ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

2010 GEOCHEMICAL WORK REPORT ON THE BANDITO PROJECT

AMIGO 1 – AMIGO 8	YC24964 – YC24971
BANDITO 1 – BANDITO 72	YC29447 – YC29518
BANDITO 73 – BANDITO 136	YD14905 – YD14874
MGM8	YA90928

Located in the Toobally Lakes area
Watson Lake Mining District
NTS 095C/05
60˚ 22' N Latitude; 125˚ 48' W Longitude
UTM 6696200N, 345300E (NAD 83 Zone 10)
Work Performed September 23 – 29, 2010

-prepared for-

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January, 2011

EQUITY

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Bandito property lies approximately 135 km east of Watson Lake, Yukon within the Watson Lake Mining District. The property consists of the Bandito, Amigo and MGM claim blocks, optioned from True North Gems Ltd. by Endurance Gold Corp.

The area is in the extreme southeast Yukon centred at latitude 60°22'N and longitude 125°48'W. Access is via helicopter from the Toobally Lakes to the west or an abandoned airstrip at Smith River to the southwest. The climate of the area is sub-arctic, with discontinuous permafrost and long cold winters and short cool summers. Topography is moderately rugged, with hilltops mostly bare of vegetation apart from small shrubs and grasses.

Bedrock geology of the area is dominated by deformed sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic to Paleocene age, intruded by a Proterozoic nepheline syenite and an Eocene biotite syenite. Both intrusions are located on or near the Bandito property. Radiometric and Rare Earth Element ("REE") geochemical anomalies which have been the target of most mineral exploration in the area are localized to a hydrothermally altered zone surrounding the nepheline syenite stock. The nature of and controls on this alteration are not completely understood. Historic work has consisted of trenching, surface sampling (rock, silt and soil), shallow diamond drilling, and geophysical surveys.

Work in 2010 consisted of stream sediment sampling along with petrographic and geochemical analysis of rock samples collected in previous years. Rock geochemistry confirmed what previous work had shown: alteration zones south and west of the nepheline syenite contain anomalous levels of REEs and base metals. Silt samples from streams draining the previously unexplored northern end of the nepheline syenite contained anomalous levels of these same elements, suggesting the mineralized system in the Bandito area may be more extensive than previously documented.

Overall, the 2010 exploration program confirmed that the Bandito property and surrounding area has more potential for rare earth element and base metal mineralization than previously recognized and that future exploration work is warranted.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Equity Exploration Consultants ("Equity") was contracted by Endurance Gold Corporation ("Endurance") to carry out a stream sediment sampling program on the Bandito property in south-eastern Yukon during September 2010. All work was carried out under the supervision of the author. Subsequent to the completion of the field program, Equity was requested by Endurance to compile the results of both the stream sediment sampling program and a geochemical re-analysis of a set of previously obtained rock samples. Along with new data generated by the 2010 exploration program, the information used in compiling this report consists of assessment reports filed with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, peer-reviewed scientific papers, government maps and reports, and private information supplied by Endurance.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on a report, opinion or statement of an expert for information concerning legal, environmental, political or other issues.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bandito property is located in the Toobally Lakes area of the south-eastern Yukon, centred at latitude 60°22'N and longitude 125°48'W on NTS map sheet 095C/05 (Figure 1). The claim block consists of 145 contiguous quartz claims belonging to the MGM, Amigo and Bandito blocks for a total area of approximately 2900 hectares. Claim locations are shown in Figure 2, and tenure information is summarized inTable 1: Tenure data for the Bandito claims Table 1. Claim boundaries are defined by the locations of claim

posts on the ground, the location of which have not been legally surveyed. The claims are owned by True North Gems Ltd., which has granted Endurance Gold Corp. an option to acquire a 75% working interest in the claims through cash payments, stock issuances and exploration expenditures.

Surface rights over the Bandito property are owned by the Yukon Territory. No significant surface disturbance or any major environmental liabilities was noted during the author's field visit. Depending on the nature of the program, exploration permits may be required from the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources prior to carrying out further exploration on the property.

Table 1: Tenure data for the Bandito claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Recording Date	Expiry Date
YC24964 – YC24971	AMIGO 1 – AMIGO 8	7/2/2004	7/2/2016[1]
YC29447 – YC29518	BANDITO 1 – BANDITO 72	1/12/2006	1/12/2016[1]
YD14905 – YD14874	BANDITO 73 – BANDITO 136	10/20/2010	10/20/2011
YA90928	MGM 8	4/18/1986	4/18/2016[1]

[1]Subject to approval of assessment work covered by this report

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property can be accessed only by helicopter; the closest road access is to an abandoned airstrip at Smith River 60 km to the southwest of the claims. It is possible to land a fixed-wing aircraft on floats on Toobally Lake, 25 km to the west. There are small fishing/hunting lodges on both Upper and Lower Toobally Lakes which can be used as staging areas. The closest population and supply centre is Watson Lake located 170 km to the west.

The physiography of the area is characterized by moderately rugged hills (Figure 2) rising above the Liard Plateau. The area is drained by tributaries of the Beaver River, which flows ultimately into the Arctic Ocean and in the Bandito area forms a local drainage base level at 600 m above sea level. Upper reaches of the creeks draining the ridge in the core of the property generally have steeply incised banks with good rock exposure, grading to wider, swampier valleys at lower elevations. Peaks on the property rise to approximately 1450 m, giving 850 m of relief between hill-tops and valley bottoms. The claims themselves occupy a north-trending topographic high, with a series of peaks characterized by steep south and south-west facing slopes and more gentle east to north-eastern ones. South-facing slopes are covered with abundant talus and scattered outcrop, whereas north-facing slopes have more extensive tree cover. The peaks of the ridge are above tree line. The latest glacial travel has been interpreted to be toward the east-northeast based on ridge profile morphology and rock striations (Davidson 2007).

Climate of the area is classified as boreal to sub-alpine, with approximately three months of snow-free weather allowing field work from May until early September. Permafrost is widespread but discontinuous. Vegetation consists of dense alder and coniferous trees in the valley bottoms, grading upwards into dense growths of stunted balsam, black spruce and occasional pine and cottonwood. Above tree-line (approximately 1300 – 1400 m) there are only stunted fir, dwarf willow, birch and grasses. The ridge-tops support only lichen and grasses.

0 75 150 300

kilometres

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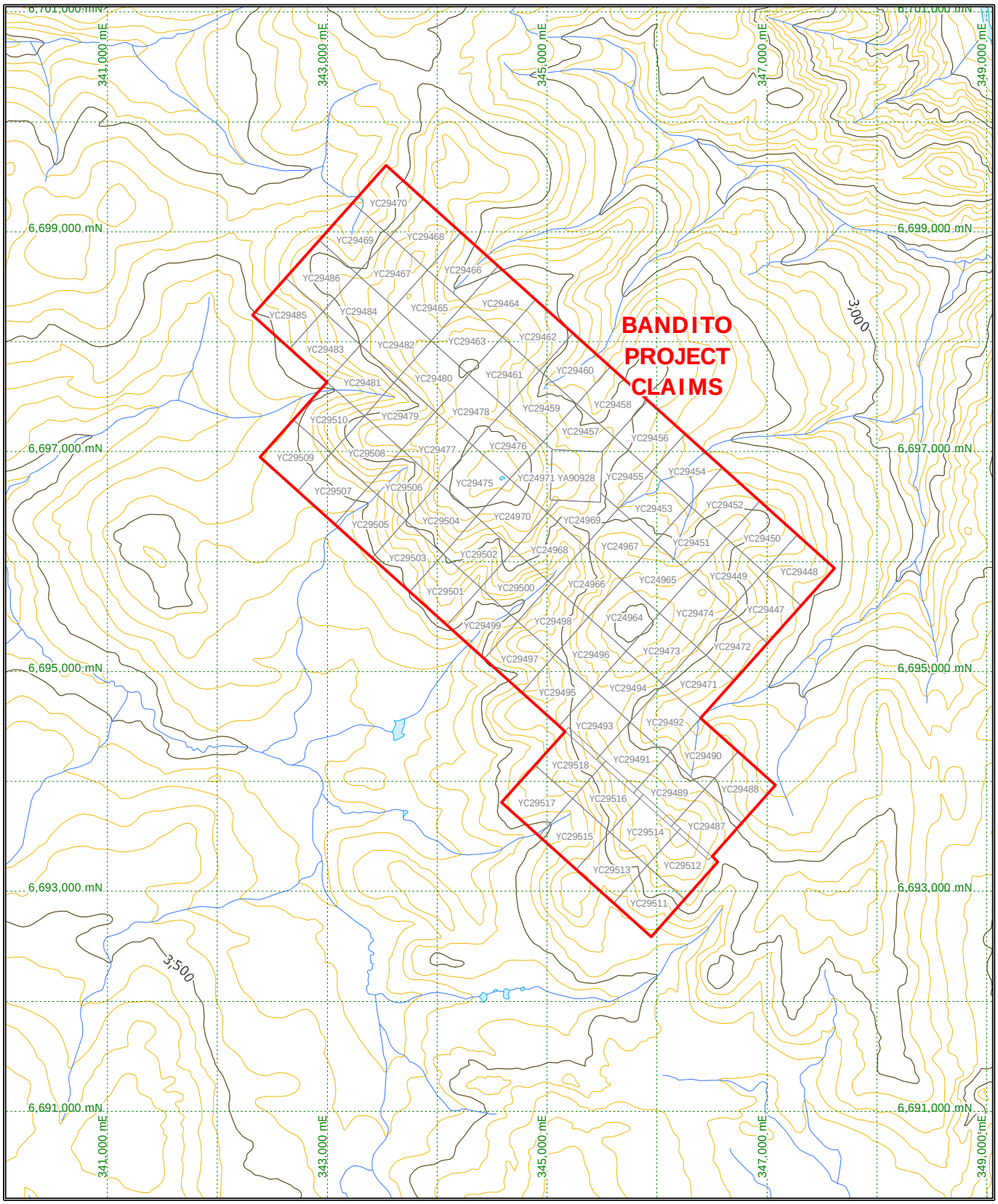
LOCATION MAP

EQUITY	Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:6,000,000	Figure 1
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE	
	N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON	



5km

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project

TENURE MAP

EQUITY	Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:50,000	Figure 2
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE	
	N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON	

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Previous Work

The Bandito claim block has been explored for various commodities since the mid 1970's. The earliest recorded work was carried out in 1977 by Silver Standard Mines Ltd., when the property was examined for its uranium and rare earth element potential. At this time, it was concluded that potential for an economic deposit of these commodities was low and no further work was recommended (Archer 1977).

The ground was subsequently acquired by E&B Explorations Ltd., which contracted D.G. Leighton & Associates to complete a small geochemistry, mapping and drilling program on the KID, SID, VISTA and THOR claim blocks (ground now largely covered by the BANDITO and AMIGO claims). The THOR block was found to contain anomalous lead, zinc and barium (though not uranium) and follow-up soil sampling and trenching was recommended (Culbert 1981). Drilling on the other claims was limited (total 44m of AQ core) but encountered one interesting zone of what was described to be corundum skarn below an altered radioactive showing on surface (Leighton 1981).

To the north of the current Bandito property, 180 claims were staked as the BEAV group in 1983, subsequent to which programs of geophysics, geochemistry, mapping and drilling were carried out. The work failed to discover any significant mineralization, though it did find several small zones of sphalerite, galena and pyrite hosted in a metasedimentary sequence with no evidence of any associated igneous intrusion (Burt 1984).

The next recorded work was by Consolidated Silver Standard Mines in 1986-1987. Four trenches totaling 40 m in length were excavated in areas of high radioactivity, or where float and/or outcrop of anomalous rare earth elements had been previously located. The results were promising and further work was recommended (Quartermain 1986). Work during the 1987 season consisted of soil sampling and a grid-based scintilometer survey. Soil samples were analyzed only for yttrium (Y), lanthanum (La) and cerium (Ce). Zones of anomalous concentrations of these elements generally coincided with zones of anomalous radioactivity (Lammle 1988).

Following this, the majority of the claims were allowed to lapse, and were re-staked as the AMIGO and BANDITO blocks in 2004 and 2006 respectively by True North Gems Ltd. Work during the 2004 season consisted mainly of prospecting and rock sampling, which found several promising samples containing up to 9% nickel (Ni), 2% lead (Pb) and 20% pyrite (Davidson 2006). Following this, a more intensive program of mapping, silt, rock and soil sampling and geophysics was completed in 2006. Rock sampling confirmed the presence of base metal minerals (dominantly annabergite, malachite and azurite) within a discrete airborne radiometric anomaly, judged worthy of future exploration. This anomaly falls within an area on the southern section of the claims termed the "gossan zone". Soil and silt sampling indicated a strong Ni-As-Cu-Pb anomaly spatially associated with nickel and copper oxides found in scree material (Davidson 2007). Airborne geophysics conducted in the fall of 2006 identified two magnetic anomalies, one large and NW-trending, the other minor and EW-trending, surrounding the ridge.

Bedrock geology of the Pool Creek map sheet (095C/5) in which the Bandito property is located has been most recently mapped at a regional scale by Pigage (2008; 2009).

6.2 2010 Exploration Program

The 2010 program consisted of a silt sampling program operated by Equity under the supervision of the author, geochemical analysis of selected rock specimens taken during the 2005/2006 True North Gems program, and petrographic description of representative members of this sample set by Vancouver Petrographics.

The silt sampling program consisted of four days of silt sampling on the Bandito property and nearby area. Work was based out of the Grizzly Creek Lodge on Upper Toobally Lake, using a Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopter contracted from Trans North Helicopters of Whitehorse, Yukon.

A total of 10 silt samples were collected from creeks draining all sides of the ridge on which the Bandito property is located. Sample sites were located by hand-held GPS, and marked with blue and orange flagging tape attached to tyvek tags with the sample number written on them in permanent marker. Sample material was placed in Kraft bags in the field, and subsequently packaged into rice sacks which were delivered to the ALS Chemex prep lab in Whitehorse by Equity personnel. ALS Chemex Labs analyzed the samples for gold via fire assay (ALS analysis code Au-AA23), rare earth & trace elements via lithium borate fusion followed by ICP-MS (ME-MS81) and base metals via aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS (ME-AQ81). Certificates of analysis are presented in Appendix C.

56 rock samples retained from the 2005/2006 exploration program conducted by True North Gems were submitted to ALS Chemex Labs in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. Samples were analyzed for a 35-element suite by Aqua Regia digestion followed by ICP-AES (ALS code ME-ICP41) and a 38-element suite by fusion followed by ICP-MS (ALS code ME-MS81). Samples which returned over detection limit for Nickel, Copper, Arsenic and Bismuth via these methods were re-analyzed by ore-grade methods (ALS codes Ni-OG46, Cu-OG62, As-OG62 and Bi-OG62 respectively). One sample which was still over-limit for both Nickel and REE elements was again re-analyzed using methods Ni-OG62 and ME-MS81h. Analytical certificates are presented in Appendix C. Petrographic descriptions of 18 of these specimens were completed by Vancouver Petrographics and are presented in Appendix D.

All maps and UTM coordinates are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83, zone 10).

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION MODELS

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the Pool Creek map sheet (NTS 095C/5) is presented in Pigage (2008; 2009) and the following description is taken from that work (Figure 3).

The area contains eight successions of sedimentary rocks ranging from Proterozoic to Paleocene in age. Some, but not all, of these successions are separated by unconformities. Lower to middle Paleozoic strata are best preserved, with younger strata only locally present. Units older than the Jurassic are part of a regional west to southwest-facing marine passive margin of ancestral North America. Sedimentary successions younger than Jurassic are depositionally linked to Cordilleran deformation caused by accretion of exotic terranes to the western margin of North America. Interbedded with these sequences are extrusive volcanic rocks which have been dated by stratigraphic relationships and/or isotopic methods as Proterozoic, Cambrian to Ordovician, Paleocene and Eocene. Proterozoic and Paleozoic volcanic rocks are basalts, and Paleocene and Eocene volcanic rocks include both rhyolite and basalt (Pigage 2009).

Intrusive igneous activity in the Neoproterozoic and Eocene occurred in close proximity in the map area: the Proterozoic Pool Creek Syenite and an un-named Eocene biotite syenite are less than 1 km apart (Pigage and Mortensen 2004). There is no evidence of intrusive bodies emplaced between these time periods.

The map area contains structural features related to two deformation events, one pre-late Cambrian and the other post-Triassic. Evidence for the early deformation event is restricted to southeast-trending open folds in Proterozoic sedimentary rocks in the north-central part of the Pool Creek map area. Deformation features related to the second post-Triassic deformation event in the map area consist dominantly of reverse faults and associated open to tight folds. Faults and folds trend north to northeast. Structural styles for these features can be related to the different lithofacies present in the map area (Pigage 2003).

7.2 Mineralization Models

Documented mineralization in the Pool Creek area is largely related to hydrothermal alteration around igneous bodies, of which the Pool Creek Syenite (PCS) is the most examined. The PCS is an alkaline igneous body, a group of rocks which are characterized by extremely low silica values, often contain feldspathoid minerals in place of quartz (nepheline in the case of the PCS), are generally related to rifting or

extensional fault complexes, and form a continuous compositional series with carbonatites. This type of intrusion can be found throughout Earth history, but appears to be much more common after the Archean. Given the low silica content of these bodies, alteration of country rock around them is dominated by addition of alkali elements (primarily sodium and potassium) as opposed to the siliceous alteration often found around sub-alkalic plutons. This alteration style (termed fenitization) tends to create a mineral assemblage dominated by K-feldspar, albite, aegerine and sodic amphiboles. Such zones are of particular economic interest as they often contain significant quantities of phosphorus (in the form of apatite), rare earth elements (along with niobium, zirconium and yttrium) and traces to economic amounts of iron, copper and gold (Evans 1993).

When these deposits contain significant quantities of iron, copper and gold they are often placed within the Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) classification scheme. The IOCG classification is applied to a varied set of deposits, related to both calc-alkaline and alkaline carbonatite intrusions. Common features of this deposit type include (often) paucity of sulphides and abundance of low-Ti magnetite and/or hematite. Ore bodies are of hydrothermal origin within breccias, veins, lenses or disseminated throughout the rock-mass. In the case of the Bandito property, the relevant sub-types are those related to alkaline-carbonatite magma, the Phalaborwa and Bayan Obo types, defined by Corrieveau (2005) as being proximal and distal, respectively, to the causative intrusion. The Phalaborwa type is unusual for IOCG deposits in that in contains appreciable quantities of sulphides (pyrite and Cu-sulphides), in addition to low-Ti magnetite, apatite, fluorine, extremely high LREE (light rare earth element) to HREE (heavy rare earth element) ratios and strong fenitization. The Bayan Obo sub-type is characterized by magnetite rich, REE rich, Cu-Au deficient ores distal to the causative intrusion. Alteration is dominated by apatite, aegerine, fluorite, alkali amphibole, phlogopite and barite (Corrieveau 2005). It is not clear at this time which (if any) of the above deposit models apply to the Bandito property; it displays several aspects corresponding to one or more model but other aspects, such as locally elevated nickel, which aren't common in any.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

8.1 Property Geology

The bedrock geology of the Bandito property (Figures 3, 4) is dominated by the Pool Creek Syenite (PCS), a pink, medium to coarsely crystalline unfoliated nepheline syenite (Pigage 2008). It yielded a U-Pb age of 640 – 650 Ma (Pigage and Mortensen 2004). This syenite intruded, and is interpreted to have been responsible for contact metamorphism in, two un-named Proterozoic sedimentary units. Located west and slightly south of the Pool Creek Syenite is a faintly laminated white to light grey quartzite interbedded with dark grey to black laminated siltstone. South-east of this unit (south of the syenite) is green to grey, locally greenish-red banded siltstone to argillite with volcaniclastic conglomerate beds. The relationship between the two sedimentary units is uncertain, and the contact between them is interpreted to be a fault (Figure 3). There is a prominent total field magnetic high in the quartzite unit adjacent to the PCS (Figure 4). The cause of this magnetic anomaly is not known, but is hypothesized to be related to metasomatic iron enrichment from the syenite.

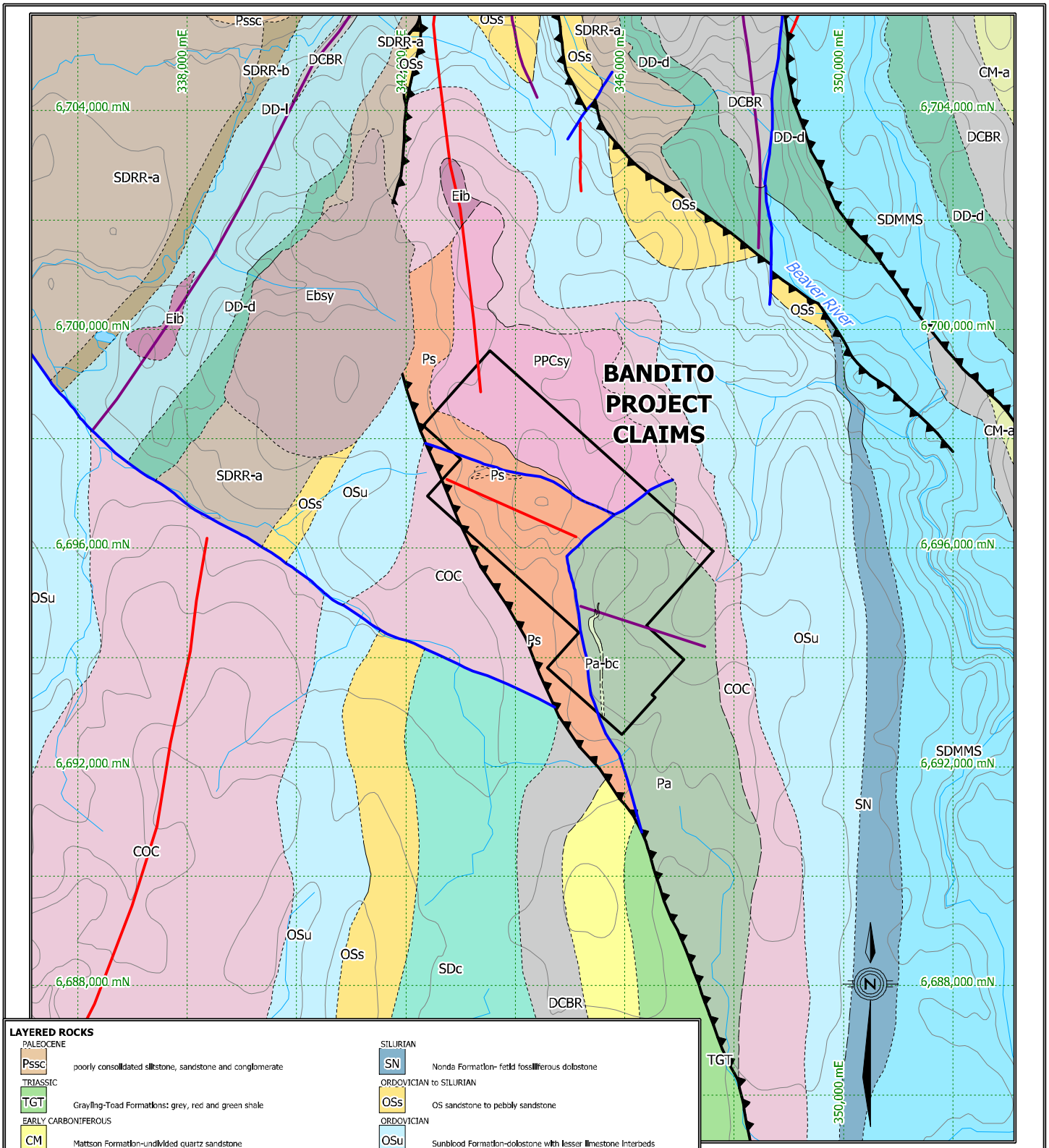
Surrounding these Proterozoic units which form the topographic high on which the claims are located is a sequence of Cambrian through Devonian clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. On the eastern flank of the ridge, this contact is an unconformity; to the west it is the west-verging Beaver River Thrust. Intruding all these units on the western flank of the ridge is a 52 Ma biotite syenite (Pigage and Mortensen 2004). To the west of this is a small igneous breccia which has not been accurately dated, but which is certainly younger than the middle Devonian (as it intrudes the Dunedin Formation) and has been inferred by previous workers (e.g. Pigage 2009) to be Eocene based on similarities to other nearby intrusions of similar age.

8.2 Mineralization

Visible mineralization on the Bandito claims is dominated by hydroxides of nickel and copper (annabergite, malachite and azurite), with subordinate amounts of iron and copper sulphides (primarily pyrite and chalcopyrite). These minerals are concentrated in contact metamorphosed zones of the Proterozoic

sedimentary units, generally in areas of fenitization near the contact with the Pool Creek Syenite (PCS). . Some of the best examples of mineralization have been reported from a gossanous zone appropriately termed the Gossan Zone (Figure 3). Part of this contact zone has high magnetic total field strength (Figure 4), though the Gossan Zone itself is not within this magnetic high. Strongly mineralized zones also host abundant specular hematite and manganese oxide. Fluorite and rare earth minerals have been reported by previous workers (Davidson 2007). Though mineralization has only been reported surrounding the PCS, silt geochemical anomalies (see Section 9) suggest that there may be economically interesting mineralization related to the other plutons.

It is unclear at this time the process by which the sedimentary units surrounding the PCS were enriched in base, radioactive and rare earth elements. Previous workers have described the zone generically as a skarn, based on the fact that mineralization surrounding the pluton appears to be metasomatic. A more complete description is difficult at this time given the lack of detailed systematic work on the property, though the alkaline PCS is spatially and probably genetically related to at least part of the mineralization.



LAYERED ROCKS

PALEOCENE

Pssc — poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate

TRIASSIC

TGT — Grayling-Toad Formations: grey, red and green shale

EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

CM — Mattson Formation-undivided quartz sandstone

CM-a — Mattson-alternating sandstone and shale

DEVONIAN to EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

DCBR — Besa River Formation-carbonaceous shale, siltstone, bedded chert

DEVONIAN

DD-l — Dunedin Formation-argillaceous limestone; micritic with exceptions

DD-d — Dunedin-fetid dolostone;fossiliferous

SILURIAN to DEVONIAN

SDMMS — Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfossiliferous dolostone

SDc — Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossiliferous dolostone and limestone

SDRR-b — Road River Group-silty shale

SDRR-a — Road River Group-graptolitic shale or siltstone

SILURIAN

SN — Nonda Formation- fetid fossiliferous dolostone

ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN

OSs — OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone

ORDOVICIAN

OSu — Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds

CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN

COC — Crow Formation- quartz sandstone to subarkosic sandstone

PROTEROZOIC

Pa — Toobally Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone

Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt

Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE

Eib — Igneous breccia

Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC

PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

4 km

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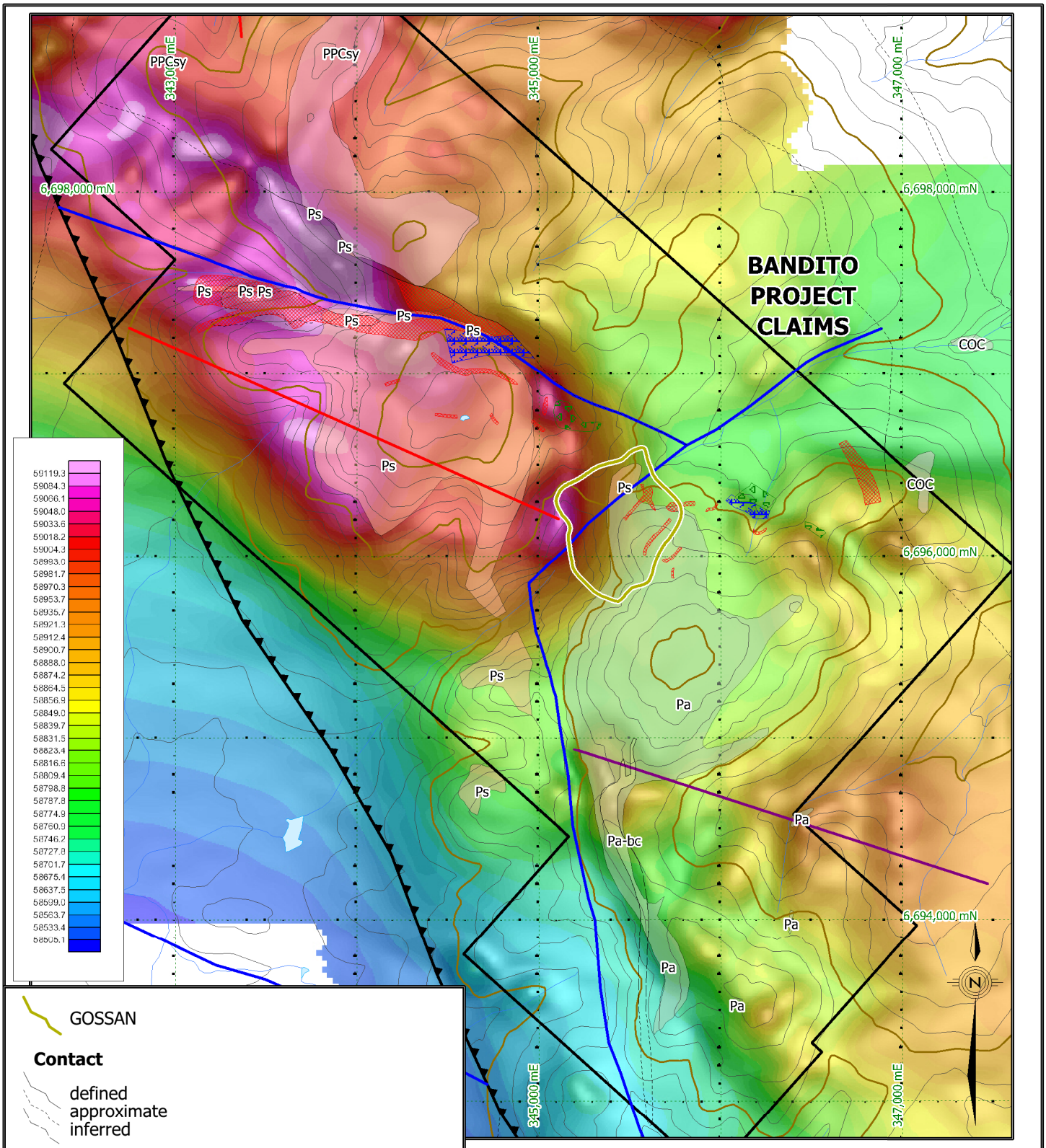
Regional Geology MAP

Regional Geology after Pigage 2008

EQUITY	Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:100,000	Figure 3
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE	
	N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON	



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BANDITO Project

Property Geology & Total Field Magnetics

Geology after Pigage 2008

EQUITY	Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:30,000	Figure 4
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE	
	N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON	

9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

9.1 Silt Geochemistry

A total of 10 silt samples were collected during the 2010 exploration program from the Bandito property and analysed for a suite of elements which included the full rare earth series. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5a. Table 2 shows that there is strong correlation between all these elements, and thus it is appropriate to examine the total rare earth element (TREE) + yttrium concentration when interpreting the results of the survey.

