

REPORT ON
DRILLING OF MAIN SHOWING
NIMPKISH GOLD PROSPECT

Marino, Fido A-H and Kilpala 1-6 M.C.
Nanaimo Mining District, British Columbia

Longitude $127^{\circ} 07'$ W.

Latitude $50^{\circ} 15'$ N.

N.T.S. 92L / 6E

Owner- Canamin Resources Ltd.
Operator- Doromin Resources Ltd.

Report By R.E. Gale, Ph.D., P.Eng.
R.E. Gale and Associates Inc.

July 1, 1989

18902

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FIGURES

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18,902

INTRODUCTION

A drilling program involving the drilling of 50.5 metres (154 feet) of hole was carried out by E. Specogna of Doromin Resources Ltd. on the Nimpkish gold prospect during the period March 20 to April 13, 1989.

Cores from the four completed holes were logged and sampled by the author on April 14, and assays were received on April 30. On June 11th., the author examined the drill sites and mapped the geology of the Main showing on the Nimpkish property in company with E. Specogna.

Based on the drill results and my examination of the property, no further work is recommended for the Main showing at the present time.

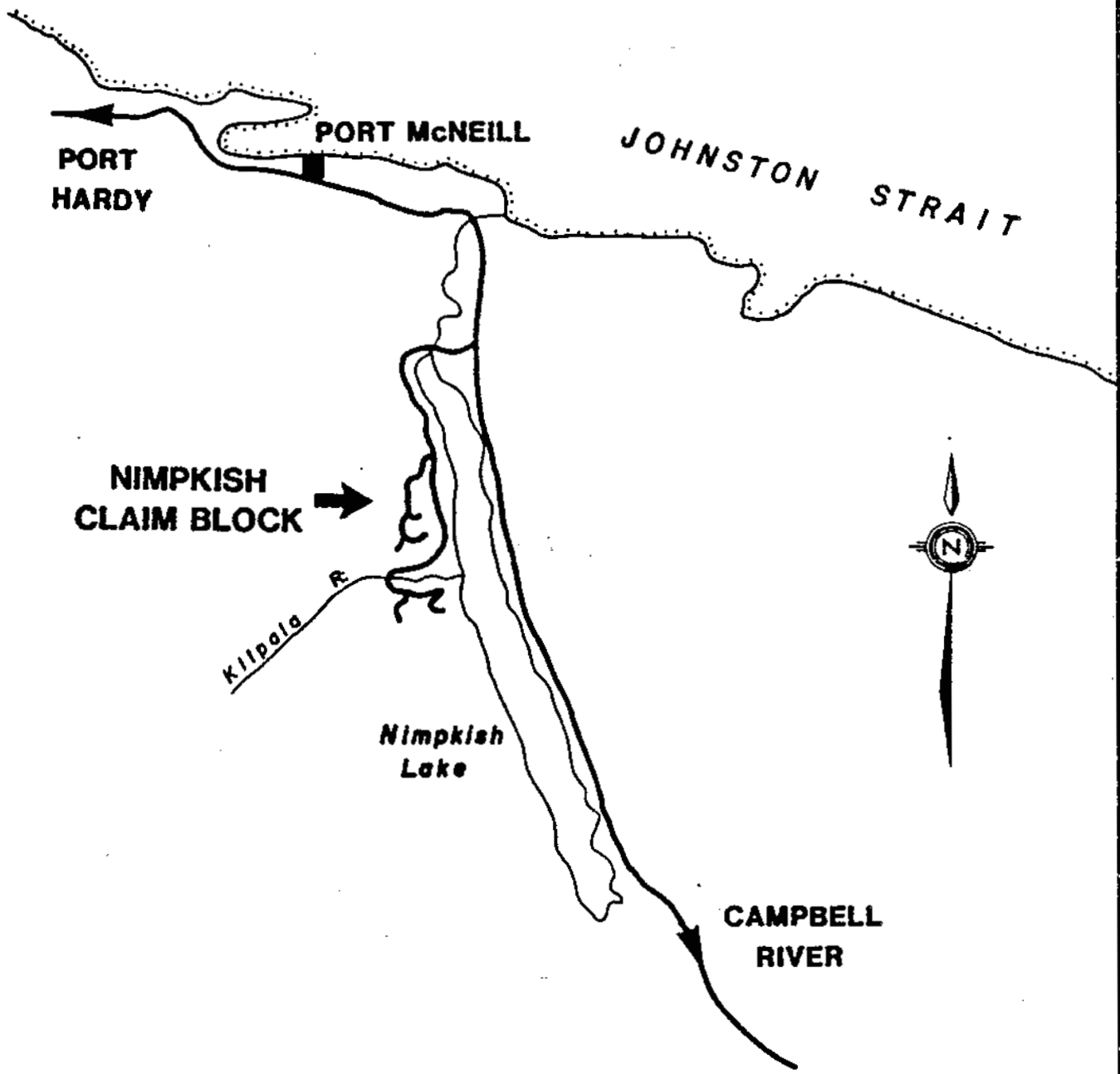
A separate showing associated with a Cu,Mo,Zn,Hg,Au soil geochemical anomaly in the southeast part of the claims was not examined during the course of my work. This showing could warrant further work but a field evaluation of its merits would be required before any exploration could be planned.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Marino, Fido and Kilpala claims totalling 32 units are located on the west side of Nimpkish Lake, 12 kms south of Port McNeill on Vancouver Island.

