092-403- 15288

MPH

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, ROCK SAMPLING AND SOIL SAMPLING OF THE APRIL CLAIM

5/87

ALBERNI MINING DIV., BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 92F/2E
49°05'N LAT. 124°39.5'W LONG.
FOR
NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION
JUNE 27, 1986

T. NEALE, B.Sc. T.G. HAWKINS, P.Geol.

SUMMARY

The April claim is underlain mainly by Triassic Karmutsen Formation tholeiitic basalts with minor amounts of Paleozoic Buttle Lake Formation limestone in the northeastern corner.

Assessment work consisting of reconnaissance geological mapping, rock sampling, and geochemical soil sampling, has been completed on the April claim by MPH Consulting Limited.

The most significant type of mineralization located on the claim to date appears to be quartz-carbonate veining associated with faulting in the northwestern area of the claim. Anomalous values of 2.0 ppm Cd, 50 ppm Ga, 3667 ppm Mn, and 8 ppm Pb have been obtained from a sample of the veining. Soil samples anomalous in a similar suite of elements uphill from the rock sample location may be an indication of an extension to the anomalous vein.

Soil sampling has located a Cu anomaly about 500 m long by 100 m wide, as well as smaller, but possibly significant, Zn, Cr, Mn, and Ag anomalies. The Cu anomaly parallels an inferred fault structure and is open to the east.

A program of followup soil sampling, geological mapping and rock sampling, and prospecting is recommended at an estimated cost of $9300. If warranted by followup results, Phase I work consisting of detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and trenching is recommended at an estimated cost of $30,000.

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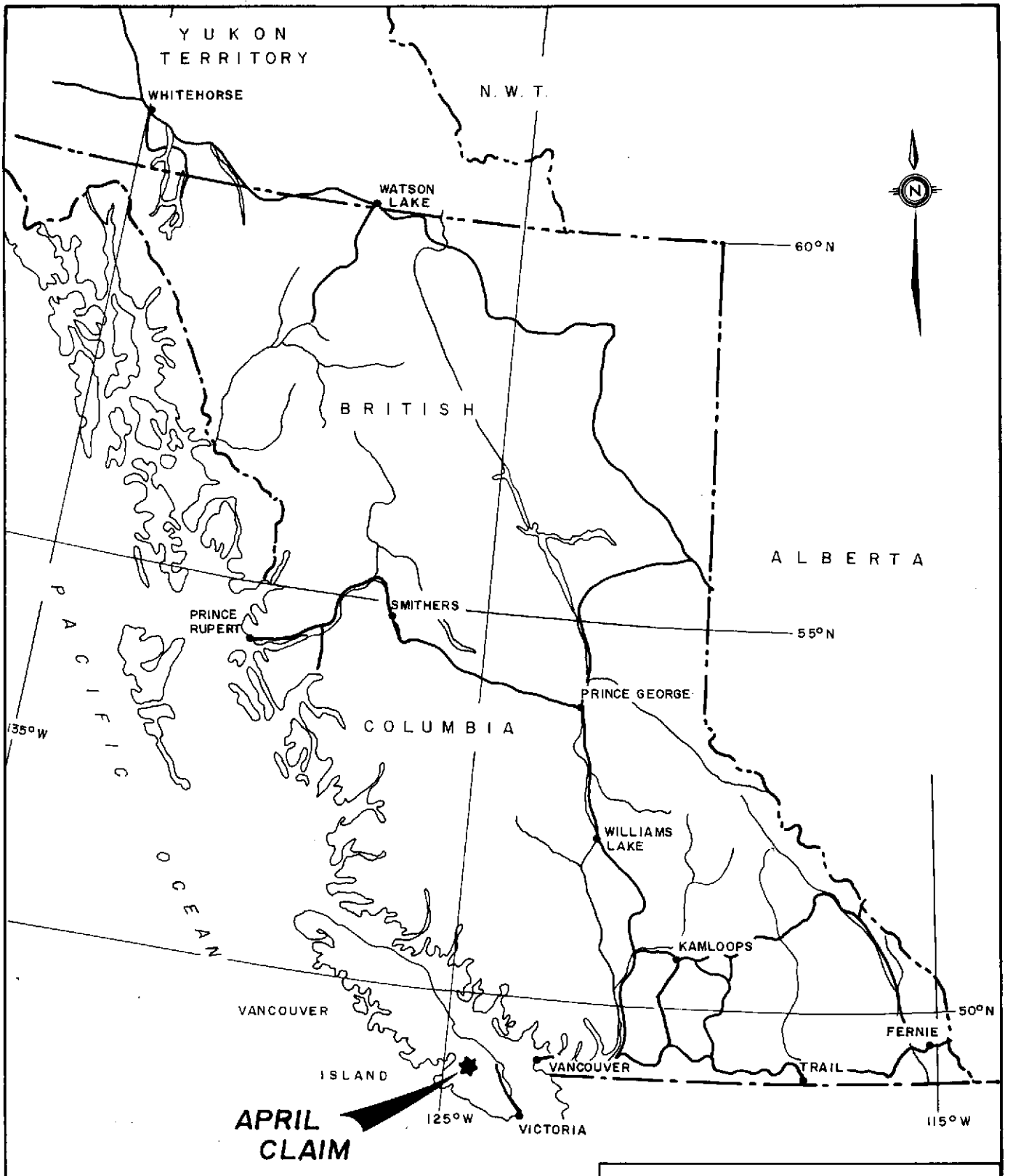
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

APRIL CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 149	By:	TN.
Scale:	1 : 8 000 000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	1	Date:	JUNE 1986

MPH Consulting Limited

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological assessment work carried out by MPH Consulting Limited at the request of Mr. L. Nowek of Nexus Resource Corporation on the April Claim from April 28 to 29, 1986. The program was supervised and carried out by Graham Cope, B.Sc.

Work done to fulfill assessment requirements included geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000, prospecting, rock sampling and soil sampling. A total of 70 soil samples was collected, as well as 1 silt sample and 10 rock samples. All rock samples were analyzed geochemically for gold and by 30-element ICP, while soil and silt samples were analyzed by 30-element ICP only. Extensive snow cover above the 500 m level hindered work progress.

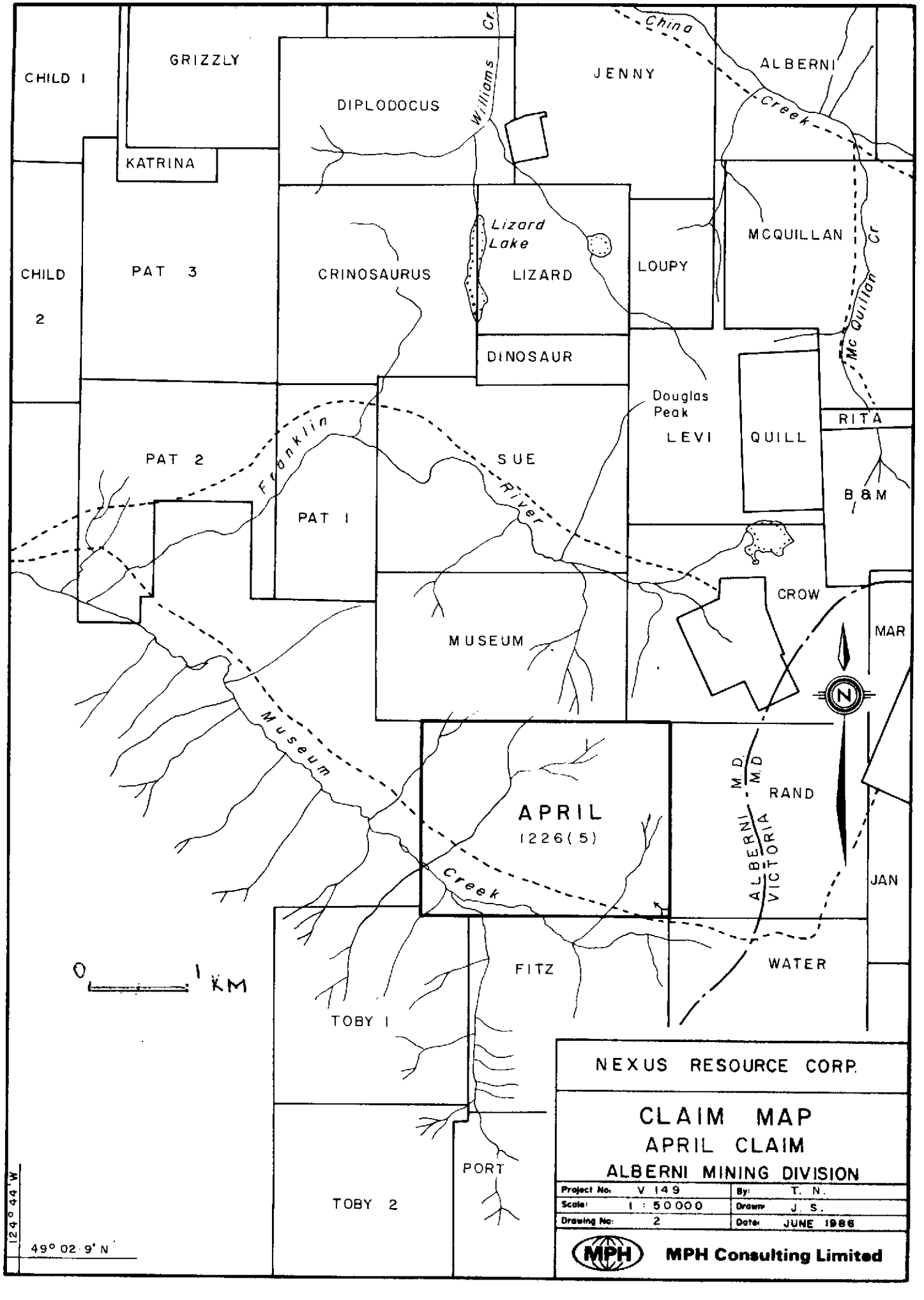
Included in the report is a summary of all known geological and mining exploration activity in the area, a description of regional and property geology, and a discussion of the economic setting of the April claim. A recommended work program designed to explore further the economic potential of the property is provided.

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 (Figure 2). Nexus Resource Corporation is the owner of the claim which has an anniversary date of May 6, 1987. The April claim was registered in 1981.


CHILD 1
GRIZZLY
DIPLODOCUS
Williams Cr.
JENNY
China Creek
ALBERNI
KATRINA
CHILD 2
PAT 3
CRINOSAURUS
Lizard Lake
LIZARD
LOUPY
MCQUILLAN
Mc Quillan Cr
DINOSAUR
Douglas Peak
LEVI
QUILL
RITA
B & M
PAT 2
Franklin
SUE
River
PAT 1
CROW
MUSEUM
MAR
Museum
APRIL
1226(5)
Creek
M.D.
ALBERNI - M.D.
VICTORIA
RAND
JAN
FITZ
WATER
TOBY 1
PORT
TOBY 2
0 1 KM
124° 44' W
49° 02' 9" N
NEXUS RESOURCE CORP.
CLAIM MAP
APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
Project No: V 149
By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 50000
Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 2
Date: JUNE 1988
MPH
MPH Consulting Limited

3.0 HISTORY

The only previous work carried out specifically on the April claim is a soil sampling program carried out by Bill Chase and Associates Ltd. for Nexus Resource Corporation in May 1984. A zone of weakly anomalous Cu values with a few coincident higher Au and Ag values was partially outlined in the northwest corner of the claim.

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), J.E. Muller and D.J.T. Carson (1969), J.E. Muller (1977 and 1980), and A. Sutherland Brown (1986, in prep.) and a mineral compilation report by J.S. Stevenson (1945).

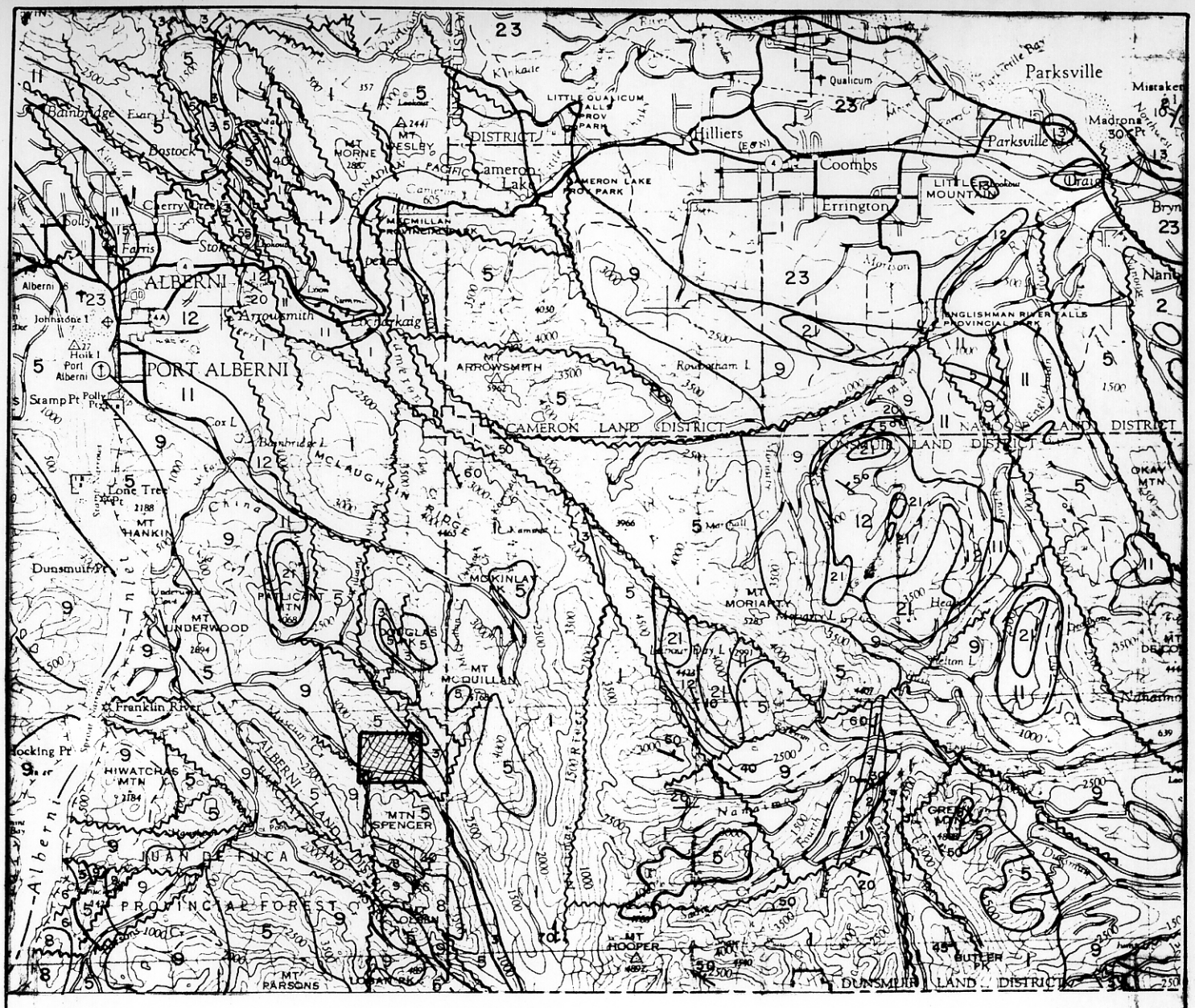
4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Port Alberni-Nitinat River area is underlain predominantly by eugeosynclinal sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Paleozoic Sicker Group, the Triassic Vancouver Group and the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. These Groups were subsequently intruded by the Island Intrusions dioritic to granodioritic rocks during Middle to Upper Jurassic times (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 predominantly 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 flows. 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 basalt(?). 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. The Nitinat Formation may be distinguished from the similar Karmutsen Formation by the usual lack of pillow basalts, the abundance of uralite phenocrysts, the pervasive shear foliation, and lower greenschist or higher metamorphic grade.



