

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

**HYLAND GOLD PROPERTY
1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT**

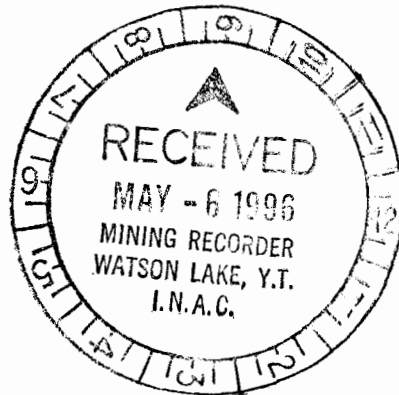
N.T.S.: 95D/12

60°31'N

127°51'W

QUARTZ LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

DIAMOND DRILLING



G. Bidwell

This report was been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 26,500.

for Mr. Burke
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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G. Bidwell
November, 1995

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Hyland Gold property is located 70 km northeast of Watson Lake and immediately south of Quartz Lake in N.T.S. 95D/12 and at latitude 60°31'N and longitude 127°52'W. Access is by air or winter road. In December, 1994 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. acquired an option on the property from Adrian Resources, NDU Resources and Cash Resources requiring work expenditures of \$2.0 million and payments of \$125,000 over a four year period.

Gold mineralization, mainly outlined by trenching and drilling in 1987-90, lies at the top of a small hill on the south side of the property. The bulk of the mineralization is hosted by quartzite which has been secondarily veined and silica flooded adjacent to high angle faults. The gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite and is controlled by brecciation and fracturing which accompanies north-south faulting and thrusting. Oxidation extends to depths of 60 meters in the vicinity of the Main Zone. A 1990 study concluded the zone has a geological reserve of 3.2 million tonnes of oxidized material grading 1.1 gpt gold available to open pit mining.

Hemlo's program, begun in June, 1995, targeted jasperoid alteration for follow-up. The study identified numerous jasperoid units in a phyllite package along the northern extension of the Main Zone. Although assay results were not ore grade, they were elevated in both gold and arsenic indicating the need for additional drilling testing in the Siderite Creek area. Three diamond drill holes were completed in the area in September/October, 1995. Specific drill targets were VLF-EM conductors, representing favourable N-S structures, with gold-arsenic soil geochemistry. Two of the three holes intersected highly pyritic zones but the gold assays were low. No further work is planned in the immediate area of Siderite Creek but additional geochemistry and/or geophysical targets remain west of Siderite Creek and east of the Main Zone.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hyland Gold property is located 70 km northeast of Watson Lake and immediately south of Quartz Lake near the headwaters of the Hyland River and Coal River drainages. The claims are located on NTS Map Sheet 95D/12 at latitude 60°31'N and longitude 127°52'W.

Access for this present program was by float plane from Watson Lake to Quartz Lake where the camp was located. A 40 km long winter road connects the property with the Coal River Road, about 35 km from the Alaska Highway. According to Sax and Carne (1990) the Coal River Road is passable by four-wheel drive vehicles throughout most of the year, as is much of the winter road to the property except for a 2 km section of swamp and muskeg at the start. Transportation on this property in 1995 was by ATV although pick-up trucks have been used in the past.

3.0 OWNERSHIP AND CLAIM STATUS

By an option/joint venture agreement dated December 12, 1994 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. acquired an option to explore the Hyland Gold property from Adrian Resources Ltd., NDU Resources Ltd., and Cash Resources Ltd. The agreement calls for payments of \$125,000 and work expenditures of \$2 million by Hemlo over a period of four years to acquire a 51% interest in the property.

The property consists of 88 contiguous mineral claims registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder as follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE *</u>
Piglet 1-32	YA70902-YA70933	12 March, 2003 2002
Quiver 1-2	YA68429-YA68430	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 11-12	YA68439-YA68440	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 21-24	YA68449-YA68452	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 25	YA68709	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 30	YA68714	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 32	YA68716	11 March, 2001 1999
Quiver 34	YA68718	11 March, 2001 1999
Sow 1-5	YB00422-YB00426	11 March, 2001 2002
Boar 1-11	YB14252-YB14262	11 March, 2001 1999
Boar 12-16	YB14383-YB14387	11 March, 2001 1999
Boar 17-28	YB15352-YB15363	11 March, 2001 1999
Ham 1F-4F	YB14388-YB14391	11 March, 2001 1999
Ham 5F-9F	YB14247-YB14251	11 March, 2001 1999
Ham 10F-11F	YB14392-YB14393	11 March, 2001 1999

* assuming assessment from present program is acceptable to Mining Recorder.

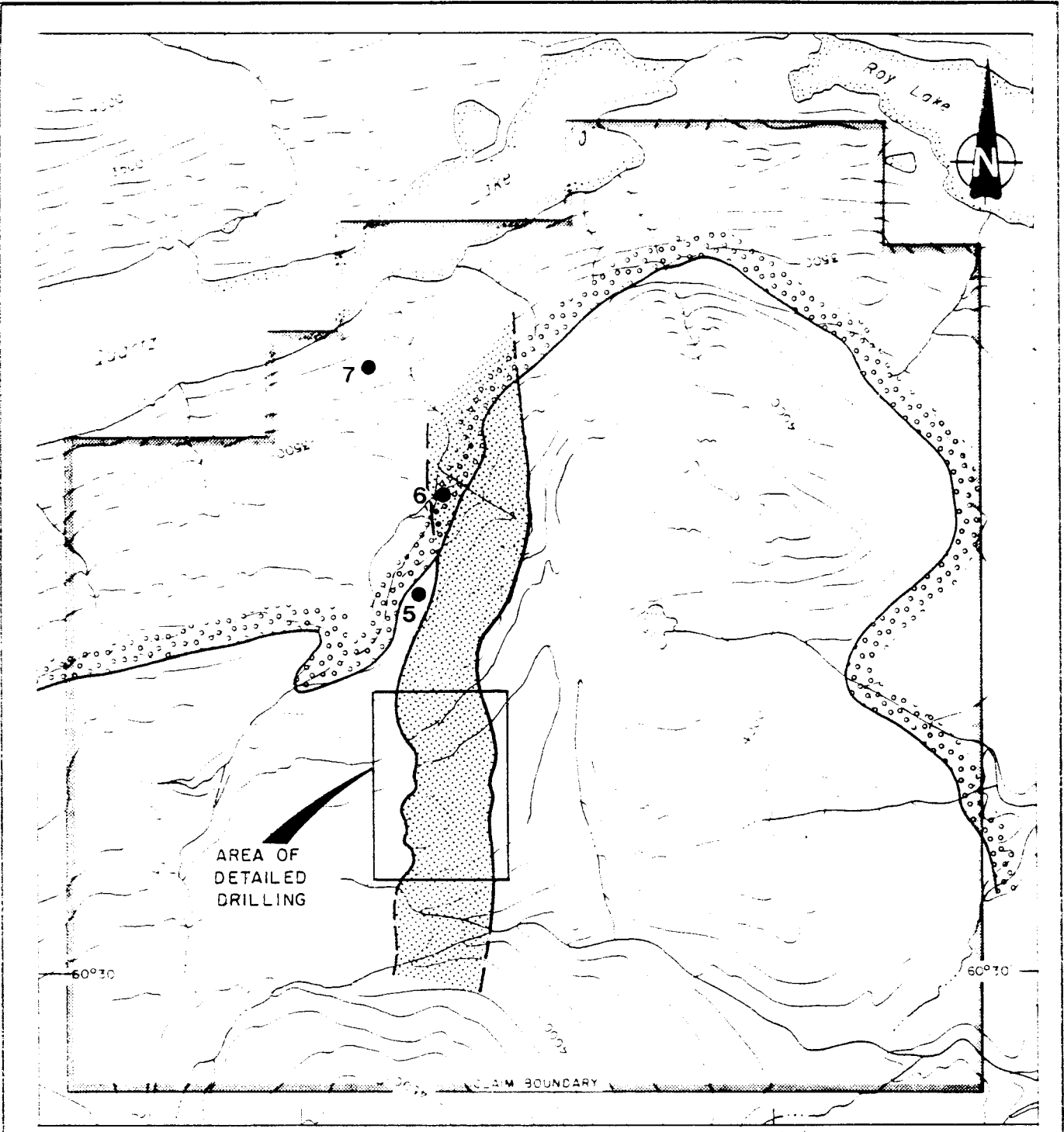
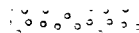


