

830758

REPORT OF 1995 EXPLORATION WORK
on the
TATSI GOLD-SILVER-COPPER PROSPECT

Kitnayakwa River Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

Latitude: 54°21' North
Longitude: 127°43' West
NTS: 93L/5E

for
GOLDEN HEMLOCK EXPLORATIONS LTD.

by
N.C. CARTER, PH.D. P.ENG.
April 20, 1996

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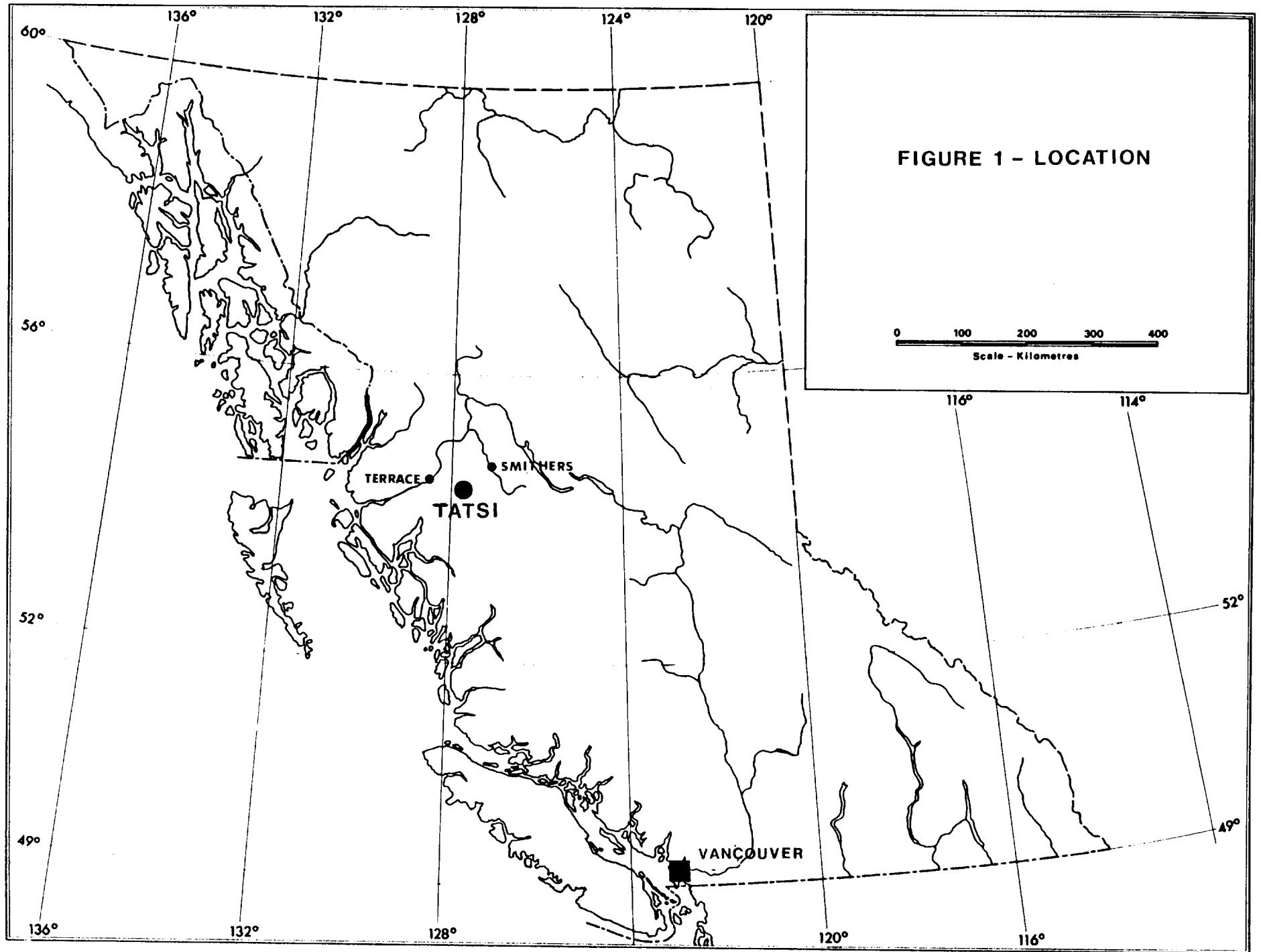
SUMMARY

Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. holds an option on the TATSI gold-silver-copper property situated midway between Smithers and Terrace in west-central British Columbia.

The property, which currently consists of thirteen 4-post mineral claims (233 mineral claim units) and eleven 2-post claims, includes two principal mineralized zones in the central property area which were the focus of a comprehensive exploration program in 1995.

Trenching and diamond drilling have yielded mixed results to date. Initial sampling of the Main zone in 1994 returned good gold, silver and copper values; more recent work suggests this zone is of limited extent but may be peripheral to more widespread mineralization. Six of ten holes drilled on the Discovery zone returned encouraging gold, silver and base metal values from quartz-carbonate veins which are spatially related to a hydrothermal breccia of unknown extent. Three additional precious and base metal zones in the central property area were identified during a reconnaissance prospecting program.

More detailed investigation of the Discovery zone is warranted and it is also recommended that the expanded property area be subjected to a thorough initial phase exploratory program estimated to cost \$595,500.



INTRODUCTION

Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. conducted a comprehensive exploration program in 1995 on the TATSI gold-silver-copper prospect which is situated midway between Smithers and Terrace in west-central British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of the Company, summarizes results of geological and geophysical surveys, hand trenching and diamond drilling completed between June and September of 1995. Much of this work followed recommendations contained in an initial report on the property by the writer dated November 10, 1994.

Sources of information used in the preparation of this report include a geological, geophysical and diamond drilling report authored by S.J. Tennant and W.D. Tompson, P.Geo., submitted in support of recorded assessment work in November 1995, and several status reports prepared for the Company by the writer which were based on visits to the property during July and August, 1995 while exploration work was in progress.

Since the completion of the 1995 exploratory program, the Company has expanded its holdings in the area of the original TATSI property by the acquisition of additional mineral claims. Reference to these is made in subsequent sections of this report.

