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**A REPORT ON THE GOLD STAR PROPERTY
WHITEMAN CREEK, VERNON AREA
VERNON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
82L 4E, 5E**

**FOR
DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.
1540 -750 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T8**

**BY
HAROLD M. JONES, P.ENG
1818-701 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7Y 1C6**

OCTOBER 30, 1996

**HAROLD M. JONES, P. Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

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SUMMARY

The Gold Star property, totalling 82 units, is located in the Vernon Mining Division of Southwestern British Columbia approximately 30 kilometres west of Vernon. It is accessible by a paved provincial road and gravel logging roads.

The general area and property are underlain by a thick sequence of Eocene volcanic flows and pyroclastics capped at the higher elevations by Tertiary basalt flows. These rocks are similar to Eocene rocks within Tertiary basins located throughout the Okanagan area. A monzonite / syemite stock centered in Whiteman Creek Canyon post-dates the Eocene volcanic sequence.

Interest in the Gold Star property was generated by the discovery of gold bearing shears on the Brett property, which adjoins the Gold Star property to the east. Two well developed, sub-parallel, gold-bearing shears were located on the property, which after extensive drilling and underground test work were determined to have significant gold mineralization in at least two zones. The Bonanza zone was estimated to contain 11,975 tonnes grading 39.12 g/t gold and the North Extension zone 16,333 to 18,149 tonnes grading 16.01 g/t gold. Small tonnages of high grade have been shipped to a mill and also Cominco's smelter.

Considerable exploration was conducted on the Gold Star 1 claim, located immediately west of the Brett property. The extension of the Main Brett shear zone is thought to pass through the northeastern part of this claim. Geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys, trenching and reverse circulation and diamond drilling were conducted on the Gold Star 1 claim between 1983-88 and in 1994. While surface geology was similar to that at the Brett property, and numerous sub-parallel shears and dykes were present, most soil and rock samples were very low in gold. Some drill holes intersected intense clay-

silica-pyrite alteration but, except for one 3 metre intersection which assayed 2.15 g/t gold, all assays were very low.

In all of the previous exploration, no work was conducted on the search for the northern extension of the Main Brett shear zone. In 1996 additional claims were staked (62 units) and reconnaissance exploration conducted. A small grid was soil and biogeochemically sampled to test for the extension of the above shear. Assays returned weakly elevated gold and high anomalous barium in soils and biogeochemical samples returned highly anomalous arsenic values. These results were interpreted as possibly reflecting the mineralized shear, but, in the case of gold, was weak due to the probably depth to the favourable horizon. The mineralized horizon on the Brett property was between 1,200 - 1,320 metres as compared to the recently sampled area at approximately 1,450 - 1,510 metres elevation.

Reconnaissance exploration on the Gold Star property confirmed that all claims are underlain by Eocene volcanic rocks, some of which are the same horizons as at the Brett property while others are higher in the volcanic pile.

It was concluded that there is a high probability that the Brett shears extend on to the Gold Star property and this area should be tested by a limited reverse circulation drill program costing \$69,000, and that additional reconnaissance geology and rock and soil sampling should be conducted over the rest of the property at a cost of \$36,000. The above works constitutes Stage I. Stage II, contingent on Stage I, includes diamond and reverse circulation and is estimated to cost \$356,000.

INTRODUCTION

This report on the Gold Star property was prepared at the request of the President of Doublestar Resources Ltd. It was compiled following an examination of the property on October 5, 1996 accompanied by M. Morrison, geologist, who staked the claims and conducted most of the recent exploration on the property.

The purpose of the report was to review all of the available data on the claims and recommend additional work, if warranted.

