

PF 082ESW 210

Includes 082ESW 020-023
082ESW 055

GEOLOGICAL/MINERAL DEPOSIT
FIELD TRIP
MAY 7, 1996

001635

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 082E03E

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE
Gold City Mining Corporation
Phoenix Gold Resources Inc.
Orion International Minerals Corp.

CARMELIA PROJECT
Gold City Mining Corporation

Gold City Mining Corporation
750 Cambie Street, Suite 600
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 5E5
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Ket 28 Gold Discovery

082ESW 210

Old Nick Deposit

082ESW 055

Dayton Camp (LeRoi/War Eagle)

082ESW 022 , 023

Caramelia Project (Camp McKinney)

082ESW 020

Jolly Creek Property (Old England, Lemon)

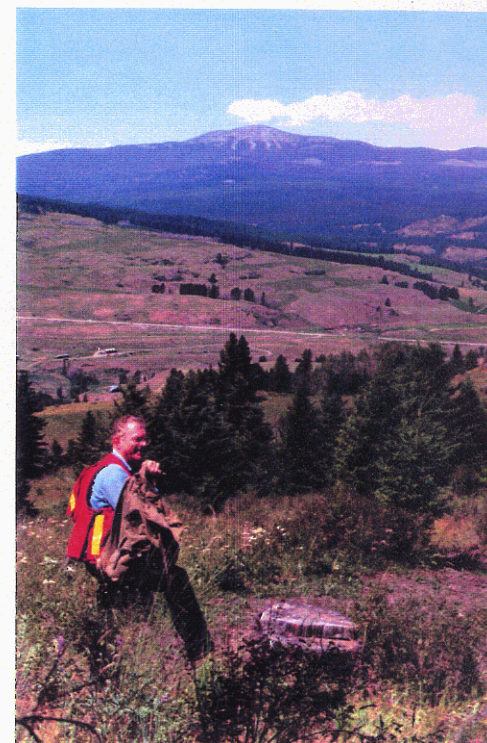
082ESW 021



Photograph taken from Buckhorn Mountain, Washington, U.S.A. - view toward northwest. (A) Baldy Mountain, (B) Camp McKinney - 22 km., (C) Ket 28 Gold Discovery - 12 km., (D) "Old Nick" Deposit - 13 km., (E) Dayton Camp - 17 km.



View toward east - the "V" indicates location of diamond drill hole 94RM1-2C at the Ket 28 gold discovery, three kilometers southeast of Bridesville, B.C.

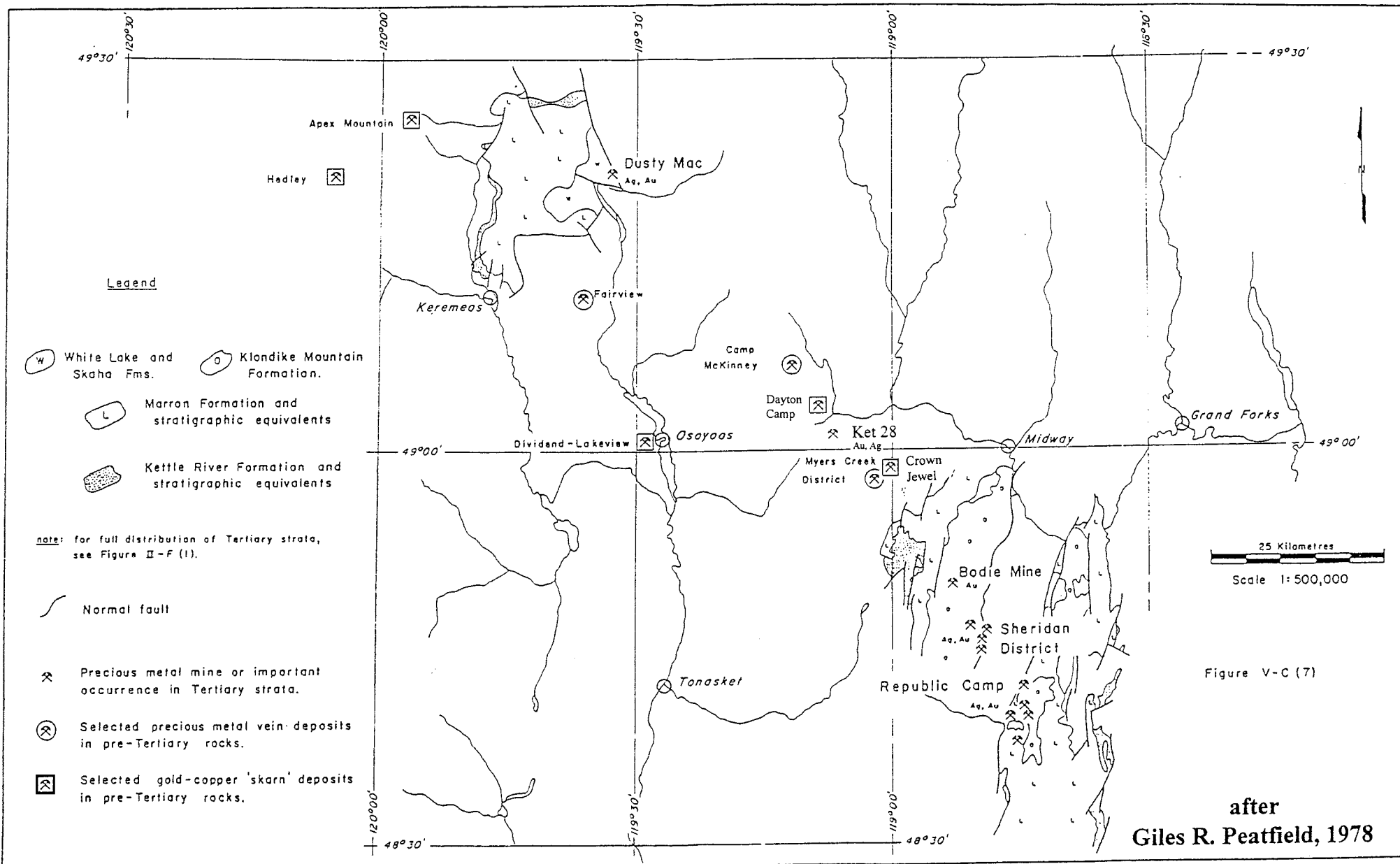


Roy Lammle, Geologist, at the Ket 28 gold discovery site - view toward northwest. Provincial Highway #3, Camp McKinney, Baldy Mountain in background.

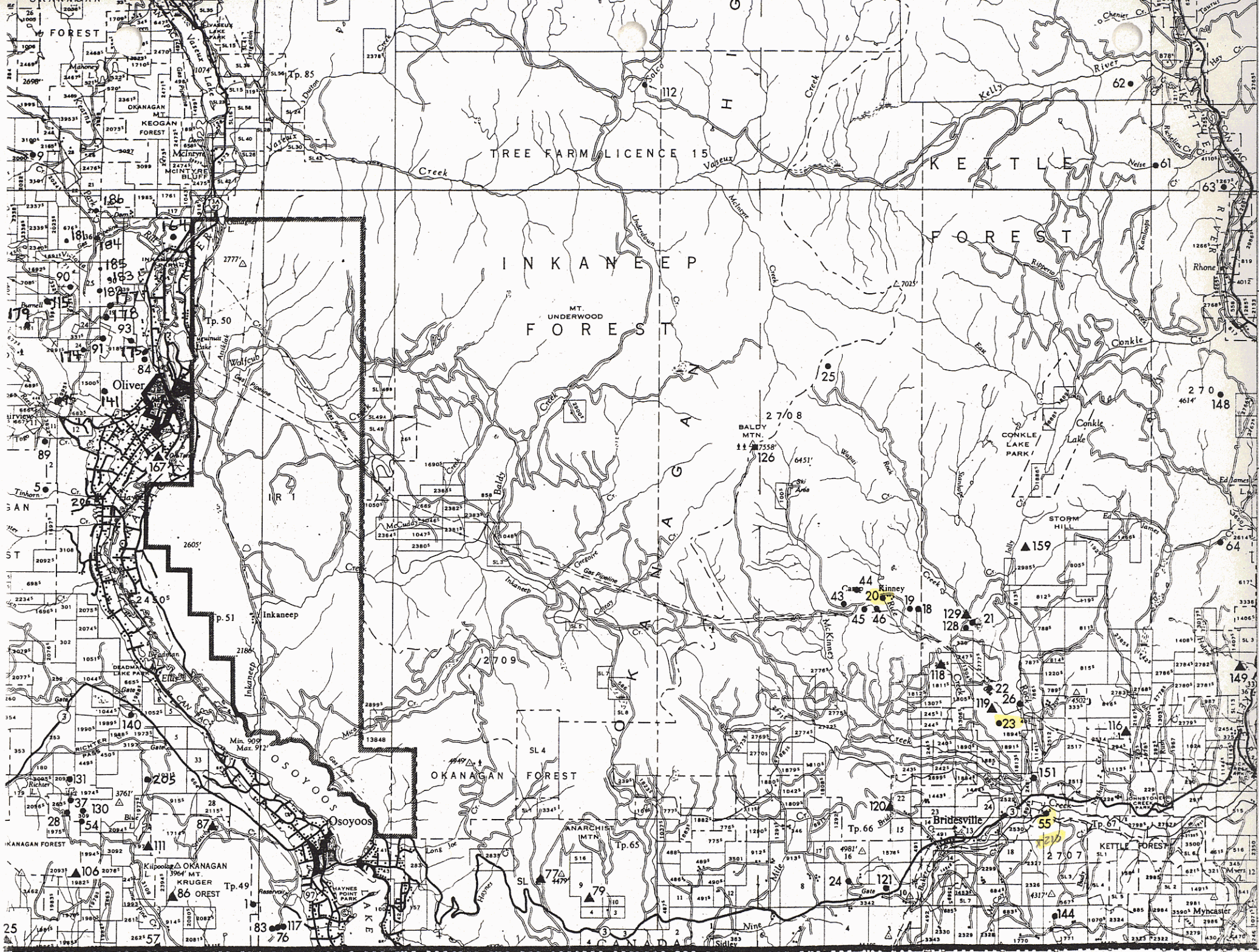


View toward north, from Ket 28 mineral claim (300 meters south of discovery) - looking directly up Rock Creek Gold Trend. (A) Dayton Camp, (B) Camp McKinney (C) Ket 28 Gold Discovery.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITS IN TERTIARY ROCKS



***GENERAL AREA MAPS
& MINFILE INDEX***



RUN DATE: 05/04/96
RUN TIME: 08:26:18

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MINFILE NUMBER INDEX
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

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MINFILE NO	NAME	COMMODITIES	STATUS	NTS MAP	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ZONE	NORTHING	EASTING
082ESW001	DIVIDEND-LAKEVIEW (L.1589,1899)	AU AG CU PB ZN	PAPR	082E04E	49 00 42	119 30 00	11	5431545	317188
082ESW005	TINHORN (L.726)	AU AG PB CU	PAPR	082E04E	49 09 00	119 36 24	11	5447183	309918
082ESW006	MORNING STAR (L.443)	AU AG PB ZN	PAPR	082E04E	49 11 26	119 36 50	11	5451700	309540
082ESW007	STEMWINDER (L.384)	AU AG PB ZN CU	PAPR	082E04E	49 11 47	119 37 16	11	5452375	309050
082ESW008	FAIRVIEW (L.556S)	AU AG PB CU ZN SI	PAPR	082E04E	49 12 12	119 38 12	11	5453190	307940
082ESW018	FONTENOY (L.752)	AG AU PB ZN	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 36	119 10 06	11	5441729	341752
082ESW019	WATERLOO	AU	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 36	119 10 18	11	5441736	341509
082ESW020	CARIBOO-AMELIA	AU AG PB ZN CU	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 57	119 10 58	11	5442400	340715
082ESW021	VICTORIA (L.218)	AU AG PB CU ZN	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 24	119 08 36	11	5441306	343566
082ESW022	DAYTON (L.1953)	CU AG AU PB ZN	PAPR	082E03E	49 05 00	119 08 06	11	5438695	344101
082ESW023	WAR EAGLE (L.1879)	AU AG CU	PAPR	082E03E	49 04 24	119 07 48	11	5437574	344435
082ESW024	ANARCHIST CHROME	CR	PROS	082E03E	49 01 20	119 11 15	11	5432012	340072
082ESW025	BRIDON	CR	PROS	082E03E	49 11 00	119 13 00	11	5449982	338463
082ESW026	ROCK CREEK PLACER	AU	SHOW	082E03E	49 04 48	119 07 12	11	5438294	345186
082ESW028	JOE 7	CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 02 30	119 35 36	11	5435108	310478
082ESW037	JOE 5	CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 02 48	119 35 30	11	5435660	310619
082ESW043	GOLD HILL	AU PB ZN AG	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 42	119 12 24	11	5441995	338960
082ESW044	EUREKA (L.242)	AU AG PB ZN CU	PAPR	082E03E	49 07 00	119 12 00	11	5442536	339463
082ESW045	SAILOR (L.766)	AU PB ZN CU	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 36	119 11 42	11	5441785	339806
082ESW046	MINNE HA-HA (L.680)	AU PB	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 36	119 11 24	11	5441774	340171
082ESW054	OLD 9	CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 04 48	119 34 06	11	5439307	312449
082ESW055	OLD NICK	NI CU	PROS	082E03W	49 02 30	119 06 10	11	5433998	346325
082ESW057	WHITE KNIGHT (L.1081)	AG AU PB CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 00 00	119 32 48	11	5430361	313732
082ESW064	CROWN POINT (L.2448)	AG PB ZN AU CU	PAPR	082E03E	49 08 00	119 01 00	11	5444017	352889
082ESW076	ROHNE FR. (L.2676)	CU	SHOW	082E03W	49 00 18	119 29 06	11	5430768	318261
082ESW077	SHELL NO.1	CU ZN	SHOW	082E03W	49 01 18	119 21 06	11	5432309	328068
082ESW079	SHELL NO.17	CU PB ZN	SHOW	082E03W	49 00 54	119 20 00	11	5431527	329386
082ESW083	CHUKAR	CU	SHOW	082E03W	49 00 18	119 20 24	11	5430430	328864
082ESW084	GYPO (L.3098S)	SI FL	PROD	082E04E	49 11 45	119 33 30	11	5452157	313614
082ESW086	SILVER COIN	CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 00 48	119 32 24	11	5431827	314270
082ESW087	COPPER COIN	CU	SHOW	082E04E	49 02 18	119 31 12	11	5434557	315824
082ESW089	SMUGGLER	AU AG PB ZN	PAPR	082E04E	49 10 00	119 36 30	11	5449040	309860
082ESW090	SUSIE (L.1917)	AG AU PB ZN CU SI	PAPR	082E04E	49 13 05	119 35 48	11	5454725	310900
082ESW091	STANDARD	AU AG PB ZN	PAPR	082E04E	49 12 12	119 35 00	11	5453053	311822
082ESW092	DIVINE	AU AG	PROS	082E04E	49 11 00	119 36 00	11	5450871	310531
082ESW093	EMPIRE (L.611)	AG AU	PAPR	082E04E	49 12 00	119 33 54	11	5452637	313144
082ESW095	KOH-I-NOOR	AG AU	PAPR	082E04E	49 11 00	119 36 00	11	5450871	310531
082ESW097	QUEEN MARY	AG AU	PAPR	082E04E	49 11 30	119 38 30	11	5451903	307527
082ESW098	YELLOW VALLEY	AG AU	PAPR	082E04E	49 11 30	119 38 30	11	5451903	307527
082ESW106	MOUNT KRUGER	NS FD	DEPR	082E04E	49 01 38	119 35 34	11	5433494	310454
082ESW108	MARS	AU PB ZN AG CU	PAPR	082E04E	49 13 30	119 40 00	11	5455672	305837
082ESW111	PASS	CU PB AU AG	SHOW	082E04E	49 01 48	119 33 12	11	5433712	313357
082ESW115	FEDERAL (L.2030s)	AG AU PB ZN CU	PROS	082E04E	49 12 52	119 36 11	11	5454350	310425
082ESW116	ROCK CREEK	AB	SHOW	082E03E	49 04 18	119 04 00	11	5437260	349055
082ESW117	MOLKA (L.2675)	CU	SHOW	082E03W	49 00 18	119 28 54	11	5430760	318504
082ESW118	BALDY	AU AG CU PB ZN MO	PROS	082E03E	49 05 30	119 09 36	11	5439674	342302
082ESW119	HOMESTAKE (L.1892)	AU AG CU	SHOW	082E03E	49 04 36	119 08 00	11	5437951	344202
082ESW120	COBO	CU NI	SHOW	082E03E	49 02 36	119 12 00	11	5434385	339226
082ESW121	RAY	CU	SHOW	082E03E	49 01 00	119 01 00	11	5431048	352544
082ESW125	NIKKI	CU PB ZN AG	SHOW	082E04E	49 00 06	119 37 36	11	5430746	307888
082ESW126	YOUNKIN MCKINNEY	MO	SHOW	082E03W	49 09 54	119 15 12	11	5448023	335731
082ESW128	GOLD STANDARD	PB AU	PAPR	082E03E	49 06 18	119 08 48	11	5441128	343317
082ESW129	OGOFAN	CU ZN AG AU	SHOW	082E03E	49 06 30	119 08 48	11	5441498	343328
082ESW130	BUL 19 (OLD 10)	CU AG MO FE	PROS	082E04E	49 02 36	119 35 06	11	5435273	311093
082ESW131	WALT 32 (OLD 3)	CU AG MO FE	PROS	082E04E	49 03 12	119 35 30	11	5436401	310644
082ESW140	SPOTTED LAKE	MS	SHOW	082E04E	49 04 30	119 33 36	11	5438731	313039
082ESW141	CONTACT LAKE	UR TH	SHOW	082E04E	49 11 10	119 34 40	11	5451125	312161
082ESW144	EK	SI	SHOW	082E03E	49 00 40	119 06 00	11	5430596	346434
082ESW148	JO DANDY (L.2120)	AG PB ZN AU	SHOW	082E03E	49 10 48	119 00 54	11	5449201	353149
082ESW149	ROCK CREEK	CR NI AG PT	PROS	082E03E	49 04 58	119 00 32	11	5438382	353307
082ESW151	GOLDEN GATE	ZN PB	SHOW	082E03E	49 03 12	119 06 36	11	5435310	345834
082ESW159	JOLLY CREEK	CR	SHOW	082E03E	49 08 00	119 07 00	11	5444216	345595
082ESW160	KRUGER MT	NS	SHOW	082E04E	49 04 00	119 40 00	11	5438073	305217
082ESW164	COVERT BASIN	UR	DEPR	082E04E	49 14 10	119 32 45	11	5456604	314676
082ESW167	OLIVER	AE GS	SHOW	082E04E	49 10 00	119 33 00	11	5448895	314112
082ESW174	SINKING POND AND FLATS	UR	DEPR	082E04E	49 11 50	119 35 20	11	5452387	311394
082ESW175	GYPO GREISEN	TH UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 11 50	119 33 30	11	5452312	313619
082ESW177	NORTH WOW FLAT	UR	DEPR	082E04E	49 12 45	119 34 30	11	5454051	312463
082ESW178	SOUTH WOW LAKE	UR	PROS	082E04E	49 12 30	119 34 35	11	5453591	312346

* Contains 8 or more commodities

RUN DATE: 05/04/96
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MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

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MINFILE NO	NAME	COMMODITIES	STATUS	NTS MAP	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ZONE	NORTHING	EASTING
082ESW179	BURNELL POND	UR	PROS	082E04E	49 12 20	119 37 00	11	5453383	309402
082ESW181	POWERLINE	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 14 05	119 35 59	11	5456583	310748
082ESW182	HEART	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 13 00	119 34 55	11	5454531	311973
082ESW183	PURPLE	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 13 15	119 34 30	11	5454977	312495
082ESW184	POLVO	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 13 00	119 35 00	11	5454535	311872
082ESW185	RANCH LAKE	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 13 24	119 34 55	11	5455272	311999
082ESW186	MEYERS SWAMP	UR	SHOW	082E04E	49 14 10	119 35 00	11	5456696	311946
082ESW205	MAM	AU AG CU MO PB ZN	SHOW	082E04E	49 03 30	119 33 30	11	5436874	313098
082ESW206	JOE DANDY (L.447)	AU AG PB	PAPR	082E04E	49 09 00	119 35 00	11	5447125	311619

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCURRENCE(S) : 78

* Contains 8 or more commodities

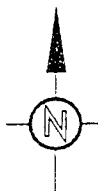
FIG. NO.	DEPOSIT NAME	NTS	MINFILE NUMBER	YEARS OF PRODUCTION ("=producing)	MILLING RATE (tpd)	GOLD PROD RANK	TONS MINED OR MILLED	PRODUCTION			RESERVES (tons - all categories)	GRADE GOLD (opt)	RESERVES GOLD (oz)	OTHER RESERVES (including other commodities)	GOLD CONTENT (Prod + Res)	DEPOSIT TYPE	REMARKS
								GOLD (oz)	SILVER (oz)	COPPER (tons) (other)							
86a	GREENWOOD VEINS TOTAL					40	210,584	48,233	2,529,221		344,933	0.219	75,712		124,945	Vein Mesothermal	
86a	A) GREENWOOD VEINS (Providence, EPU, and Last Chance)	82E/02E	82ESE001 TO 012 and 048, 054	1893-1978 Int. 1893-1973			98,090	29,716	1,872,081	Pb,Zn,Cu	30,000	0.1	3,000			Vein Mesothermal	
86a	B) WINNIPEG		82ESE033	1900-1940			58,770	11,674	36,540	Cu,Pb						Vein Mesothermal	
86a	C) SKOMAC No.7		82ESE042	1893-1978			20,982	4,045	138,382	Cu,Pb,Zn						Vein Mesothermal	
			043, 045														
86a	D) GOLDEN CROWN		83ESE032	1900-1941			2,742	1,238	2,240	Cu	37,197	0.538	19,938			Vein Mesothermal	SW Dec 10/90
86a	E) OB			1987-1988			32,000	2,580	480,000	estimates	27,736	0.98	2,774	22.01 opt Ag			
86a	F) SYLVESTER K						8,000	shipped			250,000	0.2	50,000	estimated grade		Stratobound VMS	
89	UNION	82E/06W	82ENE003	1913-1948, 1987		39	150,400	55,339	1,389,115	Cu,Pb,Zn	83,000	0.098	7,988	3.0 opt Ag, tailings + dump	83,307	Vein Mesothermal	
90	BEAVERDELL (HIGHLAND BELL)	82E/06E	82ESW030	1913-1990	100	59	1,206,095	18,459	34,525,812	Cu,Pb, Zn,Cd					18,459	Vein Mesothermal	Annul Rpt. 1990
91	CARIBOO-AMELIA (CAMP MCKINNEY)	82E/03E	82ESW020	1894-1982		34	137,180	81,603	32,439	Pb,Zn	8,000	0.5	4,000	Potential 250,000 tons @ 0.5 opt Au	85,603	Vein Mesothermal	
92	DUSTY MAC	82E/05E	82ESW078	1969-1978		58	58,700	19,483	339,283	Cu,Pb,Zn				Recoo grade: 0.33 opt Au, 5.78 opt Ag	19,483	Vein Epithermal	
93	KALAMAKA	82L/03E	82LSW050	1935-1944		90	7,280	2,898	3,474	Cu,Pb,Zn					2,898	Vein Mesothermal	
94	CHAPUT (LUMBY)	82L/07W	82LSE008	1968-1978		134	2,201	39	54,589	Cu,Mo, Pb,Zn	281,000	0.124	34,844		34,883	Vein Mesothermal	
96	BRENDA	92H/16E	92HNE047	1970-1990	30000	35	198,928,247	72,866	4,737,940	304,488 (Mo)					72,866	Porphyry (Calc-Niadic)	Cont Apr 16/91
97	HEDLEY CAMP TOTAL	92H/06E				3	10,830,448	2,110,296	485,606	Cu,Zn,Co	7,080,000	0.071	554,000	excluding tailings	2,664,296	Skarn	
97	A) NICKEL PLATE TOTAL (early prod)		92HSE038	1904-1913			9,848,925	1,806,432	406,726							Skarn	
	(current prod incl. Cauty)			1987-1992*	3700		3,283,296	1,338,984	133,848							Skarn	
97	B) HEDLEY MASCOT		92HSE036	1936-1949			6,585,629	487,788	272,878		5,900,000	0.076	450,000			Skarn	Ca. Per. Cont. April '93
97	C) GOOD HOPE		92HSE080	1982, 1948-48			10,177	5,296			800,000	0.13	104,000			Skarn	
97	D) FRENCH		92HSE059	1950-55, 57-61, 1982-83			87,238	51,930	3,993							Skarn	
97	E) CAUTY		92HSE064	1939-41, 1991 (see 97A Total)			1,636	530								Skarn	
97	F) MASCOT TAILINGS	92H/06E									194,000	0.035	6,790		6,790	Heap Leach	Cont. Nov 23/91

FIG. NO.	DEPOSIT NAME	NTS	MINFILE NUMBER	YEARS OF PRODUCTION (* = producing)	MILLING RATE (tpd)	GOLD PROD RANK	TONS MINED OR MILLED	PRODUCTION GOLD (oz) SILVER (oz) COPPER (tons) (other)	RESERVES (tons - all categories)	GRADE GOLD (opt)	RESERVES GOLD (oz)	OTHER RESERVES (including other commodities)	GOLD CONTENT (Prod + Res)	DEPOSIT TYPE	REFERENCE		
83	SHEEP CREEK CAMP	82F/03E	TOTALS:	1902-1979		8	1,887,598	781,456	280,405	Cu,Pb,Zn	373,000	0.33	123,060	Incl 75,280 tons @ 0.464 opt Au (prov & prob), & 148,500 tons @ 0.205 opt Au (marg & poss)	884,546	Vein Mesothermal	SF Mar 70/90
83 A)	RENO	82F/03E	82FSW036	1906-1979			415,505	233,743	103,409	Cu,Pb,Zn				-	-		
83 B)	GOLD BELT	82F/03E	82FSW044	1934-1979			256,685	80,791	34,121	Cu,Pb,Zn				-	-		
83 C)	KOOTENAY BELL	82F/03E	82FSW046	1904-1987			278,124	112,755	41,998	Pb,Zn				-	-		
83 D)	QUEEN	82F/03E	82FSW048	1902-1970			716,158	303,933	100,358					-	-		
83 E)	VANCOUVER	82F/03E	82FSW049	1909-1933			382	29,983	412					-	-		
83 F)	MUGGET	82F/03E	82FSW040	1980-1981			742	251	198		223,000	0.33	73,590	-	-		
84	BAYONNE	82F/02W	82FSE030	1935-1951, 1964		46	86,102	42,152	120,282	Pb,Zn	138,000	0.41	58,580	plus 0.42 Ag, 5% Pb 3% Zn, 0.2% Cu	98,732	Vein Mesothermal	SF Jul 30/90 SF Mar 70/90
85	ALPINE	82F/11W	82FNW127	1915-1948		64	17,000	11,451	7,119	Pb,Zn	210,000 1,000,000	0.5 0.5	105,000 500,000	Proven res Estimated res	116,451	Vein Mesothermal	COA Feb 8/88
85 a	CHAPLEAU, KILO	82F/11W	82FNW130, 131	1866-1941		91	5,040	2,853	14,844	Pb,Zn	720,000	0.3	218,000	6.0 opt Ag	218,853	Vein Mesothermal	SF Jun 17/88
86	ROSSLAND CAMP (Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Josie, etc.)	82F/04E	82FSW093 etc	1894-1974 Int		2	8,199,799	2,745,280	3,440,800	Cu,Pb,Zn	100,000	0.42	42,000	Total Drill Ind res Recov grade: 0.47 opt Au 0.8 opt Ag, 1% Cu	2,787,280	Vein Mesothermal	Res: Ml Mar 6/88
										North Belt West	18,589	0.47	8,737			Res: SF Jan 18/88	
										South Belt East	51,810	0.23	11,918			-	
										South Belt	38,178	0.57	21,780			-	
										North Belt	28,150	0.44	12,388			Res: SF Mar 77/88	
										Bluebird-Mayflow	46,150	0.1	4,615	13.3 Ag, 2.4% Pb, 4% Zn		Res: SF Mar 12/88	
87	SUSIE	82E/04E	82ESW060	1980-1978		93	7,800	2,639	48,822	Cu,Pb,Zn					2,639	Vein Mesothermal	
88	GREENWOOD SKARNS TOTAL					6	31,836,731	1,191,431	7,219,470	324,194	2,310,000	0.06	145,305		1,336,736	Skarn	
88	GREENWOOD SKARNS (Motherlode, Phoenix, Greyhound, Emma, B.C. and Oro Denoro)	82E/02E	82ESE013, 14,20,21,25, 26,34,50, 60-63	1900-1978			31,836,723	1,191,431	7,219,203	Greyhound + Motherlode	450,000	0.015	6,750	0.13 opt Ag, 0.65% Cu		Skarn	Fed File 88
88 A)	GRENOBLE	82E/02E	82ESE							Oro Denoro	1,500,000	0.03	45,000	1% Cu		Skarn	SF Feb 21/90
88 B)	LEXINGTON	82E/02E	82ESE041	1950-1951		8		287		Pb,Zn	135,000 225,000	0.368 0.195	49,680 43,875	1.73% Cu (Drill Ind) 1.2% Cu		Skarn	Ref??? SF Jan 14/91

British Columbia

MT. BALDY
SKI AREA

CHRIS
MODULE RES



CAMP MCKINNEY

FORMER PRODUCER
81,602 OUNCES GOLD
32,439 OUNCES SILVER

DAYTON CAMP

ROCK
CREEK

BRIDESVILLE

OLD MICK DEPOSIT
100,000,000 TONS
0.22% Au (+Cu, Co, ?)

