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STRIKE MINERALS INC.

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Phone: 705-567-5145 Fax: 705-567-5509

January 26, 1995

Dear Sirs:

Re: Ronda Mine Property-Shiningtree Gold Area, Ontario

This bound report contains two press releases dated June 15, 1994 and July 11, 1994 concerning the Ronda Gold Mine. Strike had entered into an agreement with Golden Trump Resources Inc. on July 8, 1994 whereby Golden Trump had the right to option the property from Strike and Copperquest Inc. This matter has never been completed and Strike issued a notice of default to Golden Trump on January 6, 1995 defaulting their agreement. The text of this report includes Golden Trump's sampling report from July, 1994 and verifies that the Ronda Mine could be host to a world class gold deposit. It is Strike's and Copperquest's opinion that they should develop this highly regarded deposit on their own. A major drilling program is contemplated and should start within the month. More information will be provided as ongoing activities are detailed.

Respectfully Submitted by,

Carl P. Forbes
President

And as agent for Copperquest Inc.

June 15, 1994

JOINT NEWS RELEASE

COPPERQUEST INC. - C.D.N. - SYMBOL - COPQ

STRIKE MINERALS INC. - C.D.N. - SYMBOL - STRK

Copperquest Inc. and Strike Minerals Inc. are pleased to announce that they have jointly acquired 25 mining claims covering approximately 2400 acres in the Shiningtree Gold Camp of Northeastern Ontario. The majority of these claims were obtained via a major staking rush whereby COPQ and STRK pooled their resources to overcome all outside competition.

The Ronda Property, a former past producing gold mine, has been developed by a three compartment production shaft to 800 feet, with four levels. The mine was shut down in 1939 due to the start of World War II. The main zone on the Ronda property is at least 2,600 feet long with widths up to 30 feet. The vein system persists to a depth of at least 700 feet. A rough estimate of these dimensions infers some two million tons of gold bearing material grading approximately 0.25 ounces per ton Au. If the vein system persists along strike length and to greater depth a possible 10,000,000 tons of gold bearing reserve could be proven to establish enough contained ounces of gold to host a world class gold deposit. Ground work will begin immediately, consisting of geophysics in preparation for a major drill program.

A second property, the Bennett Mine area was also acquired during this staking rush. A bulk sample of 2,000 tons was extracted from the Bennett vein in 1981, and yielded a purported 6,000 ounces of gold for a return of 3.0 ounces per ton Au. Visible gold is easily ascertained in the open cut face and results from the proposed program should readily duplicate past results.

COPQ and STRK have combined their resources to secure a major land position in Shiningtree. This land position ensures a viable gold reserve that puts COPQ and STRK into the realm of intermediate junior companies preparing for gold production.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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JULY 11, 1994

JOINT RELEASE

COPPERQUEST INC.- C.D.N. - SYMBOL -COPQ

STRIKE MINERALS INC. - SYMBOL - STRK

COPPERQUEST INC. AND STRIKE MINERALS INC. ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPAL TO OPTION THEIR "RONDA" SHININGTREE GOLD PROPERTY IN NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO TO GOLDEN TRUMP RESOURCES. MR. MURRAY PEZIM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOLDEN TRUMP HAS EXPRESSED SOLID INTEREST IN MINING DEVELOPMENT IN THE SHININGTREE GOLD CAMP. RECENT STRIPPING OF THE RIBBLE VEIN, THE HOST STRUCTURE OF THE RONDA PROPERTY HAS VERIFIED THE EXISTANCE OF SOME OF THE OLD CHANNEL SAMPLING. VEIN WIDTHS ARE CONFIRMED TO BE UP TO 35 FEET WIDE WITH AVERAGES OVER 10 FEET. THE VEIN SYSTEM HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED TO OCCUR OVER A STRIKE LENGTH OF 7,000 FEET BY INTERMITTENT STRIPPING AND PROSPECTING. GOLDEN TRUMP CAN EARN A 51% INTEREST IN THE RONDA PROPERTY BY PAYING COPPERQUEST AND STRIKE \$200,000.00 AND ISSUING BOTH COMPANIES 200,000 SHARES OF STOCK OVER A FOUR YEAR PERIOD. GOLDEN TRUMP'S WORK EXPENDITURES WILL BE \$1,000,000.00 OVER THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD TO EARN THEIR INTEREST, AFTER WHICH A STANDARD JOINT VENTURE WILL BE FORMED. CURRENT WORK HAS CONFIRMED THE RIBBLE VEIN TO SUBSTANTIATE PREVIOUS REPORTS. AS SOON AS ALL APPROVALS BY ALL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED A MAJOR WORK PROGRAM VIA DIAMOND DRILLING HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO SUBSTANTIATE OLD RESULTS AND CONFIRM THE ECONOMICS OF A VIABLE GOLD DEPOSIT ON THE RONDA PROPERTY. FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE RELEASED AS ONGOING EXPLORATION PROCEEDS.

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**Sampling and Evaluation of the
*Ronda, Foisey and Miller-Adair Claims***

**MacMurchy and Churchill Townships,
Shining Tree Area, Sudbury District, Ontario**

for Golden Trump Resources Ltd.

NTS 41-P-11

**A. W. Beecham
Haileybury, Ontario
20 Sept. 1994**



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Introduction

The property, consisting of 15 units, is located astride the Churchill-MacMurchy Township line, 7 kms NE of the village of Shining Tree. The present claims cover what were previously known as the Ronda and parts of the Miller-Adair and Foisey claims. The claims were explored for gold between 1912 and the early 1940's. The Miller-Adair and Foisey claims have been explored only from surface, whereas the Ribble Vein on the Ronda claims was developed by by 2 shafts and 6 levels and achieved production for a short period.

The claims are very accessible. Highway 560 passes diagonally through the group and within a few metres of the No. 2 Shaft. The south end of the Foisey vein is easily reached from a forestry road which lies about 75m to the east.

During late July and August 1994, a sampling program was done to verify previous surface assays. Parts of the Ribble Vein at the Ronda and the Foisey vein were hand stripped (They had been previously uncovered in the early work.). Channels were cut with a diamond saw. The wide portion of the Ribble vein, immediately north of the muck pile, and the south part, immediately south of the muck pile, were sampled at 6m intervals. Elsewhere the channels were more widely spaced, usually at the point of best exposure. A total of 202 channel samples and 6 grab samples were taken. Samples were assayed for both gold and silver.

This work was done by Haddington Resources on behalf of Golden Trump Resources Ltd., an associate company. Golden Trump presently has an agreement with Strike Minerals and associates, the registered claim holders. The agreement provides for a period to undertake a 'due diligence' study of the property, prior to entering into a formal option agreement.

Property Description

The property consists of eleven, one unit claims and one, 4 unit claim for approximately 240 hectares. Copies of the Mining Recorder claim records have been reviewed and 5 of the critical claim posts were examined in the field. These posts are shown on the accompanying 1:2500 compilation map. It is noted that claim 1200309 and claim 1200310 have been incorrectly recorded in that their actual locations in the field have been interchanged. This is based on inspection of 3 posts of 1200309 and two posts of 1200310. All other conditions of the claims are, as far as the writer noted, according to regulation. The posts are unusually well cut and marked and the claim lines are unusually well marked out. The recording error has been reported to the C. Forbes of Strike Minerals who is arranging for the recording error to be corrected.

The claims lie in both MacMurchy and Churchill Townships, straddling the township line. They are mostly between mile post 1 and 2. They formerly consisted of a

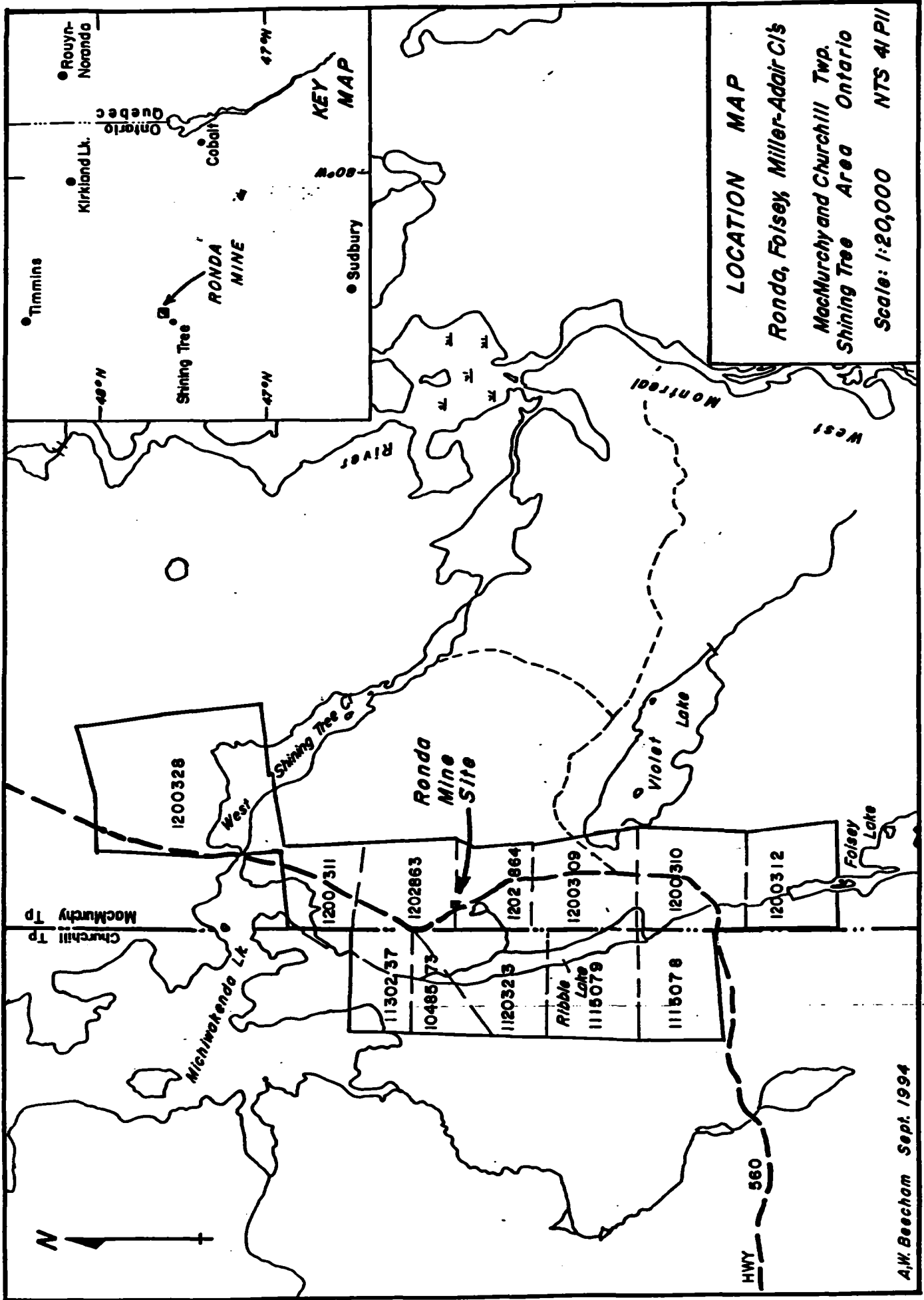


Fig. 1

series of leases. The claim numbers were prefixed TRS. These had been held since their staking in about 1912. Although a number of peripheral leases were forfeited as early as 1988, the key claims, containing the old Ronda Mine and Ribble Vein were not opened for staking until 1 June 1994. These key claims were staked by C. Forbes of Strike Minerals, and associates. They are presently held by Strike and various associates as listed below.

All of the claims are of nominal size of 1 unit (16 hectares or 40 acres) although the actual area varies considerably as the claim lines mostly follow the old boundaries. Along the east boundary, however, the claim lines consist of the old, pre-existing surveyed lease boundaries. Some posts are 'overstaked' slightly and actually lie outside the claims. The distribution of the claims is shown in Fig. 1 and details are shown below:

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Work filed</u>	<u>Registered Owner</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1048573	1	19-08-88	\$3080	751160 Ont. Ltd	
1115078	1	05-06-89	\$2200	50% 751160 Ontario Ltd. 50% Premier Expl	
1115079	1	05-06-89	\$2200	50% 751160 Ontario Ltd. 50% Premier Expl	
1120323	1	02-07-91	\$1476	J.R.B. Parres	
1130237	1	27-03-90	\$2077	J.R.B. Parres	
1200309	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	location error*
1200310	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	location error*
1200311	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	
1200312	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	
1200328	4	08-06-93	nil	Premier Expl.	
1202863	1	02-06-94	nil	Strike Minerals	
1202864	1	02-06-94	nil	Strike Minerals	

*Location of claim 1200309 and claim 1200310 interchanged on ground;

History and Previous Work

The history and previous work has been well described by Gordon & Lovell et al and Thompson. Much of the following table is taken from their work. This description spans the period from the discovery in 1912, when access was by canoe from the Canadian National Rail line in West Tree, until the 1970's. There is no report of work on the Ronda claims since the early 1940's. According to the present claim holders, from the 1940's until the recent forfeiting of the claims to the crown, the Ronda ground was held by an individual and subsequently by an estate. Mine records were inadvertently

thrown out. The claims were released for staking in June 1994. The only underground records available are a composite level plan and longitudinal projection which are stored as rolled under "Ronda Mine" and "Sharon Mines Ltd." in the Cobalt Resident Geologist's files. These are only engineering drawings and provide no assays. The longitudinal is dated Mar. 1, 1939 and as production is recorded into 1940, it is likely that it is significantly out of date.

TABLE 1. Summary of Previous Work

Ronda Property, (Ribble Vein)

- 1912 Gold discovered by 2 prospectors, names unknown, who were 'grubstaked' by Mrs. Asa Ribble;
- 1913 Sharon Mines Ltd. did trenching; no assays available; (One plan dated 1913 shows the No. 1 Shaft and 3 levels of workings and a mill site just east of the No.1 Shaft. It is uncertain if the workings were put in and a mill built this early or in the 1918-23 period as reported in Ont. Geological Survey publications.)
- 1916-1917 Surface stripping and trenching by T.R. Jones of Buffalo Mines (Cobalt);
- 1918-1923 Shaft sinking, (No.1, 2 compartment) to over 150 FT; cross-cutting on 100' level; shaft deepening to 208'; by Wasapika G.M. under direction of Geo. R. Rogers;
- 1934-1935 De-watering, drifting and re-sampling, installation of 100 t/day mill, by Neville Canadian;
- 1935-1939 No. 1 shaft deepened to 325 FT; 100', 200', 300' levels put in and 3 compartment, vertical, 3 compartment winze sunk from 300' to 700 FT, and then raised to surface, known as No. 2 Shaft with levels at 300', 425', 550' and 675'; 5379 Ft of drifting and cross-cutting; 535 Ft of surface diamond drilling in 3 holes; 5401 FT of underground drilling in 22 holes; installation of 125 t/day mill;
- 1939-1940 Production maintained for one year only;

Foisey Vein

- Circa 1919 1600 FT of trenching;
- 1971 Channel samples by J.J. Moore
- 1975 Geophysics, magnetics and VLF EM and 2 drill holes on claims immediately south of Foisey vein;

Miller-Adair

- 1916-1919 Vein traced 150 FT in strike length at south boundary of claims, south part of present claim 1200310;
- 1954 One 15 Ft drill hole by Grantland Gold Mines;

Past Production, Reserves

Production was achieved only from the Ribble Vein on the Ronda property. This was maintained only for one year, 1939 to 1940. Carter (1977) quotes the following:

Ore Milled	24,592 tons	(22,309 tonnes)
Gold recovered	2,727.15 oz.	(84,824 grams)
Silver recovered	4,830 oz	(150,229 grams)

This production seems reasonably consistent with the amount of tailings present and with the stoping areas on the longitudinal.

No reserves are given is available. Although some reserves could be attached to the surface assays, it is premature to do so until some depth continuity is known, or at least until the extent of mining is known. Presumably some reserves would have remained when the mine was shut down.

Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The geology of this portion of the Shining Tree Area is given by Carter on maps 2365, and 2414 (scale 1:31,680) with a regional view in map 2510 at a scale of 1:50,000. The general Shining Tree region is underlain by a sequence of Archean, mafic to felsic volcanic rocks. In the area surrounding the Ronda, according to Carter, the mafic volcanics strike NW-SE, they are steeply dipping, and are isoclinally folded. They are locally intruded by felsic, subvolcanic intrusives as along the West Shining Tree Creek about 1 km east of the property. The folded volcanics are also intruded by the NNW trending Matachewan diabase dyke swarm. In the general region, the Archean rocks are unconformably overlain by the Proterozoic Gowganda Formation of the Huronian Supergroup. There are outliers of Gowganda within 10km and it is apparent that the present erosional level is just below the Huronian/Archean unconformity. As well, Nipissing Diabase occurs as ovoid masses in the SE corner of Churchill and SW corner of MacMurphy township, west of the Foisey claims. It is with Nipissing Diabase and the Huronian-Archean unconformity that silver-cobalt veins are normally associated and there

may be a connection between these rocks and the unusually high silver levels in the Ribble and Foisey veins.

No regional fault similar to the Porcupine-Destor or Cadillac-Larder faults has been mapped in the area, but it is believed that such a structure may lie a few km. to the north. Three or four directions of faulting are recognized in the area. The first of these is a regional set of NNW faults such as the large Michiwakenda Lake Fault that passes through the western part of the property. A second set strikes NW-SE and is more or less conformable with the volcanics. These appear to control some of the veins, east of the Ronda, along the West Shining Tree Creek. A third set, E-W structures, is reported, but not observed by the author. A possible fourth direction, steep 070° faults is apparent on the property, but may be part of the E-W st.. These appear relatively late.

The prominent NNW, Michiwakenda Lake Fault, which in NE part of Churchill Township, offsets iron formation beds left handedly by as much as 5 km., passes through the Proterozoic Nipissing diabase sheet in SW MacMurchy with little or no offset.

This suggests most of this strike slip movement took place before the Nipissing intrusion of about 2150 m.y.

The Ronda, Herrick, Lake Caswell, Saville Foisey and Bennett form a 2.5 km north-south by 5 km east-west cluster of gold and gold-silver showings and deposits in MacMurchy and Churchill Townships. A second cluster is centred around and to the SE of the village of Shining Tree, 7 km to the southwest. Although many of these showings were explored underground, only the Ronda achieved any production. In all these showings, gold occurs in quartz veins. There are three main vein orientations about 130° , north-south and 070° . Most veins are within mafic volcanics and associated with varying amounts of carbonate alteration and minor sericite alteration. Some of the deposits within wide zones of green carbonatized rock such as the Gosselin (in the Shining Tree Village cluster) and the eastern vein at the Foisey and the host rocks may have originally been komatiitic basalts or ultramafic flows. East of the Ronda, some of the showings in the 130° trend along the West Shining Tree appear to be associated with a 3.5 km long zone of quartz porphyry intrusives. Many of the actual veins in this 130° zone are in cross fractures striking about 070° . The common metallic minerals associated with the gold are pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The gold is native. Some cobalt minerals are reported at the Saville, further suggesting overprinting of a Co-Ag-As event.

Acknowledgements

Assistance in field work was ably provided by J. Nash of Winnipeg, Manitoba, P. Nash, and D. Nash of Pickering, Ontario, and B.C. Beccham of North Bay, Ontario. Most of the diamond saw channelling and sampling was done by J. Nash.

Property Geology

The most detailed mapping available is Ontario Geological Survey Prel. Map 765 at a scale of 1:15840. However, with mapping around the veins, traversing claim lines and picket lines, the writer has gained a reasonable knowledge of the geology of the claims. Most of the area is underlain by fine grained massive to pillowed mafic flows. Within the claims, most the volcanics are too massive to determine primary strikes or dips. However, some well exposed pillowed flows along the forestry road, east of the Foisey Vein suggest dips are steep. No intermediate, andesitic to dacitic, types were recognized as mapped by Carter.

Strongly deformed rocks occur adjacent to the quartz veins. Although it is assumed the veins follow the schist zones and that the schist zones are therefore north trending, they have not been mapped as such. The measured schistosity within the zones are 045 to 070 with steep SE dips. There is a pronounced mineral lineation plunging about 45° to the SW. This parallels the axes of small folds in the quartz veins.

The mafic flows and presumably the schist zones are cut by prominent NNW trending, diabase dykes, presumed to be part of the Matachewan swarm. One or more of these dykes form the ridges east of the Ribble and Foisey veins. The larger dykes are up to 15 or 20m wide. They are strongly magnetic and their presence caused difficulties in orienting the picket line grid.

One fine grained felsic rock was noted at the northeast corner of Foisey Lake. This appears to be a minor intrusive.

A 30m wide rusty weathering green carbonate zone outcrops on the forestry road east of the Foisey Vein. The type of alteration suggests that this was originally a Mg-rich mafic or ultramafic rock.

Underlying the draw immediately west of the Foisey vein is a deformed, coarse grained mafic rock that is texturally similar to Nipissing Diabase.

Field Examination

Vein Sampling and Mapping

A field investigation programme with a crew of 3 to 4 was carried out from 19 July 1994 to 23 August 1994. The writer was present for and involved in almost all of the field work, and did the geological mapping and surveying. The work was undertaken to confirm previously reported surface assays.

A north-south base line was run from the Ronda to the Foisey prospects and work on the two veins and intervening topography tied to one grid. The base line was run by

theodolite. The two shafts were 'tied into' the base line so as to be able to relate the surface and underground work. Grid north was established by compass, but due to magnetic deviation from large diabase dykes, as noted above, there is a small error in the intended direction of the base line. It is about $001^{\circ}30'$ relative to the 2 shafts, rather than the intended 00° .

At the Ronda, on the first 50m of the Ribble Vein north of the muck pile considerable hand stripping and water hose work was necessary to expose 6m spaced intervals for channelling. The stripped areas and trenches were extended as much as possible across the whole width of the composite vein, distances of 5 to 10m.

Farther to the north, the sampling was more widely spaced and put where the vein could be conveniently stripped, generally at 10 to 12m intervals.

