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#12696.



REPORT ON
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING 5/85
APRIL CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
NTS 92F/2
49°05'N LAT. 124°39.5'W LONG.

FOR
NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION
MAY 31, 1984

BY
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MPH CONSULTING LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,696



SUMMARY

A preliminary exploration program consisting of geochemical soil sampling was carried out on the April claim in the Alberni Mining Division from May 3 to May 6, 1984.

The results indicate the presence of a zone of weakly anomalous Cu values with a few coincident higher Au and Ag values. The preliminary program did not fully outline the anomaly.

The claim is mainly underlain by rocks mapped as Karmutsen Formation volcanics. It lies in an area that contains many precious and base metal bearing quartz vein occurrences, five of which are past producers. The past-producing Thistle Mine, believed to be a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, occurs 2 km north of the April claim.

A Phase I exploration program consisting of geological mapping and soil sampling estimated to take seven days to complete at a cost of \$12,750, is recommended. If warranted by favourable results from the first phase, Phase II would consist of VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, trenching, rock sampling, and detailed geological mapping over geochemical anomalies.



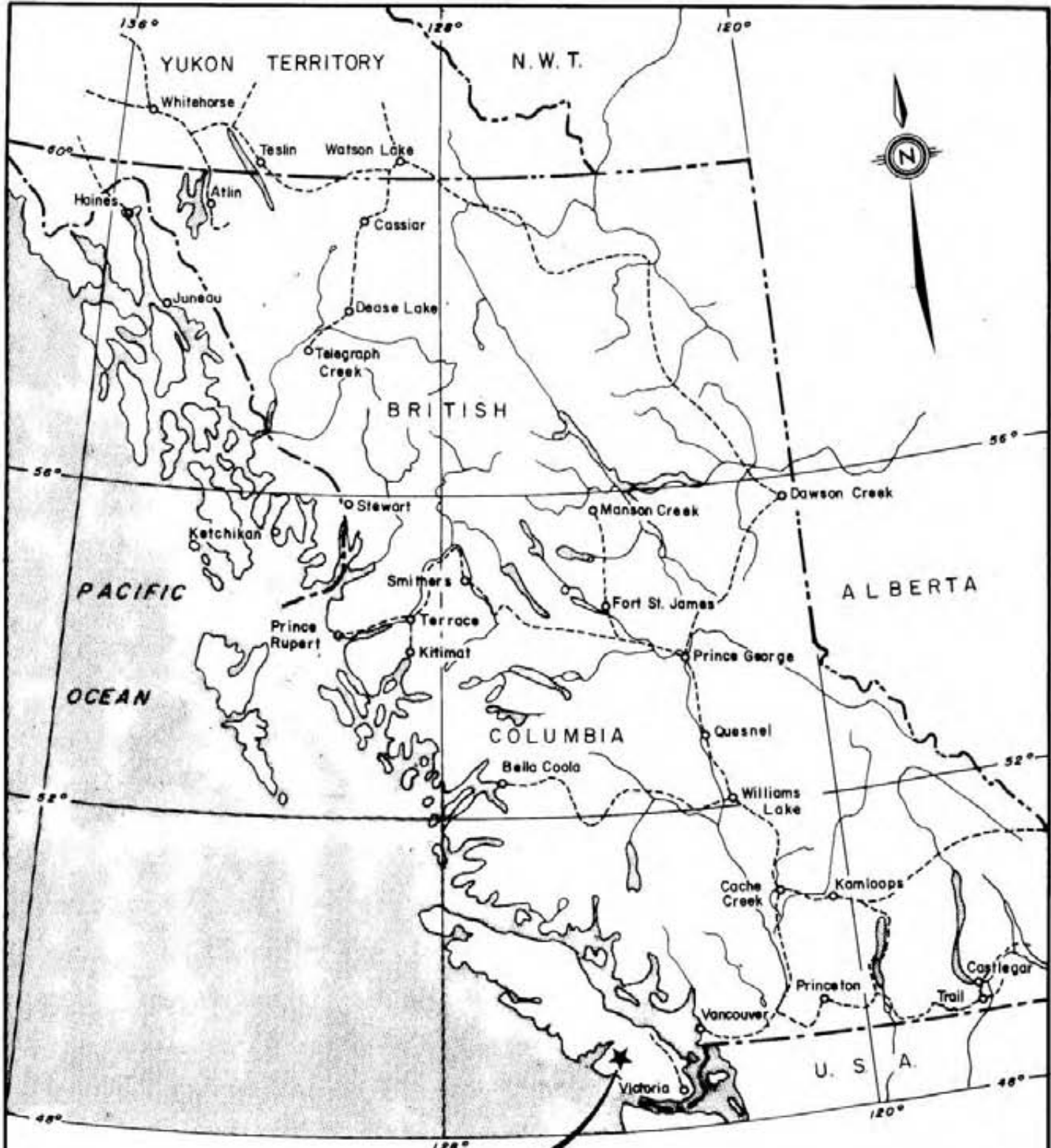
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APRIL CLAIM

NEXUS RESOURCE CORP.	
LOCATION MAP APRIL CLAIM ALBERNI MINING DIVISION	
Project No.	V-149
By	T. N.
Scale	Drawn J. S.
Drawing No.	1
Date	MAY, 1984.
 MPH Consulting Limited	

0 100 200 300 400 500 km
 Scaled 1" = 125 miles



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report represents the compilation of field work carried out by Bill Chase and Associates Ltd. for Nexus Resource Corporation on the April claim from May 3 to May 6, 1984 for assessment purposes.

Work included 10.3 km of geochemical soil sampling on lines approximately 250 m apart with samples taken every 50 m, covering a total area of about 2.25 square km. A total of 205 soil samples were collected and geochemically analyzed for Au, Ag, and Cu.



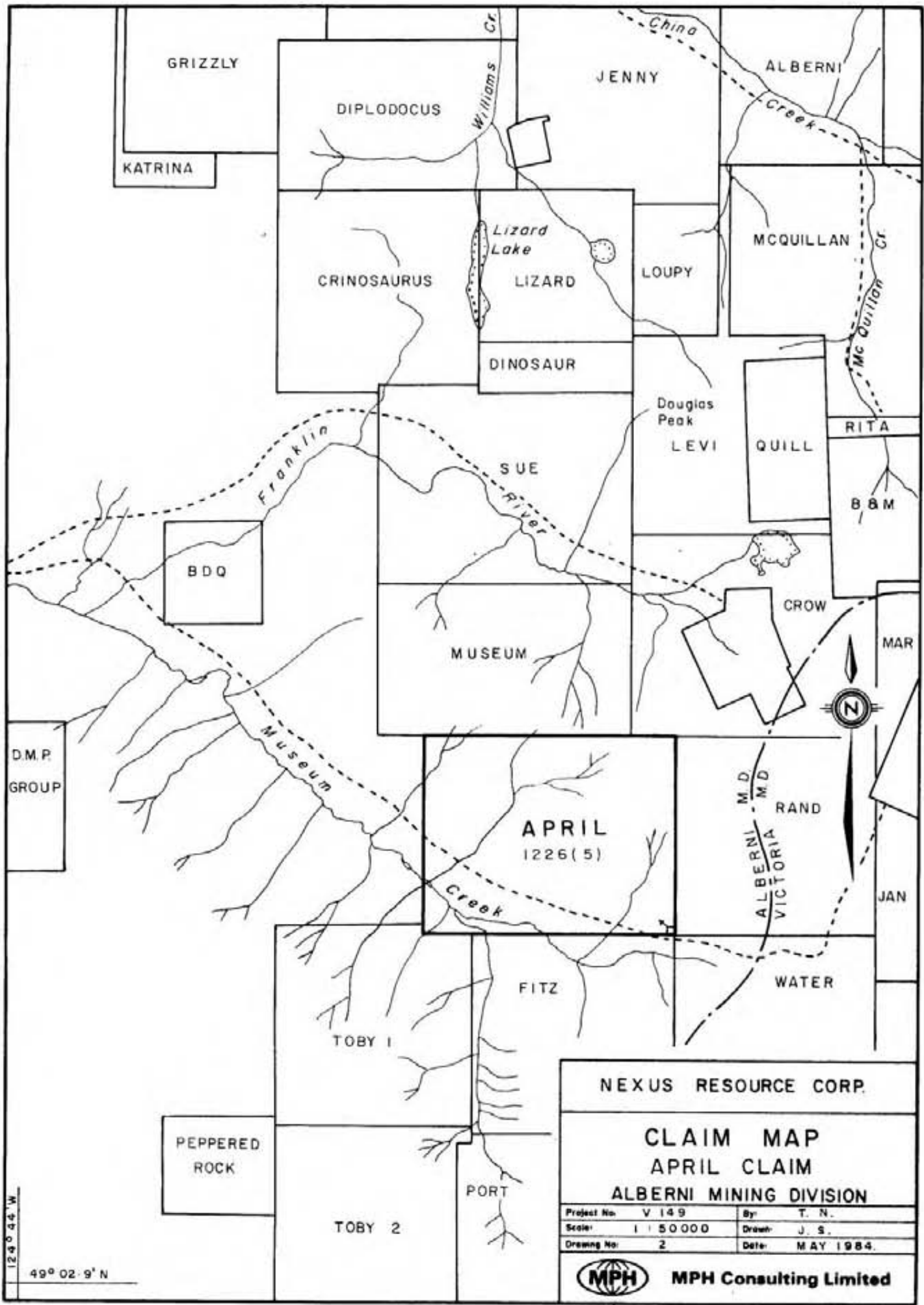
3.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, TITLE

The April claim is located 19 km southeast of Port Alberni on the north side of Museum Creek on NTS mapsheet 92F/2E, centred at approximately 49°05'N latitude, 124°39.5'W longitude in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 1).

