about two miles west of the Cariboo, and has a 35 foot shaft, a 16 foot drift on the surface of the ledge and a prospect hole of 10 feet. The character of the ore is gold, pyrites, and galena, in rose quartz. There are three veins running parallel for 600 feet and within a width of 30 feet. The vein sunk on averages 4.5 feet in width, and assays, gold $9.13, silver $3.79. Picked rock goes, gold $27, silver $9, total $36 per ton. The concentrates of the whole ledge average, gold $68.76, silver $22.91, total $91.67 per ton. The vein is exposed on the surface for 600 feet, the formation of the footwall being granite, and of the hanging wall gneiss." 1996

In September 1928 B.W. Knowles, Engineer, Nickel Plate Mine, Hedley, B.C., examined the Anarchist and confirmed the extent (mentions 1,500 feet of strike length for the three veins) and tenor (about 0.5 opt gold) of gold showings stated in the 1894 report above by C.A.R. Lambly, Government Agent. Mr. Knowles concludes that, "There is evidently a large amount of ground on the Anarchist claim containing payable shoots of ore that need more intensive prospecting and development in depth than has been given this section of country."

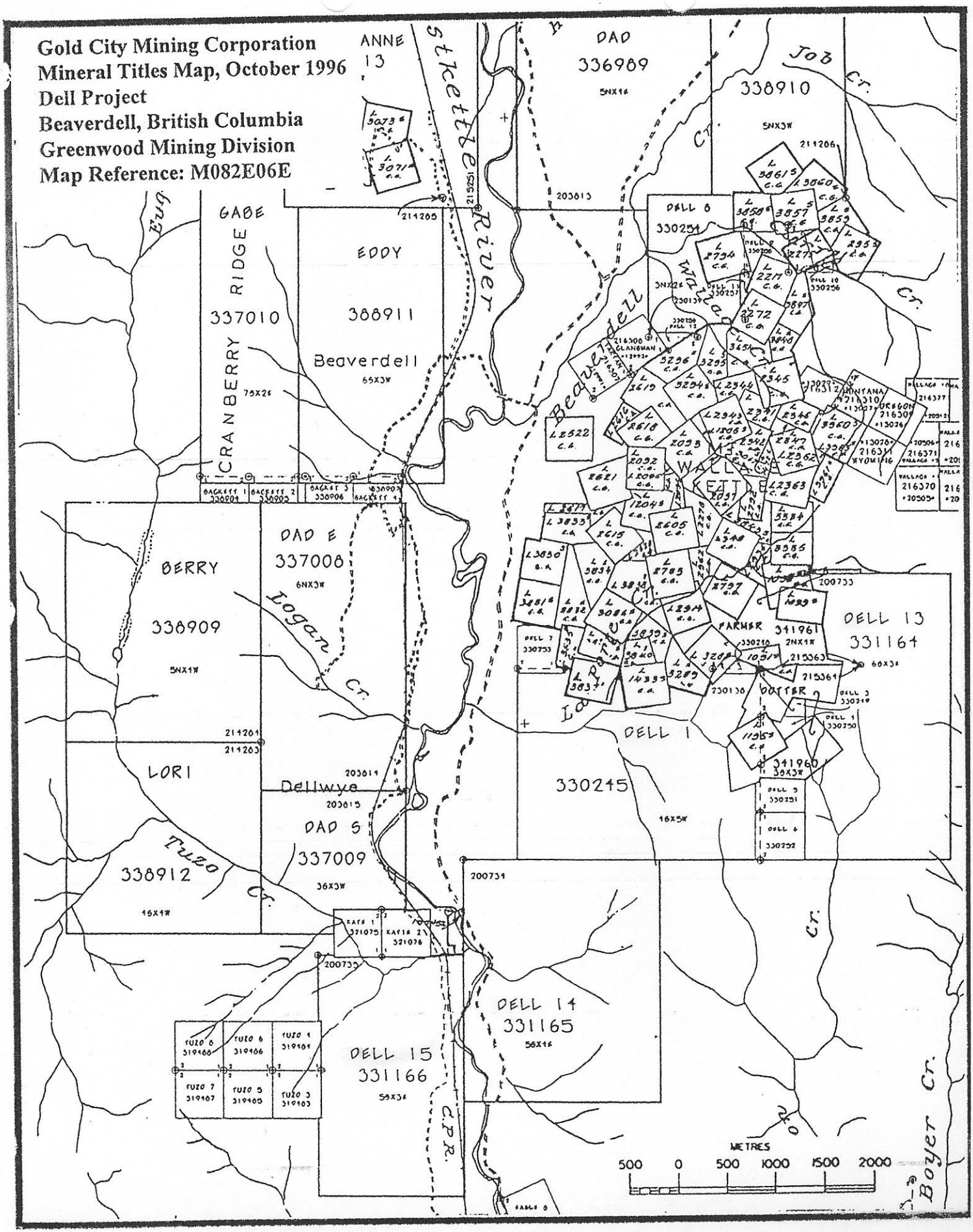
(6) In the Summer and Fall of 1994, a program of Induced Polarization (IP) covering 185 hectares in the central part of Camp McKinney was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. A large number of chargeability highs and resistivity lows were identified and interpreted by Scott Geophysics as most likely being graphite. Management decided that these targets would still have to be tested in case they were massive sulfides (VMS or skarn). A 1,150 meter, seven hole, diamond drill program was conducted on the strongest anomalies. Charles A.R. Lammle, P.Eng., Project Manager, reported that no significant sulphides bearing gold were encountered; all the anomalies were caused by graphite. In fact, Lammle felt there were possible economic grades of graphite in broad intersections of graphitic quartzites, and that testing of the graphite recoverability and quality was warranted. Lammle recommends further drilling for gold bearing quartz veins to the southeast of the east end of the present underground workings using geological interpretation rather than the IP geophysics (abundant graphite in the survey area renders electrical methods of geophysics, such as IP, ineffective). He completed a very comprehensive report on the 1994 program, titled, "1994 Assessment Work Program, Linecutting, Induced Polarization, and Diamond Drilling, Caramelia Project, Camp McKinney, B.C., January 31, 1995".

