1996 GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
KET 28 GROUP
(Ket 28, Lis #1, Lis #2, Toni #1-3, Ana 1
Hap #1-5, Dude, Little Dude)

Annual Work Approval Number
KAM 96 - 1400056 - 2099
Reclamation Permit Number MX 4-247

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia

North Latitude 49° 01', West Longitude 119° 03'
NTS 82E/3E

Prepared for
Phoenix Gold Resources
Box 1977 Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0

Joe Falkoski
R.R. #1
Bridesville, B.C.
V0H 1B0

Prepared by
R.E. Miller
B.Eng.Sc., P. Geo.
P.O. Box 183
Rock Creek, B.C.
V0H 1Y0

24,992

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Ket 28 GROUP

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on the
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PART A

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The Ket 28 Group claims covering 1825 hectares is located in the Rock Creek-Bridesville area of the south eastern interior of B.C. from the Canada-U.S.A. border to 8 kilometres north. (Figure #1)

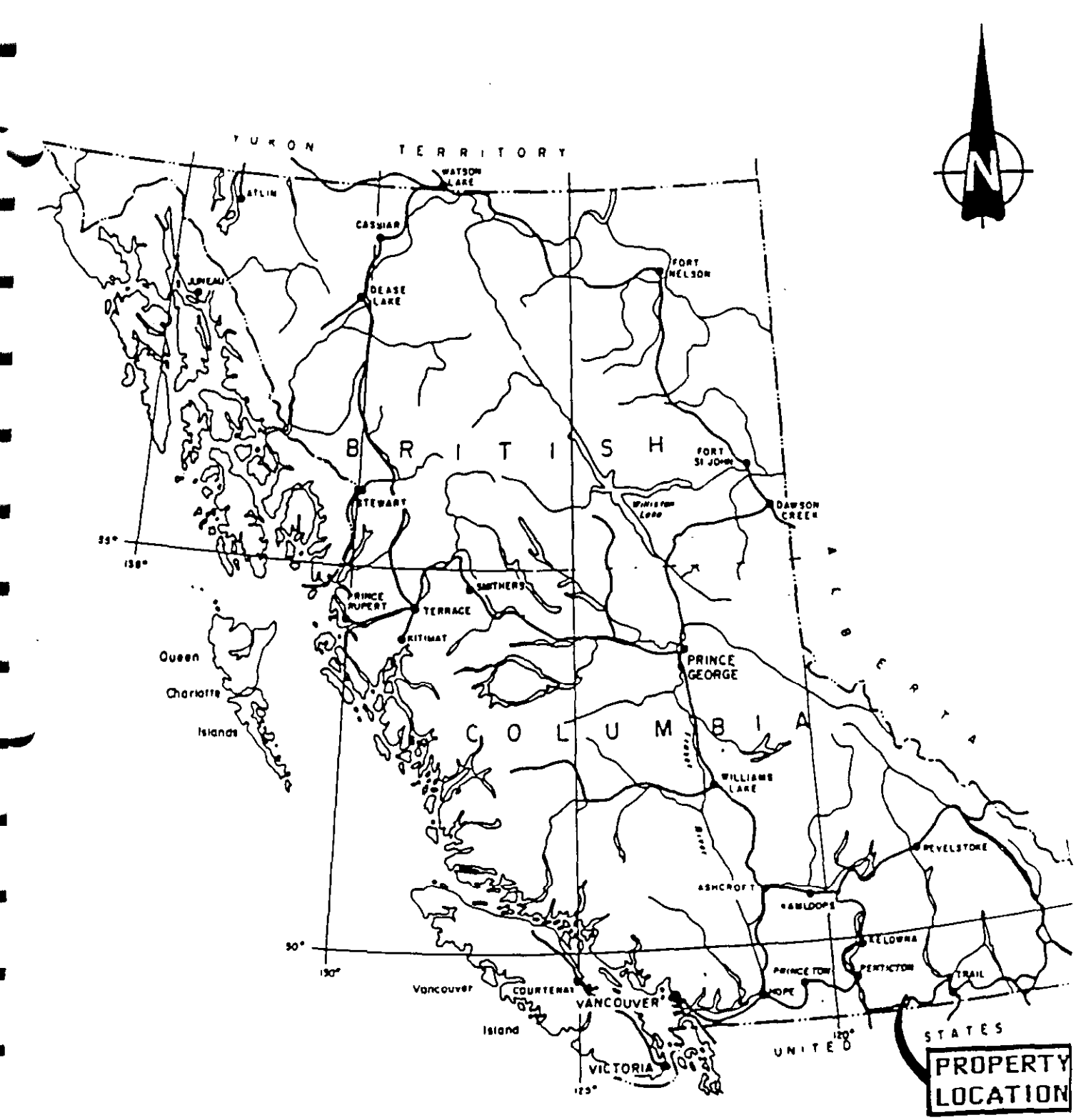
Major gold occurrences proximal to the Ket 28 Group claims are as follows. The Battle Mountain-Crown Resources gold skarn discovery containing 1.6 million ounces of gold averaging 0.18 opt, is located approximately 15 km southeast. Twelve kilometres northwest of the Ket 28 Group claims, a gold enriched quartz vein at McKinney Camp produced 82,000 ounces of gold around the turn of the century and is presently seeing renewed exploration activity.

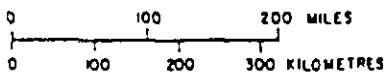
Approximately 3 km due south of the Ket 28 Group land position, limited gold production was achieved at the Poland China and Buckeye mines in the Meyers Creek Mineral District of Washington state. Although the total production figure is not known, it has been stated that in 1939 11 rail cars of ore averaging 0.37 opt gold were shipped to Trail, B.C. Gold production for the all of the Meyers Creek Mineral District including placer, is reported as 2,468 ounces.

Regionally, relative to the Ket 28 Group claims, the Hedley gold skarn is located 80 km to the west, the Phoenix Camp copper-gold skarn deposit is 40 km to the east, vein type silver deposits at Beaverdale are 45 km to the north, and gold occurrences of the Republic graben in Washington state are generally within 60 km to the southeast.

Production of placer gold from creeks that transect the Ket 28 Group is well documented. On the Canadian side significant placer gold has been obtained from Rock Creek, McKinney Creek, Baker Creek, and related tributaries. This turn of the century placer gold production played a major part in the early history of southern British Columbia. Flowing southerly across the International boundary from the southern claim block of the Ket 28 Group's mineral holdings into Washington state, Mary-ann Creek has produced minor amounts of placer gold from limited recovery operations.

Resource evaluation efforts on or adjacent to the Ket 28 Group in the past have included exploration for copper-gold deposits at Dayton Camp, exploration and discovery of a nickel deposit at the Old Nik (Nick) property, a quest for free gold in quartz veins and oxidized shears, and some sporadic exploration for and development of placer gold





PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD

KET 28 GROUP

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

GREENWOOD MININIG DIVISION

Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd

Drawn by	NTS	Date	Figure
RSW	82E/3E	1996	1

deposits. Recent exploration has centered around numerous gold occurrences related to a north-south transcurrent structural setting that bisects the Ket 28 Group land position. Near this predominant structural feature, secondary structures trending east northeast, west to northwest and paralleling subsets trending north-south have produced favourable geologic conditions for gold deposition. Host lithologies and alteration types include volcanics, quartzites, pebble conglomerates, and limestones with attendant extensive silicification, skarnification, brecciation, bleaching and propylization..

The Old Nick (Nik) nickel deposit which is reported to contain in excess of 30 million tonnes of 0.22% nickel and 0.015% cobalt is located approximately 2.0 km north.

Anarchist greenstones and argillites with minor quartzite and limestone form the bulk of the outcropping rocks on the Ket 28 Group claims. North south and north west faulting are the prominent structural features with minor local tight folding observed near projected fault sections. Intrusive rocks limited to minor outcroppings of Nelson age granodiorite and diorites and Coryell age rhyodacite and syenite.

It is concluded based on the abundance of gold, gold signatures, and related favourable lithology and structure, that continued gold exploration efforts are warranted on the Ket 28 Group claims.

JULY 20,1996
SUMMARY REPORT
on the
KET 28 GROUP CLAIMS
ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND

PART B

REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the area covered, techniques used and results obtained from exploration efforts by the Ket 28 Group on its mineral holdings in the southern interior of British Columbia. The area, known as Ket 28 Group Project (Figure #1), is located between the villages of Rock Creek and Bridesville, British Columbia from the Canada-U.S.A. border to approximately eight (8) kilometres north.

Exploration along the Rock Creek Gold Trend has been directed towards evaluating the gold potential of the Ket 28 Group claims and other mineral lands in the area held by the Rock Creek Gold Trend Joint Venture, in which Phoenix holds varying interests. Phoenix Gold Resources is the operator for the Rock Creek Joint Venture.

Gold skarn potential, similar to the Buckhorn gold skarn deposit which contains 8.7 million tons grading 0.18 troy ounces of gold per ton for an estimated contained reserve of 1.6 million ounces, just south of the project area in Washington state approximately eight kilometres south of Rock Creek, B.C., was the geologic model of interest. In addition, exploration efforts were guided by other known gold occurrences within and near to, the Ket 28 Group claims including the lode gold mine at McKinney Camp with a production history of 82,000 ounces and the copper gold skarn at Phoenix Camp.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Ket 28 Group claims within the Rock Creek Gold Trend area, span a ground position of approximately 1825 hectares and are located within the Similkameen Division of the Yale Land District and the Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia. All of the project area is within eight (8) kilometres of the International boundary.

The Ket 28 Group mineral holdings are found on map sheets N.T.S. 82 E/3E and more generally, the centre of the claim area is North Latitude 49 01' and West Longitude 119 03' near the village of Bridesville, B.C..

Access to the claims and intervening areas is via interprovincial Highway 3 and numerous branch roads servicing farming, ranching, mining, recreation, and logging activities.

3.0 PROPERTY

(Figure #2)

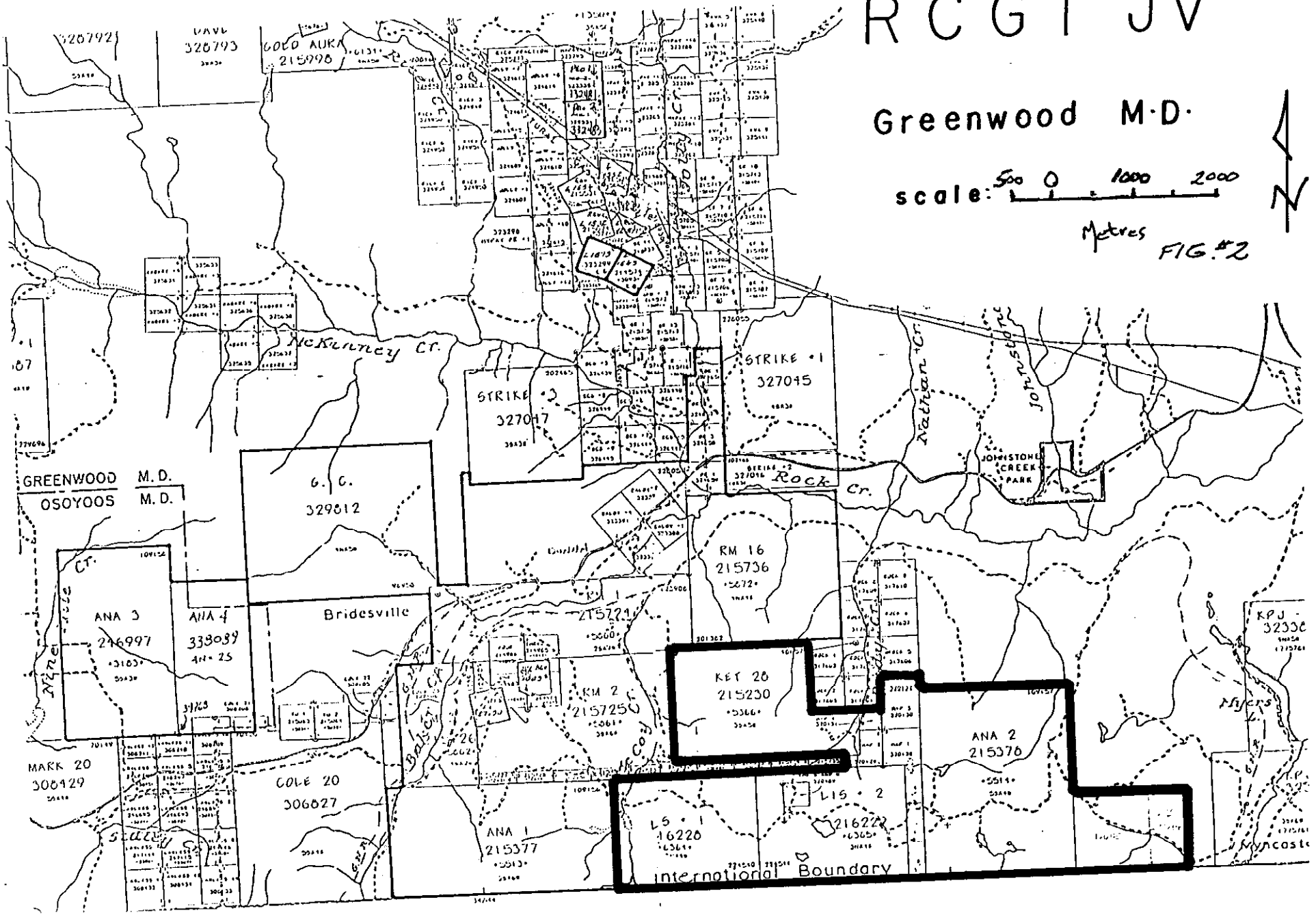
The claims held by the Ket 28 Group form a single continguous block and are comprised of 73 units. Phoenix Gold Resources acts as the operating partner for the Rock Creek gold Trend Joint Venture partners; Phoenix Gold Resources (V.S.E.), Orion International Minerals (V.S.E.) and Gold City Mining (V.S.E.). Participating interests at the time this report was prepared are:

Phoenix Gold Resources	39%
Orion International Minerals	39%
Gold City Mining	22%

The Ket 28 Group property consists of the following mineral claims:

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NUMBER	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Ket 28	215230	15	March 15, 2006
Lis #1	216228	12	April 9, 2000
Lis #2	216229	12	April 9, 2000
Ana 2	215378	20	July 21, 2000
Hap 1	320128	1	July 29, 2000
Hap 2	320129	1	July 29, 2000
Hap 3	320130	1	July 29, 2000
Hap 4	320131	1	July 29, 2000
Hap 5	320132	1	July 29, 2000
Toni 1	347289	1	June 28, 2000
Toni 2	347290	1	June 28, 2000

KET 28 GROUP
RCGT JV



Toni 3	347291	1	June 28, 2000
Dude	342476	4	November 29, 2000
Little Dude	342477	2	December 11, 2000

	Total Units	73	
	Total hectares	1825	

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Local relief is moderate with elevations ranging from 671 metres above sea level in the Kettle River valley to 1362 metres above sea level on Anarchist Mountain. The intervening area consists of grassy, rolling highlands with local steep gradients near the numerous drainages and in particular, along Rock Creek.

Conifers and grassland pasture are found at the higher elevations with grasslands, poplars, willows, and conifers, intermixed with crop and hay lands, at lower elevations.

5.0 WATER and POWER

Adjacent to and within the area of interest, Rock Creek flows easterlyto the north of Ket 28 Group claims area to its confluence with the Kettle River.

In the southern portion of the Ket 28 Group claims area, McCoy Creek and its tributaries flow north. Budy Creek flows north along the eastern boundary and Baker Creek flows north north-east along the western boundary. Numerous small lakes, ponds, and swamps are located within and/or adjacent to the area of interest.

Based on existing water well data, adequate supplies of domestic subsurface water may be obtained from depths generally less than 150 metres and possibly from undeveloped springs in the headwater areas of the many drainages.

Water for an envisioned mining and milling operation may be attainable either from a direct source or through completion of holding reservoirs.

A South Kootenay Water Power Company regional electric transmission line crosses to the north of the Ket 28 Group claims from south east to north west and the power line is paralleled by an Inland National Gas Co. natural gas pipe-line.

6.0 SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION and LABOUR

Supplies, manpower and equipment related to mining can be moved by general use vehicles and transport trucks along an excellent network of roads including paved Highway 3 and numerous improved gravel roads. The closest commercial airports are at Penticton 100 km northwest and Castlegar 170 km east.

Limited rail service is available but would involve truck haulage to and/or from the Okanogan, Castlegar or Trail areas. Commercial bus routes service the town of Osoyoos, B.C. 42 km to the west and the village of Rock Creek 10 km to the east.

Local supplies are limited generally to food goods and timber industry maintenance parts. The closest sources of major industrial supplies are the Kelowna and Kamloops areas to the north west.

7.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

Mineral exploration and development, within the Ket 28 Group area, commenced around the turn of the century with discovery of the McKinney Creek - Rock Creek placer deposits and mines of Camp McKinney. One of the early lode gold producing areas in British Columbia, Camp McKinney produced 82,000 ounces of gold, with the majority of the production coming in the years 1894-1904. Since 1904 various attempts to revive the camp have been made up until the present time. Camp McKinney lode gold deposits along with the placer gold occurrences of McKinney, Rice, and Rock Creeks are located along and near the north west boundary of the Ket 28 Group claims area project.

South of McKinney Camp, minor turn of the century production was attained by direct shipping, hand sorted ore from the Dayton Fraction claim that anchors the copper-gold showings of the Dayton Camp prospects and the Victoria-Old England and Gold Standard mines that produced 560 grams of gold and 1430 grams of silver from 27 metric tons of ore from quartz veins and shear zones during mining activities from 1932 to 1934

In 1955, Mr. Brian Fenwick-Wilson, a prospector, first staked a nickel showing between the Rock Creek bridge and the Rock Creek-Bridesville road, now located within the RM 16 claim of the Ket 28 Group, and then restaked the ground in 1966. Since that time Newmont Mining Corp., Nickel Ridge Mines Ltd., and Utica Mines Ltd., have carried out extensive exploration programs, including drilling that has outlined a minimum of 30,000,000 tons of 0.22% nickel and 0.015% cobalt that appeared to have sub-economic extraction recoveries.

Other small scale sporadic exploration programs within the Ket 28 Group area, have continued through to the present time and have included the development of shafts, adits, and prospect pits for gold, chrome, molybdenum, and base metals. In more recent times exploration has centered around geochemistry and geophysics usually followed, where warranted, by small drilling programs.

In 1970 Gunnex Limited conducted a wide spaced Induced Polarization survey in the Dayton Camp area north of the Ket 28 Group. This was followed in 1974 thru 1985 with geochemical and geophysical ground magnetometre and VLF-EM surveys by small companies and/or individuals with the primary objective of finding copper-gold mineralization.

From 1989 to 1990, Crownex Resources Ltd. carried fixed wing airborne magnetometre and VLF-EM surveys over the general area from Anarchist Mountain east to the village of Rock Creek and from the International border to 10 km north. In addition Crownex acquired a land position in the Dayton Camp area just north of the airborne survey. Two areas, the Ket 28 and Dayton Camp, were selected by Crownex for detailed geochemical and geophysical ground based programs followed by seven reverse circulation drill holes in the "Ket 28" area and fourteen reverse circulation drill holes in the Dayton Camp project.

In 1993, Gold City Resources drilled six shallow percussion drill holes at Ket 28 with limited success due to insufficient drill capacity. During this same year Winslow Gold and Northwind Ventures drilled fifteen holes in the Dayton Camp area with the same drill. This drill program also met with limited success due to insufficient drill capacity.

The most encouraging results from the 1989 to 1993 drilling at Dayton Camp are; Crownex's 1990 DC #7 hole with a total hole grade thickness (ft) product of 1.29 at a cut-off of .01 opt gold, DC #9 total hole grade thickness (ft) of 3.30 at a cut-off of .01 opt gold, and DC #14 total hole grade thickness (ft) of 2.89 at a cut-off of .01 opt gold. 1993 Gold City Resources LeRoi War Eagle hole intersected 16.77 metres of 1.16% copper from 3 metres to 19.8 metres. Winslow Gold-Northwind Ventures drill holes 93DC2-8 with a total hole grade thickness (ft) of 2.23 at a cut-off of .01 opt gold and 93DCP #7 that intersected 0.392 opt gold from 36.6-38.1 metres. South of Dayton Camp during the same time period, Crownex drilled a reverse circulation hole on their "Ket 28" project, numbered KT #1 which intersected 0.26 opt gold from 11 to 17 metres.

In 1994 Greenwood Gold (Phoenix Gold Resources) re-established old grids, developed new grids, and conducted geophysical and geochemical survey programs and drilled several NQ core holes on the Ket 28 claim of the Ket 28 Group. The more significant results are listed below.