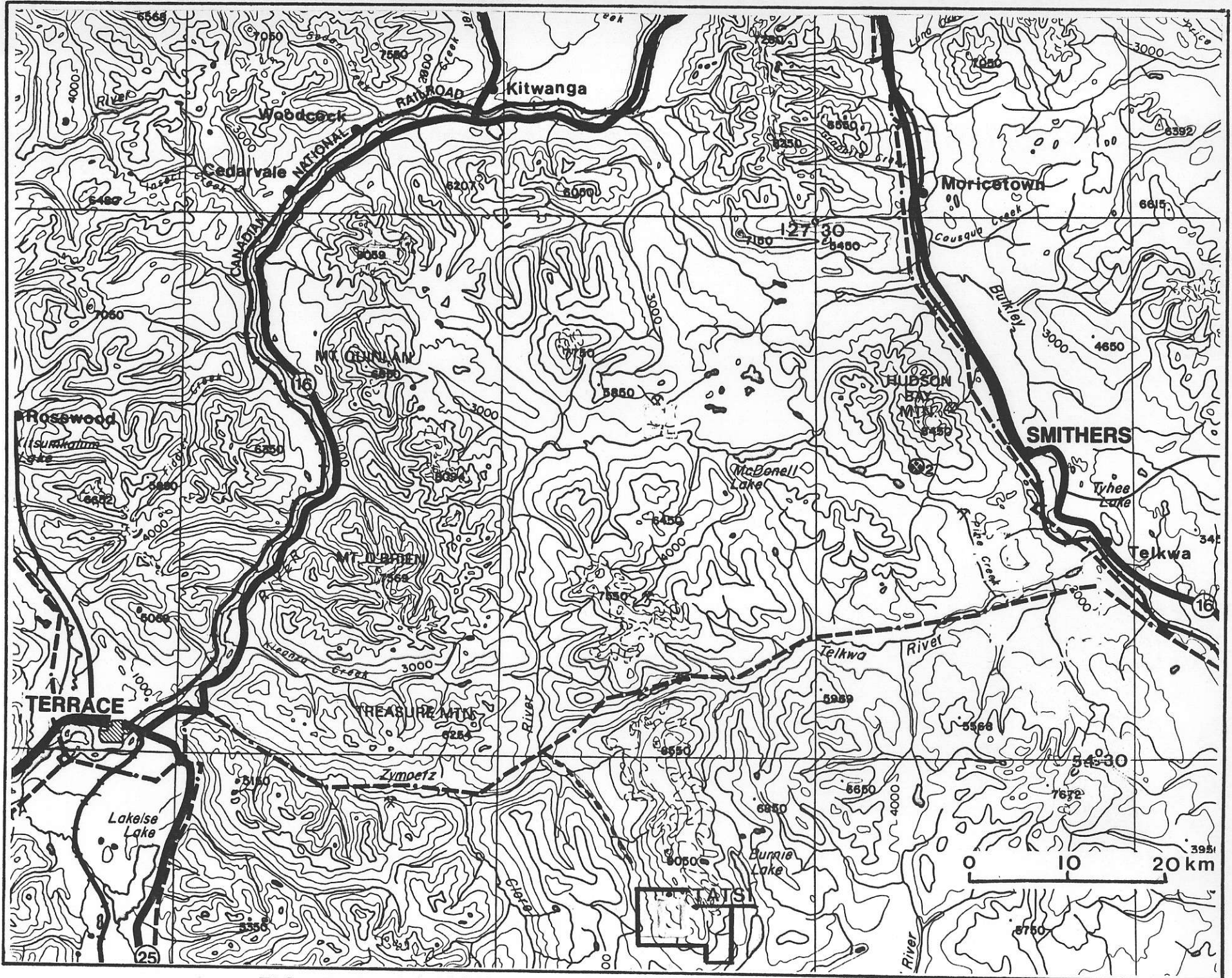


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - TATSI PROPERTY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TATSI property is situated south of Telkwa Pass midway between Terrace and Smithers in west-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property covers the headwaters of Tatsi Creek, a west-flowing tributary of Kitnayakwa River which flows northward into Zymoetz River. The geographic centre of the claims, at latitude 50°21' North and longitude 127°43' West in NTS map-area 93L/5E, is 60 air-kilometres southwest of Smithers and an equal distance east-southeast of Terrace (Figure 2).

Access to the property is by helicopter from either Smithers or Terrace. A network of logging roads, extending from a point on highway 16 east of Terrace and up Zymoetz River, provides conventional access into the Kitnayakwa River valley. End of road, which is currently 7 km northwest of the camp in the southern property area (Figures 2 and 3), afforded a convenient staging area for the helicopter transport of equipment and supplies during the 1995 program.

MINERAL PROPERTY

The TATSI property, which initially consisted of two 4-post mineral claims (TATSI #1 and #2 - 35 mineral claim units), currently includes thirteen 4-post claims (233 mineral claim units) and eleven 2-post claims located in the

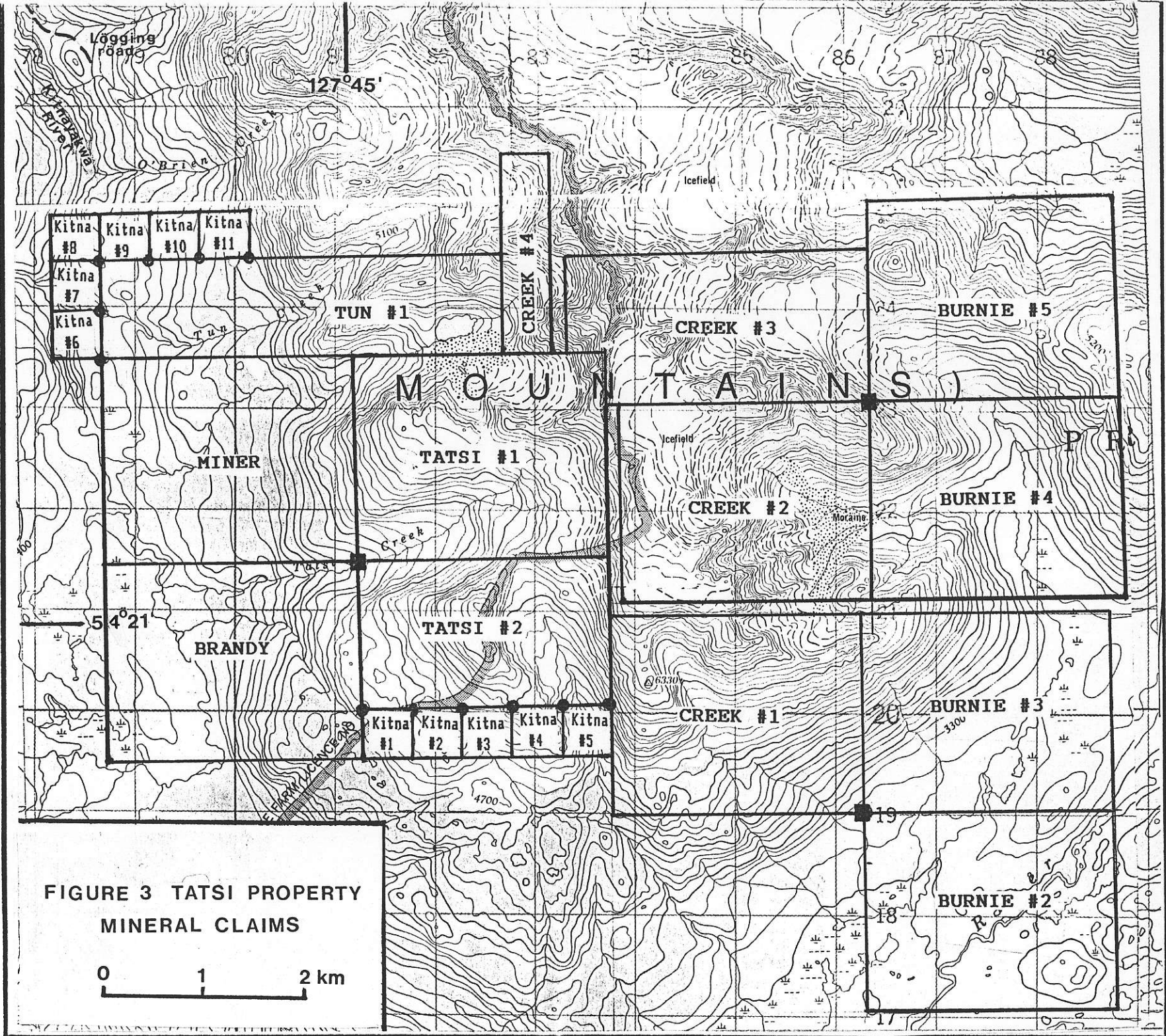
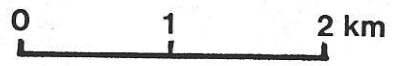