Access to the property is provided by MacMillan Bloedel logging roads from Port Alberni. Approximately 18 km south of Port Alberni on the Bamfield road, the Thistle Mine road turns east up the Franklin River. At about 4.5 km along the Thistle Mine road, the Museum road is followed for 7 km to the southwest corner of the April claim.

The April claim is 20 units in size and its record number is 1226. Nexus Resource Corporation is the owner of the claim which has an anniversary date of May 6, 1987 (Figure 2).



NEXUS RESOURCE CORP.

CLAIM MAP
APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No. V 149	By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 50 000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No. 2	Date: MAY 1984.

MPH Consulting Limited

129° 44' W

49° 02' 9" N



3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

No previous work on the April claim is known. Hunting Survey Corp. Ltd. flew a regional aeromagnetic survey in 1962 over a large area which included the April claim. No magnetic anomalies were discovered on or near the April claim.

From 1963 to 1966 Gunnex Ltd. performed regional geological mapping, prospecting and limited silt sampling over the same area as Hunting's survey. They compiled a list of all mineral occurrences but apparently did not locate any mineralization on the April ground.

Government geological work in the area includes mapping by C.H. Clapp (1912 and 1914), J.E. Muller and D.J.T. Carson (1969), and J.E. Muller (1977 and 1980) and a mineral compilation report by J.S. Stevenson (1945).

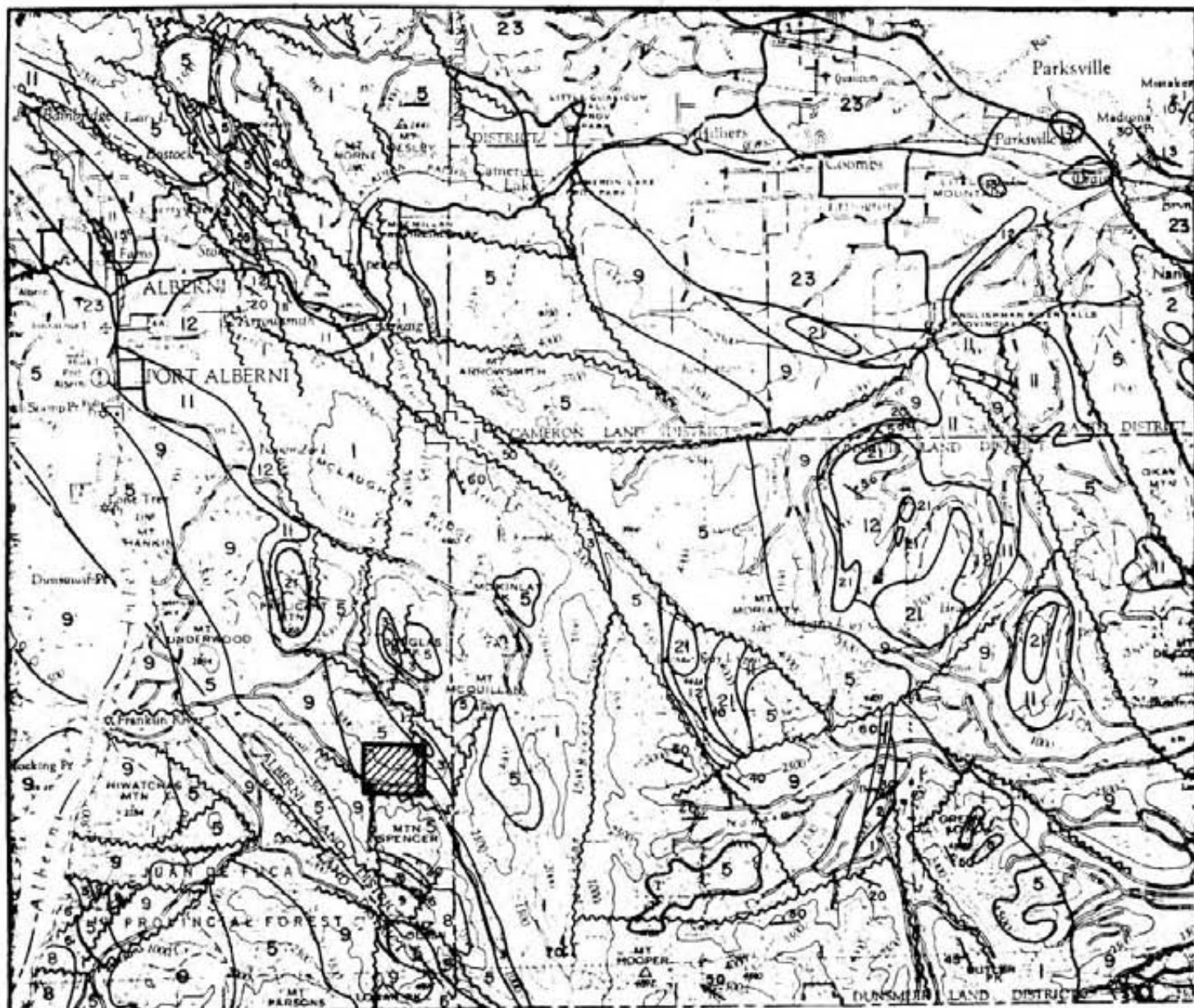
4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Upper Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks and the Lower Mesozoic Vancouver Group rocks are the predominant rock units in the Port Alberni area. Both are eugeosynclinal sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Lesser amounts of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group and of intrusive rocks of various ages also occur (Figure 3).

4.1 Sicker Group

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Sicker Group. Muller (1980) proposed the following subdivision of the Group from youngest to oldest: Buttle Lake Formation, Sediment-Sill Unit, Myra Formation, and Nitinat Formation.

The Nitinat Formation (Unit 1) consists mainly of basic volcanic rocks, most commonly flow-breccias, including some massive flows, and rare pillow basalts or agglomerates. Locally, medium grained, generally massive basaltic tuff is interbedded with the flow rocks. The flow-breccia is composed of fragments of basalt up to 30 cm in length containing uralite phenocrysts and black or white amygdules, both from 1 mm to more than 1 cm in size, in a matrix of finer grained similar material. Thin sections show that the uralite is replacing diopside. Uralitized gabbroic rocks underlie and intrude the volcanics and are believed to represent feeder dykes, sills, and magma chambers to the volcanics.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

23 Glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

21 Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

NANAIMO GROUP

13 EXTENSION-PROTECTION FM: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

12 HASLAM FM: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone.

11 COMOX FM: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite.

LOWER JURASSIC TO UPPER TRIASSIC

VANCOUVER GROUP

8 BONANZA SUBGROUP, VOLCANIC DIVISION: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff and lava, minor greywacke, argillite and siltstone.

6 QUATSINO FM: massive to thick bedded limestone, minor thin bedded limestone.

5 KARMUTSEN FM: pillow-basalt and pillow breccia, massive basalt flows; minor tuff, volcanic breccia; Jasperoid tuff, breccia and conglomerate at base.

TRIASSIC OR PERMIAN

4 Gabbro, periodite, diabase.

LOWER PERMIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN

SICKER GROUP

3 BUTTLE LAKE FM: limestone, chert.

2 MYRA FM: lower unit, argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, tuff, minor limestone. Upper unit, rhyodacite to rhyolite tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia lesser siliceous siltstone, argillite, quartz porphyry and mafic flows.