Table 2: Correlation Matrix of Rare Earth Elements + Yttrium

	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm
Y													
La	0.85												
Ce	0.67	0.76											
Pr	0.89	0.99	0.78										
Nd	0.91	0.99	0.77	1.00									
Sm	0.97	0.95	0.71	0.97	0.98								
Eu	0.97	0.95	0.74	0.97	0.98	1.00							
Gd	0.98	0.93	0.69	0.96	0.97	1.00	1.00						
Tb	0.99	0.89	0.68	0.93	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.00					
Dy	1.00	0.87	0.70	0.91	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99				
Ho	0.99	0.84	0.71	0.88	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.00			
Er	0.98	0.84	0.78	0.89	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99		
Tm	0.94	0.80	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.99	
Yb	0.92	0.78	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.97	1.00

Tables 3 and 4 show percentile values and a correlation matrix, respectively, for elements of potential economic interest on the Bandito property (with all rare earth elements grouped as TREE). REEs show very poor correlation with other elements, with the exception of zirconium, with which they show moderate correlation. The best levels of correlation are present between Pb, Zn and Cu. Though the sample set size is small, there are several anomalous samples which point to mineralization of unknown style on the property. Some of the samples richest in base metal values are from creeks which drain areas in which rocks have been found to contain very good base metal values (e.g. up to 11% Ni in the gossan zone above Copper and Zircon creeks), and thus silt samples of similar values from elsewhere on the property (Figure 5b) suggest that metal-rich rocks may be present in their drainages as well.

Table 3: Percentile table for 2010 silt samples

	TREE +Y	TRE+Y Oxide	Au	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn
Population	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Max Value	783	0.089	0.014	266	76	69	443
Min Value	124	0.014	0.005	9	11	10	79
90th	773	0.088	0.010	141.8	63.4	55.5	271.1
80th	753	0.086	0.006	112.8	50.8	43.6	211.2
70th	660	0.076	0.005	95.7	43.1	34.7	198.2

Table 4: Correlation matrix of TREE and metals from 2010 silt samples

	TRE+Y Oxide	Au	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn
Au	-0.38					
Cu	0.45	-0.19				
Ni	-0.07	0.56	0.52			
Pb	0.46	-0.28	0.68	0.41		
Zn	0.40	-0.04	0.90	0.70	0.76	
Zr	0.67	-0.44	-0.22	-0.41	0.02	-0.14

9.2 Rock Geochemistry

As part of the 2010 program, 56 hand specimens taken during the 2005-2006 programs were submitted to ALS Chemex for analysis. Positions are only known for 45 of these (Figure 6a). Percentile values for this dataset are shown in Table 5. The best few samples (above the 80th percentile) show anomalously high assay values in total rare earth elements, niobium, zirconium, copper, zinc and nickel (Figures 6b – 6d). Many of the highest-value samples are from the Gossan Zone. As is evident from the figures, there is good correlation between niobium, zirconium and the rare earths. Correlation of the base metals with themselves is better than with the rare earths, but is still poor. Table 6 shows this quantitatively.

Table 5: Percentile values for re-analyses of 2005/06 rock samples

	TREE+Y (wt% oxide)	Nb (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Population	56	56	56	56	56	56
Max Value	0.584	2180	12050	>10000	110000	618
Min Value	0.002	0.9	6	4	7	6
95th	0.462	1835	5000	2510	75850	384.5
90th	0.174	1387	2017	2025	59050	265
80th	0.095	220	638	804	38000	194
70th	0.061	95	305.5	260	5763	152
50th	0.044	20	195	111.5	253.5	101

Table 6: Correlation matrix for re-analyses of 2005/06 rock samples

	TREE+Y (wt% oxide)	Nb (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
TREE+Y (wt% oxide)					
Nb (ppm)	0.64				
Zr (ppm)	0.63	0.79			
Cu (ppm)	0.06	0.00	0.06		
Ni (ppm)	-0.15	-0.25	-0.20	0.11	
Zn (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.29	0.35

10.0 THIN SECTION PETROGRAPHY

A total of 18 specimens were submitted to Vancouver Petrographics for thin-section petrography analysis. The specimens were selected from the set taken by True North Gems during the 2005/2006 programs, and (with one exception) come from the alteration zone surrounding the Pool Creek Syenite. The one sample not from this zone is from the pluton itself. Locations for sixteen of the eighteen samples are shown in Figure 7; the precise locations of the remaining two are not known, though they are thought to be from the Gossan Zone. Petrography confirms that the Pool Creek Syenite is a nepheline-bearing alkaline intrusive surrounded by a fenite alteration zone. Full text of the reports is presented in Appendix D.

11.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The small size of the datasets described in this report make it difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions about the property. Despite this, results are encouraging. Re-analysis of historical specimens confirmed that the gossanous zone of alteration to the south of the Pool Creek Syenite (PCS) contains elevated levels of both base metals (notably nickel) and rare earth elements (REE). Of significance are the elevated REE and base metal values in silt samples taken from creeks draining the northern margin of the PCS which suggests that mineralization is not confined to the southern zone. As there has been very little in the way of exploration in the north, these silt samples demonstrate significant potential and justify further investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

David Swanton, M.Sc.

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

January 28, 2011

Rock Sample Locations

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

Metasomatized R/A Zones

LAYERED ROCKS

PALEOCENE

Pssc — poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate

TRIASSIC

TGT — Grayling-Toad Formations: grey, red and green shale

EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

CM — Mattson Formation-undivided quartz sandstone

CM-a — Mattson-alternating sandstone and shale

DEVONIAN to EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

DCBR — Besa River Formation-carbonaceous shale, silstone, bedded chert

DEVONIAN

DD-l — Dunedin Formation-argillaceous limestone; micritic with exceptions

DD-d — Dunedin-fetid dolostone;fossiliferous

SILURIAN to DEVONIAN

SDMMS — Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfosiliferous dolostone

SDc — Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossiliferous dolostone and limestone

SDRR-b — Road River Group-silty shale

SDRR-a — Road River Group-graptolitic shale or siltstone

SILURIAN

SN — Nonda Formation- fetid fossiliferous dolostone

ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN

OSs — OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone

ORDOVICIAN

OSu — Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds

CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN

COC — Crow Formation- quartz sandstone to subarkosic sandstone

PROTEROZOIC

Pa — Toobally Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone

Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt

Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE

Eib — igneous breccia

Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC

PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

Ebsy
6,700,000 mN
Ps
G0559017
4,000
B345909
6,698,000 mN
B345908
OSu
Ps
PPCsy
C331160
C331158
C331159
C331157
3,500
3,000
6,696,000 mN
COC
C331161
C331162
Pa
Ps
6,694,000 mN
Pa-bc
OSs
1 km
SDc
COC
DCBR
G0559013
CM
6,000 mE
8,000 mE

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project
2010 Silt Geochemistry Locations

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:25,000	Figure 5a	
U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE		
N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON		

Copper (ppm)

Nickel (ppm)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

Metasomatized R/A Zones

LAYERED ROCKS

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TRIASSIC
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- DD-d — Dunedin-fetid dolostone;fossiliferous

SILURIAN to DEVONIAN
- SDMMS — Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfosiliferous dolostone
- SDc — Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossiliferous dolostone and limestone
- SDRR-b — Road River Group-silty shale
- SDRR-a — Road River Group-graptolitic shale or siltstone

SILURIAN
- SN — Nonda Formation- fetid fossiliferous dolostone

ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN
- OSs — OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone

ORDOVICIAN
- OSu — Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds

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PROTEROZOIC
- Pa — Toobally Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone
- Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt
- Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE
- Eib — igneous breccia
- Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC
- PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

2010 Silt Nickel values (ppm)
- > 63 (90th percentile)
- 51 - 63 (80th percentile)
- 43 - 51 (70th percentile)
- < 43 (< 70th percentile)

2010 Silt Copper values (ppm)
- > 274 (90th percentile)
- 156 - 274 (80th percentile)
- 115 - 156 (70th percentile)
- < 115 (< 70th percentile)

1 km

342,000 mE
346,000 mE
348,000 mE
6,700,000 mN
6,698,000 mN
6,694,000 mN

Ebsy
Ps
11 9
20 23
OSu
Ps
24 32
PPCsy
41 109
28 90
48 128
62 266
3-000
28 53
21 42
Pa
Ps
Pa-bc
COC
OSs
SDc
DCBR
76 26
CM

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project
2010 Silt Geochemistry
Cu (ppm) and Ni (ppm)

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:25,000	Figure 5b	
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District: WATSON LAKE		
N.T.S.: 095C/05	State/Province: YUKON		

Total Rare Earth Element
+ Yttrium (wt % oxide)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

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- Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC
- PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

342,000 mE

Ebsy

6,700,000 mN

Ps

0.039

4,000

3,000

0.09

6,698,000 mN

OSu

Ps

PPCsy

0.086

0.071

0.067

0.063

0.088

3,500

2010 Silt Geochemistry
Total REE + Yttrium (wt % oxide)

- > 0.087 (90th percentile)
- 0.074 - 0.087 (80th percentile)
- 0.068 - 0.074 (70th percentile)
- < 0.068 (below 70th percentile)

COC

0.022

0.019

Pa

Ps

6,694,000 mN

Pa-bc

1 km

SDc

COC

DCBR

0.014

CM

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project
2010 Silt Geochemistry
Total REE + Yttrium

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:25,000	Figure 5c
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District: WATSON LAKE	
N.T.S.: 095C/05	State/Province: YUKON	

Zirconium (ppm)

Niobium (ppm)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

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OSu — Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbecs

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Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE
Eib — igneous breccia
Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC
PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

2010 Silt Geochemistry
Nb (ppm)

- > 146 (90th percentile)
- 112 - 146 (80th percentile)
- 76 - 112 (70th percentile)
- < 76 (below 70th percentile)

Zr (ppm)

- > 498 (90th percentile)
- 439 - 498 (80th percentile)
- 388 - 439 (70th percentile)
- < 388 (below 70th percentile)

342,000 mE
6,700,000 mN
6,698,000 mN
6,694,000 mN
346,000 mE
348,000 mE
4000
3500

Ebsy
Ps
104.5 432
242 1,190
165.5 793
OSu
Ps
PPCsy
144 465
56.1 369
36.9 192
64.5 339
18.3 251
13.6 176
Pa
Ps
Pa-bc
COC
OSs
SDc
DCBR
12.3 119
CM

1 km

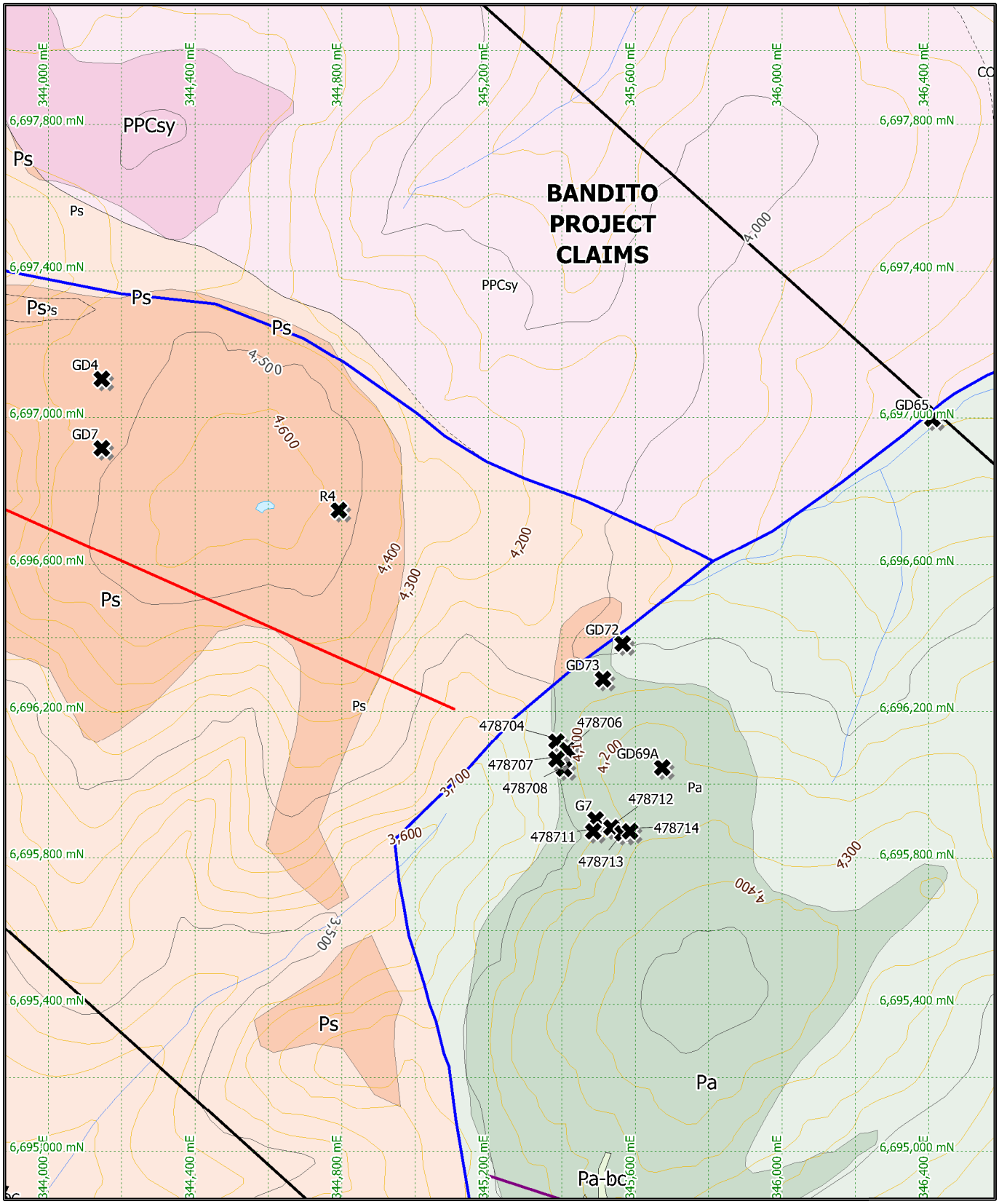
ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project
2010 Silt Geochemistry
Nb (ppm) and Zr (ppm)

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:25,000	Figure 5d	
U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District WATSON LAKE		
N.T.S. 095C/05	State/Province YUKON		



500m

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project

Thin Section Petrography Sample Locations

EQUITY	Date: JAN 2011	Scale: 1:15,000	Figure 7
	U.T.M. Zone: UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District: WATSON LAKE	
	N.T.S.: 095C/05	State/Province: YUKON	

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
BANDITO PROPERTY
Fieldwork: September 23-29, 2010

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:				
Stewart Harris, P.Geo.				
0.97 days @	$650/day	$ 630.30		
Gregory McKenzie, Sr. Sampler				
1.97 days @	$325/day	640.15		
Scott Parker, GIS/Logistics				
0.76 days @	$75/hour	56.82		
Dave Swanton, Project Geologist				
2.43 days @	$650/day	1,577.73		
Francis Tobin, Sampler				
1.97 days @	$275/day	541.67		
Agata Zurek, GIS				
2.65 hours @	$75/hour	198.86		
Clerical				
18.64 hours @	$35/hour	652.27	$	4,297.80
EQUIPMENT RENTALS				
Field Computers				
1.97 days @	$40/day	$ 78.79		
Rental Truck Insurance				
1.97 days @	$10/day	19.70		
Satellite Phones (Iridium)				
0.30 week @	$75.00/week	22.73		
10 minutes @	$1.89/min	18.90		140.11
EXPENSES:				
Chemical Analyses		$ 3,990.04		
Field Consumables		113.71		
Materials and Supplies		190.63		
Maps and Publications		7.42		
Drafting/GIS		2,287.50		
Plot Charges		46.39		
Camp Food		77.25		
Meals		101.58		
Accommodation		1,028.48		
Taxis and Airporters		21.65		
Truck Rental		246.20		
Automotive Fuel		45.20		
Aircraft Charters		763.64		
Helicopter Charters		4,752.88		
Airfare		438.63		
Courier		207.51		
Freight		507.89		
Bulk				
Fuel		652.87		
Drum Deposits		254.55		
Radio Rental (Non-Equity)		34.85		

Petrographics	8,343.42	
Report (estimated)	6,000.00	30,112.29
SUB-TOTAL:		$ 34,550.21
PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:		13,063.34
TOTAL:		**$ 47,613.55**

Appendix C: Certificates of Analysis

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2010
Account: EIAEDG

CERTIFICATE WH10138536

Project: END10-02

P.O. No.:

This report is for 33 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 29-SEP-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT BOYD	EQUITY EXPLORATION GENERAL	DAVE SWANTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-MS81	38 element fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
ME-AQ81	Base Metals by Aqua Regia dig.	ICP-AES

To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
ATTN: DAVE SWANTON
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

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SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 19- OCT- 2010
Account: EIAEDG

Project: END10- 02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10138536

Sample Description	Method	WEI- 21	Au- AA23	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2
[redacted]																
B345908		0.68	<0.005	<1	460	278	11.0	60	5.05	35	10.95	6.62	4.01	18.2	16.65	15.2
B345909		0.54	<0.005	<1	434	320	9.3	50	4.52	25	10.50	6.45	3.85	19.5	15.15	20.8
[redacted]																
C331157		0.34	<0.005	1	375	166.0	21.4	70	5.39	259	15.05	7.95	5.39	14.9	23.2	7.5
C331158		0.30	0.010	<1	288	141.0	8.7	70	4.51	86	8.72	4.23	3.47	11.9	14.50	4.3
C331159		0.64	0.005	<1	479	180.5	24.1	90	7.61	128	11.90	6.65	3.50	19.9	15.65	8.3
C331160		0.46	<0.005	1	423	206	18.6	80	6.14	113	12.05	6.85	3.88	16.5	16.85	10.4
C331161		0.54	<0.005	<1	441	63.8	12.2	60	6.71	52	5.22	2.94	1.31	13.0	6.25	6.5
C331162		0.40	<0.005	<1	420	53.1	10.4	50	5.69	43	4.49	2.69	1.20	10.5	5.32	4.7
[redacted]																
G0559013		0.40	0.014	<1	491	41.6	11.2	40	3.75	26	3.05	1.97	0.85	8.7	3.87	3.1
[redacted]																
G0559017		0.58	<0.005	<1	710	138.0	4.3	30	3.65	11	4.98	3.13	1.54	12.0	6.80	9.9
[redacted]																

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Project: END10- 02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10138536

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81
	Analyte	Ho	La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2	0.03	1	0.1	0.1	0.01
[redacted]																
EB45908		2.20	196.5	0.74	4	165.5	107.5	29	23	34.3	115.5	16.35	5	152.0	7.3	2.15
EB45909		2.07	199.0	0.87	4	242	105.0	22	23	33.4	134.5	15.20	5	211	12.4	1.92
[redacted]																
C331157		2.87	244	0.79	7	64.5	135.5	66	57	41.4	81.1	22.5	3	87.2	3.0	2.98
C331158		1.57	213	0.38	4	36.9	101.5	36	22	32.7	61.4	14.65	2	108.5	2.0	1.80
C331159		2.40	131.0	0.76	7	56.1	80.6	57	64	23.9	112.0	14.70	3	100.0	2.9	2.16
C331160		2.40	153.5	0.75	5	144.0	92.5	57	45	28.3	102.5	16.20	4	109.5	7.8	2.35
C331161		1.01	34.1	0.40	4	18.3	30.5	28	17	8.03	83.2	5.85	2	80.4	1.6	0.89
C331162		0.91	27.6	0.37	3	13.6	26.4	23	8	6.74	68.4	5.54	2	94.5	0.9	0.82
[redacted]																
G0559013		0.68	21.6	0.26	32	12.3	19.6	78	17	5.24	54.9	4.15	2	49.6	1.1	0.57
[redacted]																
G0559017		1.00	82.0	0.47	4	104.5	47.2	13	34	14.50	115.0	7.02	2	186.5	5.3	0.90
[redacted]																

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To: **EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.**
SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 19- OCT- 2010
Account: EIAEDG

Project: END10- 02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10138536

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- MS81	ME- AQ81	ME- AQ81	ME- AQ81	ME- AQ81	ME- AQ81
	Analyte	Th	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr	Ag	As	Cd	Co	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.03	5	2	0.5	5	0.5	1	1
[redacted]																
B345908		44.6	<0.5	0.86	11.55	90	9	67.4	5.30	159	793	<0.5	19	0.7	9	32
B345909		36.3	<0.5	0.92	11.10	80	9	63.3	6.04	133	1190	<0.5	15	0.6	7	23
[redacted]																
C331157		25.2	0.5	0.97	35.6	162	6	98.5	5.88	446	339	<0.5	29	3.6	19	266
C331158		19.05	<0.5	0.48	91.7	99	6	48.8	3.03	126	192	<0.5	11	1.3	7	90
C331159		26.3	0.7	0.88	13.20	193	7	72.2	5.57	270	369	<0.5	27	1.7	21	128
C331160		29.6	0.5	0.85	19.70	159	8	74.7	5.39	231	465	<0.5	23	1.2	16	109
C331161		9.16	0.6	0.41	3.66	148	6	29.9	2.78	125	251	<0.5	5	1.0	10	53
C331162		7.02	<0.5	0.34	5.04	120	2	26.5	2.26	86	176	<0.5	<5	1.3	9	42
[redacted]																
G0559013		6.06	0.7	0.27	14.60	141	5	18.7	1.77	200	119	<0.5	18	2.1	10	26
[redacted]																
G0559017		20.5	0.6	0.46	8.83	80	6	29.4	3.13	137	432	<0.5	16	1.3	4	9
[redacted]																

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SUITE 200, 900 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1E5

Finalized Date: 19- OCT- 2010
Account: EIAEDG

Project: END10- 02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10138536

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- AQ81 Hg ppm 1	ME- AQ81 Mo ppm 1	ME- AQ81 Ni ppm 1	ME- AQ81 Pb ppm 2	ME- AQ81 Zn ppm 2
[redacted]						
B845908		1	4	24	25	142
B845909		<1	3	20	22	116
[redacted]						
C331157		<1	5	62	54	443
C331158		<1	3	28	20	123
C331159		1	5	48	69	252
C331160		<1	4	41	41	201
C331161		<1	2	28	15	113
C331162		<1	1	21	10	79
[redacted]						
G0559013		1	31	76	21	197
[redacted]						
G0559017		<1	2	11	32	129
[redacted]						

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To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 25-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

CERTIFICATE VA10171816

Project: Bandito

P.O. No.:

This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 18-NOV-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT T. BOYD	TERESA CHENG	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ni-OG62	Ore Grade Ni - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
ME-MS81h	High grade REE by fusion/ICPMS	ICP-MS

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
ATTN: ROBERT T. BOYD
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 25-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10171816

Sample Description	Method	Ni-OG62	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h
	Analyte	Ni	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Nb	Nd	Pr	Rb	Sm
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.001	3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1	0.05	3	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	1	0.2
478706			1740	92.3	50.7	19.2	94.3	205	17.80	1315	5.08	2080	500	162.5	430	70.8
478712		11.00														
R5			289	7.5	6.5	1.5	8.2	168	1.61	229	1.03	1780	58.5	21.4	74	5.8

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VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 25-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10171816

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h	ME-MS81h
	Analyte	Sn	Ta	Tb	Th	Tm	U	W	Y	Yb	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	5	0.5	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.3	5	3	0.2	10
478706		32	64.5	16.10	108.0	6.65	31.6	24	571	39.1	12050
478712 R5		21	106.0	0.95	87.3	1.19	14.2	10	55	7.9	11700

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Finalized Date: 17-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

CERTIFICATE VA10166313

Project: Bandito

P.O. No.:

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9-NOV-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT T. BOYD	TERESA CHENG	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE
As-OG62	Ore Grade As - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Bi-OG62	Ore Grade Bi - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
Ni-OG62	Ore Grade Ni - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Mn-OG62	Ore Grade Mn - Four Acid	VARIABLE

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
ATTN: ROBERT T. BOYD
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 17-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10166313

Sample Description	Method	Au-ICP21	Ni-OG62	Mn-OG62	Cu-OG62	As-OG62	Bi-OG62
	Analyte	Au	Ni	Mn	Cu	As	Bi
	Units	ppm	%	%	%	%	%
	LOR	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.001
G6		0.003	3.80				
G8		0.001	2.65	0.26	0.200		
G9		0.007	5.79		0.225	0.236	
G10		0.009	6.78	0.61	0.205	0.172	
112860		0.010					
112861		0.008	8.25			0.269	0.200
112862		0.009					
G11		0.012	8.65	0.29	0.243	0.182	
G14		0.001					
112902A		0.001					
112903		0.002					

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VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 15-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

CERTIFICATE VA10164241

Project: Bandito

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 5-NOV-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT T. BOYD	TERESA CHENG	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ni-OG46	Ore Grade Ni - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Bi-OG62	Ore Grade Bi - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
ATTN: ROBERT T. BOYD
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 15-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10164241

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Ni-OG46 Ni % 0.001	Bi-OG62 Bi % 0.001
478710		4.19	
478711		5.94	
478712		>10.0	
478713		4.42	
478714		5.87	
G1		7.23	
G7		2.92	27.1
R4			1.145
US-1		5.29	

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VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 28-OCT-2010
Account: ENDURA

CERTIFICATE VA10149532

Project: Bandito

P.O. No.:

This report is for 45 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 13-OCT-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT T. BOYD	TERESA CHENG	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-MS81	38 element fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
ATTN: ROBERT T. BOYD
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

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Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 28-OCT-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
478704		0.44	<0.2	3.42	48	10	50	3.0	2	0.06	1.1	19	60	82	5.45	10
478706		1.98	<0.2	0.92	19	10	30	2.0	12	0.02	1.0	356	3	1530	2.41	10
478707		1.58	<0.2	0.86	20	10	20	3.0	2	0.02	1.8	803	2	3720	3.32	10
478708		1.02	<0.2	1.90	22	<10	30	1.2	3	0.23	<0.5	175	75	158	4.07	10
478710		0.70	<0.2	1.10	1630	10	40	1.9	60	0.30	<0.5	286	13	96	1.96	<10
478711		1.18	<0.2	0.85	4690	<10	130	1.7	19	0.15	<0.5	160	27	297	5.42	<10
478712		0.38	0.6	0.28	5750	<10	40	0.7	2140	0.16	<0.5	546	30	138	2.37	<10
478713		1.80	<0.2	0.85	>10000	10	40	1.2	545	0.16	<0.5	150	25	181	1.46	<10
478714		2.00	0.4	0.58	>10000	<10	50	0.6	1790	0.24	<0.5	369	21	67	1.14	<10
G1		0.54	<0.2	0.84	2150	10	110	7.3	853	0.12	<0.5	309	15	1000	3.79	<10
G2		1.26	<0.2	1.71	279	150	30	1.4	13	0.10	<0.5	29	34	223	3.37	<10
G3		1.22	<0.2	4.13	40	<10	80	4.0	4	0.11	<0.5	28	70	200	5.39	10
G4		1.40	0.5	0.75	1270	10	110	3.1	25	0.08	3.3	504	18	941	6.88	<10
G5		0.14	3.0	5.74	314	70	110	4.7	470	0.10	0.5	10	46	>10000	2.24	20
G7		1.06	10.7	0.36	>10000	<10	30	1.1	>10000	0.10	8.6	240	19	671	1.38	<10
R4		0.22	<0.2	1.70	1070	<10	50	5.6	>10000	0.04	<0.5	13	7	45	6.72	20
R5		0.30	<0.2	2.47	39	<10	20	2.2	358	3.29	0.7	2	3	194	2.39	20
R8		0.06	<0.2	3.19	188	50	100	1.7	2240	9.3	<0.5	17	21	38	4.04	10
GD2		0.22	<0.2	0.43	63	10	20	0.9	289	0.10	<0.5	2	15	23	4.42	<10
GD4		0.34	<0.2	0.23	25	<10	40	1.1	196	0.12	<0.5	<1	21	5	10.85	<10
GD7		0.36	<0.2	0.80	12	<10	20	2.0	49	0.16	<0.5	<1	4	4	1.94	10
GD22		0.06	<0.2	2.28	16	<10	130	1.6	90	0.64	<0.5	<1	10	10	5.63	10
GD54		0.10	<0.2	7.07	12	10	110	3.8	35	0.72	<0.5	2	2	7	1.51	20
GD65		0.16	<0.2	6.52	18	20	90	15.4	44	1.13	<0.5	2	2	4	0.91	20
GD66		1.42	<0.2	1.09	21	10	80	1.3	23	0.03	<0.5	20	11	211	2.93	<10
GD67		0.18	0.3	0.59	10	<10	20	1.6	34	6.61	<0.5	9	7	659	2.13	<10
GD68		1.20	0.2	1.30	101	<10	80	0.9	20	9.7	<0.5	30	38	54	3.07	10
GD69A		0.36	<0.2	1.40	16	10	90	11.5	16	1.23	<0.5	7	21	46	4.80	20
GD69B		0.80	<0.2	1.52	16	60	60	9.2	7	1.48	<0.5	1	1	6	5.11	10
GD70		0.48	<0.2	5.72	7	<10	10	1.7	5	0.97	<0.5	30	53	107	9.90	20
GD72		0.20	1.5	4.02	11	80	20	2.9	7	6.34	<0.5	11	54	495	2.57	10
GD73		1.06	<0.2	4.25	132	10	80	33.0	14	0.16	0.8	6	56	162	8.71	30
GD74		0.64	<0.2	3.71	8	10	10	1.5	2	3.13	<0.5	10	54	39	3.48	10
112901		0.62	<0.2	2.67	4	<10	170	0.8	5	11.3	<0.5	17	27	99	5.37	10
112902B		0.56	<0.2	0.22	2	<10	1730	<0.5	3	0.47	<0.5	7	14	134	2.06	<10
US-1		0.08	0.3	4.50	>10000	70	130	3.2	928	1.51	0.6	229	42	1420	3.54	<10
US-2		0.36	<0.2	3.06	90	<10	110	0.9	3	1.28	<0.5	33	29	63	9.43	20
RLS-1		2.12	<0.2	2.91	50	<10	60	0.9	3	2.51	<0.5	32	42	81	9.19	20
CG3		0.22	<0.2	2.89	247	<10	60	<0.5	9	2.00	<0.5	19	62	55	3.47	10
T3		0.12	<0.2	3.27	20	<10	80	2.3	<2	0.17	<0.5	5	7	8	5.71	20

