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CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORPORATION

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILL HOLE  
(KY94-57)

## VINE PROPERTY

VINE 1 CLAIM  
MOYIE LAKE AREA

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 82 G/5W

Latitude: 49° 21' N ~~2A~~

Longitude: 116° 50' W

OWNER & OPERATOR

CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP.

Suite 104, 135 - 10th Avenue South  
Cranbrook, B.C.  
VIC 2N1

Work Performed from February 16, 1994 to March 15, 1994

Report by: David L. Pighin, P. Geo.

January 1995

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**23,740**

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CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORPORATION

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON ONE DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

VINE 1 CLAIM

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

DAVID L. PIGHIN, P. GEO.

JANUARY 1995

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Vine property covers a northeast-oriented tract of land located immediately north of Moyie Lake, from approximately 7 to 20km southwest of Cranbrook, B.C., on reference mapsheet N.T.S. 82G/5W (Plate 1). The property is centred approximately at 49°22'N and longitude 115°52'W.

Access is via Highway 3/95 south from Cranbrook for approximately 15 miles then Hidden Valley road is taken to the Vine property.

1.20 Physiography

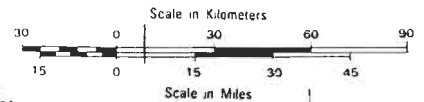
The Vine property is situated north of Moyie Lake within the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains. Topography varies from gentle valley bottoms and rounded ridges to steep, rocky mountain slopes. Elevations range from 940m to 1390m. Nearby mountains reach elevations of 2100m.

Forest cover is generally a mixture of spruce, larch, fir, and pine with lesser cedar and hemlock. Portions of the property have been logged and are in various stages of regeneration.

1.30 Property

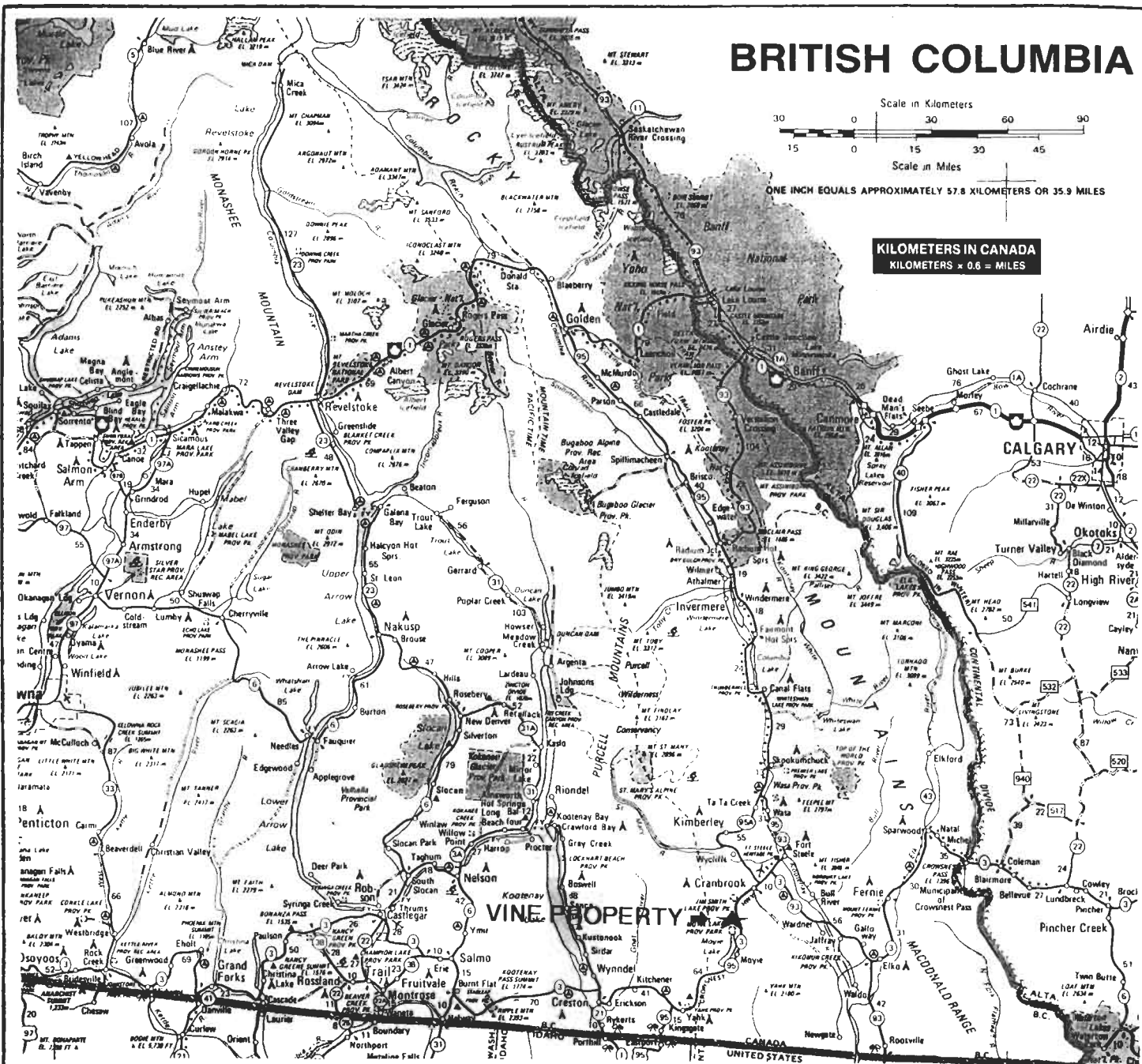
The Vine property consists of thirteen 2-post claims and four 4-post claims totalling 75 units. The 2-post claims are 100% owned by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation while the 4-post claims are 90% owned by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation and 10% owned by Cominco Ltd.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA



ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 57.8 KILOMETERS OR 35.9 MILES