The claims are accessible by good gravel logging roads leading around the north end of Nimpkish lake from the Island Highway.

Location of the property is shown in Figure 1.



ACCESS ROUTES



FIG. 1

CLAIMS

The following claims which are recorded in the Nanaimo Mining Division make up the Nimpkish gold prospect.

NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	ANNIVERSARY DATE
Marino	1150	18	May 7
Fido A	1159	1	May 8
Fido B-H	1160-1166	7	May 18
Kilpala 1-6	1167-1172	6	May 18

The claims are owned by Canamin Resources Ltd. and held under option by Doromin Resources Ltd.

Figure 2 shows the position of the claims in relation to Nimpkish Lake.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Nimpkish group of claims lie along the northern side of the Kilpala River covering a series of rocky bluffs rising to an elevation of about 600 metres above sea level.

Outcrops in the main part of the claims are abundant and most of the area has been logged and is bare of trees except for small new second growth.

The climate in the area is typical of Vancouver Island with abundant precipitation year round but relatively mild temperatures.

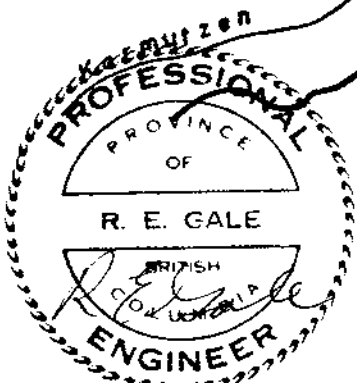
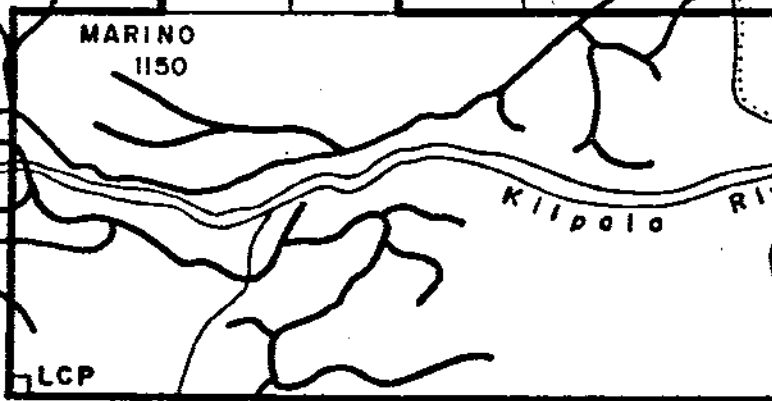
CLAIM MAP

To Pt
Mc NEIL



NIMPRISH
LAKE

KILPALA 6 1172	KILPALA 5 1171	
FIDO H 1166	FIDO G 1165	KILPALA 3 1169
FIDO E 1163	FIDO F 1164	KILPALA 4 1170
FIDO B 1168	FIDO A 1159	KILPALA 2 1168
FIDO C 1161	FIDO D 1162	KILPALA 1 1167



0 300
m

FIG. 2

HISTORY

Prospecting along new logging roads by E. Specogna in 1982 resulted in the discovery of a new vein showing within Karmutsen basalt near what is now the northwest corner of the Kilpala 1 claim.

The property was optioned to Falconbridge Ltd. in January 1983, who in turn brought in Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. as a potential joint venture partner in April, 1983. Chevron carried out a program of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical soil sampling. Results of Chevron's work are reported in Assessment Report 11292 by G. Walton dated May, 1983.

Chevron ended their interest in the property in 1983 but Falconbridge maintained their option and carried out further work including more soil sampling and a VLF-EM survey over the central part of the property near the Main showing.

