ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 89.12.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18589 — MINING DIVISION: Clinton

PROPERTY: Club
LOCATION: LAT 51 58 12 LONG 121 24 00
UTM 10 5758692 609914
NTS 092P14W

CAMP: 036 Cariboo - Quesnel Belt

CLAIM(S): Club 6-7
OPERATOR(S): Tide Res.
AUTHOR(S): White, G.E.
REPORT YEAR: 1989, 30 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Copper,Gold
KEYWORDS: Miocene,Triassic,Nicola Group,Plateau lava,Basalt,Andesite Malachite
WORK DONE: Geochemical,Geophysical,Physical
EMGR 35.0 km;VLF
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000
LINE 37.0 km
MAGG 35.0 km
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000
SOIL 725 sample(s) ;CU,AU,AG
Map(s) - 4; Scale(s) - 1:5000
TREN 130.0 m 5 trench(es)
RELATED REPORTS: 18148
MINFILE: 092P

TIDE RESOURCES LTD

GEOCHEMICAL GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

CLUB 1,2,6 & 7 CLAIMS CLINTON M.D.
LAC LA HACHE AREA, B.C., N.T.S. 92P/14W

Lat. 51° 58' N, Long. 121° 24'W

AUTHORS: GLEN E. WHITE P.Eng.
DATE OF WORK: NOV. 1/88 - JAN. 12 1989
DATE OF REPORT: March 15, 1989

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INTRODUCTION

This report covers a program of line cutting, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching that has been conducted on the Club mineral claims in the Lac La Hache area of B.C. The work was conducted during the fall and early winter of 1988 by **TIDE RESOURCES LTD.**

The project area lies in an alkaline porphyry copper/gold environment referred to as the Lac La Hache Gold Camp. The survey work was conducted under the direction of White Geophysical Inc. and Tecucomp Geological Inc.

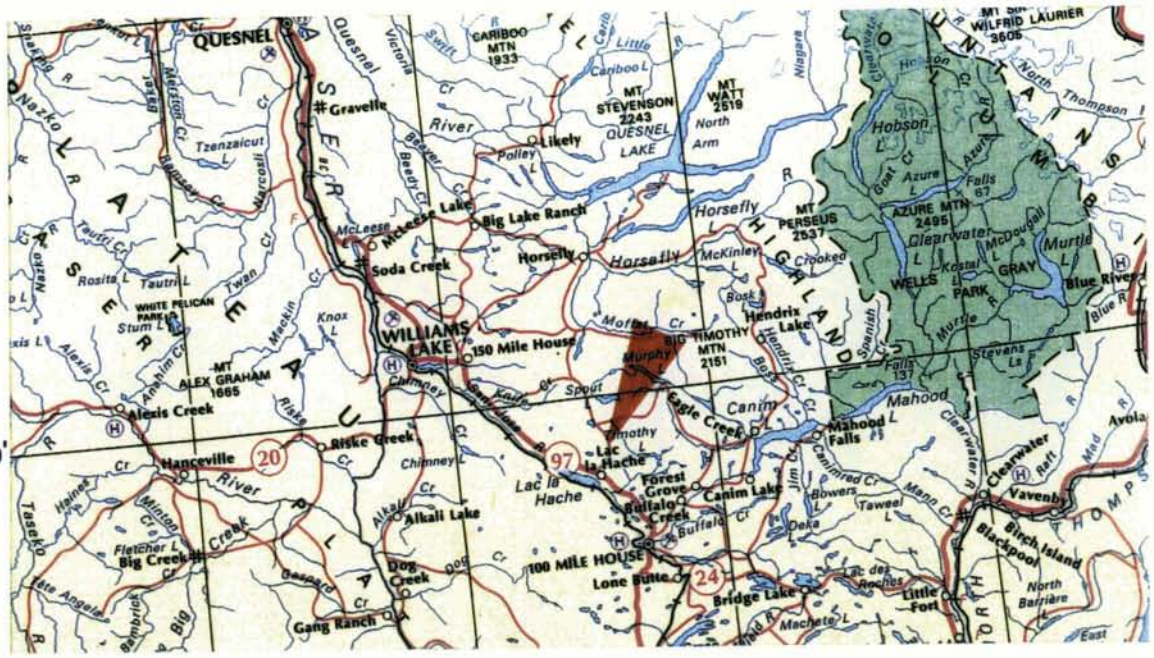
PROPERTY

CLAIM	#UNITS	RECORD #	RECORD DATE
Club 1	20	2490	Dec. 31, 1990
Club 2	20	2491	Dec. 31, 1990
Club 6	20	2495	Dec. 31, 1990
Club 7	15	2496	Dec. 31, 1990

The mineral claims are in the Clinton Mining Division B.C. and are in good standing through to 1990. Figure 1 outlines the claim block which consists of 75 contiguous units.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Club claims are located some 20 kilometers north from the village of Lac La Hache, in the Cariboo region of British Columbia.



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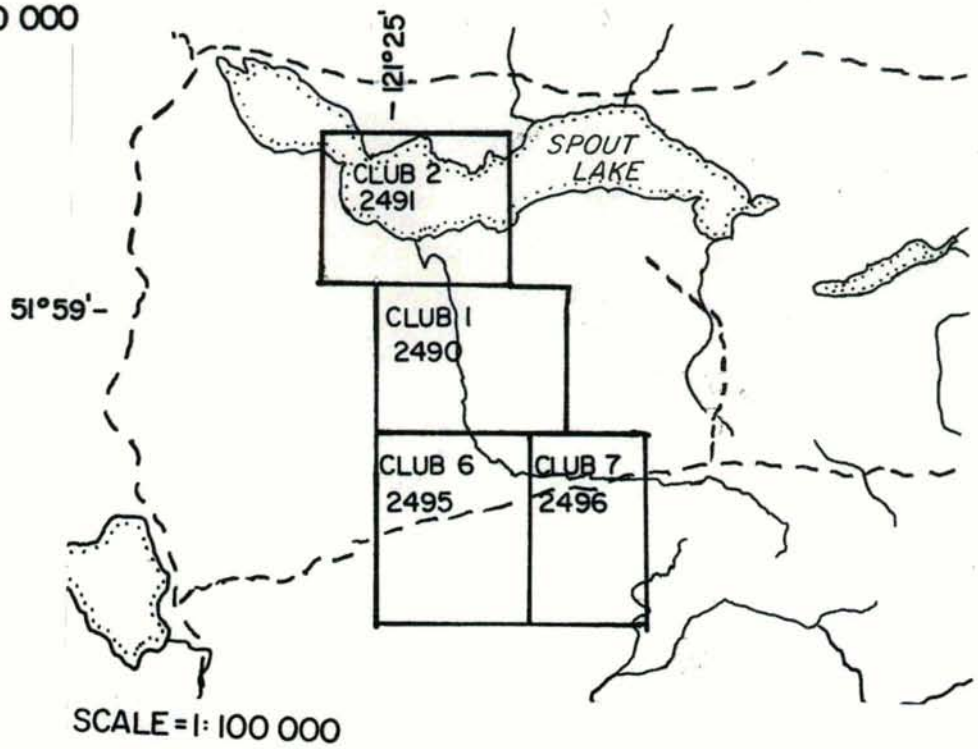

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CLUB CLAIMS 1,2,6&7

LOCATION & CLAIMS MAP

N.T.S. 92P/14W

FIG. 1

Access is via good gravel roads from the town of Lac La Hache along the Spout Lake and Murphy Lake road to Rail Lake where a secondary road, the 1700 road turns eastward. This logging road cuts the claim block in the middle giving good access to the grid.

Lat. 51° 58' N, Long. 121° 24" W, N.T.S. 92 P/14W.

SURVEY GRID

The survey grid consists of lines turned off at right angles from an east to west baseline which was placed along the northern boundary of Club 7. The lines were spaced 100 meters apart and numbered at 50 meter intervals. The grid lines are numbered from 0 W to 1600 W. Some 37 kilometers of survey grid was established.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology for the area is shown on Figure 2 as depicted by G.S.C. Map 1278A, Bonaparte Lake Map Area, 1972. The Club claims are situated near the eastern edge of the Intermontane belt, a northwesterly trending assemblage of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks. This belt of rocks comprises units of the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups and is often referred to as the Quesnel Trough.

Nicola volcanic rocks of Triassic age underlay the property. They have been mapped as augite, andesite flows and breccia; tuff, argillite, greywacke and grey limestone. The Takomkane granitic batholith of Triassic-Jurassic age lies to

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
RECENT

29 — *Blocky basalt flows*

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

28 — *Till, gravel, clay, silt, alluvium, (few if any bedrock exposures)*

PLEISTOCENE OR RECENT

27 — *Basaltic cinder cone (incorporates cobbles of older rocks)*

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY
PLIOCENE OR PLEISTOCENE

26 — *26a, basaltic arenite, conglomerate breccia, rubble, basaltic flows, locally pillowed; 26b, extinct basaltic volcanoes, basaltic flows and cinder deposits*

TERTIARY
MIOCENE AND/OR PLIOCENE

25 — *Plateau lava; olivine basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia beds; basaltic arenite; 25a, olivine gabbro plugs*

MIOCENE

24 — *DEADMAN RIVER FORMATION: shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia*

OLIGOCENE

23 — *Andesite, dacite, felsite, related tuff and breccia; greywacke, shale; minor lignite and conglomerate*

EOCENE AND (?) OLIGOCENE
KAMLOOPS GROUP (21, 22)

22 — *SKULL HILL FORMATION: dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias*

EOCENE

21 — *CHU CHUA FORMATION: conglomerate, sandy shale, arkose, coal*

CRETACEOUS

20 — *RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite, aplite, biotite-hornblende, quartz monzonite; 20a, quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite (may include some older rocks); 20b, aplite, leuco-quartz monzonite and granite*

APTIAN AND/OR ALBIAN
JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

19 — *Greywacke, shale, siltstone; minor arkose and lenses of pebble conglomerate*

JURASSIC (?)

18 — *Shale, grit*

17 — *Chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke*

JURASSIC
SINEMURIAN TO (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC

16 — *Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate; minor andesite, arenite, tuff, argillite, and flows (may include some 11; 16a, isolated areas of hornblende andesite (may be all or partly intrusive)*

15 — *Andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff; local granite bearing conglomerate, greywacke; minor argillite and flows (may include some 11)*

MESOZOIC

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC
RHAETIAN OR HETTANGIAN

14 — *THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblendite; 14a, diorite and syenodiorite; 14b, leuco-qu monzonite and granodiorite*

13 — *13a, fine- to medium-grained, pink to brown and grey syenite and monzo 13b, medium-grained, creamy-buff, locally coarsely porphyritic (K-feldspar) syenite and monzonite*

TRIASSIC
KARNIAN AND NORIAN
NICOLA GROUP

11 — *Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, grey limestone; 11a, includes minor 3 and 10*

10 — *Black shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, black limestone*

PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC

9 — *Serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite*

LATE PERMIAN (?) EARLY AND/OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC
PAVILION GROUP (7, 8)

8 — *Tuff, chert, argillite, limestone, greywacke, andesitic and basaltic flows*

7 — *Chert, argillite, siltstone; minor tuff and limestone*

PERMIAN
GUADALUPIAN
CACHE CREEK GROUP (4 to 6)

6 — *MARBLE CANYON FORMATION: massive limestone, limestone breccia and c minor argillite, tuff, andesitic and basaltic flows*

WOLFCAMPIAN TO GUADALUPIAN

5 — *Argillite, basaltic flows, tuff, chert, limestone*

12 — *12a, quartzite, quartz-phyllite, granule conglomerate, argillit calcareous phyllite, marble, g greenstone; 12b, dark grey ar argillite, siltstone, phyllite, min (Metamorphic equivalents 1, 2,*

4 — *Basic volcanic flows, tuff, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite*

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
MORROWAN TO GUADALUPIAN

3 — *Volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite, phyllite; minor quartz-mica schist, lime basaltic and andesitic flows, amphibolite, conglomerate and breccia; include small bodies of 16a*

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER
SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

2 — *FENNELL FORMATION: pillow lava flows, greenstone, foliated greenstone, greenschist, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone, breccia*

WINDERMERE OR CAMBRIAN AND LATER
KAZA OR CARIBOO GROUP

1 — *Feldspathic quartz-mica schist, locally garnetiferous, micaceous quartzite, bl siliceous phyllite, quartz-hornblende-mica schist, marble, chlorite schist, greenstone, amphibolite*

