

DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE VENT/DA CLAIMS

DAVENT PROPERTY



DA 7 CLAIM

BCGS 082G041

UTM's 5476500 581000

**Owner – Klondike Gold Corp.
711-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2**

Operator – Same as above

**Consultants – Hygrade Geological Consulting
Anderson Minsearch Consultants Ltd.
3205 6th. St.South
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 6K1**

Author – Douglas Anderson, P. Eng.

Submitted – May, 2005

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DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE DAVENT PROPERTY

1.0 Introduction

The Davent property (Plum, Vent, DA, Smoker claims) is a north-south oriented block of claims centered about 14 kilometres southwest of Cranbrook, B.C. It is an area of flat terrain on the east to moderately rugged ground on the west with the steep-walled Moyie river canyon creating access difficulties. Otherwise access is excellent as the property occurs immediately west of Highway 3/95. Logging roads branch off the main Lumberton road to all points on the property. Elevations range from 1100 to 1800 metres with heavily logged areas on the north, the canyon, and burned, logged areas to the south. See Location Map included as Figure 1.

2.0 Property Definition, History and Background Information

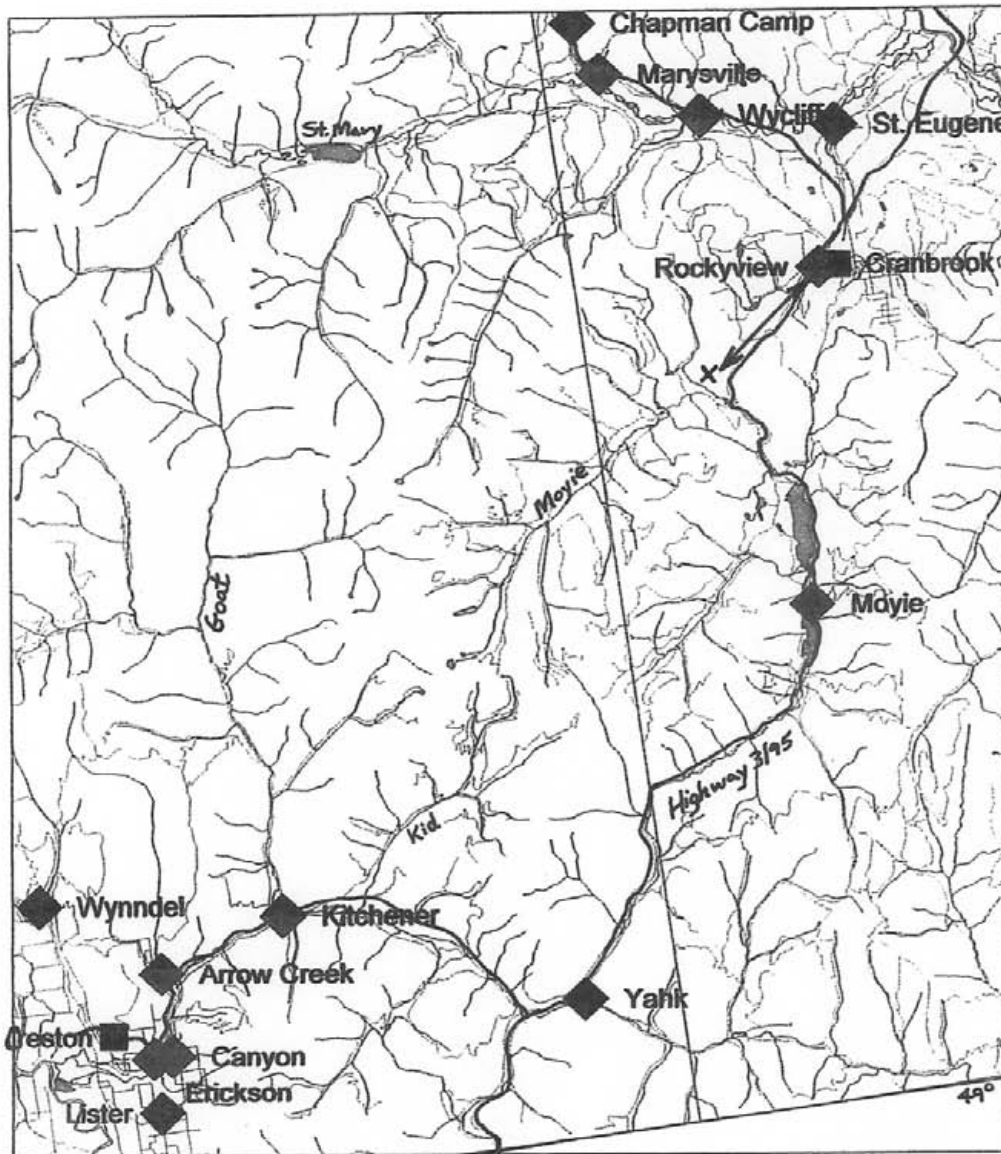
2.10 Property Definition