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VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 28-OCT-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
478704		<1	1.39	40	2.59	854	16	0.08	53	420	74	2.51	<2	12	9	30
478706		1	0.55	1260	0.18	368	3	<0.01	365	410	87	0.01	<2	1	30	70
478707		1	0.49	660	0.12	640	11	<0.01	686	610	86	<0.01	<2	1	54	160
478708		<1	0.24	30	1.75	998	<1	0.06	115	1060	198	<0.01	2	20	6	<20
478710		<1	0.45	80	0.47	338	8	<0.01	>10000	1340	16	<0.01	1775	8	34	<20
478711		<1	0.31	40	0.26	1990	1	<0.01	>10000	220	43	<0.01	907	9	12	<20
478712		<1	0.09	20	0.37	983	3	0.01	>10000	230	63	<0.01	8190	7	13	<20
478713		<1	0.40	60	0.30	198	2	<0.01	>10000	590	36	<0.01	4750	5	13	<20
478714		<1	0.22	100	0.19	197	7	<0.01	>10000	760	87	<0.01	9620	4	18	<20
G1		1	0.30	210	0.47	294	<1	<0.01	>10000	620	38	<0.01	2150	11	63	<20
G2		<1	0.20	40	0.74	1370	1	0.04	678	570	35	<0.01	55	3	9	90
G3		1	1.26	50	1.71	2320	<1	0.02	379	490	5	<0.01	12	8	14	<20
G4		<1	0.28	120	0.17	6960	6	<0.01	>10000	690	144	0.01	364	9	41	30
G5		<1	2.89	40	0.54	259	3	0.02	293	640	360	0.01	73	15	10	<20
G7		<1	0.04	40	0.16	165	5	0.01	>10000	610	2080	0.55	>10000	3	16	<20
R4		1	1.37	110	1.39	749	<1	0.34	1525	90	116	0.02	1230	<1	21	60
R5		<1	0.76	190	0.07	539	9	1.62	61	70	146	<0.01	36	<1	180	40
R8		<1	1.84	30	4.92	2060	<1	0.09	305	1010	21	0.01	218	11	45	<20
GD2		<1	0.08	10	0.05	123	1	0.03	91	60	12	<0.01	40	2	4	<20
GD4		1	0.17	1150	0.10	702	1	0.05	48	770	47	<0.01	23	3	26	130
GD7		<1	0.33	310	0.15	219	6	0.58	17	290	33	<0.01	7	<1	29	30
GD22		<1	1.53	260	0.13	254	16	1.20	33	100	56	<0.01	9	1	44	20
GD54		1	2.32	360	0.14	1030	1	4.1	16	260	12	0.01	4	<1	399	50
GD65		1	1.30	420	0.13	1605	1	4.4	21	340	18	0.01	5	<1	775	60
GD66		<1	0.46	50	0.13	317	1	0.02	32	230	22	<0.01	3	6	15	<20
GD67		1	0.14	20	3.16	1810	<1	0.15	21	30	15	0.07	6	2	71	<20
GD68		<1	0.21	70	2.97	2120	1	0.01	75	780	126	<0.01	5	17	85	30
GD69A		1	1.22	1180	1.64	4190	5	0.45	26	760	25	<0.01	5	2	91	180
GD69B		1	0.99	370	0.52	1810	10	0.12	13	20	34	0.01	4	<1	200	40
GD70		<1	0.07	30	6.71	1190	<1	0.02	35	1060	2	<0.01	<2	26	7	<20
GD72		<1	2.19	40	3.54	1545	1	0.02	24	590	471	0.02	6	17	56	<20
GD73		<1	2.28	70	3.71	1405	67	0.03	91	780	89	0.01	3	11	22	470
GD74		<1	0.16	20	3.72	675	1	0.04	38	450	9	0.01	3	1	30	<20
112901		<1	0.19	20	2.91	1740	<1	0.04	30	770	7	0.01	<2	13	138	<20
112902B		<1	0.03	<10	0.17	1235	<1	<0.01	7	30	3	0.17	<2	1	27	<20
US-1		1	2.00	90	0.81	548	2	0.02	>10000	690	79	0.01	3250	10	53	<20
US-2		<1	0.12	20	3.68	978	<1	0.08	214	1350	11	<0.01	13	23	26	<20
RLS-1		<1	0.04	10	3.48	822	<1	0.03	125	1210	10	<0.01	8	22	33	<20
CG3		<1	0.33	20	2.54	457	<1	0.10	304	800	17	<0.01	35	11	61	<20
T3		1	1.08	150	0.79	704	2	0.35	18	550	4	<0.01	<2	1	27	80

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To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 28-OCT-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05
478704		0.08	<10	<10	112	<10	55		<1	442	167.5	22.4	100	17.20	77	7.30
478706		0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	140		<1	195.0	1850	397	10	4.50	1560	86.8
478707		0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	219		<1	144.5	1530	781	20	6.95	3700	60.7
478708		0.02	<10	<10	227	<10	68		<1	240	67.6	167.5	80	1.45	130	3.19
478710		<0.01	<10	<10	41	<10	82		<1	246	205	309	20	3.93	86	4.02
478711		<0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	348		<1	181.0	106.5	169.0	80	5.50	218	4.99
478712		<0.01	<10	140	76	<10	70		<1	80.8	47.4	567	30	0.49	71	4.68
478713		<0.01	<10	30	50	<10	29		<1	237	234	158.5	60	3.43	139	5.00
478714		<0.01	<10	40	42	<10	32		<1	426	392	361	50	1.46	36	4.63
G1		<0.01	<10	100	59	<10	171		<1	144.5	354	324	30	1.46	832	5.31
G2		0.01	<10	<10	33	<10	98		<1	97.8	122.5	35.0	110	1.32	216	12.90
G3		0.06	<10	<10	82	<10	144		<1	405	135.5	34.2	100	13.75	195	8.58
G4		<0.01	10	<10	96	<10	187		1	143.0	340	491	60	5.78	808	9.00
G5		0.01	<10	<10	113	<10	118	2.07	3	297	92.0	10.9	100	15.30	>10000	8.13
G7		0.01	10	630	180	<10	144		1	61.3	121.5	254	20	0.44	261	12.35
R4		0.09	<10	70	16	<10	94		<1	153.5	180.5	14.8	10	6.22	42	2.43
R5		0.09	<10	20	4	<10	208		<1	40.3	270	3.2	<10	0.41	179	6.55
R8		0.06	<10	10	118	<10	30		<1	207	58.8	20.9	30	6.38	20	5.40
GD2		0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	12		<1	22.4	14.2	2.6	20	0.62	23	1.13
GD4		0.15	<10	<10	28	<10	36		<1	50.7	1740	2.0	30	0.33	5	100.5
GD7		0.03	<10	<10	3	<10	52		<1	30.7	415	1.1	10	0.93	5	3.84
GD22		0.05	<10	50	10	<10	26		<1	161.0	364	1.4	10	0.91	<5	6.22
GD54		0.25	<10	10	2	<10	78		<1	246	702	2.6	<10	3.57	6	23.7
GD65		0.24	<10	10	1	<10	120		<1	260	803	2.4	<10	9.82	<5	18.60
GD66		0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	36		<1	368	116.0	25.2	70	5.72	221	4.89
GD67		0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	16		<1	27.1	38.3	10.9	10	0.47	612	4.58
GD68		0.01	<10	<10	160	<10	21		1	302	185.5	35.4	60	0.84	49	7.18
GD69A		0.17	<10	<10	46	10	194		<1	115.0	2120	8.7	30	9.54	42	51.5
GD69B		0.06	<10	10	3	10	251		<1	167.0	558	1.8	10	7.56	<5	18.80
GD70		0.65	<10	<10	351	<10	110		<1	35.1	90.9	35.8	60	1.44	99	8.63
GD72		0.02	<10	<10	85	<10	84		1	133.5	108.5	13.3	100	6.28	473	5.42
GD73		0.13	<10	<10	143	<10	517		<1	410	131.0	6.4	60	40.8	143	4.24
GD74		0.17	<10	<10	48	<10	70		<1	114.0	54.5	14.5	90	1.65	34	4.54
112901		0.04	<10	<10	128	<10	63		<1	291	41.2	19.6	30	2.19	87	5.34
112902B		0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	6		<1	5730	7.2	6.1	20	0.43	121	0.55
US-1		0.02	<10	<10	129	<10	146		<1	203	177.5	240	60	6.63	961	6.42
US-2		0.53	<10	<10	301	<10	158		<1	299	53.7	39.7	30	2.96	59	8.40
RLS-1		0.13	<10	<10	286	<10	114		<1	223	49.6	37.9	50	1.36	76	8.13
CG3		0.56	<10	<10	118	<10	83		<1	507	72.5	25.0	80	0.98	52	6.57
T3		0.03	<10	<10	15	<10	104		<1	237	198.0	5.4	10	0.81	8	10.25

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2
478704		4.38	2.38	28.7	9.81	12.9	1.43	106.0	0.62	16	146.5	57.4	61	75	17.20	180.5
478706		47.8	17.85	58.1	90.5	218	17.05	1410	5.11	4	2240	433	405	81	157.0	382
478707		38.5	13.00	63.7	64.7	103.5	12.75	935	4.42	12	1805	392	720	80	142.5	267
478708		2.41	0.94	15.2	4.26	6.2	0.72	32.3	0.43	<2	21.6	27.3	111	172	7.57	97.3
478710		2.26	2.55	14.7	9.80	5.7	0.75	114.0	0.27	10	95.9	74.8	>10000	14	21.8	89.4
478711		2.99	1.44	16.7	6.39	2.5	0.98	64.2	0.42	4	13.4	36.7	>10000	36	10.95	65.5
478712		1.85	1.16	2.6	4.75	0.8	0.78	27.2	0.16	6	12.9	17.1	>10000	42	5.00	15.6
478713		2.86	2.07	15.8	10.30	4.9	0.89	120.0	0.38	5	20.9	78.5	>10000	33	24.8	112.5
478714		2.66	2.92	10.1	15.10	4.6	0.79	208	0.32	8	18.1	136.5	>10000	75	42.8	111.5
G1		2.91	2.47	9.4	12.45	0.9	0.97	265	0.30	2	8.0	93.2	>10000	28	32.4	29.5
G2		8.88	3.17	28.5	12.00	5.3	2.79	60.5	1.06	2	18.6	55.1	647	35	14.95	36.5
G3		5.33	2.75	30.6	10.95	5.2	1.78	64.8	0.70	<2	16.4	63.0	398	7	17.10	186.0
G4		5.03	2.70	14.2	13.50	3.1	1.71	212	0.54	7	33.9	96.6	9550	126	31.2	57.5
G5		5.20	1.72	29.7	8.79	5.5	1.70	42.1	0.70	4	17.3	43.8	320	355	11.40	205
G7		4.78	5.48	2.8	17.15	0.5	1.96	74.0	0.35	6	17.9	57.2	>10000	1880	14.80	6.0
R4		1.30	1.10	46.9	4.93	32.3	0.45	118.0	0.19	2	1165	33.2	1480	104	13.25	341
R5		5.73	1.37	63.3	7.68	178.0	1.58	216	1.14	9	1900	48.4	65	138	20.1	65.0
R8		3.17	1.24	16.9	5.73	8.3	1.11	31.9	0.44	<2	155.5	22.6	332	22	6.26	115.5
GD2		0.74	0.26	3.3	1.16	5.8	0.24	7.3	0.12	2	36.3	4.0	89	8	1.17	11.6
GD4		48.5	30.5	14.4	110.5	58.1	18.90	1505	3.21	<2	444	426	57	49	146.5	38.9
GD7		2.43	1.76	70.6	10.25	22.0	0.74	367	0.42	7	220	78.3	20	33	32.7	154.5
GD22		3.32	2.48	47.8	11.00	14.3	1.18	281	0.32	16	2180	70.0	36	57	28.6	167.5
GD54		16.70	6.91	35.6	30.0	9.7	5.15	396	2.49	2	411	191.0	11	13	68.3	231
GD65		11.55	6.59	38.8	30.4	11.8	3.77	457	1.62	2	557	218	23	24	78.2	223
GD66		3.04	1.40	21.3	6.58	5.3	0.99	70.5	0.41	2	17.8	38.6	49	27	12.05	88.6
GD67		2.27	1.05	3.5	4.68	0.5	0.87	19.3	0.22	<2	15.0	15.7	22	12	4.49	8.5
GD68		4.16	2.20	12.4	10.40	3.8	1.40	93.0	0.52	2	12.9	61.1	90	131	19.45	74.5
GD69A		28.3	15.45	68.6	82.2	78.3	9.67	1295	2.80	6	1925	546	33	21	199.0	197.5
GD69B		14.10	3.79	53.0	21.1	92.8	4.24	376	2.16	13	1610	123.0	15	50	48.7	417
GD70		4.99	2.82	19.4	8.88	5.8	1.74	53.6	0.65	<2	26.8	34.9	43	5	9.73	11.8
GD72		3.15	1.25	17.5	6.51	3.7	1.04	62.9	0.43	<2	23.0	35.2	29	462	11.05	93.6
GD73		2.94	1.01	43.0	5.97	16.0	0.92	129.5	0.43	62	182.5	34.9	96	76	11.60	529
GD74		2.57	1.12	16.6	4.70	2.9	0.88	26.5	0.37	<2	12.7	23.9	43	9	6.37	36.3
112901		3.26	1.24	13.0	4.89	4.7	1.09	19.0	0.46	<2	14.8	21.4	34	7	5.28	31.8
112902B		0.23	0.25	2.0	0.66	0.2	0.08	3.6	0.03	<2	0.9	3.3	6	<5	0.85	4.3
US-1		3.85	1.57	18.0	7.66	4.7	1.28	106.0	0.49	5	25.4	55.0	>10000	73	17.60	92.8
US-2		5.07	1.95	21.2	7.66	6.3	1.73	23.4	0.74	<2	17.3	30.4	166	21	7.10	32.6
RLS-1		4.44	2.02	20.1	7.13	5.5	1.59	21.8	0.66	<2	14.7	28.4	131	16	6.71	21.3
CG3		4.03	1.51	19.0	6.63	6.6	1.30	34.3	0.56	<2	19.1	33.7	318	27	8.74	115.5
T3		5.41	2.70	51.8	9.77	23.3	1.95	150.0	0.51	4	896	53.7	17	5	19.05	238

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.03	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.03	5	2
478704		10.20	7	84.3	4.3	1.38	43.1	1.4	0.64	4.49	191	9	40.0	4.15	66	619
478706		73.3	32	60.6	61.8	15.65	100.5	0.6	6.31	29.9	15	23	541	36.7	149	>10000
478707		57.9	33	255	68.6	10.50	215	0.6	5.36	45.5	14	17	363	31.7	231	6020
478708		5.11	3	36.3	1.1	0.61	7.83	<0.5	0.36	1.92	291	6	18.5	2.71	79	229
478710		12.30	2	78.5	4.3	1.06	10.00	<0.5	0.29	10.55	105	5	19.3	1.88	109	286
478711		6.44	1	23.2	0.7	0.94	8.68	0.7	0.43	7.12	141	5	28.5	2.82	373	91
478712		4.55	<1	23.0	0.4	0.92	4.48	<0.5	0.21	141.0	95	2	20.1	1.21	89	34
478713		10.25	2	47.7	1.1	1.26	12.00	<0.5	0.37	37.1	130	5	23.2	2.51	62	172
478714		16.05	3	65.6	1.0	1.46	11.70	0.5	0.30	54.8	120	5	20.0	2.10	54	163
G1		12.55	1	200	0.3	1.31	8.14	<0.5	0.36	106.0	94	3	22.5	2.23	186	33
G2		11.95	4	142.5	1.2	2.11	100.0	<0.5	1.27	3.44	177	27	81.4	7.90	146	188
G3		12.25	4	55.3	1.2	1.66	19.55	0.8	0.76	3.31	172	9	46.0	4.74	157	173
G4		14.20	1	96.4	1.5	1.82	30.3	1.2	0.68	5.06	164	11	46.4	3.96	180	146
G5		9.79	6	28.8	1.1	1.40	15.70	1.0	0.75	5.27	226	7	46.8	4.76	127	184
G7		17.40	<1	46.9	0.2	2.71	15.35	<0.5	0.53	658	207	7	52.7	2.89	164	23
R4		4.17	34	88.0	59.1	0.55	66.3	0.5	0.16	75.7	15	6	14.8	1.10	94	1355
R5		5.76	21	194.0	101.5	1.08	84.0	<0.5	1.00	13.50	5	10	48.9	7.06	205	>10000
R8		5.26	5	53.6	8.0	0.95	12.15	0.6	0.47	11.45	150	3	28.6	2.96	34	358
GD2		1.04	1	7.9	1.9	0.19	4.29	<0.5	0.11	1.86	18	2	6.5	0.71	14	300
GD4		100.5	85	26.8	15.0	18.60	153.5	<0.5	5.48	7.90	38	10	656	28.2	57	2680
GD7		8.34	17	32.2	6.1	0.97	28.4	<0.5	0.34	3.51	8	3	26.7	2.45	96	1335
GD22		8.80	26	66.0	88.8	1.31	27.1	<0.5	0.39	55.9	13	12	41.4	2.28	32	467
GD54		27.5	4	428	27.4	4.34	45.9	<0.5	2.56	14.35	7	2	148.5	16.85	105	638
GD65		27.8	4	794	33.3	3.86	57.7	<0.5	1.63	19.10	7	2	99.8	10.75	179	790
GD66		6.44	2	83.8	0.9	0.94	14.30	<0.5	0.43	3.22	185	5	26.1	2.83	52	195
GD67		4.09	1	69.0	0.8	0.84	1.91	<0.5	0.29	0.69	12	1	24.4	1.58	17	25
GD68		10.20	1	102.5	0.6	1.42	27.2	<0.5	0.57	1.47	232	7	37.5	3.59	36	149
GD69A		76.2	22	109.5	56.1	10.50	219	0.5	3.62	29.7	60	49	287	21.5	207	4520
GD69B		17.25	44	339	75.1	3.18	41.6	0.5	2.25	30.5	5	30	118.5	14.65	334	4660
GD70		7.80	2	22.8	1.3	1.49	6.68	<0.5	0.72	1.55	419	3	46.0	4.24	127	215
GD72		6.18	2	61.3	1.3	1.02	10.90	<0.5	0.43	2.21	145	3	27.8	2.91	89	141
GD73		5.77	7	50.0	1.2	0.82	481	1.4	0.44	2.97	173	4	25.0	2.76	477	748
GD74		5.06	2	243	0.8	0.77	9.56	<0.5	0.37	1.91	117	2	24.9	2.26	91	109
112901		4.89	2	145.0	1.0	0.87	5.95	<0.5	0.44	1.48	155	1	28.1	2.89	76	172
112902B		0.76	1	55.4	<0.1	0.11	0.35	<0.5	0.02	0.08	9	<1	2.5	0.18	8	6
US-1		8.10	3	66.8	1.4	1.10	10.25	0.5	0.53	11.65	155	3	37.0	3.16	177	180
US-2		7.62	3	88.0	1.1	1.39	5.56	<0.5	0.66	1.55	333	1	43.8	4.29	200	231
RLS-1		7.24	3	89.1	1.0	1.27	4.96	<0.5	0.64	1.30	332	1	41.7	4.28	149	206
CG3		6.88	3	138.0	1.3	1.10	10.50	<0.5	0.56	2.49	197	2	34.6	3.45	117	242
T3		9.30	23	41.2	32.3	1.71	80.4	<0.5	0.71	11.95	16	9	53.9	3.81	118	1340

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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 28-OCT-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
T5		0.28	<0.2	3.64	22	<10	520	4.3	<2	6.27	<0.5	55	237	7	8.29	10
T8A		0.60	<0.2	1.74	14	<10	40	0.8	2	7.4	<0.5	11	25	62	4.27	10
T8B		0.68	<0.2	3.71	14	<10	560	4.6	<2	5.90	<0.5	58	244	6	8.84	10
T12		0.18	0.9	2.30	109	<10	80	0.9	11	0.58	<0.5	590	75	79	6.57	10
T13		1.58	<0.2	3.84	17	<10	60	1.8	<2	3.84	<0.5	25	53	178	6.90	10

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20
T5		<1	0.50	70	7.09	2160	<1	0.01	453	5430	6	0.10	3	12	581	<20
T8A		<1	0.14	20	1.92	540	<1	0.24	44	1140	<2	<0.01	3	9	82	<20
T8B		<1	0.57	70	7.05	2430	<1	<0.01	464	5970	5	0.12	<2	12	585	<20
T12		<1	0.88	20	1.49	533	5	0.25	159	1470	376	0.02	2	20	41	<20
T13		<1	1.87	10	4.36	831	<1	0.08	48	1010	28	1.31	4	26	116	<20

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05
T5		0.13	<10	<10	171	<10	162		<1	591	204	64.6	450	1.74	<5	7.01
T8A		0.52	<10	<10	110	<10	53		<1	101.0	49.4	23.6	40	1.65	56	5.76
T8B		0.10	<10	<10	184	<10	175		<1	637	217	66.9	470	2.13	<5	7.99
T12		0.06	<10	<10	279	<10	48		1	333	46.0	599	100	1.27	70	2.95
T13		0.41	<10	<10	257	<10	77		<1	658	57.3	27.9	60	20.0	109	7.68

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2
T5		3.27	3.42	15.6	11.00	6.9	1.23	100.0	0.27	<2	92.5	90.2	503	17	24.4	40.4
T8A		3.50	1.26	14.4	5.42	5.0	1.20	24.0	0.51	<2	24.0	25.2	53	<5	6.19	13.0
T8B		3.65	3.68	16.4	12.45	7.5	1.40	108.0	0.30	<2	95.3	96.4	491	24	25.9	46.1
T12		1.96	0.84	13.2	3.49	5.9	0.60	21.9	0.38	7	16.9	20.2	155	373	5.47	102.5
T13		4.59	1.96	17.3	6.90	5.0	1.55	25.7	0.58	2	12.2	30.7	48	24	7.38	155.0

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10149532

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.03	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.03	5	2
T5		14.25	3	538	6.3	1.45	8.68	<0.5	0.36	1.38	230	8	29.6	1.92	253	284
T8A		5.67	2	136.0	1.4	0.95	6.13	<0.5	0.50	1.49	203	1	30.5	3.08	114	195
T8B		15.15	3	561	6.6	1.63	8.55	<0.5	0.38	1.50	251	9	33.5	2.16	266	311
T12		4.14	7	66.0	1.1	0.53	4.85	<0.5	0.29	1.45	344	8	14.7	2.01	85	223
T13		7.26	2	233	0.8	1.26	6.67	<0.5	0.65	1.42	304	1	41.9	3.85	107	184

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VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

CERTIFICATE VA10146617

Project: Bandito

P.O. No.:

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 25-OCT-2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROBERT T. BOYD	TERESA CHENG	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-21	Pulverize entire sample
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS81	38 element fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
ATTN: ROBERT T. BOYD
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2010
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Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10146617

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
G6		0.74	0.8	0.89	733	10	20	2.1	175	0.08	2.5	270	14	418	1.78	<10
G8		0.48	0.7	2.28	723	20	80	2.4	7	0.16	1.2	420	24	1985	3.02	<10
G9		2.62	0.2	1.15	2580	<10	40	1.7	30	0.10	2.1	150	10	2260	4.78	<10
G10		0.88	0.7	0.72	1905	<10	100	1.8	81	0.06	4.1	126	14	2030	5.50	<10
112860		1.52	1.4	1.36	2430	10	480	2.5	52	0.09	3.5	209	25	2750	6.35	<10
112861		2.44	0.9	0.63	9770	<10	30	1.0	1990	0.41	2.5	470	18	116	1.60	<10
112862		0.70	0.3	0.98	>10000	10	30	1.3	690	0.17	2.2	309	29	87	2.67	<10
G11		1.32	0.6	1.33	2100	<10	90	1.2	84	0.13	2.8	214	30	2440	5.71	<10
G14		1.06	<0.2	3.27	34	<10	180	2.0	3	0.93	<0.5	21	62	62	3.90	10
112902A		1.18	<0.2	1.37	8	<10	10	0.6	2	20.4	<0.5	15	12	17	3.05	10
112903		1.12	0.4	1.13	27	<10	<10	1.6	2	12.7	<0.5	10	13	804	3.64	<10

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To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
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Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10146617

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
G6		<1	0.37	110	0.21	364	1	<0.01	>10000	430	69	<0.01	888	6	32	20
G8		<1	1.02	70	0.39	2630	1	<0.01	>10000	860	53	<0.01	49	8	29	<20
G9		<1	0.52	40	0.41	834	1	<0.01	>10000	350	89	<0.01	695	5	10	<20
G10		<1	0.22	30	0.53	5810	2	<0.01	>10000	380	60	<0.01	456	7	17	<20
112860		<1	0.56	50	0.72	22500	4	<0.01	>10000	370	36	<0.01	904	7	47	<20
112861		<1	0.27	40	0.44	532	4	<0.01	>10000	1600	51	<0.01	7490	4	33	<20
112862		<1	0.34	220	0.62	613	4	<0.01	>10000	780	60	<0.01	8890	5	16	<20
G11		<1	0.42	130	1.35	2900	2	<0.01	>10000	510	80	<0.01	563	7	42	<20
G14		<1	1.39	20	3.04	533	<1	0.18	462	670	16	<0.01	8	4	20	<20
112902A		<1	0.24	10	1.41	693	<1	0.01	149	480	3	<0.01	<2	7	109	<20
112903		<1	0.05	20	7.53	2480	<1	0.01	59	160	21	0.03	<2	12	92	<20

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10146617

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	5	0.05	0.03
G6		0.01	<10	50	39	<10	241	1	57.8	252	261	40	3.39	356	6.47	3.56
G8		0.01	<10	<10	71	<10	279	1	277	176.5	411	70	10.65	1825	6.74	3.93
G9		<0.01	<10	<10	59	<10	221	<1	187.5	115.0	143.0	60	8.69	2010	7.39	4.46
G10		<0.01	<10	10	145	<10	359	<1	133.0	69.8	123.0	40	3.35	1725	4.71	2.54
112860		<0.01	<10	10	107	<10	461	1	481	126.5	207	80	8.41	2220	6.54	3.66
112861		0.01	<10	40	60	<10	128	<1	327	116.0	468	30	3.42	78	4.10	2.17
112862		<0.01	<10	10	75	<10	136	<1	203	546	302	50	2.60	62	6.04	2.88
G11		<0.01	<10	<10	110	<10	618	1	141.5	275	212	60	5.41	2010	4.03	2.40
G14		0.45	<10	<10	145	<10	71	<1	424	63.2	28.7	80	6.11	60	6.18	3.80
112902A		0.04	<10	<10	49	<10	51	<1	169.5	35.2	17.7	20	9.87	18	3.76	2.23
112903		0.01	<10	<10	57	<10	23	<1	60.3	71.0	13.1	20	0.63	732	16.10	7.31

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10146617

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Sm
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.01	2	0.2	0.1	5	5	0.03	0.2	0.03
G6		1.98	14.4	9.72	2.7	1.23	164.0	0.37	3	25.2	74.9	>10000	60	24.5	47.8	10.00
G8		2.29	25.1	10.25	4.4	1.32	98.0	0.51	3	16.9	69.4	>10000	51	19.85	148.0	11.05
G9		1.70	24.6	8.11	4.2	1.50	67.9	0.57	4	16.7	46.0	>10000	82	13.05	125.5	7.96
G10		1.25	14.7	5.64	1.6	0.92	43.5	0.28	6	7.6	26.8	>10000	51	7.72	41.5	5.34
112860		1.95	21.9	8.94	3.0	1.28	77.5	0.44	7	16.6	48.4	>10000	30	14.25	87.7	8.61
112861		1.42	16.3	5.41	6.9	0.76	75.3	0.28	8	109.0	33.6	>10000	45	11.35	112.0	4.52
112862		3.55	16.2	18.00	3.6	0.95	313	0.31	9	17.7	167.0	>10000	50	55.3	72.6	19.80
G11		2.37	17.9	10.20	2.6	0.74	185.0	0.29	6	13.4	86.3	>10000	71	27.5	69.2	13.25
G14		1.46	21.4	6.63	6.3	1.25	31.1	0.54	<2	16.2	31.2	478	19	8.02	98.9	6.47
112902A		0.79	9.6	4.11	3.2	0.73	19.2	0.31	<2	20.5	17.4	167	<5	4.75	82.3	3.46
112903		4.00	5.9	15.10	1.3	2.84	29.7	0.72	<2	3.2	41.1	59	23	9.94	14.7	13.10

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To: **ENDURANCE GOLD CORP**
SUITE 906 - 1112 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER BC V6E 2S1

Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2010
Account: ENDURA

Project: Bandito

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10146617

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.03	5	2
G6		1	84.0	1.0	1.21	18.60	<0.5	0.45	60.4	85	4	36.9	2.79	229	130
G8		2	94.1	1.2	1.24	11.65	1.4	0.56	4.44	157	5	36.5	3.48	277	162
G9		3	23.2	1.1	1.21	11.05	1.1	0.61	8.54	150	4	40.9	3.82	198	149
G10		1	60.5	0.4	0.80	5.29	1.2	0.33	12.35	162	4	25.5	2.20	325	64
112860		2	133.5	0.8	1.15	8.74	4.4	0.46	20.1	160	6	36.0	3.22	451	109
112861		2	90.9	5.5	0.73	11.75	0.6	0.30	43.7	128	4	20.3	1.89	120	360
112862		2	39.9	1.0	1.65	8.07	<0.5	0.31	41.4	116	4	23.8	2.05	101	136
G11		2	157.0	0.7	0.94	11.25	2.8	0.27	11.90	158	4	24.1	2.05	571	105
G14		3	108.0	1.3	1.02	9.96	0.5	0.54	2.37	199	2	31.9	3.46	112	240
112902A		1	102.5	1.3	0.57	4.95	1.5	0.27	0.93	74	1	18.8	2.11	66	130
112903		1	88.2	0.3	2.64	7.48	<0.5	0.93	0.52	53	1	76.4	5.43	27	48

Appendix D: Petrographic Reports

Report for: Endurance Gold Corp.,
906 – 1112 West Pender St.,
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S1

Report 100742
September 27, 2010

SAMPLES:

Three rock samples from the Band Project, designated Abc, Pabc, and GD69A, were submitted by Robert Boyd, with a request for petrographic descriptions. Typical portions of each sample were prepared for microscopic examination as polished thin sections.