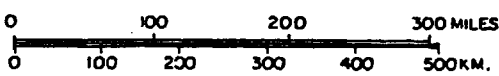
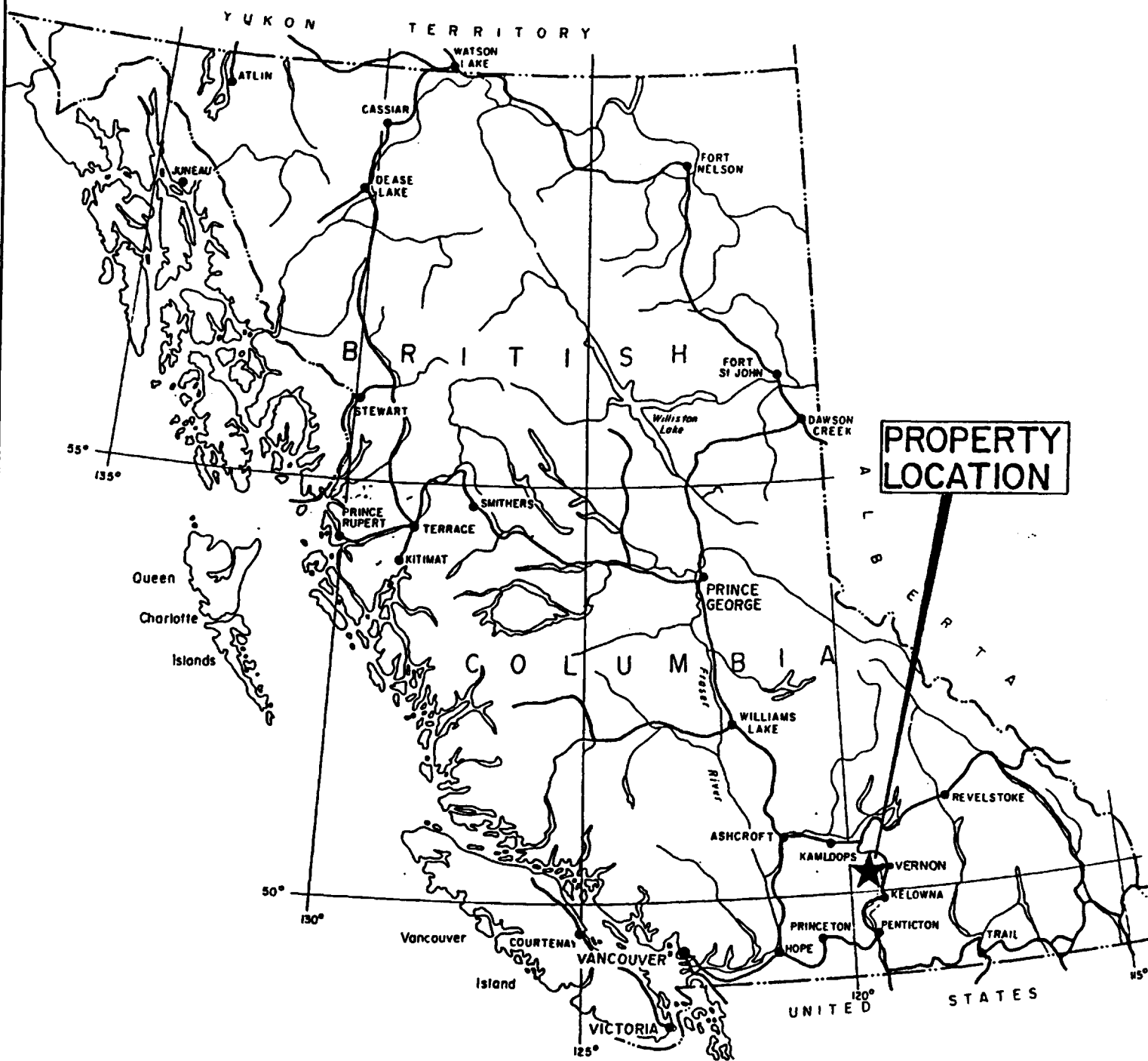
Location and Access

50° 15' North Latitude
119° 41' West Longitude

The Gold Star claim group is located in southwestern British Columbia approximately 30 kilometres west of Vernon. Locally, they are situated near the headwaters of Whiteman Creek, 17 kilometres west of Okanagan Lake (Figure 1).

The property is very accessible from Vernon or Kelowna from Westside road, a paved road which follows the west side of Okanagan Lake from just south of Kelowna to west of Vernon. At approximately the 40 kilometre point along the road from Kelowna, the Whiteman Creek logging road heads off to the west and is followed for approximately 20 kilometres to the property. This is a very good, active logging road, branches from which provide access to various points on the claims.

The APU claims are accessible via the Bouleau Lake logging road, which branches off the Whiteman Creek road at the 8 kilometre mark and leads to Bouleau Lake. Branch roads from here access the claims.



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.		
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GOLD STAR PROPERTY LOCATION MAP		
VERNON AREA		
N.T.S. 82L- 4E, 5E		VERNON M.D., B.C.
SCALE : AS SHOWN	OCT. 1996	FIG. 1
H. M. JONES		

Topography And Vegetation

The property is situated within the Thompson Plateau, a broad plateau-like terrain of rounded rolling hills locally dissected by deeply incised creek valleys. Elevations commonly range between 1,200-1,800 metres as compared to the nearby Okanagan Valley at 300-350 metres. The higher points of land in the area range up to 2,100 metres.