1994 DD HOLE
11' • 1.22 OZ/TON

KET 28
GCR

ROCK
HOPPER
DELORE

KP1 3
KERR

KP1 2
KERR

Washington State

GOLD CITY

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRIDESVILLE GOLD AREA

BRIDESVILLE, B.C., NTS 82E3E

Topographic Plan Showing
Mineral Claims and Ownership



CROWN JEWEL

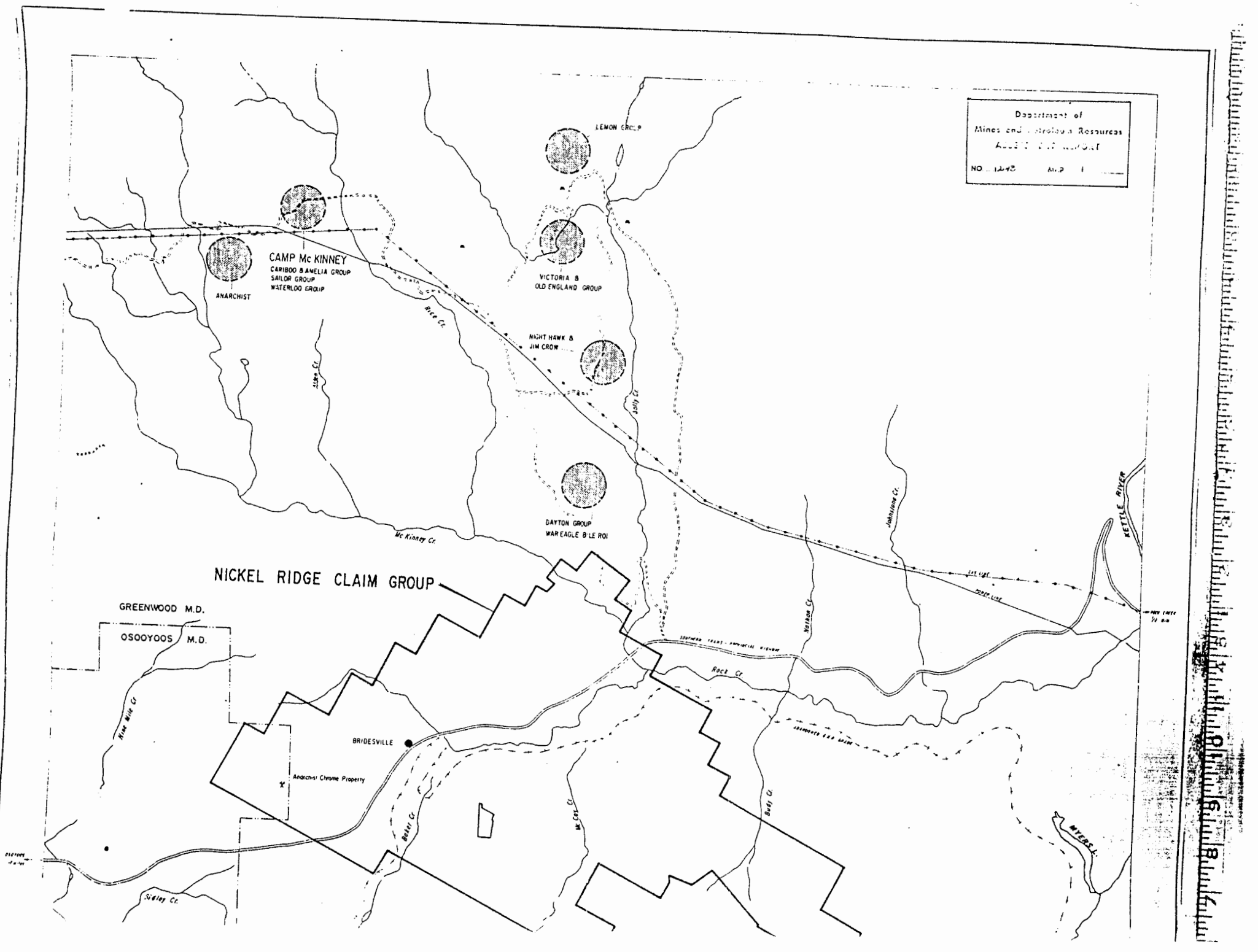


1,800,000 OUNCES GOLD DEVELOPED

CHESAW



Department of
Mines and Geological Resources
ALBERTA DEPARTMENT
NO. 1242 No. 2 1



Alberta Department of Mines and Geological Resources
Geological Survey of Canada
Geological Map of Alberta
No. 1242 No. 2 1

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MINERAL & PLACER RESERVE
B.C. REG 397/94
1994 OCT 31
NO STAKING

CONKLE
LAKE
PARK

Conkle Lake

Stanope Cr.

Jolly Cr.

Capill Cr.

BY MTN.

RESERVE
1987 JUN 24
TO
ONS
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9
3-13

NO STAKING
MINERAL AND
PLACER RESERVE
B.C. REG. 67/93
- 1993 MAR 08

CHICO-ON
319186

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+1510

DB 1
215120
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MO
214070
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GH
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AH
214205
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DAWN
320792

DAVE
320793

WHOOPE
333546

HUL - 1
33

GREENWOOD M.D.
OSOYOOS M.D.

G. C.

329012

DONNA
342523

RM 16
215736

JOHNSTONE
CREEK
PARK

ANA 3
216997

ANA 1
338089

Bridesville

RM 1
215724

RM 2
215725

RM 28
215230

ANA 2
215378

LEHMAN 1
339493

ANA 1
215377

L15
216228

L15
216229

214276

International Boundary

KET 28 GOLD DISCOVERY

PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Box 1977, Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0
TEL/FAX: (604)442-2406 or (604)445-6184

NEWS RELEASE

April 9, 1996

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

V.S.E. Trading Symbol: PHO
CUSIP NO.: 718923-10-5

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE*82E S. 1210***Additional Assay Results
on RM Group Gold Bearing Structure**

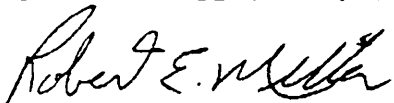
Robert E. Miller, Director of Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (the "Company"), announced that the Company has received further assay results related to the 1996 exploration program on the RM Group properties within the Rock Creek Gold Trend, located approximately 7 km west of the village of Rock Creek in south central British Columbia. The RM Group properties include the Ket 28 and RM 16 claims from which encouraging results have been obtained in previous gold related exploration programs.

Assay results from drill hole 96GH-17C show the intersection of 4.3 metres of 0.11 opt gold from 70.7 metres to 75 metres. Contained within this section is 1.2 metres of 0.22 opt gold from 73.8 to 75 metres. These encouraging results are related to pervasively silicified volcanic breccia.

The Company is the Operating participant of the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture (51% Phoenix/Orion International Minerals Corporation (PHO/OIM-VSE) and 49% Gold City Mining Corporation (GCP-VSE)).

The Company's March 13, 1996 News Release reported that geologic observations and limited assay work on the RM Group suggests that the postulated northwest southeast gold bearing structure identified in 1994, from which a drill intercept of 3.35 metres containing 1.53 opt gold was obtained, is identifiable over 300 metres of strike length and a width of 50 metres. 1996 observations indicate that gold values in the oxidized upper part of the structure are low and erratic with the highest unconfirmed gold assay being 0.12 opt gold over 1.52 metres. Deeper in the structure, gold values are higher, more consistent and appear to have an association with pyritization, silicification, increased felsic dyking, and brecciation. The highest unconfirmed intercept from the deeper zone is 2.14 metres of 0.24 opt gold. A series of thicker lower grade intercepts are also associated with the deeper part of the structure and may develop into better grades in subsequent holes. The latest results reported above (4.3 metres of 0.11 opt gold) may represent a down dip continuation of the northwest southeast mineralized structure or a second zone of gold mineralization.

Additional information and confirmed assays results will be reported in a timely manner.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ROBERT E. MILLER, P.Eng.
Director

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD. (604) 689-9960 or (604) 442-2406
ORION INTERNATIONAL MINERALS CORP. (604) 445-6184
GOLD CITY MINING CORP. (604) 682-7677

Gold City Mining Corporation; VSE.GCP
Orion International Mineral Corp.; VSE.OIM
Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd.; VSE.PHO

MARCH 13, 1996

JOINT NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND FIELD WORK

Robert E. Miller, Director of Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (the "Company") announced that the Company has completed the field work portion of its initial 1996 exploration program on the Rock Creek Gold Trend in the Rock Creek area of South Central British Columbia. The properties, which include the RM, South Dayton and Nighthawk groups, are located approximately 7 km west of the village of Rock Creek.

Exploration field work began in mid-January and consisted of Pulse EM, Magnetometry and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, 2800 metres of NQ core drilling and limited rock chip sampling. The Company holds a 100% interest in the Nighthawk group on the North End of the Trend. In the Central and Southern portion of the Trend, the Company is the Operating participant of the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture (51% Phoenix/Orion International Minerals Corporation and 49% Gold City Mining Corporation).

Due to weather and time constraints, the drilling and geophysical programs were conducted simultaneously. Drill targets tested were determined from previous exploration data developed by the Company in the Nighthawk area and by the Joint Venture participants in the South Dayton and RM group properties.

Although geological conclusions and confirmation of assay results on the three areas are not yet available (the field portion of the program was intense and of short duration and core logging and assaying is not completed), the Company is encouraged with the results to date.

Geological observations and limited assay work on the RM group indicates that the postulated northwest southeast gold bearing structure identified in 1994, from which a drill intercept of 3.35 metres containing 1.53 opt gold was obtained, is identifiable over 300 metres of strike length and a width of 50 metres. 1996 observations indicate that gold values in the oxidized upper part of the structure are low and erratic with the highest unconfirmed gold assay being 0.12 opt over 1.52 metres. Deeper in the structure gold values are higher, more consistent and appear to have an association with pyritization, silicification and an increase in felsic dyking. The highest unconfirmed intercept from the deeper zone is 2.14 metres of 0.24 opt gold. A series of thicker lower grade intercepts are also associated with the deeper part of the structure and may develop into better grades in subsequent holes. Several potential drill targets along an east-west trend, which extends 1 km to the east of its intersection with the gold bearing northwest trend, have been identified by the geophysical program.

Preliminary results on South Dayton following the discovery hole 96LW1-C, which returned 16.7 metres of 0.93% copper and 1.1 opt silver, indicate that the best mineralization developed along the east-west geophysical trend is where it is cut by northwest faulting. Targets associated with this observation have not been drill tested to date.

Results on the Nighthawk group were inconclusive due to poor drilling conditions which did not allow for the testing of the drill targets at depth. These will have to be re-tested when weather conditions improve and a suitable reverse circulation drill rig is available.

Core logging, splitting and assaying are on-going. It is expected that this phase of the exploration work will be completed by March 30, 1996. Re-check and geochemical trace element assay work, data compilation, maps, reports and recommendations will follow and are expected to be completed in late April.

Additional information and confirmed assays results will be reported in a timely manner.

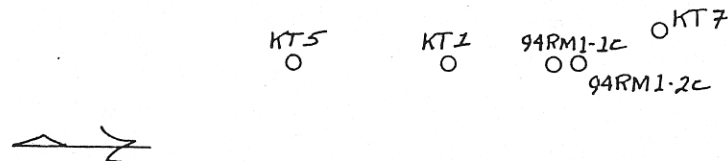
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For further information contact:

Robert Miller, Director, Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd., at 604.442.2406
John Chapman, President, Gold City Mining Corporation, at 604.682.7677

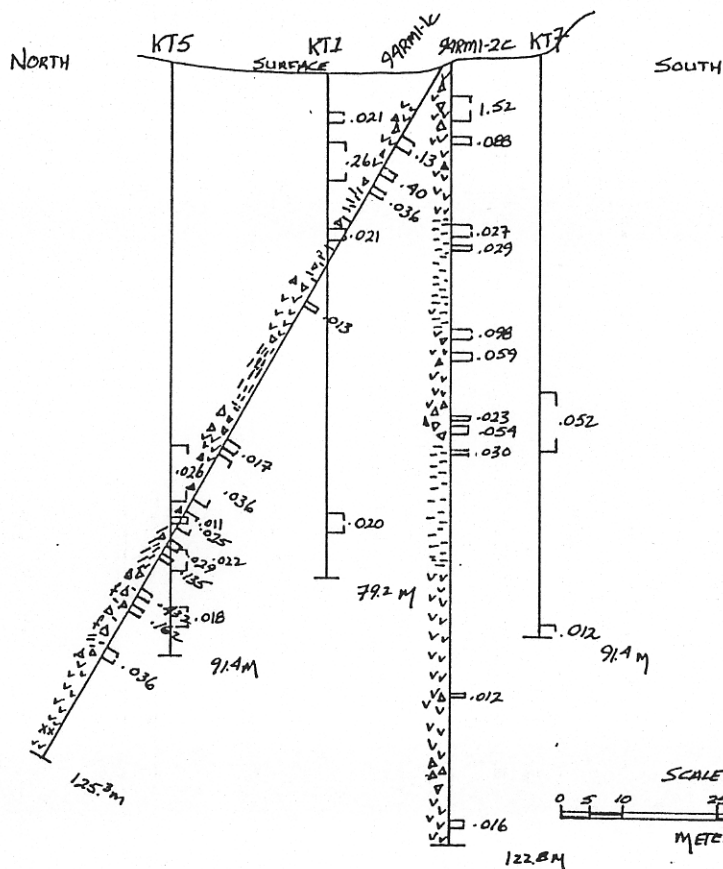
082ESW210

PLAN VIEW



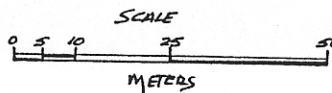
GEOLOGY SECTION

WEST



LEGEND

DRILL HOLE	94DATA	GOLD ASSAYS
GEOLOGY		>100 PPB.
DIORITE		>.010 OPT
FELDSPAR PORPHYRY		
RHYOLITE		
GRANODIORITE		
GREENSTONE		
AMPHIBOLITE-ARGILLITE		
SCHIST		
PHYLLITE		
MARBLE		
QUARTZITE		
HORNFELS		
SKARN		
FAULT		
SHEAR		
BRECCIA		
PROSPECT		
PROPOSED DRILL HOLE		



REVISIONS	BY
2 - Sept 7/84	RM

PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES INC.
COMPOSITE CROSS-SECTION KET28-Rm16
CLAIMS RMIGROUP LINE 32600' NORTH

FIGURE 20

Date	
Scale	
Drawn	
Job	
Sheet	
Of	Sheets

Gold City Resources Inc.

Suite 902 - 626 West Pender Street ♦ Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1V9 ♦ Telephone: (604) 682-7677 ♦ Facsimile: (604) 682-0089

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

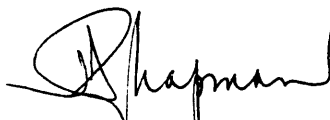
The main highlight of this quarter is the diamond drilling program being conducted by Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (formerly Greenwood Gold Inc.), on the mineral lands acquired by Gold City from Bob Miller/Crownex Resources (Canada) Ltd. Bob Miller, Vice-President Exploration for Gold City, is managing the drill program for Phoenix Gold, as the company works toward a 51% joint venture earn-in on the subject lands. Subsequent to quarter end, Phoenix Gold informed Gold City that it had expended sufficient funds to earn their 51% interest in the venture, and requested approval to assign a 25.5% in the joint venture to Sway Resources Inc. Gold City has approved the assignment.

On May 25th the Company requested its stock be halted from trading on the ASE, pending an announcement related to: (1) a change-of-control and (2) a private placement. John Chapman and four business associates purchased from Paul White and his associates, in a private transaction, 1,500,000 shares of Gold City, and were granted an option to purchase a further 750,000 shares. McKinney Mines Corp., controlled by John Chapman and his associates, purchased by way of private placement, 1,500,000 shares of Gold City at an average price of \$0.133 per share. McKinney was also granted warrants to purchase 1,500,000 shares at \$0.15 per share to June 10, 1995. These transactions have been completed and accepted by the ASE. The shares recommenced trading on June 29th.

On June 17th, Phoenix Gold announced a significant gold intercept in a diamond drill hole on the KET 28 mineral claim (part of the joint venture), southeast of Bridesville, British Columbia. Hole 94RM1-2C returned 52.1 grams per tonne gold (1.52 ounces per ton) across 3.35 meters (11.0 feet) within ten meters of surface. This hole is located 20 meters south from a gold discovery hole drilled by Crownex in 1990, which intersected 8.6 gpt gold across 6.1 meters.

The KET 28 gold discovery holes are significant in that they are located in close proximity to the very large sulfide mineral system known as the "Old Nick", which contains in excess of 100,000,000 tonnes grading 0.22% nickel (in sulfides). In turn, this large sulfide mineral body is only 12 kilometres northwest of the 1,800,000 ounce Crown Jewel gold deposit being developed by Battle Mountain Gold Company. As well, the Cariboo-Amelia mine at Camp McKinney, British Columbia's first dividend paying hardrock gold mine (produced 82,000 ounces of gold from 132,000 tons of ore), lies only 10 kilometres to the northwest of the KET 28 gold discovery.

Management will be focusing upon the further exploration of its mineral lands in the KET 28 claim area, through its joint venture with Phoenix Gold and Sway Resources.



John A. Chapman
President & C.E.O.

Vancouver, B.C.
June 29, 1994

082ESW210

*

082ESW055

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Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1V9

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

JUNE 20, 1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DRILLING RESULTS MIDWAY PROJECT

Vancouver, B.C. John A. Chapman, President, announces that results have been received from recent diamond drilling by Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (formerly Greenwood Gold Inc.) on their 51% earn-in on Gold City's Midway Project. Hole, 94-RM1-2C, has intercepted, near surface, 3.35 meters (11.0 feet) grading 52.1 grams gold per metric tonne (1.52 ounces of gold per ton). This hole is located on the Ket 28 mineral claim, south of Camp McKinney, near Rock Creek, B.C. 82ESW210

A complete listing of drill results, and an associated property map, are being prepared and should be available within two weeks.



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For further information, please contact:

John Chapman, President,
or David Martin-Smith, Secretary at (604) 682-7677

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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Fax (403) 261-9964

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Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3N2

NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

September 1st, 1993

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. - Drill Results from Midway, B.C., Project.

The Company is pleased to announce that significant copper and/or gold mineralization has been assayed in reverse circulation exploration drilling from the Le Roi-War Eagle property and the Ket 28 mineral claim of the Midway Project in British Columbia.

Drill Hole Le Roi #1(93)

082ESW023

Le Roi-War Eagle vertical hole in apparent flat-lying geology returned an average grade of 1.34% Cu over 45 feet from 15 to 60 ft., or 1.16% Cu over 55 feet from 10 ft. to 65 ft. Significant gold and zinc values were encountered at various levels. One 5 ft. interval assayed 5.76% Cu over 5 feet from 40 ft. to 45 ft.

Three Drill Holes on Ket 28 Claim

082ESW210

The Ket 28 #1 (93) hole returned assay values of 0.01 to 0.13 oz/ton Au over each five feet intersection from 5 feet to 110 feet in the vertical hole, averaging 0.06 oz/ton over 75 feet from 15 ft. to 90 ft. The highest grade results were 0.131 oz/ton from 20 to 25 ft., 0.12 oz/ton from 55 to 60 feet and 0.12 oz/ton from 85 to 90 ft.

The Ket 28 #3(93) hole returned 0.074 oz/ton Au over 10 feet from 0 ft. to 10 ft.

The Ket 28 #6(93) hole returned 0.06 oz/ton Au over 20 feet from 45 ft. to 65 ft.

There were other anomalous gold values to from 10 ft. to 35 ft. in Ket 28 #3(93) and from 65 ft. to 110 ft. in Ket 28 #6(93).

All three holes encountered sufficient gold mineralization to warrant core drilling to properly define the zones and grades.

The Midway Project is noted as being a few miles northerly from the Crown Jewel developing mine (Battle Mountain-Crown, on Buckhorn Mountain). The Company's Ket 28 claim, visible from Buckhorn Mountain and on its north south geological trend, hosts gold in a minimum 100 feet wide shear zone that converges with two parallel fault/shear zones. The first three exploratory holes by the Company average 0.06 oz/ton over 75 feet, 0.074 over 10 feet and 0.041 over 40 feet, each hole with values of 0.1 oz/ton over specific 5 feet sections. NQ size core drilling has been recommended to obtain better geological information, and the Company will adopt it for its September program.

Exploration results, property details and drill results will be forthcoming on an as available basis.



Paul S. White, President

The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3N2

NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

July 14, 1993

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. is pleased to report on the following developments.

MINERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION - The company has acquired 100% interest in 452 mineral claim units (28,000 acres), subject only to a 4% Net Smelter Return obligation to Crownex Resources (Canada) Ltd., a subsidiary of Crown Resources, of Denver, Colorado. The claims are in two claim blocks, acquired by Crownex as a result of programs initiated in 1990 in Canada following the discovery of the now developing Crown Jewel Mine located 5 miles south of the International Boundary, which reported 1,800,000 ounces in precious metal enriched skarns (PME skarns). Crown is focused on permitting the Battle Mountain-Crownex mine and on off-shore South American mineral interests. In March 1993, Crownex assigned the Canadian properties, known as the Midway and Paulson Projects, in a period of then depressed gold prices. \$1,000,000 in acquisition, reconnaissance exploration and preliminary drilling has been expended by Crownex over the last few years.

Block One, near Rock Creek, B.C., consists of 272 units (17,000 acres) containing four distinct gold targets: the RM (KET 28), ANA 1, KET 1, and ANA 2-3 groups. Crownex drilled one hole on the KET 28 prospect which assayed 0.26 oz./ton of gold between 35' and 55' from surface. The RM group is in the Poland-China-Dayton historic gold camp, and three holes are planned by the Company for immediate drilling to establish potential dimensions.

Block Two, the Paulson Project, consists of 180 claim units (11,000 acres) and is located some 40 Km east of Grand Forks, B.C., along Highway 3. Drilling of two gold anomalies, established by previous work, will follow surface exploration and specific target selection to be carried out in July and August 1993.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS - The Company is pleased to announce the settlement of approximately \$500,000 in debts for the issuance of approximately 800,000 treasury shares, subject to regulatory approvals; and the assignment of one mineral property (Indian River placer gold) to a major creditor, in settlement of approximately \$200,000 in trade accounts from 1990. The balance of trade payables (approximately \$75,000) will be settled by end of July.

The Company has appointed Mr. Robert E. Miller as Vice-President for Mineral Exploration, and is contracting his professional service company to perform all exploration programs and reporting functions on the Midway-Paulson Project. Mr. Miller was involved in the discovery-exploration programs of the Crown Jewel Mine. July-August drilling will be financed by private placement of treasury shares, subject to regulatory approvals.

SUMMARY - The Company has acquired major mineral holdings of 28,000 acres in Southern British Columbia with gold, silver, copper and nickel occurrences in shear zones and precious metal enriched skarn formations, with 6 drilling targets and one previous 20 ft. intersection of 0.26 oz./ton gold. Drilling will commence within ten days and will continue through August in Stage 1. Results will be disseminated on an "as available" basis. The Company has broadened operating structure with Financial and Mineral Exploration Officers, and has settled most trade debts to greatly improve its balance sheet. Private placement negotiations are currently well advanced for \$200,000 in treasury shares placements in the \$0.35/shares price area, with 75% flowed through to placees as CEE, and 25% as non-flowed through equity. Additional information will be forthcoming as soon as available.



Paul S. White, President

* * The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein. * *

OLD NICK DEPOSIT

RUN DATE: 10/20/95
RUN TIME: 14:44:02

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW055

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 082E3 Ni1

NAME(S): OLD NICK, NICKEL, MISSION I,
NICKEL RIDGE

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 082E03W
LATITUDE: 49 02 30
LONGITUDE: 119 06 10
ELEVATION: 0930 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Approximate centre of workings (Assessment Report 1243).

MINING DIVISION: Greenwood
UTM ZONE: 11
NORTHING: 5433998
EASTING: 346325

COMMODITIES: Nickel Copper

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT:	Pentlandite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Pyrite	
ASSOCIATED:	Quartz				
ALTERATION:	Amphibole	Biotite	Chlorite	Quartz	Tourmaline
	Sericite	Talc	Serpentine		
ALTERATION TYPE:	Serpentin'zn	Biotite	Chloritic		
MINERALIZATION AGE:					
ISOTOPIC AGE:		DATING METHOD: Unknown		MATERIAL DATED:	

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Disseminated Stratabound
CLASSIFICATION: Unknown
TYPE: Gabbroid Ni-Cu-PGE
SHAPE: Irregular
DIMENSION: 792 x 122 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 070/30S TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Approximate dimensions and orientation; mineralization is not well delineated.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

LITHOLOGY: Serpentinized Dunite
Quartzite
Biotite Quartzite
Biotite Schist
Serpentinite

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Host rocks have been assigned to the Anarchist Group, specific dating has not been done.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane
TERRANE: Cache Creek
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Okanagan Highland

RELATIONSHIP: Syn-mineralization GRADE: Greenschist
Post-mineralization

INVENTORY

ORE ZONE: DRILLHOLE

CATEGORY: Assay/analysis YEAR: 1968
SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core
COMMODITY GRADE
Nickel 0.2000 Per cent

COMMENTS: Average/typical Nickel (pentlandite) mineralization in quartzite.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 1243

ORE ZONE: TOTAL

CATEGORY: Unclassified YEAR: 1960
QUANTITY: 90710000 Tonnes
COMMODITY GRADE
Nickel 0.2000 Per cent

COMMENTS: A mineral inventory has been identified in the 1960s.
REFERENCE: T. Schroeter, Monthly Report, June 1994.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Old Nick nickel showings are 4 kilometres east-northeast of Bridesville, astride the old Great Northern Railway grade. The showings have been prospected for nickel and precious metals and development includes trenching, shallow shafts and diamond drilling. The showings occur in rocks of the Anarchist Group. Mapping has identified seven map units that trend roughly east-northeast. First is fine to medium grained biotite schist with quartzite layers that form up to 15 per cent of the rock. The included quartzite occurs as either 2 to 30 centimetre or 3 to 4 metre thick layers. The mineral

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW055

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

assemblage of the biotite schist includes biotite, quartz, plagioclase with minor hornblende, tourmaline and sphene. Second is a metasediment with minor layers of epidote and zoisite and the whole unit is estimated to be 122 metres thick. The metasediment is essentially massive tremolite with remnant pyroxene and includes minor amounts of sericite, chlorite and chrome mica (Cr-phengite). Also included is disseminated pyrite, usually 1 to 2 per cent and locally occurring in zones of up to 20 per cent. This unit contains the majority of the nickel mineralization. Third is a quartzite-schist unit, similar to the first, however, here the quartzite forms 60 per cent of the rock. Fourth is a massive greenstone that is probably metavolcanic rock. Fifth is a banded quartzite that contains thin layers of biotite and chlorite. Finally, there are two associated, altered ultramafic units. They are both comprised of antigorite with accessory talc, anthophyllite and tremolite. The protolith has been identified as dunite. The rock is massive and contains some disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite. The serpentinite has been broken out into two units, based on crosscutting relationships, as 'sills' and 'dykes'. The dykes follow northwest trending interconnected fracture/fault zones that cross stratigraphy and the property. The serpentinite occurs in the thick metasediments (Unit 2) as zones 0.10 to 10 metres thick (after Coope, J.A. et al., 1968; Eastwood, G.E.P., 1968). These serpentinites may actually be thin fault slices of ultramafic material, due to their structural control as described below. This would be more consistent with the regional occurrence of serpentinite in the area.

The layered rocks are folded into a subhorizontal antiform with the axial plane trending east northeast and dipping about 30 degrees south. Minor folds are open with a 1/3 to 1/2 metre wavelength and superimposed centimetre scale crenules indicating upright tops. Subvertical faults transect the property. The major set strikes west-northwest, controlling the serpentinite emplacement. A second, minor set strikes northeast and offsets the earlier major faults and serpentinite.

Nickel mineralization is associated with pyrrhotite and pentlandite. These sulphides are found as widely spread disseminations in the serpentinite and the major metasediment (Unit 2) package. Pentlandite has been identified as microscopic grains intergrown with pyrrhotite and pyrite. There is no correlation between pyrite and nickel mineralization. Diamond drill hole core assay results show a range of 0.01 to 0.15 per cent nickel content in the serpentinite. Assay results from the metasediment (Unit 2) package range from 0.07 to 0.26 per cent nickel (after Coope, J.A. et al., 1968). The nickel mineralization is fairly uniform throughout the area examined, having an average range of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent. The mineralized area examined is approximately 800 by 120 metres, following the metasediment (Unit 2) package. Metallurgical testing of the metasediment in 1968 yielded nickel recoveries of 56 per cent. At that time, Newmont Exploration Ltd. decided the property was uneconomic and dropped its option.