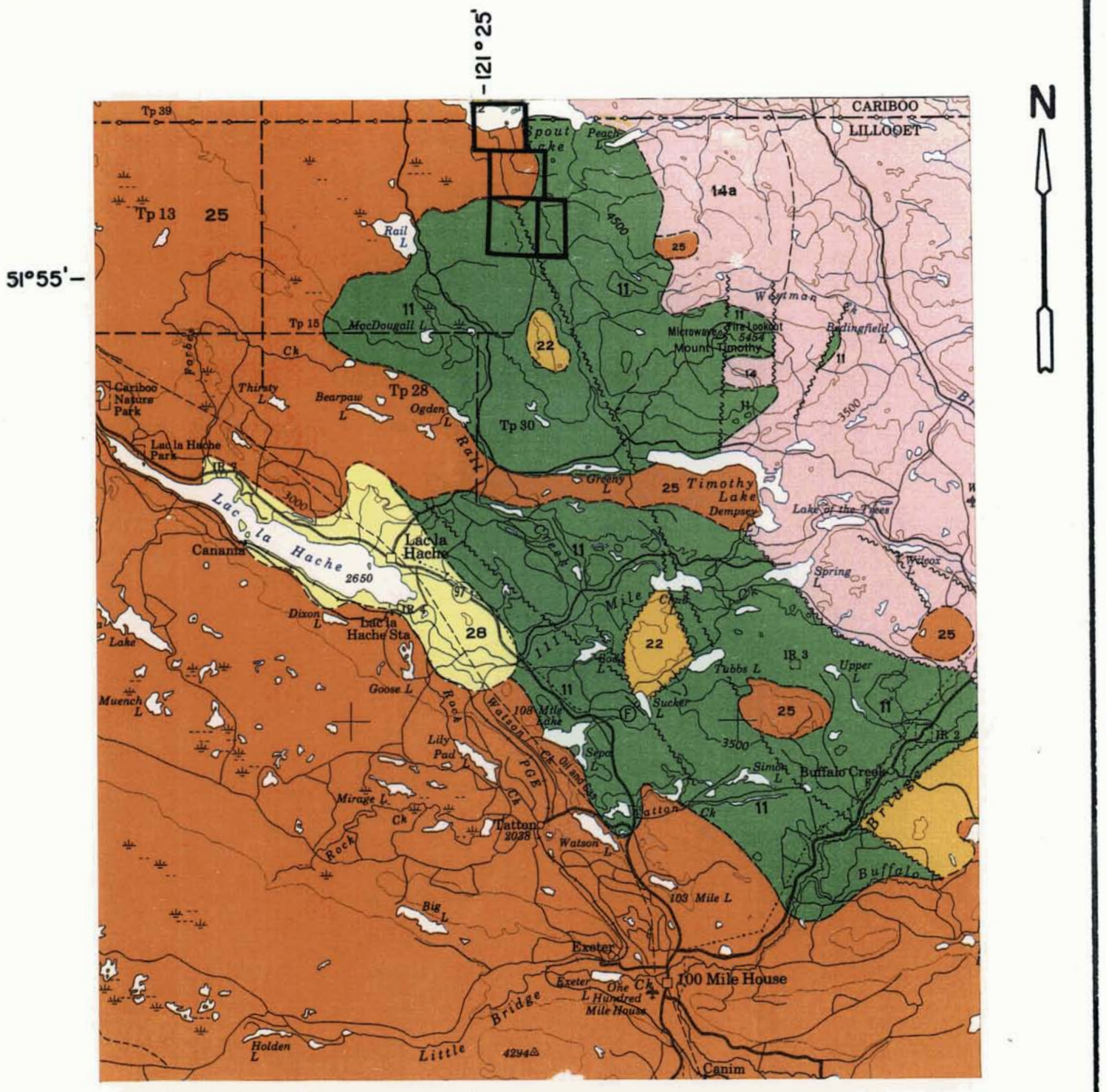
SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX

A — *Micaceous quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, quartz-mica schist, amphibolite, micac quartzite, pegmatite*

PALEOZOIC

PROTEROZOIC (?)

Rock outcrop ..... ×
Geological boundary (approximate) .....
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical) ..... 28 ×
Bedding (as shown on cross-sections) .....
Schistosity, cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical) .....
Foliation (as shown on cross-sections) .....
Lineation (horizontal, inclined) .....
Fault (approximate, assumed) .....
Thrust fault (approximate, assumed) .....
Anticline (defined, approximate) .....
Syncline (defined, approximate) .....
Fossil locality ..... Ⓕ
Mineral occurrence ..... Zn ×



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CLUB CLAIMS 1,2,6&7

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92P/14W

SCALE=1:250 000

FIG. 2

the east of this sequence of rocks. An extensive cover of Upper Tertiary (Miocene-Pliocene) basaltic lavas of the plateau type lie to the west.

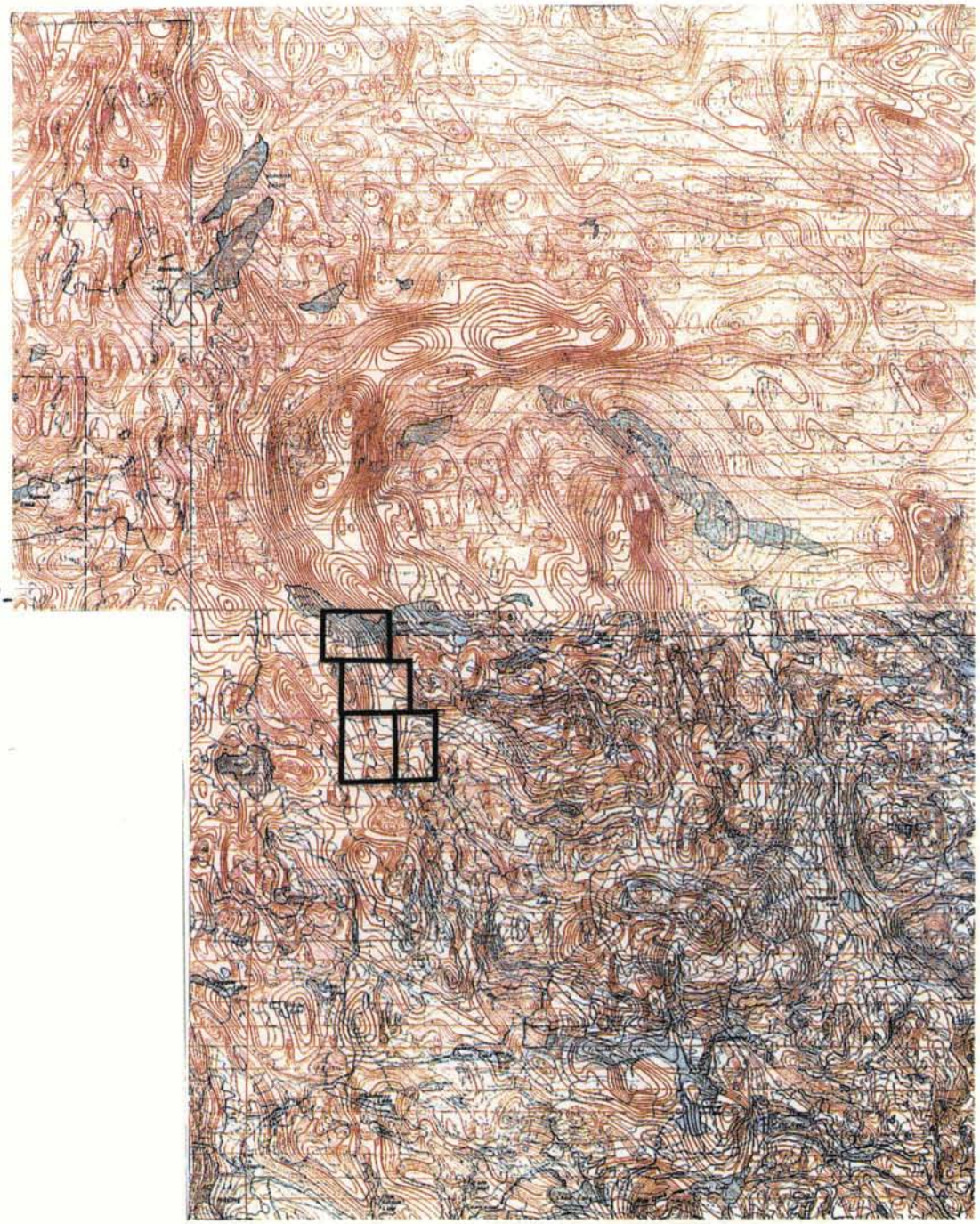
The eastern edge of the Intermontane belt contains a linear band of alkalic stocks composed of diorite, monzonite and syenite. These stocks intrude the volcanic strata and commonly alter the country rocks. They are hosts for several alkalic suite porphyry mineral deposits such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo-Bell and the recently discovered QR gold Mine. The QR discovery is reported to contain some 6500 kilograms of gold reserves.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The claims lie north of a southwestern edge of a large magnetic arc as shown on Figure 3. This feature forms an arc like pattern which curves westward and is some 10 miles in length. Geological investigation has shown this anomaly to be caused by magnetite rich alkalic stocks and dikes. Initial investigations in the area began in the late 60's when regional soil sampling located extensive evidence of copper mineralization.

Two principle properties were located at that time; the WC claims around Spout Lake, and the Tim claims.

Craigmont Mines Ltd. diamond drilled on the WC claims and located a zone containing 20 feet of 2.47% copper, no assays were done for precious metals. The Tim claims were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983, a zone of 10.7



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TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB CLAIMS 1,2,6&7

G.S.C. REGIONAL AEROMAGNETICS

N.T.S. 92P/14W

SCALE=1:250000

FIG. 3

meters assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7 oz/ton silver and a 1.5m section with 0.119 oz/ton gold.

A new showing, the Miracle showing, is located on the strong magnetic high in the nearby Miracle claims to the east. It initially occurred as a minor exposure of heavy malachite stain along a new logging landing. Minor scraping exposed primary chalcopyrite in highly propylitized andesites. The author visited the property at that time and recommended further work. G W R Resources Inc. optioned the claims and completed a more extensive trenching program. Prospectors samples yielded over 1.5 oz/ton gold.

PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration in the region began in 1966 with a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program conducted by Coranex Limited under the direction of J.R. Woodcock, followed by Amax Asarco, Craigmont and others. BP-Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program in the early 80's and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored. Several of their geochemical anomalies were located on the adjoining Ann and Miracle claims though no follow up work was recorded.

The 1967 work reported on Coranex and Amex describes some trenching and a minor amount of induced polarization work which located several good anomalies. This work was undertaken on the Ann claims to the northeast. This old work is referred to as the Peach showings.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims are generally covered by a variable thickness of glacial outwash. Limited outcrop shows the presence of the Nicola group of andesitic to basaltic and gabbroic tuffs and flows in gradational contact with a fractured syenite.

These units have all undergone regional green schist metamorphism and generally exhibit propylitic to argillic alteration.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon with the aid of a lightweight mattock and were sent to a Professional geochemical Lab for analysis. In the laboratory the samples were oven dried at approximately 60 degrees centigrade.

The dried samples were ring pulverized to approximately -100 mesh and were analyzed for the elements silver, gold, and copper by atomic absorption after digestion with hot concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. Some 700 samples were obtained

MAGNETOMETER VLF EM SURVEYS

The VLF EM and Magnetic surveys were conducted simultaneously utilizing the Omni-Plus VLF/MAGNETOMETER System built by EDA Instruments Inc. This instrument contains several microprocessors and associated circuitry for monitoring, processing and storing data.

The VLF EM portion of this instrument utilizes the VLF-electromagnetic fields generated by submarine navigation and communication stations which operate in the 15-30 khz frequency band.

The field generated by these stations is primarily horizontal. The instrument indicates the presence of a secondary field due to a conductor as a distortion in this horizontal field.

The distortion of this field produces an anomaly in the tilt angle, quadrature and total field intensity readings. VLF EM data is corrected for facing direction during data processing and is edited for spurious noise spikes.

For maximum coupling, a transmitter station located in the same direction as the geological strike of interest should be selected, since the direction of the horizontal electromagnetic field is perpendicular to the direction from the transmitting station. The advantage of the Omni-Plus is that several stations can be recorded simultaneously since the instrument automatically orientates to the individual station direction.

The magnetics portion of this survey was conducted using the magnetometer system built into the Omni-Plus in conjunction with an EDA base magnetometer. The quartz clocks in the two instruments are synchronized in the morning. At the end of each survey day the field unit's readings are corrected using an RS232C interface and the built in microprocessors.

Following the diurnal correction procedure, data is dumped via the RS232C interface to a microprocessor which writes data to the disk for storage and later processing. The solid state memory of this instrument and the microprocessor give rapid data gathering at some 5 - 10 kilometers per day at 12.5m station intervals. Seattle Washington and Cutler Maine were used for the VLF EM portion of the survey. Some 36 kilometers were surveyed.

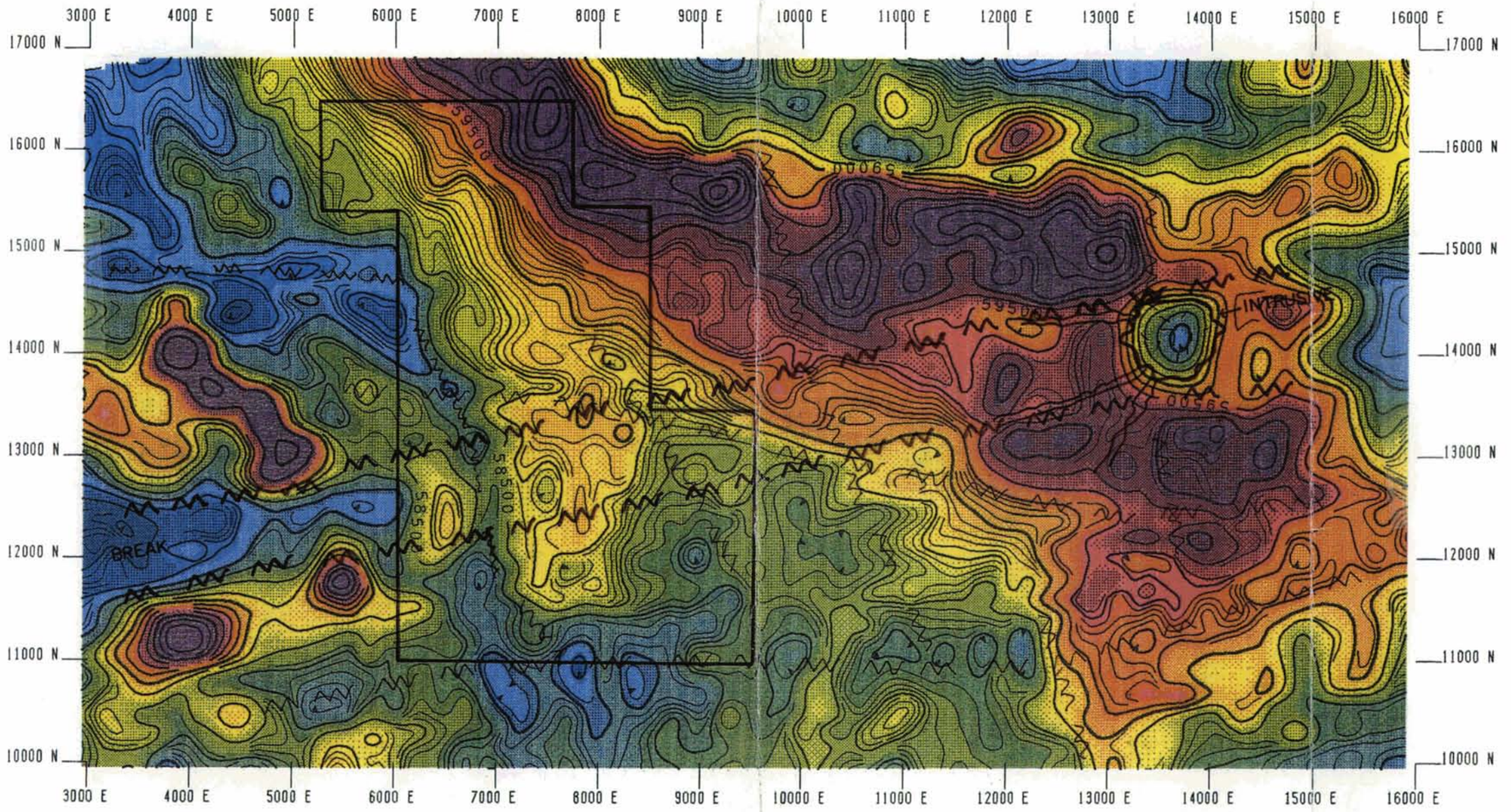
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A helicopter borne detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over the Lac La Hache Gold Camp by Tide Resources Ltd. in a joint venture with Armstrong Mountain Gold Inc. Some 455 kilometers of this detailed survey work is illustrated on Figure 4 at a scale of 1:50000. The ground work on the Club claims was initiated in an area of intersecting structural linears detected by this survey.

