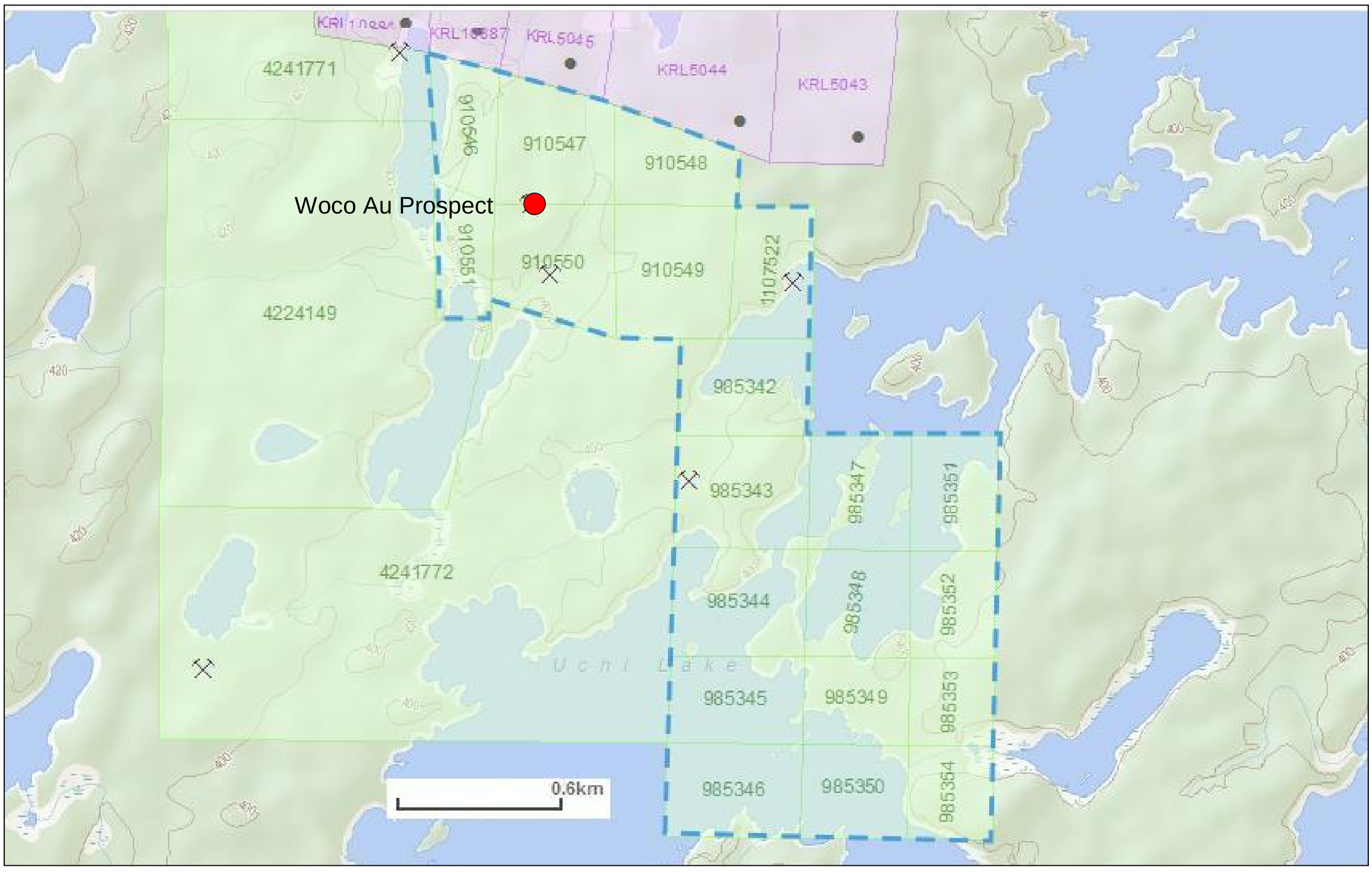