1 NITINAT FM: basaltic uralite porphyry, agglomerate, pillow lava; greenschist.

0 5 10 km



NEXUS RESOURCE CORP.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
APRIL CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No. V 149	By T. N.
Scale 1:250,000	Drawn J. S.
Drawing No. 3	Date MAY, 1984.



MPH Consulting Limited

The usual lack of pillow basalts, the abundance of uralite phenocrysts, the pervasive shear foliation, and low greenschist or higher metamorphic grade are all features that may be used to distinguish the Nitinat Formation from the similar Karmutsen Formation.

The Myra Formation (Unit 2) overlies the Nitinat Formation with minor unconformity. In the Nitinat-Cameron River area the Myra Formation is made up of a lower massive to widely banded basaltic tuff and breccia unit, a middle thinly banded pelitic albite-trachyte tuff and argillite unit, and an upper thick bedded, medium grained albite-trachyte tuff and breccia unit. In the lower unit, crudely layered, mottled maroon and green volcanoclastic greywacke, grit, and breccia are succeeded by beds of massive, medium grained dark tuff up to 20 m thick interlayered with thin bands of alternating light and dark, fine grained tuff with local fine to coarse breccias containing fragments of Nitinat Formation volcanics. The middle unit is comprised of a sequence of thinly interbedded, light feldspathic tuff (albite trachyte or keratophyre composition) and dark marine argillite which has the appearance of a graded greywacke-argillite turbidite sequence. In the upper part of the middle unit, sections of thickly bedded to massive black argillite occur. The upper unit contains fine and coarse crystal tuffs in layers up to 10 m thick with local rip-up clasts and slabs of argillite up to 1 m in length as well as synsedimentary breccias of light coloured volcanic and chert fragments in a matrix of black argillite.

The type locality of the Myra Formation is Myra Creek, at the south end of Buttle Lake, about 88 km northwest of the April



claim. Here, volcanoclastic rocks consisting dominantly of rhyodacitic or rhyolitic tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia, and some quartz porphyry and minor mafic flows and argillite (Upper Myra Formation) are host to Westmin Resources' Myra, Lynx, Price, and H-W massive sulphide (Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag-Cd) deposits.

Muller (1980) estimated the thickness of the Nitinat Formation at about 2000 m and that of the Myra Formation at 750 to 1000 m. The Nitinat and Myra Formations were inferred by Muller (1981) to be Ordovician to Silurian in age.

The Sediment-Sill Unit contains thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, and chert with interlayered sills of diabase. The diabase sills are believed to be comagmatic with the Karmutsen Formation. It is transitional between the Myra and Buttle Lake Formations. It is not mapped within the report map area.

The Buttle Lake Formation (Unit 3) consists of a basal green and maroon tuff and/or breccia overlain by coarse grained crinoidal and calcarenitic limestone, fine grained limestone with chert nodules, and some dolomitic limestone. Lesser amounts of argillite, siltstone, greywacke, or chert may also be present.

The Buttle Lake Formation is up to 466 m thick. The age of the formation, on the basis of fossil dating, appears to be middle Pennsylvanian, but could possibly be as young as early Permian (Muller, 1980).

4.2 Vancouver Group

The Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks (Unit 5) paraconformably overlie the Buttle Lake Formation limestone and form the base of the Vancouver Group. The Karmutsen tholeiitic volcanics are the thickest and most widespread rocks on Vancouver Island. The formation consists of a lower member of pillow lava, a middle member of pillow breccia and waterlain tuff, and an upper member of massive flows and minor interbedded pillow lava, breccia, and sediments. Flows are commonly aphanitic and amygdaloidal. Conglomerate containing clasts of Sicker Group rocks and jasperoid tuff form basal sections in the Nitinat-Horne Lake area.

Karmutsen Formation rocks are usually relatively undeformed compared to Sicker Group rocks. The formation is up to 6000 m thick and is dated Middle to Upper Triassic.

Massive to thick bedded limestone of the Quatsino Formation (Unit 6) occurs south of Mount Spencer. The limestone is black to dark grey and fine grained to micro-crystalline. In the vicinity of intrusive rocks, coarse grained marble occurs. Thin bedded limestone also occurs in the formation. Fossils indicate an age of Upper Triassic (Muller, 1968).

The Bonanza Subgroup of the Vancouver Group consists of a lower sedimentary unit and an upper volcanic unit. The sedimentary unit is not exposed in the Port Alberni area. The volcanic unit (Unit 8), exposed south of Mount Spencer and south of Corrigan Creek, consists of light coloured andesite to latite breccia, tuff and flows with minor greywacke, argillite and siltstone. The unit is considered to be possibly of Lower Jurassic age.

4.3 Nanaimo Group

Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks are scattered throughout the area. Extensive exposures occur near Port Alberni, Patlicant Mountain and south and northwest of Mount Moriarty. The formations present comprise the basal portions of the Nanaimo Group.

The Comox Formation (Unit 11) consists mainly of beach facies, crossbedded quartzo-feldspathic sandstone and lesser conglomerate. Numerous intercalations of carbonaceous and fossiliferous shale and coal are characteristic.

The Haslam Formation (Unit 12) is a near shore littoral depositional facies unit characterized by massive bedded fossiliferous sandy shale, siltstone and shaly sandstone.

Interbedded coarse clastic conglomerate, pebbly sandstone and arkosic sandstone of the Extension-Protection Formation (Unit 13) are beach and deltaic sands. Minor shale and coal are reported.

4.4 Intrusive Rocks

Gabbro, Peridotite, Diabase (Unit 4). Mafic and ultramafic rocks of Triassic or Permian age are scattered throughout the area. A large band is exposed approximately 8 km north of Port Alberni.

Although mapped as intrusive, some of these rocks may be basal flow units of the Karmutsen Formation.

Island Intrusions (Unit 9). Exposures of Middle to Upper Jurassic quartz diorite and lesser biotite-hornblende granodiorite occur throughout the area. Intrusive contacts with Sicker and Vancouver Group volcanic rocks are characterized by transitional zones of gneissic rocks and migmatite although contacts with Karmutsen Formation volcanic/sedimentary rocks are sharp and well defined. Skarn zones are reported at the contact of Island Intrusion rocks with Quatsino Formation limestone and less frequently with Buttle Lake Formation limestone.

Tertiary (Catface) Intrusions (Unit 21). Sills and stocks of mainly hornblende-quartz diorite and dacitic hornblende-plagioclase porphyry plus lesser leucocratic quartz monzonite intrude Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks and Sicker Group rocks in the area.

4.5 Structure

The Buttle Lake Arch, Cowichan-Horne Lake Arch and Nanoose Uplift are north-northwesterly trending axial uplifts and are believed to be the oldest structural elements in south central Vancouver Island. Uplifting occurred before the late Cretaceous, and possibly before the Mesozoic (J.E. Muller, 1968). Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the core of these uplifts.

The Sicker Group rocks commonly dip steeply. Assymmetric folding with intense shearing and metamorphism to chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schists occurs in the Cameron-Nitinat River

area. The Buttle Lake Formation is relatively undeformed except where thin.

Vancouver Group units are not as intensely folded; gentle monoclinical and domal structures occur. For this reason, a possible episode of severe compression of the Sicker Group in the later Paleozoic, before the Karmutsen Formation was laid down, is hypothesized. However, no distinct unconformity has been located, and indeed Karmutsen rocks locally conform to the attitude of the underlying Myra and Buttle Lake Formations (Muller 1980).

Northerly and westerly oriented fault systems cutting the Sicker and Vancouver Groups were established during a period of faulting and rifting in the Middle to Upper Triassic associated with the extrusion of Karmutsen volcanics. The Island Intrusions were emplaced along northwesterly trends during the Middle to Upper Jurassic.

Extensive west-northwest trending faulting occurred during the Tertiary and is best illustrated by large displacements of Nanaimo Group sediments. The north trending Alberni Valley fault is traced over 45 miles and displaces a section of Karmutsen Formation approximately 5,000 feet (Muller, 1968).

4.6 Economic Setting

The Sicker Group, and to a lesser extent, the Vancouver Group of volcanic rocks, have been explored intermittently since the 1890's for gold and base metal mineralization.

Until recently, deposits of copper and gold-silver in quartz veins and shear zones hosted by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and base metal plus gold-silver skarn deposits were the most widely recognized economic and subeconomic metal concentrations in the Port Alberni area. Placer mining for gold was carried out during the 1940's in various localities, especially in the China, Mineral and Corrigan Creeks area.

The volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of Westmin Resources Ltd., first discovered in 1917 although not recognized as volcanogenic until the late 1960's, occur at Buttle Lake, approximately 70 km northwest of the Port Alberni area. Four zones of mineralization consisting of the ore minerals sphalerite, chalcopryrite, galena, tetrahedrite-tennantite plus minor bornite and covellite, are hosted by pyritic rhyolitic to rhyodacitic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Myra Formation.

Proven reserves of the Lynx (open pit), Price and Myra deposits are 1,021,400 T grading 1% Cu, 0.9% Pb, 7.4% Zn, 0.06 oz Au/T, 2.6 oz Ag/T (1983). Published reserves of the H-W zone are 15,232,000 T averaging 2.2% Cu, 5.3% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 0.07 oz Au/T and 1.1 oz Ag/T (Walker, 1983). In the 3 years 1980 to 1982, there were 895,048 T of ore milled producing 16,109,000 lbs Cu, 96,356,000 lbs Zn, 14,231,000 lbs Pb, 56,000 oz Au, 2,528,000 oz Ag and 129,000 lbs Cd.

Another volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit in the Sicker Group is the Twin J Mine near Duncan on Mount Sicker, about 70 km southeast of the April claim. Two parallel orebodies, each containing pyrite, chalcopryrite, sphalerite, and minor galena in a



barite-quartz-calcite gangue and chalcopyrite in quartz occur in schists believed to have been derived from acidic volcanics (Myra Formation).

Total production from 1898 to 1964 was 305,770 tons producing 44,491 oz Au, 934,522 oz Ag, 21,053,360 lb Cu, and 45,864,654 lb Zn with at least 362,854 lb Pb and 162 oz Cd.

All of the larger past producing mines hosted by Karmutsen Formation rocks are Cu-Fe skarns at or near the contact with the overlying Quatsino Formation limestone.

Six past producing mines occur in the Port Alberni area. The Thistle Mine produced 2,667 oz Au, 1,667 oz Ag and 626,556 lbs Cu from 6,867 T of ore. Originally considered to be a skarn deposit (J.S. Stevenson, 1944, D.J.T. Carson, 1968), disseminated and massive sulphide mineralization occurs as lenses and bands within pyritic quartz-sericite schist and at the contact of quartz-sericite schist with chloritized mafic volcanic rocks (Sicker Group). Disseminated sulphide mineralization occurs throughout the host rocks (Hawkins and Willoughby, 1983). The deposit may be of syngenetic-volcanogenic origin.

Other past producers in the area include the 3-W Mine (limited production of Au-Ag) and the Corrigan Creek Mine (116 T of ore grading 4.0 oz Au/T, 4.3 oz Ag/T, 0.23% Cu, 1.1% Pb), quartz vein deposits hosted by diorite and granodiorites (Island Intrusions).

The Havilah Mine (1,064 T produced 231 oz Au, 1,334 oz Ag) and the Vancouver Island Gold Mine (430 T produced 303 oz Au, 52 oz Ag)



are quartz vein deposits hosted by andesite and andesite tuff, of the Sicker Group.

The Black Panther Mine is a quartz vein deposit hosted by a shear zone in Sicker Group andesite and diorite. A total of 39 T of concentrate produced 308 oz Au, 627 oz Ag, 7,817 lbs Pb and 4,478 lbs Zn.

Significant base metal and gold deposits and occurrences in the Port Alberni area are summarized below (from Hawkins and Willoughby, 1983). See Figure 4 for locations.

4.7 Mineral Occurrences

1. Parsons Creek Occurrence Cu, Ag, minor Au

Location

8 km southwest of the April claim.

Geology

Numerous narrow quartz veins (4 to 14 inches) mineralized with considerable chalcopryrite occur in sheared andesite and volcanic breccia (Vancouver Group volcanics).

Economic Features

Seven mineralized veins cover a strike length of 3,000 feet. The best channel samples were 13.57% Cu, 0.8 oz Ag/T, 0.04 oz Au/T over 0.5 feet, 6.58% Cu, 32.39 oz Ag/T, 0.01 oz Au/T over 1.5 feet. A grab sample of massive chalcopryrite assayed 13.08% Cu, 1.15 oz Ag/T, 0.01 oz Ag/T (1966).



History

1930's-1940's: Unknown; prospecting, pitting, adits.

1965-1966: Gunnex Ltd.; stripping, trenching, channel sampling, silt sampling, prospecting.

2. Mount Olsen Copper Showing Cu Ag Au

Location

7 km south-southeast of the April claim.

Geology

Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occur in a 2 foot wide quartz vein within dioritic rocks close to a contact with Vancouver Group volcanic rocks.

Economic Features

A grab sample assayed 1.52% Cu, 0.5 oz Ag/T, 0.02 oz Au/T.

History

Undated: Unknown; old workings reported in the area.

1963-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; mapping, prospecting.

3. Mary Group Occurrences Cu Zn Pb Ag Au

Location

4 km south-southeast of the April claim, south of Mount Spencer.



Geology

Chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite, pyrrhotite plus sphalerite mineralization occurs in quartz veins, sheared andesite (Vancouver Group) and feldspar porphyry plus skarn in Vancouver Group limestone (Quatsino Formation).

Economic Features

Five main zones of mineralization. Showing 1 is 200 feet long by 50 feet wide; best channel sample assayed 0.33% Cu over 3 feet.

Showing 2 is 1 foot wide; a grab sample assayed 1.2% Cu, 0.58 oz Ag/T.

Showing 3, mineralized skarn, is approximately 10 feet wide; the best grab sample assayed 0.45% Cu, 3.3% Zn, 0.34 oz Ag/T. The best channel samples assayed 2.61% Zn, 0.29% Cu over 5 feet, 2.23% Zn, 0.33 oz Au/T over 2 feet, and 6.03% Zn, 0.59% Cu over 2.5 feet.

Showing 4 is 16 feet long by 15 feet vertical; Cu, Zn assays were low.

Showing 5, massive pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite is 60 feet long by 4 to 6 feet wide; a grab sample from a 1 foot wide quartz vein assayed 2.72% Cu, 6.22% Pb, 0.65% Zn, 28.9 oz Ag/T; a grab sample of massive pyrite in quartz assayed 0.20 oz Au/T, 25.3 oz Ag/T.

History

1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, detailed mapping, trenching and pitting.

4. Upper Franklin River Occurrences CuLocation

3 km northwest of the April claim, south of Lizard Lake.

Geology

Chalcopyrite and malachite occur within quartz stringers and epidotized shears in andesite (Vancouver Group).

Economic Features

One zone measures a few feet long by 2 feet wide; a grab sample assayed 1.74% Cu. Another zone is 5 to 6 feet wide. Grab samples assayed 2.75% Cu and 1.42% Cu.

History

1963-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; ground magnetometer survey, soil sampling, prospecting.

5. Arland's Showing Cu Mo Pb ZnLocation

9 km south-southeast of the April claim.



Geology

Copper and molybdenum mineralization occur in altered sheared sulphide-rich diorite and within quartz veins hosted by diorite.

Feldspar porphyry and aplite dykes are also mineralized. Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization is reported in a quartz vein south of the Cu-Mo showing.

Economic Features

Assays not reported.

History

Undated: Unknown; an adit was driven to intersect the Cu-Pb-Zn occurrence.

1964-1965: Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.; prospecting, silt sampling.

Fourth Lake Occurrence Cu

Location

16 km east-southeast of the April claim, at Fourth Lake.

Geology

Disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in diorite which intrudes bedded andesitic tuff and chert of the Sicker Group.

Economic Features

A grab sample assayed 0.3% Cu.

History

1964-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, ground magnetometer, self-potential and EM surveys.

6. Grizzly Arsenic Showing As Ag minor Au

Location

8 km northwest of the April claim.

Geology

Stringers of arsenopyrite and pyrite plus native arsenic nodules occur in sheared Nanaimo Group argillite. Disseminated pyrite and carbonate stringers occur in the host rock.

Economic Features

The mineralized zone measures 30 feet long by 2 feet wide and to a depth of 15 feet. A grab sample of mineralized carbonate vein assayed 4.7% As (1927). The best channel samples assayed 5.97% As, 0.01 oz Au/T over 2 feet and 22.72% As, 0.5 oz Ag/T over 9 inches (1964). Estimated reserves are 150 T of ore grading 90% As (1942).

History

1927: Unknown; 40 foot shaft sunk, 50 feet of drifting.

