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REPORT ON THE
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS 92L/12

Latitude / 50°44' N

Longitude / 127°57' W

For

Mishibishu Resources Ltd.

1030 - 609 Granville Street
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By

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June 27, 1989

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SUMMARY

Daiwan Engineering Ltd. conducted an exploration program on the Nahwitti Claim Group near Port Hardy, B.C. between June 1, 1989 and July 23, 1989. The program consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling of stream sediments, and soil sampling of two grids on the claims. A total of 66 rocks, 21 stream sediments, and 148 soil samples were collected from the claims.

Soil samples from Grid A were collected from lines spaced 200 metres apart, and showed anoamlous values in copper, zinc, and silver. This grid was established over the limestone unit near the exposure of two quartz-feldspar porphyry outcrops. A rock sample of a magnetitie body near the limestone - Karmutsen volcanic contact returned 2,088 ppm copper. The values, while not highly anomalous, may indicate the presence of a skarn in the area.

Grid B was established in an area of silica replacement in volcanics, similar to that observed near the Hushamu Copper Deposit. Rock samples returned elevated gold values (100 ppb), and soil samples showed elevated copper, zinc and gold. The values are relatively low but may indicate a porphyry deposit nearby.

A total of $21,252.06 was spent on the property conducting the exploration program.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Ron Philp, president of Mishibishu Resources Ltd., Daiwan Engineering Ltd. conducted an exploration program on the Nahwitti claims near Port Hardy B.C. The program consisted of geological mapping, stream sediment sampling and geochemical soil sampling in areas of interest defined by mapping.

The program resulted in the collection of 66 rock samples, 21 stream silt samples, and 148 soil samples.

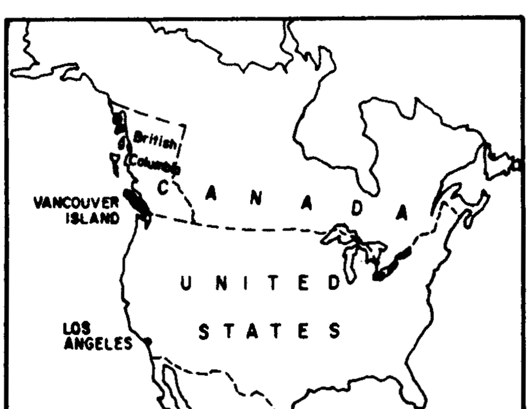
This report is a compilation of work completed on the property between June 1 and July 23, 1989 and from previous reports of work in the area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nahwitti property is located on northern Vancouver Island, approximately 360 km (225 miles) northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). Locally this claim group covers a 6.5 km (4 mile) stretch of ground north of the west end of Holberg Inlet on N.T.S. topographic map 92L/12 (see Figures 1 & 2). All areas of the property can be reached by well maintained logging roads and forest tracks. The main access to the southern boundary of the claim block is by forest road "NE62" which leaves the Holberg-Port Hardy road at a point 14 road kilometers from Holberg. Access to the east end of the block is by the Nahwitti River logging road system (See Figure 2).

Regular Dash 7 air service is provided by both Canadian Airlines and Time Air from Vancouver to Port Hardy, each on a twice daily schedule. Alternately, there is good highway access, with travel from Vancouver taking 7 hours.

Port Hardy is the local commercial centre, but there are forestry and fishing centres at Coal Harbour and Holberg.



MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
LOCATION MAP		
SCALE 1 : 8,000,000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 1
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is characterized by many low, northwest to westerly trending hills and ridges bounded by narrow deeply incised valleys and steep slopes. Elevations range from sea level to over 500 metres (1,500 ft). Within the claim block ridge tops are commonly about 300 metres (1,000 ft) above valley bottom. The majority of the property is within N.T.S. topographic map 92L/12W.

The claims are located within an active logging area, consequently forest cover varies from mature stands of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar to dense second growth or to open clear-cut areas of recent logging. Low areas, especially along creeks are swampy and have thick brush and berry bushes.

Thick humus development on the forested slopes and scattered residual glacial gravels in the valley bottoms restrict geological mapping in these areas. Rock exposure is limited to road cuts and well scoured creeks.

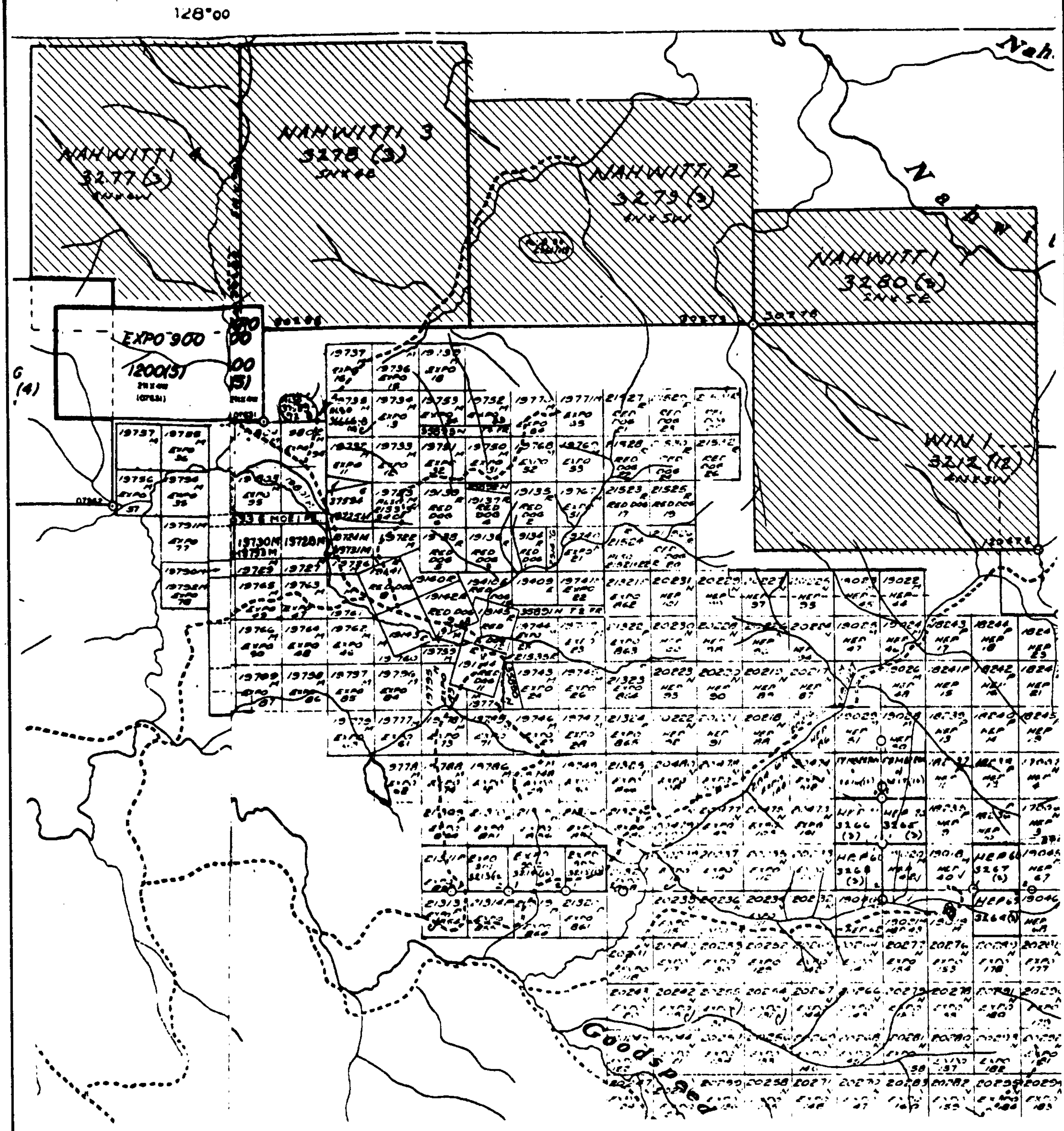
The area is characterized by warm summers and mild winters. Snowfall is limited to the higher elevations and exploration can usually continue year round.

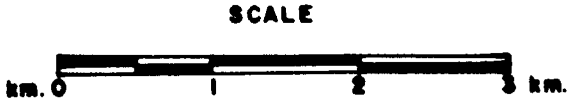
PROPERTY

The property consists of 5 contiguous mining claims totalling 90 units within the Nanaimo Mining Division. The claims were staked as 4-post units in March of 1989, and are recorded as numbered "Nahwitti" and "Win" claims. Particulars are as follows:

Claim	Rec. No.	Units	Expiry Date
Nahwitti 1	3280	10	March 5, 1990
Nahwitti 2	3279	20	March 5, 1990
Nahwitti 3	3278	20	March 5, 1990
Nahwitti 4	3277	20	March 5, 1990
Win 1	3212	20	December 9, 1989
		90	

The outline of the claim block is shown on Figure 2.





MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.

NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

CLAIM MAP

SCALE	DATE	FIG.
1 : 50,000	AUG. 1989	2

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HISTORY

Northern Vancouver Island has been intermittently explored since the early 1800s. Between 1849 and 1920 several attempts were made at mining coal in the Port Hardy area. These operations failed due to the poor quality of coal. In the early 1900s, minor amounts of coal was mined at Coal Harbour, located on the north shore of Holberg Inlet.

Copper was discovered in 1911 at Benson Lake, 25 miles southeast of Port Hardy. This property, now known as Coast Copper Mine, was acquired by Cominco in 1916. They carried out considerable underground development work, but closed down in 1931, remaining idle until 1960. It was then actively mined between 1962-1972 producing copper and iron concentrates which were shipped to Japan.

Magnetite occurrences were located in the Benson Lake area in 1897, but were considered of interest only for their copper content until the early 1950s. They were explored for their iron content between 1950-56, then mined until 1967 when the operation ceased. Iron concentrates were also shipped to Japan.

In 1963, the B.C. Department of Mines published the results of a recently completed aeromagnetic survey covering the northern end of Vancouver Island.[2] Since magnetite deposits were of interest at this time, considerable exploration activity was generated in the area examining all magnetic anomalies of interest.

One magnetic anomaly of fairly large areal extent was recorded on the eastern end of Rupert Inlet. Diligent prospecting in this area located a number of poorly exposed copper occurrences. A large number of claims were located in 1966 and subsequently the property was acquired by Utah Construction and Mining Company, now BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. Over the years, they added to the claim block and conducted extensive geological-geochemical-geophysical surveys and diamond drilling throughout the claim block. This work resulted in locating the large copper-molybdenum deposit which was developed into Island Copper Mine. The mine commenced production in October 1971. Production to 1987 has been in excess of 200 million tonnes milled, for concentrate sales of 753,000 tonnes of copper, 23.1 million grams gold, 168 million grams silver, and 15.3 tonnes molybdenum[14].

With the discovery of significant copper mineralization on the Utah property, a great deal of interest was generated in the area by individuals and companies searching for copper. Many copper occurrences were located but none were found to be economic.

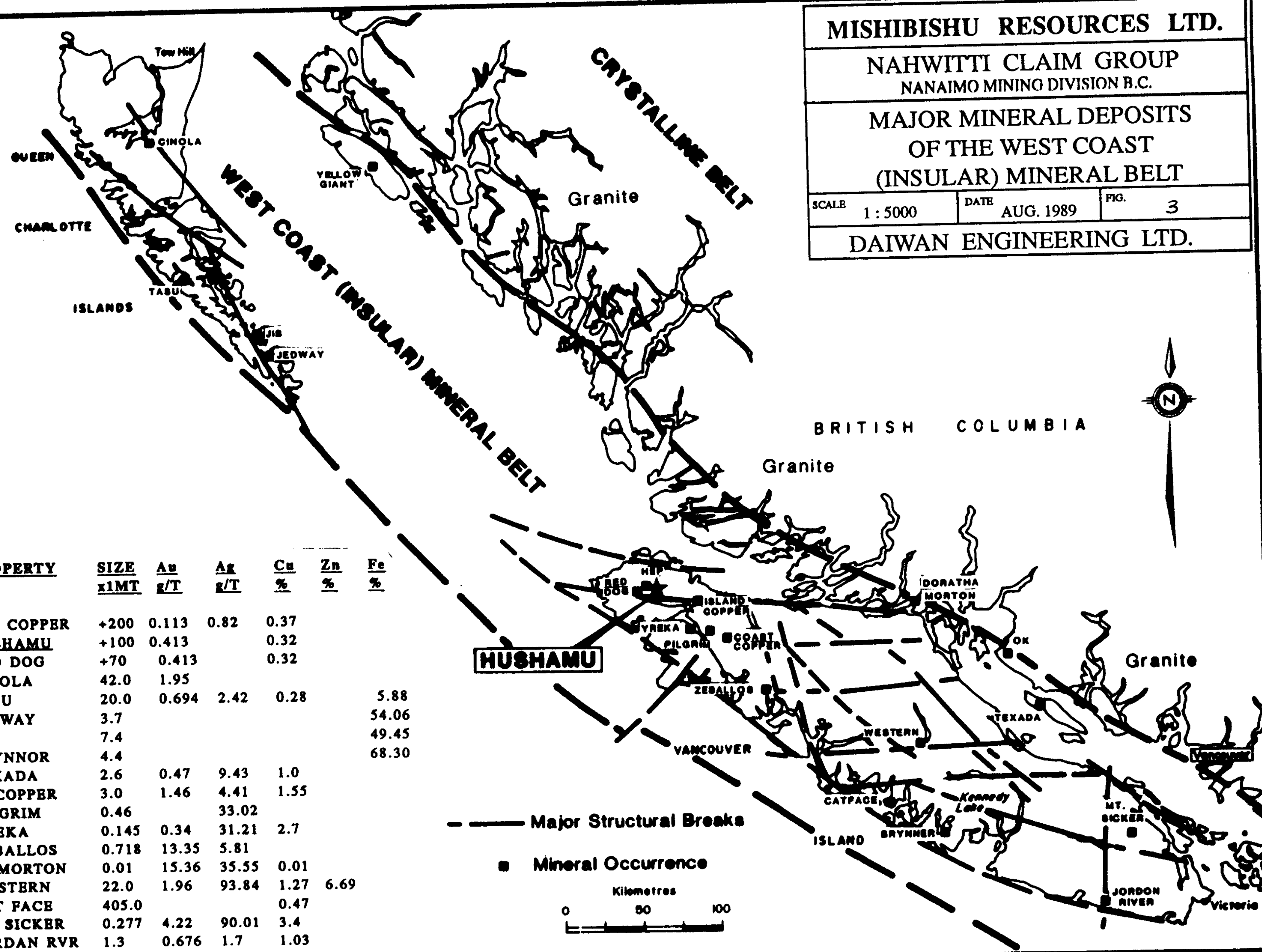
MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.

NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

MAJOR MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE WEST COAST (INSULAR) MINERAL BELT

SCALE	DATE	FIG.
1 : 5000	AUG. 1989	3

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



PROPERTY	SIZE x1MT	Au g/T	Ag g/T	Cu %	Zn %	Fe %
ISL. COPPER	+200	0.113	0.82	0.37		
HUSHAMU	+100	0.413		0.32		
RED DOG	+70	0.413		0.32		
CINOLA	42.0	1.95				
TASU	20.0	0.694	2.42	0.28		5.88
JEDWAY	3.7					54.06
JIB	7.4					49.45
BRYNNOR	4.4					68.30
TEXADA	2.6	0.47	9.43	1.0		
C. COPPER	3.0	1.46	4.41	1.55		
PILGRIM	0.46		33.02			
YREKA	0.145	0.34	31.21	2.7		
ZEBALLOS	0.718	13.35	5.81			
D. MORTON	0.01	15.36	35.55	0.01		
WESTERN	22.0	1.96	93.84	1.27	6.69	
CAT FACE	405.0			0.47		
MT SICKER	0.277	4.22	90.01	3.4		
JORDAN RVR	1.3	0.676	1.7	1.03		

During the height of the exploration activity, Utah Mines Ltd. controlled most of the ground extending from the east end of Rupert Inlet to the west end of Holberg Inlet. Their properties included the large block of claims covering the Island Copper deposit, as well as the favourable geology on trend to the northwest (most of the present Expo group). Exploration on these claims had located a large area of low grade copper-molybdenum mineralization (the Hushamu zone) estimated to contain 58,420,000 mineable tonnes grading 0.32% Cu, 0.008% Mo and 413 ppb gold. The drill indicated reserve for the deposit is over 100 million tonnes at the same grade.

A number of other alteration zones, similar to that at Island Copper Mine and the Hushamu zone, were investigated. Among these are the Red Dog and the Hep deposits, located within a few kilometers south and southeast of the Nahwitti property.

At this time the area which is now the Nahwitti property was named the Berg group and was operated by Continental Cinch Mines. A significant amount of time and money was engaged in doing geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and limited geophysical surveying over a 5 year period. In brief, the results of this work showed that limestone beds corresponded to copper geochemical highs in the area of the current eastern boundary of the Nahwitti 3 claim.

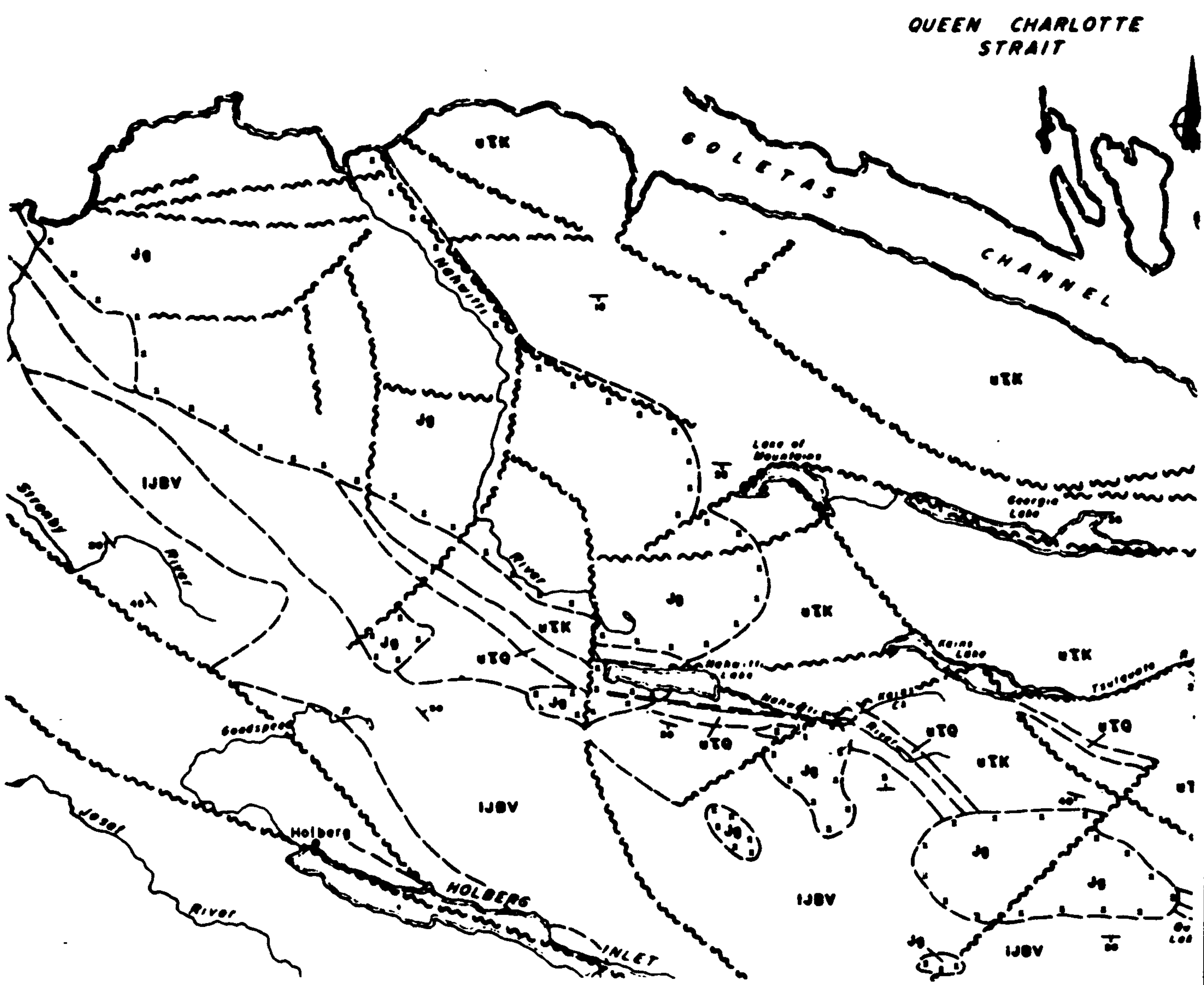
Surveys were also conducted along the same trend in an area immediately southwest of the current Nahwitti 2 claim. Skarn boulders and outcrops carrying concentrations of zinc were found and one piece of granodiorite float assayed 0.1% copper.

During the mid 70's the property was dropped by Continental Cinch Mines and restaked by other operators. I.P. surveying and drilling was done on the current Nahwitti 4 claim by Pechiney Development but no assays are available. A brief I.P. survey on roads in the area of the limestone outcrops on the current Nahwitti 3 claim was done by Cities Service Minerals Corp. Follow up work in the area of the limestone beds was recommended but never done.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Vancouver Island, north of Holberg and Rupert Inlets, is underlain by rocks of the Vancouver Group. These rocks range in age from Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic. They are intruded by rocks of Jurassic and Tertiary age and disconformably overlain by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Figure 4 shows the geological mapping of the northern part of the Island.

Faulting is prevalent in the area. Large-scale block faults with hundreds to thousands of metres of displacement are offset by younger strike-slip faults with displacements up to 750 metres (2,500 feet).



LEGEND

JURASSIC

Jg	ISLAND INTRUSIONS: quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz feldspar porphyry.

LOWER JURASSIC (BONANZA GROUP)

lJBV	Andesitic to rhyodacitic lava, tuff, breccia

TRIASSIC-UPPER TRIASSIC (VANCOUVER GROUP)

uTQ	QUATSINO FORMATION: limestone.
uTK	KARMUTSEN FORMATION: basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, aquagene tuff, greenstone; minor limestone.

0 2 4 6 8 10
Km.

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary
- Fault, Lineament (approximate)
- Bedding

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
SCALE As shown	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 4
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		

The Vancouver Group is described as follows:

(a) **Basal Sediment - Sill Unit: Middle and Upper Triassic Age**

The basal sediment-sill unit consists of laminated to graded-bedded black shales and siltstones, silicified and invaded by diabase sills. The entire unit is estimated as 750-900 metres (2,500-3,000 feet) with the sedimentary portion being about 180 metres (600 feet) thick.

(b) **Karmutsen Formation: Upper Triassic Age**

Karmutsen Formation consists of 3,000-6,000 metres (10-20,000 feet) of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and minor sediments. It includes three distinct units: a lower pillow lava unit, a middle pillow breccia unit, and an upper lava flow unit. The latter consists of predominantly porphyritic and amygdaloidal basalt flows, individual flows of which range from 1-30 metres (to 100 feet) thick.

Two thin bands of limestone occur near the top of the Karmutsen Formation. The distribution of limestone outcrops is erratic and suggests a series of lenses at the same general stratigraphic horizon rather than one continuous bed.

The lower contact of the formation has not been observed on the northern part of Vancouver Island. The upper contact with limestone of the Quatsino Formation generally is sharp and easily recognized, although limestones and basalt locally are interbedded over a narrow stratigraphic interval at this contact.

Low-grade metamorphism of the Karmutsen Formation rocks has resulted in pervasive chloritization and amygdules filled with epidote, carbonate, zeolite, prehnite, chlorite, and quartz.

Basaltic rocks along contacts with intrusive stocks are in many places converted to dark-coloured hornblende hornfels. Skarn zones occur sporadically along these contacts, both in the inter-lava limestones and in the basalts.

(c) **Quatsino Formation: Upper Triassic Age**

The Quatsino Formation ranges from 60-1,000 metres (200-3,500 feet) in thickness and consists almost entirely of limestone with a few thin andesite or basalt flows. It has conformable contacts with both the overlying Parson's Bay sediments and the underlying Karmutsen volcanics. The upper contact with the Parson's Bay Formation is gradational with limestone grading upward into carbonaceous argillites.

Within the contact metamorphic/metasomatic aureoles adjacent to intrusive stocks, skarn development and silicification of limestone, accompanied by chalcopyrite-magnetite or galena, sphalerite and silver mineralization has been noted.

(d) Parson's Bay Formation: Upper Triassic Age

The Parson's Bay Formation consists of between 60-360 metres (200-1,200 feet) of argillite, minor limestone, agglomeratic and tuffaceous limestone, tuff, quartzite and minor conglomerate. At both its base and top, the unit exhibits gradational contacts with the Quatsino and Harbledown Formations.

On a regional scale, the rocks are unmetamorphosed. Locally, adjacent to intrusive contacts, pyrite-magnetite replacement bands up to one-half inch thick in banded tuffs have been observed.

(e) Harbledown Formation: Lower Jurassic Age

The Harbledown Formation consists of 485 metres (1,600 feet), a non-volcanic argillite-greywacke sequence separating the Parson's Bay from the Bonanza Formation.

(f) Bonanza Formation: Lower Jurassic Age

The Bonanza Formation is approximately 1,500 metres (8,500 feet) thick. The lower portion consists of bedded and massive tuffs, formational breccias and rare amygdaloidal and porphyritic flows, in the compositional range andesite to basalt. Porphyritic dykes and sills intrude the lower part of the unit. In the upper part of the Bonanza, rhyodacite flows and breccias become more numerous and are interbedded with andesite and basalt flows, tuffs and tuff breccias.

Regional metamorphism within the Bonanza Volcanics is very low grade, possibly zeolite facies. Plagioclase commonly is albitized and saussuritized. Chlorite, epidote and laumontite occur within the matrix of volcanic breccias, in veinlets, and in amygdules. Coarse intraformational breccias locally are hematized.

Biotite and amphibolite hornfelses occur adjacent to stocks which intrude the Bonanza Volcanics.

"Pyrobitumen", a black hydrocarbon erratically distributed within the Bonanza rocks, generally occurs as fracture fillings or in the centre of zeolite-carbonate veins. Its distribution is not related to the position of the intrusive stocks.

Cretaceous Sediments

The Vancouver Group is unconformably overlain by non-marine Cretaceous sediments of the Longarm Formation which are estimated to be about 300 metres (1,000 feet) thick in the Port Hardy area. These sediments, consisting of conglomerate, sandstone, greywacke, and siltstone and some carbonaceous and impure coal seams, occupy local basins. Early coal mining in the district was from several of these basins.

Intrusive Rocks

The Vancouver Group rocks are intruded by a number of Jurassic-aged stocks and batholiths. In the Holberg Inlet area a belt of northwest-trending stocks extend from the east end of Rupert Inlet to the mouth of Stranby River on the north coast of Vancouver Island[15].

Quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes and irregular bodies occur along the south edge of the belt of stocks. Dykes are characterized by coarse, subhedral quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts set in a pink, very fine grained, quartz and feldspar matrix. They are commonly extensively altered and pyritized. At Island Copper Mine, these porphyries are enveloped by altered, brecciated, mineralized Bonanza wallrocks. The porphyries, too, are cut by siliceous veins, pyritized, extensively altered, and are mineralized where they have been brecciated. The quartz-feldspar porphyries are thought to be differentiates of middle Jurassic, felsic, intrusive rocks.

Other intrusive rocks of lesser significance include felsic dykes and sills around the margins of some intrusive stocks; dykes of andesitic composition, which cut the Karmutsen, Quatsino and Parson's Bay Formation, and represent feeders for Bonanza volcanism; and Tertiary basalt-dacite dykes intruding Cretaceous sediments.

Structure

The structure of the rocks north of Holberg and Rupert Inlets is that of shallow synclinal folding along a northwesterly fold axis. The steeper southwesterly limbs of the folds have apparently been truncated by faults roughly parallel to the fold axis. Failure of limestone during folding may have influenced the location of some of the faulting as indicated by their proximity of the Dawson and Stranby River Faults to the Quatsino horizon. Transverse faulting is pronounced and manifested by numerous north and northeasterly trending faults and topographic lineaments (Figure 3).

The northern part of Vancouver Island lies in a block faulted structural setting with post Lower Cretaceous northwesterly trending faults apparently being the major system (Figure 4). This system causes both repetition and loss of parts of the stratigraphic section, with aggregate movement in a vertical sense in the order of tens to hundreds of metres. The most significant of these fault systems trends west to northwest following Rupert and Holberg Inlets. Near the west end of the Holberg Inlet it splits with the main branch following the Holberg Inlet, the other branch passing through the west side of the Stranby Valley. Another northwesterly to westerly system passes through William Lake and still another smaller system passes through Nahwitti Lake.[6]

Northeasterly trending faults comprise a subordinate fault system. In some cases, apparent lateral displacement, in the order of a several hundred metres, can be measured on certain horizons. Movement, however, could be entirely vertical with the apparent offset resulting from the regional dip of the beds.

Recent computer modelling of the airborne magnetometer data has provided a very clear understanding of the relationship of secondary conjugate sets of northeast and northwesterly faults related to the major west-northwest trending breaks.[7] These conjugate fault sets appear to relate directly to the significant mineralization at the Island Copper, Hushamu, Hep and Red Dog copper/gold deposits.

Generally, regional dip of the bedding is gentle to moderate southwesterly. Locally, in the area west of Holberg, dips are much steeper, but these are in close proximity to major faults. There is little folding or flexuring of bedding visible, except along loci of major faults where it is particularly conspicuous in thinly bedded sediments of Lower Bonanza. Bedding is generally inconspicuous in massive beds of Karmutsen, Quatsino and Bonanza rocks, particularly inland where outcrops are widely scattered.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

A number of types of mineral occurrences are known on Northern Vancouver Island. These include:

1. Skarn deposits: copper-iron and lead-zinc skarns

2. Copper in basic volcanic rocks (Karmutsen): in amygdules, fractures, small shears and quartz-carbonate veins, with no apparent relationship to intrusive activity

3. Veins: with gold and/or base metal sulphides, related to intrusive rocks

4. Porphyry copper deposits: largely in the country rock surrounding or enveloping granitic rocks and their porphyritic phases.