**KILOMETERS IN CANADA**  
 KILOMETERS x 0.6 = MILES

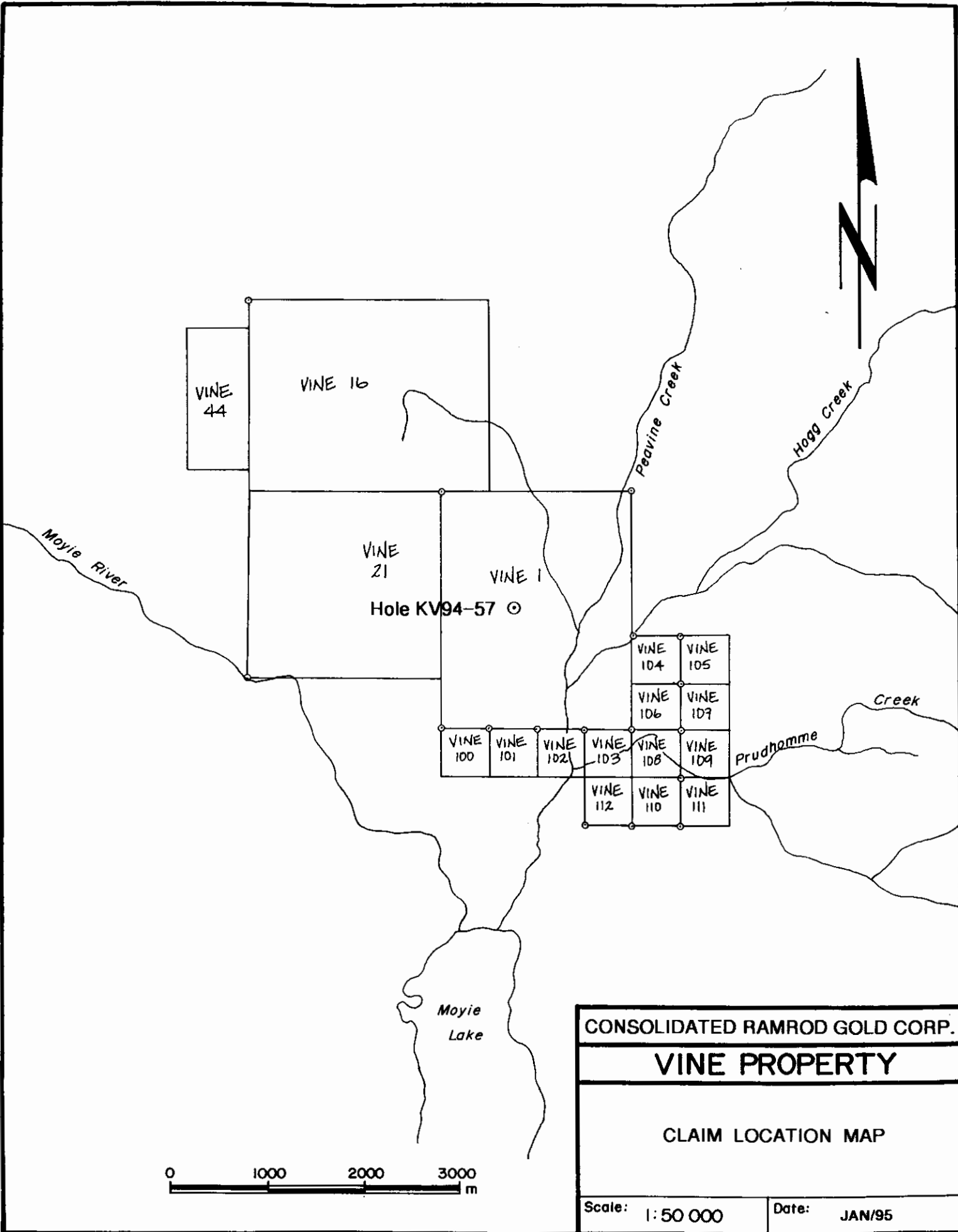


**Consolidated Ramrod  
 Gold Corporation**

## VINE PROPERTY

### PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale: <b>As Shown</b>	Date: <b>Jan/95</b>	Plate: <b>1</b>
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CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP.	
<b>VINE PROPERTY</b>	
CLAIM LOCATION MAP	
Scale: 1:50 000	Date: JAN/95

#### 1.40 History

The Vine property was initially staked by Cominco Ltd. in the mid 1970's, following the discovery of boulders of massive high-grade lead-zinc-silver sulphide mineralization. Subsequent activity by Cominco uncovered the Vine massive sulphide vein which is comparable to the St. Eugene deposit located 13km to the south. Historical production from the St. Eugene is approximately one million tons with a recovered grade of 10.9% lead, 2.72% zinc, 5.5 oz/t silver and 0.005 oz/t gold.

Cominco Ltd. tested the Vine vein structure with a few short holes but their primary interest was a stratiform deposit at Sullivan Time, with the Vine vein mineralization considered as possible remobilized sulphides. Regional drilling by Cominco Ltd. established the presence of an anomalous Sullivan-type mud zone at Sullivan Time on the Vine property, with local enrichment in base metals.

In 1989, Kokanee Explorations Ltd. (now Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation) acquired the Vine vein portion of Cominco's Vine property with Cominco retaining an option to acquire a possible 60% interest after completion of a feasibility study by Kokanee. Kokanee Explorations Ltd. conducted geophysics, geochemistry, geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling programs between 1989 and 1991.

The VLF geophysics and geochemistry surveys outlined a strong structure (the Hagan Fault) for over 4km. Trenching exposed the vein for over 150m outlining the structure and host rock types within the structure. Trenching also confirmed the structure to continue for at least 2km.

Ensuing evaluation of the Vine vein by Kokanee resulted in defining the following mineral resource.

Proven: 264,000 tons; 5.20% lead, 2.24% zinc, 1.96 oz/t silver, 0.056 oz/t gold.

Probable: 337,000 tons; 4.22% lead, 2.51% zinc, 1.16 oz/t silver, 0.05 oz/t gold.

Kokanee Explorations Ltd. was acquired by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation in 1992.

### 1.50 Scope of Present Program

To drill test the down dip projection of stratiform massive sulphide mineralization found in diamond drill hole KV90-41.

## 2.00 GEOLOGY

### 2.10 Regional Geology

The Vine property is underlain by the Kitchener and Aldridge Formations which are members of the Precambrian Purcell Supergroup.