1942: Cominco Ltd.; prospectus report noted that a previous worker exposed the zone for 150 feet by trench, adit and shaft. An ore reserve estimate was made.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; channel sampling.



7. Thistle Mine Au Ag Cu

Location

2 km northeast of the April claim, south of Father and Son Lake.

Geology

The deposit consists of disseminated to massive pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor magnetite mineralization hosted by two quartz-carbonate filled shear zones in Sicker Group volcanic rocks close to a limestone (Buttle Lake Formation?) contact.

Economic Features

The ore zones measure approximately 6 to 60 feet long by 3 to 25 feet wide.

Production 1938-1942: 6,867 T of ore milled produced 2,667 oz Au, 1,667 oz Ag, 626,556 lbs Cu.

History

1896-1901: Unknown; "300" adit driven 90 feet, "500" adit driven 65 feet.

1901: A San Francisco Syndicate; considerable development.

1938-1942: United Prospectors Limited; mining operations.

1964-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; mapping, silt sampling.

1965-1966: Vananda Exploration Ltd.; soil sampling, ground magnetometer and S.P. surveys, diamond drilling (4 holes totalling 1,744 feet).

1979: Kargen Development; linecutting, soil sampling.

1981: McQuillan Gold; airborne EM and magnetometer surveys, soil sampling, rock sampling, trenching, EM survey.



1983: Westmin Resources Ltd.; geological mapping, rock sampling (for assay, whole rock geochem, and thin sections), and prospecting.

Comments

The deposit as mapped by J.S. Stevenson (B.C. Minister of Mines, Ann. Rept. 1944) is a replacement ore body in a 200 foot wide band of altered limestone and intruded by diorite. D.J.T. Carson (1968) classifies the deposit as copper skarn. The mine site was visited by MPH Consulting Limited in September 1983. Massive sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite plus sulphide rich quartz-carbonate bands occur in sheared pyritic quartz-sericite schist with chloritized mafic volcanic flows and tuffs. Malachite occurs in places. Disseminated and stringer sulphide mineralization occurs in the host rocks. The deposit may be of syngenetic volcanogenic origin.

8. 3-W Mine Au Ag

Location

7 km south-southwest of the April claim in the Corrigan Creek area.

Geology

Three quartz veins mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite and galena occur in granodiorite and diorite.

Economic Features

No. 1 vein measures 300 feet long by 4 to 10 inches wide and is exposed in one adit, four open cuts. A channel sample near the adit assayed 6 oz Au/T, 4 oz Ag/T over 4 inches (1935).



24.

No. 2 vein measures 160 feet long by 8 inches wide. A channel sample assayed 7.3 oz Au/T, 5.3 oz Ag/T over 10 inches (1935).

No. 3 vein measures 308 feet long by 2 to 14 inches wide. A channel sample assayed 1.3 oz Au/T, 0.9 oz Ag/T over 14 inches (1935). Grab samples assayed 7.25 oz Au/T, 5.3 oz Ag/T, 1.86 oz Au/T, 2.0 oz Ag/T and 0.18 oz Au/T, 0.2 oz Ag/T (1964).

Production to 1935: Small shipments of ore were made.

History

1898-1899: Various owners; staking, prospecting, one adit driven.

1930-1935: Franklin River Gold Mines Ltd.; development, some mining.

1940's: Various; prospecting, sampling.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

9. Havilah Mine Au Ag Pb Zn

Location

5 km northeast of the April claim, Mount McQuillan area.

Geology

Quartz veins containing pyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in sheared and fractured andesite, andesitic tuff, quartz-feldspar porphyry which have been intruded by diorite.

Economic Features

The Gillespie vein (lower workings) measures approximately 200 to 300 feet long by 4 to 38 inches wide. The vein is exposed in trenches and three adits. Samples from adits ranged 0.02 to 0.4 oz Au/T over 6 to 33 inches (1944). The best channel samples in trenches were 0.20 oz Au/T, 2.2 oz Ag/T, 0.4% Pb, 0.23% Zn over 19 inches, 0.06 oz Au/T, 0.4 oz Ag/T, 0.28% Zn over 63 inches, 7.0 oz Au/T, 3.0 oz Ag/T over 12 inches and 1.68 oz Au/T, 2.8 oz Ag/T over 12 inches.

Two veins occur in the upper workings. The Alberni vein measures 15 feet long by 2 feet wide and is exposed in open cuts. The best channel assays were 3.66 oz Au/T, 5.2 oz Ag/T over 4 inches and 1.8 oz Au/T, 2.3 oz Ag/T over 20 inches (1936). The McQuillan vein is approximately 100 feet long by 4 to 30 inches wide and was explored by adit. The best channel samples were 1.0 oz Au/T, 0.4 oz Ag/T over 8 inches, 0.7 oz Au/T, 0.2 oz Ag/T over 20 inches (1936).

Production 1936-1939: 1,064 T of ore milled produced 231 oz Au, 1,334 oz Ag.

History

1890-1895: Unknown; staking, prospecting, an open cut.

1934-1936: Walter Harris; upper workings excavated.

1938-1939: Havilah Gold Mines Ltd.; lower workings (adits, trenches), mining.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, rock sampling, silt sampling.



10. Vancouver Island Gold Mine Au Ag Cu

Location

10 km north of the April claim, on Mineral Creek.

Geology

Three mineralized quartz veins occur in andesite and andesitic tuff.

Economic Features

The veins are 1 to 4 feet wide. The best channel sample assayed 0.02 oz Au/T, 0.03% Cu, trace Ag over 5 feet.

Production 1933-1936: 430 T of ore milled produced 303 oz Au, 52 oz Ag.

History

Late 1890's: Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Co.; some mining by 5 adits and drifting.

1933-1936: Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd.; development and mining.

1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

11. Regina Group Showings Cu Zn Pb Au Ag

Location

7 km north of the April claim.

Geology

Quartz-sulphide lenses and veins occur within silicified, pyritized and in places, carbonatized andesite.

Economic Features

Veins measure 15 to 144 feet long by up to 2 feet wide. A grab sample from a shaft assayed 0.66 oz Au/T, 14 oz Ag/T (1944). Two grab samples from high grade dump material near the shaft assayed 2.57% Cu, 1.98% Zn, 0.02 oz Au/T, 1.8 oz Ag/T and 0.63% Cu, 0.75% Zn (1964).

History

1898-1899: Alberni Gold Development Syndicate; adits driven.

1930's: Unknown; limited development (reported by Stevenson, B.C. Minister of Mines, Ann. Report 1944).

1963-1964: Gunex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

12. Corrigan Creek Mine Au Ag Cu Pb

Location

7 km south of the April claim.

Geology

Sulphide bearing quartz veins occur in granodiorite and diorite.

Economic Features

The vein measures 1,000 feet long by 2 inches to 2 feet wide. The best grab sample assayed 1.7 oz Au/T, 3.99 oz Ag/T



28.

(1970). A grab sample taken by MPH Consulting Limited in September, 1983 assayed 18,000 ppb Au, 3,060 ppm Pb, 12,000 ppm Zn, 11.2 ppm Ag.

Production 1899-1935: 116 T of ore grading 4 oz Au/T, 4.3 oz Ag/T, 0.23% Cu, 1.1% Pb (reported by W.G. Stevens and Associates Ltd.; 1970 part of 3-W Mine?).

History

1899-1935: Various; some development, mining (part of 3-W Mine?).

1970: John Cotowick; limited mining operations.

Comments

MPH geologists visited the property in September 1983. An adit was found approximately 500 m west of Corrigan Creek, northeast of Mount Olsen. A sample of mineralized dump material (sample 7267) assayed 18,000 ppb Au, 3,060 ppm Pb, 12,000 ppm Zn, 11.2 ppm Ag.

13. Golden Eagle Group Au Ag Pb Zn

Location

6 km northeast of the April claim.

Geology

Numerous sulphide-rich quartz veins and veinlets occur in andesite.



Economic Features

Quartz veins and vein zones measure up to 5 feet in width. Assays of up to \$103/T Au were reported in 1894. The best channel samples assayed 0.10 oz Au/T, 0.3 oz Ag/T, 0.37% Zn over 2 feet and 0.16 oz Au/T, 1.1 oz Ag/T, 1.33% Pb, 3.06% Zn over 14 inches (1964).

History

1892-1896: Unknown; considerable development, four drifts, a long cross-cut tunnel.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, rock sampling, silt sampling.

14. B and K Showing Au Ag Cu

Location

5.5 km east-northeast of the April claim.

Geology

Scattered narrow quartz veins containing pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occur within basalt/andesite flows and tuffs.