In the south part of the Ribble Vein, from the muck pile southward, the first 62m was systematically stripped at 6m intervals. Two exposures, farther to the south were also stripped and sampled.

Although it was planned to clean off only areas that had been previously stripped, in the 1930's, it was found that old trenching had mainly followed individual veins and in order to sample across the whole vein zone and cut channels systematically at 6m intervals, it was necessary to dig a number new trenches. Trenches as deep as 30 to 40 cm. had to be dug over the main wide zone immediately north of the muck pile and on the west side of vein on the part of the vein south of the muck pile. Although this trenching adequately exposed bedrock on the high ground, to the west side, the vein is covered by deep overburden and in spite of the efforts, there are likely significant amounts of quartz which have not been exposed. Considerable effort was made in the previous work as evidenced by the trenches in this low ground. One the trenches is even cribbled.

At the Foisey prospect, a similar programme was carried out, except that sampling intervals were wider apart, generally 6 to 10m and not on set intervals. There is also a long part of the middle of the vein, 180m, where there is no exposure.

A total of 202 channels varying from 0.3 to 1.8m in length were taken. The channels were cut with a diamond saw and are 2.5 cm. wide by 2.5 to 3 cm deep. The vein exposures at both the Ronda and the Foisey slope steeply to west where the vein zone is presumably bordered by a strong shear underlying the low ground. The vein zone itself dips about 60° in the same direction. The elevation of the footwall sample in some places is as much as 5m above the hangingwall sample. Thus simple outcrop sampling greatly exaggerates the width of the vein. To obtain true, horizontal widths, samples were measured horizontally (using a plumb bob), the slopes were profiled with a hand level, and combined widths (where several assays are averaged) were reduced by projecting to one elevation along the slope of the vein, (usually 60°).

All samples were run for both gold and silver. Although there is 2 to 4 as much silver as gold the added value of the silver is not very significant and only gold assays are

plotted. Both metals are shown in the appendix in the assay certificates. The locations are identifiable from the channel numbers.

Stripped areas were mapped at 1:200 (to coincide with the assay plans). Mapping was done accurately, using a tape and rule.

Tailings Sampling

The tailings located southwest of the Ronda No.2 Shaft were sampled at 3 points just north of the small pond. The deepest pit reached 1.1m. When the topography was later mapped it was noted that the tailings actually extend another 75m to the north. No samples were taken in the north part.

Economic Geology

Ronda Area, Ribble Vein

The Ribble Vein has been traced over a north-south strike length of 440m. The dip of the vein zone known from underground workings averages about 60° to the west. It forms a very open 'S' shape with relatively narrow tails and a thick compound vein zone in the flexure in the middle. See 1:2500 compilation plan. The tails consist mainly of single, deformed quartz veins, whereas the middle flexure is a wide zone of multiple veins. Within the vein zone, there are several styles, or preferred orientations. Three of the most important orientations are (1) parallel to the zone, (2) striking 15 to 25° to the zone and (3) striking 60° to the zone. Apparently some occupy shear orientations and others extension fractures within complexly deformed rocks. The individual veins of the near parallel types dip to the west about the same as the vein zone. However, the stubby, 60° oriented ones mostly dip steeply east. In the early work by Wasapika Mines, all of the veins were interpreted as being one continuous, crumpled vein. However, the vein configuration seems to be a typical of a ductile-brittle shear system as described by Roberts.

There are also at least 2 other later vein types which cross cut the main veins, gently north dipping quartz-ankerite veinlets and white, steep 070° striking veins. All the veins except the 070° striking ones are deformed. The three main vein types are rodded and affected by small 'S' shaped folds that plunge SW. Whereas veins at small angles to the zone are reliably represented by channels cut normal to the vein zone, the 60° oriented veins, as at the large exposure just north of the muck pile, pose a problem. Channels normal to the zone cut widely varying amounts of quartz depending upon where they fall. However, fairly reliable, overall grades, are obtained when a number of the channels are averaged.

Most of the quartz is light grey to white. Some of it, particularly the veins at small angles to the vein zone are well banded. The late 070° veins are lighter coloured. The

quartz carries only small amounts of pyrite and here and there traces of chalcopyrite. A little fine tourmaline was noted in one place. Fine, pale green sericite is fairly widely distributed both in the quartz and in adjacent, strongly carbonatized wall rock. There is a general correlation of gold values to the sericite. All of the vein types seem to carry gold values. Visible gold was noted only in 2 places. At the south end of the large exposure just north of the muck pile a little gold was seen with pyrite. At a second occurrence 30m due east of No. 1 Shaft, fairly abundant fine gold occurs on the nose of a small fold. Some of it is with pyrite, but most is simply disseminated within a 5mm dark, chloritic layer in the quartz. The gold is relatively pale (compared to the author's specimens from Kirland Lake, Ontario, and Cadillac and Belletierre, Quebec.). Considering also that the vein usually carries 2 to 3 times as much silver as gold and there are no obvious silver minerals, the mineral species is likely electrum.

The significant gold assays are almost entirely associated with the quartz veins. A few values do come from highly carbonatized pyritic material such as at trench D31NW. However, here too the gold may be from thin quartz veinlets which were not mapped.

Summaries of the assays from north to south are tabulated below:

Summary of Surface Assays, Ribble Vein:

	<u>Grade g/t Au</u>	<u>Hor.width(m)</u>	<u>Length m</u>
North Part 1+55N to 2+24N:	3.92	1.66m	69.5
Middle Part, Vein Zone 1+05n to 1+55N	4.49	5.64	64
South Part Adjacent to No.1 Shaft, 0+08S to 0+40N including (one high sample cut to 34.286 g/t)	4.74 8.22	2.56 2.36	48 24

As noted previously, the widths have been corrected to compensate for the steeply sloping surface that was sampled and to project footwall and hangingwall to the same elevation.

The grade of the north section is derived from only 4 channels spaced up to 27m and should therefore not be considered very representative. In the middle portion, channels are at a uniform 6m separation with the north channels separated 9 to 12m. This corresponds to a wide zone of veins which seem to occupy extension fractures. This wide portion maybe a dilation on a flexure in the structure.

The values in the south part adjacent to the No. 1 Shaft mostly corresponds to a single, contorted vein, although there is, what appears to be, one extension vein at the north end. Here the apparent width of the vein as seen on the map is greatly exaggerated due to the sloping surface, contortions and rolls on the vein and the vein dip. In most cases, except near L0+00, the vein has a true width of less than 1 m. It is this portion of the vein (See Longitudinal) that was stoped on the 2nd and 3rd levels.

The Foisey Vein (including Miller-Adair)

All of the vein exposed in the south part of the property, south of where the highway turns west toward Shining Tree is referred to on the maps as the Foisey. However, the north part of this vein, more or less that portion in the south part of present claim 1,200,310 (as shown on the 1:2500 compilation), lies on what was known as the Miller-Adair property.

The Foisey vein was mapped over a strike length of 370m. However, there is an exposure gap of about 180 m in the middle and it is not certain that the two occurrences are, in fact, parts of the same vein. However, if they are from the same vein the overall shape would be about the same as that of the Ribble, two north striking segments joined in the middle by a NNW trending flexure.

This vein is very similar to the Ribble in character and mineralogy. It is mainly light grey to white quartz. It contains a little pyrite, a trace of chalcopyrite and some tourmaline was noted toward the north end. Sericite, except at the north end, is generally not as abundant as in the Ribble Vein. Visible gold was reported in the early days, (Cdn Min. Jour. Vol 39 Aug. 1918, pg 281), but none was seen in this study. As well, the north trending diabase dykes which Thompson mentions as cutting the vein, were not seen in the mapping. A large Matachewan diabase does outcrop along the ridge east of the north part of the Foisey vein, but this was not seen close to the vein.

The north part of the Foisey (incl. Miller-Adair) appears to consist of one or two veins emplaced nearly parallel to the shear zone. However, at the south occurrence, it is a wide compound vein.

Structurally the Foisey is different than the Ribble. In the simple north part, the individual veins dip about 80° west to vertically. The compound veins in the south dip vertically to steeply east. The minor folds, at least where observed at the south end of the Foisey, plunge steeply north in contrast to the SW plunges in the Ribble Vein. In addition to the deformation seen in the Ribble Vein, the south part of the Foisey has suffered strong boudinaging and even coarse brecciation of some of the veins. This part lies close to the regional Michiwakenda Lake north-south, strike-slip fault and the boudinaging and brecciation maybe related to this structure.

The south part of the Foisey, where it is well exposed, consists of an 8 to 9m wide vein zone with 1/3 to 1/2 quartz. Although one good assay (16 g/t Au) of trench muck was returned from the preliminary sampling, only low values were found from channel sampling. Several check assays were done. However, the inconsistency of the initial high grab sample and the later channel assays has not yet been resolved.

The north part of the Foisey Vein contains consistent but only moderate gold values over minimum mining widths. An average of the eight, 10 to 25m spaced channels is as follows:

4.58 g/t Au/1.65m x 96.5m.

The best values occur at the north end where more sericite is present. These values may extend farther north under low ground.

A second vein was noted about 70m east of the south part of the Foisey. It is about 1m thick, strikes NNE and lies at the west boundary of a 30 m thick green carbonate band where the carbonate is in contact with sheared mafic volcanics. No values were returned from this vein. The vein had been prospected and pitted previously

Tailings

Only low gold values were found in the tailings. However, sampling did not reach the bottom of the deposit nor was sampling done near the apparent discharge point of the tailings line where gold may have been concentrated. Locations of the three, small, sample pits are shown on the 1:2500 compilation.

The results of the tailings samples are as follows:

	Depth	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Pit #1	0 -0.7m	0.67	3.4
Pit #2	0 -0.7m	0.65	3.9
Pit #3	0 -0.78m	0.35	2.3
	0.78 -1.10m	0.19	1.1

Muck Piles

An area of the muck immediately north of the No.1 Shaft, perhaps 30 by 20 metres in plan and up to 5m thick contains 1/4 to 1/3 quartz and was probably an ore pile or low grade ore pile. No systematic sampling has been done, but 3 grab samples assayed as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>g/t Au</u>	<u>g/t Ag</u>	<u>Notes</u>
"Rondump 1"	5.35	14.1	Collected by L. Bottomer
"Rondump 2"	0.27	1.4	" "
14,505	96.21	229.0	Small sample of selected quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite; Collected by author, No gold noted;

Discussion & Recommendations

Although both old reports and the recent the surface sampling described here agree that there are relatively consistent of gold values over appreciable strike lengths, there is considerable disagreement as to the grades and widths. One of the best ore sections known is that quoted by Hopkins (from Wasapika Mine data) for the cross-cut on the 100' level. Here a grade of 12.34 g/t Au (\$7.20 at a gold price of \$20 per ton) across a width of 7.0m is given. Although this seems to be an exceptionally good section, the surface section on 1+50N in this work assayed a nearly comparable figure of 9.09 g/t Au across 5.4m. In this case, however, the channel ran mostly through a 60° oblique vein and the section is not typical of any minable volume. It seems likely that the section in the 100' level cross-cut is a similar situation.

In Thompson's summary of surface assay data quoted by in the Aug. 1918 Canadian Mining Journal, he gives an average of 11.66 g/t Au over 1.21m width along a strike length of 85.3m for the north part of the Ribble Vein and 13.71 g/t Au over 1.21m width by 45.7m strike length for the south part of the vein. These are much higher grades than calculated from this investigation. Although the grades given may be correct, it is unrealistic to think that veins within the thicker, compound vein parts, such as just north of the muck pile, could be mined individually. It is likely that the grades and dimensions calculated in this study are much closer to a practical mining scenario.

There appears to be some discrepancy between recovered grades and sampled grades although the underground sampled grade is not known. The overall recovered grade was only 3.80 g/t compared to the old surface grades of 11.7 g/t to 13.7g/t and the results of this study at 4.5 g/t to 4.75 g/t. It is possible that as well as the dilution from mining 'vein zones' instead of strictly veins, that significant dilution also resulted from sloughing of the hangingwall schist zone. There is also a mention of dilution from diabase dykes which intrude the ore. Gold may also have been lost in the mill circuit. Dilution from bad ground, however, is a particularly important consideration in long hole stopping which would almost certainly be necessary to mine the apparent low grades.

With narrow stopping widths, the historical, recovered grade of only 3.80 g/t Au is generally considered uneconomic under present conditions. However, there are considerations that suggest the property may still have good exploration potential. Firstly, as the work was done with little or no diamond drilling, there may still be other, significant undiscovered structures, possibly parallel structures sub-cropping in areas of low ground. Secondly, the wider and probably more important parts of the Ribble Vein, as noted previously, are characterized by individual veins at about to 60° to the structure. With lack of diamond drilling 'in front of' the headings, there may have been great difficulty in following these en echelon veins. The irregularities in the 300 FT drift, for example, suggests that this may have been the case. The underground exploration, therefore, may not have been very effective. A third consideration is that there is a real possibility that some of the gold disappeared along the process and was not reported. (Personal communications H. Moore, retired mine geologist, Cobalt, Ont.).

In summary, there seems to be reasonable potential for material of moderate to low grade over 5 to 8m widths which may be economic with bulk mining. As well, if new structures can be found, they may contain better grades. In any case the Ribble and Foisey veins are large, very gold-rich structures and as yet too little is known to conclude that they do not host economic ore shoots.

The existence of 5 levels (2nd to 6th level) at the Ronda means that any further underground exploration in the area can be done much more economically than with an undeveloped prospect.

A two phased exploration programme is recommended as tabled below. Phase I should consist of an integrated surface programme at a cost of \$285,000. This should cover the east side of the property from south of the Foisey Vein to north of the Ribble Vein. Exploration of the area west of Ribble Lake and the 4 claim unit to the NE, (at the bridge over the West Shining Tree Creek) should be deferred. It is noted that the four claim unit in the NE lies on the extension of the main 130° structure and quartz porphyry intrusive that seems to control the veining in the Lake Caswell, Saville and Bennett group of gold showings east of the Ronda Mine. These claims do warrant exploration, but to date these structures have not shown anything like the continuity that exists on the Ribble Vein and exploration for this type of target should be given a lower priority.

A programme of mapping and prospecting is aimed at locating all known showings and building up a sound geological picture. Magnetics would help to map geological features. There are appreciable concentrations of disseminated pyrite in the north portion of the Ribble vein. Four to 6 % over 2 to 4m is commonly seen (this field work) in the footwall (east side) of the vein and "much pyrite" (ODM AR. 1920) is also reported in the schists which underlie the low ground to the west of the main exposure. Hence, extensions and other similar veins may be mappable by VLF EM. In any case they should be easily detected by induced polarization techniques. The magnetics and VLF EM should cover the entire grid and IP is proposed over restricted areas of high potential. Provision should, as well, be made for soil geochemistry over areas of high potential, particularly off the ends of the known structures and between the two exposures of the Foisey vein.

Mechanical stripping is proposed to follow up prospecting, geophysics and geochemistry. As well, the west side of the Ribble Vein should be uncovered and sampling extended where necessary. This should be done both on the north and south parts of the vein. The Foisey vein seems to have a similar geometry to the Ribble Vein, except the potentially wide flexure between the north and south parts is not exposed. After prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics it is proposed to attempt to locate and uncover the middle part of the vein.

Some diamond drilling is warranted in the Phase I work, even without additional discoveries. A programme of 2060m for an all up cost of \$161,000 is proposed. Some 660m would test down plunge from the main bulge in the Ribble structure which outcrops

north of the Shaft No.1. This would consist of 2 holes at 50m depth, 2 at 300m depth and a fifth hole, to test at 150m depth.

Four holes, for 800m, at depths from 125 to 175m would test the down plunge potential below the 302-2 stope. Surface mapping suggests a strong rake of the structure to the SW. This does not seem to have been tested by underground workings.

A minimum programme of 600 metres is warranted in a Phase I programme. This is planned to give first level cuts below trenches and to test geophysical anomalies that cannot be readily trenched. This is not intended to test mineralization to depth.

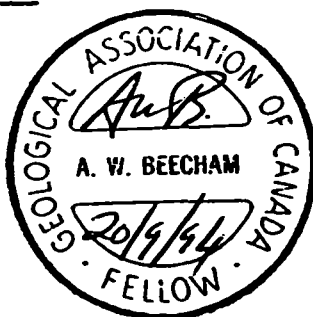
The quartz-rich surface muck pile located north of the No.1 Shaft, although relatively small (of order of 5000 tonnes) and almost certainly low grade material, should be systematically sampled.

Further sampling of the Ronda tailings should be done. The upper end of the pile, closest to the mill should be sampled. As well several profiles should be sampled through the whole pile.

A diamond drilling programme of 6,000 metres is proposed contingent upon positive results in the Phase I work. The estimated cost of this programme is \$528,000. Its purpose would be to delimit any new gold zones or extensions of existing gold zones. For the purpose of budgeting, enough drilling is proposed to test a 300 m long structure to a depth of about 300m. Drill spacing would be 50m down to 200m depth and 100m spacing below this. Dips are assumed to be about 60°, similar to the Ribble Vein.



A. W. Beecham
Haileybury, Ontario
20 Sept. 1994



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(1938)
- ** Ronda Gold Mines, Ltd. ODM Ann. Rep. Vol. 49 Pt 1, pg 193-194
(1940)

TABLE 2**Proposed Work and Estimate of Expenditures, Ronda-Foisey Claims**

Description	Unit Costs		Sub Totals (Rounded)	
<u>PHASE I</u>				
1 Line Cutting				
50m grid E: side Prop.	23 km	\$260	\$5,980	\$6,000
2 Geophysics				
Magnetics & VLF EM.	23 km	\$175	\$4,025	
Induced Polarization	10 km	\$2,000	\$20,000	
				\$24,000
3 Mapping				
Geologists	2 months	\$6,000	\$12,000	
assistant	2 months	\$4,500	\$9,000	
Accommodation	120 man days	\$50	\$6,000	
Transportation	2 months	\$1,000	\$2,000	
Assays	100 samples	\$12	\$1,200	
Misc. Supplies			\$500	
				\$31,000
4 Geochemistry	300 samples	\$14	\$4,200	\$4,000
5 Mechanical Stripping	100 hours	\$65	\$6,500	
Sampling Geologist	1 month	\$6,000	\$6,000	
Assistant	1 month	\$4,500	\$4,500	
Assays	100 samples	\$12	\$1,200	
				\$18,000
6 Diamond Drilling				
-Test down plunge from bulge on Ribble Vein north of No.1 Shaft ;5 DH	660 metres	\$80	\$52,800	
-Test down plunge from 302, & 401 slope 4 DH	800 metres	\$75	\$60,000	
-Minimum drilling to follow-up geophysics, geochemistry, trenching 6 DH., 100m each	600 metres	\$80	\$48,000	
				\$161,000
7 Drafting, Data Processing	30 hours	\$30	\$900	\$1,000
8 Report			\$3,000	\$3,000
9 Supervision & Overheads, Phase I 15%				\$37,000
Total Phase I				\$285,000
<u>PHASE II</u>				
10 Contingency for Delimitation Drilling				
of new structures & extensions of know structures; (say 300x300x5m, 60o dip, 50m spaced holes to 200m depth , 100m spacing to 300m depth.)	6000 metres	\$80	\$480,000	\$480,000
11 Supervision & overheads phase II 10%				\$48,000
Total Phase II				\$528,000
A.W. Beecham 20th Sept. 1994	Grand Total			\$813,000

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- ** (1938) Ronda Gold Mines, Ltd. ODM Ann. Rep. Vol 47, Pt 1, pg.198-199
- ** (1940) Ronda Gold Mines, Ltd. ODM Ann. Rep. Vol. 49 Pt 1, pg 193-194

Appendix I

Certificate

This is to state that I, Arthur W. Beecham, resident of Haileybury, Ontario hold a Bachelor of Science Degree (1962) in Geology from Carleton University, Ottawa and a Masters Degree in Geology (1969) from Queen's University, Kingston Ontario. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have practised my profession as an Exploration and Mining Geologist continuously, since graduation. My experience includes exploration of numerous gold properties in northeastern and northwestern Ontario and northwestern Quebec. This includes underground development and evaluation on three separate properties.

Since 1989, I have worked as an independent and consultant geologist.

I have first hand knowledge of the property from having undertaken approximately a 5 week re-sampling and mapping programme on it from 19 July 1994 to 25 August 1994. I have also reviewed all data on the property available in the public domain.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described here or in the shares of either Golden Trump Resources Ltd. or Haddington Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any interest in any of these.

The conclusions and recommendations outlined are based to the best of my knowledge on a thorough examination of the information available on the property.

I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Companies Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or public document providing the report is used in its entirety or any summary thereof is approved by the author.

Haileybury, Ontario

20 SEPT. 1994
Date



A. W. Beecham
A. W. Beecham, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Resident Geologist's Files, Min. N. Dev. & Mines, Cobalt, Ontario

Sharon Mines. Ltd. Sharon Mines Ltd. Assessment files and 8 maps
(1913-c 1940) in Rolled Map File;

Thompson J.M. Ronda Gold Mines, Composite Level Plan and Longitudinal
(Mar. 1939) Rolled Map file;

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Roberts, R. Gwilym Ore Deposits Models #11. Archean Lode Gold Deposits
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Thompson J.P. Ronda Gold Mines Evaluation; Incl. assays and plan Ribble vein
(June 1994) consultant's report for Haddington; Res. John P. Thompson &
Assoc. Oakville Ont.

** Note: Photocopies of parts of reports only reviewed and author not indicated;

Appendix II

Analyses Certificates

Note: All channels numbered from west to east;



Swastika Laboratories

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Established 1928

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1436-RG1

Company: **ART BEECHAM**

Date: JUL-13-94

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 4 Rock samples submitted JUL-11-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14503	559	-	1.1	GRAB. HIGH PY SELVAGE NEAR CH: A 7
14504	3346	-	6.1	QV ONLY SAME MUCK BLOCK AS #14E
14505	94355	98058	229.0	SMALLSAL. MUCK QV. Py. CP N. OF #15HAF
14506	16457	-	6.3	QV. CHIPS - MUCK MAIN FOISEY (SOUTH) PIT.

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

Telephone (705) 642-3244

FAX (705) 642-3300



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Swastika Laboratories

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Metallic Assay Certificate

4W-1597-RM1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: MMM-DD-YY

Project:

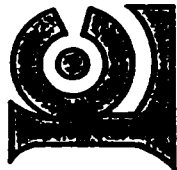
Attn:

We hereby certify the following Metallic Assay of 1 ROCK samples submitted JUL-26-94 by .

Sample Number	* Total Wt (g)	* +100 M Wt (g)	* Assay Value Au		* Total Weight Au		* Metallic Au		* Net Au	
			+100(g/t)	-100(g/t)	+100(mg)	-100(mg)	(oz/ton)	(g/t)	(oz/ton)	(g/t)
14609	* 943.15	* 11.55	2.34	6.82	* 0.027	6.354	* 0.001	0.03	* 0.197	6.7

CHANNEL "A" 7NW

Certified by Dennis Chantre



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers
212 Brookbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

PRIME EQUITIES
808 W. HASTINGS ST., 11TH FLOOR, BOX 10
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2X4

Project: RONDA MINE
Comments: ATTN: L. BOTTOMER

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 26-JUL-94
Invoice No. : 19420454
P.O. Number :
Account : IND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9420454

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	AU OZ/T	AG OZ/T							
FOISEY - 1	208 294	0.232	0.37							
FOISEY - 2	208 294	0.164	0.05							
RONDA - 1	208 294	0.120	0.42							
RONDA - 2	208 294	0.036	0.07							
RONDUMP - 1	208 294	0.156	0.41							
RONDUMP - 2	208 294	0.008	0.04							

- 2 sand
 - 2 sand
 - 1 sample
 - 1 sample
 } Sta dump material
 at shaft site

Alshari

CERTIFICATION:



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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1596-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: JUL-29-94

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 15 Rock samples submitted JUL-26-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14607	3291	-	13.4	
14608	6651	6754	30.9	Ronda CHANNEL A 7 N
14610	4217	-	20.3	
14611	583	-	0.5	
14612	34	-	0.2	
14613	103	-	0.8	
14614	7371	-	13.4	" CHANNEL A 13 N
14615	5794	-	12.9	
14616	19234	18823	14.0	
14617	5829	-	22.8	
14618	4183	-	17.3	
14619	1337	1509	7.4	
14620	171	-	2.5	
14621	34	-	0.1	
14622	34	-	0.2	

Certified by Dennis Chantre

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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1582-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: JUL-28-94

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 13 Rock/Tailings samples submitted JUL-25-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14507	679	662	3.4] RONDA TAILINGS
14508	648	-	3.9	
14509	346	-	2.3	
14510	185	-	1.1	
14511	103	106	0.2	
14512	7	-	0.1	
14513	10	-	1.7	
14601	27	-	0.2	
14602	24	-	0.2	
14603	Nil	-	0.2	
14604	Nil	Nil	0.1	
14605	Nil	-	0.1	
14606	Nil	-	0.1	

Certified by Denis Chastre



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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1659-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: **AUG-08-94**

Project:

Atta: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 24 Rock samples submitted JUL-29-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14514	8229	-	15.5	- RONDA: GRAB: Q11387. 1+39N/1+3:
14623	11932	11932	9.2	
14624	4320	-	11.5	
14625	178	-	0.4	
14626	9874	-	17.6	
14627	7954	-	1.1	RONDA: CHANNEL "A" - 19N
14628	55	-	0.1	
14629	14949	14743	19.5	
14630	69	-	0.2	
14631	72	-	0.1	
14632	2674	-	8.3	" CHANNEL "A" 25N
14633	4779	-	7.1	
14634	1762	-	3.0	
14635	1203	1173	2.9	
14636	1910	-	6.6	
14637	65	-	0.2	CHANNEL "A" 31N
14638	13509	14400	6.7	
14639	192	-	0.3	
14640	51	-	0.1	
14641	5417	5143	7.2	
14642	4251	-	13.1	
14643	2057	-	3.2	
14644	3909	-	4.7	
14645	2849	2843	10.0	

Certified by

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0

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Page 1 of 2

4W-1742-RG1

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

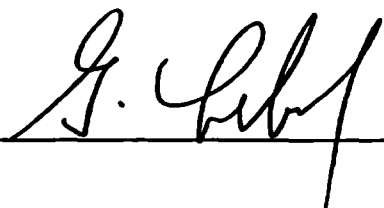
Date: **AUG-17-94**

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 37 Rock samples submitted AUG-08-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14646	4077	-	13.8	
14647	1687	-	6.3	
14648	4869	-	16.2	
14649	1989	-	4.3	
14650	12617	12069	30.9	RONDA CHANNEL "A" 43N
14651	223	-	1.1	
14652	867	-	0.4	
14653	6789	7474	5.1	
14654	58	-	0.1	
14655	106	-	0.1	
14656	12412	-	39.7	
14657	18789	18377	58.8	CHANNEL "A" 52N
14658	5280	-	17.5	"
14659	9874	11520	22.2	
14660	3566	-	5.7	
14661	2811	-	11.3	
14662	113	-	0.2	
14663	4731	-	3.4	
14664	5006	-	15.2	" CHANNEL "C" (1+08N)
14665	1022	-	3.1	
14666	429	-	1.1	
14667	4869	-	8.4	" CHANNEL "D" 3.5N
14668	2606	-	9.3	
14669	991	-	0.7	
14670	1077	-	2.9	
14671	18172	17554	25.8	" CHANNEL "D" 14.5N
14672	525	-	1.1	
14673	1152	1279	0.5	
14674	2890	-	7.0	" CHANNEL "D" 30.0N
14675	257	-	1.0	

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4W-1742-RG1

Date: AUG-17-94

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 37 Rock samples submitted AUG-08-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14676	415	-	1.4	
14677	761	-	1.1	
14678	826	-	2.4	RoxDA CHANNEL "D"-40N
14679	2263	2331	6.6	
14680	1920	-	4.5	
14681	1032	-	3.1	
14682	96	-	0.2	" CHANNEL "SECTION" F" (2+77N)

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4W-1784-RG1

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Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

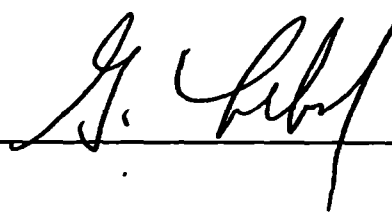
Date: **AUG-18-94**

Project:

Attn: **A Beecham / W Nash**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 67 Rock samples submitted AUG-05-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Au 2nd PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14683	58	-	-	-	0.4	RBNDA TLOK
14684	1049	-	-	-	1.7	
14685	2126	-	-	-	9.0	CHANNEL 0+01N
14686	4526	-	-	-	8.2	
14687	285	-	-	-	0.7	
14688	130	-	-	-	0.1	CHANNEL 0+19N
14689	4183	3977	-	-	14.3	
14690	6034	-	-	-	18.5	
14691	254	-	-	-	0.2	
14692	861	-	-	-	1.8	CHANNEL 0+25
14693	6034	-	-	-	19.7	
14694	5897	-	-	-	16.6	
14695	7063	6651	-	-	18.4	
14696	127	-	-	-	0.3	
14697	111635	114858	131453	129944	7.9	CHANNEL 0+31N
14698	648	-	-	-	0.6	
14699	147	-	-	-	0.2	
14700	33120	32366	-	-	8.7	CHANNEL 0+37A
14701	4594	-	-	-	12.5	
14702	171	-	-	-	0.2	CHANNEL 0+49S
14703	168	-	-	-	0.1	
14704	34	-	-	-	0.1	
14705	4526	-	-	-	0.9	
14706	130	-	-	-	0.3	
14707	5006	5074	-	-	9.4	CHANNEL 0+40
14708	69	-	-	-	0.1	
14709	2523	-	-	-	3.7	
14710	55	-	-	-	0.2	
14711	785	-	-	-	1.9	
14712	240	-	-	-	0.4	

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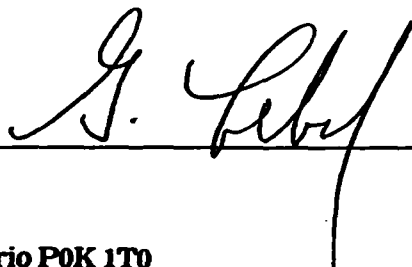
Date: AUG-18-94

Project:

Attn: **A Beecham / W Nash**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 67 Rock samples submitted AUG-05-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Au 2nd PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14713	13440	14400	-	-	61.9	RONDA TZ 01
14714	158	-	-	-	0.6	CHANNEL 04
14715	151	-	-	-	0.2	
14716	110	-	-	-	0.2	
14717	226	-	-	-	0.2	CHANNEL 024
14718	86	-	-	-	0.3	
14719	4114	4183	-	-	13.4	
14720	14	-	-	-	0.1	
14721	171	-	-	-	0.3	
14722	435	-	-	-	0.6	CHANNEL 01
14723	1481	-	-	-	3.8	
14724	7	-	-	-	0.1	
14725	240	-	-	-	0.5	
14726	288	-	-	-	0.8	
14727	305	-	-	-	0.4	CHANNEL 01
14728	322	-	-	-	0.5	
14729	957	-	-	-	2.9	
14730	58	-	-	-	0.1	
14731	2640	-	-	-	1.7	
14732	199	-	-	-	0.6	CHANNEL 01
14733	3312	-	-	-	10.6	
14734	2674	2537	-	-	9.2	
14735	45	-	-	-	0.2	
14736	1145	-	-	-	1.3	
14737	1539	-	-	-	4.2	
14738	93	-	-	-	0.3	CHANNEL 01
14739	17	-	-	-	0.1	
14740	2277	-	-	-	3.9	
14741	240	-	-	-	0.1	
14742	3662	-	-	-	1.7	CHANNEL 01

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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1784-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: AUG-18-94

Project:

Attn: **A Beecham / W Nash**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 67 Rock samples submitted AUG-05-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Au 2nd PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14743	4605	-	-	-	5.7	RONDA TL 0+60W
14744	58	-	-	-	0.2	
14745	65	-	-	-	0.2	
14746	11383	11794	-	-	10.6	
14747	79	-	-	-	0.2	
14748	62	-	-	-	0.1	CHANNEL 0+31
14749	2753	-	-	-	4.2	GRAB RONDA TL60W 0+19

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4W-1873-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: **SEP-07-94**

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 27 Rock samples submitted AUG-19-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	Ag Check PPM
14750	21	-	0.1	-
14751	435	411	0.9	-
14752	120	-	0.2	-
14753 *	27	17	0.1	0.2
14754	69	-	0.1	-
14755 *	161	141	0.1	0.3
14756 *	531	535	0.2	0.3
14757	10	-	0.1	-
14758	65	-	0.1	-
14759	79	-	0.1	-
14760	442	-	0.3	-
14761	110	-	0.3	-
14762	850	960	0.9	-
14763	24	-	0.1	-
14764 *	456	439	0.9	0.9
14765	257	278	0.2	-
14766	243	-	0.5	-
14767	326	-	0.3	-
14768 *	240	233	0.7	1.0
14769	55	-	0.1	-
14770	1070	1166	1.0	-
14771	24	-	0.1	-
14772	14	-	0.1	-
14773	24	-	0.1	-
14774	209	-	0.1	-
14775	45	-	0.1	-
14776	14	-	0.1	-

* Indicates where the samples were rerun as per telephone conversation.

Certified by

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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4W-1873-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES**

Date: AUG-26-94

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 27 Rock samples submitted AUG-19-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au Check PPB	Ag PPM	
14750	21	-	0.1	
14751	435	411	0.9	
14752	120	-	0.2	FOISEY VEIN CHANNEL 14+08.3 S
14753	27	-	0.1	
14754	69	-	0.1	
14755	161	-	0.1	
14756	531	-	0.2	CHANNEL 14+16.7 S
14757	10	-	0.1	
14758	65	-	0.1	
14759	79	-	0.1	
14760	442	-	0.3	CHANNEL 14+20.3 S
14761	110	-	0.3	
14762	850	960	0.9	
14763	24	-	0.1	
14764	456	-	0.9	
14765	257	278	0.2	CHANNEL 14+25 S
14766	243	-	0.5	
14767	326	-	0.3	
14768	240	-	0.7	
14769	55	-	0.1	
14770	1070	1166	1.0	
14771	24	-	0.1	
14772	14	-	0.1	
14773	24	-	0.1	CHANNEL 13+91.5 S
14774	209	-	0.1	
14775	45	-	0.1	FOISEY EAST VEIN
14776	14	-	0.1	CHANNEL 13+80 S

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4W-1971-RG1

Company: **HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD**

Date: SEP-02-94

Project:

Attn: **A. Beecham / W. Nash**

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 31 Channel samples submitted AUG-28-94 by .

Sample Number	Au PPB	Au check PPB	Au 2nd PPB	Ag PPM	
14777	3			0.1	<u>FOISEY VEIN</u> CHANNEL 13+25.6 S
14778	Nil			0.1	
14779	Nil			0.2	
14780	14			0.2	
14781	771			3.0	
14782	Nil			0.1	CHANNEL 11+74.3 S
14783	5897			13.9	
14784	4594			10.5	
14785	8023	8640		19.3	
14786	113			0.1	
14787	5486			9.9	CHANNEL 11+46.6 S
14788	466			0.6	
14789	5074			10.4	
14790	72			0.1	
14791	8091			15.7	
14792	2283	2009		0.3	CHANNEL 11+08.9 S
14793	8914			17.5	
14794	45			0.1	
14795	15634	15017		20.4	
14796	2307			5.2	
14797	65			0.1	CHANNEL "B" 10+85.4 S
14798	16457	16800		51.4	
14799	7269			28.9	
14800	75			0.1	RONDA CHAN. 1+70.5 N
30501	137			0.2	
30502	2952			5.7	RONDA CHAN. 1+58.8 N
30503	1101			3.4	
30504	4937			10.9	
30505	117			0.1	
30506	1831			5.0	
30507	22834	22766	22800	47.5	

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41P11SE0035 2.16049 CHURCHILL

020

Report on the Ronda, Foisey and Miller-Adair Claims

MacMurchy and Churchill Townships,

Shining Tree Area, Sudbury District, Ontario

for Golden Trump Resources Ltd.

NTS 41-P-11

**A.W. Beccham
Haileybury, Ontario
28 Sept. 1994**

Summary

Golden Trump Resources Ltd. through an agreement with Strike Minerals Ltd and associates, the present owners of the property described here, have recently conducted an evaluation of an 11 unit group of claims including the old Ronda Mine in the Shining Tree Gold Area of northeastern Ontario. The evaluation consisted of re-sampling surface exposures of the Ribble and Foisey veins and a review of all available records. This work was done by and under the supervision of the author. This has shown that the wider parts of the veins carry grades up to about 4.5 g/t gold over widths of 5m. As well, there are narrower parts, of 1.6 to 2.3 m widths, with grades of 4 to 8 g/t gold. There are also small, relatively high grade parts of the veins with uncut grades up to 22.9 g/t gold over a 3.26m width. The significance of these high grade parts has not yet been determined. Previous surface sampling, reported in 1918 gave surface grades of 11.6 to 13.7 g/t gold over a width of 1.2m.

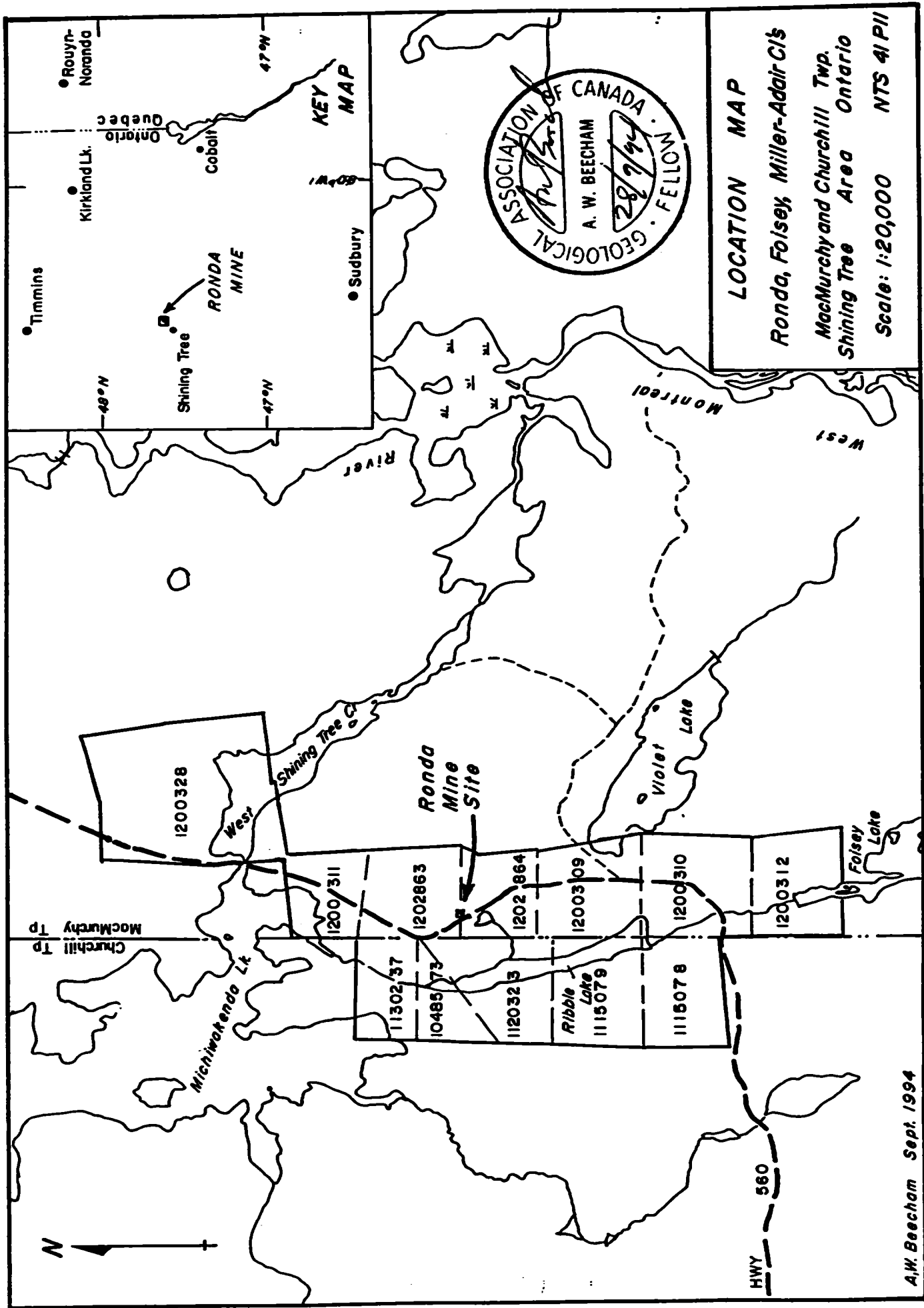
The Ronda, Foisey, Miller-Adair claims cover a 2.1 km., north-south strike length along which major auriferous structures are developed. In the northern part the Ribble Vein at the Ronda Mine has been mapped over a strike length of 450m and in the southern part, the Foisey Vein has been traced over a length of 370m. Other major north-south structures in the general area include past producer, the Tyrante Mine, 16 km. to the northeast in Tyrrell Township. The Tyrante produced 944 kg of gold (30,352 oz.) from 203,000 tonnes of ore at a recovered grade of 4.65 g/t gold with mining dimensions up to 120m long by 12m thick.

The Ribble Vein at the Ronda Mine has been developed underground by 2 shafts and 6 levels, but has been tested with only a very few surface and underground diamond drill holes. All surface facilities have been destroyed or removed and the two shafts are protected with concrete caps. Past production was 22,309 tonnes at a recovered grade of 3.80 g/t gold. On the south part, the Foisey Vein has been explored only by surface prospecting. From 1940 until the forfeiture and re-staking by Strike Minerals and associates in June 1994, the Ronda claims had been controlled by one family. Little or no work was done during this period. Most of the mine records are believed to have been discarded. The available data consists of sketchy records in government publications and limited published reports.

Following the programme of surface sampling and a thorough review of all available records, it is the author's opinion that the property is of considerable merit. There is good potential for 'ore' of 4 to 5 g/t gold over mining widths of 5 to 6m. and the property warrants a substantial exploration programme.

A phase I programme consisting of line-cutting, geophysics, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, mechanical stripping and about 2000m of surface diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of this work is estimated at \$285,000. Details of the expenditures and an outline of the programme are tabled below. Contingent upon positive results, i.e. discoveries of new zones, or extensions to existing zones, a phase II programme of 6000m of diamond drilling is proposed which would be sufficient to delimit

**a significant deposit, (say testing of a deposit of dimensions 300m long by 300m deep)
The estimated cost of the phase II programme is \$528,000 for a grand total of \$813,000.**



A.W. Beecham Sept. 1994

Fig. 1



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Appendix I Certificate

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Introduction

The property, consisting of fifteen units, is located astride the Churchill-MacMurchy Township line, 7 km. northeast of the village of Shining Tree. The present claims cover what were previously known as the Ronda and parts of the Miller-Adair and Foisey claims. The area was explored for gold between 1912 and the early 1940's. The Miller-Adair and Foisey claims have been explored only from surface, whereas the Ribble Vein on the Ronda claims was developed by two shafts and six levels and achieved production for a short time. No major exploration has been done since the early 1940's.

In July 1994, Golden Trump Resources Ltd. negotiated an agreement with Strike Minerals and associates, the registered claim holders. This agreement provides for a period to undertake a 'due diligence' study of the property, prior to entering into a formal option agreement. At the request of the directors of Golden Trump, a sampling program was done during late July and August 1994 to verify previous surface gold assays. This work was undertaken or supervised by the author through Golden Trump associate Haddington Resources. Parts of the Ribble Vein at the Ronda Mine and the Foisey vein were hand stripped (They had been previously uncovered in earlier work.). Channels were cut with a diamond saw. The wide portion of the Ribble vein, immediately north of the muck pile, and the south part, immediately south of the muck pile, were sampled at 6m intervals. Elsewhere the channels were more widely spaced, usually at the point of best exposure. A total of 202 channel samples and 6 grab samples were taken. Samples were assayed for both gold and silver by Swastika Laboratories, Swastika, Ontario, using the fire assay method.

A thorough data review was made, both by J.P. Thompson and associates of Oakville and by the author. The field data, assays and geological mapping were presented in eight, detailed maps at a scale of 1:200. The data were also compiled and presented in 3 smaller scale drawings, a compilation map at 1:2500, a composite level plan of workings and surface assays at 1:500 and a longitudinal projection of the Ronda Mine workings. The results of the field work and the data review are described in a recent report by the author to Golden Trump, entitled '*Sampling and Evaluation, Ronda, Foisey and Miller-Adair Claims*' 20 September 1994.

The present report is written to give a general evaluation of the property suitable for arranging additional financing. For detailed and more specific information the writer is referred to the September 20th report.

Property Description

The property consists of eleven, one unit claims and one, 4 unit claim for approximately 240 hectares. Copies of the Mining Recorder claim records were reviewed and 5 of the critical claim posts were examined in the field. These posts are shown on the accompanying compilation map, Fig. 2. It is noted that claim 1200309 and claim

1200310 have been incorrectly recorded in that their actual locations in the field have been interchanged. This is based on inspection of 3 posts of 1200309 and two posts of 1200310. All other conditions of the claims are, as far as the writer noted, according to regulation. The posts are unusually well cut and marked and the claim lines are unusually well marked out. The recording error in claims 1200309 and 1200310 has been reported to the claim holder who is arranging for the error to be corrected.

The claims lie in both MacMurchy and Churchill Townships, straddling the township boundary. They are mostly between mile post 1 and 2. They formerly consisted of a series of old leases. The old claims were prefixed TRS. These had been held since their staking in about 1912. Although a number of the peripheral leases were forfeited as early as 1988, the key claims containing the Ronda Mine working and Ribble vein were not opened for staking until 1 June 1994. These key claims were staked by C. Forbes of Strike Minerals and associates. They are presently held by the various associates as listed below.

All the claims have a nominal size of 1 unit (16 hectares or 40 acres). However, the actual area varies considerably as they mostly follow the old staking lines. Along the east boundary, the claim lines consist of the old, pre-existing surveyed lease boundaries. Some posts are 'overstaked' slightly and actually lie outside the claim.

The distribution of the claims are shown in Fig. and details are listed below:

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Work filed</u>	<u>Registered Owner.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1048573	1	19-08-88	\$3080	751160 Ont. Ltd	
1115078	1	05-06-89	\$2200	50% 751160 Ontario Ltd.	
1115079	1	05-06-89	\$2200	50% Premier Expl 50% 751160 Ontario Ltd.	
1120323	1	02-07-91	\$1476	J.R.B. Parres	
1130237	1	27-03-90	\$2077	J.R.B. Parres	
1200309	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	location error*
1200310	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	location error*
1200311	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	
1200312	1	02-06-94	nil	John Tomac	
1200328	4	08-06-93	nil	Premier Expl.	
1202863	1	02-06-94	nil	Strike Minerals	
1202864	1	02-06-94	nil	Strike Minerals	

*Location of claim 1200309 and claim 1200310 interchanged on ground;

Accessibility, Infrastructure, Topography

The claims are very accessible. Highway 560 passes diagonally through the group and within a few metres of the No. 2 Shaft. The south end of the Foisey vein is easily reached from a forestry road which lies about 75m to the east.

The village of Shining Tree lies 7 km. to the southwest and the village of Gowganda is about 40 km to the east. Important supply centres are as follows: Cobalt-Haileybury-New Liskeard and Kirkland Lake lie about 160 southeast and 165 northeast respectively on a mixture of well maintained gravel and paved highways. Timmins about 210 km to the north via Highways 560, 44 and 101 and Sudbury 220 km to the south via Highways 560 and 44, are both accessible on mostly paved highways.

Electric power is available locally 3 km. to the southwest at Cryderman Lake. Major, high voltage power lines lies 11 km. to the east.

The topography is rolling with local relief up to about 25m. Most of the area is well drained. Overburden appears shallow and there is abundant outcrop. There are numerous small lakes and streams. Gravel deposits are readily available.

There is good accommodation in the form of tourist cottages and lodges available near the village of Shining Tree from 4 to 7 km from the property.

History and Previous Work

The history and previous work has been well described by Gordon & Lovell et al and J.P. Thompson. Much of the following table is taken from their work. This description spans the period from the discovery in 1912, when access was by canoe from the Canadian National Rail line in West Tree, until the 1970's. There is no report of work on the Ronda claims since the early 1940's. According to the present claim holders, from the 1940's until the recent forfeiting of the claims to the crown, the Ronda ground was held by an individual and subsequently by an estate. Mine records were inadvertently thrown out. The claims were released for staking in June 1994. The only under ground records available are a composite level plan and longitudinal projection which are stored as rolled maps under "Ronda Mine" and "Sharon Mines Ltd." in the Cobalt Resident Geologist's files. These are only engineering drawings and have no assays. The drawings are dated Mar. 1, 1939 and as production is recorded into 1940, it is likely they are significantly out of date.

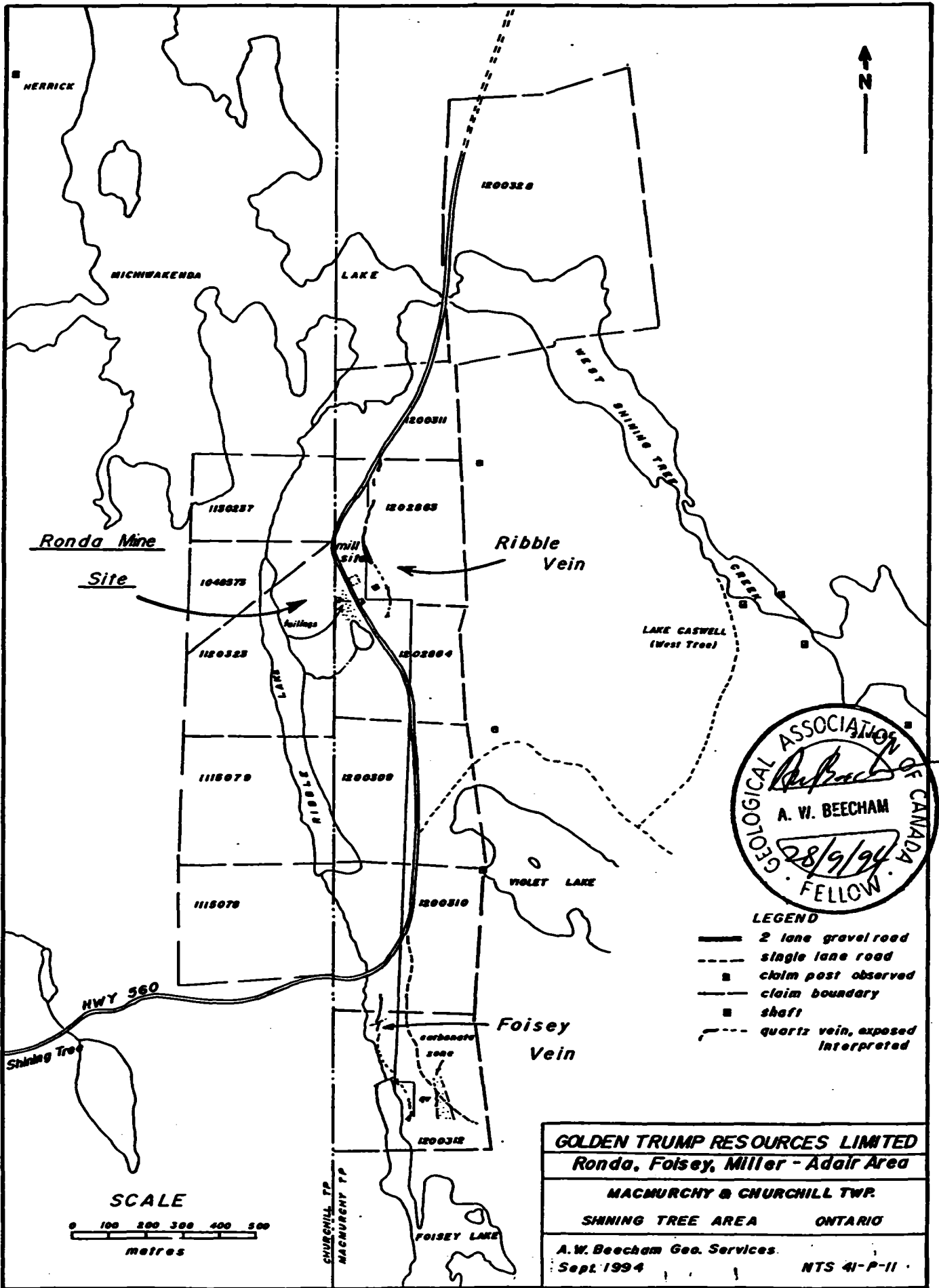
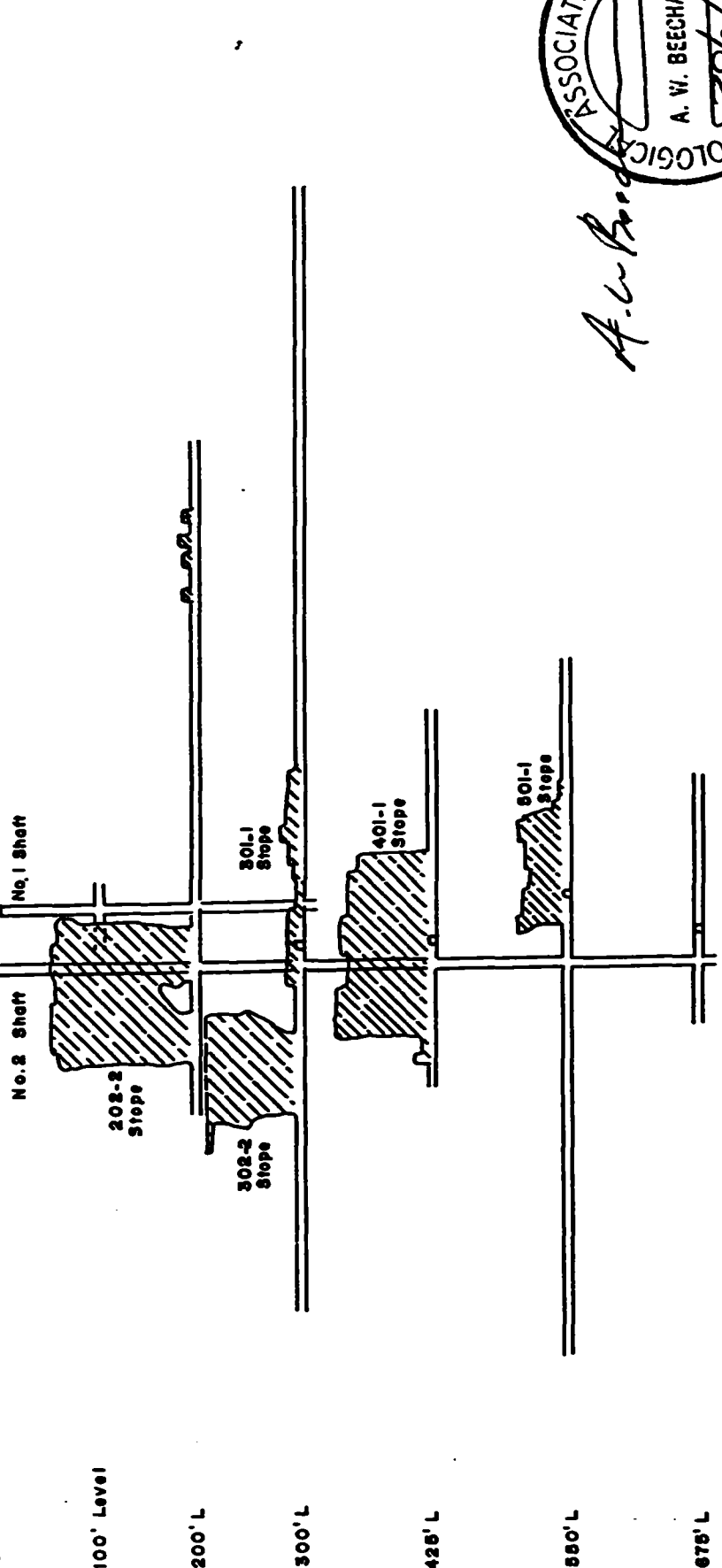
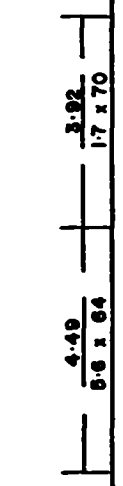


Fig. 2

SE NW



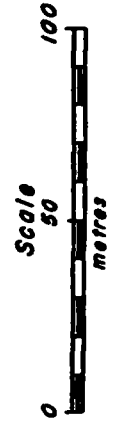
A. W. Beecham

NOTES:

Sources of information: workings after J.M. Thompson, Resident Geologist files, M.N.D.M., Cobalt; Assays: A.W. Beecham, Sept. 1994

Assays 9/1 AU
0.95 width x length (m)

Projection 'looking' at azimuth 243°



Golden Trump Resources Ltd.
MacMurphy and Churchill Township Shining Tree Area, Ontario
RONDA MINE
LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
Dwg by: A.W. Beecham GeoServices Date: Sept. 1994. NTS 41-P-11

Fig 3.

TABLE 1. Summary of History and Previous Work

Ronda Property, (Ribble Vein)

- 1912 Gold discovered by 2 prospectors, names unknown, who were 'grubstaked' by Mrs. Asa Ribble;
- 1913 Sharon Mines Ltd. did trenching; no assays available; (One plan dated 1913 shows the No.1 Shaft and 3 levels of workings and a mill site just east of the No.1 Shaft. It is uncertain if the workings were put in and a mill built this early or in the 1918-23 period as is reported in Ont. Geol. Survey publications.)
- 1916-1917 Surface stripping and trenching by T.R. Jones of Buffalo Mines (Cobalt);
- 1918-1923 Shaft sinking, (No.1, 2 compartment) to over 150 FT; cross-cutting on 100' level; shaft deepening to 208'; by Wasapika G.M. under direction of Geo. R. Rogers;
- 1934-1935 De-watering, drifting and re-sampling, installation of 100 t/day mill, by Neville Canadian;
- 1935-1939 No. 1 shaft deepened to 325 FT; 100', 200', 300' levels put in and 3 compartment, vertical, 3 compartment winze sunk from 300' to 700 FT, and then raised to surface, known as No. 2 Shaft with levels at 300', 425', 550' and 675'; 5379 Ft of drifting and cross-cutting; 535 Ft of surface diamond drilling in 3 holes; 5401 FT of underground drilling in 22 holes; installation of 125 t/day mill;
- 1939-1940 Production maintained for one year only;
- June 1994 Opened for staking after forfeiture to crown. Staked by C. Forbes and associates

Foisey Vein

- Circa 1919 1600 FT of trenching;
- 1971 Channel samples by J.J. Moore
- 1975 Geophysics, magnetics and VLF EM and 2 drill holes on claims immediately south of Foisey vein;

Miller-Adair

- 1916-1919 Vein traced 150 FT in strike length at south boundary of claims, south part of present claim 1200310;
- 1954 One 15 Ft drill hole by Grantland Gold Mines;

Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The geology of this portion of the Shining Tree Area is given by Carter on maps 2365, and 2414 (scale 1:31,680) with a regional view in map 2510 at a scale of 1:50,000. The general Shining Tree region is underlain by a sequence of Archean, mafic to felsic volcanic rocks. In the area surrounding the Ronda, according to Carter, the mafic volcanics strike NW-SE, they are steeply dipping, and are isoclinally folded. They are locally intruded by felsic, subvolcanic intrusives as along the West Shining Tree Creek about 1 km east of the property. The folded volcanics are also intruded by the NNW trending Matachewan diabase dyke swarm. In the general region, the Archean rocks are unconformably overlain by the Proterozoic Gowganda Formation of the Huronian Supergroup. There are outliers of Gowganda within 10 km and it is apparent that the present erosional level is just below the Huronian/Archean unconformity. As well, Nipissing Diabase occurs as ovoid masses in the SE corner of Churchill and SW corner of MacMurchy township, west of the Foisey claims. It is with Nipissing Diabase and the Huronian-Archean unconformity that silver-cobalt veins are normally associated and there may be a connection between these rocks and the unusually high silver levels in the Ribble and Foisey veins.

No regional fault similar to the Porcupine-Destor or Cadillac-Larder faults has been mapped in the area, but it is believed that such a structure may lie a few km. to the north. Three or four directions of faulting are recognized in the area. The first of these is a regional set of NNW faults such as the large Michiwakenda Lake Fault that passes through the western part of the property. A second set strikes NW-SE and is more or less conformable with the volcanics. These appear to control some of the veins, east of the Ronda, along the West Shining Tree Creek. A third set, E-W structures, is reported, but not observed by the author. A possible fourth direction, steep 070° faults is apparent on the property, but may be part of the E-W set. These appear relatively late.

The prominent NNW, Michiwakenda Lake Fault, which in the NE part of Churchill Township, offsets iron formation beds left handedly by as much as 5 km., passes through the Proterozoic Nipissing diabase sheet in SW MacMurchy with little or no offset. This suggests most of this strike slip movement took place before the Nipissing intrusion at about 2150 m.y.

The Ronda, Herrick, Lake Caswell, Saville Foisey and Bennett form a 2.5 km north-south by 5 km east-west cluster of gold and gold-silver showings and deposits in MacMurchy and Churchill Townships. A second cluster is centred around and to the SE of the village of Shining Tree, 7 km to the southwest. Although many of these showings have been explored underground, only the Ronda has achieved any production. In all these showings, gold occurs in quartz veins. There are three main vein orientations about 130°, north-south and 070°. Most veins are within mafic volcanics and associated with varying amounts of carbonate alteration and minor sericite alteration. Some of the deposits lie within wide zones of green carbonatized rock such as the Gosselin (in the Shining Tree Village cluster) and the eastern vein at the Foisey, and the host rocks may

have originally been komatiitic basalts or ultramafic flows. East of the Ronda, some of the showings in the 130° trend along the West Shining Tree appear to be associated with a 3.5 km long zone of quartz porphyry intrusives. Many of the actual veins in this 130° zone are in cross fractures striking about 070°. The common metallic minerals associated with the gold are pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The gold is native. Some cobalt minerals are reported at the Saville, further suggesting overprinting of a Co-Ag-As event.

The general geology as described above is very similar to gold productive areas of the Abitibi volcanic belts. However, in spite of a considerable amount of exploration reaching back as far as the early 1900's, only limited production has come from the area. However, there is no geological rationale why the Shining Tree area should not be productive.

Property Geology

The most detailed mapping available is Ontario Geological Survey Prel. Map 765 at a scale of 1:15840. However, with mapping around the veins, traversing claim lines and picket lines, the writer has gained a reasonable knowledge of the geology of the claims. Most of the area is underlain by fine grained massive to pillowed mafic flows. Within the claims, most the volcanics are too massive to determine primary strikes or dips. However, some well exposed pillowed flows along the forestry road, east of the Foisey Vein suggest dips are steep. No intermediate, andesitic to dacitic, types were recognized as mapped by Carter.

Strongly deformed rocks occur adjacent to the quartz veins. Although it is assumed the veins follow the schist zones and that the schist zones are therefore north trending, they have not been mapped as such. The measured schistosity within the zones are 045 to 070 with steep SE dips. There is a pronounced mineral lineation plunging about 45° to the SW. This parallels the axes of small folds in the quartz veins.

The mafic flows and presumably the schist zones are cut by prominent NNW trending, diabase dykes, presumed to be part of the Matachewan swarm. One or more of these dykes form the ridges east of the Ribble and Foisey veins. The larger dykes are up to 15 or 20m wide. They are strongly magnetic.

One fine grained felsic rock was noted at the northeast corner of Foisey Lake. This appears to be a minor intrusive.

A 30m wide rusty weathering green carbonate zone outcrops on the forestry road east of the Foisey Vein. This type of alteration suggests that this was originally a Mg-rich mafic or ultramafic rock.

Underlying the draw immediately west of the Foisey vein is a deformed, coarse grained mafic rock that is texturally similar to Nipissing Diabase.

Economic Geology

Ronda Mine, Ribble Vein

The Ribble Vein has been traced over a north-south strike length of 440m. The dip of the vein zone known from underground workings averages about 60° to the west. It forms a very open 'S' shape with relatively narrow tails and a thick compound vein zone in the flexure in the middle. See Fig. 2. The tails consist mainly of single, deformed quartz veins, whereas the middle flexure is a wide zone of multiple veins. Within the vein zone, there are several styles, or preferred orientations. Three of the most important orientations are (1) parallel to the zone, (2) striking 15 to 25° to the zone and (3) striking 60° to the zone. Apparently some occupy shear orientations and others extension fractures within complexly deformed rocks. The individual veins of the near parallel types dip to the west about the same as the vein zone. However, the stubby, 60° oriented ones mostly dip steeply east. In the early work by Wasapika Mines, all of the veins were interpreted as being one continuous, crumpled vein. However, the multiple veins seem typical of ductile-brittle shears as described by Roberts.

There are also at least 2 other later vein types which cross cut the main veins, gently north dipping quartz-ankerite veinlets and white, steep 070° striking veins. . All the veins except the 070° striking ones are deformed. The three main vein types are rodded and affected by small 'S' shaped folds that plunge SW. Whereas veins at small angles to the zone are reliably represented by channels cut normal to the vein zone, the 60° oriented veins, as at the large exposure just north of the muck pile, pose a problem. Channels normal to the zone cut widely varying amounts of quartz depending upon where they fall. However, fairly reliable, overall grades, are obtained when a number of the channels are averaged.

Most of the quartz is light grey to white. Some of it, particularly the veins at small angles to the vein zone is well banded. The late 070° veins are lighter coloured. The quartz carries only small amounts of pyrite and here and there traces of chalcopyrite. A little fine tourmaline was noted in one place. Fine, pale green sericite is fairly widely distributed both in the quartz and in adjacent, strongly carbonatized wall rock. There is a general correlation of gold values with the sericite. All of the vein types seem to carry gold values. Visible gold was noted only in two places. At the south end of the large exposure about 60m north of No. 1 Shaft, a little gold was seen with pyrite. At a second occurrence 30m due east of No. 1 Shaft, fairly abundant fine gold occurs on the nose of a small fold. Some of it is with pyrite, but most is simply disseminated within a 5mm dark, chloritic layer in the quartz. The gold is relatively pale (compared to specimens from Kirkland Lake, Ontario and Cadillac and Belletierre, Quebec). Considering also that the vein usually carries 2 to 3 times as much silver as gold and there are no obvious silver minerals, the mineral species is likely electrum.

The significant gold assays are almost entirely associated with the quartz veins. A few, elevated values also come from highly carbonatized pyritic material. However, this may be due to the presence of fine unmapped quartz veinlets.

Summaries of the assays from the sampling programme described by Beecham (20 Sept. 1994), from north to south are shown on the 1:10,000 compilation, Fig. 2 and are tabulated below:

Summary of Surface Assays, Ribble Vein:

	<u>g/t Au (m)</u>	<u>horizontal Width</u>	<u>Length m</u>
North Part 1+55N to 2+24N:	3.92	1.66m	69.5
Middle Part, Vein Zone 1+05n to 1+55N	4.49	5.64	64
South Part Adjacent to No.1 Shaft, 0+08S to 0+40N including (one high sample cut to 34.286 g/t)	4.74 8.22	2.56 2.36	48 24

The widths have been corrected to compensate for the steeply sloping surface that was sampled and to project footwall and hangingwall to the same elevation.

The grade of the north section is derived from only four channels spaced up to 27m and is therefore not considered very representative. In the middle portion, channels are at a uniform 6 m separation with the north channels separated 9 to 12m. This corresponds to a wide zone of veins which seem to occupy extension fractures. This wide portion maybe interpreted as a dilation on a flexure in the structure.

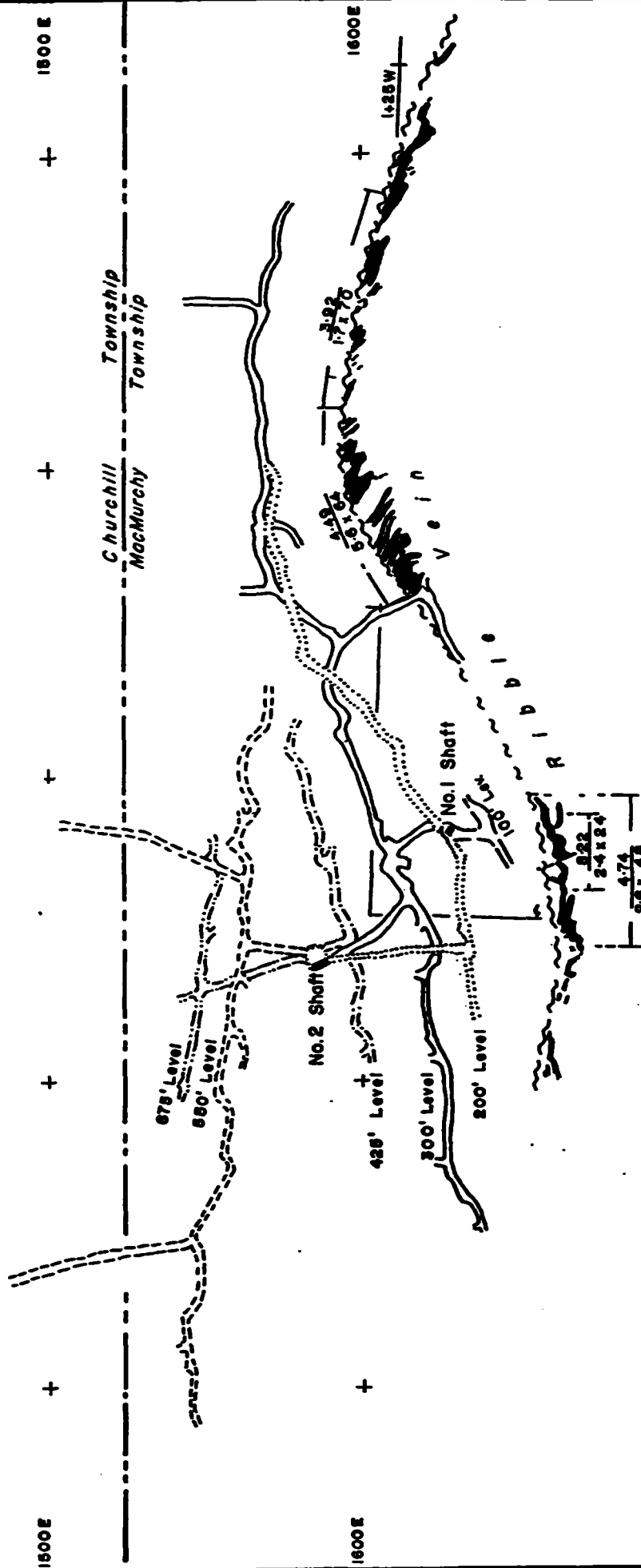
The values in the south part adjacent to the No. 1 Shaft mostly corresponds to a single, contorted vein. Here the apparent width of the vein as seen on the map is greatly exaggerated due to the sloping surface, contortions and rolls on the vein and the vein dip. In most cases, except near L0+00, the vein has a true width of less than 1 m. It is this portion of the vein (See Longitudinal) that was stoped on the 2nd and 3rd levels.

The Foisey Vein (including Miller-Adair)

All of the vein exposed in the south part of the property, south of where the highway turns west toward Shining Tree is referred to on the maps as the Foisey.

1700N

1500N



LEGEND

- Quartz vein at surface
- Shear zone
- Fault
- $\frac{0.3}{1.7 \times 60}$ Assays $\frac{g}{t}$ Au
avg. width x length, (m)

B.L. 0+00

200+0

A. W. Beecham



Golden Trump Resources Ltd.

MacMurchy and Churchill Township
Shining Tree Area Ontario

RONDA MINE
COMPOSITE LEVEL PLAN

Dwg by: A.W. Beecham GeoServices
Date: Sept. 1994

NTS 41-P-11

However, the north part of this vein, more or less that portion in the south part of present claim 1,200,310 (as shown on Fig. 2), lies on what was known as the Miller-Adair claims.

The Foisey vein is tracable over a strike length of 370m. However, there is an exposure gap of about 180 m in the middle and it is not certain that the two occurrences are, in fact, parts of the same vein. However, if they are from the same vein the overall shape would be about the same as that of the Ribble, two north striking segments joined in the middle by a NNW trending flexure.

This vein is very similar to the Ribble in character and mineralogy. It is mainly light grey to white quartz. Visible gold was reported in the early days, (Canadian Mining Journal. Vol 39 Aug. 1918, pg 281), but none was noted in the field work. As well, the north trending diabase dykes which Thompson mentions as cutting the vein, were not seen in the mapping. A large Matachewan diabase does outcrop along the ridge east of the north part of the Foisey vein, but this was not seen close to the vein.

The north part of the Foisey (incl. Miller-Adair) appears to consist of one or two veins emplaced nearly parallel to the shear zone. However, at the south occurrence, it is a wide compound vein.

Structurally the Foisey is different than the Ribble. In the simple north part, the individual veins dip about 80° west to vertically. The compound veins in the south dip vertically to steeply east. The minor folds, at least where observed at the south end of the Foisey, plunge steeply north in contrast to the SW plunges in the Ribble Vein. In addition to the deformation seen in the Ribble Vein, the south part of the Foisey has suffered strong boudinaging and even coarse brecciation of some of the veins. This part lies close to the regional Michiwakenda Lake north-south, strike-slip fault and the boudinaging and brecciation maybe related to this structure.

The south part of the Foisey, where it is well exposed, consists of an 8 to 9m wide vein zone with 1/3 to 1/2 quartz. Although one high assay (16 g/t Au) of trench muck was returned from the preliminary sampling, only low values were found from channel sampling. Even though several check assays have been done, the inconsistency of the initial high grab sample assay and the later channel assays has not yet been resolved.

The north part of the Foisey Vein contains consistent but only moderate gold values over minimum mining widths. An average of the eight, 10 to 25m spaced channels is as follows:

4.58 g/t Au/1.65m x 96.5m.

The best values occur at the north end where more sericite is present. These values may extend farther north under low ground.

A second vein was noted about 70m east of the south part of the Foisey. It is about 1m thick, strikes NNE and lies at the west boundary of a 30 m thick green carbonate band

where the carbonate is in contact with sheared mafic volcanics. No values were returned from this vein.

Tailings

Low gold values are present in the tailings, 0.19 to 0.67 g/t gold and 1.1 to 3.9 g/t silver. However, sampling did not reach the bottom of the deposit nor was sampling done near the apparent discharge point of the tailings line.

Muck Piles

An area of the muck immediately north of the No.1 Shaft, perhaps 30 by 20 metres in plan, and up to 5m thick, contains 1/4 to 1/3 quartz and was probably an ore pile or low grade ore pile. No systematic sampling has been done, but 3 grab samples assayed as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>g/t Au</u>	<u>g/t Ag</u>	<u>Notes</u>
"Rondump 1"	5.35	14.1	Collected by L. Bottomer
"Rondump 2"	0.27	1.4	" "
14,505	96.21	229.0	Small sample of selected quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite; Collected by author; No gold noted;

Past Production, Reserves

Production was achieved only from the Ribble Vein on the Ronda property. This was maintained only for one year, 1939 to 1940. Carter (1977) quotes the following:

Ore Milled	24,592 tons	(22,309 tonnes)
Gold recovered	2,727.15 oz.	(84,824 grams)
Silver recovered	4,830 oz	(150,229 grams)

These tonnages seem reasonably consistent with the amount of tailings present and with the stoping areas on the longitudinal projection.

No reserves are given in any of the available information. Although some reserves could be attached to the surface assays, it is premature to do this until some depth continuity is known, or at least until the extend of mining is known. It is not known what

reserves, even of sub-economic grade, remained when the mine was shut down. Presumably some reserves existed.

Discussion & Recommendations

Although both old reports and the recent surface sampling show significant, consistent gold values over appreciable strike lengths, there is considerable disagreement as to the grades and widths. One of the best ore sections reported is that quoted by Hopkins (from Wasapika Mine data) for the cross-cut on the 100' level. Here a grade of 12.34 g/t Au (\$7.20 at a gold price of \$20 per ton) across a width of 7.0m is given. Although this seems to be an exceptionally good section, comparable figures, e.g. up to 9.09 g/t Au across 5.4m were cut in the recent sampling. This, however, is where the channel ran mostly through a 60° oblique vein and the section is not typical of any minable volume. It seems likely that the section in the 100' level cross-cut is a similar situation.

In Thompson's summary of surface assay data quoted by in the Aug. 1918 Canadian Mining Journal, he gives an average of 11.66 g/t Au over 1.21m width along a strike length of 85.3m for the north part of the Ribble Vein and 13.71 g/t Au over 1.21m width by 45.7m strike length for the south part of the vein. These are much higher grades than calculated from the recent investigation. (Beecham 20 Sept. 1994). Although the grades given may be correct, it is unrealistic to think that individual veins within the thicker parts, such as north of the No. 1 Shaft, could be mined. It is likely that the grades and dimensions calculated in the recent study are much closer to a practical mining scenario.

As noted above, there appears to be some discrepancy between recovered grades and sampled grades, although the underground sampled grade is not known. The overall recovered grade was only 3.80 g/t compared to the old surface grades of 11.7 g/t to 13.7g/t and the results of the recent study at 4.5 g/t to 4.75 g/t. It is possible that as well as the dilution from mining 'vein zones' instead of strictly veins, that some dilution also resulted from the large schist zone described from the hanging wall. There is also a mention of dilution from diabase dykes which intrude the ore. Gold may even have been lost in the mill circuit. Dilution from possible bad hanging wall is a particularly important consideration in long hole stoping which would probably be necessary to mine the apparent low grades.

With narrow stoping widths, the historical, recovered grade of only 3.80 g/t Au is generally considered uneconomic under present conditions. However, there are considerations that suggest the property may still have good exploration potential. Firstly, as the work was done with little or no diamond drilling, there may still be other, significant undiscovered structures, possibly parallel structures sub-cropping in areas of low ground. Secondly, the wider and probably more important parts of the Ribble Vein, as noted previously, are characterized by individual veins at about to 60° to the structure. With little or no diamond drilling in front of the headings, there may have been great difficulty in following these en echelon veins underground. The irregularities in the 300 FT drift,

for example, suggests that this may have been the case. The underground exploration, therefore, may not have been very effective. A third consideration is that there is a real possibility that some of the gold disappeared along the process and was not reported. (Personal communications H. Moore, Cobalt, Ont.).

In summary, there seems to be reasonable potential for material of moderate to low grade over 5 to 8m widths which may be economic with bulk mining. As well, if new structures can be found, they may contain better grades. In any case the Ribble and Foisey veins are large, very gold-rich structures and as yet too little is known to conclude that they do not host economic ore shoots.

The existence of 5 levels (2nd to 6th level) at the Ronda means that any further underground exploration in the area can be done much more economically than with an undeveloped prospect.

A two phased exploration programme is recommended as tabled below. Phase I should consist of an integrated surface programme at a cost of \$285,000. This should cover the east side of the property from south of the Foisey Vein to north of the Ribble Vein. Exploration of the area west of Ribble Lake and the 4 claim unit to the NE, (at the bridge over the West Shining Tree Creek) should be deferred. It is noted that the four claim unit in the NE lies on the extension of the main 130⁰ structure and quartz porphyry intrusive that seems to control the veining in the Lake Caswell, Saville and Bennett group of gold showings east of the Ronda Mine. These claims do warrant exploration, but to date these structures have not shown anything like the continuity that exists on the Ribble Vein and exploration for this type of target should be given a lower priority.

A programme of mapping and prospecting is aimed at locating all known showings and building up a sound geological picture. Magnetics would help to map geological features. There are appreciable concentrations of disseminated pyrite in the north portion of the Ribble vein. Four to 6 % over 2 to 4m is commonly seen (this field work) in the footwall (east side) of the vein and "much pyrite" (ODM AR. 1920) is also reported in the schists which underlie the low ground to the west of the main exposure. Hence, extensions and other similar veins may be mappable by VLF EM. In any case they should be easily detected by IP. The magnetics and VLF EM should cover the entire grid and IP is proposed over restricted areas of high potential. Provision should, as well, be made for soil geochemistry over areas of high potential, particularly off the ends of the known structures and between the two exposures of the Foisey vein.

Mechanical stripping is proposed to follow up prospecting, geophysics and geochemistry. As well, the west side of the Ribble Vein should be uncovered and sampling extended where necessary. This should be done both on the north and south parts of the vein. The Foisey vein seems to have a similar geometry to the Ribble Vein, except the potentially wide flexure between the north and south parts is not exposed. After prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics it is proposed to attempt to locate and uncover the middle part of the vein.

Some diamond drilling is warranted in the Phase I work, even without additional discoveries. A programme of 2060m for an all up cost of \$161,000 is proposed. Some 660m would test down plunge from the main bulge in the Ribble structure which outcrops north of the Shaft No.1. This would consist of 2 holes at 50m depth, 2 at 300m depth and a fifth hole, to test at 150m depth.

Four holes, for 800m, at depths from 125 to 175m would test the down plunge potential below the 302-2 stope. Surface mapping suggests a strong rake of the structure to the SW. This has not been tested by underground workings.

A minimum programme of 600 metres is warranted in Phase I are planned to give first level cuts below trenches and to test geophysical anomalies that cannot be readily trenched. This is not intended to test mineralization to depth.

The quartz-rich surface muck pile located north of the No.1 Shaft, although relatively small (of order of 5000 tonnes) and almost certainly low grade material, should be systematically sampled.

Further sampling of the Ronda tailings should be done. The upper end of the pile, closest to the mill should be sampled. As well several profiles should be sampled through the whole pile.

A diamond drilling programme of 6,000 metres is proposed contingent upon positive results in the Phase I work. The estimated cost of this programme is \$528,000. Its purpose would be to delimit any new gold zones or extensions of existing gold zones. For the purpose of budgeting enough drilling is proposed to test a 300 m long structure to a depth of about 300m. Drill spacing would be 50m down to 200m depth and 100m spacing below this. Dips are assumed to be about 60°, similar to the Ribble Vein.

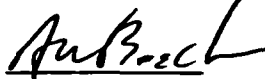
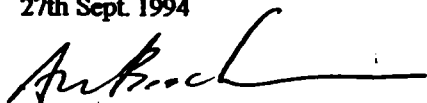

A.W. Beecham
Haileybury, Ontario
27 Sept. 1994
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TABLE 2**Proposed Work and Estimate of Expenditures, Ronda-Foisey Claims**

Description	Unit Costs	Sub Totals (Rounded)
<u>PHASE I</u>		
1 <u>Line Cutting</u>		
50m grid E. side Prop.	23 km \$260	\$5,980 \$6,000
2 <u>Geophysics</u>		
Magnetics & VLF EM.	23 km \$175	\$4,025
Induced Polarization	10 km \$2,000	\$20,000
		\$24,000
3 <u>Mapping</u>		
Geologists	2 months \$6,000	\$12,000
assistant	2 months \$4,500	\$9,000
Accommodation	120 man days \$50	\$6,000
Transportation	2 months \$1,000	\$2,000
Assays	100 samples \$12	\$1,200
Misc. Supplies		\$500
		\$31,000
4 <u>Geochemistry</u>		
	300 samples \$14	\$4,200 \$4,000
5 <u>Mechanical Stripping</u>		
Sampling Geologist	100 hours \$65	\$6,500
Assistant	1 month \$6,000	\$6,000
Assays	1 month \$4,500	\$4,500
	100 samples \$12	\$1,200
		\$18,000
6 <u>Diamond Drilling</u>		
-Test down plunge from bulge on Ribble Vein north of No.1 Shaft ;5 DH	660 metres \$80	\$52,800
-Test down plunge from 302, & 401 stope 4 DH	800 metres \$75	\$60,000
-Minimum drilling to follow-up geophysics, geochemistry, trenching 6 DH., 100m each	600 metres \$80	\$48,000
		\$161,000
7 <u>Drafting, Data Processing</u>		
	30 hours \$30	\$900 \$1,000
8 <u>Report</u>		
		\$3,000 \$3,000
9 <u>Supervision & Overheads, Phase I 15%</u>		
		\$37,000
Total Phase I		\$285,000
<u>PHASE II</u>		
10 <u>Contingency for Delimitation Drilling</u>		
of new structures & extensions of know structures; (say 300x300x5m, 60o dip, 50m spaced holes to 200m depth , 100m spacing to 300m depth;)	6000 metres \$80	\$480,000 \$480,000
11 <u>Supervision & overheads phase II 10%</u>		
		\$48,000
Total Phase II		\$528,000
Grand Total		\$813,000

A.W. Beecham
27th Sept. 1994



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- ** (1940) Ronda Gold Mines, Ltd. ODM Ann. Rep. Vol. 49 Pt 1, pg 193-194

Resident Geologist's Files, Min. N. Dev. & Mines, Cobalt, Ontario

Sharon Mines. Ltd. Sharon Mines Ltd. Assessment files and 8 maps
(1913-c 1940) in Rolled Map File;

Thompson J.M. Ronda Gold Mines, Composite Level Plan and Longitudinal
(Mar. 1939) Rolled Map file;

Geological Survey of Canada

Kindle E.D. Gold Occurrences of Ontario, East of Lake Superior; Geol. Surv.
(1936) Can. Mem. 192, pg 149-156;

General Publications

** Gold Deposits in MacMurchy and Churchill Tps. (*incl. surface*
(Aug. 1918) *assay plan*); Cdn Min. Jour. Vol 39, pg. 276 - 281

Hore, Reginald E. The Wasapika Gold Area; Cdn Min. Journ. V40 pg. 490-499
(July 1919)

Hore, Reginald E. Some Notes on Ore and Rocks of Wasapika Gold Area; Cdn Min.
(Oct.1919) Journ. V40 pg. 749-750;

Roberts, R. Gwilym Ore Deposits Models #11. Archean Lode Gold Deposits
(1987) Geoscience Canada Vol. 14 No. 1 pg. 37-52

Unpublished Company Reports

Beecham, A.W. Report on the Ronda, Foisey and Miller-Adair Claims, MacMurchy
(20 Sept.1994) & Churchill Tp. Shining Tree Area, Sudbury District, Ontario;
Prepared for Golden Trump Resources Ltd.

Thompson J.P. Ronda Gold Mines Evaluation; Incl. assays and plan Ribble vein
(June 1994) consultant's report for Haddington; Res. John P. Thompson &
Assoc. Oakville Ont.

** Note: Photocopies of parts of reports only reviewed and author not indicated;



Report of Work Conducted After Recording Claim

Mining Act

Transaction Number
W9580.00437

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used for correspondence. Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Mining Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Fourth Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7264.

- Instructions:**
- Please type or print and submit in duplicate.
 - Refer to the Mining Act and Regulations for requirements of the Recorder.
 - A separate copy of this form must be completed for each claim.
 - Technical reports and maps must accompany this form.
 - A sketch, showing the claims the work is assigned to, must be submitted.



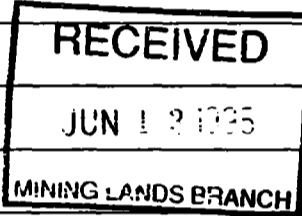
41P11SE0035 2.16049 CHURCHILL

900

Recorded Holder(s) CARL P. FORBES		Client No. 132 543
Address 70 McCamus Ave. Kirkland Lake Ont. P2N 2Z9		Telephone No. 705-567-5145
Mining Division LADDER LAKE	Township/Area ASQUITH CHURCHILL & MACMURCHY	M or G Plan No. G-3206 & G-983
Date Work Performed From: JULY 19/94	To: AUGUST 25/94	

Work Performed (Check One Work Group Only)

Work Group	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical Survey	GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & DETAILED MAPPING
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Work, Including Drilling	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Authorized Work	
<input type="checkbox"/> Assays	
<input type="checkbox"/> Assignment from Reserve	



Total Assessment Work Claimed on the Attached Statement of Costs \$ **37,680**

Note: The Minister may reject for assessment work credit all or part of the assessment work submitted if the recorded holder cannot verify expenditures claimed in the statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification.

Persons and Survey Company Who Performed the Work (Give Name and Address of Author of Report)

Name	Address
A. W. BEECHMAN	HAILEYBURY ONT. 540 RORKE AVE. PORT LAKO

(attach a schedule if necessary)

Certification of Beneficial Interest * See Note No. 1 on reverse side

I certify that at the time the work was performed, the claims covered in this work report were recorded in the current holder's name or held under a beneficial interest by the current recorded holder.	Date MAY 23/95	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature) <i>Carl P. Forbes</i>
--	--------------------------	---

Certification of Work Report

I certify that I have a personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this Work report, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and annexed report is true.		
Name and Address of Person Certifying CARL P. FORBES 70 McCamus Ave. Kirkland Lake Ont. P2N 2Z9		
Telephone No. 705 567-5145	Date MAY 23 1995	Certified By (Signature) <i>Carl P. Forbes</i>

For Office Use Only

Total Value Cr. Recorded Applied \$35,000 Reserve \$2,680.	Date Recorded May 25/95	Mining Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>	Received Stamp LADDER LAKE MINING DIVISION MAY 25 1995 <i>June 2/95</i>
Deemed Approval Date Aug 23/95	Date Approved <i>[Signature]</i>		
Date Notice for Amendments Sent			



Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des mines

**Statement of Costs
for Assessment Credit**

**État des coûts aux fins
du crédit d'évaluation**

Mining Act/Loi sur les mines

Transaction No./N° de transaction

W9580.00437

Personal information collected on this form is obtained under the authority of the Mining Act. This information will be used to maintain a record and ongoing status of the mining claim(s). Questions about this collection should be directed to the Provincial Manager, Minings Lands, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 4th Floor, 159 Cedar Street, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5, telephone (705) 670-7284.

Les renseignements personnels contenus dans la présente formule sont recueillis en vertu de la Loi sur les mines et serviront à tenir à jour un registre des concessions minières. Adresser toute question sur la collecte de ces renseignements au chef provincial des terrains miniers, ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines, 159, rue Cedar, 4^e étage, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 6A5, téléphone (705) 670-7284.

1. Direct Costs/Coûts directs

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Wages Salaires	Labour Main-d'oeuvre	18,000	
	Field Supervision Supervision sur le terrain	10,800	28,800
Contractor's and Consultant's Fees Droits de l'entrepreneur et de l'expert- conseil	Type		
Supplies Used Fournitures utilisées	Type ASSAYS	2600	
		2600	2600
Equipment Rental Location de matériel	Type		
Total Direct Costs Total des coûts directs			31,400

2. Indirect Costs/Coûts indirects

** Note: When claiming Rehabilitation work Indirect costs are not allowable as assessment work.
Pour le remboursement des travaux de réhabilitation, les coûts indirects ne sont pas admissibles en tant que travaux d'évaluation.

Type	Description	Amount Montant	Totals Total global
Transportation Transport	Type		
Food and Lodging Nourriture et hébergement	36 DAYS X 5 MEN @ \$75.00 PER DAY	13,500	13,500
Mobilization and Demobilization Mobilisation et démobilisation			
Sub Total of Indirect Costs Total partiel des coûts indirects			13,500
Amount Allowable (not greater than 20% of Direct Costs) Montant admissible (n'excédant pas 20 % des coûts directs)			6,280
Total Value of Assessment Credit (Total of Direct and Allowable indirect costs)		Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation (Total des coûts directs et indirects admissibles)	37,680

Note: The recorded holder will be required to verify expenditures claimed in this statement of costs within 30 days of a request for verification. If verification is not made, the Minister may reject for assessment work all or part of the assessment work submitted.

Note : Le titulaire enregistré sera tenu de vérifier les dépenses demandées dans le présent état des coûts dans les 30 jours suivant une demande à cet effet. Si la vérification n'est pas effectuée, le ministre peut rejeter tout ou une partie des travaux d'évaluation présentés.

Filing Discounts

1. Work filed within two years of completion is claimed at 100% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit.
2. Work filed three, four or five years after completion is claimed at 50% of the above Total Value of Assessment Credit. See calculations below:

Total Value of Assessment Credit	Total Assessment Claimed
	x 0.50 =

Remises pour dépôt

1. Les travaux déposés dans les deux ans suivant leur achèvement sont remboursés à 100 % de la valeur totale susmentionnée du crédit d'évaluation.
2. Les travaux déposés trois, quatre ou cinq ans après leur achèvement sont remboursés à 50 % de la valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation susmentionné. Voir les calculs ci-dessous.

Valeur totale du crédit d'évaluation	Évaluation totale demandée
	x 0,50 =

Certification Verifying Statement of Costs

I hereby certify:
that the amounts shown are as accurate as possible and these costs were incurred while conducting assessment work on the lands shown on the accompanying Report of Work form.

that as AGENT I am authorized
(Recorded Holder, Agent, Position in Company)

to make this certification

Attestation de l'état des coûts

J'atteste par la présente :
que les montants indiqués sont le plus exact possible et que ces dépenses ont été engagées pour effectuer les travaux d'évaluation sur les terrains indiqués dans la formule de rapport de travail ci-joint.

Et qu'à titre de _____ je suis autorisé
(titulaire enregistré, représentant, poste occupé dans la compagnie)

à faire cette attestation.

Signature Carl P. Forbes Date MAY 23/95

Work Report Number for Applying Reserve	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units
	L-1202863	1
	L-1202864	1
	L-1200310	1
	L-1200312	1
	L-1200309	1
	L-1200311	1
	L-1200328	4
	L-1048753	1
	L-1115078	1
	L-1115079	1
	L-1120323	1
	L-1130237	1
	L-1111402	1
	L-1111403	1
	L-1111404	1
	L-1045691	1
	L-1045761	1
Total Number of Claims		17 CLAIMS

Value of Assessment Work Done on the Claim	Value Applied to the Claim
14,680	800
4,000	800
8,000	800
9,000	800
1,000	800
1,000	800
0	4800
0	800
0	1000
0	1000
0	1000
0	800
0	1000
0	1200
0	1200
0	800
0	800
0	800
Total Value Work Done	Total Value Work Applied
37,680	19,000

Value Assigned from the Claim	Reserve Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
11,200	2,680
3,200	0
7,200	0
8,200	0
2,000	0
2,000	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
Total Assigned from	Total Reserve
30,200	2,680

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) one of the following:

- Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.
- Credits are to be cut back equally over all claims contained in this report of work.
- Credits are to be cut back as prioritized on the attached appendix.

In the event that you have not specified your choice of priority, option one will be implemented.

Note 1: Examples of beneficial interest are unrecorded transfers, option agreements, memorandum of agreements, etc., with respect to the mining claims.

Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented or leased land at the time the work was performed.	Signature	Date
---	-----------	------

W9580.6043-7

Work Report Number for Applying Reserves	Claim Number (see Note 2)	Number of Claim Units
	L-1046464	1
	L-1046830	1
	L-1046997	1
	L-1047210	1
	L-1080831	1
	L-1080832	1
	L-1200685	2
	L-1200453	2
	L-1200454	1
	L-1200455	6
	L-1200452	1
	L-1191311	2
	L-1200318	3
	L-1200317	2
	L-1200316	3
	L-1191313	2
Total Number of Claims		16 CLAIMS

Value of Assessment Work Done on this Claim	Value Applied to this Claim
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	800
0	1200
0	800
0	800
0	1600
0	2400
0	800
0	1200
0	800
Total Value Work Done	Total Value Work Applied
0	16,000

Value Assigned from this Claim	Reserves Work to be Claimed at a Future Date
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
Total Assigned from	Total Reserves
0	0

Credits you are claiming in this report may be cut back. In order to minimize the adverse effects of such deletions, please indicate from which claims you wish to prioritize the deletion of credits. Please mark (✓) one of the following:

1. Credits are to be cut back starting with the claim listed last, working backwards.
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Note 2: If work has been performed on patented or leased land, please complete the following:

I certify that the recorded holder had a beneficial interest in the patented or leased land at the time the work was performed.	Signature	Date
---	-----------	------

W9580.0045

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

Geoscience Approvals Office
933 Ramsey Lake Road
6th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 6B5

Telephone: (705) 670-5853
Fax: (705) 670-5863

July 13, 1995

Our File: 2.16049
Transaction #: W9580.00437

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern
Development & Mines
4 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1A2

Dear Mr. Spooner:

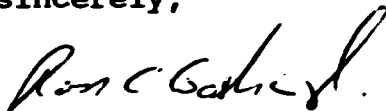
**Subject: APPROVAL OF ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS ON MINING CLAIMS
L-1202863 et al. IN MACMURCHY TOWNSHIP**

Assessment credits have been approved as outlined on the report of work form. The credits have been approved under Section 12 (Geology) of the Mining Act Regulations.

The approval date is July 12, 1995.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Steven Beneteau at (705) 670-5858.

Yours sincerely,



Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section
Mining and Land Management Branch
Mines and Minerals Division

SBB SBB/jn

cc: Resident Geologist
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Assessment Files Library
Sudbury, Ontario ✓

REFERENCES

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. - MINING RIGHTS ONLY
 S.R.O. - SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
 M.+S. - MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
SEC 43/70	W-66/77	NOV/9/76	S.R.O.	188517
SEC 36/80	W-12-90NER	APR 3/90	M+S	

*PART OF ORDER W-12-90 NER REOPENED BY ORDER
 O.D.M.T. ON/27/90 NER/CR EFFECTIVE MARCH 16/97 AT
 4:15 PM F.S.T.

*PART OF ORDER W-12-90 NER REOPENED BY ORDER
 O.D.M.T. ON/27/90 NER/CR EFFECTIVE MARCH 23/92 AT
 8:45 AM F.S.T. THIS ORDER COMES INTO EFFECT
 AT 7:00 AM F.S.T. ON JUNE 1/92

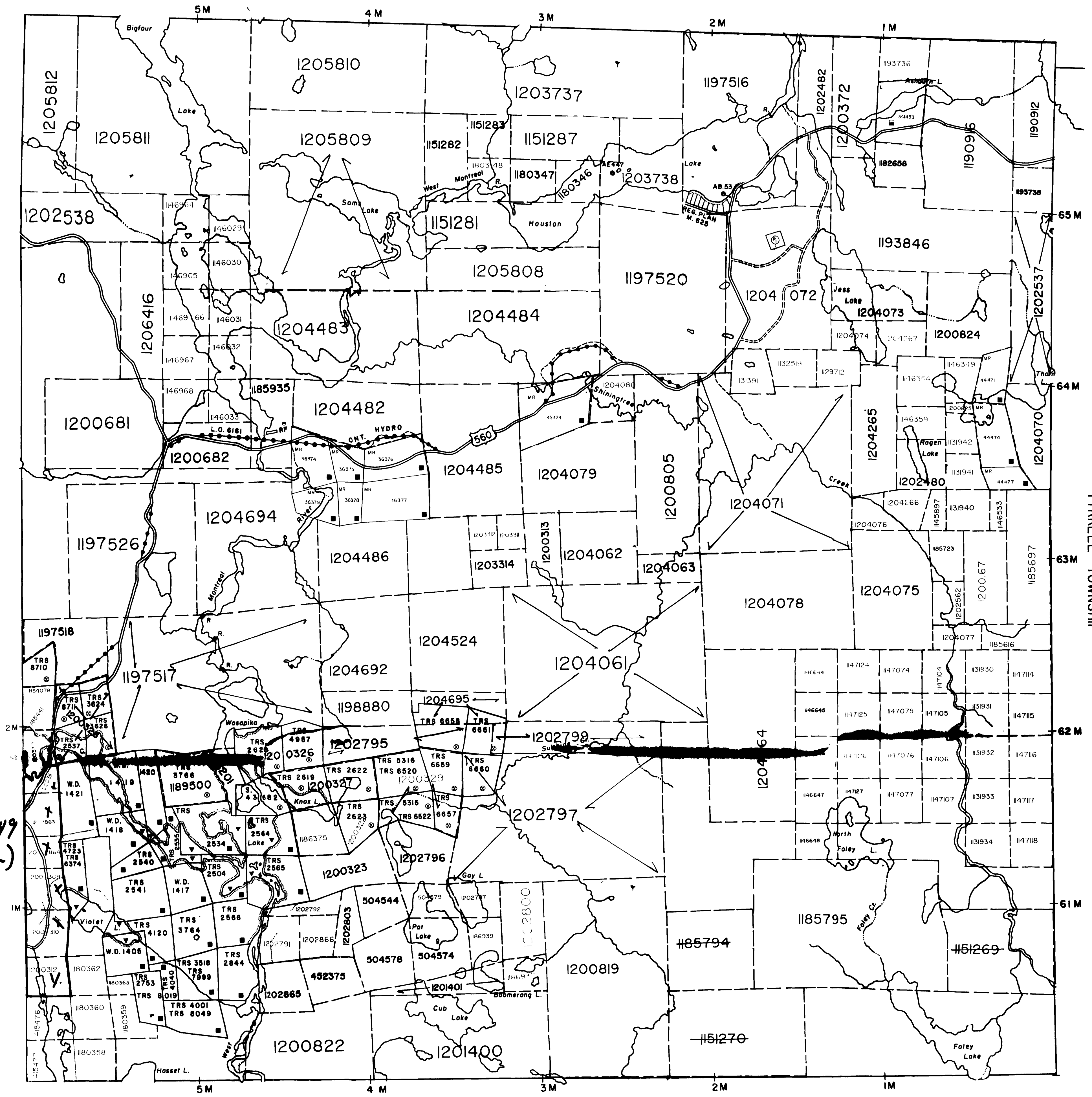
NOTES

NOTICE OF FORESTRY ACTIVITY
 THIS TOWNSHIP/AREA FALLS WITHIN THE SHININGTREE
 MANAGEMENT UNIT AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FORESTRY
 OPERATIONS THE MNR UNIT FORESTER FOR THIS AREA
 CAN BE CONTACTED AT

P.O. BOX 129
 LOW AVENUE
 GOMMS ON DARD
 P.O.M.-190
 708-884-2000

2.K.049
 (GEO.)

NATAL TOWNSHIP

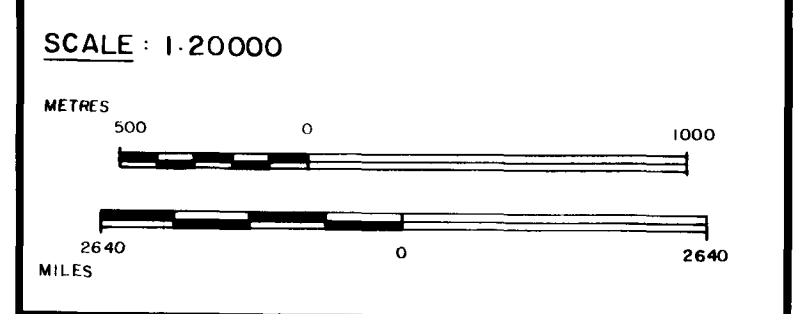


LEGEND

- HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
- OTHER ROADS
- TRAILS
- SURVEYED LINES
- TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
- LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
- UNSURVEYED LINES
- LOT LINES
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- MINING CLAIMS ETC.
- RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
- UTILITY LINES
- NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
- FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
- SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
- RESERVATIONS
- ORIGINAL SHORELINE
- MARSH OR MUSKEG
- MINES
- TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	
RESERVATION	
CANCELLED	
SAND & GRAVEL	



TOWNSHIP OPENED TO STAKING ORDER M.O. 90
 EFFECTIVE APRIL 3/90 AT 7:00 AM F.S.T.

GEOLOGY REFERENCE COPAL T. RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

JUN 8 1995
 LARDER LAKE
 2.16049

TOWNSHIP
MACMURCHY
 M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
 TIMMINS
 MINING DIVISION
 LARDER LAKE
 LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
 SUDBURY

Ministry of Natural Resources
 Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date: APRIL 1990
 Number: G-988

CIRCULAR D. APRIL 26/95 CM

G-988
 MACMURCHY TWP
 G-988

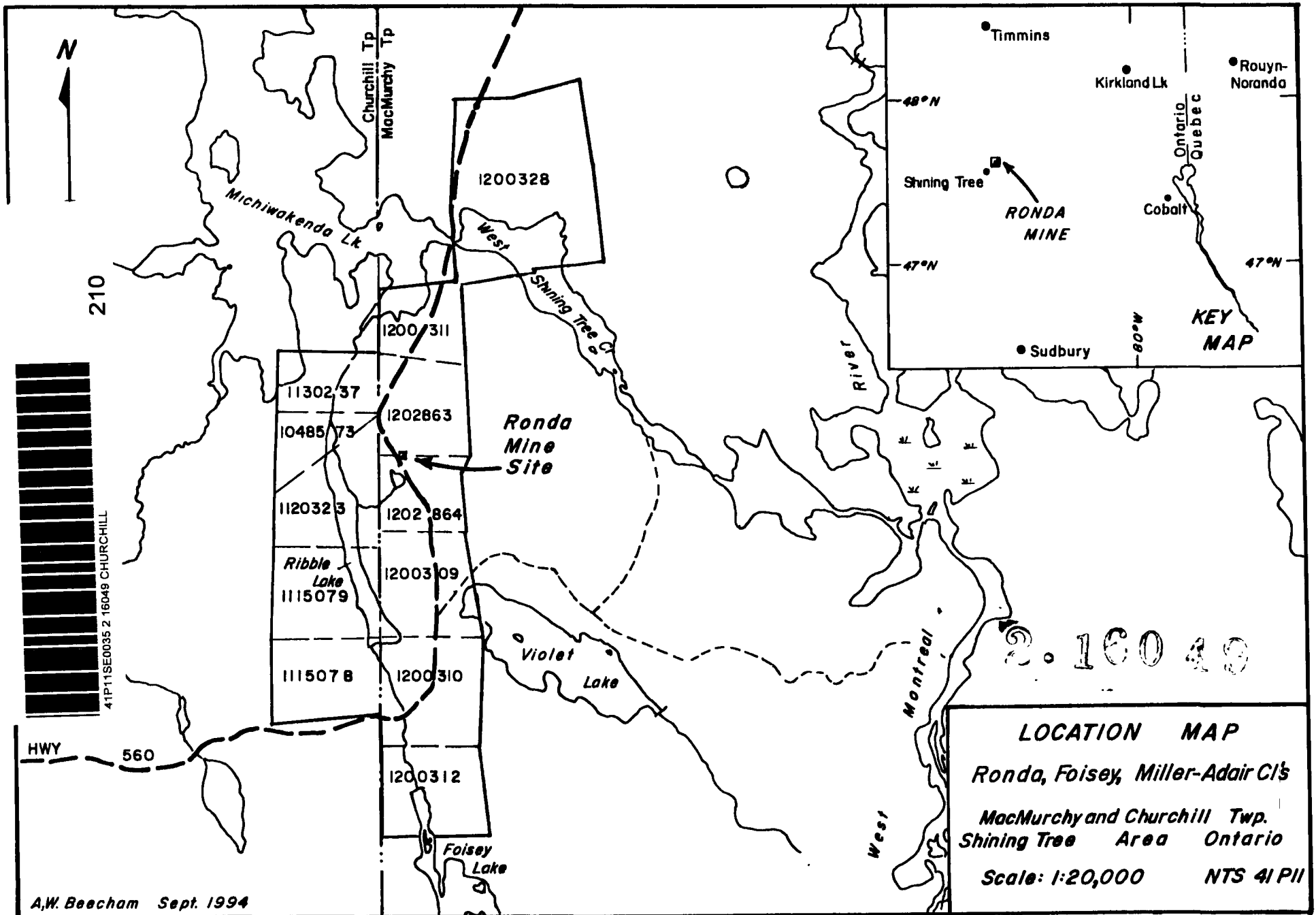


Fig. 1

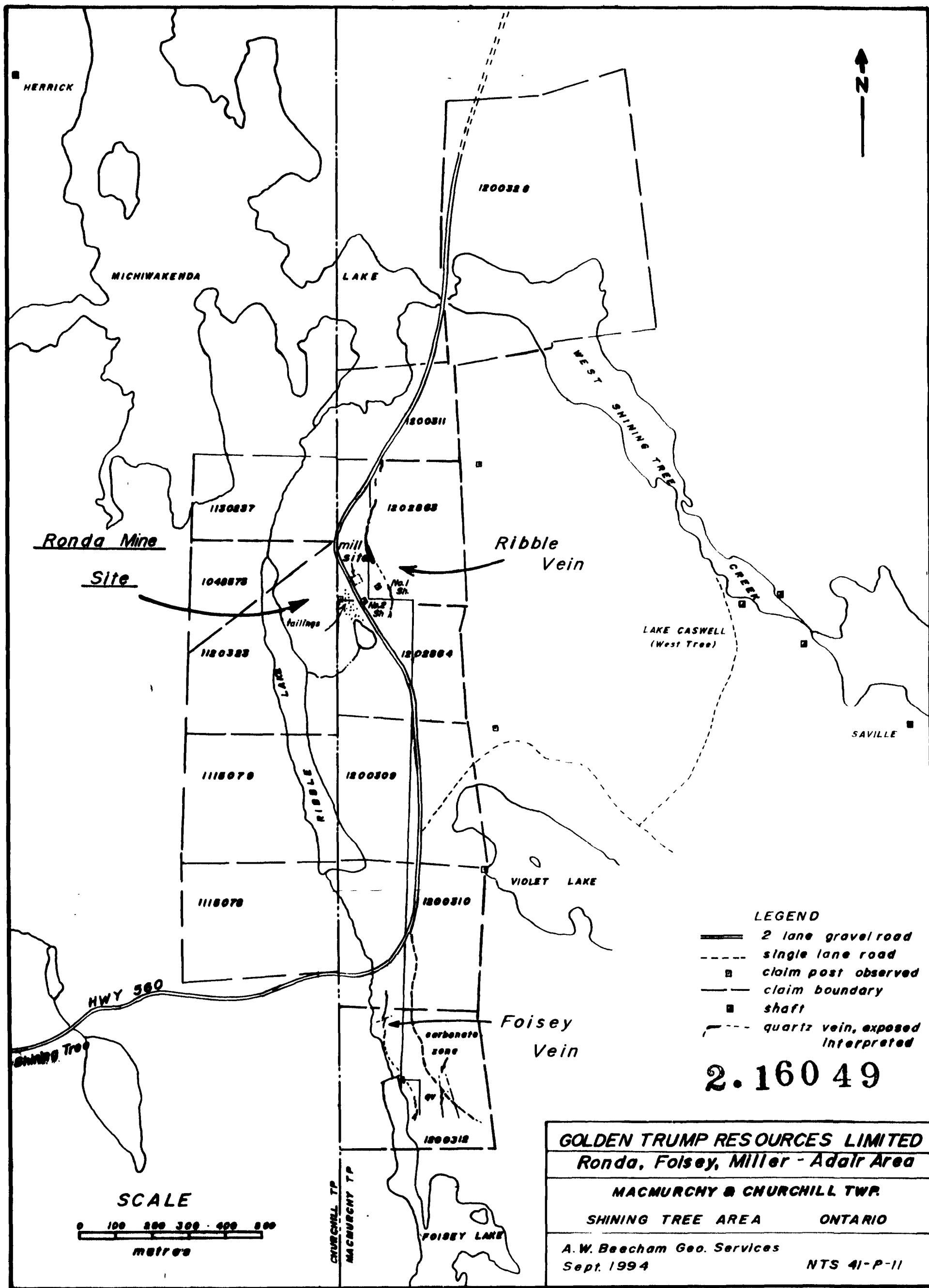
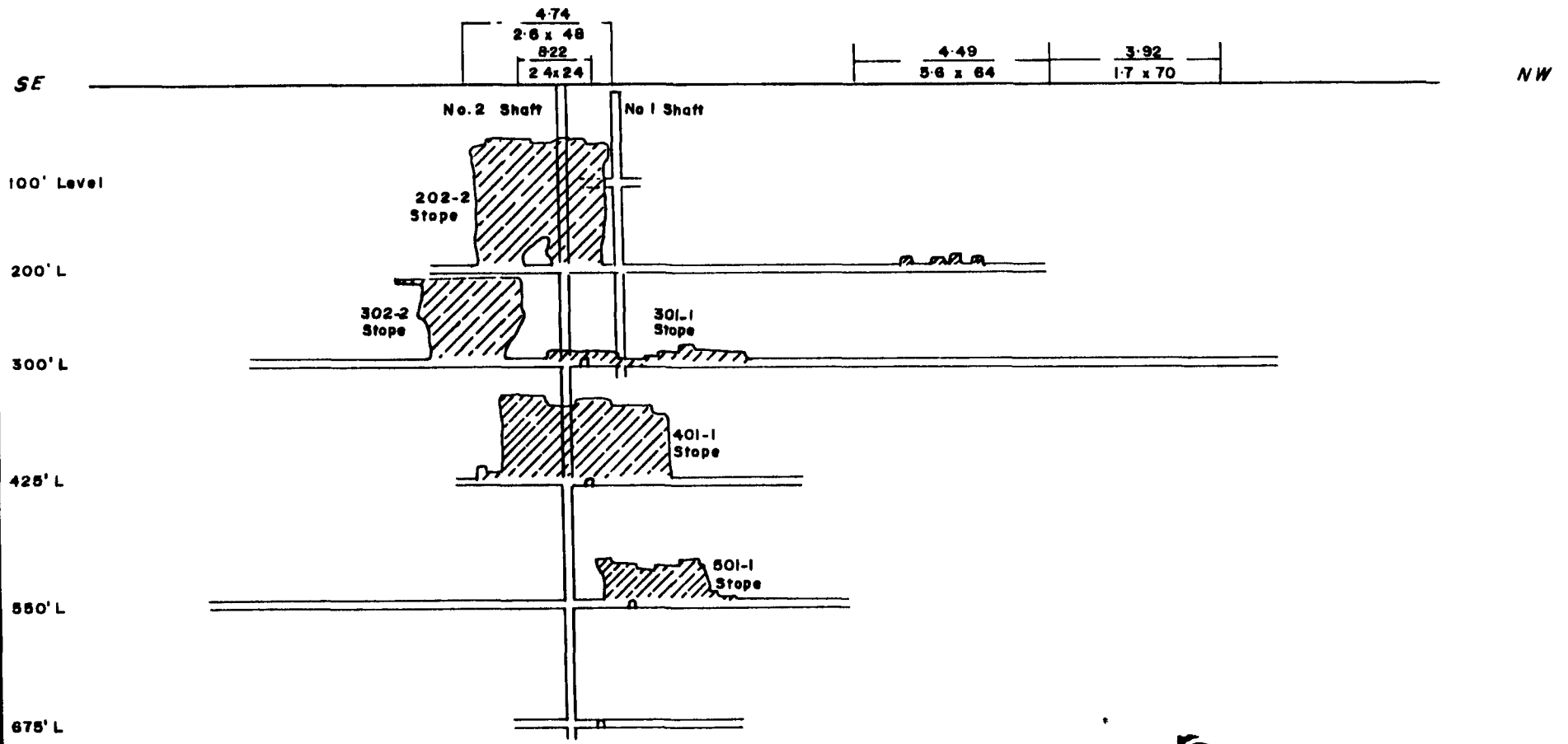


Fig. 2



41P11SE0035 2 16049 CHURCHILL



2.16049

NOTES:

Sources of information: workings
after J.M. Thompson, Resident
Geologist files, M.N.D.M., Cobalt;
Assays: A.W. Beecham, Sept, 1994



230

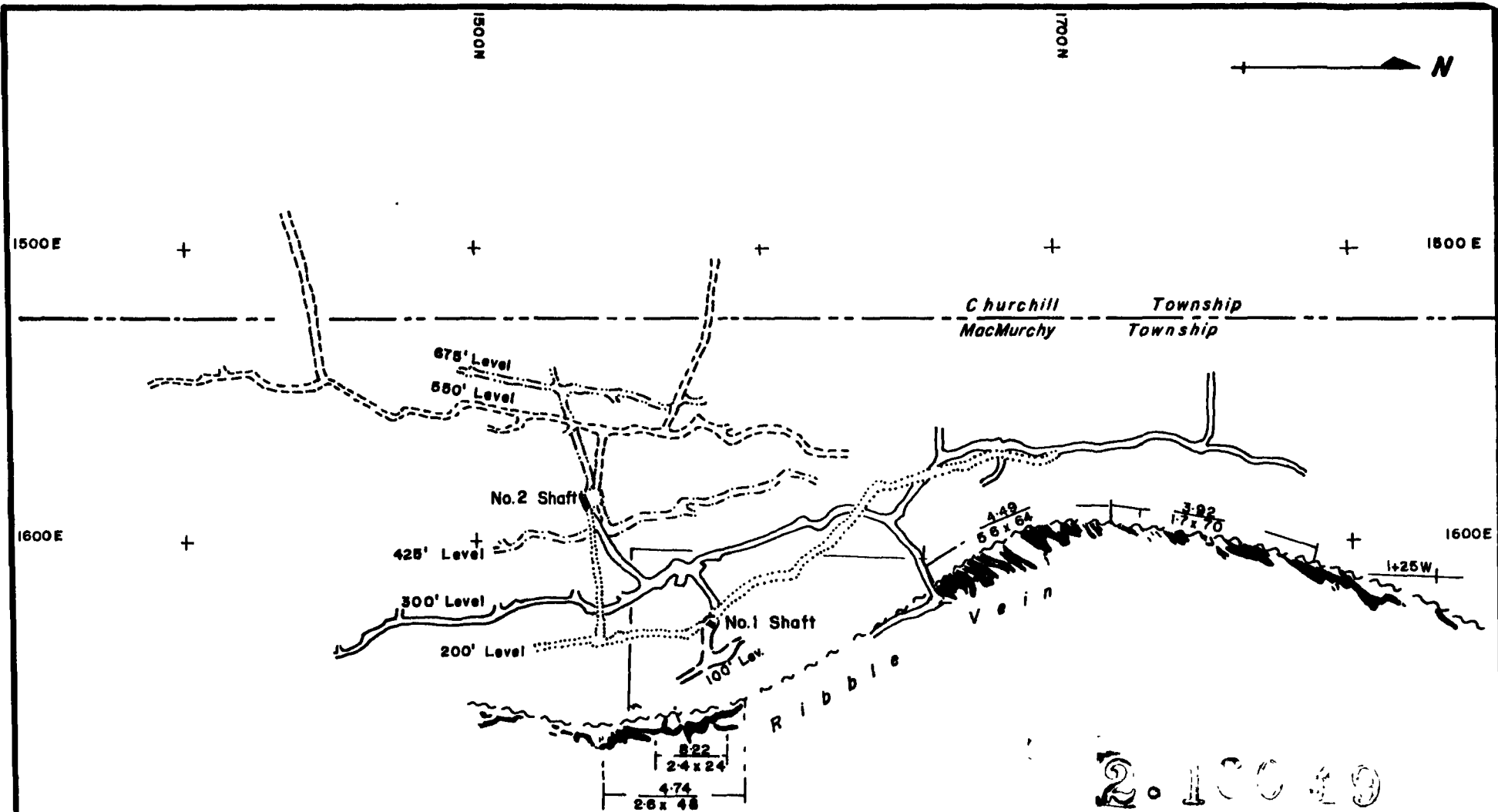
Assays g/t Au
avg width x length (m)

Projection 'looking' at azimuth 243°



Golden Trump Resources Ltd.	
MacMurphy and Churchill Township Shining Tree Area, Ontario	
RONDA MINE LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION	
Dwg by: A.W. Beecham GeoServices	NTS 41-P-11
Date: Sept. 1994	

Fig 3



LEGEND

- Quartz vein at surface
- Shear zone
- Fault

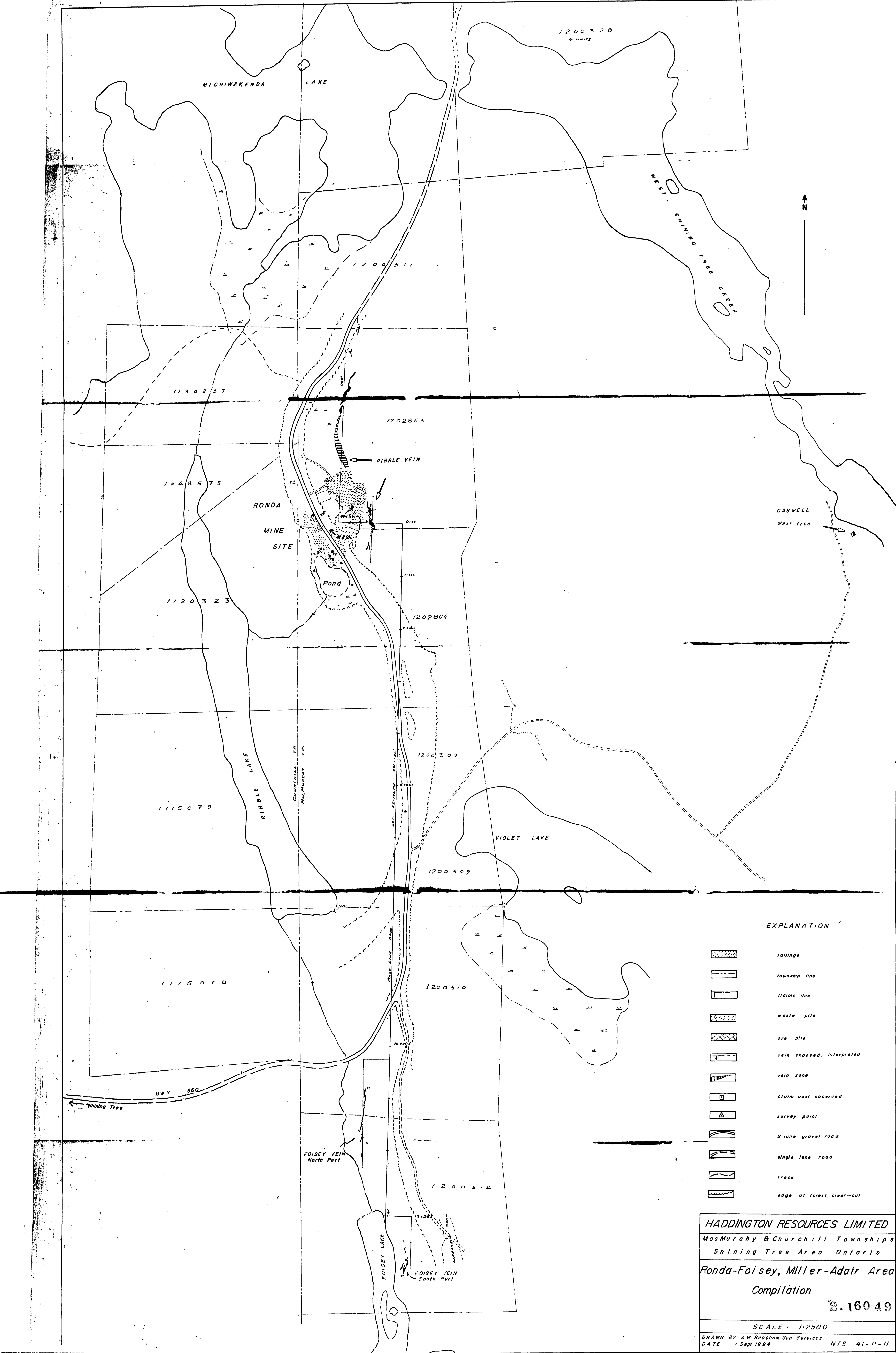
6.3	Assays g/t Au
1.7x5.0	avg width x length (m)

B.L. 0+00
0+00M


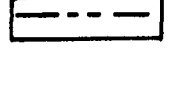







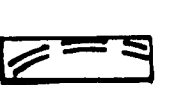
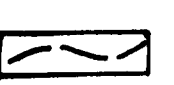
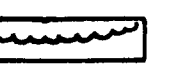



Golden Trump Resources Ltd.	
MacMurphy and Churchill Township Shining Tree Area Ontario	
RONDA MINE COMPOSITE LEVEL PLAN	
Dwg by: A.W. Beecham GeoServices	NTS 41-P-11
Date: Sept. 1994	





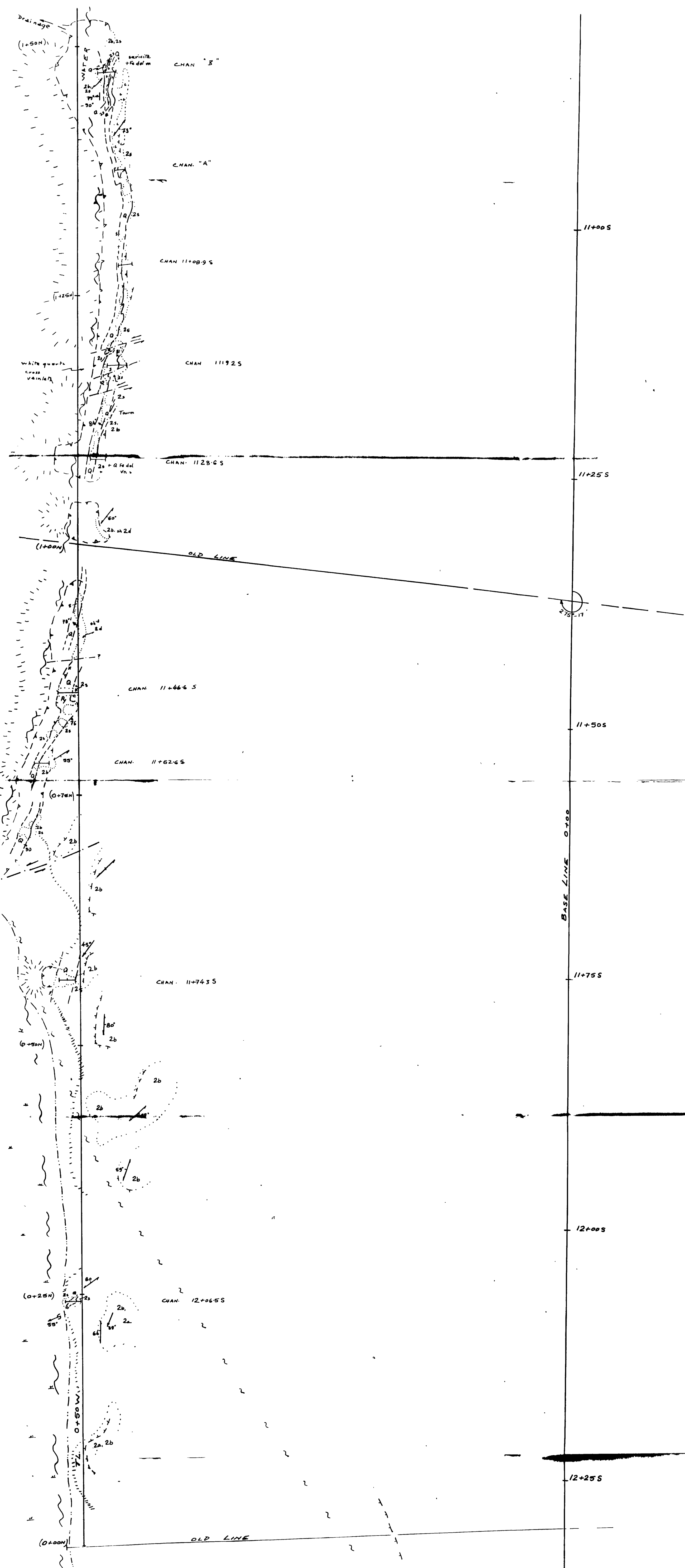
EXPLANATION

-  tailings
-  township line
-  claims line
-  waste pile
-  ore pile
-  vein exposed, interpreted
-  vein zone
-  claim post observed
-  survey point
-  2 lane gravel road
-  single lane road
-  track
-  edge of forest, clear-cut

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LIMITED	
MacMurphy & Churchill Townships Shining Tree Area Ontario	
Ronda-Foisey, Miller-Adair Area	
Compilation	
2.16049	
SCALE: 1:2500	
DRAWN BY: A.W. Beahan Geo Services. DATE: Sept 1994 NTS 41-P-11	



N



LEGEND

See Rondo south sheet;

2.16049

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.

MacMurphy Twp.

Shining Tree Area Ontario

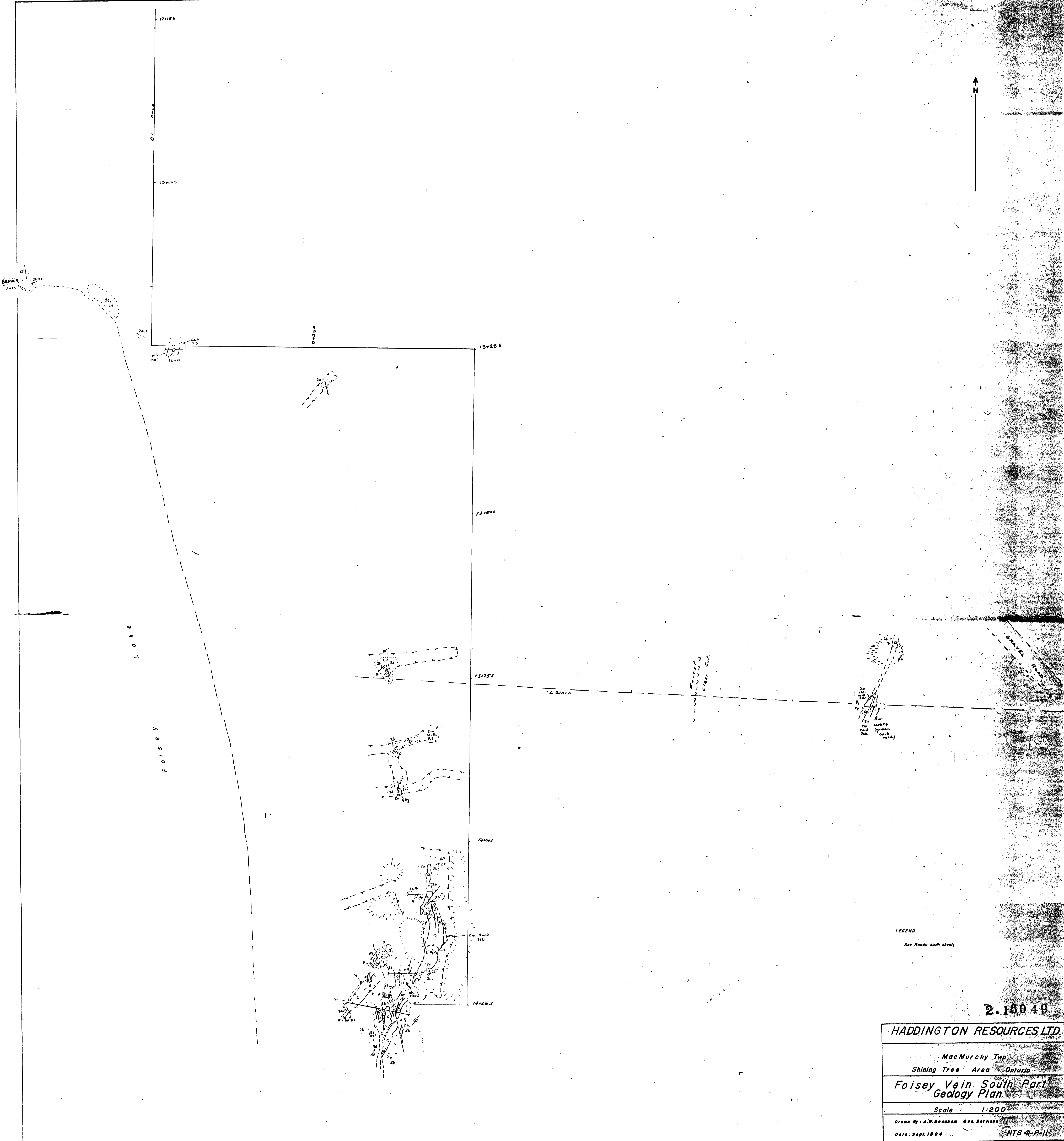
Foisey Vein North Part
Geology Plan

Scale: 1:200

Drawn By: A.W. Beesham Geo. Services
Date: Sept. 1994

NTS 41-P-11

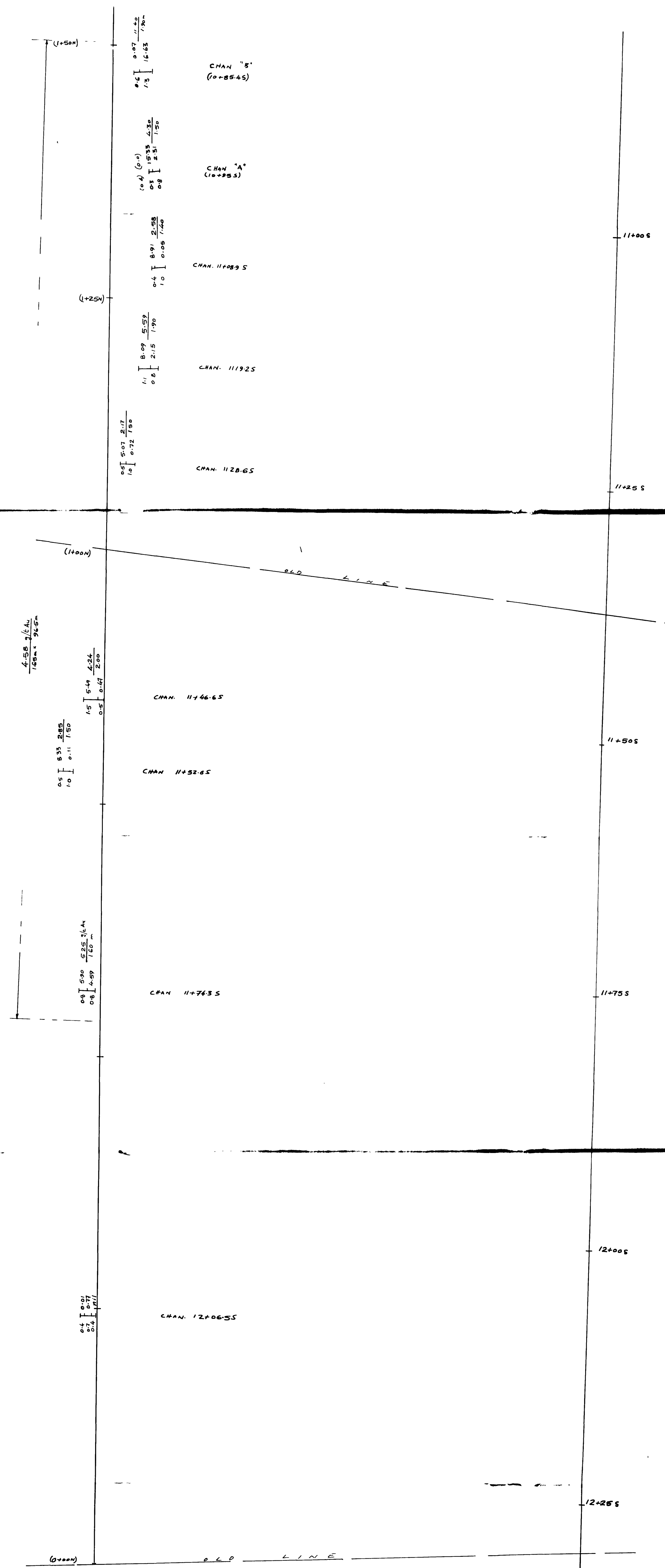




LEGEND
See Rondo south sheet

2.16049

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.	
MacMurphy Twp Shining Tree Area Ontario	
Foisey Vein South Part Geology Plan	
Scale	1:200
Drawn By: A.W. Beesham Geo. Services	NTS 4-P-11
Date: Sept. 1994	



2.16040

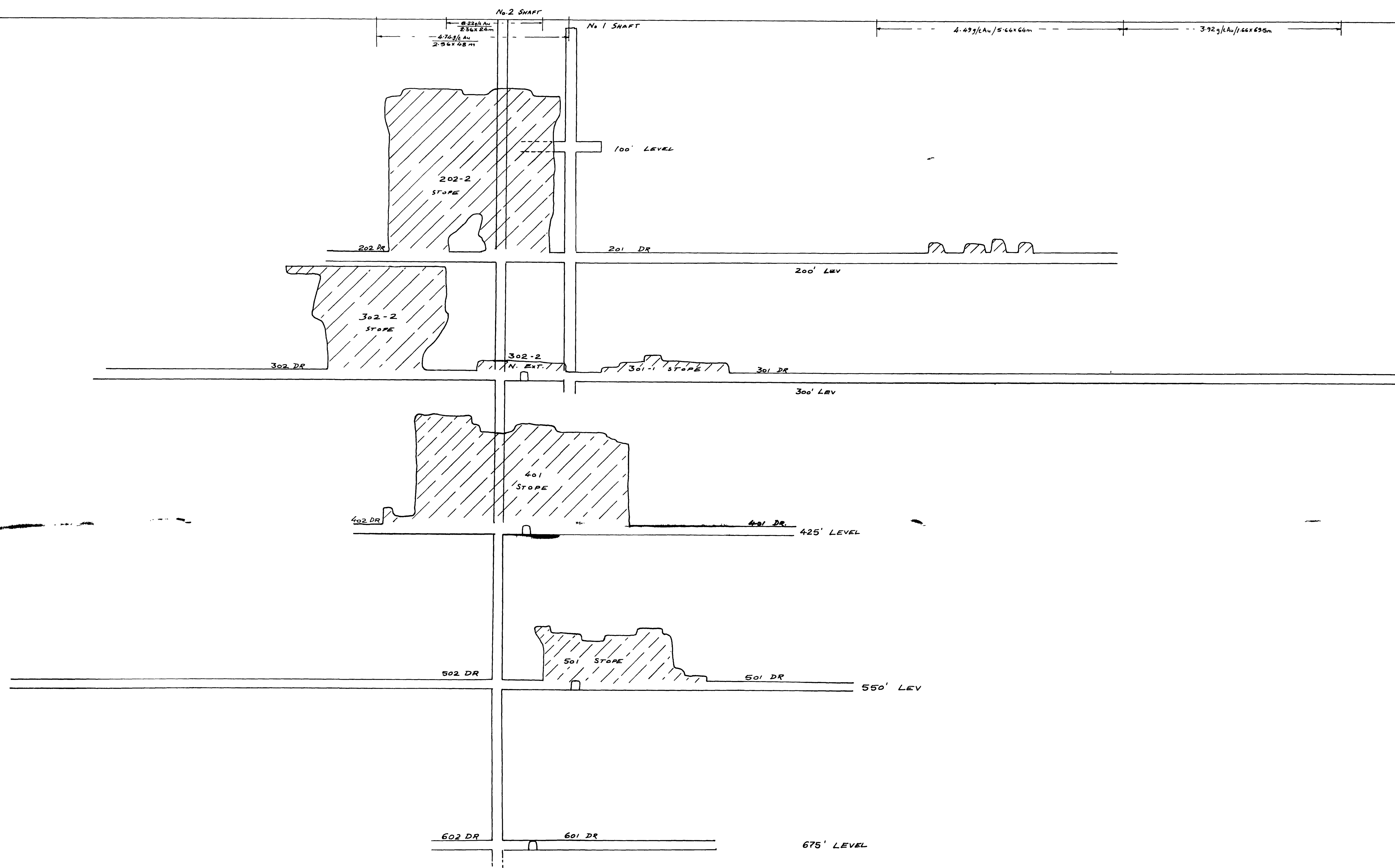
HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.	
MacMurphy Twp. Shinling Tree Area Ontario	
Foisey Vein North Part Assay Plan	
Scale 1:200	
Drawn By: AW Beecham Geo Services	NTS 41-P-11
Date: Sept 1994	

Legend
 Au, g/tonne
 Horizontal sample length, metres



SE

NW



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Workings after J.M. Thompson, rolled map file Resident Geologist's, MNDM, Cobalt, Ont.
 Surface sampling A.W. Beechom Aug. 1994

2.16049

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LIMITED

MacMurchy Twp.
 Shinning Tree Area Ontario

RONDA MINE
 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

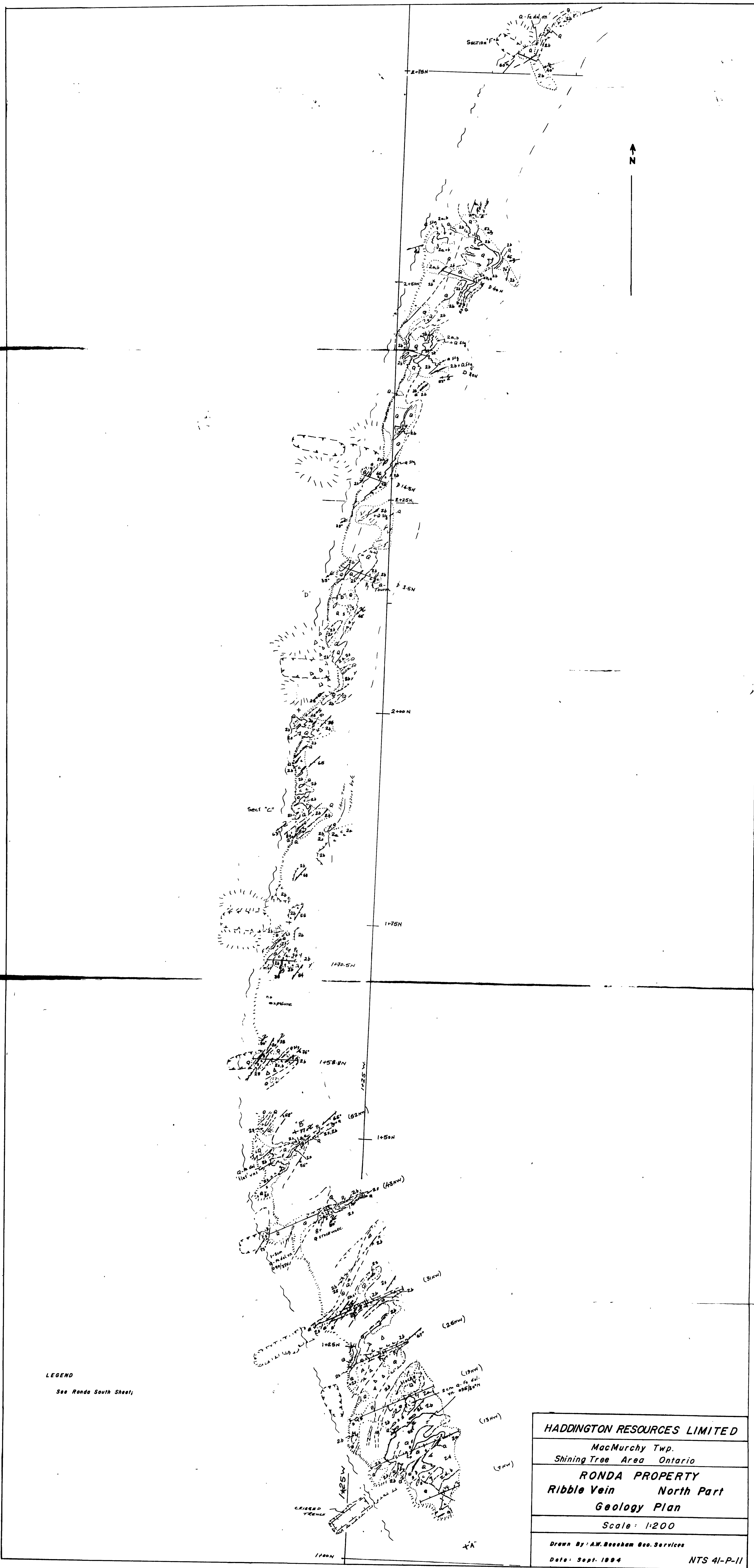
Scale: 1:500 approx.

Drawn By: A.W. Beechom Geo Services
 Date: Sept. 1994

NTS-41-P-II

Projection looking at azimuth of 243°





LEGEND
See Ronda South Sheet;

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LIMITED	
MacMurchy Twp. Shining Tree Area Ontario	
RONDA PROPERTY	
Ribble Vein North Part	
Geology Plan	
Scale: 1:200	
Drawn By: A.M. Bootham Geo. Services	
Date: Sept. 1994	NTS 41-P-11

2.160 49

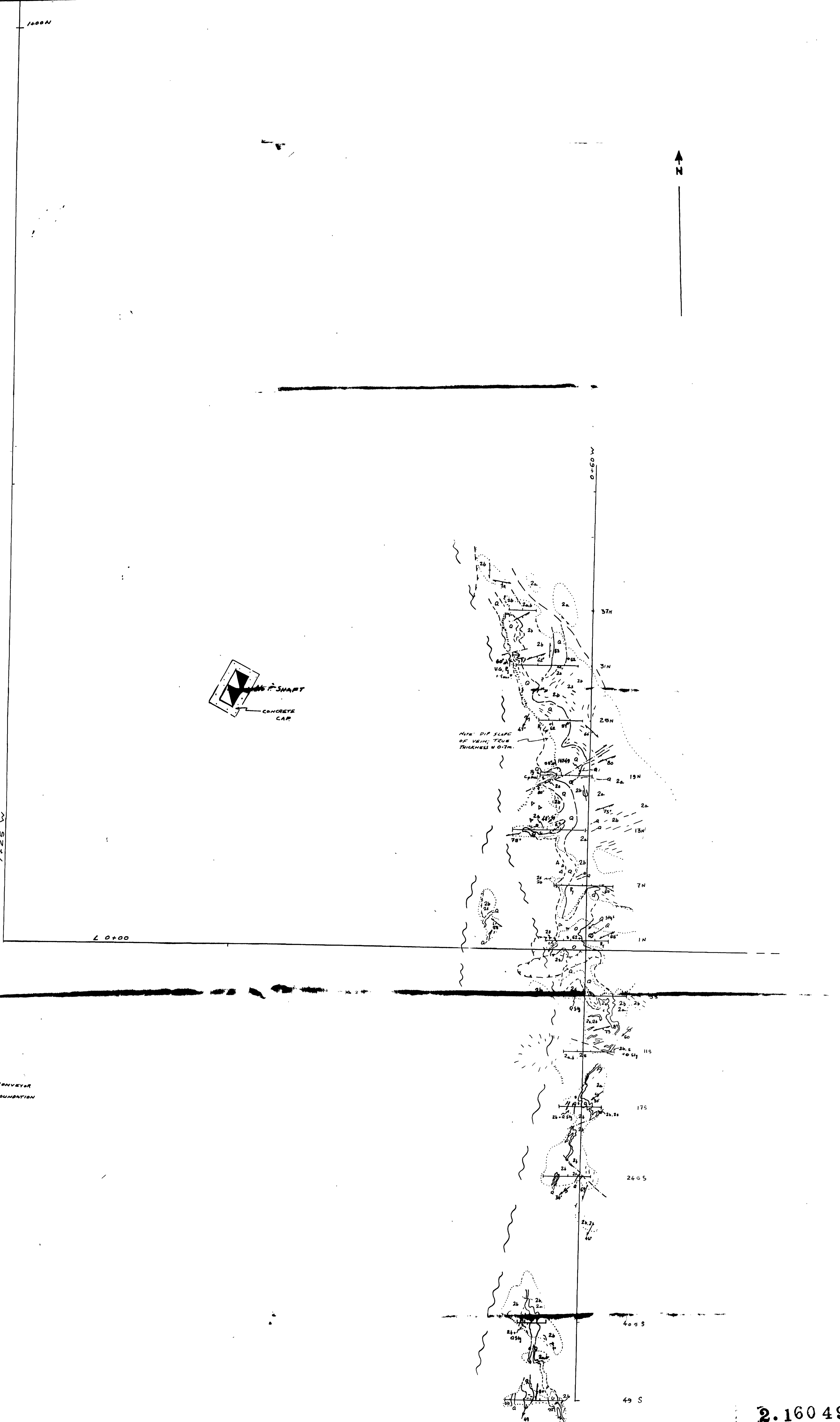


LEGEND

- Q - Quartz veins
- Bc - Green carbonate rock
- If - Fine grained, felsic intrusive
- 2. MAFIC VOLCANICS**
- m - massive
- sh - sheared
- p - pillowed
- s - mafic schist

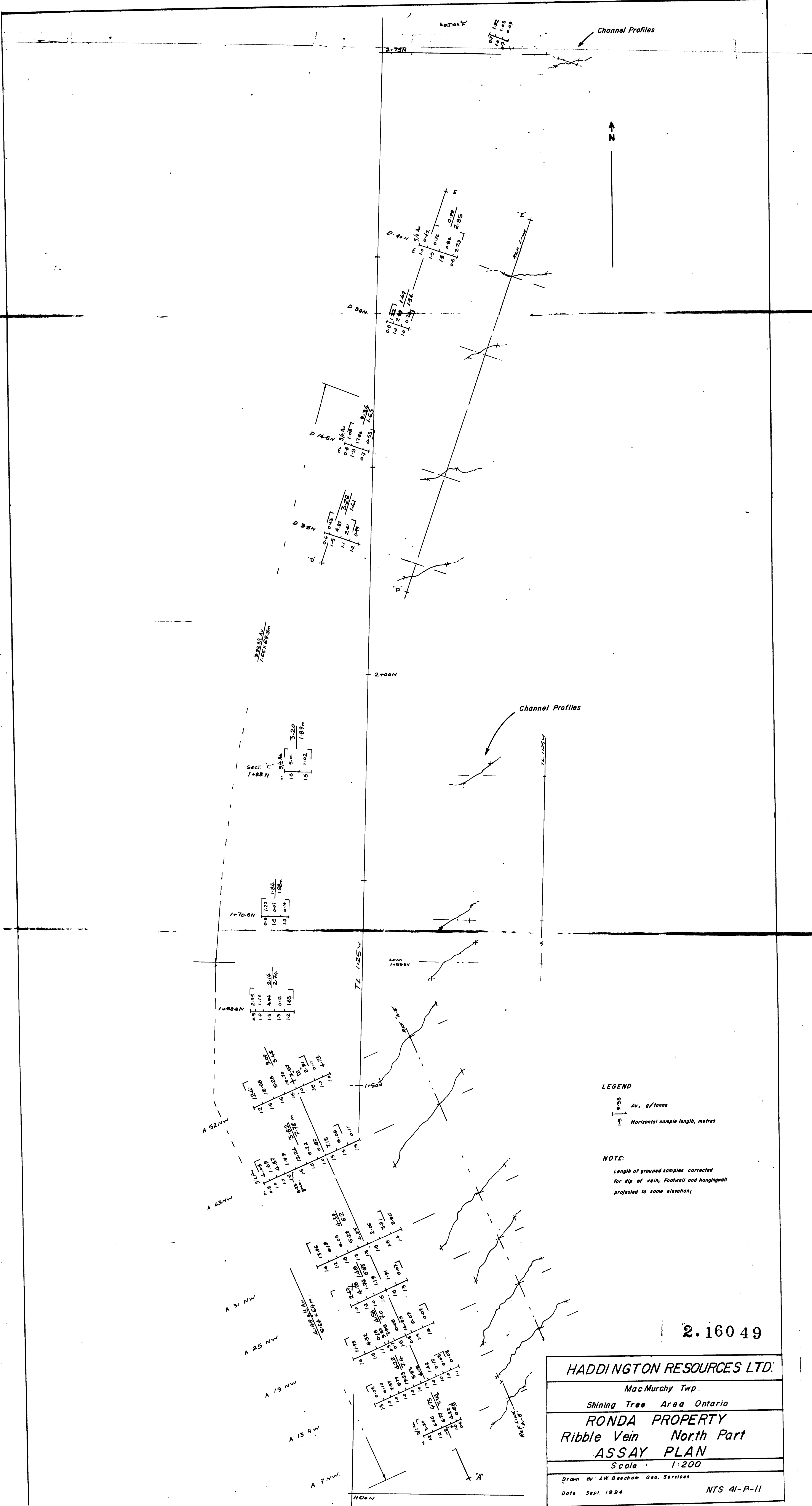
SYMBOLS and ABBREVIATIONS

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Schistosity | | Carbonate alteration |
| | Shear zone | | Ferrous dolomite, ankerite vein |
| | Fault | | Chalcopyrite |
| | Banding, layering | | Pyrite |
| | Minor fold | | Tourmaline |
| | Vein with dip | | Visible gold, electrum |
| | Frost-heaved, slumped blocks | | Sericite alteration |
| | Earth trench | | |
| | Rock trench | | |
| | Outcrop | | |
| | Area of high ground outcrop area | | |



2.16049.

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.	
MacMurphy Twp.	
Shining Tree Area Ontario	
RONDA PROPERTY	
Ribble Vein South Part	
Geology	
Scale: 1:200	
Drawn By: A.W. Becham Geo Services	
Date: Sept. 1994	NTS 41-P-11



LEGEND

Au, g/tonne
 Horizontal sample length, metres

NOTE:
 Length of grouped samples corrected for dip of vein, Footwall and hangingwall projected to same elevation;

2.16049

HADDINGTON RESOURCES LTD.	
MacMurphy Twp.	
Shining Tree Area Ontario	
RONDA PROPERTY	
Ribble Vein North Part	
ASSAY PLAN	
Scale 1:200	
Drawn By: A.W. Beecham Geo. Services	Date: Sept. 1994
NTS 41-P-11	