Utah Mines Ltd., in their many years of exploration in the Holberg-Rupert Inlets area, focused their attention on the search for copper porphyry deposits. Their exploration resulted in locating and developing the Island Copper Mine. In addition, they located other areas of porphyry mineralization, as well as two areas anomalous in gold and one area with massive sulphide mineralization within the Expo group claim area. It is possible that skarn deposits and/or volcanogenic sedimentary sulphide horizons may be present peripheral to these porphyrys and the Nahwitti Claim Group offers favourable geology for the possible occurrence of all of these deposits.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Nahwitti property is underlain by rocks of the Vancouver Group, including Karmutsen volcanics, Quatsino limestones, Parson Bay sediments, and Bonanza volcanics. These units comprise the northeastern limb of a northwestern trending syncline, and dip moderately southwesterly.

The Karmutsen volcanics mapped on the claims consisted of andesites with little alteration, consisting of chloritization. The andesites exhibited low silicification and only minor trace desseminated pyrite was observed.

The limestone mapped on the claims varies from massive, fine grained, blueish-grey in colour to massive, coarse crystaline white in colour. The coarse crystalline white limestone is found in the southeast corner of the mapped area. The upper portion of the limestone becomes thin bedded and silty near the contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation. Here the limestone is fine grained and black with interbedded layers of silt. In addition to the silty layers are light grey pyrite rich limestone layers up to 5 centimetres thick. Thin beds of pyrite were also noted near the contact. Attitudes on the thin beds are approximately 320/30SW.

The Parson Bay sediments were mapped in the middle of the map area and consist of thinnly bedded shales and tuffs with andesite flows, of variable thickness, interbedded.. The sediments are moderately to very highly siliceous with minor disseminated pyrite and pyrite concentations on some fracture surfaces. Fracturing in the Parson Bay Formation was low to moderate in density. The bedding attitude was generally 320°/60°SW

The Bonanza volcanics occur in the western portion of the mapped area and are comprised of andesites and occassional tuff units. The andesites vary from aphinitic to porphyritic and all are mottled green from propyllitic alteration. The degree of silicification varies from low to very high.

Small intrusive diorite plugs were mapped in the area. These intrusions were coarse grained and displayed propyllitic alteration simillar to the andesites in the mapped area. The diorites showed very little silicification and contained only trace amounts of pyrite.

Mapped in a creek in the center of the claims within the thinly bedded silty limestone are several beds of highly siliceous crystal tuff. The tuffs contain up to 7% disseminated pyrite. These crystal tuffs are thought to be a member of the Parson Bay Group, occurring near the transition zone between the Quatsino limestone and the Parson Bay sediments.

A quartz-feldspar porphyry was found to outcrop in the same creek and was in fault contact with the adjacent limestone. No alteration or recrystalization was observed in the limestone.

Late stage north east trending mafic dykes were noted to cut the andesites in the western portion of the mapped area.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total of 148 soil samples were collected from two areas on the property. Area A (see Figure 6 a-f) consisted of a total of 2.5 kilometers of grid in four lines spaced 200 metres apart. Samples were collected at 25 metre stations. This grid was established across the limestone in an area of previous copper geochemical anomalies. A total of 107 soil samples were collected from area A.

Area B (see Figures 7 a-f) consisted of approximately 1 kilometre of grid in two lines spaced 200 metres apart. A total of 41 soils were collected at 25 metre stations in an area of silica replacement in volcanics near the southern boundary of the claims.

The soils samples were collected using a soil maddock and waterproof paper bags. The samples were collected from an average depth of 25 cm from the B horizon.

The 21 stream sediment samples collected from the Nahwitti claims were collected using a pan and two screens. Gravels from the streams were screened to a coarse sand size which was then panned down to fine sand and bagged and sent to Acme Analitical Labs for analysis. The samples weighed approximately 1 kg. In the cases where no gravel was available silt was collected or was washed from mosses found in the creeks. Actual sample type can be found in the sample descriptions in appendix 1.

The rock samples were representative chip samples, or float samples taken with a geologists hammer. The rock samples were shipped to Acme Labs for crushing, grinding and analysis. Descriptions of all rock samples can be found in appendix 1.

The samples were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver where the silts and soils were dried and screened to -80 mesh and the rocks were crushed and powdered to -80 mesh. The samples were then analyzed for copper,lead, zinc, arsenic, and silver by I.C.P.. The I.C.P. assay involves the digestion of 0.500 grams of the sample with 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O acid at 95 degrees celsius for one hour. This sample is then diluted to 10 ml with water and analyzed. The samples were also analyzed for gold by acid leach and atomic absorbtion by Acme labs.

Results:

Stream Sediments

The results of the 21 stream sediment samples were relatively low but three were anomalous in at least one of the six elements tested for. All assay results are shown in Appendix 2.

The gold values from the stream sediment samples ranged from 1 to 84 ppb and values over 10 ppb were taken to be anomalous. The highest gold value, 84 ppb was contained in sample NAHSM-7 which was taken from swampy ground down slope from the silica replacement zone mapped in a creek gulley. The other two samples taken from this creek failed to produce anomalous results in any of the six elements tested. The only other stream sediment sample with anomalous gold (11 ppb) was taken from a creek near the limestone - shale contact. This sample also returned an elevated value in zinc (240 ppm).

Zinc values in the stream sediment samples ranged from 70 to 350 ppm and 240 ppm or greater was considered anomalous. Samples NAHSM-2 and NAHSM-3 contained 350 and 240 ppm respectively and were the only samples considered anomalous. Both of these samples were taken from the same creek with NAHSM-2 coming from 300 metres upstream from NAHSM-3. The creek drains across the area in which the limestone - shale contact is.

In addition to zinc, sample NAHSM-2 contained the only lead anomaly of 206 ppm, the remaining samples ranged from 6 to 43 ppm lead.

Copper, silver, and arsenic failed to produce any anomalous results in any of the 16 stream sediment samples taken.

Rocks

The values of gold in the rock smaples ranged from 1 to 270 ppb and only 11 rock samples retruned values over 10 ppb and only 3 were over 17 ppb. the three samples L625S 250W, 109713 and 109714 contained 270, 84, and 68 ppb and were taken from float boulders of road material. The smaples consisted of total silica repalced volcanics similar to a zone mapped in the creek in the south center of the map area. Three of the remaining samples with elevated gold values were taken from silicified Bonanza volcanics in various parts of the map area. Three further samples containing elevated gold were taken from the quartz feldspar porphyry in different locations on the property. One of the remaining smaples was a highly siliceous crystal tuff and the other was silicified andesite immediately above the thinly bedded silty limestone.

Silver values in the rocks range from .1 to 3.1 ppm and only four samples were anomalous and another was slightly anomalous. Samples NAW-89-10 and NAW-89-11 (1.9 and 3.0 ppm) were taken from the silty limestone near the contact with the overlying siliceous shales. The slightly anomalous (.9 ppm) sample, NAW-89-13 was taken from the same unit but at a different location.

Sample 33068 contained 1.7 ppm silver and 2088 ppm copper and was taken from the magnetite skarn in the Karmutsen volcanics. Sample 109728 contained 3.1 ppm silver and was taken from a late stage mafic dyke that cuts the Bonanza volcanics. This sample also contained 10,247 ppm zinc and 1869 ppm copper.

Zinc values ranged from 5 to 10,247 ppm and were generally below 200 ppm. After sample 109728, the next highest zinc value was 876 ppm in 33075 taken from a sulfide rich seam in volcanics. The three samples taken from the bedded silty limestone, NAW-89-10,11,13, also showed anomalous zinc values (379 to 437 ppm). Samples 33071 and 33068 contained 585 and 322 ppm zinc and were taken from the magnetitie skarn.

Copper, lead, and arsenic had no significant anomalous values other than samples 109728 and 33068 which contained 1869 and 2088 ppm copper as mentioned previously.

Soils

The results of the soil surveys were plotted on Figures 6 a-f and 7 a-f at 1:5000 scale and anomalous values were visually derived for each of the six elements.

Grid A

The gold values ranged from 1 to 162 ppb and values over 10 ppb were considered anomalous. Several spot anomalies occur throughout the grid. The line spacing is too wide to define definite trends between the lines. The highest gold value, 162 ppb, occurs at the end of line 200S at 500E, near the contact between the Quatsino limestone and the underlaying Karmutsen volcanics.

The silver values ranged from .1 to 2.4 ppm and .5 ppm and greater was considered anomalous. Anomalous silver values on line 00S from the baseline to 150W correspond to the upper contact between Quatsino limestone and Parson Bay sediments within this cluster is the 2.4 ppm value. A few spot anomalies occur elsewhere on the grid but no definite trends can be established.

The zinc values ranged from 31 to 325 ppm and 150 ppm was considered anomalous copepr values ranged from 15 to 163 ppm and 65 ppm was consisered anomalous. The zinc and copper anomalies correspond with each other extremely well. Definite trends are difficult to establish but there appears to be a strong east-west trend between lines 00 and line 200S originating near the base line on line 00.

An additional area of significant values occurs along line 9+25S continuing for 300 metres along the line. This anomaloy is in the area of coarse crystaline limestone, and may indicate an area of skarn development.

Arsenic and lead failed to produce any significant anomalies on the grid.

Grid B

Gold values in the soil samples taken from Grid B ranged from 1 to 54 ppb and 10 ppb was taken as anomalous. Spot anomalies occurred along Line 00W but no trends were established. Along line 200W, five consecutive stations returned anomalous values. This area of the line is below the road where silica replaced volanic boulders were used in road construction. These boulders appear to be derived from nearby.

Anomalous copper and zinc values correspond to this area of gold anomalies, while the remainder of the grid produced only a few spot anomalies. Copper values ranged from 15 to 98 ppm while those of zinc ranged from 30 to 219 ppm. Anomalous values for copper and zinc were taken as 65 ppm and 150 ppm respectively.

Silver, arsenic, and lead did not produce any significant anomalies on the grid.

Assay certificates are available in Appendix 2.

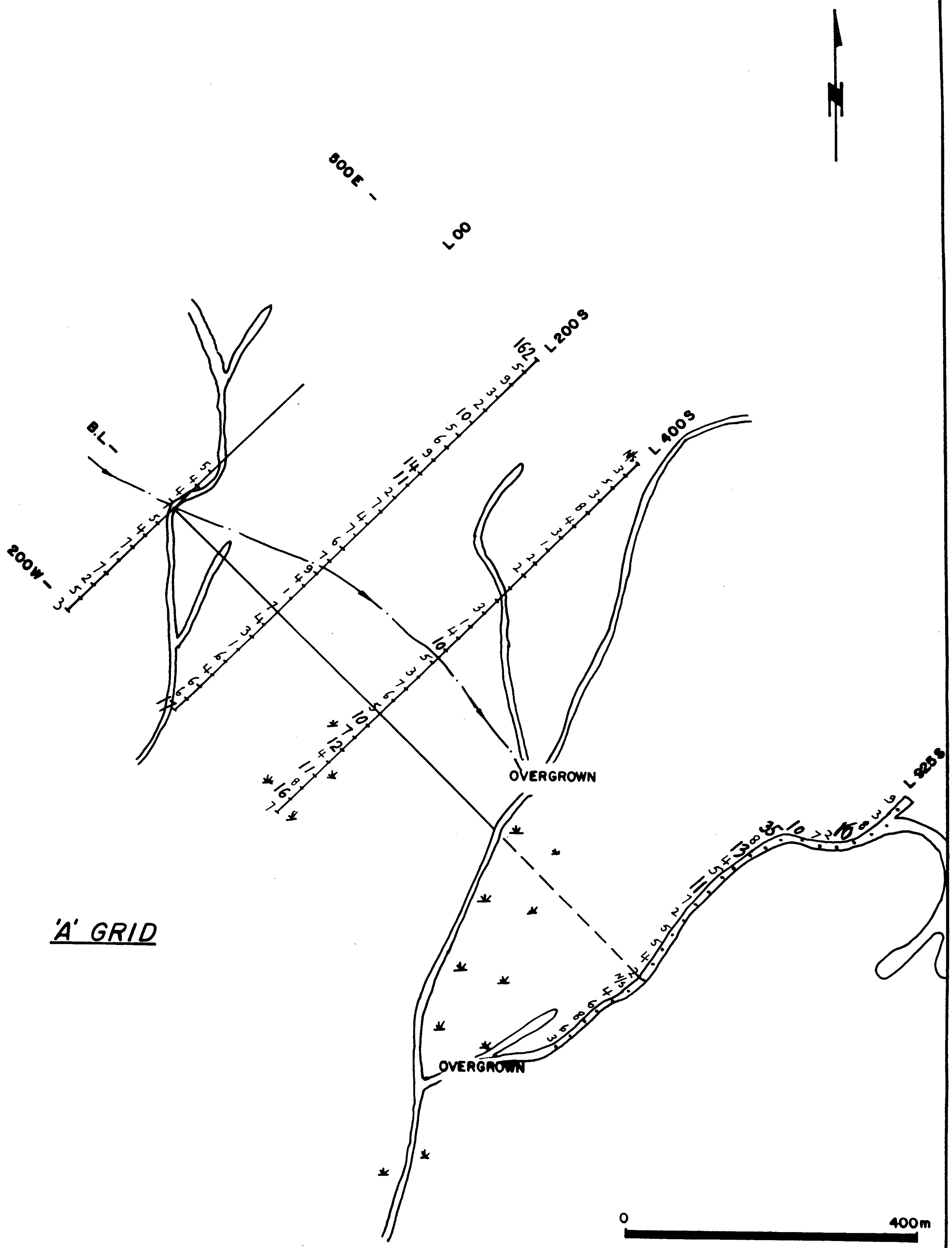
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results of the initial property examination indicate three targets for continued explroation:

(1) The geological mapping of the property indicates the potential for a skarn deposit. The massive blueish-grey limestone becomes white, coarse crystaline in the southern portion of the mapped area. A quartz-feldspar was mapped in two creeks within the limestone unit. A small massive magnetite body was mapped in the Karmutsen volcanics near the contact with the overlying limestone. Rock and stream sediment samples returned anomalous zinc and silver values from the vicinity of the upper portion of the limestone unit, which may be a result of distal distribution of metal rich solutions from a skarn deposit. Soil samples show a copper and zinc anomaly near the upper limestone contact. A copper-zinc anomaly also occurs on the line over the white coarse crystaline limestone. A rock sample of the magnetite body near the lower contact between the limestone and Karmutsen volcanics showed an anomalous copper value (2088 ppm).

