

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND DIAMOND DRILLING ON
THE CAM CLAIM GROUPS
DURING THE PERIOD MARCH - APRIL 1996

WATSON LAKE AREA, YUKON MINING DISTRICT
NTS 105A-6
60°25'00" N, 129°06'00" W

FOR

MINIFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

093574

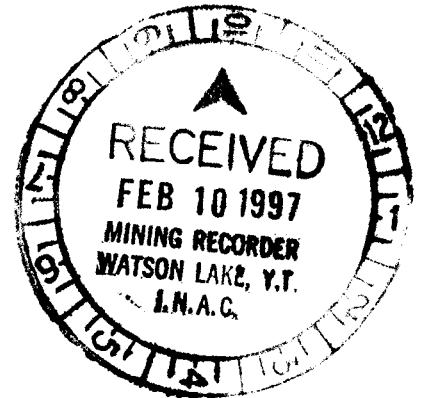


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DECEMBER 1996



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SUMMARY

On the basis of an existing airborne magnetic and electromagnetic study, supported by ground Max-Min EM and Gravity profiles, the claim block was surveyed for ground magnetics and VLF-EM to locate suitable drill targets. Eleven lines were flagged for a total of 20,500 m, of which 10,450 m in 11 lines were surveyed by VLF-EM, and 10,200 m in 10 lines surveyed by magnetometer. A total of 216 m in 2 diamond drill holes was completed. No economic mineralization was encountered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A winter exploration program was carried out on the CAM claims comprising linecutting, magnetic and EM surveys in March and April 1996, followed by a two hole drilling program, also carried out during April 1996. This report describes the results of the geophysical surveys and the details of the drilling program.

2.0 LOCATION AND LOGISTICS

The CAM claims are located approximately 50 km north of Watson Lake, in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory (Figures 1 and 2).

Daily jet service is available from Vancouver to Whitehorse with onward continuation by turbo prop commuter planes to Watson Lake (450 km east of Whitehorse), or three to four times weekly by jet from Vancouver to Terrace then turbo prop to Watson Lake. Regular Greyhound bus service is available along the Alaska Highway.

The town of Watson Lake is connected to Fort Nelson, B.C. (520 km) by the Alaska Highway (Route 1). Running northwest from Watson Lake to Carmacks is the all-weather Robert Campbell Highway (Route 4) which provides direct access to the CAM claims. Both helicopter and float plane bases are established in Watson Lake. The town also boasts four hotels, a trailer park, hospital, health care centre, and ambulance facilities. All food supplies may be obtained from Watson Lake. The town also hosts the Mining Recorders Office for the Watson Lake Mining Division which encompasses the CAM claims, where claim maps and other information is accessible.

Driving conditions from December to March require snow tires, winter weight crankcase oil, gasoline anti-freeze, a circulating block heater, battery blanket, battery booster cables, shovel, and a good tow rope or chain. Road conditions in the summer months are quite good although it is recommended that sturdy tires and spares are used as flats are quite common along the Robert Campbell Highway. April and May are spring break-up months in which mud and slush may cause sloppy conditions on some highway sections.

The snow-free period for these areas is estimated to be from mid-April to mid-October, although this is highly variable. The climate is adequately described in earlier assessment reports - suffice it to say that this is the Yukon, where winters are long and bitter, but it is not the Northwest Territories, so there is some respite from the weather when a Chinook blows in.

The CAM claims straddle the west side of the Robert Campbell Highway from kilometre 50 to 53 (as measured from the town of Watson Lake) on map NTS 105/A6. Access is excellent along this highway, which is well maintained, all weather, and gravel topped.

Field operations were headquartered in Watson Lake and all consumables could be obtained there. Apart from the settlement, the area is largely uninhabited, but skills and equipment are available locally, both among local natives, and in the town itself.

3.0 PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The registered owner of the CAM claims is Minfocus International Incorporated. Table 1 gives details of record numbers and anniversary dates for the claims. The registration dates of the CAM claims are October 1995. All work described in this report was undertaken after January 1996.

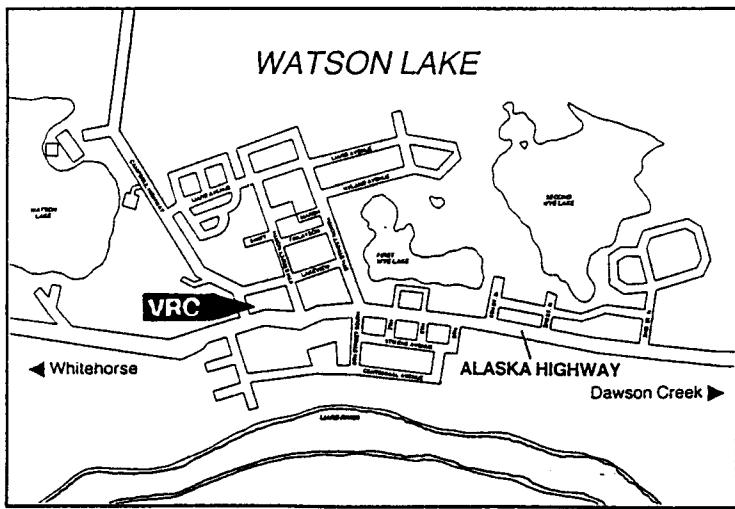
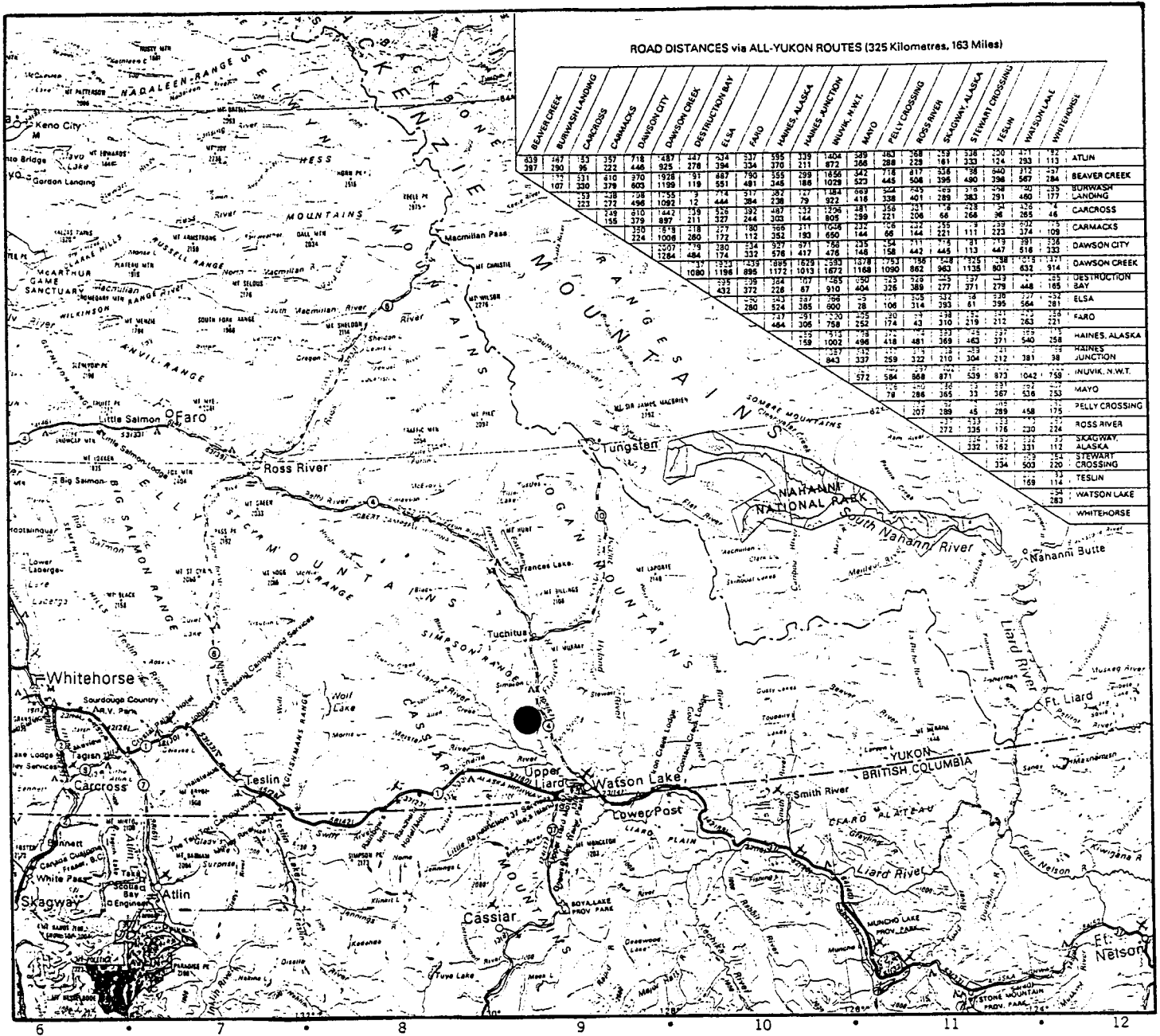
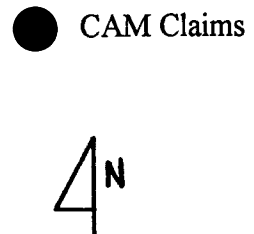
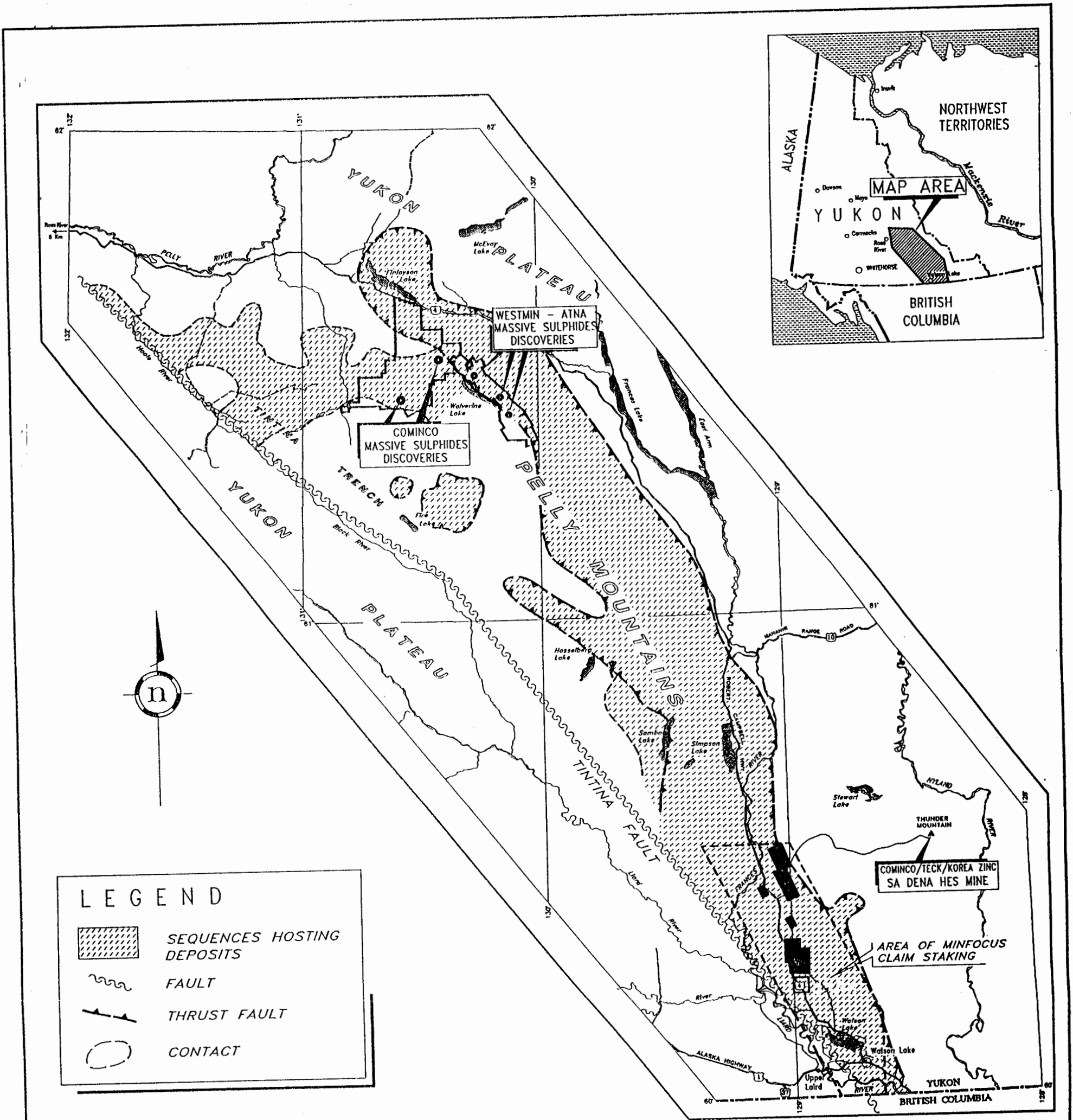


Figure 1
 General Location Map
 Yukon Highway Map, 1982





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The CAM claims consist of 32 contiguous claims numbered 1 - 32. The group falls entirely on the 1:50,000 topographic and claim map sheets of NTS 105A-6 (Figure 3). The geophysical surveys covered all claims as shown in Figure 3 while the drilling was conducted on CAM 10 and 25.