SUMMARY:

Sample Abc:
This rock is an altered porphyry of apparent mafic or ultramafic composition. Phenocrysts (of unknown primary mineralogy) are totally pseudomorphed by carbonate. The fine groundmass is totally altered to an intergrowth of carbonate and probable chlorite; it also contains relatively abundant fine-grained Fe oxides which may be of relict primary origin. Patches of strong chlorite enrichment in the groundmass may represent the alteration of an accessory component of phenocrysts of a different composition.

Sample Pabc:
This rock is a breccia composed of angular clasts of plagioclase-rich volcanic rocks. These are interstitially cemented by a heterogenous matrix component consisting of smaller andesitic clasts, disaggregated plagioclase crystals, rounded clasts of quartz and chalcedony, and indeterminate cryptocrystalline material. Localized minor impregnations of fine-grained Fe oxides are developed in the matrix and adjacent fragments.

Sample GD 69A
This rock consists dominantly of a featureless, minutely microgranular aggregate of apparent fresh albite. Within this are developed thin laminar zones containing plates of biotite and sub-oriented crystals of an elongate prismatic mineral resembling ferruginized aegirine.
The nature of this rock is uncertain but it has some features suggestive of hybrid or metasomatic contact zone affinities.

Individual petrographic descriptions and illustrated photomicrographs are attached.

J.F.Harris, Ph.D.

DESCRIPTIONS:

Sample Abc: **Altered Porphyry**

Estimated mode:

Carbonate	58
Chlorite(?)	30
Biotite	2
Fe oxides	10
Pyrite	trace

Macroscopically (see off-cut) the sectioned area of this sample displays reddish brown phenocrysts of stumpy, sub-prismatic form, 0.2 – 4.0 mm in size, in an aphanitic greenish grey groundmass. There are also some similar sized, less well-defined, phenocryst-like bodies of a dark grey colour.

Petrographic examination shows that the brown phenocrysts are actually pseudomorphs of an indeterminate primary component. They now consist of polygranular aggregates of more or less Fe-stained carbonate. This shows only local weak reactivity with 10% HCl, suggesting that it is probably of ankeritic composition. Some of the carbonate pseudomorphs are traversed by apparent relict (pre- carbonate) networks resembling the texture developed by partial serpentinisation of olivine.

The groundmass is a fine-grained, compact intergrowth of carbonate and probable chlorite, in a grain size range of 5 – 50 microns. The macroscopically visible, dark grey "phenocrysts" noted in the off-cut apparently consist of carbonate-poor, chlorite-rich segregations in the groundmass. Their origin is debatable, but they may represent pseudomorphs after a different species of original phenocrysts.

An additional constituent of the groundmass is a fine-grained oxide having the appearance of partially hematized magnetite. This occurs throughout as more or less abundantly disseminated equant grains, 10 – 100 microns in size. Scattered, similar sized pyrite grains are also present.

The protolithology of this strongly altered porphyry is uncertain. It contains no quartz or recognizable feldspar and has features suggesting possible mafic-rich or ultramafic parentage.

Sample Pabc: **Igneous breccia**

Estimated mode:

Plagioclase	75
Quartz/chalcedony	10
Chlorite	10
Carbonate	trace
Sericite	trace
Fe oxides	5

Macroscopic examination of the off-cut of this sample shows features clearly indicative of fragmental character. The rock is made up of sharply defined, non-matching, sub-angular clasts ranging up to 1 cm or so in size. These are separated by finer material which apparently consists of progressively finer fragments down to a few microns in size.

Petrographic examination reveals that this rock differs in mineralogy from the previous sample, in that it is virtually devoid of carbonate and is composed essentially of plagioclase feldspar. It also contains accessory proportions of quartz.

The fragments appear to represent a single lithology, comprising a rock of igneous textural aspect, made up essentially of fine grained aggregates of plagioclase as compact meshworks of slender laths, 50 – 200 microns in length. Some of the fragments contain scattered, euhedral prismatic microphenocrysts up to 1 mm in length. The plagioclase aggregates are fresh, but for occasional dustings of sericite or rare wisps of carbonate. An accessory component of micron-sized opaque oxides and probable chlorite locally forms intimate interstitial impregnations.

A "matrix" phase between the well-defined lithic fragments is of similar composition and appears to consist of disaggregated feldspar crystals, often cemented interstitially by indeterminate isotropic material dusted with minutely fine-grained Fe oxides. It also contains a significant proportion of quartz and/or chalcedony, as vari-sized, often rounded grains.

The origin of this breccia is uncertain. It consists dominantly of fragmented, fresh, leucocratic, fine-grained felsic igneous material of andesitic composition. It shows no features of sedimentary reworking and is most likely a product of explosive volcanic activity – possibly of diatreme affinities.

Sample GD 69A: **Mafic laminae in albitite**

Estimated mode:

Albite	85
Biotite	5
Hematized aegirine(?)	10
Monazite(?)	trace
Apatite	trace

The off-cut corresponding to the sectioned portion of this sample is of distinctive appearance, being an evenly fine-grained, white-etched aggregate traversed by thin, sub-parallel laminae or strings of dark mafic material, 0.2 – 2.0 mm in thickness.

Petrographic examination shows that the felsic component is a minutely saccharoidal to locally sub-oriented aggregate of what appears to be monomineralic plagioclase of grain size 10 – 100 microns. This differs from the plagioclase aggregate in Sample Pabc in that it is distinctly finer grained and lacks the characteristic meshwork texture of lamellar-twinned, lath-like grains. The plagioclase in the present sample only very rarely shows lamellar twinning; it has a refractive index lower than the mounting medium, suggesting a composition of, or close to, albite.

The dark laminar zones consist of concentrations of brown biotite and a pleochroic green mineral of uncertain identity. The latter occurs as individual grains exhibiting strongly elongate prismatic form, and ranging up to 5.0 mm or so in length. For the most part these are independent of the biotite, which typically forms ragged, skeletal/poikiloblastic plates incorporating small grains of the albite matrix.

The great majority of grains of the green, acicular/prismatic mineral are rendered sub-opaque to opaque by pervasive ferruginous alteration – in the form of impregnations of dust-sized hematite (see photo). Some of the biotite also shows ferruginization, expressed in the form of cleavage-related lamellae of Fe or Fe/Ti oxides.

The petrographic features of the green prismatic component are ambiguous. Its colour, morphology, birefringence and straight, or near straight, extinction resemble that of the pyroxene variety aegirine. The geometry of the crystal terminations is, however, more often consistent with that of an amphibole rather than a pyroxene (although the distinctive 60 degree intersecting cleavage pattern in cross sections is not seen – possibly because of the obscuring effect of the opaque alteration). The refractive index, as suggested by the optical relief, seems higher than normal for both these mineral groups. Identification of this mineral could probably be achieved by means of an XRD scan.

Other constituents (occurring only in trace concentrations) are small, equant grains of a colourless, high relief, strongly birefringent mineral which could be any one of several minerals such as monazite, zircon, anatase, etc.; and rare tiny prismatic grains of apatite.

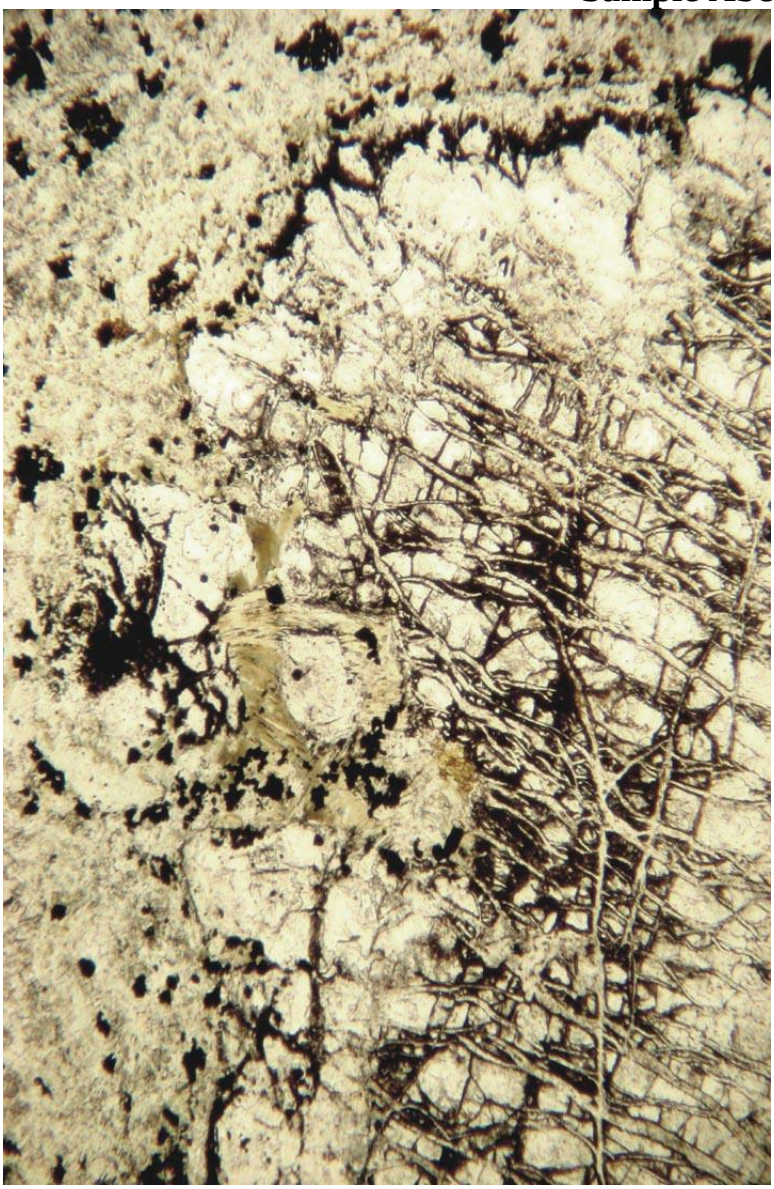
The nature of this rock is uncertain, but its texture is in some ways more consistent with formation by metasomatic or hybrid processes than with normal igneous origin. Possibly it is related to an intrusive contact, though the mineralogy is not that of a typical skarn. The suggested field name of fenite (in your covering letter) fits intriguingly with the observed compositional features, though acceptance of this would require evidence of sub-silicic alkalic intrusive activity in the region.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS:

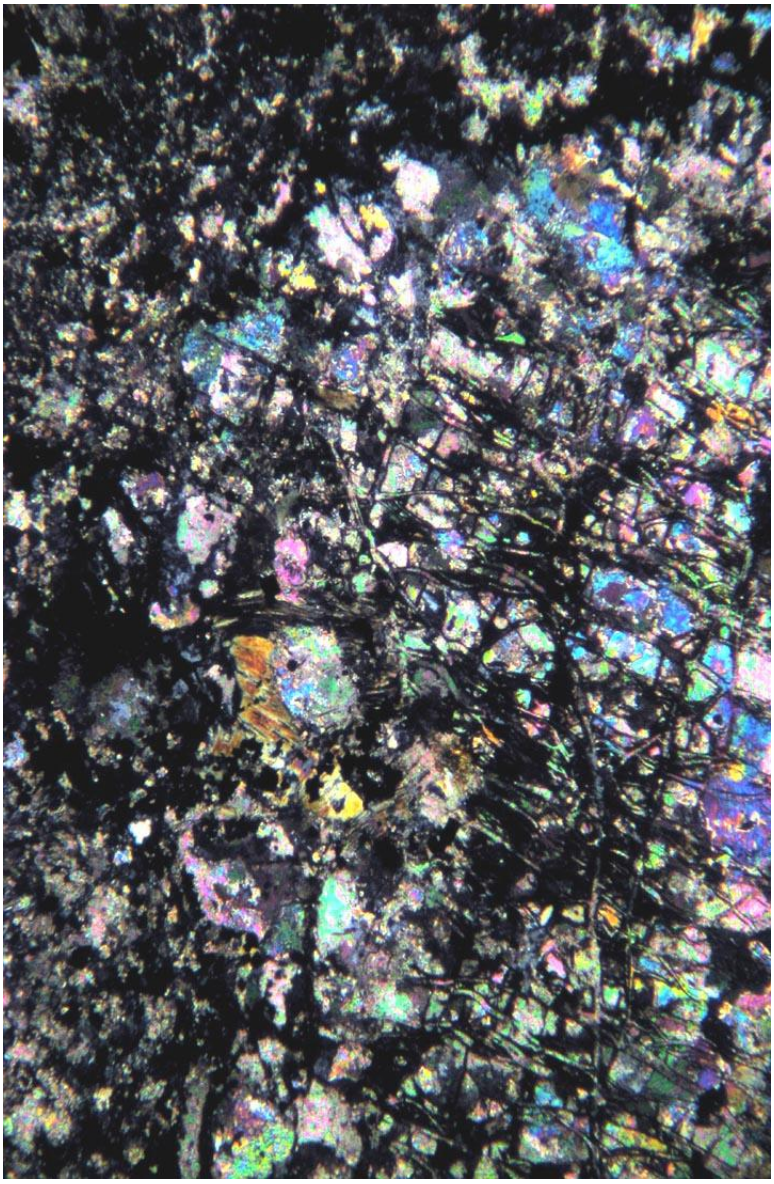
The attached photomicrographs illustrate the principal petrographic features of the three samples.

Scale: In all cases the long dimension of the photo field equals approximately 2.0 mm.

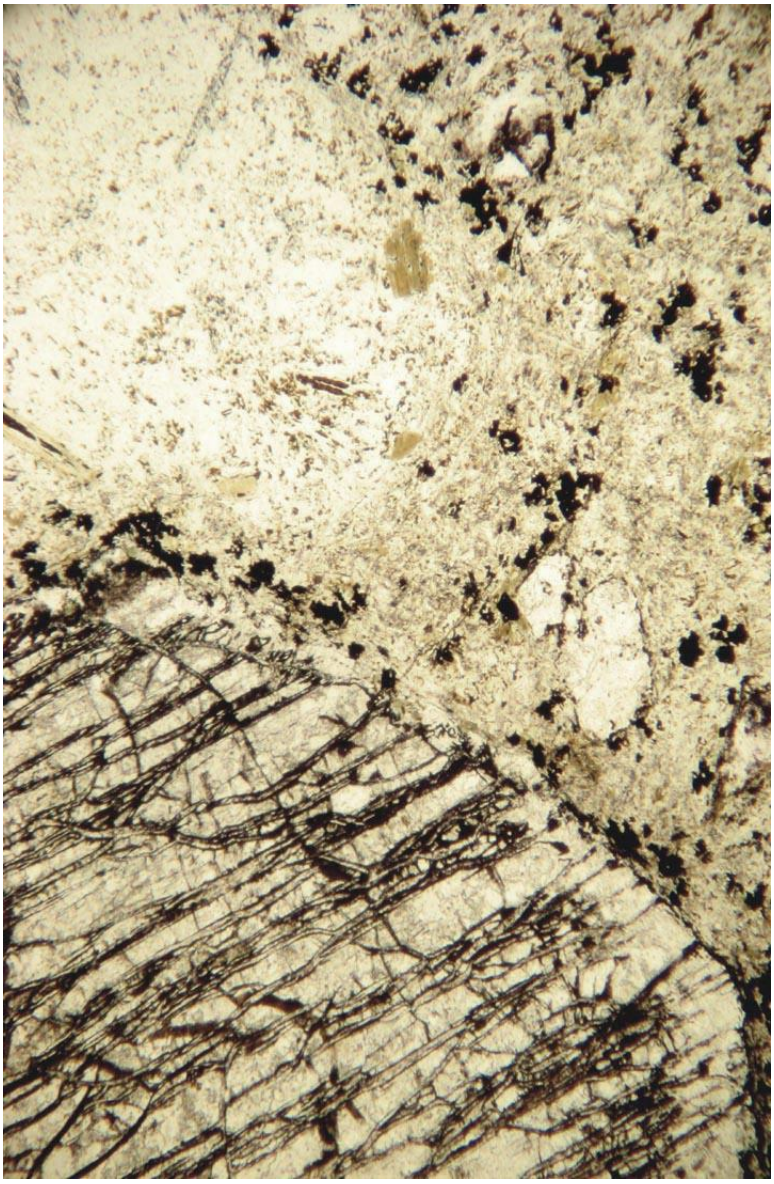
Sample Abc:



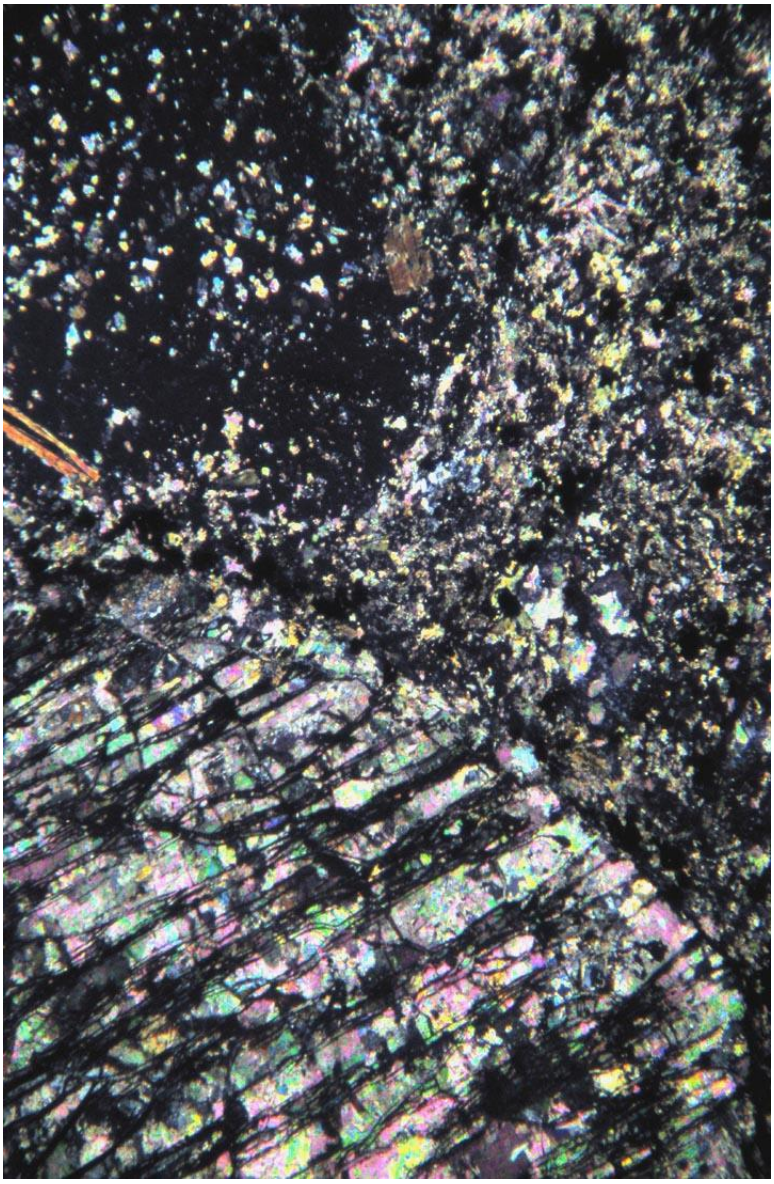
Abc Photo IMG-1647: Plane-polarized transmitted light. The bulk of this field comprises part of a carbonate pseudomorph (colourless area at lower left), partly outlined by a thin rim of opaque Fe oxides (black). Note the relict texture of reticulate (cleavage-related?) micro-stringers within the pseudomorph. The groundmass component (of intergrown chlorite and carbonate, plus disseminated opaques) is exemplified by the mottled areas at top and far right).



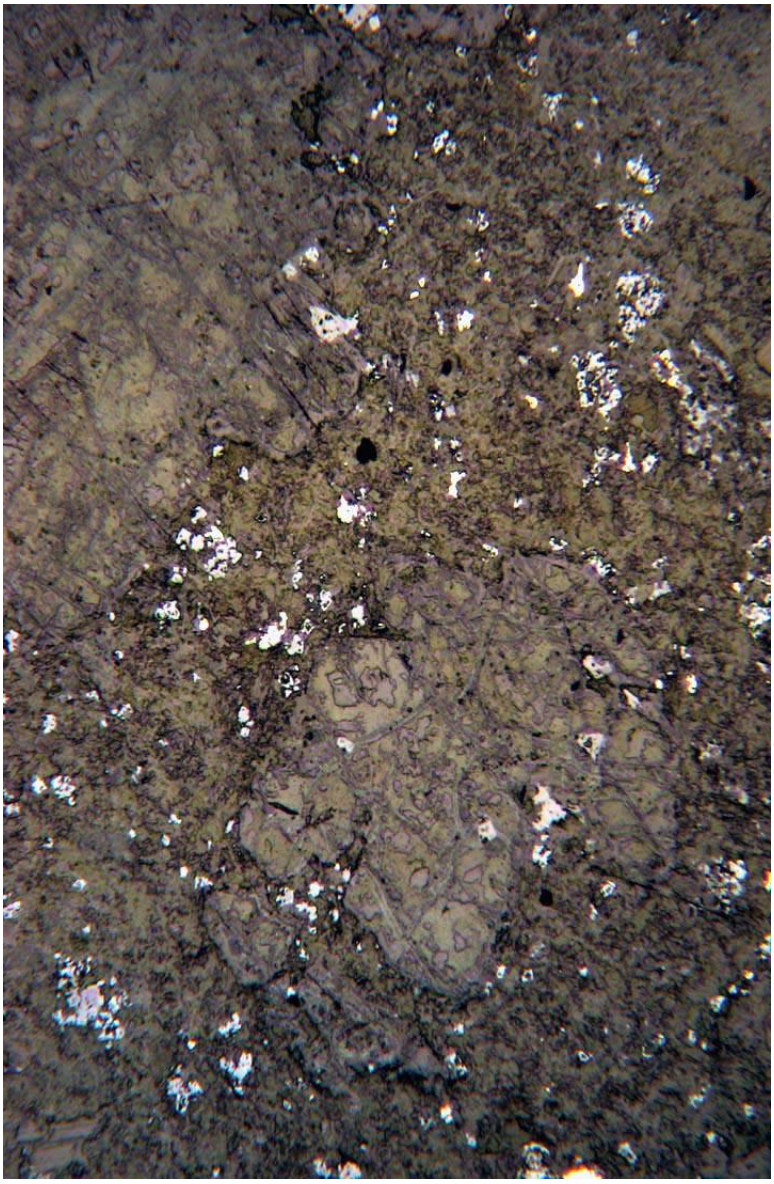
Abc Photo IMG-1648: Cross-polarized transmitted light; same field as IMG-1647. The carbonate making up the pseudomorph appears as pearly greys and pastel colours. The groundmass composition of intergrown carbonate (greys and colours) and chlorite plus opaques (dark) is clearly shown.



Abc Photo IMG-1649: Plane-polarized transmitted light. A different field, illustrating the three principal components. The lower right quadrant is part of an original phenocryst, cut by a relict system of parallel micro-stringers, now totally pseudomorphed by carbonate. The upper left portion is part of the groundmass, of chlorite, carbonate and Fe oxides. The lightest-coloured area, at lower left, is part of one of the opaque-free, chlorite-rich segregations or possible pseudomorphs.

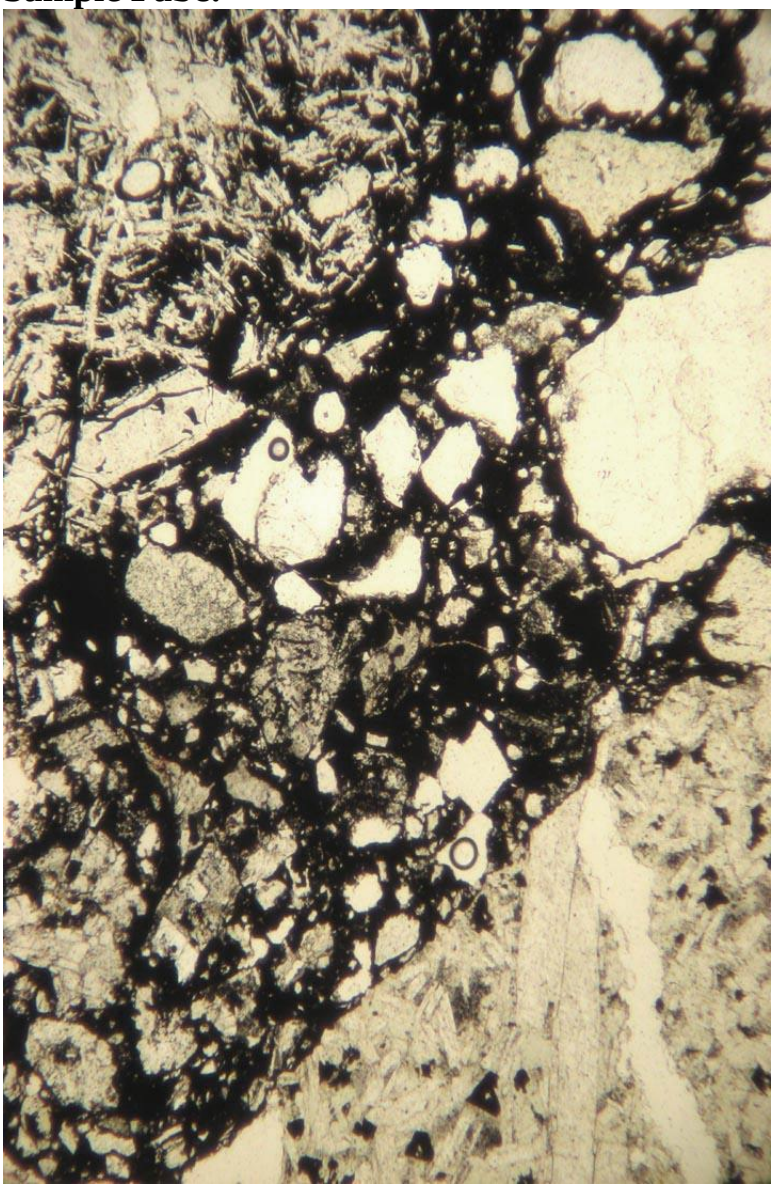


Abc Photo IMG-1650: Cross-polarized transmitted light. Same field as IMG-1649.The three different components are clearly distinguishable. Note the minor content of carbonate (lighter speckles) within the chlorite segregation (dark).

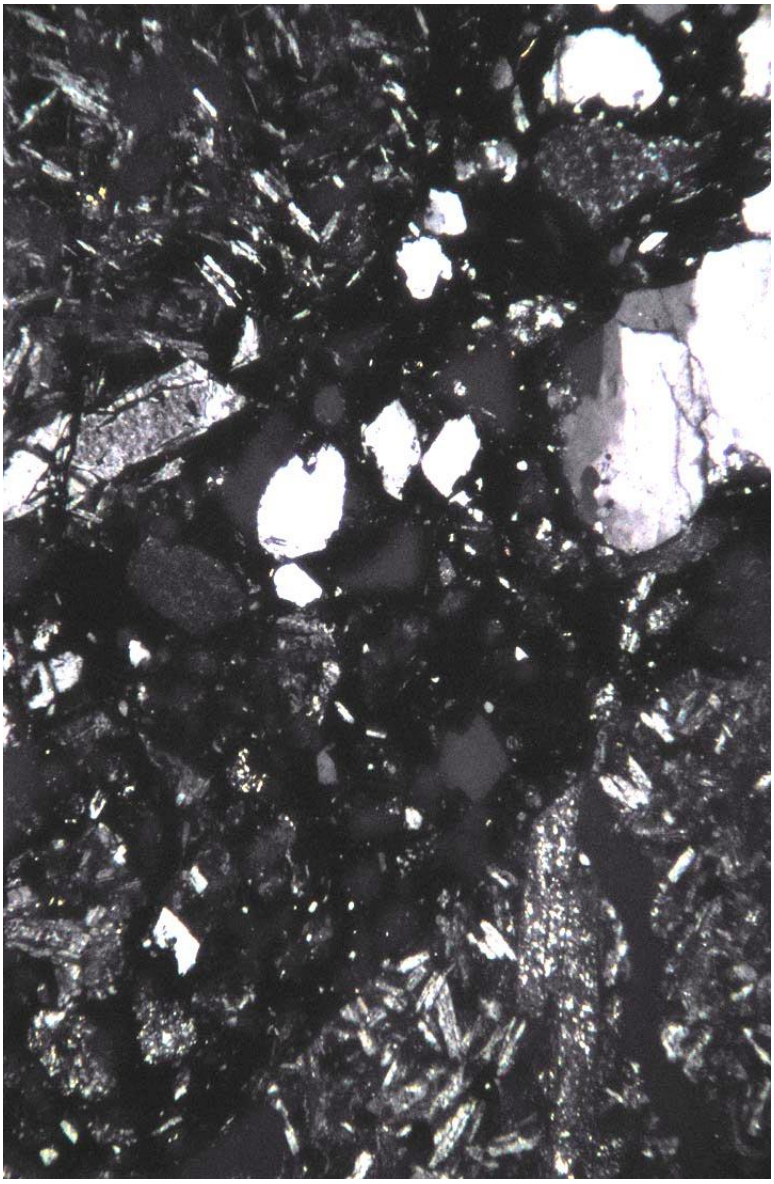


Abc Photo IMG-1651: Reflected light. Another field, showing carbonate pseudomorphs (Brownish grey; lower left and centre right) in the chlorite/carbonate groundmass. The content of fine-grained disseminated Fe oxides (light grey speckles) in the latter is clearly shown. Rare specks of brighter, cream-coloured appearance are pyrite.