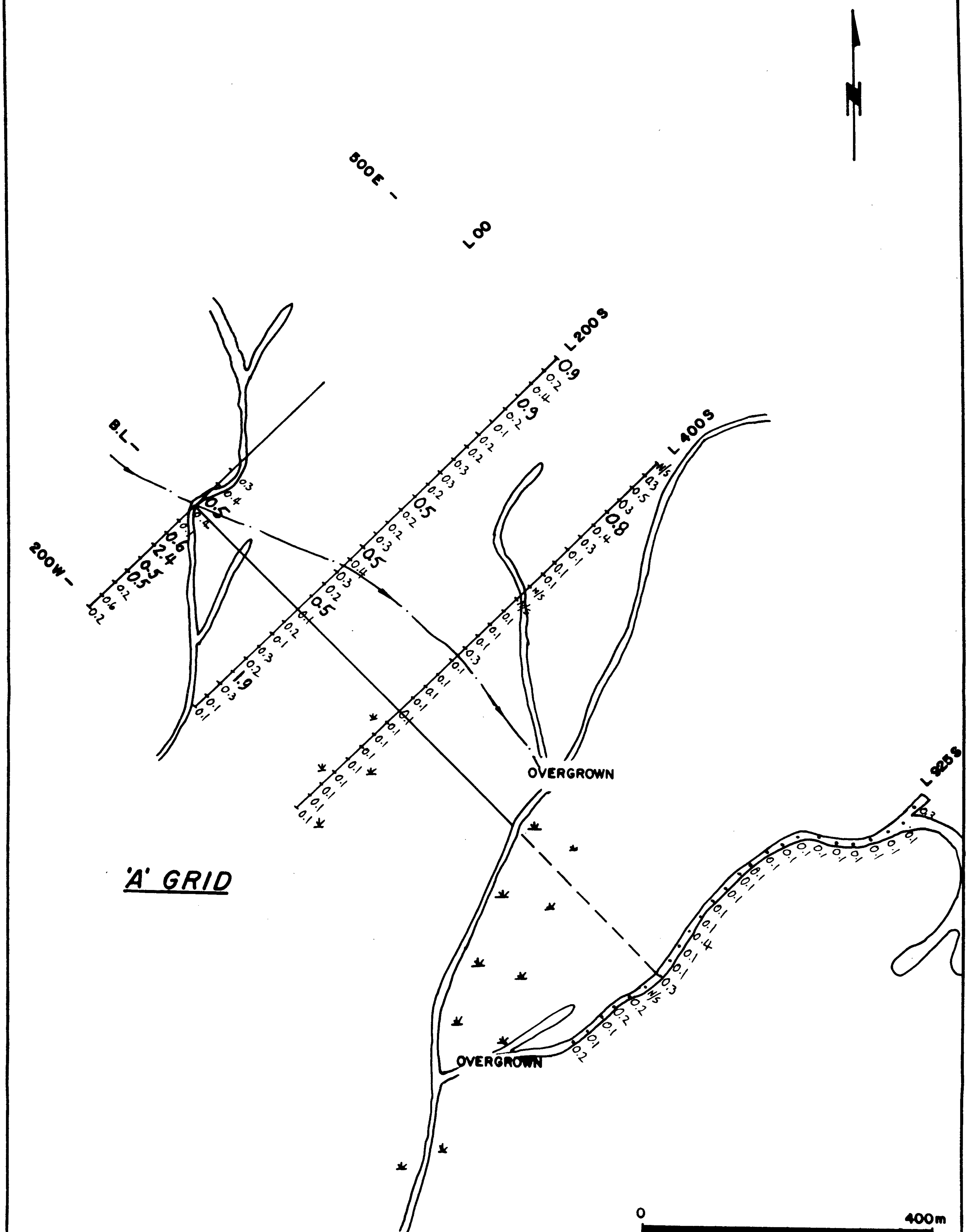
(2) The presence of the total silica replaced volcanics simillar to that observed near the Hashumu deposit along with the presence of a quartz-feldspar porphyry give rise to the potential for a porphyry copper deposit. Rock, soil, and stream sediment samples from the area of the silica replacement returned elevated gold values which may indicate a deposit lying at depth.

(3) The third area of interest comes from the sample of a late stage mafic dyke that cuts the Bonanza volcanics. This sample contained 10,247 ppm (1%) zinc and 1869 ppm copper. Further work is warranted to determine the source of the anomalous metal content.



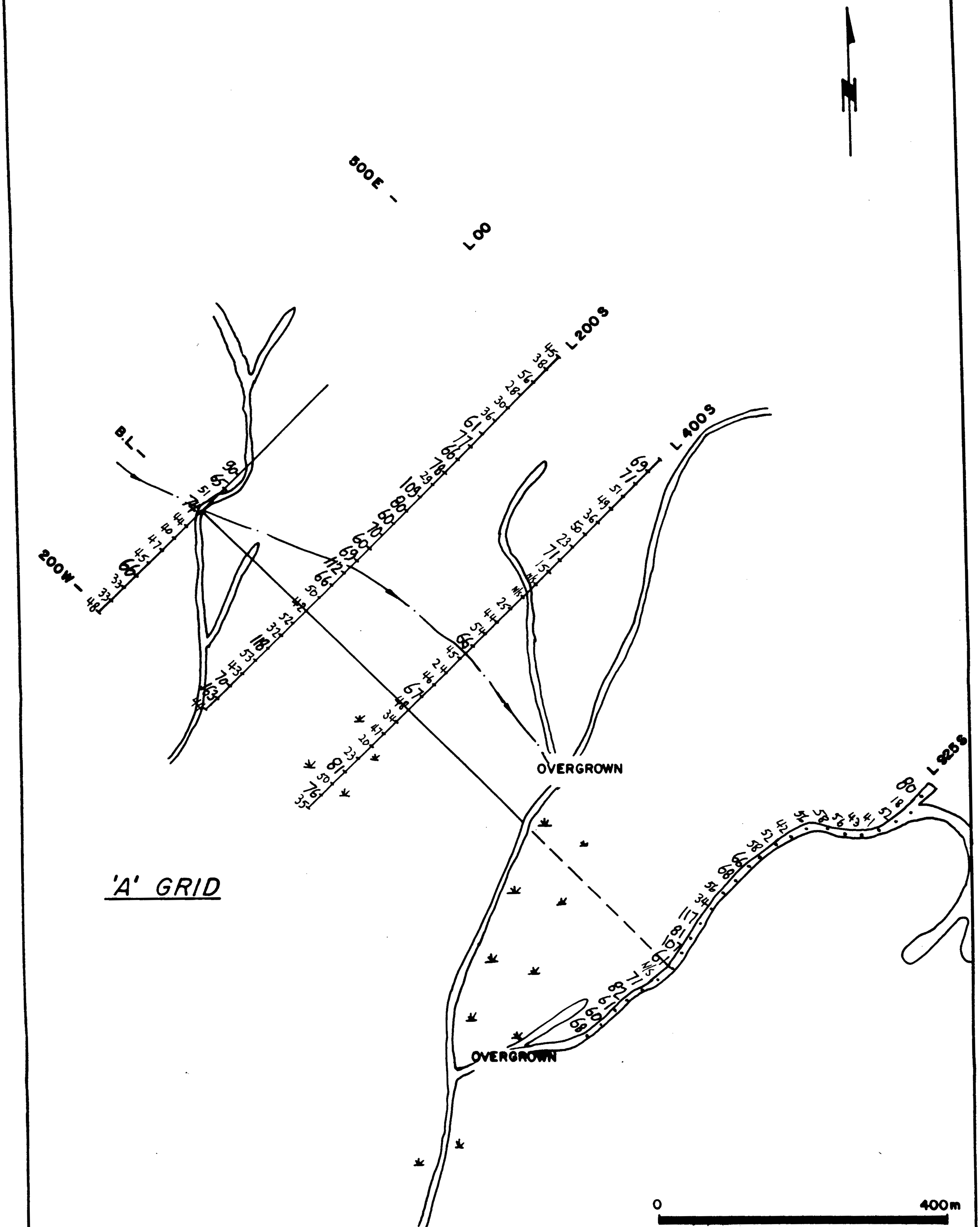
all values in parts per billion (ppb)

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID		
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 6 a
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		



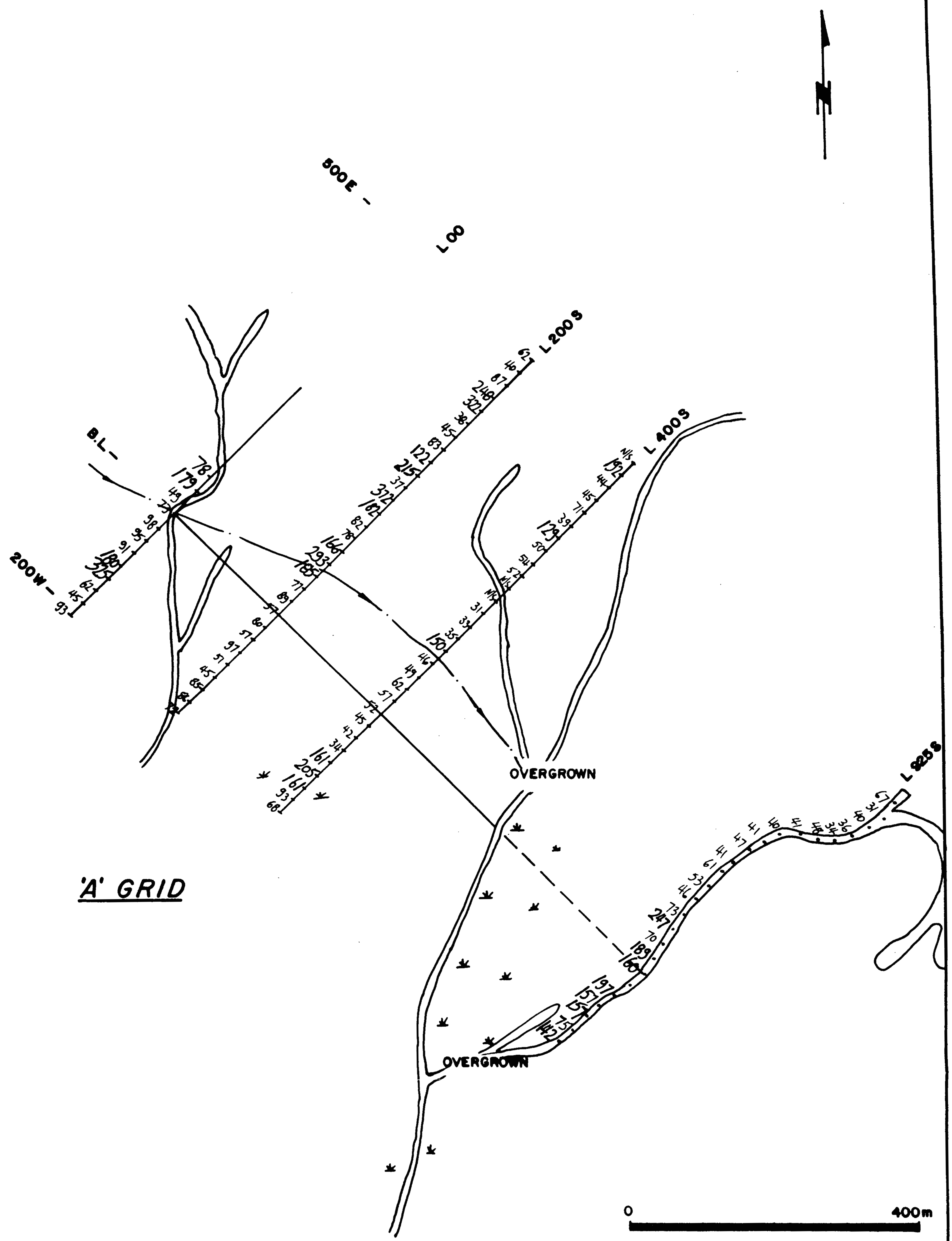
all values in parts per million (ppm)

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID		
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 6 b
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		



all values in parts per million (ppm)

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID		
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 6c
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		



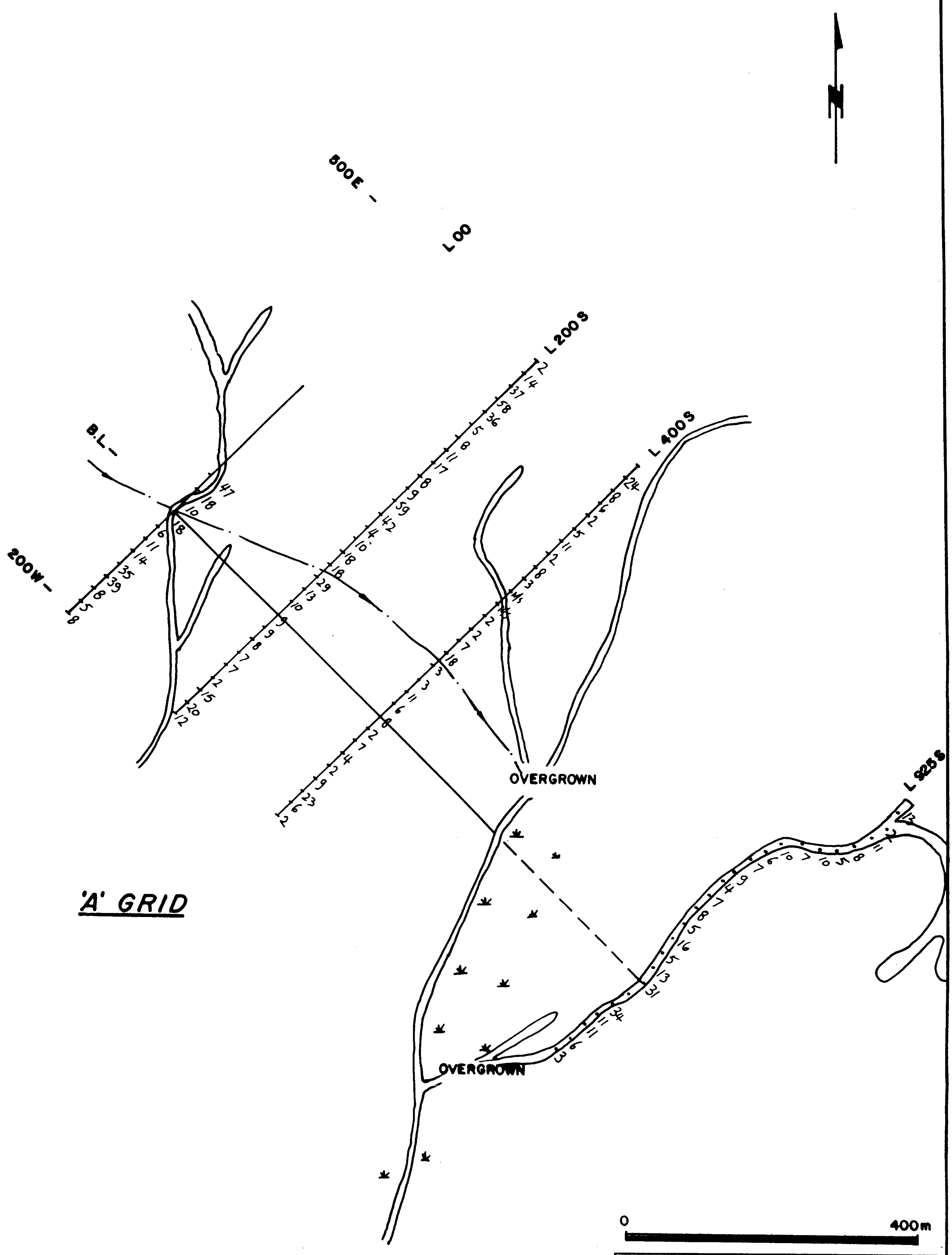
MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.

NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID

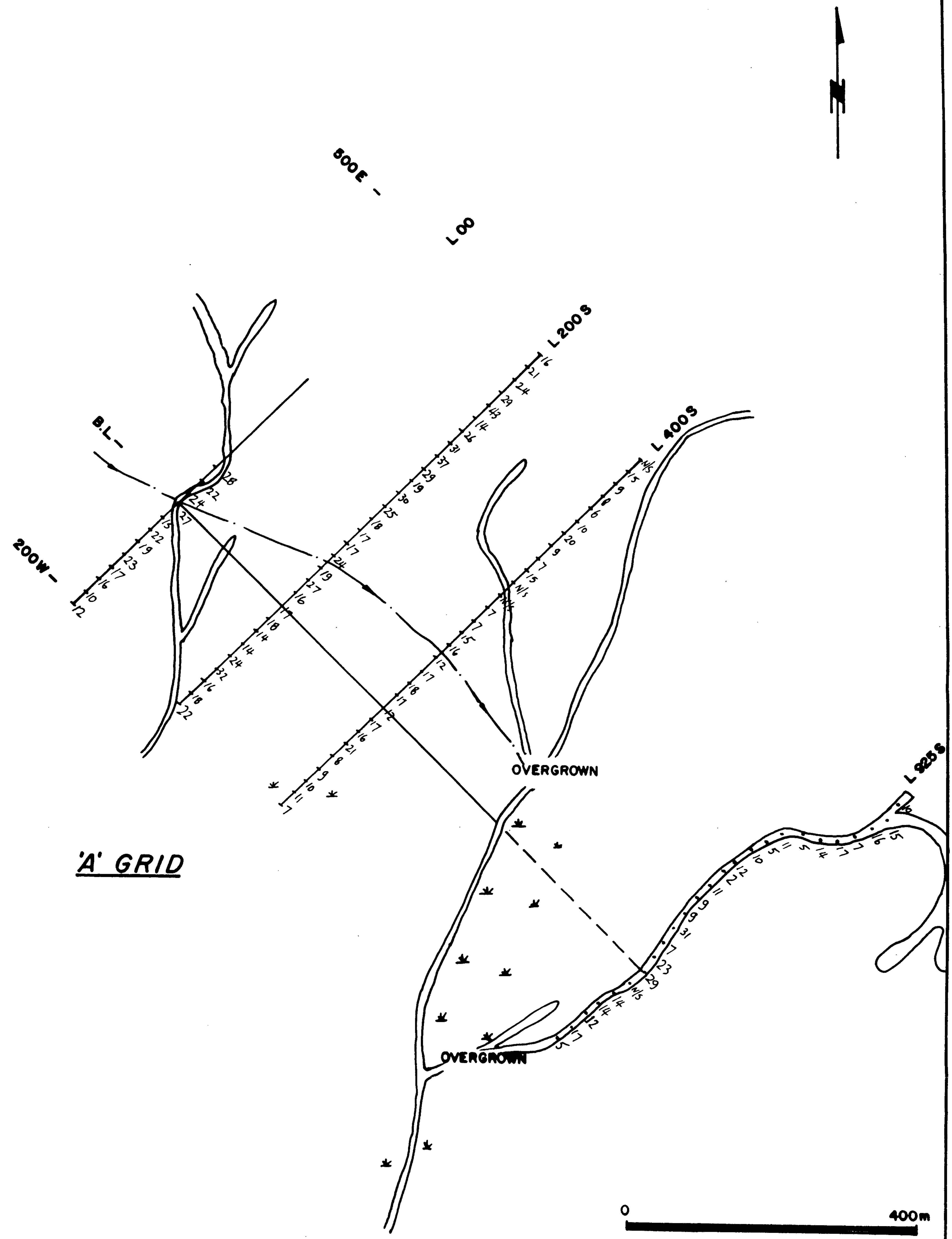
SCALE	DATE	FIG.
1 : 5000	AUG. 1989	6 d

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



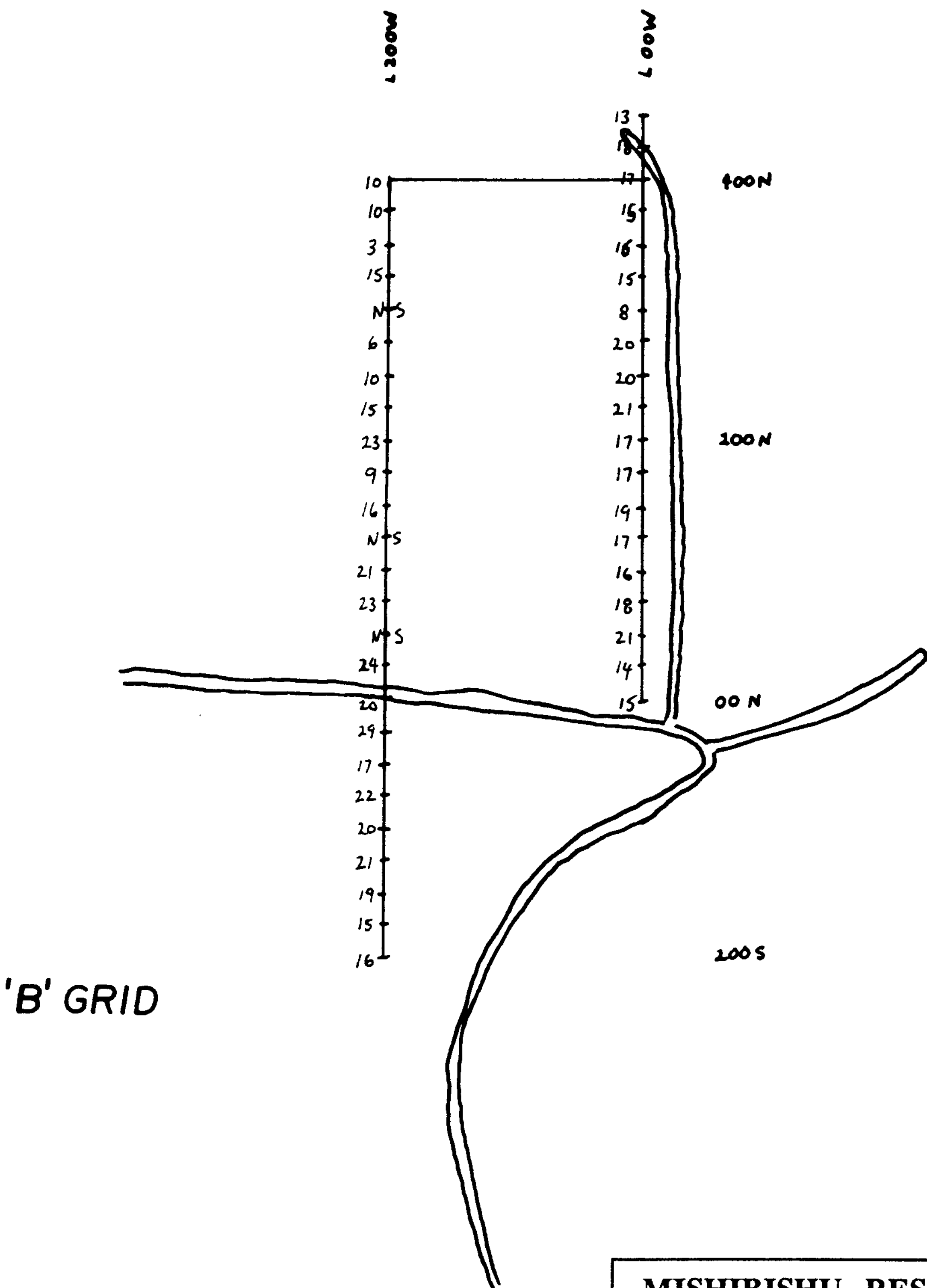
all values in parts per million (ppm)

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.
ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID
SCALE 1: 5000 — DATE AUG. 1989 — FIG. 6 e
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



all values in parts per million (ppm)

MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.
LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY A GRID
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 6 f
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.

NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY
B GRID

SCALE	DATE	FIG.
1 : 5000	AUG. 1989	7 f

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The property has favourable geology for a potential large skarn deposit.

2. The property has favourable geology for a potential porphyry deposit similar to that of the Hushamu copper deposit.

3. Samples of soils, stream sediment and rocks yielded anomalous copper zinc and silver in the area of the limestone.

4. A rock sample of the magnetite body near the limestone - Karmutsen volanic contact yielded 2088 ppm copper.

5. Soil samples near the zone of silica replaced volcanics returned anomalous copper, zinc, and gold values.

6. Rock samples of the silica replaced volcanics returned slightly elevated gold values (to 100 ppb).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The existing grids should be extended and soil sampled to further define targets.

2. Infill lines should be run in order to define trends in the geochemical results.

3. Trenching and sampling of the magnetite body would help determine its lateral extent and any increase in base an precious metal content.

4. Trenching and drilling may assist to detail favourable results obtained from the geochemical survey.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1.0	Personnel:	
	1 Senior Geologist - 1.1 days @ $380/day	$ 418.00
	1 Project Geologist - 24.15 days @ $260/day	6,279.00
	1 Field Assistant - 29.7 days @ $210/day	6,237.00
	1 Draftsperson - 2.8 days @ $220/day	616.00
		13,550.00
2.0	Transportation:	
	4x4 rental - 27 days @ $45.88 (incl. gas)	1,238.80
3.0	Food and Accommodation:	
	47 man days @ $12.33/man day	579.52
4.0	Assay Costs:	
	148 soils - 5 element ICP & A.A. gold @ $10.80	1,598.40
	66 rocks - 5 element ICP & A.A. gold @ $10.80	712.80
	21 silts - 5 element ICP & A.A. gold @ $10.80	226.80
		2,538.00
5.0	Supplies:	
	(flagging, thread, soil bags)	355.68
6.0	Equipment Rental:	283.00
6.0	Office Costs:	
	Typing, Telephone, Photocopying, Miscellaneous	1,520.29
	Report - 3.7 days @ $260/day	962.00
	Drafting	224.77
	Total Project	**$21,252.06**

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Rod W. Husband, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist for Daiwan Engineering Ltd. with offices at 1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate at the University of British Columbia with a degree of B.Sc.,Geology.

3. I have practised my profession since completion of my degree in December 1986.

4. This report is based on work done on the property from June 1, 1989 to July 23, 1989 and information obtained from previous reports by professional engineers and others who have examined the property.

5. I have no interest in the property or shares of Mishibishu Resources Ltd. or in any of the companies contiguous to the Nahwitti Claim Group, nor do I expect to receive any.

Rod W. Husband, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX 1

Sample Descriptions

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
NAW-89-01	30 cm highly fractured, silicified andesite disseminated pyrite 5-7%. Minor arseno? Sulfides very fine.	3	.3	
NAW-89-02	45 cm highly fractured, moderately siliceous tuff bleached with minor rust. No obvious sulfides.	11	.2	
NAW-89-03	100 cm silicified andesite, fine disseminated pyrite to 7-10%. Low fractures moderate bleaching narrow quartz string.	7	.3	
NAW-89-04	35 cm silicifed andesite disseminated pyrite 5-7%. Few stringers of Quartz.	2	.2	
NAW-89-05	30 cm very highly silicified andesite low fractures disseminated pyrite and arseno to 10%.	4	.4	
NAW-89-06	40 cm black aphinitil silicified shale? tuff? Disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5% thin bedded.	1	.1	
NAW-89-07	50 cm bedded highly silicified shale? or tuff? pyrite less than or equal to 5% disseminated and on fracture surfaces with calcite.	2	.1	
NAW-89-08	35 cm mafic volcanic dyile less than or equal to 5% disseminated pyrite low - moderate silification.	1	.1	
NAW-89-09	75 cm - highly silicified thin bedded tuff or shale disseminated pyrite to 5%.	1	.1	
NAW-89-10	30 cm thin bedded limestone black with white/grey bands to 5 cm. Some disseminated pyrite in limestone and light beds are pyrite rich.	2	1.9	
NAW-89-11	3 cm across pyrite rich bed within limestone.	2	3.0	
NAW-89-12	30 cm very siliceous andesite above(?) thin bedded limestone. Disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	12	.2	
NAW-89-13	30 cm black and grey bedded limestone with massive pyrite beds and to 5% disseminated in limestone.	1	.9	

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
109701	30 cm highly siliceous andesite. Low fractures disseminated pyrite (cubes) less than or equal to 3%.	11	.6	
109702	35 cm highly siliceous andesite. Highly fractured disseminated pyrite 5-7%.	11	.4	
109703	25 cm silicified andesite low fractured, no obvious pyrite.	1	.1	
109704	30 cm massive siliceous andesite disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 3%.	2	.1	
109705	30 cm agglomerate, clasts to 5 cm, no obvious sulfides.	2	.1	
109706	35 cm siliceous andesite, highly fractured disseminated pyrite-CP and stringers approximately 5%.	4	.1	
109707	30 cm altered andesite, coarse grained and sandy looking (alt.) highly fractured, clay stingers, no obvious sulfides.	2	.1	
109708	40 cm fault zone 050/76 degrees West in andesite. Very clayey, very fine pyrite.	3	.2	
109709	30 cm bleached and rusted por. andesite pyrite. Fine dissemination less than or equal to 3%. Some clay stringers.	2	.4	
109710	15 cm agglomerate with minor pyrite.	1	.5	
109711	20 cm very highly siliceous, highly fractured tuff disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	1	.1	
109712	30 cm intersection of siliceous fracture zone 065/67 degrees southeast and fault 030/78 degrees northwest disseminated pyrite to 5%.	1	.1	
109713	Quartz boulder, milky grey, some vug cavities with quartz crystals and pyrite concentrated. Pyrite disseminate throughout quartz to 5%.	84	.1	
109714	Quartz boulder, milky grey, few vugs with quartz crystals and pyrite. Disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	68	.1	
109715	35 cm very highly siliceous andesite low fractures. Pyrite disseminated and in blebs 7%.	10	.1	
109716	20 cm wide semi massive sulfide vein? (discontinuous) 348/60 degrees west along fracture 30-40% pyrite and chalco.	4	.1	

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
109717	30 cm wide semi massive sulfide vein? As previous.	3	.1	
109718	10-15 metre wide silica zone 270/90 degrees very fine pyrite disseminated less than or equal to 5%.	1	.1	
109719	15 cm highly siliceous layer in bedded tuffs? or shales? 5-7% disseminated pyrite.	1	.1	
109720	20 cm semi massive sulfide vein (see 109716).	3	.1	
109721	35 cm bleached on fractures siliceous andesite along fault zone 140°/90°.	2	.3	
109722	100 cm siliceous andesite moderate fractures 325/60 degrees southeast fine disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	5	.1	
109723	3.0 m fault zone 175/60 degrees northwest rusted bleached with disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5% in siliceous andesite.	7	.1	
109724	40 cm very siliceous andesite moderate bleaching moderate fracturing 025/60 degrees southeast disseminated pyrite 5-7%.	4	.1	
109725	30 cm fault gouge 045/70 degrees southeast. Highly bleached minor pyrite.	4	.3	
109726	35 cm rusted bleached fault in siliceous and disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	7	.5	
109727	Quartz boulder near DDH-EC-170 on road line disseminated pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	5	.3	
109728	30 cm of 1.5 metre mafic dyile disseminated pyrite 5-7% in andesite with clay stringers 040/68 degrees northwest.	2	3.1	10247 Zn(ppm)
109729	20 cm siliceous fine grained volc? Disseminated fine pyrite less than or equal to 5%.	4	.2	
109730	30 cm highly fractured bleached volc. No obvious sulfides.	2	.4	