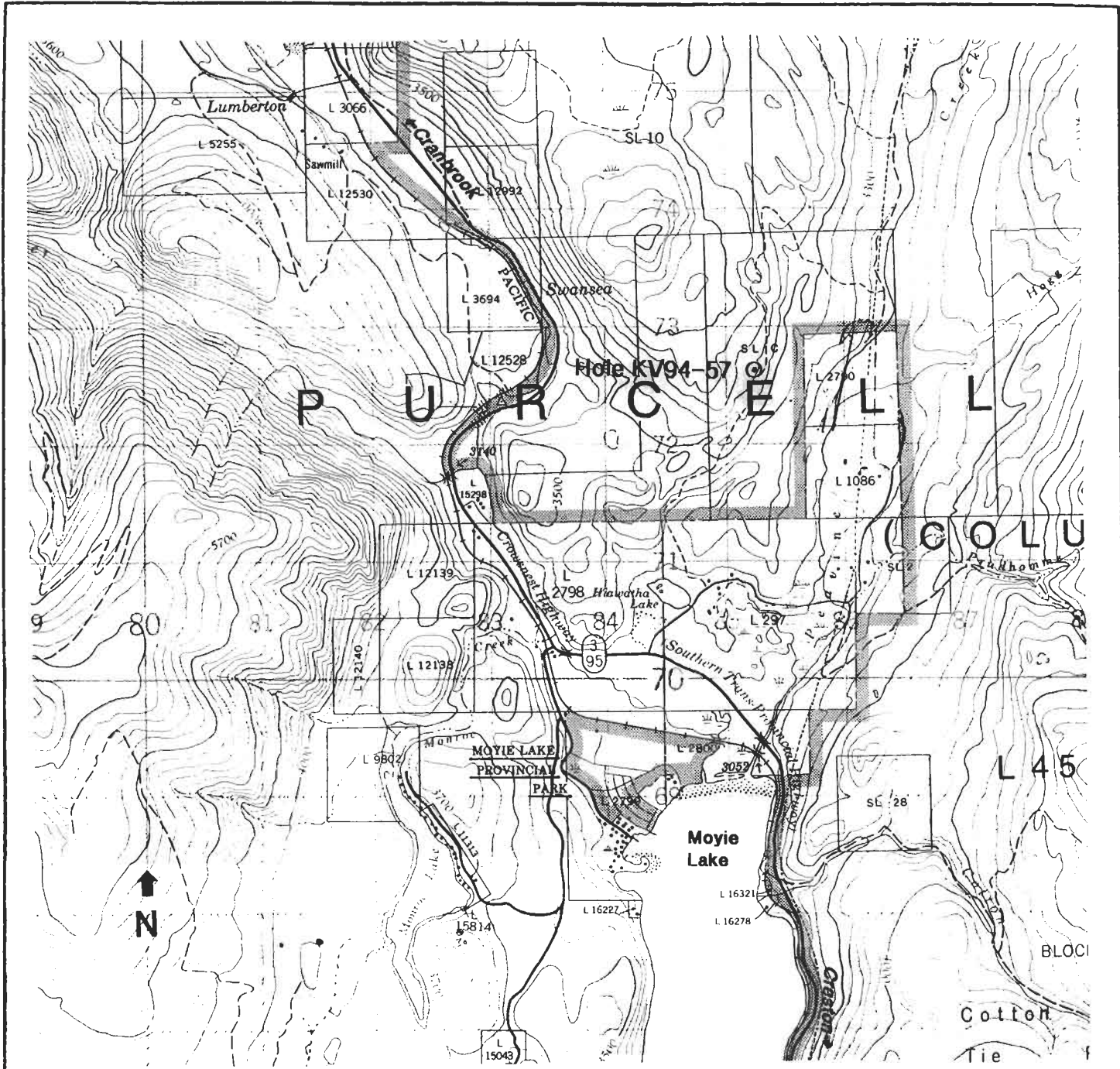
The Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup is a thick succession of fine-grained clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks exposed in the core of the Purcell Anticlinorium in southeast British Columbia. These rocks are believed by some workers to have been deposited in an epicratonic reentrant of a sea that extended along the western edge of the North American Precambrian Craton.

The oldest known member of the Purcell Supergroup is the Aldridge Formation, a thick sequence of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks deposited largely by turbidity currents. The Aldridge Formation is gradationally overlain by shallower-water deltaic clastics of the Creston Formation. No rocks of the Creston Formation are exposed on the Vine property. Conformably overlying Creston rocks is the Kitchener Formation consisting of fine siltstones, silty carbonate and carbonates.

The Purcell anticlinorium is transected by a number of steep transverse and longitudinal faults.

A number of gabbro and diorite composition sills and dykes of Precambrian age are present within the Aldridge Formation. The Moyie Fault is a major transverse fault which crosses the extreme southeast corner of the Vine property. Locally Kitchener Formation rocks on the south side of the Moyie Fault are juxtaposed with Lower Aldridge Formation rocks on the north side of the fault, implying a vertical component of movement about 5000m.

The Aldridge Formation is host to the world class lead-zinc-silver Sullivan Orebody at Kimberley, B.C., approximately 40km north of the Vine property. Consequently, the Aldridge Formation is prime exploration ground for the discovery of a similar deposit.



**Consolidated Ramrod  
Gold Corporation**

N.T.S. 82G/5W  
FORT STEELE M.D.

# VINE PROPERTY

## DETAILED LOCATION MAP DRILLHOLE KV94-57

Scale: 1:50,000

Date: JAN/95

Plate: 3



## 2.20 Property Geology

The Vine property is underlain primarily by rocks of the Aldridge Formation, with Kitchener Formation exposed on the south side of the Moyie Fault in the southeast corner of the property. On the property the mineralized Vine vein structure (the Hagan Fault) abuts the Moyie Fault. Aldridge rocks north of the Moyie Fault dip gently north, northeast and east. Adjacent to the Moyie Fault, Aldridge rocks strike northeast and dip steeply southeast while Kitchener Formation rocks on the south side of the fault strike northeast but dip moderately northwest.

The Vine property is a lead, zinc, silver and gold prospect.

## 3.00 DIAMOND DRILLING

### 3.10 General Statistics (see Plates 2 and 3)

Diamond drill hole KV94-57 is located on the Vine 1 claim at co-ordinates latitude  $49^{\circ} 24' 10''$  and longitude  $115^{\circ} 45' 25''$ . The hole was drilled to a depth of 798.0m at  $-80^{\circ}$ , on a bearing of 030 azimuth. The hole was cased to depth of 6.1m. When hole was finished the casing was pulled.

### 3.20 Lithology (see Plate 4)

Hole KV94-57 was collared in Middle Aldridge Formation sediments and cut the base of the formation at 391.0m. In this hole the Middle Aldridge sediments are typically medium to thick bedded siltstones. Thin and very thin beds of siltstone are rare. The siltstone beds are generally graded and are typical proximal turbidite deposits.

In the hole the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation occurs at 391.0m. At 798.5m the hole ends in Lower Aldridge sediments. In the hole the Lower Aldridge Formation consists mainly of medium to thin bedded, fine grained siltstones and lesser argillites. The siltstone beds are commonly graded and are best described as distal turbidite deposits.

A subdivision of the Lower Aldridge Formation, known as the Footwall Quartzites, occurs in the hole from 562.8m to 622.0m. Lithologically the Footwall Quartzites resemble the above described Middle Aldridge Formation.

### 3.30 Structure

The Hagan Fault West Zone was cut by the hole from 108.4-181.0m. The Hagan Fault West Zone consists of brecciated sediments, lamprophyre, and gabbro in a matrix of calcite, lithified fault gouge and soft fault gouge.

The Hagan Fault East Zone occurs in the hole between 532.0m and 560.0m. The Hagan Fault East Zone has the same general characteristics as the above described Hagan Fault West Zone. Surface and subsurface geology clearly shows that the Hagan Faults are left-lateral, normal faults.

### 3.40 Mineralization

In hole KV94-57, the Vine vein structure occurs between 216.5 and 228.8m. The vein structure is occupied by a gabbro dyke. Narrow quartz-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite veins are widely scattered throughout the dyke. Grab samples taken from the small veins show only low values in copper, zinc, silver and gold (see attached assays).