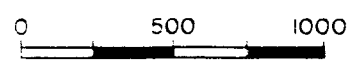


Fig. 2
HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.
PROPERTY PLAN
HYLAND GOLD PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY

-  Thick glacial outwash
-  Limit of oxide gold mineralization
-  1995 Drill Holes



Dec. 1990

4.0 HISTORY

The claim area was initially staked in August, 1954 by Liard River Mining Co. which carried out mapping, hand trenching, soil sampling, an EM survey and drilled four holes (about 365 meters) 2 km west of the present area of interest in 1955.

The property was restaked by the Hyland Joint Venture (Marietta Resources and Mitsubishi Metals) in July, 1973 which carried out detailed mapping, prospecting and grid soils in 1973, a gravity survey in 1974 and drilled four holes (303 m) about 2 km northeast in 1975. Kidd Creek Mines tied on Quiver claims to the east in 1982 which it explored with mapping and soil sampling. Archer Cathro restaked the Hyland J.V. ground in 1984 performing mapping and sampling. Archer Cathro also acquired the Quiver claims and then sold the property to Silverquest Resources who performed mapping and geochem sampling in 1986.

In 1987 Silverquest entered into the Hyland J.V. (with NDU Resources and Novamines Resources) and mapping, cat trenching and sampling was carried out. After Novamines was replaced by Adrian Resources in 1988 cat trenching, soils, four diamond drill holes (376 meters) and road construction was undertaken. A winter road was built to the property from the Mel deposit in 1989 and 41 RC percussion holes (3800 meters) were drilled in 1990.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general Quartz Lake area is underlain predominantly by quartzite and phyllite with interbedded grid, quartz and feldspar conglomerate and limestone, all of which belong to the Hadrynian Lower Cambrian Hyland Group.

The property is located near the southeastern end of a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous to Tertiary granitic plutons but there is no significant intrusive bodies exposed in the immediate vicinity. Evidence for a nearby buried intrusive is seen 2 km east of Quartz Lake where sedimentary rocks in a two km² area are thermally metamorphosed to garnet-staurolite schist.

The McMillan deposit, which lies 5 km west of the Hyland Gold property, contains 1.1 million tonnes grading 8.3% Zn, 4.1% Pb and 62 g/t Ag in a tabular, manto-like body near the top of the Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Hyland Group. The Main Zone is 600 x 150 m in plan, 2 to 30 m thick, and dips gently east. A second deposit (the South Zone) occurring 300 m to the south contains reserves of 0.4 million tonnes grading 9.3% Pb, 1.7% Zn and 214 g/t Ag. The property is covered by extensive glacial drift up to 50 m thick, and only the edge of the main deposit is exposed along Mine Creek. Both concordant and discordant styles of mineralization are present.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The sedimentary sequence exposed at the property has been correlated to the upper Proterozoic (Hadrynian) to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group based primarily on lithology. The strata includes thick units of phyllite, quartzite, and limestone. On a property wide scale the section dips moderately to the west and is upright. Locally, folding has inverted the section especially where shales and phyllites comprise the bulk of the lithology. The overall stratigraphic section includes a lower feldspathic quartzite unit, a platy limestone and phyllite sequence which includes bedded sulfide-rich units, and a phyllitic shale sequence which includes jasperoid replaced calcareous beds. Specific units may be correlated between trench exposures for distances of 200 to 300 meters, however, determinations of tops of beds is difficult and it is apparent that some overturned folds exist, especially on the northwest side of the main mineralized zone.

The stratigraphic section from the northern part of the main mineralized area contains, from apparent bottom to top, a lower phyllite (shale) unit at least 235 meters thick which includes calcareous units, locally silicified to jasperoid, and two prominent quartzite layers; an overlying platy limestone unit 120 meters thick which includes two bedded siderite-pyrite-quartz units; a thin upper phyllite unit 25 to 50 meters thick; an upper quartzite unit 40 meters thick; and an upper limestone units about 50 meters thick. It is unclear at present whether this section is inverted or upright.

For detailed descriptions of the individual units see W. Rehn's report (1995).

7.0 MINERALIZATION

The main mineralized zone, previously outlined by trenching and drilling in the 1987-90 period, lies at the top of a small hill on the south side of the property. The zone has a N-S extent of about 700 meters and a width of 240 meters. Sax and Carne (1990) concluded the zone has a potential for 3.2 million tonnes of oxidized material grading 1.1 gpt gold available to open pit mining with a 1:1 stripping ratio. The bulk of this mineralization is hosted by quartzite which has been secondarily veined and silica flooded adjacent to high angle faults. The best drill intersections (and subsequent Main Zone) do not correlate into the anomalous gold soil geochemistry or the most encouraging trench sampling result. This appears to be due to horizontal mineralized beds revealed at depth in the drilling.

Gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite and is controlled by brecciation and fracturing which accompanies north-south faulting and thrusting. Weathering and consequent oxidation of the sulphide minerals extends to depths of 60 meters in the vicinity of the Main Zone.

As discussed in detail by Rehn (1995) an important aspect of the current work on the property is the investigation of jasperoid beds. Previous work recognized some jasperoid alteration but it was not targeted for particular follow-up. Rehn's study mapped and resampled jasperoid units in the trenches and relogged the RC chips from the northern holes in an attempt to identify untested targets on the northwest side of the known mineralization. Although assay results from the jasperoid sampling were not of ore grade, elevated values for both gold and arsenic indicated the need for additional testing in the Siderite Creek area.

