

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

25,363

**FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT
EVENING STAR/GERTRUDE-GEORGIA PROJECT
EXPLORE B.C. PROGRAM-94-95/M-186**

Prepared for

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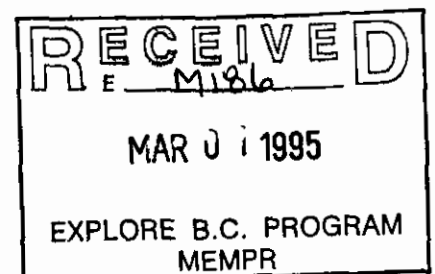


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**FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT
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EXPLORE B.C. PROGRAM-94-95/M-186**

SUMMARY

Approximately 200 acres of mineral claims controlled by Pacific Vangold Mines Ltd. in the Trail Creek Mining Division near Rossland B.C. were registered in the Explore B.C. Program under the name Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project.

Gold bearing, sulfide-healed, shear veins marginal to the late Jurassic Rossland Monzonite traverse the claims of the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project. These veins form part of the Le Roi vein system where 3.1 million ounces of gold were recovered from 6.2 million tons of ore at the turn of the century.

In the fall of 1994 Pacific Vangold Mines Ltd. drilled 10 surface, diamond drill holes totalling 3642 feet on three separate gold targets within the project. Good gold grades and widths were encountered in 4 of the 10 drill holes. Hole NB-94-1 on the Gertrude claim showed 20 feet grading 0.43 oz.Au/ton, and holes NB-94-5,6 and 7 on the Evening Star claim intersected 5 feet grading 0.36 oz.Au/ton, 15 feet grading 0.40 oz.Au/ton and 15 feet grading 0.15 oz.Au/ton respectively.

The first phases of mine activation and development were completed at the Evening Star Mine in late 1994. This included road, portal and dump refurbishing, 330 feet of tunnel rehabilitation, 201 feet of drifting, 33 feet of slashing and 60 feet of raising. The drill indicated reserves were encountered immediately in the raise, sooner than expected and at better than anticipated grades. Chip and muck samples taken from the raise development averaged 1.27 oz.Au/ton and 0.73 oz.Au/ton respectively.

Exploration and mine development on the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project was very successful in defining and developing new areas of hi-grade gold mineralization. Future work on the project is definately warranted and should be focused on bringing the Evening Star Mine and its potential satellite ore bodies into production.

INTRODUCTION

This report summarising results of exploration and development programs on Pacific Vangold Mines Ltd. Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project in Rossland B.C. has been prepared by project geologist Dan Wehrle. It is the Final Technical Report for the Project and is a requirement for Explore B.C. Program-94-95/M-186.

The author has been project geologist in Rossland for Pacific Vangold and its predecessors for the past seven years. This present report is based on supervision of mine development and diamond drill programs within the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project.

It is not the intent of this report to provide complete details of land holdings, history of exploration or geology of the Rossland area. These details have been described by other authors, notably Drysdale (1915), Fyles (1984) and most recently by Sampson (1994).

PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The claims of the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project are located within the Trail Creek Mining Division of south-eastern B.C., just north of and adjacent to the City of Rossland (see Fig. 1 & 2). Rossland lies approximately 6 km. west of the Cominco smelter complex at Trail, B.C. and 7 km. north of the Canada/U.S.A. border. The claims are centred at approximately latitude $49^{\circ} 05'$ north and longitude $117^{\circ} 50'$ west. The N.T.S. co-ordinates are 442,000m E and 5,438,000m N. Access to the properties is good along City and old mining roads.

Of the 8 mineral claims making up the project 6 are Reverted Crown Granted Claims and 2, the Evening Star and Silverine are Crown Granted Mineral claims (see TABLE 1). The Gertrude, Georgia, Elanore, Buckeye and Silverine claims are owned 100% by Pacific Vangold, while the Evening Star, Mascot and North Star claims have been optioned from third parties by Pacific Vangold.

HISTORY

The history of the discovery and development of mineral deposits in the Rossland area has been described by Drysdale (1915) and summarised by Gilbert (1948) and Little (1982). A brief summary of the areas history is as follows:

Regional History

1887-1889: Discovery of gold and silver on the Lily-May claim by Oliver Bordeau and Newlin Hoover. This claim, originally staked in the 1860's, was the first claim in the Rossland district.