The well defined eastnortheast to westsouthwest two kilometer wide break is associated with a monzonite stock with radiating dikes and peripheral copper gold mineralization on the Ann claims to the east. A deep magnetic low on the Miracle claims to the east was detected as a weak magnetic linear. This linear is also associated with gold. It intersects the major break just inside the club claims.

The southward trending nose of the magnetic high is likely syenite intrusive rocks.



SCALE 1 : 50,000

1000 0 1000 (metres) 2000 3000 4000

Inclination: 76 Deg
Declination: 22 Deg E

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC INTENSITY

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
MARCH 1989

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC. FIG. 4

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The survey grid was laid out in a north to south direction over the area of intersecting magnetic linears and surveyed with ground magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic instruments.

The detailed magnetometer survey shows that the survey grid covers the area of the magnetic low detected by the airborne work and flanks the southward magnetic nose to the west. The north end of the grid lines touched the main alkalic intrusive zone as indicated by the magnetic high values.

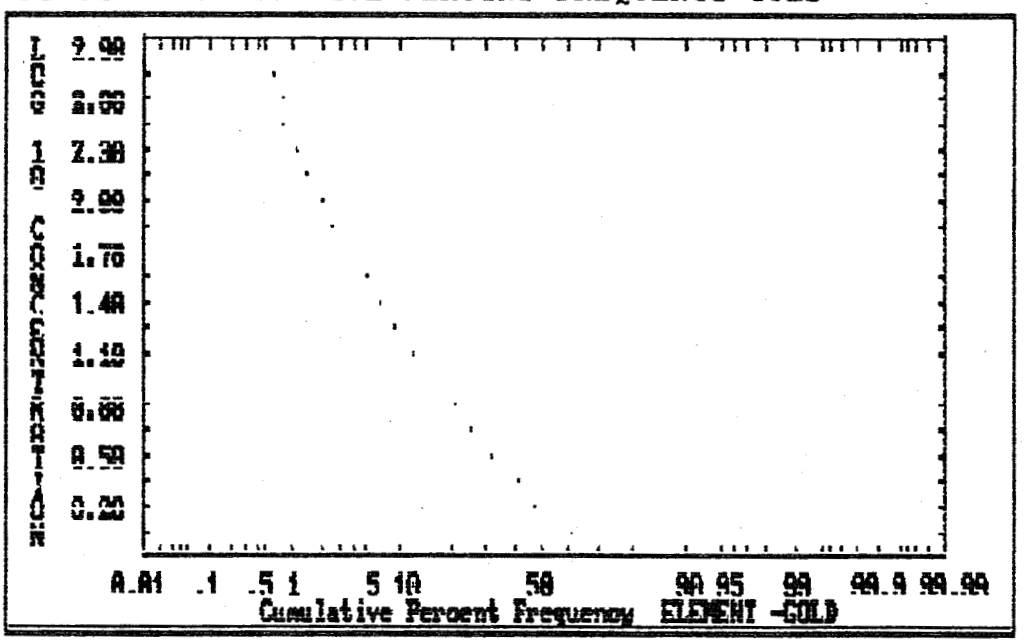
The survey area is dominated by small magnetic highs suggesting that the Nicola Volcanics have been metasomatized by the alkalic intrusives in an irregular fashion. This area may be along the south edge of the intrusives in the green schist phase of the volcanics. Good indications of structure are shown by the magnetic low linears which trend in a general west to northwest direction. This direction reflects the trend of the major structures on the Miracle claims to the east.

The VLF EM portion of the survey outlined a pattern of good east west conductors in the center of the survey area. Weaker cross structures with a southwest to northeast orientation are also indicated. These conductors parallel the broader southwest to northeast break detected by the helicopter magnetometer survey.

GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

Soil sampling obtained excellent results particularly for the element gold where several values were over 1000 ppb. The highest values were 1930 ppb and 1810 ppb. A cumulative percent frequency chart for gold is as follows:

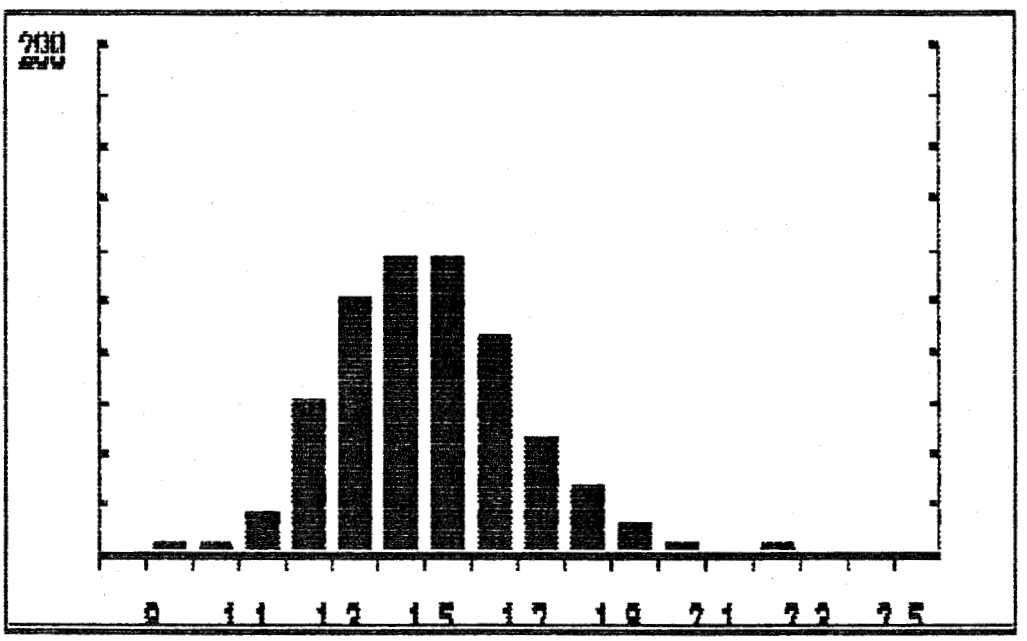
PLATE 1 CUMULATIVE PERCENT FREQUENCY GOLD



Good analytical techniques are indicated. A threshold contour level of 8 ppb outlines anomalous responses. Definite contour patterns are formed by the high values, they are biased in a conjugate set of northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast directions. The northeast direction is particularly interesting in that it is the direction of the major break indicated by the magnetic data. Thus the anomalous data follow the two main structural directions indicated by the magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys.

The copper geochemical data gave a high of 335 ppm above a background of some 25 ppm. A first contour level of 45 ppm outlines the anomalous areas. Anomalous copper values on this claim group are lower than on the claims to the west. However the gold values are much higher and more consistent. A geological explanation may be that the gold mineralization is situated in structures along the alteration front of the syenite intrusives in the green schist phases of the volcanics. Extensive argillic alteration has been noted with anomalous gold areas.

PLATE 2 COPPER LOG-10 HISTOGRAM



The copper anomalies do not follow the inferred structures and thus would appear to be associated more with the intrusive alkalic rocks and metamorphosed Nicola volcanics.

The silver geochemical data is only weakly anomalous and closely follows the copper highs.

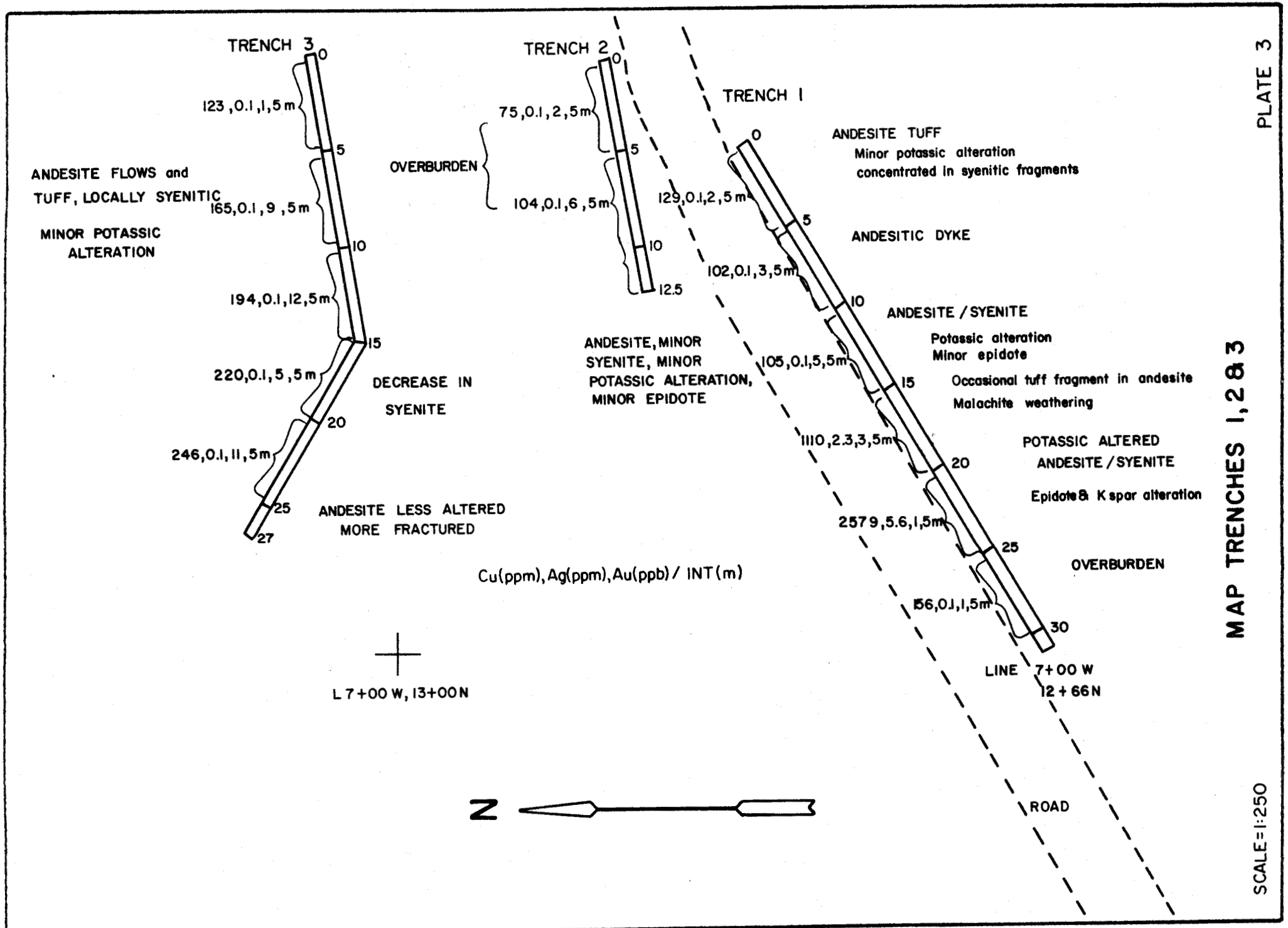
GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

A limited program of geological investigation and trenching was supervised by D.A. Perkins B.Sc. F.G.C.A. Five trenches were completed and sampled. Their grid positions are shown on the Interpretation Map Figure 12.

Minor malachite stain was found along the road southwest of the highest copper and gold values, trenching was undertaken along the road as a preliminary look see to minimize environmental impact.

Trench 1 covers 31 meters and generally exposes a potassically altered andesitic tuff to syenite, including 10 meters of visible intermittent malachite. This zone assays 1110 ppm copper, 5.6 ppm silver, 1 ppb gold for 5 meters; and 2579 ppm copper, 5.6 ppm silver and 1 ppb gold for the next 5 meters. A malachite enriched sub-section of 1.5 meters ran 3087 ppm copper 4.4 ppm silver and 11 ppb gold.