A winter exploration program was carried out on the CAM claims, comprising linecutting, magnetic and EM surveys conducted in March and April of 1996, followed by a two hole drilling program also during April 1996. This field exploration program was conducted on behalf of Minfocus International Inc. by the consulting group of Gamah International Limited. Geophysical survey work was undertaken by geologist Dr. Adrian Mann, who was assisted by Mick Mann and by the company of Thronduik Engineering and Consulting. The drilling was contracted to DJ Drilling Company Ltd. of Watson Lake, Yukon. For a complete summary of all personnel and contractors employed during this period, refer to section 11.0.

Table 1
Summary of CAM Claims Information

Claim Name	Grant Number	Registered Owner	Anniversary Date	NTS (Claim Sheet #)
CAM 1	YB69893	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 2	YB69894	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 3	YB69895	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 4	YB69896	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 5	YB69897	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 6	YB69898	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 7	YB69899	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 8	YB69900	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 9	YB69901	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 10	YB69902	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 11	YB69903	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 12	YB69904	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 13	YB69905	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 14	YB69906	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 15	YB69907	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 16	YB69908	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 17	YB69909	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 18	YB69910	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 19	YB69911	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 20	YB69912	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 21	YB69913	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 22	YB69914	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 23	YB69915	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 24	YB69916	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 25	YB69917	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 26	YB69918	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 27	YB69919	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 28	YB69920	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 29	YB69921	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 30	YB69922	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 31	YB69923	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6
CAM 32	YB69924	Minfocus International Inc.	10-Oct-96	105A-6

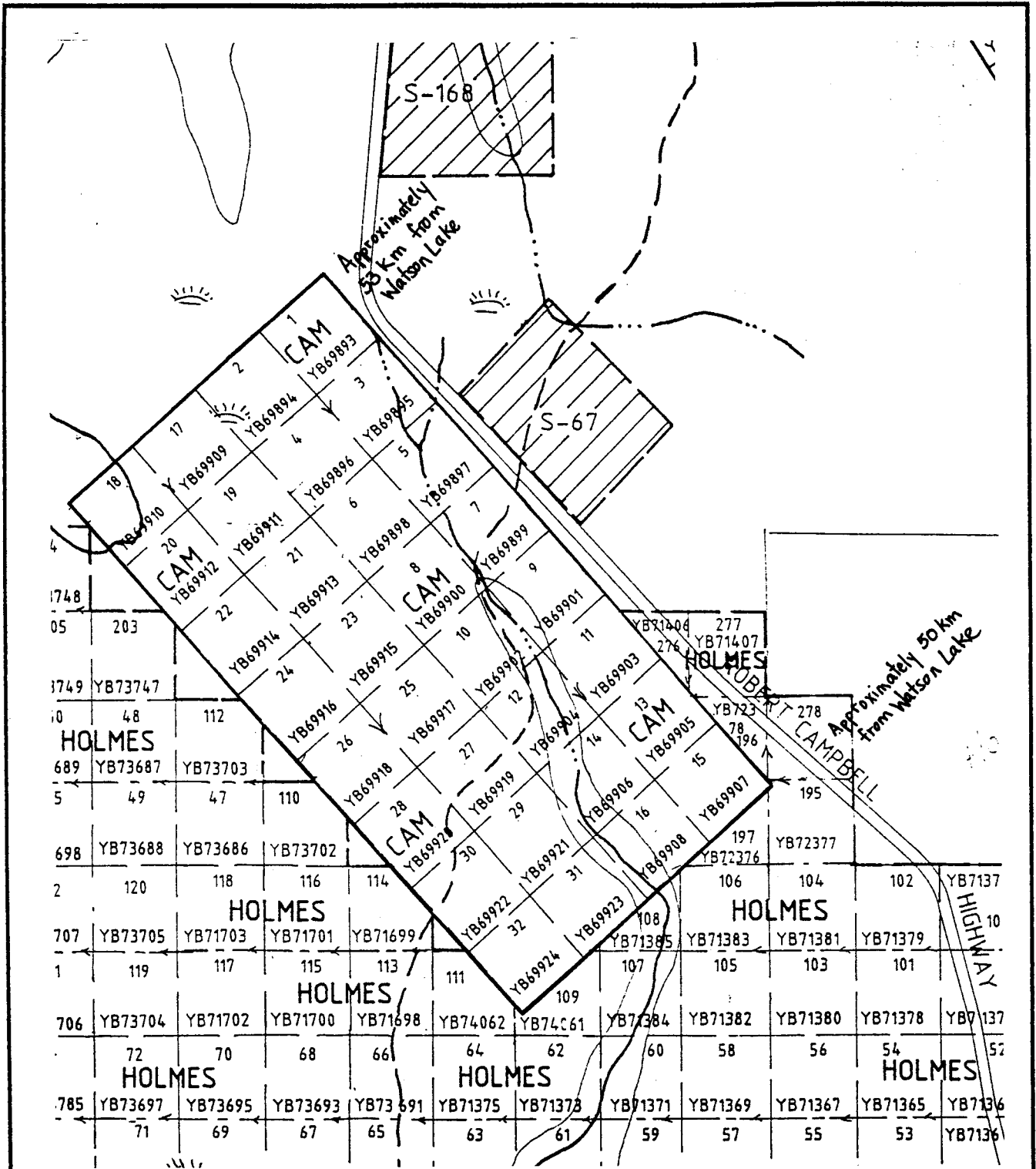


Figure 3

CAM Claims Plan
 Extracted From Claim Map
 105A-6

1:50,000

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4.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The property was the subject of an extensive investigation in 1981, when an airborne Questor Mark VI Input survey was run regionally; and 1982, when a geochemical survey was done. The geophysics indicated a strong linear magnetic anomaly in the south east corner of the claims, extending beyond the surveyed area into the claims along a direction of 330°. The anomaly coincides with several 5 and 6 channel conductors (Figure 4).

5.0 SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED IN 1995/96 PROGRAM

After a single day visit in fall 1995, when a 2000 m ground borne VLF-EM traverse was made, the existing airborne geophysical maps of the claims were studied, prior to a March-April survey of VLF-EM and magnetometer, aimed at locating the previously indicated conductors (Figure 4) with more precision, and to choose drill targets. Using the Robert Campbell Highway as a baseline, 1, 850 m long traverse lines at 400 m intervals were blazed and flagged every 50 m (Figure 5). These were tied in by GPS at endpoints, or as dictated by local geography. Total length of lines blazed was 18, 500 metres in 10 lines. Of these, all lines were surveyed, but not over their entire flagged distances. The VLF-EM was used over a total of 8, 450 m; and the magnetometer over a total of 10, 200 m.

Lines were numbered according to the distance from Watson Lake of the start point of the line on the Robert Campbell Highway, using the 50 and 52 km beacons as bases. Hence, line 51600N starts from the highway at a point 1, 600 m north of the 50 km beacon (i.e. 51.6 km from Watson Lake).

Where rock outcrop was noted, samples were taken and submitted for analysis.

The geophysical work was designed to confirm the pre-existing airborne work, and, on the basis thereof, to site diamond drill holes to investigate the nature of the conductors indicated. Two diamond drill holes, totalling 710 ft (216 m) were completed in April of 1996.

6.0 SURFACE ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Where rock outcrop was noted, samples were taken and submitted for analysis (results found in Appendix A). The only two outcrops seen were in the extreme south of the claims block, on the eastern edge of the Cabin Creek Canyon. On line 50400N at 930W of the road, is an outcrop of sheared andesitic pyroclastic. The same rock type was noted at 51200N at 720W of the road, here shot with vein quartz and severely brecciated in part. Gold values are encouraging, at 21 - 35 ppb, which is unusually high. Of particular interest is the lead value in the sample taken at 50400N, 930W.

7.0 GEOPHYSICAL WORK

7.1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - METHODOLOGY

The survey used a Mark II proton magnetometer. Readings were taken at 2.5 m above snow level (± 4.0 m total above ground level) in duplicate or triplicate at 10 m or 25 m intervals along the flagged lines. Where rapid rates of change with distance were detected, the interval was cut to 5 m, and traverse direction was reversed temporarily to repeat a portion of the line. When fluctuations of readings occurred in one location, the readings were repeated until a ± 3 gamma