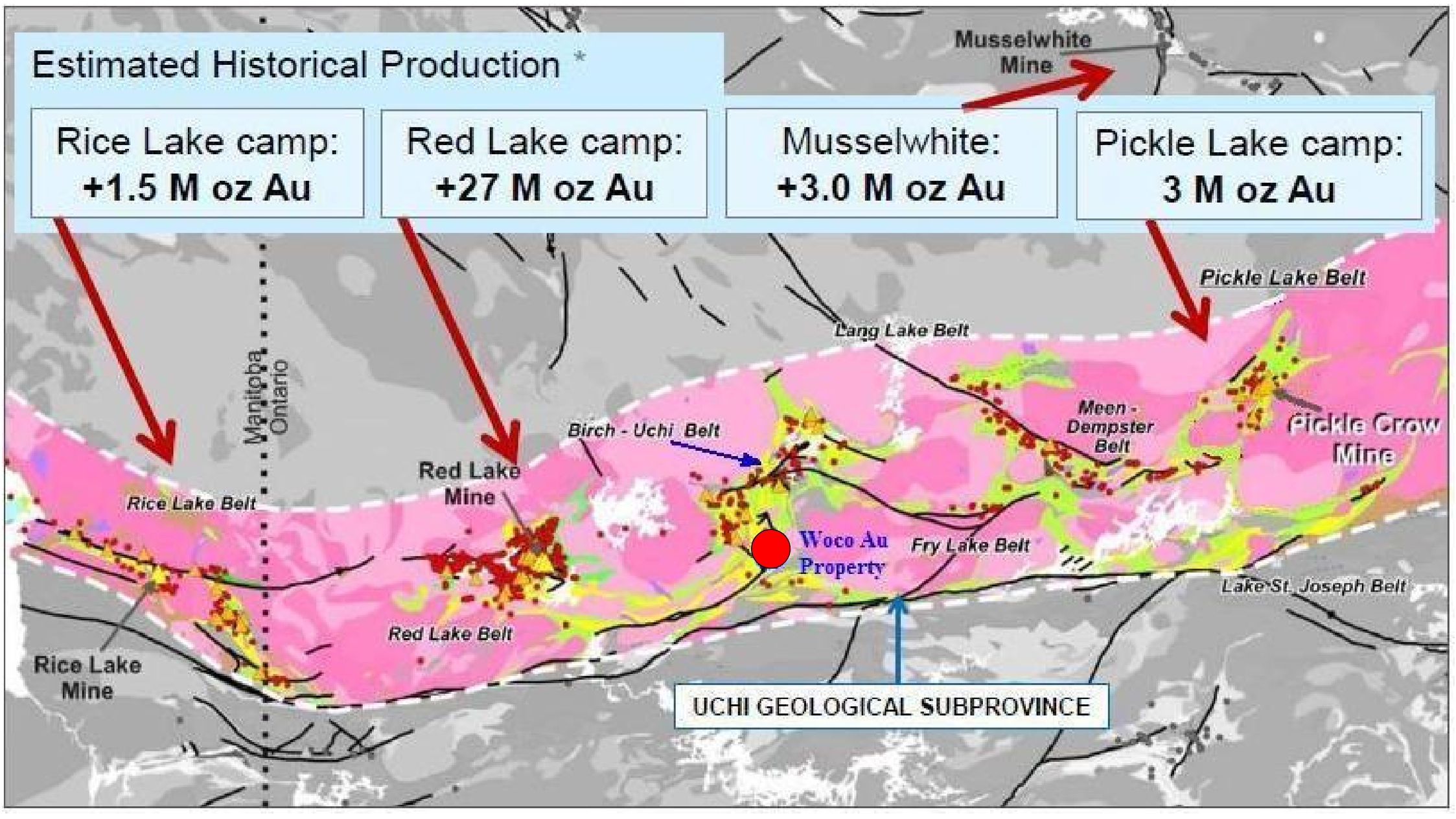
Land Tenure, Woco Gold Property