Trench 2 (12.5 meters) contained potassically altered andesite with minor syenite outcrops in the western 2.5 meters of the trench. Trench 3 (28 meters) exposes andesite flows and tuffs with local syenite and generally minor potassic alteration. Neither trenches 2 or 3 contained any anomalous geochemical values and were off of the geochemical trends. Thus more significant results will likely be obtained over the actual high gold and copper soil values.


TRENCH 3
0
123,0.1,1,5m
5
ANDESITE FLOWS and
TUFF, LOCALLY SYENITIC
165,0.1,9,5m
MINOR POTASSIC
ALTERATION
10
194,0.1,12,5m
15
220,0.1,5,5m
DECREASE IN
SYENITE
20
246,0.1,11,5m
25
27
ANDESITE LESS ALTERED
MORE FRACTURED
TRENCH 2
0
75,0.1,2,5m
5
OVERBURDEN
104,0.1,6,5m
10
12.5
ANDESITE, MINOR
SYENITE, MINOR
POTASSIC ALTERATION,
MINOR EPIDOTE
TRENCH 1
0
ANDESITE TUFF
Minor potassic alteration
concentrated in syenitic fragments
129,0.1,2,5m
5
ANDESITIC DYKE
102,0.1,3,5m
10
ANDESITE / SYENITE
Potassic alteration
Minor epidote
105,0.1,5,5m
15
Occasional tuff fragment in andesite
Malachite weathering
1110,2.3,3,5m
20
POTASSIC ALTERED
ANDESITE / SYENITE
Epidote & K spar alteration
2579,5.6,1,5m
25
OVERBURDEN
156,0.1,1,5m
30
LINE 7+00 W
12+66N
Cu(ppm), Ag(ppm), Au(ppb) / INT(m)
L 7+00 W, 13+00N
N
ROAD
MAP TRENCHES 1, 2 & 3
SCALE 1:250
PLATE 3

Trench 4 was positioned in the area of a 1080 ppb gold anomaly, it covered 45 meters and reached a spot depth of 5.5 meters and did not locate bedrock. A soil sample in the bottom over 5 meters gave 48 ppb gold substantiating the general presence of gold in the soil. This anomaly is part of a NE - SW trend that extends off of a moderate VLF EM anomaly to the NE. Thus the trench may have to be shifted to the NE.

Trench 5 likewise covered a NE trending gold anomaly but did reach bedrock. Subcrop was encountered 5 meters below surface and consists of highly propylitically altered gabbro to basalt. A shear structure heavily hematitic and jarositic with minor calcareous fracture fillings and extensive argillic alteration was also encountered. This structure is orientated 060 degrees which conforms to the geochemical trend. However geochemical values were low, possibly due to surface leaching.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

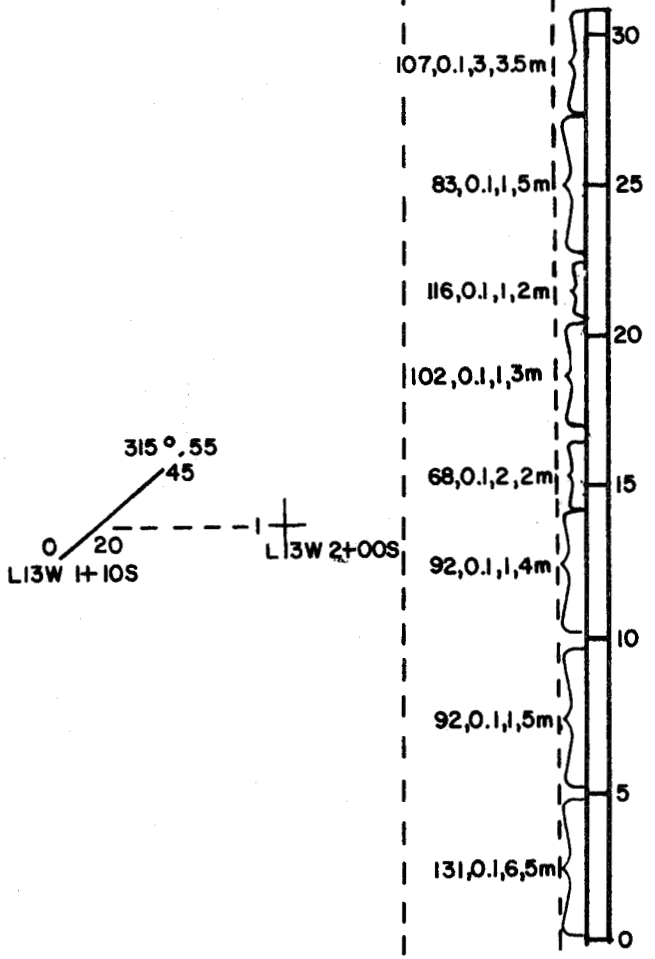
The helicopter borne magnetometer survey has outlined an area of intersecting magnetic linears which have been interpreted as regional structures. These structures intersect in the northwest corner of the Club 7 claim. Detailed ground magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys defined specific anomalies which are coincident with the regional patterns. Soil sampling has located unusually high gold geochemical values in this area.

SCALE = 1:250

MAP TRENCH 5

ROAD

TRENCH 5



INCREASE IN ALTERATION, LESS RESISTIVE,
INCREASE IN HEMATITIC ALTERATION

PROPYLITICALLY ALTERED
GABBRO/BASALT

LIGHT YELLOW JAROSSITIC ALTERATION TRENDING AT 060°/90 MINOR CALCAREOUS BRECCIA IN ARGILLIC ALTERED GABBRO/BASALT.

PROPYLITICALLY ALTERED
GABBRO/BASALT, VERY HEMATITIC

PROPYLITICALLY ALTERED
GABBRO/BASALT

SLIGHTLY RESISTIVE, PROPYLITICALLY ALTERED
GABBRO TO BASALT PARTIALLY SERPENTINIZED

ROAD

PLATE 4

Figure 12, the Interpretation Map depicts the excellent correlation between the VLF EM and gold geochemical contour patterns. In most cases the gold data is shifted to the southwest from the electromagnetic conductors and magnetic low linears, suggesting a glacial transportation direction.

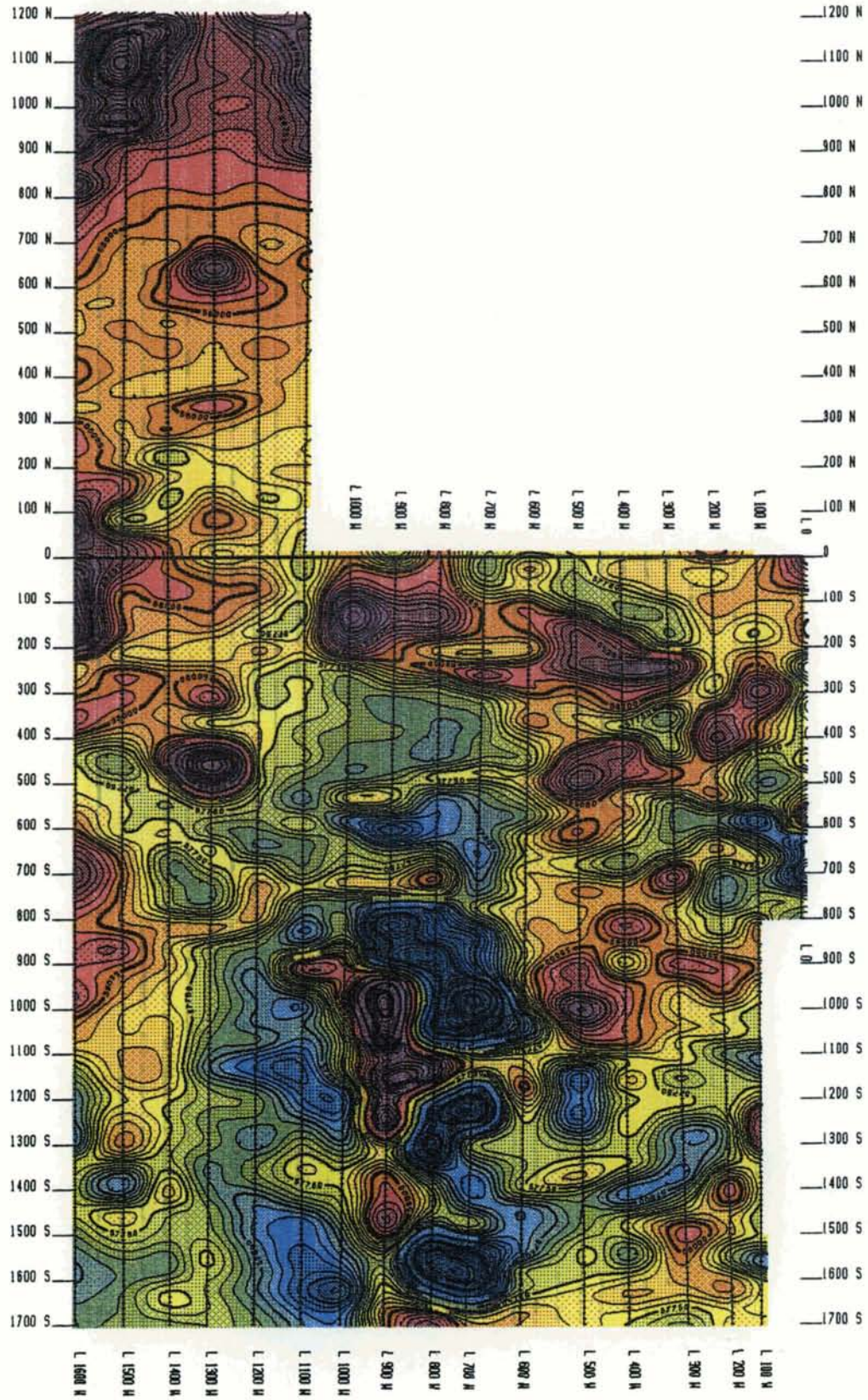
Trench 5, the only trench which penetrated the overburden over one of these gold - conductor anomalies, located an extensively altered 060 degree orientated structure. Pursuit of these structures on the adjoining claims has resulted in the location of low to high grade gold mineralization.

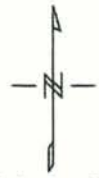
CONCLUSIONS

The **Tide Resources Ltd. Club claims** have been shown to lie in an area of favorable geology consisting of alkalic intrusives into the Nicola series of volcanic rocks.

An area of intersecting structures has returned gold soil geochemical values of up to 1930 ppb, with 4 samples over 1000 ppb. The magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys indicate the presence of overburden covered structures associated with these high geochemical numbers.

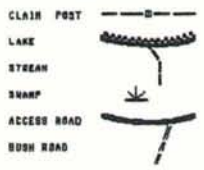
The area surveyed is a small portion of the Club claims and was specifically undertaken to examine the zone of intersecting structural linears. The remaining unsurveyed portion as indicated by Figure 4 is underlain by a south trending nose of syenite rocks. Appendage intrusives usually are good exploration targets due to structure and metamorphic thermal gradients.





Inclination: 76 Deg.
Declination: 22 deg. E

TOPOGRAPHY



SCALE 1 : 5 000

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB CLAIMS: LAC LA HACHE B.C.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC INTENSITY

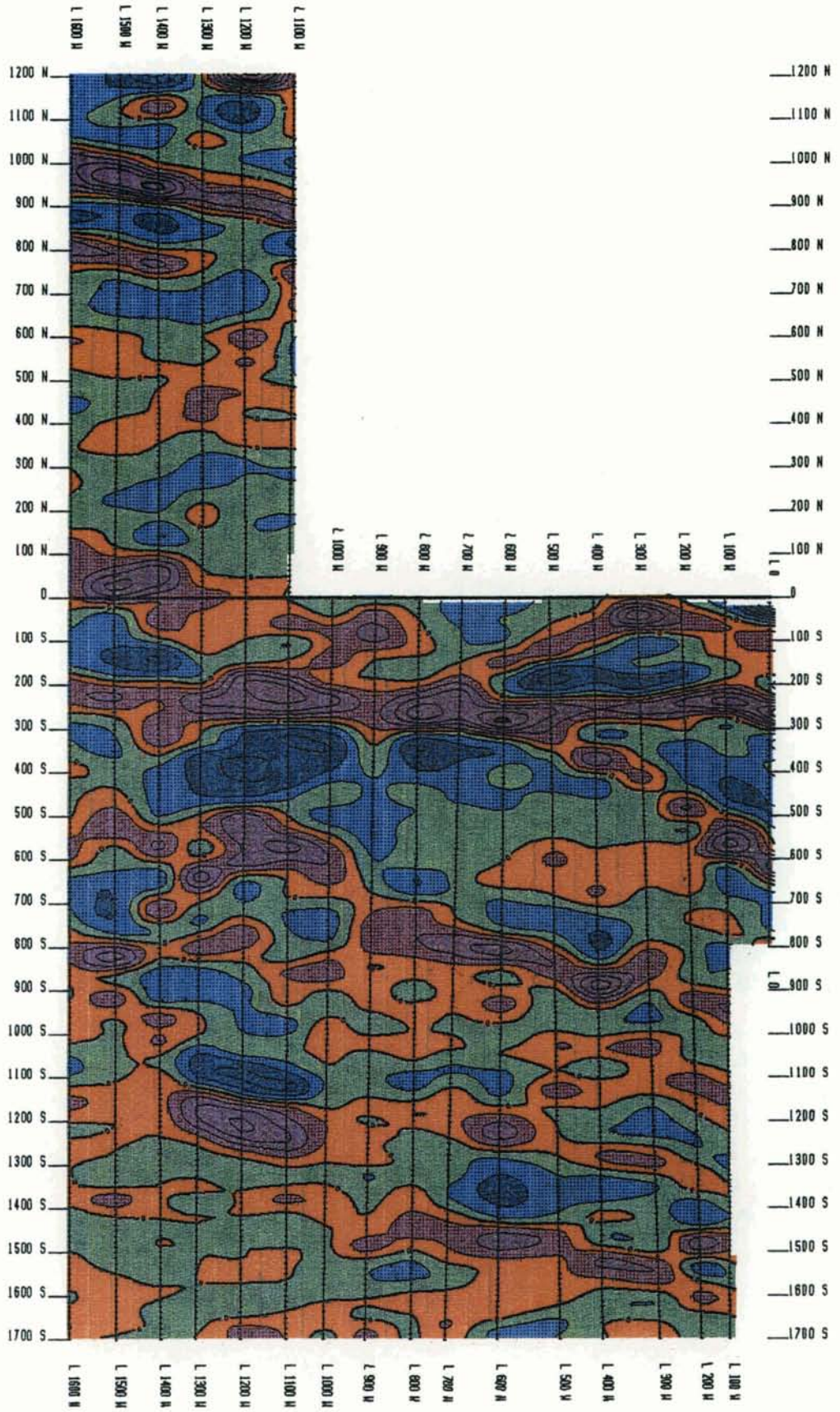
INSTRUMENT EDA OMNI PLUS

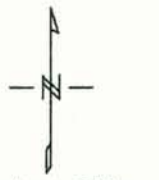
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 250 1000 NT

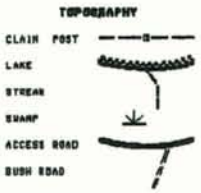
N.T.S. 93P/16W: Lat. 51 deg. 58'N: Long. 121 deg. 24'W

FEBRUARY 1989

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC. FIG. 13







SCALE 1 : 5 000

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB CLAIMS: LAC LA HACHE B.C.