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

8 BONANZA GROUP: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff, and lava; minor greywacke, argillite, and siltstone.

UPPER TRIASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP

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

N

NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
APRIL CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 149	By:	TN.
Scale:	1:250,000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	3	Date:	JUNE 1986

MPH Consulting Limited

The Myra Formation (Unit 2) unconformably overlies the Nitinat Formation. 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 volcaniclastic 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 NW of the April claim. There, volcaniclastic 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. Both the Nitinat and Myra Formations were dated as Devonian and/or older by Muller (1980).

The Sediment-Sill Unit contains thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, and chert with interlayered sills of diabase. 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) overlie the Buttle Lake Formation limestone paraconformably to form the base of the Vancouver Group. They are the thickest and most widespread rocks on Vancouver Island. The formation, which is well exposed southeast of Port Alberni, consists mainly of dark grey to black pillowed basalt, massive basalt, and pillow breccia. Flows are

commonly aphanitic and amygdaloidal. Pillowed volcanics generally occur toward the base of the section.

Conglomerate containing clasts of Sicker Group rocks and jasperoid tuff form basal sections in the Nitinat-Horne Lake area.

Karmutsen Formation rocks are generally relatively undeformed compared to Sicker Group rocks and are dated Upper Triassic and older.

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 is recognized. Thin bedded limestone also occurs in the formation. Fossils indicate an age of Upper Triassic (Muller and Carson, 1969).

4.3 Bonanza Group

The Bonanza Group (Unit 8) is made up of interbedded lava, breccia, and tuffs ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite with intercalated beds of marine argillite and greywacke. It is exposed south of Mount Spencer and south of Corrigan Creek and consists of light coloured andesite to latite breccia, tuff and flows with minor greywacke, argillite and siltstone. The Bonanza Group is considered to be of Lower Jurassic age and to be the extrusive equivalent to the Island Intrusions.

4.4 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 quartzofeldspathic, cross-bedded beach facies 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.

4.5 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 mainly quartz diorite and lesser biotite-hornblende granodiorite occur throughout the area and are assigned an age of Middle to Upper Jurassic. Intrusive contacts with Sicker and Bonanza Group volcanic rocks are characterized by transitional zones of gneissic rocks and migmatite although contacts with Karmutsen Formation volcanic 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 or Sooke) Intrusions (Unit 21). Sills and stocks of mainly hornblende-quartz diorite and dacitic hornblende-feldspar porphyry plus lesser leucocratic quartz monzonite intrude Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks and Sicker Group rocks in the area.

4.6 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 (Muller and Carson, 1969). Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the core of these uplifts.

Asymmetric southwest verging anticlinal structures characterized by sub-vertical southwest limbs and moderately dipping northeast

limbs are reported at Buttle Lake and in the Cameron-Nitinat River area. Intense shearing and metamorphism to chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schist occurs in steep and overturned limbs of folds. Overlying Buttle Lake Formation limestones are relatively undeformed except where they are thin.

Vancouver Group units are not as intensely folded; gentle monoclinal and domal structures have been mapped. However, Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks locally conform to the attitude of underlying Myra and Buttle Lake Formations (Muller, 1980).

Some early Mesozoic faulting occurred in the area prior to emplacement of Island Intrusions. Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusive activity (Island Intrusions) occurred along northwesterly trends.

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 70 km and displaces a section of Karmutsen Formation approximately 1500 m (Muller and Carson, 1969).

4.7 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.

At least five past producing mines occur in the Port Alberni area (Figure 4). The Thistle Mine produced 85,844 g Au, 65,938 g Ag and 309,739 kg Cu from 6274 t of ore. It was originally considered to be a skarn deposit (Stevenson, 1945; Carson, 1968) but is now being explored as a volcanogenic massive sulphide prospect. A total of 16 significant Cu and/or Au mineralization occurrences has been located on the property, 15 of which are located within a 225 m thick unit of mainly basaltic flows which are believed to be correlative with Muller's Sediment-Sill Unit and/or Myra Formation. Surface assays reported range from 7.75 to 41.83 g/t Au, 5.14 to 45.60 g/t Ag, and 2.71 to 10.2% Cu over apparent true thicknesses of 15 cm to 4 m. The best assay from 1984 diamond drilling was 17.62 g/t Au over 20 cm. Westmin has spent approximately $800,000 on the property from 1983 to early 1986. A recent news release (October 22, 1985) states that the exploration target on the Thistle property is a volcanogenic deposit of at least 3 million tons grading 6.86 g/t Au (0.2 oz Au/ton) and 2% Cu. The Thistle Mine is located 1.3 km northeast of the April claim.

The Havilah Mine (949 t produced 8880 g Au, 48,138 g Ag) and the Vancouver Island Gold Mine (438 t produced 13,166 g Au, 1783 g Ag) are quartz vein deposits hosted by andesite and andesite tuff of

the Sicker Group and located 4 km northeast and 8.8 km north, respectively, of the April claim.

The Black Panther Mine is a quartz vein deposit hosted by a shear zone in Sicker Group andesite and Island Intrusions diorite located 3 km east of the April claim. Production of 1714 t of ore yielded 15,831 g Au, 29,641 g Ag, 5593 kg Pb and at least 2033 kg Zn and 226 kg Cu.

The other past producer in the area is the 3-W Mine which consists of gold-bearing quartz veins in Island Intrusions diorite and granodiorite. Production amounts to 105 t of ore grading 137 g/t Au, 0.23% Cu and 1.1% Pb. The 3-W Mine is located 6.3 km south of the April claim.

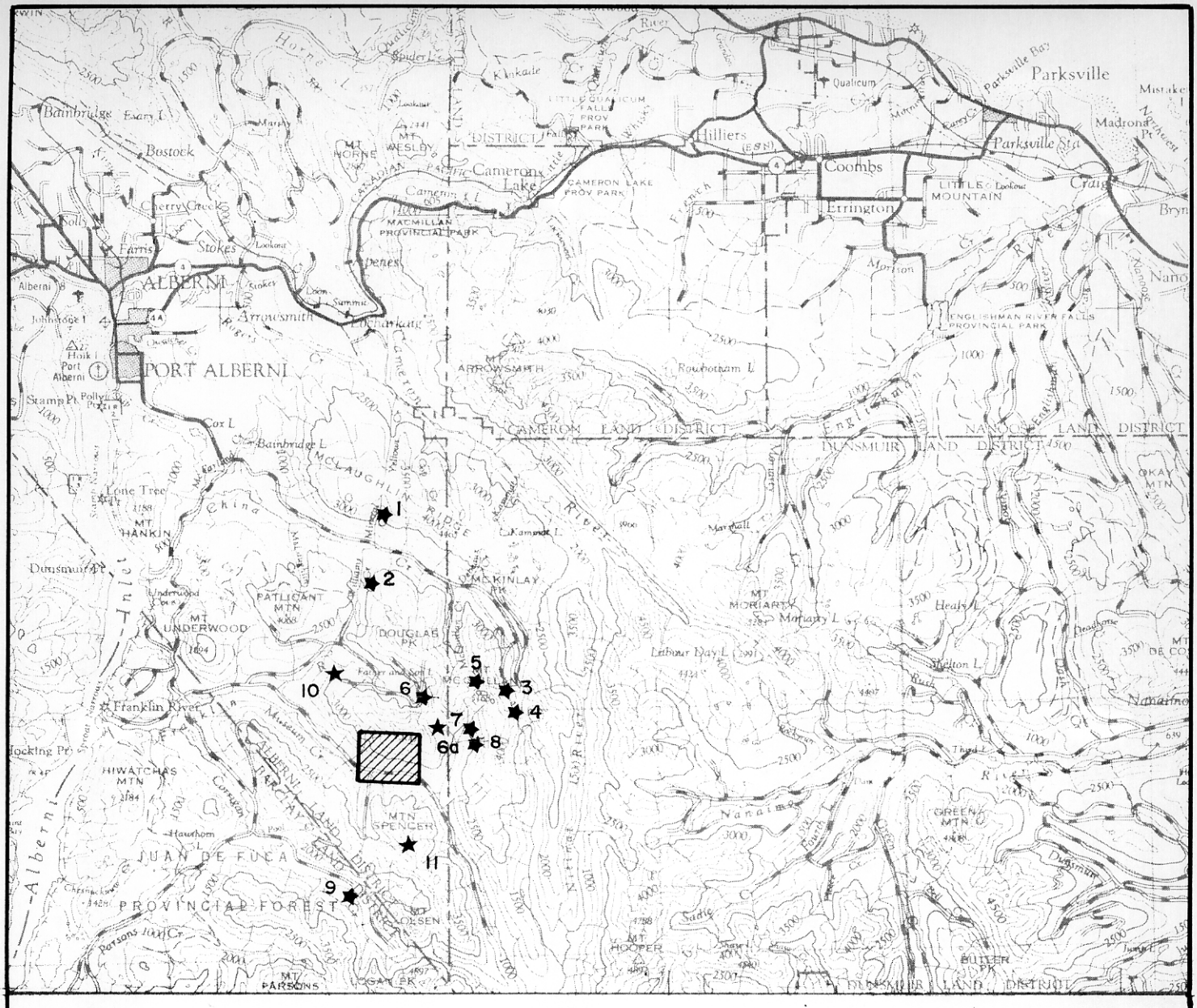
The April claim is mainly underlain by Karmutsen Formation rocks, which are not known to host any large deposits on Vancouver Island. Known deposits of the Karmutsen Formation are mainly Cu-Fe skarns at or near the contact with the overlying Quatsino Formation limestone. Significant gold, base metal and other deposits and occurrences of the Port Alberni to Nitinat River area are summarized in Section 4.8 following (Figure 4).

4.8 Mineral Occurrences (Figure 4)

1. Vancouver Island Gold; (Victoria, L.205G; Alberni, L.206G; Missing Link, L.214G; Alberni Consolidated) Au Ag Cu

Geology:

The area is underlain by highly altered massive, tuffaceous, slightly porphyritic, and amygdaloidal andesites of the Sicker



GOLD DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES

1. Vancouver Island Gold Mine
2. Regina
3. Golden Eagle
4. B & K
5. Havilah
6. Thistle, 6a. Panther Road
7. Black Panther
8. Black Lion
9. 3-W

OTHER OCCURRENCES

10. Upper Franklin River

11. Cup

0 5 10 km

N

NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

MINERAL OCCURRENCE LOCATION MAP APRIL CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 149	By:	TN.
Scale:	1 : 250,000	Drawn:	J.S.
Drawing No:	4	Date:	JUNE 1986

MPH Consulting Limited

Group. Three main quartz veins follow well developed shears and contain a small amount of pyrite and some free gold. As well, a 12.2 m wide shear zone has been extensively altered by ankerite, quartz stringers, occasional pyrite veinlets and kaolinitization.

Economic Features:
Recorded production in 1896, 1898, 1933-1936 and 1939 totals 438 tonnes of ore yielding 11,944 g Au, 1617 g Ag and 88 kg Cu.

The Mac vein is traced for 76 m and ranges from 8 to 46 cm wide, averaging 13 to 15 cm. Sixty-three samples taken over the 76 m averaged 15 cm in width and 126.5 g/t Au. The highest assay was 686 g/t Au. A 36.3 t shipment from the Mac vein returned 99.4 g/t Au and 17.1 g/t Ag (Ref. 1-1934).

The Belcher vein is exposed discontinuously for 290 m and ranges from almost nothing to 1.2 m in width, averaging 15 to 30 cm in the upper adit. Gold content is reported to be low except in the shaft and stope workings. Recent sampling results show from 0.10 to 9.94 g/t Au and from 2.06 to 3.43 g/t Ag over 1.5 m lengths (Ref. 3).

The Dunsmuir vein is exposed in trenches for about 120 m and ranges up to 25 cm in width. No assays are reported (Ref. 1-1936).

The Waterfall vein is exposed for 32.9 m and is 8 to 76 cm wide. Gold assays were low in sampling done by Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd., except for two samples which ran 48.0 g/t Au over 8 cm and 405 g/t Au/ton over 15 cm (Ref. 1- 1934). This illustrates the very spotty nature of free gold distribution.