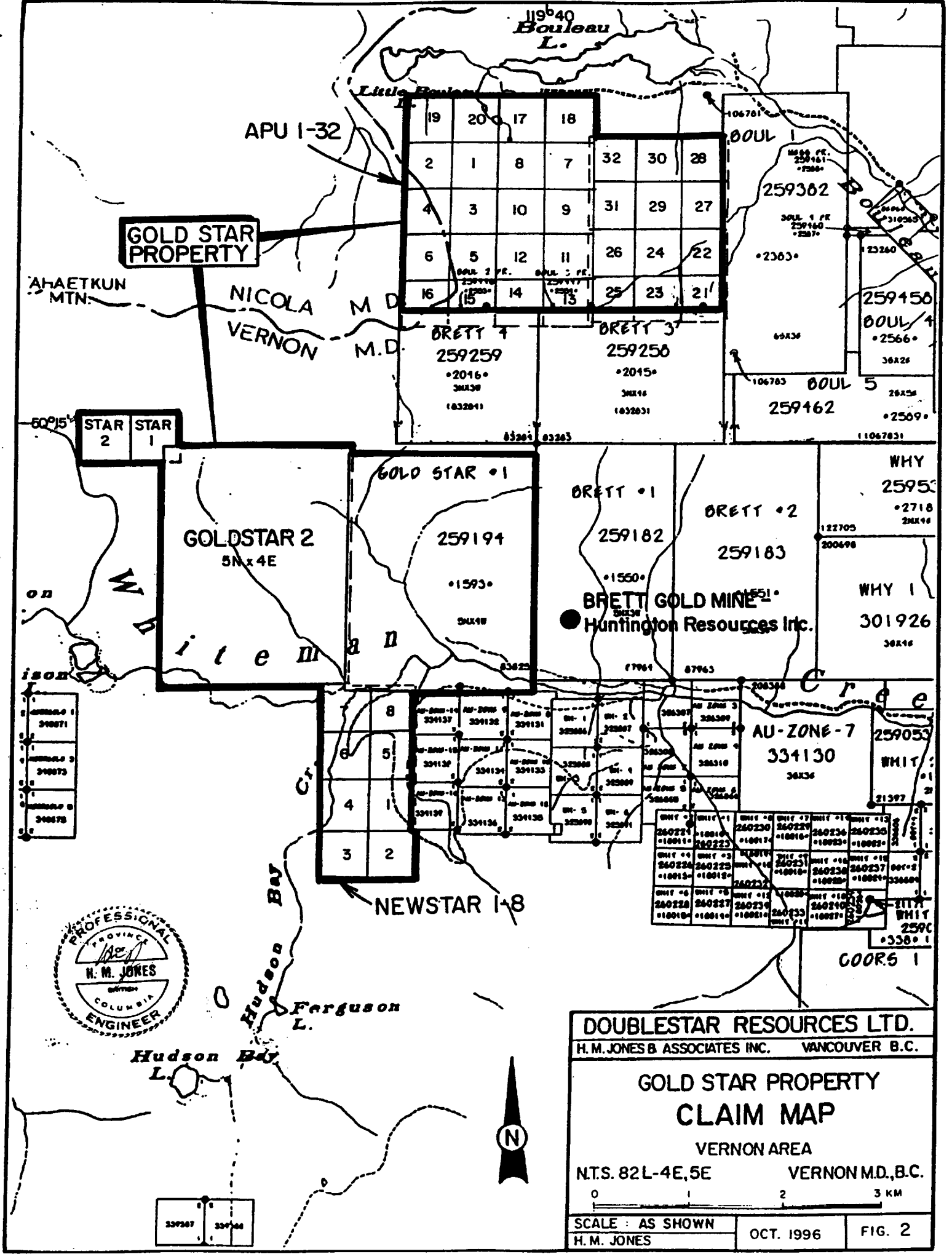
Within the property, all lower slopes north and south of the deeply incised Whiteman Creek are very steep, grading back to moderate slopes and rounded hill tops at the higher elevations. Shorts Creek and Bouleau Creek, which are respectively south and northeast of the property, are also deeply incised and exhibit similar steep topography.

The general area is well forested with commercial-sized Douglas fir, balsam and pine which are currently being logged. Scattered patches of clear-cuts occur both on and adjacent to the property.

Property

The property consists of two modified grid claims and 42 two-post claims totalling 82 units (Figure 2).

Claim Name	No. of Units	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
Gold Star 1	20	259194	Sept. 8, 2000
Goldstar 2	20	351220	Oct. 1, 1997
APU 1-6	one each	346986-91 incl.	June 13, 1997
APU 7-12	one each	346992-97 incl.	June 17, 1997
APU 13-16	one each	346998-347001 incl.	June 18, 1997
APU 17-20	one each	347002-005 incl.	June 19, 1997
APU 21-27	one each	350623-29 incl.	Sept. 10, 1997
APU 28-32	one each	350630-34 incl.	Sept. 13, 1997
Newstar 1-8	one each	347676-83 incl.	July 9, 1997
Star 1, 2	one each	350621-22	Sept. 9, 1997



GOLD STAR PROPERTY

APU I-32

AHAETKUN MTN.

NICOLA M.D.
VERNON M.D.

STAR 2 STAR 1

GOLDSTAR 2
5N x 4E

GOLD STAR 01
259194

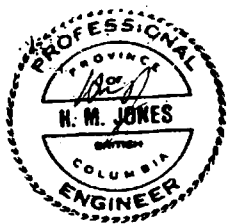
BRETT 01
259182

BRETT 02
259183

BRETT GOLD MINE
Huntington Resources Inc.

NEWSTAR I-8

AU-ZONE-7
334130



DOUBLESTAR RESOURCES LTD.
H.M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC. VANCOUVER B.C.

**GOLD STAR PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP**

VERNON AREA
N.T.S. 82L-4E, 5E VERNON M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM

SCALE: AS SHOWN
OCT. 1996 FIG. 2

All except the APU claims are contiguous. This group is situated approximately 1,400 metres north of Gold Star 1, the intervening area covered by Brett claims of Huntington Resources.

All claims are located in the Vernon Mining Division. Doublestar Resources Ltd., of 1540 - 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., has acquired a 50% interest in all claims from M. Morrison of Kelowna, B.C. and have the right to purchase an additional 50% interest from M. Morrison subject to a cash payment, with the vendor retaining a 2% NSR.

History and Previous Work

The general Okanagan area has a long history of mineral exploration and mining. Numerous small placer gold deposits were worked on a number of the creeks in the north Okanagan - Monashee Mountain areas. A number of narrow gold-bearing veins were also tested in the district, some located along the west side of Okanagan Lake. Brenda Mines, a fairly large copper-molybdenum open-pit mine located about 60 kilometres south of the subject property, operated for about 25 years before the ore reserves were exhausted.

The Whiteman Creek area became very active in 1983-84 following the discovery of stream sediments and soils anomalous in gold which lead to the staking of the Brett property. An initial soil sampling program on the centre of the Brett property yielded a few isolated high gold values (190 to 225 ppb). This survey was expanded to the southern part of the property late in 1984, and linear gold anomalies were outlined with values of 80 - 400 ppb (W. Gruenwald, 1984). The property was optioned by Huntington Resources Ltd. who conducted a trenching program in 1985 which yielded positive results. Gold was discovered in quartz vein material in northwest-striking shear zones. One quartz vein, called the "RW vein", contained visible gold and assayed 6.50 oz/t gold and 10.10 oz/t silver (G.D. Belik, 1986).