CUTLER VLF EM FRASER FILTER

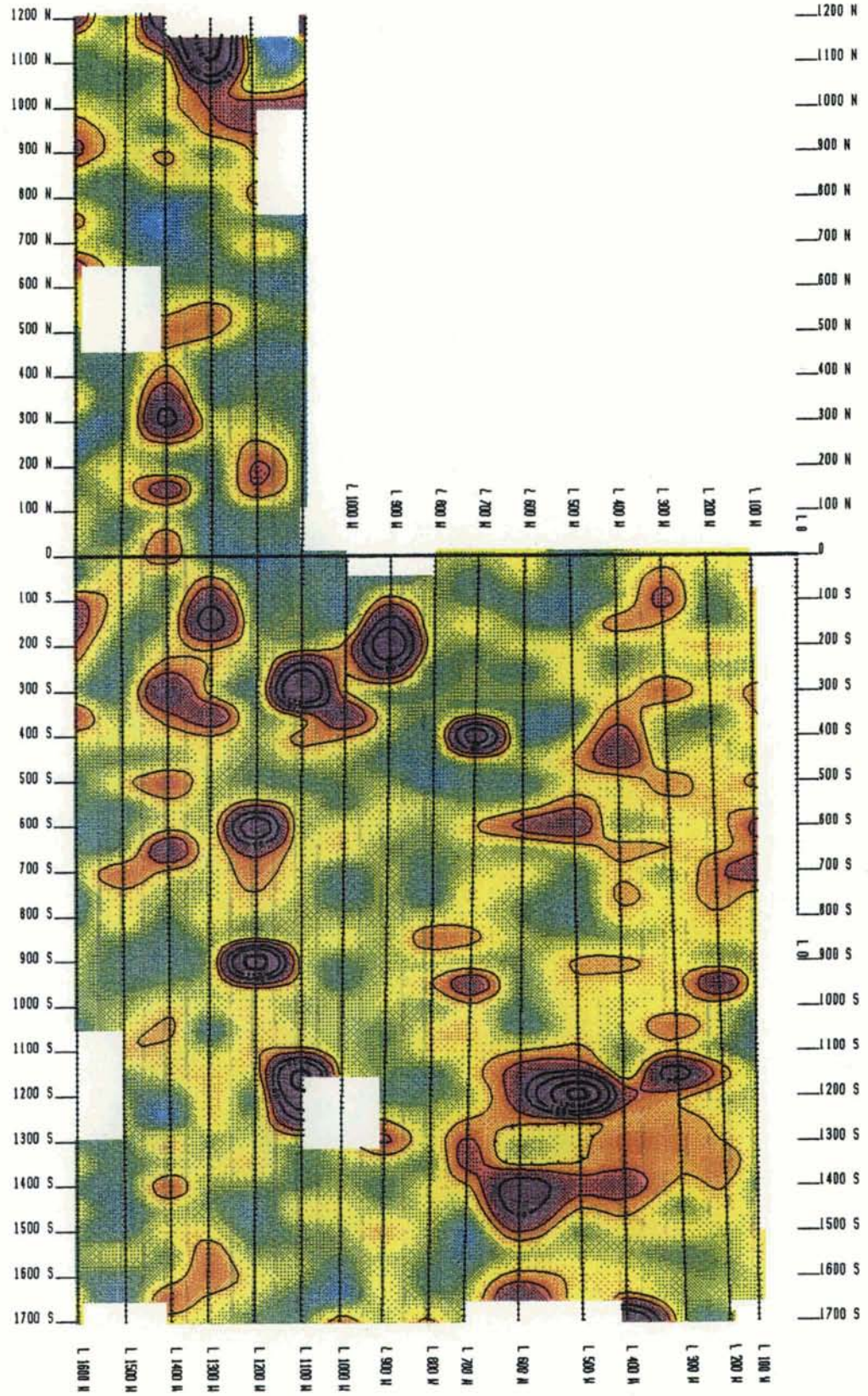
INSTRUMENT EDA OMNI PLUS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 250 X 10

N.T.S. 92P/14E: Lat. 51 deg. 58'N: Long. 121 deg. 24'W

FEBRUARY 1989

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC. FIG. 14



Inclination: 76 Deg.
Declination: 22 deg. E

TOPOGRAPHY

CLAIM POST

LAKE

STREAM

SWAMP

ACCESS ROAD

BUSH ROAD

SCALE 1 : 5 000

TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB CLAIMS: LAC LA HACHE B.C.

COPPER

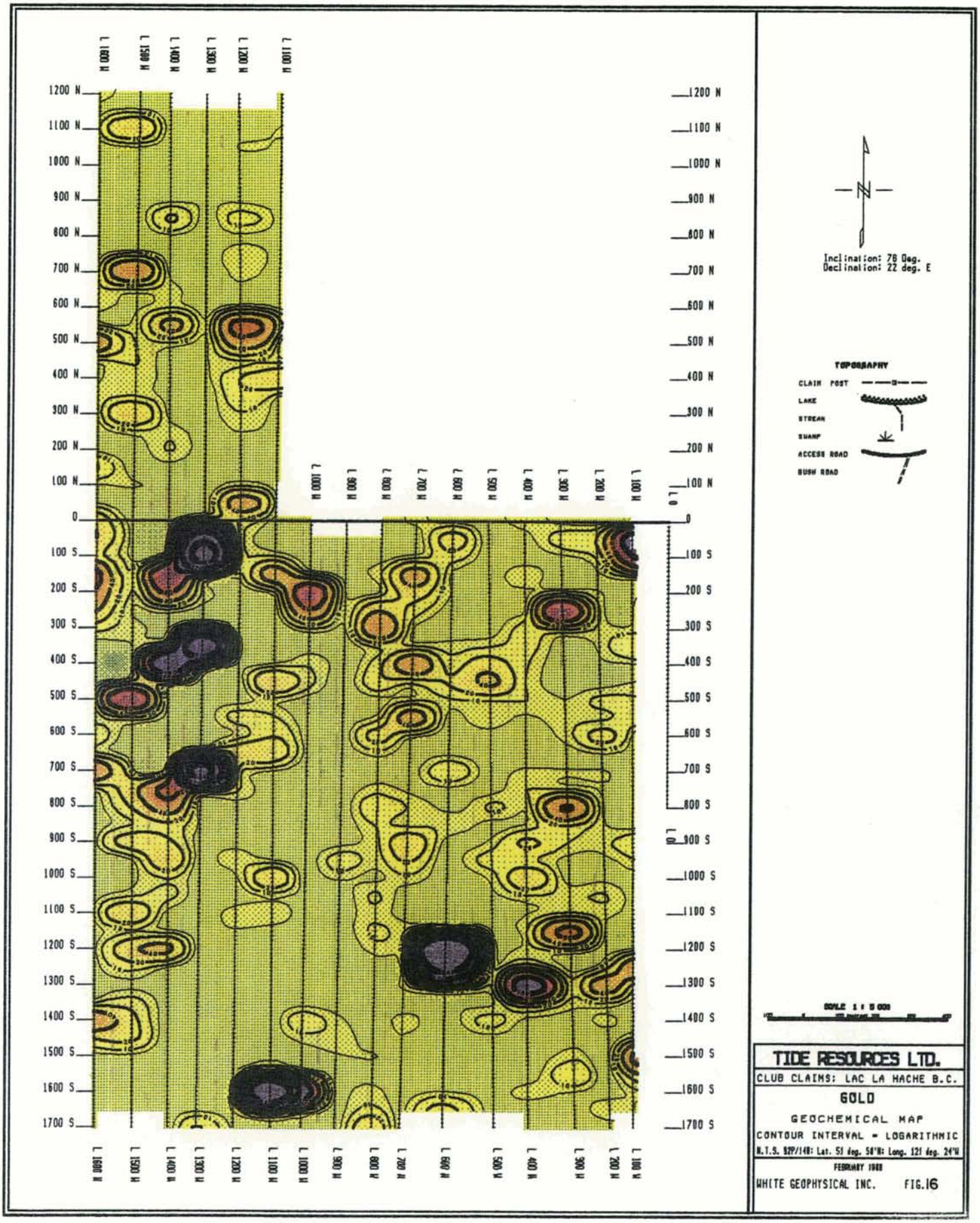
GEOCHEMICAL MAP

CONTOUR INTERVAL = LOGARITHMIC

N.T.S. 93P/14E: Lat. 51 deg. 58'N: Long. 121 deg. 24'W

FEBRUARY 1988

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC. FIG. 15

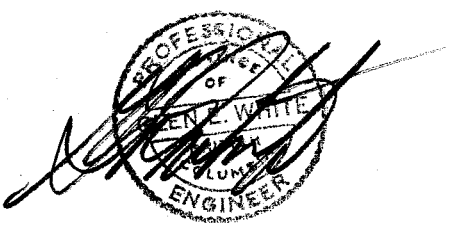

L 1600 W
L 1500 W
L 1400 W
L 1300 W
L 1200 W
L 1100 W
L 1000 W
L 900 W
L 800 W
L 700 W
L 600 W
L 500 W
L 400 W
L 300 W
L 200 W
L 100 W
L 0
1200 N
1100 N
1000 N
900 N
800 N
700 N
600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
100 N
0
100 S
200 S
300 S
400 S
500 S
600 S
700 S
800 S
900 S
1000 S
1100 S
1200 S
1300 S
1400 S
1500 S
1600 S
1700 S
Inclination: 78 Deg.
Declination: 22 deg. E
TOPOGRAPHY
CLAIM POST
LAKE
STREAM
SWAMP
ACCESS ROAD
BUSH ROAD
SCALE 1 : 5 000
TIDE RESOURCES LTD.
CLUB CLAIMS: LAC LA HACHE B.C.
GOLD
GEOCHEMICAL MAP
CONTOUR INTERVAL = LOGARITHMIC
N.T.S. 93P/14E: Lat. 51 deg. 50'N: Long. 121 deg. 24'W
FEBRUARY 1988
WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC. FIG.16

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the excellent geochemical and geophysical results to date, it is recommended that the remaining portion of the claims be systematically sampled and surveyed in conjunction with geological mapping.

The present area of high geochemical values should be detailed with the induced polarization method for chargeability sources and resistivity lows followed by further trenching.

RESPECTIVELY SUBMITTED,



GLEN E. WHITE B.Sc. P. Eng.

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Janes R.H.,P.Eng., A Report on the Geochemistry of the Peach North & South Groups, Clinton Mining Division, Coranex Limited, August 1967.

Fox P.E., Cameron R.S., Hoffman S.J., Geology and Soil Geochemistry Of the Quesnel River Gold Deposit, British Columbia, GEOEXPO/86, The Association of Exploration Geochemists.

White, Glen E. P.Eng. G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.
Geological, Geochemical And Geophysical Report
Miracle 2, 3, 4 and 5 mineral claims,
Timothy Mt. Area, B.C., N.T.S. 92P 14/W,
October 7, 1987.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glen E. White, with a business address of 11751 Bridgeport Road, Richmond B.C. do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geophysicist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1977.

2) I am an Associate Member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

3) I hold a B.Sc. degree (1966) in geology and geophysics from the University of British Columbia.

4) I have been practising my profession as a geophysicist-geologist for over 22 years.

5) I have practical geological geophysical experience in all the geological provinces of Canada and the southwestern United States.

6) I have based this report on a review of available Geological publications and exploration reports.

7) A letter of consent is required before this report can be used in whole or in part for publication or any filing statement or Statement of Material Facts.