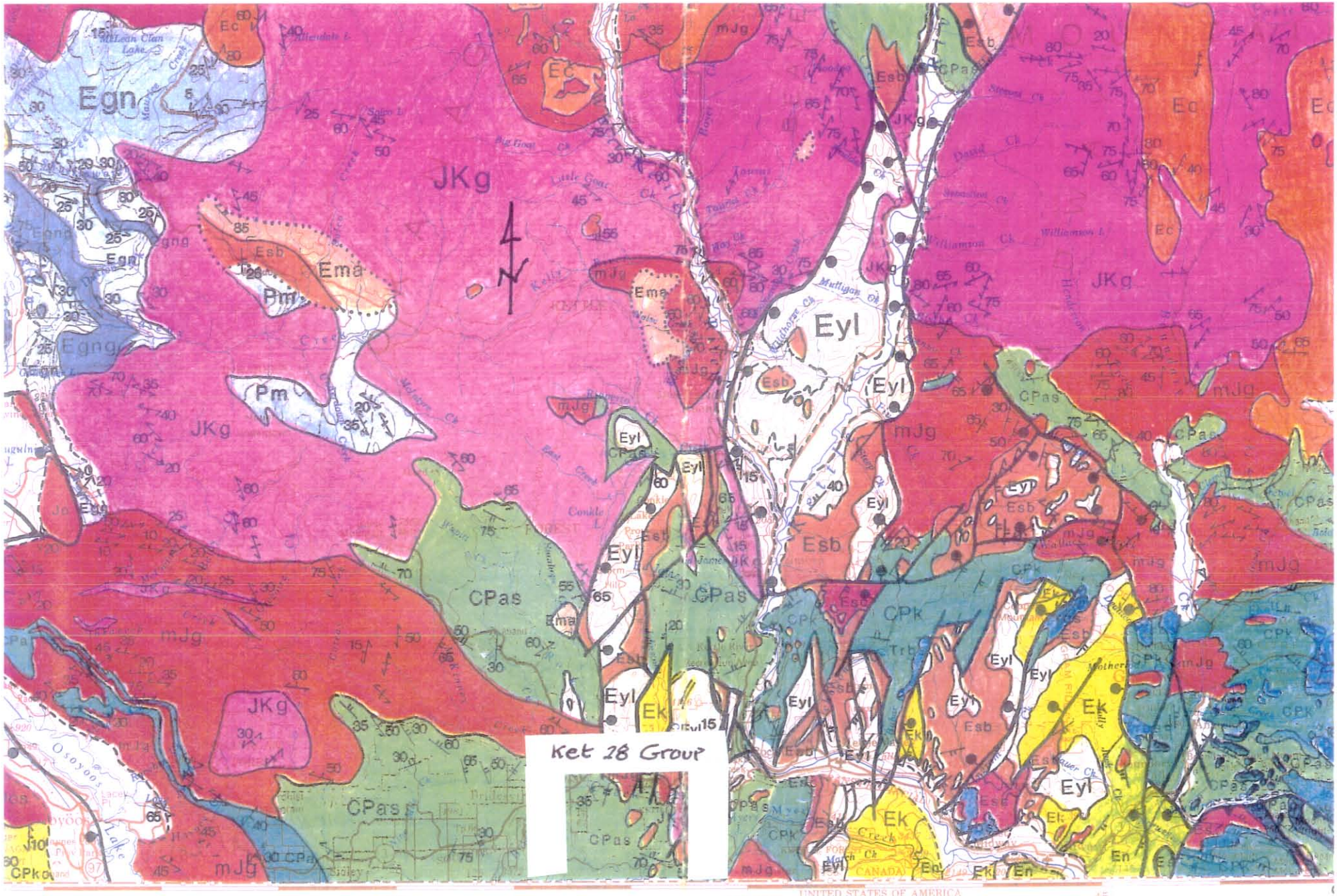
Hole No.	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Gold Grade (oz/ton)
94RM1C	0	-60	2.50	14.33	1.83	0.130
			18.59	19.20	0.61	0.253
			20.42	22.25	1.83	0.018
			67.36	88.70	20.73	0.024
			94.79	97.84	3.05	0.063
			103.94	106.99	3.05	0.039
			141.43	142.95	1.52	0.015
94RM2C		-90	5.79	9.14	3.35	1.523
			11.89	13.11	1.22	0.088
			26.52	27.74	1.22	0.028
			42.06	46.63	4.88	0.025
			56.39	58.22	1.83	0.046
94RM3C		-90	4.88	13.41	8.23	0.028
			14.33	15.85	1.52	0.032
			17.68	19.81	2.13	0.012
			28.65	30.18	1.52	0.041
			31.39	33.22	1.83	0.022
			53.65	60.05	6.40	0.021
			67.97	69.50	1.52	0.020
			82.30	83.82	1.52	0.036
			86.87	88.39	1.52	0.017
			89.92	97.54	7.62	0.011

Industrial mineral exploitation is limited within the area, to the Mighty-White Dolomite pit and various gravel operations. Minor exploration and evaluation has been directed towards the siliceous meta-chert? outcrops along the Rock Mountain-Bridesville Road near the summit, and the sporadic outcropping of dolomite south of Rock Creek and south of Bridesville. Barite of unknown quality and quantity occurs in the Rock claim between Ket 28 and the Ana 2 claim.

8.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(Figure #3a and #3b)

Permo-Triassic Anarchist Group rocks occur throughout most of the area of interest along the Ket 28 Group claims. The lithologies include amphibolite, greenstone,



Map 1736A Geology - Penticton Scale 1:250,000 - KET 28 Group, Fig 3a

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE

QPl — *LAMBLY CREEK BASALT: rusty weathering black basalt, with hornblende, biotite and pyroxene phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic black matrix: occurs as columnar jointed flows, a few metres thick above Mesozoic strata. K-Ar age of 0.762 Ma determined by Church, 1981*

TERTIARY

MIOCENE

Mlp — *PLATEAU BASALT: andesite and basalt with augite and hornblende phenocrysts to 5 mm in a black aphanitic matrix: forms massive flows to 20 m thick: locally underlain by poorly sorted boulder conglomerate and pebbly sandstone: K-A. cooling ages of 2.9 and 14.9 Ma: includes Daves Creek Basalt (14.9 Ma) and Carrot Mountain alkali basalt (11.8 Ma)*

EOCENE

Eor — *OLALLA RHYOLITE: rhyolite breccia, massive obsidian and related dykes*

Ema — MARRON GROUP
Undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachyte of the Marron Group: may include minor epiclastic rocks equivalent to Ewl and Esb

Es — *SKAHA FORMATION: brecciated greenstone (Old Tom Formation), brecciated chert (Shoemaker Formation, Es1), and brecciated granite (Oliver Granite, Es2) resting as fault slices hundreds of metres across above the White Lake Formation on gently dipping faults: includes undifferentiated polymictic fanglomerate and arkose resting unconformably on these brecciated rocks: near Rock Creek includes heterogeneous epiclastic breccia (Klondike Mountain Formation)*

Ewl — *WHITE LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick bedded volcanic breccia and pyroclastic rocks with clasts of Trepanier Rhyolite and Kitley Lake and Yellow Lake formations: includes interbedded medium and thin beds of brown sandstone and clayey siltstone, minor carbonaceous seams: includes minor trachyte and andesite. Palynomorphs from Powers Creek indicate a Middle Eocene or older age*

Em — *MARAMA FORMATION: medium brownish grey, flow banded dacite with subhedral plagioclase, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic ground: forms the top of Black Knight Mountain, Mount Bouchene, Aeneas Butte, Mount Law*

En — *MARAMA FORMATION-IMPIT LAKE MEMBER: recessive, reddish weathering, amygdaloidal, trachyandesite with minor intercalated pyroclastic deposits: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents*

Ek — *KITLEY LAKE FORMATION: massive, yellowish to buff, trachyte to trachyandesite; plagioclase and biotite glomerophenocrysts to 3 cm (10 % of the rock) in a finely crystalline groundmass: includes ash flow tuff and minor mudstone: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents. Church determined K-Ar ages between 52.9 (biotite) and 44.2 Ma (whole-rocks)*

Eyl — *YELLOW LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick, tabular flows of buff to light tan pyroxene-rich, mafic phonolite locally with rhomb anorthoclase phenocrysts and primary analcite, abundant zeolite fills cracks and amygdules: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents*

Etr — *TREPANIER RHYOLITE: white and locally pink, greenish or light grey, flow banded rhyolite with subhedral quartz, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts to 3 mm in an aphanitic matrix. K-Ar ages of 47.7 and 46 ±2 Ma were determined by Church (1981) west of Trepanier*

Esb — *SPRINGBROOK FORMATION: poorly sorted, massive to thick bedded, immature, coarse boulder and pebble conglomerate. Clasts to 50 cm are rounded, but of low sphericity and are locally derived (chert, greenstone, granite, and other pre-Eocene rocks with fewer Marron Group clasts, mainly Yellow Lake and Kitley formations). Near Rock Creek this unit consists of white to light grey, medium bedded, feldspathic sandstone, siltstone and shale with coaly partings, named the Kettle River Forma...*

MESOZOIC

UPPER TRIASSIC AND/OR LOWER JURASSIC
ROSSLAND AND NICOLA GROUPS

uTrg — *Massive greenstone, andesite, latite, agglomerate and volcanic breccia of greenstone fragments locally with limestone clasts, minor greywacke, minor interbedded limestone: includes lenses of silicified equivalents: may include undifferentiated Lower Jurassic volcanics of similar lithology*

uTrns — *Rusty weathering, black pyritic slate, phyllite and argillite, locally silicified or "cherty": minor quartzite,minor interbedded argillaceous limestone: includes undifferentiated greenstone lenses*

PALEOZOIC TO MESOZOIC

ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER TRIASSIC

uTrot — *OLD TOM FORMATION: massive andesitic greenstone and greenstone breccia: locally includes large, extensive, strongly silicified equivalents in irregular bodies and lenses with gradational boundaries, which are undifferentiated: includes a few small lenses of undifferentiated limestone: minor diorite: unit is poorly understood: known to contain Ordovician, Carboniferous and Triassic fossils- undifferentiated; relations to Shoemaker Formation are gradational*

uTrs — *SHOEMAKER FORMATION: massive, greyish green silicified volcanic rocks, including "cherty" tuff and breccia: includes undifferentiated massive greenstone: may include chert: generally fractured and broken by irregular spaced cleavage: may be largely the silicified equivalent of the Old Tom Formation*

uTri — *INDEPENDENCE FORMATION: massive greenstone- volcanic breccia with greenstone fragments- includes large undifferentiated limestone lenses: includes lenses of undifferentiated limestone resembling the Old Tom and Shoemaker formations*

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE AND LOWER TRIASSIC (?)

Trbs — *BROOKLYN LIMESTONE AND "SHARPSTONE CONGLOMERATE": white weathering, thick bedded, light grey limestone commonly with rounded to angular detrital "chert" grains: minor greenish siltstone and massive, resistant, breccia with angular, roughly equant, clasts to 10 cm across, of "chert" and greenstone and locally limestone in a matrix of coarse sand and grit of the same material: grades to "chert" sandstone and "chert" grit by decrease in grain size: minor green and black argillite, partly a fine grained tuff: grains and matrix strongly silicified: "chert" and andesitic greenstone fragments derived mainly from the Knob Hill Group; limestone mostly from the Brooklyn Formation, and locally from the Attwood Group: limestone contains Middle Triassic fossils*

PALEOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN

CPk — KNOB HILL GROUP: *massive "chert" (largely silicified greenstone), greenstone and amphibolite: minor limestone or marble: minor "sharpstone": age unknown*

CPat — ATTWOOD GROUP: *light grey limestone with minor interbedded chert: contains Carboniferous fossils*

CARBONIFEROUS

Cbc — *BLIND CREEK FORMATION: medium bedded grey limestone and calcareous argillite; lacks penetrative fabrics, low greenschist facies metamorphism*

Cb — *BARSLOW FORMATION: thin bedded, brown silty slate and argillaceous siltstone: lacks penetrative fabrics, low greenschist facies metamorphism*

CARBONIFEROUS OR OLDER

CPa — ANARCHIST GROUP: *dark grey weathering, recessive, amphibolite, greenstone, quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-biotite schist, minor serpentinized peridotite: "chert" breccia that resembles Trbc is locally included: CPap- peridotite and serpentinized equivalents: Cpaa- amphibolite: age unknown*

Fig. 3b

Ec — CORYELL SYENITE: alkalic to calc-alkalic, high level, pink and buff syenite and quartz monzonite and trachytic pink feldspar porphyry dykes; plutonic equivalent of the Marron Group especially the Kitley Lake Formation; gradational to pulaskite and to Shingle Creek Porphyry; probably includes JKg undifferentiated in East half of map area; poorly dated

JKsc — SHINGLE CREEK PORPHYRY: massive, buff and pink, fine grained porphyritic granite and felsite with euhedral phenocrysts of K-feldspar to 10 cm across; occurs as dykes under, and feeders to, the volcanic rocks of the Marron Group, especially the Kitley Lake Formation; a shallow level equivalent of the Coryell Syenite; includes rhomb porphyries and related rocks

Egn — "OKANAGAN GNEISS": massive, medium grey weathering, resistant hornblende-biotite granodiorite orthogneiss; strongly foliated; grades to mylonitic gneiss, mylonite and blastomylonite; minor amphibolite and paragneiss; minor schist; minor pegmatite and aplite; strongly chloritized along Okanagan Fault; grades eastward (and up the structural succession) to JKg, mJg and Pm units of which it is presumed as to the sheared equivalent; probably also includes sheared equivalents of the Anarchist Group; presumed sheared and thermally overprinted during the Eocene; Egn1 - quartz chlorite microbreccia and related altered rocks close to the Okanagan Fault

Egng — Massive, light grey weathering, biotite granite gneiss and granodiorite gneiss with pegmatite veins and sills

Eg — Hornblende granodiorite: massive, resistant, grey weathering, coarse grained, equigranular mesocratic with euhedral fresh black hornblende crystals, locally weakly foliated; age poorly constrained

RETACEOUS AND/OR JURASSIC

JKg — OKANAGAN BATHOLITH: massive, light grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, unfoliated to weakly foliated, fresh biotite granodiorite and granite; includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson suite; age poorly constrained

Jo — OLIVER PLUTON: massive, unfoliated, medium grained porphyritic biotite granite with weakly foliated, equigranular hornblende granodiorite along the southern border; includes Jod, biotite-hornblende diorite agmatite and Jog, massive garnet-muscovite granite; age poorly constrained

OSOYOOS GRANODIORITE: recessive, pasty greenish, hornblende granodiorite; pervasively saussuritized, chloritized, sheared and fractured; age unknown

MIDDLE JURASSIC

NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: massive, generally moderately foliated, medium grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite; includes undifferentiated biotite granite of the Valhalla suite; age poorly constrained

OLALLA PYROXENITE: black, fresh, massive, medium- to coarse-grained pyroxenite, hornblendite, serpentinite and peridotite

KRUGER SYENITE: massive, medium grained, biotite hornblende granodiorite with a marginal zone of megacrystic, mesocratic coarse grained hornblende syenite

CPko — KOBAU GROUP: undivided amphibolite, greenschist, quartzite, mica schist, greenstone; minor marble; strongly foliated with penetrative flaser fabrics; age unknown

ORDOVICIAN (?) TO DEVONIAN (?)

ODs — Schist, thin bedded argillaceous limestone, slate and limestone includes metamorphosed equivalents mostly biotite-diopside-quartz skarn and marble; age unknown

PROTEROZOIC (?) AND PALEOZOIC (?)
GRAND FORKS GNEISS

Pgfm — Mylonitic biotite leucogranodiorite: Preto unit X

Pgfo — Medium crystalline, well foliated biotite hornblende granodiorite orthogneiss: Preto unit IX

Pgfa — Amphibolite, amphibolitic gneiss, minor marble: Preto unit IV

Pgfs — Coarsely crystalline garnet-biotite schist, into foliated quartzite, minor marble, abundant pegmatite and leucogneiss: Preto unit III

Pgfq — Coarsely crystalline, thick layered quartzite, minor marble and pegmatite: Preto unit II

Pgfg — Sillimanite-biotite-quartz paragneiss, amphibolite and amphibolitic gneiss, marble, biotite schist and gneiss, garnet-biotite-quartz schist, micaceous quartzite, includes minor leuco-orthogneiss: Preto unit I

Pm — MONASHEE GNEISS: grey, massive, biotite granodiorite gneiss; gradational westward with Egn, but not overprinted by the Eocene event that affected the rocks nearer the Okanagan Fault; may be equivalent or related to Pgf; may include equivalents of ODs; age unknown

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

Outcrop boundary

Probable stratigraphic contact, location approximate

Geological contact, relations unknown, possibly faulted

Strike and dip of bedding

Strike and dip of foliation

Trend and plunge of lineation and minor folds

Inferred fault, age and displacement unknown

Inferred normal fault, age unknown, circle on downthrown side

Inferred Eocene normal fault, circle on downthrown side

Slide- inferred fault in metamorphosed rocks, roughly parallel to foliation

Recommended citation:
Tempelman-Kluit, D.J.
1989: Geology, Penticton, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1736A, scale 1:250 000

FIG. 3C

quartzite, chert, minor marble, quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-biotite schist, and serpentinite.

Kobau group rocks, similar in age to the Anarchist group, are found to the west of the area of interest where they are mainly comprised of amphibolite, greenschist, quartzite, chert, greenstone, and minor marble.

Nelson plutonic rocks of Jurassic-Cretaceous age consisting of: massive hornblende-biotite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and granite, intrude the eugeosynclinal Anarchist Formation within the area of interest.

Smaller plugs, dikes, and sills? of biotite, granodiorite, diorite and granite, of Jurassic to Cretaceous age belonging to the Okanogan batholith, are found in the northeast and northwest corner of the claim block area. Additionally, younger intrusive bodies, mainly syenite, of Coryell age, cut Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusions.

Eocene age rocks of the Yellow Lake and Kitley Lake formation are found trending north-south in the north eastern part of the claim area and can in part, be traced to the south near the International border. These Tertiary rocks are composed of phonolite, trachyandesite, trachyte and a sequence of cobble conglomerate with minor sands.

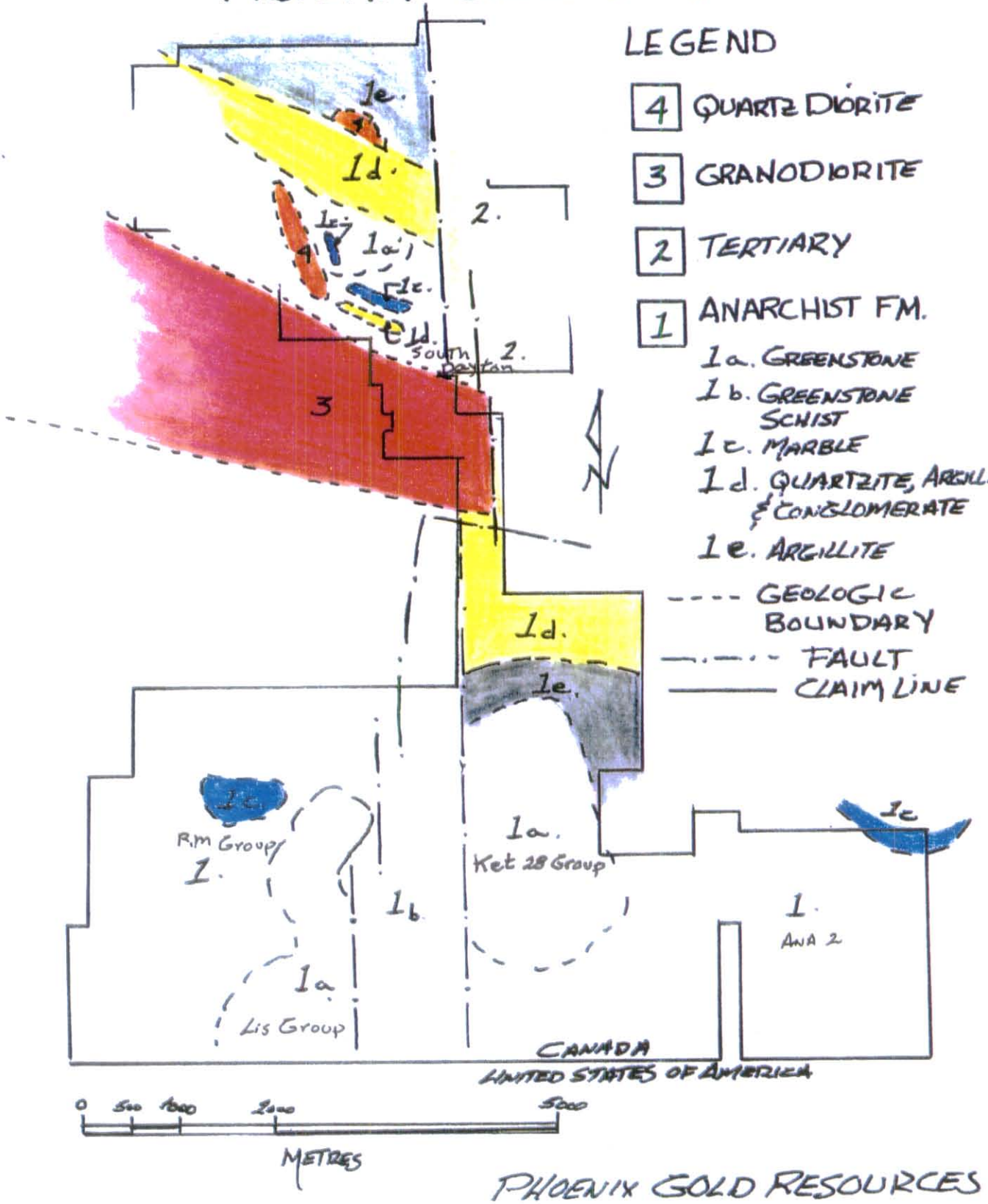
Generally the Anarchist group rocks strike northwest and dip plus or minus sixty (60) degrees north east. Locally the dip and strike is highly variable due to folding and faulting. Tight folds were noted in the metasediment-metavolcanic sequences of the Anarchist rocks along with strong north east, north west and north trending faults. Within the northerly trending graben-like fault zones, minor east-west faulting was noted. Most of the faulting is attended by phyllitic to mylonitic fabrics, slickensides and/or brecciation.

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION STYLES

(Figure #4)

In the southern part of the Ket 28 Group area. steeply dipping greenstones, greenstone schists, quartzites, cherts, argillites, and minor limestones of the Anarchist Group are found outcropping on the property. Locally the metasediment volcanic rock package is intruded by diorite, rhyodacite and feldspar porphyry. Along the western edge of the Lis #1 claim a highly foliated greenstone trends N15 E, marking what appears to be the west boundary of a zone of deformation that is generally oriented north-south and is approximately 1.0 kilometre in width. Propylitic alteration with abundant magnetite is present in the highly foliated greenstone. Chlorite, epidote, calcite, quartz veining and ankerite are also present. Some of the pyritic quartz veins, within the rocks of interest, were found to be gold bearing. Overlying rocks of the Eocene age Yellow Lake and Kitly Lake formations occur to the northeast of the property, and consist of mafic phonolite and

PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP



PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES

KET 28 GROUP FIG. 4

trachyte to trachyandesite flows and clastic sediment, which have been displaced by northeast trending faults. Similar geology alteration and mineralization can be found at the Ana #2 claim of the LIS Group.

Geology in the northern portion of the Ket 28 Group is similar to the southern part, consisting predominantly of a metasediment and metavolcanic sequence of rocks belonging to the Anarchist Formation. Lithologies on the north end of the project area generally consist of massive quartzite, usually brownish white to pale green with chlorite partings and contains 2-15% sulfides, mainly pyrite. The quartzite is fractured and highly silicified. Minor serpentinite was also noted in the area of the massive quartzite. Both the massive quartzite and the serpentinite, host the Old Nik nickel orebody that occurs on the RM 16 claim north of the Ket 28 Group. South of the nickel zone dark gray to black silicified argillite, with siltstone and greenstone outcrop. North-south, east-west, and north-west faulting has separated the metasediment-metavolcanic package of rocks into discrete blocks. Within and adjacent to the generally north-south trending fault zone, argillites, siltstone?, cherts, and metavolcanics are highly foliated, and locally fractured, bleached and brecciated with phyllitic to mylonitic fabrics. Free quartz occurs in this stratigraphy as: breccia matrix, veinlets, veins, breccia fragments and as discrete patches. The known strong gold showings are associated with this lithology and more particularly, a pyritic, silicified matrix supported tectonic heterolithic breccia.

West of this north-south tectonic belt, dark green to black greenstones with minor disseminated magnetite appear to be the predominant rock type, while to the east, propylitic greenstones with locally abundant magnetite outcrop.

