

King Solomon

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Pathfinder Gold

L 1017

by ST. Foy

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INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: D.R. Miller
FROM: S.T. Foy
DATE: January 27, 1993
SUBJECT: GOLD: 1992 MORNING GLORY PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT

I. SUMMARY

The Morning Glory Gold Project located in Lemhi County, Idaho, (T22N, R21E), is a joint venture between Pathfinder Gold Corporation and Vancouver based Formation Capital Corporation, (see Figure 1).

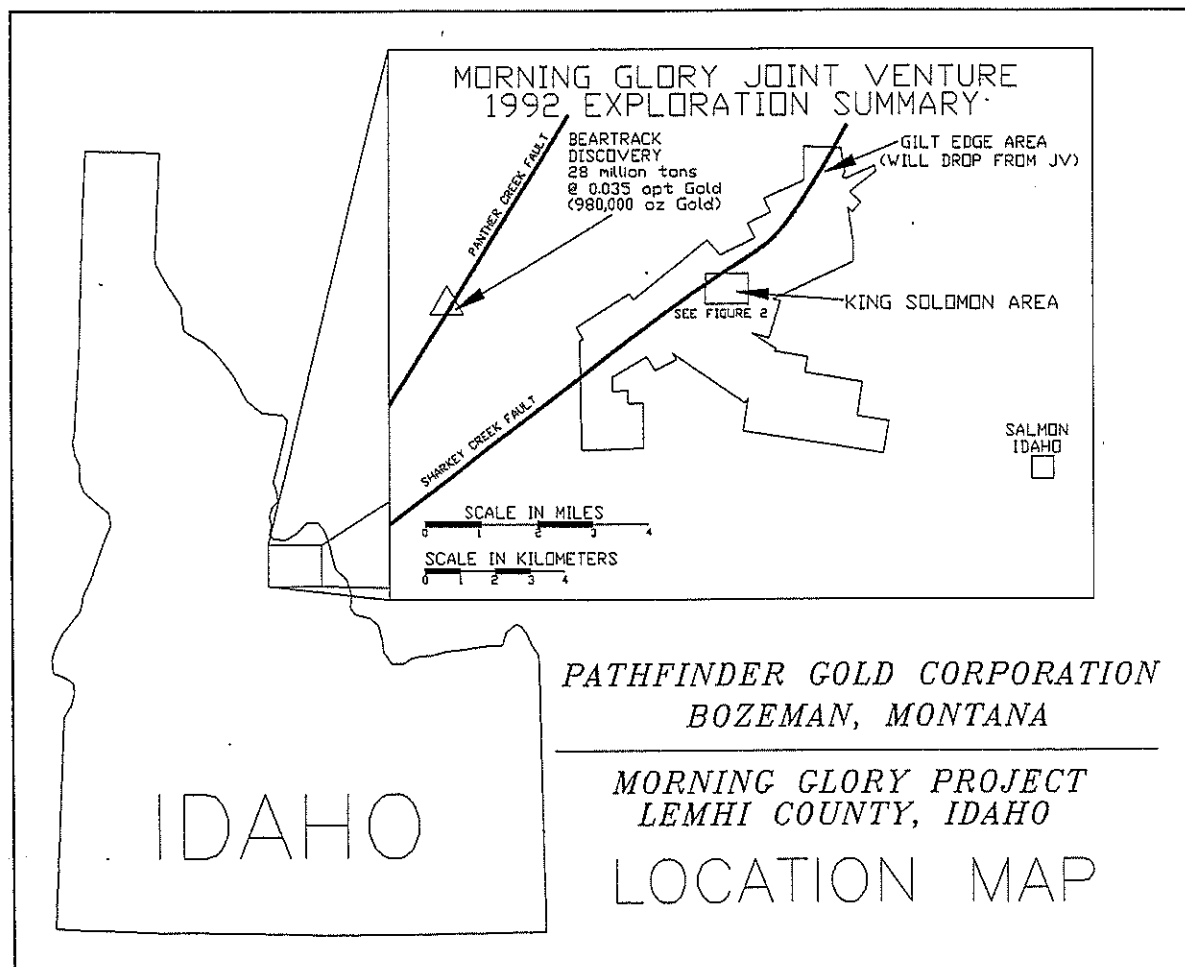


Figure 1. Morning Glory Project Location Map.

The 9000 +/- acre joint venture land package consists of 452 unpatented claims. Pathfinder's exploration effort went into two areas of the project; the Gilt Edge and the King Solomon. The Gilt Edge Area is located in the northeast portion of the land

package and the King Solomon Area is situated towards the center. These two areas were chosen from the entire land package for the following reasons: Teck Resource's previous drilling at the King Solomon Area, (ore grade intercept of 55 ft. of 0.11 opt gold in their drill-hole #6); and in both the King Solomon and Gilt Edge areas a significant concentration of surface disturbance, (old workings), in combination with high grade assays from these surface disturbances. (See Figure 2.)

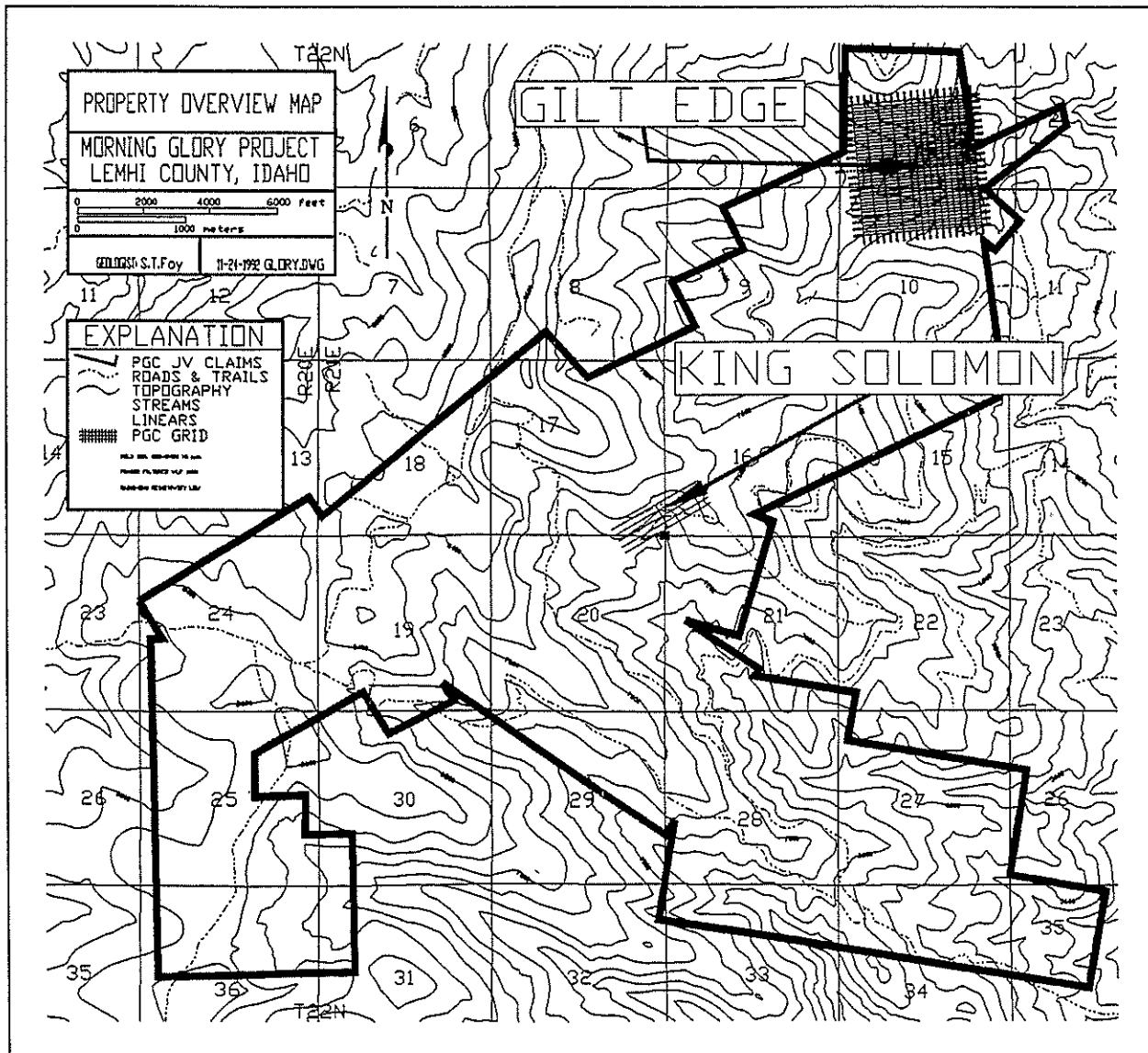


Figure 2. Joint Venture Border With Gilt Edge & King Solomon Areas.

Approximately \$200,000.00 was spent on the Morning Glory Project for the 1992 field season. Below in Table I. is a summary of all ground work completed for the 1992 field season.

TABLE I.

KING SOLOMON	GILT EDGE
15,800 ft. survey grid	65,600 ft. survey grid
	714 soil samples
14 select dump samples	85 select dump samples
190 VLF readings	820 VLF readings
190 resistivity readings	141 resistivity readings
	328 magnetic readings
1570 ft. trenching	1845 ft. trenching
314 trench samples	366 trench samples
2300 ft. road-building	
opened three adits	opened one adit
80 underground samples	2 underground samples
3835 ft. RC-drilling	
767 RC-drill samples	

I.1 Gilt Edge

Poor assay results and narrow, widely spaced veins in the Gilt Edge trenches is quite disappointing, (see Appendix III); thus, Pathfinder has returned the lease to Formation capital.

An unwanted consequence by dropping the Adam's claims is the area of influence imposed, which means dropping most of the Wallace Creek claim block as well along the Sharkey Creek Fault southwest towards the King Solomon Area. However, this occurrence does not pose any major problem at this time; for the gold mineralization encountered at the King Solomon appears to pinch out towards the area of influence border, (this pinching out to the northeast of the King Solomon is substantiated by Pathfinder's 1992 drilling).

I.2 King Solomon

Encouraging RC-drilling assay results were displayed in two of seven RC-holes drilled by Pathfinder at the King Solomon Area. The five other holes that did not encounter ore-grade gold mineralization, in conjunction with structural mapping and sampling of two adits, allows for a sound model of the mineralized structures of the King Solomon.

In hole KSDH92-12, at 315 ft. depth there is 60 ft. of 0.076 opt gold; likewise, in KSDH92-13, at 175 ft. depth there is 50 ft. of

0.044 opt gold. These two holes are approximately 750 ft. apart, with known mineralization in between as discovered in the East King Solomon Adit.

All of next year's exploration effort on the Morning Glory Project shall be directed towards proving and defining more gold mineralization in the King Solomon Area adjacent to our current drill intercepts, and towards the Sharkey Creek Fault some 3000 ft. to the northwest.

II. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Morning Glory Project is situated on the southeastern side of the Idaho Batholith and along the eastern edge of the Trans-Challis fault system, which trends northeast and dips steeply both northwest and southeast with a left lateral offset, (see Figure 3).

As displayed in the adjacent figure, FMC's Beartrack property is approximately 5 miles to the west of the King Solomon Area. The Sharkey Creek Fault, a splay of the Panther Creek Fault, lies 3000 ft. northwest of Pathfinder's 1992 drill locations. The left lateral movement of this fault facilitated the dilational shearing displayed at the King Solomon.