8.0 1995 DRILL PROGRAM (Figure 3)

8.1 Introduction

W. Rehn's study concluded that the Lower Phyllite unit, which underlies the Main Quartzite (host of Main Zone), contains calcareous units that have been preferentially replaced by jasperoid. The unit, where mineralized, is exposed only in the northern trenches and deserved further attention. The unit dips shallowly to the west and is covered by glacial till masking any geochemical response. The most favourable location for jasperoid alteration and gold mineralization would be where the unit have been disrupted by faulting, thus providing a plumbing or feeder structure for the hydrothermal fluids. In reviewing the geophysical data, it was noted that several north-south trending VLF-EM anomalies are present in the area underlain by the Lower Phyllite Unit in the vicinity of Siderite Creek. Interpreting the EM anomalies as possible north-south structures provided targets for drill testing.

8.2 Diamond Drilling

In the period September 25 to October 8, 1995 three diamond drill holes totalling 439.2 meters (HQ) were completed. The drilling was contracted out to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. The drilling was carried out with a Longyear 38 drill and helicopter moves by Frontier Helicopters of Watson Lake. Access to and from Watson Lake was provided by Otter and Beaver aircraft on floats from Watson Lake Flying Services. Upon completion of the drill program all drill sites were reclaimed. The drill and associated equipment was left at drill hole #95-07 pending the assay results a decision on further work.

DRILL HOLE 95-05 (Figure 4)

Co-ord:	35 + 47 N	Dip:	-45°
	25 + 57 E	Depth:	153.0 meters
Azimuth:	090°	Dates:	September 25-29, 1995
Target:	VLF-EM anomaly/down-dip of jasperoid beds exposed in trench 88-27.		

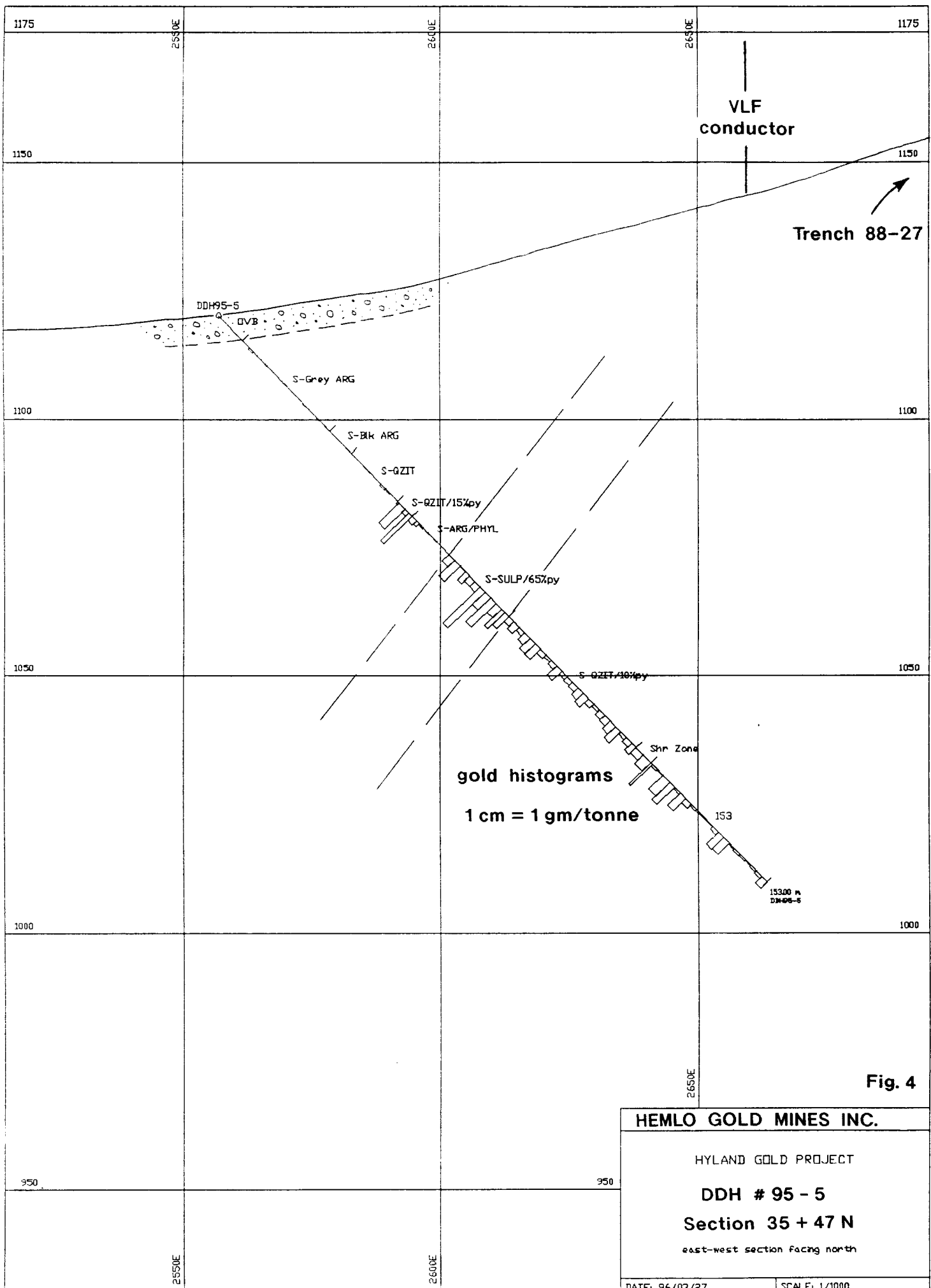


Fig. 4

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.	
HYLAND GOLD PROJECT	
DDH # 95 - 5	
Section 35 + 47 N	
east-west section facing north	
DATE: 96/03/27	SCALE: 1/1000

0-6.7m	Overburden
6.7-30.9m	Dark grey argillite with minor gossan
30.9-36.9m	Dark grey argillite
36.9-49.9m	Massive quartzite with minor argillite
49.9-54.0m	Silicified quartzite, 15% pyrite
54-63.3m	Gray limey argillite and phyllite
63.3-81.1m	50-80% pyrite with minor arsenopyrite and argillite/phyllite
81.1-116.7m	Silicified quartzite, jasperoid, 10% pyrite
116.7-120.8m	Shear zone, 2 - 5% pyrite
120.8-153m	Quartzite minor jasperoid

For detailed logs see Appendix II.

Assay results were disappointing with a best value of 1.01 gpt gold over 1.5 meters in a fault gouge section within the solid sulphide. Overall the solid sulphide interval, dominantly pyrite with minor arsenopyrite, averages 400 ppb gold. This included 10 samples over 14.2 meters. Three quartz breccia samples with some jasperoid alteration assayed in the 500-800 ppb gold range. All remaining samples were less than 500 ppb. The complete hole was sampled and core recovery was generally good.

DDH 95-06 (Figure 5)

Co-ord:	39 + 08 N	Dip:	-45°
	26 + 05 E	Length:	127.1 meters
Azimuth:	090°	Dates:	October 1 - 3, 1995

Target: VLF-EM anomaly/elevated gold-arsenic soil geochemistry.

