Klondike Gold Corp.
Suite 711-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

Diamond drilling report on the Fran property, Moyie Lake area, southeastern British Columbia (DDH F04-1)
Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern British Columbia

NTS 082G/5: 49°39'N; 116°37'W

(Fran Claim)

Claim owner: Klondike Gold Corp.
Operator: Klondike Gold Corp.

By:

D. Anderson, P.Geo, consultant
Anderson Minsearch Consultants Ltd.
3205 6th St. South
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 6K1

and

Trygve Höy, P.Eng, PhD, consultant
2450 Dixon Road
Sooke, B.C., V0S 1N0

May 6, 2

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NTS 082G/5: utm 0583782E; 5471989N

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Introduction

The exploration carried out on the Fran property in June, 2004 involved drilling a hole to the stratigraphic level of the Sullivan mine at Kimberley. The Fran property is located near the north end of Moyie Lake, approximately 12 kilometers south of Cranbrook (Figure 1). The area has low to moderate relief ranging from about 930 meters to 1250 meters above sea level. The area is accessible by a well-maintained gravel road that extends south from Highway 3/95 to the drill site, a distance of approximately one kilometer.

DDH F04-1 is located approximately 1.3 km north of DDH F02-1, a drill hole that was extended to the Sullivan horizon by Klondike Gold Corp. in 2003 (Anderson, 2004).

Property

The Fran property consists of the following claims:

Claim	Units	Old Record Number	New Record Number	Anniversary date
Fran	16	325073	505873	March 14, 2006
Fran 2	1	383084	505880	March 14, 2006
Fran 3	1	383085	505881	March 14, 2006
Fran 4	1	383086	505882	March 14, 2006
Fran 5	1	383087	505883	March 14, 2006
Fran 6	1	383088	505884	March 14, 2006
Fran 7	1	383089	506089	March 14, 2006
Fran 8	1	383090	506090	March 14, 2006
Fran 9	1	383091	506091	March 14, 2006
Fran 10	1	383092	506092	March 14, 2006
Fran15	15	383453	505885	March 14, 2006
Fran 16	1	383464	505886	March 14, 2006
Fran 17	1	383465	505887	March 14, 2006
Fran 20	1	388585	n/a	March 14, 2006
Fran 21	1	388586	n/a	March 14, 2006