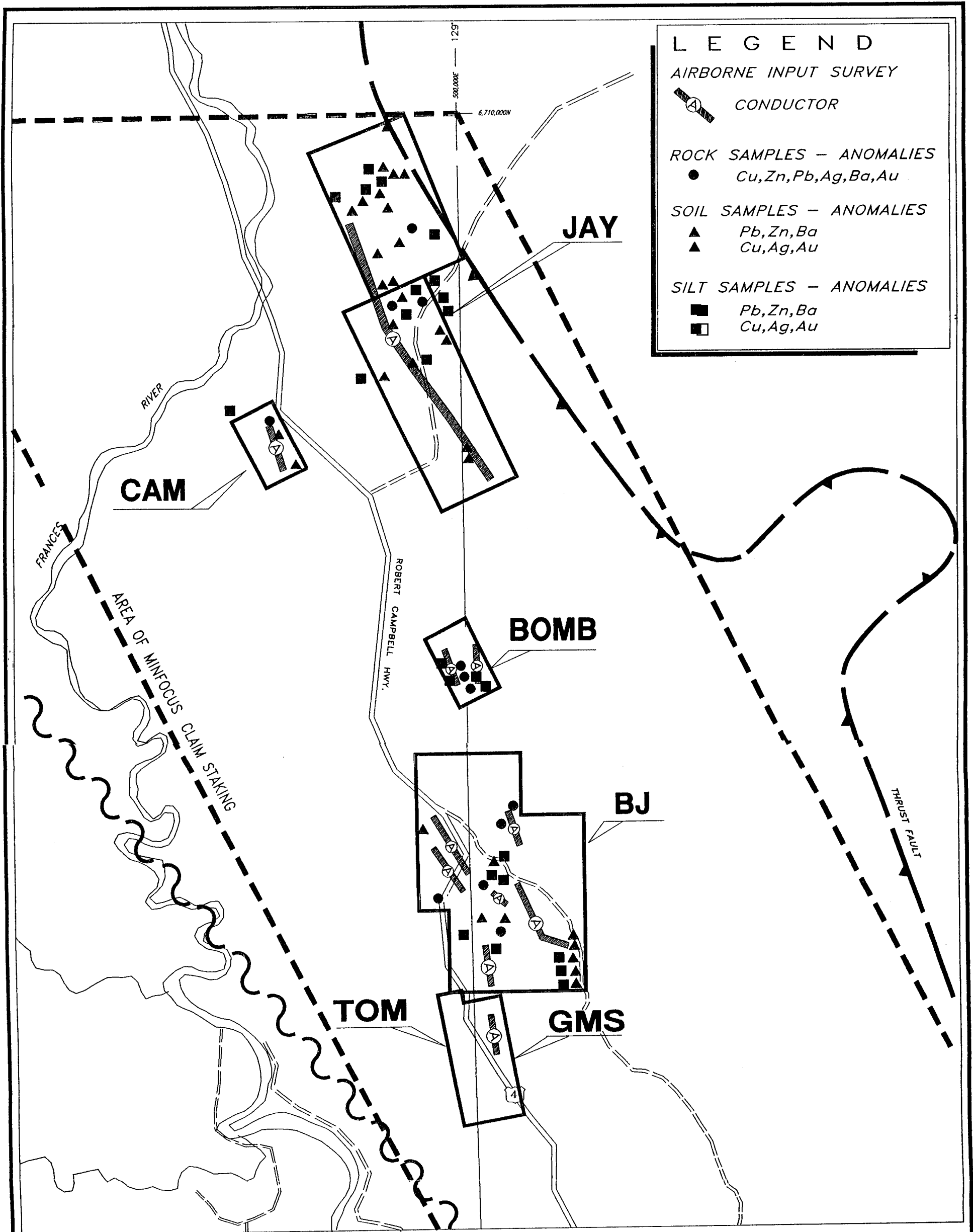
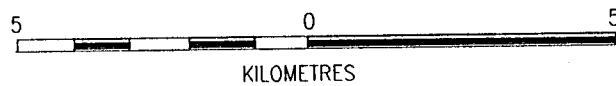
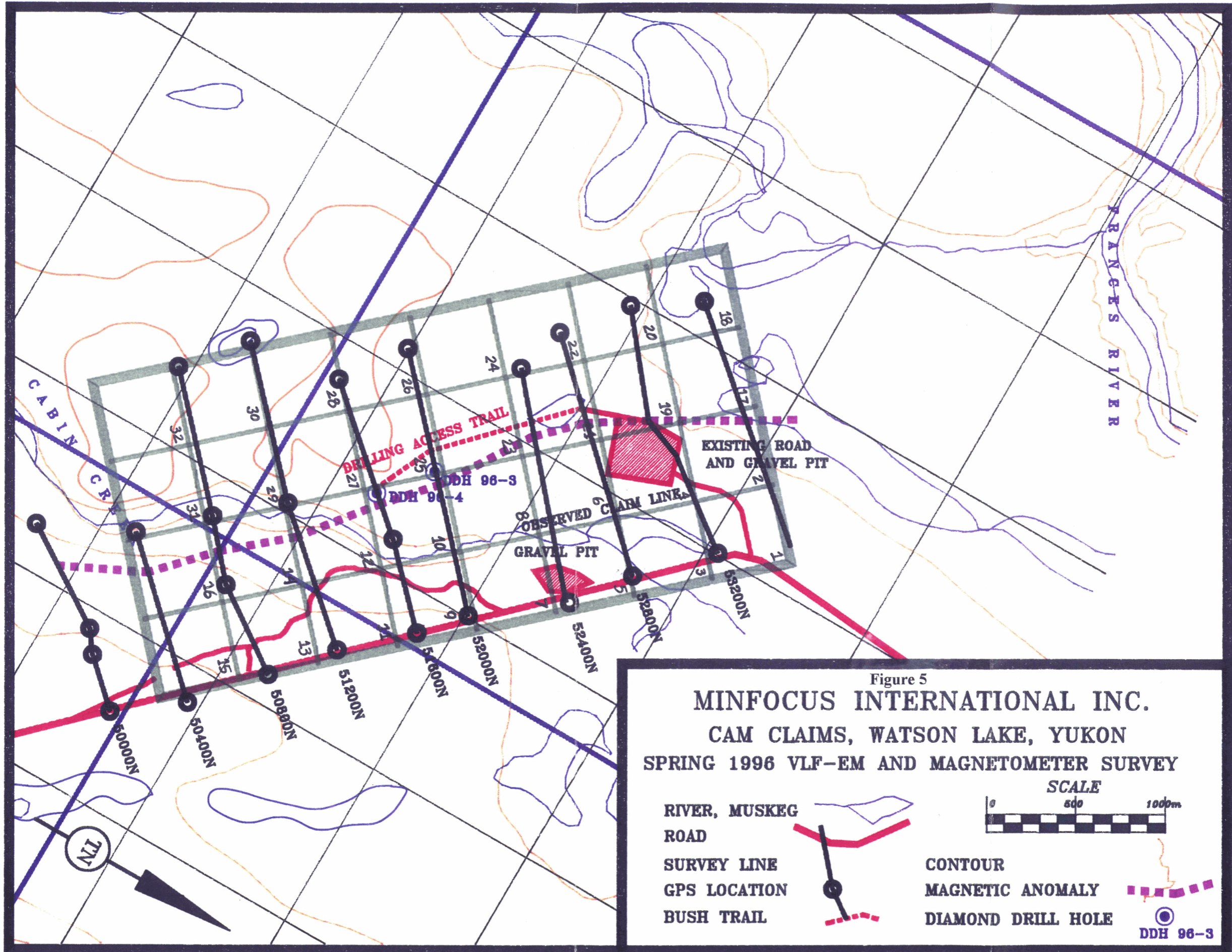


Figure 4

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CONDUCTORS AND ANOMALIES





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reproducibility was achieved. As a matter of course, repeat readings were taken at 1 minute intervals at roughly 500 m intervals, to check for diurnal fluctuations. Where practical, traverses were "jimmy" closed, by merely returning to one or more points near start of the traverse at a later time of day. No second magnetometer, as base station, was used.

Although purists may frown at the methodology, the intent of the survey was not to provide absolute data, but rather to hone in on existing data of high quality, and thereby to choose the best drilling target.

7.2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - RESULTS

The magnetometer survey gave the most useful data (Appendix B).

Line 50000N, which was surveyed from 500 m to 1150 m west of the Robert Campbell Highway, shows a sharp peak to 250 nT above regional background of 58270 nT at 860 m. The peak is roughly symmetrical, and the anomaly covers some 110 m from 840 m to 950 m.

Line 50400N, surveyed from the road to 950 m west, shows the same sharp peak at 770 m, now starkly asymmetric, with a slight dip of 20 nT at 740 m, then a sudden rise to 380 nT above regional background of 58240 nT. to the peak, and a rather more gentle descent on the west side, to return to background by 900 m. Note that brecciated greenschist facies pyroclastics were observed at 930 m on the immediate east bank of the Cabin Creek canyon.

Line 50800N, surveyed from the 500 m mark to 1600 m west, has a dual peak. There is a slight dip of 20 nT in readings from 645 m to 660 m, a gradual recovery to 700 m, then a very sharp rise of 220 nT to a peak at 740 m, a more gentle drop almost to background at 810, where another sharp rise occurs, peaking somewhat below the previous (140 nT above background) at 830 m, then dropping off sharply to return to the regional background of 58220 nT by 845 m. Note that there is a subtle 20 nT increase in background at 990 m, which may indicate a change in underlying lithology.

Line 51200N, surveyed from 500 m to 1800 m west of the road, is perhaps the type section of the claims. There is a sharp 70 nT drop from the regional background at 630 m to 650 m, followed by a sharp rise to 380 nT above background, peaking at 670 m. To the west, the drop-off is less rapid; with a second, lesser peak of 280 nT at 710 m, and final return to background by 810 m. There is again a subtle 10 nT rise in background at 1050 to 1100 m. Note that there is again outcrop on the east bank of the canyon at 730 m.

Line 51600N, surveyed from 500 m to 1400 m west of the road, shows the eastern dip of 20 nT from 640 to 690, then a fairly sharp rise of 250 nT to a broader peak than hitherto at 750 m. The western drop is again more gentle than to the east, with equilibrium reached by 850 m, but at a plane markedly higher (70 nT) above the level to the east of the peak. The level drops slightly (30 nT) at 1100 m.

Line 52000N, surveyed from the road to 1400 m west of the road, has a gentle drop of 60 nT below background from 410 m to its deepest point at 710 m. After a gentle rise of 40 nT by 750 m, the readings rise sharply to a 550 nT peak at 750 m, followed by the gentle western drop to background by 850 m. There is a small, 30 nT secondary peak at 1160 m, covering the zone from 1120 m to 1220 m, then a drop over 200 m to end about 50 nT below the level at which the survey started.

Line 52400N, surveyed from 400 m to 1300 m west of the road, has a very small dip, of 10 nT over 20 m at 900 m, then a sharp rise to a narrow peak of 350 nT at 940 m, and an equally sharp

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drop to 100 nT above base by 960 m. There is a pronounced shoulder in the profile from 960 to 1010 m. Thereafter, the drop is very gentle to return to background by 1170 m.

Line 52800N, surveyed from 500 m to 1700 m west of the road, is more symmetrical than the other lines, with a gentle rise of 70 nT from 700 m to 820 m, then a sharper rise of a further 200 nT, peaking at 900 m, before dropping back to a plateau of some 80 nT above the east by 1050 m.

Line 53200N, surveyed from 500 m to 1400 m west of the road, is subdued. The peak is broad, from 640 m to 900 m, and only reaches 110 nT above eastern background. Values to the west are again elevated by some 40 nT relative to the east.

Line 53600N, surveyed from 500 m to 1400 m west of the road, is again subdued, and broad, being almost a repeat of the previous line. The rise begins at 650 m, peaks to 100 nT above background, at 725 m to 750 m, then returns to base by 900 m, the western drop-off being slightly less sharp than the eastern rise.

7.3 ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY - METHODOLOGY

Using a Ronka EM-16, readings were taken at 10 m or 25 m intervals along the flagged lines. Where rapid rates of change occurred, the interval was cut to 5 m. In the initial stages of the survey, Cutler, Maine (NNN - 00000 Hz) was chosen as source, but difficulties in obtaining a signal engendered a switch, to Honolulu, Hawaii (NNN - 00000 Hz). This latter proved to be the more consistent station, allowing repetition not only on In Phase readings, but also in Quadrature.

On occasion, readings proved impossible, either through atmospheric, or because there was too broad a range for a minimum to be accurately pinpointed.

7.4 ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY - RESULTS

Results were not very satisfactory (Appendix B).

Line 50000N shows a single doubled crossover at 1040 m, returning at 1080 m. This coincides with a slough or pond at the bottom of the Cabin Creek canyon. The line was surveyed from 500 m to 1150 m, using the Cutler Station.

Line 50400N shows a hint of a crossover at 640 to 650 m, and another at 750 to 770 m, coinciding with the eastern sharp rise of the magnetic feature. The line was surveyed from the road to 950 m, using the Cutler Station.

On line 50800N, some difficulty was encountered in obtaining a quadrature reading from 600 m to 900 m, the most critical zone, where the magnetic anomaly occurs. A weak conductor is indicated between 1050 m and 1150 m. The line was surveyed from 500 m to 1500 m, using the Cutler Station.

Line 51200N was surveyed from 500 m to 850 m, using the Cutler Station. There are no crossovers, and the readings appeared to be fairly consistent and acceptable. There is a subtle suggestion of a poor conductor at 660 to 670 m, which coincides with the eastern edge of the magnetic anomaly.

Line 51600N was surveyed from 500 m to 1400 m. After the difficulties experienced with Cutler, a switch was made to Hawaii, which proved easier to hear, and appeared to give better

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resolution. An inverted crossover was noted at 550 m, returning at 600 m, and appearing to coincide with the transition from slough and black spruce to more open pine and white spruce parkland. There is a subtle hint of conductor at 710 m, which coincides with the eastern side of the magnetic feature. Inverse anomalies occur at 810 to 850 m and from 930 to 1070 m. A weak conductor is indicated at 1100 m, coinciding with the slight drop in background magnetic signal. A muskeg induced anomaly occurs at 1350 m.

Line 52000N was surveyed from 400 m to 1300 m. No strong feature emerged from much of the east of this survey. There is a suggestion of a conductor at 520 m, and again at 570 m. A confused, repetitive, crossover occurs from 920 m to 1030 m, and a very clear conductor, albeit weak, is indicated at 1240 m, coinciding with the drop in background magnetic readings.

Line 52400N was surveyed from 400 m to 1300 m. The eastern conductor which appeared in the previous line is more strongly developed between 475 m and 520 m. The eastern edge of the magnetic anomaly is again reflected in a subtle hint of crossover at 910 m to 930 m, which becomes more positively manifest by 1020 m, which coincides with the western end of the shoulder on the magnetic anomaly.

Line 52800N was surveyed from 500 m to 1500 m. In-phase readings were not satisfactory. The eastern edge of the magnetic anomaly is again reflected in a subtle hint of a weak conductor from 830 m to 850 m west. The west, is blurred, and indistinct.

Line 53200N was surveyed from 500 m to 1450 m. There is no conductor coinciding with the eastern edge of the magnetic anomaly, but a subtle crossover and back occurs at 875 m W. The crossover at 1100 m W, and the reversion at 1340 m W are both very clear.