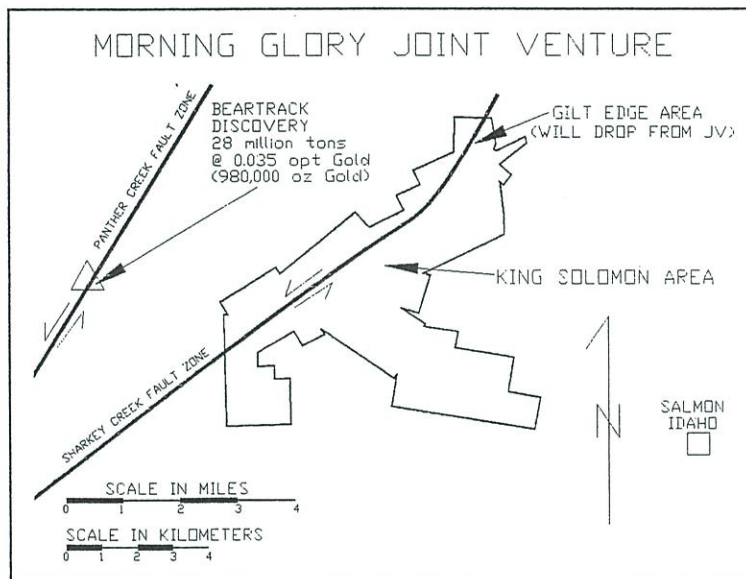


Figure 3. Trans-Challis Faults, Sharkey Creek & Panther Creek.

The Morning Glory Project Area is underlain by Proterozoic Yellowjacket Quartzite Formation, a belt series arkosic meta-sediment, and a Proterozoic age Quartz Monzonite Porphyry.

All gold mineralization on the property is directly tied to dilational shear zones caused by the tectonic movements of the Trans-Challis Fault System, and appears to be independent of dilational shearing in particular formations; ie., shearing in quartzite or quartz monzonite.

III. GILT EDGE AREA

The Gilt Edge Area, (see Figure 2), is located in the northeastern portion of the Morning Glory Project land package.

The geological model of this area is a structural hub of northeast and east/west trending shears and shear controlled veins, all within Proterozoic Yellowjacket Quartzite and Proterozoic Quartz Monzonite Porphyry. North/south shearing is present, but not associated with mineralization. The north/south shears are post mineralization, parallel the Tertiary Salmon River Valley, and tend to offset northeast and east/west gold mineralization.

It was anticipated that the vein occurrence spatial frequency would be high at the Gilt Edge; thus, dilution with un-mineralized wall rock would still permit bulk minable grades and resources. Unfortunately, this was not the case. The spatial frequency of the one inch to six inch veins encountered in trenches and underground workings was about one vein every fifteen to twenty feet, with no wall rock dissemination whatsoever. Thus, while gold bearing veins were present, no ore-grade widths were found.

Ground work began on Gilt Edge first, instead of King Solomon, due to snow-pack in early spring. Initially, a 4000 ft. north/south by 3600 ft. east west grid was surveyed in. The grid consists of stakes, each numbered with a corresponding northing and easting, (see Figure 4).

At the stake locations, the following readings and samples were collected: two foot deep soil samples from the B-horizon; two VLF station readings; detailed radio-ohm resistivity readings; proton-precession magnetometer readings; and select dump samples. (Note: not every survey station had all samples and readings taken.)

Consulting Geologist, Gordon J. Hughes, Jr., was hired to geologically and structurally map the Gilt Edge Area, (see Appendix V).

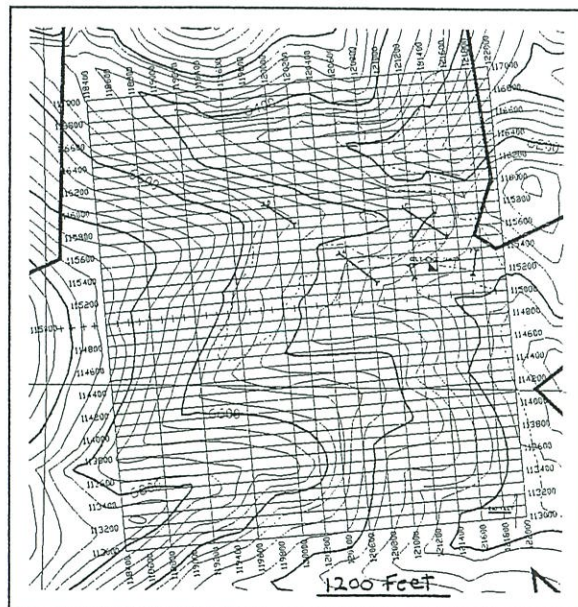


Figure 4. Gilt Edge Survey Grid.

III.1 Trenches

After reviewing Dr. Hughes report and interpreting all geochemical and geophysical data, 1845 ft. of trench was dug over overlapping geophysical, geochemical, and geological anomalies that suggested possible vein type mineralization with associated alteration. All trenches exposed

bedrock; Hence, provided exceptional geological, structural, and assay data, (see Figure 5).

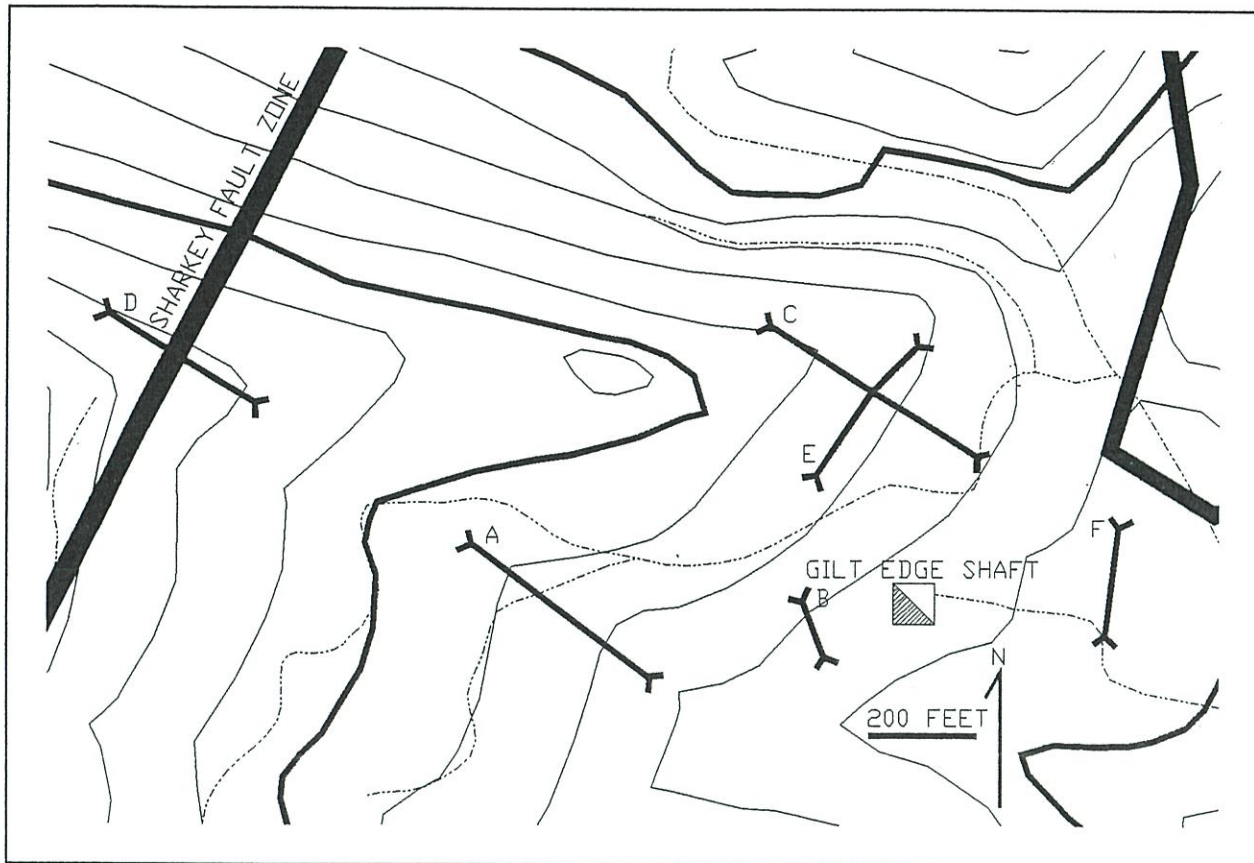


Figure 5. Gilt Edge Trench Locations with Topography.

Since only narrow, widely spaced veins were encountered in the trenches with extremely low grade assay results, (see Appendix III), no further exploration work shall be done on Gilt Edge.

III.2 Soil Geochemistry

The soil geochemical analysis of the Gilt Edge Area initially involved assaying each soil sample for nine elements, (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Sb, and Hg). Following the completion of the lab analysis for over one-hundred samples, positive correlation with gold was noted for only three elements, (Cu, As, and Hg), and no negative correlations were discovered; therefore, the remainder of soil samples sent in for assay were only assayed for Au, Cu, As, and Hg.

Gold soil geochemical assays for the Gilt Edge were of extremely low grade; thus, had to be contoured from the detection limit of 5 ppb and above to display any trends, (see Figure 6).