0.0-21.6	Overburden
21.6-57.0	Sheared argillite and phyllite
57.0-68.9	Quartz breccia, 10 - 15% py.
68.9-75.3	Solid sulphide (fine grained massive pyrite, minor arsenopyrite)
75.3-97.5	Sheared altered argillite and phyllite, 10% pyrite
97.5-117.0	Argillite/quartzite, 2 - 10% pyrite
117.0-127.1	Massive quartzite, minor pyrite stringers

Best assay value was 1.43 gpt gold over 1.6 meters in a rusty mottled quartz breccia, or 0.90 gpt/6.1 meters. The 6.4 meter interval of solid sulphide averaged 380 ppb gold.

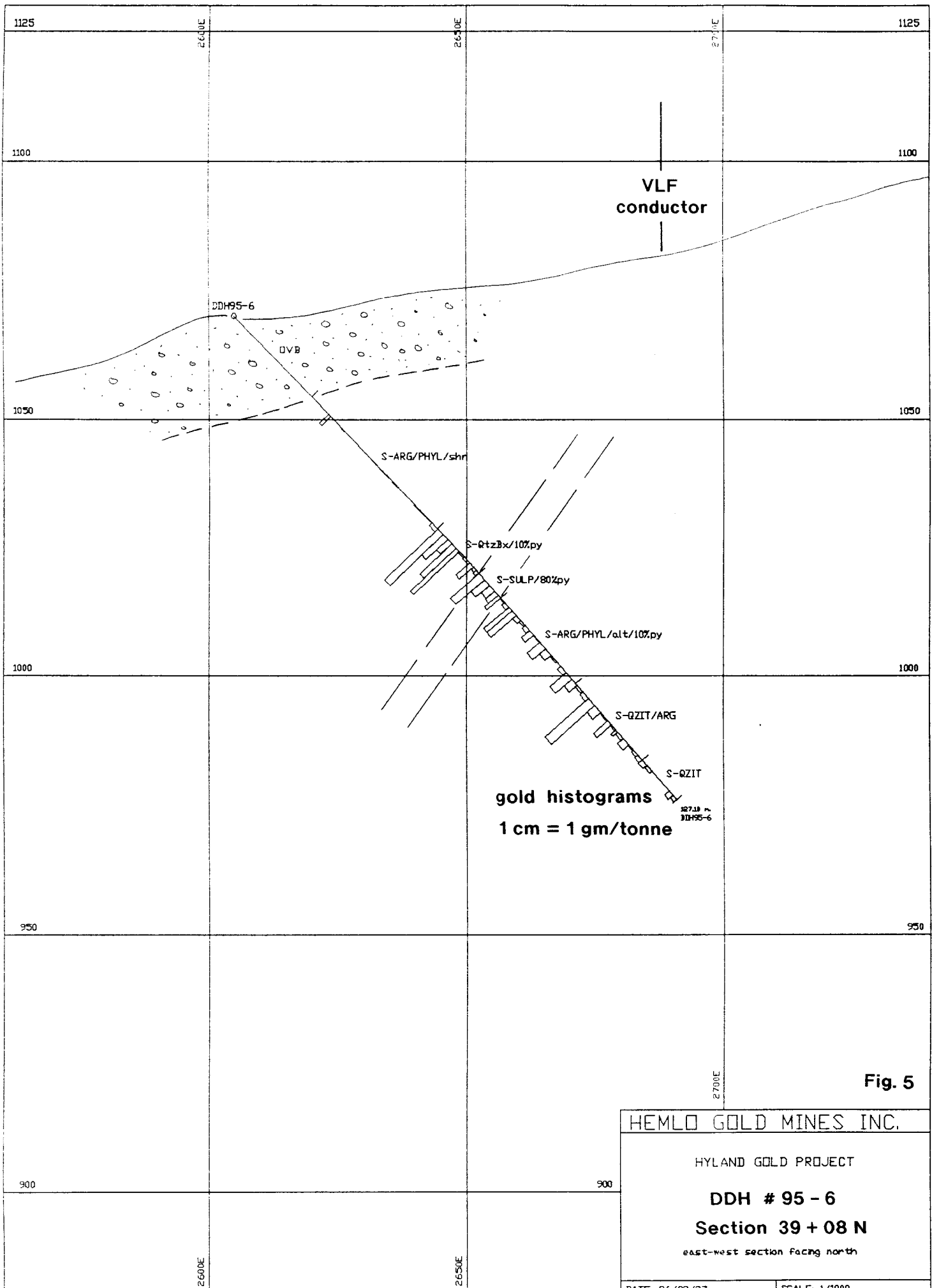


Fig. 5

HEMLD GOLD MINES INC.	
HYLAND GOLD PROJECT	
DDH # 95 - 6	
Section 39 + 08 N	
east-west section facing north	
DATE: 96/03/27	SCALE: 1/1000