Line 53400N was surveyed from 500 m to 1400 m. The west margin of the magnetic anomaly is reinforced as a good conductor. Further to the west, the picture is blurred.

8.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

8.1 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

Two diamond holes, totalling 216 m were drilled on the property during April 1996. The first was drilled on CAM #25 while the second was drilled on CAM #10 (Figure 5).

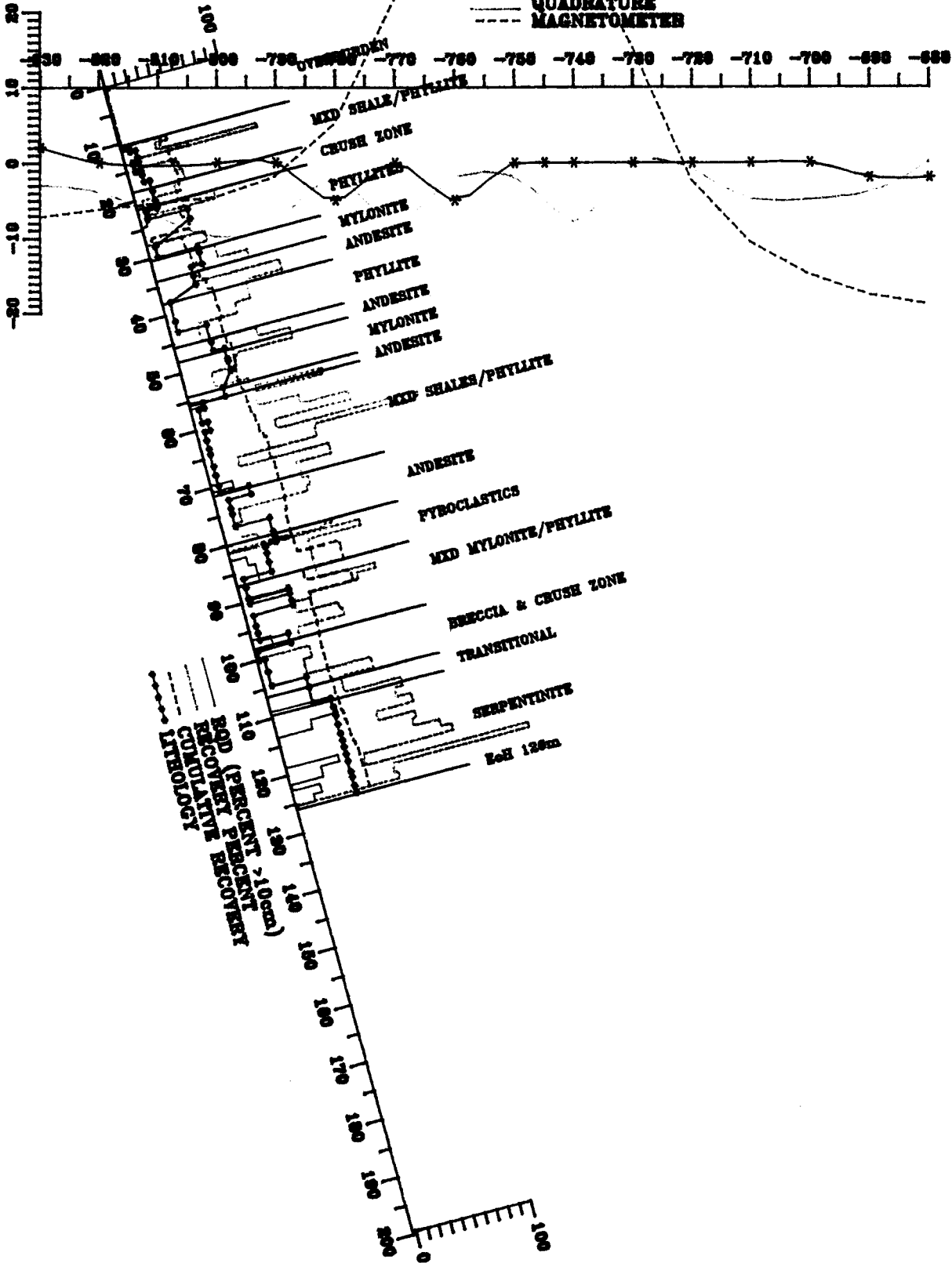
The first, CAM 96-3, at UTM N6698398, E0494475, declined -75° towards 074° (True), was drilled to intersect the magnetic anomaly on line 52000N at 450W. Overburden, of glacial debris extended to 10.5 m, beneath which is a metasedimentary sequence of shales and phyllites to 30.5 m, with intermittent crush and mylonitic fault zones. The metasediments are interfingering with andesites down to 101.8 m, where a crush zone of unconsolidated black breccia separates the metasedimentary and volcanic sequence from a clearly intrusive and strongly magnetic serpentinite from 106.7 m to end of hole at 126.5 m (Figure 6).

The second hole, CAM 96-4, at UTM N6698663, E0494205, declined -60° towards 074° (True), was drilled to intersect the strong magnetic anomaly on line 51600N at 735 to 775W, and the eastern conductor at 710W. Overburden, of glacial debris, extended to 28 m, beneath which are the same metasediments, with interfingering mylonite, to 44.5 m. The mylonites become dominant thereafter, with a black aphanitic dyke from 49 to 50 m, beneath which is an intensely silicified andesite band to 53 m. The mylonite, with minor intercalations of graphitic phyllite, continues to 81 m, where serpentinite was encountered. The hole was stopped in unmineralized serpentinite (Figure 7).

Figure 6

CAM CLAIM BLOCK
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE CAM 96-03 ALONG CAM 52000N LINE
TOWARDS 074T UNSURVEYED
-75 UNSURVEYED

***** IN PHASE
— QUADRATURE
- - - MAGNETOMETER



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The drillhole logs are shown in the accompanying schedules (Appendix C). There are no sulphides in the serpentinite. Disseminated discrete sulphide crystals, and some veins of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur throughout both cores, concentrated in the mylonites and peripherally to quartz veins. No appreciable gold or base metal values are associated with these sulphides.

8.2 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Both holes intersected a strongly magnetic serpentinite, which correlates with the strong magnetic anomaly of the airborne and ground geophysical survey. The slightly offset, and discontinuous, conductors are probably manifestations of the contacts of this mafic intrusive, and of the faults observed. The graphitic phyllites are also probable candidates as conductors.

That there is no sulphide mineralization associated with the serpentinite is sad. That there is little gold or base metal value associated with the disseminated sulphides in the mylonites and quartz flooded vein structures is also disappointing.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No economic values were found in the drilling program. However, the interesting lead and gold values in the surface sampling cannot be passed over. The intensity of alteration and mineralization in much of the andesitic rock cored, and most especially in the mylonites, gives encouragement for continuing exploration in the area. It is certain that there has been intense tectonic activity, and there is no doubt that the area has been permeated by mineralizing fluids, and that a plumbing system for those fluids must have existed close to where these holes were drilled. The conductors noted in the airborne and ground surveys can be ascribed to minor shearing and graphitic phyllites in part, even in whole, perhaps; but that there is mineralization, and anomalous gold and lead values in the only two rock outcrops found has to be more than pure chance. The problem will be how to look, and where to focus the future search. To the northwest, there is likely to be increasing Tertiary and glacial cover. To the southeast is swamp.

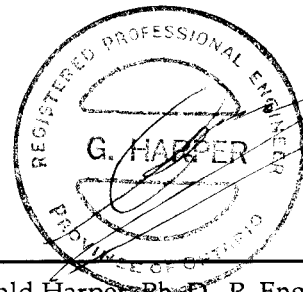
Were the boreholes stopped short? The barrenness of the serpentinites suggested that to continue drilling in them, hoping for mineralization within these ultramafics, would have been futile. In retrospect, perhaps a hole pushed through, to eliminate the possibility of mineralization on or near the footwall of the serpentinite might have been a fair gamble.

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10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerald Harper, President of Gamah International Limited, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of London with a B. Sc. degree in Geology and Chemistry in 1965, a B. Sc. Honours degree in Geology in 1966 and a Ph. D. in Geology in 1970.
2. I have practised my profession continuously since 1966.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Canadian Institute of Mining, the Society for Exploration, Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of South Africa, a Fellow of the Geological Society and a member of the Mineral Economics and Management Society.
4. I am the President of Minfocus International Inc., may be deemed to be its promoter and have instigated the staking by Minfocus International Inc.. I am also the President of Gamah International Limited, an independent mining and geological consulting and contracting firm.
5. I directed and supervised the program of work described in this report and endorse the opinions and conclusions presented in this report on the basis of my field examinations in July and September 1996 and review of data compiled by me during those field examinations.



Gerald Harper, Ph. D., P. Eng.
January 1997

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I, Adrian Gardiner MANN, undersigned, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Universities of London, England and Witwatersrand, South Africa;
2. I hold the degrees of:
 - Ph.D.,
 - M.B.A.,
 - B.Sc. (General Honours) in chemistry and geology,
 - B.Sc. (Special Geology)(Honours);
3. I am a member in good standing of:
 - Society of Economic Geologists,
 - Geological Society of South Africa,
 - Institution of Mining and Metallurgy,
 - Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum;
4. I am registered:
 - in Alberta as a Professional Geologist,
 - in Britain as a Chartered Engineer;
5. I have practiced continuously as a geologist since first I graduated in 1965. My experience was gained in central and southern Africa, south and north America;
6. This report is a fair and honest reflection of the geology of the claims and their immediate surrounds;
7. The data on which opinions expressed in this report are made derive from:
 - Examination of the reference material cited;
 - Examination of data furnished by the company;
 - Winter field mapping, with heavy snow cover, traversing all lines cited, some with VLF, some with magnetometer, and core logging.
8. I have no interest in these properties, nor in MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Adrian G. Mann, Ph.D., P.Geol.
January 1997

GAMAH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

11.0 PERSONNEL, CONTRACTORS AND SERVICE AGENCIES EMPLOYED

NAME	AFFILIATION	ADDRESS	FUNCTION	PERIOD
Gerald Harper	Minfocus International Inc.	Toronto	Overall Supervision, report preparation	Oct. 95 - Aug 96
Adrian Mann	Ruthrie Enterprises Ltd.	Calgary	Geological & geophysical surveys, core logging & report preparation	Oct 95 - Jul 96
	DJ Drilling Company Ltd.	Watson Lake	Drill access roads construction, diamond drilling	Mar 96 - Apr 96
	Thronduik Engineering and Consulting	Watson Lake	Linecutting and geophysical surveys	Feb 96 - Mar 96
Michel Mann	Ruthrie Enterprises Ltd.	Calgary	Geophysical surveys	Feb 96 - Mar 96
George Millen		Watson Lake	Drill road and site rehabilitation	Apr 96 - May 96
	Can-Tech Laboratories Inc.	Calgary	Drill core analyses	Apr 96 - May 96
	X-Ray Assay Laboratories	Toronto	Drill core check analyses	Apr 96 - May 96
Lorraine Godwin	Gamah International Ltd.	Toronto	Report typing and maps preparation	Dec 96

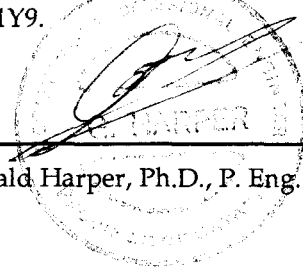
GAMAH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

12.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

ITEM	DETAILS	AMOUNT
Accommodation	hotel costs	1,357.04
Linecutting	blazing, flagging, ties	5,488.18
Consulting Fees	field and office support	15,880.61
Copies	faxes and copies	38.31
Courier, Postage	Priority Post, Greyhound courier	58.40
Drilling	mobilisation, labour, etc.	29,769.26
Rentals	equipment, truck, gas, etc.	2,499.95
Field Equipment	field attire, tools, batteries, etc.	423.51
Maps	map of area	50.00
Food	meals and groceries	801.81
Miscellaneous	mileage, clean up	539.34
Telephone	long distance charges, Fonorola	165.41
Travel	flights	1,042.17
	TOTAL	\$58,113.99

The above costs are as accurate as possible and represent the true value of the work carried out during the 1996 exploration program as shown above and described in this report. Detailed records for back-up to these amounts are available at the office of Minfocus International Incorporated, Suite 707, 1243 Islington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M8X 1Y9.

Gerald Harper, Ph.D., P. Eng.



