PF:092F259

1992 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM

007487

PROPERTY/PROJECT

Name: Texada Island Project

NTS : 92F/10,15

CLAIMS: 138 claim units (2-post, crown grants and mineral leases)

ACREAGE: 6,000 acres

COMMODITIES: Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, (Fc)

AUTHORS

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AGREEMENTS

VANANDA GOLD LTD. leases 100% of the mineral rights from Holnam Industries, subject to a six percent (6%) net profits royalty and a $200,000 payment, 20 months after commencement of commercial production. Seven additional crown grants within the Holnam land holdings have also been purchased subject to a 3% NSR up to $600,000.

HISTORY

PAST EXPLORATION	BY WHOM	TYPE	COST
1978 - 1981	Shima Res.	Gravity, Drilling VLF, IP, Magnetics	
1984	Cartier Res.	Diamond Drilling IP	
1986 - 1987	Vananda Gold Ltd.	Trenching, Geochem.	
1988 - 1989	Freeport-McMoRan Gold	Line cutting, IP Magnetics, VLF, Drilling, Geochem.	$1.5 MM
1990 - 1991	Vananda Gold Ltd.	IP, Drilling	$300,000
1992	Vananda Gold Ltd.	Drilling in Progress	

PAST PRODUCTION

VANANDA CAMP		TONS	GRADE
(Marble Bay, Little Billie, Copper Queen, and Cornell	(Intermittent) 1896 - 1952	340,000	0.252 oz/ton Au 1.70 oz/ton Ag 3.0% Copper
TEXADA MINES	1952 - 1976	23,000,000	0.001 oz/ton Au 0.036 oz/ton Ag 0.14% Cu 44% Fe

GEOLOGY

Regional

A large synclinal basin of upper Triassic aged limestone equivalent to the Quatsino Formation overlies middle to upper Triassic aged basalt equivalent to the Karmutsen Formation on Vancouver Island. Both are intruded by numerous calc-alkaline dykes and stocks dated at approximately 178 Ma. Two major northwesterly trending, sinistral structures, cut the property.

Local

Approximately 80% of the property is underlain by the limestone which ranges in thickness up to at least 2,000 feet. The basalt borders the property to the west, east and south. The Gillies Bay stock outcrops in the southern sector of the property while the Little Billie stock outcrops along the shore line at the northern boundary.

The northerly and north-south structures were probably pre-intrusive and controlled intense bleaching, skarn development, base and precious metal mineralization and dyke emplacement.

ALTERATION/ORE FORMING MINERALS

The copper, gold ore in the Vananda Camp is hosted by bornite-rich garnet, pyroxene, wollastonite skarns developed as pipe-like bodies along dyke contacts and the Little Billie stock. Bleaching and marbling of the limestones is extensive while calc-silicate alteration and biotization of the dykes local to the skarn is common.

The iron, copper ore in Texada Mines occurred as large magnetite-rich pipes cutting up through the limestone for several thousand feet; as magnetite, garnetite bodies in embayments in the Gillies Bay stock and as chalcopyrite-rich garnetite skarns developed at the base of the marbles along the volcanic basement contact. These chalcopyrite-rich skarns typically grade 1-3% Cu with 0.02 to 0.03 oz/ton gold and 1.0 oz/ton Ag.

CURRENT EXPLORATION RESULTS

1988 - 1989

i) Geology

Mapping has been completed on a 1:5000 scale across the entire property and at a 1:2000 scale on the four principal grids. This indicates that the alteration and skarn development is both structurally and intrusive controlled in the Vananda Camp and by the intrusive and volcanic contacts with the marble in the Texada Mines. The skarn is mostly prograde in the Vananda ores and both prograde and retrograde in Texada Mines.

ii) Geochemistry

Soil sampling was completed on all cut grids with 100m x 25m sample centres and 25m x 12.5m centres in detailed areas. Anomalous gold values from 20 ppb to 10,000 ppb occur in localized areas relative to known mineralization and along structural zones and dyke contacts. Anomalous copper, arsenic and zinc may or may not be coincident to the gold. Extensive areas of anomalous zinc values from 1,000 ppm to 7,000 ppm occur over carbonate areas and are yet unexplained by known mineralization.

iii) Geophysics

Airborne EM and magnetometer surveys were flown in conjunction with adjoining land holders, Echo Bay and BP Res, and defined the intrusive, limestone, volcanic regimes as well as the structural grain of the property(s).

Ground VLF and magnetometer surveys provided detail of the structures and the intrusive/volcanic contacts with the limestones. Induced polarization was done over two of the grids, providing chargeability targets that were drilled with inconclusive results.

Sampling

Twenty nine NQ diamond drill holes were completed on a number of targets with four "ore grade" intercepts attained under the abandoned lower workings of the Little Billie Mine.

1991

5,000 feet of drilling continued to define the ore reserves under the lowest working level of the Little Billie Mine and the potential for a southeasterly extension of the ore as suggested by induced polarization. 500m from the Little Billie zone, a hole completed in December 1991 located 0.154 oz/ton Au over 2.6m in an intensely altered dyke cutting through an IP target.

Induced polarization utilizing gradiant arrays to provide better definition of previous IP targets and 30 line km on a 2 km x 2.5 km block of ground northwest of Texada Mines not previously surveyed.

1992

Diamond drilling is now in progress to test a number of IP targets north of the Texada Mines' site.

Reserves Little Billie

Geological Drill indicated: 200,000 tons

Number of Zones:	One
Number of Sample Points:	Eleven (Drill Holes)
Average Grade:	0.324 oz/ton Au 1.0 oz/ton Ag 2.0% Cu
Thickness:	variable - 2m to 10m

Costs

1988 - 1989	-	$1.5 MM by Freeport McMoRan Gold
1991	-	$300,000 by Vananda Gold Ltd.

Project Costs

1992	Phase I recommended costs of $750,000
	Phase II recommended costs of $2,000,000