Seventy-nine chip samples taken from the carbonatized shear zone by the BCDM assayed from nil to 5.49 g/t Au over widths of 1.5 and 3.0 m (Ref. 1-1936).

A 1934 BCDM report stated that there is a possible relationship between bands of sediments and gold mineralization, as the gold values in the Mac vein are concentrated just above a bed of argillaceous sediments, and are low below that.

An area of anomalous Au soil geochemistry 425 m long by 300 m wide occurs uphill from the known veins.

History:

1895: Alberni, Chicago, Warspite, Victoria claims staked; dispute over ownership.

1896: Alberni Consolidated Mining Co.; won dispute, shaft at 12 m and a tunnel being driven, 1.8 t of ore shipped from a smaller vein (Dunsmuir?) uphill from main vein, open cut on 20-76 cm vein on Chicago claim.

1897-1898: An English company built a 9 tonne per day, 8 stamp mill and only made two clean-ups. Results unknown.

1933-1939: Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. (NPL); R.W. Williams leased the reverted Crown Grants in 1933 and turned them over to Vancouver Island Gold Mines. Numerous open cuts were made, 5 adits totalling 580.6 m including various raises, etc. on the quartz veins and 2 adits totalling 84.4 m and 12 strippings were made on the carbonatized shear zone. A total of 365.5 t of ore was mined. In 1936 a 32 t pilot mill was built, but only milled a few tonnes of ore before the operations ceased due to operating difficulties. In 1939 some rehabilitation work was done in the Mac adits and 43.5 t of ore were shipped.

1964: Gunnex Ltd.; visited property, some sampling. Mapping planned for 1966.

1973-1974: Keywest Resources Ltd.; (Sam Group) sampling in Belcher adits, prospecting, geological mapping on surface and underground.

1976: Western Mines Ltd.; (Tasha-Shannon and Rupert-Dog claim groups) reconnaissance geological mapping and soil sampling.

1979-1985: Silver Cloud Mines Ltd.; rock, soil, and silt sampling, trenching, geological mapping.

References:

1)	MMAR	1895-650, 1896-6, 1897-566, 1898-1132, 1943-F2-4, 1936-F25-30, 1944-148
2)	GEM	1973-230, 1974-173
3, 4)	AR	4915, 6153
5, 6)	GSC	P68-50 p38
		Map 1963-49
7)	Gunnex #6	
8)	Minfile 92F079	

2. Regina (L.55G) Au Ag Cu

Geology:

Lenses and veinlets of quartz with pyrite, chalcopyrite, some galena, and Au and Ag values occur in shears in silicified and pyritized Sicker Group andesite. Some reports also mention sphalerite in the quartz. Another type of showing occurs in highly silicified and leached pyritic, ankeritic andesite which contains gold values.

Economic Features:

The quartz lenses and silicified zones vary up to 0.6 m in width but the mineralized portions appear to be very discontinuous. A grab sample of quartz with considerable pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena from the dump assayed at 22.6 g/t Au, 480 g/t Ag (Ref. 1-1944). A large, highly oxidized bulk sample from the carbonatized zone assayed 21.9 g/t Au, trace Ag (Ref. 1-1944). A sample from 18.1 tonnes of ore on the dump (possibly hand sorted) in 1930 returned $3.60 Au/ton (5.97 g/t Au), 171 g/t Ag, 5.0% Cu (Ref. 1-1930). A grab sample from 36.3 tonnes of high grade hand-picked ore on the dump in 1964 assayed 0.69 g/t Au, 61.7 g/t Ag, 2.57% Cu, 1.98% Pb, and 9.01% Zn (Ref. 7).

History:

1898: Alberni Gold Development Syndicate; granted Crown Grants L.54, 55, 57.

1930: E. Maralia; an open cut and an incline shaft several metres deep; 18.1 tonnes of ore from this work on a dump.

1944: E. Marillia; no recent work. Five adits totalling 88 m, a 9 m incline shaft, 2 open cuts, and a 1.5 m pit at the entrance to one of the adits exist. All probably date back to the late 1890's.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the workings, sampling, prospecting, in the general area.

1976: Western Mines Ltd.; (Tasha) geological mapping 1:14,400, soil sampling.

References:

1) MMAR 1898-1197, 1930-291, 1944-148-150

2) EBC 1976-111

3) BCDM Bull 1 p132
(Special Report #5, 1936)
4) AR 6153
5,6) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 1963-49
7) Gunnex #7
8) Minfile 92F078

3. Golden Eagle (L.198G) Au

Geology:
A vein of ribbon-quartz cuts a small intrusion of feldspar porphyritic diorite and contains pyrite, minor sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite (about 10% total sulphides) and gold values. Sicker Group volcanics and bedded cherts occur in the area.

Economic Features:
The vein varies from several centimetres to 2.4 m, averaging about 1.1 m in width and has been traced in outcrop for 122 m along strike and 99 m vertically. An assay of $56 Au/ton (93 g/t Au), 103 g/t Ag, and 1% Cu is reported, and assays of up to $103 Au/ton (171 g/t Au) are reported to have been obtained in 1894 (Ref. 1-1899). A tunnel 150 m below the surface showing never intersected the vein despite being driven 460 m beyond the estimated intersection point of 180 m.

History:
1892: The discovery of 2 quartz veins by prospectors searching for the source of the China Creek placer gold prompted the

original claims to be staked.

1893-1902: Various individuals and/or companies; 4 adits totalling 62.5 m in upper workings, an adit driven at a lower level to avoid snowslides from 1896-1902 reached 640 m without intersecting mineralization, "development work" of an unspecified nature.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting and silt sampling in the general area. Also visited the lower adit and a showing near Summit Lake (B and K?) where rock samples were taken.

References:

1) MMAR 1893-1080, 1894-773, 1895-651, 1896-7, 556, 1897-566, 1898-1132, 1899-607, 779, 785, 1902-230, 1944-G150

2) AR 10194

3,4) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963, 17A

5) Gunnex #12

6) Minfile 92F080

4. B and K Au Ag

Geology:

Many widely scattered narrow quartz veins containing pyrite, and minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite with Au and Ag values occur in andesite tuffs and flows, basalt, and local black chert; often in shear zones. A zone of strongly carbonatized andesite 1.8 to 7.6 m wide contains minor pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in narrow veinlets. In the southern workings, veins are surrounded by a strong ankeritic carbonate alteration zone.

Economic Features:

The "high-grade" vein has been exposed in open cuts for 40 m and is 13 to 20 cm wide. A sample assayed at 131.7 g/t Au, 109.7 g/t Ag, 0.06% Cu over 13 cm. This vein may be on Golden Eagle property (Ref. 4).

A vein near the north end of the workings varies from 5 to 15 cm to a 1.8 m stringer zone in width. Assays of 87.8 and 77.5 g/t Au are reported (Ref. 1-1944).

A sample from quartz nodules containing galena and pyrite from an open cut on two parallel shears, each 46 cm wide, ran 28.1 g/t Au and 24.0 g/t Ag (Ref. 4).

No assays are reported from the carbonatized zone. Many other quartz veins, from a hairline to 20 cm wide, for which no assays are available, occur within an area about 380 m long.

History:

1938-40: Angus Beaton, Ed Keisig; staked claims, prospecting, 17 open cuts and trenches, stripping.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting and silt sampling in the general area.

References:

1) MMAR 1944-151

2,3) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963

4) Gunnex #13

5) Minfile 92F081

5. Havilah (King Solomon, Storm, Red Rose, Spike, Sol 14)
Au Ag Cu Pb Mo

Geology:
Sicker Group andesite is intruded by Jurassic diorite and by Tertiary hornblende-feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry stocks, dykes, and sills. Ribbon-quartz veins and lenses containing abundant pyrite, sphalerite, and galena and lesser chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite occur in shears in the andesite. Occurs on the same shear zone as Black Panther (#7 below) and Black Lion (#8 below).

Economic Features:
The recorded production in 1936 and 1939 totals 949 t yielding 8056 g Au, 43,669 g Ag, 1926 kg Cu, and 5755 kg Pb. There are three main veins.

The Gillespie vein is the lowest. It is 8 to 86 cm wide and has been traced for 198 m in 5 trenches. Most of the production came from the Gillespie vein. Assays range up to 13.7 g/t Au, 75.4 g/t Ag , 0.4% Pb, and 0.30% Zn over widths from 0.1 to 1.6 m (Ref. 1-1936,1944). Some oxidized samples taken over 30 cm assayed as high as 240 g/t Au and 103 g/t Ag. Average grade of the ore shipped from the Gillespie vein was 8.06 g/t Au, 43.9 g/t Ag (Ref. 1-1939). The vein was faulted off in two of the three adits, and could not be re-discovered.

The Alberni vein consists of a 3 m wide by about 20 m long zone of intense shearing containing 1 to 3 lenticular quartz veins 10 to 61 cm wide. Assays of 125.5 g/t Au and 178.3 g/t Ag over 10 cm and 61.7 g/t Au and 78.9 g/t Ag over 51 cm are reported (Ref. 9).

The McQuillan vein was prospected with a 17 m adit. It ranges up to 20 cm in width. Assays of up to 34.3 g/t Au over 20 cm and 54.9 g/t Ag over a different 20 cm, are reported (Ref. 9).

A fourth vein on the easterly side of the cirque 30 to 60 cm wide assayed 5.49 g/t Au and 20.6 g/t Ag from an oxidized 60 cm sample (Ref. 9).

History:

1893: First mentioned in MMAR (King Solomon).

1895: An open cut on the McQuillan(?) vein.

1936-1944: Havilah Gold Mines Ltd.; claims staked in 1934 and 1936 by Walter Harris. In 1936, 6.3 t of ore were mined from the upper showings (Alberni and McQuillan veins). In 1938-39, 632 m of drifting crosscutting and raising on three levels on the Gillespie vein resulted in production of 942.4 t of ore. Diamond drilling and prospecting were also carried out. A highline tram was built to transport ore and supplies between the base camp and the mine. Little, if any, work was done after 1939.

1947: Nitinat Mines Ltd.; owned the ground.

1964: Gunnex Ltd.; silt sampling in McQuillan creek drainage, rock sampling wherever mineralization was observed.

1974-1977: Cominco Ltd.; geological mapping 1:4800, soil sampling, trenching, several IP and resistivity surveys.

References:

1) MMAR 1893-1080, 1895-652, 1936-F30, 1939-88, 1944-G153

2) GEM 1974-172

3)	EBC	1975-E95, 1976-E111, 1977-E110
4-6)	AR	5354, 6138, 6643
7-8)	GSC	P68-50 p38
		Map 49-1963, 17A
9)	Gunnex	#11
10)	Minfile	92F082

6. Thistle Au Ag Cu

Geology:

The area is underlain by a belt of upper Sicker Group volcanic rocks folded into a large complex anticline. The mine is located within a package of rocks known as the Flow Complex (probably correlative to Muller's Sediment-Sill Unit) which unconformably(?) underlies the Buttle Lake Formation. The Mine Flow Unit of the Flow Complex hosts the mine and 15 of 16 additional Cu and/or Au showings on the property.

At the mine, a highly variable succession of basaltic flows, flow breccias, and massive to bedded and graded tuffs and cherty tuffs is mapped.

Mineralization is found within relatively thin stratabound to crosscutting? intervals of moderate to very strong chlorite alteration of the basaltic host rocks. Sericite-epidote alteration also occurs, but apparently is not associated with mineralization.

The ore consists of gold-bearing pyrite-chalcopyrite (and local magnetite) in quartz-calcite gangue occurring in 3 or 4 main

stratabound? zones of discontinuous anastomosing veins and veinlets to massive to semi-massive beds?

The Thistle Mine was reported by early workers to be a skarn deposit in altered limestone intruded by fine-grained diorite.

Economic Features:

The ore occurs in layers 5 to 45 cm thick. Assays from 1983 sampling of the old workings range from 3.8-11.8% Cu, 4.8-74.1 g/t Au, and 13.4-35.7 g/t Ag. Older reports indicate that ore was found in lenses up to 5.5 by 7.6 m in size. Diamond drilling in 1984 (NW of the mine) yielded assays ranging from 1.58 g/t Au to 9.74 g/t Au over massive sulphide intersections of 2-27 cm. The best assay was 17.6 g/t Au over 20 cm of chloritic basalt including 2 cm of massive pyrite.

Production:

A total of 6276 t of ore grading 13.7 g/t Au, 10.5 g/t Ag, and 4.92% Cu was mined from 1938 to 1942.

History:

1896: First staked.

1899: A. Watson et al; lower adit (500 adit) driven 20 m but hadn't intersected ore that was 1.8 to 2.4 m wide on surface, upper adit (300 adit) driven 27 m but also hadn't intersected an orebody. A pit on one of the surface showings.

1901: Alberni Gold and Copper Co. Ltd.; roadbuilding, development work.

1902: J.M. Watson; granted Crown Grant L.91G.

1927: A. Watson et al; an 18 m tunnel with a 6.1 m crosscut, all in ore. (300A adit?)

1938-1940: United Prospectors Ltd.; shipments of ore were made from open cuts and glory holes and the old dumps.

1941-1942: Vancouver Island Diamond Drilling and Exploration Co.; 1623 t ore mined, shut down July 25, 1942.

1944: The workings existing on the property included four adits totalling 161 m, a 5.5 by 7.6 m stope 18.3 m long, two glory holes totalling about 4,600 cubic metres, and several open cuts. Owned by United Prospectors Ltd., but no work done since 1942.

1962: Hunting Survey Corp.; regional aeromagnetic survey, geological mapping at the mine area.

1964-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the area, but no mapping done, silt sampling and prospecting in the general area.

1965: Vananda Explorations Ltd.; magnetometer, SP, and geochemical surveys, 4 diamond drill holes totalling 531.9 m.

1979: Kargen Development; linecutting, soil sampling.

1982: McQuillan Gold; airborne EM and magnetometer surveys, soil sampling, rock sampling, trenching, EM survey.

1983-85: Westmin Resources Ltd.; geological mapping, rock sampling (for assay, whole rock geochem and thin sections), prospecting, diamond drilling.