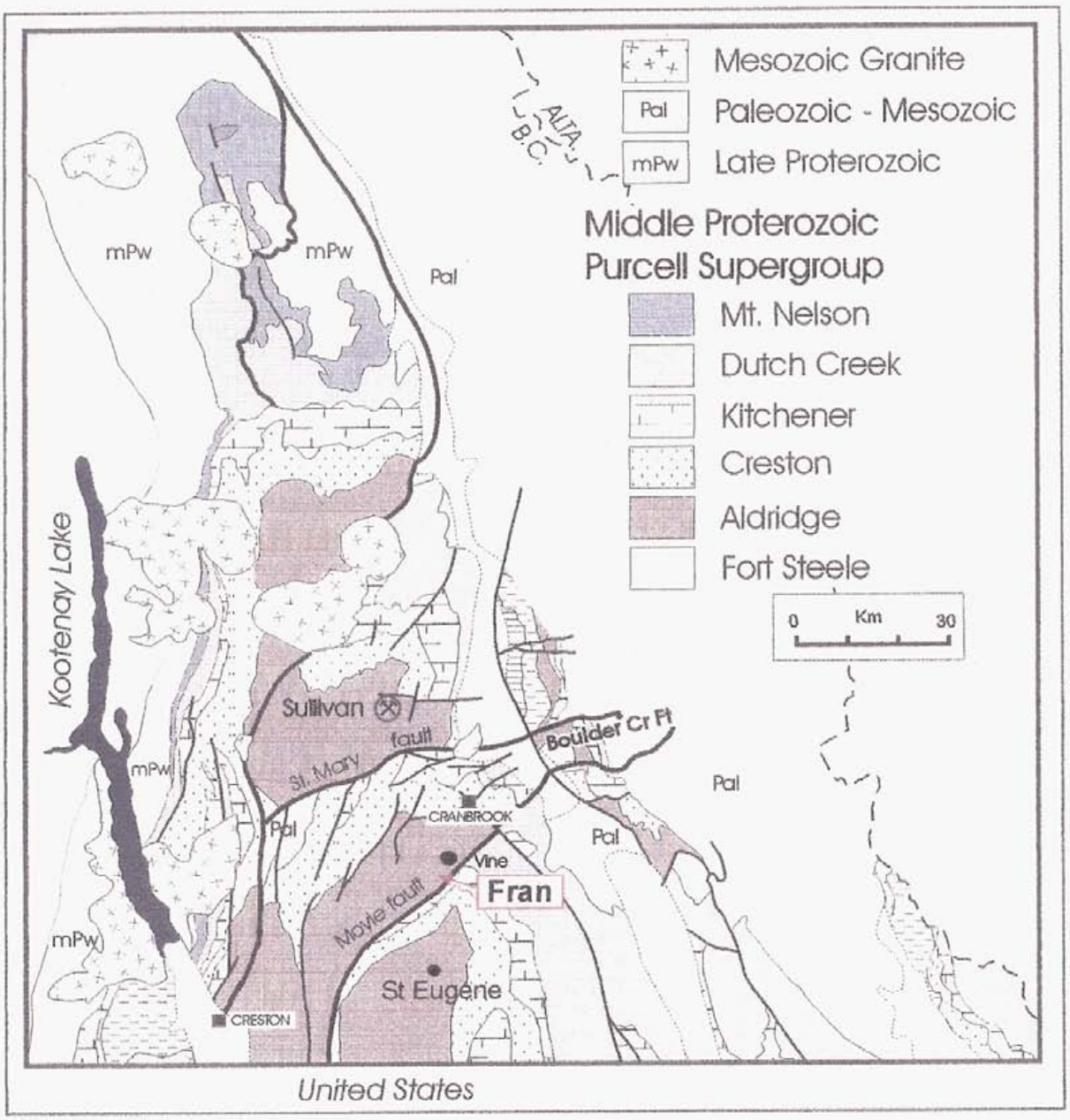

Figure 1: General location map showing regional geology and location of Fran property

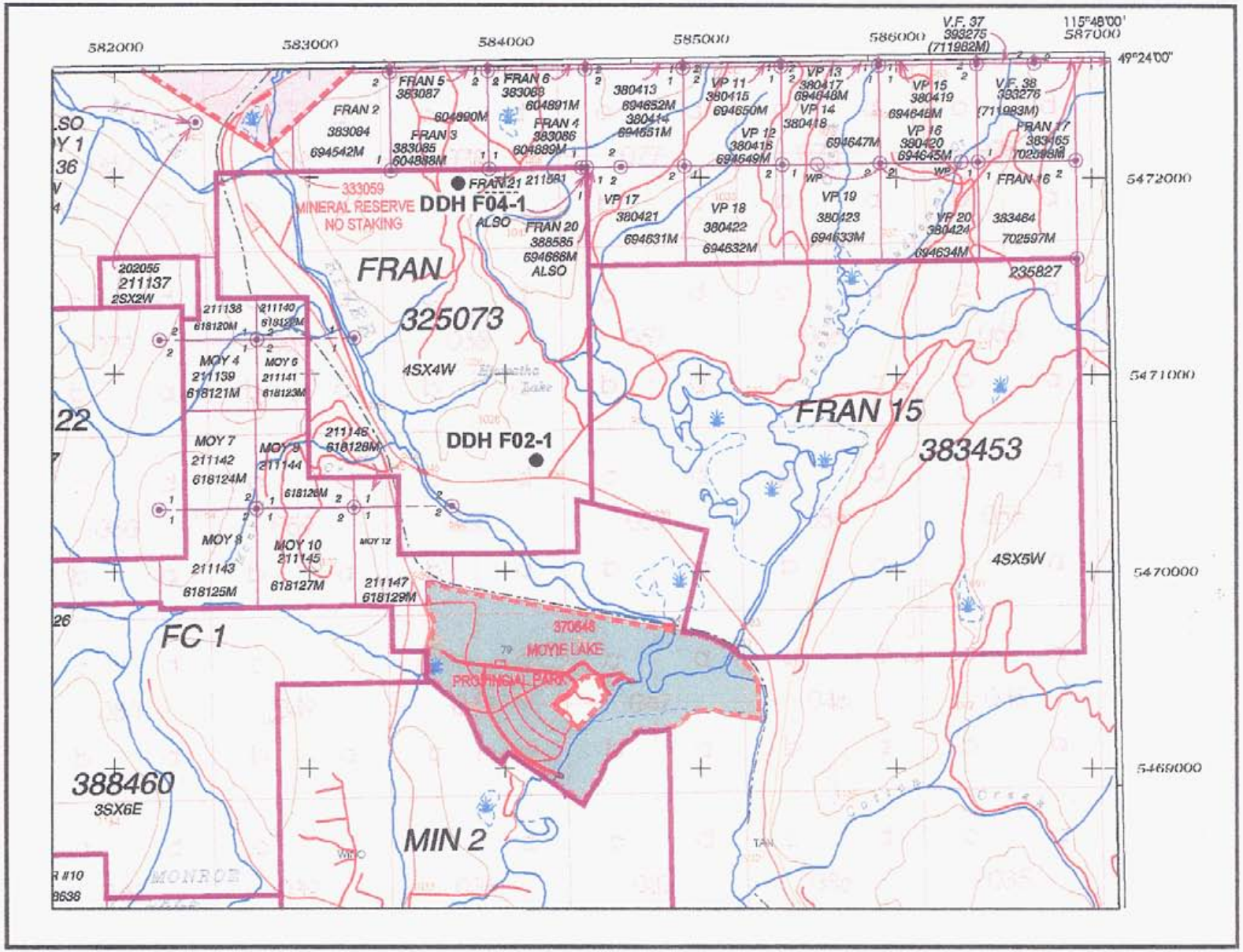

Figure 2: Claim location map; see page 3 for list of claims.

The current owner of the claims is Klondike Gold Corp. of Vancouver, B.C The claims are located on Figure 2

Geological setting

The Fran area is within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a generally north trending structure that is cored by Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup and flanked by Late Proterozoic Windermere Supergroup and younger Paleozoic miogeoclinal rocks.

