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## George Cross News Letter

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NO. 160 (1995) AUGUST 21, 1995

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WHEATON RIVER MINERALS LTD.

[WRM-T] 24,546,002 SHS.

NORTH AMERICAN METALS CORP.

[NAM-V] 14,599,055 SHS.

REPADRE CAPITAL CORP.

[RPD-T, V] 16,090,032 SHS.

URSA RESERVE ESTIMATED STARTS - Ian J. McDonald, chairman, Wheaton River Minerals

Ltd., and North American Metals Corp. report the first phase of the 1995 exploration program at the Golden Bear mine 160 km south of Adin, northwest B.C. is now completed. Wheaton River owns 81% of North American Metals, 100% owner of the Golden Bear Mine. Repadre Capital Corp. has a 2% NSR for the life of the mine. This phase was comprised of infill drilling of the Ursa and Grizzly deposit as well as testing for their possible extensions.

Drilling on the Ursa deposit has progressed to the point where a reserve calculation is being undertaken, to be followed by a prefeasibility study. A control hole drilled at -45° along the strike of the deposit from north to south, returned 54.9 metres grading 31.4

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grams gold/tonne (180.1 ft. grading 0.92 oz/ton) uncut. This hole confirms the direction of previous dip and strike extensions.

Several infill holes into the Ursa deposit have confirmed the continuity of the orebody between previously drilled holes and updip from previous drilling. Hole 95-285 returned 7.6 metres grading 21.1 grams gold/tonne (24.9 ft. grading 0.61 oz/ton) at a vertical depth of only 18 metres (59 ft.) on section 27100. This indicates that at least part of the high grade section of the deposit can be accessed by open pit. Further drilling will attempt to determine whether the zone opens up again to the south and at depth.

The underground program on the Grizzly deposit has now been completed. While the program confirmed the deposit, grades encountered in this phase were generally lower than those in the initial discovery holes. Also drilling on the margins of the deposit failed to meaningfully extend its size. The results of this drilling will be examined in detail before deciding on future exploration. The decline ramp to the Grizzly deposit is being allowed to flood to conserve costs and to preserve the integrity of the decline walls.

The second phase of the exploration program is proceeding with encouraging results. This program is focusing on a six-km by three-km carbonate unit which lies on the western flank of the Ophir Break. Despite extensive exploration on the property in the past, no exploration was conducted on this unit until the Kodiak A deposit was discovered in 1993. This formation also hosts the Ursa deposit and a number of newly discovered zones of mineralization.

So far in 1995, a series of trenches along the Kodiak fault between the Kodiak A and Ursa, a distance of 900 m, have returned grades and widths similar to those on surface of the Ursa deposit. Another new zone of similar gold mineralization has been discovered 100 metres to the west of the Kodiak A deposit and is currently being trenched.

Soil sampling over a 400-metre by 1,200-metre area in 1994 outlined six anomalous zones which have the potential to be the source of the previously reported gold-bearing boulders found near the Ursa deposit. The current budget allows for 15 additional trenches followed by at least 15 to 20 drill holes to test these various targets. (SEE GCNL NO.147, 1Aug95, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS GOLDEN BEAR PROJECT INFORMATION)

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