A geochemical anomaly showing elevated values for Mo, Cu, Zn, Hg and Au was discovered in the southeast corner of the property within the Karmutsen volcanic rocks and two VLF-EM anomalies were outlined near the centre of the property, the strongest coinciding with the Main showing and a weaker anomaly paralleling the first on the west. Results of the Falconbridge work are reported in Assessment Report 11543 by Tor Bruland dated November 7, 1983.

The 1983 report by Bruland describes the Main showing as an 18 metre wide shear zone in Karmutsen volcanics with several northerly trending quartz-sulfide veins 1 cm. to 8 cms. wide occurring in the zone. Picked samples of the best vein mineralization are reported to have assayed 11.5 % Zn., 0.83 % Cu., 39.1 gms./t Au. and 65.2 gms./t. Ag.

In April, 1984 Falconbridge carried out a 3 hole diamond drilling

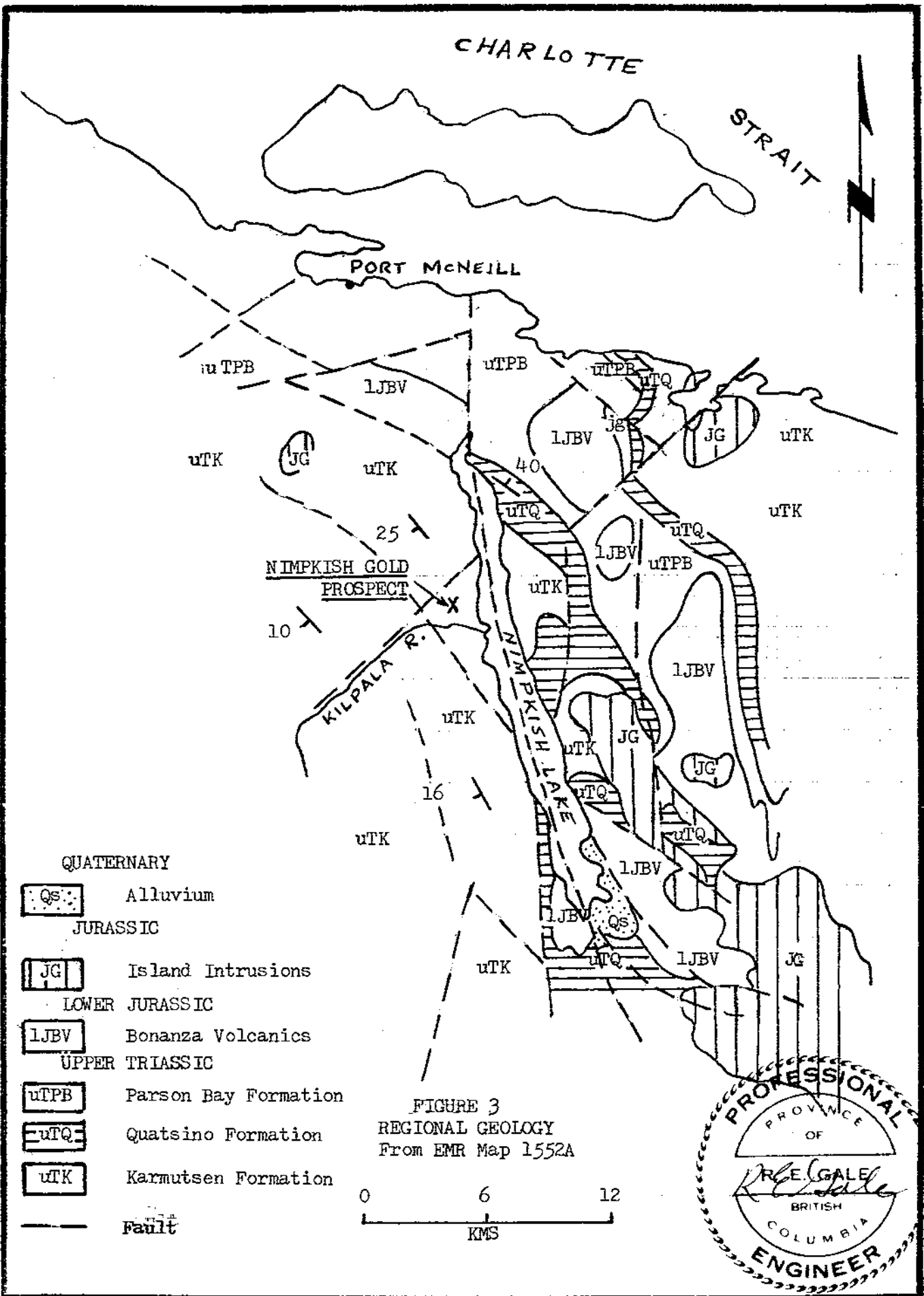


FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
From EMR Map 1552A

PROFESSIONAL
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
R.E. GALE

program to test the VLF-EM anomaly and mineralized shear zone in the Main showing. The holes were drilled at low angles to the northwest from a position southeast of the showing and failed to come up with any significant mineralization. The Falconbridge option was terminated in 1984 and the property was returned to Canamin Resources.