References:

1)	MMAR	1899-778, 1901-1097, 1902-307, 1927-340, 1928-366, 1930-291, 1939-40,88, 1940-73, 1941-71, 1942-66, 1944-154-157, 1965-238
2 - 5)	AR	8088, 9126, 10237, 11064
6 - 7)	GSC	P68-50 p38 Map 49-1963
8)	Gunnex	#10

9) Minfile 092F083

10) Nexus Resource Corporation; News Release dated November, 1983

6a. Panther Road Au Cu Ag

Geology:

Similar to the Thistle Mine (#6). The showing consists of a 2.2 m wide interval of pyritic chlorite-altered basalt, sericite-altered basalt(?), and 80 cm of massive pyrite. The showing is hosted by basaltic flows of the Mine Flow Unit.

Economic Features:

A sample across the 2.2 m width assayed 16.80 g/t Au, 1.71 g/t Ag and 900 ppm Cu. Three more showings grading up to 12.0 g/t Au over 17 cm are located in the area 230 m SE to 200 m S of the Panther Road showing. An IP survey over the Panther Road showing indicated that there is little depth extent and less than 100 m strike length to the showing itself, however, 2 soil geochemical anomalies (maximum 1900 ppb Au) and several IP anomalies occur over a 600 m strike length of the Mine Flow Unit.

History:

1981: Nexus Resource Corp.; discovered showing, 16 soils (Ag As Cu), VLF-EM, trenching.

1983-85: Westmin Resources Ltd.; (Thistle property) soils (76-Cu Pb Zn Au Ag), IP/resistivity, 12 DDH for 1516 m, 7 trenches totalling 128 m, rock sampling.

References:

TML 1984 #181

Nexus Resource Corporation; News Release dated Nov. 1983

Westmin Resources Ltd.; Summary Report on 1984 Exploration Program, Thistle Property, Feb. 1985

VS 1986-Jan. 17

7. Black Panther (Nitinat) Au Ag Pb Zn Cu

Geology:

Ribbon-quartz lenses containing variable amounts of sulphides, mainly pyrite with minor galena and sphalerite, occur in a shear zone which follows the contact of andesite lava on the west and diorite breccia on the east. The wall-rock of the shear is strongly altered by ankeritic carbonate for widths of several centimetres to 9 m which locally is cut by numerous quartz stringers.

Economic Features:

The shear zone has been traced for at least 3.2 km but the best mineralization is at the Black Panther workings where quartz lenses are 2.5 cm to 0.9 m thick and up to 12 m long. Four samples containing "heavy sulphides" from the 2700 and 2790 adits assayed from 78.9 to 98.7 g/t Au (Ref. 1-1944). A 1964 assay from the dump is reported as 39.8 g/t Au, 72.0 g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu and 1.73% Pb (Ref. 4).

Production in 1947, 1948 and 1950 totalled 1714 t which yielded 15,831 g Au, 29,641 g Ag, 226 kg Cu and 5593 kg Pb, and at least 2033 kg Zn.

History:

1936: Claims first staked, upper adits driven shortly thereafter.

1939: Walter Harris; prospecting, drifting, crosscutting (presumably those adits referred to above).

1941: Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd.; drove the 2700 (Main) adit and the 2450 adit (about 370 m of drifting, crosscutting and raising), 497.1 m of diamond drilling.

1944-1948: Nitinat Golds Ltd. (became Nitinat Mines Ltd. in 1947); built a 23 t flotation mill, mining, shipped 62.1 t of concentrate.

1962: Hunting Survey Corp.; regional aeromagnetic survey, geological mapping at the workings.

1964-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the workings, took a rock sample.

1979-1982: Jan Resources Ltd.; 5 DDH for 984.5 m, airborne VLF-EM and mag.

1983-1985: Lode Resource Corporation

References:

1)	MMAR	1939-88, 1941-71, 1944-157, 1945-114, 1947-182
2,3)	GSC	P68-50 p38
		Map 49-1963
4)	Gunnex	#14
5)	Minfile	92F084

8. Black Lion Au Ag

Geology:

Similar to Black Panther (#7 above), as the Black Lion is on the southerly extension of the same shear zone as Black Panther.

Zones of quartz-sulphide (pyrite, galena, gold values) stringers are found in a strongly carbonatized zone 0.25 to 2.74 m wide with local evidence of strong shearing.

Economic Features:

Open cuts exposed the "vein" for 53 m with another exposure located 400 m to the south. The quartz-sulphide stringer zone is 0.3 to 0.5 m wide. A sample of quartz and sulphides assayed 41.1 g/t Au. Samples of quartz-sulphide stringers and carbonatized country rock ranged from 9.3 to 14.7 g/t Au. The carbonatized rock itself assayed at trace to 1.03 g/t Au (Ref. 1-1944, Ref. 4).

History:

1941: Bralorne Mines Ltd.; prospecting, open cuts.

1942-64: Some diamond drilling is reported to have been done sometime during this period.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; silt sampling and prospecting in the general area.

References:

1) MMAR 1944-159

2,3) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963

4) Gunnex #15

5) Minfile 92F085

9. 3-W (WWW, Corrigan Creek Mine) Au Ag Pb Cu

Geology:

Tongues of granodiorite alternate with masses of hybrid diorite; both rock types have been cut by feldspar porphyry dykes. Two quartz veins occupy fissures and contain pockets of pyrite, galena and sphalerite. Another quartz vein is a mineralized gouge zone that does not everywhere contain quartz.

Economic Features:

No. 1 vein measures 91 m long by 10 to 25 cm wide and is exposed in one adit, four open cuts. A channel sample near the adit assayed 206 g/t Au, 137 g/t Ag over 10 cm (1935).

No. 2 vein measures 49 m long by 20 cm wide. A channel sample assayed 250 g/t Au, 182 g/t Ag over 25 cm (1935).

No. 3 vein measures 94 m long by 5 to 36 cm wide. A channel sample assayed 44.6 g/t Au, 30.9 g/t Ag over 36 cm (1935). Grab samples assayed 249 g/t Au; and 6.2 g/t Au, 6.9 g/t Ag (1964).

A recently discovered(?) vein measures 305 m long by 5 to 61 cm wide. The best grab sample assayed 58.3 g/t Au, 137 g/t Ag (1970). A grab sample taken by MPH in 1983 returned 18,000 ppb Au, 3,060 ppm Pb, 12,000 ppm Zn, 11.2 ppm Ag.

Production:

1899-1941: A total of 116 T of ore was mined, yielding 14,650 g Au, 15,552 g Ag, 1100 kg Pb and 244 kg Cu.

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.

1970: John Cotowick; limited mining operations.

1974: Corrigan Creek Gold Mines Ltd.; geological mapping (surface and underground), geophysics, trenching, stripping, 15 m underground work.

References:

1) MMAR 1898-1132, 1899-607, 1906-198, 1921-206, 1922-228, 1926-295, 1927-341, 1930-291, 1932-203, 1933-250, 1935-F49, 1940-27, 1941-27, 1944-59.

2) GEM 1970-289, 1974-172

3) BCDM Bull 1 p132

4) AR 2771

5) GSC P 68-50 p38

6) Map 1963-49

The Miner October 1935

7) Minfile 092F141, 092F085

10. Upper Franklin River Occurrences Cu

Geology:

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

Economic Features:

One zone measures about 1-3 m long by 0.6 m wide; a grab sample assayed 1.74% Cu. Another zone is 1.5 to 1.8 m wide. Grab samples assayed 2.75% Cu and 1.42% Cu.

History:

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

11. Cup Cu Zn Pb Ag Au

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 61 m long by 15 m wide; best channel sample assayed 0.33% Cu over 0.9 m.

Showing 2 is 0.3 m wide; a grab sample assayed 1.2% Cu, 19.9 g/t Ag.

Showing 3, mineralized skarn, is approximately 3 m wide; the best grab sample assayed 0.45% Cu, 3.3% Zn, 11.7 g/t Ag. The best channel samples assayed 2.61% Zn, 0.29% Cu over 1.5 m; 2.23% Zn, 11.3 g/t Au over 0.6 m; and 6.03% Zn, 0.59% Cu over 0.8 m.

Showing 4 is 4.9 m long by 4.6 m vertical; Cu, Zn assays were low.

Showing 5, massive pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite is 18 m long by 1.6 to 1.8 m wide; a grab sample from a 0.3 m wide quartz vein assayed 2.72% Cu, 6.22% Pb, 0.65% Zn, 990.9 g/t Ag; a grab sample of massive pyrite in quartz assayed 6.86 g/t Au, 867.4 g/t Ag.

Gold Valley Resources Ltd. reports surface assays of up to 5.57% Cu over 7.0 m.

The Summit Pass Mining Corp. report of 1979, apparently based largely on Cominco's work, mentions the following mineralization: a zone 61 to 122 m wide by 366 m long with disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite to 0.6 m thick along fractures and joint surfaces; pods and disseminations of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in discontinuous lenses in a zone 15 m by 300 m; and massive sulphides (Cu-Ag-Mo) in narrow veins in volcanics; plus five other lesser mineralized zones. As well, Gunnex's DDH 66-7 is reported as having cut 24.7 m averaging 1.22% Cu and 0.066% MoS_2 from 46.0 m to 70.7 m.

History:

1964-66: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, detailed mapping, trenching and pitting, soil sampling, magnetometer, EM, SP, IP surveys, 8 AX DDH totalling 933.9 m.

1967: Cominco Ltd.; geological mapping, horizontal loop EM, magnetometer, 4 AX DDH totalling 458.1 m, 5 Winkie DH totalling 125.3 m.

1976: Gold Valley Resources Ltd.; 3 DDH totalling 259.7 m.

1979-81: Summit Pass Mining Corp.; prospecting, summary of previous work.

References:

AR 6134, 8177, 9292

5.0 1986 ASSESSMENT WORK

Two days were spent on the April claim by MPH personnel towards fulfilling 1986 assessment requirements. Reconnaissance mapping was carried out over the northwestern and southeastern portions of the property. The northwestern portion yielded one gold and several copper anomalies in a previous soil geochemistry survey.

An additional 70 soil samples were taken over 3.3 km of newly established grid in the area of the aforementioned anomalies. A total of 10 rocks was collected to be analyzed for Au and by 30-element I.C.P. Four of the rock samples were also subjected to whole rock analysis, the results of which were processed by a computer program designed to identify alteration features which may be attendant to volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

5.1 Property Geology

One rock unit was identified on the property. Fine- to medium-grained, dark to seafoam green basalt underlies most, if not all, of the claim block. The basalt is locally amygdaloidal with 1-2 mm calcite- or epidote-filled amygdules comprising 10% of the rock. Hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts to 2 mm locally comprise up to 20% of the basalt. Calcite, epidote and quartz veinlets to 1 mm occur throughout. The basalt is ubiquitously epidote-rich. Pillows were observed in one outcrop with pillow interstices being filled with epidote. Overall, the unit appears to consist of massive basalt flows and has been assigned to the Karmutsen Formation of the Triassic Vancouver Group. Pyrite is

locally present in trace amounts, finely disseminated with epidote.

Shearing, trending 340° and dipping steeply to the east, was observed in one creekbed and is assumed to be related to a fault structure paralleling the creek. No indication of displacement was found.

5.2 Lithogeochemical Results

Although gold results were all 10 ppb, four samples returned mildly anomalous ICP analyses. Sample 1752, a basalt with disseminated pyrite, returned a copper analysis of 607 ppm. Background copper values appear to be in the 180-200 ppm range for Karmutsen basalt in the vicinity of the April property. Of the samples taken, sample 1758, a quartz-carbonate (ankerite) vein occurring within Karmutsen basalt, is the most anomalous. Analyses include 2.0 ppm Cd, 50 ppm Ga, 3667 ppm Mn, 8 ppm Pb and 20 ppm As. Sample 1757, basalt with quartz-carbonate-epidote veinlets, returned 266 ppm Cu. Sample 1753, a vuggy quartz vein in float material, returned 178 ppm Cr which is unusual and may or may not be significant in terms of the property evaluation.

Upon inspection of the full ICP results for the rock samples collected on the April claim, an interesting observation can be made. The results are extremely low in Sr; low in Cr, Mn, Ni, P, and Co; somewhat low in V, Fe, and Zn; and very high in Cu, compared to published "average" basaltic rock contents of these elements. The Karmutsen Formation is known to have a high Cu background, so the Cu contents of the samples are somewhat expected.

It is not known whether the depletions in the other elements are typical of the Karmutsen Formation or whether they are anomalous and possibly significant with respect to mineralization in the area.

Whole rock analyses were entered into a computer software package developed by MPH Consulting Limited. When classified using a Jensen Cation ternary diagram, the samples all plot in the tholeiitic basalt field. This supports the field identification of the basalt as belonging to the Karmutsen Formation.

5.3 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling results for Cr, Cu, and Zn are displayed on Figure 6. Full ICP results from soil samples are included in Appendix III. Statistical analysis of the Cr, Cu, and Zn results (Appendix IV) reveals the following anomalous limits:

	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
threshold	127	201	124
possibly anomalous	152	259	144
anomalous	177	318	163
strongly anomalous	-	435	-
range	21-181	14-498	50-180

The main anomalous feature is an area of above threshold to strongly anomalous Cu values extending from L20+50W, 18+50N to L21+50W, 13+50N. The anomalous area is about 500 m long by 100 m

wide and is open to the east. The area coincides with the area of possibly anomalous to anomalous (in Cu) soil samples collected in 1984 (Neale and Hawkins, 1984). Several other soil samples returned above threshold values, but they are scattered and isolated. A 1984 soil sample which returned an anomalous value of 400 ppm Cu was collected from immediately below the location of rock sample 1752, which yielded 607 ppm Cu.

An area of discontinuous above background to anomalous Zn values occurs primarily on L21+50W from 14+50N to 10+00N. The anomalous area is open to the south and occurs downslope from the Cu anomaly.

Several single-sample Cr anomalies occur, as well as a slightly larger anomaly on L20+50W from 10+50N to 11+50N, which is open to the east.