FIGURE 3 TATSU PROPERTY
MINERAL CLAIMS



Omineca Mining Division. The configuration of the mineral claims is shown on Figure 3 and details are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
TATSI #1	330686	20	September 07,1994
TATSI #2	330687	15	September 13,1994
TUN #1	332450	16	November 10,1995
BRANDY	332452	20	November 02,1995
MINER	332453	20	October 31,1995
KITNA #1	332456	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #2	332457	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #3	332458	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #4	332459	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #5	332460	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #6	332461	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #7	332462	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #8	332463	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #9	332464	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #10	332465	1	November 02,1995
KITNA #11	332466	1	November 02,1995
CREEK #1	336021	20	May 13,1995
CREEK #2	336022	20	May 05,1995
CREEK #3	336023	18	May 05,1995
CREEK #4	336024	4	May 05,1995
BURNIE #2	336026	20	May 13,1995
BURNIE #3	336027	20	May 13,1995
BURNIE #4	336028	20	May 13,1995
BURNIE #5	336029	20	May 05,1995

The mineral claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures as specified by the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations for the Province of British Columbia. No claim posts or lines have been examined by the writer.

The foregoing mineral claims, registered in the name of Angel Jade Mine Ltd., are subject to option agreements between that company and Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. whereby Golden Hemlock can earn a 100% interest in the TATSI property (subject to a net smelter royalty payable to the

vendor) by issuance of shares and cash payments over a specified time period.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The TATSI property is situated in alpine terrain of the Howson Range immediately west of the height of land between Zymoetz and Telkwa River drainages. Howson Peak, several kilometres northwest of the property (Figure 3), has an elevation of more than 2700 metres above sea level and is one of the highest points in the Smithers - Terrace area.

The original TATSI claims are within an east-facing cirque dissected by several west-flowing drainages including Tatsi Creek. Topography throughout the current property area is moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 900 metres along Kitnayakwa River in the northwestern claims area to more than 2400 metres in the central part of the icefield immediately east of the TATSI #1 claim (Figure 3 - note that contours are in Imperial units).

Vegetation is sparse, and where present, consists of alpine mosses. Bedrock is fairly well exposed but is obscured in a number of areas by talus and felsenmeer.

As noted, a small icefield separates higher peaks in the central property area (Figure 3) and the relative lack of bedrock oxidation in the vicinity of the known mineralized

zones suggests that this area was under year-round snow cover until recent times.

PREVIOUS WORK

It is believed that initial work was done in the area of the current TATSI claims prior to 1920. A description of the Snowflake occurrence, contained in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1921, bears a marked similarity to the TATSI Discovery zone. The location of the this occurrence (BC Minfile 93L056) is incorrectly shown on the Minfile map for NTS map-area 93L as being on Nilah Creek, some 16 km north-northwest of Tatsi Creek.

Research of old claims recording data by Atna Resources Ltd. in 1987 indicated that Terrace-based prospector Alec Clore had held ground near Tatsi Creek in 1949. A subsequent field inspection of the area resulted in the discovery of three hand trenches excavated along a quartz-carbonate-filled shear zone (Discovery zone). Claims were staked and preliminary mapping and sampling were completed by Atna Resources. This work included detailed chip sampling in the area of the hand trenches and the collection and analyses of of an additional 36 samples elsewhere on the property (Harivel,1988). In spite of encouraging results, no further work was done and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The Discovery zone trenches were re-examined by prospectors Dave and Mike Heino in early September, 1994 and a decision was made to re-stake the ground. Additional areas of mineralization, south and east of the old trenches and containing locally high grade copper-silver mineralization, (Main zone) were noted while staking and detailed sampling was undertaken. The claims were acquired by Angel Jade Mine Ltd. and optioned to Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd.

An exploration program, initiated by Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. in late June of 1995, was directed principally to the Main and Discovery zones and other areas within the TATSI #1 and #2 claims. The program included geological mapping, prospecting and reconnaissance bedrock sampling, 14 line-kilometres of VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, blasting and excavation of 12 hand trenches and detailed sampling of same and 1820 metres of diamond drilling in 15 inclined and vertical holes. Program costs totalled \$679,080.60 (Tennant and Tompson, 1995), roughly allocated as follows:

Base maps, grid construction	\$17,330.82
Prospecting, trenching	\$32,474.25
Geological mapping, core logging	\$68,997.44
Diamond drilling	\$178,692.17
Analytical costs	\$9,376.25
Camp costs	\$147,541.85
Helicopter support	\$186,950.04
Equipment rentals	\$11,902.55
Miscellaneous travel	\$5,815.23
Reclamation bond	\$20,000.00
	<u>\$679,080.60</u>

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The TATSI prospect is situated in Stikine terrane in the western part of the Intermontane tectonic belt. Stikine terrane is comprised of late Paleozoic to early Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary assemblages which are intruded by a variety of plutonic rocks.

Jurassic arc-related volcanic and sedimentary sequences (Hazelton Group) are the most widespread in the area of interest and these are intruded by coeval granitic rocks of the Topley intrusions and by younger, late Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusions.

The older Topley intrusions occur principally along the axis of the Skeena Arch, a major northeast-trending transverse uplift structure which marks the southern limits of the Bowser Basin and its contained clastic sediments of late Jurassic and early Cretaceous age. Skeena Arch, the axis of which is 20 - 30 km south Tatsi Creek, also marks the northern limits of areally extensive, early to mid-Tertiary continental volcanic rocks which overlie older Mesozoic assemblages.

West-central British Columbia is well known for its number and variety of mineral deposit types. Porphyry copper and/or molybdenum deposits and prospects, some of which contain significant by-product gold contents, have received

most of the attention over the past twenty years. These are associated with granitic plutons of late Cretaceous (Bulkley intrusions - 70 - 80 million years) and Tertiary (Babine and Nanika intrusions - 50 million years) age which cut Mesozoic sequences. Polymetallic vein deposits and occurrences, related to the younger intrusive epochs, are widespread throughout the area.

Early and middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary sequences in west-central British Columbia also host a variety of mineral deposit types including epithermal gold-silver mineralization, volcanogenic sulphide deposits, and a large number of copper-silver (gold) deposits, prospects and occurrences in the area between Terrace and the Telkwa Range south of Smithers. The latter may be considered as stratabound, being hosted principally by early Jurassic subaerial volcanics. Mineralization, mainly in the form of bornite, chalcocite and lesser chalcocite, occurs in flow tops and in quartz veins.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The TATSI property is underlain by Early Jurassic subaerial volcanic pyroclastics and flows of the basal Hazelton Group. Known as the Howson subaerial facies of the Telkwa Formation (Tipper and Richards, 1976), the sequence

consists of maroon, reddish and purple and grey-green massive to well-bedded pyroclastics and flows of andesite-dacite composition.