At a depth of 693.6m the hole cut a massive sulphide zone 50cm thick. This sulphide occurrence is stratigraphically located at the base of the Footwall Quartzites (Target Horizon). Contact relationships in the core suggest that the massive sulphide occurrence is a vein. However, down hole geophysics suggest that the sulphide zone is bedding parallel. This massive sulphide occurrence consists of quartz, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite (a 50cm sample assayed 1.70 oz/t silver, 5.2% lead, 4.4% zinc).


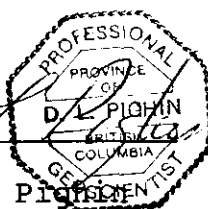
## 4.00 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the Vine property two diamond drills, KV90-41 and the present hole KV94-57, have been drilled deep enough to cut the base of the Footwall Quartzites. At the base of the Footwall Quartzites hole KV90-41 intersected 3.4m of massive sulphide assaying 6.3% lead, 3.0% zinc and 1.39 oz/t silver. Two hundred meters down dip from hole KV90-41, the current hole KV94-57, intersected 50cm of massive sulphide at the base of the Footwall Quartzites.

A down hole Pulse EM Survey in hole KV94-57 found a strong, bedding parallel anomaly at the base of the Footwall Quartzites.

The data to date suggests that an economically significant bedded massive sulphide deposit may be present on the Vine property.

A program of diamond drilling, supported by down hole geophysics, designed to explore the base of the Footwall Quartzite, is recommended.

David L. Pichin  
P. Geo.

## EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES  
 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE KV94-57  
 ON VINE 1 CLAIM  
 FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

Covering the period from February 16, 1994 to March 15, 1994.

INDIRECT

## Salaries:

D. Pighin, P. Geo. - Planning, supervision ,core logging & report writing 26 days @ \$300/day	\$ 7,800.00
Brian Collison, Labourer - Core splitting, etc. 6 days @ 175/day	1,050.00

## Assays:

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd., Burnaby, B.C. 12 samples @ \$15.25/sample (30 element ICP and Au by AA)	183.00
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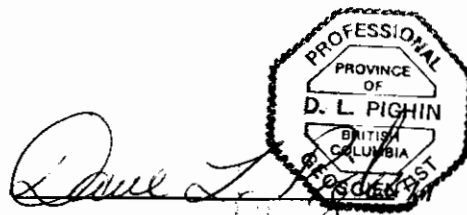
## Transportation:

1-4x4 truck - 30 man days @ \$100.00/day	3,000.00
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DIRECT

Leclerc Drilling Ltd. Box 94, Beaverdell, B.C.	<u>\$54,465.99</u>
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TOTAL

\$66,498.99

David L. Pighin  
 P. Geo.

## AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report I, David L. Pighin, certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. whose office is at 104 - 135 - 10th Ave. S., Cranbrook, B.C.
2. I am a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
3. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 29 years.
4. I have been employed by major mining companies.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, this January 1995.

*David L. Pighin*

David L. Pighin  
P.Geol.



APPENDIX I

Diamond Drill Hole KV94-57

PROPERTY: VINE

HOLE NO.: KV94-57

COMMENCED: 02/17/94	LOCATION: Vine 1 Clam	DISTRICT: Fort Steele
COMPLETED: 02/28/94	ELEVATION: 1100m	COLLAR DIP: -80°
LOGGED BY: D. Pignin	LENGTH: 788.5m	AZIMUTH: 030°
DATE LOGGED: 02/94	CORE SIZE: NQ	OBJECTIVE: TEST FOR STRATIFORM MASSIVE-SULPHIDES
LATITUDE: 49° 24' 10"	LONGITUDE: 115° 49' 57"	HOR. COMP: 138.5m
		VERT. COMP: 785.87m

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	As ppm	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
	Sperry sun survey at 232.3m brg. 050° az. -80°; at 464.3m brg. 046°, -80°; at 798.5m brg. 070° az. -79°.					
0-6.1m	OVERBURDEN					
6.1-11.3m	SILTSTONE: Thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct, generally coarse grained.					
11.3-42.0m	ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE: Medium to thin bedded, bedding sharp and flat. Approximately 1/3 of the argillite beds are strongly calcareous with abundant medium crystalline biotite, calcite after selenite? Crystals are widely scattered throughout some argillite beds. In some cases chlorite totally replaces selenite crystals. Patches of weak disseminated po is scattered throughout. Py commonly occurs in paper thin irregular fractures throughout section. Bedding to core at 14.3m is 64°, and 32.5m is 67°.					
	SILTSTONE: Thick bedded, bedding indistinct, biotitic with lesser muscovite, scattered chlorite and calcite after selenite?					
42.0-45.7m	ARGILLITE: Thin to very thin bedded, bedding is sharp-flat, generally finely parallel laminated. Limy and strongly biotitic in part. At 45.5m bedding to core is 69°.					
45.7-47.3m	LAMPROPHYRE DYKE COMPLEX: Upper contact cuts core at 65'. The complex consists of 80% lamprophyre and 20% altered siltstone. Base cuts core at 38'. Lamprophyre is magnetic. Lamprophyre consists of approximately 80% medium crystalline reddish brown biotite with 20% calcite and fine muscovitic calcite. The lamprophyre is cut by abundant 2mm to 100mm thick calcite-lesser quartz-actinolite-po, py, minor cov veinlets. Some rare ZnS occurs in veinlets. The veinlets cut core at all angles. Included sediments are generally weakly biotitic with chlorite developed along hairline fractures.					
	SAMPLE					
	GRAB 5373 50.0m - quartz-calcite-actinolite vein with minor py, po and cov.	5		0.005	0.01	606
	GRAB 5374 62.1m - calcite-quartz-po, rare ZnS	5	0.8	0.005	0.07	321
65.6-71.0m	ARGILLITE: Thin to very thin bedded, bedding sharp-flat, brown biotite in most of the argillite beds, widely scattered thin very limy argillite beds. Widely scattered crystals of calcite after selenite. Some widely scattered paper thin irregular calcite veinlets. Po and py is rare. Bedding to core at 68.0m is 63°.					
71.0-92.0m	SILTSTONE, RARE ARGILLITE INTERBEDS: Siltstone is thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct; generally biotitic with patchy silicification. Small subhedral light pink garnets are scattered throughout interval. Argillite units are very thin bedded with flat sharp bedding usually parallel laminated.					
92.0-95.0m	FAULT ZONE: Cuts core at 93'. Fault zone consists of predated biotitic siltstone healed by calcite and partly lignified fault gouge.					

