

July 6, 1988

822136

Takla Rainbow Cathedral Hold / Rymont

LOCATION 156 km northeast of Smithers, BC

ACCESS all weather gravel road to Manson Creek within 3km SE of property
14.2 km 4x4 road to camp.

PROPERTY six 2-post, 9 MGS claims (155 units)
2-post under option from Kingold Mines & N. Scafe
100,000 option pymts, 7.5 NPI (1.51cm)
MGS claims - Cathedral Hold.

HISTORY 1970's mapping, silt sampling, soil sampling. for NBC Syndicate
located py-ipy min & Cu soil anomaly along contact of
Takla volcs & Hogan Batholith.

1971 Falconbridge geoc, geop, DDH

1972 Westrob

1973 Hudson Bay,

1981 Newmont geochem Au anomaly corradent NBC's Cu anomaly
justified by Scafe & Warren.

Mattagami Lake Mines located anomalous Au in volc rocks

1983 Amer Mines rock sampling values up to 620 ppb Au, 3600 ppm Cu
Imperial Metals anomalous silts in area - staked Takla &
Rainbow claims

1984 expl continued TR claims, widespread Au soil anomaly
& 1000x400m Zn

1985 optioned Twin claims; conducted IP, soil, DDH
corradent IP & 1000mx50-100m Au anomaly ^{over} ~~area~~
contact area, ^{& veinlet} _{py} 138,000 ppb Au, 60 ppm Ag.
4 DDH (312m) 0.3-1.98m 1.7-18.2g Au, 2.4-34.6 Ag,
.03-6.92% Cu.

1986 14 DDH extended strike of min zone to 700m.

South of this zone numerous Au ± Cu, Ag were located

1987 road constructed, ^{TRW} 120 DDH (5407.16m); soils; VLF, IP geoph
mapping TRS 4 DDH (6346m), soils

Reserves 200,000 tonnes 13.71 Au over average 1.5m width
drill indicated and inferred, undiluted, uncut cutoff of 3.4g/t (0.10)
(arm waving) (Pesalji, R 1988)

Geology

Au, Ag, Cu mineralization is contained within northwest trending subvertical parallel structurally controlled zones of pyrite-carbonate-silica alteration associated with granite ~~por~~ porphyry, near the contact of the Hogon Batholith and Talke Shoup volcanics.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, native gold, minor pyrrhotite, magnetite, galena, sphalerite and specular hematite contained in quartz filled fractures (cm \rightarrow dm wide) and disseminated in the porphyry and volcanic rocks.

Granite porphyry is affected by ^{strong} fracture controlled carbonatization, silicification, chloritization, carbonatization & epidotization of mafics. Alteration extends from porphyry into volcanic rocks. ^{strong} 1000m x 150m pyritic halo surrounds mineralized area.

Comments

Good exploration potential - ~~the~~ geochem & geop anomalies not thoroughly tested. Reserves are ~~too small to determine~~ ^{too small to determine} projections ~~too far to make~~ ^{not enough} maps to make exploration proposals or comment on validity of those made by Neale & Hawkins. However it appears that the reserve estimate by Pesalji are not valid ie based on long projections etc.

Still need to know the relationship between Hector and Raymond ... either way seems to be a weak deal for Talke gold, good deal for Cathedral / Imperial

Cathedral drilling

VANCOUVER — A \$1-million exploration program involving a minimum 20,000 ft of drilling is planned this year for Cathedral Gold Corp.'s (TSE) Takla Rainbow project 95 miles northeast of Smithers, B.C. Approximately 26,582 ft of drilling in 41 holes has been completed on the property since 1984.

Geological reserves now stand at 471,290 tons grading 0.32 oz gold of which 220,000 tons averaging 0.4 oz are drill-indicated and inferred. Three gold-bearing zones have been delineated thus far and they are open along strike and to depth, the company notes.



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CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION (CAT-T)

TAKLA RAINBOW PROPERTY OPTIONED- Pierre B. Lebel,

president, reports that

Cathedral Gold Corporation has agreed to option a maximum 49% interest in the 100% owned Takla Rainbow property, 110 NE of Smithers, B.C., to an Alberta based syndicate. The syndicate, which intends to assign its option to two junior resource companies, may earn 49% of the property by funding all exploration and other work that may be required to complete a positive feasibility study. In the event that a positive feasibility study has not been completed following the expenditure of \$6,000,000, the syndicate may elect to convene a joint venture in which it will hold a 40% participating interest with Cathedral retaining 60%. The syndicate has agreed to fund a \$1,000,000 surface exploration program to start in the next few weeks. It is hoped that results from this program will lead to a decision to start underground exploration activities in the fall of 1988. The exploration camp at Takla will be winterized in the coming months. Cathedral will remain the operator of the project. (See GCNL No.70 p.1 12Apr88)

Separate company Takla Gold.
Belmoral mine (Browns) from Hughes-Lay
new company c them
option from Cathedral 49% interest
up to \$6 million flow thru or feasibility
July 6 on the market

CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION

PROJECT: TAKLA RAINBOW

COMMODITY: GOLD

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

North Central British Columbia, approximately 48 km west of Manson Creek. Access by four wheel drive road (9 miles) from the Manson Creek - Takla Landing road. Elevation of the property is 5,200 feet above sea level.

HOLDINGS:

150 units, including 6 single claims under option. The property is in good standing to 1997.

WORK THAT LED TO DISCOVERY

The region was extensively explored for porphyry copper mineralization between 1969 and 1973 including geochemical soil sampling, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling within 0.5 mile of the present drilling. In 1984, an Imperial Metals geologist, following encouraging results from reconnaissance silt and soil sampling during the previous season in the area, traversed the property and took the sample from the trench that returned 0.92 oz/ton Au. A mapping, soil sampling, IP survey and diamond drilling program followed in 1985, with the best intersection out of four short holes yielding 0.53 oz/ton Au over 5.4 feet.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

In the period 1985-1987, a total of 41 holes (26,582 feet) were completed on the property with excellent results. Current drill indicated and inferred reserves to a depth of 450 feet in two zones are 220,000 tons grading 0.40 oz/ton Au. The potential for increasing these reserves to 1,000,000 tons with relatively small volume of drilling is excellent, since both zones are still open along strike and at depth. The third zone, discovered by drilling in 1987

TAKLA RAINBOW
=====

ORE RESERVES

SUMMARY

INDICATED	FT AVG WIDTH	AU OPT	TONS	AU OZS
WEST	5.5	0.414	127432	52765
EAST	4.1	0.412	42797	17615
	5.1	0.413	170229	70380
INFERRED				
WEST	4.5	0.268	15394	4121
EAST	4.1	0.437	35667	15579
	4.2	0.386	51061	19700
TOTAL (INDICATED AND INFERRED)	4.9	0.407	221290	90080
POTENTIAL (WEST, EAST & SOUTH ZONE)		0.250	250000	62500
GRAND TOTAL		0.324	471290	152580

INDICATED:
HALF WAY TO THE NEXT HOLE OR 100 FT, WHICHEVER IS LESS.

INFERRED:
HALF WAY FROM INDICATED BOUNDARY TO THE NEXT HOLE OR 100 FT,
WHICHEVER IS LESS.

POTENTIAL:
WEST AND EAST ZONES ARE OPEN BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF INFERRED ORE.
SOUTH ZONE HAS ORE GRADE INTERSECTION NOT INCLUDED IN CALCULATIONS.

CUT OFF:
4 FT @ 0.10 OPT.

FEB.11, 1988

Cathedral

GOLD CORPORATION

NEWS RELEASE

TRADING SYMBOL: CAT-T
FOR RELEASE: April 11, 1988
CONTACT: Pierre Lebel, President (604) 684-4659
Eric Lavarack, Director of Investor Relations (604) 684-4659

CATHEDRAL ANNOUNCES TONNAGE AT TAKLA

A total of 26,582 ft. of drilling in 41 holes have now been completed at the Company's Takla Rainbow Project which has been under active exploration since 1984. At the most recent program, 23 holes measuring 19,823 ft., were completed in the period July through October 1987. Three gold bearing zones which are open along strike and at depth have been delineated. Geological reserves are 152,580 ounces of gold contained within 471,290 tons. Of these, 220,000 tons grading 0.4 oz of gold per ton are drill indicated and inferred.