Only two samples contain over 0.2 ppm Ag. One of these, located at L23+50W, 13+00N forms a small anomaly with the 1984 soil sample at L25+00W, 9+50N, as well as occurring at the west end of a small, weak Zn anomaly. The soil sample at L23+50W, 13+00N is also anomalous in Cd (1.0 ppm), La (30 ppm), and Mn (>9999 ppm).

A sample within the Cu anomaly, at L20+50W, 15+50N is noteworthy in that it contains 3.5 ppm Cd, 5602 ppm Mn, and 16 ppm Pb, in addition to its above threshold level Cu contents. A rock sample (1758) of a quartz-carbonate vein collected 60 m downslope from the soil sample was anomalous in a similar suite of elements suggesting that quartz-carbonate veining associated with fault structure(s) may occur over a fairly large area.

An area on lines 22+50W to 21+50W from about 17+50N to 18+50N contains 7 samples with elevated to anomalous Mn contents (3427 to 8169 ppm).

A single silt sample (86G-7) was collected from the creek draining the area of the Cu soil anomaly. Only the Cr content of the silt sample appears to be elevated (153 ppm Cr).

6.0 RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM

6.1 Plan

A limited program of soil sampling, geological mapping and rock sampling, and prospecting will be carried out to follow up the Cu soil anomaly and the anomalous quartz-carbonate vein sample (1758). Additional soil sampling is to be carried out to the east of the Cu soil anomaly and south of the Zn and Cr anomalies in an effort to fully delineate the anomalies. Lines 20+00W and 15+00W are to be extended to the northern claim boundary, L17+50W is to be established from 8+00N to 20+00N, and lines 20+50W to 23+50W are to be extended 300 m to the south. All extensions are to be soil sampled at 50 m intervals. Geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling will also be carried out in this area to locate and trace additional quartz veins and to determine whether or not they are significantly mineralized. Prospecting and rock sampling will also be carried out in the area of the Mn anomaly on lines 21+50W to 23+50W, the Zn anomaly on L21+50W, the Cr anomaly on L20+50W, and the Mn-Cd-Ag-La anomaly at L23+50W, 13+00N.

If warranted by the results of the above work, Phase I exploration will consist of detailed geological mapping of areas of interest as well as geophysical surveys and hand trenching.

The following detailed cost estimate is for followup work only. Phase I work is estimated to cost $30,000.

6.2 Budget

Fieldwork

Personnel:			
Geologist	4 days @ $350	$1,400	
Prospector/Sampler	4 days @ 200	800	
			$ 2,200
Equipment Rental:			
4WD Truck	4 days @ 90		360
Disbursements:			
Food and Accommodation	8 mandays @ 40	320	
Transporation (gas,oil,repairs)	4 days @ 20	80	
Miscellaneous		250	
Analyses-			
75 Rocks (Au ICP)	@ 12.20	915	
60 Soils (Au ICP)	@ 10.60	636	
			2,201
Administration @ 15%			330
			5,091
Contingency @ 15%			764
	Fieldwork Subtotal		$5,855

Consulting

Personnel:			
Consultant	0.5 day @ 475		238
Contingency @ 15%			36
	Consulting Subtotal		$ 273

Report

Personnel:			
Geologist	3.5 days @ 350		$1,225
Disbursements:			
Drafting	35 hrs @ 18	630	
Copying, repro		221	
Typing		284	
Report Charges		158	
Miscellaneous		63	
		1,355	
Administration @ 15%		203	
			1,558
			2,783
Contingency @ 15%			417
	Report Subtotal		$3,200
	TOTAL, say		$9,300

6.3 Schedule

The following table is a summary of estimated time requirements for completion of followup soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting. Phase I work, if warranted, is estimated to require three weeks to complete fieldwork.

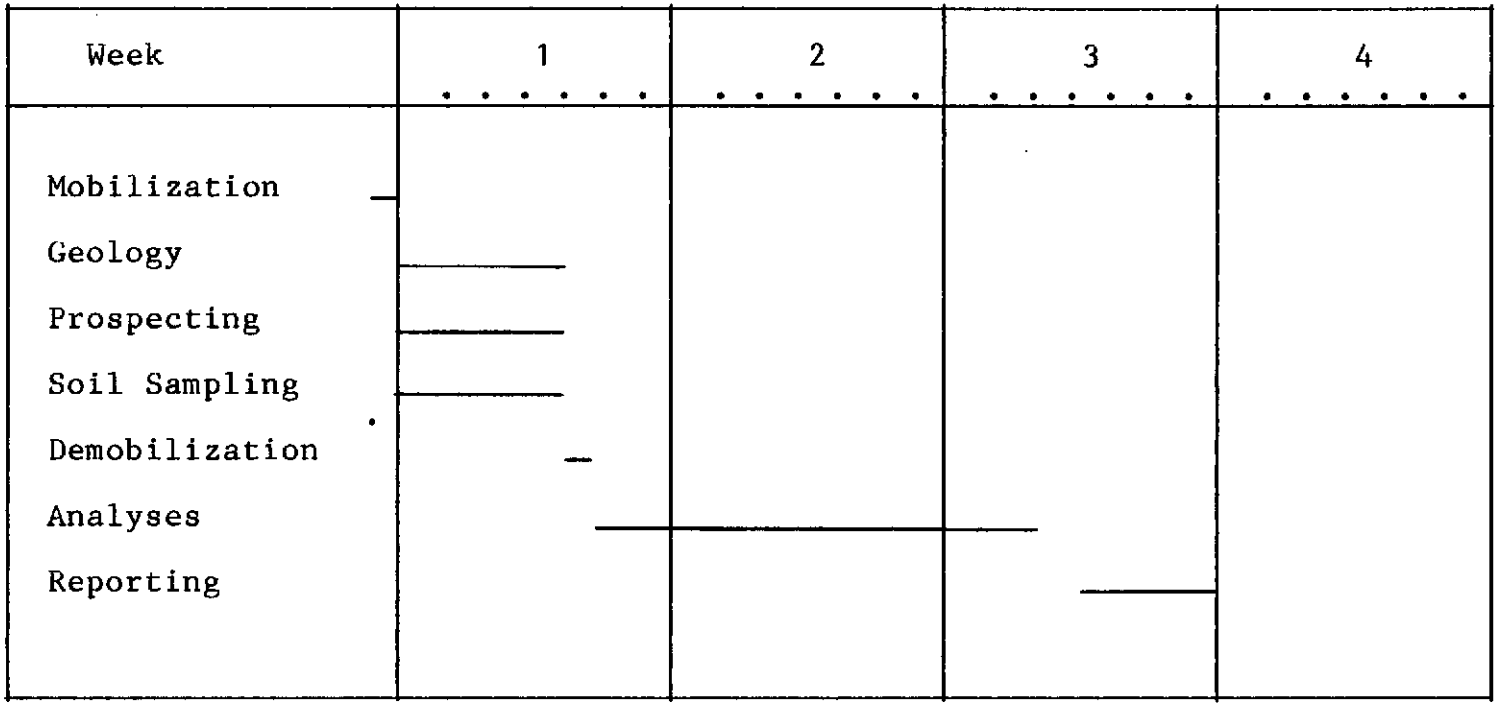


Table I

Followup Work Schedule

April Claim

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The April claim is underlain almost entirely by tholeiitic basalts of the Triassic Karmutsen Formation. Paleozoic Sicker Group Buttle Lake Formation limestone is mapped in the northeasternmost corner of the claim.

2. Mineralization located on the claim to date consists mainly of local minor amounts of disseminated pyrite. A quartz-carbonate vein asociated with a (probable) fault in the northwestern area of the claim returned anomalous values of 2.0 ppm Cd, 50 ppm Ga, 3667 ppm Mn, and 8 pm Pb. Soil samples anomalous in a similar suite of elements uphill from the rock sample location may be an indication that the veining extends over a fairly large area.

3. Soil sampling has located a Cu anomaly about 500 m long by 100 m wide on the east side of the 1986 soil grid, paralleling an inferred fault in the creek. The anomalous area is open to the east.

4. Small, but possibly significant Zn, Cr, Mn, and Ag anomalies have also been detected by soil sampling surveys.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Followup work to the 1986 program is recommended at an estimated cost of $9300.

2. It is recommended that additional soil sampling be carried out east of the Cu anomaly and south of the Zn and Cr anomalies.

3. It is recommended that geological mapping and rock sampling be carried out in the area of the Cu soil anomaly as well as the area to the east of the anomaly.

4. Prospecting and rock sampling are recommended to be carried out over the areas of the Mn, the Cr, the Zn, and the Mn-Cd-Ag-La anomalies.

5. Contingent upon favourable results from the above work, Phase I exploration of the April claim consisting of detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and trenching is recommended at an estimated cost of $30,000.

Respectfully submitted
MPH CONSULTING LIMITED

T. Neal, B.Sc.

T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
T.G. Gregory Hawkins
LICENSED TO PRACTISE

June 27, 1986

CERTIFICATE

I, T. Neale, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of British Columbia (B.Sc. 1978).

2. That I have practised as a geologist in mineral exploration for eight years.

3. That the opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on library research, on field examinations made on the property by MPH personnel in April 1986, and on my experience in the area.

4. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the subject property or shares or securities of Nexus Resource Corporation.

T. Neale, B.Sc.

Vancouver, B.C.
June 27, 1986

CERTIFICATE

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

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 301-409 Granville St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1T2.

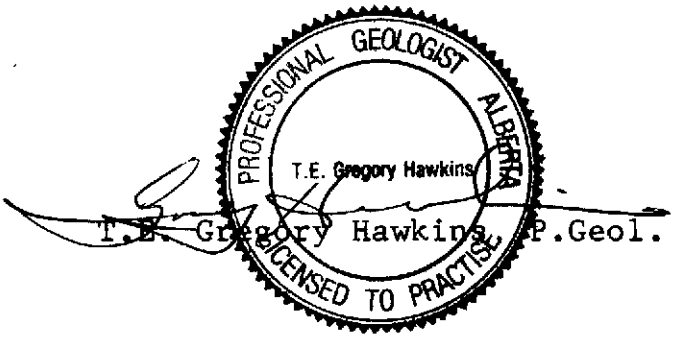
2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal (M.Sc. 1979).

3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past fifteen 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 on the April claim in April 1986 by MPH personnel and supervised by me.

6. That I am a director of Nexus Resource Corporation.



T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol.

Vancouver, B.C.
June 27, 1986

MPH

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF PERSONNEL
AND
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

MPH

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses have been incurred on the April claim for the purposes of mineral exploration. Field work was carried out on April 28 and 29, 1986.

Personnel

G. Cope, B.Sc.		
2.8 days @ $250	$ 700.00	
T. East, Field Asst.		
2.5 days @ 175	437.50	
T. Neale, B.Sc.		
3.5 days @ 350	1,225.00	
T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.		
2 hrs @ 80	160.00	
		$2,522.50

Expenditures

Food and Accommodation			274.02	
Transportation			317.50	
Analyses:				
10 rocks (Au,ICP)	@ 11.95	119.50		
4 rocks (whole rock)	@ 20.00	80.00		
70 soils (ICP)	@ 6.85	479.50		
1 silt (ICP)	@ 6.85	6.85		
			685.85	
Report Costs (typing, copying, drafting)			720.58	
Miscellaneous			74.67	
Administration Fees			220.44	
				2,293.06
				$4,815.56

APPENDIX II

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
AND
LITHOGEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample No.		Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Other ppm
1751	Seafoam green, fine-grained, moderately chloritic basalt. Trace disseminated pyrite, minor 1 mm plagioclase phenocrysts.	148	70	
1752	Seafoam green, fine-grained, moderately chloritic basalt. Less than or equal to 1% disseminated pyrite. 10%, 1 mm plagioclase phenocrysts.	607	80	
1753 Float	Vuggy quartz vein with minor rusty carbonate (ankerite?) fillings. Not visibly mineralized. Sample carries no host rock.	7	30	178 Cr
1754	Dark green to green, very fine- to medium-grained basalt. Rusty hematitic fracture coatings, black stain (manganese?) also. Trace disseminated pyrite.	174	70	
1755	As 1754 with 2.5 cm wide quartz vein, not visibly mineralized.	188	70	
1756	Dark green, very fine-grained andesite to basalt. Rusty weathered surface.	170	70	
1757	Seafoam green, fine- to medium-grained basalt. Abundant quartz, carbonate and epidote veinlets. Rusty red stain on weathered surface.	266	70	
1758	Rusty brown, quartz-carbonate (ankerite?) vein. Grey to mauve on fresh surfaces. Veining is predominantly siliceous, 15 cm wide and traceable over three metres. Host rock (not included in sample) is dark green, fine-grained basalt.	43	90	2.0 Cd 50 Ga 3667 Mn 8 Pb
1759	Dark green, very fine-grained basalt. Minor 0.5 mm quartz, carbonate and epidote veinlets. Trace disseminated pyrite.	173	70	
1801	Dark blue to grey, fine-grained basalt. Locally contains lobes of epidote with minor carbonate. Minor quartz-carbonate veinlets.	113	90	

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

OSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER B.C.