The claims included in the option to purchase to Klondike Gold Corp. from Super Group Holdings Ltd. are as follows:

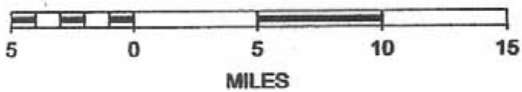
<u>Claim Name(s)</u>	<u>Tenure #</u>	<u>Work Recorded to</u>	<u>#Units</u>
Plum 1 to Plum 10	351908 to 351917	30/9/2005	1 unit each
Vent#1 to Vent#12	361978 to 361989	30/9/2005	1 unit each
Vent 15	376105	30/9/2005	10 units
Vent 16	376106	30/9/2005	20 units
Smoker 23	376107	20/5/2005	20 units
DA 1 to DA 24	392282 to 392305	3/3/2006	1 unit each
DA 25	392943	3/3/2006	15 units
DA 28, DA 29	392944, 392945	3/3/2006	1 unit each
DA 26	392946	3/3/2006	18 units
DA 27	392947	3/3/2006	20 units

2.20 History

The exploration history of the Davent Property and area is lengthy and involved a number of companies, particularly over the last 25 years. This is intended as a brief summary only. Starting in the 1930's a minor amount of excavating was done on the Davent fragmental because of a minor lead-zinc occurrence. Serious, modern exploration started in earnest in the late 1970's with the discovery of sulphidic float boulders and uncovering of the Vine vein to the southwest of Davent. This led to detailed work in the region including mapping, soil geochem, and UTEM geophysics surveys. The vein and Sullivan Tint were drilled with interesting results but no evidence of a deposit of the Sullivan type. Stratabound mineralization was noted at Sullivan Tint within an argillaceous sub-layer. Later Cominco Ltd. pursued the