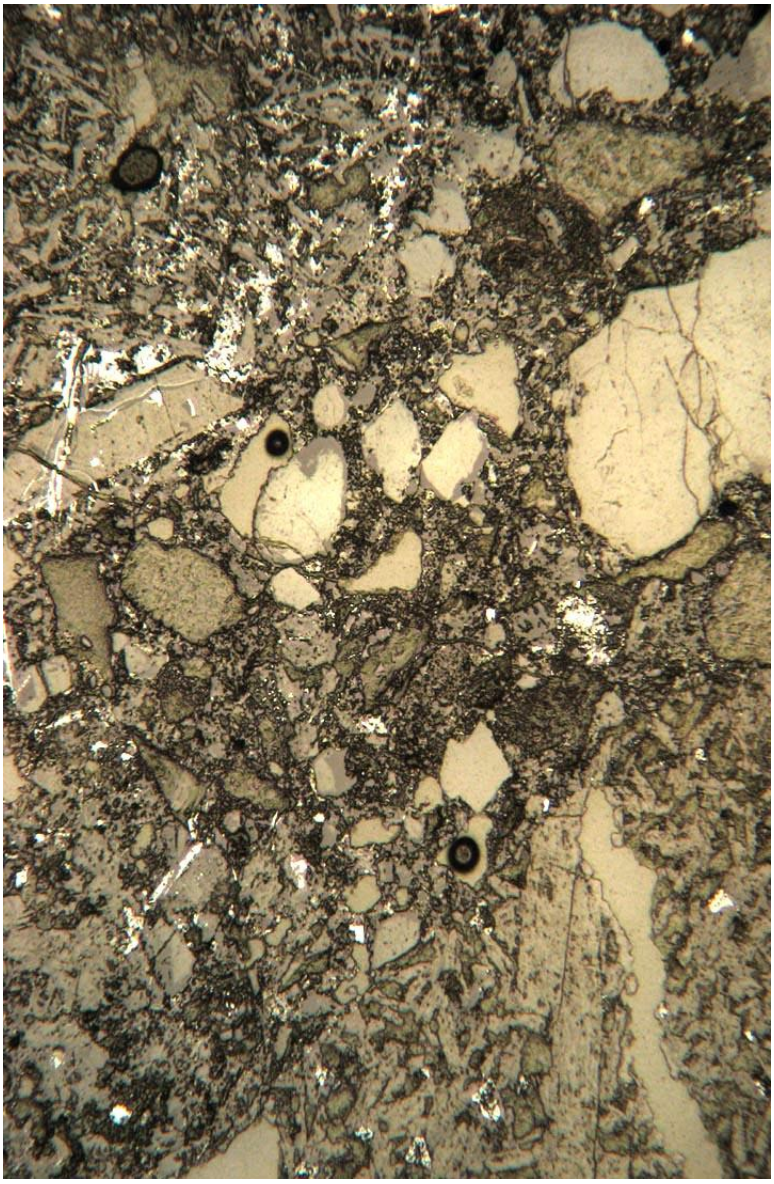
Sample Pabc:



Pabc Photo IMG-1652: Plane-polarized transmitted light. Typical area showing breccia character. The areas at bottom left and upper right are parts of larger, angular fragments of microporphritic andesite or diabase. The central area (extending from top left to bottom right) is part of the matrix phase of smaller lithic fragments, discrete plagioclase crystals, and rounded grains of quartz and/or chalcedony (white) in a turbid sub-opaque matrix.

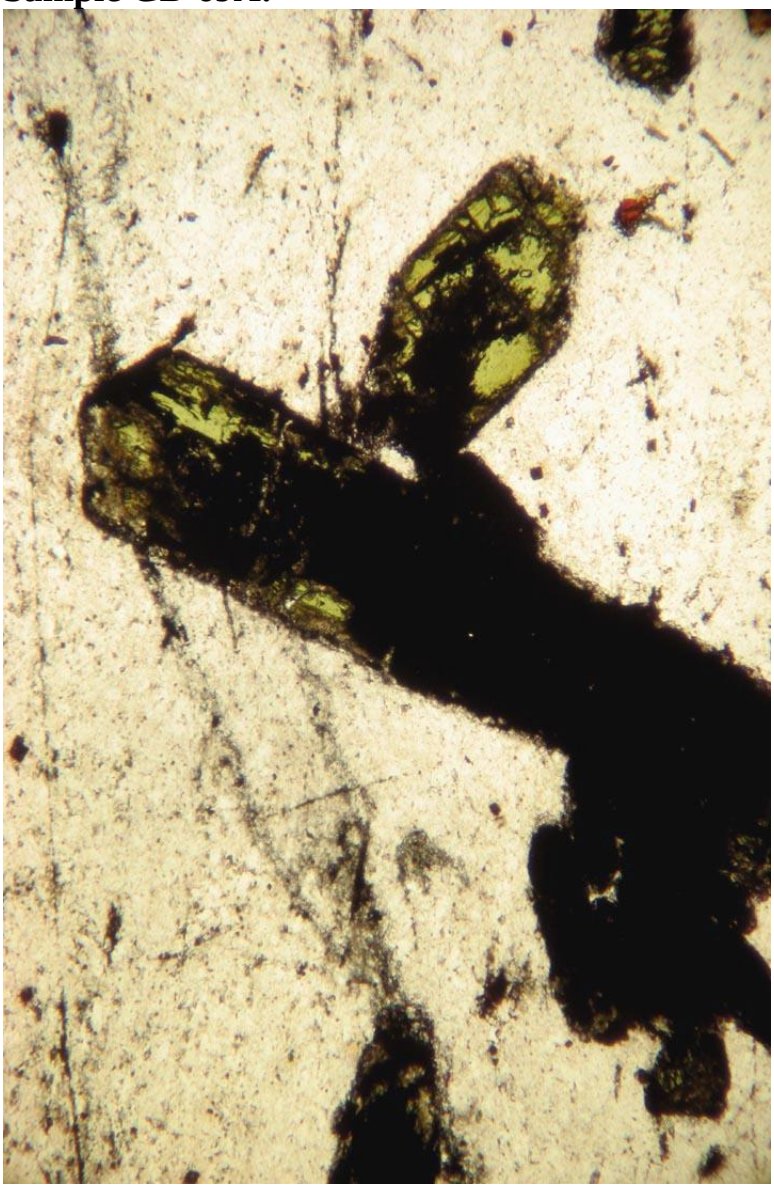


Pabc Photo IMG-1653: Cross-polarized transmitted light; same field as IMG-1652. The meshwork texture in the plagioclase-rich fragments is clearly shown. The white grains in the matrix area are quartz. The fine interstitial portion of the matrix is essentially isotropic and appears black.

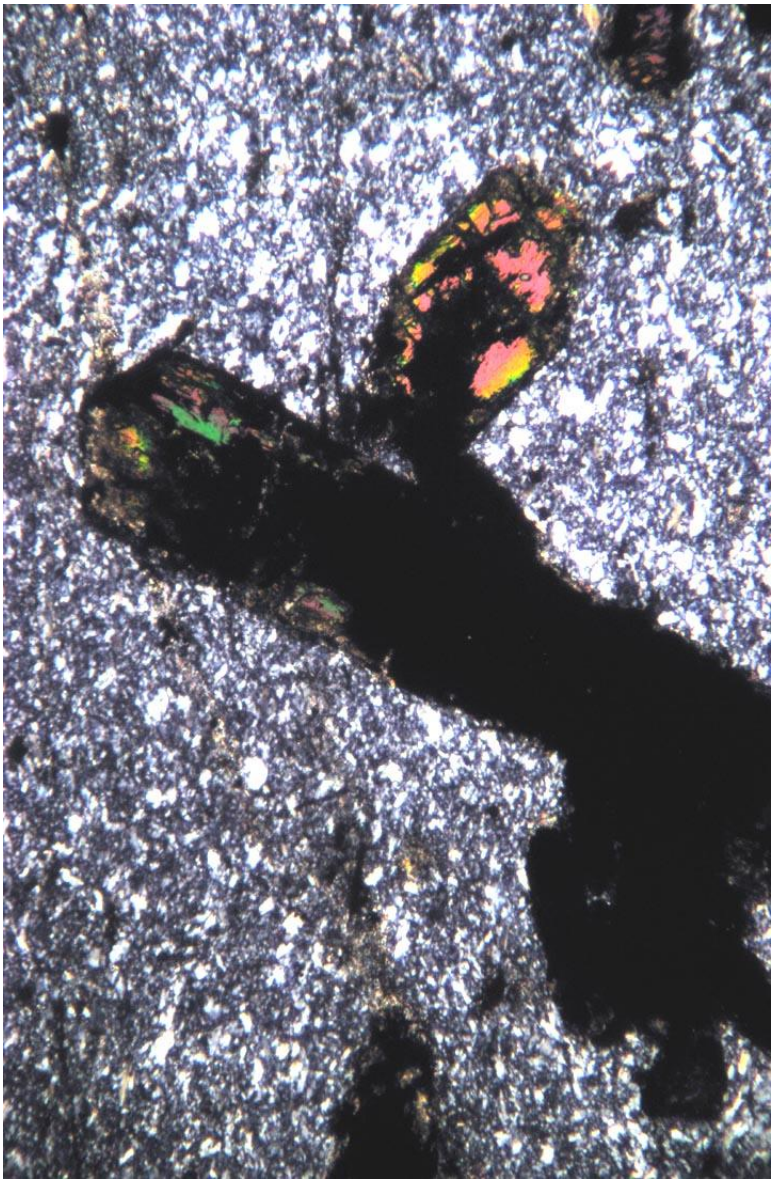


Pabc Photo IMG-1654: Reflected light; same field as IMG-1652 and 1653. Shows dispersed fine-grained Fe oxides (whitish grey; e.g. lower left). These are of lower abundance than the degree of opacity in the matrix would suggest (compare black areas in photo IMG-1652) and may include a non-polishable, amorphous component. Note that localized Fe oxide impregnations are also developed within the fragments (e.g. lower left).

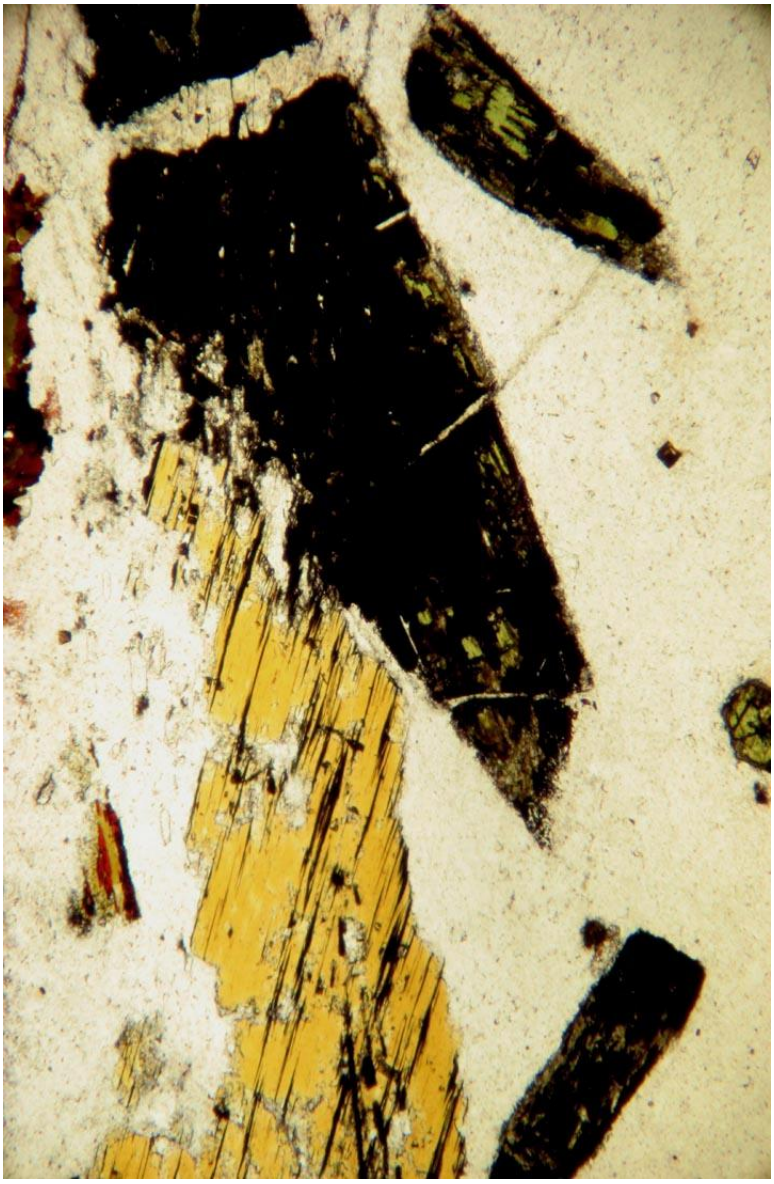
Sample GD 69A:



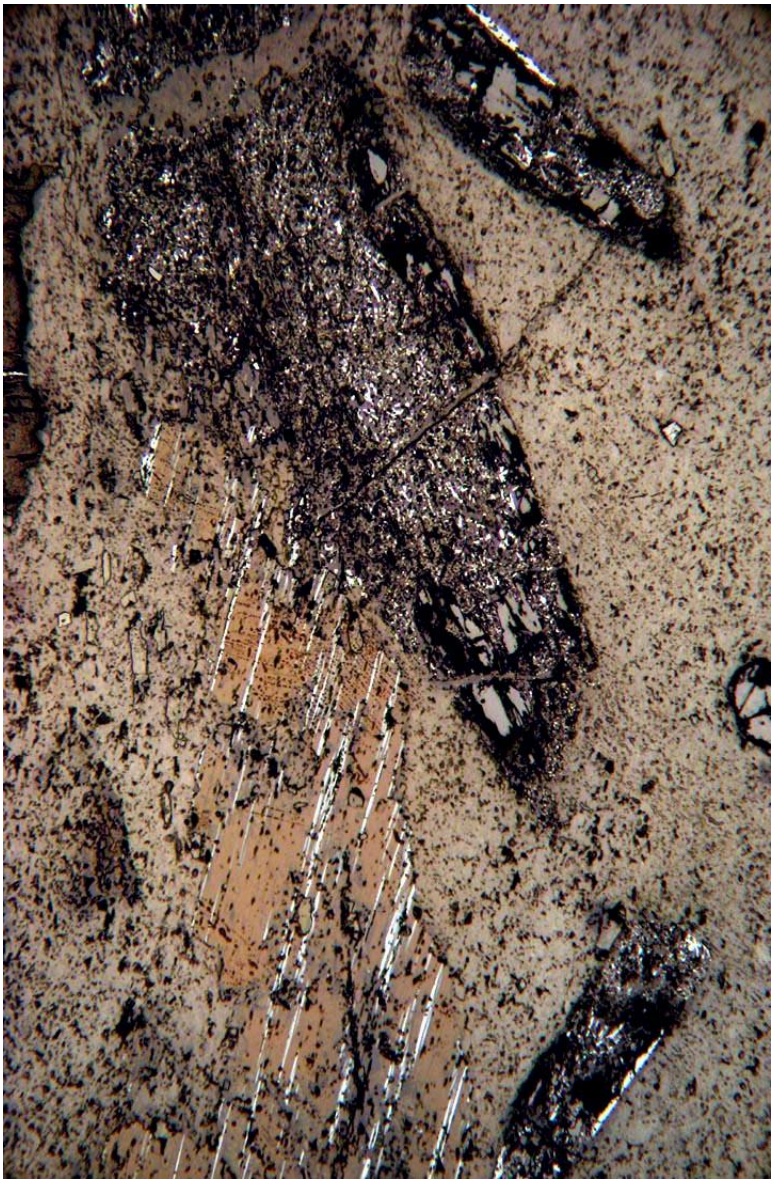
GD 69A Photo IMG-1656: Plane-polarized transmitted light. Example of the unidentified green prismatic constituent. Note the prevalence of pervasive ferruginous alteration (opaque; black).



GD 69A Photo IMG-1655: Cross-polarised transmitted light; same field as IMG-1656. The strong birefringence (bright interference colours) is visible in the unaltered areas of the crystals. Note the extremely fine-grained, anhedral/equigranular form of the albite (white,greys) making up the hosting matrix.



GD 69A Photo IMG-1657: Plane-polarized transmitted light. An example of biotite (orange-brown) in partial intergrowth with the altered prismatic mineral (dark).



GD 69A Photo IMG-1658: Reflected light; same field as IMG-1657. Shows ferruginisation, in the form of diffuse impregnations of minutely fine-grained hematite (whitish grey), in the altered prismatic grains. Thin cleavage-related lamellae of Fe or Fe-Ti oxides are developed in the biotite.

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Report for: Robert T. Boyd
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Vancouver, BC, V6E 2S1
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Report 100837

December 8, 2010

Samples:

Eight rock samples, as detailed below, were submitted by Robert Boyd, President and CEO of Endurance Gold Corp., with a request for petrographic study.

N.	*ID1*	Lithology
1	478704	Hornfelsed siltstone and Albite-quartz-monazite-zircon-pyrite vein.
2	478706	Fenite
3	478707	Fenite
4	478708	Brecciated Fenite and siltstone
5	478711	Silicified brecciated mudstone(?)
6	478712	Silicfied fenite(?)
7	478713	Brecciated siltstone and quartz-sericite-hematite cataclasite
8	478714	Brecciated siltstone and quartz-rich cataclasite

Summary:

The samples originated from the same source area as the samples already undergone petrographic analysis and are described in the reports 100896 and 100742.

The samples represent a cataclastic margin of sedimentary rock (1, 4, 5, 7 and 8) with local evidence of contact metamorphism (sample 1). The infill material of the veins crosscutting the sedimentary rocks is generally composed of quartz with various amounts of albite, monazite, zircon, pyrite (generally substituted by hematite), sericite and possibly annabergite.
Samples 2, 3, 4, and 6 represent a locally silicified (sample 6) and brecciated (sample 4)

fenite.

Trace amounts of monazite and zircon are recognized in sample 1. Zircon may also be present in sample 6. In the rest of the samples the very fine-grained nature of most of the pseudomorphosed material does not allow the recognition of the mineralogy that may be accountable for the high values of REE.

The highest values of Nickel appears to be related to the periphery of the alteration zone. Hematite is the most common opaque mineral with trace amounts of pyrite in samples 5, 6 and 7.

The high values of Nickel (from 7.0 - 15.8% in samples 5 through 8) and the absence of opaque minerals leads to the conclusion that the nickel is likely contained in the unidentified, very fine-grained transparent mineral with high refractive indices. It has a dark grey colour in plane-polarized transmitted light and a reflectance of about 10 in plane-polarized reflected light. This mineral should be determined by X-ray diffractometry as it is irresolvable by the microscope.

Respectfully submitted

F. Colombo, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Sample: 478704

Hornfelsed siltstone

Albite-quartz-monazite-zircon-pyrite vein.

The sample consists of a layered hornfelsed siltstone crosscut by quartz-albite veins.

The siltstone displays a well-defined bedding with lighter bands of clay-rich material and submillimetric bands with coarser-grained quartz, albite, white mica and chlorite.

The veins crosscut the bedding at a low angle (~15°) and are composed of albite, quartz and trace amounts of monazite and pyrite. The edges of the veins are characterized by tabular to columnar crystals of albite oriented perpendicularly to the vein walls.

mineral	***modal %***	***main size range (mm)***
Hornfelsed (?) siltstone	60	<0.04
clay	35 - 37	
quartz	8 - 10	
white mica	3 - 5	
chlorite	1	
veins	***40***	
albite	30 - 33	up to 0.4
quartz	5 - 7	up to 0.4
hematite	2 - 4	~0.1
pyrite	1	
monazite	1	
zircon?	tr	
fluorite	tr	

The **siltstone** shows a planar parallel bedding defined by lighter clay-rich layers (~1 mm thick) and light-brown plurimillimetric layers containing very fine-grained minerals, among which quartz, white mica,and chlorite are locally recognized. Quartz is the only mineral that reaches 0.1 mm in size and it occurs as subrounded to subangular clasts dispersed in finer-grained matrix. The lighter layers are characterized by amoeboid to rounded domains up to 0.1-0.2 mm with an increased amount of very fine-grained (less than 0.002 mm) clay minerals, possibly produced during a contact metamorphic event.

Vein

Albite crystallizes perpendicularly to the vein walls as tabular to columnar subhedral crystals up to 0.4 mm in length. Within the rest of the vein randomly oriented, subhedral tabular to amoeboid crystals of up to 0.5 mm in length occur interlobated with quartz.

Quartz occurs rarely within interstitial domains, and is probably infilling irregular cavities

among albite crystals. Within the quartz, cubic crystals (up to 0.04 mm) of fluorite are recognized by their low refractive indices. Quartz is preferentially associated with the occurrence of skeletal crystals of monazite and zircon, all ranging in size from 0.1 to 0.2 mm. Quartz also occurs in the interstices of polycrystalline aggregates of an unidentified mineral with high refractive indices and high birefringence, which reaches 0.4 mm in size.

Pyrite is partially replaced by hematite and goethite(?). A few relicts of pyrite display cubic habits. Limonitic materials generally occur along fractures and originate at the oxidized pyrite crystals.

Sample: 478706

Fenite

The sample is dominated by replacement structures with idioblastic, tabular plagiocalse (albite) and interstitial cryptocrystalline aggregates occuring as an “intergranular-like” microstructure. There are rare interstitial domains containing quartz. Pseudomorphs of very fine-grained white mica, (possibly replacing nepheline?) and are unevenly distributed within the sample.

mineral	*modal %*		*main size range (mm)*
K-feldspar	35	-	up to 2.5
albite	25	-	up to 2.5
(nepheline?): white mica	13	-	up to 0.1
cryptocrystalline material	10		<0.002
kaolinite	7		<0.002
quartz	4		
hematite-limonite	3		
zircon	1		
pyrite	tr		

The **K-feldspar** occupies interstitial positions with respect to the sericite-rich pseudomorphs. K-feldspar is xenoblastic and intergrown with **plagioclase** laths. Both feldspars were possibly crystallized during a high temperature metasomatic event. When they are idioblastic or subidioblastic they can reach 2-2.5 mm in length. The feldspathic domain is locally substituted by a very fine-grained aggregate of clay (kaolinite?).

Subrounded to amoeboid **pseudomorphs**, possibly after nepheline, up to 2.5-3 mm are made up of **white mica** (sericite), which is is very fine-grained, generally smaller than 0.002 mm in size, with rare flakes reaching 0.1 mm.

Quartz possibly crystallized during the late stage of the alteration event. It occurs as quartz-rich, irregular domains, occasionally displaying polygonal crystal habits and, in few instances, are mantled by hematite. Quartz occurrences are more abundant within the clay altered patches of the sample.

Within the feldspars there are abundant, fine-grained (less than 0.02 mm) inclusions of xenoblastic grains of an unknown mineral with high refractive indices. The same cryptocrystalline aggregate occupying the interstices among feldspar laths, described above, forms irregular feldspar-free domains possibly representing pseudomorphs.

Sample: 478707

Fenite

Three domains with different compositions are recognized within this sample:

The first domain, in the upper left corner of the thin section, is mostly composed of hematite with rare relicts of pyrite. Pseudomorphs of sericite, up to 0.5 mm, are dispersed within this oxidized domain.

A second domain is made up of acicular crystals, completely pseudomorphed and substituted by quartz, and smaller amoeboid to subhedral pseudomorphs of sericite, immersed in a very fine-grained matrix of clay.

The rest of the rock is made up of randomly oriented, coarse-grained, subhedral, tabular K-feldspar and an interstitial, cryptocrystalline aggregate irresolvable by the microscope. Different amount of hematite and limonitic material subdivide the coarser part of the sample in two different subdomains.

mineral	*modal %*		*main size range (mm)*
K-feldspar	50	-	up to 4
cryptocrystalline material	20	-	up to 3 mm
white mica	12	-	<0.002
albite	12		up to 4
hematite-limonite	10		up to 0.2
kaolinite	5		<0.002
zircon	1		~0.01
pyrite	tr		~0.01

K-feldspar is subhedral and reaches 4 mm in length. Most of the tabular crystals display an overgrowth edge of albite. The K-feldspar is moderately altered by a dusty dispersion of irresolvable minerals (possibly clay). The K-feldspar contains abundant inclusions of hematite. The intergranular spaces between the feldspathic laths are, in most instances, occupied by a cryptocrystalline aggregate, which, in the lower part of the section, hosts hematite and limonitic material, and gives the subdomain a brownish appearance.

The sample contains abundant **cavities** rimmed by sericite, hematite and cryptocrystalline material. Minor clay (kaolinite?) is also observed in an interstitial position between K-feldspar laths.

Pyrite is rare, skeletal and rimmed by hematite indicating that pyrite is at least one of the possible sources of the locally abundant hematitic and limonitic material in this sample.

Sample: 478708

Brecciated Fenite and siltstone

The sample consists of layered siltstone interbedded with sandstone (2 mm thick). Quartz is an abundant constituent of both the siltstone and sandstone, other constituents could not be recognized because of their very fine grain-size.

The sedimentary rock is crosscut by a breccia with rounded lithic fragments, mostly made up of tabular euhedral albite, chlorite and an interstitial microcrystalline material. The matrix of the lithic fragments displays the same composition as the fragments but the albite is xenoblastic and locally cataclastic.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
fenite	***70***	
albite	50 - 55	0.1-1.4
chlorite	5 - 7	up to 0.1
cryptocrystalline material	3 - 5	<0.002
hematite	8 - 10	up to 4
(pyrite): hematite	1	up to 0.8
pyrite	tr	up to 0.02
turmaline	tr	
apatite	tr	
siltstone	***30***	

Albite is generally euhedral and forms tabular crystals from 0.1 to 0.4 mm in length with rare phenocrysts up to 1.5 mm. Albite is randomly oriented and the interstices of the tabular crystals are occupied by chlorite and a microcrystalline aggregate irresolvable by the microscope. Albite is generally fresh and contains only very rare and very fine-grained dispersions of white mica. Where the size of the albite increases, also the microcrystalline aggregate increases in abundance.

Hematite is possibly associated with the cataclastic matrix of the breccia and mostly crystallized after the deformation as agglomerated lamellae with a very high aspect ratio (1:10 or higher) as irregular thin (0.1-0.2 mm thick) veinlets and as a replacement of a possibly octahedral mineral .

Very fine-grained (up to 0.02 mm) euhedral **pyrite** are observed as inclusions within the platy crystals of hematite and as skeletal fragments within the goethite replaced octahedra.

Sample: 478711

Silicified brecciated mudstone(?)

The sample represents a very fine-grained, intensely silicified and brecciated lithology (mudstone?). Quartz constitutes most of the rock fragments, their fringes and the infill of the breccia. Hematite and limonitic material are associated with quartz within the infill and locally define triangular microstructures.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
quartz	75 - 80	0.01-0.2
hematite+limonite	15 - 20	up to 0.5
pyrite	tr	0.07
mudstone rock fragments	***10***	

Quartz grain-size varies from 0.01 mm in the very fine-grained silicified portion of the rock, to 0.04 mm in the matrix, which contains more abundant hematitic and limonitic infill and up to 0.2 mm within cavities, triangular infill structures and vein-like domains, which are partially to completely infilled by quartz. In its finer grain size quartz occurs as amoeboid equigranular aggregates. In its coarser variety it displays locally idioblastic face terminations, particularly noticeable where the crystals are projecting towards the centre of the partially filled cavity. Some syntaxial vein-like microstructures show the quartz assuming prismatic to columnar shapes with lengths up to 0.4 mm elongated perpendicularly to the vein walls. Coarser quartz crystals are generally associated with irregular to interstitial **limonitic** to **hematitic** aggregates indicating that the hematite-rich infill possibly occurred during the latest phases of the quartz crystallization and therefore at the very end of the brecciation process.

Only one xenoblastic relict of **pyrite** (0.07 mm) is observed and is found within a coarse quartz-hematite-rich domain.

Cavities, up to 2 mm, are present within the sample along with a limited number of small rock fragments, from submillimetric to centimetric in size. These fragments have a negligible degree of silicification and are interpreted to be fragmented mudstone, however no mineral phases are recognized due to their extremely fine grain size.

Sample: 478712

Silicfied fenite(?)

The sample is dominated by replacement microstructures with local patches of xenoblastic K-feldspar. Most of the sample was moderately to intensely altered by sericite and minor chlorite, and was later brecciated and crosscut by quartz-rich veins and veinlets. It contains abundant amoeboid microcrystalline aggregates.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
K-feldspar	40 - 45	up yo 1 mm
quartz	20 - 25	up to 0.5
HR microgranular mineral	15 - 18	0.002-0.004
white mica	10 - 12	<0.002 up to 0.2
limonite	5 - 7	
chlorite	5 - 6	~0.1
Bi(?)	tr	
pyrite	tr	0.15
apatite	tr	

The fenite is constituted by a xenoblastic aggregate of relict K-feldspar, patchy aggregates ov very fine-grained white mica and fine grained (0.002-0.004 mm) transparent, high relief crystals not resolved by the microscope. Aggregates of a microcrystalline phase form amoeboid shapes up to 0.7 mm, possibly representing pseudomorphs. In one instance, a grain of the high relief material is observed with a lozenge shaped habit and with two cleavages at 120° to one another suggesting that carbonate is a possible candidate for the phase that is otherwise irresolvable by optical microscopy.