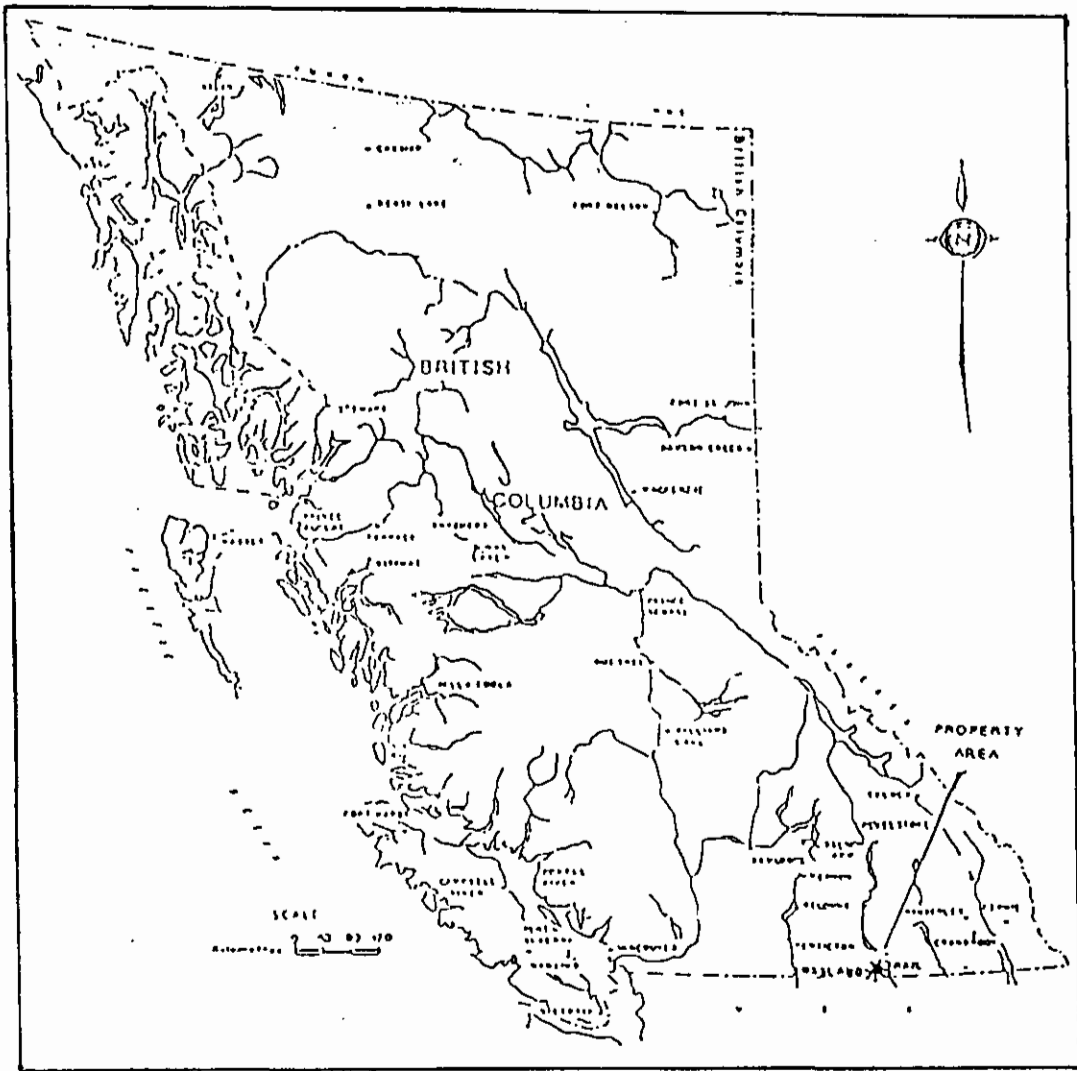
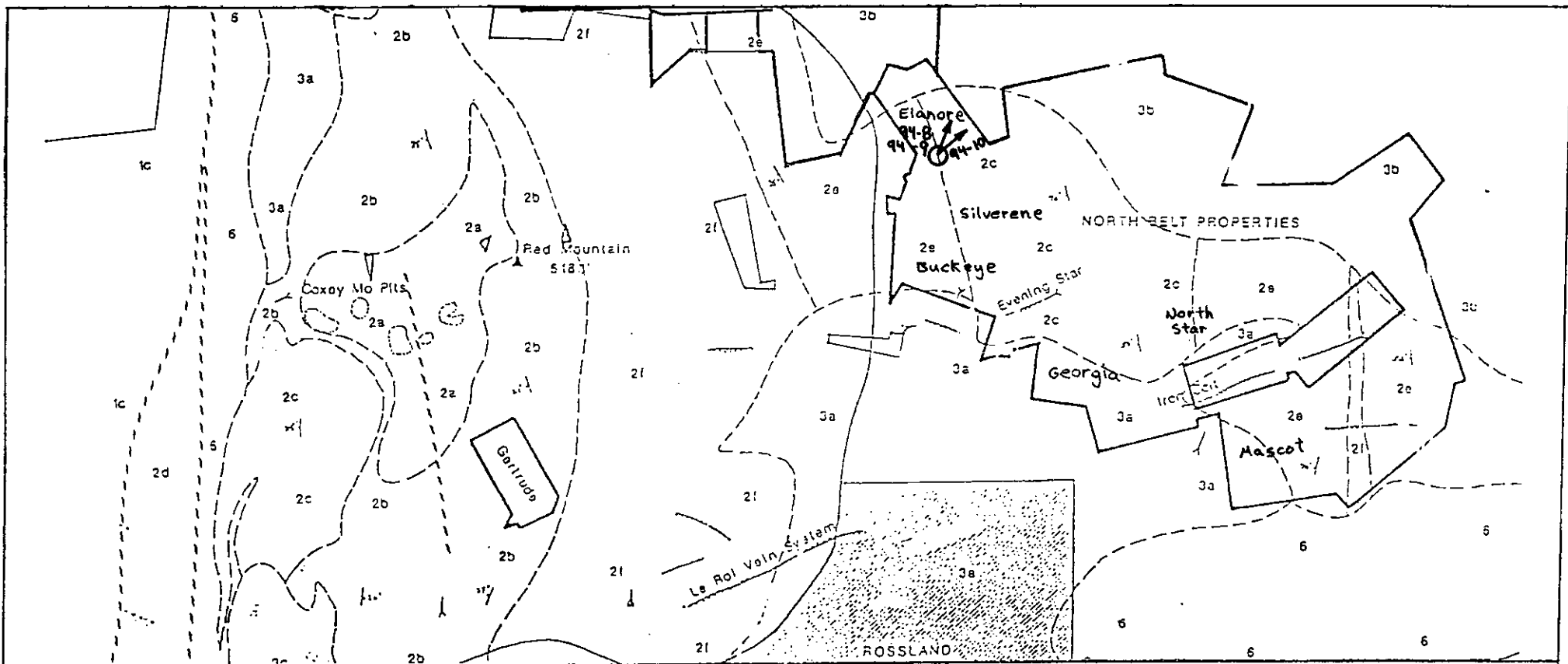