The property was optioned by Lacana Minerals and in 1988 they conducted a reverse circulation program along the mineralized shear (RW zone). Recoveries were very poor in many holes so, out of desperation, they drilled the infamous hole RC 88-11 down the dip of the shear purely to try and get some idea of the gold mineralization. This hole returned 44 metres averaging 2.95 oz/ton Au or 72 metres averaging 2.03 oz/ton gold. Within the former high grade section the hole passed through 27 metres averaging 0.548 oz/ton gold. It was significant that this latter interval was within a moderately flat tuffaceous horizon approximately 25 metres from (in walls of) the main shear. The high grades in this holes were due to considerable contamination from very high grade section(s) high in the hole but did confirm that significant gold is present within the main shear and, at least locally, within certain tuff horizons in the adjacent wall rocks.

In a news release by Huntington Resources Inc. (1995) they reported that the Bonanza zone is 500 feet (152 m) in length and contains approximately 13,200 tons grading 1.141 oz/t gold (11,975 tonnes at 39.12 g/t Au). The North Extension zone, 1,650 feet (503 m) north of the Bonanza zone, contains an estimated 18,000 - 20,000 tons (16,333 - 18,148 tonnes) of 0.467 oz/t gold (16.01 g/t Au). These zones were located by drilling along the shear.

Huntington mined 250 tons (227 tonnes) of ore grading 0.997 oz/t gold (34.18 g/t Au) from underground on the RW vein in late 1995 and was ready for shipment to a mill. The recovery on this is not known. In 1996 they mined a small tonnage of ore from an open pit on surface and made several (?) shipments to the Cominco smelter at Trail. They also started stripping a second small pit on surface, both being on the RW or Main shears, which are said to coalesce to the north.

The North zone is approximately 300 metres southeast from the claim boundary with Gold Star 1 claim. The Gold Star 1 claim was staked during September, 1983 by M. Morrison of Kelowna, BC. following the early indications of gold on the Brett claims.

The claim was staked to cover a sequence of Eocene volcanic rocks that extends westward from the Brett property. The altered tuffaceous rocks within the sequence bore a striking resemblance to rocks seen on the Vault gold property staked a year earlier, near Okanagan Falls, by M. Morrison.

As a result of reconnaissance heavy mineral sampling in the area Brican Resources Ltd., in early 1984, optioned the Gold Star 1 claim. Later in 1984, Brican crews collected a single line of geochemical soil samples from a traverse along the 1,190 m contour across the southern half of the Gold Star 1 claim. Only a few elevated gold values (15 to 85 parts per billion) were located and the property received no further attention for over a year.

The discovery of high gold values on the Brett property prompted Brican to resume work on the Gold Star 1 claim in 1986. The central portion of the mineral claim was covered by a 100 x 100 metre grid, and 566 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold. Two weakly anomalous zones were discovered and named the "Border Gulch" and "Sunday Gulch" zones. Each zone yielded values of 20 to 50 ppb gold with one peak value of 200 ppb gold in each zone. In October 1986 detailed soil sampling was carried out on each zone on a closely spaced grid. Eighty-five fill-in soil samples were collected. The soil anomalies were trenched in November 1986 (15 trenches totalling 250 m in length) and February 1987 (9 trenches totalling 225 m in length). A total of 87 rock samples were collected from the trenches and road cuts. The gold and arsenic values were found to be generally low with the highest gold value being 170 ppb and the highest arsenic value being 150 ppm. Although the values were disappointing the rock exposed was generally highly altered (clay), pyritized and silicified. Chalcedonic veining indicated a strong epithermal system (B.W. Kyba, 1987). An experimental VLF-EM survey conducted along exploration roads indicated that some of the pyritized shear zones show up as VLF-EM conductors (B.W. Kyba, 1987).

Continued success on the Brett property again prompted Brican Resources Ltd. to continue work on the Gold Star property in 1987. Seven diamond drill holes, totalling 721.5 metres, were drilled into altered volcanic rocks outlined by the trenching program.

In 1988, an Induced Polarization survey totalling 13 line kilometres was conducted over the southeastern portion of the Gold Star property. This survey was followed by 15 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 1,785 metres. Finally, three more diamond drill holes totalling 695.3 m were drilled in late 1988 to further test the I.P. anomalies.

Although several of the drill holes on the Gold Star property intercepted tens of metres of highly clay altered, pyritized and silicified tuffaceous rocks only diamond drill hole 88-8 returned any significant gold values. DDH 88-8 yielded 2,150 ppb over 3 metres. Brican terminated their option on the property.

In 1994, Huntington Resources Inc. optioned the Gold Star 1 claim and drilled four diamond drill holes, totalling 660 metres, to further test some of the I.P. and arsenic geochemical anomalies outlined during the Brican programs. Large zones of clay altered, pyritized and silicified tuffaceous rocks were intercepted, but precious metal values were insignificant. Huntington Resources Inc. terminated their option on the Gold Star property in 1995.

Doublestar Resources Ltd. acquired the original property from M. Morrison in 1996, had additional claims staked, and obtained a permit to conduct a drill program. Due to the early on-set of winter, the proposed work was deferred to next year.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The regional geology, as mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada, indicates that Jurassic Age (?) plutonic rocks underlie much of the upper valley of Whiteman Creek up to 1,500 metres elevation and then Tertiary basalts cover the ridges to the north and south of the valley above 1,500 metres (Jones, A.G., 1961). More recent work by the British Columbia Geological Survey revised the geology (Revised Preliminary Map 37, 1980). The above work and exploration by various companies indicated that a thick sequence of assorted volcanic flow rocks and pyroclastics underlies much of the upper Whiteman Creek valley. They are in part correlative with Eocene rocks located within Tertiary basins throughout the Okanagan (e.g. the Kelowna-Rutland, Summerland and Okanagan Falls Tertiary Basins). A monzonite/syenite stock, centered in Whiteman Creek canyon and located on the southern side of the Brett property, post-dates the Eocene volcanic sequence and may have played a role in the emplacement of the gold mineralization on the Brett property. The higher ground in the district is capped by Tertiary basalt flows.