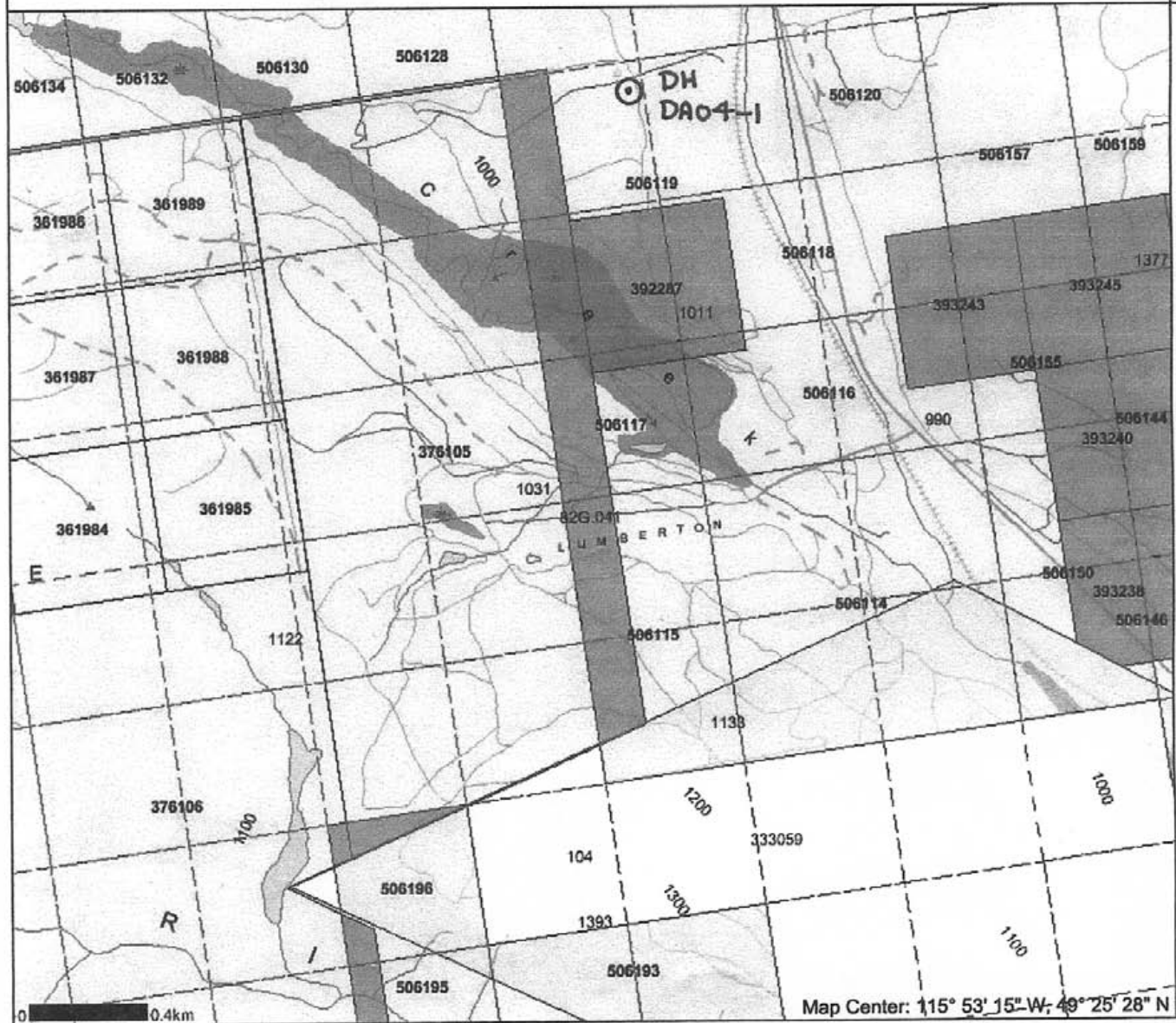


SCALE 1 : 500,000



DAVENT PROPERTY	
LOCATION MAP for drilling	
BCGS: 082G041	FIGURE: 1
SCALE: 1:500000	

Map created Sun Apr 10 11:41:05 PDT 2005



DAVENT PROPERTY	
CLAIM MAP – Hole Location	
BCGS: 082G041	FIGURE: 2
SCALE: 1:20000	

horizon down-dip to the north drilling three holes to Sullivan Time around the north end of Davent. About the same time, Noranda and Goldpac Investments drilled a deep hole north of the Davent hitting a very interesting, thick Sullivan Time interval with pyrrhotiferous fragmental in the footwall. This led to two more holes over the next five years, progressing east/northeast. Cominco also drilled a deep hole just northwest of the Davent but Sullivan Time was thin and uninteresting. To the south of Davent, the small Fors showing of stratabound lead-zinc sulfides was first explored by Cominco then some junior companies drilled quite a number of holes around this small, focused vent system with all the Sullivan indicators. No economic mineralization was located. Late in the nineties, Ascot Resources attempted to drill a deep hole on the Smoker property (between Fors and Davent) but ended the hole unsuccessfully in a thick, somewhat cross-cutting gabbro sill. In 2001, KGC conducted mapping and in 2002 drilled a single deep hole towards the west central part of the property. It hit a modest Sullivan Time thickness and low lead-zinc values.