The fenite is locally brecciated and subangular clasts are immersed in a very fine-grained quartz aggregate. Along one of the fractures the quartz aggregate's grain size reaches 0.4-0.5 mm in size and the crystals are elongated perpendicularly to the fracture walls. Possibly acicular relicts of aegirine are constituted by a dispersion of high relief fine grained crystals.

Quartz partially infills the fractures. Xenoblastic crystals (0.1-0.2 mm in size) are observed at the border between the quartz and open space . These crystals have high relief and either have a very low birefringence or are isotropic (Bi?).

Sample: 478713

Brecciated siltstone and quartz-sericite-hematite cataclasite

The sample is composed of a siltstone with 1.5-2 mm thick beds of fine sandstone. The sedimentary rock is fractured, fragmented and infilled by a cataclastic aggregate of quartz fragments, intensely silicified and locally sericitized rock, sericite, angular fragments of sedimentary rock and a later infill of quartz, fluorite, very minor native copper grains and hematite, which is possibly replacing pyrite.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
cataclasite	***55***	
quartz	40 - 50	up to 0.2
white mica	4 - 6	up to 0.1
hematite	4 - 6	up to 0.1
Fine-grained HR mineral	4 4	<0.001
fluorite	1 - 2	~0.4
pyrite	tr	~0.01
siltstone-fine sandstone	***45***	

Quartz occurs within the cataclastic portion of the rock as xenoblastic grains up to 0.1 mm in size with a strong undulose extinction, as possible clasts disrupted by the fragments of sedimentary rock, and as very fine-grained aggregates, locally associated with white mica flakes within fragments of a strongly silicified rock. Quartz also occurs as a late infill material as coarser grains (0.15-0.2 mm) and hosting fluorite skeletal grains (up to 0.4 mm).

White mica (sericite) is associated with very fine-grained quartz within the fragments of silicified rock and occurs as a minor constituent within the sedimentary rock. It is also dispersed within the cataclastic matrix as irregular flakes up to 0.1 mm in size and displays undulose extinction.

Hematite is preferentially hosted within the very fine-grained silicified and sericitized rock fragments and at their fringes as fine-grained dispersions of amoeboid to sub-angular grains up to 0.1 mm in size.

Chlorite forms clusters (up to 2 mm) of randomly oriented flakes (up to 0.2 mm) preferentially observed within the cataclasite at the edge of the sedimentary rock. Chlorite is interpreted to be crystallized after the end of the brittle deformation event.

The fractured **sedimentary rock** consists of a layered sequence of siltstone and minor fine sandstone with sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz clasts reaching 0.15 mm in size. The rock is differentially permeated by sericite (rare flakes up to 0.1 mm) and hematite (up to 0.1 mm). Hematite can constitute up to 40% of the 2 mm thick sandstone layers. Sub-angular fragments of the sedimentary rock are enclosed within the cataclastic matrix, are fractured and their fractures are mostly infilled by polygonal to amoeboid quartz.

Sample: 478714

Brecciated siltstone and quartz-rich cataclasite

The siltstone is fractured and infilled by quartz-rich material. The sedimentary structures were possibly destroyed by the recrystallization of the clays and by quartz alteration. Some quartz clasts (up to 0.3 mm) are showing a rounded to subrounded shape and are possibly the only relicts of the sedimentary origin of this sample. Locally abundant dispersions of a fine-grained mineral with high refractive indices and grey colours in plane-polarized transmitted light confirm the presence of an intense alteration pre-dating cataclasis. The siltstone is fractured and infilled by a network of veins of quartz a clay-eaarthy mineral, white micaa and fine grained unrisolved mineral with high relief.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
siltstone-fine sandstone	***55***	
cataclasite	***44***	
quartz	32 - 35	up to 0.3
clay earthy mineral (annabergite?)	5 - 7	up to 0.1
white mica	3 - 4	0.02
fine granied HR mineral	2 - 3	up to 0.03

Quartz is the main constituent of the matrix of the cataclasite. It occurs as interlobate to amoeboid grains, generally with undulose extinction and ranging from 0.01 to 0.3 mm in size. Quartz infills the fractures resulting from the brittle deformation of the sedimentary rock. Within some of the wider fractures the infill quartz is associated with xenoblastic aggregates, up to 0.2 mm in size, with earthy, clay-like textures and uniformly indistinguishable crystals. The clay-like minerals preferentially occur as a coating on the sedimentary rock fragments and in the median zone of the quartz-rich veins. In a few cases they assume reddish-brownish colours in plane-polarized transmitted light (annabergite?). In a few instances quartz is elongated perpendicularly to the wall of the fractures.

An unknown, very fine-grained (<0.001mm), dark grey, transparent, mineral with a reflectance of greater than 10 is dispersed within the sedimentary rock as xenoblastic crystals up to 0.03 mm in size.

Glossary of microstructural terms

Aspect ratio: Ratio of length to width of crystals and grains.

Cataclastic microstructure: Microstructure of rocks (cataclasites) formed by brittle deformation, involving fracturing of grains and relative movement of fragments.

Fenite: Fenites are high temperature metasomatic rocks composed mainly of K-Na-feldspars (perthiteor antiperthite), albite, nepheline, alkaline pyroxenes (aegirine, aegirine-diopside, aegirineaugite), alkaline amphiboles (arfvedsonite, riebeckite, hastingsite, richterite); subordinate minerals include biotite-phlogopite micas, magnetite and ilmenite and the most common accessories are titanite and apatite. In some cases fenites contain calcite. Fenites are related to alkaline-ultramafic magmatic complexes and may replace a wide range of rocks including ultramafic rocks and carbonatites formed in the early magmatic stages, as well as acid host rocks such as granite-gneisses and more rarely sandstones. The fenitisation process occurs in exocontact aureoles of nepheline syenites. Fenites are formed mainly or completely during the magmatic stage by silica-undersaturated alkaline magmatic fluids. The width of fenitisation aureoles may reach several kilometres.

Interlobate: Structure composed of crystals with irregular, lobate grain boundaries.

Interstitial: Describes the microstructure formed by the crystallization of fine-grained minerals within angular cavities or interspace fillings between coarser minerals.

Metasomatism, allochemical metamorphism: Change of bulk chemical composition of a rock during metamorphism.

Pleochroism: Pleochroism is the change in colour evident as the mineral is rotated under plane-polarized light. The primary cause of pleochroism in minerals is due to adsorption of particular wavelengths of light. This selective adsorption of certain wavelengths of light causes the transmitted light to appear coloured. This colour is a function of the thickness and the particular chemical and crystallographic nature of the mineral.

Pseudomorph: A mineral or aggregate of minerals replacing an older mineral grain or crystal, preserving the original size and shape of the replaced mineral.

Syntaxial veins: Veins with elongate crystals (columnar or fibrous) crystals projecting from the walls of the vein and growing towards the centre. Typically these crystals nucleate heterogeneously on minerals of the wall-rocks, so that generally the fibres are closely related to minerals in the wall-rocks, for example, quartz veins in sandstones and calcite veins in limestones or marbles.

Xenoblastic: Describes a structure of irregular grains showing no crystal-face boundaries in a metamorphic rock.

References

The microstructural definitions are mostly taken from:

Passchier C.W. And Trouw R.A.J., 1998, Microtectonics, Springer, 289 pp.

Vernon R.H., 2004, A practical guide to rock microstructure. Cambridge University Press, 594 pp.

The definition of fenite is quoted from:

Zharikov, V.A., Pertsev, N.N., Rusinov, V.L., Callegari, E., and Fettes, D.J., 2007, 9. Metasomatism and metasomatic rocks., Recommendations by the IUGS Subcommission on the Systematics of Metamorphic Rocks: Web version 01.02.07.

List of Figures - Report 100837:

Figure	ID1	Lithology
0		Offcuts and thin sections
1	478704	Hornfelsed siltstone and Albite-quartz-monazite-zircon-pyrite vein.
2	478706	Fenite
3	478707	Fenite
4	478708	Brecciated fenite and siltstone
5	478711	Silicified brecciated mudstone(?)
6	478712	Silicfied fenite(?)
7	478713	Brecciated siltstone and quartz-sericite-hematite cataclasite
8	478714	Brecciated siltstone and quartz-rich cataclasite

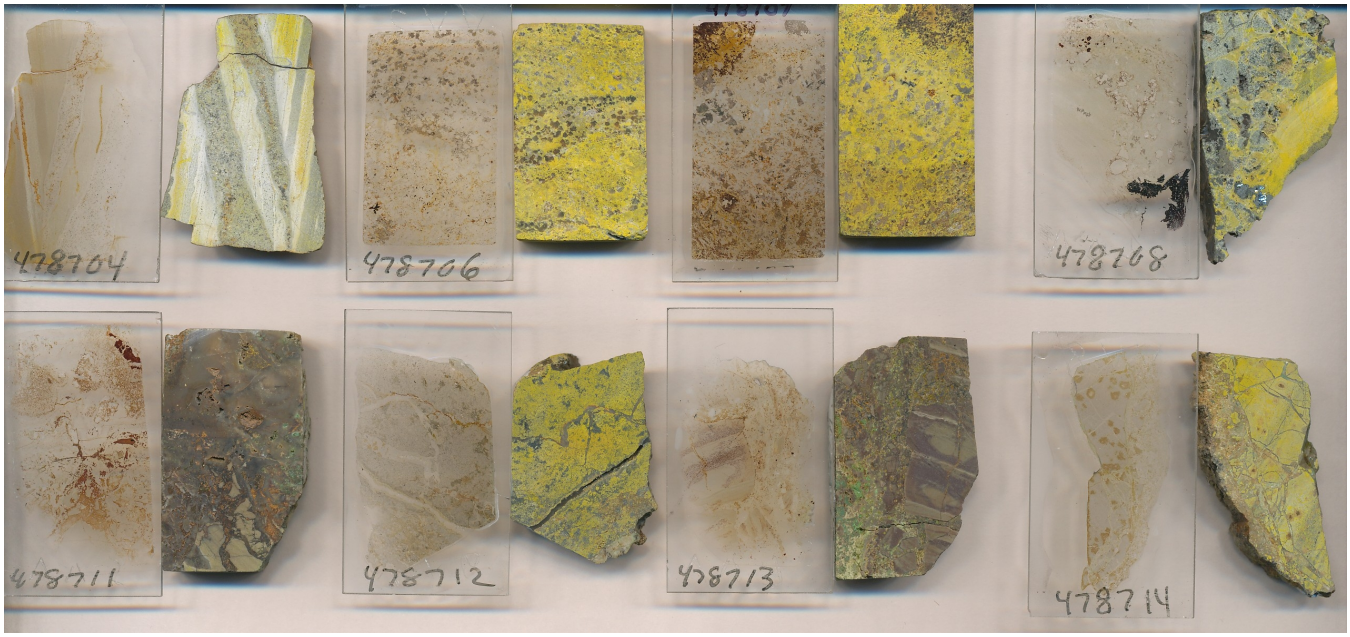

Figure 0: Offcuts and thin sections.

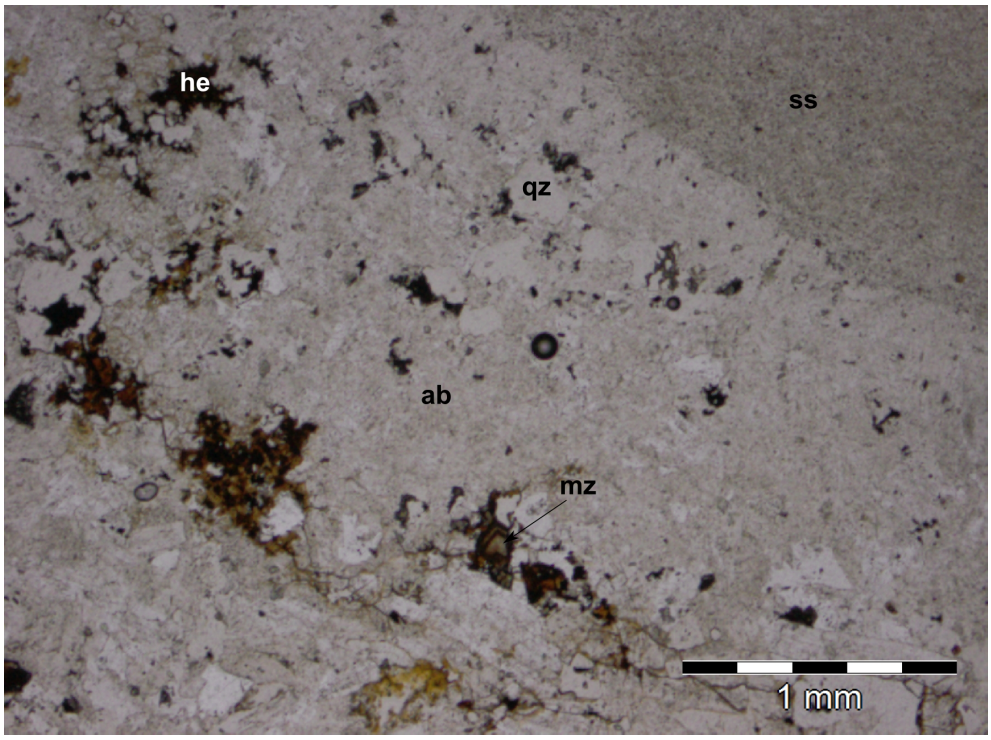

Figure 1: Photomicrograph showing the siltstone (ss) in the upper right portion of the figure, infilled by albite (ab)-quartz (qz)-monazite (mz)-zircon-pyrite-vein. Plane polarized transmitted light.

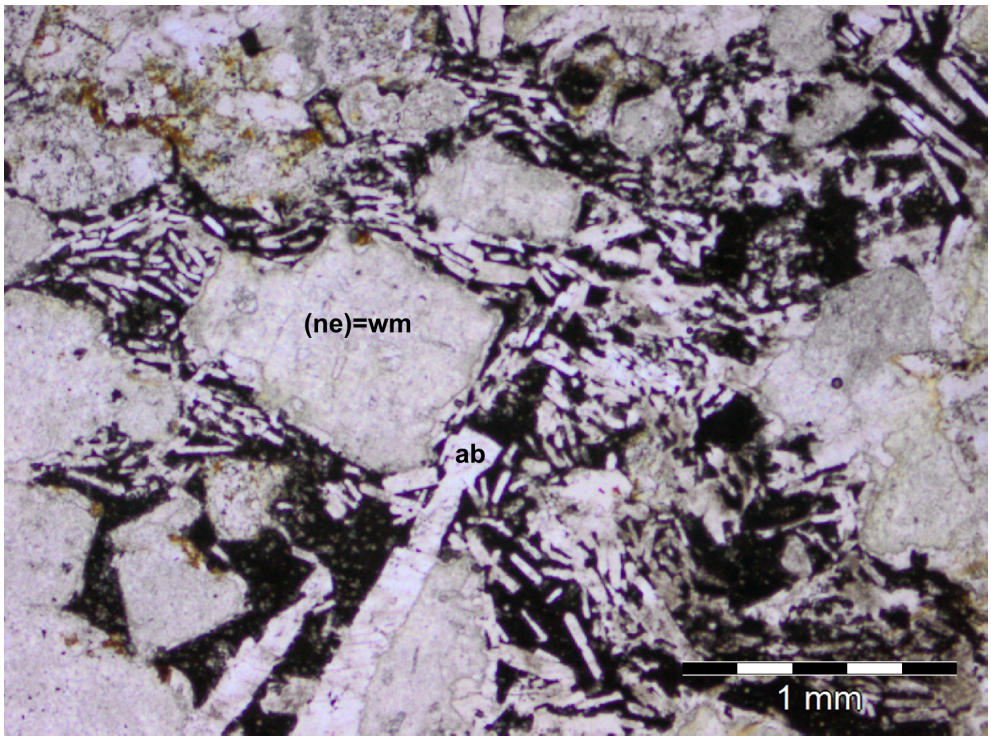

Figure 2: Photomicrograph showing pseudomporphs of white mica (wm) after possibly nepheline (ne), euhedral albite (ab) and interstitial cryptocrystalline material. Plane polarized transmitted light.

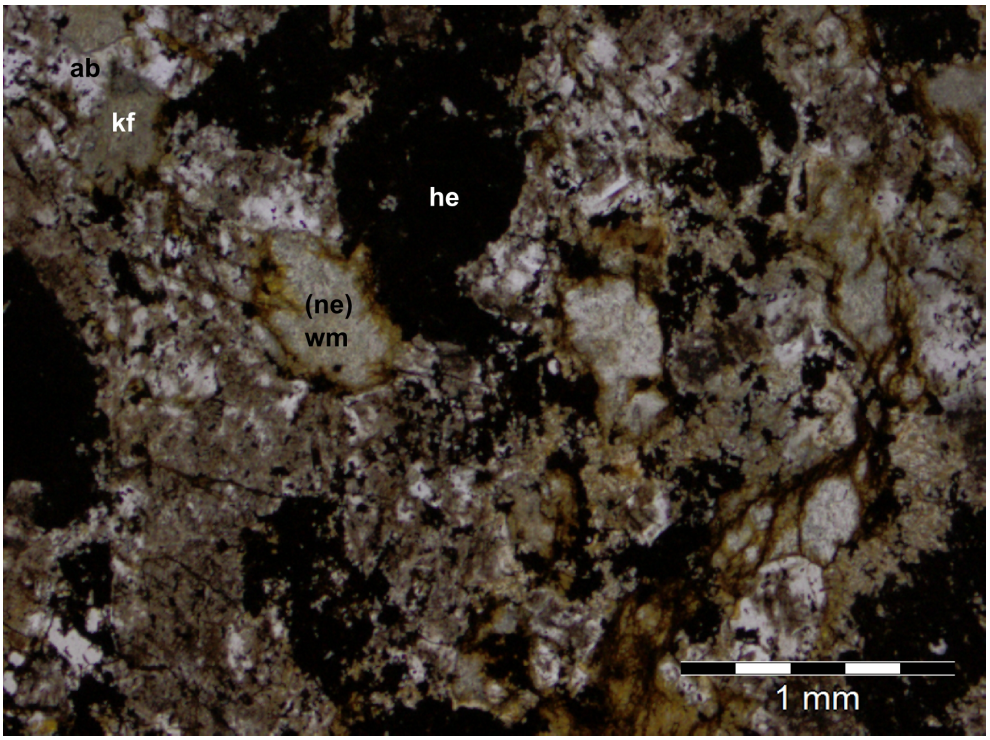

Figure 3: Photomicrograph showing irregular domains of hematite (he), pseudomporphs of white mica (wm) after possibly nepheline (ne), albite (ab) and K-feldspar (kf). Plane polarized transmitted light.

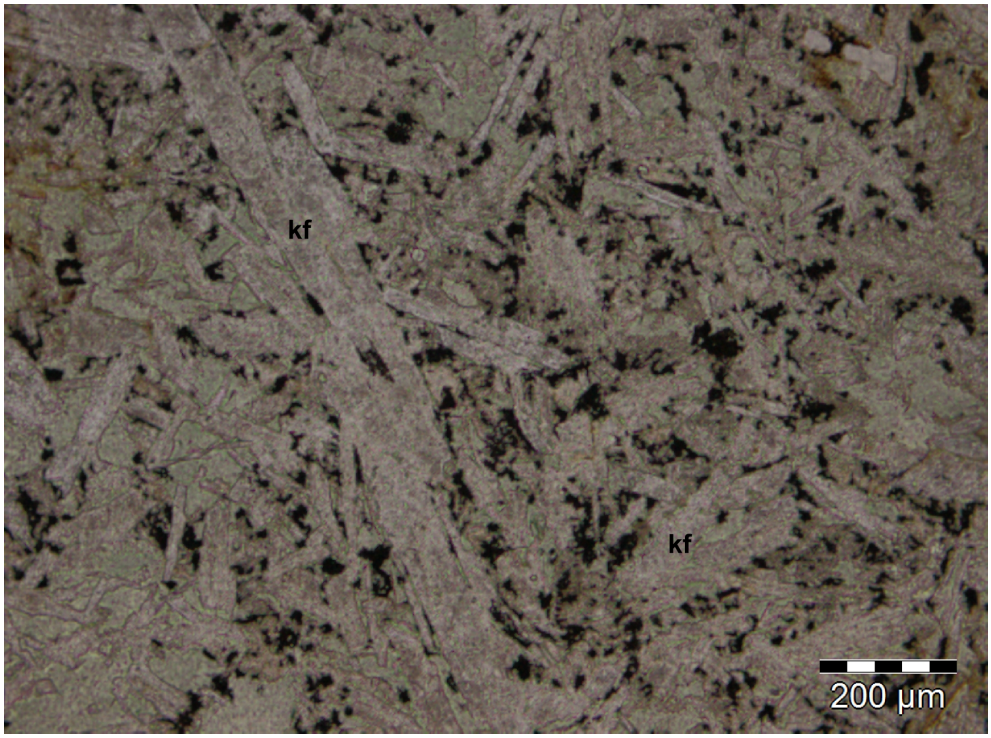

Figure 4: Photomicrograph showing euhedral K-feldspar (kf) and interstitial very fine grained minerals. Plane polarized transmitted light.

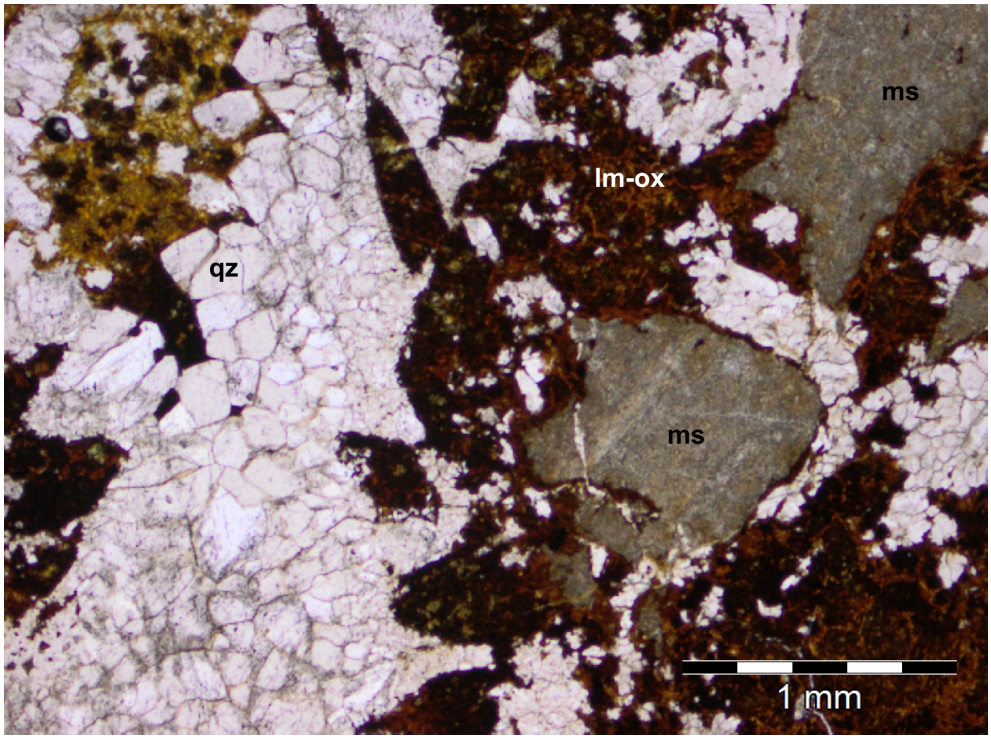

Figure 5: Photomicrograph showing fragments of mudstone (ms) and limonitic and oxidized material (lm-ox) infilled by quartz (qz). Plane polarized transmitted light.

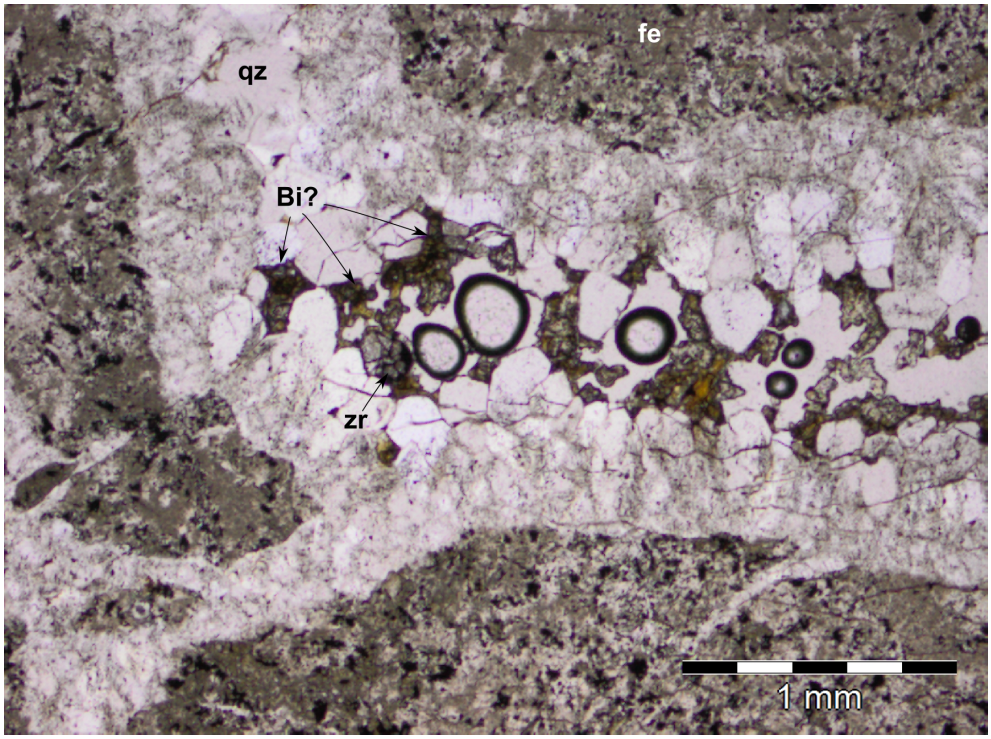

Figure 6: Photomicrograph showing the fenite (fn) crosscut by quartz (qz)-zircon (zr) and possibly bismuth (Bi?). Plane polarized transmitted light.

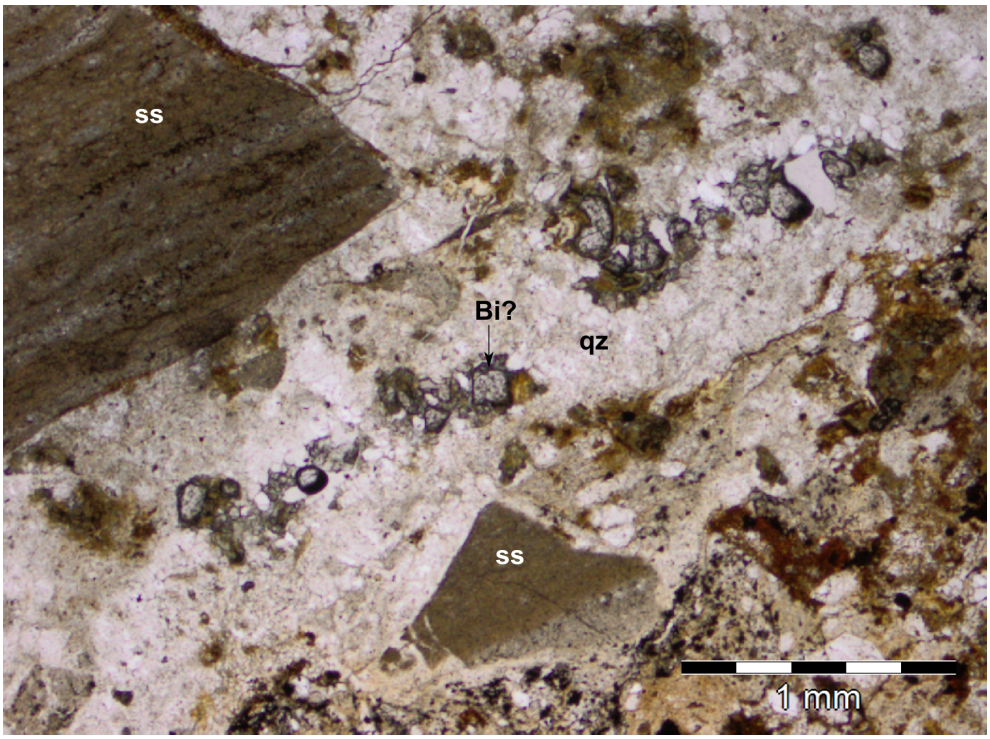

Figure 7: Photomicrograph showing the fragments of siltstone (ss) infilled by quartz (qz) and possibly bismuth (Bi?). Plane polarized transmitted light.

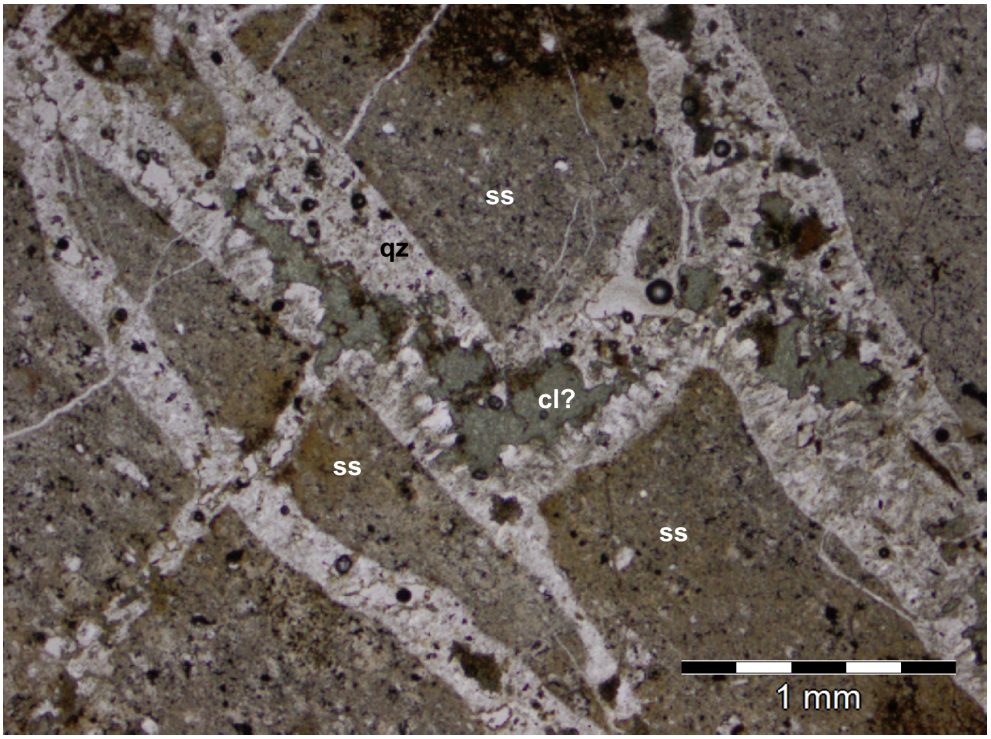

Figure 8: Photomicrograph showing the siltstone (ss) crosscut by veins of quartz (qz) and clay-earthy mineral (cl?) occupying the median zone of some of the veins. Plane polarized transmitted light.