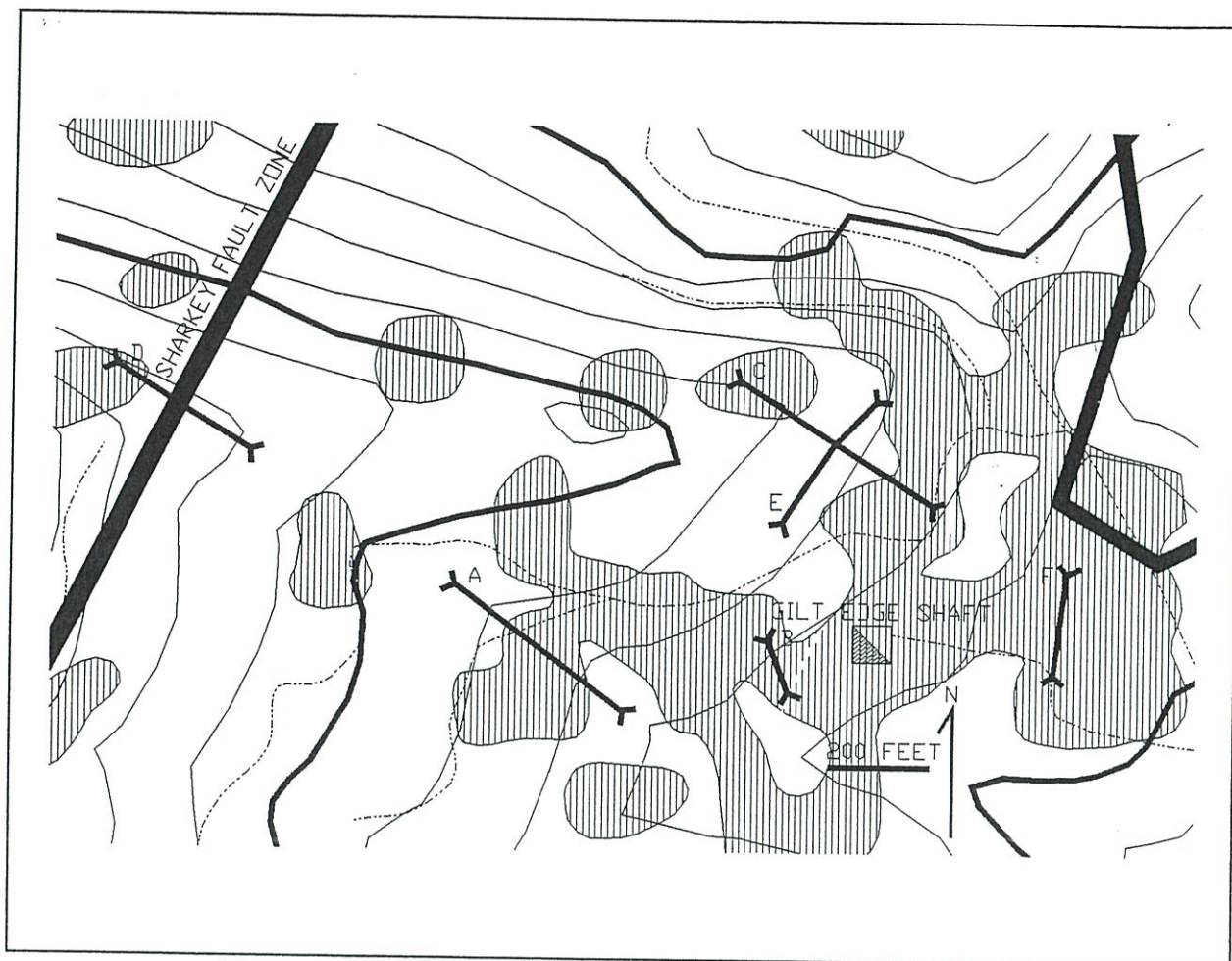


Figure 6. Gilt Edge Target Area Gold Soil Geochem > 5 ppb.

This is not alarming, for the gold soil geochemical assays at FMC's Beartrack discovery have the same extremely low grade characteristics directly above their north and south ore-bodies.

Only the Gilt Edge main target area with trenches is shown above, where Pathfinder concentrated most of its exploration efforts. Maps and figures with all exploration data contoured at 1 in. = 200 ft. are included in Appendix VI.

Note in figure 6 the east/west continuity of the gold soil geochemical anomaly from trench A eastward towards trench B, then towards the Gilt Edge Shaft, and finally towards trench F. This trend traces the Gilt Edge Vein, where the above shaft was sunk and small scale mining occurred in the past.

The Sharkey Creek Fault, part of the Trans-Challis Fault System, to the northwest of the Gilt Edge Shaft displays discontinuous gold soil geochemical anomalies trending N30E, (see Figure 7).

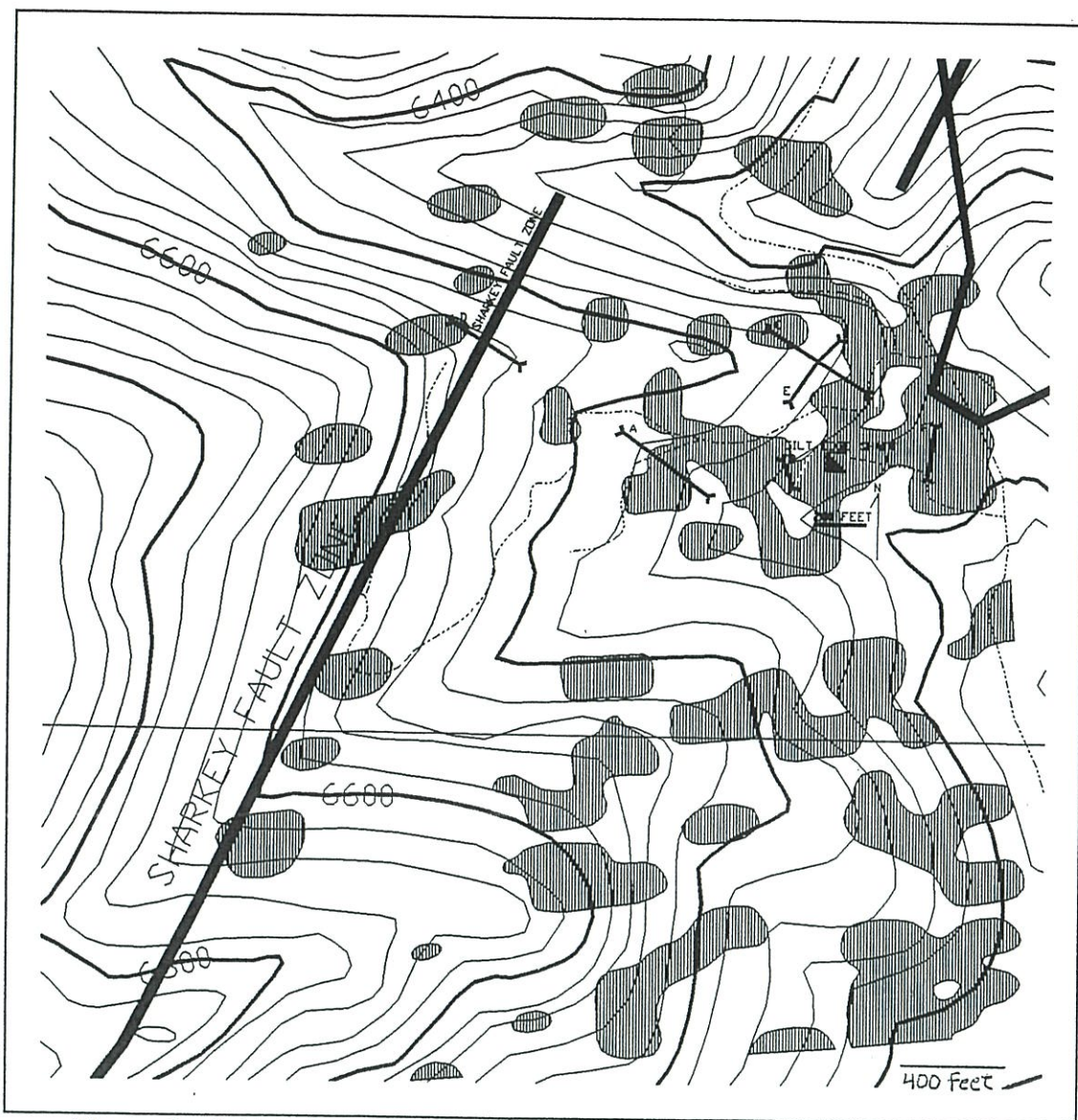


Figure 7. Gold Soil Geochemistry Surrounding the Sharkey Creek Fault.

Gold soil geochemical anomalies in the southeast portion of Figure 7 above, while fairly continuous, not only show no significant surface expression of mineralization in the weathered quartz monzonite outcrop displayed here, but also are mostly vacant of old workings and prospect pits, less the placer mining that occurred in the drainage to the south.

Single one inch to two inch veins that carried gold were discovered in this southeast portion of Figure 7, but the same widely spaced vein distribution with no wall rock dissemination is proposed as a likely mineralization model.

III.3 VLF Geophysics

Dip angle and quadrature Very Low Frequency (VLF) readings were taken at survey stations on the Gilt Edge grid. Two VLF transmitter readings were taken at each survey station to help minimize conductor strike dependency problems inherent with all dip angle VLF surveys. When combining Fraser filtered VLF readings from two transmitters, each with non-parallel wave fronts, all conductors shall be exposed, (See Figure 8).

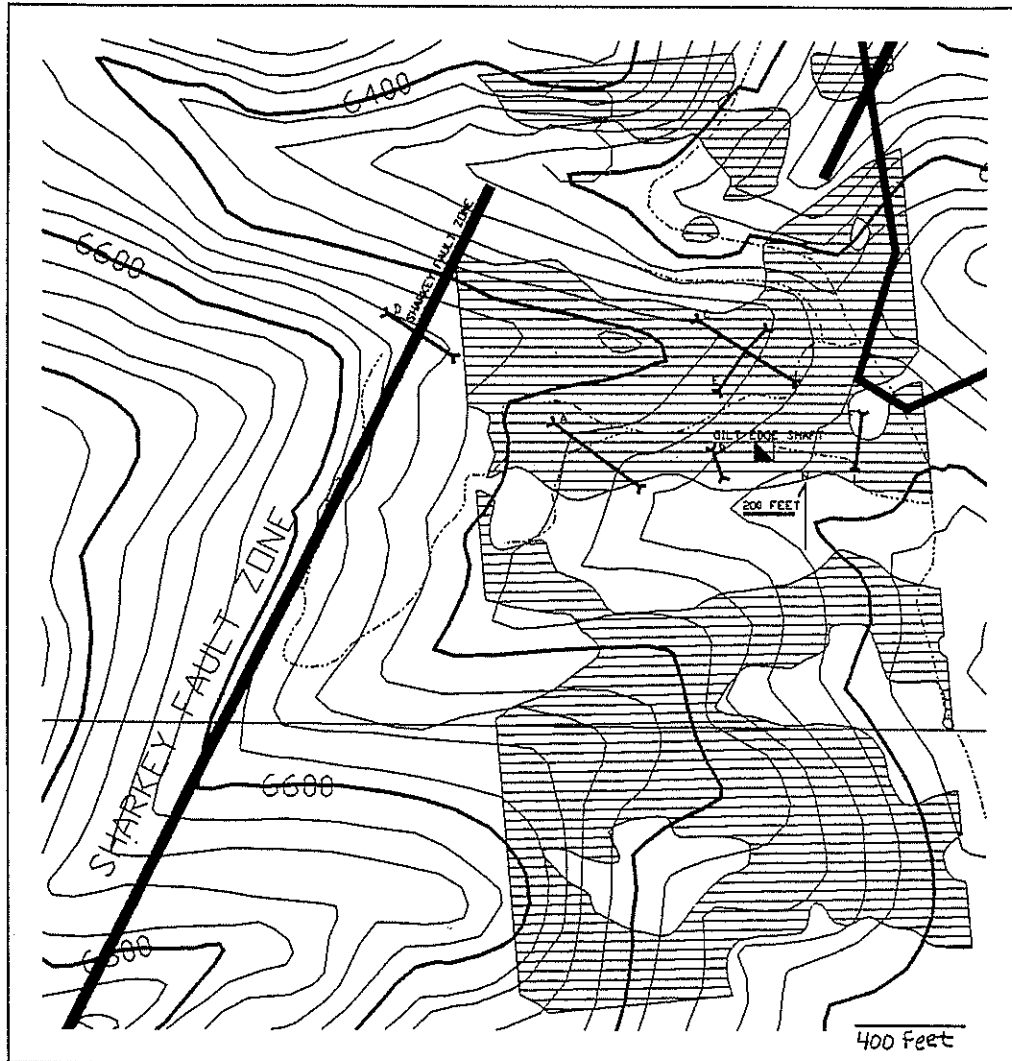


Figure 8. Combined Seattle & Maine Fraser Filtered VLF.

Above in Figure 8, notice the width and extent of surface conductors encompassing Pathfinder's main target area at the Gilt Edge Shaft.

Fraser filtered VLF essentially displays near surface conductors on the Earth's surface. These conductors may be caused by a number of reasons: 1. conductive veins with massive and disseminated

sulfides; 2. argillically altered rock caused by vein zonation or weathered shear zones; 3. topographical exaggeration displayed by all dip angle VLF surveys; and 4. hydrologic water courses.

