

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

FORM 424B3

(Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3))

Filed 08/23/99

Telephone	416 583 3800
CIK	0000903571
Symbol	GSS
SIC Code	1040 - Gold And Silver Ores
Industry	Gold & Silver
Sector	Basic Materials
Fiscal Year	12/31

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Address	10901 WEST TOLLER DRIVE SUITE 300 LITTLETON, Colorado 80127
Telephone	303-830-9000
CIK	0000903571
Industry	Gold & Silver
Sector	Basic Materials
Fiscal Year	12/31

DATED AUGUST 16, 1999

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(TO PROSPECTUS DATED OCTOBER 2, 1997)

\$7,616,500

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.

**\$4,155,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF 7.50% SUBORDINATED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES
DUE 2004
UP TO 6,923,000 UNITS REPRESENTING
6,923,000 COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS TO PURCHASE 3,461,500 COMMON SHARES**

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES MATURITY; INTEREST

The debentures will mature on August 24, 2004. Interest is fixed at an annual rate of 7.50%. Interest is payable on the debentures on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on February 15, 2000. Interest on the debentures will accrue from August 24, 1999.

CONVERSION

The holder of a debenture has the option to convert any part of his debenture into common shares of our company at a conversion price of \$0.70 per common share, subject to adjustment.

REDEMPTION

The debentures may not be redeemed by us before August 24, 2002. On and after August 24, 2002, we may redeem the debentures at a redemption price as set forth herein if the closing trading price of the common shares as reported on the close of business for any 20 consecutive trading days ending not more than five business days before the date the notice of redemption is given is equal to or greater than 125% of the conversion price stated above.

RANKING

The debentures are unsecured and will rank behind all existing and future senior indebtedness, and are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 1999, we had approximately \$2.7 million of indebtedness and our subsidiaries had approximately \$0.9 million of indebtedness and other liabilities.

FOUR-YEAR WARRANTS

Each \$1,000 principal amount of debentures entitles the holder to warrants exercisable for 200 common shares at a price of \$1.50 per share until August 24, 2001, and \$1.75 per share for the remaining two years until August 24, 2003.

LISTING

We will use our best efforts to list the debentures on a stock exchange in Canada.

UNITS

The units consist of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. The price per unit is \$0.50.

COMMON SHARES

Our common shares are traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSR" and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSC." On August 12, 1999, the closing trading price of our common shares on the American Stock Exchange was \$0.56 and the closing trading price of our common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange was Cdn. \$0.80.

WARRANTS

Each whole eighteen-month warrant is exercisable for one of our common shares at a price of \$0.70 for a period of 18 months after the closing of this offering.

ESCROW

Fifty percent of this offering is contingent upon the closing of the acquisition described in this prospectus supplement. Upon the closing of this offering, the securities and 50% of the gross proceeds will be placed in escrow pending completion of the acquisition and the remaining 50% of the proceeds will be directly delivered to us. If we do not complete the acquisition by December 10, 1999, then (1) the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the units, plus interest thereon, will be returned to you, (2) the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be delivered to us and all of the debentures will be delivered to you, and we will then be required to repurchase 50% of the principal amount of the debentures from each of you pursuant to a special mandatory redemption and (3) 50% of the units and 50% of the four-year warrants will be delivered to

you and will remain outstanding.

OVER-ALLOTMENT OPTION

We have granted to the agent an option, exercisable prior to the closing of this offering, to place up to an additional \$2,000,000 principal amount of debentures plus four-year warrants or units to cover over-allotment options, if any.

INVESTING IN THESE SECURITIES INVOLVES CERTAIN RISKS. SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE S-11 OF THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND ON PAGE 6 OF THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We expect the closing of this offering to occur on August 24, 1999.

TD SECURITIES (USA) INC.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the prospectus. If given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This prospectus supplement and the prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities described in this prospectus supplement or an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy such securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus supplement or the prospectus, nor any sale made under this prospectus supplement or the prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus supplement or that the information contained or incorporated by reference is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of such information.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Since May 1992, our reporting currency has been the United States dollar. Historically, however, we have raised a substantial amount of our equity capital in Canadian dollars through offerings in Canada.

Financial information and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada ("Canadian GAAP"). Differences between generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and Canadian GAAP are explained in the notes to our financial statements, in the notes to Bogoso Gold Limited's financial statements and in the notes to the pro forma financial information set forth in this prospectus supplement.

All amounts in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or incorporated by reference herein or therein are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. References to "Cdn." are to Canadian dollars.

GOLD PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES

The high and low closing trading price of gold, as provided by the New York Commodities Exchange ("COMEX"), for the year ended December 31, 1998 were \$314.50 and \$274.60, respectively. The closing trading price per ounce of gold quoted by the COMEX on August 12, 1999 was \$261.70. See "Risk Factors--Declines in the price of gold have an adverse effect on our stock price and business plan."

SUMMARY

THIS SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS INFORMATION CONTAINED ELSEWHERE IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT OR IN THE PROSPECTUS. THIS SUMMARY DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL OF THE INFORMATION THAT YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE INVESTING IN THE DEBENTURES OR THE UNITS. YOU SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND PROSPECTUS

CAREFULLY AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE RELATED NOTES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND THE PROSPECTUS. YOU SHOULD ALSO CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE INFORMATION SET FORTH UNDER THE CAPTIONS "RISK FACTORS" AND "SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND THE PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY

Golden Star Resources Ltd. ("Golden Star," the "Company" or "we") is an international gold and diamond exploration and development company with a diverse portfolio of projects, and a 30% non-operating equity interest in the Omai mine in Guyana. The proposed acquisition (the "Acquisition") of Bogoso Gold Limited ("BGL") referred to below represents a major shift in our business strategy from exploration and development into gold production as a mine operator. Prior to the Acquisition, our core focus has been on the acquisition, exploration and development of gold and diamond projects and, if appropriate, the execution of partnership arrangements with major mining companies to develop and operate mines. We currently have projects in various stages of advancement in Guyana, French Guiana (through our approximately 71% owned publicly-traded subsidiary, Guyanor Ressources S.A.), Suriname and Brazil in South America, and in Ivory Coast and Kenya in Africa.

THE ACQUISITION

BGL is the owner of an operating gold mine and related assets (the "Bogoso Property") located on the Ashanti Trend in the Republic of Ghana. The outstanding common shares of BGL (the "BGL Shares") are now owned as follows:

- o The Government of Ghana (10%)
- o A consortium of banks (the "Banks") (90%)

The Banks acquired their ownership interest in the BGL Shares in exchange for a portion of the debt owed to them by BGL. BGL owes a total of approximately \$33.6 million (the "BGL Debt") to certain of the Banks. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Overview." The Acquisition involves the purchase of the BGL Shares owned by the Banks and all of the BGL Debt by us and Anvil Mining NL, a public exploration and development company whose shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange ("Anvil"). The BGL Debt consists of approximately \$28.3 million of interest bearing debt plus accrued interest and \$5.3 million of shareholder advances ("Shareholder Advances") made to BGL by one of the Banks. The Government of Ghana is entitled to receive approximately \$460,000 of the Shareholder Advances to be repaid by BGL. The remaining BGL Debt will be repaid by BGL 100% to us and Anvil.

The Acquisition Agreement requires our company and Anvil to pay the Banks an initial purchase price of \$12 million on the day (the "Acquisition Date") that we complete the Acquisition and, if we commence commercial production from sulphide mineralized material at the Bogoso Property in the future, an additional payment of \$5 million on the first anniversary of such commencement. The Banks subsequently agreed, subject to the approvals of their respective boards of directors, to reduce the initial purchase price from \$12 million to \$6.5 million. In addition, we and Anvil agreed to pay the Banks at a later date an additional top-up payment (the "Top-Up

Payment"). The Top-Up Payment will be equal to 183,333 multiplied by the amount, if any, by which the average daily price of gold between the Acquisition Date and the top-up payment date exceeds US\$255 per ounce, up to a maximum of \$10 million. Irrespective of the price of gold, if we and Anvil acquire an additional minable ore reserve in Ghana that can be processed at BGL's facilities equivalent to at least 50,000 ounces of gold, we and Anvil will pay the Banks a non-refundable payment of \$2 million that will be applied against any Top-Up Payment that may become payable. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Purchase Price."

Assuming the completion of the total offering covered by this prospectus supplement, and without giving effect to the exercise of the Warrants, we expect to receive net proceeds, after deducting approximately \$1.3 million for agency fees and offering expenses, of approximately \$6.2 million. Any remaining cash requirements for the \$12 million (or \$6.5 million) initial purchase price for the acquisition will be funded out of working capital. To the extent that the net proceeds of this offering are less than \$6.5 million, we intend to borrow the balance of the initial purchase price for the Bogoso Property under a credit facility (the "Credit Facility").

On completion of the Acquisition, the BGL Shares and BGL Debt will be, directly or indirectly, owned as follows:

	% of BGL Shares -----	% of BGL Debt -----
Golden Star	70%	77.8%
Anvil	20%	22.2%
The Government of Ghana	10%	Nil

The Acquisition represents a major shift in our business strategy. Prior to the Acquisition, we have historically operated as an exploration and development company rather than a production company. The Acquisition represents our initial move into mine operations. We are also pursuing other mining opportunities including, without limitation, opportunities within Ghana.

We believe that we enhance our financial and operational flexibility by expanding our production activities through selective acquisition of producing mines. The enhanced cash flows and liquidity provided by production activities can be used to cover debt service, operations and development costs while we consolidate and rationalize our exploration and development activities. We intend to continue to focus primarily on the gold and diamond sectors, our historical areas of expertise, within focused geographic areas to achieve synergies and economies of scale across separately acquired businesses.

As discussed in more detail under the captions "The Bogoso Property--Reserves and Mineralized Material," we currently estimate that BGL's mining operations have a life of approximately 12 months based upon existing reserves of oxide and transition ore at current rates of production. Existing mineralized material, if converted to reserves at historical conversion rates, would be expected to extend the existing mine life by up to 8 months, and sub-grade stockpile material is expected to be sufficient for a further six months of production, for total anticipated mine life of up to 26 months, effective March 31, 1999. During this time, we currently anticipate that cash flow from operations will be sufficient to fund the operating and exploration costs of the Bogoso Property, our debt service obligations on the Debentures and on the Credit Facility, if any.

BGL also has existing sulphide mineralized material of approximately 10.3 million tonnes grading 3.3 grams gold per tonne. While the type of mineral process used by previous owners of the BGL Property to process sulphide ore at BGL proved unsuccessful, we intend to re-examine the feasibility of processing the sulphide mineralized material using technology currently used in other mining operations on similar sulphide mineralized material on the Ashanti Trend.

We are also considering various other transactions that offer the potential to enhance our operations and financial flexibility at the Bogoso Property. In particular, we are exploring other mining opportunities in the region of the Bogoso Property that would provide us with the opportunity to extend the mine life of the Bogoso Property.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 1999, we held cash and short term investments of approximately \$0.9 million as compared to cash and short term investments of \$11.0 million as at June 30, 1998 and \$7.4 million as at December 31, 1998. The June 30, 1999 cash balance excludes \$2.2 million of cash provided as a deposit to a lending institution as credit support for a letter of credit issued by such lending institution for a \$2.0 million deposit for the Acquisition. The Banks may draw on the \$2.0 million letter of credit and retain the \$2 million if we breach our obligations under the acquisition agreement for the purchase of the Bogoso Property. The letter of credit is cancelable only in limited circumstances. If the Acquisition is not completed and we lose our deposit, our ability to continue as a going concern could be materially and adversely affected. See "Risk Factors--We currently lack adequate liquidity and capital resources."

We currently anticipate consolidated total expenditures of \$2.9 million for the balance of 1999, before giving effect to the Acquisition or costs relating to the Acquisition and to this offering, with consolidated net expenditures of \$2.8 million after recoveries from joint venture partners and other working capital changes.

Based on current gold prices of approximately \$256, revenues from the Bogoso Property are anticipated to be sufficient to cover all operating and capital costs for BGL. Cash flow from the Bogoso Property in excess of operating and capital costs will be used to pay interest and principal on the BGL Debt purchased by us and Anvil. Any remaining cash will be distributed to us through dividends on BGL common shares. We will receive all of the interest and principal distributions from BGL until we recover the initial purchase price plus all associated acquisition and financing costs incurred by us, including any purchase price adjustment for the acquisition of the Bogoso Property. Based on current gold prices, cash distributions to us from Bogoso are expected to be sufficient to cover the interest on the Debentures and to fund Golden Star's other operating requirements for at least the next 12 months.

If all of the necessary approvals from the Government of Ghana are not provided or the Acquisition is not completed, although we will retain 50% of the offering proceeds for working capital, we will need to seek alternative sources of financing to continue to implement our business strategy and fund our exploration and development activities. To the extent we are unable to secure such additional financing, our ability to continue as a going concern could be materially and adversely affected. See "Risk Factors--We currently lack adequate liquidity and capital resources."

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

Following completion of the Acquisition, Mr. James Askew, the President and Chief Executive Officer of our company, will become Chairman of BGL's Board of Directors and Mr. Peter Bradford, the current Managing Director of Anvil, will become Managing Director of BGL. Mr. Colin Smith, formerly General Manager of Ashanti Goldfield's Obuasi mine, will continue in his role as a consultant to BGL.

We also made important changes in our management in late 1998 and 1999. Mr. Askew was appointed our President and Chief Executive Officer on March 8, 1999. Prior to joining us, Mr. Askew was President and Chief Executive Officer of Rayrock Resources, Inc. from September 1998 to March 1999. From 1986 to 1996, Mr. Askew served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Golden Shamrock Mines, Ltd. Before being acquired by Ashanti Goldfields Limited in October 1996, Golden Shamrock operated four mines, including two mines in Ghana, and had a \$20 million annual exploration budget. Mr. Pierre Gousseland, Chairman of the Company since January 1, 1998, acted as Chief Executive Officer during the interim period following Mr. David Fennell's resignation as President and Chief Executive Officer on October 27, 1998. In addition, our current Chief Financial Officer will resign effective August 31, 1999. Our Controller and Chief Executive Officer have begun to, and will continue to, assume responsibility for most of the functions now carried out by our Chief Financial Officer, allowing for an internal succession to the latter's position.

GROSS ROSEBEL SCOPING STUDY

On August 5, 1999 we announced results of an independently conducted scoping study for the potential development of a 5,000 tonne per day heap leach operation at the Gross Rosebel project in Suriname which is 50% held by Golden Star and 50% by Cambior Inc. ("Cambior"), manager and operator of the project under the existing agreement with Golden Star. We updated the existing block model prepared by Cambior to reflect a \$200 and a \$250 gold price as well as appropriate heap leach operating costs and cutoff grades. The resulting estimate of mineralized material (equivalent to measured and indicated resources under Canadian and Australian definitions) based on a \$200 gold price is approximately 9.8 million tonnes at a grade of 2.4 grams gold per tonne, including 10% mining dilution, with a stripping ratio of 1.4 tonnes of waste per tonne of mineralized material. The resulting estimate of mineralized material based on a \$250 gold price is approximately 26.8 million tonnes at a grade of 1.7 grams gold per tonne, including 10% mining dilution, with a stripping ratio of 1.6 tonnes of waste per tonne of mineralized material. In both cases, over 97% of the revised mineralized material represents soft rock material.

On completion of both models, conceptual mine designs were created assuming an average gold price of \$250 throughout the life of each operation. In the case of the \$200 model, this resulted in a six-year mine life. However, it also included a significant safety margin should the gold price drop below \$250 during the life of the operation. In the case of the \$250 model, this resulted in a 16-year mine life.

Messrs. John Danio PE, an independent mining consultant, and Herbert Osborne, an independent metallurgical consultant, prepared the scoping study on the basis of the revised estimates of mineralized material, previous metallurgical test work results and site visits. The project would utilize conventional open pit mining techniques performed by a mining contractor. Given the tropical environment at the Gross Rosebel property, the project budget includes the installation of rain covers over the heaps to control water balances. The key elements of the process plant contemplate a processing capacity of up to 10,000 tonnes of mineralized material per day to accommodate possible production increases.

In both cases, total estimated capital costs for a 5,000 tonne per day heap leach operation at Gross Rosebel are approximately \$27 million, including costs of a feasibility study, construction costs, owner's cost, a 10% contingency allowance and necessary working capital. Estimated total operating costs, including royalties, for the life of a mine based on the \$200 and \$250 per ounce mineralized material estimates are, respectively, less than \$140 and \$165 per ounce. Total costs, including capital, for the life of a mine under both scenarios are estimated to be less than \$190 per ounce.

The scoping study indicates the potential for commercial development of Gross Rosebel as a smaller, relatively high grade, heap leach gold operation, even at current gold prices. It is, however, a preliminary study and more work is required before a final feasibility study can be commenced, including further agglomeration test work, load permeability tests and further heap design, water balance, and solution management studies. Golden Star has apprised Cambior of the study and its results and discussions are underway between the parties regarding the best approach to advance the project in light of the scoping study. Grassalco, the Surinamese state mining company, has an option to acquire a 20% interest in Gross Rosebel and will be informed of the study and any further evaluation work.

Mineralized material does not qualify under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission standards as being commercially minable until further drilling, metallurgical work and other economic and technical feasibility factors based upon this work are resolved. Mineralized material is reported only if the potential exists for reclassification to reserves following additional drilling and/or final technical, economic, and legal factors have been determined for the project.

RIO TINTO JOINT VENTURE

Through our 71% owned subsidiary, Guyanor Ressources S.A., we have entered into a joint venture with Rio Tinto Mining and Exploration Limited with respect to all diamond exploration and development conducted in French Guiana. Under the terms of the agreement, Rio Tinto has an option to earn a 70% participating interest by funding exploration and development expenditures to a total of \$17 million or by having reached a decision to commence with the development and mining of diamonds in French Guiana, whichever first occurs. As part of its total expenditure commitments, Rio Tinto must complete a minimum expenditure of \$750,000 by the first anniversary of the agreement and incur expenditures of not less than \$3.75 million by the fifth anniversary of the agreement.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We incurred a loss for the second quarter of 1999 totaling \$4.0 million or 0.13 per share, compared to \$1.2 million or \$0.04 per share during the second quarter of 1998. During the second quarter of 1999, we recorded property abandonment charges and write-downs of \$3.3 million compared to nil for the similar period of last year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1999, we recognized a net loss of \$4.3 million or \$0.14 per share, compared to a loss of \$1.9 million or \$0.06 per share for the similar period in 1998. The increased loss in 1999 is primarily attributable to the increased property writedowns in 1999 of \$3.3 million offset by decreased general and administrative expenditures.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our business strategy is to pursue, by way of exploration, development and acquisition, significant interests in gold and diamond mines that generate shareholder value in a low gold price

environment. Our business strategy is dependent on the availability of adequate capital and is comprised of the following elements:

o **MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS.** In view of the current gold market environment, we intend to focus on transactions that offer the potential to provide cash or cash flows. Such transactions will be evaluated based on the then prevailing gold price. We continue to pursue new opportunities and may, if warranted, make selective acquisitions, particularly when such acquisitions complement our shift toward emphasizing production activities. Various transactions being considered include merging with other companies and acquisitions of operating mines, such as the Bogoso Property.

o **JOINT VENTURES WITH MAJOR MINING COMPANIES.** We intend to continue to leverage our capital by entering into partnership arrangements with major mining companies that have the technical skills and financial resources to explore and develop existing mineral exploration properties. This strategy enables us to transfer a portion of the business and financial risks associated with particular projects to our partners and, therefore, minimize our expenditures. Our recently announced agreement with Rio Tinto is an example of this strategy.

o **CONSOLIDATE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.** We plan to continue to rationalize our existing portfolio of exploration and development properties, advancing only the most promising projects and generally reducing general and administrative costs wherever feasible. We also intend to evaluate our most advanced projects to determine possible development scenarios using the existing gold price. To preserve financial resources, early and intermediate stage exploration and development projects have been or are being placed on care and maintenance.

THE OFFERING

Use of Proceeds.....	We intend to use approximately \$6.5 million of the net proceeds from this offering, together with existing working capital, to finance the Acquisition referred to in this prospectus supplement. If we raise less than \$6.5 million in net proceeds from this offering, or if we are unable to reduce the initial purchase price of the Bogoso Property to approximately \$6.5 million from \$12 million, we intend to borrow the balance of the initial purchase price for the Bogoso Property under the Credit Facility. See "Use of Proceeds."
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Escrow Arrangements; Return of
Purchase Price..... Fifty percent of this offering is contingent upon the closing of the Acquisition. Upon the closing of this offering, the securities and 50% of the gross proceeds will be placed in escrow pending completion of the Acquisition and the remaining 50% of the proceeds will be directly delivered to us. If we do not complete the acquisition by December 10, 1999, then (1) the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Units, plus interest thereon, less any Canadian withholding taxes, will be returned to you, (2) the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Debentures will be delivered to us and all of the Debentures will be delivered to you, and we will then be required to repurchase 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures from each of you pursuant to a special mandatory redemption and (3) 50% of the Units and 50% of the four-year warrants (the "Four-Year Warrants") will be delivered to you and will remain outstanding. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Conditions for Closing" and "Use of Proceeds--Escrow Arrangements" and "Description of the Debentures--Special Mandatory Redemption."

Broker Warrants..... As part of the compensation payable to the agent in connection with this offering, and assuming the completion of the total offering covered by this prospectus supplement, we will issue to the agent (1) upon completion of this offering, common share purchase warrants to purchase 380,825 common shares and (2) upon completion of the Acquisition, common share purchase warrants to purchase an additional 380,825 common shares.

See "Plan of Distribution."

Exchange Listings for Common

Shares..... Our common shares trade on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSR" and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSC."

THE DEBENTURES

Debentures Offered(1)..... \$4,155,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.50% Subordinated Convertible Debentures due 2004.

Maturity..... August 24, 2004.

Interest..... 7.50% per annum on the principal amount, payable semi-annually in arrears in cash on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on February 15, 2000.

(1) Does not include up to \$2,000,000 principal amount of Debentures plus Four-Year Warrants subject to an over-allotment option granted to the agent by us. See "Plan of Distribution."

Conversion Rights.....	The Debentures will be convertible into common shares of our company at any time, at the conversion price of \$0.70 per share, subject to adjustment (approximately 1,429 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures). Holders of Debentures called for redemption will be entitled to convert the Debentures up to and including, but not after, the date fixed for redemption.
Four-Year Warrants.....	Each \$1,000 principal amount of debentures will entitle the holder to 200 Four-Year Warrants. Each Four-Year Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$1.50 until August 24, 2001, and \$1.75 for the remaining two years until August 24, 2003.
Subordination.....	The Debentures are subordinated to our present and future Senior Indebtedness (as defined below). The Debentures are also effectively subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 1999, the aggregate amount of outstanding consolidated Senior Indebtedness of our company was approximately \$2.7 million. As of June 30, 1999, our subsidiaries owed approximately \$0.9 million of indebtedness. The indenture will not restrict the incurrence of Senior Indebtedness or other indebtedness by us or any of our subsidiaries.
Optional Redemption.....	The Debentures are not redeemable before August 24, 2002. The Debentures shall be redeemable at our option at the redemption prices set forth herein, plus any accrued interest on and after August 24, 2002 if the last reported Market Price (as defined below) of our common shares as reported on the close of business for any 20 consecutive trading days ending not more than five business days before the giving of notice of such redemption is at least 125% of the conversion price. See "Description of the Convertible Debentures--Redemption --Optional Redemption."
Additional Amounts and Redemption for Taxation Reasons	We will pay Additional Amounts (as defined below), subject to certain exceptions, in order that the holders of the Debentures receive the full amount of the principal, premium, if any, and interest specified therein without deduction for or on account of Canadian withholding taxes. In the event that we must pay Additional Amounts, the Tax Affected Debentures (as defined below) will be redeemable at our option, in whole but not in part, at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus any accrued interest to the redemption date (together with any Additional Amounts payable in respect of Canadian withholding taxes).
Exchange Listing for Debentures.....	We will use our best efforts to

list the Debentures on a stock
exchange in Canada.

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THE UNITS

Units(1)	Each Unit consists of one Common Share and one-half of one eighteen-month warrant (the "Eighteen-Month Warrant," and, together with the Four-Year Warrants, the "Warrants") at no additional cost. The price per unit is \$0.50. Each whole Eighteen-Month Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for a price of \$0.70 for a period of 18 months after the closing of this offering.
Common Shares Outstanding Following the Offering.....	36,561,231 shares, excluding 5,723,150 shares to be reserved for issuance upon exercise of Warrants issued to purchasers of common shares and warrants held by the lender under the Credit Facility. This amount excludes 3,907,924 shares to be reserved for issuance pursuant to other warrants and employee benefit and stock option plans.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

We have not had earnings as described in Rule S-X Item 503 for any of the last five years. As such we have had a deficiency in the ratio of earnings to fixed charges as follows:

	Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges Deficiency

June 30, 1999	\$ 12,000
1998	\$ 36,000
1997	\$ 22,000
1996	\$ 189,000
1995	\$ 8,000
1994	\$ --

Our head office is located at 1660 Lincoln Street, Suite 3000, Denver, Colorado 80264-3001, and our registered and records office is located at 19th Floor, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3H4. The main telephone number of our head office is (303) 830-9000.

(1) Does not include up to 4,000,000 Units subject to an over-allotment option granted to the agent by us. See "Plan of Distribution."

RISK FACTORS

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING RISKS AND THE RISKS SET FORTH IN THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS AS WELL AS THE OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS BEFORE PURCHASING THE DEBENTURES OR THE UNITS.

WE CURRENTLY LACK ADEQUATE LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES.

We have limited financial resources. To date, and for the reasonably foreseeable future, our existing exploration and development activities have not generated, and are not expected to generate, substantial cash flows.

As at June 30, 1999, we held cash and short term investments of approximately \$0.9 million as compared to cash and short term investments of \$11.0 million as at June 30, 1998 and \$7.4 million as at December 31, 1998. The June 30, 1999 cash balance excludes \$2.2 million of cash provided as a deposit to a lending institution as credit support for a letter of credit issued by such lending institution for a \$2.0 million deposit for the Acquisition. The Banks may draw on the \$2.0 million letter of credit and retain the \$2 million if we breach our obligations under the acquisition agreement for the purchase of the Bogoso Property. The letter of credit is cancelable only in limited circumstances. If the Acquisition is not completed and we lose our deposit, our ability to continue as a going concern could be materially and adversely affected.

The execution of our business strategy going forward will require significant expenditures, including debt service on the Debentures and, to the extent that the net proceeds from this offering are less than \$6.5 million or we are unable to reduce the initial purchase price to \$6.5 million from \$12 million, on the Credit Facility. Following the Acquisition, such expenditures may exceed revenues and free cash flows generated by BGL and our other operations.

Although we will retain 50% of the gross proceeds of this offering if we do not complete the Acquisition, we would need to pursue other capital raising activities. As stated in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998 incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and in our auditors' report with respect to the financial statements, the failure to raise additional capital could materially and adversely affect our operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

The current low world market price of gold adversely affects our ability to obtain financing and therefore our abilities to develop our current portfolio of properties. If these conditions persist for an extended period of time, we may, in the future, be unable to continue our exploration or development programs and fulfill our obligations under our agreements with our partners or under our permits and licenses. We cannot assure you that in the future we will be able to obtain adequate financing on acceptable terms. If we are unable to obtain such additional financing, we may need to delay or indefinitely postpone further exploration and development of our properties. As a result we may lose our interest in some of our properties and may be forced to sell some of our properties.

OUR COMMON SHARES MAY BE DELISTED.

We have been notified by the American Stock Exchange that we currently do not meet certain of its continued listing guidelines and that our common shares may be delisted. Specifically, the American Stock Exchange has identified the fact that (i) we have sustained losses in each of the past five fiscal years accompanied by operating cash outflows, (ii) if we were subject to U.S. GAAP, we would have received a going concern opinion from our auditors for the fiscal year ended December

31, 1998, and (iii) our stock price has recently been trading below \$1.00. The American Stock Exchange has determined to continue our listing at least until November 15, 1999, when they will perform a further review of our financial condition following the filing of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 1999. At that time, we expect to have completed the Acquisition, which in turn we expect will have a positive impact on our financial condition. However, even if we complete the Acquisition, we cannot assure you that the American Stock Exchange will not determine to delist us. If we do not complete the Acquisition it is likely that our common shares would be delisted.

In connection with the Credit Facility, we issued 1,500,000 common share purchase warrants to the Lender. We are required to list the shares underlying the warrants with at least one of the American Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq National Market or Nasdaq Smallcap Market. If our common shares are delisted from the American Stock Exchange before the earlier of (I) the sale of all of the shares underlying the warrants or (ii) June 9, 2003, we will endeavor to list the shares on one of the other acceptable exchanges. However, if our common shares are not accepted for listing on one of the other exchanges, we will be required to pay a cash penalty to the Lender equal to 3% per month of the aggregate value of the shares underlying the Lender's warrants. In addition, if we were required to pay this penalty for at least six months, the Lender could require us to repurchase its warrants or common shares at a premium over the fair market value of our common shares. If we were required to pay this cash penalty for several months or to repurchase the Lender's warrants or common shares, it would have a negative impact on our cash flow and could prevent us from meeting certain other of our financial obligations. See "The Acquisition--The Credit Facility--Share Registration" and "--Default Payments and Redemption."

If our common shares are delisted and are not accepted for listing on another exchange, trading in our common shares in the U.S., if any, might then be conducted in the over-the-counter market on an electronic bulletin board, or in what are commonly referred to as the "pink sheets." There would likely be a less active trading market for our common shares and you would then find it more difficult to sell, or to quickly and accurately obtain pricing information for, our common shares.

DECLINES IN THE PRICE OF GOLD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR STOCK PRICE AND BUSINESS PLAN.

We described certain risks associated with fluctuating gold prices under "Risk Factors--Risks Associated With The Fluctuation of Gold Prices" in the accompanying prospectus. The price of our common shares and our business plan have been and may in the future be significantly adversely affected by recent or sustained declines in the price of gold. Gold prices often vary widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, such as the sale or purchase of gold by various central banks and financial institutions, inflation or deflationary conditions, fluctuation of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world. The weakness of gold prices is illustrated in the following table which sets forth the average of the daily closing price per ounce for gold for the periods indicated:

January 1, 1999
to

Year Ended
December 31,

August 12, 1999 1998 1997 1996 1995 1994

\$278.74 \$294.30 \$340.00 \$388.00 \$384.00 \$384.00

At August 12, 1999, the closing price for gold was \$261.70 per ounce.

WE CONTINUE TO EXPERIENCE SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES.

We have reported net losses of approximately \$22.2 million in 1998, \$26.6 million in 1997, \$7.8 million in 1996, \$12.2 million in 1995 and \$8.8 million in 1994. We expect to report a net loss in the current year and may incur losses in the future. Future operating losses may make financing our operations and our business strategy or raising additional capital difficult or impossible, materially and adversely affecting our operations and our ability to continue as a going concern.

THROUGH THE ACQUISITION, WE ARE SHIFTING OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY AWAY FROM MINERAL EXPLORATION TOWARD AN EMPHASIS ON MINING OPERATIONS.

The Acquisition represents a shift in our business strategy toward mining production rather than focusing on mineral exploration. We are also currently pursuing other mining opportunities. We may not be successful in implementing this shift in strategy. Any business acquired, including the Bogoso Property, may be difficult to integrate into our existing operations or may not perform as well as expected. If we are unable to successfully implement our business strategy, this could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our shift in business strategy could strain our managerial, financial and other resources. We also cannot assure you that this shift in business strategy will not interfere with our existing operations. Following the Acquisition, we intend to operate the Bogoso mine, a role in which we have limited experience. The Acquisition will also demand substantial management resources and the shifting of our management focus away from other business concerns.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO REDUCE THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE ACQUISITION.

Although the Banks agreed to reduce the initial purchase price from \$12 million to \$6.5 million, this agreement is subject to the approval of their respective boards of directors. We can give no assurance that the approvals will be given. If the approvals are not given, we and Anvil will remain bound by the original \$12 million initial purchase price. If the approvals are given and the initial purchase price is reduced, we and Anvil will be required to pay at a later date an additional payment (the "Top-Up Payment") to the Banks up to a maximum of \$10 million. The amount of the Top-Up Payment will depend on the average daily price of gold between the Acquisition Date and the Top-Up Payment date. The Top-Up Payment will exceed the \$5.5 million reduction in the initial purchase price if this average gold price exceeds \$285 per ounce. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Purchase Price."

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE MINE BEYOND EXISTING RESERVES.

Existing oxide and transition ore reserves at the Bogoso Property are expected to be sufficient to maintain feed to the processing mill for approximately 12 months, effective March 31, 1999, and sub-grade stockpile material is expected to be sufficient for a further 6 months of production. While existing mineralized material, if converted to reserves at historical conversion rates, is anticipated to extend mine life by up to a further 8 months, there is no assurance that such mineralized material will ever be classified as reserves or will prove to be economic. In addition, the potential to discover additional oxide mineralized material and establish reserves is limited. Actual results from mining and processing existing resources of mill feed may also differ materially from historical production rates and costs. Any of these factors could result in our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to cover our operating and exploration expenses on the Bogoso Property and to service the Debentures and any amounts under the Credit Facility, which would adversely affect our financial liquidity and results of operations.

THE TECHNOLOGY AND COST OF PRODUCTION OF SULPHIDE MINERALIZED MATERIAL AT THE BOGOSO PROPERTY MAY PROVE INFEASIBLE OR UNECONOMIC TO WARRANT PROCESSING THE MATERIAL.

While sulphide mineralized material exists on the Bogoso Property, technology used by previous owners to process sulphide ore has proved unsuccessful. While we intend to re-examine the feasibility of processing the sulphide mineralized material using other proven technology, there can be no assurance this would become feasible under any circumstances.

If we determine that mining of sulphide mineralized material is feasible, we would need to establish sufficient reserves of sulphide ore to justify establishing such an operation. There is no assurance that such reserves exists, or can be established. Furthermore, mining and processing of sulphide ore would require significant amounts of capital necessary for the design and construction of such an operation. We do not currently have access to such capital and funding may be unavailable, whether from internal or external sources, in the necessary amounts and on acceptable terms, or at all.

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATION OF THE BOGOSO PROPERTY MAY BE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET OUR OBLIGATIONS.

Cash flows from operation of the Bogoso Property may be insufficient to cover future operating and exploration costs at the mine and to service the Debentures and any amounts owing under the Credit Facility. In addition, operating and exploration costs could be materially higher than previously estimated. Insufficient cash flows at BGL or higher than expected costs could result in a significant deterioration in our ability to conduct mining and exploration activities as well as significant penalties under the Credit Facility if drawn upon.

IF WE DO NOT COMPLETE THE ACQUISITION, WE WILL RETAIN 50% OF YOUR INVESTMENT AND RETURN THE BALANCE TO YOU WITH INTEREST.

The completion of the Acquisition is dependent upon, among other things, the receipt of all prior approvals of the Ghanaian government, a process which could require several months to complete. Fifty percent of your investment in this offering will be placed in escrow and will not be released until immediately before the completion of the Acquisition to fund a portion of the initial payment for the Bogoso Property. If we do not complete the Acquisition, we will return to you your proportionate share of the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Units with interest, less any Canadian withholding taxes, and will deliver to you your proportionate interest in 50% of the Units held in escrow. The escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Debentures will be delivered to

us, the Debentures will be released to you and we will be required to repurchase 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures (on a pro rata basis) pursuant to a special mandatory redemption at a purchase price equal to the principal amount of the Debentures being purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and your proportionate interest in 50% of the Four-Year Warrants held in escrow will be returned to you. We will also retain 50% of the gross proceeds from the sale of the Debentures and Four-Year Warrants and the Units. There can be no assurance as to the duration of the governmental approval process or that we will ultimately receive approval to complete the Acquisition. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Conditions for Closing" and "Description of the Convertible Debentures--Special Mandatory Redemption."

WE MAY HAVE INSUFFICIENT FUNDS AVAILABLE TO SERVICE OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE DEBENTURES AFTER THE ANTICIPATED MINE LIFE AT THE BOGOSO PROPERTY EXPIRES.

We may experience difficulties in satisfying our obligations under the Debentures because the mine life at the Bogoso Property is expected to be shorter than the term of the Debentures. Currently, we anticipate the mine life to be 26 months from March 31, 1999 while the term of the Debentures is five years. If we are unable to extend the mine life beyond its anticipated usefulness or are not successful in generating sufficient free cash flow from other operations or sources, our ability to repay amounts outstanding under the Debentures would be materially and adversely affected.

OUR OBLIGATIONS FOLLOWING THIS OFFERING MAY STRAIN OUR FINANCIAL POSITION AND IMPEDE OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY.

After this offering, we will have a significant amount of indebtedness under the Debentures and, potentially, the Credit Facility. This indebtedness may have important consequences, including the following:

- o increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- o limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, operating and exploration costs and other general corporate requirements;
- o requiring us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to make debt service payments, which would reduce our ability to fund working capital, capital expenditures, operating and exploration costs and other general corporate requirements;
- o limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry; and
- o placing us at a disadvantage when compared to those of our competitors that have less debt relative to their capitalization.

THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON OUR INDEBTEDNESS IS DEPENDENT ON THE ABILITY OF OUR SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES TO MAKE DISTRIBUTIONS TO US.

We are a holding company that conducts a significant amount of our operations through foreign (African and South American) subsidiaries and joint ventures, and substantially all of our assets consist of equity in such subsidiaries and joint ventures. Accordingly, we are and will be dependent on our ability to obtain funds from our subsidiaries and joint ventures to service our indebtedness, including the Debentures and the Credit Facility, if drawn upon.

PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE DEBENTURES IS JUNIOR IN RIGHT OF PAYMENT TO EXISTING AND FUTURE SENIOR DEBT, AND EFFECTIVELY JUNIOR IN RIGHT OF PAYMENT TO THE OBLIGATIONS OF OUR SUBSIDIARIES.

The Debentures will be unsecured and subordinated in right of payment in full to all existing and future Senior Indebtedness of our company. As a result of such subordination, in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of our company or upon acceleration of the Debentures due to an event of default, our assets would be available to pay obligations on the Debentures only after all Senior Indebtedness had been paid in full, and there might not be sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on any or all of the Debentures then outstanding. The Debentures are structurally subordinated to the liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries.

The indenture governing the Debentures does not prohibit or limit the incurrence of Senior Indebtedness or the incurrence of other indebtedness and other liabilities by our company or our subsidiaries, and the incurrence of additional indebtedness and other liabilities by us or our subsidiaries could adversely affect our ability to pay our obligations on the Debentures. At March 31, 1999, we had approximately \$2.5 million of outstanding consolidated Senior Indebtedness and our subsidiaries had approximately \$1.0 million of outstanding indebtedness. We may from time to time incur additional indebtedness, including Senior Indebtedness, and our subsidiaries may from time to time incur other additional indebtedness and liabilities. See "Description of the Debentures--Subordination" and "Use of Proceeds."

A COURT COULD TAKE ACTION DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURES.

The rights of the trustee under the indenture governing the Debentures to enforce remedies are likely to be significantly impaired by the restructuring provisions of applicable Canadian federal bankruptcy, insolvency and other restructuring legislation if the benefit of such legislation is sought with respect to our company. For example, both the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada) and the Companies' Creditors Arrangements Act (Canada) contain provisions enabling an "insolvent person" to obtain a stay of proceedings against its creditors and others and to prepare and file a proposal for consideration by some or all of its creditors to be voted on by the various other classes of its creditors. Such a restructuring proposal, if accepted by the requisite majorities of the creditors and if approved by the court, would be binding on persons (such as holders of the Debentures) who might not otherwise be willing to accept it. Moreover, this legislation permits, in certain circumstances, the insolvent debtor to retain possession and administration of its property, even though it may be in default under the applicable debt instrument.

The powers of the court under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and particularly under the Companies' Creditors Arrangements Act have been exercised broadly to protect a restructuring entity from actions taken by creditors and other parties. Accordingly, it is impossible to predict if payments under the Debentures would be made following commencement of or during such a proceeding, whether or when the trustee could exercise its rights under the indenture or whether and to what extent holders of the Debentures would be compensated for any delays in payments, if any, of principal and interest.

IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO RESELL THE DEBENTURES.

Prior to this offering, there has been no trading market for the Debentures. We will use our best efforts to list the Debentures on an exchange in Canada. However, we may not be successful. Although the agent has advised us that it currently intends to make a market in the Debentures, it is not obligated to do so and may discontinue such market making at any time without notice.

In addition, such market making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any market for the Debentures will develop or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained. This would be particularly true if we do not complete the Acquisition and only 50% of the Debentures remain outstanding following the termination of the Acquisition. If an active market for the Debentures fails to develop or be sustained, the trading price of the Debentures could be materially adversely affected.

DIFFICULTIES IN PRESERVING RELATIONS WITH EMPLOYEES AT BGL COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Thirty-two percent of the staff at BGL currently work in the mining department and all of the junior staff are members of the Ghana Mineworkers' Union. The management at BGL are presently involved in the renegotiation of the collective agreement covering the junior staff. In the event those or other future staff members were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage because of disagreement over the collective agreement or otherwise, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations at the Bogoso Property and higher ongoing labor costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACQUISITION ARE NOT FREE FROM DOUBT.

Although we have analyzed the tax implications of the acquisition of the Bogoso Property and believe that there is no tax impact in Ghana, there can be no assurance that the Government of Ghana will not reach a different conclusion and assess a tax on the acquisition. If we were subject to taxation on the acquisition by the Ghanaian government, it could materially and adversely affect our cash flow projections.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGES IN THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IN GHANA.

Our mining operations and exploration activities in Ghana will be subject to extensive regulation governing licensing, development, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health and safety, water disposal, toxic substances, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Compliance with these regulation increases the costs of planning, designing, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing mines and other facilities. We believe that BGL is currently in substantial compliance with current laws and regulations. However, such laws and regulations are subject to constant change. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining companies or more stringent implementation or interpretation thereof could have a material adverse impact on us, cause a reduction in levels of production and delay or prevent the development our expansion of the Bogoso Property.

Government regulations limit the proceeds from gold sales which may be withdrawn from Ghana. Changes in regulations which increase these restrictions would have a material adverse impact on us as the Bogoso Property will be our principal cash generating asset.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS IN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES.

We conduct all of our exploration and development in countries other than Canada and the United States. Much of our funding has historically been through equity financing transactions completed in Canada and in Canadian currency. We currently maintain all or the majority of our working capital in U.S. dollars or U.S. dollar denominated securities and convert funds to foreign currencies as payment obligations come due. In addition, we currently have future obligations which

are payable in French francs and receivables collectible in French francs. Finally, a significant portion of the operating costs at the Bogoso Property are based on the Ghanaian currency, the Cedis. BGL is currently required to convert only 20% of the foreign exchange proceeds that BGL receives from selling gold into Ghanaian Cedis, but the Government of Ghana may require BGL to convert a higher percentage of such sales proceeds into Ghanaian Cedis in the future.

We currently do not actively take steps to hedge against currency exchange risks. Accordingly, we are subject to fluctuations in the rates of currency exchange between the U.S. dollar and these currencies, and such fluctuations may materially affect our financial position and results of operations.

THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IN GHANA MAY DELAY THE COMPLETION OF THE ACQUISITION.

The Government of Ghana imposes close control over the ownership and control of the shares and external debts of Ghanaian mining companies. We and Anvil may not complete the Acquisition until the Acquisition has been approved by the Minister of Mines and Energy and the Bank of Ghana. We have received the necessary approvals for the acquisition of the BGL Shares, but have not yet received the approval required from the Bank of Ghana for the acquisition of the BGL Debt, and can give no assurance that such approval will be received in time or at all.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA HAS THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF BGL.

The Ghanaian government currently has a 10% carried interest in BGL. The Ghanaian Government also has the right to acquire an additional 20% equity interest in BGL for a price to be determined by agreement or arbitration. There can be no assurance that the government will not seek to acquire an additional equity interest in the mine, or as to the purchase price that the Government of Ghana will pay for any additional equity interest. A reduction in our equity interest could reduce our income or cash flows from BGL or the Bogoso Property and amounts available for reinvestment or distribution. The Government of Ghana also has the right to receive a special share of BGL that will entitle it to receive notices of and attend but not vote at meetings of the BGL shareholders and that will require the Government of Ghana to consent to certain transactions. See "The Bogoso Property--Mining Regime."

OUR INSURANCE COVERAGE MAY BE INSUFFICIENT.

Although we maintain insurance in amounts which we believe to be reasonable, this insurance may not cover the risks associated with our business. We may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Such insurance may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to us or to other companies in the industry on acceptable terms. We might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which we cannot insure against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from such events may cause us to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon our financial performance and results of operations.

WE HAVE HAD TO RESTATE ESTIMATES OF MINERALIZED INVENTORIES IN THE PAST.

We described certain risks and uncertainties inherent in estimating reserves and mineralized inventories under "Risk Factors--Uncertainty of Reserve and Other Mineralization Estimates" in the accompanying prospectus. In the past, we have had to revise certain estimates we made in calculating

mineralized inventory at two of our projects. Consequently, we prepared new estimates and put controls in place to address past estimation methods. However, we cannot assure you that revisions to our estimates will not be required in the future.

REDUCED ESTIMATES OF RESERVES AND DELAYS IN DEVELOPMENT DUE TO RECENT DECLINES IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

We described certain risks associated with fluctuating gold prices under "Risk Factors--Risks Associated With The Fluctuation of Gold Prices" in the accompanying prospectus. In the past year some of these risks have materialized because of a continued decline in world gold prices. Accordingly, over the last year, we have reduced the estimates of our reserves on various properties. These reductions reflect our decision to re-estimate our reserves using significantly lower gold prices. If gold prices continue at current levels or decline further we may initiate additional significant write-downs of these reserves.

In addition, because of continued lagging gold prices we have postponed development of the Gross Rosebel project. Should gold prices remain at their current levels or decline further for an extended period, we may further postpone development at Gross Rosebel.

RECENT DECLINES IN THE PRICE OF GOLD REQUIRE A HEDGING PROGRAM AGAINST GOLD

PRODUCTION AT THE BOGOSO PROPERTY.

Upon completion of the Acquisition, BGL intends to establish a hedging program against the production of gold. Gold prices may decline further and the implementation of any hedging program may not serve to protect adequately against these declines. In addition, if unsuccessful, the costs of any hedging program may further deplete BGL's financial resources.

Although the hedging program may protect us from a further decline in the price of gold, it may also prevent us from benefiting fully from price increases up to a specific level. For example, as part of the hedging program, we may be obligated to sell gold at a price lower than the then-current market price. This result may adversely affect our ability to generate sufficient cash flow at a specified price level in order to pay any top-up payment.

THE PRICE OF GOLD MAY IMPACT THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE BOGOSO PROPERTY.

If the initial purchase price is reduced to \$6.5 million, we and Anvil will be required to make a Top-Up Payment to the Banks. The amount of the Top-Up Payment depends on the average daily price of gold. Our company has agreed to fund any Top-Up Payment that may become payable. We will be required to make a non-refundable payment equal to 50% of the estimated Top-Up Payment one year after the Acquisition Date based on the average daily gold price for the prior year. If the average price of gold decreases substantially after that date, we will have paid more money for the Bogoso Property than we might have otherwise paid if the Top-Up Payment were made in full on the second anniversary of the Acquisition Date.

WE HAVE EXPERIENCED SEVERAL MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL CHANGES.

We described certain risks associated with our dependence on key personnel under "Risk Factors-Dependence On Key Personnel" in the accompanying prospectus. Due to recent changes in our management structure adopted by the Board of Directors in October 1998, certain key personnel referred to no longer work for Golden Star. These include our former President and Chief Executive Officer, David A. Fennell, who resigned in October 1998, and our former Executive Vice President,

Exploration, Adrian Fleming, who resigned in November 1998. James E. Askew was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer on March 8, 1999, prior to which time Pierre Gousseland served as Acting Chief Executive Officer. The functions previously carried out by Mr. Fleming are now delegated to several of our other employees. In addition, our current Chief Financial Officer will resign effective August 31, 1999.

WE FACE POLITICAL RISKS IN FRENCH GUIANA.

French Guiana has no history or tradition of large-scale commercial mining. Regulatory risk may increase as projects become more advanced and applications are made for all of the various permits required to develop a modern mining operation. This risk includes regulatory-related delays and/or failures to receive required permits. French Guiana's mining tradition is small-scale, alluvial gold mining, which began in 1855 and is reported to have resulted in approximately 5.4 million ounces (175 tonnes) produced since. These small-scale miners, called *orpailleurs*, often operate in or near the area being explored by Guyanor as well as areas most other firms actively explore. Certain groups of *orpailleurs* have organized and represent a political force locally that has sought to gain exclusive preference to near-surface mineralization throughout French Guiana, regardless of the legal rights of legitimate permit holders under French law. The issues of *orpailleurs* preference to near-surface mineralization is a political risk specific to French Guiana that could lead to project delays and/or disputes regarding the rights to the near-surface portion of commercial gold deposits in French Guiana.

YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO ADVERSE TAX CONSEQUENCES IF WE ARE CLASSIFIED AS A PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, we may be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC"). United States shareholders of a PFIC are subject to certain adverse tax consequences, as discussed below. The consequences can be mitigated, under certain circumstances, if the United States shareholder makes a timely election to treat our company as a "qualified electing fund" (a "QEF").

We have been advised by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP that we should not be treated as a PFIC with respect to shares purchased by United States shareholders during the years 1993 through 1998, although we could potentially be a PFIC with respect to shares acquired by United States shareholders prior to 1993. We also intend to engage PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other advisor, in the future to analyze whether we are a PFIC in 1999 and subsequent years and will continue to notify shareholders of the results of such future analyses.

There can be no assurance, with or without giving effect to the contemplated Acquisition, as to whether or not PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other advisor, will conclude that we are a PFIC for such period. Moreover, even if PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other advisor, concludes that we are not a PFIC, its conclusion is not binding on the United States Internal Revenue Service. Accordingly, it is possible that the PFIC rules will apply with respect to the Debentures and Units purchased in this offering.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisor about the advisability of making a QEF election with respect to our company and about the possibility of crediting Canadian taxes paid against United States taxes payable. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus and "Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters--Certain United States Income Tax Considerations" in our

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements that are not historical facts contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include statements regarding:

- o the timing, costs and terms of the Acquisition and the financing of the Acquisition;
- o the impact the Acquisition has on our future liquidity, cash flows, financial requirements, operating results and capital resources;
- o the operational and financial performance of BGL following the Acquisition;
- o targets for gold production;
- o the impact of our shift in business strategy;
- o cash operating costs and expenses;
- o percentage increases and decreases in production from our mines;
- o schedules for completion of detailed feasibility studies and initial feasibility studies;
- o potential increases in reserves and production;
- o the timing and scope of future drilling and other exploration activities;
- o expectations regarding receipt of permits and commencement of mining or production;
- o the factors set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in this prospectus supplement, the prospectus and in our Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998;
- o anticipated recovery rates; and
- o potential acquisitions or increases in property interests.

Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from these statements include changes in gold prices, unanticipated grade recovery, geological, metallurgical, processing, access, transportation of supplies, water availability or other problems, results of current and future exploration activities, results of pending and future feasibility studies, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, political, economic and operational risks of foreign operations, joint venture relationships, availability of materials and equipment, the timing of receipt of governmental permits, capitalization and commercial viability, the failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, accidents, labor disputes, delays in start-up dates, environmental costs and risks, the outcome of acquisition negotiations and general domestic and international economic and political conditions.

These and other factors are discussed in "Risk Factors," "The Acquisition," "The Bogoso Property," and "Recent Developments" in this prospectus supplement and "Risk Factors" in the accompanying prospectus. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We disclaim any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

THE ACQUISITION

OVERVIEW OF ACQUISITION

The Bogoso Property is an operating gold mine located in Ghana, a country situated on the west coast of Africa. BGL, a Ghanaian company, owns the Bogoso Property. The Government of Ghana owns 10% of the BGL Shares. A consortium of Banks represented by the International Finance Corporation ("IFC") owns 90% of the BGL Shares. BGL owes the BGL Debt of approximately \$33.6 million to two of the Banks. In the Acquisition, we and Anvil propose to acquire directly or indirectly all of the BGL Shares owned by the Banks and all of the BGL Debt. The BGL Debt consists of approximately \$28.3 million of interest-bearing debt plus accrued interest and \$5.3 million of Shareholder Advances made to BGL. The Government of Ghana is entitled to receive approximately \$460,000 of the Shareholder Advances to be repaid by BGL. We and Anvil will be entitled to receive 100% of the remaining BGL Debt.

The Acquisition involves the payment of an initial purchase price on the Acquisition Date and one or more additional subsequent payments if certain events occur. We and Anvil originally agreed to pay the Banks an initial purchase price of \$12 million and an additional \$5 million if we commence commercial production from sulphide mineralized material at the Bogoso Property in the future. However, subject to the approval of the respective boards of directors of the Banks, the Banks subsequently agreed to reduce the initial purchase price to \$6.5 million and we agreed to pay an additional Top-Up Payment to the Banks either if the average daily price of gold between the Acquisition Date and the Top-Up Payment date exceeds \$255 per ounce, or if we and Anvil acquire in Ghana an additional minable ore reserve that can be processed at BGL's facilities equivalent to at least 50,000 ounces of gold. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Purchase Price."

Assuming the completion of the total offering covered by this prospectus supplement, and without giving effect to the exercise of the Warrants, we expect to receive net proceeds, after deducting approximately \$1.3 million for agency fees and offering expenses, of approximately \$6.2 million. The remaining cash requirements for the initial purchase price for the Acquisition, including any purchase price adjustment, will be provided by existing working capital. To the extent that the net proceeds of this offering are less than \$6.5 million, or we are unable to reduce the initial purchase price to \$6.5 million, we intend to borrow, or arrange for one of our affiliates to borrow, the difference under the Credit Facility for purposes of paying the initial purchase price.

PURPOSES AND EFFECTS OF THE ACQUISITION

On completion of the Acquisition, the BGL Shares and BGL Debt will be owned directly or indirectly as follows:

	% of BGL Shares -----	% of BGL Debt -----
Golden Star	70%	77.8%
Anvil	20%	22.2%

	% of BGL Shares ----- 10%	% of BGL Debt ----- Nil
The Government of Ghana		

The Acquisition represents a major shift in our business strategy. Prior to the Acquisition, we have historically operated as an exploration and development company rather than a production company. The Acquisition represents our initial move into mine operations. We are also pursuing other mining opportunities including, without limitation, opportunities within Ghana.

We believe that we may enhance our financial and operational flexibility by expanding our production activities through selective acquisition of producing mines. The enhanced cash flows and liquidity provided by production activities can be used to cover debt service, operations and development costs while we consolidate and rationalize our exploration and development activities. We intend to continue to focus primarily on the gold and diamond sectors, our historical areas of expertise, within focused geographic areas to achieve synergies and economies of scale across separately acquired businesses.

As discussed in more detail under the captions "The Bogoso Property--Reserves and Mineralized Material," we currently estimate that BGL's mining operations have a life of approximately 12 months based upon existing reserves of oxide and transition ore at current rates of production. Existing mineralized material, if converted to reserves at historical conversion rates, would be expected to extend the mine life by up to 8 months, and sub-grade stockpile material is expected to be sufficient for a further 6 months of production, for a total anticipated mine life of up to 26 months, effective March 31, 1999. During this time, we currently anticipate that cash flow from operations will be sufficient to fund the operating and exploration costs of the Bogoso Property, the debt service obligations on the Debentures and on the Credit Facility, if any. On a longer term basis, we hope to examine the feasibility of introducing a new sulphide mining and processing operation for the sulphide mineralized material.

We are also considering various other transactions that offer the potential to enhance our operations and financial flexibility at the Bogoso Property. In particular, we are exploring other mining opportunities in the region of the Bogoso Property that would provide us with the opportunity to extend the life of the Bogoso Property. See "The Bogoso Property--Reserves and Mineralized Material."

HEADS OF AGREEMENT WITH ANVIL

OVERVIEW

We entered into a Heads of Agreement (the "Anvil Agreement") with Anvil under which we and Anvil, pursuant to a joint venture or other arrangement that we and Anvil will establish, agreed to acquire the BGL Shares and the BGL Debt and operate the Bogoso Property jointly. Our company will hold a direct or indirect 77.8% interest ("Participating Interest") in, and Anvil will hold a direct or indirect 22.2% Participating Interest and our company will control, the arrangement.

LOAN TO ANVIL

Our company or one of our affiliates will provide all of the funds for the initial purchase price and other acquisition costs for the Acquisition, including any costs associated with the Credit Facility or any purchase price adjustment (collectively, the "Bogoso Acquisition Costs"). We or our affiliate will provide Anvil or one of its affiliates a loan (the "Anvil Loan") to fund Anvil's share of the

Bogoso Acquisition Costs. We will charge Anvil interest at a rate of 15% per year compounded monthly. All of the cash distributions from the Bogoso Property, including Anvil's share, that are not paid to the Government of Ghana, will be paid to our company until we have received all of the Bogoso Acquisition Costs.

SECURITY FOR ANVIL LOAN

Anvil will grant a security interest over Anvil's Participating Interest in the BGL Shares and BGL Debt, and will also cause BGL to grant a security interest in all of BGL's assets, including the Bogoso Property. In the event we or our affiliate draw down any funds under the Credit Facility, the security granted by Anvil will rank second in right of payment behind the similar security that the lender of the Credit Facility will hold to secure its repayment. See "--The Credit Facility." If Anvil does not repay the Anvil Loan, we will be able to enforce the security interests against Anvil's Participating Interest in the BGL Shares and BGL Debt and against BGL's assets, but we will not have any other rights against Anvil or Anvil's other assets.

ANVIL'S SHARE OF THE DEPOSIT

If we do not complete the Acquisition for reasons that are not our fault, but the Banks draw on the \$2 million letter of credit for the deposit referred to under "--The Acquisition Agreement--\$2 Million Deposit," Anvil will pay us Anvil's 22.2% share of such deposit and the other Bogoso Acquisition Costs. Anvil will make this payment by issuing Anvil common shares ("Anvil Shares") to us. The number of Anvil Shares that Anvil will issue will be equal to the amount owed by Anvil divided by the weighted average price of the Anvil Shares on the Australian Stock Exchange for the ten trading days before the date that the Banks draw on the letter of credit.

ANVIL SHARES AND OPTIONS

In consideration for the Anvil Loan, Anvil will issue to us options (the "Anvil Options") that will entitle us to purchase, at any time during the two-year period after we complete the Acquisition, up to 7 million Anvil Shares at a price of Australian \$0.10 per share. Anvil will issue Anvil Options for 3.5 million Anvil Shares as of the date we signed the acquisition agreement and will issue Anvil Options for the remaining 3.5 million Anvil Shares when we complete the Acquisition. Anvil will not issue the Anvil Options unless it receives approval to do so from the Australian Stock Exchange. If Anvil does not receive approval to issue such Anvil Options to us, Anvil will instead issue 3 million Anvil Shares to us, 1.5 million to be issued as of the date we signed the Acquisition Agreement and another 1.5 million when we complete the Acquisition. In addition, before issuing any Anvil Shares, Anvil will give us a pre-emptive right to purchase as many Anvil Shares as will result in our company owning 19.9% of Anvil's common shares after we complete such purchase.

BGL'S EXCESS CASH FLOW

After BGL has paid sufficient amounts to enable us to repay the Bogoso Acquisition Costs and interest thereon, excess cash flow from BGL not paid to the Government of Ghana will be used to repay the BGL Debt to our company and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) in proportion to our respective Participating Interests. After BGL has repaid the BGL Debt, excess cash flow may be used to pay dividends to its shareholders. BGL will pay 10% of the dividends to the Government of Ghana in proportion to its 10% interest and 90% of the dividends to our company and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) in proportion to our respective Participating Interests.

FUNDING OF EXPENSES

The Government of Ghana's 10% interest in BGL is a carried interest that entitles it to share rateably in the profits of BGL but does not require it to pay for any of the associated expenses. We currently expect BGL to generate sufficient cash flow to cover all of the operating and capital expenses of its current operations. However, if such cash flow is not sufficient or if BGL incurs any extraordinary operating or capital costs, our company and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) will be required to contribute on a pro rata basis the funds required by advancing shareholder loans to BGL at an interest rate of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 2%.

DILUTION OF PARTICIPATING INTEREST

If our company or Anvil (or our respective affiliates) fails to pay or cause to pay its share of any approved BGL expense, the other party may advance the required funds on its behalf. The advance will be treated as a demand loan bearing interest at LIBOR plus 3%. If the defaulting party fails to repay that loan within 60 days, its Participating Interest will be diluted. The dilution will be a "straightline" dilution under which the Participating Interest of the defaulting party will be reduced to the percentage that the total of its BGL contributions bears to the total BGL contributions made by both the defaulting party and the non-defaulting party. The Participating Interest of the non-defaulting party will be increased by the corresponding amount.

CONVERSION TO NET PROCEEDS INTEREST

If the Participating Interest of either our company or Anvil is diluted to less than 10%, the remaining Participating Interest of that party will be automatically converted into a right to receive 5% of the net profits received from BGL after our company has recouped all of the Bogoso Acquisition Costs, plus interest thereon.

MANAGEMENT OF BGL

So long as we or our affiliate hold at least a 50% Participating Interest, we will have the right to nominate a majority of the members of the board of directors of BGL (the "BGL Board"). Immediately after the closing of the Acquisition, the shareholders of BGL will appoint a new BGL Board comprising:

- o 3 persons nominated by our company;
- o one person nominated by Anvil; and
- o one person nominated by the Government of Ghana.

We will have the right to nominate the Chairman of the BGL Board as well as the Managing Director. The Managing Director will be the chief executive officer of BGL, and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Bogoso Property under the general direction of the BGL Board and will implement work plans and budgets approved by the BGL Board. Mr. James Askew, the President and Chief Executive Officer of our company, will become Chairman of BGL's Board and Mr. Peter Bradford, the current Managing Director of Anvil, will become Managing Director of BGL.

AREA OF INTEREST

If either our company or Anvil acquires any mineral interest within 50 kilometers of the outer boundaries of the Bogoso Property, it will be obligated to offer to sell that property to BGL on the same terms and conditions on which it acquired such mineral interest. We and Anvil also agreed not to compete with each other with respect to any potential acquisition of any mineral property within this area of interest.

TRANSFER OF PARTICIPATING INTEREST

Neither our company nor Anvil may sell or cause to be sold all or any portion of our respective Participating Interest in any BGL Shares or the BGL Debt to any third party except after first granting the other party a first right to purchase such Participating Interest on the same terms and conditions offered by such third party. If our company or Anvil becomes insolvent, is petitioned into bankruptcy, makes an assignment in favor of its creditors, or commits a material breach of the Anvil Agreement, the other party will have the right to purchase its Participating Interest for its fair market value as determined under the Anvil Agreement.

THE ACQUISITION AGREEMENT

OVERVIEW

We and Anvil executed and delivered an agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") dated as of June 1, 1999 under which we jointly agreed to purchase the Banks' interests in BGL. On the completion date of the Acquisition, the Banks will:

- o transfer to us and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) all of the BGL Shares owned by the Bank Consortium, together with all dividends or distributions declared or paid on such shares on or after April 1, 1999;
- o assign to us and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) the BGL Debt;
- o assign to us and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) the security interests over the Bogoso Property and other assets of BGL that BGL granted to the Banks as security for the repayment of the BGL Debt (the "BGL Security"); and
- o release BGL from all claims that the Banks may have against BGL other than the BGL Debt and the BGL Security.

PURCHASE PRICE

Under the Acquisition Agreement, we and Anvil agreed to pay the Banks:

- o an initial purchase price of \$12 million on the completion of the acquisition (the "Acquisition Date"); and
- o if we commence commercial production from sulphide mineralized material at the Bogoso Property in the future, an additional payment of \$5 million on the first anniversary of such commencement.

We and the Banks reached a subsequent agreement, which remains subject to the approval of the Banks' respective boards of directors, under which the Banks agreed to reduce the initial purchase price from \$12 million to \$6.5 million and we and Anvil agreed, among other things, that:

o no later than the close of business on August 20, 1999, we will deposit \$4.5 million of the reduced initial purchase price into an escrow account, this amount to be held and released on terms to be agreed;

o on the second anniversary of the Acquisition Date or if the Bogoso mine closes before that day, on the later of the closure date and the 547th day after the Completion Date (the "Top-Up Date"), we will pay the Banks an additional payment (the "Top-Up Payment");

o subject to the maximum and minimum amounts set out below, the Top-Up Payment will be equal to 183,333 multiplied by the amount, if any, by which the average daily price of gold (in the London Bullion Market Association afternoon gold fix) for all the trading days between the Acquisition Date and the Top-Up Date exceeds \$255 per ounce;

o the maximum Top-Up Payment will be \$10 million (applicable if such average price of gold is equal to \$310 per ounce or more);

o irrespective of the price of gold, if we and Anvil acquire in Ghana an additional minable ore reserve that can be processed at BGL's facilities equivalent to at least 50,000 ounces of gold, we and Anvil will pay the Banks a non-refundable payment of \$2 million on the Top-Up Date that will be applied against any Top-Up Payment that may become payable;

o within 6 months after the Acquisition Date, we will procure the establishment of a cash reserve account into which payments may be made from BGL revenues for the purpose of paying any Top-Up Payment that may become payable;

o on the first anniversary of the Acquisition Date, we will pay the Banks, to be applied against the Top-Up Payment, a non-refundable payment equal to 50% of the estimated Top-Up Payment calculated as of the Top-Up Date on the basis of the average daily price of gold during the year following the Acquisition Date;

o we will take steps towards the procurement by BGL of a performance bond in the amount of \$6 million that will be used to reimburse BGL for the environmental rehabilitation expenses that BGL will be required to incur at the Bogoso Property;

o the Banks will ensure that BGL will not, except after consulting with our company and Anvil, incur any expenditure prior to the Acquisition Date that would cause BGL's environmental rehabilitation reserve to be less than \$6 million as of the Acquisition Date. The Banks will also ensure that BGL will not, except with the consent of our company and Anvil, incur any expenditure that would result in this reserve amount being less than \$5.75 million as of the Acquisition Date; and

o subject to the Banks complying with the above requirements regarding BGL's environmental rehabilitation reserve and further subject to BGL not incurring any capital expenditure before the Acquisition Date other than those that we and Anvil previously approved, if BGL's environmental rehabilitation reserve is less than \$6 million on the Acquisition Date, neither we nor Anvil nor the Banks will be responsible for the shortfall.

\$2 MILLION DEPOSIT

We provided a \$2 million deposit, refundable only in limited circumstances, to the Banks by arranging for a letter of credit in that amount, which our company caused to be delivered to the Banks. The Banks will be entitled to draw on the letter of credit and apply the deposit against the initial purchase price on the Acquisition Date. However, if we breach our obligations under the acquisition agreement or fail to complete the Acquisition for reasons other than those set forth under "--Conditions for Closing" below, the Banks will be entitled to draw on the letter of credit and retain the deposit.

REPRESENTATIONS AND COVENANTS OF THE BANKS

The Banks represented that they own the BGL Shares to be sold to us and the BGL Debt free and clear of encumbrances, and agreed that BGL would not engage in any extraordinary transactions prior to the Acquisition Date without our approval. However, the Banks made no representations or warranties about BGL or the Bogoso Property or about the collectability of the loans that they will assign to us.

CONDITIONS FOR CLOSING

Neither we nor the Banks are obligated to complete the Acquisition unless we have obtained all of the following approvals:

- o approval for the sale of the BGL Shares from the Minister of Mines and Energy of the Government of Ghana under the Ghanaian mining laws, which we have received;
- o approval for the sale of the BGL Shares from the Bank of Ghana under the Ghanaian exchange control laws, which we have received; and
- o approval for the sale of the BGL Debt from the Bank of Ghana.

We will not be required to complete the Acquisition if:

- o any of the Bank's warranties is untrue;
- o the Banks breach their obligations;
- o an event ("Force Majeure Event") occurs not within our control or the control of BGL, such as an earthquake, flood, war or similar event, that prevents the operation of the Bogoso mine.

DEADLINE FOR SATISFYING CONDITIONS

We are required to obtain all the above approvals by no later than August 30, 1999. We may extend this deadline for no more than 90 days on the occurrence of a Force Majeure Event.

CLOSING DATE

We will be required to complete the Acquisition on the tenth business day after we have obtained the above approvals if all the other conditions have been satisfied.

TERMINATION OF BGL EMPLOYEES

TERMINATION OF BGL EMPLOYEES

In accordance with the Acquisition Agreement, BGL terminated employment of its union and several of its non-union employees on July 31, 1999, with the termination of all expatriate contracts to be effective September 30, 1999. The termination of these employees required the payment by BGL of approximately \$3 million in severance pay, accrued holiday entitlements and other redundancy payments and was funded by BGL's cash balances. On August 1, 1999, BGL rehired 535 employees. The new employment and re-commencement of operations was implemented on schedule and without incident. The following table illustrates the effects of the termination according to job category:

Job Category	Pre-Termination	Post-Termination	Reduction	Reduction %
Expatriate	20	17	3	15%
Senior Staff	97	73	24	25%
Junior Staff	676	445	231	34%
Total	793	535	258	33%

ALLOCATION OF BGL'S CASH

As at March 31, 1999, BGL had approximately \$10.7 million of cash on hand. The Acquisition Agreement requires BGL to use approximately \$10 million of this cash as follows:

o BGL has spent \$3 million to pay the severance pay, accrued holiday entitlements and other redundancy payments that BGL was required to pay to its employees as a result of the termination of their employment on July 31, 1999.

o BGL will deposit \$6 million into a special purpose bank account on the Acquisition Date. These funds may be used only to complete environmental rehabilitation work on the Bogoso Property.

o BGL will spend approximately \$1 million on programs for the social and economic development of the community affected by BGL's operations to help offset the impact of the eventual closure of the Bogoso Property.

All other cash and cash flow from and after March 31, 1999 will accrue to our benefit and there will be no payments of dividends or interest to the Banks between April 1, 1999 and the Acquisition Date.

THE CREDIT FACILITY

OVERVIEW

We signed a credit facility letter agreement on May 5, 1999 under which Elliott Associates, L.P. (the "Lender") agreed to lend to us or our designee up to \$12 million under the Credit Facility for the purpose of financing a portion of the Acquisition. Assuming that we receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$8.7 million and are able to reduce the initial purchase price for the Acquisition to \$6.5 million, we currently do not intend to borrow any amounts under the Credit Facility from the Lender; rather we expect to finance the initial purchase price with the net proceeds

of this offering and with existing working capital. If the net proceeds of this offering are less than \$6.5 million or we are unable to reduce the initial purchase price to \$6.5 million, we intend to borrow or cause one of our affiliates to borrow the balance of the initial purchase price under the Credit Facility simultaneously upon completion of the Acquisition. See "--The Acquisition Agreement--Purchase Price."

INTEREST

We or our affiliate will pay interest on any amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility at the rate of 15% per year compounded monthly, payable monthly in arrears. If we breach our obligations under the Credit Facility, the interest rate will be increased to 25% per year until we cure the default.

REPAYMENT

If we draw down on the Credit Facility, we will start repaying any amounts outstanding thereunder 60 days after the date of the Credit Facility advance in 12 equal monthly instalments, subject to a maximum of \$750,000 per payment, plus interest. We must repay within seven days any principal remaining unpaid following the final monthly repayment. We are entitled to prepay the Credit Facility at any time without penalty.

SECURITY

As security for the repayment of any amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility:

- o Golden Star will guarantee the repayment of the Credit Facility;
- o we and Anvil (or our respective affiliates) will pledge our respective BGL Shares and the BGL Debt to the Lender; and
- o BGL will grant the Lender a first charge on the Bogoso Property and other assets of BGL.

Our company will subordinate any security that we receive to secure the repayment of the Anvil Loan and we and Anvil will subordinate any security that we or Anvil will receive to secure the repayment of the BGL Debt, in favor of any similar security that the Lender may receive to secure the repayment of the Credit Facility.

WARRANTS

In connection with the Credit Facility, we issued 1,500,000 common share purchase warrants to the Lender, each warrant entitling it to purchase one of our common shares at an exercise price equal to \$0.7063, subject to antidilution adjustments. The Lender's right to exercise these warrants will expire on June 9, 2002. We have also agreed that we will issue a further number of warrants, at the time any amounts under the Credit Facility are advanced, equal to 3,000,000 multiplied by the ratio of (a) the amount of the Credit Facility divided by (b) \$12 million, less 1,500,000. Accordingly, if we borrow less than \$6 million, we will not issue any additional warrants to the Lender.

Each subsequently issued warrant will entitle the Lender to purchase one of our common shares at an exercise price equal to the average of the closing prices of our shares on the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX") for the 10 trading days immediately preceding their issuance. In addition,

these warrants will expire three years after the date of their issuance. If we issue any shares or rights or warrants to purchase our shares for an actual or implied price below 95% of the exercise price of the existing or any subsequently issued warrants, the warrant exercise price will be reset to a price equal to such actual or implied price. The Lender may pay the exercise price for any of the warrants by reducing any amount outstanding under the Credit Facility.

CALLABILITY OF WARRANTS

If at any time after the date which is the later of 12 months after issuance or the most recent price reset of the warrants, the closing price for our shares for 30 consecutive trading days on the AMEX is greater than 200% of the exercise price of the warrants, we will have the right to redeem up to 50% of the warrants originally issued on 30 days' notice at no charge to us. If at any time after the date which is the later of 24 months after issuance or the most recent price reset, the closing price for our shares for 30 consecutive trading days on the AMEX is greater than 250% of the exercise price of the warrants, we will have the right to redeem up to an additional 50% of the warrants originally issued on 30 days notice at no charge to us.

SHARE REGISTRATION

We are required to register for resale or establish free tradeability of the shares underlying the warrants and to list such shares for trading on the AMEX and the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSE") by the earlier of:

o the date we register any other shares (excluding any registration of director, officer or employee, stock option or stock bonus shares on Form S-8 and as soon as is practicable after the effectiveness of any registration statement on Form S-4);

o 180 days following the closing or abandonment of the Acquisition; or

o January 31, 2000.

DEFAULT PAYMENTS AND REDEMPTION

Upon any listing and/or registration failure relating to both the AMEX and the TSE, we will be required to pay a cash penalty equal to 3% per month of the aggregate value of such shares. Upon any listing and/or registration failure relating only to the TSE, the penalty will be 1% per month of the aggregate value of such shares. In the event we fail to make a monthly cash payment on more than one occasion or continue to make monthly cash payments for a period of six months or more, we may be required to redeem the warrants and/or any underlying common shares at a premium over the exercise price or market value of the warrants or shares, respectively.

OPTION PREMIUM

We paid a \$250,000 option premium to the Lender when we signed the commitment letter covering the Credit Facility.

FUNDING PAYMENT

If we (or our affiliates) close the Acquisition, we (or our affiliates) will pay an additional interest payment of \$250,000 to the Lender on the date we complete the Acquisition.

PRODUCTION BONUS

Regardless of whether the Credit Facility is established or used, for each continuous 12 month period (the "Production Interval") during the first 72 months following the Acquisition that total production from the Bogoso Property exceeds 75,000 ounces, we will pay or cause our affiliate to pay the Lender a production bonus of \$250,000 up to a maximum aggregate production bonus of \$1,250,000.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

We will not be entitled to draw down on the Credit Facility unless each of the following conditions is satisfied:

- o we have delivered satisfactory loan documentation and legal opinions to the Lender;
- o the Government of Ghana has approved the Acquisition;
- o we have obtained all other applicable governmental and regulatory approvals;
- o we have simultaneously completed the Acquisition; and
- o no material adverse change or Force Majeure Event has occurred.

NEGATIVE COVENANTS

While any amounts are outstanding under the Credit Facility, Golden Star, the borrower under the Credit Facility and BGL will not be permitted to incur any indebtedness senior to or equal in right of payment to the Credit Facility, or to make any distributions or debt repayments except as follows:

- o to repay the Credit Facility;
- o to repay principal and interest owing on the loans Golden Star borrowed for the Omai mine; or
- o to pay Golden Star's ordinary expenses, but only if the borrower under the Credit Facility holds sufficient funds in escrow to cover Credit Facility payments for two monthly payment periods.

THE BOGOSO PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

The Bogoso Property comprises an operating gold mine and two mining leases covering an aggregate area of 95 square kilometers. BGL owns the Bogoso Property and mines ore from several open pits and processes the ore at a processing plant that it built on the property in 1991. The plant uses conventional carbon in leach ("CIL") technology to extract gold from the ore and has been producing approximately 100,000 to 110,000 ounces of gold each year since it was built.

The information which follows is extracted in part from a report of SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists ("SRK") dated April 1999, entitled "Bogoso Gold Limited, Validation of Oxide and Sulphide Resources and Reserves" (the "SRK Report"), and a report of Associated Mining Consultants Ltd. ("AMCL") dated June 1999, as modified by an Addendum, dated August 10, 1999, and entitled "Bogoso Gold Limited Independent Engineering Report (the "AMCL Report").

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GHANA

Ghana is situated on the west coast of Africa, approximately 750 kilometers north of the equator on the Gulf of Guinea. Accra, the capital city of Ghana, is on the Greenwich Meridian, the zero line of longitude. Ghana was a British colony until it achieved independence in 1957. It is now a republic with a democratically elected government. Ghana has a population of approximately 18 million people. English is the official and commercial language. The total land area of the country is approximately 238,000 square kilometers in size and is relatively flat. Ghana has a tropical climate with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons.

LOCATION OF AND ACCESS TO BOGOSO PROPERTY

The Bogoso Property is located in western Ghana approximately 35 kilometers northwest of the town of Tarkwa from where it can be reached by accessible roads. A paved road runs down most of the 18.5 kilometers length of the property with mining areas connected by gravel haul roads. The road connects the town of Bogoso in the northeast with the town of Prestea in the southwest. A sealed road provides access to a sealed airstrip located at the town of Obuasi, some 115 kilometers to the north.

MINING LAWS OF GHANA

The mining sector in Ghana is governed primarily by six main laws:

- o The Minerals and Mining Law;
- o The Minerals and Mining (Amendment) Act;
- o the Minerals Royalties Regulations;
- o The Minerals Commission Law; and
- o The Small Scale Mining Law.

The Exchange Control Act governs the holding and borrowing of foreign exchange by Ghanaian companies, including mining companies.

MINING LEASES

The Government of Ghana issued a gold prospecting license to BGL on November 7, 1986, granting BGL the right to prospect for and prove gold in a prospecting area of approximately 148 square kilometers for a three-year term commencing on May 12, 1986. On August 21, 1987, the Government of Ghana granted BGL a 30-year mining lease giving BGL the exclusive right to work, develop and produce gold in a mining area of 50 square kilometers within this prospecting area. On August 16, 1988, the Government of Ghana granted BGL a second 30-year gold mining lease covering an additional 45 square kilometers area adjacent to the first mining area. Under the above

mining leases (the "Mining Leases"), BGL now holds gold mining rights in a mining area totaling 95 square kilometers, subject to the payment of nominal annual rents.

DEED OF WARRANTY

On December 17, 1987, the Government of Ghana and BGL entered into a Deed of Warranty (the "Deed of Warranty") that sets out:

- o certain rights of the Government of Ghana to participate in BGL;
- o certain restrictions relating to the holding of foreign exchange and the sale of gold by BGL; and
- o certain tax concessions and investment assurances granted by the Government of Ghana.

MINING REGIME

The following summarizes the principal aspects of the mining regime under which BGL owns and operates the Bogoso Property, as set out in the Ghanaian mining laws, the Mining Leases and the Deed of Warranty.

GOVERNMENT'S 10% CARRIED INTEREST

The Government of Ghana is entitled at all times to hold a 10% carried interest in all the rights and obligations of BGL. The Government acquired this interest for no consideration and is not required to contribute any funds to pay any BGL expenses.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL INTERESTS

The Government of Ghana is entitled to acquire an additional 20% interest in BGL. If the Government of Ghana wishes to exercise this right, it must give reasonable notice to BGL. It must also pay such purchase price for the additional 20% interest as the Government of Ghana and BGL may agree on at the time. If they do not agree on the purchase price, the purchase price will be the fair market value of such interest as determined by arbitration conducted by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. The Government of Ghana may also acquire further interests in BGL on terms mutually acceptable to the Government and BGL.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT SHARE

The Government of Ghana is entitled to acquire a special share in any mining company at any time for no consideration or such consideration as the Government of Ghana and BGL may agree. The special share will constitute a separate class of shares with such rights as the Government of Ghana and BGL may agree. In the absence of such agreement, the special share will have the following rights:

- o the special share will carry no voting rights, but the holder will be entitled to receive notice of and attend and speak at any general meeting of the members or any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares;

o the special share may only be issued to, held by or transferred to the Government or a person acting on behalf of the Government;

o the written consent of the holder of such special share must be obtained for all amendments to the organizational documents of the company, the voluntary winding-up or liquidation of the company or the disposal of any mining lease or the whole or any material part of the assets of the company; and

o the holder of the special share will be entitled to the payment of a nominal sum of 1,000 Ghanaian Cedis in a winding-up or liquidation of the company in priority to any payment to other members and may require the company to redeem the special share at any time for a nominal sum of 1,000 Cedis.

BGL has not issued or been requested to issue, any such special share to the Government of Ghana.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGHTS TO PURCHASE GOLD

The Government of Ghana has a pre-emptive right to purchase all gold and other minerals produced by BGL. The purchase price will be such price as the Government of Ghana and BGL may agree on, or the price established by any gold hedging arrangement between BGL and any third party approved by the Government, or the publicly quoted market price prevailing for the minerals or products as delivered at the mine or plant where the right of preemption was exercised. The purchase price must be paid in foreign exchange. The Government of Ghana has agreed to take no preemptive action pursuant to its right to purchase such gold or other minerals so long as BGL sells gold in accordance with procedures for selling gold approved by the Bank of Ghana.

EXTERNAL BANK ACCOUNTS

BGL is entitled to establish and maintain external bank accounts outside of Ghana that are held in trust for BGL by a trustee approved by the Government of Ghana. BGL must deposit into these external accounts such percentage of the gross proceeds of all sales of gold in foreign currency as the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning of Ghana may approve. BGL is currently permitted to deposit 80% of such sales proceeds into its external accounts. BGL is required to pay the other 20% to the Central Bank of Ghana which then converts the same into Ghanaian Cedis for deposit into BGL's internal account.

BGL is entitled to use funds in such external accounts to pay the following:

o principal, interest and other costs and fees of foreign exchange loans borrowed for the Bogoso Property;

o compensation payable in foreign exchange to expatriate personnel, suppliers, consultants and contractors and acquiring spare parts and other inputs required for its mining operations;

o the costs of recovery, export and sale of gold, silver or other minerals from the Bogoso Property; and

o dividends to the BGL shareholders.

ROYALTIES

A holder of a mining lease is required to pay a royalty of not less than 3% and not more than 12% of the total revenues earned from the lease area. The royalty is payable on a quarterly basis. The Government of Ghana levies a royalty on BGL based on the profitability of its mining operations. The royalty is determined by the application of an operating ratio expressed in terms of the percentage which the operating margin bears to the value of gold from mining operations in every year.

INCOME TAX

BGL is required to pay income tax on profits from its mining operations up to a maximum rate of 35%. BGL may also incur an additional profit tax under the Additional Profit Tax Law chargeable on the value at the end of each tax year of its carry-forward cash balance at the rate of 25%. BGL has to date not been liable to pay any such additional profit tax.

TAX CONCESSIONS

BGL is not required to deduct or withhold taxes from any payment made from its external account of:

- o any interest or other costs paid by BGL in respect of any foreign exchange loans borrowed by BGL;
- o any payments made by BGL in foreign exchange for fees payable to contractors or consultants; or
- o any dividends paid by BGL to its shareholders.

EMPLOYMENT OF GHANAIAN CITIZENS

BGL is required to give preference for employment to citizens of Ghana to the maximum possible extent consistent with safety, efficiency and economy. BGL is also required to provide appropriate training programs for Ghanaian employees. Except with respect to unskilled personnel, BGL may employ non-Ghanaian personnel subject to quotas that the Government of Ghana has established.

PREFERENCE FOR GHANAIAN GOODS AND SERVICES

BGL is required to give preference to Ghanaian materials, products and services if their prices, quality and delivery dates are comparable to or better than those of foreign suppliers.

TERMINATION OF MINING LEASE

BGL is entitled to terminate any of its Mining Leases by giving nine months' written notice to the Government of Ghana at any time. The Government of Ghana is entitled to terminate any Mining Lease if:

- o BGL fails to make any required payments on time or fails to comply with any other obligation under the Mining Lease after receiving three months' written notice; or

o BGL becomes insolvent or bankrupt, enters into an arrangement with its creditors or goes into voluntary or involuntary liquidation; or

o BGL makes a false or reckless statement to the Government relating to the Mining Lease.

DISPOSITION OF ASSETS UPON TERMINATION OR EXPIRY

Upon the termination or expiration of any Mining Lease, all of BGL's immovable assets and fully depreciated moveable assets in the lease area will become the property of the Government of Ghana at no cost to the government. In addition, the Government of Ghana will have a right of first refusal to purchase any of BGL's moveable assets that have not been fully depreciated for their depreciated cost. The Government of Ghana may also require BGL to remove or destroy any of BGL's assets in the lease area, or remove or destroy such assets at BGL's cost.

REMEDICATION OF MINING AREA

BGL is required to take all reasonable measures to leave the mining areas in good condition following the termination or expiration of any Mining Lease.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

BGL may not assign its rights under the Mining Leases or permit a change of control of its stock to take place except with the prior written consent of the Government of Ghana.

INVESTMENT ASSURANCES

The Government of Ghana has agreed that:

o it will not expropriate BGL's interest in the Bogoso Property unless it pays prompt, fair and reasonable compensation in such amount as may be determined by agreement or by arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes;

o no BGL shareholder will be compelled to cede any interest in BGL or the Bogoso Property to any person except to the Government of Ghana through the exercise of its rights to participate in BGL as expressly set out in the Concession Agreement (as defined below); and

o if new laws and conditions come into effect that unfairly affect the interests of either BGL or the Government of Ghana, they will each make every effort to agree, cooperate, negotiate and take such other action as may be necessary to redress the imbalance that the new laws or conditions created.

GEOLOGY OF THE SURROUNDING REGION

The Bogoso Property lies within the West African Precambrian shield, a geological formation that hosts three important Lower Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic sequences that are particularly important for gold mining: the Lower Birimian, Upper Birimian and the Tarkwaian. The area is dominated by a major northeast-southwest trending structural feature referred to as the Ashanti Trend,

which extends for over 200 kilometers and hosts the main deposits of the Ghana Gold Belt. This structure is closely aligned with the faulted contact zone between the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units of the Birimian and the clastic rocks of the Tarkwaian.

GEOLOGY OF THE BOGOSO PROPERTY

In the Bogoso area, the faulted contact zone is known as the Main Crush Zone and passes through the central part of the Bogoso Property for its entire 18.5 kilometers length. The Main Crush Zone lies within a structural corridor that varies in width from 1,000 to 2,500 meters. Some 90% of the gold mined to date at the Bogoso Property has come from the Main Crush Zone with the larger deposits being located at bends and junctions along this major fault. Additional faults and splays in the structural corridor may also be prospective for gold, but very little work has been undertaken historically in this area. The area's oxide ores tend to have fine grained free gold that has been liberated during the weathering of preexisting sulphides. Oxidation extends from the top of hills to the valley floors and below into a transition zone of up to 20 meters thick that directly overlies sulphide mineralization.

HISTORICAL MINING OPERATIONS

Gold was first mined at the Bogoso Property at the beginning of this century. In 1935, Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd. started mining high grade oxide ore from a series of open pits extending south from Bogoso North to Buesichem, just beyond the southern boundary of the Bogoso Property. Marlu also mined a small amount of ore from underground at Bogoso North, Marlu and Bogoso South. Marlu was mining the Buesichem pit when it shut down the mine operations in 1955. According to BGL's records, during its 20-year period of operations between 1935 and 1955, Marlu produced over 900,000 ounces of gold at an average recovered grade of 3.73 grams gold per tonne.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOGOSO PROPERTY

RECENT HISTORY

Billiton PLC, then a unit of Royal Dutch Shell group, took control of the Bogoso Property in the late 1980s. The initial feasibility study established a mineable reserve of 5.96 million tonnes grading 4.0 grams of gold per tonne, of which 461,000 tonnes (or less than 8%) comprised oxide ore. The feasibility study forecast gold recoveries of 83% from sulphide ores and 78% from oxide ore, and estimated a waste-to-ore ratio of 5.6:1. Construction of a mining and processing facility was completed in 1991. The facility was designed to process oxide ores by using conventional CIL technology at a design capacity of 1.36 million tonnes per annum, and to process sulphide ores by using flotation, fluid-bed roasting and CIL technology at a design capacity of 0.9 million tonnes per annum.

Billiton encountered serious operational difficulties with the fluid-bed roaster, which did not function as anticipated because the sulphide level in the concentrate was less than expected and because the clay content of the feed was higher than expected. Mechanical problems also occurred. As a result, Billiton closed the flotation circuit and roaster in early 1994. Following closure of the roaster, Billiton focused the Bogoso operations on oxide ore. The CIL plant had an annual capacity of approximately two million tonnes of oxide ore. However, only a few months of oxide ore reserves were available at that time. Basic exploration has been successful in adding to the available quantity of oxide ore since 1994. In that time the mine has operated as an oxide-only operation. Operating cash flows have funded all the exploration costs.

PRODUCTION HISTORY

Since commencing operations in 1991, the Bogoso plant has processed over 13 million tonnes of oxide and sulphide ore to produce over 800,000 ounces of gold. The average waste-to-ore ratio has been approximately 4.6:1. The following table summarizes the production statistics for the Bogoso mine since commencement of operations.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	OXIDE ORE		SULPHIDE ORE		TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION
	TONNES	GRAMS GOLD PER TONNE	TONNES	GRAMS GOLD PER TONNE	OUNCES
1991	444,090	3.87	448,140	4.85	61,848
1992	459,453	2.68	601,364	5.02	78,077
1993	204,688	2.85	912,533	3.82	89,507
1994	1,398,782	2.70	101,054	3.50	98,832
1995(1)	827,250	2.37	0	--	50,945
1996	1,767,043	2.27	0	--	111,495
1997	1,972,214	1.91	0	--	103,719
1998	1,916,824	2.12	0	--	110,837
July 1998 to June 1999	2,219,366	2.20	0		136,096
Total/Wt. Average	11,209,710	2.36	2,063,091	4.38	841,356

(1) In 1995 the Bogoso plant operated for only six months as the change to an oxide only operation was completed.

RESERVES AND MINERALIZED MATERIAL

The following table sets out BGL's reported current proven and probable, open pit oxide and transition reserves as well as other mineralized material in addition to reserves as at March 31, 1999, as confirmed by SRK. BGL performs assaying on site using the fire assay technique. BGL also engages third parties to perform regular independent check assays. SRK independently audited BGL's reserves and mineralized material in April 1999. In addition to reserves and mineralized material, we also intend to process existing low grade stockpiles and such additional material that will be added through the mining of current reserves and mineralized material. We expect gold recoveries for oxide and transition material to be approximately 86% and 60%, respectively.

Mineralized material does not represent reserves and has not been included in the proven and probable reserve estimates below because even though enough drilling and trenching indicate a sufficient amount and grade to warrant further exploration or development expenditures, these mineral deposits do not qualify under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission standards as being commercially minable until further drilling, metallurgical work and other economic and technical feasibility factors based upon such work are resolved.

Mineralized material is reported only if the potential exists for reclassification to reserves following additional drilling and/or final technical, economic, and legal factors have been determined for the project.

BGL's mining operations has an estimated mine life of 12 months effective March 31, 1999, based upon existing reserves of oxide and transition ore at current rates of production. Existing mineralized material, if converted to reserves at historical conversion rates, would be expected to extend the existing mine life by up to 8 months, and sub-grade stockpile material is expected to be sufficient for a further six months of production, for a total anticipated mine life of up to 26 months at March 31, 1999. The potential to discover additional mineralized material and to establish reserves may be limited.

BGL MINE RESERVES AND MINERALIZED MATERIAL AS OF MARCH 31, 1999

RESERVES AND MINERALIZED MATERIAL	'000 TONNES	GRADE GRAMS GOLD PER TONNE	IN SITU OUNCES

OXIDE			
Proven and Probable Reserves.....	1,963	2.6	164,091
Mineralized Material(1)(2).....	905	1.7	N/A
TRANSITION			
Proven and Probable Reserves.....	232	3.3	24,615
Mineralized Material(3).....	2,767	2.8	N/A
TOTAL OXIDE AND TRANSITION			
Proven and Probable Reserves.....	2,195	2.7	187,156
Mineralized Material.....	3,672	2.6	N/A

(1) Mineralized Material is equivalent to measured and indicated resources exclusive of any material reported as proven or probable reserves.

(2) BGL's historical conversion rate of oxide mineralized material to reserves is approximately 70%.

(3) BGL's historical conversion rate of transition mineralized material to reserves is approximately 35%.

BGL also has existing sulphide mineralized material totaling approximately 10.3 million tonnes grading 3.3 grams gold per tonne. While technology used by previous owners of the BGL Property to process sulphide ore at BGL proved unsuccessful, we intend to re-examine the feasibility of processing the sulphide mineralized material using technology currently used in other mining operations on similar sulphide mineralized material on the Ashanti Trend.

OXIDE EXPLORATION

Although the oxide resources within the Main Crush Zone have largely been identified, three other prospective areas remain: Coffee Plantation, Bogoso South and Boppo North. Several prospects have also been identified on subordinate splays to the Main Crush Zone. AMCL is of the opinion that additional oxide resources remain to be identified in small (20,000 ounces) deposits.

We believe that the potential for discovering additional oxide mineralization is limited. Exploration for oxide resources would require a sustained effort for the foreseeable future in order to maintain the feed from the Bogoso concession to the mill. BGL currently expects to spend approximately \$1.0 million the next 12 months in connection with such exploration.

SULPHIDE PLANS

BGL's defined sulphide mineralized material lies beneath only five of the existing 37 open pits from which oxide mineralization has been mined (Bogoso North, Marlu, Dumasi, Chujah and Nankafa). Most of the exploration and evaluation work associated with the sulphide mineralized material took place in the late 1980s and served as the basis for Billiton's feasibility study which led to the construction of BGL's mining and processing facilities.

We intend to initiate studies to investigate the work required for additional exploration metallurgical test work and engineering that would be needed to conduct a full feasibility study for the potential development of a new sulphide mining and processing operation on the Bogoso Property. See "Risk Factors--The technology and cost of production of sulphide mineralized material at the Bogoso Property may prove infeasible to warrant processing the material."

THE BOGOSO MINE

INFRASTRUCTURE

A 15 to 20 meter wide, well-maintained gravel haul road connecting the mining operations runs through the Bogoso Property. The Bogoso Property is connected to the national hydroelectric power grid and also has its own multi-unit power generating backup system (6.4 Megawatts). Telephone, fax and e-mail connections operate at the mine site.

MINING OPERATIONS

Since 1991, the mine has conducted open pit mining from 37 separate pits. Currently, BGL is working five open pits (Chujah 3 South, Ablifa, Big Hill West, Dumasi, and Bopoz) for oxide ore. BGL operates the mine 24 hours a day, 359 days per year. The pits are developed on lenses, or pods, of mineralization that may be as narrow as 2 meters or may be in excess of 20 meters wide. Ore pod lengths range from 10 meters to in excess of 100 meters and repeat at various intervals along the strike. Any one pit may exploit one or more pods. BGL uses a cut off grade of approximately 1.0 to 1.2 grams gold per tonne depending on the haul distances. The mine carries out drill and blast (light) operations on 6 meter lifts with mining on 3 meter benches, using dozer rip lines and rotary air blast drilling for grade control.

MINING FLEET

The mining fleet consists of excavators, 50 tonne haul trucks, front end loaders, bulldozers, graders and other vehicles. Fleet capacity is approximately 25,000 tons of ore and waste per day. Most of the fleet has been in operation since 1991 and, without refurbishment, would be nearing the end of normal, current economic life. BGL recently started purchasing additional second-hand equipment and commenced a program to refurbish and/or overhaul existing equipment that may be successful in extending equipment life for several more years.

PROCESSING PLANT

Ore from the mine is crushed and conveyed to a crushed ore stockpile. Stockpile ore is conveyed to a two-stage grinding circuit consisting of a semi-autogenous grinding mill and a ball mill. The CIL circuit consists of five tanks equipped with mechanical agitators. Gold recovery has ranged between 80 to 90% (average 86%) depending on the type of material being processed. The sulphide flotation and thickening circuit is still in place, but the roaster and associated equipment has been

sold. An oxygen injection facility is currently being added to the leach tanks. Gold ore is produced on site and transported weekly to Accra before being flown out to Europe or South Africa for refining.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REHABILITATION COSTS

BGL has adopted World Bank environmental standards and complied with the environmental requirements imposed by Ghanaian laws and guidelines. In addition, BGL has completed significant work over the past 12 to 18 months to identify the outstanding reclamation liability and commenced rehabilitation work. Such rehabilitation work includes:

- o stabilize, contour and vegetate waste dumps;
- o stabilize and vegetate open excavations, and in those cases where transition or sulphide ore is exposed, to backfill all or part of the pit; and
- o carry out studies and trials on revegetation concepts, mine closure liabilities and acid rock drainage.

Monthly expenditures for ongoing rehabilitation work, including the capping of sulphide material and the contouring and revegetation of waste dumps, have been approximately \$170,000. On the Acquisition Date, BGL is required to set aside \$6 million from BGL's existing cash into a special-purpose bank account that will be used to fund environmental rehabilitation work. Based on current available information, we believe that this amount will be sufficient to cover existing environmental rehabilitation work. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Allocation of BGL's Cash."

PERSONNEL

BGL currently employs approximately 535 employees. The following table sets out the percentage split among the various departments:

DEPARTMENT	MANNING LEVEL
Mining.....	32%
Maintenance.....	27%
Metallurgy.....	18%
Finance, Administration, Supply, Other.....	23%
TOTAL.....	100%

BGL employs approximately 445 junior staff. Most of them are Ghanaians and all of them are members of the Ghana Mineworkers' Union. That union and BGL signed a collective agreement that sets out the terms and conditions of the employment of BGL's junior staff. BGL employs approximately 73 senior staff, excluding approximately 17 expatriate employees, pursuant to individual employment agreements.

In accordance with the Acquisition Agreement, BGL terminated employment of its union and several of its non-union employees on July 29, 1999. The termination of these employees required the payment of \$3 million in severance pay, accrued holiday entitlements and other redundancy payments and was funded by BGL's cash balances.

CONTRACT WORK

BGL contracts catering, brush cutting, specialist mechanical, exploration drilling, tire repair and fuel supply.

CURRENT PRODUCTION AND OPERATING COSTS

In 1998, BGL produced approximately 110,000 ounces of gold from mining and processing approximately 1.9 million tonnes of ore at an average head grade of approximately 2.2 grams gold per tonne and a stripping ratio of approximately 5.3:1. For the six months from July to December 1998, cash operating costs averaged \$234 per ounce. The costs during this period were inflated by non-recurring contract mining charges related to a temporary increase in waste stripping in the Chujah 3 South and the Chujah 2 East pits. BGL completed the stripping before the end of November 1998. The BGL mining fleet has now been increased and the ad-hoc use of contractors is not expected to be required in the future.

For the 6 months from January 1999 to June 1999, cash operating costs averaged \$204 per ounce, which indicates a decrease in cash operating costs from levels experienced in previous years. Cost reductions in 1999 have resulted primarily from (a) increased ore production, (b) improved productivity, (c) marginally better recoveries on the ore coming from the Chujah 3 South and Chujah 2 East pits and (d) more competent drill and blast material.

POTENTIAL OPERATING COST IMPROVEMENTS

Based on our due diligence in preparation for the Acquisition and on the information currently available to us, we anticipate that cost reductions achieved over the last nine months can be maintained or improved. We intend to attempt to achieve further savings from measures such as the following:

GRADE CONTROL

The mining operation consistently shows a positive ore variance and a negative grade variance. These variances also suggest that the size of the variance is related to the grade of the ore mined. Recently these variances have been approximately 10%, while historical averages have been approximately 5%. Better grade control methods should generate improved mill head grades that will reduce cash operating costs.

OXYGEN PLANT

BGL recently completed the installation of an oxygen plant at a total capital cost of \$160,000. The oxygen plant is intended to enhance recoveries in the mill process.

LABOR COSTS

Labor charges represent a high proportion of cash operating costs. Based on our preliminary review in conjunction with existing BGL management, we believe that cost savings can be achieved through the reduced number of local and expatriate staff and through improved productivity.

CAPITAL COSTS

We anticipate that budgeted capital expenditures of approximately \$2.0 million for the next 12 months at the Bogoso Property will be covered by cash flows from operations at the Bogoso Property.

GOLD SALES

BGL currently sells gold produced at the Bogoso Property on the spot market. We intend to implement, at the earliest possible date after the completion of the Acquisition, a gold hedging program to protect against declines in the price of gold while maintaining to some degree participation in upward movements in the gold price. Such a hedging program and any gold sales or marketing agreements that BGL may enter into will require the approval of the Government of Ghana.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Assuming the completion of the total offering covered by this prospectus supplement, and without giving effect to the exercise of the Warrants, we estimate the net proceeds to us from the sale of the Debentures and Units, after deducting an estimated \$1.3 million for agency fees and offering expenses, to be approximately \$6.2 million. We will pay 50% of the agent's fees upon completion of this offering and, if the Acquisition is completed, the remaining 50% upon completion of the Acquisition. We will use \$4.5 million of net proceeds to fund the Acquisition. We will use any remaining net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes. To the extent the net proceeds of this offering are less than \$6.5 million, or if we are unable to reduce the initial purchase price for the Bogoso Property, we intend to borrow the balance of the initial purchase price for the Bogoso Property under the Credit Facility. See "The Acquisition--The Credit Facility."

ESCROW ARRANGEMENTS

Fifty percent of this offering is contingent on the completion of the Acquisition. We will retain 50% of the gross proceeds from this offering for our general working capital needs, whether or not we complete the Acquisition. Fifty percent of the gross proceeds from this offering, together with all of the Debentures, Four-Year Warrants and the Units, will be deposited with IBJ Whitehall Bank & Trust Company, as escrow agent, in an escrow account pursuant to Rule 15c2-4 promulgated under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in equal proportions of Debentures, Four-Year Warrants and Units. IBJ Whitehall will invest and reinvest the gross proceeds in the escrow account into investments such as direct U.S. government obligations, certificates of deposit with banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, or commercial paper of U.S. corporations having high credit ratings among various applicable U.S. credit ratings agencies.

The funds and securities placed in escrow will be released immediately before completion of the Acquisition. If we do not complete the Acquisition by December 10, 1999, you will receive your Debentures, together with 50% of the Four-Year Warrants, and 50% of the Units purchased and 50% of the gross proceeds attributable to the sale of the Units, together with interest from the date we complete this offering subject to deduction for Canadian withholding tax. See "Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations--Taxation of Common Shares and Warrants--Interest." We will receive 50% of the Four-Year Warrants and 50% of the Units, all of which we will cancel, and the escrowed proceeds attributable to the sale of the Debentures. We will then be required to repurchase 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures (on a pro rata basis) pursuant to a special mandatory redemption at a purchase price equal to the principal amount being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. See "The Acquisition--The Acquisition Agreement--Conditions for Closing," "--Deadline for Satisfying Conditions" and "Description of the Debentures--Special Mandatory Redemption."

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON SHARES

Our common shares are traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSR" and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSC." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices of our common shares for the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange.

	AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE		TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE	
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
	(U.S. \$)		(CDN. \$)	
1996				
First Quarter.....	\$ 16.25	\$ 5.19	\$ 22.00	\$ 7.25
Second Quarter.....	19.13	12.88	26.00	17.25
Third Quarter.....	19.75	11.75	27.10	16.75
Fourth Quarter.....	21.00	12.75	28.25	18.00
1997				
First Quarter.....	\$ 16.75	\$ 10.13	\$ 22.45	\$ 14.25
Second Quarter.....	10.75	6.50	14.80	9.25
Third Quarter.....	8.13	4.00	11.00	5.55
Fourth Quarter.....	6.75	2.19	9.65	3.20
1998				
First Quarter.....	\$ 4.81	\$ 2.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.00
Second Quarter.....	4.50	2.06	6.50	3.05
Third Quarter.....	2.19	0.94	3.10	1.51
Fourth Quarter.....	2.75	0.94	4.10	1.45
1999				
First Quarter.....	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.95	\$ 0.95
Second Quarter.....	1.06	0.62	1.56	0.86
July 1 through				
August 12.....	0.81	0.44	1.05	0.75

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared or paid cash dividends on our common shares since our inception and do not expect to do so in the near future. In determining whether to pay dividends in the future, our Board of Directors will consider our then current business results, cash requirements and financial condition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The Debentures will be issued under a supplemental indenture, to be dated the date of this closing of this offering, between our company and IBJ Whitehall Bank & Trust Company, as trustee. The summary of certain provisions of the indenture and the Debentures combined in this prospectus supplement or the prospectus does not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the detailed provisions of the Debentures and the indenture, including the definitions of certain terms in the indenture. References to interest and any other amounts payable in respect of the Debentures shall include any Additional Amounts payable in respect of the Debentures.

GENERAL

The Debentures will be unsecured subordinated obligations of our company and will mature on August 24, 2004. The Debentures will bear interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum from August 24, 1999, payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on February 15, 2000.

The Debentures will be convertible into common shares at the conversion price of \$0.70 subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events described under "--Conversion Rights," at any time prior to the close of business on the maturity date, unless previously redeemed.

The Debentures will be redeemable by us (1) in the event of certain developments involving Canadian withholding taxes as described below under "--Redemption--Redemption for Taxation Reasons," at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Debentures to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date and (2) at the option of our company, on or after August , 2002 if the reported closing trading price on the American Stock Exchange (the "Market Price") of our common shares as reported on the close of business for any 20 of the 25 consecutive trading days immediately prior to the date notice of redemption is given is at least 125% of the Conversion Price.

The Debentures will be unsecured obligations of our company and are subordinated in right of payment to all our existing and future Senior Indebtedness (as defined) and are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. Neither the Debentures nor the indenture limits or restricts the amount of or the terms and conditions of other indebtedness which may be incurred or issued by us or our subsidiaries or contains any financial or similar covenants of, or restrictions on, our company.

FORM AND DENOMINATION

The Debentures will be issued only in fully registered form, without exception. The Debentures may be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Debentures, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other government charge payable in connection therewith.

We will issue certificates for the Debentures in definitive, fully registered, non-global form, without interest coupons.

We have initially appointed the trustee at its corporate trust office as paying agent, transfer agent, registrar and conversion agent for the Debentures. In such capacities, the trustee will be responsible for, among other things:

- o keeping a record of the holdings of Debentures and accepting Debentures for exchange and registration of transfer;
- o disbursing the payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest in respect of the Debentures received by the trustee from our company in due course to the Holders (as defined below) of Debentures;
- o transmitting to our company any notices from holders;
- o accepting conversion notices and related documents, and transmitting these items to our company; and

o delivering certificates for common shares issued on conversion of the Debentures.

We will cause each transfer agent to act as a registrar and will cause to be kept at the office of each transfer agent a register in which, subject to such reasonable regulations as it may prescribe, we will provide for the registration of the Debentures and registration of transfers of the Debentures. We may designate one or more other offices or agencies where the Debentures may be presented or surrendered for any or all of such purposes and may from time to time rescind such designations. However, no such designation or rescission will in any manner relieve us of our obligation to maintain an office or agency in New York City. We will cause notice of any resignation, termination or appointment of the trustee or any paying agent, transfer agent or conversion agent, and of any change in the office through which any such agent will act, to be provided to holders of the Debentures.

CONVERSION RIGHTS

The registered holder of any Debenture has the right, at the Holder's option, to convert any portion of the principal amount of a Debenture that is an integral multiple of \$1,000 into common shares at any time prior to the close of business on the maturity date, unless previously redeemed, at a conversion price of \$0.70 per share (subject to adjustment as described below). The right to convert a Debenture called for redemption will terminate at the close of business on the date of redemption (the "Redemption Date") for such Debenture.

The right of conversion attaching to any Debenture may be exercised by the holder by delivering the Debenture at the specified office of IBJ Whitehall in its capacity as conversion agent (see "--Payment and Conversion"), accompanied by a duly signed and completed notice of conversion. The conversion date will be the date on which the Debenture and the duly signed and completed notice of conversion are so delivered. As promptly as practicable on or after the conversion date, we will issue and deliver to the trustee a certificate or certificates for the number of full common shares issuable upon conversion, together with payment in lieu of any fraction of a share; such certificate will be sent by the trustee to the appropriate Conversion Agent for delivery to the holder. The common shares issuable upon conversion of the Debentures will be fully paid and nonassessable and will rank equal in right of payment with our other common shares outstanding from time to time. Any Debenture surrendered for conversion during the period from the close of business on any Regular Record Date to the opening of business on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date (except Debentures called for redemption on a Redemption Date during such period) must be accompanied by payment of an amount equal to the interest payable on such Interest Payment Date on the principal amount of Debentures being surrendered for conversion. In the case of any Debenture which has been converted after any Regular Record Date but before the next Interest Payment Date, interest which is payable on such Interest Payment Date shall be payable on such Interest Payment Date notwithstanding such conversion, and such interest shall be paid to the holder of such Debenture on such Regular Record Date. No other payment or adjustment for interest, or for any dividends in respect of common shares, will be made upon conversion. Holders of common shares issued upon conversion will not be entitled to receive any dividends payable to holders of common shares as of any record time before the close of business on the conversion date. No fractional shares will be issued upon conversion but, in lieu thereof, an appropriate amount will be paid in cash by our company based on the Market Price of our common shares at the close of business on the day of conversion.

A holder delivering a Debenture for conversion will not be required to pay any taxes or duties in respect of the issue or delivery of common shares on conversion but will be required to pay any tax or duty which may be payable in respect of any transfer involved in the issue or delivery of the common shares in a name other than that of the holder of the Debenture. Certificates representing

common shares will not be issued or delivered unless all taxes and duties, if any, payable by the holder have been paid.

The conversion price is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including, without duplication:

- (1) the payment of dividends (and other distributions) in any class of our equity capital;
- (2) the issuance to all holders of our common shares of rights or warrants entitling them to subscribe for or purchase common shares at less than the then current market price (determined as of the record date for stockholders entitled to receive such rights, option or warrants) of such common shares;
- (3) the subdivision, consolidation and reclassification of common shares;
- (4) a distribution consisting exclusively of cash (excluding any cash portion of distributions referred to in (6) below, or cash distributed upon a consolidation, amalgamation, arrangement or merger to which the next succeeding paragraph applies) to all holders of any class of common shares in an aggregate amount that, combined together with:
 - (A) other such all-cash distributions made within the preceding 12 months in respect of which no adjustment has been made; and
 - (B) any cash plus the fair market value of other consideration payable in respect of any tender offer (of the type described in (5) below) by our company or any of our subsidiaries for any class of common shares concluded within the preceding 12 months in respect of which no adjustment has been made,

exceeding 12.5% of our market capitalization (for this purpose being the product of the current Market Price per share of the applicable common shares on the record date for such distribution times the number of shares of all classes of common shares outstanding) on such date;

- (5) the payment to holders of any class of our common shares in respect of an issuer bid, tender offer or other offer to purchase made by us or any subsidiary of our company for common shares at a price in excess of 110% of the current market price per share of such common shares on the trading day next succeeding the last date tenders or other available actions may be made pursuant to such issuer bid, tender offer or other offer or exchange offer; and
- (6) the distribution to all holders of common shares of evidences of indebtedness of our company, shares of capital shares, cash or assets (including securities, but excluding those dividends, rights, warrants and distributions referred to above, dividends and distributions paid exclusively in cash and consolidations, amalgamations, arrangements and mergers to which paragraph (4) applies).

In case of any consolidation, or merger of our company with or into any other corporation (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company) or any merger of any other corporation (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company) into our company (other than a merger which does not result in any reclassification, conversion, exchange or cancellation of our common shares), or in case of any sale or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of our company to any other corporation (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company) and treating our company and each of our

subsidiaries as a single consolidated entity and treating any sale by a subsidiary as a sale of our company for such purpose, each Debenture then outstanding will, during the period such Debenture will be convertible (as described below), become convertible only into the kind and amount of securities and other property receivable upon such consolidation, merger, sale or transfer by a holder of the number of common shares into which such Debenture was convertible immediately prior thereto (assuming such holder of common shares failed to exercise any rights of election and that such Debenture was then convertible); provided that such securities and other property receivable constitutes a "prescribed security," as that term is defined under the Income Tax Act (Canada). See "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations."

If at any time we make a distribution of property to our shareholders which would be taxable to such shareholders as a dividend for United States federal income tax purposes (E.G., distributions of evidences of indebtedness or assets of our company, but generally not dividends on common shares or rights to subscribe for common shares) and, pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of the indenture, the number of shares into which Debentures are convertible is increased, such increase may be deemed for U.S. federal income tax purposes to be the payment of a taxable dividend to holders of Debentures. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations--Adjustments to Conversion Price."

SUBORDINATION

The payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and the redemption of, the Debentures is subordinated in right of payment to the extent set forth in the indenture to the prior payment in full of the principal of, premium, if any, interest and other amounts owing in respect of all Senior Indebtedness of our company. The principal amount of outstanding unconsolidated Senior Indebtedness of our company was approximately \$2.7 million at June 30, 1999. Senior Indebtedness includes:

- (1) indebtedness, obligations and other liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of our company for money borrowed, or evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes or similar instruments;
- (2) reimbursement obligations and other liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of our company with respect to letters of credit or banker's acceptances issued for the account of our company and interest rate protection agreements and currency exchange or purchase agreements;
- (3) obligations and liabilities (contingent or otherwise) related to capitalized lease obligations;
- (4) indebtedness, obligations and other liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of our company related to agreements or arrangements designed to protect our company or any of our subsidiaries against fluctuations in commodity prices, including, without limitation, commodity futures contracts or similar hedging instruments;
- (5) indebtedness of others of kinds described in the preceding clauses (1) through (4) that we have assumed, guaranteed or otherwise assured the payment of directly or indirectly;
- (6) any indebtedness of another person of the type described in the preceding clauses (1) through (5) secured by any mortgage, pledge, lien or other encumbrance on property owned or held by our company; and

(7) any and all deferrals, renewals, extensions and refundings of, or amendments, modifications or supplements to, any indebtedness, obligation or liability described in clauses (1) through (6) whether or not there is any notice to or consent of the holders of Debentures;

unless, in any case, in the instrument creating or evidencing such indebtedness, obligation, liability, guaranty, assumption, deferral, renewal, extension or refunding, it is expressly stated that such indebtedness, obligation, liability, guarantee, assumption, deferral, renewal, extension or refunding, it is expressly stated that such indebtedness, obligation, liability, guarantee, assumption, deferral, renewal, extension or refunding is not senior in right of payment to the Debentures or that such indebtedness is equal in right of payment with or junior to the Debentures.

Such Senior Indebtedness shall continue to be Senior Indebtedness and be entitled to the benefits of the subordination provisions irrespective of any amendment, modification or waiver of any term of such Senior Indebtedness.

No payment on account of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on, or redemption of, the Debentures may be made by us if there is a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest (including a default under any redemption obligation) or other amounts with respect to any Senior Indebtedness beyond any applicable grace period or if any other event of default with respect to any Senior Indebtedness, permitting the holders thereof to accelerate the maturity thereof, has occurred and have not been cured or waived or has not ceased to exist after written notice to us and the trustee by any holder of Senior Indebtedness. Upon any acceleration of the principal due on the Debentures or payment or distribution of assets of our company to creditors upon any dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or other proceedings, all principal, premium, if any, and interest or other amounts due on all Senior Indebtedness must be paid in full before the holders of the Debentures are entitled to receive any payment thereon. By reason of such subordination, in the event of insolvency, creditors of our company who are holders of Senior Indebtedness may recover more, ratably, than the holders of the Debentures, and such subordination may result in a reduction or elimination of payments to the holders of the Debentures.

In addition, the Debentures are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables and lease obligations) of our subsidiaries, as any right of our company to receive any assets of our subsidiaries upon their liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the Debentures to participate in those assets) will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors (including trade creditors), except to the extent that we are recognized as a creditor of such subsidiary, in which case the claims of our company would still be subordinate to any security interest in the assets of such subsidiary and any indebtedness of such subsidiary senior to that held by our company. As of June 30, 1999, there was outstanding approximately \$0.9 million of indebtedness and other liabilities of subsidiaries of our company (excluding intercompany indebtedness).

The indenture does not limit our ability to incur Senior Indebtedness or any other indebtedness.

REDEMPTION

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION

Subject to the discussion under "--Redemption for Taxation Reasons" below, the Debentures may not be redeemed at our option before August 24, 2002. The Debentures may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at our option on or after August 24, 2002 and before August 24, 2004, at the redemption prices specified below, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice as provided under "--Notices" below. However, the Debentures will be redeemable at our option on or after August 24, 2002 if the last reported Market Price of our common shares as reported on the close of business for any 20 of the 25 consecutive trading days immediately prior to the date notice of redemption is given is equal to or greater than 125% of the Conversion Price.

The redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) are as follows for the 12-month period beginning on August 24 of the following years, in each case together with accrued interest to the date of redemption:

YEAR	Redemption Price
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2002.....	103.750%
2003.....	101.875%
2004.....	100.000%

After August 24, 2004, the Redemption Price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Debentures to be redeemed, together with accrued interest to the date of redemption.

REDEMPTION FOR TAXATION REASONS

We may redeem the Debentures, in whole but not in part, at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to the redemption date, if we have become or would become obligated to pay, on the next date on which any amount would be payable with respect to the Debentures, any Additional Amounts (as described below under "--Payment of Additional Amounts") as a result of a change in the laws (including any regulations promulgated thereunder) of Canada (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein), or any change in any official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change is announced or becomes effective after the date the Debentures are issued; provided that we determine, in our business judgment, that our obligation to pay Additional Amounts cannot be avoided by our use of reasonable measures available to us (not including substitution of our company as the obligor under the Debentures).

SPECIAL MANDATORY REDEMPTION

If we do not complete the Acquisition by the earlier of (i) December 10, 1999 and (2) that date on which the Acquisition is terminated or abandoned (the "Acquisition Failure Date"), each holder of Debentures will receive delivery of the Debentures purchased, and the escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Debentures will be delivered to us. We will then be required to repurchase, as soon as possible but in any event, within 30 days of the Acquisition Failure Date, 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures (on a pro rata basis) pursuant to a special mandatory redemption at a purchase price equal to the principal amount of the Debentures being purchased plus accrued and unpaid interest. Failure to complete the Acquisition will not constitute an event of default under the

indenture. Failure to comply with the provisions of the special mandatory redemption will, however, constitute an event of default under the indenture.

Holders of Debentures will be obligated to surrender Debentures held by them to us pursuant to the special mandatory redemption. Notice of the special mandatory redemption will be delivered to holders of Debentures promptly following the Acquisition Failure Date.

PAYMENT AND CONVERSION

The principal of Debentures is payable in U.S. dollars, against surrender thereof at the Corporate Trust Office of the trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. Payment of any installment of interest on the Debentures will be made to the person in whose name such Debentures (or any predecessor Debenture) is registered at the close of business on the February 1 or August 1 (whether or not a Business Day) immediately preceding the relevant Interest Payment Date (a "Regular Record Date"). Payments of such interest will be made at the office or agency maintained for that purpose, or, at our option, by a dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City mailed to the holder at such holder's registered address.

Any payment on the Debentures due on any day which is not a Business Day need not be made on such day, but may be made on the succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on such due date, and no interest shall accrue on such payment for the period from and after such date. "Business Day," when used with respect to any place of payment, place of conversion or any other place, as the case may be, means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday which is not a day on which banking institutions in such place of payment, place of conversion or other place, as the case may be, are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close; provided, however, that a day on which banking institutions in New York, New York are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close shall not be a Business Day for certain purposes.

Debentures may be surrendered for conversion at the Corporate Trust Office of the trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. Debentures surrendered for conversion must be accompanied by appropriate notices and any payments in respect of interest or taxes, as applicable, as described above under "--Conversion Rights."

We have initially appointed the Trustee as Paying Agent and Conversion Agent. The Company may at any time terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent or Conversion Agent and appoint additional or other Paying Agents and Conversion Agents, except that until the Debentures have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, or monies sufficient to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Debentures have been made available for payment and either paid or returned to our company as provided in the indenture, we will maintain an office or agency in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York for surrender of Debentures for conversion (but only in the circumstances described in the second sentence of the immediately preceding paragraph). Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any change in the office through which any Paying Agent or Conversion Agent will act will be given in accordance with "--Notices" below.

Interest payable on Debentures on any redemption date that is an Interest Payment Date will be paid to the holders of record as of the immediately preceding Regular Record Date.

All monies deposited with the Trustee or any Paying Agent, or then held by our company, in trust for the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any Debentures which remain unclaimed at the end of two years after such payment has become due and payable will be repaid to

our company, and the holder of such Debenture will thereafter look only to our company for payment thereof.

PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS

All payments made by our company under or with respect to the Debentures will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Government of Canada or of any province or territory thereof or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having power to tax (collectively, "Taxes"), unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law or by the interpretation or administration thereof. If we are so required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made under or with respect to the Debentures, we will pay such additional amounts ("Additional Amounts") as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including Additional Amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if such Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; provided that no Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to a payment made to a holder (an "Excluded Holder") (1) with which we do not deal at arm's length (within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada)) at the time of making such payment or (2) which is subject to such Taxes by reason of its being connected with Canada or any province or territory thereof otherwise than by the mere holding of Debentures or the receipt of payments thereunder. We will also

(1) make such withholding or deduction and (2) remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant authority in accordance with applicable law. We will furnish to the holders of the Debentures, within 30 days after the date the payment of any Taxes is due pursuant to applicable law, certified copies of tax receipts evidencing such payment by our company. We will indemnify and hold harmless each holder (other than an Excluded Holder) and upon written request reimburse each such holder for the amount of (a) any Taxes so levied or imposed and paid by such holder as a result of payments made under or with respect to the Debentures, (b) any liability (including penalties, interest and expenses) arising therefrom or with respect thereto, and (c) any Taxes imposed with respect to any reimbursement under (a) or (b), but excluding any such Taxes on such holders' net income.

At least 30 days before each date on which any payment under or with respect to the Debentures is due and payable, if we will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to such payment, we will deliver to the trustee an Officers' Certificate stating the fact that such Additional Amounts will be payable, stating the amounts so payable and setting forth such other information as is necessary to enable the trustee to pay such Additional Amounts to holders on the payment date.

AMALGAMATIONS, MERGERS AND SALES OF ASSETS BY OUR COMPANY

The indenture provides that we will not consolidate with or merge into any other corporation (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company) or convey, transfer, sell or lease our properties and assets substantially as an entirety (treating our company and each subsidiary of our company as a single consolidated entity and treating any sale by a subsidiary or of a subsidiary (including a merger) as a sale by our company for such purpose) to any corporation (other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company), and that we will not permit any corporation (other than a wholly owned subsidiary of our company) to consolidate with or merge into our company or convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to our company, unless:

o we will consolidate with or merge into another corporation or convey, transfer or lease our properties and assets substantially as an entirety (treating our company and each subsidiary of our company as a single consolidated entity and treating any sale by a subsidiary or of a

subsidiary (including a merger) as a sale by our company for such purpose) to any corporation, where the corporation formed by such consolidation or into which we are merged or the corporation which acquires by conveyance or transfer, or which leases, the properties and assets of our company substantially as an entirety (treating our company and each subsidiary of our company as a single consolidated entity and treating any sale by a subsidiary or of a subsidiary (including by merger) as a sale by our company for such purpose), will be organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America or a state thereof or the District of Columbia, or the laws of Canada or a province thereof, and such corporation will expressly assume, by an indenture supplemental hereto, executed and delivered to the trustee, in form satisfactory to the trustee, the due and punctual payment of the principal of and any premium and interest on all the Debentures and the performance or observance of every covenant of the indenture on the part of our company to be performed or observed;

o the trustee will have received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the transaction will not result in the successor being required to make any deduction or withholding on account of any Taxes from any payments in respect of the Debentures, which deduction or withholding is greater than any deduction or withholding to which we were subject prior to the transaction;

o immediately after giving effect to such transaction (treating any indebtedness which becomes an obligation of our company, or any subsidiary, as a result of such transaction as having been incurred by our company, or such subsidiary, at the time of such transaction), no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, will have happened and be continuing;

o we have delivered to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease and, if a supplemental indenture is required in connection with such transaction, such supplemental indenture, comply with the article of the indenture addressing such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease, and that all conditions precedent herein provided for relating to such transaction have been complied with; and

o the securities or other property receivable in connection with such transaction constitute prescribed securities.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Events of Default under the indenture include, among others:

o a default in the payment of any interest upon any Debentures when the same becomes due and payable, and continuance of such default for the period of 30 days (whether or not such failure is a result of the subordination provisions relating to the Debentures);

o a default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any, on) any Debenture at its maturity (whether or not such failure is a result of the subordination provisions relating to the Debentures);

o a default in the performance of our company, or a breach of any covenant or warranty of our company in the indenture or of any other covenant to which we or any Significant Subsidiary may become subject, with respect to the Debentures and continuance of such default or breach for a period of 90 days after written notice to our company by the trustee or to our company

and the trustee by the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the Debentures outstanding;

o a default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed by our company or any Significant Subsidiary having an aggregate principal amount outstanding of at least \$10,000,000 or under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any indebtedness for money borrowed by our company or any Significant Subsidiary having an aggregate principal amount outstanding of at least \$10,000,000, whether such indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created, after the expiration of any applicable grace period with respect thereto;

o failure to comply with the provisions of the special mandatory redemption; and

o certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization involving our company or any Significant Subsidiary.

As used in this document, "Significant Subsidiary" means any subsidiary that would be a significant subsidiary as defined under the Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the trustee in case an Event of Default shall occur and be continuing, the trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders, unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity. Subject to such provisions for the indemnification of the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Debentures have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee.

If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding Debentures may accelerate the maturity of all Debentures. However, after such acceleration, but before a judgment or decree based on acceleration, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Debentures may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul such acceleration, if all Events of Default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal, have been cured or waived as provided in the indenture. For information as to the waiver of defaults, see "--Modification and Waiver."

No holder of any Debenture has any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the indenture or for any remedy thereunder, unless the holder has previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing Event of Default and the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Debentures have made written request, and offered reasonable indemnity, to the trustee to institute such proceeding as trustee. In addition, the trustee must not have received from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Debentures a direction inconsistent with such request or failed to institute any such proceeding within 60 days. However, such limitations do not apply to a suit instituted by a holder of a Debenture for the enforcement of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on such Debenture on or after the respective due dates expressed in such Debenture or of the right to convert such Debenture in accordance with the indenture.

We are required to furnish to the trustee annually a statement as to our performance of certain of our obligations under the indenture and as to any default in such performance. We are further required to furnish to the Trustee an officer's certificate which indicates when any Event of Default has occurred or is continuing under the indenture within five business days of the occurrence of the Event of Default.

MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

Modifications and amendments of the indenture may be made, and certain past defaults by our company may be waived, with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Debentures at the time outstanding. However, no such modification or amendment may, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Debenture affected thereby:

- o change the maturity or stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of interest on, any Debenture;
- o reduce the principal amount of, or the premium, if any, or interest on, any Debenture;
- o reduce the amount payable upon a redemption;
- o change the place or currency of payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on, any Debenture;
- o impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any Debenture;
- o adversely affect the right to convert Debentures;
- o modify the subordination provisions in a manner adverse to the holders of the Debentures;
- o reduce the above-stated percentage of outstanding Debentures necessary to modify or amend the indenture; or
- o reduce the percentage of aggregate principal amount of outstanding Debentures necessary for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or for waiver of certain defaults.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Debentures may waive compliance by our company with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture by written consent. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Debentures also may waive any past default under the indenture, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, by written consent.

TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

We have initially appointed the trustee as security registrar and transfer agent, acting through its Corporate Trust Offices in New York City. We reserve the right to vary or terminate the appointment of the security registrar or of any transfer agent or to appoint additional or other transfer agents or to approve any change in the office through which any security registrar or any transfer agent acts.

In the event of a redemption of less than all of the Debentures for any of the reasons set forth above under "--Redemption," we will not be required (1) to issue or register the transfer or exchange of Debentures during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day of the mailing of a notice of redemption of Debentures and ending at the close of business on the day of such mailing, or (2) to register the transfer of or exchange any Debenture, or portion thereof, called

for redemption, except that in the case of any Debenture to be redeemed in part, the portion thereof may not be redeemed.

NOTICES

Notices to holders of Debentures will be given by mail to the addresses of such holders as they appear in the Security Register. Such notices will be deemed to have been given on the date of such mailing.

Notice of a redemption of Debentures will be given at least once not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date (which notice shall be published in accordance with the procedures described above) and will specify the redemption date.

REPLACEMENT OF DEBENTURES

Debentures that become mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be replaced by our company at the expense of the holder upon delivery to the trustee of the mutilated Debentures or evidence of the loss, theft or destruction thereof satisfactory to our company and the trustee. In the case of a lost, stolen or destroyed Debenture, indemnity satisfactory to the trustee and our company may be required at the expense of the holder of such Debenture before a replacement Debenture will be issued.

GOVERNING LAW

The Indenture and the Debentures are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, United States of America. We will submit to the jurisdiction of any federal or state court in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, for purpose of all legal actions and proceedings instituted in connection with the Debentures and the indenture. We have appointed CT Corporation, New York, New York as our authorized agent upon which process may be served in any such action.

THE TRUSTEE

In case an Event of Default occurs (and is not cured), the trustee will be required to use the degree of care of a prudent person in the conduct of his own affairs in the exercise of its powers. Subject to such provisions, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request of any of the holders of Debentures, unless they shall have offered to the trustee reasonable security or indemnity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON SHARES

As at June 30, 1999, there were 29,638,231 common shares of our company outstanding and held of record by approximately 833 shareholders. Our shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as, when and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, except that if any preferred shares of our company are outstanding at the time, the payment of dividends on common shares will be subject to any preferential rights attaching to any other class or series of shares of our company.

Our shareholders are entitled to one vote for each common share on all matters voted on by shareholders, including the election of directors. Shareholders do not have any conversion,

redemption or preemptive rights. In the event of dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our company, shareholders are entitled to share ratably in any assets remaining after the satisfaction in full of the prior rights of creditors, including holders of our company's indebtedness, and the aggregate liquidation preference of any other class or series of shares then outstanding. All outstanding common shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

At our June 15, 1999 annual general meeting, we extended our Shareholders' Rights Plan, dated April 24, 1996, to June 30, 2004.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WARRANTS

The Warrants will be issued directly from our company to the warrantholders. The Warrants are subject to the terms stated in each Warrant certificate and warrantholders are referred to the Warrant certificates for a statement thereof. The following summaries of certain provisions of the Warrants do not purport to be complete, and are subject to the principal provisions to be included in the Warrant certificates. Except as described below, (1) each whole Eighteen-Month Warrant will entitle a warrantholder to purchase one common share of our company at the exercise price of \$0.70 per share, and (2) each whole Four-Year Warrant will entitle a warrantholder to purchase one common share at the exercise price of \$1.50 per share until August 24, 2001, and \$1.75 until August 24, 2003, in each case subject to certain adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events as described below. The Warrants will be exercisable immediately upon the closing of the offering. Warrants not exercised on or prior to the date which is 18 months after the completion of this offering, in the case of the Eighteen-Month Warrants, or four years thereafter in the case of the Four-Year Warrants, will become void and all rights in respect thereof will cease as of that time.

The Warrants provide that the exercise price and the number of common shares issuable upon exercise of each Warrant will be adjusted in the event of any stock split, a stock combination, a stock dividend or a spin-off with respect to our common shares. If we conduct certain rights offerings, the Warrants provide that the exercise price will be adjusted, or, in certain situations, a warrantholder will instead receive cash. The Warrants further provide that in case of any capital reorganization of our company, any reclassification of our company's common shares, any consolidation or merger of our company with or into any other person, or any sale, lease or transfer to any person of all or substantially all of the assets of our company to any other person, the warrantholder of each outstanding Warrant will have the right, upon subsequent exercise of the Warrant, to receive the kind and amount of stock, other securities or assets receivable upon such reorganization, reclassification, consolidation, merger or sale, lease or transfer that would have been received by such warrantholder upon the exercise of the Warrant had such Warrant been exercised immediately prior to that event, and the exercise price will be adjusted appropriately.

Fractional common shares will not be issued upon exercise of the Warrants. Instead, a cash adjustment based on the last sale price of our common shares as reported on the American Stock Exchange on the date of exercise will be made. The Warrants do not confer upon a warrantholder any voting, preemptive or other rights as a shareholder of our company.

Warrants may be exercised at any time between the date we complete this offering and 18 months thereafter, in the case of the Eighteen-Month Warrants, and four years thereafter in the case of the Four-Year Warrants, by the surrender to our company of a duly executed certificate evidencing the Warrants accompanied by payment in full by a certified or official bank check, payable to the order of our company, for the exercise price multiplied by the number of common shares to be acquired pursuant to such exercise.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary describes certain United States federal income tax considerations applicable to holders of the Warrants ("U.S. Warrant Holders"), Common Shares ("U.S. Shareholders") and Debentures that acquire the Debentures at their original issue at their original offering price ("U.S. Debenture Holders") who are U.S. persons (together, "U.S. Holders"). This summary is for general information purposes only and is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect on this date and all of which are subject to change. We have not sought a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") with respect to the application of any of the foregoing authorities to the operation of our company. The tax treatment to a U.S. Holder may vary depending upon his particular situation. Certain holders (including, but not limited to, persons that are not United States persons, banks, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, persons having a "functional currency" other than the United States dollar and holders that will hold Debentures or Units as a position in a "straddle," as part of a "synthetic security" or hedge, or a part of a "conversion transaction" or other integrated investment) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. The following summary is limited to U.S. Holders who will hold the Common Shares and Debentures as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code and do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting stock. Additionally, the discussion below does not address the effect of any state, local or foreign tax law on a U.S. Holder.

Accordingly, all prospective U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Common Shares, Warrants and Debentures.

As used herein, the term "United States person" means:

- o an individual who is citizen or resident of the United States;
- o a partnership, corporation or other entity organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
- o an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax, regardless of source; or
- o a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and (b) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

TAXATION OF DEBENTURES

INCOME INCLUSION

For United States federal income tax purposes payments, including any Additional Amounts and any amount of Canadian tax withheld with respect to such payments, with respect to the Debentures should constitute interest that will generally be taxable to a U.S. Note Holder as ordinary income at the time received or accrued, in accordance with such holder's method of accounting.

SOURCE OF INTEREST AND FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Interest paid with respect to the Debentures generally will be treated as having a source outside of the United States. Subject to certain complex limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by the United States-Canada income tax treaty, U.S. Note Holders may elect to claim a credit against their United States federal income tax liability for Canadian income tax withheld (if any) from interest received in respect of Debentures. Interest paid with respect to the Debentures will be treated as "passive" or "financial services" income (or, if Canadian withholding tax at a rate of 5% or more were to be imposed, as "high withholding tax interest" income) for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex and prospective purchasers should consult their personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they would be entitled to such credit. U.S. Note Holders that do not elect to claim foreign tax credits may instead claim a deduction for Canadian income tax withheld (if any).

SALE, EXCHANGE AND RETIREMENT

Subject to the "PFIC" discussion below, upon the sale, exchange, retirement or redemption of a Note, a U.S. Note Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or redemption (other than amounts received that are attributable to accrued interest not previously included in income, which amounts will be taxable as ordinary income) and the adjusted tax basis of the Note. Capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period for the Note is more than one year. For U.S. Note Holders that are not corporations, including individuals, the maximum federal income tax rate for such holders on long-term capital gain will be 20% for most capital assets (including the Debentures) held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses sustained with respect to the Debentures is subject to limitations. In the case of a U.S. Note Holder who is a "United States resident" as defined in Section 865 of the Internal Revenue Code, any gain with respect to Debentures will generally be treated as U.S. source. Losses with respect to Debentures in the case of a U.S. Note Holder who is a United States resident as defined in Section 865 of the Internal Revenue Code will generally be allocated to reduce United States source income.

ADJUSTMENTS TO CONVERSION PRICE

The conversion price of the Debentures is subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. SEE "Description of Debentures - Conversion Rights."

Section 305 of the Internal Revenue Code may treat a U.S. Note Holder as receiving a constructive distribution, taxable as a dividend to the extent of our company's current or accumulated earnings and profits, in the case of certain adjustments in the conversion rate of the Debentures that may occur in limited circumstances, particularly an adjustment to reflect a taxable dividend to holders of the Common Shares. See "Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules."

CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO COMMON SHARES

Generally, no gain or loss will be recognized for United States federal income tax purposes on a conversion of the Debentures into Common Shares. Cash paid instead of fractional shares of Common Shares will, however, result in capital gain (or loss) to the extent of the difference between the amount of cash paid and the portion of the adjusted basis of the Note allocable to such fractional share. The adjusted basis of Common Shares received on conversion will equal the adjusted basis of the Note converted, reduced by the portion of such adjusted basis allocated to any fractional Common Share deemed exchanged for cash and increased by any additional amount paid upon such conversion. The holding period of the Common Shares received on conversion will include the period during

which the converted Debentures were held. As further described below and subject to the PFIC discussion below, gain or loss will be recognized upon the subsequent sale or exchange of the Common Shares acquired by conversion of Debentures, measured by the difference between the amount realized upon the sale or exchange and the cost basis of the Common Shares so acquired.

TAXATION OF WARRANTS

EXERCISE OF WARRANT

No gain or loss will be recognized by U.S. Warrant Holders upon the exercise of any Warrant. The cost basis of the Common Shares acquired upon such exercise will be the cost basis of the Warrant plus any additional amount paid upon the exercise of the Warrant. As further described below, gain or loss will be recognized upon the subsequent sale or exchange of the Common Shares acquired by the exercise of the Warrant, measured by the difference between the amount realized upon the sale or exchange and the cost basis of the Common Shares so acquired.

SALE OR EXCHANGE OF WARRANT

If a Warrant is not exercised, but is sold or exchanged (whether pursuant to redemption or otherwise), gain or loss will be recognized upon such event, measured by the difference between the amount realized by the holder of the Warrant as a result of sale, exchange or redemption and the cost basis of the Warrant. See "- Taxation of Debentures - Sale, Exchange, Retirement" for a description of the rules applicable to capital gains and losses.

EXPIRATION OF WARRANT

If a Warrant is not exercised and is allowed to expire, the Warrant will be deemed to be sold or exchanged on the date of expiration. In this event, the holder of the Warrant will recognize a capital loss to the extent of the cost basis of the Warrant.

TAXATION OF COMMON SHARES

AMOUNT INCLUDIBLE IN INCOME

Subject to the PFIC rules described below, for United States federal income tax purposes, dividends paid by our company (including any Canadian tax withheld thereon) will constitute ordinary dividend income to the extent of our company's current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, and to the extent in excess of earnings and profits, will first be applied against and reduce the shareholder's basis in such holder's stock, and to the extent in excess of such basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of property. Because we are not a U.S. corporation, dividends that we pay will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations.

FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Subject to limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by the United States-Canada income tax treaty, U.S. Shareholders may elect to claim a credit against their United States federal income tax liability for Canadian income tax withheld from dividends received in respect of Common Shares. Dividends paid with respect to the Common Shares will be treated as "passive" income (or, if Canadian withholding tax at a rate of 5% or more were to be imposed, as "high withholding tax interest" income) for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit. The rules relating

to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex and prospective U.S. Shareholders should consult their personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they would be entitled to such credit. U.S. Shareholders that do not elect to claim foreign tax credits may instead claim a deduction for Canadian income tax withheld.

SALE OF COMMON SHARES

Subject to the "PFIC" discussion below, the sale of Common Shares generally will result in the recognition of gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the holder's adjusted basis in the Common Shares. SEE "--Taxation of Debentures--Sale, Exchange, Retirement" for a description of the rules applicable to capital gains and losses.

PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY RULES

Under the Internal Revenue Code, we may be classified as a PFIC. U.S. shareholders of a PFIC and holders of options (such as the Warrants and Debentures) to acquire PFIC stock are subject to certain adverse tax consequences. These consequences can be mitigated for a U.S. shareholder (but not for holders of options), under certain circumstances, if such shareholder makes a timely election to treat our company as a QEF. ALL U.S. HOLDERS ARE THEREFORE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS ABOUT THE ADVISABILITY OF MAKING A QEF ELECTION WITH RESPECT TO OUR COMPANY. ALL U.S. HOLDERS ARE ALSO URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF CREDITING CANADIAN TAXES PAID BY OUR COMPANY AGAINST U.S. TAX PAYABLE.

DEFINITION OF A PFIC

A PFIC is a corporation not formed in the United States (a "Non-U.S. Corporation") and either (1) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income or (2) 50% or more of the average value of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Passive income for these purposes includes interest, dividends, and certain rents and royalties. For purposes of the foregoing tests, if a Non-U.S. Corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, it is treated as if it instead owned its proportionate share of the other corporation's assets and received directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

We have been advised by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP that we should not be treated as a PFIC with respect to shares purchased by U.S. shareholders during 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998, although we could potentially be a PFIC with respect to shares acquired by U.S. shareholders prior to 1993. We also intend to engage PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP or such other advisor in the future to analyze whether we are a PFIC in 1999 and subsequent years and will continue to notify shareholders of the results of such future analyses. The PFIC analysis involves a complex analysis of many factors, including, among other things, the price of gold and the cash flow of OGML. For example, without increasing the amount of income and assets that produce active income through the development or acquisition of producing mines, a modest increase in the specific factors mentioned in the preceding sentence could result in our becoming a PFIC.

For purposes of determining our PFIC qualification, we take into consideration our proportionate share of the income and assets attributable to our subsidiaries in which we hold at least a 25% interest (by value). If as a result of the contemplated acquisition, we generate gross income from mining operations, it is possible that we will not qualify as a PFIC in future years due to improvement in our ratio of active to passive income.

There can be no assurance, with or without the contemplated acquisition, as to whether or not PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other advisor, will conclude that we are a PFIC for such period. Moreover, even if PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other advisor, concludes that we are not a PFIC, its conclusion is not binding on the United States Internal Revenue Service. Accordingly, it is possible that the PFIC rules will apply with respect to the Units and Debentures purchased in this offering.

CONSEQUENCES OF PFIC CLASSIFICATION IF NO QEF ELECTION MADE

If we are classified as a PFIC, U.S. Shareholders who do not make timely QEF Elections (as discussed below) will be subject to a number of special adverse tax rules. For example, gain recognized on disposition of PFIC stock or the receipt of an "excess distribution" from a PFIC is (1) treated as if it were ordinary income earned ratably on each day in the taxpayer's holding period for the stock at the highest marginal rate in effect during the period in which it was deemed earned and (2) subject to an interest charge as if the resulting tax had actually been due in such earlier year or years. (An excess distribution is the amount of any distribution received by the U.S. Shareholder during the taxable year that exceeds 125% of the immediately preceding three year average of distributions received from the corporation, subject to certain adjustments.) Although the matter is not free from doubt, it is likely that proposed United States Treasury Regulations would be interpreted as applying the foregoing rules to gain on the disposition of convertible debt such as the Debentures and possibly to amounts that would otherwise be treatable as dividend. These proposed regulations also provide that the holding period of PFIC stock acquired upon the exercise of an option would include the period the option was held. The applicability of the QEF Election to such stock will not, however, avoid the adverse tax consequences upon its disposition unless the holder makes a Deemed Sale Election described below.

Proposed United States Treasury Regulations broadly define a disposition to include, subject to certain exceptions, any transaction or event that constitutes an actual or deemed transfer of property for any purpose under the Internal Revenue Code, including a sale, exchange, gift, transfer at death, and the pledging of PFIC stock to secure a loan. The foregoing rules will continue to apply with respect to a U.S. Holder who held our common shares while we met the definition of a PFIC even if we cease to meet the definition of a PFIC. Again, although the matter is not free from doubt, it is likely that proposed United States Treasury Regulations would be interpreted as applying the foregoing rules to a disposition of convertible debt such as the Debentures.

The proposed PFIC regulations herein were proposed to be effective in April 1992 and may apply to all post-1986 years. However, there can be no assurance that such regulations will be adopted in their present form.

CONSEQUENCES OF PFIC CLASSIFICATION IF QEF ELECTION MADE

Most of the foregoing adverse tax consequences can be avoided if (1) the U.S. shareholder makes a timely election to treat our Company as a QEF (a "QEF Election") for the first year of the shareholder's holding period in which we are a PFIC, or in a year for which the shareholder also makes the "Deemed Sale Election" described below and (2) we provide the U.S. shareholder with a "PFIC Annual Information Statement" pursuant to temporary Regulations issued by the United States Internal Revenue Service. An election to treat our company as a QEF would not, however, apply to convertible debt such as the Debentures or the Warrants, although it would apply to stock acquired upon conversion or exercise.

U.S. shareholders of a PFIC who make a QEF Election, however, will be taxable currently on their pro rata share of the PFIC's ordinary earnings and net capital gain, unless they make a further election to defer payments of tax on amounts included in income for which no distribution has been received, subject to an interest charge. Special adjustments are provided to prevent inappropriate double taxation of amounts so included in a U.S. shareholder's income upon a subsequent distribution or disposition of the stock.

A U.S. shareholder makes a QEF Election by filing a Form 8621 with its tax return. In the case of stock owned through a U.S. entity, the election generally must be made at the entity level. A QEF Election must be filed by the due date, taking into account extensions, for filing the U.S. shareholder's income tax return for the taxable year for which the election is made. A copy of the Form 8621 must also be filed with the Philadelphia Internal Revenue Service Center. Once made, the election is effective for the shareholder's taxable year for which it is made and all subsequent taxable years, and may not be revoked without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. If a U.S. shareholder wishes to make a QEF Election subsequent to the first year of his holding period for stock of a Non-U.S. Corporation that is a PFIC, the U.S. shareholder may further elect to recognize gain (the "Deemed Sale Election") as if it had sold the QEF stock on the first day of the taxable year in which the QEF election is made if (1) the U.S. shareholder holds stock in the PFIC on that day and (2) the shareholder can establish the fair market value of such stock on that day.

In the event that we are classified as a PFIC, we intend to comply with the reporting requirements prescribed by temporary Treasury regulations. In particular, we will maintain information so that ordinary earnings and net capital gains of our company may be determined. However, future regulations may contain reporting and record-keeping requirements that are so onerous that it would not be practicable for our company to comply. If, after review of the requirements, we determine that it would not be practicable to comply, we will so notify our shareholders.

MARK TO MARKET ELECTION

A U.S. Holder of "marketable stock" under the PFIC rules may be able to avoid the imposition of the special tax and interest charge by making a "mark-to-market election." For these purposes, the Treasury is authorized to issue regulations that would treat options as "marketable stock." The Treasury has not, however, issued any guidance with respect to this issue at the current time, so it is unclear whether a "mark-to-market election" can be made in respect of an option such as the Warrants and the Debentures.

Generally, pursuant to this election, a U.S. holder would include in ordinary income, for each taxable year during which such stock is held, an amount equal to the increase in value of the stock, which increase will be determined by reference to the value of such stock at the end of the current taxable year as compared with its value as of the end of the prior taxable year. U.S. Holders desiring to make the mark-to-market election should consult their tax advisors with respect to the application and effect of making such election.

INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING

Certain information reporting requirements may apply to the payments with respect to and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of the Debentures made to U.S. Holders, other than certain exempt recipients such as corporations. A 31% backup withholding tax will apply to these payments if the holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of foreign or other exempt status or fails to report in full dividend and interest income.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against such U.S. Holder's federal income tax liability if the required information is furnished to the United States Internal Revenue Service.

CERTAIN CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general discussion of the material Canadian federal income tax consequences generally applicable to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Debentures, Common Shares and Warrants offered hereunder. This summary addresses such consequences only to persons who at all times are at arm's length with our company and are not, and are not deemed to be, residents of Canada for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "ITA"), who are United States persons who will hold such Debentures and Units as capital property and who will not use or hold such property in carrying on a business in Canada (a "Non-Resident Holder"). For this purpose, United States person has the meaning given above (under the heading "Certain United States Income Tax Considerations").

This summary is based on the current provisions of the ITA and regulations thereunder and all specific proposals to amend the ITA publicly announced prior to the date hereof by the Minister of Finance (Canada) and the current administrative practices and policies of Revenue Canada, Customs, Excise and Taxation ("Revenue Canada"). It has been assumed that all specific proposals to amend the ITA will be enacted in substantially their present form and that no other relevant amendments to the ITA will come into force. However, no assurance can be given to this effect. Except for the foregoing, this summary does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, administrative or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations which may differ from those described herein. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" herein.

This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax consequences to all Non-Resident Holders and in particular: (1) may not be applicable where the Non-Resident Holder is a non-resident insurer carrying on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere; and (2) is not applicable to a Non-Resident Holder that is not liable to tax in the United States such as a limited liability company. Nor should these comments be interpreted as legal or tax advice to any particular Non-Resident Holder, each of whom should consult its own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.

TAXATION OF COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS

COST OF COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS

Each Unit acquired hereunder will have a cost of \$0.50. Non-Resident Holders will be required to allocate the cost of each Unit on a reasonable basis between the Common Share and Eighteen-Month Warrant in order to determine their respective costs for purposes of the ITA. We will allocate the full amount of \$0.50 received for each Unit to the Common Share and a nil amount to the Eighteen-Month Warrant. We will also allocate a nil cost to the Four-Year Warrants. We believe such allocations to be reasonable, but it will not be binding on Revenue Canada.

The cost of each Common Share and each Warrant acquired by a Non-Resident Holder will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of identical Common Shares or Warrants then owned by the Non-Resident Holder for the purpose of determining the adjusted cost base of each Common Share and each Warrant to the Non-Resident Holder.

EXERCISE, OR EXPIRY OF WARRANTS

No gain or loss will be realized by a Non-Resident Holder of a Warrant upon the exercise of the Warrant and the consequent acquisition of Common Shares. When Warrants are exercised, the Non-Resident Holder's cost of the Common Shares acquired thereby will generally be the aggregate of the Non-Resident Holder's adjusted cost base of the Warrant immediately before its exercise and the exercise price paid for the Common Share, which cost must then be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all Common Shares of the Non-Resident Holder for purposes of subsequently computing the adjusted cost base of each Common Share of the Non-Resident Holder. In the event of the expiry of an unexercised Warrant, the warrant holder will realize a capital loss equal to the adjusted cost base, if any, of the Warrant to such Non-Resident Holder.

INTEREST

Interest paid or credited to a Non-Resident Holder on return of the escrowed proceeds of sale of the Units will be subject to withholding tax in Canada. The Canada-United States Income Tax Convention, 1980, as amended (the "Treaty") provides that the normal 25% rate of withholding tax on interest is reduced to 10% if paid to a Non-Resident Holder.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends (including deemed dividends) paid or credited on the Common Shares to a Non-Resident Holder will be subject to withholding tax in Canada. The Treaty provides that the normal 25% rate of withholding tax on the gross amount of such dividends is reduced to 15% if paid to a Non-Resident Holder. The Treaty provides for a further reduction of the withholding tax rate to 5% if the Non-Resident Holder is a company (any body corporate or any entity which is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes) which is a resident of the United States and which owns at least 10% of our voting stock.

DISPOSITION OF COMMON SHARES AND WARRANTS

A Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to tax under the ITA in respect of a capital gain realized upon the disposition or deemed disposition (such as would arise on the death of an individual Non-Resident Holder) of a Common Share or Warrant unless such property is "taxable Canadian property" to the Non-Resident Holder. A Common Share or Warrant will be taxable Canadian property to a Non-Resident Holder if at any time during the 60-month period ending at the time of disposition of such property, the Non-Resident Holder, persons with whom the Non-Resident Holder did not deal at arm's length, or the Non-Resident Holder together with all such persons owned (or had an option, including a conversion right, to acquire) 25% or more of the issued shares of any class of our capital stock.

However, under the Treaty, a Non-Resident Holder to whom a Common Share or Warrant represents taxable Canadian property will not be liable to tax in Canada in respect of a capital gain realized on the disposition of such property unless:

o the value of our common shares is derived principally from real property situated in Canada (including mineral properties in Canada and rights in relation thereto), or

o the Non-Resident Holder was a resident of Canada for 120 months during any period of 20 consecutive years preceding the disposition of such property and was a resident of Canada at any time during the 10 years immediately preceding such disposition and owned such property (or

property for which the property was substituted) at the time the Non-Resident Holder ceased to be a resident of Canada.

TAXATION OF DEBENTURES

NO WITHHOLDING TAX ON PAYMENTS

The payment by our company of interest, principal or premium, if any, on the Debentures and the redemption of the Debentures will be exempt from Canadian withholding tax.

CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES

The conversion of a Debenture into Common Shares pursuant to the terms of the Debenture will be deemed not to be a disposition by a Non-Resident Holder of the Debenture for purposes of the ITA. The cost to such holder of the Common Shares so acquired will be deemed to be the adjusted cost base to such holder of the Debenture immediately before conversion.

DISPOSITION OF DEBENTURE

No taxes imposed by the ITA will be payable by a Non-Resident Holder of a Debenture upon the disposition or redemption of such Debenture, unless such Debenture constitutes taxable Canadian property of such holder by virtue of the conversion privilege attached thereto and the Treaty relief referred to above is not available. See the discussion of taxable Canadian property under the heading "Disposition of Common Shares and Warrants."

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under an Agency Agreement, dated August 16, 1999 (the "Agency Agreement"), TD Securities (USA) Inc. (the "Agent") has agreed to act as our agent in offering the Securities to the public on a best efforts basis. Pursuant to the Agency Agreement, TD Securities (USA) Inc. has been retained in connection with the offering in the United States and, through their affiliates, elsewhere, except in Canada.

We have agreed to pay the Agent an agency fee of 2.75% of our gross proceeds upon closing, and a further 2.75% of the gross proceeds upon completion of the Acquisition, and to reimburse the Agent for certain expenses incurred in connection with this offering. The Agent proposes to offer the Debentures (with Four-Year Warrants) and the Units directly to the public at the offering price set forth in this prospectus supplement.

The Agent is not obligated to and does not intend to purchase any of the Securities. We anticipate that the Agent will obtain indications of interest from potential investors for a portion or all of the offering, and the filing of the final prospectus supplement will occur upon indications of interest having been received by the Agent for a portion or all of the offering. Confirmations and prospectuses will be delivered to all investors at the time of pricing, informing investors of the closing date.

We will retain 50% of the gross proceeds from this offering for our general working capital needs, whether or not we complete the Acquisition. Fifty percent of the gross proceeds from this offering, together with the Debentures, the Four-Year Warrants and the Units, will be deposited with IBJ Whitehall. The funds will be placed in escrow pursuant to Rule 15c2-4 promulgated under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in equal proportions of Debentures, Four-Year Warrants and Units. IBJ Whitehall will invest and reinvest the gross proceeds in the escrow account into investments such as direct U.S. government obligations, certificates of deposit with banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, or commercial paper of U.S. corporations having high credit ratings among various applicable U.S. credit ratings agencies.

The funds and securities placed in escrow will be released immediately before completion of the Acquisition. If we do not complete the Acquisition by December 10, 1999, each investor will receive its portion of the funds placed in the escrow account, attributable to the Units, together with interest from the date we complete this offering, subject to any deductions for Canadian withholding tax, and the investor's proportionate interest in 50% of the Units held in escrow. The purchaser's proportionate interest in the remaining Units would then be returned to us for cancellation. The escrowed proceeds from the sale of the Debentures will, however, be delivered to us and the Debentures will be delivered to each holder thereof along with the holder's proportionate interest in 50% of the Four-Year Warrants held in escrow. We will then be required to repurchase 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures (on a pro rata basis) pursuant to a special mandatory redemption of a purchase price equal to the principal amount being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The remaining Four-Year Warrants would also be returned to us for cancellation. See "The Acquisition -- The Acquisition Agreement -- Conditions for Closing" and "--Deadline for Satisfying Conditions."

We have agreed to indemnify the Agent against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the United States Securities Act of 1933, and to contribute to payments that the Agent may be required to make in respect thereof.

Assuming the completion of the total offering covered by this prospectus supplement, we will issue and deliver to the Agent (1) upon the closing of this offering, common share purchase warrants to purchase 380,825 common shares and (2) upon completion of the Acquisition, common share purchase warrants to purchase an additional 380,825 common shares. Each warrant is exercisable for one of our common shares at a cost of \$0.70 per common share. These common share purchase warrants will be exercisable for 12 months from the time of closing of this offering.

We have granted to the Agent an option to place up to an additional \$2,000,000 principal amount of Debentures plus Four-Year Warrants or Units, solely to cover over-allotments, if any. Such option may be exercised at any time prior to the closing of this offering.

We will enter into a registration rights agreement with the Agent requiring us to register for resale the common shares underlying the Agent's warrants on any registration statement filed on behalf of the Lender. See "The Acquisition--The Credit Facility--Share Registration."

We and our directors and officers have agreed that we will not issue or sell any common shares or financial instruments convertible or exchangeable into common shares until 90 days after the closing date, without prior consent of the Agent.

The securities and any common shares into which the securities are convertible or exercisable have not been and will not be qualified for distribution and sale under the securities legislation of any province or territory of Canada and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Canada. The agent has agreed that no securities will be offered to any resident of Canada. The securities and any such common shares may not, for a period of 90 days after the closing of this offering, be traded through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange or sold or otherwise transferred to a Canadian resident, except pursuant to exemptions from the registration and prospectus requirements of applicable securities legislation in Canada.

EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheets of our company as of December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996, included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The balance sheets of BGL as of June 30, 1998 and 1997 and the statements of income and expenditure, accumulated deficit and cash flow for the years ended June 30, 1998, 1997 and 1996, included in this prospectus supplement have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers, chartered accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Our ore reserves and mineralized material set forth in the table under the heading "The Bogoso Property--Description of the Bogoso Property--Reserves and Mineralized Material" have been verified by SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists. The information regarding production and grading under the heading "The Summary--Recent Developments--Gross Rosebel Scoping Study" has been verified by Messrs. John Danio PE and Herbert Osborne, independent

consultants. All other information with respect to production, grade and mine life under the heading "The Bogoso Property" has been verified by Associated Mining Consultants, Ltd., subject to the assumptions and qualifications stated in their report dated June 30, 1999, as modified by an Addendum dated August 10, 1999, and entitled "Bogoso Gold Limited, Ghana, Independent Engineering Report," and such information has been included in this prospectus supplement in reliance upon the authority of said firms as experts in mining, geology and ore reserve and mineralized material determinations.

LEGAL MATTERS

Koffman Kalef, Vancouver, British Columbia, will issue opinions relating to the validity of the Common Shares covered by this document, the corporate standing of our company and certain tax matters. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, New York, New York, will issue an opinion relating to the validity of the Debentures and the Warrants covered by this document and to certain tax matters.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Oxide Resources:	Those mineralized resources where sulphide minerals have been oxidized as a result of the action of groundwater.
Sulphide Resources:	Those mineralized resources occurring principally as sulphide minerals which have not been weathered or oxidized.
Transition Resources:	Those mineral resources which have been partially oxidized by the action of groundwater and consist of a mixture of sulphide and oxide minerals.

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B. Golden Star Resources Ltd. - Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements

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**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)**

We have examined the financial statements of Bogoso Gold Limited for the three years ended June 30, 1998, 1997 and 1996.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to express an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those financial statements prepared by the Directors.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the accounting principles used and significant estimates and judgments made by the directors, and an evaluation of the overall adequacy of the presentation of the financial statements.

We planned and performed our audits so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. We believe that our audits provide us with a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 20 of the financial statements, the company had accumulated losses as of June 30, 1998. This factor along with other matters set forth in Note 20 indicates that the company's ability to continue as a going concern requires continued support from existing and/or prospective shareholders.

OPINION

In our opinion, the company has kept proper books and the financial statements, which are in agreement with the books, give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at June 30, 1998, 1997 and 1996 and of the loss and cash flow of the company for the years ended June 30, 1998, 1997 and 1996 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and comply with the Ghana Companies Code 1963, (Act 179).

Chartered Accountants September 11, 1998

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED)

BALANCE SHEETS

		(Unaudited)		
		March 31,	June 30,	June 30,
		1999	1998	1997
	Note	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
		-----	-----	-----
FIXED ASSETS	3	24,232	27,692	30,591
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	4	14,155	18,648	24,430
DEFERRED ASSETS	5	1,573	973	3,709
		-----	-----	-----
		39,960	47,313	58,730
		-----	-----	-----
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	6	8,002	6,041	9,332
Accounts receivable	7	1,494	1,396	1,025
Cash and short term deposits	8	10,673	15,901	16,620
		-----	-----	-----
		20,169	23,338	26,977
		-----	-----	-----
CURRENT LIABILITIES	9	(8,693)	(11,882)	(24,848)
		-----	-----	-----
NET CURRENT ASSETS		11,476	11,456	2,129
		-----	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		51,436	58,769	60,859
		-----	-----	-----
Less:				
Long term liabilities	10	(29,647)	(28,232)	(58,616)
Environmental rehabilitation provision	11	(12,980)	(12,105)	(10,500)
		-----	-----	-----
		(42,627)	(40,337)	(69,116)
		-----	-----	-----
		8,809	18,432	(8,257)
		=====	=====	=====
REPRESENTED BY:				
Stated capital	12	78,293	78,292	18,222
Accumulated deficit		(69,484)	(59,860)	(51,150)
Shareholders' advances	13	--	--	24,671
		-----	-----	-----
		8,809	18,432	(8,257)
		=====	=====	=====

Director..... Approved by and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 1998 Director

The notes on pages S-75 to S-97 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)			
		Nine	Nine	Year	Year	Year
		months	months	ended	ended	ended
		ended	ended	ended	ended	ended
		March 31,	March 31,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
		1999	1998	1998	1997	1996
	Note	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SALES PROCEEDS		29,713	28,300	35,872	38,856	43,985
Less: Royalties on sales		(889)	(846)	(1,076)	(1,166)	(1,290)
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET SALE PROCEEDS		28,824	27,454	34,796	37,690	42,695
COST OF SALES						
Depreciation of fixed assets	2(b)	(6,657)	(2,892)	(5,990)	(4,107)	(9,801)
Amortization of development expenditure	2(c)	(4,493)	(2,272)	(5,856)	(2,537)	(3,534)
Other cost of sales		(19,303)	(15,890)	(19,286)	(18,651)	(13,130)
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		(30,453)	(21,054)	(31,132)	(25,295)	(26,465)
GROSS OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		(1,629)	6,400	3,664	12,395	16,230
General and administrative expenses		(6,425)	(6,639)	(12,332)	(14,427)	(18,247)
Loan and other interest waived		--	--	6,293	--	--
Other income	10(d)	309	1,167	778	2,533	2,136
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET OPERATING (LOSS)/ PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST EXPENSE		(7,745)	928	(1,597)	501	119
Interest expense		(1,879)	(5,315)	(7,113)	(7,190)	(7,625)
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	15	(9,624)	(4,387)	(8,710)	(6,689)	(7,506)
Taxation	16	--	--	--	--	--
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net loss for the year		(9,624)	(4,387)	(8,710)	(6,689)	(7,506)
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages S-75 to S-97 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

STATEMENTS OF ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

	(Unaudited)			
	Nine months ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 1998	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997	June 30, 1996
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Accumulated deficit brought forward	(59,860)	(51,150)	(44,461)	(36,955)
Loss for the year transferred from statement of income and expenditure	(9,624)	(8,710)	(6,689)	(7,506)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT CARRIED FORWARD	(69,484)	(59,860)	(51,150)	(44,461)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages S-75 to S-97 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)			
		Nine months ended March 31, 1999	Nine months ended March 31, 1998	Year ended June 30, 1998	Year ended June 30, 1997	Year ended June 30, 1996
	Note	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	19	3,512	8,935	8,882	17,476	19,338
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTMENT AND SERVICING OF FINANCE:						
Interest paid						
Interest received		(2,205)	(1,820)	(1,773)	(1,327)	(3,977)
		310	544	415	785	450
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTMENT AND SERVICING OF FINANCE (B)		(1,895)	(1,276)	(1,358)	(542)	(3,527)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of tangible fixed assets and development expenditure						
Sale of tangible fixed assets		(3,197)	(3,776)	(3,187)	(3,251)	(2,945)
Deferred mine and plant expenditure		16	(1)	5	116	146
		(1,223)	--	(1,128)	(2,199)	(1,273)
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (C)		(4,404)	(3,777)	(4,310)	(5,334)	(4,072)
NET INFLOW BEFORE FINANCING (A+B+C)		(2,787)	3,882	3,214	11,600	11,739
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Repayment of deferred liabilities		--	--	--	--	(3,471)
Repayment of loans		(2,411)	(3,462)	(3,933)	(4,082)	(3,672)
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM FINANCING (D)		(2,441)	(3,462)	(3,933)	(4,082)	(7,143)
(DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		(5,228)	420	(719)	7,518	4,596
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		15,901	16,620	16,620	9,102	4,506
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		10,673	17,040	15,901	16,620	9,102
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The notes on pages S-75 to S-97 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. THE COMPANY

Bogoso Gold Limited (the company), formerly known as Billiton Bogosu Gold Limited until November 14, 1997, was granted a prospecting licence by the Government of Ghana on August 16, 1988 to work, develop and produce gold in a defined concession area at Bogoso, Western Region, Ghana, for a period of thirty years.

Under an agreement signed on November 30, 1994, and effective July 1, 1994, the Shell Group transferred its assets of Billiton Group to Billiton Group (BVI) Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands whose ultimate holding company was Gencor Limited, a company incorporated in South Africa.

On July 1, 1997, the company was owned 82% by Billiton Group (BVI) Limited, with 8% held by International Finance Corporation and the remaining 10% held by the Government of Ghana.

On April 27, 1998, the 82% holding was transferred to Orogen Holdings (BVI) Limited due to a reorganisation within Gencor Limited. Subsequently, this shareholding was transferred to Gencor Bogoso Holdings (BVI) Limited on May 19, 1998.

As part of a Shareholders Reorganisation Agreement effective June 30, 1998, the 82% shareholding of Gencor was transferred to a Consortium of nine banks, namely, International Finance Corporation, Credit Lyonnais, The Sumitomo Bank Limited, Ecobank Transnational Inc., Societe Generale, Bank Austria, Bank Internationale a Luxembourg, DB (Belgium) Finance N.V./S.A. and Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH. In addition, advances, loans and interest payable of US\$60,070,000 effective June 30, 1998 was converted into 540,639 Class A Shares. See Note 12 to the financial statements for details of the shareholdings as at June 30, 1998.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of these financial statements:

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Fixed assets

These assets have been valued at cost less accumulated depreciation. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives, with varying lives between different groups of assets ranging from five to ten years.

Change in method of depreciation:

With effect from July 1, 1997, the company changed its estimate in calculating the depreciation charge for the plant and machinery only.

The new method assumes the estimated remaining economic life of the assets to be to June 30, 2003. Previously these assets were depreciated over lives of between five and ten years.

The change in estimate was adopted as the board of directors considered at its meeting on September 8, 1998 that the remaining life of the assets was limited based on the present economic projections.

As a result of this change in estimated remaining economic life of the assets, the selected assets carried on the balance sheet at July 1, 1997 will be written off in the profit and loss account over an estimated remaining economic life to June 30, 2003. The financial effect was that at June 30, 1998 the net book value of fixed assets was reduced by an additional depreciation charge of \$735,000 to \$5,990,000 for the year.

(c) Development expenditure

Development expenditure is valued at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis, taking into consideration the estimated economic life of the specific project, which is reviewed on a regular basis and to the extent to which this value exceeds its recoverable amount that excess is fully written off in the financial year in which this is determined.

Change in method of amortisation:

With effect from July 1, 1997, the company changed its method of calculating the amortisation charge on its development expenditure from a unit of production basis to straight line. In addition, the new method assumes the estimated remaining economic life of the project to be to June 30, 2003.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Development expenditure (Continued)

The change in method and estimate were adopted as the board of directors considered at its meeting on September 8, 1998 that the remaining life of the project was limited based on the present economic projections.

As a result of this change in method of amortisation and estimated remaining economic life of the project, the development expenditure on the balance sheet at July 1, 1997 will be written off in the profit and loss account over an estimated remaining economic life to June 30, 2003. The financial effect was that at June 30, 1998, the net book value of development expenditure was reduced by additional amortisation of \$3,377,000 to \$5,856,000 for the year.

(d) Deferred assets

Deferred assets mainly represent costs for major overhauls of equipment to improve the equipment or extend their useful lives. These costs are deferred and amortised over the remaining useful lives of the equipment.

(e) Functional currency

The functional currency of the company is the United States dollar since the capital invested, the financing of the company and all sales proceeds are in United States dollars, and approximately 70% of expenditures are dollar related, with the remaining 30% being in Ghanaian currency.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Current assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (United States dollars) at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Items in the statement of income and expenditure are translated at the average rate for the period. Gains and losses arising from the translation of balances are dealt with through the income and expenditure statement.

(g) Inventories

Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost (weighted average cost basis), and net realisable value (being estimated sales proceeds less expenses incurred in making the sale).

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Inventories (Continued)

For ore and gold inventories, cost comprises all direct production costs and attributable operating expenses, including depreciation.

For consumable and spare parts, cost comprises direct purchase costs. Where appropriate, provision for obsolescence has been included in the inventory valuation.

(h) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are shown at nominal value less, where necessary, provision for bad and doubtful debts.

(i) Cash and short term deposits

Cash and short term deposits includes all cash balances and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash at bank and in hand is shown at nominal value.

(j) Long-term and short-term liabilities

These are shown at nominal value.

(k) Net sales proceeds

These are the proceeds from the sale of gold bullion, after deduction of sales taxes, discounts, excise duties, and similar levies.

The sale of gold bullion was to Billiton Marketing and Trading B.V. (BMT), under the terms of the Gold Refining and Marketing Agreement dated January 18, 1990. This agreement ended on June 30, 1998. An agreement for gold purchase and refining has been agreed with Societe Generale and is pending execution upon formal termination of the BMT agreement.

(l) Cost of sales

These are the historical costs of direct production and production support activities, including related depreciation, salaries and wages.

(m) General and administrative expenses

The administrative expenses include related depreciation, salaries and wages.

All amounts as of and for the nine months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998 are unaudited.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. FIXED ASSETS

	Land & Buildings US\$'000	Plant & Machinery US\$'000	Mobile Equipment US\$'000	Other Equipment US\$'000	Capital WIP US\$'000	Total US\$'000
COST						
At July 1, 1997	9,024	39,060	13,511	3,689	1,606	66,890
Additions	12	50	858	367	1,900	3,187
Transfers/ disposals	37	130	(299)	100	(607)	(639)
At June 30, 1998	9,073	39,240	14,070	4,156	2,899	69,438
Additions	85	1,306	454	400	965	3,210
Transfers/ disposals	--	--	(478)	--	--	(478)
At March 31, 1999	9,158	40,546	14,046	4,556	3,864	72,170
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At July 1, 1997	4,095	17,557	11,511	3,136	--	36,299
Charge for the year	1,267	3,477	1,188	58	--	5,990
Transfers/ disposals	--	--	(532)	(11)	--	(543)
At June 30, 1998	5,362	21,034	12,167	3,183	--	41,746
Charge for the year	1,419	4,127	797	314	--	6,657
Transfers/ disposals	--	--	(465)	--	--	(465)
At March 31, 1999	6,781	25,161	12,499	3,497	--	47,938
NET BOOK VALUE						
At March 31, 1999	2,377	15,385	1,547	1,059	3,864	24,232
At June 30, 1998	3,711	18,206	1,903	973	2,899	27,692
At June 30, 1997	4,929	21,503	2,000	553	1,606	30,591

4. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999 US\$'000	June 30, 1998 US\$'000	June 30, 1997 US\$'000
Balance at beginning of year	18,648	24,430	25,370
Expenditure for the year	--	74	1,597
Less: Amortisation during the year (See Note 2(c))	(4,493)	(5,856)	(2,537)
Balance at end of year	14,155	18,648	24,430

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. DEFERRED ASSETS

	(Unaudited)		
	March 31,	June 30,	June 30,
	1999	1998	1997
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year	973	3,709	4,733
Expenditure for the year	1,223	1,128	2,199
Less: Amortisation during the year (see Note 2(d))	(623)	(3,864)	(3,223)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	1,573	973	3,709
	=====	=====	=====

6. INVENTORIES

Ore	1,915	784	1,568
In-process	734	563	1,083
Finished	--	398	--
	-----	-----	-----
	2,649	1,745	2,651
Consumables and spare parts	5,353	4,296	6,681
	-----	-----	-----
	8,002	6,041	9,332
	=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

		(Unaudited)		
	Note	March 31, 1999 US\$ '000 -----	June 30, 1998 US\$ '000 -----	June 30, 1997 US\$ '000 -----
Sundry receivables		1,052	914	654
Employee advances		271	186	56
Prepaid expenses		171	296	315
		-----	-----	-----
		1,494	1,396	1,025
		=====	=====	=====

8. CASH AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

Balance held within Ghana	505	320	1,177
Balances held externally	10,168	15,581	15,443
	-----	-----	-----
	10,673	15,901	16,620
	=====	=====	=====

9. CURRENT LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities - current portion	9(a)	3,952	3,956	15,152
Loan interest payable	9(b),10	--	4,049	5,300
Amounts owed to suppliers		1,143	1,490	975
Amounts owed to group companies		--	--	157
Accruals and other payables	22	3,598	2,387	3,264
		-----	-----	-----
		8,693	11,882	24,848
		=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. CURRENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

		(Unaudited)		
		March 31, 1999	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
		US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
(a) Long-term liabilities - current portion	Note			
International Finance Corporation	10	2,937	2,937	7,707
Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH	10	1,015	1,019	2,615
Consortium of Banks (ex New Billiton loan)	10	--	--	4,830
		-----	-----	-----
(b) Loan interest payable		3,952	3,956	15,152
		=====	=====	=====
International Finance Corporation		--	3,024	2,328
Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH		--	1,025	816
Consortium of Banks (ex New Billiton loan)		--	--	2,156
		-----	-----	-----
		--	4,049	5,300
		=====	=====	=====
10. LONG TERM LIABILITIES				
International Finance Corporation	10(b)			
Tranche 1		4,826	6,608	9,544
Tranche 2		13,630	13,630	13,630
		-----	-----	-----
Less: Current portion	Tranche 1 9(a)	18,456 (2,937)	20,238 (2,937)	23,174 (7,707)
		-----	-----	-----
		15,519	17,301	15,467
		-----	-----	-----
Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH	10(c)			
Tranche 1		1,619	2,150	3,207
Tranche 2		4,471	4,471	4,525
		-----	-----	-----
Less: Current portion	Tranche 1 9(a)	6,090 (1,015)	6,621 (1,019)	7,732 (2,615)
		-----	-----	-----
		5,075	5,602	5,117
		-----	-----	-----
Consortium of Banks (ex New Billiton loan)	10(d)	--	--	13,800
Less: Current portion	9(a)	--	--	(4,830)
		-----	-----	-----
		--	--	8,970
		-----	-----	-----
International Finance Corporation - advance		5,329	5,329	5,329
Interest payable on International Finance Corporation Loan		2,775	--	--
Interest payable on DEG loan		949	--	--
Interest payable on shareholders advances	10(e)	--	--	21,324
Due to Billiton International Metals B.V.	10(f)	--	--	2,409
		-----	-----	-----
		29,647	28,232	58,616
		=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. LONG TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) The loans are secured by a first fixed and floating charge on fixed assets and the mining leases; the assignment of the rights of the company under the Gold Refining and Marketing Agreement; a charge on the foreign exchange retention accounts of the company under the Foreign Exchange Retention Account Agreement; and the assignment of insurances.

(b) International Finance Corporation loans, which totaled US\$43,000,000 are divided into six loans comprising an A1 loan of US\$9,570,000, an A2 loan of US\$4,430,000, a B1 loan of US\$16,400,000, a B2 loan of US\$7,600,000, a C1 loan of US\$3,400,000 and a C2 loan of US\$1,600,000.

The A1, B1 and C1 loans were repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments which commenced on October 1, 1993 and thereafter each six months, with the final instalment due on October 1, 2000, attracting interest at *libor* plus 2.125% per annum on the principal outstanding.

The A2, B2 and C2 loans are repayable in 20 semi-annual instalments which were to commence on April 1, 1995 and thereafter each six months with the final instalment due on October 1, 2004, attracting interest at *libor* plus 2.5% per annum on the principal outstanding. BGL has notified IFC pursuant to Section 3.03 (h) of the IFC Rescheduling and Amendatory Agreement that there is insufficient cash available to be able to repay the respective principal instalments of the A2, B2 and C2 loans which fell due commencing April 1, 1995.

The company did make payments of interest in respect of the A2, B2, and C2 loans in October 1997 but not in April 1998 for the year ended June 30, 1998 and such interest is due on the next interest payment date thereafter unless demanded or paid beforehand. In respect of the amount of such payment due and unpaid, interest at 1% above *libor* plus 2.125% per annum is in effect from the date any such amount became due until the date of actual payment.

(c) Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH loans, which totaled DM25,000,000 (approximately US\$14.1 million at June 30, 1998) are divided into two loans comprising an A1 loan of DM17,100,000 (approximately US\$9.6 million) and an A2 loan of DM7,900,000 (approximately US\$4.5 million).

(d) BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. LONG TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The A1 loan was repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments which commenced on October 1, 1993 and thereafter each six months with the final instalment due on October 1, 2000 attracting interest at the rate of 8.125% per annum on the principal outstanding.

The A2 loan is repayable in 20 semi-annual instalments which commenced on April 1, 1995 and thereafter each six months with the final instalment due on October 1, 2004, attracting interest at the rate of 8.75% per annum on the principal balance outstanding. BGL has notified the DEG, pursuant to Article 7.1 (d) that the relevant Tranche 2 cash availability is insufficient for the company to be able to repay the respective principal instalments of the A2 loan which fell due commencing April 1, 1995.

The company did make a payment of interest in respect of the A2 loan in October 1997 but not in April 1998 for the year ended June 30, 1998 and such interest shall be payable on the next interest payment date thereafter, unless demanded or paid beforehand. Interest at 10.75% per annum on the balance outstanding is in effect from the date any such amount became due until the date of actual payment.

(d) The company obtained loans totaling US\$13,800,000 divided into a Tranche A loan of US\$8,800,000 and Tranche B loan of US\$5,000,000, under the terms of the Billiton Loan Amending Agreement.

The Tranche A loan is repayable in 20 semi-annual installments commencing on April 1, 1995 and thereafter each six months with the final installment due on October 1, 2004, attracting interest at the rate of *libor* plus 2.5% per annum on the principal balance outstanding. Penalty interest is charged at 1% above the relevant interest rate if payment is not made.

The Tranche A loan was transferred to the Consortium of nine banks, the main shareholders of the company effective June 30, 1998. At this date, the Consortium converted the Tranche A loan of US\$8,800,000 and the cumulative interest of US\$2,275,000 into Class A Shares (See Note 14).

The Tranche B loan of US\$5,000,000 and the cumulative interest of US\$1,293,000 was waived on June 30, 1998.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. LONG TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Interest on shareholders' advances of US\$24,324,000 was converted into Class A Shares effective June 30, 1998 (See Note 14).

(f) This represents the balance of the Billiton International Metals (BIM) current account with Billiton Bogosu Gold Limited prior to Gencor's takeover of Shell's interest in the Company. The balance of US\$2,409,000 was written off during the year.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROVISION

Costs are estimated based primarily upon environmental and regulatory requirements and are accrued and charged to expense over the expected economic life of the operation. The environmental rehabilitation provision to meet closure costs is currently made at the rate of US\$1 per milled ton of ore

12. STATED CAPITAL

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997		
	No. of shares	No. of shares	No. of shares		
	-----	-----	-----		
Authorised shares					
Class A shares	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000		
Class B shares	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	-----	-----	-----		
	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		
	=====	=====	=====		
	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997		
	No. of shares	Amount US\$ '000	No. of shares	Amount US\$ '000	No. of shares
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Issued:					
Class A shares	704,639	78,293	704,639	78,293	164,000
Class B shares	78,293	--	78,293	--	18,222
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	782,932	78,293	782,932	78,293	182,222
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The company issued 540,639 additional Class A Shares for the conversion of advances, loans and interest payable of US\$60,070,000 as at June 30, 1998 (See Note 14).

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998

12. STATED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

In addition, the Government of Ghana was issued 60,071 Class B Shares for no consideration, to maintain their proportionate 10% ownership of the company.

The shareholders of the company as at March 31, 1999, June 30, 1998 and 1997 are as follows:

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999 Number -----	June 30, 1998 Number -----	June 30, 1997 Number -----
CLASS A SHARES			
International Finance Corporation	216,270	216,270	14,578
DEG-Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH	158,004	158,004	--
Societe Generale	91,140	91,140	--
Credit Lyonnais	76,897	76,897	--
Bank Austria AG	45,566	45,566	--
DB (Belgium) Finance N.V./S.A	45,566	45,566	--
The Sumitomo Bank Limited	31,331	31,331	--
Banque International a Luxembourg	28,477	28,477	--
Transnational Incorporated	11,388	11,388	--
Gencor Bogoso Holdings (BVI) Limited	--	--	149,422
	-----	-----	-----
	704,639	704,639	164,000
CLASS B SHARES			
Government of Ghana	78,293	78,293	18,222
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL SHARES	782,932	782,932	182,222
	=====	=====	=====

13. SHAREHOLDERS' ADVANCES

		(Unaudited) March 31, 1999 Number -----	June 30, 1998 Number -----	June 30, 1997 Number -----
	Note			
Consortium of Banks	14	--	--	24,671
		-----	-----	-----
		--	--	24,671
		=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. SHAREHOLDERS' ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

Shareholders' advances represented interest bearing foreign currency advances made under the terms of the Revised Shareholders Financing Agreement of March 22, 1994. These advances attracted interest at the rate of 10% per annum.

In accordance with letters of consent from the shareholders, the Consortium of Banks advance amounting to US\$24,671,000 and accrued interest of US\$20,008,000 were converted into Class A Shares effective June 30, 1998. The IFC accrued interest of US\$4,316,000 was also converted into Class A Shares effective June 30, 1998, however, the advance of US\$5,329,000 was reclassified as a long-term liability and will not accrue any further interest on the remaining principal from June 30, 1998 (See Note 14).

14. ADVANCES, LOANS AND INTEREST PAYABLE CONVERTED INTO CLASS A SHARES

A summary of the components of advances, loans and interest payable converted into 540,639 Class A Shares effective June 30, 1998 is as follows:

US\$'000

	Note	Principal	Interest	Total
	----	-----	-----	-----
Consortium of Banks				
- Advance	13	24,671	20,008	44,679
- Loan	10(d)	8,800	2,275	11,075
		-----	-----	-----
		33,471	22,283	55,754
		-----	-----	-----
 International Finance Corporation	 13	 --	 4,316	 4,316
		-----	-----	-----
		33,471	26,599	60,070
		=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION IS STATED AFTER CHARGING/(CREDITING)

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999 US\$ '000 -----	(Unaudited) March 31, 1998 US\$ '000 -----	June 30, 1998 US\$ '000 -----	June 30, 1997 US\$ '000 -----	June 30, 1996 US\$ '000 -----
Auditors' remuneration	19	11	22	13	12
Bad and doubtful debts	2	136	350	47	--
Directors' fees	22	5	6	6	--
Director's emoluments	100	162	162	125	6
Director's compensation for loss of office	6	62	68	--	--
Exchange (gain)/loss	143	(470)	(210)	(1,599)	--
Interest received	(310)	(543)	(415)	(785)	--
Inventory write down	38	1,791	2,078	64	791
Loss/(profit) on disposal of assets	(16)	1	16	(116)	--
Roaster write--off	--	--	--	--	4,921
Rehabilitation expenditure	1,570	1,648	2,125	6,363	4,500

16. TAXATION

The company has no taxation charge for the nine months ended March 31, 1999 or the year ended June 30, 1998 (1997: Nil) as there are significant tax losses to carry forward.

17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure authorised but not yet expended as at March 31, 1999 and at June 30, 1998 was \$1,081,000 and \$6,483,000, respectively (1997: \$4,488,000).

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Hedged gold

The company had no hedged gold contracts as at March 31, 1999 and June 30, 1998 (1997: \$8,090,584).

(b) Staff car loans

The company has guaranteed car loans to senior staff provided through Barclays Bank of Ghana Limited. The balance guaranteed as at March 31, 1999 and June 30, 1998 amounted to \$28,361 and \$43,085, respectively (1997: \$67,302).

19. NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	(Unaudited) Nine months ended March 31, 1999 US\$ '000	(Unaudited) Nine months ended March 31, 1998 US\$ '000	Year ended June 30, 1998 US\$ '000	Year ended June 30, 1997 US\$ '000	Year ended June 30, 1996 US\$ '000
Net operating (loss)/profit before interest expense	(7,745)	928	(1,597)	501	119
Depreciation	6,657	2,892	5,990	4,107	9,801
Amortisation of development expenditure	4,493	2,272	5,856	2,537	3,534
Amortisation of deferred assets	623	972	3,864	3,223	--
Decrease in inventories	(1,961)	2,934	3,291	860	3,298
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(98)	(449)	(371)	2,008	511
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	864	(507)	(519)	852	149
(Decrease)/increase in long term liabilities	648	831	(735)	6,000	3,763
Loan and interest waiver	--	--	(6,293)	--	--
Exchange (gain)/loss on loans	357	(395)	(205)	(1,711)	(1,424)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of assets	(16)	1	16	(116)	37
Interest income	(310)	(544)	(415)	(785)	(450)
	----- 3,512 =====	----- 8,935 =====	----- 8,882 =====	----- 17,476 =====	----- 19,338 =====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. GOING CONCERN

The company has accumulated losses of \$59,860,000 as at June 30, 1998 due to trading losses over the past years as a result of high cost of servicing a heavy debt portfolio and the declining gold price, as well as working capital problems with the non-payment of external debt and limited finance available for an on-going capital renewal program. Shareholders have converted \$60,070,000 of advances, loans and interest payable into stated capital (See Note 14) in addition to deferring payments due on long terms loans (See Note 10). The company is also actively looking for a strategic investor to provide additional funds for future expansion of operations based on the ore availability.

A major exploration program has been undertaken to identify oxide proved and probable ore reserves to extend the life of the mine. In addition, the exploration work has identified highly prospective targets and investigations are underway into alternative sources of ore such as the treatment of tailings.

21. RECLASSIFICATION

The prior years comparative figures have been reclassified where applicable to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in and in compliance with the Ghana Companies Code 1963 (Act 179), which differ in certain respects from those principles that the company would have followed had its financial statements been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States or Canada. Differences which materially affect these financial statements are:

(a) Under U.S. GAAP, items such as foreign exchange gains and losses are required to be shown separately in the derivation of comprehensive income. Under Canadian GAAP, foreign exchange gains and losses related to the translation of foreign currency loans would be deferred and amortised over the remaining period of the loan. As the currency of measurement is the U.S. Dollar, loans denominated in deutschmarks are considered foreign currency loans.

(b) Under U.S. GAAP, changes in accounting policies are accounted for in the year of change and includes the cumulative effect of that accounting change. Under Canadian GAAP, changes are applied retroactively to prior period financial statements by restating the prior years' financial statements and the prior year opening retained earnings balance in the earliest year reported. In June 1998, the company changed its method of amortization of development expenditure costs from units of production to straight line.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)**

(c) Under U.S. GAAP, extraordinary items are usually limited to unusual and infrequent events. Such items are reported separately in the statement of operations, net of taxes, and included in the determination of net income. Under Canadian GAAP, gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt generally do not meet the criteria for extraordinary items. During the year ended June 30, 1998, creditors forgave portions of certain loans as discussed Note 10.

(d) Under U.S. and Canadian GAAP, basic earnings per share of common stock is calculated on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and is required for each period presented. Per share amounts are reflected for income before extraordinary items, the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and for net income.

(e) Under U.S. and Canadian GAAP, the impact of a change in accounting estimate is recorded in the current reporting period, typically three-month quarters. As of June 30, 1998, the company changed the estimated remaining useful lives of its plant and machinery and mine to five years, effective as of July 1, 1997. Under U.S. and Canadian GAAP, the impact of the change in estimate would have been recorded as of April 1, 1998, resulting in a lower charge for depreciation and amortization for the year ended June 30, 1998.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)**

Had the company followed GAAP in the United States, certain items on the statements of operations would have been reported as follows:

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Stated in thousands of United States Dollars except per share amounts)

	(Unaudited) Nine months ended March 31, 1999 US\$ '000	(Unaudited) Nine months ended March 31, 1998 US\$ '000	Year ended June 30, 1998 US\$ '000	Year ended June 30, 1997 US\$ '000
Net loss as presented	(9,624)	(4,387)	(8,710)	(6,689)
Foreign exchange gain (a)	(214)	(75)	(6)	(75)
Change in accounting estimate (e)	--	--	3,084	--
Extraordinary gain on extinguishment of debt (c)	--	--	(6,293)	--
Income before extraordinary item	(9,838)	(4,462)	(11,925)	(6,764)
Extraordinary gain on extinguishment of debt (c)	--	--	6,293	--
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (b)	--	--	1,083	--
Net income (loss) under U.S. GAAP	(9,838)	(4,462)	(4,549)	(6,764)
Other comprehensive income - foreign exchange gain (a)	214	75	6	75
Comprehensive income (a)	(9,624)	(4,387)	(4,543)	(6,689)
Per share data (d):				
Extraordinary gain on extinguishment of debt	--	--	34.32	--
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	--	--	5.91	--
Basic and diluted net loss per share under U.S. GAAP	(12.29)	(24.07)	(24.77)	(36.71)
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	782,932	182,222	183,369	182,222
Reconciliation to Canadian GAAP:				
Net loss under U.S. GAAP	(9,838)	(4,462)	(4,549)	(6,764)
Amortisation of foreign exchange gain (a)	91	47	28	50
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle applied retroactively	2,797	1,140	1,521	1,083
Net loss under Canadian GAAP	(6,950)	(3,275)	(3,000)	(5,631)
Net loss per share under Canadian GAAP	(8.88)	(17.97)	(16.36)	(30.90)

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)**

The effect of differences in accounting under U.S. GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the balance sheets, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statements of cash flow are as follows:

BALANCE SHEET

	June 30, 1998			June 30, 1997		
	As presented	Canadian GAAP	U. S. GAAP	As presented	Canadian GAAP	U. S. GAAP
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Fixed assets	27,692	28,243	28,243	30,591	30,591	30,591
Development expenditure (b)	18,648	22,702	21,181	24,430	25,513	24,430
Accumulated comprehensive income	--	--	81	--	--	75
Accumulated deficit	(59,860)	(54,253)	(55,774)	(51,150)	(50,142)	(51,225)
Total shareholders' equity	18,432	24,121	22,600	(8,257)	(7,174)	(8,257)

	(Unaudited) March 31, 1999		
	As presented	Canadian GAAP	U.S. GAAP
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Fixed assets	24,232	24,658	24,658
Development expenditure (b)	14,155	20,730	17,933
Accumulated comprehensive income	--	--	295
Accumulated deficit	(69,484)	(62,815)	(65,612)
Total shareholders' equity	8,809	15,773	12,976

Under U.S. GAAP, accruals and other payables would be separately disclosed as follows:

	March 31, 1999	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Accrued payroll, taxes and bonus	597	494	779
Accrued redundancy costs	355	356	208
Accrued royalties	345	222	296
Accrued electricity	400	116	244
Accrued mining department costs	434	--	--
Other accrued liabilities	1,467	1,199	1,737
Total accruals and other payables	3,598	2,387	3,264

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY UNDER U.S. GAAP

	Class A	Class B	Stated	Deficit	Accumulated Other	Shareholder	Total
	Shares	Shares	Capital	US\$ '000	Comprehensive	Advances	Shareholders'
			US\$ '000	US\$ '000	Income	US\$ '000	Equity
					US\$ '000		US\$ '000
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1996	164,000	18,222	18,222	(44,461)	--	24,671	(1,568)
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income (loss) 1997				(6,764)			(6,764)
Translation adjustments					75		75

Comprehensive Income:							(6,689)
Shares issued							
Issue costs							
Shareholder advances	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1997	164,000	18,222	18,222	(51,225)	75	24,671	(8,257)
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income (loss) 1998				(4,549)			(4,549)
Translation adjustments					6		6

Comprehensive Income:							(4,543)
Shares issued	540,639	60,071	60,071				60,071
Shareholder advances	--	--	--	--		(24,671)	(24,671)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 1998	704,639	78,293	78,293	(55,774)	81	--	22,600
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income (loss) 1999				(9,838)			(9,838)
Translation adjustments					214		214

Comprehensive Income:							(9,624)
Shares issued							
Shareholder advances	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 1999	704,639	78,293	78,293	(65,612)	295	--	12,976
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW UNDER U.S. GAAP
(STATED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):	Operating Activities		Investing Activities		Financing Activities	
	As presented US\$ '000	U.S. GAAP US\$ '000	As presented US\$ '000	U.S. GAAP US \$ '000	As presented US\$ '000	U.S. GAAP US\$ '000
For the Nine months ended						
March 31, 1999 (Unaudited)	3,512	1,633	(6,299)	(4,420)	(2,441)	(2,441)
For the Years ended,						
June 30, 1998	8,882	7,524	(5,668)	(4,310)	(3,933)	(3,933)
June 30, 1997	17,746	16,934	(5,876)	(5,334)	(4,082)	(4,082)

Cash paid for interest for the nine months ended March 31, 199 and the years ended June 30, 1998 and 1997 was \$2,205,000, \$1,773,000 and \$1,327,000 respectively.

U.S. GAAP does not permit the presentation of non-cash items in investing or financing activities in the statements of cash flows. Under the company's current reporting, no such transactions were included in the statements of cash flows. The company did, however, convert \$60,070,000 in shareholder advances plus accrued interest to Class A shares as described in Note 14.

US GAAP TAX CONSIDERATIONS

U.S. GAAP changes the company's method of accounting for income taxes to an asset and liability approach. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributed to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Use of the assets and liability method has no effect on the U.S. GAAP financial statements as the company as concluded that a full valuation allowance must be applied to the deferred tax assets resulting from the company's net operating loss carryforwards. For the years ended June 30, 1998 and 1997 and the nine months in the periods ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, the company has recorded no current tax expense under U.S. GAAP due to the cumulative net losses incurred by the company. Under U.S. GAAP, the company would not record any deferred tax expense based on the same rationale.

Summarized below are the components of deferred taxes:

	(Unaudited) As of March 31, 1999 US\$ '000	As of June 30, 1998 US\$ `000	As of June 30, 1997 US\$ `000
	-----	-----	-----
Temporary differences relating to net liabilities:			
Accrued environmental liabilities	4,543	4,237	3,675
Tax loss and credit carryforwards	7,415	10,347	10,924
	-----	-----	-----
Gross deferred tax asset	11,958	14,584	14,599
Valuation allowance	(11,958)	(14,584)	(14,599)
	-----	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets	--	--	--
	=====	=====	=====

The valuation allowance decreased by approximately \$2.6 million due to smaller capital expenditure allowances in the current period based on the company's curtailed spending. The statutory tax rate in Ghana is 35%, while the company's effective rate is nil.

BOGOSO GOLD LIMITED
(FORMERLY BILLITON BOGOSU GOLD LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
(CONTINUED)

IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In February 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 128, "Earnings Per Share", effective for financial statements for periods ending after December 15, 1997. The Statement requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the income statement. The company has complied with the requirements of this statement.

In June 1997, the FASB issued SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 1997. The Statement establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in financial statements. Comprehensive income for the company will include items which have historically been included in Shareholders' Equity, such as unrealized gains or losses on marketable equity securities and foreign exchange gains and losses. The company has complied with the requirements of this statement.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 133 is effective for all fiscal quarters of all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. SFAS No. 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. At this time the company has no derivative instruments that are subject to the requirement of this statement.

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.
PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1999, and the Pro Forma Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 1998 and for the three months ended March 31, 1999 give effect to the acquisition of Bogoso Gold Limited ("BGL").

We and Anvil Mining N.L. ("Anvil") intend to acquire BGL from a consortium of banks (the "Banks") by purchasing 90% of the common shares of BGL and 100% of the debt (the "Debt") owed by BGL to the Banks for \$6.5 million. We will own 70% of the common shares of BGL and 77.8% of the Debt. Anvil will own a 20% common share interest and 22.2% of the Debt. The remaining 10% common share interest will continue to be held by the Government of Ghana. After completion of the acquisition, all of the debt previously owed by BGL to the consortium of banks will be owed to us and Anvil.

The purchase price for the Acquisition is an initial payment by us of \$6.5 million, of which \$5,056,000 is for our account and \$1,444,000 is for the account of Anvil. The Purchase Agreement also calls for a payment to the sellers based upon the average spot price of gold in the two years subsequent to closing (the "Calculation Period"). The payment will be calculated on a pro-rata basis if the average afternoon gold price fixing by the London Bullion Market Association over the Calculation Period (the "Average Gold Price") is between \$255 and \$310 per ounce and will be capped at \$10.0 million. If we acquire additional mineable ore reserves that can be processed at the Bogoso facility equivalent to at least 50,000 ounces of gold output, we will make a minimum payment of \$2.0 million one and half years after the closing of the Bogoso Purchase transaction. This payment will be applied towards the \$10.0 million cap mentioned above. We will record these payments at their fair value at the date they are determinable. These amounts will be amortized over the remaining life of the mine. Under an agreement with Anvil, our Company will provide all of the funds for the initial \$6.5 million purchase price and all other acquisition costs collectively (the "Acquisition Costs"). We will provide a loan to Anvil (the "Note Receivable") to fund Anvil's share of the Acquisition Costs. The Note Receivable will bear an annual interest rate of 15% compounded monthly. All cash distributions from the Bogoso Property will be paid to us until we have received all of the Acquisition Costs plus interest thereon.

The Company will also be required to pay the sellers an additional \$5,000,000 on the first anniversary of commencement of sulfide production at BGL. Due to the uncertain nature of this contingent consideration, no liability has been recorded as part of the purchase price allocation. This payment, if made, will be amortized over the remaining life of the mine.

The Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements give effect to the acquisition described above under the purchase method of accounting and are based on the assumptions and adjustments described in the Notes to the Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this Prospectus Supplement. For purposes of these Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements, it was assumed that the transactions for which the pro forma effects are shown were completed March 31, 1999 for the Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet and January 1, 1998 for the Pro Forma Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the consideration will be allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon the fair values of such assets and liabilities at the date of the acquisition and may be revised subject to final purchase price allocation and valuation. The preliminary estimates and assumptions as to the value of the assets and liabilities of BGL are based upon information available at the date of preparation of the Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements, and will be adjusted upon the final determination of such fair values. The items awaiting final allocation include materials and supplies inventories and certain liabilities. It is anticipated that final allocation of the BGL purchase price will not differ materially from the preliminary allocation.

The unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements included and incorporated by reference herein, and other financial data of GSR and BGL included elsewhere in this Prospectus Supplement.

THE PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BELOW DO NOT PURPORT TO REPRESENT WHAT THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OR FINANCIAL CONDITION WOULD HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN OR WHAT OPERATIONS WOULD BE IF THE TRANSACTIONS THAT GIVE RISE TO THE PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS HAD OCCURRED ON THE DATES ASSUMED AND ARE NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.
PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	HISTORICAL MARCH 31, 1999 GSR	HISTORICAL MARCH 31, 1999 BGL		PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS	COMBINED
ASSETS					
Cash and Short Term Investments	\$ 5,158	\$ 10,673	1	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,831
			1	(500)	
			1	(6,500)	
			1	(3,000)	
			1	(7,000)	
Accounts Receivable	506	1,494			2,000
Note Receivable from Anvil	--	--	1	1,444	1,444
Inventories	172	8,002		--	8,174
Other Assets	91	--		--	91
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Total Current Assets	5,927	20,169		(5,556)	20,540
Restricted Cash	--	--	1	10,000	10,000
Deferred Exploration	59,621	--			59,621
Mining Properties	--	39,960	1	(36,615)	3,345
Investment in Omai Gold Mines Limited]	1,150	--		--	1,150
Fixed Assets	537	--		--	537
Other Assets	136	--	1	500	636
	-----	-----		-----	-----
	\$ 67,371	\$ 60,129		\$(31,671)	\$ 95,829
	=====	=====		=====	=====
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	575	4,742	1	1,300	6,617
Current Portion of Long Term Debt		3,951	1	(3,701)	250
Accrued Wages and Payroll Taxes	724	--	1	3,000	3,724
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Total Current Liabilities	1,299	8,693		599	10,591
Long Term Debt	2,536	29,647	1	(29,647)	2,536
Convertible Debentures	--	--	1	5,989	5,989
Other Liabilities	35	12,980	1	(5,980)	7,035
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Total Liabilities	3,870	51,320		(29,039)	26,151
Minority Interest	5,303	--	1	2,166	7,469
Share Capital	159,163	78,293	1	2,000	161,163
			1	(78,293)	
Equity Component of Convertible Debentures	--	--	1	2,011	2,011
Stock Option Loans	(4,012)	--		--	(4,012)
Accumulated Deficit	(96,953)	(69,484)	1	69,484	(96,953)
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Total Shareholders' Equity	58,198	8,809		(4,798)	62,209
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 67,371	\$ 60,129		\$(31,671)	\$ 95,829
	=====	=====		=====	=====

**THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.**

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.
PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(STATED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

(UNAUDITED)

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998 GSR -----	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998 BGL -----	PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS -----	PRO FORMA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998 -----
REVENUE				
Gold Sales	\$ --	\$ 35,432	\$ --	\$ 35,432
Interest and Other	635	227	--	862
	----- 635	----- 35,659	----- --	----- 36,294
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Cost of Goods Sold	--	23,130	--	23,130
Royalties	--	1,062	--	1,062
Depreciation	230	13,258	(A) (12,682)	806
Amortization	--	1,325	(A) (1,325)	--
General and Administrative	7,712	10,097	--	17,809
Exploration Expense	443	--	--	443
Write--Offs & Abandonment of Mineral Properties	16,600	--	--	16,600
Interest Expense	36	4,936	(B) (4,936) (C) 600 (C) 250 (C) 428	1,314
Other Income	--	(6,419)	(B) 6,293	(126)
Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	26	236	(B) (236)	26
	----- 25,047	----- 47,625	----- (11,608)	----- 61,064
LOSS BEFORE THE UNDERNOTED	(24,412)	(11,966)	11,608	(24,770)
Omai Preferred Share Redemption Surplus	950	--	--	950
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Loss before Minority Interest	(23,462)	(11,966)	11,608	(23,820)
Minority Interest Loss	1,214	--	(D) (1,268)	(54)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Loss	\$ (22,248)	\$ (11,966)	\$ 10,340	\$ (23,874)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.74)	\$ --		\$ (0.70)
	=====	=====		=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	30.2	--	3.9	34.1
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.**

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.
PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(STATED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

(UNAUDITED)

	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1999 GSR	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1999 BGL		PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS	PRO FORMA FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1999
	-----	-----		-----	-----
REVENUE					
Gold Sales	\$ --	\$11,145		\$ --	\$11,145
Interest and Other	166	25		--	191
	-----	-----		-----	-----
	166	11,170		--	11,336
COSTS AND EXPENSES					
Cost of Goods Sold	--	7,253		--	7,253
Royalties	--	337		--	337
Depreciation	54	2,384	(A)	(2,240)	198
Amortization	--	307	(A)	(307)	--
General and Administrative	698	1,641		--	2,339
Exploration Expense	47	--		--	47
Other Income	--	(79)		--	(79)
Interest Expense	6	616	(B)	(616)	291
			(C)	150	
			(C)	72	
			(C)	63	
Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	(22)	(202)	(B)	202	(22)
	-----	-----		-----	-----
	783	12,257		(2,676)	10,364
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE THE UNDERNOTED	(617)	(1,087)		2,676	972
Omai Preferred Share Redemption Surplus	225	--		--	225
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Net Loss before Minority Interest	(392)	(1,087)		2,676	1,197
Minority Interest Loss	119	--	(D)	(209)	(90)
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (273)	\$(1,087)		\$ 2,467	\$ 1,107
	-----	-----		-----	-----
Net Income (Loss) Per Share -- Basic	\$(0.01)	\$ --			\$ 0.03
	=====	=====			=====
Net Income (Loss) Per Share -- Fully Diluted	\$ --	\$ --			\$ 0.02
	=====	=====			=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING -- BASIC	30.2	--		4.0	34.2
	=====	=====		=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING -- DILUTED	--	--		54.1	54.1
	=====	=====		=====	=====

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

The accompanying Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1999 gives effect to the proposed acquisition of BGL as if such transaction had occurred on March 31, 1999.

We and Anvil Mining N.L. ("Anvil") intend to acquire BGL from a consortium of banks (the "Banks") by purchasing 90% of the common shares of BGL and 100% of the debt (the "Debt") owed by BGL to the Banks for \$6,500,000. We will own 70% of the common shares of BGL and 77.8% of the Debt. Anvil will own a 20% common share interest and 22.2% of the Debt. The remaining 10% common share interest will continue to be held by the Government of Ghana. After completion of the acquisition, all of the debt previously owed by BGL to the consortium of banks will be owed to us and Anvil.

The purchase price for the Acquisition is an initial payment by us of \$6.5 million, of which \$5,056,000 is for our account and \$1,444,000 is for the account of Anvil. The Purchase Agreement also calls for a payment to the sellers based upon the average price spot price of gold in the two years subsequent to closing (the "Calculation Period"). The payment will be calculated on a pro-rata basis if the average afternoon gold price fixing by the London Bullion Market Association over the Calculation Period (the "Average Gold Price") is between \$255 and \$310 per ounce and will be capped at \$10.0 million. If we acquire additional mineable ore reserves that can be processed at the Bogoso facility equivalent to at least 50,000 ounces of gold output, we will make a minimum payment of \$2.0 million one and half years after the closing of the Bogoso Purchase transaction. This payment will be applied towards the \$10.0 million cap mentioned above. The Company will record these payments at their fair value at the date they are determinable. These amounts will be amortized over the remaining life of the mine. Under an agreement with Anvil, our Company will provide all of the funds for the initial \$6.5 million purchase price and all other acquisition costs collectively (the "Acquisition Costs"). We will provide a loan to Anvil (the "Note Receivable") to fund Anvil's share of the Acquisition Costs. The Note Receivable will bear an annual interest rate of 15% compounded monthly. All cash distributions from the Bogoso Property will be paid to us until we have received all of the Acquisition Costs plus interest thereon.

Assets and liabilities assumed have been recorded at estimated fair market value. After completion of the acquisition, approximately \$3,000,000 will be paid out to BGL employees as a result of the termination of these employees on the Acquisition Date. This amount has been reflected as restricted cash. In addition, \$7,000,000 of cash acquired has been reflected as restricted cash to pay for the assumed mine site rehabilitation (\$6,000,000) and economic and social development for the mine area community at the eventual closure of the Bogoso Property (\$1,000,000).

The Company will also be required to pay the sellers an additional \$5,000,000 on the first anniversary of commencement of sulfide production at BGL. Due to the uncertain nature of this contingent consideration, no liability has been recorded as part of the purchase price allocation. This payment, if made, will be amortized over the remaining life of the mine.

The Company will obtain the funds necessary to complete the acquisition of Bogoso through the issuance of \$8,000,000 of 7.5% convertible debentures due in August 2004 and \$2,000,000 in equity units. The convertible debentures may be converted into common shares of the Company upon the payment of \$0.70 per common share. The equity units are comprised of one common share at \$0.50 and one half of a common share purchase warrant. Approximately, 4,000,000 common shares will be issued in conjunction with the equity unit issuance. Each common share purchase warrant is convertible to common shares of the Company at \$0.70. The Company expects to incur acquisition and offering costs of \$1,800,000; approximately \$500,000 of which has been paid to date.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following allocation of the purchase price reflects the estimated fair market values of assets and liabilities acquired in the contemplated transaction as of March 31, 1999.

COSTS OF ACQUISITION (IN THOUSANDS)

Purchase Price	\$6,500
Transaction Costs	1,800
Less:	
Anvil Note Receivable	(1,444)

Cost of Acquisition	\$6,856
	=====
Allocation of Purchase Price	
Cash	\$10,673
Accounts Receivable	1,494
Inventories	8,002
Mining Assets	3,345
Deferred Financing Costs	500
Accounts Payable	(7,992)
Long-Term Liabilities	(7,000)
Minority Interest	(2,166)

Total Purchase Price Allocated	\$6,856
	=====

2. PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS ADJUSTMENT

The accompanying Pro Forma Consolidated Statements of Operations assume that the proposed acquisition of BGL had occurred on January 1, 1998.

The acquisition adjustments are as follows:

- a. To record the elimination of depreciation and amortization expense on mining assets acquired as of January 1, 1998.
- b. To record the elimination of interest expense and foreign exchange gains/losses and forgiveness of debt included as other income related to the debt of BGL.
- c. To record the estimated interest expense related to debt incurred of \$8.0 million at 7.5% as part of the funding for the acquisition of BGL. To record the accrual of deemed interest expense for the \$250,000 production bonus accrual payable under the credit facility and the amortization of \$500,000 in financing costs under the credit facility.
- d. To record the 30% minority interest share in the earnings of BGL.
- e. No tax expense is recognized as the Company would have had sufficient net operating losses to carry forward and offset against taxable income.

3. RECONCILIATION OF PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO UNITED STATES GAAP

The Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the financial statements of GSR which are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") which differ in certain respects from those principles that the Company would have followed had its financial statements been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). The presentation of BGL after the purchase price allocation is consistent with U.S. GAAP. Differences which materially affect these Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Statements are:

a. For U.S. GAAP, exploration and general and administrative costs related to projects are charged to expense as incurred. As such, the majority of costs charged to Exploration Expense and Abandonment of Mineral Properties under Canadian GAAP would have been charged to earnings in prior periods under U.S. GAAP. Property acquisition costs are capitalized for both Canadian and U.S. GAAP. The impact of this adjustment on the Pro Forma

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Consolidated Balance Sheets would be a reduction of deferred exploration by \$41.4 million. For the Pro Forma Consolidated Statements of Operations the impact of this adjustment would be \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 and \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 1999.

b. Under U.S. GAAP, the investment in Omai Gold Mines Limited would have been written off in prior years and, therefore, the entire Omai Preferred Share Redemption would have been included in income. Under Canadian GAAP, a portion of the Omai Preferred Share Redemption is included in income with the remainder reducing the carrying value of the Company's preferred stock investment. The impact of this adjustment on the Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet would be a reduction of Investment in OGML of \$1.1 million. For the Pro Forma Consolidated Statements of Operations, the impact of this adjustment would be \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 1999.

c. Under U.S. GAAP, no portion of proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt securities is accounted for as attributable to a conversion feature. Under Canadian GAAP, this element of the proceeds would be treated as additional capital, and accreted over the period of optional conversion as interest expense. The impact of this adjustment would increase the Convertible Debentures balance by \$2,011,000 and reduce the Equity Component of Convertible Debentures as recorded under Canadian GAAP by a corresponding amount.

The following table summarizes the effect of the above material adjustments on the Pro Forma Financial Statements:

AS OF MARCH 31, 1999

	PRO FORMA CANADIAN GAAP	PRO FORMA U.S. GAAP
Assets	\$ 95,829	\$ 53,242
Liabilities	26,151	28,162
Minority Interest	7,469	7,517
Stockholders' Equity	62,209	17,563
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998		
Net (Loss)/Income	\$(23,874)	\$(29,375)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1999		
Net (Loss)/Income	\$ 1,107	\$ (309)

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