The anticlinorium is cut by several east-northeast trending faults that extend eastward into the Rocky Mountains. One of these, the Moyie fault cuts through the Fran area. It is a right-lateral reverse fault that places lower Purcell Aldridge Formation in the northern block against upper Purcell Creston and Kitchener Formation south of the fault. Movements on the Moyie fault have been documented through Paleozoic and Proterozoic time. In early Paleozoic time it formed the northern boundary of a structural high, referred to as Montania, that shed coarse detritus northward into an evolving structural basin. Considerable evidence immediately west of the Fran area, in the vicinity of the Vine deposit, indicates movement on the fault during deposition of the Aldridge Formation.

North to northeast-trending faults are also documented throughout the Fran area, and extending northwards to the Davent area Several of these have features indicative of movement during Aldridge sedimentation, including concentrations of sedimentary fragmentals that are aligned north-south, north-trending Middle Proterozoic-age gabbro sills (at the Fors property) and sulphide mineralization.

Considerable exploration for sedex style mineralization has focused along the intersection of these Proterozoic-age east and north-trending faults, with discovery of the Vine vein deposit east of Fran and the Fors deposit to the west.

Stratigraphy

The Purcell Supergroup comprises an early synrift succession, the Aldridge and Fort Steele formation, and an overlying generally shallow water post-rift or rift fill sequence, including the Creston and Kitchener Formations, and younger Purcell rocks (Höy *et al.*, 2000).

In the Purcell Mountains within the central part of the Purcell basin, the exposed part of the Aldridge Formation comprises more than 3000 meters of mainly turbidite deposits and numerous, laterally extensive gabbroic sills referred to as the Moyie intrusions. The Aldridge Formation has been subdivided into three informal, but well-established members. The lower sequence, the Lower Aldridge, comprises mainly thin to medium-bedded, pyrrhotite-rich, distal argillaceous turbidites. The Middle Aldridge comprises more than 2400 meters of medium-bedded quartzitic turbidites with prominent intervals of inter-turbidite laminated siltstone. The contact between the Middle and Lower Aldridge, commonly referred to as "lmc", is the approximate stratigraphic position of the Sullivan deposit at Kimberley. These laminated siltstone units within the Middle Aldridge are markers that allow correlation of Middle Aldridge stratigraphy throughout the Purcell basin