By agreement made as of June 28, 1988, Doromin Resources Ltd. optioned the Nimpkish claims from Canamin and carried out the work described in this report in March and April, 1989.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Figure 3 shows the Regional Geology of the Nimpkish Lake area as taken from Department of EMR map 1552-A, published in 1981.

The prevailing type of rock in the area is the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, mainly basalt, which is intruded by small bodies of granodiorite of the Island Intrusions of Jurassic age.

The Karmutsen rocks on the west side of Nimpkish Lake strike northwesterly dipping southwest at relatively shallow angles. On the east side of the lake, Upper Triassic Quatsino Limestone Formation predominates and shows a shallow dip to the northeast. Here also the Quatsino Formation is overlain conformably by the upper part of the Vancouver Group, the Parsons Bay Formation and is underlain in places by the Karmutsen which forms the basal part of the Vancouver Group.

The Island Intrusions intrude all parts of the Vancouver Group rocks east of Nimpkish Lake and all of the rocks including the intrusives are cut by numerous northerly trending faults. On the west side of the lake, northwest and northeast-trending faults are common.

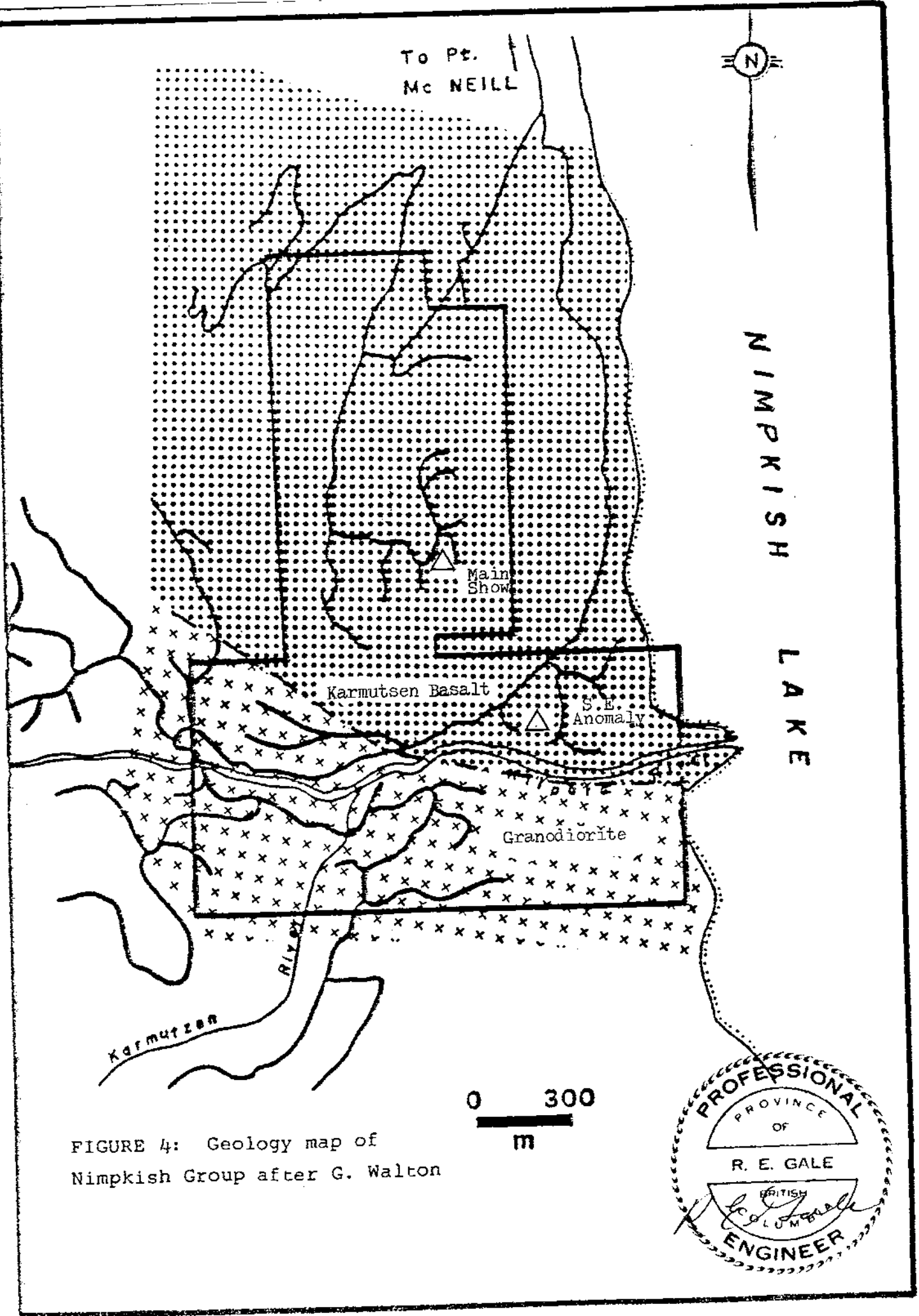
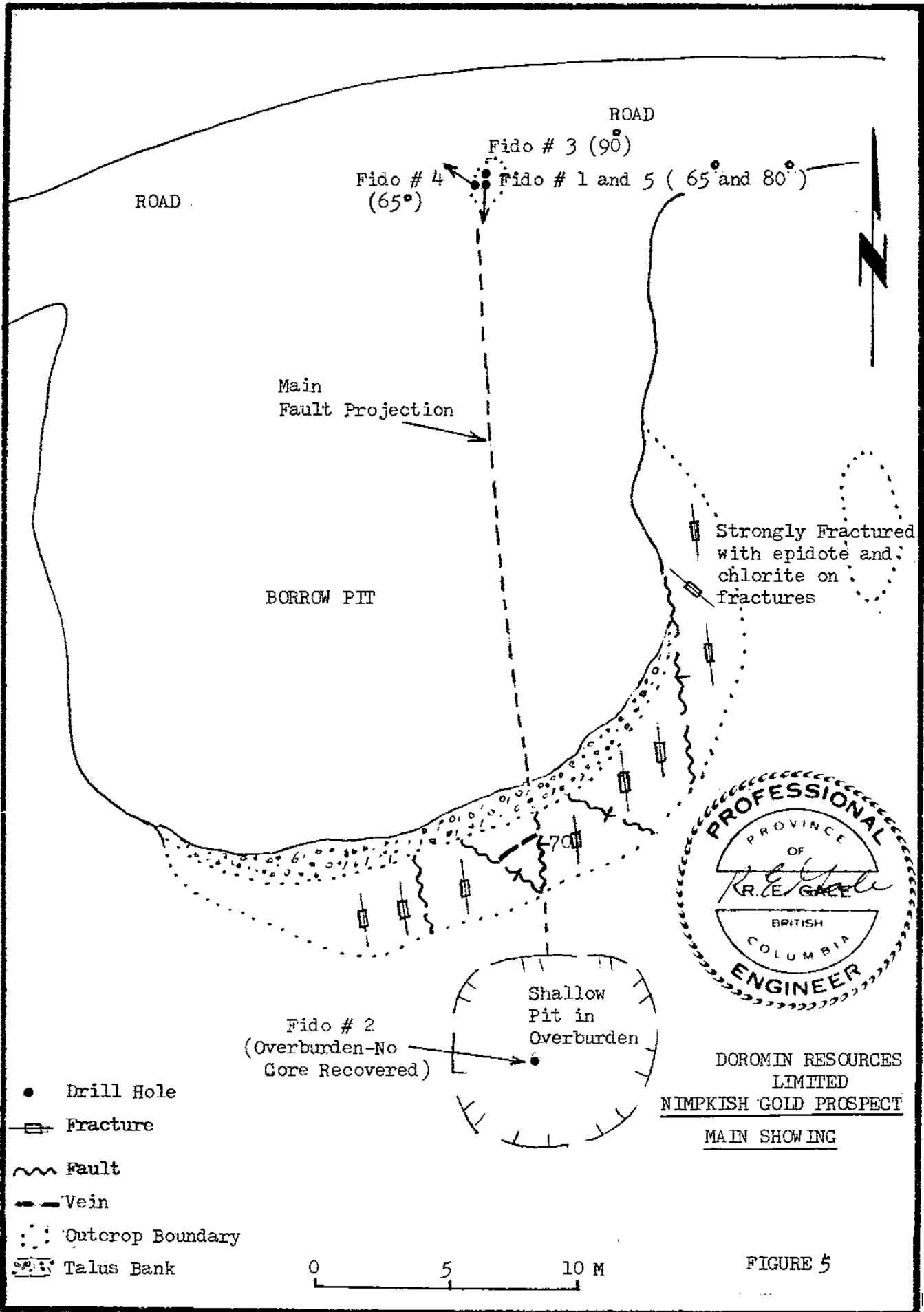


FIGURE 4: Geology map of Nimpkish Group after G. Walton



GEOLOGY-NIMPKISH GOLD PROSPECT

Introduction

Figure 4, from the report by Walton, shows the distribution of the granodiorite of the Island Intrusions and the Karmutsen rocks on the claims. The two rocks are in contact along the east-west trending valley of the Kilpala River. The regional geology map shows part of the contact to be an east-west fault.