JECT: V149
PE OF ANALYSIS: GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE#: 86118
INVOICE#: 6353
DATE ENTERED: 86-05-13
FILE NAME: MPH86118
PAGE # : 1

SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au
1751	10
1752	10
1753	10
1754	10
1755	10
1756	10
1757	10
1758	10
1759	10
1801	10

CERTIFIED BY : J. Ossbach

Chemex Labs Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

*Analytical Chemists *Geochemists *Registered Assayers

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LIMITED

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 3N1

CERT. # : A8612686-001-A
INVOICE # : I8612686
DATE : 19-JUN-86
P.O. # : NONE
V-149

CORRECTED COPY FOR SAMPLE L22+50W.10+00N, L20+50W 14+00N, L20+50W 19+00N

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :

Sample description	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm		
L20+50W 10+00N **	4.00	0.2	10	40	<0.5	<2	0.54	<0.5	32	138	173	7.84	10	0.02	<10	0.80	1473	<1	<0.01	55	1040	4	<10	23	0.09	<10	<10	284	<10	90	—	—
L20+50W 10+50N	6.29	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	41	134	203	10.26	10	<0.01	10	1.28	994	<1	<0.01	65	1010	<2	<10	28	0.67	<10	<10	338	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 11+00N	4.90	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	1.19	<0.5	44	181	119	8.84	10	<0.01	10	1.53	1675	<1	0.01	71	730	2	<10	25	0.62	<10	<10	307	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 11+50N	4.89	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.83	<0.5	43	133	146	9.12	10	<0.01	10	1.47	2395	<1	<0.01	60	1250	<2	<10	32	0.64	<10	<10	303	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 12+00N	3.22	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	39	99	84	7.09	10	<0.01	10	1.00	2804	<1	<0.01	35	920	6	<10	27	0.67	<10	<10	229	<10	80	—	—
L20+50W 12+50N	3.17	0.2	10	80	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	37	68	69	6.61	<10	<0.01	10	0.59	6419	<1	<0.01	35	1450	10	<10	25	0.52	<10	<10	201	<10	90	—	—
L20+50W 13+00N	2.43	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	19	52	48	5.40	<10	<0.01	<10	0.45	643	<1	<0.01	21	430	4	<10	27	0.57	<10	<10	179	<10	70	—	—
L20+50W 13+50N	2.75	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	24	75	87	7.65	10	<0.01	<10	0.82	1541	<1	<0.01	30	950	6	<10	29	0.56	<10	<10	259	<10	70	—	—
L20+50W 14+00N **	3.70	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.41	<0.5	25	92	117	8.12	10	<0.01	<10	1.13	661	<1	0.01	40	740	4	<10	31	0.57	<10	<10	268	<10	80	—	—
L20+50W 14+50N	3.95	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.69	<0.5	38	89	153	9.36	10	<0.01	10	1.09	2549	<1	0.01	44	790	<2	<10	42	0.67	<10	<10	309	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 15+00N	3.93	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.57	<0.5	36	84	222	9.29	10	<0.01	10	1.54	1674	<1	<0.01	49	870	2	<10	37	0.68	<10	<10	315	<10	90	—	—
L20+50W 15+50N	2.49	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.70	3.5	39	52	211	9.13	10	<0.01	10	1.17	3602	<1	<0.01	32	1160	16	<10	39	0.51	<10	<10	317	<10	90	—	—
L20+50W 16+00N	5.40	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	1.21	<0.5	49	72	335	7.61	20	<0.01	50	1.14	4249	<1	<0.01	66	1450	14	<10	28	0.24	60	<10	210	<10	120	—	—
L20+50W 16+50N	5.63	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.71	<0.5	46	117	300	9.91	10	<0.01	10	2.16	951	<1	0.01	71	770	<2	<10	33	0.70	<10	<10	328	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 17+00N	6.41	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	56	123	373	10.39	10	<0.01	10	2.68	1259	<1	0.01	85	510	<2	<10	31	0.68	<10	<10	326	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 17+50N	3.10	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.89	<0.5	38	58	498	9.32	10	<0.01	10	0.93	969	<1	<0.01	31	670	<2	<10	33	0.62	<10	<10	337	<10	80	—	—
L20+50W 18+00N	4.13	0.2	10	40	<0.5	<2	1.00	<0.5	38	109	191	6.86	10	0.03	10	1.62	2377	<1	0.01	53	760	6	<10	25	0.37	<10	<10	223	<10	90	—	—
L20+50W 18+50N	5.86	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.57	<0.5	42	101	226	10.20	<10	<0.01	10	1.77	881	<1	<0.01	66	710	<2	<10	36	0.71	<10	<10	334	<10	100	—	—
L20+50W 19+00N **	4.00	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	30	72	160	10.37	<10	<0.01	<10	1.32	773	<1	<0.01	49	887	<2	<10	27	0.53	<10	<10	239	<10	80	—	—
L20+50W 19+50N	2.78	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.61	<0.5	22	70	129	7.42	<10	<0.01	10	0.65	451	<1	0.01	31	560	8	<10	42	0.53	<10	<10	248	<10	60	—	—
L20+50W 20+00N	4.09	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	26	93	134	9.03	10	<0.01	<10	1.29	496	<1	0.01	44	410	4	<10	27	0.68	<10	<10	308	<10	80	—	—
L21+50W 10+00N	5.32	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	36	111	122	9.34	10	<0.01	10	1.04	1158	<1	<0.01	52	1050	4	<10	27	0.71	<10	<10	298	<10	150	—	—
L21+50W 10+50N	5.41	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	35	107	178	8.43	10	<0.01	10	1.26	2146	<1	<0.01	53	1370	2	<10	28	0.68	<10	<10	271	<10	100	—	—
L21+50W 11+00N	4.49	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	39	82	112	7.32	<10	<0.01	10	0.88	2903	<1	0.01	46	1210	2	<10	36	0.63	<10	<10	229	<10	170	—	—
L21+50W 11+50N	5.24	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.43	<0.5	37	105	190	8.44	10	<0.01	<10	1.69	1642	<1	<0.01	57	1390	4	<10	33	0.69	<10	<10	274	<10	180	—	—
L21+50W 12+00N	3.06	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	28	69	67	7.15	<10	<0.01	<10	0.67	1523	<1	<0.01	32	1400	4	<10	32	0.64	<10	<10	209	<10	120	—	—
L21+50W 12+50N	2.31	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.59	<0.5	27	61	78	5.75	<10	0.02	<10	0.78	2020	<1	0.01	31	600	12	<10	25	0.49	<10	<10	198	<10	180	—	—
L21+50W 13+00N	5.09	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	39	154	163	10.63	10	<0.01	10	1.11	1306	<1	0.01	56	660	<2	<10	29	0.71	<10	<10	383	<10	110	—	—
L21+50W 13+50N	4.09	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	2.00	<0.5	40	96	205	7.44	10	<0.01	10	2.36	2061	<1	0.01	62	700	4	<10	28	0.43	<10	<10	219	<10	130	—	—
L21+50W 14+00N	5.41	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.70	<0.5	45	110	488	10.01	10	<0.01	10	1.79	1057	<1	0.01	65	720	<2	<10	46	0.75	<10	<10	361	<10	100	—	—
L21+50W 14+50N	5.19	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5	35	130	235	9.35	<10	<0.01	<10	1.97	737	<1	0.01	69	650	2	<10	45	0.88	<10	<10	300	<10	120	—	—
L21+50W 15+00N	2.89	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.62	<0.5	28	72	91	8.69	<10	<0.01	<10	0.85	1384	<1	0.01	35	800	4	<10	78	0.80	<10	<10	299	<10	90	—	—
L21+50W 15+50N	5.57	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.40	<0.5	33	117	196	10.53	<10	<0.01	<10	1.51	811	<1	0.01	54	920	2	<10	52	0.92	<10	<10	366	<10	110	—	—
L21+50W 16+00N	4.02	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	31	99	140	8.76	<10	<0.01	10	1.13	965	<1	0.01	46	740	4	<10	48	0.72	<10	<10	290	<10	90	—	—
L21+50W 16+50N	3.51	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.37	<0.5	18	80	75	7.55	<10	<0.01	<10	0.79	438	<1	<0.01	30	750	4	<10	32	0.70	<10	<10	249	<10	80	—	—
L21+50W 17+00N	1.12	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	6	21	14	3.33	<10	0.01	<10	0.26	419	<1	0.01	8	510	6	<10	56	0.48	<10	<10	128	<10	50	—	—
L21+50W 17+50N	2.50	0.2	10	60	<0.5	<2	0.63	<0.5	58	45	50	5.82	<10	0.05	10	0.72	3654	<1	0.01	28	650	16	<10	47	0.42	<10	<10	196	<10	70	—	—
L21+50W 18+00N	2.61	0.2	10	70	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	158	59	68	5.56	<10	0.01	20	0.52	7446	<1	0.01	40	1420	16	<10	38	0.46	<10	<10	190	<10	80	—	—
L21+50W 18+50N	2.83	0.2	10	70	<0.5	<2	0.58	<0.5	39	64	101	7.52	<10	0.01	10	0.91	8169	<1	<0.01	39	1260	14	<10	41	0.53	<10	<10	229	<10	110	—	—
L21+50W 19+00N	5.12	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	32	105	175	9.32	<10	<0.01	<10	1.45	1560	<1	<0.01	52	790	<2	<10	31	0.82	<10	<10	317	<10	160	—	—

Certified by .Hart Bechler....

MPH

Chemex Labs Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

•Analytical Chemists •Geochemists •Registered Assayers

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LIMITED

3225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 3N1

CERT. # : A8613686-002-A
INVOICE # : I8613686
DATE : 19-JUN-86
P.O. # : NONE
V-149

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :

Sample description	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm		
L22+50N 15+00W	6.25	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.42	<0.5	39	108	167	9.69	<10	<0.01	10	1.34	1292	<1	0.01	56	1300	<2	<10	35	0.78	<10	<10	318	<10	110	--	--
L22+50N 15+50W	6.94	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.40	<0.5	45	130	240	10.00	<10	<0.01	<10	1.94	1636	<1	0.01	75	1300	<2	<10	33	0.81	<10	<10	327	<10	130	--	--
L22+50N 16+00W	3.23	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	19	62	42	7.10	<10	<0.01	<10	0.54	579	<1	0.01	26	650	6	<10	36	0.77	<10	<10	228	<10	70	--	--
L22+50N 16+50W	6.39	0.2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	51	126	181	10.52	<10	0.01	10	1.52	3042	<1	0.01	73	1300	<2	<10	34	0.89	<10	<10	340	<10	120	--	--
L22+50N 17+00W	5.50	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.28	<0.5	34	105	137	9.78	<10	<0.01	<10	1.38	838	<1	0.01	52	980	4	<10	39	0.76	<10	<10	320	<10	110	--	--
L22+50N 17+50W	2.91	0.2	10	60	<0.5	<2	1.02	<0.5	32	68	79	6.51	<10	0.01	10	0.99	4566	<1	0.01	38	750	16	<10	38	0.47	<10	<10	224	<10	110	--	--
L22+50N 18+00W	5.16	0.2	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.44	<0.5	40	100	160	10.02	<10	<0.01	10	1.74	1180	<1	0.01	59	760	<2	<10	32	0.91	<10	<10	308	<10	110	--	--
L22+50N 18+50W	2.50	0.2	10	60	<0.5	<2	0.68	<0.5	41	62	95	7.85	<10	<0.01	10	0.45	3543	<1	0.01	28	930	4	<10	42	0.69	<10	<10	227	<10	90	--	--
L22+50N 19+00W	2.46	0.2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	22	48	107	7.22	<10	<0.01	<10	0.66	758	<1	0.01	27	390	2	<10	52	0.74	<10	<10	246	<10	60	--	--
L22+50N 19+50W	3.97	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5	34	97	93	7.92	<10	0.01	10	1.08	619	<1	0.01	52	610	4	<10	38	0.64	<10	<10	274	<10	90	--	--
L22+50N 20+00W	3.97	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.46	0.5	25	119	88	10.24	<10	<0.01	10	0.65	518	<1	0.01	35	680	4	<10	32	0.80	<10	<10	401	<10	110	--	--
L23+50N 10+00W	4.35	0.2	10	40	<0.5	<2	0.53	<0.5	41	86	172	8.14	<10	0.01	10	1.16	3354	<1	0.01	49	2160	6	<10	34	0.59	<10	<10	257	<10	120	--	--
L23+50N 10+50W	2.33	0.2	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.58	<0.5	36	56	83	6.13	<10	<0.01	10	0.55	2525	<1	0.01	29	760	8	<10	41	0.63	<10	<10	205	<10	100	--	--
L23+50N 11+00W	1.64	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.66	<0.5	24	44	46	6.46	<10	0.02	<10	0.51	2045	<1	0.01	22	840	10	<10	57	0.62	<10	<10	257	<10	70	--	--
L23+50N 11+50W	2.41	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.57	0.5	30	61	109	8.67	<10	<0.01	<10	0.61	3912	<1	0.01	33	1100	10	<10	74	0.71	<10	<10	299	<10	110	--	--
L23+50N 12+00W	2.50	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	0.62	0.5	30	66	134	9.32	<10	<0.01	10	0.77	2140	<1	0.01	37	1080	6	<10	75	0.75	<10	<10	329	<10	110	--	--
L23+50N 12+50W	5.03	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.96	<0.5	43	108	176	8.87	<10	<0.01	10	1.51	2689	<1	0.01	62	1210	<2	<10	34	0.66	<10	<10	308	<10	120	--	--
L23+50N 13+00W	3.77	0.8	20	80	<0.5	<2	1.14	1.0	71	71	171	7.54	<10	0.01	30	0.93	>9999	<1	0.01	54	1090	14	<10	35	0.61	<10	10	304	<10	130	--	--
L23+50N 13+50W	4.94	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5	32	101	190	8.56	<10	<0.01	<10	1.49	1313	<1	0.01	50	1660	<2	<10	26	0.63	<10	<10	290	<10	100	--	--
L23+50N 14+00W	4.34	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.51	<0.5	34	114	206	8.38	<10	<0.01	<10	1.23	1977	<1	0.01	56	910	2	<10	33	0.64	<10	<10	301	<10	120	--	--
L23+50N 14+50W	3.64	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.65	<0.5	38	90	104	9.19	<10	<0.01	10	0.90	1845	<1	0.01	46	900	4	<10	43	0.76	<10	<10	311	<10	120	--	--
L23+50N 15+00W	3.04	0.2	10	30	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	29	66	75	7.01	<10	<0.01	<10	0.85	1770	<1	0.01	32	1200	8	<10	46	0.78	<10	<10	227	<10	80	--	--
L23+50N 15+50W	4.64	0.2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.54	<0.5	35	82	161	8.13	<10	<0.01	<10	1.26	2715	<1	0.01	48	1230	2	<10	38	0.68	<10	<10	253	<10	110	--	--
L23+50N 16+00W	3.96	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.56	<0.5	38	73	159	8.14	<10	<0.01	10	0.99	2604	<1	0.01	45	940	4	<10	72	0.58	<10	<10	258	<10	100	--	--
L23+50N 16+50W	3.86	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.48	<0.5	32	89	84	8.22	<10	<0.01	<10	1.07	1192	<1	<0.01	44	1240	4	<10	29	0.68	<10	<10	258	<10	90	--	--
L23+50N 17+00W	5.51	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.47	<0.5	46	107	222	9.76	<10	<0.01	10	1.74	933	<1	0.01	65	710	<2	<10	31	0.86	<10	<10	328	<10	100	--	--
L23+50N 17+50W	3.05	0.4	10	40	<0.5	<2	0.53	<0.5	25	61	135	6.88	<10	<0.01	10	0.88	708	<1	0.01	33	770	4	<10	30	0.56	<10	<10	226	<10	70	--	--
L23+50N 18+00W	3.28	0.2	10	60	<0.5	<2	0.57	<0.5	43	77	103	7.63	<10	0.01	10	0.90	5906	<1	0.01	42	1030	16	<10	42	0.65	<10	<10	241	<10	110	--	--
L23+50N 18+50W	2.71	0.2	10	40	<0.5	<2	0.65	<0.5	39	65	108	7.23	<10	0.01	10	0.55	3427	<1	0.01	30	760	8	<10	29	0.58	<10	<10	230	<10	80	--	--
L23+50N 19+00W	5.64	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.76	<0.5	42	108	185	10.06	10	0.01	10	1.34	1141	<1	0.01	64	1050	<2	<10	54	0.77	<10	<10	382	<10	120	--	--
86 G-07	4.56	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.84	<0.5	42	153	183	8.24	10	0.04	10	2.80	1290	<1	0.03	69	500	<2	<10	42	0.57	<10	<10	259	<10	110	--	--
1751	3.89	0.2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	1.85	<0.5	31	64	148	5.40	<10	0.04	<10	2.68	718	<1	0.16	47	480	<2	<10	30	0.62	<10	<10	141	<10	70	--	--
1752	2.57	0.2	10	<10	<0.5	<2	3.39	<0.5	30	44	607	5.49	10	<0.01	<10	1.93	930	<1	0.03	38	700	6	<10	30	0.87	<10	<10	164	<10	80	--	--
1753	2.28	0.2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	3.81	<0.5	2	178	7	0.92	20	<0.01	<10	0.05	92	<1	<0.01	7	50	2	<10	<1	0.02	<10	<10	20	<10	30	--	--
1754	2.72	0.2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	2.41	<0.5	29	38	174	5.82	<10	<0.01	<10	1.66	708	<1	0.03	48	570	4	<10	2	0.71	<10	<10	160	<10	70	--	--
1755	3.67	0.2	10	10	<0.5	<2	4.28	<0.5	26	36	188	5.33	20	<0.01	<10	1.19	737	<1	0.02	39	530	4	<10	<1	0.61	<10	<10	158	<10	70	--	--
1756	2.60	0.2	10	20	<0.5	<2	1.88	<0.5	27	37	170	5.62	<10	0.04	10	1.36	807	<1	0.12	51	680	4	<10	15	0.62	<10	<10	138	<10	70	--	--
1757	4.01	0.2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	4.56	<0.5	31	40	266	5.78	10	<0.01	<10	1.68	805	<1	0.01	49	520	2	<10	<1	0.68	<10	<10	196	<10	70	--	--
1758	0.68	0.2	20	<10	<0.5	<2	16.17	2.0	33	25	43	9.00	50	<0.01	<10	3.81	3667	<1	<0.01	18	370	8	10	45	0.01	<10	<10	208	<10	90	--	--
1759	2.87	0.2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	1.92	<0.5	31	28	173	6.01	<10	<0.01	10	1.86	712	<1	0.12	42	680	<2	<10	19	0.85	<10	<10	174	<10	70	--	--