Based on the exploration results to-date, the value of comparable properties in the area, and consideration by Gold City to acquire the Property, it is Management's opinion that the value of Gold City's interest in the Caramelia Gold Property is $1,000,000.

Dell Project

Introduction:

The Dell Project was initiated by the Company to take advantage of an opportunity to acquire mineral lands in a precious metals camp, that has a significant production history and is located


Gold City Mining Corporation
Mineral Titles Map, October 1996
Dell Project
Beaverdell, British Columbia
Greenwood Mining Division
Map Reference: M082E06E
ANNE 13
Stickle River
Bug
GABE
RIDGE
CRANBERRY
337010
EDDY
338911
Beaverdell
6SX3W
7SX2E
DAD
336989
5NX1E
Job Cr.
338910
5NX3W
DELL 8
330251
Beaverdell
WALLACE
KETTLE
DELL 13
331164
DELL 1
330215
16X5W
DELL 14
331165
56X1E
DELL 15
331166
56X3E
DAD E
337008
6NX3W
BERRY
338909
5NX1W
LORI
Dellwye
DAD S
337009
36X3W
Tuzo Cr.
338912
16X1W
Logan Cr.
FARMER
341961
2NX1W
60X3E
CUTTER
341960
30X3W
C.P.R.
Boyer Cr.
METRES
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000

near known deposits. The following publications and reports provide a basis for valuation of the Dell Project mineral lands:

(1) 1995 Geological Report on the Dell South Claim Group, R.E. Miller, P.Geo., October 1995;

(2) A Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization Surveys, Beaverdell Area, British Columbia, Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng., February 1984;

(3) Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Fran Property, J.C. Ridley, B.Sc., A.G. Troup, P.Eng., January 1984;

(4) Report on the Economic Geology of the Dominion 1-3 Mineral Claims, Beaverdell Area, Murray Morrison, B.Sc., October 1983;

(5) Geochemistry and Geology Surveys on the Fran Property, J.C. Ridley, B.Sc., A.G. Troup, P.Eng., June 1983;