It is important to note, since there are many causes of VLF conductors, that a VLF survey carried out for mineral exploration is not "stand alone", (this is true of any exploration method), but must be re-confirmed with numerous other methods of mineral exploration, (ie., geologic mapping, soil geochemistry, resistivity surveys, magnetic surveys, etc.); hence, the trenching program was based on interpretation and overlay of all exploration data at hand.

III.4 Radio-Ohm Resistivity

The VLF radio-ohm resistivity survey, discovered to be the most definitive geophysical survey completed over a portion of the Gilt Edge Area, displays near surface contrast between resistive and conductive media, (see Figure 9).

The hatched pattern displayed in the adjacent figure points towards areas of anomalously low resistivity, (more conductive than unhatched areas). This anomaly correlates quite well with geologic mapping and target areas generated by Dr. Hughes, gold soil geochemistry, and Fraser filtered VLF conductors.

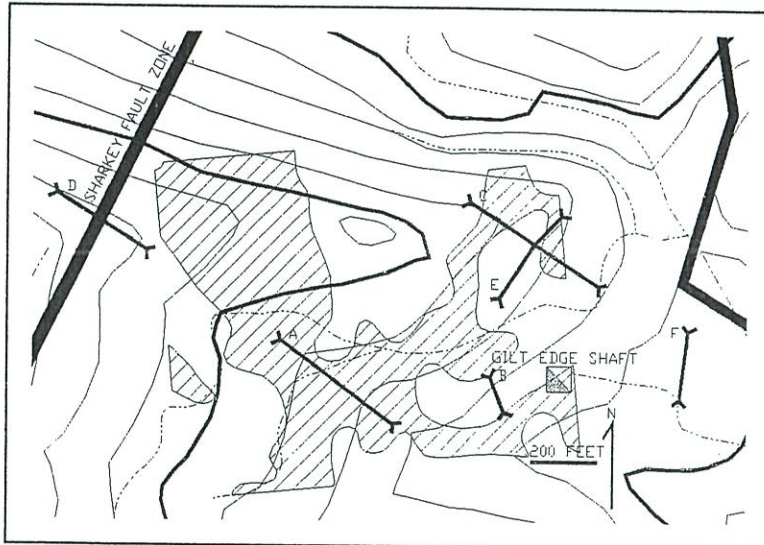


Figure 9. Detailed Radio-Ohm Resistivity Lows.

The veins mined at the Gilt Edge Shaft are known to strike approximately east/west; hence, the resistivity low in the above figure should trend east/west, but this is not the case to the west of the shaft. What the resistivity low shows is an offset of the veins southward; consequently, this offset has been confirmed in the southern portion of trench B. What is unfortunate though is the narrow width of these structures unearthed in trench B.

III.5 Magnetometer Geophysics

A proton procession magnetics survey was run over a portion of the Gilt Edge grid. The variation of magnetic change, (magnetic gamma change), was found to be quite low over the Gilt Edge Area. Because of this, magnetic base station readings had to be taken, at most, thirty minutes apart and drift corrections executed to the raw data. Although the range was low, the magnetic data is useful in

distinguishing areas where alteration of magnetite is pervasive, (see Figure 10).

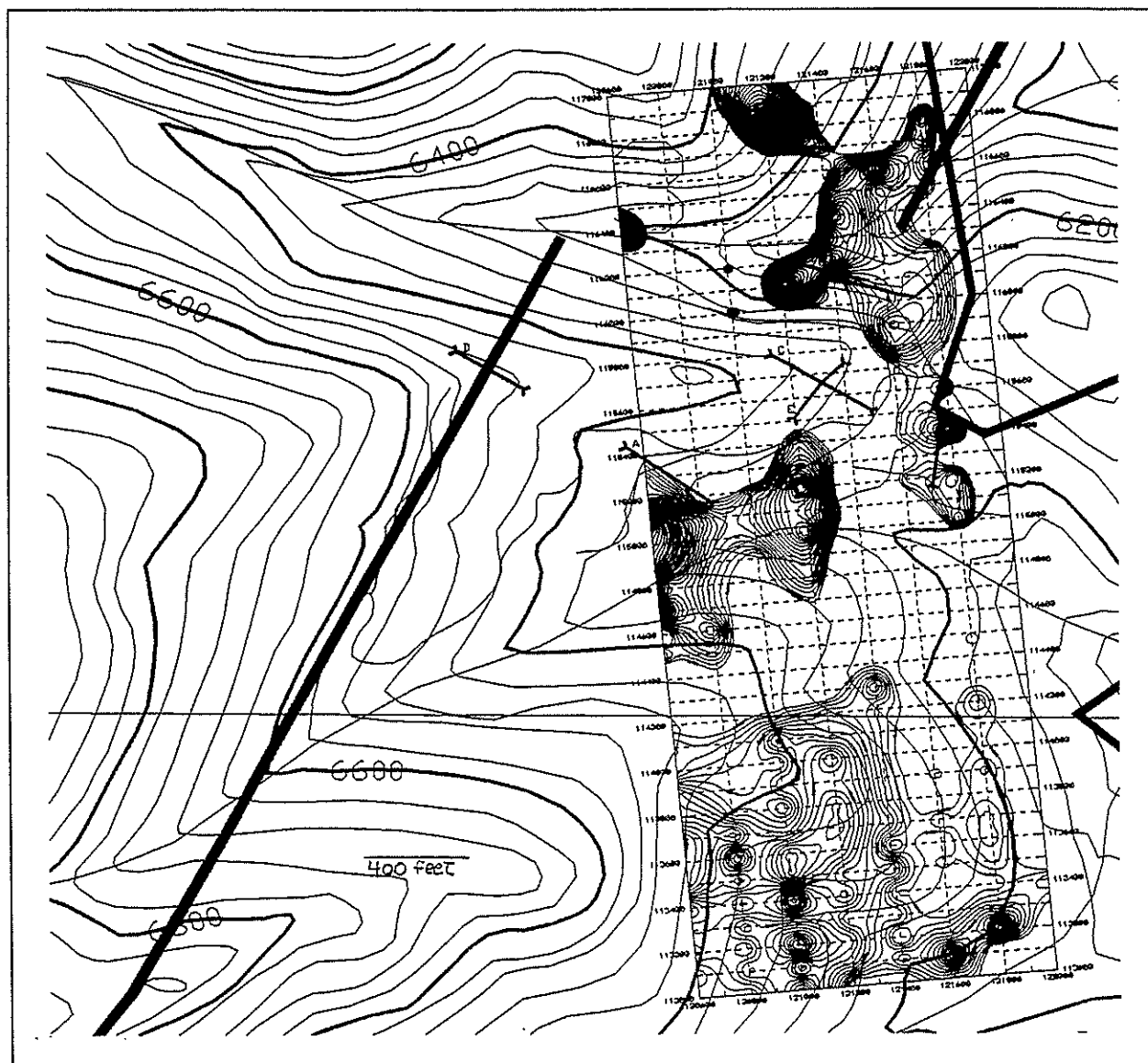


Figure 10. Gilt Edge Magnetic Lows.

The magnetic low in the northeast portion of Figure 10 displays a north-south, post mineralization, Tertiary shear zone mentioned earlier. The poor resolution of magnetic lows over the area encompassing Pathfinder's main target area is due to excess amounts of Proterozoic Yellowjacket Quartzite, which contains large quantities of magnetite and ilmenite. The most interesting magnetic anomaly shown above in Figure 10 is the large scale low situated in the southeastern portion of the Gilt Edge grid. The magnetic low is underlain by Proterozoic Quartz Monzonite Porphyry

and should display a magnetic high, but this is not the case here.

If future exploration were attempted, the southeast Gilt Edge grid area and the Sharkey Creek Fault would be a targets to investigate.

IV. KING SOLOMON AREA

Pathfinder's interest in the Morning Glory Project was spurred by a previously successful drilling program carried out at the King Solomon Area, (see Figure 2), by Teck Resources in the fall of 1990. Teck Resources sixth and final RC-drill hole #6 encountered 55 ft. of 0.11 opt gold at the contact between Proterozoic Yellowjacket Quartzite and Proterozoic Quartz Monzonite Porphyry.

Pathfinder's initial agenda was to survey in a detailed grid, (see Figure 11), and further define the suspected, but later disproved, northwest trending mineralized structure.

The initial geological and structural model of gold mineralization in the King Solomon Area was that of northwest trending geologic contacts between Proterozoic Yellowjacket Quartzite and Proterozoic Quartz Monzonite Porphyry that carried gold credits as displayed in Teck's drill-hole #6. Based on this model; the grid, trenches, and first two Pathfinder RC-drill holes, (KSDH92-7 & KSDH92-8), were completed as shown in Figure 11 above.

Consequently, this initial mineralization model was found incompatible, for the geologic contacts did indeed trend northwest, but carried no gold assay values.

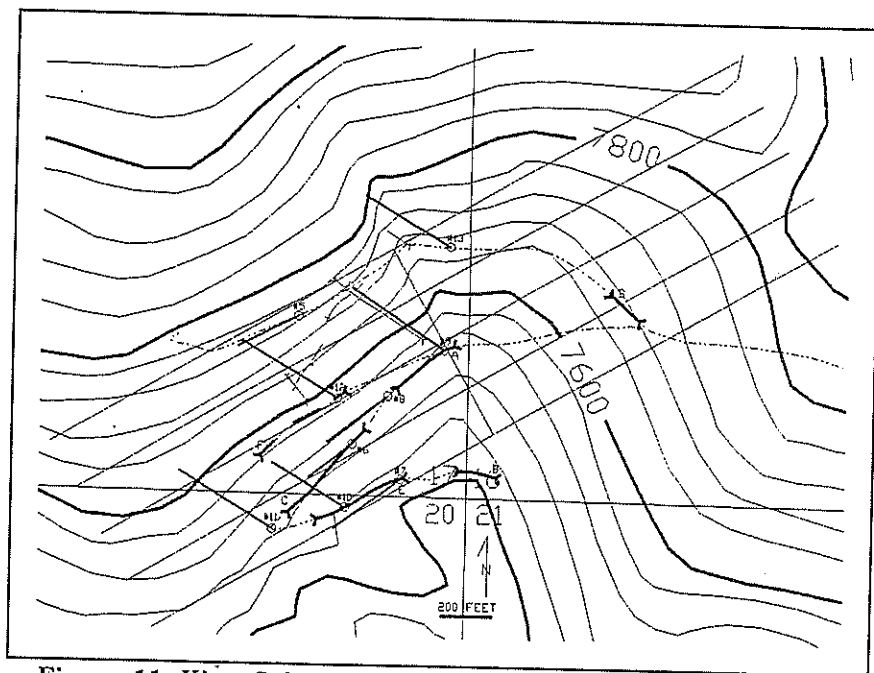


Figure 11. King Solomon Area Grid Lines with Topography, Roads, Trenches, Underground workings, and Drill-Holes.

IV.1 Soil Geochemistry

Gold soil geochemistry was completed by Teck Resources in 1990, (see Figure 12).