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Report 100896

December 8, 2010

Samples:

Seven rock samples, as detailed below, were submitted by Robert T. Boyd of Endurance Gold Corporation, with a request for petrographic study.

N.	*ID1*	*ID2*	*Section Type*	*Lithology*
1	G	7	polished thin section	Quartz-niccolite granofels
2	R	4	polished thin section	Sericite-albite altered fenite
3	GD	4	polished thin section	Quartz-albite-hematite-monazite-xenotime cataclasite
4	GD	7	polished thin section	Fenite
5	GD	65	polished thin section	Nepheline syenite
6	GD	72	polished thin section	Cataclasite
7	GD	73	polished thin section	Cataclasite

Summary:

Sample **5** is a nepheline syenite, composed of nepheline, K-feldspar and plagioclase. It is characterized by the alkaline composition of its mafic minerals, namely aegirine and possibly magnesioriebeckite.

Sample **4** is a fenite as defined by Zharikov et al. (2007), it is a fine-grained porphyritic rock composed of albite, K-feldspar and arfvedsonite (an alkaline amphibole). An alteration event caused the substitution of the euhedral crystals by albite, magnetite and hematite.

Sample **2** is a sericite-albite altered fenite. The original amphibole of the fenite was completely substituted by hematite, albite and magnetite. A subsequent alteration with albite and sericite overprinted the sample.

Sample **1** is the product of quartz-niccolite alteration. The sample is crosscut by quartz and bismuth veins. Due to the presence of quartz the alteration observed in sample 1 could be interpreted as an outermost alteration zone surrounding the fenite zone.

Sample **3** displays the most intense alteration and a consequently higher amount of hematite, monazite and xenotime. Polygonal quartz is fractured and infilled by albite, hematite, and minor monazite and xenotime. Monazite and xenotime generally host REE elements and further, more specific analyses (i.e. Scanning electron microscopy or ion microprobe - SIMS) are recommended in order to determine the content of REE within these accessory minerals.

Sample **6** and **7** share a brittle deformation event but had different protoliths. In the case of sample 6 cataclasis deformed a sandstone with calcite, minor quartz and sulphide infill. Sample 7 likely had a feldspathic protolith. In sample 7 abundant biotite (low in titanium) and a radioactive mineral (zircon?) were crystallized after the brittle deformation event, possibly together with sulphides of which only rare, relict pyrite is observed. Oxidation of the sulphides produced hematite, goethite and a diffuse limonitic stain dispersed along the fractures and along the compositional layering.

Individual descriptions, a glossary of microstructural terms and a set of photomicrographs are attached.

References

Zharikov, V.A., Pertsev, N.N., Rusinov, V.L., Callegari, E., and Fettes, D.J., 2007, 9. Metasomatism and metasomatic rocks., Recommendations by the IUGS Subcommission on the Systematics of Metamorphic Rocks: Web version 01.02.07.

Respectfully submitted

Fabrizio Colombo, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Sample: G7

Quartz-niccolite-fluorite granofels

The sample can be divided into two domains:

Domain a) is characterized by an inequigranular replacement structure of quartz, niccolite, bismuth, and cryptocrystalline aggregates, crosscut by a subparallel set of veinlets partially infilled by fluorite. Rare amoeboid domains of white mica and cryptocrystalline white mica+chlorite are also observed.

Domain b) consists of inequigranular quartz and minor fluorite which mostly occurs as a late infill of cavities within veinlets or fractures.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
a) quartz-niccolite-fluorite granofels	**76**	
quartz	35 - 40	0.02-0.5
cryptocrystalline material	22 - 25	<0.001
niccolite	12 - 15	up to 1
bismuth	3 - 5	up to 0.1
b) quartz-fluorite vein	**24**	
quartz	20	0.001-0.1
bismuth	3	up to 1.5
calcite	tr	

a) quartz-niccolite-bismuth granofels

Quartz is inequigranular, with a grain size ranging from ~0.02 to 0.5 mm. The grain shape is generally amoeboid to polygonal. Coarser grain size and polygonal grain shape tend to be observed only within irregular cavity infill domains up to 1 cm in size. Quartz crystallization is associated with irregular domains of late-phase products including niccolite.

Niccolite is anhedral, fractured, partially resorbed and has a maximum grain-size of 1 mm. It precipitated around previously formed quartz crystals in the rock, together with quartz in the core of the infilled cavities and within the veinlets and fractures which crosscut the sample. Niccolite is rimmed by cryptocrystalline aggregates irresolvable by the microscope and the cryptocrystalline material is later crosscut by veinlets partially infilled by bismuth.

b) quartz-fluorite vein

Domain b mostly consists of inequigranular quartz and minor amounts of fluorite.

Quartz occurs as very fine-grained (0.001-0.002) aggregates in which the crystals are amoeboid to polygonal. These domains are often rimmed by coarser (0.1 mm) infill quartz with a higher percentage of polygonal grains than within the fine aggregates. Occasionally the euhedral crystals project into unfilled portions of the originally fluid-filled “open space”. Fractures containing limonitic material and bismuth crosscut both the aggregates and rims.

The boundary between the granofels (domain a) and vein (domain b) is marked by an irregular domain exceeding 1mm in size in which bismuth is markedly more abundant and infills cavities in the otherwise quartz-dominated aggregate.

Sample: R4

Sericite-albite altered fenite

The microstructure is characterized by acicular porphyroblasts, completely replaced by plagioclase, white mica and hematite, that are immersed in a fine-grained matrix of plagioclase and K-feldspar. The sample is overprinted by sericite which replaces K-feldspar and possibly albite within the groundmass and partially replaces the pseudomorphs after possibly aegirine. The alteration halos show irregular shape and are recognizable on the offcut by the grey-brown colour in contrast with the yellowish (after staining) groundmass still containing K-feldspar.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
albite	35 - 40	up to 0.1
K-feldspar	20 - 25	up to 0.1
(aegirine): sericite, albite, hematite	20 - 25	up to 5
sericite	15 - 20	<0.002
hematite	4 - 6	up to 0.2
magnetite	1	0.02
apatite	tr	

Albite and **K-feldspar** constitute an inequigranular, xenoblastic and fine-grained (up to 0.1 mm) aggregate. In the portion of the rock overprinted by albite and sericite alteration, the groundmass is partially replaced by amoeboid aggregates of cryptogranular sericite and rare idioblastic prisms of albite (up to 0.2 mm). Albite prisms are particularly abundant within and in proximity to the pseudomorphs of amphibole. Within the matrix, albite mantles the pre-existing albite crystals as a reaction rim at the contact with the cryptocrystalline sericite aggregate.

The pseudomorphs of possibly aegirine are made up of a fine-grained and xenoblastic aggregate of sericite, albite and hematite. The acicular pseudomorphs may reach 5 mm in length and up to 0.3 mm in width. Within the alteration halo the pseudomorphs are replaced by cryptocrystalline sericite and euhedral albite, which locally forms aggregates of randomly oriented prisms up to 0.3 mm.

Hematite is the coarsest mineral within the pseudomorphs and occasionally reaches 0.2 mm in size. Hematite is generally absent outside of the pseudomorphs, however, in one domain characterized by a high density of pseudomorphs, hematite is also dispersed in the matrix of the rock. Hematite mantles and replaces fine-grained (up to 0.2 mm) **magnetite**.

Apatite is dispersed within the matrix of the rock as very fine-grained acicular prisms.

Sample: GD4

Quartz-albite-hematite-monazite-xenotime cataclasite

The microstructure of this sample is characterized by coarse-grained amoeboid to polygonal quartz and interstitial K-feldspar. Quartz is locally fragmented at the edge of both the quartz-rich domains and the domain made up of tabular plagioclase, hematite, very fine-grained quartz, xenotime, monazite and rare rutile.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
quartz	40 - 45	up to 5
plagioclase (albite)	30 - 35	up to 1.2
hematite	15 - 20	up to 0.1
K-feldspar	7 - 10	up to 1.5
monazite	1 - 2	0.3-0.5
xenotime	1 - 2	up to 1
magnetite	1	up to 1
rutile	tr	0.05

Quartz is coarse-grained (up to 5 mm) and constitutes quartz-rich domains as amoeboid to polygonal aggregates. Most of the quartz boundaries are fractured and overgrown by tabular albite. Quartz is locally associated with interstitial **K-feldspar** (microcline with “tartan” twinning).

Albite occurs as tabular, fine-grained, euhedral prisms with a high aspect ratio (3:1 or higher) and a grain size reaching 1-1.2 mm. Most of the albite is partially replaced by fine-grained (~0.1 mm) hematite, however clear tabular albite crystals are also observed and are interpreted to belong to a second crystallization phase of albite following the crystallization of hematite.

Hematite crystallization preferentially occurs as partial replacement of tabular albite. Crystals are commonly anhedral and in rare instances exceed 1 mm in size. It forms interstitial domains within the the larger albite-rich domain.

Xenotime is anhedral, encloses euhedral albite and euhedral magnetite and its grain size reaches 1 mm.

Monazite is generally anhedral and occurs within the hematite-albite-rich domains or as anhedral crystals within the quartz-rich domains.

Sample: GD7

Fenite

This sample displays a porphyritic microstructure with fine-grained skeletal porphyroclasts of arfvedsonite in a matrix consisting of albite and minor K-feldspar. Euhedral pseudomorphs, possibly after amphibole, are substituted by albite, magnetite and hematite. Skeletal epidote and fluorite are minor constituents and are dispersed within the groundmass. Halos of coarser-grained albite and sericite locally alter the rock and replace arfvedsonite.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
abite	50 - 55	up to 0.3
K-feldspar	30 - 35	up to 0.3
arfvedsonite	8 - 12	up to 2.5
magnetite	3 - 4	up to 0.2
sericite	2 - 4	0.02
magnetite	1 - 2	0.1
epidote?	0.5 - 1	<0.5
fluorite	tr	<0.5

Albite, along with minor **K-feldspar**, constitutes the groundmass. Albite and K-feldspar form a fine-grained inequigranular and interlobate aggregate with grain-size generally up to 0.3 mm. Albite occasionally forms larger anhedral crystals containing abundant K-feldspar inclusions and occasionally forms graphic intergrowths with K-feldspar. The coarser albite mantles skeletal amphibole crystals.

Arfvedsonite porphyrocrysts are skeletal, with grain-size ranging from 0.2 to 2.5 mm, and display a strong pleochroism (X=dark blue-green, Y=grey-blue, Z=dark green to greyish green) and a c-X angle of 10°. The skeletal crystals display interlobate margins with albite and albite inclusions.

Hematite is found within the euhedral pesudomporphs, possibly after pyroxene, as anhedral and fine-grained (up to 0.2 mm) crystals associated with albite. In some instances hematite mantles **magnetite** and shows crystallographically oriented replacement within magnetite. Hematite and magnetite mantle arfvedsonite and, in association with albite, define irregular domains, up to 2 mm in size, within the groundmass.

Anhedral **epidote** and fluorite grains are generally smaller than 0.5 mm, are rare and occur dispersed within the groundmass. Sericite and albite may locally alter the rock. Arfvedsonite, in proximity to these haloes, is replaced by very fine-grained sericite and minor hematite.

Sample: GD65

Nephelin syenite

The syenite's microstructure is dominated by the presence of euhedral phenocrysts of nepheline and K-feldspar, and finer-grained glomeroporphyritic euhedral aegirine.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
nepheline	35 - 40	up to 5 mm
K-feldspar	25 - 30	up to 5 mm
albite	12 - 15	up to 1
aegirine	8 - 10	up to 1.5
magnesioriebeckite	5 8	up to 02.5
fluorite?	3 - 5	Up to 0.6
white mica	3 - 4	up to 0.5
(biotite?): aegirine, hematite	2 - 3	up to 0.7
hematite	2 3	up to 0.05
(ilmenite): hematite	1 - 2	up to 0.05
sphene	tr	Up to 0.6

Nepheline is the most abundant mineral in this sample. Its grain shape is anhedral, some of its crystals may exceed 5 mm in size and it is moderately to strongly altered by a very fine-grained dispersion of sericite. In most of the crystals only patches of relict nepheline are left intact by the alteration.

K-feldspar is anhedral, its grain-size varies from 1 to more than 5 mm in size, it contains abundant exsolution lamellae of albite and the smaller crystals tend to assume a tabular shape. Subhedral to euhedral crystals of plagioclase (albite) form at the boundary between nepheline and K-feldspar.

Aegirine is subhedral to euhedral and it forms acicular to prismatic crystals up to 2 mm in length with a generally high aspect ratio (3:1 or higher). It nucleates preferentially in proximity to pseudomorphs, possibly after **biotite**, of which rare skeletal relicts are observed. The pseudomorphous domains are made up of white mica, albite, relict oxidized biotite, and aegirine. Aegirine crystals are generally not enclosed by nepheline and K-feldspar. Only in a few instances does the euhedral termination of the amphibole pierce into nepheline crystals.

Magnesioriebeckite is skeletal and forms coarse-grained (up to 2.5 mm) crystals with abundant inclusions of hematite, replacing ilmenite or magnetite. Most of the time hematite completely replaces the amphibole and the aegirine preferentially nucleates in proximity to these pseudomorphs.

Different interstitial domains are formed by several minerals including **fluorite**, nepheline, and aegirine+biotite+oxides+hematite.
Structural relicts of **biotite** are mostly replaced by aegirine and hematite. Biotite flakes are recognized by very fine-grained epitaxial replacements by hematite, mostly after Ilmenite.

Sample: GD72

Cataclasite

Sample GD72 displays a brecciated microstructure with angular fragments of layered mudstone immersed in an inequigranular matrix of calcite, minor hematite and quartz.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
sandstone	**43**	
irresolvable very fine-grained material	35 - 38	<0.001
quartz	4 - 5	up to 0.06
calcite (and minor dolomite?)	1 - 2	<0.02
matrix	**55**	
calcite (and minor dolomite?)	52 - 54	~0.25
hematite	1 - 2	~0.25
veins	**2**	
calcite (and minor dolomite?)	1	up to 0.1
hematite	1	0.1-0.3
quartz	tr	0.02
pyrite	tr	up to 0.2
micas	tr	up to 0.3

Lithic fragments of mudstone display sharp, angular shapes and dimensions ranging in size from 0.1 mm up to more than 10 mm. The fine-grained layers contain grains of less than 0.001 mm in size that are irresolvable by the microscope. They do, however contain some quartz as the fragments scratch glass. Coarser layers contain rare quartz fragments up to 0.06 mm in size.

The fragments are fractured and generally infilled by calcite, occasionally displaying well terminated crystals projecting toward the median zone of the fractures. In a few instances fractures are 0.1-0.15 mm wide and are infilled by very fine-grained (0.02 mm) quartz, blocky hematite, skeletal relicts of pyrite (up to 0.2 mm), altered micaceous minerals and irresolvable fan-like aggregates. The lithic fragments display a planar grain-size layering.

The matrix of the sample mostly consists of inequigranular calcite (and minor dolomite?) with a grain-size of up to 0.25 mm. The carbonate grains are generally amoeboid, however, in few instances at the fringes of the rotated lithic fragments, they display rhombohedral shapes and grains up to 0.4 mm in size. Polygonal calcite grains up to 0.2 mm are observed within 0.3-0.4 mm wide veinlets crosscutting the matrix.

Sample: GD73

Cataclasite

This sample displays a layered microstructure consisting of layers with different relative contents of quartz, plagioclase, clay, biotite, goethite and limonite, the latter of which is replacing pyrite. The grain-size differences were possibly produced by cataclasis and the differential staining is caused by differing relative amounts of goethite and limonite. Biotite is randomly oriented.

mineral	*modal %*	*main size range (mm)*
quartz	35 - 40	0.04-0.2
clay	25 - 30	<0.001
low-Ti biotite	15 - 20	0.4-2
plagioclase	10 - 15	0.1-0.2
hematite-goethite	7 - 10	up to 1
white mica	2 - 3	0.02-0.04
zircon?	2 - 3	up to 1
pyrite	tr	up to 0.04

Most of the sample is composed of layers with a fine-grained (0.2 mm) to very fine-grained (0.04 mm) matrix consisting of amoeboid to polygonal **quartz** and minor **plagioclase**. This layering and the matrix grain-size are interpreted as having been generated during a cataclastic event, and were later overprinted by biotite crystallization and, possibly, recrystallization of the matrix.

Clays are locally abundant in some very fine-grained layers where the presence of **kaolinite** is suspected. Within these layers the quartz clasts (up to 0.2 mm in size) are immersed in a very fine-grained matrix irresolvable by the microscope but with a slightly higher refractive index than quartz and a low birefringence.

Coarse-grained (up to 2 mm), skeletal and randomly oriented **biotite** defines 1.5-2 mm thick layers. Biotite includes abundant prismatic to acicular crystals up to 1mm in length, with a high aspect ratio (5:1 or higher) and that are surrounded by metamict halos. These crystals may be zircon, or another mineral containing radioactive elements. Biotite includes amoeboid (up to 0.5 mm) aggregates composed of very fine-grained white mica and possibly chlorite. Biotite crystals display, in a few instances, deformation bands. As shown by the lack of brown among the pleochroism colours biotite is Ti-poor.

Hematite, goethite and **limonitic material** tend to be more abundant along the biotite-rich layers where they substitute sulphides. A few skeletal grains of pyrite, with grain-size not exceeding 0.04 mm, are found as relicts within the sulphide pseudomorphs. Limonite precipitation followed fractures and intergranular permeability within the fine-grained and very fine-grained quartzofeldspathic matrix.

Glossary of microstructural terms

Aspect ratio: Ratio of length to width of crystals and grains.

Cataclastic microstructure: Microstructure of rocks (cataclasites) formed by brittle deformation, involving fracturing of grains and relative movement of fragments.

Epitaxial: Adjective of epitaxis (q.v.).

Epitaxis (epitaxy): Nucleation and growth of a mineral in another with a systematic relationship between the two crystal structures.

Fenite: Fenites are high temperature metasomatic rocks composed mainly of K-Na-feldspars (perthiteor antiperthite), albite, nepheline, alkaline pyroxenes (aegirine, aegirine-diopside, aegirineaugite), alkaline amphiboles (arfvedsonite, riebeckite, hastingsite, richterite); subordinate minerals include biotite-phlogopite micas, magnetite and ilmenite and the most common accessories are titanite and apatite. In some cases fenites contain calcite. Fenites are related to alkaline-ultramafic magmatic complexes and may replace a wide range of rocks including ultramafic rocks and carbonatites formed in the early magmatic stages, as well as acid host rocks such as granite-gneisses and more rarely sandstones. The fenitisation process occurs in exocontact aureoles of nepheline syenites. Fenites are formed mainly or completely during the magmatic stage by silica-undersaturated alkaline magmatic fluids. The width of fenitisation aureoles may reach several kilometres.

Glomeroporphyritic: Aggregate of phenocrysts, formed by either heterogeneous nucleation or synneusis (q.v.).

Graphic intergrowth: Intergrowth of two minerals, each in optical continuity, resembling some forms of ancient writing; most commonly intergrowths of quartz and alkali feldspar.

Interlobate: Describes the shape of grain aggregates, with irregular, lobate grain boundaries.

Interstitial: Describes the microstructure formed by the crystallization of fine-grained minerals within angular cavities or interspace fillings between coarser minerals.

Matrix: Aggregate that is distinctly finer-grained than the porphyroblasts in a metamorphic rock.

Metamict: A mineral affected by metamictization (q.v.).

Metamictization is a natural process resulting in the gradual and ultimately complete destruction of a mineral's crystal structure, leaving the mineral amorphous. Affected material is therefore described as metamict. Certain minerals occasionally contain interstitial impurities of radioactive compounds and it is the alpha radiation emitted from these compounds that is responsible for degrading a mineral's crystal structure through internal bombardment. Effects of metamictization are extensive: other than negating any birefringence previously present, the process also lowers a mineral's refractive index, hardness, and specific gravity. The mineral's colour is also affected: metamict specimens are usually green or brown.

Pleochroism: Pleochroism is the change in colour evident as the mineral is rotated under plane-polarized light. The primary cause of pleochroism in minerals is due to adsorption of particular wavelengths of light. This selective adsorption of certain wavelengths of light causes the transmitted light to appear coloured. This colour is a function of the thickness and the particular chemical and crystallographic nature of the mineral.

Porphyroblast: Large crystal, relative to the grain size of the matrix (q.v.), that has grown under metamorphic conditions in a metamorphic rock.

Porphyroclast: Large crystal, relative to the grainsize of the matrix, being a relic of a formerly large grain, such as a phenocryst (of magmatic origin) or a porphyroblast (q.v.).

Pseudomorph: A mineral or aggregate of minerals replacing an older mineral grain or crystal, preserving the original size and shape of the replaced mineral.

Synneusis: The drifting together and mutual attachment of crystals suspended in a magma.

References

The microstructural definitions are mostly taken from:

Passchier C.W. And Trouw R.A.J., 1998, Microtectonics, Springer, 289 pp.
Vernon R.H., 2004, A practical guide to rock microstructure. Cambridge University Press, 594 pp.

The definition of fenite is quoted from:

Zharikov, V.A., Pertsev, N.N., Rusinov, V.L., Callegari, E., and Fettes, D.J., 2007, 9. Metasomatism and metasomatic rocks., Recommendations by the IUGS Subcommission on the Systematics of Metamorphic Rocks: Web version 01.02.07.

List of Figures - Report 100896:

Figure	ID1	ID2	Lithology
Figure 0			*Thin sections and offcuts*
Figure 1	G	7	Quartz-niccolite granofels
Figure 2	R	4	Sericite-albite altered fenite
Figure 2a	R	4	Sericite-albite altered fenite
Figure 3	GD	4	Quartz-albite-hematite-monazite-xenotime cataclasite
Figure 4	GD	7	Fenite
Figure 5	GD	65	Nepheline syenite
Figure 6	GD	72	Cataclasite
Figure 7	GD	73	Cataclasite

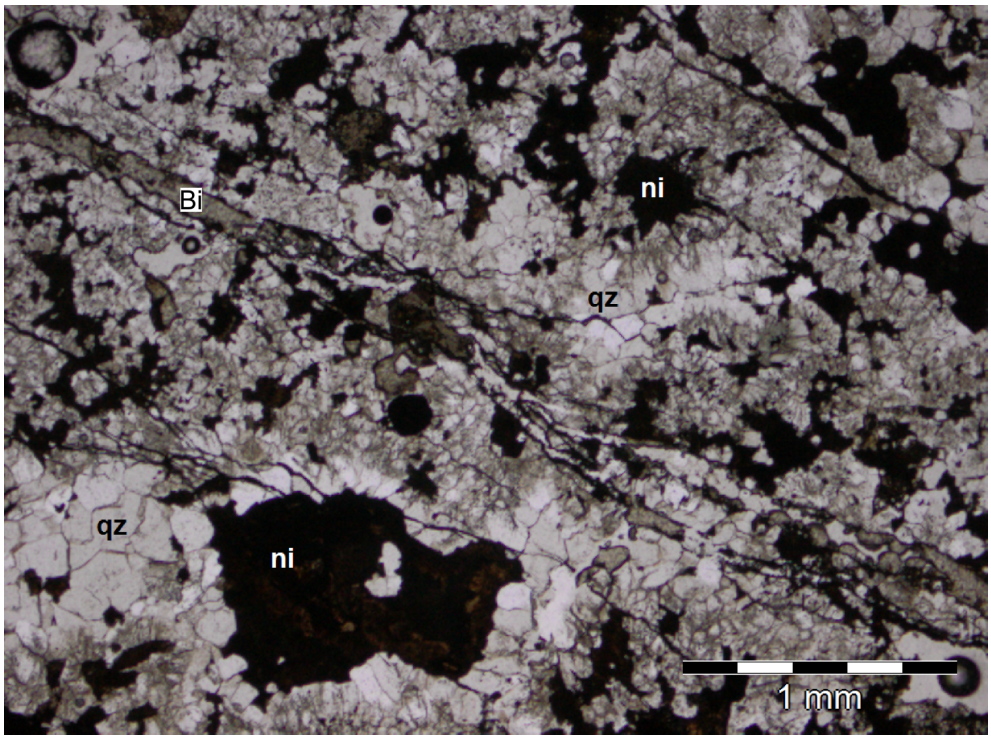


Figure 1: Quartz-niccolite granofels - Photomicrograph showing quartz (qz) and niccolite (ni) aggregate crosscut by bismuth (bi) and quartz veinlets. Plane-polarized transmitted light.

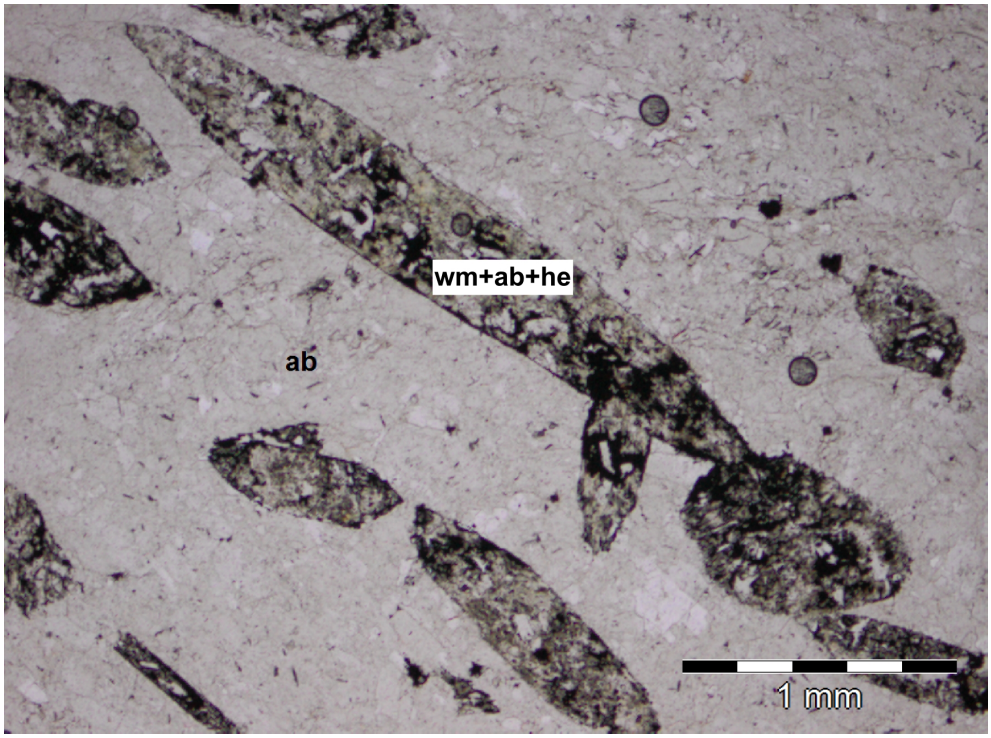


Figure 2: Sericite-albite altered fenite - Photomicrograph showing acicular porphyroblasts, possibly of aegirine completely replaced by white mica, albite and hematite (wm+ab+he). The pseudomorphosed porphyroblasts are immersed in a fine-grained matrix of albite (ab) and K-feldspar. Plane-polarized transmitted light.

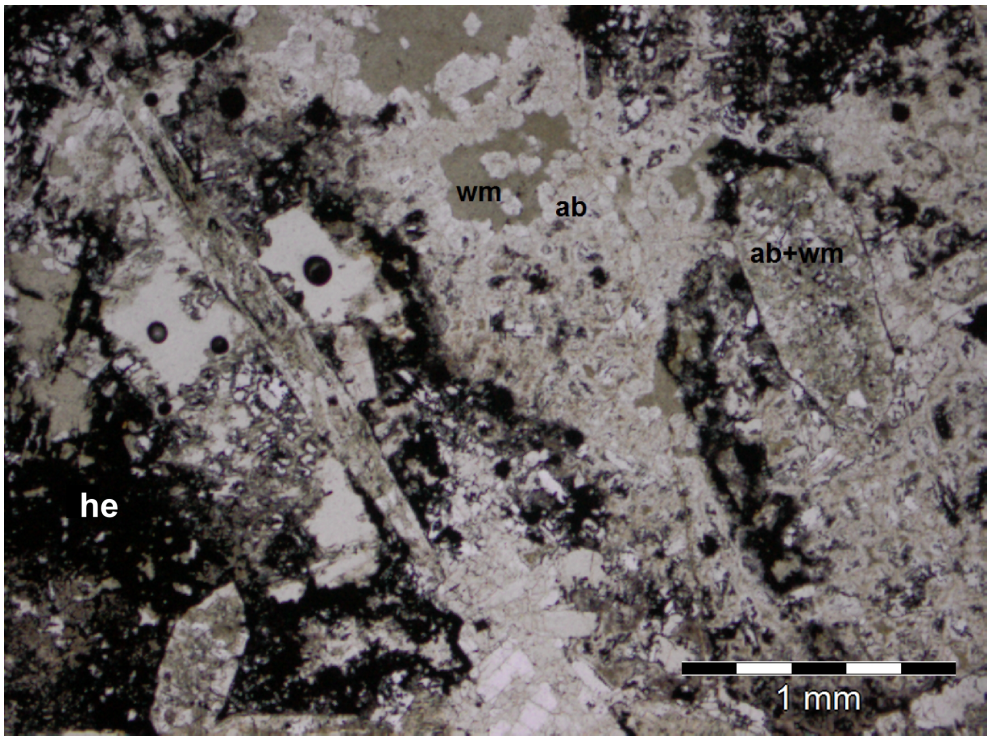


Figure 2a: Sericite-albite altered fenite - Photomicrograph detailing a more altered domain of sample R4. The acicular porphyroblasts, possibly of aegirine are replaced by white mica and albite and are immersed in a fine-grained matrix of albite (ab) and sericite (wm), hematite (he) is locally abundant. Plane-polarized transmitted light.