Most significant assay results are :

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FT</u>	<u>Au,oz/t</u>
2	175.1	181.4	6.3	0.201
4	67.8	73.2	5.4	0.526
5	380.6	381.9	1.3	0.272
9	69.2	73.1	3.9	0.110
	328.0	332.2	4.2	1.117
13	68.2	78.9	10.7	0.149
	86.5	96.9	10.4	0.116
	206.4	211.3	4.9	0.690
20	167.7	172.8	5.1	0.107
23	692.7	702.5	9.8	0.168
24	80.4	84.7	4.3	0.312
	137.0	140.0	3.0	1.095
	156.7	163.5	6.8	0.122
	395.3	398.0	2.7	0.291
	458.3	466.5	8.2	1.150
30	656.2	658.3	2.1	0.422
31	271.3	275.6	4.3	0.229
33	200.5	203.5	3.0	0.151

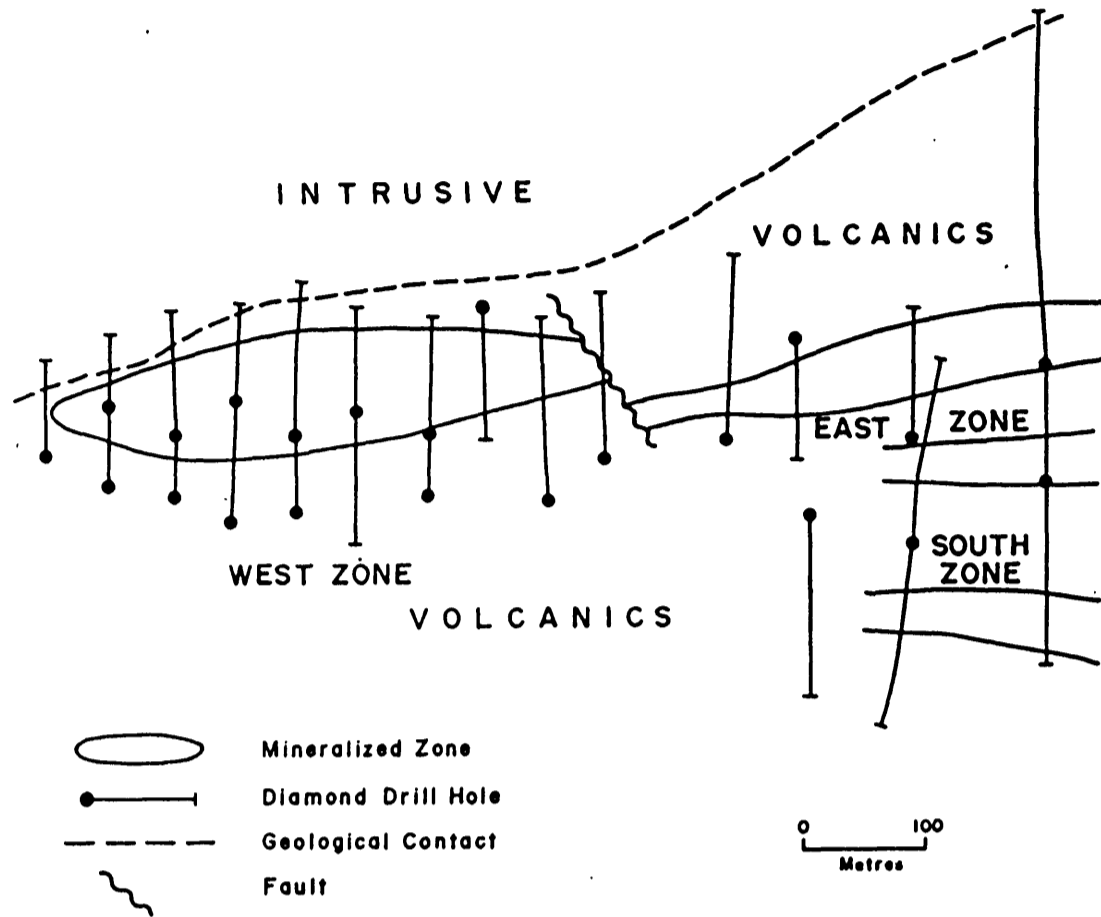
A minimum 20,000 ft. drilling program will be carried out in 1988 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. As only one third of the gold bearing structure has been tested to date, the potential for increased reserves and the discovery of new zones is considered excellent.



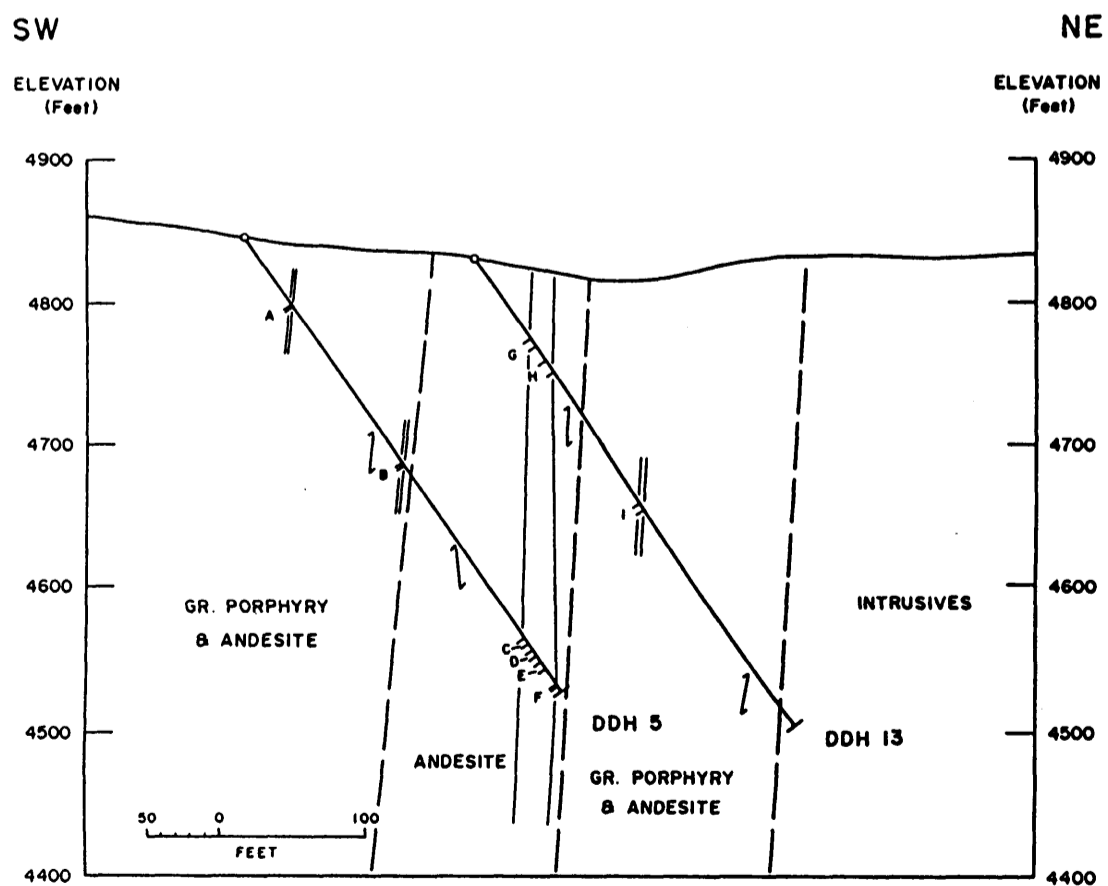
Pierre B. Lebel
President

PBL/il
PR#1

TAKLA RAINBOW



GEOLOGY



DDH 5:

	DEPTH	FT	Au-oz/t
A	56.6 - 58.0	1.4	0.146
B	194.9 - 194.1	2.2	0.131
C	343.0 - 348.0	5.0	0.096
D	353.0 - 358.0	5.0	0.042
E	363.0 - 368.0	5.0	0.047
F	380.6 - 381.9	1.3	0.277

DDH 13:

	DEPTH	FT	Au-oz/t
G	68.2 - 74.6	6.4	0.232
H	87.9 - 97.0	9.1	0.134
I	206.4 - 211.3	4.9	0.688



REPORT ON THE TAKLA-RAINBOW PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 93N/11
55°39.5' Lat., 125°16.7'W

for
REYMONT GOLD MINES LTD.
and
TAKLA GOLD MINES LTD.

**T. Neale, B.Sc. &
T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.**

May 26, 1988



(i)

SUMMARY

A review of all geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys and drilling from programs carried out in 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 has demonstrated considerable exploration potential on the Takla Rainbow project, located in central British Columbia, 48 km west of Manson Creek.