North west and east-west faults appear younger than the north-south fault and may be more closely related to the gold mineralization. The gold showings developed by shallow drilling near the Ket 28, RM16 common claim boundary in 1990 and 1994, may be related to a zone within which an east to east north-east gold bearing drag fold has formed. The gold values appear to be more enriched at the apex of the fold, than along the limbs. Additionally the quartz flooding that makes up the gold bearing breccia matrix shows a very subtle flow structure. Also most of the breccia fragments have highly foliated fabraics. All of which suggests a continuum of crustal adjustment through plastic and brittle deformation.

Mineralization types within and adjacent to the Ket 28 Group claims include: precious and polymetallic quartz veins, mineralized shear zones and breccias, nickel rich silicified replacement ore bodies, base metal skarnification with minor precious metal content and disseminated base metal values in intrusive bodies.

General alteration patterns related to the mineralization are: massive silicification near the Old Nik prospect where sulfides occur in metaquartzite and/or metachert and/or siliceously replaced metasedimentary beds; hematite, manganese, epidote, magnetite, calcite, and thin quartz veining associated with propylitic greenstones and sheared metasediments generally correlate with the airborne magnetic highs and are closely related

to precious metal pyritic breccia zones, extensive ankeritic quartz veining and bleaching near fault zones; hornfelsic development along granodiorite contacts with fine grained clastics at Dayton Camp and garnet skarn with massive sulfide was noted at both Dayton and South Dayton Camp.

10.0 KET 28 GROUP WORK COMPLETED IN 1996

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The geophysical IP Resistivity surveys, and geochemical soil sampling planned for the summer of 1995 had to be abandoned due to the extremely cold weather and deep snow encountered in January and February. Through consultation with the geophysicist, it was concluded that a Pulse EM Survey could be run successfully in the winter and had the potential for developing deep seated conductive targets related to steeply dipping massive sulphides, if present. Towards the end of February, weather conditions improved and approximately 9.5 km of IP Survey was completed over two grids.

Drill hole collar locations and elevations for the 1996 Ket 28 drill holes were accurately determined by professional survey. All other surveying including; grid re-location, new grids, claim lines, tie lines, roads, and physical features, has been by compass and chain, compass and string box (hip chain) and/or map overlay.

The following is a summary of the 1996 work completed.

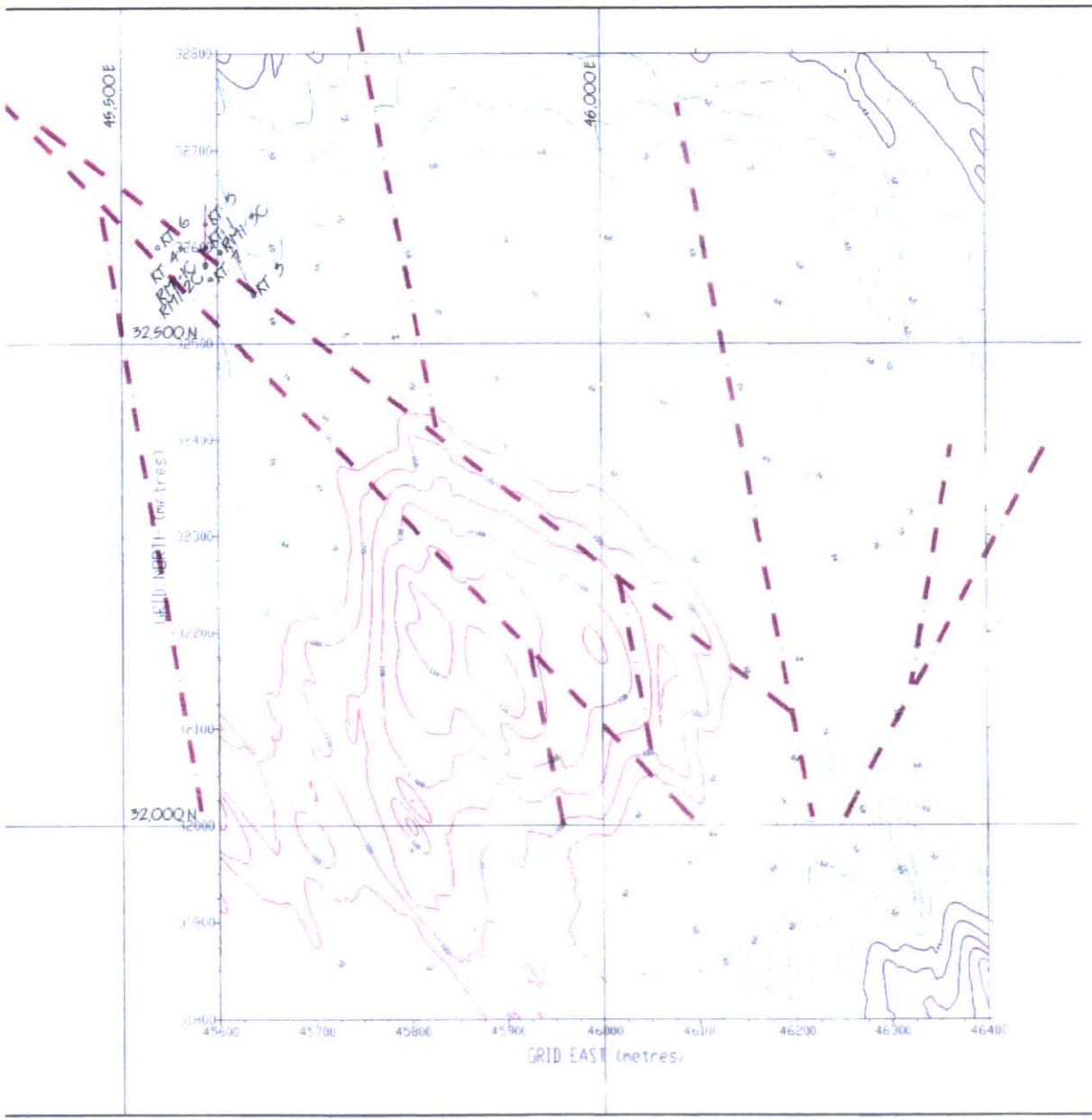
10.2 GEOPHYSICS

The starting point for the 1996 Ket 28 Group, Ket 28 grid was the intersection of the 1990 and 1994 baseline with a surveyed lot line.

The geophysical work was completed under contract to Scott Geophysics Ltd. 4013 West 14th Ave. Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3 (Report is attached as Appendix A).

10.2.1 Pulse Electromagnetics Survey: Ket 28 grid

A surface DEEPEM Pulse EM survey was completed on the Ket 28 grid. The surveys consisted of two loops approximately 400 metres x 800 metres in size. The grid was surveyed from a north and a south loop, located just off of the north-south grid lines. The dBz/dt and dBx/dt components of the secondary magnetic field were measured at all



SOURCE OF DATA
MILLER, ROB. 1991. 1990 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND DRILLING REPORT ON THE RM GROUP, GREENWOOD M.D., B.C. ASSESSMENT REPORT 21410 FOR CROWN RESOURCES CORP. VANCOUVER B.C.

CONTOURING BY KRIGING TO 5m x 5m GRID WITH SURFER SOFTWARE
GEOPHYSICS - SCOTT GEOPHYSICS, VANCOUVER, 1996

N

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC
PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD
SWAY RESOURCES INC

Ket 28 Mineral Claim Gold Discovery

ROCK CREEK, B.C., GREENWOOD M.D., NTS 82E.05E

PLAN SHOWING 1996 EM SURVEY (Horizontal Component)
and Location of Diamond Drill Holes

SCALE (metres)

0 100 200 300 400 500

31MAR96 CONTOUR INTERVAL = 5 EM UNITS DWG 960331-4

FIG 5

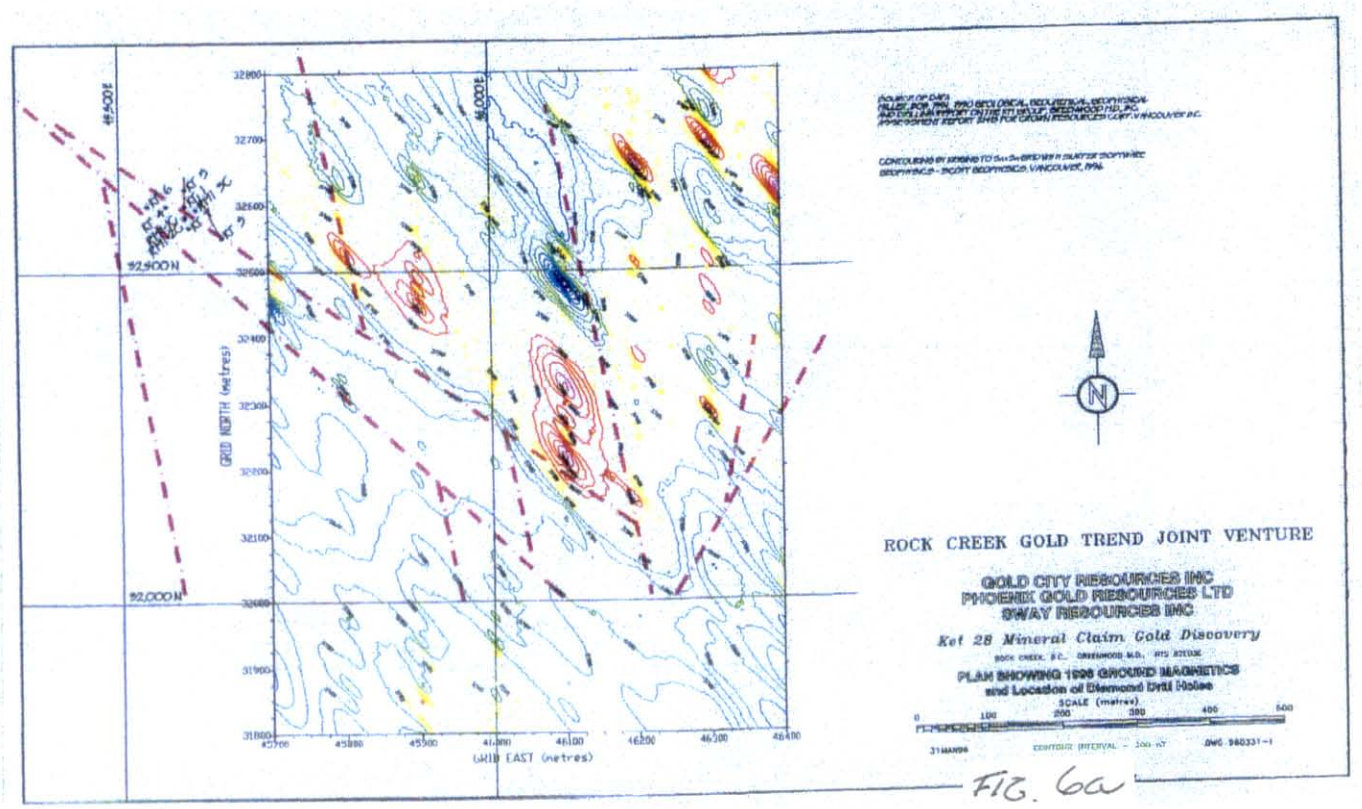

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE
GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC
PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD
SWAY RESOURCES INC
Ket 28 Mineral Claim Gold Discovery
PLAN SHOWING 1986 GROUND MAGNETICS
and Location of Diamond Drill Holes
SCALE (metres)
GRID NORTH (metres)
GRID EAST (metres)
92,900N
92,000N
45500E
46000E

Fig. 6a

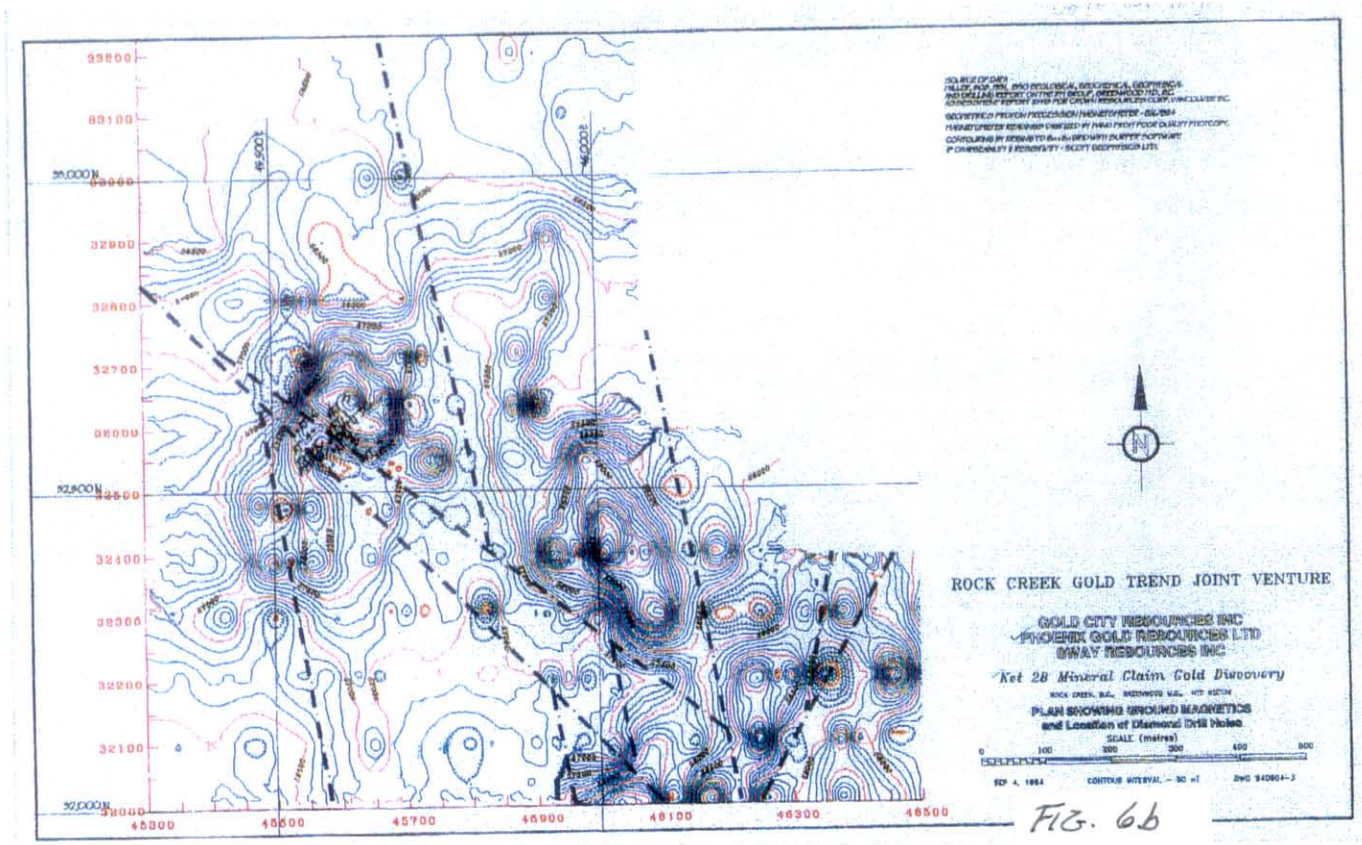

ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE
GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC
PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD
SWAY RESOURCES INC
Ket 28 Mineral Claim Gold Discovery
PLAN SHOWING GROUND MAGNETICS
and Location of Diamond Drill Holes
SCALE (metres)
92,900N
92,000N
45500E
46000E

Fig. 6b

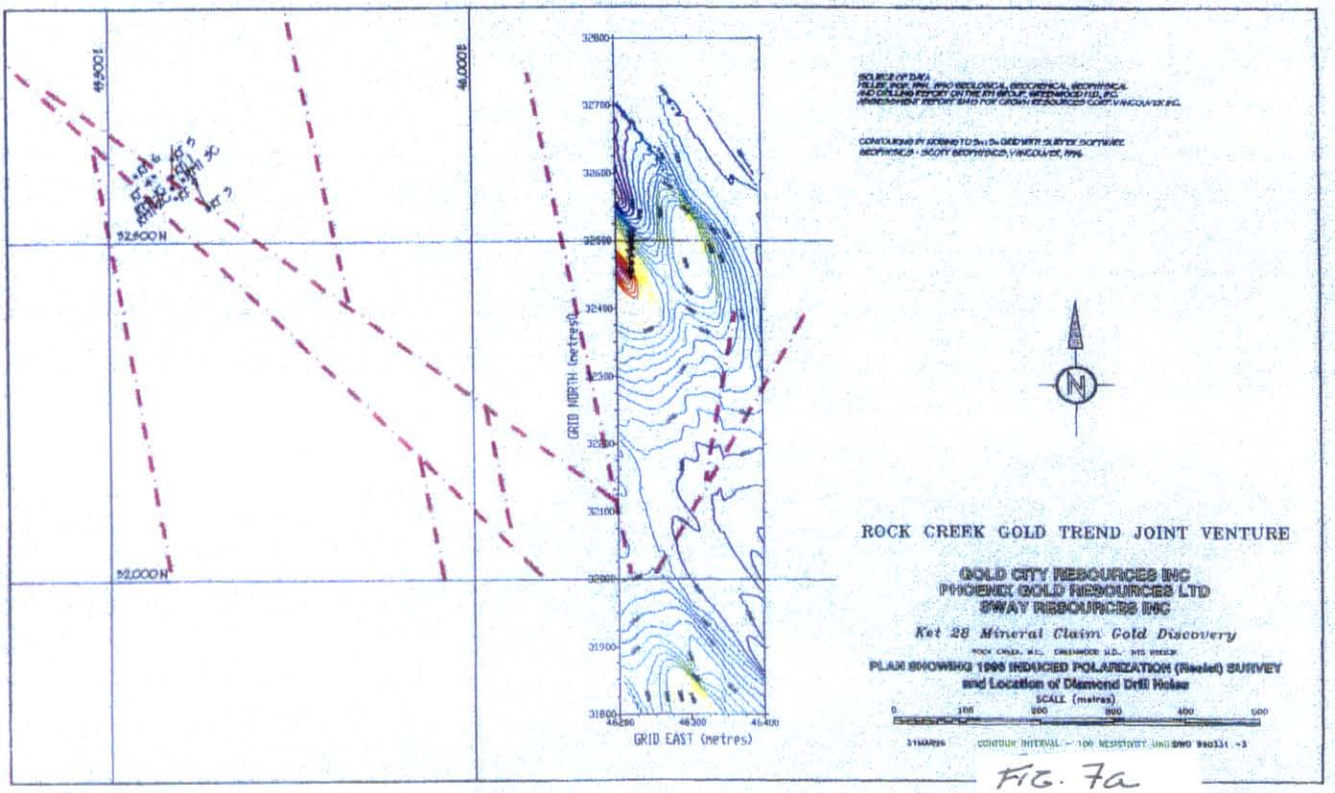

45,600E
46,000E
52,600N
52,000N
GRID NORTH (metres)
GRID EAST (metres)
32800
32700
32600
32500
32400
32300
32200
32100
32000
31900
31800
46200
46300
46400
ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE
GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC
PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD
SWAY RESOURCES INC
Ket 28 Mineral Claim Gold Discovery
PLAN SHOWING 1995 INDUCED POLARIZATION (Resist) SURVEY
and Location of Diamond Drill Holes
SCALE (metres)
0
100
200
300
400
500

FIG. 7a

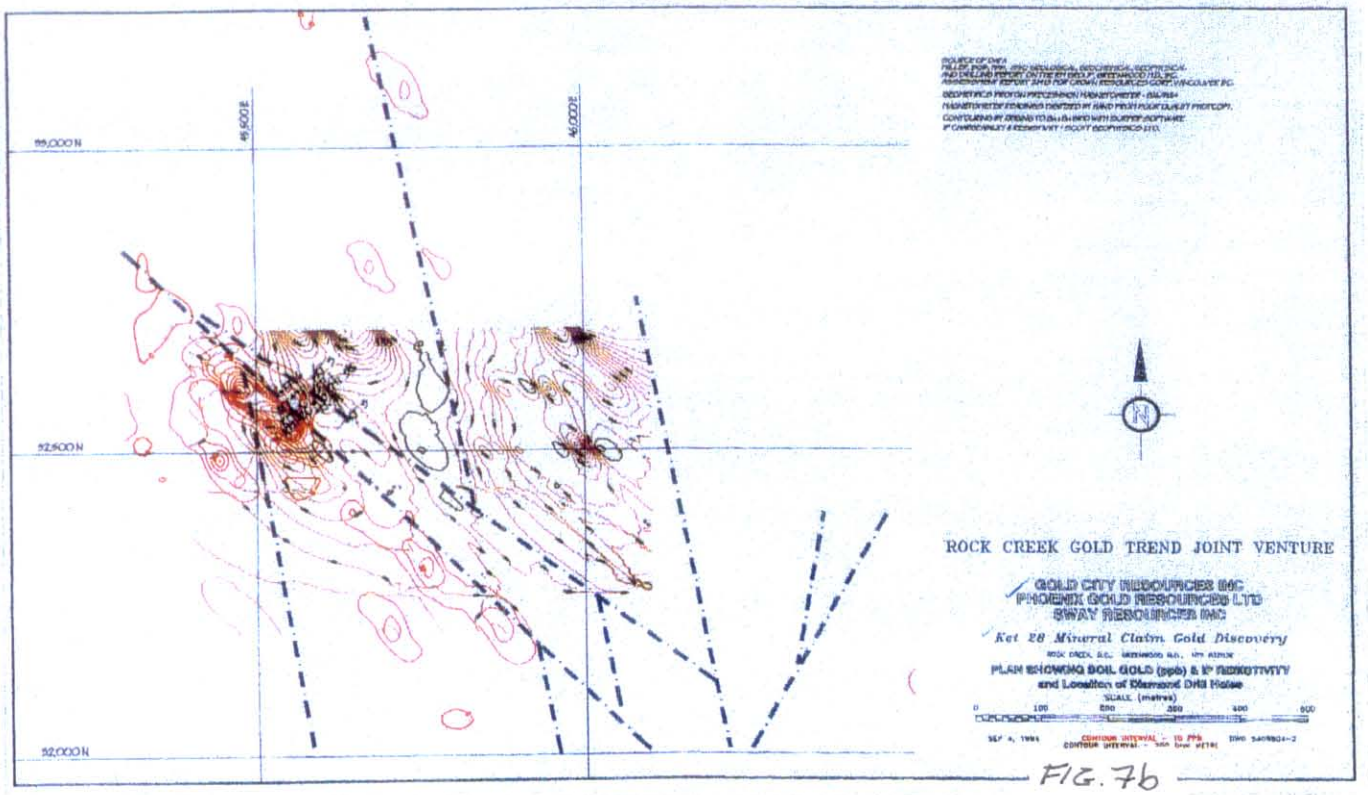

45,600E
46,000E
55,000N
52,600N
52,000N
ROCK CREEK GOLD TREND JOINT VENTURE
GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC
PHOENIX GOLD RESOURCES LTD
SWAY RESOURCES INC
Ket 28 Mineral Claim Gold Discovery
PLAN SHOWING SOIL GOLD (ppb) & IP RESISTIVITY
and Location of Diamond Drill Holes
SCALE (metres)
0
100
200
300
400
500

FIG. 7b

stations using a Crone 8 channel analog PEM receiver and a Crone 2000 watt PEM transmitter.