Regional Gold Production
Uchi Geological SubProvince



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Regional Geology
Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt

Argosy
Gold Mine

Springpole
Gold Deposit

Jackson Manion
Gold Mine

Uchi Gold Mine

Woco Gold
Property

10 Km

Local Geology and Mineral Deposits

Jackson-Manion
(Au)

South Bay Mine (Zn, Cu)

Bobjo
Mine (Au)

Grasset MIne (Au)

Jalda Mine (Au)

Hanalda MIne (Au)

Uchi Mine (Au)

Woco Vein
(Au)

Woco Gold
Property

Northland
Prospect
(Au)

1 km

Legend

- *Granodiorite-Granite*
- *Gneissic Tonalite Suite*
- *Coarse Clastic Metasediment*
- *Metasedimentary*
- *Felsic-Intermediate Metavolcanics*
- *Mafic-Intermediate Metavolcanics*
- *Migmatized Supercrustals*
- *Mafic / Ultramafic Intrusives*

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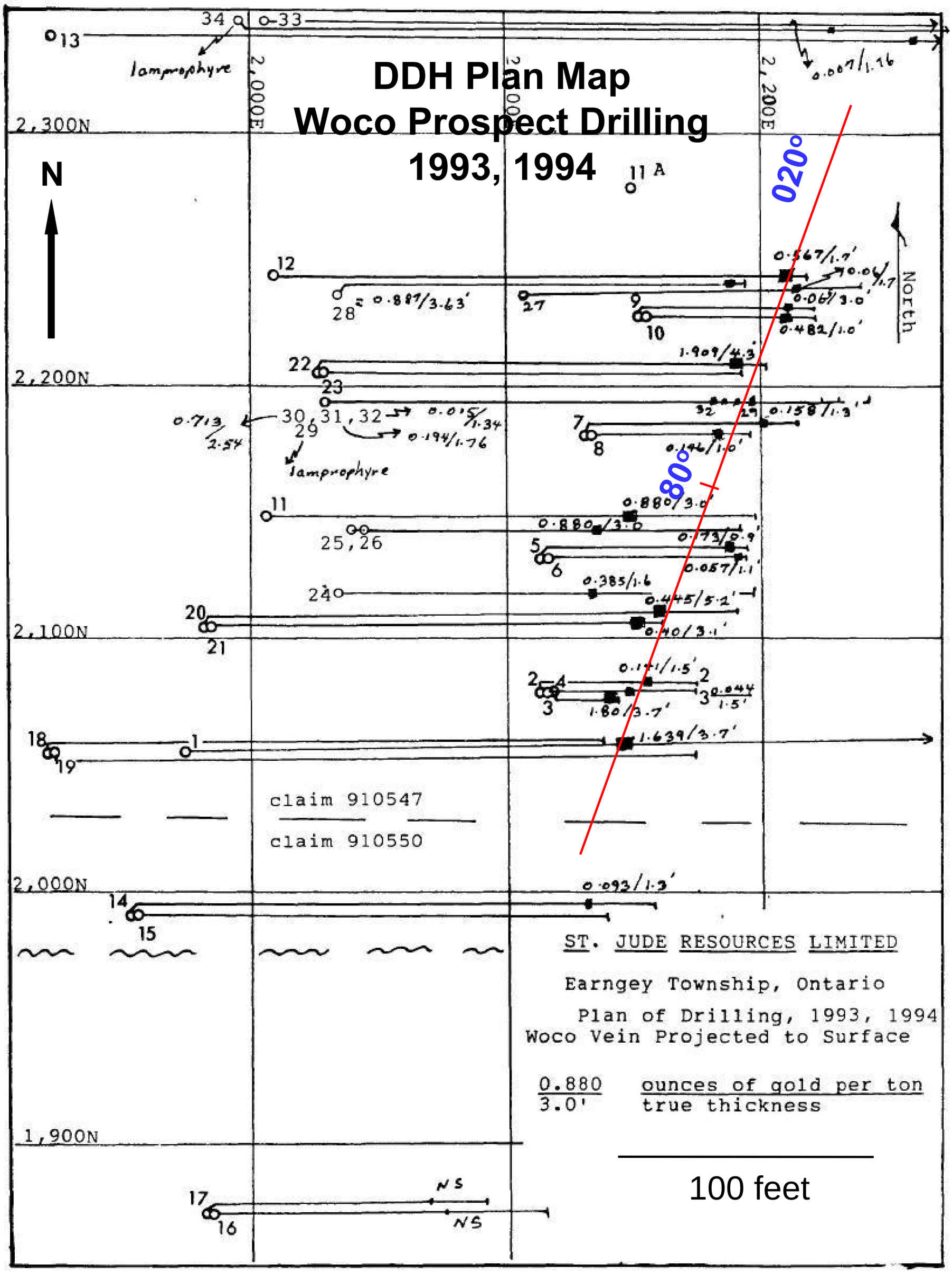
DDH Plan Map
Woco Prospect Drilling
1993, 1994