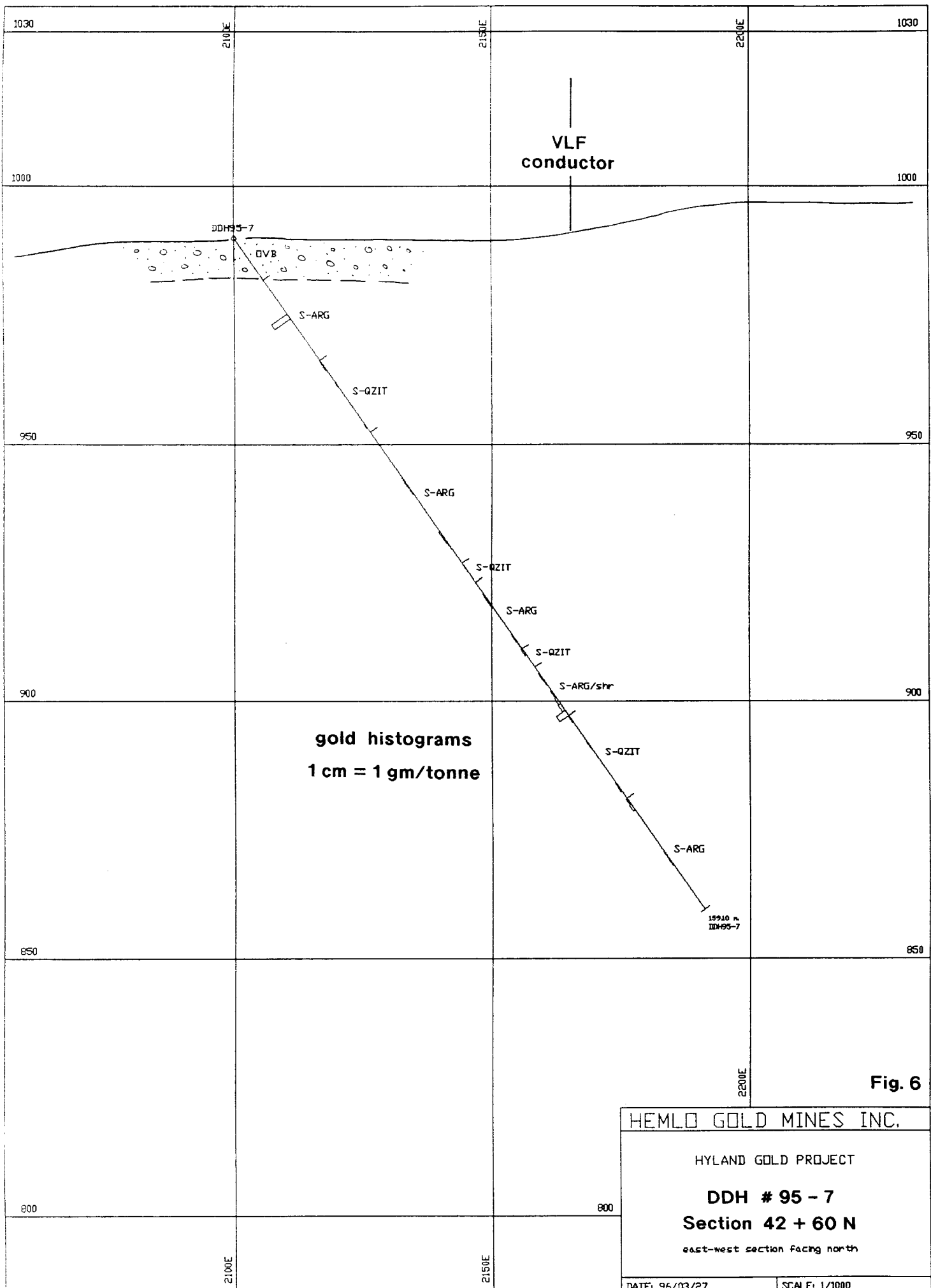


Fig. 6

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.
 HYLAND GOLD PROJECT
DDH # 95 - 7
Section 42 + 60 N
 east-west section facing north

DATE: 96/03/27

SCALE: 1/1000

DDH-95-07 (Figure 6)

Co-ord:	42 + 60 N	Dip:	-55°
	21 + 00 E	Length:	159.1 meters
Azimuth:	090°	Dates:	October 5 - 8, 1995

Target: VLF-EM anomaly in vicinity of projected location of Lower Phyllite Unit.

0.0-9.8 Overburden

9.8-159.1 Grey-black argillite/quartzite, hole alternated between argillite and quartzite throughout its length with very shallow core angles, minor silicification was present and minor shearing.

No significant mineralization was present in this hole. The best value was 373 ppb gold in a vuggy quartz vein in argillite.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Overall the drill program was disappointing. Visually holes 95-05 and 95-06 were highly silicified and sheared with abundant sulphide in both holes. Assays, however, were similar to the RC drill results to the east. It was hoped that the VLF-EM targets tested in this phase would reveal a mineralized structural zone with gold values and jasperoid alteration in the hosting phyllite unit. The results confirm a sulphide mineralized system is present in the Siderite Creek area but the gold values are well below economic limits. No further work is planned for this area for the time being.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sax, K., and R.C. Carne, 1990, Report on Reverse Circulation and Percussion Drilling conducted for Hyland Gold joint Venture at the Hyland Gold Property, Archer Cathro internal report 23p.

Dennett, J.T., and W.D. Eaton, 1988, Report on Soil Geochemical, Geophysical, Bulldozer Trenching, and Diamond Drilling Program...Piglet, Quiver, Sow, Boar, and Ham Claims, Archer Cathro internal report 25p.


Rehn, Warren M., 1995, Report on Stratigraphic Targets for Epithermal Sediment Hosted Gold, Hyland Gold Project, Quartz Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada, Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. internal report, 19p.

Diand, 1995. Yukon Minfile, Version 2.05, 31 July/95. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerald E. Bidwell hereby certify that:

1. I received a B.A. degree in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon in 1967 had have been involved in mineral exploration continuously since that time.
2. I reside at 5186 - 4th Avenue, Delta, B.C., V4K 1C3.
3. I have been employed by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. since January, 1995.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I supervised the work carried out on the property described in this report.




Gerald E. Bidwell

April 1996

STATEMENT OF COSTS

In the period September 23 to October 8, 1995, E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. carried out the drilling discussed in this report. Total drill contractor charges were \$57,900.91.



Gerald E. Bidwell
Senior Geologist
Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.

APPENDIX 1
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 27

DATE COLLARED Sept 25/95		DATE COMPLETED Sept. 29, 1995		CORE SIZE HQ		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°			
FIELD CO-ORDINATES				DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE				SHEET 1 OF 9		MAGNETIC DECLINATION					
LAT. 3547N		ELEV. 1120m		DIP -45°		RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	LAT.	ELEV.	DIP	HOLE No.		LOGGED BY G. Bidwell				
DEP. 2557E		LENGTH 153.0m		BEARING 090°		153				DEP.	LENGTH	BEARING	95-05		DATE September 30, 1995				
						GEOTECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY					
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION			FROM	TO	% RECOVERY				FROM	TO			FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb
0.00	6.71		Overburden																
6.71	8.50		Light-dark grey laminated argillite, millimeter wide laminations, 50-60° < to core axis, 10-15% rusty along laminations, mainly carbonate, minor quartz vein dominantly x-cutting foliation, ~50% recovery.										6.71	8.5			168301	4	
8.50	9.75		Dark brown-black gossan, manganese staining, no residual sulphide, ~10% quartz, massive 25% recovery.										8.5	9.75			168302	34	
9.75	12.95		Light-dark grey laminated argillite (as above) except no rusty lamination.										9.75	10.75			168303	5	
			10.8-10.95 - 50%, rusty gossan mixed with argillite, poor recovery.										10.75	11.85			168304	9	
			- argillites have bluish tinge (gunsteel), lamination 1-10mm										10.75	12.95			168305	3	
			10% quartz carbonate veining (carbonate later) some vuggy veins.																
			Core angles 10.0m = 45°																
			11.0m = 35°																
			12.0m = 45°																
			12.4-12.8 low core angle, poorer recovery.																
			- overall recovery ~ 90%																
12.95	13.45		Gossan (as above) good recovery.										12.95	13.45			168306	16	
			~ 100%, 10% vugs, 5 - 10% quartz veins and knots.																
13.45	17.65		Light-dark grey laminated argillite quite siliceous										13.45	14.85			168307	4	
			averages 20% quartz vein but in places up to 50% with veins										14.85	16.25			168308	6	
			up to 6 cm wide, dominantly concordant to foliation, minor carbonate, no sulphide, trace black streaks in veins, core										16.25	17.65			168309	5	
			angles @ 45° until 16.70 then abruptly very shallow (5-10°)																
			trace siderite. Recovery ~ 90°.																
17.65	18.90		Brecciated quartz argillite, brecciated veins of above, quartz-siderite veins 40° recovery, minor gossan along fractures.										17.65	18.90			168310	6	
18.90	30.90		Light-dark grey argillite, same as above except some sections are more massive. Up to 75% quartz/carbonate										18.90	20.50			168311	4	
			veining in sections. Foliation is quite variable 5 - 80° - averages ~ 60%.										20.50	22.00			168312	2	
			19.40 - 19.70 - 80% quartz/carbonate veining, core angle 80°										22.00	23.50			167314	<2	
			20.00 - 20.30 - shallow core angle										23.50	25.00			168315	12	
													25.00	26.50			168316	6	
													26.50	28.00			168316	8	