3.00 Regional Geology

The Moyie area is central to the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad generally north-plunging structure in southeastern B.C. that is cored by Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup rocks and flanked by Late Proterozoic Windermere Group or Paleozoic sedimentary rock. The Davent area lies in the hangingwall to the Moyie Fault, a major, regional right-lateral reverse fault which is part of the Rocky Mountain fold and thrust belt event. The Moyie Fault follows earlier faults that have documented movements extending back to the Middle Proterozoic. These earlier structures controlled in part the distribution of the Middle Proterozoic through lower Paleozoic paleogeography.

The Purcell Supergroup comprises an early synrift succession, the Aldridge Formation, and an overlying generally shallow water post-rift or rift fill sequence which includes the Creston and Kitchener Formations and younger Purcell rocks.

The Aldridge is the oldest formation of the Proterozoic Belt-Purcell Supergroup. The Supergroup is a thick sequence of terrigenous clastic, carbonate, and minor volcanic rocks of Middle Proterozoic age. The basal Aldridge Formation, as exposed in Canada, is siliciclastic turbidites about 4000 meters thick. It is informally divided into the Lower, Middle, and Upper members. To the north and east in the basin, the Lower Aldridge, the base of which is not exposed, is about 1500 meters of rusty weathering (due to pyrrhotite), thin to medium bedded argillite, wacke and quartzitic wacke generally interpreted as distal turbidites. The Sullivan orebody occurs at the top of this division. To the south and west in the basin in Canada, the upper part of the Lower Aldridge is dominated by grey weathering, medium to thick bedded quartz wackes considered to be proximal turbidites. The Lower Aldridge is commonly host to a proliferation of Moyie intrusions, principally as sills. The Middle Aldridge is about 2500 meters of grey to rusty weathering, dominantly medium bedded quartzitic wacke turbidites with periodic inter-turbidite intervals of thin bedded, rusty weathering argillites some of which form finely laminated marker beds (time stratigraphic units correlated over great distances within the Aldridge/Prichard basin). There are several Moyie intrusions as sills within the Middle

Aldridge including two of the most consistent, laterally extensive sills. The Upper Aldridge is about 300 meters of thin bedded to laminated, rusty weathering, dark argillite and grey siltite often in couplet-style beds.

4.00 Property Geology and Summary of Work Done

The Davent property covers a broad and flat area on the east which has very little outcrop. On the west the property covers more relief with correspondingly more outcrop. The mapping of both government and industry - principally Cominco Ltd. (during the 1980's) demonstrates the property is entirely underlain by Middle Aldridge stratigraphy and a number of included Moyie intrusions. The block is well within the hangingwall of the Moyie Fault by several kilometers. The sedimentary package forms a moderately north-dipping package away from the fault. There are known northwest-trending faults cutting through the area - such as the Vine fault which projects through approximately where the 2004 hole was drilled.