The primary target is the Au-Ag-Cu mineralization of the West, East, and South Zones on the TRW grid. The zones have been partially outlined by 37 diamond-drill holes totalling 7447.23 m. Mineralization is contained within northwest trending subvertical parallel structurally controlled zones of pyrite-carbonate-silica alteration associated with granite porphyry, near to the contact between the Hogem Batholith and Takla Group volcanics. The intersections to date range up to 39.43 g/t Au over 2.5 m.

Three secondary target areas also occur on the property. They have been identified and partially explored with geological, geochemical, and geophysical methods, which were the methods initially used to discover the TRW grid mineralized zones.

The value of the Takla-Rainbow property is estimated at \$1,300,000 based on the costs of past work.

The objectives of the 1988 exploration program are to delineate the size and geometry of the three known mineralized zones, to determine continuity and grade variability of the mineralization, and to explore for extensions of the zones in order that reserves may be estimated. Phase I diamond drilling, trenching, soil geochemistry, and IP surveying is recommended at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. Should the reserves be of sufficient tonnage and grade, underground exploration is recommended as Phase II at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.



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REYMONT GOLD MINES LTD.
TAKLA GOLD MINES LTD.

GENERAL LOCATION MAP
TAKLA - RAINBOW PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 258 d	By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 8 000 000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 1	Date: MAY 1988.



MPH Consulting Limited



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report represents the compilation of previous work on the Takla-Rainbow property. It was completed by MPH Consulting Limited at the request of Mr. S. Ford on May 11, 1988, for the purposes of filing with the Alberta Stock Exchange.



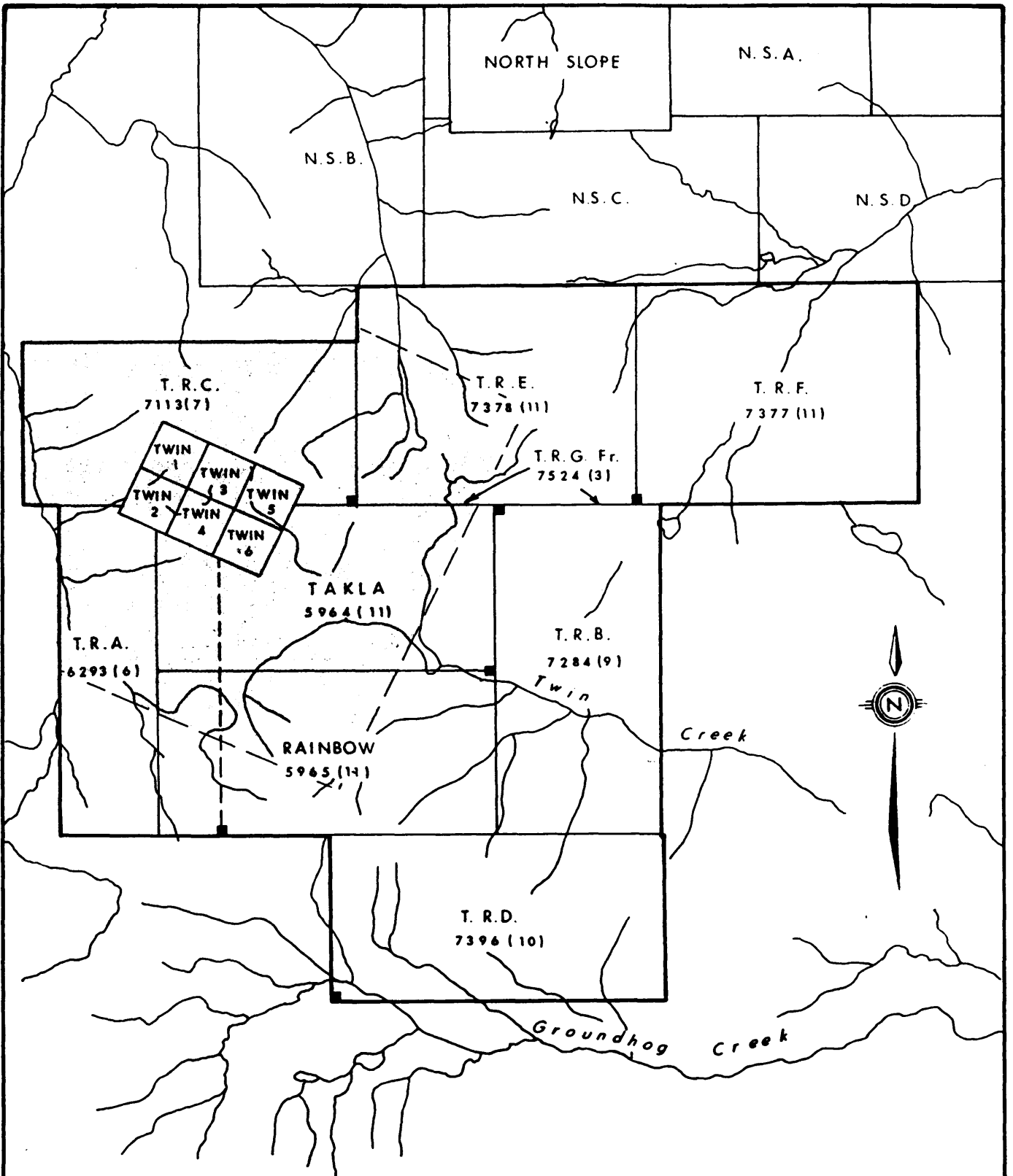
2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TITLE

The Takla-Rainbow property is located near the headwaters of Twin Creek, approximately 48 km west of Manson Creek and 156 km northeast of Smithers (Drawing No.1). It is centred at about 55°39.5'N latitude, 125°16.7'W longitude on NTS mapsheet 93N/11. It is located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

Access to the property is presently via helicopter. The all-weather gravel Manson Creek to Takla Landing road passes within 3 km of the southeast edge of the property. A 14.2 km four wheel drive road branches from the main road onto the Takla-Rainbow property leading to the TRW grid and the main camp.

The property consists of six 2-post claims and 9 grid claims totalling 155 units, as summarized below and shown in Drawing No.2:

Claim	Record No.	Units	Anniversary Date	Year Recorded	Group
Twin 1	3956(7)	1	July 22/97	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Twin 2	3957(7)	1	July 22/98	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Twin 3	3958(7)	1	July 22/98	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Twin 4	3959(7)	1	July 22/98	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Twin 5	3960(7)	1	July 22/98	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Twin 6	3961(7)	1	July 22/98	1981	Takla-Rainbow
Takla	5964(11)	18	Nov. 14/97	1983	Takla-Rainbow
Rainbow	5965(11)	18	Nov. 14/97	1983	Takla-Rainbow
TRA	6293(6)	18	June 22/98	1984	Takla-Rainbow
TRB	7284(9)	18	Sept. 9/91	1985	TR
TRC	7113(7)	18	July 4/98	1985	Takla-Rainbow
TRD	7396(10)	18	Oct. 31/91	1985	TR
TRE	7378(11)	20	Nov. 1/91	1985	TR
TRF	7377(11)	20	Nov. 1/91	1985	TR
TRG Fr	7524(3)	1	Mar. 7/92	1986	TR



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CLAIM MAP

TAKLA-RAINBOW PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V258 d	By:	T.N.
Scale:	1 : 50 000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	2	Date:	MAY 1988



MPH Consulting Limited

NTS 93 N/11



The Twin 1-6 claims are held by Cathedral Gold Corporation under an option agreement with the 100% beneficial owners, Kengold Mines and Neil Scafe, dated March 1, 1985, whereby the vendors are entitled to a total of \$100,000 in option payments to 1990 and will retain a 7.5% net profit interest in the Twin claims and all ground held by the vendee within 1.5 km of the Twin claims property boundaries.

All other claims are owned 100% by Cathedral Gold Corporation.



3.0 HISTORY

The general area of the Takla-Rainbow property has been explored since the 1860's, when placer gold was discovered in the Omineca district. Subsequent efforts to locate the source of the gold led to the discovery of many mineral occurrences in and around the Hogem Batholith. It is not known when the mineralization on the property was first discovered, however, exploration was carried out in the early 1970's and 1980's.

In the 1970's, the target was porphyry copper. Geological mapping, silt sampling, and soil sampling on the Twin claims in 1970 for the N.B.C. Syndicate located pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization and a Cu soil anomaly in a zone about 1800-2100 m long along the contact of Takla volcanics with the Hogem Batholith. In 1971, Falconbridge Mines carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. This was followed by work in 1972 by Wesfrob Mines, and in 1973 by Hudson Bay Mining and Exploration.

