DIAMOND-DRILL REPORT

ON THE

VAN ANDA PROPERTY

TEXADA ISLAND

NTS 92F/10 & 15

Latitude: 49 45' North
Longitude: 124 33' West

NANAIMO MINING DISTRICT

for

CONSOLIDATED VAN ANDA GOLD LIMITED
Box 250, Van Anda, Texada Island,
British Columbia
V0N 3K0

By: Robert H. Pinsent, P.Geo.
2335 West 13th Avenue,
Vancouver, British Columbia,
V6K 2S5

2nd March, 2009

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Diamond Drilling Report on the Van Anda Property
TOTAL COST: $43,450

AUTHOR(S): R.H. Pinsent
SIGNATURE(S): R.H. Pinsent

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Permit M8-84
YEAR OF WORK: 2008

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4230760 August 7th 2008

PROPERTY NAME: Van Anda

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Marble Bay [154] 190401 M

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092F 270

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo
NTS: 092F 10/15

LATITUDE: 49° 45' " LONGITUDE: 124° 33' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Consolidated Van Anda Gold Limited
2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Box 250, Van Anda,
Texada Island, BC. V0N 3K0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1)
2)

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Marble Bay past producing mine; gold, silver, copper mineralization; garnet-pyroxene skarn; Quatsino Formation; Little Billie stock; Cretaceous age.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core NQ	431 m. 1 hole		$43,450
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$43,450

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1.0 Summary

Consolidated Van Anda Gold Ltd's Texada property is 120 km northwest of Vancouver. It is near the community of Van Anda, at the north end of Texada Island. The northern portion of the property covers four past-producing gold, copper mines (Marble Bay (MINFILE 092F270), Little Billie (092F105), Copper Queen (092F271) and Cornell (072F112)) that collectively produced 2,400 kg gold, 31,000 kg silver and 9,010,000 kg copper from 390,177 tonnes of skarn between 1896 and 1952. Drilling by Freeport McMoran in late 1988-1989 and Consolidated Van Anda in 1992-1993 established a minimum resource of 181,000 tonnes grading 11.65 g/t gold, 34.28 g/t silver and 2.0% copper in wollastonite skarn, below the Little Billie workings (George Cross Newsletter #202, October, 20th 1992).

In 2008, Consolidated Van Anda diamond drilled a single hole (CVG-08-60) to a depth of 341 metres to test for mineralization above the old Marble Bay mine workings. The hole has been logged, but has yet to be sampled and assayed.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Location and Access

The Van Anda property encompasses the small coastal community of Van Anda, on Texada Island. It is at latitude 49° 45' north, 124° 33' west (NTS 092F 10 & 15) on the west side of Malaspina Strait, approximately 120 kilometres to the northwest of Vancouver and 10 kilometres due south of Powell River, British Columbia (Figure 1).

There is a scheduled ferry service from Powell River to Blubber Bay, at the north end of the Island and the property area is well served for roads. There is also an air strip near the community of Gillies Bay that provides services to the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. Texada Island has produced minerals for over a hundred years. The four small, high-grade gold-silver-copper skarn deposits referred to above produced between 1896 and 1929; however, the Little Billie mine also saw limited production after the Second World War. There are four magnetite skarn deposits, near Gillies Bay on the island (Prescott (MINFILE 092F106), Yellow Kid (092F258), Paxton (092F107), and Lake (092F259)). They produced iron-ore between 1952 and 1975. At the same time, there has been almost continuous limestone production from several large and small quarries (Lafarge, Ashgrove, Imperial, etc.) since 1911. It is on-going. The current producers have both shallow and deep-water load-out facilities.

2.2 Topography and Climate

The north half of Texada Island has moderate, hummocky, topography that has locally been modified through human quarrying and other activity. The Van Anda property ranges from sea level to a maximum elevation of approximately 200 metres. It straddles a northwesterly trending zone of imbricate faulting that is locally marked by linear scarps and depressions. The soil cover is generally thin, except in well defined valleys.

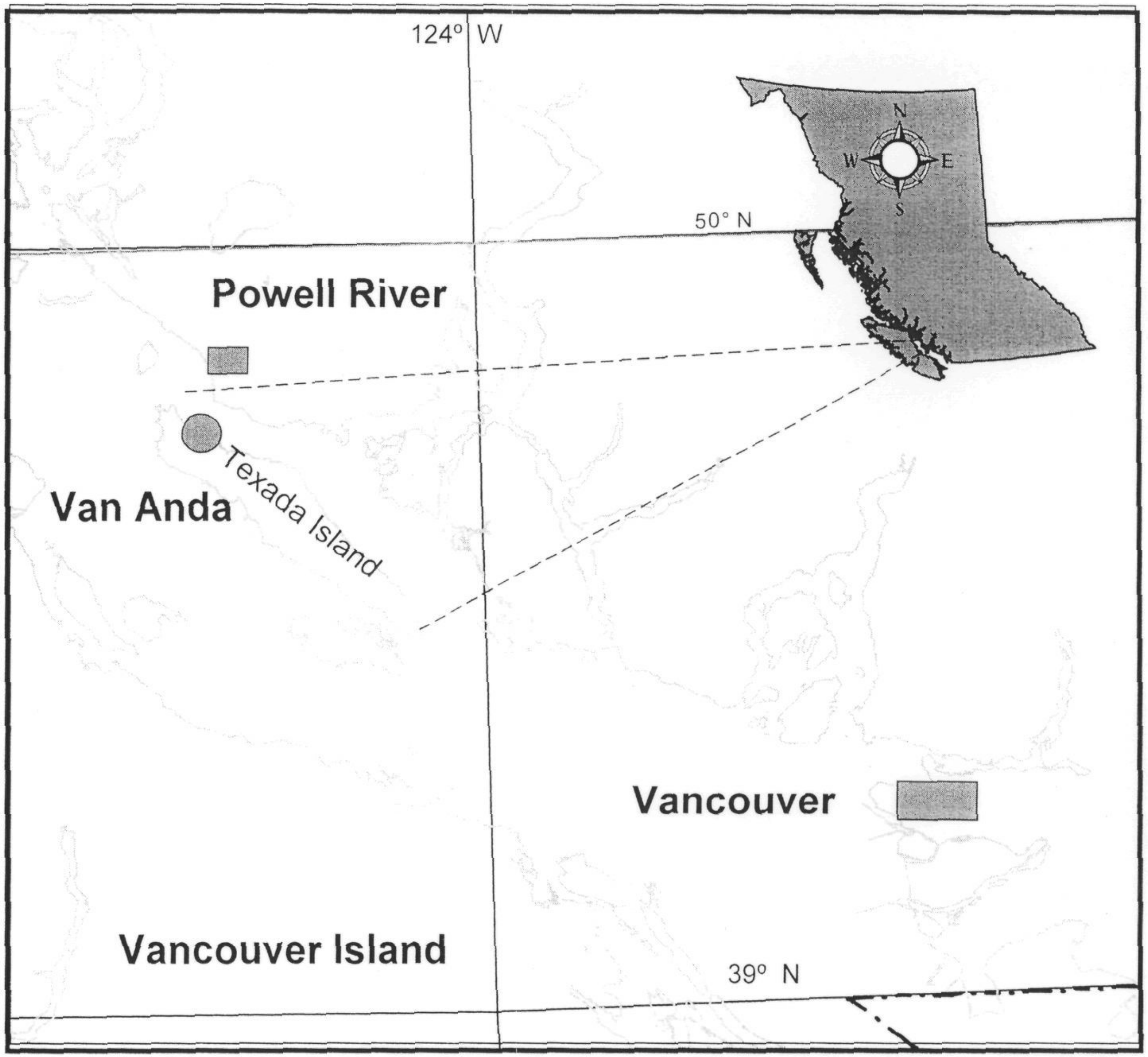

Figure 1: Regional Location Map, Van Anda Property.