Figure 1: General Location Plan of the Rosland Properties



LEGEND:

- 5 COYELL INTRUSIONS: SPHENE AND MONCHITE
- 3 WARREN FORMATION: TRACHYANDESITE FLOWS AND RELATED VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS
- 4 SERPENTINITE
- 2c BAINY OAK PLUTON: QUARTZ MONCHITE
- 3b TRAIL PLUTON: GRANODIORITE
- 3a ROSSLAND MONCHITE
- ROSSLAND GROUP
- 2i AUCHEE FORMATION: MUSGRAVE SILL AND RELATED INTRUSIONS
- 2b GREEN VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, AND SANDSTONE
- 2d GREENSTONE
- 2e GREY TO BLACK SLTSTONE
- 2f SANDY SHALES
- 2g BRECCIA COMPLEX
- MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION
- 1c DARK GREY SLTSTONE

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT ZONE
- ADIT
- VEIN SYSTEM

0 1000 meters

GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF THE ROSSLAND AREA

FIG. 2

TABLE 1**EVENING STAR/GERTRUDE-GEORGIA PROJECT CLAIM LIST**

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TENURE NUMBER</u>
Evening Star	Crown Grant	Lot 801
Silverine	Crown Grant	Lot 732
Gertrude	Reverted Crown Grant	257610
Georgia	Reverted Crown Grant	257470
Elanore	Reverted Crown Grant	257480
Buckeye	Reverted Crown Grant	257477
Mascot	Reverted Crown Grant	257560
North Star	Reverted Crown Grant	257563

1890: Shear controlled, gold-silver-copper ores were discovered on the LeRoi-Center Star and War Eagle claims immediately to the northwest of Rossland by Bourgeois and Morris.

1891: First ore shipment from the LeRoi Mine. 1894 to 1928, increase in annual production of the LeRoi and other mines from 1800 tons to a peak of 360,000 tons per annum in 1903.

Average annual production of 286,000 tons between 1903 and 1917.

Decline in production after 1917 and eventual closure of the main mines, LeRoi-Center Star, War Eagle in 1928.

1933-1941: An additional 137,000 tons mined by leasers.

From 1891 to 1941 a total of 6.2 million tons of ore were mined in the Rossland area at a recovered grade of 0.47 oz. Au/ton. The recorded production from the LeRoi-Center Star vein system was 3,940,000 tons grading 0.475 oz./ton gold, 0.495 oz./ton silver and 1.17% copper.

1966-1972: 930,000 tons of open pit molybdenum ore at a recovered grade of 0.20% molybdenum were produced from the Coxey claim by Red Mountain Mines Ltd.

Property History

Most of the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project claims have undergone intermittent exploration and in some cases limited production since staking in the 1890's. The most significant work was done on the Evening Star claim where 3,152 tons were mined (1890-1907 and 1932-1939) at a recovered grade of 0.62 oz. Au/ton (Fyles, 1984). The other claims of the project saw limited production of less than 100 tons at the turn of the century (Drysdale, 1915). More recently, Cominco in 1981 and Gallant Gold Mines from 1983-1986 carried out limited but inconclusive percussion and diamond drill programs over some of the claims.

Antelope Resources explored the area from 1988 to 1990. Initial programs of geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling and electromagnetic geophysical surveying were carried out. Coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies were explored by diamond drilling.

In summer 1990, Vangold Resources did further prospecting and detailed VLF-Em geophysical surveys, largely on the Gertrude claim. From December 1990 to February 1991, Vangold Resources did limited diamond drilling on the Gertrude, Evening Star and Georgia claims.

REGIONAL, LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The western portion of the Rossland district is underlain by sedimentary units of the Carboniferous Mount Roberts Formation, and the central and eastern parts by lower Jurassic volcanics and sediments of the Rossland Group (see Fig. 2). These units exhibit a general north-south formational strike and dip to the west.

The Rossland Group units have been intruded by monzonite, granodiorite, diorite, serpentine and lamprophyre of late Jurassic age. These vary from masses of batholithic proportions to dikes and sills which are generally oriented in a north-south direction. Tertiary intrusive action also took place, represented by the Coryell syenites and feldspar porphyry dikes.

The region is highly complex structurally with the most severe deformation apparently resulting from the late Jurassic period of orogenic activity. Local manifestations include the north-south fault system along the western part of the region, the easterly trending shear systems marginal to the Rossland monzonite stock, and localized folding and faulting in batholithic margin areas.

Approximately 98% of the production of gold-silver-copper ores came from the LeRoi, Center Star, War Eagle and Josie claim areas lying immediately northwest of Rossland. Much of this production was from massive sulfide veins composed mainly of pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, but veined systems containing quartz and disseminated sulfides (excluding sphalerite and galena) also contributed substantial tonnages. In general, the heavier sulfide concentrations were found to occur more closely associated with the monzonite contacts than the disseminated ores.

In addition to the deposits of the immediate LeRoi mine area, approximately 50 small deposits were mined throughout the area. These, though limited in extent as far as is known, are of the same essential character as the LeRoi deposits and subject to the same structural and spatial controls. In terms of ore localisation in the area, the Rossland monzonite is of particular significance. It occurs as an irregular ellipsoidal body underlying the city of Rossland. It is along easterly trending shear systems at or near the contact of this monzonite mass that practically all of the gold-silver-copper deposits of the area occur.

The mineralized shear/vein systems of the Rossland area commonly strike between 68° and 120° azimuth and dip between -60° and -80° to the north. Although they may be continuously mineralized over hundreds of feet, ore concentrations generally occur as pods or shoots up to 400 feet in length, 100 feet in width and up to 1500 feet in vertical extent. As well, these shear vein systems are cut by north-south lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry post-mineralization dikes.