Pulse EM surveys on the Ket 28 grid within the Ket 28 Group claims showed only a few significant anomalies on the dBx/dt or dBz/dt components on the south loop. Equipment problems prevented a full survey from being completed on the north loop however, a circular positive anomaly is outlined on the plan map of Pulse EM horizontal component (Figure #5). Relating this EM anomaly to a known horizontal component EM anomaly over sulphide mineralization elsewhere in the gold trend, suggests that the Ket 28 anomaly could be associated with disseminated sulphides.

Scott Geophysics recommended that if further geophysical surveys are to be done, Induced Polarization should be considered because of its historical success in this area.

10.2.2 INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETRY

Later in February Induced Polarization/resistivity and magnetometre surveys were conducted using a Scintrex IPR-12 time domain microprocessor based receiver and a Scintrex TS Q3-3kw transmitter.

The pole-dipole electrode array was used along a north south grid with an "a" spacing equal to 50 metres and "n" separation of 1 to 10. The total survey covered 2.5 km. The Ket 28 grid has a high chargeability/ low resistivity anomaly on the north end of the three lines surveyed. Geologically, this could be related to an east west trending fault.

The 1994 geophysical surveys were conducted along east west grid lines and the 1996 surveys were conducted along north south grid lines. A representative comparison between the two surveys is demonstrated on the following figures: .

Figure 6 a. Ket 28 1996 North-south grid Ground Magnetometry
Figure 6 b. Ket 28 1994 East-west grid Ground Magnetometry

Figure 7 a. Ket 28 1996 North-south grid Induced Polarization Resistivity Survey
Figure 7 b. Ket 28 1994 East-west grid Induced Polarization Resistivity Survey

10.3 DRILLING

(Appendix C-1, C-2)

Coincidental with the geophysical programs, approximately seventeen NQ drill holes totalling 1809.91 metres were completed on the Ket 28 Group.

Drill results from the Ket 28 Group were encouraging. Gold mineralization intersected in the drill holes appears to be related to a tight positive fold within a north-west trending structure. The apex of the fold occurs near the 1994 drill hole 94RM1-2C that returned 3.35 metres of 1.53 opt gold. Also in this area and again related to the apex of the postulated fold, a 1990 R.C. hole intersected 1.52 metres of 0.50 opt gold

Assay results of interest related to the 1996 program were returned from drill hole 96GH-3C that intersected 11.5 metres of 0.042 opt gold from 43.6 to 55.18 metres and 6.1 metres of 0.093 opt gold from 72.5 to 78.6 metres. Contained within this latter section was 4.5 metres of 0.115 opt gold. Drill hole 96GH-4C, from the same drill set-up as 96GH-3C but at a steeper angle, returned 12.2 metres of 0.054 opt gold from 79.2 to 91.4 metres. Geologically it is thought that the mineralized intercepts in 96GH-3C and 4C are related to the lower part of the mineralized structure well below the postulated high grade cap at the apex of the fold. Drill hole 96GH-10C assayed 0.057 opt gold over 1.6 metres from 78.6 to 80.2 metres. Drill hole 96GH-12C intersected 3.04 metres of 0.073 opt gold from 47.87 to 50.15 metres. Both 96GH-10C and 12C tested the geology above the mineralized apex within the gold bearing structure. Drill hole 96GH-17C intersected 4.27 metres of 0.106 opt gold from 70.73 to 75 metres. Contained within this section was 1.2 metres of 0.22 opt gold. This intersection in 96GH-17C and the lower intersection in 3C appear to be geologically related and may represent a flattening of the gold bearing structure or one of its limbs to the north.

The following table is a listing of the drill holes and engineering parametres:

KET 28 GROUP
1996 NQ DRILL HOLES

HOLE NO.	AZIMUTH DEGREES	DIP DEGREES	DEPTH METRES	LOGGED	ASSAYED
96GH-1C	0	-90	46.65	yes	yes
96GH-2C	0	-90	46.65	yes	yes
96GH-3C	225	-45	135.06	yes	yes
96GH-4C	225	-60	159.75	yes	yes
96GH-5C	225	-45	174.69	yes	yes
96GH-6C	180	-45	122.8	yes	yes
96GH-7C	45	-45	138.1	yes	yes
96GH-8C	360	-45	156.7	yes	yes
96GH-9C	270	-45	50.6	partial	yes
96GH-10C	45	-45	143.6	yes	yes
96GH-11C	45	-60	86.23	yes	yes

96GH-12C	45	-45	78.05	yes	yes
96GH-13C	45	-80	32.01	yes	yes
96GH-14C	45	-45	67.98	yes	yes
96GH-15C	45	-80	43.6	yes	yes
96GH-16C	45	-45	174.7	partial	partial
96GH-17C	225	-45	152.74	yes	yes

10.4 ASSAYS

(Appendix B)

Gold assays, reported in ounces per ton, were determined by one assay ton fire assays conducted by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C.. Internal check samples were routinely assayed by Acme and a select suite of check samples sent to an independent lab validated the Acme results. Additionally, Acme re-ran the golds on samples selected for Geochemical Analysis.

A cut-off grade of 0.005 opt gold was used in selecting the mineralized intervals to report in the following table:

Hole No.	**Azimuth (degrees)**	**Dip (degrees)**	**From (metres)**	**To (metres)**	**Interval (metres)**	**Gold Grade (oz/ton)**
96GH1C		-90	3.05	4.57	1.52	0.010
			6.40	9.14	2.74	0.060
			10.67	13.72	3.05	0.018
			15.24	21.34	6.10	0.011
			22.86	31.09	8.23	0.015
96GH2C		-90	5.49	7.01	1.52	0.012
			10.06	14.63	4.57	0.009
96GH3C	225	-45	23.77	25.30	1.52	0.021
			34.44	35.97	1.52	0.056
			42.06	58.22	16.15	0.032
			72.54	80.16	7.62	0.072
96GH4C	225	-60	62.18	69.80	7.62	0.012
			74.98	76.51	1.52	0.012

			79.25	91.44	12.19	0.054
96GH6C	180	-45	46.63	52.73	6.10	0.011
			104.55	107.60	3.05	0.010
			119.79	122.84	3.05	0.021
96GH10C	45	-45	9.75	10.67	0.91	0.062
			23.77	25.30	1.52	0.014
			35.97	37.49	1.52	0.033
			78.64	80.16	1.52	0.057
96GH11C	45	-60	13.11	16.15	3.05	0.042
			19.20	22.25	3.05	0.022
			23.77	25.30	1.52	0.029
			83.21	86.26	1.52	0.011
96GH12C	45	-45	47.85	50.29	2.44	0.083
96GH13C	45	-80	12.19	13.72	1.52	0.011
96GH14C	45	-45	13.11	14.63	1.52	0.026
			20.73	21.95	1.22	0.036
			37.49	40.54	3.05	0.020
96GH17C	225	-45	70.71	74.98	4.27	0.106
			137.16	139.30	2.13	0.015

10.5 PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

(Appendix E)

Petrographic examination was completed on fifteen core samples from mineralized sections of 1996 core by Vancouver Petrographics. The work indicated that "alteration is in general very thorough, pervasive and intense and of the appropriate mineralogy for nesothermal gold deposits". Additionally, the attendant secondary K-spar alteration noted in the thin section work may be suggestive of a proximal intrusive event that could develop into an additional exploration drill target.

A second suite of three samples from 94- Ket 28-1C was submitted for petrographic analysis. The samples selected for submittal had assayed anomalous gold related to silicification, pyritization, and propylitic alteration. The results of the petrographic examination suggested that the protolith in the lower part of the hole may be a hornfelsed sediment. This observation, if correct, would be very encouraging in terms of finding a potential host rock beneath the propylized Andesite? outcrop at Ket 28 that

may form the south west extension of the gold bearing structure on the same claim drilled in 1996.

10.6 RM GROUP KET 28 DRILL HOLE SECTIONS

(Appendix F, G-1, G-2, G-3)

Two sets of cross sections were used to assess the relationship between gold mineralization and the geologic host. The geochemical cross sections using a cut-off grade of 0.004 opt gold show a strong correlation between anomalous gold values and that core that has been logged as a volcanic protolith. The sections developed with a cut-off grade of 0.01 opt gold show a similar pattern but not as clearly as the geochemical sections.

Geologically the sections show that the upper contact between the greenstone and argillite strikes northwest and dips steeply to the northeast. Further they show a near vertical northwest trending fault may form the southwest boundary of the mineralization as it is presently known. Paralleling this but further to the southwest, a contact logged as a serpentinitic mafic volcanic trends northwest and dips steeply to the south west. This contact or fault intersects the present near surface showings in the form of old pits and shafts and also projects to the near surface mineralization in drill holes 96 GH-10C, 11C and 14C.

Mineralization on the geochemical cross sections suggests two gold enriched patterns, one supportive of a mineralized drag fold within the structure of interest and secondly the possibility of a north east dipping ore zone related to stratigraphy and possible structural zones along contacts between different lithological units.

10.7 RECLAMATION

All drill sites, access roads and trails, fences and grids were reclaimed to the initial state as required.

11.0 RECOMMENDATION

PHASE I

1. Conduct a professional land survey tying in where feasible, the various exploration grids and drill holes in Ket 28 Group area.

2. Conduct a stream sediment survey of the claims utilizing the techniques that were successful in finding an anomalous condition in the Budy Creek drainage that led to a surface anomaly on the Ana 2 claim. The techniques include analysis of the -80 fraction and a second sample analyzing a pan concentrate.

3. Development of a geologic and alteration map of the Ket 28 Group.

4. Investigation by trenching of some of the surface showings at Ket 28 and Ana 2.

5. Structural analysis utilizing areial photography and topographic maps.

6. Data compilation, selection of drill targets and delineating areas worthy of additional follow-up.

PHASE II

1. Continued geochemical and geophysical follow-up on those areas already deemed anomalous and any new areas uncovered in Phase I.

2. Trenching where deemed feasible.

3. 1500 metres Reverse Circulation drilling to test new anomalies developed in Phase I or to drill test those areas that are not suitable for core drilling.

4. 2000 metres of NQ core drilling; 1000 metres along known along the RM Group Ket 28 area and 500 metres along the Ana 2 trend; 500 metres along South Dayton area.

Respectfully Submitted

R.E. Miller B. Eng.Sci, P.Geo

APPENDIX B

ASSAYS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0538 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
96-GH-1C 6-10	<.01	.002
96-GH-1C 10-15	.01	.010
96-GH-1C 15-19	<.01	<.001
96-GH-1C 19-21	<.01	.001
96-GH-1C 21-25	.01	.027
96-GH-1C 25-30	.01	.087
96-GH-1C 30-35	<.01	.002
96-GH-1C 35-40	<.01	.014
96-GH-1C 40-45	.01	.022
96-GH-1C 45-50	<.01	<.001
RE 96-GH-1C 45-50	<.01	<.001
RRE 96-GH-1C 45-50	.01	<.001
96-GH-1C 50-55	.01	.016
96-GH-1C 55-60	.01	.006
96-GH-1C 60-65	<.01	.015
96-GH-1C 65-70	.01	.005
96-GH-1C 70-75	.01	.002

AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 12 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 15/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

2209?

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-1C 75-80	.013
96-GH-1C 85-95	.016
96-GH-1C 95-102	.015
96-GH-1C 102-107	.004
96-GH-1C 107-113	.006
96-GH-1C 113-123	.004
RE 96-GH-1C 113-123	.003
RRE 96-GH-1C 113-123	.005
96-GH-1C 123-133	.002
96-GH-1C 133-143	<.001
96-GH-1C 143-153	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.097

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) -1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0539

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-2C 5-13	.001
96-GH-2C 13-18	.003
96-GH-2C 18-23	.012
96-GH-2C 23-28	<.001
96-GH-2C 28-33	.002
96-GH-2C 33-38	.006
96-GH-2C 38-43	.010
96-GH-2C 43-48	.010
96-GH-2C 48-53	.001
96-GH-2C 53-58	.003
96-GH-2C 58-63	<.001
96-GH-2C 63-68	<.001
RE 96-GH-2C 63-68	<.001
RRE 96-GH-2C 63-68	<.001
96-GH-2C 68-73	<.001
96-GH-2C 73-83	.001
96-GH-2C 83-93	<.001
96-GH-2C 93-103	<.001
96-GH-2C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-2C 113-123	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.106

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 12 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 14/96 SIGNED BY. C. Toye D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

20992

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0653

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-2C 123-133	<.001
96-GH-2C 133-143	<.001
96-GH-2C 143-153	<.001

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 13 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 15/96 **SIGNED BY**.....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0678 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-3C 20-23	<.001
96-GH-3C 23-28	<.001
96-GH-3C 28-33	<.001
96-GH-3C 33-38	<.001
96-GH-3C 38-43	<.001
96-GH-3C 43-48	<.001
96-GH-3C 48-53	<.001
96-GH-3C 53-58	<.001
96-GH-3C 58-63	<.001
96-GH-3C 63-68	<.001
RE 96-GH-3C 63-68	<.001
RRE 96-GH-3C 63-68	<.001
96-GH-3C 68-73	.002
96-GH-3C 73-78	.003
96-GH-3C 78-83	.021
96-GH-3C 83-88	.004
96-GH-3C 88-93	<.001
96-GH-3C 93-98	.001
96-GH-3C 98-103	.002
96-GH-3C 103-108	.005
96-GH-3C 108-113	.004
96-GH-3C 113-118	.048
RE 96-GH-3C 113-118	.067
RRE 96-GH-3C 113-118	.052
96-GH-3C 118-123	.003
96-GH-3C 123-128	<.001
96-GH-3C 128-133	.001
96-GH-3C 133-138	<.001
96-GH-3C 138-143	.007
96-GH-3C 143-148	.024
96-GH-3C 148-153	.081
96-GH-3C 153-160	.018
96-GH-3C 160-164	.033
96-GH-3C 164-173	.058
96-GH-3C 173-181	.037
96-GH-3C 181-191	.006
96-GH-3C 191-193	.002
STANDARD AU-1	.093

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 15 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 21/96 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM/KET 28 GROUP File # 96-0699

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-3C 333-343	<.001
96-GH-3C 343-353	.003
96-GH-3C 353-363	.002
96-GH-3C 363-373	<.001
96-GH-3C 373-383	<.001
96-GH-3C 383-393	<.001
96-GH-3C 393-403	.002
96-GH-3C 403-413	<.001
RE 96-GH-3C 403-413	.002
RRE 96-GH-3C 403-413	<.001
96-GH-3C 413-423	<.001
96-GH-3C 423-430	<.001
96-GH-3C 430-436	<.001
96-GH-3C 436-443	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 16 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 20/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

LA 92

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(6 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0679

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-3C 281-291	<.001
96-GH-3C 291-296	<.001
RE 96-GH-3C 291-296	<.001
RRE 96-GH-3C 291-296	<.001
96-GH-3C 296-303	<.001
96-GH-3C 303-313	<.001
96-GH-3C 313-323	<.001
96-GH-3C 323-333	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.100

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 15 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 20/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

1892

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-3C 193-203	.005
96-GH-3C 203-210	.001
96-GH-3C 210-219	.002
96-GH-3C 219-228	<.001
96-GH-3C 228-233	<.001
96-GH-3C 233-238	<.001
96-GH-3C 238-243	.121
96-GH-3C 243-253	.111
RE 96-GH-3C 243-253	.110
RRE 96-GH-3C 243-253	.085
96-GH-3C 253-258	.028
96-GH-3C 258-263	.007
96-GH-3C 263-273	.002
96-GH-3C 273-281	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.100

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

24982

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-4C 512-521	.008
96-GH-4C 521-524	<.001
RE 96-GH-4C 521-524	<.001

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0700

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-4C 19-23	<.001
96-GH-4C 23-27.5	<.001
96-GH-4C 27.5-34	<.001
96-GH-4C 34-44	<.001
96-GH-4C 44-48	.004
96-GH-4C 48-54	<.001
96-GH-4C 54-63	.004
96-GH-4C 63-68	<.001
96-GH-4C 68-73	.006
96-GH-4C 73-80	.007
RE 96-GH-4C 73-80	.005
RRE 96-GH-4C 73-80	.005
96-GH-4C 80-84	.004
96-GH-4C 84-90	.005
96-GH-4C 90-94	.007
96-GH-4C 94-104	.002
96-GH-4C 104-114	<.001
96-GH-4C 114-124	.002
96-GH-4C 124-134	.001
96-GH-4C 134-144	.001
96-GH-4C 144-154	.006
96-GH-4C 154-164	.001
RE 96-GH-4C 154-164	<.001
RRE 96-GH-4C 154-164	.002
96-GH-4C 164-174	.003
96-GH-4C 174-184	.004
96-GH-4C 184-194	<.001
96-GH-4C 194-204	<.001
96-GH-4C 204-214	.005
96-GH-4C 214-218	.008
96-GH-4C 218-224	.022
96-GH-4C 224-229	.017
96-GH-4C 229-234	.002
STANDARD AU-1	.107

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 16 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 20/96 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) -1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0727 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-4C 234-239	.005
96-GH-4C 239-241	.010
96-GH-4C 241-246	.002
96-GH-4C 246-251	.012
96-GH-4C 251-260	.003
96-GH-4C 260-269	.010
96-GH-4C 269-274	.022
96-GH-4C 274-281	.236
96-GH-4C 281-290	.019
96-GH-4C 290-300	.013
RE 96-GH-4C 290-300	.013
RRE 96-GH-4C 290-300	.013
96-GH-4C 300-304	<.001
96-GH-4C 304-314	.001
96-GH-4C 314-324	.003
96-GH-4C 324-334	<.001
96-GH-4C 334-339	.001
96-GH-4C 339-346	.001
96-GH-4C 346-354	.004
96-GH-4C 354-364	.002
96-GH-4C 364-374	.003
96-GH-4C 374-384	.001
96-GH-4C 384-394	.004
96-GH-4C 394-404	.001
RE 96-GH-4C 394-404	.001
RRE 96-GH-4C 394-404	.001
96-GH-4C 404-414	.004
96-GH-4C 414-424	.001
96-GH-4C 424-434	.009
96-GH-4C 434-444	.005
96-GH-4C 444-454	.007
96-GH-4C 454-464	<.001
96-GH-4C 464-474	.002
96-GH-4C 474-484	<.001
96-GH-4C 484-494	<.001
96-GH-4C 494-504	<.001
96-GH-4C 504-512	.004
STANDARD AU-1	.101

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 19 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 23/96 SIGNED BY. D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

AN TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(6 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP/KET 28 File # 96-0728 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-5C 12-13	<.001
96-GH-5C 13-23	<.001
96-GH-5C 23-33	<.001
96-GH-5C 33-43	<.001
96-GH-5C 43-53	<.001
96-GH-5C 53-63	<.001
96-GH-5C 63-73	<.001
96-GH-5C 73-83	<.001
96-GH-5C 83-93	<.001
96-GH-5C 93-103	<.001
96-GH-5C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-5C 113-123	<.001
96-GH-5C 123-133	<.001
RE 96-GH-5C 123-133	<.001
RRE 96-GH-5C 123-133	<.001
96-GH-5C 133-143	.001
96-GH-5C 143-153	.001
96-GH-5C 153-163	.001
96-GH-5C 163-173	<.001
96-GH-5C 173-183	.001
96-GH-5C 183-193	<.001
96-GH-5C 193-198	.003
96-GH-5C 198-203	.010
96-GH-5C 203-208	.008
96-GH-5C 208-213	<.001
96-GH-5C 213-223	<.001
RE 96-GH-5C 213-223	<.001
RRE 96-GH-5C 213-223	<.001
96-GH-5C 223-233	<.001
96-GH-5C 233-243	<.001
96-GH-5C 243-253	<.001
96-GH-5C 253-261	<.001
96-GH-5C 261-271	<.001
96-GH-5C 271-281	<.001
96-GH-5C 281-287	<.001
96-GH-5C 287-293	.001
96-GH-5C 293-298	.002
STANDARD AU-1	.098

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 23/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-5C 298-303	<.001
96-GH-5C 303-313	<.001
96-GH-5C 313-323	<.001
96-GH-5C 323-333	<.001
RE 96-GH-5C 323-333	<.001
RRE 96-GH-5C 323-333	<.001
96-GH-5C 333-343	<.001
96-GH-5C 343-353	<.001
96-GH-5C 353-363	<.001
96-GH-5C 363-373	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

4992

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0734

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-5C 373-383	<.001
96-GH-5C 383-389	<.001
96-GH-5C 389-398	.001
96-GH-5C 398-403	<.001
96-GH-5C 403-409	<.001
96-GH-5C 409-419	<.001
96-GH-5C 419-424	<.001
96-GH-5C 424-428	<.001
96-GH-5C 428-433	<.001
96-GH-5C 433-443	.002
RE 96-GH-5C 433-443	<.001
RRE 96-GH-5C 433-443	<.001
96-GH-5C 443-453	<.001
96-GH-5C 453-463	<.001
96-GH-5C 463-473	<.001
96-GH-5C 473-483	<.001
96-GH-5C 483-493	<.001
96-GH-5C 493-503	<.001
96-GH-5C 503-513	<.001
96-GH-5C 513-523	<.001
96-GH-5C 523-533	<.001
96-GH-5C 533-543	<.001
RE 96-GH-5C 533-543	<.001
RRE 96-GH-5C 533-543	<.001
96-GH-5C 543-550	<.001
96-GH-5C 550-560	<.001
96-GH-5C 560-569	<.001
96-GH-5C 569-573	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.094

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 20 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 26/96 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM Group File # 96-0746 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH6C 20-23	<.001
96 GH6C 23-33	<.001
96 GH6C 33-43	<.001
RE 96 GH6C 33-43	<.001
RRE 96 GH6C 33-43	<.001
96 GH6C 43-53	<.001
96 GH6C 53-63	<.001
96 GH6C 63-73	.004
96 GH6C 73-83	<.001
96 GH6C 83-93	<.001
96 GH6C 93-103	.001
96 GH6C 103-113	.001
96 GH6C 113-123	<.001
96 GH6C 123-133	<.001
96 GH6C 133-143	<.001
96 GH6C 143-153	<.001
96 GH6C 153-163	.007
96 GH6C 163-168	.010
96 GH6C 168-173	.021
96 GH6C 173-183	<.001
96 GH6C 183-193	.001
96 GH6C 193-203	.001
96 GH6C 203-213	<.001
96 GH6C 213-223	<.001
96 GH6C 223-233	.002
96 GH6C 233-243	<.001
RE 96 GH6C 233-243	.002
RRE 96 GH6C 233-243	<.001
96 GH6C 243-253	<.001
96 GH6C 253-260	.002
96 GH6C 260-270	<.001
96 GH6C 270-273	<.001
96 GH6C 273-283	<.001
96 GH6C 283-293	.001
96 GH6C 293-303	<.001
96 GH6C 303-313	.004
96 GH6C 313-323	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.094