Undisturbed ground is generally lightly to densely-forested. The climate is temperate. There are short periods of snow-fall in the winter but most of the precipitation occurs as rain, which is particularly abundant in the fall and winter. The island receives approximately 75 centimetres of rain a year.

2.3 Claim Disposition

The Van Anda property has been substantially reduced in size since the late 1980s. As it now stands, it covers an area of approximately 500 hectares immediate south and west of Sturt Bay. It consists of the eight located mineral claims, two mining leases and twenty two crown granted mineral claims listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2. The Bat Claims are owned by Mr. Stan Beale. The remainder belongs to Consolidated Van Anda Gold Limited.

3.0 Exploration History

In the late 1980s, Consolidated Van Anda Gold Ltd's tenure block included the four, large, past-producing iron (magnetite) skarn deposits (Paxton, Prescott, Yellow Kid and Lake) as well as the Marble Bay, Little Billie, Cornell, Copper Queen and several other less developed skarn and vein prospects.

Consolidated Van Anda optioned the property to Freeport McMoran Gold Corp. in 1988 and the latter spent over $1.3 million over three years acquiring and integrating geological data, and developing and diamond-drilling targets (Bradford, 1989; Glover, 1989; Forster and Cranswick, 1989, Forster, 1991). Freeport's focus was exploration for precious-metal enriched sulphide zones peripheral to the iron skarn deposits near Gillies Bay. However, they did some drilling in-and-around the sulphide-bearing skarn deposits near Van Anda. The company added to the known resource at the past-producing Little Billie Mine; however, it dropped its option before it was fully delineated. Consolidated Van Anda Gold Limited added a few extra holes and expanded the resource in 1992.

At the same time that Freeport McMoran was working around Van Anda, Echo Bay Mines Ltd. and BP Resources Canada Ltd. were working on tenures to the north and south, respectively. The high level of interest in Texada Island induced the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines to map it, and Ian Webster, Gerry Ray and others published a preliminary map (1:50,000-scale) and descriptive reports on the area in the 1990s. A considerable amount of useful information became available after work in the area had come to an end. Consolidated Van Anda Gold Ltd. has kept its Van Anda tenures and has explored them intermittently since the early 1990s. In 2008, it diamond drilled a single hole near the Marble Bay mine – the subject of this report.

4.0 Regional Geology

Figure 3 shows the Consolidated Van Anda Gold Ltd. property as it was circa 1990. It has since been reduced to a smaller tenure block covering the gold-silver and copper deposits near the Marble Bay and Little Billie faults. The remaining portion of the old

TABLE 1
LIST OF MINERAL TENURES

Lease Name	Tenure Number		Area (Hectatres)	Anniversary
243 (Cinnabar)	231449		14.16	4th June
246 (Vananda)	231452		19.59	30th July

MINERAL TENURES

Claim Name	Tenure Number		Area (Hectares)	Anniversary
Sturt Bay #1	232380		1 unit	10th August
Sturt Bay #2	232381		1 unit	10th August
True Fr.	231552		1 unit	10th August
Marble Bay Fr. #2	232379		1 unit	10th August
Bat #1*	379868		1 unit	10th August
Bat #2*	379869		1 unit	10th August
Bat #3*	379870		1 unit	10th August
Bat #4*	379871		1 unit	10th August

* Tenures owned by
Mr. S. L. Beale

CROWN GRANTED MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Lot Number	Grant Number	Size (Hectares)	
Copper Queen	40	22632H	19.68	
Volunteer	131	9976E	18.26	
Europe	133		20.88	
Great Copper Chief	134	99761E	17.13	
Toothpick Fr.	140	99761E	0.67	
Marble Bay	154	190401M	16.67	
McLeod #6	518	60968M	19.19	
McLeod #7 (B)	519	60968M	20.12	
McLeod #2 Fr.	522	54531M	15.05	
McLeod #8	520	54526M	11.87	
Lap #1 Fr.	523	54525M	16.6	
Lap #5	527	54521M	20.89	
Lap #3 Fr.	525	54523M	20.83	
Lap #8 Fr. (B)	530	60968M	7.59	
McLeod #3	515	54530M	20.85	
McLeod #4	516	54529M	20.78	
McLeod #5	517	54528M	20.88	
McLeod #1 Fr	521	54532M	13.52	
Lap #4	526	54522M	20.86	
Lap #6	528	54520M	20.9	
Cornell	201	22633H	20.9	
Lap #2 Fr. (B)	524	60968M	9.62	