The LeRoi vein system is present on the claims of the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project on or near the favourable northern contact of the Rossland monzonite.

RESULTS

Diamond Drilling-Gertrude Claim

Diamond drilling totalling 1694 feet took place on the Gertrude claim from October 5 to October 27, 1994. These two, surface, NQ diameter holes, NB-94-1 and NB-94-2, were targeted on the northwest extension of the War Eagle/Number 1 vein where 600,000 oz. of gold was produced at the turn of the century. These holes were designed to intersect the War Eagle/Number 1 vein down dip from drill hole NB-91-16 which assayed 0.41 oz.Au/ton over 14.8 feet (see Fig. 3).

Hole NB-94-1 was drilled from the NB-91-16 drill pad at azimuth 164° and dip -70° . This drill hole totalling 757 feet intersected 20 feet grading 0.43 oz.Au/ton from 532 to 552 feet in a strongly altered augite porphyry volcanic containing approximately 5-20% pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite (see drill logs Appendix 1).

Hole NB-94-2 was drilled from the NB-91-16 drill pad at azimuth 152° and dip -75° . This drill hole totalling 937 feet intersected off the main zone.

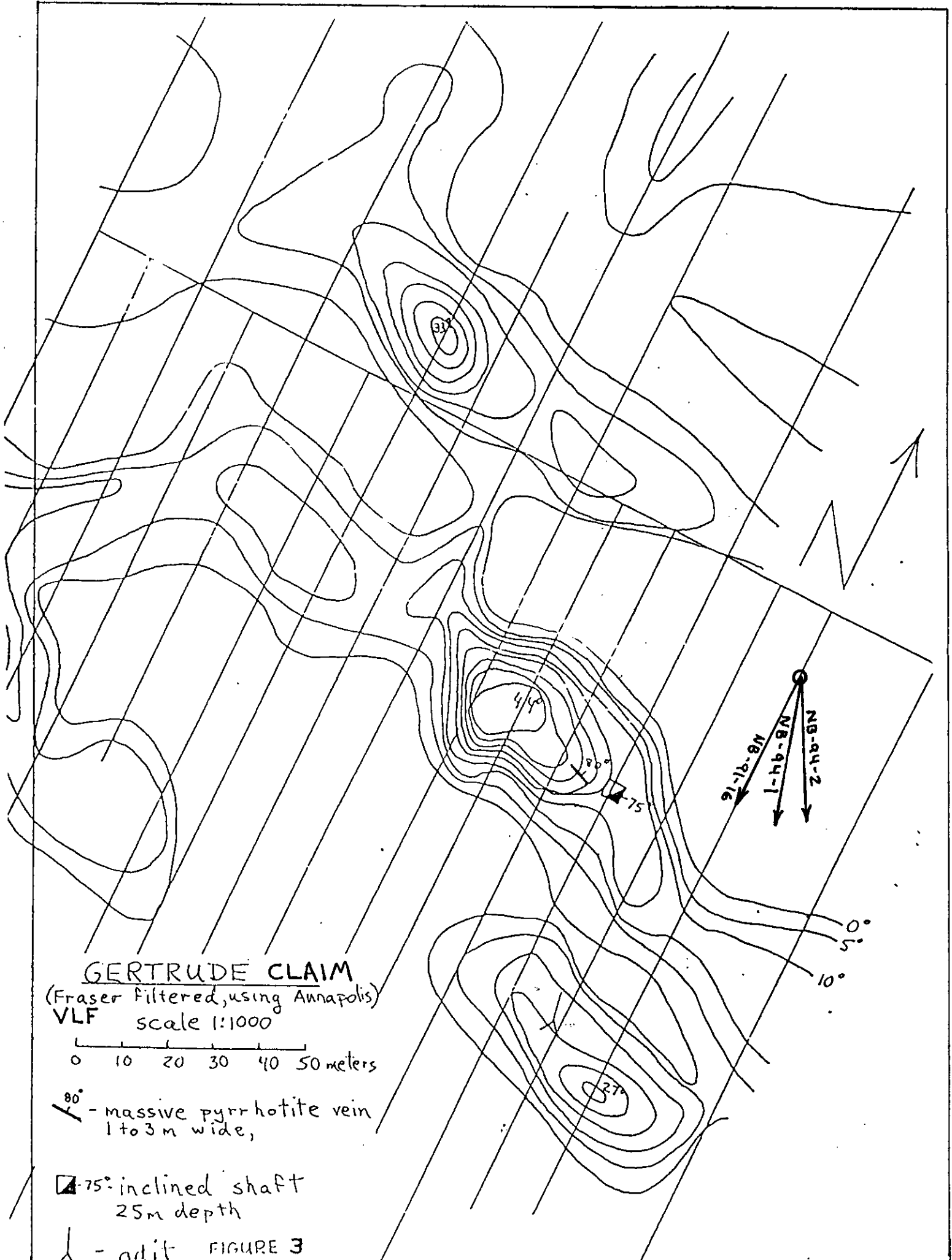
Diamond Drilling-Evening Star Claim

Diamond drilling totalling 1226 feet took place on the Evening Star claim from November 7 to December 1, 1994. These five, surface, NQ diameter holes, NB-94-3 to NB-94-7, were targeted on extensions of the Evening Star main zone where 20,000 tons grading 0.5 oz.Au/ton was delineated by previous drilling. Holes NB-94-3 to NB-94-6 were designed to intersect the Evening Star main vein 400 feet along strike southwest from the main orebody and close to hole NB-91-11 which showed 10.2 feet grading 0.8 oz.Au/ton. Hole NB-94-7 was designed to intersect the Evening Star main vein down dip from the main orebody (see Fig. 4).