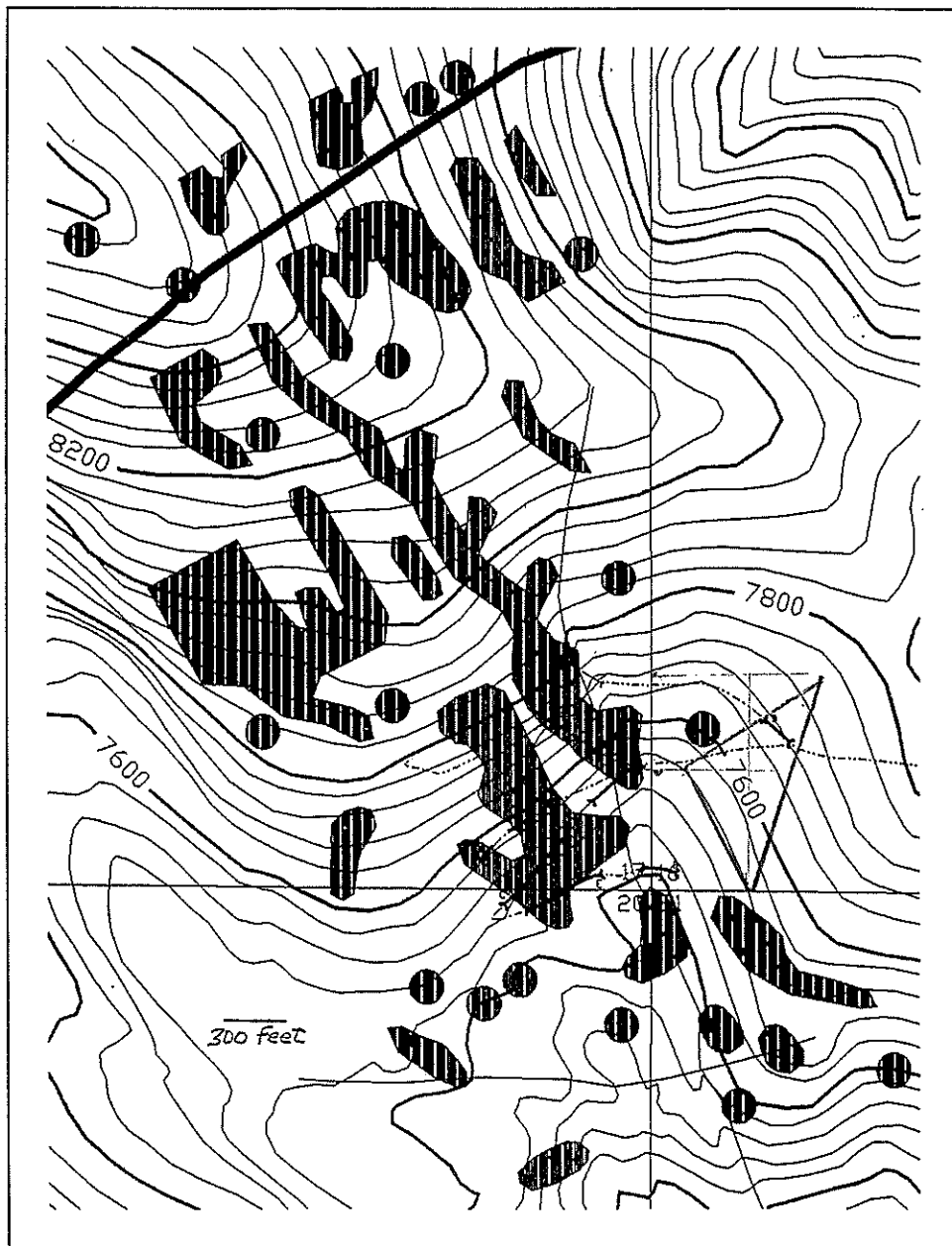


Figure 12. King Solomon Gold Soil Geochemistry > 5ppb.

In Figure 12 above, Pathfinder's target area is situated in the lower center where the hatched portions are gold soil geochemistry assays above 5 ppb and the dark line at the northwest trending northeast is the Sharkey Creek Fault.

The following figure displays a detailed view of Teck Resources' gold soil geochemistry superimposed on PGC's target area, (see Figure 13).

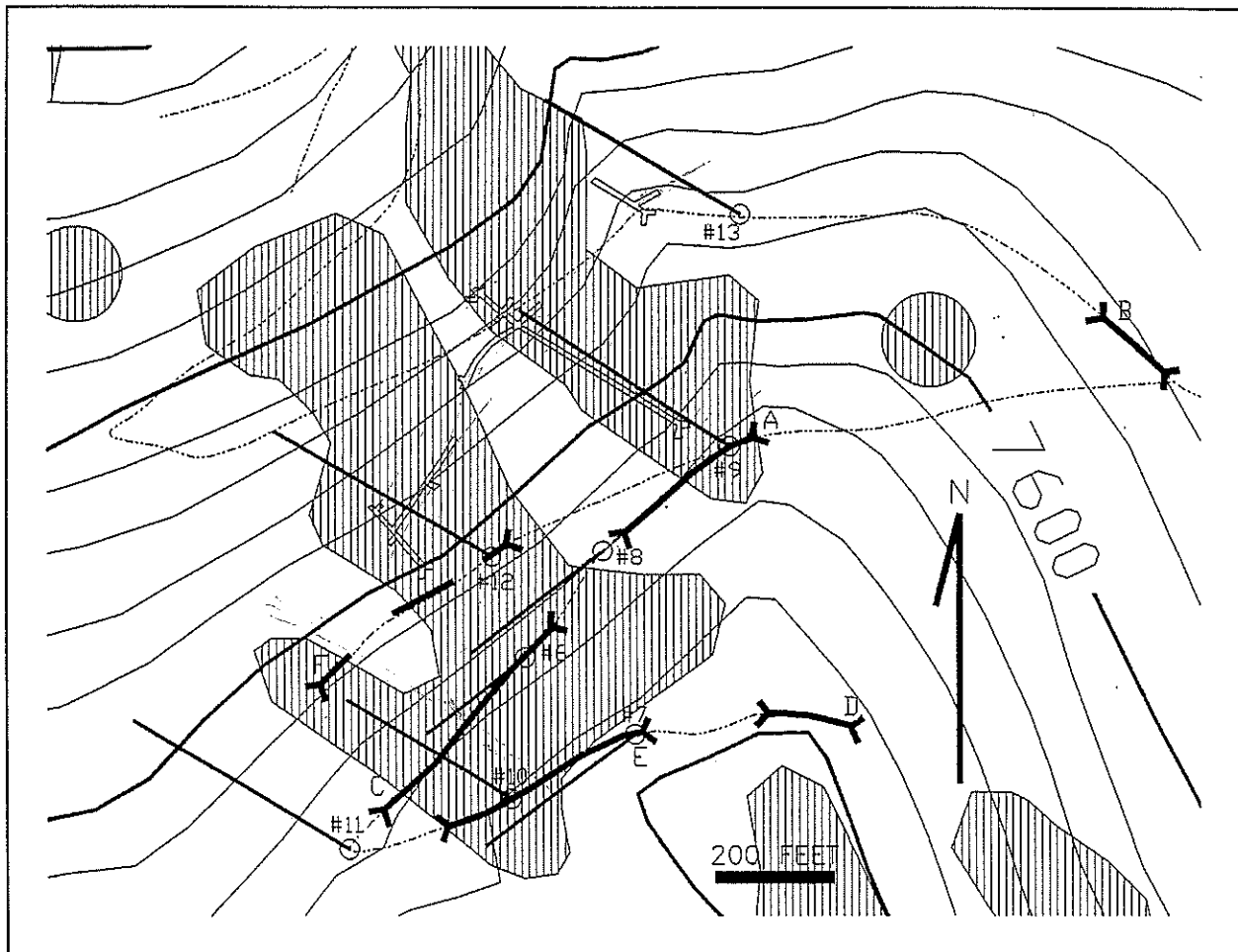


Figure 13. King Solomon Detailed Gold Soil Geochemistry with Underground Workings, Trenches, Roads, Drill-Holes, and Topography.

Note that the above gold soil geochemistry in both figures 12 and 13 both display northwest trends which are now believed to be the result of soil creep.

IV.2 VLF Geophysics

VLF Fraser filtered geophysics was completed over the King Solomon detail grid. A grid orientation of N60E was used, for the initial gold mineralization model predicted N30W trending structures. As stated above, the northwest structures encountered were geologic contacts that carried no gold value; also, the VLF and radio-ohm surveys were completed before this was known.

Only north/south and northwest trends were discovered after contouring the Fraser filtered VLF data; the reason for this is the

bias introduced by the grid orientation and the strike dependency problems inherent with one station VLF surveys, (see Figure 14).

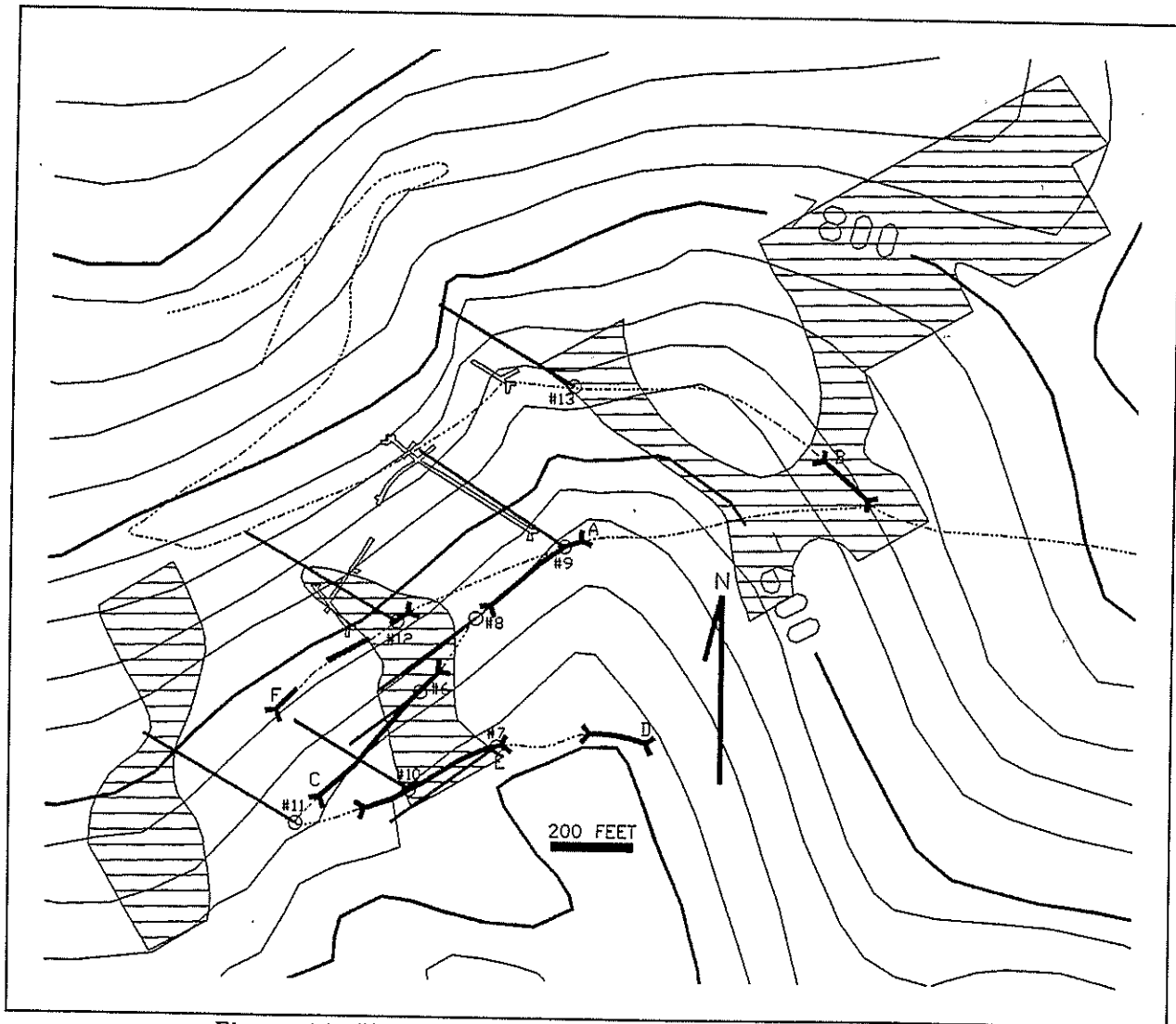


Figure 14. King Solomon Area-Seattle Fraser Filtered VLF.