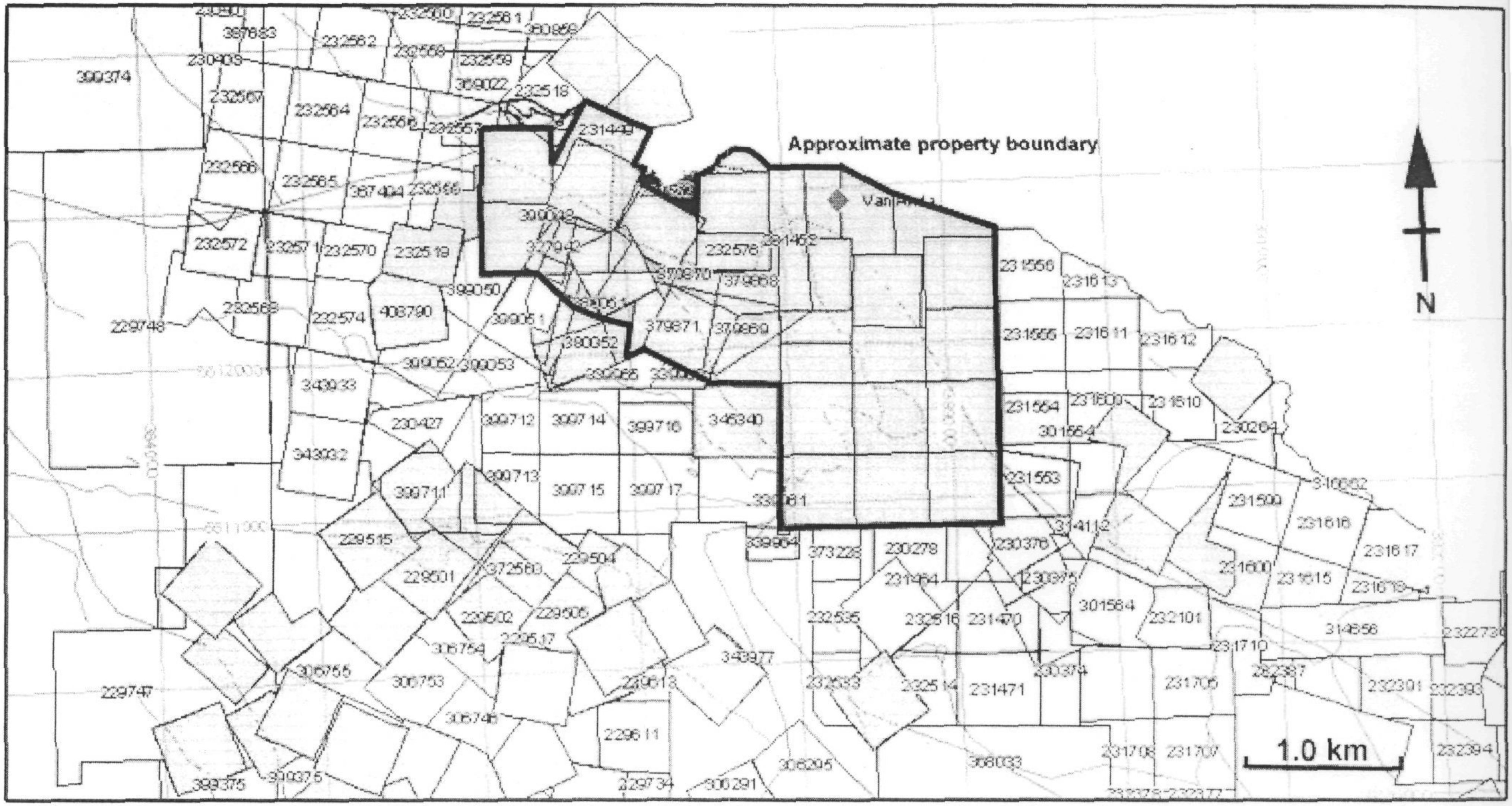

Figure 2: Van Anda Mineral Tenures

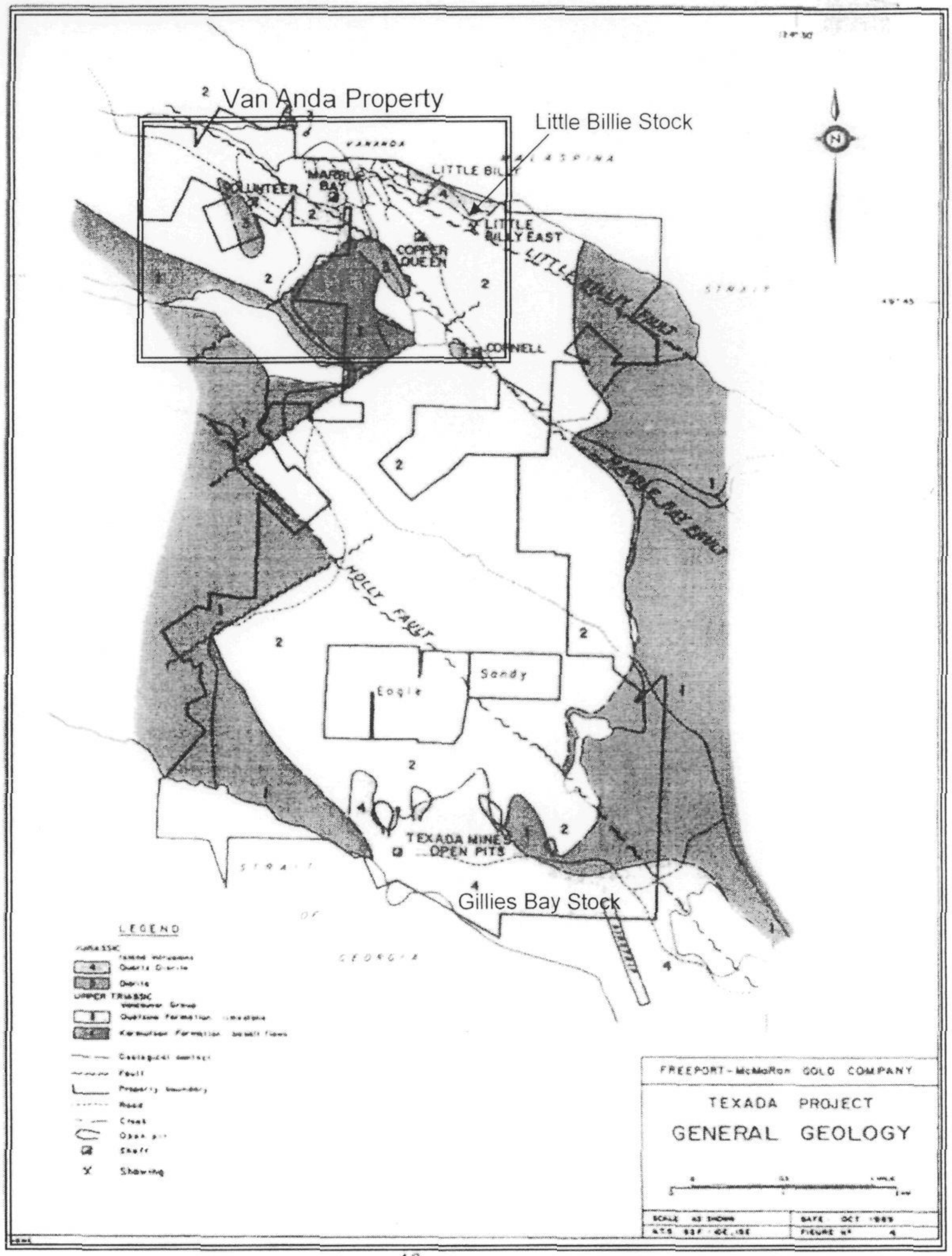

Figure 3: General geology and Vananda property (circa 1990).

property is now largely controlled by Lafarge, which owns several limestone quarries in the area.

The figure, based on the work of Webster and Ray (1990b) shows the principal geological elements to be found between Van Anda, on Malaspina Strait and the airstrip near Gillies Bay, on Georgia Strait. It shows the regional distribution of (Karmutsen) basalt (Unit 1) and overlying (Quatsino) limestone (Unit 2) and the distribution of the principal intrusion (Units 3 and 4). The figure also shows the stratigraphic off-set caused by several northwesterly trending faults. The four past-producing gold-silver and copper (Marble Bay, Little Billie, Cornell and Copper Queen) mines are plotted but not the numerous, less well defined, skarn and/or vein showings that are present both on and off Consolidated Van Anda Gold's property. The latter include silver-lead-zinc veins in shears in basalt north and west of the Holly Fault and, locally high-grade, "crack and seal" gold-bearing quartz veins close to the fault itself. The geology of the immediate Van Anda area is shown in Figure 4.

5.0 Property Geology

Texada Island is largely underlain by Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic, Vancouver Group Karmutsen Formation, volcanic strata (muTrK). These rocks are exposed along both the eastern and western boundaries of the property as well as in an uplifted block near Priest Lake, which is immediately to the southwest of the Company's property (Figures 2, 3). They consist of amygdaloidal, massive and pillowed basalts, pillow breccias, hyaloclastites, tuffs and submarine debris flows. There is a distinctive but intermittent, 1.0 to 3.0 metres thick, limestone horizon intercalated with the basalt near the top of the volcanic succession, which is capped by Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic, Vancouver Group, Quatsino Formation limestone (uTrQm). The latter is 600 metres thick (Muller and Carson, 1968) and it underlies 80% of the property. Limestone is found with both normal and fault bounded contacts against the volcanic strata. Figure 3 suggests that the limestone is a remnant part of a thick blanket that has been preserved in the axis of a northerly plunging syncline. The limestone contains approximately 60 metres of thinly laminated silicious sediment near its base; otherwise, it is largely recrystallized, fine-grained and featureless. It is dark grey except where close to younger intrusions, where it may be either altered to skarn, or bleached.