Holes NB-94-3 to NB-94-6 were drilled from the NB-91-11 drill pad. The first hole, NB-94-3 was drilled at azimuth 190° and dip -60° . It totalled 252 feet and intersected biotite lamprophyre dike at the projected zone.

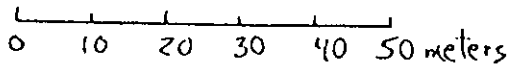
Hole NB-94-4 was drilled at azimuth 198° and dip -70° . It totalled 320 feet and intersected biotite lamprophyre dike at the projected zone.

Azimuth on the third hole, NB-94-5, was changed to 206° and dip to -65° in order to move away from the lamprophyre dike zone. It totalled 170 feet and intersected 5 feet grading 0.36 oz.Au/ton from 120 to 125 feet in a strongly altered volcanogenic sediment containing a 25% mixture of pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.



GERTRUDE CLAIM

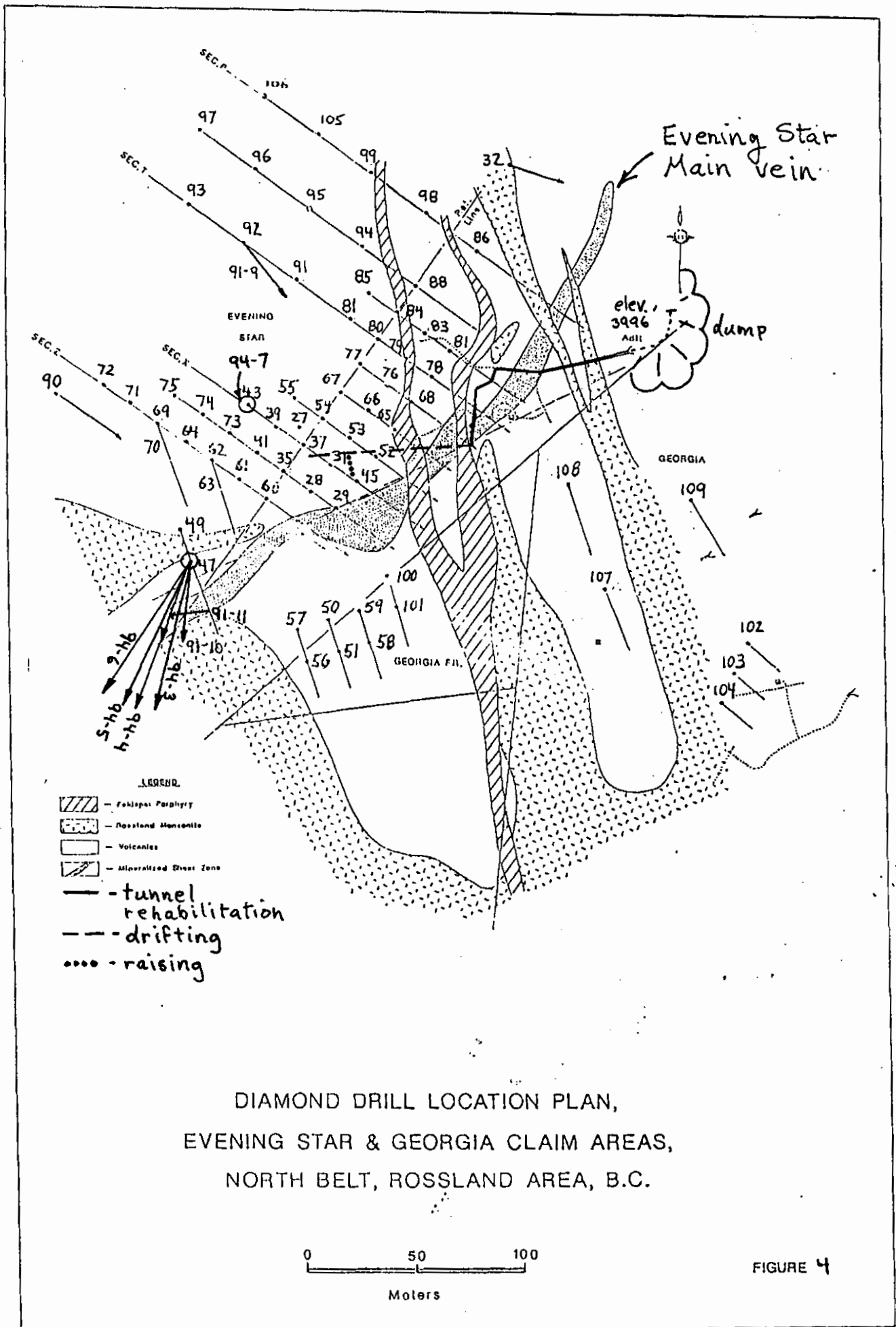
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▲ 80° - massive pyrrhotite vein
 1 to 3 m wide,

◻ 75° - inclined shaft
 25m depth

└ - adit **FIGURE 3**



Hole NB-94-6 was drilled at azimuth 215° and dip -60° . It totalled 218 feet and intersected 15 feet grading 0.4 oz. Au/ton from 122 to 137 feet in a strongly altered metavolcanic sediment containing a 35% mixture of pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

The final hole on the Evening Star, NB-94-7, was drilled vertically on the 89-43 drill pad in order to intersect the Evening Star Main vein down dip from the present orebody. It totalled 266 feet and intersected 15 feet grading 0.15 oz. Au/ton from 235 to 250 feet in a moderately altered volcanogenic sediment containing banded carbonate/mylonite and a 10% sulfide mixture of pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite.