4092

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Core
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 21 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 23/96 **SIGNED BY.** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH6C 323-333	<.001
96 GH6C 333-343	.002
96 GH6C 343-353	.010
96 GH6C 353-363	<.001
96 GH6C 363-373	<.001
96 GH6C 373-383	<.001
96 GH6C 383-393	.005
RE 96 GH6C 383-393	.002
96 GH6C 393-403	.021
STANDARD AU-1	.095

Sample type: Core. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0769 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96GH7C 12-13	<.001
96GH7C 13-23	<.001
96GH7C 23-33	<.001
96GH7C 33-43	<.001
96GH7C 43-53	<.001
RE 96GH7C 43-53	.001
RRE 96GH7C 43-53	<.001
96GH7C 53-63	.001
96GH7C 63-73	<.001
96GH7C 73-83	<.001
96GH7C 83-93	<.001
96GH7C 93-103	<.001
96GH7C 103-113	<.001
96GH7C 113-123	<.001
96GH7C 123-133	<.001
96GH7C 133-143	<.001
96GH7C 143-153	<.001
96GH7C 153-163	<.001
96GH7C 163-173	<.001
96GH7C 173-183	<.001
96GH7C 183-193	<.001
96GH7C 193-203	<.001
96GH7C 203-213	<.001
96GH7C 213-223	<.001
RE 96GH7C 213-223	<.001
RRE 96GH7C 213-223	<.001
96GH7C 223-233	<.001
96GH7C 233-243	<.001
96GH7C 243-251	<.001
96GH7C 251-256	.002
96GH7C 256-263	<.001
96GH7C 263-272	<.001
96GH7C 272-277	.003
96GH7C 277-284	<.001
96GH7C 284-291	<.001
96GH7C 291-298	<.001
96GH7C 298-303	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.098

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 23 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 27/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96GH7C 303-313	<.001
RE 96GH7C 303-313	<.001
RRE 96GH7C 303-313	<.001
96GH7C 313-321	<.001
96GH7C 321-330	.002
96GH7C 330-335	<.001
96GH7C 335-339	<.001
96GH7C 339-349	<.001
96GH7C 349-353	<.001
96GH7C 353-363	<.001
96GH7C 363-368	.003
96GH7C 368-375	<.001
96GH7C 375-383	<.001
96GH7C 383-393	<.001
96GH7C 393-403	<.001
96GH7C 403-413	<.001
96GH7C 413-423	<.001
96GH7C 423-433	<.001
96GH7C 433-443	<.001
96GH7C 443-453	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

24992

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0799 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96GH8C 20-24	<.001
96GH8C 24-34	<.001
96GH8C 34-44	<.001
96GH8C 44-54	<.001
96GH8C 54-64	<.001
RE 96GH8C 54-64	<.001
RRE 96GH8C 54-64	<.001
96GH8C 64-74	<.001
96GH8C 74-84	<.001
96GH8C 84-94	<.001
96GH8C 94-104	<.001
96GH8C 104-114	<.001
96GH8C 114-124	<.001
96GH8C 124-134	<.001
96GH8C 134-142	<.001
96GH8C 142-149	<.001
96GH8C 149-154	<.001
96GH8C 154-163	<.001
96GH8C 163-173	<.001
96GH8C 173-183	<.001
96GH8C 183-193	<.001
RE 96GH8C 183-193	<.001
RRE 96GH8C 183-193	<.001
96GH8C 193-203	<.001
96GH8C 203-213	<.001
96GH8C 213-223	<.001
96GH8C 223-224	<.001
96GH8C 224-234	<.001
96GH8C 234-244	<.001
96GH8C 244-251	<.001
96GH8C 251-261	<.001
96GH8C 261-264	<.001
96GH8C 264-274	<.001
96GH8C 274-283	<.001
96GH8C 283-291	<.001
96GH8C 291-301	<.001
96GH8C 301-308	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 27/96 **SIGNED BY.** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96GH8C 308-312	<.001
96GH8C 312-317	<.001
96GH8C 317-324	<.001
96GH8C 324-334	<.001
96GH8C 334-344	<.001
96GH8C 344-354	<.001
96GH8C 354-364	.001
96GH8C 364-374	<.001
96GH8C 374-384	<.001
96GH8C 384-394	<.001
96GH8C 394-404	<.001
96GH8C 404-414	<.001
96GH8C 414-424	.004
96GH8C 424-434	<.001
RE 96GH8C 424-434	<.001
RRE 96GH8C 424-434	<.001
96GH8C 434-444	<.001
96GH8C 444-454	<.001
96GH8C 454-464	<.001
96GH8C 464-474	<.001
96GH8C 474-484	<.001
96GH8C 484-492	<.001
96GH8C 492-499	.002
96GH8C 499-504	.001
96GH8C 504-514	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0973

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-9C 12-13	.007
96-GH-9C 13-23	<.001
96-GH-9C 23-28	.002
96-GH-9C 28-33	.014
96-GH-9C 33-38	.001
96-GH-9C 38-43	<.001
96-GH-9C 43-48	.001
96-GH-9C 48-53	<.001
96-GH-9C 53-58	<.001
96-GH-9C 58-63	<.001
RE 96-GH-9C 58-63	<.001
RRE 96-GH-9C 58-63	<.001
96-GH-9C 63-68	<.001
96-GH-9C 68-73	<.001
96-GH-9C 73-78	<.001
96-GH-9C 78-83	<.001
96-GH-9C 83-88	<.001
96-GH-9C 88-93	<.001
96-GH-9C 93-103	<.001
96-GH-9C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-9C 113-123	<.001
96-GH-9C 123-133	<.001
RE 96-GH-9C 123-133	<.001
RRE 96-GH-9C 123-133	<.001
96-GH-9C 133-143	<.001
96-GH-9C 143-153	<.001
96-GH-9C 153-163	<.001
96-GH-9C 163-166	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.102

4.92

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 11 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** March 13/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0796

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH10C 12-13	<.001
96 GH10C 13-18	.001
96 GH10C 18-23	.003
RE 96 GH10C 18-23	.004
96 GH10C 23-28	.003
96 GH10C 28-32	.002
96 GH10C 32-35	.062
96 GH10C 35-38	<.001
96 GH10C 38-43	<.001
96 GH10C 43-52	<.001
96 GH10C 52-62	<.001
96 GH10C 62-70	<.001
96 GH10C 70-73	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.097

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 28/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH10C 353-363	<.001
96 GH10C 363-373	<.001
96 GH10C 373-383	<.001
96 GH10C 383-393	<.001
96 GH10C 393-403	<.001
96 GH10C 403-412	.001
96 GH10C 412-421	.003
96 GH10C 421-428	<.001
96 GH10C 428-438	<.001
96 GH10C 438-443	<.001
96 GH10C 443-453	.002
RE 96 GH10C 443-453	<.001
96 GH10C 453-463	<.001
96 GH10C 463-471	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.100

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

24092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0803 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH10C 73-78	.002
96 GH10C 78-83	.014
96 GH10C 83-93	.001
96 GH10C 93-98	<.001
96 GH10C 98-103	<.001
96 GH10C 103-112	<.001
96 GH10C 112-118	<.001
96 GH10C 118-123	.033*
96 GH10C 123-133	<.001
96 GH10C 133-143	<.001
RE 96 GH10C 133-143	<.001
RRE 96GH10C 133-143	<.001
96 GH10C 143-153	<.001
96 GH10C 153-163	<.001
96 GH10C 163-173	<.001
96 GH10C 173-183	<.001
96 GH10C 183-193	<.001
96 GH10C 193-203	<.001
96 GH10C 203-213	<.001
96 GH10C 213-223	.001
96 GH10C 223-233	.003
96 GH10C 233-243	<.001
96 GH10C 243-253	.001
96 GH10C 253-258	.001
96 GH10C 258-263	.057*
96 GH10C 263-273	<.001
RE 96 GH10C 263-273	<.001
RRE 96GH10C 263-273	<.001
96 GH10C 273-283	<.001
96 GH10C 283-293	.002
96 GH10C 293-303	.002
96 GH10C 303-313	<.001
96 GH10C 313-320	<.001
96 GH10C 320-328	<.001
96 GH10C 328-334	<.001
96 GH10C 334-341	<.001
96 GH10C 341-353	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.097

0803

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 28/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

* Subject to reassay Check

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0802

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH11C 0-13	<.001
96 GH11C 13-18	.002
96 GH11C 18-23	.003
96 GH11C 23-28	<.001
96 GH11C 28-33	.004
96 GH11C 33-38	.002
96 GH11C 38-43	.003
96 GH11C 43-48	.042
96 GH11C 48-53	.044
RE 96 GH11C 48-53	.037
96 GH11C 53-58	<.001
96 GH11C 58-63	<.001
96 GH11C 63-68	.038
96 GH11C 68-73	.006

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 28/96 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

0802

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0827 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH11C 73-78	.002
96 GH11C 78-83	.029
96 GH11C 83-86	.004
96 GH11C 86-93	<.001
96 GH11C 93-103	<.001
96 GH11C 103-113	<.001
96 GH11C 113-123	<.001
96 GH11C 123-133	<.001
96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
RE 96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
RRE 96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
96 GH11C 143-153	<.001
96 GH11C 153-163	<.001
96 GH11C 163-173	.003
96 GH11C 173-183	.001
96 GH11C 183-193	.001
96 GH11C 193-203	<.001
96 GH11C 203-213	<.001
96 GH11C 213-223	<.001
96 GH11C 223-233	<.001
96 GH11C 233-243	<.001
96 GH11C 243-253	<.001
96 GH11C 253-263	<.001
96 GH11C 263-273	<.001
96 GH11C 273-278	.016
96 GH11C 278-283	.005
96 GH12C 12-13	<.001
96 GH12C 13-23	.001
96 GH11C 23-33	<.001
96 GH12C 33-43	<.001
96 GH12C 43-53	<.001
96 GH12C 53-63	.002
96 GH12C 63-73	<.001
96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
RE 96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
RRE 96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
96 GH12C 83-93	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.097

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 28 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 5/96 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0827 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH11C 73-78	.002
96 GH11C 78-83	.029
96 GH11C 83-86	.004
96 GH11C 86-93	<.001
96 GH11C 93-103	<.001
96 GH11C 103-113	<.001
96 GH11C 113-123	<.001
96 GH11C 123-133	<.001
96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
RE 96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
RRE 96 GH11C 133-143	<.001
96 GH11C 143-153	<.001
96 GH11C 153-163	<.001
96 GH11C 163-173	.003
96 GH11C 173-183	.001
96 GH11C 183-193	.001
96 GH11C 193-203	<.001
96 GH11C 203-213	<.001
96 GH11C 213-223	<.001
96 GH11C 223-233	<.001
96 GH11C 233-243	<.001
96 GH11C 243-253	<.001
96 GH11C 253-263	<.001
96 GH11C 263-273	<.001
96 GH11C 273-278	.016
96 GH11C 278-283	.005
96 GH12C 12-13	<.001
96 GH12C 13-23	.001
96 GH11C 23-33	<.001
96 GH12C 33-43	<.001
96 GH12C 43-53	<.001
96 GH12C 53-63	.002
96 GH12C 63-73	<.001
96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
RE 96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
RRE 96 GH12C 73-83	<.001
96 GH12C 83-93	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.097

.002

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 28 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 5/96 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96 GH12C 93-103	<.001
96 GH12C 103-113	.002
96 GH12C 113-123	<.001
96 GH12C 123-133	<.001
96 GH12C 133-143	<.001
RE 96 GH12C 133-143	<.001
RRE 96 GH12C 133-143	<.001
96 GH12C 143-153	<.001
96 GH12C 153-157	<.001
96 GH12C 157-162	.115
96 GH12C 162-164.5	.030
96 GH12C 164.5-173	<.001
96 GH12C 173-183	<.001
96 GH12C 183-193	<.001
96 GH12C 193-203	.001
96 GH12C 203-208	.003
96 GH12C 208-213	<.001
96 GH12C 213-223	<.001
96 GH12C 223-230	.006
96 GH12C 230-233	<.001
96 GH12C 233-241	.003
96 GH12C 241-246	.001
96 GH12C 246-256	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.103

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

4992

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0860 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: BOB MILLER

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-13C 10-15	.003
96-GH-13C 15-25	.004
96-GH-13C 25-30	<.001
RE 96-GH-13C 25-30	<.001
RRE 96-GH-13C 25-30	<.001
96-GH-13C 30-35	<.001
96-GH-13C 35-40	<.001
96-GH-13C 40-45	.011
96-GH-13C 45-50	<.001
96-GH-13C 50-55	<.001
96-GH-13C 55-60	<.001
96-GH-13C 60-65	<.001
96-GH-13C 65-70	<.001
96-GH-13C 70-75	<.001
96-GH-13C 75-85	<.001
96-GH-13C 85-95	<.001
96-GH-13C 95-105	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.098

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 29 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** March 5/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-14C 12-13	<.001
96-GH-14C 13-23	<.001
96-GH-14C 23-33	<.001
96-GH-14C 33-43	<.001
96-GH-14C 43-48	.026
96-GH-14C 48-53	.001
96-GH-14C 53-58	<.001
96-GH-14C 58-63	<.001
96-GH-14C 63-68	<.001
96-GH-14C 68-72	.036
96-GH-14C 72-77	<.001
96-GH-14C 77-83	<.001
RE 96-GH-14C 77-83	<.001
RRE 96-GH-14C 77-83	<.001
96-GH-14C 83-93	<.001
96-GH-14C 93-98	<.001
96-GH-14C 98-103	<.001
96-GH-14C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-14C 113-123	<.001
96-GH-14C 123-128	.007
96-GH-14C 128-133	.033
96-GH-14C 133-141	<.001
96-GH-14C 141-150	.008
96-GH-14C 150-153	<.001
96-GH-14C 153-162	<.001
96-GH-14C 162-172	<.001
RE 96-GH-14C 162-172	<.001
RRE 96-GH-14C 162-172	<.001
96-GH-14C 172-181	<.001
96-GH-14C 181-183	<.001
96-GH-14C 183-193	<.001
96-GH-14C 193-200	<.001
96-GH-14C 200-207	<.001
96-GH-14C 207-213	<.001
96-GH-14C 213-223	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.098

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0974

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-15C 10-13	<.001
96-GH-15C 13-23	<.001
96-GH-15C 23-33	<.001
96-GH-15C 33-43	<.001
96-GH-15C 43-53	<.001
96-GH-15C 53-63	<.001
96-GH-15C 63-73	<.001
96-GH-15C 73-83	<.001
96-GH-15C 83-93	<.001
96-GH-15C 93-103	<.001
RE 96-GH-15C 93-103	<.001
RRE 96-GH-15C 93-103	<.001
96-GH-15C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-15C 113-123	<.001
96-GH-15C 123-133	<.001
96-GH-15C 133-143	.001
STANDARD AU-1	.106

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 11 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** March 13/96 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-1006

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-16C 23-33	.001
96-GH-16C 33-43	<.001
96-GH-16C 43-53	<.001
96-GH-16C 53-63	<.001
96-GH-16C 63-73	<.001
RE 96-GH-16C 63-73	<.001
RRE 96-GH-16C 63-73	<.001
96-GH-16C 73-83	<.001
96-GH-16C 83-93	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.098

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 14 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** March 18/96 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0975

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-17C 48-53	<.001
96-GH-17C 53-63	<.001
96-GH-17C 63-73	<.001
96-GH-17C 73-82	<.001
96-GH-17C 82-84	<.001
96-GH-17C 84-87	<.001
96-GH-17C 87-95	<.001
96-GH-17C 95-103	<.001
RE 96-GH-17C 95-103	<.001
RRE 96-GH-17C 95-103	<.001
96-GH-17C 103-113	<.001
96-GH-17C 113-123	<.001
96-GH-17C 123-133	<.001
96-GH-17C 133-143	<.001
96-GH-17C 143-153	<.001
96-GH-17C 153-163	<.001
96-GH-17C 163-173	<.001
96-GH-17C 173-183	<.001
96-GH-17C 183-193	<.001
96-GH-17C 193-200	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.094

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 11 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 13/96 SIGNED BY. ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-1002 Page 1

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-17C 200-204	<.001
96-GH-17C 204-213	<.001
96-GH-17C 213-218	<.001
96-GH-17C 218-228	<.001
96-GH-17C 228-232	<.001
96-GH-17C 232-235	.093
96-GH-17C 235-237	.049
96-GH-17C 237-242	.048
96-GH-17C 242-244	.206
96-GH-17C 244-246	.219
RE 96-GH-17C 244-246	.233
RRE 96-GH-17C 244-246	.233
96-GH-17C 246-249	.004
96-GH-17C 249-255	.001
96-GH-17C 255-259	.002
96-GH-17C 25	.002
96-GH-17C 267-273	.002
96-GH-17C 273-276	<.001
96-GH-17C 276-283	.007
96-GH-17C 283-293	<.001
96-GH-17C 293-303	.001
96-GH-17C 303-313	<.001
RE 96-GH-17C 303-313	<.001
RRE 96-GH-17C 303-313	.001
96-GH-17C 313-323	.004
96-GH-17C 323-333	<.001
96-GH-17C 333-343	.002
96-GH-17C 343-353	<.001
96-GH-17C 353-363	<.001
96-GH-17C 363-373	.006
96-GH-17C 373-383	.003
96-GH-17C 383-393	<.001
96-GH-17C 393-398	<.001
96-GH-17C 398-403	<.001
96-GH-17C 403-413	<.001
96-GH-17C 413-418	<.001
96-GH-17C 418-423	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.096

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 13 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Mar 20/96 SIGNED BY. D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
96-GH-17C 423-433	<.001
96-GH-17C 433-443	<.001
96-GH-17C 443-450	<.001
96-GH-17C 450-457	.015
96-GH-17C 457-463	.004
96-GH-17C 463-470	<.001
96-GH-17C 470-476	<.001
96-GH-17C 476-478	<.001
RE 96-GH-17C 476-478	<.001
RRE 96-GH-17C 476-478	<.001
96-GH-17C 478-487	.003
96-GH-17C 487-491	<.001
96-GH-17C 491-501	<.001
STANDARD AU-1	.093

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

APPENDIX D

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAYS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0538R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96-GH-1C 21-25	2.3	49.0	7.0	120.6	822	30	43	1446	10.01	11.2	<5	1.2	1	162	.48	<.2	.1	174	3.57	.192	6	38	3.42	68	.06	2	3.92	.03	.07	2	.2	76	.7	.3	18.9
96-GH-1C 25-30	1.9	26.4	6.9	102.4	639	22	40	1293	7.92	20.9	<5	1.6	1	173	.51	<.2	<.1	132	4.31	.254	5	16	3.12	57	.09	2	2.92	.06	.09	2	.3	45	.4	<.2	15.2
96-GH-1C 30-35	.7	52.4	5.1	101.7	268	37	44	1374	7.54	3.8	<5	<.1	1	204	.37	<.2	.1	275	4.42	.145	4	45	3.12	155	.18	<2	2.46	.06	.42	<2	.2	34	.5	.2	15.7
96-GH-1C 35-40	1.1	44.8	8.2	84.3	423	32	43	1869	8.10	43.6	<5	.3	1	219	.26	.2	<.1	211	5.37	.150	3	25	2.71	100	.17	10	2.09	.07	.38	<2	.2	25	.7	.2	13.1
96-GH-1C 40-45	.8	32.7	6.1	93.1	553	34	46	1563	8.64	22.6	<5	.8	1	202	.30	<.2	<.1	178	4.74	.171	4	26	2.46	65	.10	4	1.82	.08	.11	<2	<.2	27	.5	<.2	11.7
RE 96-GH-1C 40-45	.8	33.7	6.1	93.0	482	33	46	1579	8.69	23.5	<5	.7	1	204	.31	<.2	.1	178	4.79	.174	4	26	2.47	69	.10	2	1.83	.08	.11	<2	<.2	25	.6	<.2	12.0

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: April 29/96 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

24092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) -1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0678R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96-GH-3C 113-118	2.1	57.7	12.9	83.3	819	42	32	1733	7.06	33.0	<5	1.8	2	224	.24	1.1	.5	76	5.44	.135	4	30	2.81	74	.02	<2	2.33	.02	.22	<2	<.2	71	.7	.3	10.1
96-GH-3C 143-148	1.5	29.4	13.2	89.9	419	161	37	1421	4.72	103.6	<5	.6	8	99	.19	<.2	.2	38	1.84	.031	13	158	2.70	46	<.01	11	2.32	.01	.18	2	.2	28	<.3	<.2	5.9
96-GH-3C 148-153	2.0	73.3	27.1	62.0	1063	40	28	1871	6.49	48.7	<5	2.6	2	298	.44	3.0	.3	29	5.76	.102	2	23	2.41	58	.01	<2	1.17	.01	.18	<2	.3	65	.8	<.2	3.3
96-GH-3C 153-160	1.1	49.5	9.4	95.4	403	50	42	1651	7.75	12.3	<5	.9	1	204	.41	<.2	.1	105	5.27	.097	3	51	2.93	101	.03	<2	3.15	.03	.12	<2	.2	33	.5	<.2	11.1
96-GH-3C 160-164	2.5	63.9	15.8	86.8	587	60	29	1223	5.35	37.0	<5	<.1	9	72	.49	.2	.5	28	1.51	.044	17	36	1.34	82	<.01	6	2.17	.01	.28	<2	.2	21	.4	.2	6.5
96-GH-3C 164-173	1.3	44.4	21.2	96.4	950	59	26	1153	4.97	87.1	<5	2.1	8	100	.69	.4	.4	27	2.09	.052	13	58	1.55	69	<.01	2	1.72	.01	.18	2	<.2	25	.4	<.2	4.9
96-GH-3C 173-181	3.5	49.3	13.4	118.6	794	55	33	1293	6.37	64.9	<5	1.2	2	228	.99	1.7	.2	22	4.98	.096	2	16	1.91	97	<.01	<2	.97	.01	.20	<2	.3	49	.7	<.2	2.8
RE 96-GH-3C 173-181	3.5	50.1	13.6	121.3	759	58	34	1306	6.47	65.3	<5	1.2	2	234	1.03	1.7	.2	21	4.99	.099	1	16	1.93	90	<.01	4	.97	.01	.19	<2	.2	35	.7	.2	2.9
96-GH-3C 238-243	2.9	137.0	84.3	315.1	2425	17	22	1696	7.76	59.0	<5	3.0	1	273	3.66	3.4	.2	17	5.41	.165	3	10	1.73	64	.01	<2	.88	.03	.11	<2	.2	44	2.2	.3	4.1
96-GH-3C 243-253	2.9	101.0	193.1	222.1	2183	11	16	1636	6.50	49.0	<5	3.0	1	305	2.85	3.2	.1	10	5.72	.130	2	6	1.63	54	<.01	<2	.54	.03	.07	2	.3	35	2.1	.3	2.4
96-GH-3C 253-258	1.0	54.2	37.4	85.2	1025	16	25	1767	7.16	39.7	<5	1.2	1	395	.70	1.2	.1	57	7.03	.111	3	10	2.16	43	.02	<2	1.04	.03	.07	<2	<.2	36	1.5	<.2	5.5
96-GH-3C 258-263	1.4	98.2	13.2	117.5	853	37	41	1596	8.37	51.6	<5	.3	1	340	.58	.6	.1	106	5.87	.130	4	23	3.08	52	.03	<2	2.36	.02	.12	<2	.4	36	.7	.2	10.8
STANDARD D2/HG-500	22.7	123.2	103.3	257.3	1765	32	18	1009	4.28	69.7	22	5.0	20	60	2.29	8.5	20.8	74	.69	.101	18	54	1.19	247	.14	27	2.36	.05	.69	18	2.2	493	1.1	1.9	6.6