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks are cut by two major and numerous minor intrusions. The former include the Gillies Bay Stock (a granodioritic to quartz monzonitic body) and the Little Billie Stock, (a granodioritic to tonalite intrusion). Both of these intrusions (Unit 4; Figure 3) were originally assigned to the "Island Intrusion Suite" (Muller and Carson, 1968); however, they are now known to represent two ages of emplacement and mineralization. K/Ar dating of the Gillies Bay Stock (which is thought to be responsible for the magnetite skarn deposits near Gillies Bay) provides an age of 160.1 +/- 10.0 ma (Wanless et al; 1973). This is consistent with emplacement with the Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic "Island Intrusion Suite" (EMJlgd). However, similar K/Ar dating of stocks on the east side of Texada Island, including the Little Billie Stock (which is responsible for at least some of the gold-silver and copper skarn) shows that

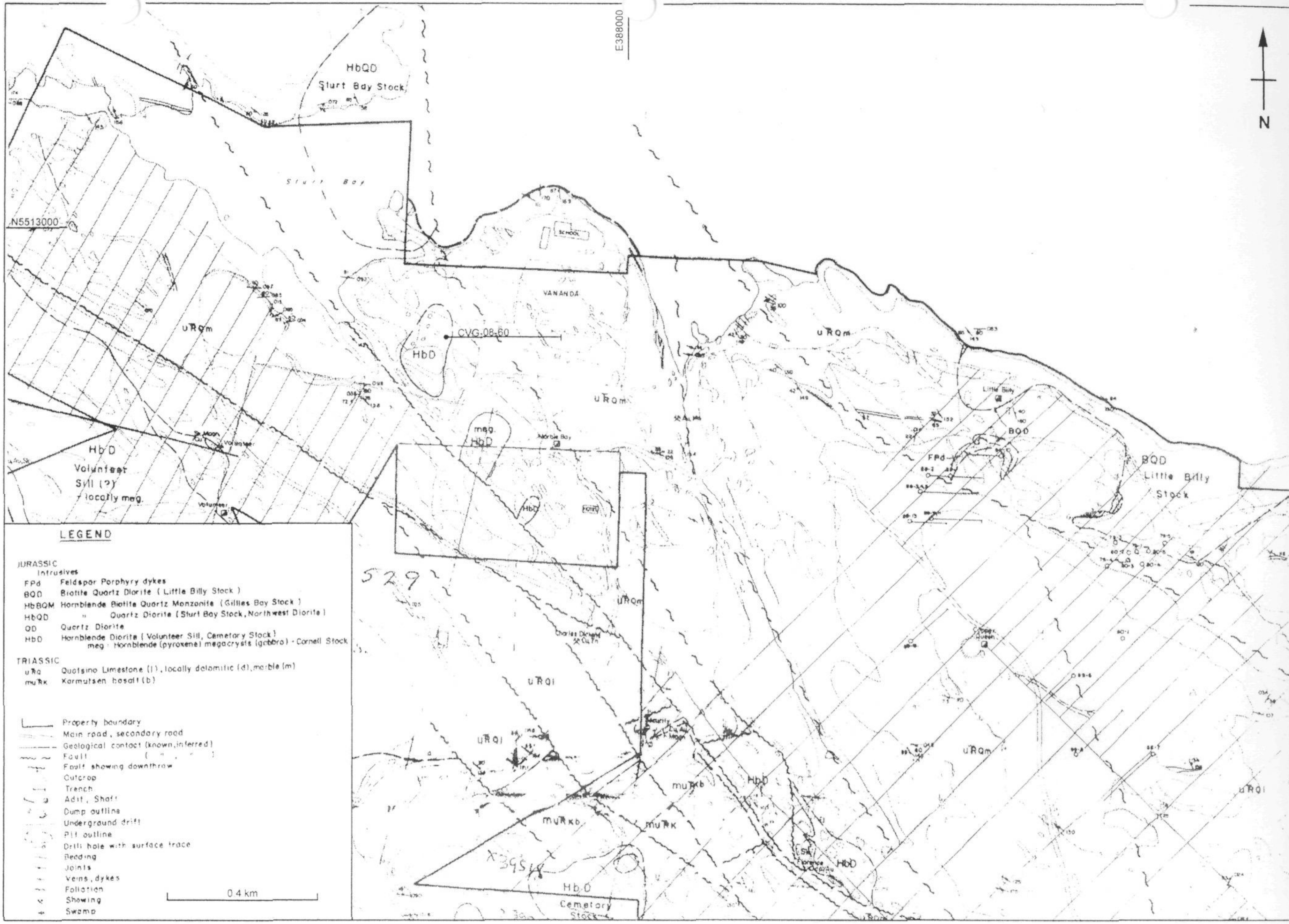

Figure 4: Van Anda Geology and Drill Site

they have K/Ar ages of between 111 and 122 ma, similar to intrusions in the adjacent coastal mountains (Friedman R.A. and Armstrong, R.L. (1995). More recently, the Geological Survey Branch has obtained a zircon U/Pb age of between 110 ma and 120 ma for the Little Billie Stock (personal communication, G. Ray, 2002).

There are numerous, smaller stock, sill and dyke-like intrusions in the property area that probably relate to both the two intrusive events. The larger bodies, such as the Cornell, Copper Queen and Volunteer stocks (Unit 3, Figure 3 and Hbd, Figure 4) are crudely aligned along a major structure, the Marble Bay fault, and mapping in the limestone quarries shows that the smaller, more "dyke-like" basaltic intrusions become increasingly aligned with the fault the closer they are to it. Most of the intrusions are mafic in composition. They range from diorite to hornblende diorite and hornblende quartz diorite. The larger bodies (Cornell, Copper Queen and Volunteer) are locally extremely coarse-grained; however the dykes are more typically fine-grained to aphanitic. The Cornell Stock has a reported age of 175 ma. The stocks and dykes are similar to Bonanza Formation intrusions found elsewhere on Texada and on Vancouver Island. Given their orientation, they were most likely emplaced after at least some movement had occurred on the Marble Bay fault.

In addition to the mafic dykes, there is a distinctive suite of "feldspar porphyry" dykes (BQD, Figure 4) developed around the periphery of the Little Billie Stock. They are compositionally similar to the stock and are thought to be off-shoots.

The property is cut by three northwest trending faults. The Holly, Marble Bay and Little Billie faults (Figure 3) are left-lateral strike-slip faults that show significant off-set of the Karmutson-Quatsino contact. Aeromagnetic data on the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources "MapPlace" website suggests that the Holly Fault may be a major structure that marks the western boundary of the Coast Plutonic Complex. It is probably imbricate with several northwesterly trending strands passing through the property.

6.0 Mineralization

The iron-skarn deposits on Texada Island are pipes and shoots of magnetite-rich skarn located on the contact between Quatsino limestone and the Gillies stock. They are particularly well developed close to the base of the limestone, where there is a source of iron in the underlying basalt (Sangster, 1969; Peatfield, 1987, Bradford, 1989).

The copper and copper-gold skarn deposits at Van Anda also occur as near-vertical pipes and shoots; however they are distal to the known expression of the Gillies stock and they are invariably higher up section. They are more likely related to the Little Billie Stock. The four past-producing deposits (Marble Bay, Copper Queen, Cornell and Little Billie) are in garnet (grossularite), pyroxene (diopside and wollastonite) skarns. They occur as steeply, dipping, sulphide-bearing pipes that are in local contact with feldspar porphyry or hornblende diorite and/or biotite-quartz diorite stocks or dykes. The sulphide component of the skarn consists of pyrite, with bornite, chalcopyrite and trace amounts of molybdenite, sphalerite, chalcocite, digenite and silver telluride. Gold occurs as free, fine to coarse-grains along the contacts of bornite, pyrite and silicate crystals. The Little Billie deposit has an existing (non NI 43-101 compliant) resource.