Certified by ..

Chemex Labs Ltd.

•Analytical Chemists •Geochemists •Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LIMITED

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 3N1

CERT. # : A8612686-003-A
INVOICE # : I8612686
DATE : 19-JUN-86
P.O. # : NONE
V-149

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :

Sample description	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	W ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm		
1801	3.35	0.2	10	10	<0.5	<2	2.43	<0.5	31	35	113	5.02	<10	<0.01	10	1.70	628	<1	0.15	54	510	<2	<10	46	0.54	<10	<10	160	<10	90	—	—

Certified by ..Hewitt Bichler.....

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.
2225 S. SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL : (604) 299 - 6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER B.C.

PROJECT: V149
TYPE OF ANALYSIS: ASSAY

CERTIFICATE#: 86118.A
INVOICE#: 6363
DATE ENTERED: 86-05-23
FILE NAME: MPH86118.A
PAGE # : 1

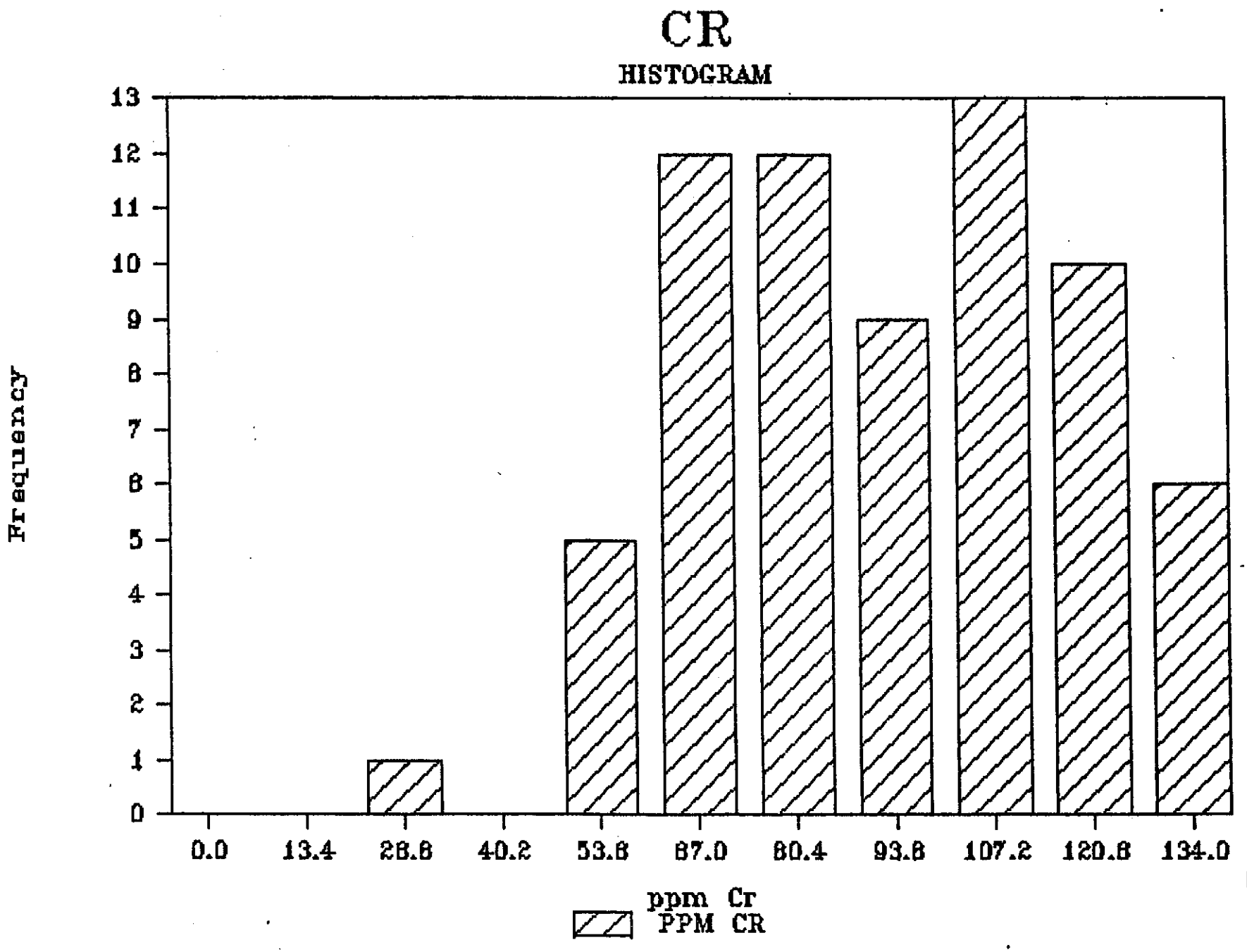
PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	% SiO2	% Al2O3	% MgO	% Fe2O3	% CaO	% K2O	% Na2O	% TiO2	% MnO2
T	1751	48.0	15.1	8.5	14.4	8.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.2
	1752	53.0	13.2	5.1	12.6	8.5	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.2
	1756	53.0	13.4	6.2	13.2	8.6	0.7	3.1	1.6	0.3
T	1759	52.0	12.9	7.2	13.9	8.5	0.3	3.0	1.6	0.2

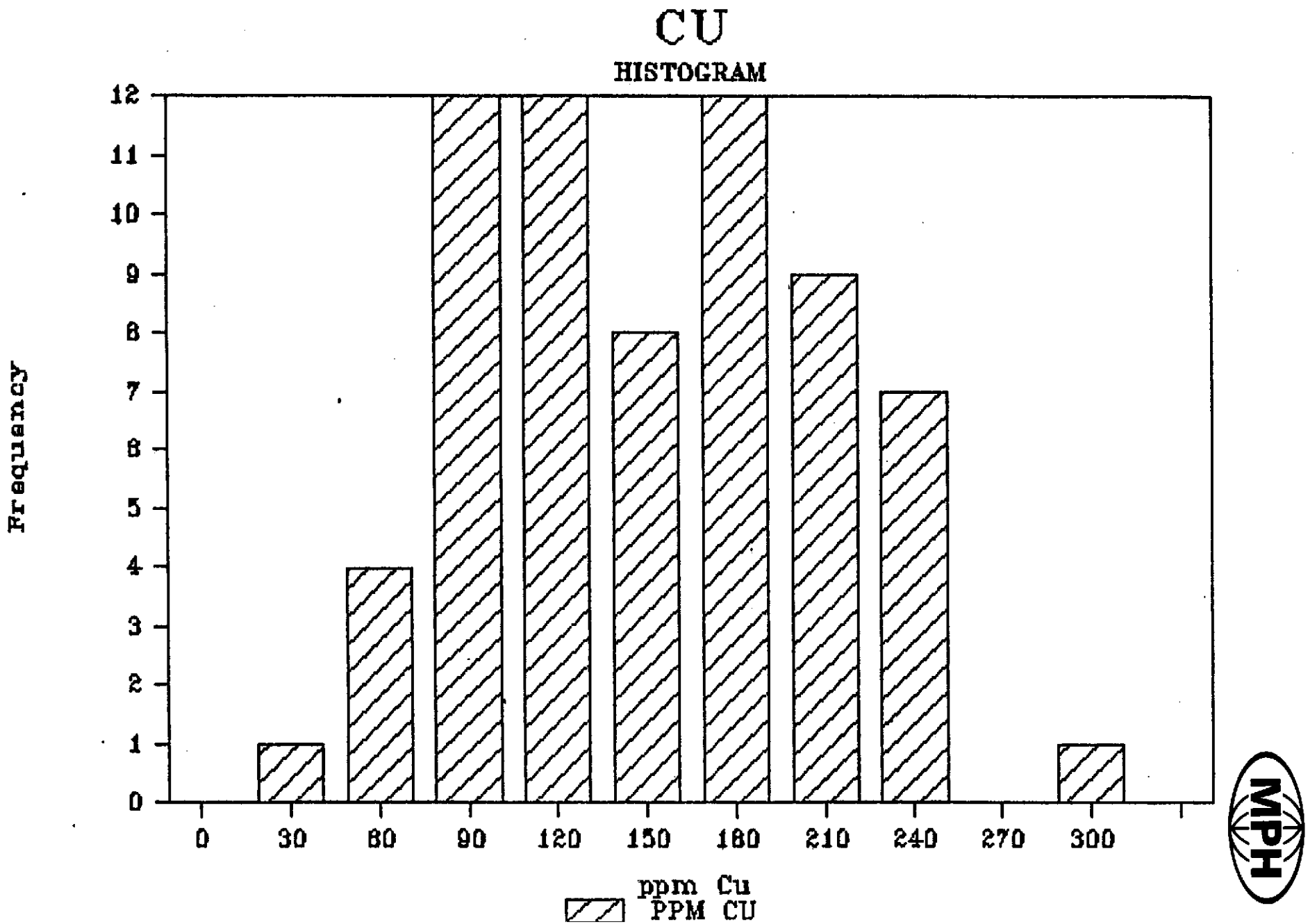
	% LOI
1751	3.7
1752	4.6
1756	2.3
1759	2.3

CERTIFIED BY : J. Rossbacher

APPENDIX IV

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY STATISTICS


CR
HISTOGRAM
Frequency
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0.0
13.4
26.8
40.2
53.6
67.0
80.4
93.8
107.2
120.6
134.0
ppm Cr
PPM CR