13.0 REFERENCES

Jennings D.S. and Jilson G.A.(1983) *Geology and sulphide deposits of Anvil Range, Yukon.*
CIM Spec Vol 37, 319 - 361 pp.

Poulsen K.H. (1996) *Carlin-type Gold Deposits: Canadian Potential?*
Notes for presentation for a short course on New Mineral Deposit Models of the Cordillera Cordilleran Roundup 1996.

APPENDIX A
ASSAY CERTIFICATES



CanTech Laboratories Inc.

4200B - 10 Street N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2E 6K3
Tel (403) 250-1901
Fax (403) 250-8265

Ruthrie Enterprises Ltd.
10443 Brackenridge Rd. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2W 1A1
Attention: Adrian Mann

Certificate of Analysis

22-Apr-96

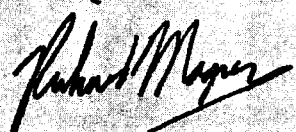
*** FINAL REPORT ***
W.O. 9736-96

PROJECT: CAM

Map	Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
	50400N 930W	35	0.8	1.6	11	325	0.3	57
	51200N 720W BRECCIA	30	0.4	1.2	13	<2	<0.2	28
	51200N 720W QTZ	21	0.3	2.6	23	4	0.3	27
	51200N 700W	23	0.2	1.7	16	2	0.2	35

CanTech Laboratories, Inc.

Signed: _____


Richard Wagner, B.Sc.
Laboratory Supervisor

**BEST ATTAINABLE
IMAGE**

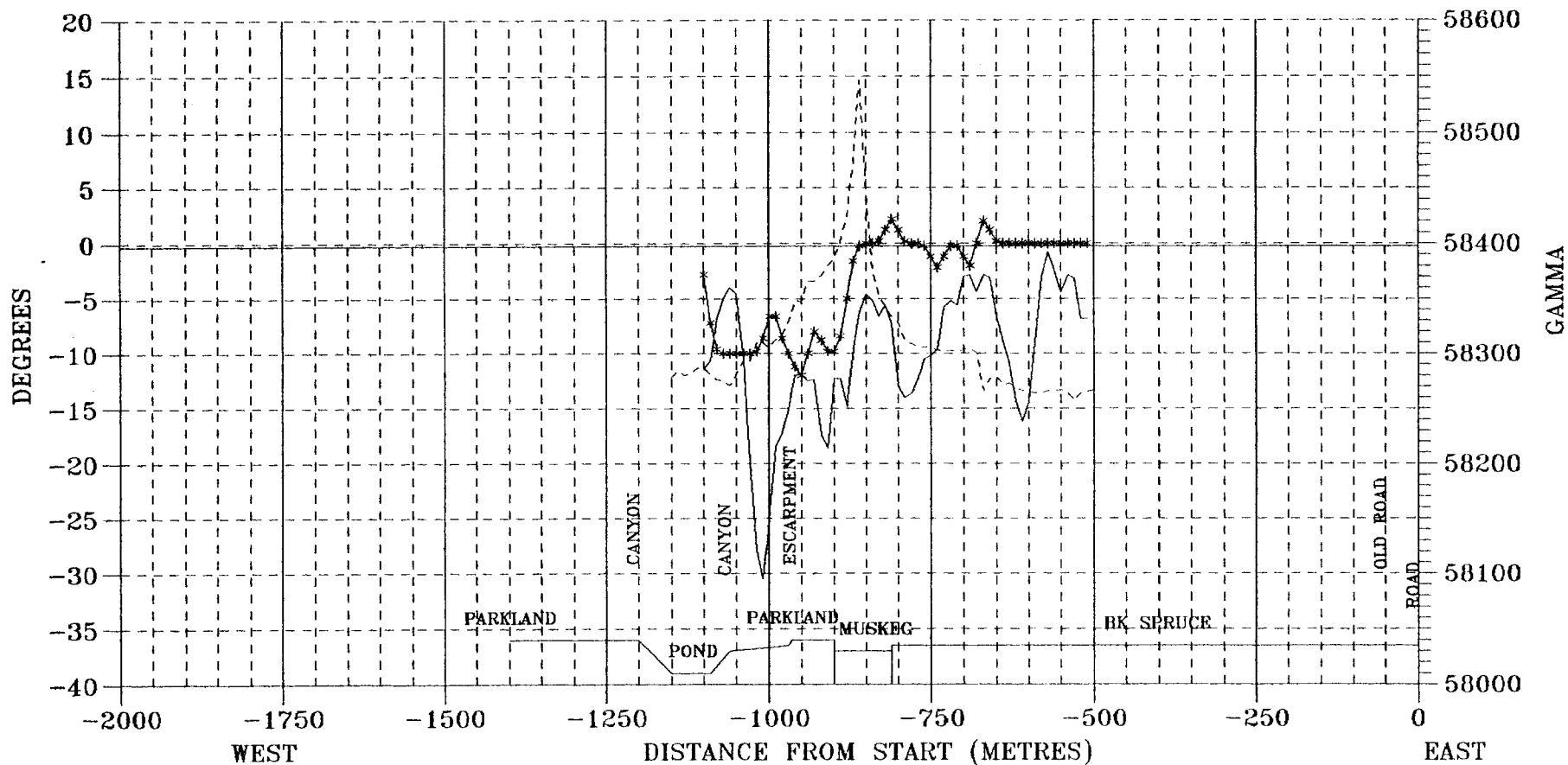
APPENDIX B
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 50000N LINE

