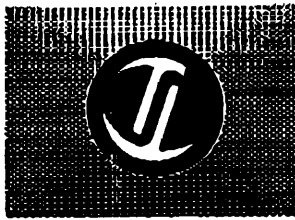


DELL
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Consolidated Gold City Mining Corporation

***** Presenting One of British Columbia's Top Silver Producing Camps *****

DELL PROJECT
Ag, Pb, Zn / Cu, Au / Mo

AVAILABLE FOR OPTION

SUMMARY The Dell Property is located in south-central British Columbia south of the village of Beaverdell, within the famous mineral rich Beaverdell Silver Camp. The area features several past producers including the Highland-Bell Mine which was the oldest continuously producing mining operation in British Columbia when it closed in 1991. In addition to the past producers, the area includes a variety of interesting silver, gold, molybdenum, copper and uranium prospects. The Dell Property has good potential for new mineral discoveries, in conjunction with adjacent mineral lands controlled by Teck Corporation and St. Elias Mines Ltd.

PROPERTY The Beaverdell Camp is located along the West Kettle River, within the Monashee Mountains, at 49° 26' North latitude and 119° 3' West longitude on Map Sheet 82 E/6E, 42 kilometres east of Penticton, on and around Wallace Mountain. The area, which ranges in elevation from 760 meters to 1,300 meters, is situated in the Greenwood Mining Division, close to the small village of Beaverdell and is serviced by Highway 33 as well as several logging and mining roads. Gold City's Dell Property consists of a 100% interest in 9 mineral claims totaling 61 units and covering 1,525 hectares, immediately to the south of Teck Corporation's holdings of approximately 1,300 hectares (which include the past producing Highland-Bell Mine), and to the south-east of St. Elias' 4,150 hectares of mineral lands on Cranberry Ridge and King Solomon Mountain.

GEOLOGY The Beaverdell Camp is located in the southern part of the Omineca Crystalline Belt. Granodiorite of the Jurassic Westkettle batholith underlies most of the Beaverdell area. The batholith, which contains pendants of tightly folded metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic Anarchist Group, has been intruded by Tertiary stocks of quartz monzonite.

MINERALIZATION The Beaverdell Silver Camp and the Carmi Gold Camp to the immediate north are bracketed by two large disseminated sulphide systems: the Carmi porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit to the north and the Tuzo Creek molybdenum deposit to the south. The Wallace Mountain area is centrally located in relation to the above mentioned porphyrys, is adjacent to the Beaverdell quartz monzonite stock, and hosts north-east trending shear zones that are mineralized with silver, lead and zinc. Copper and gold in veins, perhaps related to the Jurassic intrusives, have been located throughout the region, from Carmi to Tuzo Creek.

EXPLORATION HISTORY In 1897 prospectors discovered rich silver-bearing veins on Wallace Mountain; the town of Beaverdell was established adjacent to this discovery. Production from the area was continuous from 1913 until 1991, although intermittent mining actually began in 1900. When production ended, the Highland-Bell mine alone had produced 35 million ounces of silver, 12,800 tonnes of lead, 15,300 tonnes of zinc, 17 thousand ounces of gold with minor amounts of cadmium and copper from 1.17 million tonnes of ore. Regional exploration, mainly in the 1960's and 1970's, has identified a number of base and precious metals showings, principally in the form of porphyry copper and molybdenum as well as base and precious metal veins.

AREA POTENTIAL There are several significant mineral exploration targets within the Beaverdell Camp, as follows:

- (a) copper and gold in veins peripheral to, and in the lowest levels of the Highland-Bell Mine. Following are some best samples: (a) Highland-Bell 2916 Xcut: 7.2 feet grading 0.26 opt gold, 68 opt silver, no copper assay, (b) Gold City's Wombat Showing select grab of massive sulfides over 10 square meter outcrop: 5.1% copper, 1.6 opt gold, 4.4 opt silver, and (c) St. Elias' T1 Trench select grab of massive sulfides: 2.0% copper, 2.0 opt gold, 10.0 opt silver;
- (b) very large low-grade body of silver, lead, zinc that would encompass all the former Beaverdell underground mine and adjoining mineral showings;
- (c) a silver, lead, zinc discovery, associated with a trachyte dyke, was made by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. seven kilometres south-west of Beaverdell during a 1973 diamond drilling program. This discovery is on Gold City's claims, immediately east of the Tuzo Creek Molybdenum deposit. Best drill intersections were in DDHA3 where three intervals totaling 60 feet grade an average of 3.0% zinc, 1.5% lead, 0.05% copper, 0.27 opt silver;
- (d) untested base metal in-soils anomalies east of Highway #33 at Tuzo Creek;
- (e) copper-gold porphyry;
- (f) skarn at contact between intrusives and Anarchist carbonates;
- (g) volcanogenic massive sulfides in Anarchist metavolcanics.

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TALKER FOR CGD
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Gold City's focus is mineral exploration and development in British Columbia. The province has an extensive mining history with good mineral discovery potential, good infrastructure (roads, power, communications), skilled workforce, and is CEE eligible (tax deductible to Canadian investor).

The Company has interests in 25,000 hectares of lode mineral lands in historic mining camps with significant precious metals production, including: Cariboo Gold Fields (lode and placer gold), Beavertell (silver, lead, zinc) and Rock Creek (lode and placer gold).

The WelBar project in the Cariboo Gold Fields (historic production of 3.2 million ounces of gold) has sufficient high-grade gold resources to commence feasibility level work toward development of a 200 ton per day operation. Scoping studies indicate the potential for production of 29,000 ounces of gold per annum at a cost of US\$144 per ounce, which yields a solid return on investment (feasibility: C\$1.5 million, development: C\$4.0 million).

The Dell project in the Beavertell camp (one of the top five silver producers in the province) is an exploration stage property which is immediately adjacent to Teck's old Highland Bell mine (historic production: silver: 35 million ounces, gold: 17 thousand ounces, lead: 26 million lbs., zinc: 31 million lbs.). The Property contains several trenches and drill holes that have yielded significant silver, lead, zinc, and copper, gold. Also, there are polymetallic soil geochemical anomalies that were identified in the 1980's and remain to be tested.

The Caramella project at McKinney camp includes British Columbia's first dividend paying lode gold mine (82,000 ounces) the Cariboo-Amelia. The Project has a mineral inventory of 33,000 tons grading 0.75 opt gold, and several significant drill ready targets. The new Crown Jewel deposit (1.8 million ounces of gold) lies only 20 kilometers south-east along the same regional rock contact (Nelson plutonic rocks/ Anarchist metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks). Big Blackfoot Resources Ltd. has an option to spend approximately C\$1.0 million over next three years to earn a 50% joint venture interest in the Project.

The Old Nick project, one of British Columbia's largest nickel, cobalt deposits, is located adjacent to Highway #3 near the village of Rock Creek. Scoping studies indicate the potential to produce high-quality nickel and cobalt from large-scale open pit heap leach operations. Metal recovery would be via solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW). Studies indicate that a 13,500 tonne per day leaching operation could produce 6.0 million kilograms of nickel and 250 thousand kilograms of cobalt per annum at a cost of US\$1.20 per pound of nickel (net of cobalt at US\$18.50/lb.). Applied Mine Technologies Inc. has an option to earn an 85% joint venture interest in the project by spending C\$7.75 million over the next three years.

The Rock Creek project is an exploration stage property located adjacent to the International Boundary, and only five kilometers north-west of the Crown Jewel gold deposit. Several surface gold showings have been discovered and drilling has returned two best holes: 11 feet grading 1.52 ounces of gold per ton, and 20 feet grading 0.29 ounces of gold per ton. Several excellent drill targets, based upon surface showings and geophysics remain to be tested.

Gold City is well positioned near infrastructure with its portfolio of advanced stage Central and Southern British Columbia mineral projects. The CGD story will become exciting as: (1) Big Blackfoot and Applied Mine Technologies advance the Caramella and Old Nick, (2) the Dell project is optioned for its silver potential, (3) the British Columbia government becomes "pro-business", and (4) funds are raised to advance the WelBar to feasibility.