Selected Drill Hole Assays
1993 Drill holes

DDH	From (feet)	To (feet)	Assay oz/ton Au	Length (feet)
1	281.50	286.75	1.639	5.25
4	202.00	213.90	1.890	11.90
11	339.20	343.10	0.650	3.90
12	521.30	524.70	0.389	3.40
13	722.75	727.00	0.030	4.25
20	257.00	264.50	0.445	7.50
21	289.80	294.40	0.400	4.60
22	259.30	265.30	1.832	6.00

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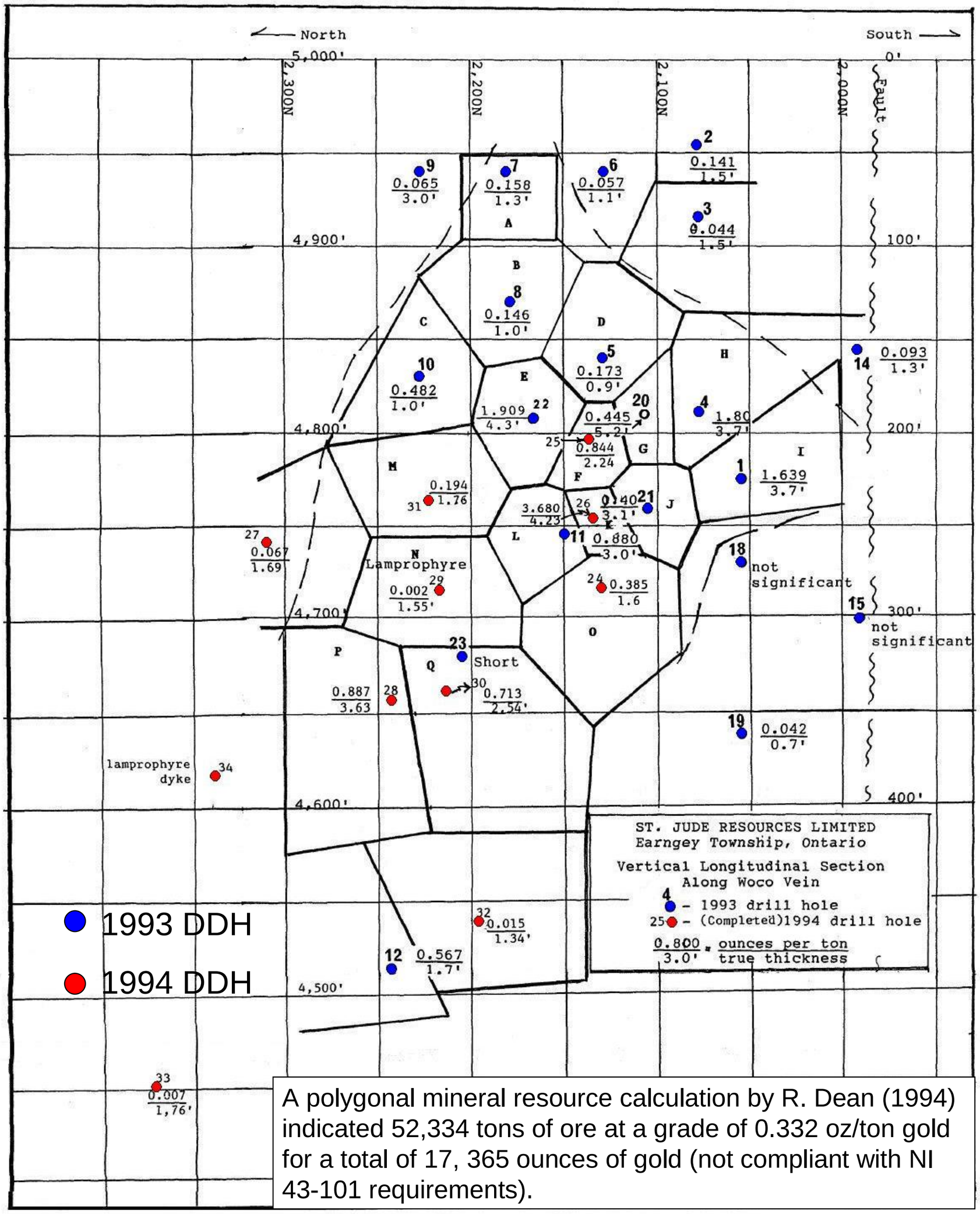
Longitudinal Section, Woco Vein, Looking East



A polygonal mineral resource calculation by R. Dean (1994) indicated 52,334 tons of ore at a grade of 0.332 oz/ton gold for a total of 17, 365 ounces of gold (not compliant with NI 43-101 requirements).