These are preserved in an uplifted horst block (Harivel, 1988) making up the Howson Range and defined by north-northwesterly faults parallelling Kitnayakwa and Burnie Rivers. The northern part of this uplifted block, in the Telkwa Pass area, is cored by coeval Topley granitic rocks. Limestone, noted locally in the western claims area, may be part of an overlying marine sequence.

In the central property area, the volcanic sequence strikes northerly, dips moderately to the east and west (see Figure 4) and consists of reddish, maroon and grey-green coarse pyroclastics and finer grained, well-bedded tuffs. Tertiary granitic stocks cut the volcanics in the southwestern property area (Figure 4) and a number of northerly trending biotite-feldspar porphyry and diorite dykes, up to 8 metres wide, have been noted in close proximity to known mineralized zones on the TATSI claims. Irregular masses of equigranular granodiorite also occur marginal to the Discovery zone.

A number of quartz vein structures containing appreciable gold, silver and copper grades have been identified in the central property area. Most of the

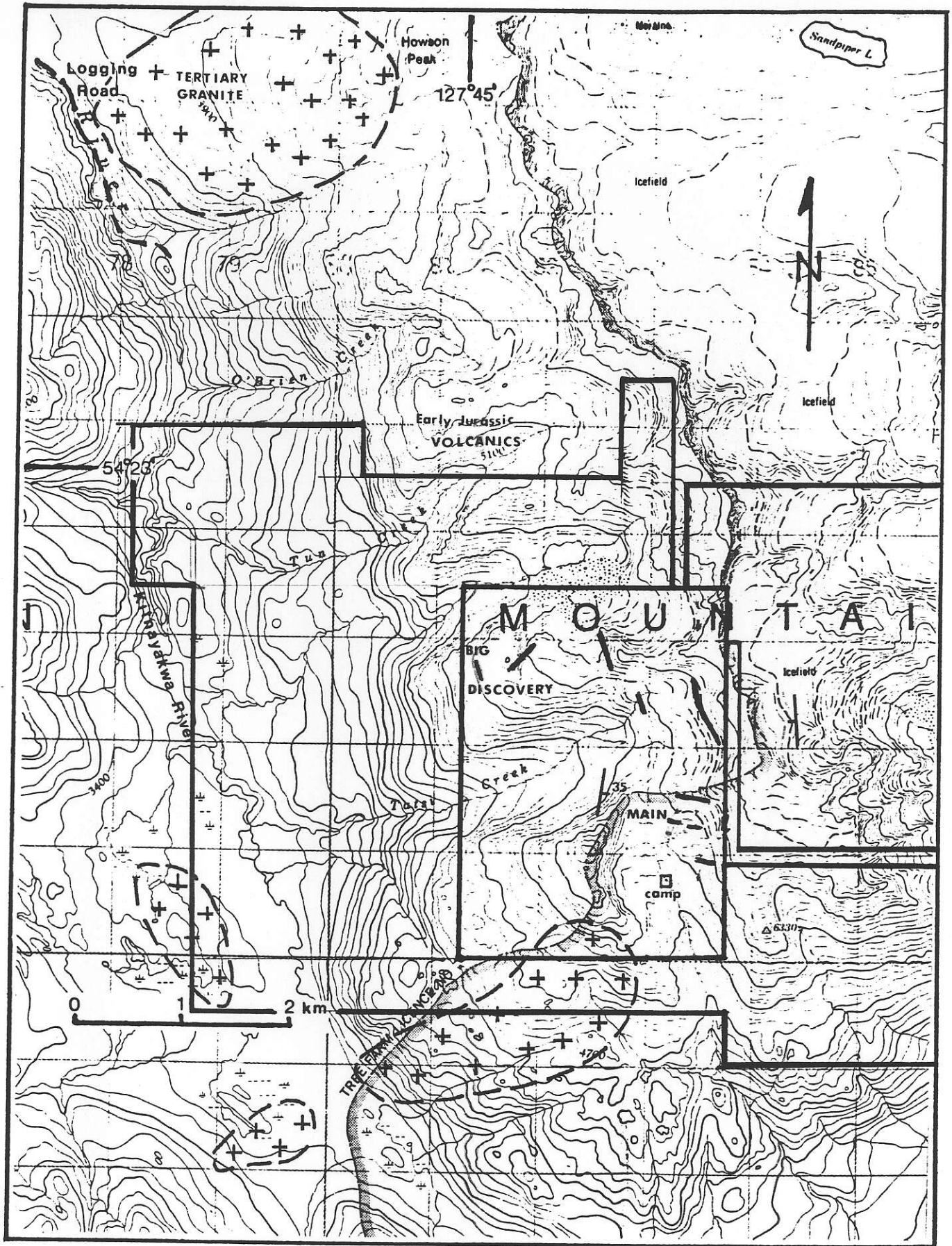


FIGURE 4 - TATSU PROPERTY - MINERALIZED ZONES

exploratory work to date has been directed to those veins within the Discovery and Main zones (Figure 4).

Main Zone

The Main zone, situated south and east of Tatsi Creek (Figure 4), was initially thought to consist of several separate, apparently northeast trending quartz vein structures including the main, upper, lower west and lower east zones. (Carter, 1994). Detailed geological mapping and trenching in 1995 indicated that these apparent separate zones are all part of a single vein system which strikes easterly and dips gently (15 to 25 degrees) south, roughly paralleling the topography. As exposed, the structure has a strike length of about 125 metres, a down-dip extent of 300 metres and an average thickness of about 0.5 metre. The central part of the vein is obscured by between 5 and 25 metres of volcanic caprock and the potential strike extension to the east may also be beneath similar volcanic cover. The structure may extend down-dip beneath overburden at the head of the cirque north of the camp.

The structure is bisected by a prominent north-northwest trending draw (Figure 5), along which are remnants of very fine-grained, banded rhyolite dykes and widespread epidote alteration within Hazelton volcanic rocks. This structure, which has a marked VLF-EM response, may have been a feeder

for the vein system. The rhyolite dykes are similar to those associated with copper-silver (+gold) occurrences in the Terrace area.

North-northeast striking, 5 to 10 metres wide, porphyry (latite?) dykes occur some 125 metres west of the exposed vein structure (Figure 5). Epidote alteration of Hazelton volcanic rocks is also developed marginal to these dykes but their relationship to the mineralized structure remains unclear.

The Main vein consists of quartz, some barite and a variety of metallic minerals including bornite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcocite, electrum and some native silver and gold. Secondary copper minerals, notably malachite and azurite, occur locally. The footwall of the vein, as exposed in several trenches, consists of a fine-grained, banded volcanic tuff which commonly features iron carbonate alteration and locally contains quartz stringers.