Economic Features

Three main mineralized quartz vein zones occur. The "high grade vein" measures 130 feet long by 5 feet wide. A channel sample assayed 3.84 oz Au/T, 3.2 oz Ag/T, 0.06% Cu over 5 feet. The "south Summit Lake veins" are 100 feet long by 8 inches to 6 feet wide. Two samples assayed 2.56 and 2.26 oz Au/T. The "Summit Lake vein zone" measures 15 feet long by



18 inches wide. A channel sample over this width returned 0.82 oz Au/T, 0.70 oz Ag/T (1964).

History

1938-1940: Angus Beaton, Ed Keisig; prospecting, trenching.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

15. Black Panther Mine Au Ag Pb Zn

Location

4 km east of the April claim and south of Mount McQuillan.

Geology

Mineralized quartz lenses and veins occur in a shear zone in andesite and diorite. Carbonate zones also occur in the host rocks.

Economic Features

Mineralized zones measure up to 40 feet long by 3 feet thick. The best grab sample from the north adit assayed 2.88 oz Au/T. A sample of dump material assayed 1.16 oz Au/T, 2.1 oz Ag/T, 0.14% Cu, 1.73% Pb (1964).

Production 1948: 39 tons of ore concentrate produced 308 oz Au, 627 oz Ag, 7,817 lbs Pb, 4,478 lbs Zn.

History

1947-1948: Nitinat Gold Mines Ltd.; development, mining.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

16. Black Lion Group Au

Location

4.5 km east of the April claim and south of Mount McQuillan.

Geology

Mineralized (pyrite, galena) quartz veins occur in carbonated andesitic rocks.

Economic Features

Quartz-sulphide stringers 1 to 1.5 feet wide occur in altered andesite. The best grab sample assayed 1.2 oz Au/T. Grab sample assays ranged 0.27 to 0.43 oz Au/T (1941).

History

1941-1944: Bralorne Mines Limited; prospecting, pitting, an adit driven.

5.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The April claim occurs in an area shown by regional geological mapping to be underlain by rocks of the Karmutsen Formation, which is comprised of massive basalt, pillowed basalt, flow breccia, and minor andesite and tuff. A thin layer of Myra Formation rocks including felsic tuffs and flows, cherty tuffs, and argillite occurs in the northeastern corner of the claim. In the southwestern corner, quartz diorite of the Island Intrusions occurs (Figure 4). As no visit was made to the property by the writers, the geology is unconfirmed.

5.1 Assessment Work Completed 1984

A total of 205 soil samples were collected on lines approximately 250 m apart at 50 intervals, over a total of 10.3 line km (see Figure 5). All samples were analyzed by atomic absorption for Au, Ag, and Cu.

All of the samples ran 10 ppb Au except for a single 20 ppb Au result at L25+00W, 13+00N. Three samples ran 0.4 ppm Ag, one ran 0.6 ppm Ag, two ran 0.8 ppm Ag, and the other 199 ran 0.2 ppm Ag. All samples that ran over 0.2 ppm are considered possibly anomalous. Values for Cu range from 12 to 660 ppm. The mean value for Cu is 141 ppm with a standard deviation of 66. Therefore, samples over 207 ppm Cu are possibly anomalous, and those over 272 ppm Cu are definitely anomalous. Sixteen samples fall into the possibly anomalous category and three fall into the definitely anomalous category.

A few relatively isolated samples anomalous in Cu or Ag occur in the southeast portion of the grid. A zone of samples anomalous in Cu occurs in the northwestern area of the grid, especially



33.

towards the northern end of L20+00W. Anomalous Ag and Au values also occur in this zone. Due to the discontinuity of sampling, no definite conclusions can be drawn, but it appears that a zone weakly anomalous in Cu, possibly trending northwesterly, occurs in the northwest (to southeast?) corner(s) of the April claim.

This corresponds with the regionally mapped geological trend of the underlying Karmutsen basalts and could be indicative of a mineralized horizon or lens occurring on the April claim.



6.0 RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM

6.1 Description

Based upon these preliminary results, a full scale program does not appear to be warranted. Nevertheless, the property lies in an area with high potential for economic mineralization and requires some further work to fully assess its potential.

Phase I will therefore consist of finishing the soil sampling grid over the parts of the claim not previously sampled and geological mapping over the entire property. Geological mapping will locate and define the area(s) of Sicker Group rocks on the property, will determine whether the Karmutsen rocks have been correctly identified by the regional mappers, and will locate and define any surface mineralization on the property.

Soil sampling will be completed on lines 250 m apart at spacings of 50 m, except in the northwestern area, where the lines will be 125 m apart to better define the anomalous area. A total of about 320 samples will therefore be collected.

Any surface showings located will be sampled and lithogeochemically analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn.

If warranted by results of Phase I, Phase II would consist of VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over geochemical anomalies, trenching, rock sampling and detailed geological mapping.

The estimated cost of Phase I is \$12,750 to be spent over 10 days.



6.3 Schedule

The following table is a summary of the estimated time requirements for the Phase I exploration program. Phase II work, if warranted, is estimated to take three weeks to complete.

Week	1	2
Mobilization	—	
Geological Mapping, Sampling	—	
Soil Sampling	—	
Demobilization		—
Consulting	—	
Analyses		—
Report		—

TABLE I
 PHASE I EXPLORATION PROGRAM SUMMARY
 APRIL CLAIM



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. A zone of anomalous Cu results with spot highs in Ag or Au occurs in the northwest portion of the April claim grid.
2. The present geochemical work was not continuous or detailed enough to properly outline the anomaly.
3. The Upper Franklin copper occurrences are within 3 km of the April claim. Assays of up to 2.75% Cu are recorded from showings at this locality. The Thistle Mine, which produced 6867 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.39 oz/ton Au, 0.24 oz/ton Ag, and 4.6% Cu, is located 2 km northeast of the April claim.
4. The April claim is underlain by rocks presently mapped as belonging to the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group.
5. Massive sulphide deposits have only been located in Sicker Group volcanics to date. Numerous intermediate to felsic volcanic units (Sicker Group?) have been identified in areas previously believed to be underlain by Karmutsen Formation mafic volcanics (Hawkins and Willoughby, 1983).
6. Detailed geological mapping and lithochemical studies are needed to determine whether the rocks on the April claim belong to the Vancouver or Sicker Group, and to determine their favourability for hosting massive sulphides.



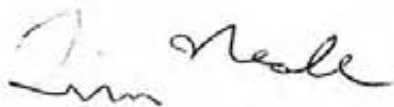
7. The large number of precious and base metal quartz vein deposits in the Port Alberni area indicates that there is potential for such a deposit on the April claim.

8. Further exploration involving soil sampling, geological mapping, and possibly geophysics and trenching is required to assess the economic potential of the claim.

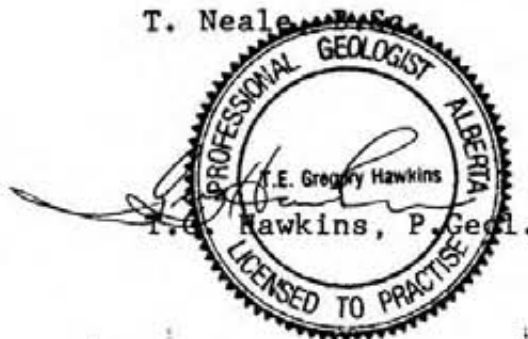
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Phase I exploration program consisting of geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, rock sampling, and prospecting is recommended.
2. It is recommended that precious and base metal bearing veins be considered the exploration target. Should geological mapping reveal significant areas of Sicker Group rocks on the property, volcanogenic massive sulphide-type deposits would also be targeted.
3. It is recommended that soil sampling in the northwestern part of the claim, where a Cu anomaly has been located by the preliminary work, be sampled on close-spaced lines (100 m) in order to better define the anomaly.
4. The Phase I exploration program is recommended at an estimated cost of \$12,750 to be spent over 10 days.
5. A tentative recommendation is made for Phase II work, consisting of VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, trenching, and detailed geological mapping and sampling over geochemical anomalies located by Phase I, contingent upon favourable results from Phase I. A recommended allowance for Phase II is estimated at \$35,000.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'T. Neale', written in dark ink.

T. Neale





CERTIFICATE

I, T. Neale, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia (B.Sc. 1978).
2. That I have practised as a geologist in mineral exploration for six years.
3. That the opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on library research and on field examinations made on the property in May, 1984.
4. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the area, the subject property, or shares of securities of Nexus Resource Corporation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'T. Neale', is positioned above the printed name.