Exploration of the Old Nick showings has been ongoing for many years. The claims were originally staked in 1955 and prospected for several years. The claims were allowed to lapse and the ground was restaked in 1966 as the Old Nick Group. Aggressive programs of diamond drilling, trenching, mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys were executed by Utica Mines Ltd., Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. and Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd. between 1966 and 1968. The development work outlined a potential low grade nickel mineral reserve. A mineral inventory of approximately 90,710,000 tonnes grading 0.2 per cent nickel has been identified (T. Schroeter, Monthly Report, June 1994). Subsequently, various operators have done reconnaissance geochemical, geophysical and radiometric surveys as well as extensive prospecting through to 1989. The showings have been staked as the Nickel and the Mission I claims. At the time of writing the showings remain unstaked.

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EMPR AR 1966-192-193; 1967-224-225; *1968-225-226
EMPR GEM 1972-38; 1982-29; 1985-C13
GCNL #44, 1981
CANMET RPT 71-34
E.S. Gerhard (1971): MSc Thesis, University of Manitoba, Manitoba,
"The Old Nick GSC MAP 538A; 15-1961; 5394
EMPR T. Schroeter, Monthly Report, June 1994

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 891214

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: KDH

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW055

Gold City Mining Corporation; VSE.GCP
Orion International Mineral Corp.; VSE.OIM
Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd.; VSE.PHO

#96-01

JOINT NEWS RELEASE

FEBRUARY 9, 1996

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED TO DEVELOP OLD NICK DEPOSIT

Vancouver, B.C.: Mr. John A. Chapman, President & CEO of Gold City Mining Corporation, is pleased to announce that the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture ("RCGTJV"), Gold City Mining Corporation, Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd., and Orion International Mineral Corp. have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Guy F. Atkinson Holdings Ltd. with respect to exploration and development of the Old Nick nickel and cobalt deposit near Bridesville in Southern British Columbia. A Formal Agreement, which is being prepared, will be subject to board and regulatory approval.

Ownership of the Old Nick claims will be transferred to a new company owned by the participants of the RCGTJV. Initial equity interest in the new company will be Gold City, 50%; Phoenix Gold, 25%; Orion International, 25%. These owners will retain a 3% NSR up to receipt of \$10 Million and thereafter a 1% NSR, on a pro-rata basis, in their Old Nick property. Atkinson has the right to earn up to a 70% equity interest in this company by spending \$8 Million over the next four years on the development of the Old Nick property through to a bankable feasibility study.

The Old Nick is a unique sulfide deposit that has 30 million drill indicated tonnes grading 0.22% nickel and 0.015% cobalt. Previous operators estimated the deposit could contain in excess of 100 million tonnes. At present metal prices the contained gross metal value is \$30 per tonne.

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For further information contact:

John Chapman, President, Gold City Mining Corporation, at 604.682-7677
John Carson, President, Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd., at 604.442-2406
Robert Miller, President, Orion International Mineral Corp., at 604.445-6184



Atkinson is a leading, full-service construction company, operating worldwide principally through three companies: Atkinson Construction, Commonwealth and Walsh Construction. In its long history, it has helped build what are widely recognized as some of the world's major engineering and construction achievements.

Atkinson Construction is one of the largest contractors of heavy civil projects, serving both public and private sectors, working not only in the U.S., but also internationally. Projects include hydroelectric power, bridges, highways, dams, tunnels and shafts. It also has extensive experience with water and wastewater treatment facilities.

Commonwealth serves a variety of industrial markets including pulp and paper, mining, metallurgical processing, water and wastewater treatment, and energy throughout the Americas and Southeast Asia. It also is active in markets for power generation and process facilities for oil and gas, chemical and petrochemical as well as general industrial construction.

Walsh Construction is a major provider of design-construct services to both the power and building markets. Its power experience includes geothermal and cogeneration development, using fuels ranging from gas and coal to municipal solid waste and biomass. Its buildings are equally diverse, encompassing commercial, industrial, institutional and R&D laboratory facilities.

Besides construction expertise, Atkinson's capabilities embrace a wide range of construction-related services including engineering design, feasibility studies, regulatory approvals, financing, bonding, equipment procurement and installation, plant start-up, and operator training.

GOLD CITY MINING CORPORATION

OLD NICK

Ni, Co

SUMMARY The Old Nick Nickel Deposit is located in South-Central British Columbia, just north of the U.S. border, and south-west of the village of Rock Creek. This unique surface-minable sulphide deposit has been estimated to contain in excess of 100 million tonnes grading 0.22% nickel and 0.015% cobalt.

PROPERTY The Old Nick deposit is located at 49° 04'N and 119° 06'W, 36 kilometres east of Osoyoos, B.C. and just south of the main Trans-Provincial Highway #3. Services and accommodation are available at the Town of Rock Creek, 10 kilometres east of the Property. Topography is characteristic of a glaciated, maturely-eroded highland, with stands of fir, pine and scrub grasslands. Access to the property is from highway #3 at Rock Creek, onto the abandoned Great Northern Railway right-of-way which passes through the heart of the deposit. Within the deposit, there are numerous logging, mining and drill roads which allow for vehicle access. This property is controlled by the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture.

GEOLOGY Generally, the property is underlain by rocks of the Permian (and/or) Triassic Anarchist Group (greenstone, quartzite greywacke), which have been intruded by Cretaceous Nelson plutonic rocks (granodiorite, quartz diorites, and monzonites) and by ultra-basic magnetic dykes, also of the Nelson series. The structure of the area has been described as being complex with the bedding tightly folded and cut by several fault trends, the dominant being north-westerly.

MINERALIZATION Nickel sulphide mineralization occurs in two rock types: (a) in peridotitic dunite rocks as pentlandite occluded in pyrrhotite; pentlandite and pyrrhotite occurring in amphiboles, serpentine and talc in the altered dunite, and (b) in pyrometasomatic quartzite of the Anarchist Group; pentlandite in minute intergrowths with pyrrhotite and pyrite in fine sericitic-chloritic veinlets.

The pentlandite mineralization occurs in pyrometasomatic quartzite, as a band, "2,600 feet long and approximately 400 feet wide, and in adjacent peridotitic-dunite dykes. Petrological work on the mineralized quartzite has revealed the presence of minute injections of basic rock into the sediments. The pentlandite is closely associated with these injections"¹ - "Nickeliferous zones, grading 0.15 to 0.25% nickel, were found to be remarkably uniform and continuous within the quartzite horizon."¹

¹

Coope, J.A.; Dolan, W.M.; Costin, C.P. Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Exploration of the Nickel Ridge Property (Old Nick Option), Bridesville, B.C. Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd., May 7, 1968.

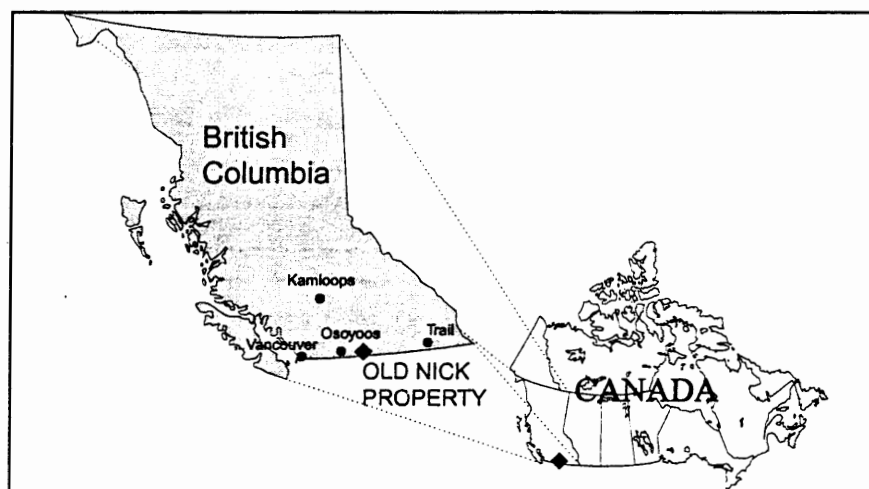
EXPLORATION HISTORY Since discovery by prospecting in 1955, considerable exploration and development work has been completed, including geological mapping, stream sediment geochemistry, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics and EM, airborne magnetics, trenching, percussion drilling, diamond drilling and metallurgical testing. The property has had the benefit of investigation by major mining companies including Newmont in the 1960's.

MINERAL RESERVES Detailed information in support of the quoted mineral inventory at the Old Nick is being obtained by the Company. Mr. E. Livgard, B.Sc., P.Eng., in a report dated May, 1982 states that nickel mineralization is *"about 120m thick and extends for about 1,500m in an overturned anticline"*. *"The values are in Nickel (0.25%), Cobalt (0.03%) and minor Copper, Silver and Gold."* Crown Resources Corp. in an Assessment Report dated June, 1991 states *"... Newmont Mining Corp., Nickel Ridge Mines Ltd., and Utica Mines Ltd. have carried out extensive exploration programs, including drilling, that has outlined a minimum of 100,000,000 tons of 0.22% nickel..."* Newmont reports that by using a flotation process, nickel recoveries of 75% would be anticipated.

PROPERTY POTENTIAL The Property has excellent potential for development as a large-scale +20,000 tonnes of ore per day open-pit operation with either:

- an agitated leach, solvent-extraction and electrowinning plant, or
- a heap leach, solvent-extraction and electrowinning plant.

Recent advances in bio-leaching and ferric chloride leach applications have demonstrable applications at Old Nick. The property location, in British Columbia's driest and warmest region (semi-desert), is a positive attribute for whole-rock leach operations. Soil and silt geochemical surveys and geological mapping indicate there is good potential to expand the known nickel cobalt mineral reserves.



GOLD CITY MINING CORPORATION
#600-750 CAMBIE STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, V6B 5E5
Telephone: (604) 682-7677 Facsimile: (604) 682-0089

OLD Nick - JUNE 1967

10' SAMPLES

Elev. 200'

N-1

Casing

19001 .24

Chloritic

2 .203

3 .27

4 .13

5 .22

6 .12

7 .12

8 .05

Chloritic
Sericitic
Feldspathic

9 .07

10 .09

11 .07

12 .18

13 .12

14 .13

15 .17

16 .25

17 .15

18 .17

19 .17

20 .215

21 .27

22 .22

23 .30

Chlor.

24 .36

25 .52

26 .24

27 .21

28 .25

29 .23

30 .146

31 .20

Chlor
Seric

32 .21

33 .20

34 .21

35 .27

36 .22

Feld
Seric
Chlor

37 .22

38 .27

39 .16

40 .25

425'

41 .215

42 Tr

Feld.
Seric.

43 Tr

44 Tr

45 Tr

46 .154

47 .12

Greenstone

48 .14

49 Tr

19050 Tr

Graphitic

49676 Tr

77 Tr

78 .01

79 .03

Feld.

80 .05

Chlor

81 .06

Calcite bands

82 .03

83 Tr

49689 .06

Depth - 593.5'

Ave: 425' .202 % Ni.
385' .225 % Ni.

P11

P10

.21
.19
.14
.20
.12
.12
.17
.15
.15
Ni 3-28 lbs.
Cu. Tr
Co. .014 %
Au. Tr
Ag. Tr

.22
Tr
Tr
Tr
Tr
Tr
Tr
Tr
Tr

0' Reference Line

COPPER RIDGE MINES LTD.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

NICKEL RIDGE PROPERTY

ROCK CREEK, B.C.

SECTION 800' EAST

SCALE 1" = 50'

DRG. NO.

DRAWN BY: C.H.D.

TRACED BY: CHD

DATE: June 5 1967

S-1.

NEWMONT
REPORT

1968

Assess #1243

2. Remobilization of nickel contained in earlier formed primary silicates by fluid phases invading the crystalline ultrabasic rocks followed by dispersion into the sedimentary horizons. Fluid phases capable of this remobilization may have been:
(a) granitization fronts or; (b) volatiles from late stage cooling of the Nelson Intrusives. The composition of these mobilizing phases were such as to allow separation and crystallization of sulphide minerals.

The second mode of genesis (2) is favoured.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Grade of Mineralization

1. Previous Drilling

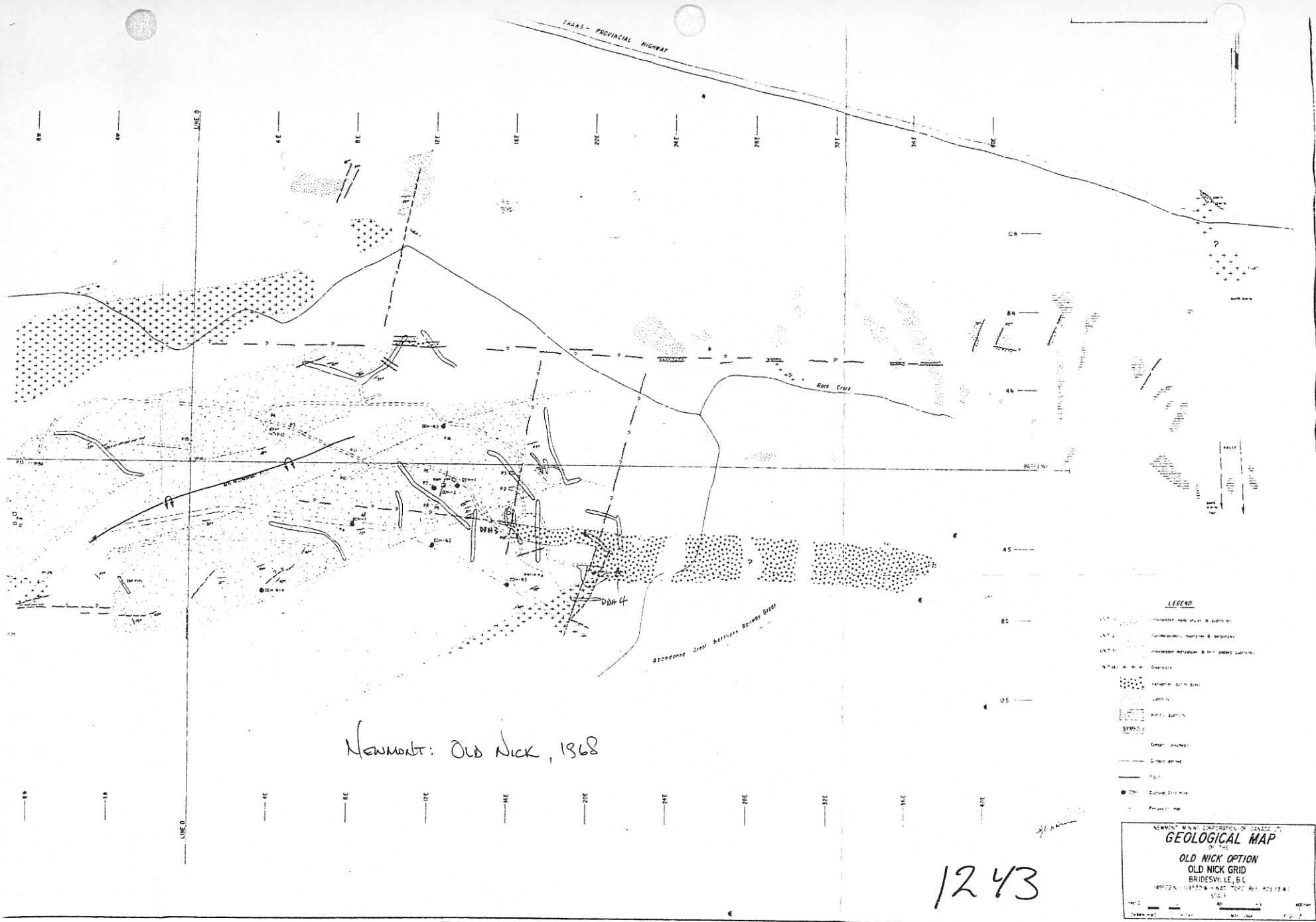
Nine diamond drill holes and 26 percussion holes were drilled on the Nickel Ridge property by Utica Mines and Copper Ridge Mines. The majority of these holes were drilled on the Old Nick grid (Figs. 3 and 4). All holes were assayed for nickel.

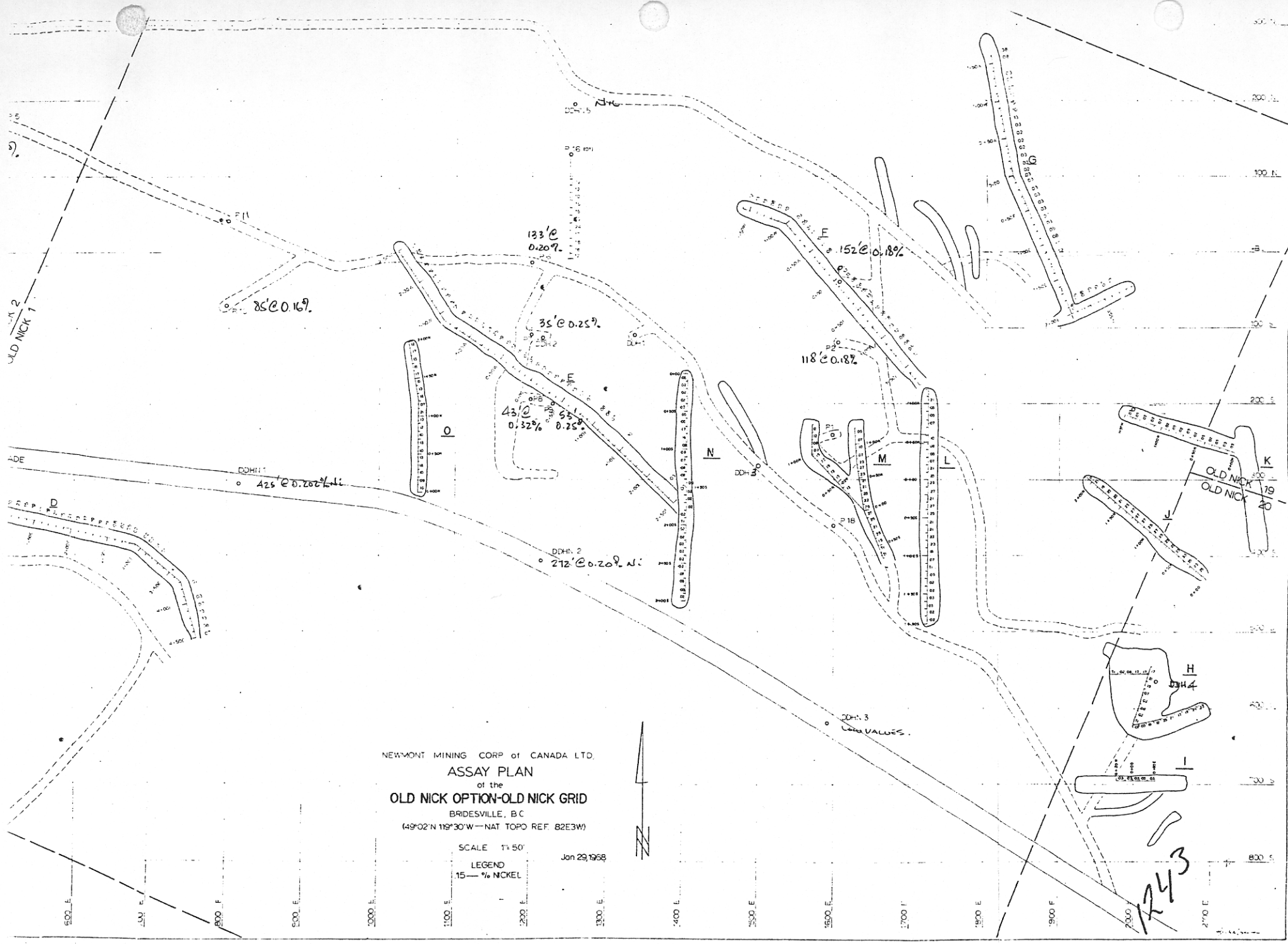
Four short diamond drill holes (DDH 1 - DDH 4) were drilled by Utica Mines in 1966. Holes DDH 1 - DDH 3 were collared in nickeliferous quartzite and DDH 4 in a peridotite dyke. DDH's 1 - 3 intersected grades of 0.15 to 0.26% nickel in quartzite and 0.10 to 0.33% nickel in basic intrusive rock. Assayed sections of peridotite dyke rock in Hole 4 grade 0.15 to 0.22% nickel.

Relatively deep diamond drill holes (DDHN 1 - DDHN 5) were drilled by Copper Ridge Mines in 1967. Holes DDHN 1 and DDHN 2 intersected nickeliferous quartzite and give a good picture of mineralization at depth. Hole DDHN 1, collared in nickeliferous quartzite, indicates a minimum apparent width of 420 feet of mineralized quartzite, grading 0.195% nickel. Typically, grades range from 0.07% nickel to 0.26% nickel. One 10 foot section returned an anomalous 0.52% nickel. Hole DDHN 2 intersected an apparent width of 272 feet of nickeliferous quartzite with grades ranging from 0.05% nickel to 0.25% nickel. Holes DDHN 3, DDHN 4, and DDHN 5 failed to intersect significant mineralization, hole DDHN 3 being lost before reaching its projected target.

A number of percussion drill holes, 40 feet to 200 feet in length, were drilled by Copper Ridge Mines with an Atlas Copco O.D. drill (Figs. 3 and 4). Holes P 2, P 3, P 5 to P 10, P 12, and P 16 intersected significant nickel mineralization in quartzites and holes P 19 to P 23 intersected nickel bearing peridotite dykes. Assay results are summarized below:

<u>Hole Number</u>	<u>Nickel Grades</u>
P 2	0.18% Ni/22' - 140'
P 3	0.175% Ni/5' - 157'
P 5	0.082% Ni/3' - 103'
P 6	0.196% Ni/12' - 145'
P 7	0.25% Ni/5' - 40'
P 8	0.32% Ni/17' - 60'
P 9	0.245% Ni/7' - 60'
P 10	0.164% Ni/15' - 100'
P 12	0.171% Ni/12' - 125'
P 16 (Flat hole - Fig. 4)	0.152% Ni/32' - 137'
P 19	0.085% Ni/120' - 200'
P 20	0.22% Ni/10' - 80'
P 21	0.19% Ni/30' - 70'
P 22	0.214% Ni/2' - 95'
P 23	0.205% Ni/110' - 130'







- LEGEND**
- Magnetic contour lines
 - x Flight lines & features
 - Roads
 - Photo centre
 - +3 Suspected fault
 - Differentiated intrusion
 - Brecciated sandstone
 - Volcanics
 - Major intrusions
 - Fault zones

1243

V-10000 M.M. COPIATION OF 10000 10

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
of the
NICKEL CLAIM GROUP

BRILLVILLE, B.C.

1970

1:25,000 Scale

1:25,000 Scale

1:25,000 Scale

119° 10'

1970

Gold City Mining Corporation

Suite 600 - 750 Cambie Street ♦ Vancouver, B.C., V6B 5E5 ♦ Telephone: (604) 682-7677 ♦ Facsimile: (604) 682-0089

NEWS RELEASE

VSE:GCP
NOVEMBER 1, 1995

#95-15
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OLD NICK DEPOSIT METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS

Vancouver, B.C., John Chapman, President, reports additional positive results from agitated leach tests on Old Nick deposit samples containing nickel and cobalt (refer to News Release #95-13 of September 21, 1995 for prior results).

Sample Number	Rock Type	Grade Ni% / Co%	Particle (% -75 μ)	Retention (hours)	Nickel (% extracted)	Cobalt (% extracted)
ON-1	Quartzite	0.15 / 0.02	75	25	81	80
ON-2	Quartzite	0.16 / 0.01	91	48	92	60
ON-3	Dunite	0.22 / 0.01	81	48	87	76

Results indicate that there may be potential to leach this very large surface-exposed sulfide nickel/cobalt deposit (may be the largest in British Columbia). The Deposit is located within three kilometres of mainline power and natural gas, and immediately adjacent to Highway #3 at the Town of Bridesville in Southern British Columbia. The Deposit may be large enough to support an open-pit operation and an adjacent 20,000 tonne per day whole rock leaching plant.

The bench scale agitated leach tests were run under weak acidic conditions at atmospheric pressure. Leaching tests are being conducted in Burnaby, B.C. by International Water Solutions Corporation. The leach solutions will be further tested, by other laboratories, using SX (solvent extraction), precipitation and EW (electro-winning) methods to determine the viability of these modern methods to produce marketable nickel and cobalt from Old Nick.

Negotiations are being conducted between Gold City and a major company, toward an arrangement whereby the major could become involved in further exploration and development of the Old Nick property.

The Old Nick deposit is controlled by the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture. The Joint Venture consists of Gold City Mining Corporation (49%), Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (25.5%) and Sway Resources Inc. (25.5%).

Gold City Mining Corporation shares are traded under the ticker symbol GCP on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Gold City Mining Corporation

Suite 600 - 750 Cambie Street ♦ Vancouver, B.C., V6B 5E5 ♦ Telephone: (604) 682-7677 ♦ Facsimile: (604) 682-0089

VSE:GCP

NEWS RELEASE

#95-13

SEPTEMBER 21, 1995

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OLD NICK DEPOSIT, METALLURGICAL TEST RESULTS

Vancouver, B.C., John Chapman, President reports positive results from agitated leach tests on Old Nick deposit samples containing nickel and cobalt. Results indicate that there may be potential to leach this very large surface exposed sulfide deposit, located adjacent to Highway 3 at Bridesville in Southern British Columbia.

The bench scale agitated leach tests were run under weak acidic conditions at atmospheric pressure on a 10 kilogram sample ground to 65% minus 45 microns (325 mesh). At 25 hours, 81% of the nickel and 80% of the cobalt were released to solution. Two similar tests have just been completed on samples from different parts of the Old Nick deposit and leach solution assays are pending. Also, column leach tests will commence next week on a sample crushed to minus one centimetre diameter. Leaching tests are being conducted in Burnaby, B.C. by International Water Solutions Corporation. The leach solutions will be further tested, in other laboratories, using SX (solvent extraction), precipitation and EW (electrowinning) methods to determine the viability of these modern methods to produce marketable nickel and cobalt from Old Nick.

The Old Nick is a unique sulfide deposit that has been estimated by previous operators to contain in excess of 100 million tons grading 0.22% nickel and 0.015% cobalt. At present metal prices the contained gross metal value is \$3,000,000,000 (\$30 per ton). Gold City management estimates that there is a mineral inventory of 30,000,000 tonnes based upon drilling and trenching done by: Utica Mines Ltd. (1966), Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. (1966), and Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1967 & 1968). There is excellent potential to expand the mineral inventory down dip and along strike. In a May 1968 report by Newmont, the authors describe the deposit as follows: "Pentlandite mineralization was found in a pyrometasomatic quartzite band, 2,600 feet long and approximately 400 feet wide, and in adjacent peridotite-dunite dykes....nickeliferous zones grading 0.15% to 0.25% nickel, were found to be remarkably uniform and continuous within the quartzite horizon". In report IR71-34 (1971) prepared by the Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada, the authors determined that the nickel occurs as pentlandite in very small grains (average 35 microns).

A mid October meeting has been scheduled between Gold City and a major company, to discuss an arrangement whereby the major could become involved in the further exploration and development of the Old Nick property.

The Old Nick deposit is controlled by the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture. The Joint Venture consists of Gold City Mining Corporation (49%), Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (25.5%) and Sway Resources Inc. (25.5%).

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- 30 -

For further information contact John Chapman, President, 604.682.7677

diamond miner, accounted for 80% of MMC's revenue.

Separately, Plutonic will shortly begin mining rich underground veins at its Plutonic gold mine in Australia. Ronald Hawkes, managing director, believes the area to be of the same calibre as mined zones in the main pit area of the mine, which has already yielded 1.4 Moz of recoverable gold.

Development

Gencor Technical Input

Gencor Ltd of South Africa has entered into an agreement with Maggie Hays Nickel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Forrestania Gold of Australia to further develop the Lake Johnston Nickel project in Western Australia and increase production to 14,000 t/y nickel. Gencor will provide the technical input which will include the BioNICO™ process, a new approach to nickel extraction, based upon Gencor's proven process for the bacterial oxidation of refractory ores.

Gencor, through its subsidiary Minsaco Resources, will earn up to 50% equity in the project within two years and, in addition to the technical assistance, it will contribute \$2.5 million of a \$6.6 million exploration budget to be spent over the two years.

A study is being undertaken to determine the best location for the BioNICO™ plant. In the event that the BioNICO™ process does not achieve the anticipated improvements, Gencor will earn a 25% interest in the project, with an option to acquire a further 25%, solely by expending the next \$A10 million of project expenditures.

Codelco Investment In 1995

Chile Copper Corp. (Codelco) is expecting \$US2,650 million in operating revenues in 1995, assuming an average copper price of 96 c/lb. The state-owned copper company is forecasting \$US350 million of new investment next year. The new investment figure includes funds to be allocated for projects already underway as well as new projects. Money will be allocated after projects have been evaluated by the Chilean Copper Commission and the Planning Ministry.

Industrial Disease Report

The Ontario Mining Association (OMA) has released its submission to the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) in response to the Industrial Disease Standards Panel (IDSP) report no. 12 on lung cancer in the hardrock mining industry. The OMA maintains that the IDSP report presents no evidence of current lung cancer risk from current mining

exposures; any excess lung cancer cases appear to be restricted to uranium miners in the earliest periods of the industry, gold miners prior to 1945 and nickel miners prior to 1936.