Diamond Drilling-Elanore Claim

Diamond drilling totalling 722 feet took place on the Elanore claim from December 2 to December 11, 1994. These three, surface, NQ diameter holes, NB-94-8 to NB-94-10, were targeted on a surface showing assaying up to 7.3 oz. Au/ton and near the center of the claim. All of these holes were drilled from the same pad, with the collars situated approximately 75 feet southwest of the hi-grade surface showing. Orientation for hole NB-94-8 was azimuth 20° and dip -45° . Hole NB-94-9 was set up on azimuth 20° and dip -60° . The final hole of the program, NB-94-10, was oriented on azimuth 50° and dip -45° (see Fig. 2).

Although these three holes showed up to 100 feet of strong alteration with mylonite/carbonate in the desirable augite porphyry volcanic unit, assays of these zones showed no gold values.

Mine Development-Evening Star Mine

From August 1 to December 12, 1994 the first phases of mine activation and development were completed at the Evening Star Mine.

The existing Evening Star Mine road was extended 15 feet to the bottom of the old main dump. The dump was ramped and equipment and supplies were hauled to the old main portal (elev. 3996' a.s.l.). This portal was excavated, timbered and proper drainage was installed. Outside, tracked dumping and cribbing facilities were built along with a snow shed and dry shack. A diesel compressor, holding tank and fuel tank were emplaced nearby.

Inside, the old haulageway was rehabilitated for 328 feet. This included laying track and pipe, slashing some corners and setting up a water pumping station in the old shaft. Surveys tying in the surface drill collars to the underground workings were carried out. A course was laid out to come in just below the main orebody and 201 feet of drifting was completed (see Fig. 4). The drift dimensions average 5 x 7 feet.

The Evening Star Main vein structure was encountered at 160 to 180 feet in the new drift and surface hole 89-39 was intersected at 190 feet. As predicted, the pyrrhotite/pyrite vein structure encountered at this level assayed low in gold content, averaging 0.02 oz. Au/ton.

A raise with dimensions 6 x 6 feet was started on the footwall contact of the vein and carried upwards at approximately 75° for 47 feet. At approximately 40 feet up the raise a knuckle-back and associated slashing were completed to cross-cut the true width of the structure. The vein was found to be 15 feet wide and consists of a siliceous, strongly altered volcanogenic sediment with a 35% mixture of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Assays for the entire length of raise developed averaged 0.73 oz. Au/ton for mucks and 1.27 oz. Au/ton for chips. The discrepancy between the muck and chip samples may be explained by the fact that raise development often incorporated 10-40% footwall dilution in order to properly follow the footwall contact and that chip samples were taken only from vein material. Complete assays for each round (mucks followed by chips oz. Au/ton) are as follows:

Round 1	<u>0.563</u>	0.121
Round 2	<u>0.115</u>	0.330
Round 3	<u>0.063</u>	0.429
Round 4	<u>0.108</u>	0.199
Round 5	<u>1.428</u>	1.867
Round 6	<u>1.187</u>	1.144
Round 7	<u>1.477</u>	2.522
Knuckle	<u>0.653</u>	0.824
Round 8	<u>0.831</u>	2.549
Round 9	<u>0.909</u>	2.749

In total, 328 feet of rehabilitation, 201 feet of drifting, 33 feet of slashing and 60 feet of raising were completed. Also, metallurgical and acid generation potential samples were taken.

CONCLUSIONS

Work on the Evening Star/Gertrude-Georgia Project was very successful in defining and developing new areas of hi-grade gold mineralization.

Diamond drilling on the Gertrude and Evening Star claims returned good gold grades over mineable widths. These results provide incentive for future drilling and or underground development on these claims, especially since old underground workings are relatively close by in both cases.

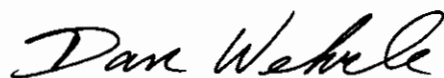
Although diamond drilling on the Elanore claim showed a large potential ore structure but with no gold values, the quality of the structure discovered and the hi-grade values of surface samples necessitates future evaluation, likely through more diamond drilling. Results suggest that a potential ore shoot may exist within this structure.

Mine activation and development on the Evening Star claim was very successful. The preliminary, necessary infrastructure and access to the main orebody was completed without delays or complications. The gold ore grades encountered and the overall quality of the host ore structure proved very satisfactory. As a result, the Evening Star Mine is expected to be placed into production in 1995 under the terms of a bulk sampling permit.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Dan Wehrle, of the City of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 1619 Spokane St., Rossland B.C., VOG 1Y0.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (1985) in Geology, BSc. Honors.
3. I have been employed with various companies as an exploration assistant/Geologist since 1979.
4. This report is based on an analysis of work supervised by myself.
5. I have not received, nor expect to receive, any interest direct or indirect in the properties mentioned in this report.



Dan M. Wehrle, Geologist

Feb. 23, 1995.
Rossland, British Columbia

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APPENDIX 1

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

Hole NB-94-1: Gertrude claim, az. 164⁰, dip -70⁰.

- 0-105' Light grey, banded volcanogenic sediments. 1% po./tr. py./tr. cpy.
- 105-114' Dark grey lamprophyre dike.
- 114-191' Mixed volcanics (volc. seds., augite porphyry), weakly altered.
- 191-257' Hornblende porphyry dike.
- 257-291' Volc. seds. moderately to strongly altered 5%-15% po./cpy.
- 291-322' Volc. seds., local aug. por., relatively unaltered.
- 322-386' Hbld. por. dike.
- 386-454' Volc. seds., relatively unaltered.
- 454-495' Aug. por., relatively unaltered.
- 495-502' Aug. por., mod. garnet alteration , 10% po.
- 502-536' Aug. por., weakly altered.
- 536-547' Aug. por., strongly altered, 5-20% po./tr. cpy., (0.43 oz. Au/ton from 532-552')
- 547-553' Aug. por., weakly alt.
- 553-577' Aug. por., mod. alt., 2-10% po./tr. cpy.
- 577-594' Aug. por., wkly. alt.
- 594-654' Aug. por., mod.-str. alt.
- 654-757' Aug. por., unaltered. End of Hole.