A limited sampling program, undertaken in September of 1994 shortly after the discovery of the Main zone, yielded some significant silver, gold and copper values including 887.8 g/t silver, 0.64 g/t gold and more than 1% copper over a sample interval of 11.4 metres and 1158.0 g/t silver, 16.50 g/t gold and 2.65% copper over an interval of 4 metres.

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were conducted in 1995

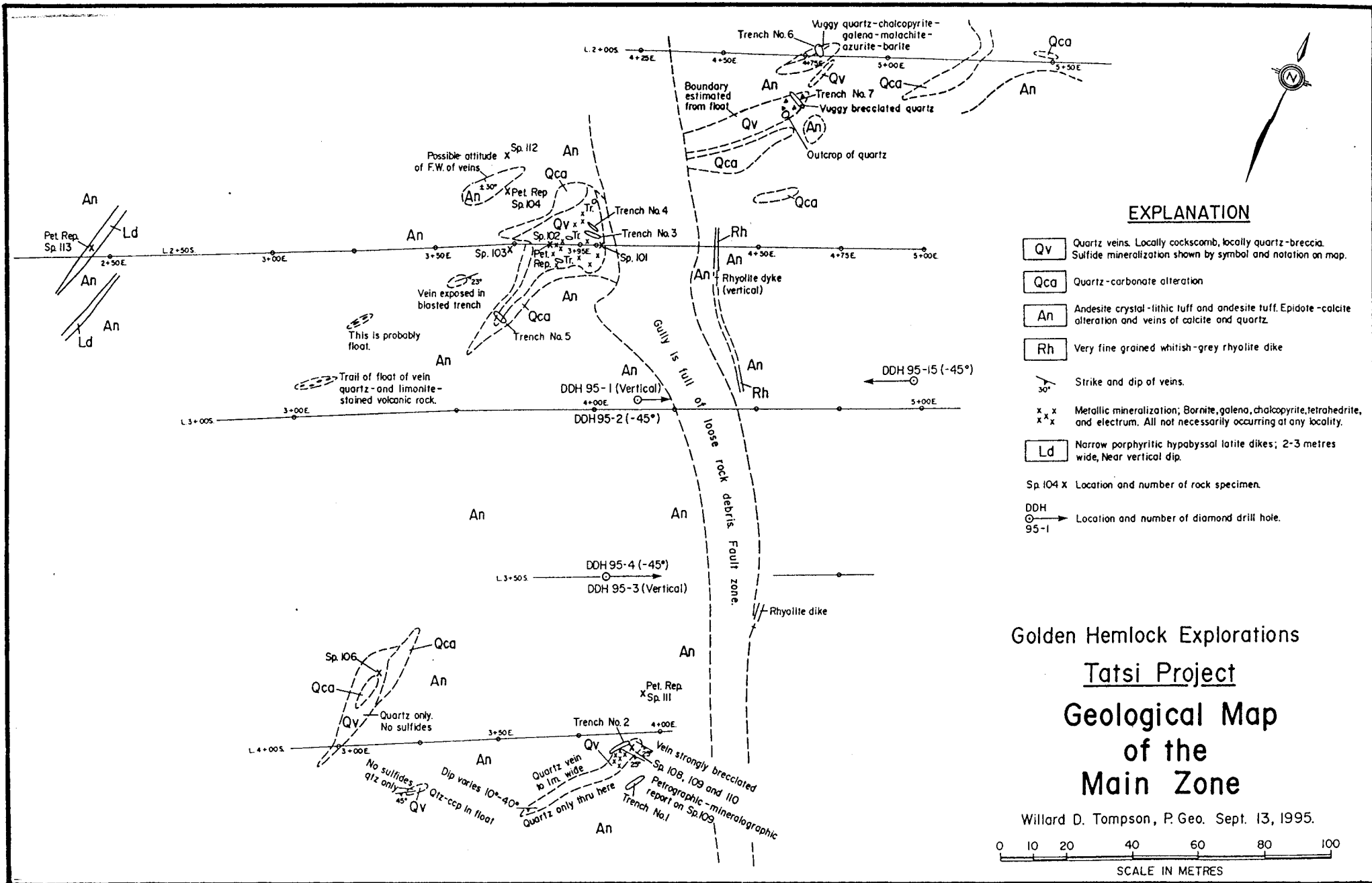


FIGURE 5

over 10.5 km of grid along 50 to 100 metres spaced flagged lines oriented northeast - southwest. A 500 x 500 metres area of higher magnetic susceptibility surrounds the exposed Main vein structure. Within this area are three linear, north to northwest trending, magnetic lows which are coincident with VLF-EM conductors (Hrynyk and Visser, 1995). One of these parallels the northwest trending gully which bisects the area of known vein exposures. Elsewhere on the grid, northwest trending magnetic lows are partially coincident with weak VLF-EM conductors.

Seven trenches were blasted and hand mucked within a 220 x 80 metres area in 1995 (Figure 5). Subsequent detailed sampling involved the collection of samples of both vein and footwall material at 1 metre intervals within the trenches. Analytical results for the 23 samples collected are listed in Appendix I.

Samples of vein material generally contain silver values exceeding 200 ppm and copper grades ranging from 0.5 to several percent over sample widths of between 0.10 and 0.50 metre; gold values are more diverse, with a range of between 10 and 7420 ppb. Lead and zinc contents are variable with best values for each being less than 1%. Samples of altered footwall volcanic tuffs yielded generally low values for all elements.

The Main zone was tested by 580 metres of diamond drilling in five inclined and vertical holes. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 5 and hole azimuths, dips and lengths are listed in Appendix II.

Best results were obtained from DH95-2 which intersected the vein structure between 14.0 and 14.6 metres and returned grades of 800 ppb gold, 542 g/t (15.81 oz/ton) silver and 0.99% copper. The remaining holes intersected narrow quartz-carbonate-epidote veins and silicified sections containing some sulphide minerals but only low precious and base metal values. Three of the holes (DH95-2, -4, -15), drilled across the northwest trending gully (Figure 5) intersected 3 to 15 metre sections of faulted and variably silicified fine-grained tuffs and lapilli tuffs.

Discovery Zone

The Discovery zone, north of Tatsi Creek in the northwestern property area (Figure 4), is central to a northeasterly trending shear zone within which quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and stringers are developed in a silicified and carbonate altered complex consisting of granodiorite, diorite, andesitic volcanics and what is interpreted to be a hydrothermal felsic breccia (Figure 6). The breccia, which generally consists of 1 to 10 mm rounded and angular clasts set in a siliceous matrix, commonly

exhibits hydrothermal streaming or fluidization which imparts a distinct fabric to the rock (Tennant and Tompson,1995). Younger andesite and diorite dykes, up to several metres wide, strike northwest and appear to post-date alteration and mineralization.

The Discovery zone consists of several, parallel quartz-carbonate veins which strike northeasterly and dip moderately (20 to 30 degrees) to the southeast. The zone has been traced intermittently in bedrock exposures over a strike length of 300 metres.

The mineralogy of this zone differs from the Main zone in that chalcopyrite, with minor bornite and some galena and sphalerite are the dominant sulphide minerals. Malachite is widespread.

1994 sampling of the Discovery zone in the area of the original hand trenches yielded weighted average grades of 39.26 g/t gold and 185.0 g/t silver.