OMA suggests that a comprehensive study of lung cancer as a public health issue should be conducted to identify the prevailing causes of the disease among the mining population and any potential workplace related risk. Whilst OMA supports the principle of compensation entitlements where work has been the cause, it believes that the WCB was not presented with properly supported scientific and legal evidence to determine if lung cancer is an industrial disease related to hardrock mining.

Alumax Disposal

Alumax Inc. of the U.S. is to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary, Prime Metals Company, to Reynolds Metals Co. Negotiations have been continuing since June when a proposal was made. Prime Metals distributes aluminium and steel mill products through six facilities located across the United States.

Cyprus Receives Safety Award

Cyprus Sierrita Corp., part of the metals unit of U.S.-based Cyprus Amax Mineral Co., has been named the nation's safest open pit mine for 1993 by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the American Mining Congress (AMC), co-sponsors of the Sentinels of Safety award.

Begun in 1925, the Sentinels of Safety awards are considered the U.S. mining industry's most prestigious recognition of safety achievement. The awards honour mines in eight categories that have worked the most employee hours during the year without suffering lost-time injuries. The Cyprus Sierrita copper mine was declared the safest open pit mine with 741,956 employee hours worked without a lost-time injury.

Companies Vie For Indian JV

Twenty of the world's largest mining companies are in a race to set up joint ventures with Bharat Gold Mines Ltd (BGML) in India. The companies have submitted bids in response to the recent gold tender floated by BGML.

The companies include American Barrick Resources Corp., General Gold Resources, BRGM, Niugini Mining Co. Ltd, CRA Exploration Ltd, and RTZ Corp. Mr. I. G. Jhingram was reported as saying, "The collaboration with BGML will not just be technical but also financial."

Besides setting up joint ventures, a host of foreign companies have applied for mining leases in various states, for example CRA has applied for a total of six in as many states.

China Lures Foreign Funds

China will gradually allow foreign investment participation in exploring its mineral resources, with the exception of uranium, tungsten, tin and rare earths. More than 100 areas are open to investment and the number is to increase progressively. According to Song Ruixiang, Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources, a total of 23 Sino-foreign joint ventures have been formed to prospect for minerals and a further 60 to explore for oil and gas.

Ilo Port Consortium

Southern Peru Copper Corp. (SPCC) plans to join two other firms in a venture to bid for a 30-year concession to run the port of Ilo. SPCC has signed a letter agreement with a Peruvian and a Bolivian company both, as yet, unnamed. The port on the Pacific coast, 1,300 km south of Lima, is part of the Ilo free-trade zone through which Peru has granted Bolivia access to the ocean. SPCC, 53.2%-owned by U.S.-based Asarco Inc., is Peru's largest copper producer. From its mines at Cuajone and Toquepala, SPCC accounts for 65% of Peruvian copper output. The company expanded its investment when it bought the Ilo copper refinery in a state privatisation sale four and a half months ago (*MJ*, June 10, p.425).

Berenguela Auction Postponed

The auction of a concession to explore and develop the polymetallic Berenguela deposit in southern Peru has been postponed until next month. An advertisement has been taken out in the official gazette *El Peruano* stating that the auction will be held in early October to give prospective bidders more time to study the project. Berenguela, located at 4,200 m above sea level, contains an estimated 14.3 Mt of minerals, including silver and copper. The deposit, to be developed as an open pit, is situated in Puno department 300 km south of Lima.

Royal Gold Begins Production And Revises Resource

Royal Gold Inc. of Denver, Colorado, U.S., began production this week from the Crescent open-pit at its South Pipeline gold project in Nevada. Coincidentally, Royal Gold has upgraded the resource to an estimated 4.4 Moz gold (from 3.68 Moz) following a recently completed exploration programme. The project, in which Royal Gold holds a 20% net profits royalty interest, involves some 4,000 ha of mining claims in the Cortez district, in the Crescent Valley, Lander Co., Nevada. Exploration in the GAP and Windmill target areas has been

encouraging with recent wide-spaced drilling southeast of the South Pipeline deposit indicating the presence of gold mineralisation in the area. Selected results include 6 m grading 3.4 g/t Au at 40 m depth and 21 m grading 0.9 g/t Au at 43 m depth from two holes at GAP, and 6 m grading 5.4 g/t Au at 85 m depth, 70 m grading 2.2 g/t at 119 m depth and 76 m grading 1.2 g/t at 67 m depth from three holes at Windmill.

In addition to the South Pipeline project, Royal Gold has an agreement with Union Pacific Minerals Inc. to test the mineral potential of its land positions located in Wyoming and Colorado, and is actively exploring these areas to identify and evaluate the precious metals potential of selected blocks within what constitutes one of the largest private land positions in the U.S.

Iscor To Produce Stainless Steel

Iscor Ltd is to enter the stainless steel market by converting the steel plant at its Pretoria works. The existing infrastructure and facilities can be utilised more profitably by conversion to a stainless steel operation at a limited capital cost. The Iscor board has approved the feasibility study which indicated that Iscor Pretoria would be able to produce 40,000 t/month of stainless steel. Production could begin 12 to 18 months after final approval.

Production

De Beers Wage Settlement

Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), the Namibian operation of De Beers Centenary AG, and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) have reached a 1994-95 wage agreement. Unskilled workers will receive a 10% increase, semi-skilled workers 9.75% and skilled workers 9.5%.

Although the agreement is to be implemented this month, increases will be backdated to June. The MUN had originally demanded 25% across the board, while CDM had offered only 5% in return. The settlement represents a monthly wage increase of between R93 and R253.

Tomago Strike Ends

A three-week-long strike at Australia's largest aluminium smelter, Tomago, has ended, thereby averting the proposed shutdown of one of the plant's three potlines (*MJ*, September 2, p.165). Some 700 striking workers who walked out on August 12 demanding an immediate 8% pay rise, resumed normal shifts last Monday.

The company has abandoned plans to close pot-line two at the smelter in

Caledonia's exploration program in Canada, Europe and Africa remains aggressive. The Corporation's recent copper discovery on the Skyona project in the Northwest Territories and cobalt discovery on its Nama property in Zambia are the rewards of a tenacious exploration effort.

The Corporation has two prospecting licences in Zambia. The Kadola licence is primarily prospective for copper and cobalt and covers an area of 2,179 square kilometres. The Nama licence is highly prospective for cobalt and covers 93 square kilometres and is located about 10 kilometres west of Konkola on the northern boundary of the famous Zambian Copperbelt.

Recently the Company announced that preliminary exploration results at its Nama property indicate that it may encounter a very significant and unique cobalt discovery.

A geochemical survey on the Nama license area revealed 14 cobalt anomalies. A reverse circulation drilling program of 29 shallow close spaced holes have been completed over an area in which the geochemical anomalies were first detected. The holes had an average depth of 29 metres and gave average values of 0.12% cobalt and 0.17% copper. This drilling has outlined approximately 2,000,000 tonnes of potential ore and only represents less than 1% of the total area of anomalies covering the property.

Lakefield Research Limited have carried out preliminary mineralization and leach investigations on a bulk pit sample assaying 0.31% cobalt and 0.20% copper. A leach test work programme on milled samples resulted in recoveries of 93% cobalt and 50% copper. Preliminary cost estimates for an open pit-agitation leach-electrowinning project give an economic cut-off less than 0.02% cobalt. These estimates show that all of the drill holes are in economic mineralization which is open at depth. *

Caledonia is now mobilizing four drilling rigs to complete a 10,000 metre drilling program that will be carried out throughout the geochemical anomalies of the Nama license during the first half of 1996. About 20 holes will probe the extensions of the original discovery area, with a further 80 holes being scattered throughout the anomalies. The Nama deposit will require a dedicated work effort in 1996 to fully explore its further potential but initial results show great promise of it becoming a significant world cobalt producer.

INTRODUCTION

MINES BRANCH
REPORT IRTI-34
G.I. MATHIEU
R.W. BRUCE
1971

Property

The sample submitted by Arctic Gold & Silver Mines Limited is from a nickel prospect, known as the "Old Nick" property, and is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, near the town of Bridesville, B.C. The latter is 25 miles east of Osoyoos in the Okanagan or 277 miles by road from Vancouver. The tonnage of the mineralized area is estimated at over 100 million tons. The grade of the deposit averages 0.22% Ni, but this figure might be increased by selective mining according to the company's geological report.

Purpose of Investigation

The investigation was requested by Mr. Egil Livgard, Managing Director, Arctic Gold & Silver Mines Limited, 1300 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C. Mr. Livgard was interested in a feasibility study on the concentration of the nickel minerals for subsequent bacteriological leaching. The latter was to be carried out by the B.C. Research Council. The present investigation was aimed at finding the best method for producing concentrates of optimum grade and recovery.

Shipment

On September 24, 1970, six bags of lump ore weighing 550 lbs were received from the company for the investigation. The shipment was sent by Mr. Livgard.

Sampling and Analysis

All the sample was crushed to minus one inch and a few representative fragments were selected for mineralogical examination. The remainder was reduced to minus 10 mesh and a head sample was riffled out for chemical analysis.

TABLE 1

Chemical Analysis of Head Sample*

Nickel (Ni)	-	0.23%
Iron (Fe)	-	4.77%
Sulphur (S)	-	0.65%
Insoluble	-	45.1%

* From Internal Report MS-AC-70-1013.

A semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis on a portion of the head sample indicated the presence of the following elements listed in their approximate order of decreasing abundance.

TABLE 2

Semi-Quantitative Spectrographic Analysis of
Head Sample*

I	-	Si, Ca, Mg, Fe (> 1.0%)
II	-	Ni, Al, Cr (1.0 - 0.01%)
III	-	Cu, Mn, Sn, Ti (< 0.01%)

* From Internal Report MS-AC-70-944.

MINERALOGICAL EXAMINATION*

A portion of the head sample and several representative pieces of rock were sent to the Mineralogy Section of the Mineral Sciences Division for identification of the minerals and determination of their grain sizes and textural relationships. Excerpts from the report on this work are included here for convenience.

* From Investigation Report IR 71-5 by D. Owens, January 14, 1971.

Summary

"Mineralogical studies made on a sample of nickel ore from the Old Nick nickel property, show that the ore is composed essentially of a serpentized mafic rock, in which are disseminated small amounts of iron oxides and nickel-iron sulphides. The nickel is present largely as pentlandite, small amounts of mackinawite and traces of valleriite account for the remainder. Other minerals identified in the ore include pyrrhotite, magnetite, chromite, goethite, marcasite, molybdenite, ilmenite, hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, olivine (forsterite), amphibole, serpentine, calcite, asbestos, dolomite, and feldspar.

Textures of the Ore Minerals

The ore minerals in the hand specimens tend to occur in two basic forms: those associated with the fibrous amphibole are typically elongate or acicular, whereas those associated with the serpentine and olivine are more equidimensional.

Nickel-bearing Minerals

Three nickel-bearing minerals were identified in the ore: pentlandite, mackinawite and valleriite, with the pentlandite greatly predominating. Routine electron microprobe analyses were made on all the other ore and gangue minerals to determine if any of them contained trace amounts of nickel. The results were negative in all cases, except for some of the pyrrhotite.

The pentlandite $(\text{Ni, Fe, Co})_9\text{S}_8$ is present essentially as inclusions in pyrrhotite and to a lesser extent in magnetite and chromite. Minor amounts of pentlandite also occur as combined grains with pyrrhotite, magnetite and gangue. The pentlandite grains vary from about 5 to 400 microns

in size*; those present in the magnetite and chromite have a maximum size of about 100 microns. The majority of the pentlandite grains are between 15 and 100 microns, with an estimated average size of about 30 to 40 microns. A large proportion of the pentlandite that occurs as inclusions in the pyrrhotite is rimmed and penetrated by thin bands of magnetite. This characteristic is also true of some of the pentlandite inclusions in chromite.

The pentlandite is riddled with inclusions, the majority of which consist of mackinawite (Fe, Ni, Co)S, some of magnetite, and a few of pyrrhotite. Almost every grain of pentlandite contains at least a few of these very small and irregularly shaped grains of mackinawite. The mackinawite inclusions vary from 2 to about 35 microns in size, with the majority smaller than 5 microns. Inclusions of other minerals in the pentlandite are of the same order of size. Nearly all of the mackinawite occurs in the pentlandite; the few exceptions are a number of inclusions in magnetite and pyrrhotite, but the amount is insignificant. The composition of the mackinawite, determined from electron microprobe analysis of two of the largest grains, is shown below.

Electron Microprobe Analysis of Mackinawite

<u>Element</u>	<u>Wt %</u>
Fe	57.95
Ni	5.66
Co	0.66
S	<u>35.23</u>
Total	99.50

Valleriite is present in the sample in trace amounts. Its normal composition is given as $(\text{CuFeS}_2) \cdot 1.5(\text{Mg, Al}(\text{OH})_2)$. All the grains of

* The word "size" as used in this report, refers to the greatest dimension of the mineral grains being described.

valleriite are very small, and range from about 5 to 35 microns in size. Two types of valleriite appear to be present in the ore. The first is a nickel-copper variety occurring as a few inclusions in magnetite and pyrrhotite. The nickel content of the valleriite, based on electron microprobe studies, is slightly less than four per cent; the existence of a nickel-bearing valleriite has not been reported previously. The second type of valleriite consists of very minor disseminations in gangue. These appear to be simply an iron-rich variety, because neither nickel nor copper was detected.

Conclusion

Based on the mineralogical examinations of the ore sample, the following conclusions can be drawn: nickel is represented in the ore chiefly by pentlandite, to a much smaller extent by mackinawite, and only insignificantly by valleriite. The low nickel content of the mackinawite, which is present almost entirely as minute inclusions in the pentlandite, will inevitably reduce the grade of any pentlandite concentrate. In addition, much of the pentlandite will be difficult to liberate, from the other minerals with which it is associated, due to its small average particle size.

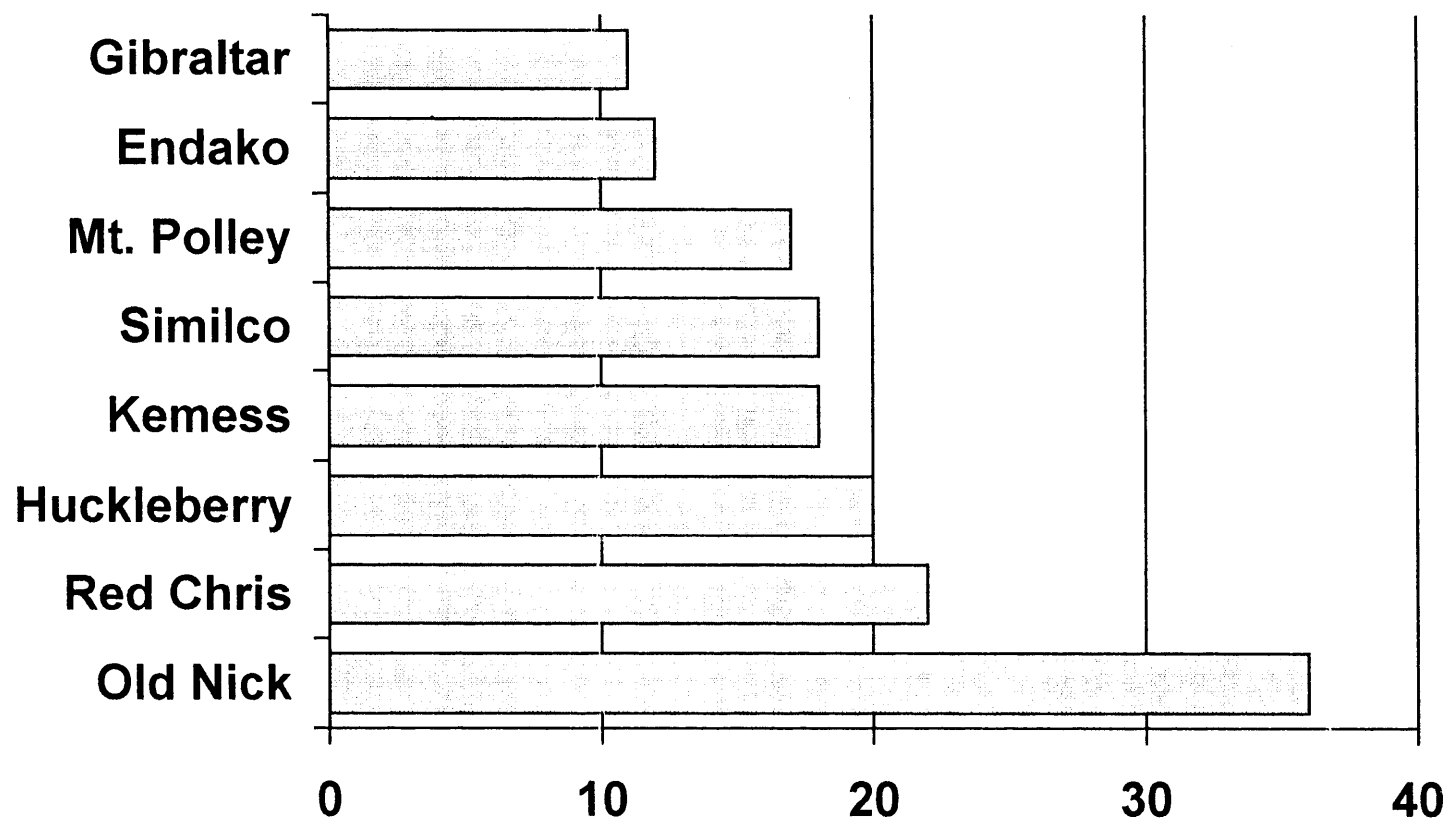
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Flotation

This part of the investigation consists of a series of rougher flotation tests with increasing degrees of fineness, concentration of reagents, and time of flotation as variables. The best rougher concentration combined for cleaning.

British Columbia Mineral Deposits

Ranked by Deposit Gross Unit Metal Value



Metal Prices

(US\$/pound)

cobalt 25.00

copper 1.10

moly 4.25

nickel 3.75

(US\$/ounce)

gold 390.00

silver 5.50

Gross Value (C\$ per Tonne)

British Columbia Mineral Deposits
Deposit Gross Unit Metal Value (C\$/Tonne)

By: J.A. Chapman							5/12/96 14:28
Contained Metal	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Gold (gpt)	Moly (%Mo)	Nickel (%)	Silver (gpt)	
Old Nick		0.015			0.220		
Similco	0.456		0.127			1.724	
Huckleberry	0.513		0.062	0.014		2.812	
Mount Polley	0.300		0.417				
Gibraltar	0.300			0.009			
Kemess	0.220		0.630				
Red Chris	0.480		0.370				
Endako				0.090			
Metal Price (US\$)	1.10	25.00	12.54	4.25	3.75	0.18	
Metal Price (C\$)	1.51	34.25	17.18	5.82	5.14	0.25	
							Gross Value
							C\$/Tonne
Old Nick	0.00	11.30	0.00	0.00	24.86	0.00	36.16
Similco	15.12	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.43	17.72
Huckleberry	17.01	0.00	1.07	1.79	0.00	0.69	20.56
Mount Polley	9.95	0.00	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.11
Gibraltar	9.95	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	11.10
Kemess	7.29	0.00	10.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.12
Red Chris	15.91	0.00	6.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.27
Endako	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.53	0.00	0.00	11.53

DAYTON CAMP

RUN DATE: 05/04/96
RUN TIME: 08:34:32

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT

PAGE: 3
REPORT: RGEN0100

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW022 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): DAYTON (L.1953)

STATUS: Past Producer Underground MINING DIVISION: Greenwood
NTS MAP: 082E03E UTM ZONE: 11
LATITUDE: 49 05 00 NORTHING: 5438695
LONGITUDE: 119 08 06 EASTING: 344101
ELEVATION: 1300 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Southwest of Grand Forks *check previous*

COMMODITIES: Copper Silver Gold Lead Zinc

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Gold Galena Sphalerite Pyrite Chalcopyrite
COMMENTS: Dyke.
ALTERATION: Ankerite Carbonate
COMMENTS: Shear zones impregnated with ankeritic carbonate.
ALTERATION TYPE: Carbonate
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein Shear
CLASSIFICATION: Replacement Mesothermal
DIMENSION: Metres STRIKE/DIP: 340/ TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Oxidized dyke containing sulphides; no dip available.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Paleozoic	Anarchist	Undefined Formation	

LITHOLOGY: Calcareous Greenstone
Dike

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Omineca PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Okanagan Highland
TERRANE: Okanagan
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Contact Regional RELATIONSHIP: Pre-mineralization GRADE: Greenschist
Syn-mineralization

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Dayton occurrence is situated in greenstone metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Permian-Carboniferous Anarchist Group. To the north are Jurassic-Cretaceous granites and granodiorites. Middle Jurassic granites occur to the southwest. Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie locally sheared amphibolite and serpentinite bodies of the Anarchist Group to the east. To the northeast are the Conkle Lake - Rock Creek fault structures which trend north-south.

Mineralization on the property is hosted by a dyke and various shear zones. The zones strike and dip variably, contain considerable amounts of ankeritic carbonate and are about 0.9 to 1.2 metres wide. Abundant pyrite is disseminated throughout the greenstone in the vicinity of these zones. The dyke on the property strikes north-northwest and contains now largely oxidized iron sulphides. Mineralization includes pyrite, galena, sphalerite, free gold, and chalcopyrite. The dyke material is shattered, highly altered and is cut by a fault. The fault strikes southeast and is probably dipping southwest. The total displacement of the fault is unknown. Iron-oxide within the dyke is reportedly banded, 61 to 91.0 centimetres wide and high in free gold.

Development of this property is through a 14 metre shaft and a 3 metre crosscut. It is reported that ore was never found in the shaft

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

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CAPSULE GEOLOGY

and that the dyke was never struck. This is possibly due to faulting and the offsetting of the dyke (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1901, page 1153).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1901-1153; 1903-168; 1916-518; 1933-157; 1934-D9; 1938-D33
EMPR GEM 1974-51,52; 1975-E17; 1976-E24
EMPR ASS RPT 2359, 5408, 5795, 12368, 13563, 14514
EMPR BULL 9-81
EMPR INDEX 3-193
GSC MEM 179-19
GSC MAP 37-21; 539A; 51-1961
GSC OF 1565; 1505A; 1989-5; 1969

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 881103

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: TBH

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW022

RUN DATE: 05/04/96
RUN TIME: 08:34:32

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MASTER REPORT

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW023

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): WAR EAGLE (L.1879), LE ROI (L.1649), *South Dayton, Dayton*

STATUS: Past Producer

Underground

MINING DIVISION: Greenwood

NTS MAP: 082E03E

UTM ZONE: 11

LATITUDE: 49 04 24

NORTHING: 5437574

LONGITUDE: 119 07 48

EASTING: 344435

ELEVATION: 1133 Metres

LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M

COMMENTS: ~~Southwest of Grand Forks~~

COMMODITIES: Gold

Silver

Copper

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Gold

Pyrrhotite

Chalcopyrite

Pyrite

Malachite

ALTERATION: Carbonate

Clay

COMMENTS: Chloritic carbonate and intense clay alteration.

garnet

ALTERATION TYPE: Propylitic

Argillic

MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

ISOTOPIC AGE:

DATING METHOD: Unknown

MATERIAL DATED:

in Area SKarn

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein

Shear

CLASSIFICATION: Replacement

Mesothermal

DIMENSION:

Metres

STRIKE/DIP: 110/65E

TREND/PLUNGE:

COMMENTS: General strike and dip of the orebody.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE

GROUP

FORMATION

IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER

Paleozoic

Anarchist

Undefined Formation

Middle Jurassic

Nelson Intrusions

LITHOLOGY: Tuff

Calcareous Greenstone

Granite

Granodiorite

Felsic DiKE

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Omineca

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Okanagan Highland

TERRANE: Okanagan

METAMORPHIC TYPE: Contact

Regional

RELATIONSHIP: Pre-mineralization
Syn-mineralization

GRADE: Greenschist

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The War Eagle occurrence occurs on a contact between the greenstone metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Permian-Carboniferous Anarchist Group and the Middle Jurassic-Cretaceous granites and granodiorites of the Nelson Plutonic Complex. To the north are Jurassic-Cretaceous granites and granodiorities. Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie locally sheared amphibolite and serpentinite bodies to the east and probably on the property (Open File 1989-5).

Surface mineralization is within a shear zone of highly siliceous tuff and includes oxidized pyrrhotite-carrying free gold, pyrite, and some malachite. The tuff is in contact with granitic and granodioritic rocks of the Nelson Plutonic Complex. With depth a considerable amount of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor pyrrhotite mixed with felsic dyke material is reported. These minerals along with the dyke 61 to 92 centimetres wide are shattered and show evidence of movement. The ore zone is heavily oxidized over 600 square metres, strikes 110 degrees and dips 65 degrees east. Chloritic carbonate and intense clay alteration occurs within the area of the shear zone along with minor amounts of free quartz.

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CAPSULE GEOLOGY

Development of these claims is through three shafts 18, 15, and 3.6 metres deep. All of the shafts are within 15 metres of each other. Numerous open cuts and stripping is also reported over these claims.

Recent Drilling 5 - 102 A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1896-576; 1897-604,607; 1898-1118; 1901-1153,1230; 1926-211;
1928-256; 1929-259; 1930-221; 1933-157; 1934-D9
GSC MAP 539A; 15-1961
GSC MEM 179-19
GSC OF 1505A; 1565; 1989-5; 1969
EMPR ASS RPT 5408, 5795, 6133, 12368, 13563, 14514
EMPR GEM 1974-51,52; 1975-E17; 1976-E24

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 881104

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: TBH

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW023

PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Box 1977, Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0

TEL/FAX: (604) 442-2406

082ESW023

NEWS RELEASE

February 1, 1996

V.S.E. Trading Symbol: PHO
CUSIP NO.: 718923-10-5

ROCK CREEK, B.C.

The participants of the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture (51% Phoenix/Orion International Minerals Corporation (SWY-OIM) and 49% Gold City Mining Corporation (GCP-VSE), with Phoenix as Operator) are pleased to announce the following drill results:

The skarn discovery at Dayton Camp is only 13 km northwest of Battle Mountain Gold Company's Crown Jewel skarn orebody, which has a mineable gold reserve of 1.6 million ounces.

Discovery hole 96-LW-1C, which returned 55 feet of skarn grading 0.93% copper and 1.1 ounces per ton silver, is part of a contact zone between Nelson granites and carbonate rich Anarchist group metasediments and metavolcanics. (Within this zone 20 feet averaged 1.288 copper and 1.35 oz/ton silver.) The strike length of the skarn related sulfide structure is projected to extend 450 metres east of the discovery hole 96-LW-1C and approximately 500 metres west. This strike projected is based on known outcrop geology, previous geophysics and preliminary data from an on-going Pulse E.M. Survey. Several anomalies remain to be drill tested along this structure, some of a higher order than the anomaly at the discovery hole area.

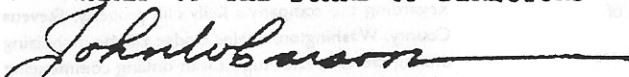
ASSAY RESULTS:

Footage	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	OPT Ag	OPT Au
8-13	0.718	<.01	.02	0.41	.011
13-18	0.776	.01	.04	0.87	.027
18-23	0.757	.02	.02	0.84	.005
23-28	0.625	.01	.03	0.58	.003
28-33	0.882	.01	.04	0.86	.002
33-38	1.008	.02	.01	1.09	.001
38-43	1.837	.08	.053	2.88	.0026
43-48	1.233	.01	.06	1.36	.003
48-53	1.074	.01	.01	0.96	.008
53-58	0.799	.01	.03	0.99	.003
58-63	0.465	<.01	<.01	0.54	.009

A 100 metre step out to the east of discovery hole 96-LW-1C has identified 25 feet of additional sulphide bearing skarn. The hole was stopped in this mineralization due to equipment problems and cold weather.

Drilling will continue in this area as well as several other base metal and gold targets. Additional information and assay results will be reported in a timely manner.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



JOHN W. CARSON, President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Winslow Gold Corp WGC
Shares issued 8,604,800 24 Jun 93 close \$ 1.30
Fri 25 Jun 93

News Release . . . Drilling program planned for Rock Creek/Dayton Camp property

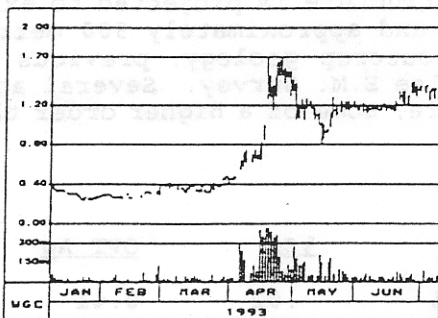
Mr Hugh Ross reports

The company will be participating in a drilling program on its Rock Creek/Dayton Camp property in southern BC. The drilling program will commence on June 30 1993. The property is approximately 14km west of Rock Creek in the Dayton Camp copper-gold trend which is approximately 5km south of the former producing McKinney gold mine.

Previous surface work and reverse circulation drill holes have identified two drill targets which show gold skarn and gold enriched high angle north-south shear zones.

Winslow maintains a 10% interest in the property, however it has the option to maintain an option to acquire the main Dayton camp reverted crown grants and 22 adjacent claims.