No further work is recorded until 1981, when Newmont Mines Ltd. located a geochemical gold anomaly in soils(?) in the same location as N.B.C.'s 1970 Cu anomaly. The claims were allowed to lapse, however, and were restaked, by Lorne Warren and Neil Scafe as the Twin 1-6 claims. Later that year, a property examination by Mattagami Lake Exploration located anomalous Au values in volcanic rocks.

Prospecting and rock sampling carried out by Amir Mines Ltd. on the Twin 1-6 claims in 1983 returned analyses of up to 620 ppb Au and up to 3600 ppm Cu.



In 1983, a regional silt sampling program by Imperial Metals Corporation located an Au-Cu-Zn anomaly in the Twin Creek area, which led to the staking of the Takla and Rainbow claims. The TR series of claims were staked in 1984 to 1986 as exploration of the property proceeded. Soil sampling in 1984 located widespread anomalous Au values and a 1000 m by 400 m Zn anomaly.

The Twin 1-6 claims were optioned in 1985.

Follow-up work in 1985 including IP surveying, additional soil sampling, and diamond drilling was concentrated mainly on a second grid to the west of the 1984 grid. On the W grid, a gold soil anomaly 1000 m long by 50-100 m wide was located coincident with a 900 m long IP anomaly over the area of the contact of Takla volcanics with the Hogem Batholith. Mineralization exposed in the area consisting of disseminated and veinlet pyrite in altered Takla volcanics ran up to 138,000 ppb Au and 60 ppm Ag. Drilling totalling 312 m in four holes intersected mineralization over a 550 m strike length over widths of 0.30 to 1.98 m assaying 1.7-18.2 g/t Au, 2.4-34.6 g/t Ag, and 0.03-6.92% Cu.

Work in 1986 included additional diamond drilling as well as mapping and soil sampling of the areas north and south of the 1985 zone. An additional 14 drill holes totalling 1748 m extended the known length of the zone to 700 m and yielded intersections of up to 1.5 m of 23.7 g/t Au. Results of mapping and soil sampling north of the zone were not as encouraging as to the south. South of the zone, several Au soil anomalies up to 500 m by 75 m and 450 m by 150 m as well as numerous other small isolated gold anomalies, copper anomalies, and silver anomalies, were located. Abundant quartz vein float found in one area south of the zone returned results of up to 63,000 ppb Au, 35.5 ppm Ag, 31,974 ppm Pb and up to 13,682 ppm Cu.



The 1987 program included construction of an access road and further diamond drilling of the TRW grid mineralized zone (5407.16 m in 20 holes), as well as geochemical soil sampling, VLF-EM and IP surveying, detailed geological mapping, and 634.59 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes on the TRS grid to follow up the 1986 geochemical anomaly. The main drilling program resulted in the partial delineation of 3 mineralized zones. The West Zone is 289 m long by 100 m wide (open to depth). The best 1987 result was 39.43 g/t Au over 2.50 m in DDH-24. The East Zone is 183 m long by 130 m wide and is open to depth and to the east. The best 1987 result was 7.85 g/t Au over 1.30 m in DDH-31. The South Zone is about 275 m long by 60 m wide and is open in all directions. The best 1987 result was 5.76 g/t Au over 2.99 m in DDH-23. Work on the TRS grid closed the Au soil geochemical anomaly to the south, located several anomalous IP chargeability zones, which do not appear to have been followed up, and yielded indications of Ag-Cu-Au, Pb, Zn in the drillholes.

Reserves calculated by Pesalj (1988) for the West and East Zones total 199,562 tonnes (220,000 tons) grading 13.71 g/t Au (0.40 oz/ton) over an average of 1.5 m (5 feet). The reserves are drill indicated and inferred, undiluted, uncut, and were calculated using a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au (0.10 oz/ton).

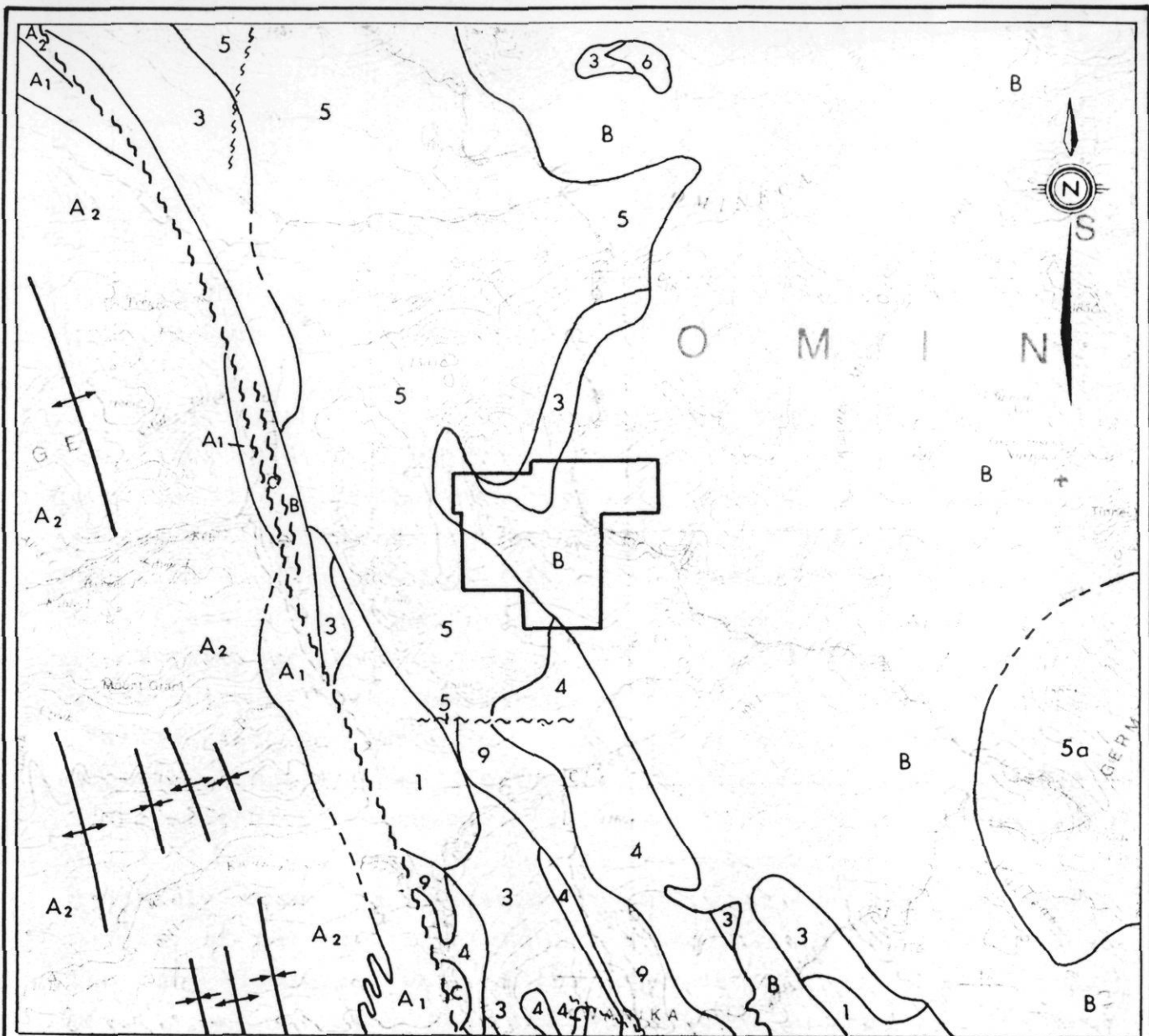
4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

4.1 Lithologies

The Takla-Rainbow property area is underlain by Lower to Middle Mesozoic volcanic and intrusive rocks in the Quesnel Trough, a graben lying between the Pinchi fault zone to the west and the Manson fault zone to the east (Drawing No. 3).

The area west of the Pinchi fault zone is underlain by Permian Cache Creek Group rocks. They consist predominantly of siliceous and argillaceous sediments with lesser amounts of massive limestone. Unit A1 consists of blue-grey, massive, commonly completely recrystallized limestone with up to 10% non-calcareous sediments and volcanics. Near the Pinchi fault zone, it may be altered to dolomite. Unit A2 comprises about 50% blue-grey ribbon chert and argillaceous quartzite with up to 30% argillite and slate occurring mainly as partings between chert layers, 15% greenstone in bands and lenses up to 450 m thick, with 5% limestone and conglomerate. It is at least 1500 m thick.