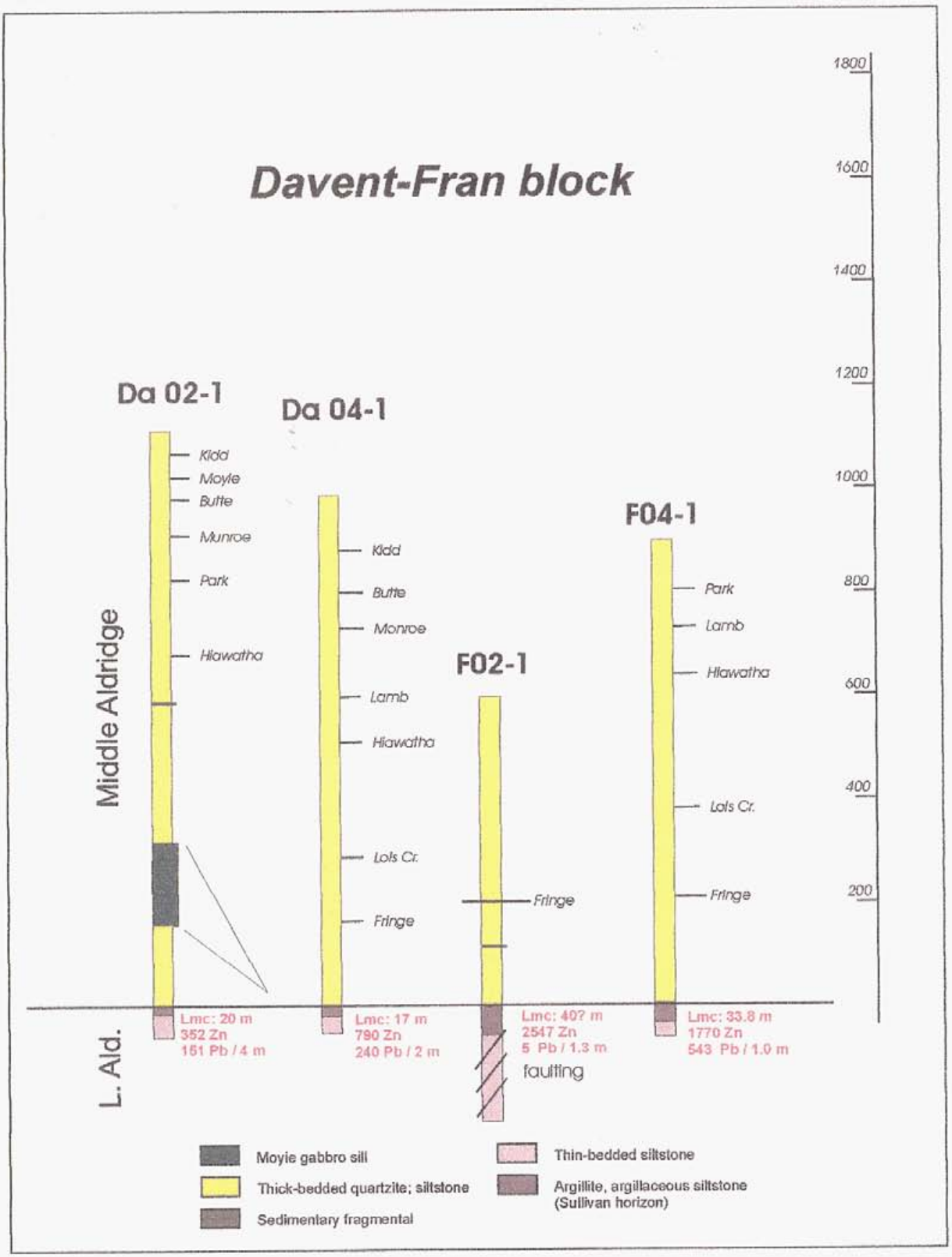

Figure 3: Schematic drill section of DDH F04-1 and comparison to DDH F02-1 and sections in the Davent area located approximately 10 km to the north

The Upper Aldridge comprises approximately 500 meters of thin-bedded to laminated, pyrrhotite-rich argillite and siltstone.

The gabbroic sills are laterally extensive sills, typically up to several hundred meters thick, which can be traced over hundreds of square kilometers. Locally, particularly in areas of growth faulting, they cut across stratigraphy as dykes. Many of the Moyie sills have contact features that suggest intrusion into wet and partially consolidated sediments (Höy, 1989). Hence, a U-Pb age date of 1468 Ma (Anderson and Parrish, 2000) from one of these sills provides a minimum age for the Aldridge Formation and Sullivan sedex deposit.

Geological History

Modern exploration in the Fran area began in the 1960s with the discovery of the Fors showing, located approximately 4 km southwest of Fran. Here, a small, stratabound Pb-Zn-pyrrhotite outcropping with sulphosalts occurs in the basal part of the Middle Aldridge. A few short holes were drilled at the time. Later in the 1970s, the northwest-trending Vine vein was discovered. It is a massive sulphide vein, about 2.5 km northeast of Fran, comprising mainly galena-sphalerite and pyrrhotite that cross-cuts lower Middle Aldridge rocks. A few holes have tested this vein and the Sullivan horizon adjacent to the vein. Exploration in the area was renewed in the 1980s and early 1990s on both the Vine and Fors deposits. Both were extensively drill-tested. At Vine, this drilling defined a small, lower grade resource of lead and zinc with some interesting gold intercepts at depth in the vein. At the Fors, drilling outlined a small cross-cutting conduit system consisting of fragmentals, vented rocks, intense alteration and minor Pb-Zn mineralization.

Fran occupies the middle ground between these two significant occurrences, an area that Sullivan time had not been drilled prior to 2003. In 2003, Klondike Gold Corp. extended an existing hole (DDH F02-1) to a total depth of 729.73 meters (Anderson, 2004). The hole successfully tested the Sullivan horizon, intersecting a zone with some sulphide banding. Assays of this zone returned 1786 ppm (0.18%) zinc from 615 to 616 meters, 2306 ppm 0.23%) Zn from 618 to 619.1 meters and 2547 ppm (0.25%) Zn from 624.5 to 625.8 meters. Based on these positive results, considered distal indicators of sedex style mineralization, it was recommended that further drilling should be done farther north. DDH F04-1 was collared approximately 1.3 km to the north of F02-1.

Diamond Drill Results: DDH F04-1

Drill hole F04-1 was drilled to a depth of 963 meters. A drill log is given in Appendix 1. The hole successfully intersected the prospective Sullivan horizon and confirmed the presence of distal sedex mineralization on the Fran property.

DDH F04-1 intersected fairly typical Middle Aldridge stratigraphy to a depth of 900 meters (Figure 3). This comprised mainly turbidite deposits, quartz wackes and quartzites, with intervals of thinner bedded subwackes and laminated siltstones. Diagnostic marker units, comprising interlaminated dark and light silty layers were recognized and identified throughout the Middle Aldridge. Their stratigraphic position is shown on Figure 3. Bedding to core angles in the Middle Aldridge averaged 70 degrees, indicating that approximately true stratigraphic thickness of Middle Aldridge intersected is approximately 850 meters.

Sulphide content throughout the Middle Aldridge was generally low, comprising minor disseminated pyrrhotite and occasional quartz veins with sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite and / or pyrite

The transition from the Middle to Lower Aldridge, the "Sullivan time" horizon comprised approximately 30 meters (33.8 m apparent thickness) of laminated wackes and silty argillite. The lack of quartzites and higher concentration of pyrrhotite make this interval distinctive from the overlying Middle Aldridge. The unit is generally dark grey in colour with widespread, disseminated pyrrhotite, minor visible sphalerite, and some thin laminae of sulphides.