Winslow Gold Corp WGC
Shares issued 8,639,800 8 Jul 93 close \$ 1.27
Directors
Nagy Lawrence John Ross Gerald Nesbitt
Ross Hugh Gerald



Winslow Gold Corp WGC
Shares issued 8,639,800 7 Jul 93 close \$ 1.37
Thu 8 Jul 93

News Release . . . Drilling results from Rock Creek/Dayton camp property

Mr Hugh Ross reports

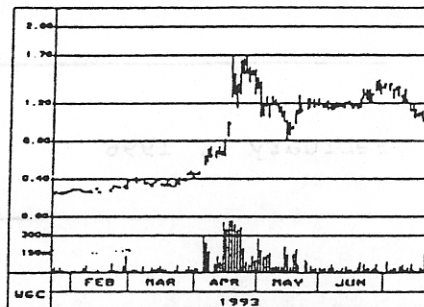
The company has completed its initial drilling program on its Rock Creek/Dayton camp property in southern BC. The initial drilling program consisted of seven drill holes; three of the holes were drilled for geological control, while the remaining four were drilled to their geological targets. Three of the four holes intersected significant sulphides, related to an altered transition zone. The altered transition zone is approximately 60 ft thick. The geological environment is similar to the same setting associated with the historical copper/gold production from the Dayton gold camp at the turn of

the century. Assay results for these drill intercepts are expected in the next ten days.

Winslow Gold Corp WGC
Shares issued 9,551,800 22 Jul 93 close \$ 0.90

Directors

Nagy Lawrence John Ross Gerald Nesbitt
Ross Hugh Gerald



Winslow Gold Corp WGC
Shares issued 8,639,800 20 Jul 93 close \$ 0.98
Wed 21 Jul 93

News Release . . . Phase one drilling program completed on Rock Creek/Dayton Camp property

Mr Hugh Ross reports

The company has completed its phase one drilling program on its Rock Creek/Dayton Camp property, southern BC.

Geological gold assay results from drill cuttings of sample intervals of five feet have shown that anomalous gold values are related to the sulphide contact at or near the altered intrusive medasediment, medavolcanic/volcanic contact.

Cuttings from drill hole 93-DCP-7 showed elevated gold values over the total drill interval of 185 ft. The company is currently assaying for gold over selected drill intervals based on these geochemical results.

93-DCP-7 was collared in a gold in soil anomaly 200 metres south of a 1990 Cronwex Resources reverse circulation drill hole that assayed 0.10 oz/ton over 30 ft from 100-135 ft and contained a 5 ft intercept of 0.505 oz/ton within the interval from 120-125 ft. Approximately 125 metres east, a second 1990 reverse circulation drill hole assayed 0.056 oz/ton over 35 ft from 50-85 ft and contained a 5 ft section of 0.272 oz/ton within the interval from 70-74 ft.

A phase two diamond drilling program will be commencing immediately on the property.

Winslow maintains a 10% working interest in the property and maintains an option to acquire a 100% working interest. Upon Winslow earning a 100% working interest, Northwind will have the option to earn a 25% working interest in the property.

A diamond drilling program has commenced on the company's Engineer mine property, 35km west of Atlin, BC. At the company's Cornice Mountain property in the Stewart area of BC, diamond drilling is scheduled to commence on August 4 1993 by Cameco.

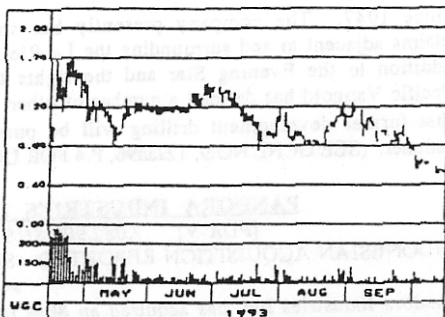
Regarding the company's Kelly Hill property, Stevens County, Washington, Phelps Dodge will be mobilizing drilling crews in late August with drilling commencing in the first week of September.

The status of the company's diamond drilling programs in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be announced shortly.

McKinney Area

Winslow Gold Corp**WGC**

Shares issued 9,561,800 14 Oct 93 close \$ 0.52

DirectorsNagy Lawrence John
Ross Hugh Gerald**Winslow Gold Corp****WGC**Shares issued 9,561,800 14 Oct 93 close \$ 0.52
Fri 15 Oct 93**News Release ... Gold exploration program updates**

Mr Hugh Ross reports

Rock Creek/Dayton Camp, BC

Winslow currently maintains a 10% working interest and plans to earn a 75% working interest in the Rock

Creek/Dayton camp property which is in southern BC. During the 1993 exploration program, a phase one diamond drilling program was conducted with best results from drill hole 93-DCP-7 showing elevated gold values over a total drill interval of 185 ft. A phase two diamond drill program consisting of approximately twelve holes will commence by the end of next week on the property.

At present, Winslow has working capital of \$800,000.

Winslow Gold Corp**WGC**Shares issued 9,561,800 2 Nov 93 close \$ 0.65
Wed 3 Nov 93**News Release ... Gold and diamond exploration program updates**

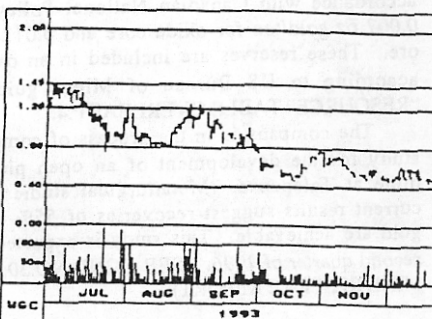
Mr Hugh Ross reports

GOLD PROPERTIES**Rock Creek/Dayton Camp, BC**

Winslow currently maintains an option to earn an 85% interest in the Rock Creek/Dayton camp property in southern BC. In June 1993 a drill program was conducted with best results from drill hole 93-DCP-7 showing elevated gold values over a total drill interval of 185 ft. A phase two drill program consisting of approximately thirteen holes is commencing on November 4 1993.

Winslow Gold Corp**WGC**

Shares issued 9,581,800 22 Dec 93 close \$ 0.50

DirectorsNagy Lawrence John
Ross Hugh Gerald**Winslow Gold Corp****WGC**Shares issued 9,581,800 20 Dec 93 close \$ 0.50
Tue 21 Dec 93**News Release ... Rock Creek/Dayton camp drill program results**

Also Northwind Ventures Ltd (NWN)

Mr Hugh Ross reports

Winslow and its joint venture partner Northwind Ventures announce the initial results of their November drill program on the companies' Rock Creek/Dayton camp property approximately 15 km north-west of the Gold Skam deposit in Buckhorn Mountain in south-eastern BC.

Continuing exploration of the north-west trending IP soil geochem gold anomaly has returned encouraging gold assays from a phase two drilling program. Drill hole 93-DC2-8 intersected a structurally controlled garnet-epidote Skam which assayed 0.392 opt gold from 120-125 feet. A phase three multi-hole step out drilling program will begin immediately to follow up along the strike of the surface section encountered in drill hole 93-DC2-8. Further assays from other holes are expected early next week.

Winslow maintains an option to acquire an 85% interest in the property while Northwind maintains an option to acquire the remaining 15% interest.

This estimate of Talapoosa reserves has been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Policy 2A, using a cut-off of 0.007 oz. gold/ton for oxide core and 0.012 oz. gold/ton for sulphide ore. These reserves are included in an overall resource, prepared according to US Bureau of Mines guidelines. SEE LOWER "RESOURCE" TABLE OVERLEAF P.4.

The company is in the process of completing a final feasibility study for the development of an open pit, heap leach gold-silver mine at Talapoosa. Metallurgical studies are currently on-going, current results suggest recoveries of 55% to 60% of the contained gold are achievable. This study is expected to be concluded in the second quarter of 1996. (SEE GCNL NO.30, 12Feb96, P.4 FOR CON MINE RESERVE REPORT)

MONGOLIA GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

[MGR-V] 11,025,127 SHS.

MONGOLIAN GOLD PROJECT - Edward Kennedy, P.Eng., chairman, NEARS COMPLETION Mongolia Gold Resources Ltd.

reports a further nine containers have been sent from Seattle, Washington to the mine site in Mongolia thus far in 1996. Mongolia Gold's 49%-owned advanced stage Bumbat gold property is located 200 km northwest of the capital of Ulaanbaatar. These contained large components of the 300 tonne per day mill building and mill components. Five containers remain and are currently being readied for shipment to depart on schedule in a few weeks from Seattle.

As well, further to meetings with Mongolia's mill demobilization and reconstruction consultant Mr. Chuck Bard, management reports plans for production at the Bumbat site is on target for this 1996 summer. In keeping with the scheduled arrival of the 300 tonne per day mill, the company will start with stripping the site for the mill reconstruction on March 1, 1996. The company has received a draft of a revised feasibility study from H.A. Simons and will report the contents after it has been reviewed by management. (SEE GCNL NO.218, 14Nov95, P.4 FOR PREVIOUS BUMBAT DATA)

PACIFIC VANGOLD MINES LTD.

[PVM-V] 9,609,784 SHS.

COMINCO LTD.

[CLT-V,T,M] 79,496,653 SHS.

ROSSLAND MINING DEAL COMPLETED - Dal Brynensen, president, reports Pacific Vangold

Mines Ltd. has entered an agreement regarding Cominco Ltd.'s Monte Cristo claim at Rossland, southern B.C., adjacent to and west of Vangold's Evening Star Mine. Under the terms, Pacific Vangold has an exclusive right to explore for and mine gold ore on the Monte Cristo claim. Terms were not disclosed. The Monte Cristo is located about 1/2 mile northeast of the famous Le Rio Mine Complex, the founding asset of Cominco which, over the mine's life, produced 3,000,000 ounces of gold. Underground development work on the Monte Cristo claim at the turn of the century produced ore grading 0.89 oz. gold/ton.

Pacific Vangold believes the Monte Cristo claim offers an excellent opportunity for developing mineable ore adjacent to and west of the Evening Star Mine's No.1 stope. The Evening Star Mine produces on average 2,000 tons of gold ore per month which is shipped to a mill in Republic, Washington for milling. February production to date has averaged 0.44 oz. gold/ton. A further 2,100 tons will be milled in the next week. Ore for the March milling run is presently stock piled at the Evening Star Mine and will be shipped as soon as the February ore is milled.

Pacific Vangold Mines Ltd. and its predecessor companies have been assembling mineral claims in the famous Rossland Gold Camp

since 1947. The company presently has some 15,000 acres of claims adjacent to and surrounding the Le Rio Mining Complex. In addition to the Evening Star and the rights to the Monte Cristo, Pacific Vangold has defined a number of other excellent drill targets that further development drilling will be pursued this spring and summer. (SEE GCNL NO.9, 12Jan96, P.4 FOR UGANDA DATA)

PANDORA INDUSTRIES INC.

[PDR-V] 7,082,909 SHS.

INDONESIAN ACQUISITION REPORTED - Sherry May, corporate secretary, reports

Pandora Industries Inc. has acquired an 80% interest in the Pacitan properties, consisting of eight KP's totalling 16,000 hectares located in Java, 500 km east of Jakarta, Indonesia. These properties are situated within the Sunder Bauda magmatic island arc which hosts a world class copper-gold porphyry deposit, namely Newmont Mining's Batu Hijau deposit which contains 642,000,000 tonnes grading 0.61% copper and 0.55 grams gold/tonne (11,350,000 ounces). The property was examined from January 30 to February 2, 1996 by W. Epp, P. Geo., a consulting geologist with MRA Consultants of Jakarta, on behalf of the company. He concluded that because of the large zones of advanced argillic, pyritic and phyllic alteration in quartz porphyry rocks accompanied by anomalous copper and gold in stream sediment samples, and the presence of copper along intrusive-pyroclastic contacts, that the property has a very favourable potential for hosting significant copper-gold mineralization. Epithermal gold mineralization has also been identified within breccia zones on two of the KP's.

Pandora believes the option payments are "reasonable" and has an additional option to acquire the vendor's 10% interest for US \$2,000,000 within three years. There is no share consideration payable under the option agreements, but a finder's fee of 50,000 shares is payable. The agreement is subject to the applicable regulatory approvals. The company is also negotiating for the acquisition of a gold property in Central Kalimantan. (SEE GCNL NO.17, 24Jan96, P.5 FOR MEXICAN PROJECT INFORMATION)

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

[WGC-V] 12,190,260 SHS.

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.

[NWN-V] 6,505,982 SHS.

ROCK CREEK DRILLING UNDERWAY - Hugh G. Ross, president, reports Winslow Gold

Corp. has begun a diamond drilling program on its Rock Creek gold property located about 18 miles east of Osoyoos and 10 km from Rock Creek, south-central B.C. The program consists of a minimum of 500 metres (1,500 ft) of diamond drilling to duplicate a previous percussion hole drilled in 1993, which intersected a structurally controlled garnet-epidote skarn assaying 0.4 oz. gold/ton over a five-foot intersection. This earlier drilling program intersected significant sulphides relating to an altered transition zone which is approximately 60 feet thick. This third phase multi-hole step out drilling program will also test associated IP geophysical anomalies coincident with strong gold soil anomalies.

The anomalies are adjacent to the main gold-bearing zone located on the Dayton Camp claims, which was the main gold producer in the district. The claims are located 16 km northwest of the Crown Jewel project just across the border in Washington State which host a 1,800,000 ounces of gold reserves and is planned to start production in 1997. Winslow currently owns an 85% working interest in the lands with its joint venture partner, Northwind Ventures Ltd. owning a 15% working interest. (SEE GCNL NO.226, 24Nov95, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS ROCK CREEK PROJECT DATA)

surveys.

Delineation drilling is now underway. In addition, two drills are presently operating for the bulk sample collection and the exploration drill has just arrived on site. It is expected exploration drilling of the carefully selected targets will start shortly.

Management believes the results of the bulk sample will be consistent with the earlier diamond results. Further, the 10 exploration targets in different regions of the AK property appear to be highly prospective for discovering new kimberlite pipes.

The AK/CJ property is held 50% by Mountain province, 40% by Glenmore Highlands and 10% by Camphor Ventures. (SEE GCNL NO.27, 7Feb96, P.1 FOR PREVIOUS DIAMOND PROJECT DATA)

TASEKO MINES LTD.

[TKOCF-NASDAQ;TKO-V] 12,375,874 SHS.

\$5,000,000 FINANCING CONCLUDED - Robert G. Hunter, chairman, Taseko Mines Ltd., reports the completion of a \$5,375,000 financing. The transaction involves the establishment of Taseko Resources Inc., as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Taseko Mines Ltd. to hold an approximate 45% working interest in the Prosperity gold-copper project (formerly known as the Fish Lake project), located southwest of Williams Lake, B.C. Taseko Resources Inc. has issued 413,395 redeemable, retractable, convertible preferred shares to investors.

The transaction also includes the issuance to investors in 413,395 warrants good to buy 413,395 shares of Taseko Mines at prices increasing from \$9.00 to \$12.00 prior to expiry of the warrants on 31Jan98. Taseko Mines has also issued to the investors certain exchange rights entitling them to receive an estimated maximum of 447,880 common shares of Taseko Mines instead of cash, on the redemption of their Taseko preferred shares or upon declaration of dividends, if any, on such shares. In addition, Taseko can cause the redemption price of the preferred shares to be reduced in certain circumstances.

Work programs are continuing to advance the Prosperity gold-copper project. A winter environmental baseline data program is underway to meet the mine certification requirements in B.C. and Canada. Taseko is planning to complete an angle drilling program in 1996 to confirm grade enhancements and assessment of a 90,000 tonne per-day milling plan to produce 376,000 oz. gold, 156,000,000 pounds of copper at a capital cost of US \$431,000,000 with a payback period of 3.8 years. (SEE GCNL NO.4, 5Jan96, P.4 FOR OTHER FINANCING INFORMATION)

TRADE WINDS RESOURCES LTD.

[TDN-V] 9,682,097 SHS.

DRYBONES EXPLORATION BEGINS - Ian Lambert, director, Trade Winds Resources Ltd., reports the 1996 winter exploration is underway at Drybones Bay property, 50 km southeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. Trade Winds can earn an 80% interest in the Drybones Bay No.1 property by paying \$7,900,000, issuing 400,000 shares and spending \$5,000,000 on exploration over four years. During this year's work program, headed by Dr. Ulrich Kretschmar, vice president, exploration, the company will concentrate its efforts on recovering a 10 to 15-ton bulk sample of kimberlite, processing the kimberlite and testing for macro diamonds. In previous work proved the pipe diamondiferous and gem quality.

The exploration program, as outlined in an original report by Dr. Kretschmar and recommended in a further independent report by John Fraser of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., both having received strongly supportive input from Russian diamond specialist Dr. Felix Kaminsky, calls for the bulk sample to be processed in a

dense media separation plant which will recover all diamonds larger than 1 mm in diameter.

The first hole to be drilled during this year's drilling program, No.D96-190, has been completed. Hole 10, located near the southeastern edge of the pipe, penetrated through 100 metres of kimberlite before hitting granite at 205 metres. The crater facies was intersected and the stratigraphic model of the kimberlite deposition was confirmed. The current program will further test the continuity and thickness of diamond-bearing phases of the kimberlite identified along previous programs.

Trade Winds Resources has signed a guaranteed agency agreement with McDermid St. Lawrence Securities in the distribution of 1,500,000 units to raise over \$1,000,000. (SEE GCNL NO.209, Oct.31/95, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS DRYBONES BAY PROJECT DATA)

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

[WGC-V] 12,190,260 SHS.

FOURTH INDONESIAN COW ACQUIRED/ - Hugh G. Ross, president, Winslow Gold Corp.,

reports the Indonesian Ministry of Mines accepted the company's formal application for a 17,200-hectare Contract of Work (COW) located in the northern arm of the Island of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. SEE MAP OVERLEAF P.4. The northern arm of Sulawesi is a well known for its gold mines operated by Europeans since 1895. The geology indicates the area to be part of early Tertiary volcanics composed of volcanic rocks intruded by many granite, diorite and gabbro stocks which are related to many gold epithermal and gold-copper porphyry systems.

Winslow's block is situated over Cretaceous to mid-Tertiary volcanic formations intruded by many plugs of granitic rocks. It is also between two recent discoveries - BHP has a granitic porphyry containing 30,000,000 tons of 0.7% copper and 0.7 grams gold/tonne located about 20 km east of Winslow's eastern boundary. Another porphyry system grading 0.7% copper and 0.8 grams gold/tonne, (no tonnage reported) is located to the west of Winslow's COW and is currently being advanced by RTZ.

Winslow owns a 50% working interest in these claims with partners, PACIFIC GALLEON MINING CORP. [PFC-V] and RAMPTON OIL CORP. [RMO-V] holding a 25% interest and CORSAIR EXPLORATION INC. [CXI-ALBERTA] holding the remaining 25% interest. Winslow has agreed to issue 75,000 shares to its prospector as consideration for geological evaluations and the acquisition of two of its contracts of work concessions. (SEE GCNL NO.33, 15Feb96, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS INDONESIAN DETAILS)

In another development, Winslow's phase three drilling program on its Dayton Camp property at Rock Creek about 18 miles east of Osyoos, six miles from Rock Creek, south-central B.C. is now completed. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite has been encountered from surface to the bottom of holes 96-1 and 96-2. The significance of drill holes 96-1 and 96-2 is that mineralization was encountered from surface to total depth which is over 100 metres. Mineralization occurs in thick calc-silicate and skarn horizons which indicates potential for large tonnage. The third hole, 96-3, intersected heavily mineralized feldspar-rich white dacite at surface and propylitized andesite and mafic volcanics as well as pyroclastic flows. Several of the flows are heavily mineralized. Intense brecciation is observed throughout all three holes. Split cores have been sent to Vancouver for assaying. Upon successful results, a phase five drilling program will proceed. Winslow maintains an 85% working interest in these claims, with its joint venture partner, Northwind Ventures Ltd. [NWN-V] owning a 15% working interest. (SEE GCNL NO.34, 16Feb96, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS ROCK CREEK PROJECT DATA)

earn a 90% interest in the concession with the Tanzanian Government company, Stamico, retaining 10%. Drill testing of Itetemia's extension of the Bulyankhulu gold structure, has intersected an extensive alteration zone, with high values of gold, copper, arsenic and silver.

Reverse circulation drilling along the exhalative horizon, previously identified by geochemical and geophysical testing, has identified a gold mineralized alteration zone up to 51 metres wide. Strong gold mineralization, with values peaking at 2.2 grams gold/tonne and silver up to 2.1 grams/tonne are associated with spotty carbonate alteration contained within pervasive silica sericite and chlorite altered rocks. This geology, combined with the highly anomalous gold values received, is a good indication the structure being tested contains economic mineralization.

These latest results indicate drilling is being focused on the most favourable part of the exhalative horizon and as such, two diamond drills will be mobilized to Itetemia in mid-April. The discovery of this wide, mineralizing alteration zone, and the large number of still untested geochemical and geophysical targets on this property, are favourable indications of the potential size of the gold mineralization on the Itetemia property. (SEE GCNL NO.31, 13Feb96, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS ITETEMIA PROJECT DETAILS)

VICEROY RESOURCE CORP.

[VOY-T] 29,379,945 SHS.

CASTLE MOUNTAIN DISPUTE OVER - J. Ross Fitzpatrick, president, Viceroy Resource Corp., reports final documentation concerning the resolution of the contract mining services dispute at the Castle Mountain Venture has now been completed. The Castle Mountain open pit gold mine, owned 75% by Viceroy and 25% by mining contractor MK Gold, is about 65 miles south of Las Vegas in San Bernardino County, California. Under the settlement agreement, the venture purchased the remainder of the original mining contract, mobile equipment and site facilities from MK Gold Company for US \$11,900,000. MK Gold also entered a new agreement to mine the Oro Belle, Hart Tunnel and Jumbo deposits at a cash cost of US 74¢ per short ton.

Viceroy and MK Gold also agreed to expand the area of interest for the venture from 4.5 square miles to a property block covering 65 square miles. The venture will now proceed to exploit the defined reserves, further develop the South Extension and Lucky John deposits and explore numerous identified targets at Castle Mountain. (SEE GCNL NO.28, 8Feb96, P.1 FOR INTERIM REPORT & RELATED INFORMATION)

WILLIAMS CREEK EXPLORATIONS LTD.

[WCX-V] 5,960,509 SHS.

DENTONIA RESOURCES LTD.

[DTA-V] 8,842,408 SHS.

THIRD INDONESIAN ACQUISITION PLANNED - Duane Poliquin, P.Eng., president, reports Williams Creek Explorations Ltd., Dentonia Resources Ltd. and Northern Geophysics Ltd., a private company with offices at Yellowknife, NWT, have applied for the third Contract of Work (COW) in the magmatic arc of Kalimantan, at Silubat, encompassing 87,390 hectares. Total Seriousness Bond funds posted with the Department of Mines, Indonesia, to date is \$2,261,146 and total acreage applied for is 332,610 hectares.

The group is operating in Indonesia under the terms of NorthernEra Diamonds Inc., a company incorporate under the Canada Business Corporation Act. The directors are Mike Magrum, James McInnes, Duane Poliquin and Adolf Petancic.

The local Indonesian partner is Pt. Rekadaya Eka Dinamika, a company managed by a Canadian expatriate with offices in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Indonesian partner has extensive mineral exploration experience in Indonesia and is a party to a number of joint ventures with major international mining companies.

The interest in the first COW is held on the basis of 75%/25%, NorthernEra and Dinamika, respectively. This COW is situated in Western Kalimantan (51,720 ha). The second and third COWs will be held on the basis of 80%/20%; these two COWs include the one recently applied for. Under the terms of the joint ventures, 100% of exploration/development costs will be borne by NorthernEra, with Dinamika repaying its shares out of production.

All three COWs were acquired for their gold potential, having reported hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences and Miocene to Pliocene intrusions within their boundaries.

Satellite radar images have been ordered from the new Canadian Radarsat and will be processed and interpreted by RGI of Vancouver. This new sophisticated exploration tool penetrates cloud cover to provide detailed structural and other geological information. Resolution is about five to 10 metres. The images will provide enhanced maps with geological information as well as infrastructure details including roads and logging camps. The images should be available by mid-April.

Field work is planned to begin by mid-May, and a comprehensive report on all three COWs is currently being prepared by Watts, Griffis & McOuat, geological consultants, Toronto.

Northern Geophysics Ltd. intends to sell its 1/3 indirect interest in the first two contracts of work to SHANE RESOURCES LTD. [SEI-V] subject to regulatory approval. (SEE GCNL NO.39, 23Feb96, P.2 FOR PREVIOUS INDONESIA PROJECT DETAILS)



WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

[WGC-V] 12,190,250 SHS.

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.

[NWN-V] 6,505,982 SHS.

ROCK CREEK ASSAYS RECEIVED - Hugh G. Ross, president, Winslow Gold Corp., 85%,

and Northwind ventures Ltd., 15%, report Phase one of the 1996 diamond drill program is now completed on its Dayton Camp property about 18 miles east of Osoyoos, six miles from Rock Creek, south-central B.C. Three NQ-core drill holes were collared on the Rock Creek trend (Dayton Camp claims) to test a strong coincident IP, soil anomaly, and fault structures related to the same Tertiary Graben which hosts the Crown Jewel deposit (1,800,000 oz. gold) 13 km to the south. Hole No.1 is mineralized in gold from 13 feet to 336 feet averaging 0.01 oz.gold/ton and several 10-foot intervals ranged from 0.02 to 0.04 oz.gold/ton. Holes No.2 and 3 have encountered equally continuous gold mineralization from surface to 220 feet and 140 feet respectively with the same type of average grade. Gold mineralization is associated with pyritization, silicification and skarn alteration. Both Hole No.1 and No.2 ended in mineralization.

The three holes were collared to the western edge of the structure and the drilling indicates that thicker and higher quality of mineralization develops to the east toward the centre of the Graben.

Phase two of the diamond drilling is being planned upon receiving and reviewing all relevant data. Previous air-percussion drilling by Winslow on the Dayton Camp claims showed numerous gold-bearing intervals ranging from 0.186 to 0.4 oz.gold/ton over 5.0 feet, and two holes returned anomalous gold values over 60 feet and 180 feet respectively. (SEE GCNL NO.49, 8Mar96, P.5 FOR PREVIOUS ROCK CREEK PROJECT INFORMATION)

CARMELIA PROJECT

PAGE: 1
REPORT: RGEN0100

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 082E3 Au1

NAME(S): CARIBOO-AMELIA, CARIBOO-AMELIA MINE, CAMP MCKINNEY GOLD MINE,
CARIBOO-MCKINNEY, CARIBOO (L.272), AMELIA (L.273), CARAMELIA

STATUS:	Past Producer	Underground	MINING DIVISION:	Greenwood
NTS MAP:	082E03E		UTM ZONE:	11
LATITUDE:	49 06 57		NORTHING:	5442400
LONGITUDE:	119 10 58		EASTING:	340715
ELEVATION:	1333 Metres			
LOCATION ACCURACY:	Within 500M			
COMMENTS:	Shafts and mine buildings, on the southeast slopes of Baldy Mountain between Rice and Rock creeks, 22.5 kilometres east-northeast of Oswoos (Assessment Report 20668).			

COMMODITIES: Gold Silver Lead Zinc Copper

MINERALS	SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite	Sphalerite	Galena	Chalcopyrite	Gold
	COMMENTS: Rare tetrahedrite.				
	ASSOCIATED: Quartz	Pyrrhotite			
	COMMENTS: Rare pyrrhotite.				
	ALTERATION: Sericite	Calcite	Quartz		
	ALTERATION TYPE: Silicific'n	Carbonate			
MINERALIZATION AGE:	Unknown				

DEPOSIT	CHARACTER: Vein				
	CLASSIFICATION:	Epigenetic	Mesothermal	Hydrothermal	
	SHAPE:	Bladed			
	MODIFIER:	Faulted			
	DIMENSION:	754 x 165 x 2 Metres		STRIKE/DIP:	TREND/PUNGE:
	COMMENTS:	Cariboo/McKinney vein.			

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metavolcanic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Carboniferous	Anarchist	Undefined Formation	
Jurassic			Nelson Intrusions

LITHOLOGY: Andesite
Andesitic Volcanic Rock
Quartzite
Limestone
Granodiorite

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Anarchist Group is Carboniferous or older.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING		PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Okanagan Highland
TECTONIC BELT: Omineca		
TERRANE: Quesnel	Plutonic Rocks	
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional	RELATIONSHIP:	GRADE:

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Camp McKinney area is underlain by interbanded and intergrading Carboniferous or older Anarchist Group metamorphosed sediments and volcanics. The group is mainly sedimentary and consists of altered quartzite, greywacke, limestone and locally micaceous quartzite and schist. The minor volcanics are described as mainly altered andesitic and basaltic flows.

Granite and granodiorite of the Middle to Late Nelson Intrusions have intruded the Anarchist Group to the west and south as small stocks and plugs. Along the contacts of these intrusions the Anarchist rocks have been deformed and hydrothermally altered. Younger dykes of felsic and mafic composition intrude both stratified and granitic rocks and may have been associated with faults related

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RUN DATE: 05/04/96
RUN TIME: 08:30:52

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 2
REPORT: RGEN0100

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

to these granitic intrusions.