Since the northeast trending dilational veins discovered in underground workings parallel the Seattle VLF wavefront, they will not and cannot be detected with the Seattle repeater.

What is displayed by Fraser filtered VLF to the southwest in Figure 14 above is geologic contacts between quartzite and quartz monzonite. Northwest trending VLF conductors in the northeast in the above figure are supported by northwest trending resistivity lows, (see Figure 15); but are not fully understood at this time. There is evidence of a buried intrusive plus a northwest trending fault here from aerial magnetometer geophysics completed by Teck Resources in 1990. This northwest trending fault, in association with the Sharkey Creek Fault, is proposed to be the boundary of the

King Solomon Area block rotation which facilitated northeast trending dilational shearing; also, a buried intrusive would allow a sufficient heat source for mineral mobilization and gold bearing vein emplacement in the dilational shears.

IV.3 Radio-Ohm Resistivity

Radio-ohm resistivity readings were collected over the King Solomon detail area. The radio-ohm resistivity survey was completed to display near surface conductors without the strike dependency problems encountered with VLF dip angle surveys, (see Figure 15).

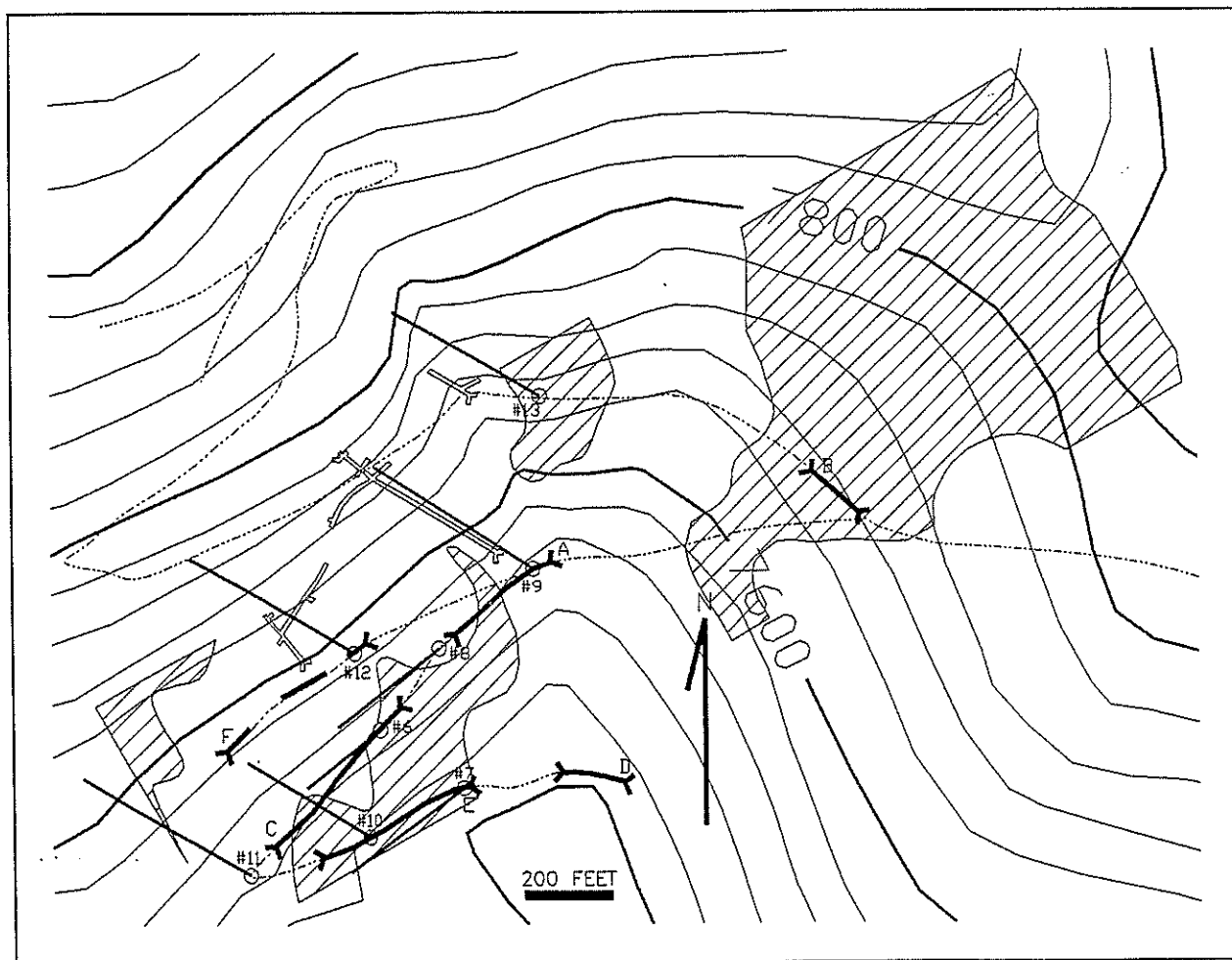


Figure 15. King Solomon Radio-Ohm Resistivity Lows.

Although the survey grid is quasi-parallel to the northeast trending dilational structures encountered in the underground workings, a N30E resistivity low is displayed that correlates to gold mineralization encountered in Teck Resources drill-hole #6 and a gold mineralized zone encountered from 60-120 ft. inside the East King Solomon Adit main drive. Because a northwest trending mineralization model was in mind at the time of the survey, no radio-ohm resistivity readings were taken directly above the King

Solomon underground workings where vein outcrop is anticipated; hence, north of the grid was not sampled for these readings and the outcrop of the gold mineralized zone penetrated in PGC's drill holes #12 and #13 is not displayed by resistivity above.

In the northeast portion of Figure 15 note the aerial extent of the resistivity low displayed. Within this area, extremely low northwest trending resistivity anomalies were discovered and correlate with Fraser filtered VLF as mentioned previously. This area warrants further investigation, for in trench B at the fringe of the anomaly, complete argillic alteration of quartz monzonite porphyry is present to 30 ft. in depth.

IV.4 Trenches

Trenching on the King Solomon Area, (see Appendix II), while distinguishing geologic contacts in the sub-crop, was disappointing, for bedrock was almost never encountered and assays were low in grade, (see Figure 16).

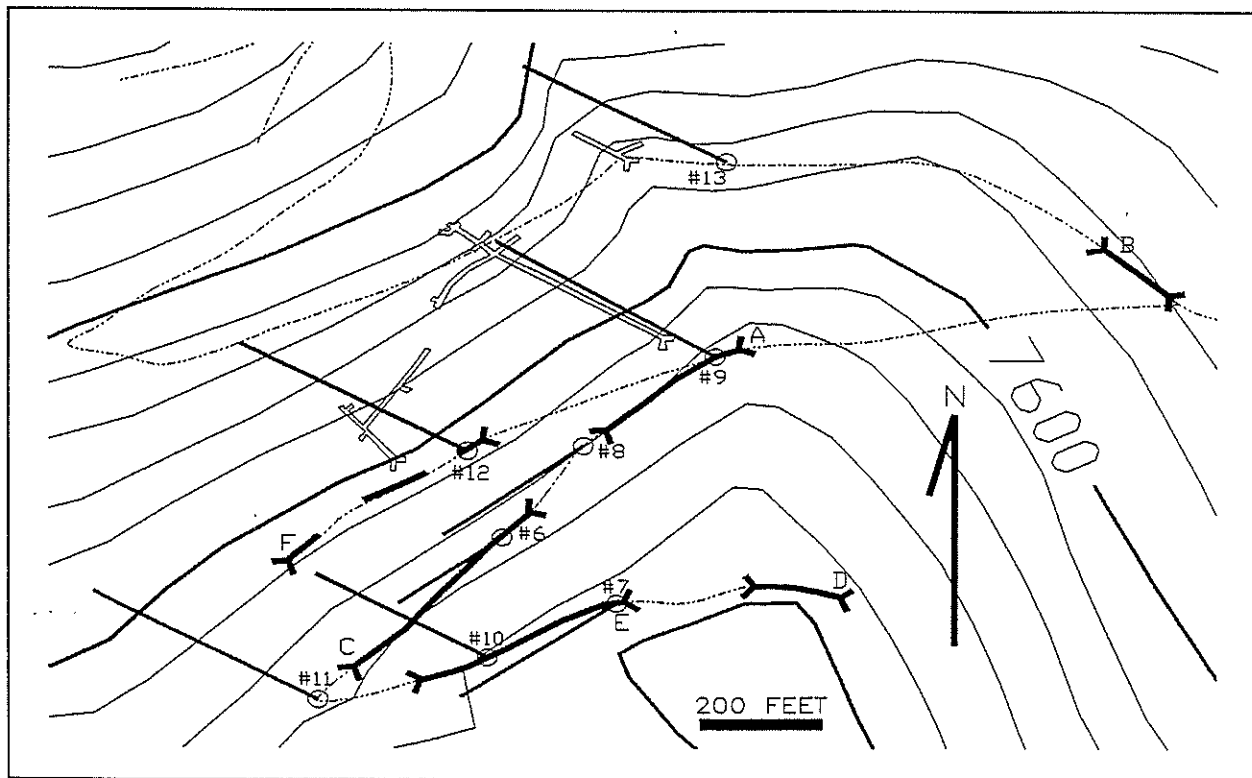


Figure 16. PGC Trenches, Drill-Holes, Roads, and Underground Workings.

IV.5 Underground Workings

Following the first round of drilling during the 1992 field season by Pathfinder, three collapsed adits were opened, (see Figure 16 above), two of which were mapped and sampled, (see Appendix VII).

An important discovery encountered in the old workings, displayed in outline above, re-oriented the entire King Solomon mineralization model and exploration program: all veins were dilational shear controlled; the dilational veins disregarded geologic contacts; and the mineralized vein structures trended northeast, dipping steeply to the southeast.

IV.6 RC-Drilling

Based on this new discovery, five more RC-holes were drilled by Pathfinder at N60W; -45 degrees orientation, (see Figure 16, previous page), in order to undercut the gold mineralization exposed from opening the underground workings. Two of the five holes displayed ore grade mineralization.

The most significant intercept encountered in hole #12 in the adjacent figure, (see Figure 17), was 60 ft. of 0.076 opt gold. Numerous other zones were encountered as well, allowing a 390 ft. zone of 0.022 opt gold. The dashed lines in Figure 17 denote dilational vein orientation displayed in the West and East King Solomon Adits, (see Figure 16).

Note the boundary of mineralization inferred by connecting the West King Solomon Adit to drill-hole KSDH92-12.