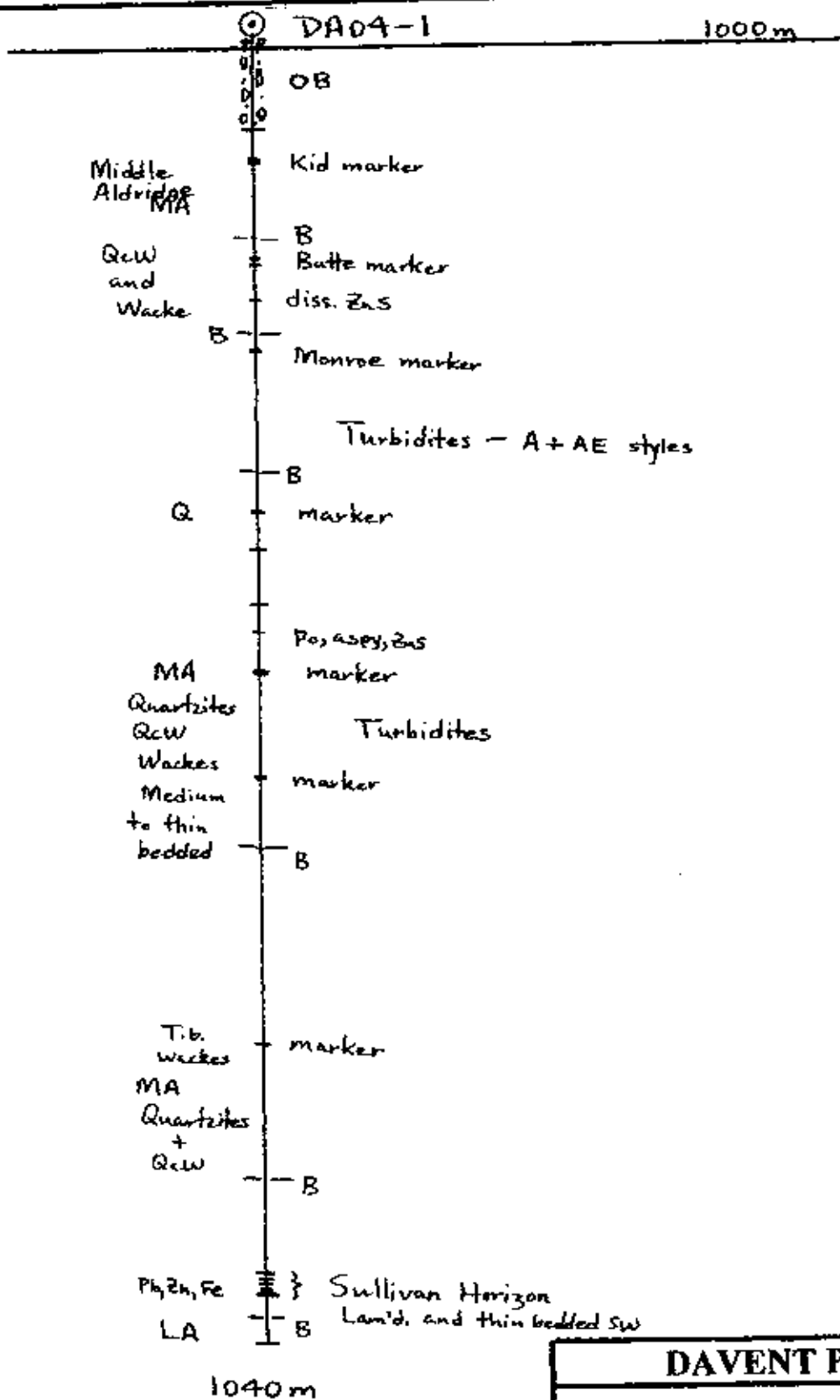
Klondike's work confirms the simple geological setting as Middle Aldridge sediments with included gabbro sills. Time stratigraphic markers have established the surface outcrops as approximately middle of the Middle Aldridge section. About one and half kilometers north of the hole collar is the northeast-trending Van Horne fault. Based on all drill hole results i.e. the significant differences between holes to the north and south of the fault, it is likely the Van Horne fault is a paleo structure active in Aldridge time and influenced sedimentation at that time. Hole DA-04-1 was positioned about 2.5 to 3.0 kilometres from previous holes in a more east-central position on the property.

A single deep drill hole was completed on the property in late 2004. The hole was drilled off existing access roads and on private property. It was drilled to a total depth of 1140.24 metres.

