

BARKHOR RESOURCES INC. (BHO-V)

CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD. (CHI-V)

CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP. (CYN-T;OTC-US;Berlin)

MINING ANALYST REPORTS ON FORS PROPERTY - Doug Leishman,
mining research
analyst at, Yorkton Securities Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.
visited the Fors property of Barkhor/Chapleau, inspected
the core drilled in the one hole and on Nov. 12, 1992,
published a reported some of which is repeated below.

The Fors property is 17 km south of Cranbrook, B.C.
The exploration program is managed by Consolidated
Ramrod. The Main showing had previously been drill
tested by Cominco with inconclusive results. Mineraliz-
ation consists of blebs and disseminations of zinc, lead
and iron sulphides aligned in a NE direction with an
apparent NW (-40 degrees) dip. Some of the minerali-
zation had been described as bedding parallel. (See
GCNL NO.218, P.1., Nov. 12,/92 and No.216, P.1, Nov.
9/92 for company releases on results.)

The new hole drilled was oriented NE along a direct-
ion of fractures associated with the mineralization to
determine if these fractures represented a seepage of
mineral from depth. The collar of the hole was set up di-
rectly on the showing and drilled NE (-45 degrees), down-
slope and down section into the Aldridge Formation. There
are no structural features within the core to indicate
the hole was collared in or drilled along a shear zone.

The hole intersected what appeared to be Aldridge
Formation (or highly altered segments) throughout its
entire length of 850 feet. Sulphide minerals were found
through the length of the hole. Just as significant as
the amount and type of sulphide mineralization was the
alteration of large portions of the intersection
particularly from the 60 to 200 metre interval.

From 63.3 to 67.3 metres a zone of stronger
sulphide mineralization was intersected. Sulphides
consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite
appear banded in places and oriented at a high angle to
the core axis. Consolidated Ramrod geologists estimate
the grade of the lead/zinc mineralization might be of
economic tenure. This estimate appears realistic.

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A number of other narrow fractures, veins or beds of sphalerite and galena were intersected to 89 metres.

From 89.3 to 108.3 metres the amount of sulphide mineralization increased significantly (up to 80% over one metre intervals). Arsenopyrite (arsenic sulphide) and scheelite (a tungsten mineral) were also identified. The lead/zinc grade is low but visible and geologically significant. This section and the footwall is also very calcareous (limy) and could be described as a skarn.

Beneath this intersection the host rock was very altered and bleached to a pale colour. Consolidated Ramrod's observation is this zone has undergone a similar type of alteration to what is seen in the cap rock, overlying the Sullivan deposit. Scattered sulphide mineralization (mainly iron) with lesser base metals were found to the end of the hole. There will be a number of samples taken from 108 metres to the end of the hole however it is unlikely any of these samples will be of economic tenure over a mining width.

Consolidated Ramrod's interpretation of the cored intersection is they intersected exhaled sulphides (deposited on the sea floor) and then passed through a vent zone that had undergone hydrothermal alteration. This appears to be a realistic interpretation.

Consolidated Ramrod's objective is to complete two more holes from the same collar location, one at -65 degrees and the second at -80 degrees. Their objective is to determine the geometry of the sulphides and alteration zone. The second hole will be drilled to a considerable depth (greater than 1,000 feet) in order to pass through the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact zone, considered by many as the best time interval to explore for Sullivan type mineralization. At least one hole will be probed by geophysical methods.

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George Cross News Letter
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WESTERN CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

Geologically, this is a significant discovery. Whether the one, four-metre intersection, 63.3 to 67.3 m, is "ore grade" or not, is not as significant as the degree of alteration and the quantity and variety of sulphide mineralization.

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