deposit at the Bronson Slope property. Most past exploration in the area was searching for narrow, high grade Johnny Mountain and Snip-type vein deposits.

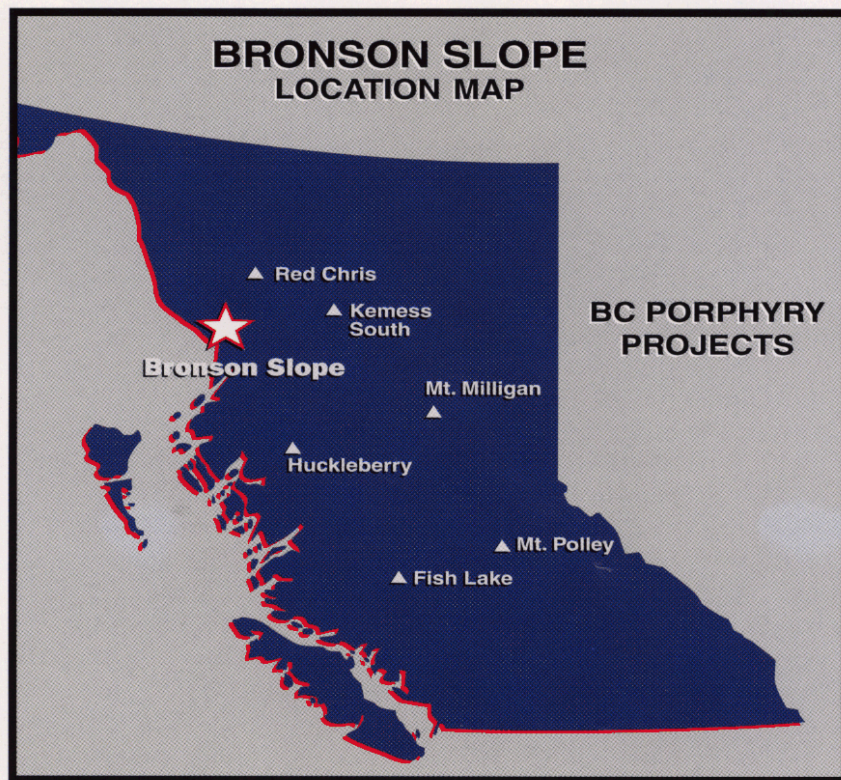
The presence of a large gold-copper porphyry deposit was confirmed by drilling in 1993 and a high grade zone within the porphyry was outlined by subsequent drilling. The total resource continued to increase as a result of additional drilling of the high grade zone in 1994.

The current indicated mineral resource of the Bronson Slope deposit is contained in 112 million tons of material grading 0.021 ounces per ton gold, 0.15% copper, 0.119 ounces per ton silver and 0.007% molybdenum.

This deposit includes a potentially mineable higher grade zone of 40 million tons between surface at the 625 metre elevation and the 390 metre elevation. This near surface zone contains approximately 880,000 ounces of gold, 186 million pounds of copper, 6.6 million ounces of silver and 4.3 million pounds of molybdenum.

An additional 134 million ton low grade mineral resource increases the existing contained gold, copper, silver and molybdenum content.

The low grade mineral resource component is estimated to contain 1.0 million ounces of gold, 263 million pounds of copper, 6.3 million ounces of silver and 31.0 million pounds of molybdenum. The total mineable resource may be increased as a result of additional drilling on the large low grade resource located within the deposit or by selective mining and blending of low grade ore with higher grade material.



A further 220 million tons of undefined material also occur within the deposit and, when drilled, is expected to increase the total mineral resource.

The economically significant mineralization in the Bronson Slope deposit occurs in the distinctive potassic alteration zone that overprints four geological units.

The intrusion of the Red Bluff tabular body into the sedimentary host rocks was responsible for the large scale circulation of mineral-bearing hydrothermal solutions that resulted in the potassic alteration and deposition of minerals at Bronson Slope.

An intense network of small brittle cracks formed along the flanks of the intrusion and became the channelways for the hydrothermal solutions. The minerals were deposited in the cracks and formed a group of mineralized veins and/or stockworks within the sedimentary rocks, the quartz-magnetite-hematite zone, the intermediate transition zone and the porphyry intrusive itself. The geological units are characterized by an overprinting of potassic alteration.