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
- - - - MAG - GAMMA

DIRECTION 035
CUTLER MAINE

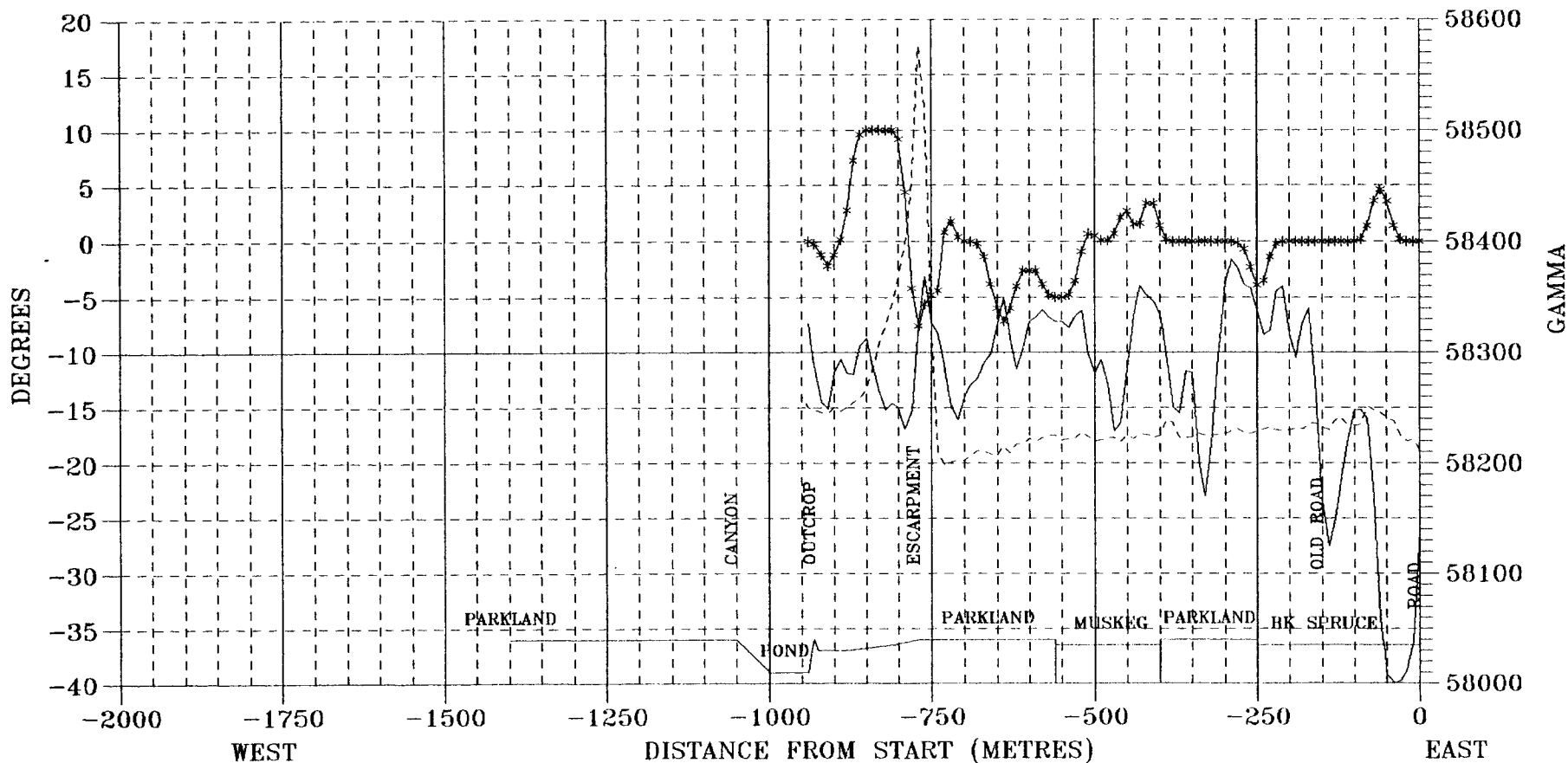


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 50400N LINE

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
---- MAG - GAMMA

DIRECTION 035
CUTLER MAINE

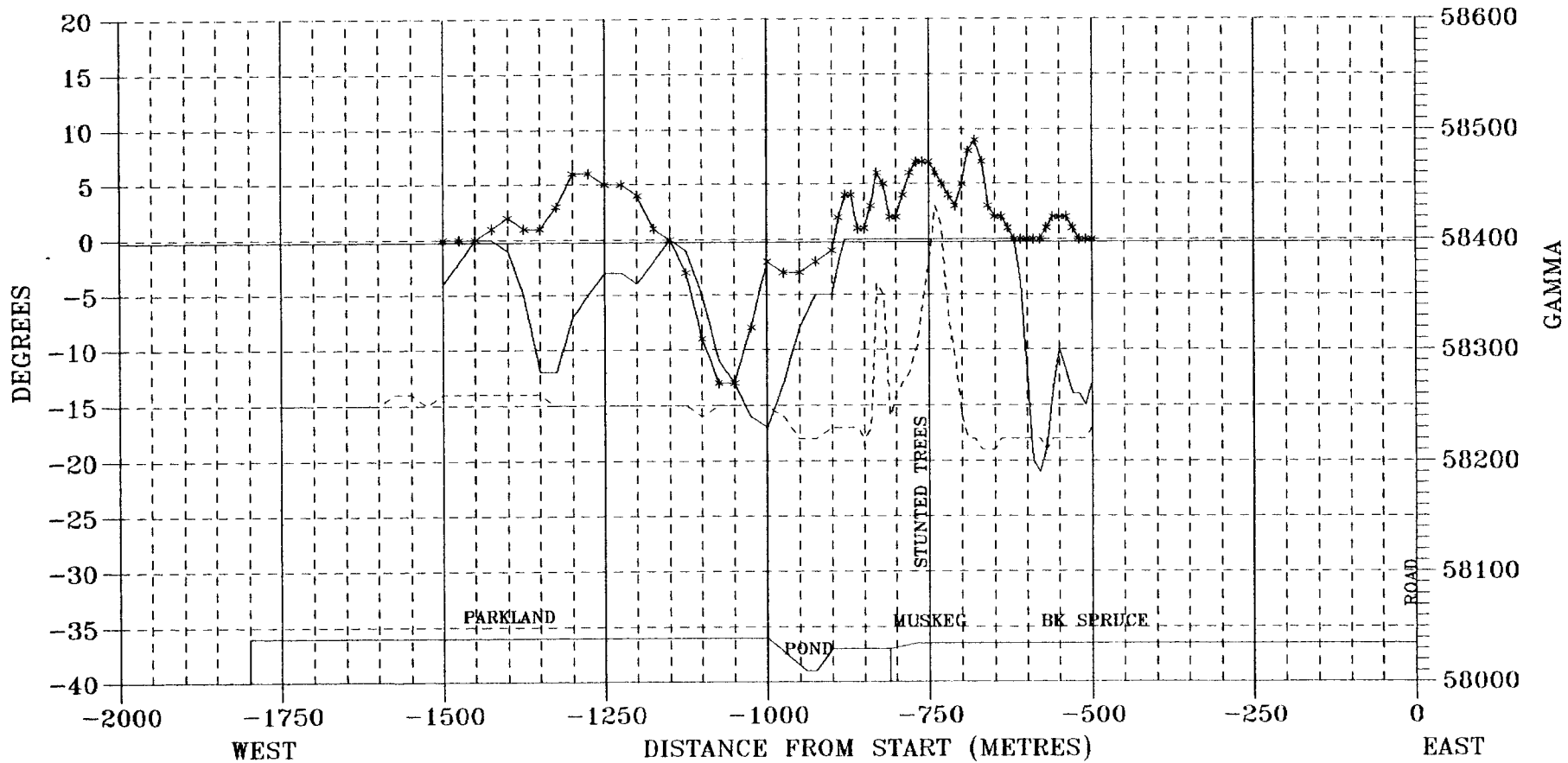


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 50800N LINE

DIRECTION 035
CUTLER MAINE

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
- - - - MAG - GAMMA

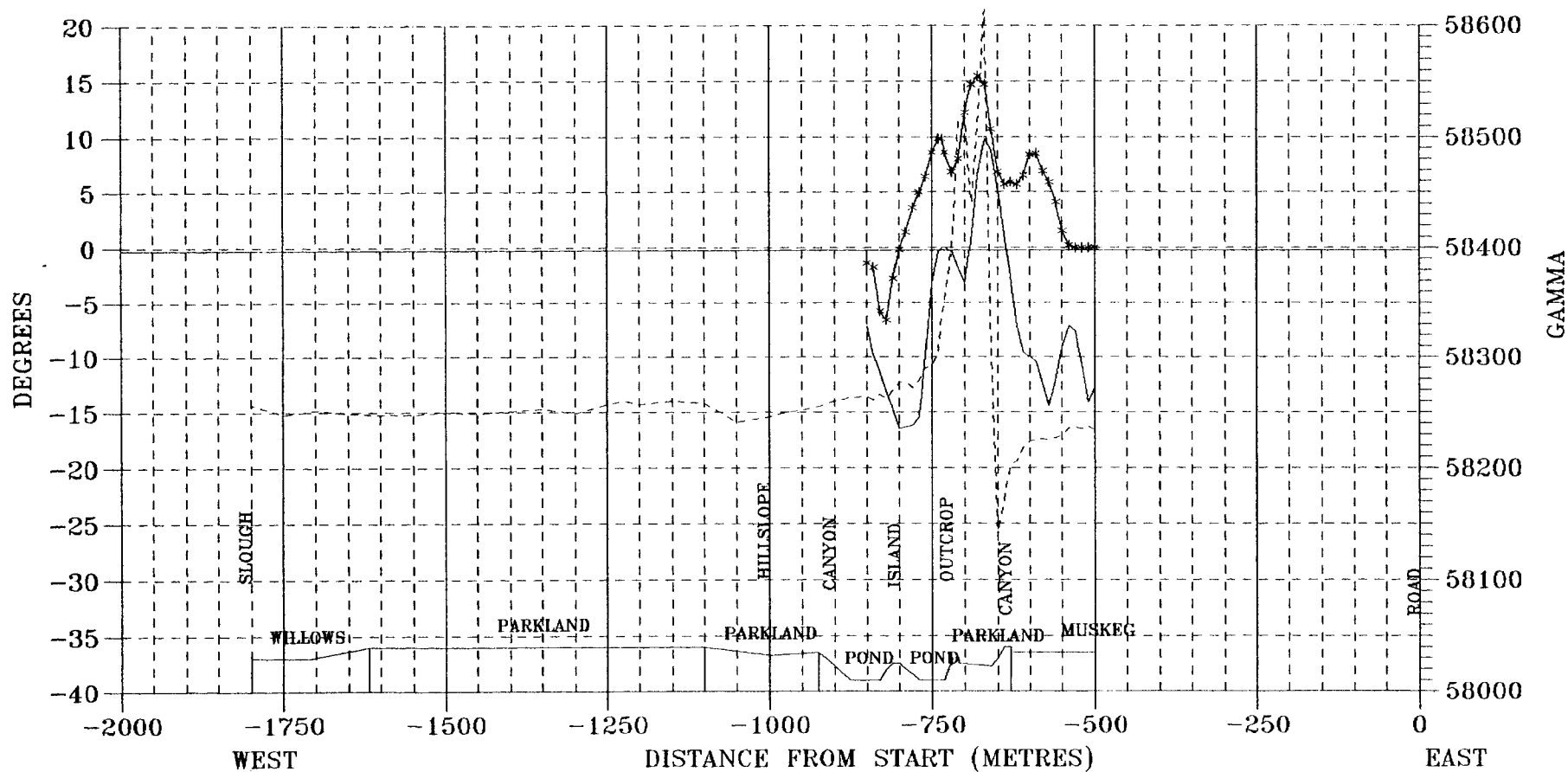


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 51200N LINE

DIRECTION 035
CUTLER MAINE

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
---- MAG - GAMMA

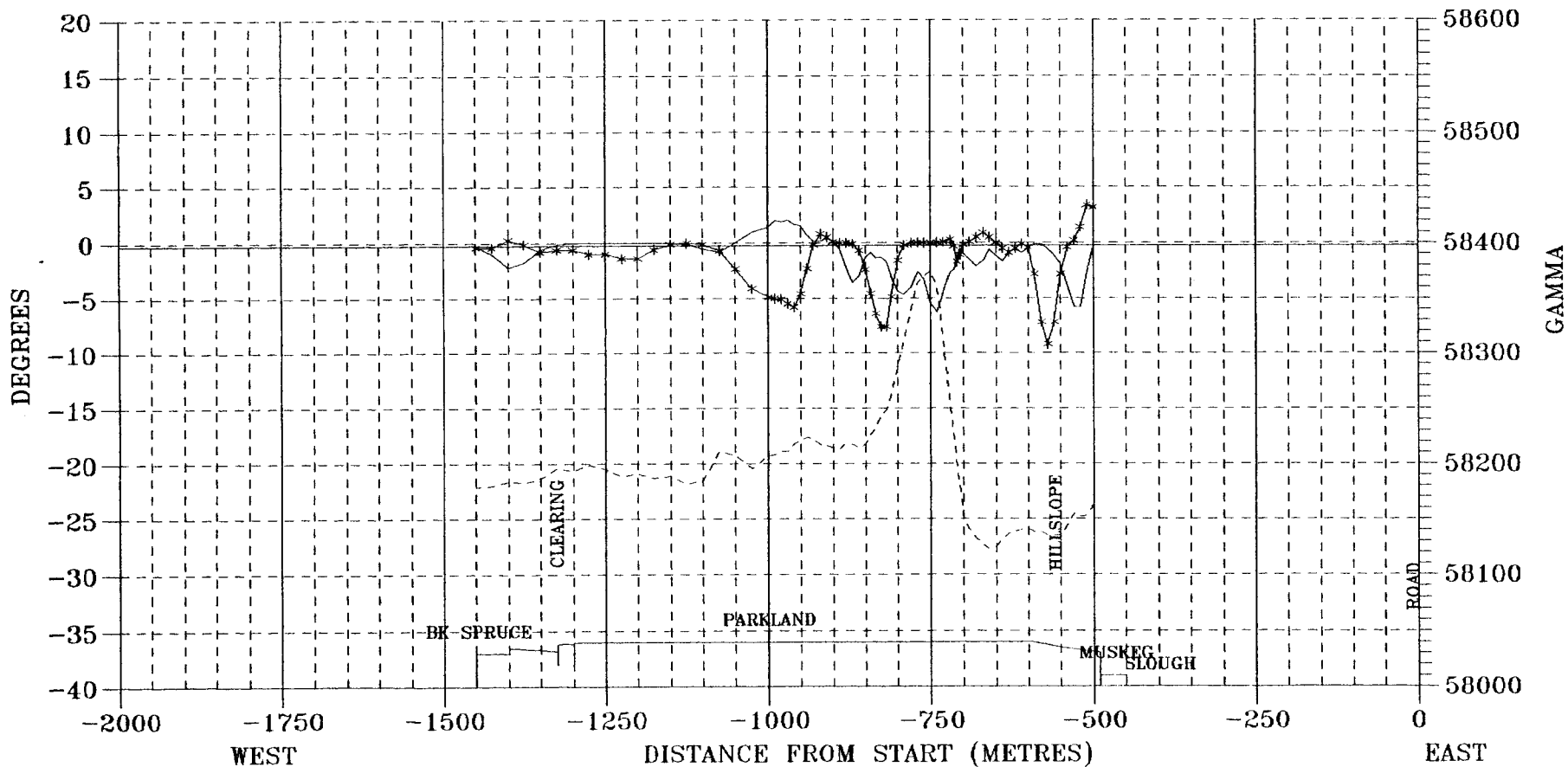


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 51600N LINE

DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
- - - - MAG - GAMMA

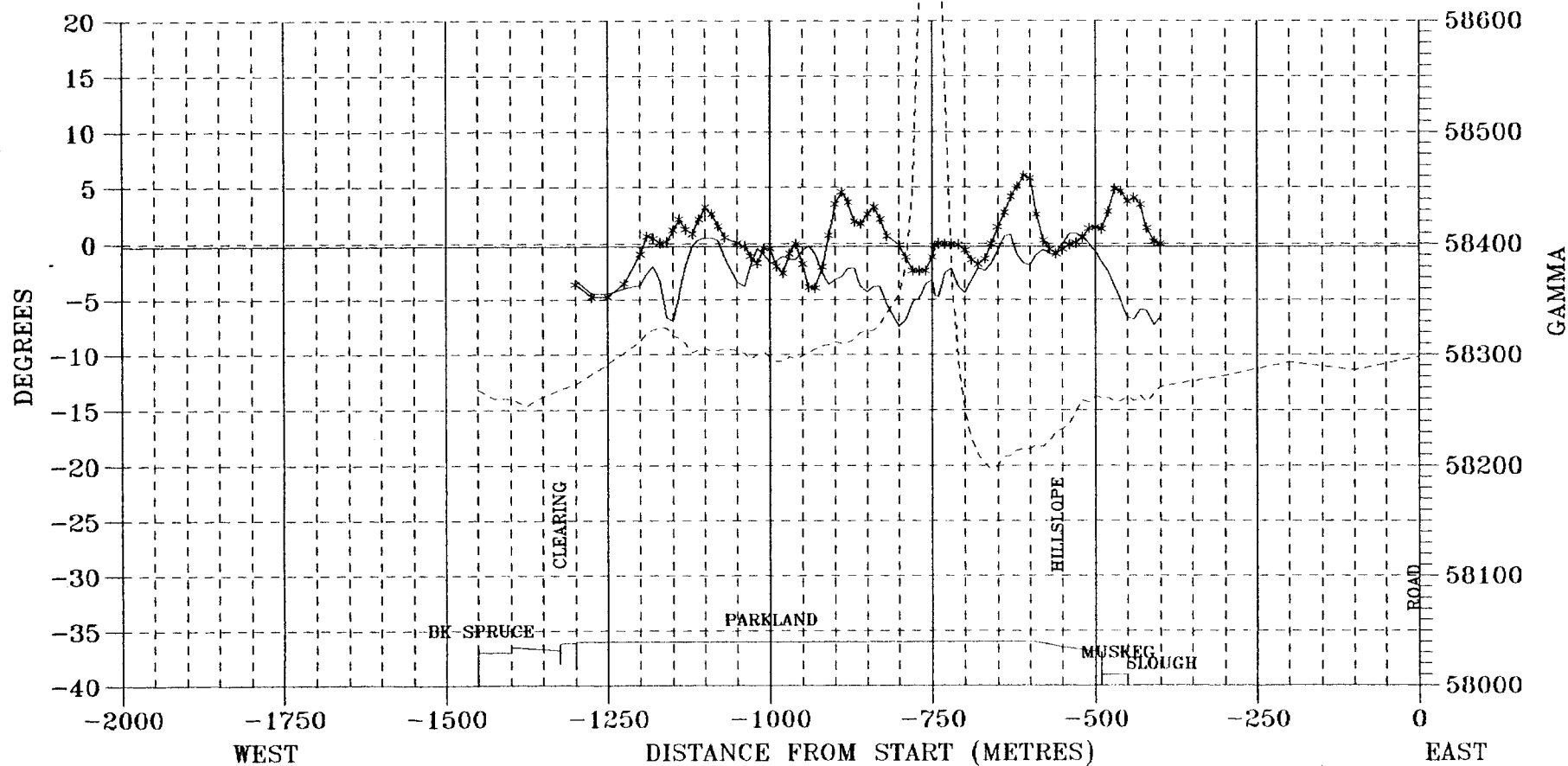


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 52000N LINE

DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
——— QUADRATURE
----- MAG - GAMMA