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Apr/24/96 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) -1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0727R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96-GH-4C 274-281	.6	75.4	52.2	103.5	2808	49	25	1329	5.37	46.7	<5	7.8	4	192	.71	.9	.2	28	4.14	.089	2	36	1.69	70	.01	2	1.66	.01	.24	<2	<.2	44	1.2	<.2	5.8

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 29/96 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

21092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0796R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96 GH10C 32-35	1.4	28.4	14.2	30.5	1563	7	13	1031	6.72	79.5	<5	2.6	2	31	.10	1.4	<.1	14	.19	.230	15	4	.29	87	.01	6	.74	.03	.14	2	<.2	83	1.1	.2	4.6

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 29/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

LA 982

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0802R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96 GH11C 43-48	.7	35.0	12.6	66.1	1395	18	27	1569	8.19	38.3	<5	1.5	1	186	.20	2.6	<.1	38	4.63	.196	5	4	1.43	46	.03	2	1.29	.03	.20	2	.2	94	.8	.2	7.7
96 GH11C 48-53	.9	27.6	6.8	76.5	769	43	39	1914	6.97	20.1	<5	1.1	1	312	.20	.4	<.1	87	6.95	.067	2	22	2.79	41	.04	<2	1.92	.02	.17	<2	<.2	46	.6	<.2	8.9

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 29/96 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

96-0802

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(6 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0827R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96 GH12C 157-162	.9	202.7	17.1	73.6	2775	17	34	1463	9.31	70.7	<5	3.9	1	220	.32	.9	.3	61	5.89	.225	6	9	1.62	36	.04	<2	1.76	.04	.13	3	.3	102	.9	.2	9.7
96 GH12C 162-164.5	.3	43.1	4.6	89.8	432	28	37	967	7.58	29.4	<5	.7	1	141	.15	<.2	<.1	100	3.99	.197	7	15	1.61	46	.13	<2	1.79	.04	.11	2	.4	39	.5	<.2	9.3

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 29/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

24,092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-0860R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96-GH-14C 68-72	1.0	26.7	7.2	69.9	602	16	25	1988	6.61	27.2	<5	1.0	1	217	.22	<.2	<.1	71	6.95	.189	6	6	1.86	30	.05	<2	2.10	.03	.07	<2	.3	29	.7	<.2	11.8
96-GH-14C 128-133	.9	63.0	6.4	70.8	760	33	35	1647	6.59	47.5	<5	.9	1	195	.19	<.2	<.1	92	6.83	.142	5	21	2.16	51	.04	<2	2.37	.02	.14	<2	<.2	32	.6	<.2	12.0

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Apr/29/96 **SIGNED BY** ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

4092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(6 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-1566

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	Au+ ppb
96-GH-16C 493-503	1.3	63.9	8.1	77.3	43	129	27	1574	6.15	18.2	<5	3	308	.17	<.2	.5	125	5.84	.076	15	181	3.68	18	.20	<2	3.47	.01	.07	<2	<.2	120	.3	<.2	11.3	<1
96-GH-16C 503-510	2.4	54.0	16.7	96.0	120	170	31	1907	6.10	28.7	6	3	210	.19	.3	.6	108	4.89	.089	24	175	3.99	23	.17	<2	3.67	.01	.11	<2	<.2	43	<.3	.3	13.8	3
96-GH-16C 510-520	1.6	40.7	18.6	92.8	85	151	31	1842	5.62	18.8	<5	4	132	.15	<.2	.6	78	4.15	.088	20	149	3.40	36	.07	<2	3.24	.01	.14	<2	<.2	25	<.3	<.2	9.1	<1
96-GH-16C 520-527	6.1	44.5	36.4	60.1	144	37	14	1030	3.32	3.5	<5	8	335	.18	.2	.7	32	7.07	.041	12	23	.97	39	.03	7	1.21	.01	.21	<2	<.2	12	.4	<.2	4.3	2
96-GH-16C 527-533	13.5	30.4	23.2	49.2	50	34	13	848	3.32	1.8	<5	3	233	.12	<.2	.6	16	4.09	.049	12	28	.95	37	.04	4	1.23	<.01	.19	<2	<.2	16	<.3	<.2	3.5	2
96-GH-16C 533-543	1.5	37.8	4.5	70.3	25	29	14	496	4.09	.5	<5	4	60	.14	<.2	.5	53	1.10	.070	26	25	1.28	80	.04	<2	1.74	.01	.21	<2	<.2	14	<.3	<.2	7.6	2
96-GH-16C 543-550	1.0	65.5	2.9	46.5	48	480	55	1187	8.03	18.5	<5	1	266	.19	<.2	.4	125	4.60	.073	7	857	6.91	50	.31	3	4.38	.01	.07	<2	<.2	15	<.3	<.2	13.5	<1
96-GH-16C 550-558	.3	49.2	3.0	20.1	44	521	52	1007	6.56	1.2	<5	1	282	.20	<.2	.3	111	6.03	.037	3	889	5.74	34	.18	2	3.38	<.01	.45	<2	<.2	42	<.3	<.2	9.0	2
RE 96-GH-16C 550-558	.3	48.2	3.0	20.2	54	497	51	972	6.34	.9	<5	<1	272	.20	<.2	.3	107	5.82	.036	4	856	5.55	35	.18	<2	3.24	<.01	.42	<2	<.2	54	<.3	<.2	9.1	1
RRE 96-GH-16C 550-558	.2	52.0	3.2	20.4	35	537	56	1034	6.80	1.1	<5	1	285	.22	<.2	.3	114	6.16	.038	4	916	5.93	29	.17	<2	3.51	<.01	.45	<2	<.2	71	<.3	<.2	9.5	1
96-GH-16C 558-565	.2	48.6	3.4	21.8	55	481	51	951	6.05	<.5	<5	1	347	.16	.2	.3	101	7.34	.033	3	848	5.53	20	.17	3	3.20	<.01	.05	<2	<.2	<10	<.3	<.2	8.6	1
96-GH-16C 565-573	.1	53.8	1.3	28.3	15	511	55	929	7.63	<.5	7	<1	274	.10	<.2	.3	123	5.17	.039	3	870	8.03	<2	.38	10	4.46	<.01	.04	3	<.2	63	<.3	<.2	12.3	9
STANDARD D2/HG-500/AU-R	25.9	118.3	112.6	272.5	2051	34	15	1133	4.54	88.2	21	17	59	2.32	9.0	21.5	76	.75	.100	18	56	1.27	267	.14	28	2.40	.05	.75	18	2.6	529	.9	2.4	6.9	528

ICP - 15 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 90 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU+ - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: APR 29 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** May 7/96 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

A1092

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-1460

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0 Submitted by: Bob Miller

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	Au** oz/t
96-GH-16C 93-103	.7	31.3	67.5	134.6	630	18	10	668	2.24	2.9	<5	9	15	.61	1.4	.3	10	.34	.024	29	13	.44	20	.03	<2	.56	.01	.13	3	<.2	70	<.3	<.2	1.0	<.001
96-GH-16C 103-113	1.1	34.8	78.5	124.4	611	16	11	830	1.79	2.6	<5	10	24	.53	1.0	.4	7	.55	.018	24	14	.58	19	.01	<2	.66	.01	.12	3	<.2	58	<.3	<.2	.9	<.001
96-GH-16C 113-123	.4	23.9	26.6	70.5	202	14	10	685	2.01	2.2	<5	10	23	.17	<.2	.1	7	.62	.053	20	10	.60	18	<.01	<2	.78	.01	.13	3	<.2	44	<.3	<.2	1.2	<.001
96-GH-16C 123-133	1.3	30.0	50.8	80.2	384	11	7	415	.99	1.8	<5	10	15	.31	.6	.3	4	.43	.019	25	14	.36	17	<.01	<2	.44	.01	.13	4	<.2	30	<.3	<.2	1.0	<.001
96-GH-16C 133-143	.5	8.7	54.3	44.9	254	7	6	471	.75	1.5	<5	12	20	.17	<.2	.6	3	.48	.012	25	8	.28	13	<.01	<2	.30	.02	.09	3	<.2	13	<.3	<.2	<.5	<.001
96-GH-16C 143-153	.7	20.5	17.1	74.8	185	16	11	993	2.21	4.3	<5	11	36	.16	.2	.3	7	.80	.026	30	12	.52	233	.01	<2	.64	<.01	.17	2	<.2	66	<.3	<.2	.9	<.001
96-GH-16C 153-163	.2	20.6	16.1	55.8	155	14	12	534	2.27	1.0	<5	12	12	.10	<.2	.5	5	.17	.033	39	8	.40	36	<.01	<2	.39	<.01	.19	2	.2	19	<.3	.2	.5	<.001
96-GH-16C 163-173	.8	23.8	16.8	52.1	165	13	7	711	1.45	1.0	<5	10	21	.10	<.2	.2	3	.36	.017	22	12	.35	22	<.01	<2	.45	.01	.13	4	<.2	<10	<.3	.2	<.5	<.001
RE 96-GH-16C 163-173	.8	24.7	17.4	53.4	156	12	7	709	1.46	1.1	<5	10	21	.11	<.2	.3	4	.36	.017	22	13	.34	22	<.01	<2	.45	.01	.13	3	<.2	17	<.3	<.2	.5	<.001
RRE 96-GH-16C 163-173	.8	24.7	16.9	54.9	159	14	7	745	1.52	.6	<5	10	22	.10	<.2	.3	4	.38	.018	24	13	.36	24	<.01	<2	.48	.01	.14	4	<.2	16	<.3	<.2	.6	<.001
96-GH-16C 173-180	.9	25.0	14.5	49.7	116	13	8	555	1.46	<.5	<5	11	21	.08	<.2	.1	4	.36	.021	29	13	.40	24	<.01	<2	.59	.01	.15	3	<.2	93	<.3	<.2	.6	<.001
96-GH-16C 180-190	.3	25.7	9.1	51.8	74	13	9	660	1.55	<.5	<5	11	26	.05	<.2	.6	5	.38	.020	33	10	.36	29	.01	<2	.47	<.01	.16	3	<.2	22	<.3	<.2	.5	<.001
STANDARD D2/HG-500/AU-1	24.6	121.5	103.4	252.6	1884	28	16	1093	4.62	76.8	19	19	60	2.38	8.2	20.4	71	.75	.098	17	52	1.11	244	.13	25	2.35	.05	.72	19	2.2	463	.5	2.4	7.1	.100

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 20 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: APR 23 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 30/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Phoenix Gold Inc. PROJECT RM GROUP File # 96-1002R

Box 187, Greenwood BC V0H 1J0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
96-GH-17C 232-235	2.5	46.7	7.2	70.9	790	64	29	1092	4.62	33.2	<5	4.2	7	88	.06	.2	.5	19	1.90	.051	6	32	1.49	57	<.01	3	1.73	.01	.23	<2	.4	16	.5	.2	4.7
96-GH-17C 235-237	.5	37.2	8.6	89.6	353	78	27	1320	4.74	31.8	<5	1.6	4	177	.08	.2	.2	39	3.40	.066	3	61	2.18	59	<.01	<2	1.66	.02	.16	3	.6	11	.6	<.2	6.6
96-GH-17C 237-242	1.2	35.2	66.0	63.3	665	54	21	1456	4.13	19.7	<5	1.9	2	219	.23	.6	.5	20	4.61	.131	2	62	1.95	71	<.01	<2	1.09	.04	.20	<2	<.2	17	.8	.2	2.9
96-GH-17C 242-244	.1	23.2	272.7	314.4	1928	114	34	1660	4.81	46.3	<5	8.4	1	314	4.74	<.2	.9	65	5.84	.067	3	241	3.95	50	<.01	<2	2.25	.02	.19	<2	<.2	31	1.3	.2	5.6
96-GH-17C 244-246	2.4	56.9	36.9	40.7	1940	42	21	1364	3.87	52.7	<5	7.8	2	200	.40	3.0	.6	12	4.19	.053	1	17	.96	64	<.01	<2	.61	.03	.16	<2	.2	20	1.7	.3	1.6

ICP - 5 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 30 ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 100 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQUAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP

DATE RECEIVED: APR 19 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** April 29/96 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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APPENDIX E

PETROGRAPHY REPORT

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

8080 GLOVER ROAD, LANGLEY, B.C. V3A 4P9
PHONE (604) 888-1323 • FAX (604) 888-3642

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT ON 3 POLISHEDTHIN SECTIONS FROM 94-KET-28-1C

Report for: Bob Miller
Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd.
Box 187, Greenwood, B.C.
V0H 1H0.

Invoice 960366

July 9, 1996.

68-69': ALBITE-CHLORITE-CALCITE-SERICITE-MAGNETITE ALTERED, CALCITE-QUARTZ-TRACE PYRITE/CHALCOPYRITE VEINED ?MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCK

Dark grey-green, fine-grained rock cut by network of white veins; the veins and the rock react strongly to HCl. There is a suggestion of a former porphyritic texture, with about 5-10% 1 mm dark green ?relict mafic and 10-20% pale green ?serictized relict feldspar phenocrysts. The rock is strongly magnetic, but shows only traces of yellow stain for K-feldspar in the etched slab. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (albite)	35%
Chlorite	25%
Carbonate (mainly calcite)	15%
Sericite	15%
Quartz (?secondary)	5%
Magnetite	2-3%
Rutile, leucoxene	1-2%
K-feldspar (secondary)	<1%
Pyrite, chalcopyrite	tr

In thin section, this is indeed a porphyritic rock, containing perhaps 20% relict feldspar and 10% relict mafic phenocrysts in a fine-grained altered groundmass. Feldspar phenocrysts, likely plagioclase, with euhedral to subhedral outlines up to 3.5 mm long are altered to albitic plagioclase, minor carbonate and chlorite. Most of the feldspar relics consist of glomeratic 0.5-1 mm crystals, generally spotted by fine (50 micron) domains of albite, probably due to recrystallization. The mafic relics have subhedral outlines up to 1.25 mm long and are pseudomorphed by chlorite and carbonate; in places the green mineral has high birefringence and is likely green biotite, but most it is a weakly pleochroic chlorite with near-zero birefringence and Fe:Fe+Mg (F/M) ratio probably near 0.5. The groundmass consists mainly of plagioclase microlites of about 0.1 mm size, with interstitial 10-20 micron chlorite, sericite, carbonate and Fe-Ti oxides (mainly rutile and/or leucoxene). Sericitic patches up to 1 m across near veins may represent the sites of altered ?plagioclase crystals.

Quartz is mainly found in irregular, poorly defined veins up to 1 mm thick as subhedral crystals up to 0.35 mm diameter, generally with or re-opened by carbonate as subhedral, strongly strained crystals to 0.5 mm size. It is difficult to separate quartz from anhedral, untwinned plagioclase. There are only rare sulfides (euhedral pyrite and trace sub- to anhedral chalcopyrite to 0.1 mm) in these veins, and only rare magnetite; they mainly cut across the magnetite-bearing altered rock, which contains magnetite as aggregates to 0.5 mm of euhedral 0.15 mm crystals, in places surrounding ?chromite crystals to 0.3 mm. Rarely, minute chalcopyrite crystals to 20 microns are

168-170': ALBITE(?)-CHLORITE-CARBONATE-SERICITE ALTERED, CARBONATE-QUARTZ VEINED, CHLORITE-PYRITE BRECCIATED ?MAFIC VOLCANIC/EPICLASTIC

Intensely veined, altered and brecciated rock consisting of grey, pyritic vein material and chloritic breccia matrix to buff-pink fragments of former wallrock. The rock is not magnetic and shows little stain for K-feldspar along vein envelopes, but there is a strong reaction to HCl in the veins and fractures. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (?albitic)	35%
Chlorite	20%
Carbonate (mainly calcite)	20%
Quartz (mainly veins)	10%
Sericite	10%
Pyrite	3%
Rutile, leucoxene	1%
K-feldspar (secondary)	<1%
Green biotite	<1%
Hematite	<1%

This sample consists mainly of patches of relict altered wallrock cut by carbonate-quartz veins and a sheared, chloritic breccia matrix. Remnant wallrock is fine-grained (<25 microns) and appears to be composed mainly of ?albitic feldspar and possibly lesser quartz (difficult to separate at this fine size), chlorite, carbonate, sericite and semi-opaque rutile/leucoxene. Rare relics of ?former phenocrysts or clasts suggest either a volcanic or epiclastic rock, likely of mafic composition. Foliation in the fragments, defined mostly by the semi-opaque (rutile-leucoxene) is randomly oriented.

Major carbonate and quartz stringers are highly irregular, up to several mm in thickness, and are composed of subhedral carbonate to 0.35 mm and anhedral quartz to 0.2 mmv plus scattered pyrite and minor chlorite and sericite. Carbonate is mainly calcite, but in places is cored by areas with higher relief that could be dolomitic; minor deep greeny-brown secondary biotite as subhedral flakes to 75 microns is mixed with these areas. Chlorite forms subhedral deep green pleochroic flakes with weakly anomalous, length-fast birefringence suggesting F/M ratio near ?0.5. Minor K-feldspar is present in and near these veins, as sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.1 mm (not separable from possible albite in thin section; only distinguishable in the stained slab).

Both wallrock and veins are sheared and brecciated by a chlorite-fine pyrite matrix, composed of sub- to euhedral chlorite and broken or fractured pyrite to 0.15 mm. Rutile and/or leucoxene is common in the chloritic breccia matrix as aggregates to 0.12 mm of very fine (5-10 micron) crystals. Rare patches (?fragments to 1.2 mm diameter) contain very fine, micron sized hematite (pink or red in hand specimen). Sericite fractures are common in much of the rock; they both cut and are cut by the carbonate fractures.

Pyrite forms euhedral to subhedral crystals up to about 0.5 mm in diameter, commonly aggregating to 1-2 mm. The crystals are mainly porous with fine (5-15 micron) ?silicate inclusions, and in places are fractured. Gold and chalcopyrite were not seen in routine examination of the surface of the polished section.

338-339': ALBITE-QUARTZ-CHLORITE-CARBONATE ALTERED FRAGMENTS CUT BY CARBONATE-MAGNETITE VEINS/PATCHES AND CHLORITE-PYRITE FRACTURES

Fine-grained, dark brownish rock brecciated by network of hairline fractures (most visible in etched slab) and cut by 1-2 mm white discontinuous veins. The rock is strongly magnetic and reacts strongly to HCl along veins and fractures, but there is no stain for K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (albitic)	30%
Chlorite	25%
Carbonate (mainly calcite, veins)	20%
Quartz	15%
Sericite	5%
Pyrite	3-5%
Magnetite	1-2%
Rutile	<1%

The bulk of this rock consists of an intimately intergrown mixture of quartz and albitic plagioclase (extinction angle Y^010 up to 15 degrees; relief less than quartz). It is difficult to estimate their relative proportions where both are anhedral to subhedral and the plagioclase is untwinned. Quartz forms generally anhedral to rarely subhedral crystals up to 1 mm size; albite forms subhedral to anhedral crystals to 0.5 mm. This albite-quartz mixture is basically brecciated by a fine matrix of chlorite, carbonate, sericite, magnetite and rutile, generally very fine (15-20 microns) but coarsened near carbonate patches and veins to 0.1 mm chlorite (length-fast, pleochroic, weakly anomalous birefringence; F/M probably 0.5).

Carbonate, likely mostly calcite, forms hairline to narrow veinlets mostly less than 0.2 mm thick, or else is found as irregular patches/veins up to 0.5 cm thick. Crystals are generally sub- to anhedral and up to 0.5 mm diameter. Magnetite is most commonly associated with the coarse carbonate, forming fine euhedral crystals to 0.15 mm diameter.

Pyrite forms cubic euhedral crystals up to 1 mm in diameter that are mainly well-polished (smooth and inclusion-free), and most commonly closely associated with chlorite. Pyrite and magnetite appear to be mainly mutually exclusive; they only rarely occur intergrown. There is a strong possiblity that pyrite replaces magnetite. No chalcopyrite or native gold was seen during routine examination of the surface of the polished section.

It is hard to discern the protlith for this stronly albite-quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite altered rock; the fine, even-textured nature and brownish colour suggest a hornfelsed ?sediment that has been significantly veined by carbonate-magnetite and chlorite-pyrite.

Craig H.B. Leitch, Ph.D., P.Eng (604) 653-9158
492 Isabella Point Road, Salt Spring Island, B.C. V8K 1V4

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist
CRAIG LEITCH, Ph.D. Geologist
JEFF HARRIS, Ph.D. Geologist
KEN E. NORTHCOTE, Ph.D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8080 GLOVER ROAD,
FORT LANGLEY, B.C.
V0X 1J0
PHONE (604) 888-1323
FAX. (604) 888-3642

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT ON 15 THIN SECTIONS, RM GROUP (KET 28)

Report for: Robert Miller
Phoenix Gold Inc.
Box 2941
Grand Forks, B.C. V0H 1H0

Invoice 960309

June 13, 1996.

SUMMARY:

This is a suite of mainly intensely altered, carbonate-rich, fine-grained and finely laminated (to rarely tuffaceous or porphyritic) rocks that could be of intermediate-felsic volcanic and sedimentary origin. The rocks are commonly veined or brecciated and cemented by a hydrothermal matrix of quartz and carbonate, locally with significant to abundant pyrite, secondary K-feldspar and lesser chlorite, sericite and minor magnetite. Oxidation of pyrite is slight except for sample 96GH10C-33'. Only traces of chalcopyrite and even rarer galena were seen, generally as minute (10-30 micron) inclusions in pyrite; native gold may be present in samples 96GH2C-20', 96GH3C-244' and 96GH17C-245-246', as mainly less than 5-10 micron, but rarely ?40 micron particles. Sample 96LW1C 18' is a major pyrrhotite-quartz-minor chalcopyrite-chlorite-albite vein, with significant oxidation of pyrrhotite to secondary pyrite-marcasite.

Alteration of the breccia fragments and wallrock to veins ranges from buff-coloured carbonate and/or sericite, to greenish chlorite (with blackish magnetite, in places oxidized to reddish hematite and with traces of rutile), to white quartz-rich or alkali feldspar (locally K-feldspar, but more commonly albitic) alteration. Alteration is in general vey thorough, pervasive and intense, and of the appropriate mineralogy for mesothermal gold deposits.