A preliminary economic study of the Bronson Slope property indicates it has the potential to become a major new gold-copper producer in British Columbia

The study estimates that the gross contained metal value has a weighted average of \$16.52 per ton. For a company with 2.4 million ounces of gold in its mineral inventory, Skyline has a low market capitalization of only \$6.7 million or \$2.85 per ounce of gold as at December 31, 1994.



BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD-COPPER PORPHYRY DEPOSITS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

	Bronson	Casino	Fish Lake	Huckleberry	Kemess	Mt. Milligan	Mt. Polley
Resource							
Million metric tonnes	101.9	119.3	675.0	91.2	200.0	400.0	254.0
Grade							
Gold g/mt	0.721	0.480	0.434	0.064	0.629	0.480	0.343
Copper %	0.149	0.271	0.236	0.517	0.224	0.2	0.26
Silver g/mt	4.10	-	-	2.78	-	-	-
Molybdenum %	0.007	0.025	-	0.014	-	-	-
Mineral Inventory & Recovery							
Gold - M oz [Recovery %]	2.4 [79]	1.8 [75]	9.4 [74]	0.2 [52]	4.0 [74]	6.2 [71]	2.8 [81]
Copper - M lbs [Recovery %]	334.7 [86]	712.8 [85]	3512.0 [87]	1039.5 [94]	987.7 [79]	1763.7 [83]	1455.9 [77]
Silver - M oz [Recovery %]	13.4 [70]	-	-	8.2 [78]	-	-	-
Molybdenum - M lbs [Recovery %]	15.7 -	65.8 [80]	-	28.1 [50]	-	-	-
Financial Analysis							
Market Capitalization M \$	6.7	37.1	163.0	12.1	100.1	263.0	59.1
Market Cap./Contained Gold \$/oz	2.85	20.13	17.30	64.43	24.75	42.63	21.10
Market Cap./Contained Copper \$/lb	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.15	0.04
Gross Contained Metal Value \$/mt	18.21	18.89	14.79	19.60	17.62	14.39	14.07

Notes

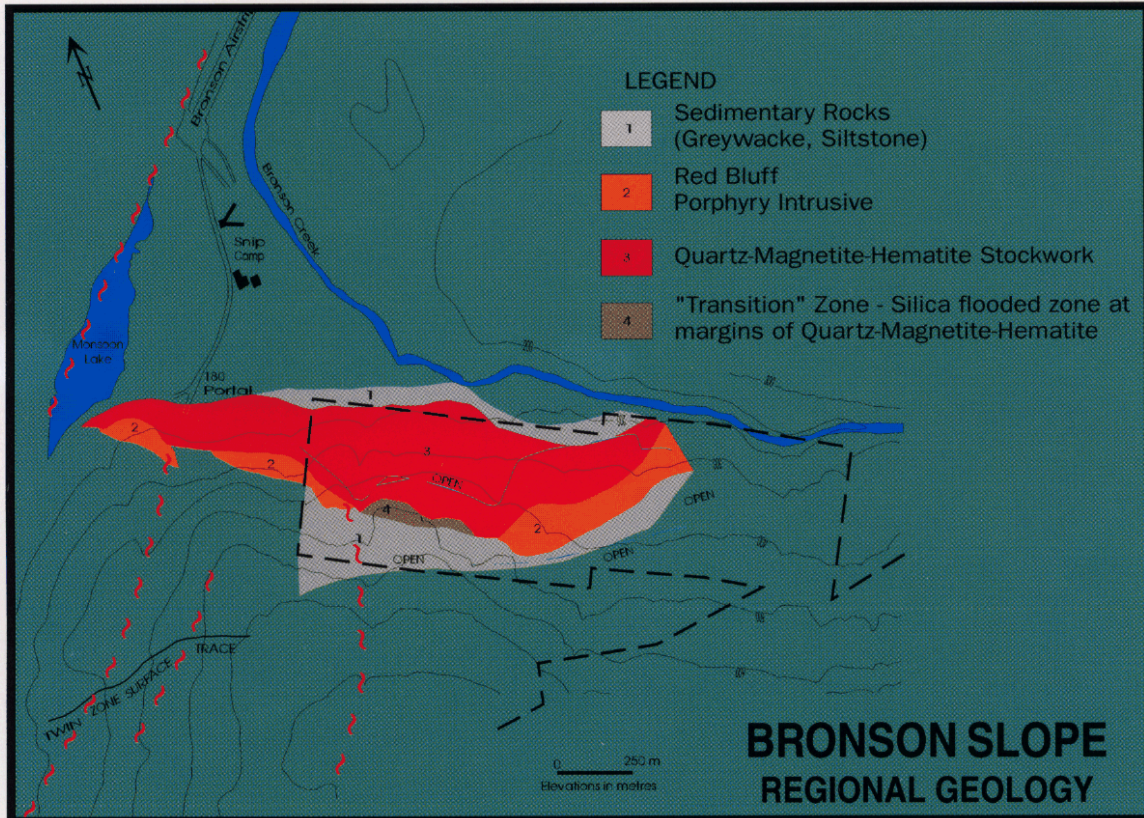
- Dollar values in Canadian funds: Cdn \$1.00 = U.S. \$0.75.
- Market Capitalization as at December 31, 1994.
- Gross Contained Metal Value based on: Gold at U.S. \$385/oz, Copper at U.S. \$1.10/lb, Silver at U.S. \$5.00/oz, Molybdenum at U.S. \$3.00/lb.
- Information derived from corporate literature and government reports.