Faulting in the Cariboo-Amelia mine area is post-mineral and widespread. Major east dipping, low angle thrust faults in the central portion of the mine have displaced the hanging wall to the northwest by about 122 metres. An east dipping fault has also moved the hanging wall south by about 91 metres. The complexly faulted and folded rocks are predominantly northwest striking and steeply to moderately northeast dipping.

At the Cariboo-Amelia mine, the main quartz vein, commonly referred to as the Cariboo or McKinney vein, is hosted by an assemblage of metamorphosed and altered andesitic volcanics, quartzite and limestone. Intense deformation and hydrothermal alteration comprising silicification and carbonatization is evident in the host rocks. The Cariboo/McKinney vein crosscuts all rock types (except the mafic dykes), commonly at a high angle to bedding. It strikes east-west and dips vertically to steeply to the south. It has an average width of between 0.9 to 2.4 metres, but locally was up to 4.6 metres wide. The vein has been traced 1630 metres on surface, and was mined to a depth of 165 metres over a length of 754 metres.

The Cariboo/McKinney vein is offset by numerous faults having a variety of orientations which include low angle thrust faults with displacements of up to 120 metres.

When the vein cuts altered volcanics, it has sharp walls in contrast to a more irregular habit with offshoots into the wallrock when cutting quartzite. The chloritic volcanics adjacent to the vein are often strongly altered to sericite-calcite-quartz. Penetrative schistosity occurs in areas where the alteration is more highly developed.

The Cariboo/McKinney vein is composed of white quartz with pyrite, lesser sphalerite, galena, chalcopryrite and rare tetrahedrite and pyrrhotite. Visible native gold is locally prominent. Locally the quartz appears bluish and chalcedonic, and contains free gold (Bulletin 6).

Underground mining began soon after the discovery of the vein in 1887. It continued sporadically until mine closure in 1962, when it was found that the vein was truncated to the east by an east dipping post-ore fault, and a limited drill program could not locate the continuation of the vein.

*old Tam
bluish
qtz*

200 metres

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EMPR MAP 41; 65 (1989)
EMPR AR 1894-754; 1897-605,606; 1898-1116,1117; 1899-773; 1900-879, 880; 1901-1149,1150; 1902-H181; 1903-H168; 1918-K211; 1932-A130, A131; 1939-A76; 1940-A62; 1941-A24; 1943-A63; 1944-A59; 1945-A94; 1946-A132; 1958-33,34; 1959-56,57; 1960-62; 1961-A47,63; 1962-A47, 66,67
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EMPR PF (Chisholm, E.O. (1975): Geological Report on the Camp McKinney Property; Newspaper article - The Province, Sat.15, 1958; Several mine plan maps of various levels; Longitudinal projection of mine)
EMR MP CORPFILE (McKinney Gold Mines Limited)

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 910218

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: GO

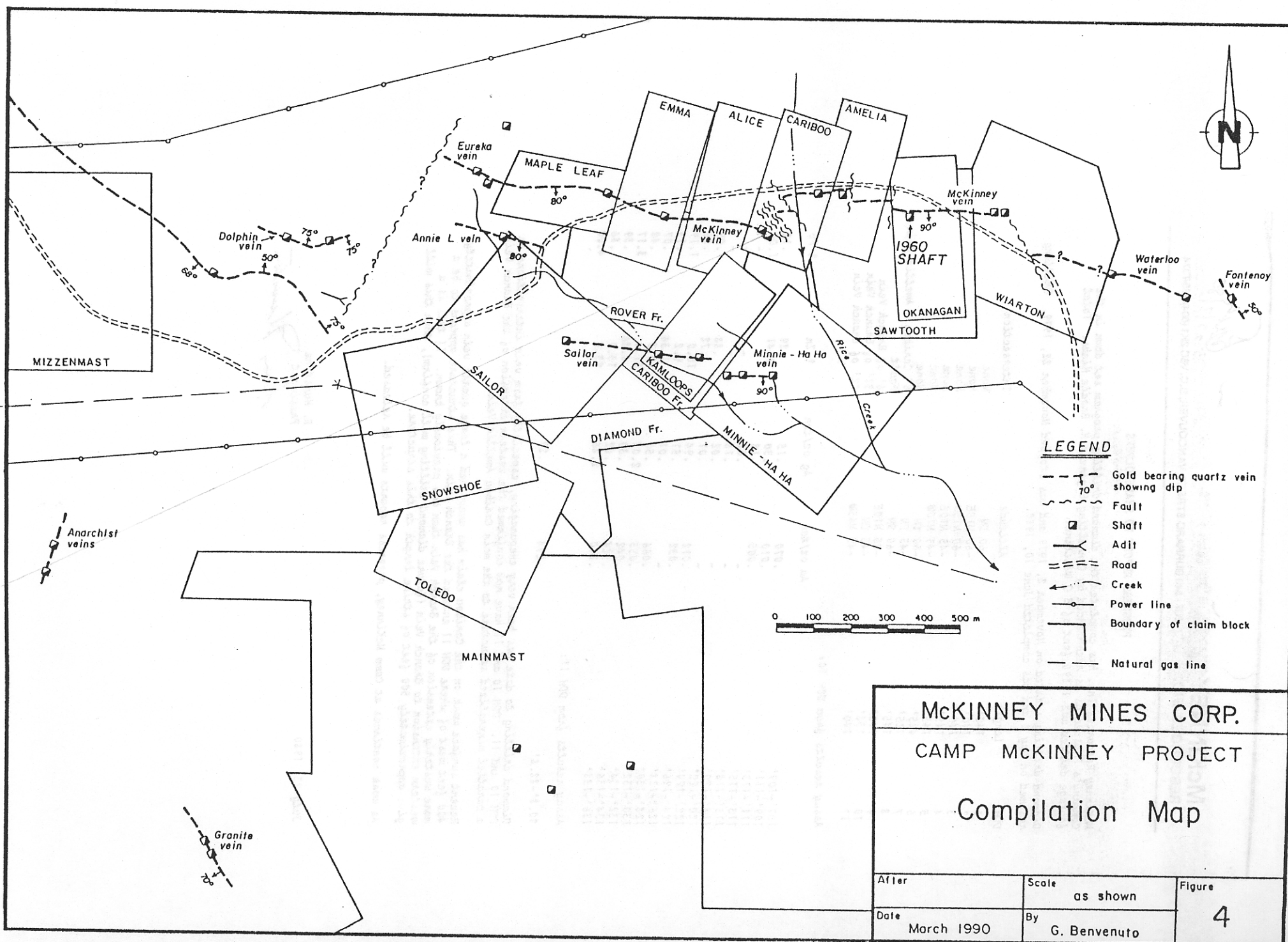
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FIELD CHECK: Y

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CAMP MCKINNEY PROPERTY

AT A GLANCE

- *Past production of 87,200 oz of gold from 121,800 tons of ore mined*
- *Average recovered grade has been 0.72 oz/ton gold*
- *Main Vein has been traced for approximately 6,400 ft along strike - of which only 2,500 ft has been mined*
- *Deepest mining only to 6th level (580 ft)*
- *Vein is mesothermal type which often extends to depths comparable to strike length*
- *Skarn zones previously unrecorded and geologically similar to that in the Crown Jewel - Republic area, raise the possibility of much larger deposits*
- *McKinney Property encompasses more than 5,000 ft of vein strike as well as additional prospective veins south of the Main Vein*
- *1990 work of de-watering underground sampling and fault analysis confirmed that high grade veins are present in east end of ore zone, and that fault movements can be determined*
- *1990 samples from the poorly explored nearby Branch Vein gave values as high as 2.2 oz/ton gold from surface samples; and a 1979 drill hole (re-assayed in 1990) averaged 13.8% zinc, 1.3% lead, and 0.06 oz/ton gold and 1.0 oz/ton silver across 15 feet*
- *1989 drilling by previous optionees confirmed the Main Vein is present east to the Warton shaft, with one intersection of 5 feet grading 0.06 oz/ton gold and 10.9% combined lead/zinc*
- *Values in excess of 2.0 oz/ton gold known from the vein above the most easterly production*
- *The unexplored Sailor Vein, 900 feet south of, and parallel to the McKinney Vein is an important explorations target with values as high as 3.5 oz/ton gold from grab samples.*
- *All-season road passes within 200 feet of the Main shaft, and major power and natural gas lines cross the property within 2,000 feet of the Main Vein*



McKINNEY

RESOURCES INC.

507 - 540 BURRARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2K1 (604) 685-7374

PROGRESS REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

McKinney Resources Inc. has completed the diamond drilling program set down in the Company's Prospectus as recommended by Consulting Engineer H. Brodie Hicks. Total footage drilled was 1,890 feet of B Q Wireline.

Diamond drilling started on November 2, 1979 and was stopped November 22, 1979. Drilling resumed on May 2 and was completed June 10, 1980.

DDH	Length	Altitude	Intersection
1	142'	-60 DN	None
2	140'	-60 N15E	None
3	140'	-60 N15W	None
4	145'	-45 N10E	None
5	145'	-45 N10W	None
6	485'	-60 DN	None
7	125'	-45 DN	8" Caribou - Amellio Vein
8	145'	-60 DN	Fault
9	145'	-45 N10E	6' of Branch Vein
10	138'	-45 DN	31' of Branch Vein
11	140'	-45 N45W	22' of Branch Vein

Assay results from DDH 10:

	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	% Zn	% Pb
107'-109'	.070	.15	.29	.12
109'-111'	.010	.30	1.41	1.07
111'-113'	.005	.18	-	-
113'-115'	-	.01	-	-
115'-118'	-	.18	-	-
118'-120'	-	.02	.38	.05
120'-122'	-	.01	.72	.06
122'-124'	.012	.94	10.0	1.19
124'-126'	.032	.51	9.2	.15
126'-128'	-	.01	1.34	.07
128'-130'	.066	.50	13.3	.48
130'-132'	.055	2.08	31.0	3.17
132'-134'	.042	.30	8.86	.39
134'-136'	.124	.82	13.9	.86
136'-138'	.140	2.86	23.0	4.00

Assay results from DDH 11:

80.8'-82.8'	.294	.27
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Diamond drilling to date has been very encouraging, especially from vein intersections on DDH 10 and 11. DDH 10 and 11 have now confirmed the western extension of the Branch Vein, a parallel mineralized structure to the main Caribou Amellia Vein.

Recent surface work on the Caribou claim has uncovered a large quartz vein approximately 400 feet west of where DDH 11 entered the Branch Vein. This structure appears to be a more westerly extension of the Branch Vein than was previously known. If this is a western extension to Branch Vein (future diamond drilling will confirm), then this will give approximately 500 feet of strike length to this structure.

As work continues at Camp McKinney, progress reports will be released.

July 23, 1980

R. Hurstone
President

R. Hurstone

(3) The Vein

The vein is a quartz-filled fissure occupying a well-defined fault fissure. Relative movement along the fissure is in the neighborhood of 30 feet with the north side moving east. The strike is almost due east and west, and the dip is vertical or steep southward. Widths range from a few inches to upwards of 10 feet. The walls are generally free and the vein filling consists of quartz containing bands of sulphide or shadowy dark colored material in the richer sections. Mineralization consists principally of disseminated pyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopryite.

(4) Ore Shoots

The best ore in the old section of the mine seems to have been mined between walls of greenstone or largely greenstone. This rock appears to have been most competent to maintain a fissure with clean cut walls. The least competent rock exposed in the mine workings is the band of talcose material between the central and western ore shoots. Here the fissure has entirely disappeared.

Mine

Access to the mine is through the recently completed shaft from the surface to the No. 5 level. The two-compartment shaft was constructed by driving a pilot raise from the top of the old winze just above No. 4 level to the surface, later slashing the raise to full size and timbering down to No. 5 level. The shaft is 7 feet by 12 feet outside of timber and is inclined at 85 degrees.

Hoisting equipment consists of a one ton capacity self-dumping skip operating on rails, a counterweight operating in a timber slide in the service compartment of the shaft, and a 75 h.p. Mead-Morris hoist.

The section of the mine being developed at present is on the No. 5 level, 600 feet east of the shaft. Ore is being mined in the 5-2 stope, and the No. 5 level is being driven eastward on the vein.

Stoping by the shrinkage method is on a two-shift-per-day basis. Gardner-Denver R 68 stopers, using $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. Gardner-Denver Carborized steel and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. $\cdot$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Timken Taper bits, are employed. An average life of 275 feet per bit is obtained. Twenty 6-foot holes is average for a drill shift. 40% Forcite, in 1-in. by 8-in. cartridges, and fired by No. 6 caps, safety fuse and C.I.L. Thermalite Igniter Cord, is used. The cost of explosives is about \$1.00 per ton.

Ore is moved to the shaft by a

Mancha Little Trammer and one-ton ore cars.

Drifting is on a one-round-per-day basis. The drifting shift, consisting of one miner in a clean face, employs a Gardner-Denver S-58 Jackleg with $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. Gardner-Denver Carborized steel and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Timken Taper bits. A burn cut of 5 holes in quartz or 7 holes in waste is used. A total of 28 holes per round is drilled and a 6-foot break is obtained. A mucking crew, consisting of a motorman and an Eimco 12B mucking machine operator, cleans out a round in 3 to 4 hours.

The mine makes water at the rate of about 35 gallons per minute. Pumping equipment consists of a 40-h.p. 13-impeller centrifugal pump which operates automatically and runs 3 hours per day.

Ore is now being developed in a new stope, 175 feet long, east of the main fault. The back assays 2.1 oz. gold over an average width of 2.5 feet. Flat faults, with only minor movement, offset the vein and thus cause dilution during mining.

Two diamond-drill holes intersected the new ore shoot below 5 level. One hole assayed 4.32 oz. gold over 2.8 feet and the other 1.60 oz. gold over 3.0 feet.

Insufficient work has been completed to outline the ore-reserve potential east of the fault. Indicated reserves above and below the present ore shoot are estimated at 10,000 tons.

Surface Plant

The surface plant consists of a 60-foot headframe, a 100-ton ore bin and a 50-ton waste bin at the shaft head. Air for the mine is supplied by a 750 c.f.m. Belliss and Morcom automati-

cally operated compressor. Compressor and hoist are housed in a 25- by 40-ft. frame building. Smaller buildings house the change-room and office. The mine crew lives at Rock Creek and Bridesville, and supply their own transportation to the mine.

Power

Power is supplied to the mine from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's main transmission line which passes within 2000 feet of the shaft. Transformers reduce the voltage from 60,000 down to 440, 220, and 110.

Power costs averaged \$570 per month for the past three months, or \$0.96 per dry ton shipped.

Ore Shipments

Ore is trucked from the mine to Rock Creek, a distance of 16 miles, by the E. Cox Transfer Company of Greenwood. Contract price is \$1.50 per ton. At Rock Creek the ore is dumped into 70-ton gondola cars and hauled to Trail by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Personnel

Mr. A. C. Ditto is General Superintendent. Fifteen men are employed at the mine, distributed as follows:

Underground	12
Surface	3

Operating Data

During August, September and October of this year 1846 dry tons of ore were shipped. Assays were as follows:

Gold	1.438 oz. per ton
Silver	1.99 oz. per ton
Silica	68.0%
Lead	1.0%
Zinc	0.87%

Operating data is shown below:

	Average per month	Per ton	Per oz. gold
Dry tons shipped	615.39		
Gross smelter returns	\$29,040.07	\$47.19	\$31.63
Trucking and freight	2,796.72	4.54	3.05
Net Smelter Returns	\$26,243.35	\$42.65	\$28.58
Operating Costs:			
Administration	\$ 1,938.17	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.11
Mining	7,040.54	11.44	7.67
Current Development	2,551.45	4.15	2.78
Total operating costs	\$11,530.16	\$18.74	\$12.56
Estimated returns to be applied against future development	\$14,713.19	\$23.91	\$16.02

General

To develop additional ore plans are now underway to sink the main shaft to the 6th level and then drift to the East, and also to extend the 3rd level to the East.

The object of this program is to develop sufficient ore to justify the construction of a mill with a capacity of at least 100 tons per day.

The Camp McKinney Gold Mine

By H. L. HILL and L. P. STARCK
Consulting-Managing Engineers

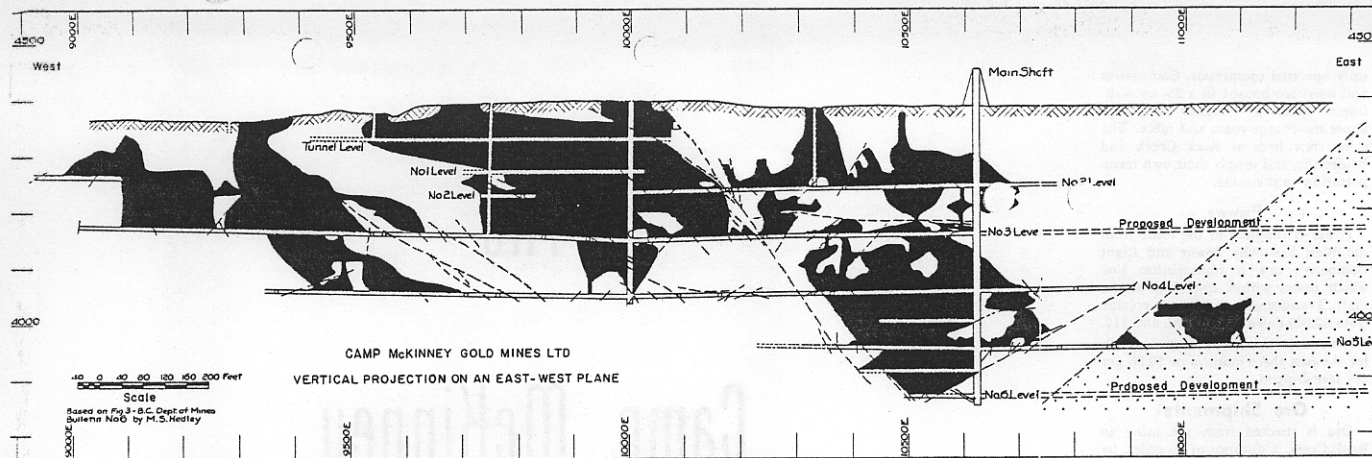


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L. P. STARCK, P. Eng.

A paper to be presented at the 66th Annual Convention, Northwest Mining Association, Spokane, Washington, Dec. 2 and 3, 1960.



Introduction

Camp McKinney Gold Mines Limited, a private company, operates the old Cariboo-Amelia mine at Rock Creek, B.C. Siliceous ore is mined and shipped directly to Cominco at Trail at a rate of about 700 tons per month.

Location

The property of Camp McKinney Gold Mines Ltd. consists of nine Crown-granted mineral claims, and is in the Greenwood Mining Division in south-central British Columbia about nine miles north of the International Boundary. It is reached by seven miles of branch road leaving Highway No. 3 three miles east of Bridesville. Rock Creek, a station on the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is nine miles east of the above road junction on Highway No. 3.

History

The history leading to the current operation of the Cariboo Amelia mine is as follows:

1860—Placer gold was recovered from Rock Creek and its tributaries.

1884—Lode gold was discovered on ground covered by the Victoria claim.

1887—The Cariboo vein was discovered.

1894—George McAuley and associates, of Spokane, Washington, after development of the Cariboo and Amelia claims, formed the Cariboo Mining and Milling Company, and erected a 10-stamp mill. This operation continued through 1897 producing \$380,000 and paying \$189,000 in dividends.

1898—McAuley and Toronto associates formed the Cariboo-McKinney Mining and Milling Company Limited to take over the operation. Property

controlled by this company included the Cariboo, Amelia, Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf, Soutooth and Okanagan claims. The milling capacity was increased by the addition of 10 stamps. This operation continued through 1903, produced \$803,000 and paid \$377,000 in dividends. The mine was closed down at the end of 1903 when exploration failed to find the vein beyond the fault at the east end of the mine.

Several years after the Cariboo-McKinney company closed down other interests dewatered the mine to the No. 4 level, but ceased operations when it was discovered that the old stope were exhausted.

1917-1918—Twenty-nine claims in the area were optioned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and some surface exploration carried out.

1929—Shafts on the Waterloo and Fontenay claims were dewatered by C. F. Low of Vancouver, but no work was done.

1934—The Bralco Development and Investment Company of Vancouver optioned the Cariboo holdings and several other claims. Some surface was done and five diamond-drill holes put down to explore the westward extension of the vein and of the west and central section of the mine. Results were not encouraging and the option was dropped.

1939—Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Limited optioned the Cariboo-McKinney holdings and dewatered the mine. The workings were examined, surveyed, and sampled. Three diamond-drill holes were drilled underground from the east end of No. 4 and No. 5 levels, and eight were drilled from the surface to explore the eastward ex-

tension of the vein to the north. Results were discouraging and the option was dropped.

Total production to 1939 amounted to 69,581 oz. gold and 6,359 oz. silver from 123,457 tons. Dividends totalled \$566,000.

1940—The property was leased by G. Boag and Associates, who mined pillars and stope remnants above the Tunnel level. During the summer of 1941 Highland-Bell Ltd., who had done some development work on the Wiarton claim in 1940, took over the lease, mined some ore and did 200 feet of drifting and crosscutting above the water level at the Tunnel level. The lease reverted to Boag and Associates late in the year.

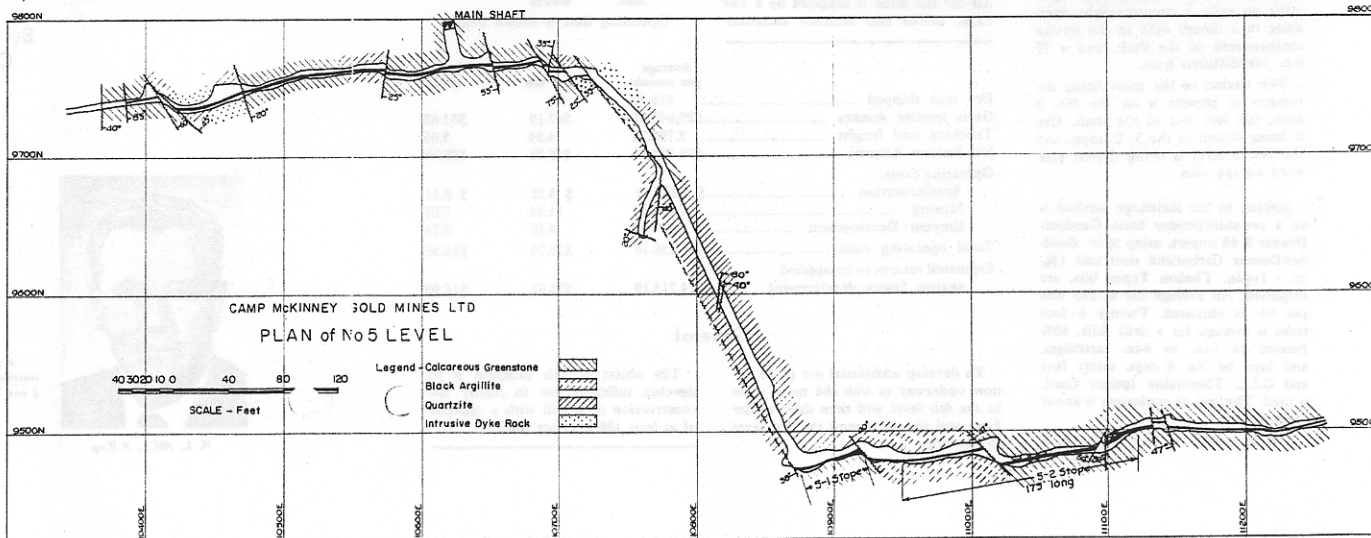
1942—Leases on the mine were taken by E. Wanke and Associates of Rock

Creek, B.C., who continued working through 1946 after dewatering the mine to the No. 2 level, and by Fritz of Midway, B.C., who worked through 1943. Ore was mined from surface pillars. Production from 1943 through 1946 totalled 1,570 tons, yielding 1,026 oz. gold and 1,496 oz. silver.

1957—W. E. MacArthur of Greenwood optioned the property, and with associates located the eastern extension of the main vein beyond the fault by surface diamond drilling.

1958—R. Hunstone and Associates then optioned the property from MacArthur and, after an examination by the writers, dewatered the mine and drove a 250-foot crosscut southeast on 5 level, and drifted 50 feet on the vein encountered.

1959-1960—Giant Mascot Mines, Mt.



Washington Copper Co., and Clarke Gibson and Associates financed the property into production. Returns from the operation started in July, 1960.

Geology

The Geology of the area has been described by W. E. Cockfield (1935), C. E. Cairnes (1937) of the Geological Survey of Canada, and M. S. Hedley (1940) of the B.C. Department of Mines.

(1) Rock Types

The rocks in the vicinity of the mine workings consist, for the most part, of a highly metamorphosed bedded series. Intruded into these are a number of dykes of varying age and composition. Strong alteration of the vein walls has obscured the identity of the rock types. While local variations occur, the general strike of the bedded rocks throughout the workings is north-west and the dip 45° to the north-east.

The most typical rocks forming the walls of the main ore shoots are calcareous greenstone and argillaceous quartzite. The former grades from a massive type of normal andesitic appearance and composition with irregular calcite veining to well banded rocks consisting of alternate parallel bands of greenstone and calcite from a fraction of an inch to several inches in thickness. The typical argillaceous quartzite consists of bands of almost pure silica separated by thin argillaceous partings. Gradations between the two rock types exist.

Occupying much of the unstopped section, indicated on the longitudinal projection between the west ore shoot

and the central ore shoot, is a 50-foot wide band of talcose material containing fragments of biotitic and siliceous rocks. The identity of the vein is lost in this material.

(2) Faulting

The vein within the mine workings is cut by numerous faults with displacements ranging from a few inches to several hundred feet which have greatly hampered mining and development. The faulting appears to be entirely post mineral with no effect on the vein other than to offset it.

The faults may be grouped as follows, from earliest to latest:

(a) A series of westward-dipping faults which offset the footwall block to the south from a few inches to 20 feet. The vertical component may be several times as large with the hanging wall probably moving downward.

(b) A series of major thrusts (including eastward dipping faults and flat faults) some of which are closely related, forming, as in the central section of the mine, a complex system. The hanging wall blocks have moved north and west. Displacement in the case of the flat fault above the east end of No. 3 level has been at least 400 feet.

(c) An eastward dipping fault, between the central and eastern ore shoots, in which the hanging wall block has moved relatively down and to the south with a total displacement of upwards of 300 feet.

(d) A westward dipping fault that cut off the vein at the end of 4, 5 and 6 levels of the old mine. The horizontal displacement is more than 300 feet with the hanging wall moving to the north.

Camp McKinney



(Above) A group of unidentified miners pose for a photograph in front of the Cariboo mine's bunk and boarding house.
(Below) Lack of transportation to and from Camp McKinney curtailed early mining activity. Although the situation was greatly improved after a wagon road was constructed in 1894, as this 1895 photograph shows, it still left much to be desired.

CAMP McKinney is located on the eastern slope of the range of mountains dividing the Kettle River and Okanagan valleys, at an elevation of some 4,500 feet above sea level. The first interest in the immediate area occurred in 1884 when F.W. Goericke, a Rock Creek placer miner, discovered an outcrop of gold on the mountain slope about 10 miles from the mouth of the creek. Goericke named his claim the Victoria, the first mineral claim to be located in the district. Unfortunately, the total lack of transportation in those days practically precluded the working of a mine, and the site was virtually abandoned.

In the spring of 1887, Fred Rice, Alfred McKinney, William Burnham and Edward Lefevre left Spokane to prospect for quartz in British Columbia. When they reached Rock Creek they found Charlie Dietz and other placer miners on White Bar on the north fork of the creek. After visiting at Dietz's placer camp, they started to look over the ridge of country lying between the two forks. They passed the Victoria claim, and pushed on some 2,000 feet higher up the mountain. At it was late spring, the mountains were still covered with snow. This made prospecting almost impossi-

ble except upon some exposed ridges from which the wind had swept the snow. On May 2 they came upon an open bare spot overlooking a nice little creek flowing southward towards Rock Creek. The next morning, close to where the campfire had been built, McKinney discovered an outcrop of gold. That day, after a little work revealed the richness of the vein, Rice and McKinney located the Cariboo mine while Burnham and Lefevre staked the adjoining claim, the Amelia. On May 9, the adjoining Okanagan, Alice and Emma claims were recorded.

Although there were comparatively few prospectors in the country at the time, the news of the strike quickly spread and soon some 30 to 40 prospectors were camped around the lucky discoverers. After viewing McKinney's samples with "the quartz literally hanging to the gold," the newcomers staked claims in all directions.

Encouraged by this re-newed activity, Goericke took in Judge C. Haynes and C.B. Bush as partners and tried to develop the Victoria, sinking an incline shaft to a depth of 110 feet. According to the *Boundary Creek Times*: "Assays from the best ore ran \$44 to \$480, with very little silver, and the poorest was \$7 to

\$12; one sample sent to San Francisco carried telluride. In 1887 the claim was patented by Messrs. J.C. Haynes, F.W. Goericke and C.B. Bush."

On August 18, 1887, Gold Commissioner Tunstall, then at Granite Creek, wrote to the Minister of Lands and Works in Victoria requesting that 74 acres of "land situated about 800 yards south of the McKenneyville quartz camp in the Rock Creek district" be reserved for a town-site. The town, which the miners requested be named "McKenneyville" in honour of the discoverer, was situated on a level plateau convenient to wood and water.