Craig H.B. Leitch, Ph.D., P.Eng (604) 653-9158
492 Isabella Point Road, Salt Spring Island, B.C. V8K 1V4

C.H.B. Leitch

96LW1C 18': COARSE PYRRHOTITE(OXIDIZED TO PYRITE-MARCASITE)-QUARTZ-CARBONATE-MUSCOVITE-MINOR CHALCOPYRITE-ALBITE-CHLORITE ?VEIN

South Dayton. Semi-massive, strongly magnetic sulfides (mainly pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite) with pale rusty-weathering carbonate (reacts slowly but strongly to cold dilute HCl). There is no stain for K-feldspar; modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Pyrrhotite (oxidized)	50%
Quartz	15%
Carbonate (?mainly calcite)	10%
Muscovite (?or pyrophyllite)	10%
Pyrite-marcasite (secondary)	5%
Chalcopyrite	2-3%
Pyrite (?primary)	1%
Albite	1%
Chlorite	<1%

This slide is made up of coarse masses of partly oxidized pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite in a matrix of coarse quartz, carbonate and mica. Pyrrhotite occurs as subhedral to rounded crystals up to 1 mm in diameter, in masses several cm across that are mostly oxidized at margins and along fractures to secondary pyrite-marcasite (subhedral crystals to 0.5 mm and about 50 microns respectively). Chalcopyrite also occurs as sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.25mm diameter enclosed in, at the margins of, and along fractures cutting pyrrhotite. Rare large masses of pyrite up to 7 mm long composed of subhedral to euhedral crystals up to 1.5 mm diameter could be primary, or possibly areas where oxidation of pyyrhotite has been more extensive. Minor 20-30 micron inclusions of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are found in the pyrite. No native gold was seen associated with either the pyrrhotite or the chalcopyrite, in routine examination of the surface of the polished section.

Quartz forms subhedral to irregular crystals that are optically continuous for up to almost 1 cm in places. The crystals show mild undulose extinction and moderate fracturing, indicative of strain. Inclusions of muscovite, carbonate, and minor chlorite and albite are common, generally less than 0.5 mm in diameter. Carbonate is also common coating the margins of sulfides, along fractures in quartz or sulfide, or as larger, subhedral crystals up to 3 mm in size, although these coarser grains are mainly strongly recrystallized to smaller sub-domains, and also show undulose extinction. Areas of flakey mica up to 4 mm long consist of subhedral crystals to 0.25 mm diameter mixed with subhedral chalcopyrite and carbonate. The habit of the micaceous mineral, forming radiating rosettes to 0.5 mm, suggests the possibility of pyrophyllite (microchemical tests are required to distinguish it from muscovite).

Chlorite occurs as very fine (5 micron) to fine (0.1 mm) subhedral flakes in rounded aggregates up to 0.5 mm size in the quartz; green to brown colour suggests it is in places highly Fe-rich. Twinned plagioclase feldspar has relief lower than quartz, suggesting it is albite; it forms subhedral crystals to 0.5 mm. In places muscovite and chlorite appear to replace the albite.

96GH1C-29': INTENSELY ?SILICIFIED WALLROCK FRAGMENTS CUT/CEMENTED BY VEINS/AREAS OF ALBITE, CARBONATE AND QUARTZ WITH MINOR PYRITE

Sample grades from grey-buff, siliceous rock (harder than steel, but portions react vigorously to cold dilute HCl), to breccia of similar fragments in orange-brown limonitic matrix, both cut by narrow dark grey-green fractures. The polished thin section is from the unoxidized portion of the sample; the etched slab reveals traces of K-feldspar, and the rock is very weakly magnetic. Modal mineralogy is roughly:

Albite	45%
Carbonate (largely calcite)	35%
Quartz (fine grained, and veinlets)	?15%
Pyrite	2-3%
Hematite	1-2%
Rutile, minor ?ilmenite	<1%
Chlorite	<1%
Limonite	tr
K-feldspar	tr

This sample, probably highly altered wallrock, consists mainly of fine-grained albite and carbonate, with lesser quartz (mainly as veinlets). Areas of extremely fine grain size (<10 microns) consist of ?quartz or feldspar (cannot be sure), carbonate and opaque (mainly rutile). Thus the total quartz content could be higher than estimated above.

It is also difficult to be sure of the proportions of coarser (to 0.5 mm) albite and quartz since the albite is not always twinned. Cloudy areas of the slide consist of mainly carbonate, as sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.5 mm diameter; they appear to be cut by more or less clear areas. Clear areas of the slide are mainlky composed of subhedral, mainly twinned albite crystals mixed with sub- to anhedral carbonate of similar size; these areas are devoid of pyrite, and also contain very little rutile. The very fine-grained areas look like relics of wallrock, with a foliation defined by concentrations of ?rutile along laminae of ?quartz or feldspar, and lesser carbonate. These are likely the breccia fragments seen in hand specimen. Narrow stringers of quartz and/or albite, or carbonate, are common in these areas. Although the foliation is moderately well developed, there is no indication that there are any micaceous minerals present. Sulfide in this sample appears to be most closely associated with areas of this fine-grained wallrock that have been cut by quartz and/or carbonate veining. Rare chlorite occurs as fine subhedral pale green flakes along certain quartz-filled fractures (possibly late).

Pyrite forms cubic euhedra mainly less than 1 mm in diameter, but in places aggregating to several mm masses; fine silicate inclusions are common in the porous crystals. Hematite is common as very fine (5-15 micron) crystals in quartz and carbonate; rutile forms larger crystals to 0.1 mm size rarely mixed or associated with elongate laths of ?ilmenite to 0.2 mm long. No particles of native gold were observed during routine examination of the surface of the polished section.

96GH2C-20': FINE-GRAINED, LAMINATED ?LIMY MAFIC VOLCANIC TUFF, INTENSELY ALTERED TO CARBONATE-SERICITE-CHLORITE-QUARTZ-ALBITE-HEMATITE AND VEINED BY CARBONATE, K-FELDSPAR AND CHLORITE

Pale olive-green to buff, faintly laminated that reacts slowly but extensively to HCl, cut by network of white veinlets that react strongly to HCl; the etched slab reveals that the rock is extensively fractured by a network of fine lacey networks, including one of K-feldspar. Slightly magnetic; modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Carbonate (largely calcite)	45%
Sericite	15%
Chlorite	15%
Quartz	15%
Hematite	5%
Albite	3%
K-feldspar (veinlets)	2%
?Native gold or ?pyrite	tr

This is a finely foliated to laminated rock similar in appearance to the fragments in the preceeding sample, extensively cut by carbonate and lesser quartz, K-feldspar and chlorite veins. Foliation and lamination are largely defined by variations in concentration of very fine opaques (mainly hematite).

The rock consists of very fine-grained (mostly 10-20 micron) anhedral, tightly interlocking crystals of carbonate, sericite, chlorite, quartz and variable opaques (hematite; traces of magnetite could be remnant, to explain the magnetism in hand specimen). If feldspar is present in this matrix, it is not readily identifiable in the section. However, there are also rounded to subrounded clasts up to 1 mm in diameter, and some of these contain recognizable (twinned) crystals of albite of 50-100 micron size, in patches up to 0.2 mm in diameter.

Veins up to 1.5 mm thick mainly consist of carbonate, forming subhedral crystals up to 0.5 mm diameter, or lesser later quartz-K-feldspar-carbonate, and even later chlorite-carbonate. K-feldspar occurs as small, euhedral crystals less than 0.1 mm in size; chlorite is deep green and likely Fe-rich, forming subhedral crystals to 50 microns.

Only rare ?sulfides or ?native gold occur along certain carbonate-K-feldspar fractures, as tiny grains of <10 microns diameter. If assays indicate significant Au in this sample, this may well be the locus of it, but there is so little of it and no obvious sulfides to compare reflectance against (all reflectance measurents are relative only) that it is not possible to be sure.

The overall impression is of a fine-grained, laminated, highly carbonate-sericite-chlorite-hematite altered rock possibly of limy tuff (mafic volcanic) origin that has been extensively veined by carbonate and minor feldspar, chlorite and quartz.

966H3C 241': BRECCIA OF INTENSELY SILICIFIED WALLROCK IN MATRIX OF CARBONATE-QUARTZ-K-FELDSPAR-PYRITE

Grey and buff, hard to softer than steel rock that reacts extensively to HCl; fine pyrite is extensively distributed throughout and the rock looks extensively brecciated and bleached. It is not magnetic, but the etched slab reveals minor K-feldspar

Carbonate (partly calcite)	55%
Quartz (mainly secondary)	35%
K-feldspar (secondary)	5%
Pyrite	5%
Hematite	<1%
Rutile	tr

This rock appears to be similar to, but more severely altered than, the preceeding section; the same finely laminated character is evident, mainly defined by variations in the content of fine opaque (mainly hematite). The rock has apparently been brecciated, with fragments of the laminated rock of up to about 4 mm size in a hydrothermal matrix of carbonate, pyrite and minor quartz or K-feldspar.

Most of the fragments appear to be intensely silicified, composed of tightly interlocking, 5-25 micron, anhedral secondary quartz and lesser carbonate plus minor variable opaque. If sericite is present, it is not readily distinguishable from the minute crystals of carbonate; if plagioclase feldspar is present, it is not readily distinguishable from the quartz at this grain size.

Veinlets consist mainly of subhedral carbonate mostly less than 0.5 mm in diameter (in places larger crystals are granulated by strain into finer sub-domains), and clearly of two generations: a cloudy, brecciated or granulated early carbonate (possibly dolomitic) and lesser later veinlets of clear, unstrained calcite. Minor quartz (anhedral to subhedral, to 0.4 mm) and K-feldspar (subhedral, to 0.1 mm) occurs with the carbonate.

Pyrite is ubiquituous, forming cubic euhedra to 0.5 mm diameter that in places aggregate to over 1 mm. There is a tendency for pyrite to be concentrated along the carbonate-quartz veinlet/fracture network. Very fine hematite forms 5-10 micron flakes mixed with quartz and carbonate of the wallrock. Rare rutile is found as larger, sub- to euhedral crystals up to 0.1 mm long; no native gold was seen during routine examination of the polished section.

This is an intensely silicified, carbonate-quartz-pyrite-K-feldspar veined and brecciated rock of uncertain parentage, but likely similar (?limy mafic tuff) to the preceeding section.

96GH3C 244': BRECCIA OF INTENSELY ?ALBITE-QUARTZ-HEMATITE ALTERED WALLROCK IN MATRIX OF CARBONATE-QUARTZ-K-FELDSPAR-PYRITE-TRACE ?AU

Pale grey-buff, to in places pinkish or brownish, very fine-grained rock cut by such an extensive network of veinlets (mainly carbonate; reacts to HCl) as to be a breccia. Minor K-feldspar shown by etched slab, mainly as envelopes in wall rock at margins of vein areas; rock is not magnetic. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Carbonate (partly calcite)	40%
Quartz (secondary)	30%
Plagioclase (albite)	20%
Pyrite	5%
K-feldspar (secondary)	3%
Sericite	1%
Hematite	1%
Chlorite	tr
Gold (?)	tr

This sample is breccia-like in thin section, although the "fragments" are elongated and somewhat foliated, comprising only about 30% of the rock; the remainder is a hydrothermal "matrix" of quartz and carbonate, plus minor K-feldspar.

Fragments are very fine-grained (5-50 microns, typically around 10 microns), making identification of mineralogy difficult. However, the whitish, etched appearance in the etched slab suggests they are mostly plagioclase (as opposed to quartz, although some quartz is also likely present), forming anhedral tightly interlocked crystals that lack twinning but do have a feathery appearance, typical of feldspar. There are traces of carbonate, ?sericite, and opaque (mainly 5-10 micron flakes of hematite; this gives the pinkish-buff colour in hand specimen. Pyrite is only rarely present in the fragments, suggesting it was introduced with the hydrothermal matrix.

Matrix consists of relatively coarse-grained (to 0.5 mm) quartz, carbonate, pyrite and variable amounts of albite (really only visible where twinned; could be underestimated in the mode above). Albite crystals are subhedral, rarely over 0.1 mm in size; presence in them of undulose extinction makes distinction from quartz very difficult. In places, both quartz and carbonate are granulated (crushed) due to strain, forming anhedral interlocking crystals of about 50-100 microns diameter. Two generations of carbonate are visible, one with higher relief (earlier; could be dolomitic in part) and the other clear (later, likely pure calcite). The earlier carbonate is closely associated with pyrite; in places minor ?sericite or hydrobiotite, or both, forms subhedral flakes to 50 microns surrounding the pyrite. K-feldspar is not clearly distinguishable from albite in thin section, but the etched slab shows that it is mostly distributed along the edges of the matrix, forming fine subhedral crystals of about 50-100 microns.

Pyrite occurs as mainly euhedral crystals generally less than 0.5 mm in diameter, but in places the cubes are surrounded by minor very fine (25 micron) anhedral pyrite. Rare ?native gold forms rounded particles to 40 microns, enclosed in pyrite cubes in the center of the most intense carbonate-quartz matrix (absence of chalcopyrite to compare reflectance with makes identification of Au tentative). Narrow fractures to 25 microns thick, composed of chlorite as subhedral 10 micron flakes, cross the rock.

96GH4C 277': BRECCIA OF CARBONATE-SERICITE ALTERED ?TUFF AND FOLIATED ROCK IN A MATRIX OF CARBONATE-QUARTZ-K-FELDSPAR-PYRITE

Pale greenish-white, medium-grained, highly altered rock with a suggestion of porphyritic volcanic texture; the rock is not magnetic, but reacts slowly to HCl, and shows extensive stain for K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Carbonate (partly calcite)	35%
Quartz (secondary)	25%
K-feldspar (secondary)	25%
Sericite, hydrobiotite	10%
Pyrite	2-3%
Rutile	1%
Hematite	1%

In thin section, this rock consists mainly of small angular to subangular fragments of 1-3 mm size, heavily replaced by carbonate, quartz and secondary feldspar plus minor pyrite, in a matrix of carbonate, sericite and pyrite. The texture of the fragments under uncrossed polars is suggestive of tuffaceous or porphyritic volcanic (small quartz shards to 0.25 mm) but under crossed polars the shards are seen to be recrystallized to finer, anhedral crystals. In some places the clasts are fine-grained, with a faint foliation, replaced by sericite, carbonate and ?albitic feldspar or quartz (no stain in etched slab) of about 10-50 microns diameter; these clasts contain minor ?hematite, suggesting they are the same as the host rock identified in previous slides.

Both carbonate and quartz form massive replacements of coarse, subhedral crystals up to 1 mm and 0.5 mm respectively, although both are strongly recrystallized to smaller sub-domains (typically 5-25 microns in quartz, but up to 0.3 mm diameter in carbonate). In places, there is minor sericite and/or hydrobiotite at the margin between quartz and carbonate, forming subhedral to euhedral flakes and rosettes to 0.1 mm diameter; these minerals impart the pale green cast to the rock. Carbonate is mainly of the early variety (moderately high relief, cloudy, granulated, possibly partly dolomitic) but is cut in places by clear calcite with lower relief. K-feldspar typically occurs in narrow anastamosing, interconnected veinlets of about 0.1 mm thickness, comprising subhedral crystals of 50-100 micron size (ranging to a breccia matrix between fragments of carbonate altered rock).

Pyrite forms euhedral cubic crystals to 1.5 mm diameter, rarely cut by fractures containing traces of ?galena (subhedral, to 50 microns), as well as finer, subhedral-anhedral aggregates. Narrow (0.1 mm) veinlets of muscovite (subhedral flakes to 50 microns) and needle-like ?rutile (euhedral crystals to 50 microns) cross the slide, apparently cutting through the quartz-carbonate alteration. Traces of ?hematite as fine 5-10 micron crystals are present in places (possibly indicating relict fragments of wallrock). No gold or base metal sulfides were seen in routine observation of the surface of the polished section.

96GH5C 202': QUARTZ-CARBONATE-PYRITE-CHLORITE-MAGNETITE VEIN/MATRIX CUTTING K-SPAR-CHLORITE-CARBONATE-SERICITE ALTERED ?TUFF

Green (to rarely pinkish) very fine-grained, fragmental to brecciated, strongly magnetic rock cut by vein or matrix of coarser pyrite-quartz-carbonate (that reacts strongly to HCl). The fine-grained portions of the rock also contain substantial pyrite, and stain strongly for K-feldspar, especially in the envelopes of (near the margins of) the vein material. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Quartz (mainly secondary)	25%
Carbonate (?mainly calcite)	25%
K-feldspar (secondary)	20%
Pyrite	15%
Chlorite	10%
Sericite	3%
Magnetite, trace hematite	2%
Sphene, rutile	<1%

The wallrock consists of very fine-grained (typically less than 20 microns) laminated intergrowth of K-feldspar, chlorite, carbonate and minor sericite and magnetite or hematite; if quartz and/or albite are present, they are not distinguishable. There are distinct layers (especially near the vein matrix) of almost pure K-feldspar (to 50 microns). There are fine an- to subhedral ?/quartz shards up to 50 microns in diameter present, suggesting a tuffaceous volcanic, and the abundance of hematite infers an intermediate composition. Abundant pyrite appears to be closely related to the vein/matrix; near these veinlets, the wallrock is strongly recrystallized from 10-20 microns to 50-100 microns.

Veinlets cutting this portion of the wallrock consist of chlorite-carbonate-quartz-albite of 0.1 mm diameter; chlorite forms bright green sub- to euhedral flakes with golden anomalous interference colours indicating moderate Fe:Mg ratio near 0.5-0.6, while quartz is anhedral and difficult to distinguish from albite except where the latter is twinned and subhedral. Pyrite forms subhedral to euhedral cubic crystals rarely to 1 mm diameter, in places closely associated with fine (10-20 micron) granular ?rutile distributed along fractures. Most of the carbonate has relatively low relief and appears to be calcite; sphene occurs as coarse, euhedral crystals to 0.5 mm in a coarse (subhedral crystals to 0.75 m) carbonate vein that is up to 0.5 mm thick and has narrow selvages of fine-grained K-feldspar.

The main breccia matrix consists of coarse subhedral carbonate (cloudy, brownish calcite or partly ?dolomitic crystals to 0.5 mm) containing patches rich in chlorite-lesser sphene-?albite or quartz. Chlorite forms fine 25-50 micron flakes; sphene sub- to euhedral 25-50 micron crystals commonly containing finer rutile; quartz or albite tightly interlocking anhedral, untwinned crystals to 50 microns, and pyrite sub- to euhedral crystals to 0.5 mm diameter (aggregates to several mm are common, however). Pyrite is closely associated with chlorite and minor magnetite; K-feldspar is absent in this part of the rock. Magnetite occurs along veinlets or fractures, as euhedral abundant fine crystals (10-20 microns) or rare coarse (to 0.23 mm) crystals. Minor magnetite (euhedral crystals to 15 microns, partly oxidized to flakes of hematite) is likely remant from the wallrock. No base-metal sulfides or native gold were seen in routine examination.

96GH10C 33': INTENSELY QUARTZ-ALBITE-SERICITE ALTERED ?BRECCIA OF WALLROCK FRAGMENTS IN HYDROTHERMAL MATRIX; PYRITE OXIDIZED TO LIMONITE

Gossanous, oxidized sample with abundant brown limonite along myriads of fine fractures; quartz veins to 0.5 cm thick. Non-magnetic, shows no reaction to cold dilute HCl; the rock is cut by narrow fractures of K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Quartz (secondary)	40%
Albite	35%
Limonite	15%
Sericite	5%
K-feldspar (secondary)	3%
?Rutile	<1%
?Hematite	<1%

This sample is highly altered and silicified, being composed mainly of limonite-stained secondary quartz and albite. The proportions are difficult to judge accurately, since both are mostly fine-grained, anhedral and intimately intergrown. However, the plagioclase has lower relief than quartz and also where coarser (subhedral crystals to 0.1 mm) is twinned in places, making the distinction possible. The two minerals occur together both in irregular to planar veins up to 4 mm thick as well as in the body of the rock. In places, the veins are so significant they coalesce to form a matrix to small, subangular fragments (remants of the original wallrock of about 1-2 mm size that are finer grained than the matrix). The texture of these fragments is generally so destroyed that the character of the original rock is obscured, but there are rare laminated clasts that are reminiscent of the finely laminated wallrock in other samples of this suite.

Minor sericite is found with limonite in most of the fragments, forming fine subhedral flakes to about 50 microns diameter. K-feldspar is not obvious in thin section, but from the etched slab can be seen in a relatively late phase of narrow fractures <1 mm thick.

Limonite is abundant, formin cryptocrystalline to amorphous masses (rare crystals to 15 microns long, oriented perpendicular to walls of vugs in botryoidal or collomorphi masses up to several mm across). The colour is orange-brown to yellow-brown, suggesting mainly goethitic or lesser jarositic composition, commonly in casts with cubic outlines; by comparison to the other unweathered samples in this suite, the limonite is probably mostly after former significant, mainly pyritic, sulfide. There may be traces of very fine-grained (<5 micron, amorphous) ?rutile or hematite present in places. Although this would be an obvious sample in which to expect native gold (concentrated during weathering) but none is visible in routine examination of the polished surface.

96GH11C 45': STRONGLY SERICITE-CARBONATE-K-FELDSPAR-CHLORITE-HEMATITE ALTERED ROCK CUT BY MATRIX OF QUARTZ-CARBONATE-PYRITE VEINLETS

Fine-grained, finely laminated, green-buff to rarely purplish rock cut by stockwork of quartz-carbonate-chlroite-pyrite veinlets; abundant secondary K-feldspar around some veinlets (associated with and cutting pyrite), and traces of hematite visible as red spots in places. The rock is not magnetic, but does react to cold dilute HCl (especially in the veins); modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Sericite	20%
Carbonate (?dolomite and calcite)	20%
Quartz (secondary; mainly veinlets)	15%
K-feldspar (secondary)	15%
Chlorite	10%
?Albitic feldspar	?10%
Pyrite	7%
Hematite, ?rutile	2-3%
Biotite	<1%

Highly altered wallrock consists of an intimately intergrown mixture of sericite, carbonate, feldspar, quartz, chlorite and variable amounts of hematite. Sericite forms subhedral flakes to about 50 microns diameter; carbonate forms sub- to anhedral crystals to 0.1 mm, with moderately high relief and lack of reactivity in hand specimen suggesting a ?dolomitic composition. Clear, anhedral crystals of ?quartz and/or feldspars are difficult to distinguish from each other reliably, but there may be roughly equal amounts of quartz and albitic feldspar to about 100 microns diameter. Chlorite flakes are subhedal and generally less than 20 microns diameter; pale green pleochroism and near-zero birefringence suggest an Fe:Mg ratio near 0.4-0.5. Fine opaques defining the delicate lamination in these parts of the rock is mainly hematite as subhedral crystals of 5-10 microns diameter, but likely also include ?rutile (not possible to distinguish at this small size). Lenses or irregular layers of K-feldspar (anhedral crystals to 0.1 mm) are common, subparallel to the lamination.