The "Sullivan horizon", from 900 to 929 meters, was analyzed (Appendix 2) and the better intercepts, from 913 to 926 meters, are shown in Table 1 below. A five-meter intercept, from 919 to 924 meters contained an average of 163 ppm Pb and 758 ppm Zn, and a 1 meter interval, with sulphide laminae, contained 0.05% Pb (543 ppm) and 0.18% Zn (1770 ppm) These intercepts, and comparisons to other sections in the Fran and Davent area, are shown in Figure 3.

Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
8295	913	914	1.0	30	170
8296	914	915	1.0	57	192
8297	915	916	1.0	83	167
8298	916	917	1.0	56	131
8299	917	918	1.0	56	166
8300	918	919	1.0	56	161
8561	919	920	1.0	52	316
8562	920	920.75	0.75	86	330
8563	920.75	921.8	1.05	543	1770
8564	921.8	923	1.2	90	647
8565	923	924	1.0	19	594
8566	924	925	1.0	13	195
8567	925	926	1.0	12	122

Table 1 Analyses of "Sullivan horizon", DDH F04-1.

Approximately 30 meters of Lower Aldridge stratigraphy was intersected beneath the Sullivan horizon. It consisted of thin bedded to laminated wackes, minor argillite and some medium bedded quartzitic wackes. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite occurred throughout the Lower Aldridge

Summary and Conclusions

Drill F04-1, located in the Moyie structural block in the hangingwall of the Moyie fault, was drilled to a depth of 963 meters. It successfully intersected the prospective Sullivan horizon at 900 to 933.8 meters. The horizon contained anomalous concentrations of disseminated and minor laminated pyrrhotite, characteristic of distal sedex style mineralization. Lead and zinc concentrations were anomalous throughout the Sullivan time horizon, with a 5 meter interval containing an average of 163 ppm Pb and 758 ppm Zn, and a 1 meter interval, 0.05% Pb (543 ppm) and 0.18% Zn (1770 ppm). These values are lower than those intersected in drill hole F02-1, located approximately 1.3 km to the south (Figure 3). It is possible that the higher values and possibly thicker Sullivan horizon in F02-1 records fault complications; alternatively, these higher values may be due to closer proximity to the Moyie fault which is interpreted to be an Aldridge-age growth fault that may control sedex-style mineralization.

Due to the anomalous thickness and base metal concentrations of the Sullivan horizon the Fran area, an additional drill test may be warranted. This proposed hole should be located southeast of DDH 04-1, closer to the Moyie fault. However, due to deep overburden here, the exact location of the Moyie fault is not known, and it is possible that at the proposed location the Moyie fault may have faulted out the Sullivan horizon and Lower Aldridge succession.

References

Anderson, D.A. (2004): Diamond drilling assessment report for the Fran claims, Fran property; B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment report

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Höy, T. (1989): The age, chemistry and tectonic setting of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie sills, Purcell Supergroup, southeastern British Columbia, *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, Volume 26, pages 2305-2317.

Höy, T. (1993): Geology of the Purcell Supergroup in the Fernie west-half map-area, southeastern British Columbia, *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources*, Bulletin 84, 157 pages

Höy, T., Anderson, D., Turner, R.J.W. and Leitch, C.H.G. (2000): Tectonic, magmatic and metallogenic history of the early synrift phase of the Purcell basin, southeastern British Columbia; in The Geological Environment of the Sullivan Deposit, British Columbia: *Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposit Division*, Special Publication No. 1, J.W. Lydon, T. Höy, J.F. Slack and M.E. Knapp (*Editors*), pages 32-60.

Statement of qualifications: Trygve Höy

I, Trygve Höy, of the town of Sooke, province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent project geologist, with a business office at 2450 Dixon Road, Sooke, B.C., Canada, V0S 1N0.
2. I am a graduate in geology, with a BSc in geology from The University of British Columbia (1968).
3. I received my Masters degree in geology from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario in 1970.
4. I received my PhD in geology from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario in 1974
5. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (No. 10,342).
6. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
7. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for 30 years: 27 years as a project geologist with the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, and approximately 3 year as an independent consultant.
8. I am the project geologist supervising exploration programs for Klondike Gold Corp. in the Purcell Mountains of southeastern British Columbia. The data of this report was collected by myself and my coauthor.

Trygve Höy, P.Eng, Ph.D.
Project geologist
April 30, 2005

Statement of Qualifications: Doug Anderson

I, Doug Anderson of the town of Cranbrook, province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I have an office at 3205 6th Street South in Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 6K1.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia and am authorized to use their seal which has been affixed to this report.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1969, predominantly with one large mining company, in a number of capacities all over Western Canada and currently in southeastern British Columbia as a mineral exploration consultant.
5. The field work and drilling for this report was carried out in the summer of 2004 and was written in collaboration with Trygve Höy.

.....
Doug Anderson, P.Eng.
Exploration geologist
April 30, 2005

Statement of expenditures

(as supplied by Klondike Gold Corp.)