Due to this, refinement on Pathfinder's mineralization model is as follows: dilational veins continue to strike northeast and dip steeply to the southeast without regard to a particular formation; an envelope encompassing the dilational veins trends northeast, but dips vertical to steeply northwest; dilational shearing will become more intense towards the Sharkey Creek Fault to the northwest, and gold mineralization disregards

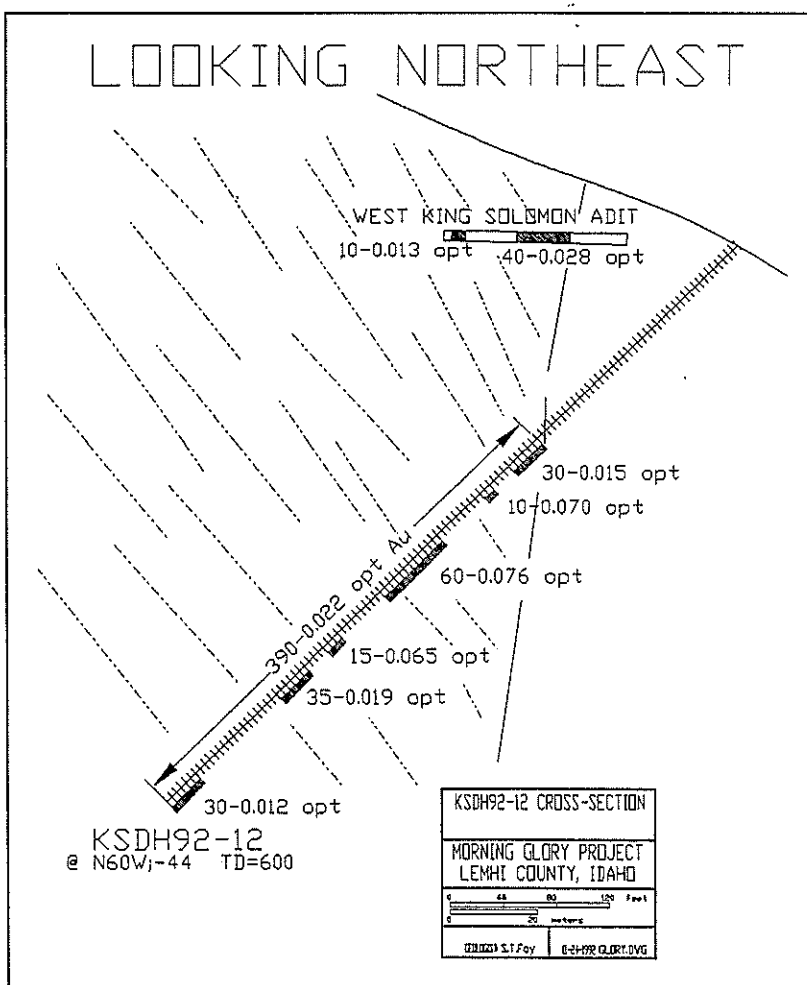


Figure 17. KSDH92-12 RC-Hole.

geologic contacts. This final mineralization model was determined only after all available data for the 1992 field season was at hand and a cross-sectional study along drill-holes was completed.

The other Pathfinder drill hole to hit ore grade mineralization was KSDH92-13, which was drilled to undercut dilational vein mineralization discovered in the Northeast King Solomon Adit. The Northeast King Solomon Adit, (see Figure 16), was dug open by hand along a Teck Resources roadcut. The adit was excavated approximately 100 ft. into the hill and the back was very unstable; thus, the workings were not sampled or mapped. Five veins striking N60E and dipping steeply southeast were discovered inside. The following figure displays how Pathfinder's drill-hole KSDH92-13 undercut the Northeast King Solomon Adit, (see Figure 18).

As displayed in the adjacent figure, the most significant mineralized zone is 50 ft. of 0.044 opt gold, and dilution of all intercepts allows 175 ft. of 0.018 opt gold.

Note that the gold mineralization is bounded in KSDH92-13. This points towards pinching out of the dilational shear zone to the north-east and towards the area of influence of Rollie Adams Gilt Edge Claims.

Assays displayed in both figures 17 and 18 are from 1000 g pulp sieve analysis assays. The sieve analysis was implemented, for course gold problems are encountered when assaying with a conventional 30g pulp geochemical analysis,

ie., some assays had extremely erratic results and couldn't be duplicated by the assayer. Because of this course gold problem, in

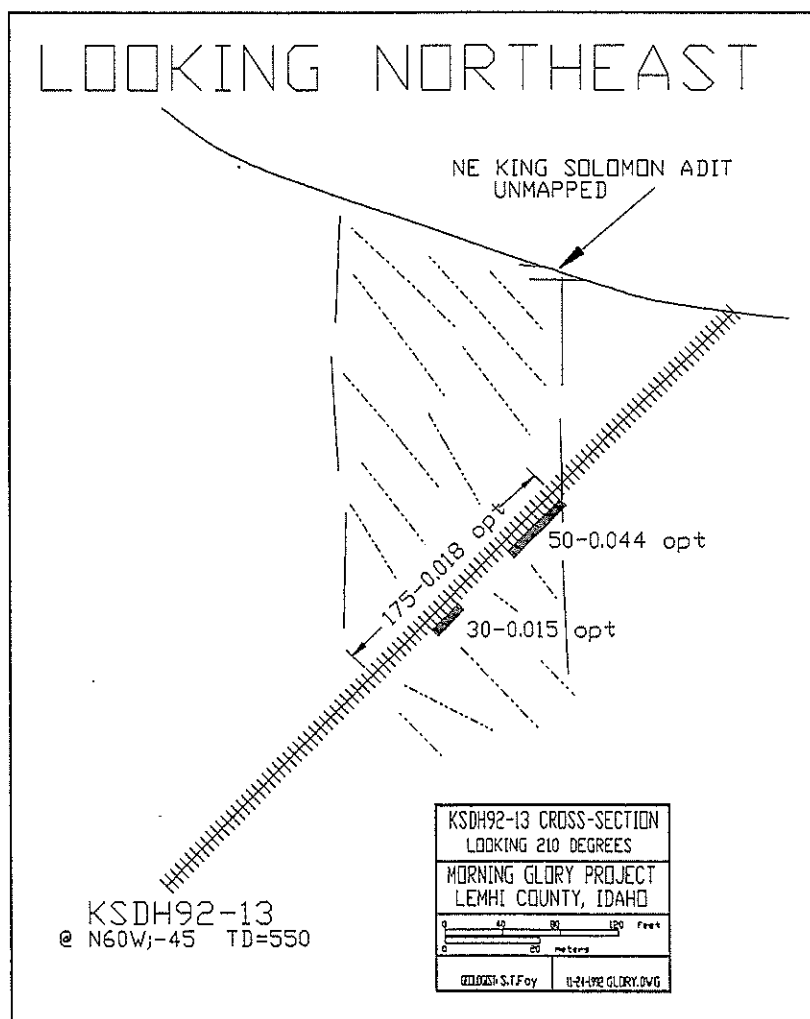


Figure 18. KSDH92-13 RC-Hole.

future holes, all drill-hole intercepts suspected to carry gold will have a sieve analysis assay completed.

IV.7 Mineralization Model

To facilitate a better understanding of the King Solomon Area gold mineralization model, a cross-sectional study was completed with old workings, topography, and RC-drill-hole intercepts plotted.

The following figure displays the plan view locations of all ground work completed by Pathfinder on the King Solomon Area for the 1992 field season. Also included in the next figure is the proposed locations of outcrop of dilational shear zones and the cross-section locations, (see Figure 19).

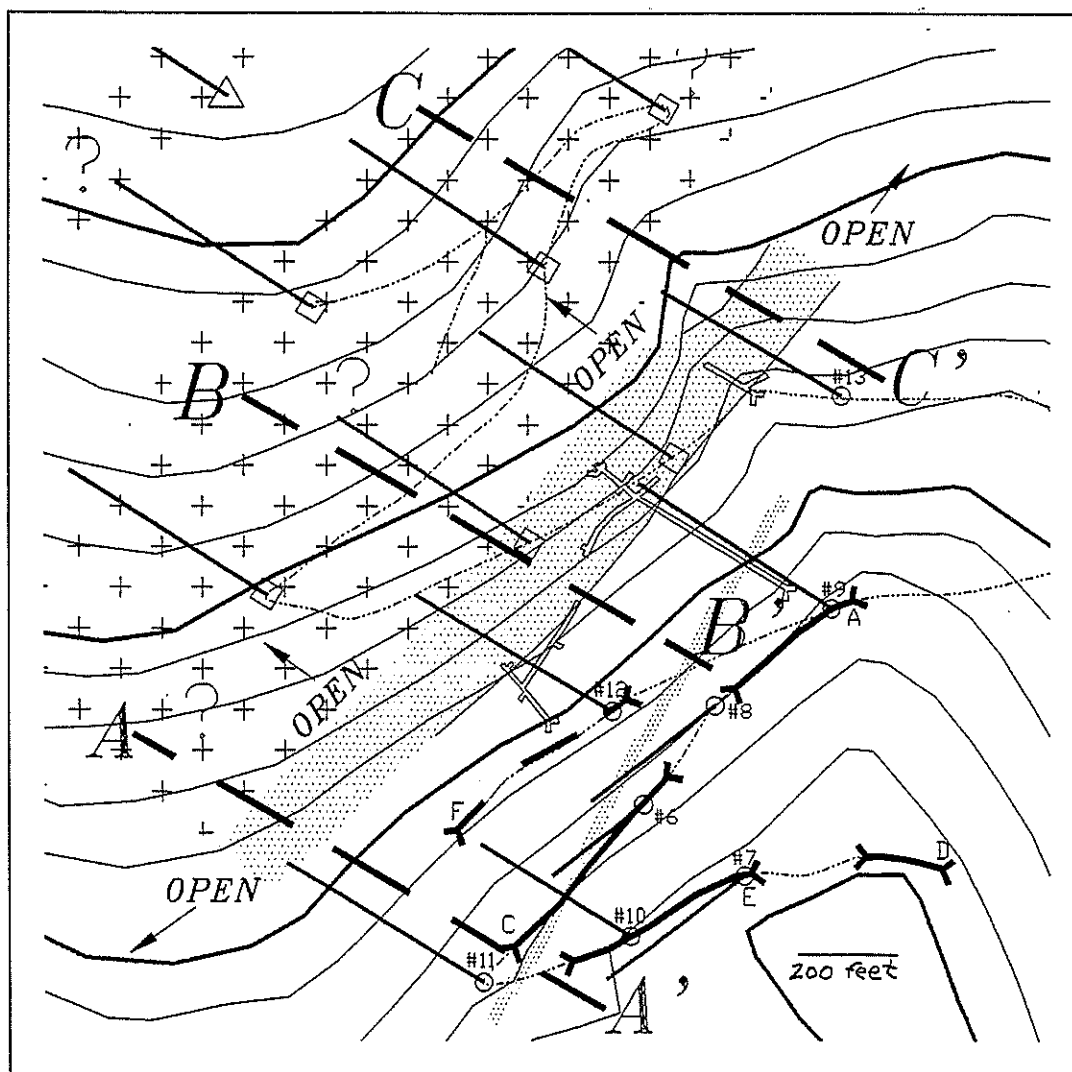


Figure 19. King Solomon Cross-Section Locations.