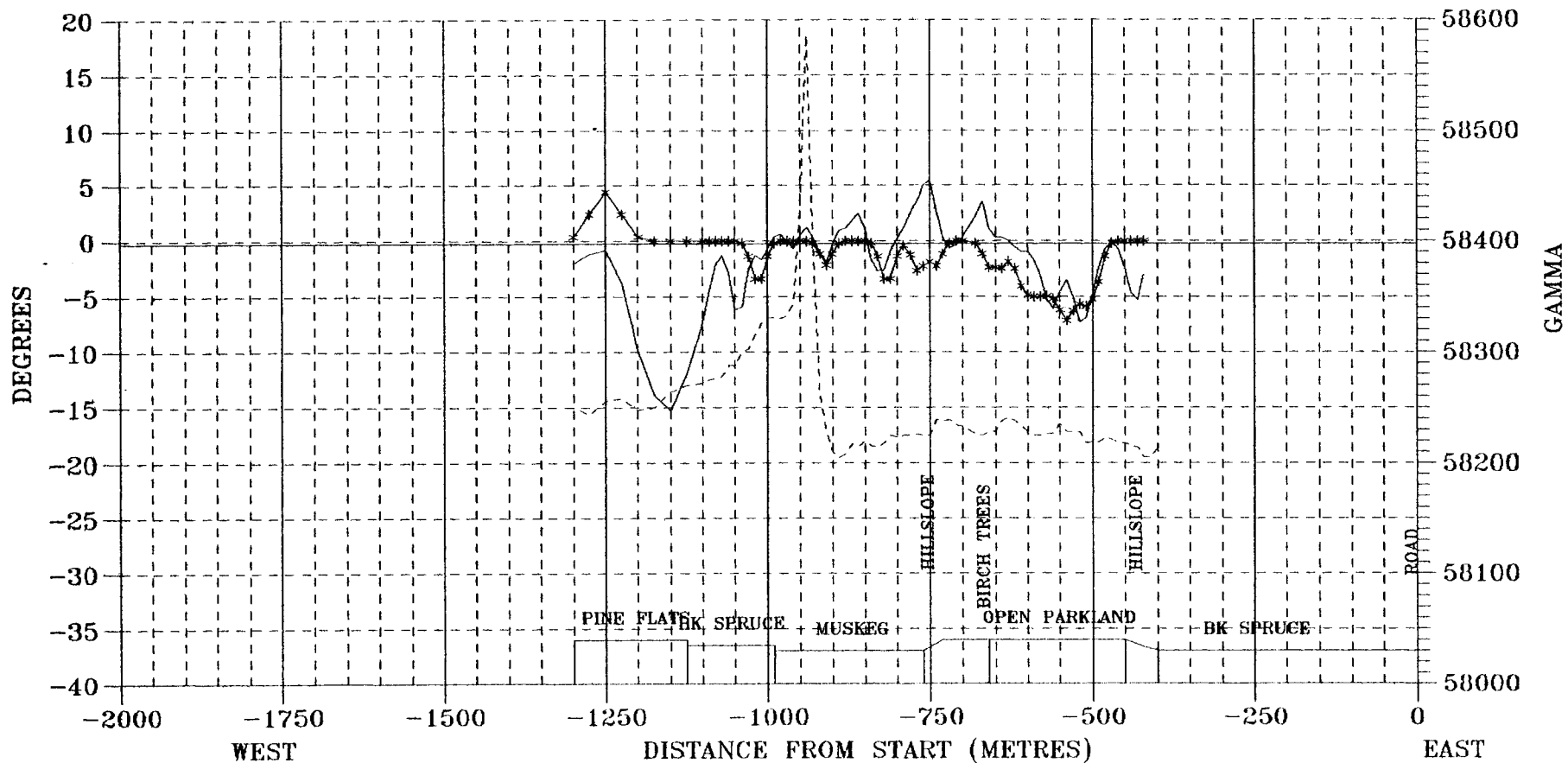


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 52400N LINE

DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
---- MAG - GAMMA



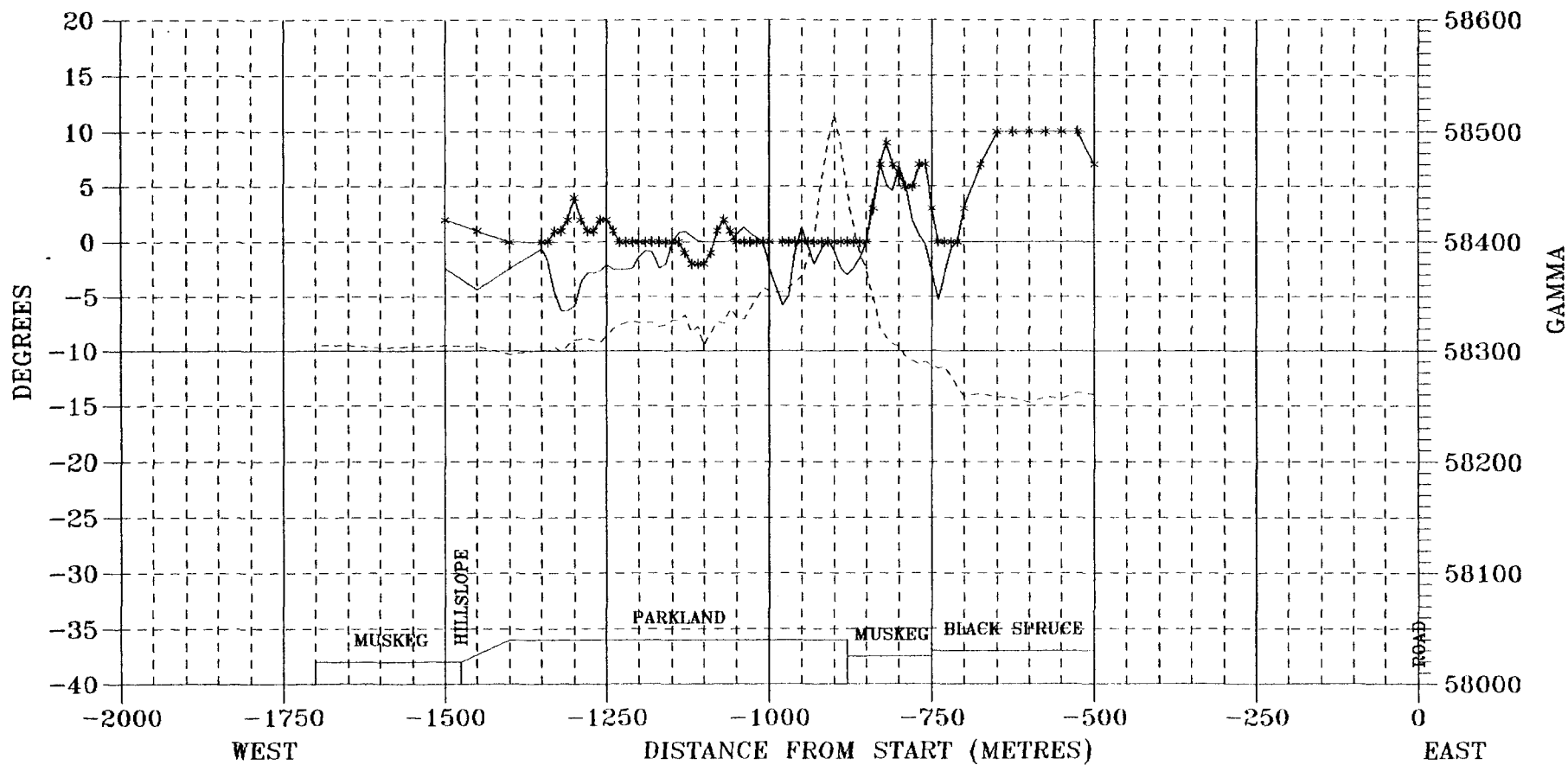
GAMAH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 52800N LINE

DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
——— QUADRATURE
----- MAG - GAMMA



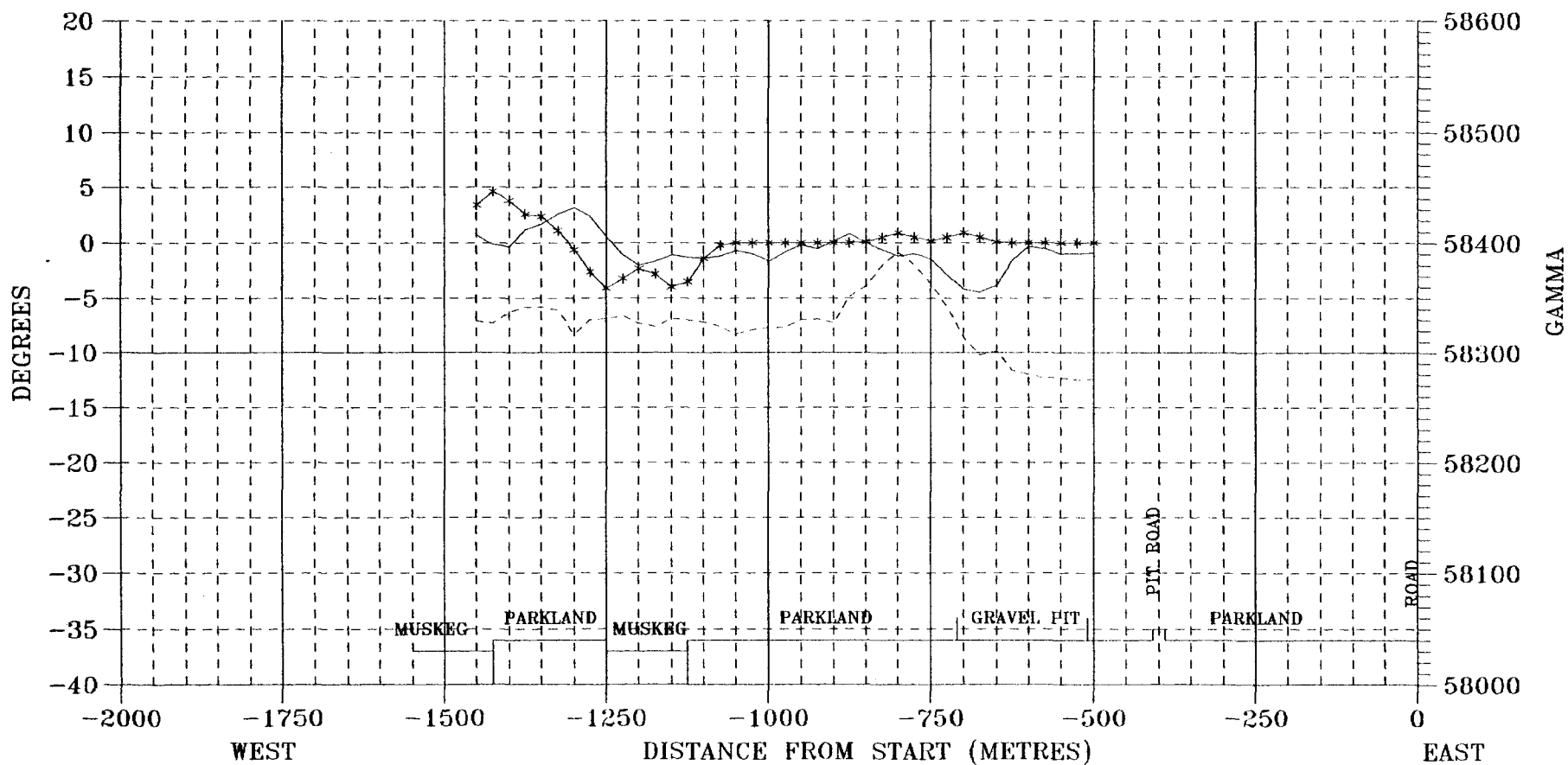
GAMAH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 53200N LINE

DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
- - - - MAG - GAMMA

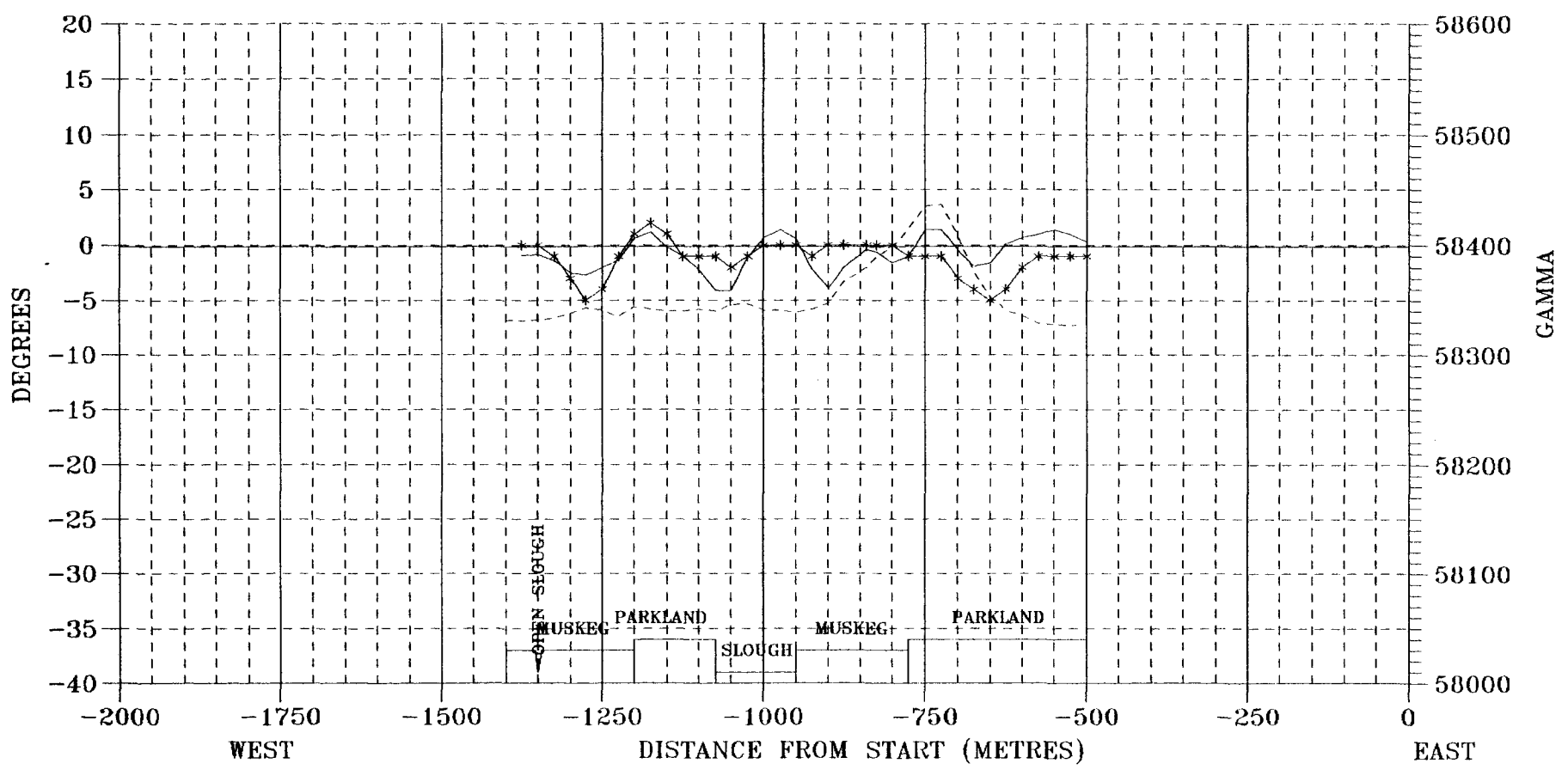


MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG 53600N LINE

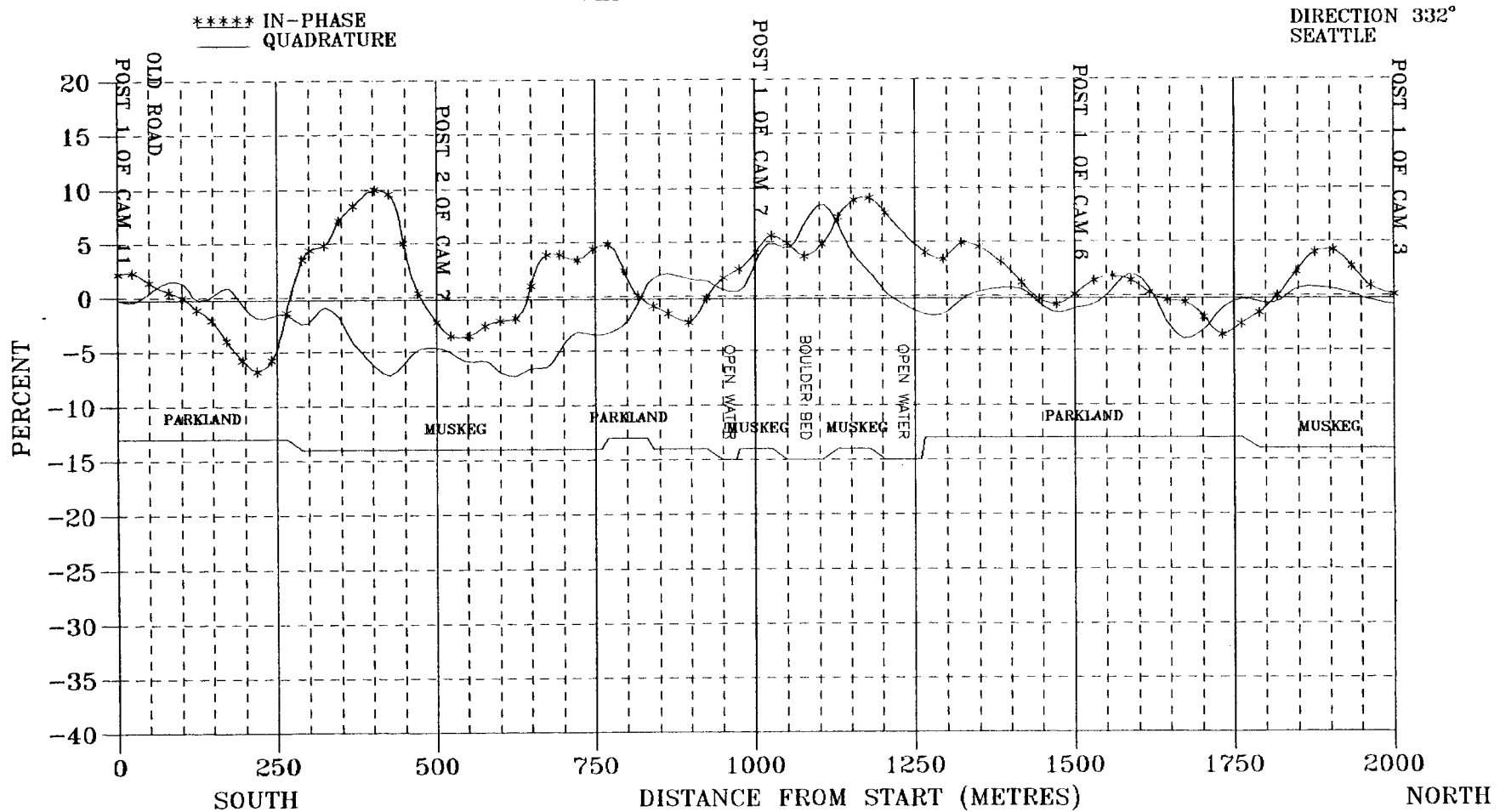
DIRECTION 035
HAWAII

***** IN PHASE
—— QUADRATURE
----- MAG - GAMMA



MINFOCUS INTERNATIONAL INC.

CAM CLAIM BLOCK VLF-EM TRAVERSE ALONG CLAIM LINE



APPENDIX C
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

366.0
 367.0
 368.0
 369.0
 370.0
 371.0
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 373.0
 374.0
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calcite veining at 369 to 375ft
 en echelon at 10 degrees and at 80 degrees

pseudopillows at 398 to 405ft.

126.49

END of HOLE

80
 25
 80
 20
 F 5
 70
 F 10
 10
 50
 80
 F 20
 30
 50
 30
 10
 80
 10
 80
 30
 F 20
 60
 80
 70
 70

54 105
 30 118
 0 106
 117
 113
 135
 30 96
 42 98
 0 123
 30 108
 16 90

151.0			40		14	33		
152.0								
153.0								
154.0			40	30	b			
155.0					a			
156.0					r	10	35	3 155.0 185.0 3000 0.394
157.0	47.85	MYLONITE	dark grey to black, intensely sheared and re-annealed with abundant white quartz stockwork		r			
158.0			70		e			
159.0					n	10		
160.0	48.77	MYLONITE	paler, medium grey, well banded.					
161.0						7	40	
162.0	49.38	DYKE/ MYLONITE	black, aphanitic dyke ? at 90 deg banded with pale grey mylonite as above.		90			
163.0					60	b		
164.0						a		
165.0	50.29	ANDESITE	khaki green to pale grey, intensely silicified with rare ptigmatically folded quartz veins, scattered stratiform quartz recrystallization veins, occasional thin intercalations of black, graphitic phyllite.		70	r		
166.0						r	31	88
167.0					70	e		
168.0					80	n		
169.0					30			
170.0							9	105
171.0						b		
172.0						a		
173.0					F	20	r	
174.0	53.34	MYLONITE	pale to medium grey, intensely silicified banded mylonite.		70	r		
175.0					F	10	e	0 3
176.0						n		
177.0					F	10		
178.0								
179.0						b	9	60
180.0						a		
181.0					80	r		
182.0						r		
183.0					60	e		4 185.0 221.0 3600 0.100
184.0					F	10	n	0 27
185.0								
186.0					80			
187.0								
188.0								
189.0								
190.0								
191.0					com-scat py,po		7	112
192.0					veins and diss			
193.0					80	70	abnt vein py,po	
194.0							stratiform	
195.0					F	5	scat	26 83
196.0		PHYLLITE	black, graphitic, subfissile.				py,po	
197.0	60.05				F	10	abnt vein py,po	
198.0	60.35	MYLONITE	pale to medium grey, intensely silicified banded mylonite, as above.		70		stratiform	
199.0								
200.0								
201.0	61.26	MYLONITE	dark grey to black, intensely silicified possible original basaltic lava?		90		0	20
202.0					70			
203.0					90	b		
204.0			8" white barren quartz vein at base.			a		
205.0					40	r		
206.0	62.79	MYLONITE	pale to medium grey, intensely silicified banded mylonite, as above.			r		0
207.0						e		
208.0						n		
209.0								
210.0								
211.0						b		33
212.0	64.62	CRUSH ZONE	major core loss, sandy unconsolidated breccia of pale mylonite, silicic.			a		
213.0						r		0
214.0					V	r		
215.0					E	e		
216.0					R	n		
217.0					Y			
218.0								
219.0					L			
220.0					I			
221.0					T			18 5 221.0 267.0 4600 0.990
222.0	67.67	MYLONITE	pale to medium grey, intensely silicified banded mylonite, as above.		T	scattered		
223.0					L	to		
224.0					E	rare		
225.0						py, po		
226.0					C	stratiform		
227.0					O	veins		
228.0					R	and		
229.0					E	diss.		
230.0								
231.0					I	scat		0
232.0					F10			
233.0					N	to		11
234.0					O			
235.0						com		
236.0					I			
237.0					N	py		

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 294.0
 295.0

80.77 SERPENT-
 ENITE

common stratiform vesicles from 73m to 78m
 suggestive of leaching? or perhaps
 recrystallization.

dark green to almost black groundmass with
 abundant euhedral pyroxene phenocrysts.
 Matrix is aphanitic, whole rock totally
 serpentized without loss of fabric.
 Phenocrysts are large (<10mm). Possibly
 originally a harzbergite (?).
 Talcose on shear planes.
 no visible sulphides.

89.92

END OF HOLE

veins	
rare	0
diss	
py	10
rare	
diss	15
py	
	45
fib	
F10: a	
r	6
e	7 21
n	
30 abnt coarse py xls	
70 vein at 80.8m	
30	0 44
30	
70	117
80	19 100
30	
80	
80	0 100
10	
F 30	