T. Neale, B.Sc.


Vancouver, B.C.

May 31, 1984

CERTIFICATE

I, T.E. Gregory Hawkins, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 301 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.
2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal, (M.Sc. 1979).
3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past twelve years.
4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.
5. That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on field work carried out in the area in May, 1984 and on research work supervised by me during the same period.
6. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interests in the area, the subject property, or shares or securities of Nexus Resource Corporation or associated companies.

A circular seal with a serrated edge. The outer ring contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA' at the top and 'REGISTERED TO PRACTISE' at the bottom. In the center, the name 'T.E. Gregory Hawkins' is printed. A handwritten signature is written across the seal.
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
this 31st date of May, 1984

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
AND
LIST OF PERSONNEL



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
AND
LIST OF PERSONNEL

The following expenses have been incurred on the April Claim for the purposes of mineral exploration between the dates of May 3 and May 6, 1984.

Personnel (Bill Chase and Associates Ltd.)		
May 3,6,1984:	3 man days travel @ \$ 62.50	\$ 374.00
May 4,5,6,1984:	9 man days fieldwork @ 125	<u>1,125.00</u>
		\$1,499.00
Vehicle		
	4 days (May 3-6) @ \$30	120.00
	470 km @ \$0.16	<u>75.20</u>
		195.20
Room and Board (meals, hotel, lunches)		
		402.40
Ferry		
		52.00
Miscellaneous (flagging, soil bags, etc.)		
		60.02
Geochemical Analyses		
	205 soil samples @ \$7.00 (Au, Ag, Cu)	1,435.00
Report Preparation		
	T. Neale, B.Sc.	
	25 hours @ \$40	1,000.00
	T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.	
	5 hours @ \$80	400.00
	Drafting	173.99
	Typing, copying, binding	<u>350.00</u>
		1,923.99
		<u>5,567.61</u>
Administration (15% of \$523.99)		
		<u>78.60</u>
		<u>\$5,646.21</u>



APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL: (604) 299-6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. :84087 - 1

INVOICE NO. :4105

PROJECT: ~~447~~ 149

DATE ANALYSED : 84/05/16

SAMPLE#	PPM		PPB
	Cu	Ag	Au
L- 0W 0+00N	124	0.2	10
0+50N	124	0.2	10
1+00N	112	0.2	10
1+50N	184	0.2	10
2+00N	140	0.2	10
2+50N	142	0.2	10
3+00N	212	0.2	10
3+50N	136	0.2	10
4+00N	108	0.2	10
L- 0W 4+50N	178	0.2	10
5+00N	128	0.2	10
5+50N	88	0.2	10
6+00N	126	0.2	10
6+50N	152	0.2	10
7+00N	174	0.2	10
7+50N	180	0.2	10
8+00N	118	0.2	10
8+50N	128	0.2	10
9+00N	80	0.2	10
9+50N	246	0.2	10
L- 0W 10+00N	98	0.2	10
L- X +00W 15 5+00N	200	0.2	10
5+50N	112	0.2	10
6+00N	132	0.2	10
6+50N	162	0.2	10
7+00N	100	0.2	10
7+50N	82	0.2	10
8+00N	74	0.2	10
8+50N	54	0.2	10
L- X +00W 15 9+00N	222	0.2	10
9+50N	50	0.2	10
10+00N	122	0.2	10
10+50N	90	0.2	10
11+00N	170	0.2	10
11+50N	136	0.2	10
12+00N	78	0.2	10
12+50N	130	0.2	10
13+00N	128	0.2	10
L- X +00W 15 13+50N	68	0.2	10
L- X +00W 15 14+00N	82	0.2	10

CERTIFIED BY :

RECEIVED MAY 29 1984

12+50N	188	0.2	10
13+00N	98	0.2	20
L25+00W 13+50N	86	0.2	10
L 500W 0+00N	170	0.2	10
L 500W 0+50N	210	0.2	10
1+00N	212	0.2	10



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VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. :84087 - 3

INVOICE NO. :4105

PROJECT: 147

DATE ANALYSED : 8/10/16

Table with columns: SAMPLE#, PPM Cu, PPM Ag, PPM Au. Rows include sample IDs like 1+50N, 2+00N, 2+50N, 3+00N, 3+50N, 4+00N, 4+50N, 5+00N, 5+50N, 6+00N, 6+50N, 7+00N, 0+00N, 0+50N, 1+00N, 1+50N, 2+00N, 2+50N, 3+00N, 3+50N, 4+00N, 4+50N, 5+00N, 5+50N, 6+00N, 6+50N, 7+00N, 0+00N, 0+50N, 1+50N, 2+00N, 2+50N, 3+00N, 3+50N, 4+00N, 4+50N, 5+00N, 5+50N, 6+00N, 6+50N. Includes labels L 500W, L 750W, L 1000W.

CERTIFIED BY : [Signature]



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VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. :84087 - 2

INVOICE NO. :4105

PROJECT: V147

DATE ANALYSED : 8/10/16

Table with columns: SAMPLE#, PPM Cu, PPM Ag, PPB Au. Rows include sample IDs like 14+50N, 15+00N, 15+50N, 16+00N, 16+50N, 17+00N, L22+10W, L22+50W, 4+00N, 4+50N, 5+00N, 5+50N, L22+50W, L25+00W, 2+50N-A, 2+50N-B, 3+00N, 3+50N, 4+00N, L25+00W, 4+50N, 5+00N, 5+50N, 6+00N, L25+00W, 6+50N, 7+00N, 7+50N, 8+00N, 8+50N, 9+00N, L25+00W, 9+50N, 10+00N, 10+50N, 11+00N, 11+50N, 12+00N, 12+50N, 13+00N, L25+00W, 13+50N, L 500W, 0+00N, L 500W, 0+50N, 1+00N.

CERTIFIED BY : [Signature]



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. :84087 - 4

INVOICE NO. :4105

PROJECT: 147

DATE ANALYSED : 84/05/16

Table with columns: SAMPLE#, PPM Cu, PPM Ag, PPM Au. Rows include sample locations like L 1250W, L 1500W, L 2000W and various stationing points (e.g., 7+00N, 0+00N).

CERTIFIED BY :

Handwritten signature of P. Rossbacher



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VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. : 84087 - 5

INVOICE NO. : 4105

PROJECT: 147

DATE ANALYSED : 84/05/17

S	SAMPLE#	PPM	PPM	PPB
		Cu	Ag	Au
S	10+50N	100	0.2	10
S	11+00N	210	0.2	10
S	11+50N	176	0.6	10
S	12+00N	128	0.2	10
S	12+50N	266	0.2	10
S	L 2000W 13+00N	170	0.2	10
S	14+50N	216	0.2	10
S	15+00N	246	0.2	10
S	15+50N	660	0.2	10
S	16+00N	130	0.2	10
S	16+50N	228	0.2	10
S	17+00N	148	0.2	10
S	17+50N	266	0.2	10
S	18+00N	190	0.2	10
S	18+50N	176	0.2	10
S	L 2000W 19+00N	230	0.2	10
S	L 2000W 19+50N	184	0.2	10
S	L 2250W 0+50N	124	0.2	10
S	1+00N	104	0.2	10
S	1+50N	40	0.2	10
S	2+00N	98	0.2	10
S	2+50N	48	0.2	10
S	6+50N	66	0.2	10
S	7+00N	198	0.2	10
S	7+50N	190	0.2	10
S	L 2250W 8+00N	55	0.2	10
S	8+50N	76	0.2	10
S	9+00N	250	0.2	10
S	9+50N	138	0.2	10
S	10+00N	80	0.2	10
S	10+50N	200	0.2	10
S	11+00N	74	0.2	10
S	11+50N	298	0.2	10
S	12+00N	118	0.2	10
S	L 2250W 12+50N	202	0.2	10
S	L 2250W 13+00N	124	0.2	10
S	13+50N	146	0.2	10
S	14+00N	126	0.2	10
S	14+50N	98	0.2	10
S	L 2250W 15+00N	146	0.2	10

CERTIFIED BY :



ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL: (604) 299-6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1T2

CERTIFICATE NO. :84087 - 6

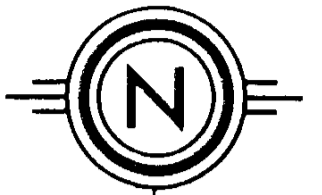
INVOICE NO. :4105

PROJECT: 147

DATE ANALYSED : 84/05/17

S	L	2500W	SAMPLE#	PPM	PPM	PPB
				Cu	Ag	Au
S	L	2500W	0+00N	26	0.2	10
S			0+50N	92	0.2	10
S			1+00N	90	0.2	10
S			1+50N	90	0.2	10
S	L	2500W	2+00N	72	0.2	10

CERTIFIED BY :



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

- INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
- 8 DACITIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - 7 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY, QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
 - 6 DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE
- NANAIMO GROUP**
- 5 UNSUBDIVIDED: EXTENSION-PROTECTION FM. feldspathic sandstone, grit, conglomerate, coal; HASLAM FM. shale, siltstone, sandstone; COMOX FM. conglomerate, pebbly sandstone.
- VANCOUVER GROUP**
- 4 a. BONANZA SUBGROUP: andesitic to latitic tuff, breccia. b. QUATSINO FM. limestone, limy shale. c. KARMUTSEN FM. massive basalt, pillowed basalt, flow breccia, minor andesite, tuff.
- SICKER GROUP**
- 3 BUTTE LAKE FM. limestone (reefal, crinoidal)
 - 2 MYRA FM. a. Upper unit felsic tuff, chert, cherty tuff, minor felsic flows. b. Lower unit argillite.
 - 1 NITINAT FM. andesitic to basaltic flows, pillow lava, minor tuff, cherty tuff.