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
33053	20 cm fault gouge 066/90 degrees no obvious sulfides.	1	.1	
33054	50 cm moderate-high siliceous siltstone highly fractured bright orange weathering staining?	18	.2	
33055	30 cm highly siliceous highly fractured volcanic pyrite disseminated up to 10%.	2	.2	
33056	50 cm highly siliceous rhyolite sill in limestone less than or equal to 5% disseminated pyrite low fractures perpendicular to bedding (337/40 degrees southwest).	3	.5	
33057	25 cm highly fractured highly altered dyke? or fault? light green no obvious sulfides.	3	.1	
33058	20 cm calcite vein pinches to 1 cm pyrite less than or equal to 2% CP? along footwall of mafic dyke in silty lst.	1	.2	
33059	10 cm silty lst bed grey in color no obvious sulfides.	1	.2	
33060	1 m chip of thin bedded silty lst. trace sulfides.	1	.5	
33061	2 m chip of highly silicified tuff disseminated pyrite to 2%.	1	.1	
33062	30 cm (as above).	13	.1	
33063	35 cm quartz feldspar porphyry trace disseminated pyrite highly siliceous low fractures.	17	.1	
33064	30 cm QFP in #2 creek as above.	11	.1	
33065	35 cm low fractured, moderate silicified andesite - karmutsen.	5	.1	
33066	30 cm of diorite - prop. alteration low fractures no obvious sulfides.	2	.1	
33067	30 c.m. massive magnetite with epidodte limonitic skarn? in Karmutsen volcanics.	4	.1	
33068	35 cm as above.	8	1.7	2088 Cu(ppm)
33069	30 cm Karmutsen andesite adjacent to magnetite moderate-high fractured.	2	.1	

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
33070	35 cm massive magnetite zone 2 m wide.	3	.1	
33071	30 cm magnetite & actinolite at lower contact with Karmutsen skarn 024/46 degrees northwest.	5	.1	
33073	40 cm silicified volcanics in creek 090/90 degrees? Minor sulfides.	3	.1	
33074	25 cm siliceous volcanics in creek pyrite less than or equal to 5% disseminated porphyrite QFP.?	12	.1	
33075	Sulfide rich seam pyrite 20% +	7	.1	
33076	20 cm siliceous breccia pyrite 5% disseminated low fractures.	5	.1	
NAHSM-1	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	4	.1	
NAHSM-2	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	3	.2	
NAHSM-3	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	11	.2	
NAHSM-4	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	2	.1	
NAHSM-5	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	4	.1	
NAHSM-6	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	6	.1	
NAHSM-7	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	84	.2	
NAHSM-8	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	2	.1	
NAHSM-9	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	3	.1	
NAHSM-10	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	2	.1	
NAHSM-11	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	8	.1	
NAHSM-12	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	5	.1	
NAHSM-13	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	1	.1	
NAHSM-14	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	4	.2	
NAHSM-15	Stream silt panned to find sand.	2	.1	
NAHSM-16	Stream silt panned to fine sand.	3	.1	

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Other
NAHSM-17	Magnetite panned from stream sed's.	1	.2	
NAHSM-18	Heavy sed - pan concentrate.	2	.4	
NAHSM-19	Stream sed screened and panned to fine sand.	2	.2	
NAHSM-20	Stream sed screened and panned to fine sand.	4	.1	
NAHSM-21	Stream sed screened and panned to fine sand.	5	.1	

APPENDIX 2

Assay Certificates

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
DATE RECEIVED: JUL 14 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: July 18/89.

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 10 GM SAMPLE.

Nohuwitti.

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

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2151

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
C 33052	75	2	29	.1	15	1
C 33053	60	4	141	.1	6	1
C 33054	84	2	310	.2	15	18
C 33055	44	189	23	.2	26	2
C 33056	68	15	106	.5	6	3
C 33057	25	7	42	.1	9	3
C 33058	20	102	746	.2	151	1
C 33059	13	2	49	.2	15	1
C 33060	26	3	110	.5	11	1
C 33061	22	2	59	.1	12	1
STD C/AU-R	62	37	132	7.1	42	490

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

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 26 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug. 1/89...

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 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. PROJECT NAHWITTI FILE # 89-2461

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
33061	380	3	126	.1	27	4
33062	77	2	58	.1	19	13
33063	23	2	60	.1	11	17
33064	88	2	52	.1	6	11
33065	71	2	28	.1	9	5
33066	34	2	43	.1	6	2
33068	2088	2	322	1.7	32	8
33069	45	8	90	.1	3	2
33070	51	22	81	.1	8	3
33071	335	5	585	.1	31	5
33073	23	4	13	.1	2	3
33074	8	4	24	.1	23	12
33075	254	2	876	.1	15	7
33076	1	3	5	.1	2	5
33077	23	6	24	.1	2	3
33078	27	10	36	.1	15	3
33078A	45	6	57	.2	5	4
33079	5	261	1295	.1	10	1
33080	915	14	576	.5	11	4
33081	78	31	41	1.9	188	84
33082	19	3	52	.1	117	5
33083	122	2	105	.1	7	3
33084	4313	47	99999✓	5.3	19	9
33085	9	12	109	.1	12	8
33086	16	4	149	.2	13	1
STD C/AU-R	56	43	134	7.0	43	530

✓• ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT •

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

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 18 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: June 22/89

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: P1 ROCK P2 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-1573 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
C 109721	84	89	116	.3	13	2
C 109722	32	10	75	.1	14	5
C 109723	13	10	33	.1	7	7
C 109724	28	10	126	.1	12	4
C 109725	40	16	74	.3	9	4
C 109726	64	279	67	.5	21	7
C 109727	40	3	4	.1	14	5
C 109728	1869	33	10247 ✓	3.1	39	2
C 109729	40	12	146	.2	14	4
C 109730	208	32	451	.2	30	2

✓ **• ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT •**

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
NAHSM-8	91	30	207	.1	12	2
NAHSM-9	73	43	236	.1	18	3
NAHSM-10	46	27	120	.1	23	2
NAHSM-11	61	24	131	.1	11	8
NAHSM-12	47	9	86	.1	6	5
NAHSM-13	43	12	90	.1	10	1
NAHSM-14	42	15	92	.2	16	4
NAHSM-15	37	12	85	.1	9	2
NAHSM-16	56	13	70	.1	11	3
STD C/AU-S	61	38	132	7.1	36	49

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE RECEIVED: JUN 11 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: June 19/89.

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: P1 ROCK P2 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-1429 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
C 109701	74	91	290	.6	21	11
C 109702	19	28	106	.4	11	11
C 109703	60	9	158	.1	2	1
C 109704	34	11	80	.1	9	2
C 109705	34	9	73	.1	44	2
C 109706	26	6	64	.1	4	4
C 109707	38	6	91	.1	11	2
C 109708	60	3	95	.2	18	3
C 109709	22	9	59	.4	65	2
C 109710	8	8	73	.5	21	1
C 109711	43	11	44	.1	40	1
C 109712	41	2	43	.1	38	1
C 109713	284	2	6	.1	4	84
C 109714	133	2	5	.1	3	68
C 109715	57	2	23	.1	9	10
C 109716	88	2	36	.1	6	4
C 109717	136	2	18	.1	4	3
C 109718	5	7	14	.1	2	1
C 109719	65	6	23	.1	7	1
C 109720	54	2	20	.1	6	3
NAW-89-01	177	2	193	.3	7	3
NAW-89-02	50	15	42	.2	16	11
NAW-89-03	49	4	44	.3	8	7
NAW-89-04	5	8	58	.1	2	2
NAW-89-05	40	17	45	.4	9	4
NAW-89-06	70	30	386	.1	9	1
NAW-89-07	67	5	52	.1	26	2
NAW-89-08	59	8	75	.1	6	1
NAW-89-09	92	2	104	.1	8	1
NAW-89-10	63	8	379	1.9	25	2
NAW-89-11	68	7	393	3.0	34	2
NAW-89-12	59	7	94	.2	7	12
NAW-89-13	69	11	437	.9	70	1
STD C/AU-R	58	40	132	7.1	38	520

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-1429 Page 2

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
NAHSM-1	62	10	92	.1	24	4
NAHSM-2	87	206	350	.2	32	3
NAHSM-3	82	38	240	.2	20	11
NAHSM-4	75	6	236	.1	24	2
NAHSM-5	95	12	141	.1	21	4
NAHSM-6	84	12	109	.1	11	6
NAHSM-7	66	20	106	.2	7	84
STD C/AU-S	59	38	131	7.1	39	50

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PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 17 1989

DATE REPORT MAILED: July 23/89

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: P1-P2 SOIL P3 SILT P4 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2209 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
AL00 200W	48	12	93	.2	9	3
AL00 175W	33	10	45	.6	5	5
AL00 150W	33	16	62	.2	8	2
AL00 125W	77	17	325	.5	39	7
AL00 100W	45	23	180	.5	35	1
AL00 75W	47	19	91	2.4	14	7
AL00 50W	40	22	95	.6	11	4
AL00 25W	44	15	98	.1	6	5
AL00 00	74	27	79	.4	18	7
AL00 25E	51	24	49	.5	10	4
AL00 50E	65	22	179	.4	18	4
AL00 75E	90	28	178	.3	47	5
AL200S 200W	44	22	72	.1	12	17
AL200S 175W	163	18	86	.1	20	6
AL200S 150W	70	16	85	.3	15	6
AL200S 125W	43	32	45	.9	2	4
AL200S 100W	53	24	51	.2	7	6
AL200S 75W	118	14	97	.3	7	1
AL200S 50W	32	14	57	.1	8	3
AL200S 25W	52	18	80	.2	9	4
AL200S 00	42	17	57	.1	9	7
AL200S 25E	50	16	89	.5	10	1
AL200S 50E	66	27	77	.2	13	4
AL200S 75E	112	19	185	.3	29	9
AL200S 100E	69	24	293	.4	38	7
AL200S 125E	60	17	166	.5	18	7
AL200S 150E	70	17	78	.3	10	7
AL200S 175E	60	18	82	.2	4	4
AL200S 200E	80	25	182	.2	42	7
AL200S 225E	109	30	372	.5	59	2
AL200S 250E	29	15	37	.2	9	11
AL200S 275E	78	29	215	.3	8	14
AL200S 300E	66	37	122	.3	17	9
AL200S 325E	77	31	83	.2	11	6
AL200S 350E	61	26	45	.2	8	5
AL200S 375E	36	14	38	.1	5	10
STD C/AU-S	63	41	132	6.5	40	49

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2209

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
AL200S 400E	30	43	322	.2	36	2
AL200S 425E	28	29	248	.9	58	3
AL200S 450E	56	24	87	.4	37	9
AL200S 475E	38	21	40	.2	14	5
AL200S 500E	45	16	62	.9	2	162
BL00 450N	80	13	103	.1	14	7
BL00 425N	57	18	63	.2	4	7
BL00 400N	98	17	49	.1	11	18
BL00 375N	64	15	52	.1	10	15
BL00 350N	69	16	79	.1	5	6
BL00 325N	86	15	74	.1	18	4
BL00 300N	45	8	69	.1	7	6
BL00 275N	64	20	60	.1	15	11
BL00 250N	79	20	59	.1	24	11
BL00 225N	70	21	67	.1	14	6
BL00 200N	65	17	56	.1	24	6
BL00 175N	75	17	59	.1	13	11
BL00 150N	46	19	65	.2	7	3
BL00 125N	59	17	81	.1	15	6
BL00 100N	51	16	81	.3	11	1
BL00 75N	95	18	76	.1	22	11
BL00 50N	53	21	61	.1	90	7
BL00 25N	98	14	69	.1	20	5
BL00 00	81	15	65	.1	29	7
STD C/AU-S	61	39	132	7.2	40	51

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2209 Page 3

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
NAHSM 17	64	26	222	.2	2	1
NAHSM 18	80	48	131	.4	15	2
NAHSM 19	83	21	127	.2	19	2
NAHSM 20	44	7	52	.1	2	4
NAHSM 21	97	13	176	.1	11	5
STD C/AU-S	62	41	133	6.7	36	51

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.   FILE # 89-2209   Page 4

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
L625S 250W	723	2	14	.2	7	270

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
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DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: July 31/89.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

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- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P3 SOIL P4 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG: CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2435 Page 1