Hole NB-94-2: Gertrude claim, az. 152⁰, dip -75⁰.

- 0-109' Mixed volc., unaltered.
- 109-119' Dark grey lamprophyre dike.
- 119-239' Mixed volc., unalt.
- 239-259' Volc. seds., mod. alt., 15% po. locally.
- 259-286' Hornblende porphyry dike.
- 286-293' Volc. seds., str. alt., 20% po./py./cpy/ars.
- 293-304' Dk. grey lamprophyre dike.
- 304-321' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 321-358' Hbld. por. dike.
- 358-376' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 376-404' Hbld. por. dike.
- 404-435' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 435-482' Aug. por., unalt.
- 482-490' Aug. por., mod. alt., 10% po./py./ars./cpy.
- 490-550' Aug. por., unalt.
- 550-562' Aug. por., mod. garnet alt., 15% po.

- 562-605' Aug. por., unalt.
 605-625' Aug. por., mod. silicified, 5% po.
 625-738' Aug. por., unalt.
 738-790' Aug. por., wk.-mod. alt., 5% po./cpy.
 790-937' Aug. por., unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-3: Evening Star claim, az. 190^o, dip -60^o.

- 0-10' Light grey-green, fine to medium grained monzonite, unalt.
 10-35' Coarse volcanic, light green, fine-grained ground mass with volcanic fragments up to 2" in diameter, unalt.
 35-62' Monzonite, unalt.
 62-76' Volc. sed., weakly alt., locally contorted.
 76-122' Lamprophyre dike.
 122-252' Monzonite, unalt., local traces po./py. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-4: Evening Star claim, az. 198^o, dip -70^o.

- 0-11' Monzonite, unalt.
 11-47' Coarse volc., unalt.
 47-70' Monzonite, unalt.
 70-91' Volc. sed., weakly alt., traces po./py.
 91-149' Lamprophyre dike.
 149-249' Monzonite, unalt.
 249-256' Monzonite, mod. alt., 10% po./py.
 256-320' Monzonite, unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-5: Evening Star claim, az. 206^o, dip -65^o.

- 0-9' Coarse volc., unalt.
 9-12' Monzonite, unalt.
 12-39' Mixed coarse volc. and volc. sed., unalt.
 39-62' Monzonite, unalt.
 62-72' Coarse volc., weakly alt., traces po./py.
 72-120' Lamprophyre dike, local remnants of silicified volc. with traces po./py.
 120-128' Volc. sed., str. alt., silicified, 25% po./py./ars./cpy., (0.36 oz. Au/ton from 120-125').
 128-143' Volc. sed., weakly alt., traces po./py.
 143-170' Monzonite, unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-6: Evening Star claim, az. 215^o, dip -60^o.

- 0-13' Coarse volc., unalt.
 13-16' Monzonite, unalt.
 16-35' Mixed coarse volc. and volc. sed., unalt.

- 35-49' Monzonite, unalt.
- 49-65' Coarse volc., weakly alt.
- 65-122' Coarse volc., traces of lamp. dike., weak to mod. alt., 5% po./py.
- 122-143' Volc. seds., str. alt., silicified, 35% po./py./ars./cpy., (0.4 oz. Au/ton from 122-137').
- 143-161' Volc. seds., weakly alt., traces po./py.
- 161-218' Monzonite, unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-7: Evening Star, dip -90°.

- 0-72' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 72-115' Coarse volc., weakly alt., traces po./py.
- 115-128' Lamprophyre dike.
- 128-171' Coarse volc., unalt.
- 171-213' Light grey, fine grained feldspar por. dike.
- 213-228' Monzonite, unalt.
- 228-250' Monzonite, mod. alt./silicified, 10% po./py./ars./tr. cpy. (0.15 oz. Au/ton from 235-250').
- 250-266' Monzonite, unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-8: Elanore claim, az. 20°, dip -45°.

- 0-47' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 47-111' Aug. por., weakly alt., traces po.
- 111-114' Quartz vein, 10% po., otherwise clean.
- 114-187' Aug. por., mod. to str. alt., local mylonite/carbonate veining with traces of po.
- 187-221' Aug. por., unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-9: Elanore claim, az. 20°, dip -60°.

- 0-71' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 71-163' Aug. por., weakly alt., traces po./py. and local mylonite/carbonate stringers
- 163-234' Aug. por., mod.-str. alt., local str. silicified to quartz vein with traces of po./py./ars. and mylonite/carbonate stringers.
- 234-247' Feldspar por. dike.
- 247-287' Aug. por., mod. alt./silicified, local mylonite/carbonate stringers.
- 287-329' Aug. por., unalt. E.O.H.

Hole NB-94-10: Elanore claim, az. 50°, dip -45°.

- 0-37' Volc. seds., unalt.
- 37-86' Aug. por., weakly alt., traces po.
- 86-159' Aug. por., mod.-str. alt., str. sil. to quartz vein locally, local mylonite/carbonate alt., traces po./py.
- 159-172' Aug. por., unalt. E.O.H.