SYMBOLS

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (APPROXIMATE)
- ~ FAULT TRACE (APPROXIMATE)
- 60 BEDDING (MEASURED, INDICATED)
- 30 SCHISTOSITY (MEASURED, INDICATED)
- 7254 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- x py PYRITE MINERALIZATION IN OUTCROP

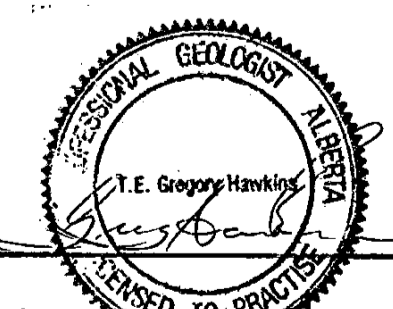
MINERAL OCCURRENCE

BASE METAL DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES

- 1 PARSONS CREEK OCCURRENCE (Cu, Ag, Au)
- 2 MOUNT OLSEN COPPER SHOWING (Cu, Ag, Au)
- 3 MARY GROUP OCCURRENCES (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, Au)
- 4 UPPER FRANKLIN MINERAL OCCURRENCES (Cu)
- 5 ARLAND'S SHOWING (Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn)

GOLD DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES

- 6 GRIZZLY ARSENIC SHOWING (As, Ag, Au)
- 7 THISTLE MINE (Au, Ag, Cu)
- 8 3-W MINE (Au, Ag)
- 9 HAVILAH MINE (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)
- 10 VANCOUVER ISLAND GOLD MINE (Au, Ag, Cu)
- 11 REGINA GROUP SHOWINGS (Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag)
- 12 CORRIGAN CREEK MINE (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb)
- 13 GOLDEN EAGLE GROUP (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)
- 14 B AND K SHOWING (Au, Ag, Cu)
- 15 BLACK PANTHER MINE (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)
- 16 BLACK LION GROUP (Au)



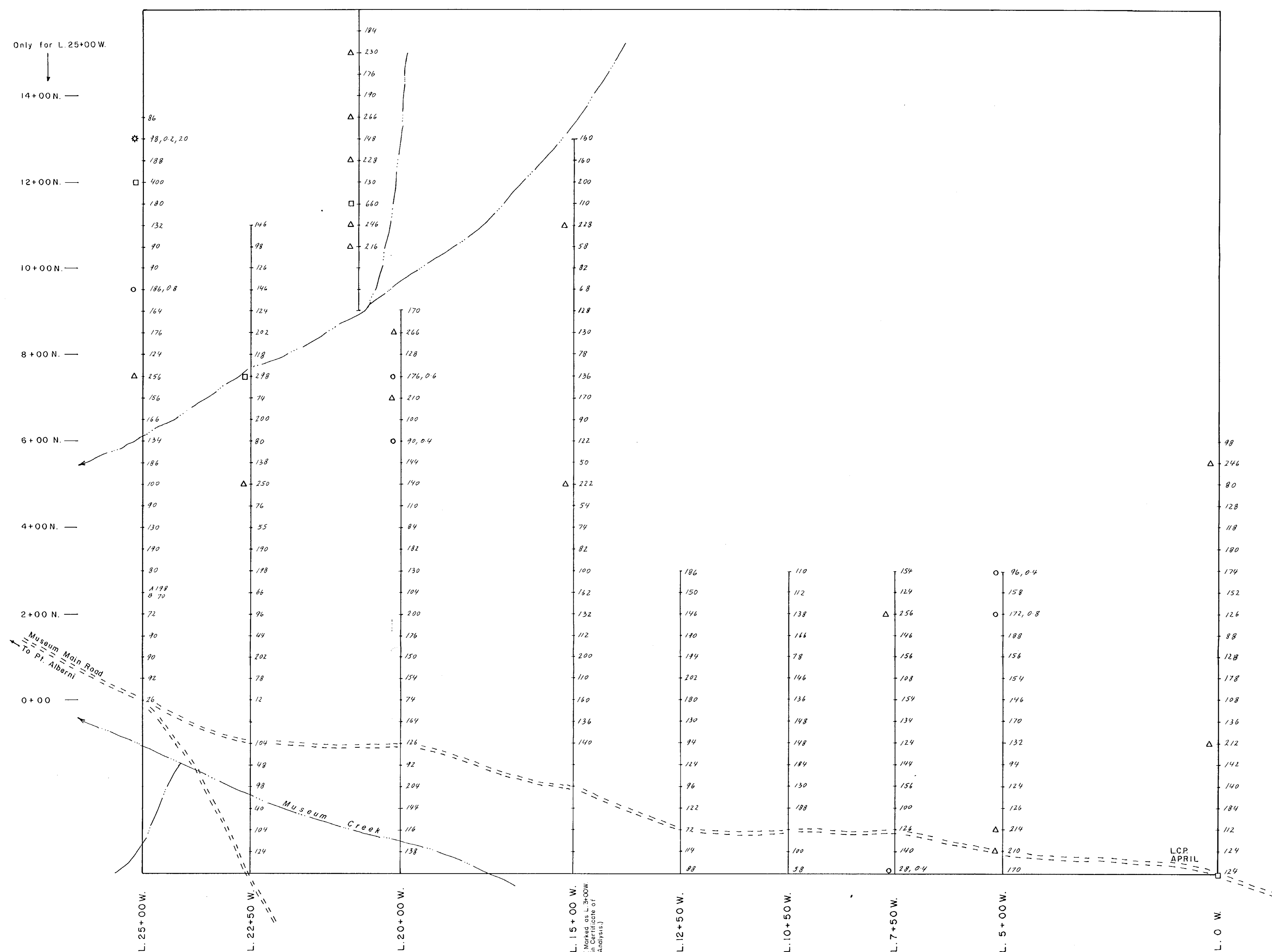
To Whomsoever Present By
T.E. Grogan, Director
31/05/89

NEWMARK RESOURCE CORP.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No: V-149	By: N.W.
Scale: 1:20,000	Drawn: J.S.
Drawing No: 4	Date: MAY, 1984

MPH MPH Consulting Limited



20+00 N.
18+00 N.
16+00 N.
14+00 N.
12+00 N.
10+00 N.
8+00 N.
6+00 N.
4+00 N.
2+00 N.
0+00

LEGEND

GEOCHEMISTRY

98, 0.2, 20 Cu (ppm), Ag (ppm), Au (ppm)

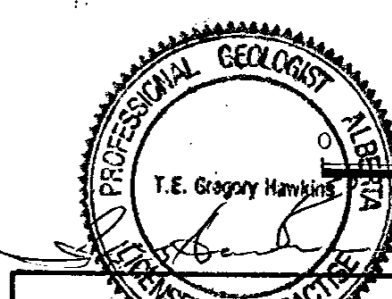
Cu
12-207 Background
208-272 Possibly anomalous (Δ)
> 272 Anomalous (□)

Ag (only anomalous results plotted)
0.2 Background
> 0.2 Anomalous (○)

Au (only anomalous results plotted)
10 Background
20 Anomalous (✱)

SYMBOLS

Claim line
Road
Stream



100 200 300 metres

To accompany Report by
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol.
dated 31/05/89

NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

SOIL SAMPLING GRID
AND
GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 149	By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 5,000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 5	Date: MAY, 1984.