No significant magnetic or VLF-EM responses were obtained from a survey of 3.5 km of grid established on the Discovery zone (Hrynyk and Visser,1995).

Five trenches across the zone were cleaned out and/or excavated in 1995 (Figure 6). Results of detailed sampling (Appendix I) indicate that better gold grades (1585 - 5910 ppb) across sample widths of between 0.10 and 1.20 metres are

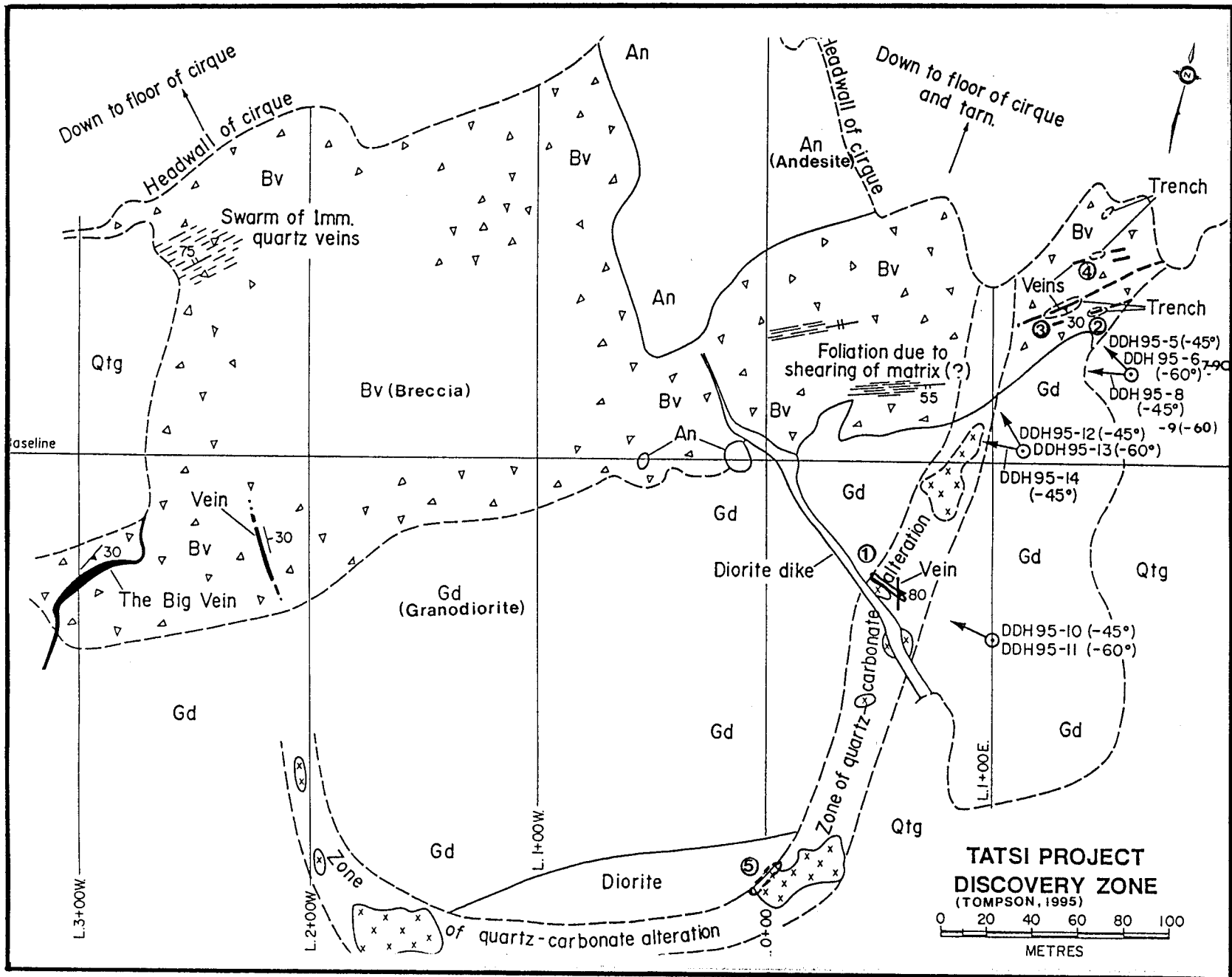


FIGURE 6

coincident with higher copper (3710 ppm - >1%) copper values. Silver values, compared to the Main zone, are low and lead and zinc rarely exceed 1%.

Ten holes were drilled from three set-ups to test the Discovery zone in 1995. Hole locations are shown on Figure 6 and details of hole azimuths, dips and lengths are contained in Appendix II.

Most of the holes drilled intersected quartz-carbonate veins containing at least some chalcopyrite. Some of the more significant results are as follows:

<u>Hole</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>(%)</u>
95-5	14.9 - 16.4	1.5	0.105	36.4	1.03	1.38	1.24
95-6	14.3 - 15.8	1.5	0.129	27.5	1.27	-	0.71
95-7	17.6 - 18.6	1.0	-	15.1	0.51	-	-
95-8	15.8 - 18.9	3.1	0.005	9.8	0.22	-	0.15
95-9	14.3 - 15.2	0.9	0.152	22.8	1.65	1.61	1.31
	16.3 - 16.9	0.6	0.103	43.2	1.21	0.21	-
95-13	10.4 - 11.0	0.6	-	17.8	0.71	-	-

Other Zones

Reconnaissance prospecting in the central property area during 1995 was successful in identifying a number of additional areas of mineralization. These include the Big vein, 300 metres west of the Discovery zone (Figure 6), which strikes northerly and dips moderately west, the Top of the World zone directly east of the Main zone and a number of isolated occurrences in the cirque area at the headwaters of Tatsi Creek (Figure 4). Results of grab samples from these

various zones are as follows:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Au(ppb)</u>	<u>Ag(ppm)</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>
Big Vein	55	0.8	0.37	0.007	0.09
	295	42.4	3.34	0.07	0.73
	5	0.1	0.56	0.02	0.38
	980	9.4	0.09	0.08	0.07
	20	0.2	0.04	0.02	0.17
Top of the World	60	498.1	0.24	5.14	5.57
	135	1204.5	0.40	1.07	7.39
	260	241.0	0.07	2.78	23.40
	70	340.1	0.08	1.70	7.90
Cirque	4210	21.3	0.15	0.21	0.02
	1110	17.0	0.25	0.26	-
	145	0.1	0.25	0.04	0.08
	115	24.6	0.05	-	-
	190	371.0	0.42	0.06	0.03
	80	17.5	0.12	0.01	0.02
	200	12.3	0.50	-	-
	30	2.4	-	-	-
	10	36.7	0.05	-	-
	80	3.3	0.08	-	-
	125	27.3	0.13	0.02	0.01
	1870	3450.0	4.89	0.02	0.43

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Inconclusive results were obtained from 1995 exploratory work on the TATSI property. While Main zone trenching and drilling results were generally discouraging, it is possible that this gently dipping vein structure may be peripheral to more widespread mineralization as evidenced by limited sampling of the Top of the World and Cirque zones to the east and north respectively.