East of the Pinchi Fault are rocks of the Takla Group (Units B, C) and Hogem Batholith (Units 1-9). The Takla Group is about 7500 m thick and consists of an apparently conformable succession of Upper Triassic sediments and tuffs in the lower part and (Lower Jurassic?) flows in the upper part. Unit B includes andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates which are commonly cut by pyroxene and feldspar porphyry dykes. Lesser amounts of conglomerate, shale, greywacke and limestone also occur sporadically. Coal is reported (Armstrong, 1949) to occur within the Takla Group at a location on Discovery Creek



LEGEND - GEOLOGY (reference Garnett, 1978; Armstrong, 1949)

- PHASE III**
 Lower Cretaceous
HOGEM BATHOLITH
- [9] granite, quartz syenite, alaskite
- PHASE II**
 Lower / Middle Jurassic
- [6] mainly foliated, migmatitic syenite
- PHASE I**
 Upper Triassic / Lower Jurassic
- [5] granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite
 - 5a: Germansen Batholith - granodiorite, quartz diorite.
 - [4] monzonite, quartz monzonite
 - [3] monzodiorite, quartz monzodiorite
 - [1] diorite; minor gabbro

- TAKLA GROUP**
- [C] mainly interbedded black argillite, brown siltstone, and shale; minor limestone.
 - [B] mainly andesitic and basaltic volcanic flows, tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates.
- Permian**
- CACHE CREEK GROUP**
- [A2] ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstone, limestone
 - [A1] massive limestone, dolomite; minor gabbro, serpentinite.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (approx., assumed)
- ~~~~ Pinchi Fault Zone
- ~~~~ Fracture trace (inferred)
- ↕ Syncline
- ↕ Anticline



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 TAKLA GOLD MINES LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 TAKLA-RAINBOW PROPERTY
 OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 258 d	By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 250 000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 3	Date: MAY 1988.



MPH Consulting Limited



about 23 km north-northeast of the Takla-Rainbow property. Unit C includes the Upper Triassic sediments - interbedded argillite, siltstone, shale, greywacke, and tuff with local thick beds of conglomerate and limestone.

The Hogem Batholith has been divided into three phases of intrusive activity by Garnett (1978). Phase I of the intrusions occurred in Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic time and is the intrusive equivalent of the Takla Group volcanics. Phase II occurred during the Lower to Middle Jurassic, while Phase III took place in the Upper Cretaceous. In the map area, Phase I is represented by Units 1, 3, 4, and 5. Units 1, 3, and 4 are a mafic suite of rocks consisting of dark grey, medium- to coarse-grained diorite (Unit 1); plagioclase porphyritic pyroxene-biotite monzodiorite (Unit 3); and plagioclase porphyritic hornblende-biotite monzonite (Unit 4). Unit 1 commonly contains up to 5% magnetite and is thus strongly magnetic. Units 3 and 4 generally occur as gradational zones between the more mafic margins of the batholith and its granodioritic core. Unit 5 is the most widespread unit of the Hogem Batholith. It is actually a group of chemically similar, leucocratic, quartz-bearing felsic rocks. Granodiorite and quartz monzodiorite predominate but the composition ranges from tonalite to granite. The rocks are medium- to coarse-grained, locally porphyritic, and locally contain grey fine-grained xenoliths.

The Germansen Batholith (Unit 5a) is composed of granodiorite, quartz diorite, and minor granite. It is of Jurassic to Cretaceous age.

Phase II rocks in the map area consist of a small outlier of Unit 6 foliated syenite. The main area of Phase II rocks lies to the north of the map area in the Duckling Creek-Haha Creek area.



Phase III consists of Unit 9 granite and alaskite bodies intruding earlier intrusives as well as abundant alaskite and aplite dykes.

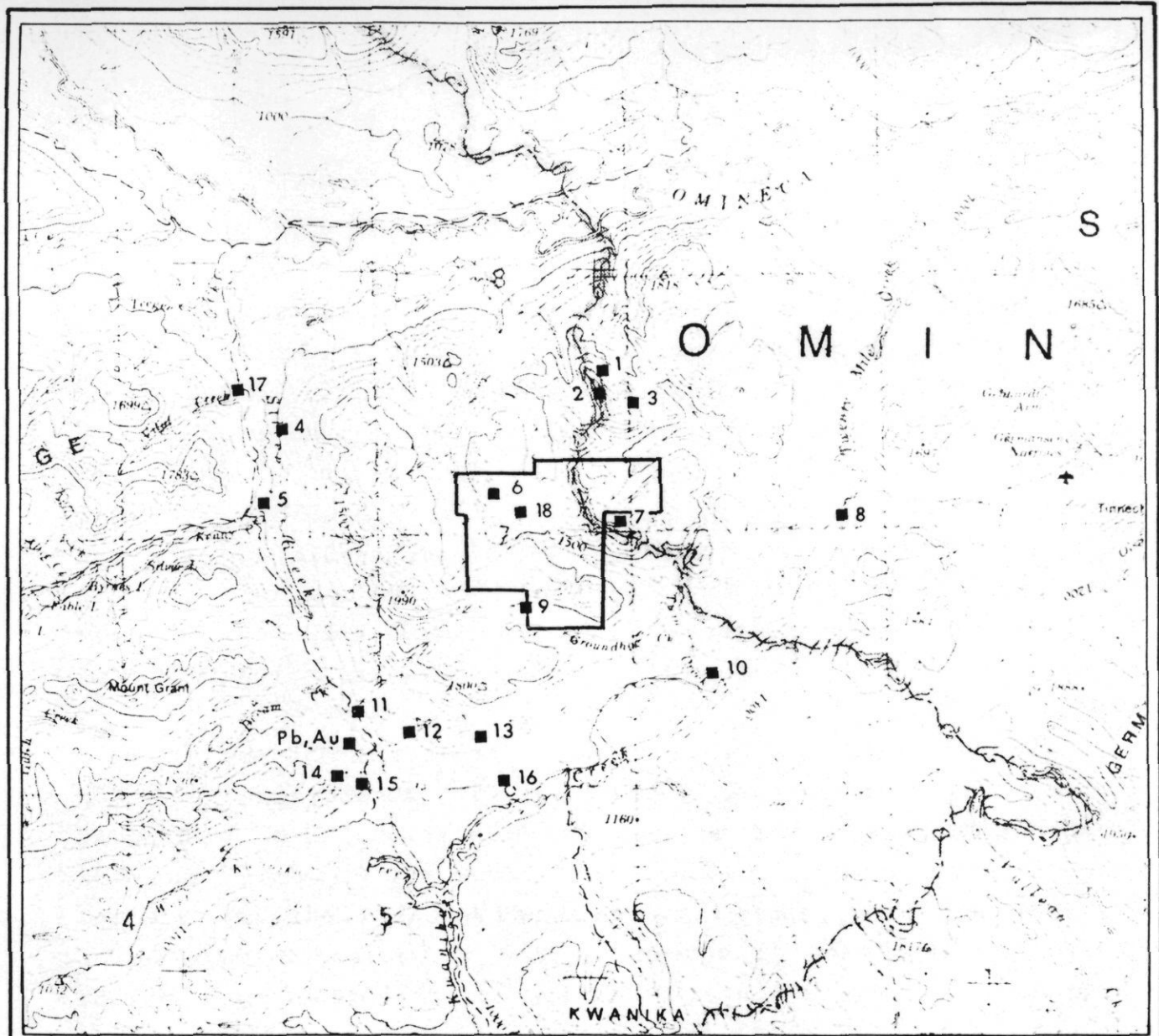
4.2 Structure

The Pinchi fault zone is the most important structural feature in the region. It is at least 240 km long and forms the western boundary of the Quesnel Trough. The fault zone is locally up to 300 m wide and has had at least 2 periods of movement.

Regional folding of the Cache Creek Group rocks is tight and strikes in a northwesterly direction. Folding in the Takla Group is more open and strikes west to northwest. The Takla rocks are less schistose than the older Cache Creek rocks.