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
85.0-89.8m	LAMPROPHYRE: With rare small patch of included siltstone. Consists mainly of brown biotite in a calcareous matrix. Abundant thin calcite veinlets scattered throughout. Weakly magnetic throughout. Base contact cuts core at 76' and is parallel to bedding.					
89.8-98.0m	SILTSTONE: Medium to thick bedded, bedding mainly indistinct, rarely flat-sharp. Alteration is as described above. Scattered crystals of calcite after selenite?					
98.0-103.5m	SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE: Medium to very thin bedded, bedding flat and sharp, commonly finely parallel laminated; generally biotitic throughout with band of very strong biotitization. Widely scattered bedding parallel band of disseminated py. At 102.0m a 2cm thick quartz-calcite-chlorite, minor py vein cuts core at 15'.					
103.5-108.4m	RUBBLE BRECCIATED SILTSTONE					
108.4-108.8m	FAULT: Cuts core at 34', consists of gouge and sheared sediments.					
108.8-123.1m	SILTSTONE: Thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct, weakly biotitic, patchy silicification, crackle brecciated in part, healed in part by fine crystalline calcite, rare quartz with associated chloritization and weak pyritization. At 114.0m a 15cm thick argillite bed hosts heavy disseminated py and po. At 114.0m bedding to core is 70'. 114.6-114.9m fault zone; contacts not visible, mainly siltstone breccia and gouge. 117.9-118.6m fault zone cuts core at 23'. Mainly siltstone breccia and gouge.					
123.1-123.5m	FAULT ZONE: Very strong, cuts core at 41', consists of subrounded to well rounded siltstone clasts in a soft gray gouge matrix. Locally the fault is partly lithified by calcite and black soft argillite.					
123.5-131.6m	CRACKLE BRECCIATED ARGILLITE: Argillite is generally strongly biotitized. The breccia is healed by white calcite finely crystalline, muscovite after fault gouge? Finely crystalline py fills some of the fractures. SAMPLE					
5375	128.6-128.8m (0.2m) py filled fractures	5	0.6	0.006	5.10	262
5376	130.2-130.4m (0.2m) py filled fractures	5	0.06	0.02	0.03	159
131.6-138.0m	LAMPROPHYRE: Cuts core at 65', may be parallel to bedding. Lamprophyre is weakly magnetic, consists mainly of brown medium crystalline biotite in a calcium carbonate matrix. Some local patches of actinolite. Lamprophyre generally crackle brecciated throughout and healed by white crystalline calcite. SAMPLE					
5377	133.1-133.2m (0.1m) weakly pyritic lamprophyre.	5	0.3	0.006	0.02	47
138.0-140.0m	CRACKLE BRECCIATED ARGILLITE: Healed by calcite and biotite, some disseminated by. SAMPLE					
5378	138.9-140.0m (1.1m) disseminated py	5	0.06	0.006	0.04	120
140.0-141.0m	FAULT ZONE: Cuts core at 72' (good contacts in core). Consists of rounded to angular siltstone clasts in soft gouge matrix.					
141.0-144.5m	SILTSTONE: Crackle brecciated, healed by calcite, bedding is mainly indistinct, widely scattered crystals of calcite after selenite. Bedding to core at 143.0m is 65'.					
144.5-149.3m	FAULT ZONE: Cuts core at 74', consists of rounded to angular siltstone and argillite clasts, in part in with a soft gouge matrix and in part with a calcium carbonate lithified matrix. Rare veinlets of finely crystalline py.					
149.3-160.8m	SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE: Medium to thick bedded, bedding distinct to indistinct, weakly crackle brecciated and altered as described above. At 159.4m a 10cm thick gouge filled shear cuts core at 42' to bedding. At 160.4-160.8m shear sediments and gouge, contacts not visible.					



METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
160.8-164.4m	GABBRO: Very finely crystalline, contacts are parallel to bedding. Gabbro appear to altered to lamprophyre for over a meter from hanging wall to footwall contacts. Po, py and rare aspy disseminated in gabbro, some thin calcite veinlets, weakly magnetic throughout.					
164.4-173.3m	ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE: Weakly to strongly brecciated. Breccia is healed by calcite, biotite, rare quartz and locally abundant finely crystalline py. Large subhedral garnets 10mm in size commonly developed in massive clots of biotite. 168.0-169.7m lamprophyre dyke cuts core at 24'. SAMPLE					
	5379 GRAB 165.3m	5	1	0.07	0.27	450
	5380 GRAB 166.4m	5	0.9	0.02	0.03	503
	5381 172.4-172.6m calcite-biotite healed breccia with disseminated aspy	580	0.3	0.005	0.02	22
173.3-174.8m	GABBRO SILL OR DYKE?: Hanging wall contact marked by a thin shear zone at 34' to core, footwall grades in to underlying breccia. Gabbro grade into lamprophyre on its footwall side.					
174.8-178.9m	BRECCIATED SILTSTONE: Healed by calcite, biotite and py. As described from 164.4-173.3m. SAMPLE					
	5382 176.5-176.7m (0.2m)	5	0.8	0.01	0.04	412
178.9-181.0m	GABBRO SILL OR DYKE?: Hanging wall or footwall strongly brecciated. Hanging wall of gabbro is marked by 50cm of lamprophyre.					
181.0-182.3m	BRECCIATED SILTSTONE: Healed in part by quartz-calcite and disseminated py, rare cpy and some actinolite. Base of breccia zone marked by 50cm of soft fault gouge which cuts core at 38'. SAMPLE					
	5383 181.6-181.7m (0.1m)	5	0.7	0.005	0.01	161
182.3-187.3m	SILTSTONE: Broken rubbly core, some weak calcite brecciation healed by calcite.					
187.3-204.3m	SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE: Medium to thin bedded, bedding mainly sharp and flat. Sediments are generally weakly biotitic throughout. Silicification is patchy throughout. Chloritization mainly along hairline fractures. Po and py widely scattered throughout section as thin fracture filling or as small irregular blebs and lenses, some as large as 200mm. At 201.5m bedding to core is 76'.					
204.3-216.5m	SILTSTONE: No visible bedding, due to alteration? Fine brown biotite alteration throughout with later wispy, lensey and patchy muscovitization, silicification, chloritization. Subhedral pink garnets are widely scattered throughout. Thin irregular calcite veinlets scattered throughout interval appear to be the latest phase of alteration. Py and po fracture filling are rare.					
216.5-228.8m	VINE VEIN STRUCTURE Hanging wall cuts core at 45', footwall contact is indistinct due to alteration and brecciation. The vein zone consists mainly of medium to fine grained gabbro which is locally altered to calcareous lamprophyre. Po, py, rare aspy, cpy and ZnS occur mainly in thin quartz and calcite veinlets which generally cut core between 40-45'. The largest vein at 220.6m is 40cm thick contains 30% sulphide. The footwall is marked by approximately 50cm of brecciated and albitized sediments with a matrix of quartz-very coarsely crystalline biotite and muscovite. SAMPLE					
	5384 GRAB 220.6m	5	0.7	0.007	0.02	556
228.8-231.7m	SILTSTONE: Altered the same as sediments in hanging wall of vein zone. See above.					