5.00 Drilling Results

A single drill hole was drilled on the DA 7 claim (now Tenure# 506119). It was designed to test Sullivan Horizon away from previous drilling by 2.5 to 3.0 kilometres. The last hole drilled on the property (2002) is located about 2.75 kilometres west. Sullivan Horizon in this hole lacked any significant parameters. An old Cominco hole some 3.0 kilometers to the northwest of the 2004 hole contained a thickened Sullivan Horizon and significant rock geochemistry, so a more central hole location was selected to the east.

The hole was drilled through overburden with a water well rig to a depth of 84.15 metres. Britton Brothers Drilling continued the hole by coring to a total depth of 1140.24 metres. Logging identified the Middle Aldridge with included time-stratigraphic markers providing control on the depth to the Sullivan Horizon.



DAVENT PROPERTY	
DA04-1 - Drill Hole Section	
BCGS: 082G041	FIGURE: 3
SCALE: 1:5000	

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Drill hole DA-04-1 was completed to a depth of 1140.24 metres. It cored dominantly Middle Aldridge stratigraphy until near the end of the hole Sullivan Horizon was successfully intersected then footwall rocks of the Lower Aldridge were cored for 35 metres. Sullivan Horizon in this hole is not unusually thick at 17.5 metres; the sediments were not suggestive of a significant sub-basin facies; the sulphide content was principally pyrrhotite, some as fine laminations. The lead-zinc geochemistry is anomalous and interesting but these results and the surrounding holes limit the possibilities.

Altogether, the results of this hole and holes surrounding it indicate this part of the property is not underlain by potential for a Sullivan-type ore deposit. There simply isn't room to develop a large deposit.

7.0 Itemized Cost Statement

Britton Bros. DD	92588.15
Hygrade Geological Consulting	6120.00
JR Drilling – overburden	9085.00
Klondike Gold miscellaneous – Davent	362.91
Drafting services – W.Jackaman Geological	253.33
Anderson Minsearch Consultants – report	<u>980.00</u>
Total	\$109389.39

1.0 Author's Qualifications

I, Douglas Anderson, Consulting Geological Engineer, have my office at 3205 6th St. South in Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 6K1.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering.

I have practiced my profession since 1969, predominantly with one large mining company, in a number of capacities all over Western Canada and currently within southeastern B.C. as a mineral exploration consultant.

I am a Registered Professional Engineer and member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., and I am authorized to use their seal which has been affixed to this report.

I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.


Douglas Anderson, P.Eng.

Appendix A

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Property: Davent Hole Number: DA04-1
Location: Lumberton Collar Dip: -90
Commenced: November 4/04 Completed: November 20/04 Size: NQ
UTM's 0581005 5476588 Recovery: Good
Drill Contractor: Britton Bros. Elevation: 1020m
Objective: To test Sullivan Horizon more central to the property.

From To
84 110 Siltstone interbedded with silty argillite. A marker bed exists from 105 to 108m and matches the Kid marker. Grey zone. Medium to thin bedded with bedding at 87° to ca. No structure. Biotite in argillaceous rocks.

110 157.2 Still siltstone dominating with minor silty argillite beds. Grey in color with thick to very thick beds. Bedding obscured by bit scoring. There are rip-up clasts. Bedding angles questionable. Some silicification and sericite noted, lesser subhedral garnet. Lack of sulphides.

157.2 219.5 Siltstone with interbedded silty argillite and rare argillite. Aldridge marker bed – segments start at 182 to 189.5m but it is tectonically distorted so no good match possible – likely Butte. From 198 to 211 is more siltstone. Grey banded to brownish colors. Medium to thin bedded, beds at 171 at 87°. At 207m B at 88°. Some thin, bedding parallel breccias. Fracturing at 10, 55 and 28° to ca. Fine biotite and sericite (particularly in the siltstone beds) also scattered silica, chlorite, garnet alteration. Some rare 1 to 3mm lams of pyrrhotite in argillites. At 183.4 traces of sphalerite with po in calcite-chlorite matrix of breccia (10cm). Rare smoky qv at low angle to ca. At 219.5m 20cm zone of chloritic argillite hosting weakly disseminated sphalerite.