Geology, mapping, core logging:	
Doug Anderson (geologist)	5,731.40
Geology, supervision (Trygve Höy)	250.00
Drilling:	
Britton Bros. Diamond Drilling	86,912.78
Pighins water hauling	13,167.03
Analyses:	1,081.19
Food and lodging	3,854.18
Travel	316.53
Core transportation, sampling:	1,900.00
Report preparation:	1,500.00
Administration (15%)	17,206.97
Total	**$131,920.07**

Appendix 1:

Drill Hole Log: Fran Property

Drill Hole: F04-1

Hole No.:	F 04-1		
Property:	Fran		
District:	Fort Steele		
Claim:	Fran		
Location:	End of Swanson forestry road, 15 km south of Cranbrook		
Coordinates:	583782 East; 5471989 North		
Elevation:	approx. 1040 meters		
Commenced:	June 15, 2004	**Completed:**	August 24, 2004
Length of hole:	963 meters		
Collar dip:	-85 degrees	**Azimuth**:	155 degrees
Core size:	NQ		
Objective:	To test for stratiform mineralization at the Fran property		
Logged by:	Doug Anderson		
Location of core:	Super Group field office (Vine property)		
Drill contractor:	Britton Bros. Ltd.		
Drill type:	Longyear 54		

Log:

Meters	Description
0 – 15.0	Overburden
15.0 – 91.8	Typical Middle Aldridge; mixed zone of thin bedded to medium bedded, mainly quartzite wackes; AE turbidites; fine-grained, approx. 30% interturbidite typically finely laminated siltstone; regular, planar bedding; local current structures; some wavy bedding; minor fracturing with chlorite-pyrrhotite alteration; fine biotite in argillaceous units. Occasional quartz veins with biotite and pyrrhotite. 24-25 meters: Falls marker.
91.8 – 99.0	Thinner bedded, fine-grained wackes and subwackes; darker grey, laminated; some marker units; bedding/core angle ~ 70 deg. fine biotite and sericite; rare narrow quartz veins. 93.5 – 96.3: Park marker
99.0 – 122.7	Quartzite wackes; medium bedded to thick bedded; approx. 15% argillite; some thin bedded turbidite wackes; typical turbidites; sericite-biotite alteration; minor disseminated pyrrhotite.

122.7 – 125.9	Turbidite wackes, subwackes; some marker material; planar beds; some flames and rare clasts. Bedding/core angle = 75 deg.; widespread biotite.
125.9 – 132.2	Mixed interval of medium bedded quartz wackes and turbidite wackes; finely laminated subwackes; brown to grey colour; biotite alteration.
132.2 – 134.7	Thin-bedded interval with some thin bedded turbidites, minor laminated marker unit; bedding/core angle = 72 deg.
134.7 – 143.6	Middle Aldridge: dominantly fine-grained to medium-grained quartz wacke; some turbidites with planar to wavy to lenticular bedding; biotite metamorphism; 12 cm quartz-pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite vein at low angle to core at 140.7 m.
143.7 – 147.8	Similar, with approx. 40 % argillaceous siltstone
147.8 – 153.7	Quartzite wacke; vague bedding; fine biotite throughout
153.7 – 168.0	Mixed M. Aldridge; turbidites and laminated siltstone; some disrupted beds; minor fragmental textures; bedding/core angle = 70 deg.
168 – 176.1	Mainly planar turbidites and laminated wackes; possible Lamb marker material; minor grading in beds; planar to disrupted beds, some rip-up clasts; minor disseminated pyrrhotite.
76.1 217.7	Quartzite wacke with minor argillaceous wacke; quartzites are medium bedded to thick bedded; very fine-grained floating clasts; 20 % argillite siltstone; grey to grey brown colour; 204.2 – 208.2 darker thin bedded unit; minor disseminated pyrrhotite
217.7 – 226.2	Thin bedded wackes; lesser thin bedded quartzites, coarser grained than usual; some marker material at base; bedding/core angle = 60 to 65 deg.; biotite and minor chlorite; slightly more disseminated pyrrhotite.
226.2 – 264.1	Very fine-grained quartzitic wackes with some thin bedded to laminated intervals; some coarser clastic quartzites; approx. 60 % quartzite; some finely laminated brown wackes. Planar to wavy bedding, bedding/core angle = 65-70 deg.; fine biotite throughout; disseminated pyrrhotite Hiawatha marker material at 258 m.
264.1 – 277.1	Thin bedded to finely laminated argillite siltstone, some quartz wacke beds; bedding/core angle = 65-70 deg. Fine biotite and minor garnet; minor pyrrhotite in fractures as well as some disseminated.
277.1 – 307.0	Typical middle Aldridge, medium bedded to thick bedded quartz wackes; weakly laminated; some biotite and sericite alteration; thin quartz-pyrrhotite vein.