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
231.7-240.4m	<u>SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE</u> : Medium to thin bedded, bedding wispy to wavy. Siltstone beds are medium to fine-grained, generally partly silicified. Weakly chloritic with scattered muscovite and subhedral pink garnet. Argillite bed, generally wispy laminated, rarely parallel laminated with patchy biotitization. Some very weak disseminated po. At 232.0m bedding to core is 78'.					
240.4-242.8m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Thick to very thick bedded, bedding is indistinct. Alteration is as described above.					
242.8-251.4m	<u>SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE</u> : Medium to thin bedded, bedding mainly indistinct, rarely distinct. Alteration as above but with some limy patches.					
251.4-257.0m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct. Alteration as described above but with some limy patches.					
257.0-261.9m	<u>SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED SILTY ARGILLITE AND MINOR ARGILLITE</u> : Bedding distinct and wavy, fine biotite throughout. Widely scattered chloritic fractures and subhedral pink garnets.					
261.9-280.3m	<u>SILTSTONE, RARE ARGILLITE INTERBEDS</u> : Siltstone thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct. Biotitic throughout, patchy silicification, chlorite along hairline fractures, widely scattered muscovite and rare subhedral pink garnets. Some patches of light green fine muscovitization.  <u>FAULT ZONE</u> 271.0-274.2m cuts core at 27', mainly brecciated sediments and gouge.					
280.3-318.6m	<u>SILTY ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE AND MINOR ARGILLITE</u> : Medium to thin bedded, bedding mainly sharp-flat, some wavy. Generally biotitic with chlorite developed along hairline fractures. Rare subhedral pink garnets. Disseminated muscovite is generally disseminated in limy section. 295.5-301.0m very limy silty argillite. Py is widely scattered throughout interval in thin crackle breccia zones and in quartz-carbonate-chlorite veinlets which generally cut core at 20'. Bedding to core at 300.0m is 72'. 309.0-318.6m scattered beds of soft apple green alteration, probably muscovitization.					
318.6-335.0m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Turbidite beds with thin D&E argillite bed tops, medium to thick bedded, bedding is generally distinct and wavy. Weakly biotitic throughout. Silicified in part with scattered small subhedral pink garnets. Widely scattered 1.0-10.0mm thick quartz-calcite occasional po filled fractures cut core at angles of 16° and 40°. Bedding to core at 324.0m is 79'.					
335.0-344.7m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Turbidite beds with thin D&E argillite tops. Medium to thin bedded, bedding is distinct and wavy, altered as above. Most of the argillite bed tops contain scattered crystals of calcite after selenite. Bedding to core at 336.0m is 85'.  <u>FAULT GOUGE</u> at 343.0m (10cm thick) cuts core at 57'.					
344.7-348.8m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Turbidites, medium to thick bedded, as above.					
348.8-353.8m	<u>SILTY ARGILLITE</u> : Medium to thin bedded, bedding is distinct and flat. Beds are generally limy, generally biotitic with scattered fine muscovite. Abundant thin calcite-quartz veins scattered throughout section.					
353.8-380.7m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Turbidite beds with E&D argillite tops. Generally medium to thick bedded, bedding mainly indistinct, rarely distinct, typically wavy. Generally weakly biotitic except where beds have been silicified. Silicification is patchy, usually associated with weak chloritization and small subhedral pink garnets. Widely scattered weak crackle breccia zones usually healed by calcite and lesser quartz. At 363.6m bedding to core is 60'. At 373.5m a 10cm thick shear zone cuts core at 50'.					
380.7-382.7m	<u>ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTY ARGILLITE</u> : Thin to very thin bedded, bedding is distinct and generally flat. Rare small subhedral pink garnets. Some weakly disseminate po. At 381.0m bedding to core is 68'.					

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
382.7-387.3m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Turbidite beds with E&D argillite tops, medium to thick bedded, bedding indistinct, strongly silicified and chloritized in patches. At 285.5m thin shear zone cuts core at 30°. At 286.6m a 10cm thick crackle breccia zone healed by py and minor chlorite-calcite.					
387.3-388.0m	<u>ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE</u> : Thin to very thin bedded, bedding flat and distinct, weakly biotitic throughout.					
388.0-391.0m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : Thick to very thick bedded, bedding indistinct, biotitic throughout. Some thin quartz filled fractures cut core at 35°.					
391.0-408.0m	<u>SULLIVAN MUD ZONE</u> Argillite, gray to dark gray, medium to very thin bedded, bedding sharp-flat, very finely parallel laminated throughout. Widely scattered 2mm to 4mm thick calcite veinlets cut core at 28° and 10°. Po is finely disseminated throughout interval 3 to 5% by volume. Rare 4mm layers of massive po. 401.0-404.7m abundant py-po-chlorite-ZnS veinlets cut core at angles of 10° and 20°. Zns is disseminated in the argillite adjacent to veinlets. Bedding to core is 59°.					
408.0-414.0m	<u>TOP OF LOWER ALDRIDGE</u> At 408.0m  Siltstone: medium to thick bedded, bedding flat-sharp, fine grained, fine reddish brown biotite throughout. Fine disseminated muscovite, scattered chlorite-py filled fractures.					
414.0-558.2m	<u>SILTSTONE</u> : With soft pinkish white, white and light gray argillite bed tops, medium to thin bedded, flat sharp bedding, fine reddish brown biotite throughout. Abundant disseminated po throughout section. po typically rimmed by chlorite. Intense but patchy silicification throughout section. Abundant 1mm to 4mm thick calcite-quartz-chlorite filled fractures generally cutting core at angles of 14° and 22°. At 427.8m a 5cm fault gouge cuts core at 37°. At 430.0m bedding to core is 51°. At 457.0m bedding to core is 60°. 461.3-462.1m fault zone cuts core at 26°. 479.7-480.0m fault zone cuts core at 35°. Bedding to core at 491.6m is 64°. Bedding to core at 529.0m is 70°. 532.0-532.8m fault, mainly crackle breccia healed by py, chlorite and minor calcite. Scattered gouge filled shears cut core at 36°. At 543.5m bedding to core is 72°. 555.6-558.2m strongly crackle brecciated, healed by chlorite, py and minor calcite.					
558.2-560.8m	<u>FAULT</u> : Cuts core at 33°, consists of brecciated sediments in soft fault gouge. Clasts are generally rounded with some angular clasts. Some scattered small lenses of siderite, some weak chloritization, some pyritization.					
560.8-562.8m	<u>SILTY ARGILLITE</u> : No bedding, biotitized and muscovitized with widely scattered irregular veinlets of calcite. At 562.8m a 5cm thick shear zone cuts core at 50°.					
562.8-622.0m	<u>FOOTWALL QUARTZITE</u> <u>SILTSTONE, MINOR QUARTZITE</u> : Medium to thick bedded, some very thick bedded, bedding distinct wavy. Generally biotitic throughout with disseminated muscovite, scattered subhedral pink garnets. Typical turbidite beds with E&D argillite tops. At 565.0m bedding to core 63°. At 588.0m bedding to core 65°. 609.1-610.2m argillite and silt argillite; thin to very thin bedded. At 614.1m fault 40cm thick is parallel to bedding. Widely scattered quartz-py-po-chlorite 3 to 10mm thick cut core at 17°.					