The stippled areas in Figure 19 above are known dilational shear zones dipping vertical to steeply northwest, but with individual

dilational veins dipping steeply to the southeast. The crosses with question marks are proposed dilational shear zones with the same geometrical orientation. Also, drill-holes with boxes around the collar are proposed for the 1993 Phase I program. In Figure 19 above, note the locations of cross-sections A, B, and C. The following figure displays all three cross-sections simultaneously, (see Figure 20).

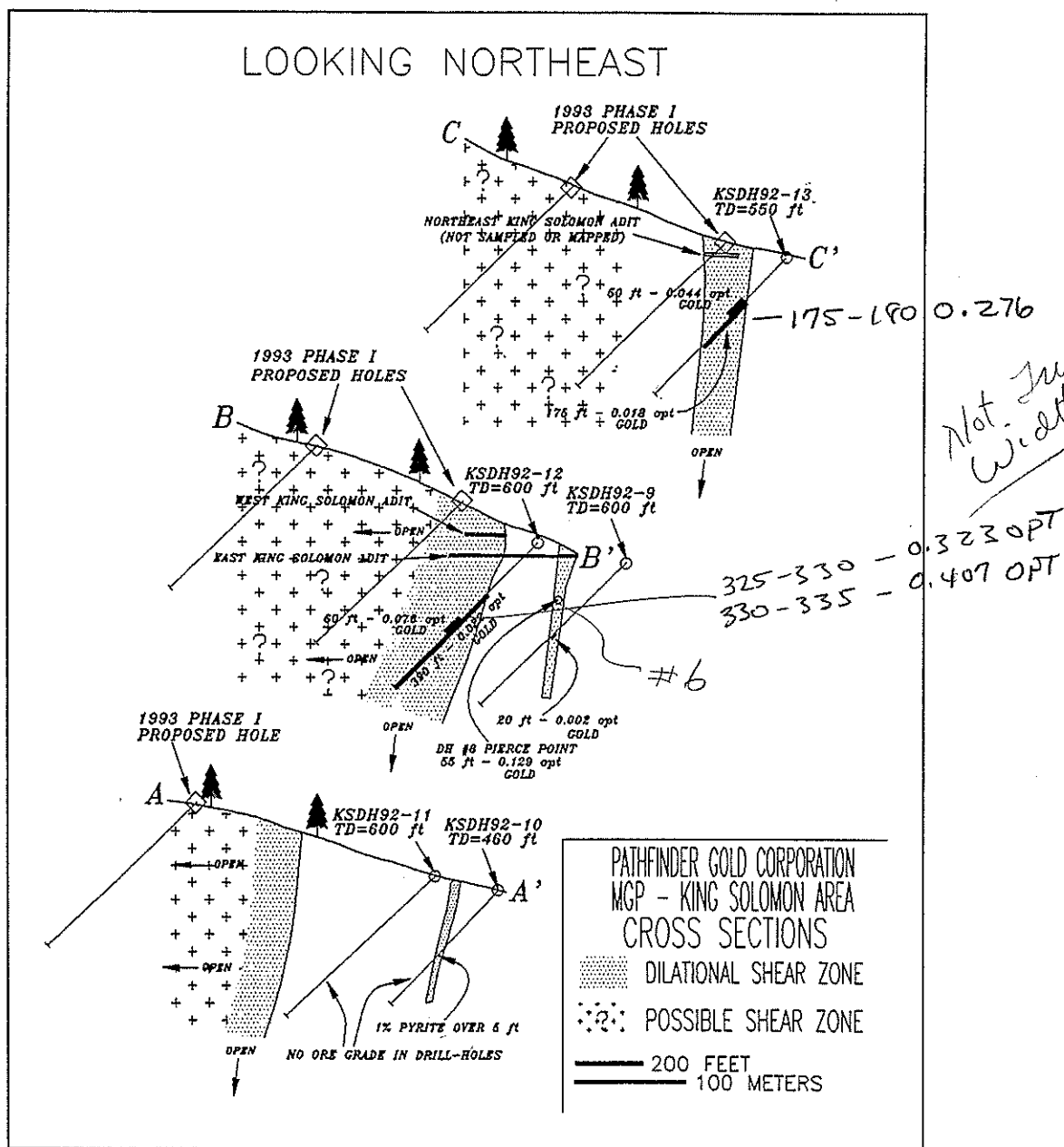


Figure 20. King Solomon Cross-Sections.

The above figure simplifies the visualization of why only two of seven PGC holes encountered gold mineralization.

Drill-hole # 9, displayed in cross-section B above, was expected to hit significant gold mineralization immediately below the East King Solomon Adit; instead, only a 20 ft. zone of 0.002 opt Au was encountered, (this 20 ft. zone correlates well with gold mineralization encountered at the portal of the East King Solomon Adit as well as the mineralization discovered in Teck Resources drill-hole #6 when using this mineralization model). When implementing the final geologic model of an envelope encompassing the dilational vein shear zone, where the envelope dips steeply to the northwest and the dilational shear controlled veins dip steeply to the southeast, it is displayed above why drill-hole #9 never encountered the main mineralized zone of the East King Solomon Adit. This is also true for Drill-holes #10 and #11 displayed in cross section A above.

If the envelope containing the dilational shears did not exist, which it does, drill-holes #9 through #12 would have encountered mineralization based on structural readings taken in the underground workings; hence, stated again, only this mineralization model seems plausible for the King Solomon Area:

- o Dilational shear controlled veins strike northeast and dip steeply to 50 degrees southeast.
- o An envelope striking northeast and dipping vertical to steeply northwest encompasses the dilational shear controlled veins.
- o Dilational shear controlled veins with corresponding envelopes will become more concentrated and pronounced to the northwest, towards the Sharkey Creek Fault.
- o Dilational shear controlled veins disregard and cross over geologic contacts of quartzite to quartz monzonite porphyry without any appreciable change in grade or thickness.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

With the success of the RC-drilling completed at the Morning Glory Project - King Solomon Area, further RC-drilling is recommended for the 1993 field season.

Two phases are planned, Phase I and Phase II. Phase I will include three to six RC-holes. With positive results, additional drilling will be conducted under Phase II. All drill holes will have an orientation of N60W and a dip of 45 degrees, (see Figure 21).

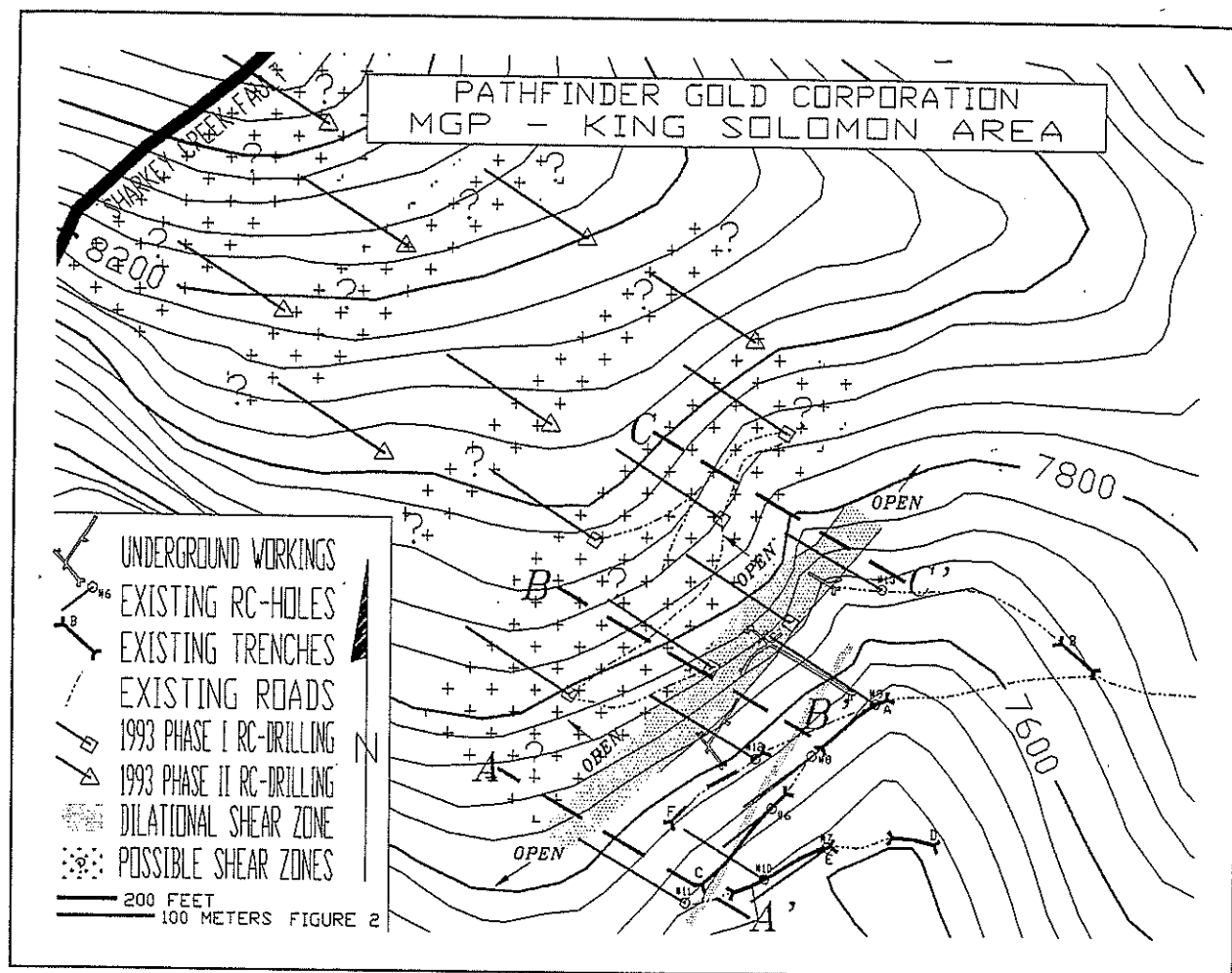


Figure 21. Phase I. and Phase II. RC-Drilling.

In the above figure, the square drill hole collars are for Phase I; the triangular drill hole collars are for Phase II; and the circular drill hole collars are existing RC-drill holes.

VI. CONCLUSION

During the 1992 field season, Pathfinder evaluated two portions of the Morning Glory Project; the Gilt Edge Area and the King Solomon Area. The Gilt Edge Area was thoroughly evaluated and unfortunately, did not meet PGC's expectations; hence, it was dropped from the joint venture. On the other hand, significant gold mineralization intercepts were encountered in two of seven RC-drill holes, only five of which were drilled with the proper orientation. Also, at the King Solomon, underground workings displayed low grade gold mineralization.

It is emphasized that the Morning Glory Project - King Solomon Area exploration effort is in an early exploration stage. When PCG

first began exploration at the King Solomon Area in the spring of 1992, very little was known about the character or orientation of gold mineralization. At this time, however, a preliminary mineralization model has been formulated and the orientation of gold mineralization is known.

A total of thirteen holes, (PGC and Teck Resources holes), are in the ground at the King Solomon, but only five of these drill-holes are oriented properly. In the case of drill-hole orientation, it can be conceptualized that only five RC-drill holes can be used for evaluation of gold mineralization because the other eight holes were drilled parallel to the discovered mineralization.

Since the Morning Glory Project - King Solomon Area is in early stage exploration and two of five RC-holes drilled in the proper orientation hit significant gold mineralization, PGC's 1992 field season is considered very successful; hence, further drilling is recommended for the 1993 field season.