The Marble Bay deposit consists of three zones that coalesce at relatively shallow depth (60 metres) on a north-south plane. The "South" or "C" Zone plunges steeply to the south to southeast, possibly on north-south and northwest-southeast trending structures. The "North" or "A/B" Zone follows a more complex pattern to the northeast and northwest. The "A" Zone plunges to the north to northeast down to the 13th Level (1100 feet below sea-level). At that point it abuts against a granodiorite intrusion and changes orientation. Below that, the "B" Zone plunges to the northwest. According to Dolmage (1921), the ore-shoots root into an altered and mineralized granodiorite intrusion on the 17th Level (approximately 1500ft below sea level). He describes this body as being "quite similar to that at the Little Billie mine" The granodiorite post-dates emplacement of the more mafic intrusions found in the area, as Dolmage found a dyke of the former cutting the latter. The sulphides occur in lenses intermittently throughout each of the zones, with the richest ores commonly formed on the outer contact of the skarn chimney, where it abuts recrystallized limestone. The Marble Bay mine produced 285,028 tonnes of ore containing 1,555,180 grams gold, 12,621,753 grams silver and 6,789,882 kilograms copper between 1899 and 1919 (MINFILE 092F270). The 2008 drill-programme was designed to test for mineralization above the bottom (17th Level) stope in the Marble Bay mine.

7.0 Drill Programme

In 2008, Consolidated Van Anda Gold Ltd. collared a single, NQ diametre, drill-hole on the Marble Bay tenure, approximately 320 metres northwest of the old Marble Bay shaft (Figure 4). The hole (CVG-08-60) was drilled in an easterly direction (90 degree azimuth) at a dip of -45 degrees (Figure 4). It was drilled by Marble Bay Holdings, using a skid-mounted Longyear Super 38 drill and imperial measure equipment. The core is stored at Marble Bay Holdings' work yard. The hole was blocked at ten-foot intervals. It has yet to be systematically measured and sampled; however, visually, recoveries were good. The geological log is in Appendix C.

CVG-08-60 was collared on a small coarse-grained hornblende diorite intrusion (Figure 4). It drilled through one of the strands of the Marble Bay fault at approximately 60 foot depth and then cut a section through Quatsino Formation limestone (and intermittent cross-cutting dykes). It appears to have been drilled over the top of the lower-most workings in the old Marble Bay Mine. It was drilled to a depth of 431 metres.

At 60 foot depth, the diorite intrusion and adjacent limestone are variably altered to garnet-pyroxene skarn. The less altered sections of limestone are locally strongly sheared and the intrusion contact appears to be tectonic. The amount of skarn observed decreases rapidly away from the contact. Between 60 feet and 120 feet, there is patchy skarn and considerable bleaching of the surrounding limestone. Below that, the limestone is largely white; however, there are grey to black intervals where there has been build up of carbon. Whitish, relatively bleached limestone extends down to around 640 feet. Below that, the limestone is less altered. It is predominantly grey and is "typical" of the Quatsino Formation. The drill-hole reentered garnet-pyroxene skarn in its final footage (1,415 feet depth). Unfortunately, the hole was lost at this point and the significance of the renewed presence of skarn is unknown.

There are several mafic (hornblende diorite) dykes in the limestone near the top of the hole. Near surface, they appear to be epidote altered; however, they become fresher to depth, particularly in the deeper, grey limestone. They commonly have weak to strong bleached contact envelopes. The hornblende diorite dykes commonly have contacts at 45 degrees to the core; suggesting that they may fill vertical structures. One feldspar porphyry dyke was observed between 1,170 and 1,195 feet down the hole. Its orientation is uncertain as it is altered, incompetent and partially disintegrated to form sand.

The coarse-grained hornblende diorite and near-surface garnet-pyroxene skarn units are largely barren. However, pyrite was observed in most of the more altered mafic dykes and in some of the bleached, whitish limestone. It is particularly evident in carbon-rich sections and is found in carbon-pyrite veinlets (around 490 feet and 620 feet depth). Pyrite is also found cementing breccias (around 500 feet depth). Lower down the hole, pyrite is also found either disseminated or in carbon-rich veins and fractures in grey limestone. At 920 feet depth, disseminated pyrite crystals are surrounded by bleached spots and pyrite is also found in folded carbon-rich veins. There is a narrow (10 cm wide zone of semi-massive pyrite at 1,020 foot depth down the hole.

8.0 Discussion

Recent work, discussed above, shows that there are two separate ages of granitic intrusion on Texada Island and each has its own style of skarn mineralization. The gold-silver and copper skarn deposits in the Van Anda camp are most likely Cretaceous in age, related to emplacement of the Little Billie and other intrusions along the Marble Bay and other faults, which mark the western limit of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Godwin collected numerous samples of galena from "veins" on Texada (including two from holes T88-7-301 and T89-8-34 drilled in the Copper Queen area) and found that their lead isotope ratios were similar to "plutonogenic veins found in the Coast Mountains. He found that they are markedly dissimilar to ratios found from galena crystals associated with "Island Intrusions" on Vancouver Island (Godwin et. al. 1990; Pinsent, 2007).

The precious-metal bearing skarn deposits found in the Van Anda Camp appear to have formed from fluids derived from Cretaceous intrusions, such as the Little Billie Stock that were channeled up the Marble Bay fault, and related structures on the west side of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Marble Bay, Little Billie, Copper Queen and Cornell deposits appear to be precious-metal rich skarn chimneys that are above, or in the case of the Little Billie, adjacent to their source intrusions. The setting and style of mineralization is very similar to that described by Meinert (2000) for the Big Gossan deposit in Indonesia (Figures 5 & 6). There is considerable potential for gold-silver and