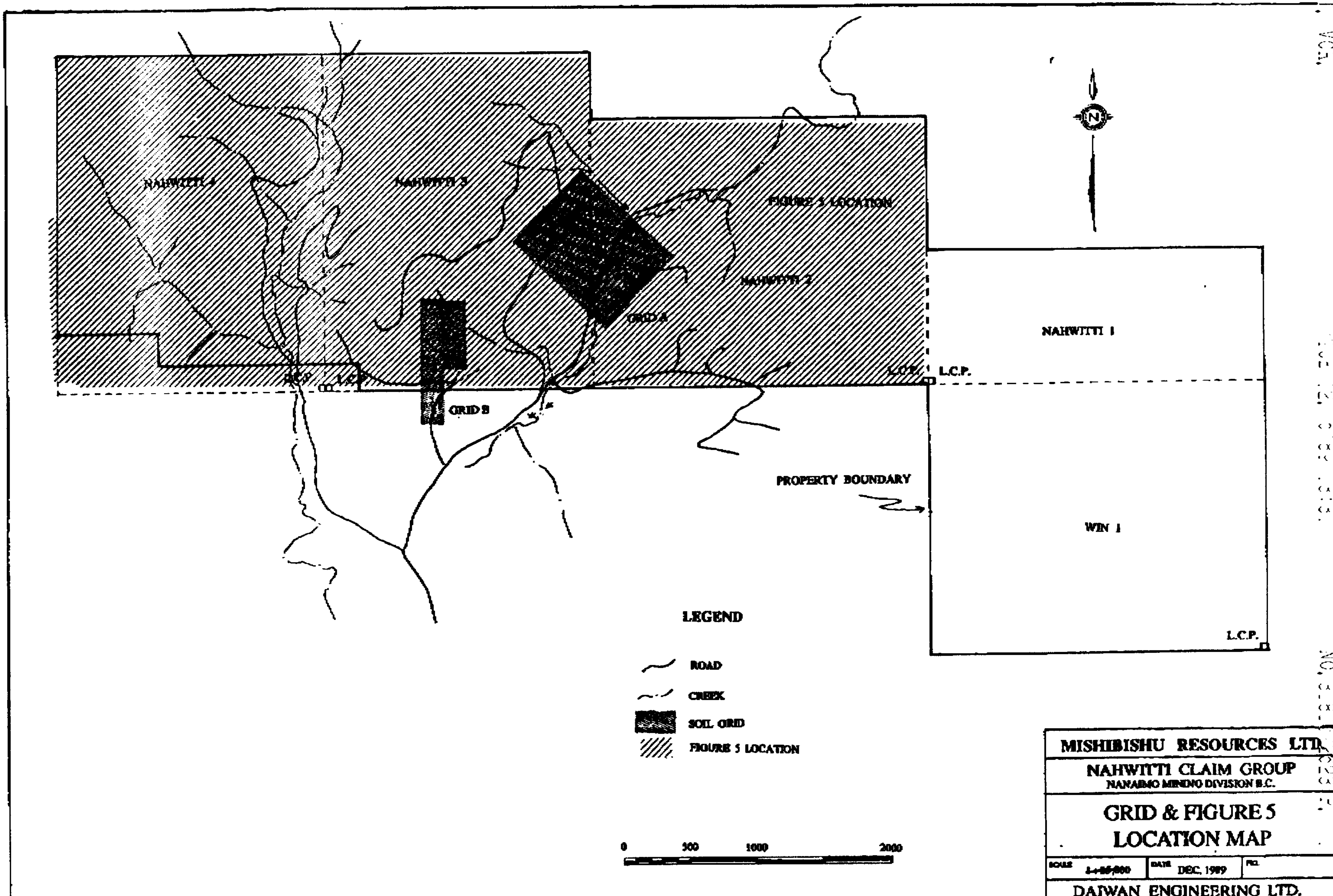
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
A LOO 300W	107	76	205	.6	18	7
A LOO 275W	160	46	432	.1	42	4
A LOO 250W	69	10	118	.1	19	7
A LOO 225W	73	29	136	.1	45	8
A LOO 200W	104	36	554	3.0	56	17
A LOO 175W	90	16	427	.6	27	6
A LOO 150W	115	27	696	.6	58	15
A LOO 125W	47	20	92	.5	26	7
A LOO 100W	52	10	68	.2	7	5
A LOO 075W	135	2	95	.1	20	6
A LOO 050W	96	17	227	.1	20	3
~~A LOO 025W~~	57	13	79	.3	10	6
A LOO 125E	65	22	129	.4	39	4
~~A LOO~~ 150E	97	21	405	1.4	44	5
A LOO 175E	84	24	404	.6	33	8
A LOO 200E	45	14	162	.4	31	5
A L400S 200W	35	7	68	.1	2	7
A L400S 175W	76	11	93	.1	6	16
A L400S 150W	50	10	161	.1	23	8
A L400S 125W	81	9	205	.1	9	11
A L400S 100W	23	8	161	.1	2	4
A L400S 75W	20	21	34	.1	4	12
A L400S 50W	47	16	42	.1	7	7
A L400S 25W	34	17	45	.1	2	10
A L400S 00	48	12	52	.1	8	5
A L400S 25E	67	17	57	.1	6	6
A L400S 50E	46	18	62	.1	11	7
A L400S 75E	24	17	49	.1	3	3
A L400S 100E	45	12	46	.1	3	5
A L400S 125E	66	16	150	.3	18	10
A L400S 150E	54	15	35	.1	7	4
A L400S 175E	44	7	33	.1	6	1
A L400S 200E	25	7	31	.1	2	3
A L400S 275E	15	15	52	.1	3	2
A L400S 300E	71	7	54	.1	8	2
A L400S 325E	23	9	50	.1	2	1
A L400S 350E	50	20	129	.3	11	3
STD C/AU-S	60	38	138	6.6	41	49

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
A L400S 375E	36	10	39	.2	5	4
A L400S 400E	49	6	71	.1	2	8
A L400S 425E	51	8	45	.2	6	3
A L400S 450E	71	9	44	.2	8	5
A L400S 475E	69	15	192	.2	24	3
A L925S 150W	68	5	142	.2	3	3
A L925S 125W	60	17	75	.1	6	6
A L925S 100W	61	12	57	.1	11	8
A L925S 75W	82	14	157	.2	11	6
A L925S 50W	71	14	197	.2	34	4
A L925S 00	61	29	160	.3	31	2
A L925S 25E	107	23	189	.1	13	4
A L925S 50E	81	7	70	.1	5	5
A L925S 75E	117	31	247	.4	16	5
A L925S 100E	34	9	33	.1	5	2
A L925S 125E	56	9	46	.1	8	7
A L925S 150E	68	11	55	.1	7	11
A L925S 175E	66	2	61	.1	4	5
A L925S 200E	58	12	41	.1	9	4
A L925S 225E	52	10	47	.1	7	13
A L925S 250E	42	5	41	.1	6	8
A L925S 275E	56	11	40	.1	10	35
A L925S 300E	58	5	54	.1	7	10
A L925S 325E	56	14	48	.1	10	7
A L925S 350E	43	17	34	.1	5	2
A L925S 375E	41	7	36	.1	8	10
A L925S 400E	52	16	40	.1	11	8
A L925S 425E	18	15	31	.1	2	3
A L925S 450E	80	10	67	.3	13	9
B L200W 400N	37	10	52	.1	10	7
B L200W 375N	26	10	44	.1	10	4
B L200W 350N	30	3	36	.1	10	2
B L200W 325N	34	15	30	.1	9	4
B L200W 275N	32	6	42	.2	4	6
B L200W 250N	39	10	40	.1	14	2
B L200W 225N	41	15	65	.1	18	5
STD C/AU-S	59	43	131	6.6	42	53

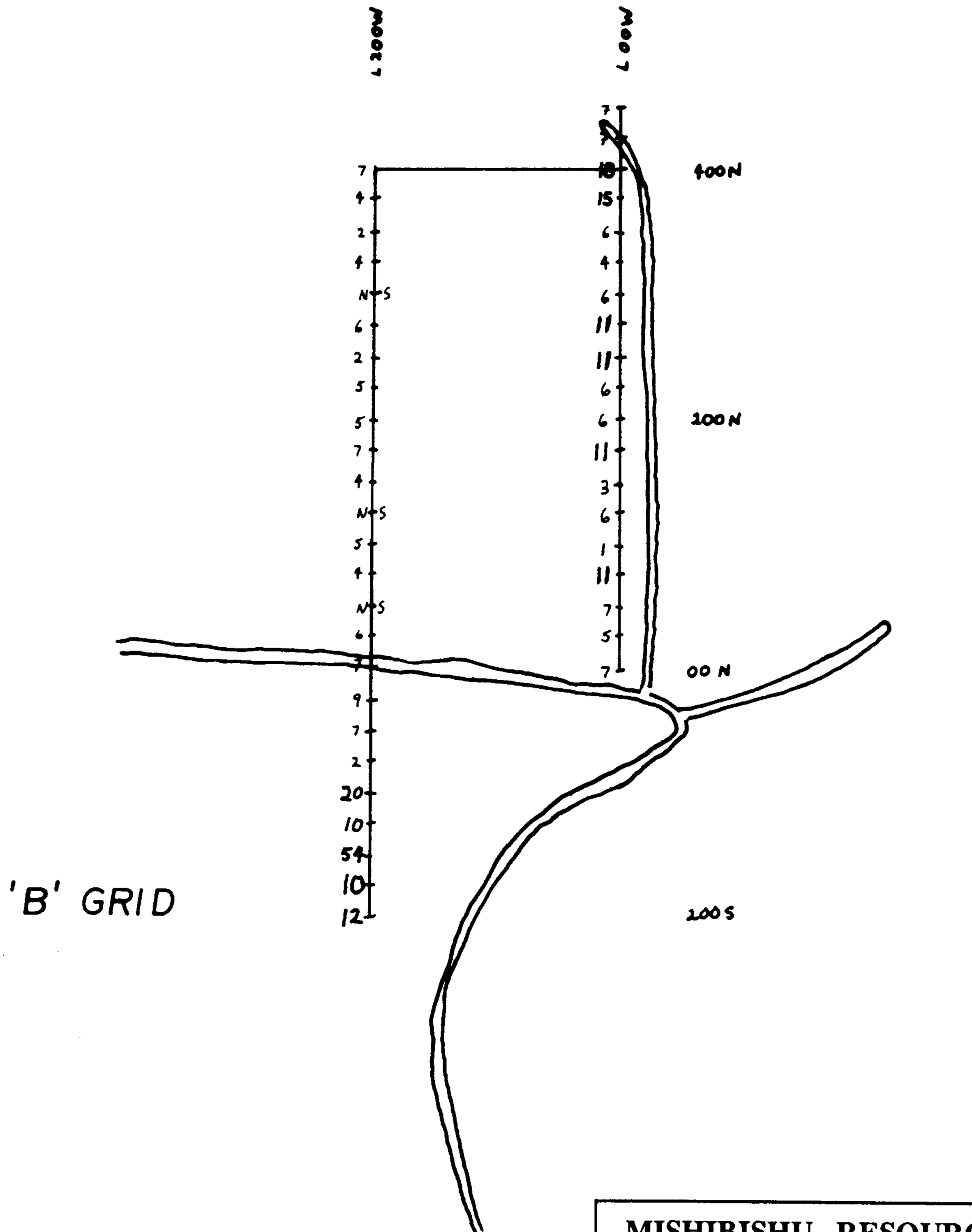
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
B L200W 200N	39	23	66	.2	17	5
B L200W 175N	23	9	38	.1	8	7
B L200W 150N	15	16	36	.1	8	4
B L200W 100N	62	21	148	.2	19	5
B L200W 75N	50	23	91	.1	11	4
B L200W 25N	46	24	67	.3	14	6
B L200W 00	43	20	64	.3	22	7
B L200W 25S	61	29	96	.4	43	9
B L200W 50S	77	17	103	.1	14	7
B L200W 75S	74	22	176	.1	28	2
B L200W 100S	75	20	142	.2	15	20
B L200W 125S	91	21	219	.7	22	10
B L200W 150S	62	19	105	.3	19	54
B L200W 175S	93	15	153	.1	26	10
B L200W 200S	21	16	42	.1	6	12
STD C/AU-S	61	40	137	7.3	42	47

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD. FILE # 89-2435 Page 4

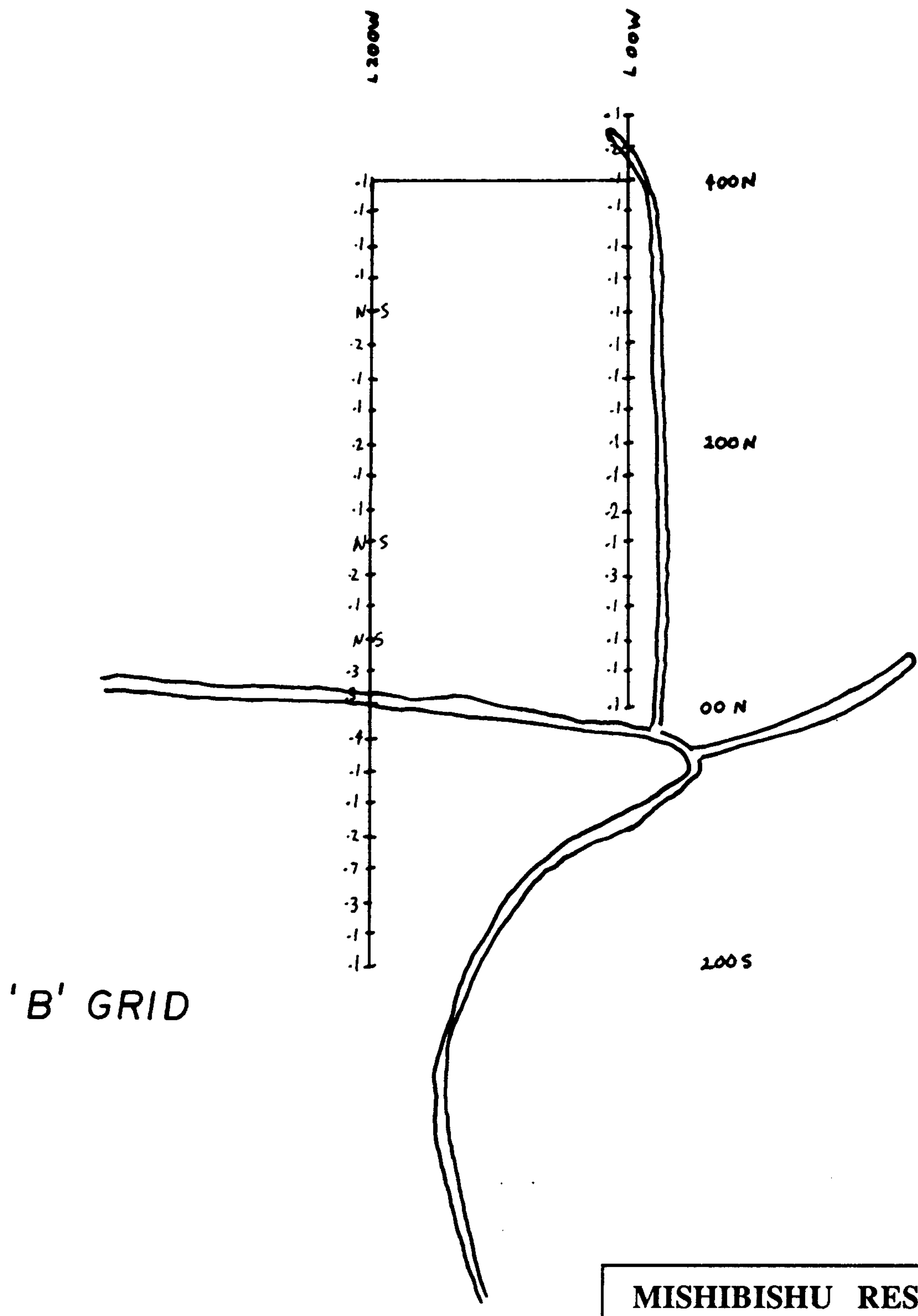
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
WIN SM-1	28	19	137	.1	16	7
WIN SM-2 P	40	19	310	.2	13	3


NAHWITTI 4
NAHWITTI 3
FIGURE 5 LOCATION
NAHWITTI 2
GRID A
GRID B
NAHWITTI 1
L.C.P.
L.C.P.
L.C.P.
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
WIN 1
L.C.P.
LEGEND
ROAD
CREEK
SOIL GRID
FIGURE 5 LOCATION
0
500
1000
2000
MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.
GRID & FIGURE 5
LOCATION MAP
SCALE
DATE DEC. 1989
FIG.
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.