4.3 Economic Setting and Mineral Occurrences (Drawing No. 4)

The region was first worked for placer gold. The first placer gold discovery in the area was on Vital Creek (10 km northwest of the Takla-Rainbow property) in 1869. Total recorded gold production from the Omineca Mining Division from 1874 to 1945 is 1,490,362 g Au, the bulk of which came from Germansen and Manson Rivers. Placer gold production from some of the creeks has been reactivated in the past 10 years or so. Placer gold-producing areas near the Takla-Rainbow property include Twin Creek (10), Silver Creek/Kenny Creek (5), 20 Mile Creek (8), and Vital Creek (17). Placer Hg and jade occur, in addition to Au, at Vital Creek.



Copper ± Molybdenum Occurrences

- 1. Gav Cu
- 2. Bob Cu
- 3. Slide Cu, Ag, Au
- 6. Twin Cu
- 7. Loop Cu
- 9. Hooy Cu
- 13. Smoke U, Cu, Mo
- 16. Lin Cu, Mo

Gold Occurrence

- 18. Takla-Rainbow Au, Ag, Cu, Zn

Mercury Occurrences

- 4. Amy Hg, Sb
- 11. Houston North Hg
- 12. Pole Hg
- 15. Takla Mercury Mine Hg

Placer Gold Occurrences

- 5. Silver Ck./ Kenny Ck.
- 8. 20 mile Ck.
- 10. Twin Ck.
- 17. Vital Ck.

Massive Sulphide Occurrence

- 14. Lustdust Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb



REYMONT GOLD MINES LTD.
TAKLA GOLD MINES LTD.

MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP
TAKLA-RAINBOW PROPERTY

Project No: V 258 d	By: T. N.
Scale: 1:250 000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 4	Date: MAY 1988



MPH Consulting Limited



Numerous mercury deposits/showings occur along the Pinchi fault zone over at least 160 km. Cinnabar occurs in brecciated limestone, serpentinite, and other sediments of the Cache Creek Group as veinlets, blebs, grains, fissure-fillings, or breccia cement. Locally, stibnite may also be present. The larger deposits are all hosted by limestone. The largest, the Pinchi Lake Mine, located 130 km southeast of the Takla-Rainbow property, produced over 1,800,000 kg of Hg from 1940-1944 from ore grading 0.5-0.75% Hg. Occurrences near the Takla-Rainbow property include Amy (4), Pole (12), Houston North (11), and Takla Mercury Mine (15). The Takla Mercury Mine produced a minor amount of Hg in the 1940's.

Most of the other mineral occurrences in the area are porphyry copper + molybdenum style showings in or near the Hogem Batholith. Much exploration was carried out on several of these showings in the 1970's due to the discovery of significant copper deposits in the Guichon Batholith near Merritt in the 1960's. The Guichon Batholith is similar in age to the Hogem batholith and is also located in the Quesnel Trough. No economic deposits have been located in the Hogem Batholith. The Smoke showing (13), also contains uranium. The Twin showing (6) was the original focus of exploration on the Takla-Rainbow property. Other nearby porphyry-type showings include the Gar (1), Bob (2), Slide (3), Loop (7), Hooey (9), and Lin (16). Garnett (1978) states that porphyry Cu + Mo mineralization in or near the Hogem Batholith is associated mainly with Phase II and Phase III intrusions. Units 1 and 3 of the Phase I intrusion have minor associated pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralization, whereas metallic mineralization is essentially absent from Unit 5.



The Lustdust showing (14) is a massive sulphide prospect in Cache Creek Group sediments. Published indicated reserves total 327,226 tonnes grading about 2.6 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag, 2.7% Zn, as of December 31, 1974 (Minfile).

5.0 CURRENT WORK AND VALUATION

Results of geological, geochemical, geophysical, and diamond drilling exploration carried out to date on the Takla-Rainbow property have identified four target areas.

The highest priority target comprises the Au-Ag-Cu mineralized zones near the Hogem Batholith-Takla Volcanics contact on the TRW grid. To date 3 zones have been partially outlined by 37 diamond-drill holes totalling 7447.23 m. The West Zone has been explored by 23 drillholes at approximately 50 m spacing; the East Zone by 10 drillholes; and the South Zone by 4 drillholes. All require further drilling to adequately delineate their boundaries. A 1.5 km Au soil geochemical anomaly (greater than 50 ppb Au) and a coincident 1.1 km long IP chargeability anomaly occur over the mineralized zones.

The mineralization is contained within northwest trending subvertical parallel zones of microshearing, intense fracturing, pyritization, carbonatization, and silicification within, or close to, granite porphyry. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, native gold, minor pyrrhotite, magnetite, galena, sphalerite, and specular hematite are contained in quartz-filled fractures from a few centimetres to several decimetres wide as well as disseminated in the porphyry and adjacent volcanics. The granite porphyry is affected by strong fracture-controlled carbonatization (mainly dolomite) and silicification with chloritization, carbonatization, and epidotization of mafic minerals. The alteration extends from the porphyry into the volcanic wall rocks. A strong pyritic halo over 1000 m long by 150 m wide surrounds the mineralized areas.



The best intersections from drillholes to date include 2.50 m of 39.43 g/t Au (uncut) in DDH-24 and 1.28 m of 37.00 g/t Au (uncut) from DDH-9, both from the West Zone; 1.30 m of 7.85 g/t Au from DDH-31, from the East Zone; and 2.99 m of 5.76 g/t Au from DDH-23, from the South Zone.

Drawing No. 6 and Table 1 following serve to demonstrate the nature and extent of mineralization outlined to date on Target 1.

Other exploration targets include:

- A. The southeasterly extension of the Au soil geochemical anomaly from the TRW grid onto the East Grid. The Hogem Batholith-Takla Volcanics contact swings away to the northeast, however, near the northwest end of this target. Mineralized zone(s) may occur if the granite porphyry dykes are not confined only to the contact zone.

- B. A large, locally strong, Au soil geochemical anomaly on the TRS grid. Mineralized float samples have returned analyses of up to 63,000 ppb Au; 31,974 ppm Pb; 35.5 ppm Ag; and 25,100 ppb Au, 13,682 ppm Cu; 14.6 ppm Ag. Limited diamond drilling in 1987 yielded encouraging results of up to 398 ppb Au over 7.75 m, including 1090 ppb Au over 1.52 m, in DDH TRS-3; and 8.20 m of 49.7 ppm Ag, 5686 ppm Zn, 2741 ppm Pb, including 1.00 m of 254.3 ppm Ag, 29,910 ppm Zn, 16,217 ppm Pb, in DDH TRS-4. The Hogem Batholith-Takla Volcanics contact is mapped within 300 m of the southwest edge of the grid and four north to northwest trending granite porphyry dykes are mapped within, or adjacent to, the grid.