Selected Drill Hole Assays, 1994 Drill holes

DDH	From (feet)	To (feet)	Length (feet)	oz/ton Au
94-J-24	325.3	327.3	2.0	0.578
94-J-25	242.9	246.2	3.3	1.013
94-J-26	276.3	283.2	6.9	4.087
94-J-27	277.8	280.6	2.8	0.081
94-J-28	383.4	389.0	5.6	1.239
94-J-29	326.1	326.6	0.5	0.001
94-J-30	376.4	380.0	3.6	0.635
94-J-31	289.8	291.3	1.5	0.408
94-J-32	482.0	483.7	1.7	0.020
94-J-33	506.0	508.5	2.5	0.009

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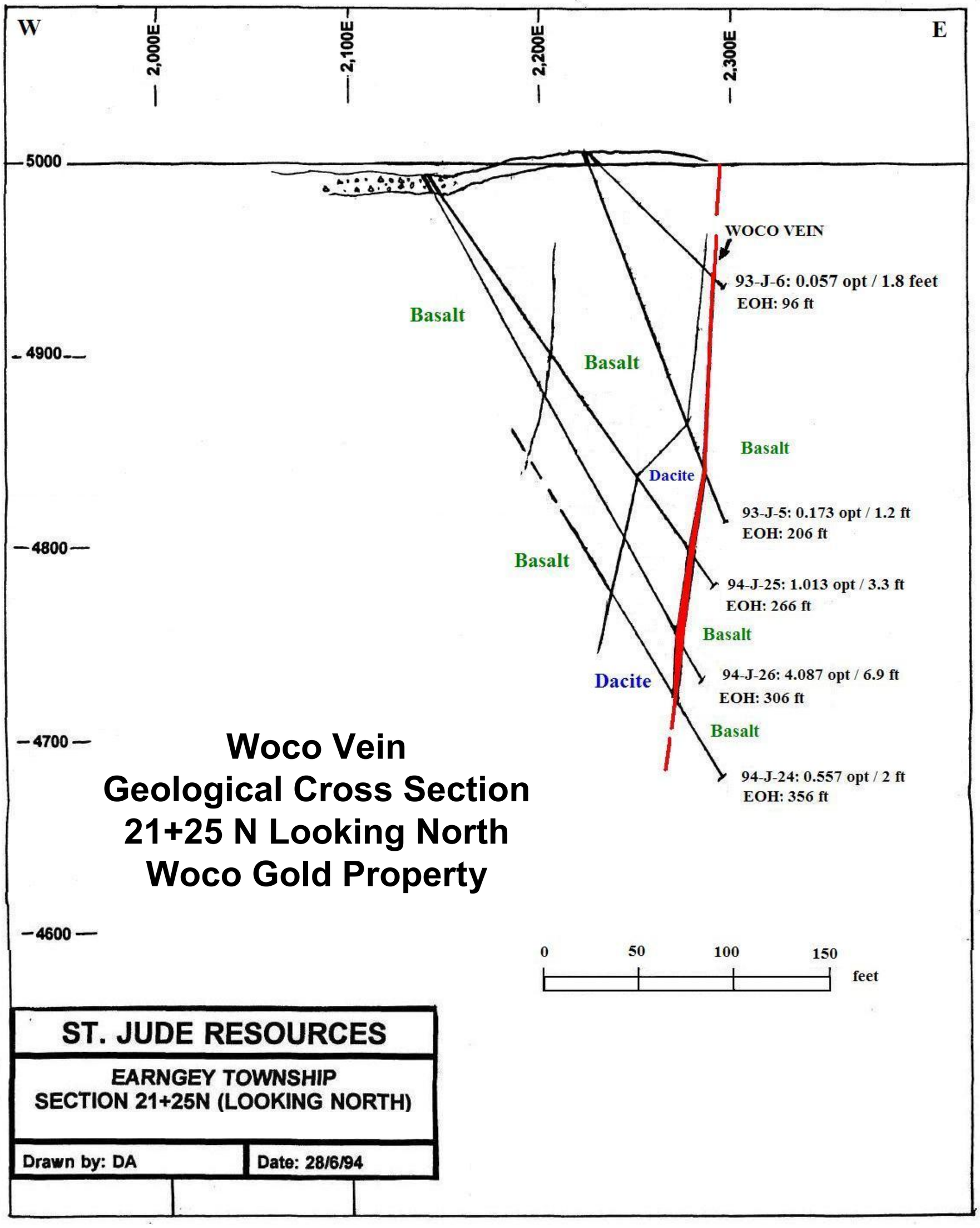