(6) Fran Property Geochemistry and Geophysics, J.C. Ridley, B.Sc., A.G. Troup, P.Eng., January 1983;

(7) Fran Property, J.C. Ridley, B.Sc., A.G. Troup, P.Eng., December 1981;

(8) Fran Property, A.G. Troup, P.Eng., November 1980;

(9) Report on a Geological, Radiometric and Topographic Survey of the Dominion 1-3 Mineral Claims, Beaverdell Area, Murray Morrison, B.Sc., August 7, 1979;

(10) Summary Report on the Diamond Drilling Program Argentia Property, E.R. Smith, P.Eng. (Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.), September 4, 1973;

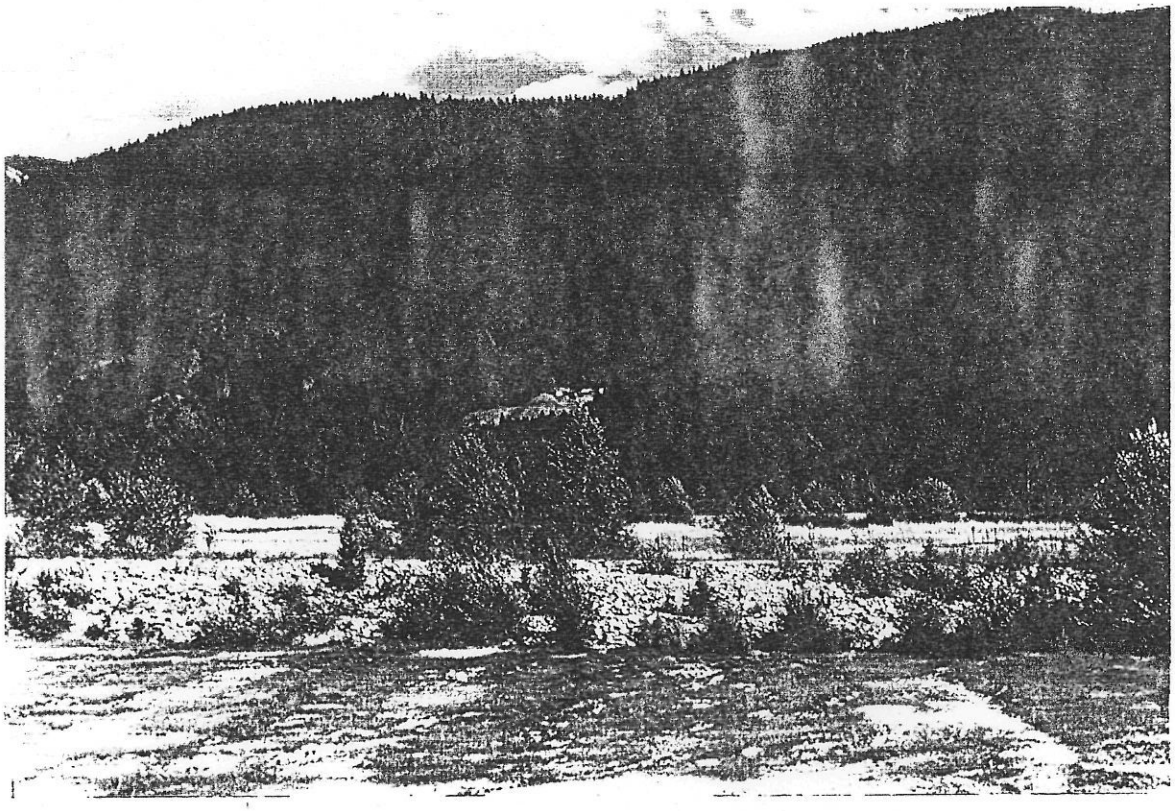
(11) The Beaverdell Silver Camp, Minister of Mines Annual Report 1949, pp 138-148, W.H. White;

(12) GSC Memoir 79, Ore Deposits of the Beaverdell Map-Area, Leopold Reinecke, 1915.