Trenching and diamond drilling of the Discovery zone yielded mixed results. The majority of holes drilled

intersected narrow (0.6 to 3.1 metres) quartz-carbonate veins containing encouraging gold, silver and base metal values. The relationship between known vein mineralization and an apparently extensive hydrothermal breccia remains unclear and the presence of additional veins some distance to the east indicates that the limits of this zone remain unknown.

More detailed investigation of the Discovery, Cirque and Top of the World zones is warranted. Further, it is recommended that an exploratory program be undertaken of the greatly expanded property area. This work should include geological mapping, detailed stream sediment sampling, prospecting and bedrock sampling. This recommended program would be helicopter supported and operated out of camp facilities already in place on the property.

COST ESTIMATE

Permitting, reclamation bonding	\$20,000.00
Base map, orthophoto preparation	\$25,000.00
Geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling	\$120,000.00
Support costs - camp, expediting, etc.	\$75,000.00
Helicopter, fuel	\$190,000.00
Sample analyses	\$20,000.00
Equipment rentals	\$10,000.00
Miscellaneous travel	\$7,500.00
Supervision, reporting	\$50,000.00
Contingencies	\$78,000.00
Total	\$595,500.00

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

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CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER of 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1966.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S.(1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D.(1974).
3. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States for more than 25 years.
4. I am the author of the foregoing Report of 1995 Exploration Work on the the TATSI Gold-Silver-Copper Prospect, Omineca Mining Division, B.C., which is based on two earlier reports on the property by the writer dated November 10,1994 and August 31,1995, and on a review of results obtained from 1995 exploratory work as contained in a report by S.J. Tennant and W.D. Tompson, P.Geo. Two visits to the site were made in July and August,1995 while exploration work was underway.
5. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral claims comprising the TATSI property or in the securities of Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
6. Permission is hereby granted to Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd. to use this report in support of necessary filings with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

Victoria, B.C.
April 20,1996

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

APPENDIX I

Trench Sampling Results

Note: Analytical results in ppm (parts per million) except where noted; Au results in ppb (parts per billion). Results for Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn determined by ICP (induced coupled argon plasma) multielement analyses; some Cu values determined by trace element geochemical analyses; Au by fire geochemistry with A.A. finish.

MAIN ZONE TRENCH SAMPLING RESULTS

<u>Trench</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Width(m)</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>
1	5595	FW	0.50	70	0.1	5	29	79
	5596	FW	0.20	40	0.1	5	28	102
	5597	Vein	0.20	>1%	>200.0	73	>1%	73
2	5598	FW	0.50	115	3.0	5	87	5
	5599	Vein	0.25	>1%	>200.0	1535	755	1535
	5600	Vein	0.50	7693	>200.0	7420	2057	7420
	5701	FW	0.60	23	0.1	70	2361	1380
	5702	Vein	0.40	38	0.1	30	40	70
	5703	Vein	0.50	192	5.5	950	25	30
	5704	Vein	0.60	234	6.9	55	30	950
3	5705	Vein	0.10	3720	44.1	75	922	75
	5706	Vein	0.35	3.6%	>200.0	1610	7397	1610
	5707	FW	0.20	120	8.4	5	109	5
4	5708	Vein	0.30	7710	>200.0	295	42	295
	5709	Vein	0.20	6640	>200.0	390	28	390
	5710	FW	0.40	108	5.6	5	46	5
5	5711	Vein	0.10	1.1%	>200.0	1755	34	1755
	5712	FW	0.20	184	5.9	40	39	40
6	5713	Vein	0.40	6990	101.4	25	8606	25
	5714	Vein	0.30	102	0.5	10	866	10
	5715	Vein	0.30	395	0.9	10	474	10
7	5716	Vein	0.10	96	0.7	5	76	5
	5717	FW	0.50	83	0.3	5	72	5

(FW = Footwall)

DISCOVERY ZONE TRENCH SAMPLING RESULTS

<u>Trench</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Width(m)</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>
1	5552	Vein	0.30	5	160	12.9	25	130
	5553	Vein	0.40	20	981	60.2	37	245
	5554	Vein	0.40	10	135	4.9	36	128
	5555	Vein	0.20	5	136	4.2	41	170
	5556	Vein	0.55	10	205	7.1	65	209
	5557	Vein	0.25	15	1015	30.4	43	296
	5558	Vein	0.30	5	51	1.1	52	178
	5559	Vein	0.75	5	54	0.1	49	115
	2	5560	QC	0.80	90	2680	0.3	263
5561		Vein	0.60	30	289	0.1	113	309
5562		QC	1.20	1585	5100	18.3	1448	626
5563		QC	1.40	65	2630	0.1	1155	8652
3	5564	QC	1.00	5	42	0.1	51	212
	5565	Vein	0.45	5910	5850	82.0	276	229
	5566	QC	0.55	10	64	0.1	48	140
	5567	QC	1.00	10	16	0.1	43	130
	5568	Vein	0.30	10	11	0.1	89	251
	5569	Vein	0.50	4320	>1%	83.6	7503	1468
	5570	Vein	1.00	3200	8000	55.4	>1%	5361
	5571	QC	0.50	150	2570	13.4	1552	2711
	5572	QC	0.60	135	1190	1.4	155	246
	5573	Vein	0.10	3115	3710	7.3	117	108
	4	5574	Vein	0.70	725	2120	23.8	9036
5575		Vein	0.30	650	864	15.5	1015	650
5576		Vein	0.20	15	142	0.1	110	15
5577		Vein	0.02	75	742	2.6	177	75
5	5578	Vein	0.30	5	17	0.1	62	131
	5579	Vein	0.30	5	6	0.1	66	204
	5580	QC	0.40	5	9	0.1	56	137
	5581	QC	0.03	5	53	0.1	97	179

(QC = Quartz-carbonate altered wallrocks)

APPENDIX II

Details of Diamond Drilling

Diamond Drilling Program

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Hole Number</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Length (m)</u>
Main	95-1	-	-90	107.6
	95-2	N65E	-45	127.1
	95-3	-	-90	115.8
	95-4	N65E	-60	109.1
	95-15	S67W	-45	118.9
Discovery	95-5	N58W	-45	94.5
	95-6	N58W	-60	145.7
	95-7	-	-90	107.5
	95-8	S81W	-45	164.6
	95-9	S81W	-60	89.8
	95-10	N78W	-45	103.6
	95-11	N78W	-60	103.6
	95-12	N44W	-45	167.6
	95-13	N44W	-60	154.8
	95-14	West	-45	109.1