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 27

DATE COLLARED Sept 25/95		DATE COMPLETED Sept. 29/95		CORE SIZE		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°								
FIELD CO-ORDINATES						DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE				SHEET 2 OF 9		MAGNETIC DECLINATION								
LAT. 3547N		ELEV. 1120m		DIP -45°		RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	LAT.	ELEV.	DIP		HOLE No.		LOGGED BY G. Bidwell								
DEP. 2557E		LENGTH 153.0m		BEARING 090°		153				54°	47°	DEP.	LENGTH	BEARING		95-05		DATE September 30, 1995						
						GEO TECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY										
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION				FROM	TO	% RECO				FROM	TO			FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb				
			22.80 - 23.40 - 30% quartz veining, contorted foliation																28.00	29.50	168317	4		
			24.40 - 24.60 - contorted foliation																					
			25.00 - well banded argillite, regular core angle = 55°																					
			- graphitic section 5-15% veining																					
			27.00 - core angle = 50° finely laminated																					
			28.00 - core angle = 55° finely laminated																					
			29.00 - core angle = 60° finely laminated																					
			30.00 - core angle = 65° finely laminated																					
			only minor veining (<5%) after 28.0m, slight phylitic alteration and increase in shearing along bedding.																					
30.90	31.00		Quartz vein concordant to bedding, 5% disseminated pyrite																29.50	31.00	168318	8		
31.00	36.90		Graphitic argillite, highly sheared dark grey to black, fine grained, fine disseminated pyrite in sections (up to 5%) graded bedding indicating tops are up, up to 15% quartz/carbonate veining commonly 3-5%.																31.00	32.50	168319	11		
																			32.50	34.00	168320	3		
																			34.00	35.50	168321	5		
																			35.50	36.90	168322	6		
			Core recovery ~ 90%																					
			Core angles @ 32 = 55°																					
			33 = 65°																					
			34 = 40°																					
			35 = 60°																					
			36 = 55°																					
36.90	40.40		Quartzite - massive, fine grained light grey, variable quartz veining and flooding, minor siderite veins, generally brecciated.																36.90	38.65	168323	2		
																			38.65	40.4	168324	3		
			37.05-37.20 - black argillite band, well laminated																					
			core angle = 65°																					
			37.20-37.30 - brecciated quartzite with quartz/carbonate veins																					
			37.30-38.70 - grey quartzite with 20% quartz flooding																					
			38.70-39.00 quartzite with 50% quartz veining																					
			- random veins, trace arsenopyrite																					
			- dark quartz grains lined up in quartzite - produce foliation -																					
			core angle = 50°																					
			40.00-40.40 - 25% veining and flooding in quartzite, minor oxidation. core recovery 36.9 - 40.4 = 85%																					
40.40	42.10		Black argillite, fine grained, laminated argillites with 25%																40.40	42.10	168325	10		

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 27

DATE COLLARED Sept 25/95		DATE COMPLETED Sept. 29/95		CORE SIZE		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°				
FIELD CO-ORDINATES				DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE				SHEET 4 OF 9		MAGNETIC DECLINATION						
LAT. 3547N		ELEV. 1120m		DIP -45°		RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	LAT.	ELEV.	DIP	HOLE No.		LOGGED BY G. Bidwell					
DEP. 2557E		LENGTH 153.0m		BEARING 090°		153		54° 47°		DEP.	LENGTH	BEARING	95-05		DATE September 30, 1995					
						GEO TECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY						
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION			FROM	TO	% RECO VERY			FROM	TO			FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb		
			overall recovery 45.2 - 50.30 = 80%																	
			core angle @ 50m = 65°																	
50.30	52.00		Quartz breccia - massive, chaotic, averages 15% gossan (up to 40%), 15% pyrite, traces arsenopyrite, quartz is vitreous and dark (manganese?), 5-10% quartz veining and flooding, remanent bedding?, some shear surfaces graphitic primary Lithology quartzite recovery = 85%											50.3	52.00	168333	556			
52.00	53.95		Light gray quartzite, generally massive but faintly banded in upper portion, sections are argillic with phyllic alteration, random quartz and carbonate veining (~ 5 - 10%) 52.00-52.50 - shearing infilled with quartz veining, phyllic alteration 52.50-53.00 - intermixed quartzite and graphitic argillite, sheared and brecciated, rusty fractures in argillite, 5% quartz veining, core angles = 25-45° 53.00-53.70 - massive quartzite, 20% quartz flooding, numerous random open rusty (dark) fractures up to 1/2 cm wide, bottom 20 cm silicified quartzite with 30% pyrite fractures and blebs, minor oxidation. 53.70-53.95 - fault gouge, bleached quartzite, light to dark rust, core angle = 85°; overall core recovery = 90%											52.00	53.00	168334	99			
														53.00	53.95	168335	776			
53.95	60.9		Gray argillite, well banded, fine grained, faint laminations, random quartz carbonate veining = 15%, quite calcareous. 53.95-54.70 - sheared argillite, graphitic in sections, carbonate veins up to 3 cm wide (vuggy), minor siderite, phyllic alteration (moderate), well sheared in sections. 54.70-55.20 - limey argillite, well laminated, core angle = 65° 55.20-55.90 - quartzite unit, sheared and brecciated on both contacts, open fractures with minor dark rusty gossan contacts have gouge with silicified quartzite fragments. 55.90-56.60 - limey argillite as above, 10% carbonate veining, core angle = 55° 56.60-56.70 - argillite gouge (fault), sharp contacts parallel											53.95	55.20	168336	124			
														55.20	55.90	168337	91			
														55.90	57.15	168338	26			
														57.15	58.40	168339	11			
														58.40	59.65	168340	10			
														59.65	60.90	168341	8			