307 – 315	Thin bedded to laminated wackes; some Hiawatha? marker material.
315.0 – 346.7	Typical middle Aldridge; marker at 337.0 m; biotite and sericite alteration.
346.7 – 352.0	Thin bedded argillite sequence; some marker beds; bedding/core angle = 65-68 deg.
352.0 – 435.5	Typical middle Aldridge; medium bedded to thick bedded quartzite and quartz wacke, AE turbidites; good basal erosional structures: flames, rip-up clasts, pull-apart structures; some thin argillaceous intervals; bedding/core angle – 70 – 75 deg. Massive pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite at 359.45-359.60 m; some disseminated pyrrhotite; narrow quartz veins.
435.5 – 441.6	Laminated to thin bedded wackes; calcite spots throughout; some cherty layers; 436 m marker unit? bedding/core angle = 65 deg. fine disseminated pyrrhotite and rare laminae.
441.6 – 603.75	Middle Aldridge turbidites; some with pale green (sericitic) argillaceous tops; some laminated zones with typically 65 % quartzite, 35 % argillite. bedding/core angle = 65-75 deg. planar bedding, with minor disrupted beds; minor fracturing at 466 and 476 m; sericite, calcite alteration; disseminated pyrrhotite and rare narrow quartz veins; at 508 m quartz vein with biotite and pyrrhotite; disseminated garnet; at 572.1 m, 1 cm quartz vein with sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite. Lois Creek marker at 516.9 meters. Generally bedding is becoming more disrupted at depth, with bedding/core angle = at 60 deg. 532m: acid tube survey yields 80 deg.
603.75 – 608.5	Quartz wacke; generally coarser than above; sericite alteration and disseminated pyrrhotite.
608.5 – 647.9	Middle Aldridge: quartz wackes with some subwackes; bedding/core angle = 70 deg. rip-up structures; sericite and garnet alteration; minor disseminated pyrrhotite.
647.9 – 650.7	Gabbro dyke: sheared and altered, brecciated contacts, laced with white calcite veins. Pyrite throughout.
650.7 – 711.7	Quartz wackes, quartzites with some subwacke and argillite interbeds; planar to disrupted beds; 679.2 – 679.5: fragmental with variable clasts and rip-up structures; biotite alteration; some sericite, chlorite; garnets. Disseminated pyrrhotite in quartzites; pyrite in fractures; 682 m, quartz vein with chlorite, biotite, pyrrhotite. Fringe marker at 689.1 meters.

711.7 - 722.7	Quartzite; amalgamated turbidite beds, with only very minor subwacke or argillite; sericite and minor biotite alteration, only very minor pyrrhotite.
722.7 – 762.0	M. Aldridge quartzite, quartz wackes, medium to thick bedded AE to ACE turbidites; bedding/core angle ~ 65; planar to disrupted beds; fine biotite throughout with sericite in more quartzitic units, and rare garnet, rare pyrrhotite.
762 – 768.5	Fine-grained quartz wackes, rare bedding surfaces.
768 5 – 796 9	M. Aldridge continues; dominantly quartzites, medium bedded to thick bedded A, AE and ACE turbidites. bedding/core angle ~ 60 to 65 deg. biotite, sericite, garnet alteration; 775 5 m: 3 cm quartz vein with pyrrhotite and chlorite: some pyrrhotite in quartzitic units.
796.9 - 806.8	Laminated, thin-bedded quartzite wackes, biotite and sericite alteration; some localized concentrations of pyrrhotite; rare thin quartz veins.
806.8 – 821	Thin bedded to medium bedded argillaceous wackes (similar to L. Aldridge); bedding/core angle = 70-75 deg. 810-812 m: fragmental with some breccias parallel to core; biotite alteration; some pyrrhotite; quartz veining.
821 - 846.8	Quartzites, generally very fractured and broken; probably M Aldridge, fracturing is steeply dipping; fine pyrite on fractures.
846 8 – 900.0	Thin bedded to medium bedded M. Aldridge. Mainly medium bedded quartz wackes, with some brown laminated wacke; some highly fractured argillite, tectonic breccia; sericite, biotite, spotted garnets; 880 7 – 887.2 m, dominated by quartz veining with pyrrhotite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, biotite and chlorite; disseminated pyrrhotite is common; high angle reverse faulting.
900 - 933.8	"Sullivan time": distinctive with less bedded wackes and laminated intervals; lack of quartzites; dominated by finely laminated wackes with more widespread pyrrhotite. Darker grey in colour; pyrrhotite disseminated throughout and in some laminations at 921.5 meters.
933.8 – 963	Lower Aldridge: thin bedded to laminated wackes with some medium bedded quartzitic wackes; planar contacts with some colour banding (grey-brown); some light coloured argillite. bedding/core angle = 60-70; biotite and fine sericite alteration, disseminated pyrrhotite as well as patchy pyrrhotite.
963 0	End of hole

Appendix 2:

Drill core analyses

Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)
8283	900	901	1.0
8284	901	902	1.0
8285	902	903	1.0
8286	903	904	1.0
8287	904	905	1.0
8288	905	906	1.0
8289	906	907	1.0
8290	907	908	1.0
8291	908	909	1.0
8292	909	909.7	0.7
8293	911.2	912.2	1.0
8294	912.3	913	0.8
8295	913	914	1.0
8296	914	915	1.0
8297	915	916	1.0
8298	916	917	1.0
8299	917	918	1.0
8300	918	919	1.0
8561	919	920	1.0
8562	920	920.75	0.75
8563	920.75	921.8	1.05
8564	921.8	923	1.2
8565	923	924	1.0
8566	924	925	1.0
8567	925	926	1.0
8568	926	927	1.0
8569	927	928	1.0
8570	928	929	1.0