TABLE 1

TAKLA-RAINBOW WEST GRID DRILLING SUMMARY 1985-87

YEAR	ZONE	DDH NO.	LENGTH (metres)	HOLE DIP	AZIMUTH	COLLAR LOCATION		INTERSECTION(metres)			GRADE			
						EASTING	NORTHING	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
1985	W	1	76.81	-45	360	3+00	12+50	42.00	42.30	0.30	2.74	34.8	69248	
	W	2	78.33	-45	360	3+00	12+00	53.36	55.30	1.94	7.13	10.9	15307	
	W	3	79.86	-45	360	5+00	10+00	60.65	61.11	0.46	1.65	2.4	29	
	E	4	76.81	-45	360	7+00	8+50	20.66	22.30	1.64	18.03	34.5	301	
1986	W	5	118.26	-55	045	2+91	0+77S	58.50	59.17	0.67	4.46	0.3	124	114
								104.54	112.16	7.62	1.34	0.6	329	123
								116.00	116.40	0.40	9.33	1.1	544	87
	W	6	96.93	-55	045	3+87	0+88S	NO INTERSECTION						
	W	7	81.69	-55	045	5+76	0+76S	NO INTERSECTION						
	E	8	117.35	-55	045	6+69	0+62S	38.24	39.01	0.77	1.89	1.1	15	17
	E	9	115.21	-55	045	7+37	0+59S	21.10	22.29	1.19	3.50	3.9	92	195
								99.97	101.25	1.28	37.00	2.3	93	120
								51.17	51.34	0.17	6.93	6.4	8	33
	E	10	99.91	-55	045	8+16	0+45S	13.00	13.80	0.90	2.37	1.8	257	129
								26.00	27.00	1.00	3.22	1.4	150	119
	W	11	117.65	-55	045	1+47	0+76S	NO INTERSECTION						
	W	12	191.41	-55	045	1+96	0+98S	56.30	56.70	0.40	1.58	2.8	4373	135
								NUMEROUS SECTIONS WITH 200-400 PPB AU				SEE 145.39-183.18m		
	W	13	121.31	-55	045	2+92	0+27S	20.80	24.05	3.25	5.11	1.1	320	114
								26.37	29.55	3.18	3.98	3.0	3161	110
								62.90	64.40	1.50	23.66	1.8	591	85
							67.00	67.90	0.90	1.65	0.6	606	49	
E	14	167.03	-55	225	7+25	0+15	127.80	128.40	0.60	2.43	0.2	20	111	
W	15	124.97	-55	045	3+86	0+38S	51.14	52.55	1.41	1.82	0.3	111	136	
W	16	154.84	-48	225	4+84	0+40	26.00	26.70	0.70	3.53	4.5	4573	135	
							59.60	89.46	29.86	0.47	0.6	223	78	
							75.56	81.08	5.52	1.08	0.8	471	89	
W	17	133.81	-55	225	5+74	0+51	56.15	58.95	2.80	0.64	1.7	1850	64	
E	18	107.89	-50	225	6+75	0+79	NO INTERSECTION							
1987	E	19	262.13	-55	045	9+20	0+90S	47.26	47.46	0.20	7.41	1.9	113	
	W	20	181.97	-55	045	2+46	0+58S	39.30	41.60	2.30	1.17	2.2	2327	
								51.10	52.66	1.56	3.67	7.1	8283	
								79.80	82.75	2.95	2.47	0.7	463	
								116.43	119.47	3.04	1.34	0.2	88	
	W	21	224.64	-55	045	2+46	1+08S	129.05	131.20	2.15	0.62	0.4	300	
								206.70	207.80	1.10	0.72	0.6	366	
	W	22	252.07	-55	045	2+91	1+27S	78.20	79.00	0.80	0.75	0.9	375	
								234.70	235.60	0.90	2.16	2.7	525	
	S	23	242.62	-50	225	9+20	0+91S	131.37	132.46	1.09	3.12	2.1	58	
								175.37	175.82	0.45	7.2	2.9	646	
							211.13	214.12	2.99	5.76	0.6	58		
							229.21	229.77	0.56	7.51	7.2	43		



YEAR	ZONE	DDH NO.	LENGTH (metres)	HOLE DIP	AZIMUTH	COLLAR BASTING	LOCATION NORTHING	INTERSECTION(metres)			GRADE			
								FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au(g/t)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
1987	W	24	181.97	-55	045	3+40	0+68S	24.52	25.82	1.30	10.7	1.4	277	
								41.76	42.66	0.90	37.54	2.2	246	
								47.75	49.83	2.08	4.18	7.6	2189	
								120.50	121.30	0.80	9.98	4.3	2696	
								127.10	128.50	1.40	0.96	3.8	3762	
								139.70	142.20	2.50	39.43	12.0	3000	
								150.77	151.60	0.83	0.82	0.6	403	
	W	25	254.81	-55	045	3+40	1+18S	190.90	191.50	0.60	1.68	1.9	1949	
								248.95	249.80	0.85	0.58	0.5	1725	
								NO INTERSECTION						
	W	26	50.90	-55	045	3+87	1+38S	NO INTERSECTION						
								26A	311.01	-55	045	3+87	1+35S	10.84
	W	27	258.17	-55	045	4+40	1+05S	215.10	215.55	0.45	0.75	0.4	39	
								58.34	58.90	0.56	0.75	0.5	10	
								59.45	60.30	0.85	0.58	2.8	6	
	S	28	221.59	-50	225	7+37	1+20S	99.32	99.85	0.53	0.62	0.8	8	
								145.18	145.72	0.54	0.58	2.0	952	
								218.20	219.06	0.86	0.93	0.6	295	
								28.80	29.32	0.52	3.09	3.4	1577	
	W	29	154.53	-55	045	4+40	0+55S	73.61	74.57	0.96	0.62	1.9	365	
								21.23	23.20	1.97	1.17	0.3	159	
								23.20	24.60	1.40	1.37	0.1	253	
	W	30	269.14	-55	045	5+35	1+10S	24.60	25.35	0.75	6.07	0.7	435	
								200.00	200.65	0.65	14.47	5.8	7394	
								82.70	84.00	1.30	7.85	2.0	137	
	E	31	268.83	-55	045	8+16	1+45S	128.60	129.60	1.00	2.23	0.4	34	
								221.60	222.20	0.60	9.33	14.2	75	
								240.30	241.40	1.10	1.34	2.4	62	
								173.90	174.30	0.40	0.79	1.7	78	
	S	32	228.60	-50	225	8+16	1+46S	61.10	62.80	0.90	5.18	5.8	1857	
								425.80	427.08	1.28	1.51	0.1	109	
	W	34	456.29	-70	045	3+40	1+18S	22.20	22.60	0.40	0.96	4.2	1556	
								181.10	182.15	1.05	1.23	3.8	7586	
								348.72	349.60	0.88	1.61	0.1	109	
	E	35	455.98	-55	045	11+20	0+05	283.00	284.00	1.00	0.51	7.6	466	
	S	36	480.67	-50	225	11+20	0+05	NO INTERSECTION						
	W	37	168.25	-45	045	3+42	0+59S	80.50	81.32	0.82	1.23	0.4	243	
90.25								91.05	0.80	2.5	2.5	494		
92.55								93.90	1.35	2.81	3.4	1573		
97.32								99.00	1.18	2.09	2.3	605		

- C. A low priority target is defined by isolated Au soil geochemical highs to 290 ppb on the TRN grid, in the vicinity of the Hogem Batholith-Takla Volcanics contact.

5.1 Valuation

The value of the Takla-Rainbow property is estimated as the total cost of previous exploration programs on the property. Costs incurred from 1983 to 1986 were previously calculated to total \$520,000 (Hawkins, 1987). This was the value of the property used in the prospectus of Cathedral Gold Corp. which was approved by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The list below reproduces the calculations of Hawkins (1987) and adds the cost of the 1987 program by Cathedral Gold Corp. to arrive at the present estimated value of the property.

1983	- Regional geochemical program and staking	\$ 20,000
1984	- 12.2 km of grid with 445 soil samples at 25 m spacing on one grid (East)	
	- 10 days of geological mapping and sampling	21,000
1985	- 10.9 km of grid with 437 soil samples at 25 m spacing on two grids (East; West)	
	- 4.05 km of pole-dipole induced polarization on East Grid	
	- 4.75 km of induced polarization on West Grid	
	- 311.81 m of BQ diamond drilling in 4 holes on the West Grid (see Drillhole Summary) along 550 m of strike length to a vertical 30 m depth	139,000



1986	- Establishment of three new grids - TRN and TRS and TRS ₂ of 20.4, 21 and 13 line-km respectively	
	- Soil sampling of all grids, totalling 1441 soil samples	
	- BQ diamond drilling totalling 1748.5 m in 14 holes on West Grid as extension of 1985 drilling geological mapping and sampling	330,000
	- Additional expenditures related to administration of claims	10,000
1987	- Extensions to TRS grid (5 line-km)	
	- Soil sampling on TRS grid extensions (173 samples) and in other areas (98 samples)	
	- VLF-EM and IP surveying of parts of the TRS and TRS ₂ grids (14.6 and 9.5 line-km, respectively)	
	- Geological mapping and prospecting	
	- 5407.16 m of BQ diamond drilling in 20 holes on TRW grid and 634.59 m in 4 holes on TRS grid	
	- Construction of 14.2 km access road	<u>780,456</u>
		\$1,300,456
		=====

Initial results suggest that economic grades of gold mineralization over mineable widths may be encountered over sufficient area to provide economic tonnage, and extensive further work is fully justified.

Therefore, fair and reasonable value on the property is estimated at \$1,300,000.

A valuation based on reserves as calculated by Pesalj (1988) is believed to be premature since:

1. The reserves blocks do not comprise a single zone, but rather, appear to include numerous short, unconnected, subparallel zones (as indicated on Drawing No. 6).



2. Each reserves block is based on only one intersection from only one drillhole.
3. The width of the reserves blocks appears to have been calculated on the drill-intersection length rather than the true width of the intersected zone.
4. Grades are extremely variable. Over 50% of the gold contained in the estimated reserves is included in the three reserves blocks with grades of over 34.3 g/t Au.

Further information, including closed spaced diamond drilling and a longitudinal section prepared using surveyed drill collar locations is required before meaningful reserves estimates can be calculated.