N
BONANZA FORMATION
PARSON BAY FORMATION
QUATSINO FORMATION
KARMUTSEN FORMATION
KARMUTSEN FORMATION
BONANZA FORMATION
QUATSINO FORMATION
PARSON BAY FORMATION
massive green andesite no obvious sulphides
altered diorite or porphyritic andesite
NAHSM-14
NAHSM-15
thin bedded, moderately silicious siltstone & tuffs?, minor pyrite
silicious andesite, highly fractured, mafic dykes (<5% pyrite) rust (sulphides)localized in pods?, calcareous fractures
NAHSM-16
109730
109729
109728
NAHSM-8
dirty brown weathered andesite, clay stringers, low fractures
porphyritic andesite low fractures, moderate silicification, trace sulphides
kaolinized fault zone (040°/090°) in porphyritic andesite
109725
109724
109723
109721
109722
NAHSM-13
NAHSM-9
NAHSM-10
NAHSM-11
massive dirty-brown weathered andesite, low-moderate fractures, low-moderate silicification, no obvious pyrite, porphyritic in places, dark green on fresh surface
109726
silicified andesite massive dark green porphyritic in places no obvious pyrite
NAHSM-12
109701
109703
andesite & tuffs moderately silicified moderatre - high fractures porphyritic in places, pyrite finely disseminated and in blebs (3-7%)
109702
109704
andesite & porphyritic andesite-moderately silicious 2 metre wide agglomerate no sulphides
109705
109710
109709
109711
109712
109707
109708
109706
109713
33076
quartz boulders in road material dark grey vug cavities w/concentrated pyrite finely disseminated in quartz
109714
NAW-89-06
NAW-89-05
NAW-89-04
NAW-89-03
NAW-89-02
NAW-89-01
NAW-89-07
NAW-89-08
NAW-89-09
interbedded shales, tuffs with moderately to highly silicified andesite
33054
33052
33053
NAHSM-1
NAHSM-2
altered chlorite or porphyritic andesite, low fractures
NAW-89-10
NAW-89-11
thin bedded silty limestone, pyrite rich beds to 2 cms -contact zone with overlying Parson Bay Formation?
NAHSM-3
massive, fine-grained blue grey limestone
moderately silicious andesite low fractures, no obvious sulphides
33065
33064
33063
NAW-89-12
NAW-89-13
33057
33061
33060
33059
33056
quartz-feldspar porphyry, fault contact, no alteration
NAHSM-4
33062
bedded limestone more shaley near top rhyolite sills with pyrite no alteration around sills limestone has silty layers with abundant pyrite late mafic dyke with calcite vein in limestone at footwall py, ga, malachite? in vein (282°/80-90°S)
33058
33055
33067
33068
33069
33070
33071
Magnetite (actinolite?) skarn in Karmutsen volcanics (025°/046°NW)
NAHSM-20
low-moderately silicified andesites, low fractures, no obvious sulphides
Massive blue-grey limestone, white crystalline in places (near intrusion?)
109720
109719
109718
109717
109716
10-15 metre silica zone mod- high fractures minor very fine pyrite (270°/90°)
NAHSM-17
NAHSM-18
NAHSM-19
NAHSM-5
NAHSM-6
NAHSM-7
highly silicious andesite, abundant clay stringers <2cm, minor disseminated pyrite
NO OUTCROP (deep overburden?)
LEGEND
mafic dykes
quartz feldspar porphyry
diorite, propylitically alterred, chloritized
BONANZA FORMATION
Andesite - moderately to highly siliceous, trace to 5% disseminated pyrite
Tuffs - moderately siliceous, variable sulphides
PARSON BAY FORMATION
Thin bedded highly siliceous sediments, shales, siltstones, with variable pyrite
Tuffs and andesites - moderate silicification, no sulphides
Very highly siliceous crystal tuffs
Thin bedded silty limestone with pyrite rich beds
QUATSINO FORMATION
Massive fine grained blue - grey to coarse crystalline white with trace pyrite
KARMUTSEN FORMATION
moderately silicified andesites, no obvious sulphides
bedding, attitude shown
fractures, attitude shown
fault, attitude shown
geologic contact, observed, assumed
roads
creeks
sample location
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,190
MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS
SCALE 1 : 5000
DATE SEPTEMBER 1989
FIGURE No. 5
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY B GRID		
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 7 a
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		



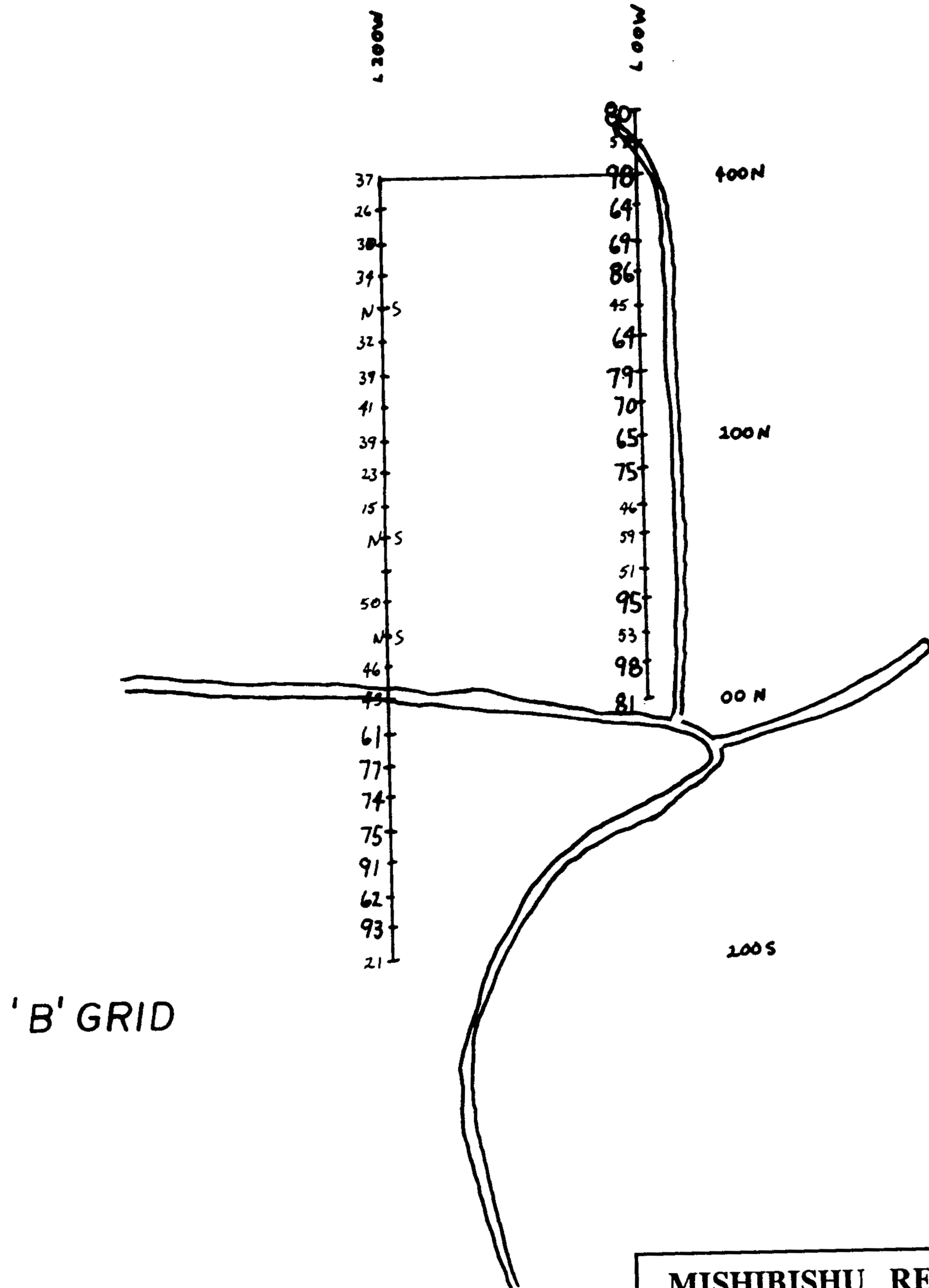
MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.

NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY B GRID

SCALE	DATE	FIG.
1 : 5000	AUG. 1989	7 b

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



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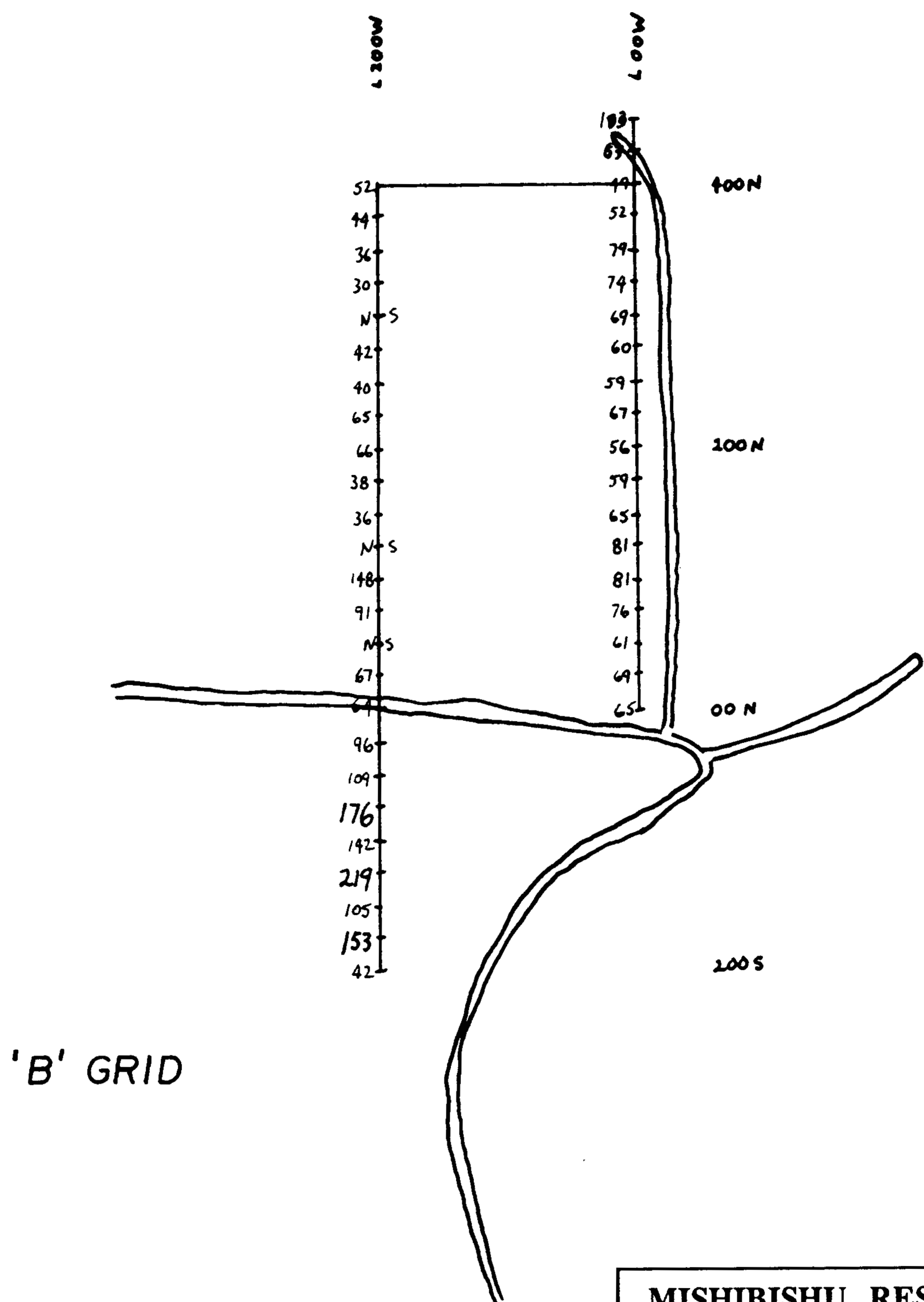
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

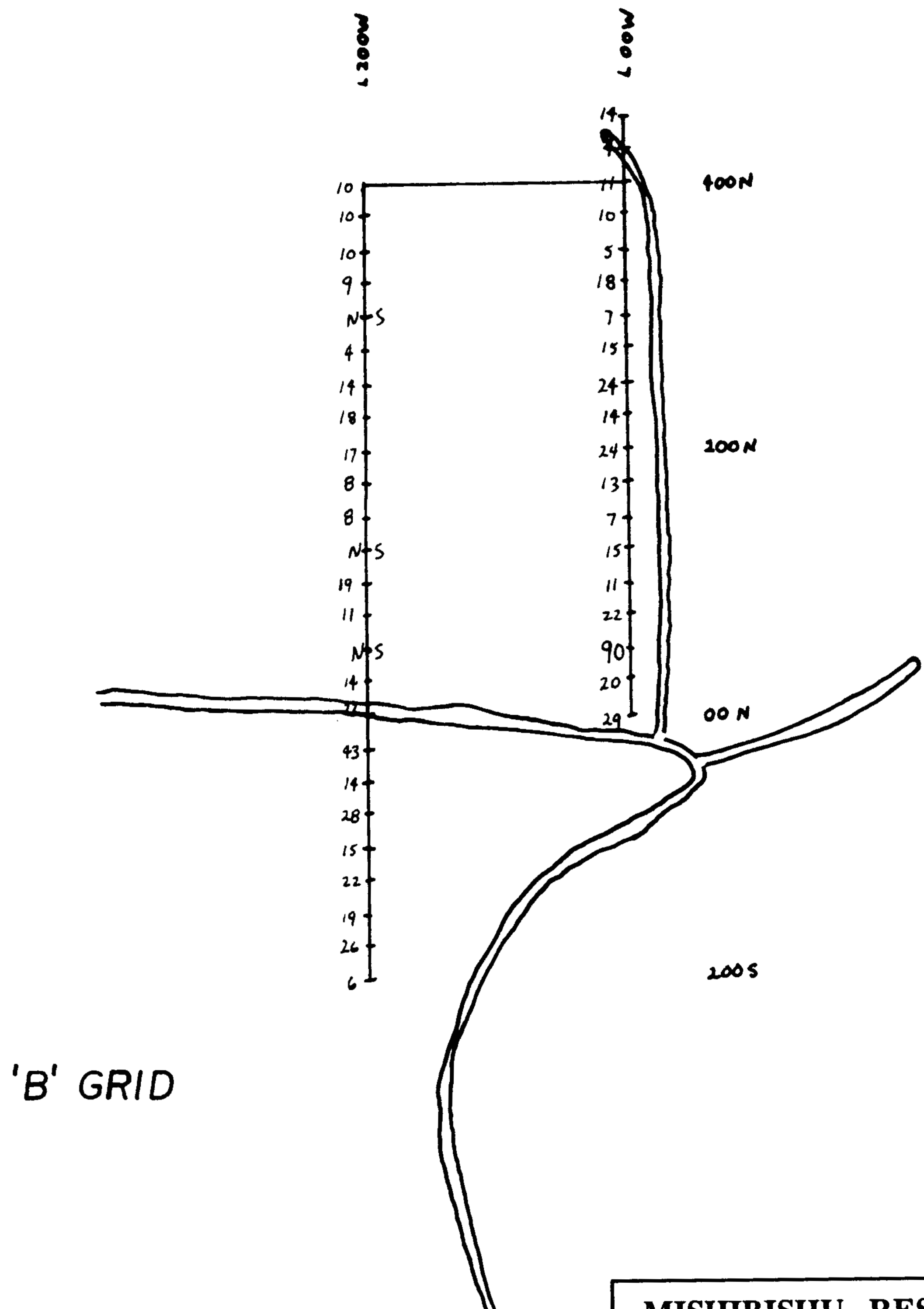
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
B GRID

SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 7 c

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.



MISHIBISHU RESOURCES LTD.		
NAHWITTI CLAIM GROUP NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.		
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY B GRID		
SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 7 d
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		



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NANAIMO MINING DIVISION B.C.

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY B GRID

SCALE 1: 5000	DATE AUG. 1989	FIG. 7 e

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