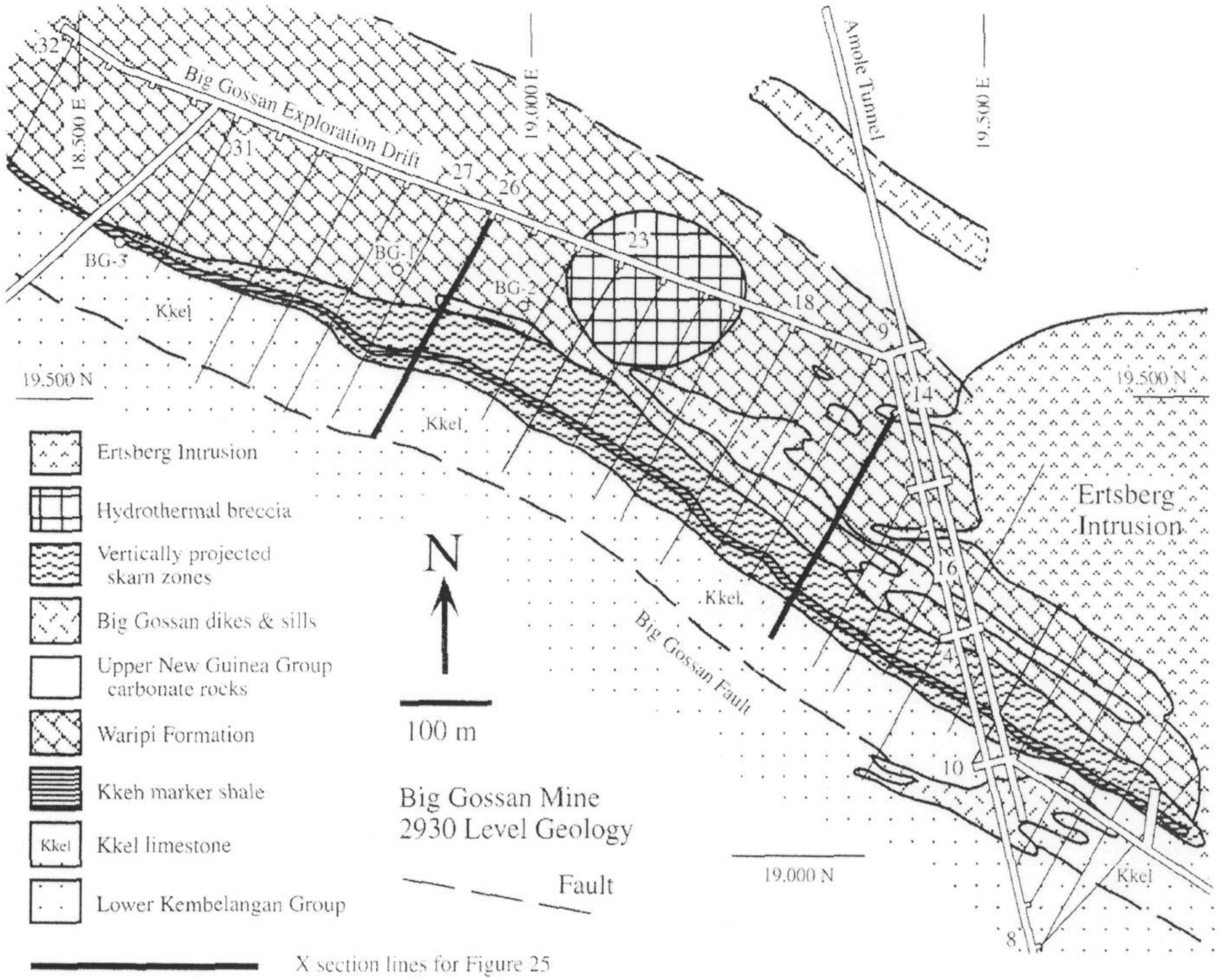

FIG. 24. Plan view of Big Gossan 2,930-m elevation geology and underground drill stations, West Papua, Indonesia. Vertical projection of skarn zones is approximate due to steep dip of units. More accurate skarn geometry is illustrated in two cross sections (Fig. 25) indicated by dark lines on plan map (modified from Meinert et al., 1997).

Figure 5: Plan view of the Big Gossan Deposit, Meinert (2000)

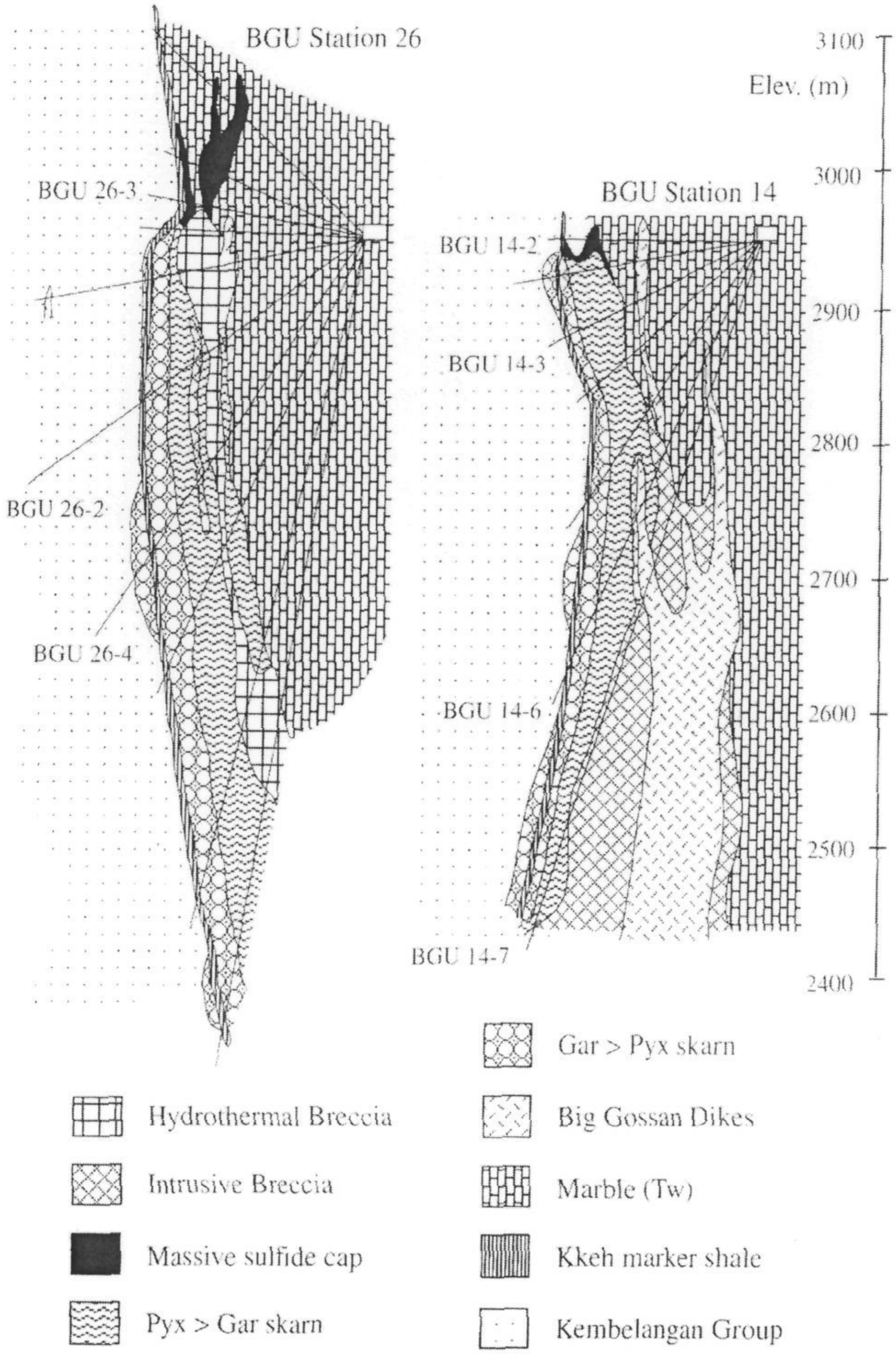

FIG. 25. Cross section through Big Gossan drill stations BGU 26 and BGU 14, illustrating typical geology and distal skarn geometry (modified from Meinert et al., 1997). Lines of section are shown in Figure 24.

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Figure 6: Cross-section of Big Gossan Deposit, Meinert (2000)

copper deposits to have formed at depth, above and adjacent to buried intrusions, particularly near the underlying Karmutsen Formation – Quatsino Formation contact.

Drill-hole CVG-08-60 was drilled through the inferred location of one strand of the Marble Bay fault and may have intersected it along the east contact of the coarse-grained hornblende diorite intrusion. The hole provides a section through the Quatsino Formation above the inferred location of the Marble Bay mine workings. Garnet – pyroxene skarn was located both at the top and the bottom of the hole however, little mineralization was observed other than pyrite.

9.0 Conclusion & Recommendation

Drill-hole CVG-08-60 cut through the Marble Bay fault at too high an elevation to encounter mineralization, which is known to occur in the Marble Bay mine at around 1,500 feet below sea level. It was also drilled at too shallow an angle to reach the underlying Karmutsen Formation contact or the intrusion that produced the mineralizing fluid. However, the presence of garnet – pyroxene skarn at the bottom of the hole may be significant.