Regional geology indicates that mineralization at the Bronson Slope deposit and the Snip orebody, the largest low cost gold producer in British Columbia, originated from the same high grade mineral-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

The geological relationships and characteristics suggest that the Red Bluff intrusion is a potential fluid source for mineralization at both the Bronson Slope deposit and the Snip orebody. The intrusion is elongated parallel to the Snip orebody which is located 500 metres to the west.

Snip is a high grade orebody which contains over 1.0 million ounces of gold in approximately 950,000 tons of ore.

The deposit formed as the mineral-bearing fluids circulated through a large shear zone and the orebody deposited as a vein. The same fluid also circulated at Bronson Slope, however, the size of the conduit differed. At Bronson Slope, the high grade fluid formed a network of widespread mineralized veins rather than one large vein.



Location and Regional Access

The Bronson Slope gold-copper porphyry deposit is located within the metallogenetically important Stewart-Iskut River area of northwestern British Columbia. The property is located in the Iskut River Valley, approximately 110 kilometres northwest of Stewart. It is approximately 500 metres east of the Cominco/Homestake Snip orebody and is 30 kilometres west of the Prime/Homestake Eskay Creek deposit.

Current access is by air to the Bronson airstrip. The nearest road traverses the Iskut River Valley from Bob Quinn on the Cassiar-Stewart highway to the Eskay Creek deposit. International Skyline plans to make an application for a special use permit for road access on completion of the proposed drilling program. A 30 kilometre road from Bronson Slope to Eskay Creek has been subjected to a review and appears to be feasible.

The cost is estimated to be between \$4.6 million and \$6 million and can be constructed in one season.

Another option is a proposal from the State of Alaska which invites the Company to apply for up to U.S. \$22 million in road construction funding to develop road access to an existing power utility and marine facility on the Bradfield Canal which is 68 kilometres west of Bronson Slope.

Power costs are being investigated in a preliminary report on three power options. The study will assess high efficiency diesel systems, accessing Alaska hydro power located on the Bradfield Canal and possible run of river hydro sources near Bronson Slope.

•• TARGETS ARE ESTABLISHED ••

Angled drilling is intersecting mineralized veins and further drilling is expected to define a mineable ore reserve that contains at least 2.4 million ounces of gold, 334 million pounds of copper, 13.4 million ounces of silver and 16.0 million pounds of molybdenum.

The near surface high grade zone at Bronson Slope was discovered when International Skyline changed the direction of the drill holes from near vertical to diagonal. By changing the dip of the holes, drilling intersected vein stockwork structures subparallel to the high grade Snip vein and indicated that high grade gold values were found in association with high grade copper values.

By defining the target direction, International Skyline expects to hit additional mineralized vein structures which will prove that significant gold and copper reserves exist throughout the deposit.

The primary objective of the proposed drilling and preliminary feasibility study is to define a mineable ore reserve at Bronson Slope by confirming the grade and tonnage of the current indicated resource.

•• GOALS ARE OUTLINED ••

A high grade starter pit is planned for fast capital payback.