Property Summary:

The Dell Property is located immediately south of the town of Beaverdell, in the Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia. The Property consists of 1,900 hectares of contiguous mineral claims that straddle provincial Highway #33. Most areas of the Project are accessible by logging roads. The Property covers the southern slope of Wallace Mountain, at a mean elevation of 1,050 meters, and extends across the valley of the West Kettle River. Vegetation consists of predominantly open bush with scrub grass and stands of pine, fir and tamarack. The region is typical of the Southern B.C. interior with its warm and dry climate.

DELL PROJECT, BEAVERDELL, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Main portal, Beaverdell Mine, View to East

Beaverdell Mine tailings, View to South
Tuzo Creek Moly Property on distant hilltop

In the Beaverdell-Carmi Camp, silver and gold vein mineralization occurs in predominantly northeast and east trending structures in the Jurassic Westkettle granodiorite. The batholith also contains pendants of the Wallace Formation, a volcanic-sedimentary component of the Anarchist Group. The granodiorite is intruded by the Beaverdell quartz monzonite, a Tertiary Coryell-type intrusion, which has been correlated with the timing of silver-rich mineralization at the Highland Bell (Beaverdell) Mine. The silver-lead-zinc mineralization, which is highly faulted, is associated with arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrargyite, chalcopyrite, polybasite, acanthite and pyrrhotite. Alteration in the Camp is mainly propylitic with accessory sericite and clay. Fine grained dykes of various compositions are abundant throughout the region. In contrast to the Beaverdell area, vein mineralization at Carmi is gold rich, with generally lower sulphide content. The Beaverdell-Carmi Camp is bracketed by two large disseminated sulphide systems in the form of: (1) the Carmi porphyry molybdenum deposit to the north, and (2) the Tuzo Creek porphyry molybdenum deposit to the south.

The first mineral claims in the district were staked on Wallace Mountain in 1896. There was intermittent production of direct shipping ore to 1920, then continuous production until 1991, at which time the mine closed due to low silver prices. All ore was direct shipped to smelters until a 50 ton per day flotation mill was commissioned in 1950 and expanded to +100 tons per day in the 1960's. The Beaverdell Mine (underground) produced: 34,500,000 ounces of silver, 16,500 ounces of gold, 25,600,000 pounds of lead and 30,600,000 pounds of zinc from 1,200,000 tons of ore.

Gold City's mineral claims, which are 100% owned by the Company, adjoin the Beaverdell Mine at the southern limits of Teck Corporation's crown grants. For detailed information on the Project mineral lands refer to the table, "Dell Project, Mineral Land Status Report" and the map, "Dell Project, Mineral Title Map", which form a part of this report.

Property Valuation:

There are three principal areas within the Property that have been the subject of exploration and are worthy of follow-up, they are: (1) Argentia (zinc, lead) extending from the center of the Dell 15 claim across Highway #33 to the southwest quarter of the Dell 14 claim, (2) Wombat (gold, copper) extending from the southwest corner of the Dell 1 claim to a point 1,500 meters east, and (3) Nepanee (gold, silver, lead, copper) located 350 meters southeast of crown grant L1099s within the northern half of the Dell 13 claim.

The Argentia, which is located adjacent to the east flank of the Tuzo Creek molybdenum deposit (Amax 1960's), was explored in the early 1970's by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. Rio Tinto conducted mapping, soil geochemical surveys and drilling. Lead, zinc and silver (minor) mineralization was found over an area one kilometer in diameter, with the best results from Trench 209 (2.01% zinc across 30.5 meters), diamond drill hole A-2 (14.6 meters grading 1.93% zinc), and diamond drill hole A-3 (18.3 meters grading 3.02% zinc and 1.45% lead). While these intersections are subeconomic, they do however indicate a sulphide mineral system of very large size, especially when considered that the adjacent Tuzo Creek molybdenum deposit, that lies 1100 meters to the west, has a second "phase" of mineralization similar to that on the Argentia. There are several geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the Argentia that warrant further exploration.