Appendix 2: Analyses of drill core, DDH F04-1

Sample	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Na %	K %
8283	37	4	48	0.3	27	14	185	3	4	18	4	<5	3	<3	18	0 14	44	20	0.55	91	0.1	<3	0.02	0.83
8284	33	15	68	<.3	24	13	366	3.81	6	15	14	<.5	<3	<3	25	0.35	34	26	0.8	129	0 15	3	0 05	0.91
8285	33	4	49	0 4	24	13	201	3.35	3	18	4	<.5	3	3	20	0.13	33	21	0 67	93	0 12	6	0.02	0.97
8286	45	3	45	0.3	30	17	180	3.26	12	17	4	<.5	<3	5	20	0 11	41	19	0.56	99	0.11	7	0.02	0.89
8287	25	6	62	<.3	20	10	246	3.09	4	15	6	<.5	<3	<3	21	0.29	28	24	0.63	84	0.11	7	0 02	0.83
8288	23	4	53	0.6	21	11	291	3.07	4	15	8	< 5	<3	<3	23	0.23	33	25	0.78	114	0.13	6	0.03	0 83
8289	54	7	38	<.3	33	16	172	3 63	<2	17	4	< 5	<3	<3	15	0 14	39	17	0.59	78	0.1	5	0.01	0.75
8290	46	12	43	< 3	25	13	198	3 34	2	17	5	< 5	<3	6	17	0.14	40	19	0 71	103	0.1	<3	0 02	0.92
8291	37	12	40	0.3	19	11	544	3.26	3	10	22	<.5	<3	3	25	0.5	18	22	1.02	144	0.14	5	0.08	1 07
8292	12	10	53	0 3	17	7	795	2.75	4	10	61	<.5	<3	<3	33	1.14	18	26	1.35	227	0.17	<3	0.13	1 37
8293	21	26	53	0.4	18	10	670	2.86	91	10	37	< 5	<3	<3	37	1.03	14	33	1.41	121	0.16	<3	0.12	1 21
8294	31	30	89	0.3	20	10	540	3	<2	10	29	< 5	<3	<3	36	0 63	17	29	1.22	68	0 17	<3	0 09	1.16
8295	32	30	170	<.3	22	12	404	3.06	4	10	8	0 6	<3	<3	27	0.3	16	21	1.05	70	0.14	<3	0 04	1 01
8296	25	57	192	0.4	21	10	778	3 15	4	9	23	0.6	<3	<3	46	1 29	15	32	1.62	105	0.19	<3	0 11	1.46
8297	28	83	167	0.6	20	11	521	3.05	4	11	10	0 6	<3	6	35	0.48	15	29	1.22	83	0.15	4	0.07	1.16
8298	24	56	131	0.3	21	10	453	2.79	3	10	6	<.5	<3	<3	30	0.26	16	25	1.09	66	0.15	3	0.04	1.06
8299	28	56	166	0.3	22	11	382	2.94	<2	10	9	< 5	<3	<3	23	0.28	15	22	0.98	74	0.13	<3	0.04	0 95
8300	22	56	161	<.3	21	9	592	2.93	2	9	29	< 5	<3	<3	36	0.62	14	27	1.27	86	0.16	<3	0 07	1.19
8561	25	52	316	0 3	17	9	518	2.93	9	10	45	1.3	<3	<3	23	0.69	18	23	1.08	128	0 13	<3	0.07	1.06
8562	23	86	330	0 4	17	7	423	2.67	3	10	131	1.1	<3	3	23	0.39	16	19	0 93	74	0.12	<3	0 05	0.93
8563	45	543	1770	1.2	18	13	481	4 18	25	11	13	5.4	<3	<3	25	0.38	17	21	0.92	67	0.12	4	0.05	0.93
8564	30	90	647	<.3	16	7	618	3 33	2	7	9	1.9	<3	<3	28	0.34	16	21	1.09	66	0.15	<3	0.07	1.08
8565	27	19	594	<.3	17	9	539	3 34	4	10	6	2.2	<3	<3	31	0 28	18	27	1.11	92	0 16	<3	0.04	1.14
8566	29	13	195	0 4	20	10	342	3.06	2	12	5	0 7	<3	<3	12	0 23	23	14	0.73	90	0.11	7	0 03	0.86
8567	25	12	122	<.3	18	10	366	2.98	<2	10	4	< 5	<3	<3	14	0 19	21	17	0.78	95	0.12	<3	0.03	0.92
8568	24	12	128	0 4	18	9	349	2.81	3	12	5	<.5	<3	<3	13	0.19	22	17	0.73	96	0.12	6	0 03	0.89
8569	25	19	70	0.3	18	10	376	2.89	<2	11	7	<.5	<3	<3	14	0.29	22	13	0 77	89	0.13	<3	0.04	0 89
8570	24	16	59	<.3	18	9	465	2.99	<2	10	6	< 5	<3	<3	20	0.28	22	18	0.87	96	0 15	<3	0.04	0.86
8571	722	<3	14	< 3	549	329	133	33.6	2	6	5	<.5	<3	<3	5	0.06	14	<1	0.13	18	0 03	<3	0 01	0 14

Notes Mo < 3ppm, Au < 2ppm, W < 4ppm: sample weights
Lab: Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd , 852 E. Hastings St, Vancouver, V6A 1R6
Acme file # A403479 Received: JUL 13 2004
Analysis GROUP 1D - 0 50 GM