I recommend that Consolidated Van Anda Gold Limited deepen the hole to establish the significance of the skarn found at the foot of the hole. It may relate to mineralization along another strand of the Marble Bay fault. I also suggest that the company move the drill to the east and drill a vertical hole down to the 17th Level and attempt to locate additional skarn mineralization above and adjacent to the granitic body that Dolmage reports finding at the bottom of the Marble Bay workings.

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APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Hugh Pinsent, of 2335 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, practicing from #2335 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I graduated, in 1968, from Aberdeen University, Scotland, with a B.Sc. Honours (B.Sc. Hons.) Degree in Geology.

3. I graduated from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, with a Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in Geology in 1972 and from Durham University, England, with a Doctorate in Geology (Ph.D.) in 1975.

4. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and have been since August, 1992 (Registration No. 19499).

5. I have practiced my profession over 35 years as an exploration geologist, a civil servant and a geological consultant.

6. I visited the Van Anda property on Texada Island on 26th and 27th February, 2009 and logged the drill core described in this report, dated 2nd March, 2009.

7. I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Van Anda, nor do I own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Consolidated Van Anda Gold Limited.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 2nd March, 2009

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
H. PINSENT

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF COSTS
VAN ANDA, MARBLE BAY PROPERTY

CONSOLIDATED VAN ANDA GOLD LIMITED
BOX 250, VAN ANDA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
V0N 3K0

Programme Costs

[March 2008 – January 2009

	$CDN
Field Staff:	
Field Crew - helper	4,200.00
Field Crew – driller	9,505.00
Accommodation & Food:	
Field Crew – driller & helper	3,360.00
Transportation:	
Rental vehicle	900.00
Fuel	2,747.00
Diamond Drilling:	
Marble Bay Holdings, One drill-hole to 431 metres @ $51.71/metre	22,288.00
Report Writing:	
R. H. Pinsent, Ph.D., P.Geo.	4,500
Total	**43,450.00**

APPENDIX C

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

CVG-08-60

Hole No. CVG-08-60

Location: Van Anda, Texada,	Bearing: 90 degrees	Northing: 5512750	Property: Marble Bay	Drill: L38
Date Collared: March 2008	Dip: -45 degrees	Easting: 387630	Core Size: NQ	Logged By: R.H. Pinsent
Date Completed: April 2008	Depth: 1415 feet	Elevation:	Other:	Date: February, 2009

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Overburden: Rubble derived from local altered hornblende diorite.				10						
Hornblende diorite: Variable texture - ranges from aphanitic to coarse grained and amphibole porphyrytic. Possibly a fragmental contact zone with mix of limestone and chilled hornblende diorite.	Patchy alteration throughout. Locally strong epidote alteration and patches with garnet and pyroxene.		45 ca	60	None seen	Cut by intermittent rare calcite veins 45 degrees to core axis				
Skarn: Patchy garnet, pyroxene, amphibole and epidote skarn with relict limestone. The rocks are locally sheared.	Patchy alteration throughout. Locally strong.		45 ca	80	None seen	Strong local shearing in relict limestone over approximately 10 cm intervals, approximately 45 degrees to core axis (possible vertical shears).				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 2

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Hornblende diorite dyke: weakly feldspar porphyritic	Moderately fresh with a weak green epidote colour			87	None seen	Relatively undeformed				
Skarn: Patchy garnet, pyroxene, amphibole and epidote skarn (as above) but with limestone relicts and may contain inclusions of very altered diorite.	Weak to strong garnet, pyroxene alteration throughout.			120	None seen	Sheared basal contact against a dyke oriented at 45 degrees (vertical ?). Calcite veins 45 degrees to core axis				
Hornblende diorite dyke: weakly feldspar porphyritic: Similar to above.	epidote altered.			137	None seen	Shearing along contacts but not internally deformed too much.				
White limestone. Fine-grained and massive but blotchy and locally marbled otherwise texture less	Some colour variation			223	Trace of pyrite only	Some fractures but no sign of shearing. Cut by calcite veins locally.				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 3

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Hornblende Diorite dyke: Locally pyroxene porphyrytic. Rubbly and broken.	Chlorite alteration and build up on fractures			228	Disseminated pyrite and fracture build up of pyrite.	contacts probably at 45 degrees.				
White limestone. Massive and recrystallized with a locally sugary texture.	Blotchy and variable shade that locally grades towards grey.			281	None seen	Rare lineations cross limestone at 45 to 60 degrees to core axis				
Grey limestone. Dark, locally black caused by build up of carbon on partitions or in veins.	carbon build in veins, veinlets and on fractures(?)			285	Pyrite and possibly pyrrhotite on fractures					
White limestone. Massive and recrystallized with a locally suggary with zones of grey to black more carbonaceous rock	Limestone locally silicified			303						

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 4

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Hornblende Diorite dyke: Coarse-grained with weak feldspar and amphibole phenocrysts - typical green colour	Weakly to strongly epidote altered			326	Traces of pyrite	Broken dyke cut by calcite veins.				
White limestone, fine-grained and intermixed with grey and locally pink coloured, structure less limestone.	Colour variation but not much else of note			400	Rare pyrite where carbon built up.	Weak foliation locally, approximately 45 degrees to core axis.				
White limestone: Locally weakly to strongly brecciated and cemented by pyrite.	Mottled			415	Strong pyrite build up in fracture spaces in breccia	Breccia appears to be at 45 degrees to core axis				
White limestone, fine-grained, locally grades to grey but most strongly marbled.	Mottled			450		Locally fractured and brecciated				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 5

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone dominates but grades to white locally. Darker sections contain carbon. The rock is cut by a narrow gouge zone at 450ft.	Mottled and blotchy, gradational limestone			490	Fine pyrite veins in the limestone locally show ptygmatic folding	Gouge zone at 450ft may be the "Marble Bay Slip" reported in the mine.				
White limestone. Massive, uniform, recrystallized. Note a narrow Hornblende Diorite dyke at 517-519ft and a short breccia zone at bottom of the section.	mottled but generally fairly consistent.			540	Trace of pyrite in breccia of angular fragments with pyrite cement between 538 and 540ft.	The dyke is broken and rubbly.				
White limestone. Massive, uniform, recrystallized marble.	Mottled zone particularly between 575 and 580ft.			605	Pyrite and carbon in the mottled zone.	The carbon-pyrite veins appear to be ptygmatically folded.				
White limestone. Banded with darker sections	Carbon +/- pyrite partitions in the limestone at 0.5 cm intervals over tens of cms.			620	Pyrite and carbon in the mottled zone.	Carbon zoned sections at 30 degrees to core axis.				

		Hole No. CVG-08-60			Sheet No. 6					
Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
White limestone. Grades to grey at base of section. Fine-grained, massive and fairly featureless.	Structureless and uniform.			640	None seen					
Grey limestone. Start of a long section of uniform limestone that is typical of unaltered rock	Structureless and uniform.			666	None seen	Brecciated limestone on dyke contact at 666ft				
Hornblende Diorite Dyke: Mostly massive, fairly fresh and dark green in colour. Chilled	Weakly altered dyke. Carbonate bleached on contacts.			683	Pyrite in fractures within the dyke					
Grey limestone. Massive, uniform, fairly featureless	Bleaching near dyke contact and some blotchy white alteration to depth elsewhere.			815	Rare pyrite seen on some fractures.	Rare cross-cutting calcite veins and fractures, most at 45 degrees to core axis.				