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
522.0-634.4m	ARGILLITE, INTERBEDDED SILTY ARGILLITE/TYPICAL LOWER ALDRIDGE: As described between 414.0-558.0m. At 622.4m minor fault cuts core at 30°. At 637.0m 3mm thick massive po vein cuts core at 20°.					
634.4-654.0m	SILTSTONE, MINOR INTERBEDDED QUARTZITE (FOOTWALL QUARTZITE): Thick to very thick bedded, turbidites with D&E argillite bed tops. Bedding is wavy and generally indistinct. Siltstone and quartzite beds are generally silicified with finely disseminated muscovite. Quartz-chlorite veinlets 2mm to 10mm thick are widely scattered throughout interval. They generally cut core at 25°. At 635.5m bedding to core 68°. At 651.1m minor fault cuts core at 28° 10cm of soft gouge and brecciated sediments.					
654.0-697.4m	(FOOTWALL QUARTZITE) SILTSTONE: Turbidites with D&E argillite bed tops, medium to thin bedded, bedding is distinct and wavy. Argillite bed tops are generally wispy laminated or slump structured, rip-up clasts are common. Good parallel lamination is rare. 675.0m siltstone beds are generally silicified with weakly disseminated muscovite and scattered subhedral pink garnet. At 686.0m bedding to core is 68°. 693.1-693.6m massive sulphide vein cuts core at 35°. 65% sulphide by volume, 35% quartz and calcite, little or no alteration of sediments adjacent to vein. Sulphides are mainly po, ZnS, and PbS with minor cpy. No aspy noted. SAMPLE 5385 693.1-693.6m (0.5m) 693.6-694.0m argillite with scattered calcite-quartz-po, ZnS-rare PbS veinlets rarely more than 5cm thick. These veinlets appear to be subparallel to bedding. SAMPLE 5386 693.6-694.0m (0.4m) BASE OF F.W. QUARTZITE at 697.4m	-	1.70	5.20	4.40	-
697.4-768.2m	SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE: Medium to thin bedded, rarely very thin bedded. Bedding planes generally sharp and flat. Siltstone beds are very fine grained, dark grey in color, beds are commonly strongly silicified, fine black biotite is disseminated throughout all of the siltstone beds. Argillite beds are typically dark gray to brownish gray. Parallel lamination is common in beds, brown and black biotite is abundant in argillite beds. 723.4-744.9m a type of spotted hornfels is developed in some of the siltstone beds. The spots are 2mm to 5mm in size and are formed by silicification, biotitization and chloritization. 721.5-721.7m calcite flooded siltstone with massive clots of po. Chlorite is also common. At 723.5m as above, 10cm thick with rare ZnS. Bedding to core: 704.0m is 65°; 733.0m is 69°. 735.8-736.8m thin argillite beds altered to nearly massive crystalline muscovite. At 710.0m 5 cm thick fault zone cuts core at 35°. At 736.0m 5cm thick shear zone cuts core at 8°. 744.9-746.0m strongly albitized. 751.7-752.0m 1cm thick quartz-chlorite-calcite-py-po vein cuts core at 5°. 756.2-756.3m quartz-minor calcite and chlorite vein host abundant PbS-po-minor ZnS. Cuts core at 23°. 761.0-768.2m generally silicified with strong chloritization along hairline fractures and in 4 to 5cm bands parallel to bedding.					
768.2-788.0m	GABBRO: Cuts core at 45°, subparallel to bedding. The gabbro is fine grained for 1m from hanging wall contact, then is medium to coarsely crystalline. Base cuts core at 60°. 776.4-782.6m quartz-calcite vein with widely scattered patches of massive po. Weakly disseminated py and rare cpy. At 777.5m vein becomes parallel to cuts core at 45°. 784.2-787.1m quartz-calcite vein, very rare py. Hanging wall cuts core at 28°. Footwall cuts core at 60°.					

METERAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm
788.0-794.7m	SILTSTONE, MINOR ARGILLITE: Medium to thin bedded, bedding distinct and flat. Patchy chloritization and silicification, widely scattered chlorite calcite veinlets.					
794.7-797.0m	<u>LAMPROPHYRE SILL</u>					
797.0-798.5m	SILTSTONE: Medium bedded, flat-distinct bedding. Patchy silicification and chloritization. Bedding to core at 798.0m is 72'.					
798.5m	END OF HOLE  Core is stored in racks at Vine property.					

APPENDIX II  
Assay Results

# ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,  
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1  
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To : RAMROD GOLD USA  
N 10505 FAIRVIEW ROAD  
SPOKANE Wa

Project: Vine  
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 94032  
Invoice: 50095  
Date Entered: 94-04-11  
File Name: RUS94032.I  
Page No.: 1

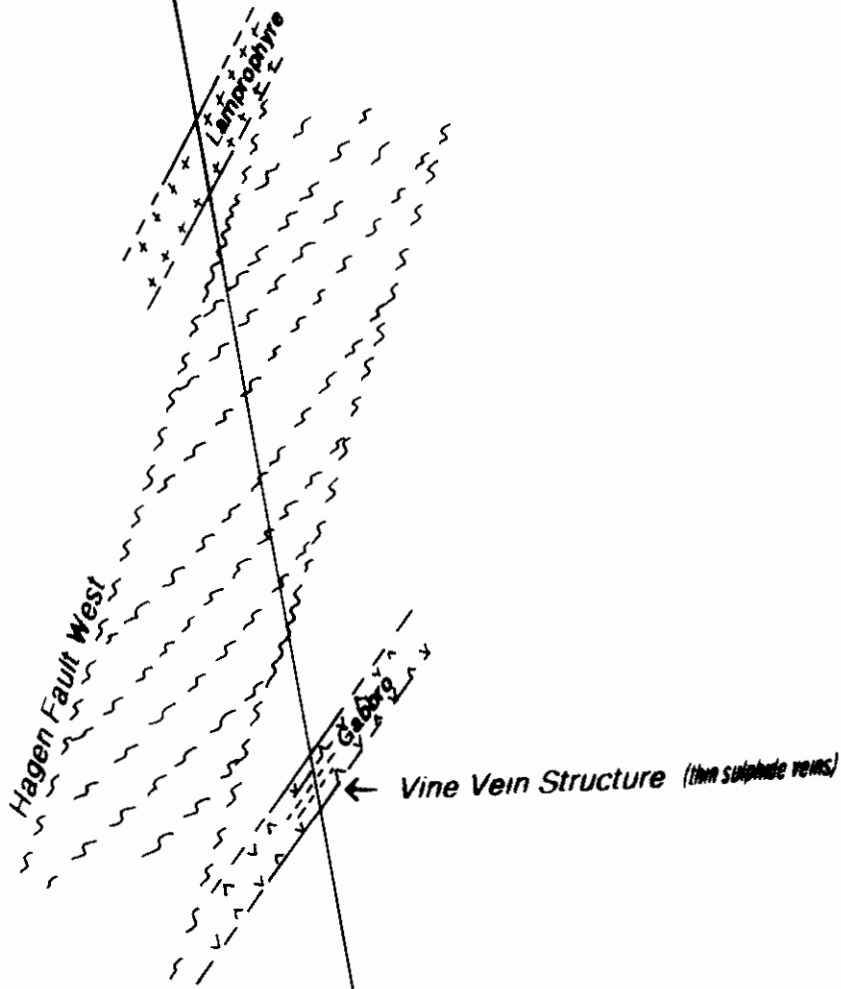
KV94-57.