Surveyor-General W.S. Gore agreed and, within weeks, instructed a surveying firm to subdivide a town-site into blocks and lots. He instructed them to confine their survey to the mapping of a single street: others were to be "merely projected on paper" for the time being. "McKenneyville" (as it was properly spelled) was accordingly subdivided and registered that November.

Unfortunately, because the mines were more than 200 miles from railroad transportation, the only means of reaching them was by wagon from Spokane to Marcus, and thence 100 miles on horseback up the Kettle River Indian trail. However, despite the obvious difficulties of transportation and the consequent high prices of provisions, prospecting and development work was carried on vigorously during 1887, not only on the Cariboo and Amelia, but several of the adjoining and outlying claims. However, by 1888 many of the claim owners had to face the harsh reality of trying to obtain working capital. Quartz mining in B.C. at the time was unknown, and it was next to impossible to get capital to invest. In addition, the camp was practically inaccessible; all supplies being packed in over a mountain trail, and mail service was only once a month. "Under such circumstances," reported the *Times*, "it is not surprising that the majority of the miners were compelled to abandon their properties, however unwillingly, and seek more favorable localities."

In 1888 Gold Commissioner Walter Dewdney visited the new camp and was impressed by what he saw, particularly the New York-owned Douglas mine. In a subsequent report to his superiors, Dewdney stated that the government, at a cost of \$1,915.51, had "built a first-class trail from the Indian village, In-ka-neep" through Camp McKinney to Rock Creek. "Freighters and others pronounced this a good trail," he wrote, "and far more convenient, as it shortens the route to the mines by about 15 miles."

On August 9, 57 men living at Camp McKinney signed a petition recommending that Stephen Tanner be given a license to operate a hotel and dispense "spirits." The license was granted and Turner arrived later that winter, although no record appears to have survived describing the type of establishment he might have erected or where it was located. The same winter the government trail was widened to a sleigh road, replacing teams of pack horses with teams of horses hauling boxes on runners.

In 1889, with about 25 properties being worked in the area, the prospects for Camp McKinney appeared bright. Transportation, however, remained the pressing problem. Reporting on the situation, Dewdney advised Victoria that a road was vital to Camp McKinney's future. "It is a moral impossibility to ship either ore or heavy machinery." Camp

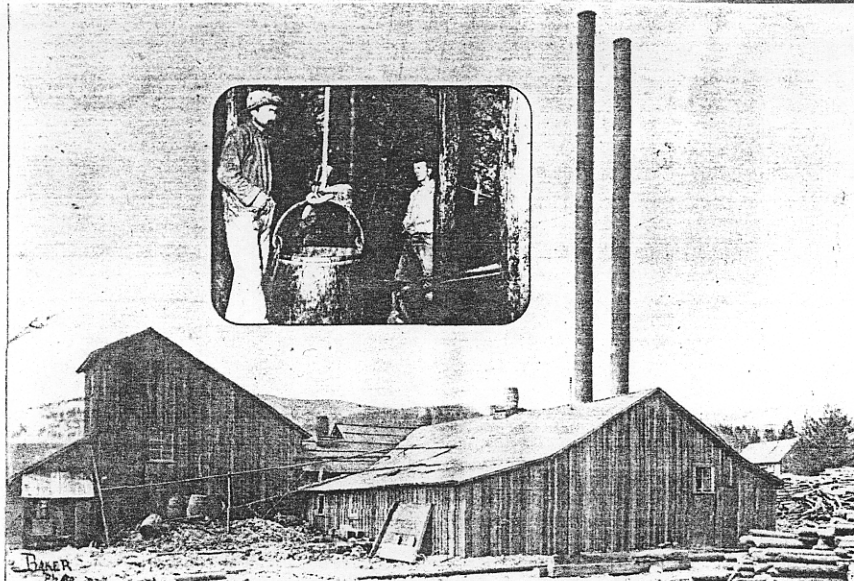
McKinney's inaccessibility soon had its effect when the manager of the Douglas mine, after an investment of \$30,000, ordered all work to cease. He then travelled to New York in an effort to convince the shareholders of the need for more machinery. The mine, like several others, had tons of ore ready for shipment but no means of getting it to market.

In his year-end report for 1891, Commissioner Dewdney reported that the Camp McKinney mine owners remained deadlocked for want of a road. The outlook for Camp McKinney looked even bleaker in the spring of 1892 as miners lost their sleigh road with the melting snow, leaving only trails east and west. With only assessment work being carried out, and most of the inhabitants abandoning the town, the post office was moved to Fairview, which had recently been connected to Pentiction by a wagon road.

Meanwhile, the Cariboo mine had undergone some changes in ownership. When discoverers McKinney and Rice lacked the financing to develop the mine, they borrowed money from George B. McAuley. However, by 1888, despite being urged by McAuley to hang on, McKinney and Rice had grown discouraged and wanted to sell. McAuley was offered the opportunity to purchase the mine, but was in no condition financially to handle the prospect. Instead, McAuley persuaded Phil O'Rourke, of Bunker Hill and Sullivan fame, and Jack Hanley, to accompany him in an examination of the property. However, after O'Rourke and Hanley carefully looked over the ground, they decided not to invest in it. McAuley, however, was impressed by what he saw, and upon returning to Spokane he persuaded James Monahan and Clement King as to its viability. On April 29, 1888, McKinney and Rice sold the Cariboo to the group for a small outlay. (The exact amount is unknown, but it was estimated to be \$7,000.) The Cariboo Mine and Milling Company was subsequently formed with 800,000 shares being issued. The group also acquired an interest in the Amelia at about the same time.

The opening up of the vein on which these claims were placed was slow, mainly due to lack of capital, but also because of the inaccessibility of the district at that time. In 1892 the B.C. *Minister of Mines* report stated that "nothing more than assessment work has been done in this camp during the season — owners are awaiting the construction of a wagon road across the mountain to Kettle River, when machinery can be brought into camp and work be commenced at once." Throughout 1893 the Cariboo was the only mine being worked seriously. Investing \$1,000, the owners employed six men to sink a 61-foot air shaft. The other mines, meanwhile, accomplished little but assessment work.

By 1894 the Cariboo-Amelia properties had become camp leaders. That February, with snow still four feet deep on the trails, the owners had laboriously packed in a steam engine, boiler, assay outfit and a 10-stamp mill. The equipment had been bought from the abandoned Rainbow mine of Golden, Washington. The duty on the equipment, which totalled \$880, was delayed by permission of the Deputy Collector of Customs. According to the B.C. *Minister of Mines* report, the mill began operating on May 1, and by November 1 "it had worked 163 days, milled 3,100 tons of ore, which produced gold to the value of \$34,750, and about



The hoist of the fabulous Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney. The inset photo shows miners posing beside a large ore bucket in the Cariboo-Amelia mineshaft. Over \$500,000 in dividends were paid out by the Cariboo during its brief career.

blacksmith shop near by, give the upper end of the old Victoria claim the appearance of an embryo town." Thus, at this period of its life, McKinney was sprouting roots in two different locations, three miles apart, and was truly more of a "Camp" than a "Town."

Some chose to establish businesses even further away from the general mining scene. G.P. McCuddy, for example, had preempted land for a ranch to the west of Camp McKinney in 1893 when the wagon road was being constructed. Realizing its potential as a stopping place, McCuddy erected a hotel. In the fall of 1896 he added a two-story addition and applied for a liquor license. The ranch also included a large bunkhouse and a stable that could accommodate 100 horses.

On February 13, 1897, the *Times* published a brief description of what was the main business section of Camp McKinney, on the Cariboo claim: "... there are two general merchandise stores in the camp — that of Mr. W.T. Shatford, with Mr. A. Cosens in charge; the other owned by Mr. H. Nicholson, who is also postmaster, mining agent and notary public, and knows every claim in the neighborhood. The hotel is owned by Mr. Hugh Cameron, one of the kindest and best-known of the fast-dwelling army of old timers; making no pretensions to architectural beauty or interior lavish display, this night station is always a welcome sight to the weary traveller, and nowhere will more effort be made to make him comfortable. The (Cariboo) company's boarding-house, blacksmith and workshops, miners cabins and the stage buildings make up the rest of the settlement."

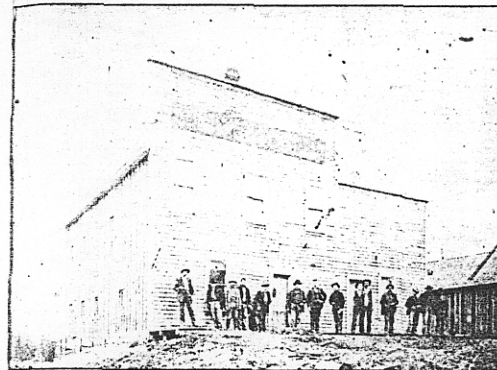
Two weeks later the *Times* predicted that a town-site would be surveyed at Camp McKinney in the near future. It also noted that Nicholson had ordered a large stock of general merchandise and was "enlarging and re-arranging his

store in anticipation of a brisk trade in the spring."

That September, a contract was awarded to Joseph Frank for the erection of the Camp McKinney schoolhouse on a site donated by Hugh Cameron. Miss Blake, who had charge of the Anarchist Mountain school in 1896, was hired as the first teacher. Camp McKinney fell on hard times in 1898, the population decreased and the school closed. But by the summer of 1898 several families had moved back into the locality, and in August, a petition for the reopening of the school was forwarded to Victoria. In August, 1899, the school reopened with Miss Ray, of Kelowna, in charge. In all, there would be a total of nine different teachers in the Camp McKinney school from the time it first opened until it closed permanently in 1904.

Other improvements to the "town-site" in 1897 included a new hotel being erected on a fractional claim lying between the Cariboo and Minnehaha claims. The contract for construction of this new hotel, to be called the St. Louis, was also been awarded to Joseph Frank. The proprietors were Frank and Thomas Donald, who applied for a liquor license in November.

Although Camp McKinney was never a wild, wide-open town, it did have its exciting moments. The first trouble occurred back on August 18, 1896, when George McAuley was held-up by a lone robber while transporting three gold bars from Camp McKinney. The robber made his escape, but a miner named Matthew Roderick was suspected. He was later killed by Joseph P. Keane while, some believe, returning to Camp McKinney to recover the hidden gold. A coroner's jury brought in the verdict of "justifiable homicide," exonerating Keane of all blame in the death. However Dep. Att.-Gen. Arthur Smith, upon reviewing the evidence, ordered the arrest and prosecution of Keane for

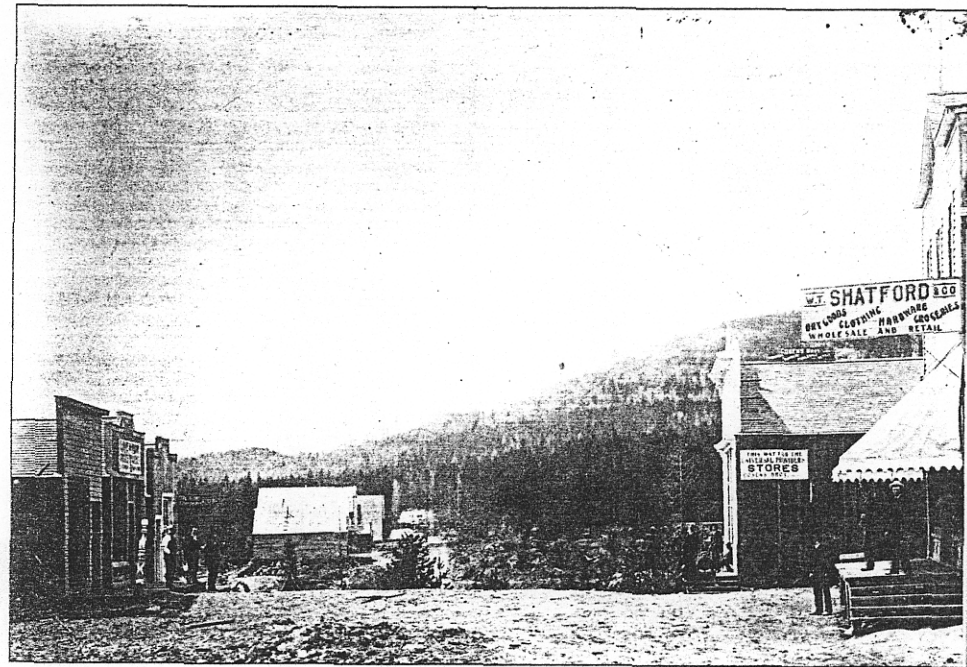


(Above left) Camp McKinney had a number of hotels during its history. This is the St. Louis, which was built by Joseph Frank for the Donald brothers in 1897. This hotel was probably the most notorious in the various town-sites that are collectively referred to as Camp McKinney, changing hands many times. Since the man standing to the far left is James Lynch, who owned the hotel from January 1899 to May of that year, this photograph was probably taken during that time.



(Above right) The Sailor Hotel, constructed in November, 1899, for Paquette & Alkeid, was located on the Sailor claim. It contained 12 rooms.

(Below) A general view of the main business area of Camp McKinney around the turn of the century. Despite competition from town-sites of several other claims in the area, this was the main Camp McKinney town-site.



murder. This charge was later reduced to manslaughter, to which Keane was found guilty. (Full details of this incident in Camp McKinney's history can be found in *Lost Bonanzas of Western Canada*.)

In mid-December, 1897, a barroom brawl occurred at Camp McKinney between Alex Ramage, George Taylor and Mike Dooley. Ramage was hit on the head by Dooley and received knife wounds to the head and neck from Taylor. Taylor succeeded in crossing the border into Washington before he could be arrested: Dooley was not as lucky. Arrested, Dooley put up \$120 in gold dust for bail, then forfeited it when he fled to the states. Ramage, who was the instigator of the row, and who was on the receiving end of most of the punishment, was fined \$20 and costs.

The Donald brothers had only been operating the St. Louis Hotel for a couple of months before their activities drew the attention of authorities. On March 5, 1898, three charges were laid against the pair. First, on January 1, Frank was accused of selling liquor to an intoxicated person. On February 6, Frank was accused of allowing an employee to sell liquor to one H. Douglas on Sunday. Finally, both Frank and Thomas were accused of keeping a betting house.

On the first charge against Frank, a lot of contradictory evidence was given. However, justices of the peace R.G. Sidley and Henry Nicholson held that the charge was proved, and Frank was fined \$20 and \$9.50 costs. Frank was also found guilty of the second charge and again fined \$20 and \$9.50 costs. In the third case, Regina vs Frank Donald and Thomas Donald, Sidley and Nicholson offered the following written judgement on March 5:

"In this case the defendants were charged with keeping a disorderly house, by keeping a room in which gambling was going on for gain. Now to come within the statute, it must be kept for the purpose specified, and this has not been shown. It must be a principal and essential part and not merely subsidiary and for the recreation of the guests. All the enactments against gambling are for the purpose of preventing diverse idle and evil-disposed persons from congregating together and playing for excessive sums of money. If the guests of an inn call for dice or cards, and for their recreation play with them, it is not against the statutes. A gambling house is a nuisance at common law, being detrimental to the public, as it promotes cheating and other corrupt practices, and incites to idleness and avaricious ways of gaining property. To make an hotel keeper liable for keeping a gambling house, it must be shown that he makes a gain by it or that he allows cheating to go on or excessive sums of money to be played for. As none of these have been proven, the case is dismissed."

It is unknown if these charges had any effect on their decision, but in October, 1898, the Donald brothers sold the St. Louis Hotel to James Lynch. Lynch then promptly sold a half interest to Thomas Humphrey, and the two partners immediately made plans to enlarge the premises.

That same fall, the Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, with headquarters in Toronto, and a capitalization of \$1,250,000, assumed ownership of the Cariboo-Amelia mine. Five additional mines were acquired by the new firm: Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf, Saw Tooth and Okanagan.

Perhaps bolstered by this purchase, a syndicate of men comprised of George Naden, Thomas McDonnell, R.M. McIntire and Nels Leplant, of Greenwood, and a Mr. Ceperley, of Vancouver, decided to have the Sailor property laid out as a town-site. Sydney Johnson was hired to do the survey and he was soon busy subdividing the ground, which was described as "level, centrally located, and adjacent to the Cariboo." On October 21, Cosen Bros. of Fairview decided to open a general store in Camp McKinney alongside Shatford's. That same month Hugh Cameron was named mayor of the camp, although it is uncertain if this was merely an honorary title or if he was actually elected.

By early December the plan for the new town-site had been completed by Johnson, and lots were placed on the market. "The demand for real estate in the new town is something enormous," reported the *Times*. "Lots were eagerly sought before the plot was subdivided. The town-site on the Sailor is exceptionally well situated. The main street is level from end to end. The lots are 35 feet wide and 100 feet deep." A week later the newspaper reported that a large number of lots had been sold.

Camp McKinney now had three separate town-sites, stretched over six claims, competing with one another. One area of development, which never really amounted to anything, was on the Victoria claim. The newest "embryo" town-site, as mentioned, was on the Sailor claim. This was only a short distance to the west of what must be considered the main town-site, which was established on the Cariboo claim, and stretched eastward on the Amelia claim, and westward on the Alice, Emma and Maple Leaf. As new businesses moved into Camp McKinney, it is sometimes difficult to know precisely where they were established.

McDonnell and McIntire, two of the Sailor town-site partners, who had a real estate and mining office in Greenwood, established a branch on the Sailor town-site in early December, 1898. W.M. Law & Co., from Greenwood, started a branch of their general merchandise business at Camp McKinney the same month. However, since this business was established in a building rented from Hugh Cameron, it was probably located on or near the Teaser claim.

In January, 1899, an ad in the Midway *Advance* indicated that the St. Louis Hotel had changed hands yet again. The new proprietors were James Lynch and D. McDuff; Thomas Humphrey having apparently sold out his interest.

When Percy Godeneath, the travelling correspondent for the *Spokesman Review* visited Camp McKinney in March, he said: "Camp McKinney is booming. The stages are crowded and many private rigs are being brought into service to carry the visitors there." March indeed appears to have been a busy month. J.P. Flood and King Rees decided to open a "butcher's establishment"; Dr. Gordon of Toronto, appointed surgeon to the mines at Camp McKinney, opened a drug store and was making plans for a small hospital, and Charles deBlois Green, provincial land surveyor, had also opened an office.

Dr. Gordon was the first physician to establish himself at Camp McKinney. He was succeeded by Dr. R.B. White in 1900. When Dr. White decided to take a trip back east in the winter of 1900, his practise was taken over by Dr. Boyce of Kelowna. Upon his return, Dr. White maintained his Camp McKinney practise until 1903, when he moved to Penticton.



Dr. White's residence and office on Cariboo Avenue, Camp McKinney. Prior to establishing a practice at Camp McKinney, Dr. White operated a drugstore at Fairview. He is seen in the inset photo seated in front of his Fairview store.

By April, 1899, work in the camp was reported to be in full swing, with over 100 men on the different payrolls. "The large increase in the population of the camp," reported the *Advance*, "has induced the residents to ask for an appointment of a police constable." By mid-month, W.J. Snodgrass & Sons' stage was offering daily service between Camp McKinney and Greenwood. On April 8, the *Cascade Record* reported that the Sailor town-site had been sold to Toronto capitalist who planned to invest \$30,000 "in water-works and other improvements." In its April 15 issue, the *Record* reported: "Camp McKinney is putting on metropolitan airs — it will have a weekly newspaper in the near future." Unfortunately for posterity, this latest bit of optimism seems not to have borne fruit.

In May the *Record* reported that another claim, the Kamloops, was also to be subdivided into town-site lots and placed on the market. There is no evidence to indicate this was ever done, however. By the middle of the month, the *Advance* reported that Charles Winters, provincial police constable, had been appointed to Camp McKinney. In its May 29 issue, the *Advance* recorded yet another change of ownership in the St. Louis Hotel; now McDuff had bought out Lynch and would continue the enterprise alone. Of all the Camp McKinney hotels, the career of the St. Louis appears to have been the most beleaguered, for, only a month later, it was burglarized by P. Murphy and Doc Elwood.

Business activities in Camp McKinney continued unabated during the summer of 1899. In June, W.T. Shatford & Co. began construction "of an enormous store at Camp McKinney, the size being 28x60 feet, two storeys, and a warehouse attached and a cellar 20x28 feet." This expansion was necessary to enable the firm, with branches at Fairview, Vernon and Slocan City, to carry a larger selection of goods. Mr. G.E. Sanborne was in charge of the new store. The site was on the Cariboo claim.

By the end of July, the Columbia Telephone Company had completed their line into town. A week later telephone connection with the outside world was established. By that time, John Love and E.F. Scott, who operated a drug and book store in Fairview, constructed a branch across the street from Shatford's general store. Alongside of them, Joe Morgan opened a barbershop. A short distance up the street, Hugh Cameron's Camp McKinney Hotel was being extensively improved with paint and paper inside, and a

new addition was being added. Describing the improvements of the Camp McKinney Hotel, the *Greenwood Miner* wrote that it was "a different looking hostelry altogether. The bar has been placed in the new addition, and the old barroom has been converted into sleeping apartments."

With all this construction going on, the main town-site of Camp McKinney seemed to be firmly entrenched along this section. But the Sailor town-site was apparently not about to give up without a fight. In its November 17, 1899, issue, the *Miner* reported that: "A new hotel is being erected on the Sailor townsite by Paquette & Alkeid. It will be a comfortable, well-furnished, 12-room hotel." Although the hotel's name went unrecorded, this was undoubtedly the Sailor Hotel. A month later the *Miner* added: "About 60 lots have already been sold (on the Sailor) and a number of buildings are going up."

During the winter months, most communities in the Boundary Country formed hockey teams. Camp McKinney was no exception, and despite lacking an ice rink in which to play or practice, the Camp McKinney squad was still able to give a good account of itself. At a match placed in Greenwood during the middle of January, 1900, they skated to a 3-2 victory. Unfortunately, Camp McKinney's hockey prowess was short-lived when the team amalgamated with Greenwood to form a stronger team known as the Boundary Hockey Club. This new hockey club joined the B.C. Hockey League and participated in games for the championship.

Construction activity continued throughout the winter of 1899. In late January, 1900, architect Robertson prepared plans for Alexander McAuley & Henry Rose for their proposed hotel at Camp McKinney. "The building will be a two-storey frame structure 44x50 feet in size," reported the *Times*. However, everyone, it seems, did not share the optimism in Camp McKinney's future. In its December 22 issue, the *Miner* reported that D. McMillan & Co. had moved their stock of goods from Camp McKinney to Greenwood.

One thing Camp McKinney still lacked, however, was a jail. Back in the fall of 1899, the residents of Camp McKinney had tried to induce the government to build a lockup. Without one, the *Miner* wrote: "it is impossible to maintain order, and deal with the drunken disturbers of the peace as they should be dealt with."

Even the *Vernon News* saw the pressing need for jail facilities, and in January that newspaper wrote: "One of the

crying necessities of Camp McKinney is a lock-up. The constable there has no place at his disposal in which to keep prisoners, and much inconvenience is thereby experienced. Sometimes he is compelled to take them to a hotel, and sit up with them all night, and in any case a great deal of trouble is occasioned through this lack. Camp McKinney is a rapidly growing mining town, and the request recently forwarded to the government for a suitable building of this description should meet with a prompt and favourable response."

Despite the lack of a jail, church and bank, these were heady times for Camp McKinney. And if all the construction and mining activity was not enough to bolster its thoughts of permanency, in September, 1899, railway surveys were working in the area for the third time. This prompted the *Record* to speculate that it "believed that route will be followed when the (rail)road is built from Midway to Pentiction." This never happened, of course, but for a time the area was certainly buoyed by the possibility.

Meanwhile, the mines were very productive. The *Record* reported on September 23, 1899, that "in 63 days, 12 gold bricks, worth \$5,940 were turned out of the mill of the Camp McKinney Mines, Ltd." In its February 10, 1900, issue, the same paper disclosed that a "\$2,000 gold brick was the result of the last clean-up, of the Waterloo mine..." Even the *Phoenix Pioneer* was paying attention to the bustle around Camp McKinney, writing in its February 17 issue: "There are said to be about 175 men working in Camp McKinney and the population is about 450. There is considerable building in progress." The *Pioneer's* population figure appears to have been too optimistic, however, as most records seem to indicate the total never exceeded 250.

On May 11, 1900, the new two-story frame Hotel Cariboo, situated on the Cariboo claim and owned by McAuley & Rose, opened with a big ball. It was completely furnished with furniture purchased in Greenwood and stocked with the best of everything. Two weeks later, on May 24, Camp McKinney residents celebrated the Queen's birthday. On May 26, the *Times* reported on the festivities:

"Her Majesty's birthday was fittingly celebrated here today with athletic contests, horse racing and a ball. The sports started shortly after the noon hour, when a large crowd had gathered along Cariboo avenue, in front of the Hotel Cariboo. The avenue had been laid out for a quarter of a mile as a track. Here was held the athletic sports and horse races. These concluded, the crowd moved off to the St. Louis Hotel, opposite which the tug-of-war was contested. Again the scene was shifted for the drilling contest, which was held opposite that famous old hostelry of mine host Hughie Cameron. Hughie had gone to pains to have his place decorated in evergreens, flags and bunting. From the flagstaffs on his two buildings floated in the breeze the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. . . . In the evening the prizes were distributed at the Sailor Hall, followed by a dance. Never in the history of the camp has a holiday passed off so successfully as that of today. Those having the affair in charge and to whom the credit is due for the way in which it was carried out were Messrs. Nicholson, Betts, Miles, Cameron, Winters, Welmhurst, McLean, Sanburn and Dr. White."

This festive occasion would appear to have marked the

highlight of Camp McKinney's checkered existence. Cracks, ever so imperceptible at first, were beginning to appear in its make-up. In August, 1900, the St. Louis Hotel changed hands yet again. This time V.J. Rose and I.H. Deerdorf leased it from McDuff. A short time later it closed. On May 11, 1901, precisely one year to the day since its grand opening, McAuley & Rose dissolved their partnership in the Hotel Cariboo, McAuley continuing on alone. Then, just over one year later, the building was destroyed by fire.

On June 4, 1902, shortly after 2 a.m., the guests were aroused by smoke coming from the basement. Reporting the incident, the *Times* wrote that "the progress of the fire was so rapid that few escaped with little more than their night clothes, some being rescued by getting out of the front windows by means of a ladder. One man in jumping out broke a small bone in his foot. There was much clothing and considerable money lost."

The fire apparently started in the basement, where the furnace was located, although McAuley told the newspaper that the furnace had not been going since 5 o'clock that afternoon, and everything was alright when he went to bed at 10 p.m. Fortunately, there was little wind at the time, or the fire could have wiped out much of Camp McKinney's business section. "Mr. McAuley is a heavy loser," reported the *Times*, "the building being insured for only \$2,500, while the cost of it and furniture amounted to \$9,500. A large quantity of liquor was also destroyed."

On Monday, June 16, Lee Way and Yee Lee sold their store and business in Camp McKinney to Tow Dan. That trend continued a week later when W.T. Shatford disposed of his business in Camp McKinney to the Cosen Brothers, having decided to concentrate on his store in Fairview. "The Messrs. Cosen," reported the *Advance*, "will have in addition to their large stock of goods, Mr. Shatford's stock, which they will move into their own store, it being their attention to dispose of the building formerly occupied by Mr. Shatford. This is a large and commodious building, and with some necessary alterations, would be well adopted for a hotel, it being most centrally situated." This acquisition gave Cosen Bros. most of the general merchandise trade of Camp McKinney.

The reason for the decline of Camp McKinney was its mines. Unfortunately, throughout 1902 mining was restricted chiefly to the Cariboo, which had processed 15,616 tons of ore and yielded 8,400 ounces of bullion worth \$112,300. Average number of men employed during the year: 50. Such a small workforce could not support the established businesses, and one by one they closed and moved away.

On January 10, 1903, Camp McKinney flickered briefly to life when the St. Louis Hotel, which had been closed for about two years, was reopened. W.E. McBoyle and Gorman West leased the premises and immediately applied for a liquor license, which was granted about two weeks later. Although the hotel was newly furnished and the bar was stocked with only the best wines, liquors and cigars, it apparently was not enough. In its June 13, 1903 issue the *Advance* reported that McBoyle had opened a hotel at Osoyoos. Although it is uncertain if West continued the venture for a time alone, it really did not matter, for in January, 1904, the Cariboo mine closed down. For all intents and purposes, Camp McKinney was dead.



(Above) A logging scene at Camp McKinney in later years.

Reporting on the closure in its January 14 issue, the *Advance* wrote: "The Cariboo mine is closed indefinitely in response to instructions from Toronto, and the whole crew has been laid off. The ore has been pretty much worked out down to the 600 ft. level, which forms the deepest workings. During 1903 the mine milled about 15,000 tons, which ran considerably less than \$10 in values. The mine showed a little profit during the year, and is credited with between \$50,000 and \$60,000 cash on hand. There is mine equipment that cost \$50,000 on the property."

There was still a slim hope for the mine, for, although some of the stockholders wanted to wind up the affairs of the company and disburse the assets, others were in favour of spending the cash in the treasury to developing the property at depth.

Three weeks later, however, the *Times* printed the worst possible scenario. The shareholders, at their annual meeting, decided to pay themselves a dividend of four percent. "The disbursement takes about \$50,000 out of the treasury and leaves a sum estimated at about \$5,000 as a reserve fund. Now, with no ore in site to justify operations, the mine will remain closed indefinitely." Cariboo stock, which had once reached a high of \$1.70, plummeted to a cent a share.