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 27

DATE COLLARED Sept 25/95		DATE COMPLETED Sept. 29/95		CORE SIZE		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°		
FIELD CO-ORDINATES						DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE				SHEET 5 OF 9		MAGNETIC DECLINATION		
LAT. 3547N		ELEV. 1120m		DIP -45°		RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	LAT.	ELEV.	DIP	HOLE No.		LOGGED BY G. Bidwell			
DEP. 2557E		LENGTH 153.0m		BEARING 090°		153		54°	47°	DEP.	LENGTH	BEARING	95-05		DATE September 30, 1995			
						GEO TECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY				
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION				FROM	TO	% RECO VERY		FROM	TO			FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb
			foliation 55°.															
			56.70-60.90 - well banded limestone, light to dark grey, fine grained, consistent bedding, calcite veining up to 2 cm wide, random core recovery = 90%, very graphitic in sections															
			core angle 57° = 50° 59° = 40°															
			58° = 50° 61° = 40°															
60.90	64.30		Light grey phyllite well foliated sections highly sheared, only minor veining (25%)												60.90	62.60	168342	5
			61.00-61.05 - sheared sections												62.60	64.30	168343	6
			61.6-62.30 - sheared sections															
			62.70-62.80 - sheared sections															
			core angles 62 = 60° (quite variable)															
			63 = 65° (quite variable)															
64.30	67.50		Near solid sulphide (-NSS) = 50 - 80% sulphide (virtually all pyrite), 10 - 40% quartz, massive texture generally, faint banding at times, some shearing, fine to medium grained, crystals up to 1 mm, no oxidation.												64.30	65.90	168344	180
			core angle @ 66m = 50°												65.90	67.50	168345	428
			67m = 45°															
			68m = 70°															
			core recovery 64.3-67.5 = 100%															
			67.4 - intense shearing (gouge) over 3 cm.															
			67.1 - argillite (black) - 8 cm wide.															
67.50	67.80		Light grey phyllite (as before) finely and faintly laminated, initial 10 cm highly sheared (all gouge), 5% quartz veining, core angle ~ 90°.												67.50	69.00	168346	10
67.80	70.10		Gray argillite, also 90° core angles well laminated, massive pyrite and quartz up to 10 cm wide, pyrite content varies from 2 - 50%, averages ~ 15%												69.00	70.10	168347	224
			core recovery 65°.															
70.10	81.10		NSS (near solid sulphide) dominantly massive pyrite as before with up to 50% quartz = no arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite												70.10	71.5	168348	142
			70.10-71.50 - 70% pyrite with quartzite fragments, massive textures slightly vuggy.												71.50	73.00	168349	142
															73.00	74.50	168350	1012
															74.50	76.00	168351	350
															76.00	77.50	168352	667

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 27

DATE COLLARED Sept 25/95		DATE COMPLETED Sept. 29/95		CORE SIZE		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°			
FIELD CO-ORDINATES						DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE		SHEET 6 OF 9		MAGNETIC DECLINATION					
LAT. 3547N		ELEV. 1120m		DIP -45°		RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	LAT.	ELEV.	DIP		HOLE No.		LOGGED BY G. Bidwell			
DEP. 2557E		LENGTH 153.0m		BEARING 090°		153		54° 47°		DEP.	LENGTH	BEARING		95-05		DATE September 30, 1995			
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	GEOTECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY							
				FROM	TO	% RECO VERY				FROM	TO			FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb		
			72.20-73.10 - 70% pyrite (as 70.1-71.5) with quartz breccia fragments.											77.50	79.00	168353	250		
			73.10-73.90 - sugary textured quartz (jasperoid) up to 20% pyrite, massive 10% quartz veining.											79.00	80.00	168354	457		
			73.90-78.10 - NSS (solid sulphides), averages 85% pyrite remainder quartz blebs and infillings.											80.00	81.10	168355	340		
			78.10-78.60 - quartzite with 25% quartz veining (jasperoid), massive, averages 10% pyrite.																
			78.60-81.10 - NSS as 73.90-78.10, bottom end 80.80-81.00 black pyrite gouge (fault), core angle = 80°, core recovery, whole interval 65%.																
81.10	116.70		Quartzite, light grey massive brecciated quartzite with quartz flooding and veining (jasperoid) - pyrite content 5 - 30%, averages 10%, quartz veining 10 - 20%, sections highly sheared.											81.10	82.50	168356	136		
			85.4-85.0 - sheared											82.50	84.00	168357	190		
			89.10-89.50 - sheared core angle 30°											84.00	85.50	168358	91		
			90.0-90.2 - sheared											85.50	87.00	168359	188		
			overall core recovery 81.10-90.5 = 55%											87.00	88.50	168360	283		
			90.5-96.00 - massive quartzite, moderate to intense quartz flooding but not sugary texture as often seen with jasperoid alteration, pyrite is disseminated mainly, minor veinlets varies from 3-10%, averaging 5%, sporadic shearing.											88.50	90.0	168367	285		
			@ 91.0 - 35°											90.00	91.5	168362	101		
			91.5 - ~30°											91.50	93.0	168363	57		
			94.8 - 45°											93.00	94.5	16864	92		
			- very poor recoveries at bottom of section											94.50	96.0	168365	260		
			- overall recovery 90.5-96.0 - 65%											96.00	97.5	168366	74		
			96.0-97.5 - black argillite-massive fine grained, 10% quartz veining, trace pyrite.											97.50	99.0	168367	95		
			97.5-107.8 - massive quartzite, moderate to intense silicified (as 90.5-96.0)											99.00	100.5	168368	113		
			1-10% pyrite - averaging 6%											100.5	102.0	168369	184		
			shearing @ 98.0-98.6											102.0	103.5	168370	239		
			100.5-100.6											103.5	105.0	168371	114		
														105.0	106.5	168372	54		
														106.5	108.0	168373	124		
														108.0	109.5	168374	139		
														109.5	111.0	168375	211		
														111.0	112.5	168376	311		

HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.

Piglet 25

DATE COLLARED Oct.1/95		DATE COMPLETED Oct. 14/95		CORE SIZE HQ		DIP TESTS				PROPERTY Hyland Gold		PROJECT NO. 214		N.T.S. No. 95D/12		GRID NORTH (W.R.T. TRUE) 0°							
FIELD CO-ORDINATES						DEPTH		BEARING		ANGLE		LAT.		ELEV.		DIP		SHEET 4 OF 6		MAGNETIC DECLINATION			
LAT. 39 + 08N		ELEV. 1070m		DIP -45°				RECORDED		CORRECTED		LAT.		ELEV.		DIP		HOLE No. 95-06		LOGGED BY G. Bldwell			
DEP. 26 + 05E		LENGTH 127.1m		BEARING 090°		127.1				50° 43°		DEP.		LENGTH		BEARING		DATE October 6, 1995					
		ROCK TYPE		DESCRIPTION				GEO TECH				GEOCHEM				ASSAY							
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	% RECO VERY		FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	SAMPLE No.	Au ppb								
85.0	86.8			Phyllite - light greenish grey laminated phyllite, minor quartz, no pyrite, ~90° sericite core angle = 70 - 90°											85.0	86.8	168439	11					
86.8	91.8			Alternating quartzite and black siliceous argillite, well brecciated in both units, 65% quartzite/35% argillite, upper contact 86.8-87.1 is 20% pyrite, 87.1-88.2 - 15% pyrite with intense shearing 88.4-88.6 - clay altered core angle = 60° 89.0-89.7 - well sheared with black gouge 89.7-90.8 - well laminated alternating quartzite and argillite, erratic foliation averages 65° overall recovery = 80% 90.8-91.2 - phyllite (same as 85.0-86.8), contains quartzite fragments																			
															86.8	88.5	168940	320					
															88.5	90.2	168941	151					
															90.2	91.8	168942	35					
91.8	93.0			Felsite dykes (same as 63.1-66.2) smaller oolites upper contact intensely clay, altered, massive, light to dark green											91.8	93.0	168443	2					
93.0	97.9			White quartzite breccia, some silicification - variable pyrite, includes siliceous argillite fragments 93.0-93.75 - fine breccia, 20% pyrite stringers 93.75-94.5 - coarse breccia, silica flooded - 5-10% pyrite, vuggy, massive. 94.5-95.10 - massive quartzite and siliceous argillite - 10% pyrite in fractures 95.10-95.70 - silica flooded quartzite and siderite, minor argillite, fractures filling with pyrite = 10% 95.70-97.10 - siliceous argillite breccia moderately sheared particularly on bottom contact, core angle = 70° 97.10-97.9 - silicified quartzite (quartz flooded) fracture filled pyrite 5-15%, minor siliceous argillite, overall recovery = 100%																			
															93.0	94.6	168444	87					
															94.6	96.3	168445	423					
															96.3	97.9	168446	199					
97.9	101.3			Quartzite/minor siliceous argillite. Some fracturing and brecciation but less than before, minor quartz flooding and 3-10% pyrite, minor vugs (jasperoid), portions banded, core angles = 70-80°, 100% recovery from now on.											97.9	99.6	168447	50					
															99.6	101	168448	80					