6.0 PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

6.1 Plan

The 1988 Phase I exploration program on the Takla-Rainbow property is designed to follow up the encouraging results of the 1987 work with trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling, mainly on the TRW grid area.

Trenching

Overburden on the TRW grid is known to be quite deep (5 to 10 m), however, an attempt at excavating bulldozer trench(es) over the projected location(s) of the mineralized zone(s) which yielded the best assays from diamond drilling is recommended. A bulldozer will be on site for use in moving drills and will therefore be available at relatively low cost for trenching.

Soil Geochemistry

Soil sampling surveys have outlined the mineralized trend with Au geochemical anomalies. A small amount of additional soil sampling is recommended to provide closure of existing anomalies and to test for extensions.

Geophysics

Induced polarization surveys appear to be effective in detecting mineralized zones on the property. Previous surveys over the known zones have been at an oblique angle to the strike of the zones. Several test lines of IP surveying are therefore recommended to be carried out over the TRW grid, which is at right angles to the mineralized zones, to determine the response



associated with known mineralization. Grid extensions to the southeast and northwest will then be IP surveyed to test for extensions of the mineralized zones. The dipole-dipole system of IP surveying is recommended to provide more definitive anomalies than the pole-dipole system which was previously used.

Diamond Drilling

The bulk of the 1988 exploration program will consist of diamond drilling in and around the known mineralized zones in an effort to obtain better definition of their size, continuity, and tenor. A total of 6100 m (approximately 20,000 feet) of diamond drilling in 30 holes is recommended as outlined by Pesalj (1988b). Locations are listed below and shown on Drawing No. 6:

Zone	Section	Feet	Holes
West	2+64E	1000	2
	2+91E	1000	2
	3+40E	600	1
	3+87E	800	2
	4+40E	700	1
	4+84E	600	1
	5+35E	1400	2
	fill-in (between sections)	7000	10
East	8+16E	600	1
	9+20E	600	1
	fill-in (between sections)	2500	3
South	9+20E	1600	2
	fill-in (between sections)	1600	2

Contingent upon the delineation of drill indicated reserves of at least 363,000 tonnes (400,000 tons) of ore grading at least 13.7 g/t Au (0.4 oz/ton) by Phase I drilling, a Phase II program of underground exploration and bulk sampling is proposed. The



method of underground exploration (decline/shaft/crosscut) will depend upon the geometry and location of ore zones delineated by Phase I work.

Cost estimates for Phase I and Phase II exploration are provided below.

6.2 Budget

Phase I	
Mob/Demob	\$ 29,800
Personnel	130,300
Equipment Rental	23,640
Food and Accommodation	22,165
Analyses	37,792
Diamond Drilling	488,000
Miscellaneous (helicopter, freight, communications, test work, option payments, supplies, fuel, etc.)	45,500
Report Costs	8,796
Administration	86,863
Contingency	<u>127,144</u>
Total	\$1,000,000 =====
Phase II	
Underground Exploration	\$1,300,000
Bulk Sampling	<u>200,000</u>
Total	\$1,500,000 =====



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The Takla Rainbow project, having been the subject of four years and a total of more than \$1,300,000 worth of exploration, demonstrates extensive potential for shear-hosted gold mineralization of economic grades over mineable widths.
2. Preliminary drilling (50 to 200 m spacing) on the TRW grid has produced results of up to 39.43 g/t Au (uncut) over 2.5 m and has identified three separate zones of Au-Ag-Cu mineralization. The zones are up to 289 m by 100 m in size and have not yet been fully outlined.
3. Future work will be aimed at demonstrating continuity of what appears to be persistent mineralization of variable gold grade and further delineating the size and geometry of the three mineralized zones identified to date on the TRW grid with the goal of gaining sufficient information to calculate reserves estimates.
4. Gold values in rock appear to be consistently associated with elevated copper and silver values. Gold is also associated with pyrite, chlorite, epidote, carbonate, hematite, and silica alteration in varying degrees of granite porphyry dyke(s) near the disconformable contact between the Hogem Batholith and the Takla volcanics.
5. Definition of drill targets is best accomplished by geological mapping, geochemical (soil) surveying, and geophysical (I.P.) surveying.



6. Infill drilling and undercutting, and strike extension drilling is required on the West Zone, East Zone, and South Zone.

7. Three additional target areas identified by previous geological, geochemical, and geophysical work are considered to be of secondary importance. With additional exploration one or more of these areas could develop into a primary target.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A total of 6000 m of infill, undercut, and strike length extension drilling is recommended for the West, East, and South Zones.
2. Bulldozer trenching is recommended to be carried out over the projected locations of the highest grade mineralized drill intersections, where overburden depth permits, to enable detailed sampling to be carried out.
3. Additional IP surveying using the dipole-dipole system over the known mineralized zones as well as to test for southwesterly and northeasterly extensions is recommended.
4. ~~Geochemical soil sampling is recommend~~ to be carried out where necessary to provide closure of previous anomalies and to test for extensions.
5. The above Phase I work is recommended at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.
6. Contingent upon delineation of reserves totalling at least 363,000 tonnes grading at least 13.7 g/t Au by Phase I, Phase II underground exploration and bulk sampling is recommended at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

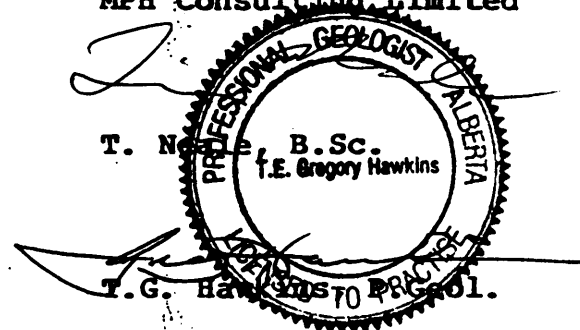
Respectfully submitted,
MPH Consulting Limited

T. N. Hawkins

B.Sc.
F.E. Gregory Hawkins

T.G. Hawkins P.R.C. 101.

May 26, 1988
Vancouver, B.C.



**CERTIFICATE**

I, T. Neale, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. 1978).
2. That I have practised as a geologist in exploration for ten years.
3. That the opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of reports on field work carried out on the property by previous workers.
4. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the subject property or shares or securities of Reymont Gold Mines Ltd., Takla Gold Mines Ltd., or associated companies.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Neale".

T. Neale, B.Sc.

Vancouver, B.C.

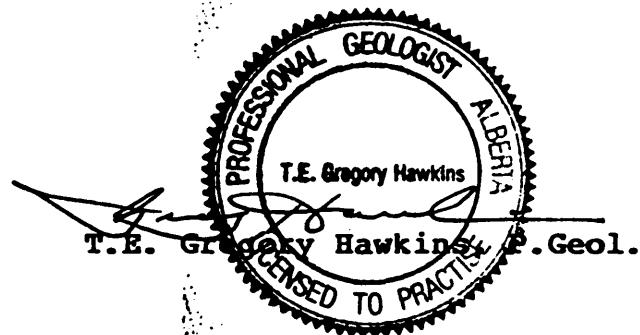
May 26, 1988

CERTIFICATE

I, T.E. Gregory Hawkins, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 2406, 555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N5.
2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal, (M.Sc. 1979).
3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past seventeen years.
4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.
5. That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of field work carried out on the property.
6. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interests in the subject property or shares or securities of Reymont Gold Mines Ltd., Takla Gold Mines Ltd., or associated companies.

May 26, 1988



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Appendix I

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC UNITS



CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC UNITS

1 inch	=	25.4 millimetres	(mm)
		or 2.54 centimetres	(cm)
1 cm	=	0.394 inch	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metre	(m)
1 m	=	3.281 feet	
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	(km)
1 km	=	0.621 mile	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	(ha)
1 ha	=	2.471 acres	
1 ha	=	100 m x 100 m - 10,000 m ²	
1 km ²	=	100 ha	
1 troy ounce	=	31.103 grams	(g)
1 g	=	0.032 troy oz	
1 pound	=	0.454 kilogram	(kg)
1 kg	=	2.20 lb	
1 ton (2000 lb)	=	0.907 tonne	(t)
1 tonne	=	1.102 ton = 2205 lb	
1 troy ounce/ton (oz/ton)	=	34.286 grams/tonne	(g/t)
1 g/t	=	0.0292 oz/ton	
1 g/t	=	1 part per million	(ppm)
1 ppm	=	1000 parts per billion	(ppb)
10,000 g/t	=	1%	