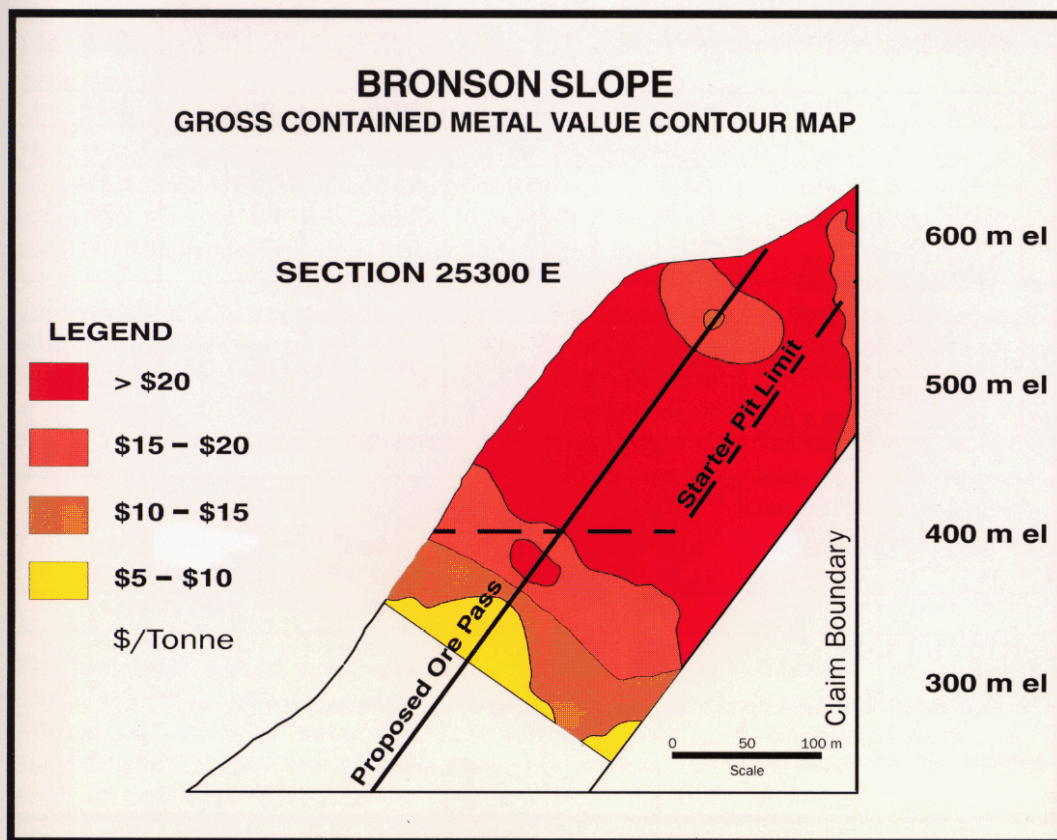
The initial open cut has been designed to extract the near surface, high grade mineralization at Bronson Slope. About 517,000 ounces of gold, 113 million pounds of copper, 2.2 million ounces of silver and 3.3 million pounds of molybdenum are expected to be mined during the first five years of operation.

This preliminary 22 million ton starter pit averages 0.023 ounces per ton gold, 0.25% copper, 0.10 ounces per ton silver and 0.007% molybdenum. A feasibility study to determine the ultimate mine plan will start once the proposed drilling program and preliminary feasibility study define a mineable ore reserve.

Low cost open cut mining will be suitable to the orientation of the Bronson Slope deposit.

The high grade mineral zone is partially exposed on the steep slope of Red Bluff and extends below surface as a steeply dipping body on the periphery of the Red Bluff intrusive. Fortunately, a large portion of the intrusive has been eroded leaving the near surface deposit in a favourable position for instant access to the mineralized zone.

Horizontal layers of ore will be removed from the side of the mountain, bench by bench, using conventional open pit equipment.



Mining costs will be low due to minimal overburden and overlying waste removal along with mining innovations such as in-pit ore passes and gravity conveyor belts to move the ore to the valley bottom.

Conventional flotation processing will produce a gold-copper concentrate in a 13,200 ton per day mill.

A recovery of 79% of the contained gold, 86% of the contained copper and 70% of the contained silver is indicated by preliminary metallurgical results. Recovery data for molybdenum is not available. Large bulk samples are required for further testing.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Christopher M. Turek, P. Eng.,
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Capitalization as at October 31, 1994
Shares Issued: 17,786,541

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KPMG Peat Marwick Thorne
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Bankers

Royal Bank of Canada
Main Branch, Vancouver, B.C.

Listings

Toronto Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Trading Symbol: ISC
U.S. Sec. Exemption 12g3-2(b) No.:82-1449