**APPENDIX 2
ASSAY RESULTS**

REPORT: V94-01197.4 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 26-OCT-94

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	
			<u>NB-94-1</u>
D2 GT-1-8		0.015	
D2 GT-1-9		0.360	→ 537' - 542'
D2 GT-1-10		3.895	→ 542' - 547'
D2 GT-1-11		0.223	→ 547' - 552'
D2 (T-1-12		0.040	
D2 GT-1-13		0.002	
D2 GT-1-14		0.002	
D2 GT-1-15		0.004	
D2 GT-1-16		0.005	

REPORT: V94-01237.4 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 4-NOV-94

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 GT-1-24		0.004
R2 GT-1-25		0.231
R2 GT-2-1		0.012
R2 GT-2-2		0.005
R2 GT-2-3		<0.001

NB-94-1

→ 532'-537'

REPORT: V94-01342.4 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 30-NOV-94

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU OPT	
D2 EV-4 5		0.015	
D2 EV-5 1		0.360	→ NB-94-5
D2 EV-5 2		0.020	→ 120'-125'
D2 EV-5 3		0.006	
D2 MEV-16		1.428	→ rnd. 5 Ev. Star raise muck
D2 MEV-17		1.187	→ rnd. 6 Ev. Star raise muck
D2 MEV-18		1.4778	→ rnd. 7 Ev. Star. raise muck
D2 REV-7		2.522	→ rnd. 7 Ev. Star. raise chip
D2 VIC-94-1 1		0.003	
D2 VIC-94-1 2		0.001	
D2 VIC-94-1 3		0.003	
D2 VIC-94-1 4		<0.001	
D2 VIC-94-1 5		0.019	
D2 VIC-94-1 6		0.016	
D2 VIC-94-1 7		0.002	
D2 VIC-94-1 8		0.002	
D2 VIC-94-1 9		0.257	
D2 VIC-94-1 10		0.012	
D2 VIC-94-1 11		0.013	

CLIENT: PACIFIC VANCOLO
REPORT: V94-01362.4 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
DATE PRINTED: 8-DEC-94 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	
			<u>NB-94-6</u>
D2 EV-6 1		0.085	→ 122'-127'
D2 EV-6 2		0.139	→ 127'-132'
D2 EV-6 3		0.963	→ 132'-137'
D2 EV-6 4		0.006	
D2 EV-6 5		0.034	
D2 EV-6 6		0.008	
D2 REV-8		1.144	→ Ev. Star raise rnd. 6 chip



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Certificate of Analysis

CLIENT: PACIFIC VANGOLD
REPORT: V94-01373.4 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
DATE PRINTED: 12-DEC-94 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU OPT	AU OPT
D2 EV-7 1		0.008	
D2 EV-7 2		0.003	
D2 EV-7 3		<0.001	
D2 EV-7 4		0.002	
D2 EV-7 5		<0.001	
D2 EV-7 6		0.006	
D2 EV-7 7		0.001	
D2 EV-7 8		0.021	
D2 EV-7 9		0.001	
D2 EV-7 10		<0.001	
D2 EV-7 11		0.002	
D2 EV-7 12		0.005	
D2 EV-7 13		<0.001	
D2 EV-7 14		0.003	
D2 EV-7 15		0.143	→ NB-94-7, 235'-243'
D2 EV-7 16		0.151	→ 243'-250'
D2 EV-7 17		0.037	
D2 IC-94-2 1		0.002	
D2 IC-94-2 2		0.005	
D2 IC-94-2 3		0.007	
D2 IC-94-2 4		0.003	
D2 IC-94-2 5		0.004	
D2 IC-94-2 6		0.007	
D2 IC-94-2 7		0.001	
D2 IC-94-2 8		<0.001	
D2 IC-94-2 9		0.001	
D2 IC-94-2 10		0.001	
D2 IC-94-2 11		<0.001	
D2 IC-94-2 12		0.006	
D2 IC-94-2 13		0.004	
D2 IC-94-2 14		0.009	
D2 MEV-19		0.734	
D2 MEV-20		0.8318	→ Ev. Star muck rnd. 8
D2 MEV-21		0.909	→ Ev. Star muck rnd. 9
D2 MEV-22		0.563	→ Ev. Star muck rnd. 1
D2 REV-9		2.749	→ Ev. Star chip rnd. 9
D2 REV-10		2.549	→ Ev. Star chip rnd. 8
D2 REV-11		0.824	→ Ev. Star chip rnd. Knuckle

REPORT: V94-01308.4 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 22-NOV-94

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
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R2 EV3-1		0.026
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R2 REV-1		0.121
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R2 REV-2		0.330
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→ rnd 1 Ev. Star raise chip
→ rnd 2 Ev. Star raise chip

REPORT: V94-01337.4 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 29-NOV-94

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	
R2 EV-4 1		0.010	
R2 EV-4 2		0.025	
R2 EV-4 3		0.012	
R2 EV-4 4		0.005	
R2 MEV 13		0.115	→ rnd. 2 Ev. Star raise muck
R2 MEV 14		0.063	→ rnd. 3 Ev. Star raise muck
R2 MEV 15		0.108	→ rnd. 4 Ev. Star raise muck
R2 REV 4		0.429	→ rnd. 3 Ev. Star. raise chip
R2 REV 5		0.199	→ rnd. 4 EV. Star. raise chip
R2 REV 6		1.867	→ rnd. 5 EV. Star. raise chip

CLIENT: PACIFIC VAN GOLD
REPORT: V94-01406.4 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
DATE PRINTED: 12-DEC-94 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
D2 IC-94-4 8		<0.005
D2 IC-94-4 9		<0.005
D2 IC-94-4 10		<0.005
D2 IC-94-4 11		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 1		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 2		0.0296
D2 IC-94-6 3		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 4		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 5		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 6		0.026
D2 IC-94-6 7		<0.005
D2 IC-94-6 8		<0.005
D2 IC-94-7 1		0.192
D2 IC-94-7 2		0.010
D2 IC-94-7 3		<0.005
D2 IC-94-7 4		0.008
D2 IC-94-7 5		<0.005
D2 IC-94-7 6		<0.005
D2 MEV-23		0.653
D2 REV-12		0.019

→ Ev. Star Knuckle muck