APPENDIX II
DRILL CORE ANALYSIS

GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

AA
LL

Hemlo Gold Mines PROJECT 214 File # 95-4276

Page 1

100 - 1285 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6E 4B1

AA
LL

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168301	4
168302	34
168303	5
168304	9
168305	3
168306	16
168307	4
168308	6
168309	5
168310	6
RE 168310	5
RRE 168310	4
168311	4
168312	2
168313	<2
168314	12
168315	6
168316	8
168317	4
168318	8
168319	11
168320	3
168321	5
168322	6
168323	2
168324	3
RE 168324	5
RRE 168324	5
168325	10
168326	4
168327	3
168328	34
168329	20
168330	6
168331	8
168332	52
168333	566
STANDARD AU-R	490

30 GRAM SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY AND ANALYSIS BY ICP/GRAPHITE FURNACE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 23 1995

DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 27/95

SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168334	99
168335	776
168336	124
168337	91
168338	26
168339	11
168340	10
168341	8
168342	5
168343	6
168344	180
168345	428
RE 168345	398
RRE 168345	231
168346	10
168347	224
168348	142
168349	142
168350	1012
168351	350
168352	667
168353	250
168354	457
168355	340
RE 168355	340
RRE 168355	355
168356	136
168357	190
168358	91
168359	188
168360	283
168361	285
168362	101
168363	57
168364	92
168365	260
168366	74
STANDARD AU-R	518

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



ACME ANALYTICAL



ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168367	95
168368	113
168369	184
168370	239
168371	114
168372	54
168373	124
168374	139
168375	211
168376	311
168377	59
168378	108
168379	192
168380	156
RE 168380	153
RRE 168380	150
168381	232
168382	589
168383	35
168384	21
168385	384
168386	477
168387	33
168389	339
168390	113
168391	41
168392	23
168393	10
168394	13
RE 168394	8
RRE 168394	13
168395	74
168396	333
168397	305
168398	21
168399	49
STANDARD AU-R	501

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168400	33
168401	247
168402	4
168403	<2
168404	11
168405	6
168406	11
168407	7
168408	6
168409	11
168410	7
168411	2
RE 168411	<2
RRE 168411	3
168412	5
168413	16
168414	13
168415	11
168416	77
168417	1435
168418	574
168419	302
168420	862
168421	1233
168422	32
168423	51
RE 168423	63
RRE 168423	12
168424	363
168425	60
168426	85
168427	745
168428	357
168429	222
168430	241
168431	347
168432	25
STANDARD AU-R	493

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168433	84
168434	646
168435	98
168436	44
168437	77
168438	215
168439	11
168440	320
168441	151
168442	35
168443	2
RE 168443	5
RRE 168443	4
168444	87
168445	423
168446	199
168447	50
168448	80
168449	1127
168450	202
168451	19
168452	22
168453	378
RE 168453	364
RRE 168453	329
168454	31
168455	125
168456	58
168457	151
168458	23
168459	54
168460	83
168461	95
168462	59
168463	124
168464	75
168465	373
STANDARD AU-R	507

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



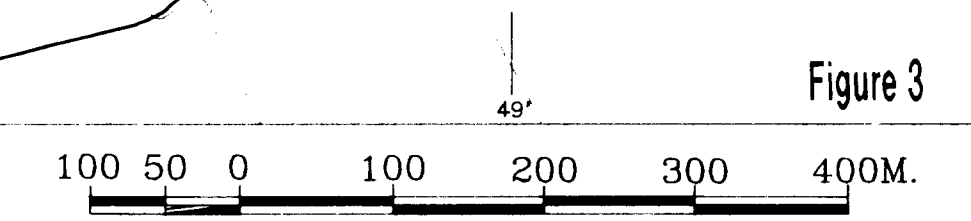
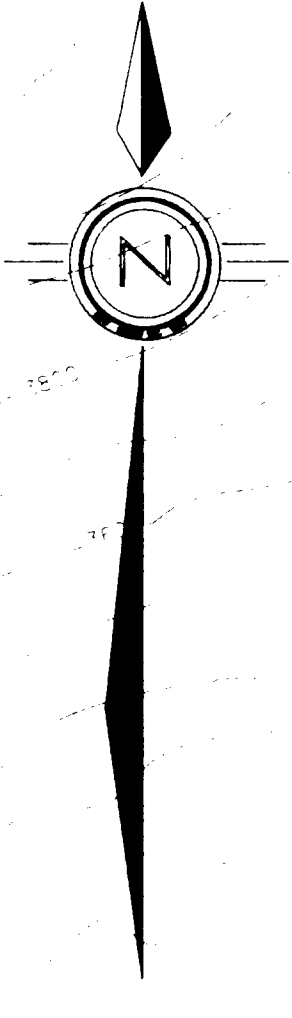
SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168466	21
168467	6
168468	4
168469	22
168470	<2
168471	17
168472	22
168473	18
168474	7
168475	27
168476	22
168477	16
168478	7
168479	24
RE 168479	18
RRE 168479	16
168480	19
168481	18
168482	11
168483	24
168484	4
168485	<2
168486	4
168487	21
168488	16
168489	5
168490	25
168491	39
168492	55
168493	214
RE 168493	213
RRE 168493	209
168494	17
168495	7
168496	20
168497	5
168498	21
STANDARD AU-R	493

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb
168499	47
168500	10
168501	11
168502	6
RE 168502	5
RRE 168502	5
171995	12
171996	33
171997	57
171998	179
171999	61
STANDARD AU-R	442

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



REVISED					
HYLAND GOLD					
CLAIMS/DRILL PLAN					
093463					
Doc 1					
PROJ. No.	NG214	DRAWN BY	G.BIDWELL	DATE	FEB. 1996
CL. No.	250/12	SCALE	AS SHOWN		1:5000
DWG. No.		HEMLO GOLD MINES INC.			
		OFFICE: VANCOUVER			

Figure 3