219.5 252.5 Siltstone with rare argillite interbeds. Bedding is medium to thick with bedding indistinct (bit scour of core). Grey. There are rare medium-grained, thick bedded quartzites. Some silicification and biotite with rare patches of carbonatization.

252.5 353 Siltstones dominate with interbedded argillite and silty argillites. 255.4 to 256.2m Monroe marker unit. Also marker 349 to 349.7m but is unmatchable. Grey to light grey colors. Medium to thin bedded to

~285.5 then to thick bedded to 353m. Bedding is generally wavy – include flames, load casting etc. Good AE-style turbidites. Bedding at 279m at 88° and at 335m. Tectonic structures – at 280m fault gouge parallel to bedding and breccia cut core around 275.5m Around 339 to 343m more broken core near a thin, gouge-lined shear – cuts core at 40°. Siltstones seem silicified, are sericitic. Argillites are mainly soft sericite with black biotite lams. Some local carbonatization. Only weak disseminated pyrrhotite.

353 364.3 Dominated by medium-grained quartzites with 357 to 359.3m a section with siltstone and interbedded argillites. Light grey units. Thick to very thick beds with the bedding indistinct. 357 -359.3m medium to thin bedded, wavy bedding surfaces. Silicification and sericitization. Minor diss. pyrrhotite.

364.3 421.7 Starts with siltstones and interbedded argillites to 386.6 then quartzites with included Lamb marker 387 to 388m with the basal section of the marker at 396.0m. Then 390.8 to 421.7m is quartzite with interbedded argillites. Light grey rocks. Medium to thin bedded with some current rippled siltstone and argillites which are finely parallel laminated. Then thick bedded quartzites with trapped marker lams then back to medium bedded. Bedding at 90° at 395m. At 388.2m 10cm thick shear zone parallel to bedding. Open fractures. Alteration is usual silica and sericite. At 282.7 10cm qv cuts core at 11° with massive pyrrhotite, lesser chalcopryrite, rare sphalerite.

421.7 537 Mainly siltstone, minor silty argillite and some quartzite. Hiawatha marker 511.4 to 514.5m. Light grey beds, with brownish argillites. Medium to thick bedded, with some very thick beds. Wavy beds to some soft sediment deformation features; load casting; ball and pillow structures. Most of the argillites are turbidite bed tops. Beds at 453m at 87°. At 436.8m 10cm thick shear zone consisting of soft gouge and brecciated sediments at 25° to ca. Chlorite matrix breccia (4cm) cut core at 26. Alteration – silica and biotite in siltstones. Also garnets, speckling with calcite (calcite after selenite). At 338.7m thin, wispy layer of pyrrhotite with sphalerite. Thin calcite-chlorite veinlets, 1 to 2mm thick with minor pyrite. 481.8 to 482.8 rare bedding parallel (2mm thick) lenses of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite.

537 632 Maily siltstones with interbedded argillites with some quartzite then no quartzite below 583m. Medium to thin bedded to 583 then medium to thick bedded to 595 then medium and thin bedded to 632m. 544 to 549m calcareous siltstone. Mostly sharp, flat bedding surfaces. Bedding at 561m is 86° to ca. Alteration is silica and biotite based. Scattered pink garnets. Sericite ubiquitous. Pyrrhotite as weak disseminations. Below 595m get scattered 1 to 4cm quartz-biotite-chlorite veins cutting the core at 17° hosting rare biotite and pyrrhotite. At 600 m 2to 4mm thick calcite, minor quartz vein cuts core at 5° - hosts minor sphalerite.