		Hole No. CVG-08-60			Sheet No. 7					
Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey Limestone, massive	Local weak bleaching			825		Calcite on veins and veinlets 30-core axis				
Grey Limestone, massive	Locally strong bleaching near structures			835	Pyrite in quartz and carbonate veins at approx 30-core axis	At 830 ft, three is crush zone with chlorite and pyrite.				
Grey Limestone, massive but by shadowy white carbonate veins at 20 - 30 degrees to core axis (1-2 mm) and also irregular ptymatic graphite veins (1 -2 mm).	Local weak bleaching			855	None noted	irregular and healed				
Grey Limestone, massive with local layering of textural features and carbon content.	Bleaching near calcite veins (1-2 mm) at 20 to 80-core axis. Note bleached areas envelope veins and feather into grey limestone.			895	Pyrite in graphite veins and along fractures and with calcite. Locally pyrite rich (10%), most of the sulphide in veins or fractures.	A broken zone with variably bleached sections cemented by graphite +/- graphite				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 8

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone, massive cut by two narrow (10cm) basalt dykes. One is black and glassy, the other altered.	One dyke is altered to garnet and pyroxene skarn. Strong bleaching near mineralized dykes.		Dyke is 45-c.a. Which is probably vertical	905	Chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite with graphite in veins in recrystallized limestone and sulphide in skarn	Two dykelet of basalt at 899ft and 904ft.				
Grey limestone with local blotches of bleached limestone.	White bleaching around pyrite crystals and carbon +/- pyrite in ptygmatic veins at approx 70 c.a.			925	Weak disseminated pyrite and also pyrite in folded graphitic veins	Variable shadowy fractures with pyrite along their axis. The veins have bleached envelopes on contacts				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 9

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone, massive, mottled and bleached in sections	Locally weak bleaching around discrete pyrite crystals and along veins with pyrite crystals in them.			945	Pyrite both disseminated and in veins of calcite cutting limestone.	shadowy fractures, variable: fractures contain pyrite along their axis. They have bleached contacts.				
As above: Grey limestone; massive with mottled sections. Limestone near veins is strongly recrystallized.	Bleached around veins and also around disseminated veins. Note very strongly recrystallized calcite near dyke			974	Abundant pyrite on weak healed fractures. Strong pyrite at 953 to 955ft. Needs Assay					
Basalt dyke: glassy and chilled with specks formed from altered phenocrysts of pyroxene and feldspar.	Locally weakly altered.			978	None seen	Good dyke contacts at approximately 45 c.a. - probably a vertical dyke.				
White Marble 2-3 ft above and below the dyke the reverts to grey limestone down-section.	Massive, white, reverts to locally bleached and blotchy.			985	None seen					

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 10

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone, fine-grained, massive (as above), locally brecciated and recemented with calcite.	Locally strongly bleached.			995	Possibly a trace of pyrite with graphite	Locally layered and ptygmatically folded graphitic veins				
Grey limestone, coarser grained than above from 1012ft to depth.	Bleached, white and variably recrystallized. 10 cm of skarn associated with fragments of dyke contain garnets.			1025		Dyke fragments parallel to core axis have strong bleached envelopes				
Grey limestone, typical moderately bleached with strong pyrite zone.	Recrystallized and blotchy, note pyrite zone.			1035	10 cm zone of semi-massive to disseminated pyrite between 1020ft and 1021ft. Also weak pyrite with graphite in veinlets.	One strong pyrite vein 45 c.a.				
Grey limestone becomes darker, more graphitic and more broken.	More carbon veining			1050	Traces of pyrite	Broken and largely recrystallize, no preferred orientation				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 11

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone, very much broken and recrystallized	Strong bleaching approaching the skarned dyke and enveloping veins			1060	Light green skarn with traces of pyrite locally, near skarn zone contact					
Altered mafic dyke - converted to amphibole (tremolite?) skarn	Garnet-pyroxene-amphibole skarn			1065						
Grey limestone, very much broken, recemented and recrystallized	Mottled with bleached and carbon-rich sections and cut by fractures and veinlets			1103	Pyrite with carbon in some veins and veinlets.	Late veins cross-cut each other. Some contain light green minerals, possible epidote, serpentine or tremolite along with calcite.				
Mafic dyke, glassy, black and green, skarnified	Amphibole skarn			1105		Dyke 20 core axis.				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 12

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Marble: white with specks of remnant crystals; grades into grey limestone.	Disseminated tremolite (?)			1125	Pyrite in a vein at 1105ft	Weak veins mainly at 45 core axis				
Typical grey limestone with bleached zones.	Variable textured, blotchy			1145						
Marble: white, moderately coarser grained with zones of grey limestone.	Strong bleaching and recrystallization; cut by light green epidote (tremolite?) veins.			1170	rare pyrite with speckled spots of carbon	Veins 50 core axis.				
Feldspar Porphyry Dyke: Fractured along axis, crumbly and broken, locally sandy. Weakly feldspar and quartz porphyrytic.	Weak sericite (apple green spots) altered. No primary or secondary mafic minerals			1195	None seen	Dyke fractured along its length.				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 — Sheet No. 13

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey limestone, massive, mixed with white recrystallized marble at intervals	Variably bleached			1230	Trace pyrite	Shadowy veins				
Mafic Dyke: Skarn	Altered to pyroxene garnet skarn			1232	Pyrite in the skarn	broken dyke-rock				
White Marble: Coarse-grained	Bleached limestone with ptygmatic veins of carbon with or without pyrite.			1235	Pyrite in carbon veins.					
Grey limestone, massive, with broken zones that are recemented. One 10cm mafic dyke at 1240ft.	Bleached and blotchy limestone with rare but noticeable bleach spots around pyrite crystals.			1255	Pyrite and Pyrrhotite in veins, mainly in and around the mafic dykelet	Skarn zone 70 core axis.				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 14

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Grey Limestone with abundant pyrite crystals and bleach spots.	Pyrite surrounded by bleached areas. Also adjacent to vein with pyrite			1265	Locally rich in pyrite	Variable orientations				
Grey Limestone with blotchy white recrystallized sections	Graphite veins with or without pyrite. Strong bleaching near dyke contact.			1304	Pyrite in some graphite veins					
Mafic dyke: Skarn - green altered.	Garnet-pyroxene and amphibole skarn			1305		Crushed skarn , rubbly				
Grey limestone, interbanded with white.	Strongly bleached limestone on contact of the skarn above and below.			1326	None seen	Banded at 40 60 to core axis.				

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 15

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log	Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Mafic Dyke: Skarn - broken and rubbly	Strong pyroxene, garnet (epidote?) alteration - patchy			1345	Pyrite disseminated in skarn	Veins at 45 to core axis.				
Grey limestone, massive, blotchy with bleaching	Locally banded, mottled with bleaching			1398	None seen	Late fractures and crushed appearance +/- core axis filled with veins of calcite and fibrous mineral - light green, may be tremolite or serpentine.				
Mafic Dyke: Skarn - broken and rubbly	Mainly pyroxene			1399	Pyrite disseminated in skarn	Broken dyke contains sulphide				
Grey limestone, massive, blotchy and recrystallized.				1412						

Hole No. CVG-08-60 Sheet No. 16

Rock Type and Textures	Alteration	Graphic Log		Angles	Interval (feet)	Mineralization	Structures	Core Recov.	R.Q.D.	Sample Numbers	Au (ppm)
Mafic Dyke: Black aphanitic unit that is probably a dyke . It contains patches of limestone.	Fresh dyke				1413	Pyrite found on fracture surfaces in the dyke	Contacts uncertain				
The core ends in limestone	Limestone and garnet - pyroxens skarn unit with some pyrite.				1415	Local pyrite					
					E.O.H.						