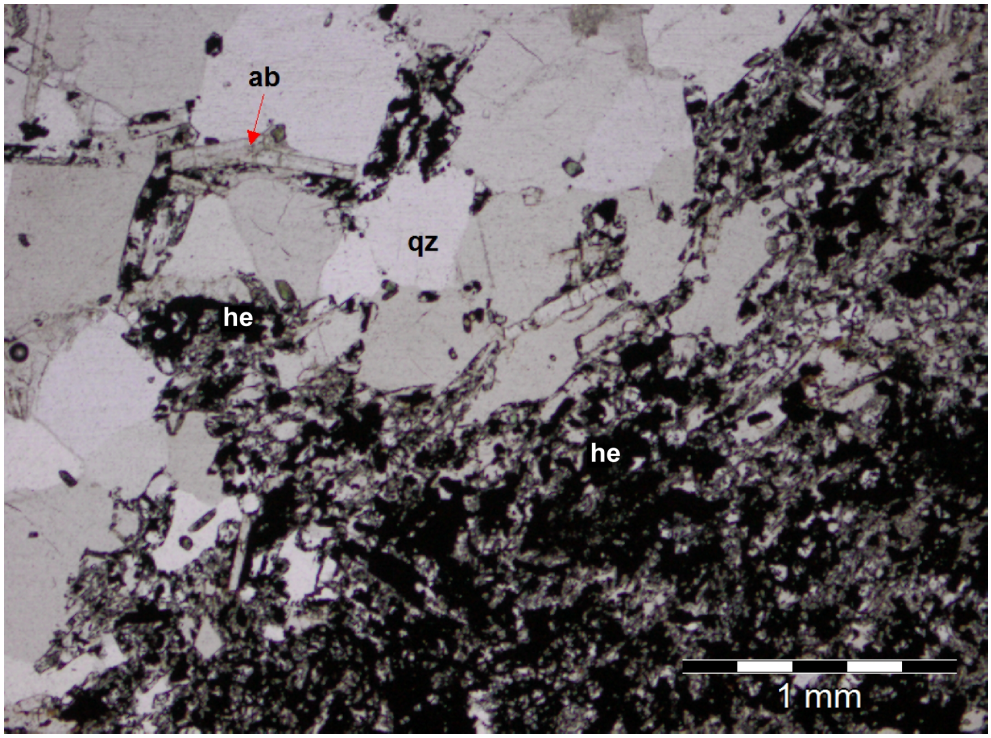


Figure 3: Quartz-albite-niccolite-monazite-xenotime cataclasite - Photomicrograph showing the cataclastic edge of a quartz domain (qz) infilled by hematite (he) and albite (ab). Plane-polarized transmitted light.

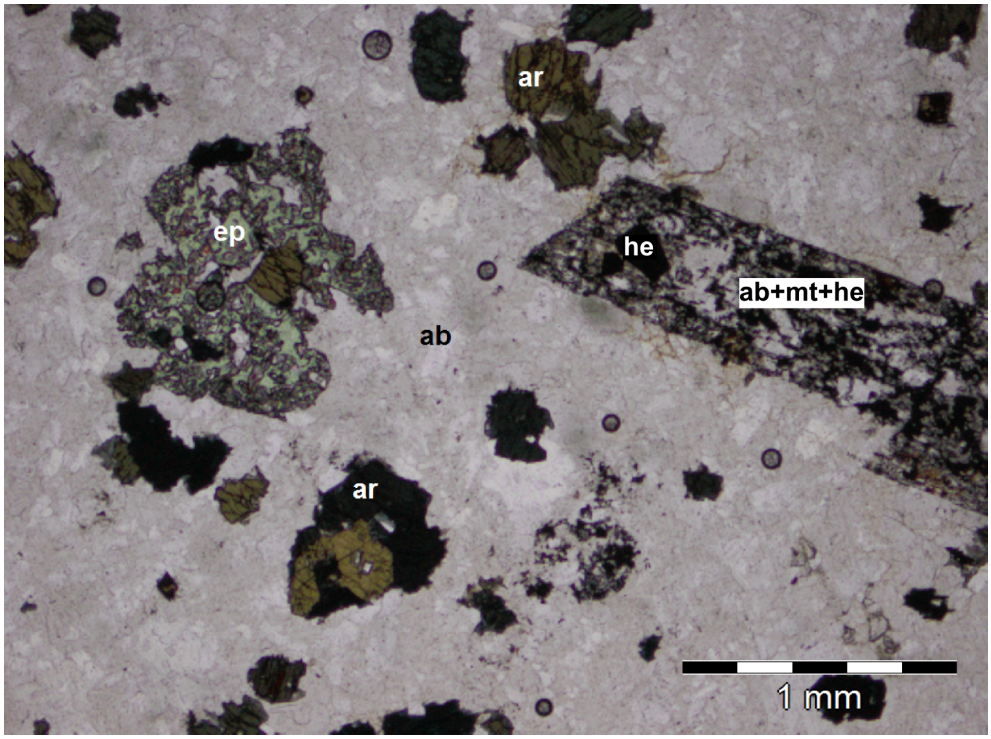


Figure 4: Fenite - Photomicrograph with porphyroblasts of arfvedsonite (ar), epidote (ep) and euhedral structural relicts, possibly after amphibole, constituted by albite+magnetite and hematite (ab+mt+he). The matrix is mostly composed of albite (ab). Plane-polarized transmitted light.

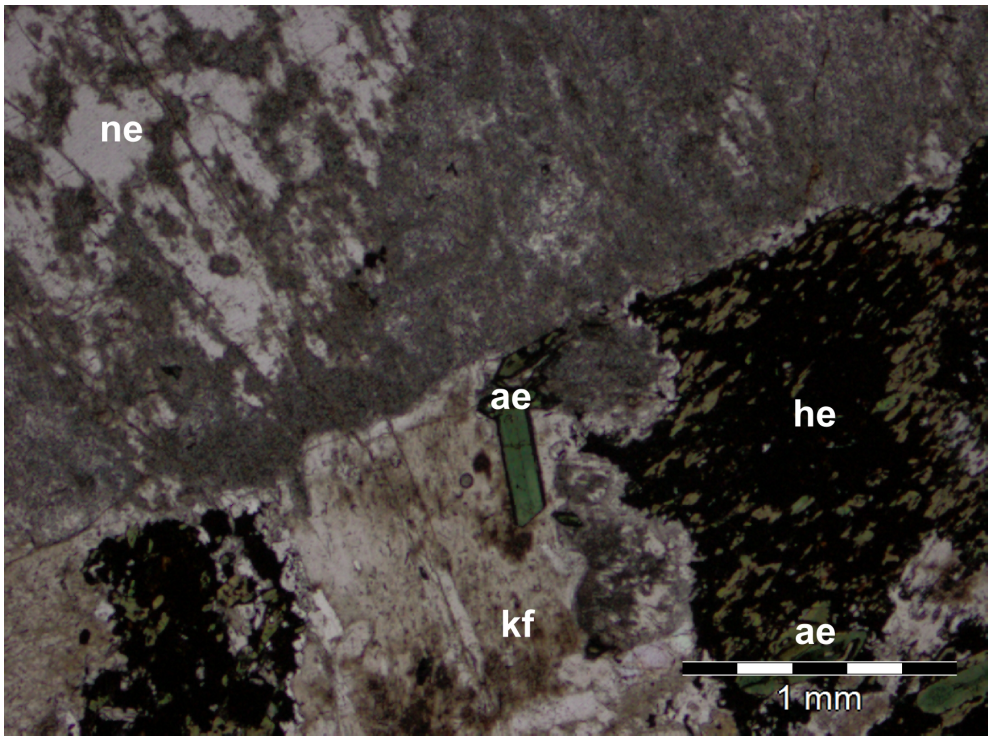


Figure 5: Nepheline syenite - Photomicrograph showing partially altered nepheline (ne), K-feldspar (kf) and euhedral crystals of aegirine (ae). Aegirine is locally intergrown with hematite (he). Plane-polarized transmitted light.

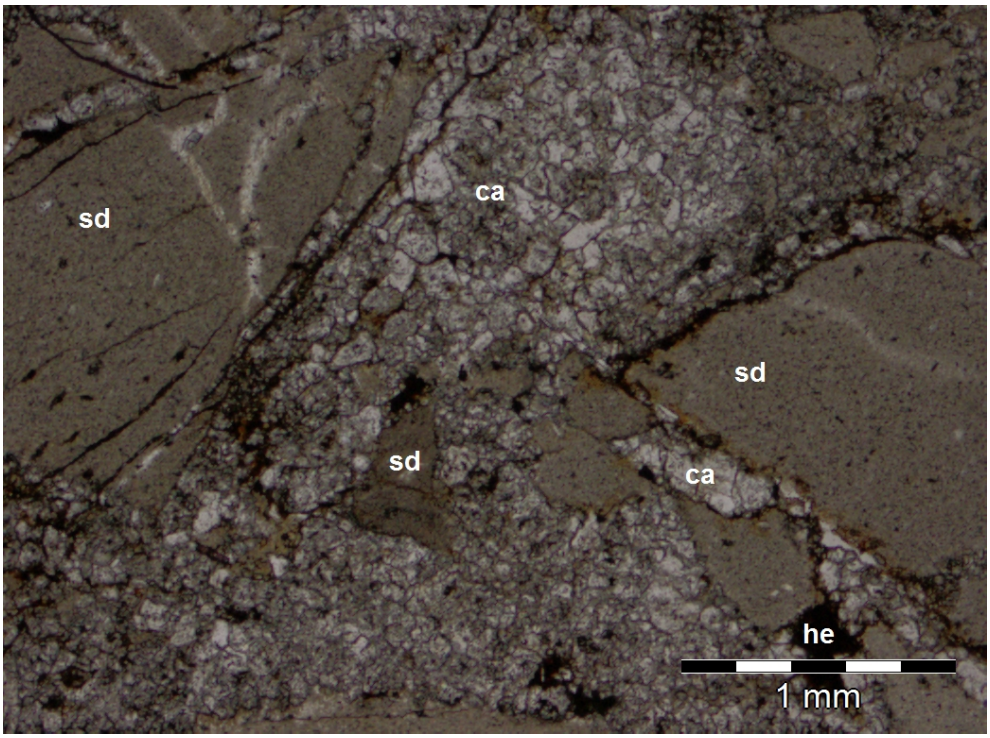


Figure 6: Cataclasite - Photomicrograph showing a cataclastic microstructure with fragments of sandstone (sd) immersed in a matrix of calcite (ca), limonite and hematite (he). Plane-polarized transmitted light.

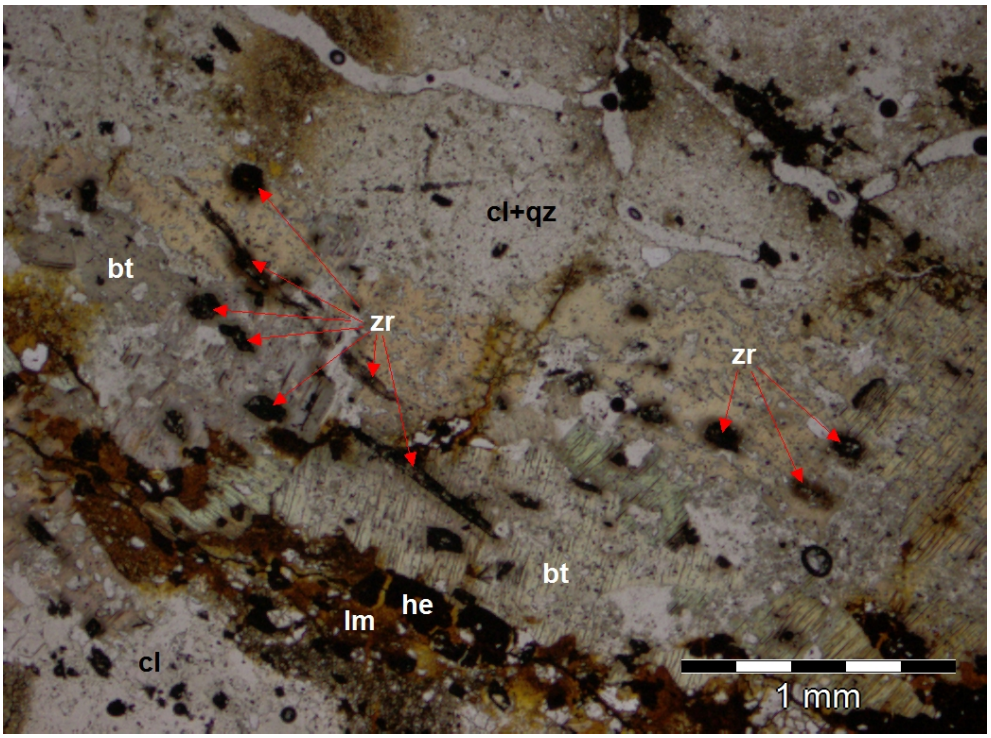


Figure 7: Cataclasite - Photomicrograph showing a layer made up of Ti-poor biotite (bt) with abundant zircon(?) (zr). The biotite-rich domain lays between a fine-grained clay+quartz domain (cl+qz), at the top of the photomicrograph and a hematite (he) +limonite (lm) domain. A clay-rich domain (cl) at the lower left of the photomicrograph. Plane-polarized transmitted light.

Appendix E: Compact Disc

Report text, geochemical databases, drafting and plot files, photographs

Appendix F: Geologist's Certificate

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

David Swanton
402-1595 East 6th Ave.
Vancouver, BC, Canada
daves@equityexploration.com

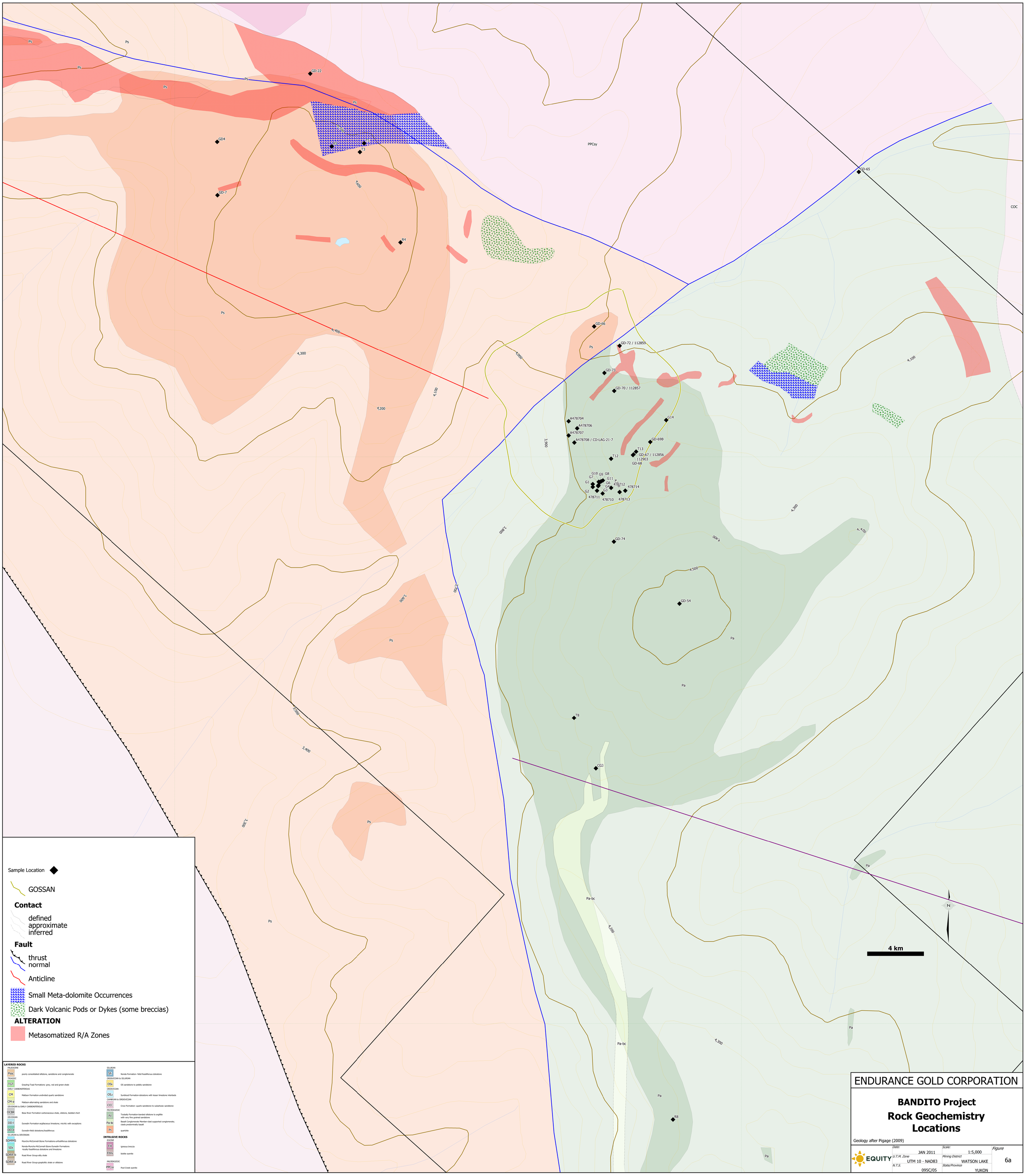
I, David Swanton, do herby certify that:

- I am a Project Geologist with Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd, with offices at Suite 200-900 West Hastings St., Vancouver, British Columbia.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (2004) with a Bachelor of Science degree and of Acadia University (2010) with a Master of Science degree in Geology.
- I have been involved in the mineral exploration industry since 2006.
- I supervised the 2010 silt sampling program on the Bandito property and have first-hand field knowledge of said property.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this_____day of _____, 2011.

_____

David Swanton, M.Sc.


GD-22
GD4
GD-7
T3
R4
PPCsy
GD-65
COC
GD-66
GD-72 / 112859
GD-73
GD-70 / 112857
A478704
A478706
A478707
A478708 / CD-LAG-21-7
G14
GD-69B
T13
GD-67 / 112856
112903
GD-68
T12
G10
G9
G8
G7
G11
G1
G6
G4
G5
G3
G2
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GD-54
T8
CG3
R8
Ps
Pa
Pa-bc
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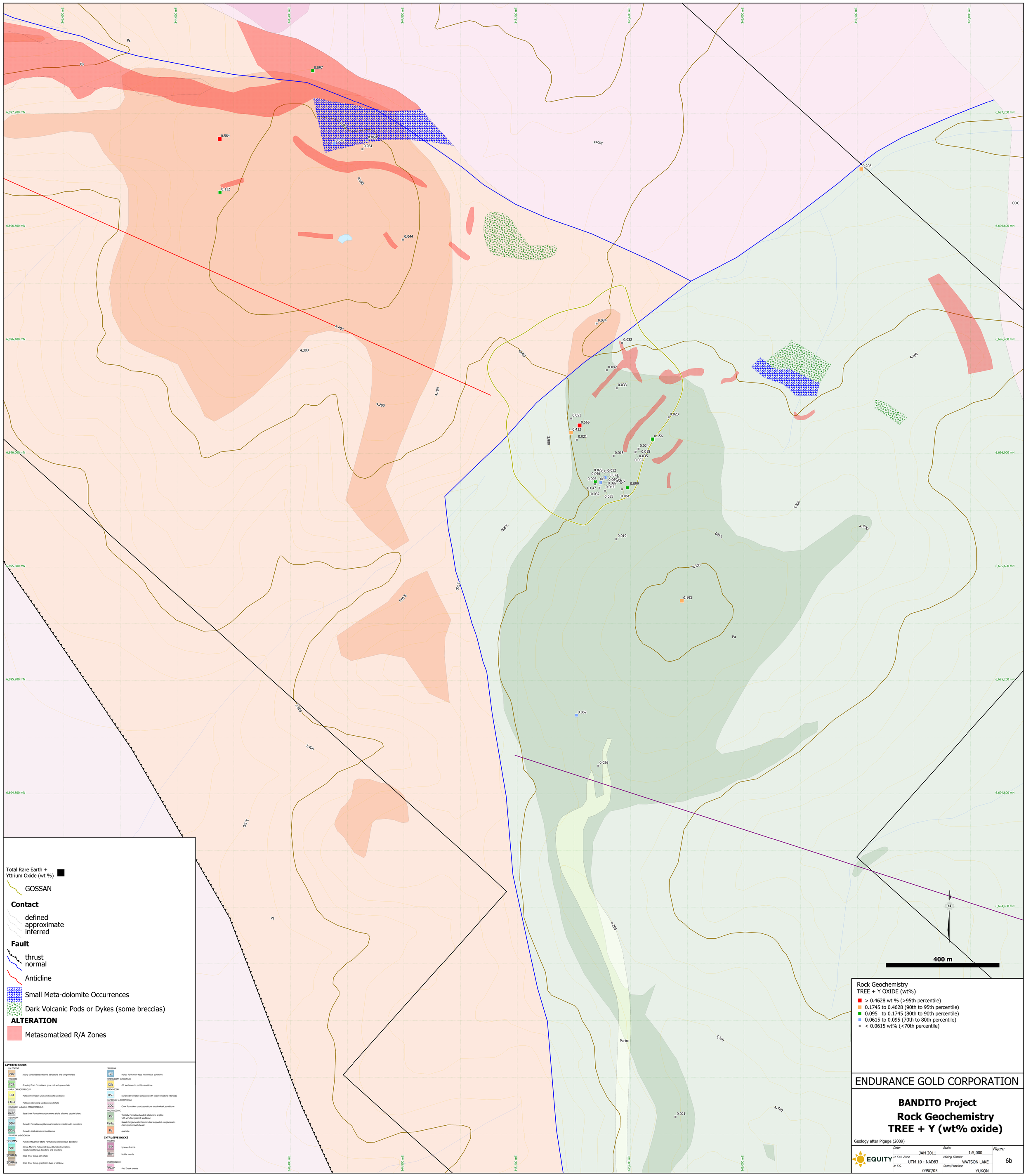
4,300
4,400
4,500
3,400
3,500
3,600
3,700
3,800
3,900
4,000
4,900
N
4 km
Sample Location
GOSSAN
Contact
defined
approximate
inferred
Fault
thrust
normal
Anticline
Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences
Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)
ALTERATION
Metasomatized R/A Zones
LAYERED ROCKS
PALEOCENE
Psoc poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate
TRIASSIC
TGT Graving-Toad Formations: grey, red and green shale
EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
CM Mattson Formation-undivided quartz sandstone
CM-a Mattson-alternating sandstone and shale
DEVONIAN to EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
DCBR Besa River Formation-carbonaceous shale, siltstone, bedded chert
DEVONIAN
DD-l Dunedin Formation-argillaceous limestone; micritic with exceptions
DD-d Dunedin-felsil dolostone;fossilliferous
SILURIAN to DEVONIAN
SDMMS Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfossilliferous dolostone
SDc Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossilliferous dolostone and limestone
SDRR-b Road River Group-silty shale
SDRR-a Road River Group-graptolitic shale or siltstone
SILURIAN
SN Nonda Formation- felsil fossilliferous dolostone
ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN
OSs OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone
ORDOVICIAN
OSJ Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds
CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN
COC Crow Formation- quartz sandstone to subarkosic sandstone
PROTEROZOIC
PZ Tsotsdaly Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone
Pa-bc Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt
Pq quartzite
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
EOCENE
Eib igneous breccia
Ebty biotite syenite
PROTEROZOIC
PPCsy Pool Creek syenite
ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION
BANDITO Project
Rock Geochemistry Locations
Geology after Pigage (2009)
EQUITY
Date: JAN 2011
Scale: 1:5,000
Figure 6a
U.T.M. Zone UTM 10 - NAD83
Mining District WATSON LAKE
N.T.S. 095C/05
State/Province YUKON



Total Rare Earth + Yttrium Oxide (wt %)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

Metasomatized R/A Zones

LAYERED ROCKS

PALEOCENE
- Pssc — poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate

TRIASSIC
- TGT — Grayling-Toad Formations: grey, red and green shale

EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
- CM — Mattson Formation-undivided quartz sandstone
- CM-a — Mattson-alternating sandstone and shale

DEVONIAN to EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
- DCBR — Besa River Formation-carbonaceous shale, siltstone, bedded chert

DEVONIAN
- DD-l — Dunedin Formation-argillaceous limestone; micritic with exceptions
- DD-d — Dunedin-fetid dolostone;fossiliferous

SILURIAN to DEVONIAN
- SDMMS — Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfossiliferous dolostone
- SDC — Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossiliferous dolostone and limestone
- SDRR-b — Road River Group-silty shale
- SDRR-a — Road River Group-graptolitic shale or siltstone

SILURIAN
- SN — Nonda Formation- fetid fossiliferous dolostone

ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN
- OSS — OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone

ORDOVICIAN
- OSu — Suntimod Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds

CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN
- COC — Crow Formation- quartz sandstone to subarkosic sandstone

PROTERROZOIC
- Pa — Tsobaly Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone
- Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt
- Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE
- EDi — igneous breccia
- Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTERROZOIC
- PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

Rock Geochemistry
TREE + Y OXIDE (wt%)

- > 0.4628 wt % (>95th percentile)
- 0.1745 to 0.4628 (90th to 95th percentile)
- 0.095 to 0.1745 (80th to 90th percentile)
- 0.0615 to 0.095 (70th to 80th percentile)
- < 0.0615 wt% (<70th percentile)

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project
Rock Geochemistry
TREE + Y (wt% oxide)

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date: JAN 2011		Scale: 1:5,000	Figure 6b
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 10 - NAD83		Mining District: WATSON LAKE	
N.T.S.: 095C/05		State/Province: YUKON	

Zirconium (ppm)

Niobium (ppm)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

Metasomatized R/A Zones

LAYERED ROCKS

PALEOGENE
Pssc — poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate

TRIASSIC
TGT — Graying-Toad Formations: grey, red and green shale

EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
CM — Mattson Formation-undivided quartz sandstone
CM-a — Mattson-alternating sandstone and shale

DEVONIAN to EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
DCBR — Besa River Formation-carbonaceous shale, siltstone, bedded chert

DEVONIAN
DD-l — Dunedin Formation-argillaceous limestone; micritic with exceptions
DD-d — Dunedin-fetid dolostone;fossiliferous

SILURIAN to DEVONIAN
SDMMS — Muncho-McConnell-Stone Formations-unfossiliferous dolostone
SDc — Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formations -locally fossiliferous dolostone and limestone
SDRR-b — Road River Group-silty shale
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SILURIAN
SN — Nonda Formation- fetid fossiliferous dolostone

ORDOVICIAN to SILURIAN
OSs — OS sandstone to pebbly sandstone

ORDOVICIAN
OSu — Sunblood Formation-dolostone with lesser limestone interbeds

CAMBRIAN to ORDOVICIAN
COC — Crow Formation- quartz sandstone to subarkosic sandstone

PROTEROZOIC
Pa — Tsotbally Formation-banded siltstone to argillite with very fine grained sandstone
Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt
Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE
Eib — igneous breccia
Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC
PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

Rock Geochemistry
Niobium (ppm)

- > 1,835 ppm (>95th percentile)
- 1,387.5 to 1,835 (90th to 95th percentile)
- 220 to 1,387.5 (80th to 90th percentile)
- 95.6 to 220 (70th to 80th percentile)
- < 95.6 ppm (<70th percentile)

Rock Geochemistry
Zirconium (ppm)

- > 5,000 ppm (>95th percentile)
- 2,017.5 to 5,000 (90th to 95th percentile)
- 638 to 2,017.5 (80th to 90th percentile)
- 305.5 to 638 (70th to 80th percentile)
- < 305.5 ppm (<70th percentile)

N

400 m

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project

Rock Geochemistry Niobium and Zirconium (ppm)

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date:	JAN 2011	Scale:	1:5,000
U.T.M. Zone	UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District	WATSON LAKE
N.T.S.	095C/05	State/Province	YUKON

Figure 6c

Copper (ppm)

Nickel (ppm)

GOSSAN

Contact

defined
approximate
inferred

Fault

thrust
normal

Anticline

Small Meta-dolomite Occurrences

Dark Volcanic Pods or Dykes (some breccias)

ALTERATION

Metasomatized R/A Zones

LAYERED ROCKS

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Pssc — poorly consolidated siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate

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Pa-bc — Basalt Conglomerate Member-clast supported conglomerate; clasts predominatly basalt
Ps — quartzite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE
Eb — igneous breccia
Ebsy — biotite syenite

PROTEROZOIC
PPCsy — Pool Creek syenite

Rock Geochemistry
Nickel (ppm)

- > 75,850 ppm (>95th percentile)
- 59,050 to 75,850 (90th to 95th percentile)
- 38,000 to 59,050 (80th to 90th percentile)
- 5,763 to 38,000 (70th to 80th percentile)
- < 5,763 ppm (<70th percentile)

Rock Geochemistry
Copper (ppm)

- > 2,510 ppm (>95th percentile)
- 2,025 to 2,510 (90th to 95th percentile)
- 804 to 2,025 (80th to 90th percentile)
- 260 to 804 (70th to 80th percentile)
- < 260 ppm (<70th percentile)

400 m

ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION

BANDITO Project

Rock Geochemistry Copper and Nickel (ppm)

Geology after Pigage (2009)

EQUITY

Date:	JAN 2011	Scale:	1:5,000
U.T.M. Zone	UTM 10 - NAD83	Mining District	WATSON LAKE
N.T.S.	095C/05	State/Province	YUKON

Figure 6d