Many of the Okanagan Tertiary basins referred to above have features that suggest quick deposition of sediments and pyroclastic debris from very local volcanic eruptions (i.e. coarse agglomerates and lahars are common features of many of the basins). The Whiteman Creek Tertiary basin is not an exception. It contains thick agglomerate and lahar units which suggest a nearby volcanic centre.

Many of these basins have gold mineralization associated with them. Some examples are the Okanagan Falls basin which hosts the Dusty Mac Mine and Vault property; the Venner Meadows basin which hosts the Au gold prospect; and the Whiteman Creek basin which hosts the Brett Gold Mine.

In each, the precious metals are associated with strong epithermal systems. Repeated late faulting and the permeability of the various units making up the Tertiary sequences are believed to have played large roles in determining where the precious metals are ultimately deposited. The proximity of a heat source is also considered important.

Property Geology

Most of the exploration on the present Gold Star property was conducted on Gold Star 1 claim, primarily because of its proximity to and geological similarities with the Brett property. The following discussion on geology was compiled from various reports prepared on the Gold Star 1 claim during the period of active exploration between 1983 - 88 and 1994 (See "History" and "References"). Since geology is similar throughout the entire property, the following summary, based on data mostly on the Gold Star 1 claim, is generally applicable to the entire property.

The Gold Star 1 claim is underlain by the same layered sequence of Eocene volcanic rocks that are present, to the east, on the adjoining Brett claims. This sequence is made up of a great assortment of intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs. The flow rocks are predominately of andesitic composition, but are of variable colours and textures. The porphyritic or fine grained andesites are green, grey, black or tan. White plagioclase phenocrysts are characteristic of some andesites, while others have both feldspar and hornblende phenocrysts. The tuffs are generally altered to tan or chalky white, and they are probably also of intermediate composition. Both ash and lapilli tuffs are common.

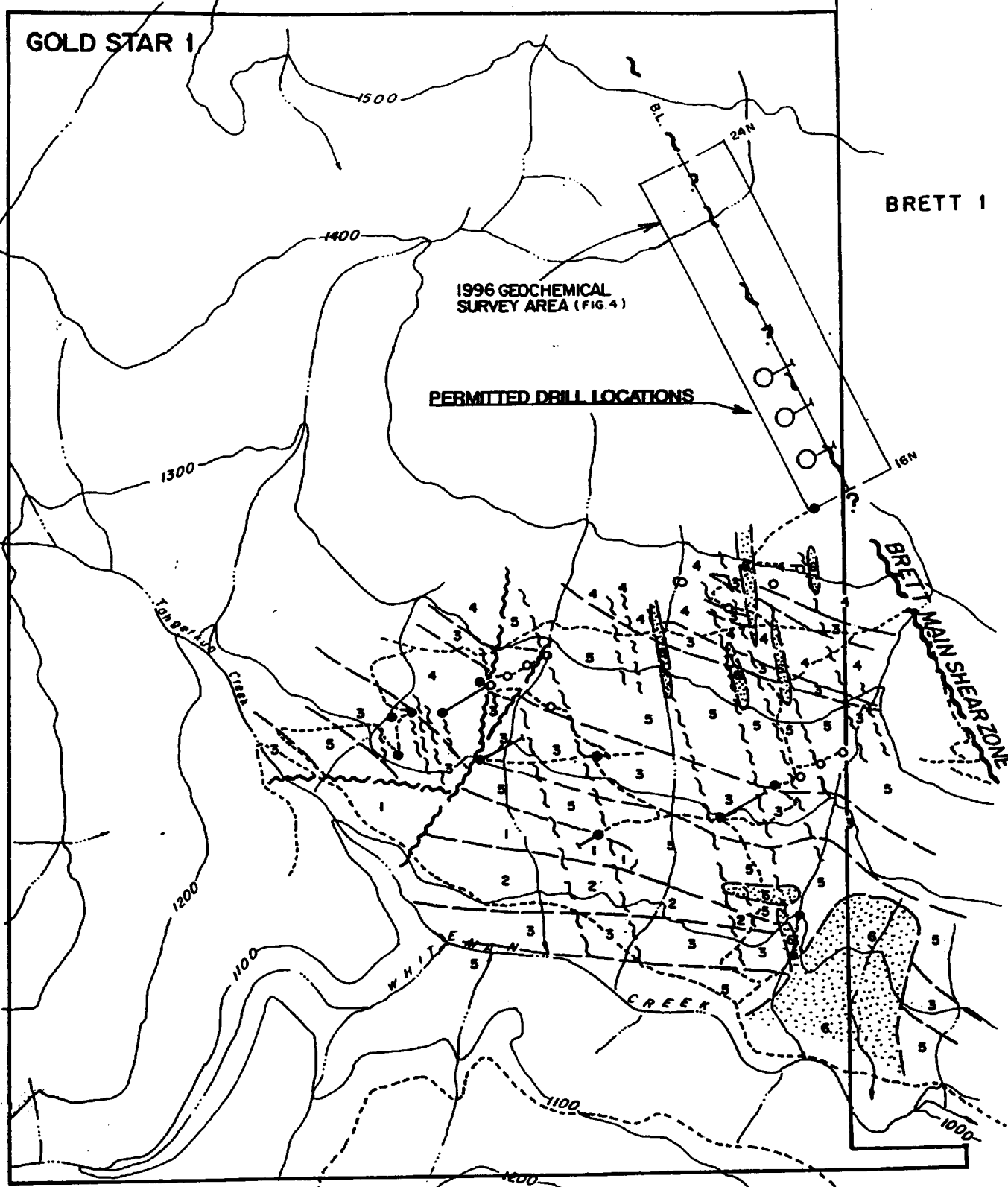
The tuffaceous beds increase in thickness to the west. One tuffaceous unit of 14 metres thickness on the Brett property reaches a thickness of 50 metres on the central portion of the Gold Star 1 claim. A lahar unit mapped on the Gold Star 1 claim wedges-out to the east and does not extend on to the Brett property.