GOLD CITY MINING CORPORATION, MINERAL LANDS																		9-Oct-96
DELL PROJECT			(SORTED BY CLAIM EXPIRY, ASCENDING ORDER)															21:41
													Option		Royalty			
Tenure	Loc	Name	Hec.	Units	Located	Expiry	Type	Project	Sub-Project	Recorded Owner	Mine Div.	NTS	From	To	To	%	Comments	
330248	BC	DELL 2		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/06	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330249	BC	DELL 3		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/06	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330250	BC	DELL 4		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/06	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330251	BC	DELL 5		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/06	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330252	BC	DELL 6		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/06	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330253	BC	DELL 7		1	1994/08/26	1997/08/09	2P	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
330245	BC	DELL 1		20	1994/08/26	1997/08/10	5X4	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
331166	BC	DELL 15		15	1994/10/04	1997/09/15	3X5	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
331165	BC	DELL 14		20	1994/10/04	1997/09/16	4X5	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						
331164	BC	DELL 13		18	1994/10/04	1997/09/19	3X6	DELL		GOLD CITY	GREENWOOD	082E06E						

The Wombat was explored by Canstat Petroleum Corporation from 1980 to 1984. The initial discovery was a gossan that was described as, "massive chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite in silicified granodiorite 9 x 4.5 meters on dip slope, grading 2.57 opt gold and 7.0% copper". Subsequent trenching yielded a best intercept of 0.60 meters grading 0.438 opt gold (T5) and diamond drilling yielded a best intercept of 0.33 meters grading 0.12 opt gold, 0.32 opt silver and 0.52% copper (DDHWB832). Trench T6 (1983), 1,500 meters east of the gossan showing yielded 0.7 meters grading 28.1 opt silver, 2.17% lead and 12.5% zinc, in a quartz vein within a silicified granodiorite. Several geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the Wombat warrant further exploration.

In 1983, Canstat Petroleum Corporation conducted a program of mapping, sampling and drilling (two diamond drill holes) in the vicinity of the Nepanee old shafts/adits. A number of narrow shear zones (2 to 10 cm wide) are in-filled with quartz and sulphides, typically yielding values in gold and silver of about 0.2 opt and 0.9 opt respectively. The two shallow (45 meter) drill holes, drilled from a single step-up, returned brecciated, silicified tuffs and argillites with disseminated pyrite (1%) but no significant precious metals values. Sixty meters southwest of the drill site a piece of galena float yielded a significant assay: 1.23 opt gold, 48.2 opt silver and 9.53% galena. Murray Morrison, geologist, suggested a possible source to be the contact between the argillites and tuffs - any discovery here would be a radical departure from the exclusively shear hosted deposits in the Camp. The Nepanee is, in the "roof" (Wallace Group) and very near the east dipping (shallow) contact between the brittle quartz diorite and the more ductile Wallace Group, which is an ideal "trap" for ascending, mineralized hydrothermal solutions. Reinecke, in his 1915 Memoir, reported, "The more distinct shear zones in the quartz diorite formed easy and effective passages for the ore-bearing solutions, and the greater part of the ore was deposited as cavity fillings within them. The indefinite shear zones in the Wallace Group overlying the quartz diorite, seem to have stopped the ascending solutions....These considerations make it seem probable that the upper limit of the larger ore-bodies was the original roof of the quartz diorite batholith; that is, its upper contact with the Wallace Group which has now been largely eroded away." The mineral showings at the Nepanee may represent small "leakage" anomalies within the ductile Wallace Group, and the main deposit target is below, at the contact, within the brittle quartz diorite.

Based on the exploration results to-date, the value of comparable properties in the area, and consideration by Gold City to acquire the Property, it is Management's opinion that the value of Gold City's interest in the Dell Property is $175,000.

Old Nick Project

Introduction:

The Old Nick Property is currently under option to Applied Mine Technologies Inc. (AMTI). Reference should be made to Appendix A for information on the option agreement and to the underlying royalty agreement with Crown Resources Corporation. Recent diamond drilling and metallurgical testing by AMTI is the first major work to be undertaken on the Property since Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited explored the area in the late 1960's. The following reports helped to provide a basis for valuation of the Old Nick Project: