PROSPECT EVALUATION REPORT

on the

GAR CLAIMS

Keromeos District
Osoyoos Mining Division
British Columbia

82E - 4W

Prepared for:

Aurora Gold Ltd.
2000; 144 - 4th. Avenue S.W.
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By:

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SUMMARY

The Gar claims were staked for Aurora Gold Ltd. in September, 1989 to cover the old Hunter Creek showings located 12 kilometres south of Keremeos, british Columbia.

The property consists of 2 two-post mineral claims and is situated immediately east of the Susap, Ron, and Buck claim groups which were optioned to Aurora by Mr. L. Little of Penticton, British Columbia on June 6, 1989.

The property has been intermittantly explored and developed by various mining companies since the original discovery of significant base and precious metal mineralization at that location in 1903.

The current program, carried out for Aurora Gold Ltd. and supervised by the author, entailed re-blasting two of the old trenches, geological mapping and sampling, and a reconnaissance geophysical survey over the central portion of the two claims.

The claims are underlain by Mesozoic "Kruger" quartz monzonitic lithologies and "Nelson" granodiorite to monzonite intrusive into older volcanics and sediments of the Triassic Old Tom Formation.

Copper, molybdenum, and precious metal sulphide mineralization is closely associated with late stage felsic intrusives, silicified zones, and open fracture linings in characteristic sub-horizontal fracture sets within the "Nelson" granodiorite and also as very finely disseminated sulphides within the host.

The known mineralization averages 0.56% Cu, 0.075% MoS2, 0.55 oz./T.Ag and 0.002 oz./T. Au. in the current sampling and extends more or less continuously over an area of 70 metres by 8-10 metres with an indicated vertical extent of 40 metres. The mineralized zone is also apparently open towards the Susap prospect some 1500 metres further to the west.

Reconnaissance geophysical surveying has successfully demonstrated an extensive magnetic signature to the known mineralization but does not show any significant electromagnetic response.

Mineral rights acquisition, diamond drilling, re-evaluation of existing magnetic data, and detailed induced polarization and magnetic surveying is recommended for the property.

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INTRODUCTION

The Gar property, consisting of 2 two post mineral claims, is located approximately 12 kilometres south of Keromeos in southern British Columbia and was staked for Aurora Gold Ltd.to cover the old Hunter Creek Showings.

Previous exploration, dating from 1903, has successfully delineated important copper, molybdenum, and precious metal prospects both on the subject claims and on the Susap, Ron and Buck groups located immediately west of the property. The latter claim groups comprise the Susap Option which was acquired from Mr. L. Little of Penticton, B.C. in June, 1989.

This report was commissioned by Mr. G. Nolin of Aurora to assess the old Hunter Creek prospect in order to determine what, if any, continued exploration was warranted on the property.

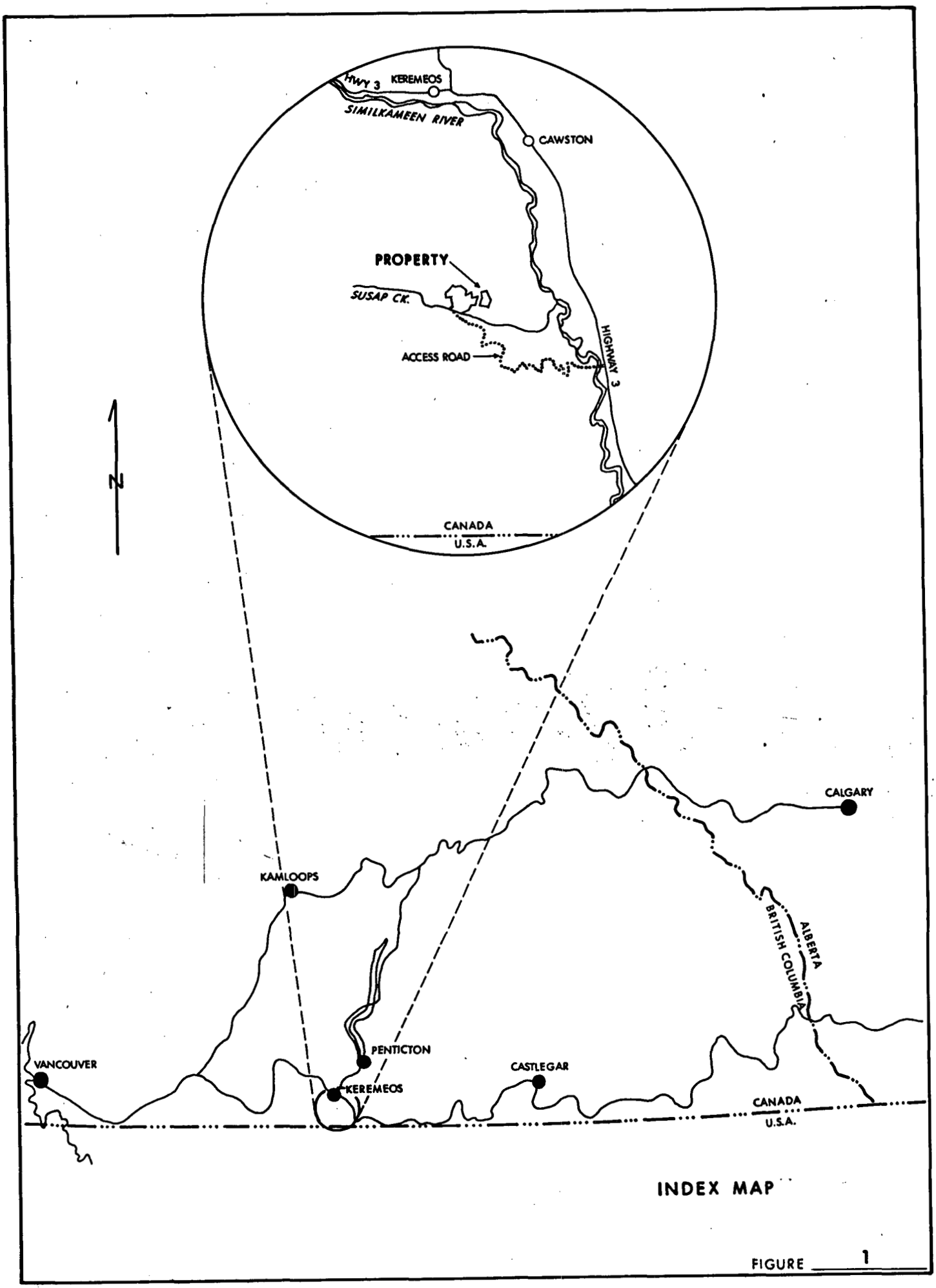
Messers. W. MacLeod and T. Dundas, accompanied by two contract labourers carried out the rehabilitation of two of the old trenches, mapped and sampled the old workings, and completed a reconnaissance level magnetic and e/m survey over the central and mineralized portions of the property. The helicopter supported program was completed over a 5 day period from July 6th through 10th of this year.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Gar claims are located within the Osoyoos Mining Division at an average elevation of 1200 metres ASL approximately 12 kilometres south of Keromeos in southern British Columbia at 49 degrees 06 minutes North Latitude; 119 degrees 48 minutes West Longitude in N.T.S. grid 82E - 4W (Figure 1).

The main area of interest on the property is situated on a steep forested slope immeditely south of Hunter Creek - a tributary to the Similkameen River.

Direct access to the main Hunter Creek showings is gained by helicopter from Penticton to a "toe-in" landing area cleared in the immediate Hunter Creek showing location. Alternative access is available via Provincial Highway No.3 nineteen kilometres south of Keromeos and 14.6 kilometres west across the Similkameen River on a branch road and rough 4X4 access trail to the eastern-most Susap drill location, thence by an East Northeast traverse of the ridge between Susap and Hunter creeks with an attendant 300 metre descent to location.



INDEX MAP

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY

The Gar property consists of 2 contiguous two-post mineral claims (Figure 2) as shown in the following table (Table I):

Claim Name	Record Number	Expiry
GAR No. 1	3280	30-09-90
GAR No. 2	3281	30-09-90

The claims were staked by the author as an agent for Mr. G. Nolin of Calgary, Alberta and are located on the south side of Hunter Creek.

Mineral rights to the property are restricted to those lands within two original Crown Grants exclusive of the Range Indian Reserve 13 with the acquisition of additional mineral tenure on the Reserve remaining as negotiable with the local Indian Band.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia, annual assessment work credits amounting to $100.00 for each of the first three years and $200.00 for every year thereafter (or an equivalent cash payment in lieu) must be applied to each claim to maintain the lands in good standing.

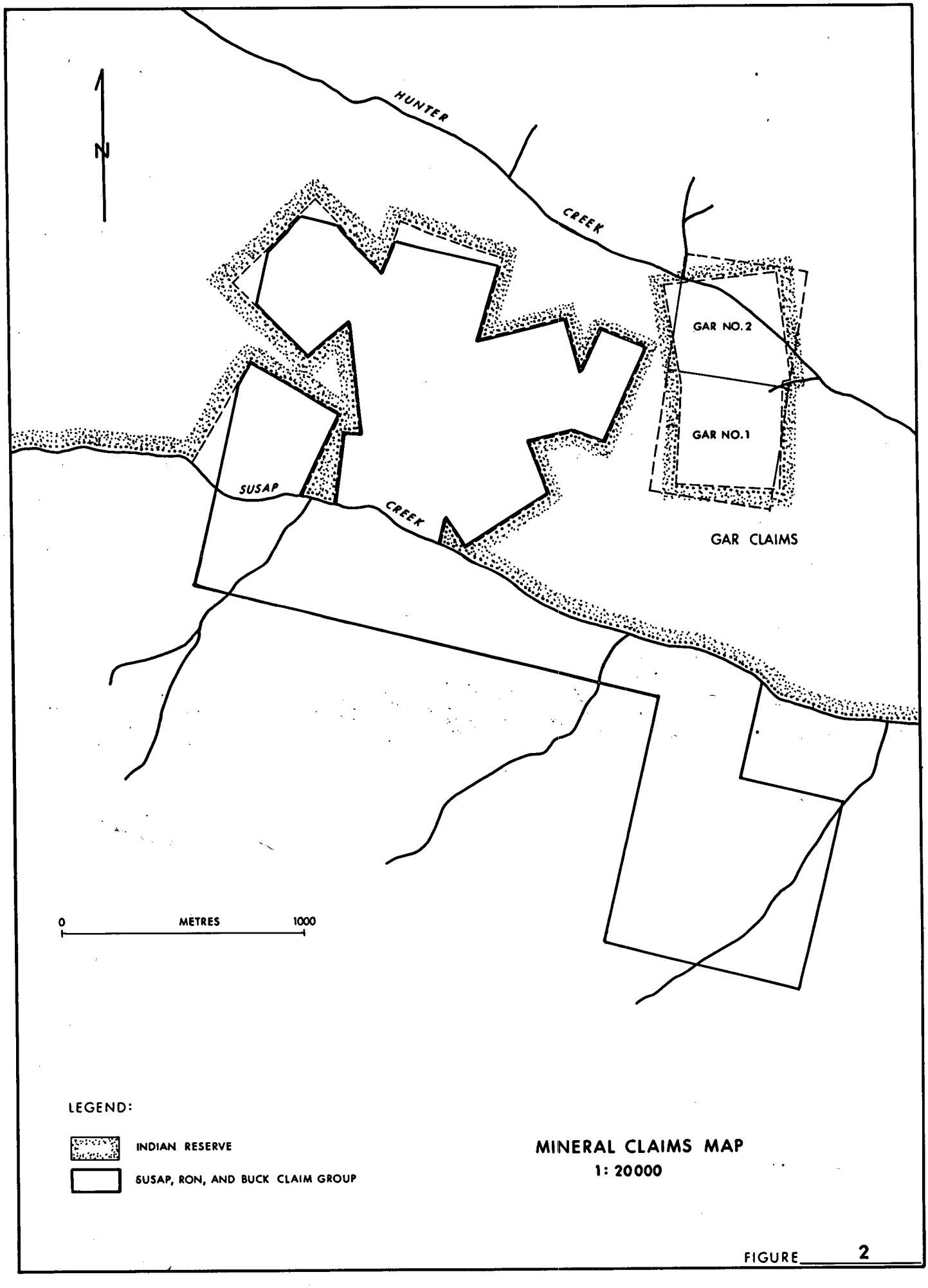
EXPLORATION HISTORY

Previous exploration dates from 1903 with the first recorded work on a significant copper - molybdenum - silver and gold showing located on the steeply sloping south side of the valley immediately above Hunter Creek.

A 10 metre adit and nearby 5 metre shaft were driven on the Hunter Creek mineralization at an elevation of 1170 metres above sea level in 1921.

Following many years of inactivity, the prospect was re-examined and sampled by Friday Mines Ltd. in 1962. Although sample assays averaged 1.25% Cu, 0.933% MoS2, 0.55 oz./T. Ag and 0.01 oz./T Au, further work was not recommended at that time due to other, potentially more attractive opportunities, on the Susap side of the property.

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. operated the property under option in 1973. A very comprehensive regional geological, magnetometer, and soil sampling program covered the Hunter Creek prospect as part of an extensive regional exploration program for the whole Susap-Hunter Creeks area but no detailed or continued work was recommended for the Hunter Creek showings at that time.



MINERAL CLAIMS MAP
1: 20000

FIGURE 2

United Hearne Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1979 and subsequently mapped the old Hunter Creek workings. Further exploration was not recommended at that time due to the limited and dificult access and land avilability vis a vis the Indian Reservation.

The property has apparently lain dormant until the current Susap option Agreement between Aurora Gold Ltd. and L. Little.

GEOLOGY

The property straddles the contact between the Jurassic / Cretaceous aged "Kruger" and "Nelson" batholithic intrusions and the older Triassic or Earlier volcanics of the Old Tom Formation (Figure 3).

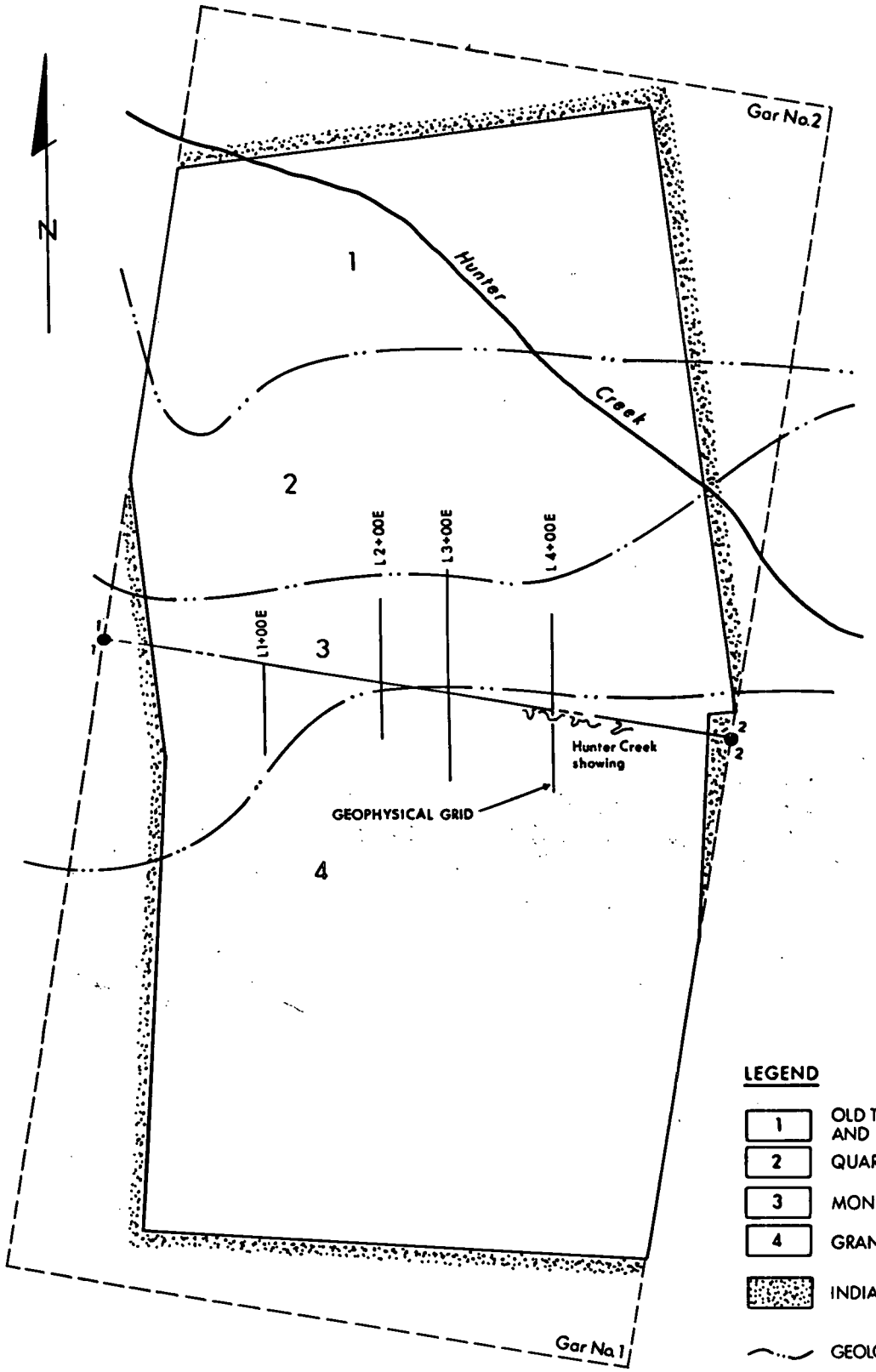
The Old Tom Formation (Unit 1) volcanosedimentary asemblage consists of dark coloured fine grained argillites, greywackes and related biotite schists, cherts and carbonate sediments with interlayered fine through course grained tuffaceous and brecciated lithologies to massive intermediate to mafic lavas.

Massive blocky jointed plutonic intrusives of the "Kruger" and "Nelson" batholithic phases transect the earlier lithologies along an east - west trending contact on the property north of Hunter Creek. Medium grey, fine grained, equigranular quartz-diorite (Unit 2) is gradiational into a pink, potash feldspar rich, non-porphrytic monzonite to quartz monzonite (Unit 3). Continued further gradiation into medium to course grained locally K-spar porphyritic quartz monzonite to hornblende granodiorite (Unit 4).

Four fracture and/or joint orientations have been identified in the various trenches and outcrops on the property (Table II):

Set	Attitude
No.1	350/24E
No.2	320/72W
No.3	030/70W
No.4	275/72W

Fracture sets 1 & 2 predominate with the first set hosting significant copper-molybdenum-silver-gold sulfide mineralization.



LEGEND

- 1 — OLD TOM FM: VOLCANICS AND RELATED SEDIMENTS
- 2 — QUARTZ DIORITE
- 3 — MONZONITE
- 4 — GRANODIORITE
- INDIAN RESERVATION
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

FIGURE 3

GENERAL GEOLOGY
HUNTER CREEK AREA
Scale 1:5000
JULY 1990 W.MacLEOD, P.Geol.

MINERALIZATION and RESERVES

The Hunter Creek showing has been explored by a series of surface trenches, a 10 metre adit and a 5 metre deep shaft developed on variably thin pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite mineralization in quartz and quartz - feldspar veins and stringers, silicified zones, and along partially open fractures within the "Nelson" granodiorite.

Very fine grained weakly disseminated sulphides have also been identified within the host Granodiorite in some of the trenches.

The mineralization and related quartzofeldspathic vein/fracture fill assemblage are largely restricted to and are best developed along the shallow dipping north trending fracture set (No.1 above). The mineralization also occupies one of the steeply dipping fracture set at a few locations as well.

Representative mineral grades are difficult to determine because of the irregularity of the mineralized fractures. Fracture and vein density appear to constitute the primary grade control with the local presence of disseminated sulfides within the granodiorite being a subordinate, though potentially very significant, factor.

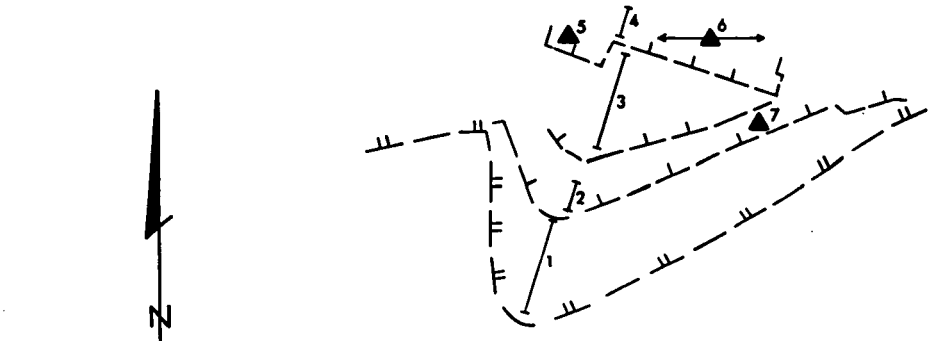
Mineralized fracture spacing varies from 5 cm. through 70+ cm. and ranges from hairline to 10+ cm. in width throughout the host rock material.

The extent of the Hunter Creek mineralization as determined from the current development indicates a more or less continuous strike of 70 metres with a width of 8 to 10 metres and a vertical continuity of some 40 metres. The zone is apparently open towards the Susap prospect located some 1500 metres west.

Representative chip sampling and random composite grab samples along the trench walls and the broken trench fill material respectively were assayed by Barringer Labs Ltd. in Calgary (Figure 4>.

With the exclusion of one obviously high grade grab sample (No. 5 / Trench 1), the average assay values for the Hunter Creek Showing are presented below (Table III):

ASSAYS:	Cu%	Mos2%	Ag oz./T.	Au oz./T.
Adit:	0.56	0.11	0.09	0.002
Trench No.1:	0.68	0.11	0.30	0.003
Trench No.2:	0.44	0.004	0.23	0.002



TRENCH NO. 1
Detailed Plan
Scale 1:100

N

ENLARGEMENT: 5x

LEGEND

- CHANNEL SAMPLE
- GRAB SAMPLE
- COMPOSITE GRAB SAMPLE

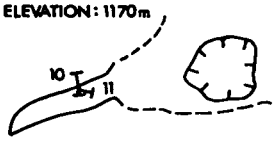
ELEVATION: 1206m

TRENCH NO. 1

ELEVATION: 1186m

TRENCH NO. 2

ELEVATION: 1170m



ADIT AND SHAFT

ASSAY RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ASSAY NO.	% Cu	% MoS_2	oz. Ag	oz. Au
1	6201	0.701	0.007	0.192	0.003
2	6202	0.950	0.220	0.559	0.009
3	6203	0.510	0.023	0.117	>0.001
4	6204	0.911	0.183	0.398	0.002
5	6205	6.200	0.122	1.195	0.043
6	6206	0.600	0.032	0.181	0.004
7	6207	0.379	0.212	0.381	0.005
8	6208	0.392	0.003	0.157	0.002
9	6209	0.491	0.005	0.303	0.002
10	6210	0.508	0.158	0.122	0.002
11	6211	0.609	0.055	0.051	0.002

FIGURE 4

SAMPLE PLAN
HUNTER CREEK AREA
Scale 1:500

JULY 1990 W.MacLEOD, P.Geol.

Silicate alteration attendant to the mineralization consists of variably intense potash feldspar veining and vein selvedges with common clay and chlorite alteration products along fractures and shear zones within the host granodiorite.

GEOPHYSICS

Geonics VLF/em and Scintrex Proton Magnetometer surveying was carried out over four very short reconnaissance lines on both claims.

The work was completed by Mr. T.R. Dundas of Calgary and is fully described in his appended report (Appendix "A").

CONCLUSIONS

The Gar property consists of 2 contiguous two-post mineral claims located near excellent infrastructure approximately 12 kilometres south of Keromeos in southern British Columbia.

Several mining companies have operated or seriously examined a significant base and precious metal prospect on the property since the initial discovery and first recorded work in 1903.

The author, accompanied by Messers. Dundas, Reichert and his assistant completed a small work program on the old Hunter Creek showing in early July of this year. Two of the old trenches were re-blasted and a helicopter landing site prepared at the old adit portal. The property was mapped, the workings re-sampled, and a small reconnaissance level e/m and magnetometer survey completed over portions of both claims.

The Gar claims are underlain by Jurassic and/or Cretaceous aged "Kruger" and "Nelson" plutonics of quartz dioritic through granodioritic composition intrusive into the Triassic Old Tom Formation volcano-sedimentary package.

The Hunter Creek showing consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite mineralization primarily located in shallow dipping quartz and quartzofeldspathic veins, silicified zones, and relatively open fracture coatings within the "Nelson" granodioritic phase of the batholith. Very fine grained disseminated sulphides were also noted in the host rock at some trench locations.

Current assay values from two trenches and the old adit <u>average</u> 0.56% Cu, 0.075% MoS2, 0.21 oz./T. Ag and 0.002 oz./T. Au. whereas the 1962 sampling is reported to have returned an average of 1.25% Cu, 0.933% MoS2, 0.55 oz./T. Ag and 0.01 oZ./T. Au. from the adit alone.

The apparent assay descrepancy underscores the difficulties involved in attaining a reliable measure of the grade for the irregular showing.

By way of comparison, the Brenda mine (160 million tons @ 0.18% Cu, 0.083% MoS2, 0.63 oz./ton Ag, and 0.013 oz./T. Au.),is located 82 kilometres north of the Hunter Creek/Susap property, and is similarily hosted by another "Nelson" batholithic complex.

The Hunter Creek mineralization is exposed over an east-west trending area of 70 metres by 8-10 metres with an indicated vertical extent in excess of 40 metres.

The east-west orientation of the known Hunter Creek mineralzation would either closely parallel or form an actual extension to the regional mineralized trend identified on the adjacent Susap prospect in 1989.

Silicate alteration at the Hunter Creek location is notably more extensive than on the Susap side and is probably best described as being within the Propylitic to early Argillic phase. The Hunter Creek mineralization is situated some 100 metres lower in elevation than the Susap which may indicate some form of vertical zonation to the overall mineralization - if both showings are in some way related.

The 1990 geophysical surveys and a review of the 1973 Canadian Occidental magnetic survey indicate a potential magnetic halo flanking the known mineralization and show some degree of lateral discontinuity between the Hunter Creek and Susap prospects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued exploration is clearly warranted on the Gar Claims to delineate the extent and grade of the known mineralization and to determine to what extent, if any, the Hunter Creek and Susap prospects may be related.

Because the potential mineralization clearly extends beyond the present property, additional ground should be acquired to annex more of the "Nelson" batholith. Toward that end, negotiations should be initiated with the local Indian Band to acquire access rights and mineral title to adjoining portions of the Indian Reserve.

Diamond drilling should be completed on the known mineralization to accurately determine the extent and grade of the deposit.

Definitive re-evaluation of the old Canadian Occidental magnetic survey coupled with extended Proton Magnetometer and detailed Induced Polarization surveying of the Hunter Creek deposit should be prior to or concurrently with the initial drilling phase to delineate viable "step-out" drilling as warranted.

Both the Susap and Hunter Creek prospects should also be accurately surveyed to define the correct spacial relationship between the two areas of known mineralization.

CERTIFICATE and SIGNATURE

I, William A. MacLeod do hereby certify that:

1) I am a practicing consultant Geologist and President of Kamand Resource Services Limited; 144 Parkview Place S.E., Calgary, Alberta, T2J 4W5.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba, B.Sc.(1970) and have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation.

3) I am a member of The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.

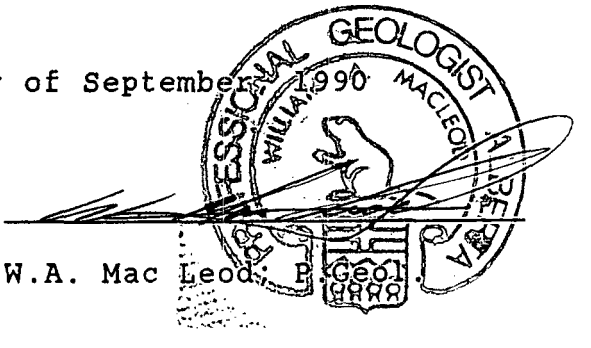
4) I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive an interest, either directly or indirectly in Aurora Gold Ltd.

5) This report with the conclusions and recommendations therein contained is based upon my review of a number of previous geotechnical reports by previous operators and upon data derived from my work on the property during July of this year.

6) I personally supervised and carried out the evaluation work completed on the property over the period of July 6 through 10,1990.

7) I hereby consent to the use of this report or portions of this report by Aurora Gold Ltd. for the purpose of a financial propectus, provided that no part be used out of context in a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

DATED at Calgary this 6th. day of September, 1990



W.A. Mac Leod, P.Geol.

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APPENDIX "A"

A Discussion Of The
Geophysical Data
Over The Susap Property, Keremeos B.C.

A DISCUSSION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL DATA OVER THE SUSAP PROPERTY, KEREMEOS, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Susap property, in simplistic terms, consists of a number of copper showings which can be traced for a number of miles along a strike of approximately 080 degrees. The property has been extensively mapped and two areas have been extensively worked, - the King Edward on Susap Creek and the showings on Hunter Creek.

A number of geophysical surveys have been carried out over parts of the property, the most extensive being a ground magnetic survey carried out by Canadian Occidental Petroleum in 1973. This survey was at a station interval of 100 feet on survey lines which were mainly at 400 feet separation. An induced polarisation survey was carried out but the results are not available and no conclusions can be made about the application of the method to this area. A hole was apparently drilled on an anomaly and intersected volcanics.

TEST SURVEYS

The writer tested the magnetic and VLF methods over the showings on the property in 1989 and July 1990.

The VLF method did not show any distinct anomaly when tested on the Susap side in 1989. The Hunter Creek showings were located in 1990 and the results were again did not show a distinct anomaly, (Fig 1), although some variation in the quadrature does suggest local flat lying conductors.

The magnetic survey over the Hunter Creek showings was the first time that the results could be directly correlated to the extensive mineralisation which has been exposed in this area, (Fig 2).

HUNTER CREEK MAGNETIC RESULTS

The magnetic survey over the area was on compass and pace lines which were tied into the claim line with readings taken at 10

meter intervals along the lines. Line 4E crossed directly over the main trench so that the magnetic response can be directly related to the mineralisation. The mineral content is magnetic when tested with a hand magnet but the overall response is that of a magnetic low over the mineralised zone. The strike established on the basis of this limited survey is 067 degrees. A magnetic high is located to the north suggests that in fact there has been sufficient alteration to produce a magnetic halo outside the main concentration of copper mineralisation. A magnetic halo is produced in porphyry copper deposits and although these local deposits are structurally controlled, there is apparently sufficient volume to produce a recognisable magnetic zone. Assuming that the magnetic low is at the centre of the mineralisation and the strike of 067 degrees combined with the exposure at the Hunter Creek adit, a minimum width for this showing can be estimated at 80 meters with an exposed strike length of 90 meters.

REGIONAL MAGNETIC RESULTS

The relationship of the Hunter Creek test results to the regional magnetic survey by Canadian Occidental is shown in Figure 3. A local 'banding' in the magnetic results is obvious and the trend of the magnetic highs has been indicated. The Hunter Creek showing is located in a low with strong magnetic highs on either side. A strike length of at least 3,000 feet is obvious for these anomalies. The results also show that in fact that there are a number of parallel features with additional showings marked on the geology map between the magnetic high trends.

If it is assumed that the local magnetic variations are attributed to a magnetic halo feature then the Hunter Creek showings have potential physical limits of 3,000 feet length with a 1,200 feet width.

A brief examination of the complete Canadian Occidental survey has suggested that the control for the mineralisation in this area is not as simple as previously proposed. Based entirely on the magnetic results and the observations at the Hunter Creek showings, the following conclusions have been made concerning the regional

setting of the copper mineralisation, Figure 4.

(1) A broad, approximately 2,000 feet, disturbed zone crosses the central part of the property at a strike of 345 degrees. It is not obvious if the King Edward adit is outside this zone.

(2) The Hunter Creek showings strike at between 075 - 080 degrees and potentially extend westward to this disturbed zone extending its strike length by approximately 3,000 feet.

(3) A strong magnetic trend west of the disturbed zone shows a strike direction of 075 degrees and values similar to those at Hunter Creek. The potential of this area has not been investigated. The King Edward adit, if located outside the disturbed zone, is not near the main magnetic anomaly and is possibly on a parallel fracture some 1,300 feet to the south. The measured strike for the mineralisation of 080 degrees at the King Edward is local and does not correspond to any local magnetic feature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the source of the magnetic response should be established to determine if in fact it is a halo produced by the introduction of copper mineralisation in this area. If this is the case then a large part of the property has significant potential and a more comprehensive review of the available magnetic data should be undertaken.

Trevor R. B. Dundas P. Geoph.

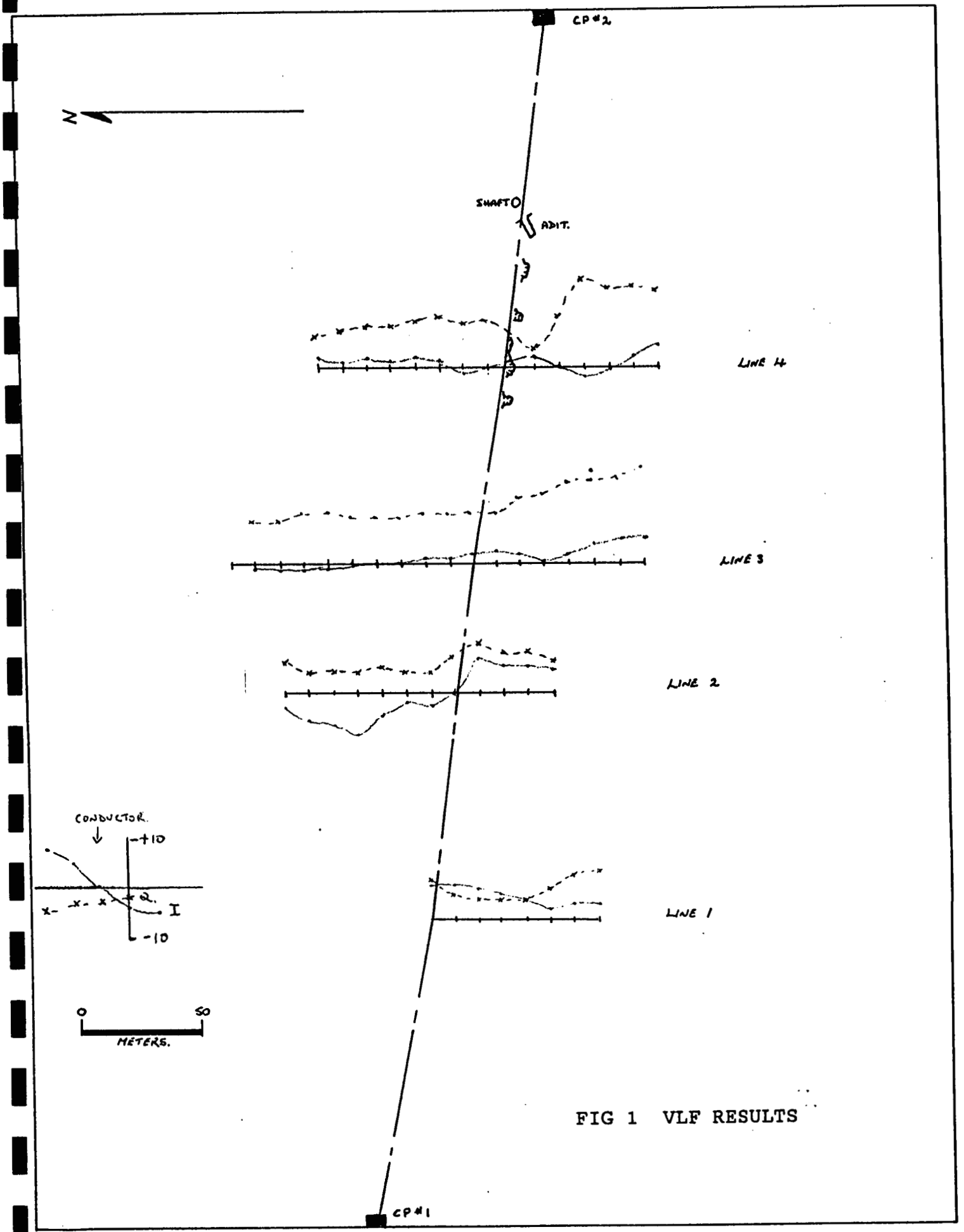


FIG 1 VLF RESULTS

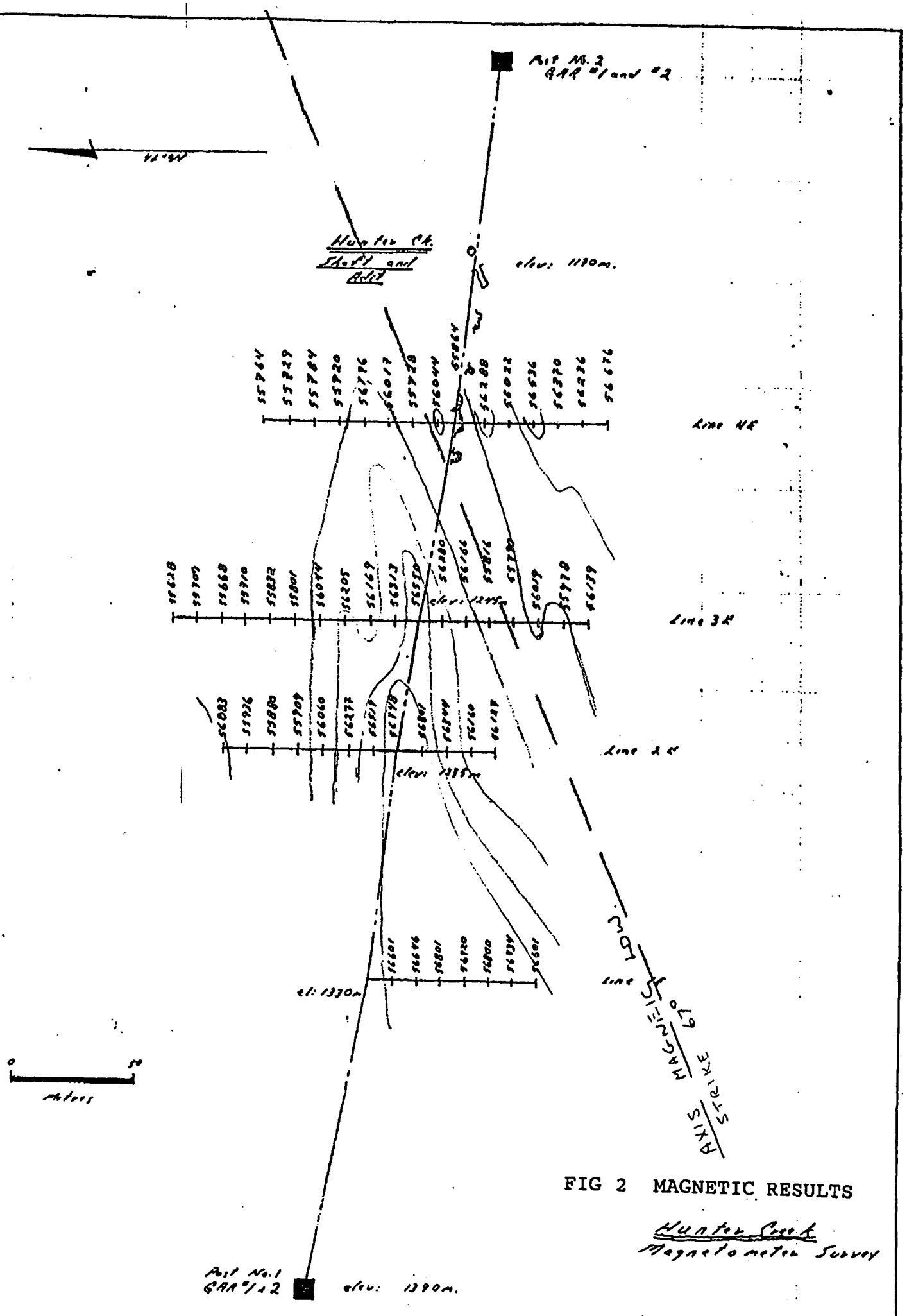


FIG 2 MAGNETIC RESULTS

Hunter Creek
Magnetometer Survey

Scale 1000 July, 1990

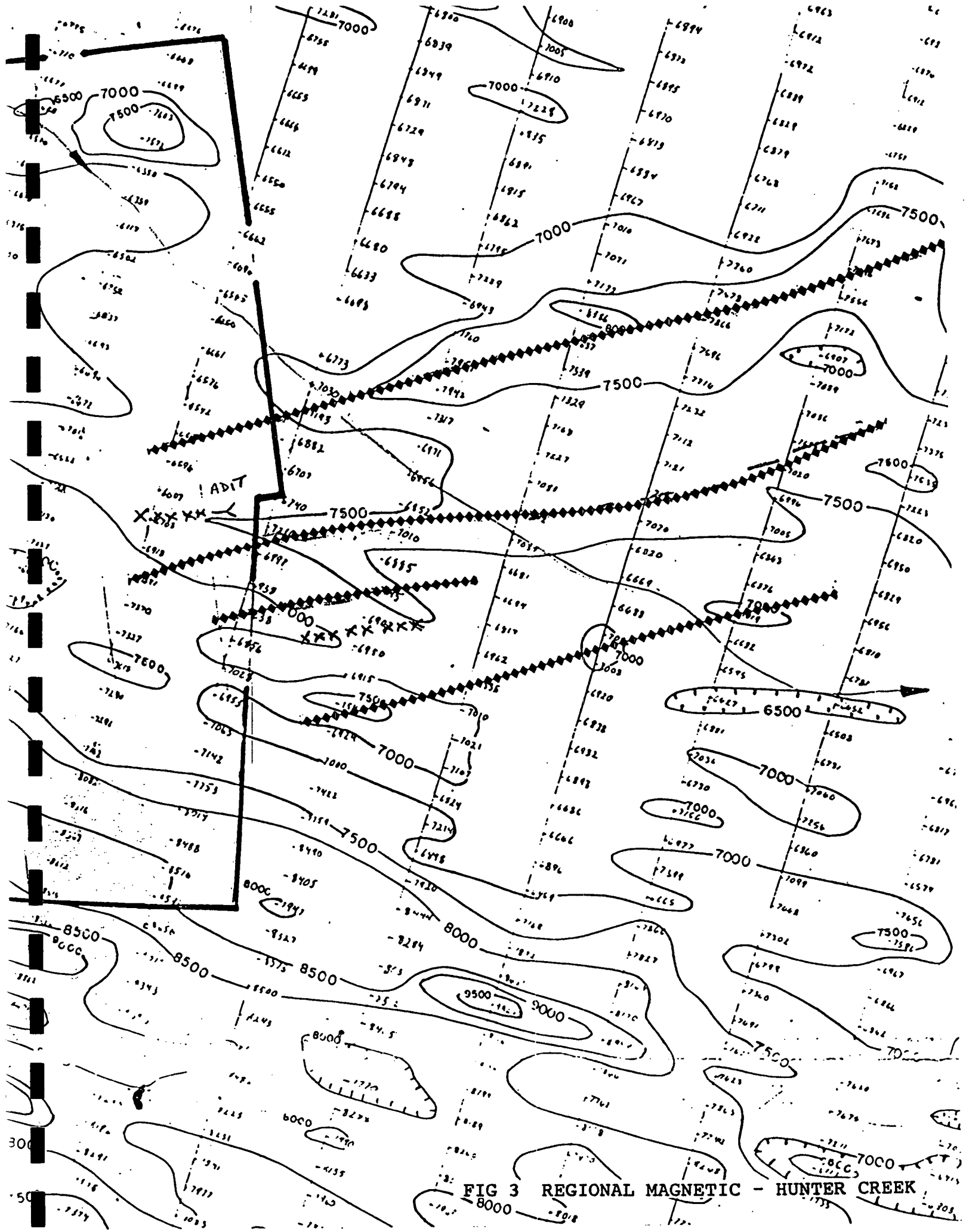
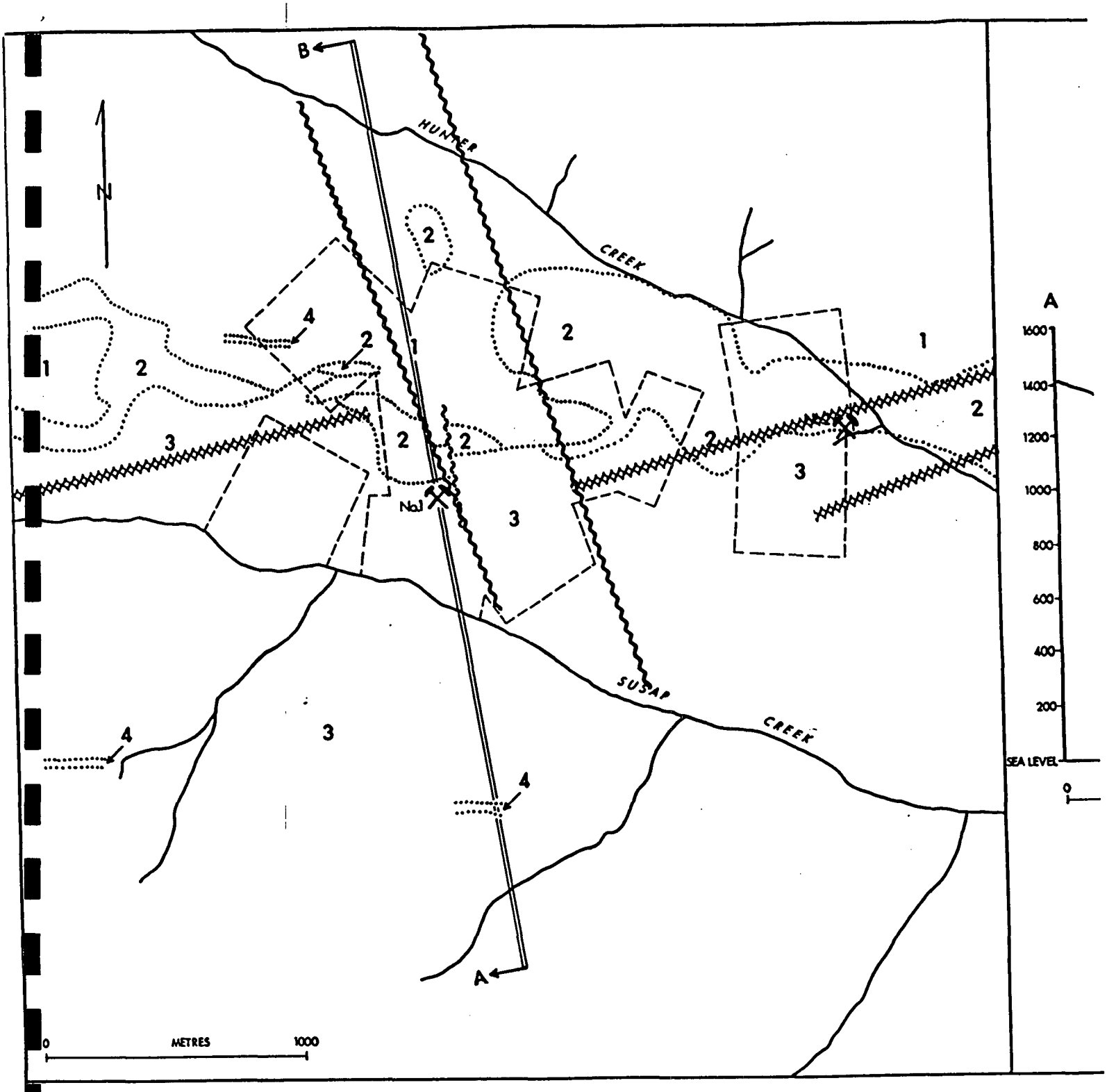


FIG 3 REGIONAL MAGNETIC - HUNTER CREEK



JURASSIC / CRETACEOUS
NELSON PLUTONIC COMPLEX

AXIS MAGNETIC HIGH
LIMITS DISTURBED AREA

No.1 SI
No.2 H

4	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
3	"NELSON" GRANODIORITE AND MONZONITE
2	"KRUGER" SYENITE, DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, MONZONITE, AND QUARTZ MONZONITE

TRIASSIC

1	OLD TOM FM. UNDIVIDED. MAFIC VOLCANICS

FIG 4 REGIONAL TRENDS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that:

(1) I am a resident of the city of Calgary in the Province of Alberta.

(2) I have no interest in the property or Aurora Gold Ltd.

(3) I am a graduate of Queen's Univerity of Belfast with a B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1965 and a graduate of Imperial College, London University with an M.Sc. degree in Geophysics in 1967.

(4) I am a member of the Alberta Association of Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists.

Trevor R.B. Dundas

Geophysicist

APPENDIX "B"

Sample Assays
(Barringer Laboratories Ltd.)

BARRINGER
Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.
4200B - 10 STREET N.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2E 6K3
PHONE: (403) 250-1901

BARRINGER
Laboratories (NWT) Ltd.
P.O. BOX 864, YELLOWKNIFE, NWT, CANADA X1A 2N6
PHONE: (403) 920-4500

17-JUL-90

AUTHORITY:S. MCLEOD

AURORA GOLD INC.
2000, 144 - 4 AVENUE S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 0Z1

ATTN: G. NOLIN

WORK ORDER: 7090D-90

*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AU OZ/TON	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AG OZ/TON	ASSAY CU %	ASSAY MO %
6201	0.003	0.192	0.701	0.004
6202	0.009	0.559	0.95	0.132
6203	<0.001	0.117	0.51	0.014
6204	0.002	0.398	0.911	0.11
6205	0.043	1.195	6.2	0.073
6206	0.004	0.181	0.6	0.019
6207	0.005	0.381	0.379	0.127
6208	0.002	0.157	0.392	0.002
6209	0.002	0.303	0.491	0.003
6210	0.002	0.122	0.508	0.095
6211	0.002	0.051	0.609	0.033
HCGN-: 1	0.006	1.342	4.01	0.013
HCGN-: 2	<0.001	0.05	0.145	0.003
HCGN-: 3	0.005	0.478	0.732	0.038
HCGN-: 5	0.004	0.192	0.789	0.158
HCGN-: 7	<0.001	0.024	0.063	0.045
HCGN-: 8	<0.001	0.001	0.08	0.001

SIGNED: _____
C. Douglas Read,
LABORATORY MANAGER

FOOTNOTES:
P=QUESTIONABLE PRECISION; *=INTERFERENCE; TR=TRACE; ND=NOT DETECTED;
IS=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE; NA=NOT ANALYZED; MS=MISSING SAMPLE

ADDENDUM

SUSAP PROPERTY GEOLOGY REPORT

KAMAND RESOURCES SERVICES REPORT

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Senior Geologist and Field Supervisor Field July 6 - July 10	$ 1,650.00
Report Preparation	600.00
Geophysicist Field July 6 - July 10	2,261.40
Vehicles & Field Expenses	790.96
Meals & Camp	450.00
Assays	554.25
2 Man Trenching & Blasting Crew	2,450.00
Explosives	481.55
Drill Rental	375.00
Mag Rental	224.00
Helicopter	2,270.40
Sub-total	12,107.56
10% G & A	1,210.76
Total	$13,318.32