A copper-molybdenum showing and associated soil geochemical anomaly is located in the Karmutsen rocks north of the granodiorite contact in the southeast corner of the claims, according to the report by Bruland. The general area of the latter showing is indicated on Figure 4. This showing was not examined as part of this report.

The Main showing which is the most important showing and the subject of this report is also shown on Figure 4, and is shown in detail in Figure 5.

Main Showing

The Main showing is exposed in a rock borrow pit from which rock was excavated to use in constructing logging roads in the area.

The host rocks exposed in the pit are strongly sheared and fractured, weakly altered Karmutsen andesite and basalt. The rocks are cut by numerous north and northwest-trending fractures and faults, some of which are filled by narrow quartz and calcite veinlets.

A 15 to 20 metre wide zone of the most strongly sheared rocks is exposed in the central and eastern side of the pit. The most prominent or Main fault within the latter zone is near the centre of

the pit and is a northerly-striking steep east-dipping fault filled by 5-10 cms. of gouge and a 0.5 cm wide barren quartz veinlet. On the footwall or west side of the latter fault is a northwest-striking, flat east-dipping quartz-sulfide vein 1 to 8 cms. wide which is the prime exploration target in the showing.

A northwest-trending vertical fault bounds the west end of the vein, the vein segment exposed between the 2 faults being about 2-3 metres long.

The vein is composed of minor quartz with nearly massive pyrite and sphalerite, and is known from several assays to carry up to an ounce of gold and 2 ounces of silver in picked samples of high grade material. It appears to be a flat-dipping gash or tensional vein formed in response to movements on the steep faults which bound the vein. It is reasonable to assume that similar tension-related veins may have formed at other points along the northerly-trending faults either at greater depth below the presently exposed vein, down along the dip of the faults, or elsewhere along their strike.

Possibly the vein exposed is only a small faulted segment of a much larger vein, however, the drilling which was done by Falconbridge in 1984 and the present drilling by Mr. Specogna have given no evidence of the occurrence of vein offsets or new veins, so that it is unlikely that a vein or veins of mineable size will be found in the area of the Main showing.

Drilling - 1989

Mr. E. Specogna carried out 50.5 metres (154 feet) of diamond drilling during March and April 1989 along the projected trend of the Main fault zone in an attempt to find extensions of the known vein or new veins. None of the drilling intersected any significant gold-bearing veins.

The location of the drill holes is shown in Figure 5 and logs and assays of core sample assays are included as an Appendix to the report.

Hole Fido # 1 was drilled south along the fault at an angle of 65 degrees.

Hole Fido #2 was attempted to be drilled through overburden at a point to the south of the vein in the pit, but no core was recovered in 2 attempts, and only overburden was penetrated for several feet before the holes were abandoned. An attempt was made to find outcrop by hand trenching here, but was also unsuccessful.

Hole Fido # 3 was a vertical hole and Fido # 4 was drilled N 45 degrees west at 65 degrees to investigate the area to the west of the Main fault projection.

The last hole, Fido # 5, was collared at the same point as hole # 1 but was drilled at 80 degrees to try another test of the Main fault zone at slightly greater depth.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following is a summary of the statement of expenditures as filed by Mr. M. Specogna, Director of Doromin Resources Ltd. with the Mining Recorder on May 8, 1989.

Diamond Drilling, 154 feet @\$30/ft.....	\$4,620.00
Room and food, 10 days.....	1,030.76
Travel.....	532.00
Drill logging and report.....	400.00
Assays.....	180.00
Trenching.....	100.00

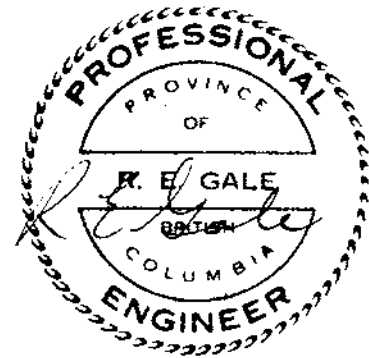
Total.....	\$6,862.76

Amount applied for assessment purposes- \$6,400.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Further drilling at greater depth along the projected trend of the Main fault to the north and/or south of the present showing of the vein may find a faulted continuation of the vein, or a new vein, but unless such veins are much larger than the vein exposed in the Main showing, it is unlikely that they would be mineable. The probability of success in finding a mineable vein appears to be low and therefore no further work is recommended on the Main showing at the present time.