DDH Woco Vein Intersections

DDH	From (feet)	To (feet)	Assay oz/t Au	Length (feet)
6	93.0	94.8	**0.057**	1.8
5	177.7	178.9	**0.173**	1.2
25	242.9	246.2	**1.013**	3.3
26	276.3	283.2	**4.087**	6.9
24	325.3	327.3	**0.577**	2

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WOCO GOLD PROPERTY SUMMARY

- High-grade gold mineralization was discovered at the Woco Prospect in 1993 by St. Jude Resources Ltd. Two drill programs identified a mineralized quartz vein extending over a distance of 100 m along strike and 150 m depth.
- The high-grade core plunges north at -60o and is cut-off at the south end by a late E-W fault. The offset continuation has not been discovered.
- Gold mineralization occurs as fine specks of gold disseminated in the quartz and closely associated with hairline fractures in the quartz;
- The Woco Vein is located in a high strain zone that occurs at the contact between a competent felsic metavolcanics (dacite) and pillowed mafic metavolcanics (basalt).
- The Woco Vein and structure trend northerly and dip steeply west occurring 300 m west of the Uchi Break, a regional N-S structure hosting a series of past gold producers (Uchi Gold Mine).
- Shearing and alteration extends 1-2 m from the vein contact; felsic metavocanic (dacite) are sheared and strongly sericitized and mafic metavolcanics (basalt) are sheared and carbonatized.

CONCLUSIONS

- The Woco Gold Prospect and property has not seen any mineral exploration since mid-1990, a period of 20 years. The property is in good standing for 2 more years.
- Limited drilling has been done immediately to the north of the current extents, at depth to test the down plunge continuation of the high-grade zone, and to the south of the east-west late fault to test for the continuation of the Woco Vein.
- Additional targets were recommend by St. Jude Minerals based on Au in humus anomalies and IP chargeability anomalies; recommendations were made to test the Uchi Break on the property as well as known areas with quartz veining near the prospective dacite-basalt contact.
- There is excellent continuity of the structure and the vein system as well as continuity of gold mineralization which suggests a lower nugget effect and thus greater confidence in drill results and future mineral resource estimates.
- Several of the 1993, 1994 drill holes intersected lamprophyre dikes sub-parallel to the vein system which resulted in limited intersections of vein material and low gold grades; a better understanding of the structural significance and impact on the vein system is required.

KNOWLEDGE GAPS

- Although there is preliminary evidence for a steep northerly plunge to the high-grade zone, it is based on limited drilling at depth and along strike. Is there a single plunging zone or are there a series of these along the structure? Is there a fault offset of the Woco Vein to the south? or does this fault represent a feeder for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids?
- Drill hole cross sections indicated that there are several dacitic units before the dacite-basalt contact that is strongly sheared and hosts the Woco Vein; Why are these dacite-basalt contacts not sheared or mineralized?
- How prevalent are lamprophyres along the Woco Structure? Is there any movement along the fractures/faults which are occupied by lamprophyry dikes?
- How significant is the regional Uchi Break? or are associated structures more important in controlling gold mineralization? How similar are the structures, host rocks, and gold mineralization at the Uchi Gold Mine and other mines to the north?
- There is only a small amount of sulphides associated with gold mineralization, so how effective is IP chargeability? Dacitic units in the mineralized area are not wide and not always sheared at the contact with mafic metavolcanics, so how effective would IP Resistivity surveys be ?