GLEN E. WHITE B.Sc., P.Eng.,

COST BREAKDOWN

PHASE I

	TOTAL
ACTION MINE SERVICES LTD. Line cutting and soil sampling 37 km at $250/km	$9,250

PERSONNEL	DATE	
A. Kriberg	November 6 - 27/88	
D. Gagne	November 6 - 27/88	
Trenches 1,2 &3 backhoe & moves		$1,000
Glen E. White supervision & visit Nov 11, 12/88		$4,500
Geochemical analysis		$5,792
Prospector D. Fuller		100

PHASE II

Trenches 4 & 5 backhoe, trailer assistant	$1,170
D.A. Perkins F.G.A.C.	$1,500

PERSONNEL	DATE	
M. Folks	Dec. 20-23, 27-31/88	
L. Torheidan	Jan 5-12/89	
Magnetometer survey 35km at 110/km		$3,850
Electromagnetic survey 35km @ $110/km		$3,850
Airborne interpretation & plotting		$2,500
Magnetometer & VLF EM data plotting		$3,000
Interpretation, drafting & reports		$3,000
	TOTAL	$39,512

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 SAMPLE SUMMARY

Sample No.	Location	(m)	Notes
48175	Trench 2	0-5	
48176	"	5-12	
48177	Trench 3	0-5	
48178	"	5-10	
48179	"	10-15	
48180	"	15-20	
48181	"	20-25	
48182	Trench 1	0-5	
48183	"	5-10	
48184	"	10-15	
48185	"	15-20	
48186	"	20-25	
48187	"	25-30	
48188	"	17-17.5	Malachite Stain
48189	Trench 4	0-5	
48190	"	5-10	
48191	"	10-15	
48192	"	15-20	
48193	"	20-25	
48194	"	25-30	
48195	"	30-35	
48196	"	35-40	
48197	"	40-45	
48198	"	45-55	
48201	Trench 5	5-10	
48202	"	10-14	
48203	"	14-17.5	
48204	"	17.5-21	
48205	"	21-22.5	
48206	"	22.5-27.5	
48207	"	27.5-31	

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 19 1988

DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec. 21/88.

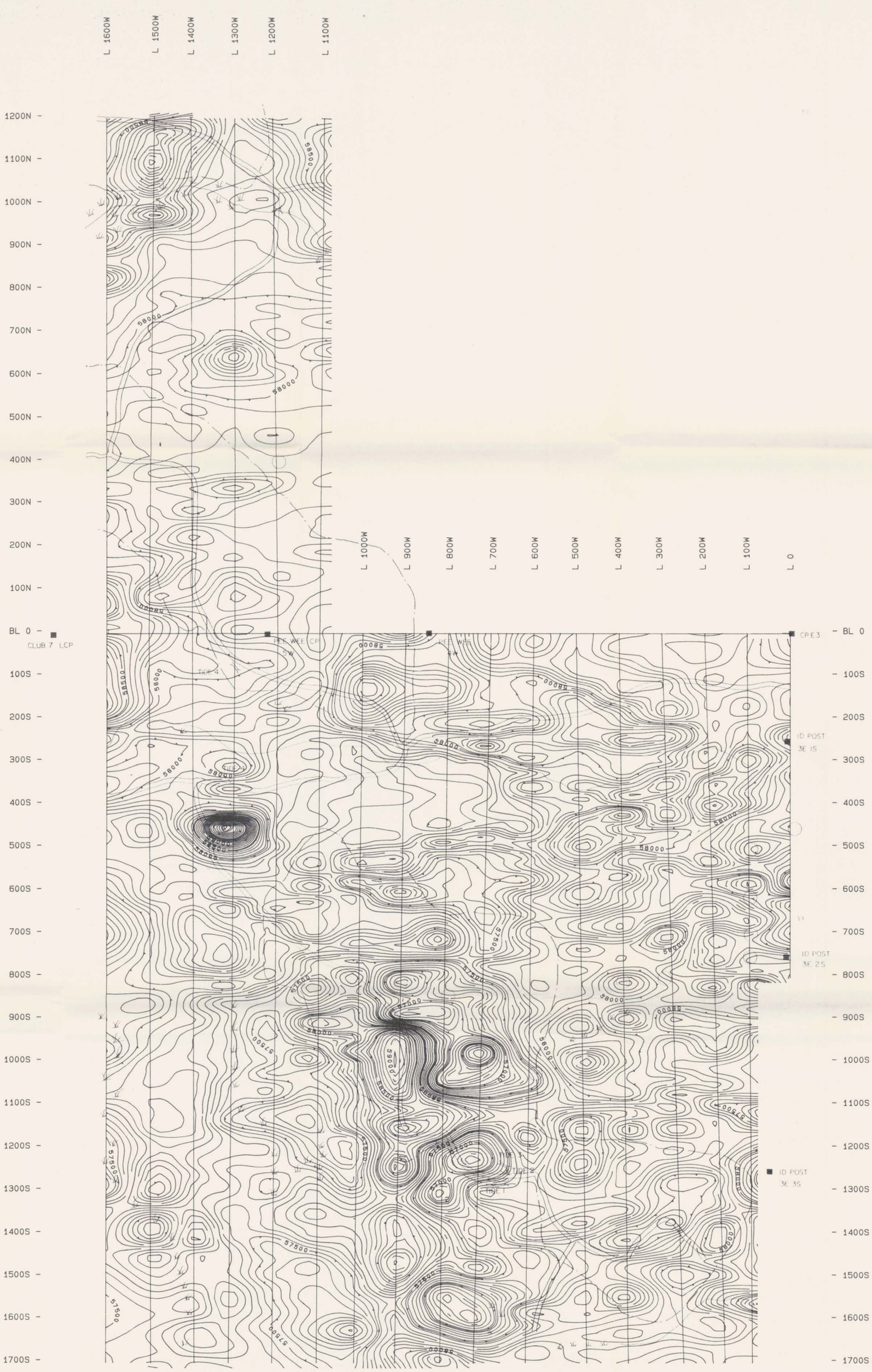
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

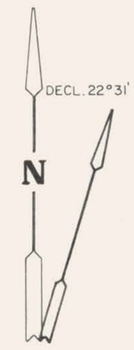
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, B.CHAN, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

TIDE RESOURCES PROJECT TIDE FILE # 88-6323

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
48175	75	.1	2
48176	104	.1	6
48177	123	.1	1
48178	165	.1	9
48179	194	.1	12
48180	220	.1	5
48181	246	.1	11
48182	129	.1	2
48183	102	.1	3
48184	105	.1	5
48185	1110	2.3	3
48186	2579	5.6	1
48187	156	.1	1
48188	3087	4.4	11
48189	130	.3	48
48190	118	.1	12
48191	133	.2	8
48192	134	.3	12
48193	114	.1	22
48194	120	.1	10
48195	109	.2	5
48196	108	.1	6
48197	101	.1	2
48198	164	.2	29
48201	131	.1	6
48202	92	.1	1
48203	68	.1	2
48204	102	.1	1
48205	116	.1	1
48206	83	.1	1
48207	107	.1	3
STD C/AU-R	61	6.9	475

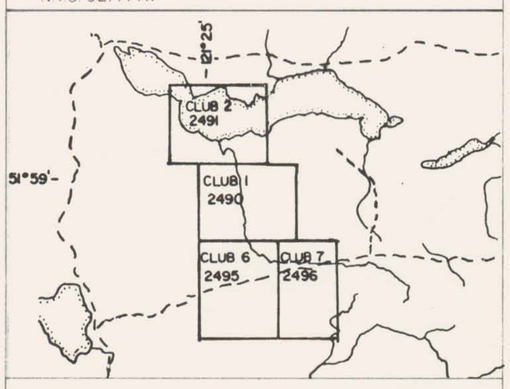




GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS

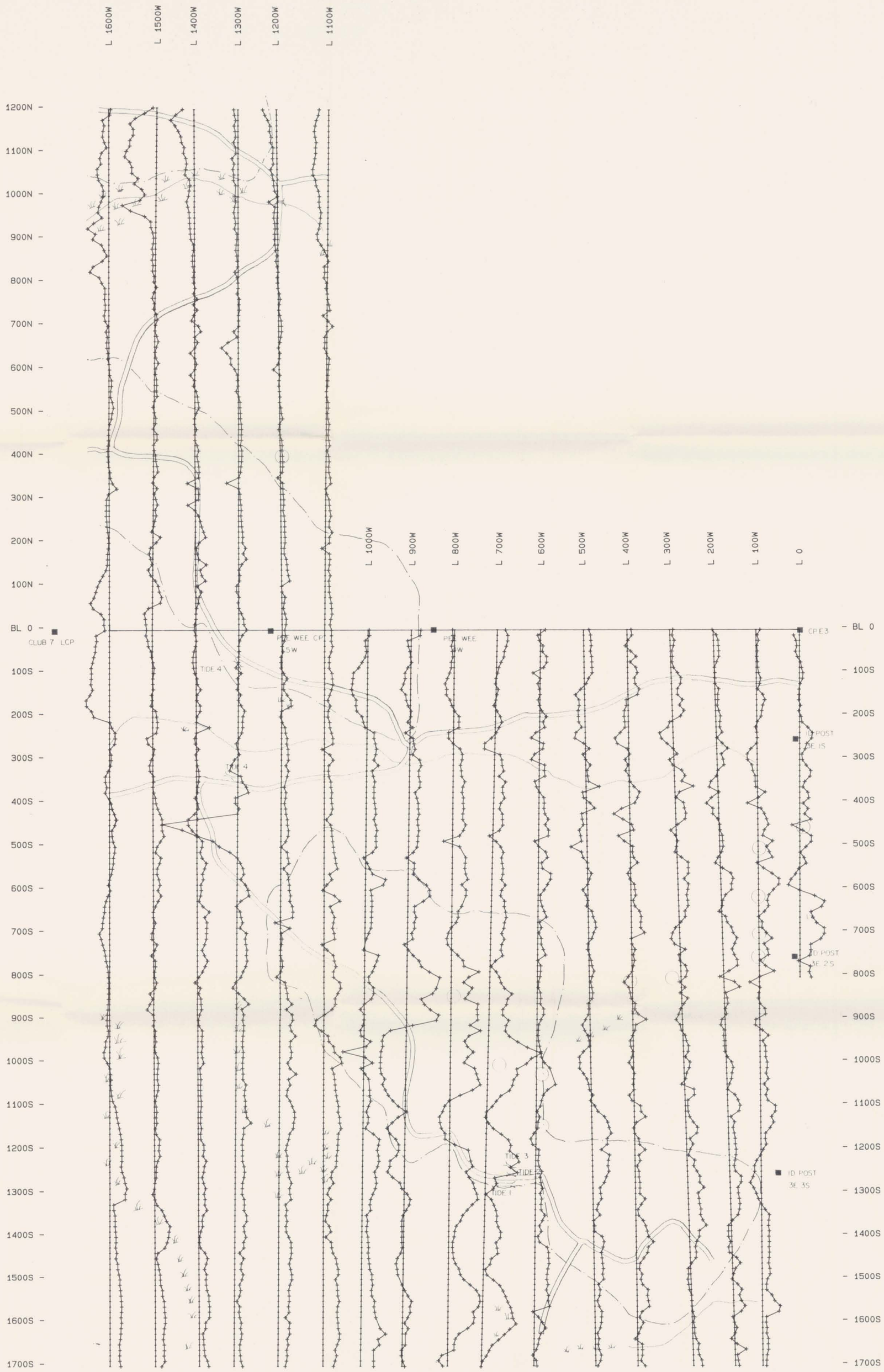
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

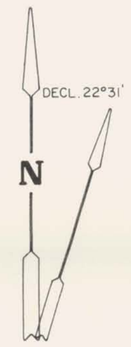
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: JAN. 1989		FIG. 5

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



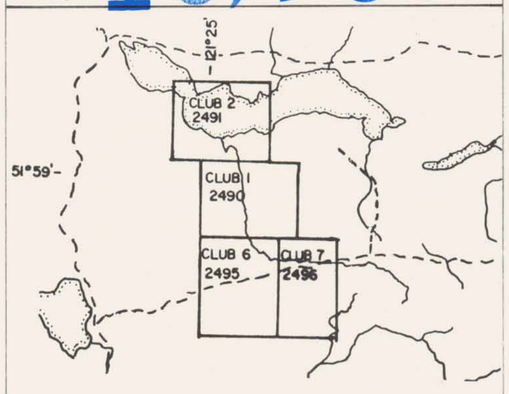


+ PLOTTING-Base=58000 nT
Scale=1000 nT./cm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS

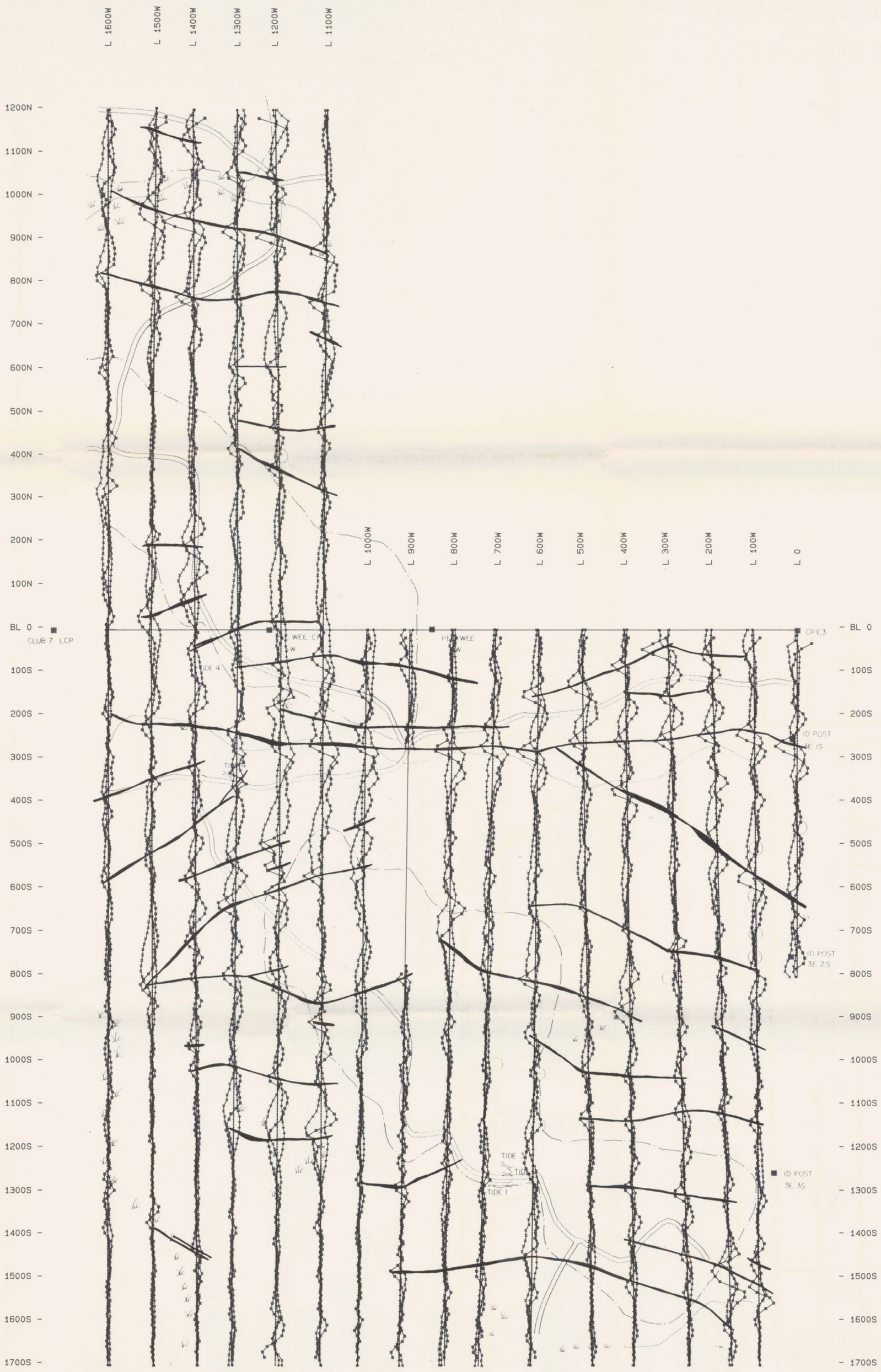
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

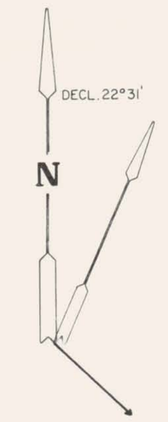
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: JAN. 1989 | Fig. 6

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





TO VLF TRANSMITTER

□ FRASER FILTER – Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

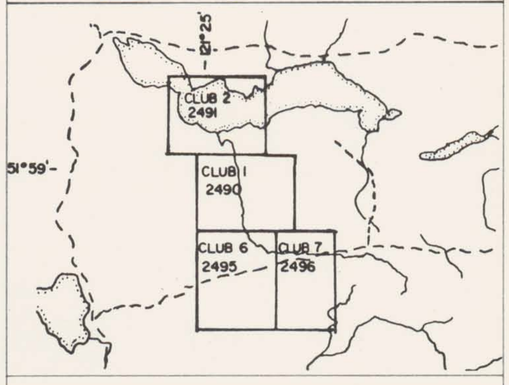
◈ QUADRATURE – Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

× INPHASE – Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
VLF-EM PROFILES
TRANSMITTER: CUTLER

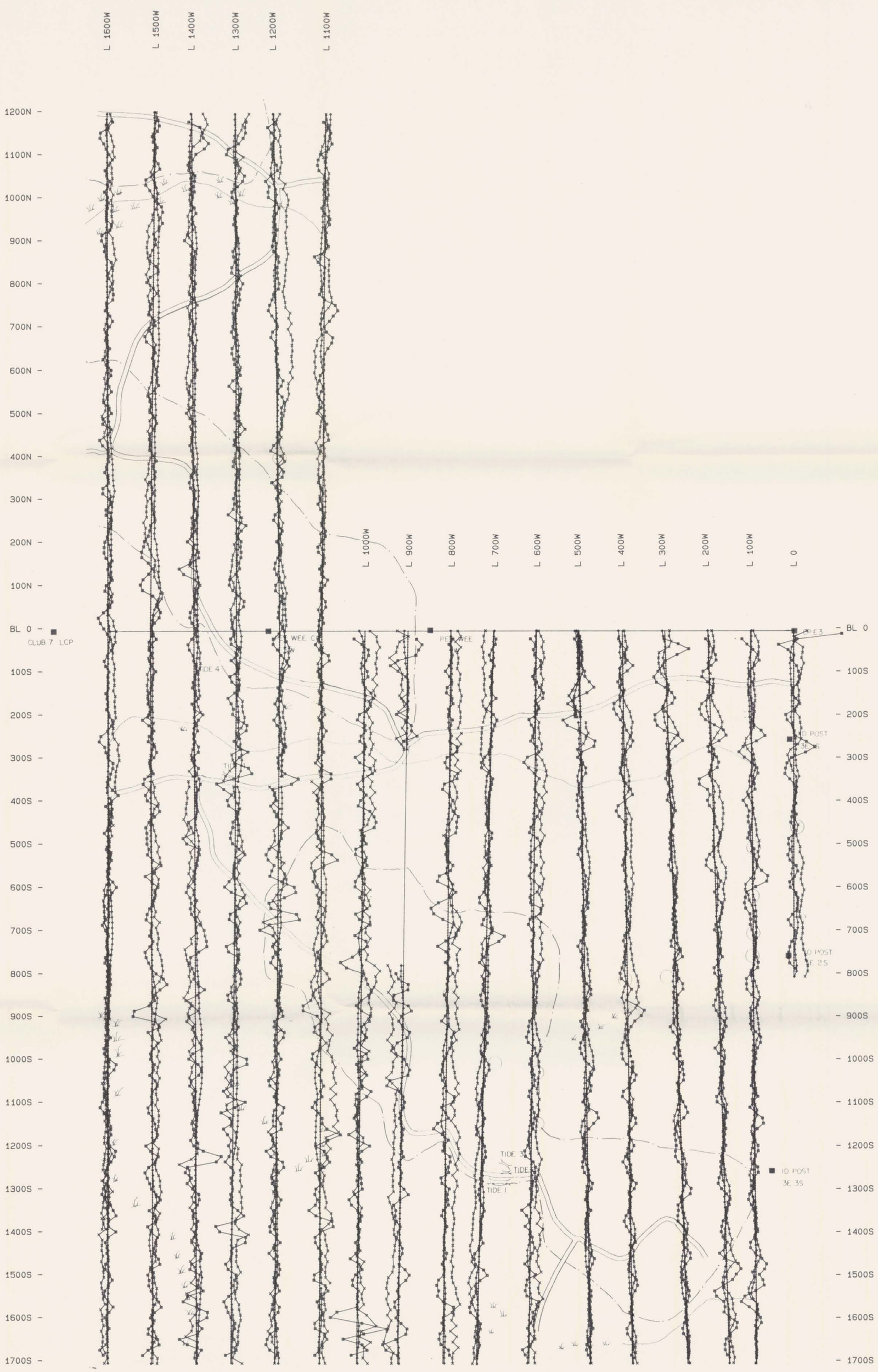
Scale 1: 5000.0

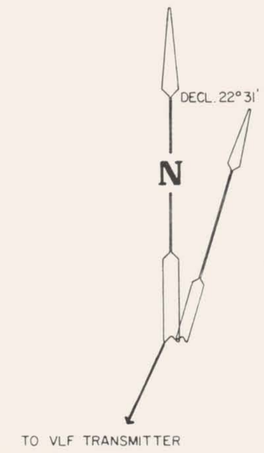
0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date:

Fig. 7

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





□ FRASER FILTER - Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

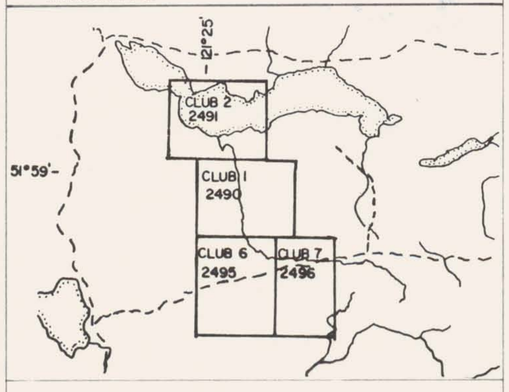
◇ QUADRATURE - Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

× INPHASE - Base = 0
Scale = 20% /cm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
VLF-EM PROFILES
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE

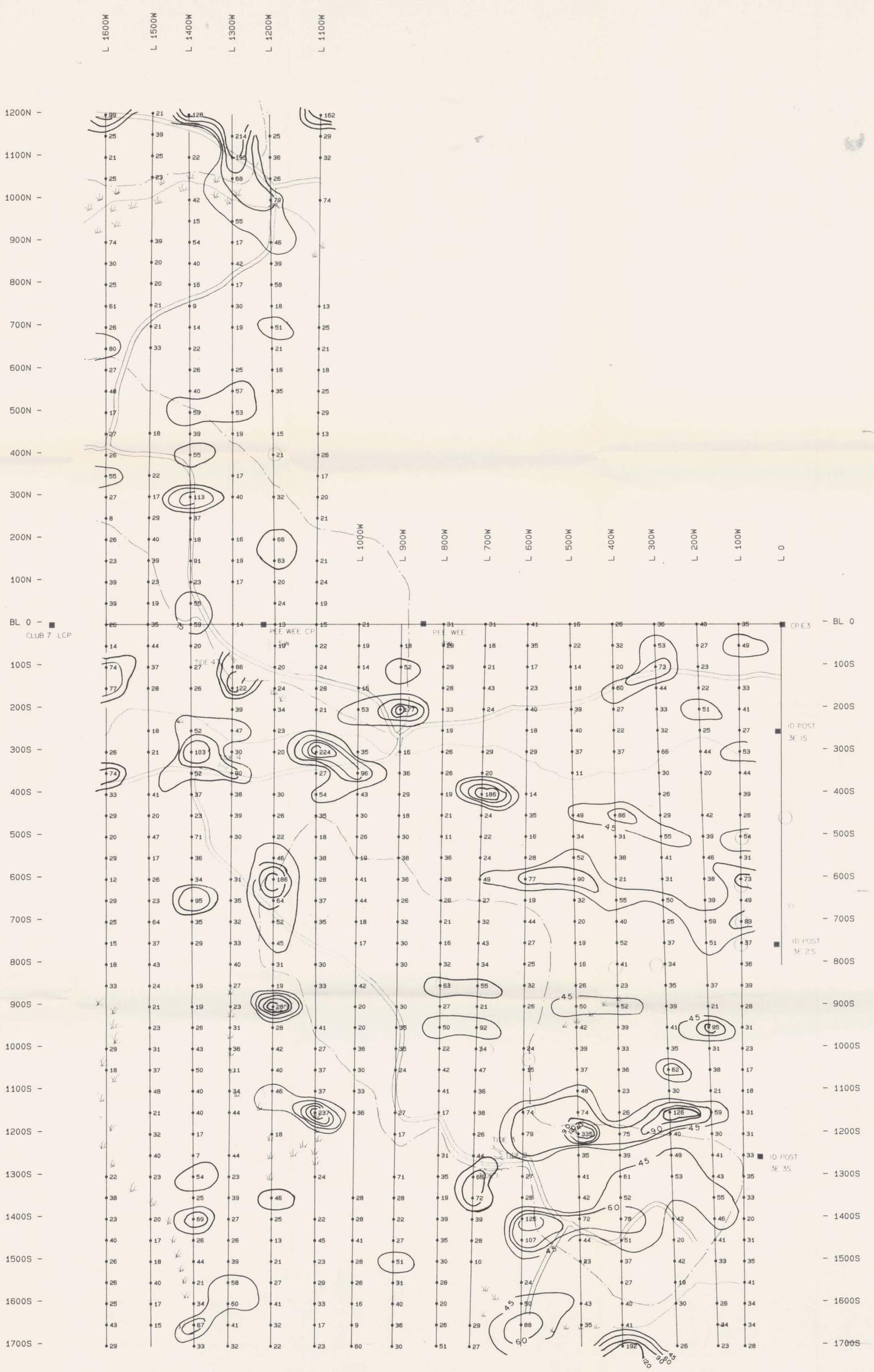
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

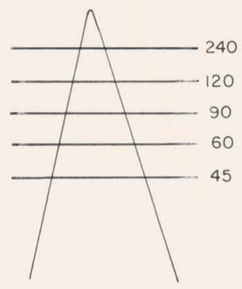
Date:

Fig. 8

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



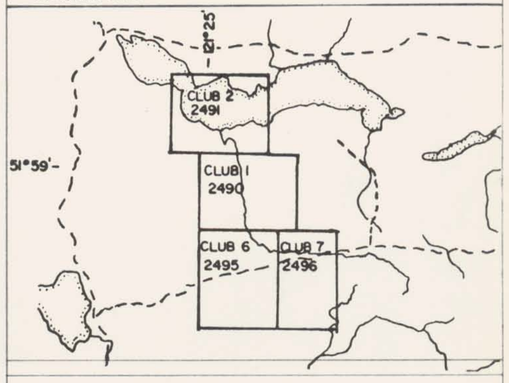
COPPER PPM



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



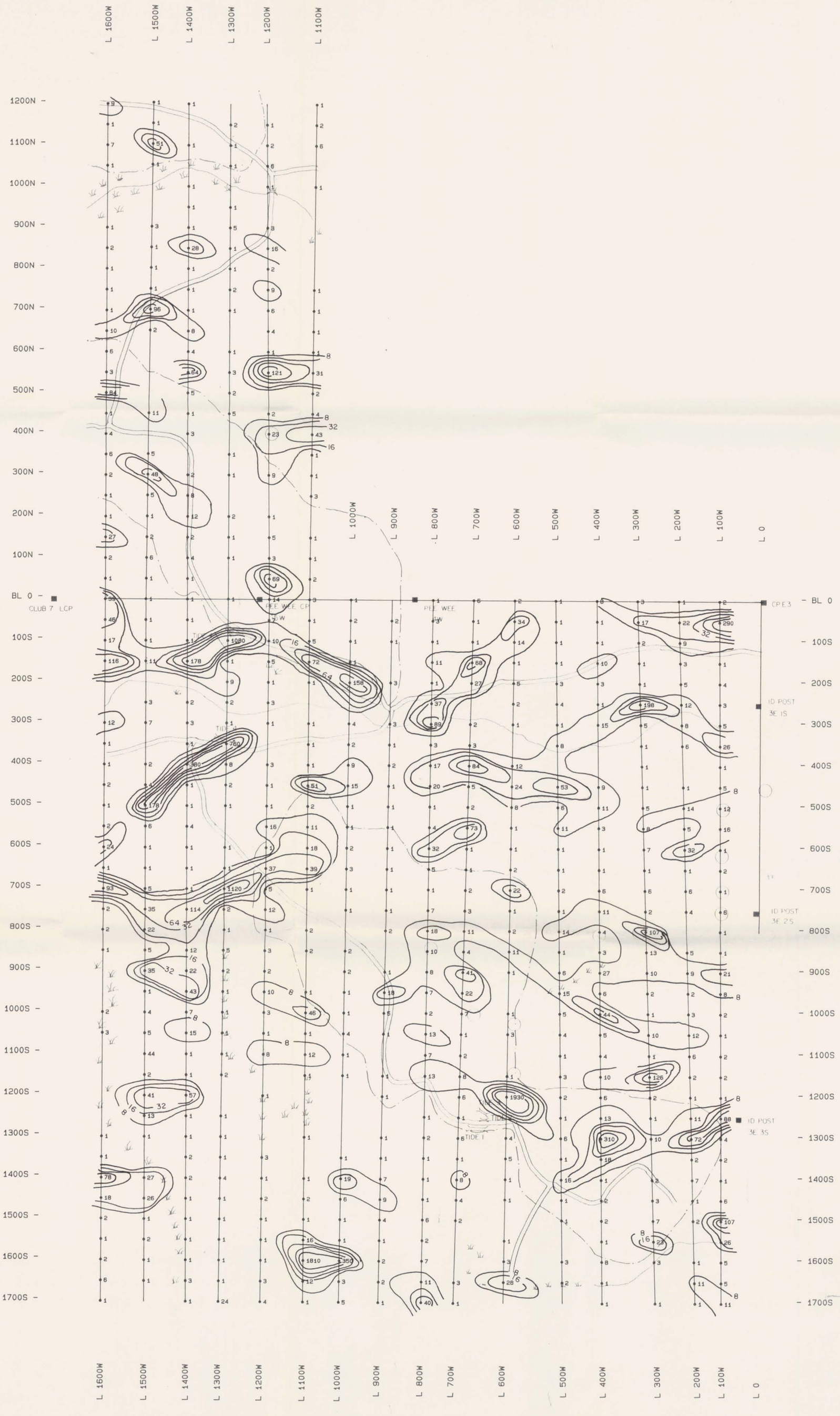
TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

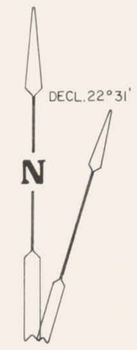
CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER PPM
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

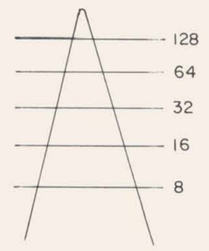
Date: October 1988 | Fig. 9

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





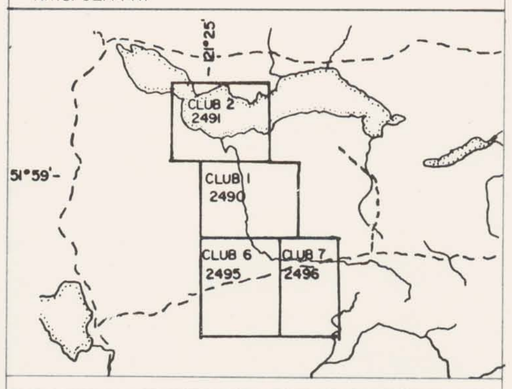
GOLD PPB



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

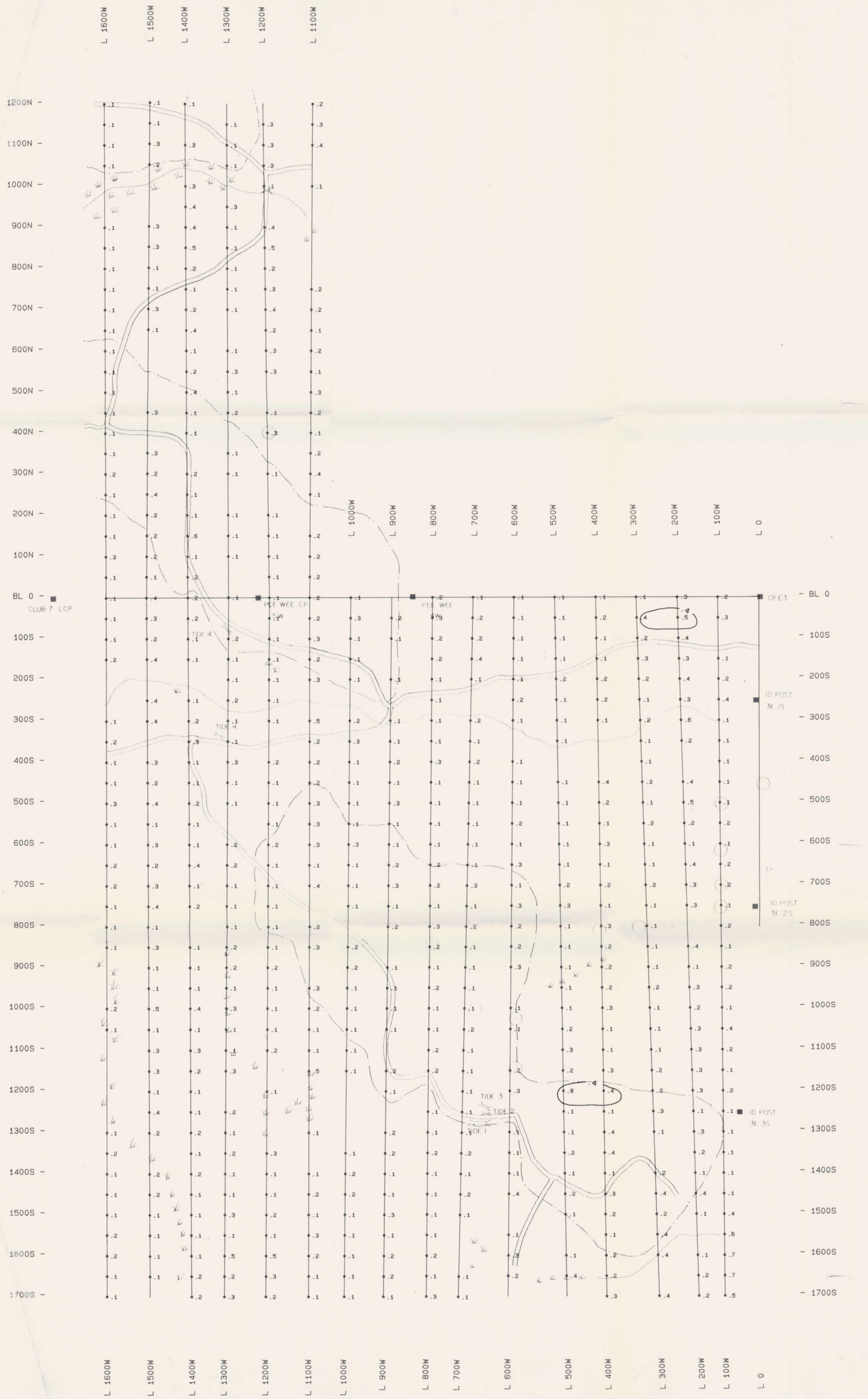
CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
GOLD PPB

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: October 1988 | Fig. 10

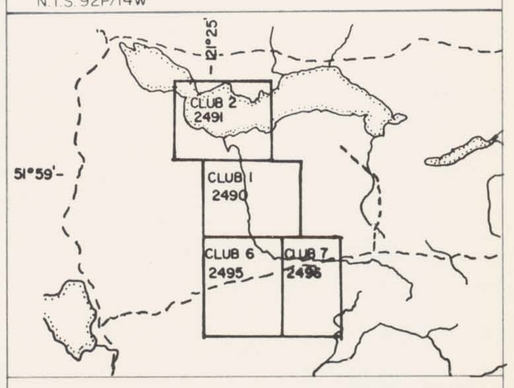
WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,589

N.T.S. 92P/14W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

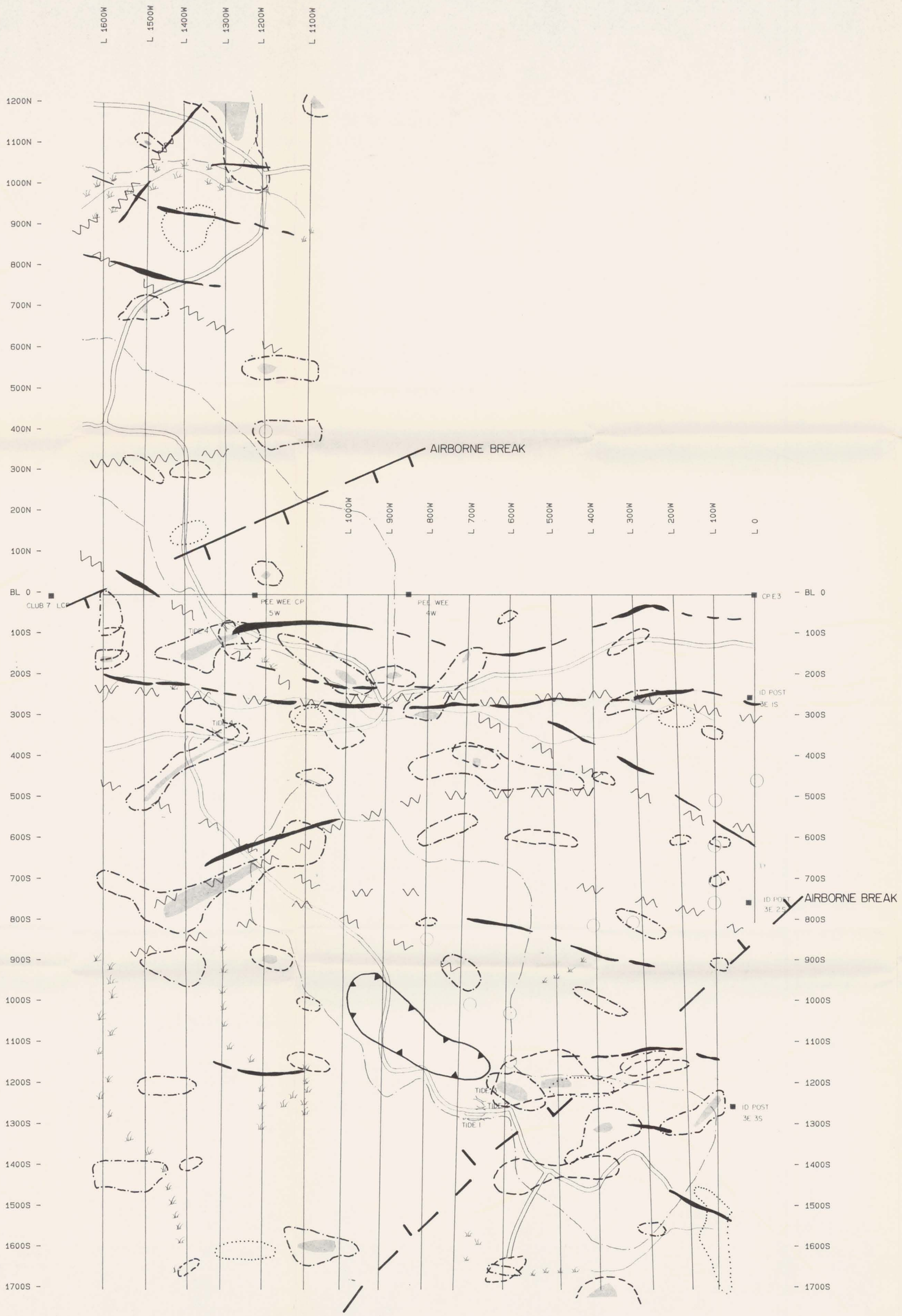
CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SILVER PPM

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: October 1988 | Fig. 11

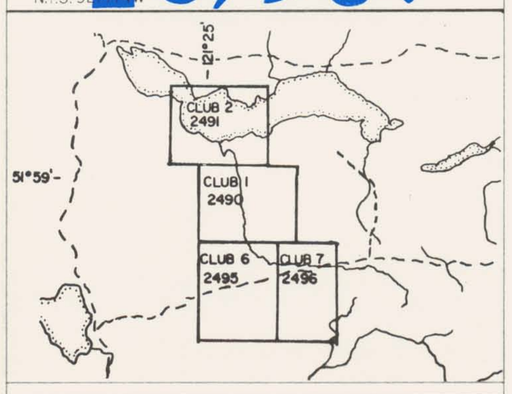
WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



LEGEND

- GOLD
- SILVER
- COPPER
- INFERRED FAULT
- VLF-EM CONDUCTOR
- MAGNETIC LOW
- GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY PEAKS

N.T.S. 92P/4W



TIDE RESOURCES LTD.

CLUB 1, 2, 6 & 7 CLAIMS
INTERPRETATION MAP

Scale 1: 5000.0

0 100 200 300 400 500 M

Date: JAN. 1989 | Fig.12

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.