GOLD STAR 1

BRETT 1

1996 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY AREA (FIG. 4)

PERMITTED DRILL LOCATIONS



INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Monzonite/syenite dyke

VOLCANIC ROCKS

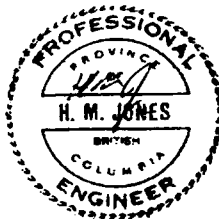
5 Feldspar, pyroxene, porphyritic trachy - andesite

4 Feldspar porphyritic andesite

3 Mafic ash tuff, lapilli tuff

2 Andesite, minor andesite breccia

1 Andesite lahar



Geological contact - inferred

Proposed drill hole

Fault

Road

Shear

Diamond drill hole, Reverse circulation hole

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**GOLD STAR PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP
GOLD STAR 1**

VERNON AREA

N.T.S. 82L-4E,5E

VERNON M.D., B.C.

0 300 600 METRES

SCALE : AS SHOWN

H. M. JONES

OCT. 1996

FIG. 3

The sudden thickening of the tuff and lahar units towards the west over short distances suggests that the source of the material (i.e. the volcanic centre) was probably located not far to the west of the Gold Star 1 claim.

The above rocks are believed to be nearly flat lying. The very young monzonite / syemite stock situated to the southeast of the property does not appear to have disrupted the flat-lying attitudes of the "layer-cake" volcanics.

A series of northwest striking, vertical to steeply west-dipping shear zones were mapped in the southeastern part of Gold Star 1. Vertical displacements across the shears vary up to several metres. Off shoot dykes from the above stock were emplaced in the volcanics along some of these shears, which are sub-parallel to the Main Brett shear zone. The northern extension of the Main Brett shear zone should cross the northeast corner of Gold Star 1. Huntington Resources Inc. followed the shear by drilling to a point near the Brett - Gold Star property boundary (Figure 3).

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Argillic alteration is common to but variable within the various volcanic units. In the tuffaceous rocks alteration is intense for up to tens of metres from the shear zones while the andesitic rocks are similarly altered but are confined to the shear zones or their immediate wall rocks.

Tuffaceous units may be silicified to varying degrees, in some instances totally replacing the original constituents. Late chalcedony veins occur locally. Drilling results indicated that up to 5% disseminated pyrite is commonly associated with clay and/or silica alteration.

While quartz veins are rare it is significant that most of the elevated gold, silver or arsenic geochemical values were associated with quartz. On the adjacent Brett property the

higher gold values (30 - 180 g/t gold) are associated with vuggy and banded, up to 60 cm wide, white quartz veins.

It is possible that a stockwork system of quartz veins lies at some depth below the pyritized shear zones on the central portion of the Gold Star 1 claim, but so far these systems have not been intercepted by any of the drilling programs.