632 638 Silty argillite with lesser siltstone. 632 to 633.2m is calcareous. Grey with brownish-grey, some thin white beds. Medium to thin bedded with some very t.b. units. Bedding flat and sharp. (Bit scour again). Minor weakly disseminated pyrrhotite.

638 728.5 Siltstones. Lois Creek marker identified at 698 metres. Mainly a medium to thick bedded interval, excepting the marker and other inter-turbidite argillites. Bedding is 85 at 642m; 88° at 698m. At 724.6m 5cm thick chlorite gouge – healed breccia cutting core at 30°. Alteration is silicification of siltstones along with sericite – scattered pink garnets. Minor weakly diss. pyrrhotite. Po, py and chlorite at 724.6m.

728.5 741 Silty argillite interbedded with grey argillite. Slightly red, brownish grey. Medium to thin bedded, bed surfaces flat and sharp; some are wavy. Bedding to ca at 79° at 732m. Alteration is to fine red-brown biotite then later sericite; some thin calcareous intervals also after selenite. Pyrrhotite as fine disseminations throughout.

741 854 Mainly siltstone with thin interbeds of argillite. Fringe marker at 819.5m match to base of fringe standard. 851.7 – 852.4 quartz grit unit with calcareous matrix. Grey to dark grey, medium to thin bedded; rip-up clasts; some soft sediment deformation. Beds at 85° to ca. at 795m. At 756 and 759m quartz-chlorite zone cut core at 5°- narrow at <2cm. Biotitic most widespread; garnets and sericite also. Calcite after selenite. Weak pyrrhotite disseminations.

854 901.5 Silty argillites then more siltstones to 894.5 then more argillaceous to end of interval. Grey and brownish-grey. Thin bedded then becoming more medium to thick for most of the interval. Bedding is flat but local slump structures and rip-ups. Beds at 87° around 856m. At 840m a 10cm thick shear with gouge cuts core at 26°, again at 843m and 853m shear at 65° to ca. Biotite and sericite most common alteration. Only weak diss.pyrrhotite.

901.5 914.4 Siltstone with interbedded quartzite then argillites. Grey in color. Thick to very thick bedded with very thin beds at end of interval. Broken core from 909m then a fault gouge zone of 20cm at 912.5m at 60° to ca. Sericite in argillites. Pyrrhotite diss. then as thin laminae in the argillites.

914.4 988 Siltstones dominate, some interbedded quartzites and minor silty argillites. Grey with brownish partings. Medium to thick bedded with some very thick. Bedding surfaces are flat; beds appear graded. Beds at 83 to 86° around 918 to 947m. Silicification of the siltstones common; biotite and garnet development. 914.4 to 918m scattered calcite-quartz veins 2 to 3mm thick with minor sphalerite – cut core at 45 and 20°. At 923.5m qv cuts core at 5- hosts abundant pyrite and ilmenite.

988 1005.5 Argillites interbedded with silty argillites with rare siltstone beds – this is the Sullivan Horizon. Grey to lead grey to dark reddish brown. Medium to very thin bedded distinct. Flat bedding and also finely laminated and pyrrhotiferous. Weakly biotitic throughout. Sericitic alteration. Pyrrhotite forms thin, scattered 2mm thick bedded laminations. Also disseminated – total estimated po 10%. Some “bands” running 25% po over 20cm thicknesses. Sphalerite as fine specks widely distributed. Traces galena only. 995 to 997.5m is the best mineralization. Sampled 988 to 1005m – 1.0 m intervals 988-993m; 0.5m 993-999m; and 999 – 1005m at 1.0m intervals.

1005.5 1040 Siltstone interbedded with argillite. Medium to thin bedded, bedding sharp and flat. Some cross-bedding, some lamination in the argillites. Bedding to core 85° to ca. Banded appearance in part – Lower Aldridge division. Siltstones are strongly biotitic. Weakly disseminated pyrrhotite throughout.
End of Hole.