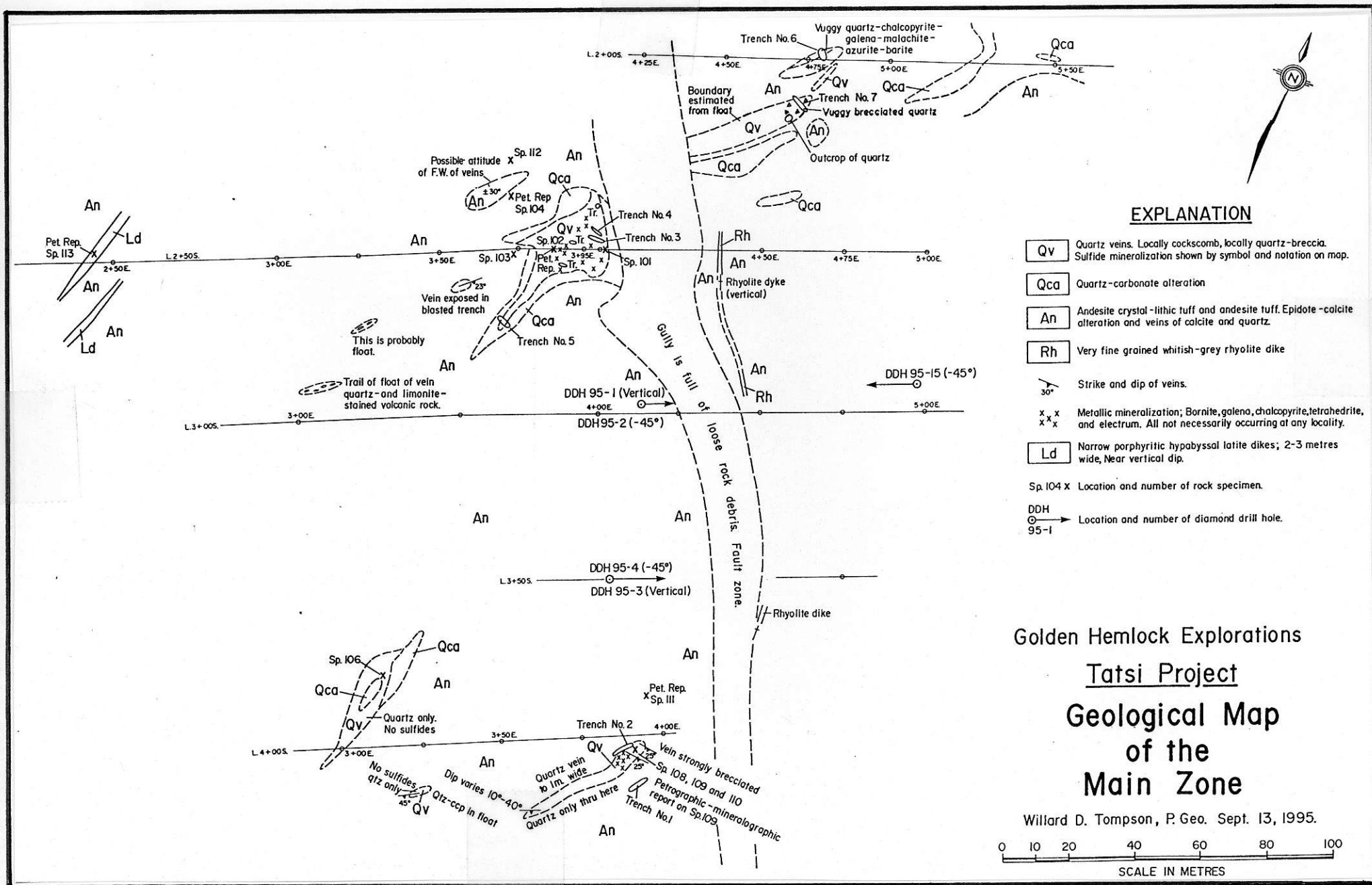


FIGURE 5

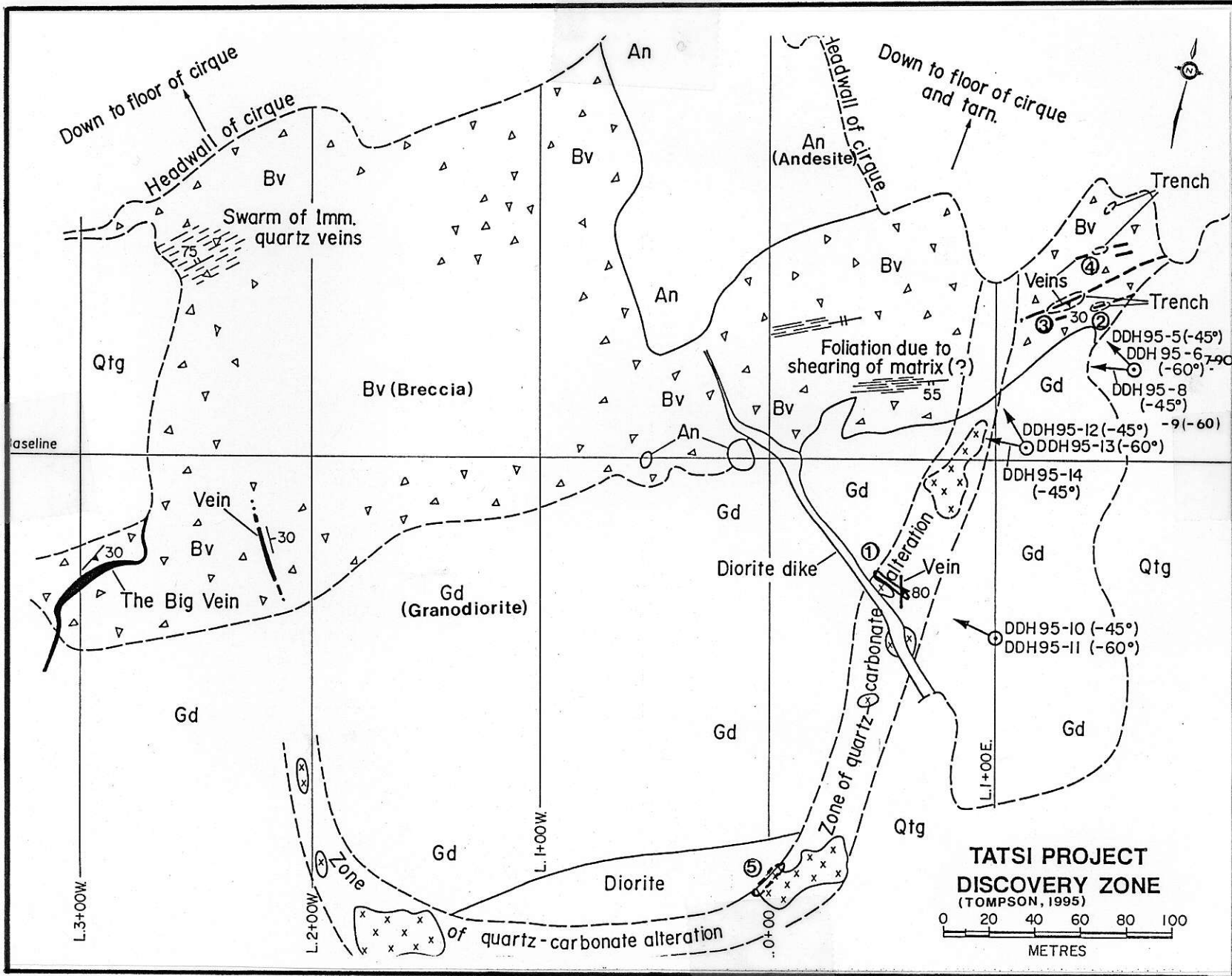


FIGURE 6