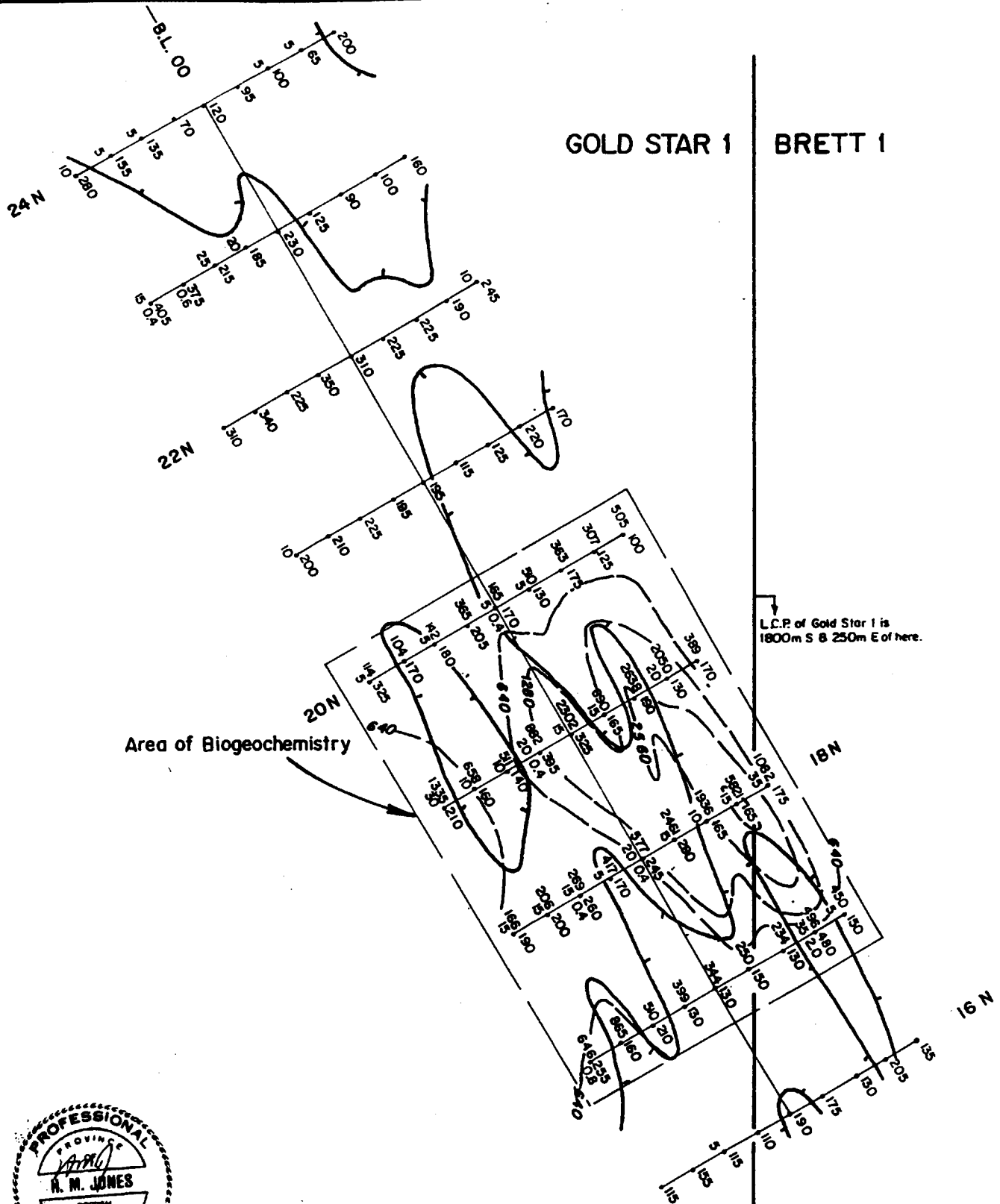
Recent Exploration - 1996

In 1996 Doublestar Resources Ltd. conducted a limited geochemical / biogeochemical survey on Gold Star 1 over the northern projection of the Main Brett shear. A grid was established by extending the Huntington baseline from the Brett claim to the Gold Star property and soil sampled. Several gold values of 5 - 35 ppb Au were recorded. Although being low, they are thought to be significant (See "Discussion").

Spot highs were obtained for Ag, Mn, Cu, Ni, La and Yi which are coincident with some of the elevated gold values but are too erratic and do not develop anomalous trends. Barium had good correlation with the higher gold values. These values, >180 ppm Ba, defined a trend paralleling the baseline (and Brett shear projection) (Figure 4).

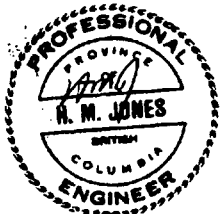
Dead wood twigs were collected as biogeochemical samples over part of the soil grid, using balsam trees as the sample medium. Assays returned uniformly low values, except for a few erratics, for all elements except arsenic. A strong arsenic anomaly (values 640 - 5,821 ppm As) was defined which is coincident with the elevated gold soil assays. Barium, which was high in the soils, was low in this sample method. Insufficient experience by the operator using balsam as a sample medium makes it difficult to fully interpret the above results. However, the low but elevated values in gold and the high values in barium in the soils and the high arsenic values in the biogeochemical samples, all coincident and overlying the projected location of the Main Brett shear zone, are significant.

GOLD STAR 1 BRETT 1



Area of Biogeochemistry

L.C.P. of Gold Star 1 is 1800m S & 250m E of here.



ARSENIC, ppm | BARIUM, ppm
 GOLD, ppb (x5) | SILVER, ppm (x0.4)

BARIUM CONTOUR AT 180 ppm
 ARSENIC CONTOURS, ppm - 640, 1280, 2560, 5120.
 (Biogeochemistry)



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GOLD STAR PROPERTY GEOCHEMICAL MAP 1996 SURVEY		
VERNON AREA		
N.T.S. 82L-4E,5E	VERNON M.D., B.C.	
0 50 100 200 METRES		
SCALE : AS SHOWN	OCT. 1996	FIG. 4
H. M. JONES		

Additional claims were staked in 1996. They include Newstar 1 - 8, Star 1, 2, Goldstar 2, and APU 1 - 32. Reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting were conducted on all of the new claims. All claims except the APU's were staked to cover what was believed to be the same Eocene volcanic sequence as that on Gold Star 1 and the Brett claims. Some units could be directly correlated from the north to the south side of Whiteman Creek (on Newstar claims), others were thought to be higher in the sequence than those on Gold Star 1 (Star 1 and 2). Wide northwesterly - striking shear zones were noted on the Newstar claims that were somewhat similar to the Main Brett shear. Limited sampling from various exposures of altered rocks and shears did not return anomalous assays.

The APU claims were staked to cover any shears that may extend northward from the gold-bearing shear zones on the Brett property. Limited prospecting on these claims was hindered by very deep glacial drift. Liquid Gold Resources Inc. held the property in 1995 and in a news release stated that two types of gold veins were discovered on or adjacent to the present APU claims. They were: older crustiform quartz veins, generally with less than 0.014 oz/ton gold; and younger, fine-grained saccharoidal to chalcedonic quartz veins with up to 1.0 oz/ton gold and 8.34 oz/ton silver.