PRE		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	DDD		
FIX	SAMPLE NAME	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	HG	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	AL	NA	K	SI	W	BE	AA	
A	50.5	5373	1	806	18	107	1.0	192	55	3128	9.09	2	5	ND	ND	1	4	1	1	14	14.27	0.01	1	15	0.50	1	0.03	0.57	0.02	0.40	0.02	1	1	5
A	63.0	5374	2	321	19	687	0.8	72	48	4700	9.85	241	5	ND	ND	26	10	8	5	152	12.75	0.02	1	57	2.23	135	0.32	4.41	0.06	5.10	0.02	1	1	5
A	128.0	5375	4	262	60	5105	0.6	73	44	1823	9.20	38	5	ND	ND	260	97	29	9	100	3.01	0.05	10	46	1.70	30	0.24	4.15	0.14	2.20	0.01	17	2	5
A	130.0	5376	4	159	190	297	0.6	38	16	1055	5.69	40	5	ND	ND	526	3	21	12	28	2.03	0.06	16	54	1.24	91	0.17	3.44	0.14	2.00	0.03	8	2	5
A	133.0	5377	5	47	59	243	0.3	33	22	1394	5.21	71	5	ND	ND	505	1	22	10	131	2.30	0.03	12	68	1.64	142	0.30	4.28	0.18	2.75	0.02	12	2	5
A	138.0	5378	5	100	56	415	0.6	53	33	2395	8.27	205	5	ND	ND	1	4	25	13	101	3.78	0.04	14	67	2.78	211	0.31	4.65	0.06	4.40	0.01	15	2	5
A	165.0	5379	1	450	719	2689	1.0	79	25	500	6.55	20	5	ND	ND	10	22	8	11	13	0.71	0.05	22	29	0.34	53	0.08	1.31	0.06	0.45	0.01	1	1	5
A	166.0	5380	3	503	180	311	0.9	175	62	1144	14.04	23	5	ND	ND	1	3	17	3	22	1.33	0.02	8	31	1.05	18	0.04	1.59	0.03	0.38	0.02	7	1	5
A	172.0	5381	2	22	46	155	0.3	11	14	804	3.16	342	5	ND	ND	14	1	8	1	41	1.37	0.04	19	43	1.27	87	0.16	2.25	0.05	0.78	0.01	1	1	580
A	176.0	5382	5	412	101	419	0.8	116	59	2127	13.06	385	5	ND	ND	1	3	24	1	142	0.75	0.04	6	73	2.31	15	0.35	3.98	0.06	3.90	0.02	15	1	5
A	181.0	5383	1	161	1	97	0.7	35	4	4093	4.37	2	5	ND	ND	1	1	1	1	28	23.12	0.01	1	10	0.76	1	0.03	0.98	0.02	0.13	0.01	1	1	5
A	220.0	5384	3	558	66	171	0.7	251	84	1251	14.42	35	5	ND	ND	1	2	14	1	73	4.05	0.02	3	31	0.83	32	0.09	1.11	0.05	0.58	0.03	11	1	5

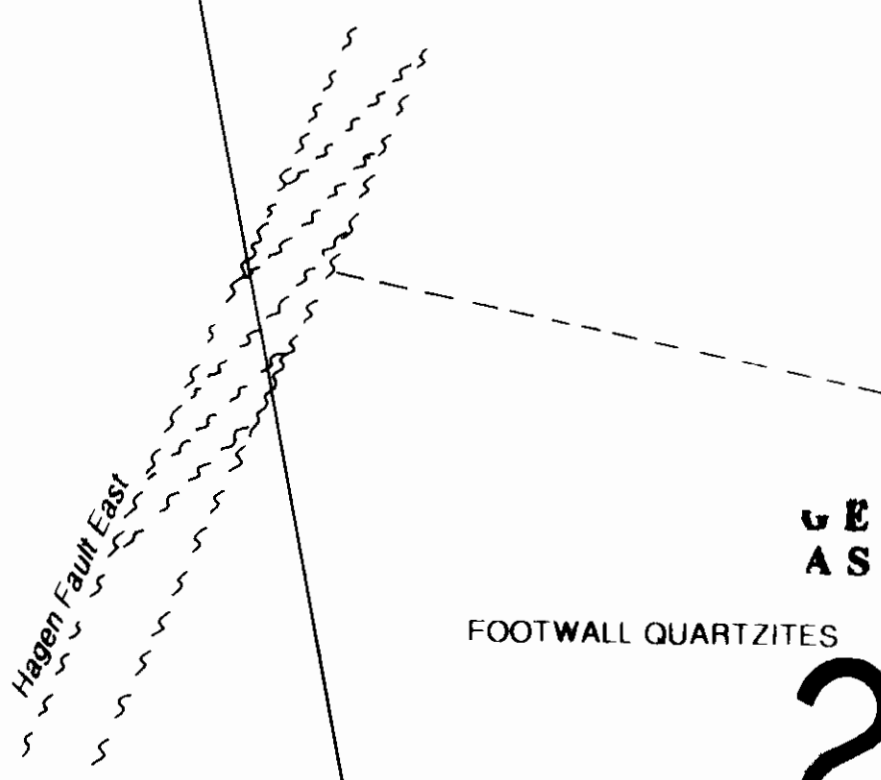
CERTIFIED BY :

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Hole KV94-57



MIDDLE ALDRIDGE FM.  
LOWER ALDRIDGE FM.



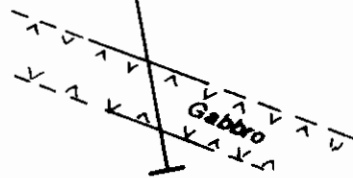
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

FOOTWALL QUARTZITES

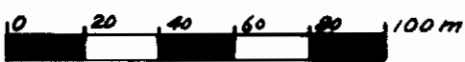
**23,740**

Massive Sulphide Vein (mainly galena & sphalerite)

LOWER ALDRIDGE FM.



798.8m END



SCALE 1:2,000



Consolidated Ramrod  
Gold Corporation

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE  
KV94-57