The area of the soil geochemical anomaly in the southeast portion of the claim block was not examined during the present work and further preliminary exploration including trenching may be warranted to find the total extent and significance of the southeast soil anomaly. This significance of this showing would require a separate evaluation to determine its exploration potential.



R.E. Gale, PhD., P.Eng.

R.E. Gale and Associates Inc.

July 1, 1989

REFERENCES

Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1981- Map 1552A-
Geology Alert Bay-Cape Scott

Bruland, Tor, November 7, 1983 - Assessment Report 11543.

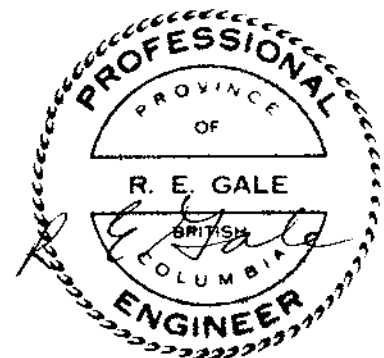
Bruland, Tor, May, 1984 - Report on Drilling-Nimpkish Group - Private
report for Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Walton, G. May, 1983 - Assessment Report 11292.

CERTIFICATE

I, Robert E. Gale, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant with R.E. Gale and Associates Inc. with my office at 4338 Ruth Crescent, North Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I graduated from Stanford University with a PhD. in geology in 1965.
3. I have been practicing my profession as a geologist for thirty three years.
4. I have been a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1966.
5. This report is based on my examination of the Nimpkish Prospect of Doromin Resources Ltd and the study of available data on the area.
6. I have no interest in the Nimpkish claims of Doromin Resources Ltd. or in Doromin Resources Ltd shares, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
7. This report on the Nimpkish Prospect of Doromin Resources Ltd. may be used for the corporate purposes of Doromin Resources Ltd., so long as none of the statements in the report are quoted out of context so as to change their meaning.



Robert E. Gale, PhD. P.Eng.
R.E. Gale and Associates Inc.
July 1, 1989

APPENDIX

NIMPKISH GOLD PROSPECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Logged by R.E. Gale

R.E. Gale and Associates Inc.

April 14, 1989

HOLE NO. Fido No. 1 ATTITUDE 65° South

<u>INT. (metres)</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>% REC.</u>	<u>ASSAY #</u>
0 - 3.05	Dark green andesite, moderately altered to chlorite-epidote. 1-3 % disseminated pyrite & chalcopyrite. Irregular 1 cm. wide veinlets white quartz-calcite, partly replaced by epidote and leached out-oxidized, at 15°-20° / core axis.	80	F-1
3.05-6.1	Similar to above.	90	F-2
6.1 -7.65	More abundant quartz veining at 70° / core axis. Stronger pyrite-chalcopyrite, trace molybdenite 6.1 to 7.35 metres. More abundant patches CaCO ₃ and epidote replacing it.	100	F-3
7.65-10.7	Fresher hornblende andesite. Some 0.5 cm. veinlets 0°-20° / core axis. Core broken and gougy 9.15 to 9.50 metres. One cm. pyrite veinlet replacing epidote 45° / core axis at 9.80 metres.	60	F-4

Fido No. 3 Vertical

-
- 0-3.05 Dense green andesite with numerous small irregular 50 F-5
spots and veinlets of quartz-calcite, some replaced
by epidote and pyrite. Veinlets 0.5 cm. wide at 30°-
45° / core axis, some at 90°. First 2 metres somewhat
leached-oxidized. Sulfides 1-5%
- 3.05-6.1 Similar to above with several 70°-90° cemented gouge 100 F-6
brecciated zones 2-3 cms. wide- small faults.
Sulfides patchy- up to 5%.
- 6.1-10.15 Similar to above but stronger sulfides-traces of 90 F-7
disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite. At
9.3 metres, flat 2 cm. wide vein quartz, pyrite,
molybdenite.
- 10.15-12 Massive andesite with epidote-calcite veinlets at 60 F-8
20° / core axis. At 10.35, 4 cm. strong molybdenite
in quartz (specimen removed). Strong pyrite through-
out with trace disseminated chalcopyrite.

Fido No. 4 North 45° W. at 65°.