CU
HISTOGRAM
Frequency
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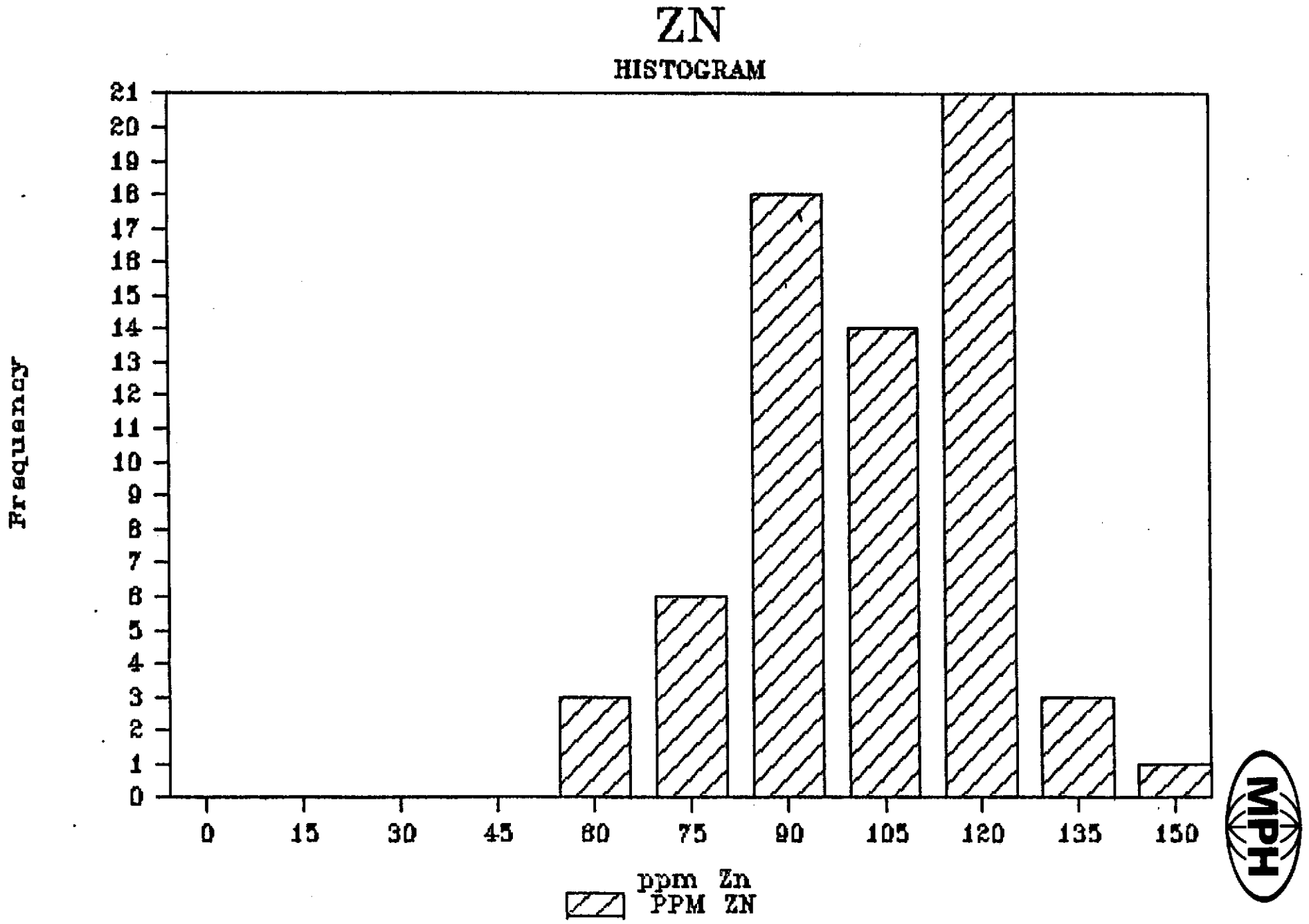
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0
30
60
90
120
150
180
210
240
270
300
ppm Cu
PPM CU


ZN
HISTOGRAM
Frequency
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0
15
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
135
150
ppm Zn
PPM ZN

APPENDIX V

COMPUTER EVALUATION
OF
WHOLE ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

1751

ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS
JENSEN CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT
IRVINE-BARAGAR CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT ALKALINE
SILICA CLASSIFICATION:
BASALT (49.25 %)
TITANIA CLASSIFICATION:
BASALT (1.64 %)

1751

VOLCANOGENIC EVALUATION
RESIDUALS

MgO	2.01	K2O	.35	Fe2O3	1.77
Na2O	-1.67	CaO	-.82	SiO2	.45

DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

DF1	1.09
DF2	-1.07
DF3	-1.32
DF4	2.73
DF5	5.26

1752

ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS
JENSEN CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC HIGH IRON BASALT
IRVINE-BARAGAR CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT ALKALINE
SILICA CLASSIFICATION:
ANDESITE (54.9 %)
TITANIA CLASSIFICATION:
ANDESITE (1.55 %)

1752

VOLCANOGENIC EVALUATION
RESIDUALS

MgO	.07	K2O	-.48	Fe2O3	2.03
Na2O	-.24	CaO	.74	SiO2	2.26

DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

DF1	-.86
DF2	-1.51
DF3	-1.44
DF4	2.82
DF5	3.6

1756

ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS
JENSEN CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT
IRVINE-BARAGAR CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT ALKALINE
SILICA CLASSIFICATION:
ANDESITE (53.49 %)
TITANIA CLASSIFICATION:
BASALT (1.61 %)

1756

VOLCANOGENIC EVALUATION
RESIDUALS

MgO	1.19	K2O	.14	Fe2O3	2.58
Na2O	-.43	CaO	.83	SiO2	2

DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS
DF1 -.33
DF2 -1
DF3 -.96
DF4 3.6
DF5 6.38

1759

ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS
JENSEN CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT
IRVINE-BARAGAR CLASSIFICATION:
THOLEIITIC BASALT ALKALINE
SILICA CLASSIFICATION:
BASALT (52.78 %)
TITANIA CLASSIFICATION:
BASALT (1.62 %)

1759

VOLCANOGENIC EVALUATION
RESIDUALS

MgO	1.92	K2O	-.23	Fe2O3	2.9
Na2O	-.45	CaO	.4	SiO2	2.56

DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS
DF1 -.08
DF2 -.53
DF3 -.49
DF4 4.17
DF5 6.01

APPENDIX VI

ABBREVIATIONS USED
IN
MINERAL OCCURRENCES REFERENCES

Abbreviations Used in Mineral Occurrences References

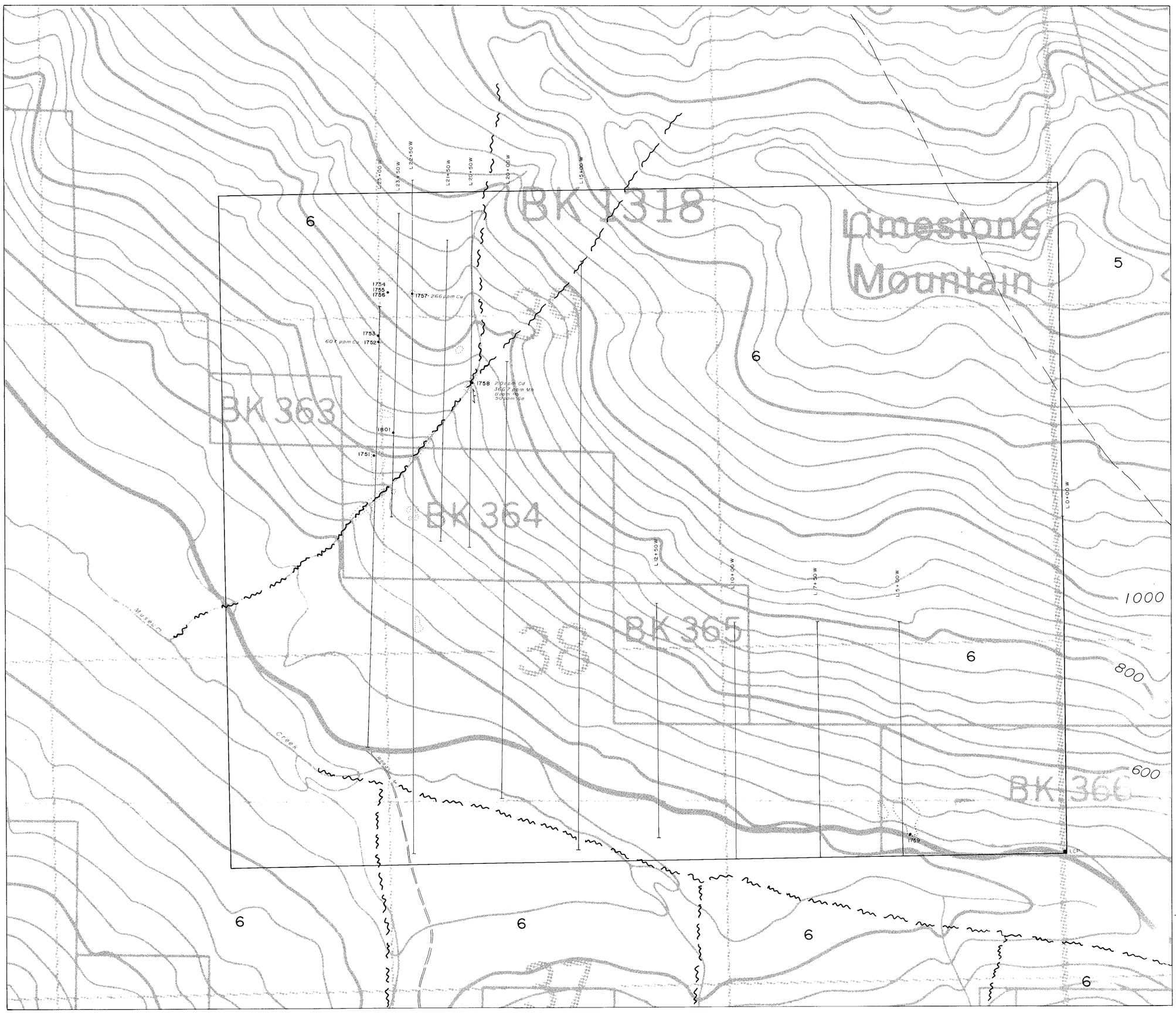
AR	B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report
BCDM	British Columbia Department of Mines
Bull	Bulletin
EBC	Exploration in British Columbia; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
GEM	Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia; B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
Gunnex	Mineral Occurrences, E&N Land Grant, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Gunnex Ltd., 1966
Minfile	B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Minfile, Feb. 2, 1984
MMAR	B.C. Ministry of Mines Annual Report
NM	Northern Miner
P	Paper
TML	Today's Market Line
VS	Vancouver Stockwatch

APPENDIX VII

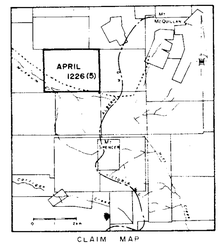
CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC UNITS

Conversion Factors for Metric Units

1 inch	=	25.4 millimetres	(mm)
		or 2.54 centimetres	(cm)
1 cm	=	0.394 inch	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metre	(m)
1 m	=	3.281 feet	
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	(km)
1 km	=	0.621 mile	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	(ha)
1 ha	=	2.471 acres	
1 ha	=	100 m x 100 m = 10,000 m^2	
1 km^2	=	100 ha	
1 troy ounce	=	31.103 gram	(g)
1 g	=	0.032 troy oz	
1 pound (lb)	=	0.454 kilogram	(kg)
1 kg	=	2.20 lb	
1 ton (2000 lb)	=	0.907 Mg = 0.907 tonne	(t)
1 tonne	=	1.102 ton = 2205 lb	
1 troy ounce/ton	=	34.286 g/t	
1 g/tonne	=	0.0292 troy oz/ton	
1 g/t	=	1 part per million	(ppm)
1 ppm	=	1000 parts per billion	(ppb)
10,000 g/t	=	1%	



LOCATION MAP



CLAIM MAP

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

MIDDLE and UPPER TRIASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP

6 KARMUTSEN FORMATION: Seafoam t. dark green, very fine to medium - grained basalt. Quartz - epidote - carbonate veinlets, minor pillows

SICKER GROUP
PENNSYLVANIAN to PERMIAN

5 BUTTLE LAKE FORMATION: Limestone, chert

SYMBOLS

- Geologic contact (approximate)
- Fault (approximate or inferred)
- Foliation
- 1751 Rock sample location
- 8667 Silt sample location
- Area of outcrop
- Soil sampling grid lines
- Road
- Claim line with Legal Corner Post

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,288

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
T.E. Gregory Hawkins
LICENSED TO PRACTICE

To accompany Report by
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol,
dated
JUN. 27 1986

50 25 0 100 200 300 400 metres

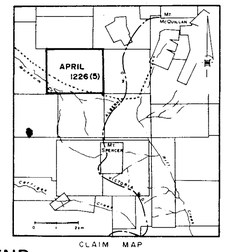
NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

PROPERTY PLAN, GEOLOGY and SAMPLING
APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No: V-149	By: GC
Scale: 1:2000	Drawn: VH
Drawing No: 5	Date: June 1986

MPH Consulting Limited

LOCATION MAP



CLAIM MAP

BK 1318

Limestone Mountain

BK 363

BK 364

BK 365

BK 366

L25+00W L23+50W L22+50W L21+50W L20+50W L20+00W L15+00W L12+50W L10+00W L7+50W L5+00W L0+00W

119,88,110
97,93,90
48,107,60
62,95,90
100,160,110
68,79,110
103,137,110
126,181,120
62,92,70
130,240,130
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82,161,110
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64,222,90
89,153,100
92,117,80
75,87,70
52,48,70
68,69,90
99,84,80
133,146,100
181,119,100
134,203,100
138,173,90
105,175,100
64,101,80
90,69,90
45,50,70
21,19,50
80,75,80
99,140,100

1757 - 266ppm Cu

607ppm Cu, 1752

1758 — 2.0ppm Cd
3662 ppm Mn
9ppm Pb
50ppm Ge

1000

800

600

Museum Creek

Bear River

LCP

LEGEND

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,288

1986 Soil sampling line with sample locations

44, 46, 70 Cr, Cu, Zn — Results in parts per million

1984 Soil sampling line (Reference: Neale and Hawkins, 1984)

1752 — Anomalous rock sample location

Claim line with Legal Corner Post

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Threshold	● 127	■ 201	▲ 124
Anomalous	● 177	■ 318	▲ 163
Range	21 - 181	14 - 498	50 - 180

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
T.E. Gregory Hawkins
LICENSED TO PRACTICE

To accompany Report by T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol, dated

JUN. 2 / 1986

100 0 100 200 300 400 metres
50 25

NEXUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

1986 SOIL SAMPLING
Cr, Cu, Zn RESULTS (ppm)
APRIL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 149	By: TN
Scale: 1:5,000	Drawn: VH
Drawing No: 6	Date: June 1986

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