It did not take long for the remaining businesses at Camp McKinney to fold their tents and move away. Before the end of February, 1904, Cosen Bros. were in Greenwood, looking for new opportunities to engage in the general merchandise business. By early March they were moving their merchandise to Greenwood where they planned to open a store. But in late June, James McNicol, a Midway general merchant, purchased the entire Cosen Bros. stock and hauled it by Myerkoff's freight teams to his Midway store.

For the next two-and-a-half years, nothing was heard of Camp McKinney. In the interim, its businesses and most of its residents had long since scattered. However, despite the gloomy future, one man's faith in Camp McKinney never faltered. That man, Hugh Cameron, continued to operate his Camp McKinney Hotel for the trickle of transient customers that passed through the area. His confidence appeared to have been rewarded when, on November 10, 1906, the *Pioneer* printed the following headline:

"CARIBOO HAS BEEN LEASED." The story that followed explained how a syndicate of Phoenix businessmen had leased the property, machinery and stamp mill of the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney after several months' negotiations. "A force of men has already been sent to the property, to put the machinery in order and to begin pumping out the mine, preparatory to active operations."

A week later the *Pioneer* reported that de-watering of the Cariboo had begun. By April 13, 1907, the de-watering had reached the 400-foot level. Finally, on May 25, the Cariboo actually commenced mining activities once again. By mid-June 10 stamps were working, and a month later 10 more stamps were being repaired and readied for service.

By early July, 15 men were employed at the Cariboo. In early August, when treasurer A.B. Hood visited the mine, the force of men had been increased to 20 and the mill was "now running steadily on double shift." A week later half a dozen machinist were added to the payroll, and a week after that the work force was increased to nearly 30. Said the *Pioneer*, "it begins to look like old times in Boundary's oldest mining camp."

But the anticipated resurgence was not to be, for, on September 6 the *Times* noted that the isolation of Camp McKinney "appears to get on the nerves" and makes "it difficult to secure and retain a full force of men." Two weeks later the *Times* reported: "Hugh Cameron, for many years Mayor of McKinney, has abandoned the camp, and will no more dispense drinks for the boys." By the end of November, only three men were still employed at the Cariboo.

There were attempts made to mine the area in 1917, 1918, 1929, 1934, 1939, 1950 and 1960. Some were dismal failures, some partially successful, and one ended tragically when two miners were overcome by gas fumes and died. However, as these have little to do with the original Camp McKinney town-site, they will not be covered here.

As for the remaining buildings of Camp McKinney, many vanished during a forest fire in 1919. In 1932, most of the historic buildings that had survived the forest fire were intentionally burned to the ground by West Kootenay Power to lessen the threat to their power lines.

Today, very little remains to indicate what activities took place at Camp McKinney nearly a century ago. The most visible sign of activity is the head-frame over the shaft

of the Cariboo-Amelia, but this dates only back to the 1960s. There are also two small log cabins, a slag pile, a few open shafts and some scattered debris. Camp McKinney also has a small cemetery, but only one headstone has survived fire and neglect. It is that of Jennie Skulagat Copeland, "born 1860 at Kitkargas, Skeena River, died May 13, 1903."

No real information is known about her. However, it is assumed that she was the Indian wife of James Copeland. James Copeland was a true Boundary pioneer, having first come to Rock Creek from the Fraser River in the rush of 1860. He is listed as a resident of Camp McKinney in the 1903 British Columbia *Gazetteer*, and was living in Bridesville as late as 1910 and was still a "sprightly youth in appearance" despite being over 70 years old. Although contemporary newspaper accounts, which cover his career in Omineca, Cassiar, Stikine, Boundary and Similkameen districts, do not mention a wife, it is assumed he met and married Jennie while in the north.

Although it cannot be verified by headstones or grave markers, a number of other individuals are known to be buried at Camp McKinney, or can be accurately assumed to be buried there.

The first person to have the dubious honour of being buried there was 20-year-old Victor Engston. On June 18, 1898, only two days after being employed as a mucker in the Cariboo mine, Engston was killed in an accident while coming up in the cage. Engston, who had apparently fallen out of the cage as it was being raised, plummeted 200 feet to his death.

On March 18, 1899, Mrs. Frank Kelsey's sister died of an attack of typhoid fever. The funeral services were held in the schoolhouse at Camp McKinney, and was largely attended.

On March 25, 1900, Pat Symons, a well-known prospector, choked to death while he was eating his supper at Hosier's Ranch, a few miles from Rock Creek. He was buried at Camp McKinney two days later.

Pat Symons was one of the old prospectors who joined the memorable gold rush to California in 1849. When the great placer excitement was on in the Cariboo he was one of the first, in 1864, to make a stake. In 1884 he went to Granite Creek, and in 1888 he joined the crowd who went to the Rock Creek placers. He was an interesting character, and at the time of his death, was one of the last pioneers that remained in the Boundary district.

On September 9, 1900, 23-year-old Robert Graham died in an accident at the Cariboo mine. About 11:30 in the afternoon, Graham was at the bottom of the 300-foot level, and after putting a quantity of steel into the bucket and mounting the cage, he gave the signal to hoist and the cage started on its upward journey. The weight of the steel, which projected over the bucket, was sufficiently great to overturn the cage, the narrowness of the shaft being all that prevented it from doing so, but when the drift at the 200-foot level was reached the cage, which was securely fastened to the cable, capsized, throwing Graham down the shaft and causing instantaneous death. The body was frightfully mangled.

On June 5, 1901, Andrew Kirkland was killed while driving a four-horse stage from Camp McKinney to Midway. On the fateful Wednesday morning, about five miles from Camp McKinney, the stage started to make the

descent down the long and winding hill into the canyon of Jolly Jack Creek. Before Kirkland realised what was happening, the horses began to pick up speed and the stage was soon out of control. At the bottom of the hill, the road turned almost at a right angle to the bridge. The stage was going at a tremendous speed by the time this point was reached, and horses and stage could not negotiate the curve. The stage flipped over as it flew through the air, landing on the opposite bank upside down. Kirkland, whose neck was broken, lived only for a few minutes. There were three passengers in the stage: two received minor injuries and the third escaped without injury. The funeral of Kirkland took place on Friday, June 7.

In September, 1901, Cecil Nicholson, Camp McKinney's provincial police constable, died of typhoid fever in the Camp McKinney Hotel. He was 26 years of age.

On October 29, 1902, William Edwards burned to death in his cabin. Edwards was a Camp McKinney old-timer, having lived there since 1887. An original Cariboo gold miner known as "English Bill" or "Red Dog Bill," Edwards had apparently been drinking heavily the night before, and it was assumed that when the fire broke out, he was too intoxicated to awaken. His charred body was not found until October 30. The remains were buried at Camp McKinney the following day. The funeral was attended by old-timers from all around the district.

A closer examination of old newspapers will undoubtedly turn up more people whose final resting place is Camp McKinney. In 1990-91, the Oliver Heritage Society received a B.C. government grant of \$1,100 to protect the Camp McKinney cemetery with fencing and identify the site with a plaque.

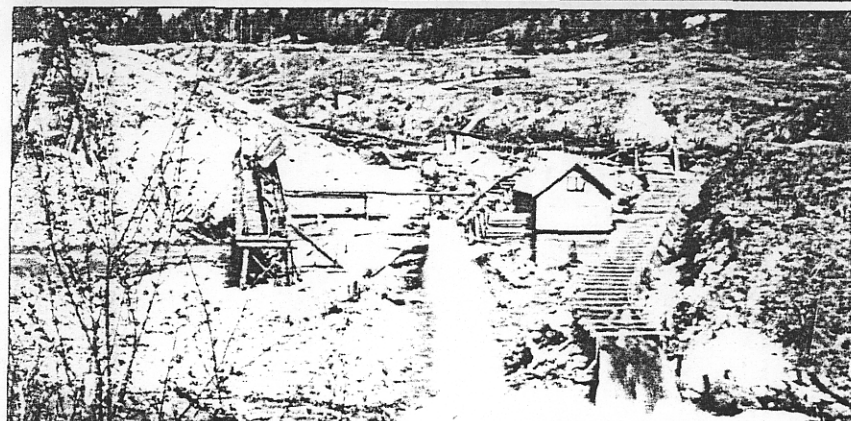
Although they are not buried there, three other Camp McKinney residents deserve a final word. The first is Alfred McKinney, discoverer of the Cariboo mine. Although McKinney sold out to others, he continued to live in the Boundary. In the spring of 1907, thanks to a subscription raised mostly in Phoenix, McKinney went back east for treatment of cancer of the face. When he returned that October, however, he was little better off. "The case is an aggravated one," reported the Pioneer, "his entire left cheek being eaten away."

After his return from eastern Canada, McKinney went to the Similkameen, where he was found nearly dead in the Hope Mountains. He was sent to stay with his daughter in Abby, Washington, where he succumbed to the cancer.

George McAuley, who was a driving force behind the Cariboo mine for many years, died in July, 1904, while on a wedding trip to Scotland.

Finally, Hugh Cameron, Mayor of Camp McKinney and referred to by many as the "Father of Camp McKinney," maintained his faith in the camp almost to the end. Originally from Cape Breton, Cameron arrived in B.C., via California, in 1873. His early activities included the Cariboo placer camps before finding his way to Rock Creek and Camp McKinney. In September, 1907, possibly because of ill health, Cameron left Camp McKinney and moved to Victoria. A year later, on November 12, the 69-year-old pioneer died of heart failure. His remains were buried at New Westminster. His death marked the final link to the town of Camp McKinney.

Boundary Falls



(Above) Like Rock Creek, Boundary Creek was the scene of placer gold mining. This photograph shows an early mining operation on Boundary Creek not far from Boundary Falls.

(Below) A rare photograph of George Arthur Rendell in 1898. Rendell operated the first general store in Boundary Falls and later went on to become a prominent Greenwood businessman.

GOLD was first taken out of Boundary Creek on September 4, 1860, by Henry Sudbrink, the first prospector on the creek, and his partner Dutch Bill. Owing to the lateness of the season, however, very little mining was done that year. During the summer of 1861, 68 men were working on the creek. The best location was called the Norwegian claim, as it was worked by four Norwegian sailors who had jumped ship at San Francisco. (This was where John "Jolly Jack" Thornton operated for many years, and not far from where the remains of his crumbling log cabin can still be seen.) Overall, however, the gold was not as plentiful as Rock Creek, and by the fall of 1861 all the white miners had returned to Fort Colville, their abandoned claims being taken over by the Chinese.

Although Boundary Creek was worked sporadically over the next 15 years, it was not until 1887 that the area gained prominence once more. That summer five prospectors, L.M. McCarren, Tom Jones, Tom Morgan, and men named McLeod and Hart, came into the area. The five operated a placer claim on Boundary Creek, from which they cleaned up over \$3,000 in less than a month. After the diggings were exhausted, the partners decided to prospect for

quartz. They soon made a discovery near Boundary Falls, and that winter a tunnel was run in 30 feet, which showed quartz assaying up to \$200. Three years later the partners divided their properties. Jones, Morgan and the others taking claims at Camp McKinney, while McCarren received all interest in the Tunnel mine.

The area surrounding McCarren's claim was a natural prospector's headquarters. The open hills provided food for their horses, even through the winter, and it was the nearest point of entry to the mining camps in the hills that were starting to draw attention throughout the district.

According to the available information, the first businessman to establish himself at Boundary Falls was W.W. Gibbs. Although the precise date he opened his assay office is unknown, it was advertised in the first issue of the *Fairview Advance*, which made its appearance on April 26, 1894. Two weeks later Thomas Hardy opened the Boundary Falls Hotel, which offered the "best of liquors and cigars." At the same time, four carpenters were busy constructing a lively stable for Conkle and Donald, while two more were building a residence for Mr. Thomet. The sawmill,



JOLLY CREEK PROPERTY

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

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CAPSULE GEOLOGY

tunnels driven at footwall from which drifts and raises are run.
Total underground work is reported to be 360 metres.

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EMPR ASS RPT 7636,, 9498, 15256, 16653, 14514

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	William B. Kure	Standard & Poors:	Listed
	Robert E. Miller, B.Sc., PEng.		
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The Company

Gold City Mining Corporation is a resource company engaged in the exploration and development of gold and silver properties in British Columbia, Canada.

Under the guidance of experienced, capable and aggressive management, Gold City has, since 1993, acquired an impressive portfolio of gold and silver properties in Central and Southern British Columbia, in and near historic mining camps. These extraordinary acquisition opportunities have occurred at a time when most mining companies have been concentrating their exploration efforts in Central and South America.

Gold City is a British Columbia corporation, and is registered with the United States SEC as well as Standard and Poors. The Company's shares are listed for trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Business Strategy

Gold City is aggressive in its application of contrarian timing to mineral land acquisitions and in its application of modern exploration concepts to these lands. The Company's focus on gold and silver is due to management's fundamental belief that these metals currently priced at US\$390 and US\$5.50 per ounce respectively, are significantly undervalued and therefore represent excellent long-term value.

Management is focusing its attention toward feasibility studies, development and operation of its most advanced stage projects, and is always watching for the opportunity to acquire, by way of purchase or merger, other precious metals properties that have the potential to be near-term producers.

Management believes that this strategy, implemented by its professional management and director team, will result in early cash flow and a significant increase in value to Gold City shareholders.

The Properties

The WelBar Gold Project: Gold City has seized the opportunity to assemble the largest mineral land position ever held by a single owner in the famous Cariboo gold fields of Central British Columbia. This significant 14,000 hectare land position, in a location with basic infrastructure already in place, has enhanced the Company's ability to cost-effectively target large tonnage, lower grade lode gold deposits using wide ranging, modern geophysical and geochemical exploration methods. Historical placer and lode gold production from the area has been 3.24 million ounces, which at today's gold price of Can\$550 per ounce, is a 1.8 billion dollar value.

Gold City has entered into agreements with the owners of seven significant mineral properties, totaling 9,000 hectares along a 35 kilometre strike length within the gold fields. In addition, the Company has also acquired by way of staking, 5,000 hectares of mineral lands related to positive results from the 1995 airborne and ground exploration program.

The Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture: Gold City holds a 49% interest in the Joint Venture, with Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (Operator) and Orion International Minerals Corporation holding a 51% interest. The 5,600 hectare Joint Venture lands are located Centrally within the Boundary gold fields lying between Republic, Washington and Hedley, British Columbia. Historic lode gold production from this area has totaled more than 10 million ounces. The Joint Venture has discovered several significant mineral occurrences in the Project area, including: gold, silver and copper on the Dayton property, nickel and cobalt on the Old Nick property and gold on the Ket 28 property. Significant drill intercepts have been reported from each of these properties, which all lie within 15 kilometres of Battle Mountain Gold Company's Crown Jewel deposit containing 1.6 million ounces of gold.

The Caramelia Project: Gold City holds a 100% interest in most of the 1,150 hectares making up this Project, located at the famous Camp McKinney which is adjacent to the North Boundary of the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture mineral lands. The Company owns the Cariboo Amelia mine, British Columbia's first dividend paying lode gold mine, that operated from 1894 to 1902. The gold bearing fissure veins at Camp McKinney bear a striking resemblance to the fissure veins at the periphery of the Crown Jewel skarn gold deposit.

The Dell Project: Gold City has a 100% interest in 2,000 hectares of mineral lands adjoining Teck Corporation's famous Beaverdell mine. When Beaverdell closed in 1991, the mine was the oldest continuously operating mine in British Columbia, with historical production of 39 million ounces of silver, 12,400 tonnes of lead and 14,600 tonnes of zinc. Gold City's lands contain several important mineral occurrences that include silver, lead, zinc as well as copper, gold.

British Columbia Government In Support of Mining

"Our government is continuing its support to replenish our mineral reserves and sustain the mining industry in British Columbia. We are committed to bringing new jobs and investment to B.C.'s mining sector and to the regions and communities that depend on it." The Honourable Anne Edwards, Minister of Energy and Mines of British Columbia, March 31, 1995.

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A HIGH TECH EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON AN
HISTORICALLY PROFITABLE GOLD MINING CAMP

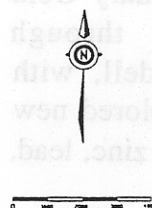
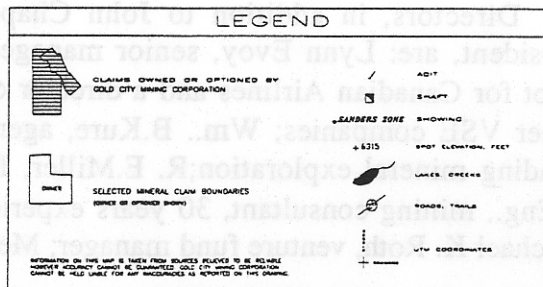
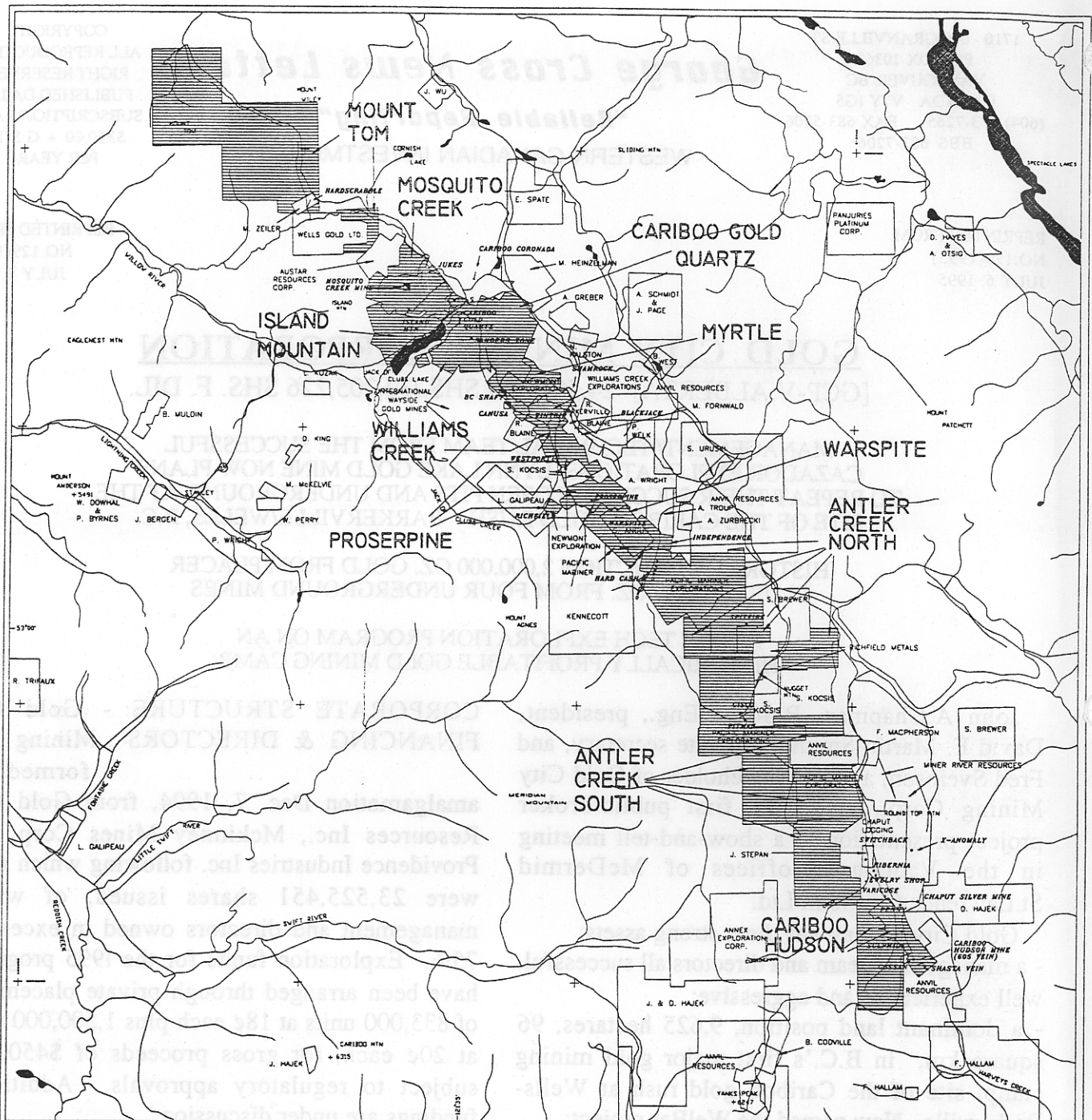
John A.Chapman, B.Sc., P.Eng., president,
David E. Martin-Smith, corporate secretary, and
Fred Sveinson, a major shareholder of Gold City
Mining Corp., made the first public/broker
project presentation to a show-and-tell meeting
in the Vancouver offices of McDermid
St.Lawrence Chisholm Ltd.

Gold City Mining has three strong assets:

- a management team and directors all successful,
well experienced and aggressive;
- a dominant land position, 9,625 hectares, 96
square km, in B.C.'s first major gold mining
camp, site of the Cariboo gold rush at Wells-
Barkerville. Now named the WelBar project;
- 50% to 100% interest in 8,780 hectares all
north of the U.S. border in the Boundary Gold
belt from Republic, Washington through
Bridesville, Rock Creek to Beavercreek, with
historic gold production strong unexplored new
gold showings, plus interesting nickel, zinc, lead,
silver in drill holes.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE - Gold City
FINANCING & DIRECTORS Mining was
formed by
amalgamation Dec. 7, 1994, from Gold City
Resources Inc., Mckinney Mines Corp. and
Providence Industries Inc. following which there
were 23,525,451 shares issued, of which
management and directors owned in excess of
75%. Exploration funds for the 1995 programs
have been arranged through private placements
of 833,000 units at 18¢ each plus 1,500,000 units
at 20¢ each, for gross proceeds of \$450,000,
subject to regulatory approvals. Additional
fundings are under discussion.

Directors, in addition to John Chapman,
president, are: Lynn Evoy, senior management
pilot for Canadian Airlines and a director of six
other VSE companies; Wm.. B.Kure, agent for
funding mineral exploration; R. E.Miller, B.Sc.,
P.Eng., mining consultant, 30 years experience;
Michael K. Roth, venture fund manager; Melvin



GOLD CITY MINING CORPORATION				
WELBAR GOLD PROJECT				
CLAIMS				
SCALE	DATE	BY	NTS. NO.	FIGURE
AS SHOWN	JUN 19/95	CWP	93 A&H	
		D.M.S.		

FOX GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LIMITED

W. Smale, with 40 years experience in planning and construction of some of the largest gold and copper mines in the world; Sandra I. Sveinson, B.A., Mineral Processing Engineer; Wm. J. Weymark, B.Sc., P.Eng., with 16 years management of open pit and under-ground mines; Paul S. White, B.A.Sc., P.Eng., mining engineer with years of experience founding, financing and managing mining operations.

CARIBOO GEOPHYSICS PLANNED - Two a i r - b o r n e

geophysical survey agreements have been signed to identify hardrock gold targets on the WelBar Gold project. The first contract is for Intera Information Technologies Corporation to begin a S.A.R. (Synthetic Aperture Radar) fixed-wing survey on July 3, to cover all of the WelBar ground. High resolution stereo digital images will be acquired and used to correlate features on unexplored surface areas to areas containing known gold deposits. The second survey contract is with Digheem I Power, which will fly a helicopter-borne 1,200 line-km EM, VLF-EM, magnetic, and radiometric instrument packages. The survey, scheduled to start on July 15, will cover over 10,000 hectares of mineral lands including all of the company's ground. A previously identified radiometric anomaly containing a drilled resource of 1,100,000 tonnes grading 3.97 grams gold/tonne (0.116 oz.gold/ton) will be used as a "signature" to identify similar zones. Gold City has also retained Earth Resources Surveys Inc. and JMT & Associates to assist with interpretation and target generation. The 1995 field exploration will include ground-based geophysics, geochemistry, trenching, and diamond drilling. P.J. (Jim) Chornoby, has been retained as Exploration Manager for the WelBar Gold project. He has 22 years experience, recently as manger of exploration for two major mining firms.

In a 13Jun95 report, Dr. Peter Fox., Ph.D., P.Eng., and R. Cameron, P.Eng., state the WelBar property contains 11 properties, including four former producing mines with a combined

production of 1,235,739 oz. gold, and extending about four km wide for 44 km along the gold belt. (See table of property acquisition details overleaf Page 2 plus property location map overleaf Page 1) They note it is the first time in the camp's history this large a land package has been assembled and is expected to "rapidly generate and define gold resources." The size may allow centralized processing from several satellite ore bodies. The region is well serviced by established infrastructure including an extensive network of roads. Their report concludes, **"Exploration potential on these properties is high with targets that include extensions of partially developed zones, surface target that include combination soil and geophysical anomalies in favourable geological settings, and conceptual targets that include unexplored stratigraphy and re-evaluation of previously recognized zones of bulk mineable potential."**

Mr. Chapman said the plan is to spend about \$1,000,000 in 1995 on the surface and diamond drilling program; between \$2,500,000 and \$5,000,000 in 1996, on definition drilling and feasibility studies toward achieving production on a large tonnage open pit operation in 1997 at a capital cost of about \$30,000,000. The WelBar project has the geologic characteristic of a "Fort Knox look-a-like" with a long strike length and a similar gold potential.

ROCK CREEK AND - The Rock Creek joint KET 28 TARGETS venture lands are in a large Tertiary gold field lying between Republic, Washington and Hedley, B.C. A potentially significant gold discovery has been made on the Ket 28 claim including two vertical holes, 20 metres apart grading 8.6 grams gold/tonne over 6.1 metres; plus 52.1 grams/tonne across 3.35 metres. Both holes are within a 450-metre long magnetic lineament. Additional drilling is planned for the fall of 1995. (SEE GCNL NO.99, 24May95, P.4 FOR PREVIOUS PROJECT INFORMATION)

Gold City Mining Corporation (GCP) - WelBar Gold Project - Agreements

As at: May 24, 1995

VENDOR	PROPERTY NAME	GCP % W.I.	% NSR	CASH PAID	CASH OPTION	SHARES ISSUED	SHARES OPTION	WARRANTS ISSUED	CASH PAYMENTS (OPTIONAL)						WORK COMMITMENTS (OPTIONAL)						
									1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total	2000+	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Vincent Campbell	Mount Tom	100	2.0	\$5,000	\$150,000	nil	nil	nil	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$150,000	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Mosquito Consolidated Gold Mines Limited (note 1)	Mosquito Creek Mine Island Mountain Mine Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine (note 2)	50	nil	\$100,000	nil	100,000	200,000	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	(note 1)						
Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited	Myrtle & Proserpine	100	3.0	nil	\$75,000	nil	nil	nil	\$5,000	nil	nil	nil	\$70,000	\$75,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$150,000	
Williams Creek Explorations Limited	Williams Creek	50	nil	\$20,000	\$175,000	nil	nil	500,000	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$70,000	\$175,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$220,000	\$595,000	
Angus & Shearer Group	Warspite	100	3.0	\$6,000	\$187,500	nil	75,000	200,000	nil	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$150,000	\$187,500	nil	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	nil	\$22,000	
Pacific Mariner Explorations Ltd.	Antler Creek	50	nil	\$20,000	\$175,000	nil	nil	500,000	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$70,000	\$175,000	\$20,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$595,000	
Cathedral Gold Corporation	Cariboo-Hudson	75	2.0	\$10,000	\$240,000	75,000	150,000	nil	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$240,000	\$75,000	nil	\$250,000	nil	nil	\$325,000	
TOTALS				\$161,000	\$1,002,500	175,000	425,000	1,200,000	\$45,000	\$85,000	\$97,500	\$120,000	\$385,000	\$1,002,500	\$165,000	\$192,000	\$485,000	\$335,000	\$510,000	(note 1)	

NOTES:

- All cash, shares, and work commitments on all properties within a 50 km radius of the Town of Wells are applicable to the Mosquito Agreement which has a work commitment of \$500,000 by May 1996 and a total of \$2,750,000 prior to March 1998. GCP may form a Joint Venture (J/V) with Mosquito at any time following the first year's option. Upon completion of the Mosquito commitments, GCP will have a 50% interest in this J/V. All property interests held by GCP located inside the 50 km radius will be included within the Mosquito J/V.
- Contingent right to a 50% interest depending on International Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. terminating its option and Gold City satisfying all existing conditions in its agreement with Mosquito.
- Not included in the above figures is a finder's fee of 300,000 shares in relation to the Mosquito transaction. 100,000 shares of this fee have been issued; 100,000 would be issued upon initiation of Mosquito J/V, and 100,000 upon commercial production.
- Future payments to Cathedral Gold Corporation will be adjusted according to the Consumer Price Index, and half of the future cash commitments to Williams Creek Explorations Limited and Pacific Mariner Explorations Ltd. can be paid in shares at Gold City's option.
- The NSRs have the following conditions:
 - (1) Campbell: 1% prior to payback, 2% thereafter, \$750,000 to purchase one-half of NSR after payback.
 - (2) Angus & Shearer: \$250,000 to purchase first one percentage point of NSR, \$500,000 to purchase second one percentage point.
 - (3) Cathedral: \$500,000 to purchase each one percentage point of the NSR.