0-8.2 Massive dark green andesite with 2-3 % pyrite. Core 45 F-9
very broken, gougy in several sections. Very poor
recovery. Patches and veinlets of calcite- 50°/core
axis. Trace chalcopyrite and epidote replacing cal-
cite.

Fido No. 5 S at 80°.

0-3.9 Massive, green relatively fresh hornblende andesite 70 F-10
with few irregular patches and veinlets of calcite
and epidote at 20° to 60° / core axis. 1-3 % dissem-
inated pyrite.

3.9-7.5 Quite fresh andesite, less epidote, few spots of 65 F-11
pyrite but overall about 1% . Trace of disseminated
molybdenite at bottom of hole.

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

1988 Triumph Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1K5
Ph: (604) 251-5556 Fax: (604) 254-5717

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCl to HNO₃ to H₂O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Pd, Pt, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: *J. Wong*

Page 1 of 1

REPORT #: 890177 PA

DORONIN RESOURCES LTD.

Proj: NONE GIVEN

Date In: 89/04/21

Date Out: 89/04/25

Att: MR. MARINO SPECOGNA

Sample Number	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
FID 01	0.5	0.50	3	<3	5	<3	0.06	1.0	7	191	160	1.38	0.05	0.35	269	4	0.01	11	0.01	17	<3	<5	<2	<2	4	<5	<3	162
FID 02	4.3	2.55	<3	<3	22	4	0.11	28.6	29	190	986	7.39	0.27	2.02	1062	6	0.01	73	0.03	242	<3	<5	<2	<2	2	<5	<3	2678
FID 03	2.5	3.13	<3	<3	20	<3	0.29	5.2	38	185	742	5.93	0.25	2.33	1222	2	0.01	50	0.02	42	<3	<5	<2	<2	16	<5	<3	578
FID 04	1.8	2.96	133	8	19	<3	0.47	15.3	19	173	265	4.92	0.24	2.13	945	4	0.01	50	0.04	229	<3	<5	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	1579
F 01	1.1	4.24	<3	<3	4	<3	3.00	2.3	33	235	453	5.63	0.60	3.99	1949	7	0.01	85	0.04	23	<3	<5	<2	<2	33	<5	<3	208
F 02	1.1	3.83	<3	<3	2	<3	3.21	1.8	33	231	90	5.27	0.64	3.95	1980	2	0.01	83	0.04	19	<3	<5	<2	<2	35	<5	<3	155
F 03	0.9	3.93	<3	<3	2	<3	3.10	2.2	38	194	162	5.89	0.65	4.03	2007	20	0.01	78	0.04	19	<3	<5	<2	<2	34	<5	<3	163
F 04	0.8	3.38	<3	<3	2	<3	2.94	2.1	35	217	194	5.18	0.57	3.70	1566	24	0.01	84	0.03	17	<3	<5	<2	<2	23	<5	<3	135
F 05	0.9	3.57	<3	<3	5	<3	1.76	2.2	45	217	249	6.49	0.47	3.59	1972	15	0.01	80	0.04	23	<3	<5	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	146
F 06	0.8	3.91	<3	<3	2	<3	3.20	1.9	35	206	141	5.23	0.61	3.97	1951	16	0.01	76	0.04	19	<3	<5	<2	<2	28	<5	<3	167
F 07	1.1	3.50	<3	<3	3	<3	3.65	1.9	46	229	395	5.91	0.69	3.76	1868	20	0.01	86	0.03	22	<3	<5	<2	<2	26	<5	<3	143
F 08	1.0	2.86	<3	<3	3	<3	2.95	2.3	47	202	303	6.01	0.61	3.21	1728	83	0.01	73	0.03	23	<3	<5	<2	<2	19	<5	<3	108
F 09	1.4	3.62	<3	<3	3	<3	1.45	2.0	33	205	101	5.30	0.41	3.83	1724	5	0.01	81	0.04	21	<3	<5	<2	2	19	<5	<3	149
F 10	1.2	3.99	<3	<3	2	<3	2.87	1.7	36	233	110	5.36	0.57	4.25	1958	3	0.01	86	0.04	22	<3	<5	<2	<2	31	<5	<3	153
F 11	1.1	3.67	<3	<3	3	<3	2.95	1.9	41	231	173	5.82	0.60	4.03	1903	21	0.01	89	0.04	22	<3	<5	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	132
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	3	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	3	5	2	2	1	5	3	1
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	100	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	100	100	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000
< = Less than Minimum is = Insufficient Sample ns = No sample > = Greater than Maximum AuFA = Fire assay/AAS																												

*Note - Picked hand specimen taken by E. Specogna from vein in pit

#Note - Core samples taken by R.E. Gale.