Stringers of quartz, carbonate-chlorite, pyrite-carbonate, and possibly albite are common, in places cutting massive replacement or earlier ?veins of quartz up to 1.5 cm thick that contain "islands" of carbonate, chlorite-albite-sericite-minor hematite, clearly fragments of wallrock. In the stringers, quartz forms bladed to subhedral crystals up to 0.5 mm long; carbonate occurs as sub- to euhedral crystals to 0.6 mm, and chlorite forms flakes to 0.15 mm (length-fast, pale green pleochroism, weakly anomalous birefringence indicating Fe:Mg around 0.5). Pyrite occurs as cubic euhedra less than 1 mm in diameter that are in places cut and veined by late, clear carbonate (calcite) and chlorite. Rare greeny-brown biotite forms coarse subhedral flakes to 0.2 mm diameter intergrown with coarse pyrite. No base metal sulfides or native gold was seen in routine examination of the polished surface.

96GH12C 161': STRONGLY QUARTZ-?ALBITE-CARBONATE-CHLORITE-MAGNETITE ALTERED, LAMINATED ROCK CUT BY PYRITE-QUARTZ-CHLORITE VEIN WITH CARBONATE SELVAGE AND K-FELDSPAR AND SERICITE ENVELOPE

Variegated (buff-green-purple), fine-grained, finely laminated rock cut by planar white carbonate-green chlorite-pyrite veins with buff envlopes up to 1 cm thick (only minor stain for K-feldspar in these). The whole rock reacts extensively to cold dilute HCl; dark areas are notably magnetic. The section, which is atypical, consists of 50% massive pyrite vein up to 2 cm thick; modal mineralogy in polished thin section is roughly as follows:

Pyrite	40%
Carbonate	20%
Albitic feldspar	?15%
Quartz (secondary)	10%
Chlorite	5%
Sericite	5%
Magnetite, trace hematite	3%
K-feldspar	2%
Rutile (?)	tr

The wallrock consists of finely laminated, 10-20 micron average size interlocked grains of quartz and feldspar (rarely separable), carbonate, opaque (mainly magnetite: see below), and chlorite. Crystals of quartz and feldspar, mainly albitic plagioclase, are elongate subparallel to foliation (about 2:1 length:width ratio) and only subtle relief differences distinguish them. Carbonate occurs both as minor scattered crystals and in abundant cross-cutting veinlets generally less than 0.25 mm thick, associated with cubic pyrite. Chlorite flakes are very pale green with virtually zero birefringence. Near the major vein, the buff-coloured envelope consists of alteration of chlorite to sericite (subhedral flakes to 25 microns), and closer to the vein, minor secondary K-feldspar (subhedral crystals to 0.25 mm).

The vein consists of pyrite and minor quartz, chlorite, carbonate and albite, with a selvage of carbonate less than 1 mm thick. Pyrite occurs as coarse crystalline masses up to 2 cm across, commonly much broken and fractured to granulated. Indivdual crystals are sub- to euhedral, generally less than 1 mm in diameter. Rare inclusions of chalcopyrite are less than 100 microns in diameter, in places concentrated along fractures in the pyrite. Quartz forms sub- to anhedral crystals up to 0.5 mm across, commonly strained (lamellar undulose extinction), in places in contact with traces of albite as very fine (20 micron) subhedral crystals. Chlorite occurs as subhedral flakes to 0.2 mm with strong green to yellow pleochroism and golden brown anomalous interference colours indicating moderately high Fe:Mg ratio around 0.5-0.6. Carbonate crystals are sub- to anhedral and up to 0.25 mm, commonly granulated to smaller sub-domains by strain.

Minor magnetite forms eu- to subhedral crystals mainly less than 20 microns (rarely to 60 microns in carbonate-chlorite veins or in aggregates up to 0.3 mm across); the finest magnetite, disseminated in and defining the laminations of the wallrock, appears to be partly oxidized to hematite, possibly mixed in places with ?rutile of similar size. No particles of native gold were seen in detailed examination of either the pyrite or chalcopyrite in this sample.

96GH13C 42': BRECCIA OF FINELY LAMINATED, ?QUARTZ-ALBITE-CHLORITE-SERICITE-CARBONATE-MAGNETITE ALTERED ?TUFF IN CHLORITE-MAGNETITE MATRIX

Breccia of 0.5 cm rounded fragments of laminated fine-grained rock and quartz-carbonate vein in dark green, chloritic matrix. Rock is strongly magnetic and reacts strongly to HCl; there is no significant stain for K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Quartz	25%
Chlorite	25%
Albite	20%
Carbonate	15%
Sericite	10%
Magnetite, minor hematite	3-5%
Pyrite	1%
Rutile	tr

This is a highly altered, very fine-grained rock in which distinction of certain mineral phases is rendered difficult by the grain size, particularly between quartz and feldspar. It consists of abundant fragments, less than 1 cm in diameter and mainly subrounded to rounded, in a comminuted matrix of the same plus chlorite and magnetite.

The fragments are mainly of finely laminated, limy rock seen in other samples of this suite, with lesser ?vein fragments. Wallrock fragments are very fine grained, composed of an indeterminate mix of clear minerals (anhedral, interlocking, 10-25 microns, likely both quartz and albitic plagioclase, although no twinning is actually visible; the proportions estimated above are merely guesses) with variable amounts of chlorite, sericite, carbonate and opaque. Chlorite forms mostly euhedral flakes of less than 25 microns diameter with bright green pleochroism and length-fast (?) character suggesting Fe:Mg ratio of 0.5-0.6, commonly intimately mixed with sericite of similar size and habit. Carbonate is mostly present as veinlets to 0.5 mm thick or irregular patches to 0.15 mm, composed of sub- to anhedral crystals of up to 50 microns size, but also occurs as separate grains of 10-30 microns size. The fine opaque is mostly hematite, forming mainly tiny crystals of 5-10 microns diameter, with rare subhedral-euhedral crystals of magnetite to 0.2 mm size. In some of the fragments, fine ?quartz and/or albite crystal shards (less than 100 microns in diameter) suggest a tuffaceous origin for the wallrock; intermediate composition is suggested by the abundance of chlorite, carbonate and magnetite. Foliation is defined by layering of opaques and alignment of micaceous minerals; layering is defined by variation in mineral content and by lenses of quartz-rich material (?metamorphic "sweats").

Vein fragments are composed of anhedral to subhedral quartz and carbonate up to 0.3 mm in size and euhedral magnetite to 0.15 mm. The finely ground matrix is dark and rich in opaques (magnetite and minor pyrite as euhedral crystals less than 1 mm in diameter). Pyrite is almost all confined to the matrix; rarely, the magnetite is oxidized to minor hematite, and there is minor rutile (subhedral, to 25 microns). Pyrite and magnetite are only rarely intergrown; no particles of gold or base metal sulfides were seen in routine examination.

96GH14C 70': INTENSELY QUARTZ-CARBONATE-PYRITE-CHLORITE-MAGNETITE VEINED FINELY LAMINATED ?ALBITE-QUARTZ-CHLORITE-SERICITE-HEMATITE ALTERED TUFF

Buff-green, fine-grained, highly altered rock cut by narrow white carbonate-green chlorite veins; both veins and wallrock are sprinkled by fine pyrite, controlled along the veins. The rock is magnetic, and reacts vigourously to HCl, but shows no significant stain for K-feldspar. Modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Quartz (mainly secondary, veins)	30%
Carbonate (mainly in veins)	25%
Albite (?)	20%
Chlorite	10%
Sericite	5%
Pyrite	5%
Hematite	3%
Magnetite	2%

The wallrock in this sample is intensely altered to a fine-grained (10-20 micron) mixture of clear ?albite and quartz, chlorite plus minor sericite, carbonate, and abundant opaque. Next to a quartz of the veins, the wallrock is seen to have an apparently lower index of refraction in places, suggesting the presence of significant albite (albeit untwinned), but the relative proportions with quartz are not readily estimated. Slightly larger (50 micron, anhedral to irregular ?shards or detrital grains of ?quartz and feldspar suggest a tuff or tuffaceous origin for the rock. Chlorite forms bright green flakes to 35 microns diameter with near-zero to slightly anomalous birefringence, suggesting Fe:Mg ratios near 0.5; in places, euhedral flakes of sericite to 30 microns are intimately mixed with chlorite. Carbonate forms scattered subhedral crystals to 50 microns diameter; opaques are mainly hematite (probably largely after former magnetite), partly defining the foliation/lamination of the wallrock.

Veins consist largely of calcite as rounded to subhedral crystals to 1 mm in size, mixed in places with lesser quartz (subhedral, to 0.35 mm, mainly strained), chlorite (rosettes to 0.3 mm), and pyrite plus minor magnetite. Several generations of veining are indicated by cross-cutting relations, with more quartz-rich veins being earlier and carbonate-chlorite and carbonate veins later. Pyrite is closely controlled by the veins, in places associated with minor relict ?biotite (mostly altered to chlorite/hydrobiotite).

Pyrite forms euhedral cubic crystals less than 1 mm in diameter, in places aggregating to several mm. The larger crystals contain abundant inclusions of quartz and carbonate to 0.1 mm size, and traces of chalcopyrite as irregular inclusions to 20 microns. Magnetite forms scattered euhedral crystals to 0.25 mm size, also rarely including trace chalcopyrite to 10 microns. Finer (5-15 micron) magnetite is commonly oxidized to fine flakey hematite of similar size. Traces of rutile as subhedral crystals to 25 microns occur along narrow (10 micron thick) fracture fillings. Gold was not seen during routine examination of the polished surface.

96GH16D 172': GRANULAR QUARTZ-INTERSTITIAL ALBITE-SERICITE ?DETRITAL ROCK, CUT BY MAJOR QUARTZ VEIN AND MINOR CARBONATE-CHLORITE FRACTURES

Greenish-grey, intensely quartz stockworked rock with only minor remnants of altered wallrock remnant between the veins. The rock is not magnetic, does not react to cold dilute HCl or stain for K-feldspar; modal mineralogy in thin section is approximately:

Quartz (secondary)	75%
Plagioclase (?albitic)	20%
Carbonate	2-3%
Sericite	1-2%
Green biotite, chlorite	<1%
Opaque	<1%

As in most samples in this suite, the distinction between quartz and plagioclase, and estimation of their relative proportions, is not easy. However, at least in this sample the crystals are coarse enough to recognize twinning, and being a thin section (with cover slip), the relief difference between quartz and plagioclase is clearly visible, suggesting albitic composition for the plagioclase. In general, in the wall rock, quartz forms the larger grains (rounded, scalloped, to about 0.75 mm diameter; could be ?detrital) and plagioclase forms the interstitial matrix as subhedral, 0.1 mm or les, commonly granulated or crushed crystals. However, there are also a few larger plagioclase crystals (subhedral, to 0.5 mm) which could therefore also be detrital, and the original rock a ?wacke or sandstone. The quartz is strongly strained, with sutured boundaries, and albite shows spindle-shaped twins suggestive of An_5. Fine flakes of euhedral sericite to about 50 microns diameter, and minor carbonate to 100 microns, are found with the albitic matrix material; rare subhedral flakes to 100 microns of green biotite are found, and there are traces of opaques to 0.1 mm (one such grain in the hand specimen looks like sulfide). Rare veinlets or fractures to 0.1 mm thick consist of green, Fe-rich (Fe:Mg perhaps 0.6) chlorite.

The major vein, up to 2 cm thick, consists almost entirely of quartz as anhedral to irregular, strongly strained (undulose extinction), sutured crystals of about 0.5-1.0 mm size traversed by narrow (10-20 micron thick) veinlets of finely granulated quartz and albite (that pass into carbonate veinlets up to 0.25 mm thick in the wallrock). The vein quartz is laced by networks or trails of secondary and pseudosecondary fluid inclusions of mesothermal appearance, the largest of which are about 10-15 microns long; most are simple two-phase inclusions that show relatively little variation in vapour to liquid ratio from 10-20% by volume. There are no sulfides or indeed any opaques in the vein.

96GH17C 245': INTENSELY ALBITE-CARBONATE-SERICITE ALTERED ROCK CUT BY EXTENSIVE NETWORK OF CARBONATE-PYRITE-QUARTZ-TRACE K-FELDSPAR VEINLETS

Creamy-buff, fine- to medium-grained, strongly altered rock cut by abundant veins and veinlets of quartz, carbonate and a greenish mineral; minor pyrite. The rock is not magnetic and shows only trace stain for K-feldspar, but reacts moderately to HCl; modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Plagioclase (?albitic)	50%
Carbonate (mainly calcite)	30%
Quartz (mainly veins, secondary)	10%
Sericite	5%
Pyrite	2%
Hematite	1%
K-feldspar (secondary)	1%
Rutile	<1%

In thin section, this sample consists mainly of small angular fragments with a mosaic texture (i.e.,they fit together) of less than 1 cm diameter, cut by veins of carbonate and lesser quartz and pyrite.

The fragments are composed almost entirely of fine (0.1 mm or less) subhedral plagioclase (twinned, relief less than that of quartz suggesting albitic composition) mixed with similar sized quartz and heavily overprinted by carbonate. Carbonate, possibly mainly calcite with lesser ?dolomite or ankerite, forms patchy aggregates to irregular veinlets up to 0.15 mm thick. In places there is minor sericite as euhedral flakes to 0.1 mm diameter; scatteed clumps up to 0.1 mm across of ?hamatite and traces of rutile as subhedral crystals to 20 microns occur, mainly in carbonate.

The veinlet matrix consists mainly of carbonate, including both cloudy, finer-grained, higher-relief anhedral ?dolomite to 50 microns and clear, coarser, lower relief subhedral calcite to 0.15 mm size. In places there are also stringers of pyrite as subhedral to euhedral crystals to 0.75 mm size, mostly associated with variable amounts of quartz (anhedral, to 0.25 mm size) and in places, traces of subhedral K-feldspar to 0.1 mm.

This appears to be an intensely albitized rock that is cut and brecciated by an equally intense network of carbonate-quartz-pyrite veinlets; the original protolith is not determinable due to the alteration, but the feldspathic composition suggests a felsic-intermediate volcanic rock.

96GH17C 245-246': INTENSELY ALBITE-CARBONATE-SERICITE ALTERED ROCK CUT BY NETWORK OF CARBONATE-PYRITE-QUARTZ-TRACE K-FELDSPAR VEINLETS

Buff-creamy, intensely altered fine-grained rock cut by grey pyritic matrix. The rock is not magnetic, and shows only traces of stain for K-feldspar, but reacts strongly to HCl; modal mineralogy in polished thin section is approximately:

Albitic secondary feldspar	50%
Carbonate (?mainly calcite)	30%
Sericite	10%
Quartz (secondary)	5%
Pyrite	3-5%
Rutile, hematite	<1%
K-feldspar	<1%

As in the previous slide, this sample consists mainly of fine-grained secondary alkali feldspar, probably albitic in composition, heavily overprinted by carbonate and with more abundant sericite. The fragmental (brecciated) nature is the same, with angular clasts mainly less than 1 cm in size cemented by a pyrite-carbonate-minor quartz matrix. However, in places, large sub- to euhedral crystals of albitized plagioclase and recrystallized quartz up to 1 mm in size suggest a formerly ?porphyritic rock, such as an intermediate volcanic. Although twinning extinctioin Y^010 is rarely over 10 degrees, the refractive index of the plagioclase is consistently below that of quartz. The "groundmass" hosting these crystals consists largely of fine (25-50 micron) feathery albitic plagioclase, blotchy patches to irregular veinlets of subhedral carbonate to 0.1 mm, and euhedral sericite to 75 microns. In places, the sericite is distributed along fractures and apparently associated with the pyrite; elsewhere, sericite forms pervasive replacements of the rock.

Pyrite forms cubic euhedra rarely over 1 mm in diameter. Minor rutile and/or hematite forms euhedral crystals to 0.1 mm long mainly in carbonate, along fractures; rarely associated with tiny particles (<5 microns in diameter) with high reflectance and yellow colour that could be ?native gold (if this sample does not contain significant gold, it is likely only chalcopyrite or tarnished pyrite; the grain size is too small to permit confident identification). If it is gold, the association with rutile is unusual.

Carbonate, likely calcite, also forms coarse subhedral crystals to 0.5 mm long in veins up to 0.5 mm thick, in places with sub- to anhedral quartz of similar size and traces of fine (0.1 mm) subhedral secondary K-feldspar. This is an intensely albitized and sericitized, carbonate-quartz-pyrite brecciated and veined rock that looks like an ideal host for mesothermal gold mineralization, but it only assay data will confirm if there is actually gold present.

APPENDIX H
REFERENCES

KET 28 GROUP

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I
QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I ROBERT E. MILLER, of Spokane, Washington U.S.A., DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geological Engineer with Phoenix Gold Inc. with a business address of P.O. Box 183, Rock Creek British Columbia. V0H 1Y0.
2. THAT I am a graduate from Brigham Young University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering (1969).
3. THAT I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. THAT I personally conducted the 1996 exploration program discussed in this report.
5. THAT I am a Director and Shareholder of Phoenix Gold Resources.

DATED this 5th day of May, 1997.

Robert E. Miller

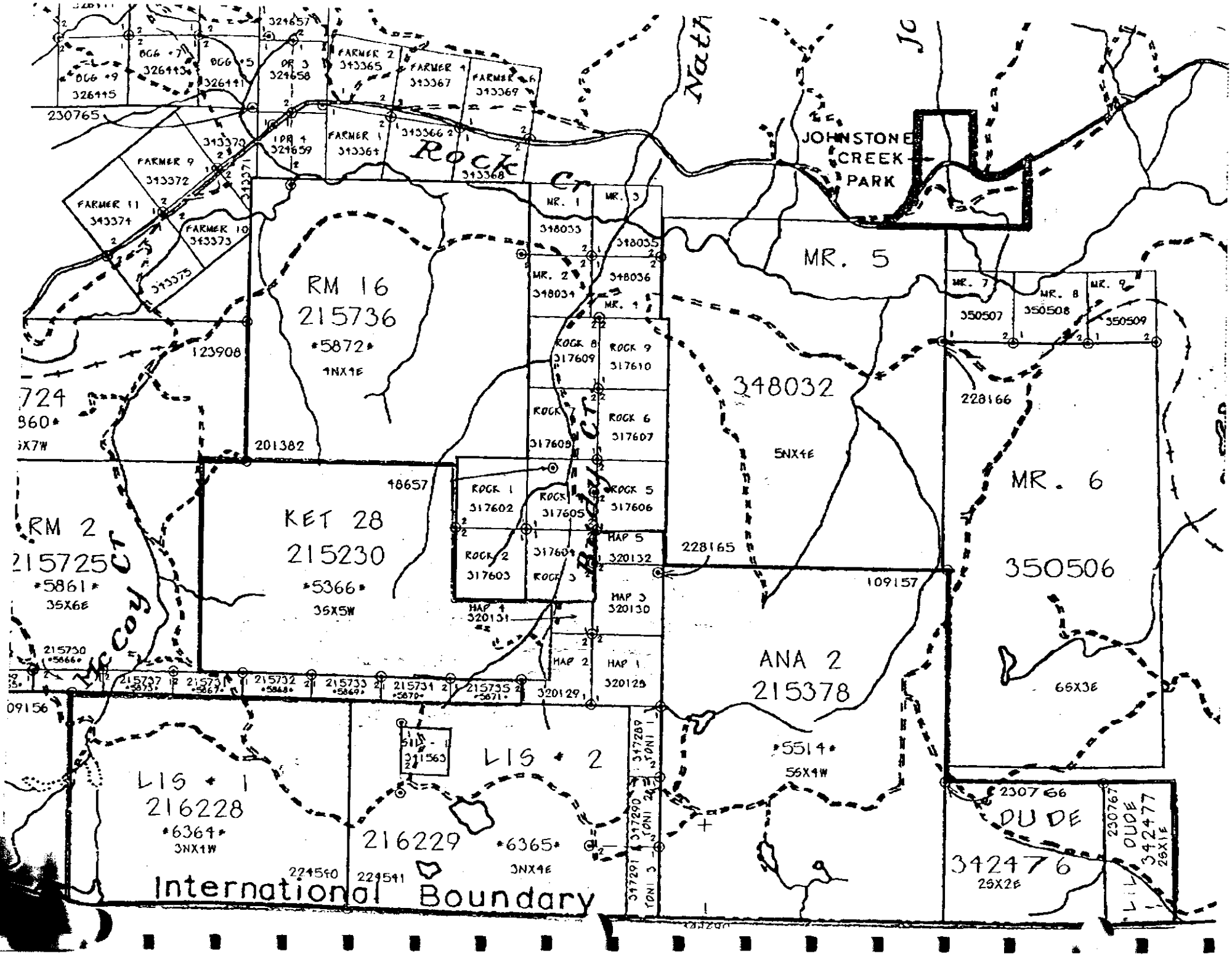
Robert E. Miller P. Geo.
Geological Engineer

APPENDIX J
EXPENDITURES

KET 28 GROUP

EXPENDITURES

Manpower	
Bob Miller - 60 man days @$250.00/day	$ 15,000.00
Kim Anschetz - 60 man days @$150.00/day	9,000.00
Ben Smith - 60 man days @$100.00/day	6,000.00
Derrick Klumpp - 60 man days @$100.00/day	6,000.00
Vehicle 4x4's - 60 days @$65.00/day	3,900.00
Geophysics 9.5 km EM @$1000.00/km 2.5 km IP @$1000.00/km	12,000.00
Drilling 1809 metres NQ @$65.00/metre	118,670.40
Assays and shipping	10,493.63
Field Expenses flagging bags etc	3,000.00
Reclamation	2,800.00
Report	700.00
Total	$187,564.03


Rock Cr
North Fk
JOHNSTONE CREEK PARK
MR. 5
MR. 6
350506
66X3E
RM 16
215736
5872
4NX4E
KET 28
215230
5366
35X5W
RM 2
215725
5861
35X6E
McCoy Cr
Rocky Cr
348032
5NX4E
ANA 2
215378
5514
56X4W
LIS * 1
216228
6364
3NX1W
LIS * 2
216229
6365
3NX4E
International Boundary
DUDE
342476
25X2E
DUDE
342477
26X1E
FARMER 1
FARMER 2
FARMER 3
FARMER 4
FARMER 5
FARMER 6
FARMER 7
FARMER 8
FARMER 9
FARMER 10
FARMER 11
DR 1
DR 3
DGG *5
DGG *7
DGG *9
MR. 1
MR. 2
MR. 3
MR. 4
MR. 7
MR. 8
MR. 9
ROCK 1
ROCK 2
ROCK 3
ROCK 5
ROCK 6
ROCK 7
ROCK 8
ROCK 9
MAP 1
MAP 2
MAP 3
MAP 5
TONI 1
TONI 2
TONI 3
230765
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201382
18657
228165
109157
228166
224540
224541