DISCUSSION

The Gold Star property has the potential for hosting a high grade gold-bearing shear(s) similar to those on the Brett property as well as lower grade gold deposits related to specific altered tuff horizons in the volcanic package.

Exploration on the Brett property by Huntington and Lacana determined that the better gold values occurred within the Main Brett shear zone between 1,200 and 1,320 metres elevation, indicating that there was a vertical control to the mineralization (related to temperature, pressure and chemical conditions). Their work indicated that, while the

shear zone extends to surface at the higher elevations on the property, the gold-bearing portion of the shear zone did not. All of the soil samples obtained from the Gold Star 1 claim in 1996 by Doublestar Resources were collected from elevations ranging from 1,450 to 1,510 metres - well above the optimum elevation for gold as mentioned above. Consequently, the low gold values obtained in soils may be significant, indicating a migration of gold from a deeper level, which could increase in depth if there is a northerly plunge to the mineralization.

Elevated gold values in soil that are coincident with strong arsenic biogeochemical values occur on grid lines 18N and 19N. M. Morrison (1996) noted that these coincident anomalies trend perpendicular to the Main Brett shear zone and are thought to represent a cross-cutting feature such as a dyke or fault zone, each of which could have provided the channelway for these elements to rise to a higher level. The writer suggests that, due to the limited coverage of the sampling, that it is premature to come to this conclusion.

Under "History and Previous Work" it was mentioned that the high grade hole 88-11 by Lacana included a 27 metre section assaying 0.548 oz/t gold (18.79 g/t Au). This hole was on the wall of the shear and, while assays in this hole are suspect due to contamination, it did demonstrate that altered tuff horizons may also be mineralized. Altered, but poorly mineralized tuff horizons were intersected by Brican drilling on the Gold Star 1 claim, indicating that widespread, lower grade gold mineralization may be present on the property but capped by interbedded flow rocks.

Because of favourable geology, structure and the probability that the Main Brett shear zone trends on to the property, additional exploration is warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that there is a high probability that the well mineralized shear zones on the Brett property extend on to the Gold Star property and that further exploration should be conducted to search for this structure. It is also concluded that exploration to date on the property indicates that geology and structures favourable for shear-hosted gold mineralization are widespread and that reconnaissance geology, rock and soil sampling should be continued. It is further concluded that the above work is both warranted and recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that shallow reverse circulation drill holes be drilled to test for the extension of the Brett shears on to the Gold Star property in the vicinity of the small soil and biogeochemical sampling grid. Initially, holes of 100 metre lengths would be sufficient to locate and sample the upper part of the structure(s). If results are encouraging, then deeper drilling should be conducted to test the structure(s) between 1,200 - 1,400 metres elevation.

It is also recommended that additional exploration be conducted to explore other shear zones noted during the reconnaissance mapping program. This work should include geological mapping and soil and rock sampling in proximity to the specific structures.

Cost Estimate

Stage I Reverse circulation drilling; geological mapping,
soil and rock sampling

(a) Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling, say 1000 metres		
@ \$51.50/metre (all inclusive)	\$ 51,500	
Road and site preparation	5,000	
Assays, say 100 samples @ \$15/sample	1,500	
Reclamation	<u>1,500</u>	<u>59,500</u>

(b) Geology, sampling

Geologists	\$ 8,000	
Temporary labour	1,500	
Field assistant	5,000	
Room and board @ \$40/man/day	4,800	
Vehicles including fuel, insurance, etc.	5,000	
Assays - soil, 300 @ \$15 per sample	4,500	
- rock, 50 @ \$20 per sample	1,000	
Field supplies	<u>500</u>	<u>30,300</u>
	Sub-total	\$ 89,800
	Contingencies	<u>15,200</u>
	Total Stage I	<u>\$105,000</u>

Stage II Contingent on Stage I

Follow-up drilling on extension of Brett shears, and preliminary reverse circulation drilling on areas of interest from Stage I (b).

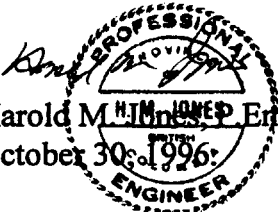
Diamond drilling - ^{2,000}~~3,000~~ metres @ \$125/metre, including site preparation, assays, etc., all inclusive \$250,000

Reverse circulation drilling - 1,000 metres @ \$59.50/metre, all inclusive 59,500

Sub-total \$309,500
Contingencies 46,500

Total Stage II \$356,000

Respectively submitted,


Harold M. Jones, P. Eng.
October 30, 1996

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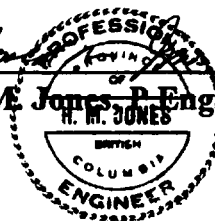
* Summary provided the writer by M. Morrison

CERTIFICATE

I, **Harold M. Jones**, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with offices at Suite 1818 - 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering, 1956.
3. I have practised my professional as a Geological Engineer for over 40 years.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Registration No. 4681.
5. I examined the Gold Star property on October 5, 1996 and reviewed the data listed under "References" in this report.
6. I have no interest in, nor do I expect to receive any, in the Gold Star property or in the securities of Doublestar Resources Ltd.
7. Doublestar Resources Ltd. is hereby given permission to reproduce this report, or any part of it, in a Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other documents as required by the regulatory authorities, provided, however, that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing from that set out in the whole.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of October, 1996.

A circular professional seal for Harold M. Jones, a Professional Engineer in British Columbia. The seal features a signature at the top, the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the perimeter, and "H. M. JONES" in the center. The seal is stamped over a horizontal line.

Harold M. Jones, P. Eng.
H. M. JONES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER